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Alexander the Great

In 334 BC, Alexander the Great was the King of Macedonia. He began one of the greatest military campaigns against the Persian Empire. The Grecians immortalized Alexander because of his victory in leading the army to three consecutive wars with the Persian army, navy, and defeated the Persians for their land. The Greeks eventually became exhausted due to another decade of war. This allowed them to be vulnerable to new rising power of King Philip II. King Philip conquered other nations and united all of Greece calling it, the Hellenic League. King Philip was the killed by his bodyguard while preparing for war. Alexander the Great then adapted his father, King Philip's theory to launch war in the invasions of Persia. Alexander moved abruptly. At the comfort of his own home, he had potential rivals executed and destroyed rebellions in Illyria, Thessaly, and Central Greece. This allowed him to make his mark as king. In the spring in 334 BC, Alexander the Great led his army into war with Persia.

After the war, Alexander the Great invaded all of Persia, destroying its army and taking it over. He also founded the city of Alexandria, Arian, bearing it in his name. After the death of his father, King Philip II; Alexander was informed that Philotas, the commander of his Companion Cavalry wanted to assassinate him. Alexander tortured Philotas into confessing his betrayal and later executed him and sent his other soldiers to kill Philotas's father, Parmenion before hearing of his son's death. Alexander later continued his quest and executed anyone who was against him during his fight for the Persian Empire. Later, Alexander discovered another scheme to his assassination by a ringleader, one of the sons of Macedonian nobility. Hermolaus and his accomplices were tortured and stoned to death. In the summer of 327 BC, Alexander married Roxana. Their marriage helped to end local revolt and helping to advance Pakistan and India. Alexander had to prove himself to their King. While returning to Persia, Alexander executed many of his men who robbed temples and tubes. He also arranged mass marriages between Macedonian officers and Persian noblewomen to ensure strong bonds between the two kingdoms, marrying two Persian princesses himself. Alexander also paid off all his soldier's deaths and ordered 30,000 youths from across the empire to be trained for the art of war. Alexander the Great was recognized by many nations for his success. He suddenly became ill with a fever causing him to die at the age of 32. Alexander died undefeated in battle. He was fearless, brilliant, and ensured that his

commanders followed in the same footsteps. He created one of the largest empires from Greece to Pakistan. Although his wife Roxane and young son was killed shortly after, his legacy lived on while his men fought to obtain their own empire.