

Key Learning

Persia took Macedon. After the Persians were pushed out of Macedon, a new king of Macedon emerged. He was called Philip of Macedon.

Philip did not just want to be king of Macedon; he was determined to be the most powerful Greek of all. Philip wanted to bring all of the Greek city-states together to form one big Greek army. The Greeks agreed to form a league, with Philip as their leader.

Alexander was the son of Philip of Macedon. When Philip was assassinated, Alexander became king of Macedon. Alexander was a determined and brave leader.

Alexander marched from one city to another city in the Persian Empire. If a city pledged its loyalty to Alexander, he set them free. Alexander defeated Darius at the Battle of Issus and the Battle of Gaugamela. Alexander built a city in Egypt. It was called Alexandria.

Alexander marched his army into the city of Babylon. The city was full of riches, gold, strange animals, and fragrant, hanging gardens. After fighting many battles and reaching as far as the River Indus, Alexander and his army travelled back home. On the journey, Alexander became seriously ill and died.

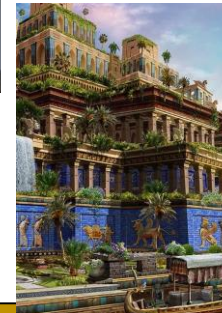
Ptolemy, Alexander's general, now ruled Egypt. Alexandria became a city buzzing with new ideas about mathematics and geometry, ideas about science and medicine. Ptolemy's son was also called Ptolemy and he began to build a library. This library would collect all the knowledge in all the world!



Philip of Macedon



Alexander the Great



Babylon

Alexander the Great

Vocabulary

assassinated	murder (an important person) for political or religious reasons
astronomy	the branch of science that studies the universe beyond the earth.
Bucephalas	Alexander's horse.
chariots	a two-wheeled vehicle drawn by horses, used in ancient racing and warfare.
divine	of or like God or a god.
geometry	the area of mathematics concerned with the study of shapes and objects.
hoplite	a Greek foot soldier
loyalty	the quality of being loyal.
phalanx	A tightly packed group of soldiers in row after row.
pledged	commit (a person or organization) by a solemn promise.
retreated	(of an army) withdraw from enemy forces as a result of their superior power or after a defeat.
sarissa	a very long spear
victor	a person who defeats an enemy or opponent in a battle, game, or other competition.

Alexander the Great Timeline

356 BC Alexander the Great was born	336 BC Philip of Macedon was assassinated	5 November 333 BC Battle of Issus	332 BC The city of Alexandria was founded	1 October 331 BC Battle of Gaugamela	21 or 22 October 331 BC Alexander and his army entered the city of Babylon	June 323 BC Alexander the Great died
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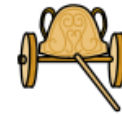
assassinated



astronomy



Bucephalus



chariots



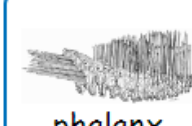
divine



hoplite



loyalty



phalanx



pledged



retreated



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victor

Alexander the Great Timeline

356 BC

Alexander the Great was born

336 BC

Philip of Macedon was assassinated

5 November 333 BC

Battle of Issus

332 BC

The city of Alexandria was founded

1 October 331 BC

Battle of Gaugamela

21 or 22 October 331 BC

Alexander and his army entered the city of Babylon

June 323 BC

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Rights and Global Goals

Rights	12- respect for children's views 13- sharing thoughts freely
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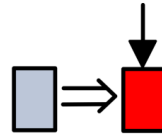
Global Goals	4- Quality Education
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Prior Learning

Persia and Greece (Year 3)
Ancient Greece (Year 3)

Big Idea

Cause and consequence



Cause and
Consequence

National Treasures

Sir Patrick Moore (British astronomer)

