

The Laws of His Fathers

Research on Paul's Lineage

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Data is obscured on the lineage of Paul, but not impossible to decipher, and this information is extraordinarily relevant to the comprehension of the New Testament events. Sources after the 1st Century conflict even on the timeline & lineage of kings and nations, and misinformation is very common. So this evidence is all from 1st Century & before, using Bible, Josephus & Caesar's chronicles, in which the twists & turns of corruption will exceed the marvels of an elaborate Shakespeare novel. First we examine the baseline information, and then the story will unfold and illuminate as it is seasoned with other historical references.

Clarify first, that 'Saul of Tarsus' changed his name to 'Paul' in the book of Acts, and we will be using both of his names interchangeably. This outline refers to the name of the man that first entered at the stoning of Stephen, then follow the relevant verses in several books.

I (Paul) am verily a man which am a Jew, born in Tarsus, a city in Cilicia, yet brought up in this city at the feet of Gamaliel, and taught according to the perfect manner of the law of the fathers, and was zealous toward God, as ye all are this day. (Acts 22:3)

Witnesses laid down their clothes at a young man's feet, whose name was Saul. (Acts 7:58)
Saul was a young man at this point; a young man in those days was between 12 and 20.

Saul made havoc of the church, entering every house, haling men and women committing them to prison. (Acts 8:3) He needed tremendous political authority to do such action, for the arrest of thousands of people and controlling a Roman Army in an occupied kingdom.

Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers; as Barnabas, and Simeon that was called Niger, and Lucius of Cyrene, and Manaen, which had been brought up with Herod the tetrarch, and Saul. (Acts 13:1)

This can be misinterpreted easily as being escorted up to Antioch by Saul and the king, but these men were raised together from children to adults and raised within the castles. Herod Antipas (the tetrarch) and his son Saul and these men were all aristocrats of the Roman Emperors Kingdom, and lived within the same spaces of the castles of Caesarea, thus the prophets and teachers were on a mission.

I say then, Hath God cast away his people? God forbid. For I also am an Israelite, of the seed of Abraham, of the tribe of Benjamin. (Rom 11:1) (Read Romans 10:20 to 11:1 to see this is not Paul's lineage)

Many writers consider Paul's heritage as a Benjamite citing this passage, as this verse is poorly quoting Isaiah (Esaias). His only link would be through his great grandmother, Mariamne, daughter of high priest Simon Boethus of Moab, in lineage of Jezebel of the Zidonians.

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One of the huge hurdles that occur for the reader in King Herod lineage research, is the names of the relatives are the same, and this creates confusion. It was customary at that time, for the firstborn male to be named after the father or mother's father. Then a daughter would be named after the mother or the father's mother. This seems simple at first, but when you add four or five generations, it becomes a bit complex, especially when there is intermarriage of cousins. In modern times, we use our common name as our last name; the NT usage is either last name, first name, city of origin, or a given. Now to sort this all out with scattered history resources that are

too abundant to define, an online can verify most of these details, with the book of ‘Antiquities’, by Titus Flavius Josephus, as the primary sources. We will simplify when practical by dropping one part of some names.

Herod the Great was an Idumaeen, or Biblically known as an **Edomite**, and considered himself to be a priest of the **Zeus god**, a **Pharisee**, derived from an **Egyptian term**. The word Pharisee first appears during the period that Herod’s father, **Antipater**, was the Edomite general for Julius Caesar, Mark Antony & Octavian. Antipater killed all Temple priests on 179th Olympiad 43BC & placed **those authorized as the king’s eyes & ears** in the community. **Pharaoh’s Seers** were the **Hasmonians from Edom, Egypt & Greece**.

One of Herod’s nine **wives was Mariamne**, a daughter of the High Priest **Simon Boethus**. **Boethus** was leader and **Priest of the Hasmonian Empire of Greece**, who was removed in the Maccabee revolt 23BC & restored when he killed **Antigonus** to bring Herod into power. **Simon Boethus** was noted by Josephus, as descendant of King **Ahab & Zidonian princess Jezebel**. (Kings 16:31) It should be noted that King Ahab is the 666th name of a man in the book of Kings, and also when all names of the Bible are used only once, Ahab is the 666th name of a man in the Bible. (Antiq 12.3.1-2, H-Secret in Revelation.pdf)

Herod married **Mariamne-I** to bind and appease the followers of the Hasmonian Kingdom. Therefore **Paul’s (Jewish) Great-Grandmother was Greek & Edomite descendant of Jezebel**.

Herod the Great is the king that had all the infants in Bethlehem slain, by suggestion or request of his son Archelaus. Herod later killed two of his sons, Alexander and Aristobulus, and Mariamne-I, for treason, fearing a new Hasmonian uprising. (Matt 2:16) The treason accusations were formed by false rumors from their brother Antipas. When the implications were discovered to be a deception, King Herod intended to kill Antipas, but three grandchildren prevented the retaliation. (Antiq 16.11.7)

The Romans fearing his cruelty; had Herod’s kingdom broken by Augustus Caesar into four parts. (Matt 2:22) Herod assigned in his will, three brothers, Archelaus, Antipas, Philip, and the son of Aristobulus, Herod of Calcis (Herod-II), to control the territory as Tetrarchs, each a one fourth ruler of a kingdom. On **the day after Day of Atonement** the same year of Yahshua’s birth (Jesus), Antipas choked King Herod to death in his bed. (Matt 2:19-22, Antiq 17.6.5, 17.8.1, Wars 1.33.8)

Herod Archelaus reigned in Syria for ten years in Jerusalem after his father. Calcis was given Egypt & Arabia land to the Jordan River. Antipas had Macedonia, the land of the Galatians, with the capital in Nicopolis, where Paul wintered. (Titus 3:12) **Antipas was exiled from Judea on the year Messiah was baptize d on Atonement**. (Acts 12:21) (Note: this is **2100 years from our year 2025**) Herod Philip was king in the land of Judea to the 2nd year of Messiah’s ministry.

Agrippa-I, brother of Calcis, took Judea & beheaded Philip. Then 2 years after Messiah, Agrippa was advised by **Barnabas his interpreter**, to declare that he is immortal on the Day of Atonement. He died after 8 painful days, eaten by worms. (Acts 12:21-23, **Antiquities 20.7.2**)

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Another hurdle for the readers is the territory of the ruling of the Herods. Many of the books and teachings confine Herod’s rule to the general area of Israel. The Herods were kings of many nations; and kings under them governed those nations. They answered to Caesars in Rome and **Agrippa was raised in Rome with Caesar Claudius**. Herod territories stretched from between Greece and Egypt, and all of Arabia. These were the foreign nations recently conquered by

Alexander the Great and Mark Anthony, and these nations had drastically different ways from the culture of Rome. Herod was a priest familiar with the Greek gods as well as the Edomite and Canaanite gods, and this made him comprehensive of both Arab and Roman cultures.

Here comes a messy comparison of kings with the same names. In 22 AD Herod's son Philip the Tetrarch, controlled a portion of the kingdom called Iturea and of the region of Trachonitis, taught to be the northeast portion of Israel covering Damascus. (Acts 3:1) 380 years earlier, Philip-II of Macedonia, the father of Mark Anthony, show Philip-II as ruler of Illyria, Thrace, Trachonitis, and Greece.

The young priest Herod (the Great) met with Mark Anthony and Cleopatra in Diaspora, what was later renamed Tarsus, where the sacred mountain of Dagan, Baal, Cybele, and one of the three temples of Zeus was located. Herod was then promoted by Mark Anthony, to be King of the southern province of the Romans, which covered from the Black Sea, to the Red Sea. The key pointers are looking at Trachonitis is the same territory between Athens and Istanbul, where Paul stated that he preached from Jerusalem to Illyricum. (Romans 15:19)

Tarsus, the capital of Cilicia, was one of the great wonders of Rome, where the temple of Zeus was supposedly equivalent in splendor to the Temple in Jerusalem. Tarsus was home or visited by at least two of the sons of Herod the Great, Antipas and Philip. Then Philip became one of the Tarsus temple priests, and later was bequeathed as Tetrarch of the Trachonitis territory, and Governor of Cilicia, which had its capitol in Tarsus.

Aristobulus was the son of Herod and Mariamne-I, and was drowned by Herod for dunking him in a swim, a dishonorable treatment of the king. But Aristobulus had two daughters, Mariamne-II and Herodias, and two sons, Agrippa, and Calcis. Mariamne-II married her uncle Philip, and Herodias married her uncle Antipas. Then later, Antipas was exiled for insufficient tribute to Caesar, so Herodias left her uncle-husband Antipas and married her uncle Philip to remain as queen. And this was **the complaint of John the Baptist**, that Herodias, a brother's daughter, had married two brothers. (Matthew 14:3-11)

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That is the general background for the family history of the Herods'. Now to reassemble this carnage, note that there were **seven ruling leaders from Herod the Great** including himself, Herod Archelaus, Philip, Herod Antipas, Herod Calcis, and two Herod Agrippa's. Philip is known not to have adopted the name of his father, he was the son of Herod's fifth wife 'Cleopatra of Jerusalem', and he married Mariamne-II, then Herodias.

Herod Antipas was first husband of Herodias. Antipas was exiled with his wife Herodias to Gaul, by Emperor Caesar Caligula, for not fulfilling his tribute (taxes). Philip ruled 2 yrs and was replaced by Agrippa-I, about the period when Paul's book to Titus was written. (Titus 3:12) Gaul is written by many authors to be the territory of France and Germany, but Josephus identifies the land of Gomerites those whom the Greeks call Galatians [Galls]. Paul wintered in Nicopolis, the land of the Galatians, then after winter, traveled on to Troas and Assos, at the coast of mountains of Tarsus, and met there with Titus to receive his books. (Acts 20:6-14, 2-Corin 2:12-13, Antiq 1.6.1)

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Paul and his men traveled from Cyprus to Tyre, Syria then separated from wives and children, which completed his second tour. There he gathered his disciples, then headed for Caesarea to deliver his new religious doctrine to Jerusalem. (Acts 21:3-8) They **stayed** in Caesarea several days, **at the house of Philip** the evangelist, '**one of the seven**'. (Acts 6:1-6) Referring **to one of the seven ministers of the Apostles**, and there is an associating text in Revelation that states; **The beast that was, and is not, even he is the eighth, and is of the seven, and goes into perdition.** (Rev 17:11)

The facts are unstated in combination, but the association is that there were the seven Ministers to the Apostles, and Paul is the eighth.

The inference means that Paul is Herod Saul of Tarsus, the son of Antipas and Herodius, and the stepson of Herod Philip and Mariamne-II. Thus we can state that Paul has two fathers and two mothers. Philip's father was Herod the Great, and his mother was "Cleopatra of Jerusalem." Herodias and Mariamne-II's father was Aristobulus, and their mother was Bernice. Aristobulus' father was Herod the Great, and his mother was Mariamne-I, the daughter of the Moabite Hasmonian (Greek) High Priest, Simon Boethus.

There is still not solid evidence at this point, but now we can walk through all the outlined areas and logically deduce the associated selections. The book of 'Romans' has some of Paul's relatives listed as his companions; he announced Rufus' mother and his mother, but not giving their names. Paul associated his mother to be a 'Herodion', of the Aristobulus household. (Romans 16:10-13) Aristobulus had two daughters, Mariamne-II and Herodius. During the period that 'Romans' was written, Herod Antipas and Herodias were in living in Nicopolis, Galatia, a moderate journey to the area of Rome.

Through Herod the Great, the Idumaeen, Paul was mostly Edomite, a descendant of Esau, that took wives of the Canaanites. (Gen 36:2, 9) The Edomites are recorded in 'Kings-11' to have Hadad, as an adversary to Solomon, which had very similar vicious attitude and actions as Herod the Great, and became king of Syria. Hadad was a descendant of the daughters of Hadar, one of the twelve sons of Ishmael. (Genesis 28:9, 36:8) Both Edomite kings, Hadar and Hadad, kept the same general naming inflections in their generations. It is not much of an accent stretch to get Herod from Hadar or Hadad.

Greet them, which are of Aristobulus' household, my Herodion kinsman. Salute Rufus, and his mother and mine. (Romans 16:10-13) This is Paul's greeting to the Senate in Rome that he is of the Aristobulus son of Herod. The statement 'his mother and mine' could be two women, and is obscure, but Herodius and Mariamne-II were the daughters of Aristobulus and sisters to Agrippa. Being brought up with Herod the Tetrarch, identify only two men, Herod Antipas, or Philip, which were both married to the sisters of Agrippa. (Acts 13:1)

Antipas had children by Herodius, and these were Paul's (Saul's) father and mother. Herodius then married Philip to be Queen, which gives credence to the greeting in Rome, to his mother, from the family of Aristobulus. **Soome is Paul's sister**; known as the daughter of Herodias that **asked** Herod Philip **for the head of John the Baptist**. (Matt 14:3-11, Mark 6:17-28)

This evidence may not seem conclusive to some, but Paul's interactions with the Herod family and all the travels with the Herods' and high-level access to all stations of the Temple Priests and castles. Also he led Roman guards, to imprison thousands from their homes in Jerusalem. Only a king, or the son of seven kings could do these actions year after year without retaliation of any of the political leaders. With no opposition or concern to the laws of the Jews, Paul had the kings' and Caesar's authority to preach exceedingly zealous the traditions of his fathers. (Galatians 1:14-17) These traditions and laws he taught were derived from the Tarsus Mountain of the pagan gods. Paul stated repeatedly that he followed the laws of his fathers. People assume these are Jewish roots; but in fact it was his Pharisee fathers, Antipas and Philip. As **Paul spoke to** the Roman Senate of **Nero**, he delivered his lineage to assure that **he was in line to be the next king if Israel**. Nero rejected Paul, as he was a friend of Caesar Claudius, whom Nero killed to become Caesar.

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2-Peter 3:15-17 (re-translated from the Greek by this author)

Also the Lord among us (Yahshua), patiently delivered leaders (Apostles) accordingly. Even the beloved among us (trusted friends), a brother Paul, opposed the giving. He skillfully wrote you. In every letter, speaking in his regard (his view) things which are hard to understand. Him (Paul) of the unlearned and unstable; twisted even the remaining (ancient) scriptures to the advantage of certain destruction. You therefore beloved (trusted friends), knowing you are forewarned, keep watch so that no lawless wanderers can lead you astray, to fall from your own commitment.

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In a prophecy of Daniel, there is a little horn that made war with the saints. (Daniel 7-8) He was more stout than his fellows, and prevailed against them; He came from one of the four notable kings that followed the great king. Many historians have identified that great king as Alexander and his four generals. It has more significance to analyze that the four tetrarch kings; Antipas, Philip, Archelaus, and Calcis are the four kings identified that were placed by Herod and Caesar, and ruled from castles in Israel. Saul of Tarsus is the son of Antipas; one of the four kings of the sons of Herod the Great, that held allegiance to Caesar. Paul, the little horn, was not a king himself, but did have his own leadership and many followers in all nations that throughout two thousand years amount to billions of followers.

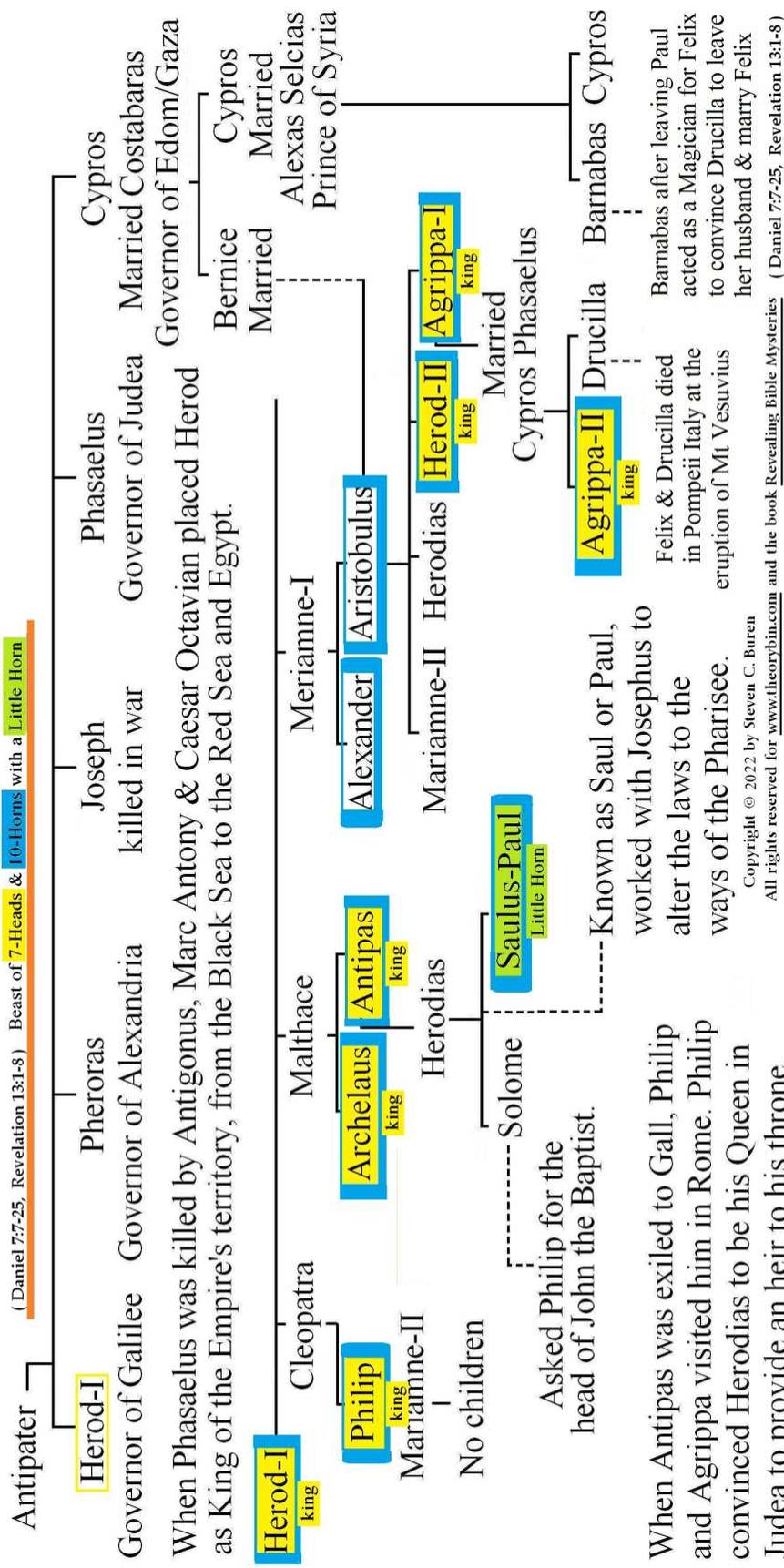
This little horn (Paul) grew great, even to the host of heaven; and cast down some, and stamped upon them (Apostles). He magnified himself even to the prince (Yahshua), and by him, (Paul) the daily sacrifice was taken away (polluting the Temple), and the place of the sanctuary was cast down. A host was given to him by reason of transgression; it cast the truth to the ground, (Dispensation doctrine) and it practiced, and prospered. (Dan 8)

Josephus was the eyes to Caesar, and chronicled the events in Israel for Caesar and the Roman Senate during the period of the New Testament. His detail of names and events and dates were under very close scrutiny, and he was once jailed for not revealing an event where he participated in the personal war between Herod Philip and Herod Antipas. This war started when Philip married Herodius, the wife of Antipas. This conflict was the topic of John the Baptist, where Solomy, the daughter of Herodius and sister of Paul, asked for the head of John the Baptist.

Josephus had set his fame at the age of 16, when he took the names of all who attended the "Sermon on the Mount" and gave the list to Titus, to Tax the people for their illegal gathering. Titus honored him with Roman citizenship & a title of "Titus Flavius Josephus". Josephus was wit Titus at the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple, and all chronicles of that event are from Josephus at his age of 32. Thus the Temple was destroyed 16 years after Atonement of Messiah, in our year of 47AD. (This fact is one of many that prove our calendar to be 105 years off.)

Barnabas had declared himself an apostle with Paul, which is noted in Revelation to be false. (Acts 14:4, Rev 2:2) When he separated from Paul, he went back to being an interpreter for his cousin Agrippa until an Angel killed Agrippa on the Day of Atonement on cy3877. The next year, Felix was sent as Procurator of Judea on 12th year of Claudius, & Paul was tried in Caesarea & given freedom in the palace for 2 years. (Acts 23:23-27, Antiq 20.7.1) Felix fell in love with Drucilla, the sister of Agrippa-II, as she exceeded all other women in beauty. Simon **Barnabas of Cypros**, pretending as a Magician endeavored & persuaded Drucilla to forsake her present husband Azizus, king of Emesa, and marry Felix. Nineteen years later, cy3897 the son of Felix & Drucilla died in Mt Vesuvius eruption at Pompeii Italy. (Antiq 20.7.1-2, Acts 8:9-24) (Both spellings of Drucilla & Drusilla in Josephus)

Family tree of Antipater, the Edomite Procurator & General for Julius Caesar & Marc Antony



When Antipas was exiled to Gall, Philip and Agrippa visited him in Rome. Philip convinced Herodias to be his Queen in Judea to provide an heir to his throne.

When Meriamne-II heard of this, her mother Bernice gave Antipas the Syrian Army to fight against Philip. These actions started the Judean Wars, which Caesar quelled by beheading Philip, and placing Agrippa as the new King of all lands of Herod-I.

Known as Saul or Paul, worked with Josephus to alter the laws to the ways of the Pharisee.

Felix & Drucilla died in Pompeii Italy at the eruption of Mt Vesuvius

Barnabas after leaving Paul acted as a Magician for Felix to convince Drucilla to leave her husband & marry Felix (Daniel 7:7-25, Revelation 13:1-8)

Daniel and Revelation describe the **beast of seven kings**, and then a little horn from the **seven heads of the beast with ten horns**. The **seven kings and seven heads** are: Herod-I, Archelaus, Antipas, Philip, Herod-II, Agrippa-I, and Agrippa-II. Ten horns are the seven kings with Aristobulus, Alexander & Saulus Paul is the **little horn** that spoke to Caesar Nero to claim his heritage

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