

Alexander the Great, Legacy, and Influence Around the Conquered Regions

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Conquest, Power, and the Rise of Alexander's Empire

From the start, the world has been peaceful, and humans are greedy to influence this peace. From the individual to the international level, we see the war of economy, power, and resources for which we don't even care about a human. It is in human nature to uphold power over others. Even in our life we always want to be first for which we make different efforts likewise countries do it in the international arena. This thing does not invade newly in human nature and politics, but it is the old practice conducted by the different kings and emperors.

They shed the blood, destroyed the infrastructure and disturbing the human life just for the sake of territoriality expansion and their rule on the resources for which history is filled with pages and books about the conquerors. Some conquerors influenced the big regions [Alexander the great](#) is one of the big names from history in the early ages in the age of thirty, he expanded over a large area in the west and east which included Egypt, India, and Persia all within ten years with a well-organized army.

Alexander III son of Philip II commonly known as Alexander the great who is the most famous king in the history of Greek Empire. He was born in 365 BC when his father was king of Macedon after his father died he took up the throne only when he was 20. He was a person of strength as a student of Aristotle until age 16. Using his power, he took up the generalship of the Army after taking up the throne. He projected to expand the territory and successfully developed good territorial control from the Adriatic Sea to the Indus River. In his era, we have seen a lot of improvement in the working and also a big impact on the empire He conquered.

Military Expansion and the Administration of Conquered Regions

The legacy of the empire was mostly linked to the military campaigns. Still, many other factors sustained the rule after being so busy with the military campaigns. We have seen that there was a gap that ended with this campaign and a huge trade line developed between the east and west. We can find much cultural influence in this century around the corner of the world in regions of India, Egypt, and areas that were on hold of the Persian Empire.

Macedonia was just in the small region, later on, it introduces to the world over a huge part of east and west which was covering about 5,200,000 km² which is the largest empire for the early ages. These area has been lead for 200 to 300 years by Macedonian successors who was the effort of Alexander the great(Bosworth, 1993).

With the development of the empire, we can see their influence on many sides, such as making buildings and converting clay into marble. Many cities were developed and moderated according to that time. The most famous of all of them is Alexandria in Egypt. According to historians, 20 cities at that time were developed after His control had the name of his own to make it memorial attachment towards these cities. While Greece used to have trades for which they moved out in those cities after His death numbers got shortened, and they were mostly settled in Alexandria, the Mediterranean city of that time. Numerous public buildings were influenced by Greek architecture, such as traveler lounges, markets, and monuments. There were temples developed and huge funds were announced and allotted for building new temples the most famous is Athena Polias. At the same time, many others are still under the inscription of archeologists.

Hellenization and the Cultural Legacy of Alexander

The legacy of this Hellenization around the world was observed and influenced all over Rome in which different aspects of development were introduced. The Greek language spread then in the Middle East and the urban west side, influenced by Greek culture and architecture. We can say that the legacy of Alexander influenced Rome with the new rule set and criteria of ruling the nations by influencing the culture and practices that Alexander initiated.

In the early ages, Rome was the most civilized concerning economic, social and political, with all this they were educated and had a great philosopher of that time which let them with hegemony to their rule over the world. Even the Alexander died we have seen for 300 years they had a hold on the major parts of the world which includes the Egypt, India, and Persia. Persia and Rome were a power of their time, and we can say they had an old rivalry for each other as they both had super regimes with full of military power and technology of that time but unfortunately, Persia fell in front of Alexander badly(Engels, 1980).

If we look at the influence of that time on the economy; it is sure and proved by the economist that money used to flow like a river from the cities and all regions were stable with their economical standards. They were flourishing in trade and barriers were removed from all over sides and natives, as it was in same state so the routes were safe to trade around. and we know that slavery was the biggest economy of Rome, and they were expanding rapidly in it. Unit currency, as a metal coin, was used for the mode of exchange, which was a new intervention in the economy and united people under one umbrella for the mode of exchange in the region of the rule.

Law, Government, and Social Organization Under Macedonian Rule

Socially, the structures at that time were well-developed. There were government rules, offices, and courts where people had access to lead out their cases. There was law and order under which we can see the strict punishment for spreading illness in society while some bad days also rose up due to monarchial use of the power from the kings at that time in which we can count on the kings and generals both. They were the most civilized nations, and people tried to adopt their modes of living and traditions, which we can find in the 21st century, in different cultures worldwide.

Language and education were the assets of Rome, historically if we look the books and philosophers we find them all from [Roman empire](#) in which Aristotle and Plato are famous names those have worked a lot on the good governance and law. They opened the field of political science with their writing and thinking, in this, we can say the wellness of Alexander also depends on the teaching and company of Aristotle as he was the first scholar in history to describe a different form of governance with proper justification. We have seen Latin as a prominent language till the 18th century concerning education. Reading English literature, we identify that Latin was part of school courses and the second language for the source of education("The Hellenistic World," 2012).

The gate which was opened after the massive conquering of the Alexander was the structure of management while if we match with other numerous ruler came after he worked a lot and improved with time. On that basis, we can identify flaws in the ruling structure of [Alexander in which biggest critique is the military campaign](#) versus authoritative control which is still going on with a debate among historians and Political Scientists.

References

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