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What if Alexander the Great Died In His first battle?

If Alexander the Great had died in his first battle and never conquered Persia, the course of history would have been dramatically different. Alexander's conquests transformed the ancient world and established a Hellenistic civilization that lasted for centuries. Without his conquests, the world would have remained divided into smaller, independent states, and the cultural and intellectual advancements of the Hellenistic period would not have occurred.

Alexander's military conquests began in 334 BC when he crossed the Hellespont and invaded the Persian Empire. He defeated the Persians in several battles, including the Battle of Issus in 333 BC and the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BC. He continued to conquer territories in the east, including Egypt, and eventually reached the borders of India before his troops refused to continue. Alexander's conquests created an enormous empire that spanned three continents.

Under Alexander's rule, the Hellenistic Kingdoms were established, which were known for their unique blend of Greek, Persian, and Egyptian cultures. These kingdoms were characterized by urbanization, increased trade, and advancements in art, literature, and philosophy. The Hellenistic period was also marked by the spread of Greek culture throughout the empire, including the use of the Greek language as the common language of commerce and government.

If Alexander had died in his first battle, the Hellenistic Kingdoms would not have been established, and the cultural and intellectual advancements of the Hellenistic period would not have occurred. Instead, the world would have remained divided into smaller, independent states. This would have slowed the spread of knowledge and ideas and hindered the growth of intellectual and artistic advancements.

Without Alexander's conquests, the successor kingdoms of India and Rome would have developed differently as well. The Mauryas, who were the dominant power in India during Alexander's time, may have expanded their territory and cultural influence without interference from the Greeks. Rome, which was a relatively minor city-state during Alexander's lifetime, may not have risen to power without the Hellenistic influence that contributed to its growth and development.

In conclusion, Alexander the Great's conquests had a significant impact on the ancient world. If he had died in his first battle, the world would have developed differently, and the Hellenistic period would not have occurred. The world would have remained divided into smaller,

independent states, and the cultural and intellectual advancements of the Hellenistic period would not have occurred. This alternate history shows the significant impact of one individual's actions on the course of history.