

Film & Discussion:
Alexander the Great.

The movie portrays the life of Alexander the Great, he was an influential military leader and conqueror who lived from 356 BCE to 323 BCE. Through his actions, Alexander portrayed several values that defined his leadership and his legacy, including ambition, courage, intelligence, and strategic thinking. Alexander was determined to conquer new territories and expand his kingdom from a young age. He inherited a powerful military force from his father, Philip II of Macedon, and used it to launch a series of successful military campaigns across the Mediterranean world.

Alexander the Great, one of history's greatest military commanders, fought numerous battles throughout his career as a conqueror. Battle of Granicus. This was Alexander's first major battle as a commander, marking the beginning of his conquest of the Persian Empire. The battle occurred near the river Granicus in modern-day Turkey, where Alexander's forces faced off against a much larger Persian army. Despite being outnumbered, Alexander led a daring charge across the river and defeated the Persians, securing his first major victory.

Another battle worth mentioning that stood out for me in the movies was the Battle of Gaugamela Alexander's most significant military victory. He faced the massive Persian army led by Darius III in northern Iraq. Alexander's forces again used superior tactics and maneuvering to defeat the Persians, ending their resistance and paving the way for Alexander's conquest of the Persian Empire.

Alexander conquered a vast empire that stretched from Greece to India through his ambition, establishing himself as one of the most successful conquerors in history. Alexander portrayed courage. He was known for his fearlessness in battle and willingness to take risks to achieve his goals. Despite facing numerous challenges and setbacks, including the mutiny of his troops at the Hyphasis River in India, Alexander remained committed to his mission and continued to push his army forward. Alexander also displayed significant intelligence and strategic thinking throughout his campaigns. He was a skilled military tactician who could outmaneuver his opponents on the battlefield, and he made shrewd diplomatic alliances that helped him expand his empire without resorting to violence. Additionally, Alexander was known for his interest in philosophy and learning, and he encouraged the spread of Greek culture and knowledge throughout his conquered territories.

The death of Hephaestion, Alexander the Great's closest friend and confidant, was a devastating blow to the Macedonian king. Upon hearing the news of his friend's death, Alexander was sad and inconsolable. Alexander wept for days and refused to eat. Hephaestion had been an important figure in Alexander's life since childhood, and he played a crucial role in Alexander's military campaigns and political decisions. I believe his death marked a turning point in Alexander's life and may have contributed to his declining health and eventual death less than a year later. The loss of his closest friend was a profound personal and emotional blow to Alexander, who had relied on Hephaestion for counsel and support throughout his life. The death of Alexander the Great at the age of 32. The movie shows several theories about the cause of Alexander's death, ranging from natural causes such as malaria or typhoid fever to assassination or poisoning. Despite numerous attempts to solve the mystery of Alexander's death, no definitive answer has ever been found.

After Alexander's death, his empire was divided among his generals, who fought for control of the various regions that Alexander had conquered. Not until they start fighting each other, leading to the murder of Alexander's widow Rosana and his son. There were numerous battles and shifting alliances. The wars eventually resulted in the fragmentation of Alexander's empire into a series of smaller, independent states, each with its ruler and government.

Despite the dissolution of Alexander's empire, his legacy lived on, and his conquests profoundly impacted the ancient world. The spread of Hellenistic culture and ideas, a hallmark of Alexander's rule, continued to shape the Mediterranean and Near Eastern regions for centuries.