

If Alexander the Great had died in his first battle, the history of the ancient world would have been significantly altered. Without Alexander's conquests, the Persian Empire would have remained a dominant force in the region. The Greek city-states, including Athens and Sparta, would have remained independent entities, and the Hellenistic world would not have come into existence. This would have also affected the cultural and scientific development of the region. The Hellenistic world was a period of outstanding intellectual and artistic achievements, which would not have been possible without Alexander's influence. With this period of cultural exchange, the development of mathematics, philosophy, and other sciences would have been completed on time.

If Alexander the Great had not conquered his biggest military conquests, such as defeating the Persian Empire and securing control over Egypt and India, the course of history would have been significantly different. Some possible outcomes could have been; the Persian Empire would have remained a dominant force in the region, which could have resulted in a different political and cultural landscape in the Middle East (*Alexander the Great*, n.d). The cultural exchange and syncretism that occurred in the Hellenistic world, which was influenced by Alexander's conquests, may not have happened. This could have impacted the development of philosophy, art, and science in the region. The spread of Greek language and culture throughout the ancient world, known as Hellenization, may have been delayed or altered (Herculean, 2007). Alexander's empire would not have been established, and the political and territorial divisions that existed before his conquests may have continued. The expansion of Rome, which was facilitated in part by the power vacuum created by Alexander's death and the struggles among his successors, may have been impacted (Wasson, 2016).

Overall, Alexander the Great's conquests had a significant impact on the ancient world, and the course of history would have been vastly different if he had not achieved his most significant military conquests. Furthermore, the rise of Rome in the Mediterranean world may have been impacted. Rome's expansion was facilitated in part by the political instability and power vacuum created by Alexander's death and the subsequent struggles among his successors (Wasson, 2016). In summary, the absence of Alexander the Great would have led to a vastly different course of history, altering the Mediterranean world's cultural, political, and scientific developments.

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