

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

This Table is designed to summarize the sequence of events covered by this book in conjunction with reference to contemporary rulers and authorities and individuals of note. We are thus enabled to view the circumstances in their historical context, with consequent gain to our understanding. In the light of researches and discoveries it has become practicable to furnish a more reliable chronology of Christian Beginnings than could be determined previously.

	A.D.
<i>Jewish Sabbatical Year</i>	33-4
<i>Roman Census Year</i>	34-5
Activities of Jesus. John the Baptist imprisoned by Herod Antipas.	
Execution of John the Baptist (autumn?).	35
War between Herod and the Nabataeans (winter).	35-6
Crucifixion of Jesus by Pilate ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	36
Appearance of a Samaritan <i>Taheb</i> (early summer).	
Nazorean Community at Jerusalem established under Simon Peter ( <i>Pentecost</i> , June).	
L. Vitellius, Legate of Syria, visits Jerusalem, deposes Joseph Caiaphas as high priest and appoints Jonathan son of Annas (Sept. ?).	
Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea, leaves for Rome to answer charges against him (autumn?).	
Execution of the Nazorean Hellenist Stephen and attack on Nazoreans led by Saul of Tarsus. Many Nazoreans take refuge in Batanea and Auranitis (winter).	36-7
DEATH OF THE EMPEROR TIBERIUS, succeeded by GAIUS CALIGULA (March).	37
Vitellius at Jerusalem with Herod Antipas. He deposes Jonathan as high priest and appoints Theophilus son of Annas ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	
Damascus leased by the Emperor Gaius to Aretas IV, king of the Nabataeans.	
Saul of Tarsus, now a Nazorean, leaves Damascus for Nabataean Arabia (spring).	
Nazorean jurisdiction extended by refugees who proclaim Jesus as Messiah. Many groups formed including one at Antioch in Syria where the disciples first came to be called Christians.	37-8

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

309

Central Nazorean Authority created at Jerusalem under Jacob brother of Jesus.	38
P. Petronius appointed Legate of Syria by Gaius. Saul returns to Damascus, escapes arrest there and visits Jerusalem. He is sent to Tarsus.	39
The Emperor Gaius designs to set up his statue in the Temple at Jerusalem.	
<i>Jewish Sabbatical Year</i>	40-1
The Jews protest about the statue to Petronius, and in Rome King Agrippa petitions the emperor.	40
THE EMPEROR GAIUS ASSASSINATED, succeeded by CLAUDIUS (January).	41
Agrippa is made King of Judea by Claudius. Saul is brought to Antioch by the Cypriot Nazorean Barnabas.	
Simon Cantheras son of Boethus made high priest by Agrippa.	
Simon Cantheras replaced by Matthias son of Annas. C. Vibius Marsus appointed Legate of Syria by Gaius in place of Petronius.	42
Elionaeus son of Cantheras replaces Matthias as high priest.	43
King Agrippa arrests and executes the Nazorean Jacob son of Zebedee.	
Agrippa imprisons Simon Peter, but his escape is contrived ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	44
Death of Agrippa I.	
Cuspius Fadus made Governor of Judea by Claudius. Cassius Longinus appointed Legate of Syria.	45
Joseph son of Camei (or Camith) made high priest by Herod king of Chalcis.	
Jewish guerrilla activities suppressed by Fadus.	
Great famine in Palestine.	46
Tiberius Alexander made Governor of Judea by Claudius.	
<i>Jewish Sabbatical Year</i>	47-8
First missionary journey of Saul (Paul) and Barnabas.	
<i>Roman Census Year</i>	48-9
Tiberius Alexander acts against the Nazoreans and Zealots. Jacob and Simon sons of Judas of Galilee seized and crucified.	
Nazoreans launch missionary campaign throughout the Roman Empire.	
Ananias son of Nedebaeus made high priest.	
Ventidius Cumanus becomes Governor of Judea.	

- Controversy at Antioch on terms of admission of Gentile believers in Jesus, followed by a Nazorean Council Meeting at Jerusalem to deal with this issue. 49-50
- Messianist propaganda in the Roman Empire. Claudius expels foreign Jews from Rome and warns the Alexandrians.
- C. Ummidius Quadrantus appointed Legate of Syria. Paul's second missionary journey begins.
- Disorders in Judea and Roman provocations. 50-1
- First Nazorean documents probably composed at this time.
- Conflict between Samaritans and Galileans. The Jews are aided by the guerrilla leader Eleazar Bar-Deinaeus, and are attacked by the forces of Cumanus. Quadratus intervenes to prevent a rebellion. 51-2
- Paul at Corinth.
- Cumanus banished by Claudius, and Antonius Felix sent as Governor of Judea.
- Paul returns to Antioch after keeping *Pentecost* at Jerusalem. In early summer he begins his third missionary journey. 53
- Jewish Sabbatical Year* 54-5
- Militants and prophets are active in Judea and are attacked by Felix.
- Nazorean zealots wage a campaign against Paul in the communities created by him.
- DEATH OF THE EMPEROR CLAUDIUS AND ACCESSION OF NERO (October). 54
- Eleazar Bar-Deinaeus seized by Felix and sent to Rome.
- Appearance of the Sicarii in Jerusalem. They assassinate the high priest Jonathan son of Annas. 55
- Zealots and militants turn against the rich and all deemed favourable to Rome. Faction and class war develops in Judea. 55-7
- Some of the Sadducean hierarchy start to rob the poor priests of their share of the tithes. 57-8
- An Egyptian Jewish prophet enlists a following in Judea planning to overpower the Romans and occupy Jerusalem. The attempt is frustrated by Felix.
- Paul, seeking relief from interference with his work, comes to Jerusalem to appeal to the Nazorean Council bringing funds donated by his converts (*Pentecost*). 58

Paul is attacked in the Temple and taken into Fort Antonia in the belief that he is the Egyptian prophet. Later he is sent to Felix at Caesarea. Paul is kept prisoner at Caesarea.	58-60
Ananias son of Nedebeaus deposed as high priest by Agrippa II. Replaced by Ishmael son of Pheabi. Clash between the Gentile and Jewish citizens of Caesarea.	59
Felix is recalled by Nero and Porcius Festus is made Governor of Judea.	60
Paul is brought up for trial but having appealed to Caesar is sent to Rome by Festus (summer). After a hazardous journey and stay in Malta Paul reaches Rome (spring).	61
Controversy between King Agrippa and the hierarchy about a view of the Temple interior. An embassy is sent to Rome. The high priest is detained there.	
Agrippa gives the high priesthood to Joseph Cabi.	
<i>Jewish Sabbatical Year</i>	61-2
Death of Porcius Festus (late autumn?).	61
Annas (Ananus) son of Annas made high priest in place of Joseph Cabi (winter).	
Jacob the Just head of the Nazoreans arraigned by Annas and executed. Protest is made to the new Governor Albinus ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	62
Annas is deposed by Agrippa after three months in office and Jesus son of Damnaeus is made high priest.	
<i>Roman Census Year</i>	62-3
Reign of terror in Judea, fostered by the rapacity of Albinus.	
C. Cestius Gallus sent as Legate of Syria.	63
First hearing of Paul's appeal in Rome (autumn?).	
Second hearing and condemnation. Paul is executed (spring?).	64
Great Fire of Rome. The Christians there are accused of incendiarism and put to death (summer).	
Jesus son of Damnaeus deposed as high priest and replaced by Jesus son of Gamala.	
Albinus is recalled and replaced by Gessius Florus.	
The Temple at Jerusalem finally completed. Thousands of workmen become unemployed.	65
Matthias son of Theophilus made high priest by Agrippa in place of Jesus son of Gamala.	

Florus, to cover his excesses in Judea, goads the Jews into revolt. 65-6

Simeon son of Cleophas, a cousin of Jesus, is now acting head of the Nazoreans.

Judea in the grip of war fever. Many leave the country.

The Nazoreans withdraw to Transjordan and remove their Government from Jerusalem to 66

Batanea in the region of Pella (*Passover*, spring?).

The Jewish Revolt against Rome begins (May).

## CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

This Table is designed to summarize the sequence of events covered by this book in conjunction with reference to contemporary rulers and authorities and individuals of note. We are thus enabled to view the circumstances in their historical context, with consequent gain to our understanding. In the light of researches and discoveries it has become practicable to furnish a more reliable chronology of Christian Beginnings than could be determined previously.

	A.D.
<i>Jewish Sabbatical Year</i>	33-4
<i>Roman Census Year</i>	34-5
Activities of Jesus. John the Baptist imprisoned by Herod Antipas.	
Execution of John the Baptist (autumn?).	35
War between Herod and the Nabataeans (winter).	35-6
Crucifixion of Jesus by Pilate ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	36
Appearance of a Samaritan <i>Taheb</i> (early summer).	
Nazorean Community at Jerusalem established under Simon Peter ( <i>Pentecost</i> , June).	
L. Vitellius, Legate of Syria, visits Jerusalem, deposes Joseph Caiaphas as high priest and appoints Jonathan son of Annas (Sept. ?).	
Pontius Pilate, Governor of Judea, leaves for Rome to answer charges against him (autumn?).	
Execution of the Nazorean Hellenist Stephen and attack on Nazoreans led by Saul of Tarsus. Many Nazoreans take refuge in Batanea and Auranitis (winter).	36-7
DEATH OF THE EMPEROR TIBERIUS, succeeded by GAIUS CALIGULA (March).	37
Vitellius at Jerusalem with Herod Antipas. He deposes Jonathan as high priest and appoints Theophilus son of Annas ( <i>Passover</i> , spring).	
Damascus leased by the Emperor Gaius to Aretas IV, king of the Nabataeans.	
Saul of Tarsus, now a Nazorean, leaves Damascus for Nabataean Arabia (spring).	
Nazorean jurisdiction extended by refugees who proclaim Jesus as Messiah. Many groups formed including one at Antioch in Syria where the disciples first came to be called Christians.	37-8