

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION.—WHY JOSEPHUS DESERVES ATTENTION	xi
Object of this book—Unique value of Josephus' writings—Neglect by the Jews—Value of Josephus for the criticism of the sources of the N.T.—Josephus' account of his work as an historian—Josephus rewrote parts of his narrative—Sources used by Josephus—'Zionism' in the days of Josephus—Josephus not yet a dead author.	

PART I

LIFE AND FAITH OF FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS

CHAPTER I.—THE LIFE OF JOSEPHUS	3
Four works by Josephus—The 'Life' and 'Against Apion' compared—Josephus' position in later life—Subjects treated in the 'Life'—Ancestry and early life of Josephus—Visit to Rome—Return to Jerusalem—Discrepancies in the 'Life' and the 'War'—Josephus in Galilee—Factions in Galilee—Hostility to Josephus—Herod's palace in Tiberias—The bandits of Dabaritta—Josephus persuades the Tarichaeans—Attempt to have Josephus recalled—Josephus' dream—The enemies of Josephus desire a conference—Vespasian arrives in Galilee—Defence of Jotapata—Josephus resolves to save his own life—Josephus predicts that Vespasian will rule the world—Josephus and the favours he received in Rome.	
CHAPTER II.—THE RELIGION OF JOSEPHUS (THE 'APION')	19
Josephus as an apologist—Silence of Greeks concerning the Jews—Greeks kept no records like the Babylonians and the Jews—Why the Greeks ignored the Jews—Manetho's history of Egypt—Phoenician testimony—The Babylonian Berosus—Testimony of Greek writers—Manetho criticised—Josephus had no easy task—Jews unpopular after captivity—Character of Apion—Jews accused of ritual murder—Refutation of Apion's calumny—Josephus explains Judaism—Perfection of the Law—Jews all profess the same doctrines—Jewish observance practised by Gentiles—Josephus both a priest and a Pharisee—Ideals of Josephus—Herod Agrippa II. on the Jews' religion.	

PART II

THE RELIGION OF THE JEWS

	PAGE
CHAPTER III.—THE TEMPLE	39
The Temple not at first the only sanctuary in Israel—Purification of the Temple by Josiah—Ezekiel's vision of idolatry in the Temple—Ezekiel's vision of a restored Temple—Ancient temples not built for congregational worship—Foundations of the Temple—The Second Temple rebuilt by Herod the Great—An imaginary visit to the Temple.—The Porticos—The golden vines and the great veil.	
THE HIGH PRIESTHOOD	47
The High Priest in the Pentateuch—The High Priest at the Return—Successors of Eliashib—Jaddua and Manasseh—Jaddua and his descendants—High Priesthood in 2 Maccabees—The Asmonaeon priests.	
THE SERVICES IN THE TEMPLE	54
The so-called letter of Aristeas—The musical service and the Psalms—The Temple in the New Testament—The daily service in <i>Middoth</i> —Destruction of the Temple inevitable.	
CHAPTER IV.—THE LAW	59
The Law, not the Temple, united the Jews—The Law in the books of Moses—Genesis—Exodus—Leviticus—Numbers—Deuteronomy—Necessity for the Tradition to explain the Law—Josephus and Tradition—The Law as explained by Josephus in the 'Antiquities'—The Law as explained in the 'Apion'—Josephus writes for Gentiles—Josephus advocates a pacific Judaism—How the Law was preserved—Contrast between Judaism and Christianity—Judaism saved by its students—The new Judaism—Jewish and Christian Scriptures.	
CHAPTER V.—THE HOPE OF ISRAEL IN JOSEPHUS	73
Hope essential to every religion—Josephus not an idealist—Literary and religious movements in Judaism—The sect of the Essenes in 'War,' Bk. ii.—Essene life and piety described in the 'War'—Grades in Essenism—Essene philosophy—Essenism in the 'Antiquities,' xviii. 1—Josephus' admiration of Essenism—Eminent Essenes in Josephus—Josephus commends an ascetic Judaism—Disappearance of Essenism—Proselytism—Izates, King of Adiabene—Missionary activity—Different sorts of proselytism—Josephus not interested in religious movements—Messianism as Josephus may have viewed it—Would Josephus have regarded Jesus as a Messiah?—Possible Messiahs in Josephus' day—The disputed passage about Jesus—Controversy as to the passage—Militant Messianism impossible for Christians—Jews practically abandon Messianism—Messiahs dreaded by Josephus—Supplementary Note.	

PART III

INDEPENDENCE OF THE JEWS

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI.—THE HIGH PRIESTS AS WARRIOR PRINCES	95
Obscurity of the Jews in Palestine—The sons of Tobias—Hyrcanus, the son of Joseph—The Jews as tax farmers for Egypt—Palestine annexed by the Seleucids of Syria—Antiochus Epiphanes—Revolt of the Maccabees—Dying speech of Mattathias—Religious aspect of the revolt—Early victories of Judas—Dedication of the Temple—Judas in Eastern and Northern Palestine—Not all Jews attached to Judas—Antiochus V, Eupator—The Syrian kings recognise the Jewish religion—Defeat of Nicanor and death of Judas—Jonathan—Battles of Judas the Maccabee—Embassy to Rome—Desperate condition of the patriots after Judas' death—Disintegration of the Syrian monarchy—The <i>Acra</i> taken by Simon—Prosperity under Simon—Embassies to Sparta and Rome—Antiochus VII and John Hyrcanus—Further successes of Hyrcanus—Pharisees and Sadducees—Aristobulus I, Philhellene—Alexander Jannaeus.	
CHAPTER VII.—THE FALL OF THE ASMONAEANS AND THE RISE OF THE HERODS	121
Rivalry of the sons of Alexander Jannaeus—Power of Rome in the East—Pompey—The rivals appeal to Pompey—The family of Antipater consistently pro-Roman—Pompey besieges Jerusalem—Pompey's Jewish policy—Gabinius—The Idumaeon influence in Jewish affairs—Antipater—Herod the Great—Brigandage—The Parthian invasion—Herod proclaimed king—Herod marries Mariamne—Herod and Augustus—Splendour of Herod's reign—Herod's domestic troubles—Herod and the sons of Mariamne.	

PART IV

THE ROMAN YOKE

CHAPTER VIII.—THE DESCENDANTS OF HEROD	139
(Archelaus—Antipas—and Agrippa I)	
The Herodian family—Importance of the descendants of Mariamne. (See map and table annexed)—Herod's fortune—Jewish riots against Archelaus—Herod's family plead the cause of Antipas before Augustus—Speech of Antipater, son of Salome—Nicolaus defends Archelaus—Petition of the Jews—Partition of Herod's dominion among his sons—Archelaus in Judaea—Antipas as tetrach of Galilee—Antipas marries Herodias—Antipas in the Gospels and in Josephus—Antipas and the Parthians—Antipas and Jesus—War with Aretas—Deposition of Antipas—Fortunes of Herod Agrippa—Early life of Herod Agrippa—Herod Agrippa returns to	

Rome—Agrippa in disgrace with Tiberius—Tiberius as described by Josephus—Arrest of Herod Agrippa—Herod Agrippa given a royal title—Riots in Alexandria—Claudius enriches Herod Agrippa—Jewish enthusiasm for Herod Agrippa—Character of Herod Agrippa—The High Priesthood.

CHAPTER IX.—THE ROMAN GOVERNMENT OF PALESTINE . . . 154
(The Legati of Syria and the Procurators of Judaea)

Romans fail in Palestine—Rapid decline of the Asmonaeans—Pompey's Eastern policy—The *legati* of Syria—Varus, B.C. 4—Quirinius—Flaccus—Vitellius—Petronius—Marcus or Marsus—Cassius Longinus and Ummidius Quadratus—Cestus Gallus—Importance of Syria—The Procurators—The first procurators: Coponius, Ambivius, Rufus, Gratus (A.D. 4-26)—Pilate: (1) The standards, (2) The aqueduct, (3) The Crucifixion of the Christ, (4) The Samaritans—Disorder in Jerusalem—Death of St. Stephen—Marcellus, Marullus, Cuspius Fadus, and Tiberius Alexander—Cumanus—Felix—Treatment of St. Paul by Felix and Festus—Roman method of government—Albinus and Gessius Florus—Picture of state of Palestine in Acts.

CHAPTER X.—THE JEWS IN PARTHIA 170

The known East—Alexander and the Seleucids—Reasons for the failure of the Macedonians in the East—The Parthians—Rise of their empire—The Jews and the Parthians—Jewish intrigues with the Parthians—Asineus and Anileus—Asineus recognised by Artabanus III—Murder of Asineus—Defeat and death of Anileus—Jews unpopular in Seleucia on the Tigris—Parties in Seleucia—The Jews in Parthia bold fighters but bad neighbours—Babylonian schools—The Parthians in Christian imagination.

CHAPTER XI.—THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR WITH ROME . . . 181

Misgovernment of the Procurators—Patriotism or brigandage—Jews insulted in Caesarea-by-the-Sea—Florus marches to Jerusalem—Herod Agrippa II tries to pacify the Jews—Herod Agrippa's speech—The sacrifices for Rome cease in the Temple—Massacres and reprisals—Alexandria—Jerusalem at the outbreak of the War, August, A.D. 66—Cestius Gallus marches to Jerusalem—Rout of the Romans at Bethoron, November, A.D. 66—Vespasian given the command by Nero—Summary of events, A.D. 67-70—Digressions by Josephus—Description of Palestine: (1) Galilee, (2) Lake of Gennesareth, (3) Peraea—Samaria and Judaea—Vespasian's campaigns—The Roman army—Vespasian reduces all Palestine—The pirates of Joppa—Battles on the Lake—Siege of Gamala—Vespasian at Jericho.

CHAPTER XII.—THE SIEGE OF JERUSALEM 197

Jerusalem consisted of a Temple and forts—Factions in Jerusalem—Merits and defects of Josephus—Motives actuating Josephus—Josephus' admiration for Rome—John of Gischala arrives at Jerusalem—Zealots, Idumaeans and *sicarii*—Sacrilige of John of Gischala—Advance of Titus—Jewish preparation for defence—The walls of Jerusalem—The

'third' or northern wall—The second wall—The first wall—The hills of the City—The Towers—The Antonia—Narrow escape of Titus—Desperate sallies of the Jews—Third wall taken May 25—Titus parades his troops—Josephus addresses the Jews—Titus builds an earthwork around the City—Country round Jerusalem laid desolate—Capture of Antonia by the Romans—The daily sacrifices cease—Attacks on the Temple repulsed—The Temple burned—Soldiers massacre the Jews—Portents—Jesus, the son of Ananias—Supplementary Note.

PART V

AFTER THE FALL OF JERUSALEM

CHAPTER XIII.—THE LESSON TO BE LEARNED FROM JOSEPHUS 219

Jerusalem, a small but important city—Opposition to building of Jerusalem at the Return—Simon, the son of Gioras, taken—Triumphant return of Titus—Titus and the Jews of Antioch—Titus revisits Jerusalem—The Triumph—Simon, son of Gioras, executed—Masada captured—The *sicarii* in Egypt.—Temple at Leontopolis destroyed—Josephus accused—Limitations of Josephus—Summary of Jewish history—Demand for political independence—Josephus and the Law—Judaism becomes isolated—Christianity becomes world-wide.

CHAPTER XIV.—JOSEPHUS AND THE HISTORY OF ISRAEL: THE 'ANTIQUITIES' OR ARCHAEOLOGY 232

Josephus' account of his literary education—Josephus attempts to popularise the Old Testament—Preface to the 'Antiquities'—Josephus on Genesis—Pompous language of Josephus—Josephus and Moses—The Tabernacle—Purpose of Josephus in explaining the Tabernacle—Omissions in account of the Pentateuch—The historical books of the Bible—(David)—(Solomon)—(Elijah)—Josephus quotes heathen authorities—Silence concerning the prophets except Daniel—The Return from the Captivity—Estimate of Josephus' interpretation of the Bible—Josephus compared with Philo.

CHAPTER XV.—A REVIEW OF THE 'ANTIQUITIES' AND ITS SOURCES 246

Points of contact between the Jew and the Roman—Dionysius of Halicarnassus and Livy—Dislike of the miraculous—Popular history—Did Josephus read Latin?—Josephus and the Greek historians—The later books of the 'Antiquities'—Long period of silence in Jewish history—Materials for history of Egypt and Syria covered in the 'Antiquities'—Authors mentioned by Josephus—Writers later than Josephus—Josephus and 1 Maccabees—Nicolaus of Damascus—Josephus on Christian times—Josephus and official documents—Our debt to Josephus—Josephus as a *raconteur*—Josephus' lack of patriotism.

	PAGE
CHAPTER XVI.—JOSEPHUS AND THE NEW TESTAMENT	259
Did ' Luke ' borrow from Josephus ?—The Enrolment—Rebellion of Judas of Galilee—Theudas—Was there a rebellion under Judas of Galilee ?—Chronological notice of the Baptist—Josephus and the political divisions of Palestine—Lysanias of Abilene—Annas and Caiaphas—Herod the tetrarch and the death of the Baptist—Herod Agrippa I—The Egyptian and the <i>sicarii</i> —Acts does not seem to owe information to Josephus.	

APPENDICES

A. THE HIGH PRIESTHOOD (see p. 54)	275
B. THE MENTION OF CHRIST AND THE SLAVONIC ADDITIONS (see p. 89)	279
C. THE PTOLEMIES AND THE SELEUCIDAE IN JOSEPHUS (see p. 120)	284
D. ROMAN RULERS OF SYRIA AND PALESTINE (see p. 161)	288
E. HELPS FOR THE STUDY OF JOSEPHUS	291
INDEX	295

NOTE.—The quotations from Dr. H. St. J. Thackeray's translation in the Loeb Library are used by kind permission of the editors and of the publishers (London: Messrs. Heinemann; New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons).