

# A Provisional, New Chronology of the New Testament

## (Jesus Through First Jewish Revolt)

1998 First Edition

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Finegan = J.Finegan, Handbook of Biblical Chronology.<sup>2</sup> Peabody, MA: Henderickson, 1998.

Kokkinos, H.D. = Nikos Kokkinos, Herodian Dynasty. Sheffield: Academic Press, 1998.

### Abbreviations:

SY = Sabbatical Year, P. SY= Pharisaical Sabbatical Year; E-SY= Essene Sabbatical Year; JY = Jubilee Yr.; S-SY= Sadducean Sabbatical Year; Z-SY= Zealot Sabbatical Year; H-SY= Herodian "Sabbatical Year" = "4<sup>th</sup> Year" games after 31BC(=28BC, 24BC, 20BC,etc.)which honored Augustus

Letters indicate abbreviations for Emperor; following numbers = year in office:

A = Augustus (27BC-AD14) ; T = Tiberius (AD14-37) ; C = Caligula (AD37-41)

Cl. = Claudius (AD41-54); H(J) = Era from capture of Jerusalem by Herod I

HF = Herodian Family era (from 4BC); Finegan begins "HF" era with death of Herod I in 1 BC; p.301;

HP = High Priest; N = Nero (AD 54-68); O = Otho; G = Galba; Vit = Vitellius;

Vesp. = Vespasian (AD 69-79); Titus (AD 79-81); D = Domitian (AD 81-96); Nerva (AD 96-98)

H(J)-25; A-15	Mid-13 B.C., Conception of John the Baptist (about June?); Late-13 B.C. or Early 12 B.C., Conception of Jesus; Simon, son of Boethus-HP (Appointed by Herod I in 22B.C.).	13BC
H(J)-26; A-16	Birth of Jesus- about time of Tabernacles(?); Birth of John in spring of 12B.C.(Mar.?). Halley's Comet-appears mid-August; May/June- census registration ordered for Syria by Augustus; Quirinius, Governor, or Legate, in Syria (12-10B.C.) cf. <u>ILS</u> 2683; Jesus' presentation in Temple. Simon, son of Boethus-HP. See <u>Ant.</u> 15.320-322; 17.98; 18.109; 19.297; 15.320-322. On 60 <sup>th</sup> birthday, Herod returns from Rome; uprisings around Trachonitis ( <u>Ant.</u> 16.130 =28 <sup>th</sup> yr. of Herod; cf. <u>Ant.</u> 16.271-276); Four year games honoring Augustus begin @ Caesarea; <u>Ant.</u> 16.136-141; if 10yr. required to complete city. Census of Apamea in Syria; Quirinius sends Secundus (see under 10 B.C.). Birthday of new king might spoil birthday of old king.	12BC
H(J)-27; A-17	Halley's comet seen after perihelion. May/June- census registration completed; Theudas (of Sennabris in Galilee) quelled by Quirinius (Acts 5:36). Was Theudas an emancipated, ex-slave of Herod (he has name of Gaius Julius Herodes Theudas; he claims to be High Priest of Zeus on "Garizin", priest of Panicum; and of Dusares @ Petra)? Slight information in microletters on inscriptions, coins. Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP.	11BC
H(J)-28; A-18 H-SY	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP. Four year games honoring Augustus begin at Caesarea; if Caesarea completed in 12 Years ( <u>Ant.</u> 15.341)? Q. Aemelius Secundus, after overseeing censi of Apamea, Baitocele, died, buried @ Berytus (see <u>I.L.S.</u> 2683; <u>I.G.L.S.</u> , VII, no. 4028, pp. 54-67).	10BC
H(J)-29; A-19	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP.	9BC
H(J)-30; A-20	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP.	8BC
H(J)-31; A-21	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP.	7 BC

H(J)-32; A-22 H-SY	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, son of Boethus-HP. Name Simon Boethun (=Boethus) occurs on ossuary from Jerusalem (C.I.I.1246).	6 BC
H(J)-33; A-23	Jesus' family in Egypt; Simon, replaced as HP; Herod I appoints Mattaiah, son of Theophilus-HP; until 12 Mar. 4 B.C.- <u>Ant.</u> 17.78; 17.164-166; represented then by his deputy, Joseph, son of Elam ( <u>Ant.</u> 17.166).	5 BC
H(J)-34; A-24 HF-1	Death of Herod I at Jericho; burial @ Herodium; Varus quells riots in Judea; Judas of Galilee revolts ( <u>Ant.</u> 17.271); Era of Archelaus, Antipas, Philip (even though all confirmed in office a year later); Salome, Herod's sister, receives area around Jamnia; Jesus' family returns from Egypt, and settles at Nazareth; before death Herod I appoints Joezer, son of Boethus-HP- <u>Ant.</u> 17.164. Sabinus, governor of Judea ( <u>Ant.</u> 17.252); see Finegan under 1B.C. for Herod's death. Case for Herod's death in 4 B.C. strengthened by presence of Augustus' adopted son Gaius, on <u>Consilium</u> , to deal with Herod's will, in Rome; and <u>was first time Gaius so served after receiving Toga Virilis</u> in 5 B.C. (see <u>Ant.</u> 17.229; esp. <u>War</u> 2.25).	4 BC
A-25; HF-2	P. SY begins in Tishri; Joezer, son of Boethus-HP. (Finegan places census of Jesus' birth here, or in following year - p.306)	3 BC
A-26; HF-3 H-SY	P. SY ends in Tishri; Joezer, son of Boethus-HP. (Finegan places birth of Jesus in mid-Jan - pp.319, 366.)	2 BC
A-27; HF-4	Essene Jubilee yr. Starts in Tishri; this cycle could date year earlier or later; Joezer, son of Boethus-HP. (Finegan dates death of Herod I in this year - p.301.)	1 BC
A-28; HF-5;	Jesus in Temple as 12 yr. old lad, at Passover; Joezer, son of Boethus-HP. Essene Jubilee yr. Ends in Tishri (this cycle could date year earlier or later).	AD1
A-29; HF-6;	Joezer -HP; 50 yr. Cycle SY begins in Tishri. (Essene cycle could date Herod I)	AD2
A-30; HF-7 H-SY	Joezer -HP; 50 yr. Cycle ends in Tishri and Jubilee yr. starts. <del>Over</del> "50-year cycle" could be related to "Essene" cycle(?), which was also a "50-year" one?	AD3
A-31; HF-8	Joezer -HP; 50 yr. Jubilee yr. ends in Tishri. Gaius dies suppressing Armenian revolt (in Feb.), Tacitus <u>Ann</u> 2.4; Dio 55.10a.5,6,19; Vellius 2.102.	AD4
A-32; HF-9	Continuation of uprising of Judas of Galilee ( <u>Ant.</u> 17.272f.; <u>War</u> 2.56); Joezer replaced by Eleazar, his brother, as HP ( <u>Ant.</u> 17.339) and he, in turn, by Jesus, son of See as HP- <u>Ant.</u> 17.341; Joazer, 2 <sup>nd</sup> time HP- <u>Ant.</u> 18.3;18.26. (Antipas, Philip, Archelaus summoned to Rome; Antipas and Philip barely retain power; see Cassius Dio, at this time, for this action).	AD5
A-33; HF-10	Removal of Archelaus (Dio 55.27.6); Quirinius' census -2 <sup>nd</sup> one; Annas son of Sethi appointed H.Priest by Quirinius (see reff. below). Coponius, Praefect, Judea ( <u>War</u> 2.117; <u>Ant.</u> 18.2); note that Roman governors now control capital punishment; Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Rufus - over Samaria or elsewhere? For Annas, see <u>Ant.</u> 18.26; 18.34; 20.197; <u>War</u> 5.506; Lk.3.2; Jn.18.13-24; Acts 4.6.	AD6
A-34; HF-11 H-SY	Coponius, Praefect, Judea; Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Rufus - over Samaria or elsewhere? Annas-HP. See Vardaman's study on Rufus/ Gratus in <u>Chronos, Kairos, Christos II. Ray Summers' Mem. Vol.</u> Macon: Mercer, 1998 for complex chronology of Rufus/ Gratus.	AD7

A-35; HF-12	Annas-HP. Coponius, Praefect, Judea; Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Rufus - over Samaria or elsewhere?	AD8
A-36; HF-13;	Annas-HP. Ambibulus, Praefect, Judea; Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Rufus - over Samaria or elsewhere?	AD9
A-37; HF-14	Annas-HP. Death of Salome, sister of Herod I; Ambibulus, Praefect of Judea; Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Rufus - over Samaria or elsewhere?	AD10
A-38; HF-15 H-SY	Annas-HP. Ambibulus; replaced by Rufus, Praefect, Judea; or, in A.D.12? Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere?	AD11
A-39; HF-16; P-SY	Annas-HP. Ambibulus; replaced by Rufus, Praefect, Judea or, in A.D.11? Gratus- over Galilee or elsewhere? Tiberius responsible for some provinces in East before Augustus' death.	AD12
A-40; HF-17; P-SY	Annas-HP. Rufus, Praefect, Judea; Pharisaic Jubilee begins-fall of yr. (only in theoretical way); Gratus -over Galilee or elsewhere? (Did Rufus/ Gratus/ Pilate serve overlapping time in various capacities earlier than we can now precisely determine?) Malalas seems to place Pilate's first appointment before Augustus's death, since he sent Pontius (Pilate?)and Lucullus to defeat Tigranes! See R. Tracey, <u>Preliminary Study for an Investigation of Romanization in Syria-Palestine: The Problem of Methodology and Evidence</u> . M. A. Dissertation; MacQuarie Univ., 1981, pp.44-58. Here history is not as clear as we desire it to be.	AD13
A-41; HF-18; T.-1; P-JY (in theoretical way only?)	Annas-HP; Augustus dies Aug.19; Tiberius Emperor; Uprising, Roman troops in Pannonia over poor wages; Pharisaic Jubilee ends- fall of yr.; Gratus, Praefect, of Judea (after Aug.)? Rufus dismissed; was Pilate associated with Rufus, or Gratus in power for some time before his own appointment as Praefect? (Gratus)	AD14
HF-19; T.-2 H-SY	Annas- still High Priest; but removed this year, 46yr. since earthquake of 31 BC (see Jn.2:20);late in year, Pilate appointed Praefect; Aretas IV has Ethnarch in Damascus; Jn. Baptist on scene urges Roman soldiers to be peaceable (shows he is not revolutionary). Gratus dismissed (due to HP office sold three times by him to highest bidder?). In rapid order Gratus appointed Ishmael son of Phiabi I- <u>Ant.</u> 18.34; then, Eleazar- <u>Ant.</u> 18.34 (=Alexander of Acts 4:6?); then, Simon son of Kamithos as HP ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.34) in A.D. 15 (Pilate honors Gratus' appointments in turn up to A.D.17). * Tiberius commands provincial governors to leave Rome by 1 <sup>st</sup> June (Dio 57.14.5) for their provinces. (Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> , p.196, dates Gratus traditional way- A.D.15-26.)	AD15
HF-20; T.-3	Pilate takes shields, standards (at different festivals?) to Jerusalem; Jews protest. Josephus lists this as Pilate's <u>first</u> action, in context of other events dating A.D. 6-15 ( <u>War</u> ) and ( <u>Ant.</u> ) A.D. 14-19 ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.55-59; cf. <u>War</u> 2.169-174); Philo is more general on chronology of Pilate, (see <u>Emb. to Gaius</u> 38, 39 [299-306]), but seems to place the action early in Pilate's career also. Jewish delegation to Rome formed; it arrives following year (Tacitus, <u>Annals</u> 2.42)? Eleazar(=Alexander? of Acts 4.6), son of Annas serves as HP. (Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> , places event of shields in A.D.33; p.195, n.80.)	AD16

\* Eusebius Church History 1.10 says "...the whole time of our Savior's ministry is shown to have been not quite 4 full years, 4 high priests, from Annas to ...Caiaphas, ...held office a year each..." The new Schürer, II, p.230 designates Gratus also as one who appointed Caiaphas; we prefer Pilate here. Did Pilate share some of the bribes Gratus received for H.P. appointments? Or, did he receive something from Caiaphas?

HF-21; T.-4;	Was this the year Pilate began construction of Tiberieum at Caesarea (?); it was a small addition to Sabasteion there? Perhaps newly arrived delegation informed Tiberius of Pilate's character, i.e. stubbornness, and honoring Gratus' priestly appointees, etc.? [Philo, <u>Emb. to Gaius</u> (38, 39 [299-306] ) but also petitioned Tiberius to avoid changes( payment in silver coins to Romans)and to lift heavy tax burdens? Simon, son of Kamithos serves as HP. Tiberius grants some requests to Jews and transfers shields, standards to Caesarea to Sebasteion. Pilate designated "Procurator" as well as "Rex Sacrorum" of Emperor cult, and <u>not</u> just Praefect (cf. microletters).	AD17
HF-22; T.-5	Political scene is dramatically anticlimatic: Tiberius Caesar (3 <sup>rd</sup> time) and Germanicus (for 2 <sup>nd</sup> time) are joint consuls this year, but Germanicus dies following year, at height of his power. Joseph Caiaphas-appointed High Priest (by Pilate; cf. Schürer, I, p.377; II,p.230); Pilate - Praefect of Judea. For Caiaphas, see <u>Ant.</u> 18.35; 18.95; Mt.26.3; Lk.3.2; Jn.11.49; 18.13-28; Acts 4.6. Schürer (above) sees Gratus' appointment of Caiaphas much later than our date for the event of course.	AD18
HF-23; T.-6; P-SY; H-SY	Germanicus orders Roman subjects to pay all debts to Romans in Roman silver coins. See Palmyra Tariff, in G.A. Cooke, <u>Text-Book of N. Sem. Inscriptions</u> , 1903, pp.313-40. Death of Germanicus@Antioch (cf. Jesus "what shall it profit a man...if he gains...world but loses his soul"??); Caiaphas-HP. Pilate - Praefect of Judea. Contemporary writers of time compare Germanicus' premature death to that of Alexander the Great.	AD19
HF-24; T.-7; P-SY	Roman census ordered- May/June; Caiaphas-HP. Pilate, Praefect / Procurator of Judea. Due to many Jews returning to Judea to file census returns, this Tabernacle festival would have witnessed overflowing masses when Jesus claimed to be source of living water and light of world (Jn. 7:2, 37-38; 8:12; same likely so at Feast of Dedication - Jn. 10:22).	AD20
HF-25; T.-8;	Roman census closes- June; Jesus' response to new conditions (=Rom. silver) of census tax- Mt.22:17; Mk. 12:14 ;Crucifixion of Jesus- at Passover; Peter's Pentecostal sermon- early June; overflowing numbers of people due to census period - both @ Passover & Pentecost. Tiberius spends vacation time on Capri.; Caiaphas-HP. Pilate, Praefect / Procurator of Judea.	AD21
HF-26; T.-9	Caiaphas-HP. Pilate, Praefect / Procurator of Judea.	AD22
HF-27; T.-10 H-SY	Flaccus- Governor of Syria? See <u>Ant.</u> 18.146-Tiberius, at this time, did not want to see former friends of his dead son, Drusus († Sept A.D.23) since they reminded him of his dead son. So, Agrippa, now destitute, leaves Rome; Caiaphas-HP. Pilate, Praefect / Procurator of Judea.	AD23
HF-28; T.-11	Flaccus- Governor of Syria; Agrippa sails to Judea. Did Pilate appoint him to the miserable post at Malatha? Or, allow creditors to dun him? Agrippa goes ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.147-150) to Antipas for job at Tiberias; they separate in anger. Agrippa I-depends on Flaccus for income; ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.150f.) loses his favor, returns to Rome. Caiaphas-HP. Pilate, in Judea. Herennius Capito, Procurator of Jamnia ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.153). For Capito, see the text from Chieti, P.Fraccaro, "C.Herrenius Capito di Teate Procurator di Livia, di Tiberio et di Gaio", <u>Athenaeum</u> 18 (1940), pp.136-144; Capito is procurator under Livia before her death in A.D.29. If Agrippa did go to Judea in A.D. 23, after Drusus' death, and deals there with Pilate, then Pilate was in Judea before A.D. 26,when most scholars date start of Pilate's career in Judea. Of this we can't be sure enough to please all critics. A. Stein, "Gaius Julius, Agoranomos from Tiberias", in <u>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</u> 93(1992) pp.144 -148, sees a weight dated to Antipas' 34 <sup>th</sup> year (to her= A.D.30/31; to us, after Passover, A.D.30) as related to Agrippa I. making his praenomen "Marcus". We can not presently determine Josephus' chronology of Agrippa at this time (how long he was in each locale, etc.).	AD24

HF-29; T.-12; H-SY	Pilate's troubles with Samaritans; was Stephen a Samaritan? He is killed by Jews who are extreme "Hellenists"; * Caiaphas-HP. Pilate removed, about fall of year. Late in year, or early in next year Paul authorized to arrest Christians@ Damascus & converted on way; Flaccus, Gov. of Syria(at least, early part of year, Visellius either subaltern, or follows Flaccus in office?). Caiaphas-HP, hater of Christ, likely sends Paul out; and presided at Stephen's trial, as well (Acts 7:1). Is there a possibility (?) that Visellius, a recent consul (= "Vitellius" of <u>Ant.</u> 18:88-95?) replaced Flaccus, as governor of Syria at this time; if so, Caiaphas could be removed also by Visellius, late in A.D. 25, or in A.D. 26 ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.95) and not A.D. 36, as Jeremias outlines? Caiaphas replaced by Jonathan, brother in law of Caiaphas (cf. Acts 4:5,6)? He afterwards, by Theophilus (see below, A.D. 37)? Cf. <u>Ant.</u> 20.200f. - where Ananus is removed quickly as HP for his brutal murder of James. Caiaphas' high-handed treatment of Christians brought his end also soon after his deed? Marcellus ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.89) replaces Pilate; Herrenius Capito, Procurator of Jamnia ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.158). For Jonathan, see <u>Ant.</u> 18.95; 18.123: 19.313; 20.163; <u>War</u> 2.240-243; 2.256.	AD25
HF-30; T.-13; P-SY	Tiberius moves to Capri (abandons Rome last decade of life); Paul in areas of "Arabia" at this time) note in Cassius Dio that Tiberius vacationed on Capri as early as A.D.21; area around Damascus was "in Arabia", under Aretas IV. Jonathan- HP. Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator. Herennius Capito, Procurator of Jamnia ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.163). Jonathan's appointment by Visellius? About A.D. 25?	AD26
HF-31; T.-14; P-SY; H-SY	Paul's 1 <sup>st</sup> Post-conversion return (3 yr. after conversion); Paul sent to Tarsus. Jonathan-HP. Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea; H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia	AD27
HF-32; T.-15	Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan-HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia	AD28
HF-33; T.-16	Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan-HP? Finegan places Jesus' baptism and beginning of his public ministry in autumn (pp. 340-341, 366). Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. Tiberius leaves officials in office for long periods ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.170-177). Death of Livia.	AD29
HF-34; T.-17	Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan-HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. (Finegan dates Jn. 2:20 @ Passover - p.349)	AD30
HF-35; T.-18 H-SY	Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan -HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia.	AD31

\*The "Libertines" (Acts 6:9) were Greek speaking /Latin speaking Jewish extremists (Hellenists) who had moved to Judea from elsewhere, after being subjected to slavery by pagans. They reacted to this slavery by their zeal for the Law, and had settled their synagogue in the shadow of the Temple, both the Law and the Temple at the heart of their faith; so they found it hard to abide Stephen's words. For a study of Stephen and such Jews, see Craig C. Hill. Hellenists and Jews. Minneapolis: Fortress, 1992; pp. 41-101, esp. 95-99. Cf. J. Munck, Acts (Anchor Bible, ed W. F. Albright and C. S. Mann) pp. 285-300, for an appendix on "Stephen's Samaritan Background" (essentially A. Spiro's theory). One of the places persecuted Christians fled to was Samarita (Acts 8:1) when Stephen died. We do not accept Hill's late date for Acts (pp.57, 74, 78, 81) and note that Hill neglects any serious treatment of the "Libertines" who were Stephen's main enemies. The Theodotos inscription located their synagogue. (See Ch. Clermont - Ganneau, Syria, I [1923]). Cf. Kokkinos, H.D., p.142, n.2 for other insights on "Hellenists"

HF-36; T.-19	Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan -HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea; H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia.	AD32
HF-37; T.-20; P-SY	Death of Philip, Tetrarch; Antipas <u>W</u> ars with Aretas IV; Aretas IV loses control of Damascus about this time; Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan -HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea; H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. Finegan places death of Jesus at Passover, Apr. 3; p.367.	AD33
HF-38; T.-21; P-SY	Census ordered-May/June; Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan -HP? Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia.	AD34
HF-39; T.-22 H-SY	Census completed - June; Jonathan-HP; Paul around Tarsus. Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. Schürer's (p.230, Vol.II) chronology: Jonathan replaced Caiphas as HP. Kokkinos dates death of Jn. Bapt. to this time;(H.D. pp.225) on what he believes was Antipas 60 <sup>th</sup> birthday.	AD35
HF-40; T.-23	Agrippa I imprisoned by Tiberius; Vitellius and Tiridates meet; Antipas angers Vitellius by notifying Tiberius of victories before Vitellius does ; Paul around Tarsus; Jonathan-HP? (Finegan dates Paul's conversion here - p.395.) Marcellus, Praefect / Procurator of Judea? Still in office - H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. Beyer dates Philip's death to this year (Chronos, Kairos, Christos II, p.91).	AD36
HF-41; T.-24; C.-1	Death of Tiberius <u>and</u> Aretas IV of Nabatea; Caligula new Emperor; Agrippa made King over Philip's old territory (Vitellius and Artabanus meet while Caligula Emp.); Paul around Tarsus; earthquake in Apr. strikes Antioch in Syria(cf. Jn. Malalas ). Jeremias' chronology: Caiphas replaced (about Easter)by Jonathan (son of Annas; til Pentecost), followed by Theophilus, son of Annas. For Theophilus, see Dan Barag &D. Flusser, "The Ossuary of Yehohanah Granddaughter of the HP Theophilus", <u>I.E.J.</u> 36(1986), pp.39-44 (from Hizma-4 miles n.n.e. of Jerusalem). Theophilus is mentioned as "son of Hyrcanus" in ancient Jewish lists. See esp. genealogy chart of Annas, p.42. We conjecture, on the other hand, that only Jonathan is replaced as HP (by Theophilus) in this year ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.123), Caiphas being dismissed a decade earlier. H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia. Marullus, Praefect / Procurator Judea ( <u>Ant.</u> 18.237). Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> , pp.269, n.17; 284, n.73, etc.dates Paul's conversion, now, to A.D. 37 (shifting from A.D. 36 in <u>CKC</u> I).	AD37
HF-42; C.-2	Paul around Tarsus; Agrippa goes to Philip's territory, visits Alexandria on way out, and insulted by mob; who compare him with a fool [word play on "Moron"(=fool )and "Maran"(=Lord)]. * Philo, <u>Flaccus</u> 30-40( <u>ἰσὴρ</u> - μωρόν). Theophilus, son of Annas as HP. H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia (Philo, <u>Emb. to Gaius</u> , 30[199-204]; Philo implies that Capito had ruled for many years, which was usual pattern under Tiberius [i.e. lengthy tenures] ).	AD38

\*Cf. I Cor.16:22 : μαρὰν ἄθα = κηρὶ ἰσὴρ = "(our) Lord has come" or, μαρὰνα θα = κηρὶ κηρὶσὴρ = "Lord, come!" "Maran" (Lord) was the Aramaic term which was commonly used by many of Philip's subjects to describe him as their ruler, as we learn from an inscription from Si'a (published by Enno Littmann, (in H.C. Butler's discoveries there). Princeton University Archaeological Expeditions to Syria IVa, Leiden: E.J.Brill, 1914, no.101. The inscription today, is located in the museum at Soueida, in Syria. Agrippa I, we should remember, was on his way to take the place of Philip, now dead, though Agrippa had been elevated by Caligula to bear the title of "King".

HF-43; C.-3	Antipas dismissed into exile by Caligula; Paul @ Antioch. Armenian version* of Eusebius' <u>Chronicle</u> places Peter @ Antioch in 3 <sup>rd</sup> year of Caligula. Paul corrects Peter's anti-Gentile attitude (Gal. 2:11-13). Theophilus, son of Annas - HP. Marullus, Procurator/ Praefect, Judea. H. Capito, Procurator, Jamnia (not Judea-see Philo, <u>Emp. to Gaius</u> 30[199] ).	AD39
C.-4; P-SY H-SY	Caligula orders His statue to be erected in Jerusalem Temple; Petronius, Gov.of Syria, delays installation of Caligula's statue; Agabus' prophecy; Antioch church decides to help brethren in Judea and sends help by hands of Barnabas and Paul. Theophilus, son of Annas- HP; Marullus Procurator / Praefect. Judea; H. Capito, Procurator of Jamnia. For Gaius' plan to erect his statue see: P.Bilde, "TheRoman Emperor Gaius's Attempt to Erect his Statue in the Temple of Jerusalem", <u>Studia Theologica...Scandinavica</u> 32 (1978), pp.67-93; E.M. Small wood, "The Chronology of Gaius' Attempt to Desecrate the Temple", <u>Latomus</u> 16 (1957),pp.3-17.	AD40
Cl.-1; P-SY	Caligula assassinated; Paul and Barnabas in Jerusalem with help for poor; Claudius Emperor (Jan.); Agrippa I receives Judea; goes there. Claudius' letter to Alexandrians; does it refer to Christian missionaries coming over to Alexandria from "Syria"? Does Claudius instruct Agrippa to help control Christians? Simon Kantheras, son of Boethus-HP; appointed by Agrippa I; <u>Ant.</u> 19.297; 19.313. A weight (from Jerusalem) mentioning this HP discovered. See original discovery in Chap. on Burnt House in N. Avigad, <u>Discovering Jerusalem</u> . Oxford: Blackwell, 1984, pp.129-131. In Jerusalem, at Tabernacle Festival, Agrippa reads from Book of Dt. (esp. 17:15 - at which he wept); cf. M. <u>Sotah</u> 7:8 [cf. Schürer, rev. ed., I, p. 447, note 27]. H.Capito, Procurator of Jamnia; replaced at some point by Claudius?	AD41
Cl.-2	Agrippa I in Judea; Paul and Barnabas in Jerusalem. Armenian version of Eusebius' * <u>Chronicle</u> describes Peter's replacement @ Antioch by Evodius in this year. Jerome, in his <u>Latin</u> version of Eusebius' <u>Chronicle</u> - transfers Peter to Rome in this year. Chronology here is very complex - since Peter is in Jerusalem in Acts 12 and around late A.D.48 or A.D.49? (see Acts 15), so his living in Rome so early is problematic. Simon Kantheras, son of Boethus-HP. Claudius orders governors of provinces to depart for posts before April 1 (Dio 60.11.6)	AD42
CL.-3 H-SY	Paul and Barnabas in Jerusalem. Matthias, son of Annas-HP. <u>Ant.</u> 19.316; appointed by Agrippa I. Claudius delays his new rule on departures to permit governors of provinces to begin journey by mid-April (Dio 60.17.3)	AD43
Cl.-4	Death of James, brother of John (Acts 12); Peter imprisoned but released (after Passover). Cuspius Fadus, Procurator, Judea.  Paul and Barnabas in Jerusalem. Elionaius, son of Kantheras-HP, <u>Ant.</u> 19.342; appointed by Agrippa I; Agrippa probably died late in year? (Marcus Julius Alexander text from Coptos =O.Petrie 271;= <u>C.P.J.</u> 2, p.199, no.419d. - shows that he died later than June A.D. 44; Games honoring Claudius' return from Britain in spring A.D. 44; see Dio 60.23.4-5; see Schürer, I, p.452-453, note 43). See esp. Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> p.302, n.134; esp. pp. 378-380.	AD44

\*For the chronology of Peter at Antioch, see Glanville Downey, History of Antioch in Syria. Princeton; University Press, 1961; cf. "Excursus 3; Peter in Antioch," pp. 583-586; see esp., Finegan's new HBC<sup>2</sup> (1998) pp.369-389. See sections, 641, 655, 656, 665-668, and 672.

Cl.-5	(Acts 12) Latest time for death of Agrippa; Paul & Barnabas in Antioch with Mark. * Josephus indicates games in honor of Emp. Claudius were taking place at Caesarea. We interpret Josephus ( <u>Ant.</u> 19.343) to mean that Agrippa died near end, or slightly after, 3 full yr. when he arrived to begin control of Judea (late A.D.41), and not when Agrippa had the province conferred on him by Claudius, in Rome earlier in A.D.41. Joseph, son of Kami-HP, appointed by Herod of Chalcis- <u>Ant.</u> 20.16; 20.103. Cuspius Fadus, Procurator Judea.	AD45
Cl.-6	Joseph, son of Kami, HP. Fadus replaced by Tiberius Julius Alexander, Procurator, Judea.	AD46
Cl.-7; P-SY H-SY	Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP, appointed by Herod of Chalcis, <u>Ant.</u> 20.103; 20.131; 20.206-13; <u>War</u> 2.243; 2.429-442 and Acts 23.2; 24.1. Paul & Barnabas - on 1 <sup>st</sup> Journey (Acts 13, 14) Tiberius Julius Alexander, Procurator Judea.	AD47
Cl.-8; P-SY	Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. Paul & Barnabas - return from 1 <sup>st</sup> Missionary Journey, to Antioch in Syria; T.J. Alexander replaced by Ventidius Cumanus, Procurator of Judea; Tiberius Claudius Felix - over Galilee / Samaria (?); census ordered.  Death of Herod of Chalcis (brother of Agrippa I); his widow, Berenice, daughter of Agrippa I, starts living with her brother, Agrippa II, as his consort; Schürer I, p. 474, n.10 - dates Berenice's marriage to Polemon after A.D. 64; we date it about A.D. 54/55, contra Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> , pp.381-382, who prefers the "early 60's" for the event (Josephus, <u>Ant.</u> No.145-148 places this marriage, and divorce, before telling of Claudius' death). Some coin evidence points in the same direction.	AD48
Cl.-9	Early in A.D. 49 - Jerusalem Conference. (Finegan also dates here - p.395.) After Jan 24 = Claudius' 9 <sup>th</sup> yr.; Jews expelled from Rome (Orosius, <u>Seven Books of History vs. Pagans</u> , I.W. Raymond, trans.; N.Y.: Columbia, 1936; p. 332; Migne, <u>P.L.</u> 31:1075). Aquila and Priscilla, later in yr.) come to Corinth, from Rome. Spring of year - Paul begins 2 <sup>nd</sup> missionary journey; Goes through Galatia, Asia Minor to Troas; Sails past Samothrace on to Macedonia (Neapolis, Philippi, Amphipolis, Apollonia, Thessalonica, Beroea) on to Athens; Paul @ Corinth (arr. about Dec) for 18 months (Acts 18:11) cf. Acts 16, 17, 18. Cumanus - over Judea; Felix - over Galilee/ Samaria.  Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. For Felix' name, see M. Avi-Yonah, <u>I.E.J.</u> 16 (1966), p.259, and plate 28; Roman census complete. Gallio, brother of Seneca, probably appointed after Seneca's exile (A.D. 42-49).	AD49
Cl.-10	Paul at Corinth - at this time, visits Illyricum also (Rom 15:19)? Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. Cumanus - over Judea; Felix - over Galilee / Samaria; Agrippa II given territory of Herod of Chalcis after his death in A.D.48 ( <u>Ant.</u> 20.104, <u>War</u> 2.223).	AD50

\*For a recent study dealing with the controversial chronology of Acts, and historical connections with Paul's epistles, the reader is referred to David Wendham, "Acts and the Pauline Corpus; II . the Evidence of Parallels", in B.W. Winter and A.D. Clarke, ed., The Book of Acts in its First Century Setting I; The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting. Grand Rapids: Wm. B. Eerdmans, 1993, pp.215-258.



C1.-11; H-SY	Gallio enters on office of Proconsul of Achaia - had to leave for post by mid-April - likely arrived by May, no later than June. Paul leaves Corinth before end of year, via Cenchrea, goes to Ephesus, Caesarea, Jerusalem, and Antioch; = end of 2 <sup>nd</sup> missionary journey, after noting in Jerusalem need for a Great Collection to assist poor; money to be provided by churches outside Judea. Claudius Emperor (12 <sup>th</sup> time a possessor of Tribunician power = 25 Jan.52-24Jan.53) and 26 <sup>th</sup> acclamation as Emperor; see mention of this on Gallio inscription at Delphi [but Gallio text must date prior to 1 Aug., 52, after which = 27 <sup>th</sup> time that Claudius acclaimed Emperor] ). Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. Cumanus - Judea; Felix - Galilee / Samaria.	AD51
C1.-12	Paul returns to Ephesus and works there 3 years (= 3 <sup>rd</sup> Missionary Journey) . Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. In Rome, Cumanus and Felix face complaints; Cumanus dismissed; Felix over Judea.	AD52
C1.-13	Ananias, <u>son</u> of Nebedaius, HP. Paul at Ephesus. Felix - Procurator; Judea. Agrippa II surrenders Chalcis, given Philip's old territories - Batanea, etc. ( <u>Ant.</u> 20.138; <u>War</u> 2:247) cf. <u>Life</u> 11 (48ff.) = The territory of Varus also; cf. <u>War</u> 2.481-486; Dio 59.12.2.	AD53
C1.-14; N.-1; P-SY	Oct.12- Claudius dies of poison; Oct. 13- Nero, new emperor. Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. Paul leaves Ephesus; goes to Greece, Macedonia - gathers collection for poor in Judea. Paul's return to Judea, arrested in Temple; transferred to Caesarea. Paul appears before Felix; imprisoned in Herod's Palace at Caesarea on the sea; Paul and Luke work on Luke's Gospel; possibly the prison room where Paul held discovered (see <u>BAR</u> Jan.1998; for "Speculator", see Schürer, I, p.371, nn.84, 85). On food shortages, see Winter (note, A.D. 45), 2, pp.59-78.	AD54
N.-2; P-SY H-SY	Ananias, son of Nebedaius, HP. Paul under Felix' control at Caesarea on the sea; Luke and Paul finish Luke, work on early part of Acts; Paul accused by Ananias (Acts 24:1).	AD55
N.-3	Marcus Porcius Festus succeeds Felix as governor of Judea; Paul's trial before Agrippa II - who was living incestuously with his sister, Berenice; she had just broken with her husband (see A.D. 48, above), Polemon, to return to her brother; Agrippa had control of Jerusalem Temple, so Festus needed his input on how to handle Paul's trial. Paul uses right of appeal ( <u>provocatio</u> ) to Roman Emperor. Paul takes ship to Rome to appear before Nero; transfers ships, and ship wrecked at Malta; Paul and Luke winter on Malta; manuscripts of Luke/ Acts survive shipwreck. Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP, appointed by Agrippa II. <u>Ant.</u> 20.179; 20.194-195; cf. <u>War</u> 6.114. Festus arrives about time of a Pentecostal Festival; Acts 25:1-5; he goes to Jerusalem to oversee it.	AD56
N.-4	Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP. Paul goes on to Rome via Rhegium, Puteoli, Forum of Appius, Three Taverns; Paul and Luke continue to work on Acts (cf. chap.28). Festus, Procurator, Judea.	AD57
N.-5	Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP. Paul at Rome ; Luke concludes Acts in Rome with Paul still imprisoned; probably Paul's accusers fail to make appearance- and Paul is released from court appearance? Festus, Procurator, Judea. Kokkinos places (p.382) Paul's trial before Agrippa II and Berenice in Caesarea in this year, to us, erroneously, he thus dates this year as first, of Festus; <u>H.D.</u> , p.200.	AD58
N.-6; H-SY	Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP. Festus, Procurator, Judea.	AD59
N.-7	Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP. Festus, Procurator, Judea.	AD60

N.-8; P-SY	Ishmael, son of Phiabi, HP. Festus, Procurator, Judea. Nero increases lands of Agrippa II: parts of Galilee (Tiberias, Tarichea Julias and 14 villages) and Peraea. Agrippa builds Caesarea Philippi as his capital; his palace there just re-discovered; see <u>BAR</u> , 1997	AD61
N.-10; P-SY	Albinus, Procutator, Judea. Joseph Qabi, HP appointed by Agrippa II. <u>Ant.</u> 20.196; <u>War</u> 6.114; (his name found on ostrakon from Machaerus[or his son?]); Ananus, son of Ananus, HP appointed by Agrippa II- <u>War</u> 2.563; 2.648-653; 4.151; 4.325; <u>Life</u> 38(193-194); 39(195-196); 44(216); 60(309); was responsible for death of James, brother of Jesus ( <u>Ant.</u> 20.200); his killing of James caused Agrippa II to appoint Jesus, son of Damnaius, HP, as successor to Ananus. <u>Ant.</u> 20.203,213; <u>War</u> 6.114. (For death of James, brother of Jesus, see also, Eusebius, <u>Church Hist.</u> 2.23.) Ananus was brother in law of Caiaphas who figured in crucifixion of Jesus(Jn. 18:13), and explains his hatred of Christians. Some Judean Christians start for Pella (in expectation of a final Jubilee?) after James' death; other Judean Christians filed on in to Pella up to A.D.68, after which it was not possible due to Roman seige? Roman census ordered.	AD62
N.-11; P-JY; H-SY (theory only)	Agrippa II appoints Jesus, son of Damnaius, HP. Agrippa II replaced him with Jesus, son of Gamaliel ( <u>Ant.</u> 20.213-222; cf. <u>War</u> 4.160;4.238; 4.316; <u>Life</u> 38(193); 41(204); cf. m. Yeb. 6.4. Note rapid turnover in HP office in this period. Roman census complete.	AD63
N.-12	Jesus, son of Gamaliel, HP. Albinus, replaced by Gessius Florus, Procurator, Judea.	AD64
N.-13	Last year of Jesus, son of Gamaliel, HP.(?) Replaced by Matthias, son of Theophilus, HP, by Agrippa II ( <u>Ant.</u> 20.223; <u>War</u> 6.114). Gessius Florus, Procurator, Judea.	AD65
N.-14	Matthias, son of Theophilus -HP. Jewish Revolt begins ( <u>War</u> 2.405-456). Gessius Florus Procurator Judea. Roman violence falls on Jerusalem for insult to Florus, who had robbed Temple treasury ( <u>War</u> 2.293-308). Florus even beats Jews of equestrian order, contrary to Roman law (cf. Paul - Act 16:23; 22:25 ff.). Agrippa II rushes from Alexandria to urge Jews to submit and pay taxes (esp. <u>War</u> 2.403-404) in arrears ( <u>War</u> 2.309, 335-404). Their agreement to do so upset by Florus' new insults to Jews; Florus desirous of obtaining funds (in Temple?; <u>War</u> 2.328-331) orders soldiers not to return greetings of Jews causing riots to break out [ and spread eventually to full rebellion] ( <u>War</u> 2.332-334). Agrippa unsuccessful in persuading multitude to submit to Romans ( <u>War</u> 2.405-407). Rebels seize Masada ( <u>War</u> 2.408) and sacrifices for Emperor Nero cease ( <u>War</u> 2.409-410). In July/August, palaces of Agrippa II and Berenice burned by rebels; Antonia taken; seige laid to Herod's palace and only Agrippa's troops permitted to escape (Romans there treacherously killed - <u>War</u> 2.449-456). Ananias (HP) killed (6 Gorpiaeus - <u>War</u> 2.441). Many Jews killed in Gentile cities and many gentiles in Jewish dominated cities ( <u>War</u> 2.457-498). Gov. of Syria (C. Gallus) sends equivalent of over two legions to snuff out rebellion; arrives at Tabernacle season. The number of Roman troops is insufficient and while retreating they are routed at pass of Beth Horon (8 Dius = Oct./Nov.); Gallus escapes to Antioch, dies soon afterwards. <u>War</u> 4.147-157 - Phinehas of Habta - HP, appointed by rebels (cf. <u>Ant.</u> 20.227).	AD66

N.-15; H-SY	<p>Phinehas of Habta, H.P.</p> <p>Josephus prepares Galilee for war (<u>War</u> 2.563-574; <u>Life</u> 37[188] ). Nero appoints Vespasian (possibly late AD.66?) to conduct Jewish war (<u>War</u> 2.558); goes to Antioch; Titus brings 15<sup>th</sup> Legion from Egypt (<u>War</u> 3.4-8). Sepphoris asks for Roman forces and Placidius sent there (<u>War</u> 3.30-34). Vespasian with 60,000 men goes against Josephus at Garis, whose troops flee (<u>War</u> 3.64-69; cf. <u>Life</u> 71[395], <u>War</u> 3.115-131). Josephus goes to Tiberias and on to Jotapota (April/May - <u>War</u> 3.142); captured by Vespasian (after June/July - <u>War</u> 3.145-408; Dio 66.1; Suetonius <u>Vespasian</u> 5). Vespasian withdraws to Caesarea on Sea; goes to Caesar Philippi, Tiberias (<u>War</u> 3.409-461) and it surrenders; Titus seizes Tarichea (=Magdala - see <u>War</u> 3.462-502). Around Nov. - John of Gischala takes refuge in Jerusalem.</p>	AD67
N.-16; P-SY	<p>Sometime this year (before June) Paul beheaded on Ostian way. John of Gischala stirs up mobs against leadership in Jerusalem, suggesting that leaders are pro-Roman. Antipas, member of Herodian family, put to death (<u>War</u> 4.135-146). Phinehas of Habta - HP (see <u>Ant.</u> 20.227; <u>War</u> 4.155). Moderate group of leaders seeks control of Jerusalem (Gorion ben Joseph, Simeon ben Gamaliel and former HPs Ananus son of Ananus and Jesus son of Gamaliel) in effort to oust Zealots, but unsuccessfully. To strengthen their cause, Zealots bring in fanatical Idumeans on pretext that their opposition is in league with Romans. Moderates control gates, but during violent rainstorm Idumeans secretly admitted; immediately Idumeans rob and kill all they consider as enemies; former HPs Ananus and Jesus are killed (<u>War</u> 4.305-333). Zacharias son of Baruch tried, and acquitted, but Zealots kill him anyway (<u>War</u> 4.334-343). Idumeans break with Zealots (<u>War</u> 4.345-352). John of Gischala does away with Gorion so only 2 parties now control Jerusalem (<u>War</u> 4.355-365). Last Christians leave for Pella? Vespasian takes Gadara (March) and Placidius conquers Jordan Valley/Perea as far as Machaerus (<u>War</u> 4.419-439). Vespasian moves against Antipatris, Lydda.</p>	AD68
P-SY V.-1	<p>Phinehas of Habta HP. Galba assassinated (15 Jan.). Otho new Emperor, and soon replaced by Vitellius, who is finally removed by murder on 20 Dec.. Meanwhile Titus had been sent to pay homage to Galba and learned of his removal while at Corinth; turns back to Palestine. Bar Giora roams S. Palestine, plunders Hebron (<u>War</u> 4.503-529); in mid-69, Vespasian subjugates areas N. of Jerusalem, and control almost all country except Jerusalem, Masada, Herodium, Machaerus. Troops in east declare Vespasian Emperor on 1 July (under leadership of Tiberius Julius Alexander). Bar Giora enters Jerusalem on invitation of former HP, Matthias, and becomes chief rival of John of Gischala (<u>War</u> 4.556-620). Jerusalem now divided into 3 factions: John of Gischala, Bar Giora and Eleazar son of Simon. In their mutual hostility to each other they burn Jerusalem's grain supplies to prevent opposition from using them, cutting off their own noses to spite their own faces! Shortly after Vespasian declared Emperor, he departs from Alexandria to assume role as Emperor. Leaves Titus to complete conquest of Jerusalem.</p>	AD69

V.-2	Phinehas of Habta - HP. Titus, in command of 5 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> and 15 <sup>th</sup> Legions, and various other units, arrives at Jerusalem at Passover season, internal fighting continuous between Jewish factions. John of Gischala overcomes Eleazar so now only 2 parties continue- John & Bar Giora. Titus attacks "3 <sup>rd</sup> wall"; Jews cooperate to defend Jerusalem; on 7 Artemisius (late April/ early May) Titus conquers 3 <sup>rd</sup> wall; in May- conquered 2 <sup>nd</sup> wall; Titus completes a circumvallation wall (in 3 days!). John of Gischala uses oil and wine of temple for profane purposes ( <u>War</u> 5.562-566). 1 Panemus (June/ July). John of Gischala attacks Titus' seige works vs. Antonia ( <u>War</u> 6.3-25) but fails to deter; 5 Panemus-Romans take Antonia, and raze it; 17 Panemus - (=Tammuz/July) sacrifices at Temple cease, due to lack of Jews (m.Taan. 4.6; cf. <u>War</u> 6.94); 27 Panemus, W.Colonnade of Temple burned ( <u>War</u> 6.177-192); 8 <sup>th</sup> Ab(Aug.) Temple gates set on fire; 10 <sup>th</sup> Ab, Roman soldiers declare Titus Imperator in outer court of Temple; buildings on Ophlas, Temple archives, Council chamber, and lower city set ablaze by Romans. Seige operations conducted vs. area of Herod's Palace and N.E. Corner (at Xystus); finished on 7 Gorpiaeus (Aug./Sept.). Jews flee to underground tunnels and hiding places and by 8 Gorpiaeus- all Jerusalem in hands of Romans; John of Gischala captured -and sentenced to life long imprisonment.	AD70
V.-3; H-SY	Bar Giora emerged from underground passages in Temple area (probably Bar Giora's party had issued "year 5" shekels); he was sent to Rome; at Caesarea Philippi-Jewish prisoners fight with wild beasts and engage in gladiatorial combats ( <u>War</u> 7.23-24); Titus returns to Caesarea on sea- celebrates Domitian's birthday with games; in Berytus - celebrates Vespasian's birthday (sails to Rome from Alexandria; celebrates joint triumph with Vespasian and Domitian ( <u>War</u> 7.119-158); Bar Giora shown in triumph of Vespasian/ Titus and put to death ( <u>War</u> 7.153-155; Dio 66.7.2); Lucilius Bassus quickly conquers Herodium ( <u>War</u> 7.163).	AD71
V.-3	Fall of Machaerus (Founded by Alexander Jannaeus- c.99B.C.; restored by Herod I, c.37B.C.) Lucilius Bassus captures fortress. ( <u>War</u> 7.163-209).	AD72
V.-4	Yadin's theory of Fall of Masada- last Jewish stronghold of First Revolt. Flavius Silva captures. Kokkinos, <u>H.D.</u> , p.199, n.98-opts for Yadin's view.	AD73
V.-5	More probable date of fall of Masada; around Pasasover (theory of W.Eck, <u>Senatoren von Vespasian bis Hadrian</u> ; 1970, p.243).	AD74
P-SY; H-SY V.-6		AD75
P-SY V.-7	Roman Census ordered.	AD76
V.-8	Roman Census complete.	AD77
V.-9		AD78
v.-10; Titus-1	Vespasian dies; replaced by Titus as Emperor.	AD79
Titus-2		AD80
Titus-3; D.-1	Titus dies, Domitian as new Emperor. Arch of Titus completed in Circus Maximus; see Schürer, I, p.509, note 128, for both of Titus' known arches in Rome.	AD81

**Brief N.T. Chronological Outline of Positions of Jack Finegan\* (see esp. p.366ff.)**

Lapsis Tiburtinus relates to Varus (following E. Martin, Star), pp.174ff., 232ff.

Census of Jesus' birth dates 3/2 B.C.-p.306

Herod died-1 B.C. - pp.301,319

Jesus born- mid-Jan. 2 B.C.- pp.301,366,367

"15<sup>th</sup> yr. of Tiberius" = either Oct., A.D.26- Oct. A.D.27 (p.332), or Jan 1, A.D.28-

Dec.31, A.D.28-pp.339,440

Jubilee yr. in Jesus'day = A.D.29 (on basis of Eusebius; and Eusebius dates 472/471 B.C. as 71th Jubilee)- pp.340,341

Jesus' ministry lasted 3 yr. at least, or longer-p.366

Jn.2:20 (46<sup>th</sup> yr. of Temple construction) and a partial lunar eclipse then occurred = A.D. 29/30- pp.366-368

\* See Finegan, Handbook of Biblical Chronology.<sup>2</sup> Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1998.

We state Finegan's positions here briefly (and, for whom we have the deepest respect), so that the reader can compare some basic differences in our positions, drawn up by each of us, at exactly the same time. The differences reflect contemporary diversity among scholars in the field of N.T. Chronology.