*Roman Power Politics and Herod Antipas*:

An exploration of how the son of Herod, named Antipas, maneuvered for power by persecuting Jewish teachers.

Sunday, February 6th at 1 p.m., the Rhinebeck Reformed Church

4 BCE: The executions of Judas and Mattathias, and the death of Herod the Great, followed by the revolt of Judas, son of Hezekiah, as Archelaus takes office in Judea, Antipas in Galilee and Perea, and Philip in Gaulanitis.

2 CE: The birth of Jesus.

6 CE: The removal of Archelaus from office in the midst of a tax revolt led by Judas the Galilean. Accepting the view of the Sadducees, Augustus appoints a Roman Prefect to administer Judea in the midst of a census under Quirinius, the legate to Syria appointed in that year.

14 CE: The death of Augustus and the accession of Tiberius.

19 CE: Antipas dedicates the new city of Tiberias.

21 CE: The beheading of John the Baptist at Antipas’ order.

23 CE: The death of Tiberius’ son Drusus leaves Herod’s grandson Agrippa I bereft of his most important imperial friend.

26 CE: Pontius Pilate named prefect of Judea, as Tiberius retires to Capri, leaving Rome to Sejanus, and Jesus has established himself as a rabbi in Capernaum.

27 CE: Antipas’ first efforts to have Jesus killed.

31 CE: The death of Sejanus in Rome.

32 CE: Jesus’ arrest and execution in Jerusalem under Pilate’s authority with Antipas’ involvement.

34 CE: The death of Philip.

35 CE: The earliest sources of the Gospels, a collection of sayings and the narrative of Peter, all available at the time of a meeting in Jerusalem among Paul, Peter, and James (the brother of Jesus) in Jerusalem.

36 CE: The removal of Pontius Pilate from power.

37 CE; The death of Tiberius, the accession of Caligula and promotion of Agrippa I to become king of Gaulanitis.

39 CE: Antipas is deposed from power.

The discussion is part of the series, “Herod the Great and the Politics that Divide Us”

Herod the Great founded a dynasty that ruled in the ancient lands of Israel until the end of the first century. That period defined the emergence of Judaism and Christianity as they are known today. The political theologies of both those religions were formed in the crucible of power in which Herod’s family was a major factor. Our series will explore how living issues of political concern and division can be traced back to the actions,  policies, and aspirations of Judea’s last royal family.

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