

Handout Lesson 1: Introduction  
ANCIENT DOCUMENTS WHICH MENTION JAMES THE JUST,  
BISHOP OF JERUSALEM

Hegesippus c. 155AD: “James, the Lord’s brother, succeeds to the government of the Church in conjunction with the Apostles. He has been universally called ‘the Just,’ from the days of the Lord down to the present time. For many bore the name of James; but this one was holy from his mother’s womb. He drank no wine or other intoxicating liquor, nor did he eat flesh’ no razor came upon; his head; he did not anoint himself with oil, nor make use of the bath. He alone was permitted to enter the Holy Place: for he did not wear any woolen garment, but fine linen only. He alone, I say, was wont to go into the Temple: and he used to be found kneeling on his knees, begging forgiveness for the people—so that the skin of his knees became horny like that of a camel’s, by reason of his constantly bending the knee in adoration to God, and begging forgiveness for the people. Therefore, in consequence of his pre-eminent justice, he was called the Just, and Oblias, which signifies in Greek ‘Defense of the People,’ and ‘Justice,’ in accordance with what the prophets declare concerning him” [fragments from Hegesippus’ Five Books of Commentaries on the Acts of the Church, Ante-Nicene Fathers, volume 8, page 762. Also see: Eusebius, Church History, 2.23.5 quoted in The Early Church Fathers volume I page 79].

St. Ignatius Bishop of Antioch: “And what is the presbytery but a sacred assembly, the counselors and assessors of the Bishop? And what are the deacons but imitators of the angelic powers, fulfilling a pure and blameless ministry unto him as the holy Stephen did to the blessed James, Timothy and Linus to Paul, Anacletus and Clement to Peter? Epistle of Ignatius to the Trallians, chapter 7; c. 107AD [Ante-Nicene Fathers vol. 7, page 69].

St. Clement of Alexandria [died c. 215AD] quoted by Eusebius in his Church History: “But Clement in the sixth book of his Hypotyposes writes thus: ‘For they say that Peter and James and John after the ascension of our Savior, as if also preferred by our Lord, strove not after honor but chose James the Just bishop of Jerusalem.’ But the same writer in the seventh book of the same work, relates also the following things concerning him: ‘The Lord after his resurrection imparted knowledge to James the Just and to John and Peter, and they imparted it to the rest of the Apostles, and the rest of the Apostles to the seventy, of whom Barnabas was one. But there were two Jameses: one called the Just, who was thrown from the pinnacle of the Temple and was beaten to death with a club by a fuller, and another who was beheaded.’ Paul also makes mention of the same James the Just, where he writes, ‘Other of the apostles saw I none, save James the Lord’s brother. [Galatians 1:19].” Eusebius, Church History Book II chapter 1

The Recollections ( homilies) of St. Clement [martyred c. 96/100AD]:

- “After him **James the son of Alphaeus** gave an address to the people, with the view of showing that we are not to believe on Jesus on the ground that the prophets foretold concerning Him, but rather that we are to believe the prophets, that they were really prophets, because the Christ bears testimony to them..” Recollections, Chapter LIX – Pharisees Refuted [page 93, Ante-Nicene Fathers vol.8].
- “Now when we had come to **our James**, while we detailed to him all that had been said and done, we supped, and remained with him, spending the whole night in supplication to Almighty God, that the discourse of the approaching disputation might show the unquestionable truth of our faith...Therefore, on the following day, **James the bishop** went up to the Temple with us, and with the whole Church.” In chapter LXIX James of Jerusalem challenges the Pharisees and the High Priest. Recollections, Chapter LXVI-Discussion Resumed, [page 95, Ante-Nicene Fathers vol. 8].

**THE LISTS OF THE APOSTLES AS FOUND  
IN THE GOSPELS AND ACTS**

| <b>MATTHEW<br/>3:16-19</b>   | <b>MARK<br/>10:2-4</b>  | <b>LUKE<br/>6:12-16</b>   | <b>ACTS<br/>1:13</b>  |
|--|---|---|---|
| Simon (Peter)<br>Andrew, his brother<br>James, son of Zebedee<br>John, his brother<br><br>Philip<br>Bartholomew<br>Thomas<br>Matthew, the tax<br>collector<br>James of Alphaeus<br>Thaddaeus<br>Simon ho kananaios<br>Judas ish Karioth, who<br>even betrayed Him. | Simon (Peter)<br>James, son of Zebedee<br>John, brother of James<br>Andrew<br><br>Philip<br>Bartholomew<br>Matthew<br>Thomas<br><br>James son of<br>Alphaeus<br>Thaddaeus<br>Simon ho kananaios<br>Judas ish Karioth who<br>even betrayed Him | Simon (Peter)<br>Andrew, his brother<br>James<br>John<br><br>Philip<br>Bartholomew<br>Matthew<br>Thomas<br><br>James of Alphaeus<br>Simon surnamed the<br>Zealot<br>Judas of James<br>Judas ish Karioth<br>who became a traitor | Peter<br>John<br>James<br>Andrew<br><br>Philip<br>Thomas<br>Bartholomew<br>Matthew<br><br>James of Alphaeus<br>Simon the zealot<br><br>Judas of James |

## Rulers of Judea

| Roman Emperor   |           | Ruler in Judea   | High Priest<br>*Boethus Family<br>+Ananus Family   | Date of High Priest |
|---|-----------|--|--|---------------------|
| <b>Augustus</b><br>27 BC-14 AD  | <b>H</b>  | Herod the Great<br>37BC – 4/1BC  | -Ananelus<br>-Aristobulus (Hasmon prince and brother-in-law of Herod)<br>-Jesus, son of Phabi<br>-Simon son of Boethus*<br>-Matthias son of Theophilus*<br>-Joseph son of Elam<br>-Joazar son (?) of Boethus*<br>-Eleazar brother of Joazar* | 37BC                |
|   | <b>E</b>  |  |  | 36BC                |
|   | <b>R</b>  | Archelaus, son of Herod<br>Ruled 4/1BC deposed by Romans after 2 years.<br>Herod's heirs Antipas, Agrippa I*, Herod of Chalcis, ruled the Galilee, & other territories | <b>(Romans appoint High Priests)</b>   | ?                   |
|   | <b>O</b>  |  |  | ?                   |
|   | <b>D</b>  |  |  | ?                   |
|   | <b>I</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>A</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>N</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>M</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>O</b>  |  |  | 4BC?                |
|   | <b>N</b>  |  |  | 4BC?                |
|   | <b>A</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>R</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>C</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>H</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>Y</b>  |  |  |                     |
| <b>ROMAN ANNEXATION OF JUDEA</b>  |           |  |  |                     |
| <b>Tiberius</b><br>14-37 AD   | <b>R</b>  | -Coponius (Prefect)<br>6-9AD   | -Joazar (reappointed)*<br>- Annas son of Seth +<br>(in Greek = Ananus)   | 5/6AD<br>6-15AD     |
|   | <b>O</b>  | -Ambibulus (Prefect)<br>9-11AD   |  |                     |
|   | <b>M</b>  | -Rufus (Prefect)<br>12-14AD  | -Ishmael son of Phabi  | 15-17AD             |
|   | <b>A</b>  | -Gratus (Prefect)<br>15-26AD   | -Eleazar & Simon sons of Annas+  | 17-18AD             |
|   | <b>N</b>  | -Pilate (Prefect)<br>26-36AD   | -Caiaphas son-in-law of Annas+   | 18-36AD             |
|   | <b>P</b>  | -Marcellus (Prefect )<br>36-37AD   | -Jonathan, son of Annas+   | 37AD                |
| <b>Caligula</b><br>37-41 AD   | <b>T</b>  | -Marullus (Prefect)<br>37-41AD   | -Theophilus, son of Annas+   | 37-41AD             |
|   | <b>S</b>  |  | -Matthias son of Annas+  | 41-48AD             |
|   |           |  |  |                     |
| <b>Claudius</b><br>41-54 AD   |           | <b>-Herod Agrippa I</b><br>41-44AD   | (Matthias continues as High Priest)  |                     |
| <b>Nero</b><br>54-68 AD   | <b>R.</b> | -Cuspius Fadus (Prefect)<br>44-46AD  |  |                     |
|   | <b>P</b>  | -Tiberius-Alexander (P)<br>46-48AD   | -Ananias son of Nebedaeus  | 48-59AD             |
|   | <b>R</b>  | -Ventidius Cumanus (P)<br>-Marcus Antonius Felix (Prefect) 52-60AD   | -Ishmael son of Phabi  | 59-61AD             |
|   | <b>E</b>  | -Porcius Festus (Prefect) 61-62AD  |  |                     |
|   | <b>F</b>  | -Albinus (Prefect) 62-64<br>-Gessius Florus (Prefect) 64-66AD  | -Annas son of Annas+   | 62-70AD             |
|   | <b>E</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>C</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>T</b>  |  |  |                     |
|   | <b>S</b>  |  |  |                     |
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### Handout for Lesson #1

St. Paul on the post Resurrection appearances of Jesus Christ: *...and that on the third day, he was raised to life, in accordance with the Scriptures; and that he appeared to Cephas; and later to the Twelve; and next he appeared to more than five hundred of the brothers at the same time, most of whom are still with us, though some have fallen asleep, then he appeared to James, and then to all the apostles. Last of all he appeared to me too, as though I was a child born abnormally.*"

1 Corinthians 15:4-8

Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea (c. 260-340AD), in Book 7 chapter 19 of his *Church History* recorded: *The chair of James, who first received the episcopate of the church at Jerusalem from the Savior Himself and the Apostles, and who, as the divine records show, was called a brother of Christ, has been preserved until now, the brethren who have followed him in succession there exhibiting clearly to all the reverence which both those of old times and those of our own day maintained and do maintain for holy men on account of their piety.*

### Scripture passages identifying the various men named "James" in the New Testament

| The Apostle James Zebedee (brother of the Apostle St. John) | The Apostle James son of Alphaeus | James the "brother" of Jesus; Jesus' "brothers" in general | James whose mother is Mary | James, the "brother" of Jesus and Bishop of Jerusalem | James, the father of the Apostle Jude |
|---|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Matthew 4:21  | Matthew 10:3                      | Matthew 12:46-50   | Matthew 27:56              | Acts 12:17  | Acts 1:13                             |
| Matthew 10:2-3  | Mark 3:18                         | Matthew 13:55  | Mark 15:40                 | Acts 15:13  |                                       |
| Matthew 17:1  | Luke 6:15                         | Mark 3:21  | Mark 16:1                  | Acts 21:18  |                                       |
| Matthew 20:20-23  | Acts 1:13                         | Mark 6:3   | Luke 24:10                 | 1 Corinthians 15:5-7                                  |                                       |
| Matthew 26:-46  |                                   | John 7:3-5   |                            | Galatians 1:19  |                                       |
| Mark 1:19-20  |                                   | Galatians 1:19   |                            | Galatians 2:9, 12                                     |                                       |
| Mark 1:29   |                                   | Acts 1:14  |                            | James 1:1   |                                       |
| Mark 3:17   |                                   | James 1:1  |                            | Jude 1:1  |                                       |
| Mark 5:37   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Mark 9:2  |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Mark 10:35, 41  |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Mark 13:3   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Mark 14:33  |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Luke 5:10   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Luke 6:14   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Luke 8:51   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Luke 9:28, 54   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Acts 1:13   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |
| Acts 12:2   |                                   |  |                            |   |                                       |

Keep in mind that more than one category may refer to the same man.

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## The First Christian Bishops of Jerusalem

In *Church History*, Book IV chapter 5 Bishop Eusebius of Caesarea in Palestine writes concerning the succession of the Bishops of Jerusalem: “*The chronology [dating] of the bishops of Jerusalem I have nowhere found preserved in writing; for tradition says that they were all short lived. But I have learned this much from the writings, that until the siege of the Jews, which took place under Adrian [135AD, the Roman Emperor Hadrian] there were fifteen bishops in succession there, all of whom are said to have been of Hebrew descent, and to have received the knowledge of Christ in purity, so that they were approved by those who were able to judge such matters and were deemed worthy of the episcopate.*”

Note: Eusebius is referring to the Second Jewish Revolt against Rome which was brutally suppressed in 135AD. The First Jewish Revolt took place from 66-73AD and resulted in the destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem and the deaths of over a million Jews and the enslavement of circa 55,000 Jewish men, women, and children. After the Second Revolt the city of Jerusalem was raised to the ground and then rebuilt as a Roman city and renamed Aelia Capitolina. Jews were forbidden all access to the holy city but Christians were not penalized because they did not participate in either revolt and Christian persecution diminishes for a time under Hadrian.

| LIST OF THE FIRST CHRISTIAN BISHOPS OF JERUSALEM |               |                  |                             |
|--|---------------|------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. James +                                       | 11. Justus +  | 21. Gaius I      | 31. Dius                    |
| 2. Symeon +                                      | 12. Levi +    | 22. Symmachus    | 32. Germanio                |
| 3. Justus +                                      | 13. Ephres +  | 23. Gaius II     | 33. Gordius                 |
| 4. Zacchaeus +                                   | 14. Joseph +  | 24. Julian II    | 34. Narcissus<br>(repeated) |
| 5. Tobias +                                      | 15. Judas +   | 25. Capito       | 35. Alexander               |
| 6. Benjamin +                                    | 16. Marcus    | 26. Maximus II * | 36. Mazabanes               |
| 7. John +  | 17. Cassianus | 27. Antonius *   | 37. Hymenaeus               |
| 8. Matthias +                                    | 18. Publius   | 28. Valens       | 38. Zambdas                 |
| 9. Phillip +                                     | 19. Maximus I | 29. Dolichianus  | 39. Hermon                  |
| 10. Seneca +                                     | 20. Julian I  | 30. Narcissus    |                             |

+ Jewish descent

\*These two names are omitted in Eusebius’ *Church History*, but are listed in his *Chronicles* and are also listed by the Church historian Epiphanius

Also see *Church History*, Book V, chapter 12 in which Eusebius lists the first thirty of the bishops, ending with Narcissus, “*the thirtieth in regular succession from the Apostles.*”

## THE MINISTRIES AND MARTYRDOMS OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES

| Apostle                    | Occupation, Accomplishments & Some key Scripture references   | Death  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| Simon-Peter<br>son of John | <p>Fisherman and brother or kinsman of the Apostle Andrew. Prince of Apostles. He is the Holy Spirit inspired writer of 2 epistles to the Universal Church which bear his name. As Christ's Vicar of the Kingdom of Heaven on Earth he preached in Asia Minor 7 yrs. founding the Church in Antioch [Syria] and later established the Church headquarters in Rome where he served as Bishop 25 yrs. As the leader of the Church he presided over the first Great Council in Jerusalem in 49AD [<a href="#">Acts 15</a>].</p> <p>Jn 1:41-2; Mt. 4:18; Mk 1:16; Lk 5; Mt. 10:1-4; Mk 3:16; Lk 6:14; Mt 14:29; Mt 16:16-22*; 17:1-4; Jn 6: 68; 13:37; Lk 22:31-4; 24:12,34; Jn 21:7-19; Acts 1:13-22; 2:14-40; 3:11-4:31; 5:27-32; 9:32-11:18; 12:1-19; 15:7-12; Gal 2:9; 1 &amp; 2 Peter.</p> | <p>Martyred in Rome by the Roman authorities as prophesized by Jesus in John 21:18-19. Peter was crucifixion, at his request, upside down ca.64?67 AD</p>  |
| James son of Zebedee       | <p>Fisherman; business partner of Simon-Peter; brother of John and son of Zebedee and Salome. His mother followed Jesus and helped to support Jesus' ministry. Jesus called the Zebedee brothers the "Sons of Thunder." James preached the Gospel in Sardinia and in Spain. He is the patron saint of Spain.</p> <p>Mt. 4:21; 10:2; 10:2; Mk 1:19, 29; 10:41; 14:33; Lk 9:28, 54; Acts 1:13; 12:2</p>   | <p>First Apostle to be martyred [Acts 12:1-2]. Beheaded by King Herod Agrippa I circa 42?44 AD</p>   |
| John<br>son of Zebedee     | <p>Fisherman and business partner of Simon-Peter; brother of James; close friend of Andrew. The Church fathers identify him as the inspired writer of the 4<sup>th</sup> Gospel, and as the "beloved disciple". Preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and honored as the father of Eastern Rite Catholics; Bishop of Ephesus; imprisoned on the penal colony of Patmos where he received the final revelation of Jesus Christ to the Church. Jn 1:38-39; Mt 4:21; 10:2; 17:1; Mk 10:35—41; 13:3; 14:33; Lk 9:28, 49, 54; 22:8; Jn 1:36?; 13:23; 18:16?; 19:26; 20:1-8, 12; ; 21:7, 20-25 Acts 1:13; 3:1-11; 4:1-23; 8:14-25; Gal 2:9; Rev 1:1(twice named), 4, 9, 22:8</p>  | <p>The only Apostle to die of old age. His long life was prophesized by Jesus in John 21:20-23. Tradition places his death circa 90-96? AD. His tomb is venerated at Ephesus in modern Turkey.</p> |

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|--|--|--|
| Andrew<br>Son of John                    | Brother/kinsman of Simon-Peter and worked in the fishing business with Simon and the Zebedee brothers. Preached the Gospel in Asia Minor, Armenia, and Scythia [southern Russia]; and possible Greece. He is honored as the patron saint of Russia. Jn 1:40-44; Mt 4:18; 10:2; Mk 1:16, 29; 3:18; 13:3; Lk 6:14; Jn 6:8; 12:22; Acts 1:13  | Date of martyrdom unknown. Stoned and crucified in Scythia? on an X shaped cross   |
| James son of Alphaeus                    | James son of Alphaeus preached the Gospel in Syria and was bishop and founded the Syrian Church. Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; 15:40; Lk 6:15; Acts 1:13   | Martyred by stoning, date unknown  |
| Philip                                   | From the same home town as Peter and Andrew, Bethsaida on the Sea of Galilee. Not to be confused with the deacon Phillip in Acts of Apostles. This Jewish Apostle has an entirely Greek name meaning “lover of horses”. Like Peter, Andrew, James and John he was first introduced to Jesus at the sight of John the Baptist’s baptisms [see John 1:43] where he immediately brought his friend Nathaniel to Jesus. He was a Greek-culture Jew and gentiles who wished to approach Jesus sought him out. According to tradition he preached the Gospel 20 yrs in Scythia [southern Russia]. It is also believed that he preached in Phrygia [Turkey], Galatia, and in Gaul [France]. He lived his last years at Hierapolis in Asia Minor with his daughters, 2 of whom were prophetesses. Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 3:1; 6:14; Jn 1:43-48; 6:5-7; 12:21-22; 14:8-9; Acts 1:13 | Martyred and is buried at the Turkish city of Hierapolis according to the letters of Papias, 2 <sup>nd</sup> century Bishop of Hierapolis  |
| Thomas also known as “Didymas” or “Twin” | Preached the Gospel to the Jews of Mesopotamia including Babylon in modern Iraq, in Asia Minor; later preached in Parthia [what had been the Persian empire] and in India reaching Cranaganore on the Malabar coast of southwest India in ca.52AD. Later when Jews who fled Judea after the fall of Jerusalem in 70AD arrived in India he led many Jews into the New Covenant Church. He is considered the Father of the Church in India. Indian Christians still make pilgrimages to shrines that remember Thomas. Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:15; Jn 11:16; 14:5; 20:24-28; 21:2; Acts 1:13.  | Martyred by the sword while praying at the altar of his Church in India. The traditional burial site atop St. Thomas Mount in Madras, India has been venerated for at least 1,500 years. |
| Bartholomew = (possibly)                 | Saints Bartholomew and Thaddaeus are honored as the “First Illuminators of   | Suffered martyrdom in Armenia by being   |

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>son of Tolmai or Talmai</p>                           | <p>Armenia” for performing many miracles and for sowing the first seeds of Christianity in Armenia. Both saints also traveled and preached in what is today modern Iraq and Iran. They are patron saints of Armenia where their shrines are still venerated today. There is also some evidence that he preached in Greece and India. Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:14; Acts 1:13</p>   | <p>flayed alive.</p>  |
| <p>Matthew also known as Levi and as son of Alphaeus</p> | <p>The tax collector and publican [official] whose tax office was located in Capernaum. As a Levite he was the only member of the ministerial priesthood of the Old Covenant who was called to be one of the 12. Some scholars believe he was a brother of James son of Alphaeus but the Gospels do not make this connection. He is the Holy Spirit inspired writer of the 1<sup>st</sup> Gospel which bears his name and which was written to convert the Old Covenant people of Judea to the New Covenant. Later he is believed to have spread the Gospel in Parthia [Persia] and into Asiatic Ethiopia south of the Caspian Sea, Egypt and Macedonian Greece. Mt 9:9-10; 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:15; Acts 1:13</p> | <p>Martyred in Egypt or Persia? Either by the sword or spear. He is the only Apostle mentioned in the Jewish Talmud. The Babylonian Talmud [Sanhedrin 43a] records his trial and execution. His tomb is believed to be in Salerno, Italy.</p> |
| <p>Simon the Zealot as known as Simon the Canaanite</p>  | <p>A revolutionary against the Roman Empire who instead helped to lead the revolution to change the world. Believed to have preached the Gospel in Cyrene, other areas of North Africa including Egypt. Later traveling as far as Britain before returning to preach in Persia. Mt 10:4; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:15; Acts 1:13</p>  | <p>Martyred by crucifixion either in the Persian city of Suanir? or in Roman Britain on May 10<sup>th</sup> 61AD</p>  |
| <p>Thaddaeus (Judas son of James)</p>                    | <p>He first preached in Samaria, then in Idumea, Libya, Syria and Mesopotamia before traveling to Edessa in Asia Minor to preach the Gospel. In the company of St. Bartholomew he founded the Church in Armenia. Mt 10:3; Mk 3:18; Lk 6:16; Jn 14:22; Acts 1:13</p>   | <p>Suffered martyrdom in Armenia</p>  |
| <p>Judas son of Simon Iscariot</p>                       | <p>Some scholars believe he was from the town of Kerioth mentioned in Joshua 15:25 and that his name should be rendered <i>ish Kerioth</i> = “man of Kerioth”. Jesus identified him in John 6:70 as “<i>a devil</i>”. He was the treasurer of the group and was therefore responsible for giving alms to the poor, but he stole from the collection. [Jn 12:6] Mt 10:4; 26:14-16, 25, 47-49; 27:3-10; Mk 3:19; 14:10-11, 43-</p>  | <p>In despair he hanged himself. Christian tradition records that he hanged himself from the corner of the Temple wall and when the rope broke with his weight he fell and his body burst</p>   |



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|  | <p>45; Lk 6:16; 22:3-6, 47, 48; Jn 12:4-6; 13:2, 21-30; 18:2, 3, 5; Acts 1:16. Simon-Peter testified that it was foretold that Judas would betray Jesus in Acts 1:15-20. One of the prophecies is found in Ps. 41:9 <i>“Even my trusted friend on whom I relied, who shared my table, takes advantage of me [lifts his heel against me].”</i> The more literal translation “lifts his heel” is a Biblical link to the curse on the Serpent in Genesis 3:15 <i>“It [she, he] will brush your head and you will strike its heel”</i> identifying Judas as a “seed of the serpent”. Also see Ps 69:25; 109:8 ; Zech. 11:12-13; Jer. 32:6-15</p> | <p>asunder on the rocks below. See Mt 27:5; Acts 1:18-19</p> |
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The Apostles are named in Matthew 10:2-4; Mark 3:16-19; Luke 6:13-16; and Acts of Apostles 1:13. Normally the lists are compiled in 3 groups of four names each. Although the order of the names in each list may vary the lists always begin with Simon-Peter and end with Judas Iscariot with the exception of the list in Acts where Judas has already died.

## TIME LINE 30 – 70 AD

| YEAR AD   | EVENT   |
|---|---|
| 30  | -Jesus' Crucifixion, Resurrection, and Ascension.<br>-50 days after the Resurrection birth of New Covenant Church on the Jewish Feast of Pentecost (Weeks).   |
| 33 ? 34   | -St Stephen martyred. Christian persecution by Jews intensifies   |
| 35  | -St. Peter is Bishop of Antioch for 7 years   |
| 37  | -Death of Roman Emperor Tiberius  |
| 41  | -Emperor Caligula assassinated and succeeded by Claudius  |
| 42 –67  | -St Peter goes to Rome: establishes the headquarters of Universal (Catholic) Church   |
| 43  | -St Paul's conversion   |
| 46 - 67   | -St Paul's missionary journeys  |
| 49 – 50   | -Council of Jerusalem   |
| 54  | - Emperor Claudius succeeded Nero   |
| 62  | -Parthians revolt against Rome.<br>- St James Bishop of Jerusalem martyred  |
| 64  | -Great fire of Rome. Rome begins persecution of Christians  |
| 66  | -Roman procurator of Judea, Gessius Florus, murders 3,600 Jews (crucifying circa 2,000) in May. May – Oct. Christians flee Judea.<br>-Jewish Revolt against Rome begins with massacre of Jerusalem Roman garrison in Oct.<br>-Roman gentiles of Caesarea kill 20,000 Jews<br>-Jewish army defeats and massacres the Roman garrison at Masada<br>-Gentiles of Damascus, Syria massacre 10,000 Jews<br>-Roman occupied cities across Judea, Samaria, Egypt, Syria,& Asia attack Jews.<br>-Roman General Cestius Gallus' army defeated in Nov. and driven out<br>-Jews fight each other; 3 different factions. Each leader claims to be "messiah." |
| 67  | -General Vespasian and son Titus cross the Euphrates; arrives in Judea with 4 Roman legions to destroy the Jews. -Revolts against Rome in Gaul & Spain. -Peter & Paul executed in Rome (between 64-67?)   |
| 68 - 69   | -Nero commits suicide; succeeded by Galba, Ortho, and Vitellius who is succeeded by Vespasian.<br>-Roman army destroys Qumran (community where Dead Sea Scrolls found)  |
| 70  | -General Titus begins siege of Jerusalem in March. It lasts 3 ½ months. The 9 <sup>th</sup> of Ab: the Temple and Jerusalem are destroyed by the Roman army. Jewish historian Josephus estimated the dead of Jerusalem at 1,197,000.<br>- Jews who survive revolt are sold into slavery   |
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