

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ Class _____

ALEXANDER

AND THE HELLENISTIC AGE

Directions: Read Chapter 4 Section 5 (p137-142) in the textbook and answer the questions below.

1. Where is Macedonia in relation to Greece, and how did the Greeks view Macedonians?
2. How was Philip II able to conquer all of Greece (except Sparta)?
3. How did Alexander the Great come to power?
4. What had weakened the Persian Empire?
5. What was the farthest point East that Alexander's troops reached, and what did they encounter there?
6. Why did the Macedonian forces stop conquering?
7. **THROWBACK:** Alexander's conquests weakened Indian kingdoms in the Northwest. What Empire from Northeastern India took advantage of that weakness and conquered most of the Indian Subcontinent?
8. Examine the map on p138. What do you notice about the cities Alexander founded?

9. How and why did Alexander's death change the nature of his empire?
10. "The greatness of Alexander was in his facilitation of cultural diffusion and assimilation."
Give at least two examples to support this statement.
11. Should Alexandria (the one in Egypt) be considered a capital of culture? Why?
12. **THROWBACK**: Why is the word **Hellenism** used to describe the culture of Alexander's empire? Where does that word come from?
13. The text mentions that the role of women changed during the Hellenistic Age. Do you think this new role came from Greek or non-Greek culture? Explain your thinking.
14. Discuss the contributions of each of the following groups/individuals:
- Stoics**:
- Pythagoras**:
- Archimedes**:
- Hippocrates**: