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World Civ. 1

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Alexander The Great

Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king who conquered a vast empire that stretched from Greece to India. He is known for his military tactics and leadership, and his conquests had a significant impact on the political and cultural landscape of the ancient world. Some of the most important military battles that Alexander fought include the Battle of Issus, the Siege of Tyre, and the Battle of Gaugamela. In these battles, Alexander demonstrated his strategic and tactical abilities, often defeating much larger armies with a smaller force.

The values of Alexander that are often portrayed in historical accounts include his ambition, determination, and a belief in his own divine destiny. He also valued education and intellectual pursuits, and he was tutored by the famous philosopher Aristotle. After Alexander's death, his empire was divided among his generals, which led to a period of instability and conflict. The Seleucid Empire, one of the most successful of the successor states, lasted for over 200 years before it was conquered by the Romans.