

1: Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy (Audiobook) by Partha Bose | www.enganchecubano.com

the author does not seem to be qualified to tackle a historical subject, such as the strategy of Alexander the Great. The book provides a lot of 'information' some of which may be historically accurate but some is the author's 'guesses' as to what may have happened.

Visit Website When Alexander was 13, Philip called on the great philosopher Aristotle to tutor his son. Visit Website Alexander was just 16 when Philip went to battle the Byzantiums and left him in charge of Macedonia. Alexander put his vigor and bravery on display, and his cavalry decimated the Band of Thebes. Alexander Becomes King In B. Just 20 years old, Alexander claimed the Macedonian throne and killed his rivals before they could challenge his sovereignty. He also quashed rebellions for independence in northern Greece. Alexander appointed the general Antipater as regent and headed for Persia with his army. They crossed the Hellespont, a narrow strait between the Aegean Sea and the Sea of Marmara, and faced Persian and Greek forces at the Granicus river; victory went to Alexander and the Macedonians. Alexander then headed south and easily took the city of Sardes. But his army encountered resistance in the cities of Miletus, Mylasa and Halicarnassus. Under siege yet not beaten, Halicarnassus held out long enough for King Darius III, the newest Persian king, to amass a substantial army. Gordian Knot From Halicarnassus, Alexander headed north to Gordium, home of the fabled Gordian knot, a group of tightly-entwined knots yoked to an ancient wagon. Legend had it whoever unwound the knot would conquer all of Asia. As the story goes, Alexander took on the challenge but was unable to unravel the knot by hand. He took another approach and sliced through the knot with his sword, claiming triumph. Battle of Issus In B. As it became clear Alexander would win the battle, Darius fled with what remained of his troops, leaving his wife and family behind. His mother, Sisygambis, was so upset she disowned him and adopted Alexander as her son. By now it was clear that Alexander was a shrewd, ruthless and brilliant military leader—in fact, he never lost a battle in his life. He rejected a plea from Darius for peace and took the towns of Byblos and Sidon. He then laid siege to the heavily-fortified island of Tyre in January B. But Alexander had no navy to speak of and Tyre was surrounded by water. Alexander instructed his men to build a causeway to reach Tyre. All went well until they came within striking distance of the Tyrians. He was sidelined at Gaza, however, and forced to endure another lengthy siege. After several weeks, he took the town and entered Egypt where he established the city that still bears his name: Alexander traveled to the desert to consult the oracle of Ammon, a god of supposed good counsel. Legends abound about what transpired at the oracle, but Alexander kept mum about the experience. Still, the visit furthered speculation Alexander was a deity. Following fierce fighting and heavy losses on both sides, Darius fled and was assassinated by his own troops. Finally rid of Darius, Alexander proclaimed himself King of Persia. With Bessus out of the way, Alexander had full control of Persia. Proskynesis To gain credibility with the Persians, Alexander took on many Persian customs. He began dressing like a Persian and adopted the practice of proskynesis, a Persian court custom that involved bowing down and kissing the hand of others, depending on their rank. The Macedonians were less than thrilled with the changes in Alexander and his attempt to be viewed as a deity. They refused to practice proskynesis and some plotted his death. Increasingly paranoid, Alexander ordered the death of one of his most esteemed generals, Parmenio, in B. Alexander Kills Cleitus In B. Pushed too far, Alexander killed Cleitus with a spear, a spontaneous act of violence that anguished him. Some historians believe Alexander killed his general in a fit of drunkenness—a persistent problem that plagued him through much of his life. Alexander struggled to capture Sogdiana, a region of the Persian Empire that remained loyal to Bessus. Supposedly, one of those on the rock was a girl named Roxane. As the story goes, Alexander fell in love with Roxane on sight. He married her despite her Sogdian heritage and she joined him on his journey. Alexander Enters India In B. Some tribes surrendered peacefully; others did not. Even so, after a fierce battle in a raging thunderstorm, Porus was defeated. One event took place at Hydaspes which devastated Alexander: Alexander wanted to press on and attempt to conquer all of India, but his war-weary soldiers refused, and his officers convinced him to return to Persia. So Alexander led his troops down the Indus River and was severely wounded during a battle with the Malli. After recovering, he

divided his troops, sending half back to Persia and half to Gedrosia, a desolate area west of the Indus River. A Mass Wedding In early B. Wanting to unite the Persians and Macedonians and create a new race loyal only to him, he ordered many of his officers to marry Persian princesses at a mass wedding; he also took two more wives for himself. But after Alexander took a firm stand and replaced Macedonian officers and troops with Persians, his army backed down. To further diffuse the situation, Alexander returned their titles and hosted a huge reconciliation banquet. Death of Alexander the Great By B. Thanks to his insatiable urge for world supremacy, he started plans to conquer Arabia. After surviving battle after fierce battle, Alexander the Great died in June B. Some historians say Alexander died of malaria or other natural causes; others believe he was poisoned. Either way, he never named a successor. Nonetheless, many conquered lands retained the Greek influence Alexander introducedâ€”some cities he founded remain important cultural centers even todayâ€”and Alexander the Great is revered as one of the most powerful and influential leaders the ancient world ever produced. Sources Alexander the Great.

2: Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy : The Timeless Lessons of History's | eBay

"Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy" Quotes Too often the legacy of a strong leader is an organization without sufficient leadership capacity to fill the void left behind by the departing leader.

Philip waged war against Byzantium, leaving Alexander in charge as regent and heir apparent. Alexander responded quickly, driving them from their territory. He colonized it with Greeks, and founded a city named Alexandropolis. Meanwhile, the city of Amphissa began to work lands that were sacred to Apollo near Delphi, a sacrilege that gave Philip the opportunity to further intervene in Greek affairs. Still occupied in Thrace, he ordered Alexander to muster an army for a campaign in southern Greece. Concerned that other Greek states might intervene, Alexander made it look as though he was preparing to attack Illyria instead. During this turmoil, the Illyrians invaded Macedonia, only to be repelled by Alexander. The Athenians, led by Demosthenes, voted to seek alliance with Thebes against Macedonia. Philip then returned to Elatea, sending a final offer of peace to Athens and Thebes, who both rejected it. According to the ancient sources, the two sides fought bitterly for some time. Philip deliberately commanded his troops to retreat, counting on the untested Athenian hoplites to follow, thus breaking their line. With the Athenians lost, the Thebans were surrounded. Left to fight alone, they were defeated. Philip was then named Hegemon often translated as "Supreme Commander" of this league known by modern scholars as the League of Corinth, and announced his plans to attack the Persian Empire. This so irritated Alexander, that throwing one of the cups at his head, "You villain," said he, "what, am I then a bastard? At which Alexander reproachfully insulted over him: However, it appears Philip never intended to disown his politically and militarily trained son. When Philip heard of this, he stopped the negotiations and scolded Alexander for wishing to marry the daughter of a Carian, explaining that he wanted a better bride for him. The emblem of the Stag Hunt Mosaic, c. Alexander was proclaimed king on the spot by the nobles and army at the age of He had his cousin, the former Amyntas IV, executed. Olympias had Cleopatra Eurydice and Europa, her daughter by Philip, burned alive. When Alexander learned about this, he was furious. When news of the revolts reached Alexander, he responded quickly. Though advised to use diplomacy, Alexander mustered 3, Macedonian cavalry and rode south towards Thessaly. He then continued south towards the Peloponnese. Athens sued for peace and Alexander pardoned the rebels. When Alexander asked Diogenes what he could do for him, the philosopher disdainfully asked Alexander to stand a little to the side, as he was blocking the sunlight. He also received news of a Thracian uprising. Starting from Amphipolis, he travelled east into the country of the "Independent Thracians"; and at Mount Haemus, the Macedonian army attacked and defeated the Thracian forces manning the heights. Alexander then marched for three days to the Danube, encountering the Getae tribe on the opposite shore. Crossing the river at night, he surprised them and forced their army to retreat after the first cavalry skirmish. Marching west into Illyria, Alexander defeated each in turn, forcing the two rulers to flee with their troops. With these victories, he secured his northern frontier. Alexander immediately headed south. The Theban resistance was ineffective, and Alexander razed the city and divided its territory between the other Boeotian cities. The end of Thebes cowed Athens, leaving all of Greece temporarily at peace.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT ART OF STRATEGY pdf

3: Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy by Partha Bose | www.enganchecubano.com

An entertaining and enlightening book about Alexander the Great, whose leadership and strategic genius made him one of history's greatest empire builders, and who has since influenced and inspired a great number of people from different fields - business, politics, military. Alexander the Great (

Despite consistent focus on it over the last centuries, there always seems to be a few personalities from each century who seem to know and see a lot more than their contemporaries. Alexander the Great is definitely one among them. Any attempt to study him and his achievements will be incomplete and based on deductions at best. Lack of systematic facts is the biggest challenge. The political undercurrents at that time must have decided our view of Alexander. Strategy is still an art than science. The political undercurrents at that time must have decided our view of Alexander and his era. The Author nevertheless has tried hard in dissecting him as a leader and deducing learning which could be potentially mapped to the modern world. The canvas is vast and the research is extensive and relevant. This makes it easier for the readers to understand the reasoning. This is very obvious throughout the book. Interpretations of incidents from his life are at times very positive whereas similar incidents from other time periods are analyzed less sympathetically. The supporting facts are not presented consistently either. The presentations of supporting arguments are incomplete towards the last chapters. How for any student of strategy this book is very insightful. Rather than a definitive book for the modern manager, this book should be read as an analysis of one among the biggest military achievements in history. Bose for such a wonderful book which emphasizes on importance of Alexander, indeed, was and will be the greatest conqueror and King mankind will ever come to know. Bose for such a wonderful book which emphasizes on importance of strategy, planning not just attack but retreat also. He also cites lots of battles economic and military those happened after Alexander. The book has definitely a lot to my knowledge of history. A wonderful read, a must read and a worth buy.

4: Alexander the Great - Wikipedia

In Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy, Partha Bose follows Alexander's life and military campaigns and shows how you can employ his leadership lessons to conquer today's challenges in commerce, politics, and life.

5: Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy Summary - Partha Bose | PDF

In my opinion the book does a VERY SOLID job presenting Alexander the Great and the use of his strategy. One of the strengths of the book is the relative ease to which you can cover the material. Very practical in life and business applications.

6: Alexander The Great's Art Of Strategy: Lessons From the Great Empire Builder by Partha Bose

Alexander the Great endures as one of the most admired and emulated leaders in world history. In our time, his example of unprecedented and unparalleled success has inspired leaders of business and government, from media mogul Ted Turner (who keeps a bronze bust of Alexander in his office) to Desert.

7: Alexander the Great - HISTORY

Alexander's strategic thinking has influenced leaders through the ages, including the likes of Julius and Augustus Caesar, Mark Anthony, Hannibal, Napoleon, George Washington, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses S. Grant, Irwin Rommel and, more recently, Norman Schwarzkopf.

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In Alexander the Great's Art of Strategy, Partha Bose, one of the world's leading experts on business strategy, gives fresh insight into Alexander's leadership and legacy, and shows how you can use the secrets of his success to conquer today's challenges, as successful executives, politicians, and generals have.

9: Alexander the Great | Strategy & Tactics Magazine

About the Author. Partha Bose is the Marketing Director of Allen & Overy, one of the world's largest law firms with 5, professionals and offices in 26 countries. Until March, , he was the Chief Marketing Office of Monitor Group.

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