Alexander the great and hellenism
Macedonians were culturally and ethnically related to the Greeks
King Philip II of Macedonia Reigned 359 - 336 expanded his empire a lot.
He was assassinated in 446 B.C.E. shortly before a planned invasion of Persia.
He couldn’t conquer Sparta but he expanded from north of the Danube River
and south into the Greek peninsula.
The Macedonian Phalanx was just like the Greek Phalanx, except he paid his
people and also replaced shields with longer spears.
Gold coinage.
Alexander had had a falling out with Phillip when the latter had remarried.
Alexander was born to Olympias and Phillip
She was from Epirus (making Alexander half Macedonian),
He was born on 356 BCE
Aristotle thought Alexander: Polymath, physics, biology, ethics, politics,
metaphysics, poetry, and theatre
A lot of his works destroyed - we rely on lecture notes.
Alexander was taught from age 13 to age 20 with other noble children.
Alexander really loved Homer, particularly the Iliad.
When Alexander took the throne, his succession was questioned, and he killed
everyone who questioned him. He had to put down three different rebellions.
Alexander died from a Fever in 323 B.C.E.
The empire he built fell apart immediately after his death.
Alexander’s impact on world history - Spread Greek Culture beyond the greeks.

“pan-hellenism” covered

Greek
Persian