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HIS 113 – World Civilization 113

Alexander the Great - Wk. 5

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Alexander the Great inherited a most powerful mass army and empire formation. I was amazed by this man's strength and strong will to defeat so many landmarks. The most important military battles were the Battle of Granicus (May 334 BC), Issus (Nov., 333 BC), Gaugamela (Oct., 331 BC), and Persian Gate (Jan., 330 BC).

During the Battle of Granicus; Alexander's 1st battle defeated many Persian leaders and left his army of Macedonians in victory. Afterwards, the Battle of Issus; Alexander gained victory of Granicus; King Darius, Persian army, and captured Asia Minor. Alexander migrated much during this period and dominated many areas such as Syria, Tyre, and Egypt. The next military setting point was when Alexander seized The Battle of Gaugamela. He organized a great floor plan format organizing the positions of each military elite within his army. The positions were to enable him to conquer Darius and his men. These men instead fled; knowing that they would not succeed. Alexander became king over of Asia. The fourth final important battle was Persian Gate. Alexander attacked the Persian Gate from behind. This was due to having a Persian insider to assist with getting through the gate. Once again, Alexander took over another powerful army.

In order for Alexander to be so skilled he had to have had a mindset of chess player. He knew every move, move, and angle to position his army when the time came to attack. It made me think how one would need to position themselves when the enemy tries to attack when he knows we are doing what God is calling us to do.

I was able to capture some very important values that Alexander portrayed through his actions and fate of this kingdom after death. It appeared that he was a warrior elite with a vision, very loyal, his leadership led from the front, was focused, mastered a great degree of organization (aligning his military), and was able to branch out his resources. He always had a plan in place which led him very far within his reign. Alexander had a love for his people. I feel Alexander was very supportive towards his military and knew how to inspire them for their bravery. He trained his men up to the best that they could be.

During his ongoing victory Alexander even after his death played a vital role in the history of leadership and power even today. The world of history has emerged so much and the importance of it has an impact on modern day society as well. His term legacy was long lived. We don't see too much of this today. I wonder if they even know how well Alexander the Great created an empire so great with bare provisions and how he was/is a great example of power and leadership.