1. Setting the Stage: Macedonia
   a. Located ______________, Macedonia had a rough terrain and cold climate
   b. People lived in ___________ ___________ instead of city-states
   c. Many Macedonians thought of themselves as ___________, however…
   d. The Greeks looked down upon them as ______________ _____________

2. Philip II of Macedonia
   a. Philip II became king of Macedonia in 359 B.C. at age ____
   b. Trained rugged peasants into a ___________ ___________ which consisted of:
      i. Phalanx (___ x ____ men)
      ii. Each soldier carried an ______________
      iii. Fast moving _________ (soldiers on horseback)
   c. Philip __________ __________, but not to destroy or enslave the Greeks
   d. Battle of Chaeronea:
      i. _________ & _________ joined forces to fight Philip’s army
      ii. Philip’s army is too powerful and __________ the __________
      iii. Ends Greek ______________; Philip ___________ Greece
      iv. Philip next sets out to defeat the mighty _______ ______ but won’t…
      v. Philip __________ __ _______ in 336 B.C. at his daughter’s wedding

3. Alexander the Great
   a. Background
      i. Takes over at ____ ____ after the death of his father Philip II
      ii. Taught by _____________: learned science, geography & literature
      iii. Enjoyed Homer’s description of the heroic deeds of ____________ during the ___________ __________
      iv. Killed ________________ in a rebellion; cruelty frightened Greeks into accepting Alexander as their leader
b. How Alexander defeats the Persians
   i. Philip wanted to conquer Persia, __________________________
   ii. Alexander leads _______ troops into Anatolia (___________)
   iii. Met _________ Persians at Granicus River, Alexander’s army
        __________ ___________ and is ______________
   iv. Darius III responds with army of ________ - __________
   v. Macedonians ________ _________ weak point, Darius III _______
   vi. Result: Alexander has control of ______________

c. Persia: Egypt
   i. 332 B.C. Alexander marches into __________________________
   ii. Welcomed by the Egyptians as a _______, crowned ___________
   iii. Result: Alexander has control of ______________

d. Persia: Mesopotamia
   i. Battle of Gaugamela: _________ Persians under Darius III
   ii. Alexander launched a massive ______________ ______________ followed by
       a __________ ___________ and the Persian lines crumbled
   iii. Again __________ __________ in battle
   iv. Result: _____________________________________!!

e. Other Conquests
   i. Travels east to _______ - finds out Darius III was ____________
   ii. Soldiers _________ - ___ years, _________ miles- turn back home
   iii. Alexander ______________________ at age of 32, very young

4. Legacy
   a. Now what?
      i. Empire broken into __________________________
      ii. Would last for ______________
   b. Hellenism
      i. Hellenistic Culture: ______________________________
         ______________________________
      ii. Would forever transform __________ and __________
   c. Alexandria
      i. Center for __________
      ii. 350 ft _________________ - first ever
      iii. Library with _______________; learning becomes a commodity
d. Science and Technology
   i. ________: book The Elements became basis for _________
   ii. ________: accurately estimated Pi (_______)
   iii. ________: used steam power

Result: Through Philip II’s and Alexander’s conquests of the Greeks, Egyptians, & Persians, _________________________ and ________________________ in a way that had never been seen before. After Alexander’s death, the Greek Civilization would gradually ____________ until many of their achievements and ideas would be absorbed into perhaps the greatest example of Hellenism in history:

_________________ ____________________

Constructive Response Question
Trace the development of Alexander the Great and his accomplishments.