



Hadrian

76-138 A.D. Roman emperor who constructed many buildings in Rome. He is especially known for the construction of a fortified wall in Britain extending from the mouth of the River Tyne to the Solway Firth. Known as "Hadrian's Wall," this protected the Roman borders from the invasions of the Picts.



Clement of Rome

c. 100 A.D. The fourth bishop of Rome, he wrote the Corinthian churches addressing repentance of immoral practices connected with the Temple of Aphrodite. He was believed to be put to death under Emperor Domitian.



Polycarp

69-155 A.D. A convert of the Apostle John. He became bishop of Smyrna and was highly influential due to his righteousness and aggression towards heresies. During the persecutions of Christians, he was martyred by burning at the stake.



Masada

73 A.D. A nearly impenetrable fortress located on the rocky hilltop of the southwest shore of the Dead Sea, it was the stronghold of a Zealot Jewish movement against the Romans. During the final seven months of a two-year siege, the Romans built a dirt ramp, only to discover the defenders had committed mass suicide rather than surrender.



Bar-Kokhba

died 135 A.D. An influential, Jewish, military freedom fighter, he led an army of 400,000 men in the Second Jewish Revolt in 132 A.D. Although the Jews regained Jerusalem for a short time, the death of Bar-Kokhba and the end of the revolt proved a defeat for the Jews.



Irenaeus

130-202 A.D. Important theologian of the second century and Bishop of Lyons, his writings refuted Gnosticism and supported the belief that the Old and New Testament God are one and the same. He was the first to cite reasons supporting what books should be accepted and rejected as the canon.



The Dead Sea Scrolls

c. 100 B.C. - c. 75 A.D. Approximately eight hundred Biblical documents discovered by a Bedouin shepherd boy in 1947 in the caves near the Dead Sea. Scholars agree that the writings are those of the Old Testament scriptures written by the Essenes, devout Jews who believed in purity and austere living.



The Buried City of Pompeii

79 A.D. Located near Naples, Italy, this Roman colony was buried under 13-20 feet of ash after the eruption of Mt. Vesuvius. Rediscovered in 1748, it was found to have incredibly preserved evidence of daily life during Roman times.



Tertullian

160-230 A.D. Carthaginian theologian who became a Christian c. 193, separating from the Catholic Church approximately 14 years later to create his own schismatic order. He was conducive in shaping the thought of Western Christianity and established the use of ecclesiastical Latin.



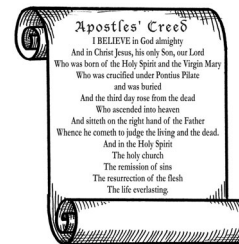
Ignatius

died c. 110 A.D. Church father and Bishop of Antioch, martyred while under the reign of Roman Emperor Trajan.



Marcus Aurelius

121-180 A.D. Roman emperor and Stoic, the author of writings to himself called *Meditations*, and subscriber to pantheism. During his reign, the celebrated Pax Romana collapsed. Although considered conservative and just by Roman standards, he was a persecutor of Christians, considering them "superstitious and immoral."



The Apostles' Creed

c. 150 A.D. A written statement of Christian beliefs confirming faith in the three persons of God: the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.