

Diadochi Wars- "Successors"



Alexander the Great

Perdiccas,
leading cavalry commander
becomes **Prime Minister**.

Arridaeus (Philip III)

Alexander's half brother,
and Alexander's son
Alexander IV are to be kings.

These will all die before
powers are established.

Alexander the Great comes to power.
Alexander attacks and conquers the Medes & Persians & other lands.

Alexander the Great ruled at 20, died at 32. 336-323BC.

After Alexander the Great dies in 323BC Babylon & lands are partitioned.

Partition of Babylon 323BC

Alexander the Great's successors in the Greek Empire.

Daniel 11:4 "And when he has arisen, his kingdom shall be broken up and divided toward the four winds of heaven, but **not among his posterity** nor according to his dominion with which he ruled; for his kingdom shall be uprooted, even for others besides these.

Perdiccas gave territories & positions to rule:

Ptolemy- Egypt.

Antigonus -Pamphylia, Lycia, Great Phrygia.

Lysimachus, - Thrace & neighbouring tribes.

Antipater- Macedonia & adjacent peoples.

Seleucus- Command of cavalry of Companions.

Some historians for this study

Josephus- 37-100+AD. Was at fall of Jerusalem.
"Antiquities of the Jews" & "Wars of the Jews".

Tacitus- 56-120AD. Roman historian.

Polybius- Greek, Roman, historian.
200-118BC "The Histories".

Diodorus Siculus - Greek historian 60-30BC
"Bibliotheca historica"

Livy- 59BC-17AD Roman historian.

Arrian of Nicomedia Greek historian 88-160AD

Arridaeus (Philip III Alexander's bro.)- Is to transport Alexander's body back to Greece.

First Diadochi War 322BC

Ptolemy intercepts Alexander's body and took it to Egypt.

Perdiccas decided to war against **Ptolemy**, was slain by his own men during engagement.

Antipater was elected guardian with full power. (Cassander is his son.)

Antipater gave: **Laedon**- Syria. **Philoxenus**- Cilicia. **Upper Satrapies**- Mesopotamia.

Amphimachus-Arbelitis. **Seleucus**- Babylon.