

Name:

Instructor:

Course:

Date:

Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar

The Roman Empire has introduced several prominent figures to the world, Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar among them. It is hardly possible to find the person who has never heard of these two men and their role in the history of the Western Civilization. Alexander the Great was like the light of sun for the conquered states and is often referred to as a philosopher for his actions and thoughts. Caesar became the first politician who appealed to the people, promised to help the poor; because of his devotion to the general public he was a hero in the ancient Rome, the only true “People’s King.” Both of these men, even though ruling differently, have outlived their time and tried to establish the democratic governments for their people and will always be remembered for their contribution to the Western World.

Alexander the Great

Alexander the Great was born as a mortal, lived as a superhuman and died as a god. His accomplishments have impacted the development of the future societies in the positive way. He was named “great” by Romans who not only considered him a role model but also appreciated his politics – he valued his culture and spread the arts and sciences available to his people to the Eastern civilizations. The Western civilizations have their roots in the ancient western world. His famous speech in the presence of almost 10,000 officers in 324 BC has become the beacon of the state leaders in the third millennium. He talked about the necessity to live in peace in the harmony, as one nation. He did not limit the notion of country to the place of birth, he urged

people to consider the world as their country, with common laws, governed with the men of merit regardless of their race. Alexander has conquered so many lands however, he has never distinguished between Greeks and barbarians because he did not judge people based on their origin and race. He considered everybody being equal and did not want to be perceived as a ruler, but rather as a partner. His goal has been not to conquer nations or to satisfy some passions between the nations; Alexander wanted to unite all people with the bonds of peace and mutual understanding.

Alexander has severely penalized those who abused the public treasury or treated the new citizens with less respect than Greeks. In fact, during all of his life he has never used his authority for personal pleasures. The important role in the development of the Alexander's character has played the meeting with famous Greek philosopher Diogenes. In the conversation with Diogenes Alexander has noted that his intention was not to merge barbarians with Greece but to bring the civilization to it. Alexander has felt that he will never return to his homeland and has distributed all of his property; the only thing he has kept was hope.

Alexander has never agreed with Aristotle who has taught that Greeks should be treated with more respect than other nations. When he has conquered the nations, he respected their traditions, eliminated discrimination towards them and elevated the economic, social and political life. This is why his personality was important for the Western Civilization and even today he is loved and respected by all nations in the East and the West. Alexander has given the new direction to the world. When he has married the daughter of Darius he was the first person to evoke racial discrimination. He confirmed his position about inequality when has assigned individuals for high positions from within the conquered nations.

Alexander treated equally the royal families and common people. He did not treat the relatives

of the Persian King Darius as a conqueror but showed his respect and tried to help them to escape. In every conquered land, Alexander has established democracy – he founded cities, theaters and schools, promoted commerce between nations. He migrated Greek civilization to the East, Arabs translated the Greek literary works into Arabic which were later passed to Europe establishing the basis for the European Renaissance.

Unlike other Kings, Alexander did not view the conquering of the world as the mean to achieve status, revenge and prosper. Nevertheless, many historians attempt to present Alexander's policy as actions of fusion. Of course, some think of his marriage and adoption of the Persian clothing style as the mean to show to his power over the nations; however, his goal was to prove the world, and Greeks in particular, that all people are equal despite of their country of origin, race or clothing.

Julius Caesar

Julius Caesar, similar to Alexander the Great, has begun his political career at the age of 16. He has managed to gain the political office in Spain and became known for his passion for people. At his time the class division was extremely wide – the underprivileged were completely impoverished. Caesar realized that the true leader should support the poor. As the result, he has spent most of his money entertaining and feeding the poor. He was greatly loved for his attitude to poor and when Caesar was elected Supreme Priest of Rome he was able to provide the people with a stronger sense of faith. The poor, his major follower, were drawn to church more than ever before.

Caesar was a future-oriented politician who allied not only with the poor but with the powerful aristocrats in order to increase his influence even more. Unlike traditional ruler, he did not fail to remember about the populous when he gained the power over Rome. His ruling was

truly democratic – every single person was given the right to voice in the government. He managed to preserve the passion for people even at the peak of his power. Caesar has introduced a number of permanent reforms. For instance, he has changed the calendar to fit the earth move which is still used today and proved to be correct astronomically. All of the wealth from the conquered lands was invested into people. At the point of his death he had plans for the people – to drain the diseased water, to build the canal across the Isthmus, to expand the Egyptian library. Similar to Alexander the Great, he was devoted to those who were less fortunate than he.

Through his life Julius Caesar has accomplished a lot – from the victory over Gaul to many positions in the office. He was important to the beginning of the Rome Empire and to the further Western civilization. All of his titles prove that he was important for the people who elected him. Even though he was named a dictator he has never used his titles and power to cause havoc, but rather helped and improved the condition of poor in all areas. Alexander had a mission to spread the culture and unite the nations, while Caesar was more concerned about the domestic problems and the life of his people.

Both Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar were killed and their deaths were planned from the beginning. The opposing parties felt that the Caesar became too powerful and did not share his vision of the society he was trying to build. Both of them were ambitious, warlike, firm in decision and careless of danger. Alexander has made a long journey and has never been defeated bringing all of his campaigns to an end. Caesar crossed the western ocean in an attempt to attack the Britons. He did not know what was meant by the word “fear” and was always victorious. They were the excellent military leaders possessing the armies equally enthusiastic and devoted to them. Caesar and Alexander were much alike, each tracing their lineage to Zeus. When they were killed the people mourned, missed and granted the honors in the similar ways.

They were ready to fight opponents in the struggle in order to protect their people but were as well quick to offer the settlement. They freed their captives but still sought the power.

Alexander and Caesar cannot be closely compared. Alexander already possessed the established kingdom while Caesar was individual from the noble family without the money. Nevertheless, they are very alike in their views on the how the state should be governed and the role of people in government. Neither of them accepted the gifts given by others and were generous in giving the money to those who needed it. Their names are mentioned for centuries and will be regarded with respect by other generations to come. Their actions and beliefs have shaped the development of the whole Western Civilization.

Not by chance, Julius Caesar and Alexander the Great are referred to as the greatest politicians of the ancient world. Their actions and beliefs were too unusual for their time and democratic principles did not survive. However, both of them have laid down the basis for the later generations in creating the global community where everybody enjoys equal treatment. In this age of the loss of human dignity and corrupted government people strive to find great men to guide and inspire the youth to improve the quality of life and mutual respect. Despite of the two sided attitude of historians to Alexander the Great and Julius Caesar they still remain the role models for the current leaders because they have always put the interests of people above the desire for power and personal gains.

[SmartWritingService.com](https://www.smartwritingservice.com)

Get the best academic writers to work on your paper.

[Order Today](#)

[Free Inquiry](#)