

--- Antiochus Epiphanes ---

Upper / Greater Asia		Asia Minor	Eastern Europe / Asia
Laomedon	3681-3684 323-320 BC 3 Yrs	Eumenes 3681-3689 323-315 BC 7 Yrs	Breaking Up The Kingdom
Antigonos	3684-3703 320-301 BC 19 Yrs		Lysimachus 3681-3723 323-281 BC 42 Yrs
Seleucus	3703-3724 301-280 BC 21 Yrs	The Four Winds Of Heaven - Daniel 11 - 4	
Antiochus Soter	3724-3743 280-261 BC 19 Yrs	The Tax Collector - Daniel 11:20	
Antiochus Theos	3743-3758 261-246 BC 15 Yrs	King Of The North: Pretender - Daniel 11:21-23	
Seleucus Callinicus	3758-3778 246-226 BC 20 Yrs	----- Daniel 8:13-14 -----	
Seleucus Ceraunus	3778-3781 226-223 BC 3 Yrs	King Of The North Takes Egypt + Heart And Hand Against The Holy Covenant - Daniel 11:24-28	
Antiochus (the great)	3781-3817 223-187 BC 36 Yrs	King Of The North: Humiliated In Egypt - Daniel 11:29	
Seleucus Philopater	3817-3829 187-175 BC 12 Yrs	King Of The North's Fury Against Holy Covenant - Daniel 11:30-31	
Antiochus Epiphanes	3829-3840 175-164 BC 11 Yrs	Strong And Great Exploits (Maccabees) - Daniel 11:32-35	
Antiochus Eupator	3840-3842 164-162 BC 2 Yrs	-----	
Demetrius Sotor	3842-3854 162-150 BC 12 Yrs	Time Of End: As He Pleases, Exalts Himself, God of Fortresses, Riches, Foreign God (Herod) - Dan 11:36-39	
Alexander Balas	3854-3859 150-146 BC 5 Yrs	King Of North (Rome) Nearly Gets All - Daniel 11:40-43	
Demetrius Nicator	3859-3860 146-144 BC 1 Yrs	Bad News From East/ North; Herod - Daniel 11:44-45	
Antiochus Theos	3860-3861 144-143 BC 1 Yrs	A Time Of 'An' End - Daniel 12 (Also See Page 8 And Beyond)	
Diodotus (Tryphon)	3861-3865 143-139 BC 4 Yrs	Daniel 7 - 4 Beasts, 10 Kings, Tetrarchy, Constantine, Rev 13	
Antiochus Sidetes	3865-3874 139-130 BC 9 Yrs	(See Greek Egyptain Kingdom For More Of Daniel)	
Demetrius Nicator	3874-3877 130-127 BC 3 Yrs		
Alexander Zibinas	3877-3882 127-122 BC 5 Yrs		
Antio. Grypus (co)	3882-390 122-97 BC 26 Yrs		
Antio. Cyzicenus (co)	3892-3910 112-94 BC 18 Yrs		
Seleucus + Antio. Pius	3910-3912 94-92 BC 2 Yrs		
Philip/Demet. + A. Pius	3912-3913 92-91 BC 1 Yrs		
End Of Asian Empire	3913 91 BC		

Daniel 7 Daniel 8 Daniel 10 Daniel 11 Daniel 12

Clear ?

3834b AM, 4544 JP, 170 BC

3257. Antiochus, in Egypt, heard that the rumour of his death had made the people of Jerusalem very glad. Because he suspected from the rebellion of Jason that Judea would revolt, he was very angry. {#/ Apc 2Ma 5:11} {Josephus, Maccabean War} After having subdued Egypt in the 143rd year of the Greeks, or Seleucus, he went up against Israel and Jerusalem with a large army. {#/ Apc 1Ma 1:20,21}

3259. When the city had been captured, the soldiers were ordered to kill anyone they met. Cruelly, they killed everyone, regardless of age or sex. In three days, eighty thousand men were missing, forty thousand of whom had been killed and the rest sold into slavery. {#/ Apc 2Ma 5:11-14}

3260. Antiochus was not content with this and went into the temple, with Menelaus, who had betrayed their laws and country, as his guide. He wickedly seized the holy vessels and anything else that had been dedicated by other kings to the glory and honour of the place. {#/ Apc 2Ma 5:15,16} He took the golden altar, the lampstand with all its vessels, the table of the showbread, the pouring vessels, the vials, the censers of gold and the veil. He removed the crowns and the golden ornaments that were fastened to the temple doors. He pulled off the gold from everything that was covered with gold, and stole all the silver, the lovely vessels and all the hidden treasures that he found. {#/ Apc 1Ma 1:23,24}

3261. Polybius of Megalopolis, Strabo of Cappadocia, Nicolaus Damascene, Timagenes, Castor the historian and Apollodorus wrote that Antiochus was short of money and broke his league. He assaulted the Jews, his confederates and friends, and plundered the temple that was full of gold and silver, sparing nothing of value. {*Josephus, Apion, l. 2. c. 7. (84,85) 1:327} His large tribute to the Romans forced him to gather money by pillaging and not to miss any opportunity of plundering. {*Sulpicius Severus, Sacred History, l. 2. c. 19. 11:107} Those who were the enemies of the Jews affirmed that many other things were done by him because he hated the Jews and had contempt for their religion. Diodorus stated: {*Diod. Sic., l. 34. c. 1. s. 3,4. 12:55}

"When Antiochus Epiphanes had overcome the Jews, he entered into the Holy of Holies of God, where only the priests could lawfully go. There he found a marble statue of a man with a long beard, holding a book in his hand and sitting on an ass. He thought him to be Moses, who had built Jerusalem, founded the nation and established those laws that are hated in all nations. He desired to remove this reproach to the nations and endeavoured to abrogate the laws. Therefore, he sacrificed a large sow to the statue of the founder, Moses. He poured blood on the altar of God that stood in the open air, as well as on the statue. He boiled the flesh of the sow and commanded that the holy books containing their laws be marred and obliterated with the broth. He commanded that the eternal flame, which always burned in the temple, be extinguished. He compelled Menelaus, the high priest, and other Jews to eat swine's flesh."

3262. However, we disagree with the testimony of all who would reproach the Jews as being a wicked people, for even Strabo commended the Jews as being just and religious persons. {*Strabo, l. 16. c. 2. s. 37. 7:285}

3263. When Antiochus had captured the city, he sacrificed swine on the altar and with the broth of its flesh he sprinkled the temple. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 13. c. 8. s. 2. (243) 7:349}

3264. Antiochus carried eighteen hundred talents from the temple and quickly returned to Antioch. He appointed governors to vex the country. He appointed Philip, who was a Phrygian and more of a barbarian than Antiochus, to be over Jerusalem. He also appointed Andronicus at Gerizim in Samaria. In addition to these, he left Menelaus, who was worse than all the rest and who had a most malicious attitude toward the Jews, to rule the citizens with a heavy hand. {#/ Apc 2Ma 5:21-23} [K13]

3836c AM, 4546 JP, 168 BC

3316. Antiochus sent Apollonius, the overseer for the collection of his tribute, (called meridarch {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 12. c. 5. s. 5. (261) 7:135} or musarch in the Apocrypha, {#/ Apc 1Ma 1:29 2Ma 5:24}) with an army of twenty-two thousand men into the cities of Judea. This was two full years after he had plundered the temple at Jerusalem. They had been ordered to kill all the mature young men and sell the women and children. {#/ Apc 1Ma 1:30 2Ma 5:24}

3837 AM, 4547 JP, 167 BC

3342. By a public edict, Antiochus ordered all the countries that were subject to him to observe the same way of divine worship and set aside their peculiar customs. They were all to adopt the same religion as the Greeks under the punishment of death to those who refused. Over every

country he appointed overseers who were to compel them to do this. {#/ Apc 1Ma 1:43-52,63}