### Chronological Chart of the Second Temple Period†

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period/Date</th>
<th>Foreign Rulers</th>
<th>Judaean Priests / Rulers</th>
<th>Qumran / Other Relevant Items</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Alexander the Great conquers the Near East (334-323). Replaces Persian rule; strong program of Hellenization</td>
<td>Onias III (198-74); Zadokite High Priest; resisted Hellenistic influences; replaced and exiled by Antiochus IV</td>
<td>Translation of the Bible into Greek (LXX) started</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>Rule by the Ptolemies of Egypt (323-200)</td>
<td>Jason/Jesus (174-71); Zadokite High Priest; Pro-Hellenist, brother of Onais. Built a gymnasium, transformed Jerusalem into a Greek polis called Antioch. Lawful institutions abolished and practices contrary to Law were introduced (2Macc 4:11).</td>
<td>Foundation of many Hellenistic cities in Judaea (Gaza, Asdod, Ashkelon, Joppa, Ptolemais, Samaria, Scythopolis, etc.)</td>
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<td>175</td>
<td>Rule by the Selucids of Syria</td>
<td>Antiochus III the Great (198-87)</td>
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<td>Selucus IV Philopater (187-75)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-63); brother of Seleucus IV Philopater</td>
<td>Antiochus V Eupator (164-162). Was more moderate than father; allowed Jews free exercise of their religion.</td>
<td>• The “Devout” (Hasidim) arose in response to Antiochus IV’s actions; had a policy of passive resistance</td>
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<td>Demetrius I Soter (162-150); son of Seleucus IV Philopater</td>
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<td>• Teacher of Righteousness’s (TR) ministry begins in 176 (cf. CD-A 1:3-11). Vermes argues the TR was a leader of Hasidism.</td>
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<td>150</td>
<td>Alexander Balas (150-45). Claimed to be a son of Antiochus IV. Killed Demetrius I and took throne.</td>
<td>Alcimus/ Yakim (162-159). Pro-Hellenistic High Priest appointed by Demetrius I (Menelaus executed by the same). Initially accepted by many Jews including Hasidim as HP; though he later betrayed them (killed 60 Hasidim).</td>
<td>• Maccabean Revolt led by Mattathias (167-64) begins in response to the profaning of the Temple (1Macc 1; 2Macc 5-8).</td>
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<td>Demetrius II Nicator (145-140)</td>
<td>Jonathan (161-143). Son of Mattathias, took over revolt after death of his brother Judas. Reigned first as king, then was appointed High Priest by Alexander Balas in 152 in return for political support.</td>
<td>• No High Priest? (159-52?). Cf. Josephus Ant 20.237. Steggeman argues the TR was HP during this period.</td>
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<td>Antiochus VI (145-142). Alexander’s son; was a minor when ascended to throne.</td>
<td>Simon (143-134). Son of Mattathias, took over revolt after death of his brother Jonathan. Judaea recognized by Demetrius II as an independent Jewish state (142; independent until 63) under Simon, who was recognized as governor and commander by people of Judaea — and obtained formal legitimization from the people of his role as High Priest as well as his descendents, the Hasmoneans (140; 1Macc 14).</td>
<td>• TR and followers exiled to Khirbet Qumran.</td>
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<td>Tryphon (142-138). One of Alexander’s generals who ruled in the name of Antiochus IV.</td>
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<td>• Many equate Jonathan or Simon with the “Wicked Priest” mentioned in the DSS.</td>
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<td>Demetrius II Nicator (145-140)</td>
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<td>Antiochus VII Sidetes (138-129)</td>
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<td>125</td>
<td>Selucus V (125)</td>
<td>John Hyrcanus (134-104)</td>
<td>• Antiochus VII Sidetes besieges Jerusalem, but fails</td>
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<td>Antiochus VIII Grypus (125-113; 111-96)</td>
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<td>• Emergence of Pharisees and Sadducees (?)</td>
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<td>Aristobulus I (104-103)</td>
<td>• Judah expands, subdues Idumeans, takes Samaria; Alexander Janneus brings all Palestine under his control → Phase Ib at Qumran; expanded settlement that was abandoned after earthquake in 31 BCE</td>
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<td>Alexander Janneus (103-76)</td>
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<td>Salome Alexander (76-67, widow of Janneus)</td>
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<td>Aristobulus II (67-63)</td>
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<td>Antipater (63-43, procurator)</td>
<td>• Syro-Palestine incorporated into the Roman province of Syria (63)</td>
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<td>Hyrcanus II (47-40, ethnarch)</td>
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