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HIS113: World Civilization 1

Unit 5 Video of Alexander the Great

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Alexander the Great is one of the most famous military commanders in history, and his legacy continues to influence military strategy even today. Through his ambition and prowess, Alexander was able to create an empire that stretched from Greece to India, and his accomplishments remain impressive even centuries later. Alexander's most important military battles exemplify his skill as a leader and his dedication to his mission (Romm 2012).

At the time of his battle against the Persian army in 334 BC, Alexander was only 20 years old. In that situation, the army of Alexander found itself outnumbered by the Persian army (Thompson, 2007). Through a combination of tactics, including cavalry charges and surprise attacks, he defeated them. As a result of Alexander's tactics, he won a decisive victory, this was the Battle of Granicus. This victory was a turning point for Alexander, as it marked the beginning of his conquest of the Persian Empire (Romm 2012; Thompson 2007).

After conquering numerous other lands and territories, Alexander's army became one of history's most successful military leaders (Morrison, 1990). Alexander's forces used a brilliant combination of cavalry and infantry tactics to gain the upper hand, and in the end, the Macedonians emerged victorious (Young-Koo 2007). Alexander's actions and the fate of his kingdom after his death demonstrate his commitment to justice and his respect for order. Alexander's ambition was driven by a desire to bring peace and stability to the region, and after his death, his kingdom continued

to thrive. His successors, such as the Seleucid Empire and the Ptolemaic Dynasty, continued to expand his empire and brought a period of prosperity and stability to the region.

Alexander the Great's legacy is one that continues to inspire military leaders today (Glanville, 2016). His commitment to justice and order, combined with his tactical brilliance and daring, made him a formidable military commander and a leader whose legacy will continue to be remembered for centuries to come (Freire, 1972).

Reference

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- (3) Morrison, F. E. (1990). *Important Differences between Successful and Unsuccessful Senior Allied Army Combat Leaders*.
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