

**--- Archelaus ---**

**4001a AM, 4710 JP, 4 BC**

**6085. When the king's death was declared, all the soldiers were called into the amphitheatre of Jericho. They first read the king's letter to the soldiers, in which Herod thanked them for their fidelity and love to him. Herod asked that they would be faithful to his son Archelaus, whom he had appointed to be his successor in the kingdom. Then Ptolemy, the keeper of the king's seal, read his will, which he could not ratify without Caesar's consent. Then there was a shout for joy that Archelaus was king and the soldiers came flocking in with their captains around him. They promised that they would be just as faithful to him as they had been to his father and they prayed to God to prosper him in his reign. Archelaus prepared most royally for the king's funeral. {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 8. s. 2. (194,195) 8:461}**

**4001b AM, 4711 JP, 3 BC**

**6086. After Herod, who sought the life of the young child Jesus, had died, the angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in Egypt in a dream and ordered that he should return with the young child and his mother to the land of Israel. [K536] When he awoke, he did what he had been commanded to do. {#Mt 2:19-21}**

**6087. When Joseph came into the land of Israel, he heard that Archelaus reigned in Judea in the place of his father Herod and so he was afraid to go there. God warned him in a dream and he departed into the region of Galilee (the tetrarchy which Archelaus' father, Herod, had given to Antipas in his will.) He settled in the city of Nazareth from whence Jesus acquired the name of Nazarene and the Christians the name of Nazarenes. {#Mt 2:22,23 Ac 24:5}**

**4009 AM, 4719 JP, 6 AD**

**6174. The rulers of the Jews, as well as those of the Samaritans, could no longer put up with the tyranny of Archelaus and accused him to Caesar. They knew that he had acted contrary to Caesar's command, since he had been commanded by him to govern his subjects with justice and equity. When Caesar heard this, he was very angry and sent for Archelaus' agent, who lived at Rome. He did not write anything to Archelaus, but ordered his agent to go to Judea and bring his master to him at once. {\*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 7. s. 3. (111) 2:365} {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 13. s. 2. (342,343) 8:531}**

**6175. Archelaus claimed to have had a dream foretelling this misfortune. In it, he saw nine ears of grain which were eaten up by oxen. Simon, an Essene, interpreted these ears to be nine years of his kingdom and said that the end of his government was now at hand. Five days after this, the agent**

of Archelaus was said to have come to Judea. He found Archelaus banqueting with his friends and told him it was Caesar's pleasure that he must come and answer the accusations. {\*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 7. s. 3. (112,113) 2:365} {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 13. s. 3. (345-348) 8:531,533}

**4010a AM, 4719 JP, 6 AD**

**6176. About our November, on the 7th of the Jewish month of Chisleu, the tenth year of Archelaus' reign began. Augustus called it an ethnarchy and the Jews called it a kingdom. Joseph, the priest, had a son named Matthias in the tenth year of the reign of Archelaus, as recorded in the public registers. Flavius Josephus, the historian, was the son of Matthias. {\*Josephus, Life, l. 1. c. 1. (5) 1:5} For this very reason, Josephus thought it best to change what he had earlier written in his books of the wars of the Jews, about the nine years of Archelaus. In his books of antiquities he substituted the ten years in his kingdom and ten ears in the dream, but no such amendment was needed. Archelaus only reigned a few days in this tenth year of his ethnarchy, or kingdom. He was sent into banishment at the end of that year, when Marcus Aemilius Lepidus and Lucius Aruntius were consuls. Under their consulship: {\*Dio, l. 55. (27) 6:465,467}**

**"Herod of Palestine, who was indeed none other than this Archelaus, was accused by his countrymen and was banished beyond the Alps and his government was confiscated."**

**6177. When Caesar heard the accusations and the defence of Archelaus, he banished him to Vienna in France and confiscated his country and his treasure. {\*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 7. s. 3. (111) 2:365} {\*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 13. s. 2. (344) 8:531} [K551] This was that son of Herod, of whom Strabo noted that he had lived in exile among the Allobrogian Gauls. {\*Strabo, l. 16. c. 2. s. 46. 7:299}**