

# Alexander life history in telugu

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**Who was Alexander in Indian history?** Chandragupta Maurya was the founder of the Maurya Empire, which ruled over a large part of the Indian subcontinent from 322 BCE to 185 BCE. The title "Alexander of India" is often associated with the Indian emperor Chandragupta Maurya.

**Who is Alexander in history?** Alexander the Great, also known as Alexander III or Alexander of Macedonia is known as one of the greatest generals in all history. Alexander was born in 356 B.C.E. in Pella, Macedonia, to King Philip II. As a young boy, Alexander was taught to read, write, and play the lyre.

**How do we know the history of Alexander the Great?** There are numerous surviving ancient Greek and Latin sources on Alexander the Great, king of Macedon, as well as some Asian texts. The five main surviving accounts are by Arrian, Plutarch, Diodorus Siculus, Quintus Curtius Rufus, and Justin.

**Who stopped Alexander in India?** No one defeated Alexander the Great in India. In fact, there is no record of him having ever been defeated in battle. His last great battle in India, the Battle of Hydaspes, was one battle that he almost lost. He was outnumbered as he fought against King Porus, who was the ruler of an Indian Kingdom.

**In which way did Alexander came to India?** Alexander invaded India in 326 B.C, crossing the Indus River on his way to Taxila. King Porus, the sovereign of the kingdom between the rivers Chenab and Jhelum, was then challenged. Despite fighting with elephants, which the Macedonians had never seen before, the Indians were defeated in the fierce battle.

**Who is Alexander's son?**

**Why was Alexander so famous?** Why is Alexander the Great famous? Although king of ancient Macedonia for less than 13 years, Alexander the Great changed the course of history. One of the world's greatest military generals, he created a vast empire that stretched from Macedonia to Egypt and from Greece to part of India.

**What religion was Alexander the Great?** He accepted the ubiquity of divine presence in the world and participated actively in the practice of Greek paganism, but he was also imbued with his own importance which evolved over time into a belief in his own divinity.

**How far into India did Alexander get?** Alexander's incursion into India took place primarily in the Indus River basin area, which was divided among several small states. These states appear to have been based on dominance of particular tribes, as the Greek writers mention tribes such as the Malloi as well as kings whose names seem to be tribal designations.

**Where is Macedonia today?** Macedonia still exists today as a geographical region in Southeast Europe that currently includes the nation of North Macedonia, as well as parts of Greece, Albania, Serbia, and Kosovo. (356-323 BCE) Greek ruler, explorer, and conqueror.

**What are 3 facts about Alexander the Great?**

**Why did Alexander return from India?** Alexander the Great usurped the Achaemenid Empire in 331 bc, captured Swat and Punjab in 327 bc, and subdued the region to the west of the Indus and fought with Porus at the Hydaspes in 326 bc. But he was forced to return home when the army refused to proceed.

**Who came to India after Alexander?** Backed by a strong family dynasty, the Mauryan Empire came to rule most of the Indian subcontinent.

**Which king never defeated India?** Final words: The unconquered king Maharaja Chhatrasal's legacy as an unconquered king is a narrative of resilience and strategic brilliance. His life was marked by 52 major battles, none of which he lost, earning him the title 'Bundela Kesari' (The Lion of Bundelkhand).

**How many months did Alexander stay in India?** Alexander remained in India for 19 months (326-325 B.C.), which were full of fighting. In July 325 BC Alexander and his army returned westward for home.

**Who was the king of India when Alexander came to India?** When Alexander invaded India, the dynasty which was ruling over the entire North India was the Nanda Dynasty of Magadha Empire. At the time when Alexander was invading India, Magadha was ruled by King Dhanananda, who was the last ruler of the dynasty.

**Who was the Indian king who defeated Alexander the Great?** Porus (flourished 4th century bce) was an Indian king who ruled the region between the Hydaspes (Jhelum) and Acesines (Chenab) rivers at the time of Alexander the Great's invasion (327–326 bce) of the Punjab. Unlike his neighbour, Ambhi, the king of Taxila (Takshashila), Porus resisted Alexander.

**Who was Alexander's lover?** It has been suggested by some modern scholars that as well as being close friends Alexander and Hephaestion were also lovers, though hardly any "of Alexander's extant ancient Greek or Roman biographers ever refers to Hephaestion as anything but Alexander's friend", conforming with Hephaestion's epithet "Philalexandros" ...

**Who is Alexander's wife?** Roxana (dead 310 BC, Ancient Greek: ??????; Old Iranian: \*Ra?xšn?- "shining, radiant, brilliant") sometimes known as Roxanne, Roxanna and Roxane was a Sogdian or a Bactrian princess whom Alexander the Great married after defeating Darius, ruler of the Achaemenid Empire, and invading Persia.

**What happened after Alexander died?** Alexander's death was sudden and his empire disintegrated into a 40-year period of war and chaos in 321 BCE. The Hellenistic world eventually settled into four stable power blocks: the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, the Seleucid Empire in the east, the Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor, and Macedon.

**What food did Alexander the Great eat?** Whenever possible, they would also eat dried meat, salted fish and shellfish to supplement their diet. ... If Alexander wanted his troops to conduct a swift, march, then the food each soldier would take with him

was usually pre-cooked –mostly biscuits, fruit and if possible, salted meat.

**Why is Alexander called Sikandar?** Sikandar is the Persian rendition of the name Alexander. When the Greek king Alexander the Great conquered Persia, the Persians called him Sikandar lidi, meaning "defender" or "warrior". It is a variant of Iskandar.

**Why did Egypt welcome Alexander?** The Macedonian conquest In the autumn of 332 bce Alexander the Great invaded Egypt with his mixed army of Macedonians and Greeks and found the Egyptians ready to throw off the oppressive control of the Persians. Alexander was welcomed by the Egyptians as a liberator and took the country without a battle.

**What is the Indian name for Alexander?** Alexander's name took local flavors—in Persia, he was called “Iskander”, possibly a shortened form of “Al-Iskander.” Iskander also took the form of Sikander or Sikandar. Did you know that Sikandar, in Persian and Hindi, means “conqueror” or “warrior”?

**Why is Alexander important to Indian culture?** Alexander's armies carried Greek culture — and Greek people, some of whom stayed behind — to the places he attacked, and India was no different. For centuries after Alexander's retreat from the banks of the Beas, the Greek and Indian cultures merged and mingled.

**What did Alexander say about India?** In May 327 BC, he neared the fabled land of the Hindus (as the Persians called them) and attracted by stories of its riches and prosperity as well as his belief that the world ended beyond India (conquering India would, therefore, make him a world conqueror) Alexander entered the north-west of the sub-continent ...

**Who was Alexander friend in India?** Kalanos, also spelled Calanus (Ancient Greek: ????????) ( c. 398 – 323 BCE), was an ancient Indian gymnosophist, a Brahmin sage, and philosopher from Taxila who accompanied Alexander the Great to Persis and later self-immolated, after falling ill, entered himself into a pyre, in front of Alexander and his army.

**Who came to India before Alexander?** Persian invasion is traced back to 550 BCE when Cyrus invaded the North-Western front of India. Greek Invasion is traced back

to 327 BC when Alexander invaded North-West India. Read about both the Persian and Greek Invasions in India for the IAS Exam (Prelims – Ancient India; Mains – GS I and Optional.)

**What was the religion of Sikandar?** Religion. Because Sikandar's mother was a Hindu, he tried to prove his Islamic credentials by resorting to strong Sunni orthodoxy as a political expediency. He destroyed Hindu temples, and under the pressure from the ulama, allowed the execution of a Brahmin who declared Hinduism to be as veracious as Islam.

**Is Alexander an Indian last name?** Alexander is a surname originating in Scotland, originally an Anglicised form of the Scottish Gaelic MacAlasdair. It is a somewhat common Scottish name, and the region of Scotland where it traditionally is most commonly found is in the Highlands region of Scotland.

**What did the Indians call Alexander?** While I am well aware Alexander was called Sikander by Persians and it's also the name popular in Indian subcontinent.

**What did Alexander eat?** According to rumours, he often enjoyed eating frozen milk with honey accompanied by various fruits and wine. What did Alexander's army eat? Whenever possible, they would also eat dried meat, salted fish and shellfish to supplement their diet. ...

**Who is Alexander's son?**

**Why did Alexander lose in India?** According to Greek sources, the Nanda army was five times the size of the Macedonian army; Alexander's troops—increasingly exhausted, homesick, and anxious by the prospects of having to further face large Indian armies throughout the Indo-Gangetic Plain—mutinied at the Hyphasis River, refusing to advance his push to ...

**Who welcomed Alexander to India?** In 326 BC Alexander invaded India. 2. Ambhi (King of Taxila) welcomed Alexander and his men.

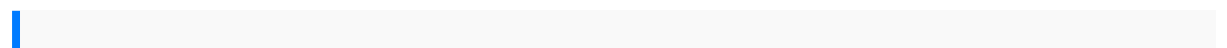
**How many days does Alexander stay in India?** Alexander spent 19 months in India (326-325). He fought continuous battles and had little time to organize his conquest. Alexander defeated Porus in the Battle of Hydaspes. Battle of Hydaspes was fought on the banks of River Jhelum.

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**What religion was Alexander the Great?** He accepted the ubiquity of divine presence in the world and participated actively in the practice of Greek paganism, but he was also imbued with his own importance which evolved over time into a belief in his own divinity.

**Who called Alexander of India?** He was the most powerful and ambitious emperor of the khalji dynasty who ruled in Delhi sultanate in the Indian subcontinent. Complete step by step answer:- Alauddin khalji called himself as the second Alexander. He was one of the most powerful emperors of the khalji dynasty.

**Who was the king of India when Alexander attacked India?** When Alexander invaded India, the dynasty which was ruling over the entire North India was the Nanda Dynasty of Magadha Empire. At the time when Alexander was invading India, Magadha was ruled by King Dhanananda, who was the last ruler of the dynasty.



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