

Pre-New Testament Timeline

- 323- 198 BC—Palestine ruled by the Ptolemies
- 251- 200 BC—The Septuagint (LXX) is translated
- 202 BC—Hannibal is defeated by the Romans at the Battle of Zama, flees to Syria
- 198 BC—The Seleucid Dynasty defeats the Ptolemies at the Battle of Paneion
- 190 BC—Antiochus III and Hannibal defeated by Scipio and the Romans at Magnesia
- 175 BC—Antiochus IV (Epiphanes) becomes King of the Seleucids (rules until 163)
- 174 BC—Onias III (High Priest) deposed by Antiochus IV
- 174- 159 BC—High Priests in Jerusalem were not even Levites!
- 170 BC—Antiochus IV conquers Egypt; Romans stop him in North Africa; Jews revolt
- 167 BC—Antiochus IV retaliates against Jews ("Abomination of Desolation")
- 166 BC—Mattathias Maccabeus (Levite Priest) and sons start a revolt from wilderness
- 166 BC—Mattathias dies; 3rd son Judas completes rebellion
- 164 BC—Judas and Maccabees defeat Lysias (Antiochus' general), retakes Jerusalem
- December 14, 164 BC—Temple is rededicated; First Festival of Lights (Hanukkah)
- 160- 143 BC—Jonathan (5th son) fights a guerilla war to regain Jewish independence
- 159- 152 BC—Office of the High Priest is vacant
- 152 BC—Jonathan made High Priest
- 143 BC—Simon (2nd son) decreed High Priest "forever." Jews regain independence
- 143- 63 BC—Jews maintain/ obtain their independence
- 67- 63 BC—Civil War between Pharisees and Sadducees
- 63 BC—Roman Occupation (Pompey) due to Jewish Civil War
- 59 BC—Gaius Julius Caesar elected Consul of Rome
- 58- 50 BC—Julius Caesar conquers all of central Europe
- 52 BC—Pompey illegally elected Consul of Rome after political riots in the city
- 49 BC—Unable to maintain his position, Julius Caesar crosses the Rubicon River
- 49-48 BC—Roman Civil War, Pompey killed
- 48 BC—Julius Caesar occupies Egypt and Palestine, names Antipater II (Herod the Great's father) as Governor of Judea, Herod as Governor of Jerusalem, and Cleopatra as Queen of Egypt
- 46 BC—Julius Caesar names himself as Dictator of the Roman Empire
- 44 BC—Caesar is assassinated (23 stab wounds) by members of the Roman Senate
- 43 BC—Antipater II is assassinated
- 40 BC—Parthians overrun Syria and Palestine, Herod flees to Rome
- 37 BC—Octavian and Antony make Herod "King" of Judaea and reconquer Palestine
- 31-30 BC—Civil War between Octavian & Antony/ Cleopatra
- 30 BC—Antony and Cleopatra commit suicide in Egypt after defeat at Actium
- 27 BC—Octavian hands power back to Senate, named Augustus Caesar
- 27 BC- 14 AD—Augustus Caesar rules Roman Empire

Timeline for Daniel 11:1-35

Alexander the Great (336- 323BC) *Daniel 11:3-4* (The division of Alexander's kingdom to his 4 generals was prophesied in *Daniel 7:6 & 8:8*)

Ptolemies

(Kings of the South- Egypt)

Seleucids

(Kings of the North- Syria/Babylon)

Daniel 11:5

Ptolemy I Soter (323- 285BC)

- Ptolemy helped Seleucus defeat a common enemy- Antigonus- in 312BC, and the two kings enjoyed a relatively peaceful existence until their deaths

Daniel 11:6

Ptolemy II Philadelphus (285- 246BC)

Daniel 11:5

Seleucus I Nicator (312- 281BC)

Antiochus I Soter (281- 262BC)

Daniel 11:6

Antiochus II Theos (262- 246BC)

- Ptolemy II & Antiochus II were bitter enemies until 250BC, when Ptolemy II gave his daughter's (Berenice) hand in marriage to Antiochus II. This peace only lasted 246BC when upon hearing of Ptolemy's death, Antiochus' first wife (Laodice- whom he had divorced to marry Berenice) had Berenice murdered and killed her ex-husband Antiochus II by having him poisoned.
- Laodice then made her son, Seleucus II Callinicus king

Daniel 11:7-8

Ptolemy III Euergetes (246- 221BC)

Daniel 11:7-9

Seleucus II Callinicus (246- 227BC)

- Ptolemy III Euergetes, upon inheriting the throne from his father, swore to avenge his sister's (Berenice) murder and invaded Syria and the north. He was decisively victorious over Callinicus' army, and had Laodice put to death for her treachery
- Callinicus attempted to invade Egypt and avenge his mother's death, but once again was humiliated and defeated

Daniel 11:10

Seleucus III Soter (227- 223BC)

- Seleucus II Soter, son of Callinicus, was only king for 4 years before being murdered by political conspirators while on a military campaign in Asia Minor. He was succeeded by his brother, Antiochus III "The Great."

Daniel 11:11-12, 14-15

Ptolemy IV Philopator (221- 204BC)

Daniel 11:10-11, 13, 15-19

Antiochus III The Great (223- 187BC)

- Antiochus III invaded the Middle East in 219BC, and was able to drive the Egyptian Ptolemies out of Syria and Southern Babylon, pushing the Ptolemy forces all the way back to the southern border of Israel by 217BC
- Ptolemy IV Philopator stopped Antiochus III at the southern border of Israel, defeating his army and halting the invasion. Antiochus III returned to Syria, raised a larger army, and returned to defeat Ptolemy IV and force him back to Egypt

- The Jews joined forces with Antiochus III, hoping their alliance with him would help gain their independence, but once he had defeated Ptolemy IV he occupied the "beautiful land" (*Daniel 8:9, 11:41*), and controlled the entire region by 198BC when the Seleucids (with the help of the Jews and Macedonians) defeated the Ptolemies at the Battle of Paneion (in Jesus' day known as Caesarea Philippi)
- Once Antiochus III controlled the Middle East, he turned his sights on Asia Minor and Greece in 192BC, hoping to reunite Alexander's Greek empire. He was unsuccessful, however, when he was defeated and stopped by the Romans and General Cornelius Scipio in 188BC. He returned to Babylon and died a year later

Daniel 11:17

Daniel 11:20

Ptolemy V Epiphanes (204- 181BC)

Seleucus IV Philopator (187- 176BC)

- Seleucus IV Philopator, because of his greed, taxed his people so heavily he was poisoned to death by his treasurer Heliodorus in 176BC

Daniel 11:25

Daniel 11:21-32

Ptolemy VI Philometer (181- 145BC)

Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175- 163BC)

- When Seleucus IV died, his brother Antiochus IV murdered Seleucus' son- the rightful heir to the throne so he could obtain the throne
- See "Pre-New Testament Timeline" for the events predicted in Daniel 11:21-32 during the reign of Antiochus IV (a type of Anti-Christ)

Daniel 11:33-35

- The events that occur in Daniel 11:30-35 are historically in the 1st Book of Maccabees, a historical, Intertestamental, Apocryphal writing (1 Maccabees 1:20- 6:16)