# Alexander The Great Leader And Hero Of Macedonia Handbook

**Alexander the Great: Leader and Hero of Macedonia**

Alexander the Great remains one of the most legendary figures in world history. As a military genius, visionary leader, and cultural icon, he transformed Macedonia from a relatively small kingdom into an expansive empire that stretched across three continents. His extraordinary conquests, strategic brilliance, and influence on culture and history continue to inspire generations. This article delves into the life, leadership qualities, military achievements, and enduring legacy of Alexander the Great, highlighting why he is celebrated as a hero of Macedonia and one of history?s most remarkable leaders.

## Introduction and Context

Alexander III of Macedon, commonly known as Alexander the Great, was born in 356 BCE in Pella, the ancient capital of Macedonia. He inherited the throne at the age of 20 after the assassination of his father, King Philip II. Under Philip?s leadership, Macedonia had begun to unify Greece and develop a formidable military; Alexander?s leadership would propel this nascent power into an empire that stretched from Greece through Egypt and into India.

His era was marked by intense military innovation, cultural exchange, and political expansion. Despite facing formidable enemies and vast terrains, Alexander?s strategic prowess and charismatic leadership enabled him to conquer a vast territory within a decade. His death at the age of 32 in 323 BCE left a legacy that shaped the Hellenistic world and influenced subsequent empires.

## Early Life and Education

### Origins and Family

- Born in 356 BCE in Pella, Macedonia
- Son of King Philip II and Queen Olympias
- Grew up in a royal environment with access to extensive education

### Education Under Aristotle

- Tutored by the famed philosopher Aristotle
- Learned philosophy, science, medicine, and military strategy
- Inspired by Aristotle?s teachings on leadership, ethics, and culture

# Rise to Power

## Ascension after Philip II?s Assassination

- Became king at 20, in 336 BCE
- Faced immediate challenges from rival factions and rebellious Greek city-states
- Consolidated power through strategic military and diplomatic actions

## Consolidation of Authority

- Suppressed uprisings and rival claims
- Ensured loyalty of Macedonian army
- Reaffirmed Greece?s unity under Macedonian dominance

# Military Achievements and Strategies

## Innovative Warfare and Tactics

- Use of combined arms tactics integrating infantry, cavalry, and siege engines
- Adoption of the phalanx formation, which became a hallmark of Macedonian warfare
- Innovative use of the Companion Cavalry for swift and decisive strikes

## Major Campaigns and Battles

- Battle of Issus (333 BCE): Defeated the Persian king Darius III, showcasing tactical brilliance
- Siege of Tyre (332 BCE): Demonstrated engineering prowess and perseverance
- Battle of Gaugamela (331 BCE): Culminated in the decisive defeat of Persia and the fall of the Achaemenid Empire
- Conquest of Egypt: Founded the city of Alexandria, symbolizing Hellenistic influence
- Invasion of India (326 BCE): Fought King Porus at the Battle of the Hydaspes, demonstrating adaptability in unfamiliar terrains

## Strategies for Success

- Rapid mobility and surprise attacks
- Effective use of intelligence and reconnaissance
- Maintaining high morale among troops
- Flexibility in battlefield tactics

# Leadership Qualities and Traits

## Visionary and Charismatic

- Inspired loyalty and admiration from soldiers and allies
- Dreamed of uniting cultures and spreading Greek influence

## Bravery and Personal Courage

- Led by example in battles
- Frequently at the front lines, boosting troop morale

## Strategic Genius

- Master of battlefield tactics
- Capable of adapting strategies to different enemies and terrains

## Diplomatic Skills

- Formed alliances and integrated diverse cultures into his administration
- Promoted policies of cultural exchange and syncretism

# Legacy and Cultural Impact

## Hellenistic Culture and Spread of Greek Influence

- Established numerous cities, notably Alexandria in Egypt
- Facilitated the spread of Greek language, art, and architecture across the conquered territories
- Promoted the fusion of Greek and Eastern cultures, leading to the Hellenistic Age

## Influence on Future Empires

- Inspired military leaders such as Julius Caesar and Napoleon
- Laid the groundwork for the spread of Greek culture into Persia, Egypt, and India
- His empire?s fragmentation led to the rise of successor states like the Seleucid Empire and Ptolemaic Egypt

### Myth and Legend

- Became a legendary hero, with stories celebrating his bravery, intelligence, and divine favor
- Often depicted as a semi-divine figure in art and literature

## Controversies and Criticisms

- His relentless pursuit of conquest resulted in significant loss of life
- Some scholars criticize his treatment of conquered peoples and his tendency for reckless ambition
- Despite this, his leadership qualities and achievements are widely admired

## Conclusion

Alexander the Great?s legacy as a leader and hero of Macedonia is unparalleled in history. His extraordinary military campaigns revolutionized warfare, expanded Greek culture across continents, and laid the groundwork for the Hellenistic civilization. His leadership qualities?vision, bravery, strategic brilliance, and charisma?continue to be studied and admired worldwide. As a conqueror, diplomat, and cultural pioneer, Alexander remains a symbol of ambition, innovation, and the transformative power of strong leadership.

His story exemplifies how a single individual?s vision and determination can alter the course of history. Today, Alexander the Great is celebrated not just as a military hero of Macedonia but as a timeless icon of leadership and conquest whose influence endures across centuries.

Alexander the Great: Leader and Hero of Macedonia

Few figures in history have left as indelible a mark as Alexander the Great, the legendary leader whose conquests reshaped the ancient world and whose legacy continues to influence military strategy, leadership, and culture. As a towering figure of antiquity, Alexander the Great stands out not only for his extraordinary military achievements but also for his visionary leadership qualities that inspired loyalty and admiration across vast territories. His story is one of ambition, innovation, and unparalleled tactical brilliance, making him a subject of study and admiration even centuries after his death.

Introduction: The Legacy of Alexander the Great

Born in 356 BCE in Pella, the ancient capital of Macedonia, Alexander the Great was the son of King Philip II. From a young age, he was immersed in an environment of political intrigue, military training, and philosophical inquiry. Tutored by Aristotle, he developed an appreciation for philosophy, science, and culture, which would later influence his approach to leadership and empire-building.

His rise to prominence was marked by a combination of strategic genius, personal bravery, and a determination to fulfill his father?s ambitions of creating a vast empire. Over a decade, Alexander would lead his armies across Asia Minor, Egypt, Persia, and into India, establishing one of the largest empires of the ancient world.

Early Life and Education

The Foundations of a Leader

- Birth and Background: Born in 356 BCE in Pella, Macedonia. His father, Philip II, was a formidable military leader who transformed Macedonia into a dominant power.
- Education under Aristotle: At age 13, Alexander was tutored by Aristotle, studying philosophy, science, medicine, and literature. This education instilled in him a love for learning, curiosity, and a sense of cultural appreciation that would influence his policies as a ruler.

The Influence of Philip II

- Military Reforms: Philip II?s innovations in military tactics, such as the use of the phalanx formation, provided Alexander with a solid tactical foundation.
- Political Skill: Philip?s consolidation of Macedonia and expansion into Greece offered Alexander early experience in governance and warfare.

Ascension to the Throne and Early Campaigns

The Assassination of Philip II

In 336 BCE, Philip II was assassinated, and Alexander, at just 20 years old, ascended to the Macedonian throne. His initial focus was on consolidating power and securing his position against rivals.

Initial Military Campaigns

- Reasserting Macedonian authority: Suppressed revolts in Greece and reasserted Macedonia?s dominance.
- The Battle of Chaeronea (338 BCE): Demonstrated his military prowess, where he led Greek allies to victory against Thebes and Athens, establishing Macedonian hegemony over Greece.

Conquests and Military Genius

Strategy and Tactics

Alexander the Great is renowned for his innovative tactics, adaptability, and boldness in battle. His campaigns are studied in military academies worldwide for their brilliance.

- Use of the Phalanx and Cavalry: Combined traditional Greek warfare with innovative tactics, such as the use of the Companion Cavalry for flanking maneuvers.
- Psychological Warfare: Employed tactics to intimidate opponents, including rapid marches and surprise attacks.

Major Campaigns

- The Persian Campaign

- Crossing into Asia Minor: Initiated his campaign against Persia in 334 BCE.
- Battle of Issus (333 BCE): Secured a decisive victory against the Persian King Darius III, showcasing his tactical flexibility.
- Siege of Tyre (332 BCE): Demonstrated his engineering skills and perseverance.

- Egypt and the Foundation of Alexandria

- Founding of Alexandria: Established in 331 BCE, the city became a center of culture and commerce.
- Visit to the Oracle of Siwa: Claimed divine support for his rule, which bolstered his legitimacy.

- The Campaign in Central Asia and India

- Battle of Gaugamela (331 BCE): A decisive victory that effectively ended Persian resistance.
- Invasion of India (326 BCE): Faced fierce resistance, notably at the Battle of the Hydaspes against King Porus.

Leadership Qualities that Define Alexander

Charisma and Loyalty

- Personal Courage: Known for leading charges personally, inspiring his troops.
- Leadership Style: Demonstrated a mix of charisma, strategic brilliance, and empathy, fostering a strong sense of loyalty among his soldiers.

Visionary and Cultural Appreciation

- Cultural Integration: Promoted the idea of blending Greek and Eastern cultures, encouraging intermarriage, and establishing cities as centers of Hellenistic culture.
- Religious and Mythic Persona: Cultivated a divine image, often linking himself to gods like Hercules and Zeus.

Innovation and Adaptability

- Military Innovation: Used novel tactics and adapted to different terrains and enemies.
- Political Strategies: Incorporated local customs and governance styles into his empire to maintain stability.

Challenges and Controversies

- Overextension: His rapid expansion stretched his resources and troops.
- The Indian Campaign: The Battle of the Hydaspes was a hard-fought victory that exhausted his army.
- Death and Empire's Fragmentation: Died in 323 BCE at Babylon at just 32, leaving behind an empire that soon fractured due to lack of clear succession.

Legacy of Alexander the Great

Cultural Impact

- Hellenistic World: His conquests led to the spread of Greek culture across the Middle East and Asia, fostering a new era of cultural exchange.
- Cities Named After Him: Over 20 cities bore his name, most notably Alexandria in Egypt, which became a hub of learning and culture.

Military and Leadership Lessons

- Tactical Genius: His innovative strategies remain studied in military academies.
- Leadership Qualities: His combination of vision, bravery, and empathy serve as a model for leaders.

Myth and Memory

- Heroic Legend: His life has been mythologized, inspiring countless stories, legends, and even modern leadership theories.
- Historical Debate: Scholars debate whether his empire was sustainable or a product of extraordinary circumstances.

Conclusion: The Enduring Hero of Macedonia

Alexander the Great exemplifies the qualities of an extraordinary leader and hero of Macedonia. His military brilliance, cultural vision, and personal charisma set him apart as one of history?s greatest conquerors. Despite the brevity of his life, his legacy endures in the cultural, military, and political spheres, shaping civilizations for centuries to come. His story remains a testament to what visionary leadership, daring innovation, and relentless ambition can achieve?a true hero of Macedonia whose influence transcends time.

QuestionAnswer Who was Alexander the Great and why is he considered a legendary leader? Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king and military commander who created one of the largest empires in ancient history through his exceptional leadership, strategic brilliance, and conquests across Persia, Egypt, and India, making him a legendary figure in world history. What were some of Alexander the Great's most significant military achievements? His notable achievements include the conquest of the Persian Empire, the Battle of Gaugamela, the founding of numerous cities like Alexandria, and his successful campaigns into India, which showcased his tactical genius and expansionist vision. How did Alexander the Great influence the culture and history of the regions he conquered? Alexander's conquests facilitated the spread of Greek culture, language, and ideas across Asia and Egypt, leading to the Hellenistic era, which blended Greek and local cultures, and significantly impacted art, science, and architecture. What qualities made Alexander the Great an effective leader and hero? His qualities included exceptional strategic intelligence, bravery,

charisma, adaptability in battle, and the ability to inspire loyalty among his soldiers, which contributed to his success as a military leader and hero. What is the legacy of Alexander the Great in modern times? His legacy includes the spread of Greek culture, the establishment of cities bearing his name, and influence on military strategy and leadership. He remains a symbol of ambition, exploration, and visionary leadership. How did Alexander the Great die and what happened to his empire afterward? Alexander died in 323 BCE at the age of 32, possibly due to illness or poisoning. After his death, his empire was divided among his generals in a series of conflicts known as the Wars of the Diadochi, leading to the Hellenistic kingdoms. Why is Alexander the Great still studied and celebrated today? He is studied for his military genius, leadership qualities, and impact on world history. Celebrated as a hero and a visionary, his life continues to inspire discussions on leadership, conquest, and cultural exchange.

**Related keywords:** Alexander the Great, Macedonian king, military strategist, ancient Greece, Hellenistic empire, conqueror, king of Macedonia, Battle of Gaugamela, Philip II, Greek hero

## the emphasized legislative in macedonia institutions and

**The emphasized legislative in Macedonia institutions and** plays a pivotal role in shaping the legal framework, governance, and political stability of North Macedonia. As a nation striving for European integration and democratic consolidation, the legislative sector is central to implementing reforms, protecting citizens? rights, and ensuring the rule of law. This article explores the key legislative institutions, their functions, legislative processes, and the impact of legislation on the country's development.

## Overview of the Legislative System in North Macedonia

North Macedonia operates under a parliamentary democracy where the legislative power is vested primarily in the Parliament, known as the Assembly of North Macedonia. The legislative system is designed to ensure checks and balances among the branches of government, promote transparency, and involve various institutions in the law-making process.

### The Parliament of North Macedonia

The Assembly is a unicameral body comprising 120 members elected through proportional representation for a four-year term. The Parliament's primary responsibilities include:

- Drafting, amending, and passing laws

- Approving the national budget
- Monitoring the executive branch
- Ratifying international treaties
- Constituting commissions and committees for specific issues

### The Role of the Government and Executive in Legislation

While the Parliament holds legislative authority, the Government of North Macedonia also influences legislation through proposals, policy initiatives, and implementation oversight. The Prime Minister and ministers often draft bills, which are then debated and adopted by the Assembly.

## Legislative Process in North Macedonia

Understanding how laws are created provides insight into the legislative emphasis within institutions. The legislative process involves several stages designed to ensure thorough scrutiny and public participation.

### Stages of the Legislative Process

- **Initiation**: Bills can be proposed by Members of Parliament (MPs), the Government, or through citizen initiatives.
- **First Reading**: The bill is introduced, and its general principles are discussed. If approved, it proceeds to detailed review.
- **Committee Review**: Specialized parliamentary committees analyze the bill, suggest amendments, and prepare reports.
- **Second Reading**: The bill is debated in detail, including proposed amendments.
- **Third Reading and Voting**: Final debate and a vote determine whether the bill passes.
- **Presidential Approval**: The President of North Macedonia signs the law, making it official, or returns it for reconsideration.

### Public Participation and Transparency

The legislative process increasingly emphasizes transparency and public involvement. Citizens, NGOs, and expert groups are encouraged to participate through consultations, hearings, and providing feedback during the drafting phase.

## Key Legislative Priorities and Recent Reforms

North Macedonia has undertaken significant legislative reforms to align with EU standards, improve governance, and enhance social justice. Some of the prominent legislative priorities include:

### Judicial Reforms

Efforts to strengthen judicial independence and combat corruption have led to laws aimed at improving transparency, accountability, and efficiency within the judiciary. The establishment of the Judicial Council and amendments to the Criminal Procedure Code are notable examples.

### Electoral Legislation

Reforms have been introduced to ensure fair and transparent elections, including modifications to the Electoral Code, voter registration processes, and campaign financing regulations.

### Human Rights and Anti-Discrimination Laws

North Macedonia has adopted laws to protect minority rights, combat discrimination, and promote gender equality. The Law on Prevention and Protection against Discrimination and amendments to the Law on Equal Opportunities are key legislative instruments.

### Economic and Business Legislation

Laws facilitating foreign investment, establishing free economic zones, and simplifying business registration procedures have been prioritized to foster economic growth.

## The Impact of Legislation on Society and Development

Effective legislation underpins social stability, economic development, and international integration. The emphasis on legislative institutions ensures that laws are crafted with expertise, transparency, and public input.

### Legal Reforms and EU Integration

North Macedonia's path toward European Union accession depends heavily on legislative harmonization. The Stabilization and Association Agreement (SAA) and chapters related to judiciary, fundamental rights, and rule of law require continuous legislative adjustments.

### Strengthening Democratic Institutions

Legislation aimed at transparency, anti-corruption, and accountability has contributed to strengthening democratic institutions, reducing corruption, and fostering citizen trust.

### Protection of Citizens? Rights

Laws safeguarding human rights, social welfare, and minority protections help build an inclusive society aligned with European standards.

## Challenges and Future Directions

Despite progress, North Macedonia faces challenges related to legislative efficiency, enforcement, and public trust.

### Addressing Legislative Gaps

Continuous review and updating of laws are necessary to adapt to new social, economic, and technological developments.

### Enhancing Legislative Transparency

Further transparency initiatives, such as open parliamentary sessions and accessible legislative databases, are essential for public engagement.

### Strengthening Institutional Capacity

Building the capacity of legislative bodies to draft, analyze, and implement laws effectively remains a priority.

## Conclusion

The emphasized legislative in Macedonia institutions forms the backbone of the country's democratic governance and development trajectory. Through a structured, transparent, and participatory legislative process, North Macedonia continues to progress toward European integration, ensuring laws serve the interests of its citizens and foster sustainable growth. As reforms continue and institutions strengthen, the legislative framework will remain crucial for maintaining stability, promoting justice, and achieving long-term national objectives.

The Emphasized Legislative in Macedonian Institutions: An In-Depth Analysis

Macedonia, officially known as North Macedonia since 2019, has undergone significant political and legislative transformations over the past few decades. Central to its functioning as a democratic state are its legislative institutions, which serve as the backbone for law-making, oversight, and governance. This comprehensive review explores the core aspects of the legislative framework in North Macedonia, emphasizing the roles, structures, challenges, and recent developments within its legislative institutions.

# Overview of the Macedonian Legislative System

North Macedonia?s legislative system is primarily characterized by its bicameral Parliament, the Assembly of North Macedonia, which plays a pivotal role in shaping national policies, laws, and oversight mechanisms.

## The Parliament of North Macedonia

- Structure: The Assembly is unicameral, comprising 120 members elected through proportional representation for a four-year term.
- Functions:
- Enacting and amending laws.
- Approving the budget.
- Ratifying international treaties.
- Exercising oversight over the executive branch.
- Electing key officials, including the President, Government ministers, and judiciary members.

## Legislative Process

- Drafting: Initiated by MPs, government proposals, or public initiatives.
- First Reading: Introduction and general debate.
- Committee Review: Detailed examination and possible amendments.
- Second Reading: Consideration of amendments.
- Third Reading: Final approval.
- Presidential Sign-off: Formal enactment or veto, which can be overridden by the Assembly.

# Key Legislative Institutions and Their Roles

Beyond the Assembly, several other institutions influence the legislative landscape:

## The Constitutional Court

- Ensures laws conform to the Constitution.
- Has the power to annul laws deemed unconstitutional.
- Plays a crucial role in maintaining the legal order and protecting fundamental rights.

## The State Audit Office

- Monitors the legality and efficiency of public spending.
- Ensures transparency and accountability in the implementation of laws.

### The Ombudsman

- Oversees the enforcement of laws concerning human rights.
- Acts as an intermediary between citizens and legislative bodies.

## Legislative Emphasis and Priorities

The legislative focus in North Macedonia has historically been directed toward several key areas:

### European Integration and Legislative Alignment

- Harmonizing national legislation with EU standards.
- Passing laws related to the rule of law, judiciary reforms, and anti-corruption measures.
- Implementing reforms to meet EU accession criteria, which heavily influence legislative priorities.

### Anti-Corruption and Good Governance

- Establishing legal frameworks to combat corruption.
- Strengthening institutions like the Special Prosecution Office and Anti-Corruption Commission.
- Enacting transparency laws related to public procurement and asset declarations.

### Economic Legislation

- Laws promoting foreign investment.
- Tax reforms and financial sector regulation.
- Laws aimed at improving the business environment.

### Human Rights and Social Legislation

- Anti-discrimination laws.
- Reforms to improve minority rights, especially for ethnic Albanians and other minorities.
- Laws addressing gender equality and social protection.

# Challenges within the Legislative Framework

Despite the robust legislative structures, North Macedonia faces several challenges:

## Institutional Fragmentation and Political Polarization

- Political disagreements impede swift law-making.
- Fragmented legislative processes sometimes lead to delays and deadlocks.
- Ethnic divisions influence legislative priorities and cooperation.

## Implementation Gaps

- Enacting laws is only part of the process; effective implementation remains a challenge.
- Weak enforcement mechanisms undermine legislative intentions.
- Corruption and lack of transparency can hamper the realization of legislative goals.

## Legal Reforms and EU Conditionalities

- The legislative process is heavily influenced by EU accession negotiations.
- Balancing domestic interests with EU requirements sometimes results in legislative compromises.

## Judicial Reforms and Independence

- Efforts to reform the judiciary to ensure independence are ongoing.
- Legislative measures to improve judicial efficiency often face resistance.

# Recent Legislative Developments and Reforms

In recent years, North Macedonia has made notable legislative strides, driven largely by its EU accession ambitions and internal reforms.

## Key Reforms

- Judicial Reform Laws: Aiming to increase judicial independence, transparency, and efficiency.
- Electoral Law Amendments: Designed to ensure fair representation of ethnic minorities and

enhance electoral integrity.

- Anti-Corruption Legislation: Strengthening legal tools to detect and prosecute corruption cases.
- Media Laws: Enhancing media freedom and regulating public broadcasting.
- Environmental Legislation: Addressing climate change, pollution, and sustainable development.

### Impact of Legislative Reforms

- Improved transparency and accountability in governance.
- Enhanced cooperation with EU institutions.
- Greater protection of minority rights and social inclusion.
- Increased foreign investment and economic stability.

## Role of Civil Society and External Actors in the Legislative Process

- Civil society organizations actively participate in drafting, revising, and advocating for laws.
- International organizations like the EU, OSCE, and NATO influence legislative reforms through recommendations and monitoring.
- Public consultations and participatory mechanisms are increasingly integrated into legislative processes to enhance legitimacy.

## Future Outlook and Recommendations

To strengthen its legislative framework, North Macedonia should consider the following:

- Enhancing Institutional Capacity: Improve the skills and resources of legislative and oversight bodies.
- Ensuring Effective Implementation: Focus on enforcement mechanisms, judiciary independence, and anti-corruption measures.
- Promoting Transparency: Increase public access to legislative processes and decision-making.
- Fostering Political Consensus: Encourage cross-party cooperation to pass comprehensive reforms.
- Deepening EU Integration: Continue aligning domestic laws with EU standards and standards of good governance.

## Conclusion

The legislative landscape of North Macedonia reflects a nation committed to democratization, European integration, and social progress. While significant strides have been made, challenges

such as political polarization, implementation gaps, and institutional weaknesses persist. Addressing these issues requires a concerted effort from legislative bodies, the executive, civil society, and international partners. The ongoing reforms and legislative emphasis on rule of law, anti-corruption, minority rights, and economic development position North Macedonia on a path toward greater stability, prosperity, and integration into European institutions. As the country continues to evolve, its legislative institutions will remain central to shaping its future trajectory and consolidating democracy.

QuestionAnswer What is the main focus of the emphasized legislation in Macedonian institutions? The main focus is on reforming governance, enhancing transparency, and aligning with European Union standards. How does the emphasized legislation impact the power dynamics within Macedonian institutions? It aims to strengthen checks and balances, promote accountability, and ensure that legislative, executive, and judicial branches operate more independently. What recent legislative changes have been emphasized to improve judicial independence in Macedonia? Reforms include new laws on judicial appointments, disciplinary procedures, and increased transparency in judicial proceedings. How are Macedonian institutions adapting to the emphasis on anti-corruption laws? They are implementing stricter anti-corruption measures, establishing specialized agencies, and increasing penalties for corrupt practices. What role does the emphasized legislation play in Macedonia?s EU accession process? It facilitates alignment with EU legal standards, demonstrating commitment to reforms necessary for accession negotiations. Are there any challenges faced by Macedonian institutions in implementing the emphasized legislation? Yes, challenges include political resistance, limited resources, and the need for capacity building within institutions. How does the emphasized legislation influence civil society and public participation in Macedonia? It promotes greater transparency, encourages civic engagement, and provides legal frameworks for public consultation processes. What are the future priorities for Macedonian legislative reforms in light of the emphasized legislation? Future priorities include strengthening rule of law, combating corruption more effectively, and enhancing the efficiency of public administration.

**Related keywords:** Macedonia legislative institutions, government structure Macedonia, Macedonian parliament, legislative process Macedonia, Macedonian government, political institutions Macedonia, legislative reforms Macedonia, Macedonian lawmaking, parliamentary system Macedonia, government institutions Macedonia

**Read the full article online:** The Emphasized Legislative In Macedonia Institutions And