

Flavius Josephus' Descriptions of Rebels, Bandits, Frauds, Charlatans and Other Wicked Men Compared to the Testimonium Flavianum

| | Jewish War | | | | | Antiquities of the Jews | | | | | | | | | | Life of Flavius Josephus | | |
|--|--|--|---|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|
| Column: SOURCE OF TEXT Row: Topic(s) in each cell. | Jewish War*:2.13.4 | Jewish War: 2.13.5 | Jewish War: 2.13.6 | Jewish War: 2.17.8 et seq. | Jewish War: 7.11.1 (7.437-450) | Antiquities of the Jews: 17 9 3 | Antiquities of the Jews: 17 9 3, Continued. | Antiquities of the Jews: 18.3.3 | Antiquities of the Jews: 18.3.5 | Antiquities of the Jews: 18.4.1 | Antiquities of the Jews: 18.5.2 | Antiquities of the Jews: 20. 5. 1 | Antiquities of the Jews 20.6.1 | Antiquities of the Jews: 20.8. 6 | Antiquities of the Jews: 20 8 6 continued | Antiquities of the Jews: 20 8 10 | Life of Flavius Josephus (Vita 8.37 (185 et seq.)) | Life of Flavius Josephus (Vita 13.77 (424 et seq.)) |
| | Felix and the sort who deceived the people. (See AJ 2.1.6 (20.166)) | Felix and the Egyptian. (See AJ 20.8.6 (20.169)) | Felix and the company of deceivers and brigands. (See AJ 20.8.10(20.184)) | Menahem the Messianic pretender | Jonathan the Weaver See Vita 13.77 (424 et seq). | Archelaus and the followers of Judas and Matthias | Archelaus and the Crowd. | Pilate and Jesus "The Testimonium Flavianum" | The Fraudulent Fund Raiser | Pilate and the Samaritan Prophet | Herod Antipas and the death of <u>John the Baptist</u> . | Cuspius Fadus and Theudas. | The Jews fight the Samaritans | Felix and the Charlatans and Deceivers. (See JW 2.13.4 (2.258)) | Felix and the Egyptian prophet. (See JW 2.13.5 (2.261)) | Festus and the Brigands / The Sicarii and a Certain Charlatan. (SEE JW 2.13.6 (2.264)) | Josephus in Galilee | Jonathan (See Jewish War: 7.11.1,(7.43-450)) |
| The Preceding Disaster | 258 Another band of the wicked gathered, purer in their actions, but even worse in their intentions, which ruined the prosperity of the city | 261 Even more harm was done to the Jews by | 264 After this had calmed down, the sickness broke out in another place, as in a diseased body. | | 437 The madness of the Sicarii infected even the cities around Cyrene. | 213 As the festival time drew near, ..., when they zealously offer sacrifice and are expected to slay more victims than at any other festival, 214 and when unnumbered crowds came up to worship God from the country and even from beyond its borders, | | 18.3.2 Josephus' list of Pontius Pilate's oppressive acts ... 062 Since the civilians were unarmed and were caught by men trained for action, many of them were killed on the spot while others ran away wounded; and this put an end to the revolt. | | 18.4.1 - 085 But the Samaritan nation did not escape disturbance either. | 114 In the ensuing battle, all Herod's army was destroyed by the treachery of some fugitives, ... 116 Some of the Jews thought that that Herod's army was destroyed as a just punishment from God, for what he did to | 097 While Fadus was procurator of Judea, | 118 The following quarrel then arose between the Samaritans and the Jews. It was the custom of the Galileans to journey through the district of the Samaritans on their way to ... the holy city. On this road lay a (Samaritan) village called Ginea ..., some of whose inhabitants fought with the Galileans and killed many of them. | 166 I think this is why God, ... , rejected our city, and no longer judged the temple pure enough for his dwelling, but brought the Romans upon us and threw purifying fire on the city and brought slavery upon us, ... , wishing to make us wiser by our troubles. 167 The activities of the brigands filled the city with sacrilege, | | 184...This letter caused the hardships that later came upon our nation, for when the Jews of Caesarea were told of the contents of this letter to the Syrians, they were more disorderly than ever, until a war broke out. | | |
| Introducing the Rebel(s) or Miscreant | (258 Another band of the wicked gathered) | an Egyptian charlatan | A company of deceivers and brigands got together and | Meanwhile a certain Manahem, son of Judas surnamed the Galilean, | 438 A rogue named <u>Jonathan</u> , | the rebels,. | | 063 Jesus lived about this time, | 081 There was a Jew, | The man who roused them to it | John, who was called the Baptist. | a magician (other translations: charlatan) named Theudas | 119 When the Galilean leaders learned of this, they came to Cumanus to ask him to avenge the murder of those people, | and charlatans and deceivers, | 169. Moreover, about this time a man came to Jerusalem from Egypt, | 10.- 185 When Festus arrived, Judea was being plagued by the brigands, who were burning and plundering all the villages. | 37. 185 Joseph, | A Jew called <u>Jonathan</u> had raised uproar in Cyrene |
| Identifying Characteristics of the Rebel, usually <i>unflattering (showing low social status or moral deficiency), except in the case of Jesus and John the Baptist.</i> | no less than did these murderers | <i>claiming</i> to be a prophet | | a <i>shrewd debater</i> | a <i>weaver by trade,</i> | who were in mourning for the teachers of the law Judas and Matthias | | a <i>wise man,</i> | a <i>wicked man</i> in every way, who had been expelled from his country under accusation of breaking the laws and who feared being punished for it. Living in Rome at the time, | was <i>one who thought little of lying</i> | 117 For Herod killed this <u>good man</u> , | | | <i>claiming</i> to be a prophet, | 186 The Sicarii, as <i>they were called</i> , ... <i>brigands</i> who used small swords, ... called siccae, and the brigands nickname came from these weapons ... | <i>the midwife's son</i> | | |
| An unmatched phrase found only in the Testimonium Flavianum. | | | | | | | | if one may properly call him a man, for he performed wonderful works, | | | | | | | | | | |
| The rebel tried to impress his followers with his words. | | | | | | | | and was a teacher to those who receive the truth with pleasure*. | he professed to teach people in the wisdom of the laws of Moses | and arranged everything just to please the people. | who was telling the Jews to practice virtue, and behave righteously towards each other and devoutly towards God | | but by a bribe the Samaritans persuaded him to overlook the matter. | | | | | |
| The rebel recruited more followers . Persuaded . | 259 These were the sort who deceived the people under pretext of divine inspiration, | who led astray a throng of thirty thousand who put their trust in him. | persuaded the Jews | who had formerly, under Quirinius, taunted the Jews , | took refuge there and winning the attention of a number of the poorer class | (who were in mourning for the teachers of the law Judas and Matthias) | | He drew to himself many of the Jews and many Gentiles too. | and he found three other men , of similar character as himself, to be his partners. These persuaded Fulvia, a woman of great dignity who had embraced the Jewish religion, | | (118 When others crowded round him, ... Herod feared that his great influence over the people ...) | persuaded many of the people to take their property with them and | 120 This so angered the Galileans that they persuaded the Jewish population | persuaded people to follow them in crowds into the wilderness, | who invited the throng of common people | (188 ... those who had been seduced by a certain charlatan, ...) grew numerous at the time, ... | then roused up a great many young men to join him and putting pressure on the magistrates at Gamala, persuaded them | and got two thousand men of that country to join him, |
| The people were urged to revolt and seek liberty from Rome. There is no matching phrase in the Testimonium Flavianum. | but were in favour of revolt and upheaval and drove the people mad | | to revolt and urged them to assert their liberty , | that under God they were subject to the Romans* | | | | | | | (118 ... might lead to some revolt , as they seemed ready to do everything he advised, ...) | | to take up arms to regain their liberty , saying that slavery was bitter enough in itself, but that when joined to insult, it was quite intolerable. | | | | to revolt from the king and take up arms in the hope of regaining their liberty with them. | which brought ruin to them. |
| An unmatched phrase found only in the Testimonium Flavianum. | | | | | | | | He was the person anointed with oil. | | | | | | | | | | |
| The rebel led his followers to a place. | and led them into the wilderness, | 262 These he led round from the wilderness to what is called | | retreated to Masada with his company ... With these as | he led them out into the desert | kept together in the temple, | | | to send purple and gold to the temple in Jerusalem, | He told them to gather at Mount Garizim, which they regarded as | and so to come to baptism. | follow him to the river Jordan, | | to follow them in crowds into the wilderness, | to go along with him to the Mount of Olives, as it | (188 ...if they would only follow him out into the | | |

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| | | the Mount of Olives, | | his bodyguard he returned to Jerusalem in royal state, | | | | | the holiest of all mountains, | | | | | was called, across from the city, five furlongs away. | wilderness.) | | |
| The leader planned to start a revolt. | | intending to force his way into Jerusalem, and if he defeated the Roman garrison | | to become leader of the revolt, and ordered the siege to continue | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| The rebel promised divine intervention and other rewards (or punishments). | claiming that God would there show them signs of liberation. | he would tyrannize the people, with his fellow invaders as his bodyguard. | punishing with death any who stayed submissive to Roman rule and saying that those who chose slavery should be forestalled. | (2.17.9) 442 ... so elated (was) Manahem that he became fiercely harsh, and seeing nobody with whom he had to share power, he became an intolerable tyrant. ... 444 ...adorned with royal robes, with his Zealots fully armed. | with the promise of showing them signs and visions. | and had plenty of food for the dissidents, | | | assuring them that when they got there he would show them the sacred vessels* which were buried there in deposit, by Moses himself. | This would make the washing acceptable to Him, if it were used not for the putting away of some sins, but for the purification of the body, since the soul was already purified by righteousness. | for he told them he was a prophet and that at his command he would divide the river and provide them an easy passage over it | | 168 claiming that they would show miracles and clear signs of the providence of God, | 170 He claimed that from there he would show how the ramparts of Jerusalem would fall down at his command, and promised to provide them an entrance into the city in this way. | (188 ... who promised them salvation and freedom from their miseries if they would only follow him out into the wilderness) | | |
| Carrying weapons The rebel's deceitful behavior, or the people's misguided faith in their leader. Villages Mountains Plundered and burned | | | | | 439 He concealed his knavery from the others and fooled them, | | | and when they got hold of the gifts they used them for themselves and spent the money, which was why they asked her for it in the first place. | 086 So they came there armed and thought the man's words plausible, and as they stayed at a village called Tirathaba, they got ready to go up the mountain together in a large crowd. | 118 When others crowded round him, for they were greatly moved by hearing his words, | 098 Many were taken in by his words, | 121 When their notables tried to pacify them and promised to persuade Cumanus to avenge those who had been killed, they paid no heed. but took their weapons and asked the help of Eleazar, son of Dineus, a brigand who had lived many years in the mountains , and with his help plundered some Samaritan villages. | and many were misled and suffered for their foolishness, | 187 They mingled in the festivals, as we have said, when crowds of people poured into the city from all parts to worship God, and they easily killed whoever they wanted to kill, and often they went armed into the villages of their enemies, and plundered and set them on fire . | Some they forced to comply and those who would not acquiesce in their plan, they killed. 186 They also killed Chares and one of his kinsmen, Jesus, and the brother of Justus of Tiberias, as already said. | Then when captured by the governor of that country and sent to the emperor, he told him that I had sent him weapons and money | |
| The authority learns of a threat to his administration and takes action. | 260 Felix saw this as the start of a revolt, | 263 Felix thwarted his attempt | 265 These divided up into groups and prowled up and down the country, looting the houses of the great | but the highest ranking the Jews of Cyrene told Catullus, the ruler of the Libyan Pentapolis, about his exodus and what he planned for it. | 215 Archelaus feared that some tragedy would come from their madness, | 217 Archelaus thought there was no way to save the situation except by destroying this uproar of the crowd | 064 When Pilate, prompted by our leading men, | 083When Tiberius learned of it from Saturninus, the husband of Fulvia, who wanted it investigated | 087 Pilate prevented them, however, | Herod feared that his great influence over the people might lead to some revolt, as they seemed ready to do everything he advised, | but Fadus did not let them go on with this madness, | 122 When Cumanus heard of this action, | for Felix | 171 When Felix was told of this, he armed his soldiers | 188 Festus sent out forces, | They also wrote to me, | 425 But the liar could not fool Vespasian |
| Cavalry and infantry , or other group of armed men. | so he sent some cavalry and armed infantry, | and met him with his Roman soldiers, | | 440 So he sent out cavalry and infantry in pursuit, | so he sent an armed regiment under a tribune to suppress the violence of the rebels before the whole crowd was infected with their madness, with orders to bring to him any whom they found any more obviously rebellious and disorderly than the rest. | so he sent the whole army upon them, with the cavalry to stop the people in tents outside from assisting those inside the temple | | by seizing the roads with a great band of cavalry and infantry , | | | but sent a troop of cavalry out against them | he took the troops from Sebaste with four regiments of infantry and armed the Samaritans | and charged out against them with many cavalry and infantry from Jerusalem | cavalry and infantry , | to send them an armed force and workmen to repair their city walls; I refused neither of these requests | | |
| Going out to attack the miscreants. | | while all the people joined in his attack. But in the battle, the Egyptian fled with a few others, | | 445 But Eleazar's group rushed at him and the rest of the people took up stones and threw them at the charlatan, ... | 216 This infuriated those who were protesting about the teachers of the law, who stirred up the mob with cries of encouragement and rushed at the soldiers. | to stop the people in tents outside from assisting those inside the temple and to kill any who escaped from the infantry, just when they thought they were out of danger. | | who attacked the first ones they met in the village, | so he thought it better to put him to death before he could start a rebellion than to wait and later have to repent of it after the revolution had begun. | attacking them unexpectedly | and then marched out and defeated the Jews, | and attacked the Egyptian and the people with him, | to attack those who had been seduced by a certain charlatan, who promised them salvation and freedom from their miseries if they would only follow him out into the wilderness. | | | | |
| Killing followers and fugitives. (See Killing the Leader, below) | who killed many of them. | while most of his supporters were either killed , | and killing their owners and setting villages on fire, | Those who were caught were killed . | and defeated them easily, as they were unarmed. Many of them were killed in the fight, | and the bystanders stoned many of them | 218 His cavalry killed three thousand men | | and some of them they killed in battle. ((67) ... and Pilate condemned to death the chief and most powerful of the fugitives.) | | and killing many of them | killing many of them | killing four hundred of them | Those forces he sent destroyed both the man who had tricked them and his followers. | | | |
| Taking Live prisoners Hiding | | or taken alive, | | and those who hid themselves were hunted (but they took him alive) | and some were taken alive and brought to Catullus. | | | and put the others to flight and took many alive; | 119 So due to Herod's suspicions he was sent a prisoner to Machaerus, the castle mentioned earlier, | while capturing many more alive, | and taking many alive. | brought them back | and taking two hundred alive. | | | | |
| Killing the Leader (See Killing, | | | | | | | condemned him to the | | and Pilate condemned to | and put to death there. | including Theudas, whose | | | | | | and he was condemned |

