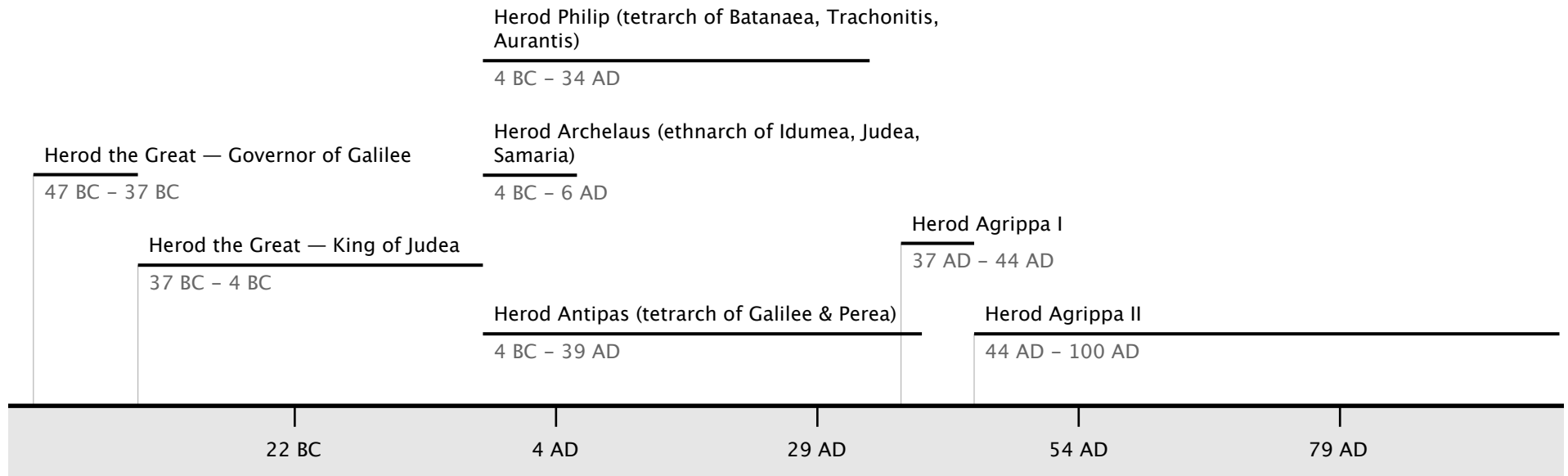
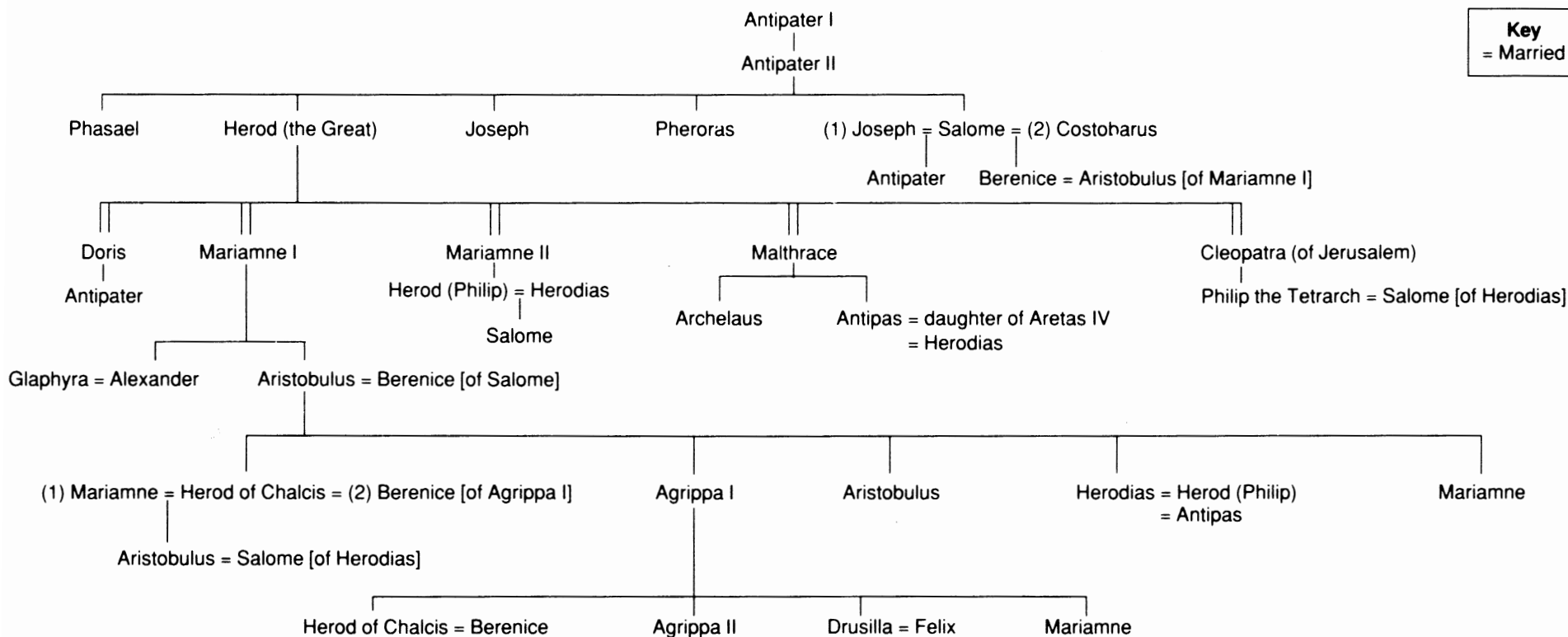


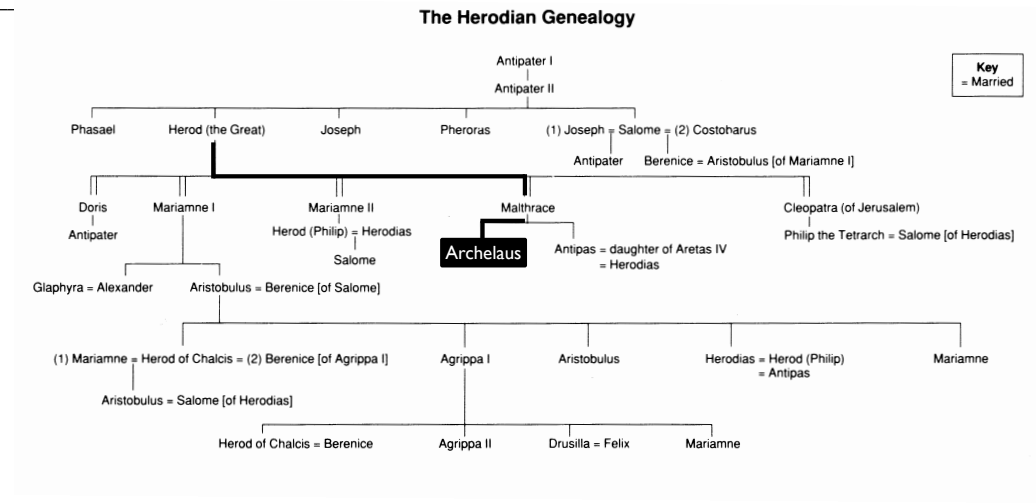
“All In The Family...” — The Herod Dynasty in the Bible



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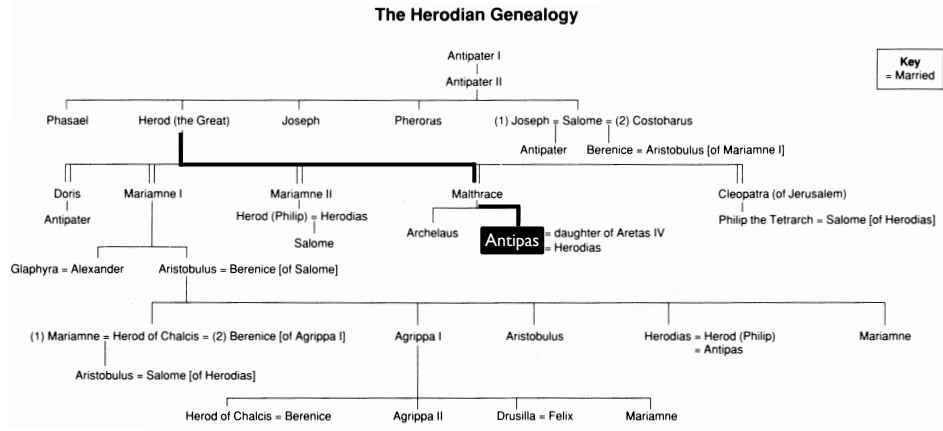
NOTES



Herod Archelaus — 4BC - AD 6

1. Born 22 BC to Herod's fourth wife, Malthrace (a Samaritan).
2. Herod the Great named him "King" in his sixth will, made 5 days before he died.
3. Gave his father a glorious funeral that ended at Herodium.
4. Killed 3,000 Jews the day of his father's death, to quell a riot in Jerusalem.
5. Traveled to Rome to have his father's will ratified, but so did two other sons of Herod (Antipas and Philip)!
6. While in Rome a second riot erupted; Romans burned and looted the Temple.
7. The governor of Syria responded in force; burned Sephoris and took Jews captive and crucified 2,000 rebels.
8. An envoy of Jews went to Rome to protest while Archelaus was there.
9. Augustus (Octavian) ratified a compromise will, making Archelaus "Ethnarch" of Judea (i.e. "ruler of a people"), but not king...yet.
10. Upon returning to Palestine, he continued his reign of terror (cf. Matt. 2:19-23; the only NT reference to Archelaus).
11. His rule was so offensive, Samaritans *and* Jews joined forces and sent an envoy to Rome.
12. Archelaus was stripped of his ethnarchy and banished to Lyons (France) in AD 6.
13. Judea then became a Roman province, under the rule of a Roman prefect until AD 41.
14. It was again a "client" kingdom under Herod Agrippa I from AD 41-44, after which it was ruled by Roman procurators such as Felix and Festus before whom Paul was tried in Caesarea (cf. Acts 24-25).

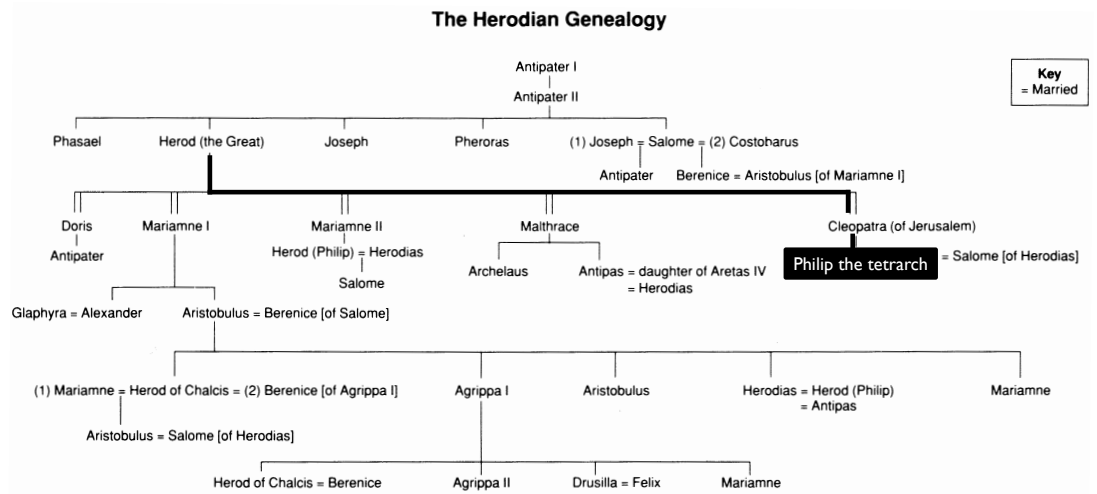
NOTES



Herod Antipas— 4BC - AD 39

- Born 20 BC, the younger brother of Archelaus.
- The most “mentioned” Herod in the New Testament (most likely because of his realm more than his “rule”: Galilee and Perea, the ministry centers for Jesus and John the Baptist).
- The most similar to Herod the Great in his vision and ambition:
 - Began his rule by seeking to restore order to the chaos caused by Archelaus.
 - Rebuilt the recently destroyed Sephoris near Nazareth and made it his capital. (It is almost certain that Joseph and Jesus would have worked on this reconstruction project.)
 - Built the city of Tiberius, the first Jewish city built on the Greek *polis* model, and moved his capital there.
 - Gave tax incentives and free homes and land to those moving there the first few years.
- Was given the dynastic title, “Herod,” which smoothed his political relations with Rome.
- Married the daughter of King Aretas IV of the Arab kingdom of Nabatea, most likely as a political alliance.
- Later fell in “love” with Herodias, the wife of his step-brother, Philip (and his own niece).
- Herodias agrees to marry him *if* he divorces the daughter of Aretas, which he does.
- This new marriage was a flagrant violation of Mosaic Law and infuriated the Jews (Lev. 18:16; 20:21).
- This is the union John the Baptizer publicly denounced, was imprisoned for, and eventually lost his life over (Mark. 6:14-29).
- Herod Antipas apparently was threatened by Jesus’ popularity and revealed an intent to kill him (Luke 13:31-33).
- This is the Herod Jesus was interrogated and humiliated by just before his crucifixion (Luke alone; 23:6-12).
- Herod and Pilate’s “friendship” was galvanized through this mutual event (Luke 23:11-12).
- In AD 36, Aretas seeks revenge for his daughter’s honor and attacks Antipas.
- In AD 37, Caligula becomes Emperor and makes Agrippa, Antipas’ nephew, *King* over Philip’s land.
- Herodias convinced Antipas to petition Rome for the title, “King,” like her brother.
- Caligula responds by banishing Antipas to France, and gives his territories to Agrippa!

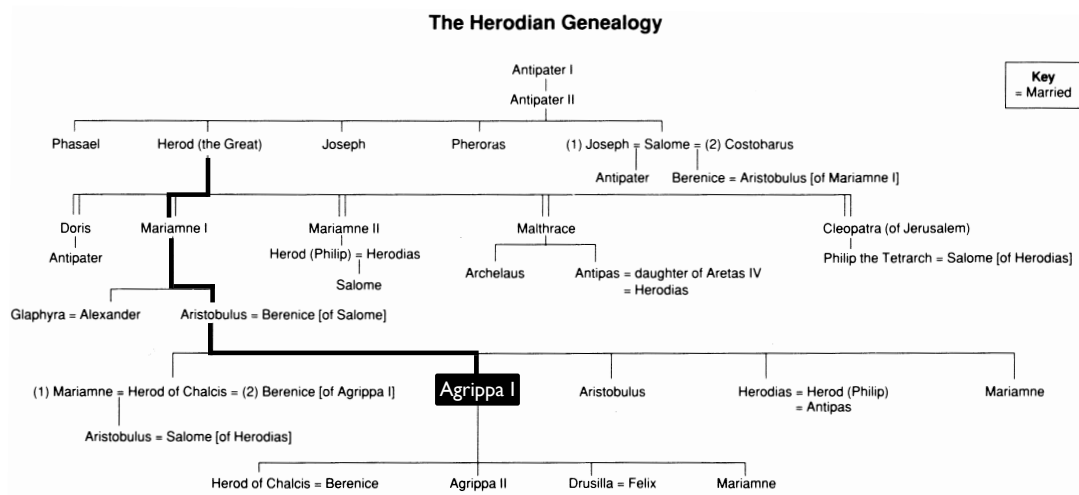
NOTES



Philip the Tetrarch — AD 50-100

1. Born 21 BC, the son of Herod the Great and Cleopatra of Jerusalem.
2. Herod's final will gave the tetrarchy in the North (Galaunitis, Auranitis, Batanea, Trachonitis and Paneas; cf. Luke 3:1).
3. Because his subjects were mostly Syrians and Greeks, he is the only Herod to have his image on a coin.
4. Is remembered for two cities he built that play heavily into the Gospel narrative:
 - a. He rebuilt and enlarged Paneas and renamed it Caesarea Philippi
 - b. It was near here that Peter made his great confession about Jesus' identity and Jesus made his profound statement about the nature and success of the yet-unheard-of Church (Matt. 16:13-20; Mk. 8:27-30).
 - c. He later rebuilt and enlarged Bethsaida and renamed it Julias.
 - d. It was here that Jesus healed a blind man, and near where he fed the 5,000 (Mk. 8:22-26; Lk. 9:10-17).
5. Philip is known as the "softer, gentler" Herod according to Josephus.
6. After his death in AD 34, his territory was annexed by Syria and then later given to Agrippa I when Caligula became Emperor in AD 39.

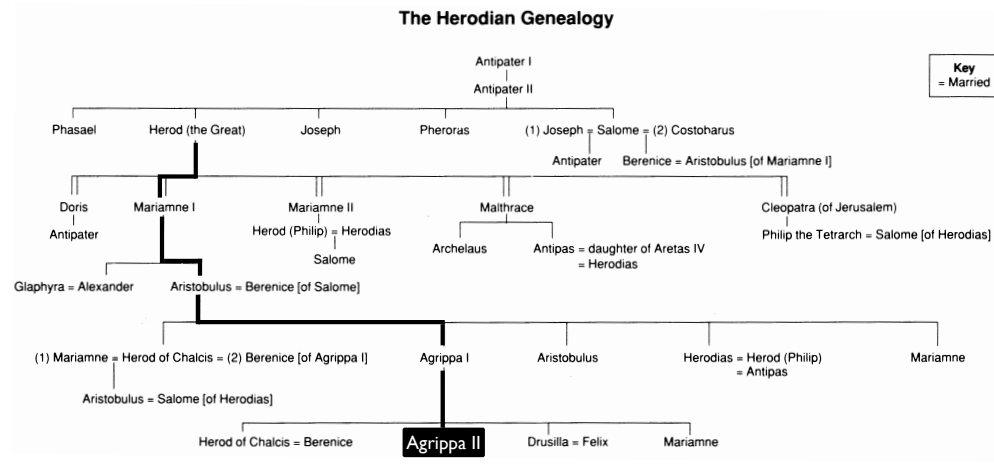
NOTES



Herod Agrippa I – AD 37-44

1. Born 10 BC, the son of Aristobulus, Herod the Great's son by Miriamne I.
2. His sister is Herodias, the first wife of Herod Philip who became Antipas' second wife.
3. Was educated in Rome, like all the Herods, and lived the life of a spoiled brat away from home.
4. While in Rome he became friends with Caligula *before* he became Emperor (He was actually imprisoned by Tiberius for saying he'd rather Caligula be Emperor than Tiberius!).
5. When Tiberius died, Caligula released Agrippa and gave him the title, "King" as well as the territories that had belonged to Philip the tetrarch.
6. In AD 39 when Antipas sought the title "King" for himself, Agrippa was given *his* territories and his property.
7. In AD 41 Caligula died and Agrippa found favor with Claudius, the new Emperor, who gave him rule over Judea and Samaria.
8. Agrippa I now had control over all the territory once ruled by his grandfather, Herod the Great.
9. Agrippa I is best known in the New Testament as a fierce persecutor of the infant Church.
10. He is the King who had James, the brother of John, beheaded and imprisoned Peter (Acts 12:1-5).
11. He executed the sentries on duty when Peter was miraculously released from prison (Acts 12:18-19).
12. Agrippa's arrogance cost him his life, when he accepted the worship of people who called him a "god" at Caesarea (Acts 12:20-23).
13. Agrippa was survived by three daughters, Bernice, Mariamne, and Drusilla, and a son, Agrippa II who was too young to rule at the time.
14. Agrippa's territory was temporarily made back into a province by Rome.

NOTES



Herod Agrippa II — AD 50-100

1. Born AD 27, the son of Agrippa I and Cypros; was 17 when his father died in AD 44.
2. Although he had been educated in Rome, he had not totally forgotten his people, like the Herods before him.
3. He brought the Jews' case to Rome, to have control and possession of their High Priestly vestments returned to them.
4. In AD 50, upon death of his uncle, Claudius made him "King of Chalcis."
5. In AD 53 he was given the tetrarchy of Philip in exchange for Chalcis.
6. In AD 54, when Nero became Emperor, he was given properties in Galilee and Perea. In appreciation, Agrippa enlarged his capital city of Tiberius and renamed it, Neronius.
7. He was consulted by Rome on religious matters concerning the Jews.
8. This is evidenced in the procurator, Festus, asking him to listen to a political prisoner named Paul in AD 59 (Acts 24:27-26:32).
9. The account in Acts is indirect proof of Agrippa's incestuous relationship with his sister, Bernice, which was well-attested to in ancient literature.
10. The first Jewish Revolt began in AD 66, and Agrippa's failure to quell it resulted in him becoming a staunch supporter of Rome against his own people.
11. During the war (Ad 66-70), Nero committed suicide, and eventually Vespasian came to power. His son, Titus, was the military commander who destroyed Jerusalem for the final time in AD 70.
12. Agrippa remained a ruler through the reigns of Vespasian and his son, Titus who became Emperor in AD 79.
13. Agrippa wrote Josephus and after purchasing a copy of his, *Jewish War*, praised him for it.
14. His death in AD 100 marked the end of the Herodian dynasty. He was the last Hasmonean to rule the Jews.

—YESHUA IN FOUR DIMENSIONS—
