

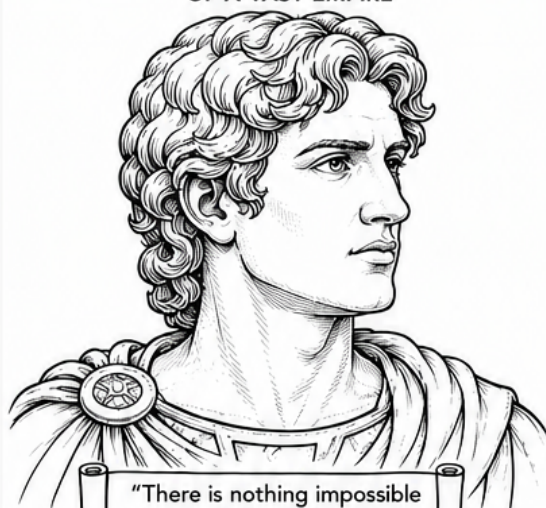
ALEXANDER THE GREAT

356 – 323 BCE

KING OF MACEDON AND CONQUEROR OF A VAST EMPIRE

LIFE

- Alexander was born in Pella, Macedonia, in 356 BCE.
- His father was King Philip II of Macedon and his mother was Olympias.
- Around the age of 13, he began studying with Aristotle, who taught him about knowledge, leadership and virtue.
- At 20, after his father's death, Alexander became king of Macedon.
- He had a brave and loyal army and was an excellent leader.
- He never lost a battle in his entire life.
- He died in Babylon in 323 BCE at the age of just 32.



"There is nothing impossible to him who will try."
– Alexander the Great

ACHIEVEMENTS

-  • Conquered the Persian Empire and many other lands.
-  • Created one of the largest empires in ancient history, stretching from Greece to India.
-  • Ancient writers credit him with founding many cities, including several called Alexandria.
-  • Encouraged Greek culture, learning and trade in the lands he conquered.
-  • He often allowed local customs and traditions to continue after his conquests.
-  • He encouraged cooperation between Macedonians, Greeks and Persians.

ALEXANDER'S ARMY

Alexander led a strong and well-trained army called the Macedonian phalanx.

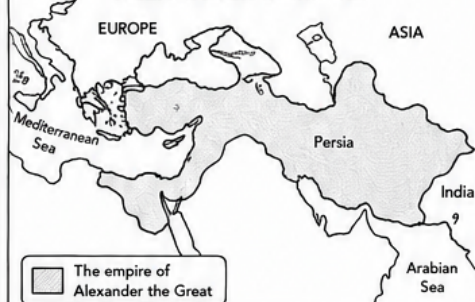


- ☆ Disciplined and brave soldiers
- ☆ Used clever tactics and fast movement
- ☆ Worked together as a team

WHAT MADE HIM GREAT?

-  **Courage** – He was not afraid to take risks and led from the front.
-  **Intelligence** – He learned from the best and made wise decisions.
-  **Kindness** – He respected people from many different lands.
-  **Determination** – He never gave up on his dreams.

ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE



At its height, his empire stretched over 5,000 miles (8,000 km)!

HOW HE LEARNED

-  Loved reading about heroes and history.
-  Learned from Aristotle about philosophy, science and ethics.
-  Watched and studied the world around him.
-  Gained experience by leading and training his army.
-  Always thought carefully before he made decisions.

FAMOUS BATTLES

-  • **Battle of Granicus (334 BCE)** – First victory in Asia.
- **Battle of Issus (333 BCE)** – Defeated King Darius III of Persia.
- **Siege of Tyre (332 BCE)** – Took the strong island city after a long siege.
- **Battle of Gaugamela (331 BCE)** – A great victory that opened the heart of the Persian Empire.

LEGACY

- Alexander died young, but his empire changed the world.
- Greek ideas, art, and language spread across Asia.
- Some cities he founded later became important centres of learning and trade.
- He is remembered as one of the greatest leaders in history.



THE LIFE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

356 BCE

Born in Pella, Macedonia



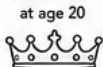
343 BCE

Began studying with Aristotle at Mieza in Macedon



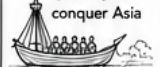
336 BCE

Became king of Macedon at age 20



334 BCE

Began his journey to conquer Asia



331 BCE

Defeated the Persian Empire at Gaugamela



323 BCE

Died in Babylon at age 32



DID YOU KNOW?

Alexander was called "The Great" by historians because of his amazing achievements and influence.



KEY WORDS

Conqueror – A person who takes control of new lands.
Empire – A group of lands ruled by one leader.
Phalanx – A close formation used by ancient Greek soldiers.
Legacy – The lasting influence or memory of a person.
Hellenistic – A period of Greek culture spread across the world.

AMAZING FACT!

Alexander travelled over 20,000 miles (32,000 km) on foot and horseback during his campaigns!

