

BIBLE ATLAS

LESSON I. -- OLD TESTAMENT WORLD. (MAP I.)

I. EXTENT.

About 1,400 miles from East to West, and 900 miles from North to South. The land area is about 1/3 that of the United States. Nearly 2/3 of this area is uninhabitable desert, so that the portion actually occupied by man is 1/8 that of the United States.

II. SEAS.

1. Caspian Sea.

The largest inland body of water on the globe, is in the north-east corner of the map.

2. Persian Gulf.

The outlet of the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers, the two great rivers of the Old Testament history, is in the southeastern corner of the map. It is called, in Scripture, East Sea (Ezek. 47:18; Joel 2:20), Former Sea (Zech. 14:8;) Uttermost Sea (Deut. 14:8).

3. Red Sea.

The two arms of the northern end of the Red Sea, the Gulf of Suez and Gulf of Akabah, in the southwestern corner of the map.

4. Mediterranean Sea.

Called in Scripture Great Sea (Num. 34:6,7; Josh. 1:4; 9:1; 15:12; 15:47; 23:4; Ezek. 47:10, 15, 19, 20; 48:28; Dan. 7:2), Hinder West Sea (Zech. 14:8), Sea of Cilicia (Acts 27:5), Sea of Joppa (Ezra 3:7), Sea of the Philistines (Ex. 23:31), Sea toward the going down of the sun (Josh. 1:4), Utmost Sea (Deut. 34:2; Joel 2:20), forms a part of the Western boundary.

5. Sea of the Plain.

Commonly called "Dead Sea", but this name is not in the Bible. It is called Sea of the Plain (Deut. 3:17; 4:49; Josh. 3:16; 12:3; II Kings 14:25), Salt Sea (Gen. 14:3; Num. 34:3,12; Deut. 3:17; Josh. 3:16; 12:3; 15:2,5; 18:19;), Sea of Jazer (Jer. 48:32). It is in Palestine. Its surface is 1,290 feet below the surface of the Mediterranean, and its deepest place is about 1,300 feet deep.

6. Lake Van.
In Armenia.

7. Lake Urumiyeh

In Media. Neither of the last two are mentioned in the Bible.

III. MOUNTAIN RANGES. - Five in number.

1. Ararat.

Lying between the Caspian Sea and Asia Minor. One of its peaks was the resting place of Noah's Ark. (Gen. 8:4).

2. Caspian

Branching from Ararat it curves around the south end of the Caspian Sea and eastward, forming the northern boundary of Media.

Bible Sea

Tigris R.

Plain of Jordan

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3. **Zagros.**
Branching from Ararat, southeasterly to the northern end of the Persian Gulf. This range forms the eastern watershed of the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers.
4. **Lebanon.**
Branching from the western side of Ararat, and following the Mediterranean coast through Syria and Palestine to the Sinaitic Peninsula. Mts. Hermon and Sinai (Horeb) are in this range.
5. **Taurus.**
Branching from Ararat in a westerly direction forming the Southern boundary of Asia Minor.

IV. RIVERS.

1. **Araxes.**
Not named in the Bible, but important as a boundary. Rises in the north of the Ararat Range, and flows eastward into the Caspian Sea.
2. **Tigris.** - *Ninova on Tigris*
Also called Hiddekel (Gen. 2:14; Dan. 10:4). Rises in the Ararat Range, and flows southeasterly, following the line of the Zagros Mts., and unites with the Euphrates, and then flows into the Persian Gulf. Length, to the union with the Euphrates, 1,146 miles. Beyond the union to the Persian Gulf the distance is 100 miles.
3. **Euphrates.** or "Frat."
It means "abounding". One of the greatest of the rivers of the Old Testament world. It has two important sources, both of which are in Armenia. It flows west 400 miles, then south about as far, then southeast 1,000 miles, where it unites with the Tigris. It is navigable for 1,100 miles. At Babylon it is nearly one mile wide, though for 800 miles it does not have any tributaries, as it flows through a desert. It overflows its banks annually, sometimes the rise being as much as 12 feet.
4. **Orontes.**
Rises in Mt. Lebanon, and flows northward, parallel with the Mediterranean; and then turns westward, emptying into the Mediterranean.
5. **Jordan.**
The least, yet the most important of all. It flows southward from the foot of Mt. Hermon, and empties into the Sea of the Plain.
6. **Nile.**
Called Gihon (Gen. 2:13). The great river of Africa, rising in the center of the continent, and flows northward into the Mediterranean, transforming the desert into a garden spot.

V. LANDS.

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1. Lands of the mountain system.

(1) Armenia.

Armenia → A lofty plateau and mountain group between the Caspian and Black Seas, and north of Mesopotamia and Assyria. It is the source of the three great rivers: Araxes, Tigris and Euphrates. It was settled by the descendants of Japheth. Excepting for Noah's Ark resting on one of its mountains there are few events in Scripture connected with it.

(2) Media.

The same word as Madai, the son of Japheth (Gen.10:2). The Medes were of Japhetic stock, and were always warlike. Though conquered by Assyria, the land never was annexed to Assyria. In 633 B.C. the Kingdom of Media was established.

(3) Persia.

end of 70 yrs. captivity
The people were Japhetic. At first they were subject to the Medes. The Persian Empire arose to greatness in the fall of Babylon 536 B.C., and conquered and ruled over all lands from India to Ethiopia (Esth.1:1), and was the greatest of the Oriental monarchies. It was subjected by Alexander the Great 330 B.C. The capital of Persia was Susa, called "Shushan the Palace" (Esth.1:2).

2. Lands of the Plain.

(1) Assyria

Called in Hebrew "Asshur", and now called "Kurdistan". *son of Shem*
On the western slope of the Zagros Mts. The land was occupied by people of various races, of which the Semitic was the chief. The earliest city was Asshur, 1800 B.C., about the time that Israel was in Egypt. The capital was Nineveh. *Mosul*
modern name

(2) Elam.

Called "Susiana" by the Greeks. Between the Zagros Mts. and Tigris River. Susa (Shushan), the capital of Persia, was in this Province. The earliest conqueror mentioned in the Bible, Amraphel, or Hammurabi, (Gen.14:1); held dominion over most of the lands as far west as Canaan.

(3) Mesopotamia.

In the Bible called "Aram-Naharaim", The name means, "Between the rivers", and was often applied to all of the territory between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers. The only time that Mesopotamia appears in Bible History as a Kingdom was a brief time during the period of the Judges. (Judg.3:8).

(4) Chaldea.

Also Shinar and Babylonia. The land is perfectly level, and one of the most fertile places on the earth. The earliest inhabitants were Hamitic. Babylon was its capital.

(5) Arabia.

The desert of Arabia occupies more than 1/2 of the territory

900 MILES

WEST

SOUTH

1400 MILES



N.

NORTH OF THESE PEAKS.
GEN. 8:4

EAST

BIBLE ATLAS

represented by the map of the Old Testament world. It is a vast triangle, called in the Bible, "Land of Kedar" (Gen. 25:13; I Ch. 1:29; Ps. 120:5; S. of S. 1:5; Isa. 21:16,17; 42:11; 60:7; Jer. 2:10; 49:28; Ezek. 27:21), and "Land of Uz" (Gen. 20:23; 36:28; I Ch. 1:17,42; Job 1:1; Jer. 25:20; Lam. 4:21.) It is almost impenetrable to travelers. Caravans go around it on the north, following the Euphrates River to Tiphseh, and then turning south.

3. Lands of the Mediterranean.

(1) Asia Minor.

It is little mentioned in the Old Testament.

(2) Syria.

In the Hebrew it is "Aram". North of Palestine up to Mount Taurus. Principal cities are Damascus, the capital and Tadmor (Palmyra).

(3) Phoenicia.

The narrow strip of territory between the Mediterranean Sea and Mt. Lebanon. North of Palestine and south of the Orontes River. The two great cities were Zidon (Sidon) and Tyre.

(4) Palestine.

Between the Arabian Desert and the Mediterranean Sea. Called "Palestine" (Ex. 15:14; Isa. 14:29,31), and "Pleasant Land" (Ps. 106:24; Jer. 3:19; Dan. 8:9; Zech. 7:14).

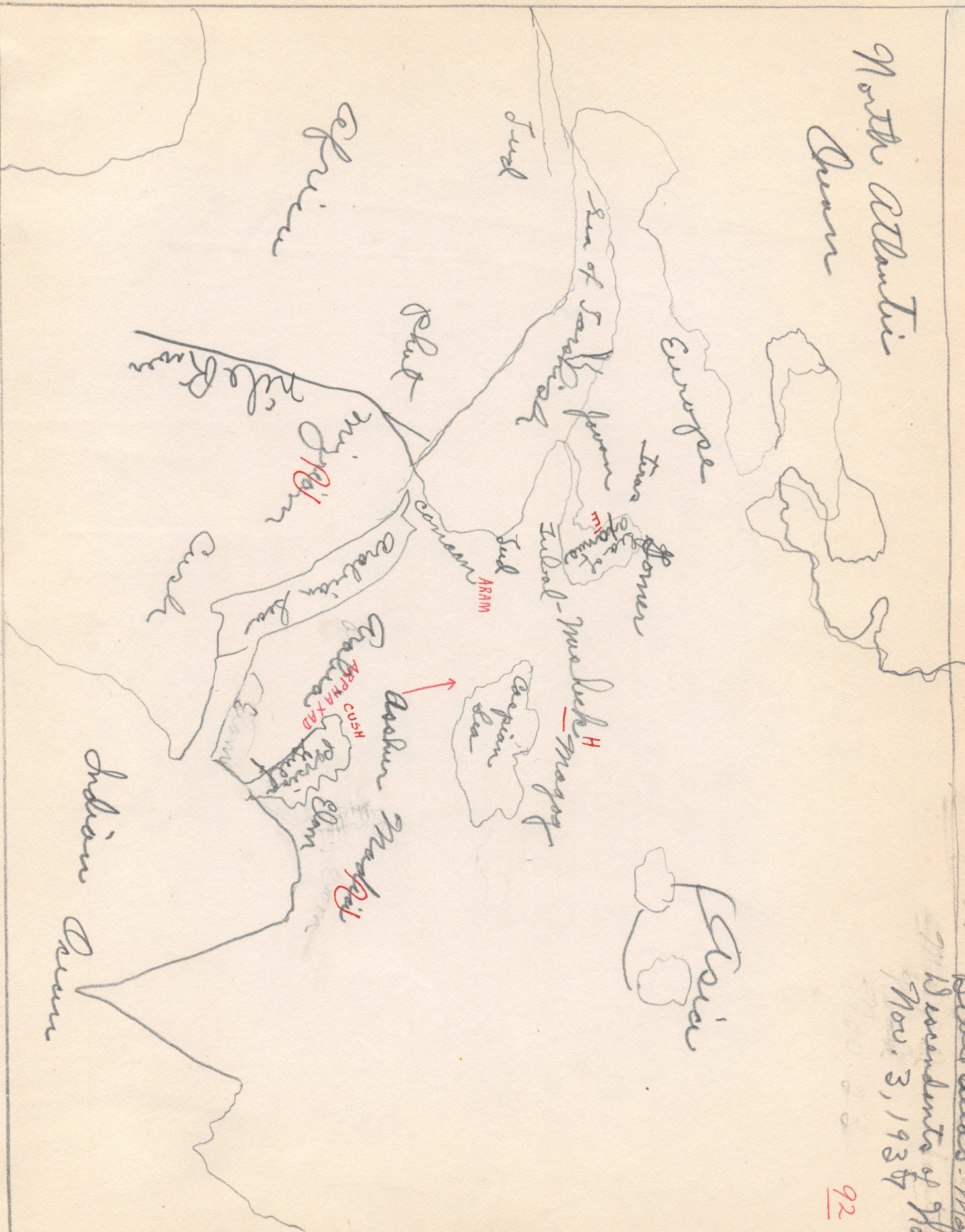
(5) The Wilderness.

South of Palestine, and a part of Arabia, in which Israel wandered for 38 years (Deut. 2:14).

(6) Egypt.

The northeastern part of Africa.

North Atlantic Ocean



from P. McNeill
 Bible Atlas - Map 2
 Descendants of Noah
 Nov. 3, 1934

BIBLE ATLAS

LESSON II. - DESCENDANTS OF NOAH. (MAP II.)

I. THE JAPHETIC RACES.

(Gen. 10:2). The people descended from Japheth belong to the Aryan, or Indo-European, race.

1. Gomer.
In Ezek. 38:2-6 Gomer is named as a people opposed to Israel. Three of the families descended from Gomer founded separate tribes: Ashkenaz, Riphath and Togarmah. (Gen. 10:3).
2. Magog.
North of the Caspian Sea.
3. Madai.
Everywhere in Scripture the word "Madai" is translated "Medes". Their early home was south of the Caspian Sea, but they conquered lands as far west as the Mediterranean Sea.
4. Javan.
The Hebrew term for the Greeks. In Gen. 10:4,5 five lands and races are named as subdivisions: Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, Dodanim and the Isles of the Gentiles.
- 5 and 6. Tubal and Meshech.
These names are generally associated in Scripture (Ezek. 27:13; 32:26; 38:2,3; 39:1). Near the Caspian and Black Seas.
7. Tiras.
West of the Black Sea.

II. THE HAMITIC RACES.

(Gen. 10:6). Four principal races are given, some of which are sub-divided. The homes of these races were in Africa, Eastern Arabia; east coast of the Mediterranean Sea and the Mesopotamian Valley.

1. Cush.
The Bible "Cush" is translated "Ethiopia", south of Egypt, and now known as Abyssinia. Another Cush is in Mesopotamia (Isa. 11:11). The subdivisions of the Cushite tribes (Gen. 10:7-12) show that the earliest great Oriental monarchies were of this race. The term is given to Southern Arabia, also. Moses' wife was called a Cushite (Num. 12:1). Nimrod was from Cush (Gen. 10:8).
2. Mizraim.
Everywhere in Hebrew "mizraim" is the name used of Egypt. Seven branches of this race are mentioned. The Philistines came from Mizraim (Gen. 10:13,14).
3. Phut.
This word is several times translated "Libya" (Jer. 46:9; Ezek. 27:10; 30:5; 38:5; Nah. 3:9). There is an Asiatic branch of the same family.
4. Canaan.
The inhabitants of Palestine and lower Syria from Gaza to Hamath.

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LESSON III. - - - PHYSICAL PALESTINE (Map III)

I. DIMENSIONS.1. Canaan.

This is the original name, taken from the ancestor of its earliest inhabitants. The country between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea, and from Mt. Lebanon to the Arabian Desert. 6,000 square miles, or smaller than Massachusetts.

2. Palestine.

Modern form of the word "Philistine". Land of the Twelve Tribes, embracing both Canaan and the region east of the River Jordan. Bounded on the north by the River Leontes, Mt. Lebanon and Mt. Hermon, on the east by the Syrian Desert, on the south by the Arabian Desert, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. 12,000 square miles, or the size of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

3. Land of Promise.

Land where the Saviour lived and died. Extends from the "Entrance of Hamath" on the north, to Mt. Hor, Kadesh-Barnea on the south, and from the Euphrates River to the Mediterranean Sea. 60,000 square miles, about the size of the New England States. Possession of this was partially realized in the reigns of David and Solomon. Not all of Palestine proper was possessed by Israel at any time during its history, for the Plains along the Mediterranean Sea were held by the Philistines on the south, and the Phoenicians on the north.

II. NATURAL DIVISIONS:1. Maritime Plain.

The entire length of the country along the Mediterranean Sea, broken only Mt. Carmel, north of which it is narrow, but immediately south of which it is 8 miles wide, and, at the southern border, 20 miles wide. It is from 100 feet to 200 feet in altitude, and very fertile. It was little occupied by Israel, whose home was mainly in the mountain region. It is divided into four parts.

(1) Phoenicia.

A narrow strip north of Mt. Carmel.

(2) Plain of Esdraelon.

Directly east of Mt. Carmel, and lying between mountains. It is 14 by 9 miles, and at 250 feet altitude.

(3) Sharon.

South of Mt. Carmel.

(4) Philistia.

Whose people, who were always enemies of Israel, gave the name "Palestine" to the whole land.

2. Mountain Region.

Between the Jordan Valley and the Maritime Plain, and is the backbone of the country. The principal home of the Israelites. It is a continuation of the Lebanon Range. Divided into five sections:

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- (1) Upper Galilee.
The mountains average 2,000 feet in height, though Jebel Jermuk is 4,000 feet high.
 - (2) Lower Galilee.
Hills, averaging 1,800 feet high. In this section lies the Plain of Esdraelon.
 - (3) Hill Country.
In Samaria and Judea. Called in the Old Testament, "Mount Ephraim", and "Mountains of Judah". 2,000 feet to 3,000 feet in elevation, consisting of mountains and valleys, with the watershed midway between the River Jordan and the Mediterranean Sea. Near the Sea of the Plain is "the wilderness of Judea" (Jeshimon), an uninhabitable region, without vegetation, and filled with ravines and caves.
 - (4) Shefelah.
"Low hills", foothills of the Mountain Region, forming a natural terrace, 500 feet above the Mediterranean Sea, on the western side of the Mountain Region, between the mountains and the Maritime Plain. It extends along both Judaea and Samaria.
 - (5) Negeb.
Means "Dry". It is "the South Country" of the Old Testament. It begins south of Hebron, and slopes south to the Arabian Desert in a series of hills lower than in the northern section.
3. Jordan Valley.
Depression beginning at the sources of the River Jordan, and plowing a gorge which grows deeper as it goes south. At the springs of the Jordan River it is 1,700 feet above the Sea, between Mt. Hermon and Mt. Lebanon. At Lake Merom it is 7 feet above the Sea. At the Sea of Galilee it is 682 feet below the Sea. Here begins the "Ghor" (Hollow) a gorge 65 miles long to the Sea of the Plain, where it is 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean Sea. This gorge is bordered by cliffs on either side, from 2 to 8 miles apart, except at "the Plains of Jordan" or "Plains of Jericho", just north of the Sea of the Plain, where it is 14 miles wide. This Plain is 400 feet above the Sea of the Plain, and is encompassed by mountains which rise above it to 4,000 feet altitude.
4. Eastern Table-land.
A lofty plateau east of the River Jordan. The mountains on this side are higher and steeper than those on the west. It is most fertile, and especially adapted for pasturage. At the north is Bashan (Hauran), in the center is Gilead, and in the south the Land of Moab.

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III. WATERS OF PALESTINE.1. River Jordan.

(1) Three sources:

- a. Hasbeiya.
On Mt. Hermon, the most northerly source.
- b. Dan.
The largest stream, which proceeds from a great spring.
- c. Banias.
Regarded by Jews as the true source. It is near Caesarea Philippi.

(2) Three sections.

40 miles (Hasbeiya to Lake Merom); 15 miles (entrance into Lake Merom to Sea of Galilee); 79 miles (entrance of Sea of Galilee to Sea of the Plain). Its length in direct line is 134 miles, but actual length is 200 miles because of its windings. In its progress it falls 3,000 feet. It varies in width from 80 feet to 180 feet, and its depth is from 5 feet to 12 feet.

2. Lakes

(1) Merom - (Huleh). *Waters of*
Triangular body of water, 3 miles wide, located in a swamp in northern Galilee.

(2) Galilee.

In the Old Testament it is called Sea of Chinnereth (Num. 34:11; Josh. 13:27); Sea of Chinneroth (Josh. 12:3); Sea of this side Syria (II Ch. 20:2). In the New Testament it is Sea of Galilee (Mat. 4:18; 15:29; Mk. 1:16; 7:31; John 6:1); Sea of Tiberias (Jno. 6:1; 21:1). It is pear shaped, and is 14 by 9 miles.

(3) Sea of the Plain.

46 by 14 miles in extent. Its surface is 1,292 feet below the Mediterranean Sea, and, in some places, it is 1,300 feet deep.

3. Brooks.

(1). East of Jordan.

- a. Hieromax. (Jarmuk).
Flows from the highlands of Bashan into the Jordan River, just south of the Sea of Galilee.
- b. Jabbok.
Descends from the Eastern Table-land, and enters the Jordan River a little south of midway between Sea of Galilee and Sea of the Plain.

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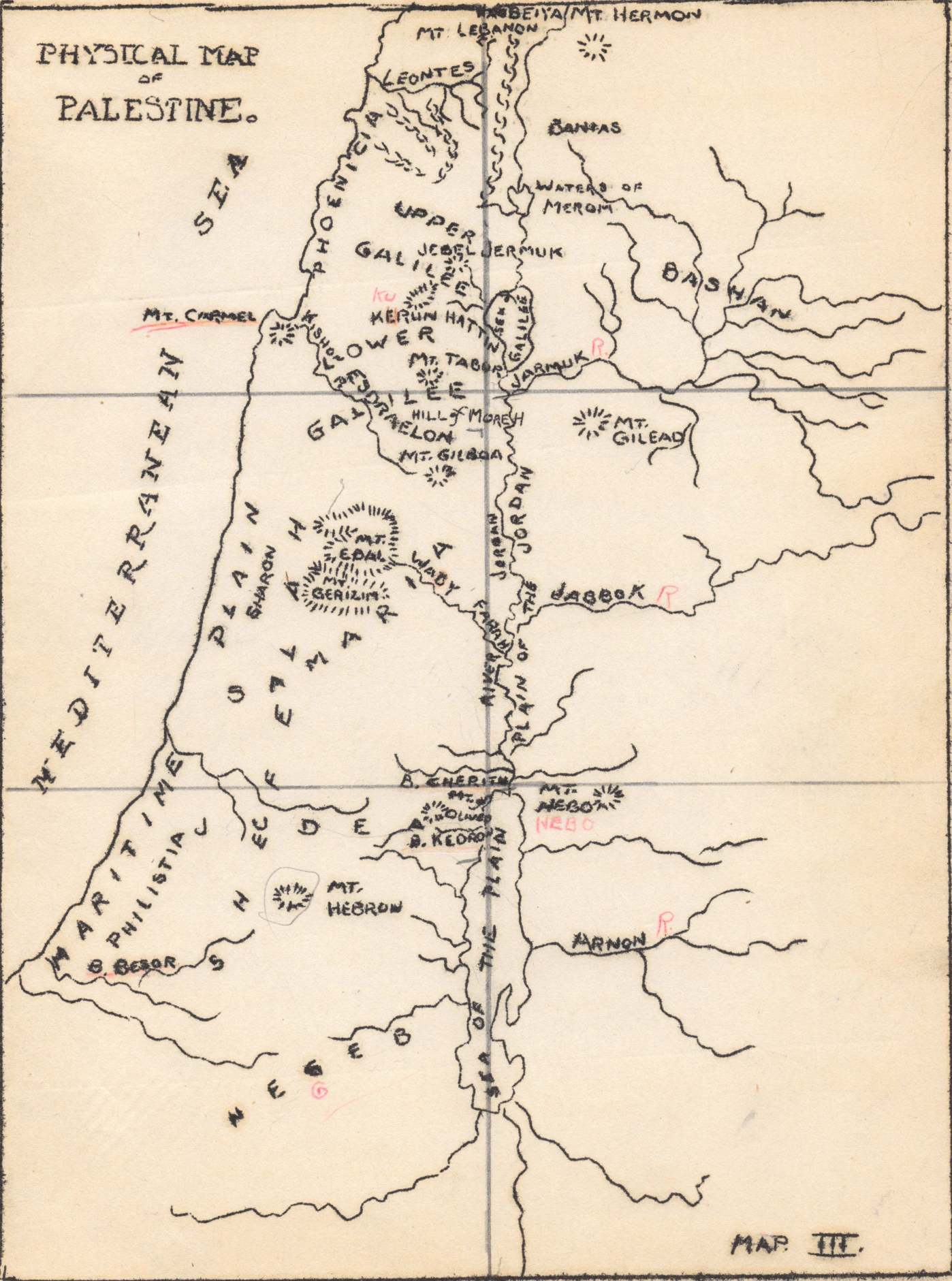
- c. Arnon.
Enters the Sea of the Plain, about the middle of the eastern shore.
- (2). West of Jordan. *Jour creek bed*
- a. Wady Farah.
Waters of Aenon (Jno. 3:23), entering the River Jordan just south of the River Jabbok.
- b. Brook Cherith. (2 Ki. 17:3). *Elijah fed by Ravens*
Enters the River Jordan near Jericho.
- c. Brook Kedron.
Flows past Jerusalem on the east, and flows eastward into the Sea of the Plain near its northern end.
- (3). Flowing into the Mediterranean Sea.
- a. River Leontes.
(Litsany). Northern boundary of Palestine, a stream almost as long as the Jordan River.
- b. River Kishon: "That ancient River".
(Judg. 5:21), watering the Plain of Esdraelon.
- c. Brook Besor.
Near the southern frontier.

IV. MOUNTAINS OF PALESTINE.

1. West of Jordan.
- (1). Mt. Lebanon. "White Mt.", a range of lofty mountains stretching northward, parallel with the Mediterranean Sea. Average elevation is 5,000 feet, but, at the highest place, Jebel Mukneel, 10,200 feet.
- (2). Jebel Jermuk.
Highest point in Galilee, 4,000 feet, northwest of the Sea of Galilee.
- (3). Kurun Hattin. (Horns of Hattin).
1,200 feet high. The traditional "Mount of Beatitudes".
- (4). Surrounding the Plain of Esdraelon.
- a. Mt. Tabor.
A symmetrical cone, 1,843 feet high, at the northeast corner of the Plain. The battleground of Deborah and Barak against the King of Canaan.
- b. Hill of Moreh.
South of Mt. Tabor. 1,815 feet high.
- c. Mt. Gilboa.
South of the Hill of Moreh. 1,715 feet high. Place of Gideon's victory, and of Saul's defeat and death.
- d. Mt. Carmel.
Around the southern border of the Plain of Esdraelon to

PHYSICAL MAP
OF
PALESTINE.

HASBEIYA



MAP III.

BIBLE ATLAS

the Mediterranean Sea. The highest point is 1,750, but only 500 feet where it meets the Mediterranean Sea.

(5). In Samaria.

- a. Mt. Ebal.
Mount of cursing, and barren. 3,075 feet high.
- b. Mt. Gerizim.
Mount of blessing, and covered with vegetation. 2,850 feet high.

(6). In Judaea.

- a. Mt. Zion.
Site of David's castle. 2,550 feet high.
- b. Mt. of Olives.
Across the Kedron Valley, east of Jerusalem. 2,665 feet high.
- c. Mt. Hebron.
3,030 feet high.

2. Eastern Table-land.

- (1). Mt. Hermon. 9,200 feet high. Southern end of the range known as "Anti-Lebanon" or "Lebanon toward the sunrising".
- (2). Mt. Gilead.
3,000 feet high. South of the Hieromax River.
- (3). Mt. Nebo.
2,670 feet high. East of the northern end of the Sea of the Plain. On a shoulder of this mountain, is Mt. Pisgah, where Moses beheld the promised land.

V. PLAINS OF PALESTINE.

They have been mentioned before, but now they are grouped.

1. In the Maritime Plain.

- (1) Phoenicia.
Narrow strip along the Mediterranean Sea, north of Mt. Carmel, with Tyre and Sidon as the principal cities. It was never possessed by Israel.
- (2). Sharon.
Directly south of Mt. Carmel, with Caesarea and Joppa as its principal cities.
- (3) Philistra.
Land of Israel's ancient enemies: Contains several cities of which Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, Gath and Gaza were the chief.

2. In the Mountain Region.

- (1) Plain of Esdraelon.

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In the Old Testament it was called "Valley of Jezreel" from the city at its eastern end; its Greek name "Esdraelon" being a modification of "Jezreel". Called also "Valley of Megiddo" from the city of that name. "Armageddon" (Rev. 16:16) is the Greek form of "Mountain of Megiddo". A "Y" shaped region, 250 feet above the Sea, and surrounded by mountains: Carmel, Tabor, Moreh and Gilboa. More battles have been fought in that place than any other field in the world, the latest by General Allenby in 1917, completing the conquest of the Turks in Palestine.

(2) Negeb.

The "South Country" of the Bible, between Hebron and the desert in southern Judaea.

3. Plain of Jordan.

Just north of the Sea of the Plain, called, also "Plain of Jericho", the site of the destroyed "cities of the Plain".

4. Bashan. (Hauran).

The northern section of the Eastern Table-land, a vast highland watered by the streams which form the Hieromax River.

LANDS
OF THE
SOJOURN
AND
WANDERING



MAP V.

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LESSON IV. -- PALESTINE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Map 17).

I. THE EARLIEST INHABITANTS.

Early in the history of the race a people entered Palestine, and settled on both sides of the Jordan River. They were already in their decline in the time of Abraham, when the Canaanite races were in possession of the land. They belong to six divisions, each having a different name and location, and all were regarded as giants (Gen. 14:5-7; Deut. 2:10-23).

1. Rephaim.

"Lofty men", named frequently in the Old Testament, the word being generally translated "Giants". In the time of Abraham they were living in the highlands of Bashan, where their capital, Ashteroth-Karnaim (two-horned Ashtaroth), was taken by the Elamite King, Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:5). They lost their nationality, and merged with the Amorites, over which the giant, Og, King of Bashan, ruled at the time of the Conquest. They may have settled west of the Jordan, also, as a place south of Jerusalem was called "the Valley of Rephaim". (II Sam. 5:18,22).

2. Zuzim.

"Tall ones". Supposed to be the same as Zamzummim (Deut. 2:20). Occupied the Eastern Tableland south of Bashan and Gilead. Their capital was Ham, supposed to be Rabbath-Ammon. They were giants like the Rephaim (Deut. 2:20,21). They were over come by Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:5). Later dispossessed by the Ammonites, who, in turn, were driven out by the Amorites.

3. Emim.

"Terrible ones". South of the Zuzim, directly east of the Sea of the Plain. Overcome by Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:5), and their land was occupied later by the Moabites.

4. Horim.

"Cave Dwellers", or Horites. Occupied Mt. Seir (Gen. 14:6), south of the Sea of the Plain. Their genealogy is given in Gen. 36:20-30; I Ch. 1:38-42). Their excavated dwellings are still found in large numbers. They were conquered by Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:5,6), and subsequently dispossessed by the Edomites, the descendants of Esau.

5. Avim.

"Dwellers in ruins". Lived in the Shefelah, or foothills, between Philistia and the Mts. of Judaea (Deut. 2:23; Josh. 13:2,3). Conquered early by the Caphtorim, a Philistine race, and were in a depressed condition at the time that Israel entered. The word "Hazerim" (Deut. 2:23) means "Villages" or "Nomad encampments", and shows that they were not a settled, but a wandering people.

6. Anakim.

"Long necked ones". Descended from Arba, and were divided into three clans: Sheshai, Ahiman and Talmai (Josh. 14:15; 15:14). Their principal home was Hebron, called by them Kirjath-arba. They occupied another city near by called Kirjath-sepher (Book town) the name signifying a national literature. They maintained

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LESSON IV. - PALESTINE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Map IV).

a foothold in the face of the oncoming Canaanite races. Their gigantic appearance struck terror to the Israelite spies (Num. 13:32, 33). They were conquered by Caleb. (Josh. 14). The remnant, driven from the mountains, mingled with the Philistines. One family of that race remained as late as the days of David, Goliath and his brothers (I Sam. 17:4; II Sam. 21:15-22).

II. TRIBES OF THE PATRIARCHAL ERA.

They were located in the four natural divisions of the country.

1. Maritime Plain.

(1) Zidonians.

Their two great cities were Zidon and Tyre. Famous as traders of the Mediterranean world, they had commercial relations as far west as Spain. Occupied a narrow strip of territory between Mt. Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea, north of Mt. Carmel. Their country never was possessed by Israel, and the relations between the two races were peaceful.

(2) Canaanites. "Lowlanders."

Dwelt in the Maritime Plain, both sides of Carmel, Plain of Esdraelon, Plain of Sharon and Jordan Valley, "Canaanites on the east and on the west" (Josh. 11:3) Occupied the richest and most valuable part of the land. The only city belonging to the Canaanites, which existed during the Patriarchal Era was Joppa.

(3) Philistines. "Emigrants".

Southwestern part of Palestine in the Maritime Plain. Came from Caphtor, or Crete, which was the capital of an Empire embracing isles and surroundings of the Aegaeon Sea. Related to the Egyptians, hence Hamitic. Came to Palestine before the time of Abraham, drove out and subdued the earlier Avim (Deut. 2:23). They had frequent dealings with Abraham and Isaac. In the Patriarchal Age the principal cities were Gaza and Gerar. Before the Conquest they moved farther north, and were a powerful confederacy of five cities: Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron, Gath and Gaza. (Josh. 13:3). They were the most dangerous enemies of Israel during all the period of the Judges. In David's time they were subjected, but not till the Maccabean Age were they conquered fully, and the land made a part of Israel.

2. Mountain Region.

(1) Hittites.

Possessors of the country in the north (Josh. 1:4; 11:3). They left their names in Hattin, near the Sea of Galilee. Another branch, mentioned more frequently, was in the south, at, and around, Hebron (Gen. 23), and extending as far south as Beer-she-ba (Gen. 27:46). For 700 years they were rulers in Asia Minor. Conquered by Assyria 700 B.C. With these people the relations of the Patriarchs were always peaceful, and from them Abraham purchased the ground

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LESSON IV. -- PALESTINE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Map IV.)

for his family sepulcher. (Gen. 23).

- (2). Gergashites.
Not mentioned often. West of the Sea of Galilee (Josh. 24:11).
 - (3). Hivites.
South of Mt. Carmel, and extended to what was later the border of Benjamin. Shechem was their principal city in the time of Jacob (Gen. 34:2). Afterward they occupied several towns immediately west of Jerusalem, four of which: Gibeon, Beeroth, Chephirah and Kirjath-jearim, formed the "Gibeonite league", and made a treaty of peace with Joshua (Josh. 9:3:15). A quiet people, averse to war, and subjected readily to foreign dominion.
 - (4). Perizzites. "Villagers".
Always named in connection with the Canaanites. From Gen. 34:30 and Josh. 17:15 we located them between the Hivites and the western Canaanites, in the northern part of the Shefelah, in the foothills, where villages would more readily cluster than in the mountains. Remained in the land as long as the time of the restoration from Babylonian Captivity (Ezra 9:1).
 - (5). Jebusites.
Lived in the mountains around their city, Jebus, afterward Jerusalem. Of Canaanite origin, a small, but warlike, tribe. Their King was killed by Joshua, but their city, though burned by the Israelites (Judg. 1:8) was still held by its own people, and remained in their possession, a foreign fortress in the midst of the land until taken finally by David, and made his capital (II Sam. 5).
3. Jordan Valley - The Canaanites.
Their cities in the Jordan Valley were the five cities of the Plain: Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim and Zoar, the first four of which were destroyed by God's judgment (Gen. 19). Located north of the Sea of the Plain. In the time immediately preceding the Conquest Jericho had arisen in the place of the destroyed cities, and not far from their site, as the most important city of the Jordan Valley.
 4. Eastern Table-land. - Amorites. "Mountaineers".
Of Canaanite stock. Occupied originally the wilderness lying between Hebron and the Sea of the Plain. Hazedor-tamar (En-ge-di) was the capital. Smitten by Chedorlaomer (Gen. 14:7). Afterward went north, and crossed the Jordan River, and possessed all of the Eastern Table-land north of the Sea of the Plain, dispossessing the Ammonites in the south, and the Rephaim in the north. This is "the land of the Amorites" at the time of the Conquest, and ruled by two Kings, Sihon and Og.

III. NATIONS AT THE TIME OF THE CONQUEST.

1. Amorites.

Conquered the Eastern Table-land, north of the River Jabbok, during the period of the Sojourn (Israel in Egypt), and dispossessed its early inhabitants. Many of the people remained among their

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LESSON IV. -- PALESTINE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Map IV)

conquerors, and one of this race, Og, King of Bashan, ruled over the northern Amorites when Israel entered the land.

2. Moabites and Ammonites. Semitic. Descended from Lot, nephew of Abraham. Origin is related in Gen. 19:30-38. They arose during the period of the Sojourn (Deut. 2:19-23), and conquered the primitive Emim and Zusim as far north as the Jabbok. The Amorites of the north wrested this conquest from them, and drove them back south of the River Arnon, which then became their northern border. The Moabites formed the settled part of the tribe, dwelling in cities, while the Ammonites were predatory, wandering element, living toward the east, and without a permanent dwelling place. During the period of the Judges they were among the oppressors of Israel (Judg. 3 and 10), but defeated by Saul (I Sam. 11), and conquered by David (II Sam. 8:2).

IV. SURROUNDING NATIONS.

1. Hivites.
On the North (Judg. 3:3). Original home of the race, from which they journeyed to central Palestine. Still farther north were the Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites and Hamathites.
2. Ammonites.
On the southeast roamed the wandering Ammonites.
3. Amalekites, Kenites and Edomites.
South of the Philistines were the Amalekites, a predatory people. South of Judah were the Kenites. Southeast of the Sea of the Plain were the Horim, succeeded during the Sojourn by the Edomites, a race descended from Esau.
4. Early inhabitants of Palestine.
 - (1) Race.
Mostly Hamitic.
 - (2) Language.
Hebrew, or one closely allied. Hebrew was evidently "the language of Canaan" (Isa. 19:18). Whether this language was the one spoken by Abraham's ancestors is not known definitely.
 - (3) Government.
Each village or tribe had its own ruler called "King", but his authority was limited by "Elders", a body having influence partly from birth, and partly by force of character.
 - (4) Religion.
Widely different from the Hebrews, who, from the age of Abraham, worshiped one invisible, self-existent and spiritual God. The Canaanites deified nature under various forms, especially as Baal (Giver of life), and Ashtoreth (Greek Astarte), the corresponding female divinity. The rites

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LESSON IV. -- PALESTINE BEFORE THE CONQUEST (Map IV)

of their worship were cruel and licentious. They sacrificed not only captives, but their own children, to their idols, and performed acts of the grossest wickedness at their idolatrous worship.

(5). History.

The early history of Palestine is unwritten, except at its close, the conquest of the land by the Israelites under Joshua. Many lived as a separate people through all Jewish history, and some believe that the native population of Palestine at the present time belong to the Old Canaanite stock.

LESSON V. -- LANDS OF SOJOURN AND WANDERING. (MAP V.)

I. LAND OF EGYPT.

1. Names.

Present name given by Greeks, but was never used by the inhabitants of ancient times. On monuments it is called "Kem". In the Old Testament it is "Mizraim", "Rahab" and "Land of Ham".

2. Boundaries and Dimensions.

On the north by the Mediterranean Sea; on the east by Palestine, Arabian Desert and Red Sea; on the south by Nubia, and on the west by the African Desert, Sahara. It has 115,000 square miles 9/10 of which is uninhabitable desert. The home of the people is in the Valley of the Nile, 5,600 square miles.

3. Divisions.

(1) Lower Egypt. Northern part.

The Delta of the Nile River, a vast garden, the richest soil in the world. In the southeastern part is the Land of Goshen, the home of Israel during the sojourn.

(2) Upper Egypt. Southern part.

Narrow Valley, 2-10 miles wide, a strip of fertile soil, between two barren hills, beyond which is desert.

4. Nile River.

Cause of surpassing fertility. Its sources are in the great lakes in central Africa. The main stream, the White Nile, receives in Nubia its principal tributary. The Blue Nile rises in Ethiopia. During the last 1,500 miles it is not increased by any other streams, and flows through a torrid desert. Yet as it enters the Mediterranean Sea it is still a great river. Its mouths are three in number, though formerly seven, and this part is the Delta. The annual overflow begins in Lower Egypt in June, and attains a height of 36 feet above average level. This is due to heavy rains in central Africa, and as it brings down new soil it keeps the land always fertile. But for the Nile River Egypt would be a desert.

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LESSON V -- LANDS OF SOJOURN AND WANDERING. - (MAP V.)

5. People

Hamitic stock, forming the earliest civilization in history. Supposed to be represented at present by the Copts.

6. History

Its beginning at an unknown date, but long after the Flood. Divided into three periods:

- (1). Old Empire. - Capital at Memphis. During the fourth Dynasty the Pyramids were built.
- (2). Middle Empire - Arose at Thebes. Later conquered by foreign princes, who ruled for 400 years, and were known as Hyksos, or Shepherd Kings.
- (3). New Empire -- Arose in 1,570 B. C., after expulsion of the Shepherd Kings, and lasted 1,000 years. Greatest monarch was Rameses II, who was the "Pharaoh of the Oppression" (Not of Exodus), and ruled as far as Chaldea and Assyria. Conquered by the Persians 525 B. C., and annexed to the Persian Empire.

7. Principal Places.

- (1) Lower Egypt. Memphis; the ancient capital, Heliopolis (One of the Bible), Rameses, in the land of Goshen, Pelusium and Alexandria.
- (2) Upper Egypt. Thebes, long the capital of that part of the country.

II. THE WILDERNESS.

1. Situation.

Between Egypt and Edom, 200 miles east and west, and 225 miles north and south. Area 22,500 square miles.

2. Natural features. - Five division:

- (1) Table-land. North and central portion. Sterile, land of limestone, 2,000 to 2,500 feet high, few springs and mostly impure water. The River of Egypt (not the Nile), is dry most of the year. This was the "Wilderness of Paran", "the great and terrible wilderness" (Deut. 1:19); in which Israel wandered 38 years (Deut. 2:14). Traveled now from east to west by two caravan routes: The northern part slopes toward the Mediterranean Sea, and forms the "Wilderness of Shur".
- (2) Sinaitic Mts. Range radiating from a center. The names Sinai and Horeb are the same (Ex. 3:1; 17:6; 33:6; Deut. 1:6; 4:10; 15; 5:2; 9:8; 18:16; 29:1; I Ki. 8:9; 19:8; II Ch. 5:10; Ps. 106:19; Mal. 4:4).

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LESSON V. -- LANDS OF SOJOURN AND WANDERINGS.

(3) The Plain.

Between the mountains and the western arm of the Red Sea (Gulf of Suez) lies a narrow plain. In the north it is "Wilderness of Etham" and in the south "Wilderness of Sin".

(4) The Arabah.

From the eastern arm of the Red Sea (Gulf of Akabah or Aelanitic Gulf) a gorge extends north to the Sea of the Plain, called in the Bible "Wilderness of Zin". Geologists think that it is an extension of the Jordan Valley, and that once the Jordan River flowed into the Red Sea. Opposite Mt. Hor the bed of the Valley is 500 feet above sea level, and from there it slopes northward to the Sea of the Plain, 1,292 feet below sea level.

(5) Negeb - South Country.

3. Inhabitants.

The only inhabitants at the time of the wandering of the children of Israel were the Amalekites, who roamed the Wilderness of Paran. They were a distinct tribe in the time of Abraham (Gen. 14:7). Bitter enemies of Israel during the wandering, attacking the rear, and destroying detached camps of those on the march (Deut. 25:17-19). The only pitched battle with Amalek took place at Rephidim, where they were defeated by Israel (Ex. 17:8-16). They attacked Israel again at Hormah, and inflicted serious injury (Num. 14:40-45). The power of Amalek was broken by Saul (I Sam. 15), and their destruction completed by David (I Sam. 27 and 30.)

III. LAND OF EDOM.

1. Boundaries.

South of Moab, the boundary between being the Brook Zered, which flows into the southern end of the Sea of the Plain. On the east is the Arabian Desert, "the Land of Teman". On the south were the Midianites at the head of the Gulf of Akabah. The western border was Arabah.

2. Names.

The Bible name is "Mt. Seir" (Rugged), very rough and mountainous. The earliest inhabitants, the "sons of Seir, the Horite" (Gen. 36:20). Afterward possessed by the descendants of Esau, and called Edomites (Red). In the New Testament the Greek name is "Idumaea". Josephus called it "Gebalene" (Mountainous).

3. Natural features.

In the west it is 2,000 feet high, and slopes eastward to the Arabian Desert. Though rough the land is rich. The blessing of Esau (Gen. 27:39,40); has been fulfilled in a "land of the fatness of the earth, and of the dew of heaven". Capital in the Old Testament period was Bozrah, later Sela; the Petra of the beautiful rock-hewn dwellings and temples. Ezion-geber, at the head of the Gulf of Akabah, was the sea port

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LESSON V -- LAND OF SOJOURN AND WANDERING.

4. History.

First settled by the Horites (Horim). Conquered and possessed by Esau, and ever after occupied by his descendants, the Edomites. Refusal of Edomites to allow Israel to go through their territory compelled them to make a long detour. Defeated by Saul, and conquered by David. At the division of the Kingdom of Israel Edom was held by Judah. The Edomites joined the Chaldeans, under Nebuchadnezzar, in the destruction of Jerusalem. At the time of the captivity Edom gained possession of most of the country south of Judah.

5. Peculiarities.

The Edomites, though descended from Abraham, adopted the idolatry of Canaan. The most remarkable feature was that they dwelt in caves, probably because of easy refuge from robbers, and also easy to hew out of the red sandstone. Rock-hewn temples; palaces and homes of Petra are magnificent in appearance.

IV. WANDERING IN THE WILDERNESS.

1. Rameses to the Red Sea. (Ex. 12 to 14; Num. 33:5-6).

Rameses was in the land of Goshen (Gen. 47:11); Pithom (Ex. 1:11); Succoth (Booths); Etham (wall) Ex. 13:20, place near a great wall which extended across the Isthmus; Pi-hahiroth, near Suez; Baal-Zephon. Israel crossed the Red Sea at the Strait of Seuz. *WHERE PILLAR OF FIRE AND CLOUD APPEARED FIRST.*

2. Red Sea to Mt. Sinai. (Ex. 15 to 19; Num. 33:8-15).

On account of the vast number of people the stations mentioned may be only the headquarters. This section of the journey was spent in two narrow plains along the coast: Wilderness of Etham and Wilderness of Sin. Marah, bitter water healed; Elim, 12 wells and 70 palm trees; Encampment by the Red Sea, saw for the last time the land of Egypt across the Gulf of Suez. Here they turned east, and entered the Wilderness of Sin. Food failed, manna was supplied (Ex. 16), to continue 40 years; Rephidim, water from the smitten rock (Ex. 17:2-7), and Israel's first battle in their history, with the wandering Amalekites, who attacked them. Amalekites defeated, and devoted to entire destruction (Ex. 17:8-16; Deut. 25:18); Mt. Sinai. The journey thus far took 2-1/2 months. There they remained for a year. Principal events: giving of the Law, (Ex. 19 to 31), worship of the golden calf (Ex. 32), building of the Tabernacle (Ex. 35 to 40), numbering and organizing the people (Num. 1 and 2).

3. Mt. Sinai to Kadesh-barnea. After one year at, and around, Sinai once more they are on the march led by the Ark of the Covenant. Direction is northeast. Taberah, "fire of the Lord burned" (Num. 11:1-3); Kibroth-hattaavah (Graves of lust), dislike of manna, and lusting for meat, and, for one month, fed on quails, and punished by a plague (Num. 11:4-35); Hazeröth, Miriam instigated the rebellion of Aaron against Moses, and was smitten with leprosy (Num. 12:1-6); Kadesh-barnea. Twice Israel was there, at the beginning and the end of the 38 years wandering in the Wilderness of Paran. From Kadesh 12 spies went into

Book of
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LESSON V --- LAND OF SOJOURN AND WANDERINGS.

Canaan, and the evil report of the 10 caused terror and rebellion in the host, so that God declared that Israel should not enter the Land of Promise till all of that generation should pass away. (Num. 13 and 14). Ordered to turn back into the Wilderness again, but presumptuously tried to force their way into Canaan. The inhabitants of the mountains utterly defeated them at Hormah, and barred their entrance through the South Country, as the Philistines had closed it by way of the Sea (Ex. 13:17). Israel turned once more toward the terrible Wilderness of Paran.

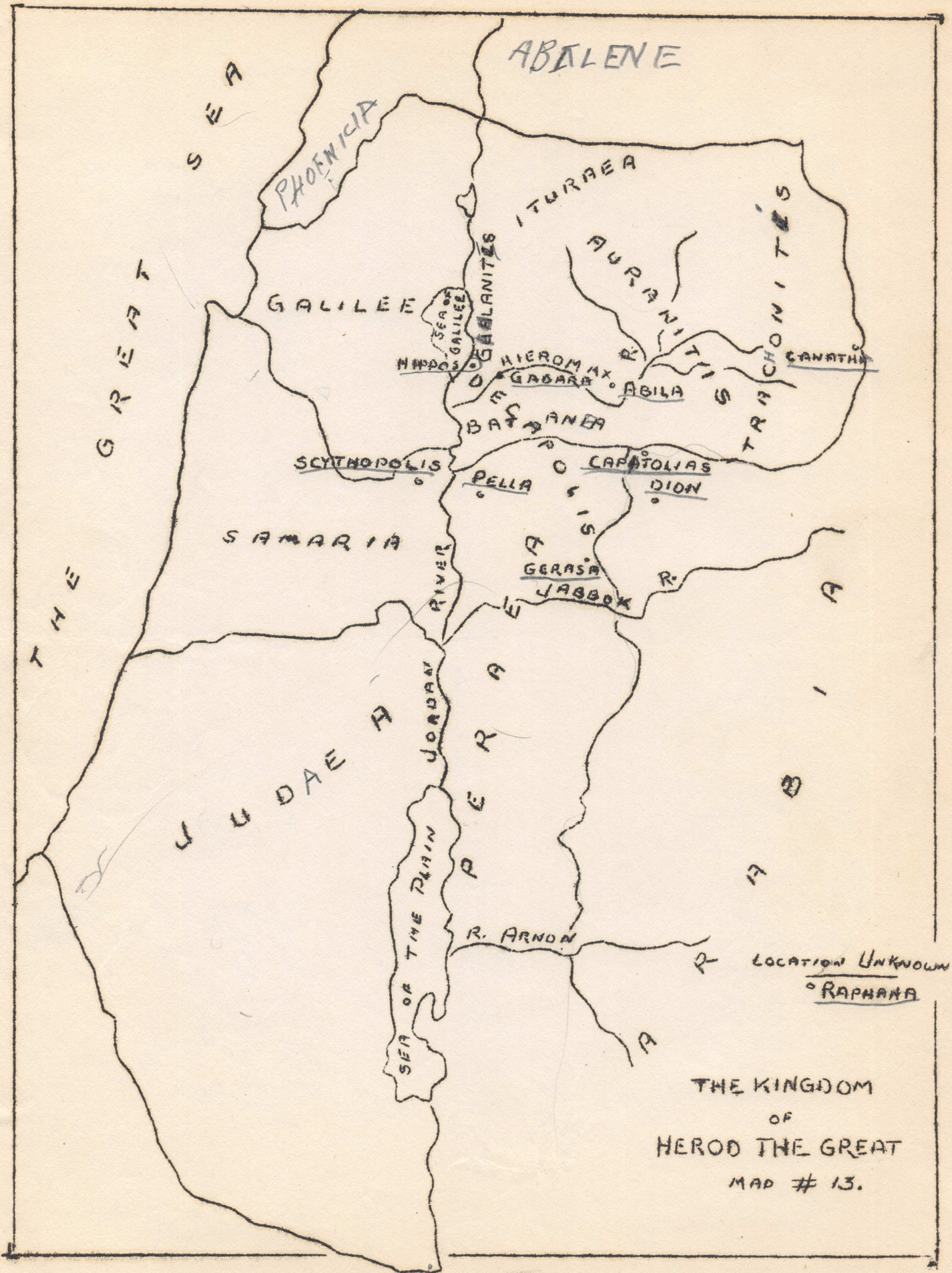
- Deut 2:8-19*
4. Kadesh-barnea, Mt. Hor, Ezion-geber and return. The 38 years wandering is a blank (Heb. 11:29,30). There is a break at the close of Num. 14, other topics are referred to, till the people are at Kadesh again at the close of the 38 years (Num. 20). The list of stations in Numbers 33:18-36 is mostly of places of uncertain locality. Events at Kadesh, rock smitten by Moses (Num. 20:1-13), and for this he was not permitted to enter the Land of Promise, Israel asked Edom for privilege of passing through their land, but request was denied; King Arad, hearing of Israel's approach, by the same route as that of the spies 38 years before, went out to meet Israel. He was defeated near the same place where Israel met defeat before; and the place was called Hormah (destruction) (Num. 21:1-3).
 5. Kadesh-barnea, Elath, Jordan. Israel is now ready to enter the Land of Promise. As the entrance from the south was found impracticable, and Edom would not cross their mountains, a long detour became necessary, so for the third time they journeyed through the Arabah. They paused before Mt. Hor while Aaron left them to ascend the mount and die there. The peak still bears his name: Jebel Haroun. Elath, once more they saw the Red Sea (Gulf of Akabah); plagued by serpents, and Moses lifted up the brazen serpent (Num. 21:4-9). Israel turned north. At the Brook Zered they entered the land of Moab (Num. 21:11). At the River Arnon they entered the country of Sihon, King of the Amorites; who came against them, but was defeated and slain at Jahaz (Num. 21:12-31). The land of Og, King of Bashan, was conquered, and he was slain in battle at Edrei. The last station before entering the Promised Land was on the east bank of Jordan, opposite Jericho. Here occurred Balaam's prophecy (Num. 22 to 24), the iniquity of Israel with the Moabite women, and plague on the people as the result (Num. 25), numbering of Israel (Num. 26), campaigns against Moabites and Midianites (Num. 31), allotment to Reuben, Gad and Manasseh (Num. 32), recapitulation of journeyings (book of Deuteronomy), ascent of Moses to Mt. Pisgah, view of the Promised Land, and his death. (Deut. 34).

LESSON VI. --- CONQUEST OF CANAAN - (Map VI).

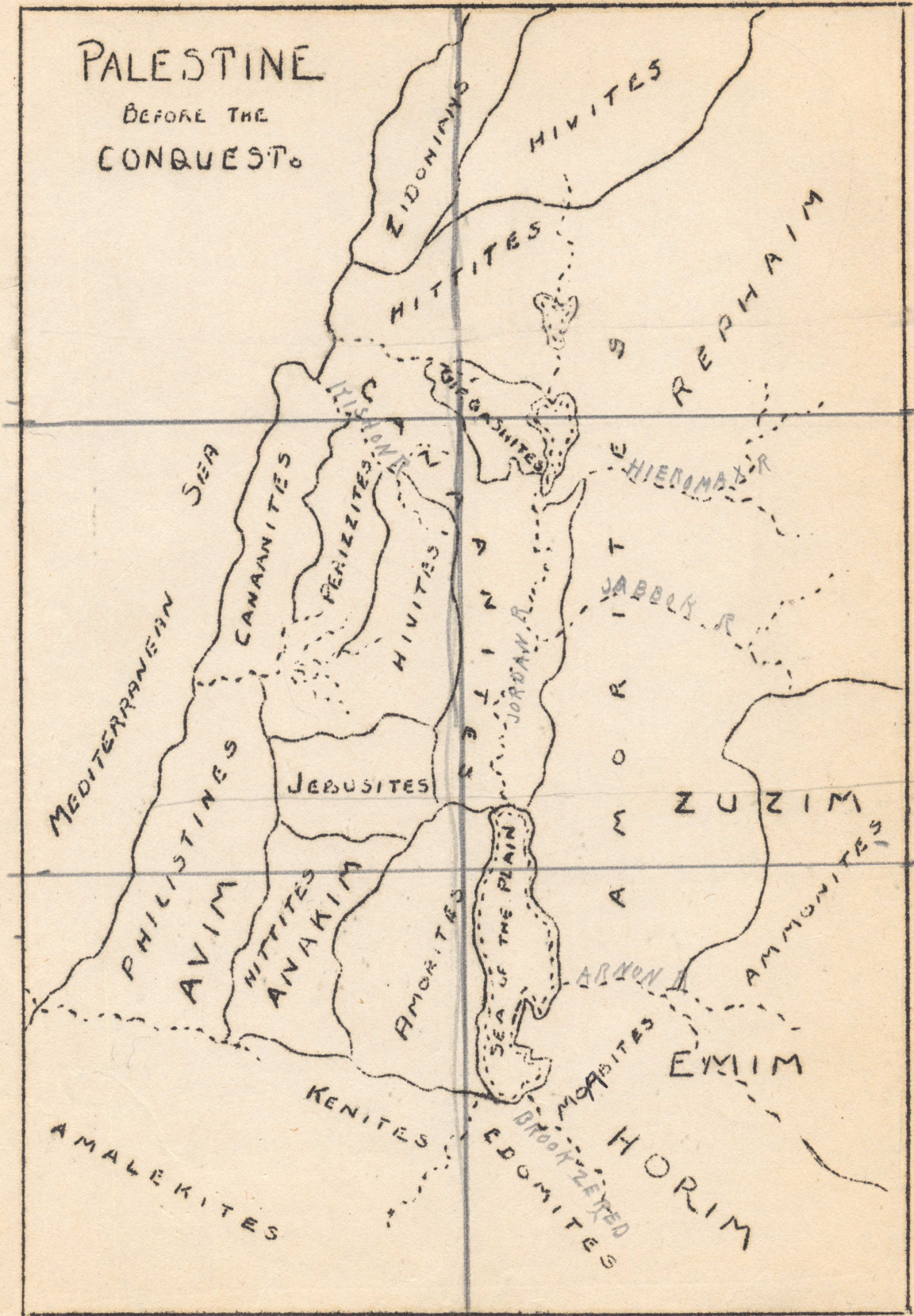
After 38 years of wandering, came the 7 years of conquest. The Conquest began before Israel, under Joshua, crossed the Jordan River, and was not finished until long after the period of the judges.



THE
ISLES OF GREECE
AND THE
SEVEN CHURCHES
MAP #14.



THE KINGDOM
OF
HEROD THE GREAT
MAP # 13.



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LESSON VI. -- CONQUEST OF CANAAN - MAP VI.

I. CONQUEST OF EASTERN PALESTINE.

At the time of the arrival of Israel it was occupied by the Moabites between the Brook Zered and the River Arnon, and by the Amorites north of the River Arnon. The Amorites were divided into two Kingdoms:

- (1) Sihon, with capital at Heshbon, who ruled over Gilead and
- (2) Og, with capital at Ashteroth Karnaim, in Bashan.

1. Conquest of Gilead. - (Num. 21:21-31).

The Amorites, under Sihon, had wrested from Moab the land between the Arnon and Jabbok Rivers. Moses sent messengers requesting the privilege of journeying through the land. This request was not only refused, but they came out against Israel in battle at Jahaz, on the River Arnon. They were defeated, and their whole land was conquered by Israel, including their own territory north of the Jabbok River, as well as their Moabite possession south of it. Thus Israel obtained the richest region of the Eastern Table-land, from the River Arnon to the River Hieromax.

2. Conquest of Bashan. - (Num. 21:32-35).

The leader of that campaign was Nobah, of the tribe of Manasseh. A decisive battle was fought at Edrei. Og was slain, and his Kingdom possessed by Israel. Its eastern part was given to Nobah, who named it after himself (Num. 32:42; Judg. 8:11).

3. Conquest of Midian. (Num. 25 and 31):

While Israel was encamped in Shittim, in the Plain of Jordan, opposite Jericho, a league was formed by Moab and Midian to resist them. Balak, King of Moab; summoned Balaam, the Mesopotamian seer, to curse Israel, but his words were turned to blessing (Num. 22 to 24). Balaam then corrupted Israel, "by teaching Balak to cast a stumbling-block before the children of Israel, to eat things sacrificed to idols, and to commit fornication" (Rev. 2:14). Multitudes perished by plague. Moab was punished by exclusion from privileges of Israel for 10 generations (Deut. 23:3,4). The Midianites were doomed to utter destruction. Phinehas, the priest, took command of the Army. Those east of the Jordan were annihilated, though but a small portion of the Midianite race, whose principal home was on the east shore of the Gulf of Akabah. The entire country east of the Jordan, and north of the River Arnon, was conquered by Israel before the death of Moses. It was assigned to the tribes of Reuben, Gad and Manasseh. (Num. 32)

II. CONQUEST OF WESTERN PALESTINE.

By Joshua in three campaigns, and finished in 7 years. Yet the mass of the native population remained to plague Israel by their wickedness, so that the Conquest was not thorough.

1. Conquest of central Palestine. (Josh. 3 to 8).

Brief. The Hivites and Perizzites were peaceable peoples, yielding readily to conquest. The war began with the passage of the Jordan. Gilgal became the permanent headquarters during the period of Conquest (Josh. 5). Jericho was taken first,

by supernatural means; and the spoil devoted to God as the first-fruits of the Conquest (Josh.6). Achan's trespass caused defeat at AI. The sin was punished, and AI taken. Shechem was next.

In the Vale of Shechem, between Mts. Ebal and Gerizim, the Law was read, and a memorial erected. Four Hivite cities, of which Gibeon was chief, by means of deception, made a treaty of peace with Israel, and obtained a pledge of protection. The deceit was discovered, but the pledge was kept, and the people of the four cities were made servants of the sanctuary.

2. Conquest of southern Palestine. (Josh.10)

The Conquest, so far, was easy, because there was no union between the native population, each city being ruled by a King, or sheik. How the Kings of 5 cities, Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish and Eglon, formed a league to resist Israel. Headed by Adoni-zedek, King of Jerusalem, they began by attacking Gibeon. Joshua made a swift night march, and came upon the enemy at Beth-horon. There was fought the most important battle in the history of the world, and the religious destiny of the world was at stake. Josh. 10:12,13 tells how the sun and moon stood still until the victory was won. In this battle the Conquest of Canaan was made certain. The fleeing enemy was pursued to Makkedah, where the 5 Kings were captured and slain. Then in succession, Libnah, Lachish, Eglon, Hebron and Debir were taken. From the list of 31 Kings captured (Josh. 12:9-24) it is evident that Joshua carried his Conquest as far south as Hormah. The Conquest was afterward made complete by Caleb, who took possession of the very city of which the name filled the spies with terror.

3. Conquest of northern Palestine. (Josh. 11).

Occupied by several independent chieftains, of whom the most powerful was Jabin, King of Hazor (Judg. 4:2). They ruled over small tribes of various races, from Mt. Hermon to Mt. Carmel, especially the Plain of Esdraelon. Jabin called together the associated tribes, and pitched camp at Lake Merom. Joshua made another swift march, and attacked them suddenly, and defeated them. This was the final battle, and "the land had rest from war" (Josh. 11:23).

III. SUPPLEMENTARY CONQUESTS.

Though the Conquest was over, yet the expulsion of the enemy was not complete. The Maritime Plain remained in the hands of the Philistines, and in nearly every tribe the enemy remained, rebelling and even oppressing.

1. Campaign of Judah and Simeon. (Judg. 1:1-8).

Against Adoni-bezed, King of Bezek, who mutilated 70 of his captives. He was overcome by the allied force of Judah and Simeon, and 10,000 of his warriors slain. He was taken prisoner, and treated as he had treated his captives. The allied tribes marched to the Maritime Plain, and took the Philistine cities of Gaza, Ashkelon and Ekron. Another campaign was in the South Country, and they destroyed Zephath and Hormah.

2. Campaign of Caleb and Othniel.

Caleb had accompanied Joshua and 10 other spies (Num. 13 and 14)

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For his faithfulness he received an inheritance in the land. Hebron was allotted to him. It had been taken by Joshua (Josh. 10:36,37), and later occupied by the Anakim and Amorites. Caleb led an Army against it, conquered it, and made it his own. He promised his daughter, Achsah, to the warrior who would take Kirjath-sepher (Debir). Othniel took the city (Josh. 14:1-15; 15:13-19; Judg. 1:10-15).

3. Campaign of the Danites. - (Judg. 18).

The tribe of Dan found themselves unable to overcome the Philistines, and were straitened for room. Sent out men to search for a new home. Went as far north as Laish (Leshem), a Phoenician city. Spies returned to headquarters at Zorah and Eshtaol, and made report. A part set out to settle in the new region. First encampment was at Kirjath-jearim, in Judah. At a village in Mt. Ephraim they plundered Micah of his idols, and carried away his priest. At Laish they fell suddenly on the defenseless city, took it, and called it "Dan". It was the northern part of the land as Beer-sheba was in the south, hence the expression, "From Dan to Beer-sheba."

LESSON VII -- PALESTINE AND THE TWELVE TRIBES. - (MAP VII).

The division of the land among the twelve tribes was in three stages:

I. REUBEN, GAD AND MANASSEH. (Num. 32)

EAST

After the Conquest of Eastern Palestine, during the lifetime of Moses, the 2-1/2 tribes received their inheritance, on condition that their warriors would assist the other tribes in securing their inheritance west of the Jordan.

1. Reuben. (Num. 32; Josh, 13:15-23)

The River Arnon, the southern boundary, separated it from Moab; on the east the Syrian Desert; on the west the Sea of the Plain. It had a low region by the Sea and River, a mountain range and plateau; well adapted for pasturage. Prominent places were Heshbon, capital of Sihon, where Moabite Stone was discovered, Bezer, city of refuge, and Mt. Nebo, where Moses died.

2. Gad. (Num. 32:34-36; Josh. 13:24-28)

North of Reuben. On the west was Jordan River, from the Sea of Galilee to the Sea of the Plain; on the east the Desert. Rich and well water district. Cities were Beth-nimrah, Succoth, Jazer, Ramoth Gilead, city of refuge, Penuel, place where the angel wrestled with Jacob (Gen. 32:24-32), Jabesh Gilead, whose warriors recovered the bodies of Saul and Jonathan (I Sam. 31:11-13), Mahanaim, David's refuge when he fled from Absalom (II Sam. 2:8; 17:24), and Gadara.

3. 1/2 Manasseh, East, (Num. 32:39-42; Josh. 13:29:31).

The northern part of Eastern Palestine, called in the Bible, "Bashan", the largest allotment of land to any of the tribes. From Mahanaim to Mt. Hermon, and from the Jordan River to the Desert. Mostly fertile, and called today "the granary of

*Elishah - the only great
man that ever came from
these three tribes -
of his own self he is showing it
Coast*

BIBLE ATLAS

Palestine". Cities were Aphek, Golan, city of refuge, Ashtaroth, capital of Og, Edrei - Manasseh never conquered the Geshurites, and was separated from their brethren by the Canaanites in the Jordan Valley, so it was never closely identified with the history of Israel, and was the first to be carried away captive (II Ki. 10:32,33). *What they got for choosing selfishly.*

II. JUDAH, EPHRAIM, and 1/2 MANASSEH, WEST.

These received their inheritance after the Conquest in Western Palestine.

1. Judah. (Josh. 15)

Occupied the most valuable part of the land, and for three centuries was the rival of Ephraim for the leadership of the nation. The region was in five sections:

(1). Philistia.

By the Mediterranean Sea. Never was conquered.

(2). Shefelah. Low hills.

(3). Hill country - Main home of the tribe.

(4). Negeb. South Country, from Hebron south.

(5). Wilderness of Judaea. Called "Jeshimon". A wild, uninhabitable area on the western shore of the Sea of the Plain. *When Jesus went to after Baptism*

The most important cities were: Hebron, city of refuge, and inheritance of Caleb, Debir, conquered by Othniel, Bethlehem, birthplace of David and Jesus; Maon, Carmel, En-ge-di, refuge of David during the reign of Saul, Lachish, Libnah, Kirjath-jearim, once the abode of the Ark of the Covenant.

2. Ephraim. (Josh. 16:5-10).

North of Benjamin and Dan, and touched both the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. They deemed their possession too small, and asked of Joshua more territory. He told them to drive out the enemy, and they would have more room: (Josh. 17:14-18; Judg. 1:22-26). Principal cities: Shechem; between Mts. Ebal and Gerizim, one of the cities of refuge, Shiloh, ^{412 B.C.} 305 yrs. first resting place of Ark of the Covenant, Beth-ho-ron, where the decisive battle of the Conquest was fought, Tinnath, burial place of Joshua, and Samaria, capital of the northern Kingdom.

3. 1/2 Manasseh, West. (Josh. 17).

North of Ephraim, and touched both the Jordan River and the Mediterranean Sea. The Jordan Valley, Plain of Esdraelon and shore of the Mediterranean Sea were held by the Canaanites, in the cities of Dor, Megiddo, Taanach, and Beth-shean, fortresses which held the control of a large part of the land, so that Manasseh was restricted to the Mountains, where they occupied Geba, Dothan and Jarmuth.

III. REMAINING SEVEN TRIBES.

Delayed long in obtaining their inheritance, but, after a rebuke by the aged Joshua for their slowness, they made division by lot.

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1. Benjamin. (Josh. 18:11-28).
Between Judah and Ephraim, having the Jordan River on the east, and Dan on the west. It was 25 by 12 miles in extent, yet rich in natural advantages. Principal cities: Gilgal, military headquarters during the Conquest, Jericho, first city to be taken during the Conquest, Jerusalem, long held by the Jebusites, but from the time of David the capital of the country, Bethel, Ramah home of Samuel, Gibeah home of Saul, Michmash, Gibeon and Mizpeh, famous battlegrounds. Though it was small there were more important events in the history of Israel there than in any other tribe.
2. Simeon - (Josh. 19:1-9). Previously given to Judah, and allotted to Simeon later. In extreme south of the land. Strip of grazing land between the mountains and the wilderness of the wandering, and where Abraham and Isaac spent most of their lives. Principal cities: Beer-sheba, Gerar, Arad, where the King twice resisted Israel's progress, Hormah, Ziklag, one time the home of David. Most of its cities were held by the Philistines until the reign of David.
3. Zebulun. (Josh. 19:10-16). Triangle between Mt. Carmel, Sea of Chinnereth (Galilee), and Aijalon. As it belonged to the mountain region it was controlled by the Israelites. Principal city of Old Testament times was Gath-hepher, home of Jonah, but in the time of Jesus, many cities of Galilee were he ministered.
4. Issachar. (Josh. 19:17-23). Plain of Esdraelon, which it was never able to possess, Mt. Tabor, Hill Moreh, and reached the Jordan River just south of the Sea of Galilee. Both the Plain and the Jordan Valley were held by the Canaanites, but Israel occupied the mountains. Principal cities: Shunem, Cana, Nain, Nazareth, all prominent in the ministry of Jesus, with the exception of Shunem.
5. Asher. (Josh. 19:24-31). Along the sea coast from Mt. Carmel to Zidon. Nearly all of its cities were controlled by the Canaanites and Phoenicians. Asher entered into friendly relations with them, and lost its power. A portion of the tribe, which occupied the mountain region, retained relationship with the other tribes of Israel.
6. Naphtali. (Josh. 19:32-39). ~~Between~~ Between the Jordan River and Asher. Principal cities: Kadesh, city of refuge, Dan, Beth-rehob, the extreme point reached by the 12 spies.
7. Dan. (Josh. 19:40-51). Between Benjamin and the Mediterranean Sea. Nearly all of the territory held by the Canaanites. Too strong for Dan, who was compelled to maintain a fortified camp in, and between, the villages of Zorah and Eshtaol, called the "camp of Dan" (Judg. 13:25). Part of the tribe migrated north (Judg. 17 and 18); and by surprise, seized the Phoenician city of Laish (Leshem), and called it "Dan". This, with Beer-sheba, marked the extreme boundaries of Israel. Other cities

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Timnath and Joppa.

IV. LEVI. This was the priestly tribe, and received no inheritance in the land, but were allotted cities out of all of the tribes for residence. The Levitical cities were divided into two classes:

1. 42 cities.

(1) Priests.

Descendants of Aaron. They were 13 in number, and all were in Judah, Simeon and Benjamin. This was remarkable; as the Ark of the Covenant and Tabernacle, at that time, were in the tribe of Ephraim.

(2) Levites. Subordinate priests. They were 35 in number. Total was 48.

2. 6 cities. These were to be cities of refuge.

(1) East of the Jordan River:

- a. Golan -----Manasseh
- b. Ramoth Gilead -----Gad
- c. Bezer -----Reuben

(2) West of the Jordan River:

- a. Kadesh -----Naphtali
- b. Shechem -----Ephraim
- c. Hebron -----Judah

LESSON VIII --- PALESTINE UNDER THE JUDGES. (Map VIII).

I. SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONQUEST.

1. Conquest of Judah and Simeon. (Judg. 1).

Accompanied by decisive victories at Bezek, Hebron, Debir and Zephath (Hormah). Jerusalem, Gaza, Ashkelon and Ekron, also, were taken, but the conquest was not permanent, since those places were reoccupied by the native races.

2. Danite migration. (Judg. 17 and 18).

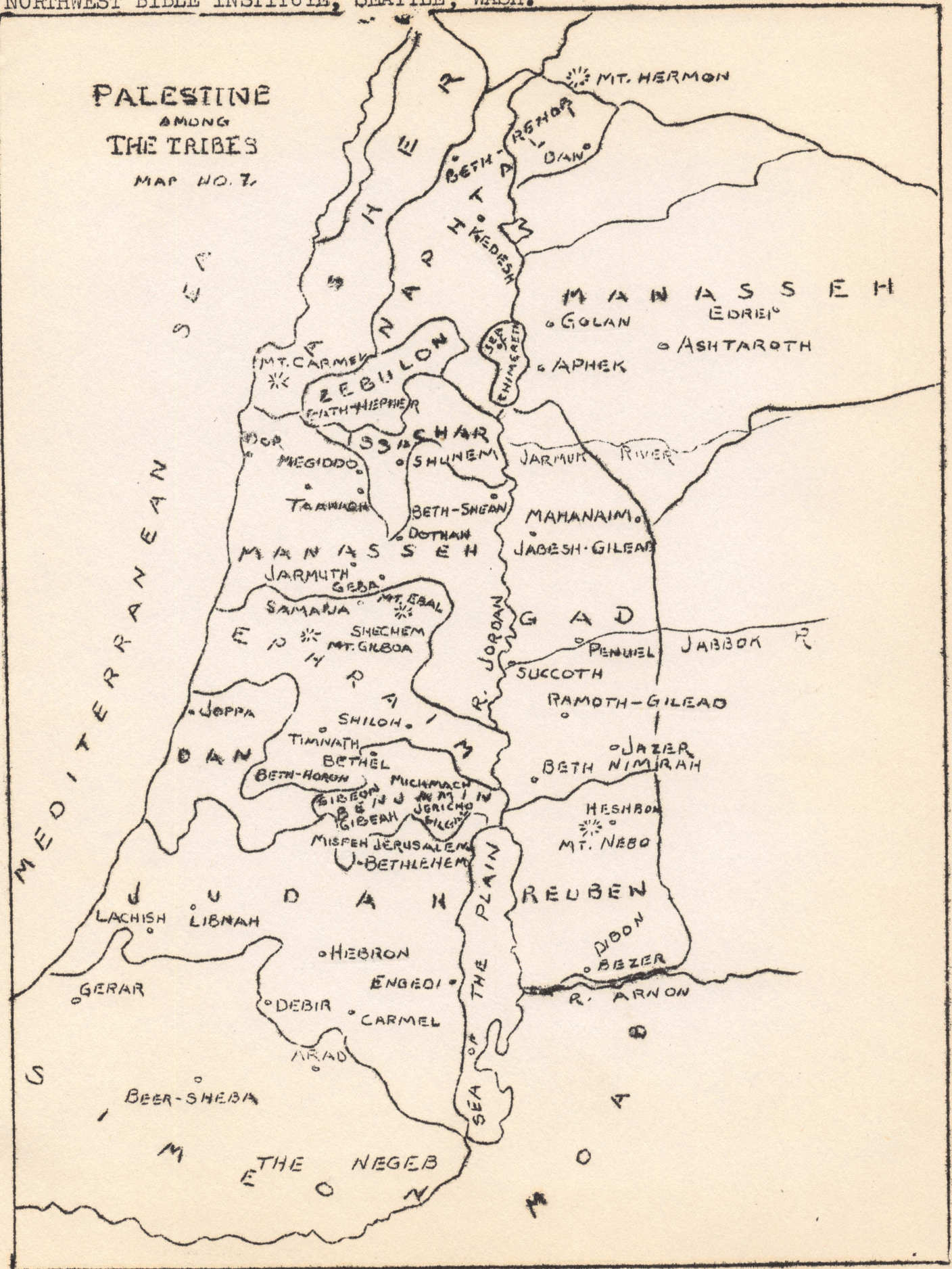
Crowded by the Philistines into two cities: Zorah and Eshtaol, they desired more territory. A portion of the tribe went north, and found Laish (Leshem) undefended, slew its Zidonian inhabitants, and made it their home, and a sanctuary for idol worship under the new name Dan. The northern outpost of the Land of Israel.

3. Civil War. (Judg. 19 to 21). Caused by the crime among the people of Gibeah, whose part was taken by the entire tribe of Benjamin, according to the Oriental view of honor among the members of a clan. It led to war between Benjamin and the rest of the tribes, and Benjamin was almost annihilated.

II. OPPRESSIONS AND THE JUDGES.

1. Oppressions. From the time of Joshua to Saul Israel was ruled by men raised up to meet the need of the hour, not by succession, but by personal character and influence. Most of these ruled over a limited region, and more than one was in authority at the same time in different parts of the land. They

PALESTINE
AMONG
THE TRIBES
MAP NO. 7



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were called forth by a series of oppressions, which were sometimes invasions, by foreign nations, and sometimes by uprisings of the native peoples against their Israelitish conquerors.

- (1). Mesopotamian Oppression. Othniel
 - (1). Judg 3:1-11 - Soon after the death of Joshua. It resulted from the conquest of Chushanrishathaim, King of Mesopotamia.
- (2). Moabite Oppression, Ehud
 - (2). Judg. 3:12-30 - Under their King, Eglon, and in alliance with the wandering Ammonites farther east, and the Amalekites of the Desert, they took possession of Jericho, an unwallled city, and from there ruled over the central part of the land, chiefly Benjamin and Judah. Ehud, killed Eglon, and called on his people to assemble at Mt. Ephraim. A decisive battle was fought at the Fords of Moab, (where Israel crossed the Jordan River into the land), and resulted in the defeat of Moab and the freedom of Israel.
- (3). Early Philistine Oppression. - Shamgar (3). (Judges 3:31)

A raid on the mountain region of Judah. Repelled by Shamgar, whose army of farmers, gathered hastily, had no weapons but ox-goads.
- (4). Canaanite Oppression. - Deborah (4) and Barak (5).

An uprising against their Israelite conquerors. Became dominant in all of the region north of Mt. Carmel. Their capital was Hazor, and chief military post was Harosheth, near the Plain of Esdraelon. A woman, Deborah, living between Ramah and Bethel, called on Barak, of Naphtali, who aided her in gathering an army, chiefly of Issachar, Zebulun and Naphtali. They met at Mt. Tabor, and joined battle with the Canaanites who were encamped in the Plain. The Canaanites were routed, and Israel, aided by a supernatural storm, and the rapid rise of the River Kishon, were freed from the Canaanite power.
- (5). Midianite Oppression. - Gideon (6): - (Judg. 6 to 8)

The Midianites, a migratory tribe, south of Edom, joined with the Amalekites in invading all of the central part of the land, plundering the inhabitants, and destroying the fruits of the field. So low was Israel reduced that they were compelled to hide their crops in the caves of the mountains. Their deliverer, Gideon, was the ablest leader from Joshua to David. At God's command he gathered a small army, reduced from 32,000 to 300, on Mt. Gilboa, and went against the Midianite host of 135,000 at the foot of the Hill Moreh. By a night attack he put to flight the Midianites, who fled down the ravine to Jordan and beyond. At Succoth, at the junction of the Jabbok and Jordan Rivers, and at Penuel, in the Valley of the Jabbok, the pursuing Israelites were inhospitably treated, and were punished when Gideon returned. The remnant of the Midianites were found by Gideon at Karkor, and were destroyed utterly.

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** (6.) Ammonite Oppression - Japhthah (10) - Judges 10:6-18; 11:1-40).
 Lasted 18 years, Israel met at Mizpeh, of Gilead and called Jephthah to be their leader. He met the Ammonites at Arcoer, on the Arnon River, drove them north, and wasted their territory to Heshbon. On his return he fulfilled his vow concerning his daughter (Judg. 11:31,39), and punished the Ephraimites, which attacked Gilead (Judg. 12:1-6).

(7.) Later Philistine Oppression. Samson (14) - (Judg. 13 to 16).
 The exploits of Samson were personal, and in a narrow district. He did not lead any army, but wrought his deeds single handed in the camp of Dan, and in the camp of the Philistines. His works were wrought at Timnath (Judg. 15:1-8), Lehi (Judg. 15:9-20), and Gaza (Judg. 16).

2. Judges, and center of authority.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|--------------------|----------------|
| (1). Othniel ----- | Judah | (9). Jair ----- | Manasseh, East |
| (2). Ehud ----- | Benjamin | (10). Jephthah --- | Gad |
| (3). Shamgar ----- | Judah | (11). Ibzan ----- | Zebulun |
| (4). Deborah ----- | Ephraim | (12). Elon ----- | Zebulun |
| (5). Barak ----- | Naphtali | (13). Abdon ----- | Ephraim |
| (6). Gideon ----- | Manasseh, West | (14). Samson ----- | Dan |
| (7). Abimelech ----- | Ephraim | (15). Eli ----- | Ephraim |
| (8). Tola ----- | Manasseh, East | (16). Samuel ----- | Benjamin |

3. Battles of the period.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| (1). Bezek ----- | Campaign of Judah and Simeon (Judg. 1). |
| (2). Hebron ----- | Campaign of Judah and Simeon (Judg. 1). |
| (3). Debir ----- | Campaign of Judah and Simeon (Judg. 1). |
| (4). Zephath ----- | Campaign of Judah and Simeon (Judg. 1). |
| (5). Laish (Dan) ---- | In the north (Judg. 18) |
| (6). Gibeah ----- | Near extermination of Benjamin (Judg. 20). |
| (7). Fords of Moah -- | Ehud's victory over Moab (Judg. 3). |
| (8). Mt. Tabor ----- | Deborah's victory over the Canaanites (Judg. 4). |
| (9). Hill Moreh ---- | Gideon's victory over the Midianites (Judg. 7) |
| (10). Karkor ----- | Capture of Midianite chieftains (Judg. 8) |
| (11). Shechem ----- | Abimelech's conquest (Judg. 9) |
| (12). Thebez ----- | Abimelech's death (Judg. 9) |
| (13). Arcoer ----- | Jephthah's victory over the Ammonites (Judg. 10) |
| (14). Beth Barah ---- | Jephthah's victory over the Ephraimites (Judg. 12) |
| (15). Timnath ----- | Samson's victory over the Philistines (Judg. 14) |
| (16). Lehi ----- | Samson's victory over the Philistines (Judg. 15) |
| (17). Gaza ----- | Samson's Victory over the Philistines, (Judg. 16) |
| (18). Ebenezer ----- | Loss of the Ark of the Covenant. (I Sam. 4) |
| (19). Ebenezer ----- | Samuel's victory over the Philistines. (I Sam. 7). |

** (where Jacob and Laban made a covenant, Gen. 31:49)

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LESSON IX -- ANCIENT JERUSALEM -- Map IX.

I. NAMES.

1. Salem. - In the Patriarchal Age it was the seat of the Priest-King, Melchizedek, and it was Salem (Shalem) (Gen.14:18; Ps. 76:2).
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5. Holy City. (Mat. 4:5; 27:53).
6. City of the Great King. (Mat. 5:35).
7. Aelia Capitolina. After its destruction by Titus, 70 A.D., it was rebuilt by the Emperor Aelius Hadrianus, 135 A.D., and named "Aelia Capitolina", a name that it held till 536 A.D., when the ancient name "Jerusalem" was used again.
8. El Kuds. (The Holy). The present name given by the Arabs.

II. LOCATION.

It is 32 miles east of the Mediterranean Sea, 18 miles west of the Sea of the Plain, 36 miles south of Samaria, and 20 miles north of Hebron. Its elevation is 2,500 feet. Scripture always speaks of "Going up to Jerusalem", and "Going down from Jerusalem".

III. VALLEYS.

Three, all uniting near the southeastern corner of the city.

1. Valley of the Kedron. Valley of Jehoshaphat (Joel 3:2,12); King's Dale (Gen. 14:17; II Sam. 18:18); Valley of Shaveh (Gen. 14:17). On the east of Jerusalem, between Mt. Moriah and the Mt. of Olives.
2. Valley of the Tyropoeon. (Cheese-mongers). Branching from the Kedron Valley at the south end of Mt. Moriah, and extending in a northwesterly direction through the center of the city. The principal ravine curves in a crescent form around Mt. Zion, and a shallower ravine extending farther to the north. Now it is nearly obliterated by the accumulation of debris.
3. Valley of Hinnom. (Josh.15:8). Forms the western and southern border of the city, and unites with the Kedron Valley near its junction with the Tyropoeon. Its lower portion, near Kedron, was called "Tophet" (Place of fire) (Jer. 7:31), and "Gehenna" (Ga-Hinnom). Once the seat of idol worship of Molech, and later was the place where the offal from the city was burned.

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IV. MOUNTAINS. The city is on 5 hills.

1. Within the walls.

- (1) Mt. Zion - 2,540 feet elevation. Largest and highest of all. In the southwestern section of the city, between the Tyropoeon on the east and north, and Hinnom on the south and west. On it was the Jebusite fortress, which so long defied Israel, but finally, was taken by David.
- (2) Mt. Moriah. 2,432 feet elevation. In the eastern section of the city. Where Abraham offered Isaac (Gen.22); David erected the altar (II Sam. 24); where Solomon built the Temple (II Chr. 3:1). Now the Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar) is there. Between the two valleys, Kedron on the east, and Tyropoeon on the west.
- (3) Hill Ophel. South of Moriah, the southeastern section of the city.
- (4) Hill Acra. 2,490 feet elevation. Northeast of Zion and northwest of Moriah. Surrounded on the south, east and north by the two arms of the Tyropoeon on
- (5) Hill Bezetha. 2,500 feet elevation. North of Moriah. Between Kedron and the northern branch of the Tyropoeon.

2. Without the walls.

- (1) Calvary. Not a mountain, but a place outside of the city where the crucifixion of Jesus took place.
- (2) Mt. of Olives. 3,000 feet elevation. The most important of all of the mountains round about Jerusalem. (Ps.125:2). East of Kedron, a range of hills having several summits.
 - a. North Peak. Scopus, northeast of the wall, and where Titus had his first view of the city. *Heb. University now located*
 - b. Viri Galilaei. (Men of Galilee). From a tradition that the angels, at the time of Christ's ascension, appeared upon it. (Acts 1:11).
 - c. Mount of Ascension. 2665 feet elevation. Central summit, directly east of the Temple.
 - d. The Prophets. From a tradition that some of the prophets were buried on its side near Kedron.
 - e. Mount of Offense. Southern Peak. From idol worship, which Solomon established upon it. (I Ki. 11:7).
- (3) Hill of Evil Counsel. South of the Valley of Hinnom, and directly opposite Mt. Zion, where Judas bargained for the betrayal of Jesus. Upon the slope of the hill is the traditional "Aceldama" (Field of blood) (Mat. 27:7,8).

V. WALLS.

1. First wall. Built by David and Solomon, and surrounded what was the "City of David". It included Zion, Moriah and Ophel, and the southern part of the Tyropoeon Valley. The lines of

BIBLE ATLAS

this wall may still be traced.

2. Second wall. Included Acra, and extended in a curved line from the Tower of Antonia, ^{north} north of the Temple, to the northern border of Zion.
3. Third wall. Not built till after the time of Christ. Began by Herod Agrippa, and completed shortly before the Roman siege (70 A.D.). This section, called the "New City" includes Bezetha (Jer. 31:38-40).

VI. HISTORY OF JERUSALEM. Seven Periods.

1. Patriarchal. (2,000-1,300 B.C.) Earliest mention is in Gen. 14:18. At the time of Abraham it was the seat of the Priest-King, Melchizedek, who, as God's representative, received tithes from Abraham.
2. Jebusite. (1,300-1,003 B.C.) The next reference to Jerusalem is at the time of the Conquest, 1,230 B.C. It was occupied by the Jebusites, a race of Canaanite origin, small in number, but warlike; and they held it for four centuries against Israel. Its King, Adoni-zedek, (Josh. 10:1), formed a confederation with others to resist Joshua. In a decisive battle at Beth-horon the Canaanites were routed, five Kings slain, and the alliance broken. The territory was assigned to Benjamin (Josh. 18:28). Soon after the death of Joshua it was besieged by Judah and Simeon. It remained in the hands of the Jebusites until the reign of David.
3. Royal. (1,003-586 B.C.) With the accession of David a new era began in Israel. He was not one to tolerate a foreign fortress in his realm, and in the first year of his reign he went against it. It was taken, and called the "City of David" (II Sam. 5:6-9). David made it his capital, and brought thither the Ark of the Covenant, and surrounded the city with a new wall. Solomon built the Temple on Mt. Moriah. After the division it remained the capital of Judah. Taken by Shishak, King of Egypt, from Rehoboam. In the reign of Jehoshaphat it was restored to former prosperity. Under his son, Jehoram, it was taken by the Philistines. Under Athaliah it became the shrine of Baal worship. Reformed under Jehoiada, but allowed to lapse into idolatry in the reign of Joash. Its destruction, for the first time, was wrought by Nebuchadnezzar 586 B. C.
4. Restoration (586 B.C. - 70 A.D.) After lying desolate for 50 years the city was again occupied under Zerubbabel, by the decree of Cyrus, 536 B. C. Its wall was rebuilt by Nehemiah, 444 B.C. Again it became the capital of the Jewish nation. Alexander the Great visited it 332 B.C., and gave the Jews certain privileges in his empire. Taken by Antiochus Epiphanes 170-168 B.C. A bitter persecution arose against the Jews. A deliverer, Judas Maccabaeus, rescued the city, and restored worship in the Temple. The Romans first took the city 63 B.C. Herod the Great beautified it, and rebuilt the Temple. Revolt of the Jews against Roman rule caused the destruction of the city and Temple 70 A.D. For the second time Jerusalem was in utter ruins.

*Josh. 10, 12, 14 - Battle of Joshua
when sun stood still.*

BIBLE ATLAS

5. Roman. (70-637 A.D.) Uninhabited for 50 years after its destruction. Hadrian resolved to build a heathen city on its site. He named it Aelia Capitolina, built on Mt. Moriah a temple to Jupiter, and allowed no Jew to enter the walls. Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, restored its ancient name. In 326 A.D. the first Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built.
6. Medieval. (637-1517 A.D.) In 637 A.D. Palestine and Jerusalem passed under the dominion of the Moslems, ruled by the Caliph Omar, but the holy places were respected, and the Christians were allowed to retain their Churches. Later persecution arose, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was several times destroyed and rebuilt. In 1099 A.D. it was taken by the Crusaders, and for 88 years was the seat of a Christian Kingdom. In 1187 A.D. it was conquered by Saladin. In 1517 it passed under the rule of Turkey.
7. Modern (1517-). During the World War it was taken by the British, under General Allenby, December 9, 1917, and is now under the mandate of Great Britain.

LESSON X. -- ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM -- (MAP X)

There are six (6) roads leading to Jerusalem from different parts of the land. Starting from Jerusalem we notice important places on either side of the road.

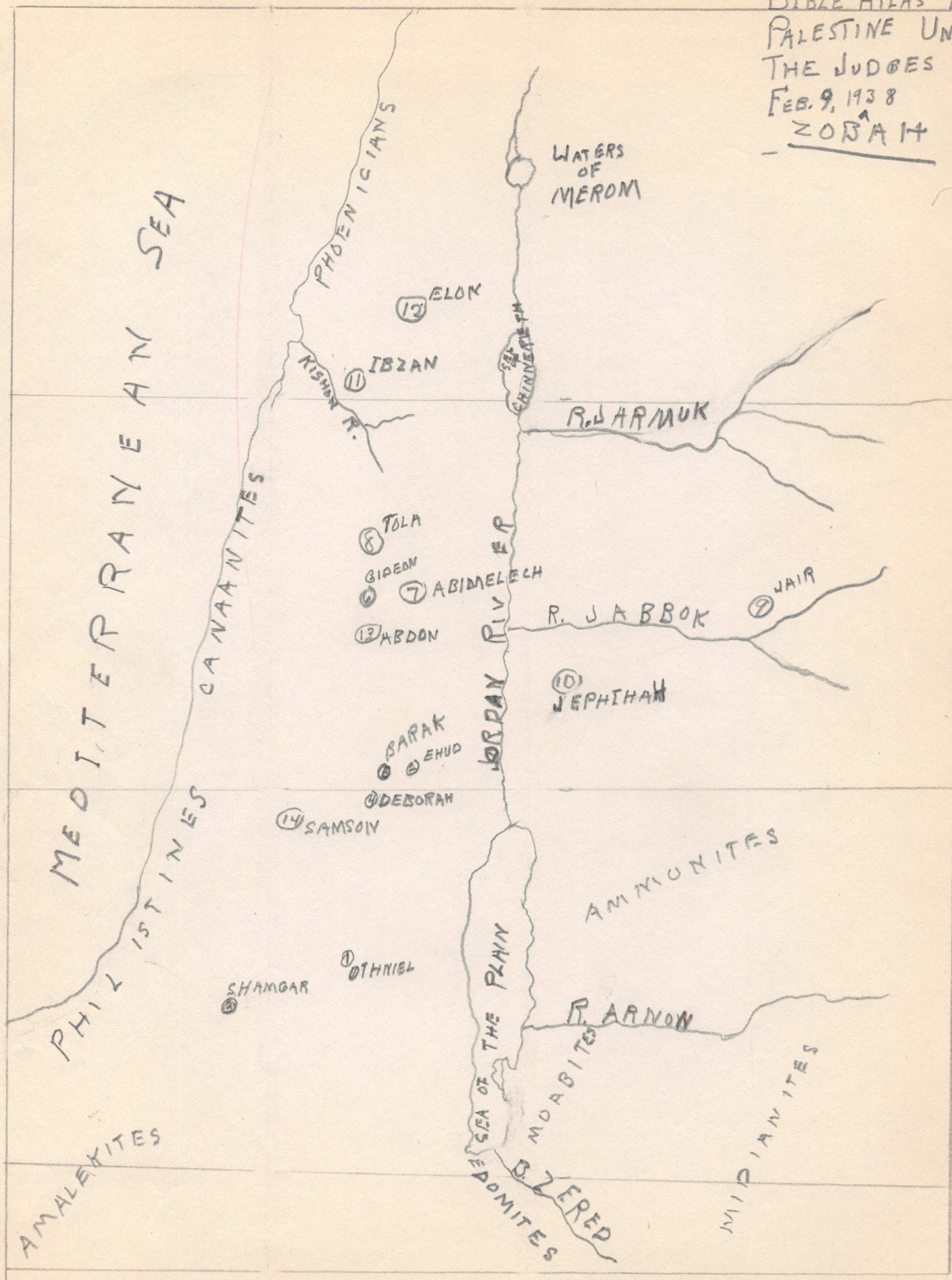
I. NORTHERN ROAD.

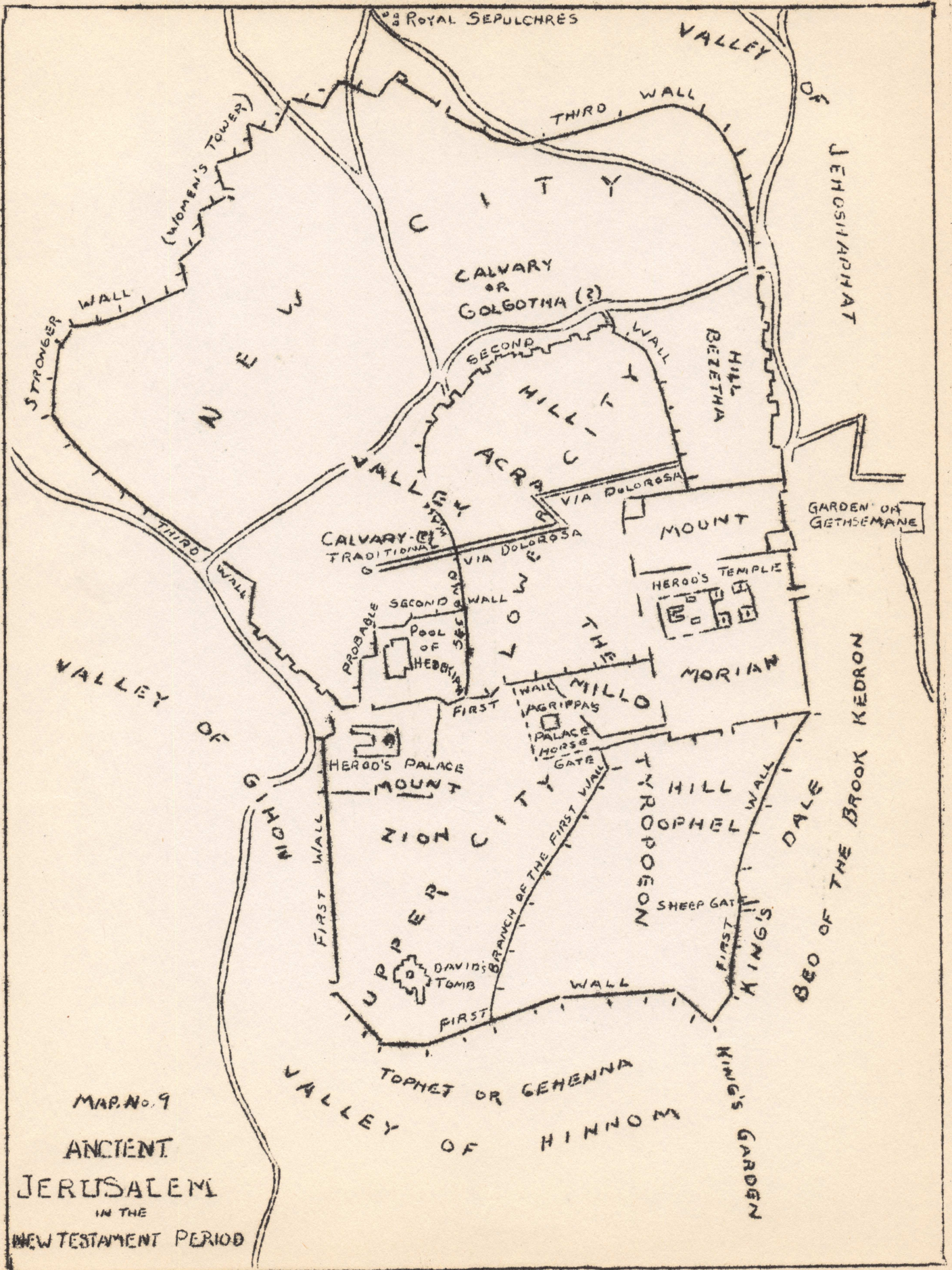
Starting from the Damascus Gate, it leads about due north, through the center of the mountain region, toward Shechem and Damascus, passing more historic places than any of the other roads. One mile north of Jerusalem, on the western side of the road, is Mt. Scopus, from which Titus, the Roman conqueror, obtained his first view of Jerusalem.

1. Nob. Two miles north, on the west of the road, is Nob (El Isawiyeh), the city of priests. At this place the Tabernacle was kept during the reign of Saul. David visited the high priest there, and received the sword of Goliath (I Sam. 21:8,9). Ahimelech and 84 priests were slain by the command of Saul (I Sam. 22:9; 23).
2. Gibeah. (Tuleil el Ful) It is 2-1/2 miles north of Jerusalem. The place is mentioned first in the story of the Levite (Judg. 19). Its principal interest is that it was the home of King Saul.
3. Anathoth. Birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. A priestly city. It is 3 miles northeast of Jerusalem. It is now a very small village.
4. Ramah. - The home of Samuel.
5. Michmash. Scene of Jonathan's exploit (I Sam. 14:1-18). Seven miles northeast of Jerusalem. One mile distant, in plain sight, is Geba, the camping place of Saul's army. (I Sam. 13).
6. Ai. It is 9 miles from Jerusalem. Where the army of Joshua was repulsed by the Canaanites on account of the sin of Achan. (Josh. 7).

Wm. P. McNOTT
BIBLE ATLAS MAP #8
PALESTINE UNDER
THE JUDGES
FEB. 9, 1938
ZORAH

100





MAR. No. 9
ANCIENT
JERUSALEM
IN THE
NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD

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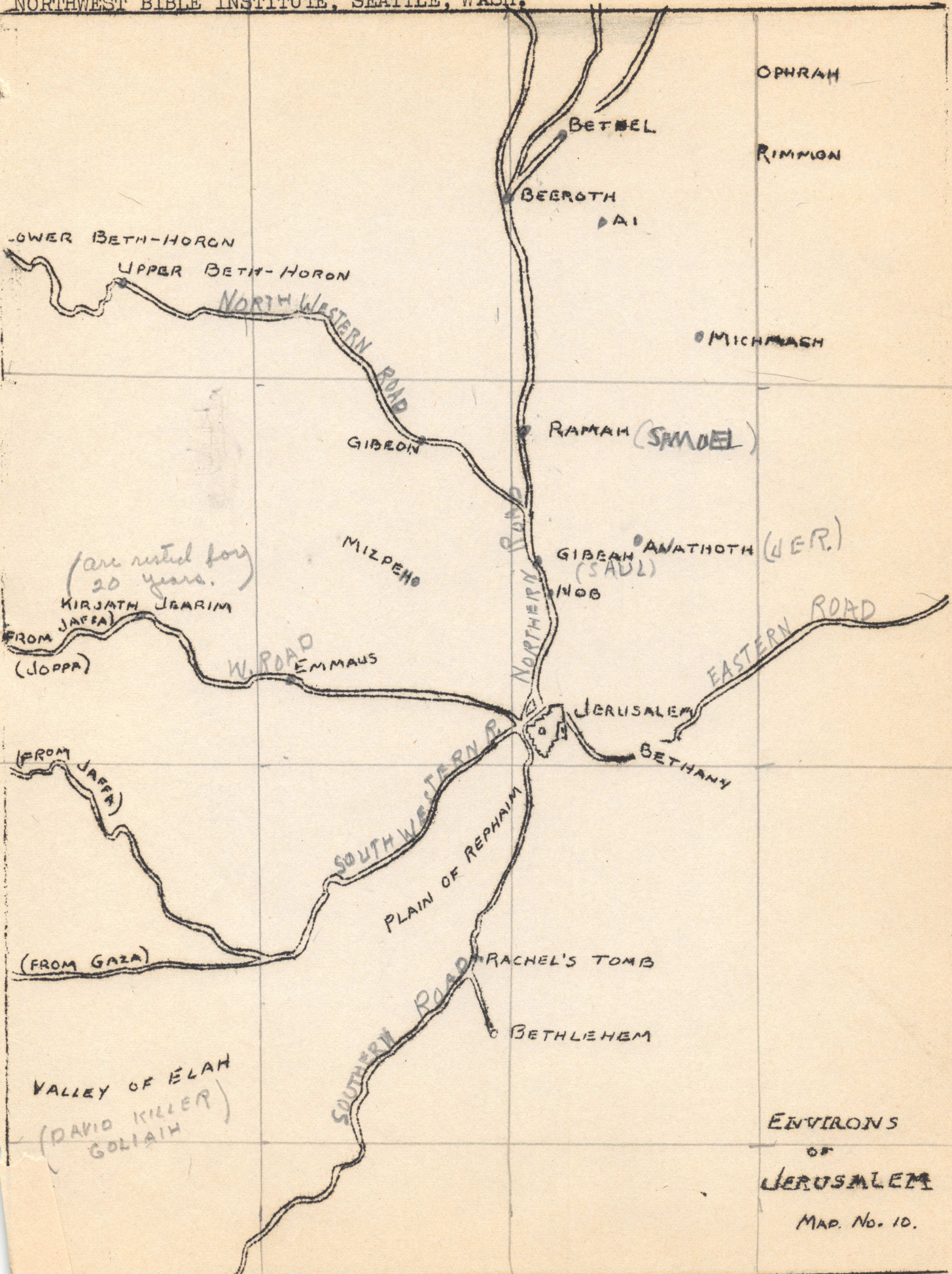
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ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM

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5. Roman. (70-637 A.D.) Uninhabited for 50 years after its destruction. Hadrian resolved to build a heathen city on its site. He named it Aelia Capitolina, built on Mt. Moriah a temple to Jupiter, and allowed no Jew to enter the walls. Constantine, the first Christian Emperor, restored its ancient name. In 326 A.D. the first Church of the Holy Sepulchre was built.
6. Medieval. (637-1517 A.D.) In 637 A.D. Palestine and Jerusalem passed under the dominion of the Moslems, ruled by the Caliph Omar, but the holy places were respected, and the Christians were allowed to retain their Churches. Later persecution arose, and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre was several times destroyed and rebuilt. In 1099 A.D. it was taken by the Crusaders, and for 88 years was the seat of a Christian Kingdom. In 1187 A.D. it was conquered by Saladin. In 1517 it passed under the rule of Turkey.
7. Modern (1517-). During the World War it was taken by the British, under General Allenby, December 9, 1917, and is now under the mandate of Great Britain.

LESSON X. -- ENVIRONS OF JERUSALEM -- (MAP X)

There are six (6) roads leading to Jerusalem from different parts of the land. Starting from Jerusalem we notice important places on either side of the road.

I. NORTHERN ROAD.

Starting from the Damascus Gate, it leads about due north, through the center of the mountain region, toward Shechem and Damascus, passing more historic places than any of the other roads. One mile north of Jerusalem, on the western side of the road, is Mt. Scopus, from which Titus, the Roman conqueror, obtained his first view of Jerusalem.

1. Nob. Two miles north, on the west of the road, is Nob (El Isawiyeh), the city of priests. At this place the Tabernacle was kept during the reign of Saul. David visited the high priest there, and received the sword of Goliath (I Sam. 21:8,9). Ahimelech and 84 priests were slain by the command of Saul (I Sam. 22:9; 23:1).
2. Gibeah. (Tuleil el Ful) It is 2-1/2 miles north of Jerusalem. The place is mentioned first in the story of the Levite (Judg. 19). Its principal interest is that it was the home of King Saul.
3. Anathoth. Birthplace of the prophet Jeremiah. A priestly city. It is 3 miles northeast of Jerusalem. It is now a very small village.
4. Ramah. - The home of Samuel.
5. Michmash. Scene of Jonathan's daring exploit (I Sam. 14:1-18). Seven miles northeast of Jerusalem. One mile distant, in plain sight, is Geba, the camping place of Saul's army, (I Sam. 13).
6. Ai. It is 9 miles from Jerusalem. Where the army of Joshua was repulsed by the Canaanites on account of the sin of Achan. (Josh. 7).

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After Achan's punishment Ai was taken and destroyed. It is now a desolate place.

7. Beeroth. (Wells). It is 10 miles north of Jerusalem. One of the Gibeonite cities which made peace with Joshua (Josh.9). The tradition is that this was the place where Joseph and Mary, returning from Jerusalem, first missed the boy Jesus (Lu.2:44). It is now a halting place for caravans.

8. Bethel - (House of God). It is 10 miles north of Jerusalem. Here Abraham pitched his tent, and built his altar, on his entrance into Canaan (Gen. 12:8). Here Jacob lay down to sleep, and had the glorious vision (Gen.28:11-22). Later, after his return from Pandanaram, Jacob consecrated it to God (Gen.35:6-15). During the Period of the Ten Tribes it was a sanctuary for idols (I Ki. 12:29-33). Also the seat of a school of the prophets (II Ki. 2:2,3). Now it is an uninhabited ruin,

9. Rock Rimmon. It is 11 miles north of Jerusalem. Where the remnant of the tribe of Benjamin found refuge after the Civil War among the Tribes. (Judg. 20,21).

10. Ophrah. Home of Gideon (Judg. 6:11). It was the New Testament "Ephraim", the retreat of Jesus after the raising of Lazarus (Jno, 11:54).

II. EASTERN ROAD.

Leads through a barren region of crags and ravines, almost uninhabited, except for robbers, who have always been there (Lu.10:30). The road is a continual descent from 2,700 feet above the Sea to 1,300 feet below the Sea, in a distance of 20 miles. The only place passed is Bethany, the home of Mary and Martha; where Lazarus was raised from the dead, and near it was the place from which Jesus ascended (Lu. 24:50). It is on the eastern slope of the Mt. of Olives, about 1-1/4 miles from Jerusalem.

III. SOUTHERN ROAD.

Along the crest of the hill country.

1. Plain of Rephaim. Just south of Jerusalem. Where David, after the capture of Jerusalem, twice met and conquered the Philistines (II Sam. 5:18-25). The name may be a reference to its earliest inhabitants.

2. Rachel's Tomb. It is 4 miles south of Jerusalem. Where Jacob lost his wife Rachel, as she gave birth to Benjamin (Gen. 35*16-20).

3. Bethlehem. It is 6 miles south of Jerusalem. Birthplace of David and Jesus. It is built upon the side and summit of a steep hill. In a cave near there Jerome wrote most of his Vulgate Version of the Bible, the standard Bible of the Roman Catholic Church.

4. Valley of Elah. A little beyond Bethlehem is the head of the Valley of Elah, in which, some distance to the west, David killed Goliath (I Sam. 17)

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5. Hebron. It is 18 miles south of Jerusalem. One of the most ancient towns in the world, occupied before Abraham went to Canaan. The burial place of the patriarchs; the capital of David, King of Judah, and the place where Absalom started his rebellion. Moslems now guard the mosque which covers the graves of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.
6. Jeshimon (Waste). The region between Hebron and the Sea of the Plain. It is desolate, and with very few inhabitants. The "Wilderness of Judaea" where David wandered during his exile, when persecuted by Saul, and where Christ was tempted by Satan during the forty days.

IV. SOUTHWESTERN ROAD.

"The road that goeth down from Jerusalem unto Gaza, which is desert" (Acts 8:26). Through ravines and among mountains, from the mountain region to the Shefelah, or low hills, and thence to the plain by the Mediterranean. It is "desert", and no towns are along the route. A fountain 4 miles to the southwest of Jerusalem is the traditional site of the place where Philip baptized the Ethiopian eunuch (Acts 8).

V. WESTERN ROAD.

Leads to Joppa (Jaffa), descending from the mountains to the Mediterranean Sea.

1. Emmaus. It is 4 miles west of Jerusalem. The place to which the two disciples were walking when they were joined by the risen Christ (Lu. 24:13).
2. Kirjath-jearim. (Baale or Baalah). It is 7 miles from Jerusalem. Here the Ark of the Covenant was brought from Beth-shemesh, after its return from the Philistines. It remained here until it was removed by David to Jerusalem (I Sam. 6:21; II Sam. 6:2).

VI. NORTHWESTERN ROAD.

Branching from the Northern Road just beyond Gibeah, it winds down the mountains to the seashore at Joppa (Jaffa).

1. Mizpeh. (Watch tower). It is 4 miles northwest of Jerusalem. Here Samuel gathered the people, and won his great victory over the Philistines.
2. Gibeon. It is 6 miles from Jerusalem. This was the head of the Hivite League which made peace with Israel at the time of the Conquest (Josh.9). This led to the battle of Beth-horon, the decisive event of the War of Conquest. Here a skirmish took place between the soldiers of David (Judah) and Abner (Israel), and Asahel, brother of Joab, was killed (II Sam. 2:12-24). At this place the Tabernacle was standing during the reign of David while the Ark of the Covenant was at Zion. Here was the great high place where Solomon offered sacrifice at the opening of his reign. Here Solomon had his vision, and made his choice of wisdom (I Ki.3:4-14).
3. Beth-horon. It is 5 miles beyond Gibeon, or 11 miles from Jerusalem. The place where was fought the greatest battle of

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the Conquest, and the most important battle in the history of the world, since upon it was staked the world's religion. The sun and the moon stood still, about a whole day, till the victory was won (Josh. 10:9-14). Lower Beth-horon is 2 miles beyond Upper Beth-horon.

This lesson has included the most important places within 15 miles of Jerusalem.

LESSON XI -- DIVISION OF SOLOMON'S EMPIRE -- (Map XI).

I. Empire of David and Solomon.

On the death of Solomon, the Empire which had been won; and had been consolidated by the statesmanship of David, fell apart, and five Kingdoms took the place of one Kingdom.

1. Syria. The portion north of Mt. Hermon, and extending to the Euphrates River, revolted, and formed the Kingdom of Syria, having Damascus for its capital. It rose to power, and, at its height, under Hazael, was the leading nation west of the Euphrates River.
2. ^{EPHRAIM} Israel. The Ten Tribes, founded by Jeroboam, soon after the death of Solomon. This included the larger part of Palestine proper, having 9,400 square miles, while the rival Kingdom of Judah had 3,400 square miles. It received the allegiance of the 2-1/2 tribes east of the Jordan River. The boundary line reached across the country, south of Jericho, Bethel and Joppa. Over this Kingdom reigned 19 Kings, representing several dynasties, with intervals of anarchy and frequent change. Its capital was first Shechem, then Tirzah, until Omri, founder of the third dynasty, chose Samaria as the permanent location of its capital. Samaria soon became to Israel what Jerusalem was to Judah, and, in time, gave its name to the province. Its two religious sanctuaries were at Dan, in the north, and Bethel, in the south, where the worship of the Lord was maintained under the form of a calf.
3. Judah. Included the tribe of Judah, and a part of Benjamin. The Shefelah, or low hills, and the seacoast, were controlled by the Philistines, though, nominally, it belonged to Judah. This Kingdom remained loyal to the house of David during all of its history. It was ruled by 21 Kings, all of the one family. It was taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar 606-586 B.C.
4. Moab. East of the Sea of the Plain, and between the Arnon River and the Brook Zered. It was nominally subject to Israel, the northern Kingdom. From indications of history in the Moabite Stone (a monument of Mesha, King of Moab, erected in the time of Elisha), it had its own government, and paid tribute to the Ten Tribes only occasionally.
5. Edom. South of the Sea of the Plain. Conquered by David, and remained subject during the reign of Solomon. It held to Judah the same relation that Moab did to Israel, dependent and tributary but not annexed. There was a King in Edom during the reign of



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Jehoshaphat (II Ki. 3:9), but he was subject to Judah. Edom gained its independence during the reign of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat (II Ki. 8:16-22), despite its defeat at Zair (Sela or Petra).

II. DIFFERENT PERIODS.

1. Period of Division. (935-842 B.C.) Continued from the reign of Jeroboam to Jehu, in Israel, and from Rehoboam to Joash, in Judah. During the first half of the Period there was continual war between Israel and Judah, but during the latter half it was between Israel and Syria. Leading events:
 - (1). Accession of Rehoboam. Followed by the disruption of the Kingdom, and the breaking up of Solomon's Empire.
 - (2). Invasion of Judah by Shishak. Loss of all of the treasures of David and Solomon (II Ch.12), which crippled the Kingdom permanently.
 - (3). Wars of Jeroboam with Judah. Culminated in the battle of Zemarain, near Bethel, a defeat for Israel. (II Ch.13).
 - (4). Invasion of Judah by the Ethiopians. Victory of Asa at Mareshah (II Ch, 14).
 - (5). Introduction of Baal worship into Israel. By Ahab, and Jezebel, his wife. With this came the appearance of Elijah (I Ki.16-19).
 - (6). Wars with Syria. With victory of Israel at Aphek, and the defeat of Israel at Ramoth-gilead (I Ki. 20-22).
 - (7). Invasion of Judah by Ammon, Moab and Edom. During the reign of Jehoshaphat. The allied forces were defeated. (II Chr. 20).
 - (8). War of Israel and Judah against Moab. Battle of Kir-haraseth (II Ki. 3), commemorated by the Moabite Stone, which was discovered in 1868.
 - (9). Revolt of Edom from Judah. During the reign of Jehoram. He gained a victory at Zair (Sela or Petra), but he could not retain supremacy over Edom.
2. Syrian Period (842-799 B.C.). Began with revolutions in Damascus, Samaria and Jerusalem. As a result Hazael ascended the throne of Syria, Jehu of Israel, and Athaliah usurped the throne of Judah. Hazael established a powerful Kingdom (II Ki. 8:7-15). He conquered all of Israel east of the Jordan River (II Ki. 10:32,33), and reduced it to a condition of vassalage. (II Ki.13:1-8), took Gath from Judah, and was turned away from Jerusalem only by paying tribute. (II Ki.12:17).
 - (1). Accession of three rulers. Hazael in Syria, Jehu in Israel, and Athaliah in Judah.
 - (2). Destruction of Baal worship in Israel. (II Ki. 10).

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- (3) Conquest by Hazael. Territory east of the Jordan River (II Ki. 10:32,33)
- (4) Accession of Jehoash to throne. In Judah, after Athaliah put to death. (II Ki. 11).
- (5) Repair of Temple. By Jehoiada (II Ki. 12)
- (6) Subjection of Israel. Under Hazael.
- (7) Hazael's campaigns. Against Judah, and capture of Gath.
- (8) Death of Hazael. (II Ki. 13:24)

III. RESTORATION OF ISRAEL. (779-742 B. C.) The successor of Hazael, Benhadad III, was a weakling, who was unable to hold his dominions against Jehoash (Joash) and Jeroboam II. Under these two able rulers the Kingdom of the Ten Tribes arose, the lost territory regained, nearly all of Syria conquered, and Judah made tributary. It was the time of the two prophets, Jonah and Joel. At the opening of this epoch Amaziah reigned in Judah. He won a victory in Edom, but when he ventured to attack Israel he was defeated at Bethshemesh, and, for the only time in the history of Judah, the army of the Ten Tribes entered Jerusalem as victor (II Ki. 14). His successor, Uzziah, held the Kingdom of Judah against both Israel and the enemies on the south.

IV. FALL OF ISRAEL. (742-721 B.C.) The decline of Israel, after the reign of Jeroboam II, was rapid. A succession of usurpers seized the throne, and anarchy prevailed. Assyrian power made itself felt. Syria fell before it, and Israel followed. In the reign of Menahem Israel became tributary to Assyria. In the reign of Pekah a portion of Israel was carried into captivity by Tiglath-pileser (II Ki. 15:29). In the reign of Hoshea Samaria was taken (721 B.C.) by Sargon. The Ten Tribes were finally carried away into captivity (II Ki. 17).

V. FALL OF JUDAH. (721-586 B.C.) The Kingdom of Judah lasted over 100 years longer than did Israel, though most of the time it was subject to Assyria, to whom Ahaz and the succeeding Kings paid tribute. Important events:

1. Reforms of Hezekiah. Deliverance of Jerusalem from the army under Sennacherib (II Ch. 30-32).
2. Captivity of King Manasseh. To Assyria. His return (II Ch. 33).
3. Reforms under Josiah. His death at Megiddo (II Ch. 34, 35).
4. Rise of Babylon. Nebuchadnezzar's first invasion of Judah, in the reign of Jehoiakim, 606 B. C. That was the beginning of the 70 years captivity.
5. Rebellion of Zedekiah. Last King of Judah. Siege of Jerusalem, destruction of the Kingdom, and final carrying away of Judah into captivity, 586 B.C.

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VI. IMPORTANT BATTLES. During the Period of the Division of Solomon's Empire.

1. Zemaraim. Near Bethel. Between Jeroboam I (Israel) and Abijah (Judah), resulting in the defeat of Israel, and the ruin of Jeroboam's plans (II Ch. 13).
2. Mareshah. In Judah, on the border of the mountain region, in which Asa defeated Zerah, the Ethiopian. (II Ch.14).
3. Samaria. Siege by Ben-hadad, King of Syria, in the region of Ahab (I Ki. 20). For a century after that the principal wars of Israel were with Syria.
4. Aphek. Victory won by Ahab over Ben-hadad, King of Syria. Ahab allowed the fruits of the victory to be lost (I Ki. 20:26-43).
5. Ramoth-gilead. The Syrians, under Ben-hadad, won a victory over allied Israel and Judah, and Ahab slain (I Ki. 22).
6. Berachah. Defeat of Moab. Ammon and Edom at Berachah (Valley of Blessing), in the reign of Jehoshaphat. (II Ch. 20).
7. Kir-haraseth. Israel, Judah and Edom against Moab at Kir-haraseth in Moab. The King of Moab offered his own son as a sacrifice in the presence of the contending armies. During the reign of Jehoram (Israel) and Jehoshaphat (Judah).
8. Samaria. Second siege of Samaria by the Syrians, under Ben-hadad, in the reign of Jehoram, and a miraculous deliverance of Israel. (II. Ki. 6, 7).
9. Zair. (Sela or Petra). In Edom. Jehoram (Israel) won a victory yet could not prevent Edom from gaining liberty. (II Ki. 8:21, 22).
10. Gath. Captured by Syria, under Hazael, in the reign of Jehoshaphat (Judah). (II Ki, 12:17).
11. Aphek. Victory of Jehoash (Israel) over the Syrians. This was foretold by Elisha. (II Ki. 13:17-25).
12. Beth-shemesh. Victory of Israel over Judah, resulting in the army of Israel entering Jerusalem. During the reign of Amaziah (Judah) (II Ki. 14).
13. Samaria. Third and final siege and captivity during the reign of Hoshea (Israel) by the Assyrians, under Shalmaneser and extinction of the Kingdom of the Ten Tribes (II Ki.17:1-6).
14. Megiddo. In which Josiah (Judah) lost his life while resisting invasion of Pharaoh-necho (Egypt) (II Ki. 23:29).
15. Carchemish. Two battles near the Euphrates River. In the first Pharaoh-necho (Egypt) won a victory over the Assyrians (608 B.C. and in the second (606 B.C.) he was defeated by Nebuchadnezzar (II Ch. 35:20).

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16. Jerusalem. Complete destruction by Nebuchadnezzar, and extinction of the Kingdom of Judah (586 B.C.) (II Ki. 25).

LESSON XII -- THE ROMAN EMPIRE -- (MAP XII).

The last of the Old World Empires was that having its capital on the seven hills of Rome. Like most of the other Empires, it was the dominion of a single city. Unlike other Empires, it represented the conquest, not of a single King; as Nebuchadnezzar or Cyrus, but of a people. Unlike other Empires, it was not a loose aggregation of states, ready to fall apart as soon as the powerful hand that bound them was removed, but a strong Empire, welded together, building up in every land that it conquered its own civilization, and developing a national unity which held its possessions together for 1,000 years.

The Babylonian Empire had yielded to Medo-Persia. This had given place to Greece, under Alexander. This broke up into four parts, and most of these had united under Rome. The world's capital had moved westward, and the Mediterranean Sea became a Roman lake. The principal provinces of the Roman Empire:

I. EUROPEAN PROVINCES:1. Italy.2. Hispania. Now known as Spain. Subdivided into three:

- (1) Lusitania
- (2) Tarraconensis.
- (3) Baetica.

3. Gallia. Now known as France, including part of Germany and Netherlands. Embracing five Provinces:

- (1). Aquitania.
- (2). Lugdunensis.
- (3). Narbonensis.
- (4). Belgica.
- (5). Germania.

- a. Inferior.
- b. Superior.

4. Danubian Provinces.

- (1) Rhaetia.
- (2) Noricum.
- (3) Pannonia.
- (4) Moesia.
- (5) Dacia. Added by the Emperor Trajan.

5. Grecian Provinces.

- (1) Thracia.
- (2) Macedonia.
- (3) Achaia.
- (4) Illyricum.

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1. Britannia.
2. Sicilia.
3. Sardinia and Corsica. United.
4. Cyprus.

III. ASIATIC PROVINCES.

1. Asia. The western part of Asia Minor, made up of Mysia, Lydia, Caria and Phrygia.
2. Pontus and Bithynia. Including Paphlagonia.
3. Galatia. Including Lycaonia and Pisidia.
4. Pamphylia and Lycia.
5. Cilicia.
6. Byria. Of which Palestine was a part.

To these were added after the New Testament Period, Armenia, Mesopotamia, and Arabia Petraea, but they were all lost to the Roman Empire.

IV. AFRICAN PROVINCES.

1. Aegyptus. Egypt.
2. Cyrenaica. "Parts of Libya about Cyrene" (Acts 2:10).
3. Africa. District around Carthage.
4. Mauretania. Now Morocco.

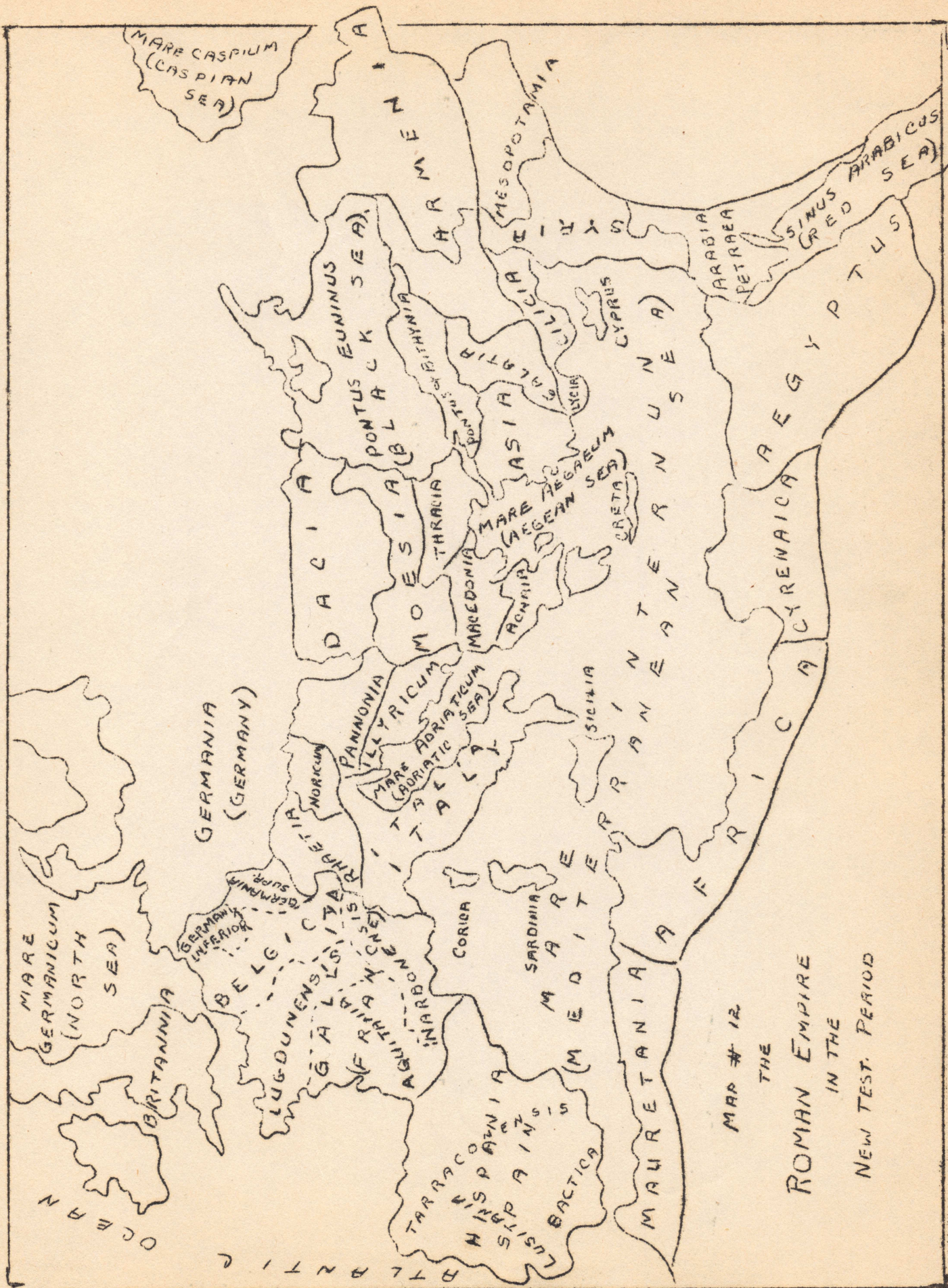
This Empire was the most thoroughly organized, and the longest in duration, of any in ancient history. It lasted until Rome fell under the attacks of the barbarians from the north (476 A.D.). Even after the fall of Rome, the eastern division of the Empire remained with almost unbroken power for many centuries, and was not extinguished finally until 1453 A.D., the close of the Middle Ages.

LESSON XIII -- KINGDOM OF HEROD THE GREAT -- (MAP XIII)

I. PROVINCES OF PALESTINE.1. West of the Jordan River.

(1). Judaea. The largest province in Palestine. Embraced the territory belonging to the ancient tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Dan and Simeon. Bounded on the east by the Sea of the Plain and the Jordan River; on the south by the desert; on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, and on the north by Samaria. The southern part is Idumaea, or western Edom. The Philistine Plain and the Negeb (South Country) were known as Daroma.

(2). Samaria. Annexed in New Testament Period to Judaea. On the south was Judaea, and on the north Galilee. The Plain by the Mediterranean Sea was Saron (Sharon), and occupied almost entirely by Gentiles, while the mountain region was held by the Samaritans. They were a people of mixed races, from the remnant of the Ten Tribes and the heathen brought to Samaria (II Ki. 17). They were disfellowshipped by the Jews in the



MAP # 12
THE
ROMAN EMPIRE
IN THE
NEW TEST. PERIOD

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time of Nehemiah. Then they built a Temple on Mt. Gerizim 400 B.C. (Jno. 4:9).

- (5). Galilee. From Mt. Carmel to Mt. Lebanon, and from the Sea of Galilee to the Mediterranean Sea and Phoenicia. Its people were Jews. In this Province was much of the ministry of Jesus.

2. East of the Jordan River.

- (1) Jeraea. (Beyond). From the Arnon River, on the south, nearly to the Hieromax River on the north, comprising the territory of the tribes of Reuben and Gad. This territory was called "Judaea by the farther side of Jordan" (Mk. 10:1). Inhabited, during the New Testament Period, by Jews.

(2) Decapolis. (Ten cities).

a. The district.

- (a). Gaulanitis. (Now Jaulan). East of the Jordan, the Sea of Galilee, and the Waters of Merom (Lake Samachonitis).
- (b). Auranitis. (Now Hauran). The flat country of Bashan.
- (c). Trachonitis. (Rugged). (Now El Lejah). The mountain district of Bashan.
- (d). Ituraea. (Now Jedur).
- (e). Batanea. Aramaic for the Hebrew "Bashan". South of the Hieromax River.

- b. The cities. Decapolis proper was the "land of the ten cities", ten confederated Greek cities in Palestine, which, though surrounded by Jewish population, preserved their heathen character, and were protected by the Roman Government. The term is not exact, as to its reference to ten cities, as some of them were west of the Jordan River.

- (a). Scythopolis. (Beth-shean).
- (b). Gadara.
- (c). Gerasa.
- (d). Canatha.
- (e). Abila.
- (f). Raphana.
- (g). Hippos.
- (h). Dion.
- (i). Pella.
- (j). Capitolias.

II. POLITICAL HISTORY OF PALESTINE. (4 B.C. to 70 A.D.).

1. Kingdom of Herod the Great. The five Provinces of Judaea,

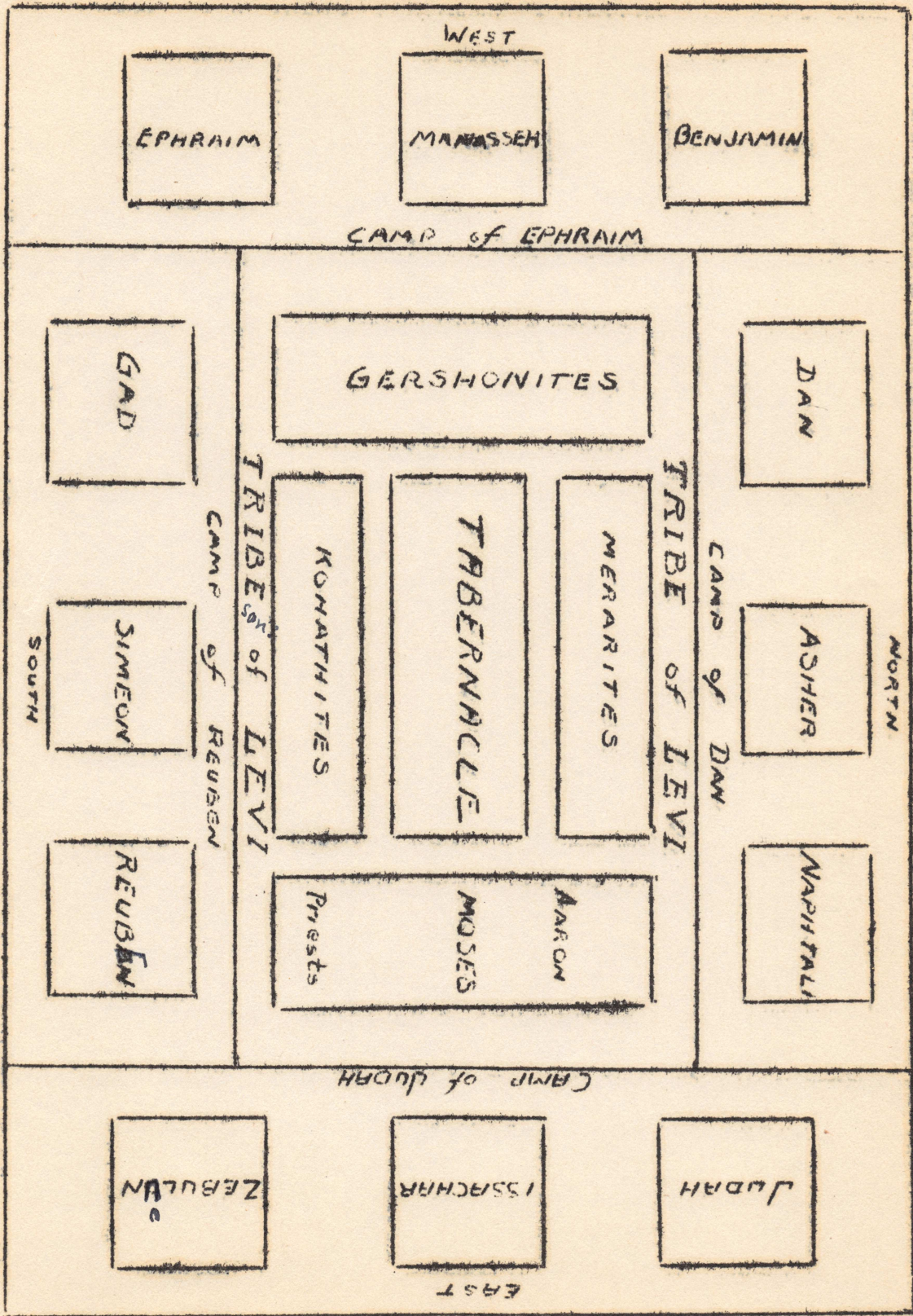
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Samaria, Galilee, Decapolis and Peraea were included in the Kingdom of Herod the Great. This organization came to an end in 4 B. C. when Herod died.

2. The Tetrarchy. (4 B.C. to 41 A.D.). The word means "A Government of Four", and refers to the division of the Kingdom after the death of Herod the Great. The tetrarchs were:
 - (1) Archelaus. Tetrarch of Judaea and Samaria. In 6 A.D. he was deposed, and Judaea and Samaria were annexed to the Empire, and governed by a series of Procurators, of whom Pontius Pilate was the sixth.
 - (2) Antipas. Called in the New Testament "Herod the Tetrach". Over Galilee and Peraea.
 - (3) Philip. Over Itureaea.
 - (4) Lysanias. Ruled over the small district of Abilene, between Mt. Hermon and Damascus.
3. Kingdom of Herod Agrippa I. (41-44 A.D.) Grandson of Herod the Great. Intimate friend of Emperor Caligula, from whom he received the title of "King", and all of the dominion of Herod the Great, with Abilene added, so that he reigned over more territory than any Jewish King since Solomon. He was the "Herod the King" who slew the Apostle James, imprisoned Peter, and died by the judgment of God at Caesarea (Acts 12).
4. The two Provinces. (44-70 A.D.) When Herod Agrippa I died, his son, Herod Agrippa II, was a youth of 17 years. The Emperor Claudius gave him only the Tetrarchies formerly held by Phillip and Lysanias. Over these he reigned until the final extinction of the Jewish State by Titus, 70 A.D., when he retired to a private station in Rome. This was the "King Agrippa" before whom the apostle Paul gave his testimony (Acts 25, 26). During his reign Judaea, Samaria, Galilee and Peraea formed the Province of Judaea, under Roman Procurators, who had their headquarters at Caesarea. When the last rebellion of the Jews had been quelled, by the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, the entire country was annexed to the Province of Syria, and the history of Judaea ended.

LESSON XIV -- THE SEVEN CHURCHES -- (MAP XIV).

- I. PATMOS. One of the smallest islands of the Aegean Sea is brought to our notice in the Bible, the island to which the apostle John was banished. (Rev. 1:9). It lies 20 miles south of the island of Samos, 24 miles west of the Province of Caria, and 70 miles southwest of Ephesus. It is 20 miles in circumference, and is rocky and barren. Its loneliness and seclusion made it a suitable place for the banishment of criminals. To it the apostle John was banished by the Emperor Domitian, near the close of the first Century. A narrow isthmus divides the island into two parts, north and south. On a hill in the southern part is a monastery, named after the apostle John, and nearby is a cave, where according to tradition, John received his revelation.



CAMP of ISRAEL

MAP NO. 15

BIBLE ATLAS

2. At Shiloh. After the War of Conquest it was established at Shiloh, in Ephraim, where it continued 303 years (1444-1141 B.C.), until the great defeat of Israel at Ebenezer (I Sam. 4:1-11), when the Ark of the Covenant was captured by the Philistines.
3. At Nob. The Tabernacle was removed to Nob, in Benjamin, where it remained until Saul's slaughter of the priests (I Sam. 21:1-6, 22:18, 19).
4. At Gibeon. While the Ark of the Covenant was in seclusion in Kirjath-jearim. (II Ch. 1:4).

There is no mention of the Tabernacle after the building of Solomon's Temple. The Jewish traditional belief is that the curtains of the Tabernacle were rolled up, and laid away in one of the rooms connected with the Temple.

III. DEPARTMENTS OF THE TABERNACLE.1. Court.

- (1) Dimensions. 150 feet by 75 feet.
- (2) Pillars. The court was separated from the camp by a curtain of fine linen, supported by 60 pillars, of which 20 were on each side, and 10 on each end. The pillars were of wood, and covered with brass. They were fastened together by cords, and rested upon bases of brass, which were fastened to the ground with spikes. Each pillar was 7-1/2 feet high, and covered with silver cap.
- (3) Curtain. Made of linen, in sections, extending from pillar to pillar, a distance of 8 feet, and fastened to the pillars by hooks of silver.
- (4) Entrance. On the end toward the east, 30 feet wide, and consisted of embroidered hanging, which could be lowered or raised.
- (5) Ministers. None but Priests and Levites were allowed within the Court. The worshipers presented their offerings without at the entrance of the Court.
- (6) Furniture.
 - a. Altar of burnt offering.
 - (a) Location. Within the Court, in front of the entrance, in the most prominent location in the camp, stood the altar of burnt offering (Brazen altar), the largest article of the Tabernacle furniture.
 - (b) Dimensions. It was 7-1/2 feet square, and 4-1/2 feet high, hollow within. Made of acacia (shittim) wood to avoid excessive weight, and covered with plates of brass, as it was exposed to fire.

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- (c). Horns. Upon each corner, from the top, projected horns upon which the blood of the sacrificial victims was sprinkled, and to which suppliants sometimes fled for refuge (I Ki. 2:26).
- (d). Ledge, (Or compass) (Ex. 27:5). Around the altar, midway between the top and the bottom, was a ledge, or compass, upon the priest stood while offering the sacrifices.
- (e). Grate. (Ex. 27:4). Lattice of brass, surrounding, but not in, the altar.
- (f). Earth contents. At each encampment the altar was filled with earth, and upon this the fire/built (Ex. 20:24,25).
was
- (g). Rings. At each corner was a brass ring, and; through the pair of rings on each side, a rod was passed, by which the altar was carried.
- (h). Fire. Originally kindled miraculously (Lev. 9:24), and was never permitted to go out (Lev. 6:12, 13), but was kept alive even while on the march,
- (i). Sacrifice. Twice each day the high priest offered the general sacrifice for the people, besides the individual offerings of the worshipers.
- (j). Approach. The ascent to the altar was of earth, as steps were forbidden (Ex.20:26), and the priest stood on either the north or south side, as the ashes were thrown out on the east side (Lev. 1:16).
- (k). Utensils.
- a'. Pans. Used to convey the ashes outside of the camp. (Lev. 6:10,11).
- b'. Shovels. For taking coals from off the altar to put in the censers.
- c'. Basins. For receiving, and carrying, the blood of the sacrificial victims.
- d'. Flesh hooks. For placing the sacrifices on the fire.
- ei'. Fire pans. For carrying the fire while on the march.

b. Laver.

- (a). Purpose. A large tank for holding water, an abundance of which was needed in the sacrifices.
- (b). Material. Made out of Metallic "looking glasses" of the women who worshiped at the Tabernacle (Ex. 38:8).
- (c). Location. At the door of the Tabernacle, and west of the altar of burnt offering. (Ex. 30:18).

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(d). Foot. A lower basin, of brass, into which the water ran from above, in order to prevent the earth around being saturated with water.

2. Tent. Tabernacle proper, to which the Court joined.

(1). Dimensions. It was 45 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 15 feet high, divided into two rooms by a curtain or veil.

(2). Purpose. It stood as a representation of God's house, wherein He dwelt, in the midst of His chosen people.

(3). Form. Though some detailed description is given, yet it is not possible to give certain conclusions concerning either its plan of construction or its general appearance. Some say that the curtained roof was flat, or even sagging down in the middle, while others say that it was pointed, by means of a ridge pole. Neither is certain, but the latter view is most likely.

(4). Walls. The walls and rear end of the Tent were made of upright boards, covered with gold. Each was 15 feet high, and 27 inches wide. There were 20 boards on each side, and 10 in the rear, while the front was open.

a. Rings. On each board were rings of gold, so arranged that when the walls were erected, the rings were in 3 rows, and through these long poles were passed to hold the structure together.

b. Bases. Each board was furnished at the lower end with 2 tenons, which fitted into mortises, in the bases, which were of solid silver, and each weighing nearly 100 pounds. These bases stood side by side, forming a firm and continuous foundation, protecting the lower ends of the boards from decay.

(5). Pillars. The roof of the Tent was supported by pillars, of which there were 5 in front; and 5 in the rear (Ex.36:38). They were covered with gold, and rested in bases of brass.

(6). Covering of the Tabernacle. Four curtains, one over the other.

a. Linen. The first was called "Tabernacle cloth", and was of linen, woven in various colors, and embroidered with figures of cherubim.

b. Goats' hair. Over the linen was stretched a covering of cloth made from goats' hair, larger than the other, and extending beyond it.

c. Rams' skins. Over the goats' hair covering. Dyed red,

d. Badgers' skins. Over the first three curtains was spread a covering called in Hebrew "tachash" (Badgers' skins), used to protect the roof from the elements, and effects of the weather.

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- (7). Front. The front, on the eastern end, was protected by a hanging of fine linen, embroidered in blue, purple and scarlet, and resting upon the five pillars named before.

3. Sanctuary.(1). Sanctuary.

- (1). The Holy Place. The larger of the two rooms.

- a. Dimensions. It was 30 feet long, 30 feet wide, and 15 feet high. There is no mention of a floor.
- b. Veil. Separating the two rooms, the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place. An embroidered curtain hanging upon 4 pillars.
- c. Articles of furniture.
- (a). Table. It was 36 inches long, 18 inches wide, and 27 inches high. On the right of the person entering, midway between the two ends of the room, stood the Table. It was made of shittim (acacia) wood, and covered with gold. It was surrounded by a crown, or ornamental band, of gold. On the corners were rings, through which rods were passed, to carry it while on the journeys. On the Table were kept 12 loaves of unleavened bread, which were renewed every Sabbath.
- (b). Lampstand. On the left, opposite the Table, was the Lampstand, commonly called the Candlestick; but incorrectly so, as it contained lamps, but not candles. This was a tree of gold, about 40 inches high, having three branches on each side of the central trunk, and so arranged that the 7 summits, each holding a lamp, stood in a horizontal line.
- (c). Altar of incense. Directly in front of the veil, at the west end of the Holy Place, stood the altar of incense. Made of acacia (shittim) wood, overlaid with gold, and called "the golden altar". It was 18 inches square, and 36 inches high. It had horns on the corners, and rings for carrying. There was an opening at the top, wherein was placed daily a censer full of incense, which was lighted by coals from the altar of burnt offering. Lighting the incense with common fire was the crime for which Nadab and Abihu, the two eldest sons of Aaron, "died before the Lord" (Lev. 10:1,2). Into the Holy Place the priests entered each day, to trim and refill the lamps and offer the incense.

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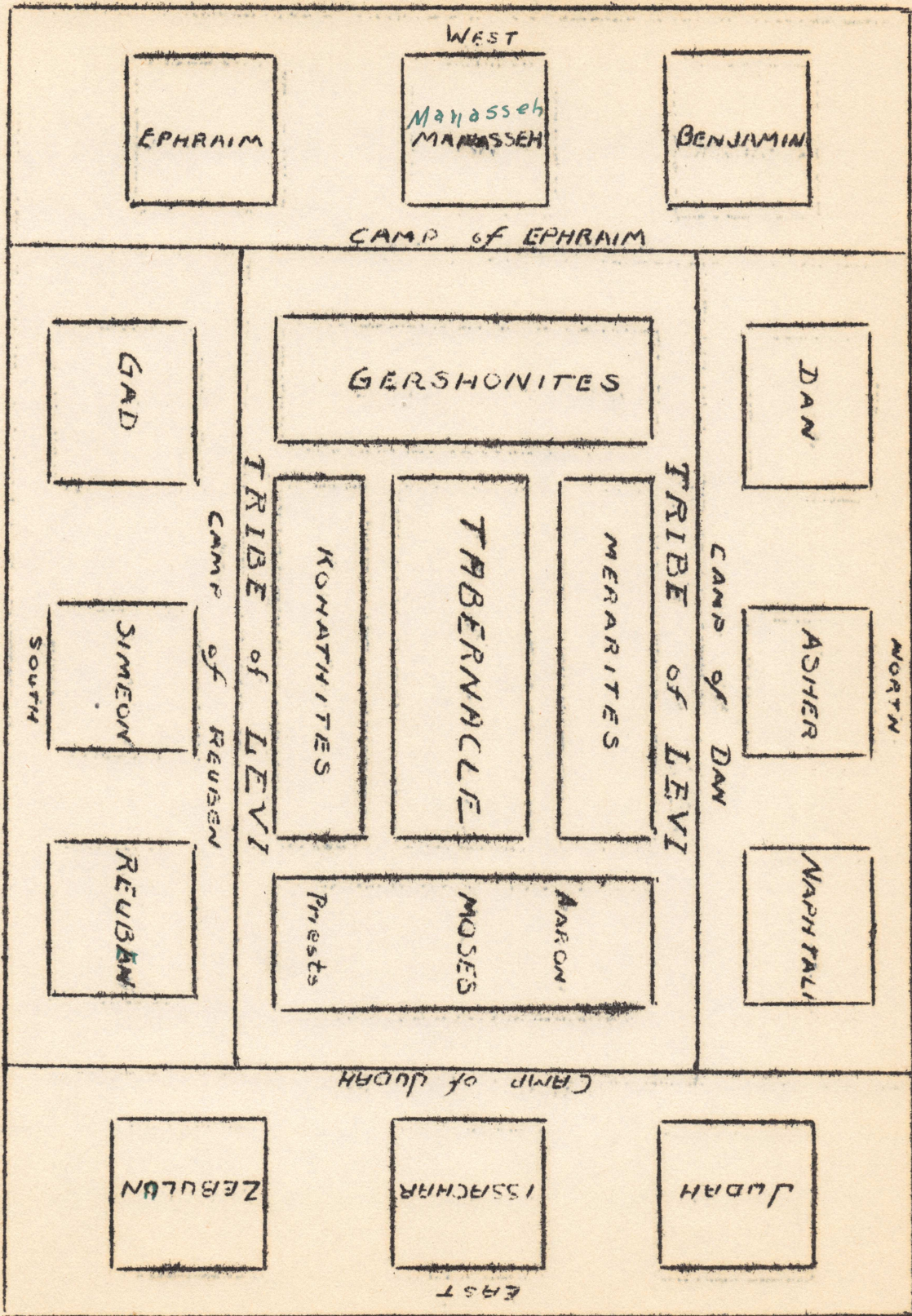
- (2). The Most Holy Place. (Holy of Holies). Inner room, at the west end of the building.
- a. Dimensions. A cube, 15 feet in length, breadth and height.
 - b. Uses. Entered on one day only of the year, the Day of Atonement, and only by the High Priest.
 - c. Furniture.
 - (a) Ark of the Covenant. A chest, in which were the Tables of the Law, given by the Lord to Moses. Made of shittim (acacia) wood, and covered, within and without, with gold. It was 45 inches long, 27 inches wide and 27 inches high. On the sides were rings, through which rods were placed for carrying.
 - (b) Mercy seat. The lid of the Ark of the Covenant. Made of gold. Called "propitiatory", or mercy seat. Upon it rested the gold figures of the cherubim, and between them was believed to dwell the cloud which indicated God's presence.

LESSON XVI. -- THE TEMPLE -- (MAP XVI).

The Temple was the center of Jewish thought, not only in Palestine, but in all the world. Even when it lay in ruins, Daniel, in the land of captivity, opened his window toward its site, when he prayed. The front of every synagogue looked toward the Temple. It stood on Mt. Moriah. In order to give room for all of its Courts, the surface of the hill was increased by building out from its sides, on a succession of platforms, supported by immense substructions of brick and stone, so that the entire mountain is honeycombed with artificial caves. There are three successive Temples:

- I. TEMPLE OF SOLOMON. It was dedicated about 950 B. C., and stood till 586 B. C., when it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar.
- II. TEMPLE OF ZERUBBABEL. It was 20 years in building. After a period of desolation of 50 years it was begun 535 B. C., and finished 20 years later. It was less magnificent than that of Solomon (Ezra 3:12,13, Hag. 2:3). It passed through many sieges, desecrated by enemies, and reconstructed by Jews, and stood till 30 BC.
- III. TEMPLE OF HEROD. It was 46 years in building. It was restoration, enlargement, and improvement upon Zerubbabel's Temple. It was built by Herod the Great, in sections, tearing down the old, and building the new, part by part, so that it took many years (Jno. 2:20), and was not completed until after Herod's death. This was the Temple in the time of Christ, and the one referred to in the New Testament. It was destroyed by the Roman army, under Titus, 70 A.D., and was never rebuilt by the Jews, though its restoration was attempted several times. The site is now occupied by the Mohammedan "Dome of the Rock", erroneously called the "Mosque of Omar".

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1. Court of the Gentiles. The largest Court, and the first one entered by the visitor from without.
 - (1). Name. So named because it was the only part of the building in which foreigners were allowed, hence was not regarded by the Jews as sacred.
 - (2). Dimensions. Open quadrangle, whose inside measurements were 990 feet on the north, 1,000 feet on the east, 910 feet on the south, and 1,060 feet on the west.
 - (3). Porches. On two sides there was a covered corridor. On the east it was "Solomon's Porch", and on the south it was "Herod's Porch".
 - (4). Gates. On the north, east and south there was a single gate in each wall.
 - a. Single gate.
 - (a). Gate Tedi - (North). Staircase leading up to the Tower of Antonia, from which Paul made his speech to the Jewish mob (Acts 22).
 - (b). Gate Shushan - (East). Directly opposite the altar of burnt offering, and led to the Valley of the Kedron.
 - (c). Gate Huldah - (South). Subterranean passage, through the floor of the Court, which was much higher than the ground outside the wall.
 - b. Four gates. (West).
 - (a). Gate Shalleketh. (Kiponos). Southern, opening to the bridge over the Valley of the Tyropoeon.
 - (b). Gate Parbar. Next one to the north.
 - (c). South Gate of Asuppim.
 - (d). North Gate of Asuppim. Near the northern corner of the wall.
 - (5). Market. On the floor of this Court was a market, for the sale of sacrificial meats, with the "tables of the moneychangers", twice broken up by Jesus during His ministry (Jno. 2:14-16; Mat. 27:12,13).
2. Sacred Enclosure. Elevated section in the northwestern part of the Court of the Gentiles, containing the sacred buildings. Called by the Jews "Chel" (pronounced Kel). It was 8 feet higher than the level of the surrounding Court. Its outward measurement was 630 feet north and south, and 300 feet on the east and west. The outer wall was a lattice wrought in stone, called "Soreg" (interwoven); 4-1/2 feet high, containing inscriptions in many languages, warning all foreigners

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not to enter it under penalty of death. Within this wall was a corridor 24 feet wide, containing an ascent of steps 8 feet high. Above this there was an inner wall, very thick, 40-60 feet high, used by the Jews as a fortress. Through both the outer lattice and inner wall were 9 gates; 4 on the south, 4 on the north, and one on the east, opposite the altar of burnt offering, but none on the west. The front faced east. Paul was arrested under a false report of having led Gentiles into this Sacred Enclosure (Acts 21:28,29).

3. Court of the Women. In the eastern end of the Sacred Enclosure there was a square occupied by the Court of the Women, often called "The Treasury" (Mk. 12:41; Lu, 21:1).

(1). Dimensions. Passing through one of the doors of the thick wall the Jewish visitor (none other allowed to enter) found himself in the open Court, 240 feet square, surrounded by a high wall, and 3 feet higher than the Chel.

(2) Gates. To this led 4 gates, in the middle of the wall on each side, on the east the "Beautiful Gate" (Acts 3:2), on the west "Gate of Nicanor"; because the head of Nicanor, a Syrian enemy of the Jews, once hanged on it.

(3) Rooms. In each corner of the Court was a room, 60 feet square, and open overhead.

a. Southeast. For ceremonial of a Nazarite vow, and where Paul was seized by the Jews (Acts 21:26).

b. Northeast. For preparation of the wood for the altar.

c. Northwest. For ceremonial cleansing of the leper.

d. Southwest. For storage of sacrificial oil.

(4). Galleried cloisters. Between these rooms were galleried cloisters of which the upper part was set apart for women, who were not allowed to enter farther into the Temple, but, from the gallery over the Gate of Nicanor, could witness the sacrifices.

(5). Treasury. Around the wall were fastened 10 treasure chests for the gifts of the worshipers (Mk. 12:41,42; Jno.8:20).

(6). Underground passage. Under the floor of the Court was a subterranean passage, from the Tower of Antonia, by which soldiers were sent out to quell riots of the Jews, the opening being by the Gate Beautiful, over which was a guard room. Through this passage came the soldiers who rescued Paul from the Jewish mob. (Acts 21:31,32).

(7). Music Room. Under the steps leading up to the Gate Nicanor were two rooms in which musical instruments were stored for use at festivals.

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4. Court of Israel.

- (1). Name. Court of Israel, or Court of the Men.
- (2). Location. The west end of the Sacred Enclosure. A narrow corridor surrounding the Court of the Priests.
- (3). Dimensions. 320 feet east and west, 240 feet north and south, and 10 feet higher than the Court of the Women. The width of the corridor on the north and south was 16 feet, and on the east and west 24 feet.
- (4). Purpose. The place where the men of Israel stood to view the sacrifices.
- (5). Walls. On the outside of it rose the high inner wall of the Sacred Enclosure. On the inside was a low balustrade to separate it from the space set apart for the priests.
- (6). Gates. Leading up to it were 3 gates on the north, 3 on the south, and one the Gate of Nicanor, on the east.
- (7). Rooms. In the wall on the north were chambers used for treasuries, guard, storage of salt, and storage of hides and earthenware. On the south, at the eastern corner of the Court, was the "Hall Gazith", the session room of the Sanhedrim. Beyond these were rooms in the wall for guard and storage. In the Hall Gazith the elders sat on seats of stone, arranged semicircular form.

5. Court of the Priests. On a raised platform, within the Court of Israel, and standing 3 feet above it, was the Court of the Priests.

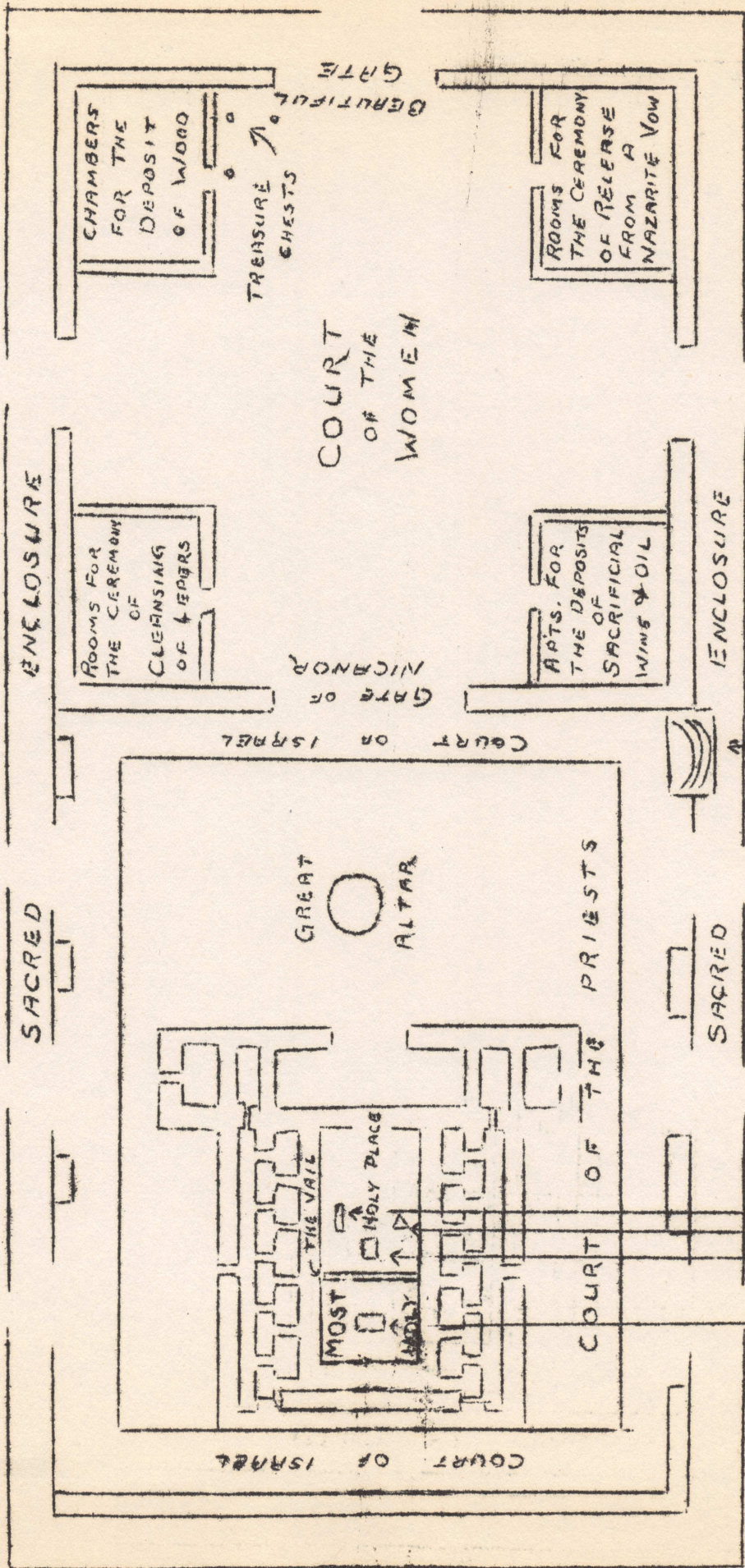
- (1). Dimensions. 275 feet long, and 200 feet wide.
- (2). Altar of burnt offering. The Great Altar. In front of the House of God, built upon the stone which now rises under the Dome of the Rock. The altar was a rude structure of rough stone and whitewashed. It was 15 feet high.
- (3). Drain. From its southwest corner an underground drain passed beneath all of the Courts to the Brook Kedron.
- (4). Laver. Also at the southwestern corner was the laver, supplying water for the services and washings.
- (5). Tables. Around the altar were marble tables for various uses in the sacrifices.
- (6). Rings. In the pavement were rings for securing the animals to be slain for the sacrifices.

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6. House of God. Temple Proper, or Sanctuary. Occupied more than one half of the space of the Court of the Priests. Its floor was 8 feet above the level of the surrounding Courts. The House of God had 4 parts:
- (1). Porch. Or vestibule, extending across the front. This was 120 feet high, and consisted of several stories. Its roof was steep, and covered with golden spikes to keep birds from settling upon it, and defiling it. It was built of marble, and richly ornamented.
 - (2). Chambers. On the east side of the House, but separated from it, and not attached to its wall. They were 3 stories high, and entered from the north and south by winding stairs. Their use was to furnish homes for the Priests during their two weeks of service each year.
 - (3). Holy Place. 60 feet long, and 30 feet wide, twice the dimensions of the same room in the Tabernacle. The entrance was from a vestibule by double doors plated with gold. Both the floor and the ceiling were plated with gold.
 - a. Table: On the right side of the one entering was the Table, on which 12 loaves of unleavened bread were kept.
 - b. Lampstand. On the left was the lampstand, incorrectly called the golden candlestick, for it had 7 lamps, but no candles.
 - c. Altar of incense: At the farther end was the golden altar of incense, lighted each day by coals from off the altar of burnt offering. In this room Zacharias received the promise of the birth of John the Baptist. Lu. 1.
 - (4). Holy of Holies. (Most Holy Place). Cube, each dimension being 30 feet. Separated from the Holy Place by the double veil, 8 inches apart, which was rent from the top to the bottom at the time of Christ's death on the cross (Mk. 15: 38). In Solomon's Temple this room contained the Ark of the Covenant, but in the second and third Temples the place of the lost Ark of the Covenant was taken by a marble stone, upon which the High Priest laid the censer on the Day of Atonement, the only day in the year when the Holy of Holies was entered.

HEROD'S TEMPLE
MAP # XVI.

COURT OF THE GENTILES



COURT OF THE GENTILES