

Antiochus The Great

Reconstructs and evaluates the philosophy of a thinker who was uniquely influential among Romans of the first century BC.

A second century Greek official of Alexandria, Appian wrote twenty-four books of 'Roman History', eleven of which have survived complete. Exploring conquests from Rome's earliest beginnings to the times of Trajan, Appian's great work continues to be regarded as a valuable source of information on historical events that would otherwise have been lost long ago. Delphi's Ancient Classics series provides eReaders with the wisdom of the Classical world, with both English translations and the original Greek texts. This comprehensive eBook presents Appian's complete extant works, with beautiful illustrations, informative introductions and the usual Delphi bonus material. (Version 1) * Beautifully illustrated with images relating to Appian's life and works * Features the complete extant works of Appian, in both English translation and the original Greek * Concise introductions to the works * Features Horace White's translation, previously appearing in the Loeb Classical Library edition of Appian * Excellent formatting of the texts * Easily locate the sections or works you want to read with individual contents tables * Provides a special dual English and Greek text, allowing readers to compare the sections paragraph by paragraph – ideal for students * Features a bonus biography – discover Appian's ancient world * Scholarly ordering of texts into chronological order and literary genres Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to explore our range of Ancient Classics titles or buy the entire series as a Super Set

CONTENTS: The Translations ROMAN HISTORY THE CIVIL WARS The Greek Texts LIST OF GREEK TEXTS The Dual Texts DUAL GREEK AND ENGLISH TEXTS The Biography INTRODUCTION TO APPIAN by Horace White Please visit www.delphiclassics.com to browse through our range of exciting titles

Antiochus the Great Pen and Sword

This book proposes a new means of identifying how Greek and Syrian identities were expressed in the Hellenistic and Roman Near East.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 95. Chapters: Qin Shi Huang, Fabius Maximus, Ptolemy I Soter, Ashoka, Seleucus I Nicator, Ptolemy III Euergetes, Antiochus III the Great, Ptolemy II Philadelphus, Demetrius I of Macedon, Ptolemy V Epiphanes, Alexander II of Epirus, Emperor K rei, Philip V of Macedon, Emperor K an, Antiochus I Soter, Seleucus II Callinicus, Emperor K gen, Demetrius II Aetolicus, Antiochus II Theos, Seleucus III Ceraunus, Demetrius I of Bactria, Nicomedes I of Bithynia, Euthydemus I, Cassander, Diodotus I, Arsaces I of Parthia, Attalus I, Xiang Yu, Antigonus II Gonatas, Chandragupta Maurya, Pyrrhus of Epirus, Qin Er Shi, Lysimachus, Elara, Brennus, Pharnavaz I of Iberia, An D ng V ng, Bindusara, Philetaerus, Agron of Illyria, Titus Manlius Torquatus, Antigonus III Doseon, Aulus Atilius Calatinus, Ariarathes IV of Cappadocia, Eumenes I, Azo, Ptolemy Keraunos, Mithridates I of Pontus, Mithridates II of Pontus, Samprati, Lucius Caecilius Metellus, Sames of Commagene, Pleuratus, Laodice, Xerxes of Armenia, Scerdilaidas, Arsames I, Zhuangxiang of Qin, Allucius, Arsaces II of Parthia, Mithridates III of Pontus, Alexander V of Macedon, Publius Sulpicius Galba Maximus, Ariarathes III of Cappadocia, Ziyang, Oengus Tuirmech Temrach, Zipoites I of Bithynia, Ziaelas of

Bithynia, Dasaratha Maurya, Elidurus, Suratissa of Sri Lanka, Asela of Sri Lanka, Ariobarzanes of Pontus, Bolgios, King Zhaoxiang of Qin, Nia Segamain, Antipater II of Macedon, Antipater Etesias, Mahasiva of Sri Lanka, Abdissares, King Nan of Zhou, Sena and Guttika, Tiridates I of Parthia, Uttiya of Sri Lanka, Raja Ror I, Ariarathes II of Cappadocia, Sosthenes of Macedon, Marcus Fabius Buteo, Gaius Claudius Centho, Ariamnes of Cappadocia, Adamair, Diodotus II, Eochaid Ailtlethan, Meleager, Xiaowen of Qin, King Hui of Eastern Zhou, Fergus Fortamail, Marcus Junius Pera, Stratonice of...

The Seleucid Empire was a superpower of the Hellenistic Age, the largest and most powerful of the Successor States, and its army was central to the maintenance of that power. Antiochus III campaigned, generally successfully, from the Mediterranean to India, earning the sobriquet 'the Great'. Jean Charl Du Plessis has produced the most in depth study available in English devoted to the troop types, weapons and armor of Antiochus' army. He combines the most recent historical research and latest archaeological evidence with a strong element of reconstructive archaeology, that is the making and using of replica equipment. Sections cover the regular, Hellenistic-style core of the army, the auxiliaries from across the Empire and mercenaries, as well as the terror weapons of elephants and scythed chariots. Weapons and armor considered in great detail, including, for example, useful data on the performance of slings and the wounds they could inflict, drawing on modern testing and the author's own experience. The army's performance in its many battles, sieges and campaigns is analyzed and assessed.

This classic includes the following chapters: I. Principles That Should Govern in the Interpretation of Prophecy A Prophecy of Transcendent Interest "Daniel the Prophet" (Matt. 24:15) II. "The Commandment to Restore, and to Build" Concerning Eclipses The Decree of Cyrus the Great Concerning Cyrus Nehemiah's Work on Temple Wall III. Details of the Seventy Weeks IV. "Unto Messiah the Prince" The Prince V. Messiah "Cut Off." The "Hour" The Judgment. "The Prince That Shall Come" Who Is "The Prince That Shall Come"? VI. The Seventieth Week "For One Week" "My Sacrifices and Drink-Offering" VII. Are the Seventieth Weeks Consecutive? Why the Seventy Weeks Are Divided Into Three Parts The Overspreading of Abominations (Dan. 9:27) The Decree of Cyrus Again The Remainder of the Seventieth Week God's Prophetic Time Measure VIII. Daniel's Last Vision Daniel XI The Persian Era Alexander the Great Antiochus the Great The Raiser of Taxes Antiochus Epiphanes. The "Vile Person" The Uprising of the Maccabees IX. The King The "Break" Theory "Herod the King" "According to His Will" Exalting and Magnifying Himself The Desire of Women The God of Forces The Time of the End Caesar Augustus "Daniel's Last Vision" Plutarch's Description of the Actian War "The Countries and the Glorious Land" Edom, Moab and Ammon The Treasures of Egypt The Libyans and Ethiopians Tidings From East and North His Palace and His End X. Michael the Great Prince. The Time of Trouble. Many Awakening. Many Running to and Fro. Knowledge Increased. How Long the End? Michael the Prince A Time of Trouble Such as Never Was Many Awakening Out of the Dust Many Shall Run to and Fro How Long the End? A Time, Times and a Part The Taking Away of the Daily Sacrifice XI. "The Wise Shall Understand." Have These Prophecies a Future Application? Have These Prophecies a Future Application? XII. The Lord's Prophecy on Mount Olivet The Importance of the Destruction of Jerusalem Wrath to the Uttermost Future Troubles for Mankind XIII. Outline of the Olivet Prophecy The Great Tribulation. The Days of Vengeance Christ's Olivet Discourse "When Ye Shall See" Self-Inflicted Sufferings XIV. Such as Never Was Mark's Account of the Olivet Prophecy The Abomination of Desolation Luke's Account. Is It the Same Discourse? Israel's Last Probation The Time of Jacob's Trouble The Great Tribulation of Revelation VII XV. The Siege of Jerusalem as Described by Josephus The Days of Vengeance

Vespasian Recalled. Titus Placed in Charge XVI. Concluding Comments Edersheim on Matthew XXIV An Illuminating Contrast Signs in the Sun, Moon and Stars

Most of the great changes in the world's history come about gradually and wise men can see them coming, for it is very hard to run counter to the nature of average men, and all great advances and degradations of society are the result of persistent causes; but a few times, since our records have been kept, there has arisen a single genius, who has done what no number of lesser men could accomplish, who has upset theories as well as dominions, preached a new faith, discovered some new application of Force which has given a fresh start to the world in its weary and perplexed struggle for a higher life. These few great men have so changed the current of affairs that we may safely say they have modified the future of the whole human race. At any rate they have taught us what might and dignity is attainable by man and has so given us ideals by which the commonest of us can estimate his worth and exalt his aspirations. So, too, there have been gigantic criminals and imperial fools who have wrecked the peace of the world and caused the "ape and tiger" elements, which were repressed by long and anxious struggles, to break out afresh in their savagery.

Library Committee: Timothy Dwight ... Richard Henry Stoddard, Arthur Richmond Marsh, A.B. [and others] ... Illustrated with nearly two hundred photogravures, etchings, colored plates and full page portraits of great authors. Clarence Cook, art editor.

This 1889 first full English translation of Polybius' Histories remains a fascinating source on the second and third centuries BCE.

Dedicated to Getzel M. Cohen, a leading expert in Seleucid history, this volume gathers 45 contributions on Seleucid history, archaeology, numismatics, political relations, policy toward the Jews, Greek cities, non-Greek populations, peripheral and neighboring regions, imperial administration, economy and public finances, and ancient descriptions of the Seleucid Empire. The reader will gain an international perspective on current research.

A teenage king in 223 BC, Antiochus III inherited an empire in shambles, ravaged by civil strife and eroded by territorial secessions. He proved himself a true heir of Alexander: he defeated rebel armies and embarked on a campaign of conquest and reunification. Although repulsed by Ptolemy IV at the Battle of Raphia, his eastern campaigns reaffirmed Seleucid hegemony as far as modern Afghanistan and Pakistan. Returning westward, he defeated Ptolemy V at Panion (200 BC) and succeeded in adding Koile Syria to the Seleucid realm. ??At the height of his powers, he challenged growing Roman power, unimpressed by their recent successes against Carthage and Macedon. His expeditionary force was crushed at Thermopylae and evacuated. Refusing to bow before Roman demands, Antiochus energetically mobilized against Roman invasion, but was again decisively defeated at the epic battle of Magnesia. Despite the loss of territory and prestige enshrined in the subsequent Peace of Apamea, Antiochus III left the Seleucid Empire in far better condition than he found it. Although sometimes presented as a failure against the unstoppable might of Rome, Antiochus III must rank as one of the most energetic and effective rulers of the Ancient world.??As well as narrating the eventful career of Antiochus III, Michael Taylor examines Seleucid military organization and royal administration.

This is a 1976 study of the organization and tactics of the Seleucid armies from 312 to 129 BC. The first part of the book discusses the numerical strength of the armies, their sources of manpower, the contingents of the regular army, their equipment and historical development, the chain of command, training and discipline. The second part reconstructs the great campaigns in order to examine the Seleucid tactics. The book provides a lesson in Hellenistic and military history and discusses several questions: how did the Hellenistic armies develop after Alexander? What distinguished the Seleucid army as superior to its Hellenistic contemporaries? The answers illuminate the expansion of Hellenism as we learn how the Seleucid army was used as a military, social and cultural instrument to impose the rule of the

dynasty over the vast regions of the Empire and how it helped to shape Hellenistic society in the East.

While we know a great deal about naval strategies in the classical Greek and later Roman periods, our understanding of the period in between - the Hellenistic Age - has never been as complete. However, thanks to new physical evidence discovered in the past half-century and the construction of Olympias, a full-scale working model of an Athenian trieres (trireme) by the Hellenic Navy during the 1980s, we now have new insights into the evolution of naval warfare following the death of Alexander the Great. In what has been described as an ancient naval arms race, the successors of Alexander produced the largest warships of antiquity, some as long as 400 feet carrying as many as 4000 rowers and 3000 marines. Vast, impressive, and elaborate, these warships of larger form" - as described by Livy - were built not just to simply convey power but to secure specific strategic objectives. When these particular factors disappeared, this "Macedonian" model of naval power also faded away- that is, until Cleopatra and Mark Antony made one brief, extravagant attempt to reestablish it, an endeavor Octavian put an end to once and for all at the battle of Actium. Representing the fruits of more than thirty years of research, *The Age of Titans* provides the most vibrant account to date of Hellenistic naval warfare."

Antiochus III, the king of the Seleucid Empire for four decades, ruled a powerful state for a long time. He fought and won many battles from India to Egypt, and he lost almost as many. Compared with most of the other Hellenistic monarchs of Macedonian-founded kingdoms, Antiochus had a greater variety of units that he could field in his army. He was in a unique position among the other kings because he had access to the traditional infantry-based Greek cultures in Asia Minor as well as the cavalry-dominant cultures of Mesopotamia and Western Asia. Yet, despite these advantages, Antiochus repeatedly came up short on the battlefield and his tactical shortcomings were no more obviously laid bare than at the Battle of Magnesia-ad-Sipyllum in 190 BC. There his huge combined army, one of the largest ever fielded by Hellenistic rulers, was soundly thrashed by the smaller Roman force. Through an analysis of the Seleucid army, the inherited standard tactics of Macedonian-style armies reliant on the sarissa phalanx, and a detailed examination of the three main battles of Antiochus III, this book will show how it was his failure to utilize combined arms at its fullest realization that led to such a world-changing defeat at Magnesia.

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Pages: 30. Chapters: Seleucus I Nicator, Antiochus III the Great, Alexander Balas, Antiochus IV Epiphanes, Demetrius II Nicator, Demetrius III Eucaerus, Antiochus I Soter, Seleucus II Callinicus, Seleucus IV Philopator, Antiochus V, Demetrius I Soter, Diodotus Tryphon, Antiochus II Theos, Cleopatra Thea, Antiochus VI Dionysus, Seleucus III Ceraunus, Philip I Philadelphus, Antiochus X Eusebes, Antiochus VIII Grypus, Alexander II Zabinas, Antiochus IX Cyzicenus, Antiochus XIII Asiaticus, Antiochus VII Sidetes, Seleucus VI Epiphanes, Seleucus V Philometor, Philip II Philoromaeus, Antiochus XI Epiphanes, Seleucus VII Kybiosaktes, Antiochus XII Dionysus, Laodice IV, Cleopatra IV of Egypt, Cleopatra VI of Egypt, Tryphaena, Antiochus Hierax, Berenice, Musaeus, Androsthene of Cyzicus. Excerpt: Seleucus I (given the surname by later generations of Nicator, Greek: (Hindi:), i.e. Seleucus the Victor) (ca. 358 BC - 281 BC) was a Macedonian officer of Alexander the Great and one of the Diadochi. In the Wars of the Diadochi that took place after Alexander's death, Seleucus established the Seleucid dynasty and the Seleucid Empire. His kingdom would be one of the last holdouts of Alexander's former empire to Roman rule. They were only outlived by the Ptolemaic Kingdom in Egypt by roughly 34

years. After the death of Alexander, Seleucus was nominated as the satrap of Babylon in 320 BC. Antigonus forced Seleucus to flee from Babylon, but, supported by Ptolemy, he was able to return in 312 BC. Seleucus' later conquests include Persia and Media. He formed an alliance with the Indian King Chandragupta Maurya. Seleucus defeated Antigonus in the battle of Ipsus in 301 BC and Lysimachus in the battle of Corupedium in 281 BC. He was assassinated by Ptolemy Ceraunus during the same year. His successor was his son Antiochus I....

The Prosopography notes all people who lived in or were concerned with the great Seleukid empire; the Gazetteer lists the places, peoples and institutions of that empire; their activities are noted, providing a unique comprehensive guide to the kingdom.

The second volume in John Grainger's history of the Seleukid Empire is devoted to the reign of Antiochus III. Too often remembered only as the man who lost to the Romans at Magnesia, Antiochus is here revealed as one of the most powerful and capable rulers of the age. Having emerged from civil war in 223 as the sole survivor of the Seleukid dynasty, he shouldered the burdens of a weakened and divided realm.

Though defeated by Egypt in the Fourth Syrian War, he gradually restored full control over the empire. His great Eastern campaign took Macedonian arms back to India for the first time since Alexander's day and, returning west, he went on to conquer Thrace and finally wrest Syria from Ptolemaic control. Then came intervention in Greece and the clash with Rome leading to the defeat at Magnesia and the restrictive Peace of Apamea. Despite this, Antiochus remained ambitious, campaigning in the East again; when he died in 187 BC the empire was still one of the most powerful states in the world.

This study incorporates findings of the 1932-1939 excavations. Originally published in 1962. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The first detailed examination of the collision of Rome and the Seleukid kingdom which ended in the battle of Magnesia, 189 BC, provides a case study in ancient diplomacy and war.

The second volume in John Grainger's history of the Seleukid Empire is devoted to the reign of Antiochus III. Too often remembered only as the man who lost to the Romans at Magnesia, Antiochus is here revealed as one of the most powerful and capable rulers of the age. Having emerged from civil war in 223 BC as the sole survivor of the Seleukid dynasty, he shouldered the burdens of a weakened and divided realm. Though defeated by Egypt in the Fourth Syrian War, he gradually restored full control over the empire. His great Eastern campaign took Macedonian arms back to India for the first time since Alexander's day and, returning west, he went on to conquer Thrace and finally wrest Syria from Ptolemaic control. Then came intervention in Greece and the clash with Rome leading to the defeat at Magnesia and the restrictive Peace of Apamea. Despite

this, Antiochus remained ambitious, campaigning in the East again; when he died in 187 BC the empire was still one of the most powerful states in the world. This book recounts and analyzes the complex series of conflicts between the Hellenistic Successor states in the generation before the Romans intervened in, and ultimately conquered, the region. This period is rarely treated in any depth, usually warranting little more than a summary as context for a discussion of the Roman conquests. The authors demonstrate that this period of almost-constant conflict and rivalry makes a fascinating subject of study in its own right. For example, it describes Macedon's war with Cleomenes and the final crushing of a much-diminished Sparta as an independent power; also the campaigns in the east whereby the Seleucid king, Antiochus (later defeated by the Romans at Magnesia) earned his title of Antiochus the Great. They show how the Hellenistic monarchs, while aware of Rome's epic clash with Carthage in the West, did not yet see her as a major threat and were preoccupied with more immediate concerns. As well as clearly narrating the complex events, Roberts and Bennet assess the various military systems of the Hellenistic states and developments in warfare on land and sea. This is a very original book on a neglected period of politico-military history.

[Copyright: 562c85e2481cb3f67b5196504580feb9](#)