

Antiochus III ("The Great") Main deeds:

- April-June 222: Comes to power after the assassination of his elder brother, <u>Seleucus III Keraunos</u>, who has unsuccessfully tried to recover territories that had been lost to king <u>Attalus I</u> <u>Soter</u> of Pergamon
- Antiochus' general Achaeus has more success, but proclaims himself king
 - 222: Wedding; Antiochus marries Laodice III
- 222-220: Antiochus visits <u>Nisibis</u> and suppresses the revolt of Molon in <u>Media</u> and Persis
- 219: outbreak of the <u>Fourth Syrian War</u> against king<u>Ptolemy IV Philopator</u>; Antiochus reconquers Seleucia (the

port of <u>Antioch</u>, which had been conquered by Ptolemy III in the Third Syrian War) and proceeds to the south, capturing Tyre

- 217, 13 June: Ptolemy's army defeats the Seleucid army at Raphia with an army that consists partly of Egyptian soldiers
- October 217: peace is concluded; the Seleucid Empire keeps Seleucia
- 216: Alliance with Attalus against Achaeus.
- 216-213: Antiochus defeats Achaeus and captures Sardes
- 212-205: Antiochus reconquers the independent kingdoms in Parthia and Bactria and Gandara; he is called Megas, 'the great'
- 205: Ptolemy IV Philopator falls ill; Antiochus and <u>Philip V</u> of Macedonia agree to attack Egypt
- 204: Birth of <u>Cleopatra I Syra</u>
- 204, September: Ptolemy IV succeeded by Ptolemy V Epiphanes
- 202, May: Outbreak of the Fifth Syrian War; new attempt to conquer southern Syria
- 200: Battle of Paneion: Ptolemy V loses his Asian territories; Antiochus' daughter Cleopatra Syra marries to the Egyptian king
- Rome declares war against Macedonia (which leaves the war against the Ptolemies) and orders Antiochus to keep their hands off Egypt, which is vital for Rome's food supply
- 199-197: Antiochus cancels his invasion of Egypt, and instead attacks Ptolemaic possessions in <u>Cilicia</u> and <u>Lycia</u>
- 196: Crown-prince Antiochus appointed as successor; he marries his sister Laodice IV
- 196: Conquest of Thrace, which is governed by Antiochus' son Seleucus
- 194: The Pergamene king <u>Eumenes II Soter</u> refuses an alliance; <u>Ariarathes IV</u> <u>Eusebes</u> of Cappadocia marries to Antiochis
- 193: Death of his crown prince Antiochus
- 192-188: <u>Syrian War</u> against Rome and its allies Pergamon and Rhodos; the <u>Carthaginian</u> general in Seleucid service, <u>Hannibal Barca</u>, and Antiochus are defeated
- 191: Marries Euboea of Chalcis
- 189: Seleucus made co-ruler; probably marries his sister Laodice IV, widow of Antiochus
- Peace of Apamea: cedes all territory north of the <u>Taurus</u> to the Roman ally Pergamon and agrees to pay an indemnity to Rome; his youngest son <u>Antiochus</u> is sent to Italy as hostage
- 187 Antiochus visits Babylon

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• 3 July 187: in an attempt to obtain money, Antiochus attacks a temple in <u>Susa</u>, but is killed



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