

d. The Roman Palestinian Settlement

Rome became the protector of Palestine in 63BC after Hyrcanus, in conflict with Aristobulus, asked Pompey, the Roman general in the east, to assist him and thereafter assume a paternalistic role in that troubled state. Many Jews greatly resented the Roman presence and plots of revolt were common. The Romans, as was true of their general pattern, sought to use as much of the local rulership as possible. This was especially true in matters of taxation and individualized governmental dealings..the persons doing he work are known as "publicans". Herod, an Idumaeen, ruled Palestine until 4 BC and provided the land with a time of intrigue, warfare, political assassination, extreme jealousy, but conversely economic and social progress. On the death of Herod and the conclusion of the power struggles that followed, the Palestinian territory was given a three way division for governmental improvement. Archelaus contolled Judaea, Samaria, and Idumaea. Antip;as governed Galilee and Perea while Philip Herod was in control of Batanea, Trachonitis, and Auranitis. Archelaus was removed from office by Augustus in 6 AD and those territories were then governed by a Roman procurator for the next many years.. of which Pilate is the office holder during the time of Christ's ministry and death.

2. Greek Culture

While Rome ruled governmentally, the culture of Greece dominated the societal thinking of the time.

3. Philosophic Ideals

- a. Academia
- b. Stoicism
- c. Platonism
- d. Epicureanism