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Alexander the Great was a Macedonian king who lived from 356 to 323 BCE. He is widely regarded as one of the greatest military commanders in history, having conquered much of the known world before the age of 33. Among his most important military battles were the Battle of Issus in 333 BCE, where he defeated the Persian king Darius III and secured his hold on the Eastern Mediterranean, and the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BCE, where he decisively defeated Darius III and established his control over the Persian Empire. Alexander's military tactics were marked by his ability to quickly adapt to changing circumstances, his willingness to take risks, and his innovative use of cavalry.

Throughout his life, Alexander was known for his ambition, intelligence, and military prowess. He valued loyalty, courage, and determination, and he demonstrated these values through his actions on the battlefield and in his relationships with his followers. He was also known for his interest in philosophy, and he studied under the philosopher Aristotle during his youth. Despite his many achievements, however, Alexander's legacy was ultimately mixed. After his death in 323 BCE, his empire was divided among his generals, and the various factions fought for control for several decades. Although Alexander's conquests had a profound impact on the history of the Mediterranean world, his kingdom did not endure as a unified state, and many of his achievements were undone in the years following his death.