Alexander the Great

Conquest and Culture

Alexander, son of Philip II

Son of Philip II (359-336) B.C.

Philip built an efficient army and turned Macedonia into the strongest power of the Greek world.

338 B.C. Macedonian army crushes Greek army near Thebes;

Philip now consolidated control over the Greek peninsula.

Philip insisted that the Greek states end their rivalries and cooperate with him in a war against Persia.





Alexander as King

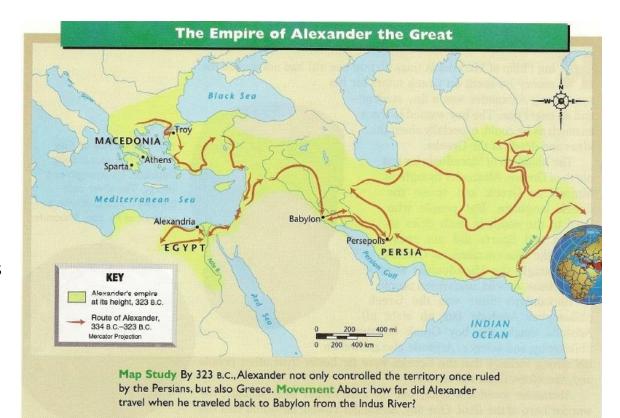
Philip II assassinated;

Alexander only 20 when he becomes king; Had been prepared to rule by his father ;

Experienced in military campaigns;

Asserts his authority and suppresses rebellion in Greece;

Turns to his dream – conquest of the Persian Empire;



Conquests

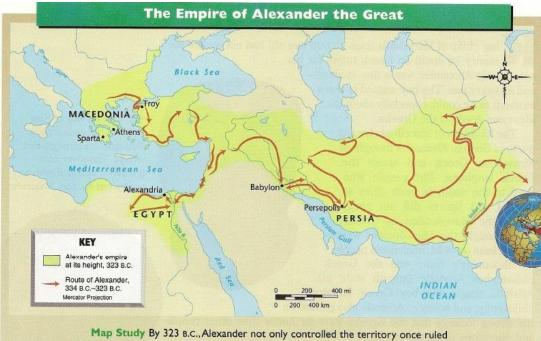
Alexander enters Asia Minor with an army of 37,000 me,; half Macedonians, the rest Greeks;

Cavalry 5,000

Major victory at Granicus River in 334 B.C.

333 B.C.Victory at the Battle of Issus – despite Persian troops under Darius III greatly outnumbered Alexander's;

Turns South – conquers Syria, Palestine and Egypt by winter of 332 B.C.; Pharaoh; founds Alexandria;



Map Study By 323 B.C., Alexander not only controlled the territory once ruled by the Persians, but also Greece. Movement About how far did Alexander travel when he traveled back to Babylon from the Indus River?



Conquests

331 B.C. invaded territory of ancient Mesopotamian kingdoms;

Decisive victory over Persians at Battle of Gaugamela, northwest of Babylon;

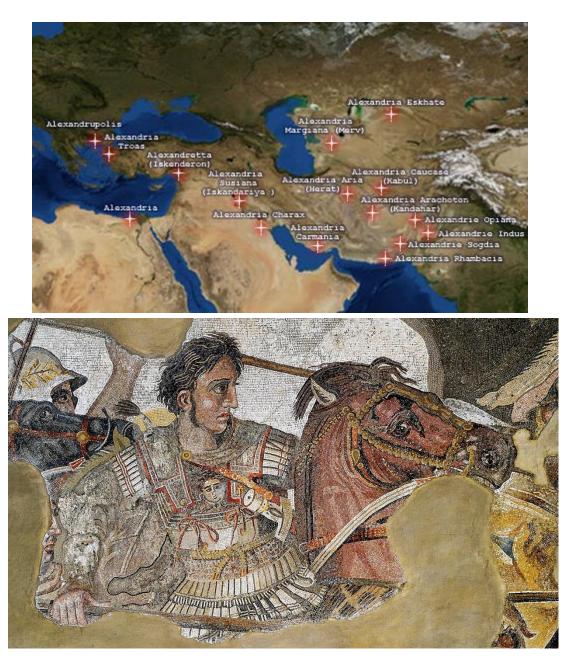
Advanced to Persian capitals of Susa and Persepolis; confiscated vast wealth of Persian capitals;

Continues East as far as modern Pakistan;

326 B.C. Battle of Hydaspes river in northwestern India – wins brutally fought battle;

Determined to advance farther east but men mutiny and refuse to go on;

Turns back across arid lands of southern Persia



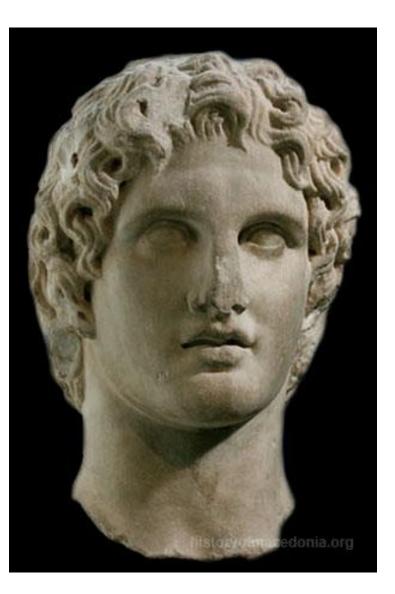
Across southern Persia – oppressive heat and lack of water;

Reaches Babylon;

Plans more campaigns but dies June 323 B.C.

wounds, fever, alcoholism;

Incredible personal bravery;



Legacy:

Admirers:

Military ability Size of his empire Love of Greek culture Intellectually capable Visionary: Attempted to fuse Macedonians, Greeks and Persians into a new ruling class; intermarriage