

Chapter 7 – The Glory of Ancient Greece
Section 3 – The Spread of Greek Culture Notes

Alexander's Empire	The Hellenistic Age
<p>Alexander's father, King Phillip II, united Macedonia and in 338B.C. he gained control of all of Greece</p> <p>After the death of King Phillip II, Alexander became king of Macedonia and Greece</p> <p>Within 11 years of becoming king, Alexander had conquered Persia, Egypt, and the lands extending beyond the Indus River in the east</p> <p>Alexander established cities in the lands he conquered, such as Alexandria and Alexandropolis</p> <p>In Babylon in 323 B.C., he came down with a fever and died</p> <p>Within 50 years, the empire broke apart into three Hellenistic kingdoms</p>	<p>Hellenistic comes from the word Hellas—the name Greeks gave their land</p> <p>Cities of the Hellenistic world were modeled after Greek cities; Greeks held the most power over local peoples</p> <p>The Hellenistic city Alexandria was famous as a capital for business, trade, and learning</p> <p>Alexandria had the largest library in the world</p> <p>Mathematics and science flourished in Alexandria</p> <p>Euclid developed geometry around 300B.C.</p> <p>Eratosthenes believed Earth was round and calculated the distance around Earth</p>