One of the most significant military battles fought by Alexander the Great was the Battle of Gaugamela in 331 BCE, which took place between Alexander's army of Macedonians and the Persian Empire led by King Darius III. Despite being vastly outnumbered, Alexander employed innovative tactics, including a feigned retreat, to defeat the Persians decisively. This victory led to Alexander's control over the entire Persian Empire, and he went on to conquer several other territories, including Egypt and parts of India. Another crucial battle fought by Alexander was the Battle of Issus in 333 BCE, where he again emerged victorious against a larger Persian army.

Alexander the Great was known for his leadership qualities and military prowess, and his actions portrayed several values that are still admired today. He was fiercely dedicated to his troops and often led them into battle himself, earning their loyalty and respect. He also believed in leading by example, always striving to be the best and pushing his troops to do the same. Additionally, Alexander had a deep appreciation for culture and learning, which he demonstrated through his patronage of artists, scholars, and philosophers.