

## The Doctrine of The Biblical Caesars:

### Julio-Claudian

31 B.C. - 14 A.D.	Augustus	45 years
14 - 37 A.D.	Tiberius	23 years
37 - 41 A.D.	Caligula	4 years
41 - 54 A.D.	Claudius	13 years
54 - 68 A.D.	Nero	1 4 years

### Civil War

68 -69 A.D.	Galba	1 year
69 A.D.	Otho	
69 A. D.	Vitellius	

### Flavian

69- 79 A. D.	Vespasian	10 years
79- 81 A. D.	Titus	2 years
81- 96 A. D.	Domitian	5 years

### TIMELINE

- Augustus: (a) Christ born 6-4 BC  
(b) Family went to Egypt and returned circuitously

- Tiberius: (a) Christ presented His Kingdom  
(b) Christ crucified, buried, resurrected and ascended  
(c) Saul persecuted Christians  
(d) Saul converted

- Caligula: (a) Paul's work in Jerusalem  
(b) Paul's first missionary journey

- Claudius: (a) Christians persecuted,  
for example: Aquila & Priscilla exiled to Corinth  
(b) Paul's 2nd and 3rd missionary journey

- Nero: (a) Christians fed to lions and torched  
(b) Paul imprisoned and executed  
(c) Peter writes his Epistles and warns of persecution

### Galba

Otho

Vitellius: (a) Civil War

Vespasian (a) Defeats all opponents, ends civil war

Titus: (a) Jerusalem destroyed

(b) Jews exiled

Domitian: (a) John exiled to Patmos

Narrative of the Biblical Caesars:

1. Introduction:

1.1 Rome had been a Republic of Patricians under a Senatorial umbrella until one Gaius Julius Caesar crossed the Rubicon in approximately B.C. 50. He had just conquered Gaul (this was most of France, Netherlands, Belgium and the south of Germany below the Rhine river).

1.1.1 Patricians were nobles who ruled areas because they had large estates and their rulership carried rights of primogeniture. They were therefore also Plutocrats.

1.2 A Senator might also be authorized to acquire an Army of 10,000 to 30,000 Legionnaires for the purpose of garrisoning a Province and even as was very often the case expanding Roman hegemony. Julius Caesar was authorized by the Senate to conquer certain tribes in Gaul which he did. Afterwards he did the unprecedented, Caesar brought his army to Rome where his veterans made Julius the Emperor of all of Rome.

1.3 Julius ruled Rome as Emperor from 49 B.C. until 44 B.C. when he was assassinated by several Senators led by Brutus and Cassius.

2. Julius had earlier adopted Augustus as his son and heir. Because of the opposition in the Senate they did not give Augustus the Emperorship although he was a favorite of Caesar's Legions. A competitor of Augustus was Caesar's chief lieutenant, Mark Antony.

2.1 A Triumvirate was established consisting of Augustus, Antony and Marcus Lepidus. They were given 5 years by the Senate to again establish the Republic.

3. In 36 B. C. Lepidus was removed and in 31 A. D. Augustus defeated Mark Antony at Actium and he then proclaimed the Republic restored however he never stepped down as Emperor.

4. God had again intervened in a complicated set of circumstances to give the world "the times of the gentiles", thereby preparing the way for the coming of Jesus in His First Advent role.

4.1 The world had order for the coming of The King of kings and Lord of lords.

5. At the time of the writing of Peter's two Epistles the Caesar was Nero a man of little character who persecuted both Christians and Jews.