

the retrospect of existence vistas, of which we have now no conception.

From the rapid view which we have thus taken of the several classes of the mental phenomena, it appears that there is no evidence of their being dependent upon the organization, in any such manner as to render that necessary to their development. Nor is there in any of them, evidence of an actual dependence under our present constitution, at all different in kind from that which is manifested in the simplest cases of ordinary perception. The ideas originally awakened through impressions made upon the senses are subsequently reproduced by the spontaneous action of the interior or cerebral portions of the same organs. The intuitions of the reason, as in their first appearance, so in their subsequent manifestations, are wholly independent of the brain. They arise in the mind by virtue of its own endowments, whenever the ideas to which they relate are presented to it. There is nothing therefore, in the connection between the spirit and the body, so far as we are able to trace it, to afford ground for the belief, that the dissolution of the latter will be attended with the destruction of the former, or even with a diminution of its powers; but on the contrary, it is entirely supposable, and the law of progress so visibly inscribed, not only on our own nature, but upon every part of the Creator's works, would lead us to expect, that these powers will be greatly enlarged, by its introduction to new and higher relations fitted to call forth energies which are now dormant.

ARTICLE VIII.

BIBLICAL CHRONOLOGY.

WE have translated and we herewith present to our readers the Chronological Tables on Biblical History, inserted by Winer as an Appendix to the third edition of his *Biblisches Realwörterbuch*, Leipzig, 1848. It is a convenient summary of the results of the latest investigations of archaeologists and commentators in relation to this subject. Many points, it is well known, are in dispute. Some of them never can be settled, for want of adequate data. It may be well, however, to present the conclusions, (in some instances conjectures,) of a scholar so industrious and able as Winer. The mark * indicates the death of the person with whose name it is connected.—E.

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLES FROM SAUL TO THE DEATH OF SIMON MACCABAEUS, AND FROM KING HEROD'S ENTRANCE ON HIS GOVERNMENT TO THE IMPRISONMENT OF PAUL AT ROME.

B.C.	<i>Events in Israelitish History.</i>	<i>Synchronisms.</i>
1075	Saul is chosen king.	
1055	Saul is slain in battle. David, king of Judah, at Hebron. (Ishbosheth, Saul's son, king of the other tribes.)	Heraclidean States in Greece. Codrus last king of Athens. State of Alba Longa in Italy flourishes. Lower Italy peopled from Greece.
1048	David, after Ishbosheth's murder, king over all Israel. Jebus (Jerusalem) taken, becomes the seat of government. Wars with the Edomites, Moabites, Syrians, Ammonites, etc.	Tyre flourishes. Hiram, successor of his father Abibal, reigns as king 34 years. Aram-Zobah in Syria becomes powerful. Hadadezer king. (The 21st or Tanitic Dynasty in Egypt.)
1015	David*. Solomon king.	
1012	Temple begun on Moriah.	Independent kingdom of Syria-Damascus. Reson king.
1006	Temple completed and dedicated. Other splendid edifices built in and out of Jerusalem.	Hiram of Tyre in friendship with Solomon.
975	Solomon*. His son Rehoboam king.	King Shishak (Seonchis) reigns in Egypt, of 22d (Bubast.) Dynasty.

B.C.	<i>Kingdom of Judah.</i>	<i>Kingdom of Israel.</i>	<i>Synchronisms.</i>
975	Rehoboam acknowledged as king only by Judah and Benjamin. Ammonites and Edomites subject to Judah.	The Ten tribes choose Jeroboam king. Moabites subject to the kingdom of Israel.	
970	Invasion of Judah by the Egyptian king Shishak.		
957	Abijah king.		
955	Asa king. Zerah the Cushite (Osorchon of the 22d Dynasty?) invades Judah, but is defeated.	Jeroboam engages in war against Abijah. 954. Nadab king.	Tabrimmon reigns in Syria-Damascus.
	Judah in league with Syria-Damascus.	953. Baashah king. War between Judah and Israel. 930. Elah king. 928. Elah killed. Zimri and Omri contend for the throne. Omri king. Tibni rival king.	Benhadad I. reigns in Syria-Damascus.

B.C.	Kingdom of Judah.	Kingdom of Israel.	Synchronisms.
		924. Tibni*. Omri only, king, (in Tirzah). Samaria, as a royal residence, built, in 923.	
914	Jehoshaphat king. Unfortunate war of Judah and Israel with Syria-Damascus. Ammonites and Moabites, invading Judah, are defeated. Philistines made tributary?	918. Ahab king. Jezebel a Phoenician princess, his queen. The prophet Elijah.	In Sidon (and Tyre) Ethbaal (Ithobal) reigns, whose daughter is married to Ahab. Benhadad II. reigns in Syria-Damascus.
	Israel and Judah attempt to subdue the Moabites without success.	897. Ahaziah king. The Moabites refuse to pay tribute.	
889	Jehoram king. Jehoram marries Athaliah, daugh. of Jezebel, and thus comes into connection with the Israelitish court. The Edomites become independent. Philistines and Arabians plunder Jerusalem.	896. Joram king.	
885	Ahaziah king.	Expedition of Judah and Israel against Syria-Damascus. The prophet Elisha.	Hazael reigns in Syria-Damascus.
884	Athaliah, mother of Ahaziah, after his murder, usurps the throne.	Jehu king, after the death of Joram. The Damascene-Syrians seize on the country east of the Jordan.	Lycurgus in Sparta.
878	Athaliah killed. Joash, her grandson, raised to the throne by the priests.		In Tyre, Pygmalion reigns 47 years. In the 7th of his reign, his sister Dido is said to have escaped to Africa and founded Carthage. Jos. Apion. I. 18, 143 yrs after the building of Solomon's temple.
860	Prophet Joel.	856. Jehoahaz king. The land hard pressed by the Syrians.	
840	The Syrians appear before Jerusalem and exact a tribute.	840. Joash king. War with the Syrians.	
838	Joash murdered. Amaziah king. Amaziah makes war on Edom and takes Seilah.	The Moabites attack Israel. War betw. Israel & Judah. Israelites plund. Jerus.	Benhadad III. reigns in Syria-Damascus.

B.C.	Kingdom of Judah.	Kingdom of Israel.	Synchronisms.
		825. Jeroboam II. king. Syrians of Damascus defeated. Kingdom powerful and flourishing. Moabites made tributary ?	
309	Uzziah king. Recovers the Edomite sea-ports. Ammonites tributary. Philistines subdued.		
	Prophets Amos & Hosea. The last flourishes under this and the three following reigns.	784. Jeroboam *. Anarchy.	776. The first year of the Olympiads.
		772. Zachariah, son of Jeroboam, king.	
		771. Zachariah murdered. Shallum, in 1 month, murdered. Menahem king. Israel tributary to Assyria.	Pul reigns in Assyria.
758	Jotham king. Isaiah prophesies under this and the two following kings.	760. Pekahiah king.	753. Rome founded.
741	Ahaz king. Ahaz, attacked by Israel and Syria, purchases aid of Assyria.	758. Pekahiah murdered. Pekah king.	747. Nabonassar, king of Babylon. Era of Nabonassar commences. Rezin king in Syria-Damascus; Tiglath-Pileser, in Assyria. The first, in a war with the last, loses his crown and life.
	Edomites revolt ! The Philistines seize on a part of the west of Judah. Judah dependent on Assyria.	The Assyrians conquer the country E. of the Jordan, and N. Palestine, and take captive the people.	In Egypt, 3 dynasties, contemporary—a Tanitic, a Sattic, and an Ethiopian (in Upper E.)
		738. Pekah murdered. Anarchy ?	In Assyria, (Media and Babylonia), Shalmanezzer reigns; marches into Hither Asia, subdues a part of Phenicia. Elulaeus is king of Tyre. (Jos. Ant. 9.14.2.)
725	Hezekiah king, fights successfully with the Philistines. The prophet Micah.	729. Hoshea king, tributary to Assyria.	So, i. e. Sevechus of the 25th (Ethiop.) dynasty, reigns in Egypt.
	Alliance with Egypt, as a defence against Assyria.	722. Hoshea, relying on the aid of Egypt, attempts to throw off the Assyrian yoke, occasions an Assyrian invasion. Samaria besieged.	Sargon, king of Assyria, besieges Ashdod.
		721. Samaria taken. Kingdom of Israel destroyed. The inhabitants carried into exile. The land colonized by the Assyrians. Moabites spread over the country E. of the Jordan (earlier ?).	715. Numa Pompilius chosen king at Rome. Sennacherib, king of Assyria, marches against Egypt; is met by Tirhakah (Tarakos), king of the 25th (Ethiop.) Dynasty.
712	The Assyrians besiege Jerusalem, but suddenly retreat.		

B.C.	Kingdom of Judah.	Kingdom of Israel.	Synchronisms.
	Isaiah counsellor of the king.		Media becomes independent of Assyria.
	A Babylonian embassy at Jerusalem.		In Babylonia, Merodach Baladan (an independent) king; then Elebus. He subdued by Sennacherib.
696	Manasseh king. Carried captive by the Assyrians, to Babylon, but set free?	New Assyrian colonists transplanted to Israel by Esarhaddon.	Esarhaddon reigns in Assyria (after 696?)
641	Amon king.		In Egypt, the Dodekarchy (after 671?)
639	Amon murdered. Josiah king.		15 years. Then Psammetichus becomes sole sovereign (656).
627	Jeremiah appears as a prophet, and prophesies down to the destruction of Jerusalem. Prophets Zephaniah and Habakkuk.		Scythian hosts march through Palestine.
622	Discovery of a copy of the book of the law, in repairing the temple. Thorough reform of the theocracy. Prophet Jeremiah begins to prophesy.	Also in the cities of Israel, Josiah destroys the remains of idolatry.	625. The Babylonian, Nabopolassar, becomes an independent king.
609	Josiah is slain in battle with the Egyptians, near Megiddo. Jehoahaz king 3 months. After Jehoahaz is dethroned, Jehoiakim placed by the Egyptian king on the throne.		Draco in Athens.
598	Jehoiakim*. Jehoiachin reigns three months.		616. Tarquinius Priscus, king at Rome.
			Pharaoh Necho marches against the Chaldeans to the Euphrates.
			606. The Egyptians are defeated, near Circesium, by the Chaldeans. Cyaxeres, the Median, takes Nineveh and subdues Assyria.
			604. Nebuchadnezzar king of Babylon.

Events in Jewish History.

	Jerusalem taken by the Chaldeans. the temple plundered; Jehoiachin and many Jews carried captive (among them Ezekiel).
	Zedekiah king.
595	Ezekiel appears as a prophet in Babylonia.
	Daniel in the Chaldean court.
590	The inclination of Zedekiah to seek aid from Egypt, occasions an invasion by the Chaldeans. Jerusalem besieged. Labors of the prophet Jeremiah.
588	Jerusalem taken and destroyed. Zedekiah put to death. The greater part of the Jews carried to Babylon.

Synchronisms.

	Psammuthis II. reigns in Egypt.
	Vaphres or Hophra (after 590) reigns in Egypt.
	Solon in Athens.

B.C.	Events in Jewish History.	Synchronisms.
	Gedaliah, appointed governor of Judea by the Babylonians, is murdered, after two months. Many Jews flee into Egypt. Jeremiah accompanies them.	In 586 or 585, Nebuchadnezzar begins the siege of Tyre. The ruler in Tyre is Ethbaal II.
584	Last deportation of the Jews to Babylon.	

B.C.	Events in Jewish History.	Synchronisms.	
		EAST.	WEST.
536	The exiled Jews receive permission from Cyrus to return to Palestine. The first company, Jews and Levites, return. Zerubbabel, Jeshua.	Cyrus ascends the Medo-Babylonian throne.	Pisistratus. Pythagoras. Croesus in Lydia.
534	Building of the temple begins.		534. Tarquinius Superbus becomes king at Rome.
	The Samaritans excluded from taking part in building the temple, malign at the Persian court the Jews.	529. Cyrus*. Cambyses king of Persia.	
	The building of the temple is interdicted by a royal decree.	525. Egypt and the neighboring countries conquered by the Persians.	
520	The building of the temple proceeds. The prophets Haggai and Zechariah.	522. Smerdis, a Magian, ascends the Persian throne. Cambyses*.	
516	The temple completed and dedicated.	521. Smerdis is murdered. Darius Hystaspes chosen king.	
458	A second company of Jews under Ezra arrive in Palestine.	Xerxes king of Persia. 485. Esther, Mordecai. 465. Xerxes murdered. Artabanus. Artaxerxes Longimanus.	510. Tarquin. Superbus banished. Rome a republic. 492 seq. Wars of the Persians and European Greeks.
445	Nehemiah, royal viceroy in Palestine. Confirms and arranges the civil and religious affairs.		480. Xerxes and Leonidas at Thermopylae. Themistocles. 460 seq. Age of Pericles at Athens. 451. Laws of XII Tables in Rome.
	Nehemiah comes the second time to Palestine (not before 414!) and reforms abuses. The prophet Malachi.	424-3. Xerxes II., Sogdianus, and Darius Nothus, successively kings of Persia.	Sybaris in Italy peopled by a Greek colony. Herodotus. Alcibiades. Socrates.

B.C.	Events in Jewish History.	Synchronisms.	
		EAST.	WEST.
	A Jewish priest, who had married "a strange woman," banished.		Xenophon. Plato.
		404 to 336. The kings in Persia are Artaxerxes II. Mnemon, Artaxerxes Ochus, and Arses.	404. End of Peloponnesian war. 360. Philip, king of Macedon. Aristotle. Demosthenes.
		335. Darius Codomanus king of Persia.	336. Alexander, king of Macedon.
		333. Alexander marches against the Persians. Battle near Issus, Darius defeated.	
332	About this time, Samaritan temple on Gerizim built, according to Josephus.	332. Alexander besieges and takes Tyre, and enters Jerusalem. Alexandria in Egypt founded.	
		331. Persians again defeated by Alexander, near Guagamela.	
		330. Alexander enters Persia Proper. End of the Persian monarchy. Darius killed in flight.	
	Onias high priest of the Jews.	323. Alexander*. The conflicts of his generals begin with each other. Laomedon viceroy of Syria.	The democratic element in Rome seeks to place itself on an equality with the aristocratic.
	Ptolemy I. Lagus, viceroy of Egypt, occupies Jerusalem and Palestine. Many Jews voluntarily go to Egypt. Jews also migrate to Lybia and Cyrene.	318 seq. War between Eumenes and Antigonus, for the supremacy in Asia.	
314	Antigonus seizes on Phoenicia and Palestine, but thereby brings on a war with Ptolemy.	315. Eumenes killed. Antigonus retains the supremacy, and expels Seleucus, viceroy (after 321) of Babylonia	
		312. Seleucus again takes Babylonia and Media. Beginning of the era of the Seleucidae.	
301	Ptolemy Lagus, now king, retakes Palestine. Simon the Just high priest.	306 Antigonus assumes the title of king. The other viceroys follow his example.	
		302. Antigonus attacked by Seleucus, Ptolemy Lagus, Lysimachus, and Cassander.	

B.C. Events of Jewish History.

Synchronisms.

		EAST.	WEST.
		301. Battle near Ipsus. Antigonus loses the battle and his life, in the 12th year of his rule over Asia. Syria falls to Seleucus (Nicator), and Phoenicia and Coele-Syria to Ptolemy.	
300 sq.	Jews remove into Syria, and obtain the rights of citizenship, especially at Antioch.	300 Antioch founded; soon, also, many other cities in the provinces of Syria.	
	Translation of the LXX. Eleazar high priest.	284. Ptolemy Lagus*. Ptolemy II. Philadelphus king.	284 seq. Aetolian league in Greece; along side of which, soon after, is the Achaean league.
264 sq.	Wars between Egypt and Syria afflict Palestine also. Antigonus Socho the writer.	291. Seleucus murdered. Antiochus I. Soter, king.	281 seq. War of the Romans with Pyrrhus; the former, for the first time, carry their arms to countries beyond the sea.
		262. Antiochus II. Deus. Arsaces, viceroy in Parthia, revolts and founds a Parthian kingdom, 256. Berosus, the Babylonian historian. Manetho, author of the Egyptian Dynasties, about 260.	264-41. First Punic war. Romans create a naval force.
250	Onias II. surnamed the Just, high priest (Jos. Antt. 12, 4. 1).		
		247. Ptolemy III. Euergetes, king of Egypt.	
		245. Seleucus Callinichus' unfortunate war with the Parthians.	240 seq. Beginnings of Roman literature.
		226. Seleucus Cerannus.	
218	Antiochus the Great, in war with Egypt, seizes the greater part of Palestine.	224. Antiochus the Great.	
		221. Ptolemy IV. Philopater, king of Egypt.	
217	Palestine again under Egyptian rule. Third Book of Maccabees. Simon II. high priest.	218. Ptolemy Phil. is attacked by Antiochus.	218. Sec'd Punic war beg.
		217. Egyptians utterly defeat Antiochus, near Raphia.	217. 16. Hannibal victorious in Italy.
			216. Romans defeated near Cannae.
			214. Syracuse besieged by the Romans. Archimedes.
202	Antiochus again takes Palestine, and transplants many Jews from Babylonia to Asia Minor.	204. Ptolemy V. Epiphanes. Antiochus allies himself with Philip of Macedon against Egypt.	204. Romans enter Africa under P. Corn. Scipio.
199	Egyptians again conquer Palestine.	202. Phoenicia, Coele-Syria, and Palestine, occupied by the Syrians.	202. Hannibal defeated near Zama.
198	Antiochus takes Palestine once more, but promises to return it to Ptolemy Epiphanes, as a marriage dowry to his dau., whom Pt. marries.	198. Antiochus defeats the Syrians near Paneas.	201. End of the Second Punic war.

B.C. *Events in Jewish History.**Synchronisms.*

		EAST.	WEST.
193	In consequence of this marriage, Palestine reverts to Egypt.	192. Antiochus wars with the Romans, but 190. is defeated by them, near Magnesia, and is 189. compelled to consent to a disgraceful peace.	The Aetolian League disarmed by the Romans.
176	Palestine subjected to Syria. Son of Simon II. high priest. Heliodorus attempts to plunder the temple.	187. Antiochus the Great killed. Seleucus IV. Philopator king. 180. Ptolemy Philometor, still a child. The Jews in great honor in Egypt, Jos. Ap. 2.5.	
175	Jason, brother of Onias, purchases for himself the high priest's office and becomes head of the "Greek" party among the Jews.	175. Seleucus murdered. Antiochus IV. Epiphanes king, possesses Coele-Syria and Phoenicia.	
172	The high priest's office transferred to Menelaus (Onias), who, later, plunders the treasures in the temple.	171. Antiochus IV. begins a campaign against Egypt.	
	Antiochus Epiphanes, informed of the rebellious conduct of the Jews, plunders the temple, and causes great slaughter among the Jews.	170. Ptolemy Philometor taken prisoner by the Syrians. Ptolemy Physcon assumes the government.	
167	A Syrian army under Apollonius seize Jerusalem and inflict great cruelties on the Jews. Worship of Jehovah abolished. A statue of Jupiter Olymp. set up in the temple. Insurrection of a part of the Jews under Mattathias.	168. Ptol. Phil., liberated, reigns in connection with Ptol. Physcon.	169. Roman poet Ennius*.
166	Mattathias*. His son Judas a successful leader of the Jewish patriots. Successes against the Syrians.	168. Romans interdict Antiochus from all hostile acts towards Egypt.	168. Perseus, king of Macedonia, submits to the Romans; Macedonia a republic, but acknowledged by the Romans as free.
164	Jerusalem taken by the Jews. Temple purified. First offering on the 25th of Chisleu. Judas head of the country, and even undertakes operations against the neighboring tribes.	166 sq. Terence in Rome.	
		163 sq. Ptolemy Phys. expels Ptol. Philom., but is himself banished, by the Romans, to Lybia and Cyrenaica. Philometor alone, again king of Egypt.	

B.C.	Events in Jewish History.	Synchronisms.	WEST.
163	The Jews besiege the fortress in Jerusalem. A Syrian army enters the land. Antiochus makes peace with Judas.	EAST. 163. Antiochus Epiph.*, is succeeded by Ant. V. Eupator.	
161	Alcimus, head of the "Greek" party, is confirmed as high priest by Demetrius, and is introduced by a Syrian army. Judas is defeated by the Syrians and slain. Jonathan takes his place as leader.	162. Eupator compelled to meet an irruption into Syria by Philip, his former guardian. Onias, a Jewish priest, obtains permission for the Jews to build a temple at Leontopolis. A Jewish central Divine worship is there established, according to Eusebius, B. C. 161.	
159	Alcimus suddenly *. Jews live some years in peace with the Syrians.	Dem. Soter causes the death of Eupator, and ascends the Syrian throne.	
152	Jonathan, going over to Alexander's party, is named high priest by him.	152. A rival king, Alexander (Balas), appears in Syria.	
147	Jonathan, as an ally of Alexander, takes the field against Demetrius.	151. Alexander conquers Demetrius, and becomes king.	149. Third Punic war begins. 148. Macedonia becomes a Roman province.
145	Jonathan goes over to Demetrius, and is confirmed as high priest by him; but the Syrians still hold the fortress at Jerusalem. Jonathan sends troops to Demetrius against the Antiochian party who had revolted, but soon declares for Antiochus.	150. Ptol. Philom. gives his daughter as queen to Alexander of Syria.	146. Carthage taken and destroyed by the Romans. Corinth destroyed by L. Mummius, and Achaia becomes a Roman province. Polybius, the historian.
144		147. Demetrius II. Nicator, son of Demet. just mentioned, seeks the Syrian crown, and makes war on Alexander.	
143	Jonathan taken prisoner by Tryphon. Simon, leader of the Maccabees; Jonathan, soon after, murdered.	146. Ptol. Philom. invades Syria, ostensibly to aid Alexander, but declares immediately for Demetrius. Alexander flees to Arabia, and is there murdered.	
142	Simon joins Demetrius, and proclaims the people free from tribute. First year of Jewish freedom. Peace and returning prosperity to the Jews.	145. Ptol. Physcon, king of Egypt to 116.	
144		145. Antiochus VI. is set up, by Tryphon, as rival king to Demetrius, and in	
143		144 gets possession of the throne.	
142		143. Tryphon causes Antiochus to be murdered, and himself ascends the throne.	
142		Demetrius and Tryphon reign in Syria, having made a division of the country-	

B.C.	<i>Events in Jewish History.</i>	<i>Synchronisms.</i>	
		EAST.	WEST.
141	Fortress at Jerusalem falls into Simon's hands.		
140	Simon becomes hereditary prince of the Jews.	140. Demetrius is taken prisoner in a war with the Parthians.	
138	Simon allies himself with Antiochus Sidetes, but is soon attacked by him. A Syrian army, under Cendebeaus defeated by the Jews.	138. Antiochus VII. Sidetes, contends for the Syrian throne. Tryphon is killed in flight.	
135	Simon, with the knowledge of Antiochus, killed. John Hyrcanus becomes high priest and leader of the Jews. Jos. Ant. 13. 8 sq.		

B.C.	<i>Events of Jewish History.</i>	Yr. of Rome	<i>Synchronisms. Roman Empire.</i>
40	Herod named king of the Jews by the Roman Senate.	714	M. Antony, C. Octavius (and M. Lepidus), actually exercise (after 43) absolute sovereignty.
37	He takes Jerusalem by storm. Ananel, a Babylonian, high priest.	717	
36 sq.	Ananel deposed. The royal infant Aristobulus named high priest in his first yr.; then again Ananel, Jos. Ant. 13, 3. 1. 3.	718 sq.	
		722	Open war between Antony and Octavius.
31	Earthquake in Palestine. Herod confirmed in his kingdom by Augustus, and	723	Sept. 2, Battle of Actium. Octavius victor.
30	receives, at his command, some cities in addition.	724	First year of the sole sovereignty of Augustus in the Roman empire.
		725	Named perpetual imperator by the Senate.
	Jesus the son of Phabi, then Simon, son of Boëthus, high priests, Jos. Ant. 15, 9, 3.	727	Receives the honorary title of Augustus.
		729	Galatia a Roman province.
		733	
21	Herod begins to rebuild the temple in Jerusalem.	735	Year of Virgil's death.
19	The temple itself is completed; on the outer works of the sanctuary the building goes on.		
71	John the Baptist born.	746	Year of Horace's death. Sent. Saturninus proconsul in Syria.
61	Jesus born at Bethlohem. Matthias, son of Theophilus, high priest, Jos. Ant. 17, 4. 2.	747	
4	Herod * shortly before the passover. In his sickness, he had named Joazar high priest. Jos. Ant. 17, 6, 4. Tumults among the Jews.	750	

B.C.	Events in Jewish History.	Yr. of Rome	Synchronisms. Roman Empire.
4	Herod's sons, after a revision of their father's will by Augustus, receive, Archelaus, as ethnarch, Judea, Samaria, and Idumea; Herod Antipas, as tetrarch, Galilee and Peraea; Philip, as tetrarch, Batanaea, Gaulonitis, Trachonitis (Auranitis). Eleazar, brother of Joazar, high priest; then Joshua, son of Sic. Jos. Antt. 17, 13. 1.		Quintilius Varus president of Syria.
A.D.	Archelaus dethroned, and exiled to Gaul. Quirinius holds, in his province, a census; to Quir. was committed the province of Syria, and the administration put into the hands of procurators. The first procurator is Coponius.	754 757	Augustus adopts Tiberius. P. Sulpitius Quirinius proconsul in Syria.
1		758 759	
6			
	Insurrection, by Judas of Galilee. Joazar, son of Boethus, high priest. Jos. Antt. 18, 2. 1. 760—767, M. Ambivius is next procurator; then, An. Rufus. Ananus, son of Seth, high priest.	760 762	The legions of Varus are defeated in Germany, by Hermann the Cheruscan.
7			
14	After Tiberius entered on the government, Valerius Gratus procurator. Ismael, son of Phabi, high priest. Jos. Antt. 18, 2.	761	Augustus *, 19th of Aug., at Nola. Tiberius emperor.
15	Eleazar, son of Ananus, high priest one year, Jos. Antt. 18, 2. 2. The office is then filled, successively, by Simon, son of Camithus, and Joseph (Caiaphas), the last to the year 86, Jos. Antt. 18, 2. 2. 18, H. d.	772	Year of the death of Titus Livy.
28	John Baptist enters on his public ministry, immediately after Jesus.		
31?	Jesus is crucified. Philo in Egypt. Philip *. His possessions fall into the province of Syria.		Vitellius president of Syria.
38	Pontius Pilate deposed (before Easter), succeeded by Marcellus. Caiaphas, deposed, is succeeded by Jonathan, son of Ananus, Antt. 18, 4. 3. Stephen stoned? Herod Antipas engages in war with Aretas, king of Arabia Pet.		
37	Theophilus, br. of Jona., high priest, Jos. Antt. 18.5.3. Marullus, Rom. officer in Jud. Joseph, the historian, born at Jerus. Herod. Ag. I. retains the possessions of Philip, and the tetr. of Lycaonia as king.	790	Tiberius *, 16th of March. Caligula emperor.

A.D.	Events in Jew. History.	Do. in Christian History.	Yr. of Rome	Synchronisms. R. Emp.
	Herod Agrippa I. enters on his government. Herod Antipas banish'd to Gaul. Herod Agrippa receives his possessions.	38? Conversion of Paul to Christianity.	791	
			792	Vitellius leaves Syria. Petronius undertakes the government.
			793	Philo appears before the emperor as an ambassador of the Alex. Jews.
41	Herod Agrippa receives, in addition to his former possessions, Judea, Samaria, as well as Abilene, and thus becomes ruler of all Palestine.	First abode of Paul in Jerusalem.	794	Caligula murdered. Tib. Claudius becomes emperor (in Jan.). In Syria, Petronius is still governor.
42	Simon, son of Boethus, called Cantheras, becomes high pr., Jos. Ant. 19.6.2.		795	Marsus president of Syria. Mauritania a Roman province.
43	Matthias, son of Ananus, becomes high priest, Antt. 19. 6. 4, soon after (already, in 44?) Elionæus, son of Cantheras, Antt. 19. 8. 1.		796	Successful progress of the Roman arms in Britain.
44	H. Agrippa I. *, after the passover. Cuspius Fadus, procurator, attacks the robber Theudas.	Paul with Barnabas in Antioch. James, the brother of John, beheaded, at the command of Agrippa. Peter cast into prison.		
45	Famine in Judea. Tiberius Alexander (after 45?) procurator of Judea.	45. Paul the second time in Jerusalem; goes soon from Antioch on his first missionary tour.		
48	H. Agrippa II. becomes (prince of Chalcis and) overseer over the temple at Jerusalem. Josephus, son of Cami or Camydus, becomes high priest. Antt. 20, 1. 3., soon after Ananias, son of Nebedæus. Antt. 20, 5. 3. Cumanus, procurator of Judea.	51. Apostolic Council in Jerusalem. Paul, the third time, in that city. Immediately he goes on his second missionary tour. Timothy.	801	Cassius Longinus president of Syria. The Jews banished from Rome.
			804	Ummedius Quadratus president of Syria.
52	After the removal of Cumanus, Felix procurator.	52. Paul comes to Corinth, where he meets with Aquila and Priscilla.	805	

A.D.	Events in Jew. History.	Do. in Christian History.	Yr. of Rome	Synchronisms. R. Emp.
52	Herod Agrippa receives from Claudius (<i>τῆς ἀρχῆς δωδέκατον ἔτος πεπληρωκώς</i> , Ant. 20, 7. 1.), instead of Chalcis, the former possessions of Philip, Trachonitis and Abilene, as king.			
54	Herod receives from Nero, in addition to his territory, some cities of Galilee and Peraea.	<p>53. Paul in Corinth. The two Epistles to the Thessalonians.</p> <p>54. Paul in Asia Minor and Jerusalem (the fourth time); then his third missionary tour.</p> <p>55, 56. Paul in Ephesus. Epistle to the Galatians?</p> <p>57. Paul hastens to Macedonia, and thence to Achaia. First and Second Epistles to Corinthians, and First to Timothy.</p> <p>58. Paul in Corinth. Epistle to the Romans. Journeys at Pentecost to Jerusalem (fifth time); is imprisoned and led to Caesarea.</p> <p>60. On his appeal to Caesar, Paul is sent to Rome, and arrives there.</p> <p>61. Epistles to the Ephesians, Colossians, Philemon, and Philippians.</p>	<p>806</p> <p>807</p> <p>813</p>	<p>Claudius *. Nero, (Claud. Drusus) emperor, in Oct.</p> <p>Domitius Corbule president of Syria.</p>
60	Felix is removed.			
61	Festus procurator. Shortly before, Ismael, son of Phabi, becomes high priest, Antt. 20. 8. 8.			