Camille Pinheiro

Professor Lyndell O'Hara

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<div align="center">"Alexander the Great"</div>

If Alexander the Great had died in his first battle, he would have never stretched the empire to India and conquered Persia, and established the Hellenistic World. There would have been many different realities.

First, the empire wouldn't have been stretched to India and he wouldn't have conquered Persia. The King of Persia proposed to Alexander the Great a deal; if they stopped the wars and battles and had peace, he would give Alexander the Great half of the kingdom. However, he did not want to stop because he wanted to take it all. Alexander the Great did not stop, winning the battles one after another. If he had died after the first battle, Persia Kingdom would've been the same from the past, and Alexander the Great wouldn't have conquered all of those territories. He wouldn't have been the most significant military commander. Also, according to the textbook, "the Assyrians were harsh conquerors, often destroying the capital cities of regions they took to create an example and terrorize future targets into submission, and sometimes deporting mass numbers of peoples (such as Hebrews) ftom their home territory to other parts of the empire in order to reduce their ability to cause trouble, to separate elites from their own people, and to encourage assimilation of all their subjects to Assyrian culture." (Morillo, 2014) If Alexander the Great had died in the first battle, all of the territories that the Assyrians conqueroed would've suffered from cruel colonization.

Second, the Hellenistic Kingdoms, where he introduced the greek language and cities, wouldn't be created. Alexander the Great was the person who brought the Greek language and culture to the people. "Alexander planted Greek-style cities as colonies throughout his conquests. These became the structural underpinning of his conscious policy of syncretism, or the bleeding of Greek and Persian elements of royal style, administration, and cultural practices." (Morillo, 2014) Even the Old Testament of the Bible was written in Greek because of the influence he brought. If Alexander the Great had died at the first battle, we wouldn't have the Greek-translated Bible, which has a massive impact on the English translation of the Bible. He also had a strong royal power with successor kings and warriors, which was called the royal cult. If he had died in the first battle, none of this wouldn't have happened.

As we can see, Alexander the Great had a hude impact on the Age of Empires, and if he had died earlier, not only that the kingdoms back then would have been different, but also we would've had a different reality now.

<u>Work Cited</u>

Morillo, S. (2014). *Frameworks of world history. to 1550*. Oxford University Press.