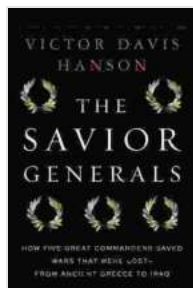# How Five Great Commanders Saved Wars That Were Lost From Ancient Greece to Iraq

The Savior Generals: How Five Great Commanders Saved Wars That Were Lost - From Ancient Greece to Iraq by Victor Davis Hanson

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

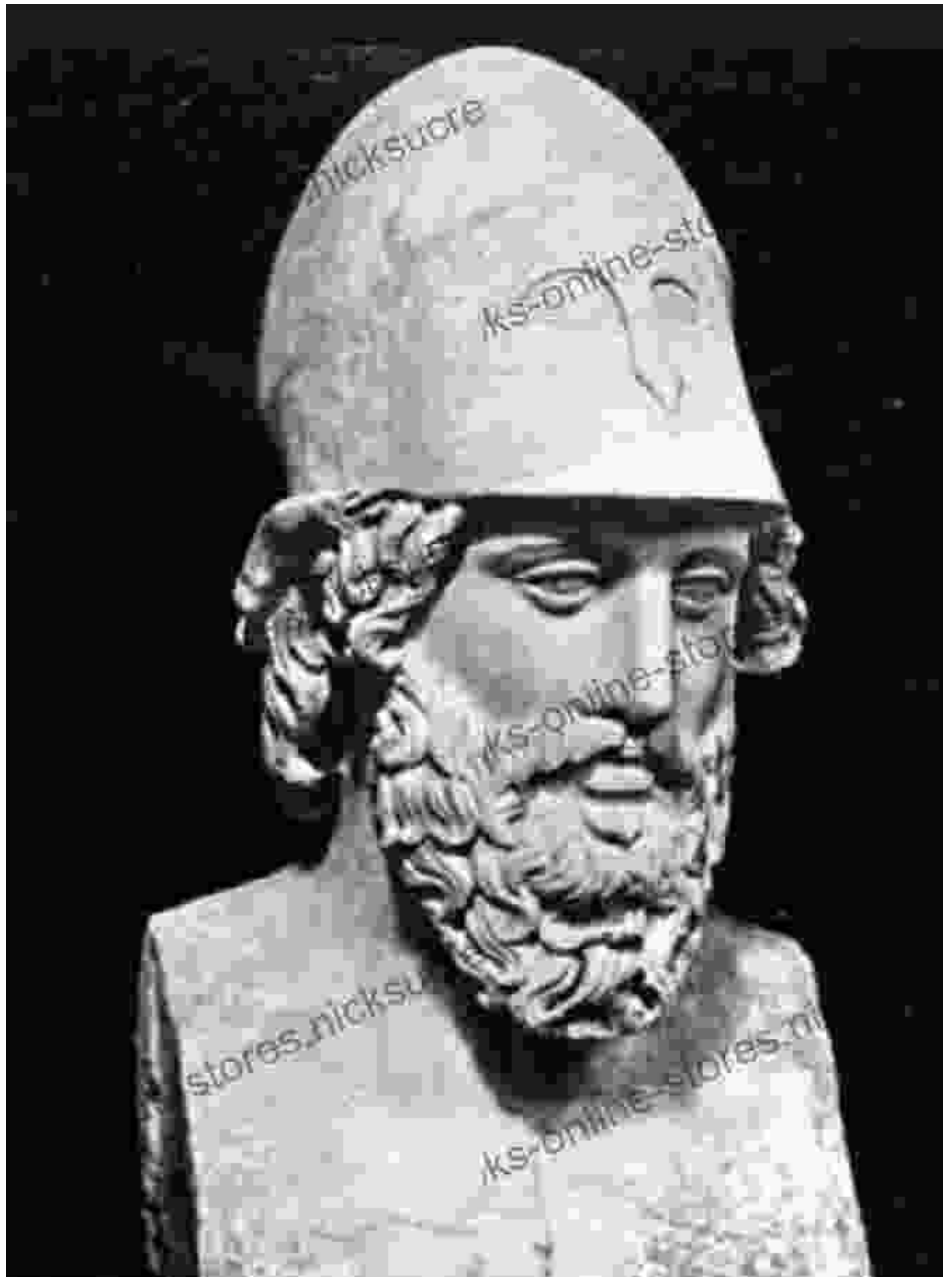|	
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Throughout history, countless wars have been fought and won. But what about the wars that were lost? In this article, we will explore five great commanders who saved wars that were lost from ancient Greece to Iraq.

Themistocles: The Battle of Salamis (480 BC)

The Battle of Salamis was a pivotal naval battle in the Greco-Persian Wars. The Persian Empire, led by Xerxes I, had invaded Greece with a massive army and navy. The Greeks were outnumbered and outgunned, and they were on the verge of defeat.

But then, the Greek commander Themistocles came up with a plan. He lured the Persian fleet into a narrow strait, where the Greek ships could outmaneuver them. The Greeks won a decisive victory, and the Persian invasion was stopped.

Themistocles was a brilliant strategist and a master of naval warfare. He is considered one of the greatest commanders in history.

Leonidas: The Battle of Thermopylae (480 BC)

The Battle of Thermopylae was another pivotal battle in the Greco-Persian Wars. The Persian army was on the verge of invading Greece when they were met by a small force of Greek soldiers led by Leonidas, the king of Sparta.

The Greeks were outnumbered by more than 10 to 1, but they held off the Persian army for three days. Leonidas and his men were eventually killed, but their sacrifice gave the Greeks time to prepare for the Battle of Salamis.

Leonidas is considered one of the greatest heroes in Greek history. His bravery and sacrifice are still remembered today.
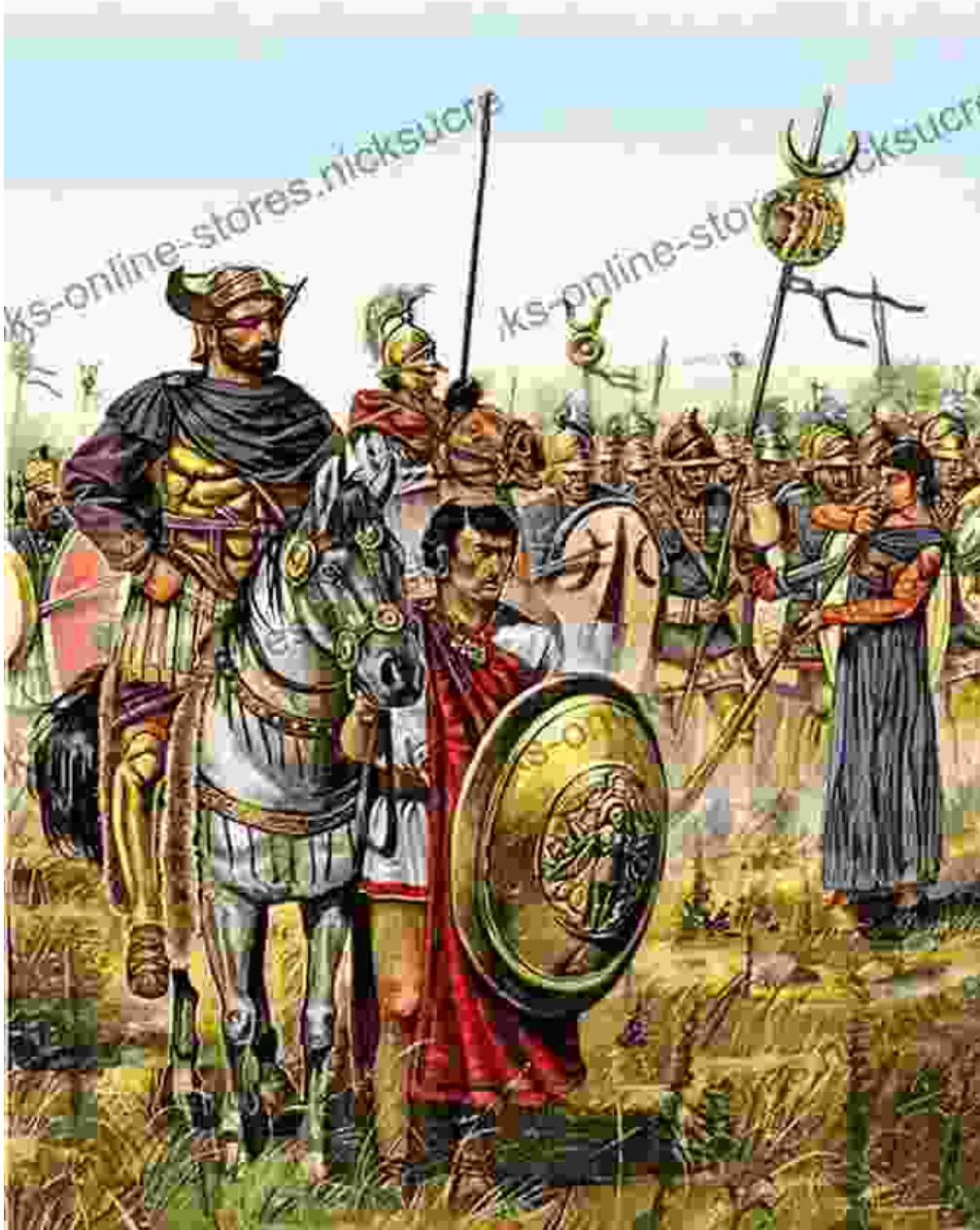

Leonidas, the Spartan king who fought at Thermopylae

Hannibal: The Second Punic War (218-201 BC)

The Second Punic War was a long and bloody conflict between Rome and Carthage. The Carthaginian general Hannibal invaded Italy with a massive army and elephants. Hannibal won several major victories, and he came close to defeating Rome.

But then, the Roman general Scipio Africanus came up with a plan. He defeated Hannibal at the Battle of Zama, and he forced Carthage to surrender.

Hannibal is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. He was a brilliant strategist and tactician. He is also known for his use of elephants in battle.

Belisarius: The Byzantine-Gothic Wars (535-553 AD)

The Byzantine-Gothic Wars were a series of wars between the Byzantine Empire and the Ostrogothic Kingdom. The Ostrogoths had invaded Italy and were on the verge of conquering it.

But then, the Byzantine general Belisarius arrived in Italy. Belisarius was a brilliant strategist and tactician. He defeated the Ostrogoths in a series of

battles, and he eventually reconquered Italy for the Byzantine Empire.

Belisarius is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. He was a master of siege warfare, and he was also known for his discipline and his loyalty to the Byzantine Empire.

Belisarius, the Byzantine general who fought in the Byzantine-Gothic Wars

Erwin Rommel: The North African Campaign (1940-1943)

The North African Campaign was a major theater of operations in World War II. The Axis powers, led by Germany and Italy, invaded North Africa in 1940. The Allies, led by Great Britain and France, were on the verge of defeat.

But then, the German general Erwin Rommel arrived in North Africa. Rommel was a brilliant strategist and tactician. He led the Axis forces to a series of victories, and he came close to defeating the Allies.
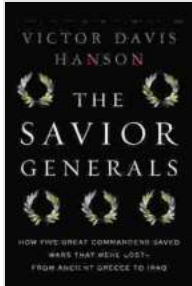
But then, the Allies launched a major offensive in North Africa. Rommel was eventually defeated, and the Allies recaptured North Africa.

Rommel is considered one of the greatest military commanders in history. He was a master of desert warfare, and he was also known for his leadership and his courage.

These are just five examples of great commanders who saved wars that were lost. Throughout history, there have been many other commanders who have turned the tide of battle and saved their countries from defeat.

These commanders are all masters of their craft. They are brilliant strategists and tacticians. They are also leaders who inspire their troops to fight bravely. They are the reason why so many wars have been won.
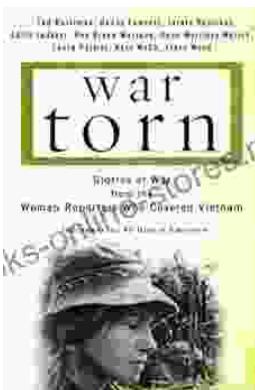
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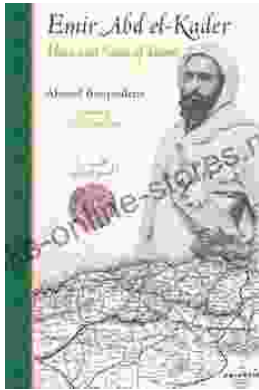
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