

Lecture 8th

Lecture 8th

History of some smaller or more remote Kingdoms and States, which were formed out of the Macedonian Monarchy.

Besides the three chief empires, into which the monarchy of Alexander was divided, there arose several other secondary kingdoms, one of which grew to be one of the most powerful kingdoms of the world. The kingdom of Pergamus; Bithynia; Paphlagonia; Pontus; Cappadocia; Armenia Major; Armenia Minor; The Parthian Kingdom; The Bactrian Kingdom; The Jewish State from the time of the Maccabees.

We are acquainted with the history of these kingdoms, (the Jewish State excepted) chiefly only, as far as they were entangled in the disputes of the larger kingdoms; of their own proper domestic history, we know little or nothing. We can, therefore, give little

more respecting them than a series of chronological dates, a knowledge of which is however indispensable.

The kingdom of Pergamus in Mysia, arose during the war between Seleucus and Lysimachus. It owed its enlargement to the Romans, who had their reasons for promoting its increase. It advanced the arts of peace, in which it vied with the Mithridates. Philaetærus, the governor of Lysimachus in Pergamus, makes himself independent; and keeps possession of the city Pergamus. His nephew Eumenes 1st gains a victory over Antiochus, brother of Seleucus Callinicus, who was governor of Asia Minor, at Sardis, 241, and becomes master of Beotia, and the surrounding country. His nephew Attalus is proclaimed king of Pergamus, 239. He became the ally of Antiochus the Great.

His connection with Rome began, by his participating in the alliance of the Retolians against Macedonia 211, to counteract Philip's plans of conquest. Therefore, after Philip's invasion of Asia, 203, he took part in the first Macedonian war, on the side of Rome. His son Eumenes 2^d was the heir to all the great qualities of his father. The Romans rewarded his assistance, against Antiochus the Great, by presenting him, with almost all the lands of Antiochus in Asia Minor, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycaonia, Lydia, Ionia, and a part of Caria, which formed the subsequent kingdom of Pergamus; but connected with the loss of independence. His brother Attalus 2^d from 150 to 130 was Rome's faithful dependant; His nephew the mad Attalus 3^d, bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, who, in 130, made it a province under the name of Asia.

more respecting them than a series of chronological dates, a knowledge of which is however indispensable.

The kingdom of Pergamus in Mysia, arose during the war between Seleucus and Lysimachus. It owed its enlargement to the Romans, who had their reasons for promoting its increase. It advanced the arts of peace, in which it vied with the Molems. Philaetærus, the governor of Lysimachus in Pergamus, makes himself independent; and keeps possession of the city Pergamus. His nephew Eumenes 1st gains a victory over Antiochus, brother of Seleucus Callinicus, who was governor of Asia Minor, at Sardis, 241, and becomes master of Beotia, and the surrounding country. His nephew Attalus is proclaimed king of Pergamus, 239. He became the ally of Antiochus the Great.

His connection with Rome began, by his participating in the alliance of the Retolians against Macedonia 211, to counteract Philip's plans of conquest. Therefore, after Philip's invasion of Asia, 203, he took part in the first Macedonian war, on the side of Rome. His son Eumenes 2^d was the heir to all the great qualities of his father. The Romans rewarded his assistance, against Antiochus the Great, by presenting him, with almost all the lands of Antiochus in Asia minor, Phrygia, Mysia, Lycaonia, Lydia, Ionia, and a part of Caria, which formed the subsequent kingdom of Pergamus; but connected with the loss of independence. His brother Attalus 2^d from 150 to 130 was Rome's faithful dependent; His nephew the mad Attalus 3^d, bequeathed his kingdom to Rome, who, in 130, made it a province under the name of Asia.

There were great inventions & establishments at Pergamus. A rich library; afterwards taken by Antony to Alexandria, as a present to Cleopatra. Invention of parchment, the chief means of preserving the works of literature.

The republic of Rhodes now had its most splendid period. Important for its wise policy, its naval power, & its commerce. Their squadrons for a long time ruled the Egean Sea. Their commerce embraced the Egean, Black Sea, and the western Mediterranean as far as Sicily.

The other small kingdoms of Asia Minor, are rather fragments of the Persian Empire of the Macedonian Monarchy; for Alexander, did not formally subject them. The series of their kings is usually traced back to the Persian age, but their rulers at

that time were properly Persian governors, who however, often had the title of princes, and on the increasing decline of the empire often refused obedience. They carried on wars with each other, but were still oftener playthings in the hands of the more powerful.

Bithynia. Bias in 320 defends himself successfully against Caranus a son of ^{general} Alexander — Micomedes 1st called the Gauls from Thrace, and by their assistance dispossessed his brother Lipocetas, upon which they obtained places of abode in Galatia, and for a considerable time were very formidable for Asia Minor. (Antiochus Soter, Ptolemy Philadelphus) (Antigonus Gonatus) Prusias 2^d of Bithynia made war on Eumenes 2^d of Pergamus, on the advice of Hannibal, who had fled for refuge to him, and also on Attalus 2^d. 153. When Prusias in 103, wished

to deliver Hannibal up to the Romans, he put himself to death. Persias was dethroned by his son Miconides 2^d. the ally of Mithridates the Great, with whom, however he afterwards differed respecting the possession of Naphlagonia and Cappadocia. He was murdered by his son Socrates, who was obliged to fly, on which Miconides 3^d came to the throne. He was displaced by Mithridates, who assisted Socrates, but was re-instituted by Rome 90. B. C. At the instigation of the Romans 89, he attacked Mithridates, but was beaten & driven away by him in the first Mithridatic war, but on the peace 85, was again restored by Sylla. He died 75. and bequeathed Bithynia to the Romans, which was in part the cause of the third Mithridatic war. Naphlagonia, even in the Persian age

its rulers were for the most part only nominally tributary. After Alexander's death it fell under the king of Pontus, but again received kings of its own; among whom a few are known. Pyglaemenes 2^d, 121 is said to have bequeathed his kingdom to Mithridates 5th of Pontus. Thus Naphlagonia was involved in the destiny of Pontus, till, after the fall of Mithridates the Great 63, it was made a Roman province.

Pontus. In the Persian period the kings of Pontus remained as tributary princes. Mithridates 2^d 302, submitted to Alexander, and remained after his death, on the side of Antigonus, who, however, distrusting him caused him to be murdered. His son Mithridates 3^d after the battle of Ipsus, defended himself against Lysimachus, & got possession of Cappadocia & Naphlagonia.

Mithridates 5th was an ally of the Romans. Mithridates 6th bears the surname of Great, with the same right as Peter 1st in modern history, whom he resembled in many points though not in his success. His reign, which is of the highest moment for the history of the world, is, especially, before the war with Rome, full of obscurities in the chronology. When but 12 years old, he inherited Phrygia from his father, in addition to Pontus. Rome afterwards takes Phrygia from him, 112 to 110. He makes conquests in Bithynia, and on the eastern side of the Black Sea. Beginning of the Scythian wars. Called by the Greeks in the Crimea to assist them against the Scythians, he drives them away, subjects to himself many petty Scythian princes on the continent, and forms connections with the Sarmatian, and Germanic nations as far as the Danube. from 108

to 105, even at that time with the design of invading Italy from the north. In 102 he makes valid his claims on Paphlagonia, and divides it with Nicomedes 2^d. When the Roman Senate demanded its restoration, Mithridates not only refused it, but seized Galatia also, whilst Nicomedes puts one of his sons on the throne of Paphlagonia. Disputes with Nicomedes respecting Cappadocia, of which Mithridates wished to take possession, after having put Ariarathes 7th his brother in law, out of the way; but in this Nicomedes defeats him, and marries Laodice, the widow of Ariarathes. Still Mithridates drives him out, under the pretext of keeping the kingdom for his nephew Ariarathes 8th whom he however puts to death a few months after 94. he conquers Ariarathes 8th the father of Ariarathes 9th and places his own son pretending him to be the 3^d son of Ariarathes 7th on the throne as Ariarathes

10th against whom Miconedes advanced another pretended Ariarathes. But the Roman Senate declares both Paphlagonia and Cappadocia free, 92, yet accedes to the wishes of the Cappadocians, who elect Ariobarbanes their king, whom Sylla, as propraetor of Bithynia visits 92. Upon this Mithridates unites with Tigranes king of Armenia, to whom he gives his daughter, & causes him to expel Ariobarbanes. And he himself takes possession of Paphlagonia. Miconedes 3^d and Ariobarbanes are reinstated by a Roman delegation; the first war with Rome 89 - 85 arose through the attacks of Miconedes at the instance of Rome; it was conducted in Asia & Greece, and terminated by Sylla. Mithridates concluded a peace 85, by which he was obliged to give up Bithynia, Cappadocia, & Paphlagonia. He then made war against the revolted Colchians and inhabitants of the Bosphorus 84. The Roman governor Mure-

na, who was left in Asia by Sylla, invaded Pontus, which occasioned a second war with Rome 84 - 81. From 75 to 64 new disputes with Rome, about Cappadocia, of which Tigranes makes himself master. This is the third Mithridatic war; it ended with the destruction of Mithridates, on which Pontus became a Roman province, although the Romans afterwards gave a part of the country to princes of the royal house, till here again made it entirely a province.

Cappadocia. Till the time of Alexander it continued a Persian province; Alexander's contemporary was Ariarathes 2^d who was displaced by Periclisthenes 322 and fell in battle. The Armenian Cappadocian kings formed union with the Selencidae by marriage. Ariarathes 7th was the husband of Laodice, the sister of Mithridates the Great, at whose instance he was murdered by Gordius, under pretence of placing on the throne, his nephew Ariarathes 8th who was however,

soon deceitfully murdered by him, and whose brother Ariarathes 9th died of grief; upon which Mithridates made his own son, but 8 years old, Ariarathes 10th. But when Cappadocia was declared free in Rome, the Cappadocians begged a king for themselves, and elected Ariobarhanes 1st, who was put in possession by Sylla, 82. In 63, he resigned his kingdom to his son Ariobarhanes 2^d who was killed by the army of Brutus & Cassius 43. as was his brother Ariobarhanes 3^d by Mark Antony. Antony appointed Archelaus king who was allured to Rome, by Tiberius 17. A.D. and murdered; on which Cappadocia was made a Roman province.

Armenia was a province of the Syrian kingdom, till the victories of Rome over Antiochus the Great 190. After that, his satraps Artabazas and Lariadras broke free, and there were formed the two kingdoms of Armenia Major, and Armenia Minor, the latter on the west side of the upper Euphrates. In Armenia Major, the family

of Artabazas, for 8, some say 10 reigns, till 5 B.C. Among them the only remarkable one is Tigranes 1st 95, son in law, & ally, of Mithridates the Great, and at the same time master of Armenia Minor, Cappadocia and Syria. But, in the face of 63, he was obliged to cede every thing but Armenia; and Armenia became dependent on the Romans, till after 5. B.C. it was disputed between the Parthians & the Romans, of whom now the one, now the other would appoint a king, in order to protect their provinces. Finally 412 after C. it became a province of the new Persian kingdom. Armenia Minor became a Roman province under Vespasian.

Besides these small kingdoms, there were almost at the same time, two large kingdoms formed in the interior of Asia; the Parthian and the Bactrian. They both had been parts of the empire of the Seleucidae, from which they broke free under Antiochus Theos. When the Parthian kingdom came to have its full extent, it embraced the countries between the Euphrates & the Indus; its capitals were Sele-

cin and Bctesiphon, were was the royal residence. The division of the kingdom was into Satrapies, of which there were 10. but it likewise embraced several small kingdoms, which retained their kings, only they were tributary. The constitution was a monarchy with an aristocracy. The succession was only so far established, that it was firmly secured to the house of the Arsacidae. In the commerce of Asia, the Parthian dominion exercised influence; for it interrupted the immediate intercourse of the West with the East; it being a principle with the Parthians, to suffer no foreigners to pass thro' their country. This arose probably from their many wars with Rome, & their distrust of the Romans. Hence the East Indian commerce found its way, thro' Palmyra and Alexandria; and made those places prosper. Perhaps we are to look in this circumstance for the cause of the absence of excessive luxury among the Parthians, compared with other ruling nations of Asia, notwithstanding their predilection

for Grecian culture & literature.
1 period. Syrian period. Arsaces 1st founded the kingdom of the Parthians, by murdering the Syrian governor Hathyades; Arsaces 2nd gained possession of Hyrcania & made Selenus Callinicus captive. 236. Arsaces 3rd under him Antiochus the Great, renounced all claim to Parthia & Hyrcania. Arsaces 5th (Phraates 1st) conquered the Medians on the Caspian Sea. Arsaces 6th (Mithridates 1st). After the death of Antiochus Epiphanes, he conquered Media, Persis, Babylonia, & extended the borders of the kingdom in the West, to the Euphrate and in the East beyond the Indus to the Hydaspes. Under him Demetrius 2^d was taken captive. 140. Under Arsaces 7th (Phraates 2nd) the Parthian kingdom became liberated forever from the Syrian.
2^d Period of the wars with eastern Roman. from 130 to 53. wars with the Romanic nations of Middle Asia, Scythae, Saka, Tochari, in which Arsaces 7th was slain. Arsaces 8th (Artabanus 2^d) had a similar destiny. Arsaces 9th (Mithridates 2nd) obtained

Mighty rival in Tigranes 1st of Armenia;
under Arsaces 9th, 10th, and 11th the Par-
thian kingdom much weakened, by Mithra-
dates the Great & Tigranes. Arsaces 12th
(Phraates 3^d) contemporary of the 3^d Mi-
thridatic war. in which he observed an
armed neutrality, though both parties
courted his assistance. The ruin of Mithri-
dates and his kingdom, 64 makes an e-
poch in Parthian history, for Romans &
Parthians now became neighbours.

3^d Roman period. from 53. B. C. to 226
A. C. Period of wars with Rome. Under
Arsaces 14th (Orodes 1st) the attack of
Crassus, which ended with his destruc-
tion, and the annihilation of the Roman
army. In the civil wars of the Romans, the
Parthians often took part; In the war
between Pompey & Caesar, they inclined to
the side of Pompey, and thus furnished Cae-
sar with a pretext for his Parthian ex-
pedition, which was prevented by his as-
sassination 44. B. C. In the war of the
triumvirs and Brutus & Cassius, they favoured
the heads of the republican party; after

its fall, Labienus, the Roman envoy, in-
gated them to overrun Syria & Asia
Minor. Pacorus the eldest son of Ar-
saces 14th, led the expedition; they were
driven back by Ventidius, Antony's general,
and Pacorus was killed; his father died
of grief for his loss. Arsaces 13th (Phraa-
tes 4th) the contemporary of Augustus.
His reign was disturbed by a pretender
to the crown Tiridates, who after his de-
feat, 25. B. C. was received by Augustus.
Phraates averted the threatened attack
of Augustus, by returning the standards,
that had been taken from Crassus,
altho' a difficulty afterwards arose re-
specting the appointment to the throne
of Armenia 2. A. D. for which reason
Carius Caesar was sent to Asia; &
ended the contest by a treaty. The sub-
sequent fate of the king and the kingdom
were chiefly influenced by Thermusa, a
female slave, sent as a present by Augustus,
she, to prepare the succession for her own
son, induced the king to give his 4 sons as
hostages to Rome, because he feared distur-

-bances from them. 10. B.C. But when her son had grown up, she removed the king, and placed this Phraataces, as Artaaces 16th upon the throne. But in 4. A.D. he was slain by the Parthians, who upon this first elevated a descendant of Artaaces, Prodes 2^d. (Artaaces 17th) but he was soon after put to death for his cruelty. They then recalled the eldest of the sons of Phraataces, who had been sent to Rome, Vonones 1st. (Artaaces 18th) and made him king, but as he brought with him Roman manners & luxury, he was expelled by Artabanus 3^d, (Artaaces 19th) a remote relation, by the aid of the northern Romades, A.D. 14. on which he at first gained the vacant throne of Armenia, but was soon dispossessed even there by his rival. Tiberius took advantage of the ensuing disturbances to send Germanicus to the East, A.D. 17. from whence he never returned. The remainder of the reign of Artabanus 3^d, was very quiet, for Tiberius took advantage

of the domestic faction of the nobles, to support pretenders to the crown; & the revolts of the Satraps, too, gave evidence of the decline of the Parthian rule. After his death, a fraternal war ensued, for his second son, Vardanes (Artaaces 20th) who had taken northern India, kept possession, and was then succeeded by the elder brother Gotarkes, Artaaces 21st (Artaaces 22^d.) Vonones 2^d, was in a few months followed by Vologeses 1st. (Artaaces 23^d.) He gave his brother Tinidates the throne of Armenia, but the Romans gave it to Tigranes, grandson of Herod the Great. This occasioned a series of contests, which began under Claudius 52. A.D. and under herod, degenerated into a formal war, which ended with this, that after the death of Tigranes, Tinidates came to Rome, and received the crown of Armenia as a present from herod. 65. A.D. Maas (Artaaces 24th) contemporary of Domitian. we only know that he beat Antiochus. Cosroes (Artaaces 25th)

121. R. S. The filling of the throne of Armenia, involved him in a war with Trajan 114 R. S. in which, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Assyria were made Roman provinces. Trajan invaded the Parthian kingdom, 115, 116, took Ctesiphon and appointed Parthamaspates king of the Parthians; Yet Adrian was obliged to give up all Trajan's conquests, 117. R. S. while he made Parthamaspates, king of Armenia, Cosroes, who had escaped into the upper Satrapies, again gains the throne, which he seems from that time to have quietly occupied. Vologeses 2^d. (Arsaces 26th) 149. R. S. The good understanding with Rome, continued during his reign with Antoninus Pius. Vologeses 3^d. (Arsaces 27th) Under him, the contemporary of Marcus Aurelius, and Lucius Verus, there was war again with Rome respecting Armenia, conducted by Lucius Verus in Armenia & Syria; his lieutenant Cassius, at last gets possession of Seleucia, and destroys

Ctesiphon. Ardavanus or Vologeses 4th; (Arsaces 28th) In the war between Septimius Severus and Pescennius Niger, he embraced the party of Niger; after the overthrow of Niger 194 he fell into a war with Septimius Severus, and was beaten by him. His successor was Vologeses 5th, (Arsaces 29th) Domestic wars among his sons, nourished by Caracalla. Artabanus 4th (Arsaces 30th) He was at first a contemporary of Caracalla, who, to get cause for a war against him, asked for his daughter in marriage, and either, in consequence of the refusal of Arsaces, made a predatory incursion into Armenia; or according to other accounts, as Arsaces consented, and was conducting her to him, hewed down the whole train of the king with blackest treachery. 216. R. S. After Caracalla himself had been put to death, 217. his successor Maximinus made peace with the Parthians; But when afterwards Arsaces elevated his brother Tiridates to the throne of Armenia, the Persian Artabanes, son of Sassan, excited an insurrection, vanquished Arsaces

in three battles, and Arsaces having fallen in the last, made an end of the house, and dynasty of the Arsacidae 226. Thus he became the founder of the 2^d Persian Kingdom, or the empire of the Sassanides. It was not a mere change in the dynasty, but a total revolution of the constitution.

The Bactrian Kingdom arose almost at the same time with the Parthian 254, and had a less duration 254-126. It seems however, at one time to have extended to the banks of the Ganges, and the borders of China. Demetrius 2^d, one of its kings, married a daughter of Antiochus the Great. He conquered however India & Malabar. The accounts we have of Bactria, are fragments; it was finally overpowered by the nomadic nations of Middle Asia; and became a booty of the Parthians.

The Jewish State; The renovated Jewish State was a fragment torn from the Macedonian Monarchy. Its history from

its return out of the Babylonian exile is divided into 4 periods.

1st Under the Persian dominion, 536-323. 2^d Under the Ptolemies and Seleucidae, 323-167. 3^d Under the Maccabees, 167-39. 4th Under Herod and his family, & the Romans 39 B.C. to 70 A.D.

First period under the Persians. On the permission given by Cyrus, a colony of Jews, from the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi, of about 42000 souls, under the guidance of Zerobabel, of the ancient royal family, and the high priest Jeshua, returns to their country 536. but by far the larger & more wealthy part, preferred to remain beyond the Euphrates, where they had been settled for fifty years. The new colony had a controversy with their neighbors & half brethren the Samaritans, whom they would not suffer to aid them in rebuilding their temple. 336, the Samaritans built a temple of their own, at Sanzaim, near Sichem, & not only entirely separated from the

Jews, but laid the foundation to a continuing national hatred. It was not till Ezra 470, and Nehemiah 445 brought new colonists, that the colony gained consistency in its internal constitution. The country stood under the Satraps of Syria; but on the increasing internal decline of the Persian Empire, the high priests gradually became the actual chiefs of the nation. Yet even in the time of Alexander's conquests, the Jews are said to have given proofs of their fidelity to the Persians 332.

2d Period under the Ptolemies & Seleucidae. 323. 167. Palestine from its situation had on Alexander's death, almost the same fate as Phoenicia & Coelestina, as it was added to Syria. Jerusalem was taken, and a great colony of Jews, conducted to Alexandria, by Ptolemy 1st 312. B. C. from which place they extended to Cyrene, and gradually over all North Africa, as well

as Ethiopia. But from 311 to 301 the Jews were under Antiochus. After his kingdom was broken in pieces, they remained 301-203. under the Ptolemies. Their high priests continued, of whom Simon the Just, 291, and Onias 1st are the most known. They brought Judea into great danger, by keeping back the tribute due to Ptolemy Evergetes. But in the second war of Antiochus the Great against Egypt, 203, the Jews voluntarily submitted to him, and assisted in driving away the Egyptian troops, who had again got possession of the country & the citadel of Jerusalem. Antiochus confirmed the Jews in all their privileges, and although the country, together with Coelestina & Phoenicia, was promised by him to Ptolemy Euphron, as the future dowry of his daughter, it still continued to remain under Syrian sovereignty, only the revenues may for a season have been divided between the Egyptian & Syrian kings. The high priests & self-elect

ted ethnarchs, or alabarchs stood at the head of the people; and mention is now made of a senate also, the Sanhedrim. But the defeat of Antiochus the Great, by the Romans, was the remote cause of the subsequent misfortunes of the Jews. In consequence of this defeat, the Syrian kings felt the want of money; the wealth of the treasure of the Temple had been increasing from the general tax for the temple & from presents; the office of high priest under Antiochus Epiphanes was purchased; and thus disputes arose in the family of the high priest, by which Antiochus Epiphanes wished to profit, in order to subject the Jews, who by their privileges constituted almost a state within a state, and this he wished to effect, by imposing on them Grecian ~~works~~ culture. The high priest Onias, 3^d is displaced 175, when his brother Joshua, by purchase & the introduction of Grecian manners gains the high priest-

hood; but he is in his turn displaced by his younger brother Menelaus. 172. During the internal war, which ensued, Antiochus Epiphanes, provoked by the conduct of the Jews, who revolted against his high priest Menelaus, took possession of Jerusalem 170, and the ensuing oppression of the Jews, who were to be Hellenized by force, soon excited the revolt under the Maccabees. 3^d period under the Maccabees 167. 3^d q. B. C. Beginning of the revolt against Antiochus Epiphanes, by the priest Mattathias, 167, who is at once succeeded, by his son Judas Maccabee. In several successful battles, he defeats the generals of Antiochus, who had himself gone to Upper Asia, and died there 164; Judas is said to have won the friendship of the Romans. Yet the object of the rising was not political independence, but religious liberty. Under Antiochus Epiphanes also, the revolt was successfully continued

as well against him, as his creature
the high priest Hlcimus, and when
shortly after, Antiochus had been dis-
placed by Demetrius 1st, Judas also
fell, he was followed by his brother
Jonathan 161. The death of the high-
priest Hlcimus, opened to him the pros-
pect of attaining that dignity, which
he succeeded in gaining, as a war had
broken out between Demetrius 1st &
Alexander Bala, as both courted his
assistance, and he joined the side of the
latter. He then ceased to be the head of a
party, & became the acknowledged head of
the nation, which this dignity was confirmed
to him after the fall of Balas, by Demetrius
2^d (icator) Gen 144 Jonathan joined the
side of the usurper Antiochus, the son of
Balas, and also obtained by an embassy
the friendship of the Romans, but was trea-
cherously taken by Tryphon, a partisan of
Balas, and executed 143. His brother &
successor Simon, was confirmed in his dig-
nity by Demetrius, & freed from tribute;
& received the title of a prince. Simon

was murdered 135, by his son ^{in law} Pholomy; he
was followed by his son Hyrcaus,
who in the reign of Antiochus Sidetes,
made himself entirely free. Hyrcanus
enlarged his territory by conquering
the Samaritans & Idumeans; But
with him the series of heroes was at
an end; there arose domestic divisions.
The religious sects of the Pharisees & Sad-
ducees now became political parties;
Hyrcanus was offended with the Pha-
risees, who wished to separate the func-
tions of high priest & prince; he passed
over to the Sadducees; the eldest son
& successor of Hyrcanus, the cruel Anis-
totalus, assumed the royal name, died 106,
and was followed by his younger brother
Alexander Jannaeus; he embittered the
powerful Pharisees, they openly insulted
him, & excited a rebellion against him
92. This led to a bloody war of 7 years du-
ration; when he died, he bequeathed the
kingdom to his widow Alexandra, & advised
her to join the side of the Pharisees; they
had therefore the entire authority during her
reign, & left her only the name. A short time before

her death, Aristobolus succeeded in obtaining the sway, though he had named Hyrcanus her successor. Hyrcanus, instigated by his intimate, the Idumean Antipater, (father of the family of Herod) made war on his brother, & besieged him in Jerusalem 65. The Romans became arbitrators of the strife, & Pompey decided in favor of Hyrcanus. 64. & made himself master of Jerusalem; appointed Hyrcanus high priest & king, with the imposition of a tribute, conducted Aristobolus & his sons to Rome, who, however, afterwards escaped, and occasioned disturbances. The Jewish state now remained dependant on Rome; Antipater & his sons made it a firm rule to attach themselves to Rome, in order thus entirely to banish the ruling family. In 48, Antipater was appointed by Caesar, procurator of Judea; and his second son Herod, who had the command in Galilee, was soon so powerful that he could bid defiance to Hyrcanus & the Sanhedrim. 45. He sustained himself also thro' all the storms, which after Caesars violent death shook the Roman world, for he gained Antony. The party adverse to the foreigner was still powerful; they put at their head Antigonus the other son of Aristobolus, & placed him on the throne by

the aid of the Parthians 39. Herod fled to Rome, found a favorable reception, & was appointed by them king. Fourth period under Herod & his family 30. B. C. 70 A. D. Herod the Great 34. B. C. takes possession of Jerusalem and all Judea, 37. marries Mariamne, of the house of the Maccabees. extirpates the party of Antigonus & the family of the Maccabees. After Antony's fall, he continues to win Augustus, who gave him Judea, Samaria, Galilee, & beyond Jordan, Perea, Iturea, & Trachonitis, & Idumea; from these he collected the revenues without being tributary. The last year but one of his reign is received as the year of the birth of Christ. His kingdom was divided at his death between his three surviving sons; Archelaus as ethnarch or prince received the larger half, Judea, Samaria, and Idumea. The two others, as tetrarchs, received, Philip, a part of Galilee, & Trachonitis; Antipas, the other part & Perea with Iturea. Archelaus lost his land for mal-administration A. D. 6. upon which Judea and Samaria were added as a Roman province to Syria, & stood under procurators, who were dependant on the Syrian governors. Of these procurators Pontius Pilate

belongs to about 27-36. and under him the
founder of our religion appeared. Philip go-
vern'd in his tetrarchy, till his death 34
A.D. upon which his land shared the fate of
Judea & Samaria. In 37 it was given by Ca-
hula to Agrippa, a grandson of Herod, with the
title of king. Antipas also requested the title
of king, but was deposed, and Agrippa received
his tetrarchy, and won after the former dis-
trict of Archelaus, and thus all Palestine.
But on his death, 44. A.D. and the whole
country became a Roman province. It was
added to Syria, & received procurators. The
oppression of the procurators 64 brought
the Jews to a rebellion which ended 70,
with the taking & destruction of their ca-
pital and Temple by Titus. Even after
the conquest Jerusalem continued not
merely as a city, but was still considered
by the nation, as its central point,
and the attempt to make it a Roman
colony, occasioned under Adrian a
formidable insurrection.