

Acts 25:1-24

A few of the Roman Governors or Procurators of Judea

6-10 AD	Coponius – after the removal of Herod the Great's Son, Herod Archelaus, as king this was the first Roman procurator of Judea
15-26 AD	Valerius Gratus
26-36 AD	Pontius Pilate
36-41 AD	(No Procurator)
41-44 AD	Herod Agrippa I – also the king over Judea, Samaria and Galilee
48-52 AD	Ventidius Cumanus
52-59 AD	Felix – Acts 24
60-62 AD	Festus – Acts 25 – Josephus says he was honorable and a capable leader. Yet there were unsolvable problems in Judea at this time. He immediately faced the conflict between the Jews and the Greeks living in Caesarea where the Jewish Wars with Rome would eventually breakout. The <i>sicarii</i> set villages on fire and plundering them under the leadership of a false Messiah who led people into the desert. The Jews also built a high wall preventing Festus and Agrippa II from seeing into the courts of the temple
62-64 AD	Albinus – Josephus says Albinus was guilty of every possible misdemeanor
64-66 AD	Gessius Florus – last procurator before the fall of Jerusalem in 70 AD
70-72 AD	Sextus Vettulenus Cerialis – the first procurator after the destruction of Jerusalem

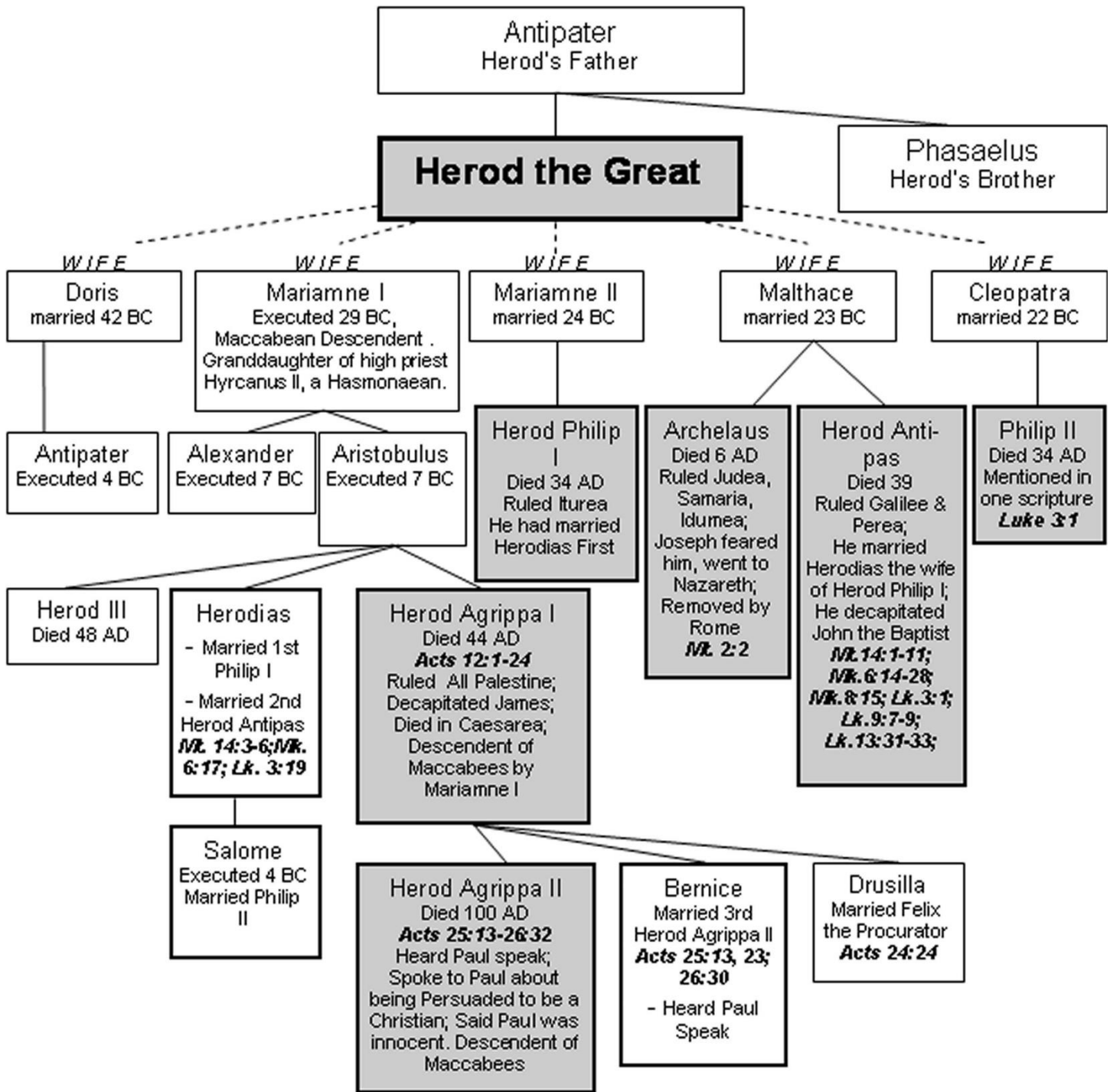


Coin of Roman Procurator Felix

The obverse (head) of the coin of Felix shows two oblong shields and two spears.

The inscription is translated "Nero Claudius Caesar-son of Claudius."

The reverse (tail) shows a "six-branched palm tree bearing two bunches of dates" with a Greek inscription



Tertullus the lawyer.

Festus the new Governor or Procurator.

- Greek *hegemon* which is a general word to identify a ruler.
- The formal Latin title would be *procurator* or *praefectus*

Nero is emperor. He has been emperor since 54 AD (It is now 59 AD). Nero was still stable and influenced by his tutor, Seneca (the Stoic philosopher)

As a Roman citizen Paul has the right to appeal to have his case heard in Rome by the Emperor. When Paul realizes his case may be drifting back into the favor of the Jews he appeals.