Notes: Greece

- The Peloponnesian war began in 431 BCE
- This war was between the Athenian and Spartan alliance system
- Sparta eventually won in 404 BCE due to a naval victory
- The Greek culture was fundamentally flawed because it encouraged rivalry and war between the states.
- Philip II ruled from 359-336 BCE
- Philip II greatly increased the power of hoplites
- He also made the first catapults
- Rebellions in Egypt, Cyprus, and Phoenicia distracted Persia from Greece
- In 338 BCE Philip defeated a coalition of southern Greece states and began a campaign for all of Greece
- Philip II was killed in 336 BCE and his son took over
- Alexander the great lived from 356-323 BCE
- Alexander the great sought revenge for what Xerxes had done and eventually defeated the forces of Darius III, destroyed the entire Persian empire, and expanded his territory to Pakistan.
- He began to strategically replace Persian leaders with Greek ones, however after a long time began to leave non-Greek officials in power in 331 BCE
- The farther east Alexander the great led his campaign the more he saw himself as the new Persian ruler.
- Alexander the great died suddenly in 323 BCE when no specified successor the kingdom went into chaos, and eventually broke into three kingdoms: Seleucid, Ptolemaic, and Antigonid.
- Alexander the great is said to have ushered in the Hellenistic age from 323-30 BCE when northeastern Africa and western Asia had a great Greek influence.
- The Seleucids controlled Mesopotamia, Syria, and part of Anatolia.
- They were constantly open to attacks
- The Ptolemies controlled Egypt and Syria through Palestine
- The easily controlled Egypt and perfected their governing style
- They ruled form Alexandria, established by Alexander the great, this was technically beside Egypt rather than in.
- They encouraged Greeks to come to their empire so they could use their skills and the Greeks would have a high place.
- Cleopatra who ruled from 51-30 BCE was the only Ptolemaic leader who bothered to learn Egyptian
- The Antigonid dynasty ruled in Macedonia and northern Greece
- Greek states banded together in confederations, because of the constant threat of attacks
- Alexandria had a population of nearly half a million
- Alexandria had a library with several hundred thousand volumes