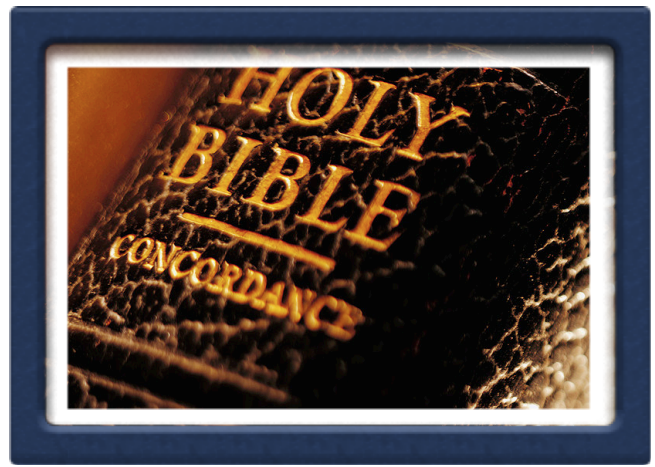


THE INTERTESTAMENTAL PERIOD

PERSIA AND ALEXANDER THE GREAT



GREEKS DURING THE PERSIAN ERA

- Greek city-states were very _____
- Seldom _____ except against a common enemy/threat
- Despite tolerant Persian rule, Greek states _____...
 - Ionia (region including Ephesus) with Athenian ships rebelled and burned Sardis (Persian seat of government in the satrapy [province])
 - Other Greek city-states stop paying taxes
- Darius invades and conquers _____ (northeast of Macedonia)
 - Marches against other Greek city-states to punish rebellion
 - Is defeated at _____
- _____ returns 10 years later to avenge the defeat of Marathon
 - Wins in the battle of _____
 - Burns _____
 - Loses the war at the naval battle of _____ and the land battle of _____ in 479BC
 - Withdraws from _____ lands
- Because Athens took a leadership role in the defeat of Persia, and because Sparta wasn't interested in foreign affairs; Athens became the leader of a loose _____ of Greek city-states
 - "Age of _____", otherwise known as the classical period of Athenian democracy
 - Pericles promoted the _____ and _____;
 - it is principally through Pericles' efforts that Athens became the _____ and _____ center of the ancient Greek world.
 - He started an ambitious project that generated most of the surviving structures on the _____ (including the _____).
 - Marks the beginning of the Greek culture as an ideal among the Greeks and something to export to the world

- _____ (c. 437BC) — “And so far has our city [Athens] distanced the rest of mankind in thought and speech that her pupils have become the teachers of the rest of the world; and she has brought it about that the name ‘Hellenes’ suggests no longer a race but an intelligence, and the title ‘Hellenes’ is applied rather to those who share our culture than to those who share a common blood.”
(*Panegyricus 50*, trans. George Norlin in Loeb Classical Library)

ALEXANDER THE GREAT

- _____ of Macedonia was king
 - Brought _____ to educate his son, Alexander
 - Fought wars very professionally and strategically (e.g., he would fight year round rather than just in nicer weather)
 - Through military force, forged a confederation of all Greek city-states, after the victory at _____ in 338BC.
 - Assassinated in 336BC; _____ (III) became king
- Alexander the Great crosses the Hellespont (Aegean) in 334BC
 - Defeated the Persians in western Turkey at the battle of _____, thus liberating the Greek cities of Asia Minor
 - Defeated the Persians at _____ (NE corner of the Mediterranean Sea), leaving the western portion of the Persian empire now open to conquest



Silver coin of Alexander wearing the lion scalp of Herakles, British Museum



- Marched against Phoenicia, _____, and Egypt
 - City of _____ offered the most resistance (Alexander built a causeway out to the island fortification to conquer it)
- In 331BC Alexander conquered the army and empire of Darius II in a final blow at Gaugamela (Mesopotamia)
 - Occupied Persian _____
 - Claimed all Persian _____ in the capitals
 - Took the title of “ _____ King”
 - Pushed his empire’s borders to the _____ River at the NW border of India
- Alexander and his empire
 - Established Hellenistic _____ along the way (becoming the centers for Greek cultural influences across the empire—Alexandria, Alexandretta, etc.)
 - Kept most governmental _____ in place
 - Placed Greek _____ and temples side by side with _____ gods and temples
 - Treated Greeks and non-Greeks _____ (much to the offense of Greeks)

ALEXANDER’S INFLUENCE AND CONTRIBUTION TO THE FULLNESS OF THE TIMES

1. The dispersion of the Greeks _____, throughout the Persian Empire, leading to...
2. The _____ absorption of Greek culture by the world
3. The emergence of one world _____: Alexander established a common currency, silver coins minted on the Attic weight standard. Prosperity and unity across the empire resulted.
4. The spread of the Greek _____. As with most languages (including English) there were various dialects of Greek, but the form of the Greek language that emerged throughout the known world was called _____ (meaning “common”). This the language of the New Testament and Septuagint (LXX)
5. Spread and acceptance of Greek _____ and _____ throughout the empire.
6. A higher level of _____ for all.
7. The spread of Greek _____.
8. The emergence of philosophy as a _____ for life.

9. The growth and embrace of society organized around the Greek the _____ (the Greek word for city). People began to think of themselves organized around cities rather than temples, villages, or countryside.
10. Increased _____. As new Greek ideas, religions, and philosophies flowed and were welcomed into the known world, people were presented with real choices, not just traditional customs and religions. _____ things became more valued than _____ things.