

# BIBLE ATLAS

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**Editor**

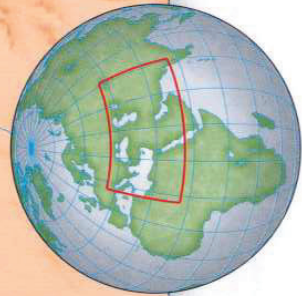
# Chapter 14

## The Hellenistic Period



**ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE**

- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ⚙ Siege
- ➔ Alexander's route
- ▭ Alexander's Empire



Key Persian administrative centers captive to Alexander

Alexander dies at the age of 33 (323 B.C.)

Alexander captures ports vital to the Persian fleet

Alexander secures Egypt of Pharaoh (332 B.C.)

Alexander visits the oracle of Zeus-Ammon

Alexander decisively defeats Darius III (331 B.C.)

Alexander wins major victory over Darius III (333 B.C.)

Alexander decisively defeats Darius III (331 B.C.)





**THE DIVISION OF ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE ABOUT 275 B.C.**

- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ♁ Battle
- Seleucid kingdom
- Antigonid kingdom
- Ptolemaic kingdom
- Hellenistic province

Ptolemy and Seleucus were victorious at the battle of Ipsus, resulting in the death of Antigonus (301 B.C.)

Seleucus allied with Ptolemy against Antigonus, fighting many battles in the eastern Mediterranean

Antigonus initiates conflicts by attacking Ptolemy

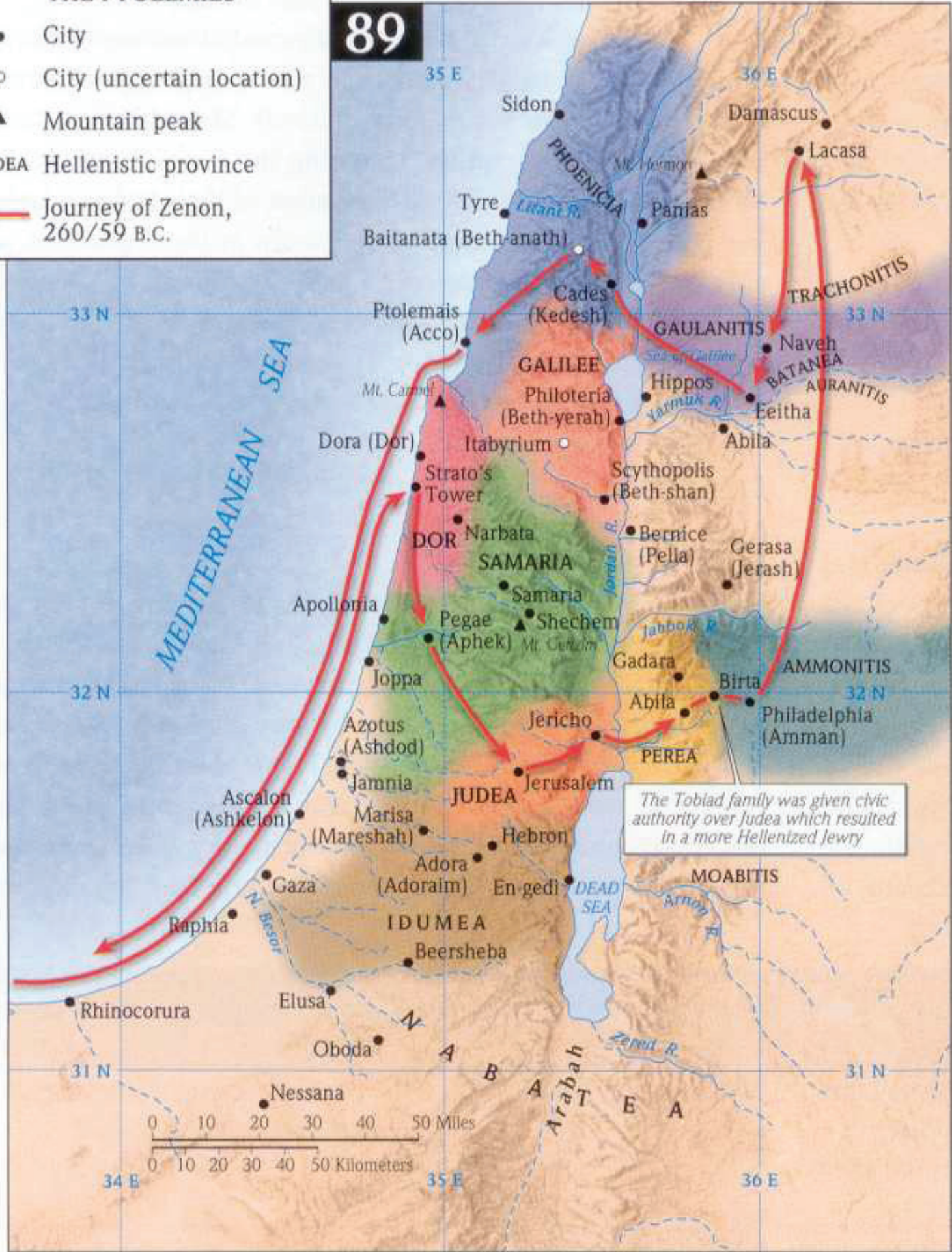
After being forced out by Antigonus, Seleucus regains Babylon in 312 B.C.





**PALESTINE UNDER THE PTOLEMIES**

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- JUDEA Hellenistic province
- ← Journey of Zenon, 260/59 B.C.



*The Tobiad family was given civic authority over Judea which resulted in a more Hellenized Jewry*





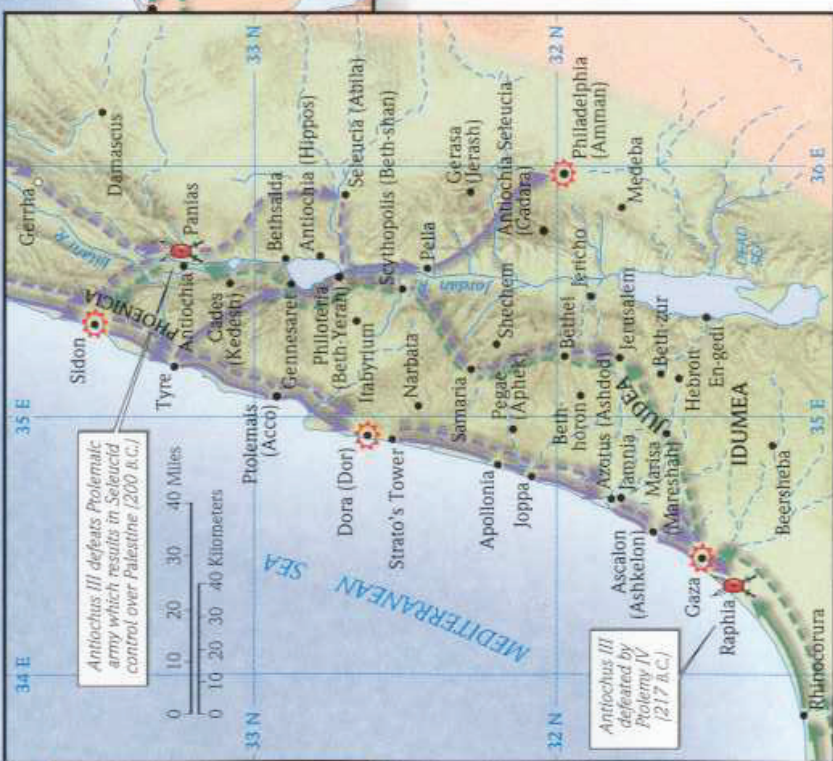
### THE SELEUCID EMPIRE AND ANTIOCHUS III

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ⚔ Battle
- ⚙ Siege
- ↙ Antiochus III's first campaign (Fourth Syrian War 219–217 B.C.)
- ↘ Antiochus III's second campaign (Fifth Syrian War 202–198 B.C.)
- ↖ Antiochus III's Roman campaign
- ↗ Ptolemaic forces' first campaign
- ↘ Ptolemaic forces' second campaign
- ↖ Roman forces
- ▭ Seleucid Empire

Romans decisively beat Antiochus III and demand forfeiture of all Seleucid claims in Asia Minor as well as a large sum of money (190 B.C.)

Antiochus III defeats Ptolemaic army which results in Seleucid control over Palestine (200 B.C.)

Antiochus III defeated by Ptolemy IV (217 B.C.)





**CAMPAIGNS OF ANTIOCHUS IV AGAINST EGYPT**  
 I MACC. 1:16-28

- City
- ⊗ Siege
- First campaign of Antiochus IV
- Second campaign of Antiochus IV



Jason, the brother of Onias III, takes over as high priest in Jerusalem

Antiochus IV plunders the temple in 169 B.C. and later imposes restrictions on Jewish customs

Antiochus defeats Ptolemy VI about 170 B.C.

Romans demand Antiochus cease the siege and return to Palestine





## The Maccabees

### *1-2 Maccabees*

In 168 B.C. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.) set up an altar to Zeus in the temple at Jerusalem. This led to a Jewish uprising under the leadership of the priest Mattathias of Modein and his five sons, the most prominent of whom was Judas Maccabaeus from whom the movement took its name. After more than two decades of fighting Judea achieved independence as a kingdom under Syrian rule. Its royal dynasty was known as Hasmonean after Hasmon, the grandfather of Mattathias.

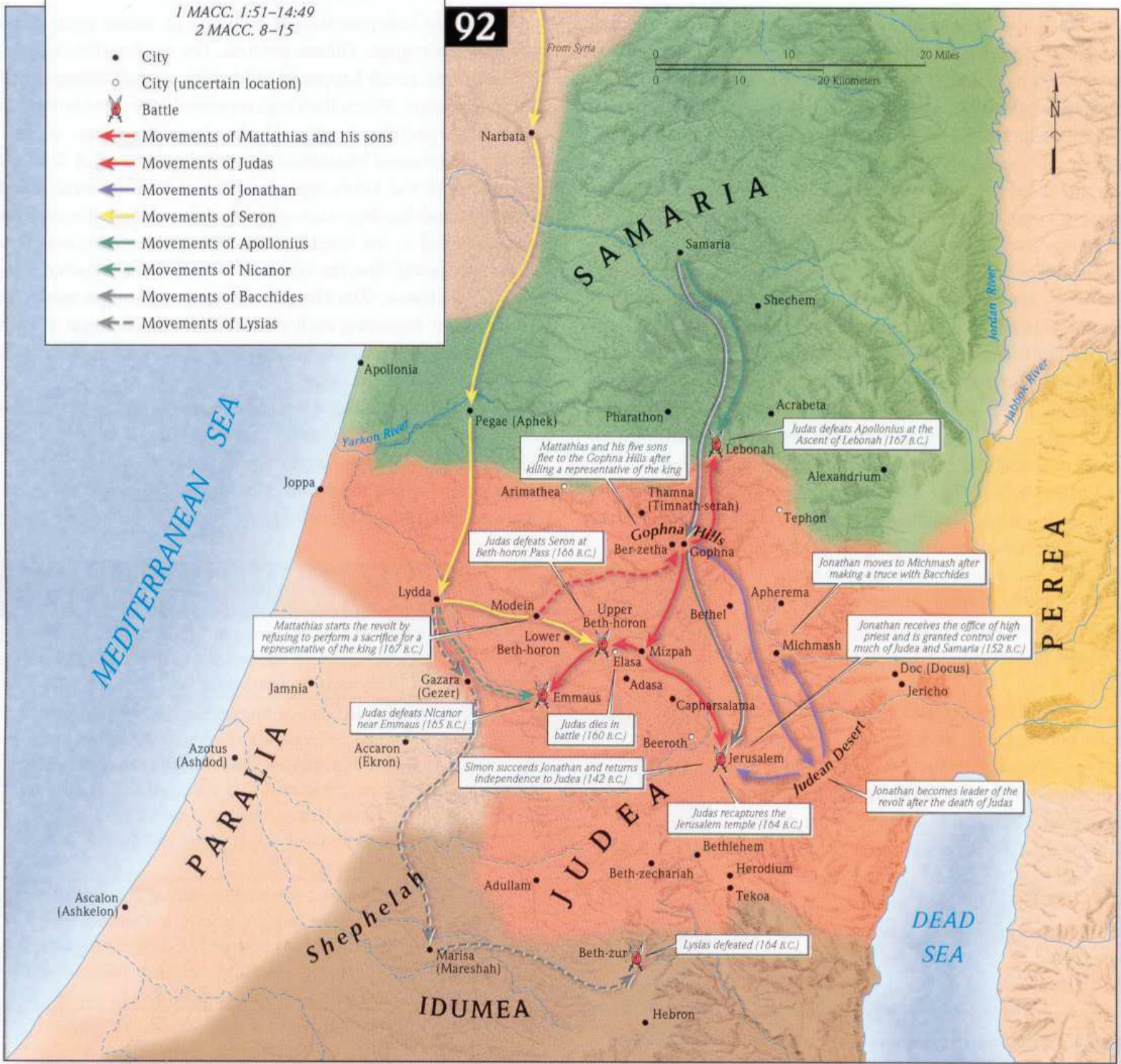
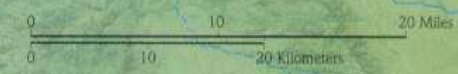


**SELECTED EVENTS IN THE MACCABEAN REVOLT (168–142 B.C.)**

1 MACC. 1:51–14:49  
2 MACC. 8–15

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ⚔ Battle
- ← (Red) Movements of Mattathias and his sons
- ← (Red) Movements of Judas
- ← (Purple) Movements of Jonathan
- ← (Yellow) Movements of Seron
- ← (Green) Movements of Apollonius
- ← (Green) Movements of Nicanor
- ← (Grey) Movements of Bacchides
- ← (Grey) Movements of Lysias

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### JEWISH EXPANSION UNDER THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Orange: Judea before the Maccabean revolt
- Yellow: Conquests of Jonathan
- Brown: Conquests of Simon
- Purple: Conquests of Hyrcanus I
- Light Orange: Conquests of Aristobulus I
- Green: Conquests of Alexander Jannaeus



Aristobulus completes the conquest of Upper Galilee by defeating the Itureans (104 B.C.)

Jannaeus subdues the attack of Demetrius III and executes 800 Pharisees in reprisal (88 B.C.)

Hyrcanus I destroys Samaritan temple (128 B.C.)

Simon is murdered in a palace coup (135 B.C.)

John Hyrcanus attacks and conquers Medeba in 129 B.C.

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Coele-Syria

PHOENICIA

ITUREA

GALILEE

SAMARIA

Gilead

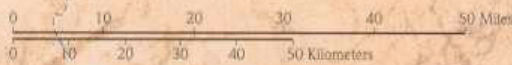
PEREA

JUDEA

IDUMEA

NABATEA

PHILISTIA





**POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.**

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊗ Siege of Jerusalem
- ← Pompey's campaign
- ← The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- Samaritan state
- Cities of the Decapolis

**POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM**

⊗ Spot elevation

~2400~ Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

