

Alexander The Great The Brief Life And Towering Exploits Of History's Greatest Conqueror As Told By His Original Biographers

Who Was Alexander the Great? Alexander the Great Alexander the Great Collected Papers on Alexander the Great Alexander the Great Western Civilization: A Brief History, Volume I: To 1715 Alexander the Great - An Illustrated Military History Alexander the Great and the Logistics of the Macedonian Army The Greek Alexander Romance The Great Conspiracy: Its Origin and History The Diadochi Alexander the Great Alexander the Great The Wars of Alexander's Successors, 323-281 BC The History of Alexander the Great, Being the Syriac Version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes Alexander the Great: A Very Short Introduction Alexander the Great A Short History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great Western Civilization: A Brief History The Evidences of the Christian Religion Alexander the Great Alexander the Great: A Very Short Introduction Concerning Alexander the Great: A Reconstruction of Cleitarchus "Abe" Lincoln's Yarns and Stories Questions on the Brief Summary of Material and Chronological Facts, Connecting the Old and New Testaments, from the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ Dan Alexander, Pitcher Alexander the Great Essays Towards a Theory of Knowledge Alexander the Great Alexander the Great Who's Who in the Age of Alexander the Great Anabasis Alexandri: Book VIII (Indica) Alexander of Macedon, 356-323 B.C. Alexander the Great and His Empire The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh The History of Alexander the Great, Being the Syriac Version of the Pseudo-callisthenes Alexander the Great Alexander Soldier, Priest, and God The Man Who Would Be King (□□□□□□)

Who Was Alexander the Great?

The most important work on Alexander the Great to appear in a long time. Engels uses all the archaeological work done in Asia in the past generation and makes it accessible. Careful analysis of terrain, climate, and supply requirements are throughout combined in a fashion to help account for Alexander's strategic decision in the light of the options open to him. The chief merit of this splendid book is the way in which it brings an ancient army to life, as it really was and moved: the hours it took for simple operations of washing and cooking and feeding animals; the train of noncombatants moving with the army--New York Review of Books.

Alexander the Great

This anthology of tales by Rudyard Kipling contains some of the most memorable and popular examples of the genre of which he is an undisputed master. The Man Who would be King (later adapted as a spectacular film) is a vivid narrative of exotic adventure and disaster.

Alexander the Great

This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part

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of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work was reproduced from the original artifact, and remains as true to the original work as possible. Therefore, you will see the original copyright references, library stamps (as most of these works have been housed in our most important libraries around the world), and other notations in the work. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Collected Papers on Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great

A complete collection of the funny and witty anecdotes that made Lincoln famous as America's greatest story teller.

Western Civilization: A Brief History, Volume I: To 1715

This brief, best-selling Western Civilization text has helped thousands of students learn about the world they live in by exploring the story of its past. Jackson Spielvogel's engaging chronological narrative and extensive inclusion of primary source documents weave the political, economic, social, religious, intellectual, cultural, and military aspects of history into a gripping story that is as memorable as it is instructive. This edition includes new historiographical sections along with updated scholarship and new images. The textbook is available in the following split options: WESTERN CIVILIZATION: A BRIEF HISTORY, 9th EDITION COMPLETE, VOLUME I: TO 1715, and VOLUME II: SINCE 1500. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Alexander the Great - An Illustrated Military History

Alexander the Great and the Logistics of the Macedonian Army

The most influential account of the career of Alexander the Great was penned by Cleitarchus in the decades after Alexander's death. Most of the surviving ancient texts on Alexander were based upon his work, but every copy of the original was destroyed in antiquity. Now the entire book has been revived in an exciting reconstruction based upon an in-depth analysis of the surviving ancient works that it inspired. Here you will find Alexander revealed in a startling new light as a very human and believable individual, who drives and is then driven by a momentous cascade of events. Here you can rediscover the oldest and also the most authentic

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literary portrait of the king spanning all thirteen years of his reign.

The Greek Alexander Romance

The Great Conspiracy: Its Origin and History

An overview of Alexander's life—from his early military exploits to the creation of his empire and the legacy left after his premature death. Alexander was perhaps the greatest conquering general in history. In a dozen years, Alexander took the whole of Asia Minor and Egypt, destroyed the once mighty Persian Empire, and pushed his army eastwards as far as the Indus. No one in history has equaled his achievement. Much of Alexander's success can be traced to the Macedonian phalanx, a close-ordered battle formation of sarissa-wielding infantry that proved itself a war-winning weapon. The army Alexander inherited from his father was the most powerful in Greece—highly disciplined, trained, and loyal only to the king. United in a single purpose, they fought as one. Cavalry was also of crucial importance in the Macedonian army as the driving force to attack the flanks of the enemy in battle. A talented commander able to anticipate how his opponent would think, Alexander understood how to commit his forces to devastating effect and was never defeated in battle. He also developed a corps of engineers that utilized catapults and siege towers against enemy fortifications. Alexander led from the front, fighting with his men, eating with them, refusing water when there was not enough, and his men would quite literally follow him to the ends of the (known) world. None of his successors were able to hold together the empire he had forged. Although he died an early death, his fame and glory persist to this day.

The Diadochi

"Alexander the Great (356-323 BC), King of Macedonia lived a life of mythical proportions. He modelled himself on Achilles and slept with a copy of the Iliad, annotated by Aristotle, his teacher, under his pillow. Unrivalled by any historical military figure, he conquered the Mediterranean, Persia, Afghanistan, and northwest India during his brief life. By the time he died at the age of 33 he had introduced Greek civilisation to the world. A gifted strategist and self-proclaimed deity, Alexander was impetuous and merciless in warfare. He never lost a battle. Exhibiting conspicuous personal bravery, two millennia after his death he is still remembered as the greatest soldier of all time."--BOOK JACKET.

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great conquers the New York Times best-selling Who Was? series! When Alexander was a boy in ancient Macedon, he already had grand ambitions. He complained that his father, the great king of Macedon, wasn't leaving anything for him to conquer! This, of course, was not the case. King Alexander went on to control most of the known world of the time. His victories won him many

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supporters, but they also earned him enemies. This easy-to-read biography offers a fascinating look at the life of Alexander and the world he lived in.

The Wars of Alexander's Successors, 323-281 BC

Explores the ambitions and achievements of Alexander the Great and the age in which he lived.

The History of Alexander the Great, Being the Syriac Version of the Pseudo-Callisthenes

"This is the first life of Alexander the Great to explore his religious experience, to put his experience in Egypt and Asia on a par with his Macedonian upbringing and Greek education, and to explain how the European conqueror became a Moslem saint"--

Alexander the Great: A Very Short Introduction

Alexander the Great

A Short History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great

*Includes pictures *Includes ancient accounts *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading In 323 BCE, Alexander the Great was on top of the world. Never a man to sit on his hands or rest upon his laurels, Alexander began planning his future campaigns, which may have included attempts to subdue the Arabian Peninsula or make another incursion into India. But fate had other plans for the young Macedonian king. One night, while feasting with his admiral Nearchus, he drank too much and took to bed with a fever. At first, it seemed like the fever was merely a consequence of his excess, and there was not much concern for his health, but when a week had elapsed and there was still no sign of his getting better, his friends and generals began to grow concerned. The fever grew, consuming him to the point that he could barely speak. After two weeks, on June 11, 323 B.C., Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, Hegemon of the League of Corinth, King of Kings, died. On his deathbed, some historians claim that when he was pressed to name a successor, Alexander muttered that his empire should go "to the strongest." Other sources claim that he passed his signet ring to his general Perdiccas, thereby naming him successor, but whatever his choices were or may have been, they were ignored. Alexander's generals, all of them with the loyalty of their own corps at their backs, would tear each other apart in a vicious internal struggle that lasted almost half a century before four factions emerged victorious: Macedonia, the Seleucid Empire in the east, the Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor, and the Ptolemaic dynasty in Egypt. During the course of these wars, Alexander's only heir, the posthumously born Alexander IV, was murdered, extinguishing his bloodline for ever. Although it was an incredibly important period in world history, it is sometimes as confusing as it is frustrating for historians because the allegiances of the generals changed constantly and historical sources

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are often biased in some regards and utterly lacking in others. Although none of these men were able to replicate Alexander the Great's territorial success, a few carved out sizable empires and were able to establish long-lasting political dynasties. Ptolemy I brought Egypt back to a central position of power in the region, and Seleucus I built a strong empire on the ruins of ancient Babylonia, but other generals, such as Perdiccas, were killed early on in the fighting and slipped into relative obscurity. Some of the Macedonian generals had a significant impact on the region during their lifetimes, but they left no heirs to carry on their political memories. The general Lysimachus won control of Thrace and established a fairly important kingdom in that land, but when he died his successors all turned on and killed each other, effectively ending any potential dynasty. Similarly, Cassander was a Macedonian general who was involved in the Diadochi Wars, and for a time it looked like he was going to be the biggest winner among the Macedonians. Cassander became the king of Macedon, had direct influence over most of southern Greece, and was courted by the other kings and generals in their conflicts against each other. *The Diadochi: The History of Alexander the Great's Successors and the Wars that Divided His Empire* chronicles how Alexander's legendary conquests shaped the next several centuries, and how the successor generals carved out various empires. Along with pictures depicting important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Diadochi like never before.

Western Civilization: A Brief History

Alexander the Great became king of Macedon in 336 BC, when he was only 20 years old, and died at the age of 32, twelve years later. During his reign he conquered the Achaemenid Persian Empire, the largest empire that had ever existed, leading his army from Greece to Pakistan, and from the Libyan desert to the steppes of Central Asia. His meteoric career, as leader of an alliance of Greek cities, Pharaoh of Egypt, and King of Persia, had a profound effect on the world he moved through. Even in his lifetime his achievements became legendary and in the centuries that following his story was told and retold throughout Europe and the East. Greek became the language of power in the Eastern Mediterranean and much of the Near East, as powerful Macedonian dynasts carved up Alexander's empire into kingdoms of their own, underlaying the flourishing Hellenistic civilization that emerged after his death. But what do we really know about Alexander? In this *Very Short Introduction*, Hugh Bowden goes behind the usual historical accounts of Alexander's life and career. Instead, he focuses on the evidence from Alexander's own time — letters from officials in Afghanistan, Babylonian diaries, records from Egyptian temples — to try and understand how Alexander appeared to those who encountered him. In doing so he also demonstrates the profound influence the legends of his life have had on our historical understanding and the controversy they continue to generate worldwide. **ABOUT THE SERIES:** The *Very Short Introductions* series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

The Evidences of the Christian Religion

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An authoritative and dramatic portrait set against a backdrop of the war-torn Greek empire draws on extensive research to cover such topics as Alexander's military prowess, premature death and inspiration to subsequent historical conquerors.

Alexander the Great

First published under the title *Alexandre le Grand*. Paris: Presses universitaires de France, 1974.

Alexander the Great: A Very Short Introduction

This book contains concise biographies of over 800 individuals known from the literary and epigraphic sources for the age of Alexander. Covers significant figures, ranging from leading commanders in Alexander's army to the nobles and regional leaders of the Persian empire whom he encountered on his epic campaign. The only complete collection of its kind in English. Gives complete and balanced biographies, extending beyond the death of Alexander in 323 BC where relevant. Contains a full index and a concordance giving the variant names found in the ancient sources.

Concerning Alexander the Great: A Reconstruction of Cleitarchus

"Abe" Lincoln's Yarns and Stories

The Alexander the Great that features in this illustrated guide is the one we are all familiar with: the king who lived a life of mythical proportions' and never lost a battle'.

Questions on the Brief Summary of Material and Chronological Facts, Connecting the Old and New Testaments, from the Babylonish Captivity to the Birth of Christ

Xenophon wrote several books most of which survived. The narrative is about military advance, or journey. And what a journey this was for 10,000 Greek mercenaries, through hostile territory, ultimately retreating back to Greece. Xenophon's informal and realistic style of writing makes this exciting real-life adventure story intensely interesting and captivating. Highly Recommended!

Dan Alexander, Pitcher

A magnificent illustrated military history of Alexander The Great: covering the rise of Macedonia, the battles, campaigns and tactics of Alexander, and the collapse of his vast empire after his early death, all depicted in more than 250 pictures.

Alexander the Great

Relates the story of Alexander the Great who, at only age 21, became King of

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Macedonia and set off on a twelve-year journey to conquer the known world and extend the boundaries of Greek civilization.

Essays Towards a Theory of Knowledge

Chronicles the life and career of the Greek king who conquered much of Europe, Asia, and India during his short life.

Alexander the Great

Put the world today into context by learning about the past through this brief, best-selling Western Civilization text that has helped thousands of students succeed in the course. Jack Spielvogel's engaging style of writing weaves the political, economic, social, religious, intellectual, cultural, and military aspects of history into a gripping story that is as memorable as it is instructive. You will also be exposed to primary source documents--actual historical documents that are the foundation for the historical analysis you read in the chapter. These documents include letters, poems, and songs through history--documents that enliven the past. Throughout the book there are also helpful tools to help you digest the reading, including outlines, focus questions, chronologies, numerous maps, and boldface key terms with definitions. Available with InfoTrac Student Collections

<http://gocengage.com/infotrac>. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Alexander the Great

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perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

Who's Who in the Age of Alexander the Great

Looks at the background, life, and military leadership of this ruler of the ancient world

Anabasis Alexandri: Book VIII (Indica)

Professor Ernst Badian (1925-2011) was one of the most influential Alexander historians of the twentieth century. His first articles on the subject appeared in 1958, and he continued for a full fifty years to reshape scholarly perception of the reign of Alexander the Great. A steady output of articles was reinforced by lectures and reviews in his own formidable style. Badian's earliest work transformed understanding of aspects of the Roman Republic, and he continued to work on that area throughout his career; but his series of studies of Alexander the Great (which he deliberately never summed up in a synoptic work) demolished the hero of his predecessors such as Droysen and Tarn, whom he regarded as starry-eyed hero-worshippers, and created an Alexander on the model of a twentieth-century tyrant. The Alexander who was a ruthless killer of his rivals and those who disagreed with him, a mass-murderer in his conquests, and perhaps even an incompetent imperialist, has superseded the Alexander whose mission it was to bring Greek civilization to the ends of the earth. These essays and articles provide a new layer in the interpretation of a figure who has not ceased to fascinate since his death in 323 BC. Many of these articles were published in out-of-the-way journals and conference volumes, and are brought together here for the first time in a collection which will provide student and scholar with a view of the full range of Badian's work on Alexander. Certain ephemeral pieces and all reviews except one have been excluded, by the wish of the author. The twenty-seven articles included were all revised by the author before his death, but there has been no other editorial intervention. The volume also includes a portrait, and an introduction by Eugene Borza surveying Badian's career and contribution. No one who works on Alexander the Great can afford to be without this book.

Alexander of Macedon, 356-323 B.C.

Alexander's legacy has had a major impact on military tacticians, scholars, statesmen, adventurers, authors, and filmmakers. Cartledge brilliantly evokes Alexander's remarkable political and military accomplishments, cutting through the myths to show why he was such a great leader. He explores our endless fascination with Alexander and gives us insight into his charismatic leadership, his capacity for brutality, and his sophisticated grasp of international politics. Alexander the Great is an engaging portrait of a fascinating man, and a welcome balance to the myths, legends, and often skewed history that have obscured the real Alexander.

Alexander the Great and His Empire

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Mystery surrounds the parentage of Alexander, the prince born to Queen Olympias. Is his father Philip, King of Macedonia, or Nectanebo, the mysterious sorcerer who seduced the queen by trickery? One thing is certain: the boy is destined to conquer the known world. He grows up to fulfil this prophecy, building a mighty empire that spans from Greece and Italy to Africa and Asia. Begun soon after the real Alexander's death and expanded in the centuries that followed, The Greek Alexander Myth depicts the life and adventures of one of history's greatest heroes - taming the horse Bucephalus, meeting the Amazons and his quest to defeat the King of Persia. Including such elements of fantasy as Alexander's ascent to heaven borne by eagles, this literary masterpiece brilliantly evokes a lost age of heroism.

The Works of Sir Walter Raleigh

This history of Ancient Greek warfare vividly chronicles the struggle for control of the Macedonian Empire, a fateful time of change in the Ancient World. As the story goes, Alexander the Great decreed from his deathbed that his vast Macedonian Empire should go "to the strongest". What followed was an epic struggle between generals and governors for control of the territories. Most of these successors—known as the Diadochi—were consummate tacticians who learned the art of war from Alexander himself, or from his father, Philip. Few died a peaceful death and the last survivors were still leading their armies against each other well into their seventies. These conflicts reshaped the ancient world from the Balkans to India. In two volumes, The Wars of Alexander's Successors presents this critical period of ancient warfare with all its colorful characters, epic battles, treachery and subterfuge. This first volume introduces the key personalities, including Antigonos "Monophthalmus" (the One-Eyed) and his son 'Demetrius 'Poliorcetes' (the Besieger), Seleucus 'Nicator' ('the Victorious') and Ptolemy "Soter" ("the Saviour"). It also gives a narrative of the causes and course of these wars from the death of Alexander to the Battle of Corupedium in 281 BC, when the last two original Diadochi faced each other one final time.

The History of Alexander the Great, Being the Syriac Version of the Pseudo-callisthenes

Alexander the Great

Alexander

A definitive biography of the great Macedonian conqueror features writings from such ancient historians as Arrian, Plutarch, and Quintus Curtius Rufus, and is timed to coincide with the release of two upcoming major motion pictures about Alexander. Original.

Soldier, Priest, and God

Within the span of thirteen years, Alexander the Great changed the face of the world more decisively and with more long-lasting effects than any other statesman

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has ever done. It is therefore no surprise that there has been, and still is, so much debate about both his personality and his achievement. The great merit of Professor Hammond's biography is that, with impressive mastery of the evidence, he sets the record straight between the extremes of romantic hero worship on the one hand and scholarly demolition on the other. Based on his detailed knowledge of the literary sources and on his own experience of warfare in Alexander's native country, Professor Hammond presents a compelling picture of Alexander in his public life as king, commander and statesman. This revised biography includes new material and extensive reference to literary sources.

The Man Who Would Be King (□□□□□□)

Fed up with cheating women, Dan Alexander, star pitcher for the New York Nighthawks, grew restless. Searching for something more than a bar babe, he zeroed in on a girl in the stands. He never expected to see a beautiful chick pushing frankfurters. But the hot dog girl looked as smokin' as the food she was selling. Holly Merrill found a place to hide in plain sight, as a vendor at Nighthawks' stadium. Keeping her secret safe and simply happy to stay alive, she never considered finding love an option. After all, a bad girl doesn't deserve a decent guy, does she? Coming off his best season ever, Dan went into the playoffs, hell bent on winning the pennant and playing in the World Series. But could he maintain his focus on the field, where everything was going right, when off the field everything was falling apart? Caution: Locker room language 2) Matt Jackson, Catcher 3) Jake Lawrence, Third Base 4) Nat Owen, First Base 5) Bobby Hernandez, Second Base 6) Skip Quincy, Short Stop 7) Will Grant, Center Field 8) Overtime 9) A Kings' Christmas

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