

Unit 3: Ancient Greek Civilization









This Unit's

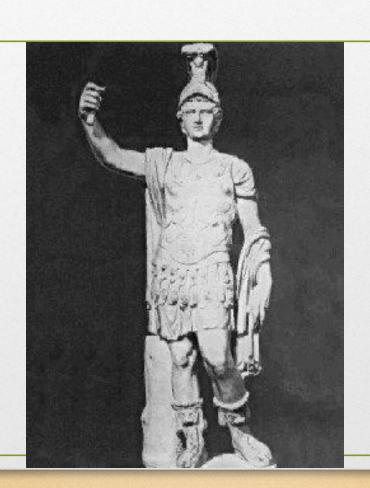
- •Key Concept: SYSTEM
- •Related Concept/s: Identity, Significance
- •Global Context: Identities and Relationships

Statement of Inquiry

•All cultural and civilizational systems have certain identity, significance and individual ways of progress.



Alexander's Empire



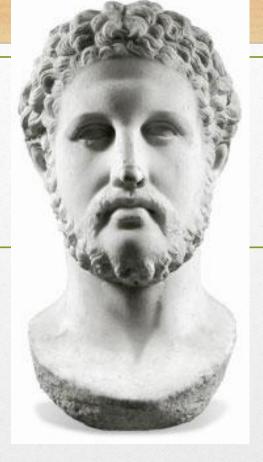




Lesson Objectives:

Students will be able to:

Identify advantages and disadvantages of Alexander The Great



Philip II, King of Macedonia - Philip had dreams of defeating both the Greeks and the Persians.

Who conquered the Greek city-states?

• The new power to the north of Greece was the country of Macedonia. Its king, Philip II, was 23 years old, strong and fearless. He had plans to build an empire that included the lands of Greece and of Persia.

• Philip organized a well-trained professional army. He devised new battle formations and tactics. He experimented with the combined use of cavalry and infantry. He supplied his soldiers with new weapons, like the catapult. A **catapult** is a military machine that was used to hurl stones at enemy forces and city walls. His soldiers also used battering rams to smash through closed gates.

Philip Conquers Greece

• After conquering the lands around Macedonia, Philip focused on the Greek city-states. After the Peloponnesian War, the Greeks were too weak and disorganized to unite against Philip. In 338 B.C., Philip completed the conquest of the Greeks. Philip became the ruler of the Greek city-states. His dictatorial rule ended Greek democratic practices. He brought Greek troops into his army and prepared to attack Persia.

• However, in 336 B.C., Philip was assassinated at his daughter's wedding. His 20-year-old son Alexander took the throne. Many wondered if such a young man was ready to take control of Macedonia.

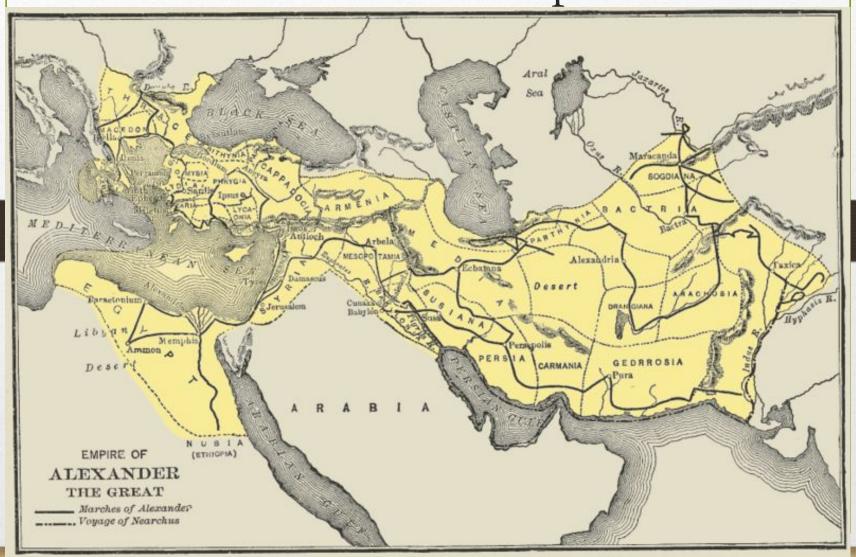


READING TIME

Find the answers to the following questions:

- •How did Alexander build an empire?
- •How did culture change under Alexander's rule?

Alexander's Empire



Death of Alexander

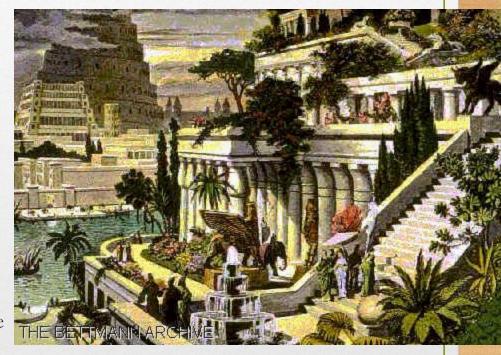
- Still a Mystery to this day.
- In Babylon
- 33-year-old man
- Some believe it to be conspiracy involving Iollas, Cassander, and others who were unhappy with Alexander.
- Poisoned wine
- He succumbed to illness. Thus, on June 10, 323 BC, Alexander the Great die. In the Palace of Nabukodonossor

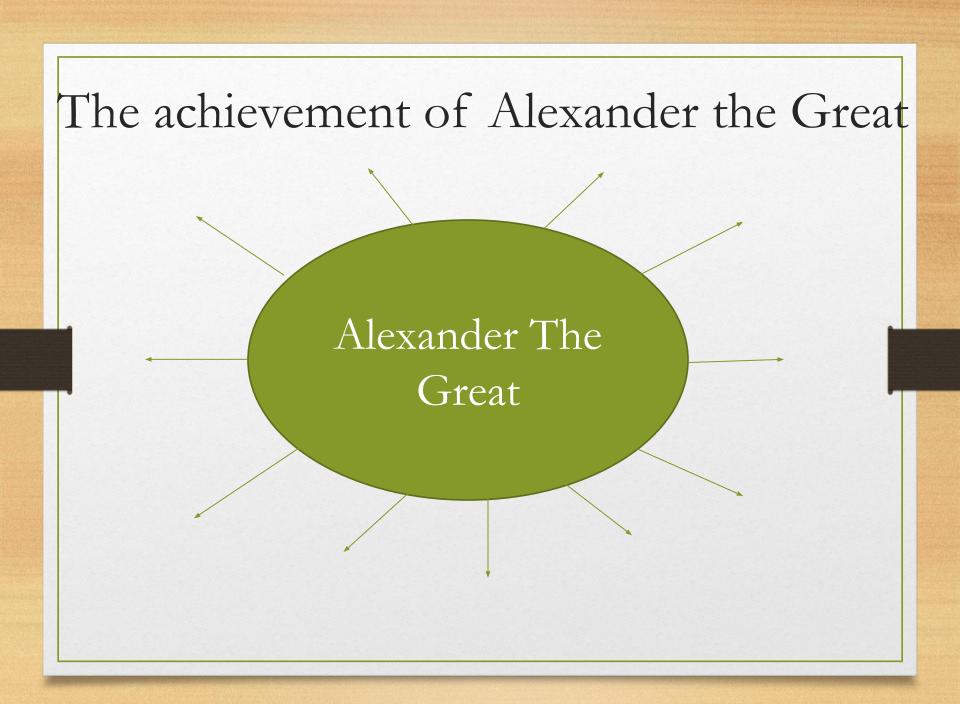
Legacy

- Not only is Alexander known for conquering practically the known civilized world, he is also known for issuing in the Hellenistic age.
- The Hellenistic age was the age of Greek influence and the spread of Greek culture across the world.
- Alexander was known for issuing in this age because he brought together so many different civilizations.
- Everywhere he conquered, Alexander would build new cities and establish schools, museums, and libraries within these cities.
- In Alexandria, Egypt Alexander built a famous museum where the works of art and evidence of man's creativity could be studied and collected.
- By doing such deeds as these, Greek culture was taught, learned, and preserved for over a thousand years with the help of Rome and Christianity.

Conclusion

- In conclusion, many historians believe that Alexander the Great would have conquered the entire world had he lived to a normal old age.
- Alexander was able to achieve what no other man dreamed possible.
- Not only did he conquered almost the known civilized world in 12 years, but Alexander also brought about a spread of Greek culture into the vast reaches of the world.
- Alexander was destined for glory and he achieved it.
- And we end with a quote from Alexander the Great, "I would rather live a short life of glory than a long one of obscurity"....or "Its better to burn out than fade away".





Fill the blank

Alexander The Great

Advantages	Disadvantages

Be Ready for the Next Lesson

Bring with you things to make a shield and armor

