

Alexander The Great Answers

"Alexander was only defeated once...and that was by Hephaestion's thighs." -- Cynic Philosophers, about 2,000 years ago In this hilarious and meticulously researched biography, Humanities professor and sometime standup comic Dr. Will Arnett reveals the truth about Alexander: The greatest military hero of all time was also the biggest drama queen who ever lived. He's Here, He's Queer And He Doesn't Like Your End Tables. From Hephaestion, his boyfriend of 19 years to Bagoas, his shatteringly beautiful Persian boy toy, Alexander The Great ruled as a king but lived as a queen. He conquered most of the known world, unified it with a common language, imbued it with religious tolerance, and enriched it with racial diversity. He founded close to 70 cities across Turkey, Asia, Central Europe and the Middle East. Yet he cried easily. He threatened suicide if he didn't get his way. He talked in exclamation marks! He loved to wear outrageous clothes. Everything was an emergency. He could throw hissy fits that would take Liza Minelli's breath away. And he was so vain his own officers rubbed Preparation H on his ego. It's the interplay between his personal fabulousness and his public greatness that makes Alexander the Great one of the most exhilarating characters in world history. And so ripe for comedy. As over-the-top as Alexander could be, he was no Liberace in fatigues. If you're thinking Sean Hayes in Will & Grace leading 40,000 men across the desert, think again. If you're thinking Bruce Vilanch in hand-to-hand combat you're deluded. If you're thinking Michael Musto slitting his enemy's throats with a nail file, stop thinking--please, you're giving us a headache. Instead, think Patton taking bubble baths, or McArthur in moo-moos, or Schwarzkopf with fag hags. If you locked Alexander in a room with these generals and threw in a knife, only Alexander would walk out without needing medical attention. And he'd walk out like Evita too: On the terrace, arms out-stretched, greeting the adoring crowds below. A Snippet From The Book: Alexander liked to shave his face. This shocked his countrymen, who almost to a man sported beards. Remember, the last of Cromagnon man had croaked, like, three weeks earlier. If the Greeks had been born just a few generations sooner they wouldn't have been able to walk upright without dragging their knuckles across the ground. Alexander rationalized his shaving as a combat advantage. If the enemy couldn't grab you by the beard he'd have a harder time killing you. Historians have waved their bullshit detector over that one and can't decide if they believe him. Let's just say there's a whole school of thought that says Alexander didn't like hair on his face for the same reason Narcissus didn't like ripples in the water--it got in the way of the view. Upon seeing him fresh-shaven, lots of people raised their eyebrows, but nobody raised a stink. You just didn't do that to the guy who kicked the world's ass. In fact, Alexander started a craze and soon everyone was going bare faced. Philip, Alexander's father, must have been spinning in his grave, seeing the army's energy wasted on something as girly as shaving. "Christ! What are we running, a spa?!" he would have bellowed. "What's next, botox and chemical peels?!" Luckily, Christ hadn't been born yet, so Philip hadn't technically taken the Lord's name in vain. Dr. Arnett takes us on a wild, comedic ride through Alexander's life--from his early childhood (Aristotle was one of his teachers) to his famous battles, to his 19-year relationship with his boyfriend Hephaestion to his ultimate death. Get ready to meet Alexander the Fabulous--the man who went down on history and came up smiling.

War, the most profitable economic activity in the ancient world, transferred wealth from the vanquished to the victor. Invasions, sieges, massacres, annexations, and mass deportations all redistributed property with dramatic consequences for kings and commoners alike. No conqueror ever captured more people or property in so short a lifetime than Alexander the Great in the late fourth century BC. For all its savagery, the creation of Alexander's empire has generally been hailed as a positive economic event for all concerned. Even those harshly critical of Alexander today tend to praise his plundering of Persia as a means of liberating the moribund resources of the East. To test this popular interpretation, *The Treasures of Alexander the Great* investigates the kinds and quantities of treasure seized by the Macedonian king, from gold and silver to land and slaves. It reveals what became of the king's wealth and what Alexander's redistribution of these vast resources can tell us about his much-disputed policies and personality. Though Alexander owed his vast fortune to war, battle also distracted him from competently managing his spoils and much was wasted, embezzled, deliberately destroyed, or idled unprofitably. *The Treasures of Alexander the Great* provides a long-overdue and accessible account of Alexander's wealth and its enormous impact on the ancient world.

A look at what made Alexander a brilliant military tactician and a charismatic leader. It also explores what the Eastern world learned through contact with Alexander and what Alexander brought the West from the Persian Empire.

Empire of Alexander the Great

His Life and His Mysterious Death

The Hunt for a New Past

Alexander The Great

Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy

An analysis of Alexander the Great's political and military accomplishments traces the path of his armies while charting the course of his influence, citing his impact on military tactics, scholarship, and politics throughout history while describing the many roles with which he has been credited. Reprint. 20,000 first printing.

This exciting new edition is an indispensable guide for undergraduates to the study of Alexander the Great, showing the problems of the ancient source material, and making it clear that there is no single approach to be taken. The twelve thematic chapters contain a broad selection of the most significant published articles about Alexander, examining the main areas of debate and discussion: The Sources Alexander's Influences and the Macedonian Background Alexander's Aims Alexander's Battles and Generalship Alexander and the Greeks Alexander

and the Persian Empire Alexander, India and the Gedrosian Desert From Mass Marriage to Death Alexander and the 'Unity of Mankind' Alexander and Deification Alexander and Conspiracies Alexander: The 'Great'? The Reader has the distinctive feature of translating a substantial number of the more inaccessible primary sources; each chapter is also prefaced with a succinct introduction to the topic under consideration.

Relates the story of Alexander the Great who, at only age 21, became King of Macedonia and set off on a twelve-year journey to conquer the known world and extend the boundaries of Greek civilization.

The Invasion of India by Alexander the Great

The Unique History of Quintus Curtius

The Life and Death of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon

Alexander The Great in India: Sunburst Upanishad

A History of Greece to the Death of Alexander the Great

"Exceptional leaders are the ones who are able to analyze problems, optimize resources, inspire loyalty, and execute strategy. There is no more stunning example in history than Alexander the Great, whose leadership skills were so immense that they still resonate some 2,000 years later. "The Wisdom of Alexander the Great" reveals four leadership processes distilled from the life and extraordinary accomplishments of Alexander, King of Macedonia. Readers will learn how he: * reframed problems in order to meet seemingly insurmountable challenges * built alliances by using his strength to generate trust and respect, not just fear * established identity and ""branded"" himself a unifier, thus keeping the home base secure while continuing to expand his empire * recognized and assimilated the cultures and symbols of different peoples, becoming a powerful and trusted figure everywhere he went "The Wisdom of Alexander the Great" relates 34 riveting episodes from Alexander's expansion through Asia Minor, Egypt, Mesopotamia, the Middle East, the Persian Empire, and India. Each example, tied to a modern-day counterpart, imparts valuable lessons from the timeless legend of one of the greatest leaders in history." This work is addressed to adults aged from 18 years and upwards, and especially to those interested in theatre, literature, philosophy and ancient Greek culture. This Thatrical Play is divided in three acts: FIRST ACT We witness the distress of Alexander the Great's generals and the Persian generals, preceding the battle, the prayers they address to their Gods, for assistance, and also Alexander the Great's grandeur, when in the battle of Issus, he captures Sisygambis, the mother of the Great king of Persia, Darius. SECOND ACT While the wars have ended, Hellenes are celebrating their victories Over the Persians. In one of these celebrations, Cleitus the general, in front of all, accuses Alexander the Great that he isn't a God, but a human. Alexander the Great is enraged and assassinates him. Cleitus, now being dead, is transferred to a world reigned by a wise old man that demonstrates the error he committed in contradicting his King. Cleitus returns back to life and forgives Alexander the Great for killing him, But also asks him for forgiveness as well for his behavior. "Now I die, really with my will, Alexander my king" he says, bows, kisses the moribund Alexander the Great and dissipates in heavens. THIRD ACT Death of Alexander the Great. The generals and the officers go by him one by one and salute him for a last time, their beloved Alexander the King. Father Zeus appears in front of them. Blinding light covers the stage. Arrian's account of Alexander's life and campaigns, published as the Anabasis and its companion piece the Indica, is our prime source for the history of Alexander, told with great narrative skill. This edition features a new translation of both texts, introduction, notes, guide to military systems and terminology, maps and a full index.

Classical Reception and Patristic Literature

Alexander the Great

As Described by Arrian, Q. Curtius, Diodoros, Plutarch and Justin

Enduring Leadership Lessons from the Man who Created an Empire

Arrian's History of the Expedition of Alexander the Great

Presents a vivid, readable biography of a brilliant, often contradictory leader, from his youth in Macedonia as the son of King Philip and Queen Olympia, his education by Aristotle, his military conquests, and his influence on the ancient world. Reprint.

Most of what we 'know' about Alexander the Great (356-323 BC) comes from the pages of much later historians, writing 300 years or more after these events. But these Roman-era writers drew on the accounts of earlier authors who were contemporary with Alexander, some of whom took part in the momentous events they described. David Grant examines the fragments of these earlier eyewitness testimonies which are preserved as undercurrents in the later works. He traces their influence and monopoly of the 'truth' and spotlights their manipulation of events to reveal how the Wars of the Successors shaped the agendas of these writers. It becomes clear that Alexander's courtiers were no-less ambitious than than their king and wanted to showcase their role in the epic conquest of the Persian Empire to enhance their credibility and legitimacy in their own quests for power. In particular, Grant reveals why reports of the dying king's last wishes conflict, and he explains why testimony relegated to 'romance' may house credible grains of truth. The author also skillfully explains how manuscripts became further corrupted in their journey from the ancient world to the modern day. In summary, this work by a recognized expert on the period highlights why legacy of Alexander is built on very shaky foundations.

What can we learn from the stunning rise and mysterious death of the ancient world's greatest conqueror? An acclaimed biographer reconstructs the life of Alexander the Great in this magisterial revisionist portrait. "[An] infectious sense of narrative momentum . . . Its energy is unflagging, including the verve with which it tackles that teased final mystery about the specific cause of Alexander's death."—The Christian Science Monitor More than two millennia have passed since Alexander the Great built an empire that stretched to every corner of the ancient world, from the

backwater kingdom of Macedonia to the Hellenic world, Persia, and ultimately to India—all before his untimely death at age thirty-three. Alexander believed that his empire would stop only when he reached the Pacific Ocean. But stories of both real and legendary events from his life have kept him evergreen in our imaginations with a legacy that has meant something different to every era: in the Middle Ages he became an exemplar of knightly chivalry, he was a star of Renaissance paintings, and by the early twentieth century he'd even come to resemble an English gentleman. But who was he in his own time? In *Alexander the Great*, Anthony Everitt judges Alexander's life against the criteria of his own age and considers all his contradictions. We meet the Macedonian prince who was naturally inquisitive and fascinated by science and exploration, as well as the man who enjoyed the arts and used Homer's great epic the *Iliad* as a bible. As his empire grew, Alexander exhibited respect for the traditions of his new subjects and careful judgment in administering rule over his vast territory. But his career also had a dark side. An inveterate conqueror who in his short life built the largest empire up to that point in history, Alexander glorified war and was known to commit acts of remarkable cruelty. As debate continues about the meaning of his life, Alexander's death remains a mystery. Did he die of natural causes—felled by a fever—or did his marshals, angered by his tyrannical behavior, kill him? An explanation of his death can lie only in what we know of his life, and Everitt ventures to solve that puzzle, offering an ending to Alexander's story that has eluded so many for so long.

The Life and Actions of Alexander the Great

A Play

The Chronicle of the Amphipolis Tomb

The Wisdom of Alexander the Great

A Reconstruction of Cleitarchus

Over the years, some 20,000 books and articles have been written about Alexander the Great, the vast majority hailing him as possibly the greatest general that ever lived. Richard A. Gabriel, however, argues that, while Alexander was clearly a successful soldier-adventurer, the evidence of real greatness is simply not there. The author presents Alexander as a misfit within his own warrior society, attempting to overcompensate. Thoroughly insecure and unstable, he was given to episodes of uncontrollable rage and committed brutal atrocities that would today have him vilified as a monstrous psychopath. The author believes some of his worst excesses may have been due to what we now call Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, of which he displays many of the classic symptoms, brought on by extended exposure to violence and danger. Above all the author thinks that Alexander's military ability has been flattered by History. Alexander was tactically competent but contributed nothing truly original, while his strategy was often flawed and distorted by his obsession with personal glory. This radical reappraisal is certain to provoke debate.

This book explains what made Alexander 'Great' according to the people and expectations of his time and place.

The History of Alexander the Great
The Wisdom of Alexander the Great
Enduring Leadership Lessons from the Man who Created an Empire
AMACOM/American Management Association

As described by Arrian, Q. Curtius, Diodoros, Plutarch and Justin: *Alexander's Campaigns in Afghanistan, the Panjâb, Sindh, Gedrosia and Karmania*
Alexander The Great. A Gayish Biography

Alexander the Great in the Early Christian Tradition

A History of Alexander the Great in World Culture

King Alexander III 'the Great' of Macedon was one of the greatest military commanders the world has ever known. This book seeks to dispel some of the myths which have grown up around him and to provide an up-to-date account of his life.

Michael Wood retraces Alexander the Great's amazing journey from Greece to India, searching for the truth behind the legend and experiencing the tremendous scale of his achievements. Using the ancient historians as his guides, Wood follows Alexander's journey as closely as possible, crossing deserts and rivers, from Turkey to war-torn Afghanistan. As the journey progresses, he recreates the drama of Alexander's epic marches and bloody battles. All along the way he finds proof of the survival of the legends surrounding Alexander, a leader whose life has excited the world's imagination for the 2,000 years. 'Wood tells a glorious story with some very dark shadows.' *New York Times* 'Wood is a perceptive, entertaining and enthusiastic companion.' *Sunday Times* 'Wood is a lively storyteller.' *The Washington Post*

02 Alexander the Great has remained a source of fascination since antiquity. The empire he created spanned the huge distance from Greece through the Middle East to India, at a time when defending such an enormous frontier was all but unheard of. The tools Alexander used with such success were a superb army, marvelous skills of organization, and his own charismatic personality. The literary tradition surrounding the Macedonian conqueror is similarly rich, contradictory, and complex, and was so right from Alexander's death in 323 b.c.e. Much of what we know of Alexander comes down to us in the history of Quintus Curtius, who wrote a history of Alexander from his own contemporary perspective. In her book, Elizabeth Baynham explores Curtius' historical style and his fascinating presentation of this legendary king. In order to investigate what aspects of Alexander's person and reign interested ancient writers, and to understand what any ancient historian chose to preserve about Alexander, it is important to explore the historian's use of

ancient sources and methods. Baynham's highly accessible work addresses all of these issues. She assumes that Curtius belonged to the first century c.e.--a very important period for historiographical writing aside from interest in Alexander-- and her discussion explores his literary heritage, the influence of his predecessors, and the importance of his style. Most notably, the volume explores the results of grouping Curtius and other historians of Alexander without considering their literary style and contemporary political concerns, and it also demonstrates that Curtius' work was a carefully planned narrative. Curtius was not only interested in presenting Alexander as a savvy ruler and accomplished tactician, but also as a human subject to the whims of chance, of fortuna. This volume is a solid contribution to studies of Alexander the Great as well as to Greek and Roman historiography. It will appeal to students of Alexander, but also to those with interests in Roman values and ancient literary composition. Elizabeth Baynham is lecturer in Classics at the University of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia. Alexander the Great has remained a source of fascination since antiquity. The empire he created spanned the huge distance from Greece through the Middle East to India, at a time when defending such an enormous frontier was all but unheard of. The tools Alexander used with such success were a superb army, marvelous skills of organization, and his own charismatic personality. The literary tradition surrounding the Macedonian conqueror is similarly rich, contradictory, and complex, and was so right from Alexander's death in 323 b.c.e. Much of what we know of Alexander comes down to us in the history of Quintus Curtius, who wrote a history of Alexander from his own contemporary perspective. In her book, Elizabeth Baynham explores Curtius' historical style and his fascinating presentation of this legendary king. In order to investigate what aspects of Alexander's person and reign interested ancient writers, and to understand what any ancient historian chose to preserve about Alexander, it is important to explore the historian's use of ancient sources and methods. Baynham's highly accessible work addresses all of these issues. She assumes that Curtius belonged to the first century c.e.--a very important period for historiographical writing aside from interest in Alexander-- and her discussion explores his literary heritage, the influence of his predecessors, and the importance of his style. Most notably, the volume explores the results of grouping Curtius and other historians of Alexander without considering their literary style and contemporary political concerns, and it also demonstrates that Curtius' work was a carefully planned narrative. Curtius was not only interested in presenting Alexander as a savvy ruler and accomplished tactician, but also as a human subject to the whims of chance, of fortuna. This volume is a solid contribution to studies of Alexander the Great as well as to Greek and Roman historiography. It will appeal to students of Alexander, but also to those with interests in Roman values and ancient literary composition. Elizabeth Baynham is lecturer in Classics at the University of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.

And Conquest of Persia

The Ancient Sources And Why They Can't Be Trusted

How One Man's Wealth Shaped the World

The Madness of Alexander the Great

A Reader

In the first authoritative biography of Alexander the Great written for a general audience in a generation, classicist and historian Philip Freeman tells the remarkable life of the great conqueror. The celebrated Macedonian king has been one of the most enduring figures in history. He was a general of such skill and renown that for two thousand years other great leaders studied his strategy and tactics, from Hannibal to Napoleon, with countless more in between. He flashed across the sky of history like a comet, glowing brightly and burning out quickly: crowned at age nineteen, dead by thirty-two. He established the greatest empire of the ancient world; Greek coins and statues are found as far east as Afghanistan. Our interest in him has never faded. Alexander was born into the royal family of Macedonia, the kingdom that would soon rule over Greece. Tutored as a boy by Aristotle, Alexander had an inquisitive mind that would serve him well when he faced formidable obstacles during his military campaigns. Shortly after taking command of the army, he launched an invasion of the Persian empire, and continued his conquests as far south as the deserts of Egypt and as far east as the mountains of present-day Pakistan and the plains of India. Alexander spent nearly all his adult life away from his homeland, and he and his men helped spread the Greek language throughout western Asia, where it would become the lingua franca of the ancient world. Within a short time after Alexander's death in Baghdad, his empire began to fracture. Best known among his successors are the Ptolemies of Egypt, whose empire lasted until Cleopatra. In his lively and authoritative biography of Alexander, classical scholar and historian Philip Freeman describes Alexander's astonishing achievements and provides insight into the mercurial character of the great conqueror. Alexander could be petty and magnanimous, cruel and merciful, impulsive and farsighted. Above all, he was ferociously, intensely competitive and could not tolerate losing--which he rarely did. As Freeman explains, without Alexander, the influence of Greece on the ancient world would surely not have been as great as it was, even if his motivation was not to spread Greek culture for beneficial purposes but instead to unify his empire. Only a handful of people have influenced history as Alexander did, which is why he continues to fascinate us.

Demonstrates how the innovative military strategies and tactics of Alexander the Great can be applied in today's business environment to create a winning philosophy, motivate others, prepare for the unexpected, leave a legacy of lasting value, establish a visionary leadership, build a successful organization, and more. Reprint.

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Alexander the Great in India

The Anabasis and the Indica

In The Footsteps Of Alexander The Great

The Life&death of Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, Etc. [The Translator's Dedication Signed: Robert Codrington.]

World History Readers

Describes the life and accomplishments of Alexander the Great of Macedonia.

The most influential account of the career of Alexander the Great was penned by Cleitarchus the son of Deinon, a Greek writing in Alexandria in the decades after Alexander's death. Most of the surviving ancient texts on Alexander were more or less based upon his work, but every single copy of the original was discarded or destroyed in antiquity. To what extent might it be possible to reconstruct it from the secondary writings? This book argues that a considerable degree of reconstruction is feasible and demonstrates the point by presenting a full reconstruction of Cleitarchus' version of Alexander's campaigns in India, the first time that this has been done. For more details see also www.alexanderstomb.com.

Alexander the Great explores the background, personality, and battle tactics of a legendary conqueror, whose prowess in battle cemented his name in human history. The engaging and comprehensive text depicts Alexander's life, the lives of his soldiers, the stories of his battles, and the formations of cities and legends. Paintings, photographs, and engravings illustrate Greek culture and historical figures. Maps and diagrams depict the brilliant strategy of a commander who fought with his men. Though Alexander reigned and conquered over two thousand years ago, his battle successes and political ambitions had an enduring impact on military strategy and on the regions and cultures he ruled.

The Timeless Leadership Lessons of History's Greatest Empire Builder

Being a Series of Translations of the Ethiopic Histories of Alexander by the Pseudo-Callisthenes and Other Writers, with Introduction, Etc

Alexander the Great, a Battle for Truth and Fiction

This is how Alexander The Great is Trolling

The History of Alexander the Great

"The Invasion of India by Alexander the Great" by John Watson McCrindle. Published by Good Press. Good Press publishes a wide range of titles that encompasses every genre. From well-known classics & literary fiction and non-fiction to forgotten?or yet undiscovered gems?of world literature, we issue the books that need to be read. Each Good Press edition has been meticulously edited and formatted to boost readability for all e-readers and devices. Our goal is to produce eBooks that are user-friendly and accessible to everyone in a high-quality digital format.

Alexander III of Macedon (356-323 BC) has for over 2000 years been one of the best recognized names from antiquity. He set about creating his own legend in his lifetime, and subsequent writers and political actors developed it. He acquired the surname 'Great' by the Roman period, and the Alexander Romance transmitted his legendary biography to every language of medieval Europe and the Middle East. As well as an adventurer who sought the secret of immortality and discussed the purpose of life with the naked sages of India, he became a model for military achievement as well as a religious prophet bringing Christianity (in the Crusades) and Islam (in the Qur'an and beyond) to the regions he conquered. This innovative and fascinating volume explores these and many other facets of his reception in various cultures around the world, right up to the present and his role in gay activism.

What has Alexander the Great to do with Jesus Christ? Or the legendary king's conquest of the Persian Empire (335-23 BCE) to do with the prophecies of the Old Testament? In many ways, the early Christian writings on Alexander and his legacy provide a lens through which it is possible to view the shaping of the literature and thought of the early church in the Greek East and the Latin West. This book articulates that fascinating discourse for the first time by focusing on the early Christian use of Alexander. Delving into an impressively deep pool of patristic literature written between 130-313 CE, Christian Thru Djurslev offers original interpretations of various important authors, from the learned lawyer Tertullian to the 'Christian Cicero' Lactantius, and from the apologist Tatian to the first church historian Eusebius. He demonstrates that the early Christian adaptations of the Alexandrian myths created a new tradition that has continued to develop and expand ever since. This innovative work of reception studies is important reading for all scholars of Alexander the Great and early church history.

Arrian's History of the Expedition of Alexander the Great, and Conquest of Persia In Ten Books

The Treasures of Alexander the Great

The Story of an Ancient Life

And the Myth of Military Genius

A tomb lost over the centuries. An amazing discovery. A relentless quest. A legendary name. A great hero who is always watching, always waiting. In a dark corner, in a place nearby, with a playful desire, with an annoying smile he laughs with everyone who tries to find the man for whom the whole world was not sufficient enough, inside a grave.

It is 327 BC and Alexander the Great ventures into India. He fights Rajah Porus and his raging elephants and soon befriends a yogi named Calanus. Alexander also sends for his wife Roxanne, The Afghani princess, one of the world's loveliest women. This novel of ancient India evokes war, romance, The quest for truth... Tigers, snakes, monkeys, dark forests, monsoons and sacred rivers, raging elephants in chariot-led armies, walled cities, ornate temples, yogis and fakirs and Brahmins And The exotic panorama of India: this is what Alexander the Great and his army encountered. it was one of the earliest clashes of East and West. Although it was very destructive, cultural fusion and new ideas came about. This historical novel features Philip and Olympias, Alexander's companions, eunuchs, oracles, deserts, floods, philosophy, The underworld, and much more. The writer was inspired by accounts from Plutarch, Arrian, Strabo, various modern accounts, The Upanishads, The Bhagavad Gita, etc.

The Life and Exploits of Alexander the Great