

**UNIT 2: CLASSICAL CIVILIZATIONS**  
**Reading Guide 10: Alexander the Great and Hellenistic Culture**

**Directions:** Answer each question below after reading.

**Greek Art and Architecture – p. 140-141**

1. The aim of Greek art was the express \_\_\_\_\_ using \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The Nike (or \_\_\_\_\_) is currently displayed at the \_\_\_\_\_ Museum in \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The two major types of Greek pottery are \_\_\_\_\_-figure and \_\_\_\_\_-figure pottery.
4. The Parthenon was a Greek temple dedicated to \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The Greeks wrote two types of plays, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

**5.4: Alexander’s Empire**

**Objective A: Describe Philip’s conquest of Greece.**

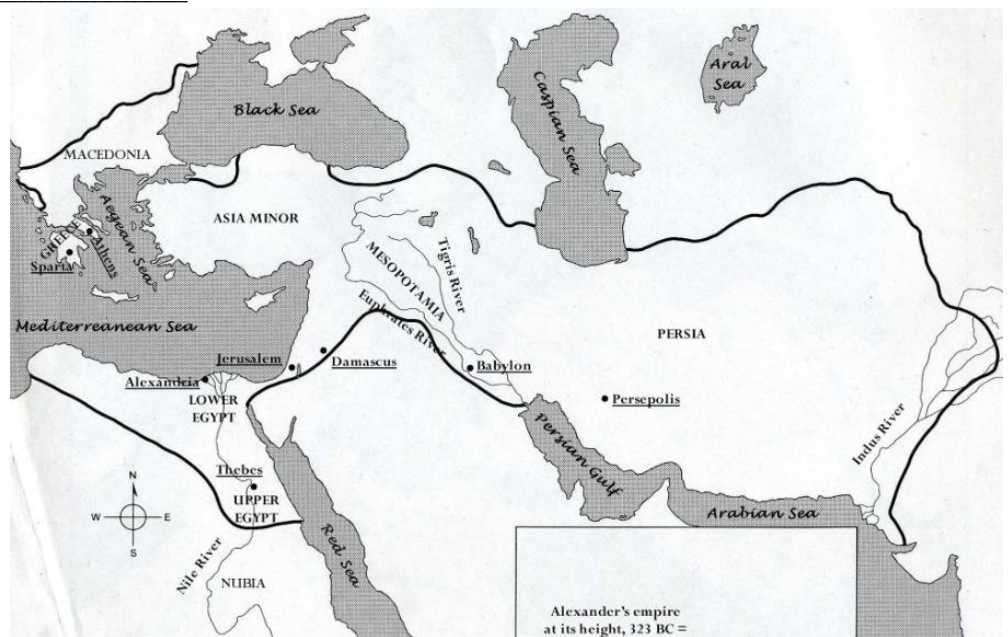
6. In 359 BC, \_\_\_\_\_ became king of \_\_\_\_\_.
7. In 338 BC, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ joined forces against Philip but were defeated.
8. In 336 BC, Philip was stabbed and his son \_\_\_\_\_ proclaimed himself king of Macedonia.

**Objective B: Explain how Alexander defeated the Persian Empire.**

9. Under \_\_\_\_\_’s teaching, Alexander had learned \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
10. When the people of \_\_\_\_\_ rebelled, he destroyed the city. Survivors were ...
11. In 334 BC, Alexander led \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers across the Hellespont into \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Alexander’s victory at Granicus alarmed the Persian king, \_\_\_\_\_.
13. In 332 BC, Alexander marched into \_\_\_\_\_. During his time there, he founded the city of \_\_\_\_\_.
14. Alexander’s victory at \_\_\_\_\_ ended Persia’s power.

**Objective C: Summarize Alexander’s conquests and their impact on future cultures.**

15. In 326 BC, Alexander and his army reached the \_\_\_\_\_. They had been fighting for \_\_\_\_\_ years and had marched more than \_\_\_\_\_ miles.
16. By 323 BC, Alexander reached \_\_\_\_\_ but died at age \_\_\_\_\_.
17. His generals fought among themselves for control of the empire. \_\_\_\_\_ seized Egypt and Seleucus took the old Persian Empire, which became known as the \_\_\_\_\_ kingdom.
18. Draw a line tracing Alexander’s path of conquest on the map to the right.



### 5.5: The Spread of Hellenistic Culture

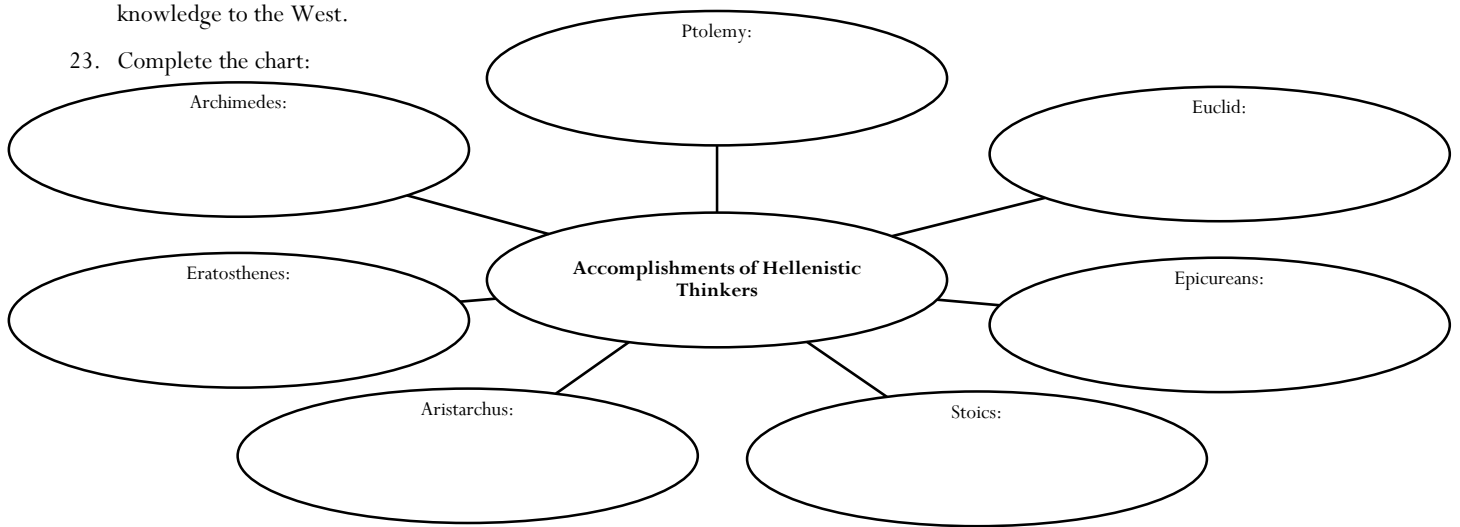
• **Objective A: Define Hellenistic culture.**

19. As a result of Alexander's policies, Greek culture blended with \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ influences; this became known as \_\_\_\_\_ culture.
20. The Egyptian city of \_\_\_\_\_ became the foremost center of commerce and Hellenistic culture. Its greatest attractions were its famous \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
21. The Alexandrian Library had a collection of half a million \_\_\_\_\_, including many of the masterpieces of ancient literature. It was the first true \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.

• **Objective B: Identify the achievements of Hellenistic scholars.**

22. Until the scientific advances of the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ centuries, Alexandrian scholars provided most of the \_\_\_\_\_ knowledge to the West.

23. Complete the chart:



24. The largest known Hellenistic statue was the \_\_\_\_\_ of Rhodes, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.
25. Through \_\_\_\_\_, Greek-style \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ became the core of Western civilization.

### Timeline of Ancient Greece

