

Index

(Figures in brackets indicate dates or biblical references)

Abot (or Pirqe Abot), 'Sayings of the Fathers', links and traditions in, 187f Abraham, 20; apocryphal documents referring to, 168f, 181

academy, rabbinic, in Rome, 76; in Jamnia, 120f; removed to Galilee, 125; established in Sepphoris and Tiberias, 125; and Oral Law, 186; at Sura, 189, 197

Actium, battle of, defeat of Antony, 51, 101, 133

Acts of the Alexandrine Martyrs, The, 139, 210

Acts of the Apostles, list of places inhabited by Jews (2:9-II), 5f, 140; famine in AD 46-8, 28; Syria and Cilicia, 34; Agrippa I (inaccurately called Herod) (12), 54, 112f; Agrippa II and Berenice (25:13, 23), 67, 115; Felix and Drusilla (24:24), 67, 114; expulsion of Jews from Rome (18:2), 75; Paul's visit to Damascus (9), 83

Adiabene, 18, 23; conversion of rulers of, 26ff

Aelia Capitolina, Jerusalem renamed, 122f; out of bounds to Jews, 126 Aelian of Praeneste (Aelianus Claudius),210 Aelius Aristides of Mysia, 210

Agatharchides, 210 Agricola, governor of Britain (AD 78-83),67

Agrippa I, grandson of Herod (Acts 12), 54, 67; granted Philip's territory and royal title, 107, 111; genealogy and early history of, 111; received tetrarchy of Antipas and kingdom of Judaea and Samaria, 111; relations with Caius, 111f; dynastic alliances, 112; popularity with Jews, 112; reference in Mishnah, 112; hostility to followers of Jesus (Acts 12:1–19), 112; death at Caesarea (Acts 12:23), 113; visit to Alexandria, 137f, 139

Agrippa II, and Paul (Acts 25:13, 23), 67, 115; extent of realm, 115; 139

Agrippa, Marcus Vipsanius, friend of Augustus, 50; married Julia, daughter of Augustus, 53; co-regent with Augustus, 54; death (12 BC), 54; relations with Herod, 104 Ahiqar, origin and content of, 166f

Aniqar, origin and content of, 1001
Akiba (d. AD 135), rabbi, support for revolt, 123; death, 125; and the Masoretic text, 151, 184, 192, 193; life and work of, 194

Akkadian, diplomatic language of first millennium BC, 20

Akra, Antiochus IV's garrison on, 87; 89; garrison surrendered, 90

Alcimus, Zadokite high priest (162–159 BC), asked Demetrius for help against Judas, 89, 178

against Judas, 89, 178
Alexander, brother of Philo, 137
Alexander III, the Great (336–323 BC),

victory at Issus (333), 7; extent of empire, 8, 141; death, 8, 127; results of his conquests, 11f; burial in Egypt, 129

Alexander Balas (150–145 BC), appointed Jonathan as high priest, 89, 179; intrigue with Ptolemy VI, 131

Alexander Jannaeus (103–76 BC), high priest and king, 91; Philhellenos, 91; opposed by Nabataean Arabs and Pharisees, 91f; supported by high-born, 92; murder of Pharisees by crucifixion, 92; Qumran dating, 171; possible Wicked Priest, 177ff, 185

Alexander Polyhistor of Miletus, 210 Alexandra, mother of Mariamme I, 100; plots against Herod and execution, 101

Alexandria, hellenistic city, 86; Jewish revolt in, 116; foundation and extent of, 128; Jewish presence in, 128f, 136ff; cultural centre and Library, 129; visit by Agrippa I, 137f; Greek attitude to Jews in, 137f; pogrom under Flaccus, 138; Claudius' Letter to, 139; synagogue in, 148; gnostics from, 205; Christian catechetical school at, 208 Amarna, letters, 20



Index

Amel-marduk (Evil-Merodach), 1 Amora (teacher), 195 anachoresis, definition of, 135 Ananus (Annas of Luke 3:2, John 18:13, 24, Acts 4:6), high priest appointed by Quirinius, 109; and death of James, brother of Jesus, 115 Ananias, converted Izates and others, 27 Ananias, high priest, murdered in revolt, 116 Anilaeus, Jew of Nehardea, 29 annona, corn supply, 53f, 126 Antigonus I, Alexander's successor in Macedonia, 8, 127 Antigonus II, struggle with Egypt, 129f Antigonus Mattathias (40-37 BC), last Hasmonaean, 17, 25, 99; ruled with Parthian support, 17, 97; titles on coins of, 98; killed Herod's brother Joseph in battle, 99; beheaded, 99 Antioch in Syria, capital of Seleucid empire, 8; staging post, 23; Jewish population of, 82 Antiochus III, the Great (223-187 BC), defeat of Ptolemy V at Panion (200), 13, 83, 130; peace with Rome at Apamea (188), 13; death in Elymais, 13, 85; transportation of Jews to Phrygia, 35; confrontation with Rome, 41f; financial and material aid to Jews, 79, 85 Antiochus IV, Epiphanes (175-164 BC), 13; enemy of the Jews, 14, 87; attack on Mithradates I, king of Parthia (166/165), 14; expelled from Egypt, 42, 87; split in Seleucid dynasty, 85; dedicated altar to Zeus Olympios in Temple, 87f; death, 88 Antiochus VII (c. 139-129 BC), 14f; lost Parthia, 89; death, 90 Antipas, Herod (4 BC-AD 39) (Luke 3:1), 106; hosted negotiations between Rome and Parthia, 18, 107; tetrarch of Galilee and Peraea, 105; relations with Aretas IV of Nabataea, 106f; marriage to Herodias, 107; beheading of John the Baptist (Mark 6:17-28), 107; buildings, especially Tiberias, 107; unsuccessfully claimed Philip's territory and a royal title, 107; banished to Gaul, 107 Antipater of Sidon, 210 Antipater, son of Herod, designated heir, 104; disgrace and death, 105

Antipater, the Idumaean, and Pompey, 74; support for Hyrcanus II, 93, 95; support for Caesar, 96, 136; procurator of Judaea, 96; murder by Malichus (43 BC), 97 Antoninus Pius (AD138-161), excellent relations with senate, 69; character, 69; relations with Jews, 125 Antonius, Marcus (Mark Antony), campaign to Media and death, 17, 51, 101, 133; joins Caesar, 48; triumvir with Octavian and Lepidus (43 BC) 49; marriage to Octavia, 50; and to Cleopatra, 50f, 132; friendship with Herod, 50, 97f; in command of Asia, 97; frees Jewish slaves, 97 Apamea, peace of, 13, 42 Apion of Alexandria, provoked Josephus' Against Apion, 210f Apocalypse of Abraham, 168 Apocalypse of Adam, 169 Apocalypse of Zosimus, 170 Apocrypha (hidden), periods of writing, 31f; definition of, 155; changes in meaning, 155f; list of books in Septuagint Apocrypha, 156f; Vulgate Apocrypha, 158; English Apocrypha, 158; fragments from Qumran, 182; NT Apocrypha, 198f Apocryphon of John (brother of James), gnostic vision, 207 apologists, replies to attacks of pagan writers, 201ff Appian of Alexandria, historian, records three destructions of Jerusalem, 123; Apuleius, 211 Aquila (c. AD 117-38), revision of OT translation, 154, 193, 196 Aramaic, as common language, 20f, 81 Archelaus of Cappadocia, and Herod the Great, 34 Archelaus (4 BC-AD 6), son of Herod, 34; ruler of Judaea, 105; cruelty and banishment, 106 Aretas, support for Hyrcanus II, 93 Aristeas, Letter of, origins of Septuagint, 153; content of, 159 Aristides, early apologist, 202 Aristo of Pella, first apologist against Jews, 202 Aristobulus I (104-103 BC), high priest and possibly king, 91, 98, 147 Aristobulus II (67-63 BC), 25f; and



Index

Caesar, 74; relations with Pompey, 93f; death, 06 Aristobulus III, 25, appointed high priest and murdered, 100 Aristotle, Alexander's tutor, 11 Armenia, relations with Parthia, 16, 28, 35 Arrian (Flavius Arrianus), historian using Antigonus' account of Alexander's campaigns, 127, 211 Arsaces, founder of Parthian dynasty, 12f Arsinoe II, success in campaigns of Ptolemy II, 129f Artabanus I (c. 128-124 BC), 15 Artabanus II (AD 12-38), 17f, 27, 29, 107 Artaxerxes I (465-424 BC), 3; supposed letter to Ezra, 22; 152 Artaxerxes II (404-359 BC), 3 Asander, ruler of Bosporus, 48 Ascension of Isaiah, see Martyrdom of Isaiah Asia Minor, 6; geography of, 32f; states in, 33ff; presence of Jews in, 35f; Roman domination of, 42 Asinaeus, Jew of Nehardea, 29f Assumption of Moses (Testament of Moses), 163f Athanasius, canon of NT recorded by, Athenaeus of Naucratis, 211 Athenagorus, 202f Athens, destruction by Xerxes and subsequent rebuilding, 10 Augustus (Caius Julius Caesar Octavianus) (27 BC-AD 14), return of standards and prisoners from Parthia (20 BC), 17; and African province, 41; Egyptian settlement, 42; first use of title, 49; triumvir with Antony and Lepidus, 49; Perusine War, 49f; marriage to Livia, 50; founded Nicopolis, 51; reorganized state by census (28 BC), 51; peace proclaimed, 52; settlement of Spain, 52, Gaul, 52, and Egypt, 52, 133ff; the succession, 53; reorganization of provinces (22-12 BC), 53; accepts tribunicia potestas and cura annonae (23-22 BC), 53f; moral and religious reforms, 54; adoption of Caius (d. AD 4) and Lucius (d. AD 2) (sons of Agrippa and Julia) as heirs, 54; becomes Pontifex Maximus (12 BC), 54; adoption of Tiberius as heir, 56; will and Achievements (Monumentum

Ancyranum, Res gestae), 56, 133; relations with Jews, 74; relations with Herod, 103f Aurelian (AD 270-5), 72 aurum coronarium, tax on Jews, 125f Avesta, manuscripts collected by Valaksh (Vologeses I), 18 Babylonia (Babylon), 6; Jews in, 20ff; and OT writings, 30ff Babylonian Talmud, 195 Bar Kokhba, leader of Second Revolt (AD 132-5), 122; evidence from Dead Sea papyri, 122; acceptance as Messiah by R. Akiba, 123, 194; names for, 123; end of revolt and death of, 124; links with Qumran, 172 baraita (external) to the Baba Batra, Babylonian, details of canonical books, 152; 195; definition of, 197 2 Baruch (Syriac Apocalypse of Baruch), 164f 3 Baruch (Greek Apocalypse of Baruch), 4 Baruch or Paralipomena of Jeremiah, Basilides (fl. AD 120-40), gnostic teacher, 205 Bathyra, Babylonian Jewish settlement, 26, 190 Behistun, Darius I's inscription, 10; Mithradates II's inscription (123-110 BC), 15 Ben Sira, agreement about content of the 'Prophets', 150; tripartite division of the scriptures (see also Luke 24:44), 150; writing and translation of Ecclesiasticus, 157 Berenice, sister of Agrippa II (Acts 25:13, 23), and Titus, 67 Beruriah, wife of R. Meir, 194 Berytus, council at, 105 Beth She'arim, sanhedrin moved to, 125, 189; sarcophagi in, 126, 195 Bethar, siege and capture of, 122, 124 Bible commentaries, from Qumran, 180f Bosporus, kingdom of the, 35, 36; defeat of king Pharnaces II, 48 Brutus, Caesar's assassin, 49 Burrus, adviser to Nero, 62 Byblos, and Phoenician trade in timber, purple dye, etc., 81

Caesar, C. Julius (100-44 BC),



Index

assassination, 17, 49; member of first triumvirate, 46; Gallic campaign, 46f; crosses Rubicon (49), 47, 95; and Cleopatra VII, 48, 132; victory at Zela, 48; African campaign, 48; relations with Jews, 73f; writings of, Caesarea (Maritima), built by Herod on site of Straton's Tower, 102; Vespasian and Titus at, 118; 123 Caesarea Philippi, see Panion Caius (AD 37-41), great-grandson of Mark Antony and Octavia, 55; military experience and early life, 59; nicknamed Caligula, 59; reign of terror, 59; anti-Jewish measures, 59, 74f, 161f; death, 59; support for Agrippa I, 107, 111; proposed statue for Temple, 59, 74f, 111f, 138, 140 Caligula, see Caius Callias, peace of (449/8 BC), 11 Calpurnius Siculus (AD 50-60), 211 Cambyses (530-522 BC), son of Cyrus, 7; extent of empire, 10, 141 Caracalla (M. Aurelius Antoninus) (AD 211-17), Roman citizenship granted throughout empire by, 70, 135, 143; campaigns of, 70 Carrhae (Harran of OT), battle of (53 BC), 17, 70, 95 Carthage, Roman conquest of (202 BC), 8, 13, 41; founded from Tyre, 81 Cassius, Caesar's assassin, 49, 96; supported by Antipater and Herod, 96f; death at Philippi (42 BC), 97 Catiline, conspiracy of (63 BC), 45 Cato, M. Porcius (95-46 BC), support for Cicero, 45; suicide, 48 Cato, M. Porcius of Tusculum (234-149 BC), 211 Catullus, C. Valerius, 211 Celsus (fl. c. AD 178-80), opponent of Christianity, 201f, 212 Cerinthus (fl. c. AD 100), gnostic thinker, Cestius, legate of Syria, and Jewish revolt, 116 Chain of Tradition, handing on of Law, Ch'ang Ch'ien, Chinese ambassador, visited Mithradates II, 15 Chronicler, his writings, 2ff, 25, 149 Cicero, M. Tullius (106-43 BC), Pro

death, 49; Jewish dislike of, 74; 212 Cilicia, links with Syria, 34 Cimon, victories against Persians, 11 circumcision, necessity of, 27; departure from, 86f; forced on Idumaeans, 91; prohibition of, 123; permitted for Jews only, 125 Claudius (AD 41-54), grandson of Mark Antony and Octavia, 55; election as emperor, 59f; character of, 6of; revision of administration, 6of; in Britain, 61; succession of Nero, 61; death, 61; relations with Jews and Christians, 75; orders reciprocal respect to Jews and others, 138; Letter to Alexandria, 139 Claudius II (AD 268-70), 72 Clement of Alexandria (c. AD 150-215), mentions Letter of Barnabas as 'disputed', 199; Christian teacher, 208 Clement of Rome, Letters of, 200 Cleopatra VII, and Caesar, 48, 132; and Antony, 50f, 132; suicide, 51, 101, 133; enemy of Herod, 100f Clodius Albinus, rival to Septimius Severus, 69 Clodius, P., opponent of Cicero, 45; made annona free (58 BC), 54 Codex Sinaiticus, 199 Coele-Syria, 78f Colossae, Essene heresy in, 36 Columella (Lucius Junius Moderatus) of Gades, 212 comitia, named by senate, 38 commerce, between Palestine and other lands, 36; Roman, 41f; of Phoenician cities, 81; Egyptian, 133; facilities for, in Alexandria, 136 Commodus (AD 177-92), joint ruler with M. Aurelius (AD 177-80), 69; murder, Constantine (AD 312-37), and Christianity (311), 19, 73; far-reaching reforms of, consul, supreme magistrate, 38; debasement of consulship, 51; suffectus during empire, 66 Coponius, first procurator of Judaea, 108f Copper Scroll, from Qumran, 183 Corbulo, legate of Syria, Armenian campaign, 18; settlement with Parthia, 62; suicide, 63 Cornutus, Lucius Annaeus of Leptis, 212 Crassus, M. Licinius, triumvir, 46;

Flacco, 35, 73; political career, 45;



Index

defeated at Carrhae (53 BC), 16f, 46, 95; crushed slave revolt, 45; plundered Temple, 95 Croesus (c. 560-46 BC), 33 crucifixion, first Jewish use of, 92; of Jesus, 110 Ctesiphon, 23; referred to in Josephus and the Talmud, 24, 30 culture, influence of Greek, 42; Jewish opposition to 'alternative', 87 Cumanus, Ventidius (AD 48-52), procurator of Judaea, suppression of Jews, 113 Cuspius Fadus (AD 44-6), procurator of Judaea, suppression of rising under Theudas (Acts 5:36), 113 Cyprus, Phoenician colonies in, 82; decree against Jews following revolt, 143 Cyrene (Cyrenaica), 6; history and extent of, 140f; Jewish relations with Rome in, 141f; restoration of, 142 Cyrus, king of Persia (550-530 BC), 2, 7; conquest of Babylon and extent of empire (539), 9f; policy, 21f, 25; defeated Croesus of Lydia, 33 Cyrus Cylinder, the Restoration of the Jews, 3, 10, 21f Damascus, staging-post, 23; capital of Syria/Aram, 79; Jewish population of, 83; Paul's visit to, 83 Damascus Rule or Damascus Covenant, historical introduction of, 175f; dating from, 176; varying attitude to foreign domination, 176f; description of, 181 Darius I (522-486 BC), extent of empire, 7; inscription at Behistun and defeat at Marathon (490), 10 Decapolis, 94, 116 Decius, C. Messius Quintus (AD 249-51), first general persecution of Christians, 72; killed in battle with Goths, 72 Decretum Gelasianum, 169 Delos, early inscription referring to synagogue, 147 Demetrius I (162-150 BC), 85; attacks on

Judas Maccabaeus and death, 89 Demetrius II (145-139, 129-126 BC),

imprisoned by Mithradates I, 14, 89;

death, 90; intrigue with Ptolemy VI,

Demetrius III, support for Pharisees, 92;

mention in Commentary on Nahum,

Demiurge (workman), gnostic doctrine of, 205f Deuteronomic history, 31 Diadochi, Alexander's successors, 8, 127 Diaspora (dispersion), 4ff Didache (teaching), dating and content of, 199f Dio Cassius of Nicaea, historian, coup against Hadrian, 68, 71, 122ff; ban on Jews in Cyprus, 143, 212 Diocletian (Diocles) (AD 284-305), 37; successés of, 72f; persecution of Christians, 73; reforms of tax system, 135 Diodorus Siculus of Agyrium, 212 Dionysius of Halicarnassus, 212 Domitian (AD 81-96), 65-8 'Donations', vision of Eastern empire by Antony and Cleopatra, 132f Drusilla, sister of Agrippa II, wife of Felix (Acts 24:24), 67 Drusus, stepson of Augustus, 55 Dura-Europos, 15, 23; excavation of site, 30, 126, 147 Ebla, (Tel Mardikh), discoveries at, 81 Egypt, 6; Jewish mercenaries in (455 BC), 11; Roman infiltration of, 42; Tiberius' attitude to religion of, 74; Caesar's war with Ptolemy XIII, 48, 96; relations with Greek overlords, 127f; establishment of independence, 129f; later Ptolemies, 131f; civil war, 131; settlement by Augustus, 133; commerce, 133; Roman administration and taxation, 133ff; influence of Greek culture, 134, 138; defeat of Jews (AD 119), 139 Elagabalus (AD 218-22), 70 Eleazar, captain of Temple Guard, 115f; at fall of Jerusalem, 119 Eleazar b. Azariah, and Gamaliel II, 189, 192 Elephantine, 132, 136; temple at, 145 Elephantine, papyri, date of Nehemiah and Ezra, 3f; evidence of Jewish settlement, 136; folk tale of Ahiqar, 166f Eliezer b. Jacob, 191 Ennius, Quintus, of Rudiae, 212 1 Enoch (Ethiopic Enoch), content of, 163; fragments from Qumran, 182 2 Enoch (Slavonic Enoch), 163 Epictetus of Hierapolis, 212

177, 179



Index

Galen of Pergamum, 213

Galerius (AD 305-II), and partial reversal

Epiphanius, date of Symmachus, 154; reference to Aquila, 193 Eratosthenes of Cyrene, 212f Essenes, adherence to the Law, 36; Herod's respect for, 103; synagogue as opposed to Temple, 148; possible links with Assumption of Moses, 164; spiritual descendants of hasidim, 172; description of by Philo and Josephus, 172ff; description of by Pliny the Elder, 175 Esther, book of, 5 Euphrates, boundary between Parthia and Rome, 16, 24 Eusebius, 81, 139, 154, 200; Christians escape to Pella, 118; stories of descendants of David, 121f; revolt against Hadrian, 122f; Christian Church in Judaea, 124; Philo's works, 140; fragments from Papias, 201; quotations from apologists, 203 Evil-Merodach, see Amel-marduk Exile, beginning of period, 1; differing Jewish attitudes to, 21; OT writings during, 3of; viewed as divine punishment, 31 Ezra, 3; Persian references in book of, 22; responsibility for canon, 152, 164; and Oral Law, 186 4 Ezra (Ezra Apocalypse), origin and content of, 164 Felix (AD 52-60), procurator of Judaea (Acts 23-4), 113f; murder of high priest Jonathan, 114; recalled to Rome, Fertile Crescent, the Diaspora, 6; Alexander's empire, 12, 35 Festus (AD 60), procurator of Judaea, and Paul (Acts 25-6), 114f Flaccus, A. Avillius, prefect in Alexandria, opposition to Jews, 138 Flavius Silva, capture of Masada, 119f Florianus (AD 276), 72 Frontinus, Sextus Julius, 213 Fronto, Marcus Cornelius, of Cirta (c. AD 100-c. 166), opponent of Christianity, 201, 213

of Diocletian's persecution, 73 Galilee, 125f, 147 Gallienus (AD 253-68), intellectual opposition to Christian Church and support for Neoplatonist Plotinus, 72 Gamaliel I (fl. AD 30-40), president of Jerusalem academy, 121, 188f Gamaliel II (c. AD 90-110), president of academy at Jamnia, 125, 189, 192; autocratic behaviour, 192 Gaons, teachers of Talmud, 19 Gedaliah, 2f Gellius, Aulus, 213 gemara (completion), part of Talmud, 195 Genesis Apocryphon, 168; content of, 181 Geniza (Cairo), documents from, 154, 166, 181, 196 genuzim (hidden), definition of, 155 Germanicus, Julius Caesar, 55; rivalry with Tiberius, 57f; 213 Geta, rivalry with Caracalla, 70 Giants, Book of, 182 gnosis (knowledge), religious application of, 203f gnostics, origins of and opposition to, 'Godfearers', Gentiles attending Jewish worship, 74 Gospel according to Didymus Judas Thomas, 206 Gospel according to Mary (Magdalen), 207 Gospel of Peter, gnostic fragment, 207 Gospel of Philip, 207 Goths, raids on empire, 72 Granicus, battle of the (334 BC), 12 Greece, 6; Roman settlement of, 42; Nero's tour of, 63f Greek, and 'barbarian', 33; representatives as emperors, 70

Habakkuk, Commentary on, from Qumran, 175, 180f; possible identification of Wicked Priest and Teacher of Righteousness, 177ff Hadrianus, Publius Aelius (Hadrian) (AD 117–38), negotiations with Parthia, 19, 68f, 143; cultural interests and tours, 68; the Wall in Britain, 68; buildings and restorations in Judaea, 122f, in Cyrenaica, 142; hated by Jews, 125; 140; 162; forbade punishment of Christians, 202

Gabinius, reached the Tigris, 16; in

influence in Egypt, 132

Galatia, history of, 34

Galba (AD 68-9), 64, 118

Judaea, 94f, 96f; governor of Syria, 94;



Index

haggadah (story-telling), 32, 165, 168, 197 Haggai, on rebuilding of Temple, 4 halakah (way), legalistic teaching, 26, 32, 103, 185, 197 Hananel, Babylonian Jew, high priest, 25, Hanina (or Hananiah), 191 Hannibal, flight to Antiochus (202 BC), 13, 41; suicide (c. 183 BC), 13 Hanukkah, 187 Harran, 17, 20, 27 hasidim (pious ones), 91; origin and beliefs of, 172 Hasmonaeans, Parthians show favour to, 14, 25; revolt against Seleucids, 14, 88, 157; as high priests, 89ff; links with Rome, 91; Herod's attitude to, 99f; fortresses of, 103; links with Qumran period, 171 Hecataeus, Egyptian historian, 84 Helena of Adiabene, conversion of, 26ff; became Nazirite, 28f; burial in Jerusalem, 28f Hellenism, values of, 85f; influence on Judaism, 86f, 103, 138, 176; Parthian attitude to, 14; Herod's support for, 102; in Egypt, 127f, 134; elements of in Essene teaching, 174f; gnostic systems in, 204 Heracleon (fl. AD 145-80), gnostic teacher, 206 Herod of Chalcis, given right by Claudius to appoint high priest, 113, Herod the Great (37-4 BC), besieged Jerusalem (37), 17; and Babylonian Jews, 25f; patronage of Athens and other cities, 36, 102f; friendship with Antony, 50, 100; governor of Syria, 97; co-tetrarch of Judaea, 97; fled to Masada, 97; recognition by senate as king of Judaea, 98; reign of, 99ff; attitude to Hasmonaeans, 99f; marriage to Mariamme I, 99f; relations with Octavian, 101; execution of Hyrcanus, 101; family intrigues, 101f; building activity, 102f; Temple of, 102; rebuilding of Hasmonaean fortresses, 103; respect for Pharisees and Essenes, 103; expansion of territories by Augustus, 103f; relations with Agrippa, 104; designated Antipater as successor,

105; council at Berytus, 105; death and will, 105f Herodes Atticus of Athens, 213 Herodian of Syria, historian, 71, 213 Herodias, wife of Herod Philip and Antipas, 107 Herodotus of Halicarnassus in Caria (c. 484-424 BC), 33; reference to Syria, 78 Hexapla, of Origen, 155 Hezekiah, received envoys from Merodach-Baladan, 20; Testament of in the Martyrdom of Isaiah, 160 high priests, descent from Zadok and importance of office, 83, 166; covenant of Phinehas (Ecclus. 45:23f), 85; Menelaus, non-Zadokite, 87; Jonathan, first Hasmonaean, 89f; Antigonus, last Hasmonaean, 17; political appointments of, 109; appointment by Herod of Chalcis, 113; murder of Jonathan, 114; cessation of office, 121; and hasidim, 172 Hillel, 26, 188f; school of, 190; dominant halakhic interpreter, 190 hisonim (outside), rejected books from the canon, 155 Historia Augusta, biographies of emperors, 71; unrest in Diaspora, 122f; 125 Hiyya, rabbi editor of tosephta, 197 Horace (Quintus Horatius Flaccus) (65-8 BC), 74, 213 Hyrcanus II, 25; and Pompey, 74, 93; appointed high priest by Salome, 93; ruler (67, 63-40 BC), 93, 97; support from Aretas of Nabataea, 93; power restricted, 94f; support for Caesar, 96; ethnarch of Judaea, 96; made unfit for high priesthood, 98; taken prisoner to Parthia, 98; execution of, 101 Ignatius (ϵ . AD 35- ϵ . 107), Letters of, 200; Intersacerdotium, 178 Irenaeus (c. AD 130-202), fragments from Papias, 201; opposition to gnosticism, 204f; teaching of, 207 Isaiah Scrolls, 180 Ishmael b. Elisha (d. AD 135), 193 Isidorus, Alexandrian Greek nationalist, 139 Issus, battle of (333 BC), 7, 12 Italy, 6; Jews in, 37ff; subjugation to Rome, 43f Izates of Adiabene, conversion, 26f; burial in Jerusalem, 28

104; quarrels amongst sons, 104f; opposition from Syllaeus of Nabataea,



Index

Jason, high priest (175-172 BC), support for Jerusalem as hellenistic city, 86; Zadokite, 87; usurped by Menelaus, 87 Jerusalem, respect for, 4f; destruction of (597 and 587 BC), 20, (37 BC), 99, (AD 70), 67, 119; under Seleucids and Ptolemies, 79f; capture of by Pompey, 94; ruled by aristocratic council, 95; walls rebuilt, 96; Herod's buildings in, 102f; internecine war, 116ff; renamed Aelia Capitolina, 122f; 'ploughing up' or marking of pomerium, 124; colony with three toparchies, 124; idealized in Letter of Aristeas, 159 Jesus, active in reign of Tiberius (Luke 3:1ff), 58; visited Phoenician cities (Matt. 15:22 and Mark 7:26), 82; crucifixion, 110; references to in Vision of Isaiah, 160f; Son of Man sayings in 1 Enoch, 163; parallel sayings in Ahigar, 167; relations with Pharisees. 184, 186f; and 'traditions' (Oral Law), 186; possible references to in Talmud, 192; gnostic teaching about, 205f Iewish revolt, outbreak of (AD 66), 63, 115; extent of, 116ff Jews, attempt to set up places of worship within pomerium of Rome, 73; relations with Caesar and Pompey, 73f; relations with Augustus and Tiberius, 74; relations with Caius and Claudius, 74f, 138f; expulsion from Rome, 73, 75; catacombs in Rome, 75; known as Antiochenes, 79, 82; in Syria and Phoenicia, 82f; in Judaea, 83ff; privileges granted by Antiochus III, 85; uprisings against Rome, 95; Caesar's protection of, 96; united with Samaritans against Archelaus, 106; granted privileges by Vitellius, 111; revolt of (AD 66), 63, 115ff; return to Palestine, 126; in Alexandria, 128f, 136ff; defeat in Egypt (AD 119), 139; rebellion in Cyrenaica against Rome (AD 115), 141; Diaspora in later centuries, 143ff; defence against hatred of in 3 Macc., 161

Jamnia, 26; historical importance of, 120;

establishment of academy in, 120;

Jannes and Jambres (2 Tim. 3:8), 169

Council at, 151

Judaism centred on community, 191; disciples of, 192 John Hyrcanus (135-104 BC), 15; high priest, 90f, 94; Qumran dating, 171; possible 'Wicked Priest', 179; mentioned in Josephus, 184f John of Gischala, assistant to Josephus, 117; in Jerusalem, 118f John the Baptist, beheaded by Antipas, 107 Jonathan (160-142 BC), 89; possible 'Wicked Priest', 90, 178f Jonathan b. Uzziel, 191 Joseph and Asenath, 169f Josephus, the Restoration, 3, 22f; Demetrius II and Parthia, 14; meeting hosted by Herod Antipas, 18; Hananel, high priest, 25; Herod's private army at Bathyra, 26; conversion of rulers of Adiabene, 26ff; Antiochus III's transportation of Jews to Phrygia, 35f; forecasts Vespasian as emperor, 65, 117; favourable measures to Jews in Alexandria, 75; life of, 76, 117; writings of, 76f, 81, 211; Jewish population in Syria, 82; Hezekiah and Onias II, 84; Jewish privileges from Antiochus III, 85; delegation of 'the nation' to Pompey, 94; building of Herod's Temple, 103; incidents relating to Pilate, 109f; riot under Cumanus, 113; murder of high priest Jonathan, 114; abolition of sacrifice on behalf of Caesar, 115; in charge of Galilee, 116f; siege of Jotapata, 117; Onias III (IV) in Egypt, 136; refutation of anti-Jewish slanders, 137; instructions to pray, 146; synagogues, 147f; fixed list of the Writings, 150; details of canonical books, 152; Essenes, 173ff; Intersacerdotium, 178; Pharisees, 184f Jotapata, siege of, 117 Juba II, king of Mauretania, 52f Jubilees, 160; fragments from Qumran, Judaea, under Romans, 94ff; settlement by Pompey, 94; divided into five districts, 95; Caesar's restoration of, 96; Herod appointed king of, 98; earthquake in, 101; Archelaus last Herodian ruler, 106; became Roman province (AD 6), 108; military colonies established, 120; Bar Kokhba revolt, 123f; became Syria-Palaestina, 125

Johanan b. Zakkai, 26; established

academy in Jamnia, 120f, 189; and

Oral Law, 186; establishment of



Index

Judah ha-Nasi' I (AD 135-219) (nasi' = chief), rabbi, restoration of religious observances, 125; in Beth She'arim, 126; relaxed laws on sabbatical years, 127; chief compiler of Mishnah, 189, 197; life and work, 194f Judaism, formation as system of belief and practice, 1; influence of priests from Babylon and Jerusalem, 31; piety of Jews in Phrygia, 35f; Roman attitude to, 74; hellenistic influence, 86f, 103, 176f; Antiochus' outrages against, 87f; emergence of Pharisees, 92; opposition to census (cp. 2 Sam. 24), 109; after destruction of Temple, 120ff; centred on Galilee in later centuries, 147; commendation of in Wisdom of Solomon, 156; exaltation of in Letter of Aristeas, 159; traditions of Stoicism, 162; Essene teaching, 174; early rabbinic, 184ff; establishment of community view of, 191; gnostic systems in, 204 Judas Maccabaeus (c. 166-160 BC), guerilla warfare led by, 88f; death at Elasa, 89 Judas of Galilee, armed protest against census, 109, 116 Judas of Sepphoris, popular leader during war of Varus, 106 Jude, brother of Jesus, Eusebius' story of grandsons, 122 Jupiter Capitolinus, supported by Jewish Temple tax, 121 Justin Martyr, apologist, Bar Kokhba's persecution of Christians, 123; life and works, 202, 209 Juvenal (Decimus Junius Juvenalis), dislike of Jews, 74, 214

Kittim (Cypriots), 82, 179f

Laenas, C. Popillius, in Egypt, 42
Lampo, Alexandrian Greek nationalist, 139
laographia, definition of, 138
Law, composition of the Pentateuch, 149; emphasis on validity of in Jubilees, 160
Legatio ad Caium, list of places inhabited by Jews, 5f, 36; reason for, 59; pogrom under Flaccus, 138, 140
Leontopolis, Jewish temple and settlement established by Onias IV, 136, 145, 179

Lepidus, triumvir with Antony and Octavian, 49; retirement of (36 BC), 50; death (12 BC), 54 Letter of Barnabas, 199 Letter to Diognetus, 201 Liber Antiquitatum Biblicarum (or Pseudo-Philo), 170 Life of Adam and Eve (and Apocalypse of Moses), 166 Lives of the Prophets, 170 Livy (Titus Livius) of Patavium, 214 Longinus, 214 Longinus, C. Cassius, commander in Judaea, 95 Lucan (Marcus Annaeus Lucanus), 214 Lucian of Samosata (b. c. AD 120), opponent of Christianity, 201, 214 Lucilius Bassus, capture of Herodium and Machaerus, 119 Lucius Verus (joint emperor with M. Aurelius, AD 161-9), 69 Lucretius (Titus Lucretius Carus), 214 Lusius Quietus, legate of Judaea (AD 117),

122, 143

3 Maccabees, 161

4 Maccabees, 161f

Maccabees, see Hasmonaeans

Macedonian empire (c. 333-320 BC), 7 Macrinus (AD 217-18), 70 Maecenas C., friend of Augustus and patron of arts, 50 Manetho, author of Egyptian chronicle, 128; reports hostility to Jews, 137 Manichaeism, 182 Marathon, battle of (490 BC), 10 Marcion (fl c. AD 140, d. c. AD 160), 201; teachings of, 206 Marcus Antonius Aurelius (AD 161-80), joint emperor with L. Verus (161-9), and with Commodus (177-80), 69; Stoic philosopher, 69; campaigns, 69; Meditations, 69; opposed by Avidius Cassius, legate of Syria, 126; 201; 202f Marduk, god of Cyrus, 21f Mariamme I, wife of Herod, 99f; execution of, 101 Marius C., military reforms under, 44 Martial (Marcus Valerius Martialis) of Bilbilis, 214 Martyrdom of Isaiah (and Ascension of Isaiah), 160f Martyrs, Acts of the, 208f

Masada, Herod at, 97; rebuilding of, 102;



Index

Zealots' attack at, 115; 116; capture of, 119f; links with Qumran, 175 Masoretic text (masora = transmission), 149; origin of, 151 Mattathias, priest of Modin, leader of Hasmonaean (Maccabaean) revolt, 88 Maximinus (AD 235-8), Thracian soldier, chosen by army, 70; death in civil war, Megilloth (scrolls), use for sacred occasions, 150 Meir (fl. AD 140-65), rabbi, 184, 194 Mekilta (of R. Ishmael), 193 Melchizedek, Qumran fragment of treatise on, 182f Meleager of Gadara, 214 Melito, Bishop of Sardis, 203 Memphis, ancient capital of Egypt, 129 Menelaus, high priest, supported by Tobiads, 87; embezzled Temple treasure, 87; encompassed murder of Onias III, 87; dismissed, 89 Merodach-Baladan, sent envoys to king Hezekiah, 20 Mesopotamia, 6, 15; Jewish settlements in, 24; recovered by Severus Alexander, 70 Messiah, hope of in Psalms of Solomon, 161, in 4 Ezra, 164; coming of in 2 Baruch, 164f middoth (measures), associated with Hillel and Ishmael, 193 midrash, 32, 167; haggadic material as pseudepigrapha, 168, 169, 170; Pharisees' involvement in politics, 184; definition of, 196f Minucius Felix, Marcus, 214f Mishnah (what is repeated), 9; Hananel, high priest, 26; Agrippa I, 112; destruction of Temple, 120; Temple courses (1 Chron. 24:4ff) and ma'amad, 145; care for biblical text, 151; Pharisees as quietist sect, 184; concern with religious and social matters, 186; and the Oral Law, 187, 197; compiler of, 189, 194f; contributors to, 191ff; descent through R. Meir and R. Akiba, 193; definition of, 197 Mithradates of Pergamum, 48, 96 Mithradates I (c. 171-138 BC), king of Parthia, 14; captured Demetrius II, 14 Mithradates II (c. 124-87 BC), extended Parthia to the Euphrates, 15; death, 16 Mithradates VI (120-63 BC) of Pontus,

44, 46 Monobazus I, 26f Monobazus II of Adiabene, 18, 27f Mucianus, support for Vespasian, 65ff, 118 Munda, battle of (45 BC), 48 Muratorian Fragment, of the NT canon, Mysia, importance and history of, 33 Nabonidus, last king of Babylon, 10, 21 Nag Hammadi, gnostic discoveries at, 204, 205, 206 Nahum, Commentary on, from Qumran, 175; possible identification of 'Wicked Priest', 92, 177f nasi' (patriarch), replaced high priest, 125f Nehardea, 23, 24, 29f Nehemiah, 3; use of Aramaic, 21; and Oral Law, 186 Neo-Babylonian empire (626-539 BC), scholarly activity in, 9 Nero (AD 54-68), settlement of Armenia (60-3), 18, 34; reputation, 61f; genealogy and life, 62f; fire and results, 63; conspiracy against, 63; tour of Greece, 63f; Corinthian canal, 64; suicide, 64, 118; appointed Vespasian for Judaean campaign, 117 Nerva, M. Cocceius (AD 96-8), policy of reconciliation and choice of successor,68 Nicander of Colophon, 215 Nicanor, general of Seleucus I, 30 Nicolaus of Damascus, historian and Herod's diplomat, 105; 215 Nicopolis, founded by Octavian (Titus 3:12), 51 Nisibis, 23; referred to in Josephus and in the Talmud, 24; 28 Noah, Book of, 163, 182 Numenius of Apamea, 215 Numerianus (AD 283-4), 72 Octavian, see Augustus Odes (of Solomon), Christian character of, 161 Odes (or Canticles), 162 Old Testament, writing and editing during Exile, 30f; later writings, 31; history of Syria, 79; Jews in Egypt, 135; content of, 149ff; transmission of text, 151; growth of canon, 151f; links with pseudepigrapha, 168; Qumran

fragments, 18of



Index

Onias II, high priest (c. 245-220 BC), earliest sure testimony to Christians in refused tribute to Ptolemy III, 84 Rome, 75; visit to Damascus (Acts 9), Onias III, high priest, deposed and 83; before Felix and Drusilla, 114; murdered (171 BC) (2 Macc. 4:32-4), Letters of, 198, 201; Marcion's canon, 85, 87, 179; flight to Egypt, 136 206 Onias IV, temple and settlement at Pentateuch, priestly recension of, 31 Leontopolis, 136; 145; 179 persecution, of Jews in Babylonia and Oral Law, 149f; origin of, 186; Jewish Seleucia, 30; of Christians in Rome, traditions regarding, 187; 197 63; of Jews and Christians under Oreine, one of toparchies of Jerusalem Domitian, 67f; of Christians by Decius (Luke 1:39, 65), 124 and Valerian, 72; Maccabaean response Origen (c. AD 185-255), Symmachus' to, 88; of Christians, 123 translations of Scriptures, 154f; Perseus (179-168 BC), contacts with Hexapla, 155; 169; 200; teaching and Rome, 42 influence of, 208 Persian empire (539-333 BC), 7 Orodes II (57-38 BC), battle of Carrhae Persius (Aulus Persius Flaccus), 215 (53), 16f Pertinax, Publius Helvius (AD 193), Orosius, expulsion of Jews from Rome, attempts at reform, 69 Perusine War, under Augustus, 49f 75; 139 Otho (AD 69), 64 Pescennius Niger, rival to Septimius Ovid (Publius Ovidius Naso), 215 Severus, 69 Oxyrhyncus, literary fragments found at, pesher (meaning or interpretation), in Qumran fragments, 177, 180f Petronius, 215 Pacorus (d. 38 BC), raid into Syria (51), Petronius, legate of Syria, preparation of 17; support for Antigonus, 17, 97; Caius' statue, 112 death, 17 Pharisees, emergence of, 91; political Palestine, 6; under Ptolemies and power of, 92; peace with Salome Seleucids, 8; derivation of, 78 Alexandra, 92f; Herod's respect for, Palestinian Talmud (or Yerushalmi), 195 103; 177; comments on from Josephus, Pallas, financial secretary of Claudius, 61; 184; oral teaching of, 186f; list of the 'Fathers', 188f brother of Felix, 114 Pharsalus, battle of, 48, 96 Palmyra, 23, 72 Panion (Panias, later Caesarea Philippi), Phasael, Herod's brother and co-tetrarch battle of (200 BC), 13, 83, 130; added to of Judaea, 25, 97; suicide, 98 Herod's territories, 104; rebuilt by Philip (4 BC-AD 34), tetrarch of Philip (Mark 8:27), 108 Gaulanitis, Trachonitis, Batanaea and Pantaenus (fl. c. AD 170-90), Christian Panias, 105f; coinage inscriptions, 107f; teacher at Alexandria, 208 wise rule of, 107f; marriage to Salome Papias (c. AD 60-130), fragments of who danced before Antipas (Mark 6: Expositions of the Oracles of the Lord, 17-28), 108; died without heir, 108 Philip II (359-336 BC) of Macedon, 11 Parthenius of Nicaea, 215 Philip V (221-179 BC) of Macedon, Parthia, the Diaspora, 5; period of Jewish confrontation with Rome, 41f history (c. 140 BC-c. AD 226), 7; Philip the Arab (Julius Philippus) Mithradates I, king of, and the (AD 244-9), led thousandth anniversary Seleucids, 14f; struggle with Rome, of foundation of Rome (248), 71; 16ff, 41, 50; support for Antigonus, good relations with senate, 71f; 97f; conquered by Ventidius and pressure from Goths, 72 Antony, 98; peace with Rome, 18, 107 Philippi, battles of, deaths of Brutus and patres, patrician senators, 37 Cassius, 49, 97 Paul, native of Tarsus, 34; contests Essene Philo (c. 15 BC-AD 45), Legatio ad Caium, heresy among Colossians, 36; 5f, 36, 59, 78, 138; Agrippa's letter on persecution with Peter under Nero, 63; Pilate, 109; incident of shields, 110;



Index

Against Flaccus, pogrom under Flaccus, 138, 140; life and works of, 140; mention of synagogues, 147f; description of Essenes, 172f Philodemus of Gadara, 216 Philostratus, 216 Phoenicia, 6; cities of, 80; shared Canaanite culture, 80; commerce of, 81; alphabetic writing in, 81; colonial foundations by, 81f; Jesus' visits to, 82 Phraates II (138-128 BC), defeated Antiochus VII, 15 Phraates III (70-58 BC), alliance with Tigranes (64), 16 Phraates IV (40-3 BC), 25 phylacteries, from Qumran, 183 Pirqe Abot, see Abot Pliny the Elder (Caius Plinius Secundus) (AD 23/4-79), 169; description of Essenes, 175; 216 Pliny the Younger (Caius Plinius Caecilius Secundus) (AD 61-112), criticism of Domitian, 68; approval of Trajan, 68; 216 Plotinus, Neoplatonist philosopher, 72 Plutarch of Chaeronea, 216 politeuma, definition of, 137; Jewish in Alexandria, 137f; 143 Pollio, Caius Asinius, 216 Polybius of Megalopolis, 216 Polycarp (c. AD 70-c. AD 156), Letter to the Philippians, 200f; and Cerinthus, 205; 208 Pompeius Trogus, 216f Pompey (Cnaeus Pompeius) (d. 48 BC), fixed boundaries with Parthians (64 BC), 16; consul with Crassus (70 BC), 45; member of first triumvirate, 46; death, 48, 95, 161; relations with Jews, 74; siege of Jerusalem, 80, 94; negotiations with Hasmonaeans, 93f Pontius Pilate, prefecture of (AD 26-36), 58, 109ff; adverse comments on by Philo and Josephus, 109f; crucifixion of Jesus, 110; character in gospels, 111; dismissal owing to massacre at Mount Gerizim, 111 Posidonius of Apamea, 217 Praetorian Guard, emperor's bodyguard, 58; importance of prefect of, 58, 59, 62, 64, 70, 72; size reduced, 67; opposed to reforms of Pertinax, 69

Probus (AD 276-82), 72 procurators, of Judaea, Jewish revolt against, 63; definition of, 108; Coponius and successors, 108ff; Cuspius Fadus and successors, 113ff; misgovernment under Albinus and Gessius Florus, 115 Propertius, Sextus, 217 prophetic books, formation in Babylon, 31; composition of, 149f proseuche (prayer), changes in usage, 146, 147 Psalm 151, 167 Psalms of Solomon, 161 Psalms Scroll, from Qumran, 167, pseudepigrapha, definition of, 158; preservation in various languages, 158; main books of, 159ff; Martyrdom of Isaiah, 160f; Psalms of Solomon, 161; Odes of Solomon, 161; Odes or Canticles, 162; Sibylline Oracles, 162; 1 Enoch, 163; 4 Ezra, 164; 2 Baruch, 164; 3 and 4 Baruch, 165; Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, 165f; Ahiqar, 167; modern rearrangements of, 167f; haggadic midrash, 168; fragments from Qumran, 182 Pseudo-Phocylides, 170 Ptolemy (fl. AD 140), gnostic Letter to Flora, 206 Ptolemy (Claudius Ptolemacus), of Alexandria, 217 Ptolemy I (304-283 BC), extent of empire, 8; worship of Sarapis, 128; 129 Ptolemy II (283-246 BC), struggle with Macedonia and Syria, 129f; origins of Septuagint, 153, 159 Ptolemy III (246-221 BC), Library at Alexandria, 129; extension of empire, 130; synagogues under, 147 Ptolemy IV (221-203 BC), victory at Raphia, 83, 130; 161 Ptolemy V (203–181 BC), defeat at Panion, 13, 130; loss of Syria-Palestine, Ptolemy VI (181-145 BC), intrigue with Alexander Balas and Demetrius II, 131 Ptolemy VII (Euergetes II) (170-164, 145-116 BC), attempts at reform, 131, king of Cyrene (163-145), 141; 162 Punic War, Second (218-201 BC), 44 Purim, 187

prefect (praefectus), definition of, 108



Index

Quadratus, early apologist, 202 Quintilian (Marcus Fabius Quintilianus), of Calagurris, 217 Quirinius (P. Sulpicius), legate of Syria, 108; census of (Luke 2:1-5), 108f; appointed Ananus high priest, 109 Qumran, Essene teaching at, 36, 172ff; Jonathan possible 'Wicked Priest', 90; crucifixion of Pharisees possibly referred to in Commentary on Nahum, 92, 177; apparent destruction in Judaean campaign, 118; refugees in Masada, 119f; ascetic life at, 140, 172ff; Hebrew fragments of Jubilees found in, 160; fragments of 1 Enoch found in, 163; literary parallels with Assumption of Moses, 164; possible fragments of Testaments of Twelve Patriarchs found in, 166; Psalm 151, 167; Genesis Apocryphon, 168; investigation of sites and scrolls, 171ff; hasidim background, 172; documents, 175ff; 'Wicked Priest' and 'Teacher of Righteousness', 177ff; main documents, 18off; new material from widespread library, 182f; fragments in Greek, 183

Rab (Abba Areka, AD 180-247), founder of academy at Sura, 189, 197 Ras Shamra (Ugarit), 20; excavation of, Restoration (Return) (from 538 BC), 2; according to Josephus, 22f Rome, the Diaspora, 5; empire in Middle East, 8f; rivalry with Parthia, 16ff; history of, 37ff; functioning of constitution, 40f; expansion in Europe and N. Africa, 41f; settlement of Greece and Asia Minor, 42; infiltration into Egypt, 42; provincial administration and corruption, 42f; extension of power throughout Italy and Sicily, 43f; reforms under Tiberius and Caius Gracchus and under C. Marius, 44; Sulla and Civil War, 44f; revolt of slaves, 45; consulship of Cicero, 45; Pompey's successes in East, 46; first triumvirate, 46; granting of imperium to triumviri, 46; power of generals, 47; Caesar secures absolute power, 48; collapse of Republic, 49; establishment of Empire, 49ff; appointment of Octavian as princeps, 51; imperium granted to Octavian, with

title Augustus (27 BC), 51f; reorganization of provinces (22–12 BC), 53; moral and religious reforms under Augustus, 54; achievements of Agrippa, 54; 'year of four emperors', 64f; 'Antonine' emperors, 69; struggle for imperial power, 69; conflict between senate and army, 71; thousandth anniversary of foundation (AD 248), 71; attacks from Goths, 72; Jewish catacombs in, 75; expulsion of Jews by Claudius, 75; influence in Egypt, 130ff; racial rivalry in empire, 139
Rule of Qumran (Manual of Discipline), 181

Sadducees, 91, 184 Salamis, battle of (480 BC), 10 Sallust (Caius Sallustius Crispus), 217 Salome Alexandra (76-67 BC), Hasmonaean queen, 92; made peace with Pharisees, 92f; relations with Pharisees according to Josephus, 185 Salome, Herod's sister, family intrigues of, 100f, 104 Samaria, destruction of by John Hyrcanus, 91; rebuilt as Sebaste, 102 Samaria papyri, fourth century Sanballat, Samaritans, united with Jews against Archelaus, 106; massacre by Pilate at Mount Gerizim, 111; temple of Jupiter on Mount Gerizim, 125; version of Pentateuch, 149; early stage of text, Sanballat, Nehemiah's adversary, 4 Sanhedrin, Jews from Bathyra supplied chiefs of, 26; suspension of, 121, 124; restored at Usha, 125; presidents and vice-presidents (Father of the Court), 188f Sarapis, cult of, 128 Sardis, Jewish grave inscription (349 BC), Sassanians, new Sassanid Persian dynasty, 7; supported by Jews, 19 Scaurus, Pompey's lieutenant in charge of Syria, 94 Scipio, opposed Caesar, 48 Scythopolis, inscription regarding Jewish

privileges from Antiochus III, 85;

Sejanus, L. Aelius, conspiracy of, 55;

member of Decapolis, 94



Index

prefect of Praetorian Guard, 58; death, 59; anti-lewish attitude, 74, 110f Seleucids (c. 320-c. 140 BC), 7; decline of, 24f; end of power of, 93 Seleucus I (312-280 BC), extent of empire, 8, 12, 30, 127 Seleucus II (246-225 BC), defeat at Ancyra, 12f Seleucus IV (187-175 BC), 14, 85 senate, role in Roman constitution, 37ff; role under empire, 39f; under Sulla, 45; declining power of, 47; revival of under Claudius, 60f; approval of Vespasian, 66; excellent relations with Antoninus Pius, 69; conflict with army in appointment of emperor, 71f Seneca, Lucius Annaeus of Corduba (AD 1-65), philosopher, adviser to Nero, 62; suicide of, 63; 217 Sepphoris, restored by Antipas, 107; joined Vespasian, 117; renamed Diocaesarea, 123; academy established in, 125, 189, 195 Septuagint (LXX), 146, 149f, 159; arrangement of biblical books, 151; precursor of, 151; origins of, 153; adoption by Christians, 154, 193, 200; list of books in Apocrypha, 156f, 198f; inclusion of Psalms of Solomon, 161; Psalm 151, 167 settlements, of Jews in Babylon, 24; in Mesopotamia, 24; under Seleucids and Parthians, 25 Severus Alexander (AD 222-35), recovered Mesopotamia, 70 Severus, L. Septimius (AD 193-211), struggle for power, 69; provincial campaigns, 69, 79; died at York, 69; ban on Jewish proselytizing, 125f; established local senates in Egypt, 135; 143; 154 Sextus, works of, 203 Sextus Empiricus, 217 Sextus Pompeius, 50 Shammai, 188f; and his school, 190; strict application of Law by, 190 Shepherd of Hermas, 199 Sheshbazzar, governor of Judah, 4 Sibylline Oracles, 162 sicarii, terrorists, 114f Sicily, Roman province, 44 sifre (books), midrashic presentations by R. Ishmael and his school, 193 Silius Italicus, 217

Simeon (d. AD 70), last president of rabbinic school in Jerusalem, 121, 188f Simeon III, moved academy from Jamnia to Usha, 125, 189 Simon II, high priest (c. 220-200 BC), memorial in Ecclus., 50, 84f; 188 Simon bar Giora, leader of rebels, 118f Simon Magus (see Acts 8:9-24), and early gnosticism, 204f Simon the Hasmonaean (142-135 BC), opposition to Hellenism and friendship with Parthia, 14; high priest, acted like king, 90; highly esteemed (1 Macc. 14), 90; murdered by Ptolemy, his sonin-law, 90; possible 'Wicked Priest', 179 Sosius, Antony's lieutenant, supported Herod in capture of Jerusalem, 98f Spain, Roman settlement of, 41f Spartacus, revolt of slaves (73-71 BC), Spasinou Charax, reached by Trajan, 19; Statius, Publius Papinius of Naples, 218 Strabo of Amaseia (c. 64 BC-AD 21), reports Alexander Jannaeus as first Hasmonaean king, 91; 218 Suetonius (Caius Suetonius Tranquillus) of Numidia (b. c. AD 69), and Index rerum a se gestarum of Augustus, 56; assessment of Tiberius, 58; death of Caius, 60; Nero and the fire, 63; disturbances instigated by Chrestus, 75; reports building activities, 102; 122; Suetonius Paulinus, governor of Britain (AD 58-60), 62 Sulla, reached Euphrates (92 BC), 16, 44; civil war (88-82 BC) and rise to power, 44f; influence in Egypt, 132 sunagoge (assembly or meeting-place), 146 Syllaeus of Nabataea, opposition to Herod, 105 Symmachus, revision of OT translation by, 154 synagogue, 32; at Dura-Europos, 30, 147; building of, especially in Galilee, 126; origins of, 145f; archaeological evidence for, 147f; mention in Josephus and NT, 147; in Alexandria and Antioch, 147f; sacral nature of, 148; geniza in, 154, 155 Syria, 6, 78; history of during OT period, 79



Index

Tacitus (AD 275-6), chosen by senate, 72 Theodotion, revision of OT translation Tacitus, Cornelius (c. AD 56-115), by, 154; 191 reference to Antiochus IV and Jews, Theophilus of Antioch, life and works of, 14; persecution of Christians under 203 Nero, 63; comment on Vespasian, 67; Therapeutae, Jewish ascetics described by reference to Domitian, 68; mentions Philo, 140 Simon during war of Varus, 106; 218 Thermopylae, battle of (480 BC), 10 Talmud (study), beginning in 597 BC, 1; Tiberias, built by Antipas, 107; later rabbinic traditions and sealing of (c. importance of, 107; lake named after AD 500), 19; affinity with Martyrdom (John 6:1, 23; 21:1), 107; capture by of Isaiah, 160; possible references to Titus, 117; academy established in, 125 Jesus in, 192; gemara additions to, 195; Tiberius (AD 14-37), stepson of Augustus, versions of, 195 achievements of, 55; adopted as heir to Tanna (teacher), 195, 197 Augustus (AD 4), 56f; received tribunicia Targum, character of Septuagint, 153; of potestas, 55f; success in Pannonia, 57; Job from Qumran, 183, 196; definition rivalry with Germanicus, 57f; and examples of, 196 consolidation of empire, 58; character of, 58; retirement and death, 58f; Tarsus, capital of Cilicia, 34f attitude to Jewish and Egyptian Tatian, 202 Teacher of Righteousness, 176, 182; religions, 74 possible identity of, 177ff Tiberius, Julius Alexander (AD 46-48), Temple, Jerusalem, rebuilding of, 4; tax nephew of Philo, procurator of Judaea, collected at Ctesiphon, 24; tax 113, 134 collected in Asia Minor, 35, and in Tibullus, Albius, 218 Italy, 73; Caius' proposed statue in, 59, Tigranes, taken prisoner, 15; king of 74f, 111f, 138, 140; tax collected under Armenia, 16, 93f; usurped title 'King Domitian, 68; provision for upkeep of of Kings', 16; alliance with Phraates III, by Antiochus III, 79; desecration of 16; 28; 34 altar in, 87f; destruction of Herod's Tigris, 16, 24 (AD 70), 88, 103, 119; profanation of by Tiridates II (AD 35-36), 17f Pompey, 94; Herod's building of, 102f; Titus (AD 79-81), 65; capture of Jerusalem Herod's eagle over gate of, 103; date by, 67, 119; Arch of, 67; and Berenice, of completion of (Josephus and John 67; popularity of, 67; part in Judaean 2:20), 103; sacrifice on Caesar's behalf campaign, 117ff stopped, 115; tax collected by Tobiads, virtual vice-regents under Vespasian, 121; hopes of rebuilding Ptolemy III and IV of Egypt, 84; dashed, 123; temples of Jupiter and support for Menelaus, 87 Hadrian on site of, 124; need for places Torah, support for by Antiochus III, 85f; of assembly and prayer in addition to varying attitudes to, 92; Zealots (Neh. 8:1-18), 145f; as place of prayer approved, 98; Agrippa I's support for, (1 Kings 8; Isa. 56:7), 146 112; reading of in Diaspora, 145f; Temple Scroll, from Qumran, 183 'fence for the Torah', 151; later Tertullian (c. AD 160-225), Christian recensions of, 186; and the Oral Law, teacher from N. Africa, 208 187 Testament of Abraham, 168f Tosephta (supplement), 148, 195; Testament of Hezekiah, see Martyrdom definition of, 197 of Isaiah Trajan (M. Ulpius Traianus) (AD 98-117), Testament of Job, 169 disputes with Parthia, 18f, 30, 143; Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs, background and successes, 68; origin and content of, 165f; fragments settlement with Cyrenaica, 141f from Qumran, 182 Treatise of Shem, 170 Thanksgiving Psalms, from Qumran, tribunes, of the people, 38f; growth in power, 45 Thapsus, battle of (46 BC), 48 triumphs, Roman, 40; of Caesar (46 BC),



Index

48; of Augustus (29 BC), 52; of Pompey, 94; of Titus, 119; of Marcus Aurelius, 126 Trypho, pretender to Syrian kingdom, supported by Jonathan, 89f

Ugarit, see Ras Shamra Ur of the Chaldees, 20

Valentinus (fl. AD 140), gnostic teachings of, 205f Valerian (AD 253-60), defeated at Edessa (260), 19; persecution of Christians by, 72 Valerius Maximus, 218 Varro, M. Terentius of Reate, 218 Varus, suppression of Judaean rebellion (4 BC), 56, 106; suicide (AD 9), 56f Velleius Paterculus of Campania, 218 Vergil (Publius Vergilius Maro) of Andes (70-19 BC), 52, 218f Vespasian (Titus Flavius Vespasianus) (AD 69-79), in Judaea, 63, 65; campaigns in Britain, Africa and Judaea, 65, 117ff; support for imperial candidature of, 65; claim to accession, 66, 118f; building in Rome, 66; restoration of military discipline and other successes, 67; establishment of military colonies in Judaea, 120

Vision of Isaiah, see Martyrdom of Isaiah Vitellius, legate of Syria, 18, 107; ordered Pilate to Rome, 111; granted privileges to Jews, 111 Vitellius, Aulus (AD 69), 64f, 118f Vitruvius Pollio, 219 Vologeses I (AD 51-76), reaction against Hellenism, 18; 28 Vonones I (AD 7-12), 17

Wall, Hadrian's (AD 23), 68 War Scroll, 181f Weidner Tablets, 2 Wicked Priest, the, 90; possible identity of, 177ff

Xerxes (486–465 BC), son of Darius I, 10, 22

Zealots, origin of, 98; attacked Romans in Masada, 115; supremacy in Jerusalem, 118; at fall of Masada, 119f; contrast with hasidim, 172
Zechariah, rebuilding of Temple, 4
Zenon papyri, Zenon's visit to Tobias, 84
Zerubbabel, governor of Judah, 4, 10
Zeugma, 23
Zeus Olympios, altar to ('Abomination of Desolation' Dan. 11:31; 12:11; 1
Macc. 1:54; Mark 13:14, etc.), 87f