

The Family of King Herod in the New Testament

- (1) **Herod the Great** (b. 73 BC – d. 2 BC), founder of the Herodian dynasty (40 BC – AD 70), tried to kill the infant Jesus by the “slaughter of the innocents” at Bethlehem (**Matthew 2:1-20**).
- (2) **Herod Philip** (son of King Herod and Mariamne II) and the uncle and first husband of Herodias. He was not a ruler but is mentioned in **Mark 6:17** as the husband of Herodias when she left him to marry his half-brother, Herod Antipas (son of King Herod and Malthace).
- (3) **Herodias**, granddaughter of King Herod. She was the daughter of **Aristobulus IV** (the son of Herod by Mariamne I) and Berenice (the daughter of **Salome I**, King Herod’s sister). Herod killed Aristobulus IV in 7 BC believing him a threat to the throne. Herodias left her husband Herod Philip to marry his half-brother **Herod Antipas**, Tetrarch of Galilee & Perea (**Mark 6:17-29**). She requested the head of John.
- (4) **John the Baptist** rebuked **Herod Antipas** for marrying **Herodias**, his brother Phillip’s wife, while his brother was still alive—against the law of Moses (see **Matthew 14:1-12; Mark 6:14-29; Luke 9:1-9**).
- (5) **Salome**, daughter of **Herodias**, 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** (**Mark 6:17-29**).
- (6) **Herod Antipas**, Tetrarch of Galilee & Perea (r. 3 BC to AD 39). He was the son of King Herod and a Samaritan woman named Malthace. He was Herodias’s uncle and second husband. After Salome’s dance and his rash promise, he executed John the Baptist (**Mark 6:17-29**). In AD 30, Herod Antipas is the Herod mentioned in the gospels at the trial of Jesus in Jerusalem (**Luke 23:1-12**).
- (7) **Herod Archelaus**, Ethnarch of Judea, Samaria and Idumea (r. 3 BC – AD 6). Josephus says Archelaus was given half of his father’s kingdom. He’s the reason Jesus grew up in Galilee (**Matt. 2:22**). After his death, he was replaced by a series of Roman governors, including Pontius Pilate (r. AD 26–36).
- (8) **Herod Philip**, the Tetrarch of northern territories (r. 3 BC– 34 AD). He married Salome (Herodias’ daughter), his grandniece. He renamed the city of Dan as Caesarea Philippi (**Luke 3:1; Matt. 16:13**).
- (9) **King Herod Agrippa I** (r. 37–44 C.E.), the grandson of King Herod and brother of Herodias. He executed James, son of Zebedee, and imprisoned Peter before his miraculous escape (**Acts 12:1-17**). He is the King who died and was eaten by worms (see **Acts 12:20-23**).
- (10) **Berenice**, daughter of King Agrippa I, great-granddaughter of King Herod. She was twice widowed and left her third husband to be with her brother **Agrippa II**, her rumored lover (**Acts 25:13-27**).
- (11) **King Herod Agrippa II** (r. AD 50 - 93) was appointed by the Roman Procurator Festus to hear Paul’s defense in Caesarea by the Sea before Paul was sent to Rome (**Acts 24:27; Acts 25:1-27**).
- (12) **Antonius Felix**, Roman procurator of Judea (r. AD 52- 59). He placed Paul in prison for two years in Caesarea (see **Acts 21:28; Acts 23:23; Acts 25:11-12**) until trial under Porcius Festus (r. AD 60–62 C.E.)
- (13) **Drusilla** (AD 38 - 79), daughter of Agrippa I. She left her husband to marry **Felix** (**Acts 24:24**).