

# Genesis And The Jewish Antiquities Of Flavius Josephus

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Genesis And The Jewish Antiquities Of Flavius Josephus

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Romano-Jewish historian Josephus, in the Talmud, the Midrash, the Targum on the Torah, the Genesis Rabbah, and various other writings of Jewish theologians... 14 KB (1,353 words) - 08:52, 4 March 2024 OCLC 611644250. Josephus, Titus Flavius (1683). "ch. 12: Of Ishmael, Abraham's son; and of the Arabians' posterity". Antiquities of the Jews (in Ancient... 21 KB (2,542 words) - 14:22, 1 March 2024 development. Flavius Josephus, Against Apion – Book 1, 8, Early Jewish Writings Dunkelgrün, Theodor (2016). "The Testimonium Flavianum Canonicum: Josephus as a... 22 KB (2,819 words) - 02:42, 31 January 2024

influenced the English usage? I leave the question to students of the history of the English language." Titus Flavius Josephus, The Antiquities of the Jews... 13 KB (1,719 words) - 16:57, 28 January 2024 calls the child of a Jew and a non-Jew a nothos (bastard), regardless of whether the non-Jewish parent is the father or the mother. Flavius Josephus (c.... 41 KB (5,509 words) - 14:50, 8 March 2024

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from the Hebrew Bible are given names in the New Testament. Their names also appear in numerous Jewish texts. Name: Tharbis Source: Flavius Josephus, Jewish... 35 KB (3,602 words) - 10:44, 16 February 2024

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Pharisees

Jesus a Wise Man

The Jews at Rome

Chapter 5 and Chapter 6 Part 1 Chapter 5 Herod

Chapter 6

Chapter 6 Part 2

What He Had before Contrived Was Taken from Him and that His Grandson Tiberius Was Not Only To Lose the Roman Empire by His Potala T but His Own Safety Also because His Preservation Would Now Depend upon Such as Would Be More Potent than Himself Who Would Think It a Thing Not To Be Born that a Kinsmen Should Live with Him and So His Relation Would Not Be Able To Protect Him

Who Would Think It a Thing Not To Be Born that a Kinsmen Should Live with Him and So His Relation Would Not Be Able To Protect Him but He Would Be Feared and Hated Him Who Had the Supreme Authority Partly on Account of His Being Next to the Empire and Partly on Account of His Perpetually Contriving To Get the Government both in Order To Preserve Himself and To Be at the Head of Affairs Also Now Tiberius Had Been Very Much Given to Astrology and the Calculation of Nativities and Had Spent His Life in the Esteem of What Predictions Had Proved True More than those Who Profession That Was Accordingly When He Once Saw a Gal Becoming to Him He Said to His Most Intimate While It Was in His Power To Have Died without Grief by this Knowledge of Futurity whereas He Was Now Tormented by His Foreknowledge of the Misfortune of Such as Were Dearest to Him and Must Die under that Torment Now although He Was Disordered at this Unexpected Revolution of the Government to those for Whom He Did Not Intend It He's Baked Thus To Caius though Unwillingly and against His Own Inclination Oh Child although Tiberius Be Nearer Related to Me than Thou Art I Buy My Own Determination and Conspiring Suffrage of the Gods To Give and Put into Thy Hand the Roman Empire

But if He Died that Will Be but a Prelude to Thy Own Misfortunes for To Be Alone under the Weight of Such Vast Affairs Is Very Dangerous nor Will the Gods Suffer those Actions Which Are Unjustly Done Contrary to that Law Which Directs Men To Act Otherwise To Go Off Unpunished this Was the Speech Which Tiberius Made Which Did Not Persuade Caius To Act Accordingly although He Promised To Do So but When He Was Settled in the Government He Took Off this Tiberius as Was Predicted by the Other Tiberius as He Was Also Himself in no Long Time Afterward Slain by a Secret Plot against Him So When Tiberius Had at this Time Appointed Caius To Be His Successor He Outlived but a Few Days and Then Died after He Had Held the Government 22

So When Tiberius Had at this Time Appointed Caius To Be His Successor He Outlived but a Few Days and Then Died after He Had Held the Government 22 Years Five Months and Three Days Now Caius Was the Fourth Emperor but When the Romans Understood that Tiberius Was Dead They Rejoiced at the Good News but Had Not Courage To Believe It Not because They Were Unwilling It Should Be True for They Would Have Given Huge Sums of Money That It Might Be So but because They Were Afraid that if They Had Showed Their Joy When the News Proved False Their Joy Should Be Openly Known and They Should Be Accused for It and Be Thereby Undone

Not because They Were Unwilling It Should Be True for They Would Have Given Huge Sums of Money That It Might Be So but because They Were Afraid that if They Had Showed Their Joy When the News Proved False Their Joy Should Be Openly Known and They Should Be Accused for It and Be Thereby Undone for this Tiberius Had Brought a Vast Number of Miseries on the Best Families of the Romans since He Was Easily Inflamed with Passion in all Cases and Was of Such a Temper as Rendered His Anger Irrevocable till He Had Executed the Same although He Had Taken a Hatred against Men without Reason for He Was by Nature Fierce

In So Much that When the Romans Heard the Rumour about His Death Gladly They Were Restrained from the Enjoyment of that Pleasure by the Dread of Such Miseries as They Foresaw Would Follow if Their Hopes Proved Ill Grounded Now Marcia's Agrippa's Freed Man As Soon as He Heard of Tiberius His Death Came Running To Tell a Grip at the News and Finding Him Going Out to the Baths He Gave Him a Nod and Said in the Hebrew Tongue the Lion Is Dead

I Wished that What Thou Sayest May Prove True Now the Centurion Who Was Said To Keep Agrippa When He Saw with What Haste Marsyas Came and What Joy Agrippa Had from What He Said He Had a Suspicion that His Words Implied some Great Innovation of Affairs and He Asked Them about What Was Said They Had First Diverted the Discourse but upon His Further Pressing Agrippa without More Ado Told Him for He Was Already Become His Friend so He Joined with Him in that Pleasure Which this News Occasions because Would Be Fortunate to Agrippa and Made Him a Supper but as They Were Feasting of the Cups Went about the Came One Who Said that Tiberius Was Still Alive and Would Return to the City Ill a Few Days at Which News the Centurion Was Exceedingly Troubled

But as They Were Feasting of the Cups Went about the Came One Who Said that Tiberius Was Still Alive and Would Return to the City Ill a Few Days at Which News the Centurion Was Exceedingly Troubled because He Had Done What Might Cost Him His Life To Have Treated So Joyfully a Prisoner and Thus upon the News of the Death of Caesar so He Thrust Agrippa from the Couch Whereon He Lay and Said Thus Thou Think To Cheat Me by a Lie about the Emperor without Punishment and Shalt Not Thou Pay for this Thy Malicious

But the Next Day the Rumor Increased in the City and Confirmed the News that Tiberius Was Certainly Dead in So Much that Men Durst Now Openly and Freely Talk about It Nay some Offered Sacrifices on that Account Several Letters Also Came from Caius One of Them to the Senate Which Informed Them of the Death of Tiberius and of His Own Entrance on the Government another to Pisa the Governor of the City Which Told Him the Same Thing He Also Gave Order that Agrippa Should Be Removed out of the Camp

Took this Authority of Her Brother in an Envious Manner Particularly When She Saw that He Had a Greater Dignity Bestowed on Him than Her Husband Had since When He Ran Away It Was because He Was Not Able To Pay His Debts and Now He Was Come Back He Was in a Way of Dignity and a Great Good Fortune She Was Therefore Grieved and Much Displeased at So Great a Mutation of His Affairs and Chiefly When She Saw Him Marching among the Multitude with the Usual Incense of Royal Authority She Was Not Able To Conceal How Miserable She Was by Reason of the Envy She Had towards Him but She Excited Her Husband and Desired Him that He Would Sail to Rome to Court Honors Equal to His for She Said that She Could Not Bear To Live any Longer while Agrippa the Son of that Eros

But the More She Saw Him Draw Back the More She Pressed Him to It and Desired Him To Leave no Stone Unturned in Order To Be King and at Last She Left Not Off till She Engaged Him whether He Would or Not To Be of Her Sentiments because He Could No Otherwise Avoid Her in Portunity so He Got all Things Ready after As Sumptuous of Manner as He Was Able and Spared for Nothing and Went Up to Rome and Took Her Odious along with Him but Agrippa When He Was Made Sensible of Their Intentions and Preparations He Also Prepared To Go Thither and As Soon as He Heard They Set Sail He Sent fortunatus One of His Freed Men to Rome To Carry Presents to the Emperor And As Soon as He Heard They Set Sail He Sent fortunatus One of His Freed Men to Rome To Carry Presents to the Emperor and Letters against Herod and To Give Caius a Particular Account of those Matters if He Should Have any Opportunity this Man Followed Here It's So Quick and Had So Prosperous Voyage and Came So Little after Herod that while Herod Was with Caius He Came Himself and Delivered His Letters for They both Sailed Two Dice Archaea and Found Caius at Maron Which Is Itself a Little City of Campania at the Distance of About Five Furlongs from Dice Archaea Also Now Caius Saluted Herod for He First Met with Him and Then Looked upon the Letters Which Agrippa Had Sent Him and Which Were Written in Order To Accuse Herod Wherein He Accused Him that He Had Been in Confederacy with Sid Janus against Tiberius and that He Was Now Confederate with Our Table Honest the King of Parthia in Opposition to the Government of Caius as a Demonstration of Which He Alleged that He Had Armour Sufficient for Seventy Thousand Men Ready in His Armory Caius Was Moved at this Information and Asked Herod whether What Was Said about the Armor Was True and When He Confessed There Was Such Armor Therefore He Could Not Deny the Same

And Asked Herod whether What Was Said about the Armor Was True and When He Confessed There Was Such Armor Therefore He Could Not Deny the Same the Truth of It Being Too Notorious Caius Took that To Be a Sufficient Proof of the Accusation that He Intended To Revolt so He Took Away from Him His Tetrarchy and Gave It by Way of Addition to Agrippa Sking'dom He Also Gave Herod's Money To Agrippa and by Way of Punishment Awarded Him a Perpetual Banishment and Appointed Lyon a City of Gaul To Be His Place Habitation

He Also Gave Herod's Money To Agrippa and by Way of Punishment Awarded Him a Perpetual Banishment and Appointed Lyon a City of Gaul To Be His Place Habitation but When He Was Informed that Herodias Was Agrippa Sister He Made Her a Present of What Money Was Her Own and Told Her that It Was Her Brother Who Prevented Her Being Put under the Same Calamity with Her Husband but She Made this Reply Thou Indeed O Emperor Act Us after a Magnificent Manner and as Becomes Thyself and What They Offer Ask Me but the Kindness Which I Have for My Husband Hinders Me from Partaking of the Favour of Thy Gift

He Made Her a Present of What Money Was Her Own and Told Her that It Was Her Brother Who Prevented Her Being Put under the Same Calamity with Her Husband but She Made this Reply Thou Indeed O Emperor Act Us after a Magnificent Manner and as Becomes Thyself and What They Offer Ask Me but the Kindness Which I Have for My Husband Hinders Me from Partaking of the Favour of

Thy Gift for It Is Not Just that I Who Have Been Made a Partner in His Prosperity But She Made this Reply Thou Indeed O Emperor Act Us after a Magnificent Manner and as Becomes Thyself and What They Offer Ask Me but the Kindness Which I Have for My Husband Hinders Me from Partaking of the Favour of Thy Gift for It Is Not Just that I Who Have Been Made a Partner in His Prosperity Should Forsake Him in His Misfortunes Here upon Caius Was Angry at Her and Sent Her with Herod into Banishment and Gave Her Estate to Agrippa and Thus Did God Punish Her Odious for Her Envy at Her Brother and Herod Also Forgiving Ear to the Vain Discourses of a Woman Now Caius Managed Public Affairs with Great Magnanimity during the First and Second Year of His Reign and Behaved Himself with Such Moderation that He Gained the Goodwill of the Romans Themselves and of His Other Subjects

And Thus Did God Punish Her Odious for Her Envy at Her Brother and Herod Also Forgiving Ear to the Vain Discourses of a Woman Now Caius Managed Public Affairs with Great Magnanimity during the First and Second Year of His Reign and Behaved Himself with Such Moderation that He Gained the Goodwill of the Romans Themselves and of His Other Subjects but in Process of Time He Went beyond the Bounds of Human Nature in His Conceit of Himself and by Reason of the Vastness of His Dominions Made Himself a God and Took upon Himself To Act in all Things to the Reproach of the Deity

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Chapter 5 What Things Befell Joseph in Prison

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Chapter 8 the Death of Jacob and Joseph

Chapter 9 Concerning the Afflictions That Befell the Hebrews in Egypt during 400 Years

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So He Delivered every One of Them to His Own Parents and Thus Did Jonathan Make His Abode at Jerusalem Renewing the City to a Better State and Reforming the Buildings as He Pleased for He Gave Orders that the Walls of the City Should Be Rebuilt with Square Stones and that It Might Be More Secure from Their Enemies and When those That Kept the Garrison's That Were in Judea Saw this They all Left Them and Fled to Antioch Excepting those That Were in the City Beth Shura and those That Were in the Citadel of Jerusalem for the Greater Part of these Was of the Wicked Jews and Deserters and on that Account these Did Not Deliver Up Their Garrison's

For the Greater Part of these Was of the Wicked Jews and Deserters and on that Account these Did Not Deliver Up Their Garrison's When Alexander Knew What Promises Demetrius Had Made Jonathan and with all Knew His Courage and What Great Things He Had Done When He Fought the Macedonians and besides What Hardships He Had Undergone by the Means of Demetrius and

of Back Ids the General of Demetrius Army He Told His Friends that He Could Not at Present Find Anyone Else That Might Afford Him Better Assistance than Jonathan Who Was both Courageous The General of Demetrius Army He Told His Friends that He Could Not at Present Find Anyone Else That Might Afford Him Better Assistance than Jonathan Who Was both Courageous against His Enemies and Had a Particular Hatred against Demetrius as Having both Suffered Many Hard Things from Him and Acted Many Hard Things against Him if Therefore They Were of Opinion that They Should Make Him Their Friend against Demetrius It Was More for Their Advantage To Invite Him To Assist Them Now than at another Time It Being Therefore Determined by Him and His Friends To Send to Jonathan He Wrote to Him this Epistle King Alexander to His Brother Jonathan Sendeth Greeting We Have Long Ago Heard of Thy Courage

They Should Make Him Their Friend against Demetrius It Was More for Their Advantage To Invite Him To Assist Them Now than at another Time It Being Therefore Determined by Him and His Friends To Send to Jonathan He Wrote to Him this Epistle King Alexander to His Brother Jonathan Sendeth Greeting We Have Long Ago Heard of Thy Courage and Thy Fidelity and for that Reason Have Sent to Thee To Make with Thee a League of Friendship and Mutual Assistance We Therefore Do Ordained Thee this Day the High Priest of the Jews and that Thou Be Is Called My Friend I Have Also Sent Thee as Presents a Purple Robe and a Golden Crown and Desired that Now Thou Art by Us Honored Thou Wilt In like Manner Respect Us Also When Jonathan Had Received this Letter He Put on the Pontifical Robe at the Time of the Feast of Tabernacles

And that Thou Be Is Called My Friend I Have Also Sent Thee as Presents a Purple Robe and a Golden Crown and Desired that Now Thou Art by Us Honored Thou Wilt In like Manner Respect Us Also When Jonathan Had Received this Letter He Put on the Pontifical Robe at the Time of the Feast of Tabernacles Four Years after the Death of His Brother Judas for at that Time no High Priest Had Been Made so He Raised Great Forces and Had Abundance of Armour Got Ready this Greatly Grieved a Meet Rias When He Heard of It and Made Him Blame Himself for His Slowness that He Had Not Prevented Alexander and Got the Goodwill of Jonathan but Had Given Him Time So To Do However He Also Himself Wrote a Letter to Jonathan and to the People the Contents Were Are these King Demetrius to Jonathan and to the Nation of the Jews Sendeth Greeting since You Have Preserved Your Friendship for Us and When You Have Been Tempted by Our Enemies

And to the People the Contents Were Are these King Demetrius to Jonathan and to the Nation of the Jews Sendeth Greeting since You Have Preserved Your Friendship for Us and When You Have Been Tempted by Our Enemies You Have Not Joined Yourselves to Them I both Commend You for this Your Fidelity and Exhort You To Continue in the Same Disposition for Which You Shall Be Repaid and Receive Rewards from Us for I Will Free You from the Greatest Part of the Tributes and Taxes Which You Formally Pay to the Kings My Predecessors and to Myself and I Do Now Set You Free from those Tributes Which You Have Ever Paid and Besides

I Forgive You the Tax upon Salt and the Value of the Crowns Which You Use To Offer to Me and Instead of the Third Part of the Fruits of the Field and the Half of the Fruits of the Trees I Relinquish My Part of Them from this Day and as To Pull Money Which Ought To Be Given Me for every Head of the Inhabitants of Judea and of the Three To Park You Said Adjoined to Judea Samaria and Galilee and Parries That I Relinquished to You for this Time and for all Time To Come I Will Also that the City of Jerusalem Be Holy and Inviolable

And Galilee and Parries That I Relinquished to You for this Time and for all Time To Come I Will Also that the City of Jerusalem Be Holy and Inviolable and Free from the Tithe and from the Taxes unto Its Utmost Bounds and I So Far Received from My Title to the Citadel as To Permit Jonathan Your High Priest To Possess It that He May Play Such a Garrison in It as He Approves Out for Fidelity and Goodwill to Himself that They May Keep It for Us I Also Make Free All those Jews Who Have Been Made Captives and Slaves in My Kingdom I Also Give Order that the Beasts of the Jews Be Not Pressed for Our Service

Because They a Pertain to the Priests that Minister in that Temple and Whosoever Shall Fly to the Temple at Jerusalem or to the Places thereto Belonging or Who Owe the King Money or Are There on any Other Account Let Them Be Set Free and Let Their Goods Be in Safety I Also Give You Leave To Repair and Rebuild Your Temple and that all Be Done at My Expense I Also Allow You To Build the Walls of Your City and To Erect High Towers and that They Be Erected at My Charge

And Whosoever Shall Fly to the Temple at Jerusalem or to the Places thereto Belonging or Who Owe the King Money or Are There on any Other Account Let Them Be Set Free and Let Their Goods Be in Safety I Also Give You Leave To Repair and Rebuild Your Temple and that all Be Done at My Expense I Also Allow You To Build the Walls of Your City and To Erect High Towers and that They Be Erected at My Charge and if There Be any Fortified Town That Would Be Convenient for the Jewish Country To

Have Very Strong Let It Be So Built at My Expenses this Was What Demetrius Promised and Granted to the Jews by this Letter but King Alexander Raised a Great Army of Mercenary Soldiers And if There Be any Fortified Town That Would Be Convenient for the Jewish Country To Have Very Strong Let It Be So Built at My Expenses this Was What Demetrius Promised and Granted to the Jews by this Letter but King Alexander Raised a Great Army of Mercenary Soldiers and of those That Deserted to Him out of Syria and Made an Expedition against Demetrius When It Was Come to a Battle the Left Wing of Demetrius Put those Who Opposed Them to Flight and Pursued Them a Great Way and Slew Many of Them and Spoiled Their Camp but the Right Wing Where Demetrius Happened To Be Was Beaten and as for All the Rest They Ran Away but Demetrius Fought Courageously and Slew a Great Many of the Enemy

And Made an Expedition against Demetrius When It Was Come to a Battle the Left Wing of Demetrius Put those Who Opposed Them to Flight and Pursued Them a Great Way and Slew Many of Them and Spoiled Their Camp but the Right Wing Where Demetrius Happened To Be Was Beaten and as for All the Rest They Ran Away but Demetrius Fought Courageously and Slew a Great Many of the Enemy but as He Was in the Pursuit of the Rest His Horse Carried Him into a Deep Bog Where It Was Hard To Get Out and There Had Happened that upon His Horse Falling Down He Could Not Escape Being Killed for When His Enemy Saw What Had Befallen Him They Returned Back and Encompassed Demetrius Round and They all Threw Their Darts at Him

But the Right Wing Where Demetrius Happened To Be Was Beaten and as for All the Rest They Ran Away but Demetrius Fought Courageously and Slew a Great Many of the Enemy but as He Was in the Pursuit of the Rest His Horse Carried Him into a Deep Bog Where It Was Hard To Get Out and There Had Happened that upon His Horse Falling Down He Could Not Escape Being Killed for When His Enemy Saw What Had Befallen Him They Returned Back and Encompassed Demetrius Round and They all Threw Their Darts at Him but He Being Now on Foot Fought Bravely

But as He Was in the Pursuit of the Rest His Horse Carried Him into a Deep Bog Where It Was Hard To Get Out and There Had Happened that upon His Horse Falling Down He Could Not Escape Being Killed for When His Enemy Saw What Had Befallen Him They Returned Back and Encompassed Demetrius Round and They all Threw Their Darts at Him but He Being Now on Foot Fought Bravely but at Length He Received So Many Wounds that He Was Not Able To Bear Up any Longer but Fell and this Is the End that Demetrius Came to When He Had Reigned Eleven Years as We Have Elsewhere Related Book 13 Chapters Three and Four of the Antiquities of the Jews Vol 3 this Is a Librivox Recording all Librivox Recordings Are in the Public Domain for More Information or To Volunteer Please Visit Librivox Org Recording by Anbu Lay the Antiquities of the Jews Vol

3 this Is a Librivox Recording all Librivox Recordings Are in the Public Domain for More Information or To Volunteer Please Visit Librivox Org Recording by Anbu Lay the Antiquities of the Jews Vol 3 by Flavius Josephus Translated by William Weston Book 13 Chapters 3 & 4 Chapter 3 the Friendship That Was between Onias and Ptolemy Philometor and How Oni Has Built a Temple in Egypt like to that at Jerusalem but Then the Son of Oni Is the High Priest Who Was of the Same Name with His Father and Who Fled to King Ptolemy

And How Oni Has Built a Temple in Egypt like to that at Jerusalem but Then the Son of Oni Is the High Priest Who Was of the Same Name with His Father and Who Fled to King Ptolemy Who Was Called Philometor Live Now at Alexandria as We Have Said Already When this Onea Saw that Judea Was Oppressed by the Macedonians and Their Kings out of a Desire To Purchase to Himself a Memorial in Eternal Fame He Resolved Dissent to King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra To Ask Leave of Them that He Might Build a Temple in Egypt like to that at Jerusalem

Where I Found that the Greatest Part of Your People Had Temples in an Improper Manner and that on this Account They Bear Ill-Will One against another Which Happens to the Egyptians by Reason of the Multitude of Their Temples and the Difference of Opinions about Divine Worship Now I Found a Very Fit Place in a Castle That Happens Name with the Country Diana this Place Is Full of Materials of Several Sorts and Replenished with Sacred Animals I Desire Therefore that You Will Grant Me Leave To Purge this Holy Place Which Belongs to no Master

And this Was Their Reply King Ptolemy and Queen Cleopatra To Onias Send Greeting We Have Read Thy Petition Wherein Thou Desirous Lead To Be Given to Thee To Purge that Temple Which Has Fallen Down in Leon Topless in the Nomis of Heliopolis and Which Is Named from the Country Who Bases on Which Account We CanNot but Wonder that It Should Be Pleasing to God To Have a Temple Erected in a Place So Unclean and So Full of Sacred Animals and since They'LI Say Is that Isaiah the Prophet Foretold this Long Ago We Give the Leave To Do It if It May Be Done According to Your Law

And Promising Him that He Would Give Him His Daughter in Marriage and Assured Him that He Was

Coming To Meet Him at Toll Amazed and Desired that He Would There Meet Him for that He Would Accompany Her from Egypt So Far and Would There Marry His Child to Him When Ptolemais Had Written Thus He Came Suddenly To Tole Amazed and Brought His Daughter Cleopatra along with Him and as He Found Alexander Therapy for Him as He Desired Him To Come He Gave Him His Child in Marriage and for Her Portion Gave Her As Much Silver and Gold as Became Such a King To Give When the Wedding Was over Alexander Wrote to Jonathan the High Priest and Desired Him To Come Tutto Lemay's so When He Came to these Kings and Had Made Them Magnificent Presence He Was Honored by both Alexander Compelled Him Also To Put Off His Own Garments and To Take a Purple Garment

And Made Him Sit with Him in His Throne and Commanded His Captain's that They Should Go with Him into the Middle of the City and Proclaim that He Was Not Permitted to Anyone To Speak against Him or To Give Him any Disturbance When the Captains Had Thus Done those That Were Prepared To Accuse Jonathan and Who Bore Him Ill-Will When They Saw the Honor That Was Done Him by Proclamation and that by the Kings Order Ran Away and Were Afraid lest some Mischief Should Befall Them Nay King Alexander Was So Very Kind to Jonathan that He Set Him Down as the Principal of His Friends but Then upon the Hundred and Sixty Fifth Year Demetrius the Son of Demetrius

And that by the Kings Order Ran Away and Were Afraid lest some Mischief Should Befall Them Nay King Alexander Was So Very Kind to Jonathan that He Set Him Down as the Principal of His Friends but Then upon the Hundred and Sixty Fifth Year Demetrius the Son of Demetrius Came from Crete with a Great Number of Mercenary Soldiers Which Last the Needs the Chrtien Brought Him and Sailed To Silesia this Thing Cast Alexander into Great Concern and Disorder When He Heard It so He Made Haste Immediately out of Phoenicia and Came to Antioch that He Might Put Matters in a Safe Posture There before Demetrius Should Come He Also Left Apollonius Dose Governor of Sela Syria Who Coming to Jim Nia with a Great Army Sent To Jonathon the High Priest

That He Might Put Matters in a Safe Posture There before Demetrius Should Come He Also Left Apollonius Dose Governor of Sela Syria Who Coming to Jim Nia with a Great Army Sent To Jonathon the High Priest and Told Him that It Was Not Right that He Alone Should Live at Rest and with Authority and Not Be Subjected to the King that this Thing Had Made Him a Reproach among all Men That He Had Not Yet Made Him Subject to the King Do Not Thou Therefore Deceive Thyself and Sit Still among the Mountains and Pretend To Have Forces with Thee

This Thing Had Made Him a Reproach among all Men That He Had Not Yet Made Him Subject to the King Do Not Thou Therefore Deceive Thyself and Sit Still among the Mountains and Pretend To Have Forces with Thee but if Thou Has any Pendants on Thy Strength Come Down into the Plain and Let Our Armies Be Compared Together and the Event of the Battle Will Demonstrate Which of Us Is the Most Courageous However Take Notice that the Most Valiant Men of every City Are in My Army and that these Are the Very Men Who Have Always Beaten Thy Progenitors but Let Us Have the Battle in Such a Place of the Country Where We May Fight with Weapons

And Where There May Be no Place whither those That Are Beaten May Fly with this Jonathan Was Irritated and Choosing Himself out of Ten Thousand of His Soldiers He Went out of Jerusalem in Haste with His Brother Simon and Came to Joppa and Pitched His Camp on the Outside of the City because the People of Job I Had Shut Their Gates against Him for They Had a Garrison in the City Put There by Apollonius but When Jonathan Was Preparing To Besiege Them They Were Afraid He Would Take Them by Force and So They Opened the Gates to Him

Because the People of Job I Had Shut Their Gates against Him for They Had a Garrison in the City Put There by Apollonius but When Jonathan Was Preparing To Besiege Them They Were Afraid He Would Take Them by Force and So They Opened the Gates to Him but Apollonius When He Heard that Job but Was Taken by Jonathan Took Three Thousand Horsemen and Eight Thousand Footmen and Came to Ashdod and Removing Thence He Made His Journey Silently and Slowly and Going Up To Joppa He Made as if He Was Retiring from the Place and So Drew Jonathan into the Plain as Valuing Himself Highly upon His Horsemen

And Slowly and Going Up To Joppa He Made as if He Was Retiring from the Place and So Drew Jonathan into the Plain as Valuing Himself Highly upon His Horsemen and Having His Hopes of Victory Principally in Them However Jonathan Sallied Out and Pursued Apollonius to Ashdod but As Soon as Apollonius Perceived that His Enemy Was in the Plain He Came Back and Gave Him Battle but Apollonius Had Laid a Thousand Horsemen in Ambush in a Valley That They Might Be Seen by Their Enemies as behind Them Which When Jonathan Perceived

But As Soon as Apollonius Perceived that His Enemy Was in the Plain He Came Back and Gave Him Battle but Apollonius Had Laid a Thousand Horsemen in Ambush in a Valley That They Might Be Seen by Their Enemies as behind Them Which When Jonathan Perceived He Was under no

Consternation but Ordering His Army To Stand in a Square Battle Array He Gave Them a Charge To Fall on the Enemy on both Sides and Set Them To Face those That Attacked Them both before and Behind

He Gave Them a Charge To Fall on the Enemy on both Sides and Set Them To Face those That Attacked Them both before and Behind and while the Fight Lasted till the Evening He Gave Part of His Forces to His Brother Simon and Ordered Him To Attack the Enemies but for Himself He Charged those That Were with Him To Cover Themselves with Armor and Receive the Darts of the Horsemen Who Did as They Were Commanded so that the Enemy's Horsemen while They Threw Their Darts till They Had no More Left Did Them no Harm for the Darts That Were Thrown Did Not Enter into Their Bodies

But When the Enemy Grew Remiss in Throwing Their Darts from Morning till Late at Night Simon Perceived Their Weariness and Fell upon the Body of Men before Him and because this Soldiers Show Great Alacrity He Put the Enemy to Flight and When the Horsemen Saw that the Footmen Ran Away neither Did They Stay Themselves but They Being Very Weary by the Duration of the Fight till the Evening and Their Hope from the Footmen Being Quite Gone They Basically Ran Away and in Great Confusion Also till They Were Separated One from another and Scattered over All the Plain And Their Hope from the Footmen Being Quite Gone They Basically Ran Away and in Great Confusion Also till They Were Separated One from another and Scattered over All the Plain upon Which Jonathan Pursued Them As Far as Ashdod and Slew a Great Many of Them and Compelled the Rest in Despair of Escaping To Fly to the Temple of Dagon Which Was at Ashdod but Jonathan Took the City on the First Onset and Burnt It and the Villages about It nor Did He Abstain from the Temple of Dagon Itself but Burnt It Also and Destroyed those That Had Fled to It

But Jonathan Took the City on the First Onset and Burnt It and the Villages about It nor Did He Abstain from the Temple of Dagon Itself but Burnt It Also and Destroyed those That Had Fled to It Now the Entire Multitude of the Enemies That Fell in the Battle and Were Consumed in the Temple Were Eight Thousand When Jonathan Therefore Had Overcome So Great an Army He Removed from Ashdod and Came to Ascalon and When He Had Pitched His Camp without the City the People of Ascalon Came Out and Met Him Bringing Him Hospitable Presence and Honouring Him so He Accepted of Their Kind Intentions

And When He Had Pitched His Camp without the City the People of Ascalon Came Out and Met Him Bringing Him Hospitable Presence and Honouring Him so He Accepted of Their Kind Intentions and Returned Thence to Jerusalem with a Great Deal of Prey Which He Brought Thence When He Conquered His Enemies but When Alexander Heard that Apollonius the General of His Army Was Beaten He Pretended To Be Glad of It because He Had Fought with Jonathan His and an Ally against His Directions Accordingly He Sent to Jonathan and Gave Testimony to His Worth and Gave Him Honorary Rewards as a Golden Button Which It Is the Custom To Give the Kings Kinsmen and Allowed Him Ekron and It's To Parky for His Own Inheritance

And Offered To Make a League of Mutual Assistance and Friendship with Him and Agreed with Him To Give Him His Daughter in Marriage and To Restore Him to the Principality of His Father's Demetrius Was Well Pleased with this Ambassador of His Assistance and of the Marriage of His Daughter but Ptolemy Had Still One More Hard Task To Do and that Was To Persuade the People of Antioch To Receive Demetrius because They Were Greatly Displeased with Him on Account of the Injuries His Father Demetrius Had Done Them Yet Did He Bring this About for as the People of Antioch Hated Alexander on Ammonia's Account as We Have Shown Already They Were Easily Prevailed with To Cast Him out of Antioch Who Thus Expelled out of Antioch

But Being Naturally a Good and Righteous Man and Not Desirous of What Belonged to Others and besides these Dispositions Being a Wise Man in Reasoning about Future--'Tis He Determined To Avoid the Envy of the Romans so He Called the People of Antioch Together to an Assembly and Persuaded Them To Receive Demetrius and Assured Them that He Would Not Be Mindful of What They Did to His Father in Case He Should Be Now Obligated by Them and He Undertook that He Would Himself Be a Good Monitor and Governor to Him and Promised that He Would Not Permit Him To Attempt any Bad Actions but that for His Own Part He Was Contented with the Kingdom of Egypt

And Assured Them that He Would Not Be Mindful of What They Did to His Father in Case He Should Be Now Obligated by Them and He Undertook that He Would Himself Be a Good Monitor and Governor to Him and Promised that He Would Not Permit Him To Attempt any Bad Actions but that for His Own Part He Was Contented with the Kingdom of Egypt by this Discourse He Persuaded the People of Antioch To Receive Demetrius but Now Alexander Made Haste with a Numerous and Great Army and Came out of Cilicia into Sea and Burnt the Country Belonging to Antioch and Pillaged It Whereupon

Ptolemy and His Son-in-Law Demetrius Brought Their Army against Him for He Had Already Given Him His Daughter in Marriage and Beat Alexander

Into Sea and Burnt the Country Belonging to Antioch and Pillaged It Whereupon Ptolemy and His Son-in-Law Demetrius Brought Their Army against Him for He Had Already Given Him His Daughter in Marriage and Beat Alexander and Put Him to Flight and Accordingly He Fled into Arabia Now It Happened in the Time of the Battle That's Halle Mae's Horse upon Hearing the Noise of an Elephant Cast Him off His Back and Threw Him on the Ground upon the Side of Which Accident His Enemies Fell upon Him and Gave Him Many Wounds upon His Head and Brought Him into Danger of Death for When His Guards Caught Him Up He Was So Very Ill that for Four Days Time He Was Not Able Either To Understand or To Speak However Zabdiel a Prince among the Arabians

Now It Happened in the Time of the Battle That's Halle Mae's Horse upon Hearing the Noise of an Elephant Cast Him off His Back and Threw Him on the Ground upon the Side of Which Accident His Enemies Fell upon Him and Gave Him Many Wounds upon His Head and Brought Him into Danger of Death for When His Guards Caught Him Up He Was So Very Ill that for Four Days Time He Was Not Able Either To Understand or To Speak However Zabdiel a Prince among the Arabians Cut Off Alexander's Head and Sent It To Ptolemy Who Recovering of His Wounds and Returning to His Understanding on the Fifth Day Heard It once a Most Agreeable Hearing and Saw a Most Agreeable Sight

His Enemies Fell upon Him and Gave Him Many Wounds upon His Head and Brought Him into Danger of Death for When His Guards Caught Him Up He Was So Very Ill that for Four Days Time He Was Not Able Either To Understand or To Speak However Zabdiel a Prince among the Arabians Cut Off Alexander's Head and Sent It To Ptolemy Who Recovering of His Wounds and Returning to His Understanding on the Fifth Day Heard It once a Most Agreeable Hearing and Saw a Most Agreeable Sight Which Were the Death and the Head of Alexander yet a Little after this His Joy for the Death of Alexander with Which He Was So Greatly Satisfied

Cut Off Alexander's Head and Sent It To Ptolemy Who Recovering of His Wounds and Returning to His Understanding on the Fifth Day Heard It once a Most Agreeable Hearing and Saw a Most Agreeable Sight Which Were the Death and the Head of Alexander yet a Little after this His Joy for the Death of Alexander with Which He Was So Greatly Satisfied He Also Departed this Life Now Alexander Who Was Called Bhalla Reigned over Asia Five Years as We Have Elsewhere Related but When Demetrius Who Was Styled Nicator Had Taken the Kingdom He Was So Wicked as To Treat Ptolemy Soldiers Very Hardly and neither Remembering the League of Mutual Assistance That Was between Them nor that He Was His Son-in-Law in Kinsmen by Cleopatra's Marriage to Him

These Men at First Despised the Attempts of Jonathan for Taking the Place as Depending on Its Strength but some of those Wicked Men Went by Night and Came to Demetrius and Informed Him that the Citadel Was Besieged Who Was Irritated with What He Heard and Took His Army and Came from Antioch against Jonathan and When He Was at Antioch He Wrote to Him and Commanded Him To Come to Him Quickly To Tell Amazed upon Which Jonathan Did Not Enter Mit the Siege of the Citadel but Took with Him the Elders of the People and the Priests and Carried with Him Gold and Silver and Garments and a Great Number of Presence of Friendship

And What Else Belongs to Us with the Salt Pits and the Crowns That Used To Be Presented to Us nor Shall They Be Compelled To Pay any of those Taxes from this Time to all Future A-Team Take Care Therefore that a Copy this Epistle Be Taken and Given to Jonathan and Be Set Up in an Eminent Place of Their Holy Temple and these Were the Contents of this Writing and Now When Demetrius Saw that There Was Peace Everywhere and that There Was no Danger nor Fear of War He Disbanded the Greatest Part of His Army and Dismissed Their Pay and Even Retained in Pay no Others than Such Foreigners as Came Up with Him from Crete and from Other Islands

And that There Was no Danger nor Fear of War He Disbanded the Greatest Part of His Army and Dismissed Their Pay and Even Retained in Pay no Others than Such Foreigners as Came Up with Him from Crete and from Other Islands However this Procured Him Ill-Will and Hatred from the Soldiers on Whom He Bestowed Nothing from this Time while the Kings before Him Used To Pay Them in Time of Peace as They Did before that They Might Have Their Goodwill and that They Might Be Very Ready To Undergo the Difficulties of War if any Occasion Should Require It End of Book 13 Chapters 3 & 4 both Thirteen Chapters Five and Six of the Antiquities of the Jews Vol

And that They Might Be Very Ready To Undergo the Difficulties of War if any Occasion Should Require It End of Book 13 Chapters 3 & 4 both Thirteen Chapters Five and Six of the Antiquities of the Jews Vol 3 this Is a Librivox Recording all Librivox Recordings Are in the Public Domain for More Information or To Volunteer Please Visit Librivox Org Recording by Anbu Lay the Antiquities of the Jews Vol 3 by Flavius Josephus Translated by William Weston Book 13 Chapters 5 & 6 Chapter 5 How Try Foe after

He Had Beaten Demetrius Delivered the Kingdom To Antiochus the Son of Alexander But When Try Folate Hearted Him for a Long Time He Over Persuaded Him To Comply with Try Poe's Intentions and Entreaties and this Was the State Trifle Was Now in but Jonathan the High Priest Being Desirous To Get Clear of those That Were in the Citadel of Jerusalem and of the Jewish Deserters and Wicked Men As Well as of those in All the Garrison's in the Country Sent Presence and Ambassadors to Demetrius and Entreated Him To Take Away His Soldiers out of the Strongholds of Judea Demetrius Made Answer that after the War Which He Was Now Deeply Engaged in Was over He Would Not Only Grant Him That but Greater Things than that Also and He Desired that He Would Send Him some Assistance and Inform Him that His Army Had Deserted Him Being Desirous To Get Clear of those That Were in the Citadel of Jerusalem and of the Jewish Deserters and Wicked Men As Well as of those in All the Garrison's in the Country Sent Presence and Ambassadors to Demetrius and Entreated Him To Take Away His Soldiers out of the Strongholds of Judea Demetrius Made Answer that after the War Which He Was Now Deeply Engaged in Was over He Would Not Only Grant Him That but Greater Things than that Also and He Desired that He Would Send Him some Assistance and Inform Him that His Army Had Deserted Him so Jonathan Chose Out 3 , 000 of His Soldiers

Made Answer that after the War Which He Was Now Deeply Engaged in Was over He Would Not Only Grant Him That but Greater Things than that Also and He Desired that He Would Send Him some Assistance and Inform Him that His Army Had Deserted Him so Jonathan Chose Out 3 , 000 of His Soldiers and Sent Them to Demetrius Now the People of Antioch Hated Demetrius both on Account of What Mischief He Had Done Himself Them and because They Were Enemies Also on Account of His Father Demetrius Who Had Greatly Abused Them so They Watched some Opportunity Which They Might Lay Hold On To Fall upon Him and When They Were Informed of the Assistance That Was Coming to Demetrius from Jonathan and Considered at the Same Time that He Would Raise a Numerous Army unless They Prevented Him and Seized upon Him They Took Their Weapons Immediately

So They Watched some Opportunity Which They Might Lay Hold On To Fall upon Him and When They Were Informed of the Assistance That Was Coming to Demetrius from Jonathan and Considered at the Same Time that He Would Raise a Numerous Army unless They Prevented Him and Seized upon Him They Took Their Weapons Immediately and Encompass His Palace in the Way of a Siege and Seizing upon All the Things of Getting Out They Sought To Subdue Their King and When He Saw that the People of Antioch Were Become His Bitterest Enemies and that They Thus Were in Arms He Took the Mercenary Soldiers Which He Had with Them and those Jews Who Were Sent by Jonathan and Assaulted the Antioch Ins but He Was Overpowered by Them for They Were Many 10

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Footnote

Chapter 2

Chapter 15

Chapter 4 of the Wars of the Jews

Chapter Four

Chapter Five of the Wars of the Jews

Chapter 5 the Great Distress

The Priests

Pentecost

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