



Introduction

John the Baptist is killed. Jesus feeds 5,000 and shows his power over nature.



Questions

2. Why had Herod arrested John the Baptist?
3. What did Jesus do when he heard about the death of John the Baptist?
4. Why did Peter begin to sink?



Summary Points

- **v 1 to 12** Herod (see information) thinks Jesus is John the Baptist whom he had imprisoned and killed. His wife took the opportunity using a rash promise he made to her daughter
- **v 13 to 21** When Jesus hears about John's death he goes to a deserted place, but is followed by the crowds. He heals many and in the evening feeds 5000 men plus women and children with five loaves and two fishes
- **v 22 to 33** Jesus sends his disciples away in a boat while he sends the crowds away. The boat encounters strong headwinds. Jesus comes to them walking on the water. Peter starts to do the same, but begins to sink and is saved by Jesus. Those in the boat worship Jesus saying that he is the Son of God
- **v 34 to 36** When they reach the other side of the lake many more are healed

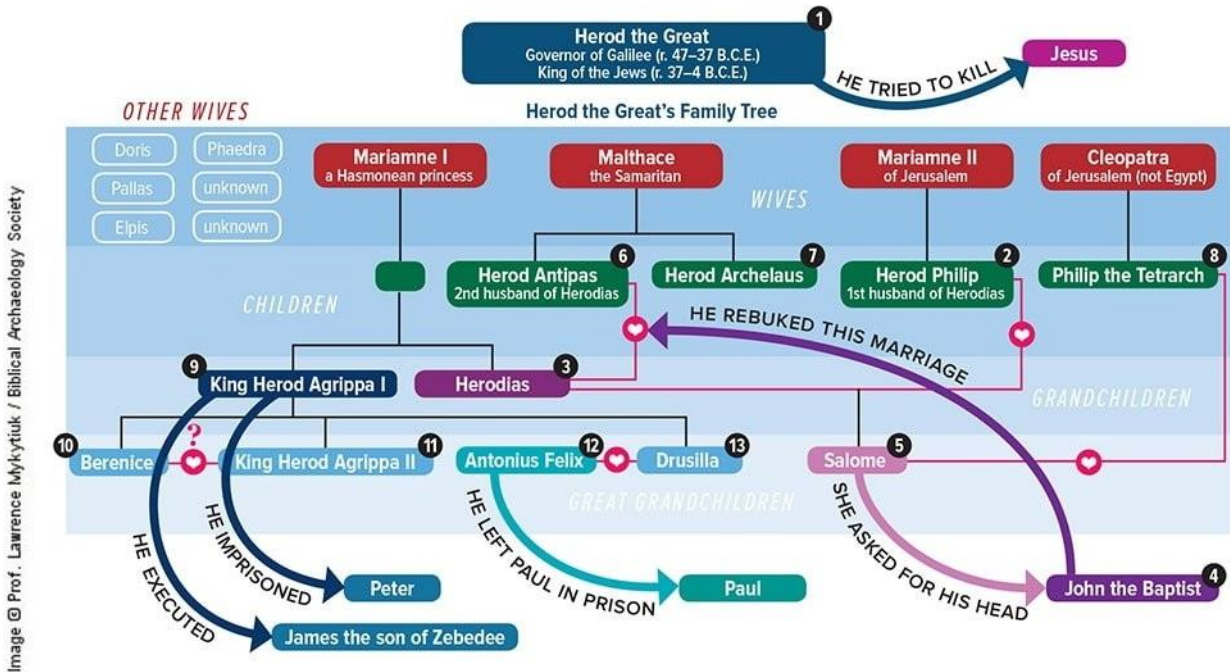
Timeline AD 30 (see below)



Information

The Herod family

Information on selected members of the Herodian family and Roman governors who are significant in New Testament events.



The family tree above includes only the Herodian family members in the New Testament plus most of the Roman governors it mentions. It is not a complete family tree. **Boldface** in the narrative statements below indicates the person is referred to in the New Testament.

1. **Herod the Great**, founder of the dynasty, tried to kill the infant Jesus by the “slaughter of the innocents” at Bethlehem.
2. **Herod Philip**, uncle and first husband of **Herodias**, was not a ruler.
3. **Herodias** left **Herod Philip** to marry his half-brother **Herod Antipas**, Tetrarch of Galilee & Perea.
4. **John the Baptist** rebuked **Antipas** for marrying **Herodias**, his brother’s wife, while his brother was still alive—against the law of Moses.
5. **Salome** danced for **Herod Antipas** and, at **Herodias’s** direction, requested the beheading of **John the Baptist**. Later she married her great-uncle **Philip the Tetrarch**.
6. **Herod Antipas**, Tetrarch of Galilee and Perea (r. 4 B.C.E.–39 C.E.), was **Herodias’s** uncle and second husband. After **Salome’s** dance and his rash promise, he executed **John the Baptist**. Much later he held part of Jesus’ trial.
7. **Herod Archelaus**, Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria and Idumea (r. 4 B.C.E.–6 C.E.), was replaced by a series of Roman governors, including **Pontius Pilate** (r. 26–36 C.E.).



8. **Philip the Tetrarch** of northern territories (r. 4 B.C.E.–34 C.E.) later married **Herodias's** daughter **Salome**, his grandniece.
9. **King Herod Agrippa I** (r. 37–44 C.E.) executed **James the son of Zebedee** and imprisoned **Peter** before his miraculous escape.
10. **Berenice**, twice widowed, left her third husband to be with brother **Agrippa II** (rumoured lover) and was with him at Festus's trial of **Paul**.
11. **King Herod Agrippa II** (r. 50–c. 93 C.E.) was appointed by **Festus** to hear **Paul's** defence.
12. **Antonius Felix**, Roman procurator of Judea (r. 52–c. 59 C.E.), **Paul's** first judge, left him in prison for two years until new procurator **Porcius Festus** (r. c. 60–62 C.E.) became the second judge, and **Paul** appealed to Caesar.
13. **Drusilla** left her first husband to marry Roman governor **Felix**.

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Answers to questions

Verses which answer the questions:

Q 1: v 3 and 4, Q 2: v 13, Q 3: v 30 and 31



Bible timeline

