**NB # \_\_\_\_\_\_**

**The Hellenistic Age**

**Greek Achievements**

Despite political trouble and wars, Greek thinkers, writers, and artists made many important achievements.

*Philosophy and Government*

* In Athens, philosophers used rhetoric, or skillful speaking, to advance their careers. The 3 famous Greek philosophers were:
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~ developed the Socratic method to find truth and self-knowledge.
	+ **Plato** ~ described an \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in *The Republic* and advocated the rule of a philosopher-king.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~ tried to find the best form of government and promoted the idea of a “golden mean” – a government that is not too extreme.
* One of the greatest Greek rulers was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who helped poor Athenians participate in government by paying citizens for their government work.

*Art and Architecture*

* The Greeks also made advances in art and architecture – promoting \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* The greatest piece of Greek architecture was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a temple for the Goddess Athena.

*Literature and Drama*

Greek writers composed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. Actors played the roles wearing masks.

* **Tragedies** ~ plays that told stories of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and ended in disaster.
	+ Greatest playwrights were Aeschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ~ Plays that were humorous and made fun of people and customs.
	+ The most famous comedian was Aristophanes.

*History*

* Greek historian, **Herodotus**, was called the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_”

**Philip II Unites Greece**

The conflicts among the Greek city-states made them \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to invaders.

* In 338 B.C., Athens fell to the Macedonian army led by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – this marked the end of Ancient Greece.
* King Philip \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under his rule for the first time in history!
* King Philip dreamed of conquering the Persian Empire, however, he was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ before he could pursue his dream.

His son, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, became King at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years old. He would pursue and achieve his father’s dream.

* Alexander was very smart and was tutored by Aristotle in Greek literature, math, and science.
* He was also one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_!!

**Alexander the Great**

Before becoming King, Alexander was one of the best soldiers in the Macedonian military.

* As King, he began to organize the forces needed to conquer Persia. To do so, he developed the phalanx.
	+ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_~ a military strategy where soldiers carried overlapping shields and long spears.

Alexander the Great successfully \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ under Darius III. This was a HUGE accomplishment because the Persian Empire stretched from Egypt to India.

* Afterwards, Alexander moved into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. However, his troops were too tired to continue and they turned back.

On the way back to Greece, Alexander came down with a fever and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ at the age of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**The Hellenistic Age**

Although Alexander’s empire soon crumbled after his death, his legacy continued for hundreds of years – known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

* His most significant achievement was the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ across the Mediterranean and East.
* Alexander founded many \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_across the empire. The local people, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or absorbed, Greek culture and ideas.
* In addition, Alexander established the city of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (in Egypt) which would become a cultural capital with laboratories, libraries, lecture halls, and a zoo.
* Alexander’s empire also gave \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ – they were able to leave home and learn to read and write!!

**Advances of the Hellenistic Age**

The cities of the Hellenistic world made great advances in the arts and sciences.

*\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*

* Zeno founded a new philosophy called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which urged people to avoid desires and disappointments of life.

*Math and Science*

* Pythagorean Theorem (a2 + b2 = c2): (Pythagoras) formula to calculate the sides of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: (Aristarchus) theory that the sun was the center of the universe and the earth revolved around the sun.
* Hippocratic Oath: (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) set of ethical standards for doctors.

*Drama*

* This was also the Golden Age of Greek drama.