



Battle of Issus

c. 333 B.C. With most of Asia Minor conquered, Alexander the Great moved his forces to North Syria. Confronting the hosts of Darius III of Persia at the battle of Issus, Alexander focused on their leader, causing Darius to flee. The Persian troops, seeing his cowardice, lost bravery and Alexander was again the victor.

Pyrrhus

318-272 B.C. King of Epirus. Although suffering severe losses at the battles at Asculum and Heraclea, he defeated the Romans.



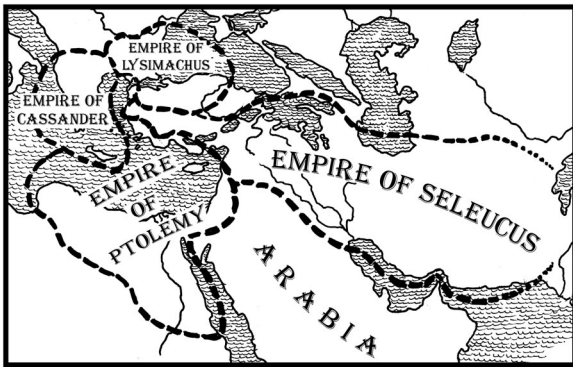
Euclid

335-270 B.C. Greek geometer and mathematician who founded a school in Alexandria. He authored *Stoicheia (Elements)*, which until the 19th century was considered an authoritative source of geometrical methods and reasoning.



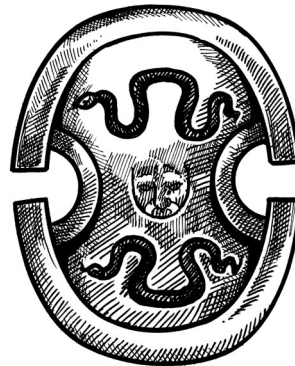
Apelles

fourth century B.C. Allegedly the greatest Greek painter of antiquity who worked under the court of Philip II of Macedon, his motto being, "Never a day without a line."



The Split of Alexander's Empire

c. 323 B.C. Daniel 11:2-4 and 8:20-22 prophesied the breakup of Alexander the Great's kingdom. After his death, his generals fought over the empire, finally deciding to break up the rule into four "manageable" parts, thus fulfilling scripture. Ptolemy ruled Egypt, Lysimachus ruled Thrace and Asia Minor, Seleucus ruled Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia, and Cassander ruled Macedonia and Greece.



Battle of Gaugamela

c. 331 B.C. The battle in which Darius III was defeated for the third time by Alexander the Great, despite the fact that his forces were almost 5 times the size of the Macedonian forces. Alexander's brilliant strategies crushed the Persian cavalry and war chariots, and Darius barely escaped with his life.



Zeno

335-263 B.C. Greek philosopher and originator of the Stoic school, teaching that man should live simply, not giving in to sorrow or being too fond of pleasure.



Diogenes

died 320 B.C. Greek Cynic philosopher who was said to have wandered the streets of Athens with lantern in hand in search of an honest man. He was a promoter of simplicity and self-sufficiency, stressing self-control and virtuous morality.



Hellenistic Civilization

323-30 B.C.

Period of post-classical Greek history marked by the reign of Alexander the Great and thriving until the accession of Augustus. It is noted for the architecture and art of the epoch.



The Pharos (Lighthouse) of Alexandria

c. 283 B.C. Designed by the Greek architect Sostratos and now one of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World, the lighthouse stood 400 feet high on the island of Pharos in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. Completed during the reign of Ptolemy II, it was toppled by an earthquake 1,500 years later.