
A Role Of Alexander the Great In The World's History

Alexander the Great's beliefs, views, and actions were directly influenced by the cultures, events, and ideas of his time. Alexander's background and location also played a big role in developing his perception of the world. The most important element of Alexander's background was his exposure to war and education. Without these things, he would not have been so successful. His knowledge and skill acquired through his high position in society influenced Alexander the Great significantly.

Alexander III of Macedon, generally known as Alexander the Great, was born and raised in northern Greece. He was fortunate enough to be tutored by Aristotle, and he was able to study medicine, philosophy, morals, religion, logic, and art at a very young age. This was significant, for Aristotle helped the young Alexander gain a passion for knowledge and war. Around the time he turned sixteen, Alexander was surrounded by a war-filled world. Greece was constantly fighting itself, and everyone was continuously struggling for power. The brawl for control in his world is what led Alexander to want to take over and conquer. Had there not been a desire to triumph over and succeed, Alexander III of Macedon would not have become the legend he is today. Also, Alexander's experience with education and the study of war helped him, and he therefore never lost a battle. He had extensive knowledge of terrain and military tactics all because of his schooling when he was younger.

Alexander ascended to the throne at the young age of twenty after his father was assassinated. Being so young, Alexander had to make quick decisions, in order to prevent failure. Even though he was advised to do certain things, Alexander always went with his "gut feeling." This is because he was trained to think for himself and be independent at a young age. Some of Alexander's strongest personality traits were produced in response to his parents. His mother made him believe it was his destiny to conquer Persia. Also, Plutarch said that Alexander's ambition "kept his spirit serious and lofty in advance of his years."

Alexander's location was significant to the development of his ideology. He lived in Greece, which was in the middle of the known world. Greece was a place of progress and change, but it was also a place of feuds and war. This caused Alexander to study and be aware of such things. Also, Alexander lived in a time full of learning. New ideas were being spread around and cultures were being exchanged and shared. This made it easy for Alexander to influence the places he conquered. He knew the world was changing and expanding, so he decided to share his culture with the rest of the world. Alexander grew up with education, and this affected his decision to spread his knowledge around. The influence of this spread of knowledge was so great that it kicked off the Hellenistic period, a time of cultural exchange and the flow of new ideas.

Many events and ideas influenced the beliefs and actions of Alexander the Great. Key elements such as his exposure to education, his competitive upbringing, and his changing world affected Alexander greatly. Also, Alexander's location significantly influenced the development of his thoughts and opinions. Without these things, Alexander the Great may not have been as prosperous and successful.

Alexander had a vision to unite the world and spread knowledge to faraway places. His ideology and love of war helped Alexander bring people of all races and religions into a rather harmonious environment. It was his same love of battle that helped Alexander achieve so much. He wanted to come first in every sense in the world. The glory Alexander received from winning in battle meant more to him than the honor of being a ruler.

Alexander's beliefs and perception of the world influenced and guided him into becoming one of history's most successful conquerors. His ideology, made up of his religious views, his beliefs in war and domination, and his royal status, motivated Alexander to achieve absolute success in his lifetime. Alexander's bold dream of conquering the world identified him, and proved to direct him through all of his decisions. His boldness and independence also contributed to Alexander's ideology.

Alexander's ideology was primarily shaped during his early years. Being the son of Philip II of Macedon, Alexander the Great was given the best tutor and education of his time. This helped develop Alexander's passion for literature and culture, which he eventually spread throughout his massive empire. Alexander's royal status defined him, and he felt the need of power and control, which he eventually obtained. His want of authority and supremacy drove him to winning every battle put his way. After Philip II was assassinated, Alexander had all the tools necessary for domination; an experienced army, a sturdy kingdom, and the expansion plans of his father. The biggest contributor to his greatness, however, was his motivation to succeed. This motivation was a result of his ideology, and his need for power.

Alexander the Great felt that religion brought unity and loyalty. He honored the religion of many different cultures, and worshiped Egyptian, Persian, and Greek gods. Alexander studied religion under Aristotle when he was younger, and developed the viewpoint that religion can motivate and unify. He respected all religions and cultures, which was a result of his ideology.

Alexander was bold and always did what he felt was right. This quality proved to guide Alexander in all the things that he accomplished. His independence and quick thinking caused Alexander to be successful in all his military conquests. This doctrine or principle of being self-determining added to Alexander's ideology.

Alexander the Great made a profound impact on many different cultures during his lifetime. He influenced places no one had affected before with new ideas of religion, government, and culture. Alexander was a successful conqueror, because he ruled through respect, and always had a desire to learn. His internal motivation to achieve absolute success guided him, and eventually led to the start of the Hellenistic period. The Hellenistic period is characterized as one of the greatest spread and exchange of cultures of all time.

Alexander's greatest achievement was his domination of vast lands. His empire stretched from Macedonia to the Indus River near India. This allowed Alexander to spread his values and beliefs to many places, thus, influencing them. In return, he would try to learn about other cultures, and exchange his opinions and views. Alexander's passion for culture shaped his reign. He respected all ideas, and was even inspired by them. One important thing Alexander decided to do was bring people from all different places under a single government. This unified the people and showed them the Alexander respected their way of life. He built Greek-style buildings in places as far as Egypt, and spread knowledge and ideas everywhere he conquered. This eventually influenced the rest of the world with the start of the Hellenistic period.

Alexander also influenced religion. He felt that religion brought unity and loyalty, and respected everyone's ideas on the subject. He honored the religion of many different cultures, and worshiped Egyptian, Persian, and Greek gods. When Alexander was called the "son of God," this impacted the world in a big way. This influenced the Romans, who adopted the belief that their emperors were godly and divine. Alexander did not believe he was a divine god, but he wanted others to believe it. He used this sense of divinity to boost his reputation and increase his status.

Alexander also founded the city of Alexandria, which contained libraries, theatres, tombs, and mosaics. Alexander considered it the foundation of his empire and, therefore, the "foundation of the world in general" (Wood 83). His creation of cities united people and began the flow and exchange of ideas.

Alexander's expansive empire made it easy for his ideas and beliefs to be dispersed throughout the known world. His ideas were spread by the people he conquered. He was able to influence so many people because of his motivation and faith. He said, "There is nothing impossible to him who will try," which shows Alexander's determination to succeed. Alexander also spread his influence through the cities he built. He founded countless cities that bear his name including Alexandria in Egypt, which became a Hellenistic center.

Alexander the Great laid down the fundamentals of what is now the Western Civilization. Religion, government, and language are just a few of the many things Alexander brought to our modern world. What would the world be like today without Alexander the Great? Different ideas, beliefs, and customs would have never been exchanged, and new knowledge would have not been shared. Alexander the Great is a vital figure in the history of the world, and is a key person in the foundation to our lives today.

Alexander was a remarkable conqueror, and continues to be one of the most influential people in history. He is greatly studied for his extraordinary accomplishments on the battle field, as well as his profound effect on mankind. He strongly believed everyone makes an impact on the world, and therefore should be respected. He shows this belief when he said, "Upon the conduct of each depends the fate of all." Alexander had dominated most of the known world and had built an empire all by the young age of thirty. He spread religion and inspired Christianity. Alexander built big cities that would help impact the world. For all these reasons, Alexander is studied today.

Alexander made a substantial impact on the world. He influenced people far and wide, and spread his beliefs on every aspect of life. Alexander was guided by power and domination, but his want of knowledge made a greater impact on history. Alexander dispersed his ideas around globe through the people he conquered, and by the cities he founded. His reign transformed the world and his legacy will live on forever.