Jonathan Quang 10/28/14

Global - Mr.Badgley

Homework #23

1. The Hellenistic age is the period of time after Alexander the Great's death and the rise of the Roman empire. Greek culture was dominant during this age. The Hellenistic age differs from classical Greeks in several ways. One way was in sculptures. Hellenistic art focused on realism rather than an ideal body. The religious philosophies of the Hellenistic age were more focused on individual happiness in Stoicism and Epicureanism rather than the total devotion to the whims of gods and goddesses associated with classical Greece. Society in the Hellenistic age was also more diverse because several cities accepted citizens regardless of race or place of origin. Some Greek city states in classical Greeks did not accept or value foreigners as citizens. Hellenistic society was also more advanced with the advent of advanced geometry and physics such as an accurate estimation of pi ad compound pulleys.

2.Some contributions of Hellenistic thinkers in science was in the field of astronomy and physics. Aristarchus disproved that the Sun was smaller than Greece. He also suggested that all planets revolve around the sun, which others refused to acknowledge. Ptolemy in the second century AD suggested that the Earth was at the center of the solar system. While this was widely accepted back then, this important idea was disproved many centuries later. Eratosthenes, the director of the Alexandrian Library, used geometry to compute Earth's circumference, placing it between 28,000 and 29,000 miles. This is remarkably close to the modern circumference of 24,860 miles. Archimedes was another important scientist. He explained the law of the lever, constructed the Archimedes screw to raise water from the ground, and the compound pulley to lift heavy objects. Euclid and Archimedes also advanced geometry. Euclid's most famous work is *Elements*, which presented 465 geometry propositions and proofs. The book is still in use today. Archimedes also accurately estimated the value of pi. Hellenistic sculptors contributed the idea of realistic sculptures of people rather than idealized sculptures of people. Ordinary people were carved with characteristics such as wrinkles, poor clothing, and an unfit body.

3. Alexandria is an Egyptian city founded by Alexander the Great which was a center of commerce and Hellenistic civilization. It eventually became a diverse international community.  
Philip II was the king of Macedonia from 359 B.C.E to 336 B.C.E. He was the king who invaded Greece and the father of the famous Alexander the Great.