

Alexander the Great: Spreading of Greek Culture

Recap: (with your elbow partner... brainstorm)

Ancient Greece BEFORE King Philip II/Alexander the Great	Ancient Greece DURING/AFTER the reign of King Philip II/Alexander the Great
1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.

Jigsaw:

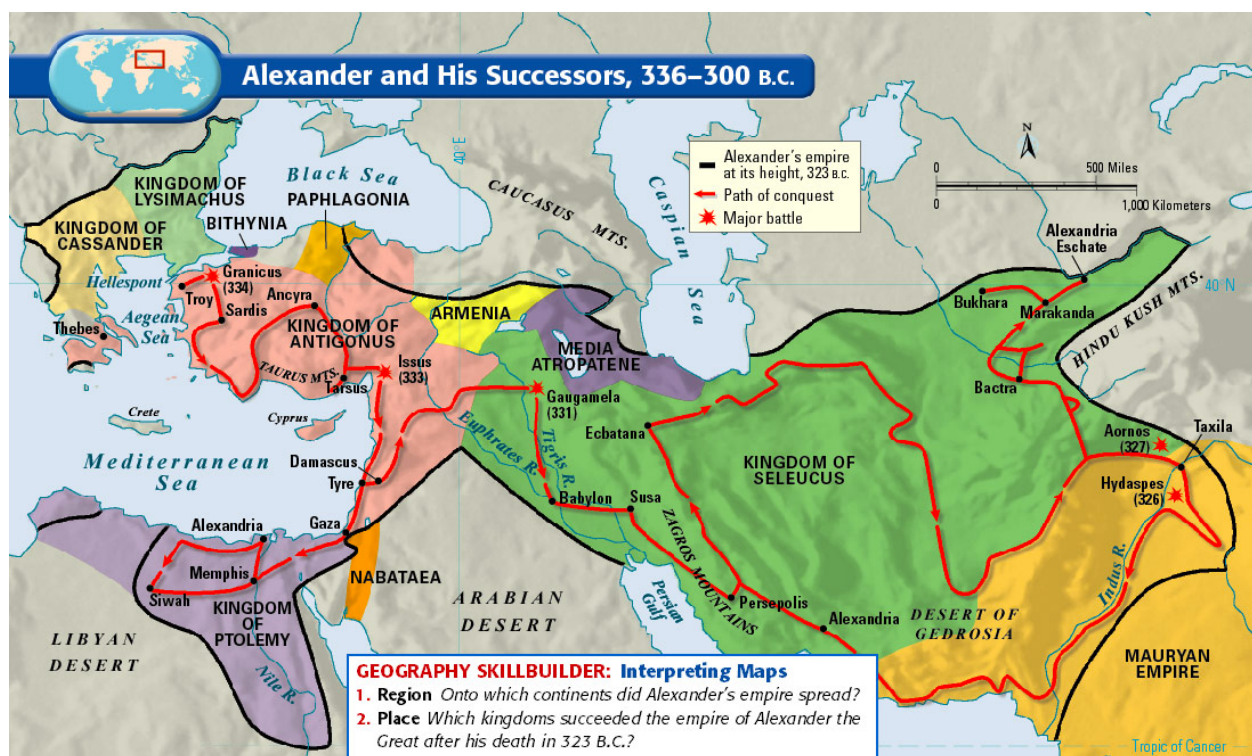
Alexander the Great

When it comes to spreading Greek culture around the world, there is no one more important than **Alexander the Great from Macedonia**. With the weakening state of Greece after constant fighting, it was easy for Macedonia to take over. Alexander soon would create a massive empire that mixed Greek culture with the cultures of the places he conquered, creating what is known as **Hellenistic culture**.

❖ What “constant fighting” in Greece BEFORE Macedonia control is this excerpt referring to? (hint: two major wars)

- 1.
- 2.

- ★ First, refresh your knowledge on Alexander Great with [this reading](#).
- ★ Next, examine the map below of Alexander’s conquests:



Reflection: What are your thoughts about Alexander's empire? What challenges do you think he might have faced? (3 - 5 sentences)

- ★ For each of the military campaigns below, use the resources linked to help you analyze the significance each area played in Alexander's empire as well as its significance in spreading Hellenistic culture.

Egypt	Persia	India
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Egypt	Dates of Campaign: 332 BCE
Describe the campaign: - Established the city of Alexandria - Egyptians welcomed Alexander and named him a Pharaoh (god-king) - Didn't force Egyptians to believe what he did	
Why is this location important for Alexander's empire? - The city of Alexandria was next to the Nile River - The city became the center of trade	
What cultural components were shared/taken because of this campaign? - Statues of Greek gods all around the city - Established a museum and library	
How did Alexander's presence at this place alter world history? - The city of Alexandria still stands, one of Egypt's largest cities	

Persia	Dates of Campaign: 334 BCE until his death in 323 BCE
Describe the campaign: - Led 35,000 soldiers into Persia - Defeated the Persian Army - Darius III tried to offer peace settlements, Alexander rejected - Darius III was killed by his own troops - Declared himself as King of Persia	
Why is this location important for Alexander's empire? - Finishing what his father started in Persia... wants control of Persia	
What cultural components were shared/taken because of this campaign? - Mass wedding - Persian soldiers married Macedonian women - Alexander adopted Persian customs	
How did Alexander's presence at this place alter world history? - Decline of the Persian Empire as they knew it	

India	Dates of Campaign: 326 BCE
Describe the campaign: - Alexander DEFEATS large indian army and 4,000 elephants - Troops back down - Alexander and his troops return home	
Why is this location important for Alexander's empire? - Heard of India's riches - Desire to conquer new lands	
What cultural components were shared/taken because of this campaign? - Gandhara School of Art - Used Greece techniques, but their images were Indian culture - Indian Stage Drama (plays) - Greeks borrowed concepts of Folklore from India	
How did Alexander's presence at this place alter world history? - Spread of Greek culture to an area that hadn't been exposed to that yet - The end of Alexander's conquest	

STOP HERE

Sources & Statement

You now know what Alexander “the Great” accomplished. Please look at all 3 sources and evaluate them on a scale 1=Not Credible to 5=Very Credible.

Why?

Source #1 - [Excerpts from Itinerarium Alexandri](#)

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Source #2 - [The Destruction of Persepolis](#)

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Source #3 - [Plutarch's Writings](#)

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Using your information and the source that is most credible answer the following: **Was Alexander truly great? Why or why not?**

Please write a claim, use evidence (from the reading) and reasoning.

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