**\*Bolded text denotes additions by futuregary.**

*\*Italicized text denotes changes by futuregary.*

***THE LUX INVICTA TIMELINE AS IT PERTAINS TO THE EAST:***

303 BCE: Seleukid Conquest of Sindhia. Chandragupta Maurya becomes a Seleukid vassal.

**298 BCE: Chandragupta abdicates his throne to his son Bindusara, and spends his final days in *sallekhana* (fasting to death) in a cave, according to the Jain tradition.**

**297 BCE: Bindusara expands the Maurya Empire south into Deccan, but decides not to conquer the entire peninsula in exchange for a wealthy tribute from the Tamil kingdoms.**

**280 BCE: Beginning of the Mauryan Rebellion against Seleukid control in Sindhia. Bindusara is killed in the Battle of Taxila. His son Ashoka is coronated in Pataliputra.**

**277 BCE: Seleukos I Nikator is victorious at the Battle of Ujjain, though his army has taken heavy casualties. At the behest of his advisors, he waits to recuperate before pressing forward after Ashoka.**

**275 BCE: In exchange for land and titles in the Indus Valley, a handful of Seleukid generals pledge their allegiance to Ashoka in secret, waiting until the upcoming battle to show their treason.**

273 BCE: Ashoka defeats the Seleukids in battle near Pataliputra. Following the Treaty of Taxila, Sindhia becomes a quasi-independent kingdom under his direct rule. He marries the Seleukid princess Olympia as part of the peace negotiations.

**265 BCE: Kalinga is conquered by Ashoka Maurya. The Battle of Kalinga resulted in victory for Ashoka, however the king was mortified by the death toll. Over one hundred thousand lay dead and the river ran red with blood. Ashoka embraces Buddhism and begins a more peaceful, benevolent reign.**

260 BCE: Qin overruns the state of Zhao. The Great Western Exodus follows, with several hundred thousand Zhao citizens migrating to the West, eventually making it into Central Asia and Bactria, where they become Hellenic subjects.

255 BCE: Diodotus, Satrap of Bactria, rebels and establishes an independent Kingdom. His dominions are expanded with the help of Galatian and Zhao refugee military colonies. **Ashoka the Great sends Buddhist missionaries in all directions, particularly towards the Hellenistic satrapies in the west. Buddhism starts to become the dominant faith of India.**

246 BCE: Diodotus marries the sister of Seleukos II Callinicus as his dominion over Bactria is confirmed.

**232 BCE: Ashoka the Great is ambushed by Hindu fanatics and drowned in the Ganges River. His kingdom falls into chaos as internal conflicts break out everywhere.**

223 BCE: Euthydemus I, Satrap of Sogdiana rebels against his Bactrian Overlord, founding a great Hellenistic kingdom centered on Marakanda. Part of his army is composed of Helleno-Zhao troops.

**215 BCE: Samprati Maurya brings an end to the empire-wide conflict that began with the death of his grandfather Ashoka. He issues the Edict of Samprati, which brings about new reforms on religious tolerance following mostly Jain philosophies. An influx of Jainism is seen throughout the empire as Samprati orders the construction of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Jain temples across the land.**

213 BCE: Emperor Qin Shi Huang orders all Confucian writings destroyed. Renewed Chinese emigration to Hellenistic Central Asia as Confucian scholars find refuge in Marakanda.

212 BCE: Antiochus III invades India and establishes Seleukid control over the region. His campaigns reach Sri Lanka, and he is proclaimed “Megas” by his troops following the utter destruction of the army of a coalition of *Tamil kingdoms* in the Battle of Suvarnagiri. Meanwhile in the west, his sister Antiochia is married to King Xerxes of Armenia.

209 BCE: Modu Chanyu, Emperor of the Xiongnu pushes into China, renewed Chinese emigration towards Central Asia.

208 BCE: Megas Antiochus III becomes titular Overlord of Bactria and Marakanda, receiving the submission of their kings. Seleukid princesses married to the heirs of Bactria and Marakanda.

206 BCE: Megas Antiochus' legendary campaign into China. End of the Qin dynasty following capture of Emperor Ziying by Liu Bang, the leader of a popular revolt. China is in civil war as the Seleukids enter it from the West and the Xiongnu invade from the North.

~~205 BCE: Antiochus III campaigns in China.~~ *(This is a little redundant, he just said that in the last entry.)*

202 BCE: Peace between Megas Antiochus and Liu Bang. Formation of the Great Seleukid Chinese Satrapy of Antiocheia Eschate. **The city of Antiocheia Eschate is founded on the ruins of Chengdu.**

190 BCE: The Allies defeat the Seleukid fleet at Eurymedon and Myonessus. Galatians besiege Antiocheia. Widespread rebellion throughout the Seleukid Empire. The Eastern Satrapies declare independence.

187 BCE: Megas Antiochus is assassinated while praying in the great temple of Alexandros-Ammon in Seleukeia on the Tigris, on the orders of Antialcidas Parmenion, Satrap of Ecbatana.

185 BCE: Demetrius I Aniketos of Marakanda converts to Buddhism. This conversion and his reliance on a Confucian bureaucracy of Zhao origin is used by Diodotus III of Bactria as a pretext to invade Marakanda in order to restore proper Hellenic rule. Diodotus III is defeated, taken prisoner and forced to become a vassal.

184 BCE: Demetrius I Aniketos campaigns in India.

182 BCE: Demetrius I Aniketos proclaimed Megas Basileus of India. Establishment of a new empire ruled from the newly founded city of Demetria, near Ujjain. Demetrius I Aniketos rules India with the help of his Confucian bureaucracy and the might of his Indo-Hellenic armies. Hellenic and Gallic military towns are established throughout his dominion in order to maintain control.

180 BCE: Demetrius I Aniketos assassinated on the orders of Apollodotus I Soter, the Satrap of Taxila. Apollodotus I Soter proclaims himself Basileus of Sindhia taking control of the Western part of the Empire. Diodotus IV of Bactria regains independence, while Marakanda acknowledges Antimachus the second born son of Demetrius I Aniketos as King. Demetrius II, the rightful heir of the Empire rules over the East from his new capital at Pataliputra.

**179 BCE: Demetrius II is assassinated by his general Pusyamitra Sunga. Pusyamitra beheads him and mounts his head on a *vel*, crying out “No more shall the Yavana dogs rule India! In the name of Kartikeya and the gods of our people, you shall all be driven out!” Beginning of an anti-Hellenic campaign in India led by Pusyamitra. Various Indian kings join the Sunga Uprising, including Purnotsanga Satavahana of Assaka.**

**177 BCE: Apollodotus I fields an army to protect the Hellenic satrapies of the Indus and to restore Hellenic dominance over the subcontinent.**

**170 BCE: Pusyamitra defeats and captures Apollodotus and has him sacrificed to Kartikeya. His head as well is mounted on a *vel* and placed in the temple at Tiruttani. His son Menander is coronated in Taxila and begins preparations to march on Pusyamitra’s forces.**

**167 BCE: Pusyamitra enters the city of Demetria in triumph. The temple is converted to a shrine to Kartikeya and the city’s mayor is sacrificed inside.**

**164 BCE: Menander meets Pusyamitra at the Battle of Demetria. Massive Hellenic victory, most of the Sunga army is in shambles as Pusyamitra retreats to Pataliputra.**

**159 BCE: Pusyamitra Sunga is captured by Menander, hacked into pieces, and thrown into the Ganges. His son Agnimitra flees to the court of Satakarni Satavahana in Assaka. This victory rallies the Hellenic lords of India under Menander, as they simultaneously herald him “Soter” and Megas Basileus of India.**

**158 BCE: Menander Soter proclaims that India will once again know Hellenic greatness and feel the wrath of the sons of Alexandros. He begins a march across the subcontinent, determined to claim the whole peninsula. Satakarni Satavahana, realizing that uniting the warring Dravidian kingdoms would be neigh impossible, sends delegations to Menander to negotiate their terms of surrender. In exchange for an oath of fealty and a tribute of war elephants to help against conquering the remainder of the peninsula, Satakarni is allowed to remain in control of his domain and has Menander’s promise that his troops will do no pillaging while passing through. Menander’s younger sister Eusebeia is married to Satakarni’s heir Lambodara.**

*155 BCE: Menander completes the conquest of India and Sri Lanka.* **He creates a new religion that brings Hellenic influence to the Hindu pantheon, with a temple network headed by the state. Beginning of Hellenization in India.**

154 BCE: Menander campaigns in China and enters Antiocheia Eschate in triumph. His brother Alexandros is made satrap of Antiocheia Eschate. Capitalizing on the Rebellion of the Seven States, *Menander and his brother Alexandros capture a large portion of the rebellious states while they are at war with Emperor Jing of Han.* *The Treaty of Eternal Friendship is signed with Emperor Jing of Han, confirming the borders of Antiocheia Eschate and the Han Empire.*

**153 BCE: Menander begins a subjugation campaign in Burma, but the unified Pyu city states prove too resilient for Indo-Sino-Hellenic arms. He is only able to conquer as far as Tagaung before being brought to a halt. The campaign continues despite his soldiers’ plummeting morale.**

**150 BCE: Menander’s army is defeated by the Pyu at Beikthano, and his soldiers scatter into the jungle. Menander is tripped by one of his officers and captured by pursuing horsemen. A public execution is performed in the city of Beikthano, in which Menander is executed under the foot of an elephant.**

141 BCE: Beginning of Tocharian Exodus to Bactria.

**135 BCE: A Tocharian coalition led by Wuyakwi begins an expedition to establish a Tocharian state in Hellenic Central Asia.**

134 BCE: Epander, Megas Basileus of India, *finishes the conquest of Burma and establishes the Satrapy of Epandreia Khrysea.*

128 BCE: Tocharians defeated by a Hellenic coalition led by Alexandros Soter of Marakanda. Defeated Tocharians resettled throughout the Indohellenic states. **A large portion of Tocharians end up in Ferghana.**

111 BCE: Nam Viet collapses under a joint invasion by Epander of India and the Han Empire. **Epander places the newly-formed Satrapy of Epandreia Eschate under the jurisdiction of his second-born son Thraso.**

104 BCE: Alexandros II Aniketos of Marakanda establishes a vast empire in Central Asia, stretching *across Serindia and the Tarim Basin*. Tocharians and Sakae play an important role within his military organization.

100 BCE: Following peasant rebellions against Emperor Wu of Han, *Alexandros II Aniketos of Serindia allies himself with Epander II of India to invade the frail Han Empire*. Beginning of the legendary Katabasis of Alexandros II Aniketos to the Pacific.

98 BCE: Changan falls to Alexandros II Aniketos. **The city is renamed Alexandria Tsangana.**

96 BCE: End of the Katabasis of Alexandros II Aniketos as he reaches the Pacific Ocean. He weeps as he states, "There are no more worlds left to conquer." The city of Alexandria Eschate founded on the Pacific coast, at the mouth of the Yellow River.

94 BCE: Legendary Hellenic expedition to Japan. A force under Hephaistion Epigonos, Satrap of Alexandria Eschate, lands in Kyushu. A whirlwind campaign sees Hephaistion subdue *the islands of Kyushu and Shikoku.*

*74 BCE: Megas Basileus Epander III of India conquers the kingdom of Chi Tu and establishes his authority over the Malayan Peninsula, which he renames Epandreia, “in honor of his father”.*

**71 BCE: Epander III sets sail with the intent of conquering Sumatra. His navy sinks in the rough, shallow waters of the Strait of Malacca and Epander III meets his end. The satraps of India recognize his second-born son Artemidoros, while the satraps of Epandreia recognize his rightful heir Epander IV.**

**68 BCE: Alexandros II Anitekos of Serindia passes away in Alexandria Ferghana. On his deathbed, he announces that his empire will be divided between his two children; his son Achilles is given the lands of Serindia, while his son Alexandros III is given Archeserika in the east.**

*67 BCE: Antimachus Craterus, a descendant of Alexandros' great general with the same name, defeats the Xiongnu at the Battle of Jushi and forms the Satrapy of Turpiana.*

**55 BCE: Devabhuti Sunga is assassinated by a courtesan believed to have been operating under the orders of Vasudeva Kanva, who proceeds to ascend to the Satrap of Bandhara. Apilaka Satavanaha, King of Assaka, attempts to arrest Vasudeva on charges of conspiracy. Beginning of the Kanva-Satavahana War.**

**44 BCE: King Zhizhi of the Xiongnu marches on Alexandria Ferghana and is soundly defeated by Achilles’ defensive coalition. His head is hung on the city walls for ten days as a symbol of Hellenic dominance over the Xiongnu. The Xiongnu army is effectively dispersed and active resistance to Hellenic occupation diminishes.**

**41 BCE: The Kanva-Satavahana War comes to a close following the intervention of Artemidoros Soter of India. This is seen as a major overstepping of authority and weakens the loyalty many Indian rulers feel towards the Megas Basileus. Vasudeva Kanva granted a break of his contract with the Satavahanas in exchange for his fealty to the crown of India.**

**39 BCE: Apilaka Satavahana begins a revolt against Artemidoros of India. A coalition with the Tamil kingdoms to the south provides Apilaka with a sizeable army.**

**36 BCE: Apilaka captures the city of Pataliputra. Numerous Buddhist stupas and temples are destroyed and countless monks are beheaded in the streets. His own soldiers begin calling him “Chandapilaka”, a moniker last used to describe Ashoka before his conversion to Buddhism.**

**35 BCE: Artemidoros Soter is killed in battle against the Satavahanas. Epander IV of Epandreia vows to avenge the death of his uncle and reclaim his rightful inheritance.**

**32 BCE: The Hellenic satraps of Gandhara, fearing imminent invasion from Chandapilaka, decide to show their submission by declaring him Megas Basileus of India. While accepting the title, this does not stop the invasion of Gandhara. Many cities and Buddhist sites are sacked, however the lives and holdings of the satraps who swore fealty were spared.**

**30 BCE: Epander IV of Epandreia launches a naval invasion of India, beginning in Tamilakam. Meanwhile, Diodotus VI of Bactria invades from the northeast. The War of Epander becomes the bloodiest conflict in India’s history at this point, with hundreds of thousands of people being killed.**

**29 BCE: Pataliputra falls to the combined Hellenistic forces of Bactria and Epandreia. Epander IV is killed by an arrow during the fighting. Diodotus VI appoints his son Archebios to sit on the throne of India, saying “I will fight to preserve it, as would any true Hellen, but I have no desire to sit on the cursed throne of Antiochus.”**

26 BCE: Edict of Amaravati issued by Archebios I Dikaios of India. *He forms a new religion headed by the state which attempts to introduce Buddhist doctrines and principles into the Hindu faith, along with proclaiming the Buddha to be the ninth avatar of Vishnu. This sect is widely regarded by Hindus as heresy, and adherents of the new sect – known as “Vidharmi” – are violently persecuted throughout the southern reaches of India, despite state support from the Indian capital. Pulomavi Satavahana does nothing to stop the persecutions in the Kingdom of Assaka, though no government support is openly given out of fear of retaliation from Archebios.*

18 BCE: Helleno-Chinese invasion of Korea under Menander Aniketos of the Satrapy of Alexandria Eschate. **The Kingdom of Gojoseon forms an alliance with the Xiongnu to repel the invaders.**

**17 BCE: Wiman Joseon of Gojoseon is slain at the Battle of Liaodong. Menander goes on to conquer the remainder of the kingdom. He establishes the city of Nakrangonos in Lelang. In the southern part of the peninsula, the Silla and Baekje kingdoms unite to defend against the Hellenic army.**

**13 BCE: The conquest of Korea is complete with the fall of Gyeongju. The Satrapy of Angoka is established.**

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5 CE: Empress Alexandra I of Archeserika begins ruling for her young son Alexandros Epander.

11 CE: Empress Alexandra I of Archeserika issues the Edicts of Alexandria Tsangana. *New government reforms are implemented throughout the land. A highly-theocratic bureaucracy system is instituted. A new state-run “divine philosophy” of Kongphosios (the Greek name for Confucius) is widely disseminated throughout the empire. Kongphosios is believed to be the reincarnation of Socrates who brought his teachings of inquiry and morality to both ends of the world.*

**13 CE: A Xiongnu revolt led by Yanqi in the city of Turpan defeats the Hellenic coalition led by Achilles II of Serindia.**

**24 CE: Following rumors of Epander V’s intended reclamation of the Indian crown, Narayana Kanva forms a coalition with other Hindu satraps and marches on Pataliputra. The Hellenic vassals in western Sindhia, fearing the growing Saka-Kushan forces outside the Khyber Pass, are too preoccupied to send aid to their Megas Basileus.**

**26 CE: India is in turmoil. Epander V begins his campaign in India against both Archebios II and the Hindu coalition. The Kanva-led coalition destroys many non-Hindu places of worship and captures the majority of the subcontinent.**

**27 CE: Kalinga besieged by Epander V. The city falls after three days of fighting. Several Brahmin are executed in the city square. Pataliputra falls to Narayana Kanva. Archebios II, knowing his death in imminent, flings himself from his palace balcony into the blood-soaked streets below.**

**28 CE: Demetria is taken by the Hindu coalition. Epander V decides to press further south into Tamilakam in an effort to weaken the power base of the coalition. He is met with resistance from Kocengannan Chola and other Tamil kings.**

**30 CE: Gandhara is conquered by the coalition. Narayana Kanva presses south to deal with Epander V.**

**31 CE: Epander V finally captures Madura and brings the southern portion of the subcontinent under his control. His army marches north and meets the coalition on the Deccan plains. A long and bloody battle ends in a stalemate, however Narayana is mortally wounded. After his death, Epander promises the remaining members of the coalition that their lives and titles will be spared if they lay down their arms and acknowledge him as Megas Basileus. Every rebellious satrap complies with his demands. He is heralded as Epander V Eleemon.**

45 CE: A massive Helleno-Chinese expedition under Epander Craterus, Satrap of Alexandria Tsangana, against the Xiongnu.

47 CE: *Xiongnu defeated by Epander Craterus* *at the Battle of Yiwulu*, vast numbers are resettled in military colonies throughout the empire.

**50 CE: Epander V Eleemon passes away peacefully in his sleep. On his deathbed, his dying wish to his survivors is that they will do whatever they can to prevent another civil war.**

**65 CE: Buddhism gains popularity in China. Empress Alexandra I responds with repression and destruction of Buddhist scriptures, along with further implementation of emphasis on the teachings of Kongphosios.**

96 CE: Mahayana Buddhism appears in India.

100 CE: Fourth Buddhist Council held in Pataliputra. *At this council, many different strains of thought emerge and consolidate into various sects. After this event, Buddhism will no longer be one unified sangha by any means. Epander VII of India tries to create a new form of Buddhism subordinate to the State. This new sect heralds himself and his dynasty as pratyekabuddhas – beings who have attained enlightenment on their own.*

**102 CE: A Roman trade colony is established in the Maldives.**

112 CE: Saka-Kushan prince Kanishka elected King of Sakastan by the great lords of the Saka. He attacks Gedrosia and accepts the submission of Menander Hephaistionos, its Satrap.

117 CE: Kanishka extends the Saka-Kushan state, accepts the submission of Epander Arianos, the Satrap of Aria.

119 CE: Kanishka defeats Helias I, Basileus of Sindhia, in a great battle near Jask. He overruns western Sindhia and appoints Nahapana as Satrap.

120 CE: Kanishka campaigns in Arachosia. Fall of Alexandria Arachosia. Kanishka turns south to face a Sindhian army sent to recover Western Sindhia.

121 CE: Battle of the Indus, Kanishka defeats Craterus Antipater, Satrap of Taxila, who is leading the Hellenic coalition army sent to stop him. **Craterus retreats to Andhra.** Kanishka decides to push on East.

122 CE: Kanishka conquers Alexandria on the Indus. He orders it razed to the ground, but before the city can be destroyed, the Miracle on the Indus happens - the Saka-Kushan king's legendary meeting with the Buddha. Various legends explain this episode in different ways, but they all agree that Kanishka emerged radically changed from a religious experience. Kanishka abandons his plan to destroy Alexandria on the Indus and converts to Buddhism.

123 CE: Kanishka accepts the submission of the Indohellenes of Western Sindhia. He is proclaimed Megas Basileus and calls himself Kanishka Alexandros Philhellene.

140 CE: Kanishka acknowledged as "brother" and sovereign of Sindhia by Apollophanes II Epander of India. Treaty of the Eternal Peace of the Buddha signed.

148 CE: Kanishka "ascends to the Buddha". His son Huvishka Alexandros Philhellene proclaimed Basileus of Sindhia.

161 CE: Craterus Antipater, a Hindu, campaigns in Sindhia, breaking the Eternal Peace of the Buddha. He defeats Huvishka near Patala. Huvishka is killed in battle, trampled by elephants. His Hellenic vassals rebel.

166 CE: Huvishka II defeated and killed in battle near Alexandria Areion. End of Saka-Kushan domination over the Hellenic Kingdoms of Sindhia.

*174 CE: Craterus Antipater, Satrap of Andhra and once again Taxila, is executed by Apollophanes III Epander of India on charges of treason. Beginning of the Mahakhandana (“great rebellion”), a Hindu revolt consisting of ethnic Indians and Hellens against the rule of Apollophanes III and his Buddhist administration. Craterus' son Menander Satakarni Antipater proclaimed Megas Basileus of Tamilakam.*

181 CE: Following a narrow defeat in battle outside Pataliputra, Apollophanes III Epander acknowledges Menander Satakarni Antipater as Megas Basileus of Tamilakam.

*192 CE: Nestorian missionaries reach India.* **The teachings of Jesus Christ gain some popularity among India’s minority Jewish population.**

222 CE: Three Kingdoms period in Archeserika. Upon the death of the Reigning Empress Alexandra III, the Empire is divided between her three sons. *(see the file titled <Three Kingdoms Era.docx> for more information concerning this period.)*

251 CE: Three Kingdoms period of civil war ends in Archeserika.

274 CE: Manichaean missionaries are sent in all directions. **The faith is especially popular among the peoples of the steppes of Central Asia.**

318 CE: Renewed Xiongnu attacks against Archeserika. Hunnic attacks in Western Serindia.

**320 CE: Chandra Gupta I is married to Princess Sophia Epander of India, obtaining the Kingdom of Magadha as a dowry. Following the death of Apollophanes VI, Chandragupta I inherits the crown of India. He uses this title and his powerful marriage alliances in his efforts to conquer Sindhia.**

**321 CE: Chandra Gupta I captures the city of Prayaga.**

**335 CE: Samudra Gupta ascends to the throne of India after his father’s passing. Using his father’s clever marriage alliances as a power base, Samudra Gupta finishes the conquest of Sindhia with the capture of the city of Taxila. He goes on to expand the empire further south and east until everything between the Indus and the Brahmaputra, the Himalayas and the Nandanes belongs to the Gupta dynasty.**

**337 CE: Beginning of the Golden Age of India. Advancements in science, navigation, engineering, philosophy, art, and religion flourish under the rule of the Guptas. Hinduism experiences a massive revival throughout India. Despite the state’s official sponsorship of Hinduism, Buddhism and Jainism are not persecuted or extinguished by any means.**

350 CE: Hunnic attacks through Serindia into the Eastern parts of the Sassanid Empire.

355 CE: The Huns begin their drive West from Central Asia.

403 CE: Pure Land Buddhism starts gaining popularity in Serindia.

*427 CE: The Hephthalite Huns invade Eastern Persia and Balochistan.* **Skanda Gupta puts down the Pushyamitra Revolt and turns his attention to the potential threat.**

**439 CE: The Hephthalite ruler Toramana invades Gandhara and begins a war with the Guptas. Taxila, an important center of Buddhist learning, is thoroughly sacked and never fully recovers.**

**463 CE: Toramana is succeeded by his son Mihirakula, who goes on to conquer as far as Malwa in India.**

**491 CE: Following Mihirakula’s death, the Guptas begin a whirlwind campaign to restore Indian order to the peninsula. This campaign is interrupted before completion by belligerent vassals in Bengal and Deccan beginning a revolt.**

**505 CE: Harichandra Pratihara forms a kingdom in Gujarat while the civil war in India continues to ravage the land. He goes on to obtain fealty (either by force or request) from the remaining satraps in eastern Sindhia.**

**507 CE: Harichandra Pratihara attempts to conquer the city of Kannauj. Dharmapala of Bengal likewise sets out to capture the city, and the two become involved in a conflict. While this is happening, Dhruva Rashtrakuta attacks them both, enters the city, and claims victory. Beginning of the Tripartate Struggle in India.**