

found that he could no go further into the Persian empire without destroying the Persian navy because he would not have his line of supplies taken.

So he spent a couple of years gaining control of the costal cities there. He spent nine months in conquering Tyre.

Then he went down into Egypt. Egypt had been conquered by Cyrus, had been subject to the Persians for 100 years and then had gained its freedom. Ninety years later, Egypt revolted against the Persians --- no, it gained its freedom after a century, and then after it had been 90 years after its successful revolt, the Persians again ~~re~~ attacked Egypt and reconquered it. And they had held it only 10 years when Alexander came. So when Alexander came the people welcomed him as further protection against the Persians. Alexander claimed to be their deliverer from the Persians.

Alexander worshipped the Egyptian gods and declared himself to be a successor of the old Pharaohs. All this took time. Then he marched inland. Met another great Persian army and destroyed it. Conquered all of Persia and marched clear east as far as India, then came back to Babylon and suddenly was taken ill there and after about 10 days with a bad fever he died.

Here was a young man in his early thirties who had done this tremendous feat, who suddenly dies. It says here, His kingdom shall be broken and shall be divided toward the four winds of heaven and not to his posterity.

When Alexander died the question was who shall succeed him. He had an idiot half-brother who everybody knew did not have the ability to reign. But you might say he had a claim to be the ruler. He was older than Alexander. The only way he could rule would be as a figure-head.

Alexander had married a Persian woman, and they were expecting they would have a child and that child would be the true successor naturally. So there was a division of opinion about it. In either case they had to have a regent in the mean time. The regent, as long as the idiot half-brother lived, if he became king, a regent for the boy if it should be a boy that was born until he would come to age.

So they appointed a regent and they divided all the vast empire into 20 parts and different generals agreed to control these 20 parts and to rule them. So it was divided toward the four winds of heaven. But these generals, many of them, decided they wanted to be emperor, so Alexander's child was destroyed; his half-brother was destroyed; his mother was killed; every relative was killed in the course of the next 15 years.

So "not to his posterity." There was no succeeding ruler who was related to Alexander who ruled for any length of time in actuality.

"Nor according to his dominion which he ruled." No one of these though they fought for nearly 40 years trying to get the