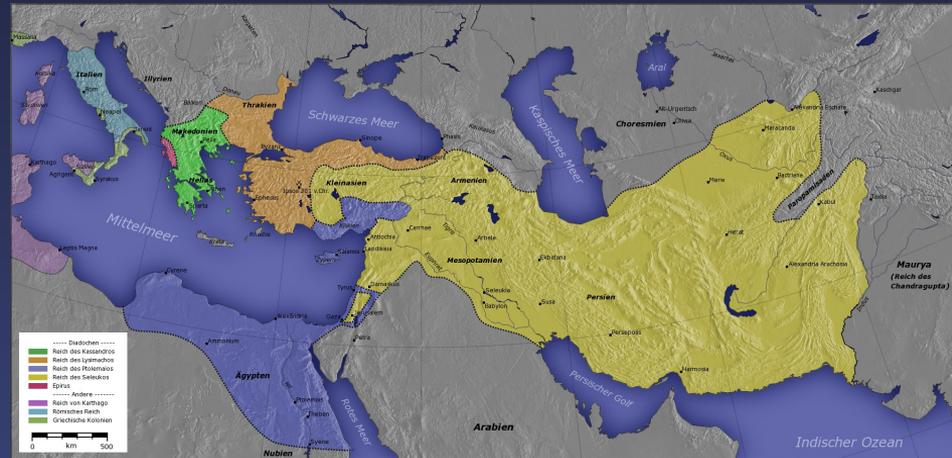


Presented By: Ella
Rieman and Sofia
Davis

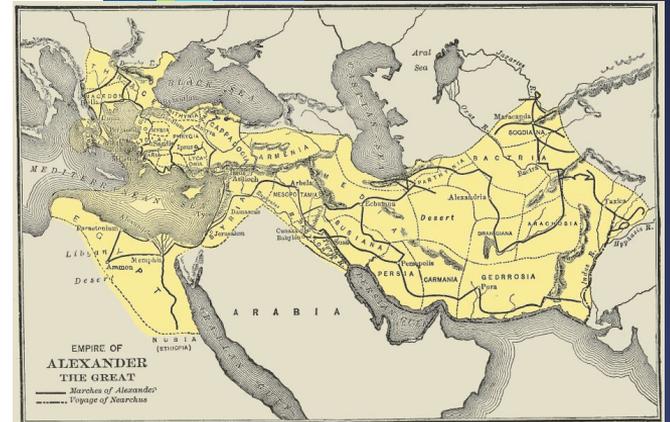
Hellenistic Era

323 B.C- 30 B.C



Geographic Impact on Society

- The hellenistic period started out in Macedonia, a province of Greece.
- Alexander the Great conquered all around the Mediterranean Sea.
- The geographical location of this civilization helped it flourish because of the large body of water which makes it easier to travel and conquer
- The areas Alexander the Great conquered include modern day Turkey, Greece, Egypt, and Genghis Khan's empire



Political systems and Impact on Society

- Macedonia and Greece were restored to their original glory by making the city states a democratic government.
- The rest of the empire was mostly a monarchy, in which multiple different kings ruled city/states
-



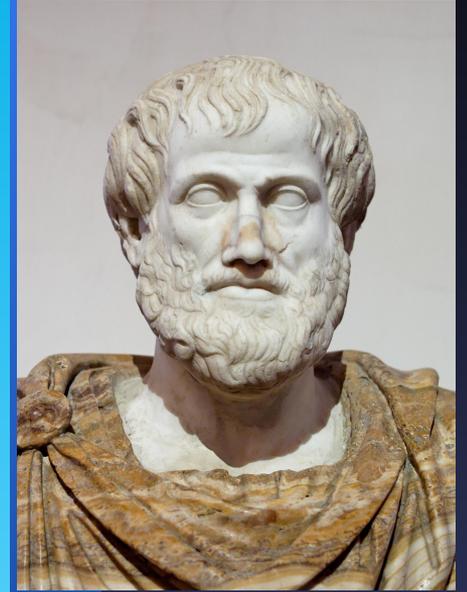
Economic System and Impact on Society

- Alexander the Great put silver and gold into the economy cause new coinage and bocks
-



Beliefs and Religious Impact on Culture

- Different philosophies that were believed in were,
- pythagoreanism, the belief that everything can be reduced to numbers
- Sophism: the absolute truth does not exist
- Pythagoreanism: everything can be reduced to numbers
- Other Philosophies were Cyrenaicism, Platonism, Epicurism, Stoicism, and Skepticism



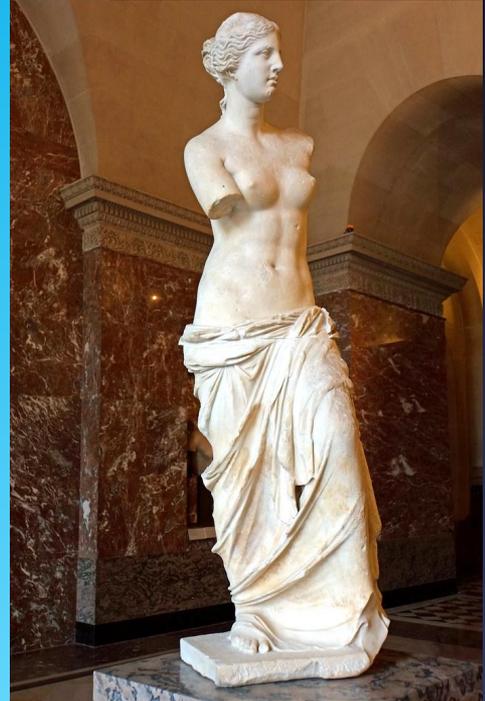
Rise of Civilization

- Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire and from there extended his rule overland in Asia and India
- Alexander the Great took over the throne at the age of 20 and set out to achieve his father's dream of conquering the Persian Empire



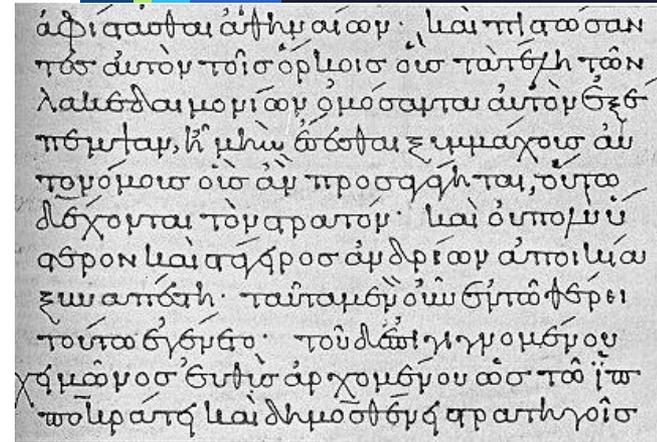
Art and Architecture

- This era was the most famous for art and architecture
- This style was increasingly more dramatic with the style baroque coming into popularity
- Some of the most famous sculptures made were the venus de milo, the nike of samothrace, and the aphrodite of cnidus.



Writing System and Written History

- A dialect of ancient greek became very prominent within the wealthy and powerful
- Ancient greek had writing and we can read it today
- The language was developed to communicate as well with the writing
- The language has a modern versions used today with the greek population and was also changed around and now is the basis for the language of the country northern macedonia



Major Technological Advances

- Greeks were the first to use basic water irrigation systems
- The preferred material was marble for public buildings and wood for the base
- The greek calendar is Athenian. It begins with the first new moon after the summer solstice



Golden Age

- The golden age wasn't really a golden age since the civilization stayed the same for a long period of time

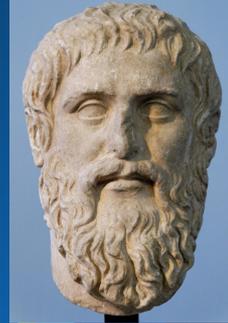


Famous Citizens and Their Achievements

- Alexander the Great- was the original leader of the Hellenistic Era
- Aristotle- taught sciences, mathematics, arts, and psychology
- Plato- Aristotle's teacher
- Sophists- the absolute truth does not exist
- Pythagoreans- Mathematics



Aristotle



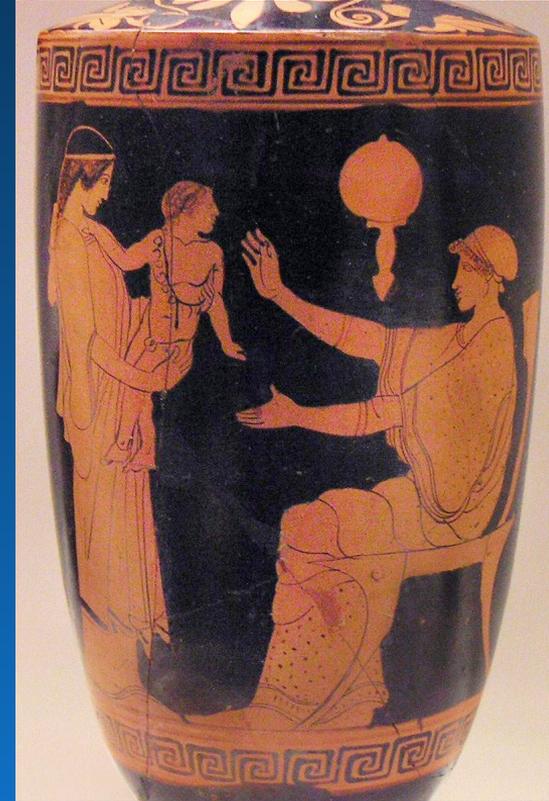
Plato



Alexander The Great

Slavery

- Slavery was not based on race but more on social class and job status
- Aristotle was a firm believer in slavery and thought it was necessary
- Most slaves were used in farming



Fall of Civilization

- Alexander the Great conquered the Persian Empire and other places
- They were conquered slowly by different empires
- They could have stayed in power if they were in a different geographical location



World Wide Contributions

- Artistry, Agriculture, Traditions, Religion, Architecture were used across the world and still are today
- Arches are a original architectural advance made by Hellenistic people



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