

picture by CH Welch
pg. 13 TAOTR

Acts: When and why? Part 5: Refinements, “The sikarion”

Wayne Stewart

More dates

Last time



**“Josephus Son of
Mathias”
became
“Flavius Josephus”**

ACTS



ACTS
1
AD 30

ACTS
12
AD 44

ACTS
28
AD ?

April 19 AD 64

Third missionary journey



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Today

ACTS

ACTS
1
AD 30

ACTS
12
AD 44

ACTS
28
AD ?

July 19 AD 64



ACTS



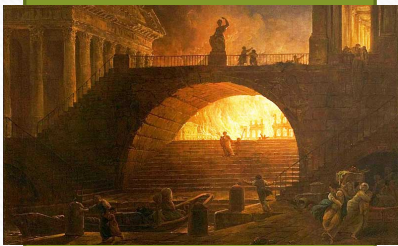
AD 70

ACTS
1
AD 30

ACTS
12
AD 44

ACTS
28
AD ?

July 19 AD 64



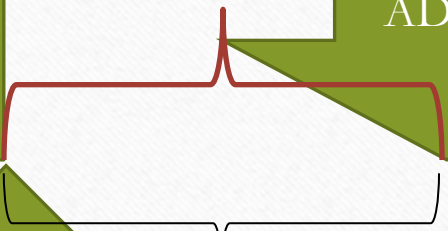
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ACTS



6

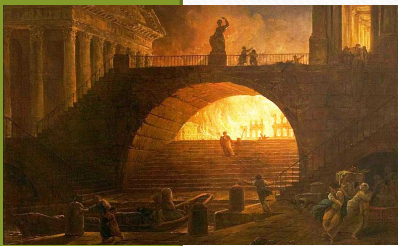
AD 70



ACTS
1
AD 30

ACTS
12
AD 44

July 19 AD 64



6

Josephus Ant. 20:7

- But when Felix saw that this quarrel was become a kind of war, he came upon them on the sudden, and desired the Jews to desist; and when they refused so to do, he armed his soldiers, and sent them out upon them, and slew many of them, and took more of them alive, and permitted his soldiers to plunder some of the houses of the citizens, which were full of riches. Now those Jews that were more moderate, and of principal dignity among them, were afraid of themselves, and desired of Felix that he would sound a retreat to his soldiers, and spare them for the future, and afford them room for repentance for what they had done; and Felix was prevailed upon to do so.
- Josephus, Flavius. *The Works of Josephus: Complete and Unabridged* . www.DelmarvaPublications.com. Kindle Edition.

Josephus Wars 12:8

- 8. After this Caesar sent Felix, 16 the brother of Pallas, to be procurator of Galilee, and Samaria, and Perea, and removed Agrippa from Chalcis unto a greater kingdom; for he gave him the tetrarchy which had belonged to Philip, which contained Batanae, Trachonitis, and Gaulonitis: he added to it the kingdom of Lysanias, and that province [Abilene] which Varus had governed. But Claudius himself, when he had administered the government thirteen years, eight months, and twenty days, died, and left Nero to be his successor in the empire, whom he had adopted by his Wife Agrippina's delusions, in order to be his successor, although he had a son of his own, whose name was Britannicus, by Messalina his former wife, and a daughter whose name was Octavia, whom he had married to Nero; he had also another daughter by Petina, whose name was Antonia.
- Josephus, Flavius. The Works of Josephus: Complete and Unabridged . www.DelmarvaPublications.com. Kindle Edition.

Felix became procurator of Judaea ~AD 52,53

- Eusebius gives AD 51
- Paul says:
- KJV Acts 24:10 Then Paul, after that the governor had beckoned unto him to speak, answered, Forasmuch as I know that **thou hast been of many years a judge unto this nation**, I do the more cheerfully answer for myself:
- TBT Acts 24:10 Ἀπεκρίθη δὲ ὁ Παῦλος, νεύσαντος αὐτῷ τοῦ ἡγεμόνος λέγειν, **Ἐκ πολλῶν ἐτῶν ὄντα σε κριτὴν τῷ ἔθνει τούτῳ** ἐπιστάμενος, εὐθυμότερον τὰ περὶ ἑμαυτοῦ ἀπολογοῦμαι,

Paul mistakenly identified as “That Egyptian”

KJV Acts 21:38 Art not thou **that Egyptian**, which before these days madest an uproar, and leddest out into the wilderness four thousand men that were **murderers?**

TBT Acts 21:38 οὐκ ἄρα σὺ εἶ **ὁ Αἰγύπτιος** ὁ πρὸ τούτων τῶν ἡμερῶν ἀναστατώσας καὶ ἐξαγαγὼν εἰς τὴν ἔρημον τοὺς τετρακισχιλίους ἄνδρας τῶν **σικαρίων;**

Small daggers



The sicarii arose in the reign of Nero when that Egyptian was routed Joseph. Wars 13:5

- 5. But there was an Egyptian false prophet that did the Jews more mischief than the former; for he was a cheat, and pretended to be a prophet also, and got together thirty thousand men that were deluded by him; these he led round about from the wilderness to the mount which was called the Mount of Olives, and was ready to break into Jerusalem by force from that place; and if he could but once conquer the Roman garrison and the people, he intended to domineer over them by the assistance of those guards of his that were to break into the city with him. But Felix prevented his attempt, and met him with his Roman soldiers, while all the people assisted him in his attack upon them, insomuch that when it came to a battle, the Egyptian ran away, with a few others, while the greatest part of those that were with him were either destroyed or taken alive; but the rest of the multitude were dispersed every one to their own homes, and there concealed themselves.
- Josephus, Flavius. The Works of Josephus: Complete and Unabridged . www.DelmarvaPublications.com. Kindle Edition.

Joseph. Wars 13:3

- 3. When the country was purged of these, there sprang up another sort of robbers in Jerusalem, which were called Sicarii, who slew men in the day time, and in the midst of the city; this they did chiefly at the festivals, when they mingled themselves among the multitude, and concealed daggers under their garments, with which they stabbed those that were their enemies; and when any fell down dead, the murderers became a part of those that had indignation against them; by which means they appeared persons of such reputation, that they could by no means be discovered. The first man who was slain by them was Jonathan the high priest, after whose death many were slain every day, while the fear men were in of being so served was more afflicting than the calamity itself; and while every body expected death every hour, as men do in war, so men were obliged to look before them, and to take notice of their enemies at a great distance; nor, if their friends were coming to them, durst they trust them any longer; but, in the midst of their suspicions and guarding of themselves, they were slain. Such was the celerity of the plotters against them, and so cunning was their contrivance.
- Josephus, Flavius. The Works of Josephus: Complete and Unabridged . www.DelmarvaPublications.com. Kindle Edition.

Nero began his reign AD 54



To be substantiated: FROM CH Welch

The apostle of the reconciliation pgs 15,16

Felix was recalled to Rome to answer charges of misrule; and he was followed by accusing Jews. It was for this reason he left Paul bound, *'willing to show the Jews a pleasure'* (Acts 24:27). Josephus tells us that Felix was saved from the due punishment of his deeds by the intervention of his brother Pallas. Now Pallas died A.D. 62 (Tacit. Ann. xiv. 65); therefore Felix must have been recalled not later than A.D. 61 in order to arrive in Rome in time for his brother's influence to have been of any avail.

Another clue is given by a note of Josephus, that a dispute arose between Festus and the Jews, and that the Jewish deputation was considerably helped by the influence of Nero's wife Poppoea, who was married to him in A.D. 62.

Yet one more testimony. When Paul arrived at Rome he was delivered into the custody of the Prefect of the 'Praetorian guard', *to stratopedarche* (Acts 28:16).

The minute accuracy of Scripture enables us to fix another boundary line. One Prefect is mentioned here. In A.D. 62 *two* Prefects were appointed, Burrhus holding that office singly up to the time of his death, February, A.D. 62. We know that Paul *wintered* at Malta (Acts 28:1-11); the sea was not open to navigation until February, and consequently Burrhus would have been dead before Paul reached Rome, if we make his arrival as late as A.D. 62. We must therefore put it back to A.D. 61 as the latest date. Some time after the Fast, which was September 24th (if in A.D. 60), we find the apostle at Fairhavens. This places the embarkation of Paul (Acts 27:2) as about August of a year not later than A.D. 60. We have already seen that somewhere between A.D. 57 and 58 must be placed the latest date of his arrest.

We have therefore the following approximate dates:

Acts 1,2	A.D. 29-31	The date of the Crucifixion and of Pentecost.
Acts 3 to 11		
Acts 12	A.D. 44	The date of Herod's death.
Acts 13 to 20		
Acts 21	{ A.D. 56 }	The date of Paul's arrest at Jerusalem.
	{ or }	
Acts 22 to 27	{ A.D. 58 }	
	{ A.D. 59 }	The date of Paul's arrival at Rome.
Acts 28	{ or }	
	{ A.D. 61 }	
Acts 28	{ or }	The date of the conclusion of the 'two years'.
	{ A.D. 63 }	



Castle Antonia
