

Global History and Geography 9

The Macedonian Empire

I.	I ne Macedonian Invasion
	♦the Peloponnesian Wars saw the end of the " of Greed
	♦the war left much of Greece ruined, its depleted and
	its forces diminished
	◆ of Macedonia used the war to study Greek military
	tactics and improve upon them while he built a superior
	♦ when the invaded, the Greeks failed to rally
	together, and they were easily conquered
II.	Power Changes Hands
	◆Philip II's goal was to defeat the Greeks, and then go on to conquer the Empire
	◆Philip respected Greek, and had even hired
	to tutor his son.
	◆However, he was at his daughter's wedding, and
	power passed to his son,(who was 20 yrs. old).
III.	Alexander the Conqueror
	◆Alexander pledged his life to his father's dream of conquering the
	He rallied the Greeks to join his Macedonian forces in a
	invasionthey sought revenge for the Wars.
	◆Alexander took his combined Macedonian/Greek army into Asia Minor
	and won battles there, and Egypt. He built the city of
	in Egypt(named after himself).
	◆He went on to drive into the heart of the Empire located in
	modern day
	◆Alexander's next campaign was aimed at, but after winning a
	battle his men refused to any further as they were exhausted
	from 10 years of campaigning.
IV.	The Hellenistic Legacy
	◆Alexander settled in Mesopotamia, making the capital of his
	vast empire.
	◆He encouraged the blending of and cultures…th
	was known as the "
	was known as the "" Culture. ◆Alexander learned the of conquered people and even
	honored their He encouraged his army officers to marry
	women so that the two populations would blend in time.
	◆He died at the young age of of fever, but had built the largest
	empire in history up to that time.
	◆Having no heir, his empire was divided into many ""
	Statesindependent kingdoms each ruled by one of his generals.
	Statesdependent tangaerne eden raied by one of the generals.

Alexander's Empire at it's Height

