

NOTES TO RULERS OF ASIA MINOR

- [1] Bodyguard to Candaules (or Myrsilus, possibly Hattic Murshilish), last of the Heraclidae. Has intrigue with the queen, kills the king and ascends the throne. There is opposition to his rule. Battles the Cimmerians under Teushpa (663) aided by Ashurbanipal. (660) By this time he is a feudatory of Nineveh. Joined Psammetichus I of Egypt against Assyria, attacked by the Cimmerians and killed.
- [2] Restores peace to Lydia; restoring relations with Nineveh and resumes raiding westward. Attacks Miletus, capturing Priene: The first of many Lydian raids into the territory.
- [3] (590) Warfare with the Medes over succession to Assyrian rights in central Asia Minor. (585) Agreement: The Halys River is border between Lydia and the Medes; Astyages of Media, son of Cyaxares, marries Aryenis of Lydia. Continues raiding Miletus. Stricken with illness and sends to Delphi to inquire why. Attacks other Ionian cities, but soon peace with the Greeks and gradual increase of Greek influence in the country.
- [4] Expands his father's empire; expands it through peaceful means to include all of Ionia (Artemis, Miletus, etc.). Though coins were struck by Alyattes (more tokens), Croesus has a mint: Coinage quickly spreads to Ionia and into the Aegean. (550) Cyrus, king of Anshan, ends the marriage alliance with Media: His brother-in-law Astyages is deposed. (548) About this time Croesus "readies" for war by dispatching first missions to the oracles of Greece and Libya. There are more. (547) Croesus marches but meanwhile Cyrus has readied himself, even to convincing the Greek cities not to help Croesus. He crosses the Halys (at Baфра plain? Pterian district?), is defeated by Cyrus and returns to Sardes and pays off his troops, planning for next season to rejoin the battle. (Winter) Sardes is besieged for two weeks by Cyrus, the city falls – it is unknown if Croesus dies or is allowed to live – Lydia comes to an end.
- [5] Independence from Assyria (626/5). (620) About this time allied with Nabopolassar of Babylon. (615) Attacks Arrapkha, saving Nabopolassar at Tukrit. (614) Marches almost to Nineveh, taking Tarbis (Sharif-Khan), joins Nabopolassar; they capture and sack Ashur. (613) Sin-shar-ishkun asks the Scythians to attack the Medes so he can face other foes: (612) Scythians join Cyaxares and Nabopolassar in the conquest and sack of Nineveh (May-July). (610) Joins with the Scythians and Nabopolassar against Harran. Later, turns on the Scythians and drives them back to Scythia slaying most of them. (585) Gains more of Anatolia from Urartu to Lydia.
- [6] (553) About this time attacked by Cyrus of Persia. He anticipates Cyrus' designs and (550) attacks the Persians with disastrous results. Cyrus spares his life and allows him to be treated with consideration.
- [7] (549) Defeats Astyages the Mede, absorbing the Median empire. (547) Secures alliance with Egypt, Babylonia and the Spartans. (546) Invades Cappadocia and takes Preria. He then tries to have the Ionians revolt against Lydia but this fails. Attacks Sardes, defeats Croesus' cavalry, besieges the city. Croesus appeals to Egypt and Babylonia but they do not arrive in time – Sardes is taken and Cyrus takes Lydia: He now controls most of Asia Minor. Miletus becomes a client kingdom within Persia's sphere of influence. General Mazaves puts down a Lydian revolt and begins subjugating the Ionian cities. Mazaves dies. The conquest of Ionia and the Ionian isles is completed by Harpagus who then completes the conquest of Asia Minor's southern coast.
- [8] His reign is one of no very great prosperity.
- [9] No great prosperity during his early years. (after 394; Battle of Cnidus). Treaty with Athens after recovery of Athenian naval power: Athens is given first priority in purchasing corn and a maritime confederacy is established. He grants Athens exemption from the usual duties at Crimean ports. Toward end of reign, Gylon (grandfather of Demosthenes) betrays Nymphaeum and its garrison and enlists Bosphoran service. He marries a Scythian and is rewarded with the town of Cepi.
- [10] Son of Satyrus. Inherits an unrestricted corn trade with Athens. Confirms the Athenian's privilege of duty exemption. Called "archon" of Bosphorus; with annexation of Theodosia (?) he becomes Archon of Theodosia also. His title soon becomes "King of the Sindians, Toretians, Dandarians and Psestians." Despite the republican titles, Bosphorus is a military and hereditary monarchy or tyranny; their main support by the army and navy. There may be a civilian militia.
- [11] Rules jointly with brother Parisades I until his death.
- [12] After ruling jointly with his brother, renews the trade and defense compact with Athens. His statue, and one of his son, are set up in the Athenian agora. He extends power far to the east, including tribes of the Thateans, Doschians and Maeotians: The Scythians withdraw from the Kuban region. Warfare

with the Scythians to prevent them from entering Crimea, pressured by the Celts and Sarmatians. At his death, a civil war occurs among his three sons; Satyrus, Eumelus and Prytanis.

- [13] Son of Parisades. He has the Scythians as allies. Treaty with Athens is renewed, maintaining the corn trade.
- [14] Rules only a short while as he is involved in a civil war with his two brothers.
- [15] Manages to rule several years, still involved in a civil war with his two brothers.
- [16] Inherits a strong, well organized kingdom. Negotiates with an Athenian embassy; a formal alliance is decreed. He is given the title "Basileus." Trade privileges are granted with Athens and his statue is authorized for the agora. The kingdom flourishes. (288) Sends corn to Athens to feed their troops against Antigonus.
- [17] His trade policies connect Bosphorus with Rhodes, Egypt and Delos. (254/3) Sends ambassadors to Egypt. With his death the "Great Age" of Bosphorus ends. By his reign, new royal gold coinage is being produced, in imitation of that of Lysimachus.
- [18] Supposed to have seduced his brother's wife Alcathoe and is killed for doing so by Leucon.
- [19] Perhaps the Leucon of Ovid's Ibis: He kills his brother Spartocus who had seduced his wife Alcathoe and is then killed by her in revenge.
- [20] Usurper. Takes title "Archon" and stands for an attempt by the Greeks to regain their civic liberty.
- [21] See Note [39].
- [22] Rebel governor of Bosphorus. (47) Overthrows and kills Pharnaces. He gains popular support by marrying Pharnaces daughter Dynamis. (44) Joins a coalition with Dacia against Caesar, crushing Caesar's nominee Mithridates of Pergamum. (41) After having ruled three years as Archon, he gains recognition by Antony as king. A capable ruler, he manages to maintain his territory against Scythian and Sarmatian invaders and manages to keep piracy in hand. (17) Scribonius, claiming to be a grandson of Mithridates, leads a revolt; seeing his throne going over to Scribonius, he starves himself to death. (17/6) His wife, Dynamis, strikes her own coins.
- [23] Daughter of Pharnaces. Wife of Asander. Wife of Scribonius (who is supposedly successor chosen by Augustus as Asander's successor) who dies around 17 at 93 years old. Agrippa sends Palemo of Pontus to intervene. The Bosphorans set to resist Palemo but Agrippa threatens to join against them, they acquiesce. The kingdom is handed over to Palemo and he marries Dynamis. They separate after a year and he marries Pythodorus, daughter of Tralles of the Meander valley. Dynamis flees to the Sarmatian king Aspurgus to whom she promises the Bosphoran throne, marrying him. A revolt against Palemo is begun. The rebels capture and destroy the Greek colony Tanais at the mouth of the Don. (8) Palemo's stratagem to trick the rebels is discovered, he is captured and put to death. Dynamis now "rules" but she had overthrown Augustus' nominee. Realizing this, she accepts the full obligations of a Roman vassal. She dies at about 70 years old.
- [24] See Notes [22] and [23].
- [25] About 38 he is ruler of Laodicea, capital at Iconium; he rules Cilicia Tracheia. (36) Antony takes Cilicia Tracheia from him and gives it to Cleopatra except the city of Seleucia. Palemo is given Eastern Pontus, but Antony reconstitutes for him the old kingdom of Pontus from Armenia to the Halys thus gaining part of the Roman province of "Bithynia and Pontus", adding it to Armenia Minor. Caught up in Antony's disaster before Phraaspa, Palemo is captured by the Medes. (32) Left to guard the Armenian frontier behind as Antony plans to battle Octavian. (30) With the defeat of Antony, Octavian settles affairs; Palemo is left as ruler of Pontus but he is deprived of Armenia Minor compensation for which he is given indefinite rights of expansion NorthEastward. (26) The title "Friend of the Roman People" is conferred on him by the Roman Senate. (17/15) Agrippa sends Palemo against Scribonius of Bosphorus, but the citizens kill Scribonius hoping to keep Palemo away. Agrippa threatens the resistance and Bosphorus submits to Palemo who weds Dynamis. (13) About this time he and Dynamis separate; Palemo marries Pythodorus, daughter of a rich citizen of Tralles. Dynamis flees and (10) joins Aspurgus, a Sarmatian with whom she raises a revolt. The rebels destroy Tanais. (8) Un-able to end the rebellion, Palemo tries to trick the rebels but is discovered and killed.
- [26] Son of king Asandrochus of the Sarmatians. Marries Dynamis after she left Palemo of Bosphorus. With her, they lead a revolt against Palemo. They capture and destroy the Greek colony of Tanais at the mouth of the Don. (8) Palemo is killed and Aspurgus (with Dynamis) becomes ruler of Bosphorus. Those that aided in the revolt – the "Aspurgians" – are rewarded by being given the rich lands of the Taman peninsula between Phanagoreia and Gorgippia. (7/8) Death of Dynamis. Aspurgus is kept

from the throne by an unknown ruler. (10/11) Ascends to the rule. (14/15) Tiberias confers the royal title on him, Amicus Caesaris Populique Romani, and he is given Roman citizenship. He is a strong ruler, maintaining Bosporan territory as far as Tanais and subdues the Scythians and the Tauri. At his death he leaves two sons, Mithridates (by Dynamis) and Cotys (by second wife, a Thracian princess Gepaepyris).

- [27] Wife of Aspurgus, mother of Mithridates. Rules for a year after husband's death, even though Gaius has given the kingdom to Palemo II of Pontus. He never enters the country. Her stepson Mithridates, against her warnings, decides to throw off Bosporan allegiance to Rome.
- [28] Son of Aspurgus by Dynamis. (38) Gaius gives Bosporus to Palemo II but (39) Claudius gives him the kingdom of Bosporus. To compensate Palemo for the loss, he is given part of Cilicia. He rules Bosporus jointly with mother Gepaepyris. (41) Claudius re-vokes the grant of Bosporus to Palemo, recognizing Mithridates. Palemo is given in compensation the Cicilian principalities of Olba, Cennatis and Lalassis. Soon, however, Mithridates sets out to free himself from dependence on Rome, despite his stepmother's (Gepaepyris) protests. He places his full name on coinage. Gepaepyris threatens to flee and Mithridates sends his brother Cotys to Claudius but he tells Claudius who gives him the kingdom. (44 or 45) Cotys arrives with a Roman force under Didius Gallus, governor of Moesia, who places him on the throne. (45) Mithridates, with aid of the Maeotians and Sarmatians drives out the king of the Dandaridae at the delta of the Hypanis (Kuban) and prepares to invade. Roman knight Julius Aquila and Cotys, allied with Eunones, king of the Sarmatian Aorsi, attack, overrun Dandarica and storm Uspe. Zorsines, king of the Siraci makes peace. Mithridates throws himself on the mercy of Eunones who sends him to Rome. He is still defiant until the accession of Galba who has him put to death as an accomplice of Nymphidius Sabinus.
- [29] Son of Aspurgus. (44) Sent by brother Mithridates to Rome with friendly message for Claudius but he divulges Mithridates' plans for which he is rewarded with the kingdom. He is conducted there by a Roman force under Didius Gallus, governor of Moesia. After his installation, Didius departs, leaving Roman knight Julius Aquila to support him. Learning of Mithridates revolt, Aquila and Cotys secure alliance of Eunones, king of the Sarmatian Aorsi; they defeat the enemy, storming Uspe thus securing peace by Siraci king Zorsines. Mithridates throws himself on the mercy of Eunones who sends him to Rome.
- [30] A lesser dynast of the city of Cius on the Propontis. He and his son (also Mithridates) are warned by friend prince Demetrius that Antigonus suspects them of treason and plans to get rid of them. They flee. Mithridates is killed as they flee to Paphlagonia. His son escapes and is ancestor to the kings of Pontus.
- [31] Possibly with Antigonus in his camp when he and his father are warned by Demetrius. He flees with his father who is killed to Paphlagonia. (281) Joins the Northern League (Heraclea, Byzantium, Chalcedon, Cius and Tios), defeating Seleucus' army. He takes the royal title. (278) The Gaul tribe Tectosages come into service of Nicomedes and his ally Mithridates to worry Antiochus. (277) By this time had extended his kingdom along the coast to Amastris, marching with Heraclea. Inland he is advancing from the lower Halys and Iris into Northern Phrygia, meeting Bithynian forces. Father and co-ruler of Ariobarzanes.
- [32] Died during the rule of Antiochos II Theos of Syria (261-247).
- [33] (219) Presses upon Sinope who receives help from Rhodes to keep him off.
- [34] Marries Laodice, sister of Seleucus II and daughter of Antiochus II. He gives his daughter Laodice to Antiochus III.
- [35] (Mentioned for the first time in 183) (183) Begins trying to enlarge his kingdom at the expense of Pergamum and Bithynia. He manages only to take Sinope and territory (it becomes the main residence of Pontene kings). Sends ambassadors to Rome to explain away the allegations of Eumenes of Pergamum. (180) Roman envoys try to end the war in which he is involved, but he disputes them and they give up. Continues warfare (to C.177); conquers Cerasus and Cotyra and establishes Pharnaceia. He tries expanding into Crimea (the Chersonesus) but Rome ends that. This failure places his kingdom in economic straits that continue to the end of his reign. This due to the heavy costs of the war and war indemnities he is forced to pay. He continues willing to counteract Rome's progress. Marries Nyasa, daughter (or grand-daughter) of Antiochus III.
- [36] Wife Laodice is also his sister.
- [37] Loyal to Rome during the Third Punic War; offering assistance to Rome against Carthage. Suppresses commoners revolutionary movement in Pergamum. At the beginning of reign adopts the

Bithynian Era. (133) Assists the Romans against Aristonicus. After this war, he beats out Nicomedes of Bithynia in vying to rule Phrygia. Thus he also controls Paphlagonia and Galatia. (120) He places Ariarathes Epiphanes, who marries his daughter, on the throne of Cappadocia. The last king of Paphlagonia, Pylaemenes, bequeaths his kingdom to Mithridates. (121) He is assassinated by his friends. His last will and testament (probably forged) appoints his wife to rule in the name of her two sons Mithridates (VI) Eupator, 11 years old, and Mithridates Chrestos.

- [38] For the first few years the queen mother (?Laodice) rules, but Mithridates has certainly seized power by 115. (115) Coup d'Etat ends his mother's rule – she is sent to prison. Soon Chrestos is removed (?). Faced with Scythian incursions, Chersonesus and Bosphorus appeal to him for protection. Mithridates sends a citizen of Sinope, Diophantus, with an army to help the Chersonesus. (101) Sends an embassy to Rome with a large sum of money to bribe the Senate in support of removing Saturninus. Drops the realist manner of portraying Pontine kings for an "Alexandrian" style. Carries on the dream of creating a Pontic Graeco-native empire over large parts of Asia Minor, first proposed by Pharnaces I. Makes a journey around Asia Minor ending in Bithynia. (101/0) An entente is concluded between Mithridates and Ariarathes – it doesn't last long. He urges Ariarathes to recall Gordius, who murdered his father. Ariarathes refuses and raises a coalition against him. Before the battle, Mithridates murders Ariarathes; the Cappadocians flee. Mithridates' son (called son of Ariarathes V, Ariarathes Eusebes Philopator) rules with Gordius. (96) A revolt unseats him and Cappadocia becomes Pontine. (95) Rome is appealed to to rein in on Mithridates. He is ordered out of Paphlagonia and Cappadocia. Cappadocia is placed under the rule of Ariobarzanes, Armenia under Tigranes. (93) Tigranes marries Mithridates' daughter Cleopatra and invades Cappadocia, unseats Ariobarzanes and seats Gordius. (92) Sulla restores Ariobarzanes and ends Mithridates' expansionist dreams. But Mithridates begins organizing against Rome. He again has Ariobarzanes ousted from Cappadocia, replacing him with his son Ariarathes IX. Rome again straightens things out and Mithridates refuses direct confrontation. (90) M. Aquilius urges Nicomedes III against Mithridates. (88) Now being prepared, Mithridates, hoping to take over all Asia Minor in order to displace Rome, over-runs Asia Minor and orders a general massacre of Romans and Italians. He besieges Rhodes (Autumn) but his mechanical attack machines fail. Mithridates withdraws. Meanwhile, his forces are advancing in Greece with help from Greek factions acting against Rome. (86) Sulla has pacified Greece and stands to face Mithridates' forces crossing from Asia Minor. (85) Mithridates position is growing worse; Fimbria's campaign is subduing territory and Greek cities. Battle of the Rhyndacus; a smaller Roman army de-feats his forces; his son Mithridates escapes to Pergamum. Fimbria drives him to Pitane. Lucullus' fleet blockades by sea. Ambassadors are sent. Mithridates will accept terms except surrendering part of his fleet and evacuating Paphlagonia but his position is desperate. Sulla sends Archelous. Mithridates requests a conference. At Dardanus in the Troad, Mithridates accepts Sulla's terms, is reconciled to Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes and withdraws to Pontus. (83) Murena, accusing Mithridates of preparing for war with Rome, attacks Camana. Mithridates appeals to the treaty. (82) Murena crosses the Halys and overruns 400 villages. He meets with Calidus from Rome who says the Senate orders Mithridates is to be left in peace. (81) But Murena again attacks, advancing in Sinope. Mithridates and general Gordius defeat him, forcing his retreat into Phrygia. Sulla orders hostilities cease and Mithridates reconciled with Ariobarzanes. Mithridates is given an additional part of Cappadocia. (80) Mithridates begins recovering his possessions in Bosphorus where his son Machares is viceroy. An expedition against the Achaei beyond Colchis fails. (79) The Senate orders Mithridates to surrender those parts of Cappadocia he still holds. He obeys then sends to Rome for final ratification of the Peace of Dardanus (81). (78) Death of Sulla; Mithridates orders his son-in-law Tigranes to occupy Cappadocia. 300,000 inhabitants are carried off to Tigranocerta, now capital of Armenia. (75/4) Death of Nicomedes III. (74) Rome declares Bithynia to be a province. As Bithynia holds control of the entrance to the Black Sea is intolerable to Mithridates who declares himself protector of an alleged son of Nicomedes, marches through Paphlagonia and invades Bithynia. A force under Diophantus is sent into Cappadocia. The Roman consuls Cotta and Lucullus plan: Cotta to close the Bosphorus to the Pontic navy. Lucullus to advance through Phrygia against Mithridates' flank. Cotta's fleet is thoroughly defeated. Lucullus and Mithridates' general Marius meet at Otryae but battle is not joined due to a thunder bolt. Mithridates faces Cyzicus. Lucullus threatens his supplies, cutting him off. Cyzicus resists and Mithridates is only able to save himself with his fleet, goes to Perinthus, then Nicomedeia. Lucullus defeats Marius. (73) First phase of campaign ends; Mithridates has lost his initial conquests, most of his army and all of his fleet. At

Amisus, he tries to rally allies (Tigranes, Machares and even Scythia and Parthia). His envoy to the Scythians, Diocles, deserts to Lucullus. He sets to battle at Amisus with his still powerful cavalry. Lucullus, Cotta and Triarius unite at Nicomedia to invade Pontus. (Summer) Lucullus advances to and besieges Amisus. (72) Lucullus marches on Mithridates at Cabeira. There are many battles, reverses and feints; Mithridates loses half his cavalry and escapes, followed to Talaura by the Romans: He abandons his kingdom, taking refuge with Tigranes. (72-1) Lucullus reduces Armenia Minor as far as Pharnaceia and sends brother-in-law Appius Claudius to Tigranes demanding the surrender of Mithridates. (71) Fall of Amisus to Lucullus. Two months later Mithridates is sent to Lucullus. Under Sulla's indemnity, Lucullus imposes crushing taxes on the province of Asia. (69) Mithridates tries to dissuade Tigranes from facing the Romans at Tigranocerta. (68) He joins Tigranes to face the Romans at the Arsianias (eastern Euphrates); they manage to delay the Romans who winter at Nisibis. (67) Mithridates leaves northern Armenia and advances to retake his kingdom. He defeats the Romans in the Lycus valley and blockades Hadrianus in Cabeira. He moves on to Talaura, a powerful fort while the Romans have mutinous problems. Mithridates recovers most of his kingdom. (66) He receives an envoy from Pompey seeking his sub-mission to Roman terms. Meanwhile, Phraates of Parthia has allied with Rome and keeps Tigranes at bay. Mithridates is now outnumbered and outmatched. Pompey advances into Pontus – Mithridates falls back toward the Lycus. Blockaded at Pateira for 45 days, he slips away, is ambushed in a gorge of the Lycus ("Battle of Nicopolis") but he escapes into Greater Armenia where he receives a chilly reception. Tigranes puts a price on Mithridates' head – he flees to Colchis, settling in Dioscorias. (65) Pompey captures Mithridates' remaining treasure castles in Armenia Minor. Meanwhile, Mithridates slips away to the Caucasus and the Taman peninsula to war against Machares. (64) The native chieftans east of the Sea of Azov join; a revolt against Machares (his son) rises in Crimea. Machares commits suicide in Panticapaeum. Mithridates thus recovers his Russian provinces and applies to be restored to Pontus as a vassal of Rome. Pompey requires personal submission. (63) Revolt at Phanagoreia spreads to the Crimea, Mithridates puts it down. He pardons his son Pharnaces who mutinies and drives Mithridates into the citadel. Unable to negotiate, he kills his harem and family and is killed by a Celtic bodyguard.

- [39] (63) Revolt in Phanagoreia spreads to the Crimea. Mithridates suppresses it with severity but pardons his favorite Pharnaces who leads a mutiny and drives his father into the citadel. Mithridates kills his harem and remaining children but is unable to poison himself – he is killed by his Celtic bodyguards. Pompey confirms Pharnaces in possession of Mithridates' Russian holdings (62) and sets him up as a client king. (48) Domitius marches to Nicopolis to oppose Pharnaces' attempts to control Cappadocia and Lesser Armenia. Pharnaces defeats Domitian in Pontus: He overruns Pontus. But now (March) he must face Caesar. He is defeated at Zela by Caesar. He flees to governor Asander of Bosphorus who kills him (47). Caesar gives his kingdom to Mithridates of Pergamum.
- [40] Grandson of Mithridates Eupator. He is given Galatian Pontus by Antony. (37) He is either removed from the throne or dies about this time. Antony gives his kingdom of Eastern Pontus to Polemo; reconstituting the old kingdom of Pontus from Armenia to the Halys.
- [41] Illegitimate son of Philip II. Perdiccas controls the empire. (C.322) Allots satrapies: Phrygia to Leonatus; Lydia to Menander; Armenia to Orontes; Media to Peithon; Caria to Asander; Lycia and Pamphyla to Antigonus.
- [42] Satrap of Babylonia until 312, when he is begun to be called king. Undertakes policy of founding cities and bringing in Macedonians and Greeks. Syria and Mesopotamia are to be made a second Macedonia but of cities and fortresses, not towns and villages. Deified by his successor as Zeus Nicator. (299) Involved in shifting alliances with Demetrius, Ptolemy, Cassander and Cysimachus. (292) Recognizing he cannot govern the far east from Antioch, he makes his son Antiochus joint-king and governor of the east. (289) Joins coalition with Lysimachus and Ptolemy against Demetrius. (285) Seleucus receives Demetrius Lysimachus, fearing Demetrius, offers Seleucus 2,000 talents to murder Demetrius. Seleucus refuses. (283) Death of Demetrius by drinking. Seleucus gains Cilicia but faces an inevitable conflict with Lysimachus.
- [43] Continues father's policy of settling Macedonians and Greeks in central Asia Minor. Carries on active intercourse with India. Establishes city of Nysa on the Maeander. Canonized by his heirs as Apollo Soter. Sends gifts to help rebuild temple at Miletus and begins construction of a market there. (292) Given his mother Stratonice – she objects – and made joint king and governor of the east. (280) In Babylon when father is killed; makes son Seleucus co-regent. (279) Detained in Syria by a revolt;

sends Patrocles to Asia Minor where Cyzicus is holding against the Northern League, with help from Philetaerus of Pergamum. Nicomedes joins the Northern League and Pontus against him. Antiochus and Antigonus conclude a peace (forced by Brennus' invasion of Greece): Antiochus remains east of the Thracio-Macedonian border; Antigonus remains in the west. Antigonus marries Antiochus' half-sister Phila. (278) Nicomedes arms the Tectosages (came from Brennus in Greece) and allied with Mithridates of Pontus begins to harass Antiochus; they invade, dividing up Asia Minor: The Tolistoagli take Aeolis and Ionia; the Trocmi the Dardanelles and the Tectosages the interior. (276) Leaves son Seleucus to guard Asia Minor and retakes Damascus. (276-4) Patronage of Aratus and Simonides of Magnesia. (275) Antiochus finally defeats the invaders at Thyateira, restoring his kingdom. (263) He has Seleucus executed for treason. During his reign he did much to spread Hellenism in Asia. (262) Defeated by Eumenes near Sardes. Eumenes declares his independence.

- [44] Development of the Imperial cult of the Seleucids finalized during his reign. (258) Battle of Cos: Allied with Antigonus and Rhodes, defeats Ptolemy II. He retakes Samothrace. At Cos, he had taken revenge for his father's losses in the First Syrian War. (255) About this time Bactria under Diodotus revolts, gradually to gain liberty. (248-7) Parthia gains independence, also about this time the kingdom of Greater Cappadocia arises. REIGN: Sells lands to Laodice (his first wife) to finance his army and military settlements. During his reign, independent dynasts began arising; Moagetes at Cibyra in Pisidia (189) for example.
- [45] Adds very substantial privileges to Aradus. (246) Death of Antiochus II. A fight for the succession breaks out between the two queens Laodice and Berenice. Laodice's brother Alexander is general of the Lydian satrapy; her son is proclaimed king as Seleucus II. An Egyptian force from (Syria or Cyprus) comes to Berenice's support, taking the sea-port of Seleucia in Pieria. Eventually Laodice's forces triumph and Berenice and her son are murdered. (229) Seleucus gives freedom to Seleuceia in Pieria. (228) Attempts to recover Parthia from Arsaces II. (227) Antiochus, driven out of Asia Minor, makes a compact with his aunt Stratonice (divorced wife of Demetrius II living in Antioch) to overthrow Seleucus and seize his whole kingdom, perhaps promising to marry him. She raises a rebellion in Antioch; Antiochus invades Mesopotamia, forcing Seleucus to quit Parthia. (226) Seleucus drives Antiochus out, re-covers Antioch and executes Stratonice. Soon dies.
- [46] Son Alexander as Seleucus III. Receives Rhodes – with her slave and trade markets – from the Galatians. Sends younger brother Antiochus to govern Baby-lonia and uncle Andromachus (aided by Lysias) to recover Asia Minor from Attalus. Attalus is victorious and sends Andromachus to Egypt. Seleucus, crossing the Taurus, is assassinated.
- [47] (223) Ascends the throne at 18 years old. The imperious Carian Hermeias is minister "for affairs" (vizier), appointed by Seleucus III. Cousin Achaeus is given rule of Asia Minor. (222) Governor Molon, in revolt, occupies wealthy district of Appolloniatis along the Tigris and assumes the crown. Takes winter quarters at Ctesiphon. (221) The council is divided; instead of attacking Molon, Antiochus' generals are defeated by Molon. Losses and conflicts among generals raises revolt in Cyrrhестice. (220) Raises the siege of Doura; Molon begins having trouble, eventually killing himself. Achaeus seizes Asia Minor. (217) By this time Antiochus' allies gain the advantage over Achaeus. (216/5) Allied with Attalus of Pergamum, blockades the usurper in Sardes. (214) Surprises the town (with Aetolian mercenaries sent by Sosibius were unable to relieve). Achaeus, betrayed by a Cretan (an agent of Sosibius) who had been charged to arrange his escape. Antiochus orders him mutilated, beheaded and crucified in an ass's skin. (213) Asia Minor is pacified; Antiochus leaves as satrap of Lydia one Zeuxis. // Antiochus holds him-self aloof from the contest between Rome and Carthage. // (212) Turns eastward, conquering country west of Comisene; opposed by the Tapuri he also takes Hyrcania. (210+/-) He compells Artaxis and Zariadris, rulers of Armenia and Sophene to accept his suzerainty. (203) Sosibius, Philopater refusing his aid, enters Asia Minor. With Zeuxis of Lydia, he stays in Caria and "collects" towns in alliance with Egypt, especially Amyzon (May-June). Negotiates with the Macedonian king; Philip keeps the Aegean coast. (197) Takes Lycia. Receives Greek towns on the Aegean. Rhodes is given Halicarnassus, Myridus, Samos and Stratoniceia, giving her prominence south of the Maeander. Moves against Smyrna and Lamp-sacus but they appeal to Rome for protection. Antiochus sends an envoy. (196) Rome sends L. Cornelius Lentulus to mediate between Antiochus and Ptolemy. Antiochus heads for Alexandria on rumor of Ptolemy's death (hoping to take over Egypt). Plans to take Cyprus but fleet is ruined and so winters (196-5) at Antioch. Marries his eldest son Antiochus to daughter Laodice. (195) Relations with Rome cease. (194-3) Proposes treaty of friendship to the Roman Senate – with his unrestricted sovereignty over

Asia and Thrace. The Senate states he must give up either Asia or Thrace. (193) Campaigns against the Pisidians. (191) Defeated by Rome at Thermopylae, he loses Hyrcania. (190, Aug) Battle of Side; Rhodian fleet defeats that of Hannibal; Antiochus feels threatened; (Sept) his fleet is decimated by Eudamus; he no longer can challenge Roman naval supremacy. (189, Jan) Battle of Magnesia: He meets the Scipios who had marched down from the northwest. In this battle he experiments with “cataphracts”, armored knight-like riders armed with large lances or poles. He is defeated, flees to Sardes, then Apamea where he joins Seleucus. Rome takes over the western coast and Antiochus lays down his arms. (188, Spring) Treaty of Apamea: Cities that used to pay tribute to Antiochus should receive freedom, those that paid to Attalus now pay to Eumenes II. Manlius receives 2500 talents; Syrian ships are delivered to Patara and burnt; war elephants are given by the proconsul to Eumenes. Antiochus becomes a “friend” of Rome. The Greek cities of the Aegean seaboard have their freedom confirmed, others become tributary to Eumenes; others become involved in various interlocking relationships. Rhodes acquires Caria south of the Maeander River and Lycia. Armenia and Sophene become independent. Bithynia Pontus and Cappadocia grow in importance. (187) Needing money, he attacks Elymis (Elam) and tries to plunder their temple of Bel. He is killed.

- [48] (198/7) With brother Antiochus. Leads Seleucid armies (and advised by generals Ardys and Mithridates) along the coast toward Sardes. On Cilician coast, Ptolmaic towns from Mallus to Selinus submit. Coracesium is besieged. (196) Left in Thrace as his father heads for Alexandria. (190) Rome prepares to take the Hellespont, his father prepares to oppose them. Seleucus is to take Pergamum (April) with his brother. Eumenes calls his allies to relieve Pergamum Seleucus remains in Aeolis. (187) Succeeds to a not-too-great empire holding only Cilicia in Asia Minor. (175) Assassinated by chief minister Heliodorus.
- [49] Aims at confirming and strengthening the center of the kingdom; Syria (including Coele-Syria and Palestine), Mesopotamia and nearer parts of Iran. Unable to penetrate to the very wealthy temple of Naraia; Jewish opposition is fierce and he resorts to religious persecution. Carries on the policy of turning Syria and Mesopotamia into a Macedonia of cities and fortresses. Begins a new era: “Savior of Asia”; reconstruction of Babylon and Uruk. New taxes, laws, regulation of business relations and a royal currency. (175) Upon death of Seleucus, Eumenes II of Pergamum marches into Syria to support Antiochus, a baby, as successor. (170-69) In Cilicia to put down rising of Tarsus and Mallus resenting being assigned as appanage to the king’s concubine Antiochis. (169) About this time friendly relations established with Athens. (168) Receives envoys from Perseus against the Romans who are aiding the Ptolemies against Antiochus.
- [50]
- [51] As a child, hostage in Rome; hunted with Polybius in Arcadia. (162) Cato and Polybius campaign for Demetrius’ return to his rightful throne. (Autumn) He escapes to Syria. (162-1) Refusing to recognize Demetrius, Rome leads Ariarathes V of Cappadocia to refuse the hand of Demetrius’ sister, raising hostility between the two courts. (160) Roman envoy meets Demetrius’ envoy at Rhodes, Rome recognizes him as king. (157-6) Demetrius, trying to regain influence in Asia Minor, interferes in the rivalry between Ariarathes V and brother Orophernes for the Cappadocian throne, supports the latter. Attalus II of Pergamum supports Ariarathes. (156) Orophernes loses and takes refuge in Antioch. Soon he tries to raise a popular movement to oust Demetrius. He is jailed. (155/4) Demetrius tries to seize Cyprus but is deterred; Ptolemy becomes his enemy. (153) By this time the king of Pergamum has placed his “legitimate” Syrian ruler Balas, called Alexander, in Cilicia; Demetrius is threat ened. (153/2) Rome recognizes Alexander as rightful Seleucid ruler. (152) Demetrius seizes Andriscus in Syria and sends him to Rome. Meanwhile, Alexander gains the support of Ptolemy. (152-1) Pergamum and Cappadocia send forces into Syria as Demetrius battles in Palestine. (150) Population of Antioch rise against Demetrius, killing him.
- [52] (153) By this time placed close to the Syrian frontier in Cilicia by Attalus as a threat to Demetrius. Heracleides, finance minister of Antiochus Epiphanes, takes him to Rome. (153/2) The Senate recognizes Alexander. (152) In Ptolmais to threaten Demetrius in Palestine. Alexander gains the Jews as allies, thus gaining Palestine. When Demetrius II enters northern Syria or Cilicia (147), Alexander heads north to Antioch. Meanwhile, Apollonius establishes himself on behalf of Demetrius as governor of Coele-Syria. (146) Jonathan, Jewish ally leader, takes Joppa, Azotus (Ashdod) and Ascalon. Alexander gives him the city of Edrun as a personal possession. Ptolemy reaches Seleucia and accuses Alexander of plotting to assassinate him: Alexander flees to Cilicia –

Ptolemy enters Antioch. (145) Alexander raises an army in Cilicia, marches into northern Syria and is defeated by the forces of Demetrius and Ptolemy.

- [53] (152-1) Sent by his father with brother Antiochus to Cnidus to be out of danger. (147) Heads north into northern Syria or Cilicia with army of Cretan mercenaries under Lasthenes. Apollonius establishes himself as ruler of Coele-Syria in Demetrius' name. His ally Jonathan gains control of northern Palestine. (146-5) Ptolemy marches north and offers hand of daughter Cleopatra to Demetrius. Alexander flees to Cilicia and Ptolemy enters Antioch and persuades the citizens to accept Demetrius as their king. Alexander is killed but Ptolemy later dies from his wounds; the Egyptian occupation ends. (143) Diodotus leads a revolt of the Syrian Greeks against Demetrius, raising Alexander's son as king Antiochus VI; he enters Antioch. Demetrius remains in Seleucia. (141) Parthians begins taking Babylonia. (140) Demetrius campaigns to the east against the Parthians but is captured (139). (129) Parthians release Demetrius so he could create a diversion against the Parthian's enemies. He is incapable of continuing, and after a period of dynastic battles, he tries to escape by ship from Tyre. He is assassinated (126/5).
- [54]
- [55] (130) Sets out to conquer the east, defeats Phraates and takes Babylonia. He next takes Media, then demands tribute from Phraates. (130/29) Winters at Ecbatana where Phraates organizes a rising and Antiochus is killed.
- NOTE:** Seleucid list version 1 is from: The Cambridge Ancient History, Vol IX; The Roman Republic 133-44BC. Edited by S.A. Cook, F.E. Adcock and M.P. Charlesworth, 1971.
Seleucid list version 2 is from: Babylonian Chronology, R.A. Parker and W.H. Dubberstein, 1956. The End of the Seleucids, A.R. Bellinger, 1949.
- [56] Daughter of Ptolemy Philometor. Wedded to Alexander Balas (150/49). She bears a son named Antiochus. (141) Wife of Demetrius, she holds Antioch against Tryphon as he invades Babylonia. (126) Alexander, protege of Ptolemy VII and claiming to be son of Alexander Balas, sent to Syria to fight with Demetrius for the Seleucid throne. Cleopatra is established in Ptolmais. Her son by Demetrius II, Antiochus VIII Grypus, defeats Alexander II (Zabiras) trying for the Seleucid throne.
- [57] (112) Antiochus IX loses his capital to Antiochus VIII His wife Cleopatra IV is hacked to death at the altar of Apollo at Daphne by her sister and wife of Antiochus VIII Cleopatra Tryphaena. (111) Cleopatra Tryphaena is murdered by Antiochus IX.
- [58] Pretender to the Seleucid throne. Marries Cleopatra IV, recently divorced from Ptolemy VIII. (112) Loses his capital to Antiochus VIII and his wife is killed at Daphne. Supports queen Laodice in her losing war against Mithridates of Parthia.
- [59] Acknowledged by Lucullus as rightful ruler of Syria, is kidnapped by Sampsiceramus, an Arab sheikh of Emesa.
- [60] Persian, was Darius' satrap, remains as satrap under Perdikkas.
- [61] Probably father of Xerxes. He was former ally of Hierax.
- [62] Son of Arsames. (212) He refuses to pay tribute to the Seleucids: Antiochus marches on Arsamosata, the capital, and Xerxes flees but then submits. He is betrothed to Antiochus's sister Antiochis.
- [63] Compelled by Antiochus III to accept his suzerainty and govern as his general/governor. After the Battle of Magnesia (189) he declares himself independent. (165) Pressure from Antiochus IV convinces him to submit; he is allowed to continue governing Armenia (162) Once more renounces allegiance to the Seleucids and allies with Timarchus advancing from the east. (161-0) Demetrius defeats Timarchus and Artaxias' career ends.
- [64] Attacked by Mithridates II who takes his son Tigranes as hostage, eventually (95) placing him on the Armenian throne.
- [65] (95) Accedes to the throne by backing from Mithridates of Pontus (his father-in-law). (83) By this time he has conquered Sophene, uniting all Armenia under his rule and has taken the northern provinces of the Parthian empire, having annexed remnants of the Seleucid kingdom in Syria and Cilicia. (78) He is urged – after the death of Sulla – by Mithridates to occupy Cappadocia: 300,000 people are carried off to the new capital of Armenia, Tigranocerta. (72) Defeated by Lucullus, Mithridates finds refuge with Tigranes. (72-71) Lucullus reduces Pontus and winters at Cabeira. He sends brother-in-law Appius Claudius to Tigranes demanding surrender of Mithridates. (69) Having settled affairs in Asia, Lucullus invades Armenia. Crosses the Euphrates at Melitene, enters Sophene and heads for Amida (Diarbekr). Tigranes is surprised; he sends out a large army under Mithrobarzanes to capture Lucullus. But he is defeated and killed – Lucullus heads for Tigranocerta.

Tigranes abandons the city (and his harem and treasure) leaving its defense to Mancaeus, he hides in the Armenian mountains. Tigranocerta is besieged. Tigranes decides to attack. (6 Oct) Surprised by the Romans, he is soundly defeated and Tigranocerta is captured. Tigranes' southern dominions become Roman. He remains in the highlands. (68) Lucullus begins preparing a final assault on Tigranes who has been joined by Mithridates – and (summer) begins toward the Armenian highlands. Harassed by Armenian horse, he nevertheless defeats Tigranes and Mithridates at the River Arsianias (eastern Euphrates) He captures Nisibis and winters. (67) Lucullus is replaced; Tigranes and Mithridates attack through the Lycus valley, blockading Hadrianus in Cabeira. Tigranes advances against the Romans, plunders Cappadocia. Against Pompey's successes, Tigranes takes refuge with Phraates along with Mithridates. Phraates allies with Rome and since Tigranes' son is at his court, Tigranes remains out of further conflict. (66) Unable to succor Mithridates because of Phraates, Tigranes places a price on Mithridates head.. (65) Phraates attempts to annex some of Tigranes territory but Pompey prevents this. (64) Phraates again attacks Tigranes but again Pompey intervenes; Gordyene and Nisibis are restored to Tigranes.

- [66] (54) Agrees to supply forces to Crassus in his operations against Parthia. (53) Maintaining his independence by playing off Rome against Parthia, he “lightly” deserts Rome, submits to Antony but maintains an understanding with Phraates. He approaches Crassus offering Armenian cavalry if he would invade Parthia through Armenia, substituting Ecbatana for Seleucia. Crassus refuses and expects Artavasdes to still carry out his ally obligations. As Crassus was on the Euphrates, Artavasdes tells him he cannot send help for he is being attacked by Orodes, instead he asks Crassus for help. Crassus states he will punish him later. Orodes reaches Artaxata, Artavasdes switches allegiance (Crassus has been severely defeated and beheaded); Artavasdes' sister marries Orodes' son Pacorus. (37) Canidius Crassus is sent by Antony to conquer Armenia. He defeats Artavasdes, now no longer Parthia's ally, becomes an ally of Rome. (36) Antony marches against Parthia but the Parthian general Monaeses knows Antony's exact whereabouts due to Artavasdes' continuing understanding with Phraates. When battle is joined east of Lake Urumia, Artavasdes' troops leave before it begins. (Oct) Retreating, Antony enters Armenia where Artavasdes feeds and houses him. Sure that Artavasdes won't attack his troops, Antony departs, leaving Canidius and Domitius to lead the troops home. (34) Antony invades and takes over Armenia: Artavasdes and two of his sons, Tigranes and Artavasdes, are captured. The oldest son Artaxes escapes and tries to raise a revolt but is defeated and flees to Phraates. (31) Antony is defeated at Actium; Cleopatra sails into Alexandria and has Artavasdes executed to secure a Median alliance.
- [67]
- [68] (34) Antony invades Armenia, capturing Artavasdes and his two younger sons Tigranes and Artavasdes. (20) Tiberias heads for Armenia. Artaxes is murdered by his kinsmen; Tiberias enters and crowns Tigranes. Augustus announces he has conquered Armenia but refrains from annexing it, establishing a clientking (Tigranes) instead. (8) At his death, Armenia “revolts and rebels”.
- [69] (8) At the death of his father, the anti-Roman faction places his son Tigranes III (IV) on the throne. His queen is Erato, his sister. Later in his reign, the philo-Parthian nobles, resenting his submission to Rome, stir up a revolt. (1) Tigranes is killed and his wife Erato abdicates. The Armenian royal family is now extinct.
- [70] Death of Tigranes III(IV). Armenia “revolts”; the anti-Roman faction places his son Tigranes IV on the throne who is married to his sister Erato. Augustus sends Tiberius against Armenia; he installs Artavasdes II who is supported by Roman troops. (1 BCE) By this time he has been driven out by Parthian aid and the Roman troops sent to support him.
- [71] (4) Succeeds his father; he is also ruler of Media. He is soon murdered.
- [72] Murder of Artavasdes. Augustus sets Tigranes V on the throne of Armenia. He is described as a scion of the royal stock of Armenia. He is a grandson of Herod the Great, son of Alexander and Glaphyra, daughter of Cappadocian king Archelaus, whose first wife was probably a princess of the Armenian royal house. He is soon deposed (11?) by the Parthian faction. An interregnum ensues; the Armenian throne is occupied by Vonones, unrecognized by either Rome or Parthia.
- [73] Germanicus orders Piso, governor of Syria, to send a force to Armenia to straighten things out. He goes without the force to Artaxata where he crowns a member of the Pontic royal family, one Zeno, son of Palemo I by second wife Pythodoris (he is also choice of the Armenian people), who is named Artaxias. Parthian king Artabanus acquiesces. Artaxias' (Zeno's) reign is a happy and peaceful one.

At his death (34), Artabanus decides to challenge Roman authority and places his son Arsaces on the throne.

- [74] Convinced that an aged Tiberius won't oppose his meddling with Armenia, Artabanus places his eldest son on the throne after Artaxias' death. Artabanus sends an insulting message to Tiberius demanding restoration of Vonones' treasures and under threat of invasion all the old territories of the Persian and Seleucid empires. (35) A deputation of Parthian nobles go to Rome and beg Tiberius to place Phraates the youngest of four sons of a former king who has lived in Rome for about 50 years. Tiberius sends Phraates with everything he needs but he falls ill and dies. Tiberius replaces him with an Arsacid named Tiridates, a grandson of old king Phraates. L. Vitellius is appointed governor of Syria to take charge, but had already set up Mithridates, brother of the Iberian king Pharasmanes to seize the Armenian throne. (36) Mithridates bribes the attendants of Arsaces to poison him then his Iberian forces burst into Armenia and take Artaxata.
- [75] Brother of Iberian king Pharasmanes with whom he has been at odds. (36) Sent by governor L. Vitellius of Syria to take the Armenian throne. He has Arsaces killed and takes the capital Artaxata, becoming ruler of Armenia. Artabanus sends Orodes to oust him, but Mithridates, allied with his Iberians, defeats him. Next, allied with Albanians and Sarmatians, Orodes marches against him in full force, is defeated and withdraws on the threat of L. Vitellius about to invade Mesopotamia. (37) Summoned to Rome by Gaius who leaves no one in his place and then allowed to go into voluntary exile. Parthia takes possession of Armenia. (42) Taking advantage of dynastic troubles in Parthia, Claudius sends Pharasmanes and his Iberians to reinstate Mithridates in Armenia. He does; Roman troops remain, garrisoned at Gorneae, near Artaxata. (50) Another son of Pharasmanes, Radamistus, invades Armenia, forcing Mithridates to take refuge at Gorneae. Radamistus besieges the fort. While a centurion appeals to Pharasmanes, C. Pollio, commander of the fort, urges Mithridates to come to terms. Pharasmanes sends a secret message urging Radamistus on; he raises his price to Pollio for Mithridates, who (51) leaves the fort and is murdered along with his wife and sons.
- [76] Assumes rule after murdering his brother Mithridates. The governor of Syria, Ummidius Quadratus, not wanting to appear weak in the face of Radamistus' treachery, urges Pharasmanes to withdraw from Armenia with his son. A favorite of Claudius, Julius Paelignus, intervenes as though to recover Armenia but his men desert and Radamistus bribes him to retain his kingship. Quadratus sends a force under Helvidius Priscus while Vologases sends a force to gain the throne for his brother Tiridates. Quadratus recalls Priscus not wanting war with Parthia. (52) Vologases advances into Armenia, the country succumbs. Radamistus flees but a severe winter forces Tiridates to leave also. Radamistus returns but rules with an iron hand. (54) He is forced to flee to Iberia and Tiridates takes the throne.
- [77] Brother of Vologases of Parthia (51) seizes Armenian throne after expelling Radamistus. (52) Forced to allow Radamistus to return due to a severe winter. (54) Helps Armenians force Radamistus to leave and assumes rule. Nero decides to war against Armenia and Parthia; Cn. Domitius Corbulo is placed in charge (57) The Roman force enters Armenia for training and winter, probably on the plateau of Erzerum. (58) Camp is struck and Corbulo heads for Parthia. Tiridates divides his army into several parts, some to raid into Armenia from the southwest and northeast. Antiochus of Commagene is instructed to invade those districts nearest his kingdom. Pharasmanes of Iberia, desiring to be in Rome's good graces, has his son Radamistus killed and with the Moschi, invades Armenia from the north. Now Tiridates tries to treat with Corbulo. But he is still proud; Corbulo tells him to petition Nero. Tiridates refuses to accept his kingship as a gift from Rome. The war goes on: Corbulo captures Artaxata but is unable to garrison it sufficiently so razes the city. (59) Corbulo marches on the second Armenian capital, Tigranocerta. The city submits. (60) Tiridates tries to invade Armenia from Media Atropatene but is repulsed. Corbulo consolidates the country and Rome places Tigranes, nephew of Tigranes IV, on the throne. (63) Peace terms; Tiridates is forced to accept rule of Armenia by Roman terms: He goes to Rome and Nero proclaims him King of Armenia (66).
- [78] After having subdued all Armenia, Corbulo places a Romanized prince on the Armenian throne, Tigranes, nephew of Tigranes IV. He is great grandson of both Herod the Great and Archelaus, last king of Cappadocia. Supported by a minority, he is maintained by Roman forces. To keep the peace, the neighboring client kings Antiochus, Aristobulus, Palesmo and Pharasmanes are rewarded by being given parts of Armenia. (61) Tigranes violates Parthian sovereignty by invading and plundering Adiabene, intending to occupy it. Parthia suspects Roman support in this in order to ease Parthian pressure on Hyrcania. Vologases sends Monaeses and Monobazus to drive Tigranes out. Corbulo

tries to assist Tigranes but his troops aren't really ready. Mithridates has shut Tigranes up in Tigranocerta. An armistice is organized: Tigranes is to quit, Roman troops to withdraw (wintering in Cappadocia) and Armenia to become Parthian. (62) Angry, Nero sends consul L. Coesennius Paetus to annex Armenia, end any legitimacy of Tigranes and establish a Roman administration.

- [79] Son of Pacorus, ascends the throne with the approval of Rome. With Pacorus' death, and accused of failing to keep order, he is deposed by Osroes.
- [80] Elder son of Pacorus, placed on the throne by Osroes to deflect his claim to the Parthian throne. Axidares, however, resists and appeals to Rome (Trajan). Parthamasiris states to Trajan that he is the rightful ruler. Armenia is a Roman client kingdom, however, therefore only Rome has the right to place kings. (114) Parthamasiris is dismissed and later dies.
- [81] Perhaps another brother of Parthamasiris, claims the throne at his brother's death. (114) Defeated and killed by Trajan.
- [82] Placed on the throne by Parthian general Osroes when he advanced into Armenia. (163) Verus commands the Roman force in the east; general Statius Priscus swiftly takes Armenia, takes and destroys Artaxata, unseating Pacorus.
- [83] A Roman senator born in Syrian Emesa. Placed on the throne by Martius Verus.
- [84] Son of the previous king whom Caracalla had imprisoned, is placed on the throne by Macrinus, thus putting an end to the Armenian war.
- [85] Later, Persia fights a war with Rome – peace concluded in 244. (253) A Persian army occupies Armenia, Tiridates flees the country. (260) Valerian leads a Roman force against Persia but is defeated and captured. (262) Odenathus of Palmyra joins the remaining Roman troops and drives the Persians beyond the Euphrates. Later (263?) Tiridates returns to the Armenian throne.
- [86] Set up by Maximus after inducing Persian king Vahram to surrender all claims to Mesopotamia and possibly Armenia. (293) Weary of his subordination to Rome, Vahram III invades Syria. Countering, Galerian invades Greater Armenia, defeats and captures Narses with much booty. Mesopotamia is surrendered and Armenia is declared a Roman Protectorate.
- [87] Having maintained Bithynia's independence against Lysimachus but to the east has been cut off by the kingdom of Pontus: (282) Joins Seleucus against Lysimachus. (279) Defeats Seleucus' lieutenant Hermogenes. He soon dies. Son Nicomedes murders all of his brothers (except Zipoetes who seizes the Chalcedon peninsula), joins the Northern League and Pontus against Antiochus, soon building the capital of Nicomedia. (278) The Gauls are urged by Nicomedes to attack Zipoetes.
- [88] Begins the gradual buildup of Bithynia. He is of a Graeco-Thracian dynasty. (279) Murders all of his brothers except Zipoetes. (278) Urges Leonnorius to attack his brother Zipoetes who is soon killed. (275) With the end of the Gaul's raids, he and Mithridates settle them on territory in northern Phrygia (Galatia) taken from Antiochus. (276) By this time Antiochus has made peace with the Northern League; Seleucid policy is now friendly toward Pontus but the Gauls are now out of Nicomedes' control. (278) Brings the Gauls over to help the Northern League against Antiochus.
- [89] He promises safety to the merchants of Cos in the harbor under his control and fair treatment to those who suffer shipwreck near his coast. (Before 236) One of his daughters marries Antiochus to strengthen his business.
- [90] (219) Allied with Rhodes, compels Byzantium to reestablish freedom of the straits. (186) Challenges the settlement of Apamea, attacks Eumenes and takes into his service Hannibal. At first successful, Rome intervenes and Prusias makes peace: Flamininus demands the surrender of Hannibal who kills himself (183).
- [91] Succeeds acquiescing in Pergamum's prosperity. He visits Rome to fend off Attalus of Pergamum for Prusias has raised enemies against Pergamum. Rome opposes him, he resists but soon his allied opponents – Pergamum, Cappadocia, Pontus, Rhodes and Cyzicus – force him to conclude peace in the presence of three Roman commissioners. He must hand over 20 ships, pay 100 talents for war damage to several towns and an indemnity of 500 talents in 20 annual installments. He doesn't lose any territory.
- [92] Lends a hand to Roman forces suppressing the serfs rebellion. Rival of Mithridates Euergetes over Greater Phrygia. (149) Incited by Attalus against his father Prusias II who goes to Rome for support. But Nicomedes had been residing in Rome where he has friends. The Roman commission to sort this out is incompetent; Prusias is murdered and Nicomedes obtains the succession. Bithynia is rich and prosperous; Hellenization is making more progress than in Pontus. He is a city builder. Answers a Roman demand for troops in the Cilician war by stating the majority of his subjects had been carried

off by tax-farmers and were now in slavery: The Senate decrees all enslaved allies of free birth should be set free in the provinces.

- [93] His succession decided by Rome against his brother Socrates who goes to Mithridates. During Rome's Social War, Pontic troops drive Nicomedes from Bithynia, placing Socrates on the throne. Meanwhile Tigranes and Mithridates drive Ariobarzanes from Cappadocia replacing him with Mithridates' son Ariarathes IX. A commission is appointed to settle affairs; C. Cassius, governor of Asia, is to restore Nicomedes. To pay off the commission in order to regain his throne, Nicomedes raids Mithridates' ports of the Paphlagonian coast as far as Amastris. Mithridates sends Pelopidas to have Rome stop Nicomedes or stand aside. Mithridates sends Ariarathes to seize Cappadocia but Pelopidas asks the commission to refer the matter to the senate. Mithridates protests. Pelopidas is told Mithridates must evacuate Cappadocia and leave Nicomedes alone. Nicomedes is sent against Mithridates and reaches the Amnias but is defeated. (85) Sulla sends Curio to restore Nicomedes and Ariobarzanes. (75/4) On his death, Bithynia is declared a province of Rome.
- [94] Son of Attalus, lieutenant of Docimus, who handed over Synnada and other fortresses of Phrygia to Lysimachus. Later founds the kingdom. (282) He betrays his Greek master and goes over to Seleucus. He is rewarded; recognized as the "dynast" of Pergamum and of the adjacent territory. He sets out to win over his Greek neighbors with loans and other services. He begins to build up a strong army and begins extending authority over Mysia, the Aeolis and Troad. His ambition is to control what was the Mysian satrapy under the Persians. Constructs a royal sanctuary – the Shrine of Demeter and Kore. He is succeeded by his adopted son and nephew Eumenes I.
- [95] (263) Succeeds his uncle Philetaerus as dynast (he was never king). Finds the vase-festival Philetairaia at Delos. Desiring independence, he begins opposition to the Seleucid alliance with Egypt. Egypt likes this because befriending Pergamum gives her some control over the pitch trade of Idaean pitch, needed for her large fleet. Eumenes allies with Egypt. (262) Proclaims his independence. With Egyptian help, defeats Antiochus near Sardes, establishing his independence. He continues his predecessor's policy of ruling as large a part of Mysia as possible, to control as many neighboring Greek cities as possible and to prepare for further expansion. (261) By this time the kingdom embraces both sides of the Caicus valley, from source to sea, with a long strip of coast (including Pitane and Atarneus) and southeasterly to (almost) Thyateira. (241) By this time he has secured a small extension of his territory during the Egypt/Seleucid wars going along the coast of Asia Minor. Later in his reign, he puts down a mutiny by his army by agreeing to a "contract": Delivery of wine and grain to the soldiers; fiscal military year is 10 months; payments in full to those whose contracts have expired; regulation of succession of orphans; general dispensation of taxes during time of service; special dispensation for those about to leave the service and the country; full payment during the mutiny and privileges for those with decorations.
- [96] (241) Succeeds, he is nephew of Eumenes, son of Attalus and Antiochis, Laodice's sister. (230) By this time he has refused tribute to the Gauls that was to protect him from their plunder: This is a challenge to he can be the champion of Hellenism in Asia Minor. The Tolistoagi Gauls attack but are defeated near the source of the Caicus. Allied with the Tectosage Gauls and Antiochus, they attack again, penetrate to the walls of Pergamum and are completely defeated. Attalus takes the title king. (229) Taking his revenge, Attalus defeats Antiochus in three battles – Koloe in Lydia, Harpasus in Caria. (228) By this time Antiochus has been driven eastward and Attalus rules all Seleucid Asia Minor north of the Taurus. (219) Brings over another tribe of Gauls, the Aigosages, to help him regain some cities including Cyme, Myrina, Phocaea, Teas and Colophon. (217) By this time he is strong enough to be a threat to Achaeus. (216/5) Allied with Antiochus blockading Achaeus in Sardes. (213) Asia Minor is pacified and Attalus goes to Europe with aims to gain control of the Aegean. (211/ 210) Joins the Aetolians in an anti-Macedonian coalition. (209) The war is going badly; Attalus with 35 warships lands Aegina. (209-8) Sulpicius winters at Aegina and discusses concerted action with Attalus: Romans would take booty in which Attalus will share (including cities). Since Attalus plans conquests on the east coast of Greece, the maritime war will be transferred to the Aegean. (205/4) Peace of Phoenice; Attalus, having remained faithful to Rome, keeps Aegina. (201) Philip crosses the Aegean and takes the Egyptian ally Thasos. This brings Attalus and Rhodes together as allies against Philip. Philip defeats Attalus who returns to his kingdom to ready it for defense. Rhodes is taken then Pergamum is attacked but Attalus holds Philip off. Philip tries to return to Macedonia but is blocked by Attalus and the Rhodians at Bargylia. (201-0) Philip, his army and navy, spend a dismal winter living off the land. (200) Athens honors Attalus. (199) Beginning

of Macedonian war. Attalus and his Rhodian allies take Andros, Oreus and sack Acanthus. (198) Attalus and the Achaeans form an alliance with L. Quinctius of Rome – they attack Corinth. (197) He attends an agreement between Philip and the Romans. Attalus dies of an apoplectic stroke. ARMED FORCES: Infantry in small detachments commanded by an officer and subordinate. There are cavalry detachments. Navy is strong and well organized. Special garrison troops are posted in the kingdom's cities. A royal gendarmerie patrols the country. TERRITORY: Divided into city of Pergamum; territory of Pergamum; Greek cities dependent on Pergamum; Greek cities belonging to early Pergamum; new acquisitions of the Pergamenes; new allied Greek cities; tributary Greek cities; cities and territories granted to kings and cities and lands purchased by the kings with Roman permission. CULTURE: (240-225) First Pergamene school of sculpture celebrates Attalus' victory over Antiochus and the Gauls, produces the "Dying Gaul". Also a series of bronzes set up on the parapet of the Acropolis at Athens.

- [97] (197, Feb) Accession at the death of his father Attalus of an apoplectic stroke. (193) Three legates from Rome are set to counter the negotiations of 195 but Eumenes preaches against conciliation with Antiochus (192) Heads for Chalcis with allies Romans and Achaeans to prevent Antiochus from going to Greece. (191) With the Rhodians and Romans, battles Antiochus to a naval defeat. (190, March) Helping Livius, tries to open the Dardanelles to the Scipios – reducing Sestos but are forced to withdraw. Now joined by a new Rhodian squadron, set up at Samos – their blockade immobilizes them: They are unable to oppose Hannibal's fleet. (April) While at Samos, Seleucus and Antiochus invade his kingdom – he hurries to Pergamum and finds himself blockaded; his allies hurry to help. (May-June) Antiochus attempts to negotiate. The allies relieve Pergamum but all is not secure. Eumenes cannot leave for awhile. As Antiochus prepares, Eumenes and his allies are at Elea; they march through his kingdom inland, seeking Antiochus who maneuvers for the advantage. (189, Jan) Battle is joined at the confluence of the Phrygius (Kum) and Hermus Rivers (Battle of Magnesia): Antiochus' center holds but Eumenes is victorious in the flank, carrying the battle. Antiochus flees to Sardes then Apamea, rejoining Seleucus. (188, Spring) Arrives with 10 commissioners at Apamea to discuss a treaty. Eumenes gains a number of elephants. He is married to Stratonice, daughter of Ariarathes. Gains rule over several Asian Greek cities: His kingdom is greatly enlarged: In Europe including Thracian Chersonese with Lysimacheia and the Propontis coast including Bisanthe. In Asia Minor includes Isauria, nearly all Pisidir; extends from Bithynia to Lycia, from Ephesus to Cappadocia – Cibyratis is independent. Cities that paid tribute to Attalus now pay to Eumenes. Yet the independent Greek cities limit his access to the Aegean. He is a protege of Rome. (186) Prusias I challenges the settlement at Apamea, attacks Eumenes taking with him Hannibal. Eumenes, with Roman aid, is victorious. (186-5) With Philip not observing the peace, tension is again rising. A Roman commission tries to rectify the situation. One problem is Eumenes wants control of more of the Greek cities. (183/2) He closes the Hellespont and Rhodes protests to Rome. (175) Thanked by the Athenians for having set their late general upon the throne of his father. (172) Visits Rome, that he has been reminding of Perseus' aims, sparks the 3rd Macedonian War. Returning home, he stops at Delphi where he is struck by a rock rolling down a hill – he lies between life and death. Thought dead, brother Attalus begins securing the succession. But Eumenes recovers and acts against him by Attalus are blamed on Perseus. (171) Supports Rome in the war. (170) Aids Rome in taking Abdera. (169) Accused of secret negotiations with Perseus. (168) The war falters, Eumenes' loyalty is questioned, as is that of his brother Attalus. (163?) Grants a present to Rhodes toward the cost of their children's education. (160/59) Death of Eumenes puts end to hope of Prusias, for Attalus II has Roman support. KINGDOM: Under his rule the kingdom's wealth grew considerably, Land-taxes were paid. Purchase of white boars at Assus to improve the breed of pigs on his estates. Pheasants are bred. Praised by the League of the Ionians after being humiliated by the Roman Senate.
- [98] (192) Goes to Rome to warn them about Antiochus' aims. (189) With brother Athenaeus reinforces Roman forces at Galatia. (163) Death of Ariarthes of Syria. Attalus encourages Rome to support Ariarathes V (the true successor) over his brother and challenger Orophernes. (160/59) Death of Eumenes. Attalus succeeds. He, supported by Rome, Cappadocia, Pontus, Rhodes and Cyzicas, induce Prusias to end his support of Pergamum's enemies. He incites prince Nicomedes against his father Prusias II but three Roman commissioners stay his hand. (158-73) Attalus places Alexander Balas close to the Syrian frontier in Cilicia as a threat to Demetrius. (156) He helps Nicomedes against Prusias. KINGDOM: Found a city of Trachyte.

- [99] Calls the city of Pergamum's permanent garrison "those registered in the citadel and in the ancient city." In his last will and testament he makes the city of Pergamum free. Compiles a textbook on agriculture. Upon his death, his will names the Roman People his heir. This bequest supplies enough to occupy the attentions of Roman statesmen.
- [100] (133) Death of Attalus III. Pergamum is shaken by social unrest: To avoid a servile war, generous grants of privilege had been given to those sections of populations from which danger was feared or whose loyalty was of value: Full citizenship given to certain slaves and mercenary troops but denied to many others. (132) Rome sends a five-member commission to sort out Attalus' will. Perganese revolutionaries find a leader in Aristonicus – thought to be a son of Eumenes II and an Ephesian concubine. He works up widespread dissatisfaction with the social order and Attalus' bequest of his dominions to Rome. He gains support of some Greek cities and other areas. Rome and allies under Crassus Mucianus (130) besiege Leucaea, are pushed back but later Aristonicus is defeated. He flees to Stratoniceia (Eski-Hissar) where he is forced to surrender. He and much of the Attalid treasure is shipped to Rome. Suddenly (129) he dies.
- [101] Independent Persian dynast is left in his position by Alexander but the "satrap" Sabiktas is placed there. (322) Perdikkas, with Philip and the imperial army, invades, defeats and hangs him and place Eumenes in (ch __?).
- [102] First ruler to assert the independence of Cappadocia. He began as epistates then later assumed the diadem and kingly title (C255) and independence.
- [103] (195) About this time already allied with Antiochus - his wife is Antiochus' daughter Antiochis. (190) Ariarathes is Antiochus' only ally against Rome. (189) Sends Cappadocian forces to join the Galatians against Manlius. (188) Treaty of Apamea: Pays an indemnity of 300 talents and enters a treaty of friendship with Rome. (172) Outbreak of war between Perseus and Rome; sends his son to be educated in Rome. (163/2) Death. His succession is disputed; the king of Syria is induced by a gift of 1000 talents to support Orophernes over Ariarathes V.
- [104] (163) At death of Ariarathes IV a dispute over the succession arises: The king of Syria supports Orophernes against rightful heir Ariarathes V. Rome advises the kingship should be shared by both. The people prefer Ariarathes. (162) Demetrius lands in Phoenician Tripolis, Syrians rally to him but Rome disapproves. Ariarathes rejects the hand of Demetrius' sister – their relations become hostile. (C155) Orophernes is put down. (150) By this time Ariarathes has become an enemy (along with Attalus II of Pergamum and Ptolemy of Egypt) of ? (132) Agrees to help Rome in suppressing the serfs revolt. On accession transfers his allegiance to Rome and remains faithful to her. (130) Dies in the Roman war against Aristonicus.
- [105] At death of his father (Ariarathes V), anarchy prevails as his mother Nysa holds on to the rule, killing his five brothers. He is placed on the throne by Nicomedes III to whose daughter he is married. For awhile he is a tool of his father-in-law. Murdered by Gordius, a creature of Eupator. His wife, Laodice, sister of Eupator, rules in the name of her son Ariarathes VII.
- [106] See Note 105.
- [107] Son of Mithridates Eupator, but he is claimed to be son of Ariarathes V. Set on the throne after the murder of Ariarathes VII. Rules quietly with the assistance of Gordius until a revolt displaces him. From about 100 to 63, Cappadocia is mostly in the hands of Mithridates.
- [108] Living in the province of Asia, is called to the throne after the revolt overthrowing Ariarathes Eusebes Philopater. Dies shortly after and Ariarathes Eusebes Philopater is set back on the throne by Mithridates.
- [109] During the first 8 years of his reign, he and Ariarathes IX alternate upon the throne according to the fortunes of war. One of the ruling class, elected king by the Cappadocian grandees. (93) Ousted by Tigranes who appoints Gordius ruler. (92) Restored by Sulla, though by the beginning of the Second Mithridatic War (C81) the whole of Cappadocia has not been restored to him. (79) Makes representation to Rome to have the rest of his kingdom restored to him. Sulla orders Mithridates to do so but (78) after Sulla dies, Mithridates sends his son-in-law Tigranes to occupy Cappadocia. 300,000 inhabitants are carried off to populate Tigranocerta. (69) Lucullus, with supplies drawn from Ariobarzanes, begins his invasion of Armenia. (62) Pompey confirms Ariobarzanes in his kingdom, also granting him a strip of Mesopotamia as a bridgehead.
- [110] After Caesar's victory at Pharsalus (48) Ariobarzanes – who had supported Caesar's opponents – now seeks peace by offering to pay a subsidy. (47) Mithridates is forced to surrender his claims to Lesser Armenia to Ariobarzanes.

- [111] (42) Comes to the throne – confirmed by Antony – but is challenged by Archelaus, priest-king at Comana and grandson of Archelaus and Glaphyra of Egypt. (40) Rome battles Parthian invasion of Syria, Ariarathes is pro-Parthian. (37/6) Executed by Antony for treason.
- [112] Of Comana. Given Cappadocia by Antony after execution of Ariarathes, but without Armenia Minor. He swears to Octavian (Augustus) who later enlarges his kingdom. (20) Pompey places Cilicia Tracheia and Eastern Lycaonia – taken from the new province of Amyntas (who has died), under Archelaus' control in order to suppress that regions' rampant brigandage and piracy. It now comprises Galatia proper, Pisidia, Isauria and Western Lycaonia. He also adds Lesser Armenia, since that throne has been left vacant after the death of Artavasdes. (2CE) Tiberius is allowed to return to Rome but Archelaus remains cool to him. (10CE) About this time he becomes temporarily insane. Augustus appoints a procurator to take charge of the kingdom. Part of his Cilician territory – Cenatis and Lalassis – are given to Ajax, high priest of Olba (Oura), members of an old priestly family. (15CE) His estates become Imperial property. (17) Suspected of treason, he is summoned to Rome by Tiberius and tried before the Senate. Shortly after the trial, Archelaus dies. (18) Tiberius decides to annex Cappadocia; he sends Q. Veranius to reorganize the country.
- [113] Begins rule about 170 as dependent epistates of Commagene, asserts his independence of Syria about 163/2.
- [114] (62) Pompey confirms him as a dependent king. He is given an adjacent strip of Mesopotamia as a bridgehead. (40) Parthian invasion of Syria. Antiochus is pro-Parthian as the Romans are caught unprepared. (38) Antony is called to Brundisium but the planned conference there doesn't occur, he returns to try to end Parthian successes. Antiochus is in cahoots with the Parthians; Antony takes direct charge. He removes Antiochus, replacing him with his brother Mithridates.
- [115] Made king after Antony removes his brother Antiochus.
- [116] Charged with the murder of an envoy sent to Rome by his brother Mithridates II. Augustus summons him to Rome. He is brought before the Senate, condemned and executed.
- [117] His death "unsettles the people, the majority of whom desired a Roman government and the minority a king" (Tacitus). After his death, Commagene is annexed by Rome.
- [118] Established as a client king by Gaius. (40) As Gaius returns to Rome, he has Antiochus with him. He is viewed with deep disfavor as a "tyranny-teacher." He is restored to Commagene by Claudius. A strip of coast land in Cilicia is added to the kingdom. (43) King Agrippa of Jerusalem calls a meeting of heads of eastern client kings; Antiochus attends. This worries Rome but Agrippa dies and this dissolves. (?) The Cietae of Cilicia revolt and besiege Anemurium; Antiochus with Syrian cavalry puts it down. (58) Corbulo orders Antiochus to invade the districts nearest to his kingdom in Corbulo's war against Tiridates. (60) For helping Rome in the war, Commagene is given portions of Armenia adjoining his territory.
- [119] After death of Alexander, Perdiccas has Meleager killed then allots satrapies: Ptolemy – Egypt; Hellespontine Phrygia – Leonnatus; Lycia and Pamphylia – Antigonus; Lydia – Menender; Caria – Asander; Syria – Laomedon and Babylon – Archon. While satrap of Phrygia, possibly conquers Lycaonia after Alexander moves eastward. (334-3) Formation of independent Greek city leagues; the Ionian and Ilian, belonging to the rule and policy of Antigonus. He is an obedient satrap. Friend of Antipater. Limitless ambition. Harsh, cruel and overweening, also magnanimous and conciliatory – a considerable statesman, he could inspire his men almost like Alexander. Unfriendly toward Perdiccas. (323) Perdiccas orders Antigonus and Leonnatus to furnish troops for conquest of Cappadocia but Antigonus ignores him. (322) Perdiccas himself invades Cappadocia with Philip and the Imperial Army, giving Cappadocia to Eumenes. He now sends Neoptolemos to take Armenia while he enters Eastern Pisidia, taking Laranda and Isaura. Alcetas, his brother is sent to take Western Pisidia but he secures friendship with unconquered tribes there. Perdiccas now tries to punish Antigonus for ignoring his request. Antigonus flees to Antipater and Craterus seeking their help. Ptolemy is brought into the alliance. Perdiccas prepares; allies with the Aetolians (who are against Antipater) and replaces Archon of Babylon with Docimus. (321) Warring struggle ensues; Antigonus appointed commander against Eumenes. Antigonus goes to Cyprus with part of Antipater's fleet. On his way he lands Caria, raids Sardes and almost catches Eumenes who is saved by Cleopatra's warning. Perdiccas gives Eumenes nearly all Asia Minor with the supreme command of the country. Eumenes hurries to Cappadocia but Antipater and Craterus have crossed the Dardanelles: They crush Eumenes. Antigonus and Antipater arrive. In Syria, the Macedonian army elects Antipater regent of the empire but Eurydice, with Attalus' support, raises the Army of Asia against him. Antigonus and

Seleucus save him. He soon regains power (putting down Eurydice). He redistributes satrapies: Seleucus at Babylon; Arrhidaeus at Hellespontine Phrygia; Antigenes at Susiana and Antigonus partisan Nicanor at Cappadocia. Antigonus is made general of the royal army in Asia with Menander as second in command; commissioned to subdue Eumenes and Alcetas. Lydia is given to Cleitus, Antipater's admiral. Antigonus begins recruiting troops. (320) Antigonus crosses the Taurus and invades Cappadocia, defeats Eumenes at the Orcynian fields. Eumenes escapes to the fortress of Nora. Antigonus takes Cappadocia and Phrygia and besieges Nora. He defeats Alcetas; Attalus and Docimus are taken – Docimus enters his service. Alcetas escapes to Termessus and commits suicide. (319) Death of Antipater – the newly established order begins to unravel: Ptolemy siezes Syria and Antigonus begins conquering the rest of Asia Minor – he expells Cleitus from Lydia, takes Ephesus and tries to expell Arrhidaeus from Hellespontine Phrygia (taking most of it). With Polyperchon now regent, Antigonus tries to win Eumenes to his side but Eumenes tricks him and is now at large. (318) Polyperchon asks Eumenes for help against Antigonus, giving him the choice of sharing the regency in Macedonia or being supreme commander in Asia. Eumenes declares loyalty to the kings, accepts the command in Asia, therefore stands against Antigonus. A propaganda war ensues; Antigonus acts as an independent. Old queen Olympias begins acting as regent from Epirus. Antigonus sends Menander against Eumenes who retreats across the Taurus to Kyinda where Antigonus (?) him. Polyperchon sends a fleet to help Arrhidaeus to keep Antigonus from crossing over to Europe. Aided by Byzantium, Antigonus defeats them and begins crossing. He has cut communication between Eumenes and Polyperchon. Eumenes flees to Phoenicia but Antigonus is more powerful. Eumenes heads eastward to raise the upper satrapies against him. Eumenes summons Seleucus and Peithon to join him. Seleucus refuses and (Oct) Eumenes takes Babylon. (317) They advance to the Tigris but are thwarted by Seleucus. He enters Susiana where he has troubles bringing his allies into one frame of mind. The Allies ask Antigonus, now in Mesopotamia, for help. With Eumenes involved with his allies, Antigonus enters Susa, installing Seleucus there as satrap. Eumenes moves behind the Pasitigris (Kuren) from where he manages to defeat Antigonus trying to cross the Koprates (Ab-i-Diz). Antigonus retires to Media. He then fights his way through the Cossaeans, suffering a great loss but counters this with gifts of supplies. Eumenes now tries to sieze Asia Minor, contacts Polyperchon to help cut Antigonus off from his allies and bases. Only Antigenes supports this. Eumenes yields and withdraws into Persis. (Autumn) Antigonus threatens to invade Persis – 4 day standoff with Eumenes – he then goes to Gabiene to winter. Eumenes follows. Battle of Paraetacene. Antigonus' son Demetrius joins in his first battle. Eumenes wins a Pyrrhic victory and both retire to winter quarters. In midwinter, Antigonus tries to surprise Eumenes and barely wins the Battle of Gabiene. Eumenes wants to renew the battle but his chief forces mutiny, sieze Eumenes and turn him over to Antigonus. He executes Eudamus, burns Antigenes alive and finally puts Eumenes to death. Antigonus is now in virtual control of Asia [Minor]. (316) Spends summer disposing of possible adversaries. (Autumn) He returns to Cilicia. Seleucus now persuades Ptolemy, Lysimachus (who holds the Dardanelles crossings) and Cassander to ally against Antigonus. (315) The coalition demands from Antigonus: Syria for Ptolemy, Hellespontine Phrygia for Lysimachus, Babylonia for Seleucus and Cappadocia, Paphlogonia and Cilicia for Cassander. Since this would cut Antigonus off from both Asia Minor and the Black Sea, he sets to battle. (Spring) Sends nephew Polemaeus to Cappadocia, Aristodemus to Greece, a force to the Dardanelles: He invades Syria, driving out Ptolemy and besieges Tyre. Polemaeus drives Cassander's troops out of Cappadocia and takes over Heraclea, Bithynia and Chalcedon. Aristodemus wins over Polyperchon and son Alexander who soon goes over to Cassander. Antigonus begins a program of shipbuilding and issues a proclamation against Cassander, part of which declares all Greek cities everywhere free; he thus wins over the Greek world to his side. (314) After 13 months, Tyre is taken. Antigonus gains the alliance of Rhodes, but Seleucus takes some of Cyprus with Ptolemy's fleet. Aristodemus and Alexander battle in Greece, former to ready for Antigonus to cross over, Alexander to prevent it. Antigonus winters at Celaenae. (313) Antigonus sends three forces: One to support Thracian Black Sea cities where Lysimachus' garrisons are expelled; a second under Docimus frees Miletus and other cities and reduces Caria; the third under Telesphorus attacks Cassander in Greece and frees all the Peloponnese except Corinth and Sicyon under Polyperchon. Cassander calls for peace but Ptolemy interferes. Cassander siezes Epirus and invades Greece. Antigonus sends polemaeus who, with the Boeotians, attacks Chalcis. (Autumn) Antigonus marches to the Bosphorus but is foiled by Lysimachus: Byzantium declares neutrality and Antigonus cannot cross. (312) Ptolemy attacks Demetrius at Gaza,

defeating him. Demetrius flees to Cilicia: Ptolemy takes Syria and Phoenicia; Seleucus takes Babylon. Nicanor attacks him but is defeated. Seleucus now takes Media and Susiana, raising now a new enemy in Antigonos' rear. Soon, Antigonos regains Syria and Phoenicia and Demetrius siezes Ptolmaic troops at Myus. The rest of the year is spent in failed campaigns by both sides. (311) With neither side able to defeat the other, peace is concluded: (1) Cassander to be general of Europe until Alexander IV is old enough to rule; (2) Lysimachus to rule Thrace, Ptolemy Egypt and Antigonos Asia, and (3) all Greek cities to be free and ungarrisoned. (310-or 309) Alexander IV is now 13 and there are moves to have him rule: Cassander has him and his mother Roxane murdered. Antigonos has Polyperchon attack Cassander but Cassander convinces Polyperchon to join him; Polyperchon kills Antigonos' pretender to replace Alexander IV, Heracles. Eventually, peaceful relations among the kings develop with a sort of consensus that Cassander must go. (308) Ptolemy lands Andros and the Isthmus in the "cause of Greek freedom". He tries to restore the League of Corinth, but the Greek cities take no notice of him, preferring Antigonos. (307) Antigonos' son Demetrius sails into Piraeus and announces he came to give the Greeks back their freedom and their ancestral constitutions. The garrisons retire to Munychia. (306) (spring) Demetrius sails to Cyprus and destroys Ptolemy's fleet, taking Cyprus. Antigonos and Demetrius claim to be joint monarchs of Alexander's empire (306-5) Thinking Ptolemy can be finished off, Antigonos attacks Egypt but is defeated. (305) Ptolemy takes the title king, as do Cassander, Lysimachus and Seleucus. Antigonos doesn't recognize this, still considering them officials in the empire. Antigonos sends Demetrius to bring Rhodes into the alliance, but the Rhodians cannot be defeated. (304) Antigonos tells Demetrius to make peace, settlement is made by an Aetolian embassy: Rhodes is to be free and an ally of Antigonos except against Ptolemy. Emboldened by Antigonos' failure at Rhodes, Cassander begins siezing some of his Greek territory. Demetrius hurries there, landing Aulis and forces Cassander to retreat. He winters in Athens but interferes in Athenian affairs. (303) He suppresses a democratic revolt. (Spring) Demetrius, having liberated all central Greece, begins to reconquer the Peloponnese. He marries Pyrrhus' sister Deidameia. Calls a conference of the Greek states at the Isthmus and renews the League of Corinth. Cassander makes overtures to Antigonos who demands unconditional surrender. Cassander sets up an alliance with Lysimachus, Ptolemy and Seleucus in order to destroy Antigonos. (302) Demetrius invades Thessaly but as Seleucus begins marching westward, Antigonos is forced to recall him. Lysimachus crosses the Dardanelles and begins taking the Ionian cities, including Ephesus and Sardes. Phrygia is taken. Antigonos sends a force into Babylon hoping to draw Seleucus back. Lysimachus winters at Dorylaeum (Eshkisher). Seleucus winters in Cappadocia. Meanwhile, Demetrius made a truce with Cassander and sails to Asia, recovering Ephesus and the Dardanelles cities and gains Byzantium's friendship. He winters at Ephesus. (301) Ptolemy invades Syria then returns to Egypt. Lysimachus leaves Heraclea and meets Seleucus in northern Phrygia. Demetrius joins his father; Battle of Ipsus, Antigonos is killed. Demetrius flees to Ephesus. Lysimachus and Seleucus divide Antigonos' kingdom. Cassander is recognized as king of Macedonia and claims Cilicia, Caria, Lycia and Pamphylia.

- [120] At 15 yo, married to Phila, widow of Craterus. (317) At Paraetacene, in his first battle, commanding Antigonos' "companions". Demetrius tries to save eumenes from being put to death by his father. (316) Peucestas turned out of Persis by Antigonos possibly enters Demetrius' service. (314) With the fall of Tyre, Antigonos leaves Demetrius at Gaza with Nearchus and Peithon as his generals, to watch Ptolemy. (312) Ptolemy attacks Demetrius at Gaza; Demetrius is outnumbered and is defeated Peithon and possibly Nearchus are killed, 8,000 mercenaries surrender and Demetrius flees to Cilicia. Later, he captures 7,000 Ptolmaic troops at Myus. Later he is sent to deny Egypt the Petra-Gaza caravan route, but this fails. Later he is sent against Babylon, taking the city for a short time. (310) Ptolemy declares war and attempts to take Cilicia, but Demetrius – commanding Asia for his father – repulses him. (309) Demetrius concludes peace with Ptolemy. (307) Sails to Athens with warships and transports and proclaims he came to give the people their freedom and restore their ancestral constitutions. Cassander's garrisons retreat to Munychia, which Demetrius storms and takes. Athens is now free. Demetrius orders all "free" cities in Greece to support Athens. He now returns to Asia to attack Ptolemy. (306-301) See Antigonos, note [119]. (301) Death of Antigonos. Lysimachus secures all Asia Minor north of the Taurus including Cappadocia. Pontus and Bithynia are independent kingdoms. Many Greek cities hold to Demetrius. South of the Taurus is Pleistarchus' kingdom, capital at Heraclea on Latmus (Pleistarchea). Seleucus obtains Syria and Mesopotamia. Demetrius holds Tyre and Sidon; he demol-

ishes Antigoneia on the Orontes and builds Antioch named after his father marking his return to Asian politics; he still holds coastal cities in Ionia, Caria and Phoenicia. (300) Ships some mercenaries and sails to the Dardanelles to help Ionia take revenge on Lysimachus. (299) With the victors of Ipsus quarrelling, Seleucus offers an alliance; marries Stratonice and reconciles him to Ptolemy who betroths him to Ptolemais. He sends Pyrrhus to Egypt as hostage with Deidameia's son Alexander. (298) By this time Ptolemy has become an enemy again. Seleucus begins courting Demetrius' cities; he restores the temple statue of Didyma to Miletus and Antiochus begins construction of a market hall in Miletus. (297) Death of Cassander – a new round of fighting begins: (296) Seleucus demands Tyre and Sidon from Demetrius for allowing him to take Cilicia. Demetrius breaks off relations. He heads for Greece but Lysimachus Seleucus and Ptolemy ally against him. Ptolemy annexes Cyprus and part of Lycia; Seleucus takes Cilicia and Lysimachus Ephesus, Miletus, all Ionia and most of Caria. Demetrius holds only Tyre, Sidon and Caunus in Caria. (294) Demetrius takes Athens – further activities are in Greece/Macedonia. (289) Demetrius begins preparations for invading Asia, beginning a shipbuilding program at Corinth, Chalcis, Piraeus and Pella. Lysimachus, Seleucus and Ptolemy revive their coalition against him. (288) Lysimachus and Pyrrhus invade Macedonia. Demetrius is taken by surprise and he loses Macedonia. He escapes to Cassandrea where Phila commits suicide. (288-7) Ptolemy heads for Athens which Demetrius loses, holding only Piraeus. Demetrius regains most of his lost Greek territory and invades Asia. (287) Lands Miletus, finding Eurydice and daughter Ptolemais, whom he marries. Invades Ionia, is given Sardes. Other cities refuse to abandon Lysimachus; Ephesus, Priene, Magnesia. (286) Now Agathocles heads south toward Demetrius who, unable to face him, heads east to go through Armenia to Media. But troubles with his troops forces him into Cilicia. Agathocles closes the Taurus passes and Lysimachus, at first friendly, sends Patrocles against him. Demetrius defeats all of Lysimachus' attacks and captures the Amanic Gates and enters Syria. Men flock to his banner. He falls ill, but crosses the Amanus and plans a night attack on Seleucus' army. This is betrayed; Demetrius escapes but cannot cross the Amanus; he (285) surrenders. Lysimachus now rules most of Asia Minor north and west of the Taurus: Bithynia and Pontus are independent. Only Miletus remains loyal to Demetrius, it holds his great fleet, but the fleet goes over to Ptolemy. Seleucus recovers Cilicia and gracefully receives Demetrius, giving him a residence in a loop of the Orontes. Lysimachus offers a large sum to have Demetrius killed but Seleucus refuses. Demetrius manages to send a message to his captains in Greece to consider him dead and hold the cities for Antigonus. (283) Death of Demetrius.

[121] (307) Demetrius leaves Athens for Asia and leaves Antigonus as governor in Greece. (285) With his father's surrender, Antigonus – commander of mercenaries holding Greek cities – must now act for himself. (283) Death of Demetrius. Antigonus unable to defeat Lysimachus, begins trying to reconquer his father's kingdom with Athens. (282) Seleucus, perhaps at the request of Greek cities dissatisfied with Lysimachus, crosses to Taurus. Philetaerus surrenders Pergamum to him. Sardes is handed over. (281) By this time Antigonus has starved Athens into surrender. He garrisons the Piraeus. Lysimachus and Seleucus meet at Plain of Koros in Lydia – Lysimachus is killed and Seleucus is left with Alexander's empire except Egypt. He attempts to settle Asia Minor but is largely unsuccessful. (280) Lysimachus' army crosses the Dardanelles. Antigonus starts for Macedonia to stop but is defeated at sea by Keraunos with the fleets of Lysimachus and Heraclea. The Greek leagues now try to kick Antigonus out. He withdraws into Boeotia but is still assailed. (279) By this time Antigonus holds only Demetrias, Corinth, the Piraeus and a few places in Achaia and the Argolid. He now sails for the Dardanelles to recover as much of Asia as he can. He joins Nicomedes and threatens Antiochus' fleet. An invasion of the Gauls forces the two kings to conclude peace: Antiochus not to interfere west of the Thracian-Macedonian border, Antigonus east of it. Antigonus marries Antiochus half-sister Phila. (278) Antigonus invades Macedonia from Thrace but (277) is driven out by Sosthenes. Later he severely defeats a Gallic army, thus gaining great prestige. (277 or 6) The Macedonian army elects him king. (276) He tries to consolidate Macedonia, finally mastering his kingdom. (274) A Great Panathenaea is held in Athens in Antigonus' favor. (247/6) Antigonus regains Corinth.

[122] (270) 16 years old, studies in the Academy under Arcesilas. (259) Death of Magas of Cyrene; the Nationalist party offers the throne to Demetrius.

[123] No activity in Asia Minor.

- [124] (227) Invades Caria, trying to draw a cordon across the Aegean to keep Egypt away from Macedonia. (229) Drives out the Dardanians and recovers southern Paeonia except Bylazora. (228) Recovers much of Thessaly, becoming head of the Thessalian League with Epirus his ally. The rest of his reign is spent in Greece/Macedonia.
- [125] (210) As ruler of Macedonia, joins with Hannibal against the Romans. With Rome pressing in on Greece, he seeks help from Prusias of Bithynia to aid him; who expects the Carthaginians to oppose the Pergamene fleet. Meanwhile, Rhodes, worried her commercial life is in jeopardy, tries to break the Roman-Aetolian alliance by reconciling Aetolia with Philip. (209) Attalus arrives Aegina with 35 warships. Philip's plan dissolves. (208) Gearing up to widen his control in Greece, Philip sends Heracleides to burn the Rhodian fleet. But Heracleides sides with Rhodes and only part of the fleet is destroyed. Rhodes, still an ally, is now suspicious. (203) Philip is wary – he has designs on Caria – of dealings between Antiochus, Sosibius and Ptolemy. Meanwhile, Ptolemy dies. Sosibius (he and Agathocles seize the Egyptian government) sends his son Ptolemy to Philip for an alliance. Antiochus sends an embassy to Philip. (202) Ready for operations in Asia Minor, Philip has the Carian dynast Iasus Olympichus begin harrying the country. (201) Having taken over the peaceful Greek areas along the northern Aegean, Philip crosses to Asia Minor, subduing many islands including Samos where he captures an Egyptian fleet. Now Rhodes allies with Attalus against him. Philip now takes Teas and is besieging Chios when attacked by Theophiliscus and Attalus. Philip defeats them but at a high cost. Philip attacks the Rhodians at Lade, defeating them. He is welcomed by the Milesians, operates in the Sporades (Rhodian islands) and leads an expedition to Pergamum, but it only succeeds in plundering the Nicephorium. Philip now invades southern Caria, cannot take Cnidus but pushes along the Triopian Chersonese and conquers Rhodian Peraea. Occupies Panamara. Back on the Aegean coast he takes Iasus and Bargylia. Blockaded there from crossing to Macedonia by the allies' fleet, Philip is forced to winter by living off the land. (200) Breaking out of the blockade by a stratagem, Philip manages to cross the Hellespont into Macedonia, followed by Attalus and the Rhodians who stop at Aegina. Philip becomes involved with the Greeks and Romans. (199-7) Philip is defeated by the Romans. (197) Antiochus sends his son Antiochus and Seleucus to retake Philip's possessions. They head along the coast toward Sardes. Antiochus commands the fleet: The Ptolemaic towns along the Cilician coast from Mallus to Selinus submit. Coracesium is besieged. He takes Ephesus. (June) Philip is defeated by the Romans at Cynoscephalae. He retires to Macedonia. Rhodes retakes her Peraea. Philip sues for peace. (196) Flamininus proclaims that Philip abandons all of his extra-Macedonian dependencies: Antiochus hurries to take over Philip's Asia Minor possessions before the Romans stop him. He receives Lycia and begins establishing authority over the Greek towns on the Aegean. Not wanting to alienate Rhodes, she is allowed to keep Halicarnassus, Myndus, Samos, former Egyptian dependencies and Caunus – also Stratoniceia. Antiochus gains control from Caria to the Hellespont.
- [126] (199) Holding nominal command of his father's troops at the Axios passes, Philip recalls him to check a Roman advance. (189) Battle of Magnesia Afterward, Perseus reconquers Dolopia and invades Amphilochoia. (181) Kills brother Demetrius for fears of being favored by Rome to succeed their father. (179) Death of Philip. Perseus succeeds – involved in Greece, Macedonia and with the Romans. (172) Eumenes visits Rome, stirring her to action against Perseus. Rhodes accuses him of inciting the Lycians against her. (168) Beset by the Romans, Perseus sends envoys to Rhodes, Antiochus IV and Eumenes. His fleet begins raiding the coast of Asia Minor. (22 June) Battle of Pydna – Perseus is killed.