*The Herodian Acquittal of Roman Charges again Christians:*

How Herod’s Great-Grandson Agrippa

took a different path from his own father.

Sunday, March 6th at 1 p.m., the Rhinebeck Reformed Church

37 CE: The death of Tiberius, the accession of Caligula; Agrippa I becomes King of Gaulanitis

40 CE: Caligula’s order for his statue to be erected in the Temple

41 CE: The accession of Claudius after Caligula’s assassination, and the triumph of Agrippa I

44 CE: The death of Agrippa I, at only 54 years old.

44-46 CE: persecution of rebels by the procurator of Judea, Cuspus Fadus, while Agrippa II remains in Rome

48 CE Agrippa II becomes King of Chalcis

53 CE Agrippa II assumes control of Gaulanitis

54 CE The death of Claudius, and his replacement by Nero

57 CE: Paul’s last visit to Jerusalem

59 CE The procurator Festus deals with Paul, and Agrippa II advises his release

62 CE: The execution of James, the brother of Jesus

64 CE: Fire in Rome, seizures of Jewish property in Jerusalem under Gessius Florus, Agrippa II’s visit to Egypt

65 CE: Returning from Egypt, Agrippa II sides with Gessius Florus in regard to arrangements in the Temple

66 CE: The refusal of imperial offerings in the Temple, while Agrippa II enlists with Rome

67 CE: Nero’s dispatch of Vespasian, with two full additional legions

69 CE: The accession of Vespasian.

The discussion is part of the series, “Herod the Great and the Politics that Divide Us”

Herod the Great founded a dynasty that ruled in the ancient lands of Israel until the end of the first century. That period defined the emergence of Judaism and Christianity as they are known today. The political theologies of both those religions were formed in the crucible of power in which Herod’s family was a major factor. Our series will explore how living issues of political concern and division can be traced back to the actions,  policies, and aspirations of Judea’s last royal family.

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