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HIS: 113

Alexander The Great

After the death of his father, Alexander The Great became king and military leader at the age twenty. He was granted full military power in the operations against the Persian Empire, his arm was large in numbers. Alexander was a powerful leader in command, he was courageous and he knew how to get his army together for war, losing a war was never an option in his book. He first defeated the Thracian Triballians and secured Macedonia's northern borders. Defeating the Persians battle of Gaugamela was a great victory. Alexander also became the king of Babylon when the Persian army collapsed. His next conquest was in Iran, he formed the Macedonia Colonies, and captured the prince there and took over the fortress.

Alexander fell in love with Rhoxana, who was the daughter of the prince whom he had captured; he later married her. Rhoxana became pregnant with a son, during the time of his wife's pregnancy, and close to her time to give birth, Alexander The Great became very ill. There were speculations that he had malaria, cholera or was given a poisonous wine to drink, he died at the age of 32, before his wife gave birth to his son, no exact cause of his death was recorded. After the death of Alexander The Great, his kingdom collapsed and other nations wanted the position to be ruler. Alexander was mortalized in the western world as " Alexander the great".