

Hellenistic timeline - David Wright



330 BC: Persepolis the capital of the Achaemenid empire, Alexander taking the treasure of the city (Diodorus.17.71) "He was very hostile to the local people and did not trust them, and wished to destroy Persepolis utterly."

324 BC: Alexander's troops mutinied at Opis against their leader for his decision to remove soldiers he found invaluable to his cause (Arrian 7.8.30). After settling down the mutiny "Alexander celebrated the occasion by sacrificing to the gods he normally sacrificed to, and offering a public banquet." [Arrian 7.11.8)

323 BC: Alexander's death causes issue of succession with mentally impaired half brother Arrhidaeus and his pregnant Bactrian wife Roxana, eventually both settled as dual kings King Philip III and Alexander IV "This curious decision meant that the real ruler would be the regent, as long as long as he could maintain sufficient loyalty among the Macedonians towards the two equally inadequate "kings." " (p.15 of the History of the Hellenistic world)

320 BC: "Perdiccas launched his expedition" against the Egyptian satrap over Alexander the Great's Corpse, eventually killed by his own troops. (The Dating of Perdiccas' Death and the Assembly at Triparadisus Edward M. Anson p.10)

319 BC: Antipater Choses Polyperchon as his successor as regent rather than his eldest son Kassander as of his family's reputation of forging alliances with marriages (p.23 of R.Malcolm Errington *A History of the Hellenistic World*).

326 BC: Alexander the Great faces king Porus during the Battle of the Hydaspes, ending in the opposing king's capture wanting to be treated like a king.. "Alexander, accordingly, not only suffered him to govern his own kingdom as satrap under himself, but gave him also the additional territory of various independent tribes whom he subdued..." (Plutarch Greek and Roman Lives. Page 180)

323 BC: Alexander the Great came to illness, dying at the age of 32 in Babylon, "On the twenty-eighth, in the evening, he died. This account is most of it word for word as it is written in the diary". (Plut. Alex. 1.49)

323 - 322 BC: Antioch trapped in Lamia under siege' when Kraterous arrived united Macedonian armies were strong enough to defeat Greeks at Krannon called the Lamian war "Diodorus' name for it probably reflecting the Macedonian's perception of the war." (p.16 of Hellenistic world)

315 BC: Antigonos ordered Eumenes execution . "His body, however, was delivered to his friends by Antigonos, who permitted them to burn it and collect the ashes "(Plutarch Eumenes.137.19)

312 BC: Ptolemy invades Syria against "Demetrios suffered a defeat so serious that Ptolemy was able to occupy Gaza and several other cities." (p.33 of Hellenistic World)

309 BC: The treaty of the third Diadoch war resulted in the deaths of Roxanne and Alexander IV son of Alexander the Great.

301 BC: Cassander is victorious at Ipsus resulting in Antigonus' death, forcing his son Demetrius to flee. "And in this hope he persisted to the last, looking out on every side for his son's approach, until he was borne down by a whole multitude of darts, and fell.." (Plutarch *Life of Demetrius* 28-29)

280 - 279 BC: Galatians invade Greece, defeating the Macedons (Justin 24.4) recognised for their barbaric characteristics "The more plump of these sucking babes the Gauls killed, drinking their blood and eating their flesh." (Pausanias 10:22) After being stopped the Galatians crossed to Asia Minor "at the invitation of Nicomedes of Bithynia" invited the fight alongside him. (Celts and the Classical World David Rankin p.188)

255 BC "Excessive territorial expansion, which spread the Greek population too thinly for adequate" gave Diodotus, satrap of Bactria, the opportunity to declare independence and conquer Sogdiana, founding the Indo-Greek Kingdom. ("The Greek kingdoms of Central Asia," p. 100. P. Bernard)

311 BC: Ptolemy negotiated temporary arrangement with conspirators back to Syria meeting up Antipater and Antigonus at Triparadisus, "the interests of the officers who had participated in the coup against Perdiccas remained to be satisfied." (R.Malcolm Errington A History of the Hellenistic world p.20)

306 BC: Demetrius after defeating Ptolemy in a naval engagement off Salamis, in Cyprus. "On this victory Antigonus assumed the title of king, and bestowed the same upon his son, a declaration that he claimed to be the heir of Alexander" (1911 Encyclopædia Britannica, Volume 2 p.125)

283 BC: Natural death of Ptolemy leads to successor Berenike's son Ptolemy II "known by the cult name "Philadelphos" " p.62 of the Hellenistic world

260 - 253 BC: Second Syrian War concludes with peace with Antiochus II Theos, who repudiates his wife Laodice, marries Ptolemy II's daughter Berenice Phernephorus

246 - 241 BC: Third Syrian War ends after Seleucus is defeated, Ptolemies gaining the Syrian coast and have lost some of their Aegean possessions.

250 BC: Timarchus of Syria and Ptolemy Philadelphus of Egypt engage in conflict "Taking advantage of this weakness, Arsaces was able to establish the Parthian empire in B. C. 250." (Antiochus-ii-bio-2)

218 BC: Second Illyrian Wars ends after a decade of fighting with Illyrian forces surrender to the Romans while Demetrius fled to Macedonia "arrived unexpectedly at the court of King Philip, where he passed the remainder of his life" (Plb. 3.19)

224 BC: The Battle of Hormozgan ensued with Ardashir I, Governor of Parsis, defeating Artabanus I established the Sassanid Empire in the aftermath.

196 BC: Flamininus proclaimed the freedom of the Greek states during the Isthmian games . "Not only would the states and peoples of European Greece be free from Macedonian hegemony and control, but all would be totally free: free from taxes, free from garrisons, free to live under their own ancestral laws-free (in a word) from Rome." (p.1 Polybius, the Achaeans, and the 'Freedom of the Greeks' A. M. Eckstein)

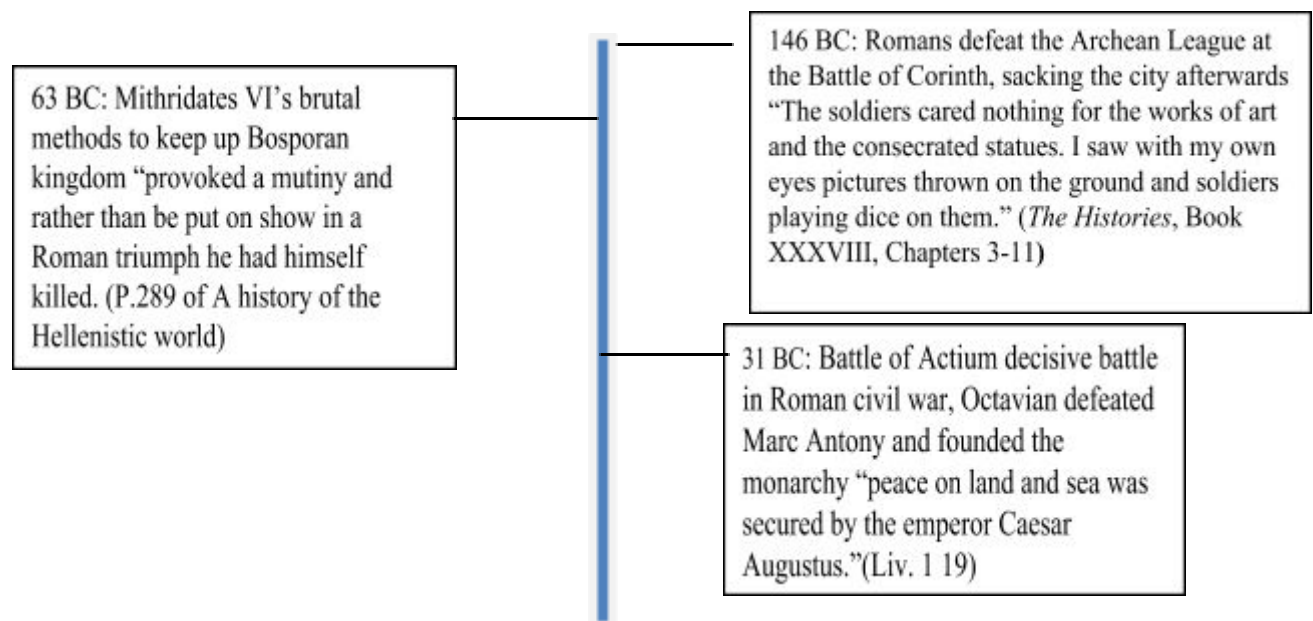
197 BC: Roman achieve victory over Philip V of Macedonia at Thessaly "the Romans pursued the fugitives, while others dashed out upon the flank of the enemy who were still fighting and cut them down, so that very soon their victorious wing also faced about, threw away their weapons, and fled." (Plutarch, *Life of Flamininus*, 8.)

168 BC: Rome's decisive victory over Macedonians at Pydna, the day before an eclipse occurred "believed by many, that it signified an eclipse of the king. And this circumstance raised the spirits of the Romans and depressed those of the Macedonians". (Plb. 29.16)

188 BC: Peace between Romans and Antiochus III of Seleucid Empire, the terms of the treaty of Apameia "That part of the money which was to be paid down, and the twenty hostages, were furnished. Among the latter was Antiochus, the younger son of Antiochus".(App. Syr. 7.39)

167-160 BC: Failure of Antiochus IV Epiphanes "to substitute the worship of Zeus Olympios for that of Yahweh caused the revolt under the Maccabees, which resulted" in a independent Jerusalem. (PECS aelia-capitolina)

168 BC: Antiochus IV led a second attack on Egypt but the senate dispatched Gaius Popillius as their legate who delivered a message directing Antiochus to withdraw his armies from Egypt and Cyprus or consider himself in a state of war with the Roman Republic of which Antiochus withdrew. (Polybius 29.27.4)



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