

"Hellenistic" Greece:

324 - 100 B.C.E.

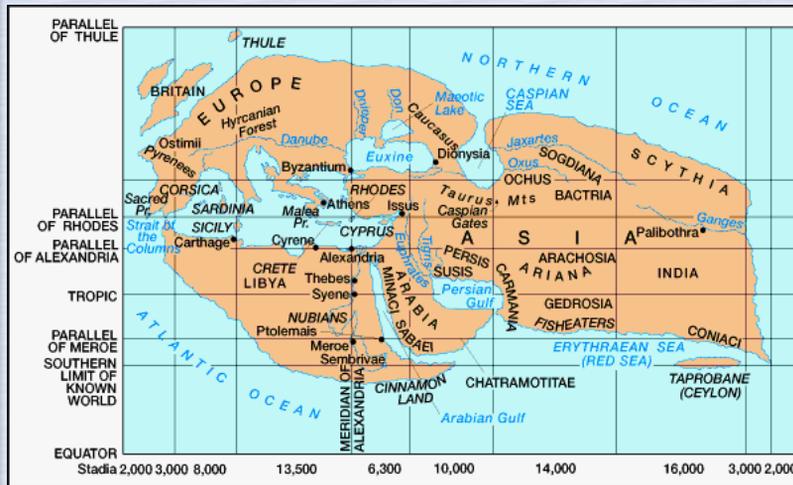
•Mr. Cegielski

Essential Questions:

- 1) How did Alexander the Great conquer Classical Greece?
- 2) How did Alexander the Great transform ancient Greek civilization?
- 3) How did Greek civilization and culture spread During this time period?



The "Known" World – 3c B.C.E.





•Review of Peloponnesian War

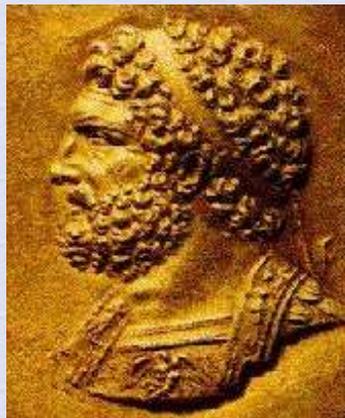
- Sparta invades Athenian lands.
- Destruction of the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami
- Plague in Athens in 430 B.C.E.
- Siege of Athens--Food supply cut off
- Unconditional surrender of Athens in 404 BCE

•Dominance and Fall of Sparta

- Sparta installs the **Thirty Tyrants** in Athens
- Athenian exiles in Thebes and Corinth build a new army
- Pausanis allows the restoration of the Athenian democracy under the control of Sparta
- Sparta seizes Thebes in peace time and attempts to seize Athens
- Athenian and Thebian alliance defeat Spartans at Leuctra
- Helots are freed and given a separate state
- Sparta ceases to be a first-rank power

•Rise of Macedonian Power

- In 359 B.C.E, **Phillip II** became king of Macedonia.
- He had **3 objectives**:
 - (1) create a strong army
 - (2) unify the quarreling Greek states
 - (3) destroy the Persian Empire
- Invasion of Greece
 - Defeat of Athenian and Thebian military by 338 B.C.E.
- During his preparations to invade Persia, Philip was murdered either by a Persian agent or by a assassin hired by his first wife, Olympias.



Macedonia



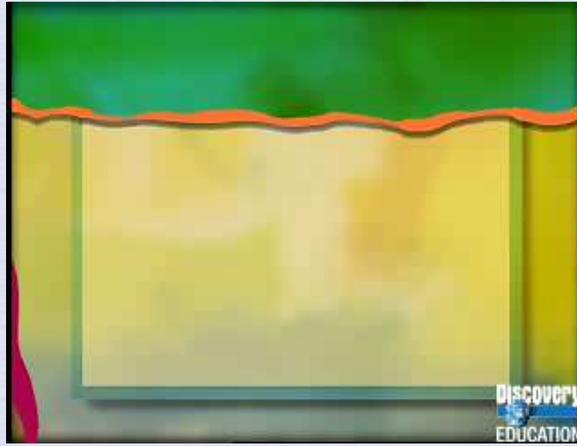
Alexander the Great

356-323 B.C.E.



Alexander the Great (24:59)

•Alexander's triumphs over the Persian Empire remain one of history's greatest campaigns of conquest. What inner conflicts drove this great military leader, a former student of Aristotle? Follow the story of a man who ruled the world stage for a brief time, but whose influence was felt years after his death.

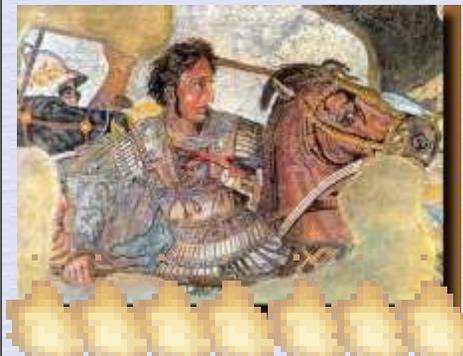


QUESTIONS:

- 1) What do you know about Alexander the Great? What made him such a great leader?
- 2) As you watch the program, think about the concept of strong leadership and identify Alexander's personality traits, strategic abilities, and leadership methods that justify this label.
- 3) Alexander spread his empire through three continents, and he imposed Greek culture and law throughout these conquered lands. Discuss the ethics of starting wars for the purpose of territorial expansion.
- 4) What would happen if a present-day leader carried out this kind of campaign?

Alexander Establishes an Empire

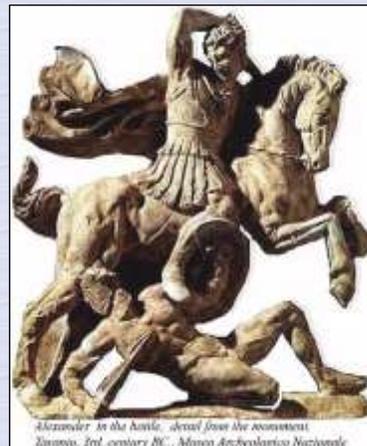
- Alexander III takes power at age 20
- Beginning in 334 B.C.E., he leads an invasion force of 30,000 soldiers into Persia and soon liberates all of the Ionian city states.



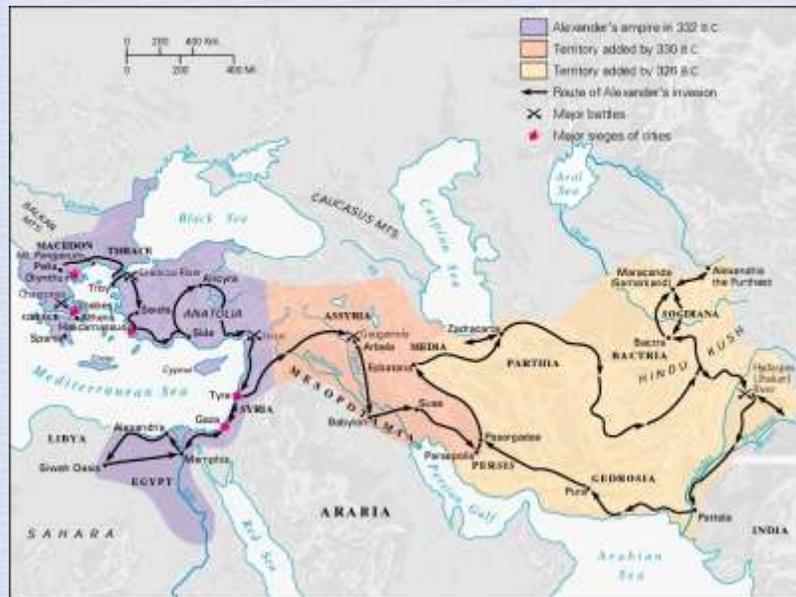


Conquests of Alexander

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| • Ionia and Anatolia | 333 |
| • Syria, Palestine, Egypt | 332 |
| • Mesopotamia | 331 |
| • Persepolis | 331 |
| • King of Persia | 330 |
| • India | 327 |
| • Returns to Susa | 324 |
| • Dies (age 33) | 323 |

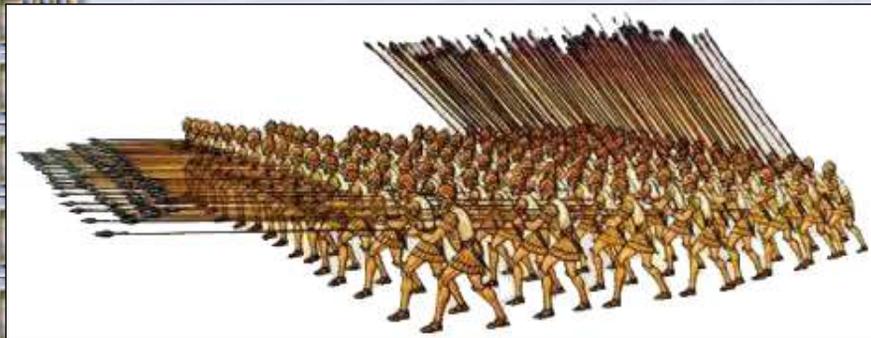


Alexander the Great's Empire



Warfare in the Age of Alexander

- **Phalanx:** A formation of infantry carrying overlapping shields and long spears, developed by Philip II and used by Alexander the Great



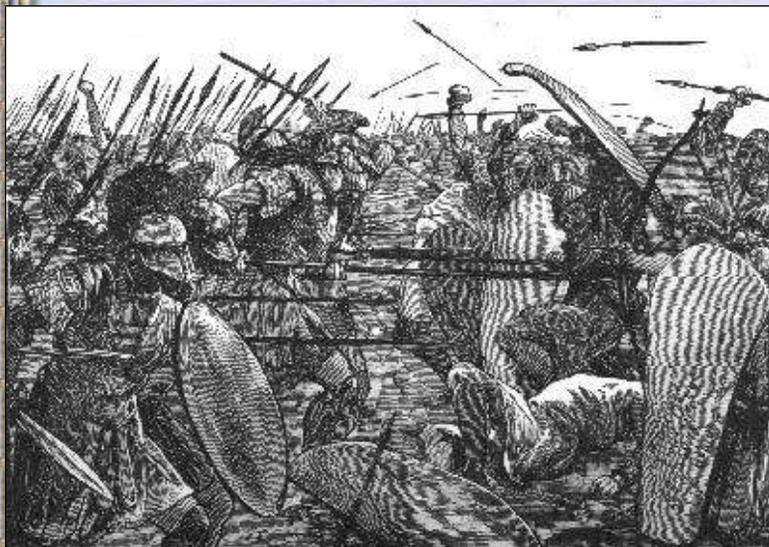
Warfare in the Age of Alexander

- **Hoplite**

- The main melee warrior of the Macedonian army.
- Worked mainly in the tight phalanx formation, creating impregnable lines that often left the enemy demoralized.

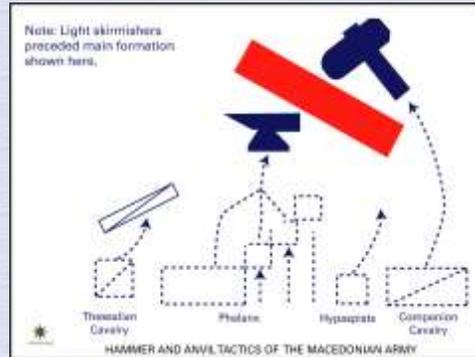


Hoplites in Action



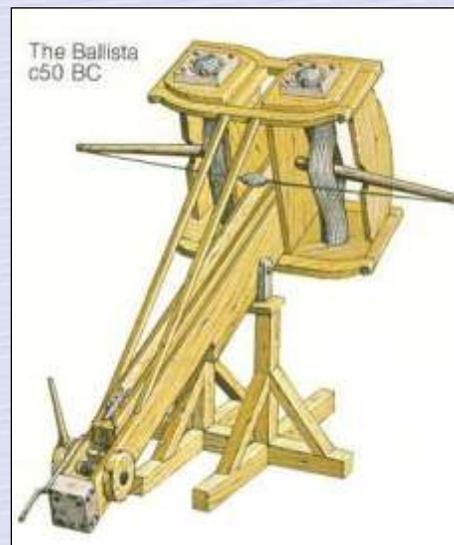
Warfare in the Age of Alexander

- Companions
 - Alexander's elite cavalry, the offensive arm of his army, and his elite guard.
 - They would be used in conjunction with the phalanx. The phalanx would fix the enemy in place and then the companion cavalry would attack on the flank.
 - Alexander would lead the charge with his cavalry, normally in a wedge formation.
 - These troops would also protect the flanks of the Macedonian line during battle.



Warfare in the Age of Alexander

- Sieges involved the surrounding and blockading of a town or fortress by an army trying to capture it.
- A variety of weapons were built to hurl projectiles over city walls, scale or batter the walls, and transport soldiers over them.



WEBQUEST!

Alexander The Great

Use the following link to find out more about one of the world's greatest military minds of all times.

<http://www.1stnurse.com/frames>

- 1) Describe Alexander's birth, and his parents. What was Macedonia in relation to Greece?
- 2) Read the legend of Alexander The Great in the introduction. What were some things you thought were interesting about the legend?
- 3) Go to the section on Alexander's youth. Read the legend of Bucephalus. Where did Bucephalus finally die? What did Alexander do to honor Bucephalus?
- 4) Who was Alexander's teacher? Tell about Alexander's education.
- 5) Go to September 334 BC. Describe what Alexander did at the Battle of **Chalons**.
- 6) What happened in 337 BC to Alexander's father Philip?

7) Go to Spring, Autumn 336 BC. Describe how Alexander became the new King of Macedonia.

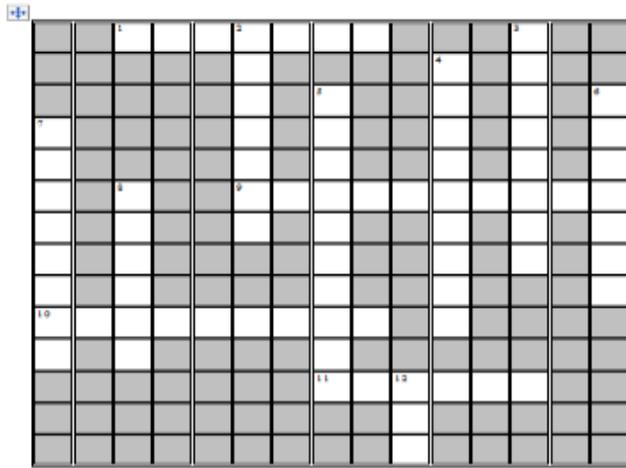
8) Go to Alexander's invasion of Persia 334 BC. What were two reasons Alexander invaded the Persians?

9) Go to Asia Minor 333 BC. Explain what the Gordian knot was. What did Alexander do according to legend?

10) Go to Alexander in Egypt. Explain how the Egyptians treated Alexander when he arrived? Why do you suppose they treated him this way?

11) Go to Part 2. Go to the Epilogue, and read it. Why do you think many people consider Alexander the Great to be the greatest military leader of all time?

Alexander the Great Biography at gardenofpraise.com

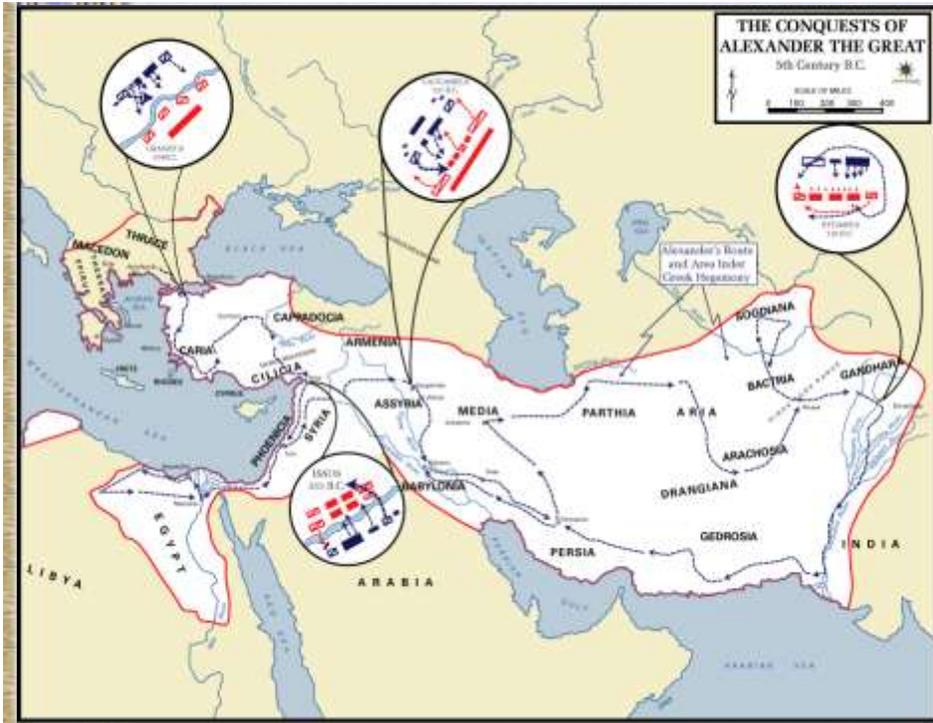


Across

1. He treated those he conquered with _____.
9. a city named for him
10. his teacher
11. The horse was afraid of his _____.

Down

2. his title in Egypt
3. Alexander _____ along with his soldiers.
4. He built this to capture a city on an island.
5. the name of his horse
6. possible cause of his death
7. Alexander's mother
8. Alexander's father
12. Thirty-three was his _____ when he died.

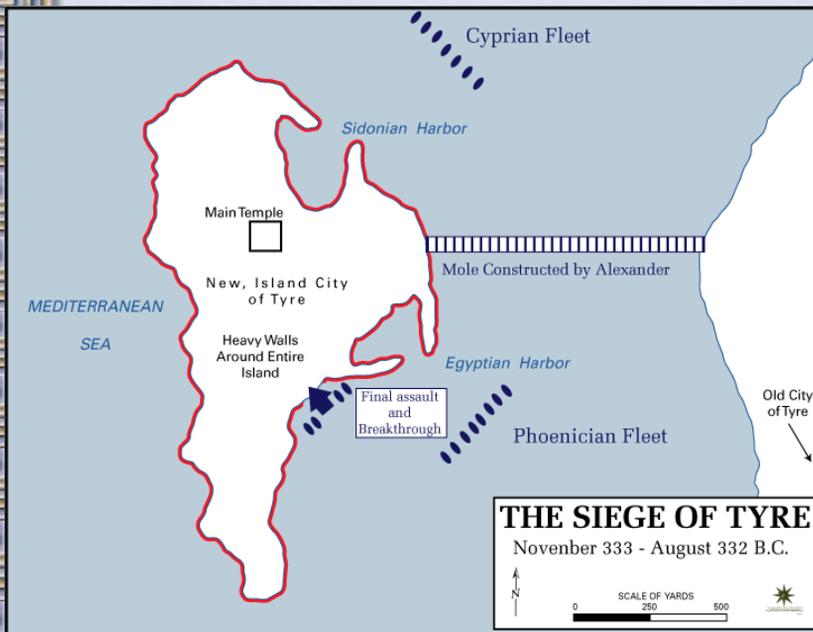


One of Alexander's greatest conquests: Tyre

- "... if Alexander deserves permanent commemoration as a general, then it is above all in his capacity as a besieger, and of all his sieges Tyre was his masterpiece."
 - Paul Cartledge, Alexander the Great, 147

Tyre

- Old city on the mainland was abandoned
- New city built on an island two miles long and separated from the coast by a half mile channel
 - Walls were 150 feet high
- Had two harbors (Sidonian and Egyptian)
- Alexander originally had no ships so he built a mole—a breakwater—across the channel to the island.



Tyre

- Mole was designed to be 200 feet wide and was built by driving piles into the bottom and filling in the space with stones, earth, and wood
- Entire trees --- branches, leaves, and all -- were thrown beside the piles to serve as a breakwall
- Stone was hauled in from the old city
- “A city and a forest were exhausted to build this wonderful mole.”
 - Theodore Dodge, *Alexander*, 330.



•Alexander’s original mole has grown over the centuries and is now a broad landbridge with roads and buildings on it.

Tyre

- Tyrians attacked the mole with missiles, ships, and divers
- Alexander was forced to build two towers on the end of the mole to fend off attacks
- Tyrians launched a fire ship carrying cauldrons of sulfur, naphtha, and chemical oils to destroy the towers
- Fire ship burned down the towers and cracked the end of the mole so that it later was washed away by waves
- The work of months was lost in an hour, but Alexander began building another, better mole

Tyrian Fire Ship Burns the Towers



Tyre

- Alexander collected a fleet of over 200 ships and maneuvered them into moorings off the Sidonian and Egyptian harbors
- Blockaded the Tyrian fleet in its harbors and now was at liberty to use his siege engines to reduce the city's walls



•Composition of Alexander's Fleet

• No. of ships	Origin
• 80	Sidon, Aradus, and Byblus
• 10	Rhodes
• 3	Soli and Mallus
• 10	Lycia
• 1	Macedon
• 120	Cyprus

Tyre

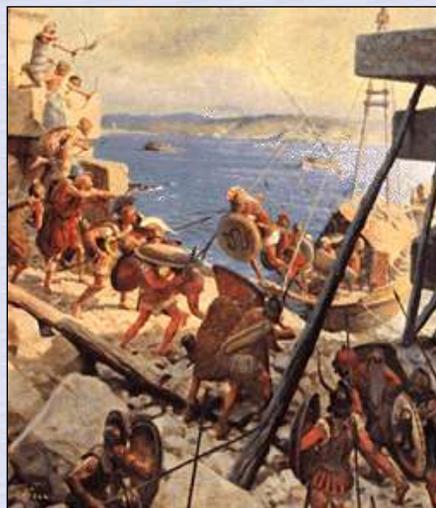
- Finally the engines penetrated the wall on the side toward Egypt
- The fleet had captured the north and south fronts of the city
- Ladders were thrown up against the walls and the Macedonians burst in



•5th Century Greek Battering Ram

Tyre

- After a seven month siege, Tyre fell
- 8,000 Tyrians were killed in the fighting
 - 2,000 more were hung afterwards
- 400 Macedonians were killed in the siege and just 20 in the assault



Gaugamela (Arbela) and the Fall of the Persian Empire

- “Most agree that this was Alexander’s greatest set-piece battle.”
– Paul Cartledge, *Alexander the Great*, 151.



Gaugamela (Arbela): The Fall of the Persian Empire

- At Issus, Alexander captured **Persian King Darius III**'s family and was holding them hostage but treating them well
- “Darius appeared to have lost the character for strength which he was thought at one time to possess. An excellent ruler in peace, he was his own worst enemy in war.”
– Theodore Dodge, *Alexander the Great*, 360.



•Seal of King Darius

Gaugamela (Arbela)

- Darius had assembled a huge army from all the Persian nationalities for a stand-off at **Gaugamela**— a flat plain in modern-day northern Iraq.
 - Estimates range from 200,000 to a million infantry and 45,000 to 100,000 cavalry
 - 200 scythed chariots
 - 15 elephants
- Alexander had about 40,000 men



•Darius III, King of Persia
•336-330 B.C.

Gaugamela (Arbela)

- After several defeats on the battlefield, Darius now feared for his own safety and fled the field
- The entire Persian center and left also fled
- The Persian army was dispersed
- Alexander pursued for 70 miles to Arbela (modern day Arbil) but couldn't catch Darius
- **The Persians lost 40,000 to 90,000!**
- The Macedonians only 500!



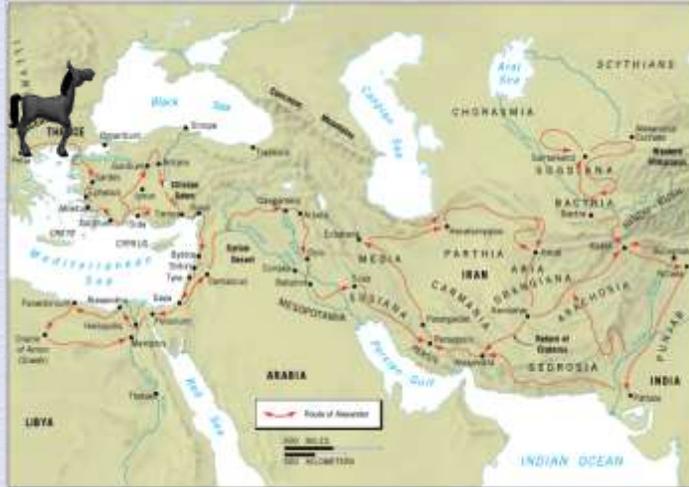
Why did Alexander win at Gaugamela (Arbela)?

- The military genius of Alexander
 - “The Persians still relied on multitudes. Alexander was introducing new tactics.”
 - Theodore Dodge, *Alexander the Great*, 385.
- Flying column reserves
- The wedge to penetrate an opening
- Striking not merely with mass but at the right place and time
- All around security
- Discipline of troops
- Ability to determine the enemy weakness and seize opportunity rapidly

After Gaugamela

- Darius’s escape frustrated Alexander because it prevented him from full claim to being king of Persia
- Eventually Darius’s followers assassinated him
- As Alexander became king of Persia and continued to advance east, he took on an increasingly Eastern attitude

Route of Alexander the Great's Campaigns—Easternmost Extent



The route taken by Alexander the Great in his conquest of the Persian Empire, 334–323 b.c.e. Starting from the Macedonian capital at Pella, he traveled to Bactria where he marries the Bactrian princess – **Roxanne**. He reached the Indus valley before being turned back by his own restive troops. Tragedy then strikes Alexander.

The End of the Empire

- Alexander
 - Married Roxanna and had his men also intermarry
 - Adopted Eastern dress and habits
 - Publicly insisted upon his descent from the gods
 - Began giving key positions to Persians
- The Macedonians were tired of campaigning and resented the changes in Alexander's behavior and become mutinous
- Alexander died in June 323, perhaps as a result of poisoning



•"The Marriage of Alexander the Great and Roxanna" by Ishmail Parbury

•Alexander's Death

- Plans to return to Greece where he would build a fleet to return to India
- Dies from a fever in the city of Babylon, Mesopotamia, at age 33
- Since Alexander did not produce a child, there is no heir to the empire.

After Alexander

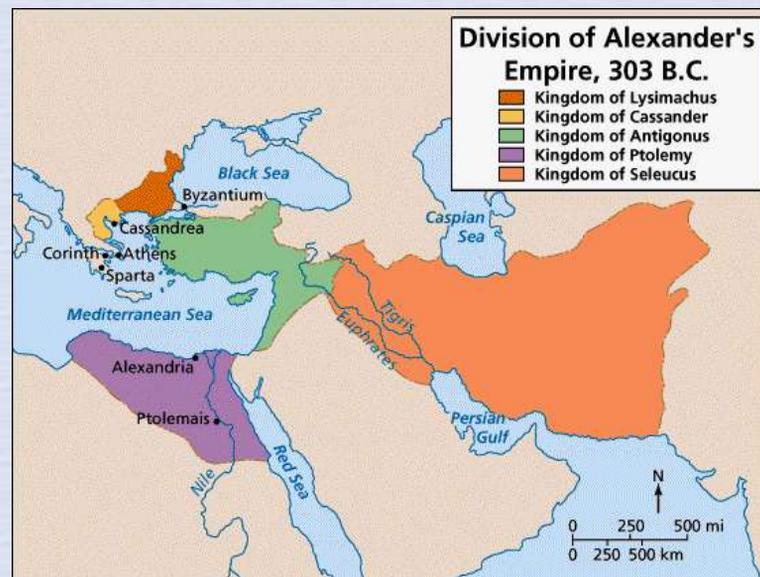
- After Alexander died, his generals jockeyed for power and by 275 they had divided up his kingdom into three large states
 - Antigonus took Greece and Macedon
 - Ptolemy took Egypt
 - Seleucus took the former Achaemenid empire
- The period of Alexander and his successors is called the Hellenistic period to reflect the broad influence of Greek culture beyond Greece's borders



Partitioning of an Empire

- **Ptolemy I**
 - Egypt
- **Selevcus I**
 - Mesopotamia
- **Antigonus I**
 - Asia Minor and Macedon
- Greece begins to see incursions from the barbarians to the West
- By 200 BCE Rome has taken all of Greek empire except Egypt

The Breakup of Alexander's Empire



The Incursion of Rome into the Hellenistic World



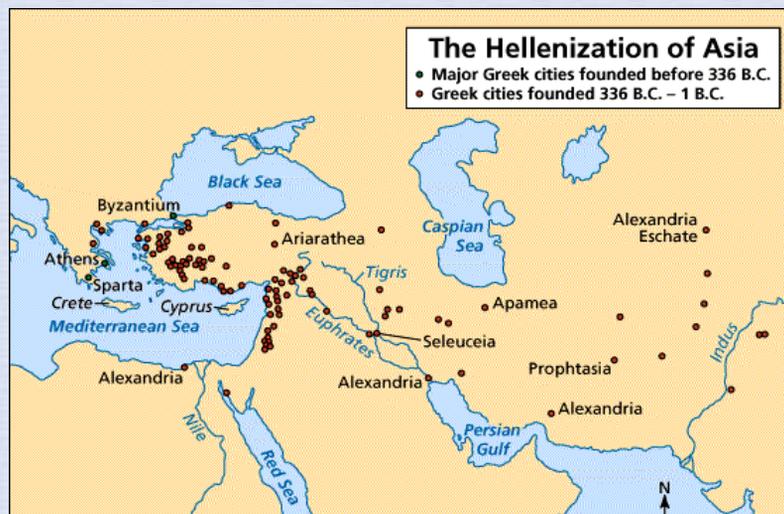
Activity: Create a Memorial with Epitaph for Alexander the Great!

- **Directions:** Read “Alexander the Great” (a 3-page article) and “The Death of Alexander”, and highlight important facts, detailing his triumphs and defeats. Then, with a large sheet of butcher paper, design a memorial to Alexander, including a 100-word epitaph about his life. *Focus question:* How should the world remember Alexander the Great?



•Cultural Diffusion: •The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

Building Greek Cities in the East



During his conquests, Alexander established several cities which acted as centers of trade for his empire.

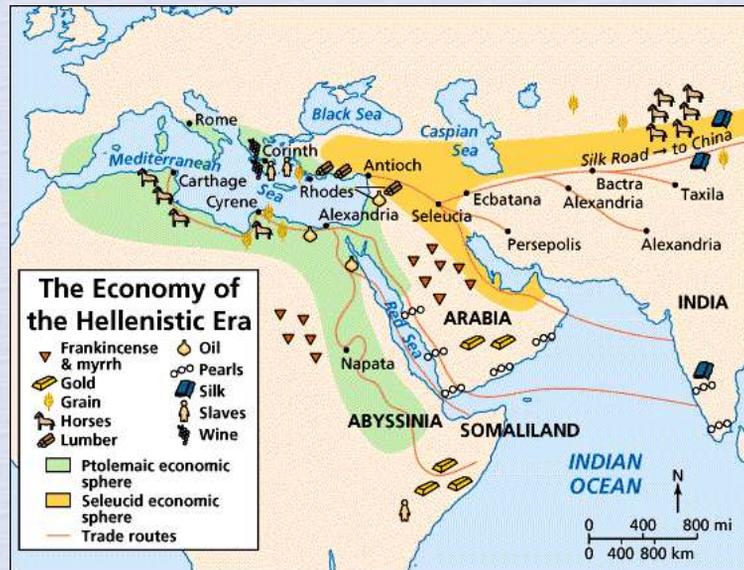


Pergamum: A New “Hellenistic” City

Cosmopolitan
Culture



Trade in the Hellenistic World

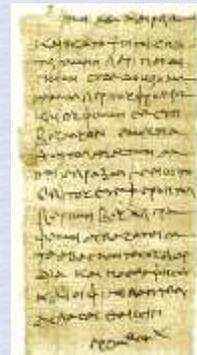


Alexandria: The Center of Hellenistic Culture

- **Alexandria**— an Egyptian city established by Alexander the Great— became an intellectual center with the first museum, including a library of nearly a million volumes, an institute for scientific research, a zoo, and a botanical garden.
- It reaped the economic benefits from a double harbor that could hold 1,200 trading vessels.
- It also had a **great lighthouse** —one of the 7 wonders of the world.
- Jewish scholars translated the Hebrew bible into Greek.
- The social status of women improved. Women moved freely, learned how to read and write, and often entered such occupations as real estate, banking, and government.



Library at Alexandria (333 B.C.E.)



Build a Model of the Great Lighthouse at Alexandria!



- Yes, it's time to build another model! Don't complain. This is supposed to be fun! Just follow the directions and don't get frustrated. Complaining will result in a larger, less fun assignment!
- **In addition:** you must write a 150-word essay in response to the following question: Should the Great Lighthouse still be considered one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World? Why or why not? Use historical facts, from Internet research, to support your answer.

The Great Lighthouse: An Introduction

- It was a monument, a tourist attraction, a brilliant business venture and a wonder of the ancient world. In many languages “Pharos” is still the word for lighthouse. The tiny island of Pharos was chosen by Ptolemy Soter around 290 BC to construct the great tower that would guide ships safely into the harbor of Alexandria (his capitol).

The History of the Great Lighthouse

- It took twenty years to build and by the time it was completed Ptolemy Soter had died and been succeeded by Ptolemy Philadelphus
- The architect was Sostratus, a contemporary of Euclid. One of the many legends surrounding the Pharos says that Sostratus wanted to have his name engraved on the monument but Ptolemy (which one?) said his name and only his was to be engraved upon it's base. Sostratus got the last laugh by engraving his own name then covering it with plaster and engraving Ptolemy's name over it. Long after the death of both men the plaster chipped away as Sostratus knew it would leaving his name for history.

The History of the Great Lighthouse

- The lighthouse itself was either constructed of or covered with white marble. The tallest building of its time (except for the great pyramid) it was the equivalent of a modern 40 story building standing 384 ft (117m). It allowed visitors views that they could not get anywhere else in the ancient world from two observation levels. Tourists bought food and souvenirs while looking out across the Mediterranean Sea from up to 243 feet in the air.
- The true work of the lighthouse was accomplished by a giant polished metal mirror that could reflect the sun out to sea. At night a fire would illuminate the tower's beacon which must have been left burning during the day as well because sailors report being able to see the smoke up to 100 miles out at sea. The mirror became the subject of many more legends as time went by. Some said that the mirror could be turned on enemy ships to burn them or even used to view the far off rival city of Constantinople. These legends while entirely impossible could have been of great advantage to the people of Alexandria. After all, who would attack a city with such an advantage?

The End of the Great Lighthouse

- The end of the lighthouse seems to have come through earthquakes but no doubt also neglect. As time went by the capitol city changed and Alexandria was not the important port it had been. The last thing we know about it's remains from history is that in AD 1480 the Egyptian Mamelouk Sultan, Qaitbay built a fort on the same spot where the Lighthouse once stood, using the fallen stone and marble. It was the last of the vanished wonders to disappear.
- Today there are plans to make the bay at Alexandria an underwater archaeological preserve. Large stone blocks have been found as well as statuary all believed to have once been pieces of the original Pharos lighthouse. The giant statue of Ptolemy believed to have stood at the Pharos gate has been recovered and now stands outside the new Library of Alexandria.

Hellenistic Philosophers

- \$ **Cynics** → Led by Diogenes
 - Avoid luxuries and live a humble, simple life in accord with nature.
- \$ **Epicurians** → Led by Epicurus
 - avoid joy and pain by accepting the world as is, ignoring politics, and living the simple life.

Hellenistic Philosophers

§ Stoics → Led by Zeno

- nature is the expansion of divine will.
- concept of natural law—ignore emotion and follow reason.
- get involved in politics, not for personal gain, but to perform virtuous acts for the good of all.
- true happiness is found in great achievements.

Hellenic vs. Hellenistic Art



•Hellenistic Art & •Literature

- Hellenistic artists departed from earlier Greek styles.
 - Emphasized the display of emotions
 - Carved portrait heads
- Playwrights, such as Menander, wrote comedies instead of tragedies.

Greek science in Alexandria: from the 3rd century BC

- Classical Greece has produced a brilliant tradition of theorists and scientists.
- In this bustling commercial centre, linked with long Egyptian traditions of skilled work in precious metals, people are interested in making practical use of Greek scientific theory. If Aristotle says that the difference in material substances is a matter of balance, then that balance might be changed. Copper might become gold.

Among the practical scientists of Alexandria are men who can be seen as the first alchemists and the first experimental chemists. Their trade, as workers in precious metals, involves melting gold and silver, mixing alloys, changing the color of metals by mysterious process.

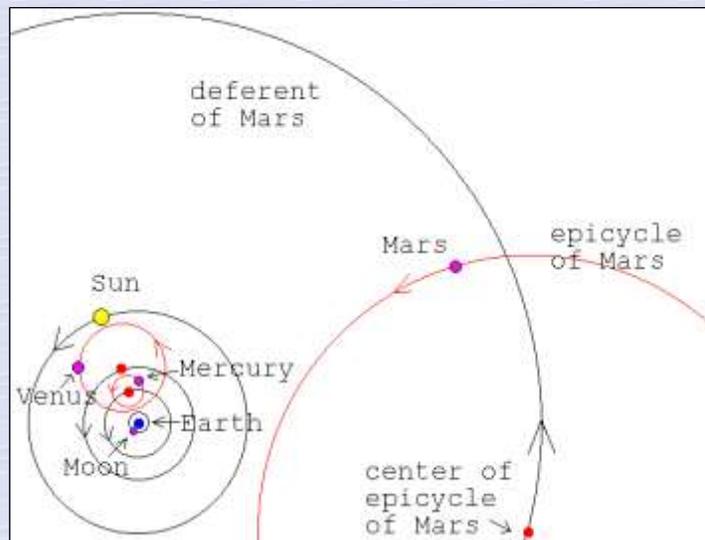
These are the activities of chemistry. The everyday items of a chemical laboratory - stills, furnaces, flasks - are all in use in Alexandria.

\$ Scientists / Mathematicians:

- **Ptolemy** → geocentric theory.
- **Aristarchus** → heliocentric theory—the earth revolves around the sun.
- **Eratosthenes** → estimated the earth's circumference to within 1 percent of the correct figure.
- **Euclid** → geometry.
- **Archimedes** → pulley and cylinder-screw, which is still used to lift water for irrigation.
 - What was Archimedes' death ray? Archimedes calculated pi and developed calculus proofs 2,000 years before the subject was invented. Did he really create a death machine with mirrors?



Ptolemaic View of the Universe



ALEXANDRIA IN THE ROMAN WORLD

- **A Roman port: 1st - 4th century AD**
- During the Roman empire Alexandria retained its commercial importance, for it is the port through which the grain of Egypt passes on its way to the granaries of Italy.
- With the decline of Greek influence, the city loses something of its intellectual edge - though the encyclopedic efforts of Ptolemy in the 2nd century AD will exert a long and profound influence, and an important step in algebra is taken in Alexandria at much the same time.
- A disaster in AD 215 demonstrates that the inhabitants have also retained an independent spirit. The emperor Caracalla, visiting Alexandria, becomes the butt of some disrespectful satires. His response is to order a widespread massacre of the citizens.

CRITICAL THINKING QUESTIONS:

- 1. Alexander believed that the true "blood" of a city is trade. Do you agree with this opinion? How is trade similar to blood? If you do not agree, what do you think is the true "blood" of a city?
-
- 2. Of all the achievements of Alexander the Great, which three do you think were the most significant? Why?
-
- 3. How would the world be different today if money had never been invented?
-
- 4. Alexander named many cities after himself. If you were to have a city named after you, what would it be like? Describe some of its chief features.
- 5. In your opinion, what was the greatest invention or discovery of the scientists of Alexandria? Why?