

--- Herod Antipas (tetrarch) ---

4001a AM, 4710 JP, 4 BC

6073. While the envoys hurried to Rome, Herod fell sick and made his will. He left his kingdom to his youngest son, Herod Antipas, since he was now estranged from Archelaus and Philip because of the false accusations of Antipater. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 6. s. 1. (146-148) 8:439}

6081. Then Herod changed his mind and made a new will. He made Antipas, whom he had made his successor in the kingdom, tetrarch of Galilee and Peraea instead. He gave the kingdom to Archelaus and assigned the regions of Gaulanitis, Trachonitis, Batanea and Paneas to his son Philip in the name of a tetrarchy. To his sister Salome he gave Jamnia, Azotus and Phasaelis, with five hundred thousand drachmas. To the rest of his family he gave money and yearly pensions. To Caesar he gave ten million drachmas of silver and all his vessels, as well as gold, silver and a large quantity of precious clothes. To Livia, Caesar's wife, and to some certain friends, he gave five million drachmas. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 8. s. 1. (188-190) 8:459}

6082. After Herod had ordered these things, he died on the fifth day after he had executed Antipater. [E795] He had held the kingdom for thirty-four years after having killed Antigonus, but thirty-seven years from the time that he was declared king by the Romans. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 8.

s. 1. (191) 8:459} He died about the 25th of November, that is, the 7th of the month of Chisleu, which was therefore accounted a joyful and a festival day, because on that day:

“Herod died, who hated all wise men.”

4001b AM, 4711 JP, 3 BC

6091. Archelaus went down to the sea with his mother Malthace, a Samaritan, to sail to Caesar. He took along Nicolaus Damascene, Ptolemy (Herod’s agent) and his many other friends. He committed his family and kingdom to the trust of his brother Philip. Salome, the sister of Herod, also went with him and took all her children with her. Others of his relatives also went, on the pretext of helping him to get the kingdom, when in fact they planned to oppose him and accuse him of the deed which had been committed in the temple. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 9. s. 3. (219,220) 8:473,475} {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 2. s. 1. (14,15) 2:329}

6093. At the same time, Antipas, the son of Herod, sailed to Rome with hopes of getting the kingdom for himself. Salome had instigated him to do this, since he was preferred over Archelaus, because he had been appointed the successor to the kingdom in Herod’s first will, which should have had more validity than the second. He took his mother Cleopatra, who was born at Jerusalem, with him, and Ptolemy, the brother of Nicolaus Damascene. Ptolemy had been one of

Herod's best friends and favoured Antipas being king. Antipas purposely included the orator Irenaeus, who was an eloquent man knowledgeable in the king's business, to help him secure the kingdom. After Antipas came to Rome, all the relatives sided with him, because they hated Archelaus. Sabinus, too, wrote letters to Caesar to accuse Archelaus. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 9. s. 4. (224-227) 8:475,477} {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 2. s. 3,4. (20-24) 2:331}

6094. Archelaus, through Ptolemy, showed a petition to Caesar containing his own right to the throne and the accounts of Herod's money, which was sealed up. When Caesar had read the petition, as well as Varus' and Sabinus' letters, he convened his friends. He gave the first place in the council to Gaius, the son of Agrippa and his daughter Julia, whom he had now adopted. Antipater, the son of Salome, who was a very eloquent man, spoke against Archelaus, who was being defended by Nicolaus Damascene. When he had finished his discourse, Archelaus fell down at the feet of Caesar, who courteously raised him up and pronounced that he was worthy of the kingdom. Caesar feigned that he would do nothing unless it was prescribed in his father's will, or would be profitable for Archelaus. When Caesar saw that the young man was made hopeful and encouraged by his promise, he decided nothing more at that time. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 9. s. 5-7. (228-249) 8:475-487} {*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 2. s. 4-6. (24-38) 2:331-337}

6110. A few days later, Caesar declared that Archelaus was not king, but made him ethnarch of half of the dominion that had been left to him by his father Herod. He promised him a kingdom if he behaved himself in such a way as to merit a kingdom. A fourth part of their tribute was remitted, because they had not joined the seditions. These cities were included in his government: Straton's Tower, Sebaste, Joppa and Jerusalem. The cities of Gaza, Gadara and Hippos were cities which followed the laws of Greece and for this reason, Caesar annexed them to Syria. Six hundred talents annually accrued to Archelaus from his own dominion. (Josephus, in the Jewish War, stated it was four hundred talents. Editor.)
{*Josephus, Antiq., l. 17. c. 11. s. 4. (317-320) 8:519,521}
{*Josephus, Jewish War, l. 2. c. 6. s. 3. (94-97) 2:357,359}

6111. Caesar divided the other half of Herod's dominion into two parts, one for each of Herod's sons. Herod Antipas was given Galilee with the little country of Peraea. [K541] It was a most fertile country and was beyond Jordan, between the two lakes of Tiberias and the Dead Sea. This generated two hundred talents a year in revenue. Philip received Batanea with Trachonitis, as well as Auranitis, with a certain part of the palace of Zenodorus, (as they called it,) which paid a hundred talents annually. Salome, in addition to the cities which had been left to her by her brother, received Jamnia,

4011 AM, 4721 JP, 8 AD

6187. At this year's passover, in the twelfth year of his age, Christ was brought to Jerusalem by Joseph and Mary. After the seven days of unleavened bread were over, his parents returned home and he stayed behind. They did not know where he was and looked for him for three days. They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the teachers. He was listening to them and asking them questions. All who heard him, were astonished at his understanding and answers. {#Lu 2:41-47}

6188. Jesus went down to Nazareth with his parents and was obedient to them. {#Lu 2:51} He followed his father's trade as a carpenter and ate his bread by the sweat of his brow. It was because of this that his fellow citizens of Nazareth stated: Is not this the carpenter, the son of Mary? {#Mr 6:3}

4030a AM, 4739 JP, 26 AD

6281. The thirtieth Jubilee happened in the thirtieth year of our Lord Jesus Christ, which marked the beginning of his gospel. It was now proclaimed by the voice of one crying in the wilderness:

**“Prepare ye the way of the Lord, make his paths straight.”
{#Mr 1:1-3}**

6282. He also proclaimed the start of the acceptable year of the Lord, or the time of his divine pleasure, in which the God showed the Great One to the world. {#Isa 61:2 Lu 4:19}

6283. It was in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius Caesar, (being the 13th year of his empire, which began after the death of Augustus) when Pontius Pilate was governor of Judea, Herod Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee and his brother Philip tetrarch of Iturea and the region of Trachonitis, and Lysanias tetrarch of Abilene-under the priesthoods of Annas and Caiaphas, that the word of the Lord came to John, the son of Zacharias, in the desert. {#Lu 3:1,2} By God's authority, he was a Nazarite who was both a priest and prophet of the Lord and baptised in the desert of Judea. (The area referred to is that mentioned in Joshua. {#Jos 15:1-6}) He preached the baptism of repentance for the remission of sins. {#Mt 3:1,2 Mr 1:4 Lu 3:3} By his ministry, he announced Christ, who would come after him, and made him known to Israel. {#Joh 1:7,8,13} In order that John would know with certainty who he was, God gave him this sign. He would know that the one on whom he saw the Holy Spirit descending and remaining, was the one who would baptise others with the Holy Spirit. {#Joh 1:33}

4034a AM, 4743 JP, 30 AD

6312. Herod, the tetrarch, cast John into prison for reprehending his incest with his brother Philip's wife, as well as his wickedness. {#Mr 6:17-20 Mt 14:3-5}

4035b AM, 4745 JP, 32 AD

6363. John the Baptist was beheaded. {#Mt 14:10}

6364. When his disciples heard this, they came and took up the body and buried it, and came and told Jesus. {#Mr 6:27-29 Mt 14:6-12}

6365. Herod the tetrarch and others heard of the fame of Jesus and Herod wanted to see him. {#Lu 9:7-9 Mt 14:1-4}

4036b AM, 4746 JP, 33 AD

6411. On the same day, some of the Pharisees came to him and warned him to leave the area, for Herod wanted to kill him. He gave them a resolute answer. {#Lu 13:31-35}

6469. When Pilate heard about Galilee, he asked Jesus if he were a Galilean. [K601] When he knew that he belonged to Herod's jurisdiction, he sent him to Herod, who was at Jerusalem in those days. Herod was exceedingly glad and hoped to see some miracle. [E840] Jesus would not answer Herod or the chief priests and scribes, who vehemently accused him. After Herod had defied Jesus and mocked him,

he sent him back to Pilate, arrayed in a gorgeous robe. That same day, the two governors became friends.

4040a AM, 4749 JP, 36 AD

6570. In the district of Gabalis, Herod, the tetrarch, and Aretas, the king of Arabia Petra, had a dispute over the boundaries. Aretas had not forgotten the wrong done to his daughter, whom Herod had married. Herod had despised her and had married Herodias, his brother's wife, in her place. Herod and Aretas waged war through their commanders. When the battle started, Herod's army was totally defeated, because they were betrayed by some refugees who had been driven from the tetrarchy of Philip and had served under Herod. Herod wrote letters to Tiberius, telling him what had happened. Tiberius was angry at Aretas for his bold attack, and wrote to Vitellius that he should make war on him. Tiberius wanted Vitellius either to bring him alive or, if dead, to send him his head. The Jews thought that Herod's defeat was the just judgment of God for the murder of John the Baptist. {*Josephus, Antiq., l. 18. c. 5. s. 1,2. (109-116) 9:77-81}

4043b AM, 4753 JP, 40 AD

6629. Gaius gave the tetrarchy of Agrippa's father-in-law, Herod, (who had been banished to Lyons in Gaul), to Agrippa when he returned from his kingdom. For when he had reigned for three years in the tetrarchy of Philip,

**Herod's kingdom was given to him in the fourth year.
{*Josephus, Antiq., l. 19. c. 8. s. 2. (351) 9:381,383} Philo
quoted Agrippa as saying: {*Philo, Gaius, l. 1. c. 41. (326)
10:163}**

**“No greater fortune could befall a mortal man than that you
have given me the kingdom, which at first was merely one
region, but you have enlarged by the addition of Trachonitis
and Galilee.” [K638]**