

World History

Grade 6 Social Studies

Week 8: May 18 – May 22

Your Week at a Glance

Daily Schedule (Suggested)

Day 1:

Primary Source Activity: Alexander the Great

Day 2:

Finish Primary Source Activity

Day 3

Ch. 8 Test Greek Civilization

Day 4

Ch.8 Test Greek Civilization

Day 5:

Complete any missing work!

Additional Support:

Complete “Activities and Assessments” section in the online textbook for Chapter 8 (OPTIONAL, will NOT be graded)

Online Textbook:

1. Go to <http://launchpad.classlink.com/leonschools>
2. Use your school student number with the email address (17000000@edu.leonschools.net) and school password
3. Click on the McGraw-Hill ConnectED icon
4. Click on the pharaoh picture
5. Use the dropdown menu to navigate to the chapter and lesson/section you are looking for.

Primary Source Activity

The logo for 'networks' features the word 'networks' in a bold, sans-serif font. The letter 'o' is replaced by a stylized globe icon with several lines radiating from it, suggesting a network or global connection.

Greek Civilization

Lesson 3 *Alexander's Empire*

Alexander the Great: Hero or Villain?

The name *Alexander the Great* would make you think that Alexander was indeed great. Some historians claim he brought progress, order, and culture to the lands he conquered. They refer to stories that he tried to promote learning, visited all of his wounded men after each battle, spared the lives of the queen and princess of Persia, and built new cities where others had been destroyed.

However, many people see him as cruel—a tyrant and a murderer. As evidence for that point of view, some historians point to stories that he treated the people he enslaved harshly and ordered the murder of several close advisers. In battle, Alexander could be ruthless, as when he conquered the city of Tyre. According to some accounts, he ordered the killing of 9,000 people and he enslaved 13,000 others.

Directions: Read the following quotation about Alexander.

Reading Description of the Battle at Tyre

Diodorus of Sicily wrote a history based on accounts by earlier historians whose work has all been lost.

[At this point in the account, the battle has been going on for nearly seven months.]

Now he [Alexander] performed a feat of daring which was hardly believable even to those who saw it. He flung a bridge across from a wooden tower to the city walls and crossing by it alone gained a footing on the wall, neither concerned for the envy of Fortune nor fearing the menace of the Tyrians [people of Tyre]. Having as witness of his prowess the great army which had defeated the Persians, he ordered the Macedonians to follow him, and leading the way he slew some of those who came within reach with his spear, and others by a blow of his sabre. He knocked down still others with the rim of his shield, and put an end to the high confidence of the enemy.

Simultaneously in another part of the city the battering ram, put to its work, brought down a considerable stretch of wall; and when the Macedonians entered through this breach [gap] and Alexander's party poured over the bridge on to the wall, the city was taken. The Tyrians, however, kept up the resistance with mutual cries of encouragement and blocked the alleys with barricades, so that all except a few were cut down fighting, in number more than seven

Primary Source Activity *Cont.*



Greek Civilization

thousand. The king [Alexander] sold the women and children into slavery and crucified [put to death] all the men of military age. These were not less than two thousand. Although most of the non-combatants had been removed to Carthage, those who remained to become captives [prisoners] were found to be more than thirteen thousand.

So Tyre had undergone the siege bravely rather than wisely and come into such misfortunes, after a resistance of seven months.

—Diodorus of Sicily, Library of World History, ca. 60–30 B.C.

Analyzing Primary Sources

Directions: Answer the following questions.

1. Identifying According to the reading, how many captives did Alexander take at Tyre?

2. Explaining What did Alexander do with the women and children of Tyre?

3. Making Generalizations Were the Tyrians brave or cowardly? Support your answer with evidence from the reading.

4. Explaining Why do some historians refer to Alexander as “Great”?

Primary Source Activity *Cont.*



Greek Civilization

Critical Thinking

5. Inferring Do Alexander's actions in Tyre change your opinion of him as a great leader? Why or why not?

Chapter 8 Test, Traditional

Greek Civilization

DIRECTIONS: True/False Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

- _____ 1. Macedonia gained power in the ancient world during the reign of King Philip II.
- _____ 2. Many Greeks visited an oracle to find out about the future.
- _____ 3. The Parthenon is an example of a Greek theater.
- _____ 4. Aristotle's writing had no effect on the writing of the U.S. Constitution.
- _____ 5. The gods in Greek myths have great powers but look and act like human beings.

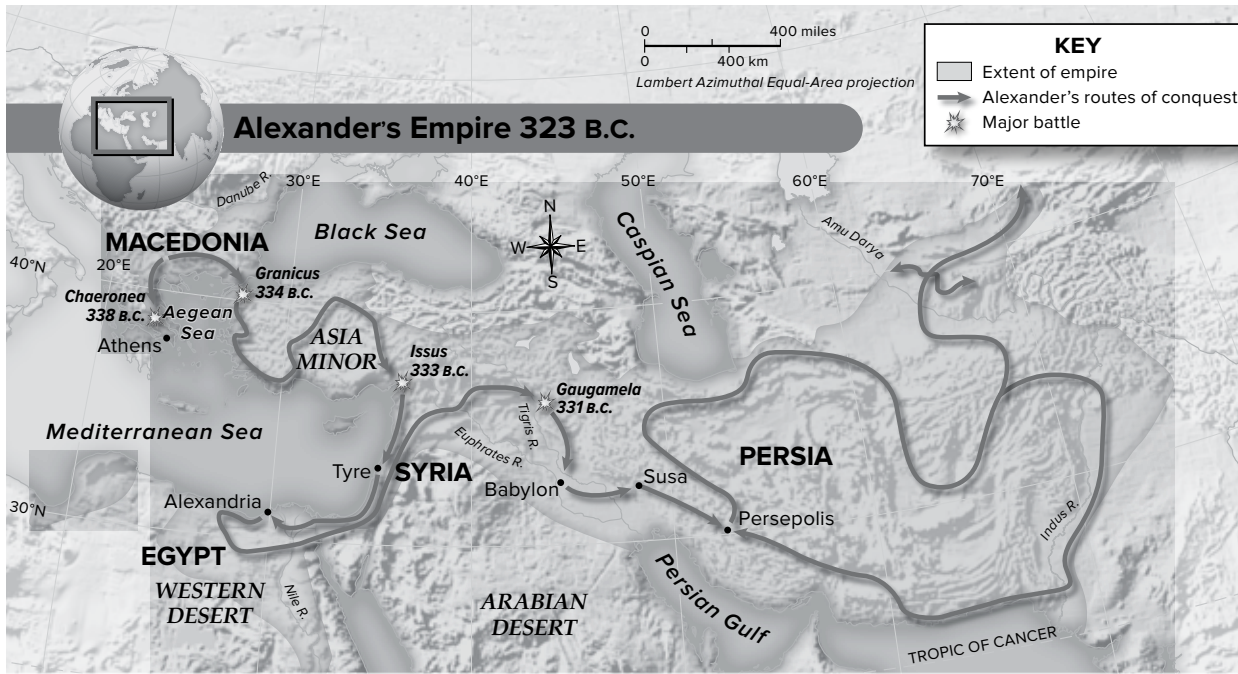
DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------|
| _____ 6. a commander in the army at 16 and a ruler at 20 | A. Sophocles |
| _____ 7. rejected the idea of absolute right or wrong | B. Hellenistic Era |
| _____ 8. a great Athenian writer who stressed courage and understanding | C. Sophists |
| _____ 9. a time when Greek culture spread through the known world | D. Alexander |
| _____ 10. believed that happiness resulted from using reason | E. Stoics |

Chapter 8 Test, Traditional *cont.*

Greek Civilization

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.



- _____ 11. Alexander's empire extended to which river in the east?
- A. Euphrates C. Nile
 B. Indus D. Tigris
- _____ 12. Which body of water bordered Alexander's empire on the west?
- A. Arabian Sea C. Persian Gulf
 B. Caspian Sea D. Mediterranean Sea
- _____ 13. Which city of Alexander's empire was in Egypt?
- A. Alexandria C. Persepolis
 B. Athens D. Susa
- _____ 14. Homer's epic, the *Iliad*, is about
- A. Alexander the Great. C. the oracle at Delphi.
 B. Gilgamesh. D. the Trojan War.
- _____ 15. Aesop's fables were a part of Greek
- A. architecture. C. politics.
 B. oral tradition. D. temples.

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Chapter 8 Test, Traditional *cont.*



Greek Civilization

_____ 16. Who thought that governments should be headed by philosopher-kings?

- A. Alexander the Great
- B. Aristophanes
- C. Jason
- D. Plato

_____ 17. Aristotle taught his students the

- A. "golden mean."
- B. "silver rule."
- C. "golden way."
- D. Golden Fleece.

_____ 18. Who was sentenced to death for his teachings?

- A. Plato
- B. Socrates
- C. Archimedes
- D. Aristotle

_____ 19. Who taught students that the universe followed the same laws that governed music and numbers?

- A. Hippocrates
- B. Thucydides
- C. Pythagoras
- D. Miletus

_____ 20. Which Greek scientist concluded that Earth was round?

- A. Euclid
- B. Archimedes
- C. Eratosthenes
- D. Epicurus

#s 21-25 are for
Bridge Students
only

DIRECTIONS: Short Answer Answer each of the following questions.

"[R]emember only that Philip is an enemy, who robs us of our own and has long insulted us; that wherever we have expected aid from any quarter [region], it has been found hostile [angry and violent], and that the future depends on ourselves, and unless we are willing to fight him there, we shall perhaps be compelled [forced] to fight here. . . . You need not pry [look] into the future, but assure yourselves it will be disastrous [terrible], unless you attend to your duty."

—Demosthenes, "The First Philippic,"
translated by Charles Rann Kennedy

21. What evidence does Demosthenes give that Philip is a threat?
