

Alexander the Great

Peloponnesian War

- Quarreling between Athens & Sparta led to the Peloponnesian War. Other city-states were also drawn into the war as allies of either Athens or Sparta. Sparta won the war and became the most powerful city-state in Greece.
- When the Greeks were at war, they were not aware that Macedonia was getting stronger. King Philip had been unifying his country and creating a well-trained army. Philip was able to conquer the Greeks because the Peloponnesian War had left them weak and divided.
 - Peloponnesian War ends (404 B.C.E.)

Macedonia

- Macedonians were culturally and ethnically related to the Greeks
 - Actually looked upon as sort of “barbarian cousins” by the Greeks of Athens, Sparta, etc.
- King Philip II of Macedonia
 - Expanded his territory north to the Danube River and south into the Greek peninsula
 - Conquered all city-states except Sparta by 338 B.C.E.

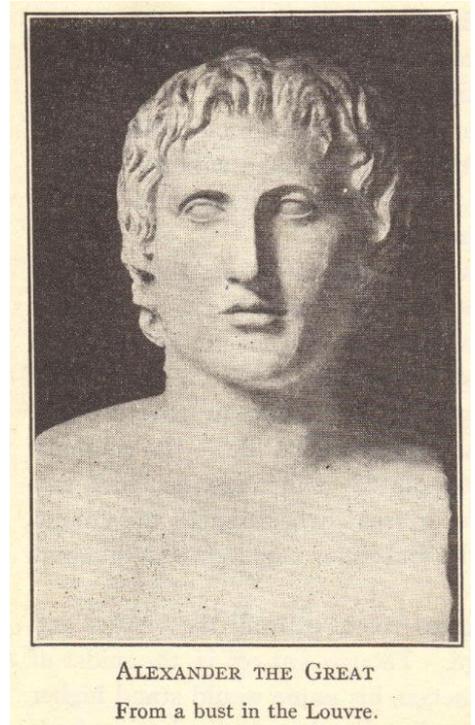
Alexander the Great

- Philip was killed by companions of Alexander while planning to attack Persia in (336 B.C.E.)
- Alexander came to the throne at age 20 (336 B.C.E.)



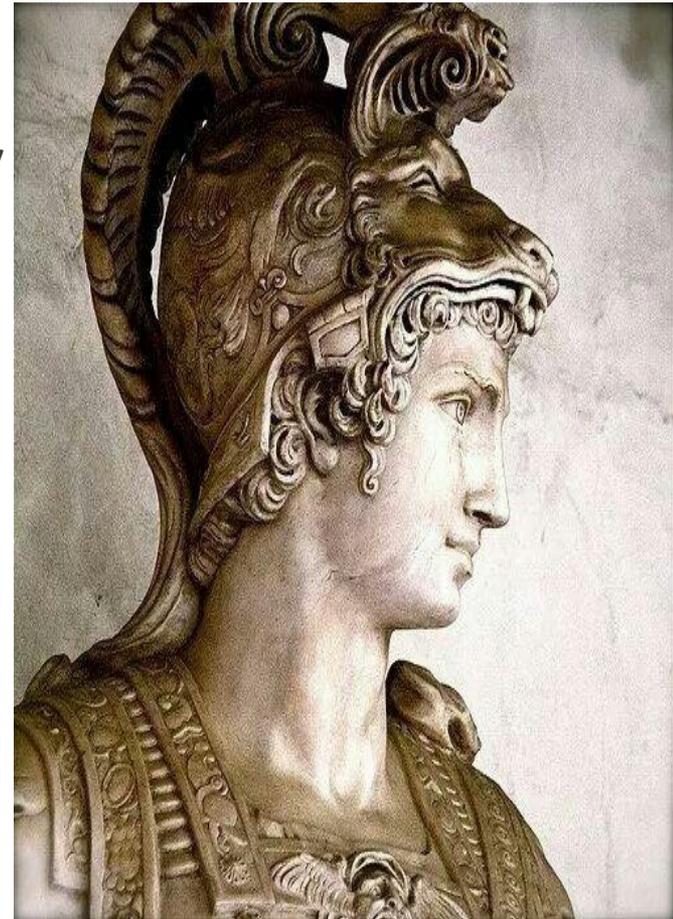
Alexander the Great

- Tutored by the philosopher Aristotle
- Learned public speaking, science, & philosophy
- Wanted to conquer Persia like his father
- Wanted to spread Greek culture throughout the world



Asia Minor

- Alexander invades Asia Minor in 334 B.C.E.
- Planned to create an empire by using the strategy of terror & kindness
- Terror – destroyed towns/cities that resisted him and sell them into slavery
- Kindness – help rebuild towns/cities that surrendered



Alexander's Impact on World History

- Spread Greek culture beyond the Greeks
 - Founded numerous cities & made them Greek-style (Alexandria in Egypt)
 - Used Greek laws, art, & literature
 - Required government/soldiers to only speak Greek
 - Worshiped foreign gods and goddesses
 - Recognized as foreign incarnations of Greek gods (he as a god)
 - Married a daughter of Darius
 - Encouraged marriage between different cultures
 - Adopted some of the practices of other cultures
 - Encouraged trade throughout his empire
 - Settled Greeks throughout his empire
 - Greek culture became “**Hellenistic**” as it spread and mingled with other cultures

EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER AND KINGDOMS OF HIS SUCCESSORS

Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500



I ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE

- Macedonia
- Greece
- Conquests of Alexander
- Route of Alexander
- Routes of Alexander's generals

II KINGDOMS OF ALEXANDER'S SUCCESSORS, ABOUT 200 B. C.

- Egypt, Kingdom of the Ptolemies
- Syria, Kingdom of the Seleucids
- Pergamum
- Macedonia
- Pontus
- Cappadocia
- Parthia, Kingdom of the Arsacids
- Kingdom of the Bactrians

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30 Longitude 40 East from 50 Greenwich 60 70

Empire Collapsed

- Fell apart after Alexander's death
- Settlers left the cities and they fell into ruin
- Generals fought for control of empire
- Empire divided into 3 kingdoms
 - **Egypt** – Ptolemy
 - **Most of Asian empire** – Seleucus
 - **Macedonia and Greece** – Antigonus
- New dynasties ruled for hundreds of years until conquered by Rome



DEATH OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

From a modern painting. Around his bed were gathered his generals. They asked whom he wished to succeed him. Drawing his signet ring from his finger, he said, "To the strongest."

Alexandria, Egypt

- City in Egypt founded by, and named after, Alexander the Great
- Ptolemy came to rule Egypt after Alexander's death
- Ptolemies built a university in Alexandria –
“Library of Alexandria”
 - Included 700,000 volumes written on papyrus
 - Center of research and scholarship