PROTOS BIBLE MAPS

Greek Rule in Judea

Painted landscape



Follow Alexander from Macedon to the Levant, then explore Greek rule in Judea through the Maccabean revolt.

The painted landscape is schematic. See the geographic reference on the following pages.

This map cites 1 Maccabees as an ancient Jewish historical source for the period between the Testaments. Protestant Bibles generally place it outside the Old Testament canon, while Catholic Bibles include it.

PROTOS BIBLE MAPS

Greek Rule in Judea

Illustrated map | Alexander's campaign



The line connects selected campaign stops. It shows how Macedonian power reached the Levant. It leaves out many stops and does not claim a march through Jerusalem.

1. Macedon (334 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 1

2. Crossing into Asia (334 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 1

3. Battle of the Granicus (334 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 1

4. Battle of Issus (333 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 2

5. The siege of Tyre (332 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 2

6. The siege of Gaza (332 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 2

7. Alexander enters Egypt (332 BCE)
Arrian, Anabasis 3

Map sources

Cambridge University Press: Alexander's campaign chronology

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Coastlines from Natural Earth. Unpinned stops appear in the reading list.

https://protos-app.com/bible-maps/greek-rule-in-judea

PROTOS BIBLE MAPS

Greek Rule in Judea

Illustrated map | Greek rule in Judea



This timeline highlights where events happened. See the March to Jerusalem for a movement described in 1 Maccabees.

1. Alexander ends Persian rule

1 Maccabees 1:1-9

Alexander's conquests bring the region under Macedonian rule. After his death, Judea comes under the Ptolemies, who rule from Egypt.

2. Seleucid rule begins (c. 200 BCE)

The Met · The Seleucid Empire

Around 200 BCE, Antiochus III defeats Ptolemaic forces near Panium. Judea passes from Ptolemaic to Seleucid control.

3. Antiochus IV targets the Temple (167 BCE)

1 Maccabees 1:41-64

In 167 BCE, Seleucid decrees restrict Jewish worship and the Jerusalem Temple is desecrated.

4. Revolt begins at Modein

1 Maccabees 2:15-28

Mattathias refuses a royal order to sacrifice and calls others to resist. The pin marks the approximate area of ancient Modein.

5. The Temple is rededicated (164 BCE)

1 Maccabees 4:36-59

In 164 BCE, Judas Maccabeus and his followers rededicate the Temple in Jerusalem. The event is remembered at Hanukkah.

6. Hasmonean self-rule

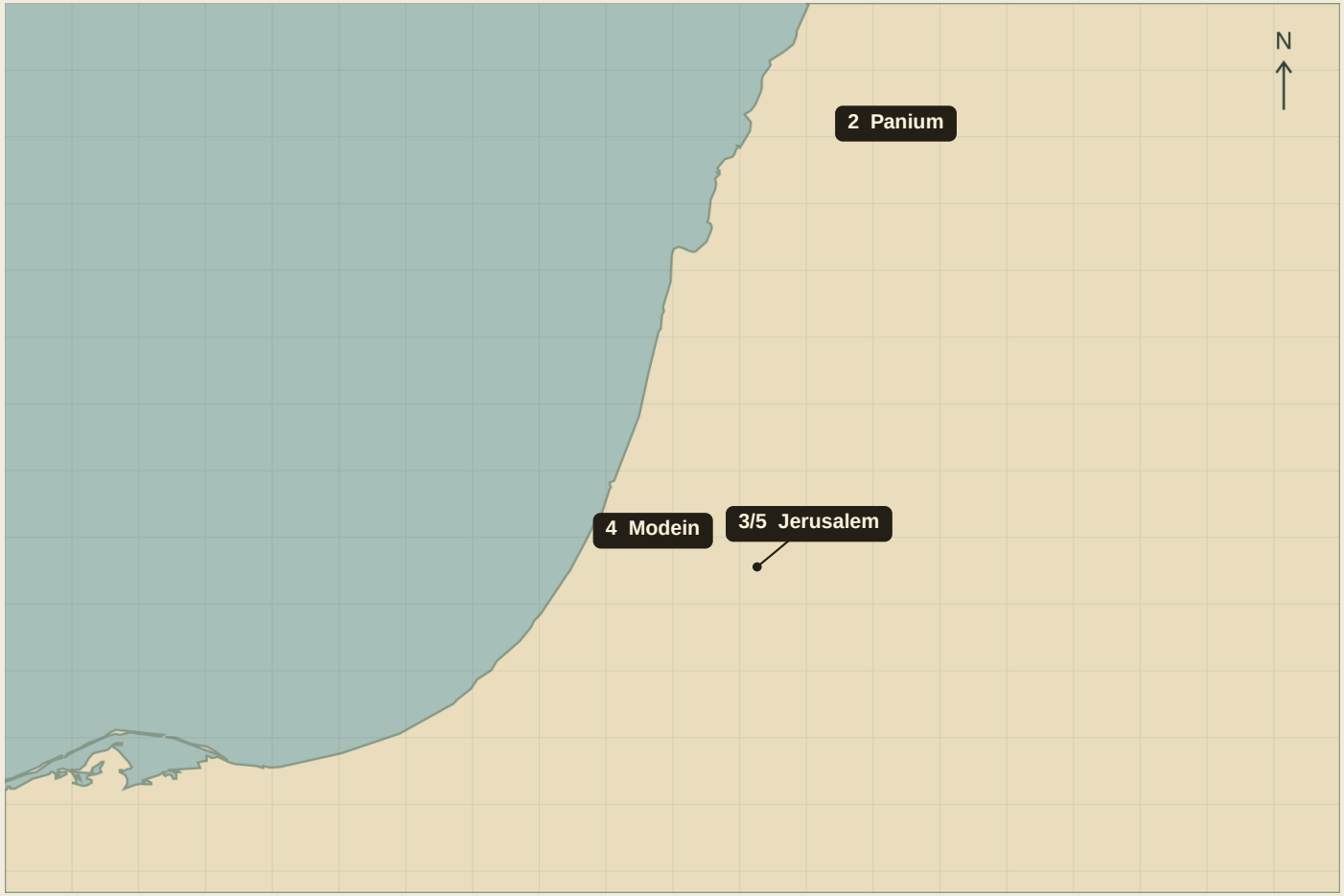
1 Maccabees 13:41-42

Under Simon, Judea gains independence from Seleucid rule. Hasmonean self-rule lasts until Roman intervention.

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Greek Rule in Judea

Schematic geographic reference | Greek rule in Judea



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Illustrated map | March to Jerusalem



1 Maccabees 4 places the battle near Beth-zur and then describes Judas's forces going up to Mount Zion. The line connects those locations schematically. The exact route is unknown.

1. Battle near Beth-zur

1 Maccabees 4:26-35

Judas and his forces confront Lysias near Beth-zur. The marker indicates the approximate area, not the battlefield's exact location.

2. The Temple is rededicated (164 BCE)

1 Maccabees 4:36-59

After the battle, Judas and his forces go up to Jerusalem to purify and rededicate the Temple.

Map sources

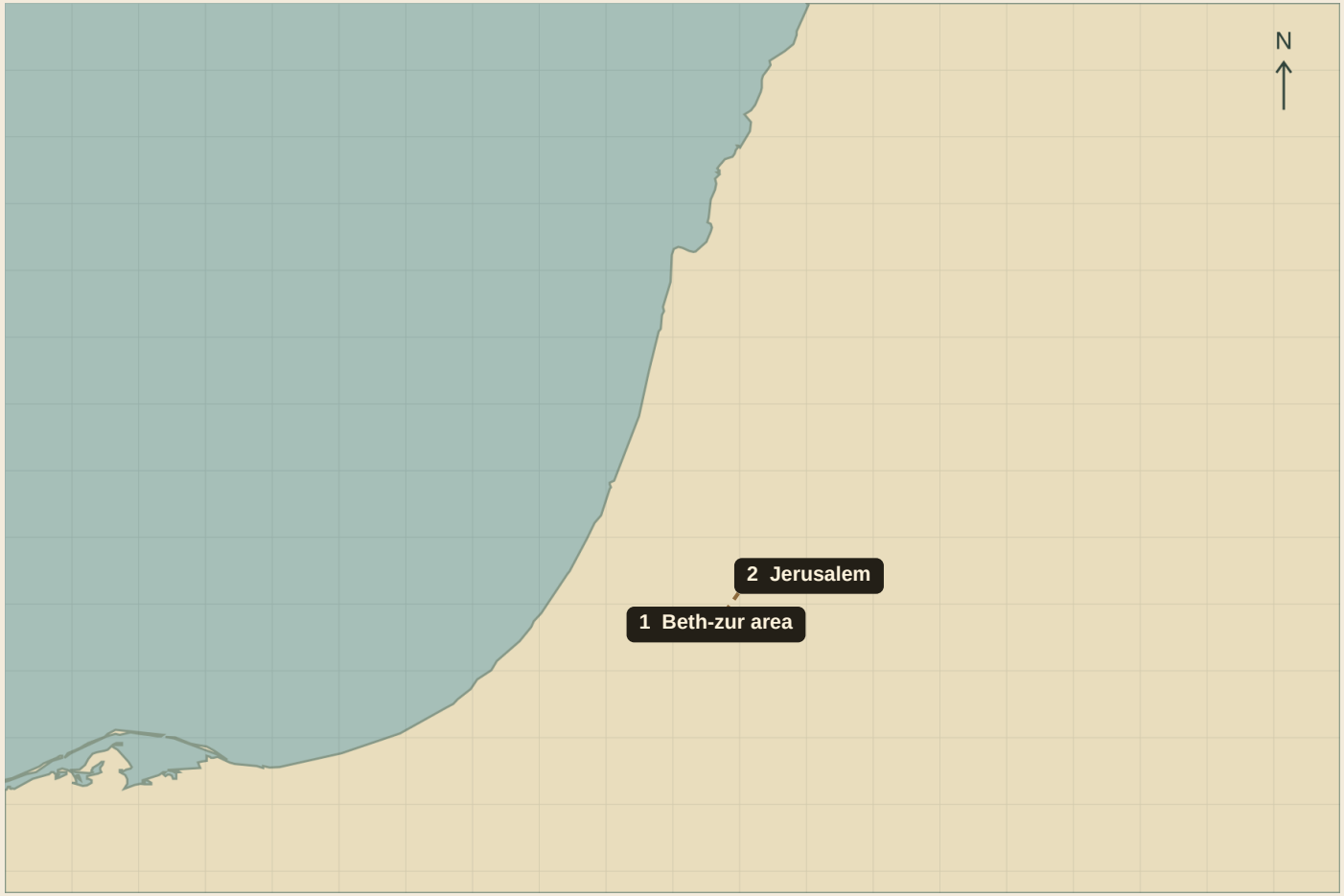
1 Maccabees 4: Historical source

Beth-zur site identification

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