

O PETNAESTOJ GODINI VLADAVINE TIBERIJA

U istoriji postoji opšta saglasnost da godina u kojoj se dogodio Varov poraz i pogibija u Nemačkoj jeste 9AD iz čega nesporno proizlazi da se i Tiberijev uspešan pohod u Iliriji završio iste te 9AD, budući da to nesumnjivo proizlazi na osnovu izvora. Ono što je, međutim, sporno jeste koliko je Tiberije posle toga boravio u Nemačkoj i koje godine se vratio iz Nemačke, posvetio hram Konkordiju i bio izabran za savladara Avgustu. Da li je boravio u Nemačkoj dve ili jednu godinu? Na prvi pogled ono što piše kod Svetonija ukazuje na to da je Tiberije boravio u Nemačkoj dve godine i da se vratio 12AD. Pokazaćemo, međutim, ovde da je takvo tumačenje godine početka Tiberijeve vladavine pogrešno. Ta greška se dalje odražava i na pogrešnu biblijsku hronologiju, budući da jevanđelista Luka kaže da je Jovan Krstitelj započeo svoju javnu propoved petnaeste godine vladavine Tiberijeve (Luka 3:1-2):

“1: A u petnaestoj godini vladavine cesara tiberija, kad upravljase pontije pilat judejom, i irod četverovlasnik galilejom /.../

2: za vrijeme prvosveštenika ane i kajafe, dođe riječ od boga jovanu sinu zaharijinu u pustinji ...”

U 17. glavi Svetonije piše:

*“1 Circumstances gave this exploit a larger and crowning glory; for it was at just about that time that Quintilius Varus perished with three legions in Germany, and no one doubted that the victorious Germans would have united with the Pannonians, had not Illyricum been subdued first. Consequently a triumph was voted him and many high honours. 2 Some also recommended that he be given the surname of Pannonicus, others of Invictus, others of Pius. Augustus however vetoed the surname, reiterating the promise that Tiberius would be satisfied with one which he would receive at his father's death. **Tiberius himself put off the triumph, because the country was in mourning for the disaster to Varus;**”*
(Svetonijus Trankvilus, Život dvanest cezara: Život Tiberijev 17)

Slično kaže i Dio Kasijus:

*“1 Scarcely had these decrees been passed, when terrible news that arrived from the province of Germany **prevented them from holding the festival.**”* (Kasijus Dio, Rimska istorija 56:18)

Kada zatim Svetonije u 20. glavi kaže:

*„1 **After two years** he returned to the city from Germany **and celebrated the triumph which he had postponed ...”***

Većina istoričara i hronologa reči “posle dve godine” tumači da je Tiberije boravio u Nemačkoj dve godine. Međutim, one ne znače da je Tiberije boravio dve godine u Nemačkoj nego da je u 11AD, vrativši se iz Nemačke, proslavio trijumf koji se dogodio u 9AD. Drugim rečima, proslavio je

trijumf u 11AD, nakon što je prošla 9AD u kojoj se trijumf u Iliriji i dogodio i nakon što je prošla cela sledeća 10AD koju je proveo u Nemačkoj. Ovde izraz “dve godine” ima inkluzivno značenje, odnosno, ne predstavlja doslovno period od 24 meseca, nego period od dve kalendarske godine sa oznakom 9 i 10 koje su prošle pre nego što je nastupila godina sa oznakom 11.

Na takav zaključak ukazuju i reči iz 18. glave Svetonijevog spisa gde se u vezi Tiberijevog boravka u Nemačkoj koristi samo izraz “sledeće godine” čime se na posredan način ukazuje da je u stvari ceo boravak u Nemačkoj obuhvatao samo tu “sledeću godinu” a ne “sledeće dve godine”:

“1 **The next year he returned to Germany**, and realising that the disaster to Varus was due to that general's rashness and lack of care, /.../” (Svetonijus Trankvilus, Život dvanest cezara: Život Tiberijev 18)

A Dio Kasijus nakon opisa događaja u Nemačkoj kaže da se Tiberije zadržao do kasne jeseni u Nemačkoj i zatim vratio u Rim “sledeće godine” i posvetio hram Konkordiju:

“ 1 . . . holding it after his consulship. **But the next year, in addition to the events already described, the temple of Concord** was dedicated by Tiberius, and both his name and that of Drusus, his dead brother, were inscribed upon it. 2 In the consulship of Marcus Aemilius and Statilius Taurus, Tiberius and Germanicus, the latter acting as proconsul, invaded Germany and overran portions of it. They did not win any battle, however, since no one came to close quarters with them, nor did they reduce any tribe; 3 for in their fear of falling victims to a fresh disaster they did not advance very far beyond the Rhine, **but after remaining in that region until late autumn** and celebrating the birthday of Augustus, on which they held a horse-race under the direction of the centurions, **they returned**. /... /” (Kasijus Dio, Rimski istorija 56:25)

Tako, Svetonije i Dio Kasijus dopunjuju jedan drugog – Svetonije kaže da je Tiberije otišao u Nemačku “sledeće godine” nakon svoje pobede u Iliriji (9AD) i zatim opisuje njegov boravak u Nemačkoj, a Dio Kasijus kratko opisavši njegov boravak u Nemačkoj kaže da se zadržao “do kasne jeseni” i vratio “sledeće godine”. Stoga, smatramo da kada se ovako uporede oba izvora osnovano je tvrditi da se Tiberije zadržao u Nemačkoj *jednu* godinu a ne dve i da se vratio u Rim 11AD tokom koje je i proglašen za savladara Avgustu jer kod Svetonija u 21. glavi piše da je zakon koji omogućava to proglašenje donesen “ubrzo nakon toga”, to jest, ubrzo nakon njegovog povratka u Rim i svečanosti vezanih za posvećenje hrama Konkordije.

Tako, vidimo da je Tiberije postao savladar Avgustu 11AD i da njegova 15. godina vladavine o kojoj govori jevanđelista Luka, inkluzivno računajući, jeste 25AD a ne 26AD kako neki govore računajući pogrešno početak njegovog savladarstva od 12AD.

Pravilna biblijska hronologija

<http://putgospodnji.com/biblijska-hronologija/tabela.html>

...			
Isus Hristos / Jahošua Mesija- OVAPLOĆENJE: [9] [9a] Jovan Krstitelj - rođenje SUBOTNJA godina (7.)	3949	8 (-7)	
Isus Hristos - ROĐENJE [10] JUBILARNA godina (79.)	3950	7 (-6)	
	3951	6 (-5)	
Irod Veliki - smrt	3952	5 (-4)	
	3953	4 (-3)	
	3954	3 (-2)	
	3955	2 (-1)	
	3956	1 p.n.e. (0)	
SUBOTNJA godina (1.)	3957	1 n.e.	
<u>Isus Hristos – Krštenje na Jordanu</u>	3981	25	
Isus Hristos – SMRT, VASKRSENJE i VAZNESENJE [11] SUBOTNJA godina (5.) [11a]	3985	29	
SUBOTNJA godina (6.)	3992	36	
SUBOTNJA godina (7.)	3999	43	
JUBILARNA godina (80.)	4000	44	

The Lives of the Twelve Caesars

by

C. Suetonius Tranquillus

published in the Loeb Classical Library,

1913

http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/E/Roman/Texts/Suetonius/12Caesars/Tiberius*.html#20

Roman History

by

Cassius Dio

published in Vol. VII

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http://penelope.uchicago.edu/Thayer/e/roman/texts/cassius_dio/56*.html

He reaped an ample reward for his perseverance, for he completely subdued and reduced to submission the whole of Illyricum, which is bounded by Italy and the kingdom of Noricum, by Thrace and Macedonia, by the Danube, and by the Adriatic sea.

17 ¹ Circumstances gave this exploit a larger and crowning glory; for it was at just about that time that Quintilius Varus perished with three legions in Germany, and no one doubted that the victorious Germans would have united with the Pannonians, had not Illyricum been subdued first. Consequently a triumph was voted him and many high honours. ² Some also recommended that he be given the surname of Pannonicus, others of Invictus, others of Pius. Augustus however vetoed the surname, reiterating the promise that Tiberius would be satisfied with one which he would receive at his father's death. Tiberius himself **put off the triumph**, because the country was in mourning for the disaster to Varus; but he entered the city clad in the purple-bordered toga and crowned with laurel, and mounting a ^{p321} tribunal which had been set up in the [•]Saepta, while the senate stood alongside, he took his seat beside Augustus between the two consuls. Having greeted the people from this position, he was escorted to the various temples.

4 In this way the war was ended after the loss of many men and immense treasure; for ever so many legions were maintained for this campaign and but very little booty was taken.

17 ¹ On this occasion, also, Germanicus announced the victory; and because of it Augustus and Tiberius were permitted to add the title of imperator to their other titles and to celebrate a triumph, and they received other honours, besides, ^{p39} notably two triumphal arches in Pannonia; ² for these were the only distinctions of the many voted to them that Augustus would accept. Germanicus received the ornamenta triumphalia, a distinction which fell likewise to the other commanders, and also the rank of a praetor, as well as the privilege of giving his vote immediately after the ex-consuls and of holding the consulship earlier than custom allowed. ³ To Drusus, also, the son of Tiberius, even though he had taken no part in the war, was granted the privilege of attending the sittings of the senate before becoming a member of that body and of voting ahead of the ex-praetors as soon as he should become quaestor.

18 ¹ Scarcely had these decrees been passed, when terrible news that arrived from the province of Germany **prevented them from holding the festival**. I shall now relate the events which had taken place in Germany during this period. The Romans were holding portions of it — not entire regions, but merely such districts as happened to have been subdued, so that no record has been made of the fact — ² and soldiers of theirs were wintering there and cities were being founded.

22 1 When news of this had spread, none of the rest, even if he had any strength left, defended himself any longer. Some imitated their leader, and others, casting aside their arms, allowed anybody who pleased to slay them; for to flee was impossible, however much one might desire to do so. 2 Every man, therefore, and every horse was cut down without fear of resistance, and the . . .

2a And the barbarians occupied all the strongholds save one, their delay at which prevented them p49 from either crossing the Rhine or invading Gaul. Yet they found themselves unable to reduce this fort, because they did not understand the conduct of sieges, and because the Romans employed numerous archers, who repeatedly repulsed them and destroyed large numbers of them.

2b Later they learned that the Romans had posted a guard at the Rhine, and that Tiberius was approaching with an imposing army. Therefore most of the barbarians retired from the fort, and even the detachment still left there withdrew to a considerable distance, so as not to be injured by sudden sallies on the part of the garrison, and then kept watch of the roads, hoping to capture the garrison through the failure of their provisions.

18 ¹ The next year he returned to Germany, and realising that the disaster to Varus was due to that general's rashness and lack of care, he took no step without the approval of a council; while he had always before been a man of independent judgment and self-reliance, then contrary to his habit he consulted with many advisers about the conduct of the campaign. He also observed more scrupulous care than usual. /... /



23 ¹ Augustus, when he learned of the disaster to Varus, rent his garments, as some report, and mourned greatly, not only because of the soldiers who had been lost, but also because of his fear for the German and Gallic provinces, and particularly because he expected that the enemy would march against Italy and against Rome itself. For there were no citizens of military age left worth mentioning, and the allied forces that were of any value had suffered severely. ² Nevertheless, he made preparations as best he could in view of the circumstances; and when no men of military age showed a willingness to be enrolled, he made them draw lots, depriving of his property and disfranchising every fifth man of those still under thirty-five and every tenth man among those who had passed that age. ³ Finally, as a great many paid no heed to him even then, he put some to death. He chose by lot as many as he could of those who had already completed their term of service and of the freedmen, and after enrolling them sent them in haste with Tiberius into the province of Germany. ⁴ And as there were in Rome a large number of Gauls and Germans, some of them serving in the pretorian guard and others sojourning there for various reasons, he feared they might begin a rebellion; hence he sent away such as were in his p53 body-guard to certain islands and ordered those who were unarmed to leave the city.

20 1 After two years he returned to the city from Germany and celebrated the triumph which he had postponed, accompanied also by his generals, for whom he had obtained the triumphal regalia. And before turning to enter the Capitol, he dismounted from his chariot and fell at the knees of his father, who was presiding over the ceremonies.²⁸ He sent Bato, the leader of the Pannonians, to Ravenna,²⁹ after presenting him with rich gifts; thus showing his gratitude to him for allowing him to escape when he was trapped with his army in a dangerous place. Then he gave a banquet to the people at a thousand tables, and a largess of three hundred sesterces to every man. With the proceeds of his spoils he restored and dedicated the temple of Concord, as well as that of Pollux and Castor, in his own name and that of his brother.

24 1 This was the way he handled matters at that time; and none of the usual business was carried on nor were the festivals celebrated. Later, when he heard that some of the soldiers had been saved, that the Germanies were garrisoned, and that the enemy did not venture to come even to the Rhine, he ceased to be alarmed and paused to consider the matter. 2 For a catastrophe so great and sudden as this, it seemed to him, could have been due to nothing else than the wrath of some divinity; moreover, by reason of the portents which occurred both before the defeat and afterwards, he was strongly inclined to suspect some superhuman agency. /... /

6 Tiberius did not see fit to cross the Rhine, but kept quiet, watching to see that the barbarians did not cross. And they, knowing him to be there, did not venture to cross in their turn. /... /

25 1 . . . holding it after his consulship. But the next year, in addition to the events already described, the temple of Concord was dedicated by Tiberius, and both his name and that of Drusus, his dead brother, were inscribed upon it. 2 In the consulship of Marcus Aemilius and Statilius Taurus, Tiberius and Germanicus, the latter acting as proconsul, invaded Germany and overran portions of it. They did not win any battle, however, since no one came to close quarters with them, nor did they reduce any tribe; 3 for in their fear of falling victims to a fresh disaster they did not advance very far beyond the Rhine, but after remaining in that region until late autumn and celebrating the birthday of Augustus, on which they held a horse-race under the direction of the centurions, they returned. /... /

21 ¹ Since the consuls caused a law to be passed soon after this that he should govern the provinces jointly with Augustus and hold the census with him, he set out for Illyricum on the conclusion of the lustral ceremonies;³⁰ but he was at once recalled, and finding Augustus in his last illness but still alive, he spent an entire day with him in private.