

# \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_

### Context

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

### Analyzing Sources & Deduction

1-

2-

3-

4-

Document 1	Document 2	Document 3	Document 4
Circle one 1-Primary or Secondary	Circle one 1-Primary or Secondary	Circle one 1-Primary or Secondary	Circle one 1-Primary or Secondary
2-	2-	2-	2-
3-	3-	3-	3-

Great	You Decide	Not So Great
	The Prince took charge of the Companion Cavalry at age 18, and aided his father in defeating the Athenian and Theban armies at Chaeronea. Alexander became King of Macedonia at the age of 20.	
	Alexander's army consisted of 40,000 soldiers on foot (infantry) and 5,000 soldiers on horseback (cavalry). He considered himself a great leader and was quoted: <i>"I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion."</i>	
	From his first victory at age 18, Alexander gained a reputation of being successful when he led his men to battle. Most notably, he would send smaller forces to reach and break the enemy lines before his enemies were ready to battle. Due to this, Alexander never lost a battle in 15 years of conquest.	
	Driven to conquer, he convinced his soldiers to march thousands of miles in harsh conditions, risking their lives in one military conquest after another for the sake of the glory. Yet, they were all willing as he was considered a great leader. This photo is the Equestrian statue of Alexander the Great on the waterfront at Thessaloniki, capital of Greek Macedonia.	
	Alexander commemorated his conquest by founding more than twenty cities. He decided to name this city after himself, and called them Alexander.	
	In his battles he destroyed the great capital of Persepolis, along with the temples and emblems of the ancient zoroastrian religion.	
	His military conquest greatly increased contacts and trade between the East and West. Vast areas to the east were significantly exposed to Greek civilization and other influences of Greece. Some of the cities he founded became major cultural centers, with many surviving into the 21st century.	

Using all the evidence you have studied, do you think Alexander the Great is worthy of his title, or is he a villain? Write a thesis statement for your opinion.

Thesis: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Supporting Fact #1	Supporting Fact #2	Supporting Fact #3
Name	Name	Name
<p>Write a portion of an expert of that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. <i>Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.</i></p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Transition- In your own words.</p> <p>This quote demonstrates that Alexander the Great was a _____ because...</p>	<p>Write a portion of an expert of that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. <i>Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.</i></p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Transition- In your own words.</p> <p>This quote demonstrates that Alexander the Great was a _____ because...</p>	<p>Write a portion of an expert of that supports your opinion or topic sentence below. <i>Remember you can use ellipses (...) to replace text that is unnecessary to support your answer.</i></p> <p>“</p> <p>“</p> <p>Transition- In your own words.</p> <p>This quote demonstrates that Alexander the Great was a _____ because...</p>

**Conclusion-** Write a conclusion below that best summarizes your opinion about what you have learned about Alexander the Great. Remember, your conclusion should reflect your topic sentence/ opinion but have more detail.

# In Loving Memory

Draw a picture that depicts how alexander was deserving of his title "Great"

If someone was to claim Alexander was a villain what arguments might they make for their claim?

# WANTED ALEXANDER THE GREAT THE VILLAIN

**Draw a picture that depicts how alexander was a  
"Villain"**

**If someone was to claim Alexander was "GREAT" what  
argument would they make to support their claim?**