## Alexander the Great

1.	Noun
2.	First Name
3.	First Name
4.	Noun
5.	Adjective
6.	Name Of A Person
7.	Adjective
8.	Noun
9.	Noun
10.	Adjective
11.	Adjective
12.	Number
13.	Adjective
14.	Animal
15.	Animal
16.	Animal
17.	Past Tense Verb
18.	Animal
19.	Animal
20.	Animal
21.	Animal
22.	Animal
23.	Verb

24. Adjective
25. <u>Noun</u>
26. <u>Animal</u>
27. Adjective
28. Plural Noun
29. <u>Noun</u>
30. Adjective
31. Adjective
32. <u>Plural Noun</u>
33. <u>Noun</u>
34. <u>Noun</u>
35. <u>Noun</u>
36. <u>Noun</u>
37. <u>Noun</u>
38. Verb Ending In Ing
39. Past Tense Verb
40. Plural Noun
41. <u>Noun</u>
42. Proper Noun
43. Number
44. Past Tense Verb
45. Adjective
46. Past Tense Verb
47. Location
48. Location

49.	Article
50.	Noun
51.	Number
52.	Adjective
53.	Animal

## Alexander the Great

Alexander the Gre	eat was the son of a Macedonian	Noun nam	ed First name	His mother was
First name	. She told Alexander he was the son	of a Greek	Noun and h	e seemed to think of
himself as	djective			
He was a pupil of	Name of a person, one of the	Adjective	_philosophers* of	his time. He studied
Noun and	d learned to play the <u>Noun</u> .	He was <u>Ad</u>	ljective and	Adjective as a young
man.				
When he was	Number years old he saw a	Adjective	Animal he w	vanted. No one had been
able to ride the	Animal . He offered a wager to	) his father. If A	lexander was able	e to ride the
Animal	his father would get it for him. If he	Past tense verb	he would pa	ay for the
himself. He deter	mined the <u>Animal</u> was terrifi	ed of his shadov	w and that's why l	ne wouldn't let anyone
near. He turned th	neso he was facing the	ne sun. In this w	vay he could not s	ee his shadow. He got on
the Animal	and was able to ride him.			

His father bought the <u>Animal</u> and Alexander named him Bucephalus (bue SEF uh lus). His father said to him, "You must <u>Verb</u> a kingdom worthy of you, my son. Macedon is too <u>Adjective</u> for you.";

He later built a <u>Noun</u> and named it after his <u>Animal</u> the city of Bucephala.

Alexander became one of the <u>Adjective</u> generals in history. When he conquered the Persians he honored their <u>Plural noun</u> and commander who had died in battle. When he had won a <u>Noun</u> he combined the remaining soldiers of the enemy with his army to form a <u>Adjective</u> army. He usually did not allow his soldiers to mistreat the <u>Adjective</u> Plural noun.

He suffered along with his soldiers when they were at <u>Noun</u> . If they didn't have <u>Noun</u> or
Noun he would not accept Noun or Noun either. When the soldiers were
Verb ending in ing he Past tense verb also and refused to ride or be carried. He set an example for his
Plural noun
Once he was trying to capture awhich was on an island in theSea. It was near
the land, so he decided to build a bridge to it. His soldiers put down trees, reeds, and rocks and they began to
build a peninsula* out to the island. The people of Tyre did everything they could to stop the soldiers, but in
months Alexander's troops had built a bridge to the island and conquered the city.
Alexander's Empire During his life he <u>Past tense verb</u> the <u>Adjective</u> world. He <u>Past tense verb</u>
Greece, captured <u>Location</u> and <u>Location</u> and built a city in Egypt. He named it for himself, the city
of Alexandria. He was <u>Article</u> Noun of Macedonia and a pharoah in Egypt.

He was only \_\_\_\_\_\_years old when he died. Some say he was poisoned. It is just as likely that this

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