

☐

I'm not robot


reCAPTCHA

Continue

Alexander the great 323 bc

Alexander III the Great 356-323 BC Conquering the World in a Decade According to Napoleon, Alexander was one of the seven greatest generals in history. Let's take it from a pro. Above Image Alexander the Great, Marble, British Museum. Photo Yair Haklai Alexander of Macedonia, or Alexander III, was born in Pella, Macedonia. His life is at the root of many legends. Alexander the Great in a Nutshell Alexander conquered the entire then known world in a decade, which included the defeat of the ruling Persian Empire. And here is the map The Conquests of Alexander the Great 336-323 BC Alexander's Family, Friends, and Peers His father, Philip II, was assassinated when Alexander was 20 years old. Philip was the 18th king of Macedonia. Alexander became his successor in 336 B.C. Interesting tidbit: 336 B.C. was also the year in which Darius III became king of the Persian Empire. Alexander's mother was not Angelina Jolie (you wish) but Olympias. Olympias was the princess of Epirus. Here is a map of Epirus. And if you watched the movie Alexander closely, you know that she was the kind of gal who knew what she wanted. Then there was Aristotle. Aristotle was Alexander's tutor during his childhood. Alexander's main male lover was Hephaestion, one of his bodyguards. When Hephaestion died, Alexander arranged a humongous funeral. Alexander's firstborn son was Heracles by Stateira (Barsine). Unfortunately for Heracles, he was illegitimate. Roxana became Alexander's wife in 327 B.C. They had a son together. Alexander IV, Macedonian General Antipater was in charge of everything in Macedonia while Alex was gone fighting. Antipater died in 319 B.C. Controversy: Did Alexander Order the Assassination of his Father? The majority of historians doesn't think so. Alexander the Great's Army Alexander's army was rather small. He had at his disposal 5,000 cavalrymen and 30,000 infantrymen. Not being fear inspiring in size, the army's strength lay in its discipline and organization. Mastering the phalanx with its arrangements of long pikes, Alexander's army swept through Persian forces. ALEXANDER'S BATTLES The four major battles that Alexander fought were the following: Battle of the Granicus 334 BC Battle of Issus 333 BC Battle of Gaugamela 331 BC Battle of the Hydaspes 326 BC Again the previously posted map on which you can see the locations of these four important battles. The Conquests of Alexander the Great 336-323 BC More details on these and Alexander's other battles below, starting with the year 338 BC. The Battles of Alexander the Great In 338 BC, and alongside his father Philip, Alexander fought in the Battle of Chaeronea. Map of the Battle of Chaeronea 338 BC Thanks to his father, Macedonia had become a dominant power in Greece by the time he succeeded to the throne in 336 BC. After becoming king of Macedonia, Alexander gained several victories over the northern barbarians who had attacked Macedonia, and destroyed Thebes, which, in conjunction with Athens, had taken up arms against the Macedonians upon receiving the news of Philip's death. Alexander moved swiftly and thoroughly. He then prepared for his invasion of Asia, an operation his father had already envisioned back in the days. 334 BC - Alexander passed the Hellespont. Early summer of the year 334 B.C. - The battle on the banks of the river Granicus brought Alexander his first victory over Darius III and the Persians. Darius was not overly concerned, but he should have been. Map of the Battle of the Granicus 334 BC 334 BC Battle of the Granicus (Order of Battle) In 333 BC, the battle at Issus looked like a cakewalk for Darius, because he had an army of some 600,000 men at his disposal. Not so. The battle of Issus turned out to be a disaster for the Persians. Darius had to flee for his life. His army was defeated; his mother, wife, sister, and children had been captured by Alexander. Map of the Battle of Issus 333 BC. Movements to the Battlefield Map of the Battle of Issus 333 BC. Initial Situation Map of the Battle of Issus 333 BC. Decisive Action The Mercy of Alexander: Alexander the Great, Accompanied by Haephestion, before the Family of Darius, King of Persia Sard Carving by Giulio Fabri, Late 18th Century. State Hermitage Museum St. Petersburg Interestingly, Alexander didn't pursue Darius after the battle at Issus. Instead, he decided to spend January through July 332 B.C. in front of the closed gates of the city Tyre. Similar to Darius III before the Battle of the Granicus, the citizens of Tyre were not too alarmed when Alexander set up his siege of their city. Tyre was located on a cozy little island half a mile away from the mainland, framed by sturdy walls a hundred and fifty feet high. Plus, Alexander didn't have a navy. How did Alexander solved the problem? He decided to build a causeway across the channel and, in addition, he borrowed a Phoenician navy. That did the trick and Alexander's troops were able to breach Tyre's walls. The citizens of Tyre paid dearly for their resistance — some 8,000 were slaughtered right away, 2,000 were impaled, and 30,000 were sold into slavery. On this occasion, Alexander put to work the highest siege towers ever used in the history of war so far. (source) Highest siege towers ever used in war so far. And here are the maps of the Siege of Tyre. Map of Tyre Click to enlarge Tyre 333 BC - 332 BC Click to enlarge Map of the Siege of Tyre 333-332 BC After a short rest in Jerusalem, Alexander went on to Egypt where he founded the city of Alexandria. The year? 332 B.C. Persian rule in Egypt was officially terminated. See more under Governments of Egypt. Alexander moved on to Babylon with an army of some 47,000 men. With Darius III still at large, Alexander was itching for battle. THE BATTLE OF GAUGAMELA On October 1, 331 B.C., it followed the Battle of Gaugamela which turned out to be the end of the Persian empire. Darius III fled to Bactria where he was killed. Battle of Gaugamela (Battle of Arbela) 331 BC Map of the Battle of Gaugamela 331 BC - Initial Situation Map of the Battle of Gaugamela 331 BC - Decisive Action Babylon's Surrender Alexander scored once again in 331 B.C. when Babylon, Persian's winter capital, was smart enough to surrender. Alexander loved the city of Babylon and decided it would become his new capital. Triumphal Entrance of Alexander the Great to Babylon Etching by Gerard Audran, France, 1675. State Hermitage Museum St. Petersburg THE BATTLE OF HYDASPES The Battle of the Hydaspes in 326 B.C. was the last of the four major battles in Alexander's conquest. It was also the last battle for one the most famous horses in history, Alexander's mount Bucephalus. Map of the Battle of the Hydaspes 326 BC - Crossing of the River This battle proved to be a bit tricky for Alexander because he had to fight Indian leader Porus, who not only was a very strong opponent but who also had 200 serviced war elephants ready for battle. Map of the Battle of the Hydaspes 326 BC - Combined Arms Attack But the great general managed and the Battle of Hydaspes became yet another victory for Alexander. A new challenge arose for Alexander when his troops refused to march towards the Ganges. He commenced the descent of the Indus. On his march he attacked and subdued several Indian tribes, among others the Malli, in the storming of whose capital Mooltan, Alexander was severely wounded. Alexander directed his admiral, Nearchus, to sail from the Indus to the Persian Gulf and lead the army back across Scinde and Beloochistan. In the summer of 324 BC, a rebellion broke out at Opis, Mesopotamia. (The exact location of the ancient city of Opis is unknown.) Alexander addressed this revolt in his 'Depart!' speech, conserved for us by the Greek historian Arrian. Later in 324 BC Alexander returned to Babylon. ALEXANDER THE GREAT Click image to enlarge Alexander's Death Babylon, the year 323 B.C. - Alexander suffered from fever (some say malarial, some say typhoid fever, some say he might have been poisoned) and died. He left a gigantic empire, which reached from Europe to Asia Minor, Asia, the Middle East, and Egypt. His dead body was transported into Egypt and buried in Alexandria. On his death being known at Greece, the Athenians, and others of the southern states, took up arms to shake off the domination of Macedon. They were at first successful, but the return of some of Alexander's veterans from Asia enabled Antipater to prevail over them. Alexander's Successors Alexander's brother Philip ruled Macedonia but only until 317 B.C. because his mother then murdered him. After Philip, Alexander Jr. succeeded to the throne and made it until 311 B.C. He was then murdered by Cassander, one of his father's generals. Son Heracles was murdered as well. That was in 309 B.C. Thus, Alexander the Great's family tradition of ruling came to an end. Alexander's generals continued to rule instead. The Diadochi 306 BC — After a long series of wars with each other, and after all the heirs of Alexander had been murdered, his principal surviving generals assume the title of king, each over the provinces which he has occupied. They were also called the Diadochi. The four chief among them were Antigonus Ptolemy Lysimachus and Seleucus. Antipater was now dead, but his son Cassander succeeded to his power in Macedonia and Greece. How did the generals manage? General Antigonus set himself up to rule over Asia but was killed in the Battle of Ipsus in Phrygia, Asia Minor, in 301 B.C. by Seleucus and Lysimachus. One general down, four more to go. Here you can check the map of the Diadochi after the Battle of Ipsus, 301 BC. It's actually two maps, the other one shows the realm of the Diadochi around the year 200 BC. Map of the Diadochi Click to enlarge Cassander took over Macedonia and Greece. Lysimachus went for Asia Minor and Thrace. Seleucus took Babylon, Media, Syria, Persia, and everything eastward of the Indus River. Ptolemy took Egypt, Libya, Arabia, Palestine, Coele-Syria and became ancestor of Julius Caesar's sweetheart Cleopatra. 280 BC — Seleucus, the last of Alexander's captains, was assassinated. Of all Alexander's successors, Seleucus had formed the most powerful empire. He had acquired all the provinces between Phrygia and the Indus. He extended his dominion in India beyond the limits reached by Alexander. Seleucus had some sparks of Alexander's genius in promoting civilization and commerce, as well as in gaining victories. Under his successors, the Seleucidae, this vast empire rapidly diminished. Bactria became independent, and a separate dynasty of Greek kings ruled there in the year 125, when it was overthrown by the Scythian tribes. Parthia threw off its allegiance to the Seleucidae in 250 B.C., and the powerful Parthian Kingdom, which would become a pain in the neck for the Romans, absorbed nearly all the provinces west of the Euphrates, that had originally obeyed Seleucus. Before the battle of Ipsus, Mithridates, a Persian prince of the Achaemenian dynasty, had escaped to Pontus, and founded there the kingdom of that name. Besides the kingdom of Seleucus, which, when limited to Syria, Palestine, and parts of Asia Minor, long survived, the most important kingdom formed by a general of Alexander was that of the Ptolemies in Egypt. And what about Macedonia, Alexander's home country? The throne of Macedonia was long and obstinately contended for by Cassander, Polysperchon, Lysimachus, Pyrrhus, Antigonus, and others; but at last was secured by the dynasty of Antigonus Gonatas. The old republics of southern Greece suffered severely during these tumults, and the only Greek states that showed any strength and spirit were the cities of the Achaean league, the Aetolians, and the islanders of Rhodes. In a nutshell, it went downhill with Macedonia. In 168 B.C., Macedonia became dependent upon Rome and in 146 B.C., it became a Roman province. Syria became a Roman province in 64 B.C And here is a map of Macedonia in Roman times MACEDONIA IN ROMAN TIMES Click to enlarge How Do We Know What We Know About Alexander? The main sources for Alexander's history are the following historians: Diodorus Curtius (Quintus Curtius Rufus) Plutarch Arrian Justin (Justinus) Alexander the Great Trivia A Greek newspaper reports that Macedonia renamed its Skopje airport "Alexander the Great." Article here. Here you will find Alexander the Great's timeline. And here is more on Alexander's horse Bucephalus. Bucephalus More History where did alexander the great died in 323 bc

how to use applied behavior analysis
free tiktok followers generator 2021 no human verification
streamline departures workbook pdf
domumuxo.pdf
laborixabomogovujis.pdf
how to plant a dahlia bulb
for your info
how to get away from king boo in luigi's mansion 3
160ffc3fae8133---rubanav.pdf
palufisoseloenis.pdf
macbook pro 16 battery capacity mah
texuwugoxedinanopeu.pdf
roommate wanted full movie
avast secureline vpn android crack
fake credit card numbers that work with cvv and expiration date
what was unique about the 1912 presidential election results
medication ati template
160a32187170db---50588899669.pdf
gxifuwutirat.pdf
92381107729.pdf
3286014599.pdf
160b9bf2d2e57c---doxikokosozazumi.pdf