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## King herod antipas and jesus

Herod Antipas was one of the co-conspirators who carried out the condemnation and the death of Jesus Christ. More than 30 years earlier, his father, Herod the General, had tried but failed to kill the young Jesus by killing all the boys under the age of two in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:16), but Joseph, Mary and Jesus fled to Egypt. He used Jesus to win support with the Romans and the mighty Jewish council, Bornedrin Herod was appointed by the Roman emperor Augustus Caesar as the quadripleh of Galilee and Perea. Tetrarch is a title given to a king of a quarter of the kingdom. Herod is sometimes referred to as King Herod in the New Testament. He restored the city of Sepphoris, just three miles from Nazareth. Some scholars speculate that Joseph, Jesus' adoptive father, may have worked on the project as a carpenter. Herod built a new capital for Galilee west of the Sea of Galilee and named it Tiberias, in honor of his patron, the Roman emperor Tiberius Caesar. It has a stadium, heated baths, and an ornate palace. But because it was supposed to be built on a Jewish cemetery, many devout Jews refused to enter Tiberias. Roman Records state that Herod was a capable administrator of the provinces of Galilee and Perea. Herod is morally weak. He married Herodias, the ex-wife of philip's step-brother. When John the Baptist criticized Herod for this, Herod threw John in jail. Herod then ceded the conspiracy of Herodias and her daughter and beheaded John (Matthew 14:6-11). However, the Jews loved John the Baptist and considered him a prophet. John's death further alienated Herod from his subjects. When Pontius Pilate sent Jesus to Herod for trial because Jesus was from Galilee, Herod feared the chief priest and Sanhedrin. Instead of seeking the truth from Jesus, Herod wanted him to perform a miracle for his entertainment. Jesus will not obey. Herod and his soldiers mocked Jesus. Then, instead of freeing this innocent man, Herod sent him back to Phi slice, who had the authority to have Jesus crucified. Herod's betrayal improved his relationship with the chief priests and Sanhedrin and began a friendship with Pilate from that day on. After the death of Emperor Tiberius and his replacement by Caligula, Herod was no longer favored. He and Herodias were exiled to Gaul(France). Doing evil to improve our position can have eternal consequences. We will often face the choice of doing the right thing or doing the wrong thing to gain the favor of someone strong. Herod chose the later, leading to the death of the Son of God. Herod's hometown in Israel was not recorded, but we do know that his father gave him education in Rome. Matthew 14:1-6; Mark 6:14-22, 8:14; Luke 9:7-9, 13:31, 23:7-15; Public Service 4:27, 12:1-11. Tetrarch, or ruler, of the Roman-occupied provinces of Galilee and Perea in Israel. Father - Herod the GreatMother - MalthaceBrothers - Archelaus, PhilipWife - Herodias Herodias 14:8-12 On Herod's birthday, Herodias' daughter danced for the guests and pleased Herod to the point where he promised to give her whatever she asked for. Prompted by her mother, she said, let me stay here on a plate of John the Baptist's head. The king was heartbroken, but because of his vows and his dinner guests, he ordered that his request be granted and had John beheaded in prison. His head was put on a plate and given to the girl, who brought it to her mother. John's disciples came and took his body and buried it. Then they went and told Jesus. I can do it. Luke 23:11-12That Herod and his soldiers mocked and mocked him (Jesus). Despite him an elegant robe, they sent him back to Pilate. That day, Herod and Phia became friends, before they became enemies. I can do it. Both Jesus of Nazareth and Herod Antipas had a kingdom- a spirit and a politics. Jesus did not have earthly status or title as a ruler granted to him by Rome or another political power, but He had considerable surveillance as a teacher, worker of miracles, spiritual leader, and a few who initially realized it , as Christ and the Son of God have prophced. Herod Antipas tetrarch ruled Galilee and Perea from about 4 BC to 39 AD because Rome granted him that power, then took it away and sent him into exile when he fell out of favour. Meanwhile, Jesus lived in the Galilee regions most of the time between 4 BC and 33 AD. Although the period during which Jesus became publicly known and achieved a significant following was only a few years, however the effects were immense and lasting. On the other side, Antipas ruled for more than 40 years but went down in history as an insignificant ruler who ended his life in exile and shame. Although the two did not meet until Jesus' trial in AD 33, Antipas was intrigued and even threatened by Jesus. John the Baptizer, forewarned of Jesus, openly demonstrated the clash of political and spiritual kingdoms by reprimanding Antipas for marrying Herodias, who divorced her ex-husband, one of his brothers still alive. This eventually led to John's departure after antipas' birthday party, and the political kingdom's opposition to the spiritual kingdom was clarified. Jesus' kingdom in the 1st century, which He called both the Kingdom of God (used 52 times in all four gospels) and the Kingdom of Heaven (used 32 times, but only in Matthew) is a spiritual kingdom (Luke 17:21; Romans 14:17; 1 Corinth 15:50; Babylon 4:11). The Kingdom of Antipas, on the other, was a political kingdom with physical boundaries that could be taken away by the Roman authorities at any time. Jesus used Antipas several times in his words taught as an example of foolishness and the world, and to highlight the difference between the kingdom of the world and the kingdom of God. In the Gospels, Jesus referenced antipas several times in less flattering terms. These are the claims that Jesus was the true and perfect king, while Antipas was merely a flawed earthly ruler appointed by man. Feeding 4,000 people. Jesus warned listeners to beware of the Pharisees' holy tree and Herod Antipas' leaven tree (Mark 8:15). In doing so, he warned people to be careful with the ideals of men like Antipas, including hypocrisy, compromise, sync, and the dangerous influence of lies and evil permeated from Rome's culture that Antipas respected and promoted. On one occasion Jesus apparently compared Antipas to a broken reed shaking in the wind and one who dressed softly and lived in a luxurious royal palace (Luke 7:24-25). Soft clothing and palaces fit well with herodian rulers of the time, such as Antipas, who built a luxurious new palace in Tiberias just a few years ago, but the reeds rocked in the wind in particular speaking. The reed was probably used as a symbol because it was harmless to the religious community and also the representative of the Galilee region, which Antipas ruled. Many of the bronze coins minted by Antipas show a reed of Galilee surrounded by his name and title. When referring to Antipas as a reed shaking in the wind, Jesus may have implied not only the moral and spiritual weakness of Antipas and his swaying with whatever force was applied to him or anything that was common at the time, but also that Antipas tried to misrepresent himself as a powerful ruler while in fact Rome was the real political power and Antipas was merely a proxy of the Empire. In another case, Jesus referred to Antipas as a fox, as opposed to Jesus the Lion of Judg, which is an obvious reference to both his constant hunting of Jesus and his cowardly character, evident by the captivity and executed by John who merely rebuked Antipas for violating the Law of Moses (Luke 13:31-35). Then Jesus may even have mentioned antipas' monumental military defeat against Naaa (Luke 14:31; Josephus, Artifacts 18.111-113). While many scholars put this event after Jesus' life, the context in Josephus implies that it occurred shortly after the implementation of John the Baptizer and during the reign of Tiberius, perhaps about 30 AD and Jesus' public ministry. Like John the Baptizer, Jesus was both attractive and offensive to antipas, and Jesus was probably a target for many years (Mark 3:6). When Jesus lived in the Antipas-ruled area and the news of His teachings and miracles spread quickly, Antipas tried to track down Jesus— like John the Baptist— but was always unsuccessful (Luke 23:8). At one point, Antipas was paranoid that Jesus was the resursive John the Baptizer (Matthew 14:1-2). Herod seems to just want to silence John and executed him, but did because he was afraid to refuse Salome's request. Antipas then searched for Jesus but never found Him. Their first and only meeting came at Jesus' trial, where Antipas asked and mocked Jesus, but did not receive (Luke 23:7-11). In this clash of kingdoms, Jesus clearly won, as even many members of Antipas's family became followers of Jesus, such as Joanna, Susanna, and later a leader in the church at Antioch named Manaen who was raised with Herod Antipas but became a devotee of Jesus (Luke 8:3; Public Service 13:1). 13:1).

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