

Chapter 12 Lesson 3

First and Last Name
Homeroom #
Date

1. Terms and Names-Explain the importance of

catapult-A catapult was a new machine used in the military. It would throw or shoot rocks at the enemies' city walls. The catapult was important because it was useful for war. The team could use the machine so they could have a better advantage of putting the enemy down.

Hellenistic- Hellenistic was a type of culture that was a huge blend of Greek, Persian, Egyptian, and Indian customs and styles. The Hellenistic culture influenced all of the lands for hundreds of years and was a huge success. It would've been difficult to blend all those cultures together with the same language, but Alexander the Great did it. This culture is important because first of all, it was a blend of so many different customs and styles, and second, it lasted for many hundreds of years.

Alexander the Great-Alexander was the son of Philip II of Macedonia. Alexander took over his father and conquered many lands and had been fighting for the empire for 11 years. Since he took over an empire so large, he was then given the title, "Alexander the Great." Alexander moved place to place, conquering everywhere he went. He wanted to take over Persia, but then he went to Egypt first so that it would be easier to get to the Persians. Alexander the Great was called "The Great" because of how many lands he took over, but the things he did to take over lands were horrible because many were killed.

Alexandria- Alexandria was the most famous Hellenistic city because it was a major learning center to the city. Alexandria is also very famous for its huge library built there. The library contained Egyptian, Persian, Hebrew, and Greek books which contained important and major texts. Since the library was so big, scholars from all over the world came to the area to study.

2. What were the effects of Alexander's conquest of a vast area?

Since Alexander took such a great area in his hands, then he was able to rule over and take over weak governments. From what I know, Alexander doesn't seem like a wimpy guy. He really took over a huge area of land! Some effects were that he was able to rule and blend other cultures together because of his accomplishments. He ruled over many areas which were massive. He took parts of the world under his control and brought them together, which was called the Hellenistic culture.

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| Cause | Effect |
|-------------------------|--|
| Weak Government | Alexander was able to take over Greece and their weak government. Since the Peloponnesian war, Greece was almost destroyed. So, Alexander got to take over Greece because of its weak government from the damage of war. |
| New weapons for Warfare | New machines called catapults were used to destroy the enemy's walls and to break in. |
| Foreign Conquests | A blend of many cultures happened which was called the Hellenistic culture. |

3. What happened to Greek democratic practices when Philip of Macedonia conquered Greece?

What happened was, when Philip went to Greece, it already had a pretty weak government. The Peloponnesian War was the cause of it. So, it was easy to take over Greece. Greece lost all their democratic practices because they were being taken over by a new government. Well, the Greeks wanted to rebel, but they were too weak and too disorganized for such a big job.

4. Why did Alexander's empire include Central Asia but not India?

Alexander could've taken over India, but it just didn't work out with his troops. He had been forcing and pushing them all the way into Central Asia, and when they succeeded, Alexander kept pushing them to India. But, the men were too tired and they refused to fight any longer (they had been fighting for 11 years!) So, that is why Alexander was forced to go back and not be able to take over India as he did to many other surrounding areas.

5. How did Alexander spread influence in new cities he founded?

Wherever Alexander and his troops went, they always left marks of themselves being there, which means they would always spread their customs to the places they went. Since Alexander went to many places, he spread his customs and styles to many places as well. So, then the Hellenistic culture came about which is a mix of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Hebrew customs. Also, wherever Alexander went, he set up his own troops and colonies, (most of them being named Alexandria.)

6. How did the Peloponnesian War lead to Alexander's success as a conqueror?

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The Peloponnesian War led to Alexander's success because it helped him be the strong one. Since the war, the Greek city-states were burned and destroyed, which was worse and which caused a big loss in government. Greece just wasn't strong enough to go on its own, so then Alexander stepped in and conquered the area. Of course, the Greeks didn't want to be conquered, probably, but they were too weak. I think because of the war, that's how Alexander had started the great race to be "GREAT."

7. What made Hellenistic culture unique?

Features that made the Hellenistic culture unique was that it was a blend of Persian, Egyptian, and Indian styles and customs. Since Alexander was ruling all of those lands, Greeks married Persians and the Indians accepted Greek language and all the areas started to mix and collaborate together. Hellenistic culture lasted for hundreds of years more! Since there was such a big mix, everyone learned different skills, styles, and ideas from each other.