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World Civilization

18 February 2023

Summary of Alexander the Great Video

Alexander the Great was one of the most successful and impressive military generals in History. As early as 480 B.C, Sparta and Athens (greek city-states), combined forces to fight off their invaders, the Persian army. King Phillip was able to lead his army and control most of Greece, but after he was assassinated, his son, Alexander, took over. His plan was to invade Persia, but first he had to be king, which he successfully accomplished. In 334 B.C is when he first led his army across the Hellespont into Asia. The start of one the greatest military campaigns. His army consisted of 40,000 men divided into groups, who were all very skilled. After his first victory at the Battle of Granicus, he began to steadily take control of the Asia Minor. With the battle of Issus, having a disadvantage with numbers 1:2, they fought and won. This was the start of expanding and controlling the West. During the travels Alexander was a king and even a pharaoh in Egypt.

When there was trouble back home, he traveled back and defeated the well known Spartans. Alexander inserting his dominance, even receiving offers from King Darius did not stop him. His goal was to rule the world. At the battle of Gaugamela, king Darius ordered his battlefield to be flat, suited for his army, but his army was defeated by Alexander. After that, he passed the

Persian Gates and entered Persepolis and burned it in retribution for the Persian invasion of Greece, and burning Athen's temples. After the hunt for Darius, who was murdered, and taken over by Bessus. Alexander organized his empire to take down Bessus. Alexander was smart and did not allow himself to be assassinated when he discovered the secrets of being assassinated. Once he dealt with that, Bessus was betrayed, and turned to Alexander, who sent him to be executed in Persia. After traveling back to Greece and showing off his power, he died at 32. There's unknown data about the cause of death, but he was undefeated in battles. Shortly after his death, his large empire began to become unstable, having no succession plan before his death, it started to fall. For his age and achievements, Alexander was a fearless military leader.