

## Rise to power

- Philip II is assassinated in 336 BC by a member of his royal guard after leaving AtG mother for another princess
  - The motivations for his death are numerous AtG does gain the most however
  - Attalus, Philip's top general is put to death after various plots and AtG takes the throne
- Thebes rebels after hearing of Philip's death, backed by Athens and various other city states (and Persian gold)
  - AtG quickly takes the city, slaughtering five thousand military leaders and warriors, then enslaving the rest
  - He burns Thebes to the ground, only leaving religious sites intact
  - This causes bad blood between AtG and Greeks, his army is now split, needing to leave a substantial force in Greece to deter rebellion
- Conquests
  - Formally starts his invasion of Persia in 334 BC
  - Gordian Knot
  - 332 BC Raises Tyre, the capital of Phoenicia. Some willingly surrender, some fight, the outcome is unchanged, Tyre falls and AtG has one more ally and one less enemy
  - The new vassal state of Tyre now joins the Greek navy to guard the rear of the conquering force and resupply Alexander's army
  - 332 BC: In the Persian capital of Egypt, Gaza, AtG uses siege machines to render the walls useless. After this swift victory, Alexander takes over Egypt and is welcomed as a liberator
  - Sacrifices are made to Egyptian gods and Alexander is crowned as the son of Zeus-Ammon, making him a demigod on earth
  - He leaves the priests in charge of Egypt and stations a minor Greek force to defend Egypt while he moves to conquer Persia
  - Darius III makes three offers to AtG hoping to avoid war, the last being half of the Persian empire, AtG responds by saying "I don't want *half* an empire", the Persians prepare for war
  - Battle of Gaugamela: 50k Macedonians and Greeks take on around 250k Persians and win. Darius barely retreats and is soon assassinated by his general, Bessus
  - Alexander gives Darius III a great funeral and unites the former Persian nobles and Greeks into a new ruling upper class
  - Bessus is later betrayed by his own men and given to Alexander, who then gives Bessus to Oxyathres, the brother of Darius
  - Freedom of religion and custom

- At 25 AtG is King of Persia, Pharaoh of Egypt, Hegemon of Greece, and King of Macedon
- At this point those around him, and he himself believe there is some divinity to his soul, at this point, it is his mission to bring peace to the world
  - The Persians and Egyptians are much more inclined to offer praise and offering to his divinity than the Greeks
- His taste for conquest is insatiable. He marches north-east, hoping to reach the edge of the world, never reaches it, and decides to conquer India instead, after separating his army and sending them in three different directions, he returns to the former Persian capital and dies of a fever (?) while planning his next conquests in 323 BC at the age of 32