

The Field Campaigns of Alexander the Great

By Stephen English

Genre : Ancient

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The Field Campaigns of Alexander the Great by Stephen English is Ancient Alexander the Great is one of the most famous men in history, and many believe he was the greatest military genius of all time (Julius Caesar wept at the feet of his statue in envy of his achievements). Most of his thirteen year reign as king of Macedon was spent in hard campaigning which conquered half the then-known world, during which he never lost a battle. Besides the famous set-piece battles (Granicus, Issus, Gaugamela, Hydaspes), Alexander's army marched thousands of miles through hostile territory, fighting countless smaller actions and calling for a titanic logistical effort. There is a copious literature on Alexander the Great, but most are biographies of the man himself, with relatively few recent works analyzing his campaigns from a purely military angle. This book will combine a narrative of the course of each of Alexander's campaigns, with clear analysis of strategy, tactics, logistics etc. This will combine with Stephen English's *The Army of Alexander the Great* and *The Sieges of Alexander the Great*, to form a very strong three-volume examination of one of the most successful armies and greatest conquerors ever known. **Top Books, Featured Books, Top Textbooks, Top Free Books, Top Audiobooks, Audiobooks, Arts and Entertainment Books, Biographies and Memoir Books, Business and Finance Books, Children and Teens Books, Comics and Graphic Novels Books, Computers and Internet Books, Cookbooks Food and Wine Books, Fiction and Literature Books, Health, Mind and Body Books, History Books, Humor Books, Lifestyle and Home Books, Mysteries and Thrillers Books, Nonfiction Books, Parenting Books, Politics and Current Events Books, Professional and Technical Books, Reference Books, Religion and Spirituality Books, Romance Books, Sci-Fi and Fantasy Books, Science and Nature Books, Sports and Outdoors Books, Travel and Adventure Books**

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[The Twelve Caesars](#)

By : **Suetonius**

The Twelve Caesars - Suetonius . A translation into English by A. S. Kline . Published in entirety with in-depth name index. In the Twelve Caesars (De Vita Caesarum) Suetonius provides us with biographies of Julius Caesar and the eleven Roman Emperors who followed him. The work, probably written around 121AD in the reign of Hadrian, therefore covers the crucial and highly eventful period of Roman history from the end of the Republic to the reign of Domitian. Suetonius delved into the Imperial archives to research eyewitness accounts, obtain factual information, and compile related material to produce his summary, as well as gathering anecdotal and other evidence from writers and historians of the period. The work is dramatic, and packed with incident. It provides valuable information on the heritage, personal habits, physical appearance, lives and political careers of the protagonists, and mentions details that other sources do not. Suetonius is a major source of information on the life of Caligula, his uncle Claudius, and the heritage of Vespasian (the relevant sections of the Annals by Tacitus his contemporary being lost). Though often questioned regarding its ultimate reliability as history, the Twelve Caesars provides an unforgettable portrait of Rome under the early Emperors, and of the Emperors themselves This and other texts available from Poetry in Translation (www.poetryintranslation.com) .

[Delhi Complete The Library of Apollodorus](#)

By : **Apollodorus of Athens**

Traditionally attributed to Apollodorus of Athens, 'The Library' is a first or second century encyclopaedia of Greek mythology and heroic legends, written in a concise and unembellished style, closely following Greek literary sources. The extant text provides an important record of Greek accounts of the origin and early history of the world, preserving many otherwise lost mythological tales. Delphi's Ancient Classics series provides eReaders with the wisdom of the Classical world, with both English translations and the original Greek texts. This comprehensive eBook presents the complete extant 'Library', with dual Greek and English text, relevant illustrations, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus material. (Version 1) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Apollodorus' life and works * Features the complete extant text of 'The Library', in both English translation and the original Greek * Concise introduction to the great work * Features J. G. Frazer's translation and footnotes, previously appearing in Loeb Classical Library edition of Apollodorus * Images of famous paintings inspired by 'The Library' * Excellent formatting of the texts * Easily locate the sections you want to read with individual contents tables * Includes Frazer's rare 'Epitome', first time in digital print * Provides a special dual English and Greek text, allowing readers to compare the sections paragraph by paragraph - ideal for students * Features a bonus biography - discover the ancient world of 'The Library' * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to explore our range of Ancient Classics titles or buy the entire series as a Super Set CONTENTS: The Translation THE LIBRARY The Greek Text CONTENTS OF THE GREEK TEXT The Dual Text DUAL GREEK AND ENGLISH TEXT The Biography INTRODUCTION TO APOLLODORUS by Sir James George Frazer Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles

[Cicero and the Fall of the Roman Republic](#)

By : **J.L. Strachan-Davidson**

*Includes Table of Contents "Genius is fostered by energy." - Cicero Marcus Tullius Cicero (106-43 B.C.) was one of the most famous Romans in his day, and posterity has been even kinder to him. Cicero was a legend in his own time for his oratory abilities, which he used to persuade fellow Senators and denounce enemies like Catiline and Mark Antony, but he was also one of Rome's most prodigious writers and political philosophers. Alongside Pericles, Cicero was one of antiquity's greatest politicians, and he has remained one of the most influential statesmen in history, relied upon by the Romans of his day, political philosophers like John Locke, Enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau, and America's Founding Fathers. Thomas Jefferson credited Cicero as an inspiration for the Declaration of Independence, and John Adams asserted, "As all the ages of the world have not produced a greater statesman and philosopher united than Cicero, his authority should have great weight." While *De re publica* (The Republic) is his most well known work, Cicero's letters were also preserved. Cicero's letters include informal correspondences to friends, as well as long-winding thoughts about political topics that could pass as their own treatises. Nothing escaped Cicero's attention, indicating the extent to which Cicero kept up with events and how frequently he put his thoughts down on paper. The period covered by the letters of Cicero is one of the most important periods not just for Rome but for the history of the world, and it was covered by one of the most knowledgeable authorities at the time. Cicero's works were monumental, but he also happened to live during one of the most crucial times in all of Rome's history. He was an important Senator during the civil war between Julius Caesar and Pompey, and the side he chose came back to haunt him years later when Mark Antony and Octavian took power in the wake of Caesar's assassination. Although he was in old age, Cicero himself was ultimately hunted down by the forces of Mark Antony and Octavian and put to death. Antony hated him so thoroughly that he had Cicero's head and hands displayed publicly in the Forum, a gruesome testament to the fact that Cicero's words and writings

had been so important. Cicero and the Fall of the Roman Republic is a classic history of Cicero's life. 13 chapters cover his entire life, and the major events in the Roman Empire during that time.

[Keizer Claudius](#)

By : **Matthew Dennison**

'Keizer Claudius' van Matthew Dennison is een short read over één van de eerste twaalf keizers van Rome. Matthew Dennison schreef 'De twaalf Caesars' in navolging van de beroemde Gaius Suetonius Tranquillus, die in het begin van de tweede eeuw de levens van twaalf keizers beschreef: van Julius Caesar tot en met Domitianus, oftewel van 100 voor tot 96 na Christus. Zijn smakelijke anekdotes en pikante details maakten het boek in de middeleeuwen bijzonder populair. Dennison doet het nog eens dunnetjes over en verrijkt zijn hommage aan Suetonius' beroemde portretten - in het Nederlands telkens verschenen onder de titel 'Keizers van Rome' - met andere bronnen uit die tijd en inzichten uit het heden.

[El Imperio Persa](#)

By : **Daniel Mallo, Eugenio Zoppi & Alber**

Ubicados en las mesetas del actual estado de Irán, medos y persas se desarrollaron de manera más lenta que sus vecinos mesopotámicos. Eso no impidió que ambos pueblos, unidos bajo un mismo emperador, conquistasen Babilonia, Egipto y los antiguos imperios del Cercano Oriente, llegando a plantar cara a la civilización griega.

[The Ultimate Caesar Augustus Collection](#)

By : **Charles River Editors, Caesar Augustus, Suetonius & Nicolaus of Damascus**

Includes: •Charles River Editors' original biography of Augustus •Suetonius' biography of Augustus from The Twelve Caesars •Augustus' The Deeds of the Divine Augustus , the funerary inscription of Augustus he authored himself •Nicolaus of Damascus' Life of Augustus "The whole of Italy swore allegiance to me." - Augustus (from The Deeds of the Divine Augustus) The importance of Gaius Julius Caesar Augustus (or as he was known from birth, Gaius Octavius "Octavian" Thurinus) to the course of Western history is hard to overstate. His life, his rise to power, his political, social and military achievements, all laid the foundations for the creation of an Empire which would endure for almost five centuries, and whose traditions, laws, architecture and art continue to influence much of Europe and the world today. Octavian was the first true Roman Emperor, and the first man since the Etruscan Tarquins, five centuries earlier, to establish a successful hereditary ruling dynasty in what had been a proud Republic for over half a millennium. He was a canny strategist, an excellent orator, a fine writer, a generous patron of the arts and enthusiastic promoter of public works, but above all he was a master politician. Octavian's great-uncle (and adoptive father) Julius Caesar was a great general, his rival Mark Antony was a great soldier, but as a politician Octavian outmatched them all. Certainly, like all men, Octavian had his defects. Like many of the most successful politicians, he could connive, plot and prevaricate with the best of them, and he made full use of the emotional pull that his late beloved great-uncle had over the legions during the course of his rise to power. His justice was also famously heavy-handed, and he was not known for his mercy towards those he defeated in battle or marginalised political opponents. Yet despite all this, he still stands in bronze on Rome's Via dei Fori Imperiali to this day, along with the likes of Caesar, Hadrian, Trajan and Marcus Aurelius, and he is forever immortalised in all western calendars as the patron of the month of August, which was dedicated to him when he was deified, following his death, as Divus Augustus. Like his adoptive father before him, Octavian is one of those figures whom it is difficult to know exactly what to make of, because he appears, even at a distance, to be larger than life. Yet the amount of personal correspondence and contemporary writings penned by Octavian himself, as well as his friends and associates (and rivals) is such that, when we analyse it all together, a clear picture

of the man behind the bronze statue begins to emerge - the man who found Rome a city of bricks, but left her behind a city of marble. The Ultimate Caesar Augustus Collection chronicles the the life and legacy of Rome's first emperor with an original biography and historical writings about Augustus by Nicolaus of Damascus, Suetonius, and Augustus' own funerary inscription which chronicled his deeds. It also includes pictures and a Table of Contents.

[Emperors of Rome](#)

By : **David Potter**

The Emperors of Rome charts the rise and fall of the Roman Empire through profiles of the greatest and most notorious of the emperors, from the autocratic Augustus to the feeble Claudius, the vicious Nero to the beneficent Marcus Aurelius, through to the maniac Commodus and beyond. Interwoven with these are vivid descriptions of sports and art, political intrigues and historic events. In this entertaining and erudite work, acclaimed classical scholar David Potter brings Imperial Rome, and the lives of the men who ruled it, to vivid life.

[Nerone](#)

By : **Massimo Fini**

Nessun personaggio storico, se si esclude, forse, Adolf Hitler, ha mai goduto di così cattiva stampa come Nerone. Alcuni autori cristiani ritennero che fosse addirittura l'Anticristo. In realtà, Nerone fu un grandissimo uomo di Stato. Durante i quattordici anni del suo regno l'Impero conobbe un periodo di pace, di prosperità, di dinamismo economico e culturale quale non ebbe mai né prima né dopo di lui. Certamente fu un megalomane, un visionario, un esibizionista, un inguaribile narciso e, con tutta probabilità, uno psicolabile schiacciato prima da una madre autoritaria e castratrice e poi dall'enorme peso che, a soli diciassette anni, per le ambizioni di Agrippina, gli era stato scaricato sulle spalle, mentre lui avrebbe forse preferito dedicarsi alle arti predilette. Quel che comunque è certo è che questo imperatore chitarrista, cantante, poeta, attore, scrittore, auriga, curioso di scienza e di tecnica, fautore delle più ardite esplorazioni, fu un unicum non solo nella storia dell'Impero romano. Pensando «in grande stile», e cercando di modellare il mondo sulle proprie intuizioni e immaginazioni, fu un monarca assoluto che usò del proprio potere in senso democratico: non governò solo in nome del popolo, come voleva l'ipocrisia augustea, ma per il popolo contro le oligarchie che lo opprimevano e lo sfruttavano. E per avere il consenso del popolo - oltre che, beninteso, progettare e attuare misure molto concrete - inaugurò quella che oggi chiameremmo la politica-spettacolo. Le élite economiche e intellettuali del tempo non lo capirono, oppure lo capirono fin troppo bene e per questo lo osteggiarono ferocemente costringendolo, alla fine, al suicidio.

[History of Greece Volume 4](#)

By : **George Grote**

Volume 4 of Grote's authoritative series on Greece covers the history of Greece during the rise of the Persian Empire. Topics include a discussion of the democratization of Athens, the Macedonians, Illyrians, Greek colonies of Cyrene and in Thrace, and the conquests of the Persian kings Cyrus and Darius. A table is included for easier navigation.

[Man and Wound in the Ancient World](#)

By : **Richard A. Gabriel**

Wounds and disease were as devastating on the battlefields of the ancient world as they are today. In an age of bloody combat, how did physicians and medics cope with arrow injuries, spear and sword gashes, dysentery, and infection without the benefits of anesthesia or modern medical technology? In this compelling volume, military historian Richard A. Gabriel explores the

long-hidden world of ancient military medicine from 4000 BC to AD 1453 to reveal its surprisingly sophisticated body of knowledge, practice, and technique. Ranging broadly from the deserts of North Africa, across the plains of India and Persia, to the mountains of Europe and Asia Minor, this book examines medical history from the Bronze Age through the Middle Ages. By revealing long-forgotten medical secrets, Dr. Gabriel shows how ancient civilizations' technologies have influenced modern medical practices. Comprehensive, thoughtful, sometimes graphic, and always accessible, *Man and Wound in the Ancient World* will be welcomed by anyone who wants to learn how today's medical miracles build upon those of the past.

Alexander the Great is one of the most famous men in history. There is a copious literature on Alexander the Great, but most are biographies of the man himself, with relatively few recent works analyzing his campaigns from a purely military angle. This book will combine a narrative of the course of each of Alexander's campaigns, with clear analysis of strategy, tactics, logistics etc. This will combine with Stephen English's *The Army of Alexander the Great* and *The Sieges of Alexander the Great*, to form a very strong three-volume examination of one of the most successful armies and greatest conquerors ever known. ...more. [Get A Copy. Kindle Store](#) Here the author focuses on Alexander's field campaigns, covering all of his military career as king, from the earlier campaigns in Europe, through the famous battles against the Persians and finishing with the campaigns in Central Asia and India. English begins by explaining his methodology and examining the surviving sources. This is a very valuable section of the book, allowing the reader to judge the success of the rest of the text. English clearly knows his material very well, giving his arguments and conclusions a great deal of credibility. This is an excellent conclusion to a very useful series, and helps to explain why Alexander was so successful against so many different opponents. By the time of his death in 323 BC, Alexander the Great had added the Persian Empire to Macedon's European territories, thus controlling most of the world as known to the ancient Greeks. In Chapter 1, David J. Lonsdale examines Alexander's campaigns from the early conflicts in Greece and the Balkans through his conquests in Persia, his expedition into India and his eventual return to Babylon. Alexander at times applied non-military instruments of what we today would refer to as grand strategy, showing sensitivity to religious, cultural, and societal factors, and at other times acted