

Alexander the Great's campaign was a remarkable accomplishment, even by today's standards. Alexander at the age of 20 inherited the role of King and, for the next thirteen years, led an extremely victorious campaign through Southeast Asia. While these are well known facts, many people are unaware of the drastic personality shift he underwent during his campaign. Historians attribute the morbidity he acquired in the last few years of his life to several factors; one aspect specifically was Alexander's alienation, especially from his men. The mutiny in India is seen as a starting point to his downfall, which progressed until his death. To properly assess this alienation, we will analyze the varying view points of Badian, Hammond, and Wilcken.

Some scholars refer to Alexander's alienation as a product of his irrational and fearful mind; Ernst Badian wrote, "It is clear that the failures in India and in the (the Gedrosian) desert had caused a severe psychological reaction in Alexander."¹ Badian's argument stresses that Alexander was infuriated with his men for halting the campaign, and that he was worried about cooperation between his soldiers and the Macedonian nobles.² According to Badian, evidence of Alexander's anger is seen in his forcing his men through harder marching and fighting after their turn around. Furthermore, Badian argues that Alexander's bravado in the ensuing battles was nothing more than his attempt to regain his troop's loyalty and respect.³ A clear example of this is one in which he stormed the citadel in the Mali city and received a chest wound. Badian's overall point is that campaign's return trip featured reluctant troops and a resentful captain, representing the beginning of an irreparable divide between its two components.

¹ E. Badian(B) Alexander the Great and the Loneliness of Power(LP), 89
² B. Harpalus(H), 20
³ B. LP, 87

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Move this to the beginning of the sentence and add a comma after it: "At the age of 20, Alexander..."

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Wordy. Consider: "...inherited the Macedonian kingship"

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 11:52 AM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Check this definition – do you really mean to use this word?

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 11:53 AM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 11:58 AM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 11:59 AM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: The meaning of this is unclear. Consider: "one overlaying factor"

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:00 PM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:11 PM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Is this a specific event? If so, add detail, such as the year, to make the event less ambiguous

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Assess what about his alienation?

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Include their first names here

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:20 PM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Unclear. Do you mean that the marching was harder after their turn around, or that the men were tired by this time. Were they not marching or fighting at their full capacity beforehand?

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: If there was more than one citadel in the city, make this "a citadel"

Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:48 PM
Comment: Is "Mali City" the name of a city? If so, both words must be capitalized. If "Mali" is the city's name, it should be "city of Mali"

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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:47 PM
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Tasha Shayne 2/15/11 12:49 PM
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