Herod the Great (73 BC – 4 BC)

Client King under the Romans.

Father – Antipater the Idumaean

Idumaeans

The Idumaeans were the descendants of the Edomites

Time of the Maccabees (140 – 130 BC). Under John Hyrcanus the Idumeans were made either to obey Jewish law or leave.

Herod the Great (73 BC – 4 BC)

Herod was appointed governor of Galilee by his father, Antipater, in 48 BC

Father poisoned 43 BC

40 BC Antigonus the Hasmonean with support of Parthians defeated Herod

Herod fled to Rome gained support of the Senate who declared him to be King of the Jews.

37 BC Romans executed Antigonus and Herod took control of Jerusalem.
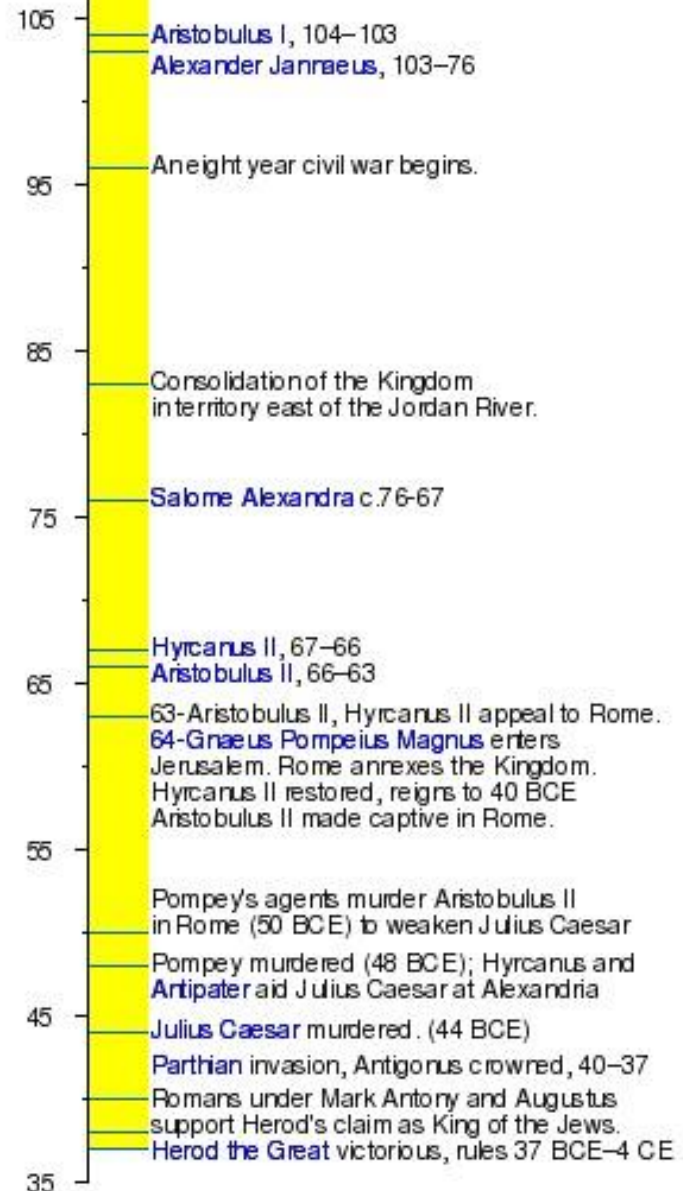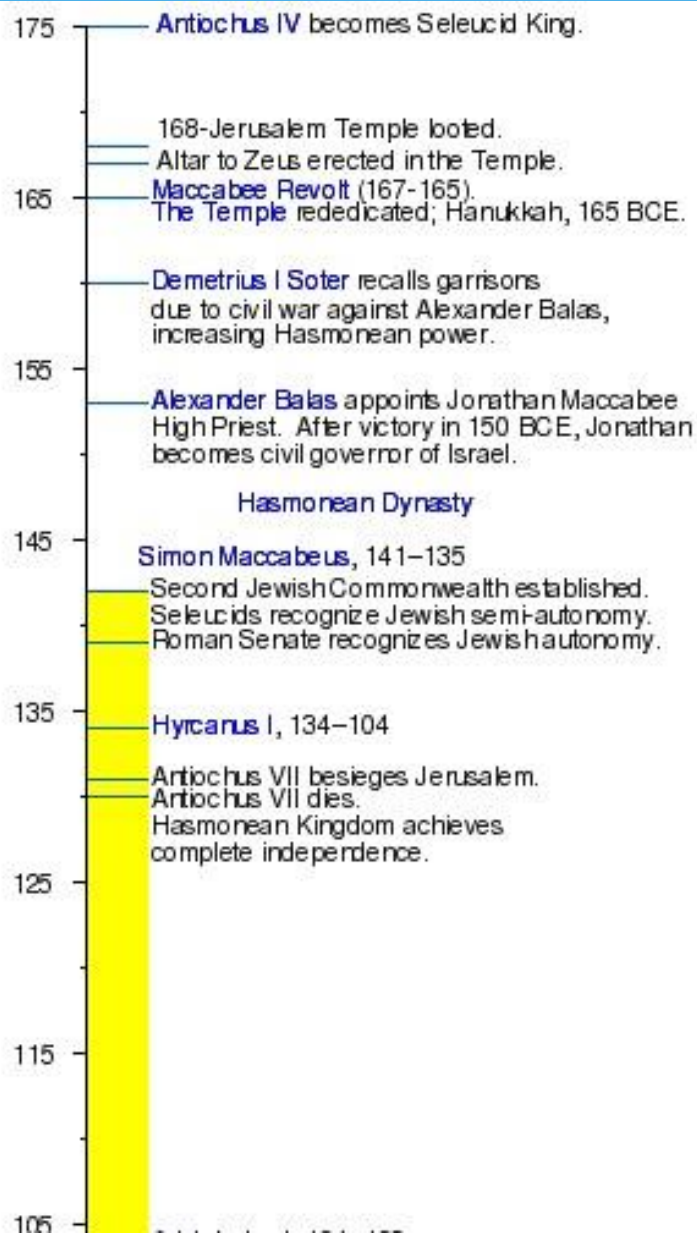
Herod reigned for 34 years.

Died in Jericho (4 BC)

Herodians culturally Hellenistic.

Coins from time of Herod the Great

175 — Antiochus IV becomes Seleucid King.

168-Jerusalem Temple looted.
Altar to Zeus erected in the Temple.
Maccabee Revolt (167-165).
The Temple rededicated; Hanukkah, 165 BCE.

165

Demetrius I Soter recalls garrisons
due to civil war against Alexander Balas,
increasing Hasmonean power.

155

Alexander Balas appoints Jonathan Maccabee
High Priest. After victory in 150 BCE, Jonathan
becomes civil governor of Israel.

Hasmonean Dynasty

145

Simon Maccabeus, 141-135
Second Jewish Commonwealth established.
Seleucids recognize Jewish semi-autonomy.
Roman Senate recognizes Jewish autonomy.

135

Hyrcanus I, 134-104

Antiochus VII besieges Jerusalem.
Antiochus VII dies.
Hasmonean Kingdom achieves
complete independence.

125

115

105

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105 — **Aristobulus I**, 104-103
Alexander Jannaeus, 103-76

An eight year civil war begins.

95

85

Consolidation of the Kingdom
in territory east of the Jordan River.

Salome Alexandra c.76-67

75

65 — **Hyrcanus II**, 67-66
Aristobulus II, 66-63

63-Aristobulus II, Hyrcanus II appeal to Rome.
64-Gnaeus Pompeius Magnus enters
Jerusalem. Rome annexes the Kingdom.
Hyrcanus II restored, reigns to 40 BCE
Aristobulus II made captive in Rome.

55

Pompey's agents murder Aristobulus II
in Rome (50 BCE) to weaken Julius Caesar

Pompey murdered (48 BCE); Hyrcanus and
Antipater aid Julius Caesar at Alexandria

45 — **Julius Caesar** murdered. (44 BCE)

Parthian invasion, Antigonus crowned, 40-37
Romans under Mark Antony and Augustus
support Herod's claim as King of the Jews.
Herod the Great victorious, rules 37 BCE-4 CE

35

Taking of Jerusalem by Herod the Great 37 BC

By Jean Fouquet (15th century)

Family

Banished his first wife Doris with their son, Antipater.

Herod the Great   +   Doris

|

Antipater (d. c.4 BC)

Herod then married the daughter of Antigonus, Mariamne.

By marrying into the Hasmonean dynasty Herod was strengthening his hold on the Jewish throne.

36 BC Herod appointed Aristobulus III as High Priest – he was the 17 year old brother of Mariamne.

Herod the Great + Mariamne I, *d. 29 BC?, dt. of Alexandros.*

Aristobulus	Alexander	Salampsio + Phasael	Cypros
d. 7 BC?	d. 7 BC?		*m. Antipater(2)*
m. Berenice		Cypros	

Mariamne III	Herod III	**Herodias**	**Herod Agrippa**	Aristobulus V
m. her uncle	King of Chalcis +		**King of Judea (Acts 12)**	
Archelaus ?		*m. 1. Herod II Boethus (her uncle)*		
		2. Herod Philip I (her uncle)		
		3. Herod Antipas (her uncle)		

Herod the Great + Mariamne II, *dt. of Simon the High-Priest.*

Herod II

Boethus

Herod Philip I

Herod the Great   +   Malthace (a Samaritan)
|

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| | |

Herod Antipas   **Archelaus**   Olympias

b. 20 BC?   (Matthew 2:22)

Herod Antipas married Phasaelis the daughter of Aretas IV, King of Arabia. He divorced her and married his niece Herodias.

John the Baptist told Herod Antipas it was not lawful for him to marry Herodias because she was the wife of his half brother Philip (Mark 6:17).

Mark 6:14-29

Herod Antipas beheaded John the Baptist after Salome the daughter of Herodias danced for him.

Herod brought employment through building and trade projects.

Building projects included

Rebuilt the Second Temple.

Water supplies to Jerusalem

Masada

Herodium

The Caesarea Maritima

Financial projects

Leased copper mines on Cyprus

Extracted Asphalt from Dead Sea.

Asphalt used for ship building.

Herodium

Herod's Temple

18th year of Herods reign (c.19 BC) began to rebuild the Temple.

Main structure of the Temple rebuilt in one and a half years

Work on outer buildings and courts continued for another 80 years.

Provided mass employment

1000 priests employed as masons and carpenters

Model of Herod's temple

The Temple Mount

Foundation Stone – Dome of the Rock