

Diving into the vision of Collin Farrell's 2004 Film, Alexander Stepping, lurking, and crawling into an ancient world where arrows are lusting across from army to army, bloody limbs being ripped from people's ligaments, and death circling every corner of the battlefield. This is the very stepping stone of almost every battle with the most powerful leader, king, god-like, and pharaoh the very powerful Alexander the Great. A movie called Alexander by Collin Farrell, warps you back in time towards a time era where a ruler named Alexander the Great wanted to conquer the world. This movie transforms, informs, and gives you a powerful insight into a time that shaped into the Hellenistic era of the ancient world of Western Civilization. In joint, with the movie to actual history how far can the movie prove in legitimate accuracy to not bore the casual movie goer? One, thing for certain it captures a legitimacy atmosphere of this time era and place of this ancient world but also fails in attempt to give it a complete legit history of the real ancient world. Diving right into the movie the movie fails to portray the powerful Alexander the Great, distorts the viewer of actual history story timelines, and also seems to destroy the reputations of Alexander's enemies.

To begin, the movie opens up with a timeline style approach to show the time era's in retrospect with the movie and actual history. The movie starts with the date June 323 B.C. it opens up the scene in Babylon, Persia where Alexander the Great is merely weekend and about to die. Then the movie jumps from this time era all the way to Gaugamela, Persia 331 B.C. In this time plot of the movie we learn some character such as Hephaestion, Ptolemy, and Cleitus. Hephaestion is the friend of Alexander since birth, one of Alexander's closest allies, and been a high army general for The alexander. Ptolemy was also a high general in Alexander the Great's army. Furthermore, Cleitus was a high chief officer for Alexander's Macedonian army. Overall, this is one of the most powerful scenes in the movie and does capture the true essence of the battle between Alexander and the Persians leader Darius. It captivates this battle by giving powerful quotes to Alexander and his army. "....." The film further depicts this battle as one of the most strategic and extravagant victory that Alexander the Great possessed. The scene is started off with bow arrows being shot from the Persian army into Alexander's army. Furthermore, Alexander's army defended themselves in this tactic with shields to protect themselves from being impaled by thousands of arrows. Another example, that set forth in the scene that was astonishing was the tactic of the Persian army with the usage of chariots. The Persians would equipment themselves with chariots and stick short sickles into the wheels of the chariot and run the chariots through the lines of the enemy. Although, this was a very powerful tactic and somehow weekend the front lines of the enemy but it was no match with Alexander's war-like tactics. He had his army equip with shields and long spears that would slay the people steering these chariots. This battle glorified the real victory of this war. Alexander the Great crushed the lines and forced King Darius to flee and escape the battle from the bloodshed.

With Alexander's win over the Persian army he was able to seal, captivate Persia, and claim all of its treasuries. Arriving in Babylon, Persia the movie depicted him running to his major and now to be life-time servant Bagoa's. Another key element, that was present when Alexander first arrived in Babylon was when he met Darius's family in high political positions. In the movie, they describe this occasion that these people in higher rank positions were begging for their very own lives. The thing that stressed this ideology that really struck on who Alexander the Great really was that in the movie he sparred these

people and kept them in their own ranks. It showed that Alexander the Great wasn't just a barbarian and trying to dismantled everything but to show he was still a compassionate man. As the plot, continues we start to learn a little more about Alexander's story of him as a child. The movie does this

by going into a variety of scenes throughout the movie to try to connect it in a sort of way to show why he is doing a certain action. While, going back in time throughout the film we learn about his mother Olympia's. In the movie, it explains that many people perceived his mother of a sorceress and a barbarian. They do this by showing her giant craze for bends, telling the viewers constantly that Alexander the Great was not the son of King Philip the second but the son of Zeus. The movie also flashes scenes as King Phillip the second as a drunk, compromiser, and vicious ruler. The film does this by showing King Phillip brutalizing Olympia's and constantly fighting with his own people. Within further examination, the film shows us how exactly Alexander the Great be withered his way as to take the throne of Macedonia. It was in Macedonia 336 B.C. and King Phillip was assassinated in front of Alexander and then Alexander took the throne right after witnessing his father's death.

After conquering Persia, the movies take us towards Alexander's next goal and that was to be able to find King Darius and campaign Asia. The scene shows Alexander taking a ton of troops and traveling through Northeastern Persia because it was sought that Darius was hiding somewhere in the mountains. In the movie, it tells us this was around 329-327 B.C. after traveling they finally found King Darius body. The movie veiled that King Darius was killed by his successors and companions. Therefore, through Alexander's emotions he gave King Darius a proper burial and treated his body with respect. Next, Alexander sends some of his troops to find and kill Darius companions that committed treason upon their king. Furthering, his goals Alexander's next step was to fight his way and conquer the minors of Asia. The movie depicts himself conquering the Asian Minors and marrying a woman called Roxana. Furthermore, the scene evolves that his army fleet, companions, and his mother did not agree with this marriage. They believed that Alexander the Great needed to marry a Macedonian woman and someone that has political experience. It was considered he was marrying an Asian barbarian and a disgrace to the culture but towards Alexander's belief he married her because he wanted a child and he wanted to unite and spread Greek culture through the world.

As the climax of the movie settles, we are set in at a place of Sogdia, Northeast Persia. This was the first attempt in the movie that described the first-time Alexander the Great experienced treason through the usage of poison when Phiotas tried to have him poisoned and killed. The next and final step that in the movie was the exploration of India. The movie set up the plot of this by showing us that Alexander the Great summoned 150,000 troops to Hindukush to travel the very unknown. During, this exhibition we seen tons of his troops dyeing through the jungles of India. Many of his troops died from sicknesses, poisonous bugs, and poisonous animals that were in the jungles of India. There was also no fortune upon India that was found during this time. Also, the movie foreshadowed that every Indian that refused to consolidate towards Alexander they were brutally killed. One, major scene that was very present in this movie was when Alexander and his commanders were all drinking with Indian tribes. During, the event him and his longtime friend Cleitus fell into a huge argument. This scene depicts Cleitus infuriated over being in a landscape so, far from home for no reason towards his accomplishment. The two started

to argue and it turned into a bloody fight and Alexander killed Cleitus. This scene is very significant because not only Cleitus was a longtime friend but he also has saved Alexander's life.

Towards the end of the film, we are not seeing resentment from his troops. During, the time of the exploration of India many of his followers and troops started to disagree with Alexander most of them want to go back to their homes and wives. With this idea in mind, Alexander wanted no part in it and wanted to explore all the way down to the ocean. Due, to this many disagreed and they were killed for treason. This part of the film was when it stated that "Alexander was finally not loved by all." The next big scene was one of Alexander's last battle in the movie in which it took place at the Battle of the Hydaspes River. This battle scene was one of the bloodiest, toughest, and craziest battles of all time. This battle consisted of Alexander's troops and an Indian king called Porus. The army that was followed on Porus major war tactic was the usage of elephants. These elephants would run on complete stampede's crushing Alexander's army and on top of it people were riding on top of the elephants and fighting. People had their bones crushed, limbs ripped to shreds, and thousands died. During, this scene King Porus distracts Alexander and while being distracted his troop fired an arrow and wounded Alexander. This scene depicted both armies being leaving the battlefield. After, losing toward the Porus king and wounded Alexander finally said "Let's go home."

To conclude with the film, Alexander's army was finally heading back to Babylon, Persia. Through these efforts this was probably one of Alexander's exhibitions ever. Due, to the long exhibition back to their homes many of his soldiers died from starvation, nature, and dehydration. This is one of the most difficult tasks that were presented in history and it was showed in this film. To this day, the movie depicted there was never ever a count of how many people died from this exhibition back but it was stated it was a ton of people. After, arriving in Babylon, Persia there was a sudden event that gave Alexander the Great the biggest loss of all time and that was when Hephaestion died from a fever. This film showed the significance of his loss that it showed Alexander punished the doctor for treason and blamed his wife for killing him. Later, the events showed that Alexander was finally poisoned and then he later died in Babylon on June 323 B.C. Lastly, the film depicts a scene on Ptolemy describing the finals event of Alexander on what happened. Ptolemy later described Olympias was executed and Roxana was poisoned with her and Alexander the Great's thirteen-year-old son. Ptolemy lastly, describes that him and his companions had Alexander the Great killed because he wanted to accomplish things that were not necessary and that the differences would have destroyed the global empire that was created.