

Walking in the Sandals of the Apostle Paul

“A Study in the Book of Acts”

Temple Baptist Church
January 30, 2022

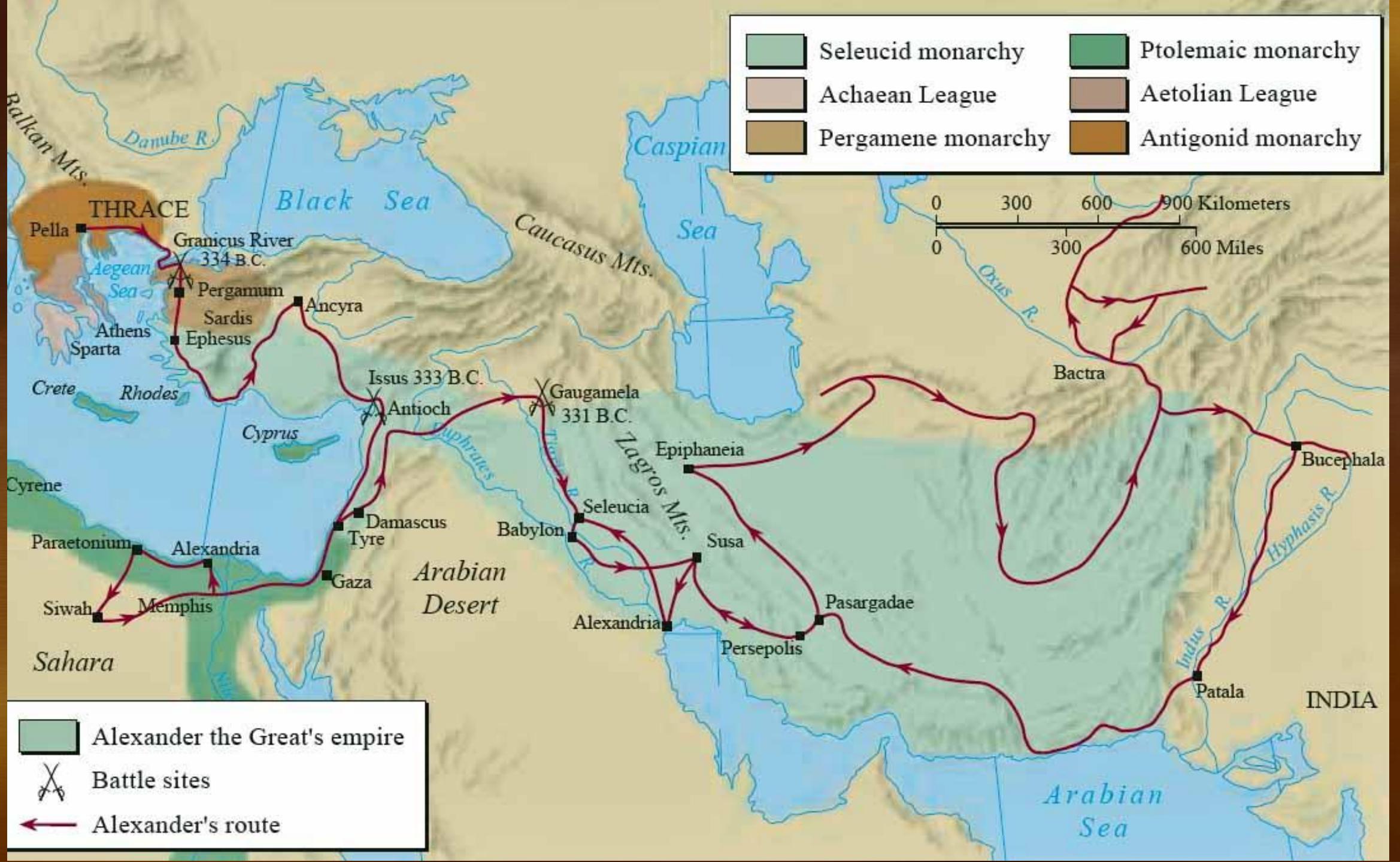


The World of Alexander

- 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.

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.

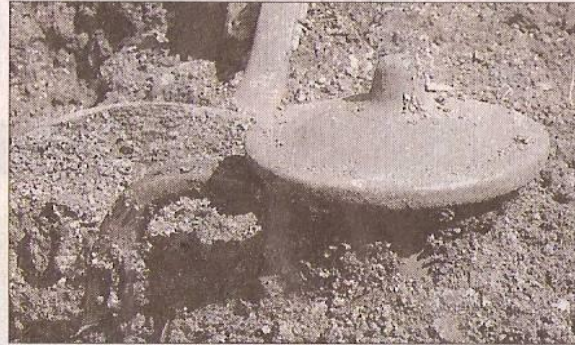
The find in the ruins of Aigai came a few yards from last year's remarkable discovery of what could be the bones of Alexander the Great's murdered teenage son, says one expert.

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

Intertestamental Chronology (dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

Genesis 11:1-11



Ptolemy II Philadelphus

- Pharos Lighthouse
- Library of Alexandria
- Septuagint
- War with the Seleucids



Pharos Lighthouse



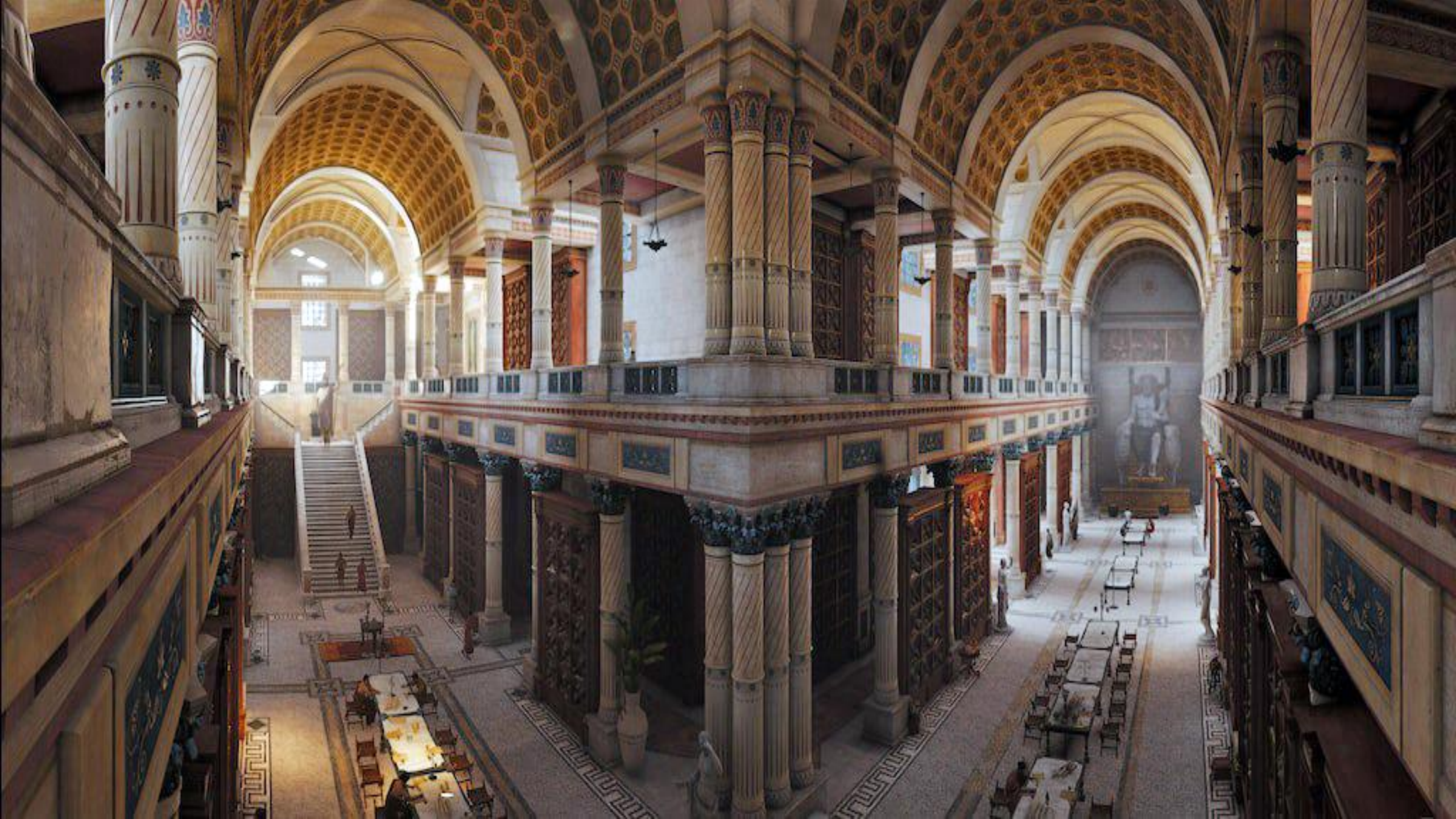
- ~400 ft High
- Solid Blocks of Granite and Limestone
- Completed in 246 B.C.
- Remnants Reused in 1480 A.D.



- Could have had 400,000 scrolls
- Employed ~100 Scholars
- Built prior to 246 B.C.

Library of Alexandria

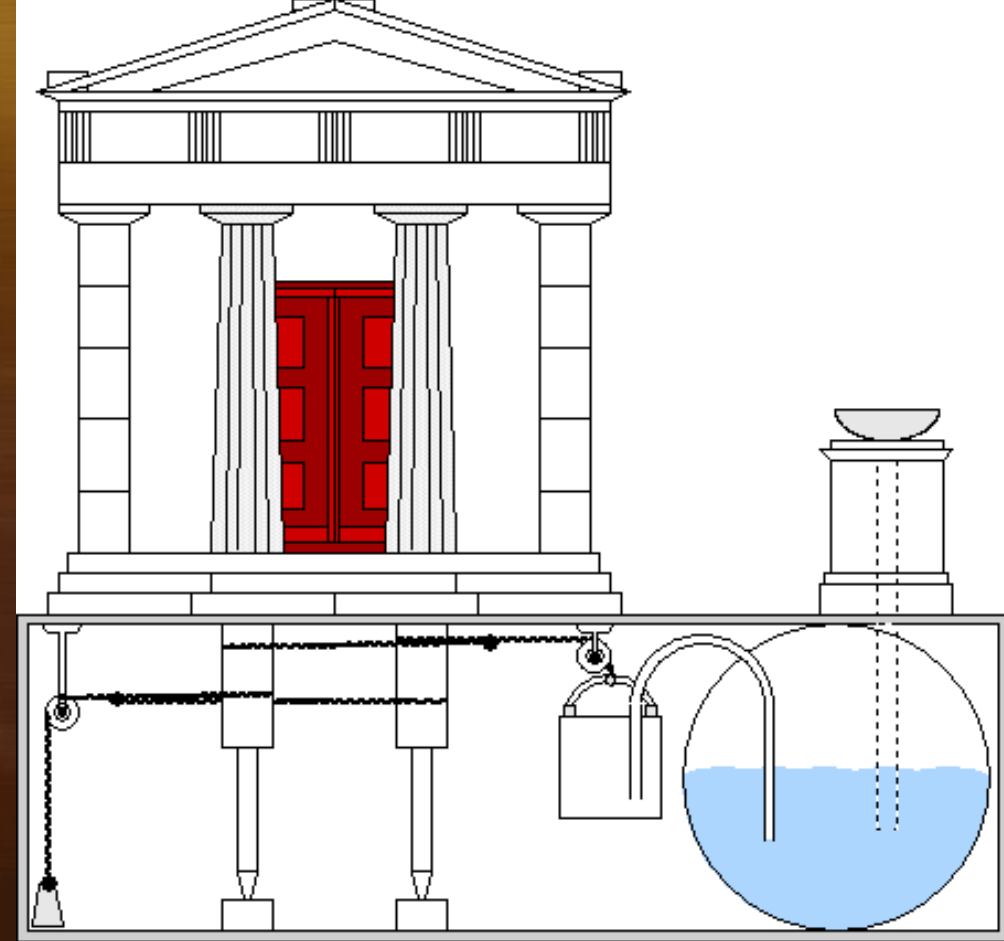
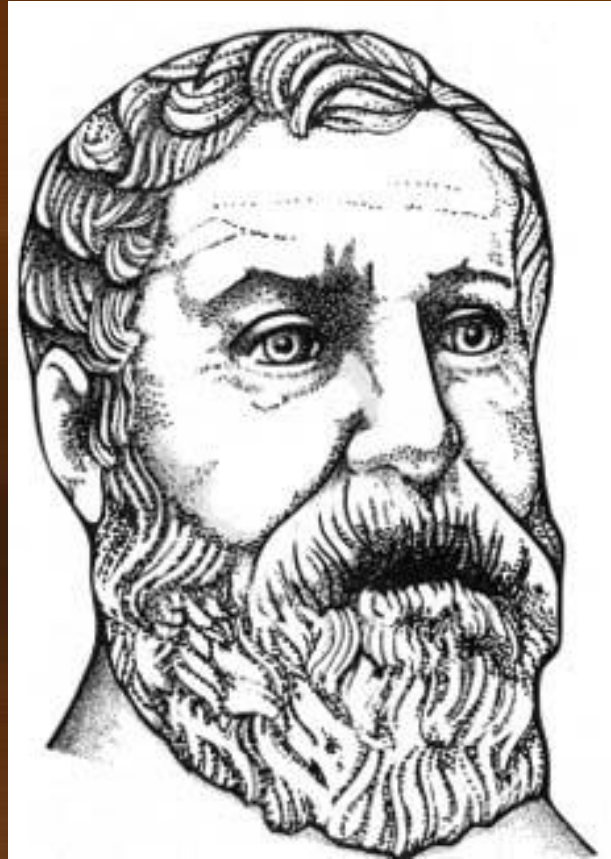
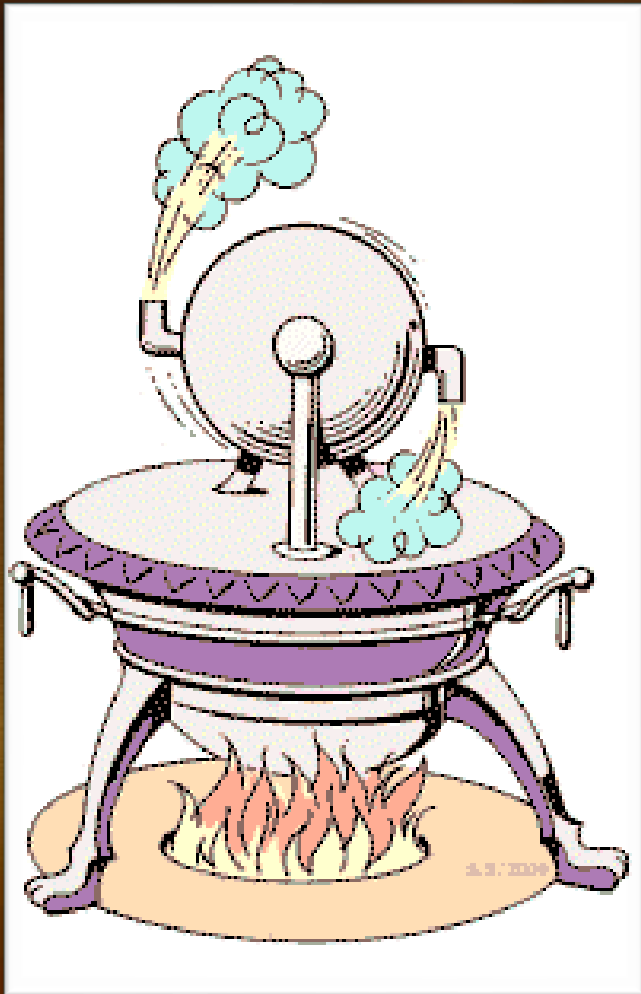






Eratosthenes





Hero of Alexandria

Antikythera Mechanism



Antikythera Mechanism

DID YOU KNOW...

The Antikythera mechanism is an ancient 1st century BC analog computer, designed to calculate astronomical positions. Technological artifacts approaching its complexity and workmanship did not appear again until the 14th century AD, when mechanical astronomical clocks began to be built in Western Europe.

This machine has the oldest known complex gear mechanism and is sometimes called the first known analog computer.





LXX

- Began ~200 B.C.
- 70 Jewish Scholars Participated
- Complete ~ 132 B.C.
- It was the primary Bible of the NT Era
- Differs from the Masoretic Text in several places

Septuagint

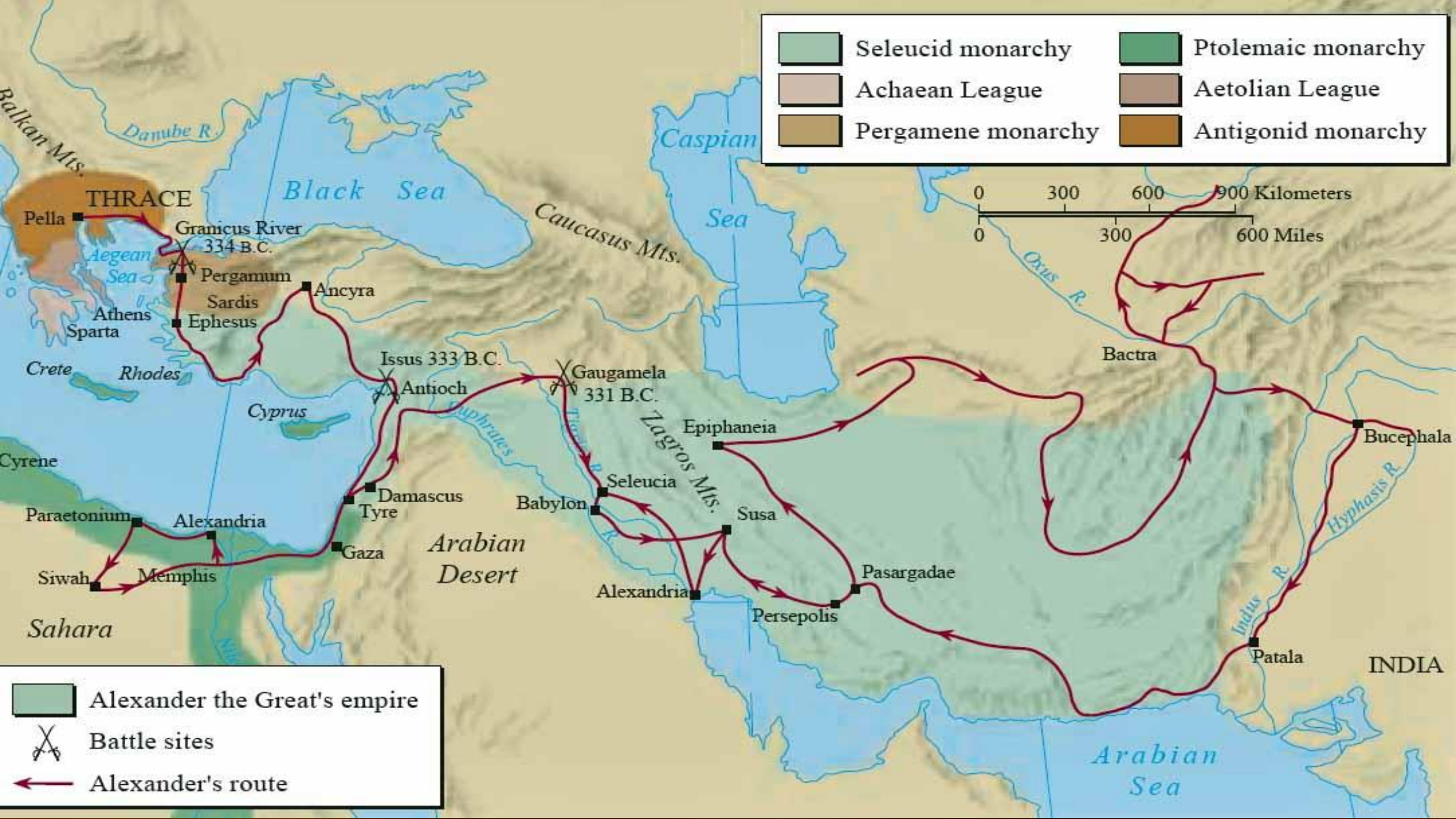
Apocrypha (Greek-Hidden or Concealed)

Mostly Written in the 200 years before Christ.

Books include:

- Esdras, Tobit, additions to the book of Esther, Wisdom of Solomon, Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)
- Judith, Baruch, Song of the Three Children, Sussana & the Three Elders, Bel and the Dragon, Prayer of Manasses
- I & II Maccabees

Books were not considered scripture by Catholics until the Council of Trent in 1563



Intertestamental Chronology

(dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

Antigonus “The one-eyed” and the Dioecian Wars

Cassander

Lysimachus

Seleucus

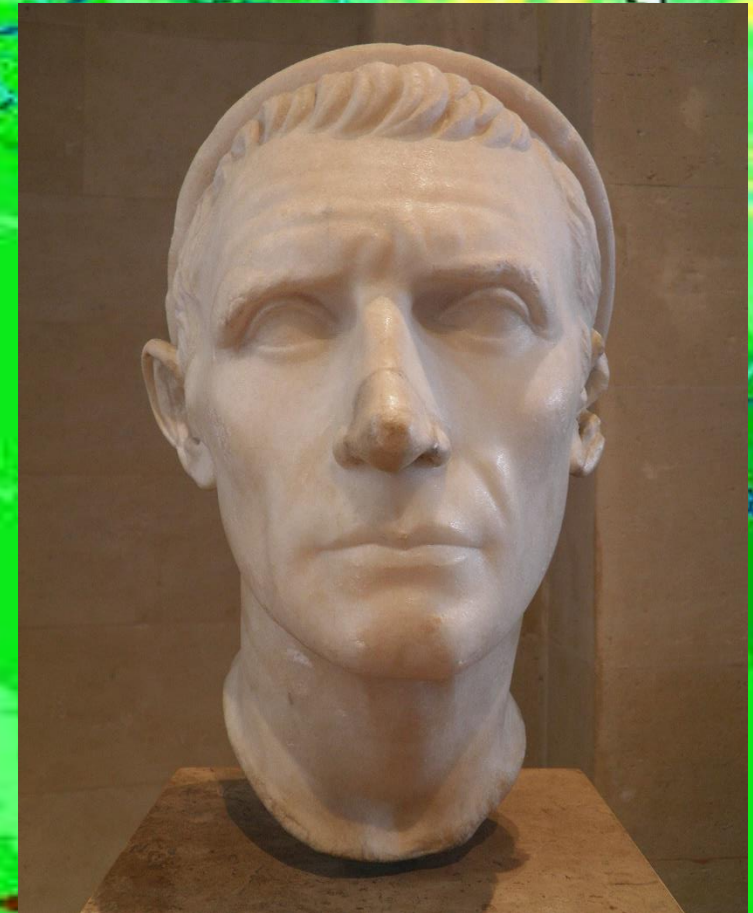
Ptolemy



Antiochus III “the Great”

- Consolidates power in the Seleucid Empire
- Sends youngest son to Rome as hostage
- Campaign against Egypt

Ptolemy V



Intertestamental Chronology

(dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

Antiochus IV Epiphanes

- Hostage in Rome
- Escaped
- Campaign against Egypt
- First revolt in Judah



Antiochus imposed the following regulations:

- Jews could not assemble for prayer
- Observance of the Sabbath was forbidden
- Possession of the Scriptures was illegal
- Circumcision was illegal
- Dietary laws illegal
- Pagan sacrifices mandated

400 BC

331 BC

167 BC

5-3 BC

**Old
Testament
completed**

**Alexander
conquers
the Persian
Empire**

**Maccabbee
Rebellion**

**Birth of
Jesus**

Malachi

**Alexander
the Great**

**Hasmonean
kings**

Persian Empire

Hellenistic Kings

➤ **Ptolemies**

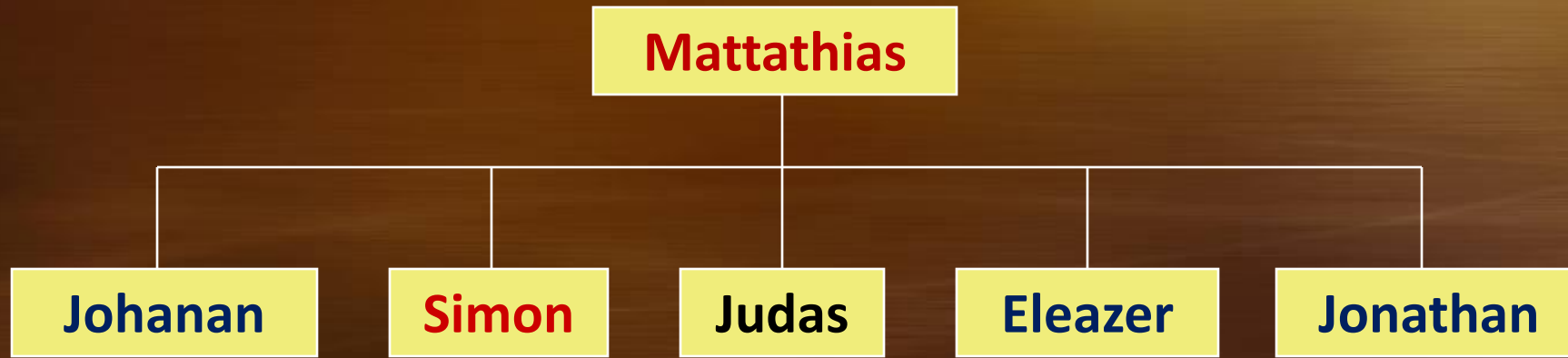
➤ **Seleucids**

Rome

Judas the "Hammer"

Intertestamental Chronology (dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

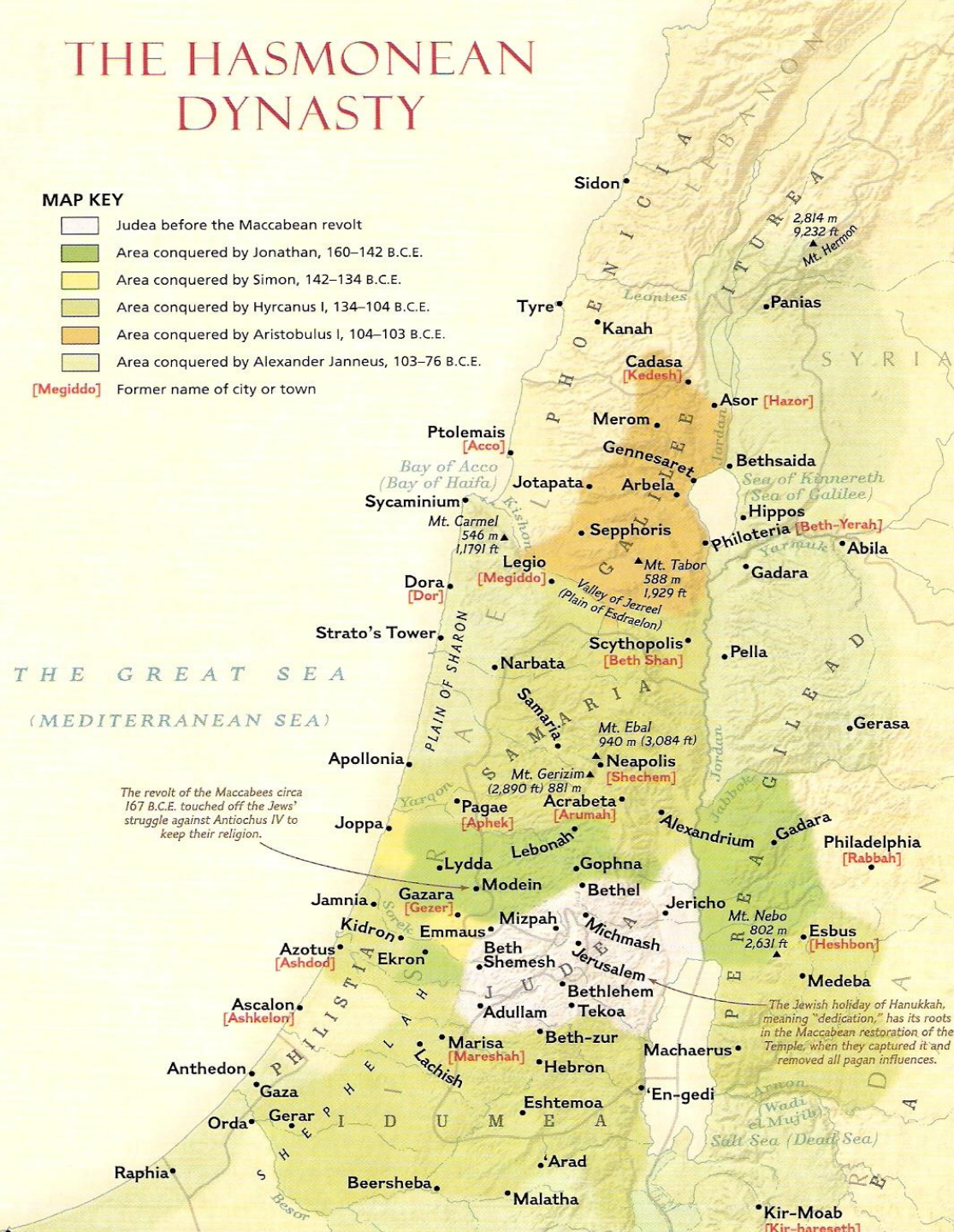


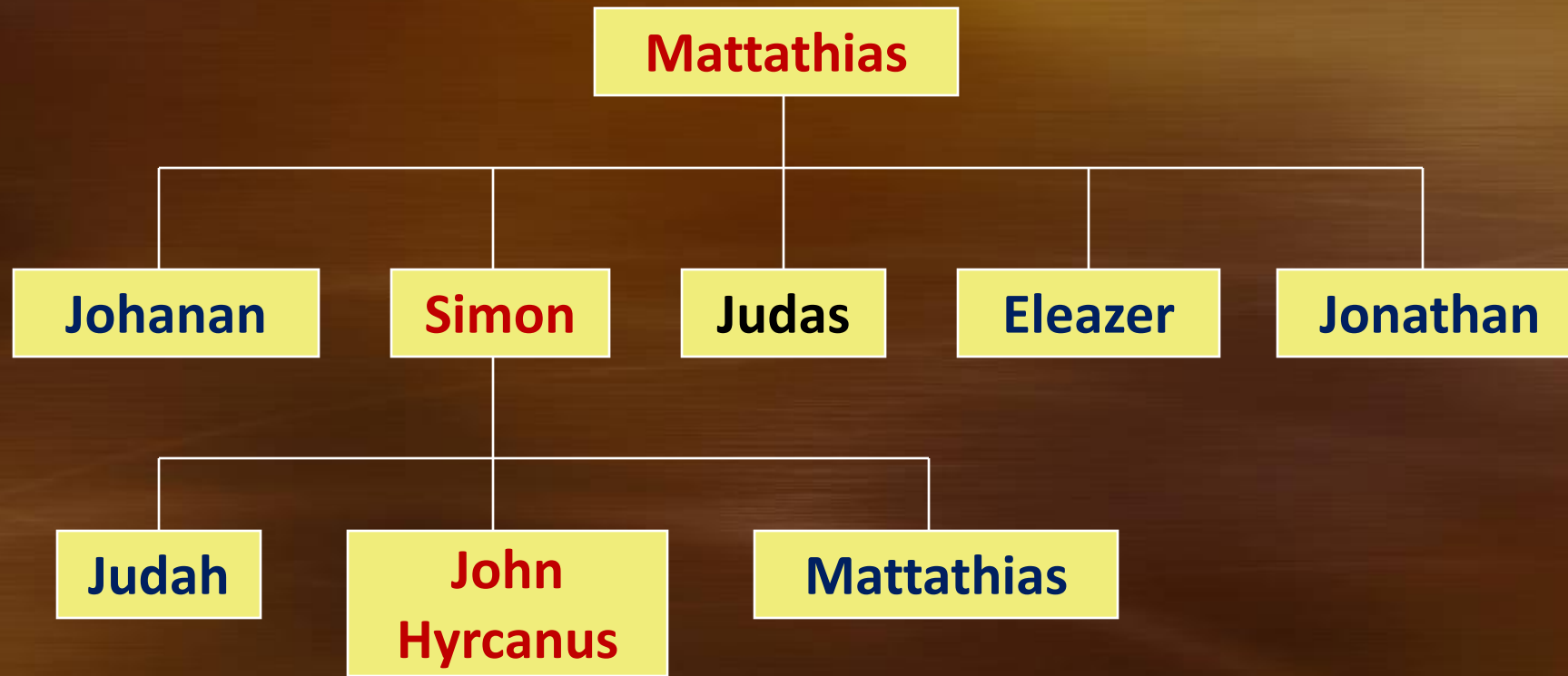
- Simon becomes the leader
- Judah recognized as a free state: 142 B.C.
- High Priest sold to the highest bidder

THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

MAP KEY

- Judea before the Maccabean revolt
- Area conquered by Jonathan, 160–142 B.C.E.
- Area conquered by Simon, 142–134 B.C.E.
- Area conquered by Hyrcanus I, 134–104 B.C.E.
- Area conquered by Aristobulus I, 104–103 B.C.E.
- Area conquered by Alexander Janneus, 103–76 B.C.E.
- [Megiddo] Former name of city or town

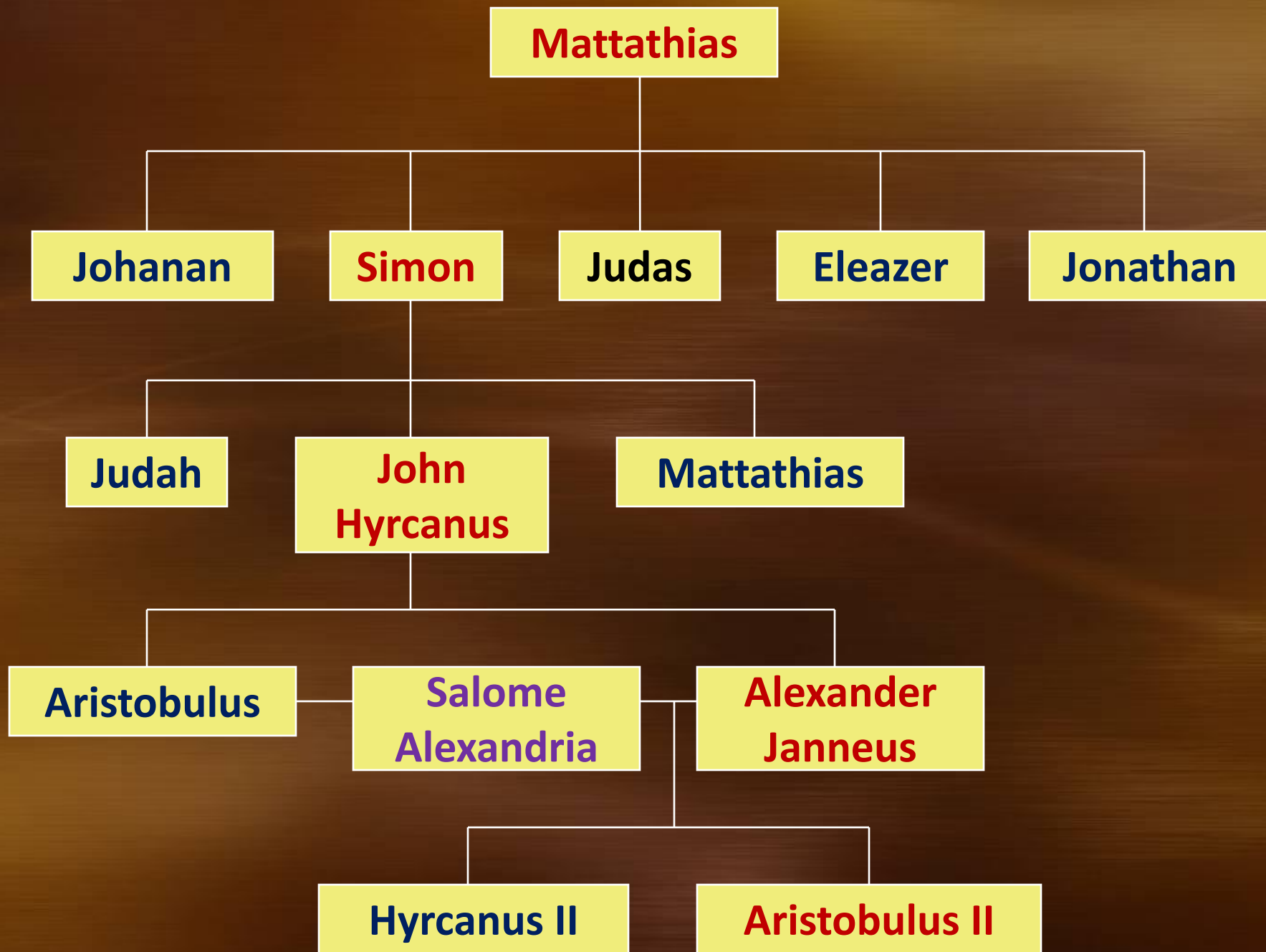




- John Hyrcanus becomes leader
- Samaria, Galilee & Idumea conquered
- Forced conversions of conquered peoples

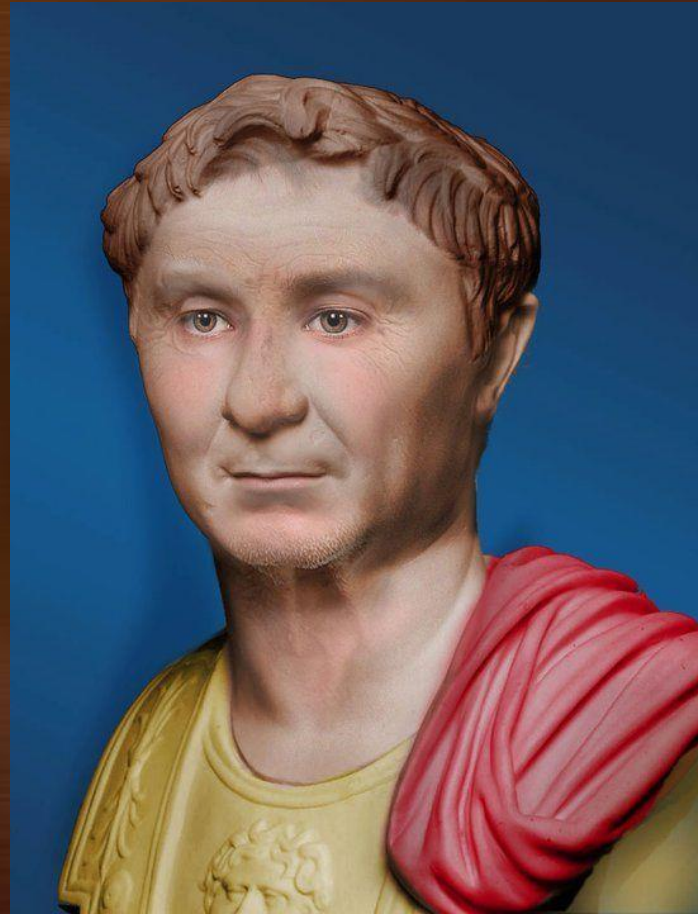
Two New Jewish Parties

- Hasidim: “*The Pious Ones*”
 - ❖ Pharisees
- Hellenists: Greek influenced
 - ❖ Sadducees



Pompey The Great

- Commissioned to clear the seas of piracy
- Conquests in Syria
- Conquest of Jerusalem
- Territorial arrangements



Intertestamental Chronology (dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

“Judas
the Hammer”

The Nation Dissolved



Intertestamental Chronology

(dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4



Roman Civil War

August 9th, 48 BC
Battle of Pharsalus



Antipater as Procurator

(55-43 BC)



Parthians



Parthians



A map of the Parthian Empire, showing its extent from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea. The empire is highlighted in a light green color, contrasting with the darker green of the surrounding regions. A red arrow points from the label 'Parthians' to the empire's territory. The map includes geographical features like the Persian Gulf, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers, and the Caspian Sea. The Parthian Empire is shown as a large, contiguous landmass in the north, stretching from the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea. The surrounding regions are colored in various shades of green, indicating different levels of detail or data. The red arrow is a prominent feature, drawing attention to the specific area of interest.

Parthians

Intertestamental Chronology

(dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4

Ides of March

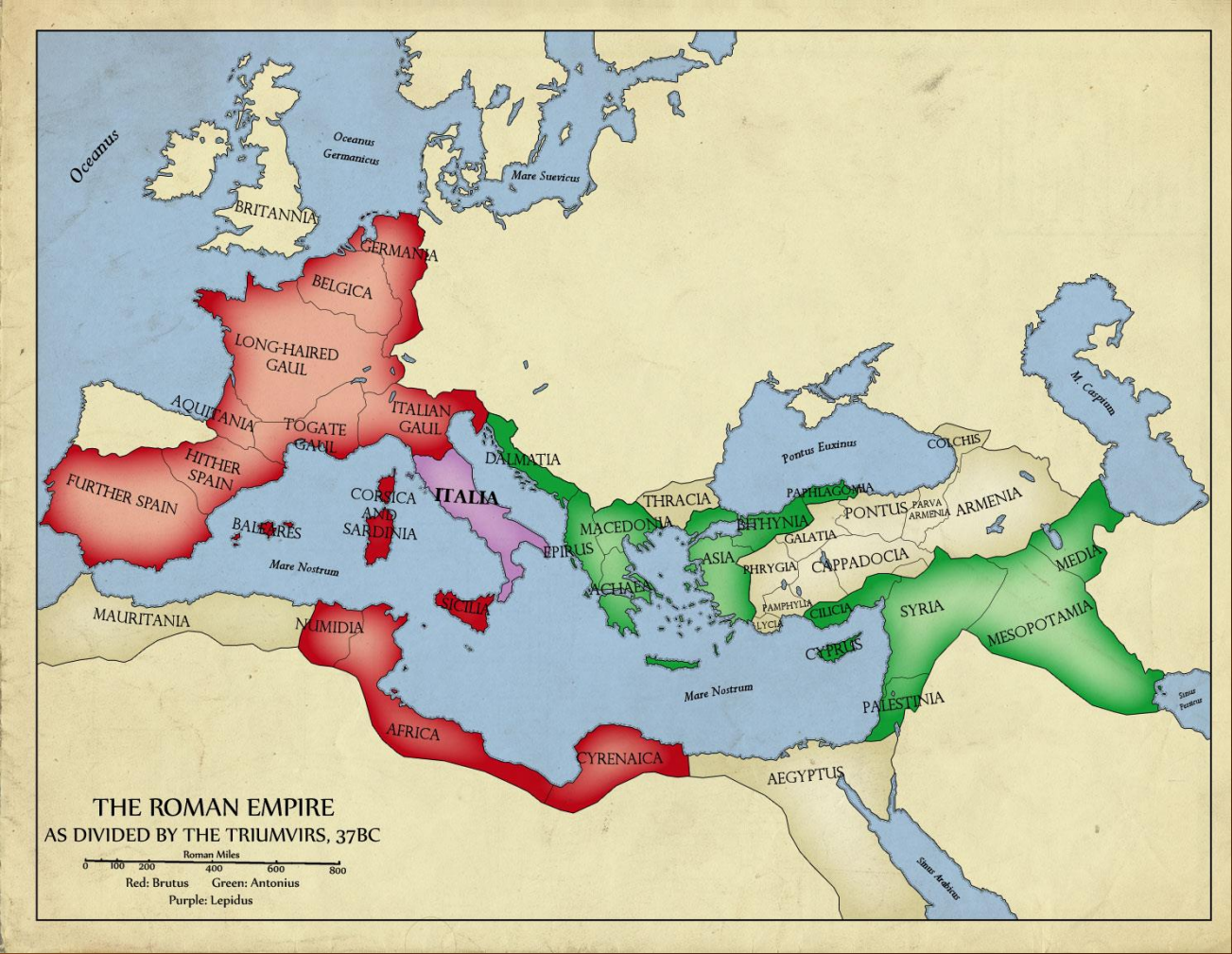
March 15, 44 BC





Octavius

Lepidus



Triumvirate

Marc Antony



Herod made
Procurator



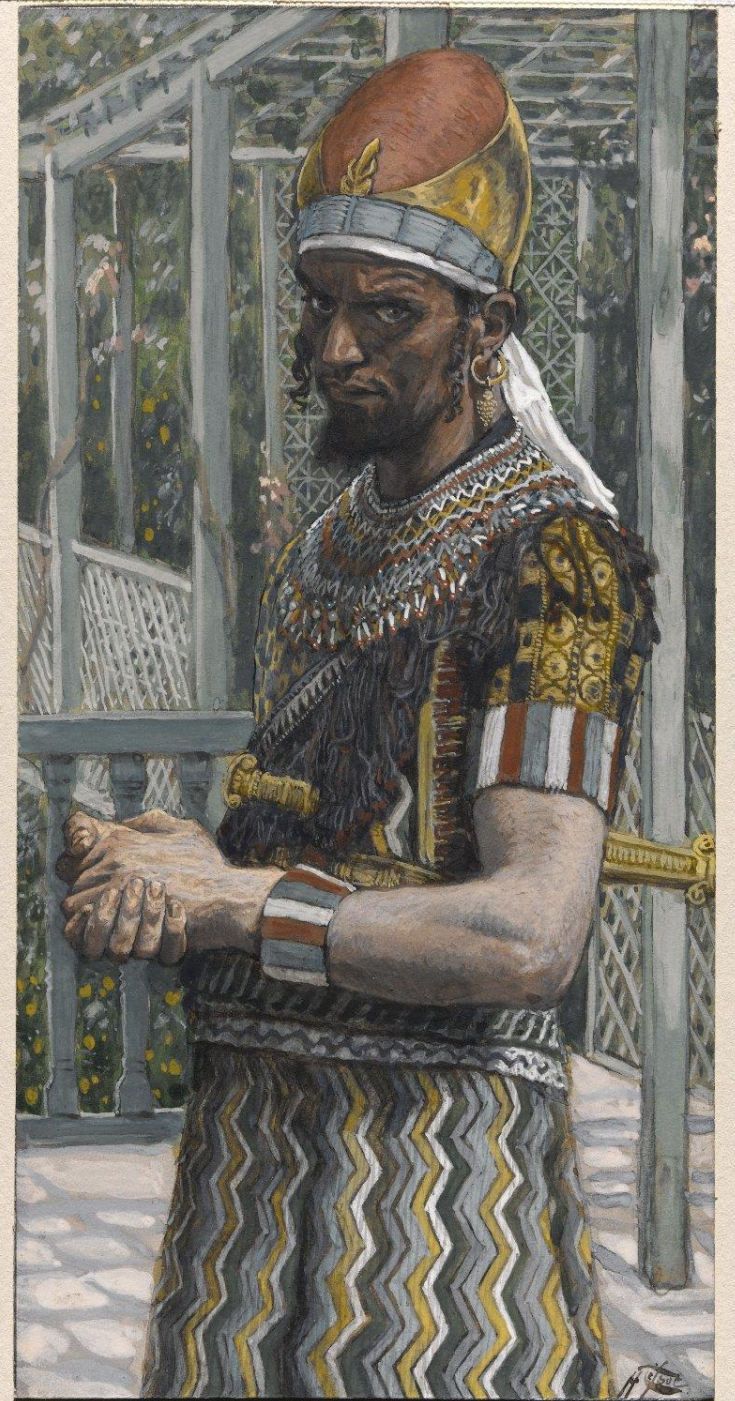
Intertestamental Chronology

(dates B.C.)

SELEUCIDS	PTOLEMIES	MACCABEANS
Seleucus I 312-281	Ptolemy I Soter 323-285	Mattathias 168-166
Antiochus I 281-261	Ptolemy II Philadelphus 285-247	Judas Maccabeus 166-160
Antiochus II 261-246	Ptolemy III Euergetes 247-222	Jonathan Maccabeus 160-143
Seleucus II 246-226	Ptolemy IV Philapator 222-205	Simon Maccabeus 143-135
Seleucus III 226-223	Ptolemy V Epiphanes 205-182	John Hyrcanus I 135-104
Antiochus III 223-187	Ptolemy VI Philometer 182-146	Aristobulus I 104-103
Seleucus IV Philapator 187-175	Ptolemy VII Euergetes II 146-116	Alexander Jannaeus 103-76
Antiochus IV Epiphanes 175-163	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 116-108	Hyrcanus II and Alexandra 76-67
Antiochus V Eupator 163-162	Ptolemy IX Alexander 108-89	Hyrcanus II and
Demetrius I Soter 162-150	Ptolemy VIII Soter II 88-80	Aristobulus II 67-63
Alexander Balas 150-145	Ptolemy X Alexander II 80	Pompey called in 63
Demetrius II Nicator 145-139	End of Legitimate Ptolemaic Line	Antipater 55-43
Antiochus VII 139-129		Herod the Great 40-4



Herod the Great (40-4 BC)



Antonia Fortress



Herod's Domestic Troubles

**“It is better to be Herod's υς
Than to be Herod's υιος”**

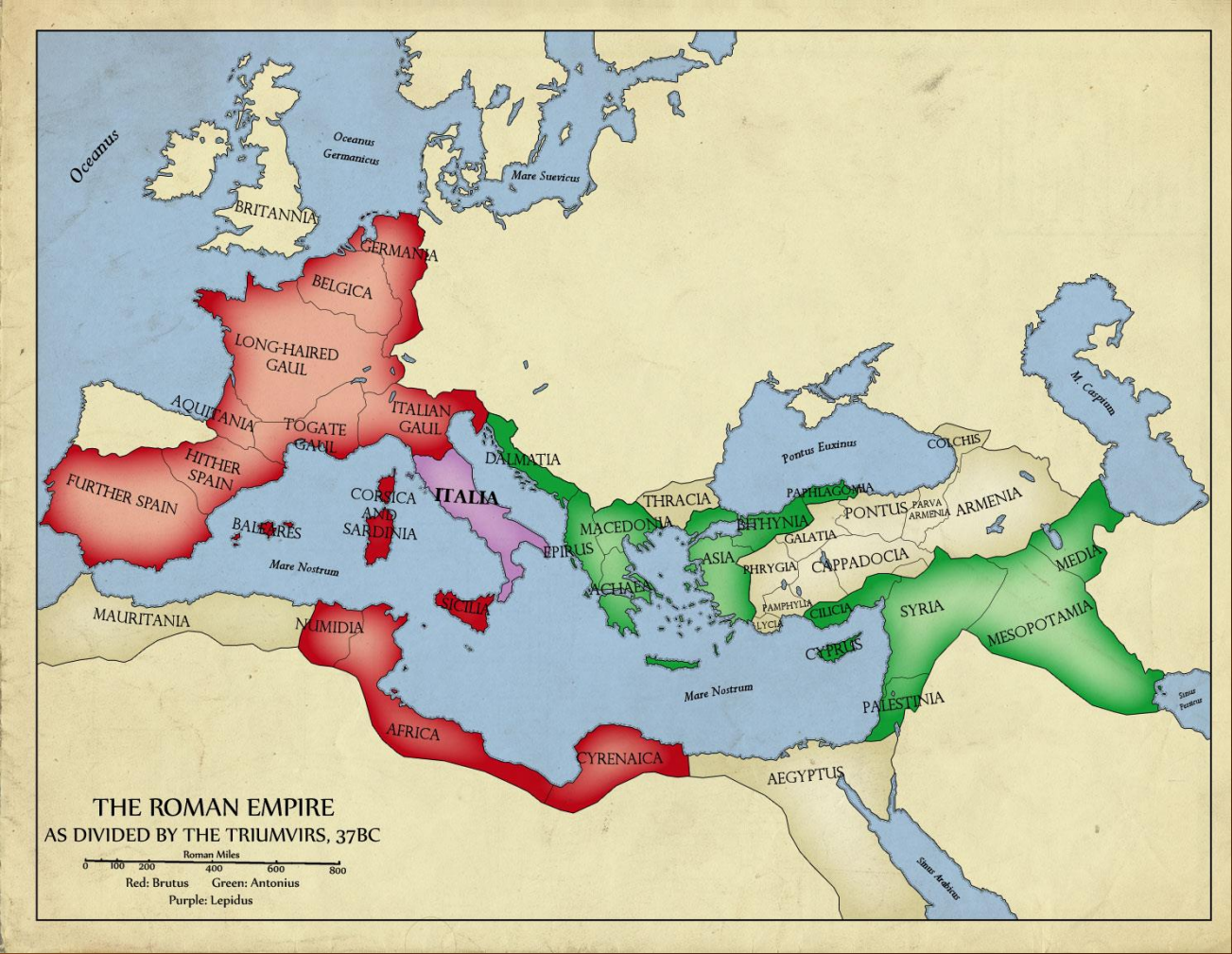
Cleopatra





Octavius

Lepidus



II Triumvirate

Marc Antony



Marc Antony



Octavius
(Caesar Augustus)

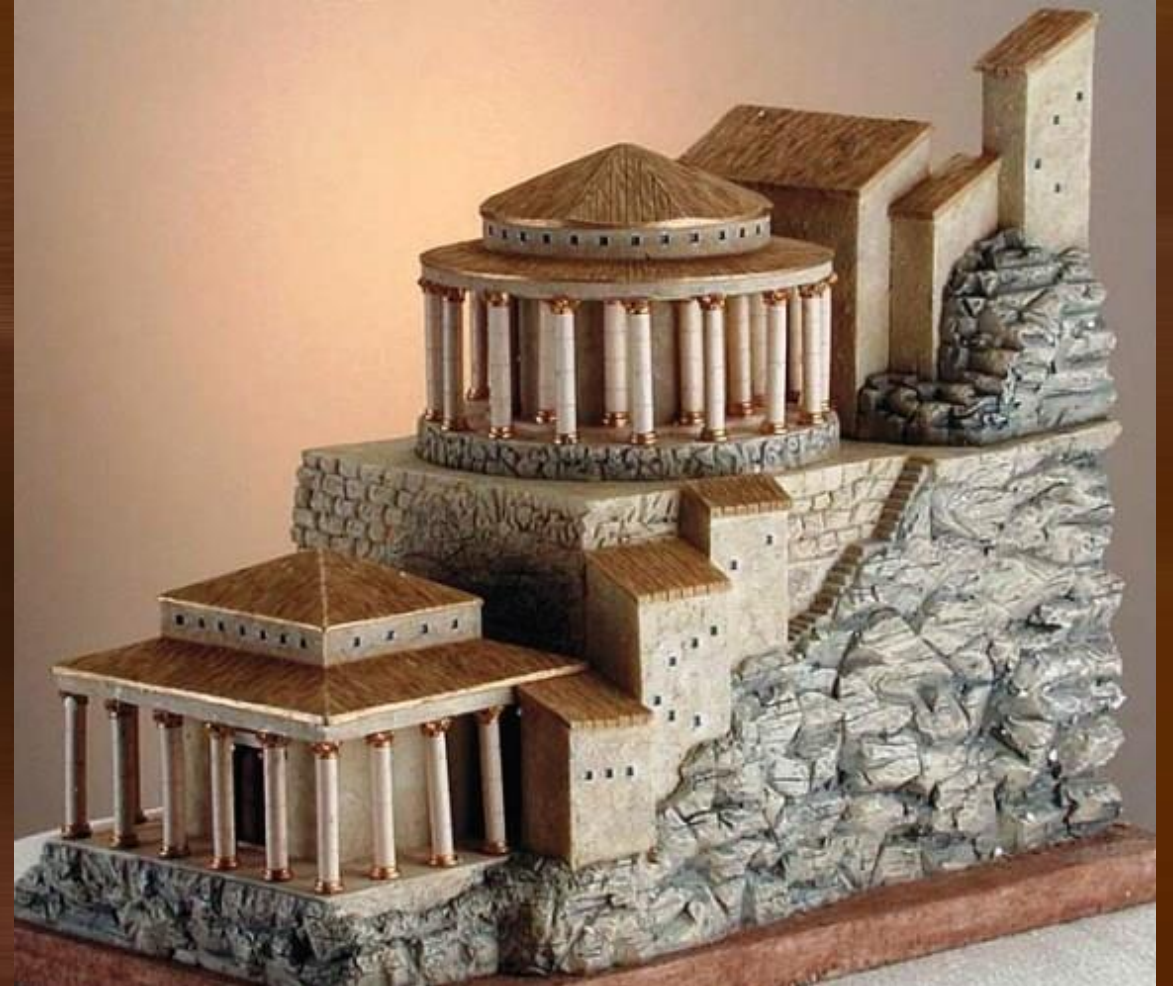


Roman Civil War
September 2nd, 31 BC
Battle of Actium



Caesarea

Masada

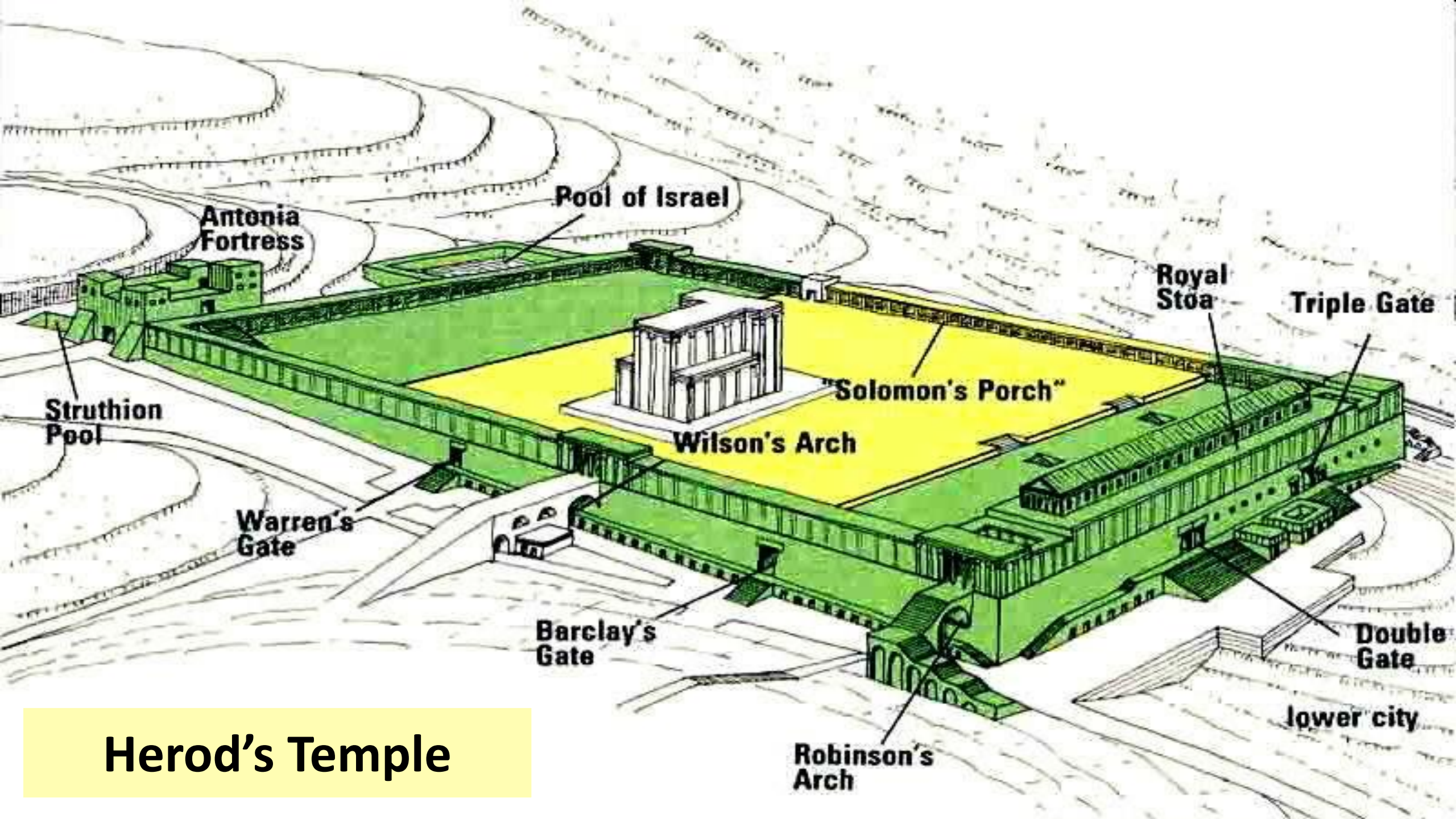




Herodium







Antonia
Fortress

Pool of Israel

Royal
Stoa

Triple Gate

Struthion
Pool

"Solomon's Porch"

Wilson's Arch

Warren's
Gate

Barclay's
Gate

Double
Gate

lower city

Robinson's
Arch

Herod's Temple

~400 BC

Old
Testament
completed

Malachi

331 BC

Alexander
conquers
the Persian
Empire

167 BC

Maccabbee
Rebellion

4 BC

Death of
Herod the
Great

Alexander
the Great

Pompey
the Great

Hasmonean
kings

Persian Empire

Hellenistic Kings

- Ptolemies
- Seleucids

Rome

Midrash & the Talmud

Rabbinic Writings Torah-Written Law

WRITING	SECTIONS	DATES	CONTRIBUTORS	CONTENTS
MIDRASH	Halakah	100 B.C. to A.D. 300	Tannaim*	Legal sections commenting only on Torah
	Haggada			Narratives, homilies, and parables on whole Old Testament
BABYLONIAN TALMUD	Mishnah	A.D. 200	Tannaim	Digest of oral laws; interpretations of Torah by the Great Rabbis
	Gemara	A.D. 500	Amoraim	Commentary on the Mishnah by later Rabbis
PALESTINIAN TALMUD	Gemara	A.D. 200	Amoraim*	Commentary on the Mishnah
TOSEFTA		A.D. 100 to A.D. 300	Tannaim	Teachings omitted from Mishnah

Caesar
Augustus



Emperors of Rome



27BC-4AD
Augustus



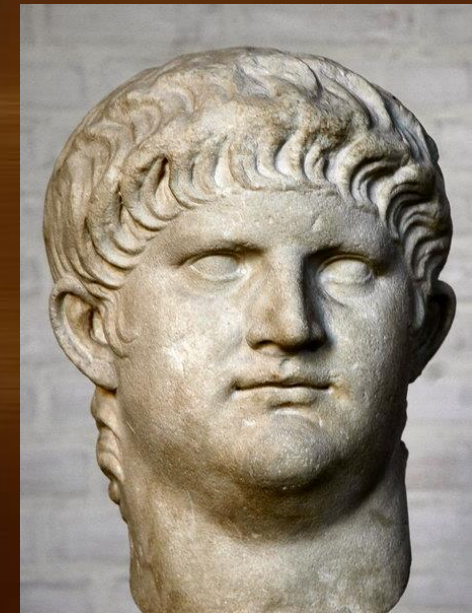
4AD-37AD
Tiberius
Absent-Hedonist



37AD-41AD
Caligula
Murdered



41AD-54AD
Claudius
Poisoned



54AD-68AD
Nero
Suicide

Next Week:

“Luke and his books”