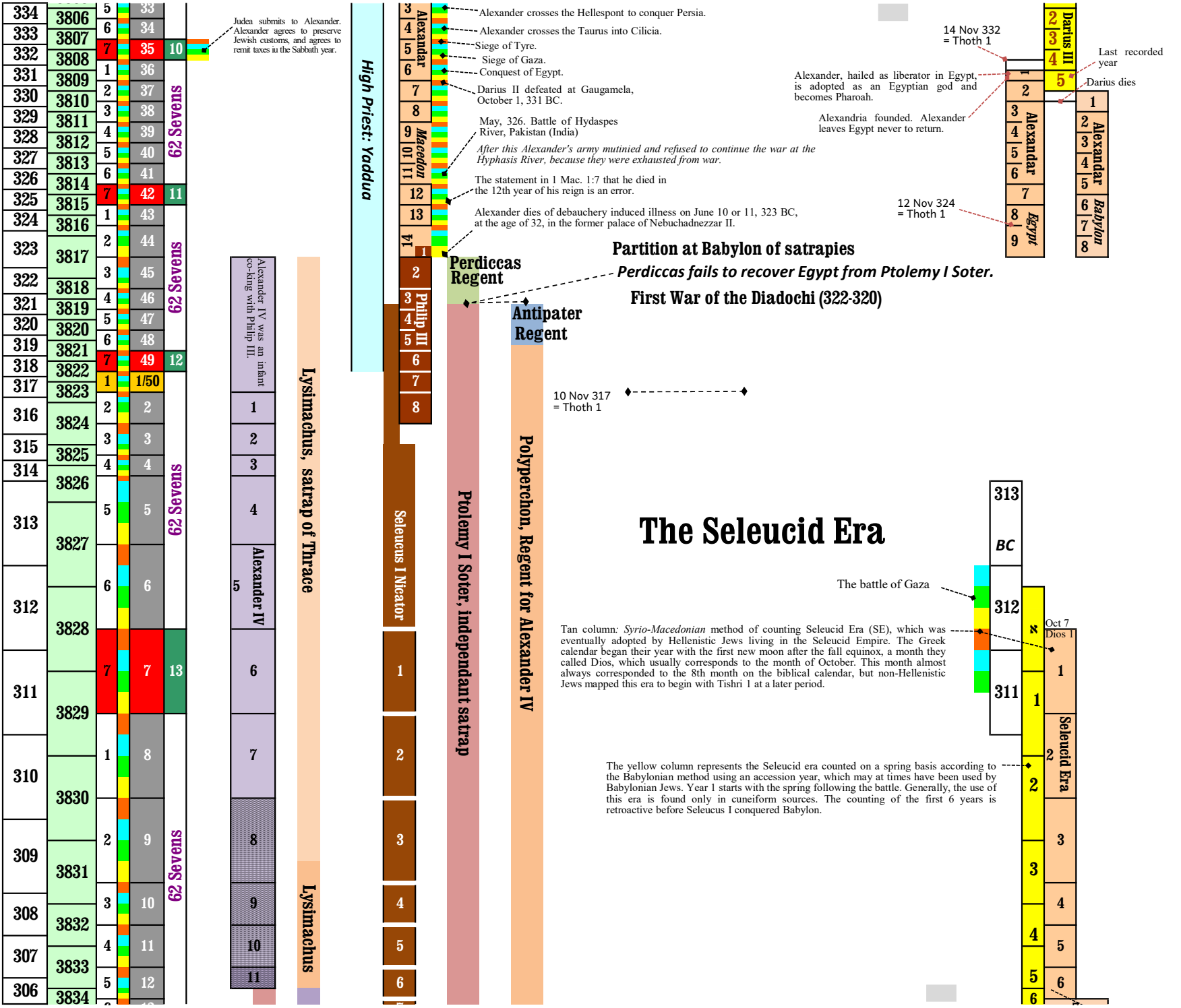
The Seleucid Era
Judea submits to Alexander. Alexander agrees to preserve Jewish customs, and agrees to remit taxes iu the Sabbath year.
High Priest: Yaddua
Alexander crosses the Hellespont to conquer Persia.
Alexander crosses the Taurus into Cilicia.
Siege of Tyre.
Siege of Gaza.
Conquest of Egypt.
Darius II defeated at Gaugamela, October 1, 331 BC.
May, 326. Battle of Hydaspes River, Pakistan (India)
After this Alexander's army mutinied and refused to continue the war at the Hyphasis River, because they were exhausted from war.
The statement in 1 Mac. 1:7 that he died in the 12th year of his reign is an error.
Alexander dies of debauchery induced illness on June 10 or 11, 323 BC, at the age of 32, in the former palace of Nebuchadnezzar II.
Alexandar
Macedon
Perdiccas Regent
Philip III
Antipater Regent
Partition at Babylon of satrapies
Perdiccas fails to recover Egypt from Ptolemy I Soter.
First War of the Diadochi (322-320)
14 Nov 332 = Thoth 1
Alexander, hailed as liberator in Egypt, is adopted as an Egyptian god and becomes Pharoah.
Alexandria founded. Alexander leaves Egypt never to return.
12 Nov 324 = Thoth 1
Last recorded year
Darius dies
Darius III
Alexandar
Egypt
Babylon
10 Nov 317 = Thoth 1
Alexander IV was an infant co-king with Philip III.
Alexander IV
Lysimachus, satrap of Thrace
Lysimachus
Seleucus I Nicator
Ptolemy I Soter, independant satrap
Polyperchon, Regent for Alexander IV
62 Sevens
The battle of Gaza
Tan column: Syrio-Macedonian method of counting Seleucid Era (SE), which was eventually adopted by Hellenistic Jews living in the Seleucid Empire. The Greek calendar began their year with the first new moon after the fall equinox, a month they called Dios, which usually corresponds to the month of October. This month almost always corresponded to the 8th month on the biblical calendar, but non-Hellenistic Jews mapped this era to begin with Tishri 1 at a later period.
Oct 7 Dios 1
Seleucid Era
The yellow column represents the Seleucid era counted on a spring basis according to the Babylonian method using an accession year, which may at times have been used by Babylonian Jews. Year 1 starts with the spring following the battle. Generally, the use of this era is found only in cuneiform sources. The counting of the first 6 years is retroactive before Seleucus I conquered Babylon.
313 BC
312
311