

Rulers of Rome and Palestine

Roman Emperors	Roman Governors of Judea	High Priests
<p style="text-align: center;">27 BC—AD 138</p> <p>Augustus Jan 16, 27 BC—Aug 19, 14 AD Lk. 2:1</p> <p>Tiberius Sep 17, 14 AD—Mar 16, 37 AD Lk. 3:1 The “Caesar” mentioned in: Mt. 22:17,21; Mk. 12:14,16,17; Lk. 3:1; 20:22,24,25; 23:2; Jn. 19:12,15</p> <p>Gaius Mar 16, 37—Jan 24, 41</p> <p>Claudius Jan 24, 41—Oct 13, 54 Acts 11:28; 18:2 The “Caesar” mentioned in: Acts 17:7</p> <p>Nero Oct 13, 54—Jun 9, 68 The “Caesar” mentioned in: Acts 25:8,10,11,12,21; 26:32; 27:24; 28:19; Phil. 4:22</p> <p>Galba Jun 10, 68—Jan 15, 69</p> <p>Otho Jan 15, 69—Apr 14, 69</p> <p>Vitellius Jan 2, 69—Dec 20, 69</p> <p>Vespasian Jul 1, 69—Jun 24, 79 (AD 70: Destruction of Jerusalem & the Temple)</p> <p>Titus Jun 24, 79—Sep 13, 81</p> <p>Domitian Sep 14, 81—Sep 16, 96</p> <p>Nerva Sep 16, 96—Jan 25, 98</p> <p>Trajan Jan 25, 97—Aug 8, 117</p> <p>Hadrian Aug 11, 117—Jul 10, 138</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4 BC—AD 70</p> <p>[Archelaus 4 BC—AD 6] Mt. 2:22</p> <p>Prefects/Procurators subject to supervision by the Imperial Legate in Syria (AD 6-66):</p> <p>Caponius ca. 6–9</p> <p>Marcus Ambibulus ca. 9–12</p> <p>Annius Rufus ca. 12–15</p> <p>Valerius Gratus 15–26</p> <p>Pontius Pilate 26–36 Mentioned over 50 times in the N.T. in: Mt. 27; Mk. 15; Lk. 3:1; 13:1; ch. 23; Jn. 18; 19; Acts 3:13; 4:27; 13:28; 1 Tim. 6:13.</p> <p>Marcellus/Marullus 36–41</p> <p>[King Herod Agrippa I 41–44]</p> <p>Cuspius Fadus 44–?46</p> <p>Tiberius Iulius Alexander ?46–48</p> <p>Ventidius Cumanus 48–ca. 52</p> <p>Antonius Felix ca. 52–?60 Acts 23:24,26; ch. 24; 25:14</p> <p>Porcius Festus ?60–62 Acts 24:27; ch. 25; 26:24,25,32</p> <p>Lucceius Albinus 62–64</p> <p>Gessius Florus 64–66</p> <p>[Jewish Revolt 66-73]</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">4th cent. BC—1st cent. AD</p> <p>The succession of the high priesthood became a rather complex affair in N.T. times. After the return from the Exile under Ezra and Nehemiah, the office was passed down to members of the house of Zadok from ca. 350–174 BC.</p> <p>The Seleucid kings appointed the high priests from 174–140 BC.</p> <p>After the Maccabean Revolt, the high priest was generally appointed by popular decree from the Hasmonaean dynasty, 140–37 BC.</p> <p>Herod the Great appointed the high priests from 37–4 BC.</p> <p>Archelaus appointed the high priests from 4 BC–AD 6.</p> <p>From AD 6: Appointed by Quirinius, Legate of Syria, AD 6–9; Lk. 2:2:</p> <p>Annas, son of Seth AD 6–15 Lk. 3:2; Jn. 18:13,24; Acts 4:6</p> <p>Appointed by Valerius Gratus, Procurator of Judea, AD 15-26:</p> <p>Ismael, son of Phiabi ca. 15–16</p> <p>Eleazar, son of Annas ca. 16–17</p> <p>Simon, son of Camithus ca. 17–18</p> <p>Joseph Caiaphas, ca. 18–37 son-in-law of Annas Mt. 26:3,57; Lk. 3:2; Jn. 11:49; 18:13,14,24,28; Acts 4:6</p> <p>After Caiaphas, there were six other high priests until:</p> <p>Ananias, 47–ca. 59 son of Nebedaeus Acts 23:2; 24:1; (22:5)</p>
<p>References: <i>The Harper Atlas of the Bible</i>, ed. James B. Pritchard, pg. 168; <i>Harper’s Bible Dictionary</i>, ed. Paul J. Achtemeier; <i>Israel and the Nations</i>, F.F. Bruce; <i>Englishman’s Greek Concordance</i>, Zondervan; <i>Greek-English Lexicon</i>, Bauer-Arndt-Gingrich-Danker.</p>		