

# DOWNLOAD PDF V. 1. FROM THE BEGINNING UNTIL THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER I.

## Chapter 1 : Alexander the Great - Wikipedia

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Philip waged war against Byzantion , leaving Alexander in charge as regent and heir apparent. Alexander responded quickly, driving them from their territory. He colonized it with Greeks, and founded a city named Alexandropolis. Meanwhile, the city of Amphissa began to work lands that were sacred to Apollo near Delphi , a sacrilege that gave Philip the opportunity to further intervene in Greek affairs. Still occupied in Thrace, he ordered Alexander to muster an army for a campaign in southern Greece. Concerned that other Greek states might intervene, Alexander made it look as though he was preparing to attack Illyria instead. During this turmoil, the Illyrians invaded Macedonia, only to be repelled by Alexander. The Athenians, led by Demosthenes , voted to seek alliance with Thebes against Macedonia. Philip then returned to Elatea, sending a final offer of peace to Athens and Thebes, who both rejected it. According to the ancient sources, the two sides fought bitterly for some time. Philip deliberately commanded his troops to retreat, counting on the untested Athenian hoplites to follow, thus breaking their line. With the Athenians lost, the Thebans were surrounded. Left to fight alone, they were defeated. Philip was then named Hegemon often translated as "Supreme Commander" of this league known by modern scholars as the League of Corinth , and announced his plans to attack the Persian Empire. This so irritated Alexander, that throwing one of the cups at his head, "You villain," said he, "what, am I then a bastard? At which Alexander reproachfully insulted over him: However, it appears Philip never intended to disown his politically and militarily trained son. When Philip heard of this, he stopped the negotiations and scolded Alexander for wishing to marry the daughter of a Carian, explaining that he wanted a better bride for him. The emblem of the Stag Hunt Mosaic , c. Alexander was proclaimed king on the spot by the nobles and army at the age of He had his cousin, the former Amyntas IV , executed. Olympias had Cleopatra Eurydice and Europa, her daughter by Philip, burned alive. When Alexander learned about this, he was furious. When news of the revolts reached Alexander, he responded quickly. Though advised to use diplomacy, Alexander mustered 3, Macedonian cavalry and rode south towards Thessaly. He then continued south towards the Peloponnese. Athens sued for peace and Alexander pardoned the rebels. When Alexander asked Diogenes what he could do for him, the philosopher disdainfully asked Alexander to stand a little to the side, as he was blocking the sunlight. He also received news of a Thracian uprising. Starting from Amphipolis , he travelled east into the country of the "Independent Thracians"; and at Mount Haemus , the Macedonian army attacked and defeated the Thracian forces manning the heights. Alexander then marched for three days to the Danube , encountering the Getae tribe on the opposite shore. Crossing the river at night, he surprised them and forced their army to retreat after the first cavalry skirmish. Marching west into Illyria, Alexander defeated each in turn, forcing the two rulers to flee with their troops. With these victories, he secured his northern frontier. Alexander immediately headed south. The Theban resistance was ineffective, and Alexander razed the city and divided its territory between the other Boeotian cities. The end of Thebes cowed Athens, leaving all of Greece temporarily at peace.

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## Chapter 2 : Ancient Egypt - HISTORY

*About the Author -- History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. 1: From the Beginning until the Death of Alexander I  
( ) Simon M. Dubnow Dubnow is one of the greatest Jewish historians of the 20th century.*

Covered in multimedia lecture Alexander the Great B. Philip of Macedon was smart enough to realize that it would be wise to rule the Greeks as leniently as possible. He even called it the Corinthian League to make the Greeks think it was for their benefit. But, with Philip as president, everyone recognized quite well who was in charge and that the era of the free polis was over, at least for the time being. Then, in B. Few figures in history have inspired so many tales of romance and adventure. When Alexander came to the throne, he was only twenty years old, although he had excellent training and experience for someone so young. He had received a tough, almost Spartan, training from a man named Leonidas. Largely because of his education, Alexander displayed both an incredible physical toughness and intellectual genius. Those qualities, combined with early campaigns against northern tribes and at the battle of Chaeronea, made the young king more than ready to assume power. However, the various Greek city-states did not realize this until it was too late. The young king was at their gates so quickly that they could not believe it was really Alexander. A quick surrender saved them this time, but a second revolt by Thebes upon a rumor that Alexander had died while campaigning against tribes in the north led to a second rapid descent by the Macedonian king and the destruction of Thebes as a warning to other Greeks. For the next eleven years, from to B. During that time, his army marched over 21, miles, covering terrain ranging from the hot plains of Mesopotamia to the Hindu Kush Mountains and the hot humid environment of India. Whether faced with the massive armies of Darius III, the island fortress of Tyre, the mountain stronghold known as the Sogdian Rock in Bactria, or crossing the rain swollen waters of the Jhelum River in the face of a hostile Indian army, Alexander could always come up with an ingenious, and usually unexpected solution to the problem. He knew thousands of his troops by name, and shared the dangers of battle and the fruits of victory equally with them. He could put down a mutiny with a mere speech reminding his soldiers of their shared exploits, or shame his troops to action by leading an assault alone. Ironically, in the end, the only army that halted his advance into Asia was his own. Tired from years of marching and fighting, and thousands of miles from home in the hot, humid plains of India, they refused to go any further. It was only then that Alexander turned around and went back. Soon afterwards in Babylon, he died, struck down by fever. Although on his deathbed, he let his troops file through his tent for one last farewell to their dying king and comrade. Various factors besides his personality aided Alexander. His father left him an excellent, well-drilled army that Alexander constantly experimented with to adapt to the changing conditions of his campaigns. The Persian Empire at that time was also in a state of decay and ruled by a timid king, Darius III, whose tendency to panic in battle cost him two large armies and his empire. Still, Alexander met some fierce resistance, especially in Bactria and India, and had to prove his abilities as a general constantly. Alexander died leaving only a mentally unfit half brother, Philip Arrhidaeus, and a pregnant wife, Roxanne, who eventually gave birth to a son, Alexander IV. Rarely, if ever, has a more capable and ambitious group of men been gathered in one place with such an empire at stake. As one might expect, a long and bitter struggle for control of the empire ensued. The basic pattern of these wars was that one general would gather a large amount of power into his hands, which would drive the other generals to unite against him before he took everything and destroyed them. The first of these kingdoms, Macedon, was ruled by the Antigonid dynasty. The Antigonids also tried to maintain control of Greece, but were only able to hold onto various strategic cities from time to time. Opposing the Antigonids and each other were the Aetolian and Achaean Leagues, which commanded the allegiance of most of the cities in Greece. Greece during this period saw a confusing and continuous power struggle between these leagues, Macedon, and various independent city-states such as Athens and Sparta. In the end, no one gained control and everyone was worn out from all this constant bickering. This set the stage for Rome to come in and finally establish long lasting peace and

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stability through its conquest of Greece in B. Because of the size of their Empire, the Seleucids did what they could to attract Greek and Macedonian soldiers, artisans, and merchants to settle in their realms. Although many Greeks and Macedonians were willing to abandon their poorer homelands for the promise of wealthier horizons to the east, they were still few in number compared to the native population they ruled. Most Greeks and Macedonians coming to settle in Asia were concentrated in the many Greek style poleis founded by the Hellenistic monarchs. The Seleucids in particular were great founders of cities, seeing each one as an island of Greek power and culture in the midst of a hostile Asian sea. Outside of these Greek cities, native culture continued, largely untouched by Greek civilization. Most of these colonies were concentrated in the western parts of the empire, especially in Asia Minor and Syria, the most famous being the Syrian city of Antioch. In the vast interior of the eastern part of the empire, the cities were few and far between, and the influence of Greek culture was confined to the cities, reaching very little into the countryside. Even in the western parts of the empire, Greek influence rarely spread outside of the cities. Such a widespread realm had virtually no cohesion, making it very difficult to hold together. Almost immediately after Seleucus I founded his dynasty, the fringes of the empire started to splinter. Seleucus first let his Indian lands go to the great Indian king, Chandragupta, in return for war elephants. Asia Minor also started to fragment when Attalus, king of the city-state of Pergamum, started to carve out a kingdom in the western and southern parts of the peninsula. This left Syria, Palestine, and the Asian heartland to the Seleucids. A new tribe, known as the Parthians, invaded from the northeast and kept chipping away at the Seleucid lands until all that remained were the lands around Antioch in Syria. Therefore, he went for a more realistic and limited goal, taking Egypt, which was rich and fairly isolated from invasion. All the kings of this dynasty were named Ptolemy and ruled much as the pharaohs had done for centuries. They were absolute rulers over a highly centralized state. All land was owned by the king and worked by the peasants for his benefit. The showpiece of the Ptolemaic kingdom was Alexandria, which was founded by Alexander in B. It was here that the Ptolemies established possibly the finest library and university up to that point in history. The library had an estimated , scrolls and was the largest collection of books in the ancient world. Unfortunately, it was destroyed by several fires set off by wars and riots that occasionally rocked Alexandria throughout its history. There is no telling how much ancient knowledge was lost as a result. The Museum, or university, in Alexandria was also another splendid example of royal patronage. It had some 14, students along with botanical gardens, a zoological park, and a medical school. It was here that many of the greatest minds of the day converged to develop and show off their talents. As a result, ancient Greek science saw many of its greatest advances in Alexandria during this period. Finally, there was the Lighthouse of Pharos, which was feet tall and cast a beacon for 30 miles. It supposedly had a steam-powered foghorn and a system of mirrors much like a periscope, so that people on ground level could survey the horizon from the perspective of being on top. These two powers clashed constantly for a century over control of Syria and Palestine, with the Seleucids finally winning the struggle. The Ptolemies also built a large navy and had political and economic interests in Asia Minor. This marked the end of Hellenistic Egypt, and also the Hellenistic era, although to a large extent, Roman civilization was a continuation of Hellenistic civilization. Hellenistic civilization differed in several respects from that of the preceding age of the polis and was characterized by three features. First of all, Hellenistic civilization was on a much larger scale than that of the polis. For example, Hellenistic armies were much larger than the armies of the old Greek city-states. Whereas before, a Greek army of 10, hoplites was considered large, Hellenistic armies often totaled , men. There were also many non-Greek elements in Hellenistic armies, in particular large stables of war elephants whose purpose was to overpower and trample enemy formations much like modern tanks do. However, the heart of the Hellenistic army was still a phalanx of Greek and Macedonian troops. Navies were also larger in size and number. The limited numbers of skilled rowers led to a return to boarding and grappling tactics that required less skill and finesse than ramming and clipping. Along these lines, trade was on a much larger scale than in the old Greek world centered around the Eastern Mediterranean and Aegean Seas. Commerce flourished between the Greek and Persian worlds, with trade links being established as far east as

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India and China, creating a virtual world economy. The volume of trade was also large. Ptolemaic Egypt was able to export an estimated 20, bushels of grain each year. This made Hellenistic civilization much richer than the older Hellenic civilization, which made much more money available for the patronage of cultural pursuits. The best example of this was in Alexandria, the capital of Ptolemaic Egypt, already discussed above. The second feature of Hellenistic Civilization caused by its large scale was the large number of older cultures it ruled over and was subsequently influenced by. Babylonian math and Egyptian medicine were the most notable examples of this influence. However, the fusion of cultures took place as far away as India and Bactria, where an interesting dialogue was written down between a Buddhist monk and Menander, the Greek ruler of a Greek kingdom which controlled Bactria and Northwest India in the third and second centuries B. Greek sculpture also had its influence on the Gandharan style of Buddhist sculpture as seen by the portrayal of curly haired Buddhas, even though the Greeks were the only ones in the area with curly hair. This influence even filtered as far east as China where the curly haired motif of Buddhas showed up. For example, the New Testament of the Bible was written in Koine Greek rather than Hebrew since it could reach more people that way. However, as mentioned above, the small numbers of Greeks and Macedonians compared to the numbers of peoples they ruled meant that they stayed concentrated in the cities and their cultural influence rarely reached the peasants in the countryside. Hellenistic accomplishments Because of the expansion of trade, its wealth, and contact with other cultures and ideas, Hellenistic civilization flourished in a variety of areas. Prominent among these were medicine, philosophy, math, and mechanical science. In medicine, the center of research and development was Alexandria, where researchers came up with several new findings. They used dissections to show the distinction between arteries and nerves. They learned to use the pulse for diagnosis and saw the heart as a pump with valves. They were even able to control bleeding with tourniquets and surgically remove hernias, bladder stones, and hemorrhoids. Despite these findings, there was still no comprehensive understanding of how the human body operates as an integrated system of organs. For example, Greek physicians thought the heart only pumped blood out of the heart and had no concept of the circulatory system, believing the body produced new blood rather than recirculating and oxygenating it in the lungs.

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## Chapter 3 : The Death of Alexander the Great, BC

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An inquest has declared the corpse fit for Christian burial. The First Gravedigger argues that the dead woman deserves no such indulgence, because she drowned herself and is not worthy of salvation. The other gravedigger explains, using misplaced words malapropisms and incorrect syntax, that she deserves defending. Their dialogue, played for humor, invokes references to the Bible and to the art of gallows-making, where builders build a frame that outlives its tenants. Hamlet drives the comic dialectic a dialectic is a method of examining an idea in which every question posed poses a new question. He mulls again over the nature of life and death, and the great chasm between the two states. He tosses skulls and parries with the possibilities of what each may have been in life. He asks the gravedigger whose grave he is in, and the gravedigger plays with puns, finally asserting that the grave is one who was a woman. Hamlet has no idea to whom the grave belongs. When Hamlet finds a particular skull, he asks the gravedigger whose it might be. Death transforms even great kings like Alexander into trivial objects. He notes that the funeral is not a full Christian rite but that the body is being interred in sacred ground. The priest refuses, saying that, because she committed suicide, he must deny Ophelia the requiem mass and other trappings of a Christian burial, even though Ophelia will be buried on sacred ground. Laertes insults the priest. Hamlet and Laertes argue over who loved Ophelia best. Laertes tries to strangle Hamlet, but attendants separate them. Claudius asks Horatio to look after Hamlet and promises Laertes immediate satisfaction. Continued on next page Next Scene 1 Pop Quiz! Approximately how much time has passed between the death of King Hamlet and the remarriage of Gertrude to Claudius?

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## Chapter 4 : Timeline BC-AD Chart

*Volume 1, From the beginning until the death of Alexander I () 1. History of the Jews in Russia and Poland: from the earliest times until the present day. Volume.*

Alexander the Great Alexander the Great was so impressed by the Indian use of elephants in battle, that he immediately enlisted them into his army. Elephants were particularly effective against horses, which would often bolt away in fear at the presence of the enormous beasts. Was Alexander the Great really great? A great conqueror, in 13 short years he amassed the largest empire in the entire ancient world – an empire that covered 3, miles. And he did this without the benefit of modern technology and weaponry. In his day, troop movements were primarily on foot, and communications were face to face. Not bad for a kid who became the King of Macedon at the age of Macedon, which existed roughly where the modern country of Macedonia lies today, was a kingdom located that lay geographically north of the Greek city-states. Philip took advantage of the fact that the Greek city-states were divided by years of squabbling and infighting. Philip succeeded in doing what years of fighting between city-states had not done. For years, the massive Persian Empire threatened the very existence of the Greek way of life. But before he was able to pursue his second goal, Philip was assassinated. When his son, Alexander, took the throne in B. After three grueling years of warfare and three decisive battles, Alexander smashed the Persian armies at the Tigris River and conquered the mighty Persian Empire, including the legendary city of Babylon. For many Greeks, this victory marked a moment of sweet revenge against a bitter foe. At this point, at the age of 25, Alexander ruled an expansive empire. Nevertheless, his ambitions were not satisfied. While fighting the Persians, Alexander conquered Egypt and founded a city at the mouth of the Nile River. This city, which he named Alexandria after himself, became a cosmopolitan, diverse, bustling center of trade, the arts, and ideas. But Alexander was not done. He continued his campaign, driving farther east, until he reached India and the Indus River in B. At this point, his exhausted troops refused to fight further. They told Alexander that a truly great leader knows when it is time to stop fighting. Without the support of his army, Alexander had no choice but to turn back and begin consolidating and organizing his far-flung empire. On his way home, Alexander died from disease in B. Though he was an unquestionably skilled and highly respected military leader, Alexander the Great was feared by those around him for his paranoia and dangerous temper. First, his father was able to unite the Greek city-states, and Alexander destroyed the Persian Empire forever. Many historians see Alexander the Great in a different light. Although Alexander was both intelligent and handsome, he also had a darker side. He possessed a ferocious temper and from time to time would arbitrarily murder close advisors and even friends. Also, toward the end of his many campaigns, he senselessly slaughtered thousands whose only crime was being in his way.

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## Chapter 5 : Alexander Defeats The Persians, BC

*The period of the Greek polis before the Macedonian conquest of Greece and Alexander the Great's conquests is known as the Hellenic Age and is concerned primarily with the narrow world of Greek poleis in Greece and the Aegean.*

He was called by God to go to the Promised Land with his wife Sarah, and became the first patriarch in the Bible. Abraham was asked by God to sacrifice his son, Isaac, and was rewarded for being prepared to do so. He is considered by Jewish people as the father of the Israelites through his son Isaac, and by Muslims as the father of Arab peoples through his son Ishmael. By Christians Abraham is considered the father of all who have faith in Jesus, because it was with Abraham that God made his covenant, promising that his descendants would be as numerous as the stars in heaven. Both Peter and Paul state that Christians are the true descendants of Abraham. He conquered most of the known world from Turkey to Egypt and parts of western India. His goal was to spread the Hellenistic culture which was a blending of Greek, Persian, Indian, and Egyptian influences. Alexander VI -- First of the secular popes. Spanish cardinal of the de Borgia family who bought his way into the papacy. Was known for his immorality and his many illegitimate children. First known Christian missionary to China. In Taizong authorized building of churches. Alopen translated the Bible into Chinese. When the dynasty was overthrown by Princess Wu, Christians were killed and churches destroyed. Aristotle is referred to as the father of the scientific method, because, contrary to his teacher, Plato, he taught that the material world was the essence of reality -- reality was what you could weigh, measure, touch, see. He was the tutor of Alexander the Great when Alexander as a boy, and himself a native Macedonian. Augustus ordered the census to be taken of the Roman world, which resulted in Mary and Joseph going to Bethlehem to register for the census, and there Jesus was born to fulfill OT prophecy that the Messiah would be of the line of David and would be born in Bethlehem. Boccaccio -- The Decameron -- short novels containing bawdy stories, stories from erotic to tragic. One is story of a group of seven young women and three young men who fled from plague-ridden Florence for a villa outside of Naples. To pass the time, each member of the party tells one story for every one of the ten nights spent at the villa. Famous Women -- first literary work devoted entirely to women -- important women of history and of myth -- women featured -- some bad women included in order to increase desire for virtue in the reader Brutus: He later assassinated Julius on the floor of the Senate in the belief that Julius has taken upon himself too much power at the expense of the Senate. Flees Paris and enters Geneva in Writes Institutes of the Christian Religion in attempt to systematize teachings of Luther. Jesus lived on earth for 33 years, was crucified by the Jews under the authority given by the Romans under Tiberius. He proved his identity by being raised from the dead on the third day after his crucifixion. Third in the Julian Line after Octavian and Tiberius. He was considered insane. He appointed his horse to the Senate, and generally led to the confusion in the Empire. Castiglione -- diplomat, soldier, courtier, author -- The Courtier. As a very experience courtesan felt it necessary to counter the Middle Ages concept of the perfect court gentlemen. No longer enough to be a brave knight. Now required to be educated, cultured, well rounded in all areas. Catherine the Great -- German princess who became at the death of her husband Empress of Russia. Catherine is considered to be one of the enlightened monarchs. Upon his death she wielded much power during the reign of her young son, Henry III, until he reached maturity. Catherine secured Cardinal Richelieu to serve as regent for Henry. He was defeated by Mao Tse Tung in and fled with his army and Christian wife to Taiwan where they established, with American aid, the Republic of Taiwan. He was the grandfather of Charlemagne. Charles the Great Charlemagne: Grandson of Charles Martel. Conquered the Germanic tribes and united most of Western Europe. Retired in AD. King of Spain who becomes emperor of the Holy Roman Empire. Tries Luther at Worms for heresy. Almost persuaded to become Protestant, but fears loss of power. Sacks Rome and imprisons the Pope Married Agrippina, the mother of Nero, who influenced him to adopt Nero as his son, thus qualifying Nero to succeed Claudius as emperor. Claudius was a competent emperor, but was assassinated by Agrippina so that Nero could assume the throne. Charles V sacked Rome in

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and imprisoned Clement. She fled the battle and returned to Egypt where she committed suicide. She was the last of the Pharaohs of Egypt. Colbert -- Father of French mercantilism, the first economic theory to replace feudalism. Promoted the development of New France Canada and made it illegal for colonists of New France to import goods from any other source than France. Also developed the French merchant marines. The economic health of a nation, according to Colbert, consisted of its stockpile of silver and gold. Chinese philosopher whose teachings are contained in the Analects, a collection of moral and social teachings, including the concepts of the filial piety, humaneness, and ritual. These translated into honoring parents and ancestors, working with all you might at whatever you have to do, and loyalty to the community and the dynasty. His real name was Kong Fu Zi. He issued the Edict of Milan AD which outlawed the persecution of Christians and established Christianity as a legal religion in the Empire. He was the first Christian emperor of the Empire. Copernicus -- Polish priest and scientist who first set forth the hypothesis that the earth revolved around the sun, contrary to the ancient view of Ptolmey that the sun revolved around the earth. He died in Persia on his way to join in the Battle of Pharsalus. Is the general who killed Spartacus and ended the Slave Rebellion. Perhaps the wealthiest man in all of history and who gifts aided the poor young military leader in Gaul, Julius. Father of the Italian language -- with Petrarch and Boccaccio considered one of the "three fountains" in Italian literature. Wrote the Divine Comedy in Italian and not in Latin, which was revolutionary for learned authors. The vision of Hell, the Inferno, is vivid for modern readers but was the section that got him into trouble. He placed the popes of his time in the Inferno with no hope of exit. He was defeated at the Battle of Marathon by the Greeks. Dutch priest who opposed the secularism and immorality of the Roman papal leadership. He is one of the major characters of the Northern Renaissance and who advocated the education of the populace in order to improve the moral and spiritual fiber of Europe. In Praise of Folly is his famed satire of the Roman Church and its non biblical teachings. Through her intervention, Xerxes protected the Jews in Persia from a massive massacre planned by the evil Persian military leader Haman. On another occasion she alerted Xerxes about a plot to assassinate him through information she gained from her Jewish friend Mordecai. During the late 15th century, they became King and Queen of a united Spain after centuries of Islamic domination. Together, they drove out the Moors in , set Spain free as a Christian nation and also provided funding to overseas exploration, notably Christopher Columbus. Father of the heliocentric view of the solar system. Issued the Edict of Nantes in granting freedom of religion to the Huguenots. Leader of the Tudor line of rulers in England. Divorced Catharine of Aragon in order to marry Anne Boleyn, his second of six wives. The latter was widely used in the Middle Ages and Renaissance of Europe where, known as Avicenna, he was called the "prince of physicians. The third member of the first triumverate, Crassus, died in Persia on his way to Pharsalus. Julius was appointed Perpetual Dictator by the Senate, but was soon after assassinated by Brutus on the floor of the Senate. Isabella was Marchess of Mantua. Known as the War Pope, whose interests were military and political rather than theological. Sought the expansion in power and territory of the Papal States. Was pope at the time Martin Luther first visited Rome prior to the Reformation. See Confucius Kublai Khan: His wife, numerous generals, and government leaders were Christians. He was host to Marco Polo in the late s. Leo X -- Third of the secular popes to sit as popes during the Italian Renaissance. Leo was the pope to whom Luther hoped to bring attention the corruptions of the Roman Church. Leo, however, called for a trial for heresy and banned the works of Luther. Leo was leader of the Medici family. He and his wife, Marie Antoinette, were beheaded as traitors by Robespierre at the outset of the Reign of Terror in Infamous for her several extra marital affairs, including the birth of a son whose father was rumored to be either her father or her brother, Cesare. She was one of the few females in the Italian Renaissance to receive an excellent humanist education on a par with males. Maria Theresa -- Empress of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and last of the Habsburg Family dynasty, whose ascension to the throne was made possible by the removal of the Salic Law by her father Charles VI through the Pragmatic Sanction of

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## Chapter 6 : Alexander I | emperor of Russia | calendrierdelascience.com

*Alexander I: Alexander I, emperor of Russia (), who alternately fought and befriended Napoleon I during the Napoleonic Wars but who ultimately () helped form the coalition that defeated the emperor of the French.*

Her husband was arrested, but committed suicide during trial, protesting his innocence all along. No other suspect has ever been identified. The scandal caused by the case helped to provoke the French Revolution of Hindman , an American politician assassinated by one or more unknown assailants on 27 September The assassins fired through his parlor window while he was reading his newspaper with his children in Helena, Arkansas , United States. His murderers were never brought to justice. Richardson 49 , an ex-Confederate General officer was killed in by a shotgun blast outside a tavern he was staying in at Clarkton, Missouri. The Identity of his assailant and motive are unknown. Benjamin Nathan 56 , a financier turned philanthropist; he was found beaten to death in his New York City home on 28 July None were ever indicted, and the case remains unsolved. In , his body was exhumed; the ensuing autopsy showed he may have been strangled in his deathbed, but results were deemed inconclusive. Sharon Tyndale , former Illinois Secretary of State , was robbed and shot fatally as he walked from his house in Springfield to the train station nearby early on the morning of 29 April No suspect was ever found. While he was not robbed, it has never been established who was responsible for his death, and what their motives were. George Colvocoresses , Greek American naval commander and explorer, died of a gunshot wound while returning to a ferryboat on 3 June , in Bridgeport, Connecticut. The insurance company claimed it was suicide, and while it eventually settled with his family the case has never been solved. Although his wife survived the attack, she was unable to help identify any suspects, and the case remains unsolved. The Whitehall Mystery In , the dismembered remains of a woman were discovered at three different sites in the centre of London, including the future site of Scotland Yard. Print Matthews 43 , a Reconstruction -era supporter of civil rights and former sheriff of Copiah County, Mississippi , was shot and killed by a neighbor as he attempted to vote on November 6, , in defiance of threats against his life. The neighbor was subsequently acquitted by an all-white jury. Clayton , American politician, shot and killed instantly by an unknown assailant on the evening of 29 January in Plumerville, Arkansas , after starting an investigation into the possible fraud of an election he took part in. After his death he was declared the winner of the election but his assassin was never found. In the case of Andrew Borden, the hatchet blows not only crushed his skull but cleanly split his left eyeball. Lizzie was later arrested and charged for the murders. She was the only one in the house at the time of the killing of Mrs. Lizzie and the maid, Bridget Sullivan, were the only ones in the home when Mr. She was acquitted by a jury in the following year of and the case remains unsolved. Siblings Michael, Norah and Ellen Murphy were found deceased the morning after they left home to attend a dance in the town hall which had been cancelled. The bodies were arranged with the feet pointing west and both women had their hands tied with handkerchiefs. This signature aspect has never been repeated in Australian crime and to date remains a mystery. The next day the dying Goebel was sworn in and, despite the best efforts of eighteen physicians attending him, died on the afternoon of 3 February Goebel remains the only state governor in the United States to die by assassination while in office. At the time it was alleged that the murderer was a preacher of the Primitive Methodist Chapel named William Gardiner, who was having an affair with the victim. Gardiner was tried twice for the murder but each time the jury failed to reach a verdict. No suspects were ever named. The resident of the apartment, who had been having a love affair with her, was considered the prime suspect but was never arrested. Elsie Paroubek , the five-year-old daughter of Czech immigrants, is thought to have either wandered away from her home or been kidnapped in Chicago on 8 April Her disappearance was the subject of intense police investigation over three states, with massive newspaper coverage. Her body was found a month later. Joseph Wilson , the sixty-year-old stationmaster, was shot dead at Lintz Green railway station in the Northeast of England on 7 October His murder sparked one of the largest murder investigations in northeastern England. Other suspects have been considered, but history

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has largely exonerated them as well. Daisy Grace was accused in of drugging her husband, Eugene H. Grace and then shooting him for his insurance money in Atlanta, Georgia. Suspicion eventually fell on Leo Frank , manager of the factory, who was convicted of the murder later that year. When his death sentence was commuted to life in , Frank was abducted from prison and lynched , in what is considered one of the worst episodes of antisemitism in the United States. Historians have come to believe he was wrongly convicted, and in he was pardoned. It is believed that a janitor who testified against Frank and served a year in prison as an accessory after the fact was the real killer. No arrests were ever made. Most theories about the responsible parties suggest that it was a political assassination, since Huang had increasingly been in conflict with the government of the newly established Republic of China " after initially supporting it. John Bamford was considered the prime suspect in the Wonnangatta murders in East Gippsland , Victoria , Australia ; however, his body was found early the following year. The cause of death was a gunshot wound to the head. Several theories have been advanced, but no suspects have ever been identified. One defendant was acquitted after a highly publicized trial; no others have ever been identified. James Colosimo 42 , gangster who led a precursor to the Chicago Outfit. Joseph Bowne Elwell 46 , a bridge player, was shot and killed inside his locked house on 11 June One clearly false confession the next year was discarded, and no other suspects ever were identified. The intense media interest in the case inspired the development of the locked-room murder subgenre of detective fiction. Despite a number of arrests, no one was ever charged. One likely suspect, who was never arrested, fled to Italy shortly afterwards and never returned to the U. Chrissie Venn 13 , a girl who was murdered on or around 21 February near the township of North Motton, near Ulverstone, Tasmania ; her body was found in a hollow tree. George William King, who claimed the incriminating marks on his hands were from injuries sustained during the three-day search for Venn, was acquitted after a trial which was the first change of venue ever granted in Tasmania. No other suspects were ever named. He was killed by a blow to the head and drowning after being dropped into a quarry in Waukesha, Wisconsin, United States. No one was ever charged or named as a suspect. Professional golfer James Douglas Edgar 36 , whose book *The Gate to Golf* changed the sport considerably, died shortly after he was found on an Atlanta street late at night on August 8 , with a leg wound. Reports that this was the consequence of his involvement in a love triangle have never led to any suspects being identified. William Desmond Taylor , a popular Irish-born American actor and director of silent movies. Killed by a shot in the back on 1 February inside his bungalow. His murder, along with other Hollywood scandals, such as the Roscoe Arbuckle trial, led to a frenzy of sensational and often fabricated newspaper reports, and a deathbed confession of dubious veracity. On the evening of 31 March , the six inhabitants of the farm were killed with a pickaxe, and the murder is still unsolved. Hall, an Episcopalian priest, had apparently been having an extramarital affair with Mills, who sang in the church choir. His wife and her brothers were charged with the crime. After one of the first trials to attract heavy media interest, they were acquitted of all charges. No other suspects were ever identified. The plane crash that killed early aviator B. DeLay 31 , a pioneering stunt pilot , on 4 July in Venice, California , was found to have been the result of sabotage to the aircraft. No one was ever formally charged or identified as a suspect. The three were working as fur trappers and staying in a private cabin while trapping animals over the winter. Their bodies were discovered in April in Big Lava Lake , where they had been placed under the ice sometime shortly after Christmas The men had been bludgeoned with a claw hammer and shot to death. A local vagrant, Harold Israel , was arrested and charged with the crime; but at trial prosecutor Homer Stille Cummings , later U. No other suspects have ever been named; thirty years later a witness to the killing said it was not Israel but refused to identify the real killer out of fear for their life. The Janet Smith case. On 26 July , the year-old Scottish nursemaid was found dead of a gunshot wound to the temple in a home in an exclusive neighborhood of Vancouver , British Columbia, Canada. Although she was initially labeled a suicide despite much evidence to the contrary , her friends were able to get the case reopened and deemed a murder. The initial suspect, Chinese houseboy Wong Foon Sing, was kidnapped and tortured for weeks in an unsuccessful attempt to extract a confession, causing a major scandal when it was discovered that various police officials and respected

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members of society were directly involved. Wong was eventually tried and acquitted for lack of evidence. A law was proposed, banning the employment of Asians and white women in the same household, but failed to pass. No suspects have ever been officially named. Two suspects were brought to trial, but were acquitted. Three Detroit gangsters were shot down in the Milaflores Apartments on March 28, The killings are widely believed to have been a revenge attack by members of The Purple Gang ; two members were arrested the next day but never charged. He survived the fall, but when Philippe returned with assistance, he had been beaten to death and robbed. Philippe was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to four years in prison in a trial marked by the antisemitism prevalent in Austria at the time. After prominent Jews of the time, including Albert Einstein and Sigmund Freud drew attention to the case, Halsmann was pardoned and emigrated to France to begin his career as a photographer. Jewish gangster Arnold Rothstein 46 , an avid gambler best remembered for his alleged role fixing the World Series , died on 6 November , of gunshot wounds inflicted the day before during a New York City business meeting. He refused to identify his killer to police. No other suspects have ever emerged.

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## Chapter 7 : Ptolemaic Dynasty - Ptolemy I - XV

*Alexander the Great was a king of Macedonia who conquered an empire that stretched from the Balkans to modern-day Pakistan. Alexander was the son of Philip II and Olympias (one of Philip's seven).*

He was assassinated in B. The new Macedonian king led his troops across the Hellespont into Asia. They conquered huge chunks of western Asia and Egypt and pressed on into the Indus Valley. After he died in B. Soon, those fragments of the Alexandrian empire had become three powerful dynasties: The Hellenistic states were ruled absolutely by kings. By contrast, the classical Greek city-states, or polei, had been governed democratically by their citizens. These kings had a cosmopolitan view of the world, and were particularly interested in amassing as many of its riches as they could. As a result, they worked hard to cultivate commercial relationships throughout the Hellenistic world. They imported ivory, gold, ebony, pearls, cotton, spices and sugar for medicine from India; furs and iron from the Far East; wine from Syria and Chios; papyrus, linen and glass from Alexandria; olive oil from Athens; dates and prunes from Babylon and Damaskos; silver from Spain; copper from Cyprus; and tin from as far north as Cornwall and Brittany. They also put their wealth on display for all to see, building elaborate palaces and commissioning art, sculptures and extravagant jewelry. They made huge donations to museums and zoos and they sponsored libraries the famous libraries at Alexandria and Pergamon, for instance and universities. The university at Alexandria was home to the mathematicians Euclid, Apollonios and Archimedes, along with the inventors Ktesibios the water clock and Heron the model steam engine. Hellenistic Culture People, like goods, moved fluidly around the Hellenistic kingdoms. Almost everyone in the former Alexandrian empire spoke and read the same language: Koine was a unifying cultural force: No matter where a person came from, he could communicate with anyone in this cosmopolitan Hellenistic world. At the same time, many people felt alienated in this new political and cultural landscape. Once upon a time, citizens had been intimately involved with the workings of the democratic city-states; now, they lived in impersonal empires governed by professional bureaucrats. In Hellenistic art and literature, this alienation expressed itself in a rejection of the collective demos and an emphasis on the individual. Hellenistic philosophers, too, turned their focus inward. Diogenes the Cynic lived his life as an expression of protest against commercialism and cosmopolitanism. And the Stoics argued that every individual man had within him a divine spark that could be cultivated by living a good and noble life. Despite its relatively short life span, however, the cultural and intellectual life of the Hellenistic period has been influencing readers, writers, artists and scientists ever since.

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### Chapter 8 : History of the Jews in Russia and Poland, Vol. 1: From

*From The Beginning Until Now - Performed by Ryu.*

Visit Website Neolithic late Stone Age communities in northeastern Africa exchanged hunting for agriculture and made early advances that paved the way for the later development of Egyptian arts and crafts, technology, politics and religion including a great reverence for the dead and possibly a belief in life after death. Visit Website Around B. A southern king, Scorpion, made the first attempts to conquer the northern kingdom around B. A century later, King Menes would subdue the north and unify the country, becoming the first king of the first dynasty. Archaic Early Dynastic Period c. King Menes founded the capital of ancient Egypt at White Walls later known as Memphis, in the north, near the apex of the Nile River delta. The capital would grow into a great metropolis that dominated Egyptian society during the Old Kingdom period. The Archaic Period saw the development of the foundations of Egyptian society, including the all-important ideology of kingship. To the ancient Egyptians, the king was a godlike being, closely identified with the all-powerful god Horus. The earliest known hieroglyphic writing also dates to this period. In the Archaic Period, as in all other periods, most ancient Egyptians were farmers living in small villages, and agriculture largely wheat and barley formed the economic base of the Egyptian state. The annual flooding of the great Nile River provided the necessary irrigation and fertilization each year; farmers sowed the wheat after the flooding receded and harvested it before the season of high temperatures and drought returned. Age of the Pyramid Builders c. The Old Kingdom began with the third dynasty of pharaohs. Pyramid-building reached its zenith with the construction of the Great Pyramid at Giza, on the outskirts of Cairo. Built for Khufu or Cheops, in Greek, who ruled from to B. C and Menkaura B. During the third and fourth dynasties, Egypt enjoyed a golden age of peace and prosperity. The pharaohs held absolute power and provided a stable central government; the kingdom faced no serious threats from abroad; and successful military campaigns in foreign countries like Nubia and Libya added to its considerable economic prosperity. First Intermediate Period c. This chaotic situation was intensified by Bedouin invasions and accompanied by famine and disease. From this era of conflict emerged two different kingdoms: A line of 17 rulers dynasties nine and 10 based in Heracleopolis ruled Middle Egypt between Memphis and Thebes, while another family of rulers arose in Thebes to challenge Heracleopolitan power. After the last ruler of the 11th dynasty, Mentuhotep IV, was assassinated, the throne passed to his vizier, or chief minister, who became King Amenemhet I, founder of dynasty A new capital was established at It-towy, south of Memphis, while Thebes remained a great religious center. The 12th dynasty kings ensured the smooth succession of their line by making each successor co-regent, a custom that began with Amenemhet I. Middle-Kingdom Egypt pursued an aggressive foreign policy, colonizing Nubia with its rich supply of gold, ebony, ivory and other resources and repelling the Bedouins who had infiltrated Egypt during the First Intermediate Period. The kingdom also built diplomatic and trade relations with Syria, Palestine and other countries; undertook building projects including military fortresses and mining quarries; and returned to pyramid-building in the tradition of the Old Kingdom. Second Intermediate Period c. The 13th dynasty marked the beginning of another unsettled period in Egyptian history, during which a rapid succession of kings failed to consolidate power. As a consequence, during the Second Intermediate Period Egypt was divided into several spheres of influence. The official royal court and seat of government was relocated to Thebes, while a rival dynasty the 14th, centered on the city of Xoïs in the Nile delta, seems to have existed at the same time as the 13th. The Hyksos rulers of the 15th dynasty adopted and continued many of the existing Egyptian traditions in government as well as culture. They ruled concurrently with the line of native Theban rulers of the 17th dynasty, who retained control over most of southern Egypt despite having to pay taxes to the Hyksos. The 16th dynasty is variously believed to be Theban or Hyksos rulers. Conflict eventually flared between the two groups, and the Thebans launched a war against the Hyksos around B. Under Ahmose I, the first king of the 18th dynasty, Egypt was once again reunited. During the 18th dynasty, Egypt restored its

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control over Nubia and began military campaigns in Palestine, clashing with other powers in the area such as the Mitannians and the Hittites. In addition to powerful kings such as Amenhotep I B. The controversial Amenhotep IV c. The 19th and 20th dynasties, known as the Ramesside period for the line of kings named Ramses saw the restoration of the weakened Egyptian empire and an impressive amount of building, including great temples and cities. All of the New Kingdom rulers with the exception of Akhenaton were laid to rest in deep, rock-cut tombs not pyramids in the Valley of the Kings, a burial site on the west bank of the Nile opposite Thebes. Most of them were raided and destroyed, with the exception of the tomb and treasure of Tutankhamen c. The splendid mortuary temple of the last great king of the 20th dynasty, Ramses III c. The kings who followed Ramses III were less successful: Egypt lost its provinces in Palestine and Syria for good and suffered from foreign invasions notably by the Libyans , while its wealth was being steadily but inevitably depleted. Third Intermediate Period c. The next yearsâ€™ known as the Third Intermediate Periodâ€™ saw important changes in Egyptian politics, society and culture. The 22nd dynasty began around B. Many local rulers were virtually autonomous during this period and dynasties are poorly documented. In the eighth century B. Under Kushite rule, Egypt clashed with the growing Assyrian empire. One of them, Necho of Sais, ruled briefly as the first king of the 26th dynasty before being killed by the Kushite leader Tanuatamun, in a final, unsuccessful grab for power. Persian rulers such as Darius B. The tyrannical rule of Xerxes B. One of these rebellions triumphed in B. In the mid-fourth century B. Barely a decade later, in B. Six centuries of Roman rule followed, during which Christianity became the official religion of Rome and its provinces including Egypt. The conquest of Egypt by the Arabs in the seventh century A.

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### Chapter 9 : Shakespeare's Hamlet Act 5 Scene 1 - Alas, poor Yorick! The grave-diggers' scene

*Act V, scene i Summary: Act V, scene i. In the churchyard, two gravediggers shovel out a grave for Ophelia. They argue whether Ophelia should be buried in the churchyard, since her death looks like a suicide.*

Give me leave, allow me to interrupt you. This is supposed to be an allusion to an inquest in a case of forfeiture of a lease to the crown in consequence of the suicide by drowning of Sir John Hales, a case which Shakespeare may have heard talked about. If so, I will tell you that, etc. Come, my spade, come, let me take my spade, and get to my work. What is he, what kind of person is he. Yaughan, probably the best explanation of this word, about which there have been so many conjectures, is that suggested by Nicholson, that it was the name of an ale-house keeper in the neighbourhood of the Globe Theatre. The original runs, "For age with steylyng steppes, Hath clawed me with his cowche, And lusty life away she leapes, As there had bene none such. Gould, say that the game resembled bowls, but with notable differences. First, it is played not on a green, but on a floor strewed with ashes. The Jack is a wheel made of some hard wood, the loggat, of which each player has three, is a truncated cone, held lightly at the thin end, and the object, as at bowls, is to pitch them so as to lie as nearly as possible to the Jack. For and, Byce points out that these words answer to And eke in the original version. Both were written on the same sheet, which was cut in two in a crooked or indented line whence the name, in order that the fitting of the two parts might prove the genuineness of both in case of dispute" Cl. The Knight of the Burning Pestle, iv. For none, neither, for neither the one nor the other, either. The clown in the next line takes ground in its literal sense. Yorick, said to be the German and Danish Georg, Jorg, our George, the English y representing the foreign j, and having the same sound. Couch we, let us lie close so as not to be seen; cp. Shards, potsherd, pieces of broken crockery. A writer in the Ed. Her maiden strewments, the strewing of flowers upon the bier, such as was common at the funeral of a maid or wife, or on her grave after burial; cp. No more be done! I have followed Staunton and Knight in putting a note of admiration after done, instead of a semi-colon. To sing, by singing; if we were to sing; the indefinite infinitive: Tennyson, In Memoriam, xviii. Hold awhile, do not yet fill up the grave. Pelion, a lofty range of mountains in Thessaly. In their war with the gods, the giants are said to have attempted to heap Ossa and Olympus on Pelion, or Pelion and Ossa on Olympus, in order to scale heaven: Bears such an emphasis, so mighty a stress laid upon it. To outface me, to outdare me; to put me to shame by the extravagant professions of your love. Ossa, see note on 1. Hamlet, prince of Denmark. Shakespeare Online How to cite the scene review questions: Scene Questions for Review. Ten More Plays of Shakespeare. Holt and company, A Study of Hamlet. Scene Questions for Review 1. The dramatic significance of the Clowns or Grave-diggers is three-fold: The humor springs from the fact that the Clowns are unaware of their own errors. The First Clown, clearly the smarter of the two, tries his best to argue his point in all earnest, oblivious to the ridiculous mistakes he is making. Can you find specific examples of his blunders? Shakespeare enjoyed utilizing this type of comic relief and the character of Dogberry in Much Ado About Nothing is one of his greatest comic creations. How many similarities can you find between Dogberry and the First Clown? Do you believe Gertrude was lying? The fact that all of Denmark is unaware of the truth is the reason the play does not end immediately upon the death of Hamlet, for Hamlet needs Horatio to make his people aware of the facts: The Clowns are practical men. They discuss topical matters, they throw in their two cents and are sure of every word, and, most importantly, they accept what they cannot control. Why do you think Shakespeare has the First Clown banter with Hamlet lines? How does Hamlet feel about the First Clown? Why do you think Horatio has not yet told Hamlet Ophelia is dead? It is clear from a thorough reading of the plays and sonnets that Shakespeare himself felt as Hamlet does, at least for a time. His personal sonnets, not intended for publication, reveal a poet consumed with thoughts of "devouring Time" and "that churl Death. Laertes may be unscrupulous, but his love for Ophelia is deep and sincere. How does his passionate display of grief illustrate his temperament as seen elsewhere in the play? Hamlet here is thirty years old, as the First Clown makes clear lines However, "young Hamlet", as

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he is referred to earlier in the play is still attending university and courting Ophelia. The noted scholar Grant White was so annoyed by this dilemma that he, defying logic, concluded that Hamlet was twenty when the play started and thirty at its close. See *Studies in Shakespeare*, p. For more on this topic, please [click here](#).