



Alexander III

Student name

Institution affiliation

Date

Alexander III of Macedonia was the king of Greece within the kingdom of Macedon. He is commonly known as Alexander the Great, following his magnificent conquests throughout historical Europe and Asia, a kingdom stretching from the Balkans to Pakistan through Egypt. He was the son of Phillip II and Olympias in Pella, Greece. Alexander grew up with the notion of greatness through divine birth. His mother often encouraged him to believe in his ancestral heroes and gods. Through his great charisma, bravery, and unique personality, Alexander the Third achieved greatness and expanded Greece. Therefore, he deserves the title "Alexander the Great." Despite his massive historical achievements, he had setbacks that led to his downfall and demise. Alexander's reign came to an end because of his greediness. On the other hand, it is because of his selfishness that his conquest expanded enormously. Despite his failure and death, the title, 'the Great,' still suits him.

Alexander had a moderate-sized army from Amphipolis. Macedon comprised units that no means of completion of the levy, which was later used in Asia, the phalanx of Macedonia, and the Calvary squadrons from Amphipolis Bottineau. The Calvary from the upper of Macedonia was never used in Asia as well as the crowds, bowmen, and slingers, which the total can only guess. It is dubious about having surpassed the 15500; nevertheless, surpass the army that Alexander led into Asia was a mainly Macedonian vigor at the foremost of assurance and proficiency. Alexander traveled to west across the river Nestos from Amphipolis and later passed northwards through the Rhodope range toward Philippopolis in the valley of Hebrus. This territory was previously appeased by Philip and accessed no martial delinquent. Still, after the ninth day of March, he arrived at the pathways of the central Haemus that were apprehended in contrast to him by the sovereign Thracians. Trojan was the pass engaged on the Roman road amongst the Philippopolis and Oescus, but the Shipka pass could not be reigned out.

The conflict was mechanical at all proceedings. A bombardment of burdened wagons passed inoffensively through the Macedonian lines, which could not endure the frontal assault of the Agrianians and the Hypaspists (Bosworth, 1993). Alexander was the master of the pass, and a lot of women and children were left behind by the rival when there was a massacre. The plunder was transported to the coast and Macedonia. The Triballian king, who had reserved the provision of abandoning the countryside, was handled by Alexander on the North of the non-combatants. The warriors of Triballian met with the rivals from the Danube. There was a crushing victory after Alexander had retraced his steps to meet with them. When it came to struggling matters, the Trabillians were able to handle the archers and slingers. Still, unfortunately, the calvary combination and the wall of the phalanx were appealing. The fighters liquefied away into the woods in arrears. They took their refuge in Peuce, many of the islands formed by the deviation, the mainstream of Danube. More essentially, it was protected by the rising banks and the existence of the stream. He also used warships that had navigated from Byzantium to impact a liaison with the army, but fortunately, the existing warship was forceful. An expensive luxury could have been directly assaulted. Alexander, in his free time, could have overturned and devastated the Trabillian's hinterland. The defenders could suffer the dangers of starvation if the despoliations were not looked at since the time of harvest was still far. They only needed to wait for the defeat.

Victory belonged to the spoils of war with no defeater has ever apprehended many individuals and the properties in the shortest span like Alexander. He was able to overcome powerful men who were armed across two million miles of ground, elongating from Albania to India. He was also able to arrive into the three continents, having more craving for disputing inhibited with his ignorance of the remaining four. In every place Alexander went, he fought and, in every area, he fought, he won and, in every place, he won, he was given a lot of wealth. Finally,

he presumed the rheostat of the vast resources by the prince of Troy, the pharaohs of Egypt. the most crucial thing that Alexander did, he overmastered the palaces of the Achaemenid Persian Empire and he also uncovered their valuables with special significances. The reorganization of the wealth transformed the nation continually according to the claims made with a wind-up of classical civilization and financing a new epoch known as the Hellenistic phase. Romans took whatever had remained in the hands of the Hellenistic kingdoms of Macedonia, Syria, and Egypt and also used the part of Alexander's lingering wealth to find the domain of their own.

The greed that Alexander had resulted in his downfall. Also, much of his empire was handed over to him; he was not satisfied with the Kingdom of Macedon. He concurred more and more from Egypt, Persia, and Greece to Pakistani. He wanted to become the king of the world by outdoing every leader, including the Greek Mythologies. Unfortunately, he couldn't be more famous than Achilles. He lost focus on his internal problem, and he lost control. The kingdom, therefore, scrambled from within. According to (Grainger 2009), Alexander's kingdom, which consisted of Macedon, Greece, the Persian empire, and the Indus Valley, all collapsed from within and on its own. The research further states that Athenian General Timotheos arrived North with a foremost convoy to pawn this menace. Timotheos had control over the capitals of Pydna and Methone, which was located on the coast of Macedonian and Chalkidike of Potidea. By this means, he had control of many parts of Macedon's, and he also prevented the ships that were made for Thebes. The general also signed a diplomatic contact with the Thracians together with the ruler of Pelagonia of the east and north of Macedon. The kingdom of Perdikkas was surrounded by the powers and allies of an Athenian, and Theban politician was removed by the death of Pelopidas, thus being interested in the North (Holt, 2016). Timotheos was able to set his actual work of

besieging the state of Amphipolis after neutralizing the Macedon. Later, the Perdikkas joined the Timotheos siege after being convinced to bend with the political wind.

Generally, Alexander III of Macedonia achieved greatness with the aid of the strong Greek army already established by his predecessor. He inherited a massive army comprising over 32000 soldiers, which he used to invade the Achaemenid Empire. The army influenced many regions, including Greece, Persia, India, Punjab, Egypt, and Thrace. with the aid of his innovations in the weapon system, he created a unique army that helped him in his conquest. Alexander failed because he was greedy and was never satisfied with what he had from the preceding argument. He focused on getting more and forgot to control what he had, and hence, the kingdom he endlessly struggled to acquire crumbled from within. All in all, his greediness facilitated his enormous conquests of Europe, Asia, and part of Africa.

### References

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