

Alexander III of Macedon, who became known as Alexander the Great came into his throne after his father Philip II was assassinated. This was a man who was told from a very early age that he had a great destiny and was prophesized to one day take over the world. After taking the throne at age 20, he would embark on a military campaign to fulfill his perceived destiny. Some of the personal qualities Alexander utilized during his reign were bravery, strategic intelligence and charisma. He was also very well educated by the great teachers of the age such as Aristotle. He was also a skilled diplomat, establishing relationships with conquered peoples, integrating their customs and practices into his culture. Furthermore, Alexander was revered by his soldiers and had a deep understanding of their needs and motivation as well as being a brilliant military strategist. He changed the ways military battle was conducted using new battle technologies and weaponry.

During his reign Alexander expanded his empire from Greece to India. Some of his most significant military conquests include the Battle of Issus, the Siege of Tyre and the Battle of Gaugamela. The Battle of Issus was a major victory for Alexander against the Persian king Darius III who he was willing to chase to ends of the earth to defeat. The Siege of Tyre, the island city would last 7 months before defeat. This was a testament to his tenacity and focus. The victory against Darius III at the Battle of Gaugamela would pave the way for the fall of the Persian empire. Everywhere Alexander went he left cities that would bare his name. In the end it was his own army that would at last halt his spread across the know world. They had grown tired of years of conquest and wanted to return home. After his death, his vast empire would be divided among his generals who would establish their own kingdoms. Despite the fragmentation of his empire, his legacy as a great military leader and cultural icon would endure throughout history.