

Walking in the Sandals of the Apostle Paul

“A Study in the Book of Acts”

Temple Baptist Church
January 23, 2022

Henry Allen Ironside

THE FOUR HUNDRED SILENT YEARS

FROM MALACHI
TO MATTHEW

H A IRONSIDE



Pastor Moody Memorial Church 1929 - 1948

THE 400 SILENT YEARS

Between
Malachi and
Matthew

H. A. IRONSIDE

420 - 400 BC

Old
Testament
completed

Malachi

331 BC

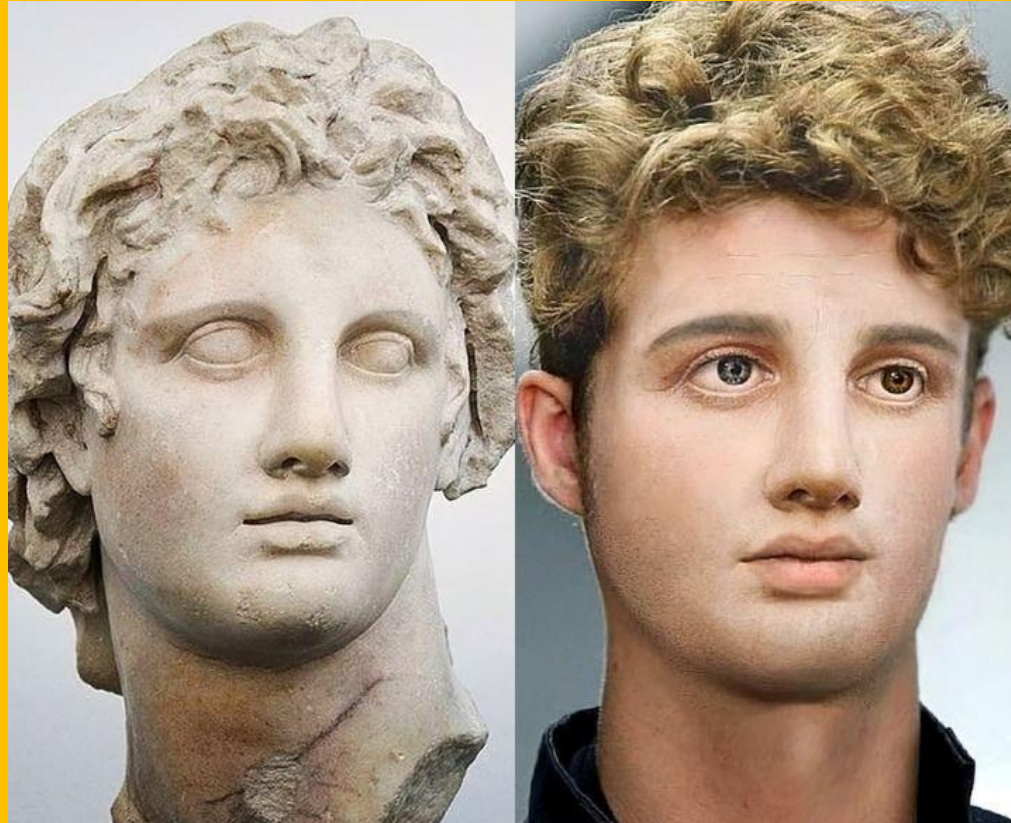
Alexander
conquers
the Persian
Empire

5 to 2 BC?

Birth of
Jesus

Alexander
the Great

Persian Empire



Alexander





Granicus River-
334 BC

Issus
333 BC

Side

Siege of Tyre
332 BC

Siege of Gaza
332 BC

Alexander
of
Macedonia



Battle of Granicus River





Granicus River-
334 BC

Side

Issus
333 BC

Siege of Tyre
332 BC

Siege of Gaza
332 BC

Alexander
of
Macedonia



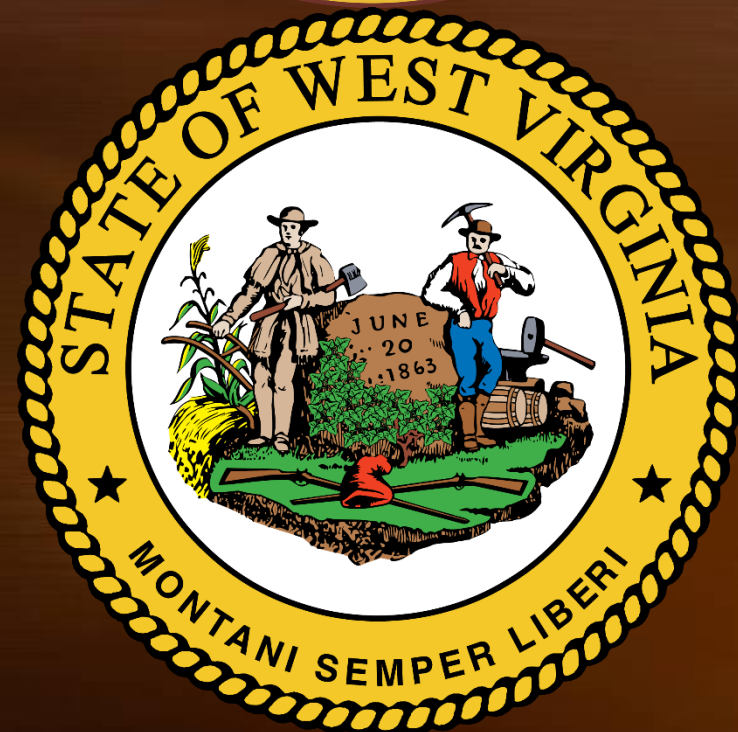
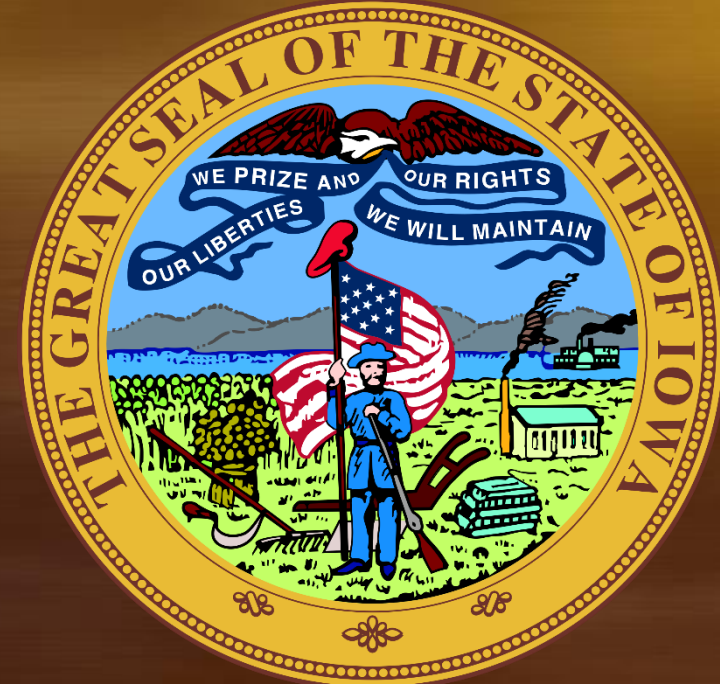
Phrygians





Phrygian Cap





Phrygian Cap

Gordian Knot





**Granicus River-
334 BC**

Side

**Issus
333 BC**

**Siege of Tyre
332 BC**

**Siege of Gaza
332 BC**

**Alexander
of
Macedonia**



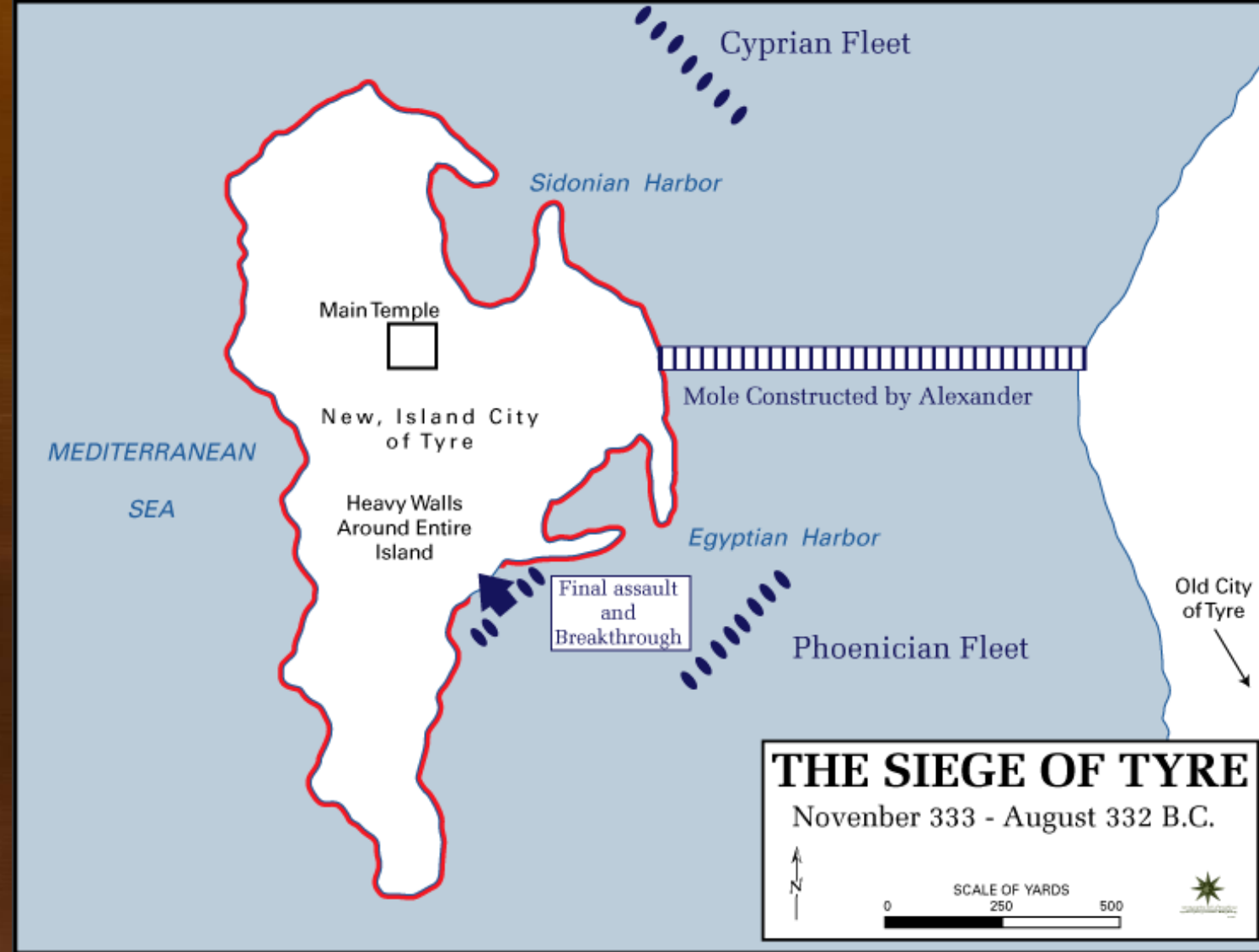




Phoenicians



Ezekiel 26:1-21



Tyre



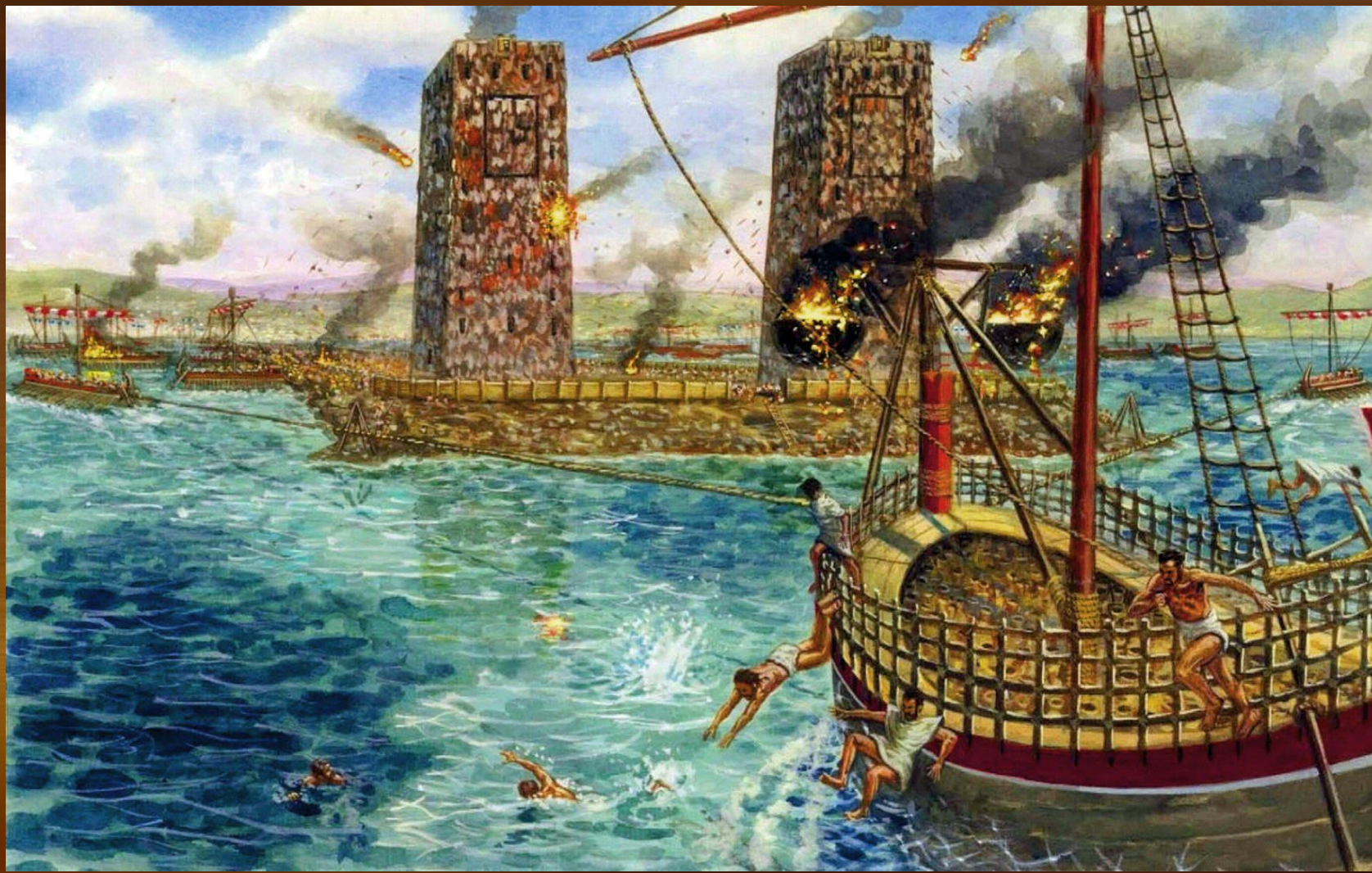
Tyre



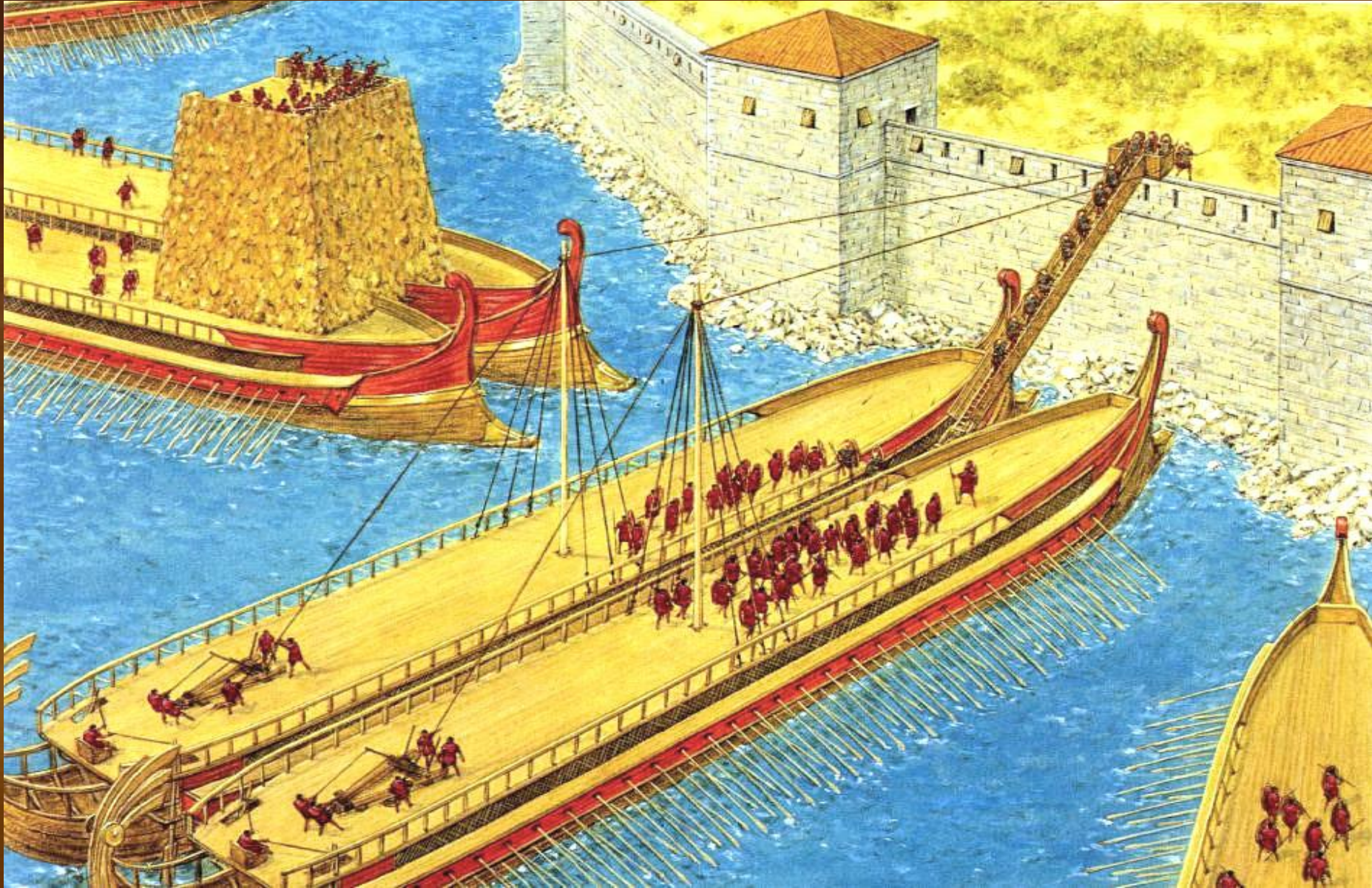
Alexander's Strategy



Alexander's Strategy



Alexander's Strategy



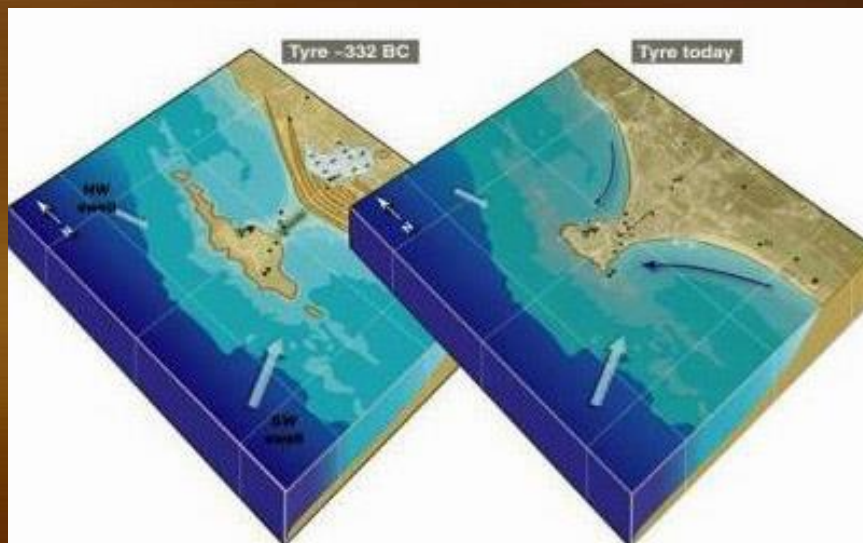
Alexander's Strategy

- Fall of Tyre on July 29, 332 BC
- It was a seven- month siege.
- 8,000 Tyrians killed, 2000 crucified on beach and 30,000 sold into slavery



All that is left ...

1934



Tyre Today



Tyre Today





Granicus River-
334 BC

Side

Issus
333 BC

Alexander
of
Macedonia

Siege of Tyre
332 BC

Siege of Gaza
332 BC





Galilee Cave Find ~ 2015



Alexander at Jerusalem

And when the book of Daniel was showed him, wherein Daniel declared that one of the Greeks should destroy the empire of the Persians, he supposed that himself was the person intended; and he was then glad. he dismissed the multitude for the present, but the next day he called them to him, and bade them ask what favors they pleased of him

(Antiquities 11:8:5&6)



Josephus

Daniel 8:1-8



OT:4843

marar (maw-rar'); a primitive root; properly, to trickle but used only as a denominative from **OT:4751**; to be (causatively, make) bitter (literally or figuratively):

KJV - (be, be in, deal, have, make) bitter (-ly, -ness), be moved with choler, (be, have sorely, it) grieved (-eth), provoke, vex.

OT:4751

mar (mar); or (feminine) marah (maw-raw'); bitter (literally or figuratively); also (as noun) bitterness, or (adverbially) bitterly:

KJV - angry, bitter (-ly, -ness), chafed, discontented, great, heavy.



Granicus River-
334 BC

Miletus

Issus
333 BC

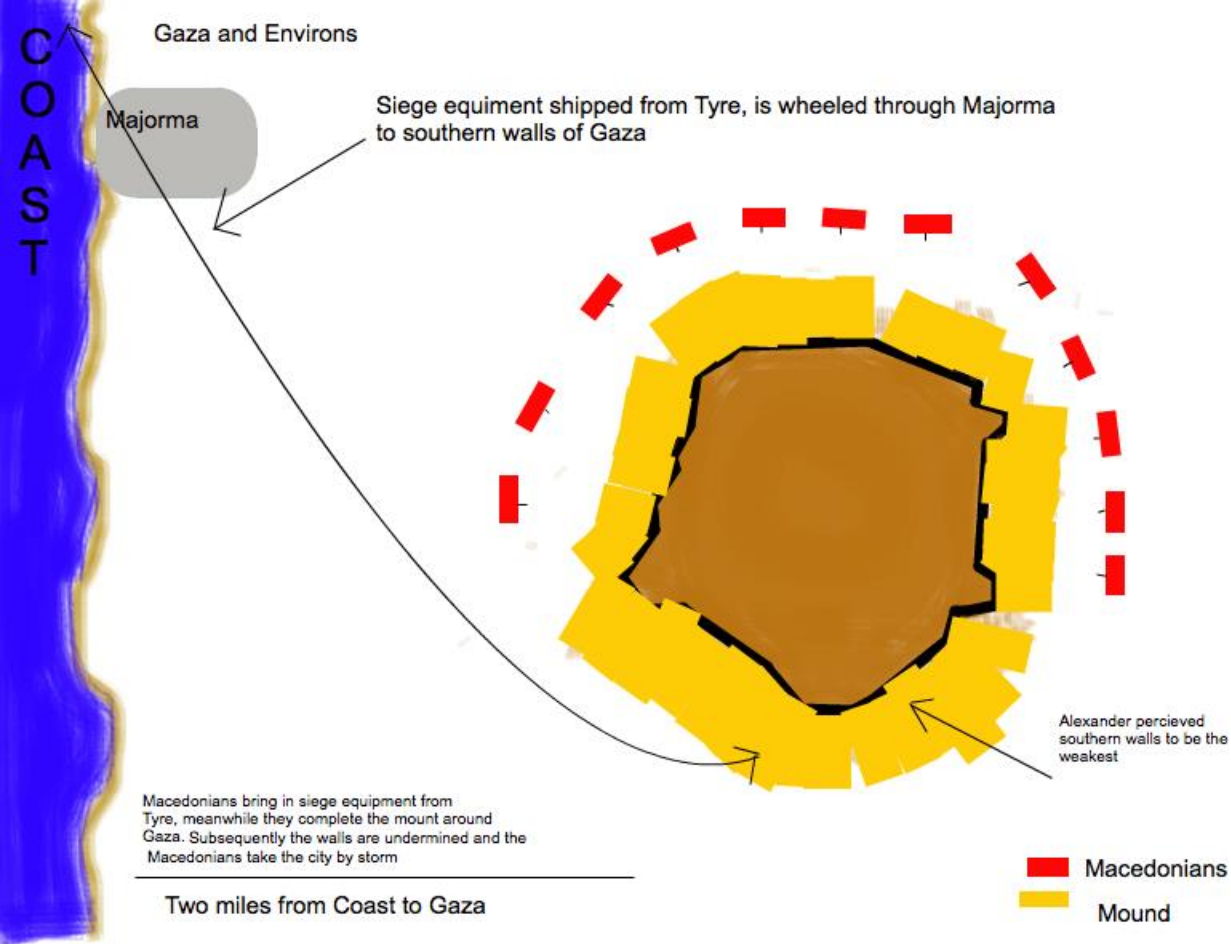
Alexander
of
Macedonia

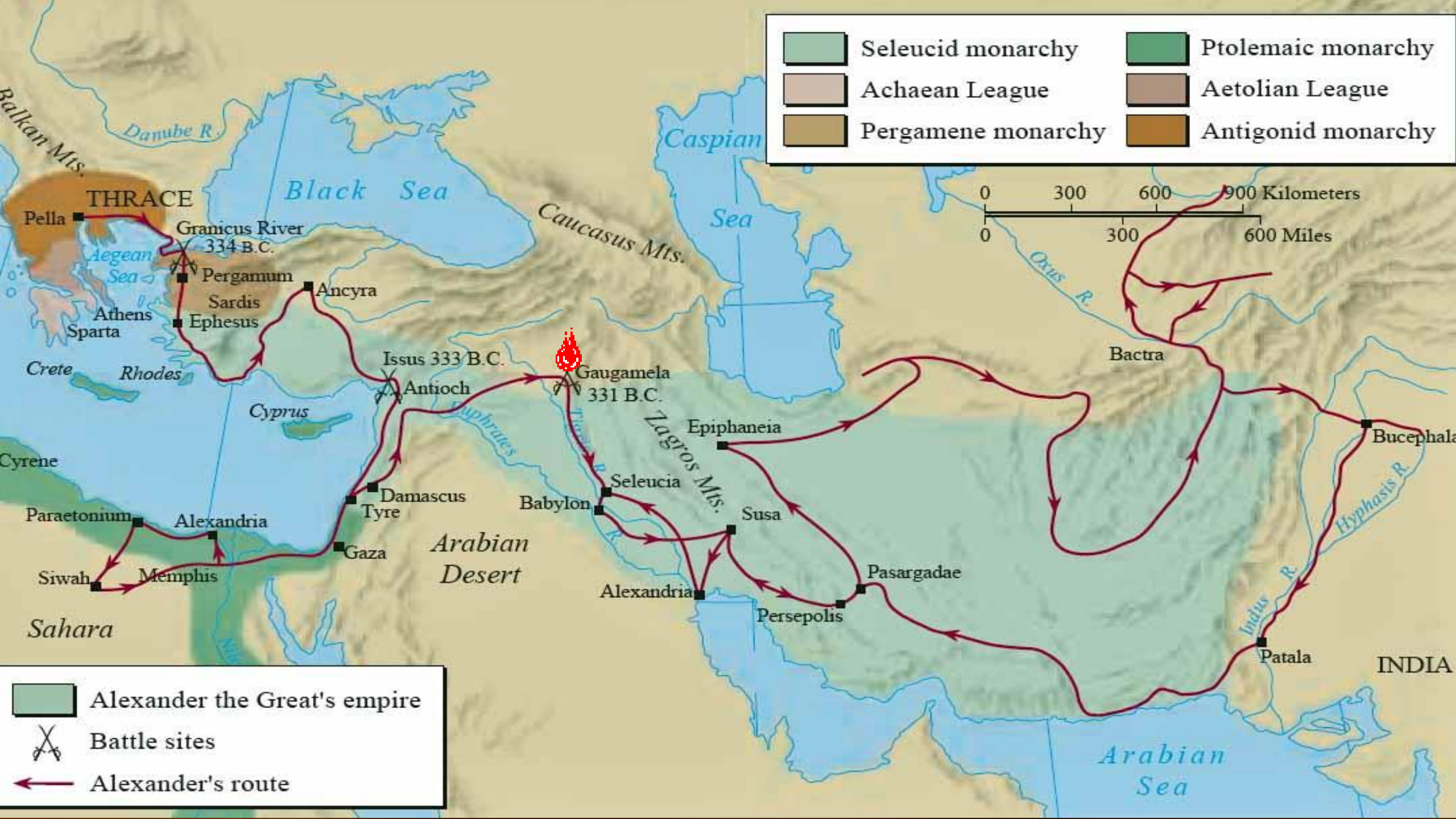
Siege of Tyre
332 BC

Siege of Gaza
332 BC



Siege of Gaza





The World of Alexander



- Cultural interchange from east to west
- Scientific learning
- Hellenization
- Greek language
- Alexander's death the Evening of June 11, 323 BC. He was 32 years old.

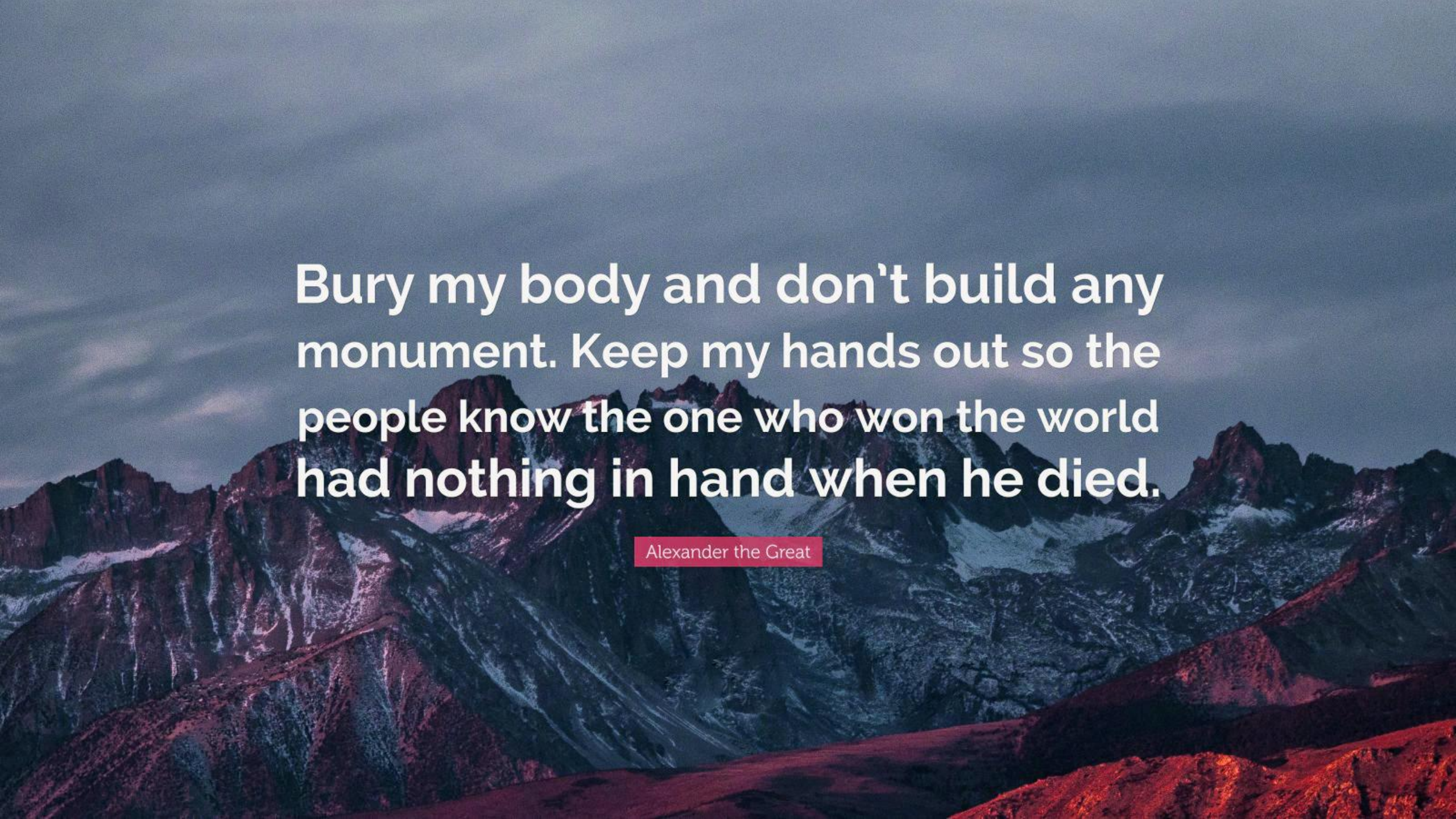
“ I am dying with the help of too many physicians. ”

- Alexander the Great





THE DEATH OF ALEXANDER

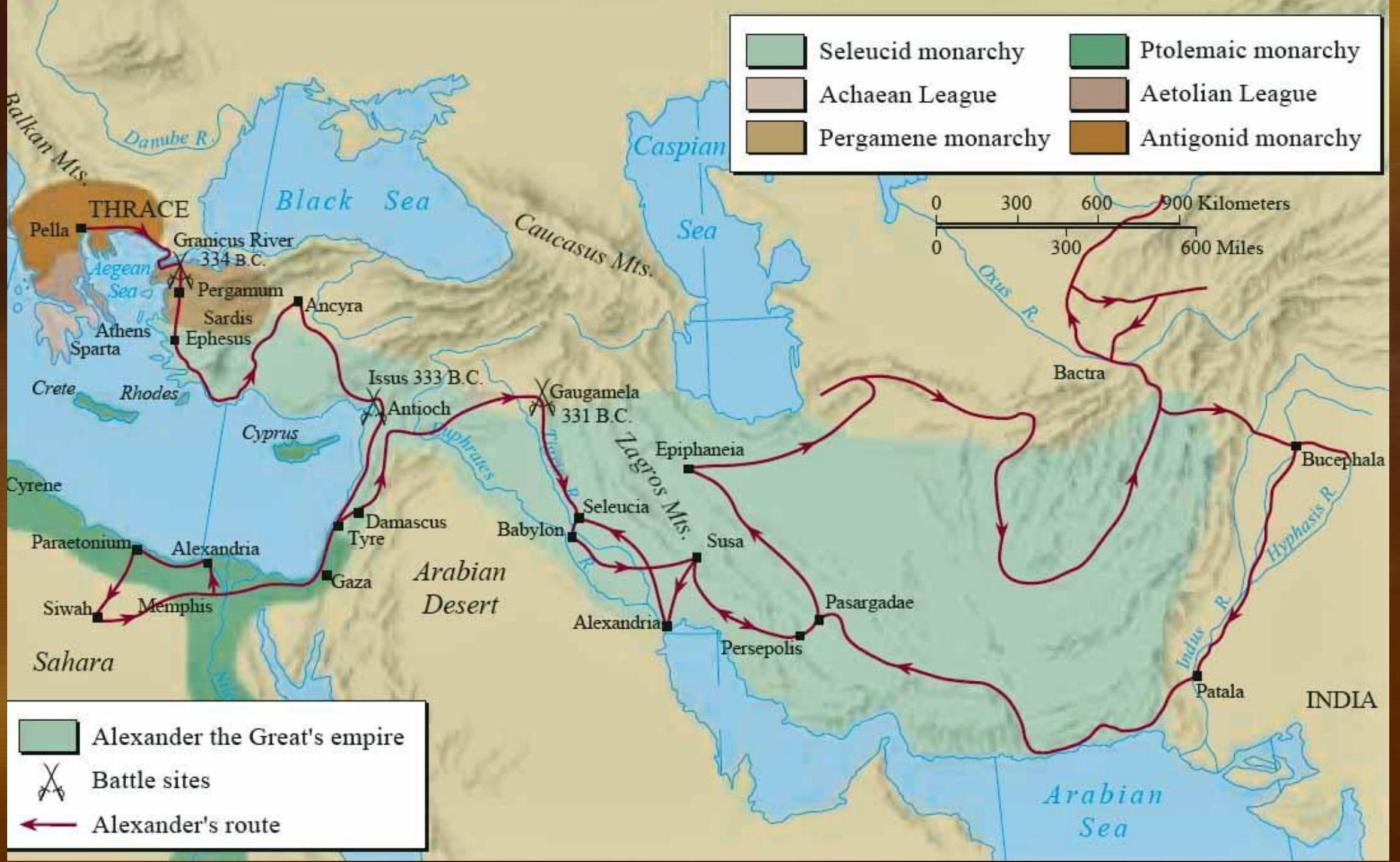
A dramatic mountain landscape with snow-capped peaks and a dark, cloudy sky. The mountains are rugged and covered in patches of snow, with a dark, moody atmosphere. The sky is a deep, dark blue-grey, suggesting a storm or late evening. The overall tone is somber and majestic.

Bury my body and don't build any monument. Keep my hands out so the people know the one who won the world had nothing in hand when he died.

Alexander the Great

Daniel 8:15-22





Ancient burial site discovered in Greece

ASSOCIATED PRESS

ATHENS, Greece — Archaeologists have said they have unearthed a lavish burial site at the seat of the ancient Macedonian kings in northern Greece, heightening a 2,300-year-old mystery of murder and political intrigue.

The find in the ruins of Aigai came a few yards from last year's remarkable discovery of what could be the bones of Alexander the Great's murdered teenage son, says one expert.

Archaeologists are puzzled because both sets of remains were buried under very unusual circumstances: Although cemeteries existed near the site, the bones were taken from an unknown first resting place and re-interred, against all ancient convention, in the heart of the city.

Excavator Chrysoula Saatsoglou-Paliadeli said that the bones found last week were inside one of two large silver vessels unearthed in the ancient city's marketplace, close to the theater where Alexander's father, King Philip II, was murdered in 336 B.C.

She said they arguably belonged to a Macedonian royal and were buried at the end of the 4th century B.C.

But it is too early to speculate on the dead person's identity, pending tests to



Associated Press

The lid and part of a large ancient silver vessel that is one of two found in Aigai, northern Greece.

determine the bones' sex and age, said Saatsoglou-Paliadeli, a professor of classical archaeology at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki.

She said one of the silver vessels is "very, very similar" to another found decades ago at a nearby royal tumulus, where one grave has been identified as belonging to Philip II.

Alexander was one of the most successful generals of all times. In a series of battles against the Persian Empire, he conquered much of the known world, reaching as far as India.

After his death in 323 B.C., at the age of 32, Alexander's empire broke up in a series of wars by his successors that saw

the murder of his mother, half brother, wife and both sons.

Archaeologist Stella Drougou said the new find is "very important, as it follows up on last year's."

"It makes things very complex," she said. "Even small details in the ancient texts can help us solve this riddle. We (now) have more information, but we lack a name."

Drougou told The Associated Press that the fact the funerary urns were not placed in a proper grave "either indicates some form of punishment, or an illegal act."

"Either way, it was an exceptional event, and we know the history of the Macedonian kings is full of acts of revenge and violent succession."

Drougou, who was not involved in the discovery, also is a professor of classical archaeology at the Aristotle University.

Saatsoglou-Paliadeli believes the teenager's bones found in 2008 may have belonged to Heracles, Alexander's illegitimate son who was murdered during the wars of succession around 309 B.C. and buried in secret. The remains had been placed in a gold jar, with an elaborate golden wreath.

"This is just a hypothesis, based on archaeological data, as there is no inscription to prove it," she said.

The Jewish “Dysphoria”

The scattering of the Jews

- They found new homes in Asia Minor, Greece, Egypt & Babylonia.
- It greatly influenced Jewish religious thought, science, art & culture.

The returning Jews

- Fought Greek Hellenization – “**worldliness**”
- Many saw it as an attraction. But as you would expect, it was bound to cause conflict and division.

Two Dominant Divisions



- **Seleucus** governed Babylonia to the north and east
- **Ptolemy** governed Egypt to the south and west

Next Week:

“The Revolt”