

FIELD COMMANDER ALEXANDER

Chronicle of Alexander the Great Immortality Scores

Tim von B. (Total = 448)

Granicus: 82

Issus: 80

Tyre: 74

Gaugamela: 152

The chronicle of King Alexander III of Macedon!

Tw'as in the year 338 B.C. that King Alexander accompanied his father, King Philip II, on his campaign to conquer the city-states of Greece. The Greeks greeted the Macedonians (whom they considered to be barbarians! :what:) near the site of Chaeronea. Whilst the king and heir to the throne made their way south, the Persians (who had heard rumblings about King Philip's desire to conquer their empire) prepared for future conflict as well. From Sardis, the Persians organized intrigues and treachery that cost the Macedonians 2 gold. In Halicanassus the Persians rested easy and took no action, whilst in Lycia 2 gold was collected into the treasury. And rumors abounded of a force of chariots organizing somewhere in this Eastern portion of the Persian realm.

The Macedonian forces moved out in 338 B.C and passed fairly easily into Chaeronea with minimal (3G) of cost. As soon as they arrived, the Greek army gave battle and the Battle of Chaeronea was on! :wow: Philip II prepared his plans calling upon his skills in rally, flank, and charge and gave his son Alexander the lead. Philip II had also brought along his powerful general Parmenion whose skill at deployment denied the enemy practically any plans. Alas for the Greeks, the only plan they had was with archers who did not arrive on the field of battle as expected.

The battle began with the Companion Cavalry delivering a heavy blow to the enemy (3 hits) destroying the Theban Sacred Band and hammering the Greek phalanx. The Greeks struck back in turn, and the Macedonian infantry found its ranks soon reduced. The Greeks attempted to follow up this early success with a phalanx surge, but the tough Macedonians absorbed the attack readily (rally used). Philip's archers got into the act next striking the enemy and their assault was followed up by another smashing attack by the Companions. With these hits, the Greeks were smashed and their leader, Chares, fled the field of battle. Alexander gained his first glory here as he fought alongside the Companions in the thick of battle! :thumbsup: :cool: With the victory secured, Philip decided to send a message to the other Greeks and razed Chaeronea.

This completed, the Macedonians marched back to Macedon, taking a hit along the way, causing the remainder of their infantry force to disintegrate.

Upon returning to Macedon, tragedy struck as Philip was assassinated by an individual he had repeatedly insulted and belittled. Thus, 19 year old Alexander assumed command of the army and prepared to make haste to head east toward Persia. Before leaving, Alexander had revealed to him a prophecy concerning silver spears which, according to the soothsayers, meant Alexander should be wise and watch his treasury carefully.

With the prophecy in mind, Alexander advanced into Sestus, an advance that proved to be quite difficult (cost 4 G). However, this passage was more than balanced by the advance into Illium which cost Alexander nothing. Here he again sought and received a prophecy. This time he was told to "care for these things falls on me." which again, via interpretation, was revealed to mean that Alexander must strike hard at the vital areas of power in Persian Asia Minor.

Upon arriving in Illium, Alexander decided to rest his army. He fulfilled the prophecy regarding his treasury thus adding to his reputation (Alexander to A2). Alexander also recruited troops to build a force of light cavalry and a phalanx as well. With these new forces, Alexander set out for the next stage of his campaign.

337-336 B.C.

As Alexander built his forces and prepared to advance, the Persians began to take some notice and Darius III ordered Memnon to assemble a force at Granicus and destroy this upstart who thought he could slay the Persian Empire. At the same time, Sardis continued its intrigues, costing Alexander 2G in the process. At Halicarnassus life continued on with another 2G being collected into the empire coffers. And in Lycia, the inhabitants of that fair city continued on like nothing in the world had changed. Still, King Darius III was hedging his bets and ordered (go!) 2 chariot forces to Halicarnassus. Once they departed, the Great King decreed that more troops should be organized and a force of infantry was recruited.

Alexander marched out from Illium and, upon hearing from his scouts that a Persian force has massed at the Granicus, Alexander decided to make haste there and give battle immediately. Thus began the Battle of Granicus.

As Alexander approached with his army he took note of the special plans the enemy had made for the battle. He noted the extra protection around Memnon which was quite unusual for a Persian satrap. Alexander drew his plans up thus: he prepared both a massive charge and a flanking move as well as deciding to take the lead in battle himself. Alexander also directed measures be taken to rally the troops should the situation require it. However, as battle was about to begin, a bad omen was seen by the soothsayers and Alexander was persuaded to keep himself directly out of harms way (enemy confusion battle plan).

Under a blazing sun, the battle began. The Macedonian forces hit a hail of enemy arrows and Alexander's archers were buried under those iron tips. Alexander unleashed his LC and they struck the Persian force with tremendous fury causing the ground to shake and the earth to appear as if on fire from the dust thus caused by the hoofs of their steeds. The LC caused 3 massive hits as they swept around the Persian flank causing serious damage as the Persians lost a HC and had an infantry force reduced. But the Persian LC was not to be outdone by their counterparts and charged the Macedonian LC and inflicted 2 hits of their own smashing the spent LC. At this point a great commotion was heard as the Companion Cavalry charged forth causing 2 hits of damage to the Persians, running down the infantry that had been hit before and causing the LC that had driven Alexander's LC from the field serious damage. As the day wore on, the

Macedonian phalanx pressed forward causing another hit to the enemy finishing off the Persian LC who tried to desperately to stop the Phalanx's advance. At this point, Alexander reformed the Companions and with one last mighty charge destroy the Persian archers. With this blow, Memnon and his bodyguard fled the scene giving victory to Alexander. For Alexander it was a victory tempered with some bitterness but, in his heart, he knew he had done the prudent thing by risking direct combat with Memnon. With the victory complete, King Alexander chose to raze the Granicus as a warning to all that allying themselves with the Persians could be hazardous to one's health! :devil: :gulp:

With the money collected from the razing of Granicus, Alexander now moved into Sardis. The glory of his victory carried fast and Alexander did not encounter any difficulties in his advance. However, the Persian satrap of Sardis would not go down without a fight, and King Alexander, who was a most pugnacious man, granted the Persian satrap his wish! :cool:

To fight the battle of Sardis, Alexander chose to make prudent measures to rally his troops in the heat of battle and to once again attempt to turn the enemy flank. Alexander wisely listened to Parmenion and thus deprived the Persians of any battle plans and thus any real freedom of movement. The battle was thus joined and the Persian HC drew first blood causing 2 hits which were absorbed by the rally plan while another hit was doled out to the phalanx. The phalanx forces drew their pound of flesh on the process by hitting the Persian HC and causing those forces to be reduced. As the cavalry of both sides attempted to reform, Alexander urged his phalanx onward and they responded by delivering the killing blow to the Persian HC and thus ending the battle. Here, Alexander again showed wisdom beyond his years as he chose to govern Sardis since the area had failed to help the Persians (only 1 force dared to oppose mighty Alexander). With his victory at Sardis, Alexander fulfilled his second prophecy and thus added to his glory and legend (Alexander to A3).

With Sardis thus handled, Alexander moved into the province of Ephesus, his next target the massive city of Halicarnassus. The move into Ephesus did take some toll on Alexander's army (2G). At this point, Alexander had to make a choice: press on to Halicarnassus immediately or encamp and spend the rest of 336 B.C. building siege engines to batter at the walls he felt sure he would encounter soon. Rumors also reached Alexander's ears that Persian reinforcements had reached Halicarnassus. After weighing things carefully, Alexander shrewdly chose to halt and rest his forces.

During his pause, Alexander chose to build another HC force and to build three siege engines in total. He also took the time to use his glory to gain valuable insights into the Persian Empire and warfare in general. Alexander walked away from this encounter (which took place upon a mountain top) with new ways to maneuver his forces before a battle so as to not allow the enemy to time to react and thus not strike his forces in the first round and with new ways to boost the morale of the men in the hell of battle.

Spring 335 B.C.

In the Spring of 335 B.C. Alexander prepared for what he planned on being his final campaign in Asia Minor. Alexander had built new forces, rebuilt a phalanx unit and prepared to march. In Halicarnassus, the citizens scrambled to build a new wall to reinforced the one they already had. Lycia took up the fallen torch of Sardis and made intrigue against Alexander causing him to lose 2G. And Darius III, becoming a bit alarmed by now by this roughly 21 year old youth, called up a force of archers and light cavalry to do battle.

Halicarnassus turned out to be Alexander's greatest challenge to date. His advance into the region cost him a whopping 7G as the siege engines proved to be quite cumbersome to move through the rocky and rough terrain. Undaunted, Alexander pressed on and soon found himself embroiled in the Battle of Halicarnassus.

Once again, Alexander listened to the experienced Parmenion and the enemy, despite his massive walls, did not have time to prepare effective battle plans. Alexander chose to be prudent (rally) skillful (flank) and audacious (lead) in order to achieve his goals. The siege engines, as Alexander well knew, were the key to the battle. The battle began with Alexander's prudence paying off as the 3 siege engines secured 2 hits reducing both walls. However, the Persian defenders surprised the Macedonians with their fierceness and struck back hard dishing out 3 hits on Alexander's forces. The prudence took one (rally) but the others destroyed the new HC unit. Other Macedonian forces could make no headway against the Persians in the initial onslaught so it would require the rearming of the siege engines to give the Macedonians the breakthrough they needed! Alexander had put his faith in the soldiers of the siege engines and was rewarded with 2 more hits which completely smashed the Persian walls. As the walls came tumbling down (as the troubadour John Mellencamp would later write) the Persians launched a surprise assault with their HC which again inflicted 3 hits on the Macedonians! :what: :what: :surprise: As he watched the Persian CH smash into his siege engines destroying all three, Alexander was heard to remark, "It is a pity that I have to destroy such fine fighting men. Their skills are worthy of a leader greater than Darius!" In response to the Persian elan, the Phalanx advanced and caused hits destroying one of the Persian CH. As the morning waned, Alexander once again called on his trusted Companions to finish the job and those men on their powerful steeds thundered across the ground inflicting 3 hits on the enemy, destroying another CH force and reducing still another! With the CH forces in ruins, Alexander ordered the phalanx to advance and those rugged, sturdy warriors finished the job.

As Alexander approached the vanquished city, the inhabitants of Halicarnassus feared for their lives. Such was the damage inflicted on the forces of Alexander that they fully expected their city to be razed. But the wily King Alexander chose not to do, perplexing many. When asked by Parmenion why he had chosen to spare the city, Alexander replied, "It is always good to keep other people guessing. It is not wise to be a king and be predictable." Having thus finished his job in Halicarnassus, Alexander gave his men a brief rest before pressing onto the final goal: Lycia.

Alexander arrived in Lycia 3G lighter but otherwise none the worse for wear. Alexander swiftly gave battle to the small force in Lycia and set up his forces to execute the plans of rally while he himself decided to take the lead in battle. Parmenion again displayed his considerable skill and the battle was over almost before it began as the phalanx overwhelmed the force of archers left behind by the Persians. Once again, Alexander again chose to govern the area.

With the conquest of Lycia, the Granicus Campaign drew to a close in the Spring of 335 B.C. Alexander rested his army, and found time to build a city to govern this portion of his new empire. And once again Alexander found time to use his glory to gain new insight and this time came away with the king of all insights: anticipation, a gift so powerful it could nullify ALL the battle plans of an enemy force!!!! :wow: :cool:

Thus ended the Granicus Campaign of Alexander. In the span of three short years, Alexander had accumulated 82 points of immortality (3 govern, 1 glory, 30VP). Alexander's army at the close of the campaign consisted of his Companion Cavalry and 2 phalanxes.

Alexander himself had reached level 3 of glorification and, if he should not accomplish any other achievements, Alexander had assured himself he would be remembered for 100 years to come.

But King Alexander was a restless, ambitious soul and he knew in order to defeat Persia, he would have to defeat not only the army, but the powerful Persian Navy as well. And since Alexander did not have a navy suitable to give battle to the Persians, Alexander would have to do the next best thing: capture ALL the ports of the Persian navy and deprive them of support.

Thus was born the Issus Campaign.

But that is another story for another time :)

The Chronicle of King Alexander III

Book II

With Asia Minor thus conquered, King Alexander organized the new lands added to his empire and prepared to launch his next campaign, a drive across the remainder of Asia Minor and then down the Mediterranean Sea coastline to the key strategic city of Sidon.

With his forces thus marshaled, and his forces prepared, Alexander set out in the Early Spring of 335 B.C. marching toward the city of Side. The Persian King Darius III, now fully aware of the potential of the Macedonian upstart, began to organize his forces to the east to meet Alexander in battle. While the Great King built his army, Side prepared to meet Alexander by adding a new force of archers, archers also arrived in the city of Ancyra, the city of Tarsos collected 2G for their treasury, and Sidon relaxed, taking no action. Persian forces continued to gather for battle as even more archers (Darius must have placed great faith in them) began to be assembled.

With all the events occurring, Alexander advanced into Side without incident. His arrival immediately precipitated the Battle of Side. Alexander swift advanced surprised the Persian forces in Side and this, coupled with again the skill of Parmenion, kept the Persians from organizing battle plans. Alexander again chose to strike at the flanks, to rally, and to lead from the front again. The battle was joined with Persians unleashing the power of their archers which caused damage (1 hit) but the skillful rallying of Macedonian forces handled the situation. The Macedonian phalanx smashed into the Persian lines routing the Persian chariots. Desperately, the Persian archers fired yet again, damaging Alexander's phalanx, but the phalanx surged again hammering the Persians and routing the now unsupported Persian archers. Thus another great victory was added to Alexander's achievements. Choosing to govern Side, Alexander next decided to strike north and conquer the Persian stronghold of Ancyra.

The Macedonian armies advanced in Phygia finding some supplies, but still needing to acquire more (2G). Next advancing into Gordion, Alexander encountered some local forces which cost depleted phalanx to lose combat effectiveness and be removed. King Alexander then united the Gordion Knot with a mighty stroke of his sword and accepted yet another prophecy, this one related to the Strength of the Bulls. In this Alexander divined a need to build new cities to his glory and to appease powerful forces. With this latest goal in mind, Alexander advanced into Ancyra at minimal cost (1G). Again, Alexander chose to launch a battle rather than try to win the city by intimidation. This boldness, so successful in the past, would cost King Alexander dearly this time.

Alexander's army advanced and again the enemy could not formulate any special battle plans. Alexander, realizing the natural strength of the enemy position, prepared his forces to execute flanking maneuvers (2) while again taking the prudent move of rallying. The battle began with a disaster as the Persian archers unleashed a hail of missiles. Despite the rallying maneuver, Alexander's other phalanx was destroyed and the Persian chariots lashed against the Companion Cavalry, causing them heavy losses. Alexander himself then leaped headlong into the battle, leading the charge that destroyed a force of Persian archers. But the Persian chariots would have the last word as they again rammed the Companion Cavalry causing it to scatter!!! :what: :surprise: :gulp: With the battlefield disintegrating before his very eyes, Alexander bitterly and reluctantly did what he had never done before: he sounded the retreat and withdrew into Gordion. :sob: :

As the Macedonian survivors assembled outside the city (Alexander did not wish to let word of his defeat get past his army to the newly acquired parts of his empire) Alexander went among his men, especially spending time among the remnants of his Companion Cavalry, and stated simply to his men, "The enemy thinks he has won a great victory, but you and I know that this is but a mild set back. We will reorganize here my friends and then advance to smash the Persians while they arrogantly celebrate. But they do not know the fire that lies in Macedonian bellies and we will return and they will be vanquished!" With cheers and clashing of arms, the men of the Macedonian acknowledged the prudent assessment of the situation by their King and expressed their faith in his ability to strike back and bring them even greater success and glory! :thumbsup:

In Gordion, Alexander built a siege engine to deal with the walls of Ancyra, added archers, and rebuilt the Companion Cavalry with new recruits from Macedon. With this task complete, Alexander prepared to annihilate the only blight on his record of conquest.

Late Spring 333 B.C.

As Alexander rebuilt, the Persians pondered and wondered what Alexander would do next. Had the young king given up? Would he strike again at Ancyra or drive south to capture Tarsos or even engage the assembling Persian Army at Issus? With all these questions hanging in the air, the Persians sent a force of Pelstats to Ancyra, Tarsos intrigues caused Alexander 2G, and Sidon added 1 glory. Rumors continued to abound about Alexander's movements, so plans to construct a wall was added to future Persian operations.

In May 333 B.C. Alexander again entered the region around Ancyra (cost 3G). Alexander aligned his forces and prepared to rally, lead, and flank yet again. The Battle began with both sides smashing into each other, but not a single hit was achieved within the first two hours of battle. With neither side able to gain an advantage, the battle might boil down to who could land the first blow. The Persian chariots appeared to be breaking through, but the rally plan of Alexander denied them the first blow of the battle. The Persian Pelstats then rushed forward and smashed the Greek archers. At this point, the Persians appeared to be again winning the battle. Another retreat by Alexander would be disastrous and could even cost him his kingdom! :angry: :shake: At this moment, the siege engines finally hit home reducing the enemy

defenses. This breach in the wall was all the Companion Cavalry needed as some of the men dismounted, entered the breach and drove back the Persians allowing the rest of the Companions to come crashing through. Hit from this unexpected point, the Persians disintegrated and Alexander conquered Ancyra. Again, many expected him to raze the city, but Alexander chose to govern instead, attempting to use political power to cover up the reverse he had first experienced here.

The money Alexander spent on his forces to conquer Ancyra had almost exhausted his coffers but he did advance into Phrygia. Once there, he built a force of LC. But Alexander was now becoming anxious about the latest prophecy. He was running out of time to build the city to his glory! :gulp:

Early Summer 333 B.C.

As late June of 333 B.C. arrived Alexander received disturbing news. The Persian city of Tarsos had apparently heard rumors of his set back to the north and had fortified themselves with another wall. In Sidon, another glory was added and Darius gathered a force of chariots to his now rapidly expanding forces.

At this point, Alexander had a major decision to make. He could press on to Tarsos, attempt to intimidate the city and, if that failed, rely on the power of his one siege engine to win the day. But breaching two walls was a daunting task for just one siege engine and Alexander knew that even if he should be able to intimidate the city of Tarsos, Darius lay to the south east waiting with a massive army. And while Alexander did have the insight to give him an edge in such a massive confrontation, he did not have anywhere near the forces that Darius possessed which meant any breakthrough could once again put his kingdom and himself in jeopardy. On the other hand, Alexander could march to Side, use the port to acquire reinforcements, build his city there and then strike swiftly and decisively in the Early Fall of 333 B.C. after rebuilding his battered army. After much pondering. Alexander chose to increase the strength of his forces using the building of the city and the prophecy connected to it to explain the pause to his army and thus not damage their morale. Thus King Alexander built the first of his cities named Alexandria and raised his level to A4. But in this course of action, Alexander was taking an enormous risk since it could not be long before the massive build up of Persian forces would be unleashed.....

Late Summer 333 B.C.

As Alexander built his city, Tarsos relaxed adding 1 glory to their land and Sidon collected 2G. Darius still hesitated to release the massive forces he had built up, choosing to add a chariot force to the mix. For the remainder of the summer Alexander carefully organized his forces building 2 siege engines and 2 phalanxes so he would be ready to not only deal with the defenses of Tarsos, but also come to grips with Darius's massive army assembling near Issus as soon as Tarsos fell. And yet Alexander must have wondered would he be able to strike south and get to Sidon before at least some of the massive Persian forces approaching arrived to strengthen the city.

Early Fall 333 B.C.

As the last days of September slipped away, Alexander prepared to march once again after a lengthy rest. He sent out scouts to see if the city of Tarsos had further strengthened itself by building yet another wall and was pleased to learn they had assembled a force of infantry instead. All was quiet in Sidon and Alexander waited for word of the actions of the massive Persian forces. He did all he could, using his skills to attempt to delay the Persians and again fortune, which had seemed to abandon Alexander earlier, smiled on him as the Persian forces assembling struck not with their mighty army, but attempted to his coffers. Alexander, realizing he would need all the gold he could possibly lay his hands on to finish off the campaign before Mid Fall 333 B.C. chose to use some his glory to deflect the hit against his treasury. But would the gamble pay off?????????

Alexander began this move by marching to Pamphylia but the way was hard and the cost (5G) substantial and after exiting this region Alexander found his way into Tarsos equally difficult (5G) so his supplies and money were running low as he prepared to conquer Tarsos.

The Battle of Tarsos saw the Persians utilizing a battle plan for the first time in a long time. They strengthened their infantry for the first initial round of battle. Alexander once again decided not to mess with success, and prepared to lead from the front, strike at the flanks, and boost his men with rally plans. The battle began with Alexander's siege engines hitting one of the walls thus giving some of his forces the ability to attack that they did not possess as the battle began. As a result, the Macedonian phalanx slammed the Persians causing losses to their heavy cavalry. As the battle continued to rage, the siege engines again went to work this time with spectacular results as they finished off both walls with 3 massive strikes! :wow: :cool: Seeing this, Alexander raced forward and inspired his men as he led them in an attack that crushed the Persian infantry force. With the Persian forces crumbling, the phalanx delivered the killing blow finishing off the Persian heavy cavalry. Thus another victory was celebrated and again Alexander, with an eye to the longevity of his empire, chose to govern the city of Tarsos. Alas, the struggles of the march and battle had exhausted the Macedonian Army and King Alexander accepted reality (reluctantly, one might add ;)) and paused at Tarsos to resupply before moving out to strike Darius. Although the pause seemed like a curse at the time, in the end it would allow Alexander to achieve a massive victory when he needed it most! :cool: In Tarsos, Alexander built a force of archers and one of heavy cavalry. He also translated his new glory into yet more insight for the future as he acquired the use of skillful diplomats.

Mid Fall 333 B.C.

At this point, Alexander realized it was now all or nothing. He HAD to finish off the Issus Campaign and do it now before his reputation took a serious hit. In Sidon, the Persians added a force of Peltasts and Alexander learned that Darius still would not release the forces he was building up instead assembling a force of light cavalry and infantry. If Darius thought he had time to work with, he was about to learn he was sorrily mistake!

With his coffers full, Alexander moved into Issus. The massive army he had assembled cost him dearly (6G) but he finally was ready to come to grips with an army commanded by Darius.

And it was now that Alexander's prudent pauses paid off as Darius was surprised at how swiftly he moved. Darius III had prepared his army carefully assembling battle plans for guards to protect Darius and deploying his archers, cavalry, and infantry for maximum shock value for the first wave of battle. However, Darius anticipated that Alexander (who drew up his army opposite around 3 p.m. in the afternoon) would wait until the next day to attack. But King Alexander had prepared his plans carefully with rally, flank, charge among them and he himself planning to be once again in the thick of the action. As soon as his army arrived Alexander pointed to the Persian Army and announced, "There is what we have come for! Let us not wait another moment longer! Seize the initiative! Smash the Persians! Men, there awaits you glory!" Shouting as one man, and confusing the Persians in the process, the Macedonians attacked hoping to force the issue before the sun set. Alexander's bold act caused confusion in the Persian ranks and as his army raced forward, the Persian forces froze and then reacted sluggishly. The initial shock of the assault nearly destroyed the Persian Army in the first hour of battle as the Persians lost both heavy cavalry, their light cavalry and both infantry forces with King Alexander leading his men on a spectacular assault. In the end, the Macedonians were barely bloodied at all (no step losses!!!! :what: :wow:) and Darius seeing his last forces destroyed, fled the field of battle. The slaughter was such that blood turned the river red and the coastline itself was tinged red as well. Alexander again chose to govern the region and then allowed his army but a brief rest as Sidon was calling.

Alexander next advanced into Byblos and the exhaustion of his army became apparent as a cost of 7G was assessed to move his men into the region. Realizing he was once again running low on funds, Alexander chose to disband a force of archers, a siege engine, and light cavalry to lighten his load. In the end, the move proved critical as Alexander crossed into Sidon and was left with only 1G in his coffers.

Alexander once again decided to attack instantly and the Battle of Sidon was on! Alexander, wishing to end the campaign quickly before the winter set in, decided to launch 2 flank plans and lead from the front. Once again, the men of Alexander's siege engines proved their mettle reducing the walls of Sidon right off the bat! Once again, this was all the Companion Cavalry needed as they poured into the breach and their drive smashed the Persian infantry and peltast. The swiftness of the victory was amazing and Alexander garnered extra glory for the achievement. Again, Alexander chose to govern the pivotal area.

To finish off the campaign, Alexander built another city and used his glory to purchase a magnificent horse named Bucephalus. And he began to plan his next campaign: the capture of the key port of Tyre and city that was the gateway to Egypt: Gaza.

Thus ended the Issus Campaign. Alexander, although delayed in his advance, again garnered 80 immortality points (30 govern, 20 glory, 15 VP) for a grand total of 162 points thus assuring King Alexander that he would be remembered for the next 500 years! :thumbsup: So King Alexander now prepared to take his army (2 siege engines, Companion Cavalry, heavy cavalry, and 2 phalanxes) south toward Tyre.

But could King Alexander capture a city that had withstood a 13 year siege in the past? Or would he find a way to humble the city? Or would he bring the mainland to the city?

That, my friends, is another story for another time :D

The Chronicle of King Alexander

Book III: The Tyre Campaign.

After completing his conquest of Sidon, Alexander tarried not long and began to push his army southward to the strategic port city of Tyre. Alexander first attempted to greet the citizens of Tyre cordially, but he was rebuffed.

Angered, Alexander replied, "Prepare yourselves for I shall conquer your city with a vengeance!"

To which the leader of Tyre retorted, "And how Alexander shall you do so? You have no navy to speak of! How will you bring your forces from the land to Tyre???"

"Do not worry yourself about my navy, for I shall bring the land to you!"

Thus began King Alexander's Tyre Campaign.

In preparing for the campaign, Alexander learned from scouts and spies that the forces in Trye consisted of 2 infantry and one archer while in Gaza the Persians deployed one heavy cavalry and one chariot. Alexander decided boldly that he would build the maximum number of siege ships possible and strike at the Persian warships while allowing his own supply lines to hang by a thread.

January 332 B.C.

In Gaza, the Persians remained quiet while Alexander moved out and advanced into old Tyre with only 1G lost. Alexander assembled his army and decided to begin the construction of a mole to distract the defenders while he built 3 siege ships and reduced the Persian warships by 2. But this left Alexander's coffers empty and thus was an audacious move by the 23 year old king.

February 332 B.C.

Gaza conducted intrigues against Alexander and as he had no gold to combat such a move his heavy cavalry became reduced. Then the forces of Tyre struck destroying the mole with such fury that Alexander again lacked the gold to combat such a move and his heavy cavalry was removed from the field.

It was then that Alexander's siege ships struck delivering blows on walls 3&5 of the city of Tyre. A breach appeared to be in the making and Alexander was pleased with the performance of his

sailors. Confident that the breach would soon be made, Alexander built another transport ship to prepare for the build up of his land forces to strike Gaza after finishing off Tyre.

March/April 332 B.C.

In Gaza the Persian satrap collected the taxes to the tune of 2G. But outside Trye, disaster struck Alexander! :what: as two of his transport ships were destroyed by the ships of Tyre. :gulp: Alexander watched as his supply ships sank and looked at the city of Tyre and pointed saying, "I will not forget this when I capture your island!" Alexander's siege ships then delivered two more hammer blows, breaching wall 3 :thumbsup: and damaging wall 1!

Alexander prepared his phalanx forces for deployment and then a great argument rose up as to whether the phalanxes could be put on the siege ships and transported to the breach. Some said yes, others said no. For the first time in his life, Alexander hesitated. Gambling the breach would still be there, he decided to wait and built infantry forces to help him exploit the hole in the wall. In doing so, Alexander chose to take a mighty gamble regarding his siege ships. "Sir, we are dangerous low on supplies! Where will we get gold to continue this campaign?," his quartermaster inquired. "We shall find enough gold in Trye to meet our needs!"

May/June 332 B.C.

In Gaza, the Persians reinforced the city with another force of heavy cavalry. And in Tyre, the unthinkable occurred. The citizens of Trye, working non stop, and repaired wall 3! :what: :what: :surprise: :surprise: Alexander, his anger flaring :angry: ordered his siege ships to level the walls of Tyre!!!! But alas, the sailors, tired from the months of siege, could not strike a blow anywhere along the wall!

Accepting reality, Alexander built another transport ship and prepared for another month of siege!

July 332 B.C.

Gaza used the delay Alexander was experiencing to gather more troops, this time infantry. The citizens of Trye launched raids against Alexander and as he did not have the gold, his forces suffered with a siege engine and his beloved Companion Cavalry being disbanded! :sob: Alexander's siege ships struck the walls this time, but only damaged wall 4 so no breach was forthcoming. In preparation for the coming assault, Alexander built a force of archers.

August 332 B.C.

In Gaza the force build up added to the glory of the city whilst the sailors of Trye struck again sinking two transport ships thus reducing Alexander to none! :wow: Alexander approached the captains of the siege ships and admonished them inquiring why they were allowing such a tiny city to show them up. The sailors responded with two massive hits on the walls of Tyre at wall 5&6 thus creating another breach. And this time, Alexander did not hesitate!

With the expenditure of 1G, Alexander drove into the breach with his infantry and archers and the Battle of Tyre was on!

Thanks again the Parmenion, the defenders of Tyre had no time to make battle plans whilst Alexander again rally and flank moves and was one of the first men through the breach. Once inside, the infantry struck hard in street fighting, destroying a Tyre infantry force. Alexander himself led the charge against the archers and smashed them! The defenders of Tyre, weak from months of siege, did not put up a great fight and Alexander's archers reduced their final infantry force and the Greek infantry that accompanied Alexander finished the job. Victory was assured!

Alexander now accepted another prophecy and discovered it was the Let Go of Me pronouncement. When informed by the soothsayers that this meant he should conquer and govern an area Alexander replied, "I shall indeed do so. But it shall not be the city of Tyre!" Alexander then ordered the city razed and used the gold to press southward to Gaza.

The army marched to Ake (3G) then to Samaria (6G) but then the toll of fighting and marching set in and Alexander had to halt just outside of Gaza. Alexander then decided the forces he had at hand would be sufficient to win the battle and chose to hold all the gold he had left. The lack of cavalry did not appear to phase King Alexander who planned to run over his Persian adversaries with the mighty phalanx! :cool:

September 332 B.C.

In Gaza a force of light cavalry arrived to boost the defenders and Alexander pressed into the Gaza region at the cost of 3G

The Battle of Gaza proved to be both a dangerous affair as well as proving the mettle of the Macedonian phalanx. The Persians numerous forces gave them some battle plans and they chose cavalry, infantry, and flank. The Persian commander, seeing that Alexander lacked any cavalry whatsoever, marveled at the audacity and guts of the King of Macedonia. Alexander, for his part, a flanking maneuver, rally, and lead for his plans. On top of that, he decided to use Bucephalus for the first time in battle, believing the massive coal black warhorse would inspire the men. Thus was battle joined!

Alexander's siege units again proved their worth as they landed 2 hits smashing the walls of Gaza. Then, the Persian mounted forces struck! The heavy cavalry, light cavalry and chariots bore down on Alexander's forces inflicting severe damage! Within a span of an hour Alexander's forces had used their rally plan, lost two siege engines, and had their archers overrun. Things looked grim and for anyone but Alexander they would've been. Alexander charged into battle destroying one of the Persian heavy cavalry. His Greek infantry surged forward destroying another Persian heavy cavalry force and then the two phalanxes rolled like a juggernaut destroying the force of light cavalry and hammering the chariots. The sudden change of fortune was too much for the Persians to take and Alexander moved swiftly to finish the job leading his men to reduce the Persian infantry force and then the phalanx finished them off and crushed the Persian archers as well. The victory was complete!

With Gaza conquered, he now moved to govern it thus completing the prophecy and raising his status to A5. As he organized the area around Gaza, Alexander received reports that Darius was once again raising a massive army somewhere to the east, and army even more powerful than the one at Issus. Alexander thus used his gold to reform the Companion Cavalry, form another heavy cavalry unit, recruit archers, and create two forces of light cavalry. With this new massive army, Alexander prepared for his final confrontation with Darius. Alexander then spent some of his glory for new insight and was rewarded with the trap insight.

With his army built, Alexander then took part of his forces and went to Egypt. His Egyptian trip was most successful and Alexander returned with his ego even larger than before and a sense of his greatness enhanced to the point that he felt nothing could stop him!

Thus ended the Tyre Campaign. Alexander had amassed another 74 immortality points (6 govern, 8 glory, 60VP) to raise his total to 236 ensuring that Great Alexander would be remembered for the next 1000 years! :thumbsup: His force now consisted of archers, 2 light cavalry, 2 heavy cavalry, infantry, and 2 phalanxes.

At this point, Alexander received a letter from Darius offering all the lands west of the Euphrates and an offer to become allies. Parmenion remarked, "If I were Alexander, I would take such an offer!"

To which Alexander acidly replied, "If I were Parmenion, I would. But I am Alexander, and will not!"

Thus was born the Guagamela Campaign. Darius had amassed an army to the east the size of which had never been seen before. Could Alexander defeat the last gasp of the Persian king? And if he did, when exactly would Alexander really halt and consolidate his empire? Would he even be willing to do such a thing?

That is another story for another time :D

The Chronicle of King Alexander Book IV: The Gaugamela Campaign

With Tyre conquered and Egypt secured, King Alexander turned his forces (archers, 2 light cavalry, 2 heavy cavalry, infantry, and 2 phalanxes) once again to the east. Alexander had heard of rumors of an even greater army being assembled by Darius III, an army even greater than the one Alexander had smashed at Issus. Alexander, fully confident in his men and abilities, set out with his outnumbered forces to once again try to conquer quantity with quality and achieve his lifes ambition: the conquest of the Persian Empire

As Alexander marched, reports from scouts came in giving him the following details about the remaining Persian strongholds: at Babylon, the Persians had assembled light cavalry and infantry, and at Eschate peltasts and chariots. Alexander had also heard rumors of a kingdom beyond the Persian realm, but decided to focus first on Darius and then plunge into the unknown.

Summer 331 B.C.

Before heading out, Alexander refit his depleted infantry and then learned the following details: archers had arrived at Babylon and at Eschate taxes were collected yielding a take of 2G. Rumors also abounded about forces assembling to nip at Alexander's heels and 2 forces were said to be roaming the land. Alexander did not worry about such smaller forces and tarried not as he marched into Gaugamela at considerable cost (6G). As Alexander approached the vicinity of the small town, he learned that Darius still awaited him and had not made any adjustments to his plans. Worse yet, Alexander had captured Darius's scouts and had managed to screen his own approach, thus giving Alexander the upper hand as the battle began.

Alexander utilized his anticipation insight for the battle and deployed in such a manner that his strengths were directly opposite the Persian weaknesses. Darius did not have time to make any adjustments before battle, and thus the Persians had no battle plans to speak of. Alexander chose once again to formulate his plan and lead from the front while preparing rally contingency and making double the flanking and charge plans.

The battle began with Persian peltasts launching a hit and run attack and destroying Alexander's archers. Then Alexander unleashed the Companion Cavalry and the elite horsemen went crashing into the Persians, turning their flank and inflicting severe damage destroying the elephants and bloodying some heavy cavalry. Darius unleashed his chariots who damaged the Macedonian light cavalry and then, suddenly, Darius found himself under direct attack from Alexander!!! :surprise: :wow: Alexander slammed into the forces around Darius, hacking his way toward the king causing Darius to lose some of his men around him. In desperation, Darius called upon his infantry who responded with 2 mighty blows which destroyed Alexander's own infantry. Darius himself, having fled the battlefield at Issus, attempted to redeem himself by standing firm. And while he did fight toward Alexander, Alexander's men rallied, taking the hit meant for their king. At this point the Macedonian phalanx got rolling and hammered out 4 hits in total destroying both Persian infantry. As the second hour of the battle began, the superior discipline of the Macedonians began to show as Alexander reformed both of his heavy cavalry for another immediate charge. The discipline paid off as the heavy cavalry succeeded in destroying another infantry unit and smashing an already weary heavy cavalry force. However, at the key point of the battlefield, neither Alexander nor Darius could make any headway as neither inflicted damage on the other! :what: :surprise: However, Alexander's forces continued to wear down the Persians as the phalanxes continued their thrust, destroying a force of heavy cavalry and reducing a light cavalry force. By this time the Persians had almost collapsed and Alexander thought Darius might flee again before he could strike him down. But this was not Issus and Alexander broke through and slay the Persian king. Darius fell and with him went the Persian army as it fled and was butchered as the men ran for their lives. Alexander had won a victory and choose to raze the area to fill his coffers and press on to Babylon.

Alexander pressed into Babylon with minimal cost (1G) and quickly forced a battle. Here the Persians did manage one plan, that of rally. Alexander again chose his usual tactical plans and proceeded to attack directly. The fortified position of the Persians was daunting, but Alexander did not wish to wait for siege engines. The Persian light cavalry drew first blood, destroying Alexander's light cavalry and while Alexander himself led a charge, it was absorbed by the rally

plan. At this point, the vaunted phalanxes again proved their worth, striking down one Persian infantry force. In the second hour of battle, the Companion Cavalry finished the job with a mighty charge gaining Alexander yet another victory. This time, Alexander decided to govern the land and made immediate preparations to march to the final Persian stronghold: Eschate. Alexander was most anxious to do so since now it appeared that there was indeed another kingdom beyond the Persian Empire and Alexander, ambitious to the last, wished to conquer this realm as well.

Alexander now proceeded northeast through Media (3G), the Caspian Gates (nothing!), and on to Hecatompylos where Alexander accepted yet another prophecy. This one was about making your own nature your guide. For Alexander, this presented a thorny problem: if there was indeed another kingdom to the east, he would need trusted Parmenion to help him in battle. But he also needed to add to his glory as well. Alexander pondered this as he raced toward Eschate through Susia (1G) and Margiana (4G). Alas, at this point, just short of his goal, Alexander was informed that both man and beast were exhausted (as well as gold) and Alexander pondered what to do. Realizing he needed the glorification, Alexander decided to alter his plans: he would, come the summer, drive south in search of the army of this new foe and destroy it before shunning the advice of Parmenion. This would leave Alexander with only strongholds left to conquer which he could then finish off and head back to Babylon to prepare for the expansion of his empire to the west. Thus, Alexander halted and built infantry and archers in anticipation of the battle to come.

Summer 330 B.C.

The Summer of 330 B.C. began with Alexander dispatching diplomats to sow confusion among his remaining enemies. The diplomats were designed to promote Alexander's mercy and discourage any remaining strongholds from building new walls. As a result of this mission, Alexander was able to keep Eschate in check (2G) but the effects on the strongholds of the other kingdom remained to be seen. Among the mountainous area, another force was reportedly lurking, but the Macedonians paid no heed as Alexander wanted to come to grips rapidly with the enemy he knew rather than worry about an enemy that might never be.

Hearing that the new Kingdom he was crossing into was controlled by a man named Porus, Alexander drove swiftly to meet this new enemy where he was encamped near Hydaspes. Alexander marched to Aria (2G), Arachosia (5G), and then entered Hydaspes itself. Here he was greeted by a mighty Indian Army. But Alexander still had a few tricks up his tunic and prepared for battle taking advantage of the terrain that lay before him.

As the Battle of Hydaspes got under way Alexander chose to send a force up river from where King Porus had his force, hit the enemy there and sow confusion, forge across the river and grab the high ground by pushing off the Indians and forcing them to hit him at a disadvantage. To accomplish this, Alexander used the Trap insight and the morale insight. The Indians were ready to meet Alexander and drew up plans for raids on Alexander's coffers, to rally their men, guard King Porus, flank the Macedonians, cause confusion with Alexander's plans, and use their cavalry to land a massive blow at the outset of battle. Porus also was able to draw in some last minute reinforcements with his plans. As a result of all these plans, Alexander lost his rally plan,

but still had his lead and 3 flank attacks as well as charge. The two armies amassed on opposite banks of the river in all their splendor and the battle was joined! :thumbsup:

Alexander's maneuver upstream paid off handsomely as these forces surprised the Indians inflicting the maximum damage (6 hits! :cool:) which used up the Indian rally and destroyed a heavy cavalry and light cavalry force and reduced a light cavalry force to boot! At this point, the part of Alexander's army still on the opposite side of the river surged forward. The Indians attempted to halt them with archers, light cavalry, and chariots all scoring hits. Many of these hits were absorbed as the Macedonians morale was raised sky high by the successful flank march to the north. Still, the Indians did destroy archers a light cavalry unit. But the rushing juggernaut that was the Macedonian Army could not be denied as the Companion Cavalry led with way with an attack that pushed across the river and destroyed the elephants, 2 infantry and 2 light cavalry forces with the phalanx once again dishing out severe punishment (6 hits!!!! :cool: :)) Alexander himself attacked toward Porus, but Porus's guards met the blow and protected their king. Porus himself drove aggressively toward Alexander, but the high morale of the Macedonian army steadied their forces and King Alexander was unharmed. As the second hour of battle began, the experience of the Macedonians began to tell with Alexander scoring a hit on Porus and an Indian chariot going down. Still, the Indians fought bravely badly mangling the Greek infantry. Porus again rushed Alexander only to again have the superb Macedonian discipline prevail. At this point Alexander drew his sword and cried out, "Soldiers! I know you are tired and have fought long and hard with me. There is the final victory! Kill the Indian king and you can have your well deserved riches and rest!" With a mighty shout, Alexander led his men forward and ran King Porus through with a mighty javelin thrust. The Indians, having first watched the seemingly super human Macedonians cross the river and throw them back now watched as their king fell. It was too much and the remainder broke to be cut down by Alexander's cavalry. When asked if such slaughter was truly necessary, Alexander replied, "We must break them now if we are to ever finish with this conquest of the east!" With his victory assured Alexander, feeling weary and battered from the long years of fighting, decided to raze the area and use the gold to finish the campaign and return promptly to Babylon.

Alexander next crossed into Indus and was met by infantry, peltasts, glory, and gold! :wow: The battle of Indus saw Alexander again deprive his enemies of plans while he relied on his now usual successful formula to win. Alexander again led the attack and with his phalanx began the battle in grand style destroying the infantry force. Alexander then, perhaps recklessly, led the final assault and while he did destroy the enemy peltasts, his side was sliced with an Indian javelin. The weapons was removed, but Alexander was greatly slowed by the damage.

Deciding to govern to keep the Indians complacent, Alexander then moved on, returning to the carnage at Hydaspes (4G) before entering Taxila(2G) to again join battle. Here the Indian forces were a bit stronger and the even added a heavy cavalry force to one already present. The Indians also fielded infantry, and elephants as well. When he saw the mighty forces, Parmenion said, "Alexander, perhaps we would be wise to wait for siege engines and reinforcements." To which Alexander replied, "You can wait if you like, Parmenion. But while you wait, I will seize Taxila with both hands!" From this point on, Alexander began to suspect Parmenion of treachery and resolved to remove him from command once the campaigning season had ended.

Alexander launched his attack spearheaded by his Companion Cavalry. The Companions struck with tremendous fury, destroying the elephants and smashing heavy cavalry. But the Indian heavy cavalry fought back, damaging Alexander's infantry. But in this battle, despite the walls, Alexander's phalanx distinguished themselves yet again landing 5 hits in two bloody hours to win the battle. Alexander again chose to govern. At this point, his coffers exhausted, Alexander chose to stop.

Although his wounds were wearing him down, Alexander also now knew that only Eschate stood between him and conquest of the east. Rather than press on hastily, Alexander halted. He surveyed his accomplishments which were significant: in the campaign just completed he had destroyed 17 enemy forces!!!! :wow: :cool: :thumbsup: Anticipating that Eschate might build some walls in his absence, Alexander built two siege engines and rested waiting for the cool winter months to set in before embarking on his last campaign.

Winter 330 B.C.

Alexander began his new campaign by planning to fulfill his the latest prophecy. By removing Parmenion for his treasons actions, Alexander would have no advisors to rely on, only his own thoughts and ideas. Thus, the final campaign would be utterly and completely his own! In Eschate, glory was added and as Alexander marched north disaster suddenly struck!!! :gulp: The smaller forces he had ignored for so long struck with a vengeance and Alexander found himself ambushed in a mountain pass. Swiftly, Alexander reacted and slaughtered his adversaries, but not before he had lost a heavy cavalry unit and saw his siege engines go up in flames! :angry: :shake: The :surprise: assault had shaken Alexander more than his men knew and another slice of sword had struck his leg, wounding him badly. After pausing for several days, Alexander moved on into Bactria but here the word had got out about the ambush and another force attempted the same maneuver. Although better prepared this time, the Macedonian phalanx was at a disadvantage in this rocky terrain, and one phalanx force was destroyed! :what: Once again Alexander severely mauled the enemy, but the damage had been done. So much damage in fact that when Alexander's scouts reported that there might even more forces like this awaiting him as he entered Eschate, Alexander chose to halt, reorganize and gather reinforcements. To his men he said, "We have been scraped with the claws of a lion but do not worry: we will prepare for this lion hunt and come back with his head as a trophy!" Thus Alexander, again worried about the walls of Eschate, built 3 siege engines, a phalanx and a heavy cavalry force. And having forgone any advisor help, Alexander had his glorification raised yet again (A6). Alexander prepared, planned, and plotted for summer would soon be here again!

Summer 329 B.C.

As the Summer of 329 B.C gets under way, the city of Eschate, the last strong point of the Persian Empire, prepares to meet Alexander by adding another chariot force. Wishing to finish the campaign, Alexander boldly moves into Eschate despite the costs (5G) and meets the Persian defenders.

Unlike pervious battles, the Battle of Eschate sees the Persians fully prepared for Alexander with the plans guard, deploy, cavalry, and confusion in place. The extra reinforcements turn out to be

infantry. Once again Alexander plans his LRFC assault and loses a charge plan. The battle begins with the siege engines destroying the wall which allows the Companion Cavalry to again play a starring role as they smash the infantry and damage the chariots. The Persian chariots themselves cause great damage, penetrating to the siege engines and destroying two of them. Alexander himself enters the fray and leads the assault that crushes the peltasts. But once again, the coup de grace is delivered by the phalanxes who finish off the enemy.

And it is here that Alexander's luck runs out as he is badly wounded from an arrow that pierces his lung. After choosing to govern the area, several of Alexander's leaders and I, Timoteaus his historian, approach him to appeal to Alexander to keep his word, return to Babylon, prepare to govern his new, vast empire and wait several years before heading west. After listening to all the opinions, Alexander sent all the men away save me. He asked me, "Is this the true mood of the army?" I replied cautiously (mindful of the fate of Parmenion), "Great King, the mood of the army is one of accomplishment. They have followed you to the ends of the earth, they have gone farther east than any force has ever gone. But their loyalty is still to you my king and loyally they will follow you to Carthage or Rome wherever else west you may next drive. But for now, the men wish to rest, see their loved ones, replenish their strength so that they may soon again tread the path of conquest for the glory of Macedonia!" Alexander is silent for several minutes, then simply says, "Let us go to Babylon to prepare for the future."

Alexander then leads the army through Bactria, Aria, Lut Desert, Aspardana, Susa, and into Babylon with only 1G left in the king's offers! :wow: In the vicinity of Babylon, Alexander builds only his second city and prepares for the future.

Alas, there is no future beyond Babylon. For great king Alexander, having pushed, hammered, and driven his 27 year old body relentlessly falls terribly ill one night after one of his drinking parties. I along with some others tend to and keep vigil over the stricken king and, I am sad to say, his condition does no improve. Alexander, who conquered many mighty foes, cannot defeat the final one, that of pestilence, that ravages his body. As the king lies and gasps out his last breath, he motions to me to come forward. His voice a whisper he says, "Do not let me be forgotten, Timoteaus." To which I replied, "You deeds alone will earn you the title Alexander the Great and it is through these deeds, not by my humble prose, that your name will echo across the ages!" At this remark, I detect a smile on the king's face before he passes on to the river Styx and the next world there and into immortality in this world.

Thus ended the life of King Alexander III, forever to be known as Alexander the Great. In two short years, Alexander amassed huge amounts of immortality from governing (24), glory (17!!!! total for 68 IM points), and victory (60). Alexander's personal glory echoes along the vast corridors of history as well (personal immortality=60) earning him a 152 immortality points for the Gaugamela Campaign and 448 Immortality points for his brilliant career. Thus will Alexander the Great be remembered from 329 B.C. until the year A.D. 2171.

And all this came to pass exactly as I, Timoteaus King Alexanders faithful historian have recorded it. Through my words, may the details of the achievements of the greatest politician and military leader in all of history live on. Long live Alexander the Great!

Tim von B. (Total = 544)

Granicus: 68

Issus: 106

Tyre: 106

Gaugamela: 264