

----- Last 4 'Kings' of Eleven (8th is, but is not) -----

(Vespasian is the Tenth – Jerusalem destroyed > NT Church)



4071b AM, 4781 JP, 68 AD

6960. Nero knew he was doomed when he heard that Galba and Spain had revolted from him. {Suetonius, Nero, c. 42.} Finally he killed himself on the ninth day of June after he had reigned thirteen years and eight months.

4072b AM, 4782 JP, 69 AD

6961. On the Calends of January (January 1st) in Germany, the images of Galba were pulled down and on the third day, the army greeted Aulus Vitellius as the new emperor. On the 15th day of the same month, Galba was killed, seven months after the death of Nero. {*Tacitus, Histories, l. 1. c. 55-57. 2:95-99}

6962. After Galba was killed, Otho was created emperor by his soldiers, who did not know that Vitellius had assumed the empire. Dio stated that Otho was later killed on the ninetieth day of his reign and Suetonius added that Otho was buried on the ninety-fifth day. {*Dio, l. 63. (15) 8:219} {*Suetonius, Otho, l. 7. c. 11. s. 2. 2:233}

6963. Tiberius Alexander, the governor of Egypt, was the first to have the legions swear to support Vespasian on the Calends of July (July 1st). This day was his first day as emperor and was later kept as a festival. Then, on the 5th of the Ides of July (July 11th), his army in Judea swore their loyalty to him. {*Suetonius, Vespasian, l. 8. c. 6. s. 3. 2:279} {*Tacitus, Histories, l. 2. c. 79. 2:287} There was only one year and twenty-two days between the death of Nero and the beginning of the reign of Vespasian. {*Dio, l. 66. (17) 8:295}

6964. When Vespasian returned to Caesarea, he prepared to take his whole army to besiege Jerusalem. When he received news of Nero's death, he deferred the war against the Jews and sent his son, Titus, to Galba, who had succeeded Nero, wanting to know what he wished to do about the Jewish war. [K695] Titus sailed to Achaia and there heard that Galba had been killed, upon which he immediately returned to his father at Caesarea. They were both in suspense, while the empire seemed to be tottering, so they deferred the wars of Judea. They were afraid that some harm would come to their

own country and did not consider it a convenient time to be invading a foreign country. {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 4. c. 9. s. 2. (491-502) 3:303-307}

4073a AM, 4782 JP, 69 AD

6967. In Moesia, Antonius Primus, who followed Vespasian's party, led the third legion into Italy against the side of Vitellius. At Cremona, he fought a battle against Vitellius' forces and routed them. He then went to Rome, where he joined up with Mucianus in the middle of the city and then defeated Vitellius' army, whereupon the army dragged Vitellius himself through the forum and there cut his throat. [E903] Mucianus made Domitian, the son of Vespasian, prince of the empire while his father was coming from Syria. {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 4. c. 11. s. 2-4. (633-655) 3:343-351}

4073b AM, 4783 JP, 70 AD

6968. When Vespasian heard these things at Alexandria, he sent his son Titus with forces into Judea, to conclude the Judean war, while he sailed to Italy. {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 4. c. 11. s. 5. (656-658) 3:349,351}

6978. Jerusalem was destroyed on a Saturday. {*Dio, l. 65. (7) 8:271} This was the day the Jews observe most religiously and that year the 8th of the month of Gorpiaios (Niese: Wednesday, September 26th, Capellus: Saturday, September

8th) fell on a Saturday. The city was taken and destroyed. Titus commanded all the city and temple to be razed to its foundations and flattened, as well as being ploughed according to the custom. He spared only the west part of the wall and the three towers, Hippicus, Phasaël and Mariamme. Because of their great beauty and strength, he left these to posterity, as a monument to the magnificence of that city.

{*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 7. c. 1. s. 1. (1-4) 4:307}

6979. After Titus had thus taken the city and had filled every available place with dead bodies, the neighbouring countries wanted to crown him. [K699] However, he replied that he was unworthy of the honour, for it was not he who was the author of this work, but that he had given his hands to God, who had shown his anger against the Jews. {*Philostratus, Apollonius, l. 6. c. 29. 2:111} However, there are coins of Titus which are marked with a trophy and a triumphal chariot; and there are coins of Vespasian with the image of a woman sitting sorrowfully under a palm tree and bearing the inscription, JUDEA CAPTA S.C. Money was also coined around the end of the 21st year of the reign of King Agrippa, with an inscription in Greek, (but here translated into English):

"Vespasian, Emperor and Caesar, Judea was taken in the year twenty-one of Agrippa."

4076c AM, 4786 JP, 73 AD

6995. Here Josephus ended the history of the destruction of Judea. After being captured in this war, he was made a freedman by Flavius Vespasian, the emperor, and assumed the name of Flavius from his patron. {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 7. c. 11. s. 5. (454,455) 4:435}

Revelation 17

5. And on her forehead a name was written: MYSTERY, BABYLON THE GREAT, THE MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND OF THE ABOMINATIONS OF THE EARTH.

6. And I saw the woman, drunk with the blood of the saints and with the blood of the martyrs of Jesus. And when I saw her, I marveled with great amazement.

7. But the angel said to me, "Why did you marvel? I will tell you the mystery of the woman and of the beast that carries her, which has the seven heads and the ten horns.

8. "The beast that you saw was, and is not, and will ascend out of the bottomless pit and go to perdition. And those who dwell on the earth will marvel, whose names are not written in the Book of Life from the foundation of the world, when they see the beast that was, and is not, and yet is.

9. "Here is the mind which has wisdom: The seven heads are seven mountains on which the woman sits.

10. There are also seven kings. Five have fallen, one is, and the other has not yet come. And when he comes, he must continue a short time.

11. "And the beast that was, and is not, is himself also the eighth, and is of the seven, and is going to perdition.

12. "And the ten horns which you saw are ten kings who have received no kingdom as yet, but they receive authority for one hour as kings with the beast.

13. "These are of one mind, and they will give their power and authority to the beast.

14. "These will make war with the Lamb, and the Lamb will overcome them, for He is Lord of lords and King of kings; and those who are with Him are called, chosen, and faithful."

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine the Great](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great)