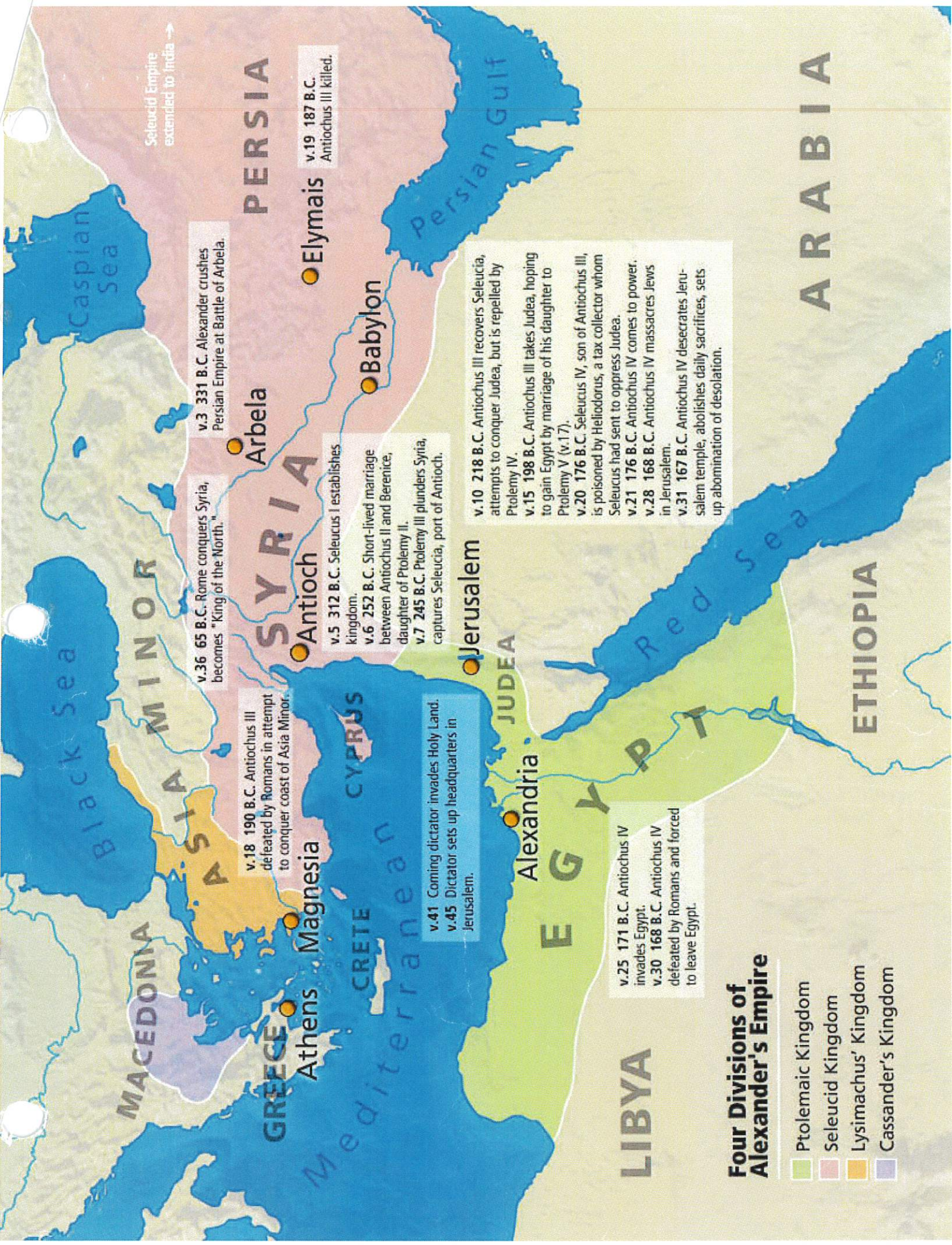




Seleucid Empire
extended to India →

v.3 331 B.C. Alexander crushes
Persian Empire at Battle of Arbela.

v.36 65 B.C. Rome conquers Syria,
becomes "King of the North."

v.18 190 B.C. Antiochus III
defeated by Romans in attempt
to conquer coast of Asia Minor.

v.19 187 B.C.
Antiochus III killed.

v.5 312 B.C. Seleucus I establishes
kingdom.

v.6 252 B.C. Short-lived marriage
between Antiochus II and Berenice,
daughter of Ptolemy II.

v.7 245 B.C. Ptolemy III plunders Syria,
captures Seleucia, port of Antioch.

v.41 Coming dictator invades Holy Land.
v.45 Dictator sets up headquarters in
Jerusalem.

v.10 218 B.C. Antiochus III recovers Seleucia,
attempts to conquer Judea, but is repelled by
Ptolemy IV.

v.15 198 B.C. Antiochus III takes Judea, hoping
to gain Egypt by marriage of his daughter to
Ptolemy V (v.17).

v.20 176 B.C. Seleucus IV, son of Antiochus III,
is poisoned by Heliodorus, a tax collector whom
Seleucus had sent to oppress Judea.

v.21 176 B.C. Antiochus IV comes to power.

v.28 168 B.C. Antiochus IV massacres Jews
in Jerusalem.

v.31 167 B.C. Antiochus IV desecrates Jeru-
salem temple, abolishes daily sacrifices, sets
up abomination of desolation.

v.25 171 B.C. Antiochus IV
invades Egypt.
v.30 168 B.C. Antiochus IV
defeated by Romans and forced
to leave Egypt.

Four Divisions of Alexander's Empire

- Ptolemaic Kingdom
- Seleucid Kingdom
- Lysimachus' Kingdom
- Cassander's Kingdom