5-3 Notes

* Macedonia lay north of Greece. They were warrior people who fought on horseback.
* Phillip, the king of Macedonian, loved all things Greek wanted to defeat the might Persians. He needed to unite the Greek city-states with his own kingdom. He took over the Greek city-states one by one either by force or bribery, some voluntarily.
* Demosthenes, an Athenian lawyer and public speaker, tried to warn the people of Athens that Phillip was a threat to them.
* The Greeks tried to fight back, but Phillip defeated them at the Battle of Chaeronea.
* Before King Philip could carry out his plan to defeat the Persians, he was murdered and his son Alexander became king.
* Alexander had been a commander in his father’s army at 16 and was now king at 20.
* Alexander freed the Greek cities in Asia Minor from Persian rule.
* Alexander built the city of Alexandria which became one of the most important cities in the ancient world.
* The Lighthouse of Alexandria was one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World.
* Alexander was a great military leader. He was brave and even reckless.
* Alexander’s armies conquered the land as far east as modern Pakistan.
* Legacy – is what a person leaves behind when he or she dies.
* Alexander’s skill and daring created his legacy; helping extend Greek rule, spreading Greek culture, and brought new ideas back from Asia and Africa.
* Alexander’s quests marked the beginning of the Hellenistic Era – a time when the Greek language and Greek ideas spread to the non-Greek people of southwest Asia.