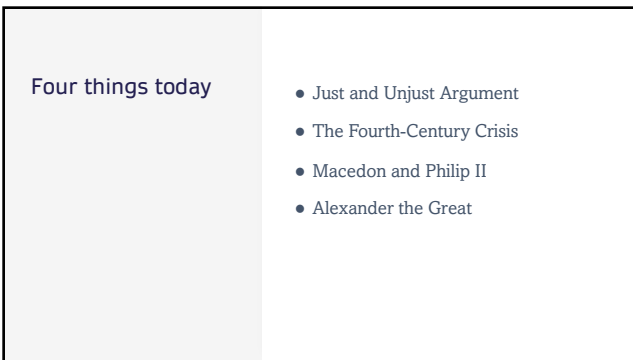
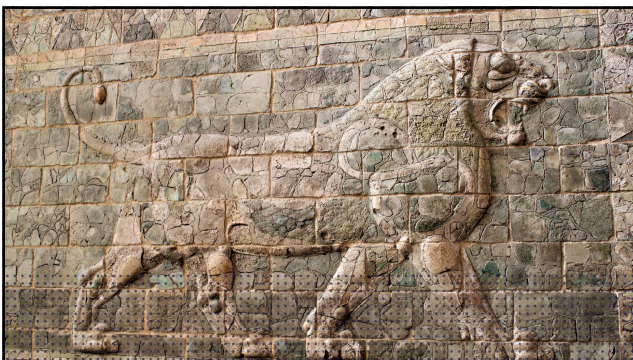




1



2



3

Quiz #7 | The Rise of Macedon

1. All of the following are true about the rise of Thebes [\[1/1/25\]](#)

 - a. Their general, Epaminondas, pushed Thebes to be more aggressive
 - b. Their army was led by an elite force of 500 male-couples known as the Sacred Band
 - c. Using new tactics, they defeated Sparta at the battle of Leuctra
 - ☒ d. With Sparta defeated, all of Greece was united under the Theban Hegemony and there were no more wars between the Greeks
2. Though his domination of Greece came as much through diplomacy as conquest, Philip II is credited with revolutionizing war with the unstoppable Macedonian phalanx, which had

 - ☒ a. pikes that were 16 feet long
 - b. soldiers that were 16 feet tall
 - c. ranks of soldiers 16 feet apart
 - d. breaks in the phalanx every 16 feet
3. Alexander's conquest of Persia involved all of the following [\[1/1/25\]](#)

 - a. Fulfilling a prophecy by cutting an intricate knot with his sword instead of untying it
 - b. Forcing the Persian king to flee at the Battle of Issus and capturing the king's women
 - ☒ c. After conquering Egypt, accepting Darius's offer to surrender the Persian empire west of the Euphrates
 - d. Marrying a Babylon princess named Roxana
4. By the time of his death, Alexander ruled over all of the following EXCEPT:

 - a. Persia
 - b. Egypt
 - ☒ c. Rome
 - d. Bactria
5. In today's reading from Clouds, the debate over justice between the characters named Just and Unjust Argument is won by

 - a. Just Argument, by proving that justice is indeed rooted in universal law
 - ☒ b. Unjust Argument, by convincing Just Argument that the Athenians (i.e., the audience) are already corrupted
 - c. the chorus, by chasing both debaters off the stage for constantly insulting each other
 - d. Zeus, by intruding into the debate and breaking wind over both debaters

Extra Credit

EC: What do you think made it possible for Alexander to conquer Persia? Try to be specific in your answer.

4



Responses

5

Questions about whatever



6



7

The debate

- Famous turning point in *Clouds*
 - Sometimes to be more argument
- Scathing indictment
 - of orators (who teach people to speak falsely)
 - of philosophers like Socrates (who teach people to abandon tradition and the gods)
- Different tactics
 - Just Argument uses logic and argument tactics
 - Unjust Argument uses attacks and emotional response
- Unjust Argument wins
 - Unjust Argument is the already morally corrupted
 - Just Argument "I can't argue with that"

8

Pheidippides's attack

- Son beating up father the most shocking moment in the play
- Direct demonstration of the consequences of New Thinking eroding traditional morals

9



The burning of the Thinkery

- Strepsiades throws off the New Thinking and acts according to his core beliefs (tradition)
- On the way there he apologizes to the gods for forsaking them
- Call to action
- Resolution of philosophical conflict with violence

10



What is *Clouds* about?

11

Nomos vs. physis

- How do we know what is just?
 - Athenians believe in democracy = the people bearing the burden of society
 - This requires a protocol for deciding what is just and unjust, instead of being told by the gods (religion) and ancestors (tradition)
- Nomos (convention) = the real Sophists
 - Is morality merely arbitrarily dictated by society?
 - Protagoras: "*Man is the measure of all things*"
 - The truth is what people will believe; sophists taught the ability to argue regardless of morality
 - Effective speeches—not just true speeches—can change what people believe
- Physis (nature)
 - Is there a higher sanction to be found in something else, like the natural world?
 - A search for ways to identify natural laws of morality and justice—*universal truths*
 - Truth is inherent in nature — cannot be changed regardless of human or divine will
- Aristophanes believed in gods and tradition, and so *rejected both*
 - Used *Clouds* to try to destroy both relativists like the sophists and universalists like Socrates



the fake "Socrates" and the Sophists



the real Socrates

12

The Rise of Macedon

13

Macedon



14



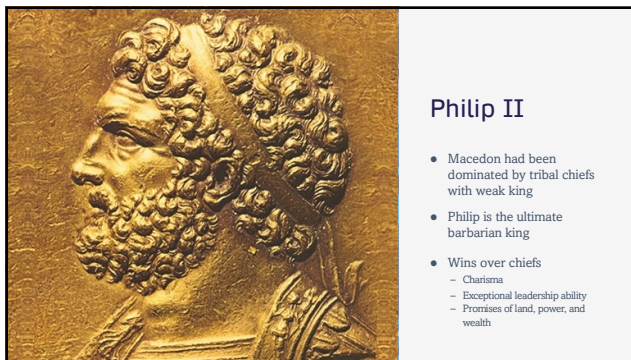
Greek influence

- Barbarian kingdom but close to Greece
 - A lot of trade
 - Greek language and ideas
- Perception of Greece as the most advanced civilization
- Increases divide between coastal Macedon and more traditional tribes inland

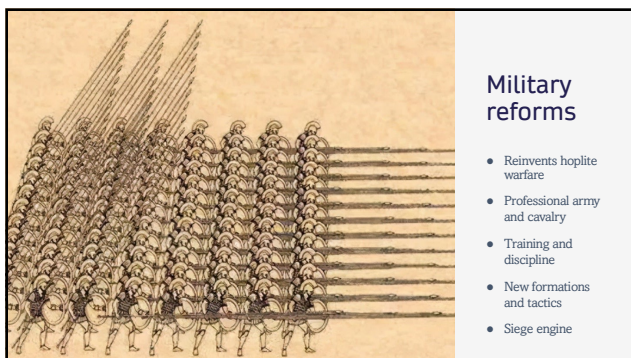
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16



17



18

Philippian expansion



19



Dominion over Hellas

- The Greeks wear themselves out through constant war
- Philip uses their divisions against them to gain political power in Thessaly
- Many Greeks want Philip as the only possible leader against Persia
- Only one actual battle, and the rest Greece is Philip's control

20



Philip is killed

- Sudden and unexpected assassination
- Philip had prepared Alexander, but he is still only 20 years old

21

Alexander

22



23



24



25



26



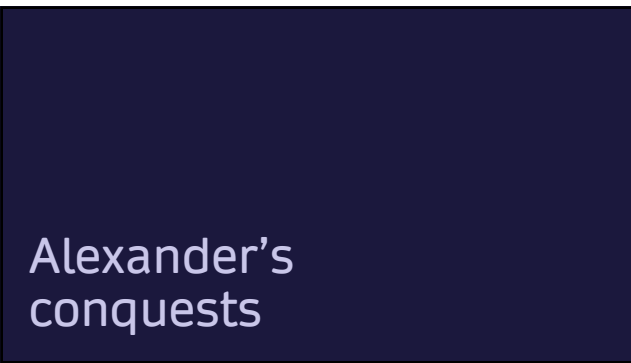
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Alexander as a Greek



28

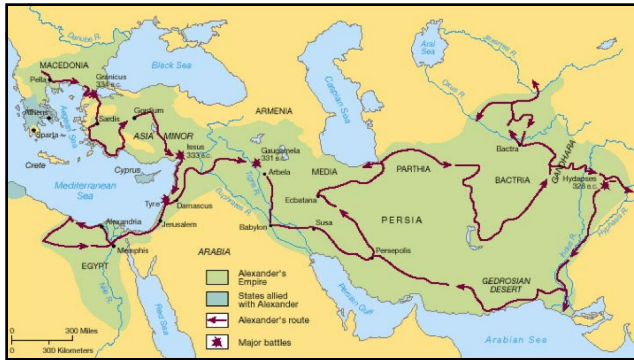
Alexander's conquests



29



30



31



King of Asia

- Destroys Persepolis and makes Babylon his capital as "King of Asia"
- Sets about trying to merge Greek, Mesopotamian, and Egyptian achievements and culture
- Alexander's goal is to create the ultimate civilization

32



"To the strongest"

- Dies unexpectedly of illness at 32 years old
- Planned heir not yet born
- Supposedly answered "to the strongest"
- Death launches years of wars between Alexander's generals to control parts of his empire

33



34
