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Upon Philip II's death, his son, Alexander the Great, took control. Alexander was a great general. He proceeded to conquer all of the lands between Greece and India including Egypt. There were many factors that went into the decline and fall of Ancient Greece. Here are some of the primary causes: Fall of Ancient Greece | Image: L-R: Acropolis of Athens and Acropolis of Pergamon Ancient Greece's title of being one of the most influential civilizations in world history did not come easily. For several centuries, the Greeks and their culture dominated not just the Mediterranean but also other parts of the known world. They gave us numerous scientific, social and cultural inventions, including democracy, histography, the Olympics, geometry, philosophy, theatre and medicine. And as it is natural with any civilization, the demise of ancient Greece came as a result of a number of factors. Ancient Greece was nudged off by the more powerful and vibrant Romans, who ended up incorporating ancient Greece into their territory. Below, we explore the factors that caused the decline and fall of ancient Greece. But first, here is a quick look at the political, social and cultural environment of ancient Greece. Ancient Greece as a civilization and not an empire In the truest sense of the word, ancient Greece was never really an empire or a country; rather it was a loose coalition of independent city-states that shared so many cultural and religious beliefs. It was only in the modern times (i.e. in 1821) that Greece did eventually become a country. Although, not united per se, the ideas and inventions that were produced by the ancient Greeks ended up becoming the foundation of our Western civilization. A quick look at the timeline of ancient Greece shows that the history of the civilization goes all the way back to around 1100 BCE, a time period historians often refer to as the Greek Dark Ages. Following that period was the Archaic Period, which started around 776 BCE and ended in 500 BCE. Then, there was the famous Greek Classical Period (480 BCE – 323 BCE) which witnessed tremendous burst of ideas and scientific innovations. This period could boast of philosophers such as Socrates and Plato, and the famous Greek playwrights Euripides and Aeschylus. Finally, there was the Hellenist Period, which spanned from 323 BCE to 31 BCE. Hellenistic Greece began following the death of Alexander the Great, the famous conqueror and king of Macedonia. Not until Alexander Great, ancient Greek city-states often busied themselves either fighting amongst each other or loosely banding together to ward off the Persians. It has been estimated that there were several Greek city-states; however, the most prominent of them were Athens and Sparta. Even during the reign of Alexander the Great and his father Philip II of Macedon, Greeks never really felt like being part of unified empire. Alexander the Great, a huge admirer of Greek culture, was crucial in spreading Greek culture and ideas to other parts of the Mediterranean, as he went on several conquests in the region. Read More: 10 Most Famous Ancient Greek Philosophers Factors that led to the fall of ancient Greece In 146 BCE, the Roman army completely destroyed the Greek city-state Corinth and its Greek allies in the Achaean League | Image: The Destruction of Corinth, by Thomas Allom The following are the 4 major factors that caused the fall of ancient Greece: The loose coalition that existed amongst Greek city-states Right from its beginning ancient Greece was always made up of city-states that had their own independent governments. For most of the time, these city-states locked horns with each other, fighting for dominance in the region. For example, it was not uncommon for the very militrialistic city-state of Sparta to spar with the quite liberal and intellectual (philosophical) city-state of Athens. Individual city-states also suffered from the constant threat of the mighty Persian Empire in the east. The most known of those clashes came in the form of the Persian Wars, which saw a series of Persian attacks from 492 BCE to 449 BCE. Examples of some legendary battles fought in the Persian Wars include Marathon (490 BCE), Platea (479 BCE), and Themopylae (480 BCE). Although, the Greek city-states banded together to repulse the Persians, the effects of the Greco-Persian wars weakened the influence of Greeks in the region. Basically the combination of those two factors, as well as others, allowed for the decline of the ancient Greek civilization. Read More: Major Causes and Historical Importance of the Battle of Marathon The Death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE Alexander the Great was king of Macedon from 336 BCE to 323 BCE | Image: Alexander Mosaic, National Archaeological Museum, Naples. In the decades and centuries that followed after the death of Alexander the Great, the various Greek city-states that were on the verge of uniting became more divided. Owing to the sudden death of the 32-year-old military genius, a successor could not be named. Alexander's generals went ahead and sliced up the empire, leaving each area to be ruled by a general. So, for example, Alexander's conquered territories in Egypt came to be ruled by the Ptolemaic dynasty. Alexander the Great's death in 323 BCE marked the end of the Classical Greek period, ushering in the Hellenistic Period. During this time, attention started moving from traditional cultural hubs such as Athens and Sparta to places like Alexandria (in Egypt) and Ephesus (in Turkey). Did you know: The military genius and leader Alexander the Great went on a conquering spree that saw him march as far as India? The Rise of Rome The inability of ancient Greek city-states to unite was not the only reason why ancient Greece fell. Ancient Rome's increased influence in the region, which started around 200 BCE, ended up being a huge factor in the fall of ancient Greece. A very militaristic and prosperous Rome made it their goal to conquer all of Greece. Fearing the growing threat of Rome, many Greek city-states did not hesitate to form an alliance with the North African region of Carthage in waging war against Rome in 215 BCE. However, Rome proved to be a far superior force and defeated the Greeks. In 146 BCE for example, Rome (under the command of Lucius Mummius) defeated a coalition of Greek armies at the Battle of Corinth. The sheer devastation of the Greek city-state of Corinth scared the living hell out of the remaining Greek city-states, compelling many of them to quickly push for an alliance with Rome. As a result, Rome became the dominant force in the Mediterranean. Not only did Rome absorb the various ancient Greece city-states into their empire, the Romans also kind of appropriated a great deal of Greek culture, including ancient Greek religious beliefs and gods. So, for example, the king of the Greek pantheon of gods Zeus became Jupiter in Rome; and the Greek god of war Ares became Mars in the pantheon of Roman gods. Ancient Greece fall | Rome's meteoric rise in the Mediterranean was too much for the various Greek city-states to handle |Image: The Colosseum in Rome Revolt of the lower classes in Ancient Greece As seen in many empires and civilizations, internal rife within the various Greek city-states ended being a significant factor in the fall of ancient Greece. The rife was primarily caused by a class war, which saw the lower classes rise up against the upper classes and ruling elites. Often times those uprisings created a conducive environment for brutal rulers to cease power. And with that came more chaos and uprisings. As a result of those internal uprisings, the Greek city-states became even more vulnerable to external invasions. Other facts about Ancient Greece and its fall Ancient Greece Fall | Image: The last day on Corinth, Tony Robert-Fleury, 1870 Although ancient Greece became a protectorate of Rome, it was still allowed to keep much of its culture. So long as the Greek city-states paid homage to Rome, Greeks continued to go about their life unimpeded, even maintaining the Greek language. As a matter of fact, the Romans had deep admiration for the Greek culture. This explains why Roman culture appeared to be similar to the Greek culture. By adopting a great deal of Greek culture, the Romans helped spread Greek culture to regions that the Roman Empire conquered. Therefore, the philosophies, literature, educational systems, and other social inventions of the Greeks became an important component of Western Civilization. Ancient Greece was only united for about a decade or so. This period was during the reign of Alexander the Great. Excluding the Greek Dark Ages (c. 1200 – c. 800 BCE), ancient Greek civilization in effect began in the 8th century BCE and lasted until around the 2nd century BCE. 5 Great Accomplishments of Ancient Greece 1. 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Roman Domination (146 BCE onward): Battle of Corinth (146 BCE): Marks the beginning of Roman domination over Greece. Greek culture heavily influences Roman civilization, leading to the blend known as Greco-Roman culture. Throughout these periods, Ancient Greece produced foundational texts in philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and politics, and its legacy deeply influenced the Renaissance and modern Western civilization. From the democratic ideals of Athens to the Hellenistic spread of Greek culture, its impact remains profound. Share — copy and redistribute the material in any medium or format for any purpose, even commercially. Adapt — remix, transform, and build upon the material for any purpose, even commercially. The licensor cannot revoke these freedoms as long as you follow the license terms. Attribution — You must give appropriate credit , provide a link to the license, and indicate if changes were made . 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With ancient Greece, the civilization undoubtedly survives to this day, but not in the same vein. Ancient Greece was a site to behold, as many of its most important monuments still stand to this day in the form of ancient, beautiful ruins. Ancient Greece undoubtedly rose to power and held onto it, but there comes a time when even the most powerful empire falls, and Greece is no different. There are plenty of reasons for the fall of ancient Greece, and we talk about some of the most prominent contributing factors. After all, those who fail to learn from history are doomed to repeat it, and the modern age would do well to learn from ancient civilizations! It might seem somewhat strange to add Alexander the Great to the list, when you consider that his father Philip II united most of Greece and Alexander himself would go on to conquer all of the lands between Greece and India. With all of his accomplishments, it's hard to imagine that Alexander the Great would contribute to the overall downfall of ancient Greece.However, it was the fact that Alexander conquered so many places that the Greeks began to squabble amongst each other. For all of his attempts at creating the most powerful empire in the world, Alexander could not hold it. When Alexander died, the lands were left to his generals, which started the avalanche of Greece's downfall. Alexander the Great is one example of a leader that became so sorely needed by his army, that his death ended up causing a power gap Greece could not recover from. There's no denying that Philip II of Macedon was an amazing figure of ancient Greece, as he was capable of uniting most of Greece under his rule. Unfortunately, if Alexander the Great was the avalanche, Philip II of Macedon was the noise that triggered the fall. Sparta, Athens, Thebes and Corinth were once extremely powerful city-states, though they had a habit of warring with each other.Philip II took the reins and rode south, conquering Thebes and Athens—effectively uniting most of Greece. The power gap is the very reason why Philip II is on this list, as by trying to unite Greece, he created the situation for his son to eventually accomplish so much in his lifetime that his death would leave a gap that no one could fill. It's odd that such a powerful combination could lead to a civilization's downfall, but the truth is stranger than fiction. The period after Alexander's death—where the land was divided amongst his generals—was known as Hellenistic Greece. In the modern era, this particular part of Greek history is also known as the decline of ancient Greece. Instead of finding a way to coexist and strengthen Greek culture, the generals of Alexander began to squabble. While Greece was much larger than ever before, it was politically shattered.At this point, the cultural centers of the Greek world began to move out of the traditional Greek areas into different locations. The three prominent locations included Alexandria (located in Egypt), Ephesus (Turkey), and Antioch (Turkey). While these cultural centers were arguably more powerful and imposing, the fact that it was not under a united Greece—and in Greek soil—made it challenging to stop the creeping decline. While the Greeks suffered decline due to the actions of Alexander's generals, another power was thriving in Italy. The Greeks saw these new Romans as a threat to their rule, and they were right. When you look into the fall of the Greek civilization, all signs point to the Romans due to their conquest of Greece.While Rome was still growing, Greece decided to try to nip the problem at the bud by allying with Carthage to challenge Rome. Unfortunately for both Greece and Carthage, the Romans were a hardy lot, and they had mastered the art of war in ways that Greece was not prepared to handle. For example, the Romans mastered a formation known as the maniple, which trumped the Greek phalanx. They were also much more skilled in the art of war, which led to multiple losses on the Greek side. Unfortunately for Carthage, the Romans were not known for their mercy. During the Siege of Carthage—a nearly three-year siege that ended with a seven-day massacre—the Carthaginians put up a respectable fight against the Romans, especially when it came to naval combat. Unfortunately, the Carthaginians mismanaged their retreat at the cost of many ships.This led to the Romans building a large brick structure over the harbor area of Carthage. Finally, the Romans entered the city and began systematically destroying both Carthage and its inhabitants. It was said that the Romans only took prisoners on the last day, numbering around 50,000. While Carthage might not have been Greece, it was a Greek ally, and the cruel destruction of the city and its inhabitants would also lead to the downfall of Greece. The reason why the Romans were able to overpower so much of the Greek and Carthaginian forces was due to their ability to unite under a single banner. Ironically enough, the same division that plagued the Greeks in the Hellenistic Period would eventually cause the downfall of Rome, but that's a story for another time.In the case of the Greeks, their biggest weakness was the Romans' strength. Not only were the Romans a much more capable military force—with many of their tactics still being studied today—but they had the capacity to act as one. It was that very quality that would bring about the end of the ancient Greeks. Perhaps if the ancient Greeks were capable of setting aside differences during wartime, we would have a different history lesson today. In 146 BC, the Romans succeeded in conquering the Greek peninsula. While the Greeks no longer held their original land, it didn't mean that they were out of the picture. Its cultural centers were in other areas, and Egypt would continue to be a problem for the Romans. However, it was only a matter of time until the Romans were able to conquer even Egypt.The very last of Alexander's successors to fall to Rome was Ptolemaic Egypt under the rule of Cleopatra VII. Cleopatra had sought to bring about a unified world rule with the help of Mark Anthony. However, Octavian would end up swiftly defeating their forces in the Battle of Actium in 31 BC. This defeat signaled the end of the Hellenistic Period, and the decline of Greek culture and ancient Greece as a whole was complete. For all of the innovations and wonderful philosophical teachings of ancient Greece, it could not escape the bondage of classes. The aristocracy and the wealthy lived entirely different lives compared to the poorer classes of the Greek world. While the modern world has the same issue, most of the wealthy of ancient Greece treated the poorer classes much too harshly.The result was a united class of individuals harboring a deep-seated hatred for the rich. Poorer classes began to rebel, adding even further chaos to the decline of most Greek city-states. There was no longer any loyalty for the leaders of the city, as the poor were treated too harshly to care. All it took was rioting and rebellion to severely weaken various city-states, and with the threat of the Romans, it wasn't very long before the Greek peninsula was finally in the hands of the enemy. One of the unfortunate things about the Hellenistic Period of Greece—or even the periods that came before—was the fact that the Greeks were never a strong ally for other Greeks. They always had a habit of challenging each other's rule, which led to many wars breaking out between city-states. It's the reason why Philip II rode out to try to unite Greece, which eventually led to Alexander going out and conquering most of the known world.If the Greeks hadn't always squabbled with each other and tried to push for independence, they likely would have been able to rally against Rome. The Roman conquest of Greece was a testament of the hubris of a once great civilization. Of course, even the Romans would eventually fall, but the ancient Greeks are a cautionary tale for today's world. How can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? Our experts explain how.Learn MoreThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today's most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesHow can financial brands set themselves apart through visual storytelling? 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Explore our latest gallery of Editors' Picks.Browse Editors' Favorites Fall of Ancient Greece | Image: L-R: Acropolis of Athens and Acropolis of Pergamon Ancient Greece's title of being one of the most influential civilizations in world history did not come easily. For several centuries, the Greeks and their culture dominated not just the Mediterranean but also other parts of the known world. They gave us numerous scientific, social and cultural inventions, including democracy, histography, the Olympics, geometry, philosophy, theatre and medicine. And as it is natural with any civilization, the demise of ancient Greece came as a result of a number of factors. Ancient Greece was nudged off by the more powerful and vibrant Romans, who ended up incorporating ancient Greece into their territory. Below, we explore the factors that caused the decline and fall of ancient Greece. But first, here is a quick look at the political, social and cultural environment of ancient Greece. 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The most known of those clashes came in the form of the Persian Wars, which saw a series of Persian attacks from 492 BCE to 449 BCE. Examples of some legendary battles fought in the Persian Wars include Marathon (490 BCE), Platea (479 BCE), and Themopylae (480 BCE). Although, the Greek city-states banded together to repulse the Persians, the effects of the Greco-Persian wars weakened the influence of Greeks in the region. Basically the combination of those two factors, as well as others, allowed for the decline of the ancient Greek civilization. Read More: Major Causes and Historical Importance of the Battle of Marathon The Death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE Alexander the Great was king of Macedon from 336 BCE to 323 BCE | Image: Alexander Mosaic, National Archaeological Museum, Naples. In the decades and centuries that followed after the death of Alexander the Great, the various Greek city-states that were on the verge of uniting became more divided. 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Other facts about Ancient Greece and its fall Ancient Greece Fall | Image: The last day on Corinth, Tony Robert-Fleury, 1870 Although ancient Greece became a protectorate of Rome, it was still allowed to keep much of its culture. So long as the Greek city-states paid homage to Rome, Greeks continued to go about their life unimpeded, even maintaining the Greek language. As a matter of fact, the Romans had deep admiration for the Greek culture. This explains why Roman culture appeared to be similar to the Greek culture. By adopting a great deal of Greek culture, the Romans helped spread Greek culture to regions that the Roman Empire conquered. Therefore, the philosophies, literature, educational systems, and other social inventions of the Greeks became an important component of Western Civilization. Ancient Greece was only united for about a decade or so. This period was during the reign of Alexander the Great. 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The city of Alexandria in Egypt becomes a major center of Greek learning and culture. Stoicism, Epicureanism, and other Hellenistic philosophies flourish. 6. Roman Domination (146 BCE onward): Battle of Corinth (146 BCE): Marks the beginning of Roman domination over Greece. Greek culture heavily influences Roman civilization, leading to the blend known as Greco-Roman culture. Throughout these periods, Ancient Greece produced foundational texts in philosophy, mathematics, astronomy, and politics, and its legacy deeply influenced the Renaissance and modern Western civilization. From the democratic ideals of Athens to the Hellenistic spread of Greek culture, its impact remains profound. Skip to content The decline and fall of ancient Greece was the result of a combination of factors. Historians debate the exact date of the fall of ancient Greece, but it is generally accepted that it began its decline following the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE. More specifically, this period is referred to as 'Hellenistic Greece' and it was a time of considerable change and conflict for the city-states of ancient Greece. Following this was the period referred to as 'Roman Greece', in which Rome overpowered the ancient Greek city-states and established their own rule on the Greek peninsula. As such, historians generally use the Battle of Corinth in 146 BCE as the date for the fall of ancient Greece. Regardless, ancient Greece as a civilization flourished from around 800 BCE to 300 BCE. During this time, it made incredible cultural, intellectual, and political achievements. In fact, historians consider some of these achievements to be important to the world still today, such as the establishment of democracy as a form of government. However, despite its many developments, ancient Greece ultimately fell, and historians have identified several reasons for its decline, which included: war, economics, political instability, and the rise of Rome. As stated above, war and conflict are considered to be one of the main reasons for why ancient Greece ultimately declined in importance and power. The city-states of ancient Greece had a long history of competing and fighting each other. For instance, Athens and Sparta had a long history of conflict that eventually resulted in the Peloponnesian War. This long and brutal conflict lasted from 431 BCE to 404 BCE. The war drained the resources and manpower of both sides and left much of Greece in ruins. It also weakened the political and military power of the city-states, making them vulnerable to outside invaders. Another factor that led to the fall of ancient Greece was the economic decline experienced by the major city-states of the region. The ancient Greek economy was heavily reliant on trade and commerce between the city-states, colonies and neighboring civilizations. However, as time passed the economy of ancient Greece began to struggle as the trade routes changed and the population declined. Additionally, the frequent wars and conflicts that took place during this time period further worsened the trade and commerce between the different ancient Greek city-states. As such, these factors combined to cause a slow economic decline that eventually resulted in the fall of ancient Greece. Ruins of the Temple of Athena on the Acropolis of Athens. Ancient Greek culture suffered after the decline and fall of ancient Greece. Political instability was another important factor in the decline and fall of ancient Greece. As stated above, the city-states of ancient Greece were constantly in conflict with each other, and this internal strife weakened the political structure of the region as a whole. For instance, the ongoing conflict between the city-states were incredibly distracting for the governments of the time and caused the city-states to spend less time on developing aspects of Greek culture. Additionally, the loss of political power to the Persian Empire and later the Roman Empire further weakened the ancient Greek city-states, making them vulnerable to invasion and conquest. For instance, historians generally point to the death of Alexander the Great in 323 BCE as a significant point in the decline of ancient Greece. More specifically, when Alexander the Great died, the vast kingdom that he had united under his rule was divided among his generals, who fought for control of the various territories. Eventually, the empire was divided into three main parts: the Seleucid Empire, the Ptolemaic Kingdom, and the Antigonid Kingdom. The Seleucid Empire was founded by Seleucus, one of Alexander's generals, and comprised much of the territory he conquered in the east, including modern-day Iraq and Syria. The Ptolemaic Kingdom was founded by another of Alexander's generals, Ptolemy, and included Egypt and parts of the Mediterranean. The Antigonid Kingdom, founded by Antigonus, one of Alexander's generals, included Macedon and parts of Greece. Image showing the funeral procession of Alexander the Great. (Public Domain) The death of Alexander the Great and the division of his empire created instability that weakened ancient Greece. This ultimately made is easier for neighboring civilizations, namely Rome, to overthrow the city-states of ancient Greece. Finally, the rise of the Roman Republic played a significant role in the fall of ancient Greece. For instance, the Romans conquered the Greeks in 146 BCE at the Battle of Corinth. More specifically, the battle was fought between the Roman Republic and the Greek city-state of Corinth along with its allies in Greece. The battle was a significant conflict in the history of ancient Greece and is generally viewed as the event that caused the immediate 'fall' of the ancient Greek civilization, because after its victory Rome took control of the Greek territory and included it in its larger empire. As such, this Battle of Corinth marked the end of Greek independence and solidified Roman control over the eastern Mediterranean. The period of time during which Rome ruled over Greece is referred to as the 'Roman Greece' Period, and it last from 146 BCE until 476 CE. Under Roman rule, the city-states of Greece lost much of their autonomy and were governed by Roman officials. The Romans also imposed their own culture and religion on the Greeks, which led to a gradual decline of the traditional Greek culture and religion. For instance, during the era of Roman Greece, several Roman Emperors oversaw the construction of temples and other buildings in Greece. More specifically, Roman Emperor Julius Caesar began construction of the Roman Agora in Athens, which was later finished by Augustus. Reasons For Decline Of Ancient Greece: In the second half of the 5th century BC, signs of weakening of the Greek society appeared, due to the slave exploit, the pasteurization of the small producers etc.One of the main reasons for the fall of ancient Greece was the lack of unity. There were at least three main reasons for the Greeks inability to unite, which are the geographical region of the land, the competitiveness of the people, and extreme personal narcissism. Whatever the reason might be, personal narcissism in the Greeks made them egoistic and would not risk sacrificing himself for the city-state, nor the city-state for the welfare of all Greece. Peloponnesian War Another grave phenomenon was the Peloponnesian war. Its called like this because it was organized by the states of the Peloponnesian League, led by Sparta, against Athens. The main cause was the old rivalry between Sparta and Athens. The hatred between the two Athens and Sparta made it possible for virtually any reason to cause a war, and the war between the two opposite sides did break out, which is known as the Peloponnesian War. Spartans Another cause was the fight for the road to Sicily, one of the granaries of the old world, road controlled by the states of the Peloponnesian League. Yet another cause was the wish of the states from the Maritime League-that supported the Peloponnesian League- to escape from the hegemony of Athens that became. This wish was supported by Sparta. Athens was forced to destroy its main defenses, abolish the Delian League and its fleet was handed over to the Spartans. However, more difficult was the fact that Athens now had to recognize and accept Sparta as the leader of Greece. Sparta had won the war. However, in reality, it was actually Persia who had won the war. Greek Empire Timeline The war took 27 years, but the fights lasted until 4 BC. Athens capitulated and was forced to give up its hegemony, its fleet and to tear down the "long walls", in the sound of Spartan music, to have the same friends and enemies like Sparta. They always ignored the fact that they were stronger when they were united, such when they were united in the Persian War and under the vast, much-feared empire of Alexander the Great. Sparta was the only city left at the end of the Peloponnese was who was in a fit enough state to take over as leader of Greece. However, instead of liberating the other Greek city-states from the domination of Athens and the Delian League as it had promised, Lysander set about installing oligarchies. These were when the governments were run, not by elected politicians, but by people who had vast amounts of wealth. From 6th century BC, the Persian Empire reached the peak of power. Having a powerful land and water force, the "king of kings" was looking for a pretext o invades Greece. After an old Persian custom, the "king of kings" sent messengers to the Greeks, asking them to surrender. Athens and other polis refused. The fight for the defense of the democracy and Greek culture was led by Athens. Ancient Greece was an important factor in the development of Western Civilization in the future.Ancient Greece though was never a country but a series of city-states, each with its own form of government or rule of law.The only time all the city-states of ancient Greece were unified was when Alexander the Great conquered and ruled the region for 12 years beginning in 338 B.C.E.Instead, we refer to ancient Greece as a civilization.Ancient Greek culture was a springboard for Western Civilization because of its influence on the arts, philosophy, science, language, literature, political systems, theater, mathematics, and educational systems.Most historians refer to ancient Greece beginning around 800 B.C.E. after the creation of hundreds of city-states.Ancient Greece flourished between 800 B.C.E. and 146 B.C.E. but like most civilizations ancient Greece began to decline and fall, eventually being conquered by the ancient Romans.For years ancient Greece was hampered by internal strife between the various city-states.These internal wars weakened ancient Greece over time. Around 338 B.C.E. King Philip II of Macedon came into power.He proceeded to conquer much of ancient Greece including Thebes and Athens.When King Philip II passed away his kingdom was passed down to his son Alexander the Great.Alexander the Great was an exceptional military leader.After Alexander the Great finished conquering ancient Greece he proceeded to conquer Egypt and India. His rule was in place over much of the known world at the time.Alexander the Great was instrumental in allowing a city's or country's culture to continue to exist after being conquered as long as the people stayed loyal to him. Therefore, he helped spread ancient Greek culture to many places in the known world.After the passing of Alexander the Great, his empire was divided up between his generals.At this point, ancient Greece began experiencing a division in power among the city-states.The city-states once again began fighting against each other.Ancient Greece lost its grip hold on success and started to decline.This period of ancient Greek history is referred to as the Hellenistic Period.Alexander the Great was instrumental in spreading ancient Greek culture to places around the known world.He built huge new cities like Alexandria in Egypt, Ephesus in Turkey, as well as Antioch in Turkey.These cities became the centerpieces of ancient Greek culture during this time period.Bust of Philip II from the Hellenistic periodAs ancient Greece declined during the Hellenistic Period, a new type of civilization was raising to power which was ancient Rome.As ancient Rome grew in power the ancient Greeks grew weary of their threat.A series of wars started beginning in 215 B.C.E. when ancient Greece partnered with Carthage against the ancient Romans.This action forced ancient Rome to declare war on Macedonia in northern Greece. Several years later the ancient Romans defeated the Macedonians at the Battle of Cynoscephalae in 197 B.C.E.The ancient Romans again won a crucial battle in 168 B.C.E. in Pydna.The ancient Roman armies continued to pummel ancient Greece city-states as they marched.The final demise of ancient Greece came at the Battle of Corinth in 146 B.C.E. After conquering Corinth the ancient Romans plundered the city and wrecked the city making ancient Greece succumb to ancient Rome.Even though ancient Greece was ruled by ancient Rome, the ancient Romans kept the culture intact.Over time ancient Rome wove much of the ancient Greek culture into their society which left a mark on future civilizations in the world.There were several primary causes for the decline and fall of ancient Greece. Some were more important than others. Here is a short list of reasons that helped with the decline and fall of ancient Greece;Ancient Greek city-states were ruled by different forms of government. Some by monarchs, others by oligarchies, and yet others by democracy or the people.City-states always changed alliances with other city-states.The constant fighting between the various city-states made ancient Greece weak over time.Poor people in ancient Greece began to an uprising against the more wealthy classes of society.Although the city-states shared much of the same culture they did not have loyalty to one another or to ancient Greece as a whole.The ancient Greek city-states were not able to band together against a common opponent like ancient Rome.Ancient Greece was never a country but instead a region with various city-states.Ancient Greece is considered to be a civilization more so than a country or empire.Ancient Greece flourished from 800 B.C.E. until 146 B.C.E.The city-states of ancient Greece had different forms of governments such as kings, oligarchies, and even democracies.The only time ancient Greece was controlled by one ruler was during the reign of Alexander the Great.Fighting between the various city-states weakened ancient Greece.Ancient Greek city-states shared the same culture but had weak relations with each other.The individual city-states of ancient Greece could not bond together to stop a stronger opponent like ancient Rome.In 146 B.C.E. after ancient Rome conquered the various city-states and demolished the city of Corinth.There were many reasons for the decline of ancient Greece. One primary reason was the fighting between the various city-states and the inability to form alliances with each other during a time of invasion by a stronger opponent like ancient Rome.Another reason was rebellions by the poorer people against the wealthier social classes.Lastly, after the death of Alexander the Great, ancient Greece was divided among his generals which led to more fighting between the various city-states.Ancient Greece lasted from 800 B.C.E. until 146 B.C.E. But ancient Greek culture was imitated by numerous civilizations and kings including the ancient Romans and Alexander the Great.Who was the ruler during the decline of ancient Greece?The only time ancient Greece was unified was under the reign of Alexander the Great.The ancient Greek city-states had many forms of government including kings, oligarchies, and democracy. The different forms of government in each city-state led to the demise of ancient Greece.Ancient RomeCorinthHellenistic Period800 B.C.E. until 146 B.C.E.Carthage Ancient Greece never really declined. But it did fall. Historians refer to Ancient Greece as a civil