

## ----- Alexander the Great -----



**3451 AM, 4161 JP, 553 BC**

**916. In the third year of Belshazzar, Daniel had a vision of a ram and a he-goat, which foreshadowed the destruction of the Persian Empire by Alexander the Great and the great misery which Antiochus would bring upon the people of God. Daniel was living at Susa in the province of Elam, on the bank of the Ulai River. {#Da 8:1,2} This river surrounded the citadel of Susa and separated the provinces of Susa from Elimais, that is, the Susachaeans from the Elamites, as the inhabitants of those two provinces are identified by Ezra and according to Pliny. {#Ezr 4:9} {\*Pliny, l. 6. c. 31. (135) 2:441} From this we know that the province of Susa was not in the hands of the Medes or Persians at this time. It was controlled by the Babylonians, under whom Daniel then lived. {See note on 3405c AM. <<809>>}**

**3470c AM, 4180 JP, 534 BC**

**957. The Samaritans, by bribing certain courtiers of Cyrus, disrupted the Jews in their work of building the temple. {#Ezr 4:5} This was the reason for the three weeks of mourning by the prophet Daniel. He continued his fast, which he had begun about the third day of the first month in the third year of Cyrus, throughout the whole time of the Feast of the Passover. {#Da 10:1-4} After this, on the twenty-fourth day of the first month, while he stood on the bank of Hiddekel or the Tigris River, he had the vision of the kings of Persia, of Alexander the Great and his successors and their kingdoms. This is recorded in Daniel and was the last vision that he had, shortly before his death. {#Da 10:1-12:13}**

**3648 AM, 4358 JP, 356 BC**

**1633. In the first year of the 106th Olympiad, (as it is rightly read in Eusebius' Chronicles from Fuxius' copy, corrected by Arnaldus Pontacus) Alexander was born to King Philip at Pella in Macedonia. Alexander was called the Great because he conquered all of Asia. He lived thirty-two years and eight months, according to Arian's report from Aristobulus. He died at the end of the first year of the 114th Olympiad, in the month before the month of Thargelion, according to the Attic calendar, as we shall see when we come to that year.**

**3668d AM, 4378 JP, 336 BC**

**1696. When Philip was still alive, Darius planned to attack him in Macedonia. {\*Diod. Sic., l. 17. c. 7. s. 1. 8:135}**

**1698. Philip, king of Macedonia, was celebrating the marriage of his daughter Cleopatra with Alexander, the king of Epirus, at Aegae. Philip was murdered by Pausanias, the son of Cerastes, of Orestis, a place in Macedonia. {\*Diod. Sic., l. 17. c. 91-94. 8:89-101} {Justin, Trogus, l. 9. c. 6.} {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 11. c. 8. s. 1. (304) 6:461} Alexander, in his letter to Darius, stated that his father was murdered by assassins whom Darius had hired and paid with a large sum of money. {\*Curtius, l. 4. c. 1. s. 12. 1:163,165} {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 2. c. 14. s. 5. 1:175}**

**3669a AM, 4378 JP, 336 BC**

**1704. Alexander came to Peloponnesus and following his father's example, summoned all the cities of Greece to Corinth. By the general vote of all the Greeks represented there, except the Lacedemonians, he was made general in his father's place to go to war against the Persians. {Justin, Trogus, l. 11. c. 2.} {\*Diod. Sic., l. 17. c. 4. s. 9. 8:129} {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 1. c. 1. s. 2,3. 1:5}**

## **3670b AM, 4380 JP, 334 BC**

**1714. When he returned to Dios, a town in Macedonia, all his thoughts were on the conquest of Asia. {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 1. c. 11. s. 1. 1:47} The likeness of the high priest of Jerusalem appeared to him in his sleep, bidding him to be courageous and bold, and telling him that he was to enter Asia quickly with his army and that he would lead his armies in the conquest of the Persian Empire. {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 11. c. 8. s. 5. (334-336) 6:477}**

## **3670c AM, 4380 JP, 334 BC**

**1715. Therefore, at the very beginning of the spring, Alexander left his own home and after a twenty day march, came to Sestus, from where his army crossed over into Asia. {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 1. c. 11. s. 3-5. 1:47,49} Euaenetus was then the archon at Athens. This was eleven years before Alexander died, according to Clement of Alexandria, as he noted from the most ancient chronologies. {\*Clement, Stromateis, l. 1. c. 21. 2:332}**

**1719. As soon as he landed on the continent, Alexander was the first among all of them to throw a spear onto the shore. This signified his taking possession of all Asia. He leaped**

**ashore and danced about in his armour, offering sacrifices and beseeching the gods:**

**"that those lands might willingly receive him as their king."**

**3671a AM, 4380 JP, 334 BC**

**1734. Alexander marched into Caria with his army. Everywhere he went, he proclaimed liberty to all the Greek cities. He said they could live according to their own laws and be free from Persian tribute. He made it clear that this war was to liberate the Greeks from the Persian rule. {\*Diod. Sic., l. 17. c. 24. s. 1. 8:183,185}**

**3671b AM, 4381 JP, 333 BC**

**1747. Alexander undid the Gordian knot. He either pulled out the peg, or pin, in the beam, according to Arrian, or he cut it in pieces with his sword, as others stated. {\*Plutarch, Alexander, l. 1. c. 18. s. 1,2. 7:273} {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 2. c. 3. s. 1-8. 1:129,131} {\*Curtius, l. 3. c. 1. s. 11-13. 1:67,69} {Justin, Trogus, l. 11. c. 7.}**

**3672a AM, 4381 JP, 333 BC**

**1792. While Alexander was besieging Tyre, he sent to Jaddua, the high priest at Jerusalem, and demanded supplies**

and other provisions from him, plus the tribute they had formerly paid to Darius. Jaddua replied that he was bound by a previous oath of allegiance to Darius, and that he could not be freed from that oath while Darius was alive. Alexander was very angry and swore that as soon as he had taken Tyre, he would march against Jerusalem. {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 11. c. 8. s. 3. (317-319) 6:469}

1793. At the start of the siege of Tyre, Sanaballetes, the Cushite, defected from Darius and came with eight thousand men. (Some editions of Josephus say seven thousand men. Editor.) Alexander graciously received him. Sanaballetes sought permission to build a temple on his own land and to make his son-in-law, Manasseh, who was the brother of Jaddua the high priest at Jerusalem, its high priest. When he obtained permission, and because he was now growing old, he quickly began the work. He built a temple and made Manasseh its high priest, thinking that by this he would bestow great honour on the posterity of his daughter. {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 11. c. 8. s. 4. (321-325) 6:469,471} [L298]

3672c AM, 4382 JP, 332 BC

1815. As soon as Alexander had taken Tyre, he marched into Judah, {\*Eusebius, Chronicles, l. 1. 1:205} {\*Pliny, l. 12. c.

**54. (117,118) 4:83} and subdued all that part of Syria called Syria Palestina. {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 2. c. 25. s. 4. 1:213} He personally went to fight against those places which would not willingly submit to him. {\*Curtius, l. 4. c. 5. s. 13. 1:211}**

**(author note: see Alexander In Jerusalem)**

**3674a AM, 4383 JP, 331 BC**

**1888. With this battle, the empire of Persia seemed to have come to an end. Alexander was proclaimed king of Asia and thereupon offered magnificent sacrifices to his gods and distributed houses, territories and provinces among his captains as it pleased him. {\*Plutarch, Alexander, l. 1. c. 34. 7:327,329}**

**3674d AM, 4384 JP, 330 BC**

**1946. So Darius died at the age of fifty, in the year when Aristophontes was archon in Athens, in the month of Hekatombaion. {\*Arrian, Anabasis, l. 3. c. 22. s. 2,6. 1:301,303} He had reigned for six years. Two hundred years had passed from the year of the death of Cyrus, who founded the Persian Empire, until now, which was the very beginning of the third year of the 112th Olympiad.**

## **The Macedonian Empire .....**

**3681a AM, 4390 JP, 324 BC**

**2342. When Alexander returned to Babylon, he indulged in its luxuries. He was so addicted to gluttony and drunkenness that in the diaries that were kept by Eumenes Cardianus and Diodorus Erythraeus, it is often found that on such and such a day or night Alexander was carried to bed drunk. {\*Athenaeus, l. 10. (434b) 4:467} {Plutarch, Symposium, l. 1. c. 6.} One example of this was cited by Aelian, based on Eumenes' account. {\*Aelian, Historical Miscellany, l. 3. c. 23. 1:157} I thought it good to insert it here, so that it may show that there is an application for my treatise on the Macedonian year, compared with the days of our Julian Calendar. I first corrected that place in Aelian where it is recorded without making any sense, and where it is given as the month called Dios. (Current Loeb text amended and omitted the last sentence and changed the 24th to the 27th. Editor.) {Ussher, Macedonian and Asiatic Year}**

**3681c AM, 4391 JP, 323 BC**

**2354. Alexander had called for a cup containing six quarts, according to Ehippius, from a book which he wrote about the death and burial of Alexander and Hephæstion, as**



recorded by Athenaeus. {\*Athenaeus, l. 10. (434a) 4:465,467}  
He ordered Proteas, a Macedonian, to drink to him. Proteas called out for the cup to be brought to him and spoke many words greatly honouring Alexander. He took the cup and drank from it with such grace that all the table commended him highly for it. After a while, Proteas called for the same cup again and drank it to Alexander, who took it and pledged him a large draught, but could not drink it and let the cup fall from his hand. He slumped on the cushion and presently fell sick and later died. This was that Herculean cup that proved fatal to Alexander. {\*Diod. Sic., l. 17. c. 117. s. 1. 8:465,467} {\*Plutarch, Alexander, l. 1. c. 75. s. 3. 7:433} {\*Seneca, Epistles, l. 1. c. 83. s. 22,23. 5:273} {\*Athenaeus, l. 11. (469d) 5:71} {Macrobius, Saturnalia, l. 5. c. 21.}