

2014 Steven C. Buren from “Revealing Bible Mysteries”

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Autobio 1

And when I was about sixteen years old, I had a mind to make trim of the several sects that were among us. These sects are three: - The first is that of the Pharisees, the second that Sadducees, and the third that of the Essens being now nineteen years old, and began to conduct myself according to the rules of the sect of the Pharisees

Autobio 3

I was in the twenty-sixth year of my age, it happened that I took a voyage to Rome, and this on the occasion which I shall now describe. At the time when Felix was procurator of Judea there were certain priests of my acquaintance, and very excellent persons they were, whom on a small and trifling occasion he had put into bonds, and sent to Rome to plead their cause before Caesar.

Through a great number of hazards by sea; for as our ship was drowned in the Adriatic Sea, we that were in it, being about six hundred in number, swam for our lives all the night; when, upon the first appearance of the day, and upon our sight of a ship of Cyrene, I and some others, eighty in all, by God's providence, prevented the rest, and were taken up into the other ship.

Autobio 65-66

Justus undertook to write about these facts, and about the Jewish war, that he might appear to have been an industrious man, he falsified in what he related about me, I am under a necessity to make my defense; and so I shall say what I have concealed till now. I and the Galileans have been the authors of that sedition which thy country engaged in, both against the Romans and against the king (Philip).

It is written in the Commentaries of Vespasian, the emperor; desired that thou, who wast the author [of that war], mightest be brought to punishment. And thou hadst certainly been punished at the command of Vespasian, had not king Agrippa, who had power given him to have thee put to death, at the earnest entreaty of his sister Bernice, changed the punishment from death into a long imprisonment. I was then the author (of their revolts) was it that king Agrippa, who procured thee thy life when thou wast condemned to die by Vespian, he granted thee a pardon at the earnest desire of Bernice?

But if thou art so hardy as to affirm, that thou hast written that history better than all the rest, why didst thou not publish thy history while the emperors Vespasian and Titus, the generals in that war, as well as king Agrippa and his family, who were men very well skilled in the learning of the Greeks, were all alive?

They had assembled my friends as a sanhedrim, I consulted what I should do as to John. to compose these troubles without bloodshed. Upon this I exhorted them to use the utmost care to learn the names of all that were under John; which when they had done, and I thereby was apprized who the men were, I published an edict, wherein I offered security and my right hand to such of John's party as had a mind to repent; and I allowed twenty days' time to such as would take this most advantageous course for themselves.

Autobio 76

I had great care taken of me by Vespasian; for he gave me an apartment in his own house, which he lived in before he came to the empire. He also honored me with the privilege of a Roman citizen, and gave me an annual pension; I also received from

Vespasian no small quantity of land, as a free gift, in Judea; for when Vespasian was dead, Titus, who succeeded him in the government, kept up the same respect for me which I had from his father; and when I had frequent accusations laid against me, he would not believe them. And Domitian, who succeeded, still augmented his respects to me; for he punished those Jews that were my accusers, and gave command that a servant of mine, who was a eunuch, and my accuser, should be punished.

He also made that country I had in Judea tax free, which is a mark of the greatest honor to him who hath it; nay, Domitia, the wife of Caesar, continued to do me kindnesses. And this is the account of the actions of my whole life; and let others judge of my character by them

Antiq Preface 3

Ptolemies was a king who was extraordinarily diligent in what concerned learning, and the collection of books; that he was also peculiarly ambitious to procure a translation of our law, and of the constitution of our government therein contained, into the Greek tongue.

But those who were sent to Alexandria as interpreters, gave him only the books of the law, while there were a vast number of other matters in our sacred books. They, indeed, contain in them the history of five thousand years and hath not preserved his writings from those indecent fables which others have framed, our constitution depends on the wisdom of Moses, our legislator, God is the Father and Lord of all things, and sees all things, and that thence he bestows a happy life upon those that follow him; but plunges such as do not walk in the paths of virtue into inevitable miseries.

Antiq 1.6.1

Gomer founded those whom the Greeks now call Galatians, (Galls,) but were then called Gomerites. Thobel founded the Thobelites, who are now called Iberes; and the Mosocheni were founded by Mosoch; now they are Cappadocians. Thiras also called those whom he ruled over Thirasiens; but the Greeks changed the name into Thracians.

Antiq 12.2.1

A [golden] cup of the value of one talent,

From the comments: the translation of the Pentateuch by seventy-two Jerusalem Jews, in the seventh year of Philadelphus at Alexandria, as given us an account of by Aristeus, and thence by Philo.

Antiq 12.2.5

King Ptolemy to Eleazar the high priest, I have determined to procure an interpretation of your law, and to have it translated out of Hebrew into Greek, and to be deposited in my library. Thou wilt therefore do well to choose out and send to me men of a good

character, who are now elders in age, and six in number out of every tribe. These, by their age, must be skillful in the laws, and of abilities to make an accurate interpretation of them;

Antiq 12.3.1-2

The Jews also obtained honors from the kings of Asia when they became their auxiliaries; equal to those of the Macedonians and Greeks, who were the inhabitants. Marcus Agrippa was of the like disposition towards the Jews: for when the people of Ionia might have those privileges of citizens which Antiochus, the grandson of Seleucus, (who by the Greeks was called The God,) had bestowed on them.

Antiq 12.5.4

After two years, in the hundred forty and fifth year, on the twenty-fifth day of that month which is by us called Chasleu, and by the Macedonians Apelleus, in the hundred and fifty-third olympiad, that the king came up to Jerusalem, and, pretending peace, he got possession of the city by treachery; in order to plunder its wealth, he ventured to break the league he had made. So he left the temple bare, and took away the golden candlesticks, and the golden altar (of incense), and table (of shew-bread), and the altar (of burnt-offering); and did not abstain from even the veils, which were made of fine linen and scarlet. He also emptied it of its secret treasures, and left nothing at all remaining.

And when the king had built an idol altar upon God's altar, he slew swine upon it, and so offered a sacrifice neither according to the law, nor the Jewish religious worship in that country. And if there were any sacred book of the law found, it was destroyed, and those with whom they were found.

Antiq 12.7.6

The temple was made desolate by Antiochus, and so continued for three years. This desolation happened to the temple in the hundred forty and fifth year, on the twenty-fifth day of the month Apeliens, and on the hundred fifty and third olympiad: but it was dedicated anew, on the same day, the twenty-fifth of the month Apeliens, on the hundred and forty-eighth year, and on the hundred and fifty-fourth olympiad. And this desolation came to pass according to the prophecy of Daniel, which was given four hundred and eight years before; for he declared that the Macedonians would dissolve that worship

(Daniel prophecy of Writing on the Wall cy3472 + 408 = cy3880, Antiq 12.7 written)

Antiq 12.8.1-5

Judas made perpetual expeditions against these men, and endeavored to restrain them from those incursions, and to prevent the mischiefs they did to the Jews. So he fell upon the Idumeans, the posterity of Esau.

After this he went thence in haste against the Ammonites.

Judas Maccabeus, and his brother Jonathan also offered thank-offerings, both for their good success, and for the preservation of their army, for not one of the Jews was slain in these battles.

Antiq 12.9.3

This was in the hundred and fiftieth year of the dominion of the Seleucidse. Accordingly, Antiochus the kings army was collected of about a hundred thousand

footmen, and twenty thousand horsemen, and thirty-two elephants, and marched hastily out of Antioch.

Antiq 13.7.3

Antiochus, the son of Alexander, who was also called The God, and this when he had reigned four years, though he gave it out that he died under the hands of the surgeons.

When Simon heard of Antiochus's breaking his league with him, did also himself make a league with the Romans.

(End of Maccabee Empire & Beginning Hasmonian Empire Antiq 14.14.5.)

Antiq 13.8.1-4

That year on which the Jews used to rest came on; for the Jews observe this rest every seventh year, as they do every seventh day; so that Ptolemy being for this cause released from the war,

Antiochus invaded Judea in the fourth years' of his reign, and the first year of the principality of Hyrcanus, in the hundred and sixty-second olympiad. (Hyrcanus-I)

Hyrcanus opened the sepulcher of David, who excelled all other kings in riches, and took out of it three thousand talents. He was also the first of the Jews that, relying on this wealth, maintained foreign troops.

Antiq 14.1.2-3

Hyrcanus then began his high priesthood on the third year of the hundred and seventy-seventh Olympiad. (Hyrcanus-II)

There was a certain friend of Hyrcanus, an Idumean, called Antipater.

Antipater was of the stock of the principal Jews who came out of Babylon into Judea; but that assertion of his was to gratify Herod, who was his son, and who, by certain revolutions of fortune, came afterward to be king of the Jews,

Antipater was at first called Antipas, king Alexander and his wife made him general of all Idumea, (Edom) and that he made a league of friendship with those Arabians, and Gazites, and Ascalonites, that were of his own party,

Antiq 14.4.4

Upon the hundred and seventy-ninth olympiad, when Caius Antonius and Marcus Tullius Cicero were consuls.

Jews being slain by the Romans, Pompey went into it, and not a few of those that were with him also, and saw all that which it was unlawful for any other men to see but only for the high priests. There were in that temple the golden table, the holy candlestick, and the pouring vessels, and a great quantity of spices; and besides these there were among the treasures two thousand talents of sacred money: yet did Pompey touch nothing of all this,

He made Jerusalem tributary to the Romans, and Strato's Tower; which last Herod rebuilt after a glorious manner, and adorned with havens and temples, and changed its name to Caesarea. All these Pompey left in a state of freedom, and joined them to the province of Syria.

Antiq 14.7.4

Antipater fought against Aristobulus. Aristobulus had no enjoyment of what he hoped for from the power that was given him by Cesar; for those of Pompey's party prevented it, and destroyed him by poison; and those of Caesar's party buried him. His dead body also lay, for a good while, embalmed in honey, till Antony (his son) afterward sent it to Judea, and caused him to be buried in the royal sepulcher.

Antiq 14.9.2

Antipater made Phasaelus, his eldest son, governor of Jerusalem, and of the places that were about it, but committed Galilee to Herod, his next son, who was then a very young man, for he was but fifteen years of age.

Sextus Caesar, who was a relation of the great Caesar, and was now president of Syria. Herod, Antipater's son, hath slain Hezekiah, and those that were with him, and hath thereby transgressed our law, which hath forbidden to slay any man, even though he were a wicked man, unless he had been first condemned to suffer death by the Sanhedrim.

Antiq 14.9.4

When Herod had received the kingdom, he slew all the members of this Sanhedrim, and Hyrcanus.

Antiq 14.11.1

(Julius) Caesar was slain by Cassius and Brutus in the senate-house, after he had retained the government three years and six months.

Antiq 14.12.3

Brutus, when he had fled as far as Philippi, was shut up by us, and became a partaker of the same perdition with Cassius; and now these have received their punishment, we suppose that we may enjoy peace for the time to come, and that Asia may be at rest from war.

Antiq 14.13.1

Antony came into Syria, Cleopatra (Herod's wife) met him in Cilicia, and brought him to fall in love with her. Antony made both Herod and Phasaelus tetrarchs, and committed the public affairs of the Jews to them. Antony was corrupted by the money which Herod and his brother had given him. And when the people made a clamor against Herod, Antony was so provoked at it, that he slew the prisoners.

Antiq 14.13.9-10

And in this very place where he (Herod) overcame the Jews it was that he some time afterward build a most excellent palace, and a city round about it, and called it Herodium.

Antigonus was brought back into Judea by the king of the Parthians, and received Hyrcanus and Phasaelus for his prisoners. The king of the Parthians cut off his (Hyrcanus) ears, and thereby took care that the high priesthood should never come to him any more. Phasaelus dashed his head against a great stone, and thereby took away his own life.

Antiq 14.14.5

When the senate was dissolved, Antony and Caesar went out of the senate house with Herod between them, and with the consuls and other magistrates before them, in order to offer sacrifices, and to lay up their decrees in the capitol. Antony also feasted Herod the first day of his reign. Having obtained it on the hundred and eighty-fourth olympiad

Antiq 14.16.1-4

Being now an army of eleven legions, armed men on foot, and six thousand horsemen, with other auxiliaries out of Syria. The generals were two: Sosius, sent by Antony to assist Herod, and Herod on his own account, in order to take the government from Antigonus, who was declared all enemy at Rome, and that he might himself be king, according to the decree of the Senate.

Jews that were enclosed within the walls of the city fought against Herod with great alacrity and zeal, while a mighty army lay round about them, and while they were distressed by famine and the want of necessaries, for this happened to be a Sabbatic year. Destruction befell the city of Jerusalem when Marcus Agrippa and Caninius Gallus were consuls of Rome on the hundred eighty and fifth olympiad, on the third month, on the solemnity of the fast, as if a periodical revolution of calamities had returned since that which befell the Jews under Pompey; for the Jews were taken by him on the same day, and this was after twenty-seven years' time.

Herod gave Antony a great deal of money, endeavored to persuade him to have Antigonus slain. Thus did the government of the Asamoneans cease, a hundred twenty and six years after it was first set up.

Antiq 15.1.2

Herod, now had Jerusalem under his power, carried off all the royal ornaments, and spoiled the wealthy men of what they had gotten; and when, by these means, he had heaped together a great quantity of silver and gold, he gave it all to Antony

The Sabbatic year, which was still going on, and forced the country to lie still uncultivated, since we are forbidden to sow our land in that year.

Antiq 15.2.7

His design in doing so was to entice Antony into lewd pleasures with them, who was ashamed to send for the damsel, as being the wife of Herod, and avoided it, because of the reproaches he should have from Cleopatra on that account; but he sent the young man. So handsome as was Aristobulus, in the prime of his life, for he was sixteen years of age.

Mariamne lay vehemently at him to restore the high priesthood to her brother. They came to an agreement, and all suspicions.

Antiq 15.3.3

Now the the feast of tabernacles, Aristobulus, who was now in the seventeenth year of his age, went up to the altar, according to the law, to offer the sacrifices, and this with the ornaments of his high priesthood, and when he performed the sacred offices. - a warm zeal and affection towards him appeared among the people.

Herod resolved to complete what he had intended against the young man. He drew him into a lonely place, and at the same time played with him in a juvenile and ludicrous manner. As they stood by the fish-ponds, of which there were large ones about the house, they went to cool themselves (by bathing), because it was in the midst of a hot day.

Herod, went into the water among them, while such of Herod's acquaintance, as he had appointed to do it, dipped him as he was swimming, and plunged him under water, in the dark of the evening, as if it had been done in sport only; nor did they desist till he was entirely suffocated. And thus was Aristobulus murdered.

Antony sat by him at his hearing causes, and took his diet with him every day, and that he enjoyed those favors from him, notwithstanding the reproaches that Cleopatra so severely laid against him.

Antiq 15.4.1-2

The affairs of Syria were in confusion by Cleopatra's constant persuasions to Antony to make an attempt upon every body's dominions; for she persuaded him to take those dominions away from their several princes, and bestow them upon her; and she had a mighty influence upon him, by reason of his being enslaved to her by his affections.

She had already poisoned her brother, because she knew that he was to be king of Egypt, and this when he was but fifteen years old; and she got her sister Arsinoe to be slain, by the means of Antony, when she was a supplicant at Diana's temple at Ephesus. Herod met her, and farmed of her parts of Arabia, and those revenues that came to her from the region about Jericho. Now Herod had a great while borne no good-will to Cleopatra, as knowing that she was a woman irksome to all.

As to the tributes which Herod was to pay Cleopatra for that country which Antony had given her, he acted fairly with her, as deeming it not safe for him to afford any cause for Cleopatra to hate him.

Antiq 15.5.2 (Fell into – Started on 185 Oly & continued to 187 Oly)

The battle at Actium was now expected, which fell into the hundred eighty and seventh olympiad, where Caesar and Antony were to fight for the supreme power of the world; but Herod having enjoyed a country that was very fruitful.

Cleopatra's general over the soldiers she had there, and was at enmity with Herod.

The fight happened at Actium, between Octavius Caesar and Antony, in the seventh year of the reign of Herod, and then it was also that there was an earthquake in Judea, such a one as had not happened at any other time, and which earthquake brought a great destruction upon the cattle in that country. About ten thousand men also perished by the fall of houses. (Antiq 13.7.3, 14.14.5, 14.16.1-4, 15.1.2, 15.11.4, 16.7.1)

Antiq 15.7.3

Caesar (Octavius Augustus) was the victor in the war, and that Antony and Cleopatra were both dead. (cy3841, same year Messiah born & Herod-I died & Judea taxed, Luke 2:1-5)

Antiq 15.7.9

Costobarus was an Idumean by birth, and one of principal dignity among them; and one whose ancestors had been priests to the Koze, whom the Idumeans had (formerly) esteemed as a god.

Herod made Costobarus governor of Idumea and Gaza, and gave him his sister Salome to wife.

Antiq 15.9.3

Simon, a citizen of Jerusalem, the son of one Boethus, a citizen of Alexandria, and a priest of great note there; this man had a daughter, who was esteemed the most beautiful woman of that time.

Herod was much affected with what was said of her; and when he saw the damsel, he was smitten with her beauty. He immediately deprived Jesus, the son of Phabet, of the high priesthood, and conferred that dignity on Simon, and so joined in affinity with him (by marrying his daughter).

Antiq 15.11.4

Herod, in the eighteenth year of his reign, undertook a very great work, that is, to build of himself the temple of God. (Herodium was furnished with ornaments from the Jerusalem Temple and was renamed Cesarea by Philip).

The Jews sent ambassadors to Claudius Caesar, to intercede with him for them; upon whose coming, king Agrippa, junior, being then at Rome, asked for and obtained the power over them from the emperor, who gave command to Vitellius, who was then commander in Syria, to give it them accordingly. Before that time they were kept under the seal of the high priest, and of the treasurers of the temple;

Antiq 16.5.1

The entire building being accomplished: in the tenth year into the twenty-eighth year of Herod's reign, and into the hundred and ninety-second olympiad.

He (Herod-I) consecrated this combat to Caesar, and ordered it to be celebrated every fifth year. He also sent all sorts of ornaments for it out of his own furniture, that it might want nothing to make it decent; nay, Julia, Caesar's wife, sent a great part of her most valuable furniture (from Rome), insomuch that he had no want of any thing.

And it is related that Caesar and Agrippa often said, that the dominions of Herod were too little for the greatness of his soul; for that he deserved to have both all the kingdom of Syria, and that of Egypt also.

Antiq 16.5.4

If any one was not very obsequious to him (Herod-I) in his language, and would not confess himself to be his slave, or but seemed to think of any innovation in his government, he was not able to contain himself, but prosecuted his very kindred and friends, and punished them as if they were enemies and this wickedness he undertook out of a desire that he might be himself alone honored.

Antiq 16.7.1

As for Herod, he had spent vast sums about the cities, both without and within his own kingdom; and as he had before heard that Hyrcanus, who had been king before him, had opened David's sepulcher, and taken out of it three thousand talents of silver, and that there was a much greater number left behind.

He opened that sepulcher by night, and went into it, and endeavored that it should not be at all known in the city, but took only his most faithful friends with him. As for any money, he found none, as Hyrcanus had done, but that furniture of gold, and those precious goods that were laid up there; all which he took away. However, he had a great desire to make a more diligent search, and to go farther in, even as far as the very bodies of David and Solomon; where two of his guards were slain, by a flame that burst out upon those that went in, as the report was. So he was terribly affrighted, and went out, and built a propitiatory monument of that fright he had been in; and this of white stone, at the mouth of the sepulcher, and that at great expense also.

Antiq 16.11.7

As for Herod, if he had before any doubt about the slaughter of his sons, there was now no longer any room left in his soul for it; but he had banished away whatsoever might afford him the least suggestion of reasoning better about this matter, so he already made haste to bring his purpose to a conclusion.

Alexander also and Aristobulus were brought to Sebaste, by their father's command, and there strangled; but their dead bodies were in the night time carried to Alexandraum, where their uncle by the mother's side, and the greatest part of their ancestors, had been deposited.

Antiq 17.1.3

Herod the king had at this time nine wives; one of them Antipater's mother, and another the high priest's daughter, by whom he had a son of his own name. He had also one who was his brother's daughter, and another his sister's daughter; which two had no children.

Archelaus and Antipas were brought up with a certain private man at Rome.

Antiq 17.6.5-6

But now Herod's distemper greatly increased upon him after a severe manner, and this by God's judgment upon him for his sins; for a fire glowed in him slowly, which did not so much appear to the touch outwardly, as it augmented his pains inwardly; for it brought upon him a vehement appetite to eating.

He commanded that all the principal men of the entire Jewish nation, wheresoever they lived, should be called to him. (On Day of Atonement) he ordered them to be all shut up in the hippodrome.

I shall die in a little time, so great are my pains; which death ought to be cheerfully borne, and to be welcomed by all men; but what principally troubles me is this, that I shall die without being lamented.

He desires, he shall have a great mourning at his funeral, and such as never had any king before him; as soon as they see he hath given up the ghost, they shall place soldiers round the hippodrome, while they do not know that he is dead; they shall give orders to have those that are in custody shot with their darts; and that this slaughter of them all will cause that he shall not miss to rejoice on a double account; that as he is dying, When he was departing out of this life, that the whole nation should be put into mourning, and indeed made desolate of their dearest kindred, when he gave order that one out of every family should be slain, although they had done nothing that was unjust.

Antiq 17.8.1

He died, the fifth day after he had caused Antipater to be slain; having reigned, since he had procured Antigonus to be slain, thirty-four years; but since he had been declared king by the Romans, thirty-seven.

Salome and Alexas, before the king's death was made known, dismissed those that were shut up in the hippodrome, and told them that the king ordered them to go away to their own lands, and take care of their own affairs, which was esteemed by the nation a great benefit. (Salome = wife of Costobarus, Antiq 15.7.9)

So there was presently an acclamation made to Arche laus, as king.

Antiq 17.13.2

In the tenth year of Arche laus's government, both his brethren, and the principal men of Judea and Samaria, not being able to bear his barbarous and tyrannical usage of them, accused him before Caesar.

Caesar banished him, and appointed Vienna, a city of Gaul, to be the place of his habitation, and took his money away from him. (Galatia)

Antiq 17.13.5

So Arche laus's country was laid to the province of Syria; and Cyrenius, one that had been consul, was sent by Caesar to take account of people's effects in Syria, and to sell the house of Arche laus.

Antiq 18.1.1-6 (Luke 2:2)

Cyrenius, a Roman senator, Coponius also, a man of the equestrian order, was sent together with him, to have the supreme power over the Jews. Moreover, Cyrenius came himself into Judea, which was now added to the province of Syria, to take an account of their substance, and to dispose of Arche laus's money; but the Jews, although at the beginning they took the report of a taxation heinously, yet did they leave off any further opposition to it, by the persuasion of Joazar, who was the son of Beethus, and high priest; so they, being over-persuaded by Joazar's words, gave an account of their estates, Judas, a Gaulonite, with Sadduc, a Pharisee, became zealous to draw them to a revolt, who both said that this taxation was no better than an introduction to slavery.

Judas and Sadduc, who excited a fourth philosophic sect among us, and had a great many followers therein, filled our civil government with tumults at present, and laid the foundations of our future miseries.

The Jews had for a great while had three sects of philosophy peculiar to themselves; the sect of the Essens, and the sect of the Sadducees, and the third sort of opinions was that of those called Pharisees.

The doctrine of the Sadducees is this: That souls die with the bodies.

But of the fourth sect of Jewish philosophy, Judas the Galilean was the author. These men agree in all other things with the Pharisaic notions; but they have an inviolable attachment to liberty, and say that God is to be their only Ruler and Lord.

Antiq 18.2.1-2

Cyrenius had now disposed of Archelaus's money, and when the taxings were come to a conclusion, which were made in the thirty-seventh year of Caesar's victory over Antony at Actium.

He appointed Ananus, the son of Seth, to be high priest; while Herod and Philip had each of them received their own tetrarchy,

When Philip also had built Paneas, a city at the fountains of Jordan, he named it Cesarea.

As Coponius, who we told you was sent along with Cyrenius, was exercising his office of procurator, and governing Judea, the following accidents happened. As the Jews were celebrating the feast of unleavened bread, which we call the Passover.

Caesar, (Octavius) the second emperor of the Romans, the duration of whose reign was fifty-seven years, besides six months and two days (of which time Antonius (Marc Antony) ruled together with him fourteen years; but the duration of his life was seventy-seven years); upon whose death Tiberius Nero, his wife Julia's son, succeeded.

Antiq 18.3.3 (note: this paragraph is not normal writing style of Josephus, may be inserted by others)

Now there was about this time Jesus (Yahshua), a wise man, if it be lawful to call him a man; for he was a doer of wonderful works, a teacher of such men as receive the truth with pleasure. He drew over to him both many of the Jews and many of the Gentiles. He was (the) Christ. And when Pilate, at the suggestion of the principal men amongst us, had condemned him to the cross, those that loved him at the first did not forsake him; for he appeared to them alive again the third day; as the divine prophets had foretold these and ten thousand other wonderful things concerning him. And the tribe of Christians, so named from him, are not extinct at this day.

Antiq 18.3.5

There was a man who was a Jew, but had been driven away from his own country by an accusation laid against him for transgressing their laws. He procured also three other men, entirely of the same character with himself, to be his partners.

These men persuaded Fulvia, a woman of great dignity, to send purple and gold to the temple at Jerusalem; and when they had gotten them, they employed them for their own uses, and spent the money themselves.

Whereupon Tiberius, who had been informed of the thing by Saturninus, the husband of Fulvia, who desired inquiry might be made about it, ordered all the Jews to be banished out of Rome.

Thus were these Jews banished out of the city by the wickedness of four men.

Antiq 18.4.2-3

Vitellius sent Marcellus, a friend of his, to take care of the affairs of Judea, and ordered Pilate to go to Rome, to answer before the emperor to the accusations of the Jews. So Pilate, when he had tarried ten years in Judea, made haste to Rome, and this in obedience to the orders of Vitellius, which he durst not contradict; but before he could get to Rome Tiberius was dead.

Vitellius deprived Joseph, who was also called Caiaphas, of the high priesthood, and appointed Jonathan the son of Ananus, the former high priest, to succeed him. After which, he took his journey back to Antioch.

Antiq 18.4.6

About this time it was that Philip, Herod's brother, departed this life, in the twentieth year of the reign of Tiberius, after he had been tetrarch of Trachonitis and Gaulanitis, and of the nation of the Bataneans also, thirty-seven years. He left no sons behind him.

Antiq 18.5.1-3

About this time Aretas (the king of Arabia Petres) and Herod had a quarrel on the account following: Herod (Philip) the tetrarch had, married the granddaughter of Aretas, and had lived with her a great while; but when he was once at Rome, he lodged with Herod (Antipas), who was his brother indeed, but not by the same mother; for this Herod (Antipas) was the son of the high priest Sireoh's daughter. However, he (Philip) fell in love with Herodias, this last Herod's (Antipas) wife, who was the daughter of Aristobulus their brother, and the sister of Agrippa the Great.

So they raised armies on both sides, (Antipas & Philip) and prepared for war, and sent their generals to fight instead of themselves; and when they had joined battle, all Herod's army was destroyed.

So Herod wrote about these affairs to Tiberius, who being very angry at the attempt made by Aretas, wrote to Vitellius to make war upon him, and either to take him alive, and bring him to him in bonds, or to kill him, and send him his head. This was the charge that Tiberius gave to the president of Syria.

Now some of the Jews thought that the destruction of Herod's army came from God, and that very justly, as a punishment of what he did against John, that was called the Baptist. Vitellius deprived Jonathan of the high priesthood, and gave it to his brother Theophilus. But when on the fourth day letters came to him, which informed him of the death of Tiberius, he recalled his army.

So Vitellius truly retired to Antioch; but Agrippa, the son of Aristobulus, went up to Rome, a year before the death of Tiberius,

Antiq 18.6.1

Agrippa lived at Rome, and was generally brought up and conversed with Drusus, the emperor Tiberius's son, and contracted a friendship with Antonia, the wife of Drusus the Great, who had his mother Bernice in great esteem.

But when Bernice was dead, and he was left to his own conduct, he spent a great deal extravagantly in his daily way of living.

Tiberius forbade the friends of his deceased son to come into his sight, because on seeing them he should be put in mind of his son, and his grief would thereby be revived.

For these reasons he went away from Rome, and sailed to Judea, but in evil circumstances, being dejected with the loss of that money which he once had.

His wife Cypros, sent a letter to his sister Herodias, to alleviate these her husband's troubles all she could, and made him a magistrate of that city, by way of honor to him.

Antiq 18.6.4

Agrippa was come to Puteoli, whence he wrote a letter to Tiberius Caesar, who then lived at Capreae.

Antiq 18.6.10

Tiberius had at this time appointed Caius to be his successor, he outlived but a few days, and then died, after he had held the government twenty-two years five months and three days.

Antiq 18.7.2

Herodias, Agrippa's sister, who now lived as wife to that Herod (Antipas) who was tetrarch of Galilee and Peres, took this authority of her brother (Herod Calcis) in an envious manner, particularly when she saw that he (Calcis) had a greater dignity bestowed on him than her husband (Antipas) had; since, when he ran away, it was because he was not able to pay his debts.

Caius (Caesar) was angry at her, and sent her with Herod (Antipas) into banishment, and gave her estate to (Herod) Agrippa.

Antiq 18.8.1-9

(Through suggestions of Agrippa) A tumult arisen at Alexandria, between the Jewish inhabitants and the Greeks; and three ambassadors were chosen out of each party that were at variance, who came to Caius. Now one of these ambassadors from the people of Alexandria was Apion, who uttered many blasphemies against the Jews; and, among other things that he said, he charged them with neglecting the honors that belonged to Caesar; for that while all who were subject to the Roman empire built altars and temples to Caius.

But Philo, the principal of the Jewish embassy, a man eminent on all accounts, brother to Alexander the alabarch, was ready to betake himself to make his defense against those accusations; but Caius prohibited him.

Vitellius, and gave him order to make an invasion into Judea, with a great body of troops; and if they would admit of his statue willingly, to erect it in the temple of God; but if they were obstinate, to conquer them by war.

Antiq 19.1.14

Vatinius, a senator, commander of the praetorian band, asked of Cluvius, one that sat by him, and was of consular dignity also, whether he had heard any thing of news, or not? Cluvius replied, that he had heard no news, "Know then," said Vatinius, "that the game of the slaughter of tyrants is to be played this day."

Caius turned aside into a private narrow passage, Cherea met him, and asked him for the watchword; upon Caius's giving him one of his ridiculous words, he immediately approached him, and drew his sword, and gave him a terrible stroke with it, yet was not this stroke mortal. And although there be those that say it was so contrived on purpose by Cherea, that Caius should not be killed at one blow, but should be punished more severely by a multitude of wounds.

Caius was staggered with the pain that the blow gave him; for the stroke of the sword falling in the middle, between the shoulder and the neck, was hindered by the first bone

of the breast from proceeding any further. He groaned under the pain he endured, and presently went forward and fled where many of them stood round about him, and struck him with their swords.

Antiq 19.2.1-2

Claudius was on the sudden hurried away out of his house; for the soldiers had a meeting together; and when they had debated about what was to be done, they saw that it would therefore be right for them, while the public affairs were unsettled, to choose Claudius emperor, who was uncle to the deceased Caius, and of a superior dignity and worth to every one of those that were assembled together in the senate.

Cherea Cassius; for this one man, with the assistance of the gods, hath, by his counsel and by his actions, been the procurer of our liberty. Nor ought we to forget him now we have recovered our liberty, who, under the foregoing tyranny, took counsel beforehand, and beforehand hazarded himself for our liberties; but ought to decree him proper honors, and thereby freely declare that he from the beginning acted with our approbation.

Antiq 19.5.1-3

Claudius (Caesar) confirmed that kingdom to Agrippa which Caius had given him.

There was a sedition between the Jews and the Greeks, at the city of Alexandria; for when Caius was dead, the nation of the Jews, which had been very much mortified under the reign of Caius, and reduced to very great distress by the people of Alexandria.

Claudius sent an order to the president of Egypt to quiet that tumult; he also sent an edict, at the requests of king Agrippa and king Herod, both to Alexandria and to Syria, whose contents were as follows: "Tiberius Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus;

Alexandrians became insolent towards the Jews that were among them, which Caius, out of his great madness and want of understanding, reduced the nation of the Jews very low, because they would not transgress the religious worship of their country, and call him a god: I will therefore that the nation of the Jews be not deprived of their rights and privileges, on account of the madness of Caius; but that those rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed be preserved to them.

Antiq 19.6.2-3

When Agrippa had entirely finished all the duties of the Divine worship, he removed Theophilus, the son of Ananus, from the high priesthood, and bestowed that honor of his on Simon the son of Boethus, whose name was also Cantheras.

But after a very little while the young men of Doris, preferring a rash attempt before piety, and being naturally bold and insolent, carried a statue of Caesar into a synagogue of the Jews, and erected it there. This procedure of theirs greatly provoked Agrippa; for it plainly tended to the dissolution of the laws of his country. So he came without delay to Publius Petronius, who was then president of Syria, and accused the people of Doris.

Since some of you have had the boldness, or madness rather, after the edict of Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus was published, for permitting the Jews to observe the laws of their country, not to obey the same, but have acted in entire opposition thereto, as forbidding the Jews to assemble together in the synagogue, by removing Caesar's statue, and setting it up therein, and thereby have offended not only the Jews, but the emperor

himself, whose statue is more commodiously placed in his own temple than in a foreign one.

I therefore ordain that Proculus Vitellius, the centurion, bring those men to me, who, contrary to Augustus's edict, have been so insolent as to do this thing, give an account of what hath been done.

So the king was pleased with these words of his, and passed by Jonathan, and, according to his brother's desire, bestowed the high priesthood upon Matthias. Nor was it long before Marcus succeeded Petronius, as president of Syria.

Antiq 19.8.2

When Agrippa had reigned three years over all Judea, he came to the city Cesarea, which was formerly called Strato's Tower; and there he exhibited shows in honor of Caesar, upon his being informed that there was a certain festival celebrated to make vows for his safety.

On the second day of which shows he put on a garment made wholly of silver, and of a contexture truly wonderful, and came into the theater early in the morning; at which time the silver of his garment being illuminated by the fresh reflection of the sun's rays upon it, shone out after a surprising manner, and was so resplendent as to spread a horror over those that looked intently upon him; and presently his flatterers cried out, one from one place, and another from another, (though not for his good,) that he was a god; and they added, "Be thou merciful to us; for although we have hitherto revered thee only as a man, yet shall we henceforth own thee as superior to mortal nature." Upon this the king did neither rebuke them, nor reject their impious flattery. But as he presently afterward looked up, he saw an owl sitting on a certain rope over his head, and immediately understood that this bird was the messenger of ill tidings, as it had once been the messenger of good tidings to him; and fell into the deepest sorrow. A severe pain also arose in his belly, and began in a most violent manner. He therefore looked upon his friends, and said, "I, whom you call a god, am commanded presently to depart this life.

Antiq 20.7.1-2

So Claudius sent Felix, the brother of Pallas, to take care of the affairs of Judea; and when he had already completed the twelfth year of his reign, he bestowed upon Agrippa (junior) the tetrarchy.

While Felix was procurator of Judea, he saw this Drusilla, and fell in love with her; for she did indeed exceed all other women in beauty; and he sent to her a person whose name was Simon (Barnabas) one of his friends; a Jew he was, and by birth a Cypriot, and one who pretended to be a magician, and endeavored to persuade her to forsake her present husband, and marry him.

She was desirous to avoid her sister Bernice's envy, for she was very ill treated by her on account of her beauty, was prevailed upon to transgress the laws of her forefathers, and to marry Felix; and when he had had a son by her, he named him Agrippa. But after what manner that young man, (Felix) with his wife, perished at the conflagration of the mountain Vesuvius, in the days of Titus Caesar, shall be related hereafter.

Antiq 20.8.1-2

Claudius Caesar died when he had reigned thirteen years, eight months, and twenty days; and a report went about that he was poisoned by his wife Agrippina. Her father was Germanicus.

Agrippina was afraid, lest, when Britannicus should come to man's estate, he should succeed his father in the government, and desired to seize upon the principality beforehand for her own son (Nero); she sent Burrhus, the general of the army to bring Nero away into the camp, and to salute him emperor.

Antiq 20.9.1-4

Festus was now dead, and Albinus was but upon the road; so he assembled the sanhedrim of judges, and brought before them the brother of Jesus, who was called Christ, whose name was James, and some others, (or, some of his companions); and when he had formed an accusation against them as breakers of the law, he delivered them to be stoned.

Albinus, as he was upon his journey from Alexandria, and informed him that it was not lawful for Ananus to assemble a sanhedrim without his consent. Whereupon Albinus complied with what they said, and wrote in anger to Ananus, and threatened that he would bring him to punishment for what he had done; on which king Agrippa took the high priesthood from him, when he had ruled but three months, and made Jesus, the son of Damneus, high priest.

He also had servants who were very wicked, who joined themselves to the boldest sort of the people, and went to the thrashing-floors, and took away the tithes that belonged to the priests by violence, and did not refrain from beating such as would not give these tithes to them.

But now the Sicarii went into the city by night, just before the festival, which was now at hand, and took the scribe belonging to the governor of the temple, whose name was Eleazar, and bound him, and carried him away with them.

This was the beginning of greater calamities; for the robbers perpetually contrived to catch some of Ananias's servants.

About this time it was that king Agrippa built Cesarea Philippi larger than it was before, and, in honor of (Tiberius) Nero, named it Neronias.

He almost transferred all that was most ornamental in his own kingdom thither. This made him more than ordinarily hated by his subjects, because he took those things away that belonged to them to adorn a foreign city. And now Jesus, the son of Gamaliel, became the successor of Jesus, the son of Damneus.

Costobarus and Saulus, did themselves get together a multitude of wicked wretches, and this because they were of the royal family; and so they obtained favor among them, because of their kindred to Agrippa; but still they used violence with the people, and were very ready to plunder those that were weaker than themselves. And from that time it principally came to pass that our city was greatly disordered, and that all things grew worse and worse among us.

He brought out all those prisoners who seemed to him to be most plainly worthy of death, and ordered them to be put to death accordingly. But as to those who had been put into prison on some trifling occasions, he took money of them, and dismissed them; by which means the prisons were indeed emptied, but the country was filled with robbers.

He also deprived Jesus, the son of Gamaliel, of the high priesthood, and gave it to Matthias, the son of Theophilus, under whom the Jews' war with the Romans took its beginning.

Antiq 20.10.1

From the day when our fathers departed out of Egypt, under Moses their leader, until the building of that temple which king Solomon erected at Jerusalem, were six hundred and twelve.

From the days of king Solomon, until Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, were four hundred and sixty-six years, six months, and ten days.

But after the term of seventy years' captivity under the Babylonians, until king Antiochus Eupator, were under a democratical government for four hundred and fourteen years.

Herod was then made king by the Romans, but did no longer appoint high priests out of the family of Asamoneus; but made certain men to be so that were of no eminent families, but barely of those that were priests.

Accordingly, the number of the high priests, from the days of Herod until the day when Titus took the temple and the City, and burnt them, were in all twenty-eight; the time also that belonged to them was a hundred and seven years.

Antiq 20.11.2-3

I (Josephus) began to write that account of the war; and these Antiquities contain what hath been delivered down to us from the original creation of man, until the twelfth year of the reign of (Tiberius) Nero.

I have also taken a great deal of pains to obtain the learning of the Greeks, and understand the elements of the Greek language, although I have so long accustomed myself to speak our own tongue, that I cannot pronounce Greek with sufficient exactness; for our nation does not encourage those that learn the languages of many nations.

There have been many who have done their endeavors with great patience to obtain this learning, there have yet hardly been so many as two or three that have succeeded therein, who were immediately well rewarded for their pains.

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Wars 1.9.5

Caesar encouraged Antipater to undertake other hazardous enterprises for him as demonstrations of his valor. And when Caesar had settled the affairs of Egypt, and was returning into Syria again, he gave him the privilege of a Roman citizen, and freedom from taxes,

On this account it was that he also confirmed Hyrcanus in the high priesthood.

Wars 1.13.9

But the Parthians proceeded to that degree of injustice, as to fill all the country with war without denouncing it, but to deliver Phasaelus and Hyrcanus bound into his hands, in order to their being tormented by him. Antigonus himself also bit off Hyrcanus's ears

with his own teeth, as he fell down upon his knees to him, that so he might never be able upon any mutation of affairs to take the high priesthood again, for the high priests that officiated were to be complete, and without blemish.

However, he failed in his purpose of abusing Phasaelus, he prevented all abuses by dashing his head against a stone; so he demonstrated himself to be Herod's own brother, and Hyrcanus a most degenerate relation, and died with great bravery.

Wars 1.14.4

These reasons greatly moved the senate; at which juncture Antony came in, and told them that it was for their advantage in the Parthian war that Herod should be king; so they all gave their votes for it. And when the senate was separated, Antony and Caesar went out, with Herod between them; while the consul and the rest of the magistrates went before them, in order to offer sacrifices, and to lay the decree in the Capitol. Antony also made a feast for Herod on the first day of his reign.

Wars 1.20.1

Herod was under immediate concern about a most important affair, on account of his friendship with Antony. For Caesar did not think he had quite undone Antony, while Herod continued his assistance to him. Accordingly he sailed to Rhodes, where Caesar then abode, and came to him without his diadem.

When I was no longer able to assist him in the war; and I told him that there was but one way of recovering his affairs, and that was to kill Cleopatra: but his affections for Cleopatra stopped his ears, as did God himself also who hath bestowed the government on thee.

I desire that thou wilt first consider how faithful a friend, and not whose friend, I have been.

Caesar replied to him thus: Antony hath done well in preferring Cleopatra to thee; for by this means we have gained thee by her madness, and thus thou hast begun to be my friend before I began to be thine.

I shall also endeavor to do thee some further kindness hereafter, that thou mayst find no loss in the want of Antony.

Wars 1.21.8

He (Philip) also built the other edifices, the amphitheater, and theater, and market-place, in a manner agreeable to that denomination; and appointed games every fifth year, and called them, in like manner, Caesar's Games; and he first himself proposed the largest prizes upon the hundred ninety-second olympiad; in which not only the victors themselves, but those that came next to them, and even those that came in the third place, were partakers of his royal bounty. He also rebuilt Anthedon, a city that lay on the coast, and had been demolished in the wars, and named it Agrippeum. Moreover, he had so very great a kindness for his friend Agrippa, that he had his name engraved upon that gate which he had himself erected in the temple.

Wars 1.22.2

She (Mariamne) openly reproached him with what he had done to her grandfather Hyrcanus, and to her brother Aristobulus; for he had not spared this Aristobulus, though

he were but a child; for when he had given him the high priesthood at the age of seventeen, he slew him quickly after he had conferred that dignity upon him; but when Aristobulus had put on the holy vestments, and had approached to the altar at a festival, the multitude, in great crowds, fell into tears; whereupon the child was sent by night to Jericho, and was there dipped by the Galls, at Herod's command, in a pool till he was drowned.

Wars 1.33.8

So Herod, having survived the slaughter of his son five days, died, having reigned thirty-four years since he had caused Antigonus to be slain, and obtained his kingdom; but thirty-seven years since he had been made king by the Romans.

Now, before the soldiers knew of his death, Salome and her husband came out and dismissed those that were in bonds, whom the king had commanded to be slain, and told them that he had altered his mind, and would have every one of them sent to their own homes

Wars 2.9.2

Pilate, who was sent as procurator into Judea by Tiberius, sent by night those images of Caesar that are called ensigns into Jerusalem. This excited a very among great tumult among the Jews when it was day; for those that were near them were astonished at the sight of them, as indications that their laws were trodden under foot; for those laws do not permit any sort of image to be brought into the city. Nay, besides the indignation which the citizens had themselves at this procedure, a vast number of people came running out of the country. These came zealously to Pilate to Cesarea, and besought him to carry those ensigns out of Jerusalem, and to preserve them their ancient laws inviolable; but upon Pilate's denial of their request, they fell down prostrate upon the ground, and continued immovable in that posture for five days and as many nights.

Wars 2.11.6

So now riches flowed in to Agrippa by his enjoyment of so large a dominion.

He had then reigned three years, as he had governed his tetrarchies three other years. He left behind him three daughters, born to him by Cypros, Bernice, Mariamne, and Drusilla, and a son born of the same mother, whose name was Agrippa: he was left a very young child, so that Claudius made the country a Roman province, and sent Cuspius Fadus to be its procurator, and after him Tiberius Alexander, who, making no alterations of the ancient laws, kept the nation in tranquillity. Now after this, Herod the king of Chalcis died, and left behind him two sons, born to him of his brother's daughter Bernice; their names were Bernie Janus and Hyrcanus.

Wars 2.14.4

Now at this time it happened that the Grecians at Cesarea had been too hard for the Jews, and had obtained of Nero the government of the city, and had brought the judicial determination: at the same time began the war, in the twelfth year of the reign of Nero, and the seventeenth of (from) the reign of Agrippa, in the month of Artemisins.

Wars 2.17.4

Simon (Barnabas) the son of Ananias (& Cypros); and others to Agrippa, among whom the most eminent were Saul, and Antipas, and Costobarus, who were of the king's kindred; and they desired of them both that they would come with an army to the city, and cut off the seditious before it should be too hard to be subdued.

Wars 3.4.1-2

Now the auxiliaries which were sent to assist the people of Sepphoris, being a thousand horsemen, and six thousand footmen, under Placidus the tribune, pitched their camp in two bodies in the great plain.

They also plundered all the places that were out of the city's liberty, and intercepted such as durst go abroad. On this account it was that Josephus marched against the city, as hoping to take what he had lately encompassed with so strong a wall, before they revolted from the rest of the Galileans.

Titus finding his father (Vespasian), together with the two legions, the fifth and the tenth, which were the most eminent legions of all, he joined them to that fifteenth legion.

Wars 4.7.2

It was called Masada. Those that were called Sicarii had taken possession of it formerly, but at this time they overran the neighboring countries, aiming only to procure to themselves necessaries; for the fear they were then in prevented their further ravages. But when once they were informed that the Roman army lay still, and that the Jews were divided between sedition and tyranny, they boldly undertook greater matters; and at the feast of unleavened bread, which the Jews celebrate in memory of their deliverance from the Egyptian bondage.

As for such as could not run away, being women and children, they slew of them above seven hundred. Afterward, when they had carried every thing out of their houses, and had seized upon all the fruits that were in a flourishing condition, they brought them into Masada.

Wars 4.9.2

Now as Vespasian was returned to Cesarea, and was getting ready with all his army to march directly to Jerusalem, he was informed that Nero was dead, after he had reigned thirteen years and eight days.

Otho was made emperor; with his expedition against the commanders of Vitellius, and his destruction thereupon; and besides what troubles there were under Vitellius, and the fight that was about the capitol; as also how Antonius Primus and Mucianus slew Vitellius, and his German legions, and thereby put an end to that civil war.

Wherefore Vespasian put off at first his expedition against Jerusalem, and stood waiting whither the empire would be transferred after the death of Nero. Moreover, when he heard that Galba was made emperor, he attempted nothing till he also should send him some directions about the war: however, he sent his son Titus to him, to salute him, and to receive his commands about the Jews. Upon the very same errand did king Agrippa sail along with Titus to Galba.

Titus, by a Divine impulse, sailed back from Greece to Syria, and came in great haste to Cesarea, to his father. And now they were both in suspense about the public affairs, the Roman empire being then in a fluctuating condition.

Wars 5.13.6

Yet did another plague seize upon those that were thus preserved; for there was found among the Syrian deserters a certain person who was caught gathering pieces of gold out of the excrements of the Jews' bellies; for the deserters used to swallow such pieces of gold, as we told you before, when they came out, and for these did the seditious search them all.

These barbarians would go out still, and meet those that ran away before any saw them, and looking about them to see that no Roman spied them, they dissected them, and pulled this polluted money out of their bowels; which money was still found in a few of them, while yet a great many were destroyed by the bare hope there was of thus getting by them.

But as for John, when he could no longer plunder the people, he betook himself to sacrilege, and melted down many of the sacred utensils, which had been given to the temple; as also many of those vessels which were necessary for such as ministered about holy things, the caldrons, the dishes, and the tables; nay, he did not abstain from those pouring vessels that were sent them by Augustus and his wife; for the Roman emperors did ever both honor and adorn this temple;

Wars 6.4.8

Now the number of years that passed from its first foundation, which was laid by king Solomon, till this its destruction, which happened in the second year of the reign of Vespasian, are collected to be one thousand one hundred and thirty, besides seven months and fifteen days; and from the second building of it, which was done by Haggai, in the second year of Cyrus the king, till its destruction under Vespasian, there were six hundred and thirty-nine years and forty-five days.

Wars 7.3.3

As for Ailtiochus himself, he obtained soldiers from the Roman commander, and became a severe master over his own citizens, not permitting them to rest on the seventh day, but forcing them to do all that they usually did on other days; and to that degree of distress did he reduce them in this matter, that the rest of the seventh day was dissolved not only at Antioch, but the same thing which took thence its rise was done in other cities also, in like manner, for some small time.

Apion 1.22

The eleventh year after the death of Alexander, and in the hundred and seventeenth olympiad, as Castor says in his history. For when he had set down this olympiad, he says further, that "in this olympiad Ptolemy, the son of Lagus, beat in battle Demetrius, the

son of Antigonus, who was named Poliorcetes, at Gaza." Now, it is agreed by all, that Alexander died in the hundred and fourteenth Olympiad.

Seutonius

Vespasian was born in the country of the Sabines, beyond Reate, five years before the death of Augustus; and was educated under the care of Tertulla, his grandmother by the father's side, upon an estate belonging to the family, at Cosa.

He had so great a regard for the memory of his grandmother, that, upon solemn occasions and festival days, he constantly drank out of a silver cup which she had been accustomed to use.

After assuming the manly habit, he had a long time a distaste for the senatorian toga, though his brother had obtained it; nor could he be persuaded by any one but his mother to sue for that badge of honour.

He married Flavia Domitilla, by her he had the following children: Titus, Domitian, and Domitilla.

In the reign of Claudius, by the interest of Narcissus, he was sent to Germany, in command of a legion; whence being removed into Britain, he engaged the enemy in thirty several battles. He reduced under subjection to the Romans two very powerful tribes, and above twenty great towns, with the Isle of Wight.

Afterwards he got by lot the province of Africa, which he governed with great reputation.

The Jews, applying it to themselves, broke out into rebellion, and having defeated and slain their governor, the lieutenant of Syria.

Being added to the former troops in Judaea, and, taking with him his eldest son (Titus) as lieutenant, as soon as he arrived in his province, he turned the eyes of the neighbouring provinces upon him, by reforming immediately the discipline of the camp.

Tacitean Chronicle 2.29.1-4

Sulpicius Severus, in fifth century, uses this missing Tacitus text to write of Paul & Peter
The origin of this Tacitus paragraph Can Not be Verified!

In the meantime, the number of the Christians being now very large, it happened that Rome was destroyed by fire while Nero was stationed at Antium. But the opinion of all cast the odium of causing the fire upon the emperor, and the emperor was believed in this way to have sought for the glory of building a new city. And in fact, Nero could not by any means that he tried escape from the charge that the fire had been caused by his orders. He therefore turned the accusation against the Christians, and the most cruel tortures were accordingly inflicted upon the innocent. Nay, even new kinds of death were invented, so that, being covered in the skins of wild beasts, they perished by being devoured by dogs, while many were crucified or slain by fire, and not a few were set apart for this purpose, that, when the day came to a close, they should be consumed to

serve for light during the night. It was in this way that cruelty first began to be manifested against the Christians. **Afterward**, too, **their religion was prohibited by laws** which were given, and by edicts openly set forth it was **proclaimed unlawful to be a Christian**. At that time **Paul and Peter were condemned to capital punishment**, of whom the **one was beheaded with a sword**, while Peter suffered crucifixion.

Tacitus 3.28

Then followed **twenty years** of **continuous strife**; custom or law there was none; the vilest deeds went unpunished, while many noble acts brought ruin. At last, in his **sixth consulship**, **Caesar Augustus**, feeling his power secure, **annulled the decrees of his triumvirate**, and gave us a constitution which might serve us in peace under a monarchy. Henceforth our chains became more galling, and spies were set over us, stimulated by rewards under the Papia Poppaea law, so that if men shrank from the privileges of fatherhood, the State, as universal parent, might possess their ownerless properties.

Tacitus Annals 1.3

For he (**Marcus Agrippa**) had admitted the **children** of Agrippa, **Caius and Lucius**, into the house of the Caesars; and **before they** had yet **laid aside** the dress of **boyhood** he had most fervently desired, with an outward show of reluctance, **that they should be entitled "princes of the youth,"** and be **consuls-elect**. When Marcus Agrippa died, and Lucius Caesar as he was on his way to our armies in Spain, and **Caius** while **returning from Armenia**, still **suffering from a wound**

Tacitus Annals 1.53

That same **year Julia** **ended her days**. For her profligacy she had formerly been **confined** by her father Augustus in the island of Pandateria, and then in the town of the Regini on the **shores of the straits of Sicily**. She had been the **wife of Tiberius** while **Caius and Lucius Caesar** were in their glory, and had disdained him as an unequal match. This was **Tiberius's special reason for retiring to Rhodes**.

Tacitus Annals 14.20-21

In Nero's fourth consulship with Cornelius Cossus for his colleague, **a theatrical entertainment to be repeated every five years** was established at Rome in imitation of the **Greek festival**. Nor would the magistrates, as hitherto, exhaust their substance, or would the populace have the same motive for demanding of them the **Greek contests**, when once the State undertakes the expenditure. It was to mirth rather than to profligacy that a few nights **every five years** were devoted, and in these amid such a blaze of illumination no lawless conduct could be concealed." This **entertainment**, it is true, passed off without any notorious scandal.

Tacitus Annals 16.2

It happened, too, that the **quinquennial games were being celebrated** for the second time, and the **orators** took from this same incident their chief materials for **eulogies on the emperor**.

Tacitus Histories 1.10-11

Flavius **Vespasian**, a **general of Nero's** appointment, was carrying on the **war in Judaea** with three legions, and he had no wish or feeling adverse to Galba. He had in fact **sent his son Titus to acknowledge his authority** and bespeak his favour. When Servius **Galba**, consul for the second time, with T. Vinius for his colleague, entered upon a year, which was to be the **last of their lives**, and which well nigh brought the commonwealth to an end.