The Economic History of Alexander the Great Expedition

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Abstract: The philosophy of Economics and economic policy were developed by Xenophon in Ancient Greece. Alexander the Great was living a little later in the 4th century B.C. and we know him as a great Hellen king, civilizer, and "forerunner"; but, he was, an excellent economist because he had to manage the economy of his enormous campaign from Greece to India and to exercise an efficient and effective public policy for his vast Empire. Also, "he desired not pleasure or wealth, but only excellence and glory", which was the moral and ethical Greek philosophy of his time. Alexander had said that "…I am grateful to gods that I was borne Hellen…" and had all these Hellenic values, which made him one of the most important person in human history. He had shown outstanding management capabilities, with rates of salaries, health and welfare, building projects, supplies, transports, reforms of the tax system, indirect taxes and donations, loans, minting of coins, even controlling financial scandals and other information useful for our policy makers, today. We measure his budgets by using the weights of gold and silver coins and determine and compare prices by taking these information from different historians of his time. Alexander economic policy with its surpluses is very useful for our current leaders and scholars. Also, the history and the role of this extraordinary man and the contribution of the Greek civilization and language in God's plan, for His revolted and deluded creation and humanity to be in a position to understand and accept His revelation, which Greeks were expecting since the Golden Century of Athens, is discussed.

Keywords: Role of Economics; Role of Economists; History of Economic Thought; Monetary Policy; Fiscal Policy, General; Economic History; Development of the Discipline; Historiographical and Sources and Methods

JEL Classification: A11; B1; E52; E62; N00; N01.

1. Introduction

"Totum Graecorum est." (Marcus Tullius Cicero; 106 B.C.-43 B.C)

Alexander the Great (Μέγας Ἀλέξανδρος; 356-323 B.C.) was borne in North Greece and was living in the 4th century B.C. We know him as a great Greek (Hellen) general and king, but he was at the same time, an excellent economist (*oeconomologos*) because he had to manage the economy of his wars, his enormous campaign from North Greece (Macedonia)[1] to India (Hindus River), and to exercise an efficient and effective public policy (revenue, spending, and surpluses) for his vast Empire and to satisfy all the citizens as a civilizer and not as a conqueror. His role, as it has been proved later, was a divine one; he was a "social forerunner". At a point Alexander said that "…I am grateful to gods that I was borne Hellen…".[2] He had the consciousness of his historic descent and invitation ("call from God"). Of course, as a student of the greatest of philosophers (*panepistimon*, πανεπιστήμων) Aristotle (Ἀριστοτέλης; 384–322 B.C.),[3] he has shown outstanding management and leadership capabilities. His military budgets contained more or less what budgets of states comprised; like, rates of salaries, health and welfare, building projects, supplies, transports, acquisitions and maintenance of military equipment, reforms of the tax system, indirect taxes and donations, debt financing, royal lands apportionment, support of veterans and their families, building of cities and infrastructures, even controlling financial scandals and we can extract many other information useful for our leaders and policy makers, today (after 2,350 years), and for economic historians.

A few decades earlier than Alexander's appearance, a disciple of Socrates, Xenophon (Ξενοφῶν; 430-354 B.C.), had developed a new philosophy (science) that he gave the name *Oeconomicos (Ὀικονομικός, Οἰκονομία)*,[4] which

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[1] <<Ἔστι οὖν Ἑλλάς καί ἡ Μακεδονία.>> ☎ Strabo, Στράβων①✍

[2] <<...Εὐγνωμονῶ τοῖς θεοῖς ὅτι ἐγεννήθην Ἕλλην...>> (Alexander the Great).

[3] According to the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, "Aristotle was the first genuine scientist in history … [and] every scientist is in his debt."

[4] The **Oeconomicus** (Οἰκονομικός) can actually be seen as a treatise on success in leading both an army and a state. Scholars lean towards a relatively late date in Xenophon's life for the composition of the *Oeconomicus*, perhaps after 362 B.C. Cicero translated the *Oeconomicus* into Latin, and the work gained popularity during the Renaissance in a number of translations. Adam Smith has taken many ideas from Oeconomicus, but he "forgot" to give reference to Xenophon. See, Marchant and Todd,(1997) .

was misspelled in 18th century A.D. in West Europe and was written as *Economics*; but its creator was Xenophon and for this reason, he is the "Father of Economics". The meaning of this discipline is "the management of household" (noun: □)(ℨ&⌒□"☞   *oecos*=household and verb: νέμω, *nemo*=manage or distribute).[5] Xenophon wrote 14 volumes on the management of the different sectors of the economy. One of the volumes was *Ways and Means* (Πόροι ἢ περὶ Προσόδων)[6] and the Management of the Army (Ὁ Οἰκονομικός τοῦ Στρατοῦ)☞ This work took place in Athens in the 5th century B.C. (the Golden Century of Pericles),[7] and continued in the first half of the 4th century A.D.; but even from the Homeric period, we see good "economists" and their ability to manage effectively their societies. Some consider Hesiod (Ἡσίοδος; 750-650 B.C.) as the first economist.

In addition to economics, numismatics,[8] and economic policy, we can see many political, military, cultural, and futuristic events during that period and the Hellenistic era that followed. Economic history is necessary for all social scientists (especially economists) because this past knowledge can help us to deal with the current complex global economic and political problems. The contribution of Alexander the Great, with the spreading of the Greek civilization, and the learning of the most advanced language, the Greek language by the known world was beyond a human plan and offering. It was a divine plan for the preparation of the world to accept the unique event in human history that followed three hundred years later, the coming of the Son of God (the revelation of the highest value, the Truth) that Socrates and other moral philosophers were expected five centuries ago and he was punished with the punishment of death (poison hemlock, κώνειον) for his unconceivable moral and ethical philosophical conception of "the Unknown God".[9]

2. Alexander's Expedition to Asia and its Expenditures

The major expenses (*dapanae*, δαπάναι) of Alexander the Great were: (1) The compensation (salaries) of the army. (2) Maintenance cost of armament, equipment, and siege machines. (3) The development and creation of the navy. (4) Food and other provisioning of the huge army personnel. (5) Transportation of the soldiers and equipment. (6) The healthcare of his personnel and soldiers. (7) The support of veterans and their families. The most costly expenditures were the payroll of the army and especially, the expedition to the remote India. His army was comprised, by Greek-Macedonians, who were serving their country, by allies from the Greek cities (especially Thessalian cavalry), and by professional mercenaries (μισθοφόροι). More than a half of the army, for his planned invasion to punish Persia and Hellenize Asia, came from outside the borders of Macedonia, from all over the Greek world and the nearby barbarian tribes.

The army of Alexander the Great was created and made formidable by Alexander's father, King Philip II of Macedon (Φίλιππος Β′ ὁ Μακεδών; 382–336 B.C.). The latest innovations in weapons and tactics were adopted and refined by Philip II and then, by his son and they created a uniquely flexible and effective army. By introducing military service as a full-time occupation, they were able to drill their men regularly, ensuring unity and cohesion in their ranks. In a remarkably short time, this led to the creation of one of the finest military machines of the ancient world and his military tactics and strategies are still studied in military academies, today.[10] Unfortunately, most of the primary historical sources for this period have been lost. As a consequence, scholarship is largely reliant on the writings of Diodorus Siculus (1989)[11] and Arrian,[12] both of whom lived centuries later than the events they describe and on a few other historians.

Alexander's army crossed the Hellespont (Ἑλλήσποντος) in 334 B.C. with approximately 48,100 soldiers, 6,100 cavalry and a fleet of 120 ships with crews numbering 38,000 (Table 2b),[13] drawn from Macedon (Μακεδονία) and various Greek city-states, mercenaries, and feudally raised soldiers from Thrace (Θράκη), Paionia (Παιονία), and Illyria (Ἰλλυρία or Ἰλλυρίς).[14] He showed his intent to conquer the entirety of the Persian Empire and punish them for their invasions of Greece by throwing a spear into Asian soil and saying, he accepted Asia as a gift from the gods. This also showed Alexander's eagerness to fight and the bravery of his character, in contrast to his father's preference for diplomacy; but, it was his destiny (πεπρωμένον), too.

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[5] Unfortunately, the West ignores history and mistakenly calls Adam Smith, who copied Xenophon, 21 centuries later, without making reference to Xenophon, as the "father of Economics". See, Kallianiotis,(2013a) .

[6] See, Whitehead,(1977) .

[7] **Pericles** (Περικλῆς, "exceedingly glorious"; 495– 429 B.C.) was arguably the most prominent and influential Greek statesman, orator, and general of Athens during the Golden Age (480-404 B.C.) specifically the time between the Persian (499-449 B.C.) and Peloponnesian (431-404 B.C.) wars. See, Thucydides History of the Peloponnesian War 1.117 Thucydides, 2.65. Available: History of the Peloponnesian War 1.117 Thucydides, 2.65 Also, Blois de, Lukas (1997). Unfortunately, there are no populist leaders in our days.

[8] See, Kallianiotis (2015b). Economic Policy of Alexander the Great, Unpublished Manuscript, University of Scranton, June 2015, P. 72.

[9] See, Ancient Greek prophesies regarding the True, but Unknown, at that time, God. http://www.impantokratoros.gr/neopaganismos_filosofoi.el.aspx

[10] See, Wasson (2014). The Army of Alexander the Great. Available: http://www.ancient.eu/article/676/.

[11] See, Siculus, Diodorus; C.H. Oldfather (Translator). "Library". Perseus Digital Library. pp. Books 9-17 only. Also, Siculus, Diodorus; C.H. Oldfather (Translator). "Library". Theoi E-Texts Library. pp. Books 4-6 only. Further, Siculus, Diodorus. "Library" (in Ancient Greek). Perseus Digital Library. pp. Books 9-17 only. And also, Siculus, Diodorus. "Library". Perseus Digital Library. pp. Books 9-17 only.

[12] The *Anabasis of Alexander* (Ἀλεξάνδρου Ἀνάβασις) is perhaps his best-known work, and is generally considered one of the best sources on the campaigns of Alexander the Great. Arrian is also considered as one of the founders of a primarily military-based focus on history. See, Arrian; de Sélincourt, Aubrey (1971). *The campaigns of Alexander*. Penguin Classics.

[13] See, Roisman and Worthington (2010). The 38,000 crews is very large. These ships might were polyremes (πολυήρεις). Triremes (τριήρεις) had 200 crews of which 170 were rowers.

[14] See, Arrian (1976).

According to Arrian (1893) (Ἀρριανός), when Alexander was in Asia, he used Arachosians (from Ἀραχωσία), Bactrians (from Βακτριανή), Parapamisadae, Sogdians (from Σογδιανή), Indians ('Ινδοί), and Scythians (Σκύθοι),[15] as his army. They were all a part of the grand army revue Alexander assembled in 324 B.C. The army supposedly reached 120,000 front-line troops at one point. This did not include camp followers. The questions for us, here, are related with the expenditures: How were soldiers and equipment (siege engines, etc.) of Alexander the Great paid? What was the cost of his fleet? How much was the cost of food supplies, transports, and health care? What was the compensation for the veterans and the cost of those who want to return home? What was the cost for the families of his soldiers? How many short-term loans did he get in order to finance his military expeditions and why did he forbid the women of Ephesus to wear jewelry? What kind of gifts did he offer the guests who attended his wedding and what became of the huge storehouse of the Gaza perfumes? What was his tax system? What was his budget and how he balanced it? What did he do with the budget surplus? What was Alexander's economic policy and how effective was it?

Historical sources give the salary of a common soldier as 1-2 drachmas per day. Decadarches (*dekaneis*, δεκανεϗΙϛ, corporals) were receiving a monthly salary of 40 drachmas. The salary of *dimirites* (διμοιρῖται, platoon leader or troop commander) was twice the salary of corporals, and the salary of cavalries (horsemen) was twice the salary of the infantries (foot soldiers). According to Diodorus Siculus (1963), cavalries (ἱππεϗΙϛ) were receiving 300 drachmas per month[16] and the carriers of Macedonian phalanx (φαλαγγίται) were receiving 100 drachmas (Table 2a). For the professional mercenaries, there were extra economic incentives, as Kostopoulos (2012) mentions.

The total expenditures were enormous in 334 B.C. because of the size of his army that passed the Dardanelles (Δαρδανέλλια) and went to Asia Minor. This military force was 35,000 men, plus another 10,000 people under Parmenion (Παρμενίων), who had passed two years earlier in 336 B.C. and an extra army of 12,000 men that Alexander was keeping in Macedonia.[17] This army was a total of 57,000 men and their salaries are estimated to be 4,000-5,000 talents (τάλαντα)[18] during the first year of the expedition. The cost in the consecutive years increased to

7,000 talents [without including fleet (στόλος) wages] because Alexander hired more mercenaries from the Greek cities in Asia Minor and he needed to put guards to the areas that he conquered (Table 2b).

Table-1. Attic or Athenian Talent (pure silver)

1 gold talent = 26 Kgs = 57 lbs = 917.123 ozs = 6,000 Drs = 300 gold staters = 60 mnae = 36,000 oboloi = $1,077,436.10
1 silver talent = 26 Kgs = 57 lbs = 917.123 ozs = 6,000 Drs = 3,000 silver staters = 60 mnae = 36,000 oboloi = $14,178.72158

			Currency Parities					Gold	Silver
Talents	**Kgs**	**lbs (pounds)**	**Ounces**	**Drs**	**mnae**	**staters**	**oboloi**	**dollars**	
1 talent	26	57	917.123	6,000	60	3,000	36,000	$1,077,436.10	$14,178.72
0.03846	**1 Kg**	2.19231	35.27396	230.76923	2.3076923	115.3846	1,384.615	$41,439.85	$545.3354
0.01754	0.45614	**1 lb** (pound)	16.08988	105.26316	1.052631579	52.63158	631.5789	$18,902.3877	$248.7495
0.00109037	0.02834952	0.062150878	**1 oz**	6.54219772	0.065421977	3.271099	39.2532	$1,174.80	$15.46
0.00016667	0.00433333	0.0095	0.1528538	**1 Dr**	0.01	0.5	6	$179.57268	$2.36312
0.01666667	0.43333333	0.95	15.285383	100	**1 mna**	50	600	$17,957.26833	$236.312
0.00033333	0.0086666	0.019	0.3057076	2	0.02	**1 stater**	12	$359.14536	$4.72624
0.00002777	0.0072222	0.0015833	0.0254756	0.1666666	0.00166666	0.08333333	**1 obol**	$29.928779	$0.393853
0.00000093	0.00002413	0.000052903	0.0008512	0.0055688	0.000055688	0.00278438	0.0334126		**$1**

Note: Talents (τάλαντα) and mnae (μναί) were never minted; they represented weight measures; 1 talent = 26 kgs = 917.123 ozs and 1 mna = 0.43333 kgs = 15.28538 ozs. Price of gold is with December 22, 2014 ($1,174.80/oz) and Price of silver is with December 22, 2014 ($15.46/oz). The last row of the Table shows the insignificant value of the dollar ($1) with respect the ancient currencies (the dollar is completely undervalued). Ἡ λέξις δραχμή προέρχεται ἀπό τό ρῆμα *δράττω*, τό ὁποῖον σημαίνει ἁρπάζω (*δράττομαι* = πιάνω σφικτά). Εἰς τήν ἀρχαιότητα, μία δραχμή ἦτο ἴση πρός ἕξι ὀβολούς, νόμισμα τό ὁποῖον εἰς τήν παλαιοτέραν μορφήν του εἶχε σχῆμα σιδερένιας ράβδου. Τό πάχος των ἦταν τόσο, ὥστε ἡ φούχτα ἑνός ἀνδρικοῦ χεριοῦ νά ἡμπορῆ νά πιάση ἕξι ἀπό αὐτούς. Ἔτσι ἐκ τοῦ δράττω (ὅσους ὀβολούς ἡμποροῦσε νά ἀδράξη ἡ παλάμη) προκύπτει ἡ λέξις δραχμή. The weight of the silver drachma (ἀργυρά δραχμή) was approximately 4.3 grams (γραμμάρια), although weights varied significantly from one city-state to another. It was divided into six obols (ὀβολούς) of 0.72 grams, which were subdivided into four tetartemoria (τεταρτημόρια) of 0.18 grams, one of the smallest coins ever struck, approximately 5 – 7 mm in diameter. Minae (μναί) and talents (τάλαντα) were never actually minted: they represented weight measures used for commodities (e.g. grain) as well as metals like silver or gold, which help us, today, to make a comparison of these measures with ours. The New Testament mentions both didrachma and, by implication, tetradrachma in context of the Temple tax. Luke's Gospel (Τὸ κατὰ Λουκᾶν Εὐαγγέλιον) includes a parable told by Jesus of a woman with 10 drachmae, who lost one and searched her home until she found it. (Luke 15:8-10).
Source: British Museum Catalogue 11 - Attica Megaris Aegina; American Numismatic Society (1916). *American Journal of Numismatics*. 49-50. American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.
Attic Talent, http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attic_talent,
Talent (Measurement), http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talent_(measurement) ,

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[15] See, Davis-Kimball,(1995) .

[16] This salary of 300 Drs seems very high. The most probable was twice the salary of the phalanx (2 x 100 Drs = 200 Drs).

[17] The cost from 336 B.C. to 335 B.C. was 23,144,000 Drs [Table 2b (i)].

[18] The **talent** (Latin: *talentum*, from Ancient Greek: τάλαντον, *talanton*) was one of several ancient units of mass, a commercial weight, as well as corresponding units of value equivalent to these masses of a precious metal. The talent of gold was known to Homer, who described how Achilles (Ἀχιλλεύς) gave a half-talent of gold to Antilochus (Ἀντίλοχος) as a prize. It was approximately the mass of water required to fill an amphora (Ἀμφορεύς). A Greek, or Attic talent, was 26 kilograms (57 lb) or 917.123 oz [1 Kilogram = 2.20462262 Pounds =35.2739619 Ounces] or 6,000 Drachmas [1 Dr = 0.15285 oz Gold or 1 oz of Gold = 6.54236 Drs.]. The value in dollars of an Attic talent of 26 kgs of **gold in today's (12/22/2014) price of ($1,174.80/oz)** will be $1,077,436.111 and the exchange rate between dollars and gold drachmas could be: e_1 = $1,174.80/6.54236 Drs = 179.573 $/Dr (a Greek Attic gold Drachma had a value of $179.573 in today' dollar value with respect the gold). The price of **silver on December 22, 2014 was $15.46/oz**; then, the value in dollars of an Attic silver talent will be $14,178.722 and the exchange rate between dollar and silver Drachmas: e_2 = 2.363 $/Dr (Table 1). See, Engen,(2004) . Also,Torr (1906). Triremes. *The Classical Review,* 20(2). Further, we can see their measures as follows: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talent_(measurement) and http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Attic_talent

Talent (Weight), http://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/Talent_(weight)
and author's calculations.

After an initial victory against Persian forces at the Battle of the Granicus (Μάχη τοῦ Γρανικοῦ) in May 334 B.C., Alexander accepted the surrender of the Persian provincial capital and treasury of Sardis (Σάρδεις); he then proceeded along the Ionia (Ἰωνία or Ἰωνίη) coast. Alexander was experiencing sorrow for the men, who fell in battle and the families of those who died were rewarded generously: "To the relatives of his fallen, Alexander granted immunity from taxation and public service." Whether it was his own warriors or the Persian forces opposing him, Alexander chose to respect those who died. He even went so far to set up statues to honor and respect these people. At Halicarnassus (Ἁλικαρνασσός), in Caria (Καρία), Alexander successfully waged the first of many sieges in 334 B.C., eventually forcing his opponents, the mercenary captain Memnon of Rhodes (Μέμνων ὁ Ῥόδιος) and the Persian satrap of Caria, Orontobates (Ὀροντοβάτης), to withdraw by sea.[19] Alexander left the government of Caria to Ada (Ἄδα; 377–326 B.C.), who adopted Alexander. From Halicarnassus, Alexander proceeded into mountainous Lycia (Λυκία) and the Pamphylian (Παμφυλία) plain, asserting control over all coastal cities to deny the Persians naval bases. From Pamphylia onwards the coast held no major ports and Alexander moved inland. At Termessos (Τερμησσός), Alexander humbled, but did not storm the Pisidian (Πισιδία) city (333 B.C.). At the ancient Phrygian (Φρυγία) capital of Gordium (Γόρδιον), Alexander "undid" the hitherto unsolvable Gordian Knot (γόρδιος δεσμός), a feat said to await the future "king of Asia". According to the story, Alexander proclaimed that it did not matter how the knot was undone and hacked it apart with his sword.[20] The Persian Empire suffered a series of defeats from the Macedonian forces at Issus (Μάχη τῆς Ἰσσοῦ; November 5, 333 B.C.) and Gaugamela (Γαυγάμηλα; October 1, 331 B.C.),[21] and by the end of 331 B.C. Alexander had advanced to Babylon (Βαβυλών) and Susa (Σοῦσα). A Royal Road connected Susa (the first Iranian capital city in Elam) with the more eastern capitals of Persepolis (Περσέπολις) and Pasargadae (Πασαργάδαι) in Persis (Περσίς),[22] and was the natural venue for Alexander's continued campaign. Meanwhile, King Darius was building a new army at Ecbatana (Ἐκβάτανα). Ariobarzanes was charged with preventing the Macedonian advance into Persis, and to this effect he relied heavily on the terrain Alexander needed to pass through. According to historian Arrian (1893) (Anabasis 3.18.2), Ariobarzanes had a force of 40,000 infantry and 700 cavalry, who faced a Macedonian force of over 10,000.

Table-2a. Salaries and Other Compensations (Δαπάναι)

	Daily	Monthly	Annually
Common soldier (στρατιώτης)	1-2 Drs	30 Drs	360 Drs
Decadarches (δεκανεῖς)	1.33 Drs	40 Drs	480 Drs
Dimirites (διμοιρῖται)	2.66 Drs	80 Drs	960 Drs
Cavalries (ἱππεῖς)	6.66 Drs	200 Drs[10]	2,400 Drs
Phalanx (φαλαγγῖται)	3.33 Drs	100 Drs[8]	1,200 Drs
Average wage/soldier (Alexander's)[4]	1.169–1.461 Drs	35.08-43.83 Drs	421-526 Drs
Sailors (Alexander's)	2.307 Drs	69.21 Drs	831 Drs
Skilled worker[1]	1.852 Drs	55.56 Drs	667 Drs
Skilled worker[2]	2.564 Drs	76.92 Drs	923 Drs
Sailor of trireme[3]	1 Dr	30 Drs	360 Drs
Mercenaries (Hellenistic period)	1 Dr	30 Drs	360 Drs
Common laborer:	1 Dr	30 Drs	360 Drs

Note: 1 Attic talent of silver = 6,000 Drs was the wage of 9 man-years of skilled work (360 days work) = 16.667 Drs/day (9 men) = 1.85185 Drs/day/skilled worker; or (if the work was 260 days/year) = 23.07692308 Drs/day (9 men) = 2.564102564 Drs/day/skilled worker. During the Peloponnesian war: 1 Attic talent of silver (6,000 Drs) was 1 month wages of a trireme crew of 200 men = 200 Drs/day for 200 men = 1 Dr/day/man. 1 Dr/day = 4.3 grs of silver/day/rower = 0.151678028 ozs ($15.46/oz) = $2.344942313/day. [1]Assuming 360 days work/year, [2]Assuming 260 days work/year (by some other authors), [3] During the Peloponnesian war (431-404 B.C.), [4]We use for our budget, here, the higher wage (cost) = 1.442 Drs/day, [5]Assuming Parmenion had no ships (there are no information regarding ships, his army went through land to Asia Minor), [6] The ship's provider (χορηγός) was known as the trierarch (τριήραρχος, *triērarchos*). He was a wealthy citizen (usually from the class of the pentakosiomedimnoi (πεντακοσιομέδιμνοι), responsible for manning, fitting out and maintaining the ship for his liturgical year at least; the ship itself belonged to the city-state (i.e., Athens). The trierarchy (τριηραρχία, *triērarchia*) was one of the liturgies of ancient Athens; although it afforded great prestige, it constituted a great financial burden, so that in the 4th century B.C., it was often shared by two citizens, and after 397 B.C. it was assigned to special boards. The cost of the ship was one (1) talent or 6,000 Drs per annum. (For this reason, we do not have many information on its cost of construction and maintenance). [7] The winner (Alexander's) casualty was about 15%. See, http://www.quora.com/How-has-mortality-rate-per-battle-changed-throughout-history. [8] Diodorus. [9]The ancient Greek marriage celebration consisted of a three part ceremony which lasted three days: the *proaulia*, which was the pre-wedding ceremony, the *gamos*, which was the actual wedding, and the *epaulia*, which was the post-wedding ceremony.[10] It seems a little high (it might include the cost of the horse, too).
Alexander's conquests lasted for 13 years (336-323 B.C.); thus, the budget is for 8+5=13 years (total).
Source: Diodorus, Justin, Plutarch, Arrian.

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[19] The expenditures for 334 B.C. were 61,560,000 Drs [Table 2b (ii)].
[20] Green,(2007).
[21] See, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_QEGO1V9d-Q
[22] **Fârs**, or known in Old Persian as **Pârsâ**, is the original homeland of the ancient Persians. The native name of the Persian language is *Pârsi*. *Persia* and *Persian* both derive from the Hellenized form Περσίς, *Persis* of the root word *Pârs*. The Old Persian word was *Pârsâ*.

After the occupation of Susa and Persepolis (330 B.C.) and the acquisition of the Darius' Treasure, the cost of army wages skyrocketed.[23] This is a little difficult to be explained; it seems that wages went up, due to an excess supply of money (wealth). Thus, the Darius wealth caused inflation, which affected the labor cost, too. Then, after 328 B.C., Alexander continued for the expedition to India, for which he gathered an army of 140,000 men and his expenditures went up.[24] He constructed and used also a fleet of 150 ships for the same expedition with 3,000-5,000 sailors (Table 2b).[25]

Also, huge were the expenses for maintenance and new acquisitions of military equipment and material. His army was followed by engineers, who repaired and maintained the different war machines (πετροβόλους, ξυλοσυνθέτους πύργους, προβόλους, ἐλεπόλεις, κριούς, χελώνας καί κάτοπτρα). Also, other technicians, like bridge builders and men who built tents, beds, useful tools, and other constructions. Another major expense was the food and transportation of the soldiers and of their families (wives and children). Medical services were also expensive because he had doctors, herbalists, botanists, pharmacists, nurses, and other health personnel, who follow the expedition. Diodorus Siculus[26] mentions that for his expedition to India, Alexander spent for medicines 100 talents (= 600,000 Drs = 91,712.28 ozs or $1,417,871.849 for silver talents or $107,743,800 for gold talents). (Table 2b).

Further, other expenses were the indemnities to the parents and families of the soldiers, who fell in the different battles. Alexander was giving to them royal land (βασιλικά κτήματα) and also, tax exemptions. Justin (Ἰουστῖνος, ὁ συγγραφεύς τ꙰Ⅱς Ἐπιτομ꙰Ⅱς τ✦Ⅱν Φιλιππικ✦Ⅱν Ἱστορι✦Ⅱν)[27] says that Alexander was continuing to pay the orphans of the killed soldiers the salary of their father. Another expense was the feasts and celebrations for boosting the confidence of the people and the morale of the army and these costs were enormous, too, due to the huge army and their families. Also, he had to pay cooks, waiters, bakers, wheat growers, and for many other professions that are unknown, today. In addition, he had to cover the cost of appeasers (κατευναστάς), mattress guards (φρουρούς κλινοστρωμνῆς), billet orderlies (θαλαμοφύλακας), who were guarded Alexander and his generals during their sleep at nights.

Table-2b. Expenditures (Δαπάναι) of Alexander the Great Expedition

A΄. The Expedition to Asia 336-328 B.C.
In 336-335 B.C. Parmenion with 10,000 people: cost = 5,260,000 Drs x 2 years = 10,520,000 Drs = 1,608,021.976 ozs
For 336-335 B.C.[5] (We take the higher average annual wage of 526 Drs; where 10,000 soldiers x 526 Drs = 5,260,000 Drs)
In Macedonia 12,000 people: cost = 6,312,000 Drs x 2 years = 12,624,000 Drs = 1,929,626.371 ozs
(12,000 soldiers x 526 Drs = 6,312,000 Drs)
(i)   **Total Cost: 23,144,000 Drs =3,537,648.347 ozs**
In 334 B.C. Alexander with 35,000 people
In Macedonia 12,000 people
Parmenion with 10,000 people
Total: 57,000 men x 526 Drs = 29,982,000 Drs = 4,582,862.632 ozs
Plus 120 ships with 38,000 crews x 831 Drs = 31,578,000 Drs =4,826,817.296 ozs
Grand Total: 95,000 men
(ii)   **Total Cost: 61,560,000 Drs = 9,409,679.928 ozs**
Cost: 1st year (334 B.C.): 4,000-5,000 talents/annum = 24,000,000-30,000,000 Drs/annum (421.053-526.316 Drs/annum/man) (from historians)
Plus sailors: 38,000 x 831 Drs = 31,578,000 Drs
Consecutive years (333-328 B.C.): 7,000 talents/annum = 42,000,000 Drs/annum = 6,419,859.6 ozs
Plus sailors: 38,000 crews x 831 Drs = 31,578,000 Drs =4,826,817.296 ozs
(iii)   **Total Cost: 73,578,000 Drs/annum = 11,246,676.9 ozs/annum**
Alexander hired more mercenaries: 42,000,000 Drs : 526 Drs/man = 79,850 soldiers
Plus 120 ships with 38,000 sailors
Total: 117,850 men
After the victories of Issus (November 5, 333 B.C.) and Gaugamela (October 1, 331 B.C.): Alexander donated to his soldiers 3,000 talents
or 18,000,000 Drs = 2,751,368.4 ozs
Alexander advanced on Egypt (late 332 B.C.)
After the conquest of Ecbatana (330 B.C.): Alexander gave to his soldiers jewels and 13,000 talents or 78,000,000 Drs = 11,922,596.4 ozs
(iv)   **Total Bonuses: 96,000,000 Drs = 14,673,964.8 ozs**
     Total Cost: **(336-335 B.C.):**   **23,144,000 Drs =3,537,648.347 ozs (i)**
               (334 B.C.):   **61,560,000 Drs = 9,409,679.928 ozs (ii)**
               (333-328 B.C.): 73,578,000 Drs/annum = 11,246,676.9 ozs/annum; (iii) x 6 = 441,468,000 Drs = 67,480,061.4 ozs
               (333, 331, 330 B.C.): bonuses 96,000,000 Drs = 14,673,964.8 ozs (iv)

1.   **Total Cost in Asia (336-328 B.C.):**   **622,172,000 Drs = 98,528,642.36 ozs = 95,101,354.48 ozs**
Where, (1a) Salaries: 526,172,000 Drs = 80,427,389.68 ozs
and   **(1b) Bonuses: 96,000,000 Drs = 14,673,964.8 ozs**
            B΄. The Expedition to India 328 B.C. until the Death of Alexander 323 B.C. (Cost went up for these 5 years)
From historic sources, we know that cost went up, let say to 8,000 talents/annum or 48,000,000 Drs/annum for the existing army of 79,850 men (601 Drs/man). We have an increase in salary of 14.259% (from 526 Drs to 601 Drs). Alexander gathered an army of 140,000 men.

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[23] The cost from 333 B.C. to 328 B.C. was 441,468,000 Drs (Table 2b).

[24] If the annual cost went up to 8,000 talents or 48,000,000 Drs/annum, the cost of (140,000) soldiers was: 117,894,736.8 Drs or $278,599,380.7 if there were silver talents or $21,170,711,570 if there were gold.

[25] The cost of sailors was between 2,526,315.789 Drs ($453,658,105.2 gold or $5,969,986.731 silver) and 4,210,526.316 Drs ($756,096,842.10 gold or $9,949,977.887 silver).

[26] See, Siculus, Diodorus; C.H. Oldfather (Translator). "Library". Theoi E-Texts Library. pp. Books 4-6 only. Also, Siculus, Diodorus. "Library" (in Ancient Greek). Perseus Digital Library. pp. Books 9-17 only.

[27] **Justin** is the author of *Historiarum Philippicarum libri XLIV*, a work described by himself in his preface as a collection of the most important and interesting passages from the voluminous *Historiae philippicae et totius mundi origines et terrae situs*, written in the time of Augustus by Pompeius Trogus.

Then, **140,000 soldiers x 601 Drs/man/annum = 84,140,000 Drs/annum = 12,861,118.73 ozs (v)**
He constructed and used**, Ships 150** with **3,000-5,000 sailors** (historical sources). The construction [shipbuilding of triremes (τριήρεις) was from pine, oak, fir, and cedar trees] had the cost of timber and the labor one. The labor cost was 6,000 man-days x 2.564 Drs = 15,384 Drs (ancient sources) plus the cost of timber (assumption)[6] 5,000 Drs. Total cost/trireme = 20,384 Drs. Then, 150 ships x 20,384 Drs = 3,057,600 Drs = 467,365.779 ozs. The number of sailors is too small; a trireme had 170 oars and a total of 200 sailors at least. Thus, 150 ships x 200 silors = 30,000 men.
Total army: 140,000 soldiers plus 30,000 sailors =170,000 men
Construction of **150 ships: Cost 150 x 20,384 Drs = 3,057,600 Drs = 467,365.779 ozs (vi)**
Sailors 3,000-5,000, total cost: By taking the **30,000 sailors x 831 Drs/annum = 24,930,000 Drs /annum= 3,810,645.234 ozs (vii)**
Total Cost : (327 B.C.): 112,127,600 Drs = 17,139,129.74 ozs (v)+(vi)+(vii)
Total cost (army and sailors): (327-323 B.C.): 109,070,000 Drs; (v)+(vii) x 5 = 545,350,000 Drs or 16,671,763.96 x 5 = 83,358,819.82 ozs
2. Total cost in India (327-323 B.C.): 548,407,600 Drs = 83,826,185.61 ozs.
Acquisitions and maintenance of military equipment and material: average army =130,000 men x 12 Drs (assumption 1 Dr/month) = 1,560,000 Drs/annum = 238,451.928 ozs/annum.
 3. Total material cost for 13 years: 1,560,000 x 13 = 20,280,000 Drs = 238,451.928 x 13 = 3,099,875.064 ozs
Cost of engineers, technicians, bridge builders, carpenters, etc.: (Assumption 10% of the average army = 13,000 people). Cost: 13,000 x 923 Drs (skilled workers) = 11,999,000 Drs/annum = 1,834,092.746 ozs/annum
 3. Total engineers cost for 13 years: 11,999,000 x 13 years = 155,987,000 Drs = 1,834,092.746 x 13 = 23,843,205.7 ozs
Food and transportation (soldiers and their families): (Assuming an average of 130,000 soldiers + 70,000 family members =200,000 people) with a cost of 0.5 Drs/day x 360 days =180 Drs/annum. Then, 200,000 x 180 Drs/annum = 36,000,000 Drs/annum.
4. Total food and transportation cost for 13 years: 36,000,000 Drs/annum x 13 = 468,000,000 Drs = 5,502,736.8 x 13 = 71,535,578.4 ozs
Medical services (doctors, health personnel, etc.): (Assumption 1% of the total soldiers and their families of 200,000 = 2, 000 doctors) with 923 Drs/annum (skilled workers) = 1,846,000 Drs/annum = 282,168.115 ozs/annum
5. Total medical service cost for 13 years: 1,846,000 Drs/annum x 13 = 23,998,000 Drs = 282,168.115 ozs/annum x 13 = 3,668,185.495 ozs
Medicines: 100 talents or **600,000 Drs or 91,712.28 ozs**
5. Total cost of medicines: 600,000 Drs x 13 years = 7,800,000 Drs or 91,712.28 ozs x 13 years = 1,192,259.64 ozs.
Indemnities to the families of the soldiers, who fell in battle[7] (orphan children were receiving the salary of their father): Maximum number of soldiers 170,000 x 15.299% = 26,000 casualties with 2 children/soldier =52,000 orphans. 26,000 deaths x 1 talent (6,000 Drs) = 156,000,000 Drs. Orphans compensation: 52,000 children in 13 years, about 4,000/anum x 526 Drs/annum x 12 years = 25,248,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 11 years = 23,144,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 10 years = 21,040,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 9 years = 18,936,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 8 years = 16,832,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 7 years = 14,728,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 6 years = 12,624,000 Drs +4,000 x 526 Drs x 5 years = 10,520,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 4 years = 8,416,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 3 years = 6,312,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 Drs x 2 years = 4,208,000 Drs + 4,000 x 526 x 1 year = 2,104,000 Drs. Total 164,112,000 Drs.
6. Thus, Indemnities to families and salaries to children: 156,000,000 Drs + 164,112,000 Drs = 320,112,000 Drs or 48,930,335.63 ozs.
Feasts and celebrations: About 9 feats plus 1 other celebration, total 10/annum x 13 years = 130 feasts. About 200,000 participants x 2 Drs = 400,000 Drs.
7. Then, cost 400,000 Drs x 130 feasts = 52,000,000 Drs = 7,948,397.6 ozs.
Cooks, bakers, wheat growers, etc.: (Assuming 10% of the total people of 200,000 = 20,000 cooks, etc.). Cost: 20,000 x 667 Drs/annum = 13,340,000 Drs.
4. For 13 years the cost of cooks and others was: 173,420,000 Drs = 26,507,906 ozs.
Appeasers, guards, etc.: (Assumption: these were soldiers and there was no extra compensation).
Royal Meals: 600 talents per annum or 3,600,000 Drs
4. Total royal meals: 3,600,000 Drs x 13 years = 46,800,000 Drs = 7,153,557.84 ozs.
To the relatives of his fallen soldiers, Alexander granted immunity from taxation and public service.
For soldiers, who want to return to their native country, Alexander gave: 2,000 talents or 12,000,000 Drs
[Assumption: the Macedonia soldiers were 45,000 (Parmenion's 10,000 and Alexander's 35,000) and about 9% (4,000 soldiers wanted to leave and each one received 0.5 talent)]
6. Total cost for returning soldiers: 2,000 talents or 12,000,000 Drs = 1,834,245.6 ozs.
Soldiers, who decided to stay received: 3 talents each or 18,000 Drs/soldier
(Assuming that 50% of them (4,000) decided to stay, which is 2,000 soldiers).
6. Total cost of staying soldiers: 2,000 x 3 talents = 6,000 talents = 36,000,000 Drs = 5,502,736.8 ozs.
Macedonians, who became unable for war (veterans): They were receiving their salaries plus 1 talent or 6,000 Drs
plus the travel cost to return home
(We assume 10% veterans of 45,000 Macedonians, which means 4,500 soldiers became unable and received each: salary of 526 Drs/annum for an average of 5 years = 2,630 Drs, plus 6,000 Drs, plus 3,000 Drs travel expenses = 11,630 Drs)
6. Total cost for unable veterans: 4,500 soldiers x 11,630 Drs = 52,335,000 Drs = 7,999,603.623 ozs.
Great banquet of Opis (324 B.C.):
(Assuming 200,000 people with an average cost of 5 Drs per person)
7. Total cost for the great banquet: 200,000 x 5 Drs = 1,000,000 Drs = 152,853.8 ozs.
Mass marriage between Macedonians and Persians at Susa (324 B.C.)
(Assumption: 10,000 marriages with a cost of 10 Drs each.).[9]
7. Total cost of mass marriage: 10,000 x 10 Drs = 100,000 Drs = 15,285.38 ozs.
Expensive Funeral for Hephaestion (324 B.C.) in Babylon
(**A**ssumption: Tomb = 50 Drs, monument = 6,000 Drs, funeral rites = 1,000 Drs, and perideipnon for 200,000 people x 2 Drs = 400,000 Drs)
7. Total cost for Hephaestion's funeral: 407,050 Drs = 62,219.139 ozs.
Financial Scandals (Harpalus, 3 times; 324 B.C.) of 700 talents.
8. Total cost (loss): 700 talent x 6,000 Drs = 4,200,000 Drs = 641,985.96 ozs.
Total cost (Δαπάναι) of Alexander's campaign for 13 years: 2,545,018,650 Drs = 389,015,771.7 ozs
or (x $15.46 = $6,014,183,830).

Note: See, Table 2a.
Source: Diodorus, Justin, Plutarch, Arrian.

Furthermore, royal meals were also a big expense with the cost of food, its preparations, and all the required personnel. Plutarch (Πλούταρχος)[28] says that their annual cost was 600 talents or 3,600,000 Drs or 550,273.68 ozs or $8,507,231.093 (silver) or $646,462,800 (if it was gold), even though that Alexander did not care for any luxurious

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[28] **Plutarch** (Πλούταρχος; 46–120 A.D.), was a Greek historian, biographer, and essayist, known primarily for his *Parallel Lives* (*Βίοι Παράλληλοι*) and *Moralia* (Ἠθικά). Plutarch's *Life of Alexander*, written as a parallel to that of Julius Caesar, is one of only five extant tertiary sources on the Macedonian conqueror Alexander the Great. See, "Plutarch". *Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy*.

life. Alexander was utterly generous regarding the rewards as bonuses to men, who distinguished themselves in battles and sieges. According to Diodorus, after the victories at Issus (Μάχη τ℥ℂς Ἰσσο◆Ⅱ) and Gaugamela (Γαυγάμηλα) donations of 3,000 talents (18,000,000 Drs or 2,751,368.4 ozs or $3,232,314,000) were made to his soldiers,[29] while for the conquest of Ecbatana ('Εκβάτανα) jewels and 13,000 talents (78,000,000 Drs or 11,922,596.4 ozs or $14,006,694,000) were distributed.[30] According to Arrian (1976), a lot of money (χορηγίαι) were offered to the soldiers that want to return to their native country. Greek allies, who wished to repatriate were given to them 2,000 talents (12,000,000 Drs or 1,834,245.6 ozs or $2,154,876,000) as salaries and expenses for returning home, while those who decided to stay after all received 3 talents (18,000 Drs or 2,751.368 ozs or $3,232,314) each soldier. Alexander was also generous towards veterans. According to Arrian (1976) Macedonians who became unable for war, due to old age or illness, received their salary and one extra talent [6,000 Drs or 917.123 ozs or $14,178.718 (silver) or $1,077,438 (gold)], as well as the costs of the journey, the travel expenses to return home.

Lastly, as a gesture of thanks, Alexander paid off the debts of his soldiers, and announced that he would send over-aged and disabled veterans back to Macedonia, led by Craterus (Καρτερός). His troops misunderstood his intention and mutinied at the town of Opis (Ὠπις).[31] They refused to be sent away and criticized his adoption of Persian customs and dress and the introduction of Persian officers and soldiers into Macedonian units.[32] The Macedonians quickly begged forgiveness, which Alexander accepted, and held a great banquet[33] for several thousand of his men at which he and they ate together. (See, Table 2b). In an attempt to craft a lasting harmony between his Macedonian and Persian subjects, Alexander held a mass marriage[34] of his senior officers to Persian and other noblewomen at Susa. Also, Hephaestion's death and funeral had a cost of 407,050 Drs (Tables 2b, 7). However, financial scandals did occur, like that of Harpalus (Ἅρπαλος),[35] who absconded large amounts of money of 4,200,000 Drs (Tables 2b and 2c). A summary of all the expenses is presented in Table 2c, which were a total of 2,545,018,650 Drs ($6,014,183,830).

Table-2c. Summary of Cost of Alexander the Great Expedition (Table's 2b)

1. The Expedition to Asia (336-328 B.C.) Total	622,172,000 Drs	95,101,354.480 ozs	24.447%
1a. The Expedition to Asia (336-328 B.C.) Salaries	526,172,000 Drs	80,427,389.680 ozs	20.675%
1b. The Expedition to Asia (336-328 B.C.) Bonuses	96,000,000 Drs	14,673,964.800 ozs	3.772%
2. The Expedition to India (327-323 B.C.) Salaries, etc.	548,407,600 Drs	83,826,185.610 ozs	21.548%
3. Military Equipment and Constructions	176,267,000 Drs	26,943,080.760 ozs	6.926%
4. Food and Transportation	688,220,000 Drs	105,197,042.200 ozs	27.042%
5. Medical Expenses	31,798,000 Drs	4,860,445.135 ozs	1.249%
6. Indemnities and Veterans	420,447,000 Drs	64,266,921.650 ozs	16.520%
7. Feasts and Social Events	53,507,050 Drs	8,178,755.919 ozs	2.102%
8. Financial Scandals	4,200,000 Drs	641,985.960 ozs	0.165%
Total	**2,545,018,650 Drs**	**389,015,771.700 ozs**	**100%**

Note: See, Table 2a.
Source: See, Table 2a.

3. Alexander's Budget Management, his Revenue, and Tax System

The revenue (*poroe*, πόροι) needed for covering all these expenses was coming from different sources. At the beginning of the campaign (ἐκστρατεία) the money came mainly from the royal treasure (βασιλικός θησαυρός) of Philip, while a very important source of income were the Macedonian mines (μεταλλεῖα),[36] producing gold and silver for the minting of coins (money). Incomes also came from customs, tariffs (δασμοί) and taxes (φόροι) of the royal land (βασιλικαί γαῖαι). Another source of revenue was borrowing through loans. According to Plutarch, Alexander borrowed short-term 1,460 talents (8,760,000 Drs or 1,338,999.288 ozs).[37] The costs for professional mercenaries (μισθοφόρων) were covered exclusively from the royal treasure and the cost of the Macedonian army

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[29] The donation per soldier was: 18,000,000 Drs : 117,850 men = 152.74 Drs/soldier.

[30] The bonus per person was: 78,000,000 Drs : 117,850 men = 661.86 Drs/soldier.

[31] Opis (Ὠπις) was an ancient Babylonian city near the Tigris, not far from modern Baghdad.

[32] See, Ian Worthington,(2003) .

[33] With an estimated cost of 1,000,000 Drs (Table 2b, 7).

[34] The cost of marriages is estimated to be 100,000 Drs (Table 2b, 7).

[35] **Harpalus** (Ἅρπαλος), son of Machatas (Μαχάτας), was an aristocrat of Macedon and boyhood friend of Alexander the Great in the 4th century B.C. Harpalus did not follow Alexander in his advance within the Persian Empire, but received nonetheless a post in Asia Minor. In 324 B.C. Harpalus found refuge in Athens. Ecclesia after a proposal of Demosthenes (Δημοσθένης; 384–322 B.C.) decided the guarding of Harpalus' money, which were entrusted to a committee led by Demosthenes himself. When the committee counted the money, they found 350 talents, although Harpalus had declared that he had 700 talents. See, Badian (1961). Harpalus. *The Journal of Hellenic Studies*, 81: 22. Available: http://www.jstor.org/stable/628074?origin=crossref&seq=1#page_scan_tab_contents. Also, Kingsley (1986). Harpalos in the Megarid (333-331 B.C.) and the Grain Shipments from Cyrene (S.E.G. Ix 2 + = Tod, Greek Hist. Inscr. Ii No. 196). *Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik, 66*: 165. Further, Hypereides, *Against Demosthenes*, 1

[36] These mines exist even today and the controlled Greek government of Memorandum by the EU is offering them at a very low price to a Canadian quest to mine for gold in the lush forests of northern Greece is testing the government's desperation To sell off every public wealth to satisfy the Troika's demands for globalization. See, http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/01/13/us-greece-gold-insight-idUSBREA0C0DG20140113 . In addition, see, http://www.mindat.org/loc-14183.html

[37] In current dollars, this loan is $20,700,928 (silver) or $1,573,059,480 (if the talents were gold).

partly was covered from aristocracy grants (χορηγίαι τ◆Πν εὐγεν◆Πν, λειτουργίαι) and partly from the royal treasure. The costs for the navy (στόλου) were covered from the trierarchy (θεσμός τῆς τριηραρχίας).[38] Some cities had undertaken to offer a number of triremes (τριήρεις) and the expenses for their crew (Table 3a).

Regarding the tax system of Alexander; he did not impose taxes to the Greek cities of Asia Minor and declared them ἀσυδότους (= enjoying immunity) because his campaign had as objective to liberate the Greek cities from a subjection tax (φόρος ὑποτελείας) that they were paying to Darius. The non-Greek cities who did not resist the conqueror had to pay a certain amount of money (tax), in order to contribute to the "common cause", which was the punishment of Darius. Taxes were imposed to foreign cities, who showed a hostile attitude towards Alexander, and the people of Ephesus (Ἔφεσος, *Ephesos*), who put up a sturdy resistance to the conqueror. Also, other revenues came from plundering (λάφυρα), during seizes of hostile cities.

Table-3a. Revenue (Πόροι)

1. Royal Treasury (covered mercenaries) (amount unknown)
2. Gold and silver coins from the Macedonian mines (amount unknown)
3. Revenue from customs, tariffs, and taxes on royal lands (amount unknown)
4. Loan (short-term):[1] **1,460 talents or 8,760,000 Drs or 1,338,999.288 ozs**
5. Aristocracy grants (covered Macedonian army) (amount unknown)
6. Cost of navy was covered from the trierarchy (about 1 talent): **2,310 talents or 13,860,000 Drs or 2,118,553.668 ozs**
   (120 ships x 1 talent x 13 years = 1,560 talents or 9,360,000 Drs or 1,430,711.568 ozs)
   (Plus 150 ships x 1 talent x 5 years = 750 talents or 4,500,000 Drs or 687,842.1 ozs)
7. Taxes (to non-Greek cities in Asia Minor and to foreign cities with hostile attitude) (amount unknown)
8. Plundering (λάφυρα) by seizing hostile cities (334 B.C.) in Asia Minor (amount unknown)
9. Darius ransom (λύτρα) for his family (333 B.C.): 10,000 talents (60,000,000 Drs), which was not accepted and he gave a colossal ransom of **30,000 talents or 180,000,000 Drs or 27,513,684 ozs**
10. Darius treasure in Susa in 331 B.C. (amount unknown)
11. In 330 B.C., at Ecbatana, Alexander had the amount of **180,000-190,000 talents[2] or 1,080,000,000-1,140,000,000 Drs or 165,082,104-174,253,332 ozs**
12. In 330 B.C., at Persepolis (a very prosperous city) that it had a lot of gold and silver, he got: 2,500 tons of gold,[3] which was 96,153.84615 gold talents or **961,538.4615 silver talents or 5,769,230,769 Drs or 881,848,846.1 ozs**
    (2,500,000 kgs : 26 kgs = 96,153.84615 talents of gold x 10 = 961,538.4615 silver talents x 6,000 Drs = 5,769,230,769 Drs)
13. Other sources tell that the total amount of silver bullion captured between 333-330 B.C. was between 180,000 and 400,000 talents of silver (1,080,000,000-2,400,000,000 Drs).
14. Tax and administration reforms to control the vast empire (amount unknown)
15. Alexander retrieve the bulk of the Persian treasure from Ecbatana (324 B.C.) (amount unknown)

| Total: | (4)+(6)+(9)+(11)+(12) | 7,051,850,769 Drs | 1,077,902,187 ozs |

Note: [1]Plutarch; [2] Diodorus Siculus 17.80.3, Strabo 15.3.9, and Justin 12.1.1; [3] The gold/silver ratio was 1/13 and due to this huge amount of gold (excess supply) its price fell to 1/10.

Source: Diodorus (17.80.3), Strabo (15.3.9), Justin (12.1.1), Arrian, Curtius, Plutarch.

Alexander journeyed south and was met by Darius' significantly larger army, but Darius was easily defeated, causing him to panic. Although he was chased by some troops, he did not captured, but Alexander took many prisoners of war and even Darius family. "Alexander treated them (Darius' family) with the respect out of consideration", which demonstrated his continued generosity and kindness towards those he conquered during his entire campaign. Darius fled the battle, causing his army to collapse, and left behind his wife, his two daughters, his mother Sisygambis,[39] and a fabulous treasure. Darius offered a peace treaty that included the lands he had already lost, and a ransom (λύτρα) of 10,000 talents (τάλαντα) or 60,000,000 Drs or 9,171,228 ozs ($141,787,215.8 silver talents or $10,774,361,000 gold talents) [40] for his family (Table 3a). Alexander replied that since he was now king of Asia, it was he alone who decided territorial divisions.[41]

Alexander the Great realized that he had control and could receive much more. Darius was thus forced to come back. "This time the offer was impressive. Darius offered all territory as a far the Euphrates… a colossal ransom of 30,000 talents[42] for his family…invited to marry his eldest daughter". Alexander proceeded to take possession of Syria, and most of the coast of the Levant. In the following year, 332 B.C., he was forced to attack Tyre (Τύρος), which he captured after a long and difficult siege. When Alexander occupied Tyre, most of the towns on the route to Egypt quickly capitulated, with the exception of Gaza (Γάζα). The stronghold at Gaza was heavily fortified and built on a hill, requiring a siege. After three unsuccessful assaults, the stronghold fell, but not before Alexander had

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[38] The cost of a whole Trierarchy was not less than forty (40) minas (μνᾶ) nor more than a talent (τάλαντον), 60 minas, with the average being 50 minas (50 minae x 100 Drs = 5,000 Drs). The responsibility of the Trierarchy as a liturgy was so great that during some eras no other liturgy could be assessed in the same or the following year.

[39] **Sisygambis** was the mother of Darius III of Persia. After she was captured by Alexander at the Battle of Issus (November 5, 333 B.C.), she became devoted to him, and Alexander referred to her as "mother".

[40] For the **Attic talent** (the **Athenian talent** or **Greek talent;** τάλαντον, *talanton*), calculations by the author are in Table 1. See, Herodotus *et al.* (1998). Hypereides, against Demosthenes, 1. Available: http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/hopper/text?doc=Perseus%3Atext%3A1999.01.0140%3Aspeech%3D5&redirect=true#anch4 Also, Talent (Biblical Hebrew), Unit of Measure, *unitconversion.org*. Further, Torr (1906). In addition, Engen, D., *The Economy of Ancient Greece*. Furthermore, Calculated from Robert Allen's "Wages New", p. 36.

[41] See, Arrian (1976).

[42] Which was 180,000,000 Drs or 27,513,690 ozs of silver = $425,361,647.4 (today) or $32,323,082,400 (if they were gold talents).

received a serious shoulder wound. Jerusalem opened its gates in surrender, according to Josephus (Ἰώσηπος).[43] Alexander advanced on Egypt in later 332 B.C., where he was regarded as a liberator.[44] There, he was pronounced the new "master of the Universe" and son of the deity of Amon (Ἄμμων) at the Oracle (μαντεῖον) of Siwa Oasis in the Libyan Desert.[45] Henceforth, Alexander often referred to Zeus-Ammon (☻♨μμωνος-Διός) as his true father, and subsequent currency depicted him adorned with ram's horn as a symbol of his divinity [see, Alexander's coins in (Kallianiotis J.N., 2015b)]. During his stay in Egypt, he founded Alexandria-by-Egypt, which would become the prosperous capital of the Ptolemaic Kingdom (Πτολεμαϊκὴ βασιλεία)[46] after Alexander's death.

Table-3b. Summary of Revenue (Πόροι)

1. Loan (short-term) (4):	8,760,000 Drs	1,338,999.288 ozs	0.124%
2. Cost of navy was covered from the trierarchy (about 1 talent) (6):	13,860,000 Drs	2,118,553.668 ozs	0.197%
3. Darius ransom (λύτρα) for his family (333 B.C.) (9):	180,000,000 Drs	27,513,684 ozs	2.553%
4. In 330 B.C., at Ecbatana, Alexander had the amount (11):	1,080,000,000 Drs	165,082,104 ozs	15.315%
5. In 330 B.C., at Persepolis (a very prosperous city) that it had (12):	5,769,230,769 Drs	881,848,846.1 ozs	81.812%
Total	7,051,850,769 Drs	1,077,902,187 ozs	100%

Leaving Egypt in 331 B.C., Alexander marched eastward into Mesopotamia (Μεσοποταμία, now northern Iraq) and again defeated Darius, at the Battle of Gaugamela (*Γαυγάμηλα*, on October 1, 331 B.C.).[47] Darius once more fled the field, and Alexander chased him as far as Arbela (☻☻♨ρβηλα). Gaugamela would be the final and decisive encounter between the two. Darius fled over the mountains to Ecbatana (Ἐκβάτανα, modern Hamedan in Iran), while Alexander captured Babylon (Βαβυλών). By the autumn of 330 B.C., Alexander was able to assemble at a central treasury at Ecbatana some 180,000-190,000 talents (Table 3a) From Babylon, Alexander went to Susa (Σοῦσα), one of the Achaemenid (δυναστείας τῶν Ἀχαιμενιδῶν) capitals, and captured its legendary treasury. He sent the bulk of his army to the Persian ceremonial capital of Persepolis (Περσέπολις) via the Royal Road.[48] Alexander himself took selected troops on the direct route to the city. He had to storm the pass of the Persian Gates (in the modern Zagros Mountains, now known as *Tang-e Meyran*), which had been blocked by a Persian army under Ariobarzanes (Ἀριοβαρζάνης) and then hurried to Persepolis before its garrison could loot the treasury.

Ancient sources tell that Alexander was facing financial difficulties until 333 B.C. Later, and above all after the Battle of Gaugamela (*Γαυγάμηλα*) in 331 B.C., fabulous riches of the treasuries of Darius in Susa (Σοῦσα) at the end of 331 B.C. and Persepolis (Περσέπολις) in January 330 B.C. were turned over to Alexander.[49] Persepolis had surpassed all other Persian cities in prosperity.[50] Alexander went up to the citadel and took possession of the treasures stored there. They were full of gold and silver, with the accumulation of revenue from Cyrus (Κῦρος Β΄ ὁ Μέγας, ἤ Κῦρος ὁ πρεσβύτερος), the first king of the Persians (559-530 B.C.), down to that time. Reckoning gold in terms of silver, 2,500 tons were found there. (Table 3a).[51] Alexander wanted to take part of the money with him, for the expenses of war and to deposit the rest at Susa under close guard. From Babylon, Mesopotamia and Susa, he sent for a crowd of mules, partly pack and partly draught animals, as well as 3,000 dromedaries (δρομάς κάμηλος), and with these he had all the treasure conveyed to the chosen places.[52] After conquering the Persian Empire, Alexander proceeded to tax and administration reforms, in order to control the vast empire.

The Achaemenid Empire is normally considered to have fallen with Darius. But, Spitamenes (Σπιταμένης), who held an undefined position in the satrapy of Sogdiana (Σογδιανή), in 329 B.C. betrayed Bessus (Βῆσσος) to Ptolemy

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[43] **Titus Flavius Josephus (Ἰώσηπος Φλάβιος ἤ Γιοσέφ μπέν Μαθιά**; 37–100 A.D.), who wrote that Alexander was shown the Book of Daniel's prophecy, presumably chapter 8, which described a mighty Greek king who would conquer the Persian Empire. He spared Jerusalem (another sign of its future role that Alexander was a contributor) and pushed south into Egypt.

[44] See, Ring *et al.* (1994). International Dictionary of Historic Places. Chicago: Fitzroy Dearborn, 1994–1996.

[45] The **tomb of Alexander the Great** and, particularly, its exact present location has been a recurring conundrum. Shortly after Alexander's death (in the evening of June 10, 323 B.C. in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II; Ναβουχοδονόσωρ) in Babylon the possession of his body became a subject of negotiations between Perdiccas (Περδίκκας), Ptolemy I Soter (Πτολεμαῖος Α΄ Σωτήρ), and Seleucus I Nicator (Σέλευκος Α΄ Νικάτωρ). According to Saunders,(2007) , while Babylon was the "obvious site" for Alexander's resting place, some favored to inter Alexander in the Argead (Ἀργεάδαι) burial at Aegae (Αἰγαὶ), modern Vergina (Βεργίνα). Aegae was one of the two originally proposed resting places, according to Saunders, the other being Siwa Oasis and in 321 B.C. Perdiccas presumably chose Aegae. The body, however, was hijacked en route by Ptolemy I Soter. According to Pausanias (Παυσανίας; 110 –180 A.D. a Greek traveler and geographer) and the contemporary Parian Chronicle (Τό **"Πάριον Χρονικόν"**, ♒❂ Χρονικόν τ♒Ⅱς Πάρου is a Greek chronology, covering the years from 1582 B.C. to 299 B.C.) records for the years 321– 320 B.C., Ptolemy initially buried Alexander in Memphis (Μέμφις), Egypt. In the late 4th or early 3rd century B.C. Alexander's body was transferred from Memphis to Alexandria (Ἀλεξάνδρεια), where it was reburied. See, Leana Souvaltzi, http://www.souvaltzi.gr/ekdoseis_eng.htm ; also, http://www.nytimes.com/1995/02/06/world/greek-team-doubts-site-holds-alexander-s-tomb.html and Souvaltzi Liana (Σουβαλτζῆ (2002). Ὁ Τάφος Τοῦ Μεγάλου Ἀλεξάνδρου Στήν Ὄαση Σίουα, Γεωργιάδης, Ἀθῆναι. Furthermore, Grimal,(1992) . Also, Saunders, N., *Alexander's Tomb: The Two-Thousand Year Obsession to Find the Lost Conquerer*.

[46] The **Ptolemaic Kingdom** (Πτολεμαϊκὴ βασιλεία) was a Hellenistic kingdom based in Egypt. The Ptolemaic Kingdom was founded in 305 B.C. and it was ruled by the Ptolemaic dynasty, which started with Ptolemy I Soter's (Πτολεμαῖος Α΄ Σωτήρ) accession after the death of Alexander the Great in 323 B.C. and which ended with the death of Cleopatra VII (Κλεοπάτρα Φιλοπάτωρ) and the Roman conquest in 30 B.C.

[47] Arrian (1976).

[48] The **Royal Road** was an ancient highway reorganized and rebuilt by the Persian king Darius I the Great of the Achaemenid Empire in the 5th century B.C. Mounted couriers could travel 1677 miles (2699 km) in seven days; the journey from Susa to Sardis took ninety days on foot. The Greek historian Herodotus (Ἡρόδοτος, 484-425 B.C.) wrote, "There is nothing in the world that travels faster than these Persian couriers." See, Speck (2002). Alexander at the Persian Gates. A Study in Historiography and Topography. *American Journal of Ancient History,* 1(1): 15-234.

[49] See, Diodorus Siculus 1963, 17.39.1. Also, Diodorus Siculus 1963, 17.48.2–17.49.2. Further, Arrian 1893, 3.1.

[50] See, Foreman,(2004) . Also, Hammond,(1983) .

[51] Which make up 96,153.84615 gold talents or 576,923,076.9 Drs or 88,184,903.84 ozs of gold or $103,599,625,000. (Table 3a).

[52] See, http://www.livius.org/aj-al/alexander/alexander_t12.html

(Πτολεμαῖος Σωτήρ), one of Alexander's trusted generals, and Bessus was executed. However, when, at some point later, Alexander was on the Jaxartes (Ἰαξάρτης) dealing with an incursion by a horse nomad army, Spitamenes raised Sogdiana in revolt. Alexander personally defeated the Scythians at the Battle of Jaxartes (Μάχη το☐☐ Ἰαξάρτη) in 329 B.C. and immediately launched a campaign against Spitamenes, defeating him in the Battle of Gabai, in 328 B.C. After the defeat, Spitamenes was killed by his own wife, who then sued for peace. Following the death of Spitamenes (Σπιταμένης) in 328 B.C. and his marriage to Roxana (Ρωξάνη) to cement relations with his new satrapies, Alexander turned to the Indian subcontinent. Omphis (Ὤμφις, Indian name Ambhi Kumar), the ruler of Taxila (Τάξιλα ☙ Ταξάσιλα), whose kingdom extended from the Indus (Ἰνδός Ποταμός) to the Hydaspes (Ὑδάσπης Ποταμός; Jhelum), assisted Hephaestion (Ἡφαιστίων; c. 356 B.C.–324 B.C.)[53] and Perdiccas (Περδίκκας; died 321/320 B.C.) in constructing a bridge over the Indus where it bends at Hund, supplied their troops with provisions, and received Alexander himself, and his whole army, in his capital city of Taxila, with every demonstration of friendship and the most liberal hospitality.

After Aornos (ἡ Ἄορνος Πέτρα ☙ ἁπλῶς Ἄορνος),[54] Alexander crossed the Indus and fought and won an epic battle against King Porus (Πῶρος), who ruled a region in the Punjab (Πενταποταμία), in the Battle of the Hydaspes (ἡ Μάχη το◆Ⅱ Ὑδάσπη Ποταμο◆Ⅱ) in 326 B.C. Alexander was impressed by Porus's bravery, and made him an ally. He appointed Porus as satrap, and added to Porus' territory land that he did not previously own. Choosing a local helped him control these lands so distant from Greece. Alexander founded two cities on opposite sides of the Hydaspes River, naming one Bucephala (Βουκεφαλία),[55] in honor of his horse, who died around this time. The other was Nicaea (Ἀλεξάνδρεια Νίκαια; Victory), thought to be located at the site of modern day Mong, Punjab. Thus, Hydaspis (Ὑδάσπης) River (Beas), marks the easternmost extent of Alexander's conquests.

In addition, Alexander tried to persuade his soldiers to march farther, but his general Coenus (Κοῖνος; died 326 B.C.) pleaded with him to change his opinion and return. "The men", he said, "longed to again see their parents, their wives and children, their homeland". Alexander eventually agreed and turned south, marching along the Indus (Ἰνδός Ποταμός). Along the way his army conquered the Malhi (in modern day Multan in Pakistan) and other Indian tribes and sustained an injury during the siege. Alexander sent much of his army to Carmania (modern southern Iran) with general Craterus (Κρατερός; c. 370–321 B.C.), and commissioned a fleet to explore the Persian Gulf shore under his admiral Nearchus (Νέαρχος; c. 360–300 B.C.), while he led the rest back to Persia through the more difficult southern route along the Gedrosian Desert (Γεδρωσία; is the Hellenized name of an area that corresponds to today's Balochistan; Map 1) and Makran (Μακρανία; is a semi-desert coastal strip in the south of Sindh and Balochistan, in Pakistan and Iran, along the coast of the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman). Alexander reached Susa in 324 B.C., but not before losing many men to the harsh desert.[56] After Alexander traveled to Ecbatana to retrieve the bulk of the Persian treasure, his closest friend, Hephaestion (Ἡφαιστίων; c. 356–324 B.C.), died of illness or poisoning.[57] Hephaestion's death devastated Alexander, and he ordered the preparation of an expensive funeral[58] pyre (πυρά) in Babylon, as well as a decree for public mourning.[59] Back in Babylon, Alexander planned a series of new campaigns, beginning with an invasion of Arabia, but he would not have a chance to realize them, as he died shortly thereafter.

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[53] Hephaestion (Ἡφαιστίων), the son of Amyntor (Ἀμύντωρ), was a Macedonian nobleman and a general in the army of Alexander the Graet. He was "... by far the dearest of all the king's friends; he had been brought up with Alexander." This friendship lasted throughout their lives, and was compared, by others as well as themselves, to that of Achilles (Ἀχιλλεύς) and Patroclus (Πάτροκλος). See, Quintus Curtius Rufus, *Historiae Alexandri Magni*, 3.12.16. Ancient Greeks considered friendship as one of the highest values in a person's life. For this reason, we see to exalt these famous friendships in history, like Achilles and Patroclus (Ἀχιλλεύς-Πάτροκλος), Hercules and Iolaos (Ἡρακλῆς-Ἰόλαος), Armodius and Aristogeiton (Ἀρμόδιος-Ἀριστογείτων), Damon and Phidias (Δάμων-Φειδίας), Pylades and Orestes (Πυλάδης-Ὀρέστης), Theseus and Peirithoos (Θησεύς-Πειρίθους or Περίθοος or Πειρίθοος), Alexander and Hephaestion (Ἀλέξανδρος-Ἡφαιστίων). It is true that the Greeks rendered more significance to friendship in general than any other people. Thus, these pairs of friends were not without heirs in historical times. This is the sense of << Ὅμοιος ὁμοίῳ ἀεί πελάζει>> (omoios omoio aei pelazei; a similar always approaches a similar). Most of these heroic friends have similar likes that stretch to sharing the same beliefs, the same problems and of course, the same causes, and give their life in case that it is necessary to save their friend. These friendships were moral and ethical relationships; there are no abnormal, shameful, and against human nature relationships between people of the same sex in Ancient Greece, as some ignorant and perverse pseudo-authors are writing. These lies have been spread to justify the current perversions of our declining immoral and unethical civilization. Of course, Christianity came in Greece in year 50 A.D. and these moral and ethical values of the past became much stronger, due to the Revealed Truth, which classifies homosexuality as the deadliest sin for the human soul. Thus, homosexuality had and has no place in the Greek culture and value system. All the other are myths from ignorant or suspicious for their behavior people. These groups of friends were representing the beauty, the bravery, and the moderation of the entire Hellenism. The virtues for Hellenes are the same today: Strictness (αὐστηρότης) towards themselves, leniency (ἐπιείκεια) towards the others, and moderation (μέτρον) for everything. See also, Varnakos (1997). Ἀλέξανδρος Αἰγές Ἔστη: Ὁ Ἐπαναπατρισμός Καί Ἡ Ταφή Τοῦ Ἀλεξάνδρου Στά Ἀνάκτορα Τῶν Αἰγῶν, Ἐκδόσεις Πελασγός, Ἀθῆναι, Ἑλλάς. In addition, see, Kallianiotis (2013b). << Ἡ Διά Νόμου Ἐπιβολή Τῆς Ὁμοφυλοφιλίας Καί Ἡ Ἐπερχομένη Ὀργή Τοῦ Θεοῦ Κατά Τόν Ὅσιον Νεῖλον Τόν Μυροβλύτην>>, Christian Vivliografia, July 11, 2013, Pp. 1-9. . Also, 86.1% of Greeks are against the marriage of homosexuals (*e-grammes.gr*). See also, Kallianiotis (2015a). <<Ὁμοφυλοφιλία: Ἡ Ἐσχάτη Καί Αἰσχίστη Νομιμοποιηθεῖσα Ἁμαρτία>>, Christian Vivliografia, December 31, 2015, Pp. 1-2.

[54] See, Lane Fox,(1973) . Also, Arrian, Anabasis IV, Chapters 28.1-30.4.

[55] See, Lendering (2007). Alexander the Great: His Towns. Livius.Org. Available: http://www.livius.org/articles/misc/alexander-s-city-foundations/.

[56] See, Morkot,(1996) . *The Penguin Historical Atlas of Ancient Greece*. Penguin.

[57] See, Arrian (1976).

[58] With an estimated cost of 407,050 Drs (Table 2b, 7).

[59] All these expenditures appeared in Table 2b.

4. The Unexpected Death of Alexander and His Succession

On June 11, 323 B.C., ca. 4:00-5:00 p.m., Alexander died in the palace of Nebuchadnezzar II (Ναβουχοδονόσωρ Β΄), in Babylon, at age 33.[60] Diodorus, Plutarch, Arrian and Justin all mentioned the theory that Alexander was poisoned. Justin stated that Alexander was the victim of a poisoning conspiracy, Plutarch dismissed it as a fabrication,[61] while both Diodorus and Arrian noted that they mentioned it only for the sake of completeness.[62] The accounts were nevertheless fairly consistent in designating Antipater (Ἀντίπατρος, *Antipatros*; c. 397–319 B.C.), recently removed as Macedonian viceroy (ἀντιβασιλεύς), and at odds with Olympias (Ὀλυμπιάς),[63] as the head of the alleged plot.

Alexander's body was laid in a gold anthropoid sarcophagus (ἀνθρωποειδής σαρκοφάγος) that was filled with honey, which was in turn placed in a gold casket.[64] According to Aelian (Αἰλιανός), a seer called Aristander (Ἀρίστανδρος ὁ Τελμησσεύς) foretold that the land where Alexander was laid to rest "would be happy and unvanquishable forever".[65] Perhaps more likely, the successors may have seen possession of the body as a symbol of legitimacy, since burying the prior king was a royal prerogative.[66] While Alexander's funeral cortege was on its way to Greece (Macedonia), Ptolemy seized it and took it temporarily to Memphis (Μέμφις). His successor, Ptolemy II Philadelphus (Πτολεμαῖος Β΄ Φιλάδελφος; 309–246 B.C.), transferred the sarcophagus to Alexandria, where it remained until at least Late Antiquity. Ptolemy IX Lathyros (Πτολεμαῖος Θ΄ Σωτήρ Λάθυρος; 116 B.C.-81 B.C.) one of Ptolemy's final successors, replaced Alexander's sarcophagus with a glass one so he could convert the original to coinage.[67]

Alexander's death was so sudden that when reports of his death reached Greece, they were not immediately believed it. Alexander had no obvious or legitimate heir, his son Alexander IV by Roxane was born after Alexander's death.[68] According to Diodorus, Alexander's companions asked him on his deathbed to whom he bequeathed his kingdom; his laconic reply was «τῷ κρατίστῳ» ("tô kratistô", "to the strongest", δηλαδή, «εἰς τόν ἰσχυρότατον, εἰς τόν ἱκανώτατον, εἰς τόν ἄριστον»).[69] Arrian and Plutarch claimed that Alexander was speechless by this point, implying that this was an apocryphal story. Diodorus, Curtius and Justin offered the more plausible story that Alexander passed his signet ring (σφραγῖδα) to Perdiccas (Περδίκκας), a bodyguard and leader of the companion cavalry, in front of witnesses, thereby nominating him. Perdiccas initially did not claim power, instead suggesting that Roxane's baby would be king, if male; with himself, Craterus (Κρατερός), Leonnatus (Λεοννάτος), and Antipater (Ἀντίπατρος) as guardians. However, the infantry, under the command of Meleager (Μελέαγρος), rejected this arrangement since they had been excluded from the discussion. Instead, they supported Alexander's half-brother Philip III Arrhidaeus (Φίλιππος Γ΄ ὁ Ἀρριδαῖος).[70]

Eventually, the two sides reconciled, and after the birth of Alexander IV (Ἀλέξανδρος Δ΄),[71] he and Philip III (Φίλιππος Γ΄ ὁ Ἀρριδαῖος) were appointed joint kings, albeit in name only. Dissension and rivalry soon afflicted the Macedonians, however. The satrapies handed out by Perdiccas at the Partition of Babylon became power bases each general used to bid for power. After the assassination of Perdiccas in 321 B.C., Macedonian unity collapsed, and 40 years of war between "The Successors" (*Diadochi, Διάδοχοι*) ensued before the Hellenistic world settled into four stable power blocks: Ptolemaic (Πτολεμαϊκὴ Βασιλεία) Egypt, Seleucid (Αὐτοκρατορία τ◆Πν Σελευκιδ◆Πν) Mesopotamia and Central Asia, Attalid (Δυναστεία τ◆Πν Ἀτταλιδ◆Πν) Anatolia, and Antigonid (Ἀντιγονίδαι) Macedon. In the process, both Alexander IV and Philip III were murdered.[72]

5. Historic Lessons for Today's Economy and Society

As we saw above, these Greek (Hellen) Macedonians had greatly contributed to the civilization of the entire world of their times. Contemporary historians, Herodotus, Thucydides, Arrian, Polybius, Justin, Diodorus, Plutarch,

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[60]See, Depuydt (1997). The Time of Death of Alexander the Great: 11 June 323 Bc, Ca. 4:00–5:00 Pm. *Die Welt des Orients,* 28: 117–35. .

[61] See, Plutarch (1919). Perrin, Bernadotte, Ed. Plutarch, Alexander. Perseus Project. .

[62] See, Diodorus Siculus,(1989) . Arrian,(1976) .

[63] **Olympias** (Ὀλυμπιάς, c. 375–316 B.C.) was a princess of Epirus, daughter of king Neoptolemus I of Epirus (Νεοπτόλεμος Α' Ἠπείρου) (370–357 B.C.), the fourth wife of the king of Macedonia, Philip II (Φίλιππος Β΄ ὁ Μακεδών; 382–336 B.C.), and mother of Alexander the Great (Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Μέγας).

[64] See, Kosmetatou (1998). The Location of the Tomb: Facts and Speculation. Greece.Org. Archived from the Original on 31 May 2004. Available: http://web.archive.org/web/20040531025749/http://www.greece.org/alexandria/alexander/pages/location.html.

[65] See, Aelian, "64", *Varia Historia* XII.

[66] See, Green (2007).

[67] The recent (in 2014) discovery of an enormous tomb in northern Greece, at Amphipolis (Ἀμφίπολις), dating to the time of Alexander the Great has given rise to speculation that its original intent was to be the burial place of Alexander. This would fit with the intended destination of Alexander's funeral cortege. But, something strange happened and they did not publicize the findings. There are dark powers that they control even the historic truth. See, http://www.interalex.net/2014/12/amphipolis-greece-tomb-news-dec-10-2014.html . Also, http://greece.greekreporter.com/2014/12/04/lingering-mysteries-of-the-amphipolis-tomb/ . Further, http://en.protothema.gr/pres-pavlopoulos-only-fools-may-doubt-that-macedonia-is-greek/

[68] Green, P., *A Lexander the Great and the Hellenistic Age.*.

[69] Siculus, Diodorus (1989).

[70] **Philip III Arrhidaeus** (Φίλιππος Γ΄ ὁ Ἀρριδαῖος; c. 359 B.C. – December 25, 317 B.C.) reigned as king of Macedon from after June 11, 323 B.C. until his death. He was a son of King Philip II of Macedon (Φίλιππος Β΄ ὁ Μακεδών) by Philinna (Φίλιννα or **Philine** Φιλήνη) of Larissa, and thus an elder half-brother of Alexander the Great. Named **Arrhidaeus** at birth, he assumed the name Philip when he ascended to the throne.

[71] **Alexander IV** (Ἀλέξανδρος Δ΄; 323–311 B.C.), erroneously called sometimes in modern times *Aegus*, was the son of Alexander the Great (Alexander III of Macedon) and Princess Roxana (Ρωξάνη) of Bactria.

[72] See, Green (2007).

and other sources write for these Greeks (Hellenes) and their King, Alexander the Great. These Macedonians by themselves were declaring since these ancient times that they were Greeks (<<Μακεδόνες ἀεί ⊛☜●ληνες>>) and they were proud for their descent. Alexander by addressing the people of Southern Greece was saying "my fellow Greeks".

For those, who do not know the Greek (Hellenic) language, which was also the language of all Greek city-states and regions, like the Ancient Macedonia; the names of Macedonians are all Greek and their culture, faith, and race, were Greek, too. The name Alexander (Ἀλέξανδρος)[73] is Greek and it is composed by the two words, ALES (ΑΛΕΣ) and ANDROS (ΑΝΔΡΟΣ). The first (ΑΛΕΣ) renders the meaning of assembly of the same race overtime,[74] i.e., Greeks. (Α=gathering, Λ=similar-same race, Ε=chronic, through time, Σ=humans). Where the second (ΑΝΔΡΟΣ) explains by whom all these people are brought together, namely by a man, who has indeed, high spirituality, strength, vision, energy, fighting power.[75] Everything is Greek in Macedonians, from language to their entire civilization;[76] and this Greek language (Ἑλληνικά) was used to write the Gospels (New Testament). The full name of Alexander the Great was Greek and it was, Ἀλέξανδρος Φιλίππου Μακεδών. This language has a continuity from Ancient Greece (Ἀρχαία Ἑλλάς) to Hellenistic period (Ἑλληνιστική περίοδος) and from Byzantium (Romania, Ρωμανία) to today Greeks (Hellenes, Ἕλληνες).[77] This is God's Providence and we cannot change it, even though that there are many, who try with all their means to counterfeit the historic truth and the Revealed Truth; but, <<ματαιότης ματαιοτήτων>>, they will never succeed.

According to Plutarch,[78] among Alexander's traits were a strong temper and rash, impulsive nature, which undoubtedly contributed to some of his decisions as a leader. Alexander was open to reasoned debate. He also had a calmer side (perceptive, logical, and calculating). He had a great desire for knowledge, a love for philosophy, and was an avid reader. These were no doubt in part, due to Aristotle's tutelage; Alexander was intelligent and quick to learn. His intelligent and rational side was amply demonstrated by his ability and success as a general. He had great self-restraint in "pleasures of the body", necessary abilities (ἀρεταί) for a wise and true man. Alexander was erudite and patronized both arts and sciences. He was seeking the Homeric ideals of honor (τιμή, *timê*) and glory (δόξα, κλέος, κῦδος = *kudos*).[79] He had great charisma and force of personality, characteristics which made him a great leader. His unique abilities were further demonstrated by the inability of any of his generals to unite Macedonia and retain the Empire after his death; only Alexander had the ability to do so.

His mother, Olympias (Ὀλυμπιάς), always insisted to him that he was the son of Zeus (Ζεύς), a theory apparently confirmed to him by the oracle of Amun at Siwa (an oasis in Egypt).[80] He began to identify himself as the son of Zeus-Ammon. However, Alexander also was a pragmatic ruler, who understood the difficulties of ruling culturally disparate peoples, many of whom lived in kingdoms where the king was "divine". Thus, rather than

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[73] The letters of Α-Λ-Ε-Ξ-Α-Ν-Δ-Ρ-Ο-Σ represent the numbers of the Greek alphabet, 1-30-5-60-1-50-4-100-70-200 = 521 (their sum) = 8, which symbolize a new beginning. The harmony in the Greek language is amazing. Ancient Greeks believed that these words (the names of everything was the absolutely correct name) in the Greek language had been given by the gods. See, <<Εἶναι Προνόμιο νά Μιλᾶς Ἑλληνικά>>, schizas.com, September 7, 2015, pp. 1-4.

[74] **The Greek nation,** according to **Herodotus** (Ἡρόδοτος, a Greek historian who was born in Halicarnassus, Caria and lived in the fifth century B.C., c. 484–425 B.C. referred as "The Father of History"), was <<ὁμόαιμον, ὁμόγλωσσον, ὁμόθρησκον, ὁμότροπον>> (omoemon = same blood, omoglosson = same language, omothriskon = same religion, omotropon = same ways, behaviour), but with any Greek City State maintaining its independent leadership and rulers, with their own alliances and their own civil wars in the Greek region. From Homer up to Herodotus who also mentions that, <<τό Ἑλληνικόν γλώσση αἰεί τῆ αὐτῆ διαχρᾶται>> ("the Greek language has always been spoken"), but in the pass of time, in this long Greek history (7 thousands years), the Greeks were calling themselves with a variety of names. See, http://hellinon.net/EllinismosMakedonia.htm

[75] See, Varnakos (1997, pp. 49-50).

[76] See, John N. Kallianiotis, "The Unholy Alliance and Historical Hellas: The Fabricated Macedonian Question (An Archaeological Perspective of the Problem)", *Antibaro*, September 6, 2010-22:55, pp. 1-24.
http://www.antibaro.gr/print/node/1939. Also, Kallianiotis (2010). An Archaeological Perspective of the Macedonian Question. Χριστιανική Βιβλιογραφία (Christian Vivliografia), Ιστορια, October 11, 2010, Pp. 1-7. Further, John N. Kallianiotis, "Historical Evidence on the Greekness of Macedonia(1)", *Christian Vivliografia*, January 25, 2011, pp. 1-6. http://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2011/01/25/historical-evidence-on-the-greekness-of-macedonia-1/ and "Historical Evidence on the Greekness of Macedonia (2)", *Christian Vivliografia,* January 30, 2011, pp. 1-19. http://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2011/01/30/historical-evidence-on-the-greekness-of-macedonia-2/ Also, John N. Kallianiotis, "Skopjeans' Delusion on the Macedonian Issue: Some Linguistic Evidence", *Antibaro*, May 6, 2011, pp. 1-12. http://www.antibaro.gr/node/3003. Further, John N. Kallianiotis, "Linguistic Evidence on the Macedonian Question", *Christian Vivliografia*, May 28, 2011, pp. 1-21.
http://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2011/05/28/linguistic-evidence-on-the-macedonian-question/
Also, John N. Kallianiotis, "Christian Evidence for the Greekness of Macedonia", *Christian Vivliografia*, October 8, 2011, pp. 1-14. http://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2011/10/08/christian-evidence-for-the-greekness-of-macedonia/ Furthermore, John N. Kallianiotis, "Some Christian Evidences on the Invented Macedonian Question", *Antibaro*, November 7, 2011, pp. 1-19. http://www.antibaro.gr/node/3467

[77] See also, «Α ΜΠΕ ΜΠΑ ΜΠΛΟΜ, ΤΟΥ ΚΕΙΘΕ ΜΠΛΟΝ»! ΣΥΓΚΛΟΝΙΣΤΙΚΗ (γλωσσική) ΔΙΑΧΡΟΝΙΚΟΤΗΣ;
https://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2012/10/11/%e1%bc%84-%ce%bc%cf%80%ce%ad-%ce%bc%cf%80%e1%bd%b0-%ce%bc%cf%80%ce%bb%cf%8c%ce%bd-%cf%84%ce%bf%e1%bf%a6-%ce%ba%ce%b5%e1%bf%96%ce%b8%ce%b5-%ce%bc%cf%80%ce%bb%cf%8c%ce%bd/

[78] Plutarch, 'Perrin, Bernadotte, Ed. Plutarch, Alexander. Perseus Project', (and Plutarch (1936). Babbitt, Frank Cole, Ed. On the Fortune of Alexander Iv. Loeb Classical Library. Pp. 379–487. "Plutarch". Oxford Dictionary of Philosophy.

[79] Κῦδος = δόξα (κυρίως πολεμική), κλέος, φήμη, εὔκλεια, καύχημα, τιμή, ἐγκώμιον. In English, *Κῦδος* must be "Kydos" and not the wrong one, kudos that is used.

[80] See, Liana Souvaltzi. http://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/some-talk-of-alexanders-tomb-starts-to-ring-hollow-1571876.html. Souvaltzi did the excavation at Siwa, Egypt, but some dark powers did not allow the continuation of her work to bring her findings to the light. http://www.nytimes.com/1995/02/06/world/greek-team-doubts-site-holds-alexander-s-tomb.html See also, Σουβαλτζῆ (2002).

megalomania, his behavior may simply have been a practical attempt at strengthening his rule and keeping his empire together with the introduction of the Greek moral and ethical value-oriented system. Another oracle was found in pseudo-Callisthenes' biography of Alexander the Great.[81]

In addition, there were many finds in Vergina (Βεργίνα) or Aegae (Αἰγαί)[82] and Dion (Δίον) of tombstones that bear only Greek names. These tombstones provide strong evidence of the Hellenic origin of the Macedonians.[83] Alexander's expedition was a Greek campaign to civilize the barbarian world of that period and offer its language and paideia to Middle East, Asia, and Africa that all these people to be ready to accept the Revealed Truth that was coming three centuries later.[84] This civilization has contributed greatly to our socio-economico-political system from these distant times up to now.

Thus, Alexander's legacy to Hellenism and to humanity extended beyond his military conquests. His campaigns greatly increased contacts and trade between East and West, and vast areas to the east were significantly exposed to Greek civilization and influence. Some of the cities he founded became major cultural centers, many surviving into the 21st century.[85] His chroniclers recorded valuable information about the areas through which he marched, while the Greeks themselves got a sense of belonging to a world beyond the Mediterranean. Actually, he prepared the ground for the "Unknown God"[86] to become known to humanity with Alexander's Hellenistic language and civilization.[87]

Undoubtedly, Alexander's most immediate legacy was the introduction of Macedonian (Hellenic) rule to the huge new boundless extensions into Asia. At the time of his death, Alexander's Empire covered some 5,200,000 km^2 (2,000,000 square miles), and was the largest state not only of its time, but in the entire human history. Many of these remote areas remained in Greek (Hellenic) hands or under Greek influence for the next 300 years. The successor states that emerged were dominant forces, and these 300 years are often referred to as the *Hellenistic period (Ἑλληνιστική Περίοδος)*, which was from 323 B.C. until the emergence of the Roman Empire as signified by the Battle of Actium in 31 B.C. He managed his wars, their economy, and the economy of his empire by exercising an efficient and effective public policy with a surplus at the end of 4,506,832,119 Drs (Tables 2c and 3b). Also, he was generous in his payments. He was paying his soldiers more than 1 Dr/day = 0.1528538 ozs/day or $7.612/day (Table 2a, Figure 1).

Over the course of his conquests, for thirteen years (336-323 B.C.), Alexander founded some twenty cities that bore his name, most of them east of the Tigris (Τίγρης ποταμός).[88] The first, and greatest of all, was Alexandria (Ἀλεξάνδρεια) in Egypt, which would become one of the leading Mediterranean cities.[89] These cities' locations reflected trade routes as well as defensive positions. A century or so after Alexander's death, many of the Alexandrias were thriving, with elaborate public buildings and substantial populations that included both Greek[90] and local peoples.

Lastly, Alexander was the only civilizer in human history, a great leader, an excellent general, and a very good economist (οἰκονομολόγος), who was managing this vast empire, his enormous campaign, his huge army and personnel, and their expenses; but also he was administrating the different sources of revenue not only to balance the empire's budget, but he had surpluses, too. Greece enjoyed a period of peace and prosperity during Alexander's campaign in Asia.[91] Alexander sent back vast sums of money and other valuables from his conquest; his wages and

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[81] See, Kallianiotis, J. N., 'Economic Policy of Alexander the Great, Unpublished Manuscript, University of Scranton, June 2015, P. 72', (. Ancient Greek oracles were talking about the True God. See, http://friendshipiseverything.blogspot.com/2011/03/blog-post_9878.html

[82] Vergina = Aegae (Βεργίνα =Αἰγαί) means water and coastal land, from which we have the name Aegean (correct, Aegaeon) Sea (Αἰγαῖον Πέλαγος). Also, it was found in the Palace of Vergina, on the floor, the inscription: << Ἡρακλῆ Πατρώω☞>> (=Hercules the Head of the Race). This is an amazing history that we can derive lesson even today, but it is difficult to do the appropriate connections.

[83] An inscription of a damnation (=κατάδεσμος), which was revealed in Pella (Πέλλα), was also written in this superior Greek language. See, I. N. Kallianiotis, "An Archaeological Perspective of the Macedonian Question", *Χριστιανική Βιβλιογραφία* (*Christian Vivliografia*), ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ, October 11, 2010, pp. 1-7. http://christianvivliografia.wordpress.com/2010/10/11/an-archaeological-perspective-of-the-macedonian-question/

[84] Apostles traveled to all these Hellenized regions to preach the New Gospel, mostly in the Greek (Hellenistic) language. Matthias went to Syria; John to Ephesus and Patmos; Paul to Asia Minor, Greece, and Rome; Peter went to Babylon, Mesopotamia, Britain, and Rome (??? Many authors write that St. Peter never went to Rome); Andrew to Greece, Black Sea, and Denmark; Thomas went to India; Matthew went to Parthia, Ethiopia, and near India; Philip to North Africa; Bartholomew to India with Thomas, to Armenia, Ethiopia, and South Africa; James the son of Alpheus went to Syria; Simon the Zealot to Persia; and Mark went to Africa and found the Church of Alexandria. See, http://www.christianity.com/church/church-history/timeline/1-300/whatever-happened-to-the-twelve-apostles-11629558.html . Also, http://www.christianity.com/church/church-history/timeline/1-300/whatever-happened-to-the-twelve-apostles-11629558.html

[85] We see ISIS, today, destroying the Hellenic exhibits in museums in Iraq and other areas in the Middle East. See, http://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/26/isis-fighters-destroy-ancient-artefacts-mosul-museum-iraq. Also, they blew up the Hellenistic city of Palmyra (Syria) in August 2015 and the West was watching with apathy. See, http://www.nytimes.com/2015/08/24/world/middleeast/islamic-state-blows-up-ancient-temple-at-syrias-palmyra-ruins.html?_r=0

[86] See, Apollo's prophesies. http://www.apologitis.com/gr/ancient/profiteies.htm#ΕΛΛΗΝΕΣ

[87] See, https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4mXeMU4c140

[88] See, Arrian 1976, IV, 5–6, 16–17.

[89] Greeks are in Alexandria, Egypt, since those days up to now. The Greek community, there, with the Patriarchate of Alexandria and the Greek Patriarch are thriving and contribute to the life of the city and the entire Africa even, today.

[90] Also, these Greeks in the Palestine region went to meet Jesus, as we see in the Bible: "Now there were certain Greeks among those who came up to worship at the feast. Then they came to Philip, who was from Bethsaida of Galilee, and asked him, saying, 'Sir, we wish to see Jesus'. Philip came and told Andrew, and in turn Andrew and Philip told Jesus. Jesus answered them, saying, 'The hour has come that the Son of Man should be glorified' [by these Greeks]". (John 12: 20-23). During that period, there were 115 Greek cities in Palestine. See, Λιακόπουλος (2000).

[91] See, Roisman and Ian Worthington,(2010) .

all his compensations were very generous, which stimulated the economy and increased trade across his empire. However, Alexander's constant demands for troops and the migration of Macedonians throughout his empire depleted Macedonia's manpower,[92] greatly weakening it in the years after Alexander, and ultimately led Greece to its subjugation by Rome in 146 B.C.

Figure-1. Minimum Wage/Median Wage for Developed Economies, 2011
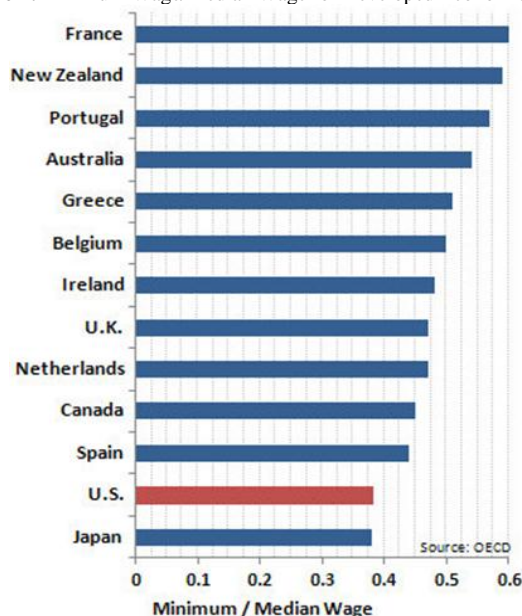
6. Conclusion

Alexander III Macedon (Ἀλέξανδρος Γ΄ Μακεδών; July 20, 356-June 11, 323 B.C.) earned the epithet, "the Great" (Μέγας), due to his unparalleled success as a king, a military commander, and a civilizer of the known world at that time.[93] He never lost a battle, despite typically being outnumbered. This was due to use of terrain, phalanx (φάλαγξ) and cavalry tactics, bold strategy, and the fierce loyalty of his troops. He always was personally involved in battles, in the manner of a Macedonian king. Greek biographer Plutarch (Πλούταρχος; c. 45–120 A.D.) describes Alexander's appearance as a model.[94] Greek historian Arrian (Ἀρριανός; c. 86–160 A.D.) described Alexander as: "[T]he strong, handsome commander with one eye dark as the night and one blue as the sky."[95] Ancient authors recorded that Alexander was so pleased with portraits of himself created by Lysippos (Λύσιππος) that he forbade other sculptors from crafting his image. Lysippos' sculpture, famous for its naturalism, as opposed to a stiffer, more static pose, is thought to be the most faithful depiction.

Some of Alexander's strongest personality traits formed in response to his parents.[96] His mother had huge ambitions, and encouraged him to believe it was his destiny to conquer the Persian Empire.[97] Olympias' influence instilled a sense of destiny in him; of course, without preventing God's Providence. Plutarch tells us that his ambition "kept his spirit serious and lofty in advance of his years".[98] However, his father Philip II (382-336 B.C.) was Alexander's most immediate and influential role model, as the young Alexander watched him campaign practically every year, winning victory after victory while ignoring severe wounds.[99] Alexander's relationship with his father forged the competitive side of his personality; he had a need to out-do his father,[100] illustrated by his reckless behavior in battle. While Alexander worried that his father would leave him "no great or brilliant achievement to be displayed to the world",[101] he proved that there were greater than his father's achievements, with his unique campaign as far as to India.

Alexander married twice. First, Roxana (Ρωξάνη), daughter of the Bactrian nobleman Oxyartes (Ὀξυάρτης) and Stateira II (Στάτειρα Β΄), a Persian princess and daughter of Darius III of Persia (Δαρεῖος Γ΄ τ⌘Ⅱς Περσίας

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[92] <<Οὐδέν καλόν ἀμιγές κακοῦ.>>
[93] Roisman, J. and Ian Worthington, *A Companion to Ancient Macedonia.*.
[94] "The outward appearance of Alexander is best represented by the statues of him which Lysippus made, and it was by this artist alone that Alexander himself thought it fit that he should be modelled. For those peculiarities which many of his successors and friends afterwards tried to imitate, namely, the poise of the neck, which was bent slightly to the left, and the melting glance of his eyes, this artist has accurately observed. Apelles, however, in painting him as wielder of the thunder-bolt, did not reproduce his complexion, but made it too dark and swarthy. Whereas he was of a fair color, as they say, and his fairness passed into ruddiness on his breast particularly, and in his face. Moreover, that a very pleasant odor exhaled from his skin and that there was a fragrance about his mouth and all his flesh, so that his garments were filled with it, this we have read in the *Memoirs of Aristoxenus*." See, Plutarch, 'Perrin, Bernadotte, Ed. Plutarch, Alexander. Perseus Project'.
[95] See, "Alexander the Great". *Mithec*.
[96] See, Green, P., *A Lexander the Great and the Hellenistic Age*.
[97] Greeks are saying, even today, that "behind a saint, there is always a holy mother". The right family is the cornerstone of a healthy society.
[98] See, Plutarch, 'Perrin, Bernadotte, Ed. Plutarch, Alexander. Perseus Project'.
[99] See, Roisman, J. and Ian Worthington, *A Companion to Ancient Macedonia.*.
[100] From what was the belief in Ancient Sparta: <<ἄμμες δέ γ' ἐσόμεθα πολλῷ κάρρονες>> [we shall become better (than you)].
[101] Plutarch, 'Perrin, Bernadotte, Ed. Plutarch, Alexander. Perseus Project'.

⚕☉ Δαρεῖος ὁ Κοδομανός). He apparently had two sons, Alexander IV of Macedon of Roxana and, possibly, Heracles of Macedon (Ἡρακλῆς ὁ Μακεδών) from his mistress Barsine (Βαρσίνη). He lost another child when Roxana miscarried at Babylon. Apart from wives, Alexander had many more female companions.[102] Alexander accumulated a harem in the style of Persian kings, but he used it rather sparingly; showing great self-control in "pleasures of the body". Nevertheless, Plutarch described how Alexander was infatuated by the pretty Roxana.

Alexander's economic abilities were also excellent. He managed the economy of his wars; an enormous campaign from Greece to India with success and very efficiently. His public policies [revenue, (πόροι, *poroe*) and spending (δαπάναι, *dapanae*)] were very effective not only balancing his budget, but generated a surplus, which was sent back to Macedonia. The cost (δαπάναι) of Alexander's expedition from 336 B.C. to 323 B.C. was 2,545,018,650 Drs, which was 389,015,771.7 ozs of silver ($6,014,183,830 in today's silver price). The revenue (πόροι) from different sources was 7,051,850,769 Drs, which was 1,077,902,187 ozs of silver ($16,664,367,810). Then, his surplus was 7,051,850,769 – 2,545,018,650 Drs = 4,506,832,119 Drs or 688,886,415.3 ozs or $10,650,183,980. (Tables 2a, 2b, 2c, 3a, and 3b). He was compensating very well his soldiers and all his personnel, as Table 2a shows. His social policies were also excellent, as Table 2c reveals. Table 2a gives salaries from 1 Dr to 6.66 Drs per day (0.1528538-1.018006308 ozs) or $2.363119748 - $15.73837752 per day, which were much better than today's minimum wages. (Figure 1). From the economic point of view, this is a good lesson for our politicians, today, who have generated an unsustainable national debt and the countries are facing bankruptcies. Our social policies are very insignificant and the workers are extremely exploited by businesses that make enormous profits, create inflation, and avoid paying taxes, too. Then, we need to learn from the past history.

Further, with the word *Hellenization* we denote the spread of Greek language, culture, and population into the former Persian Empire after Alexander's conquest. That this export of Greek civilization took place is undoubted, and can be seen in the great Hellenistic cities of, for instance, Alexandria, Antioch, and Seleucia (south of Baghdad). Alexander sought to insert Greek elements into Persian culture and attempted to hybridize Greek and Persian culture. This culminated in his aspiration to homogenize the populations of Asia and Europe. Thus, Hellenization occurred throughout this vast region. The core of this Hellenistic culture was essentially Athenian (from the "golden age" of the city). The close association of men from across Greece in Alexander's army directly led to the emergence of the largely Attic-based "*koine*" (κοινή), or "common" or Hellenistic (Ἑλληνιστική) Greek dialect or the language of the New Testament (Ἑλληνική τῆς Καινῆς Διαθήκης).[103] Koine spread throughout the Hellenistic world, becoming the *lingua franca*[104] of Hellenistic lands and eventually the ancestor of Modern Greek. Furthermore, town planning, education, local government, and art current in the Hellenistic period were all based on Classical Greek ideals, evolving into distinct new forms commonly grouped as Hellenistic. Aspects of Hellenistic culture were evident in the traditions of the Byzantine (Medieval Greek) Empire in the mid-15th century and they are still present even in today's Greece. The entire of long duration Greek culture is based on tradition, which is preserved and is transferred from one generation to the other.

Lastly, Alexander the Great was a gifted man by God (God's Providence is in control of His entire creation). His role in history is unique and he had all these talents to pursue this historic objective, the preparation of the known world to accept the Revealed Truth, the Messiah, the Son of God, "the Unknown God" of Socrates and of the other Greek philosophers.[105] Actually, Alexander was the Greek (ἐκ τῶν ἐθνικῶν) "social forerunner" of the Lord. The divine plan was successful in only twelve (12) years (335-323 B.C.) and was preserved with Alexander's successors. Alexander's short life for only 33 years (356-323 B.C.) was enough to accomplish God's plan for humans' salvation.[106] He was successful in all his tasks and of course, in his economic policy and triumphant in his social, foreign, and global policies. It is obvious that if a leader has God's Providence because he labors for God's work, he will be very successful for his people and the world. The problem, today, is that our leaders do not receive and do not accept God's Providence because they do not believe in the True God and their people are paying the cost by accepting them.

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[102] As we see, Alexander had been married twice and had many other women companions, which shows his relationships with women. Of course, no ancient sources stated that Alexander had homosexual relationships and we do not see this perversion anywhere in ancient Greece. This was a big lie by some contemporary homosexuals to justify their anomaly (their deadly sin). But, the knowledge in depth of the Greek language is necessary for someone to read ancient Greek and understand the meaning of their life. The vice of homosexuality existed in Sodom and Gomorrah and God burnt them with fire and brimstone.

[103] *Koine Greek* displayed a wide spectrum of different styles, ranging from more conservative literary forms to the spoken vernaculars of the time. As the dominant language of the Byzantine Empire (Romania, Ρωμανία, Ρωμηοί), it developed further into Medieval Greek, the main ancestor of Modern Greek. Literary Koine was the medium of much of post-classical Greek literary and scholarly writing, such as the works of Plutarch and Polybius. Koine is also the language of the Christian New Testament, of the Septuagint (the 3rd-century B.C. Greek translation of the Hebrew Bible, "Old Testament"), and of most early Christian theological writing by the Church Fathers. (St. Basil the Great and St. Gregory the Theologian studied in Athens in the 4th century A.D.). In this context, Koine Greek is also known as "Biblical", "New Testament", "Ecclesiastical" or "Patristic" Greek (and as a good American friend is saying, "this is the language that is spoken in Paradise"). It also continues to be used as the liturgical language of services in the Greek Orthodox Church.

[104] A *lingua franca*, also known as a bridge language, trade language or vehicular language, is a language *systematically* (as opposed to occasionally, or casually) used to make communication possible between persons not sharing a native language, in particular when it is a third language, distinct from both native languages, as it is the English language, today.

[105] See, http://www.sakketosaggelos.gr/Article/172/

[106] Also, 33 years was the earthy life of the Son of God, Jesus Christ.

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