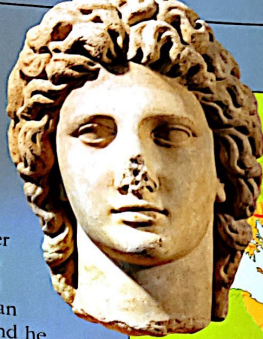


This head of Alexander may not be a true likeness (although he was said to have been handsome). It was made 200 years after he died.



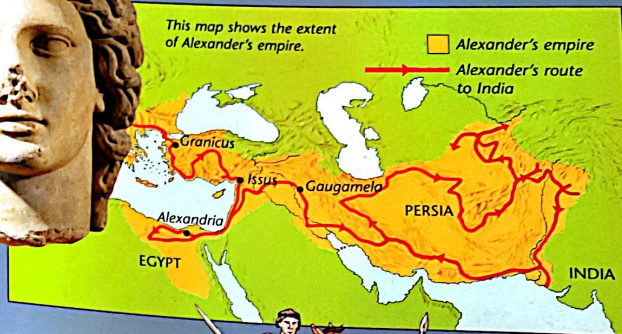
## LOCAL RULE

Alexander had never planned to build an empire - only to rid himself of the Persian threat. The more land he acquired, the more he realized he couldn't control it from Greece. He replaced local rulers with Greek ones, but otherwise tried to cooperate with the local people. He wore Persian clothes and married a Persian woman named Roxane.

## THE END OF AN ERA

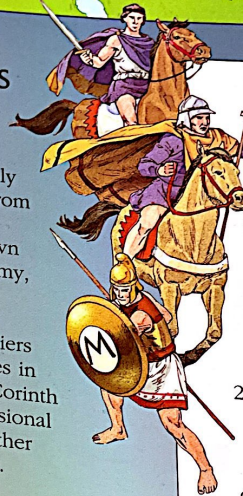
Alexander's soldiers won every battle they fought, but by the time they reached India many of them refused to go on. So Alexander turned back to Persia with part of his army. In 323BC, they reached Babylon, but he caught a fever and died, aged only 32.

This map shows the extent of Alexander's empire.



## ALEXANDER'S ARMY

Alexander had inherited a highly efficient army from his father. The main part, known as the Royal Army, was from Macedonia, but there were soldiers from other states in the League of Corinth too, and professional soldiers from other parts of Greece.



## CAVALRY AND INFANTRY

Alexander's cavalry was made up of 5,000 horsemen, mostly from the horse-breeding plains of Thessaly, led by the elite Companion Cavalry (see page 241). His infantry consisted of 30,000 foot soldiers, some armed with spears, others with javelins, bows and arrows or slings and stones.

The cavalry was divided into units of 49 men. Each unit charged in a wedge-shape, to break up a phalanx of enemy foot soldiers. His foot soldiers moved in from behind to finish off the enemy with hand-to-hand fighting.

