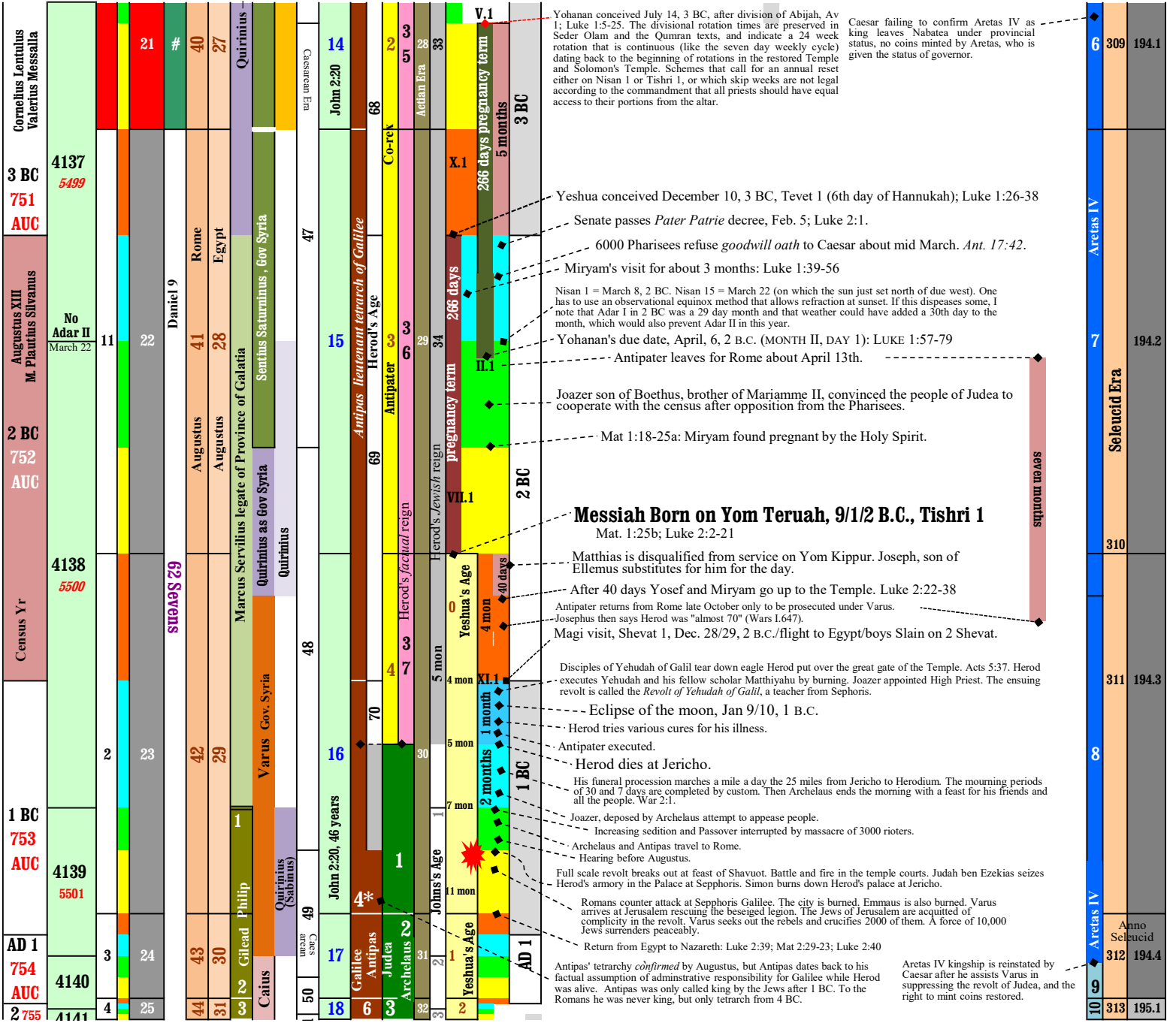
Cornelius Lentulus
Valerius Messalla
3 BC
751
AUC
Augustus XIII
M. Plautius Silvanus
2 BC
752
AUC
Census Yr
1 BC
753
AUC
AD 1
754
AUC
2 755
4137
5499
No
Adar II
March 22
4138
5500
4139
5501
4140
4141
Daniel 9
62 Sevens
Rome
Egypt
Augustus
Augustus
Quirinius
Marcus Servilius legate of Province of Galatia
Sentius Saturninus , Gov Syria
Quirinius as Gov Syria
Quirinius
Varus Gov. Syria
Philip
Gilead
Quirinius
(Sabinus)
Caius
Caesarean Era
Caes
arean
John 2:20
John 2:20, 46 years
Antipas lieutenant tetrarch of Galilee
Herod's Age
Co-rek
Antipater
Herod's factual reign
Herod's Jewish reign
Galilee
Antipas
Judea
Archelaus
Adiani Era
Johns's Age
Yeshua's Age
Yeshua's Age
266 days pregnancy term
5 months
3 BC
266 days
pregnancy term
2 BC
5 mon
4 mon
40 days
1 month
2 months
1 BC
AD 1
Aretas IV
Seleucid Era
Aretas IV
seven months
Anno
Seleucid
Yohanan conceived July 14, 3 BC, after division of Abijah, Av 1; Luke 1:5-25. The divisional rotation times are preserved in Seder Olam and the Qumran texts, and indicate a 24 week rotation that is continuous (like the seven day weekly cycle) dating back to the beginning of rotations in the restored Temple and Solomon's Temple. Schemes that call for an annual reset either on Nisan 1 or Tishri 1, or which skip weeks are not legal according to the commandment that all priests should have equal access to their portions from the altar.
Caesar failing to confirm Aretas IV as king leaves Nabatea under provincial status, no coins minted by Aretas, who is given the status of governor.
Yeshua conceived December 10, 3 BC, Tevet 1 (6th day of Hannukah); Luke 1:26-38
Senate passes Pater Patrie decree, Feb. 5; Luke 2:1.
6000 Pharisees refuse goodwill oath to Caesar about mid March. Ant. 17:42.
Miryam's visit for about 3 months: Luke 1:39-56
Nisan 1 = March 8, 2 BC. Nisan 15 = March 22 (on which the sun just set north of due west). One has to use an observational equinox method that allows refraction at sunset. If this dispeases some, I note that Adar I in 2 BC was a 29 day month and that weather could have added a 30th day to the month, which would also prevent Adar II in this year.
Yohanan's due date, April, 6, 2 B.C. (MONTH II, DAY 1): LUKE 1:57-79
Antipater leaves for Rome about April 13th.
Joazer son of Boethus, brother of Mariamme II, convinced the people of Judea to cooperate with the census after opposition from the Pharisees.
Mat 1:18-25a: Miryam found pregnant by the Holy Spirit.
Messiah Born on Yom Teruah, 9/1/2 B.C., Tishri 1
Mat. 1:25b; Luke 2:2-21
Matthias is disqualified from service on Yom Kippur. Joseph, son of Ellemus substitutes for him for the day.
After 40 days Yosef and Miryam go up to the Temple. Luke 2:22-38
Antipater returns from Rome late October only to be prosecuted under Varus.
Josephus then says Herod was "almost 70" (Wars I.647).
Magi visit, Shevat 1, Dec. 28/29, 2 B.C./flight to Egypt/boys Slain on 2 Shevat.
Disciples of Yehudah of Galil tear down eagle Herod put over the great gate of the Temple. Acts 5:37. Herod executes Yehudah and his fellow scholar Matthiyahu by burning. Joazer appointed High Priest. The ensuing revolt is called the Revolt of Yehudah of Galil, a teacher from Sephoris.
Eclipse of the moon, Jan 9/10, 1 B.C.
Herod tries various cures for his illness.
Antipater executed.
Herod dies at Jericho.
His funeral procession marches a mile a day the 25 miles from Jericho to Herodium. The mourning periods of 30 and 7 days are completed by custom. Then Archelaus ends the morning with a feast for his friends and all the people. War 2:1.
Joazer, deposed by Archelaus attempt to appease people.
Increasing sedition and Passover interrupted by massacre of 3000 rioters.
Archelaus and Antipas travel to Rome.
Hearing before Augustus.
Full scale revolt breaks out at feast of Shavuot. Battle and fire in the temple courts. Judah ben Ezekias seizes Herod's armory in the Palace at Sepphoris. Simon burns down Herod's palace at Jericho.
Romans counter attack at Sepphoris Galilee. The city is burned. Emmaus is also burned. Varus arrives at Jerusalem rescuing the beseiged legion. The Jews of Jerusalem are acquitted of complicity in the revolt. Varus seeks out the rebels and crucifies 2000 of them. A force of 10,000 Jews surrenders peaceably.
Return from Egypt to Nazareth: Luke 2:39; Mat 2:29-23; Luke 2:40
Antipas' tetrarchy confirmed by Augustus, but Antipas dates back to his factual assumption of adminstrative responsibility for Galilee while Herod was alive. Antipas was only called king by the Jews after 1 BC. To the Romans he was never king, but only tetrarch from 4 BC.
Aretas IV kingship is reinstated by Caesar after he assists Varus in suppressing the revolt of Judea, and the right to mint coins restored.
309
194.1
194.2
310
311
194.3
312
194.4
313
195.1