

Cyrus the Great, founder of the Persian Empire, reigned a total of 29 years, 558-529. Cyrus was half Persian and half Mede! The confederation of Persians and Medes, often stressed in the Bible, resulted from a political union of the house of Arbaces, which began in 816, with the young Persian monarch Cyrus who was of the house of Deioces which began in 700. (The two famous revolts of the Medes in 816 and 700 both resulted in the establishment of dynasties: The house of Arbaces had ten rulers down through Darius the Mede (546-536) while the house of Deioces had five rulers including Cyrus.) Cyrus could never have come to power had there not been strife between the two Median royal families. He came out on top by (1) conquering his grandfather, Astyages of the house of Deioces, in 549; and (2) the house of Arbaces agreed to a political union. Cyrus had come to the Persian throne, which he shared with his father Cambyses, in the year 558. (Note: Darius the Mede was Cyrus' uncle. However, Darius was subordinate to his nephew.)

Here, then, beginning with Cyrus, are the rulers of the Persian Empire:

Cyrus, 29 years, 558-529

Cambyses, 7 years, 529-522

Magi (pseudo-Spartans), 7 months only, 522

Darius I, 36 years, 521-486

Xerxes "the Great" (Ahasuerus of the Book of Esther), 21 years, 486-465

Artaxerxes I, 41 years, 465-424

Darius II, 19 years, 424-405

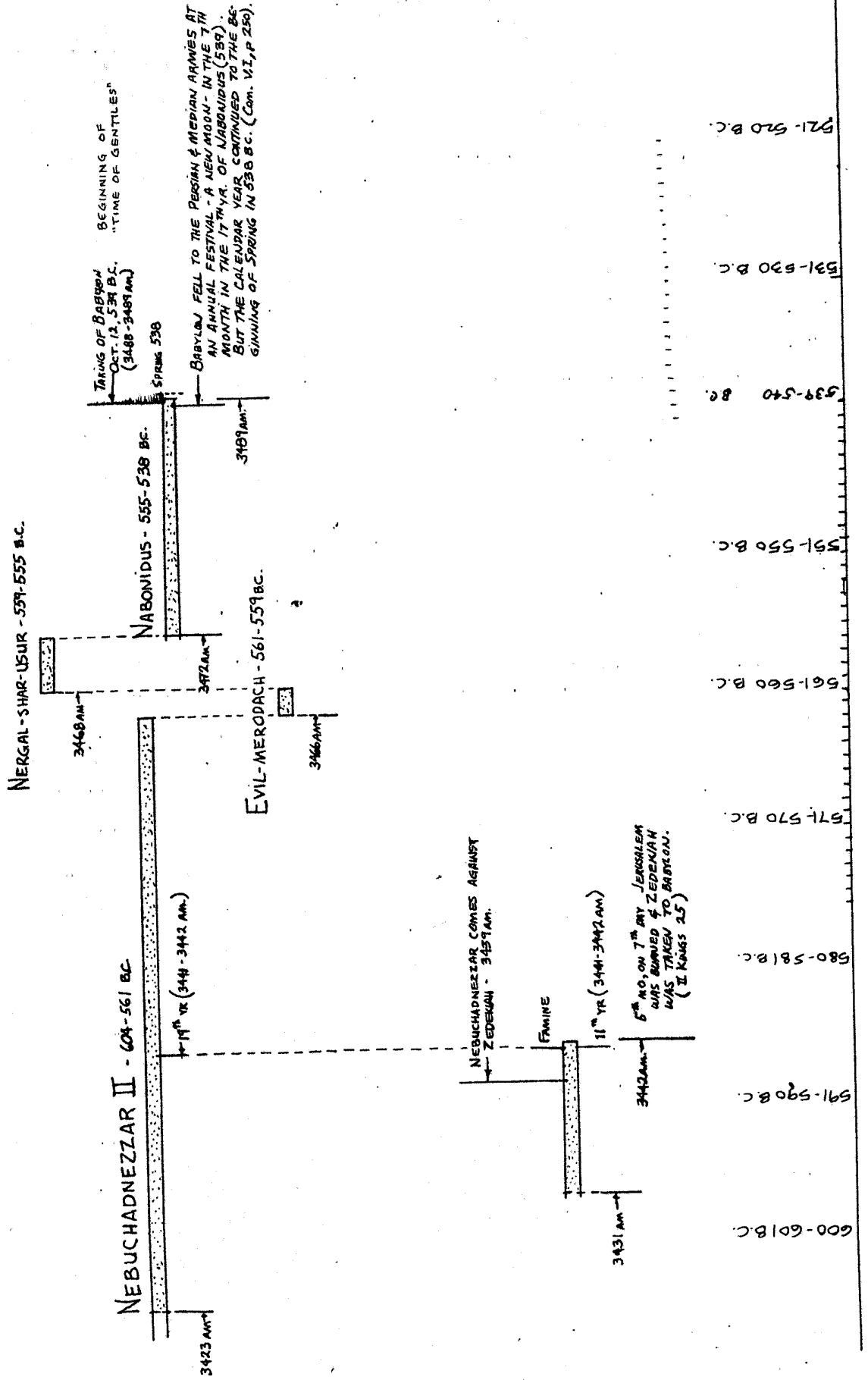
Artaxerxes II, 45 years, 405-360

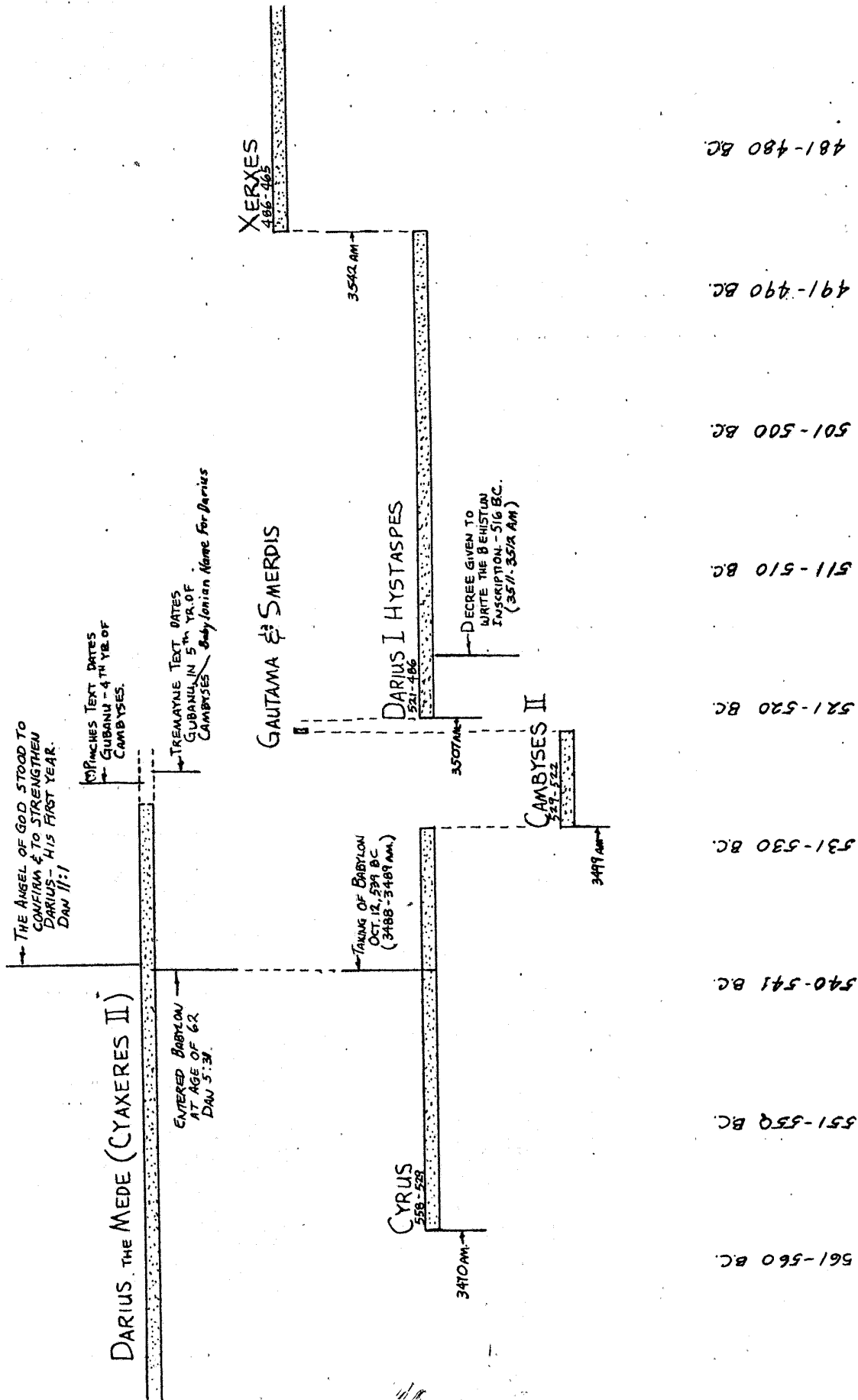
Artaxerxes III, 21 years, 360-339

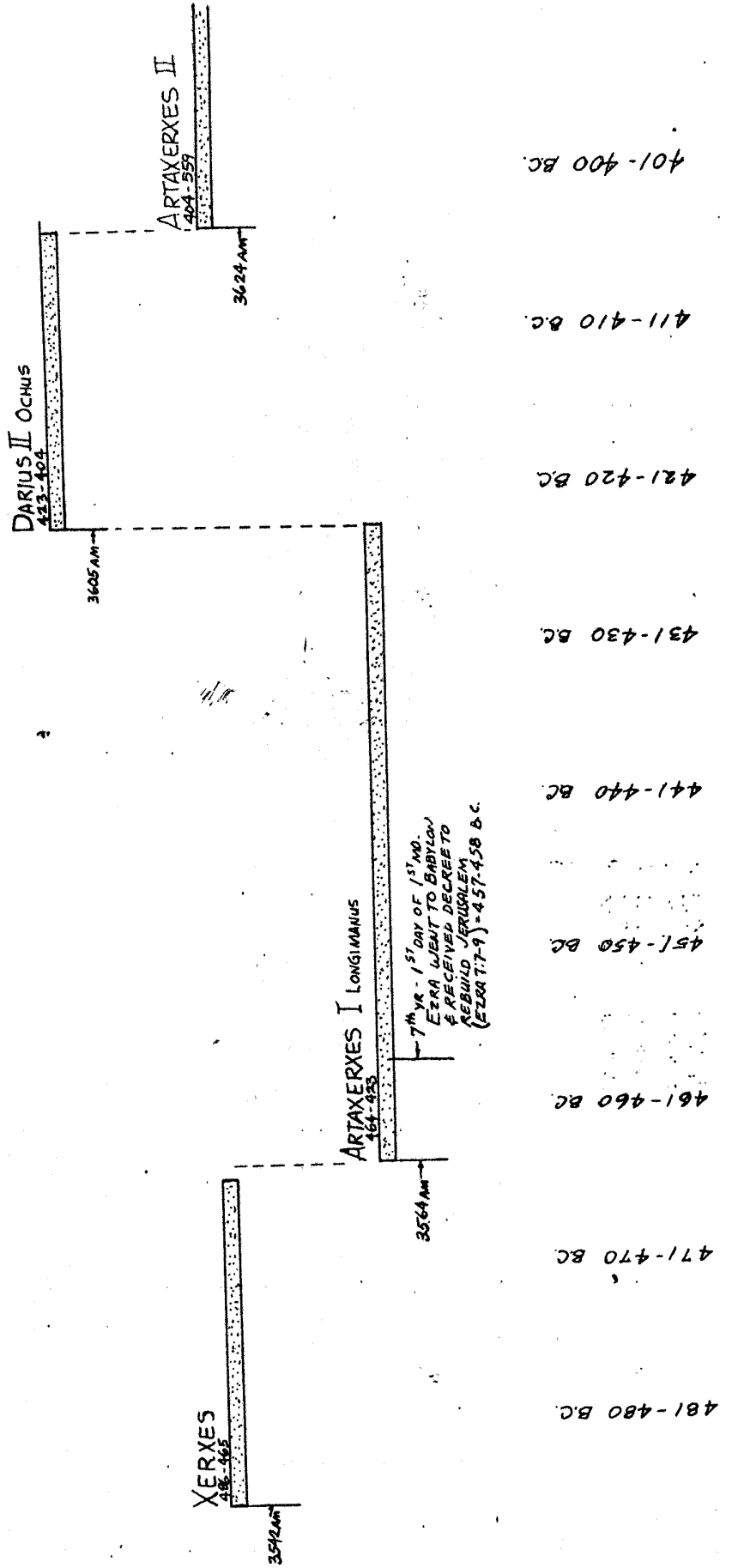
Arses, 4 years, 339-335

Darius III, 6 years, 335-330 -- defeated by Alexander the Great

Persian and Syriac Kings Chronology Charts







XERXES
486-465

21 YRS

ARTAXERXES I LONGIMANUS
464-424

40 YRS

7th YR - 1st DAY OF 1st MO.
EXTRA DECREE SENT TO
REBUILD JERUSALEM
(EZRA 7:14) - 457-458 B.C.

DARIUS II OCHUS
423-404

19 YRS

ARTAXERXES II
404-359

45 YRS

481-480 B.C.
471-470 B.C.
461-460 B.C.
451-450 B.C.
441-440 B.C.
431-430 B.C.
421-420 B.C.
411-410 B.C.
401-400 B.C.

ARTAXERXES III OCHUS

ARTAXERXES II MNEMON

ARSES

DARIUS III
(CONDOMANIUS)

ALEXANDER III, THE GREAT

PHILIP II

BECAME REGENT
OF MACEDON

PHILIP WAS
ASSASSINATED

3698 AM

3693 AM

DAN II:3
3691 AM

3692 AM

3698 AM

IN SPRING OF 330, ALEXANDER PUR-
SUED DARIUS THROUGH MEDIA,
WHERE DARIUS WAS MURDERED
BY SATRAP Bessus.
governor

BATTLE OF ISSUS - ALEXANDER ATTACKED A COMPLETELY
DEFEATED DARIUS. DARIUS OFFERED TO GIVE UP ALL ASIA
WEST OF THE EUFRATES & PAY 10,000 TALENTS, BUT
ALEXANDER DEMANDED UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER. ALL
PHOENICIA, EGYPT, TYRE, SUBMITTED AFTER ISSUS.
BY DIFFICULT SIEGE OF SEVEN MONTHS, TYRE WAS
REDUCED (332 B.C.). DAN: 8:2, 56.

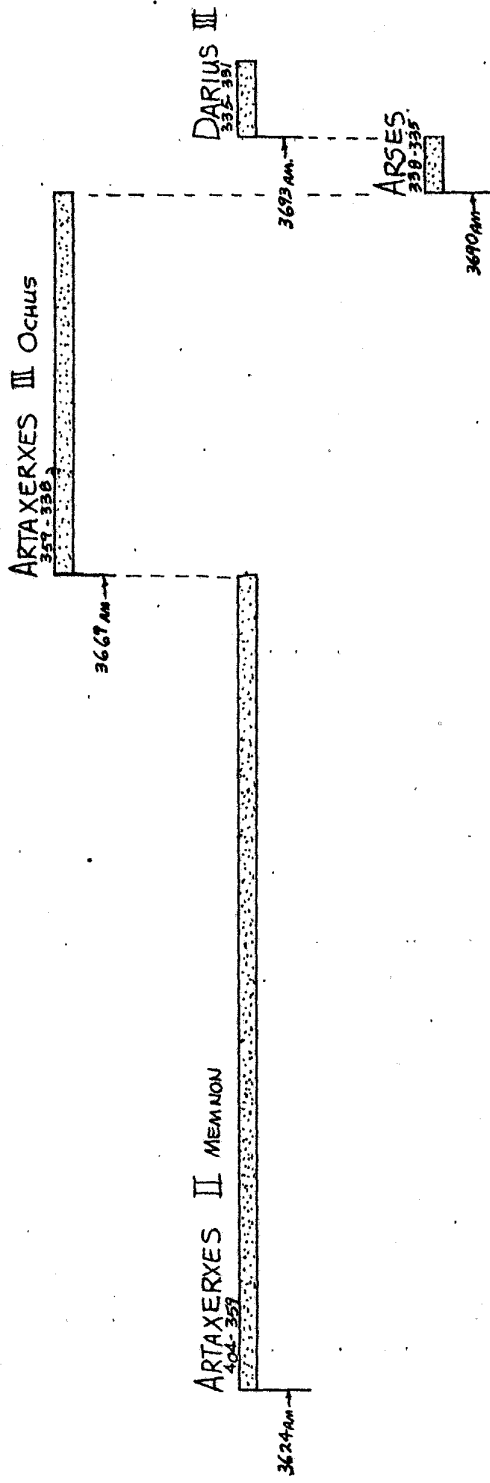
TYRE DEFEATED

JUNE 19, 323 B.C. ALEXANDER DIED AT BABYLON.
(3705 AM)

EGYPT TAKEN
PERSIAN ARMY DEFEATED AT GAUGAMELA (OCT. 1)
BATTLE OF ARBELLA

THE OFFICERS WISHED TO MAKE THE UNBORN SON OF
ALEXANDER & ROXANA KING, BUT THE PRIVATES PRE-
FERRED A MACEDONIAN, THE IMBECILE PHILIP III,
APRAHANUS SON OF PHILIP II. WHEN A SON,
ALEXANDER IV, WAS BORN TO ROXANA, A JOINT RULE
WAS ESTABLISHED UNDER THE REGENTS CRATERUS
& PERDICEAS.

861-868
869-876
877-884
885-892
893-900
901-908
909-916
917-924
925-932
933-940
941-948
949-956
957-964
965-972
973-980
981-988
989-996
997-1004
1005-1012
1013-1020
1021-1028



- 401-400 BC
- 391-390 BC
- 381-380 BC
- 371-370 BC
- 361-360 BC
- 351-350 BC
- 341-340 BC
- 331-330 BC

LYDIAN SOVEREIGNTY

- DYNASTY I:
- (1) MANES (NOAH)
 - (2) ATYS (SHEM) - ATOUS IN GREEK
 - (3) LYDUS (LUD)
 - (4) ?

DYNASTY II: (1) HERACLES (ESAU) - WIFE = JARDANDE (JORDAN)

- (2) ALCAEUS
- (3) BELUS
- (4) NINUS

1221 - 716 BC → (5) AGRON - FIRST TRUE KING OF DYNASTY.

(6) 22 GENERATIONS

- (7) CANDAULES - SON OF MYRSUS CALLED MYRSILUS BY GREEKS

HERACLIDAE

CANDAULES
? KING OF SARDIS

KILLED BY GYGES WHO TOOK BOTH HIS WIFE & HIS KINGDOM.

GYGES
716 - 678

SON OF DASCYLUS

BEGINNING OF DYNASTY III
FAMILY OF MERMNADAE
(WELL IN GREEK OR FORMERLY KNOWN AS MAEONIANS)

MADE AN ALLIANCE WITH ASYRIA & TOOK CITY OF COLOPHON. IN ALLIANCE WITH ASYRIA DEFEATED THE CUMMERIANS & EXTENDED THE BORDERS OF THE KINGDOM (DATE?)

SENT IONIAN & CARIAN MERCENARIES TO HELP ASSYRIANS OUT OF EGYPT

ARDYS
678 - 649

DIED IN BATTLE AGAINST THE CUMMERIANS

721 - 720 BC

711 - 710 BC

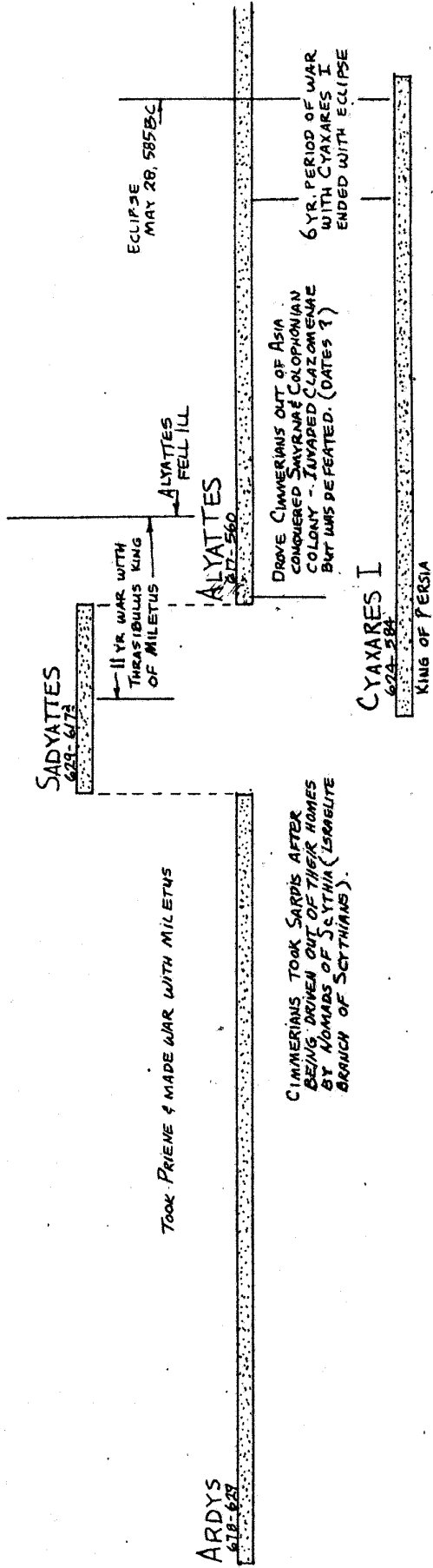
701 - 700 BC

691 - 690 BC

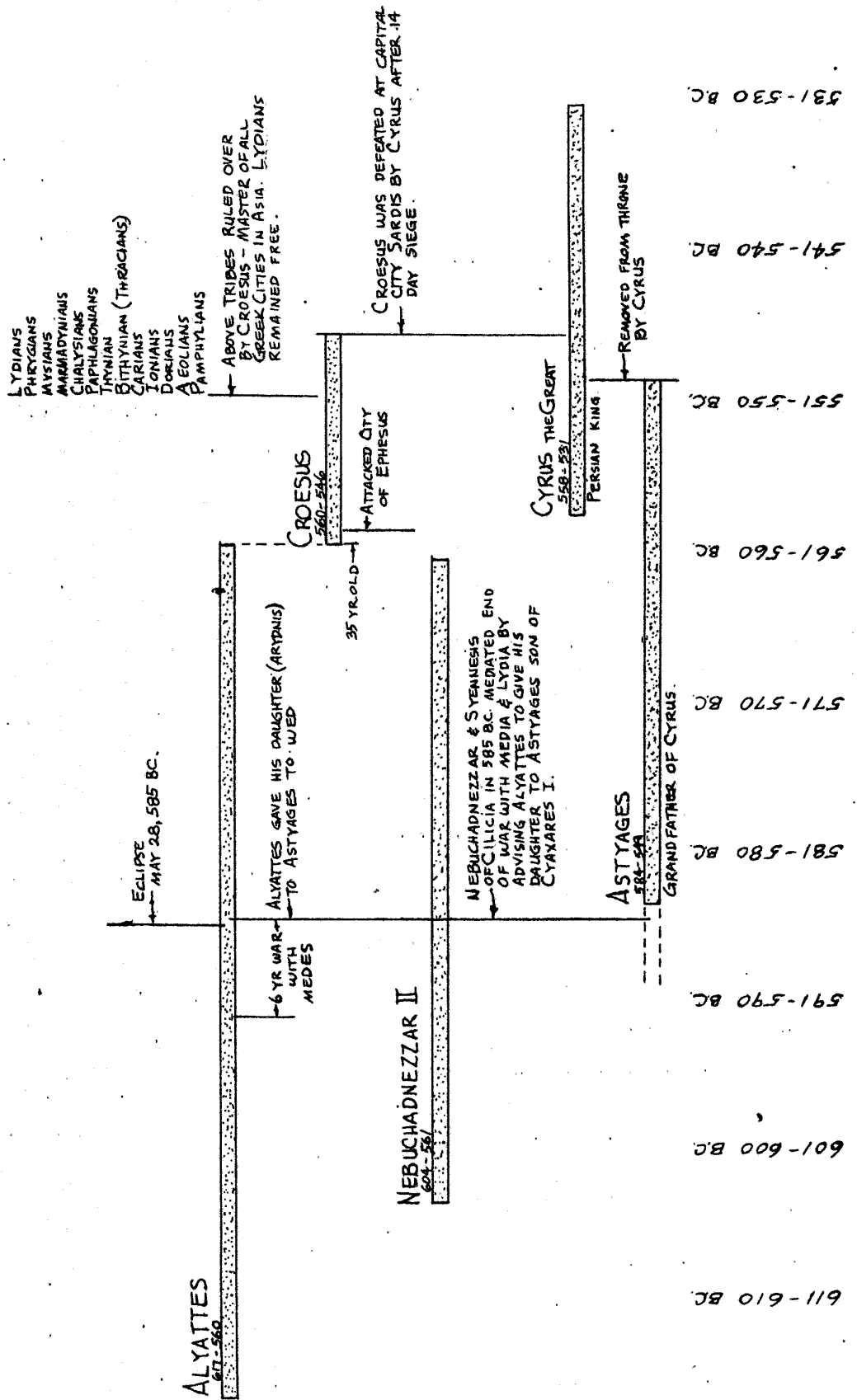
681 - 680 BC

671 - 670 BC

LYDIA #2

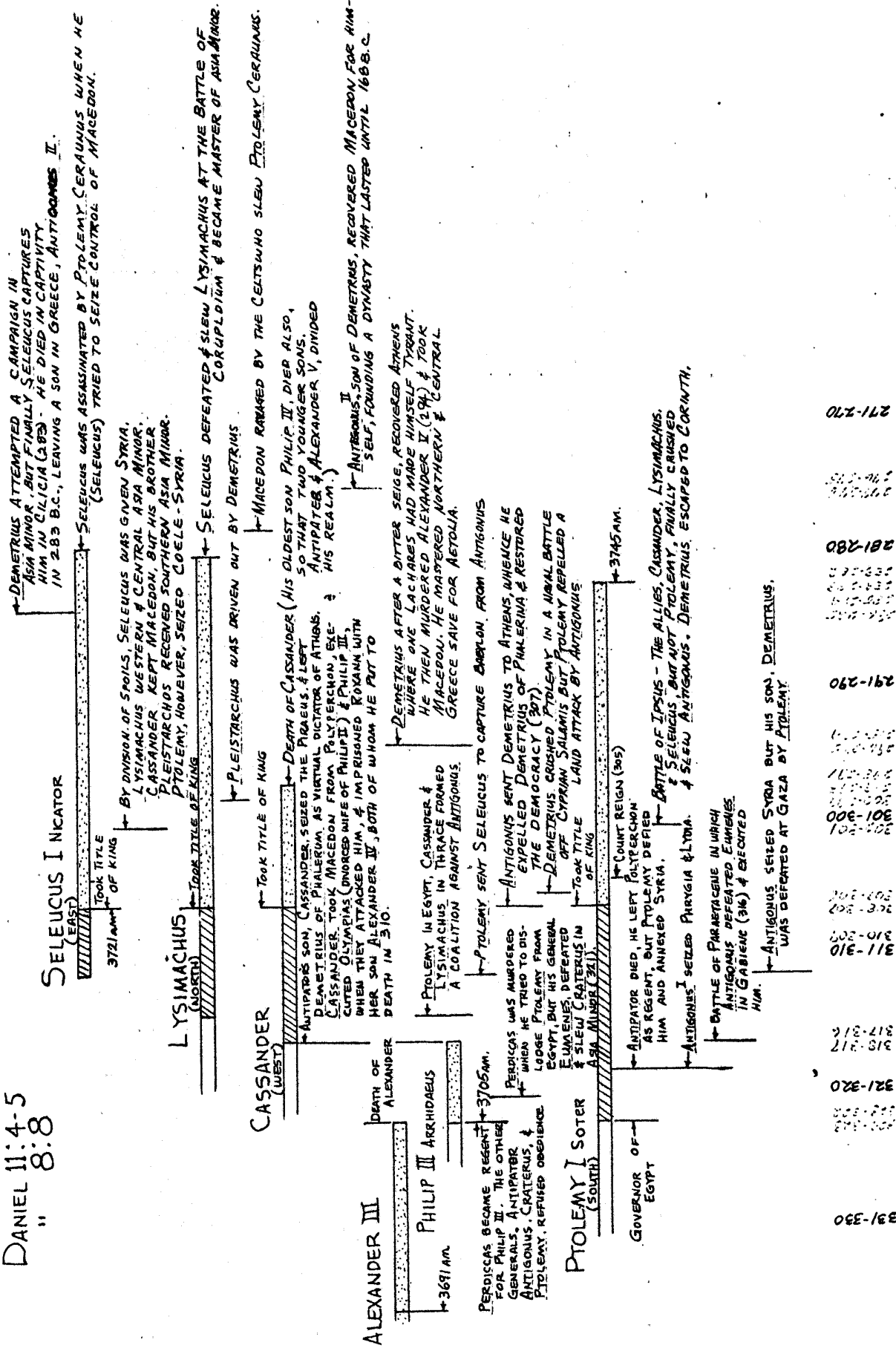


LYDIA #3



WARS OF THE DIADOCHI

DANIEL 11:4-5
" 8:8



DANIEL 11:6-9

EMENES I MADE HIMSELF VIRTUALLY INDEPENDENT OF ANTIOCHUS AS RULER OF PERGAMUM, WHERE HIS UNCLE, PHILETASUS, HAD RULED FIRST FOR LYSIMACHUS & THEN FOR THE SELEUCIDS AS GOVERNOR. (263-241)

ARABESSES I OF THE NOMAD PARPI ESTABLISHED HIMSELF IN THE PROVINCE OF PARTHIA (248-244)

ATTALUS I, WHO SUCCEEDED HIS FATHER'S COUSIN EUMENES I, AS RULER OF PERGAMUM, TOOK ADVANTAGE OF SELEUCUS' DIFFICULTIES TO SECURE FOR HIMSELF WESTERN ASIA MINOR BY CRUSHING THE GALATIANS NEAR PERGAMUM (230), AFTER WHICH HE TOOK THE TITLE KING & SURNAME 'SOTER' (241-187)

ATTALUS I DROVE HIERAX OUT OF ASIA MINOR (229-228), AFTER WHICH SELEUCUS DROVE HIM OUT OF SYRIA (227) TO THRACE, WHERE HE DIED (226).

SECURED SUPPORT OF ANTIQONUS II (OF MACEDON) & RHODES AGAINST EGYPT TO NORTH IOWA (INCLUDING MILETUS), COELE-SYRIA, AND WESTERN CILICIA (258)

DIODOTUS I DECLARED HIMSELF INDEPENDENT KING OF BACTRIA (250-250)

ANTIOCHUS II THEOS 241-246

SELEUCUS I 3748 AM

ANTIOCHUS I SOTER 280-261

SELEUCUS II CALLINICUS 246-226

SON OF LAOKE I

SELEUCUS III SOTER 226-218

IN THE DAMASCENE & 1ST SYRIAN WARS HE LOST TO PTOLEMY II, MILETUS, PHOENICIA AND WESTERN CILICIA.

PTOLEMY II SUBSIDIZED PYRRHUS AGAINST ANTIOCHUS I

AIDED ATHENS & SPARTA IN CHREMONIDEAN WAR

PTOLEMY II PHILADELPHUS 285-246

PTOLEMY III EUERGETES (DAN II:7) 246-221

PTOLEMY IV PHILOPATER 221-204

PTOLEMY I 3748 AM

PTOLEMY I 3748 AM

DAN II:6

3807 AM

3825 AM

ADOPTED A PHARONIC PRACTICE BY MARRYING HIS SISTER ARGINOE II (976), FOUNDER OF THE MUSEUM AT ALEXANDRIA. HE EXPLORED THE UPPER NILE & EXTENDED HIS POWER ALONG THE RED SEA INTO NORTHERN ARABIA (276) FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.

BATTLE OF ANDROS - LOST CYCLADES TO ANTIOCHUS II OF MACEDON.

PTOLEMY II INVADDED ASIA & ULTIMATELY FORCED SELEUCUS II TO SURRENDER THE COASTS OF SYRIA & SOUTHERN ASIA MINOR (241) - DAN II:7-8

BERENICE PROVOKED 3RD SYRIAN WAR IN FAVOR OF HER INFANT SON. - BOTH MURDERED IN ANTIOCH

3RD SYRIAN WAR OF LAODICEAN WAR OR 'WAR OF BERENICE'

4TH SYRIAN WAR

5TH SYRIAN WAR

261-260 BC

271-270 BC

281-280 BC

251-250 BC

241-240 BC

231-230 BC

221-220 BC

211-210 BC

201-200 BC

SECOND SYRIAN WAR

FIRST SYRIAN WAR

DAMASCENE WAR

3807 AM

3807 AM

3825 AM

REDUCED PARTHIAN ARABASIS III PARTIATIUS TO VASSALSHIP

RECOVERED THE MESOPOTAMIAN PROVINCES FROM THE REVOLTING GOVERNOR, MOLON (221).

REGAINED FROM ATTALUS I MOST OF THE TERRITORY LOST SINCE 241.

ANTIOCHUS CONTINUED DISREGARD OF THE ROMAN SENATE LED TO WAR IN WHICH HE WAS DRIVEN FROM GREECE & HIS FLEET WAS DEFEATED AT MYONNESUS (190).

THE ROMAN ARMY ENTERED ASIA MINOR & DEFEATED ANTIOCHUS HIMSELF AT MAGNESIA. THIS DEFEAT LED TO THE COMPLETE BREAKING AWAY OF ARMENIA (UNDER ARTAXIAS) & OF BACTRIA.

Jews attained religious freedom in 164 and after a series of wars, established political independence in 142.

ANTIOCHUS III THE GREAT - RESTORED SELEUCID KINGDOM TO ITS FORMER STATE.

TREATY MADE WITH PHILIP V OF MACEDON IN 203.

SELEUCUS IV PHILOPATER

ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES

ANTIOCHUS III SOTER OR CERANUS

ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES

ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES

ANTIOCHUS IV EPIPHANES

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ANTIOCHUS' VICTORY OF FANULIA

ANTIOCHUS III TOOK ADVANTAGE OF NATIVE REVOLT TO ATTACK PTOLEMY V - AS A RESULT HE RETAINED ONLY SYRIA OF HIS ASIATIC POSSESSIONS (JOS. ANT. 12.33)

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PTOLEMY V EPIPHANES

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MOTHER WAS CLEOPATRA I

FIFTH SYRIAN WAR

FOURTH SYRIAN WAR

WAR WITH EGYPT - ROME PREVENTED ANTIOCHUS FROM CAPTURING ALEXANDRIA (168).

IN CONSEQUENCE OF PTOLEMY'S COMARICE DURING WAR WITH ANTIOCHUS, THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA FORCED HIM TO ASSOCIATE HIS BROTHER, PTOLEMY VII, IN THE RULE.

141-140 BC

151-150 BC

161-160 BC

171-170 BC

181-180 BC

191-190 BC

201-200 BC

211-210 BC

221-220 BC

3883AM

388AM

3907AM

PHILIP I WAS EXPELLED FROM ANTIOCH

ANOTHER SON OF ANTIOCHUS VIII, ANTIOCHUS XI, WAS DEFEATED & KILLED, BUT HIS BROTHER, PHILIP I CONTINUED THE WAR WITH ANTIOCHUS X.

DEMETRIUS III SEIZED DAMASCUS.

DEMETRIUS III CAPTURED BY PARTHIANS IN 88.

DEATH OF ANTIOCHUS XII

SLAIN BY SELEUCUS VI SON OF ANTIOCHUS VIII

ANTIOCHUS IX

ANTIOCHUS VIII

DEATH OF ANTIOCHUS X - KILLED WHILE FIGHTING THE PARTHIANS IN COMMAGENE.

SELEUCUS VI WAS SLAIN BY ANTIOCHUS X SON OF ANTIOCHUS IX, WHO IN TURN WAS SLAIN BY DEMETRIUS III (83) BROTHER OF SELEUCUS VI & SON OF ANTIOCHUS VIII.

INSTALLED AT ANTIOCH

POLEMY X ALEXANDER II - SON OF POLEMY IX

REPLACED POLEMY VIII BUT WAS AT ONCE SLAIN BY THE PEOPLE OF ALEXANDRIA (80).

POLEMY IX

POLEMY VIII

POLEMY II AULETES

ILLEGITIMATE SON OF POLEMY VIII

3948 AM

IN 64 BC POMPEY MADE SYRIA A ROMAN PROVINCE THUS ENDED REIGN OF THE KING OF THE NORTH.

3964 AM

ANTIOCHUS XIII, ANOTHER SON OF ANTIOCHUS XII, SEIZED DAMASCUS, WHICH HE HELD UNTIL HE WAS KILLED ON AN EXPEDITION AGAINST THE NABATREANS IN EA.

ANTIOCHUS XIII FOUGHT WITH PHILIP II SON OF PHILIP I. PHILIP II UNABLE TO SECURE RULE.

ANTIOCHUS XIII SON OF ANTIOCHUS XII

SLAIN BY ARABIAN PRINCE OF ERESA

POLEMY XII

DIED DURING FIGHTING ABOUT ALEXANDRIA WHEN POLEMY EXPELLED HIS SISTER. CAESAR FORCED HER RESTORATION (48).

CLEOPATRA VII

RESTORED PTOLEMAIC EMPIRE BY WINNING SUPPORT OF CAESAR & LATER ANTONY (41). CLEOPATRA COMMITTED SUICIDE.

CAESAR JOINED WITH CLEOPATRA - A YOUNGER BROTHER

POLEMY XIII

CLEOPATRA MURDERED HIM ON CAESAR'S DEATH (44). RESTORED BY FIRST TRIUMVIRATE IN 55

THIS BROUGHT TO AN END THE LAST OF THE HELLENISTIC MONARCHIES.

3998 AM

ANTONY'S SUICIDE AFTER ACTIUM (31) SHE SOUGHT TO FACINATE THE YOUNG OCTAVIAN - BUT FAILED.

91-90 BC
81-80 BC
71-70 BC
61-60 BC
51-50 BC
41-40 BC
31-30 BC
21-20 BC
10-11 BC