

Alexander the Great Speech Questions

I observe, gentlemen, that when I would lead you on a new venture you no longer follow me with your old spirit. I have asked you to meet me that we may come to a decision together: are we, upon my advice, to go forward, or, upon yours, to turn back?

If you have any complaint to make about the results of your efforts hitherto, or about myself as your commander, there is no more to say. But let me remind you: through your courage and endurance you have gained possession of Ionia, the Hellespont, both Phrygias, Cappadocia, Paphlagonia, Lydia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Phoenicia, and Egypt; the Greek part of Libya is now yours, together with much of Arabia, lowland Syria, Mesopotamia, Babylon, and Susia; Persia and Media with all the territories either formerly controlled by them or not are in your hands; you have made yourselves masters of the lands beyond the Caspian Gates, beyond the Caucasus, beyond the Tanais, of Bactria, Hyrcania, and the Hyrcanian sea; we have driven the Scythians back into the desert; and Indus and Hydaspes, Acesines and Hydraotes flow now through country which is ours. With all that accomplished, why do you hesitate to extend the power of Macedon--*your* power--to the Hyphasis and the tribes on the other side? Are you afraid that a few natives who may still be left will offer opposition? Come, come! These natives either surrender without a blow or are caught on the run--or leave their country undefended for your taking; and when we take it, we make a present of it to those who have joined us of their own free will and fight on our side.

For a man who *is* a man, work, in my belief, if it is directed to noble ends, has no object beyond itself; none the less, if any of you wish to know what limit may be set to this particular campaign, let me tell you that the area of country still ahead of us, from here to the Ganges and the Eastern ocean, is comparatively small. You will undoubtedly find that this ocean is connected with the Hyrcanian Sea, for the great Stream of Ocean encircles the earth. Moreover I shall prove to you, my friends, that the Indian and Persian Gulfs and the Hyrcanian Sea are all three connected and continuous. Our ships will sail round from the Persian Gulf to Libya as far as the Pillars of Hercules, whence all Libya to the eastward will soon be ours, and all Asia too, and to this empire there will be no boundaries but what God Himself has made for the whole world.

But if you turn back now, there will remain unconquered many warlike peoples between the Hyphasis and the Eastern Ocean, and many more to the northward and the Hyrcanian Sea, with the Scythians, too, not far away; so that if we withdraw now there is a danger that the territory which we do not yet securely hold may be stirred to revolt by some nation or other we have not yet forced into submission. Should that happen, all that we have done and suffered will have proved fruitless--or we shall be faced with the task of doing it over again from the beginning. Gentlemen of Macedon, and you, my friends and allies, this must not be. Stand firm; for well you know that hardship and danger are the price of glory, and that sweet is the savour of a life of courage and of deathless renown beyond the grave.

Are you not aware that if Heracles, my ancestor, had gone no further than Tiryns or Argos--or even than the Peloponnese or Thebes--he could never have won the glory which changed him from a man into a god, actual or apparent? Even Dionysus, who is a god indeed, in a sense beyond what is applicable to Heracles, faced not a few laborious tasks; yet we have done more: we have passed beyond Nysa and we have taken the rock

of Aornos which Heracles himself could not take. Come, then; add the rest of Asia to what you already possess--a small addition to the great sum of your conquests. What great or noble work could we ourselves have achieved had we thought it enough, living at ease in Macedon, merely to guard our homes, accepting no burden beyond checking the encroachment of the Thracians on our borders, or the Illyrians and Triballians, or perhaps such Greeks as might prove a menace to our comfort?

I could not have blamed you for being the first to lose heart if I, your commander, had not shared in your exhausting marches and your perilous campaigns; it would have been natural enough if you had done all the work merely for others to reap the reward. But it is not so. You and I, gentlemen, have shared the labour and shared the danger, and the rewards are for us all. The conquered territory belongs to you; from your ranks the governors of it are chosen; already the greater part of its treasure passes into your hands, and when all Asia is overrun, then indeed I will go further than the mere satisfaction of our ambitions: the utmost hopes of riches or power which each one of you cherishes will be far surpassed, and whoever wishes to return home will be allowed to go, either with me or without me. I will make those who stay the envy of those who return.

Questions

1. Why were Alexander's troops exhausted?
2. What question does he believe needs to be answered?
3. What evidence does Alexander use to convince men they ought to be satisfied?
4. How does he make his men feel ownership in victories?
5. How does he treat conquered peoples?
6. How does Alexander describe the campaign ahead, in your own words as much possible?
7. What does he believe the consequences will be if they quit now?
8. Explain the following quote in your own words as much as possible, "...for well you know that hardship and danger are the price of glory, and that sweet is the savour of a life of courage and of deathless renown beyond the grave."
9. How does he compare them to others in the past?
10. What has been Alexander's role in these campaigns?
11. Why does he think #10 is significant?
12. How will he choose governors in conquered territories?
13. Explain the following quote in your own words as much as possible, "I will make those who stay the envy of those who return."
14. In your opinion, is this a convincing speech? Why or why not? Provide reasons for your position.

Answers

1. Why were Alexander's troops exhausted?
 - a. They had been fighting for 10 years in Greece, Egypt, Persia
2. What question does he believe needs to be answered?
 - a. Whether they ought to head home or stay and fight
3. What evidence does Alexander use to convince men they ought to be satisfied?
 - a. He lists the many places they've successfully conquered
4. How does he make his men feel ownership in victories?
 - a. He calls it "your power"
5. How does he treat conquered peoples?
 - a. If they join him in the fight, he shares the spoils with them
6. How does Alexander describe the campaign ahead, in your own words as much possible?
 - a. He describes in by naming the territory ahead to conquer and that it won't take too long since there is a limit on how much land there is ahead
7. What does he believe the consequences will be if they quit now?
 - a. He describes the people left behind as warlike who could be convinced to revolt and undo all the work they've done
8. Explain the following quote in your own words as much as possible, "...for well you know that hardship and danger are the price of glory, and that sweet is the savour of a life of courage and of deathless renown beyond the grave."
 - a. Answers will vary but might include that nothing is easy and once gotten, it can be legendary beyond one's lifespan
9. How does he compare them to others in the past?
 - a. He believes they've done even more
10. What has been Alexander's role in these campaigns?
 - a. Fought right by their side
11. Why does he think #10 is significant?
 - a. Because it shows that he is doing what he asks and this ought to make it hard for them to give up
12. How will he choose governors in conquered territories?
 - a. From his army
13. Explain the following quote in your own words as much as possible, "I will make those who stay the envy of those who return."
 - a. Answers will vary but might include that he will richly reward loyalty and bravery of those who stick by his side
14. In your opinion, is this a convincing speech? Why or why not? Provide reasons for your position.
 - a. Answers will vary but ought to address their position