

RLAB

- 1) Alexander the Great-invaded and conquered the Persian Empire in 334 bc
 - a) After Alexander's death, his Hellenistic empire was divided:
 - i) Ptolemies-founded by Ptolemy in 323 bc; capital was Alexandria, Egypt
 - ii) Seleucids-founded by Seleucus I in 312 bc; capital at Antioch, Syria
- 2) Judaea
 - a) Controlled by the Ptolemies until 198 bc
 - b) Seleucids took control in 198 bc and ruled Judaea for 50 years with Rome's permission
 - c) Rome took control in 188 bc
 - i) Peace of Apamea: treaty with Antiochus III that deprived Seleucids of wealthy provinces in Western Asia Minor and imposed an indemnity of 500 euboic talents down, 2500 due when the Senate ratified the treaty and 1000 euboic talents a year for 12 years.
- 3) Jerusalem
 - a) Onias III is the Zadokite high priest
 - i) Opposed hellenization and favored the Ptolemies
 - ii) Fled to Egypt and built the Temple of Leontopolis about 161 bc
 - iii) Population increased by the refugees from the oppressions of the Seleucid kings
 - iv) Closed by Rome in 74CE
 - b) Jason, a Zadokite, bribed Antiochus IV (175 bc-163 bc, Seleucid King) for the seat of high priest. Favored hellenization and favored the Seleucids.
 - c) Menelaus , 171 bc, not Zadokite, bribes Antiochus IV for the seat of high priest
 - d) Antiochus IV tried to conquer Egypt (the Ptolemies), but Rome checked him
 - i) When the Jews heard this, they tried to oust Menelaus from the high priest position, 168 bc
 - ii) In retribution, Antiochus IV demolished the walls, looted the Temple Treasury, abolished the Temple Constitution and gave Jerusalem a new constitution as a Hellenistic city, and ban the distinctive practices of Jewish religion.
 - iii) This lasted from December, 167 bc to December, 164 bc. Reason Jews celebrate Hannukka (reconstruction of the Temple)
 - iv) Started the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire in 167 bc because of Antiochus IV's decree against the Jews.
- 4) Maccabees (Hasmonaeans)
 - a) Mattathias-leader, 167 bc-166 bc
 - i) Judas Maccabees, 166 bc-152 bc
 - (1) Guerilla leader
 - (2) The Maccabees entered Jerusalem in triumph and ritually cleansed the Temple, reestablishing traditional Jewish worship

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- (3) Antiochus IV makes amends because Judas is such a great military leader and rescinds all previous edicts against Jerusalem
 - ii) Jonathan, 152 bc – 143 bc
 - (1) Leader after Judas Maccabees
 - (2) Became high priest-gift from Alexander Balas, pretender to the Seleucid throne, who purported to be Antiochus IV's son
 - iii) Simon
 - (1) High priest, 143 bc-134 bc (after Jonathan is killed)
 - (2) Secured national independence
 - (3) Founded the hereditary priesthood-Jews changed their mind about the priesthood having to be of the Zadokite line
 - (a) John Hyrcanus, 134 bc-104 bc, took Idumaea, Samaria, and part of Galilee. Forced the Idumaeans to become Jewish
 - (i) Aristobulus I, 104 bc-103 bc.
 - (ii) Alexander Jannaeus, 103 bc-76 bc
 - 1. Thrived on personal power and military conquest
 - (iii) Salome Alexandra (wife of Alexander Jannaeus, 76 bc-67bc, favored Pharisees
 - 1. Hyrcanus II, 76 bc, used the Antipater the Idumaeans, sought Pharisee support. High priest again 63 bc – 40 bc
 - 2. Aristobulus II, military commander, 67 bc – 63 bc, sought Sadducee support
 - 3. Civil War between Hyrcanus II and Aristobulus I, which brings in Pompey
- 5) Pompey
 - a) Captures Judaea in 63 bc
 - i) Becomes subject to Rome
 - ii) Judaea has to pay tribute to Rome
 - iii) Placed under the supervision of the Roman governor of Syria (attached to Syria now)
 - iv) Reconfirmed Hyrcanus II as high priest, 63 bc – 40 bc
 - v) Pompey enters the Holy of Holies
 - b) Aulus Gaius, proconsul of Syria
 - i) 57 bc- 55 bc split the Hasmonaean Kingdom into:
 - (1) Galilee
 - (2) Samaria
 - (3) Judea
- 6) Julius Caesar, assassinated in 44 bc
 - a) Wars with Pompey
 - i) Antipater sides with Caesar during the war at Alexandria in 48 bc – 47 bc
 - ii) Caesar wins and makes Antipater a tax free Roman citizen and procurator of Judaea

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- (1) Antipater rebuilds the walls at Jerusalem which Pompey had torn down and the tribute was reduced
- (2) Assassinated in 43 bc. Appoints sons:
 - (a) Phaesal-Governor of Jerusalem,
 - (b) Herod-Governor of Galilee
 - (i) Both helped Mark Antony and Octavian (Caesar's adopted son) defeat the anti-Caesarian army at Philippi in 42 bc
 - (ii) Antony gets eastern part of the empire
 - (iii) Phaesal and Herod are appointed joint tetrarchs of Judaea
- 7) Parthians overrun Syria and Judaea in 40 bc
 - a) Parthians appoint Antigonus (Aristobulus II's son) as high priest (Hasmonaean)
 - b) Phaesal is killed
 - c) Herod escapes to Rome and is appointed "King of the Jews" by the Senate-reigns 33 years
 - d) Herod takes Jerusalem back in 37 bc
 - i) Has Antigonus executed.
 - ii) Hyrcanus II can't resume the priesthood because his ears had been cropped by Antigonus
 - iii) Marries Mariamme (Hasmonaean princess) after divorcing Doris
 - iv) Jews don't like Herod-looked on him as an upstart-not really Jewish because his father Antipater had been forced to become Jewish by the Macabees
 - v) Cleopatra wanted Herod's empire, but Mark Antony dissuaded her because he and Herod were friends
 - vi) Appoints Aristobulus III as high priest in 36 bc but he dies 3 months later (probably Herod had it done)
- 8) Battle of Actium in 31 bc-Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra
 - a) Octavian establishes peace throughout the Roman world by 27 bc
 - b) Octavian is now Princeps-chief citizen of the Republic
 - c) Changed name to Augustus
 - d) All power was in his hands
 - e) Commander-in-chief of the army
 - f) Established Imperial and Senatorial Provinces
 - g) Provinces that required legionary troops:
 - i) Galatia
 - ii) Syria
 - (1) Administered by an imperial legate, the legatus pro praetore
 - iii) Judaea
 - (1) Became a Roman province in 6 ad
 - (2) Garrisoned by auxiliary troops
 - (3) Governed by a member of the equestrian order, the praefectus or procurator (lesser rank than legate)
 - iv) Egypt

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- (1) Governed by a prefect appointed by the Princeps
- (2) Legionary garrison, but drawn from the equestrian order
- v) Some territories governed by native dynasties, ie, the Herods in Judaea
- vi) Roman colonies-eastern provinces
 - (1) Settlements of Roman citizens with two principal collegiate magistrates, ie, Philippi in 42 bc.
 - (a) Romans were settled there after retirement
 - (b) Augustus settled Italians who had supported Antony and who had to cede their lands to Augustus
 - (c) Philippians felt they were superior to others
- vii) Corinth
 - (1) Founded by Julius Caesar in 44 bc
 - (2) Settled the lowest or poorest class of people, possessing no property (the proletariat)
 - (3) It was noted for its wealth, and for the luxurious, immoral and vicious habits of the people.
 - (4) It had a large mixed population of Romans, Greeks, and Jews.
- viii) Greek city-states entered into alliance with Rome. Free cities:
 - (1) Athens-status of ciuitas foederata with municipal autonomy; paid no tribute to Rome; remained independent of the provincial government of Achaia
 - (2) Ephesus-ciuitas libera with its own senate and assembly; religious prestige as "Temple Warden of Artemis" was here
- iv) Cities with sacred associations
 - a. Hierapolis in Syria
 - b. Jerusalem and surrounding territory of Judaea.
 - i. Recognized as a temple state by the Persians, Ptolemaic and Seleucid dynasties until Antiochus Epiphanes abolished its constitution
 - ii. 6 ad, the high priest, presiding over the Sanhedrin, administered the internal interest of Judaea, while the interests of Rome, which included the maintenance of public order, were safeguarded by the procurator
 - iii. The Romans respected the sacred status of Jerusalem.

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Julius Caesar, d 44 bc
Octavian (Augustus), 44 bc – 14 ad
Tiberius, 14 bc – 37 ad
Caligula, 37 – 41
Claudius, 41 – 54
Nero, 54 – 68

Augustus

- ❖ Imperial Province
 - Emperor had the sole right to appoint governors
 - Usually strategically located border provinces
- ❖ Senatorial Province
 - Governors chosen by the Senate of Rome
 - Away from the Empire's borders and free from the likelihood of rebellion; often along the Mediterranean Sea
 - Had only one legion-the heavy infantry which is the basic military unit
 - Consisted of several cohorts of heavy infantry known as legionnaires
 - Almost always accompanied by one or more attached units of auxiliaries who provided cavalry
 - 5000-6000 men