Jennifer Nicholson
HIS 113: World Civilization 1(NO)
2/24/20

Alexander the Great

Against the superpower of age- the Persian Empire

-
- In 334 BC, The great Alexander King of Macedonia began one of the world great military campaigns in history against the superpower of age-the Persian Empire. At age 20 he succeeded his fathers King Philip II kingdom. The young King was a hero and a masterpiece that was unstoppable, brilliant, fearless, courageous and undefeatable. He set in motion an extraordinary ten years campaign that took him to Greece, Persia (Iran) Egypt, Afghanistan, Pakistan, Western India and the world religions such as Judaism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity. He united Greek city-states and reestablished the Corinthian League and he mastermind and conquered the Persian Empire.

The great worrier Alexander began building his unprecedented empire by invading Asia Minor. The relentless Alexander then went on and created un-formidable Macedonia colonies and in his 337 seized he captured the fortress in Ariamazes after capturing Oxyartes the Prince. Alexander then married the prince's daughter, as a matter a fact he married two Persians Princess. He also defeated the Persians at the major battle of Gaugamela, due to collapse of the Persian army and became the "King of Babylon, King of Asia, King of the Four Quarters of the World."

Alexander the Great King was very encouraging, motivating, inspiring and empowering to his army's men. He aspire so many military leaders, and even though he was a man with power he showed respected the people he conquered because they were not threat to him. His plan was to unite his empire by spreading Greek and all the different cultures of people under a single government and adopting some of their customs and to inspire loyalty through religion. His most lasting legacy was he expanded his rule over Persia, Egypt and Central Asia.

During the "Great King Alexander" was in Babylon (Iran) considering his next conquest to Arabia and beyond he developed an unusual fever. Regrettably he died days later of malaria, cholera or typhus at the age of 32. Since he died so sudden he never named a successor, some think he was poisoned. Amazingly, after surviving such fierce battles he died. When he died his empire collapsed and nations were having conflict over power, his commanders were battling internally for control and power. This is a magnificent worrier film I will never forget. He was one the most powerful and influential leader and commander of the ancient world ever lived.