

## AG:8 —Hellenistic Period — Q/A

*Recommended Reading: Story of the Greeks by Guerber, “Birth of Alexander” to “Greece a Roman Province and Story of Greece by Macgregor, “Alex and Bucephalus” to “Demosthenes in Temple”*

- 1) This refers to the period during which Greek culture flourished throughout the Mediterranean in the years following the conquests of Alexander the Great.
- 2) In 146 B.C. a Roman army put down a Greek rebellion and then plundered and destroyed this wealthy trading city.
- 3) This second century Greco-Roman scientist lived in Alexandria and his famous maps reflect the best geographical knowledge of his day.
- 4) This Greek philosopher wrote books on Physics, plants, animals, and natural history as well as philosophical topics.
- 5) This mathematician, who lived during the reign of Ptolemy I Soter, wrote a textbook on Geometry that was used until the 19th century.
- 6) When this Greek city rebelled against Alexander, he pulled down all the buildings and put 6,000 people to death.
- 7) This was the first battle that Alexander the Great fought on Persian soil.
- 8) Granicus, Issus, and Gaugamela were critical battles in this war.
- 9) This Phoenician city was one of the only cities in the Near East that refused to submit to Alexander the Great after the battle of Issus.
- 10) This final battle between Alexander the Great and Darius, King of Persia was fought in Babylon, with forces numbering in the hundreds of thousands.
- 11) Darius left his sword, cloak, wife, and mother in his haste to flee from Alexander after this battle.

- 12) When Alexander died, his kingdom was divided and power was shared by among this group of people.
- 13) This was the fate of Alexander the Great's wife Roxana and his infant son.
- 14) This is how Alexander the Great solved the problem of the Gordian Knot.
- 15) At this great battle, fought twenty years after the death of Alexander, the division of his empire between his warring generals, was finally decided.
- 16) When Demetrius, the son of Antigonus, came back into power the Athenians assumed he would deal with them harshly, but he did this instead.
- 17) This school of philosophy teaches that there is no divine intervention in human activities, and that pleasure is the greatest good.
- 18) This philosopher taught that men should live simply and be affected neither by pleasure nor by misfortune.
- 19) The Ptolemy dynasty, which ruled Egypt for hundreds of years, descended from this country.
- 20) This general of Alexander's became governor of Egypt upon his death and formed a dynasty that lasted nearly 300 years.
- 21) This Greek scientist was a child in Syracuse at the time Pyrrhus besieged the city in 278 B.C., and he died during the Roman Siege of the city 66 years later.
- 22) This Greek scientist, who taught at the library of Alexandria, determined the size of the earth very accurately in the third century B.C.
- 23) This is the oldest of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World
- 24) This gigantic statue of Apollo, one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World, stood astride the entrance to a harbor. It was so large that ships could sail between its legs.