

Why Then?

Why There?

Roman Colonization
Elicited/Demanded a
Prophetic Response

Man Shaping Space: From Hasmoneans to Roman Colonization



“Command over space is a fundamental and all pervasive source of social power in and over everyday life.”

David Harvey

“Human beings are not placed; they bring place into being.”

Jonathan Z. Smith

“Their Empire [Roman Empire] would know no bounds, nor periods, dominion without end.”

Virgil, *Aeneid* 1.278-279



Byblos
Beirut
Sidon
Tyre

SIZU

AS

PHOENICIAN STATES

Damascus

KINGD
ARAM-DA

Mediterranean Sea

Conquered by Assyria in 722 BCE

KI

ISRAEL

★ Samaria

Shechem

Jerash

KINGDOM
AMMO

Jaffa

Beit El

Rabbath-

Jericho

Ashdod

★

Jerusalem

Lachish

Dibon

Ashkelon

Hebron

KINGDOM OF
MOAB

PHILISTINE STATES

KINGDOM OF
JUDAH

Beersheba

Gaza

ARABU

Sasa	●						?	?
Tell el-Wawiyat	●							
Tel 'Ein-Zippori	●	●						
Tel Qarne-Hittin		●						
Tel Mador		●						
H. Rosh Zayit		●						
Tel Chinnereth	●	●	●	?	?			
Ayelet ha- Shahr			?	?				
Tel Harashim	●	●		?	?			
Hazor	●	●		?	?			
Bethsaida	●	●		?	?			
Gush Ḥalav	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Capernaum	●				?	●	●	●
Nazareth	●	?				?	●	●
Sepphoris		?		●	●	●	●	●
Tel Anafa				?	●	●	●	
Gamla						●	●	
Yodefat						●	●	
Khirbet Shema'						●	?	●
Hammath Tiberias						●	●	●
Meiron						●	●	●
Qatzrin		?				●	●	●
Ḥorvat Arbel						●	●	●
Nabratein							●	●
Beth She'arim							●	●
Chorazin							●	●
Tiberias							●	●
	Iron I	Iron II	Iron III	Pers.	Hell I	Hell II	ER	MR-LR

Who Were These Galileans?

➤ **The Iturean Thesis**

➤ **The Remnants of Old Israel**

➤ **Hasmonean Colonists**

Hellenistic Tombs from 2nd Century BCE in Kidron Valley



Seleucid Rule 223-164
BCE

The Hasmonean Dynasty

Mattathias Asamoneus	?—166 B.C.
Judas Maccabeus	165—160 B.C.
Jonathan Apphus	160—142 B.C.
Simon Matthes	142—135 B.C.
John Hyrcanus I	135—104 B.C.
Judah Aristobulus I	104—103 B.C.
Alexander Jannaeus	103—76 B.C.
Alexandra Shlomziyyon	76—67 B.C.
John II Hyrcanus	76—67 B.C.
Judah II Aristobulus	67—63 B.C.
John II Hyrcanus	63—40 B.C.
Mattathias II Antigonus	40—37 B.C.

ΑΣΑΜΩΝΕΥΣ: 165—37 B.C.

The Maccabean victory over the Greeks makes the Hasmonean principality (not the Roman Empire), the fourth kingdom of Bible prophecy (Daniel 2:40; 7:7; 11:32-35 cf. 1 Maccabees 13:41).

- “We have neither taken foreign land nor seized foreign property, but only the inheritance of our fathers, which had at one time been unjustly taken by our enemies. Now that we have the opportunity we are firmly holding the inheritance of our fathers.”

I Macc. 15.33



AE Bronze

Alexander Jannaeus

103-76 BC

Prutah

undated

Wreath, Double
cornucopia ribbons
pomegranate horns
border dots



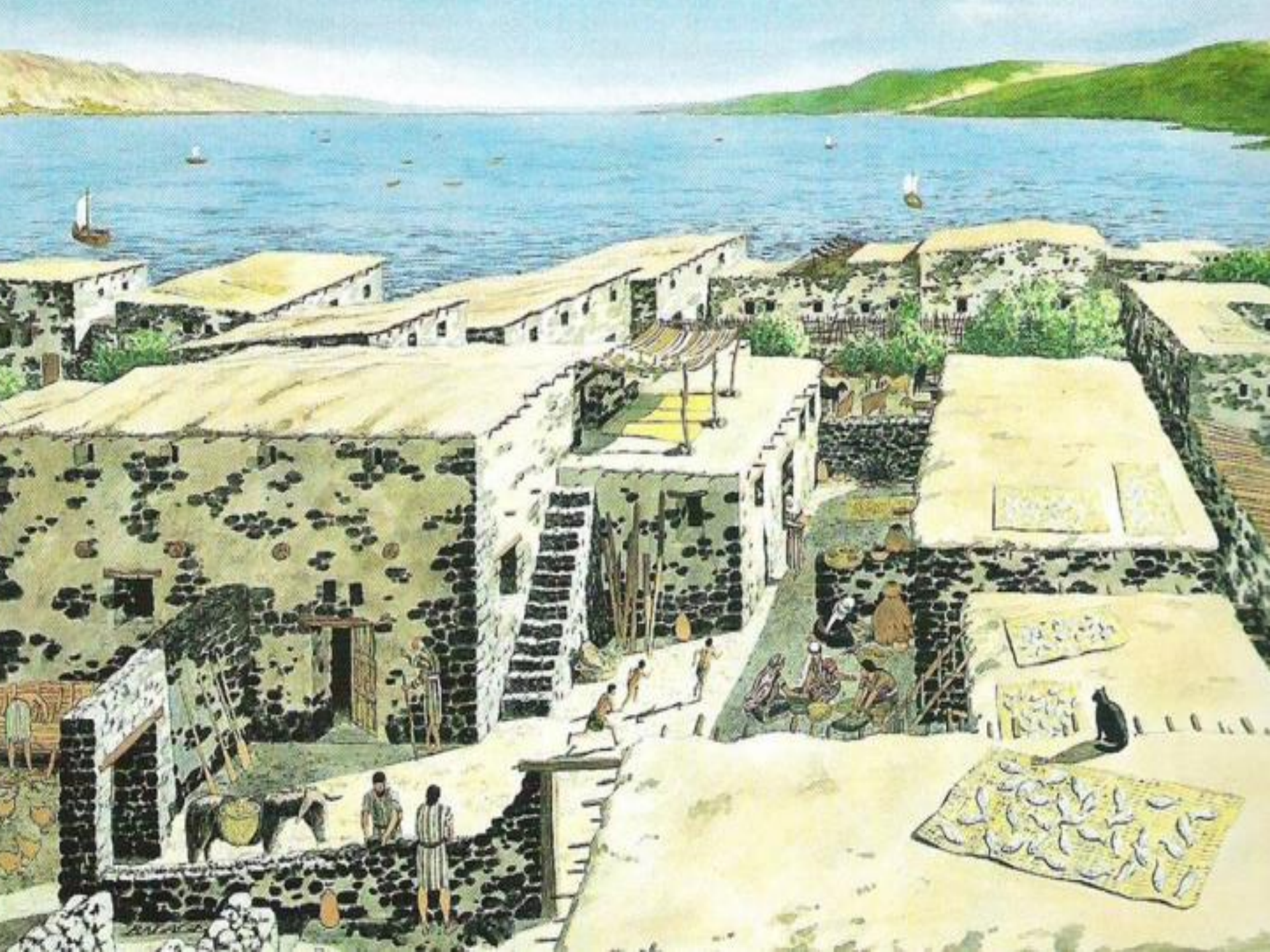
יהונתן
והכון גדל
וחברו
יהודי
□

Inscription: Obv: Paleo-Hebrew: יהונתן הכהן הגדל חבר היהודים
"Yehonatan the high priest and the council of the Jews"

Ellen Jackson Surface R20 Dec 2013 www.bible.ca/coins

M: R
H: 1146
KEM 1155







Mikvaot –
Jewish
Ritual
Baths



The Roman Empire 68 BC – 476 AD



Herodian Dynasty

Herod the Great

- Governor of Galilee, 47-37 BCE
 - King of the Jews, 37 – 4 BCE
- Archelaus, son of Herod, *ethnarch* (“ruler of the people”) of Judea, Samaria, Idumea, 4 BCE- 6 CE
- Antipas, son of Herod, tetrarch (‘ruler of a fourth’) of Galilee and Perea, 4 BCE – 39 CE
 - Philip, son of Herod, tetrarch of Batanea, Trachonitis, Auranitis, 4 BCE – 34 CE

- “And so Anthony then resolved to make Herod king of the Jews...the senate was called together and Anthony came in and told them it was to their advantage that Herod should be king and they all gave their votes for it and when the Senate had separated, Anthony and Caesar went out with Herod between them...and Anthony made a feast for Herod on the first day of his reign.”

» Josephus, *The Jewish War*, 1.282-85

Kingdoms in Conflict

- Jeroboam II/Herod to Amos/Jesus
- Commercial Kingdom v Covenantal Kingdom

➤ Herod as Roman/Monumental Builder/Colonizer

- Caesarea/Jerusalem
 - Imposed Order – Urbanization – In Galilee, Sepphoris and Tiberius
 - Monumental Facades
 - Reinforcement of Hierarchy – An Affluent and Complacent Priesthood
- Financing Urban Construction – The Creation of Royal Estates and the Redistribution of Wealth? The transformation of farming?
 - An Aggressive Market Economy and Taxation

Covenantal Kingdom

- God is Just
- The Land Belongs to God
- The Land was Originally Distributed Fairly and Equitably
- The Prophets and Law Contravene The Move to Fewer People To Have More Land
 - The Steps Toward Such Equity
 - Forbid Interest
 - Remit Debt
 - Reverse Dispossession

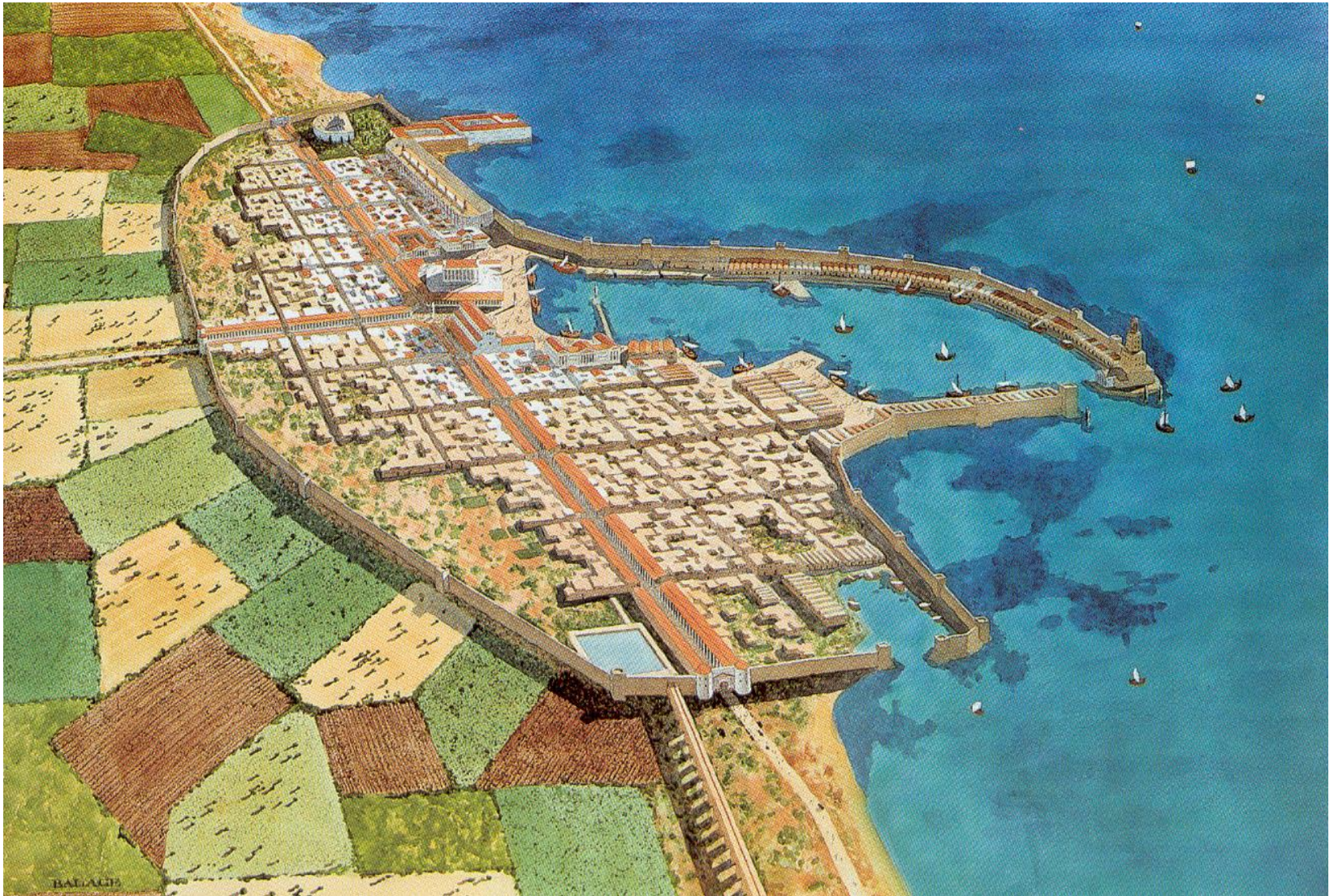
- “In the 15th year of his reign, Herod rebuilt the Temple and encompassed a piece of land about it with a wall, which land was twice as large as that before enclosed. The expenses he spent on it were vast and the riches were unspeakable...And when Herod observed that there was a city by the seaside what was much decayed but that the place, by the happiness of its situation, was capable of great improvements...he rebuilt it all with white stone and adorned it with splendid palaces wherein he demonstrated his magnanimity...he also built other edifices, the amphitheater, and the theater, and market-place...and called it Caesarea.”

» Josephus, Jewish War, 1. 401-15

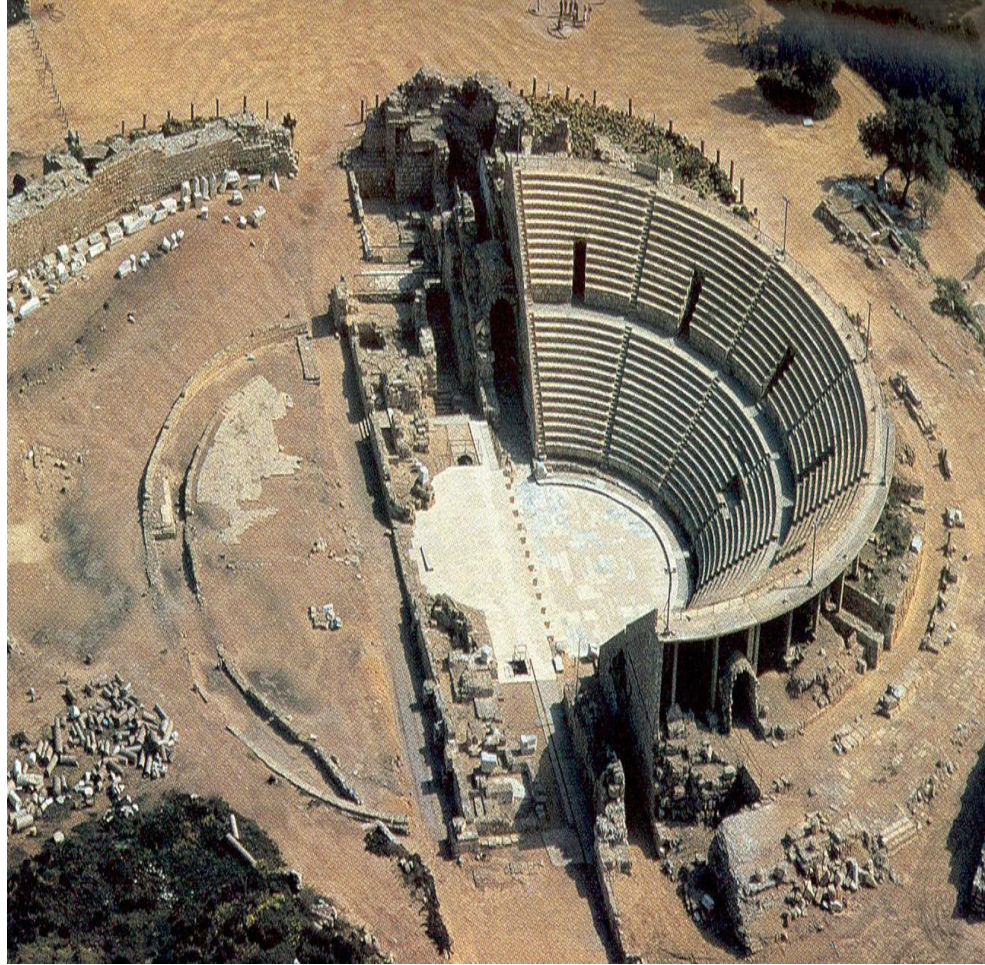
Caesarea Maritima



Caesarea Maritima



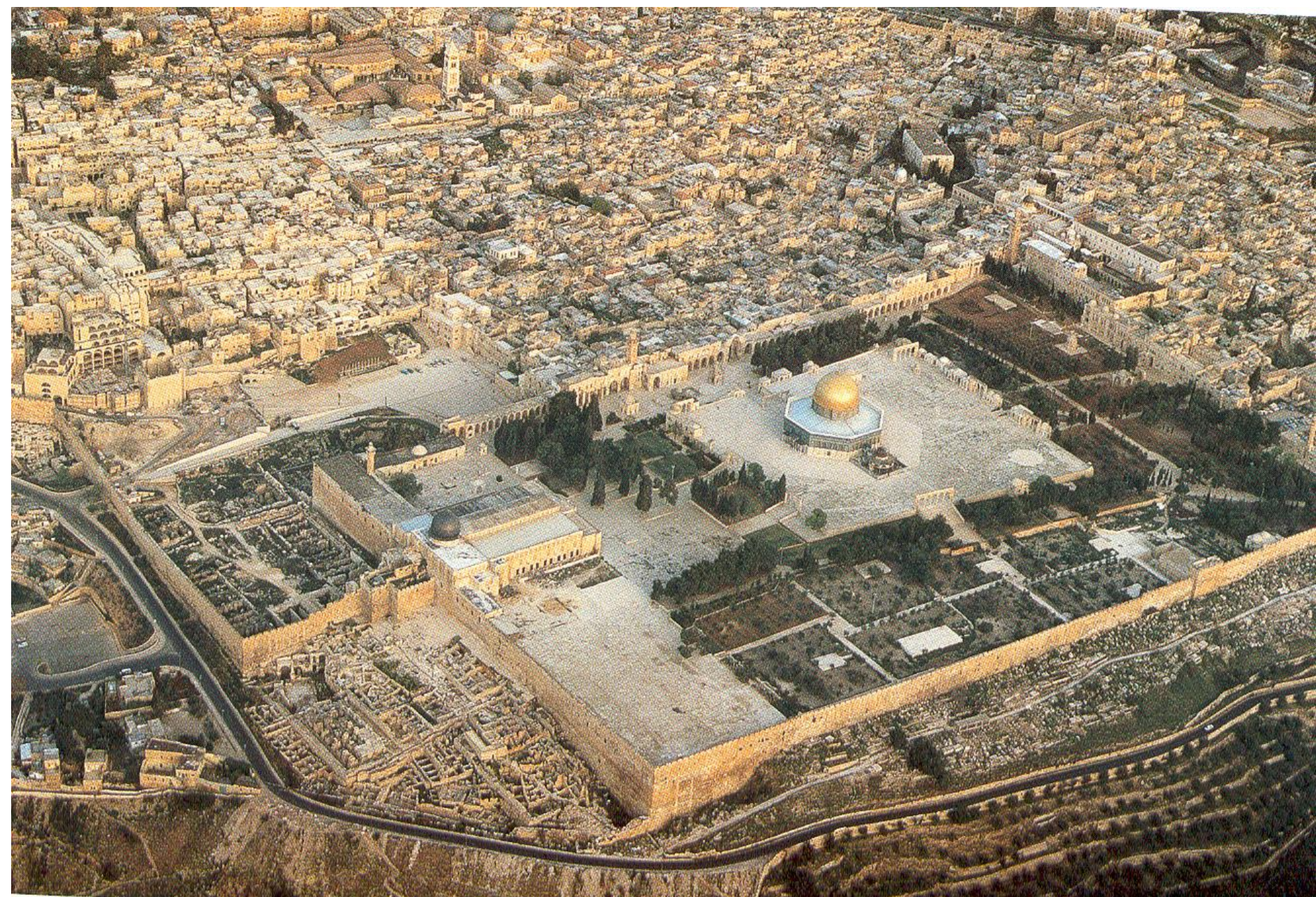
Aqueduct for Caesarea



Theater at Caesarea



Jerusalem: The Temple Platform

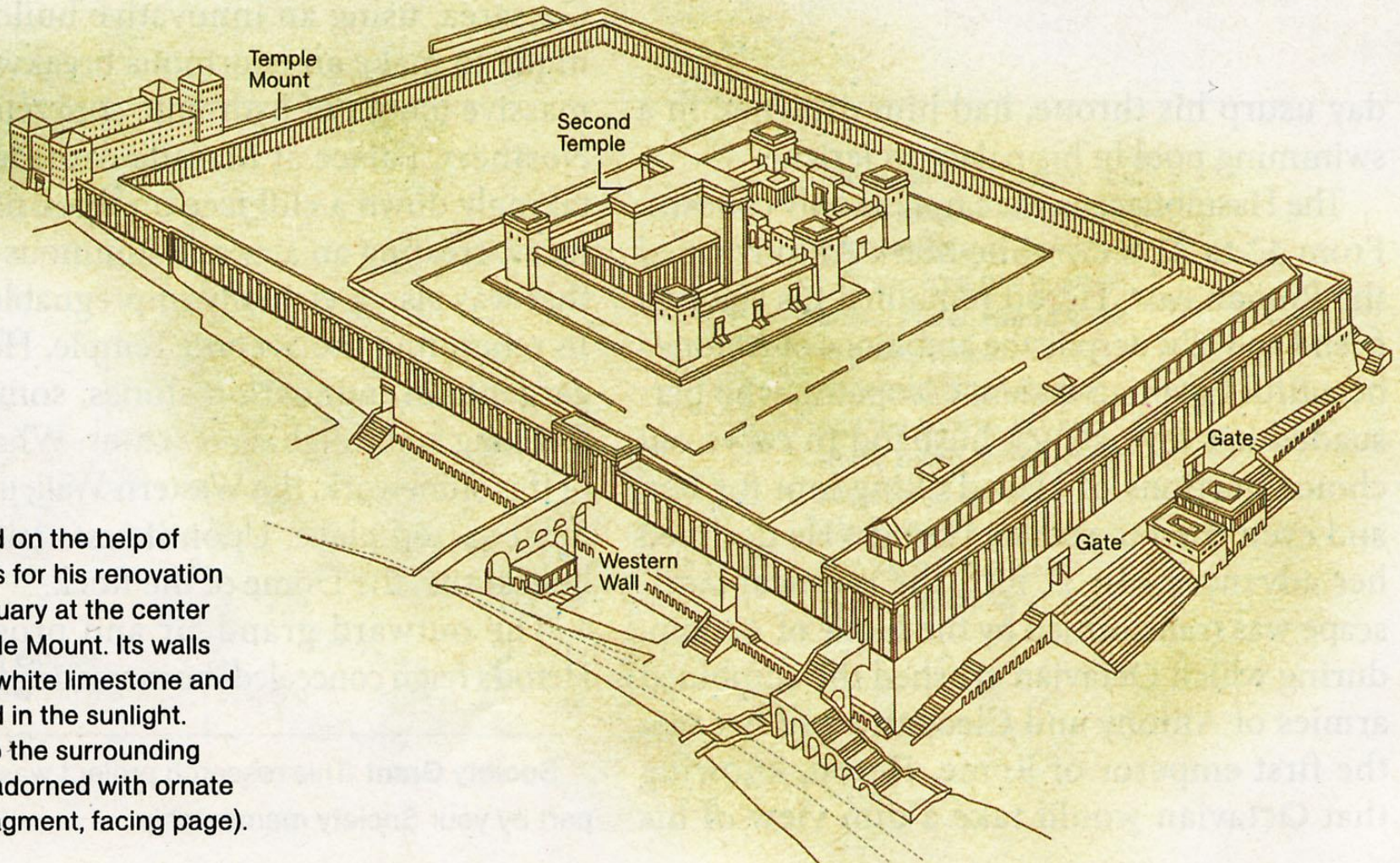


Herod's Massive Temple Platform

- Approximately 1.1 million cubic feet of rock removed from the NW end of the platform
- At the SE corner – over the Kidron Valley – the platform was raised 150 feet above bedrock – 107 feet with earth fill and 41 feet with underground vaults that extend 200 feet to the north and 260 feet to the west
- Josephus says that at Passover, 255,600 animal sacrifices were made

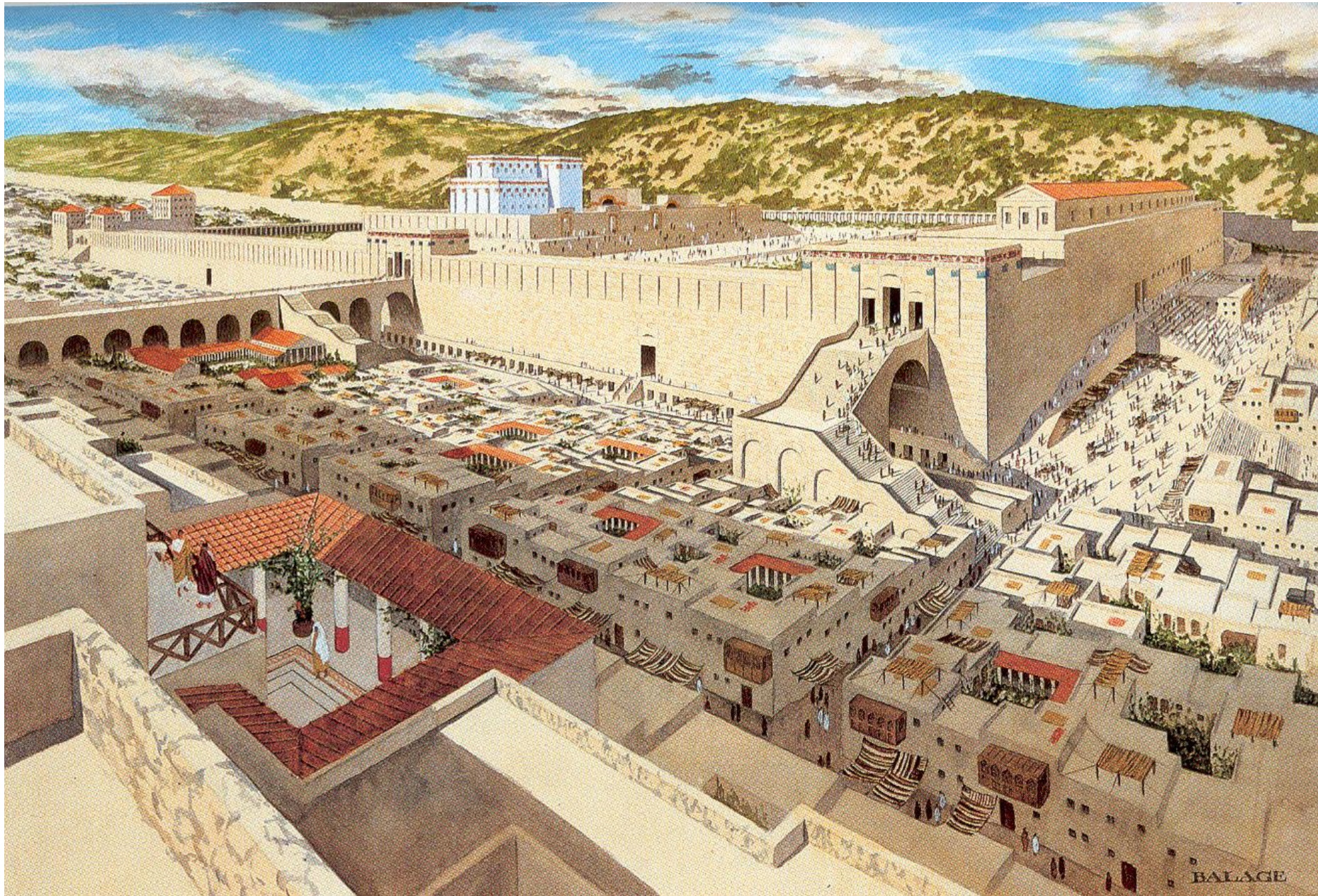
Herod's Temple Complex

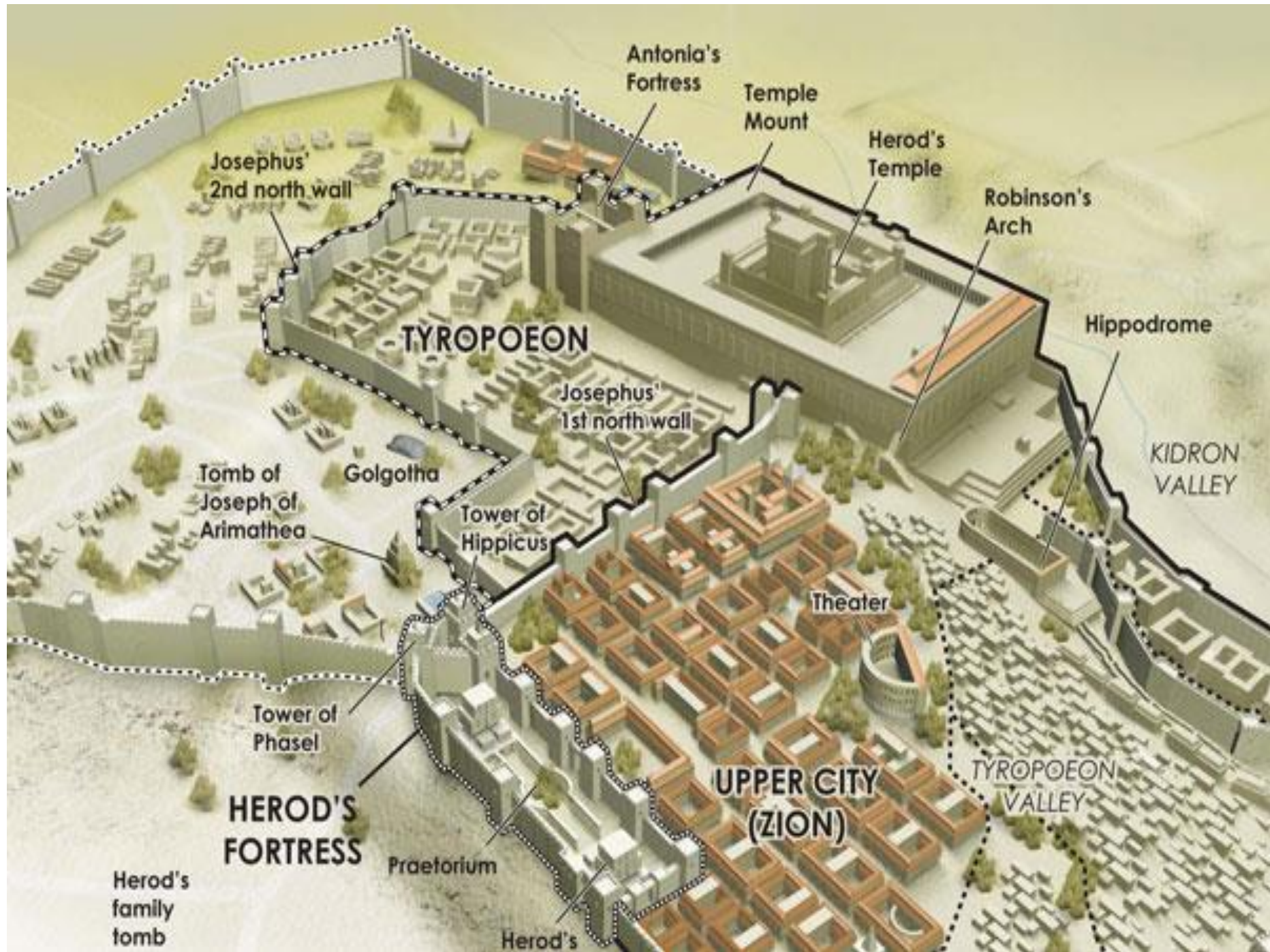
THE SECOND TEMPLE



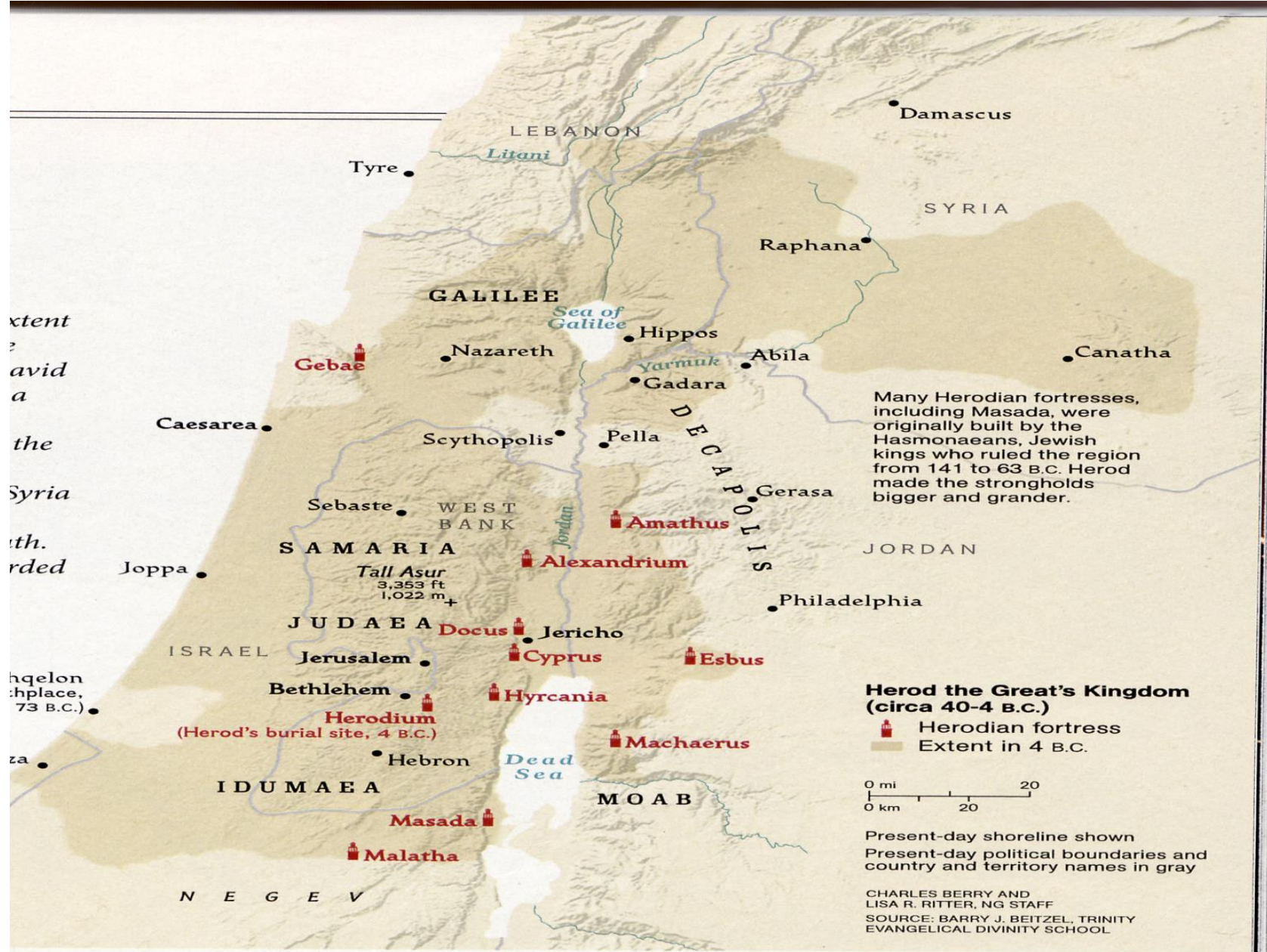
called on the help of priests for his renovation sanctuary at the center Temple Mount. Its walls shed white limestone and glistened in the sunlight. Staircases to the surrounding courtyards were adorned with ornate carvings (fragment, facing page).

Jerusalem: Herodian Temple and Platform





Herod's Palestine and Fortresses



extent
avid
a

the
Syria



th.
rded

hgelon
hplace,
73 B.C.)

za

Many Herodian fortresses, including Masada, were originally built by the Hasmonaeans, Jewish kings who ruled the region from 141 to 63 B.C. Herod made the strongholds bigger and grander.

Herod the Great's Kingdom (circa 40-4 B.C.)

-  Herodian fortress
-  Extent in 4 B.C.

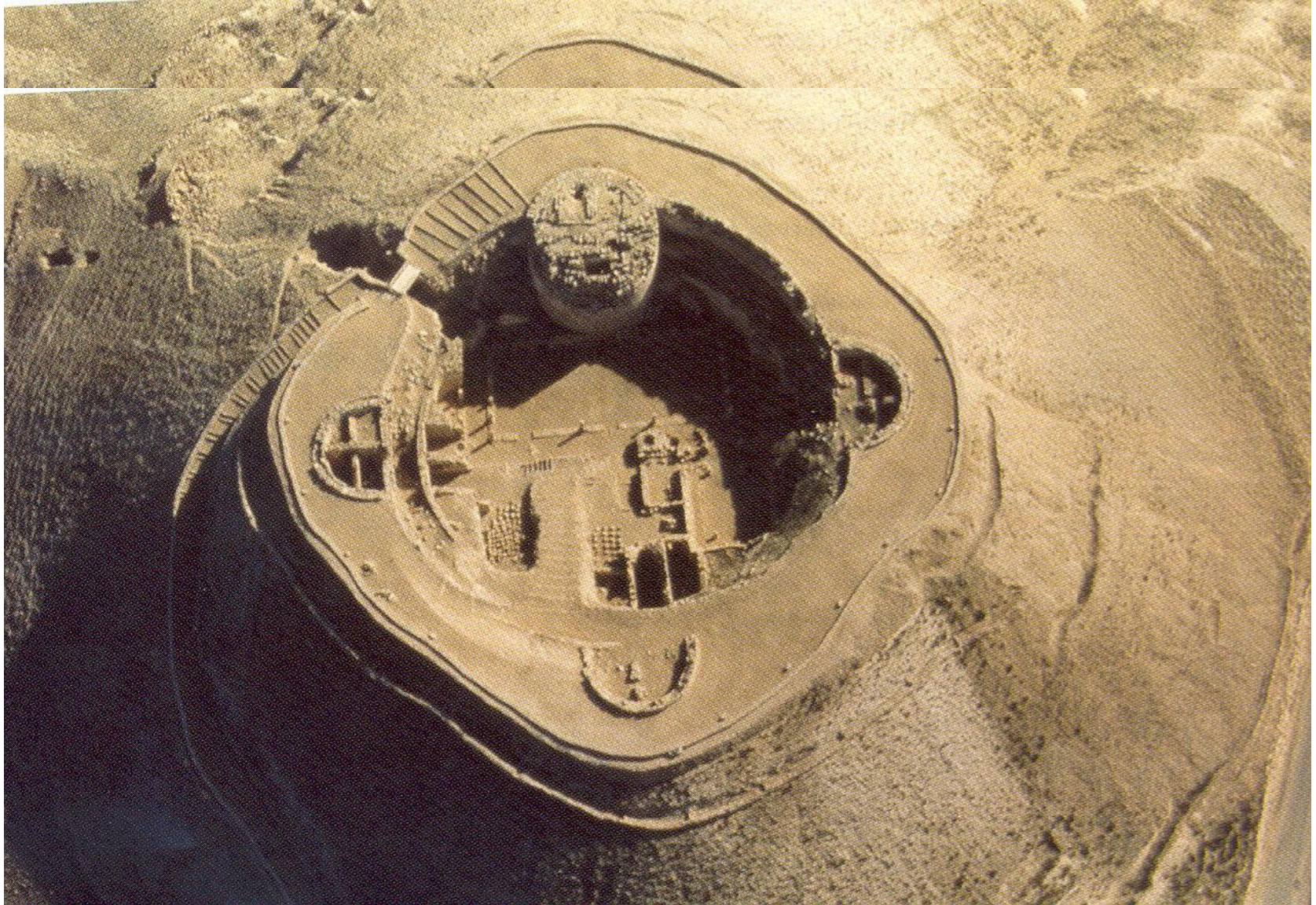
0 mi 20
0 km 20

Present-day shoreline shown
Present-day political boundaries and country and territory names in gray

CHARLES BERRY AND
LISA R. RITTER, NG STAFF
SOURCE: BARRY J. BEITZEL, TRINITY
EVANGELICAL DIVINITY SCHOOL

N E G E V

Desert Fortresses - Herodium





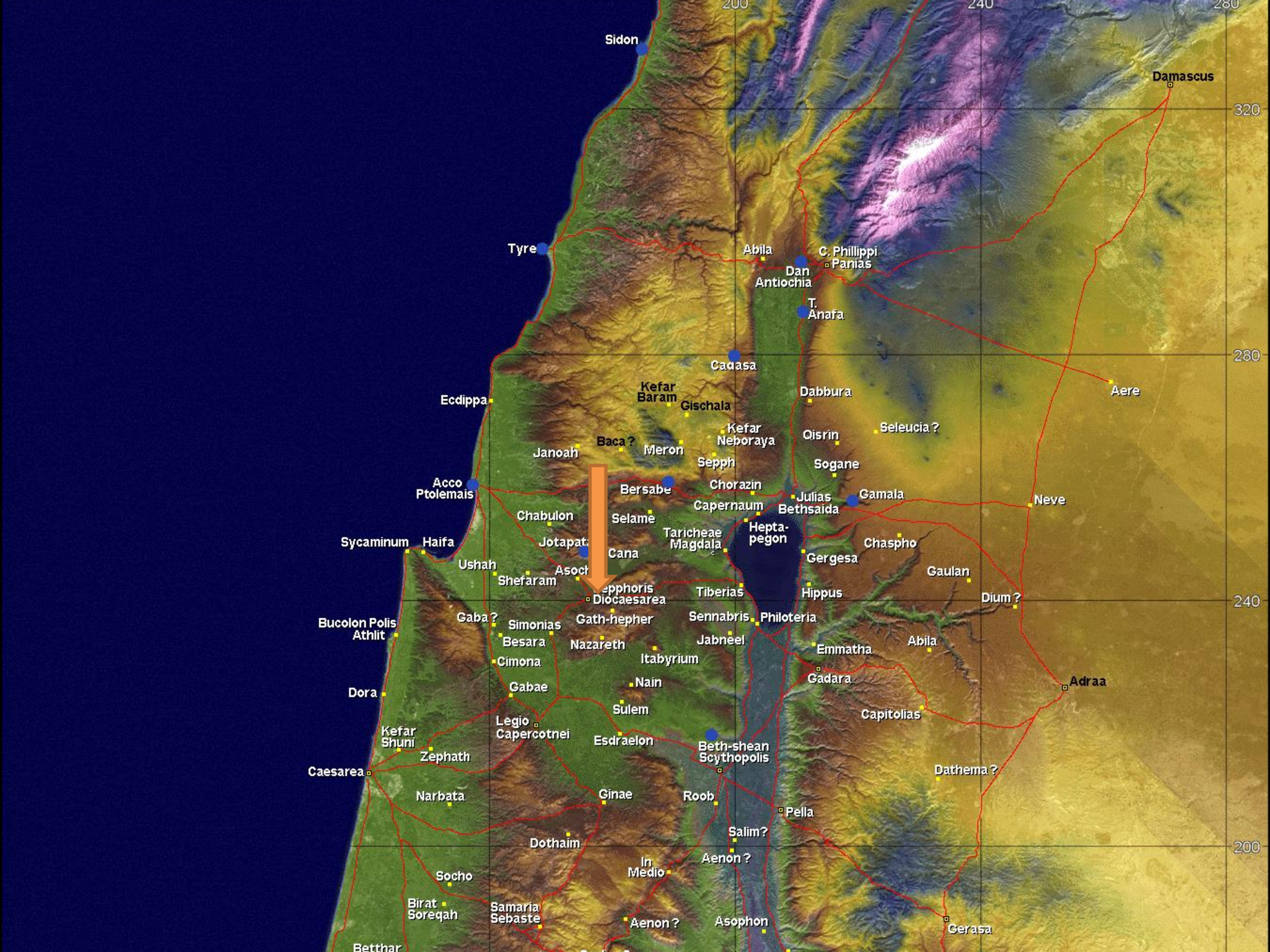
Masada: Another Desert Villa

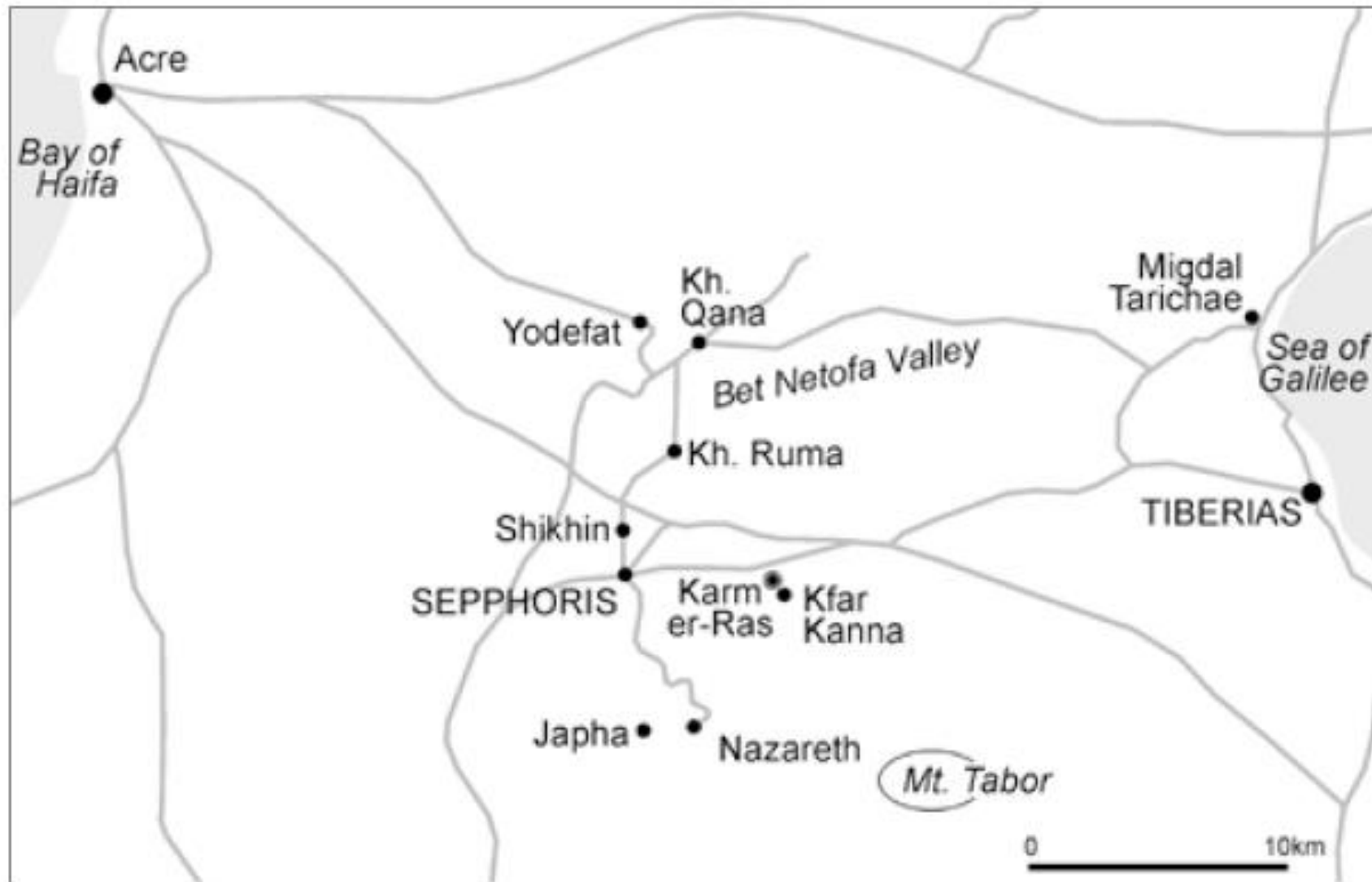


Lived Like a Roman Aristocrat even
to imported wine and fish sauce









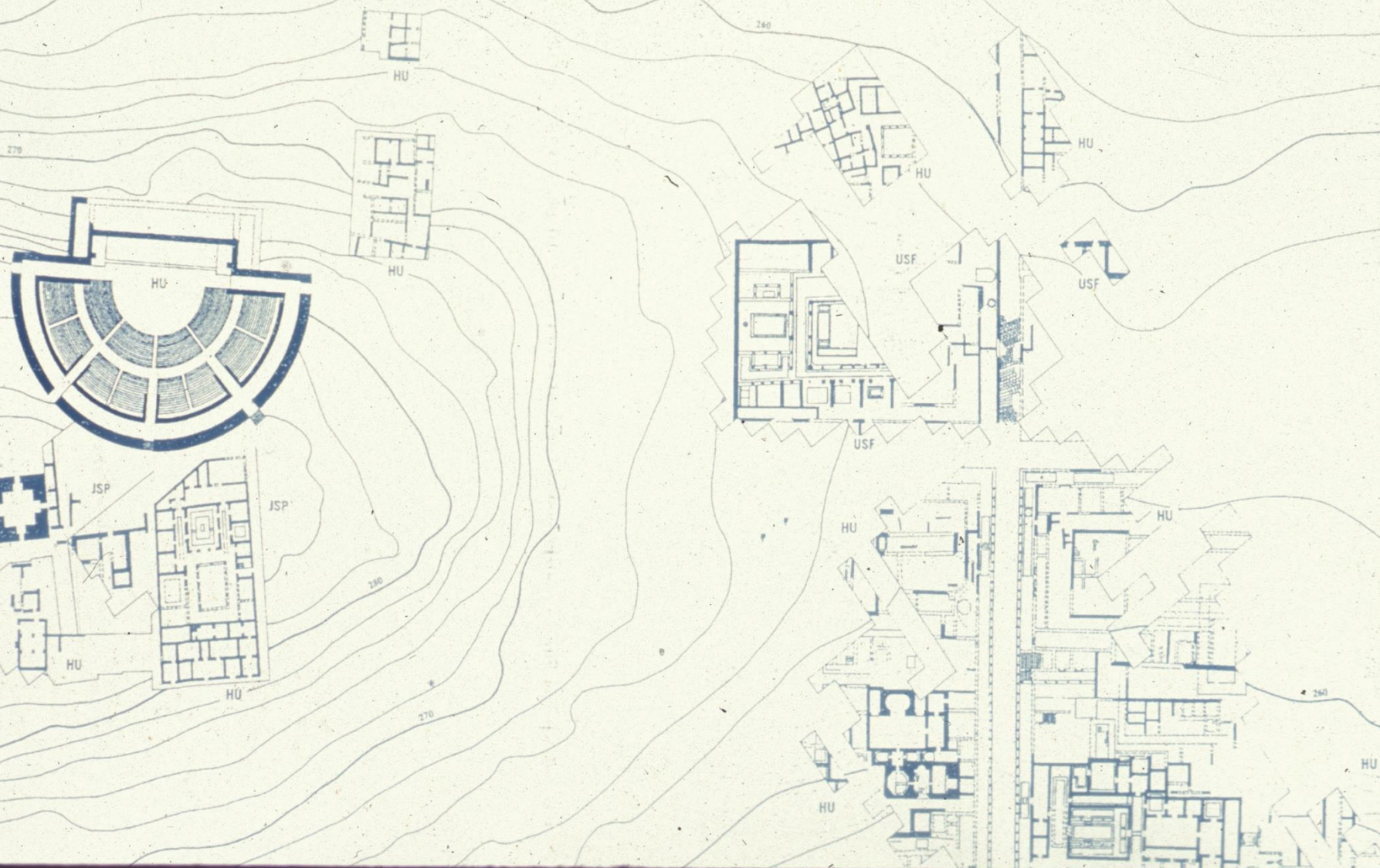
*Fig. 1: Map of the vicinity
of Karm er-Ras
central Lower Galilee.
(Drawing: J. Rosenberg)*



Sepphoris - αὐτοκρτορίς – Residence of a Sovereign

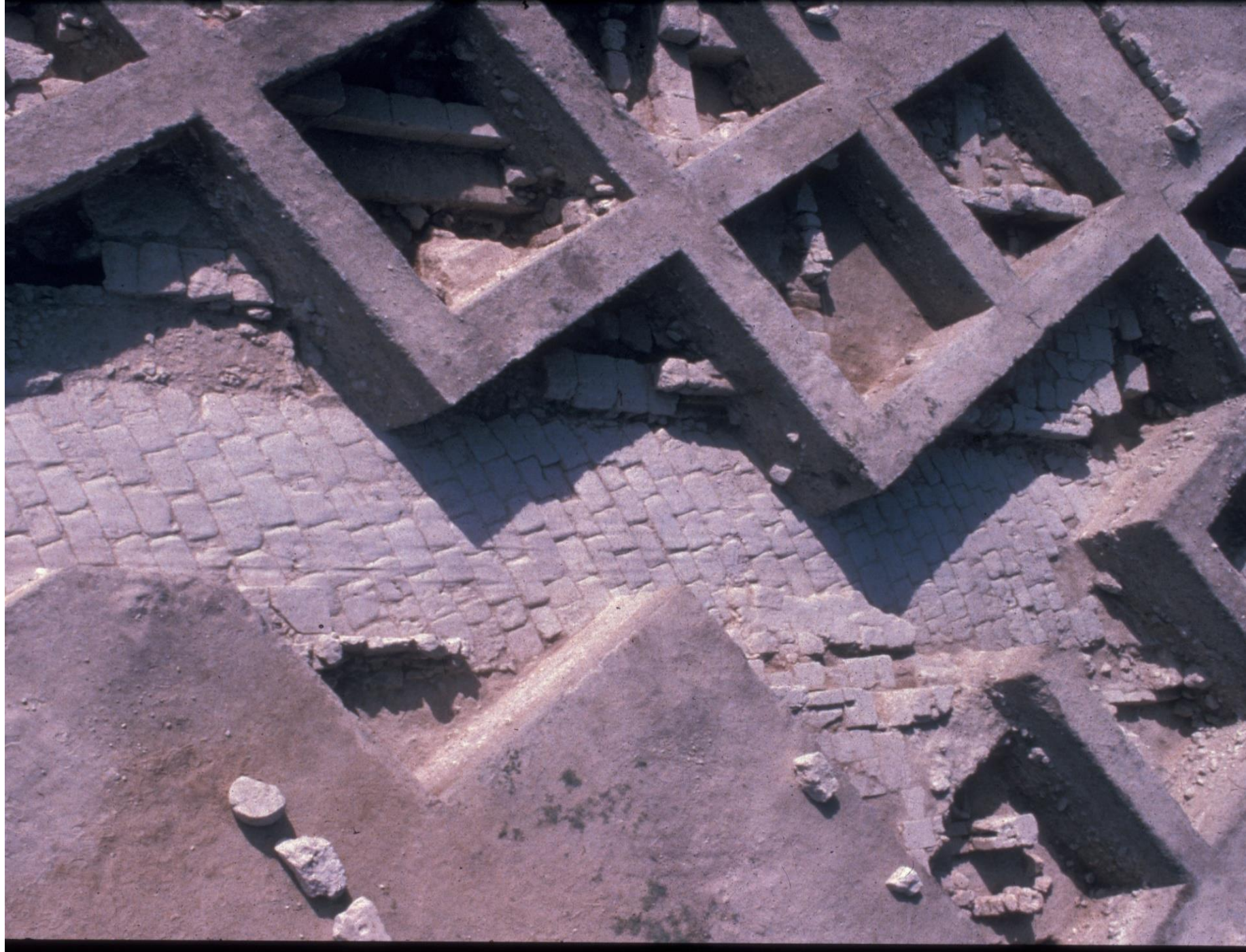


Site Plan of Excavation



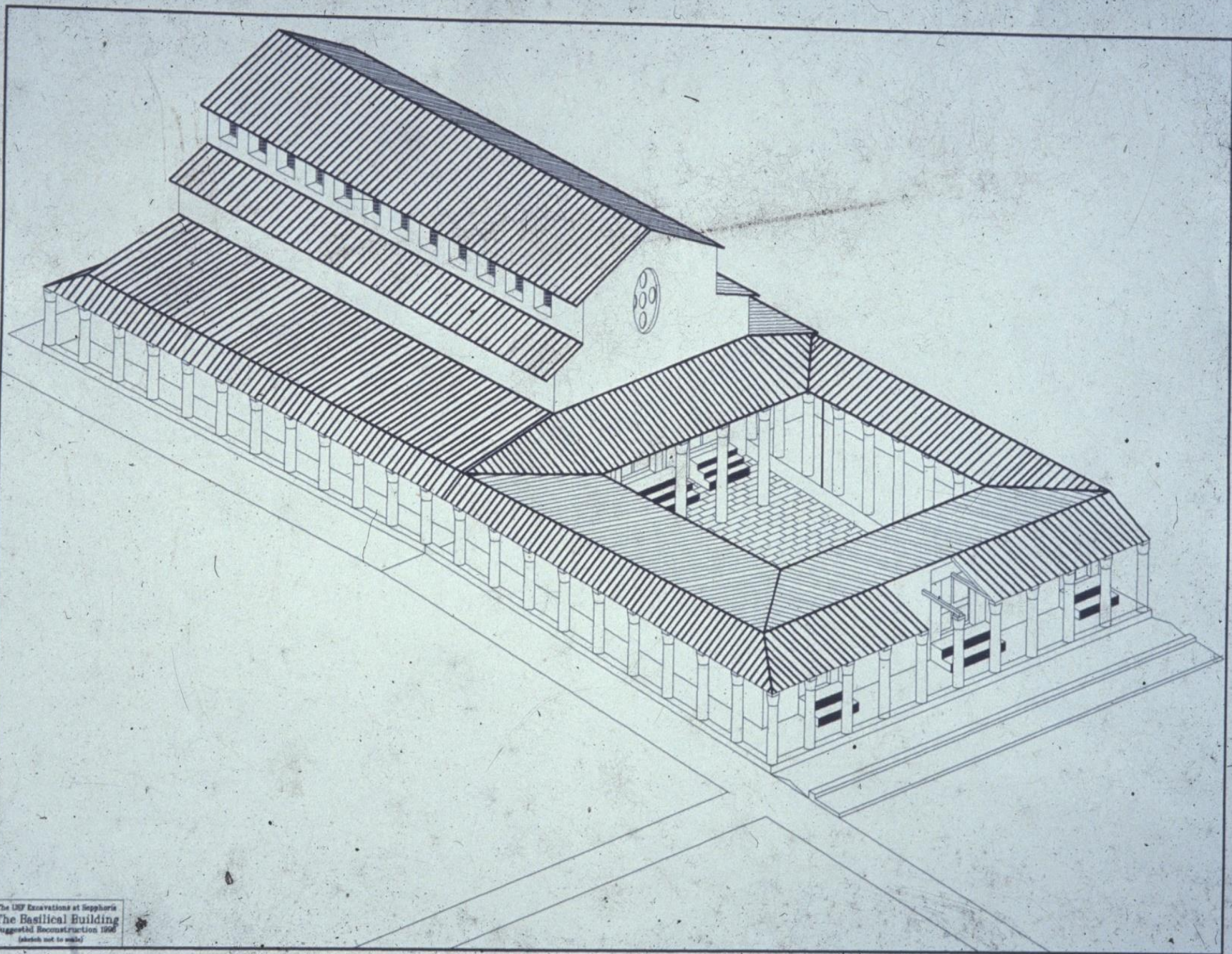
Sepphoris, The Cardo Exposed







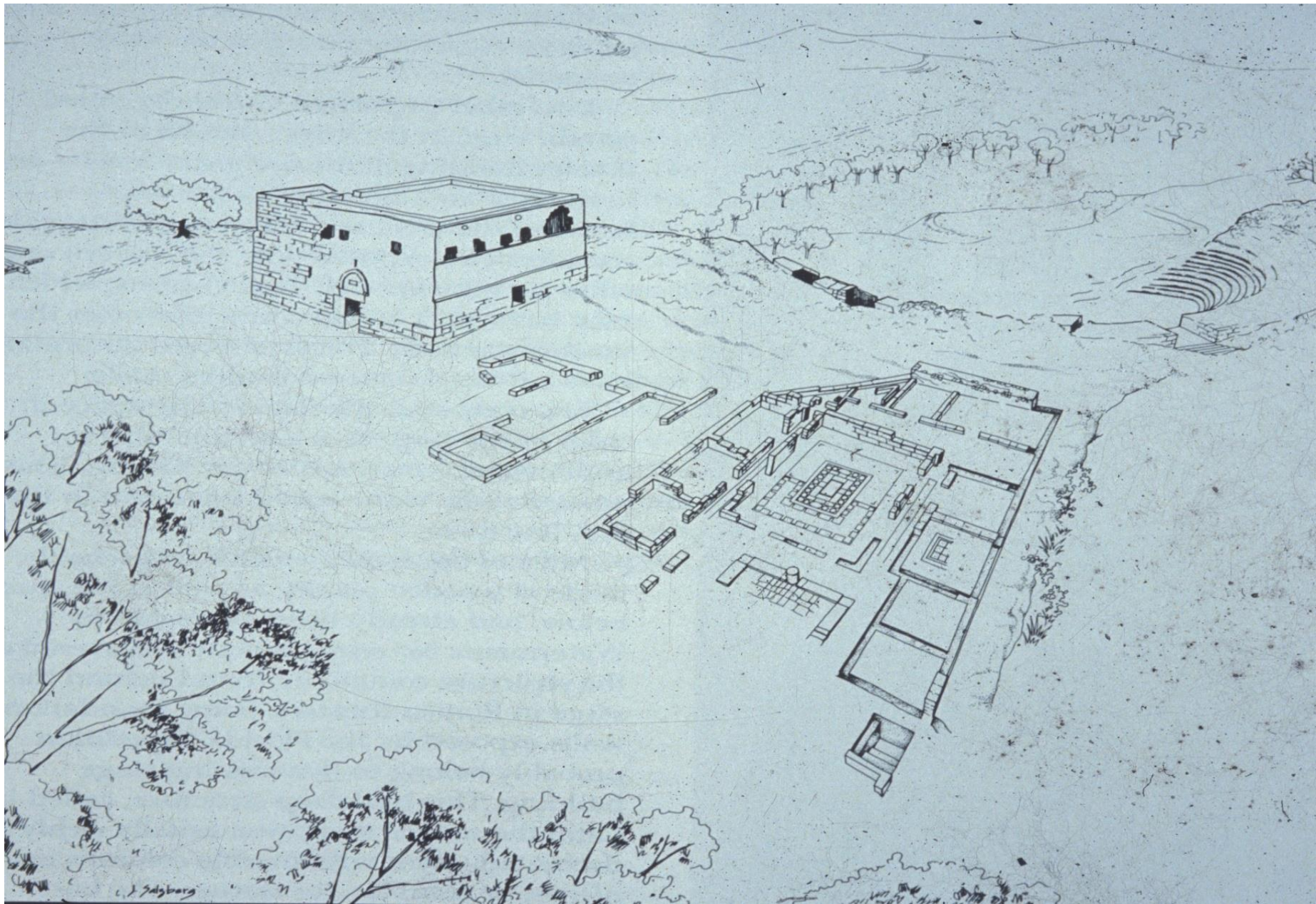




The USF Excavations at Shepheria
The Basilical Building
Suggested Reconstruction 1906
(sketch not to scale)







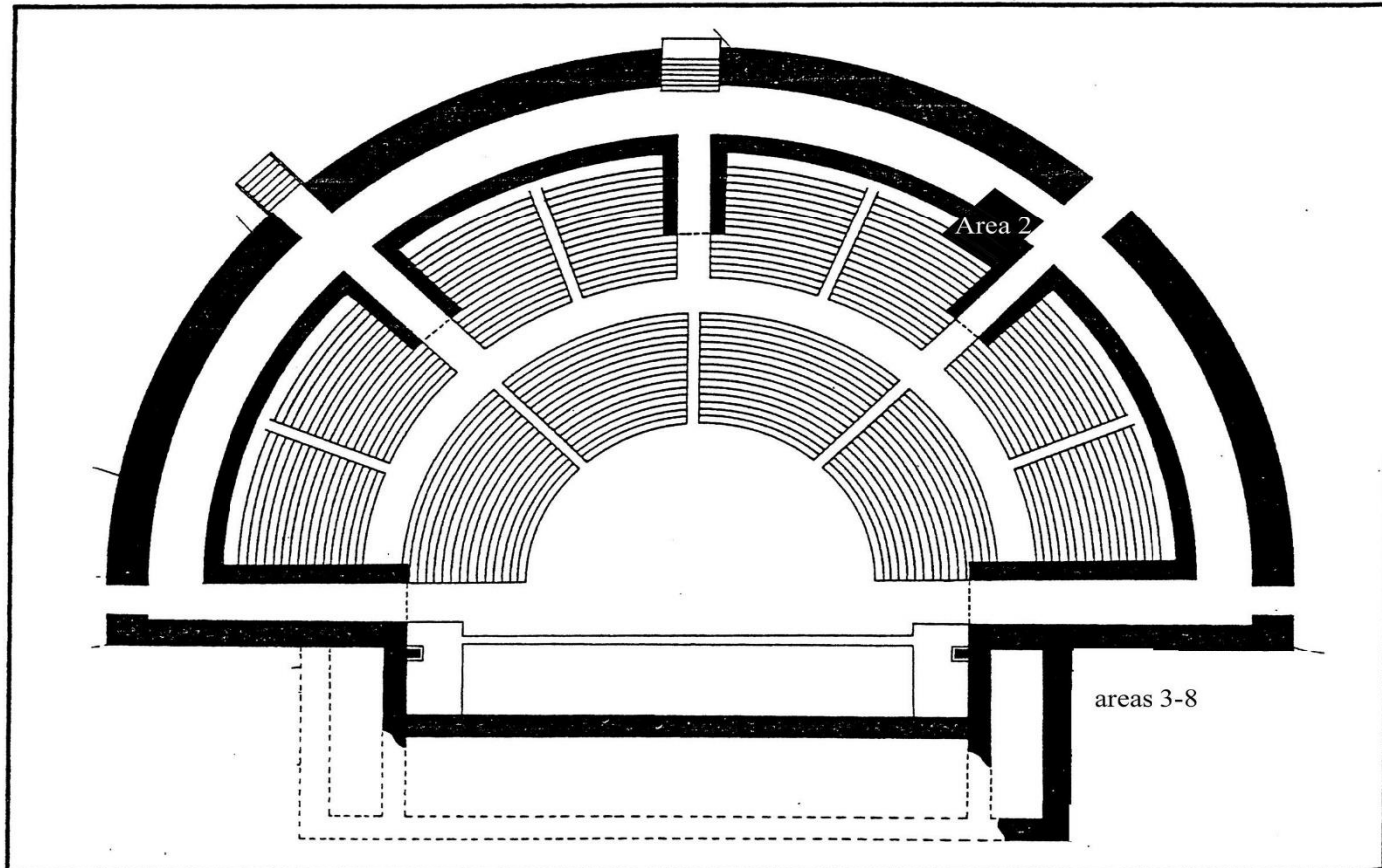


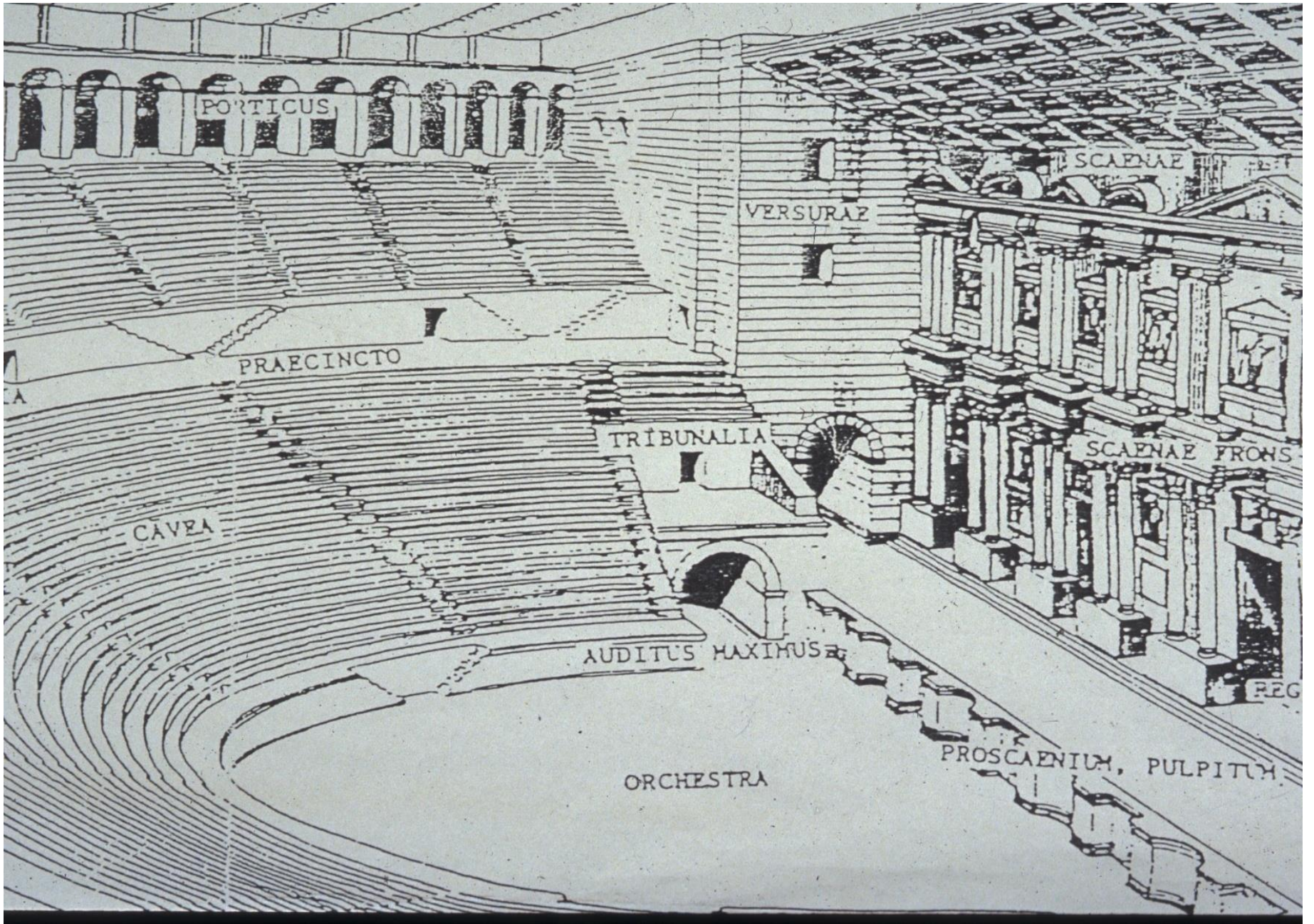












PORTICUS

VERSURAE

PRAECINCTO

TRIBUNALIA

CAVEA

AUDITUS MAXIMUS

ORCHESTRA

SCAENAE

SCAENAE FRONS

PROSCAENIUM, PULPITUM

A

REG

Along with Villages, Suddenly There were Cities - Assessing the Impact of Roman Urbanization of Galilee

- Cities in Ancient World are Consumers Only
 - To Sustain Themselves they Need to Be Supplied with Food (and other goods) from Surrounding Villages
 - To Insure Stable Supplies, small landowners (villagers) are transformed in tenant Farmers by way of Confiscation of Land or Tax Pressures
 - This in turn leads to Poverty, Resentment and Resistance
 - Jesus following the Tradition of Jewish Prophets – Focused on Economic/Social Injustice That Cities Represented/Deepened – A ‘Jubilee Prophet’ – manifest in his ‘Free Food/Free Healing’ – Blessed are the Poor....
- Cities initially had little impact on Villages
 - The Jewish Villages of Galilee Continued to Be Focused on Jewish Issues especially those concerning the Corruption of the Temple
 - Jesus was a Jewish Apocalyptic Prophet who saw in the Temple Corruption and Indication of the End of Time
- Cities Brought Opportunities for Village Economic and Cultural Enhancement
 - Villages could participate in the Trading Opportunities while Retaining their Jewish Identity
 - Cities Proved Critical to the Future of the Jesus Movement – The Conduit for its Claims, The Locus of its Converts – From Jewish Village Movement to Cosmopolitan Religious Movement

“Carry no purse, no bag, no sandals... Whenever you enter a town and its people welcome you, eat what is set before you; cure the sick who are there and say to them, ‘The Kingdom of God has come near to you.’”

Q/Luke 10:4-12

“Blessed are you who are the poor (destitute), for yours is the kingdom of God.”

“Blessed are the meek, for they shall inherit the earth.”

Q/Luke 6:20

Roman Urbanization and Commercialization disrupted kinship safety nets, village cohesion and just land distribution – creating a class of the dispossessed – the destitute – “Blessed are the destitute” (οἱ πτωχοί - see Matt 20:1-15 – vineyard laborers – see also Psalm 82) – The injustice – virtuous – In time – Itinerancy becomes a choice – A demand for ascetic negation

Itineracy - Reciprocity

- Healing (Spiritual gift) and Eating (Material gift) – the Itinerant brings healing and the Householder distributes food
- Just Distribution of Land not possible in Herodian Galilee but Just distribution of Food is possible - *Agape* – To Share the Gifts of God No Sandals, No Bag – A True Interdependence

The Land Jesus Inhabited was marked by Kingdoms in Conflict – As Rome Shaped the Land, Jesus's Life Was Given Shape

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➤ Caesarea/Jerusalem

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