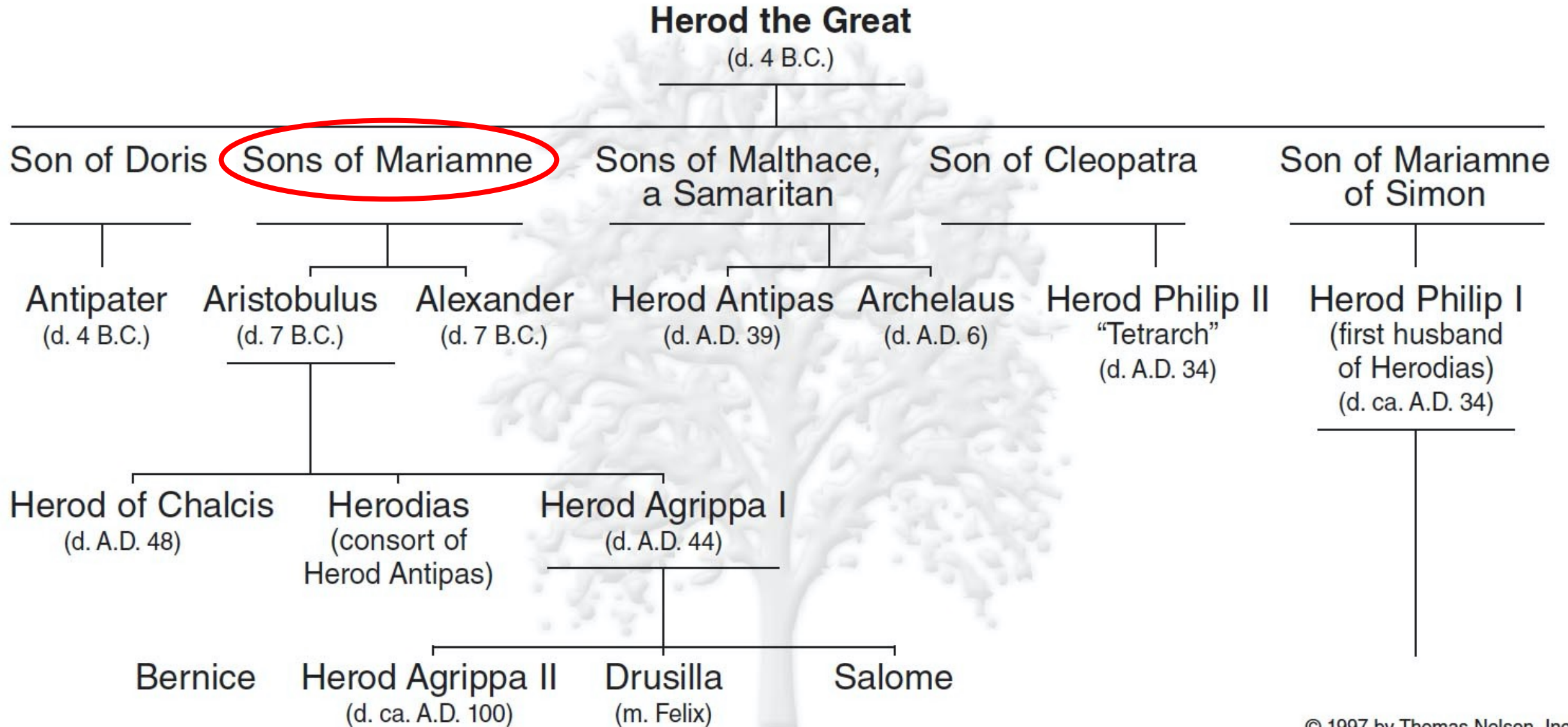
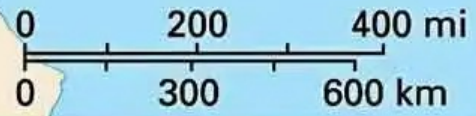


# FAMILY TREE OF HEROD



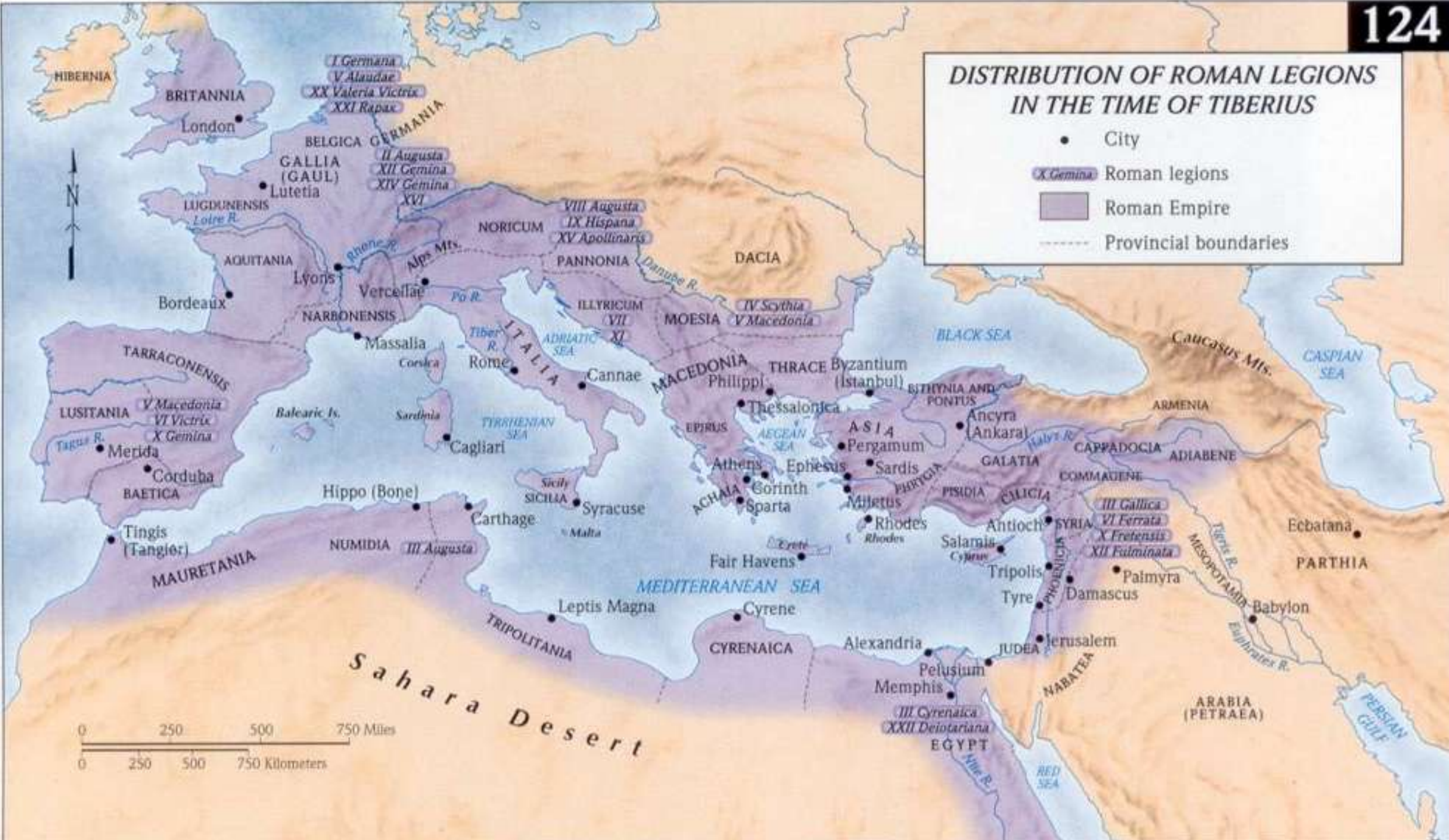


■ Parthian empire, 1st century BCE



**DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN LEGIONS IN THE TIME OF TIBERIUS**

- City
- X Gemina* Roman legions
- Roman Empire
- - - Provincial boundaries



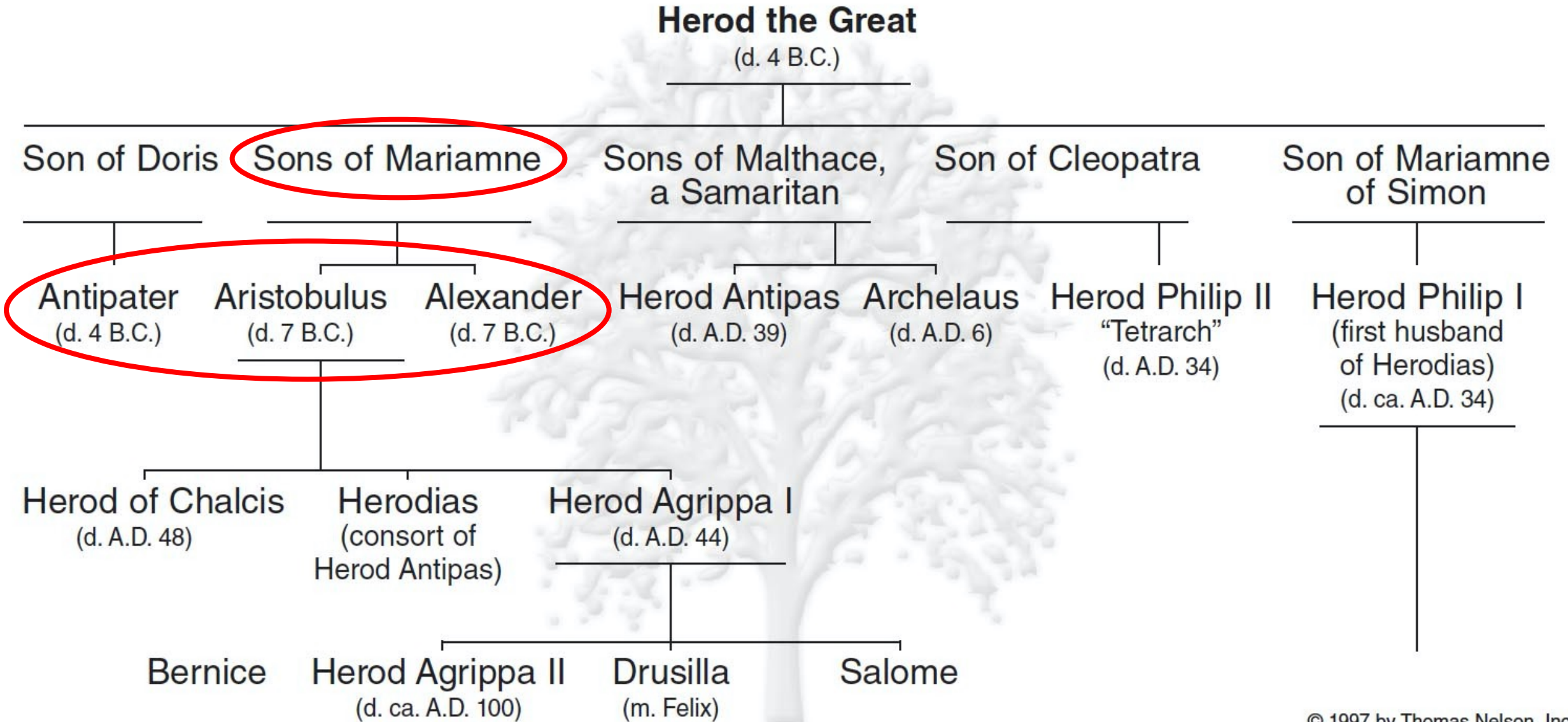




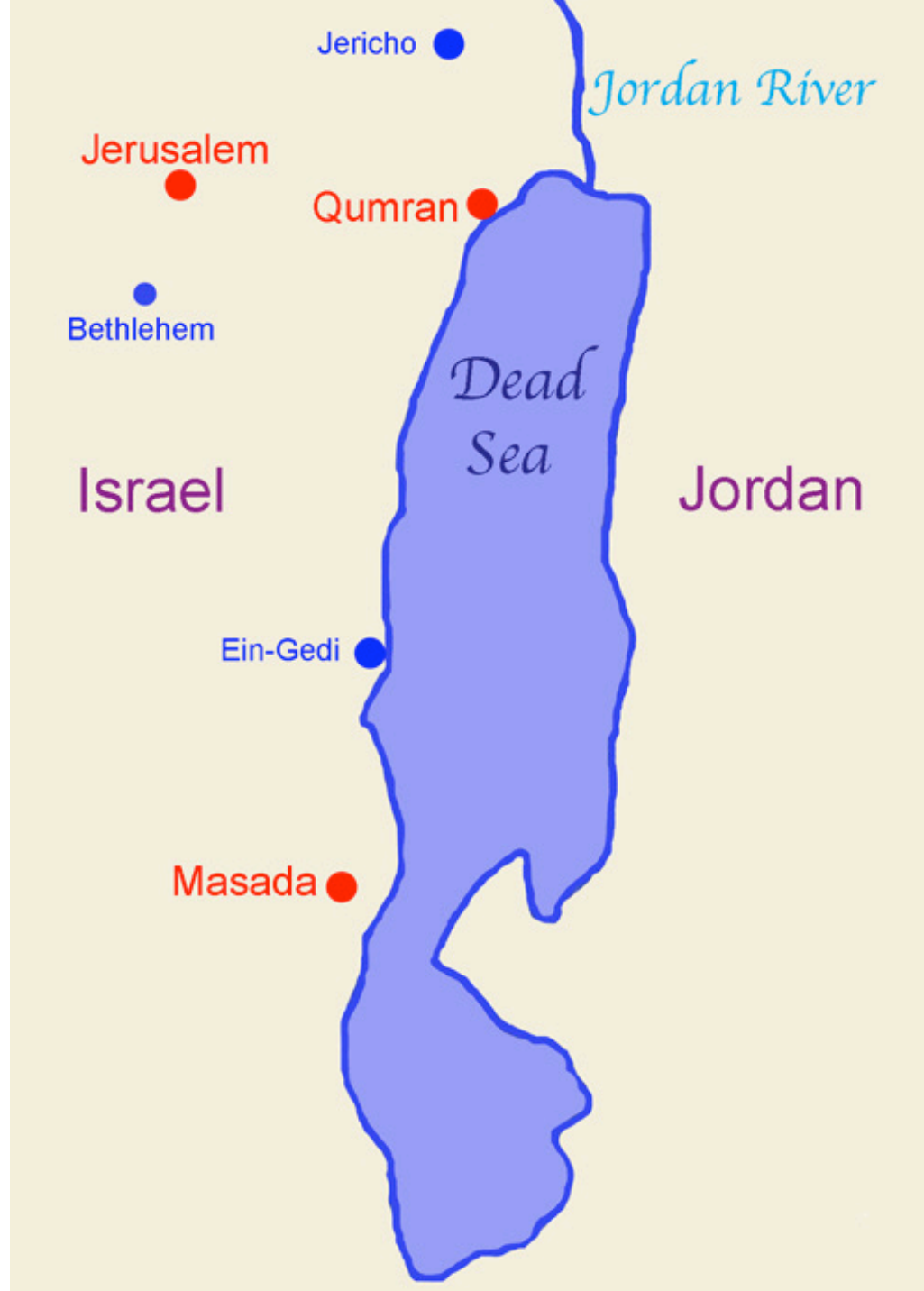
**THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE AGE OF AUGUSTUS**

- City
- Territory under Roman control
- Senatorial provinces
- Imperial provinces
- Principal client states
- Unconquered territory
- Provincial boundaries

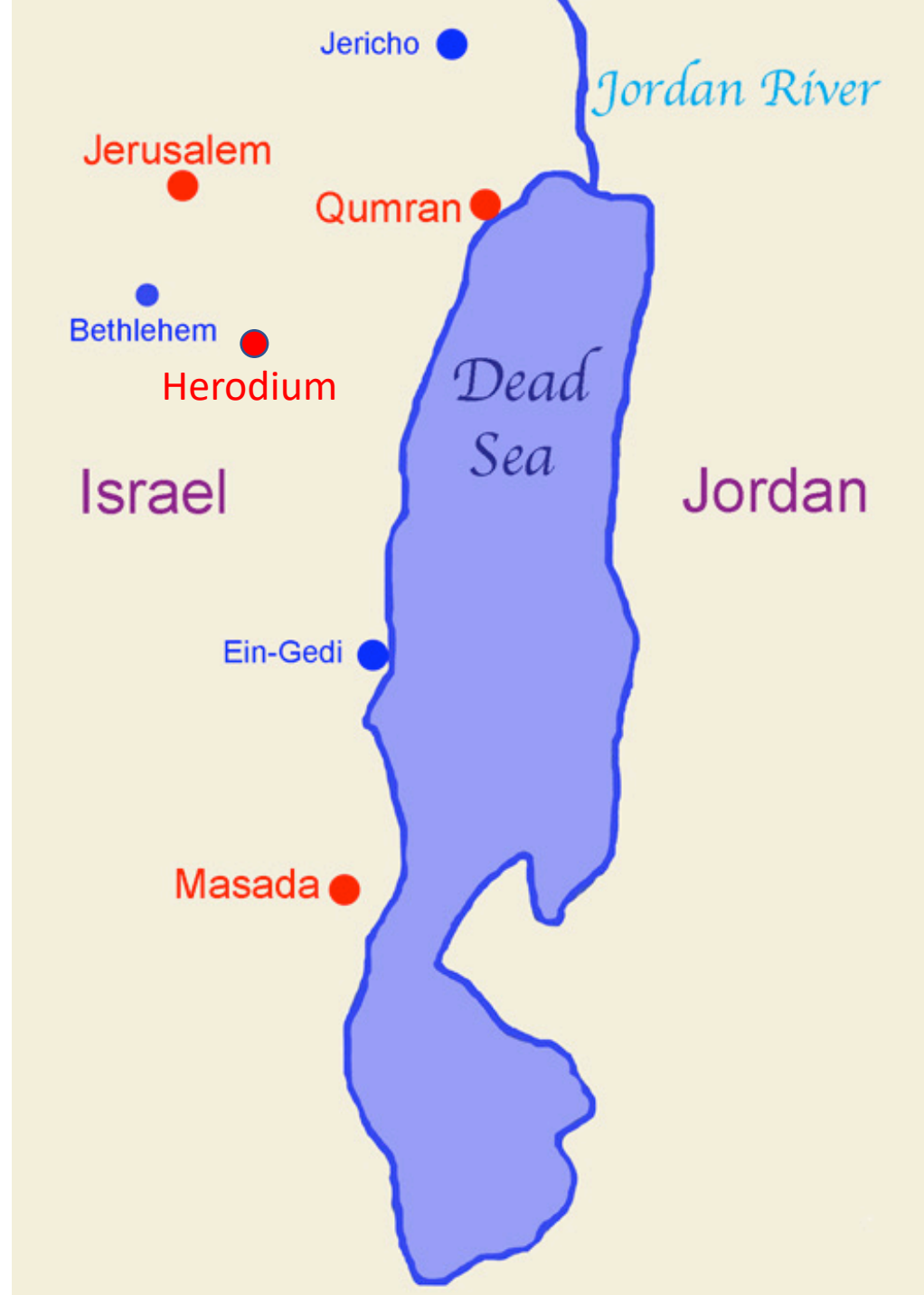
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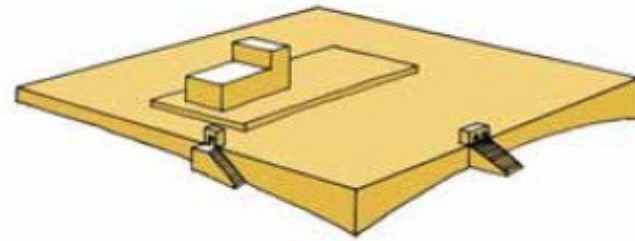


	Matthew	Luke
The genealogy of Jesus	1:1–17	3:23–38
Gabriel promises the birth of John to Zechariah		1:5–25
Gabriel promises the birth of Jesus to Mary		1:26–38
Mary visits Elizabeth		1:39–56
Elizabeth gives birth to John the Baptist		1:57–80
An angel appears to Joseph about Mary’s pregnancy	1:18–25	
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Magi arrive from eastern lands (Jesus aged 1–2?)	2:1–12	
An angel tells Joseph to escape to Egypt with his family	2:13–18	
An angel tells Joseph to return with his family to Nazareth	2:19–23	

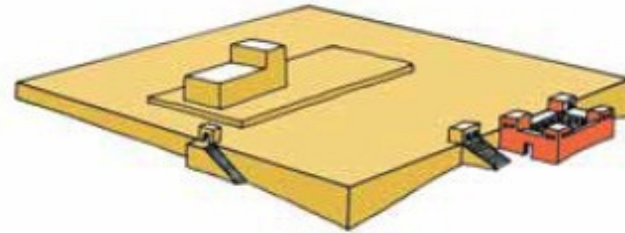




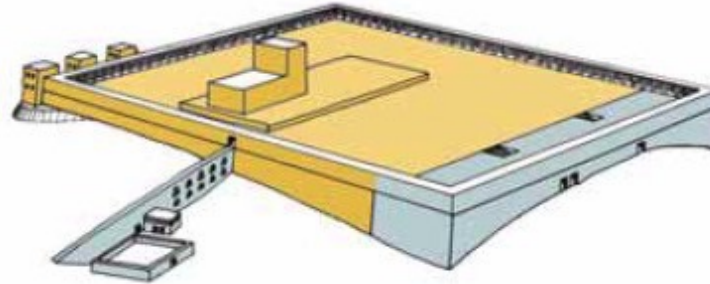




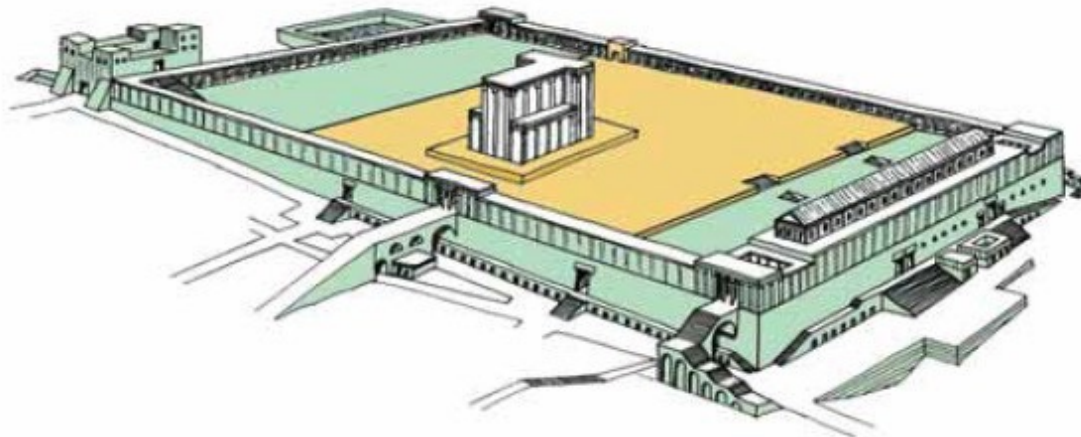
(716–687 BC)  
The 500-cubits-square Temple Mount built by King Hezekiah



(168 BC)  
The Akra Fortress built by the Seleucid King Antiochus IV Epiphanes.



(c. 140–116 BC)  
The Hasmonean extension to the south of the Temple Mount



(20 BC–AD 64)  
The Temple Mount extended by King Herod the Great

## THE TEMPLE MOUNT IN THE TIME OF JESUS

Herod's Temple Mount was the focal point of Jerusalem during the time of Jesus. Sitting atop Jerusalem's north-eastern ridge, it occupied one-sixth of the city's area. Under Herod the Great, the Temple Mount's foundation was expanded to encompass approximately 1.5 million square feet (140,000 square meters). Its foundational walls were constructed using gigantic stones, the largest found being 45 feet long, 11.5 feet high, and 12 feet thick (13.7 m by 3.5 m by 3.7 m).

Wilson's Arch formed a bridge over the Tyropoeon Valley below, leading from the Temple Mount to the Hasmonean Palace. A section of the western wall south of Wilson's Arch (187 feet/57 m long, sometimes called the Wailing Wall) has been a place of prayer for Jews for the last 700 years. The lowest seven stone courses, which can be seen at ground level, are Herodian.

The early square Temple Mount preserved its identity as a separate area with its own walls and gates.

Robinson's Arch and its massive stairway led from the Tyropoeon Street below up to the Royal Stoa.

The Double Gate and its monumental stairway

A ritual bath-house for pilgrims to cleanse before entering the temple precincts

A Council House for legal proceedings

The Triple Gate and its stairway

Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.

The Antonia Fortress was where Herod (and later the Romans) commanded the garrison in order to protect the temple and to suppress religiously motivated rebellion.

Herod's Temple (for a detailed cutaway drawing, see p. 1943)

The Court of the Women was the farthest point of the inner temple complex that women could enter.

The Pool of Israel was probably used to wash sacrificial animals before they were led to the Temple Mount.

The Golden Gate, then known as the Shushan Gate

Stairs descended from the Muster Gate into the Kidron Valley and eventually went up to the Mount of Olives.

The eastern city wall of Jerusalem

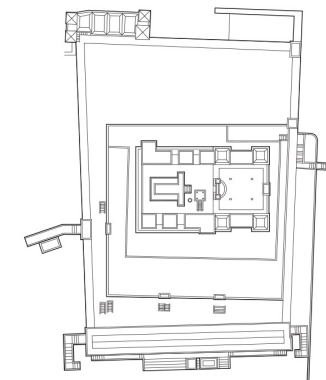
Solomon's Porch, the portico built along the eastern wall, was a place of congregation (cf. John 10:23; Acts 3:11).

The soieg (a low, latticed screen or railing) prohibited Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entering the temple courts.

The Court of the Gentiles was the area between the soieg and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

The Royal Stoa was a 912-foot-long (278 m) portico, containing four rows of 40 columns. The Sanhedrin met in the central apse after c. A.D. 30. This may have been where Jesus cleansed the temple. The southeast corner overlooking the Kidron Valley created a drop of 140 feet (43 m) to the street below, and 300 feet (91 m) to the valley below. This may be the "pinnacle of the temple" mentioned in Matt. 4:5 and Luke 4:9.

Temple Mount Architectural Plan



0 250 500 ft  
0 50 100 150 m

## HEROD'S TEMPLE COMPLEX IN THE TIME OF JESUS

When the Gospels and the book of Acts refer to entering the temple or teaching in the temple, it is often not a reference to Herod's temple itself, but rather to this temple complex, including a number of courts and chambers that surrounded the temple. These latter structures were the great and wonderful buildings referred to by the disciples in Matt. 24:1; Mark 13:1–2.

The Sanhedrin came out to teach the people from the Scriptures on this terrace (Hb. *heil*) during the Feasts of Passover and Tabernacles. It may have been here that the 12-year-old Jesus was found by his parents, "sitting among the teachers, listening to them and asking them questions" (Luke 2:46).

The altar of burnt sacrifices stood in the Temple Court. To the west of it stood the brass laver (for priestly washings) and to the north the place of ritual animal slaughter.

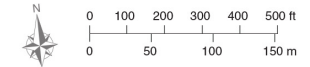
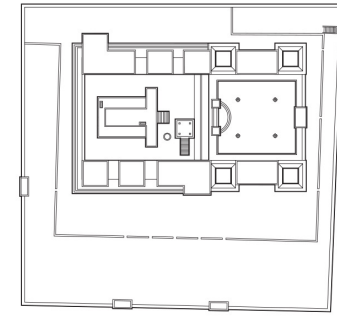
Herod's Temple

The Chamber of the Hearth was the building which housed priests who served when their division was on duty (cf. Zechariah in Luke 1:8).

The Nicanor Gate divided the western Court of the Israelites (where Jewish men could observe temple proceedings) from the eastern Court of the Women. Women were allowed to stand in the southern side of the Nicanor Gate and watch as sacrifices for their purification were made (Luke 2:22–24).

The Chamber of the Lepers was where procedures for lepers who had been healed were handled (cf. Matt. 8:4; Mark 1:44; Luke 5:14).

Temple Complex Architectural Plan



Each of the four massive lampstands (86 feet/26 m high) in the Court of the Women had a ladder by which to reach the four golden bowls to provide lighting at night.

The Chamber of Hewn Stone housed the Sanhedrin council until c. A.D. 30.

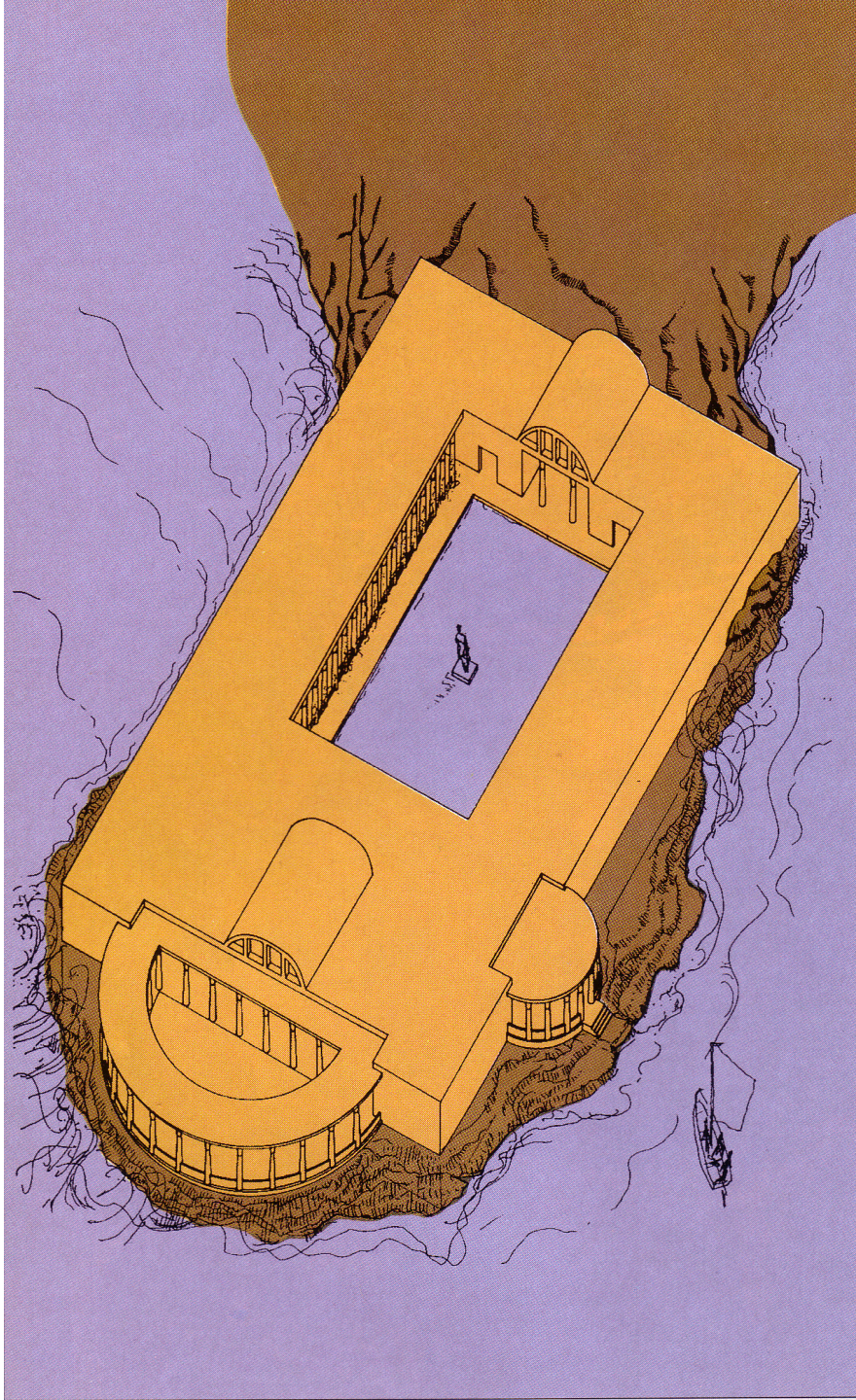
The *soreg* (a low, latticed screen or railing) separated the temple courts from the Court of the Gentiles, prohibiting Gentiles or non-purified Jews from entry. Even Herod himself was unable to pass this point. Some interpreters believe that Paul alluded to this railing when he spoke of "the dividing wall of hostility" abolished by Christ (Eph. 2:14).

These colonnades contained 13 trumpet-shaped boxes into which people put their monetary offerings (cf. Luke 21:1–4); this was called "the treasury" (see Mark 12:41; John 8:20). The chief priests did not allow Judas's blood money to be put in the treasury (Matt. 27:6).

Eastern Gate

The Court of the Women was a 233 feet/71 m square courtyard, capable of holding up to 6,000 worshipers at a time. Its name does not indicate that it was restricted to women, but that they were not permitted to enter further into the temple courts. Their presence was normally restricted to the balconies above the colonnades. In this court, the infant Jesus was met by Simeon and Anna the prophetess (Luke 2:25–38).

The Chamber of the Nazirites was where a Nazirite would bring his sacrifices upon completion of his vow.

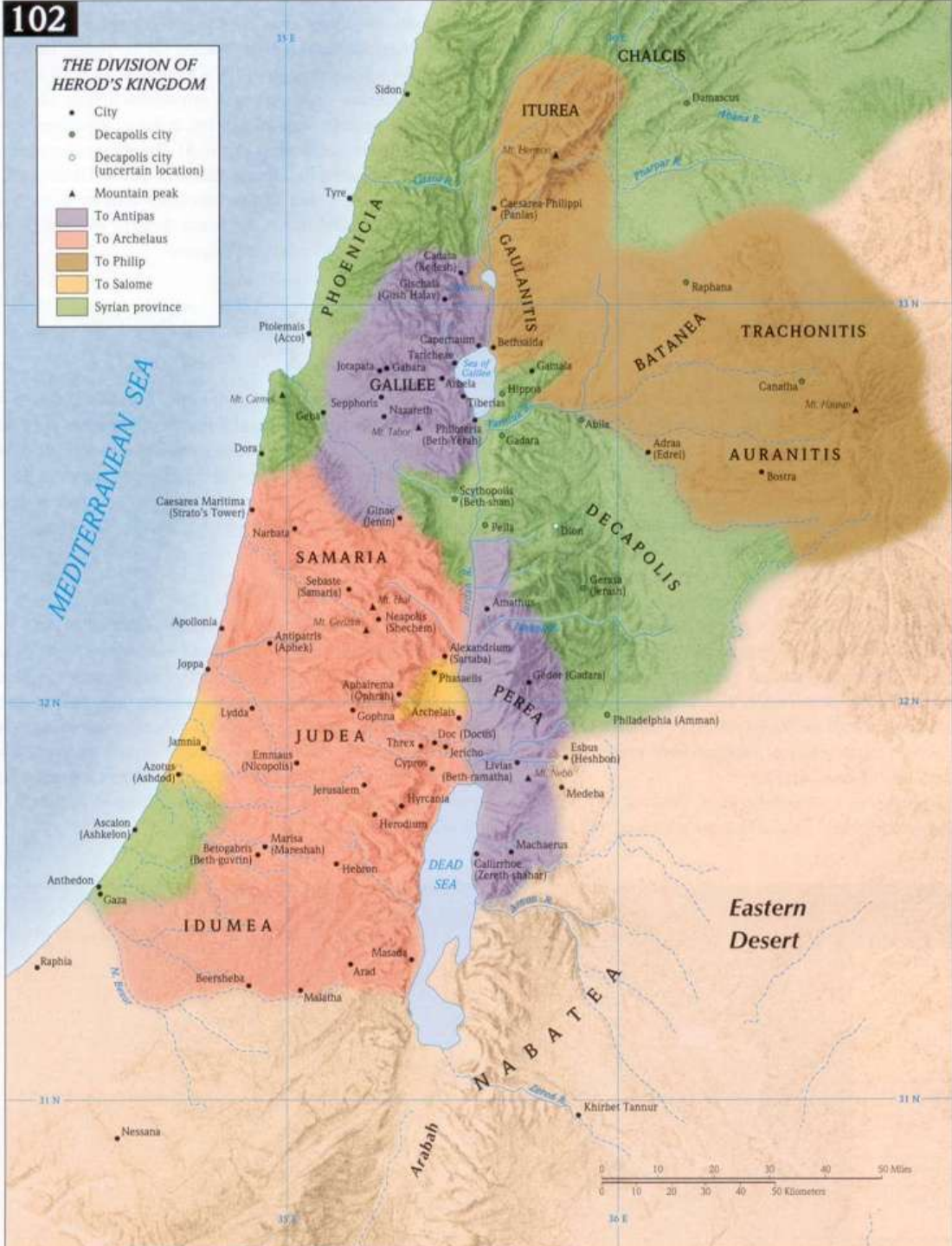


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**THE DIVISION OF HEROD'S KINGDOM**

- City
- ◐ Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- To Antipas
- To Archelaus
- To Philip
- To Salome
- Syrian province

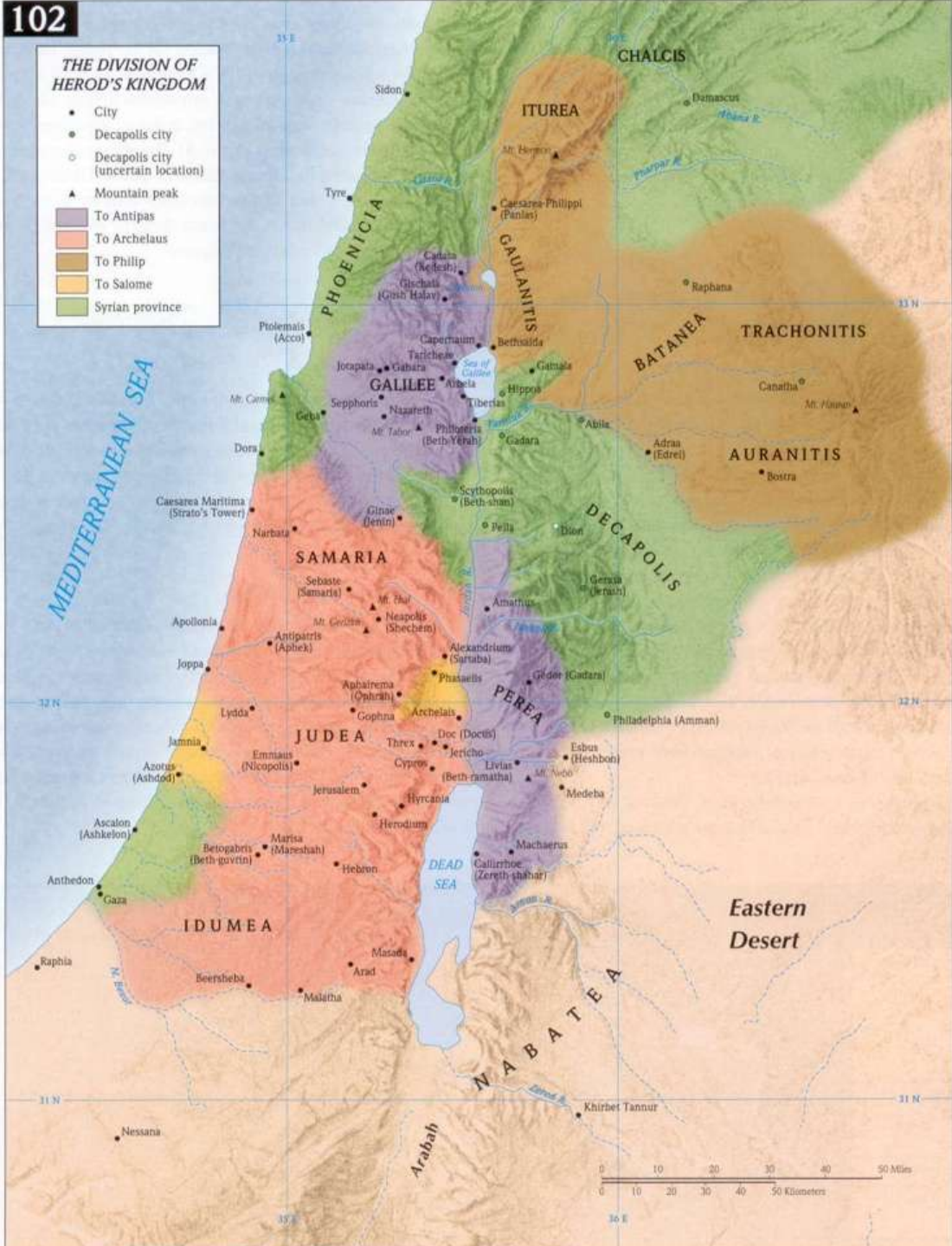




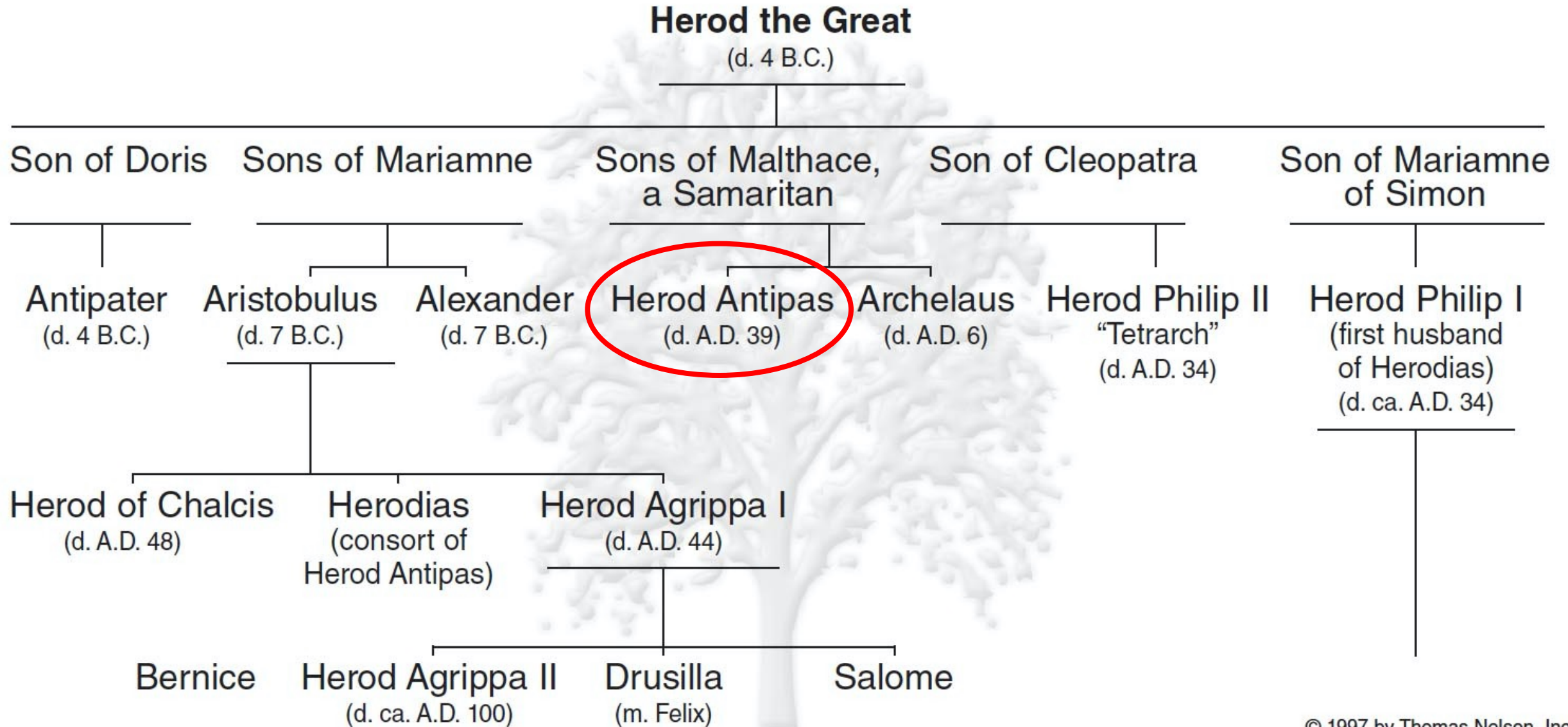


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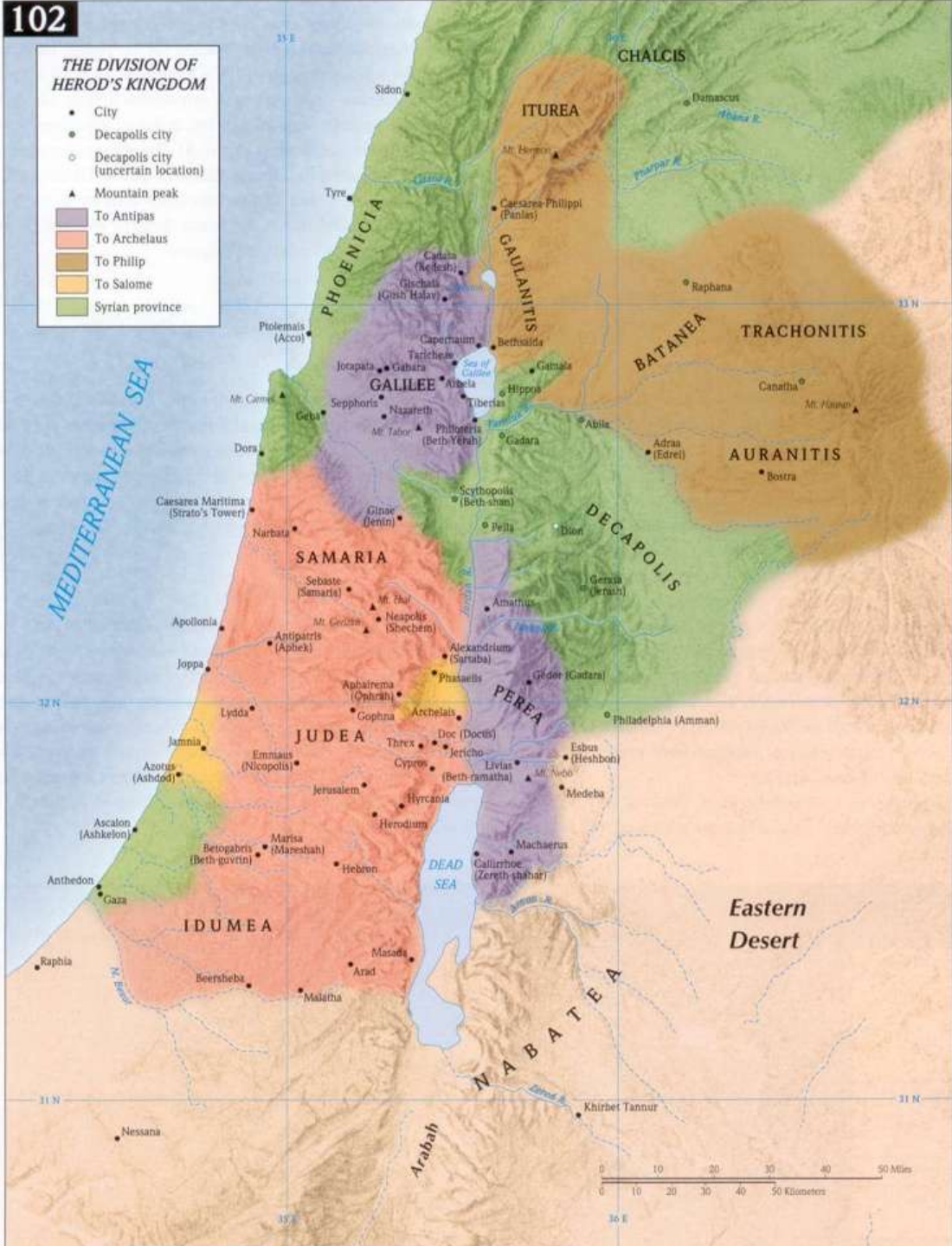


# ❖ FAMILY TREE OF HEROD ❖

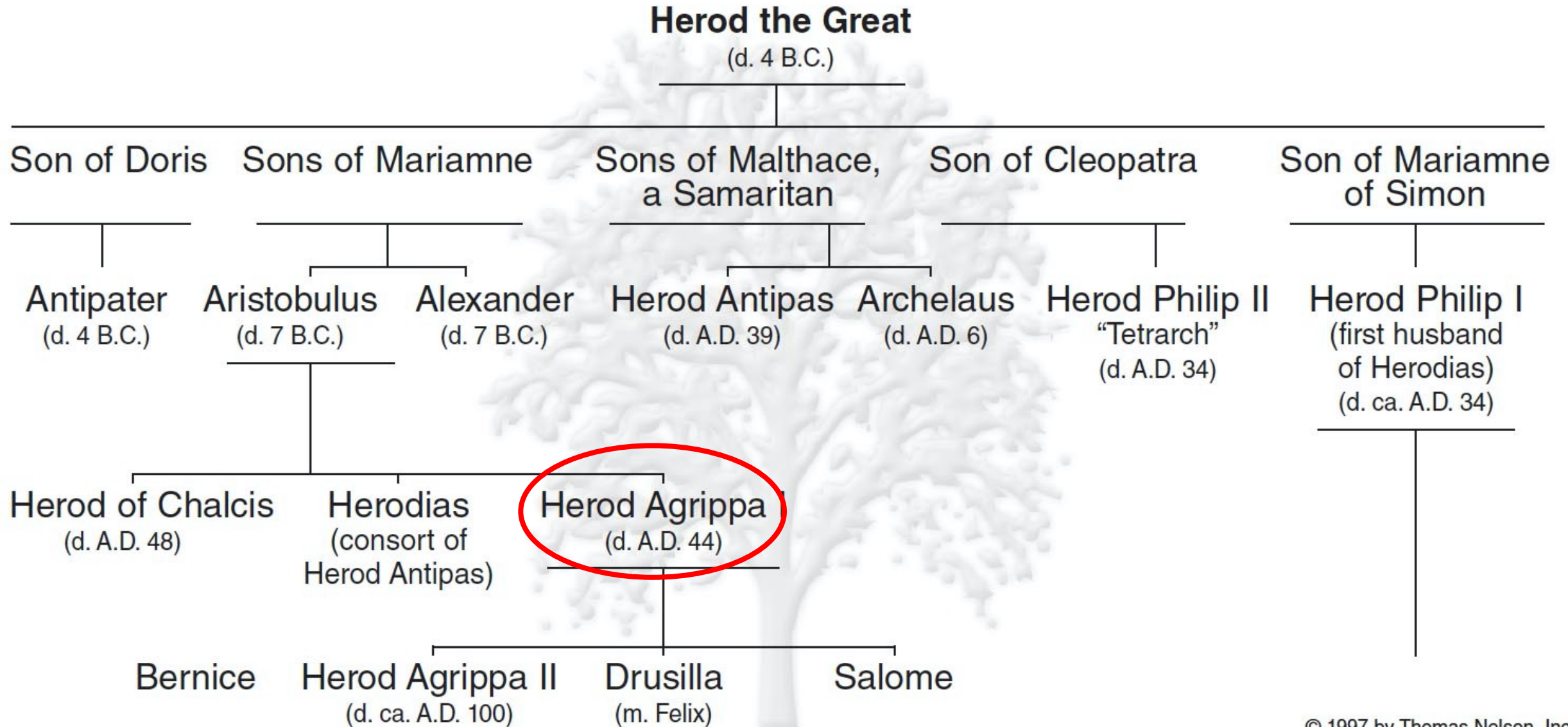


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# FAMILY TREE OF HEROD



**THE KINGDOM OF HEROD AGRIPPA I**  
*ACTS 12:20-23*

- City
- Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 37  
 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 40  
 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 41  
 Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 44  
 Kingdom of Chalcis



Claudius's expansion of Agrippa's lands in A.D. 41

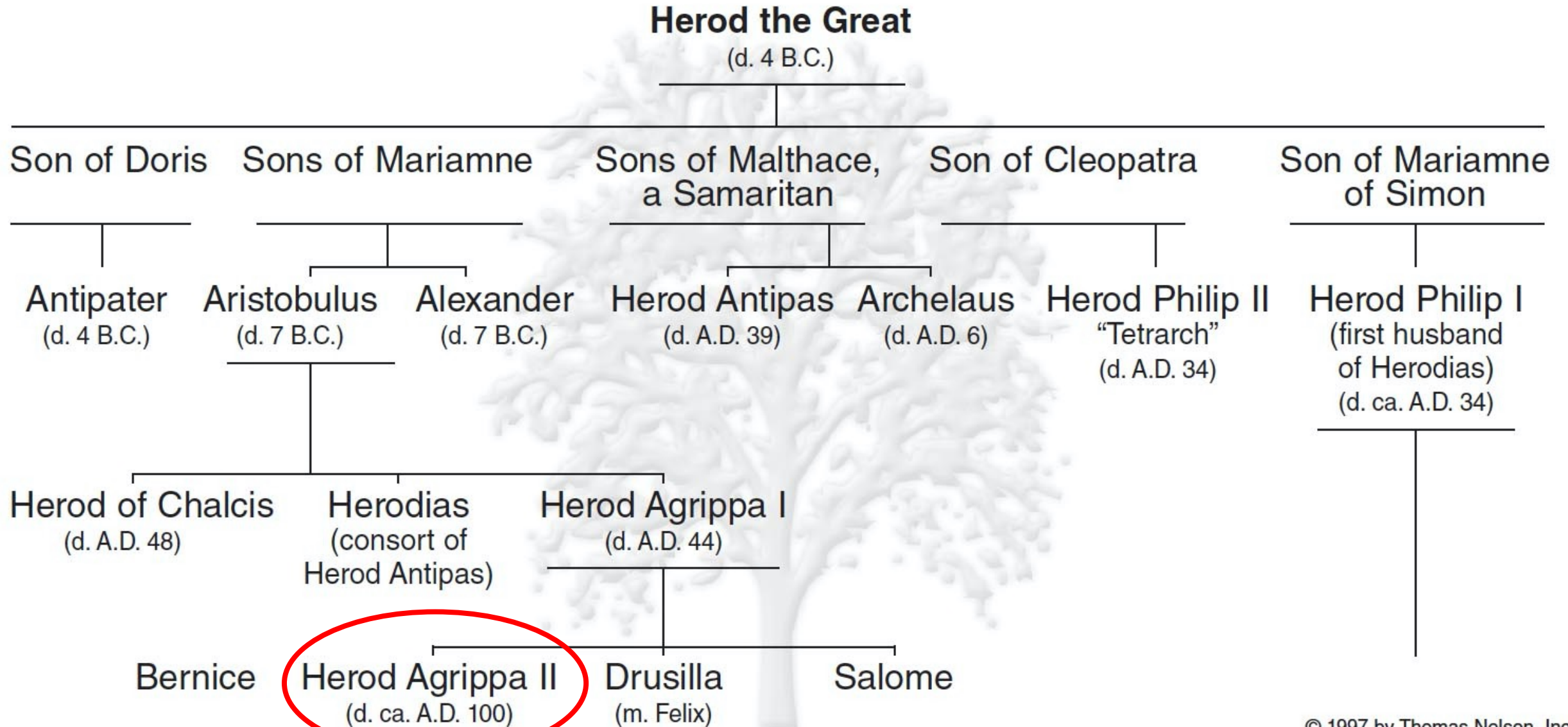
Ruled by Herod, brother of Agrippa

Gaius Caligula endowment in A.D. 37

Agrippa dies at Caesarea in A.D. 44

Caligula's addition to the kingdom in A.D. 40

# FAMILY TREE OF HEROD



**SECOND PROCURATORSHIP AND THE KINGDOM OF AGRIPPA II**

- City
- Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Area held by Agrippa A.D. 48–53
- Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 53
- Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 61
- Roman procuratorial rule
- Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 61



While imprisoned at Caesarea, Paul faced procurators Felix and Festus

The Jerusalem church hosts a conference in A.D. 49

Claudius appoints Agrippa II ruler of Chalcis around A.D. 50

Around A.D. 53 Claudius exchanged Chalcis for the region of Philip's old tetrarchy

Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm

Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm