Chronology

This chronology focuses on the key military and political events of the period surveyed in this monograph (359–*c.* 215). It draws heavily on Hammond and Griffith 1979 and the tables in *The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol. 7*, second edition, i-ii.

THE RISE AND EXPANSION OF MACEDONIA (359–335)

359	Accession of Philip II of Macedonia; reforms of army begin
358	Defeat of Paeonians and Illyrians; Upper and Lower Macedonia united; intervention in Thessaly
357	Alliance with Epirus; Athenians declare war on Philip; Philip takes Amphipolis and Pydna; alliance with the Chalcidian League
356	Annexation of Crenides (refounded as Philippoi); capture of Potidaea; outbreak of the Third Sacred War; siege of Methone
355	Intervention in Thessaly
354	Methone capitulates
352	Battle of Crocus Field; Philip becomes de facto archon of the Thessalian League; campaign in Thrace
350	Possible campaigns in Paeonia and Illyria; invasion of Epirus
349	Invasion of Chalcidice; further interventions in Thessaly; alliance between Athens and Olynthus
348	Return to Chalcidice; fall of Olynthus
346	End of Third Sacred War; Philip appointed to the Amphictyonic Council; end of war between Athens and Philip over Amphipolis
343	Philip's troops in Euboea
342	Philip invades Thrace; defeats Getae in the north
341	Philip defeats Cersebleptes and Teres in Thrace and appoints a governor; campaigns on west coast of Black Sea
340	Siege of Perinthus and Byzantium; declaration of war between Athens and Philip
339	Philip campaigns in Scythia; Philip defeated by the Triballi; outbreak of Fourth Sacred War; Philip seizes Elatea and controls Thermopylae; Atheno-Theban alliance against Philip
338	Battle of Chaeronea; League of Corinth (Common Peace) established

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337	League of Corinth declares war on Persia
336	Advance forces leave for Asia Minor; death of Philip; accession of Alexander III (the Great)
335	Sack of Thebes
	ALEXANDER'S CAMPAIGN (334–323)
334	Alexander crosses into Asia; sieges of Miletus and Halicarnassus; battle of the Granicus
333	Battle of Issus
332	Sieges of Gaza and Tyre
331	Battle of Gaugamela
330	Battle of the Persian Gate; Alexander at Persepolis and Ecbatana; death of Darius III; demobilization of part of the army
329–326	Alexander conquers Bactria and Sogdiana; invasion of India
326	Battle of Hydaspes; dispute between Alexander and army at the Hyphasis and the return west
325	Crossing of Gedrosian desert
324	Alexander at Susa; dispute at Opis
323	Death of Alexander at Babylon; redistribution of satrapies; Alexander IV and Philip III appointed joint kings with Perdikkas as regent; outbreak of Lamian War in Greece
323/322	Revolt of the Greeks in Bactria
	THE AGE OF THE SUCCESSORS (323–*c.* 275)
322	Perdikkas conquers Cappadocia, Eumenes appointed as satrap; Antipater ends the Lamian War
322/321	Ptolemy annexes Cyrenaica
321	Campaign and death of Perdikkas in Egypt; conference at Triparadeisos (redivision of satrapies and Antipater declared regent)
319	Death of Antipater, succeeded by Polyperchon; war between Polyperchon and Cassander; Ptolemy's first invasion of Syria-Phoenicia
318	Coalition of Cassander and Antigonus against Polyperchon; Eumenes makes gains in Asia
317	Polyperchon declares Greek freedom; murder of Philip III Arrhidaeus
316	Cassander ousts Polyperchon, executes Olympias; Eumenes defeated by Antigonus and executed
315	Antigonus takes Babylon from Seleucus; coalition of Seleucus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander against Antigonus; Antigonus proclaims freedom of the Greeks at Tyre; Ptolemy also proclaims freedom of the Greeks
312	Battle of Gaza: Ptolemy and Seleucus defeats Demetrius Poliorcetes; Seleucid era backdated to here
311	Peace between Antigonus, Ptolemy, Lysimachus, and Cassander; Seleucus confirmed in Asia
310	Cassander assassinates Alexander IV; breach between Ptolemy and Antigonus
309 (or 308)	Reconciliation between Cassander and Polyperchon; Antigonus expelled from Iran by Seleucus
308	Temporary reconciliation between Ptolemy and Antigonus; Ptolemy in Greece

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307	Demetrius Poliorcetes takes Athens from Cassander
306	Naval battle at Salamis (Cyprus): Antigonus and Demetrius defeat Ptolemy and take on title of king
305/304	Demetrius fails in siege of Rhodes; Ptolemy, Lysimachus, Cassander, and Seleucus take on title of king
303	Demetrius expels Cassander from Isthmus
302	Antigonus and Demetrius revive the League of Corinth
c. 302	Philetairos becomes governor of Pergamon on behalf of Lysimachus
301	Coalition against Antigonus, leading to the Battle of Ipsus; death of Antigonus and partition of his kingdom; Ptolemy occupies Coele-Syria
c. 300	Alliances between Ptolemy and Lysimachus, and between Demetrius and Seleucus
298	Death of Cassander
296	Demetrius back in Greece
295/294	Ptolemy recovers Cyprus
294	Demetrius recovers Athens, and takes Macedonia from Cassander's sons; Antiochus I Soter becomes co-regent with Seleucus
293	Demetrius revisits Athens
288/7	Demetrius expelled from Macedonia by Lysimachus and Pyrrhus, king of Epirus; Ptolemy takes Tyre and Sidon from Demetrius
287	Athens revolts from Demetrius (retains Piraeus)
286	Demetrius captured by Seleucus
285	Lysimachus seized Pyrrhus' share of Macedonia; Ptolemy II (Philadelphus) becomes co-regent in Egypt
283	Deaths of Demetrius and Ptolemy
282/281	Seleucus invades Asia Minor; battle of Koroupedion; death of Lysimachus; murder of Seleucus by Ptolemy Keraunos, who becomes ruler of Macedonia after defeating Antigonus II Gonatas
280	Gauls invade Thrace and Macedonia; death of Ptolemy III (Keraunos)
280/279	War between Antiochus I (Soter) and Ptolemy II over succession; Gauls expelled from Greece
279/278	Gauls invade Asia Minor
277	Antigonus Gonatas defeats Gauls and takes Macedonia
274–271	First Syrian War between Ptolemy II and Antiochus I
	THE EARLY HELLENISTIC KINGDOMS (*c.* 275–215)
273	Pyrrhus of Epirus' son, Ptolemy, defeats Antigonus Gonatas; invades the Peloponnese; dies at Argos
271	Antigonus Gonatas recovers Chalcis
c. 270	Antiochus I defeats the Gauls in the 'elephant-battle'
267–261	Chremonidean war
266	Antigonus Gonatas suppresses Galatian mercenaries at Megara; besieges Athens
263	Eumenes I succeeds Philhetairus at Pergamon (without royal title)
261	Renewed siege of Athens by Antigonus Gonatas (peace); death of Antiochus I, succeeded by Antiochus II (Theos); Antigonus Gonatas attacks Miletus
260–253	Second Syrian War: Ptolemy II against Antiochus II

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258	Ephesus once more under Seleucid control
c. 257	Demetrius II (Aetolicus) becomes co-regent with Antigonus Gonatas
c. 250–237	Secession of Bactria and Parthia from the Seleucids
246	Deaths of Ptolemy II and Antiochus II, succeeded by Ptolemy III (Euergetes) and Seleucus II (Callinicus)
246–241	Third Syrian War, Ptolemy III against Seleucus II
245–241	Ptolemaic forces active on the southern and western shores of Asia Minor
241	Death of Eumenes I of Pergamon, succeeded by Attalus I (Soter)
240/239–*c.* 237	War of the Brothers, Seleucus II against Antiochus II
240/239	Death of Antigonus Gonatas, Demetrius II succeeds
239/238	Outbreak of the Demetrian War
237	Demetrius II invades Boeotia
229/228	First Illyrian War
226/5	Death of Seleucus II, Seleucus III (Ceraunus) succeeds
226–223	Attalus I of Pergamon master of Western Asia Minor
223	Death of Seleucus III, accession of Antiochus III (the Great)
221	Death of Ptolemy III, accession of Ptolemy IV (Philopator)
220–217	Social War
219–217	Fourth Syrian War; Antiochus III the Great against Ptolemy IV
217	Battle of Raphia; peace treaty between Antiochus III and Ptolemy IV

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