Alexander was born in 356 BCE in Pella, Macedonia.

His father, King Philip II, united most of the Greek city-states.

Alexander became king after Philip II was assassinated in 336 BCE.

He studied under the philosopher Aristotle.

Alexander led his first military campaign against the Thracians at age 16.

His invasion of the Persian Empire began in 334 BCE.

The Battle of Granicus was Alexander’s first major victory over Persia.

The city of Gordium was where Alexander supposedly cut the famous Gordian Knot.

His forces defeated the Persians at the Battle of Issus in 333 BCE.

The city of Tyre was besieged and captured after seven months in 332 BCE.

Alexander founded the city of Alexandria in Egypt in 331 BCE.

He was declared pharaoh of Egypt after conquering the region.

The Oracle of Amun at Siwa confirmed his divine status.

His army defeated Darius III at the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BCE.

The victory at Gaugamela led to the fall of the Persian Empire.

Babylon was one of the first major cities captured after Gaugamela.

Alexander took control of the Persian capitals, including Susa and Persepolis.

Persepolis was burned, possibly as revenge for Persian destruction of Athens.

He pursued Darius III, who was later killed by his own men.

Bessus, a Persian satrap, was captured and executed for treason.

Alexander married Roxana, a Bactrian noblewoman, in 327 BCE.

His campaign extended into Central Asia, including the regions of Bactria and Sogdiana.

He founded several cities, often named Alexandria, throughout his empire.

The most famous Alexandria became a major center of learning and culture.

His army crossed the Hindu Kush to invade India in 327 BCE.

The Battle of the Hydaspes in 326 BCE was fought against King Porus.

King Porus was defeated but became an ally after the battle.

Alexander's soldiers refused to march further into India after Hydaspes.

He began the long march back to Babylon after halting the Indian campaign.

His army suffered heavy losses while crossing the Gedrosian Desert.

The return to Babylon marked the end of his major conquests.

Alexander encouraged the blending of Greek and Persian cultures.

The Hellenistic Age spread Greek culture throughout the conquered regions.

He introduced Greek language and customs across his vast empire.

Greek-style cities were established in Egypt, Persia, and India.

Alexander adopted elements of Persian dress and court customs.

His vision was to unite the peoples of East and West.

He encouraged his soldiers to marry Persian women.

His policy of cultural fusion is known as Hellenization.

The empire stretched from Greece to Egypt and as far east as India.

Alexander never lost a single battle in his military career.

He held mass weddings at Susa to encourage Greek-Persian unity.

His empire was the largest of the ancient world by land area.

He fell ill in Babylon in 323 BCE after returning from his campaigns.

His death remains a mystery, with some suggesting poison or illness.

Alexander died at the age of 32, just shy of his 33rd birthday.

He left no clear successor to the empire.

His generals, known as the Diadochi, fought for control of the empire.

The empire was eventually divided among his generals.

Ptolemy took control of Egypt after Alexander’s death.

Seleucus established the Seleucid Empire in the eastern territories.

Antigonus and his descendants ruled Macedonia and Greece.

The Hellenistic Kingdoms carried on his cultural legacy.

Alexandria in Egypt became a center of Hellenistic culture and learning.

The Library of Alexandria was one of the greatest libraries of the ancient world.

Greek art, philosophy, and science flourished during the Hellenistic period.

The blending of Greek and Eastern cultures influenced language, art, and politics.

His campaigns brought new knowledge of geography and natural history.

Coins minted during the Hellenistic Age bore his image and title.

The Colossus of Rhodes was built during the Hellenistic period.

The city of Pergamon became another cultural and intellectual hub.

Greek became the lingua franca of the Mediterranean and Near East.

His image was portrayed as a god-like figure on many statues and coins.

The Hellenistic Age saw the rise of Stoicism and Epicureanism in philosophy.

The spread of Hellenistic culture influenced the Roman Empire.

His military tactics are still studied by modern generals.

Hellenistic art combined Greek and Eastern elements into a new style.

The Ptolemies in Egypt ruled until the Roman conquest.

Alexander’s empire paved the way for the later spread of Christianity.

The Hellenistic Age ended with the Roman conquest of the eastern Mediterranean.