Chapter 5 Section 5

Alexander and the Hellenistic Age

Philip of Macedonia grew up in Thebes, went home with a plan

By the time Athens takes the threat seriously it’s too late

Becomes king in 359BC

Builds superb army

threats bribery and diplomacy makes alliances with most poli

force against others

338BC Athens and Thebes – Philip wins

Wanted the Persian Empire

killed at his daughter’s wedding

Olympias schemes, and Alexander is king

20 years old but very experienced soldier

Musters forces to go after Persia – Darius III not his grandfather – Persian provinces were often in rebellion, and things are not going well, should be an easy conquest for Alexander

Alexander goes in 334BC with enough ships to cross the Dardenelles

Persian Empire is still big but faltering

Alexander is on it – goes for it. Marches through Asia Minor and on through Palestine, ends up in Egypt. By 331BC he Ends up marching into Babylon – but Darius is murdered before Alexander can get to him

On to northern India to face troops on Elephants in 326 BC. The soldiers were tired and insisted that he turn back, they were ready to go home. Alexander turned back to Babylon, where he stopped to consider his next campaign.

But before he can start out again he is struck with a fever and as he lies dying the commanders ask who he wants to succeed him. He manages to say “To the strongest” and then he dies.

Except there is no “strongest”. Three generals divide up the empire (Greece, Egypt and Persia) and for the next 300 years their descendants fought each other to conquer the other’s lands.

Legacy of Alexander:

Everywhere he went Alexander took Greek culture. Founding new cities across the old Persian empire where soldiers, traders and artisans settled and made statues, had athletic contests, and opened schools, set up the kind of lives they were used to at home. Local people absorbed the new culture and assimilated into the Greek way of life, and the settlers adopted aspects of the local cultures too.

This blending of cultures creates a vibrant new way of life. Alexander had married a Persian wife, adopted Persian dress and some customs. He encouraged others to do the same. After his death the blending of cultures from Egypt, Persia, Greece and India created the Hellenistic civilization that would flourish in this region for centuries.

The crown jewel – the city of Alexandria in Egypt.

a planned city, drawn up by a Greek

a million people from all over Alexander’s empire

a crossroads between east and west – markets and ideas

the Pharos lighthouse by the harbor – 440 feet high – a wonder of the ancient world

Al and successors encouraged the work of scholars -- built a Museum (home of the muses or nine greek goddesses who presided of arts and sciences) laboratories, lecture halls, a zoo and

a library full of all of the knowledge of the ancient world – which was later torched and destroyed

The Burning of the Library of Alexandria   **by** [**Preston Chesser**](http://ehistory.osu.edu/ProviderDisplay.cfm?ID=16)

The loss of the ancient world's single greatest archive of knowledge, the Library of Alexandria, has been lamented for ages. But how and why it was lost is still a mystery. The mystery exists not for lack of suspects but from an excess of them.

Alexandria was founded in Egypt by Alexander the Great. His successor as Pharaoh, Ptolomy II Soter, founded the Museum or Royal Library of Alexandria in 283 BC. The Museum was a shrine of the Muses modeled after the Lyceum of Aristotle in Athens. The Museum was a place of study which included lecture areas, gardens, a zoo, and shrines for each of the nine muses as well as the Library itself. It has been estimated that at one time the Library of Alexandria held over half a million documents from Assyria, Greece, Persia, Egypt, India and many other nations. Over 100 scholars lived at the Museum full time to perform research, write, lecture or translate and copy documents. The library was so large it actually had another branch or "daughter" library at the Temple of Serapis.

The first person blamed for the destruction of the Library is none other than Julius Caesar himself. In 48 BC, Caesar was pursuing Pompey into Egypt when he was suddenly cut off by an Egyptian fleet at Alexandria. Greatly outnumbered and in enemy territory, Caesar ordered the ships in the harbor to be set on fire. The fire spread and destroyed the Egyptian fleet. Unfortunately, it also burned down part of the city - the area where the great Library stood. Caesar wrote of starting the fire in the harbor but neglected to mention the burning of the Library. Such an omission proves little since he was not in the habit of including unflattering facts while writing his own history. But Caesar was not without public detractors. If he was solely to blame for the disappearance of the Library it is very likely significant documentation on the affair would exist today.

The second story of the Library's destruction is more popular, thanks primarily to Edward Gibbon's "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire". But the story is also a tad more complex. Theophilus was Patriarch of Alexandria from 385 to 412 AD. During his reign the Temple of Serapis was converted into a Christian Church (probably around 391 AD) and it is likely that many documents were destroyed then. The Temple of Serapis was estimated to hold about ten percent of the overall Library of Alexandria's holdings. After his death, his nephew Cyril became Patriarch. Shortly after that, riots broke out when Hierax, a Christian monk, was publicly killed by order of Orestes the city Prefect. Orestes was said to be under the influence of Hypatia, a female philosopher and daughter of the "last member of the Library of Alexandria". Although it should be noted that some count Hypatia herself as the last Head Librarian.

Alexandria had long been known for its violent and volatile politics. Christians, Jews and Pagans all lived together in the city. One ancient writer claimed that there was no people who loved a fight more than those of Alexandria. Immediately after the death of Hierax a group of Jews who had helped instigate his killing lured more Christians into the street at night by proclaiming that the Church was on fire. When the Christians rushed out the largely Jewish mob slew many of them. After this there was mass havoc as Christians retaliated against both the Jews and the Pagans - one of which was Hypatia. The story varies slightly depending upon who tells it but she was taken by the Christians, dragged through the streets and murdered.

Some regard the death of Hypatia as the final destruction of the Library. Others blame Theophilus for destroying the last of the scrolls when he razed the Temple of Serapis prior to making it a Christian church. Still others have confused both incidents and blamed Theophilus for simultaneously murdering Hypatia and destroying the Library though it is obvious Theophilus died sometime prior to Hypatia.

The final individual to get blamed for the destruction is the Moslem Caliph Omar. In 640 AD the Moslems took the city of Alexandria. Upon learning of "a great library containing all the knowledge of the world" the conquering general supposedly asked Caliph Omar for instructions. The Caliph has been quoted as saying of the Library's holdings, "they will either contradict the Koran, in which case they are heresy, or they will agree with it, so they are superfluous." So, allegedly, all the texts were destroyed by using them as tinder for the bathhouses of the city. Even then it was said to have taken six months to burn all the documents. But these details, from the Caliph's quote to the incredulous six months it supposedly took to burn all the books, weren't written down until 300 years after the fact. These facts condemning Omar were written by Bishop Gregory Bar Hebræus, a Christian who spent a great deal of time writing about Moslem atrocities without much historical documentation.

So who did burn the Library of Alexandria? Unfortunately most of the writers from Plutarch (who apparently blamed Caesar) to Edward Gibbons (a staunch atheist or deist who liked very much to blame Christians and blamed Theophilus) to Bishop Gregory (who was particularly anti-Moslem, blamed Omar) all had an axe to grind and consequently must be seen as biased. Probably everyone mentioned above had some hand in destroying some part of the Library's holdings. The collection may have ebbed and flowed as some documents were destroyed and others were added. For instance, Mark Antony was supposed to have given Cleopatra over 200,000 scrolls for the Library long after Julius Caesar is accused of burning it.

It is also quite likely that even if the Museum was destroyed with the main library the outlying "daughter" library at the Temple of Serapis continued on. Many writers seem to equate the Library of Alexandria with the Library of Serapis although technically they were in two different parts of the city.

The real tragedy of course is not the uncertainty of knowing who to blame for the Library's destruction but that so much of ancient history, literature and learning was lost forever.

Selected sources:  "The Vanished Library" by Luciano Canfora "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" by Edward Gibbons

Women – through paintings, statues and legal codes we can tell that women were no longer restricted to their homes in the Hellenistic world. Women learned to read and write, some became philosophers, poets, scholars. Royal women had considerable power either as consorts, mothers of rulers or in their own right – Cleopatra proved herself a very capable ruler of Egypt in this period.

Hellenistic Civilization:

Cities in this period go for glory in the style of their architecture – bigger, grander and more impressive than the classical Greeks – these monarchs wanted to be seen as godlike, and their buildings were a reflection of that.

New schools of thought – Stoicism – avoid desires and disappointments by calmly accepting all life brought – high moral standards – protect the rights of your fellow humans, because they may not be your equal by they possess reason and so should not be mistreated.

Thinkers:

* Pythagoras (the theorem)
* Euclid geometry
* Aristarchus heliocentric solar system
* Eratosthenes the earth is round, calculated its circumference
* Archimedes – the lever and pulley
* Hippocrates – medicine and the oath to do no harm

Rome blasts into town and takes over about 133 BC and replaces Greece as the dominant power in the Med

Greek ideas about law, freedom, justice and government influenced all that came after them, including modern thought. Greek art and science set the standard for those who came later, which is amazing when you remember how it started with a few scattered poli through the mountainous land of the Aegean.