



The Hellenistic Period

Chapter
12

FOCUS ON IDEAS

Fill in the blanks to form a summary of Chapter 12. You will find some of the proper terms listed below. For other words, you will need to use your textbook. *Not on list, use your book!

| | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|---------|--------|
| army | five | Indus | Romans |
| Classical | free housing | library | three |
| disagreements | Greeks | navy | Tigris |
| equal treatment | Hellenistic | Nile | unity |

66

Philip II, king of * _____, wanted to unify the Greek city-states under his rule. He developed a strong _____ and caused _____ among Greek leaders. In these ways, he was able to conquer Greece in 338 B.C.

Philip's son Alexander was a great * _____ whose conquests stretched from the _____ to the _____ rivers. Alexander tried to bring _____ and justice to his empire. He borrowed many customs from such people as the * _____. Alexander also encouraged _____ and Macedonians to settle in new cities scattered all over the empire. These groups, however, objected to _____ for other people. As a result, Alexander's goal was not realized.

The period of Alexander's empire is known as the _____ Age. During this time, trade increased and Greek * _____ spread to new areas. The greatest center of trade and learning was * _____ in Egypt. It was especially known for its famous _____ staffed by philosophers and scientists.

After Alexander's death, _____ of his generals divided most of the empire among themselves. The Greek city-states eventually regained their freedom. However, they were too weak to resist the _____, who conquered them in 146 B.C.

USING VOCABULARY

Chapter 12

Complete the puzzle using the clues given below.

1. _ _ _ _ A _ _
2. _ _ L _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
3. _ _ E _ _ _ _ _ _ _
4. _ _ _ _ _ X
5. _ A _ _ _ _ _ _
6. _ _ _ _ N _ _ _
7. _ _ _ _ _ D
8. _ _ _ _ R _
9. _ _ _ _ I _ _
10. _ _ A _ _ _

Clues

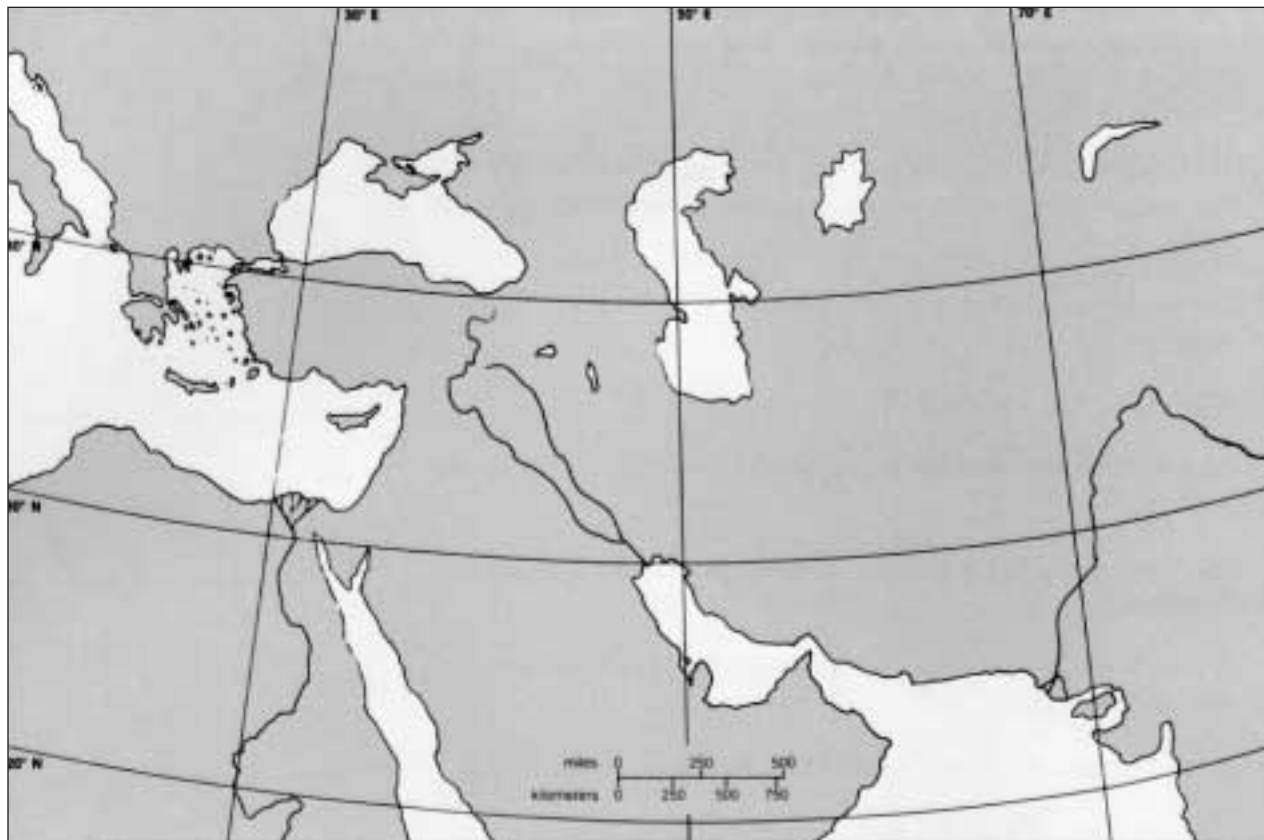
- A. 1. a person held by an enemy until certain promises are kept
2. "like the Hellenes"
3. barrier that breaks the force of waves
4. a special infantry formation developed by Philip of Macedonia
5. what the Greeks call Persians
6. partnerships
7. left one place to settle in another
8. subject of Euclid's book
9. places where goods are made
10. a public speaker

CORRECT THE STATEMENT

All of the statements below have incorrect information. Underline the mistake in each statement, and write the correction in the space provided.

1. Macedonian kings were of Persian descent. _____
2. At the same time that Philip came to respect Greek culture, he learned to accept the weaknesses of the Greek form of government. _____
3. Demosthenes encouraged the Greeks to support the Macedonians. _____
4. Alexander was a student of Plato. _____
5. Alexander conquered the Persians and then marched as far east as China. _____
6. The Greeks and Macedonians accepted Alexander's claim that he was a god. _____
7. The most successful new city of Alexander's empire was Alexandria, India. _____
8. A tall fortress stood above the harbor of Alexandria. _____
9. After Alexander's death, the empire was divided among three of the ruler's sons. _____
10. The cities of Alexander's empire were mainly centers of learning. _____
11. Greek cultural influence throughout the Mediterranean area weakened after Alexander's death. _____
12. Economic conditions improved in the Greek city-states after Alexander's death. _____

WORKING WITH MAPS



10 points

1 point

7 points

On the map above, label the following: Mediterranean Sea, Caspian Sea, Red Sea, Black Sea, Persian Gulf, Nile River, Indus River, Africa, Asia, India. Draw in the boundaries of Alexander's empire (c. 323 B.C.). Label the various regions it included. Then fill in the blanks below with the names of the places described in the following statements. Label the places on the map. Use dots to show the locations of cities.

5 points

5 points

1. body of water between Greece and Asia Minor
2. two Greek city-states that tried to stop Philip II's invasion
3. city where Alexander died
4. Hellenistic city known for its intellectual and social life

Copyright © by The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.