

# Walking in the Sandals of the Apostle Paul

*“A Study in the Book of Acts”*

Temple Baptist Church  
February 6, 2022



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**



# Apocrypha (Greek-Hidden or Concealed)

## WHO ACCEPTS THE APOCRYPHA?

CRAIG EVANS, NONCANONICAL WRITINGS AND NEW TESTAMENT INTERPRETATION  
(PEABODY, MA: HENDRICKSON PUBLISHERS, 1992), 189.

### ROMAN CATHOLICISM

TOBIT  
JUDITH  
ADDITIONS OF ESTHER  
WISDOM OF SOLOMON  
SIRACH  
BARUCH  
LETTER OF JEREMIAH  
SONG OF THREE  
SUSANNA  
BEL AND THE DRAGON

1 MACCABEES  
2 MACCABEES

### GREEK ORTHODOX

1 ESDRAS

TOBIT  
JUDITH  
ADDITIONS OF ESTHER  
WISDOM OF SOLOMON  
SIRACH  
BARUCH  
LETTER OF JEREMIAH  
SONG OF THREE  
SUSANNA  
BEL AND THE DRAGON  
PRAYER OF MANASSEH

1 MACCABEES  
2 MACCABEES  
3 MACCABEES  
4 MACCABEES  
PSALM 151

### RUSSIAN ORTHODOX

1 ESDRAS

2 ESDRAS  
TOBIT  
JUDITH  
ADDITIONS OF ESTHER  
WISDOM OF SOLOMON  
SIRACH  
BARUCH  
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1 MACCABEES  
2 MACCABEES  
3 MACCABEES

PSALM 151

### COPTIC

1 ESDRAS

2 ESDRAS  
TOBIT  
JUDITH  
ADDITIONS OF ESTHER  
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1 MACCABEES  
2 MACCABEES  
3 MACCABEES

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# Midrash & the Talmud

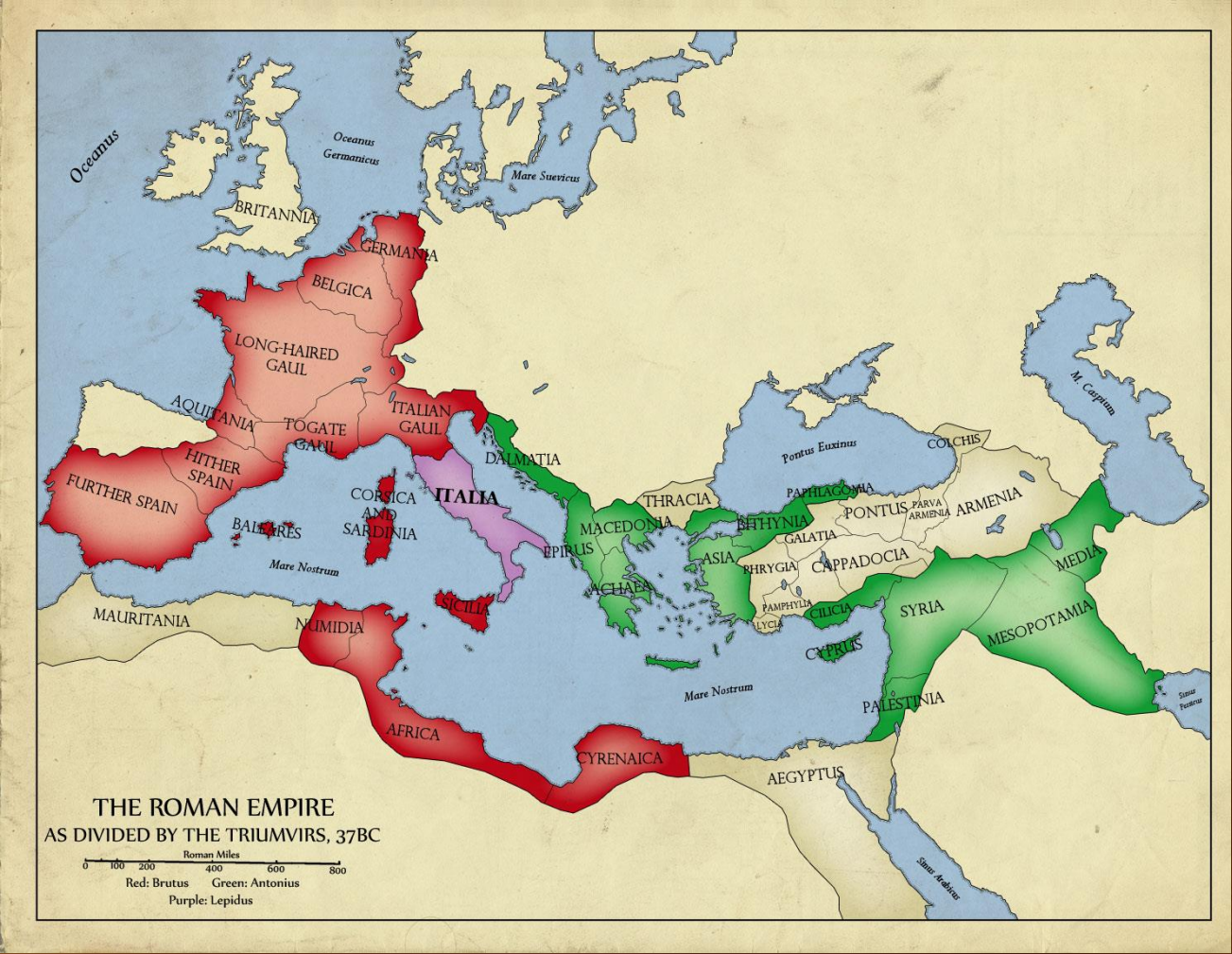
## Rabbinic Writings Torah-Written Law

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



Octavius

Lepidus



# II Triumvirate

Marc Antony







Octavius



# II Triumvirate

Marc Antony





# Cleopatra





Marc Antony



Octavius  
(Caesar Augustus)



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

Caesar  
Augustus  
27 BC-14 AD





# Emperors of Rome



27BC-14AD  
Augustus



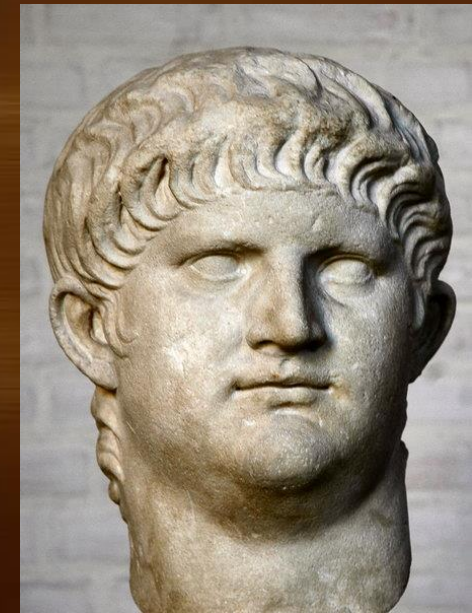
14AD-37AD  
Tiberius  
Absent-Hedonist



37AD-41AD  
Caligula  
Murdered



41AD-54AD  
Claudius  
Poisoned



54AD-68AD  
Nero  
Suicide

# 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)



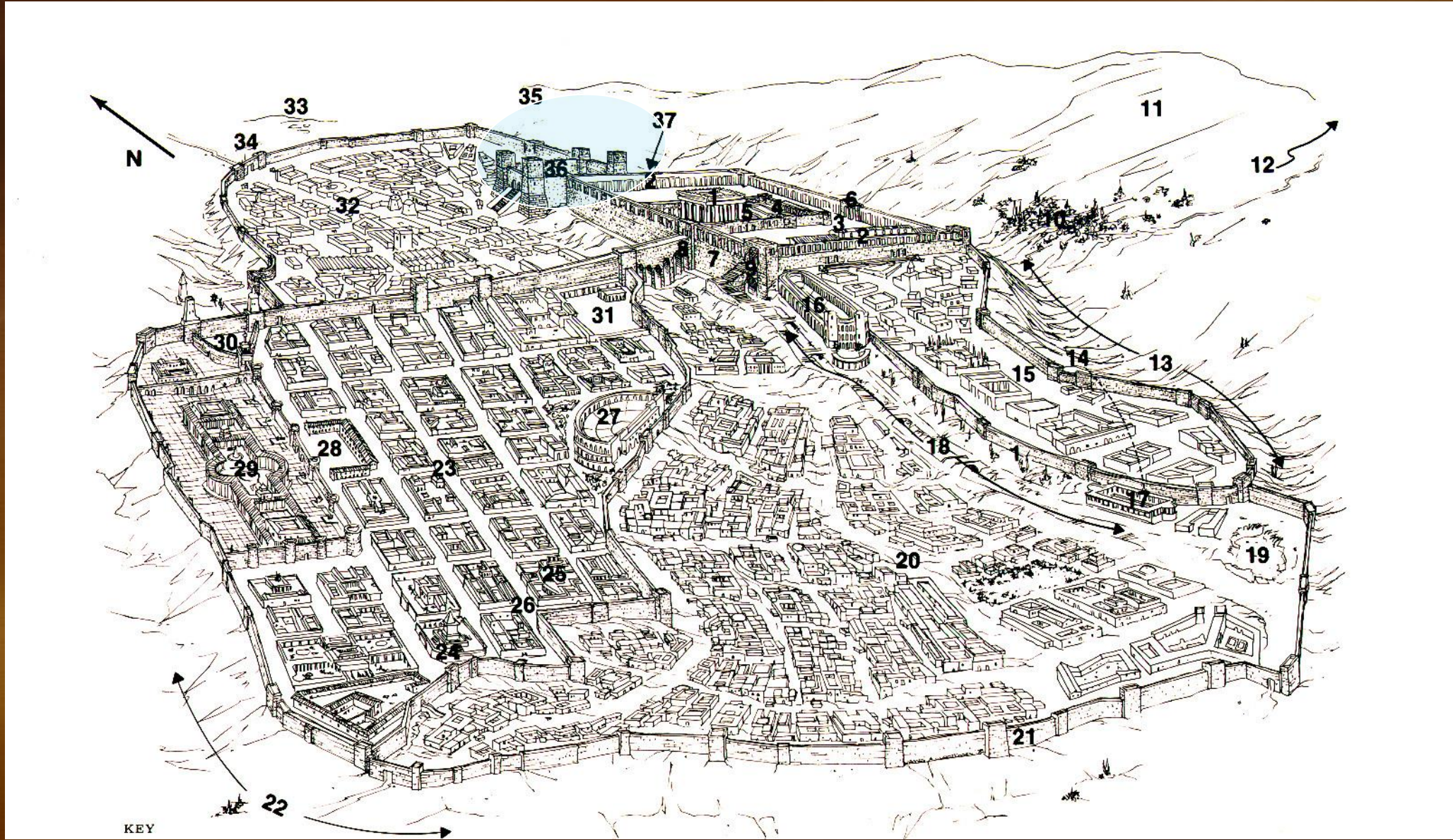
# Herod the Great (40-4 BC)



- Declared Ruler by the Senate of Rome – 40 BC
- With the help of Marc Antony, Takes Jerusalem from Parthians and Antigonus – 37 BC
- Rules for 34 years



# Herod the Great - Herod The Paranoid



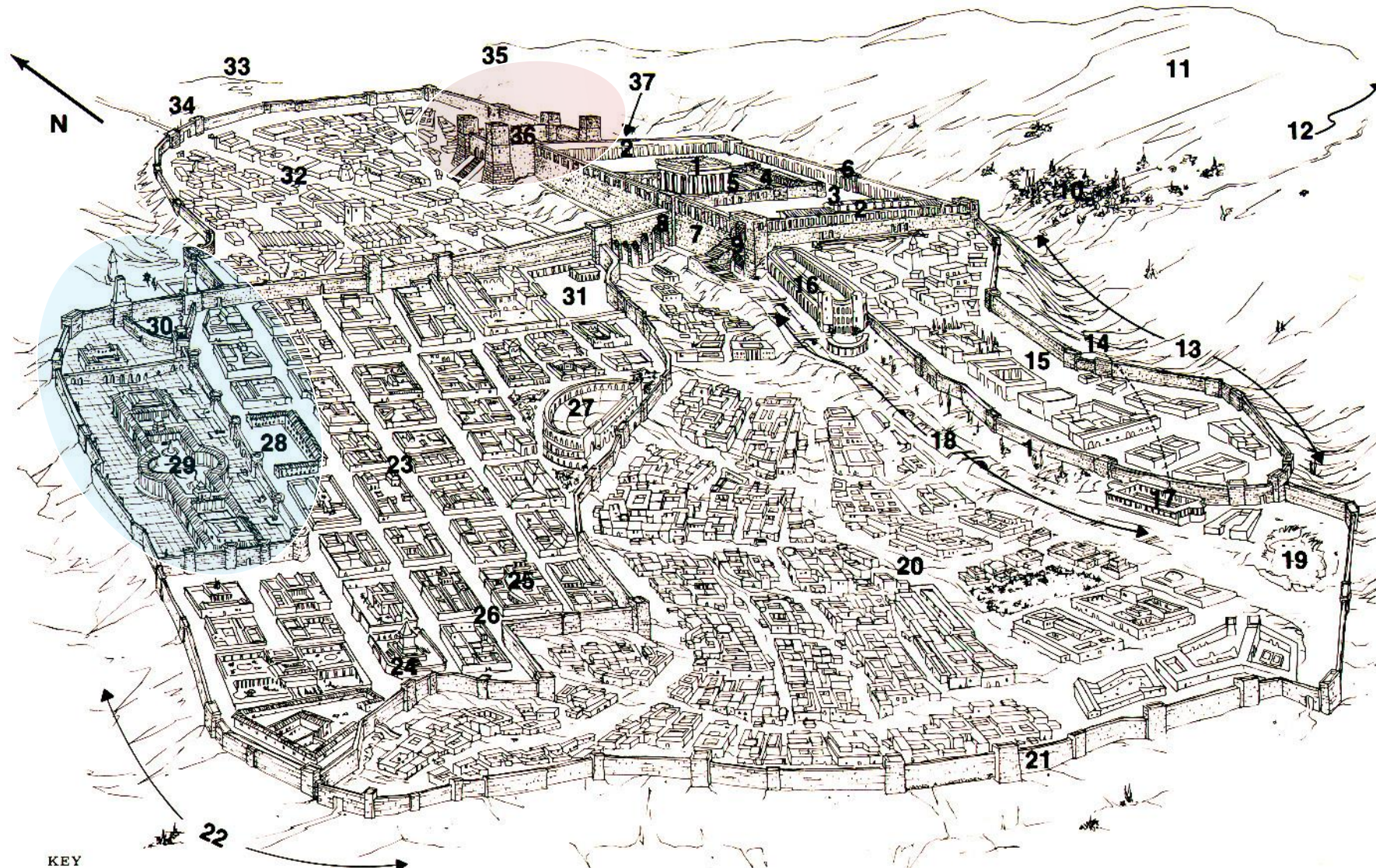


# Antonia Fortress





# Herod the Great - The Paranoid





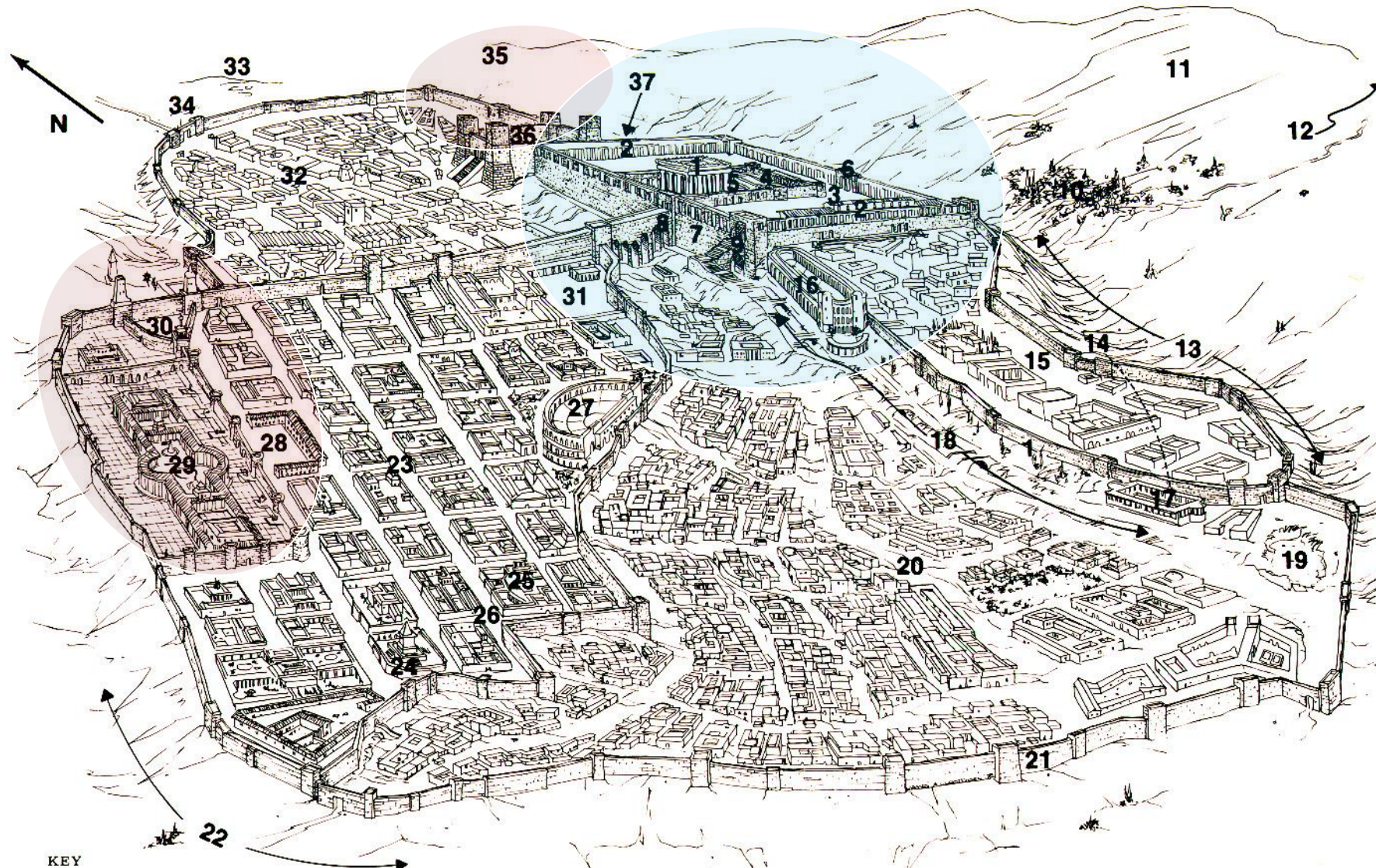




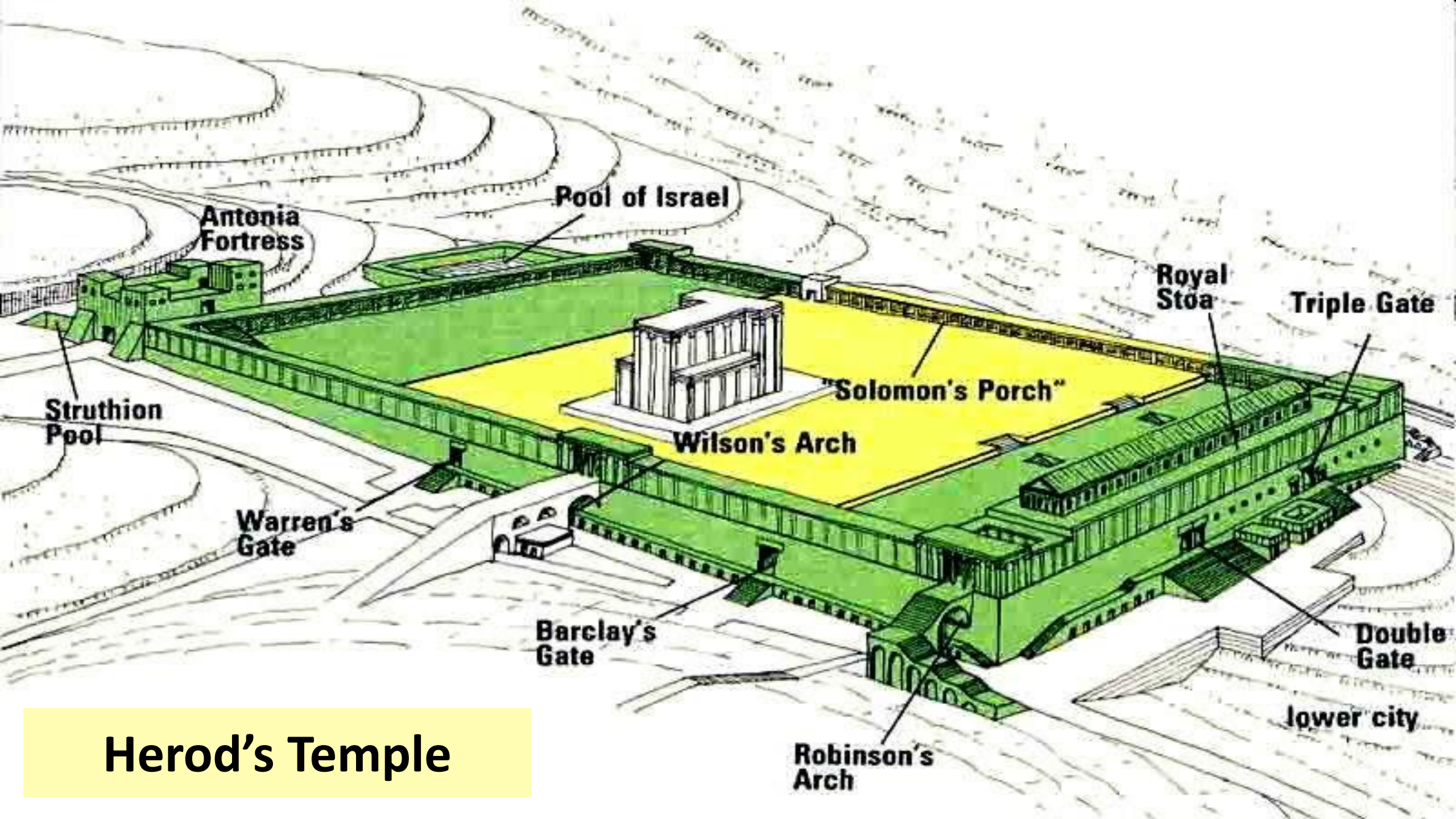




# Herod the Great - The Paranoid







Antonia  
Fortress

Pool of Israel

Royal  
Stoa

Triple Gate

Struthion  
Pool

"Solomon's Porch"

Wilson's Arch

Warren's  
Gate

Barclay's  
Gate

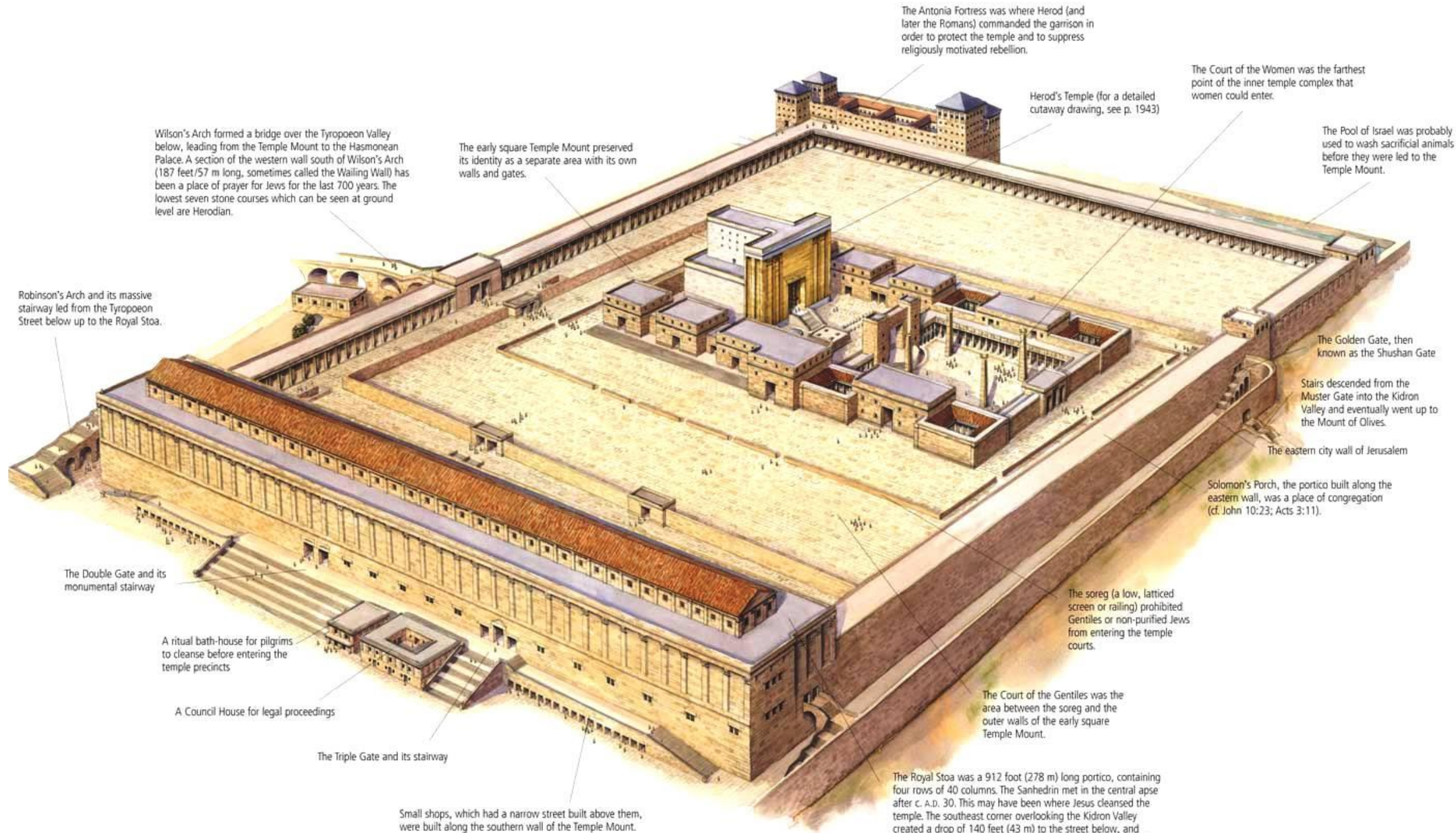
Double  
Gate

lower city

Robinson's  
Arch

Herod's Temple





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.

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 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 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

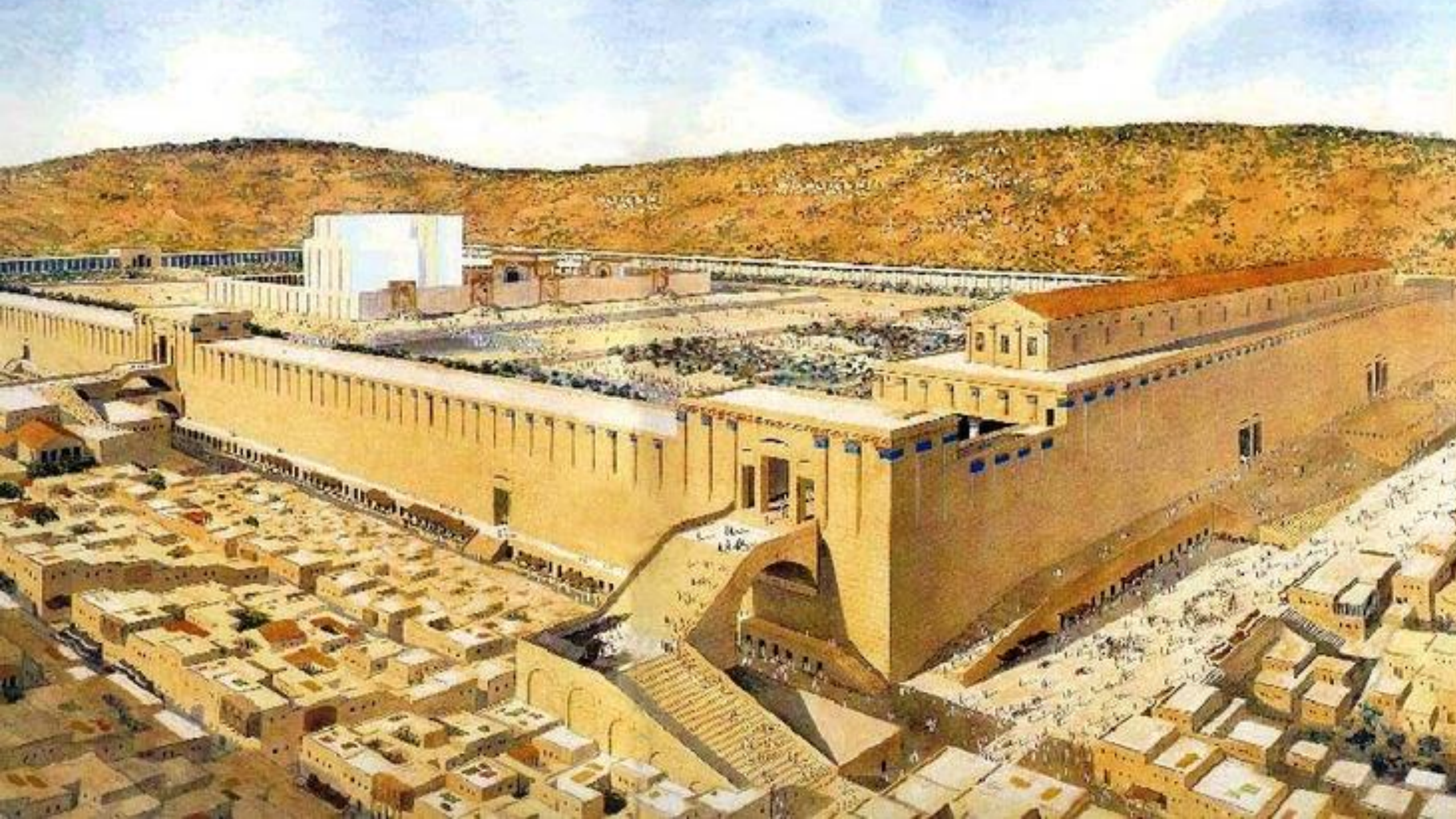
Small shops, which had a narrow street built above them, were built along the southern wall of the Temple Mount.

The soleg (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 soleg and the outer walls of the early square Temple Mount.

The Royal Stoa was a 912 foot (278 m) long 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.







# Wailing Wall







**SAMARIA**

**JUDEA**

**PEREA**

**IDUMEA**

**ADMINISTERED  
THROUGH ROME**

**TRARCHY OF  
HEROD ANTIPAS**

**TRANS-JORDAN**

**Wilderness of Judea  
En-gedi**

**Lake Asphaltitus  
(Dead Sea)**

**Arnon R.**

**Jabbok R.**

**Auja R.**

**Mt. Ebal  
3,083 ft.**

**Mt. Gerizim  
2,889 ft.**

**Herodium**

- Yishub
- Bemesilis
- Aenon
- Gerasa
- Philadelphi (Rabbah)
- Gadara
- Zia
- Coreae
- Alexandrium
- Phasaelis
- Archelais
- Jericho
- Taurus
- Cyprus
- Betharamphtha
- Esbu
- Medeba
- Machaerus
- Callirrhoe
- Masada
- Malatha
- Aristobulias
- Caparorsa ?
- Adora
- Hebron
- Terebinthus
- Alulos
- Bethsura
- Caphartobis
- Gemmaruris
- Capharabis
- Bethzaith
- Beth Zechariah
- Bethlethepha
- Bethlehem
- Beth bass
- Etam
- Thecoa
- Hyrcania
- Qumran
- Amasa
- Anathoth
- Gabath Saul
- Gabaon
- Capharsalama
- Michmash
- Berea
- Bethel
- Shiloh
- Ephraim
- Accrabbein
- Mahnayim
- Tirathana
- Sychar
- Neapolis
- Pharaton
- Anus
- Tephon
- Thamna
- Ilon
- Rathamin
- Tower of Aphek
- Adida
- Modein
- Lydda
- Jamnia
- Kedron
- Gazara
- Cariathiareim
- Accaron
- Appolonia
- Joppa
- Antipatris
- Capparetaea
- Capharsaba





Herodium



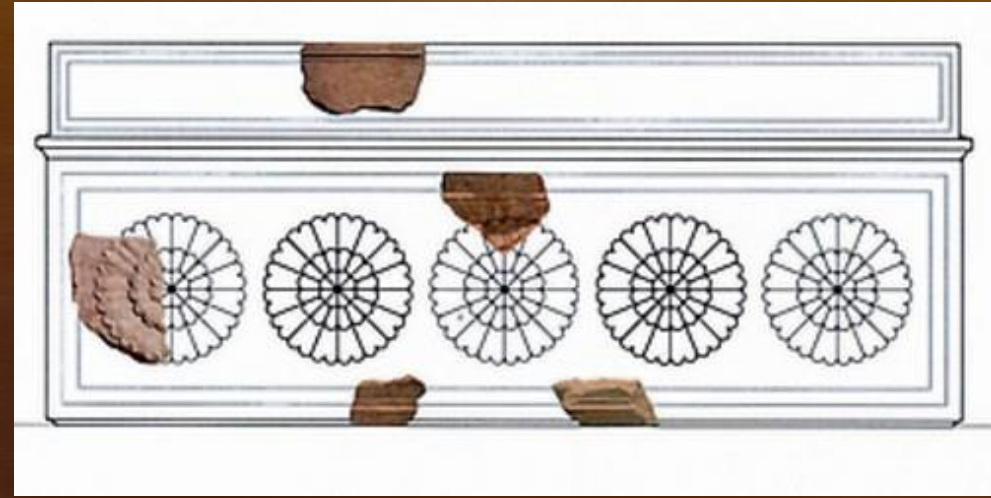
# Tomb of Herod the Great ~2005

Ehud  
Nester





# Tomb of Herod the Great -2005







ADMINISTERED  
THROUGH ROME

SAMARIA

JUDEA

PEREA

IDUMEA

DECAPOLIS

TRARCHY OF  
HEROD ANTIPAS

TRANS-JORDAN

Lake Asphaltitus  
(Dead Sea)

Arnon R.

Jabbok R.

Auja R.

Mt. Ebal  
3,083 ft.

Mt. Gerizim  
2,889 ft.

Wilderness of Judea  
En-gedi

Herodium

Machaerus

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15





Machaerus













ADMINISTERED  
THROUGH ROME

SAMARIA

JUDEA

PEREA

IDUMEA

TRARCHY OF  
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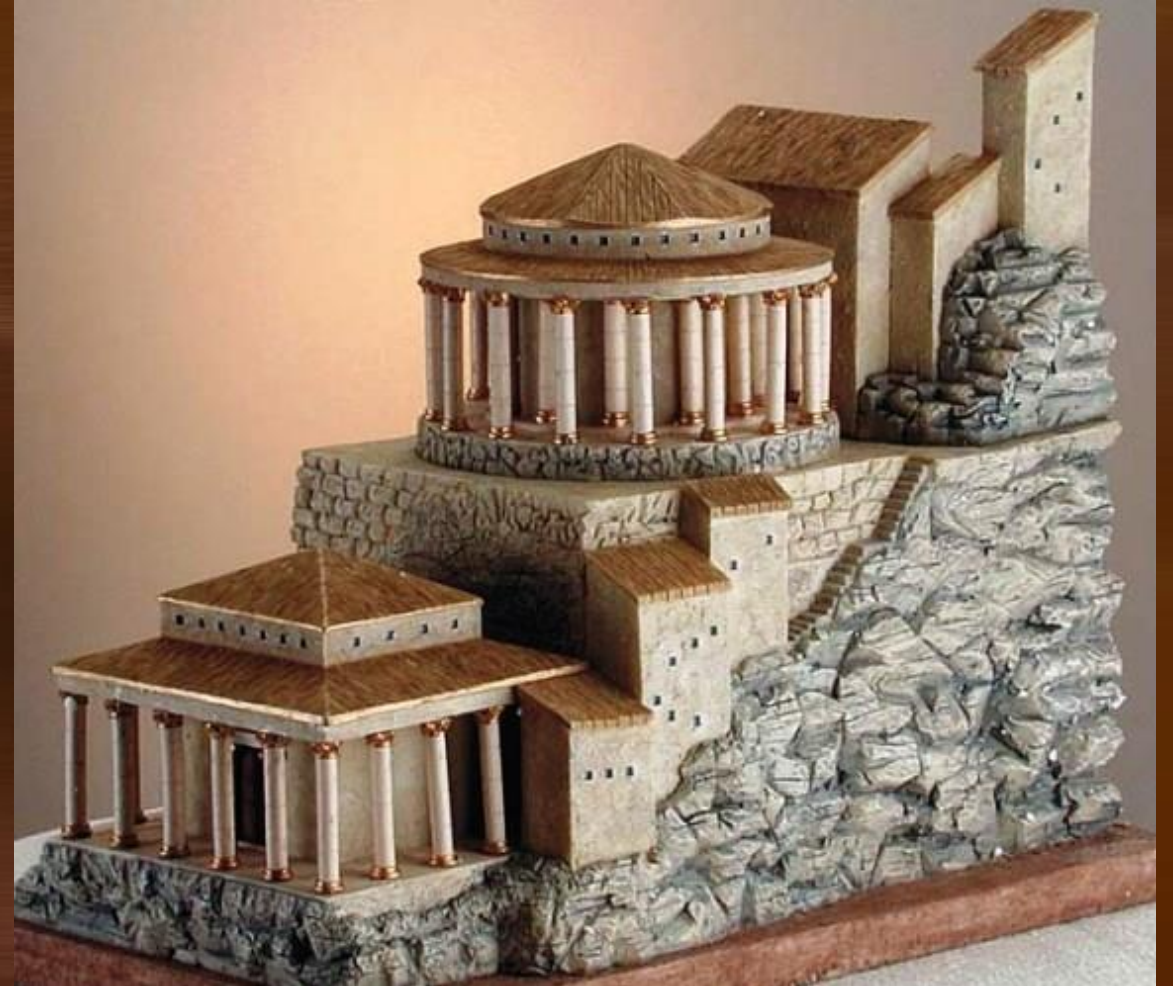
13

14

15



# Masada









~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**





# Caesarea Maritime





# Caesarea Maritime

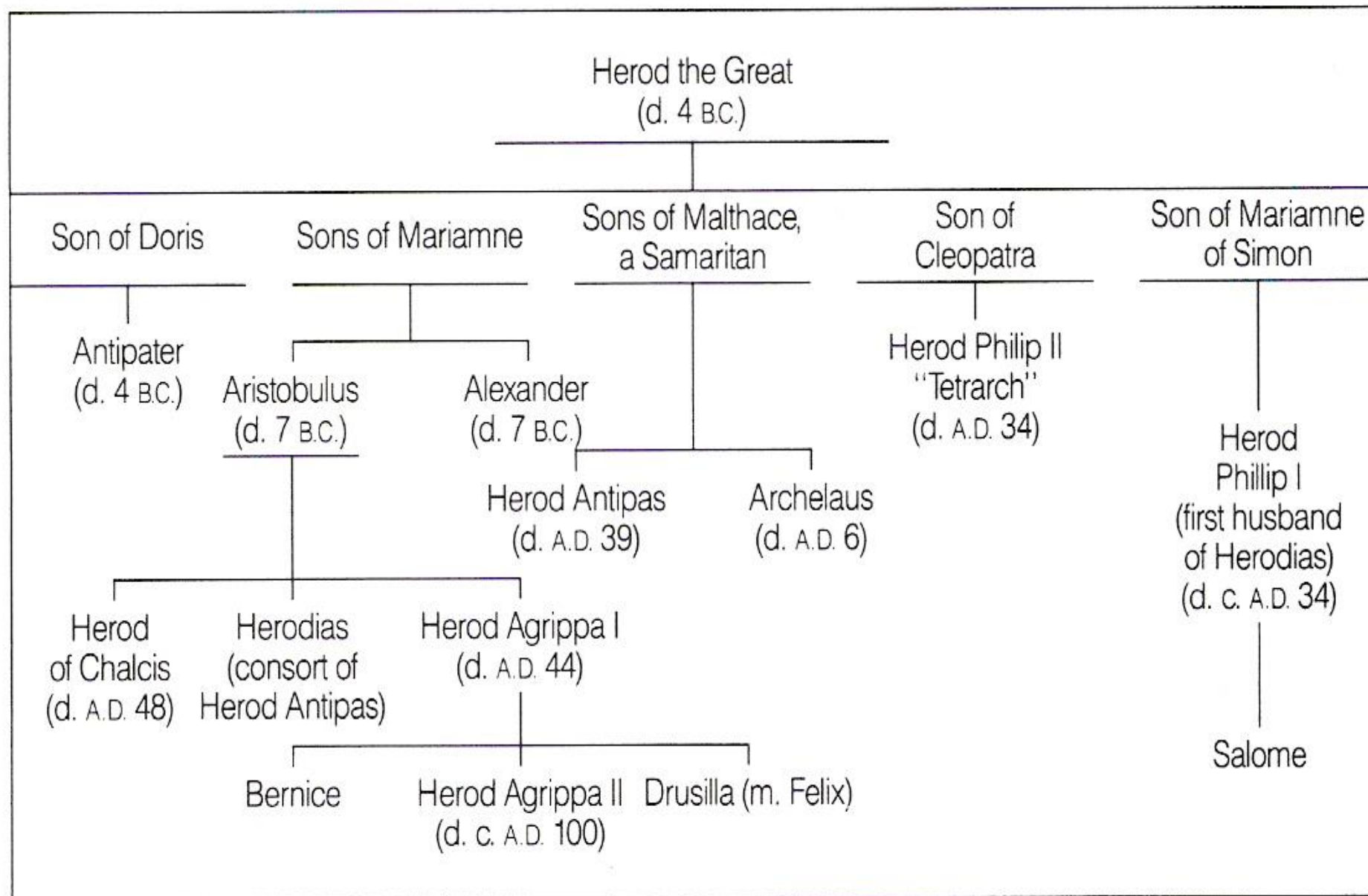


# Herod's Domestic Troubles

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

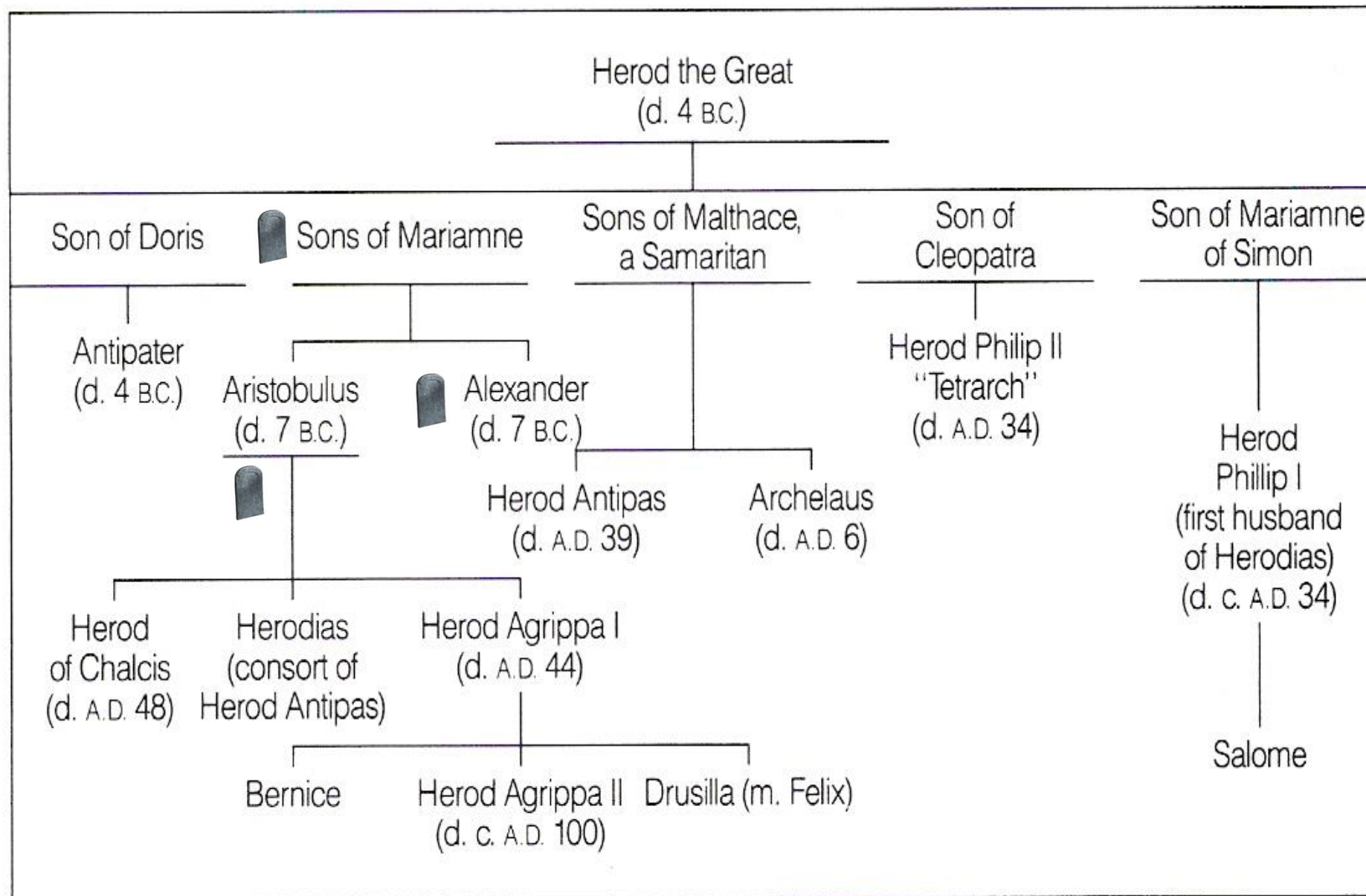


# Family Tree of Herod



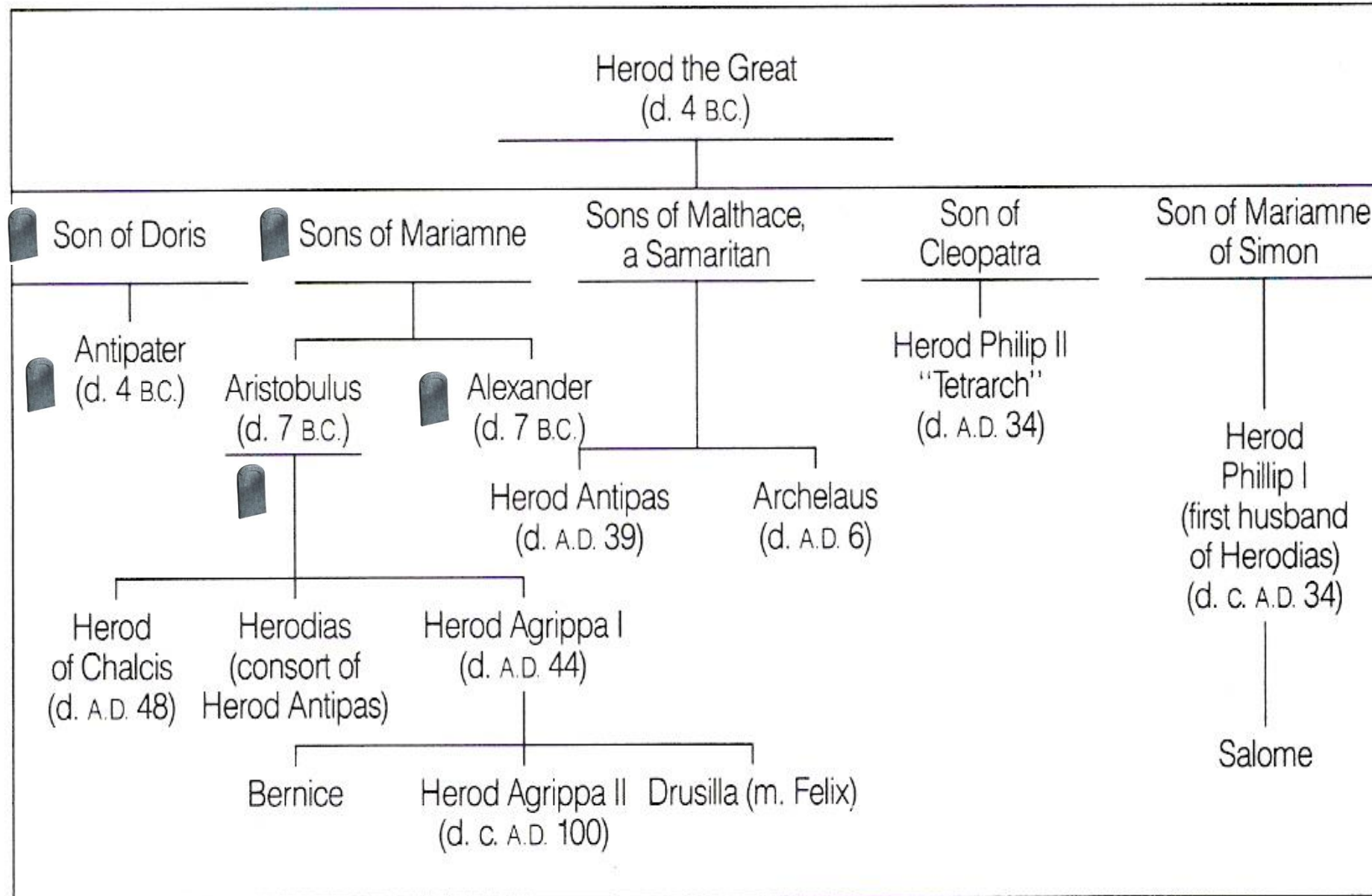


# Family Tree of Herod



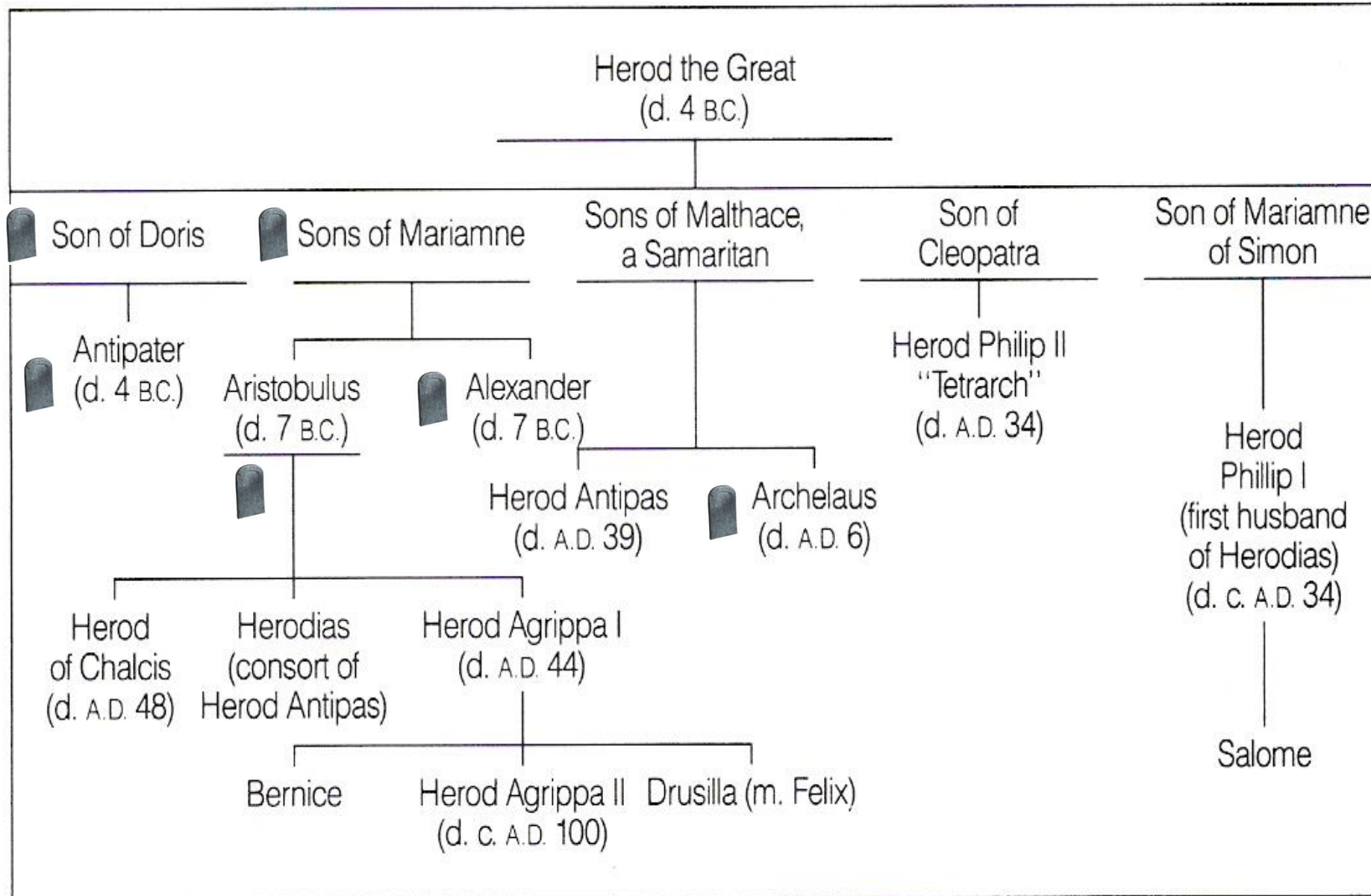


# Family Tree of Herod



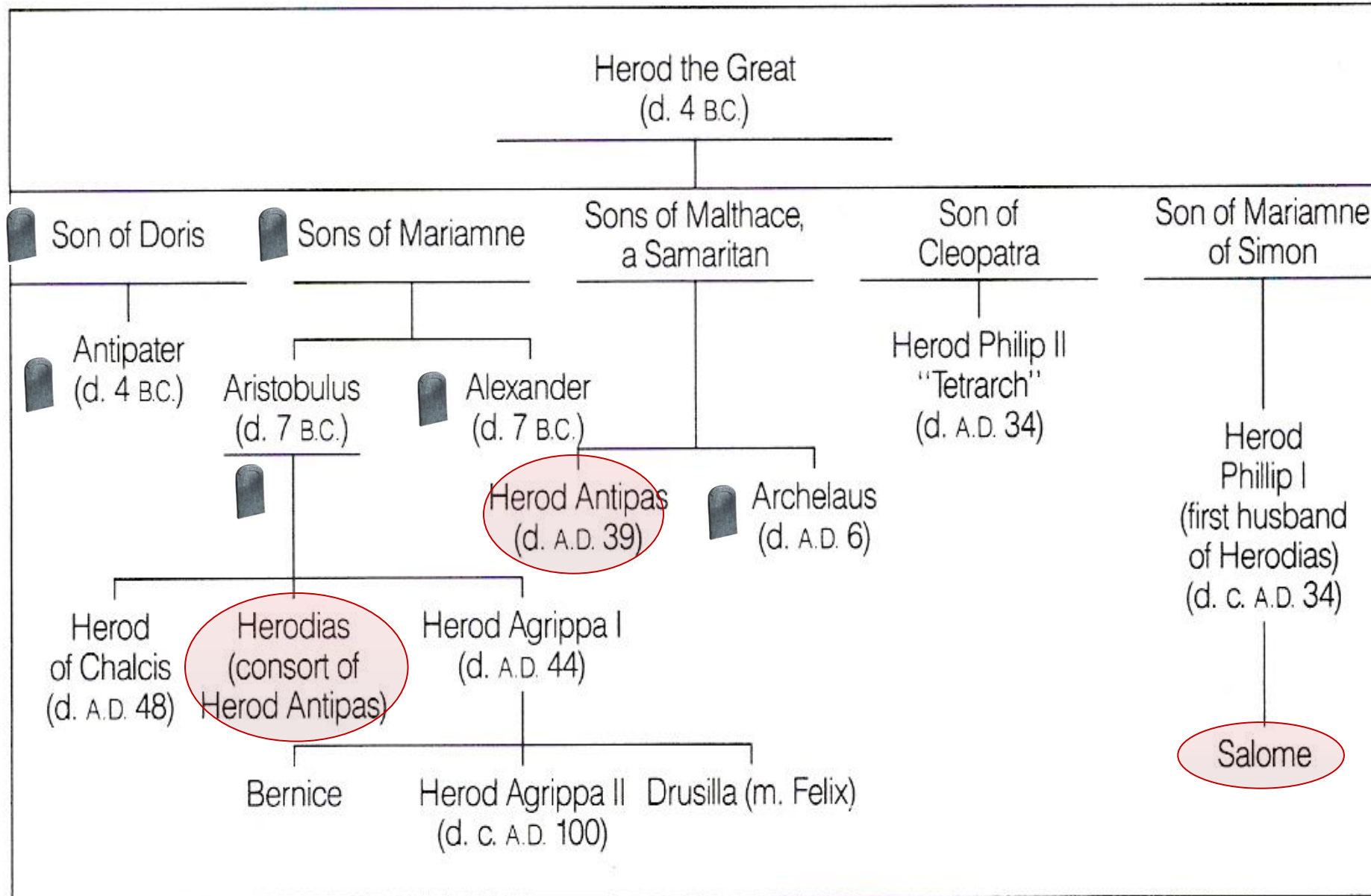


# Family Tree of Herod



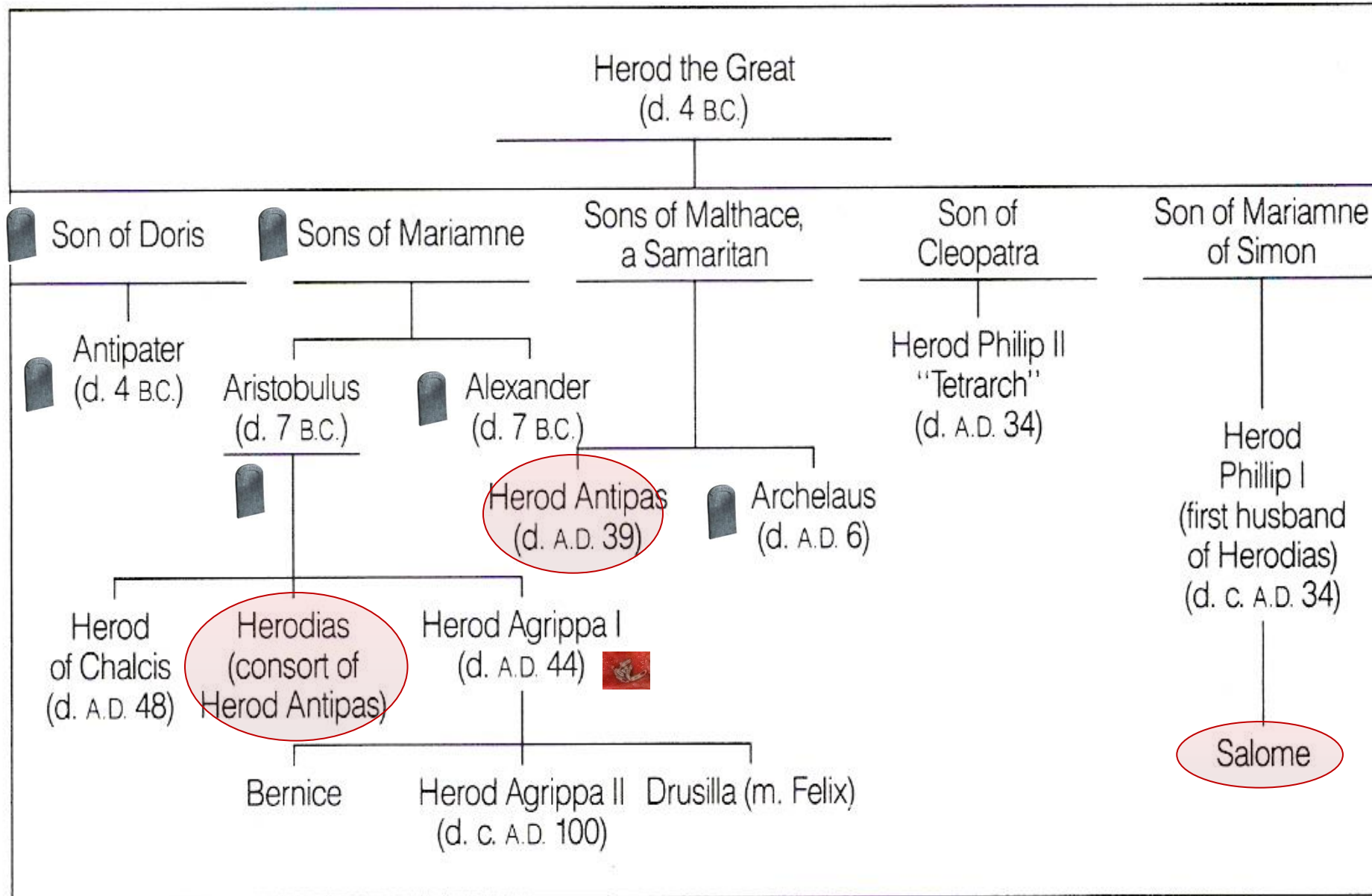


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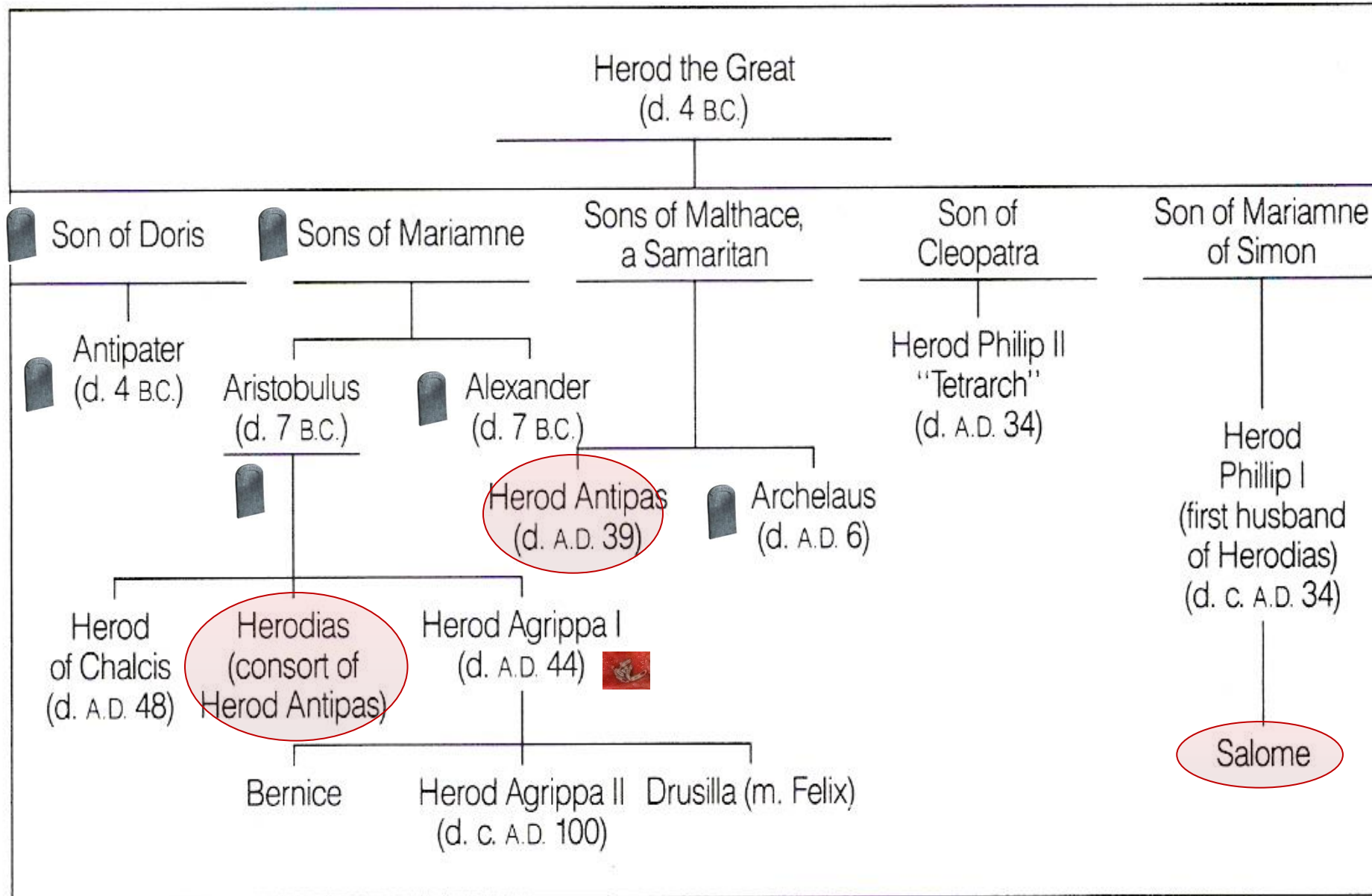


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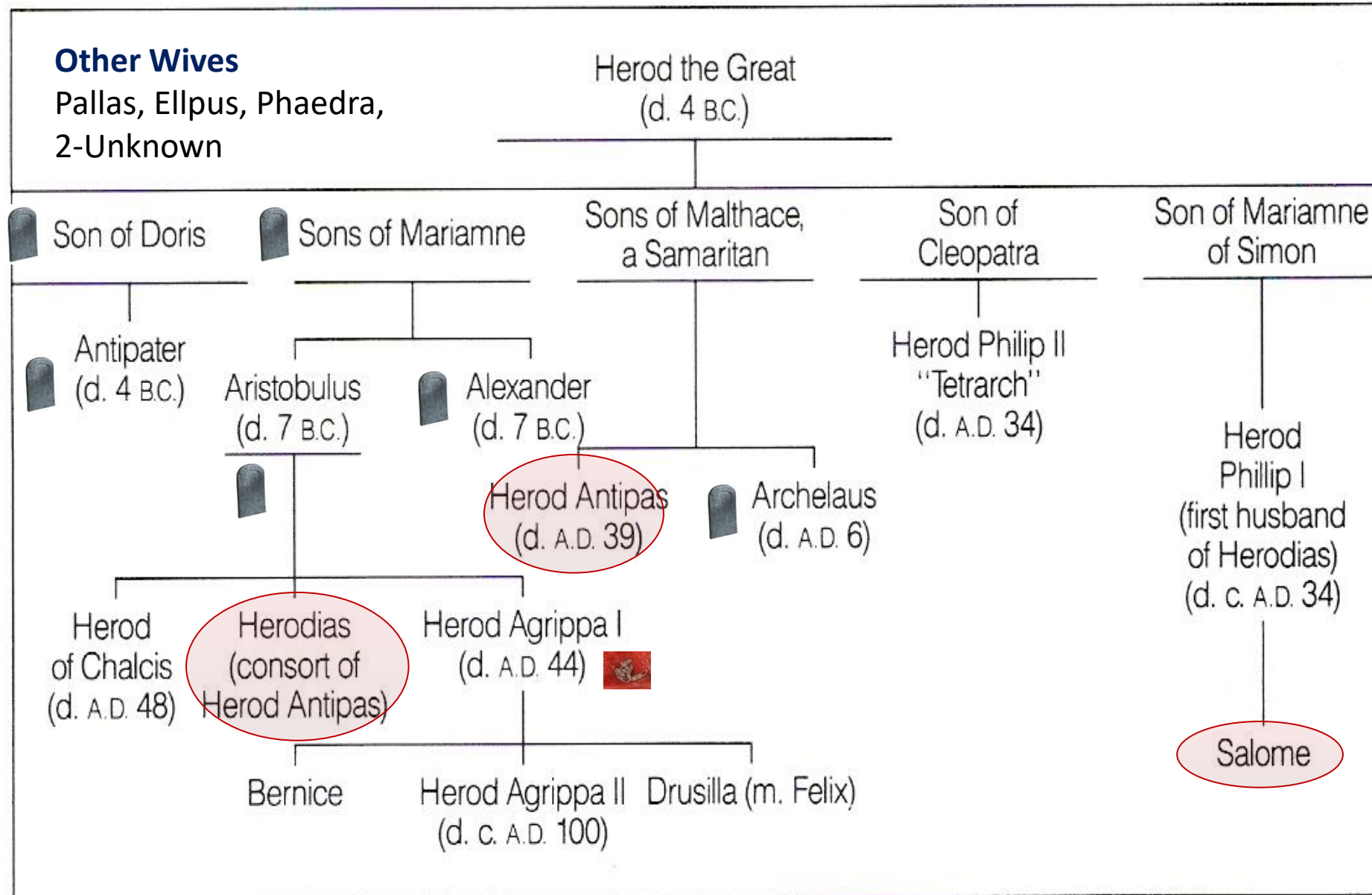


# Family Tree of Herod





# Family Tree of Herod





Next Week:

“Mysteries and Money”