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c. The Western Mediterranean

- i. Agathocles 9-22
(Coup against the 600 oligarchs of Syracuse, invasion of Sicily by Hamilcar, Agathocles's attack on Carthage, desperation in Carthage, return to Syracuse)
- ii. The Pyrrhic Wars 9-24
(Roman victory in Samnite wars and attack on Taras, the Greek appeal to Pyrrhus, the "Pyrrhic" victories over Rome, Carthaginian overtures to Rome, Phrrhic attack on Sicily and defeat at Roman hands)
- iii. The First Punic War 9-26
(Mamertines sieze Messana, attack on Messana by Hiero, appeal to Rome and Carthage, humiliation of Carthage, attacks on Roman seaports, the Romans produce a navy, the "raven," defeat of Carthage at Mylae, the Battle of Ecnomus, defeat of the Roman general Regulus, battles in western Sicily, defeat of Carthage)
- iv. Roman Expansion and the Illyrian Wars 9-31
(Roman seizure of Corsica and Sardinia, establishment of provinces, building the Flaminian Way, conflicts in Illyria, the First and Second Illyrian Wars)
- v. The Second Punic War 9-32
(Political division in Carthage, Hamilcar and his sons, Carthaginian presence in Spain, Roman delegation to Hasdrubal, Hannibal's defeat of Saguntum, the Roman protest to Carthage, Hannibal's invasion across the Alps, Battles at Ticinus River, Trebia River, and at Lake Trasimenus, invasion of Italian peninsula, Hannibal's victory at Cannae, Philip V's treaty with Hannibal, Rome's attack on Syracuse and Archimedes's defensive technology, defeat of Carthaginians in Spain, Rome's attack on North Africa, the Battle of Zama)

10. The Rise of Imperial Rome

a. Expansion of Roman Power

- i. The Second Macedonian War 10-1
(Philip's agreement with Antiochus III, the Fifth Syrian War, Rome's attack on Macedon)
- ii. The Fifth Syrian War 10-2
(Antiochus's capture of Jerusalem, kindness to the Jews, treaty with Egypt, the Rosetta Stone)
- iii. The End of the Second Macedonian War 10-5
(Antiochus's campaign into Asia Minor, Philip's defeat at Cynoscephalae, the Treaty of Freedom, Roman "liberation" of Macedon and Greece)

- iv. The Defeat of Antiochus III 10-7
(Roman support for Eumenes of Pergamum, Hannibal's arrival in the Syrian court, Antiochus's invasion of Europe, the Peace of Apameia, death of Antiochus the Great)
- v. The Third Macedonian War 10-9
(Roman division of Asia Minor, assassination of Demetrius, ascension of Perseus, Macedonian preparation for war, Eumenes's appeal to the Senate, Roman invasion of Macedon, defeat of Perseus)

b. The Maccabean Revolt

- i. Seleucus IV Philopater 10-13
(War debt, treaty with Prusias of Bithynia, treaty with Perseus, the Oniads and Tobiads, assassination of Seleucus)
- ii. Antiochus IV Epiphanes 10-15
(Attack on Antioch and seizure of throne, complexity)
- iii. Ptolemy VI Philometor 10-17
(Regency under Cleopatra I, marriage of Ptolemy to Cleopatra II, appointment of Jason and Menelaus as High Priest in Jerusalem, conflict between Ptolemy and Antiochus, Syrian invasion of Egypt, appointment by Alexandria of Ptolemy VIII, Antiochus's taxing of Jerusalem and second invasion of Egypt, confrontation with Rome, sacrilege of Jerusalem)
- iv. The Revolt of the Maccabees 10-23
(Mattathias Hasmonean and revolt in Modein, Judas Maccabeas, reprisals by Antiochus, recovery of Jerusalem and the rededication of the Temple, Hanukkah)
- v. The Era of Jewish Independence 10-26
(Civil war in Syria, Jewish treaty with Syria, recovery of Syrian throne by Demetrius I, attack on Jerusalem and death of Judas, leadership by Jonathan, Alexander Balas, death of Jonathan and ascension of Simon in Jerusalem, treaty for Jewish independence, John Hyrcanus, Aristobulos, Jannaeus, conflicts with Pharisees, fall of Jerusalem to Pompey)

c. The Era of Roman Domination

- i. Introduction 10-32
(Growth at the end of the second century b.c., forces for change in the republic, the eastern influence, *Optimates*, *Populares*, and Equestrians)
- ii. The Gracchi 10-34
(Oppression of military class, Tiberius Gracchus, assassination, Gaius Gracchus)
- iii. Gaius Marius and a New Roman Military 10-35
(Revolt of Jugurtha in North Africa, bribery and corruption, election of Marius as consul, reorganization of the military, wars with the Gauls)
- iv. L. Cornelius Sulla and the Mithridatic Wars 10-37
(Rise to power, involvement in the "social wars," appeal by rebels to Mithridates, genocide, attack on Rome by Sulla, wars against Mithridates, vengeance on enemies in Rome)
- v. Gnaeus Cnaeus Pompeius Magnus 10-41
(Rise to power, service under Sulla, victories in Africa and Spain, defeat of Spartacus, election as consul with Crassus, campaigns against Cilician

pirates, wars with Mithridates, organization of the east and occupation of Jerusalem, conflicts with the Senate)

vi. Julius Caesar 10-47

(Early life, service under Sulla, capture by pirates, election as *Pontifex Maximus*, other offices, Gallic Wars, the first triumvirate, death of Julia and loss of Pompey's support, conflict with Caesar, defeat of Vercingetorix, crossing the Rubicon, wars with Pompey, assassination of Pompey in Egypt, Caesar and Cleopatra, conflict with the Senate, assassination)

11. Jesus and His Times

a. Augustus Caesar

i. Reign 11-2

(Rise to power following death of Julius Caesar, First Triumvirate, battle at Philippi, consolidation of power, Battle of Actium, affirmation by Senate, titles, the *Pax Romana*, building projects, moral code, marriages and family, the problem of succession)

ii. Herod the Great 11-7

(Birth and family, background of Idumea, Antipater and succession of Herod, flight to Rome and assistance from Marc Antony, the Battle of Actium, accusations against Mariamne, building programs, the Temple, accusations against sons, birth of Jesus, shepherds and magi, slaughter of the innocents, descendents and death)

iii. Daniel's Prophecy and Herod's Career 11-14

iv. Herod's Successors 11-16

(Archelaus, Antipater, and Philip)

b. Tiberius Caesar

i. Reign 11-17

(Service under Augustus and ascension to rule, marriages, threat of Germanicus, personality, retreat to Capri, execution of Sejanus)

ii. The Family of Herod during the reign of Tiberius 11-20

(Deposing of Archelaus, Antipas, the execution of John the Baptist, the trial of Jesus, Herod Philip, Agrippa I)

iii. Events of the New Testament under Tiberius

1. *Life of Jesus* 11-21

(John the Baptist, baptism of Jesus, ministry, miracles, triumphal entry, judgment pronouncements, Olivet Discourse, trial)

2. *Pontius Pilate* 11-27

(Appointment as governor, relationship to the Jews, suppression of rebellions, legends)

3. *Crucifixion and Resurrection* 11-29

(Appearance before Antipas, trial before Pilate, crucifixion, resurrection, ascension)

4. *The Beginnings of the Church* 11-31

(Pentecost, healing at the temple, hearing before the Sanhedrin, communal life, further conflicts with Jewish leaders, growth of the church, martyrdom of Stephen, conversion of Saul of Tarsus, return to Tarsus)

c. Caligula

- i. Reign 11-35
(Family, threats to life, service under Tiberius at Capri, mental instability, megalomania, assassination)
- ii. New Testament Events during the reign of Caligula 11-38
(Agrippa I, conversion of Cornelius)

12. To the End of the Earth

a. Claudius

- i. Reign 12-2
(Family and personality, appointment to office, building projects, marriages and children, death)
- ii. Rule of Judea Under Claudius 12-5
(Rule of Agrippa I and his death)
- iii. Biblical History during the Reign of Claudius 12-7
 1. *The Famine Visit*
 2. *Paul's First Journey* 12-7
(Cyprus, Antioch of Pisidia, Iconium, Lystra, Derbe)
 3. *The Question of Gentile Converts* 12-10
(The rising problem, Paul's position and argument, confrontation with Peter, the letter to the Galatians, the Jerusalem Council)
 4. *Paul's Second Missionary Journey* 12-13
(The Galatian churches, Troas, the Macedonian call, Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Athens, sermon to the philosophers, Corinth, First and Second Thessalonians, Priscilla and Aquila)

b. Nero

- i. Reign 12-20
(Family and background, early years of reign, beginnings of corruption, marriages, the great fire of Rome, persecution of Christians, paranoia, death)
- ii. Biblical History During Reign of Nero
 1. *Paul's Third Missionary Journey* 12-25
(Ephesus, Apollos, Artemis cult)
 2. *First Corinthians* 12-29
 3. *Second Corinthian* 12-31
 4. *Romans* 12-34
 5. *Return to Jerusalem* 12-39
 6. *Paul on Trial* 12-39
(Address to the Jerusalem crowd, before the Sanhedrin, address before Felix, address before Festus, address before Agrippa)
 7. *Paul in Rome* 12-43
(Shipwreck on Malta, presentation to Jewish leaders, the prison letters)
 8. *Paul's Fourth Missionary Journey* 12-45
(Evidence for journey, supposed route of journey, pastoral letters, Paul on trial in Rome)
- iii. The Jewish Wars 12-49
(Precipitating events, attack by Cestius Gallus, campaign of Vespasian)

c. The Year of Four Emperors

- i. Galba 12-51
- ii. Otho 12-52
- iii. Vitellius 12-53
- iv. Vespasian 12-54
(The siege and fall of Jerusalem under Titus)