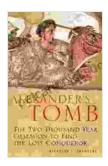
The Two Thousand Year Obsession To Find The Lost Conqueror

For two thousand years, people have been searching for the lost conqueror, Alexander the Great. His tomb has never been found, and its location remains one of the greatest archaeological mysteries of all time.



Alexander's Tomb: The Two-Thousand Year Obsession to Find the Lost Conquerer by Nicholas J Saunders

🚖 🚖 🚖 🚖 4.4 out of 5		
Language	: English	
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Print length	: 322 pages	



Alexander the Great was born in Pella, Greece, in 356 BC. He was the son of King Philip II of Macedon and Olympias, the daughter of King Neoptolemus I of Epirus. Alexander was a brilliant military strategist and a charismatic leader. He conquered a vast empire that stretched from Greece to India. He died in Babylon in 323 BC, at the age of 32.

After Alexander's death, his empire was divided among his generals. His body was embalmed and buried in a golden sarcophagus in Alexandria, Egypt. However, the location of his tomb was lost over time. In the centuries that followed, many people have claimed to have found Alexander's tomb, but none of these claims have been substantiated.

The search for Alexander's tomb has been the subject of many books, articles, and documentaries. In recent years, there have been a number of new theories about where the tomb might be located. One theory is that the tomb is located in Siwa Oasis, Egypt. Another theory is that the tomb is located in Amphipolis, Greece. A third theory is that the tomb is located in Vergina, Greece.

The search for Alexander's tomb is a fascinating and complex story. It is a story of adventure, discovery, and mystery. It is a story that has captured the imagination of people for centuries.

The History of the Search for Alexander's Tomb

The search for Alexander's tomb began shortly after his death. In 321 BC, Ptolemy I Soter, one of Alexander's generals, founded the city of Alexandria and claimed to have found Alexander's body in Memphis. He had the body moved to Alexandria and buried it in a magnificent tomb. However, the location of this tomb was lost over time.

In the centuries that followed, many people claimed to have found Alexander's tomb. In the 12th century, the Arab historian al-Idrisi wrote that the tomb was located in Siwa Oasis, Egypt. In the 16th century, the Italian explorer Pietro della Valle claimed to have found the tomb in Alexandria. However, none of these claims have been substantiated.

In the 19th century, the search for Alexander's tomb became more scientific. In 1881, the British archaeologist Flinders Petrie excavated a site

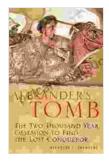
in Alexandria that he believed was the location of Alexander's tomb. However, his excavations did not find any evidence of the tomb.

In the 20th century, the search for Alexander's tomb continued. In 1977, the Greek archaeologist Manolis Andronicos excavated a site in Vergina, Greece, that he believed was the location of Alexander's tomb. Andronicos discovered a number of rich tombs, including one that he believed was the tomb of Alexander the Great. However, this claim has been disputed by some scholars.

The Latest Theories About the Location of Alexander's Tomb

In recent years, there have been a number of new theories about where Alexander's tomb might be located. One theory is that the tomb is located in Siwa Oasis, Egypt. This theory is based on the writings of the Arab historian al-Idrisi. Another theory is that the tomb is located in Amphipolis, Greece. This theory is based on the discovery of a large tomb in Amphipolis in 2014. A third theory is that the tomb is located in Vergina, Greece. This theory is based on the excavations of Manolis Andronicos.

The search for Alexander's tomb is a fascinating and complex story. It is a story of adventure, discovery, and mystery. It is a story that has captured the imagination of people for centuries. The search for Alexander's tomb is still ongoing, and it is possible that the tomb will one day be found.

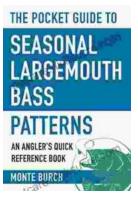


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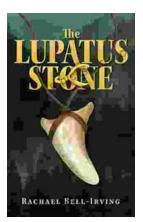
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