



**«ԻՆՏԵՐԱԿՏԻՎ ԿՐԹՈՒԹՅԱՆ  
ՉԱՐԳԱՑՈՒՄ»  
ՀԻՄՆԱԴՐԱՄ**



**ՀԵՐԹԱԿԱՆ ԱՏԵՍՏԱՎՈՐՄԱՆ ԵՆԹԱԿԱ  
ՈՒՍՈՒՑԻՉՆԵՐԻ ՎԵՐԱՊԱՏՐԱՍՏՄԱՆ  
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**ԱՎԱՐՏԱԿԱՆ ՀԵՏԱԶՈՏԱԿԱՆ ԱՇԽԱՏԱՆՔ**

**ԹԵՄԱ**

**Alexander The Great**

**ԱՌԱՐԿԱ**

**Անգլերեն**

**ՀԵՂԻՆԱԿ**

**Անահիտ Ավետիսյան**

**ՄԱՐԶ**

**Արմավիր**

**ՈՒՍՈՒՄՆԱԿԱՆ ՀԱՍՏԱՏՈՒԹՅՈՒՆ**

**Փարաքարի միջնակարգ**

**դպրոց**



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## 1.Introduction

Alexander III of Macedon (Greek: Αλέξανδρος), commonly known as Alexander the Great, was a king of the ancient Greek kingdom of Macedon. The famous member of the Argead dynasty was born in Pella in 356 BC. He succeeded his father King Philip II to the throne at the age of 20, and spent most of his ruling years conducting a lengthy military campaign throughout Western Asia and Northeastern Africa. By the age of thirty, he had created one of the largest empires in history, stretching from Greece to northwestern India. He was undefeated in battle and is widely considered one of history's most successful military commanders.

During his youth, Alexander was tutored by Aristotle until the age of 16. His father Philip was assassinated in 336 BC at his sister's wedding, and Alexander assumed the throne to the Kingdom of Macedon. After sacking the city of Thebes, Alexander was awarded the generalship of Greece. He used his authority to launch his father's pan-Hellenic project, which involved him assuming the leadership position to all the Greeks in their conquest of Persia.

In 334 BC he invaded the Achaemenid Empire (Persian Empire) and began a series of campaigns that lasted 10 years. Following his conquest of Asia Minor (modern-day Turkey), Alexander broke the power of Persia in a series of decisive battles, including those at Issus and Gaugamela. He subsequently overthrew King Darius III and conquered the Achaemenid Empire in its entirety. At that point, his empire stretched from the Adriatic Sea to the Beas River. Alexander endeavored to reach the "ends of the world and the Great Outer Sea" and invaded India in 326 BC, achieving an important victory over King Porus and his dynasty (Pauravas) at the Battle of the Hydaspes. He eventually turned back at the demand of his homesick troops, dying in Babylon in 323 BC; the city he planned to establish as his capital. He did not manage to execute a series of planned campaigns that would have begun with an invasion of Arabia. In the years following his death, a series of civil wars tore his empire apart.

Alexander's settlement of Greek colonists and the resulting spread of Greek culture resulted in a new Hellenistic civilization, aspects of which were still evident in the traditions of the Byzantine Empire in the mid-15th century AD and the presence of Greek speakers in central and far eastern Anatolia until the Greek genocide and the population exchange in the 1920s.

**My aim in this project is to understand and explore**

1. Alexander became legendary as a classical hero in the mould of Achilles, featuring prominently in the history and mythic traditions of both Greek and non-Greek cultures.
2. His military achievements and enduring, unprecedented success in battle which make him military leader

**The topic is important** on the fact that Armenia, which is currently divided, needs a new Alexander who will unite our people, build a strong, independent Armenia. We can follow his example and tactics.

## 2. Alexander the Great Lineage and childhood

Alexander the Great was born probably in 20 July 356 in Pella, the regional capital of Macedonia. According to legend, Alexander was born the night Herostratus immortalized himself in the name of setting fire to one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World in the Temple of Artemis in Ephesus. Already during the Alexander invasions, the Persian magicians started this coincidence as a sign of a catastrophe threatening their state.

Alexander's father was King Philip II of Macedonia, and his mother was Princess Olympia of Epirus. According to tradition, Alexander's dynasty inherited a connection with King Argos from Heracles. According to another legend, it was initiated by Alexander: his father was the Egyptian pharaoh Nectaneb II. According to some legends, Alexander was the son of Zeus, the god of the sky and thunderbolt of the Greek mythology.

Little Alexander is brought up by his mother, Olympiada. In those years, the wars of Philip were waged by the sons for the subjugation of the Greek city-states, which they could only hold during the Olympic Games. As a child, his mother rebuked Alexander against Philip, who otherwise found himself in a tense relationship with his father. Due to the intrigues of the Olympics, Alexander had a double standard towards Philip. The children joined in the horizontal lines of the father, on the other hand, they were jealous and even hostile to his military success." With his exceptional talent, Alexander stood out even as a child. At an early age, she was recognized as Philip's successor, making her the most influential of the king's six wives at the Olympics. The fact is that he was the worthiest of Philip's sons, who could continue his father's work.

In his early years, Alexander was raised by a nurse, Lanike, sister of Alexander's future general Cleitus the Black. Later in his childhood, Alexander was tutored by the strict Leonidas, a relative of his mother, and by Lysimachus of Acarnania. Alexander was raised in the manner of noble Macedonian youths, learning to read, play the lyre, ride, fight, and hunt.

When Alexander was ten years old, a trader from Thessaly brought Philip a horse, which he offered to sell for thirteen talents. The horse refused to be mounted, and Philip ordered it away. Alexander, however, detecting the horse's fear of its own shadow, asked to tame the horse, which he eventually managed. Plutarch stated that Philip, overjoyed at this display of courage and ambition, kissed his son tearfully, declaring: "My boy, you must find a kingdom big enough for your ambitions. Macedon is too small for you", and bought the horse for him. Alexander named it Bucephalas, meaning "ox-head". Bucephalas carried Alexander as far as India. When the animal died (because of old age, according to Plutarch, at age thirty), Alexander named a city after him, Bucephala.

## 2.1. Education

When Alexander was 13, Philip began to search for a tutor, and considered such academics as Isocrates and Speusippus, the latter offering to resign from his stewardship of the Academy to take up the post. In the end, Philip chose Aristotle and provided the Temple of the Nymphs at Mieza as a classroom. In return for teaching Alexander, Philip agreed to rebuild Aristotle's hometown of Stageira, which Philip had razed, and to repopulate it by buying and freeing the ex-citizens who were slaves, or pardoning those who were in exile.

Mieza was like a boarding school for Alexander and the children of Macedonian nobles, such as Ptolemy, Hephaestion, and Cassander. Many of these students would become his friends and future generals, and are often known as the "Companions". Aristotle taught Alexander and his companions about medicine, philosophy, morals, religion, logic, and art. Under Aristotle's tutelage, Alexander developed a passion for the works of Homer, and in particular the Iliad; Aristotle gave him an annotated copy, which Alexander later carried on his campaigns. Alexander was able to quote Euripides from memory.

At the age of 16, Alexander's education under Aristotle ended. Philip waged war against Byzantium, leaving Alexander in charge as regent and heir apparent. During Philip's absence, the Thracian Maedi revolted against Macedonia. Alexander responded quickly, driving them from their territory. He colonized it with Greeks, and founded a city named Alexandropolis.

## **2.2 Exile and return**

When Philip returned to Pella, he fell in love with and married Cleopatra Eurydice in 338 BC, the niece of his general Attalus. The marriage made Alexander's position as heir less secure, since any son of Cleopatra Eurydice would be a fully Macedonian heir, while Alexander was only half-Macedonian. During the wedding banquet, a drunken Attalus publicly prayed to the gods that the union would produce a legitimate heir.

Many nomadic Macedonians, because they do not reconcile with king's life, as the successor of Philip's inheritance will not be a Hellenic awakening, and the Olympians did everything in their power to undermine the married position in Macedonia by his brother, King Alexander I of Epirus. After learning of the woman's conspiracy, Philip invited the king of Epirus to Pella to marry his daughter Cleopatra. At his sister's wedding, the future conqueror reconciles with his father and returns home.

However, this celebration marks a turning point for the country's leader, because it was then that he was publicly assassinated by one of his bodyguards, which probably was ordered by Olympia.

## **2.3. The Great Conqueror**

In the early years of his reign, Alexander participated in an alleged conspiracy against his father, according to one of the possible versions, taking revenge on his possible rivals claiming the Macedonian throne. After the death of Philip, many enemies of Macedonia tried to take advantage of the chaos in the country. Soon the Thracians and Illyrians revolted, and anti-Macedonian sentiments intensified in Thebes and Athens. The anti-Macedonian wave is spreading to other Greek city-states. But Alexander takes the initiative. As the legitimate successor of Philip, he convened a convention in Corinth, confirming the previously concluded treaties between Macedonia and other Greek cities. BC 335 In the spring, Alexander the Great undertook a new campaign. It was directed against the rebellious tribes, Illyrians and Thracians north of the Kingdom of Macedonia. During this invasion, Alexander planned to finally subjugate the Greek city-states. The Macedonians set fire to the Thracian camps, killing some and capturing

others. Many run to the mountains in panic. According to Arianos, the Thracians sacrificed 500 victims in this battle.

In addition to Alexander the Great's achievements it is remarkable to mention about of the battle of Gaugamela. By 331 BC Alexander had crossed the Euphrates and Tigris and moved towards the heart of the Achaemenid Empire. Darius III had by now gathered a huge army including the finest cavalry from his eastern satraps. The armies were face to face in the Battle of Gaugamela in present day Kurdistan. The Greek army was divided into two parts: the right was commanded by Alexander and the left by his personal friend Parmenion. Darius was in the center with the best of his infantry. The Greek phalanx attacked the center of the enemy lines. Forming a wedge, Alexander struck the weakened center of the Persian army, gaining a clear path to Darius. As the Persian line collapsed, Darius was to flee once again. The Battle of Gaugamela was one of the finest victories of Alexander. Darius was assassinated by one of his own. Alexander gained substantial wealth in the Persian capitals of Babylon and Susa; and announced himself the Persian King of Kings.

In 330 BC, Persian satrap Ariobarzanes led a last stand of the Persian forces in the Battle of Persian Gate in present day Iran. Alexander was ambushed at a narrow mountain pass (Persian Gate) while traversing to Persepolis; the ceremonial capital of the Persian Empire. Heavy losses were inflicted on the Greek army but after holding the gate for a month, the Persians were finally encircled and defeated. This battle was the last nail in the coffin and Alexander had finally conquered the powerful Achaemenid Empire.

Alexander had seen the last of the Persian resistance in 328 BC. After his marriage to Roshanak (Roxana) which had cemented his relations with the satrapies of Central Asia, he turned his eyes towards India. Defeating various clans and tribes in the region Alexander crossed the Indus to fight the Battle of Hydrapes against Porus, the ruler of Punjab. An epic battle ensued and Alexander was so impressed by the bravery of Porus that he made an alliance with him, appointing him as the satrap of his own kingdom. This battle was the last among the great battles of Alexander. Besides being a great military tactician and general, Alexander was known for being ruthless, persevering, diplomatic and even kind at some junctures. It was perhaps these qualities that sustained his long and treacherous campaign where he was undefeated in battle.

He created a world power that stretched from the Ionian Sea to the Indian subcontinent to the Himalayas



## 2.4. Evaluation of Alexander the Great

Of Alexander's plans little reliable information survives. The far-reaching schemes for the conquest of the western Mediterranean and the setting up of a universal monarchy, recorded by Diodorus Siculus, a 1st-century Greek historian, are probably based on a later forgery; if not, they were at once jettisoned by his successors and the army. Had he lived, he would no doubt have completed the conquest of Asia Minor, where Paphlagonia, Cappadocia, and Armenia still maintained an effective independence. But in his later years Alexander's aims seem to have been directed toward exploration, in particular of Arabia and the Caspian.

In the organization of his empire, Alexander had been content in many spheres to improvise and adapt what he found. His financial policy is an exception; though the details cannot be wholly recovered, it is clear that he set up a central organization with collectors perhaps independent of the local satraps. That this proved a failure was partly due to weaknesses in the character of Harpalus, his chief treasurer. But the establishment of a new coinage with a silver standard based on that of Athens in place of the old bimetallic system current both in Macedonia and in Persia helped trade everywhere and, combined with the release of vast amounts of bullion from the Persian treasuries, gave a much-needed fillip to the economy of the whole Mediterranean area.

Alexander's foundation of new cities—Plutarch speaks of over 70—initiated a new chapter in Greek expansion. No doubt many of the colonists, by no means volunteers, deserted these cities, and marriages with native women led to some dilution of Greek ways; but the Greek (rather than Macedonian) influence remained strong in most of them, and since the process was carried further by Alexander's Seleucid successors, the spread of Hellenic thought and customs over much of Asia as far as Bactria and India was one of the more striking effects of Alexander's conquests.

## 2.5. Death and succession

At the request of his exhausted and dissatisfied army, the king was forced to stop further advance and return to Mesopotamia. Here it is On either 10 or 11 June 323 BC, Alexander died in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II, in Babylon, at age 32. Diodorus, Plutarch, Arrian and Justin all mentioned the theory that Alexander was poisoned. Alexander's wine was spiked with *Veratrum album*, and this would produce poisoning symptoms that match the course of events described in the Alexander Romance can have a prolonged course, Several natural causes have been suggested, including malaria and typhoid fever. A 1998 article in the *New England Journal of Medicine* attributed his death to typhoid fever complicated by bowel perforation and ascending paralysis. Another, recent analysis suggested pyogenic spondylitis or meningitis. Other illnesses fit the symptoms, including acute pancreatitis and West Nile virus.

Alexander's body was laid in a gold anthropoid sarcophagus that was filled with honey, which was in turn placed in a gold casket. According to Aelian, a seer called Aristander foretold that the land where Alexander was laid to rest "would be happy and unvanquishable forever".

Alexander had no obvious or legitimate heir, his son Alexander IV by Roxane being born after Alexander's death. According to Diodorus, Alexander's companions asked him on his deathbed to whom he bequeathed his kingdom; his laconic reply was "**tôi kratistôi**"—"to the strongest".

At the time of his death, Alexander's empire covered some 5,200,000 km<sup>2</sup> (2,000,000 sq mi), and was the largest state of its time. Many of these areas remained in Macedonian hands or under Greek influence for the next 200 years. Over the course of his conquests, Alexander founded some twenty cities that bore his name, most of them east of the Tigris. The first, and greatest, was Alexandria in Egypt, which would become one of the leading Mediterranean cities. Following Alexander's death, many Greeks who had settled there tried to return to Greece. However, a century or so after Alexander's death, many of the Alexandrias were thriving, with elaborate public buildings and substantial populations that included both Greek and local peoples.

### 3.Alexander the Great: Military History

Alexander the great has a legendary record of undefeated wars , first against the achaemenid Persian under the command of Darius III then, against local chieftains and arlords as far east as punjab, India, this Alexander regarded one of the most successful military commanders in history. Despite his military victories, he failed to provide an alternative to Achaemenid empire. After his death his huge territories he conquered threw them into civil war.

Alexander takeover the kingship of Macedonia following the death of his father Philip II, who unified most of the city states of mainland Greece under Macedonian called Hellenic League. After uniting city-states of Macedonia after his father death, Alexander set out east against the Achaemenid Persian Empire under the “king of kings” Darius II, who he defeated and overthrew. His conquests include Anatolia, Syria, Gaza, Egypt, Persia and he extended the borders of his empire to Punjab, India.

As a brilliant military commander, Alexander the great had made before his death for military expansions into the arabian peninsula, However, Alexander’s diadochi abandoned these plans after his death. then, they started to fight with each other, dividing up the empire between themselves and continue 40 years of wars.

#### 3.1.Famous Quotes

- There is nothing impossible to him who will try.
- I am indebted to my father for living, but to my teacher for living well.
- Remember upon the conduct of each depends the fate of al
- I am not afraid of an army of lions led by a sheep; I am afraid of an army of sheep led by a lion

## 4.Hellenization

Hellenization was coined by the German historian Johann Gustav Droysen to denote the spread of Greek language, culture, and population into the former Persian empire after Alexander's conquest. Alexander sought to insert Greek elements into Persian culture and attempted to hybridize Greek and Persian culture. This culminated in his aspiration to homogenize the populations of Asia and Europe. However, his successors explicitly rejected such policies. Nevertheless, Hellenization occurred throughout the region, accompanied by a distinct and opposite 'Orientalization' of the successor states.

The core of the Hellenistic culture promulgated by the conquests was essentially Athenian. The close association of men from across Greece in Alexander's army directly led to the emergence of the largely Attic-based "koine", or "common" Greek dialect. Koine spread throughout the Hellenistic world, becoming the lingua franca of Hellenistic lands and eventually the ancestor of modern Greek. Furthermore, town planning, education, local government, and art current in the Hellenistic period were all based on Classical Greek ideals, evolving into distinct new forms commonly grouped as Hellenistic. Also, the New Testament was written in the Koine Greek language. Aspects of Hellenistic culture were still evident in the traditions of the Byzantine Empire in the mid-15th century.

## 5.Conclusion

Consequently Alexander the Great was the epitome of what a great leader should be. With the use of his superb army and military genius, he was able to conquer and unite the Persian Empire under a common rule. As one of the greatest generals in history, Alexander obtained victory with skillful tactics, flexibility, a keen sense of logistics, and superior leadership, followed by an effective system of garrisons with divided commands. His charismatic personality and confident nature also made it easy for others to willingly follow him to the battlefield and submit to his rule. Managing an army and managing a class are on two different levels; however, in order for them both to be successful they need strong, capable leaders who are able to motivate others into action and ensure success for everyone involved.



Alexander was able to conquer the Persian Empire, became a ruler at a young age, and Hellenized most of the ancient world before his death. With all of his campaigns and successes he had the support of his army and citizens in countries that he conquered. He was able to lead his men in various battles and they were all willing to follow him to the battlefield because they believed in him as their leader. One who others are willing to follow and believe in to carry them to success even when times become difficult. Due to ability to unite everyone under a common goal Alexander the Great used was and still remains one of the greatest leaders of all time.



## 6. Biography

Comstock, N. W. (2015). Critical Skills: Leadership. Salem Press Encyclopedia.

Reynolds, C. G. (2015). Alexander the Great. Salem Press Biographical Encyclopedia.

## 7. Glossary

Campaign-արշավ

to stretch-ձգել

undefeated-անպարտելի

battle-ճակատամարտ

military-ռազմական

to assassinate-սպանվել

to inherit-շահալիլել

thunderbolt-կայծակ

to rebuke-տրամադրել

tense-լարված

lyre-քնար

to mount-հեծնել

to waste-պատերազմ հայտարարել

charge-գահակալ

heir apparent-գահաժառանգ

to revolt-ընդվզեց

to dispatch- ուղարկել

reluctance-դժկամություն

awakening-ծագում

legitimate-օրինական

to reconcile-հաշտվել

tutor-ուսուցիչ

to tame –ընտելացնել

to detect-հայտնաբերել

flexibility-ճկուն

to conquer- համոզել

homogenize- համոզել

promulgate- հրատարակել

elaborate-ճարտար

invasion- ներխուժում