

BIBLE ATLAS

ACCESS FOUNDATION

Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.
Editor

Introduction

Almost every reader of the Bible will realize that the Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, contain extensive historical materials and innumerable allusions to the geographical background of that history. The geographical references range eastward to the Tigris and Euphrates and beyond to Media, Elam, and Parthia – from which came some of those present at Pentecost – and even to India. Including Asia Minor, Egypt, Ethiopia, and Arabia, they reach westward beyond Greece and Rome as far as Spain, which Paul visited or hoped to visit, and where we are probably to find Tarshish, towards which Jonah started his fateful voyage. Between these limits, the Holy Land itself, under its various names – Canaan, the land of Israel, or Palestine – with its immediate neighbors, is at the center of the picture throughout.

It is not surprising, therefore, that an Atlas should be of great help to every reader of the Bible and particularly every student; but it must be a historical atlas, not only showing, by maps at the most convenient scales, the physical geography of the area concerned and of particular parts of it, but also, by successive maps of the same area, showing the historical changes which came about through the rise and fall of empires, the changes in geographical names, the appearance of new cities and villages and the disappearance of others, and similar historical developments. Moreover, it cannot be based on the Bible alone, but must make full use of modern archaeological knowledge which both illuminates and supplements the Bible text. Thus, there is mention in the Bible of Ur and Babylon in Mesopotamia, Hazor, Megiddo and Beth-shan in northern Palestine, Lachish, and Debir in Judah, and many other places about which little, perhaps not even their exact locations, would be known were it not for archaeological data. Further, there are places very important historically, which do not happen to be mentioned in the Bible, but which must be shown on the maps of the region and taken into account by the student as part of the total historical and geographical background. Thus, there will be found in this Atlas such places as Mari on the Euphrates, Akhetaton

(Tell el-'Amarna) in Egypt, Ugarit in Syria, Hattusa in Asia Minor, Serabit el-Khadim in Sinai, which are unfamiliar to most Bible readers but are nonetheless important. There are, too, names of whole peoples, such as the Hurrians in Mitanni, the Sumerians in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, or the Hittites, with their capital at Hattusa, which can be placed on the map as a result of archaeological evidence. Few and obscure allusions to the Hittites in the Bible would give very little idea of their real importance. Such peoples as the Hittites are on the fringe of the Bible story but in a Bible atlas they must be shown as part of the total background. Nevertheless, in all the maps of this Atlas, the Bible is central, and their purpose is to throw light on it and relate it to its historical and geographical setting.

Because in many cases a map alone would not do this for the ordinary reader, it is recommended that the New Oxford Annotated Bible with the Apocrypha: New Revised Standard Version. Ed. Michael D. Coogan. 3rd ed. (New York: Oxford University Press), be used in conjunction with this electronic atlas.

The progress of knowledge about the geographical and material background of the Bible – not only the empires, cities, and villages but the daily life and everyday objects of biblical times – has been phenomenal, particularly in this century, and this has been primarily, if not entirely, due to continued archaeological research. The overall plan of the maps is set out in the Table of Contents (bookmarks): if this plan is studied briefly and borne in mind, the use of the maps themselves will be greatly assisted.

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Part One

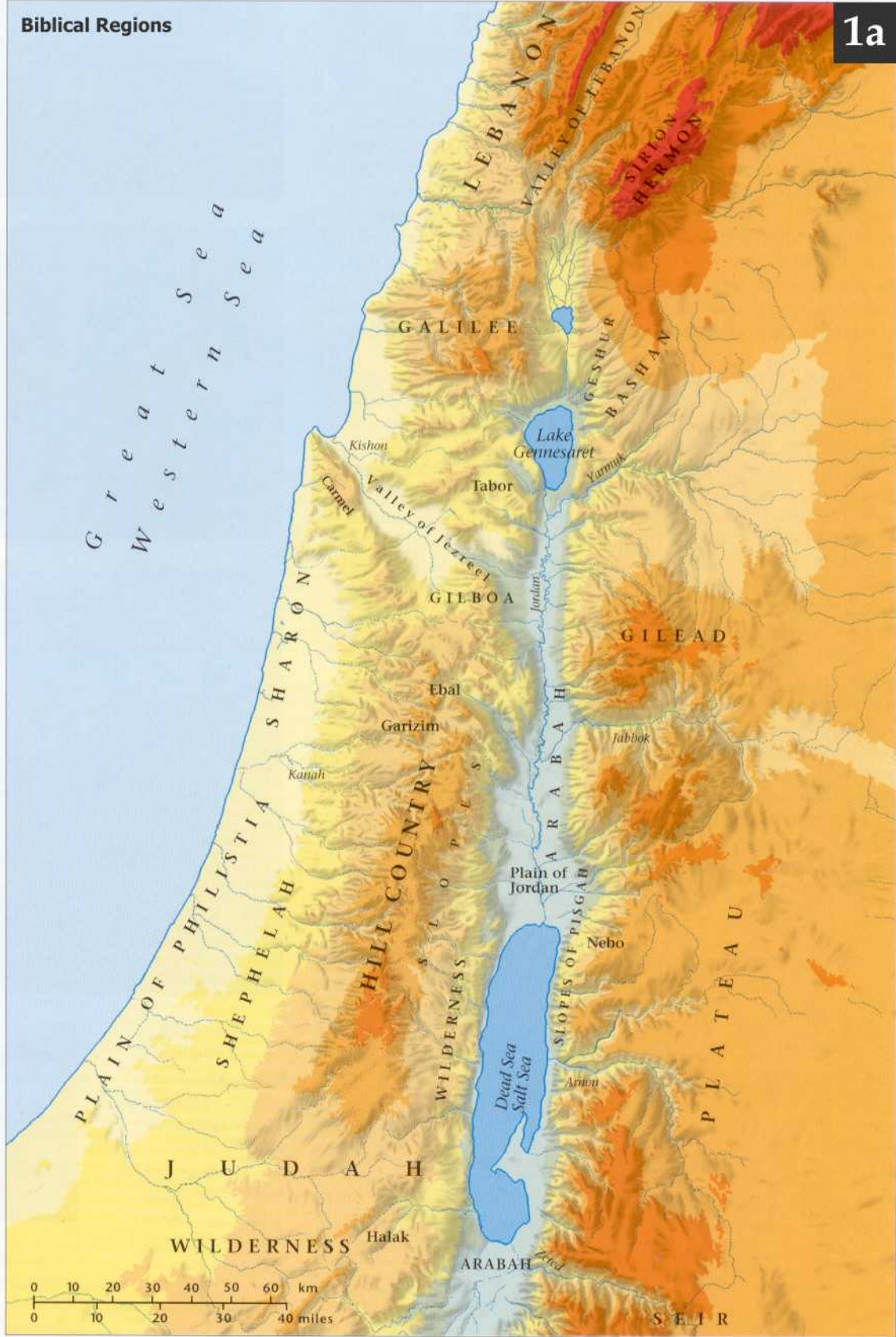
THE BIBLICAL SETTING

Chapter 1

The Face of the Ancient Near East



G r e e k
W e s t e r n
S e a



MODERN STATES AND THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

ELEVATIONS

Feet	Meters
13,120	4,000
6,560	2,000
1,640	500
656	200
(Sea level) 0	0 (Sea level)
Below sea level	Below sea level



Fertile Crescent



National capitals

City (modern name)

Other cities

Mountain peaks



Canal

Present day international boundaries





MESOPOTAMIA: HOMELAND OF ABRAHAM

- City
- City (modern name)
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

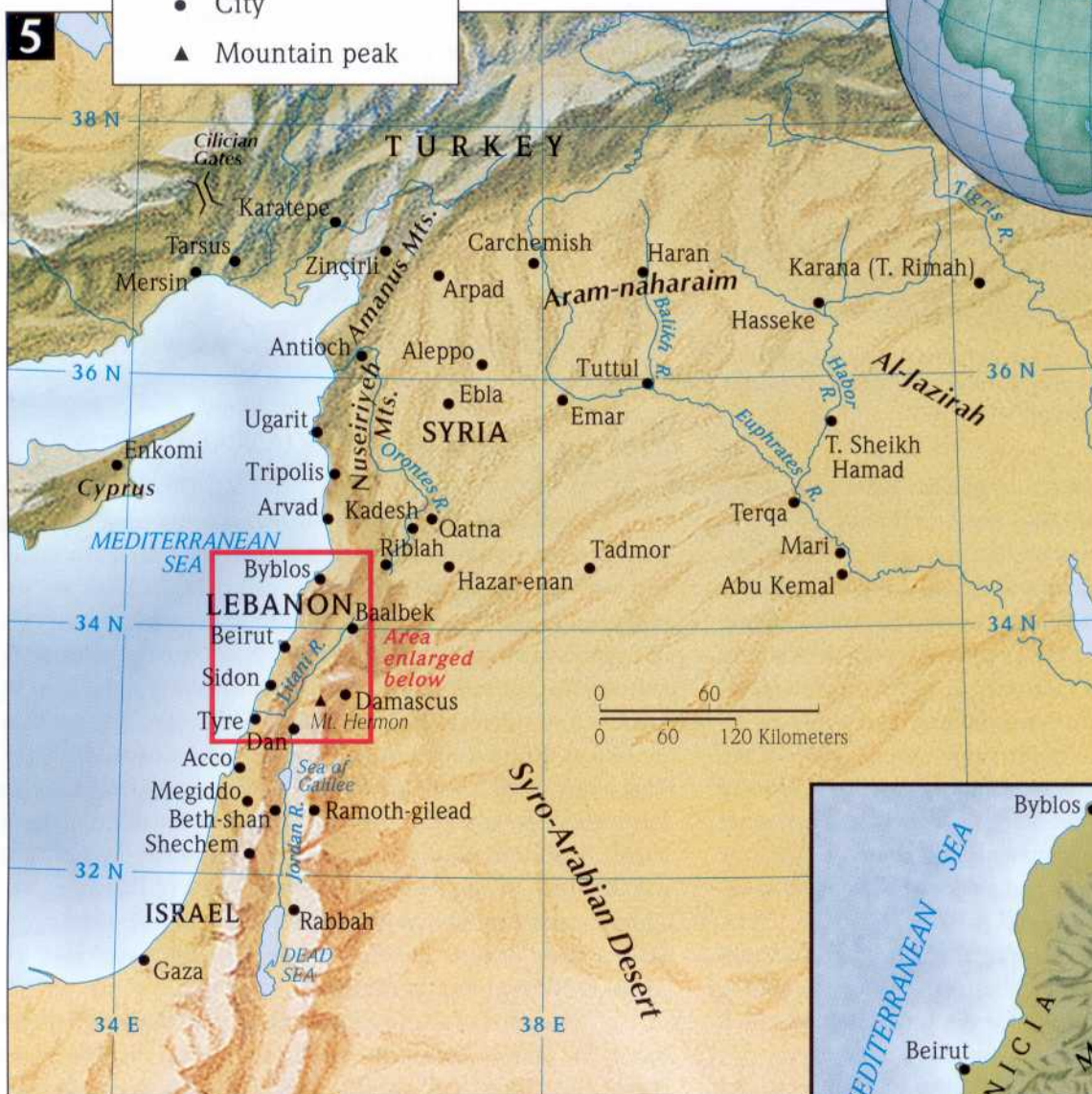


EGYPT: LAND OF BONDAGE

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City (modern name)
- ≡ Cataract

SYRIA AND LEBANON

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak



A second, less important interregional highway linked Arabia with Damascus. This “King’s Highway” (Num. 21:22) extended from Ezion-geber at the top of the Gulf of Aqabah through the Transjordan to Damascus. Important cities along this route included Kir-hareseth, Dibon, Heshbon, Ramoth-gilead, Ashtaroth, and Karnaim. Caravans conveyed spices and perfumes as well as other goods from the Arabian Peninsula along this route. Though of less importance militarily than the International Coastal Highway, the economic potential of the King’s Highway occasioned many conflicts between Israel, Damascus, and other minor kingdoms of the Transjordan region.

- City
- International Coastal Highway
- King's Highway
- Sea routes
- Other routes





The Middle East Physical Geography

The major countries of the Middle East border on deserts to the west and south, and mountains to the north and east. A mountain range also extends from north to south paralleling the Mediterranean coast.

The foothills along the Syrian and Arabian deserts are forested mainly with oaks and pines. The great rivers of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates flow through the desert lands, making them irrigable. The whole area serves as a land bridge between the two continents of Africa and Asia.

International Routes

The routes in the Middle East conform to the terrain and climate of the area. Two major routes demand special mention. The coastal route (Via Maris or Way of the Sea, cf. Isaiah 9.1) connects Egypt with Assyria and Babylon. Beginning in Tanis it skirts the coast to Gaza, crosses the Carmel range at Megiddo and goes through the Plain of Jezreel to Hazor. Here it divides in two branches, one going north through the Beqaa valley between the Lebanon and the Antilebanon ranges along the Orontes valley

to Hamath, and then to Aleppo. From Aleppo it divides again, turning south to Tiphseh on the Euphrates and continuing beyond to Mari, Babylon and Ur, or going north to Carchemish and then eastward to Haran, Gozan (Guzanu) and Nineveh. From Hazor the alternative route goes to Mari by way of Damascus and Tadmor (Palmyra).

The second major route is the King's Highway (cf. Numbers 20.17; 21.22 and map 2), which goes south from Damascus to Elath and on to the oasis of Tema and to Southern Arabia.

Chapter 2

Natural Regions of Palestine

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak



MEDITERRANEAN
SEA

UPPER
GALILEE

LOWER
GALILEE

BASHAN

SAMAR

Topographic map of the Jordan Rift Valley region. The map shows the Jordan River flowing into the Dead Sea. The Jordan Rift is labeled vertically. Other labels include 'P. I. A. D. A. U.' and 'Heshb'.



MISHOR

[Faint handwritten notes at bottom left]

MOAB, Kir-ha

100

22

30

*Wilderness
of Zin*

S i n a i

SYRO-*Arabian* Desert

Palestine

Physical geography

Palestine may be divided into four zones from west to east.

The Coastal Zone is narrow in the north, widening into the Plain of Acco, and south of the Carmel Range it broadens into the Coastal Plain.

The Central Mountain Range continues the Lebanon and Galilean mountains into the central mountains south of the Valley of Jezreel (the Plain of Esdraelon) which are broken by broad open valleys, and further south in the more forbidding mountains of Judea by narrower valleys, finally melding into the steppes of the Negeb.

The Jordan Valley, a part of the Great Rift Valley which extends from Turkey to Central Africa, is dominated by the Upper Jordan River which rises in the foothills of Mount Hermon to flow through Lake Huleh to the Sea of Galilee, and continues as the Lower Jordan River to the Dead Sea. South of the Dead Sea it becomes the Arabah Valley, which extends to the Gulf of Aqaba.

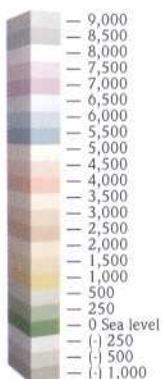
The Transjordan Plateau is called Hauran in the north, the Central Highlands south of the Yarmuk River, and Southern Highlands south of the Dead Sea. To the east of the mountains lies the Syrian desert.

Finally, a striking characteristic of the land is the series of transverse valleys from the Central Mountain Range to the Mediterranean and to the Jordan River from both the Central Mountain Range and the Transjordan Plateau.



CROSS SECTIONAL VIEWS OF LONGITUDINAL ZONES

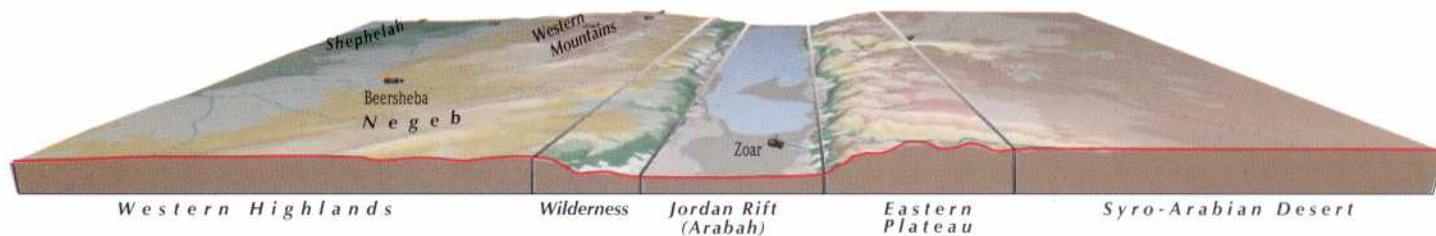
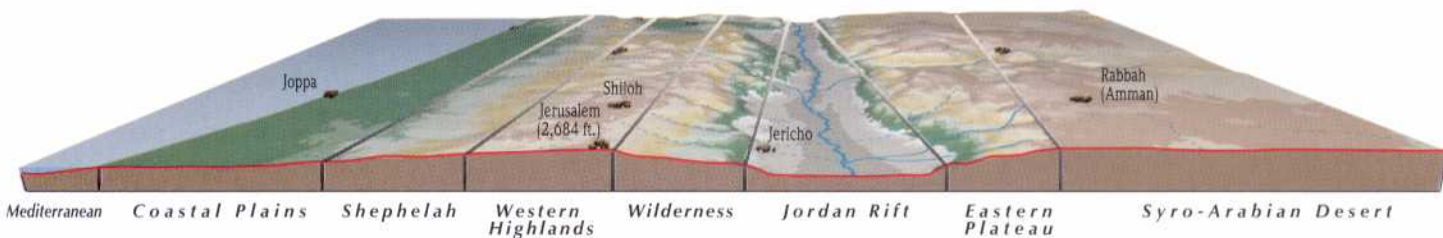
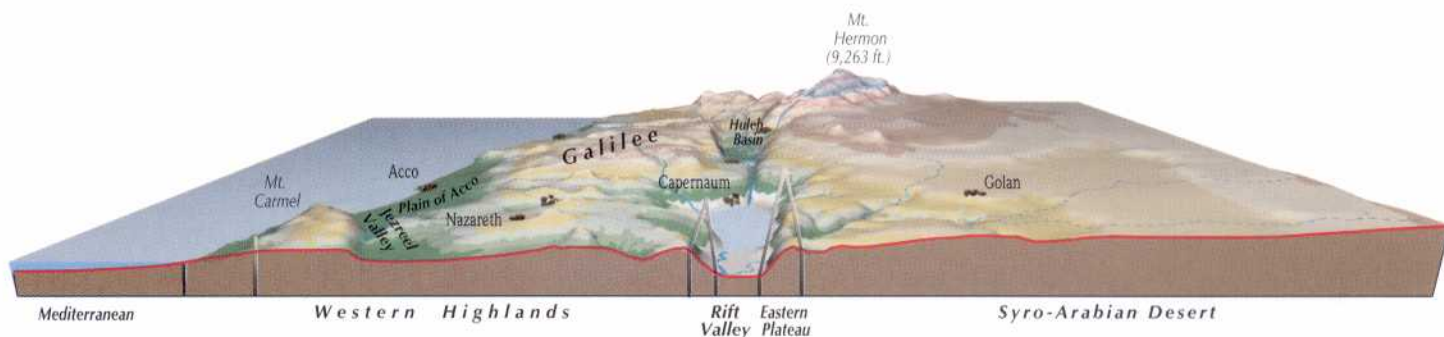
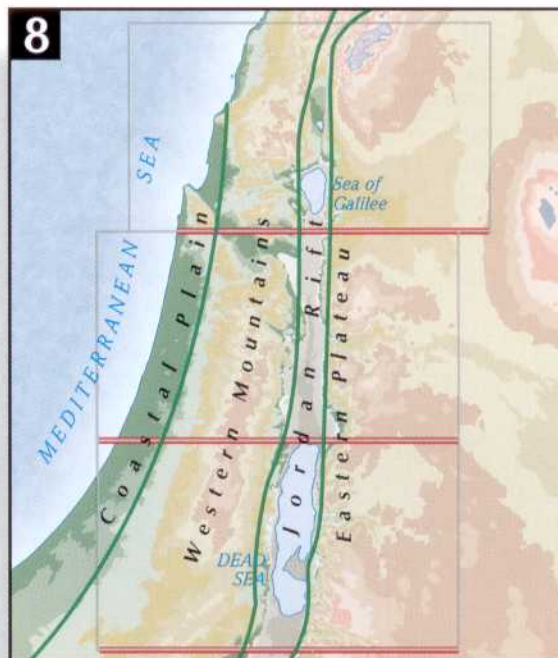
ELEVATION:



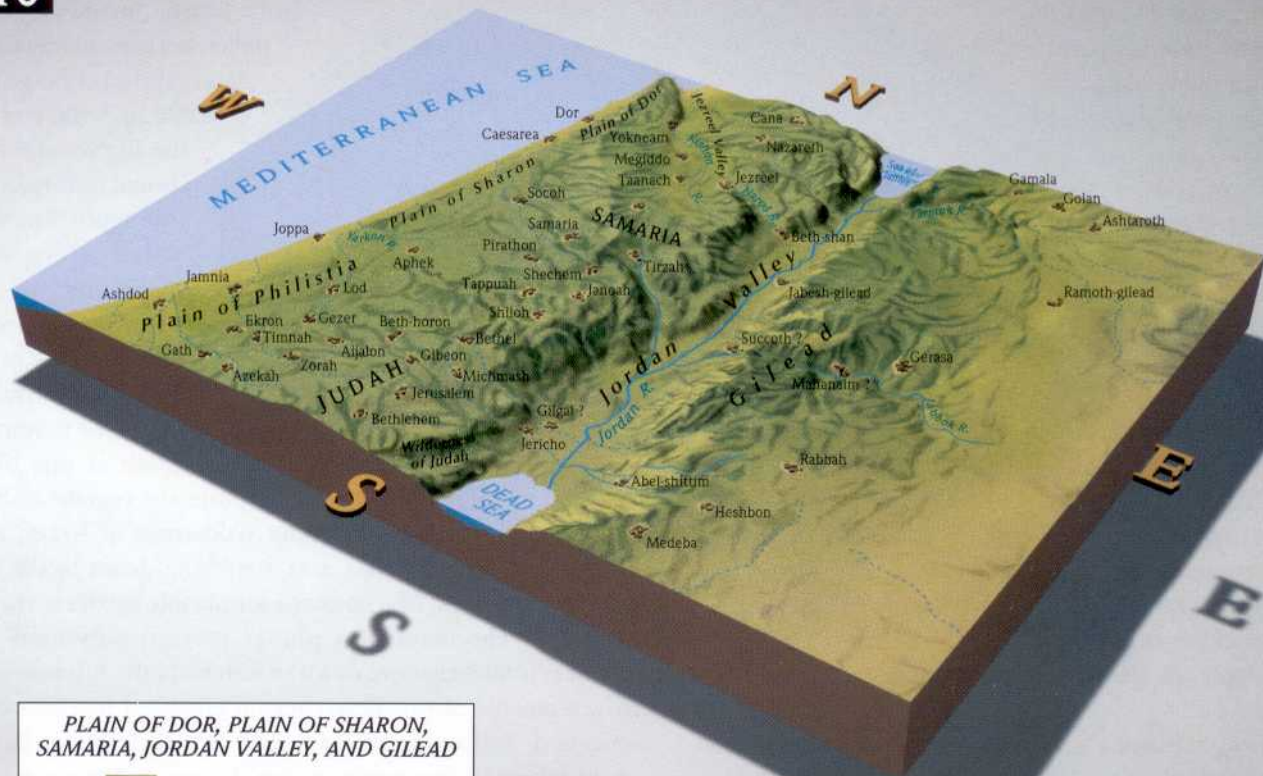
Area of cross-section

Approximate boundary of longitudinal zones

8





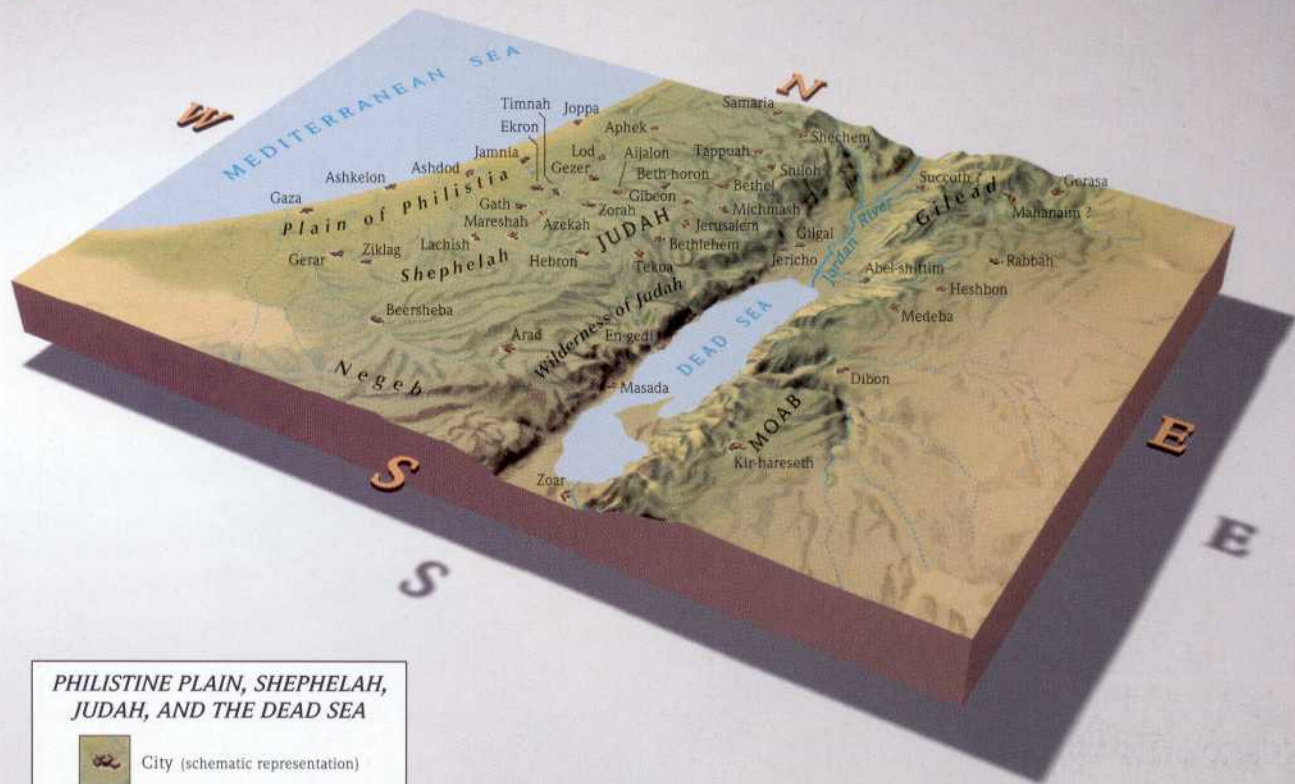


PLAIN OF DOR, PLAIN OF SHARON,
SAMARIA, JORDAN VALLEY, AND GILEAD



City (schematic representation)

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)



PHILISTINE PLAIN, SHEPHELAH, JUDAH, AND THE DEAD SEA



City (schematic representation)

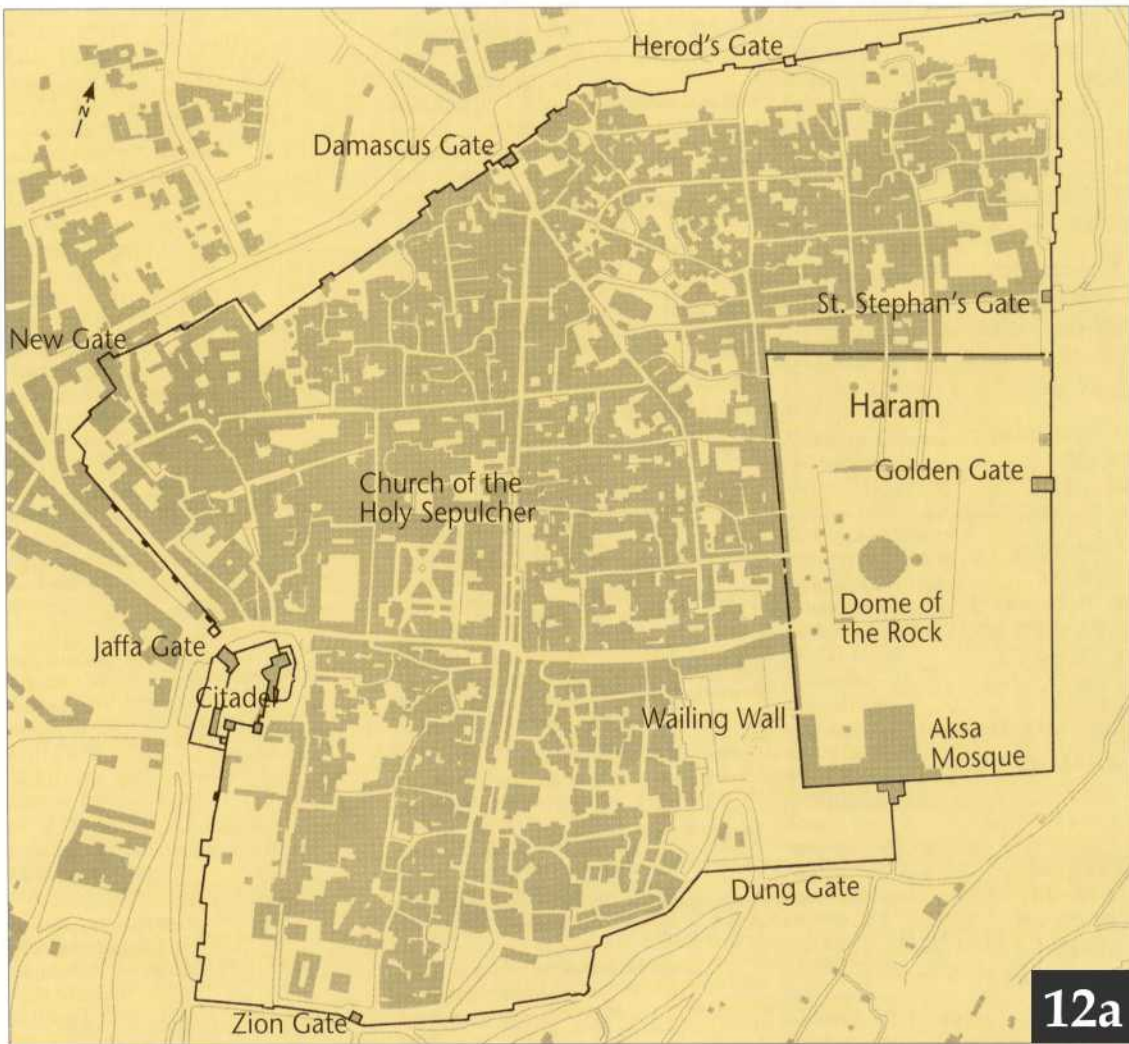
Succoth ? City (uncertain location)

*ARABAH, NEGEB,
WILDERNESS OF ZIN, AND
WILDERNESS OF PARAN*

 City (schematic representation)



City (schematic representation)



The Old City of Jerusalem Today

MODERN POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE

- City
- City (modern name)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Present-day international boundaries
- - - Disputed boundaries

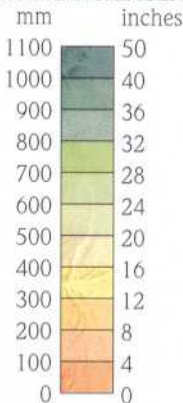


Chapter 3

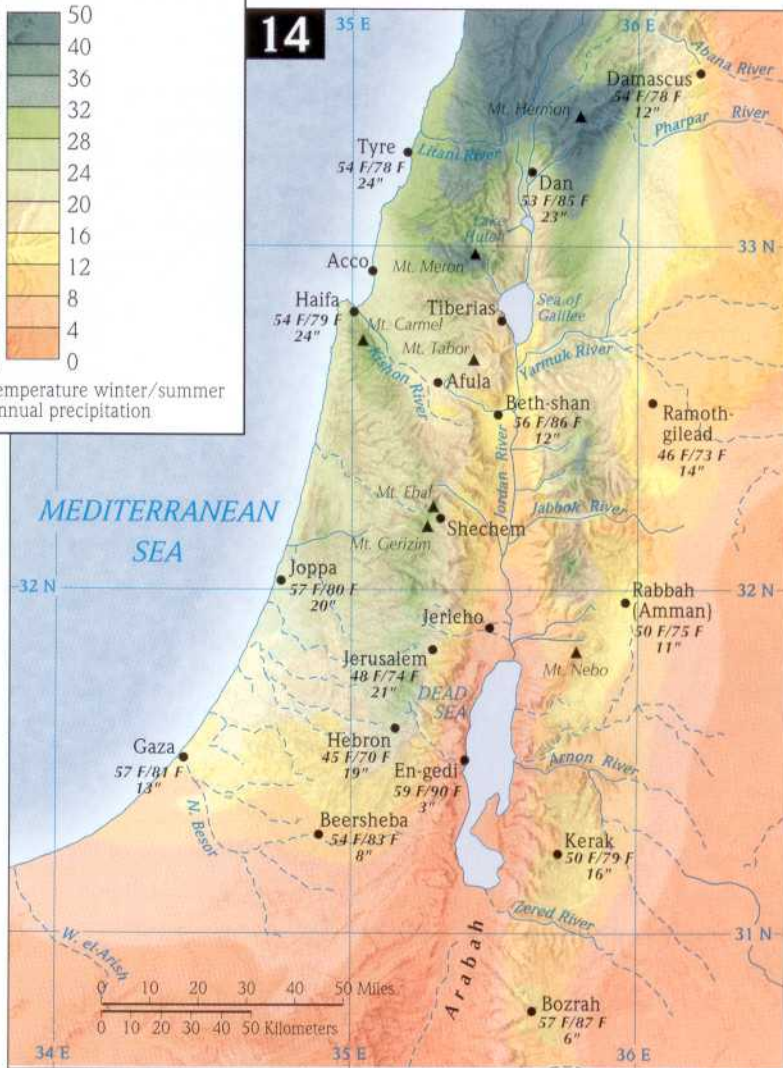
Life in Ancient Palestine

CLIMATE PATTERNS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL



48 F/74 F = Mean temperature winter/summer
21" = Mean annual precipitation



Part Two

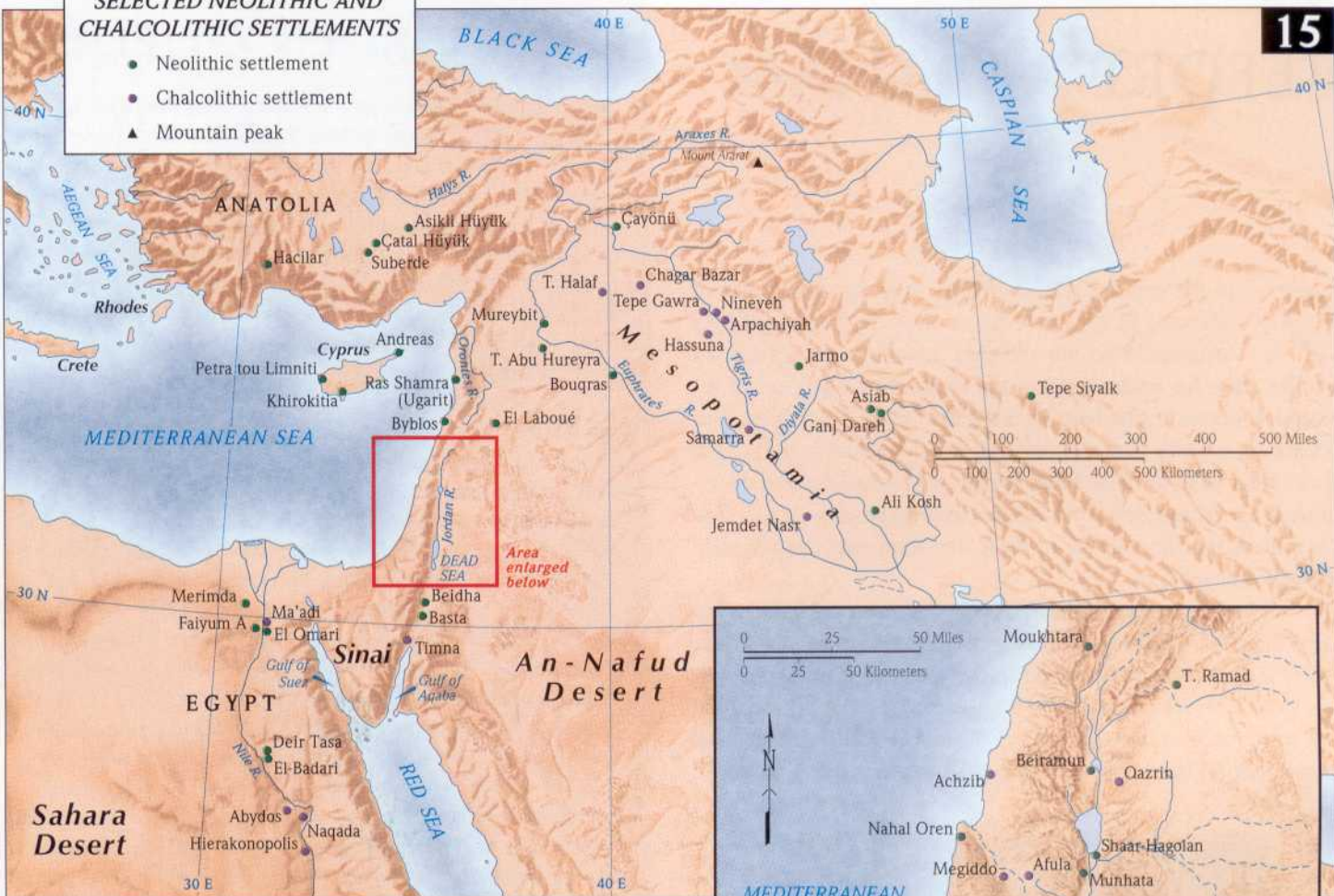
THE HEBREW BIBLE PERIOD

Chapter 4

Before Abraham

SELECTED NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS

- Neolithic settlement
- Chalcolithic settlement
- ▲ Mountain peak



PALEOLITHIC PERIOD

The Paleolithic period, or “Old Stone Age,” describes that stage when people lived by hunting and gathering. Foraging for food and hunting wild animals consumed practically all of life’s energies.

THE TABLE OF NATIONS

Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem.

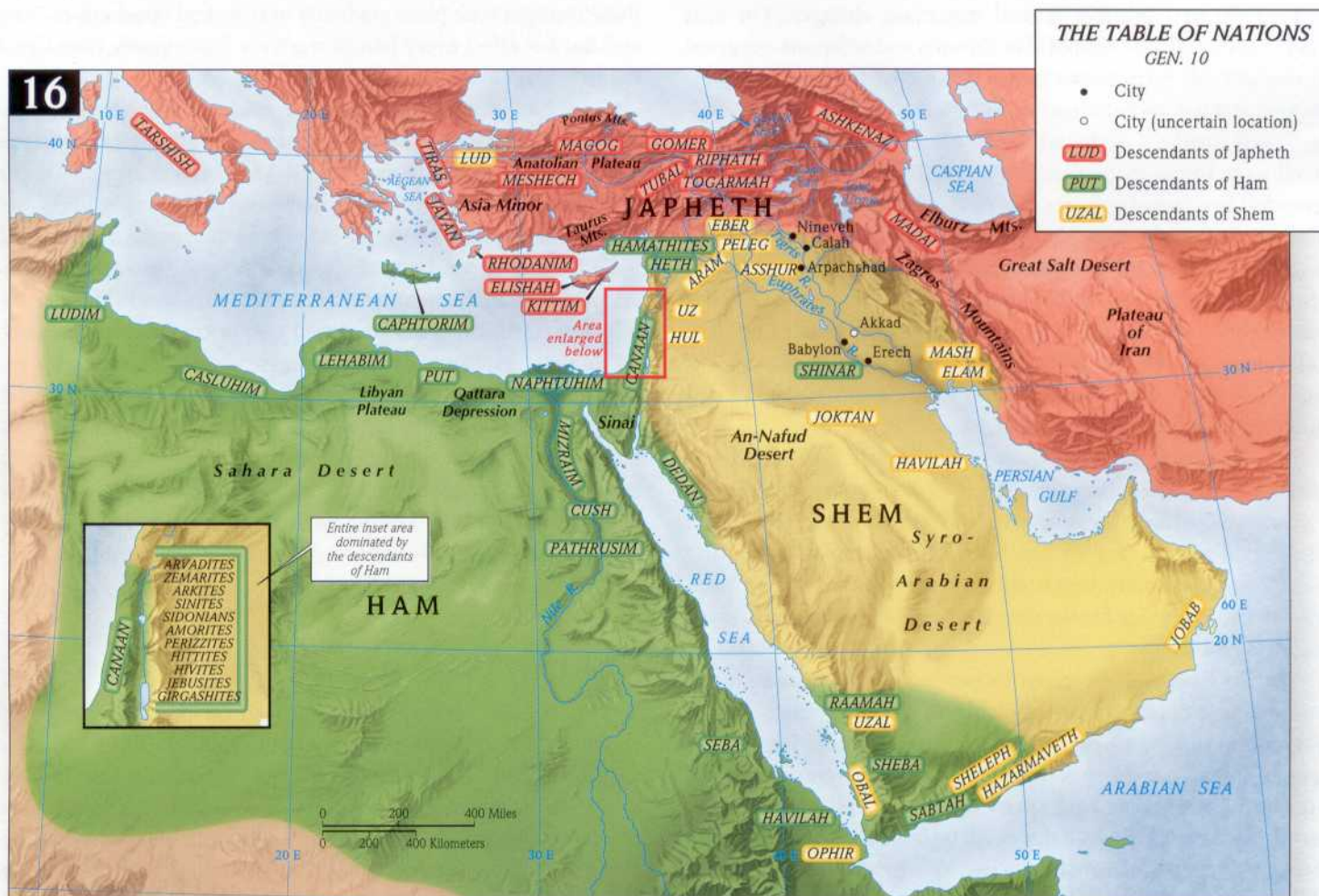
This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes of the writer, to the most important. The fourteen descendants of Japheth are named first. Japheth's descendants generally are associated with areas north and northwest of Canaan, including mainland Greece, Asia Minor (modern Turkey), certain Mediterranean islands (Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes), and the mountainous areas from Armenia to the Caspian Sea.

The list next names thirty descendants of Ham. The Hamites generally are located in North Africa (Egypt and the Sudan), along the coast of Somaliland and the west Arabian coasts, and in certain sections of Mesopotamia. Canaan along with

many of the people-groups Israel encountered as she entered the promised land (Amorites, Jebusites, Perizzites, Hivites, Gargashites, and others) are listed as Hamites.

The last and most extensive part of the list contains twenty-six descendants of Shem, the ancestor of Israel. Genesis 11:10–26 connects Shem with Abram (Abraham), who received God's gracious covenant of blessing and hope for the human race (Gen. 12:1–3).

Identification of many of Shem's descendants remains uncertain. Some of the names seem to refer to areas of northwest Mesopotamia (Eber, Peleg, Aram). Elam was at the bend of the Persian Gulf, while Asshur and Arpachshad are in the upper Tigris region. Several names can be located plausibly in Somaliland (Havilah, Ophir). The thirteen sons of Joktan are related to the tribes of the Arabian Peninsula.



The Biblical Table of Nations

Genesis 10

The genealogical table in Genesis 10 reflects Israel's views of world geography in the post-Exilic period. It was probably compiled in the 5th or 4th century B.C., incorporating earlier materials and primitive traditions. The peoples of the world are divided into three groups descended from the three sons of Noah: Shem, Ham and Japheth. Despite the many doublets in the list, it is evident that Shem lives to the east, Ham to the south, and Japheth to the north, corresponding to the three regions of the earth then recognized. The names are represented here on a modern map of the Middle East.

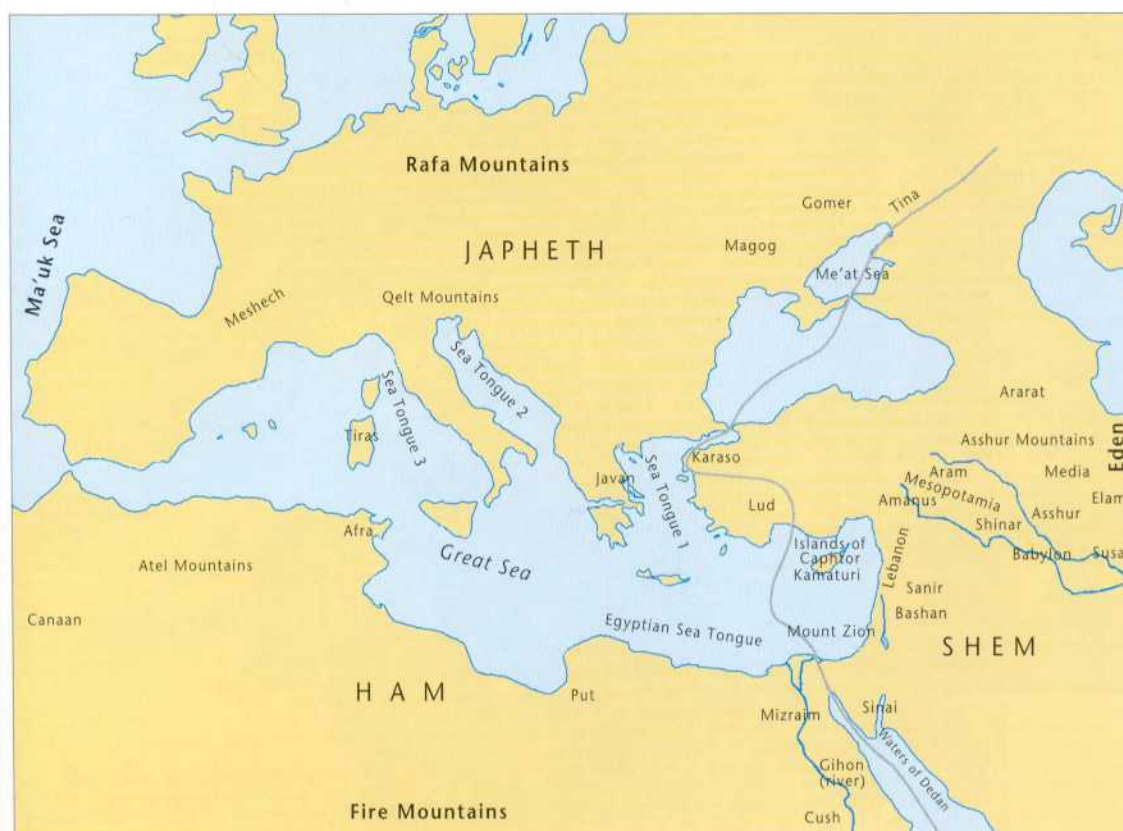
16a



The Biblical Table of Nations in the Hellenistic Period

Jubilees 8-9

The book of Jubilees from the 2nd century B.C. presents a revised form of the table of nations in Genesis 10, interpreting it in the light of the new geographical knowledge of the Hellenistic period. It tells how the world was allotted to the three sons of Noah. Shem received the best part, the central part of the earth bounded by a line extending northward to the Tina (Don) River through Karaso (Hellespont) and the Caspian and Me'at (Azov) seas, and southward from Karaso through Lud to the waters of Dedan (Red Sea). All the lands north and west of this line belonged to Japheth, and the lands south and west were the heritage of Ham.



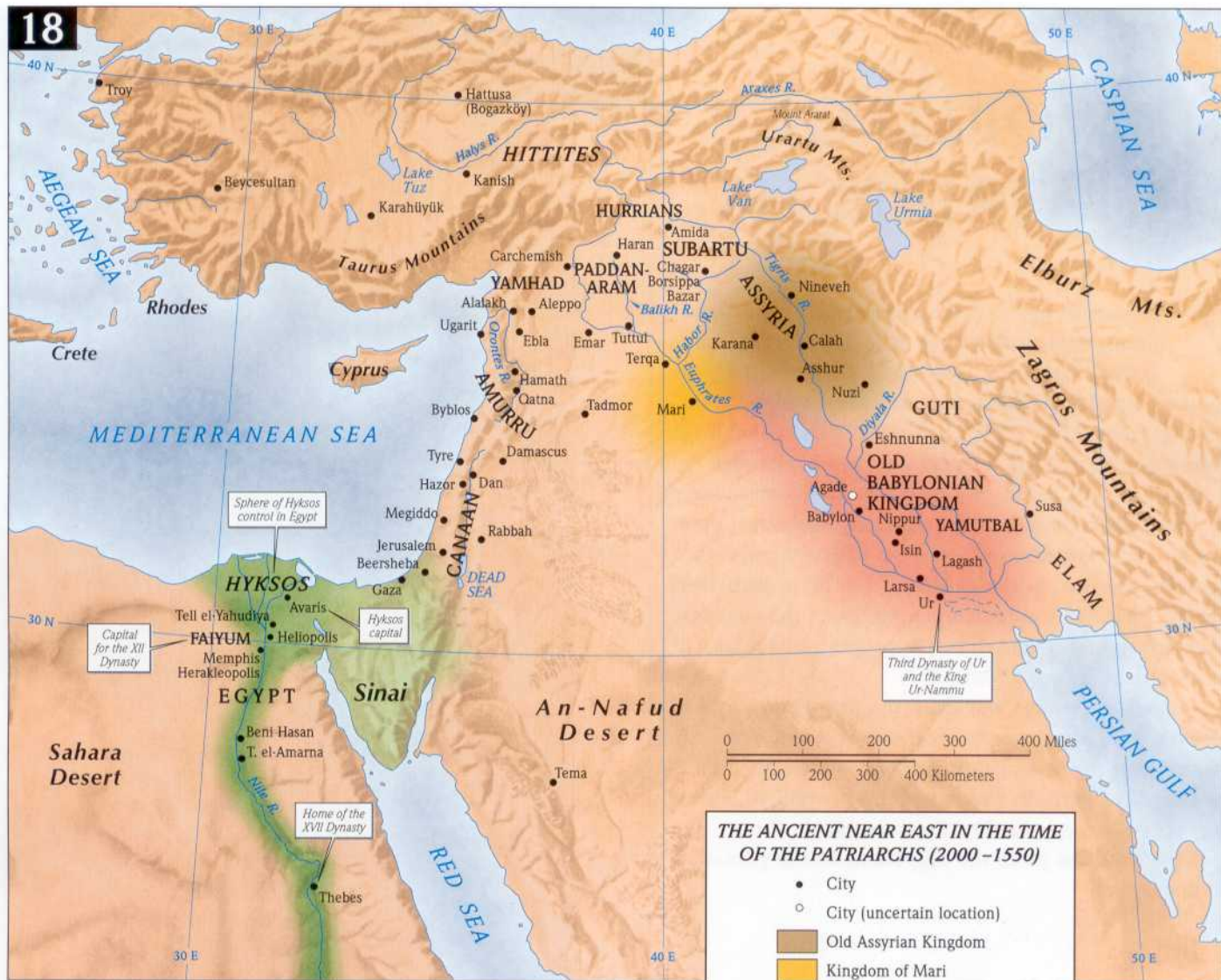
ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ▲ Pyramid complex



Chapter 5

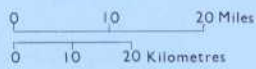
The World of the Patriarchs



The Land of Canaan Abraham to Moses

GAD, etc. Tribes of Israel.
EDOM, etc Kingdoms said to have been encountered by the Israelites at the time of the settlement (13th century B.C.)

Cities mentioned in Numbers and Deuteronomy, but not in Genesis

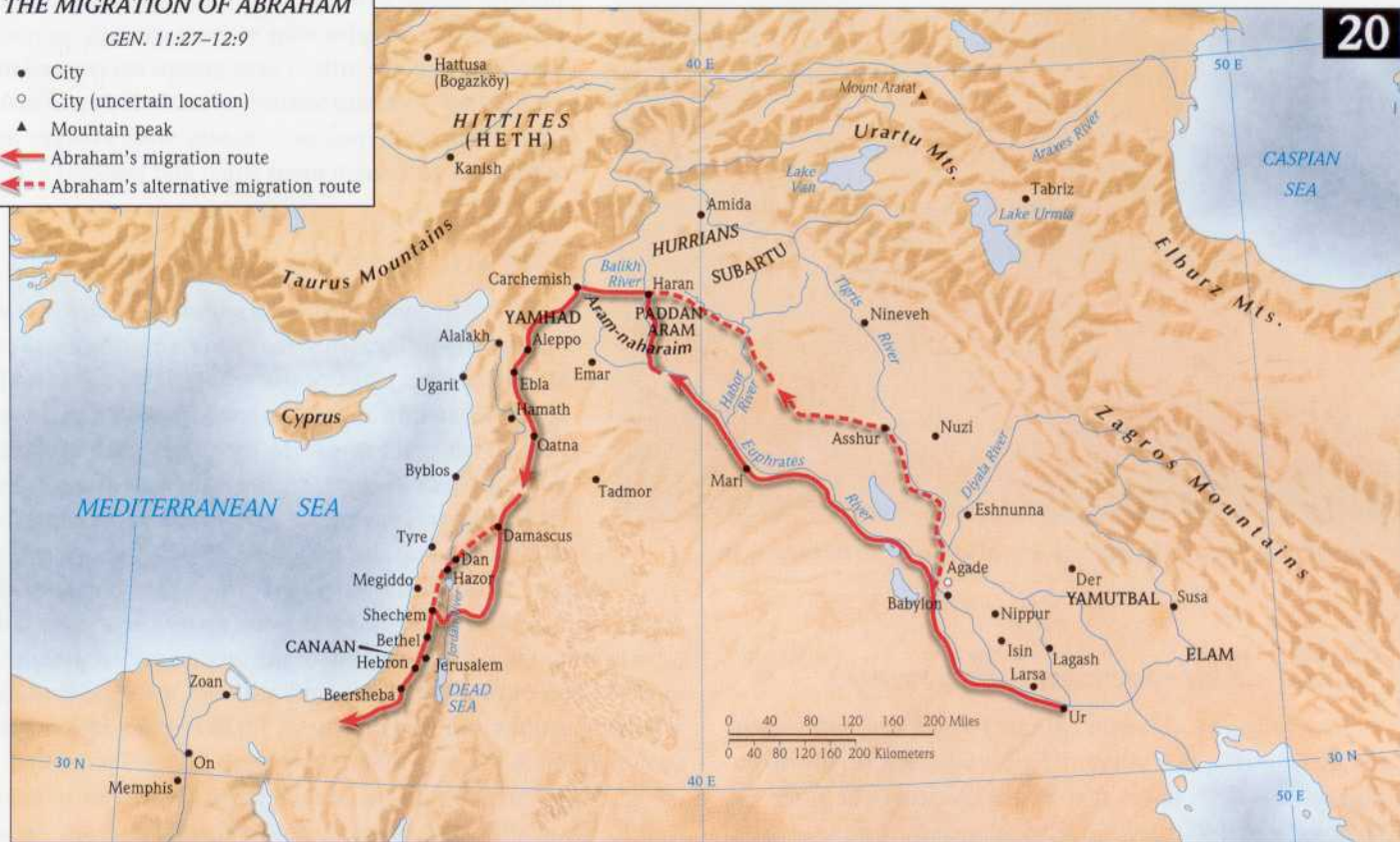


Possible location of the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar in the Valley of Siddim.

THE MIGRATION OF ABRAHAM

GEN. 11:27-12:9

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Abraham's migration route
- Abraham's alternative migration route



ABRAHAM IN CANAAN

GEN. 12:10-14:24; GEN. 18-22

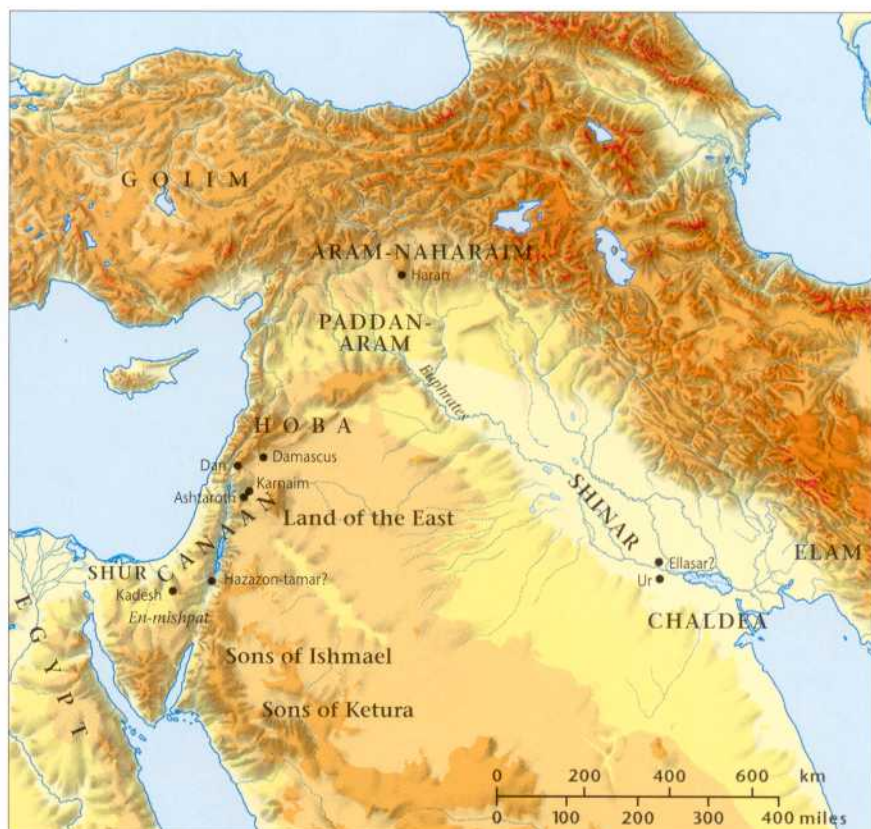
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
- Abraham's route of battle with enemy kings
- Military route of the kings from the north in Gen. 14

21



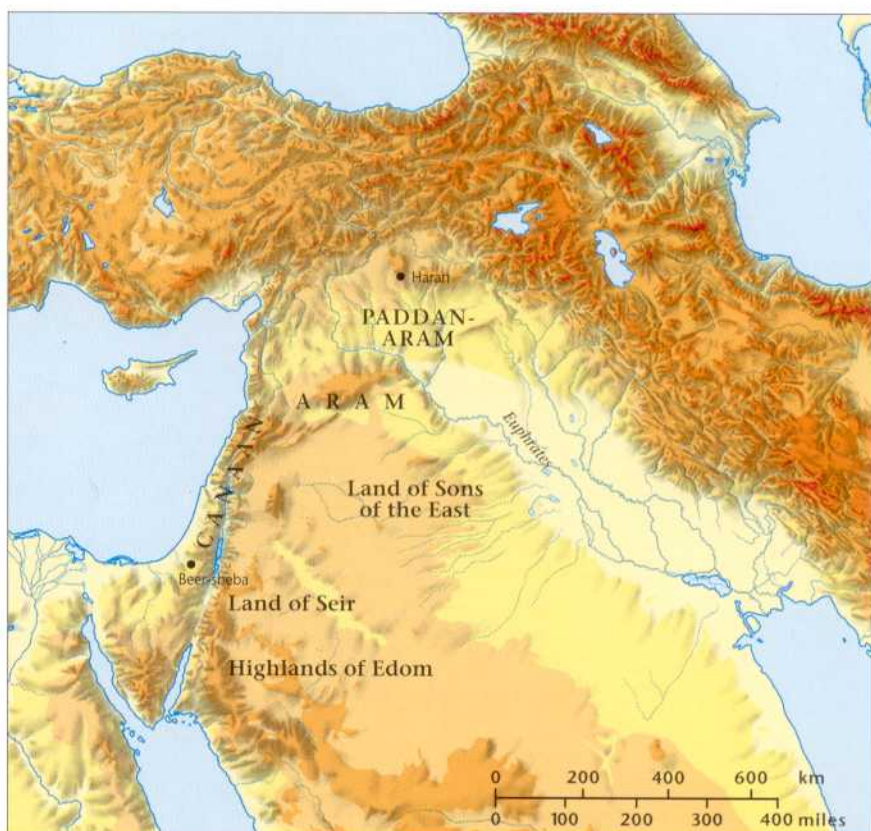
Abraham and Isaac

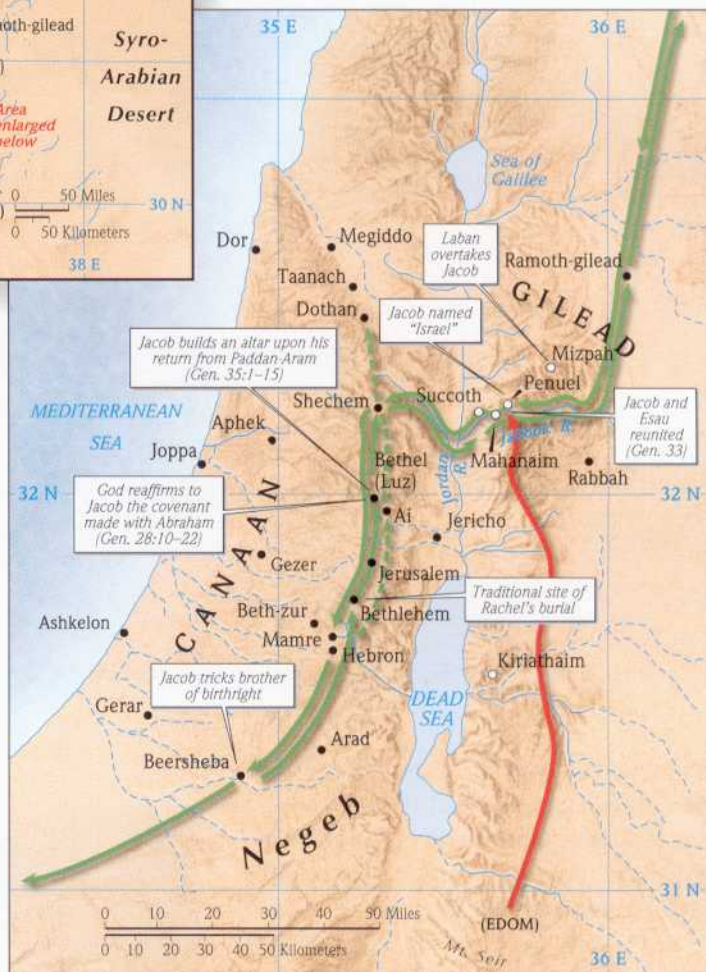
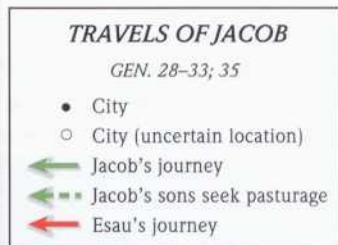
Genesis 11.27–25.18
Abraham was from Ur Kasdim, or Ur of the Chaldees, going first to Haran in Upper Mesopotamia and then on to Canaan, where he settled in Hebron. Through Isaac, his son by Sarah, he became the ancestor of all the Israelite tribes. Through Ishmael, his son by Hagar, and other sons by other wives, he became the ancestor of other nations.



Jacob

Genesis 27–35
The traditions about Jacob, who is also identified as Israel in *Genesis 32.28* and *35.10*, reflect traditions of the northern kingdom, suggesting a possible association with the Arameans or with the deportees in Mesopotamia.

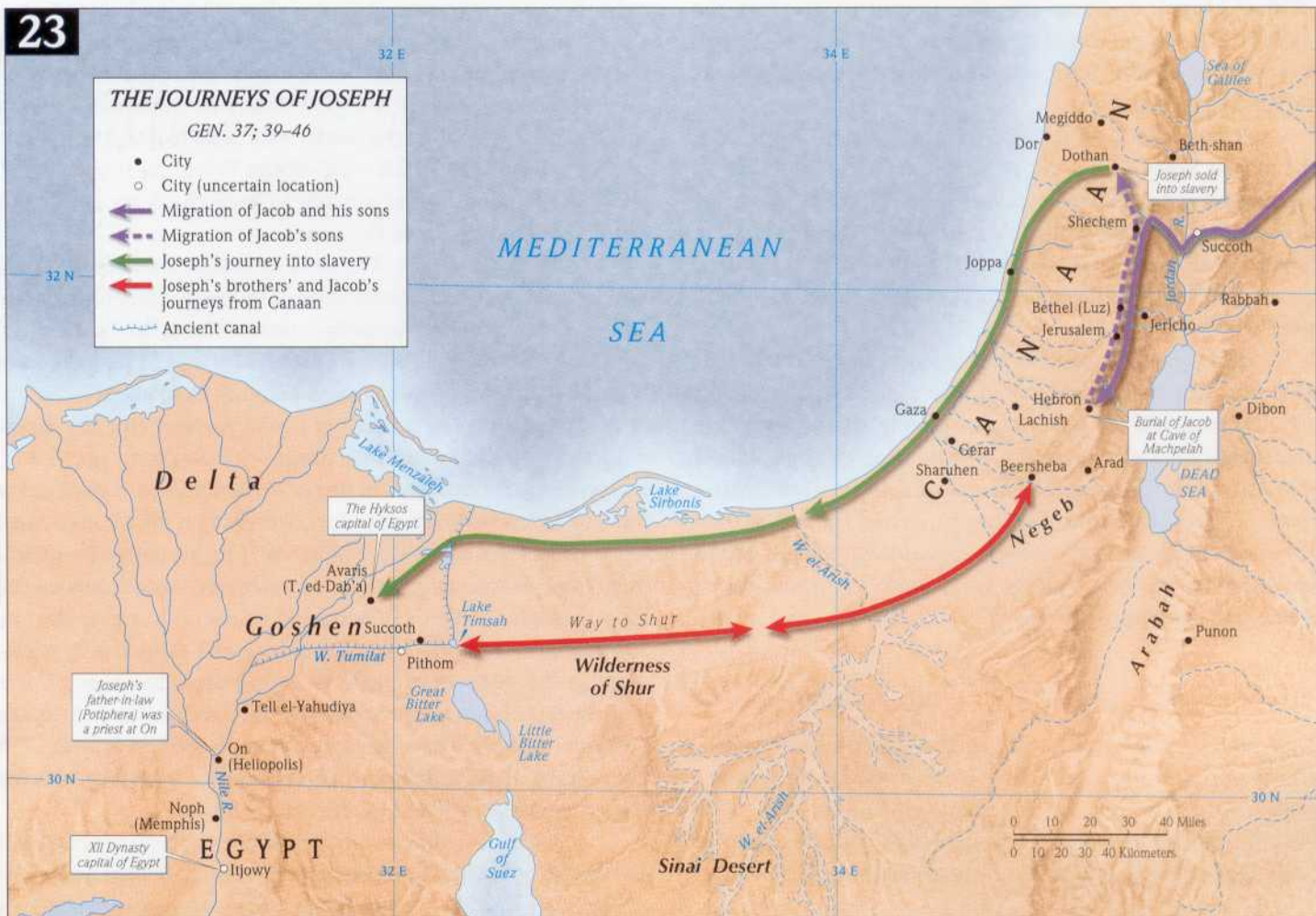




THE JOURNEYS OF JOSEPH

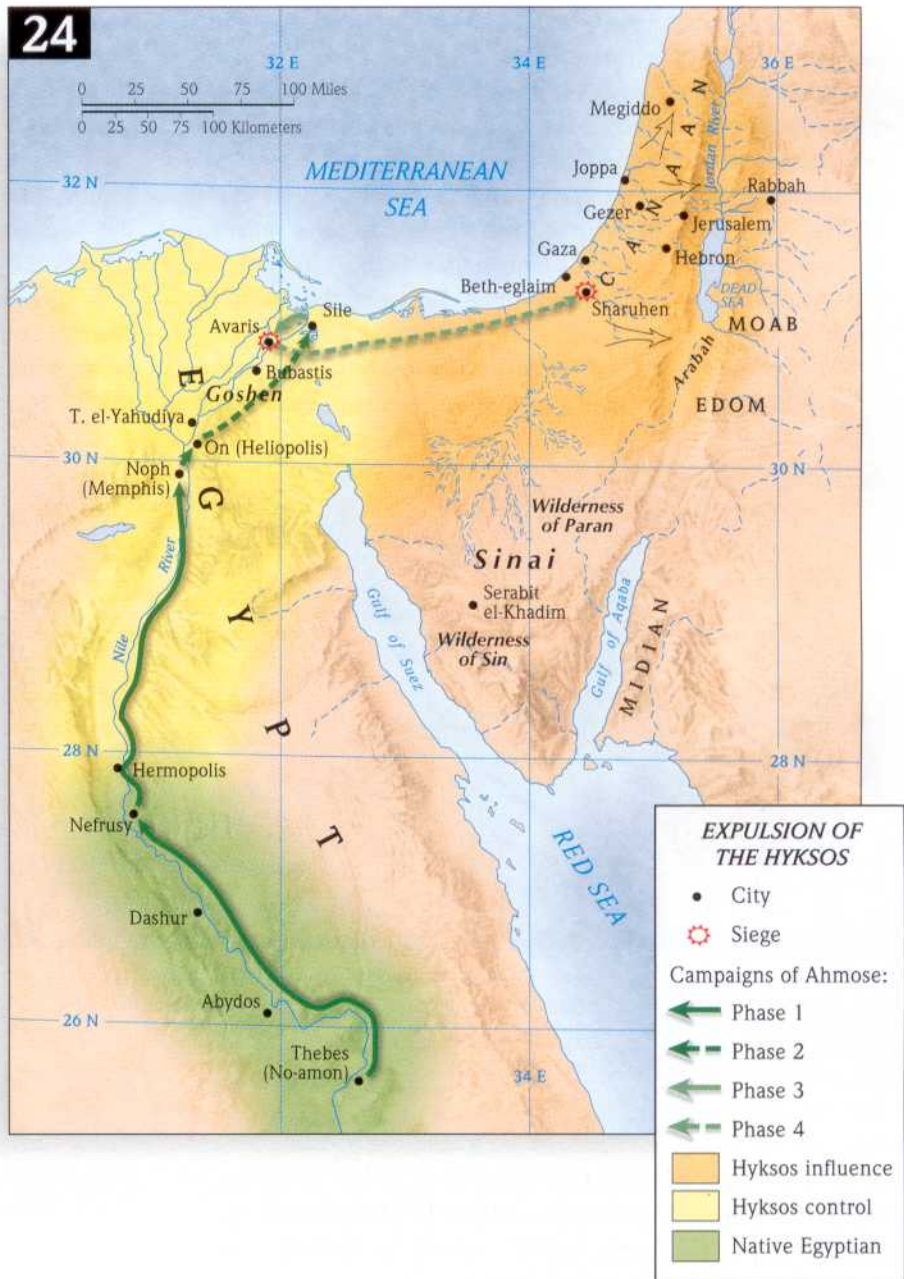
GEN. 37; 39-46

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ← Migration of Jacob and his sons
- ← Migration of Jacob's sons
- ← Joseph's journey into slavery
- ← Joseph's brothers' and Jacob's journeys from Canaan
- Ancient canal



Chapter 6

The Egyptian Experience



EGYPT AND PALESTINE IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Egypt
- Egyptian influence
- Mitanni
- Heth



Sites in the Amarna Archives

25a

During the reign of Amenophis IV (1352-1336 B.C.), also known as Akhenaton, the royal residence was moved from Thebes to Akhetaton, today known as Tell el-Amarna, where an archive comprising some 400 letters written in cuneiform on clay tablets has been discovered. Some were addressed to the Egyptian pharaoh by rulers of the other great powers of Babylon, Mitanni and Hittites, but they were mainly from vassal kings in Palestine and Syria. These letters reveal insights into the political relationships of the Late Bronze Age, especially during the twenty years covered by the archive – the Amarna period.

The map gives the names of places in their later biblical forms where possible. Not all the names in the correspondence are shown, however, as many have not yet been identified.



CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II

26

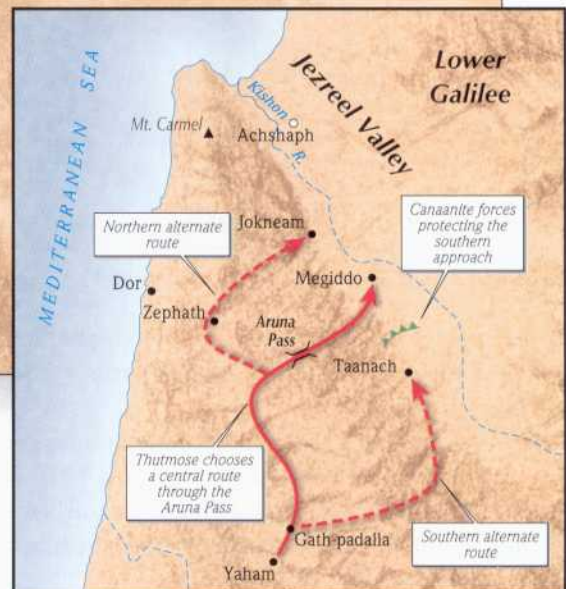
• City

○ City (uncertain location)

→ Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)

→ Alternate Egyptian routes

→ Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)



CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS

27

- City or city-state mentioned in the Amarna Tablets
- Mentioned city (uncertain location)
-  Habiru harassment of local rulers

 Kingdom of Shechem

 Kingdom of Amurru

Selected kings mentioned
in the Amarna letters:

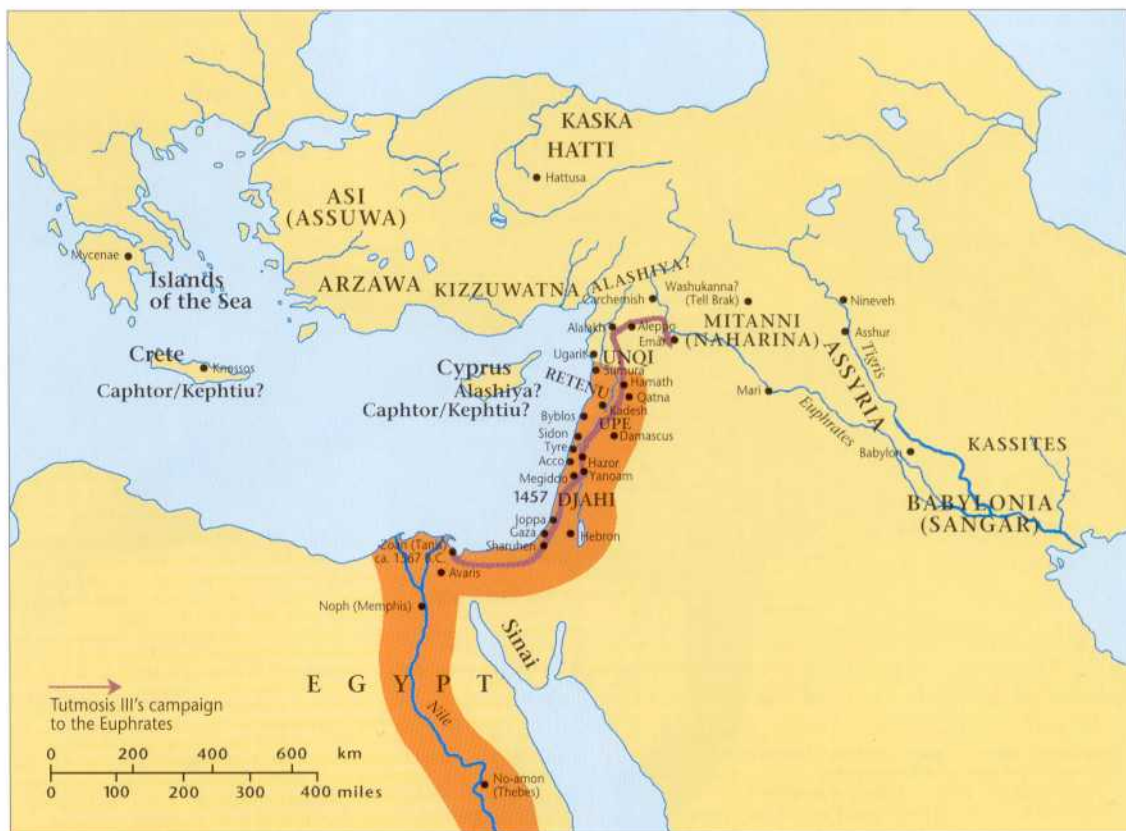
- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| 1 Labayu | 5 Rib-Adda |
| 2 Abdi-Tishri | 6 Zurata |
| 3 Abdi-Hepa | 7 Birdiya |
| 4 Milkilu | 8 Abdi-Ashirtu |



The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

In a Second Intermediate Period a part of Egypt was ruled by foreigners, the Asiatic Hyksos (15th dynasty), who made Avaris in the eastern delta their capital. But about 1550 B.C. the first kings of 18th dynasty were able to expel the foreigners and reunify Egypt. The succeeding kings, especially Tutmosé III (1457-1425 B.C.), conquered Palestine and Syria to make Egypt a great power, dominating the lands of the eastern Mediterranean and the Near East.

Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

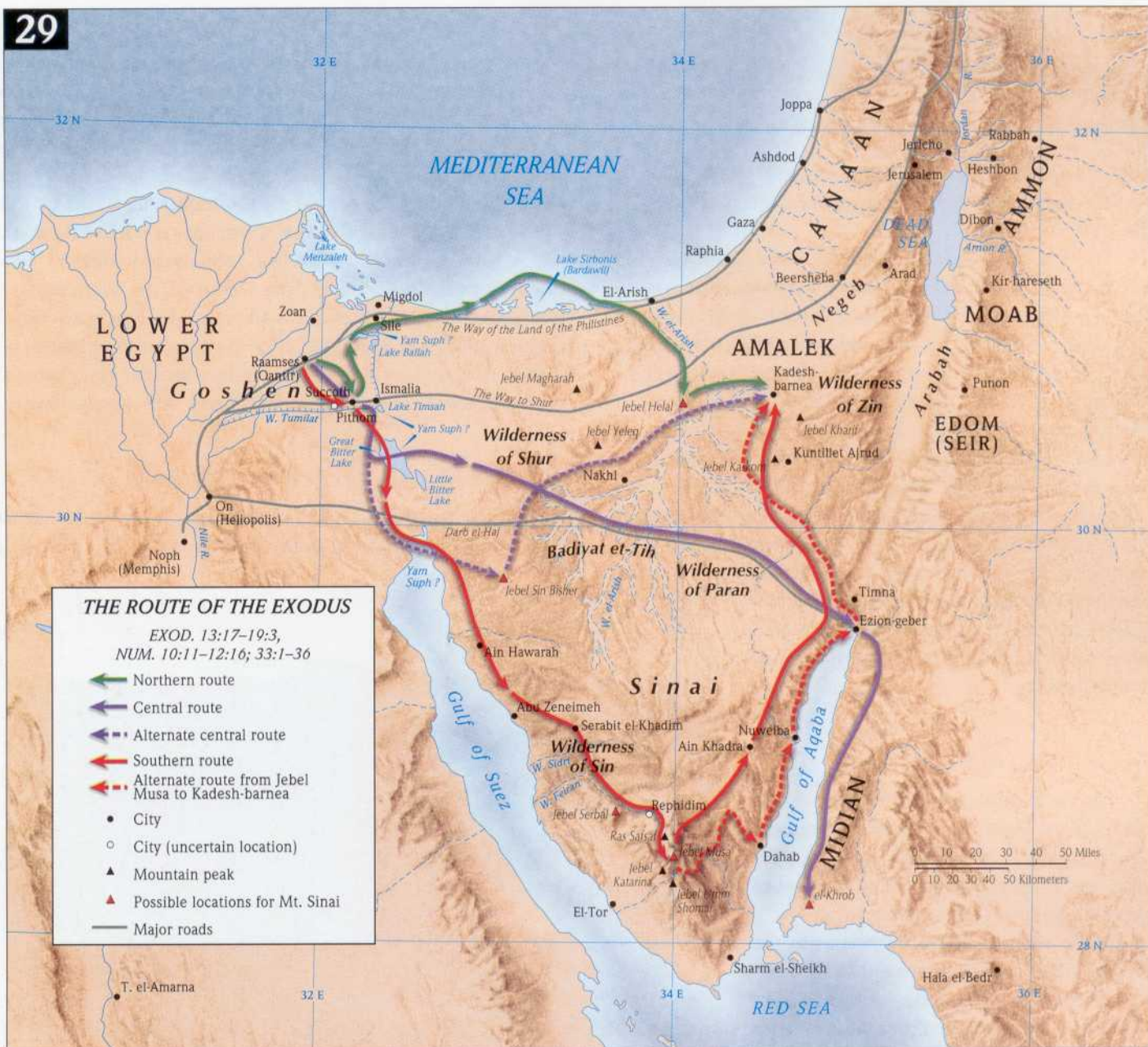


28a

The International Balance of Power, ca. 1400 B.C.

About 1400 B.C. the Middle East was divided into a number of regions, each with an established monarchy. Relations between the regions were governed by treaties, inter-dynastic marriages, and exchanges of technicians (e.g. physicians and architects) and of material gifts. Interregional commerce flourished, and within each region commerce was generally a royal monopoly. Palestine was a province of the Egyptian empire, which was at the peak of its power under Amenophis III (1390-1352 B.C.).



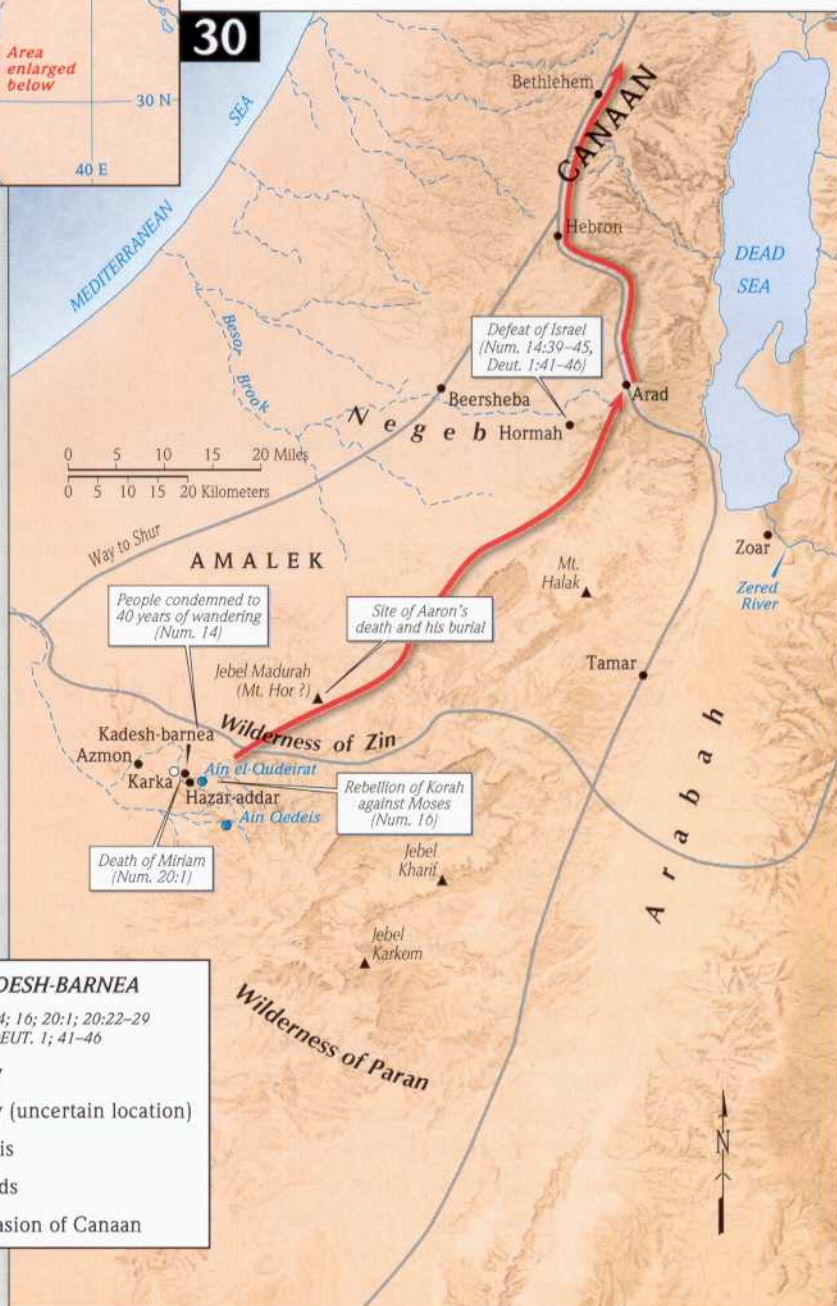


Chapter 7

The Exodus



30



KADESH-BARNEA

NUM. 14; 16; 20:1; 20:22-29
DEUT. 1; 41-46

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Oasis
- Roads
- ← Invasion of Canaan

JOURNEY OF THE SPIES

NUM. 13:1-33; NUM. 34:1-12

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Oasis
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Journey of the twelve spies
- The promised land

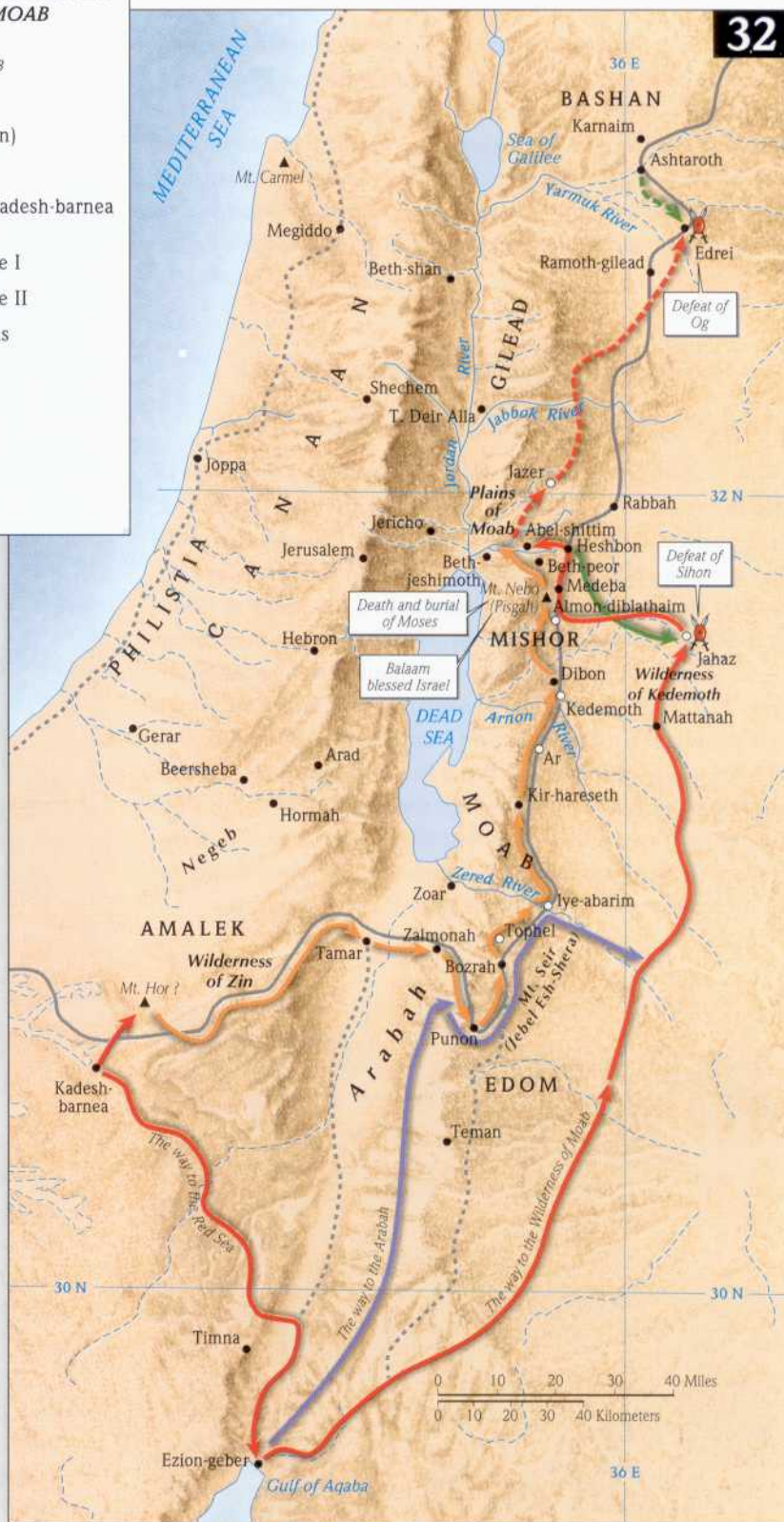
31



THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH-BARNEA TO THE PLAINS OF MOAB

NUM. 20-21; 33:37-49,
DEUT. 1-2; JUDG. 11:12-28

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ➔ Possible routes from Kadesh-barnea to the Plains of Moab
- ➔ Possible alternate route I
- ➔ Possible alternate route II
- ➔ Israelite battle missions
- ➔ Sihon attacks
- ➔ Og attacks
- ⚔ Battle
- King's Highway
- Other routes



Chapter 8

Conquest and Settlement



The Conquest of Canaan

Numbers 13–14; 21–32; Deuteronomy 2–3; Joshua 12

The map is based on three distinct traditions which were eventually combined in a single narrative. The mission of the spies in Numbers 13–14 reflects an immigration into Canaan from the south. The conquest of Transjordan is recounted in Numbers 21–32 and Deuteronomy 2–3. The conquest of Canaan is finally summarized in Joshua 12 by a list of conquered lands and cities. These three traditions account for all the territory of Palestine and the southern Transjordan later claimed by Israel.





THE LEVANT FROM 1200-1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD

• City

"...he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, the Girgashites, the Amorites and the Jebusites." (Josh. 3:10)

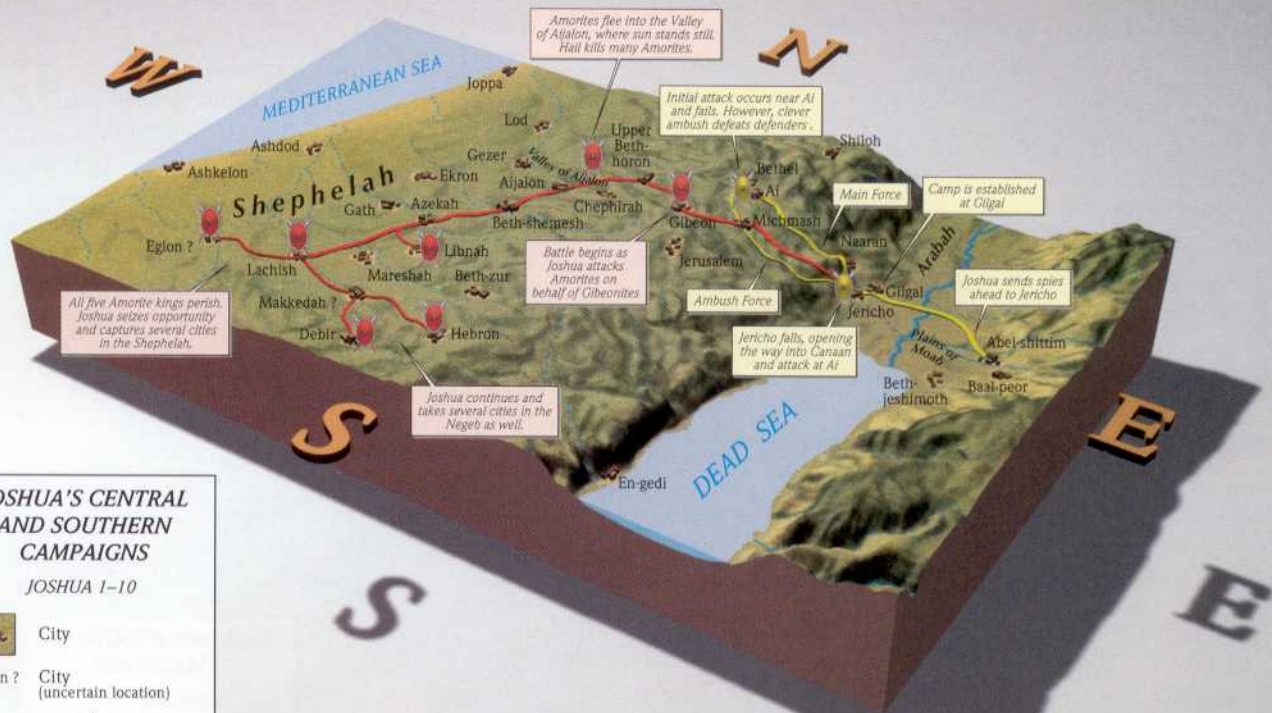


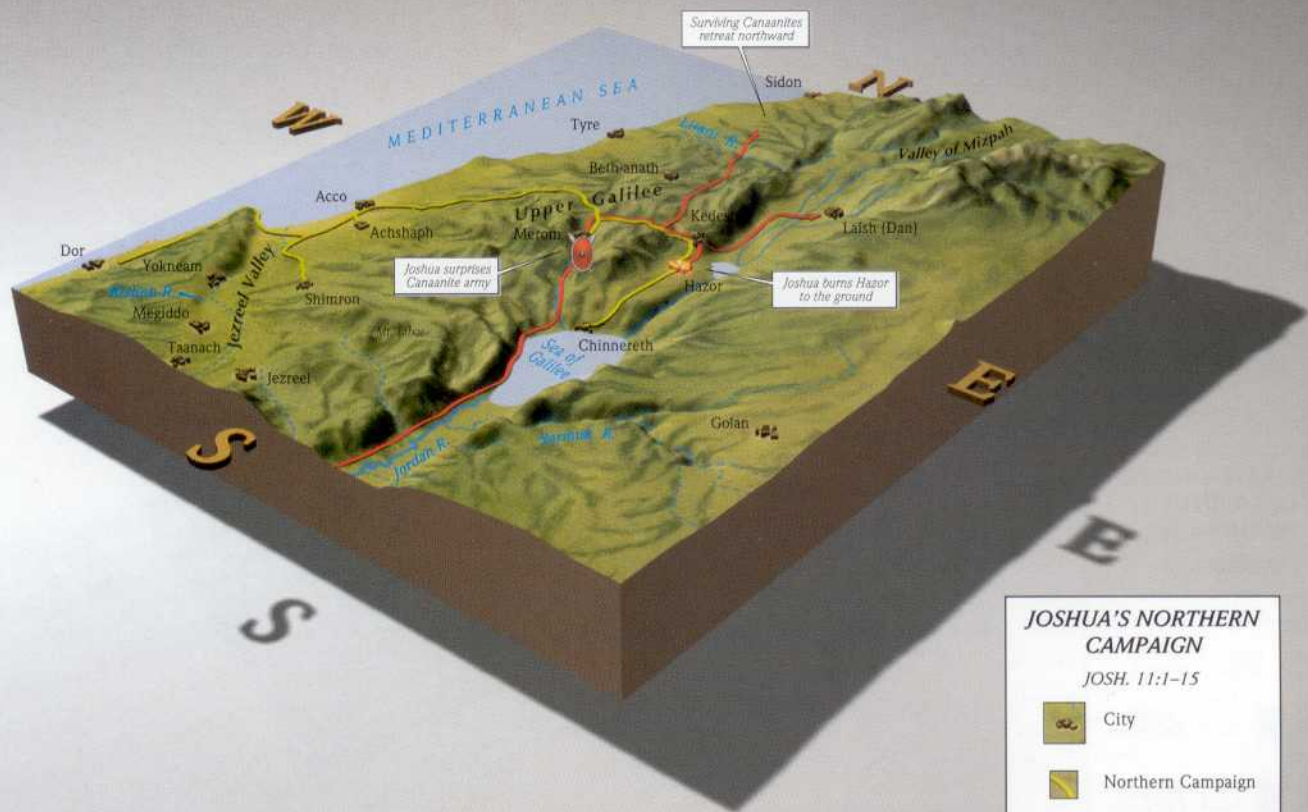


The Conquest by Joshua

Joshua 2.1–11.15

The account of Joshua's conquest deals with only two areas in the promised land. The first campaign was in the south, concentrating primarily in the area later occupied by the tribe of Benjamin, and with the Israelites' base camp at Gilgal near the Jordan (Joshua 2–10). The second campaign was the conquest of Galilee at the battle of Merom Waters and the capture of Hazor, the chief city of the region (Joshua 11.1–15). No mention is made of the central hill country (cf. the lists in Joshua 13–19).





JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

JOSH. 11:1-15



City



Northern Campaign



Canaanite forces



Battle

LIMITS OF ISRAELITE SETTLEMENT AND THE LAND YET TO BE CONQUERED

JOSH. 13:1-7; 15:63; 16:10; 17:11-18
JUDG. 1:1-3:6

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City specified by Judges 1 as not taken by Israel
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Limit of Israelite control
- Areas yet to be conquered



Israel in Canaan

Joshua to Samuel and Saul

ASHER, etc.

Tribes of Israel

Cities of Refuge

Philistine cities

0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres



THE TRIBAL ALLOTMENTS OF ISRAEL

JOSH. 13:8-19:49

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak





The Division of the Land

Joshua 13-19.

Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28;

19.40-46

After Joshua's conquest, the land was divided among the tribes of Israel. The lists in Joshua 13-19 contain diverse elements. Some describe boundaries while others are lists of cities. Dating the lists is difficult because they reflect different periods in the history of Israel. One of the lists (Joshua 15.20-62, the cities of Judah) is generally assigned to the reign of King Josiah. The final composition of Joshua 13-19 was evidently during the Hasmonean period, reflecting their territorial claims.



LEVITICAL CITIES AND CITIES OF REFUGE

JOSH. 20-21

- Levitical city
- Levitical city (uncertain location)
- City of refuge
- Other city
- ▲ Mountain peak



The Levitical Cities

40a

*Joshua 21; 1 Chronicles 6.39-66
(Vulgate 6.54-81)*

When the land of Palestine was divided among the tribes of Israel the clans of the priestly tribe of Levi were not allotted a single area for their settlement. Instead they were given certain cities within the areas allotted to the other tribes. A number of these cities were also designated places of refuge, where a person accused of accidental killing could find sanctuary from avengers.

The origins of this list are unknown.



THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL

GIDEON Major judges

TOLA Other judges

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak



Judges 1-21; 1 Samuel 1-7

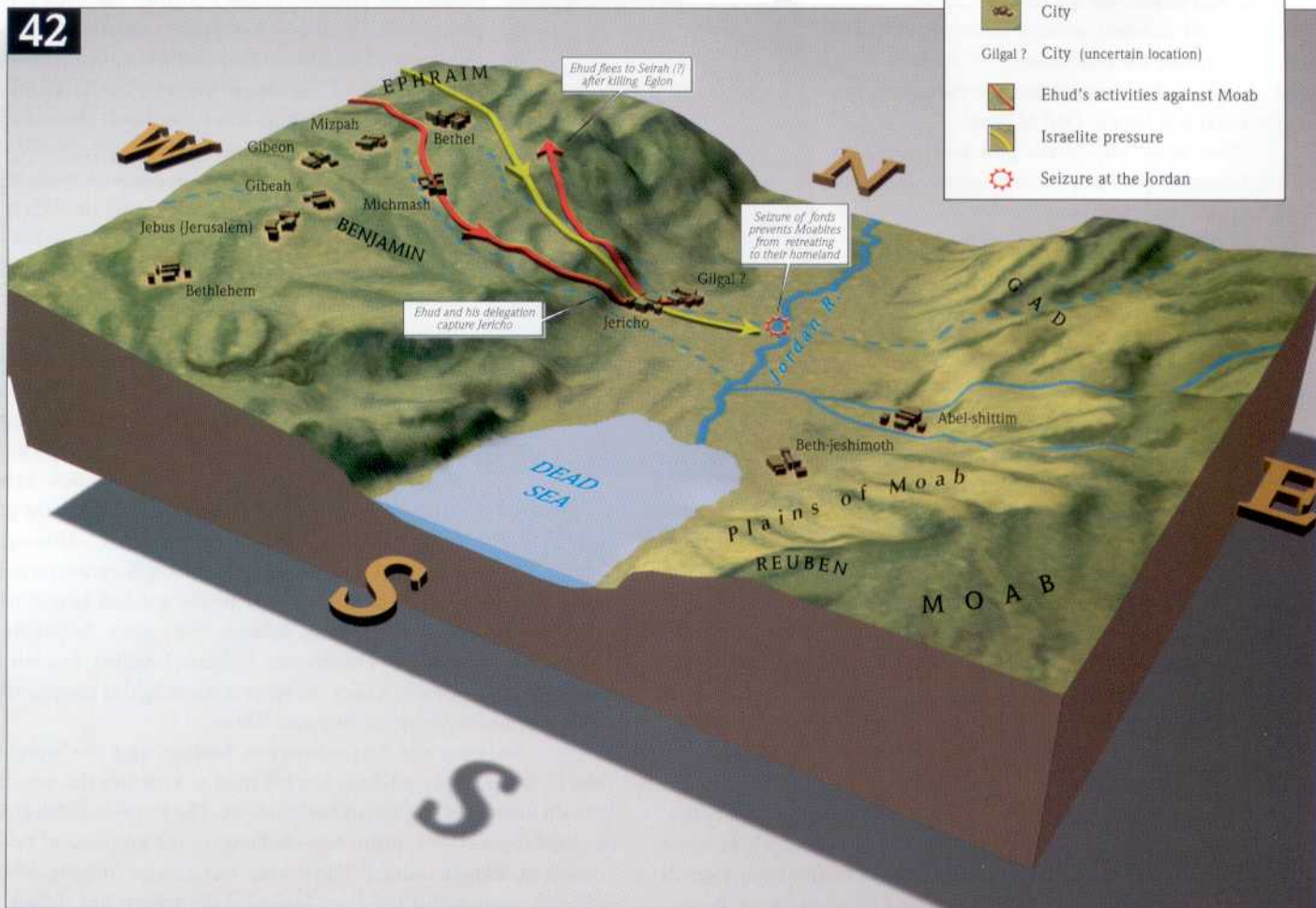
The time between the conquest of Palestine and the reign of King Saul is called the period of the judges. Judges 1-21 and 1 Samuel 1-7 preserve the traditions of various tribes and clans from this period as they were later edited to form a continuous narrative. It is almost impossible to determine the chronological and historical relationships of these traditions to each other and assign them precise dates.

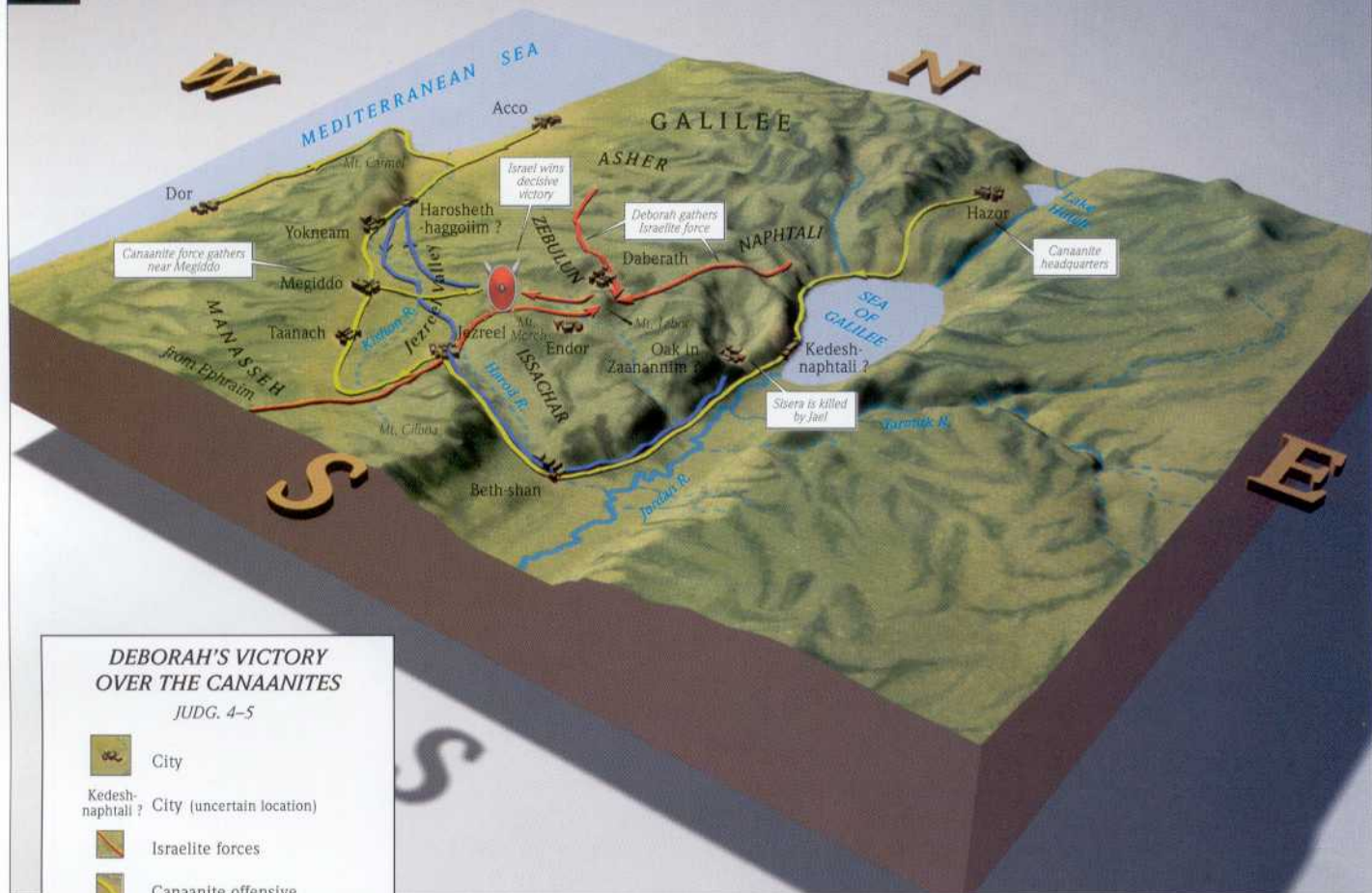
In the archaeology of Palestine this is the early Iron Age, approximately between 1200 and 1000 B.C. The map shows the extent to which the Israelites were able to occupy the land of Canaan, and the areas and cities they were unable to conquer (Judges 1.27-36).

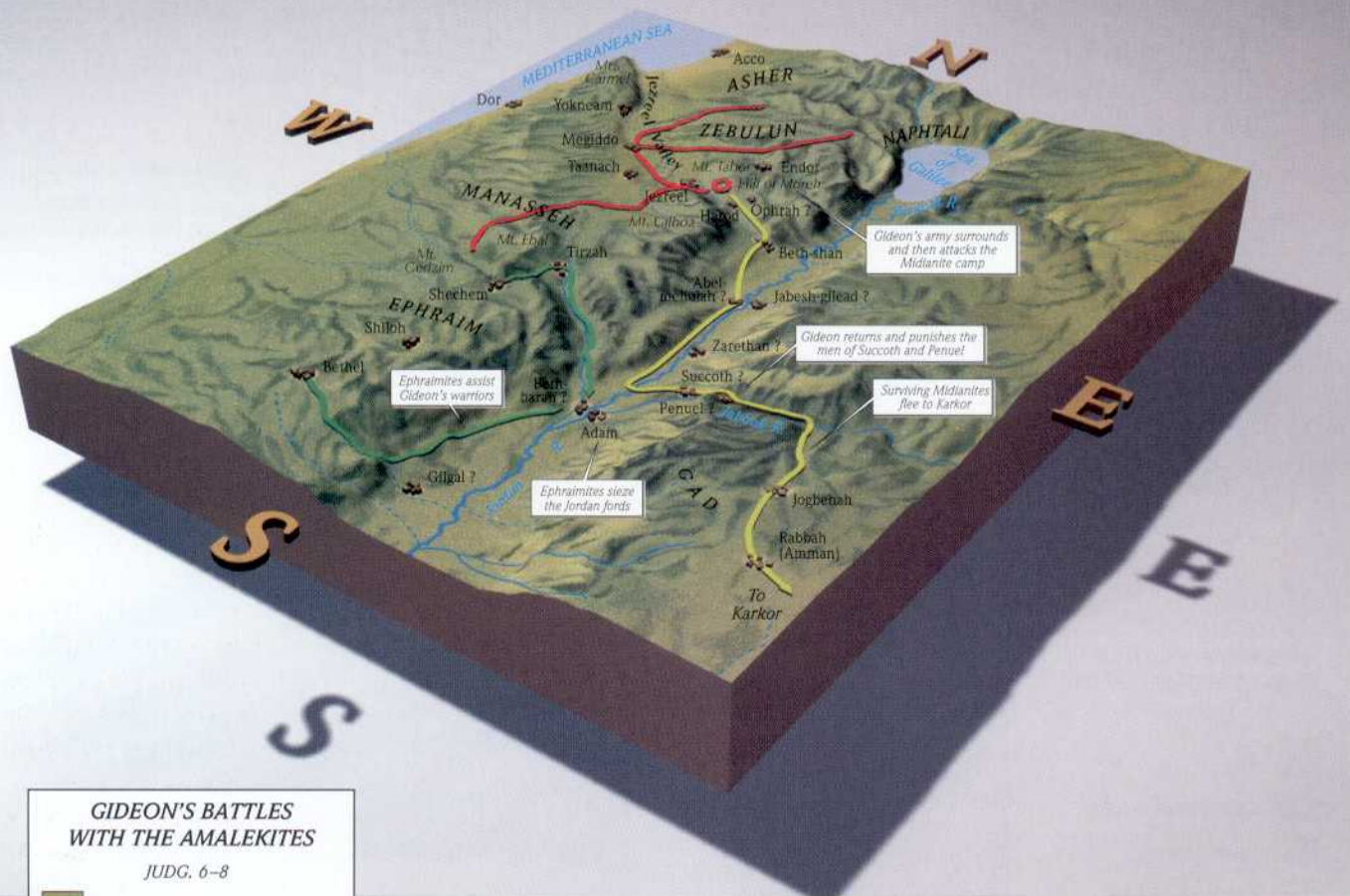


EHUD AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE MOABITES

JUDG. 3:12-30







GIDEON'S BATTLES WITH THE AMALEKITES

JUDG. 6-8



City

Penuel ? City (uncertain location)



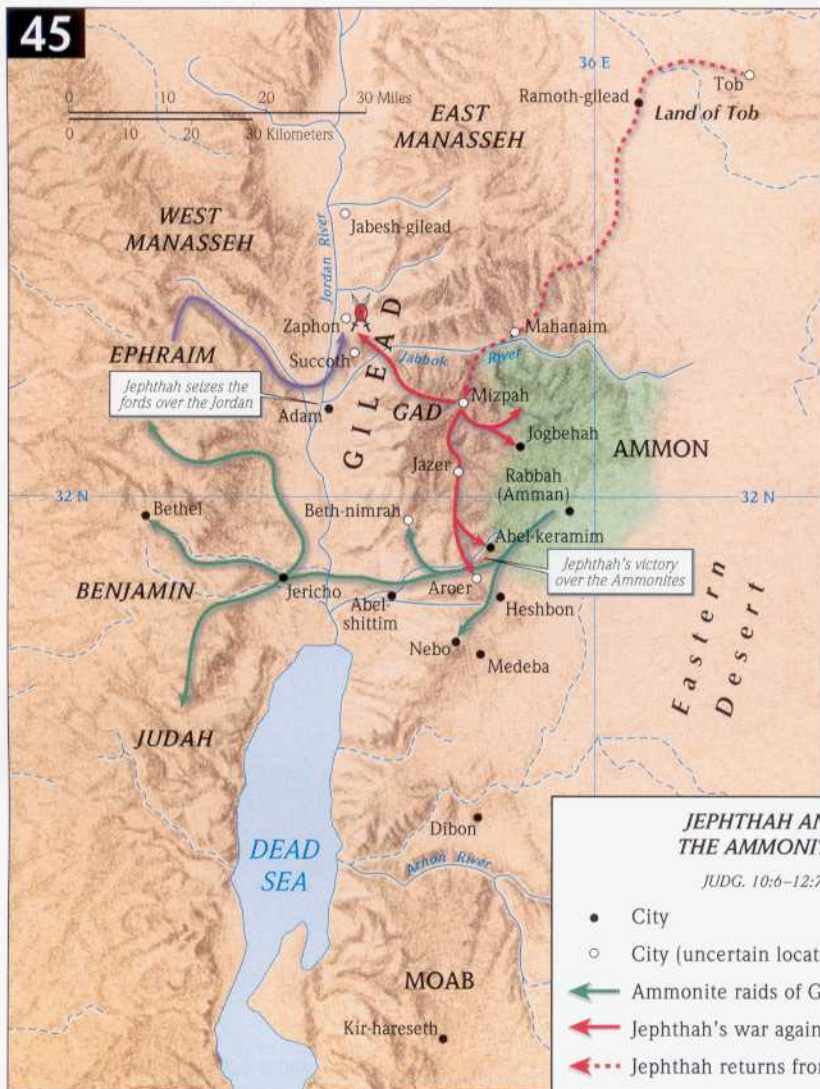
The gathering of Gideon's army

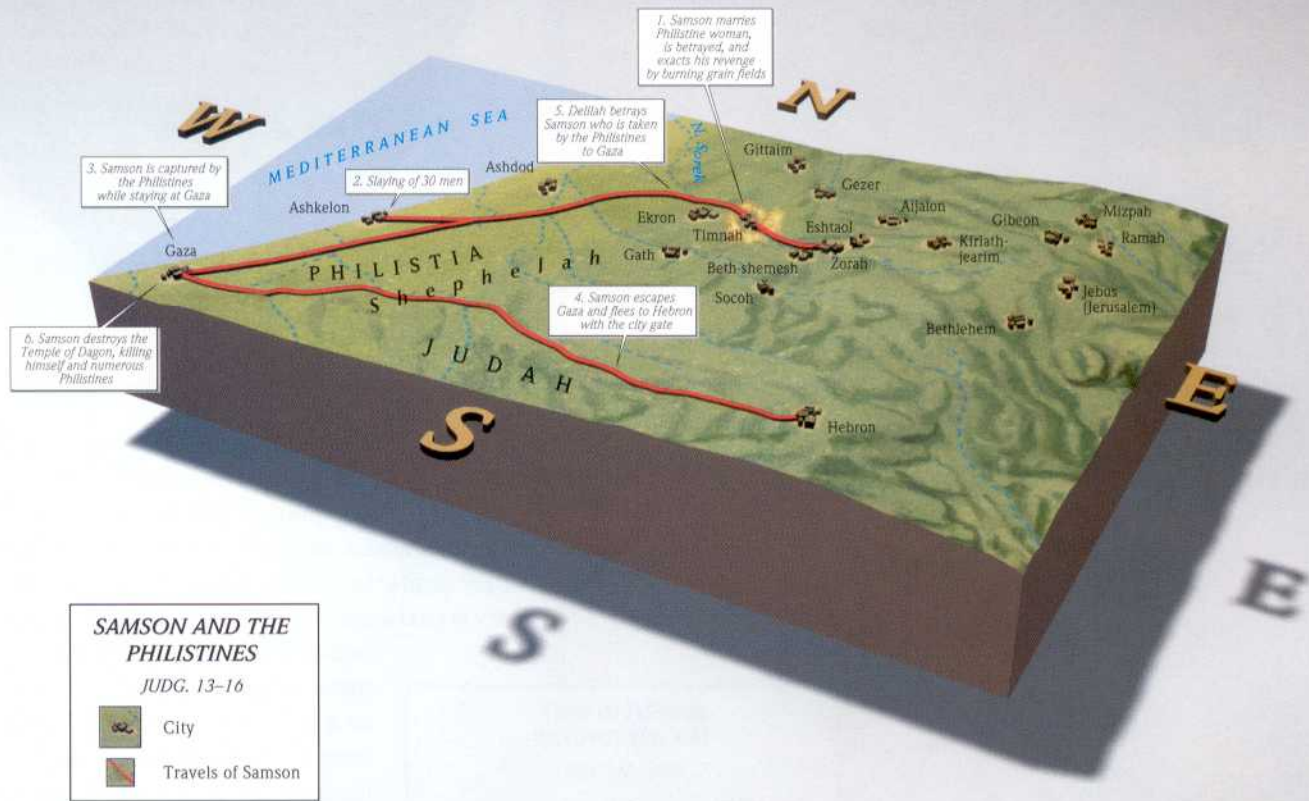


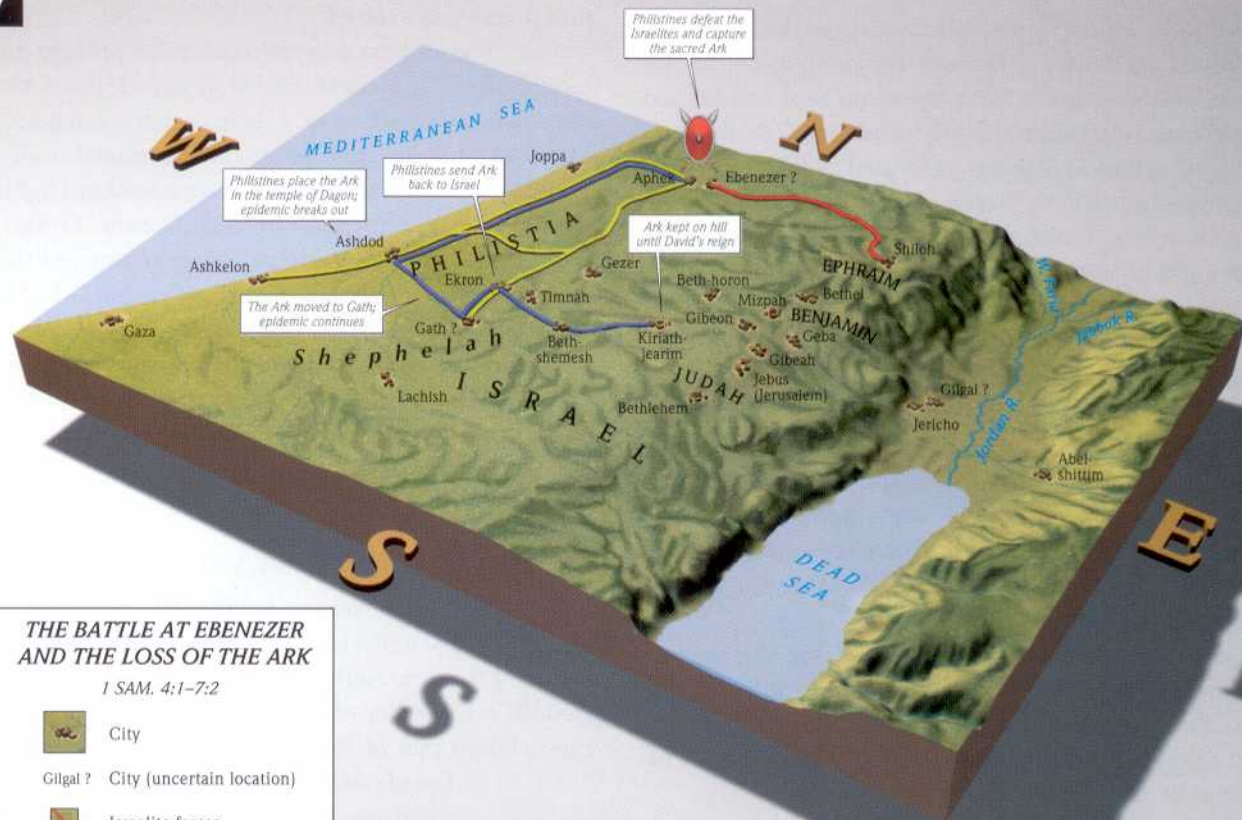
Midianite retreat



Ephraimite assistance







THE BATTLE AT EBENEZER AND THE LOSS OF THE ARK

1 SAM. 4:1-7:2



City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)



Israelite forces



Philistine forces



Battle

THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL AND ANOINTMENT OF SAUL

1 SAM. 7:15-17; 9:15-10:1



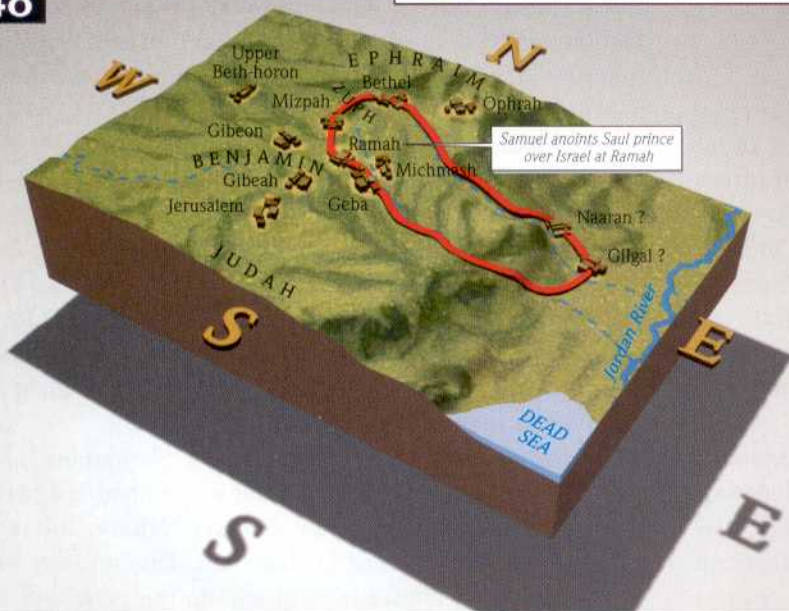
City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)



Circuit where Samuel judged

48



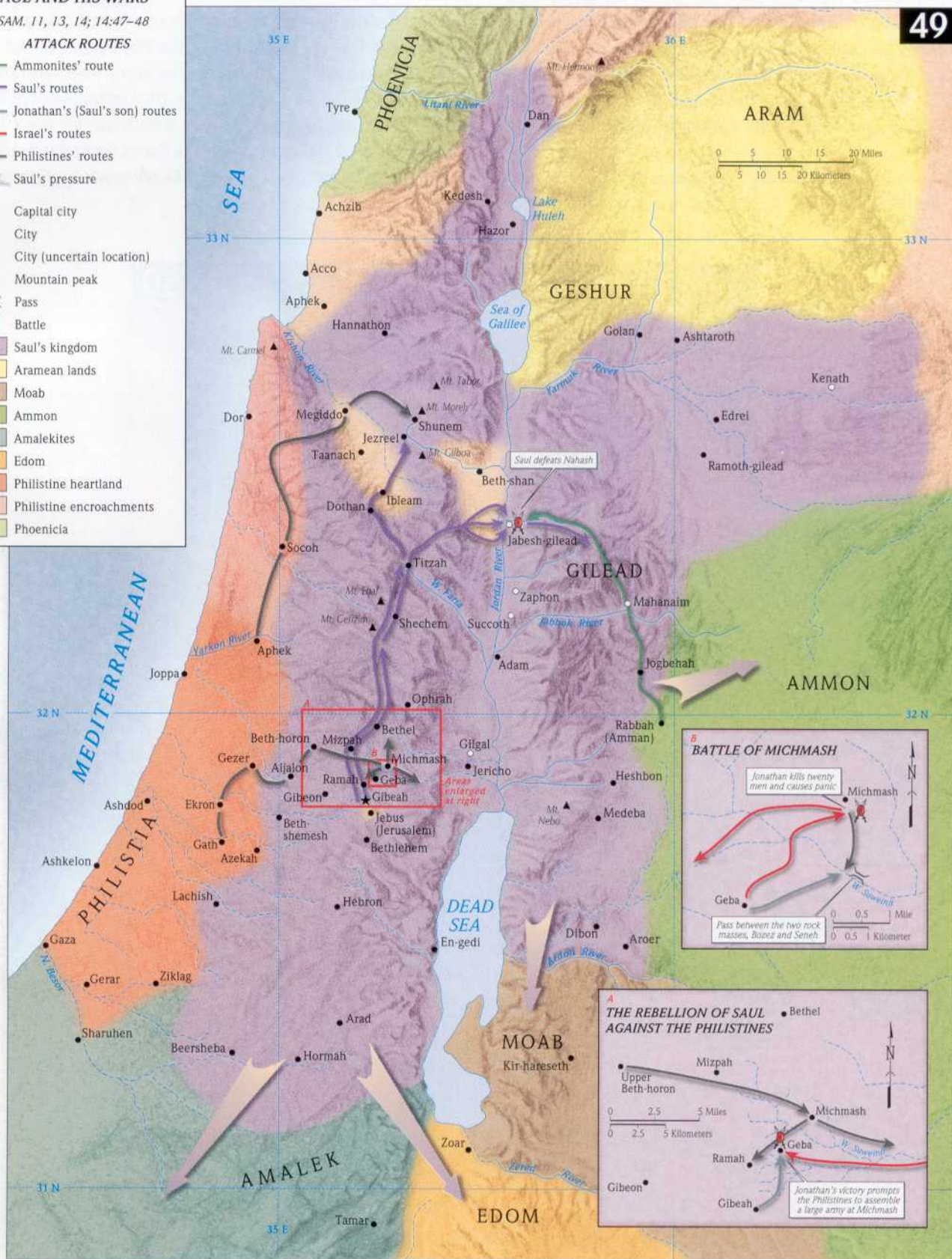
THE KINGDOM OF SAUL AND HIS WARS

1 SAM. 11, 13, 14; 14:47-48

ATTACK ROUTES

- Ammonites' route
- Saul's routes
- Jonathan's (Saul's son) routes
- Israel's routes
- Philistines' routes
- Saul's pressure

- ★ Capital city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- () Pass
- Battle
- Saul's kingdom
- Aramean lands
- Moab
- Ammon
- Amalekites
- Edom
- Philistine heartland
- Philistine encroachments
- Phoenicia



1 Samuel 9–31; 2 Samuel 2.8f;
1 Chronicles 9.35–10.14

In response to external pressures, especially from the Philistines, the leader Saul from the tribe of Benjamin succeeded about 1000 B.C. in uniting the tribes and clans of Israel as a kingdom, or rather a chiefdom, although he was unable to establish their territorial integrity. His reign was characterized externally by wars and internally by his rivalry with David. Saul was killed together with his sons in battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa, probably in an attempt to join together the territories of the central and northern Israelite tribes.

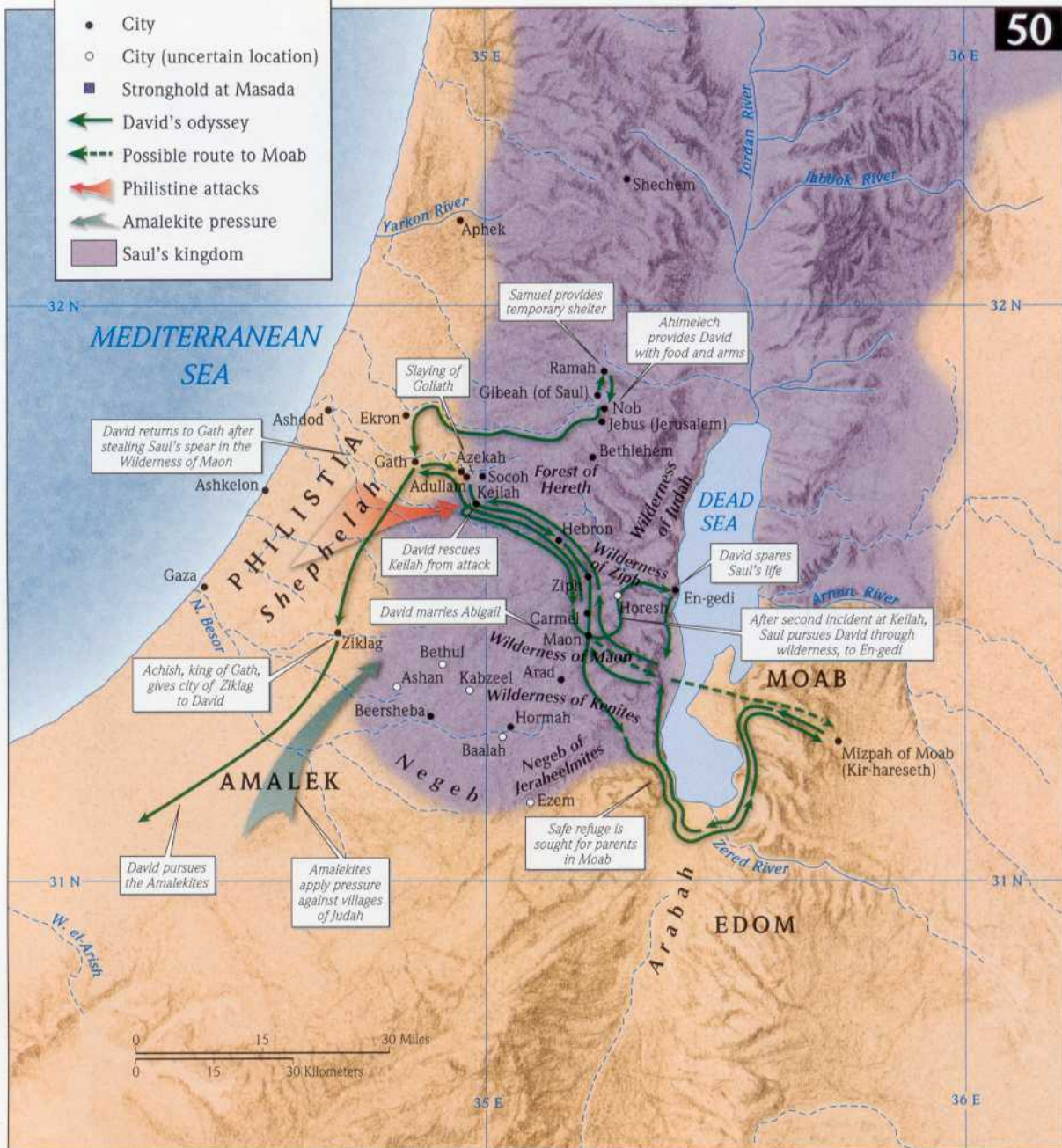


DAVID'S FLIGHT FROM SAUL

1 SAM. 19:8-27:12

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Stronghold at Masada
- ← David's odyssey
- Possible route to Moab
- Philistine attacks
- Amalekite pressure
- Saul's kingdom

50



Chapter 9

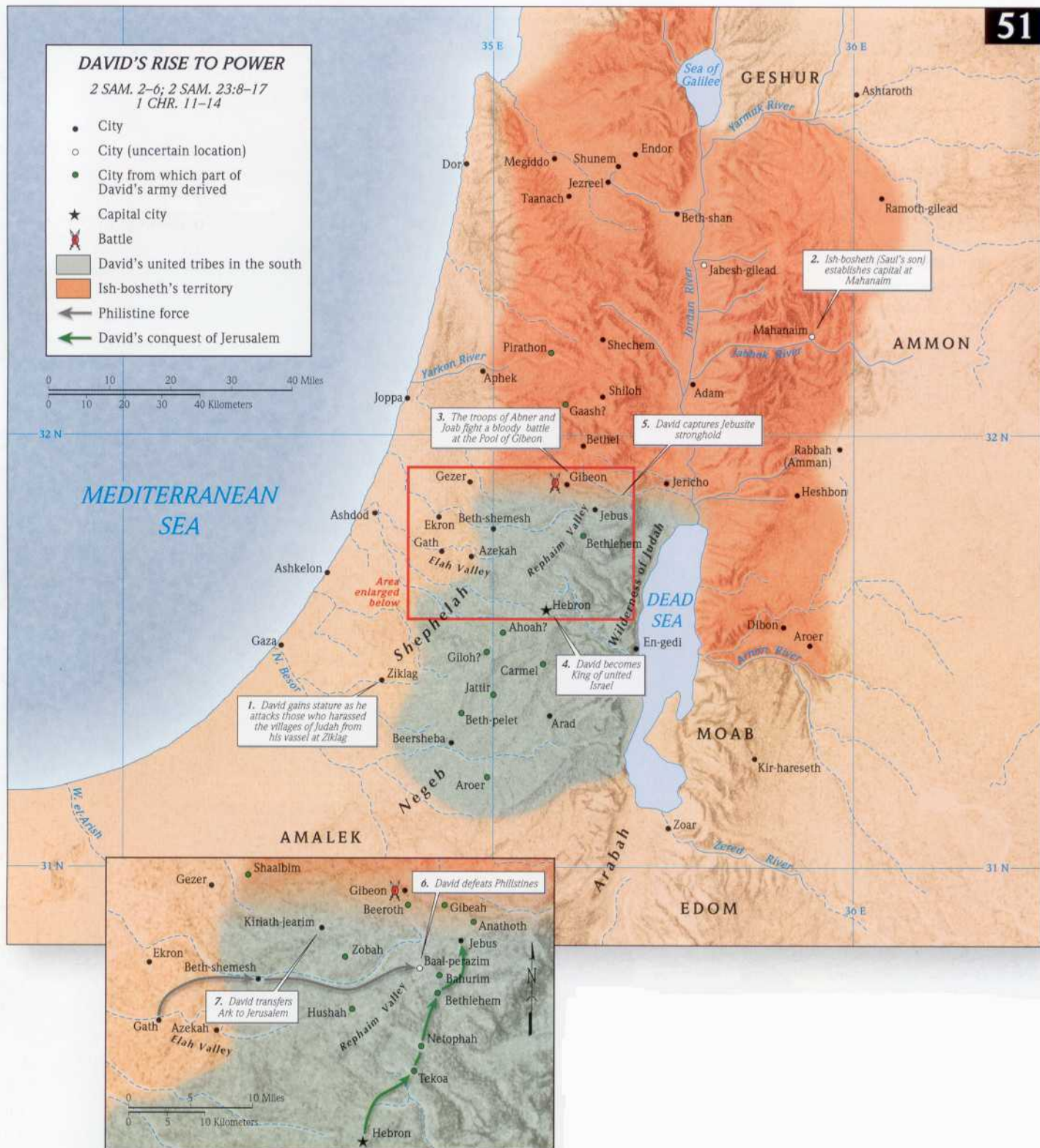
The Kingdom of David and Solomon

DAVID'S RISE TO POWER

2 SAM. 2-6; 2 SAM. 23:8-17
1 CHR. 11-14

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City from which part of David's army derived
- ★ Capital city
- ✠ Battle
- David's united tribes in the south
- Ish-bosheth's territory
- Philistine force
- David's conquest of Jerusalem

0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers



David was first anointed king of Judah in Hebron, and then also king of Israel after the death of Ishbosheth. He conquered the Jebusite city of Jerusalem and made it his capital. He then proceeded to capture several Canaanite cities in the north (Megiddo, Taanach, Beth-shan), and in the following years subjugated the kingdoms of Edom, Moab and Ammon. Apparently the Philistines in Damascus and Aram were vassals.

In 2 Samuel 24 there is the account of a census commissioned by David and undertaken by Joab. The itinerary followed by Joab in 2 Samuel 24.5-8 presents an ideal outline of the extent of David's kingdom.



DAVID'S WARS OF CONQUEST

2 SAM. 8:1-12:21
1 CHR. 18:1-12

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- David's routes of conquest
- ← Edomite threat and retreat
- Phillistine threat
- ← Aramean forces
- Saul's (now deceased) kingdom
- Territory of David's conquest





The United Monarchy

ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER, etc. Israelite tribes
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
 Places fortified by Solomon
 Solomon's administrative districts (1 Kgs. 4, 7-19)

I-XII

0 10 20 Miles
 0 10 20 Kilometres



Solomon

1 Kings 1–12; 2 Chronicles 1–9
Solomon's empire extended far beyond the borders of Israel. His vassal states included Aram, Ammon, Moab and Edom, and his commercial ventures expanded throughout the known world. He organized his administration effectively, dividing Israel into twelve provinces based on the traditional tribal boundaries, with a governor for each province.

The map shows the twelve provinces as described in *1 Kings 4*, and the cities he fortified as an inner line of defense (*1 Kings 9*). Finally, it was Solomon who built the Jerusalem temple.

53b



HR. 1:14-17; 3-8; 9

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City (modern name)
-  Red Sea trade
-  Arabian spice trade
-  Phoenician connection
-  Other import routes
-  Commodity
-  Solomon's kingdom

Gold Commodity

 Solomon's kingdom

SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES

1 KGS. 6-7; 9:1-22;
2 CHR. 2-4; 8:1-12

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City (modern name)

Hazor City built or rebuilt by Solomon

- Cities and towns showing building/
rebuilding in the 10th century B.C.

■ Fortified by Solomon

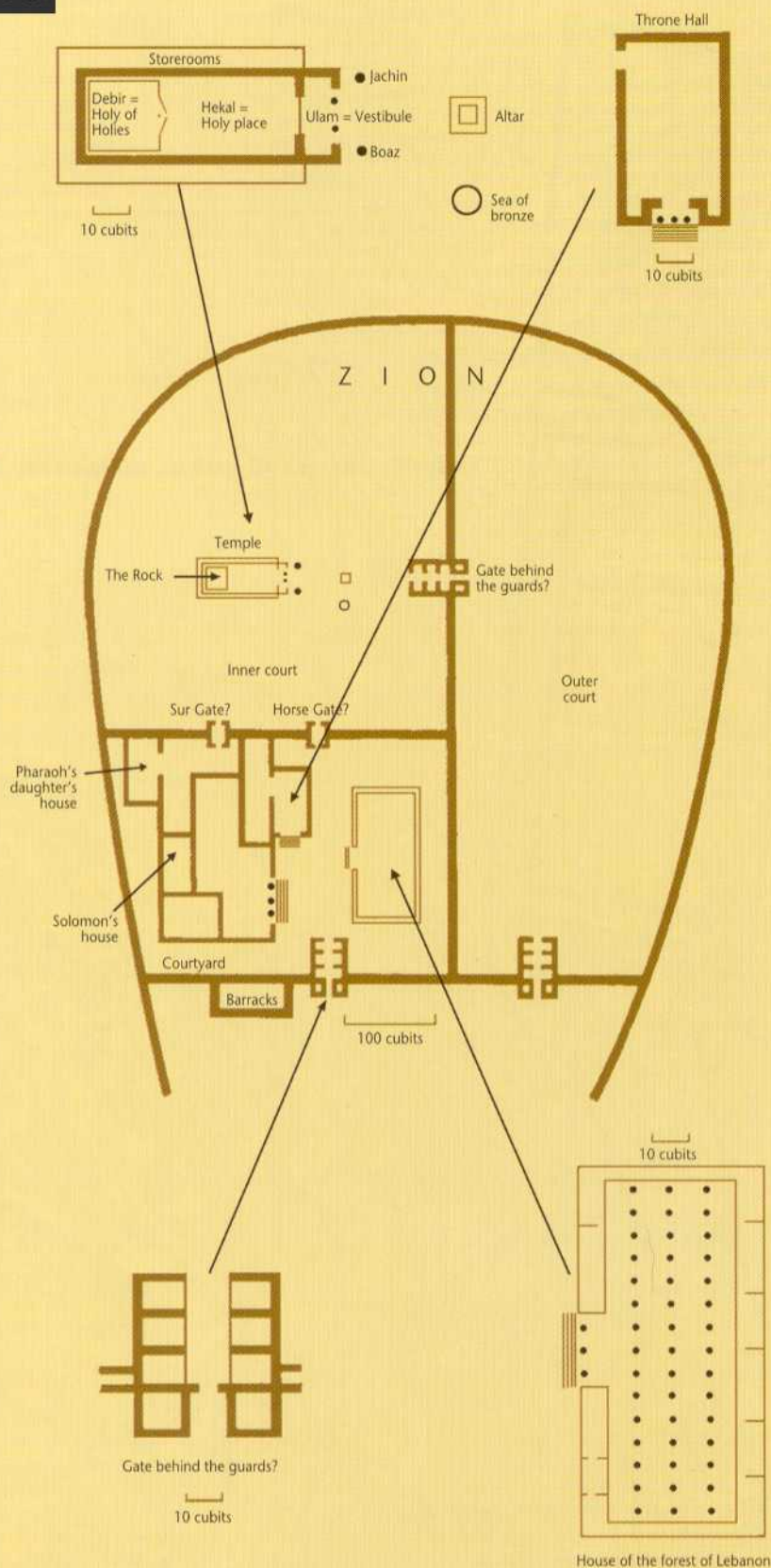
■ Fortified enclosures

— Major routes

— Other routes

■ Territory ceded to Hiram of Tyre



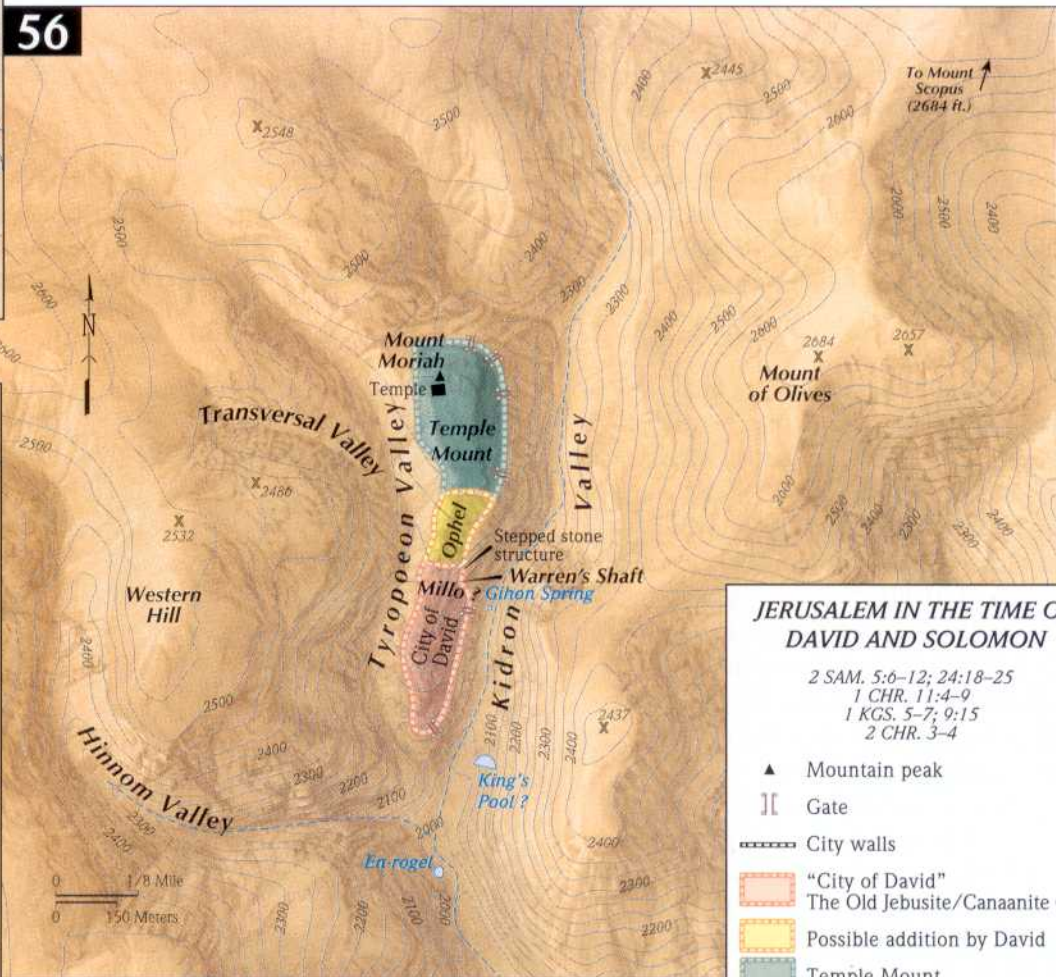
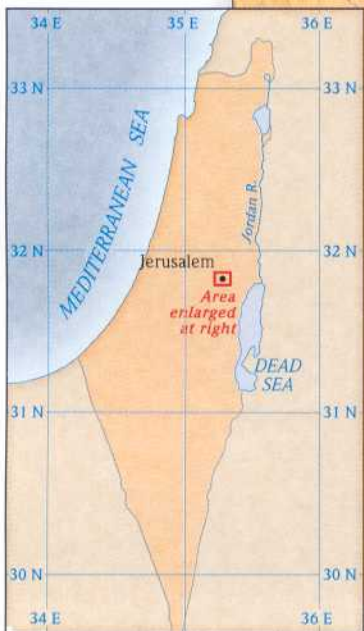


Solomon's Temple

1 Kings 6–7; 2 Kings 11; 2 Chronicles 3–4

In 965 B.C. King Solomon began to build the temple north of Jerusalem on the threshing floor of Araunah, also known as Mount Moriah (2 Chronicles 3.1). Although it was seven years in building, it was only a part of a larger palace project which took thirteen years to complete. Little is known about the palace, and this map is a reconstruction based largely on excavations of contemporary palaces and temples in the Middle East.

56



JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF DAVID AND SOLOMON

2 SAM. 5:6-12; 24:18-25
1 CHR. 11:4-9
1 KGS. 5-7; 9:15
2 CHR. 3-4

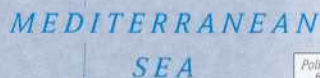
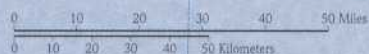
- ▲ Mountain peak
-]] Gate
- City walls
- Orange box "City of David"
The Old Jebusite/Canaanite City
- Yellow box Possible addition by David
- Green box Temple Mount
- x Spot elevation
- ~2400~ Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

Chapter 10

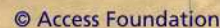
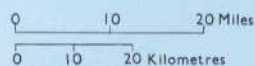
The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel

1 KGS. 12

- City
- ★ Capital city
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Israel
- Judah
- International roads
- Local roads



ISRAEL, JUDAH	Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER etc.	Tribal areas
SYRIA, etc.	Non-Israelite peoples
— — — — —	Approximate boundary between Israel, Judah and Philistia



1 Kings 12–15; 2 Chronicles 10–15

After Solomon's death, Israel divided into two kingdoms: Judah in the south with Jerusalem as its capital; and Israel in the north with its capital at first at Shechem, then Tirzah, and finally at Samaria. King Jeroboam built his own temples at Bethel and at Dan. Only after prolonged combat was the border established with Benjamin as part of Judah.

Shortly after the division Pharaoh Shishak launched an invasion of Israel and Judah. King Rehoboam responded by fortifying a number of cities in Judah.

The map shows the border between the kingdoms, the route of Shishak's invasion (according to the list of conquered cities recorded in the temple at Karnak), and the cities fortified by Rehoboam.

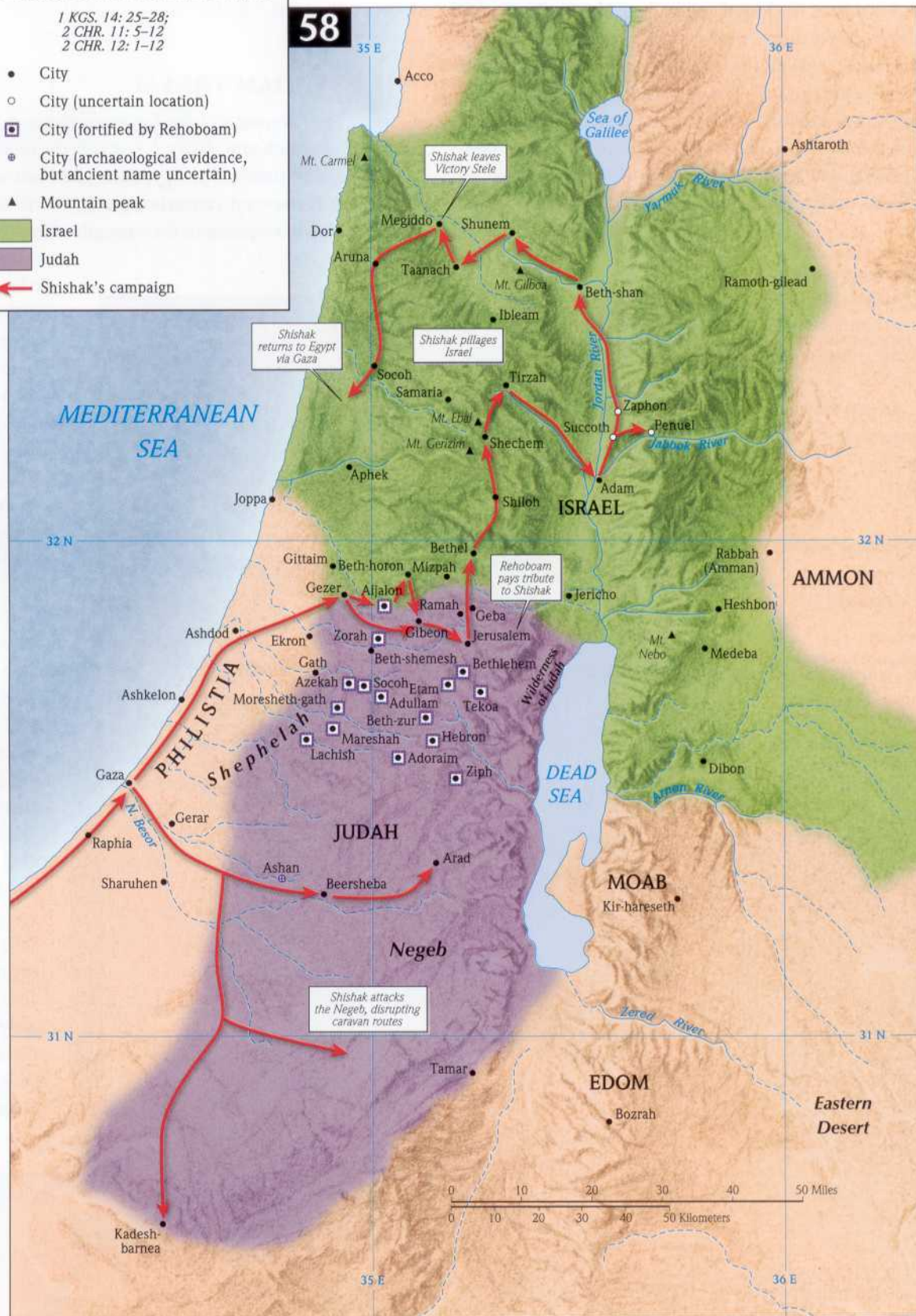


THE CAMPAIGN OF SHISHAK AND REHOBAM'S DEFENSE LINES

1 KGS. 14: 25-28;
2 CHR. 11: 5-12
2 CHR. 12: 1-12

58

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ◼ City (fortified by Rehoboam)
- ⊗ City (archaeological evidence, but ancient name uncertain)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Israel
- Judah
- Shishak's campaign



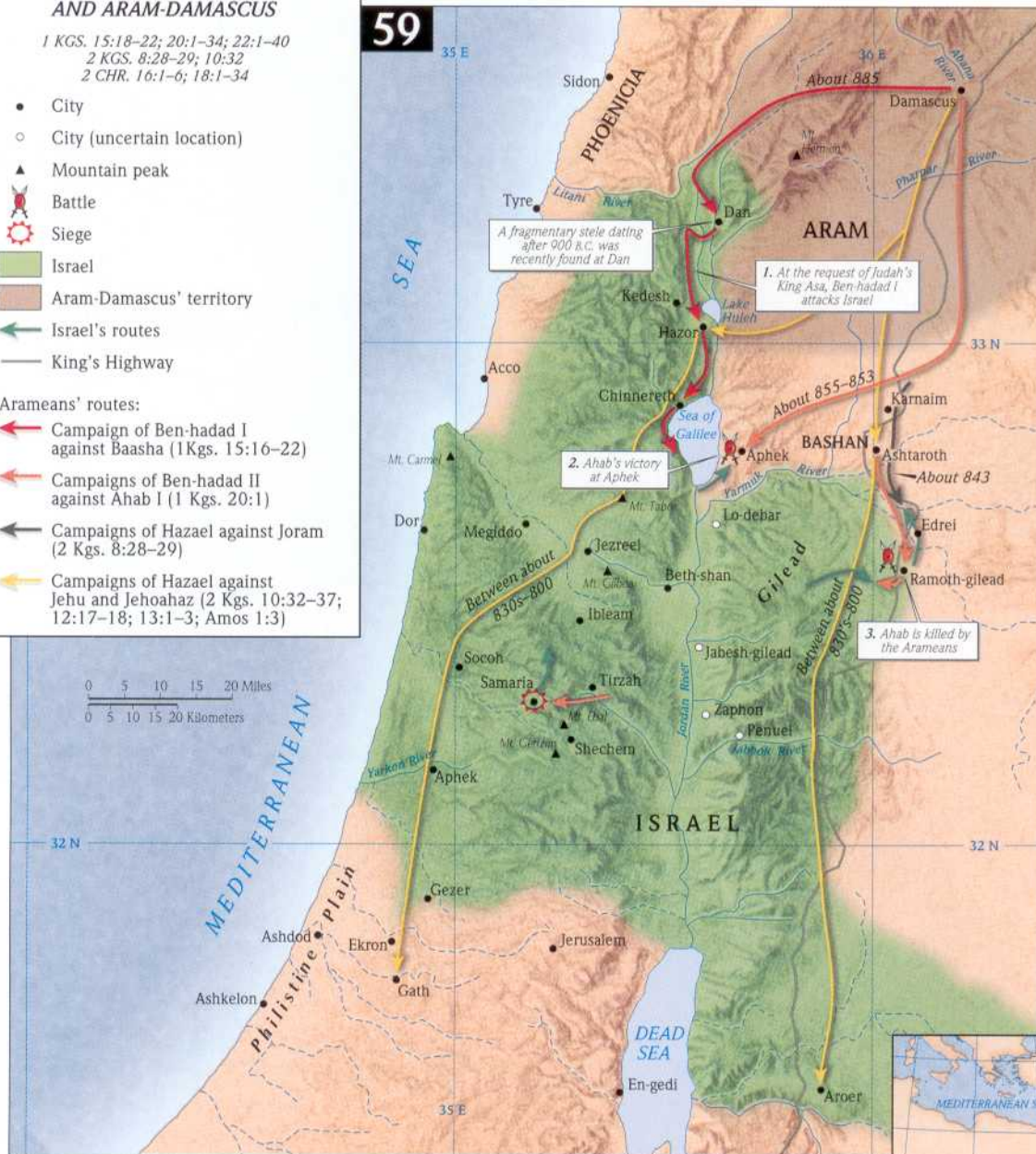
59

2 KGS. 8:28-29; 10:32

2 CHR. 16:1-6; 18:1-34

- Arameans' routes:

-



THE OMRIDE DYNASTY

1 KGS. 16:15-31; 20-22;

2 KGS. 3:4-27

- City
- ★ City (capital)
- 🏰 City (fortified)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- ⚙ Siege
- ➡ Aramean forces
- ➡ Omri's forces
- King's Highway

60





The Golden Age of the 9th Century B.C.

1 Kings 16.23–2 Kings 13; 2 Chronicles 17–24

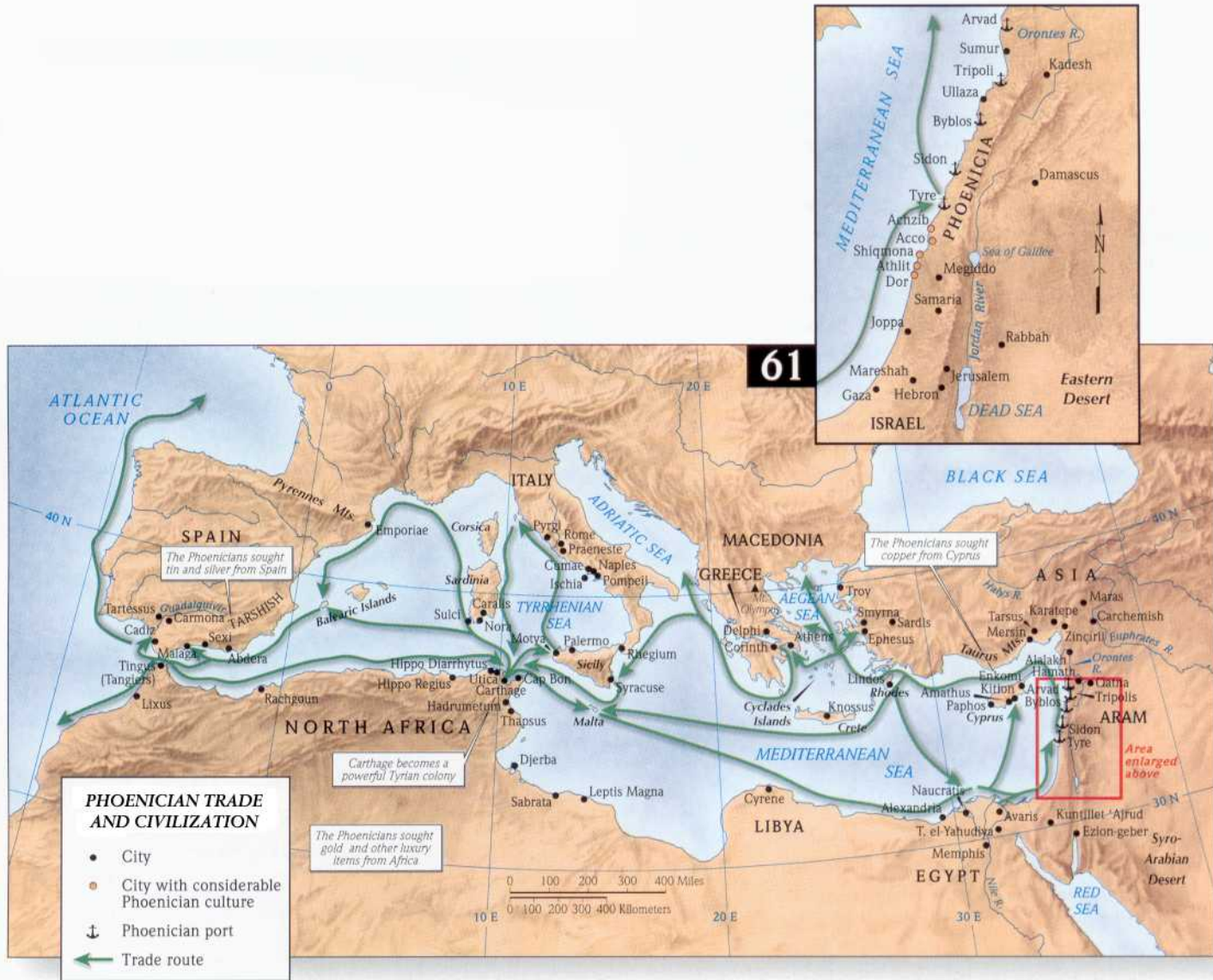
In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel led to Jehu's rebellion in 841 B.C., with the destruction of the royal houses of both Israel and Judah and the decline of both kingdoms. This was the period of the prophets Elijah and Elisha in the northern kingdom.



The Golden Age of the 8th Century B.C.

2 Kings 13.10–15.7; 2 Chronicles 25–26; Amos

During the period of 790–750 B.C. the kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam II and the kingdom of Judah under Azariah/Uzziah enjoyed a renaissance of power. Both kings were successful in their wars against Syria in the north, and against Ammon, Moab, Edom and the Philistines in the south. They broadly expanded the areas under their authority and gained control over the major caravan routes — a success made possible by the weakened state of the Assyrian empire. This was the period of the prophets Amos of Tekoa and Hosea in the north.





Approximate line of principal trade routes

0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometres



PALESTINE
Travel Routes

The highways in Palestine are dictated by the terrain and the climate. Besides the two major international routes – the coastal route (Via Maris, the Way of the Sea of Isaiah 9.1 KJV), and the King’s Highway of Numbers 20.17; 21.22 (cf. map 6) – two further north-south routes should be mentioned: one along the crest of the Central Range, and one through the Jordan Valley. There were also several important cross routes, such as the road from the coast north of the Carmel Range, going through Megiddo and Beth-shan to Pella, or from Caesarea through Samaria and Shechem to the Jordan and on to Mahanaim, or from the coastal route through Bethel and Jericho to the Ammonite cities of Rabbah or Heshbon. This system of highways can be traced back to the beginning of the Bronze Age at the beginning of the third millennium B.C.

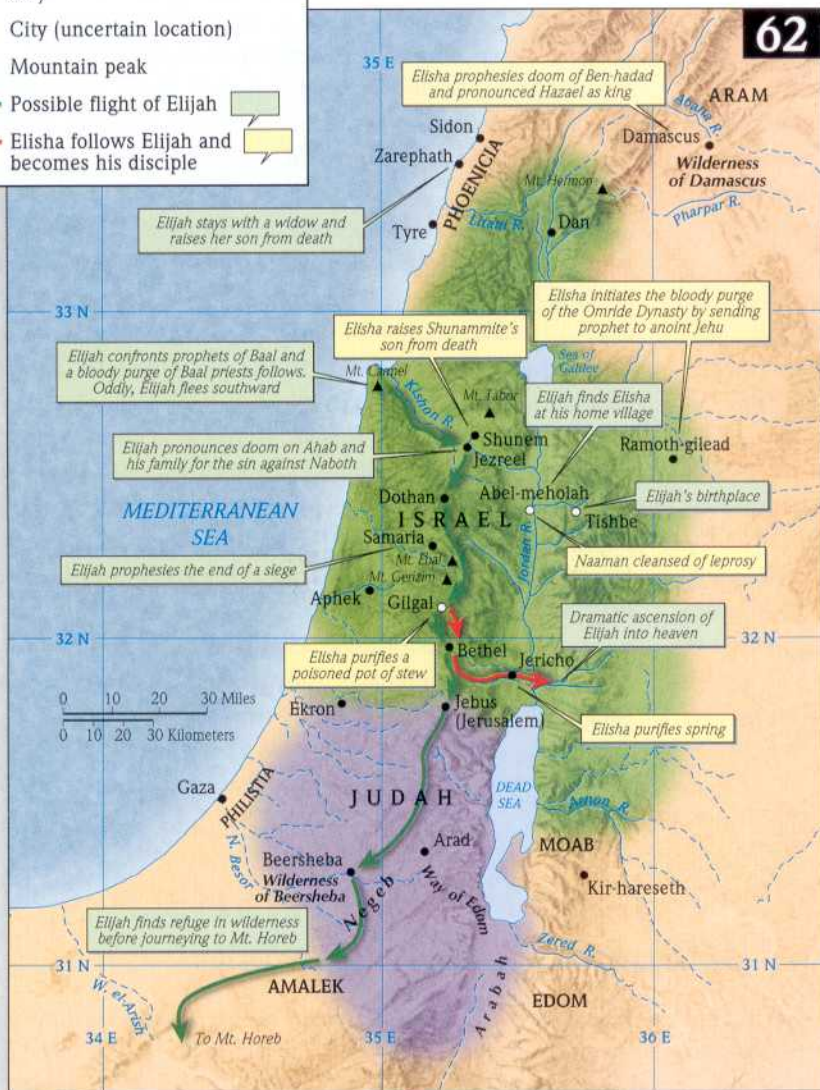
ELIJAH AND ELISHA

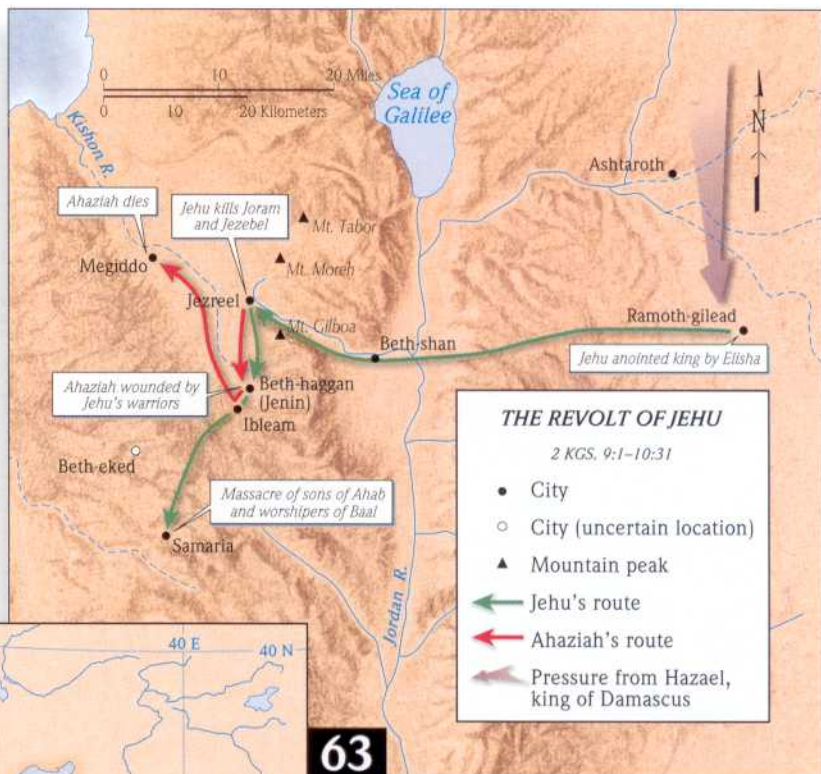
1 KGS. 17-21;

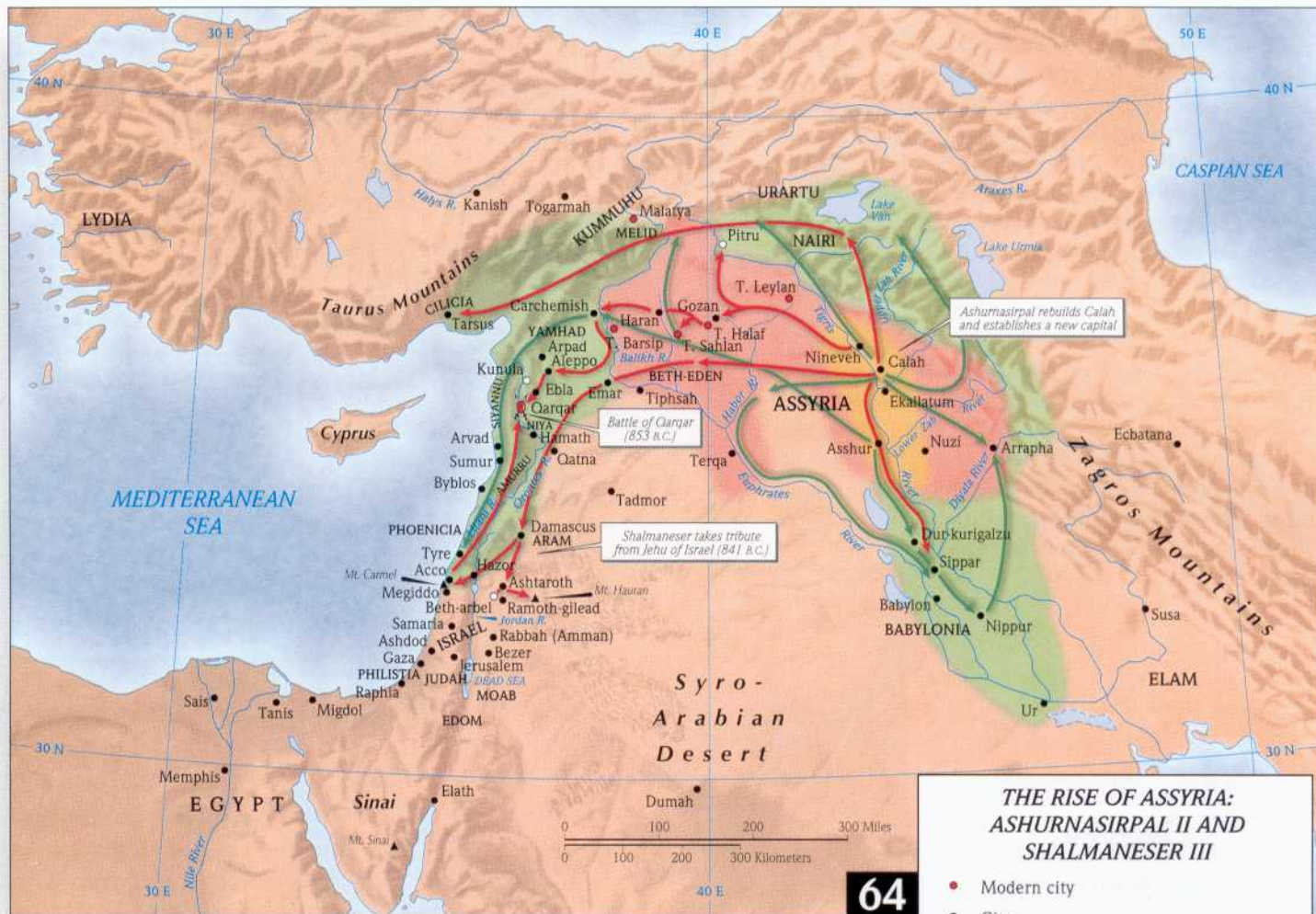
2 KGS. 1:1-4; 2:1-25; 4-9; 13:14-21

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Possible flight of Elijah
- Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple

62







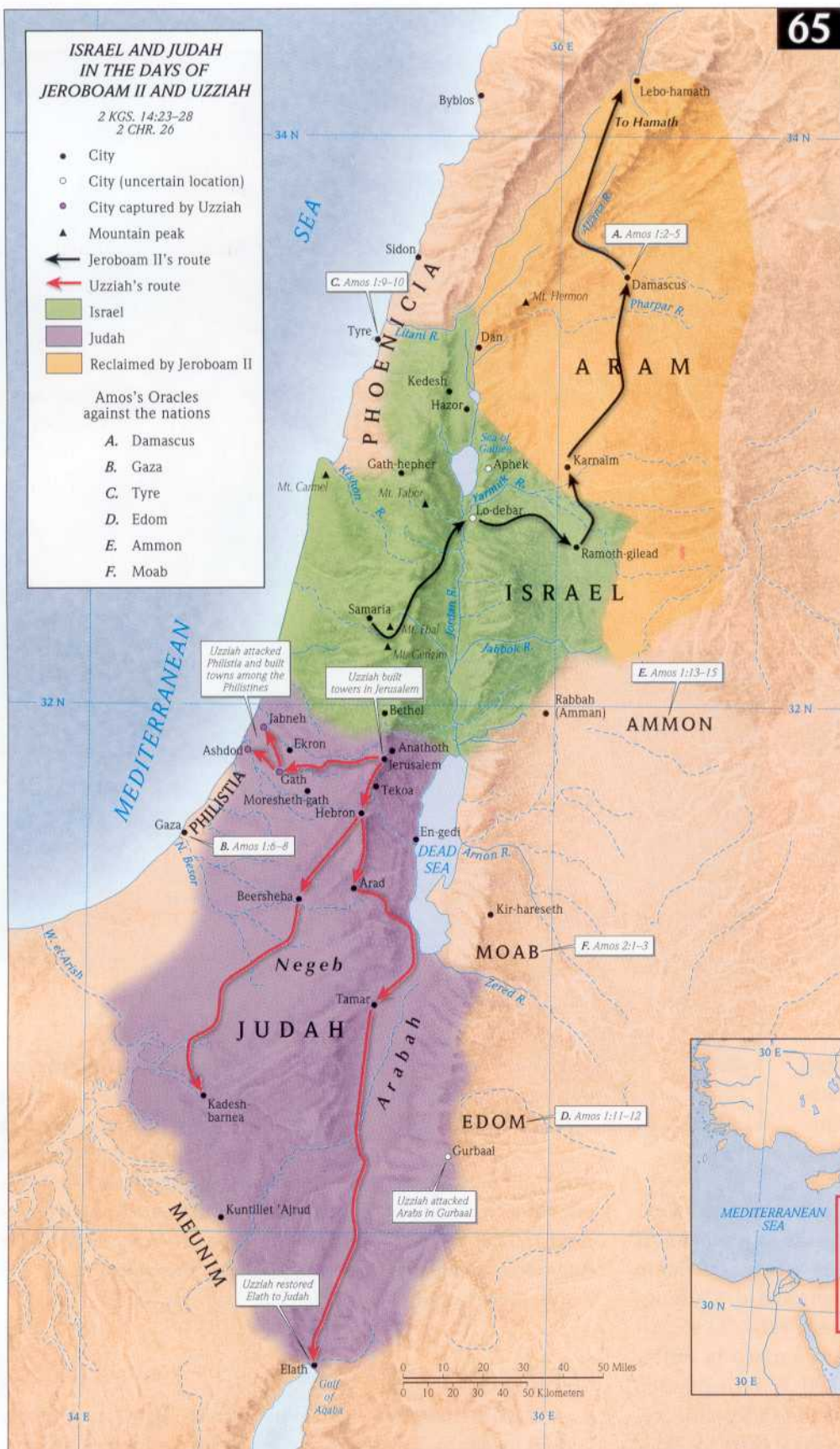
ISRAEL AND JUDAH IN THE DAYS OF JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH

2 KGS. 14:23-28
2 CHR. 26

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City captured by Uzziah
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Jeroboam II's route
- Uzziah's route
- Israel
- Judah
- Reclaimed by Jeroboam II

Amos's Oracles
against the nations

- A. Damascus
- B. Gaza
- C. Tyre
- D. Edom
- E. Ammon
- F. Moab



*THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER
TIGLATH-PILESER III*

2 KGS. 15:17-20

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
- Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
- Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
- Israel
- Judea



THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"

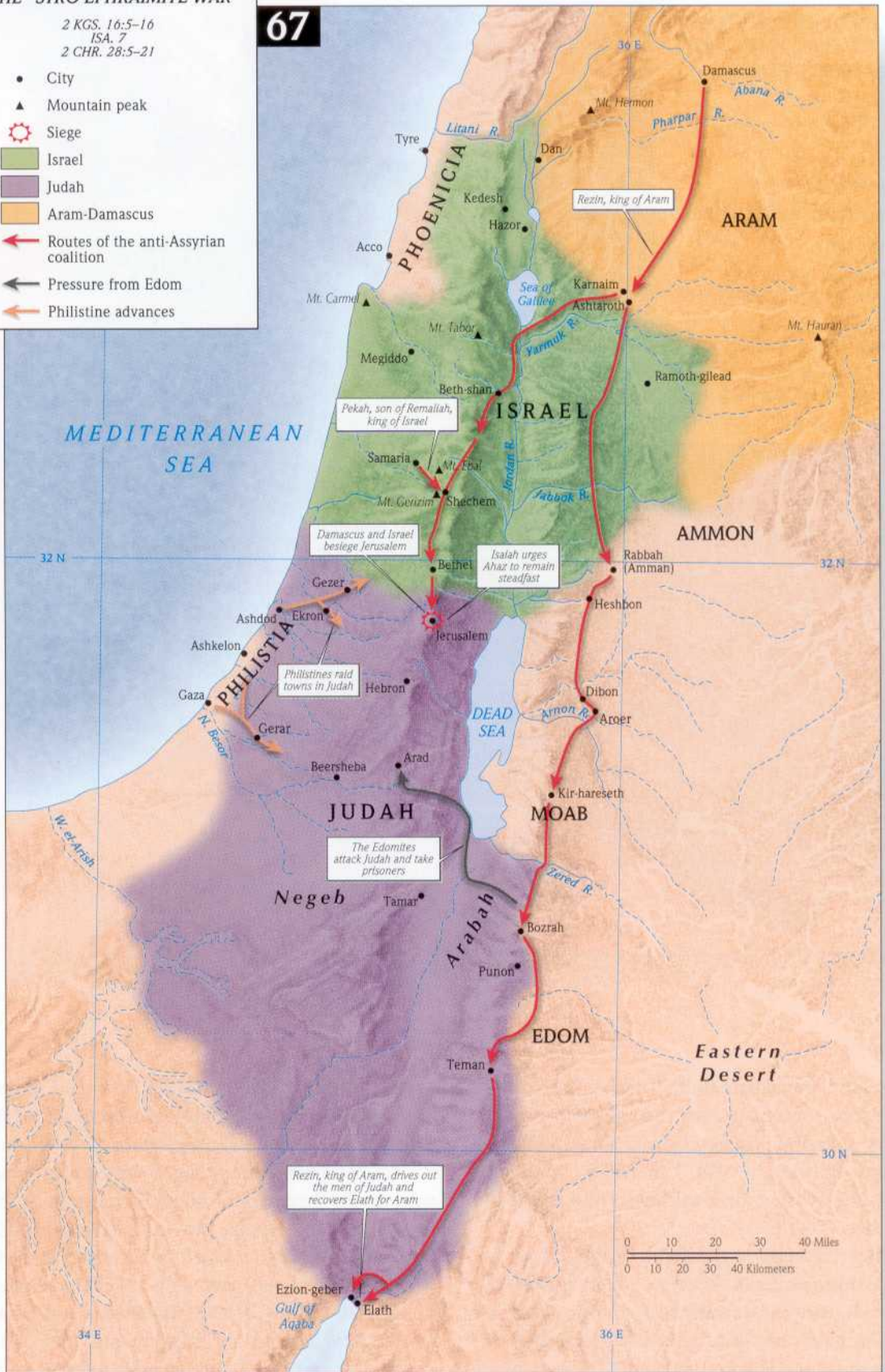
2 KGS. 16:5-16

ISA. 7
2. CUP. 22

2 CHR. 28:5-21

67

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ☼ Siege
- Israel
- Judah
- Aram-Damascus
- Routes of the anti-Assyrian coalition
- Pressure from Edom
- Philistine advances



TIGLATH-PILESER III'S CAMPAIGNS AND AREAS TRANSFORMED INTO ASSYRIAN PROVINCES

2 KGS. 15:29
1 CHR. 5:6, 26

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:29
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Tiglath-pileser III (734 B.C.)
(campaign against the Philistines)
- ← Tiglath-pileser III (733 B.C.)
(campaign against Israel)
- ← Tiglath-pileser III (732 B.C.)
(campaign against Damascus)
- TYRE Assyrian province



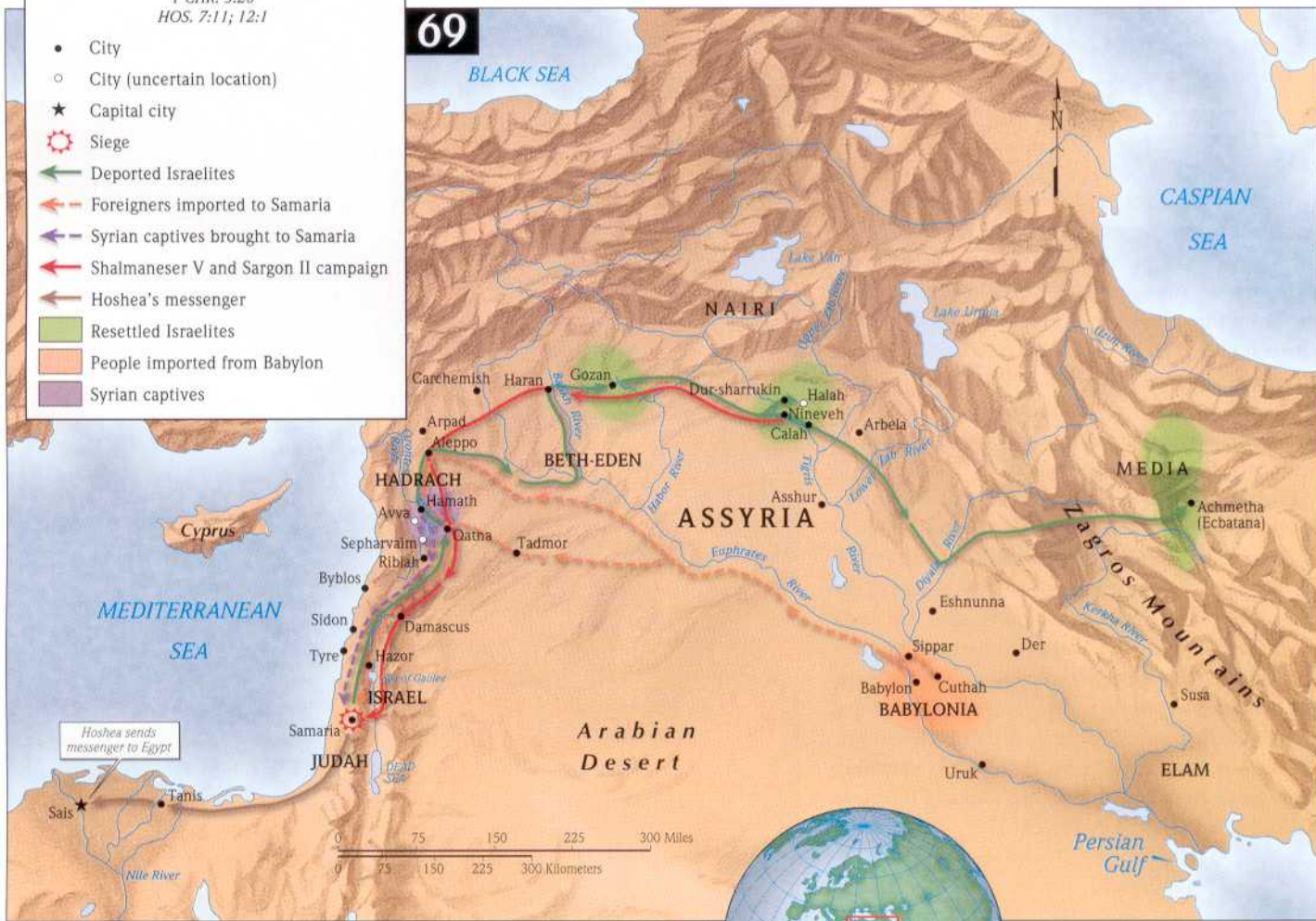
THE FALL OF SAMARIA AND DEPORTATION OF ISRAELITES

2 KGS. 17:1-6, 24-34

1 CHR. 5:26

HOS. 7:11; 12:1

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ★ Capital city
- ⊗ Siege
- Deported Israelites
- Foreigners imported to Samaria
- Syrian captives brought to Samaria
- Shalmaneser V and Sargon II campaign
- Hoshea's messenger
- Resettled Israelites
- People imported from Babylon
- Syrian captives



2 Kings 15–17; 2 Chronicles 28.16–21; Isaiah 7–9; 10.28–32; 20
 The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744–727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah vassal states. Israel rebelled and was defeated by Shalmaneser V (727–722 B.C.), and had its capital Samaria destroyed (722 B.C.). Sargon II (722–705) deported part of the population to Assyria, and made the northern kingdom the province of Samaria (Samerina). In 713 B.C. Sargon conquered the Philistine cities in the south and organized them as the Assyrian province of Asdudu (Ashdod), leaving the kingdom of Judah surrounded by Assyrian provinces.



ASSYRIAN DISTRICTS AFTER THE FALL OF SAMARIA

70

- City
- Modern city
- TYRE Assyrian Districts
- Assyrian vassal states
- Semi-independent states



Judah remains loyal to Assyria, while Ahaz permits pagan practices to flourish

Eastern Desert

0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

71

0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers



Chapter 11

Judah Alone amid International Powers

HEZEKIAH'S PREPARATION FOR REVOLT

2 KGS. 18:1-8; 20:12-20

1 CHR. 4:39-42

2 CHR. 32:1-8; 27-31

- City
- City (modern name)

Gath L'melek City



City (fortified)

- Royal collection/
distribution center?

← Hezekiah's activities

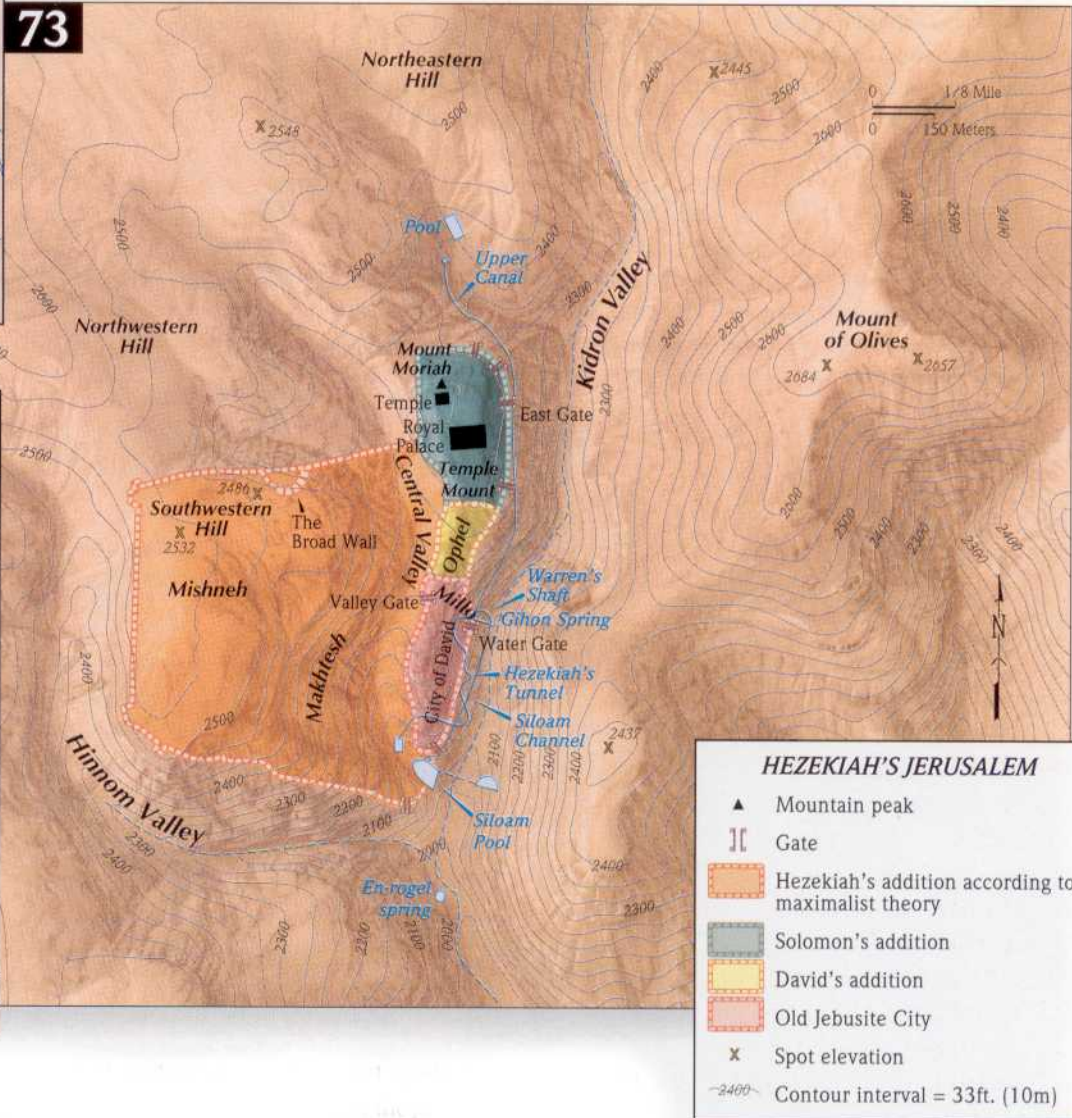


2 Kings 18–20; 1 Chronicles 4.35–43; 2 Chronicles 29–32;

Isaiah 10.28–32; 20; 36–39; Micah 1.8–16

Under Hezekiah (716–687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704–681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah and besieging Jerusalem. Sennacherib defeated an Egyptian force at Eltekeh and made his headquarters in Lachish, the capture of which is depicted on the gates of his new palace in Nineveh.

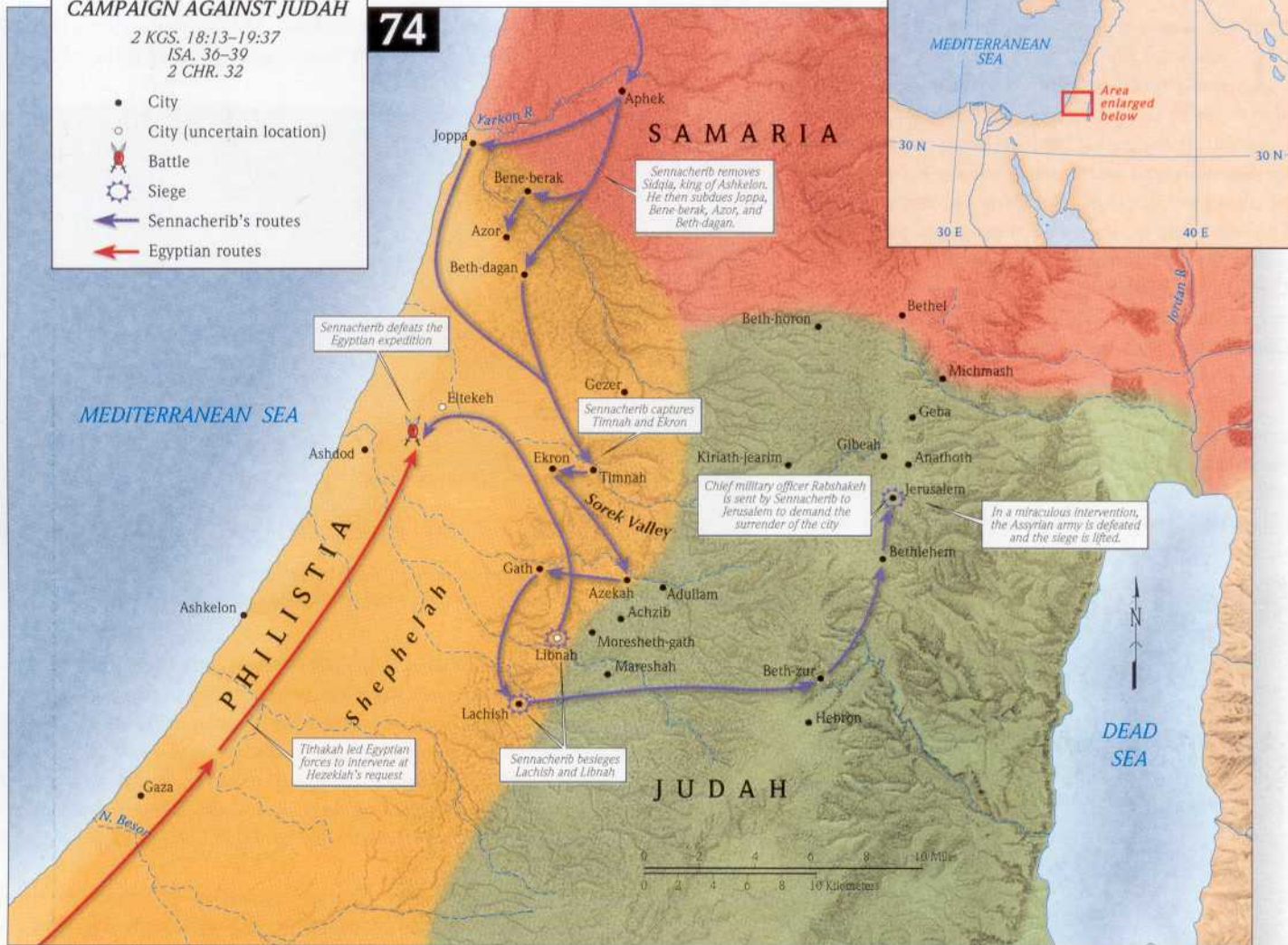


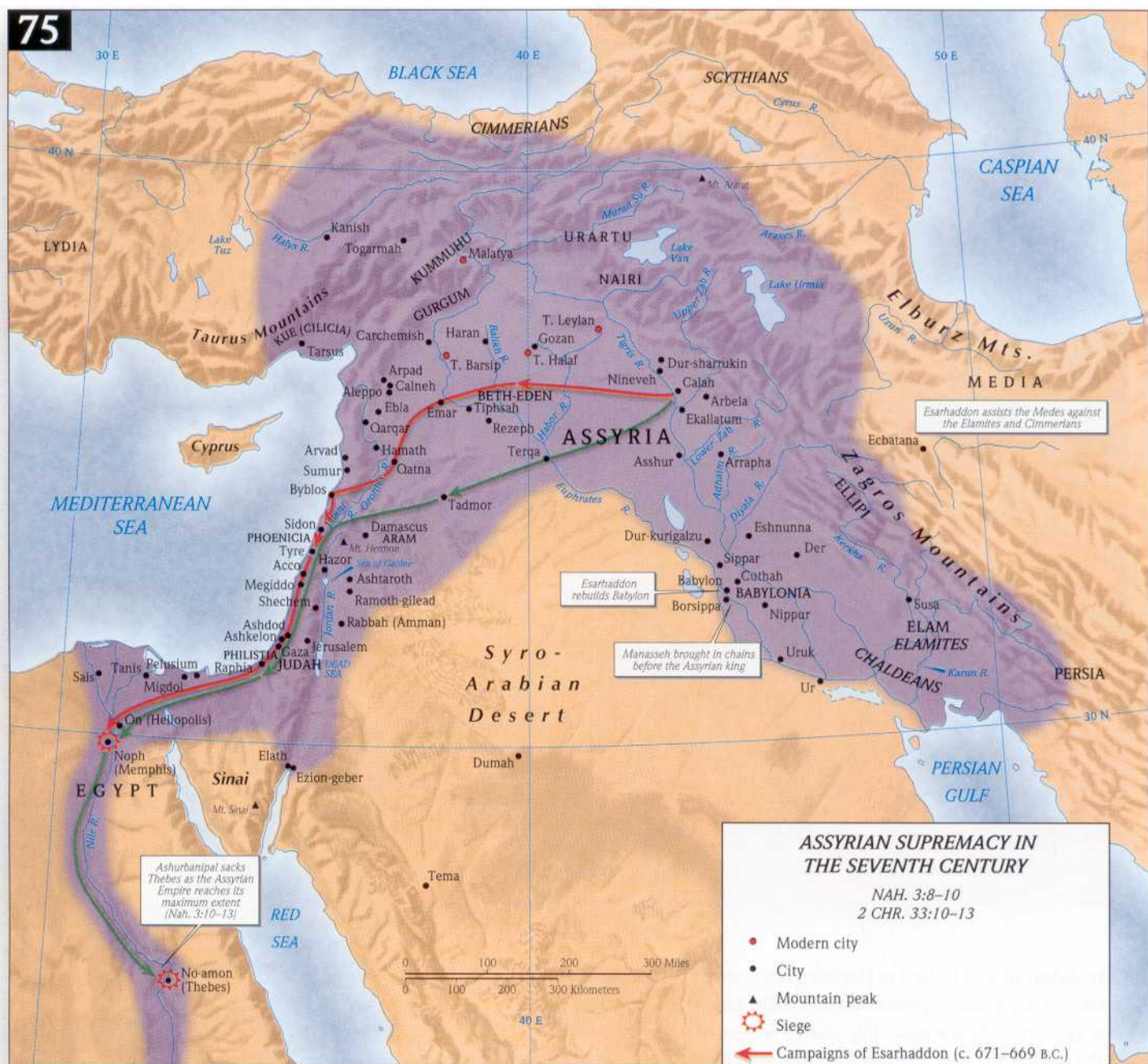


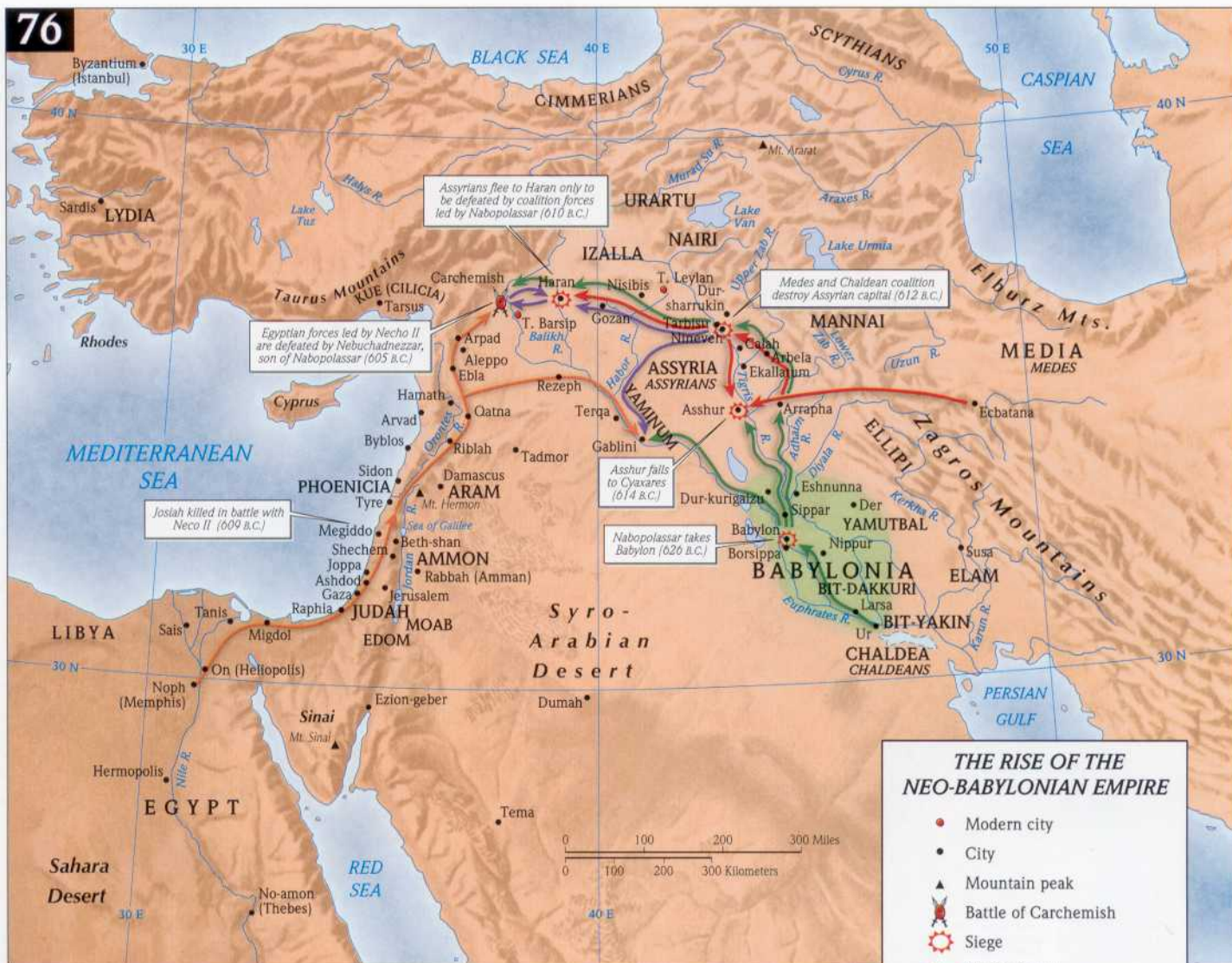
74

74

- 74







THE REIGN OF JOSIAH

2 KGS. 22-23

2 CHR. 34-35

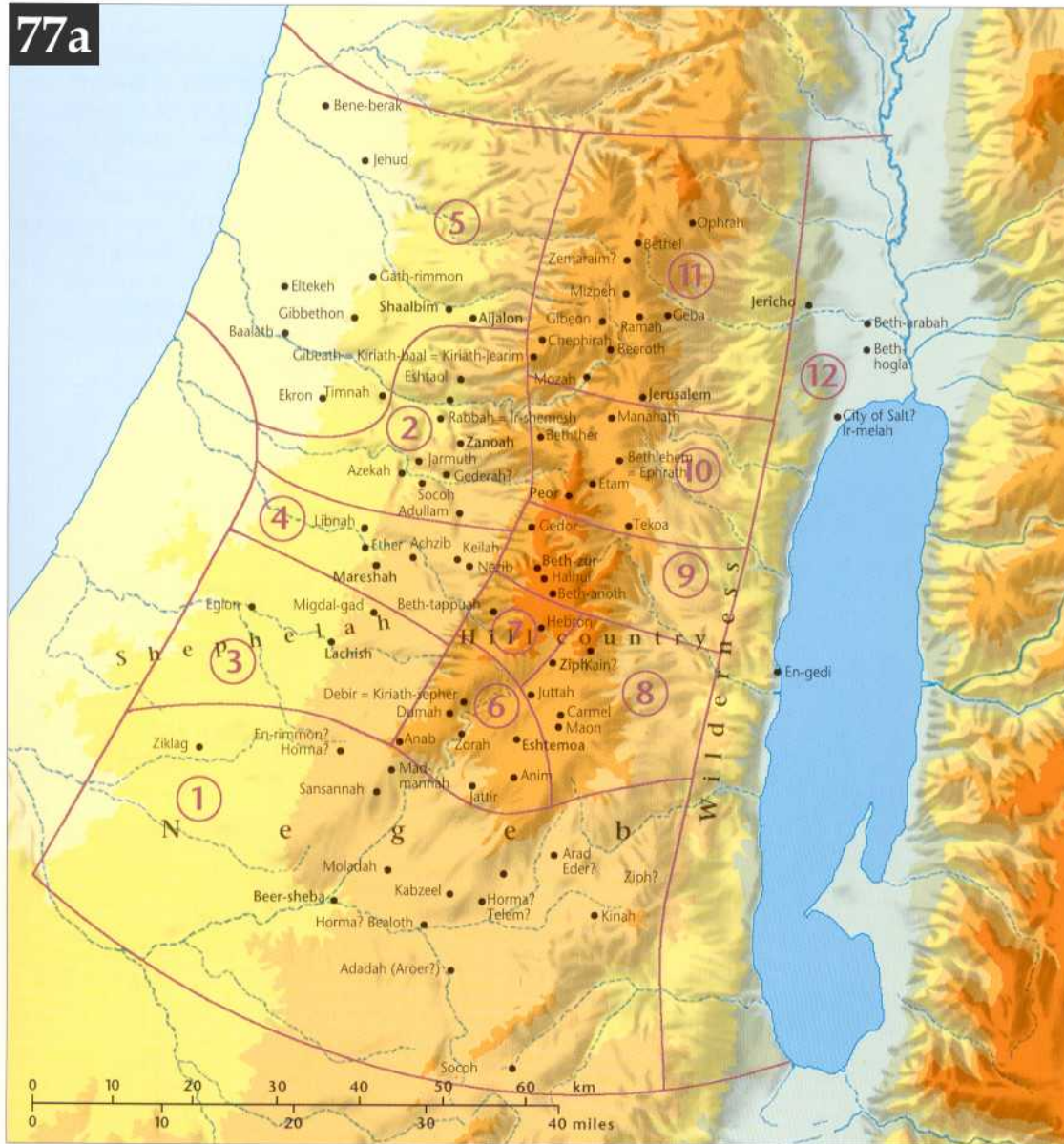
- Modern city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- Josiah's routes
- ↔ Neco II's routes
- Main trunk route
- Area firmly controlled by Josiah at the start of his reign
- Josiah's area of conquest



*Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28;
19.40-46*

These lists enumerate the towns in the twelve districts of Judah. According to recent scholarship they reflect conditions during the reign of Josiah about 620 B.C., although they are cited in the book of Joshua to illustrate a much earlier period.

The map shows the districts of Judah and the relative density of their population in the time of Josiah. Only the towns whose locations have been identified are shown on the map. The remainder are listed below it. When the topographical evidence has been convincing, some places have been transposed from the districts indicated in the book of Joshua.



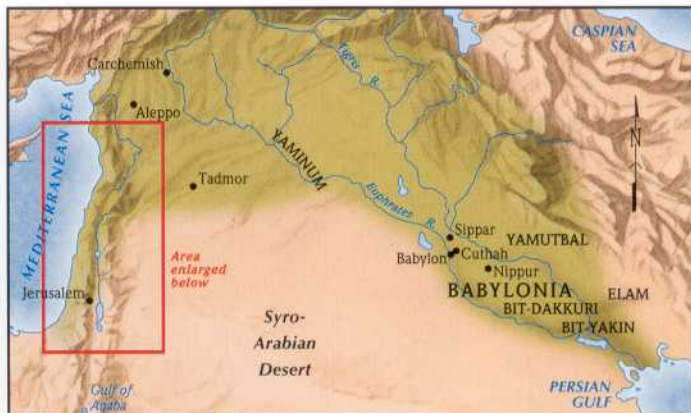
- | | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| <p>1 Jagur
Dimonah
Kedesh
Hazor
Ithnan
Hazor-hadatta
Amam
Kerioth-hezron
Shema
Hazar-gadda
Heshmon
Beth-pelet
Hazar-shual
Baalath
lim
Ezem
Eltolad
Chesil
Bethul
Lebaath
Shilhim</p> | <p>2 Ashnah
En-gannim
Tappuah
Enam
Shaaraim
Adithaim
Gederothaim</p> | <p>4 Ashan
Iphthah
Ashnah</p> | <p>7 Arab
Eshan
Janim (Janum)
Aphekah
Humtah
Zior</p> | <p>10 Kulon
Tatam
Shores
Kerem
Gallim</p> | <p>12 Emek-kezi
Middin
Secacah
Nibshan</p> |
| <p>3 Zenan
Hadashah
Dilan
Mizpeh
Jokthe-el
Bozkath
Cabbon
Lahmam
Chitlish
Gederoth
Beth-dagon
Naamah
Makkedah</p> | <p>5 Ithla
Elon
Me-jarkon
Rakkon</p> | <p>6 Shamir
Dannah
Goshen
Holon
Giloh</p> | <p>8 Jezreel
Jokdeam
Zanoah
Gibeah
Timnah</p> | <p>11 Avim
Parah
Chefar-ammoni
Ophni
Rekem
Irpeel
Taralah
Zela
Haeleph</p> | |
| | | | <p>9 Maarath
Eltekon</p> | | |



The Golden Age of King Josiah

2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

As the Assyrian empire weakened (cf. map 17), Josiah was able to recapture parts of Israel that had been lost in 732 and 722 B.C. However, the extent to which he established his control over the former northern kingdom is questionable. Josiah was killed at Megiddo in an attempt to halt an Egyptian army from joining forces to support the Assyrian army in its frontier wars (cf. map 18). Josiah's reign saw the beginning of Jeremiah's prophetic ministry.



NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JUDAH

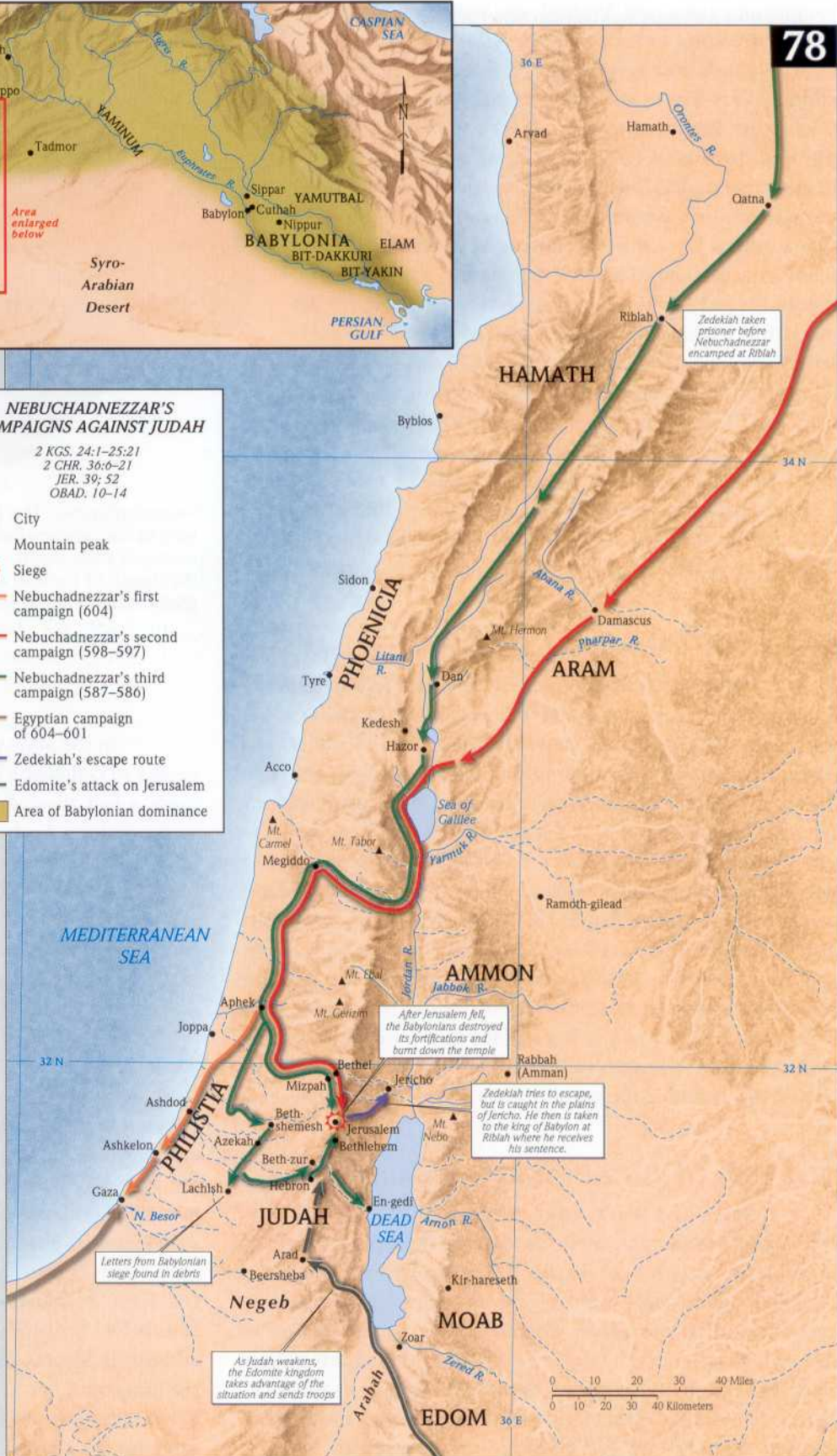
2 KGS. 24:1-25:21

2 CHR. 36:6-21

JER. 39; 52

OBAD. 10-14

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ☼ Siege
- Nebuchadnezzar's first campaign (604)
- Nebuchadnezzar's second campaign (598-597)
- Nebuchadnezzar's third campaign (587-586)
- Egyptian campaign of 604-601
- Zedekiah's escape route
- Edomite's attack on Jerusalem
- Area of Babylonian dominance



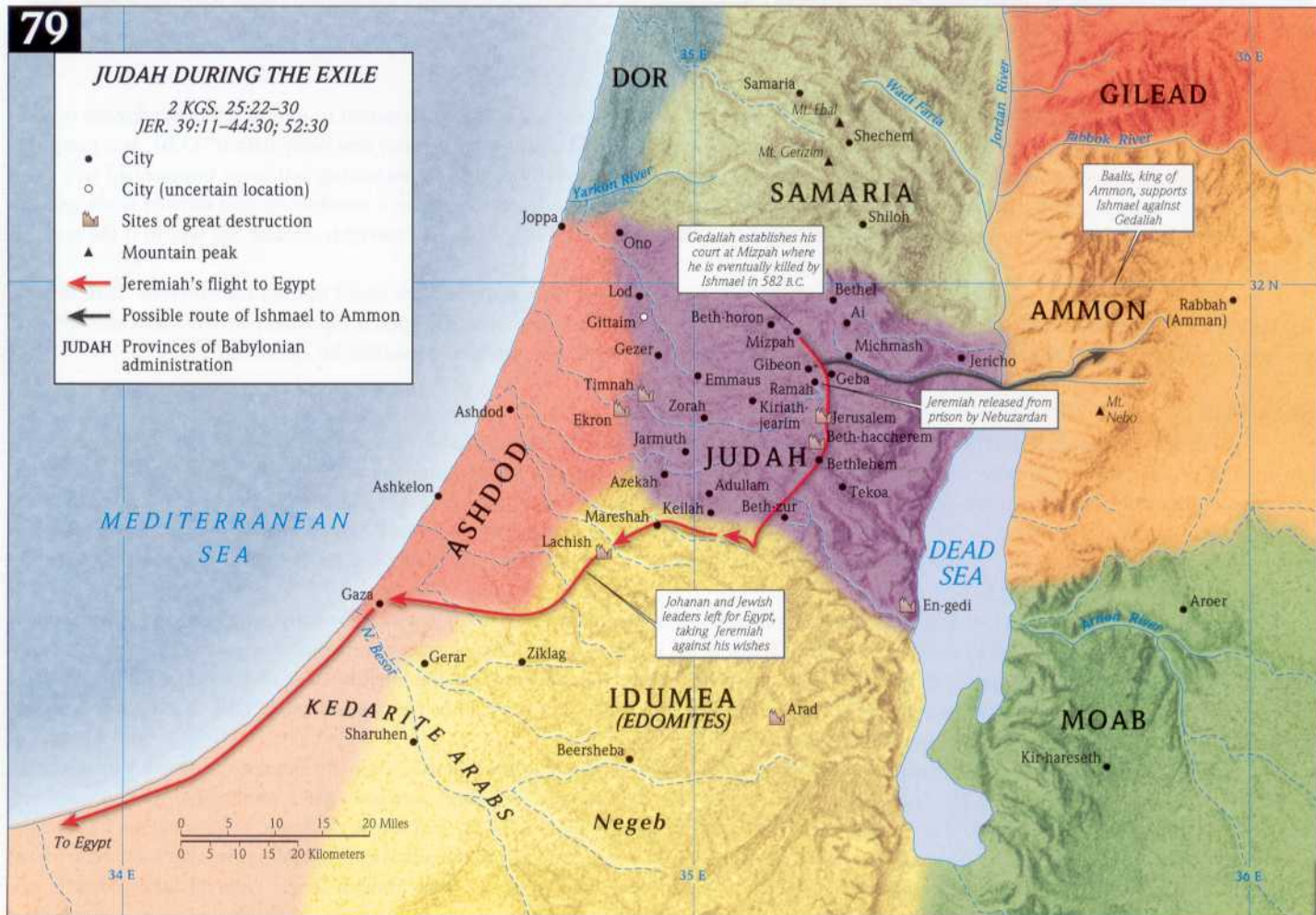
Chapter 12

The Babylonian Exile

JUDAH DURING THE EXILE

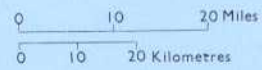
2 KGS. 25:22-30
JER. 39:11-44:30; 52:30

- City
 - City (uncertain location)
 - 🏰 Sites of great destruction
 - ▲ Mountain peak
 - ➡ Jeremiah's flight to Egypt
 - ➡ Possible route of Ishmael to Ammon
- JUDAH Provinces of Babylonian administration



The Kingdom of Judah

Israel Former kingdom of Israel conquered by Assyria
Asher, etc. Tribal territories of Israel
Approximate boundaries





Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

2 Kings 17.6; 18.11; 24.11-16; 25; Ezra 2.59; 8.17;

Nehemiah 7.61; Jeremiah 29; 42-46; 52; Ezekiel 1.1-3; 3.15

The exile, marking the beginning of the Jewish diaspora, resulted from the deportations of the northern kingdom of Israel to Assyria in 722 B.C., the southern kingdom of Judah to Babylon in 597, 587 and 582 B.C., and the flight of many of the remaining population of Judah to Egypt after an unsuccessful uprising against the Babylonian governor in Mizpah in 582 B.C.

Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

Ezra 2.21-35; Nehemiah 3.1-32; 7.26-38

When the Persian king Cyrus II (550-529 B.C.) conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. with hardly a battle, Judah became the Persian province Yahud.

The whole of Palestine was part of the 5th Persian satrapy of Abar-Nahara ("[the land] beyond the [Euphrates] River"); cf. map 19. The satrapy was divided into provinces, two of which were Samaria and Yahud. The capital of Samaria was Shechem, with the holy mountain of Gerizim. In Nehemiah's time the governor of Samaria was Sanballat, and the governor of Ammon was Tobiah. Both governors together with the provinces of Ashdod and Edom were opposed to Nehemiah and his plans to rebuild the walls of Jerusalem.

There is a list of Jewish cities in Nehemiah 11.25-35, but it probably reflects a different period, possibly including places where the inhabitants escaped deportation in 587 B.C. The places Lod, Hadid and Ono which are mentioned in Ezra 2.33 and Nehemiah 7.37 must have been outside the province of Yahud.



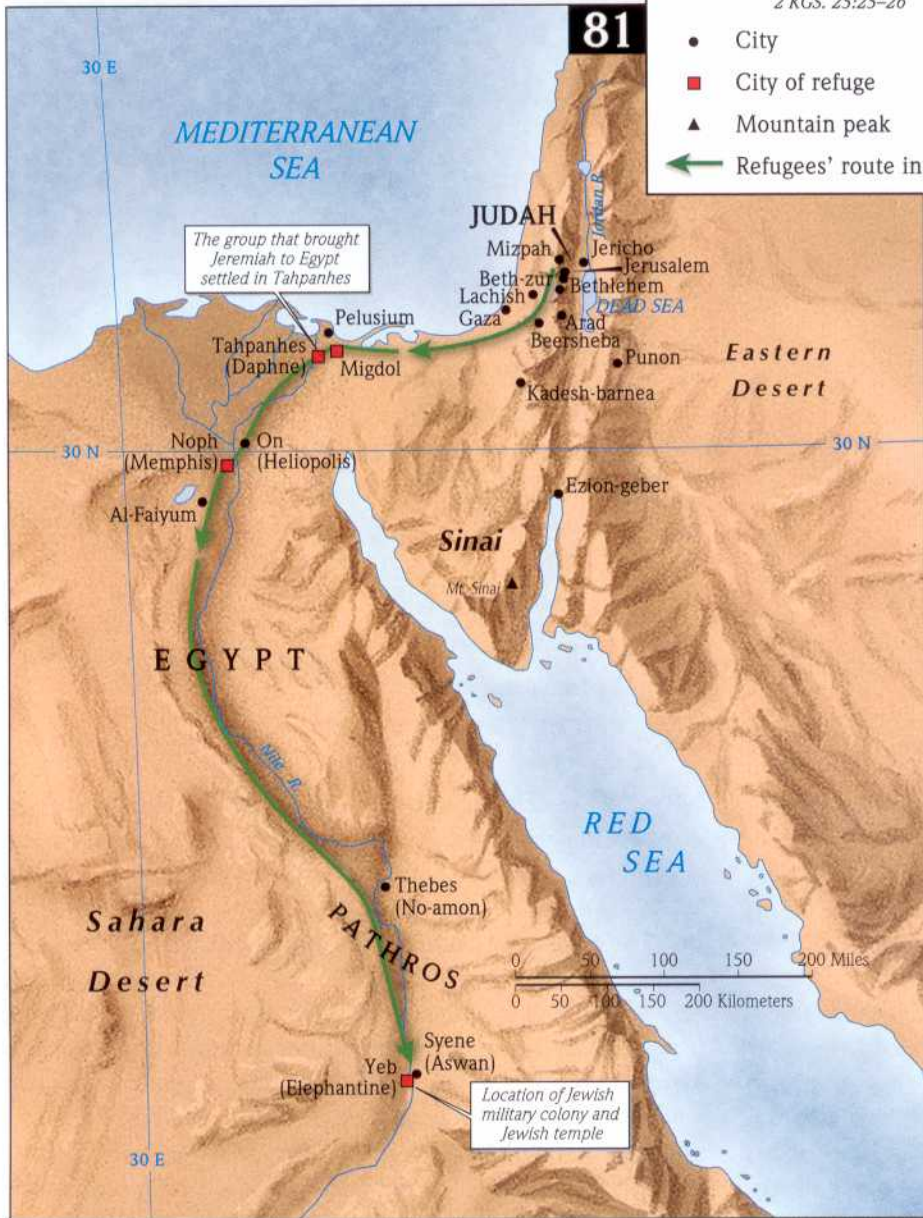


JEWISH REFUGEES IN EGYPT

JER. 41-42; 44:1
2 KGS. 25:25-26

81

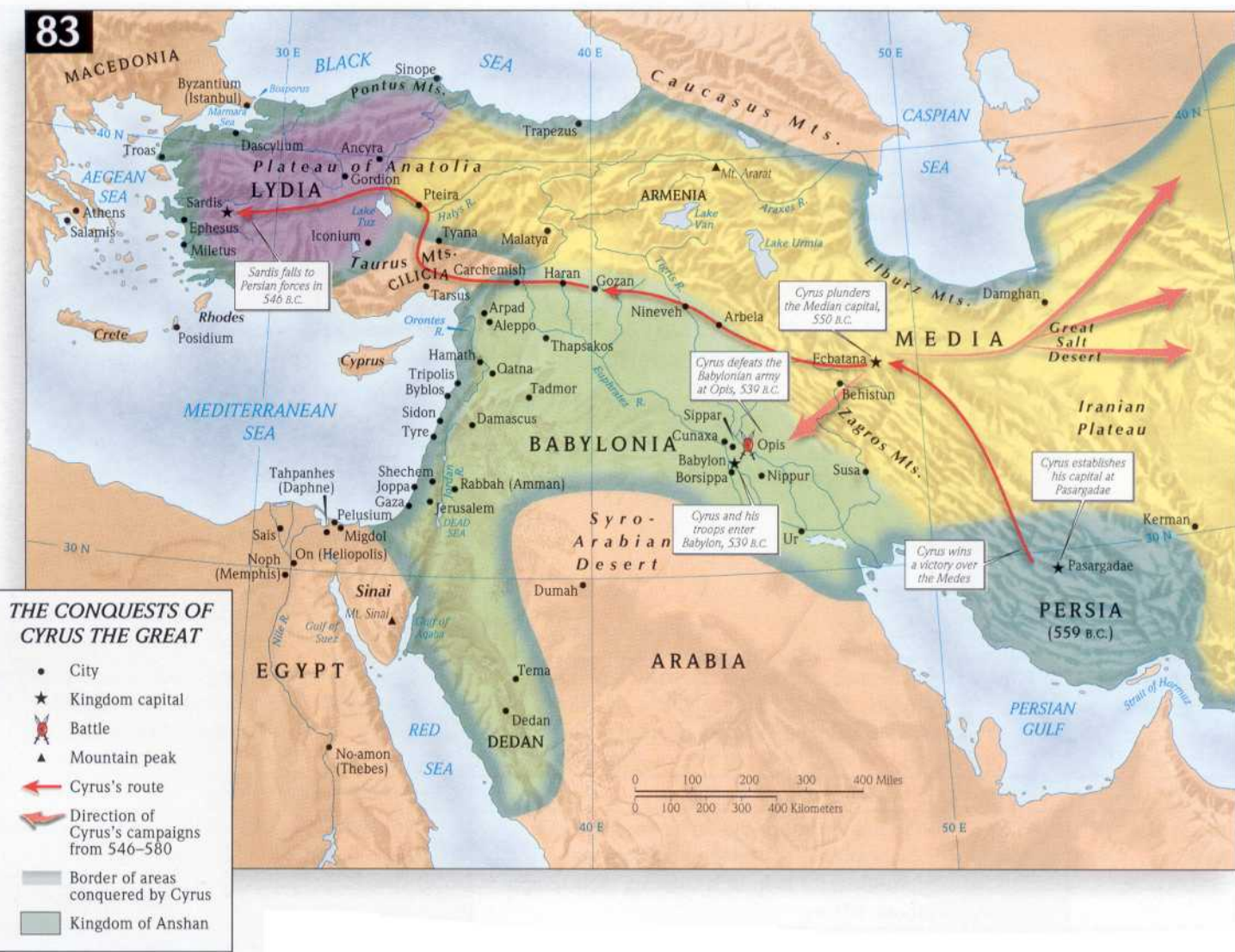
- City
- City of refuge
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ➔ Refugees' route into Egypt

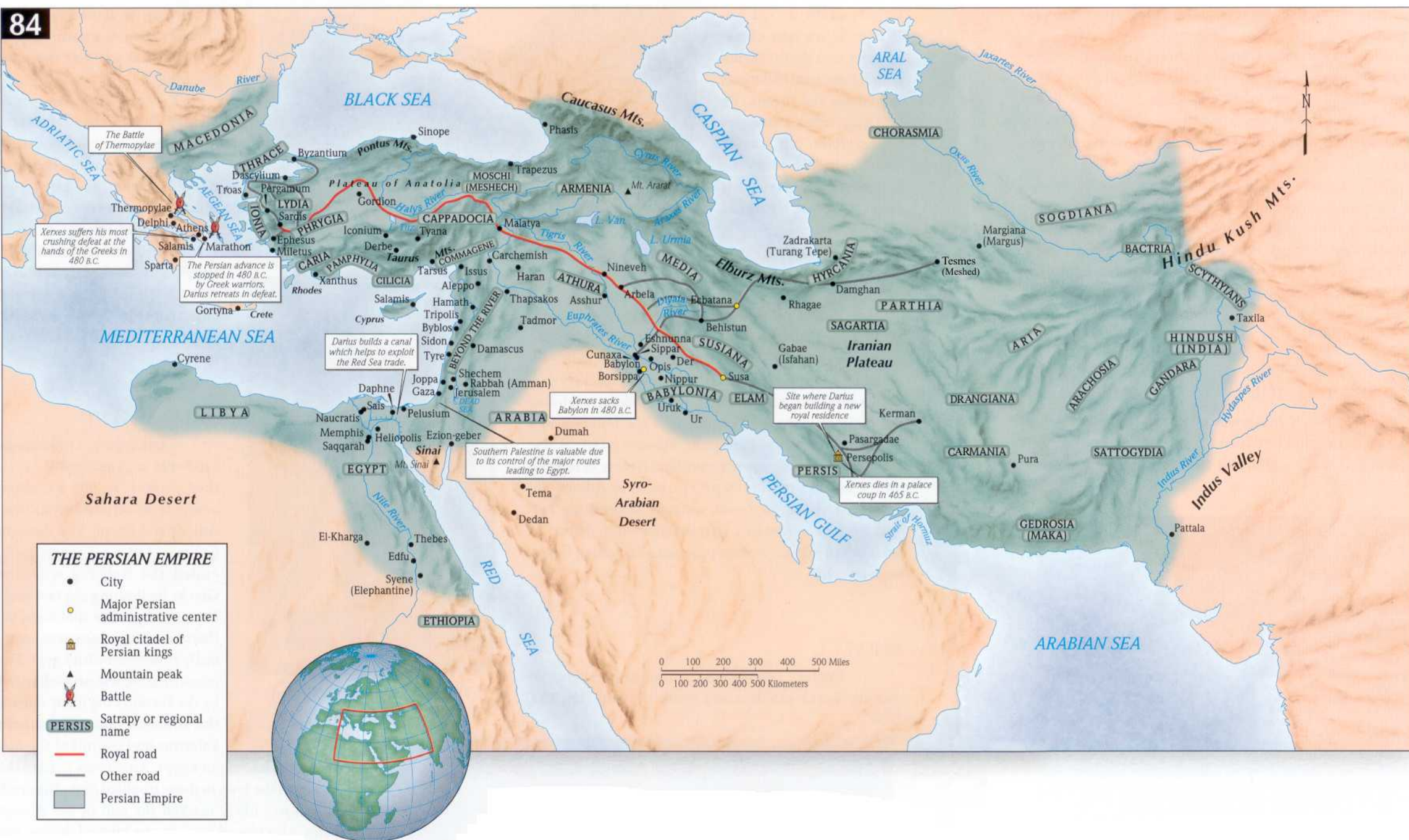


Chapter 13

The Persian Period

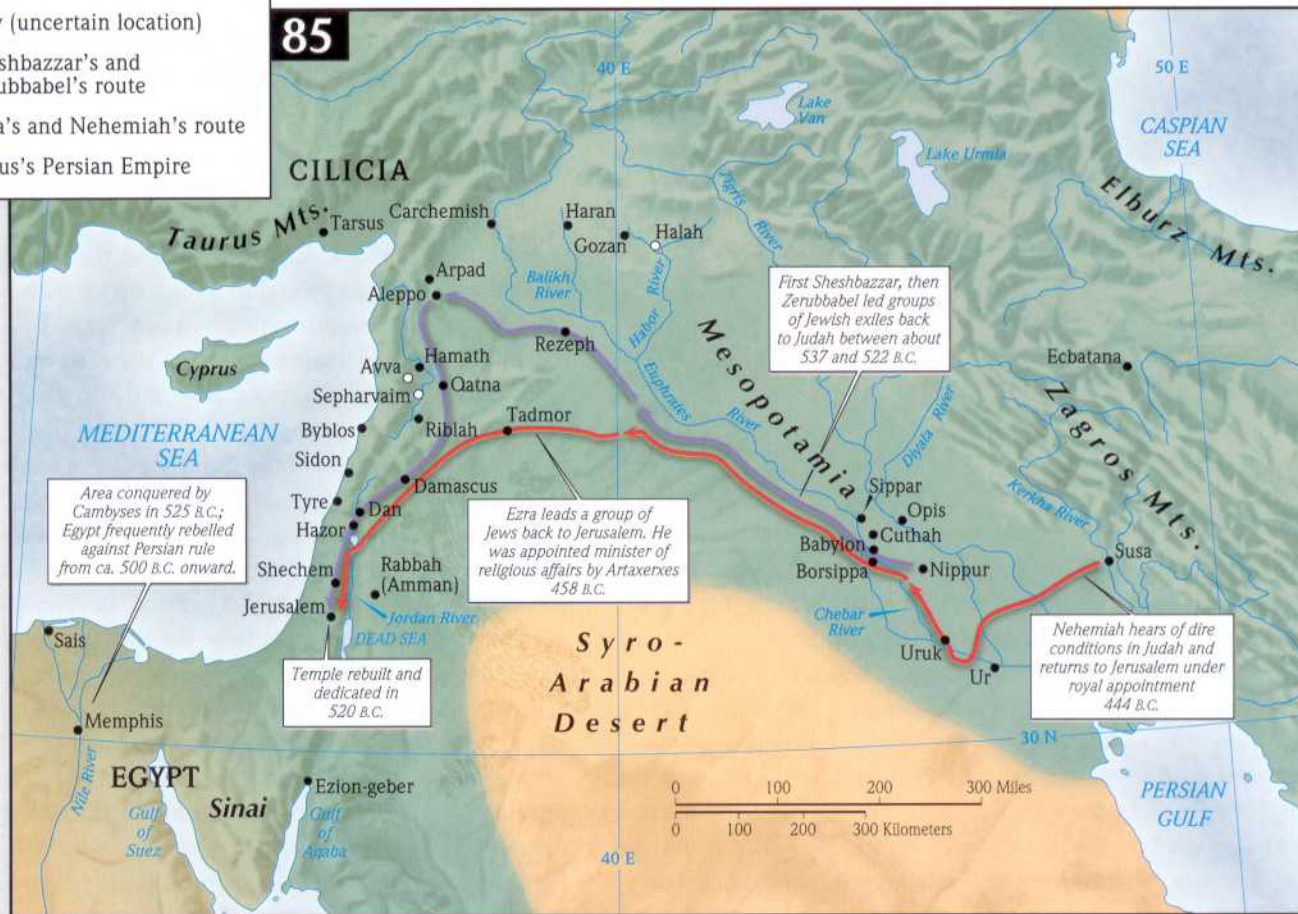






NEH. 1-3

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ← Sheshbazzar's and Zerubbabel's route
- Ezra's and Nehemiah's route
- Cyrus's Persian Empire



THE PROVINCE OF JUDAH AND NEHEMIAH'S ENEMIES IN THE FIFTH CENTURY

NEH. 4-6; 13:4-9

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ★ Possible district capitals
- Major trade route



Palestine after the Exile

Towns mentioned in Ezra–Nehemiah

0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres

2

33°

3

THE
GREAT
SEA

(Mediterranean
Sea)

4

32°

5

31°

6

7

© Access Foundation

14° 30'

35°

35° 30'

36°



Chapter 14

The Hellenistic Period

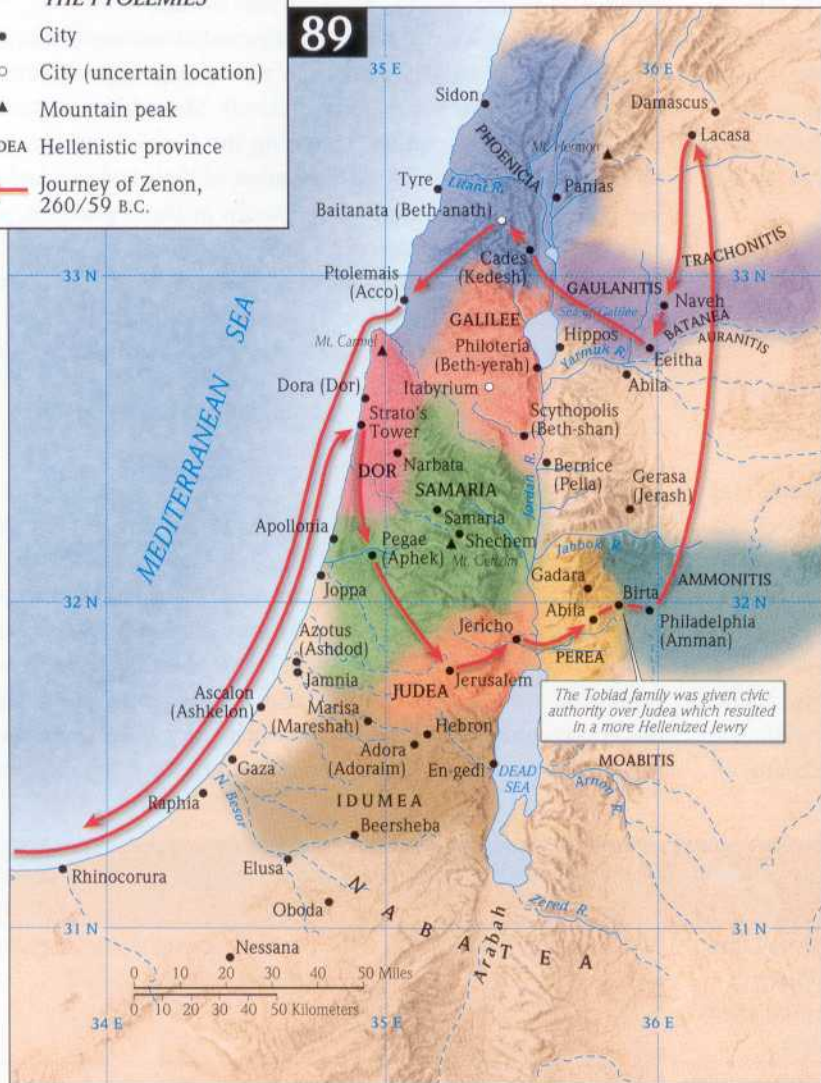




89

- JUDEA Hellenistic province

← Journey of Zenon, 260/59 B.C.





CAMPAIGNS OF ANTIOCHUS IV AGAINST EGYPT

1 MACC. 1:16-28

- City
- ☸ Siege
- First campaign of Antiochus IV
- - Second campaign of Antiochus IV





The Maccabees

1-2 Maccabees

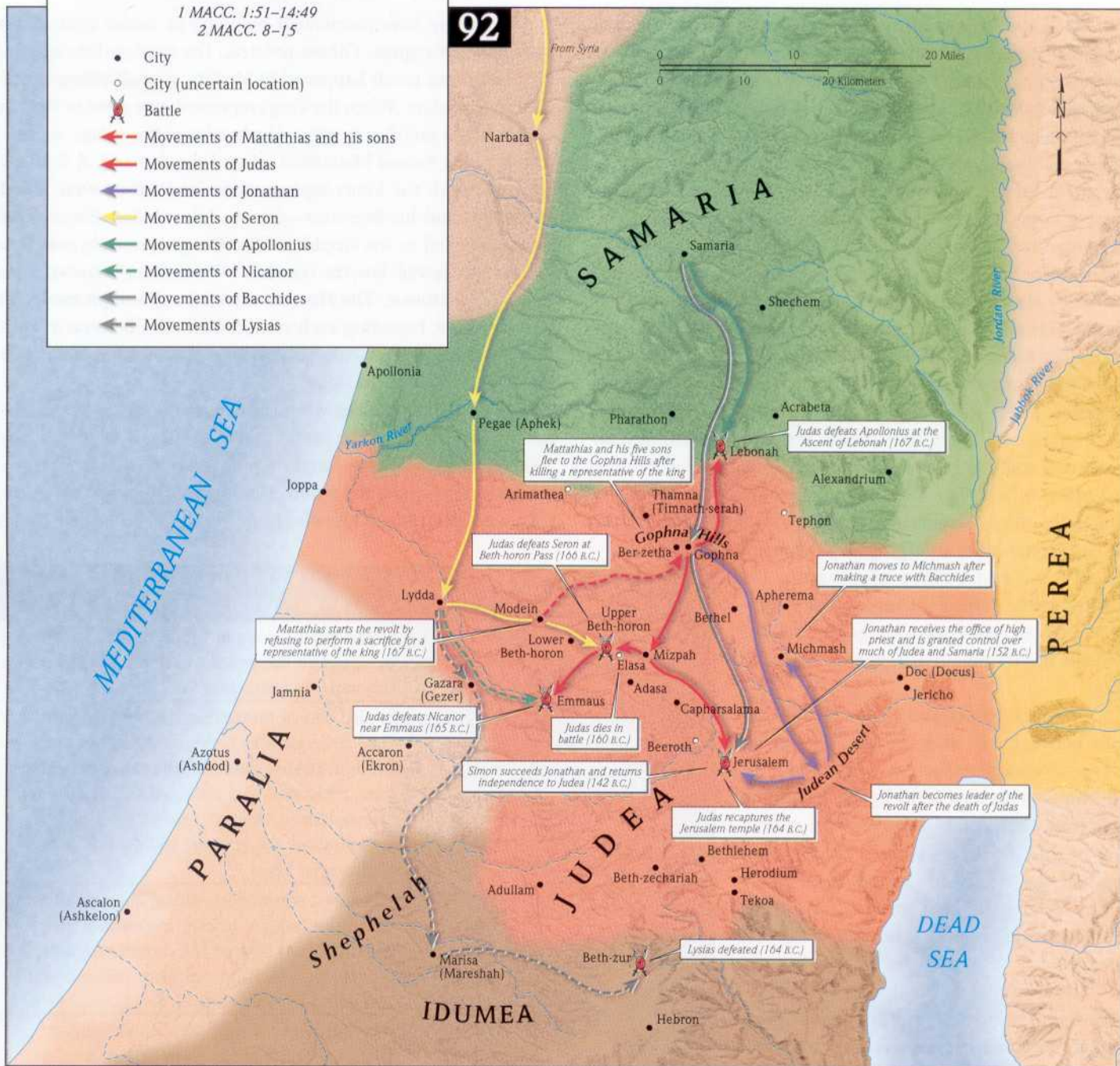
In 168 B.C. Antiochus IV Epiphanes (175-164 B.C.) set up an altar to Zeus in the temple at Jerusalem. This led to a Jewish uprising under the leadership of the priest Mattathias of Modein and his five sons, the most prominent of whom was Judas Maccabaeus from whom the movement took its name. After more than two decades of fighting Judea achieved independence as a kingdom under Syrian rule. Its royal dynasty was known as Hasmonean after Hasmon, the grandfather of Mattathias.

SELECTED EVENTS IN THE MACCABEAN REVOLT (168–142 B.C.)

1 MACC. 1:51–14:49

2 MACC. 8–15

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ✠ Battle
- ← Movements of Mattathias and his sons
- ← Movements of Judas
- ← Movements of Jonathan
- ← Movements of Seron
- ← Movements of Apollonius
- ← Movements of Nicanor
- ← Movements of Bacchides
- ← Movements of Lysias



JEWISH EXPANSION UNDER THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

- Judea before the Maccabean revolt
- Conquests of Jonathan
- Conquests of Simon
- Conquests of Hyrcanus I
- Conquests of Aristobulus I
- Conquests of Alexander Jannaeus

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA

0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers



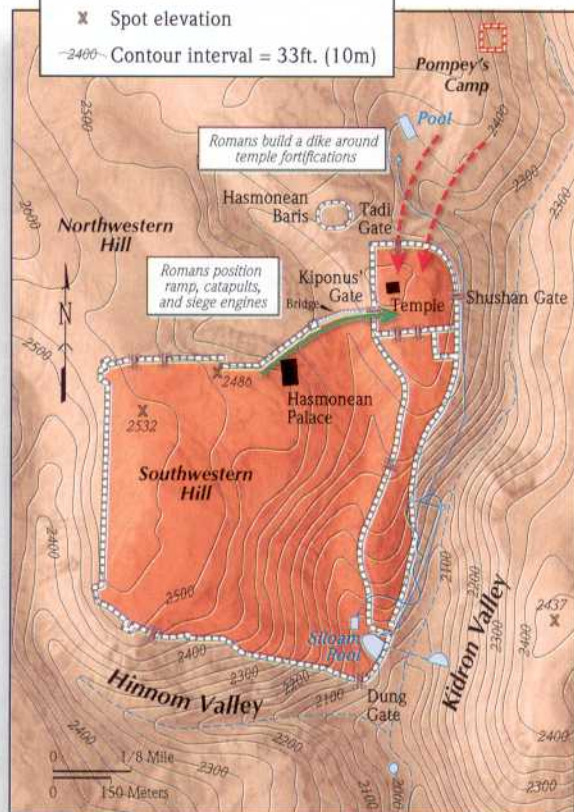
POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ☼ Siege of Jerusalem
- ← Pompey's campaign
- The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- Red shaded area Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- Purple shaded area Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- Yellow shaded area Samaritan state
- Green shaded area Cities of the Decapolis

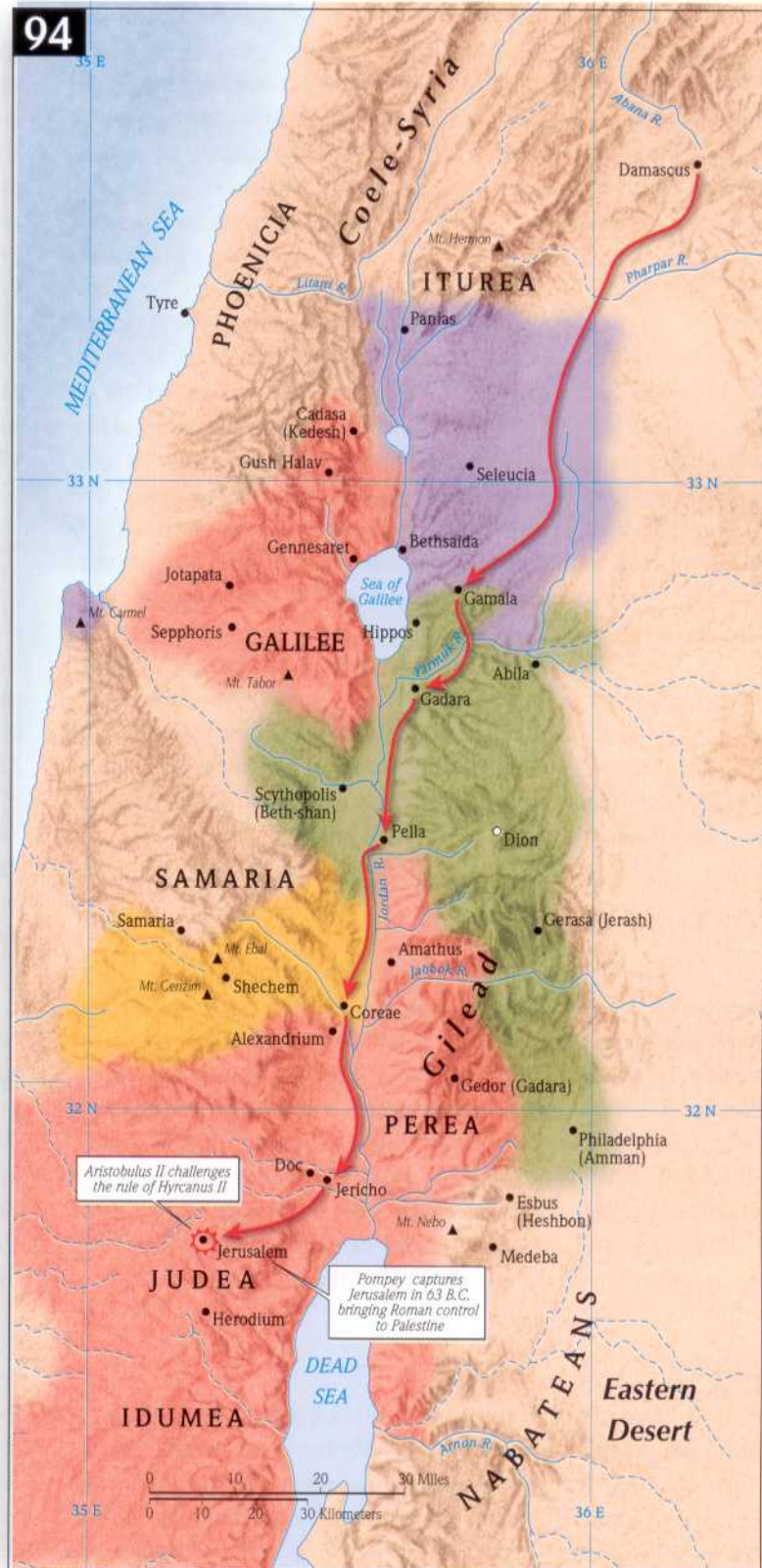
POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

- ✕ Spot elevation

—2400— Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)



94



Part Three

THE NEW TESTAMENT ERA

Chapter 15

Rome's Emergence as a World Power

EARLY ROME

- Etruscan city-state
- Latin settlement
- Other important colonies
- City allied with Sparta
- City allied with Athens
- Roman republic
- Area of Latin tribes
- Etruscan influence
- Gallic invasion

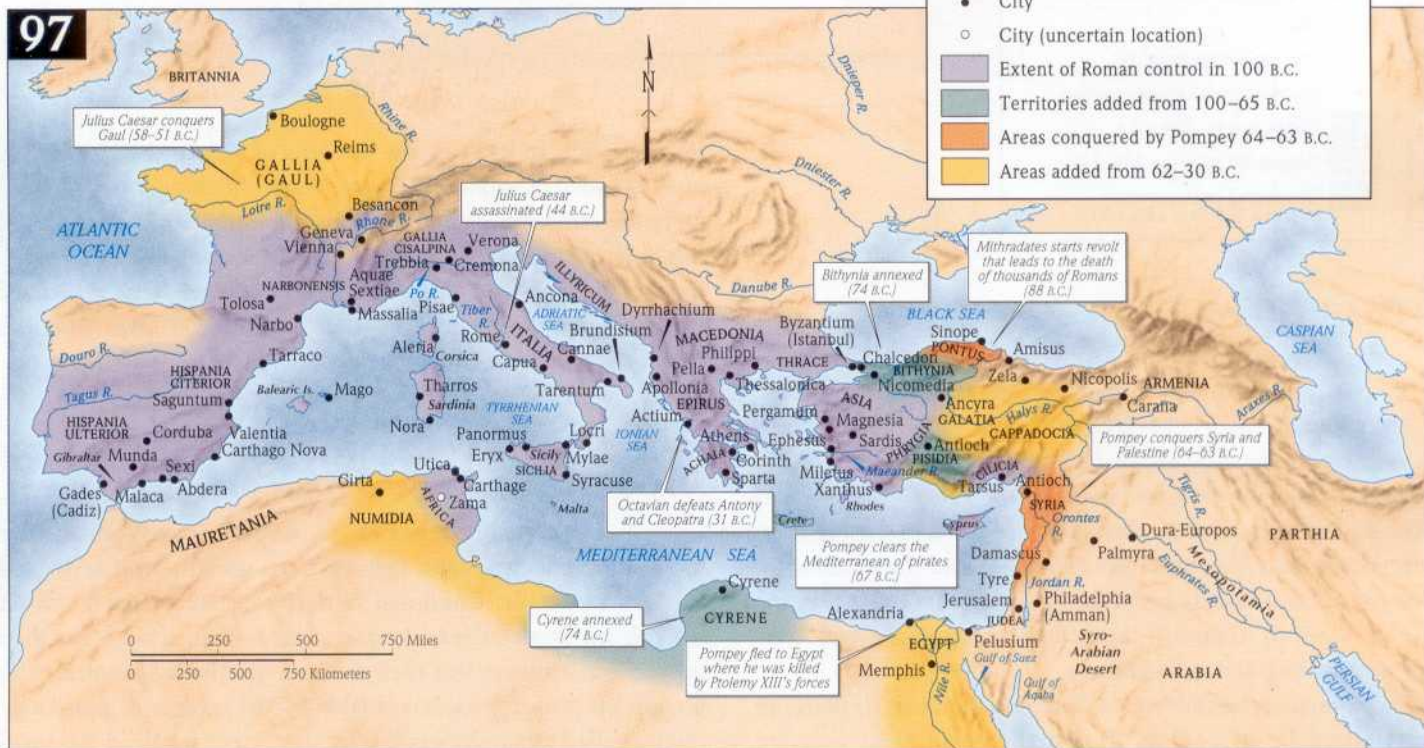


- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Territory under Roman control
- Conquered by 200 B.C.
- Conquered between 200–148 B.C.
- Conquered or bequeathed to Rome between 147–100 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Territory under Roman control
- Conquered by 200 B.C.
- Conquered between 200–148 B.C.
- Conquered or bequeathed to Rome between 147–100 B.C.

CIVIL WARS AND THE EXPANSION OF ROME IN THE FIRST CENTURY

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Extent of Roman control in 100 B.C.
- Territories added from 100–65 B.C.
- Areas conquered by Pompey 64–63 B.C.
- Areas added from 62–30 B.C.





Chapter 16

The Romans, Palestine, and Herod the Great

63-40 B.C.

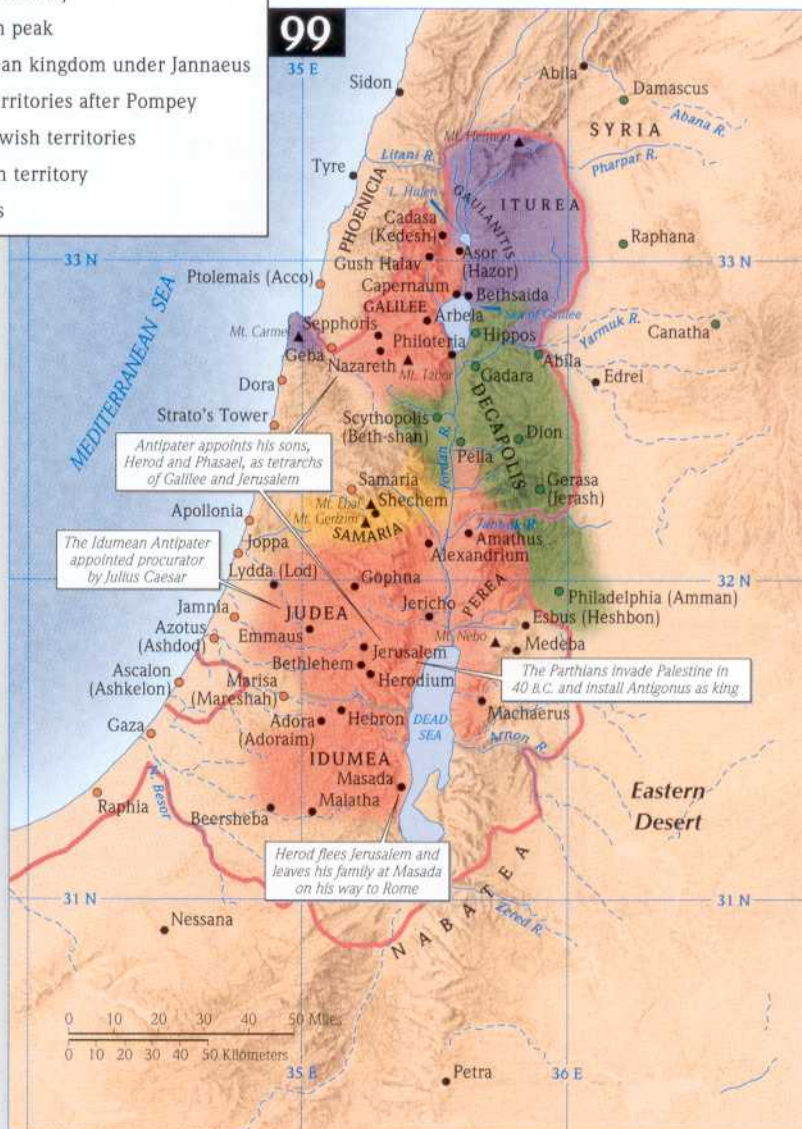
- ### Hasmonean kingdom under Jannaeus

 Jewish territories after Pompey

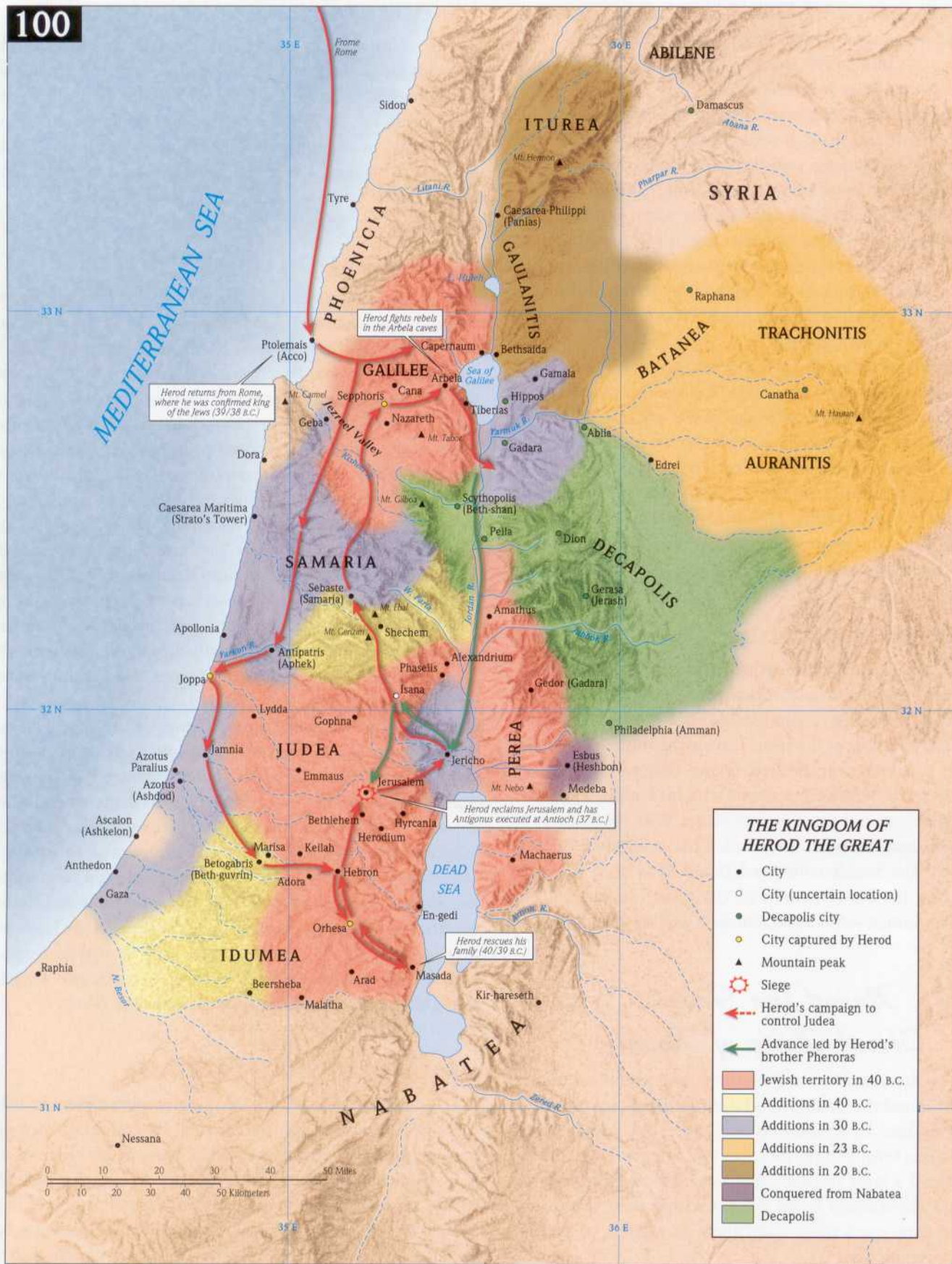
■ Ceded Jewish territories

 Samaritan territory

Decapolis

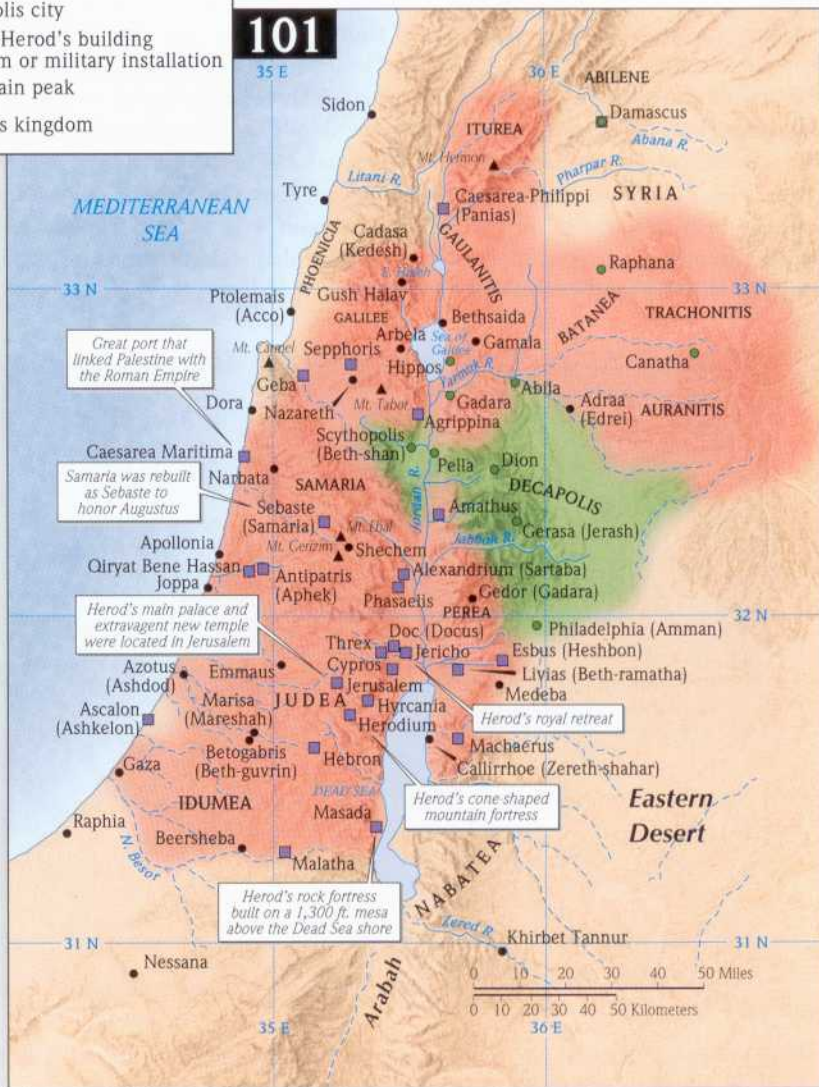


MEDITERRANEAN SEA



HEROD'S BUILDING PROGRAM

- City
- Decapolis city
- Site of Herod's building program or military installation
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Herod's kingdom

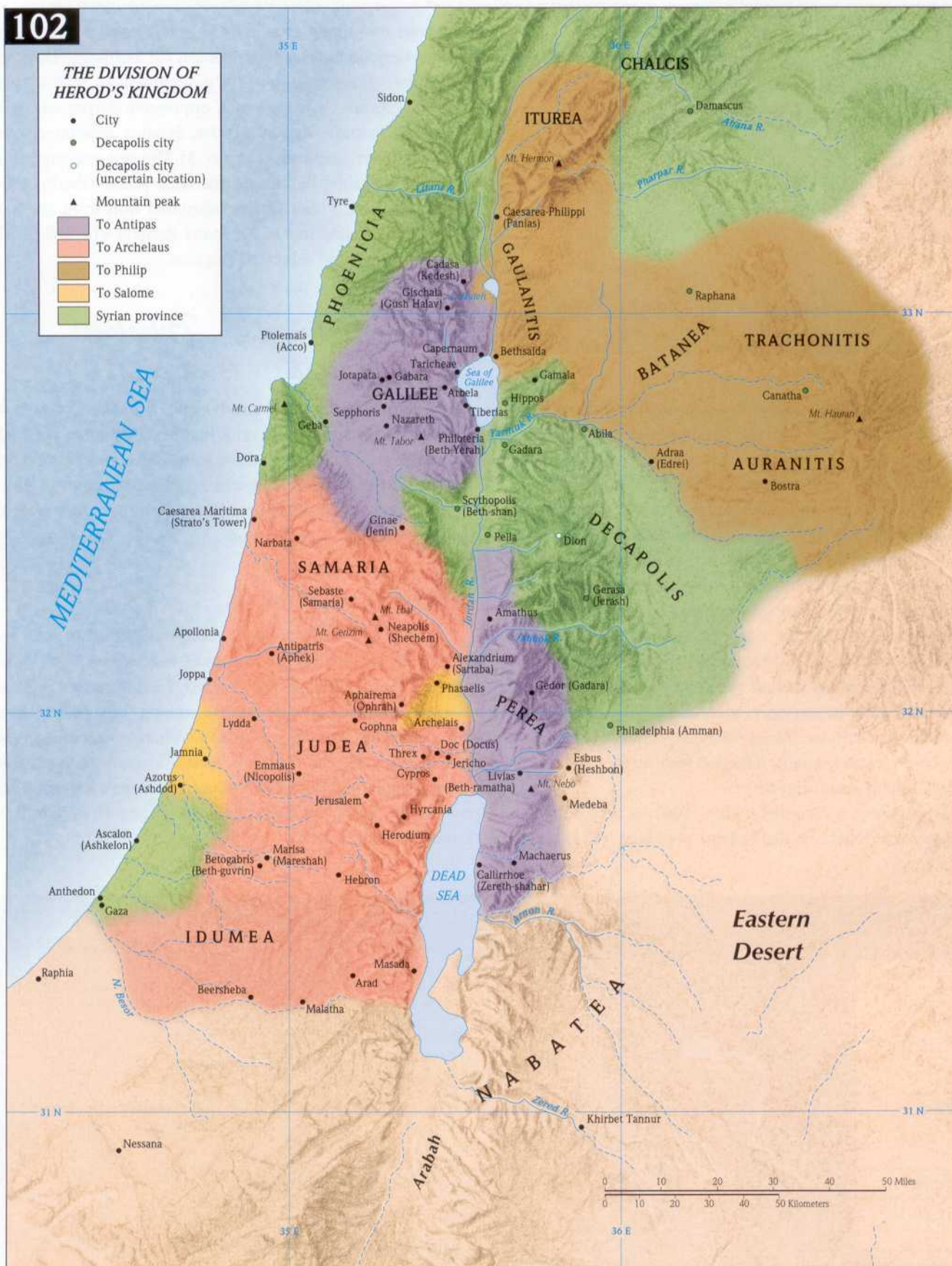


Chapter 17

The World of Jesus

THE DIVISION OF HEROD'S KINGDOM

- City
- Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- To Antipas
- To Archelaus
- To Philip
- To Salome
- Syrian province

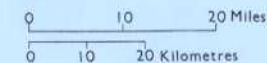


W Palestine under the Herods

Boundary of Herod's kingdom
at its greatest extent

Divisions, A.D. 6-37

Fortresses



2

3

4

5

6

7

MARE INTERNUM
(Mediterranean Sea)

PROVINCE
OF
GALILEE
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

ITURAEA
OF
GAULANITIS
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

ABILENE
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

KINGDOM
OF
JUDAEA
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

PEREA
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

SYRIA
OF
HEROD
CAP
PITOLIA

IDUMEA

NABATAEAN
KINGDOM

X Sidon

Sarepta

Tyre

Ptolemais

Sepphoris

Gabae
(Hippeum)

Dora

Caesarea
(Strato's Tower)

Apollonia
Sozusa

Joppa

Lydda

Jamnia

Azotus

Ascalon
(Free city)

Agrippias
(Anthedon)

Gaza

Raphia

Bersabe
(Beersheba)

Malatha

Mampsis

X Sidon

Sarepta

Tyre

Ptolemais

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(Anthedon)

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Bersabe
(Beersheba)

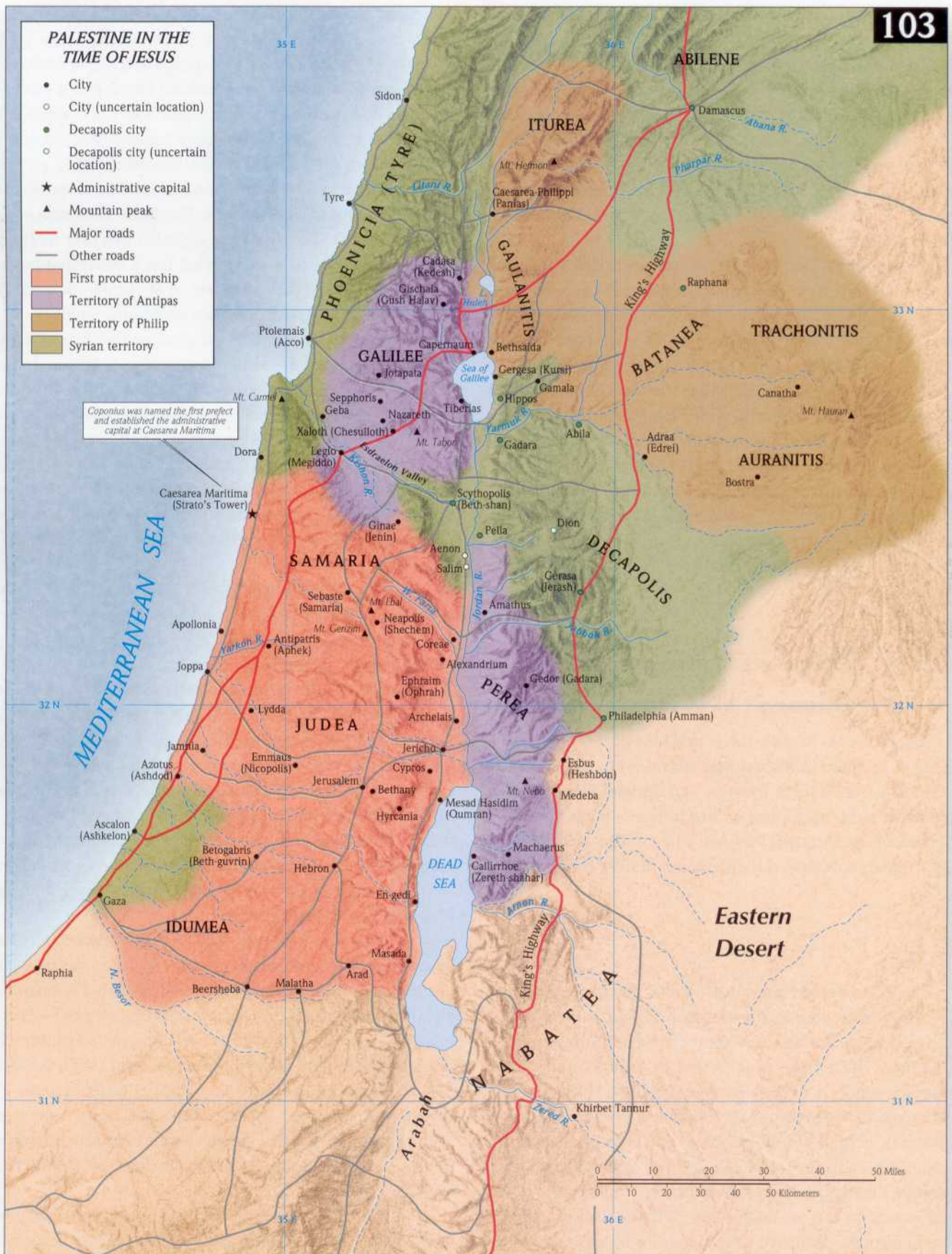
Malatha

Mampsis

PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF JESUS

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ★ Administrative capital
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Major roads
- Other roads
- First procuratorship
- Territory of Antipas
- Territory of Philip
- Syrian territory

Coponius was named the first prefect and established the administrative capital at Caesarea Maritima



Idumea, Judea and Samaria were administered by a Roman prefect resident in Caesarea who bore the title procurator after A.D. 41. Herod Antipas was tetrarch of Galilee and Perea, and Philip was tetrarch of Gaulanitis and Batanea, lands to the northeast and east of Lake Galilee. The cities of the Decapolis were under the direct control of the governor of Syria.



QUMRAN CAVES

 Cave

3Q

Copper Scroll giving lists of hidden treasures

11Q

1Q
2Q
Temple Scroll and Psalm Scroll

Two Isaiah scrolls; major deposit of sectarian works (Manual of Discipline, the War Scroll, Messianic Rule); commentaries on Habakkuk

Khirbet Qumran

5Q

6Q

4Q

7-10Q

Major deposit of manuscripts; fragments of over 400 works, including pieces of every Old Testament book except Esther; fragments of Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphal books

DEAD SEA

104

JUDEA

Bethlehem

Herodium

Beth-marah

Hebron

Jerusalem

Khirbet Mird (Hircania)

Nibsharka

Nahal Hever

Nahal Ze'elim

Masada

Arad

Middin

Secacah

Ras Feshkha

W. Kidron

W. Qumran

W. Zarga

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

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W. Zarqa

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W. Zarqa

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W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

W. Zarqa

DEAD SEA

QUMRAN AND THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS

• City

0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers

Site of several caves where Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered

Area enlarged above

Khirbet Qumran

Ain Feshkha

Khirbet Mazin

Ain Ghuweir

En-gedi

W. Arabah

W. Arabah

W. Arabah

W. Arabah

W. Arabah

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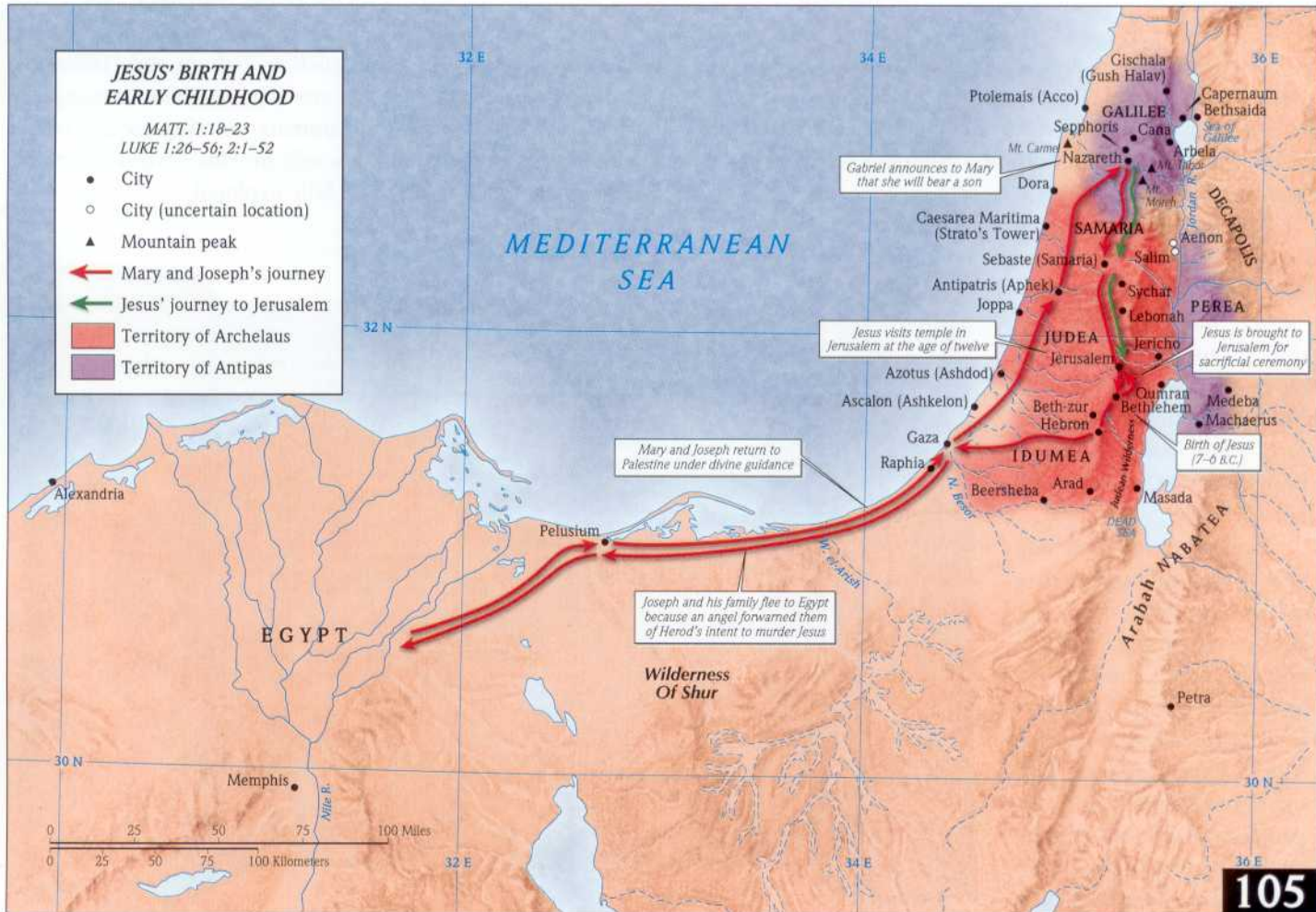
Chapter 18

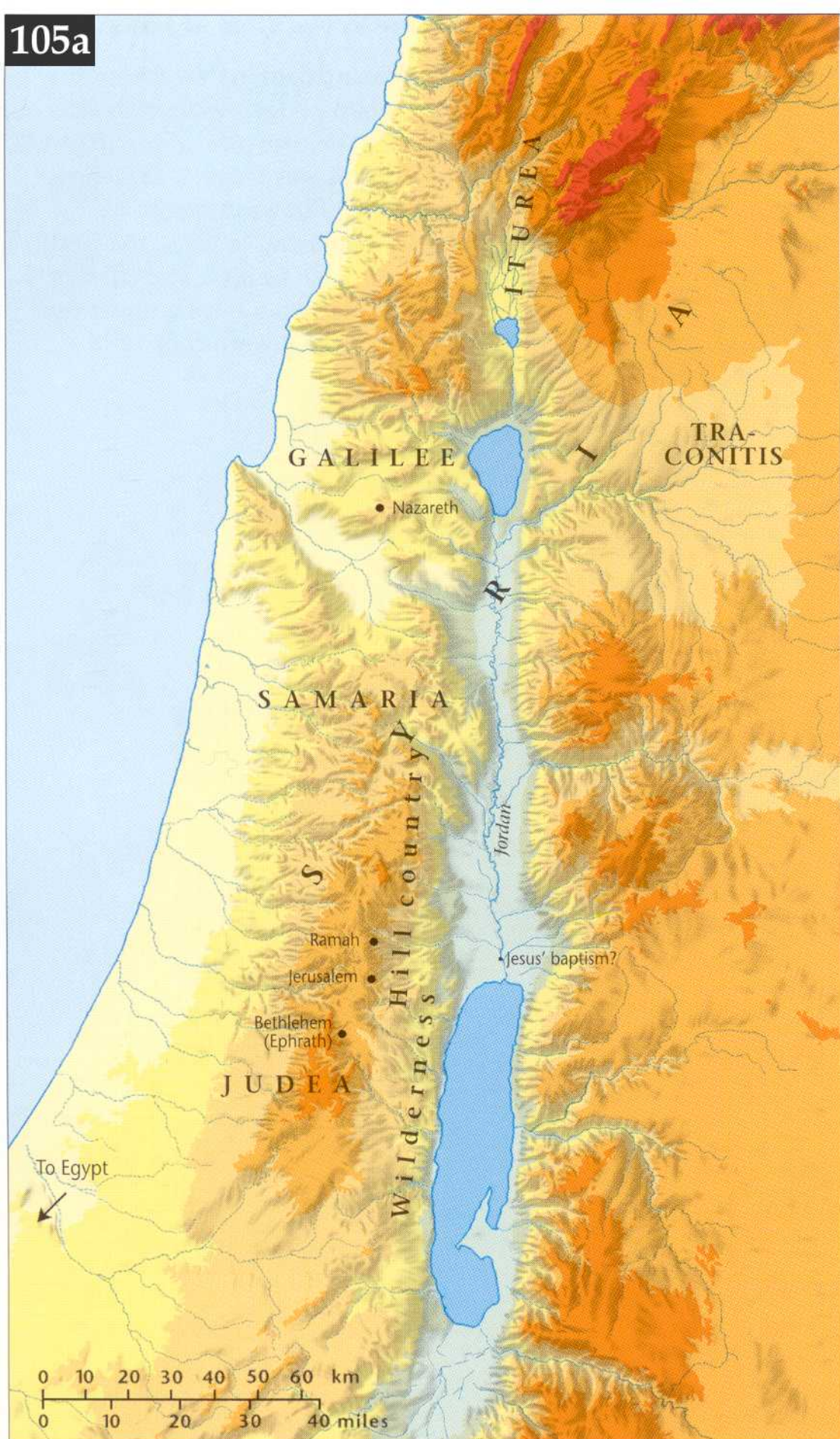
The Life and Ministry of Jesus

JESUS' BIRTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD

MATT. 1:18-23
LUKE 1:26-56; 2:1-52

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Mary and Joseph's journey
- ← Jesus' journey to Jerusalem
- Territory of Archelaus
- Territory of Antipas





The Birth, Childhood and Baptism of Jesus

Matthew 1.1–4.11; Mark 1.1–13; Luke 1.1–4.13

Accounts of the birth, childhood and baptism of Jesus are found in the first chapters of Matthew, Mark and Luke.

JOHN THE BAPTIST

MATT. 3:1-4:12

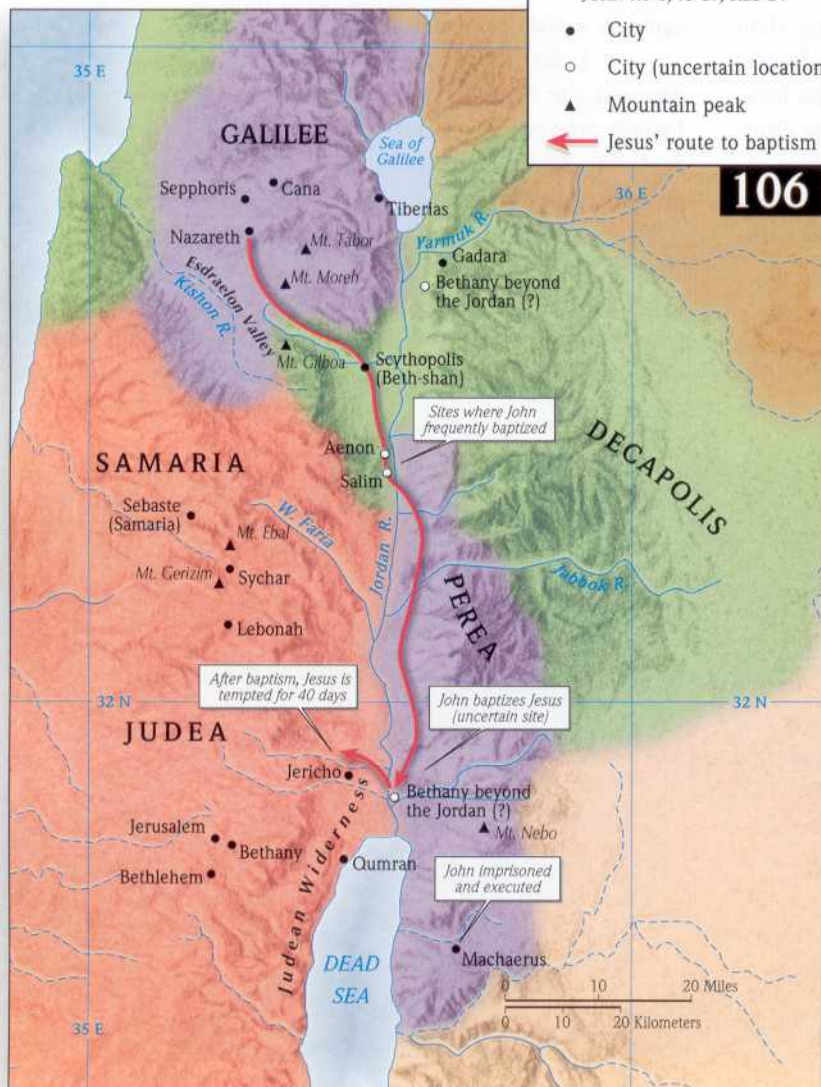
MARK 1:4-14; 6:14-29

LUKE 3:1-23; 9:7-9

JOHN 1:6-8, 15-37; 3:22-24

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Jesus' route to baptism

106

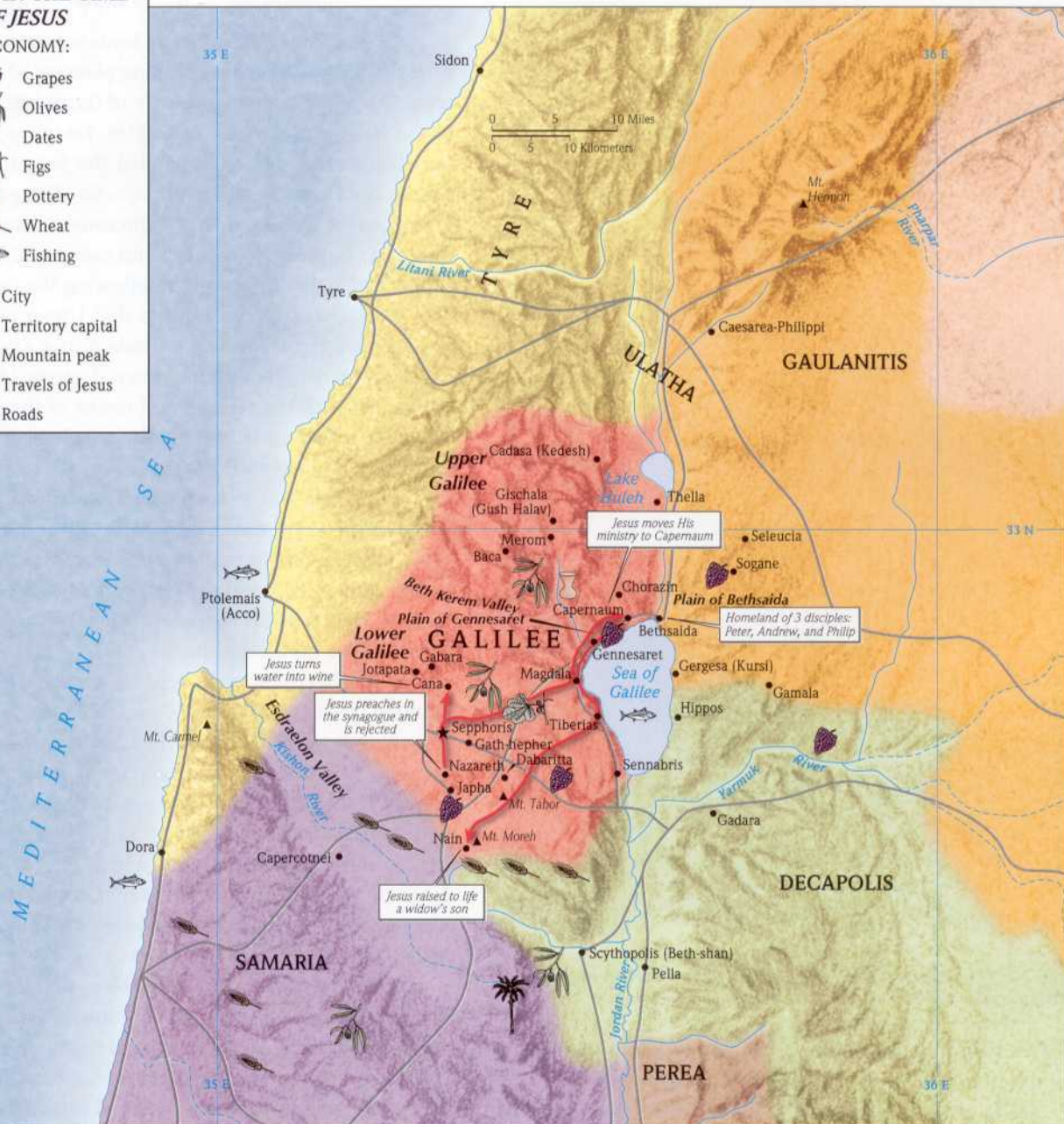


GALILEE IN THE TIME OF JESUS

ECONOMY:



- City
- ★ Territory capital
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ➔ Travels of Jesus
- Roads

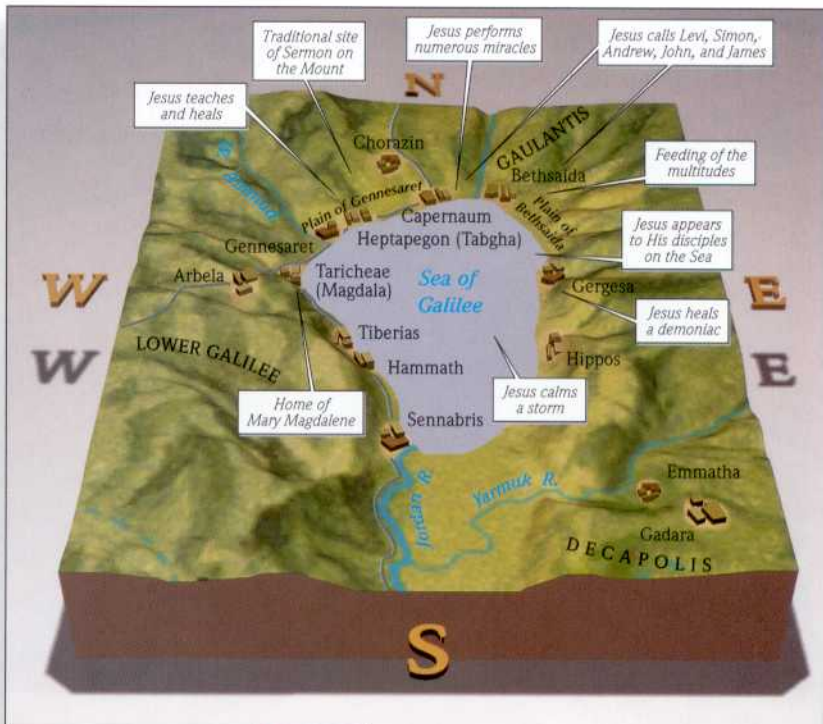




Jesus' Ministry in Galilee and Journey to Jerusalem

Matthew 4.12–21.1; Mark 1.14–11.1; Luke 4.14–19.27

Jesus spent most of his ministry in Galilee, where he had grown up. He traveled mainly around Lake Galilee, with his home in Capernaum. He may have gone to Jerusalem by way of Perea to avoid going through Samaria.



THE MINISTRY OF JESUS AROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

MATT. 5-7; 9:1-9
 MARK 1:21-34; 2:1-14; 4:34-41; 5:1-20; 6:45-52
 LUKE 7:1-10; 9:12-17
 JOHN 6:1-25



City

— Road

THE MINISTRY OF JESUS BEYOND GALILEE

MATT. 15:21-28; 16:13-20; 17:1-13

MARK 7:24-37; 8:27-38; 9:1-13

LUKE 9:28-36; 18:22-35

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Travels of Jesus
- Roads





Jesus' Ministry according to John

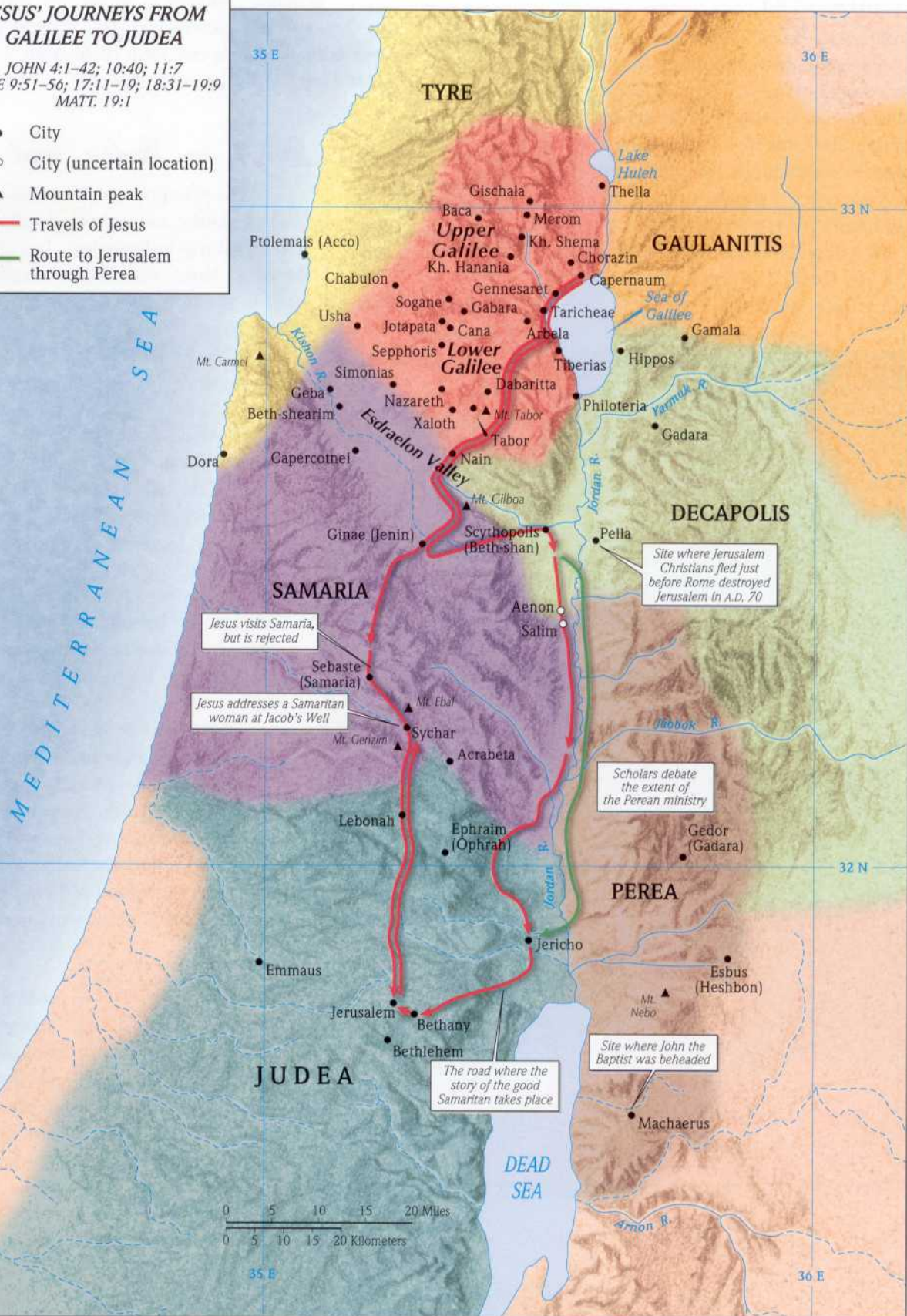
John

The account in the fourth Gospel differs in many ways from that of the first three Gospels. For example, Jesus visited Jerusalem more than once, and different places are named. This evidently represents an independent historical tradition which emphasizes events other than those in the synoptic Gospels.

JESUS' JOURNEYS FROM GALILEE TO JUDEA

JOHN 4:1-42; 10:40; 11:7
LUKE 9:51-56; 17:11-19; 18:31-19:9
MATT. 19:1

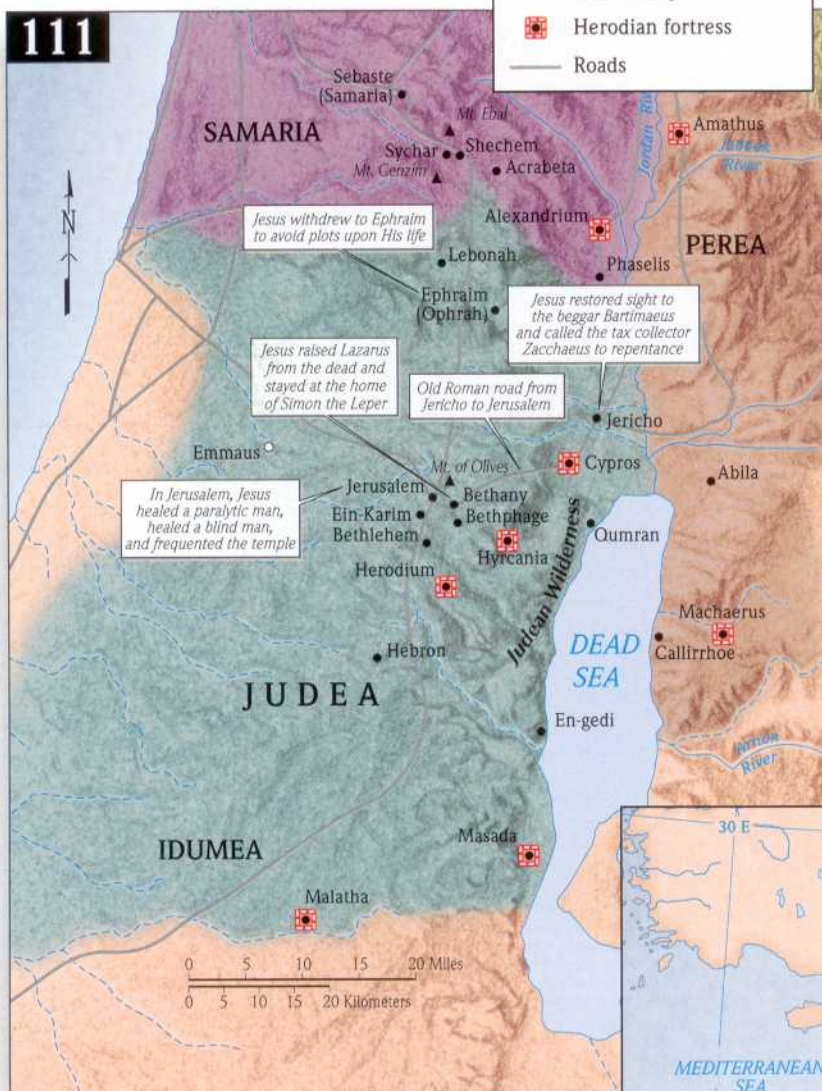
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Travels of Jesus
- ← Route to Jerusalem through Perea



JESUS IN JUDEA AND JERUSALEM

LUKE 4: 44; 10:25-37; 18:4-19:28
JOHN 1:35-51; 3:22-24; 10:39-40

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Herodian fortress
- Roads



JERUSALEM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD

Gate

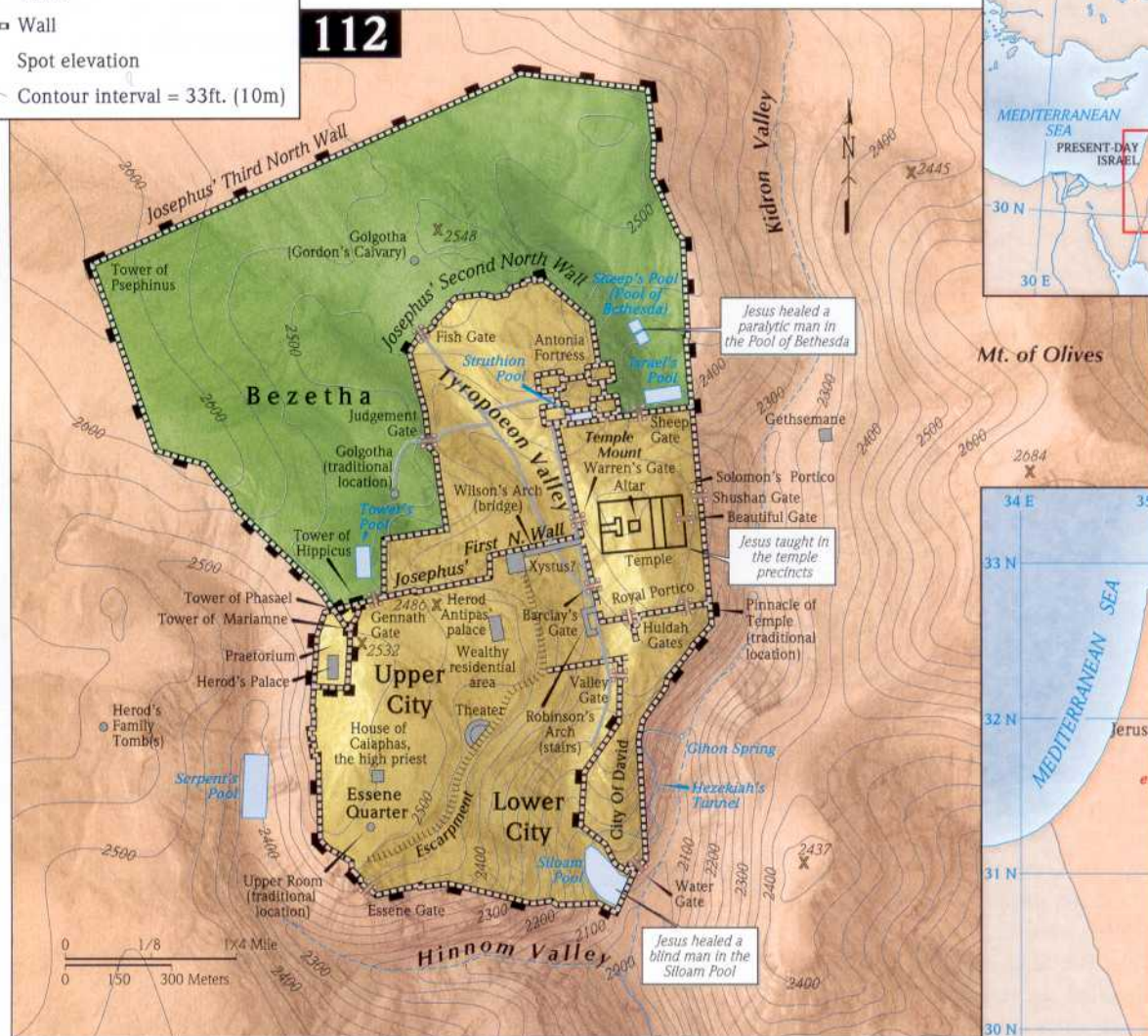
Tower

Wall

Spot elevation

Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

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Mt. of Olives



THE PASSION WEEK IN JERUSALEM

Gate

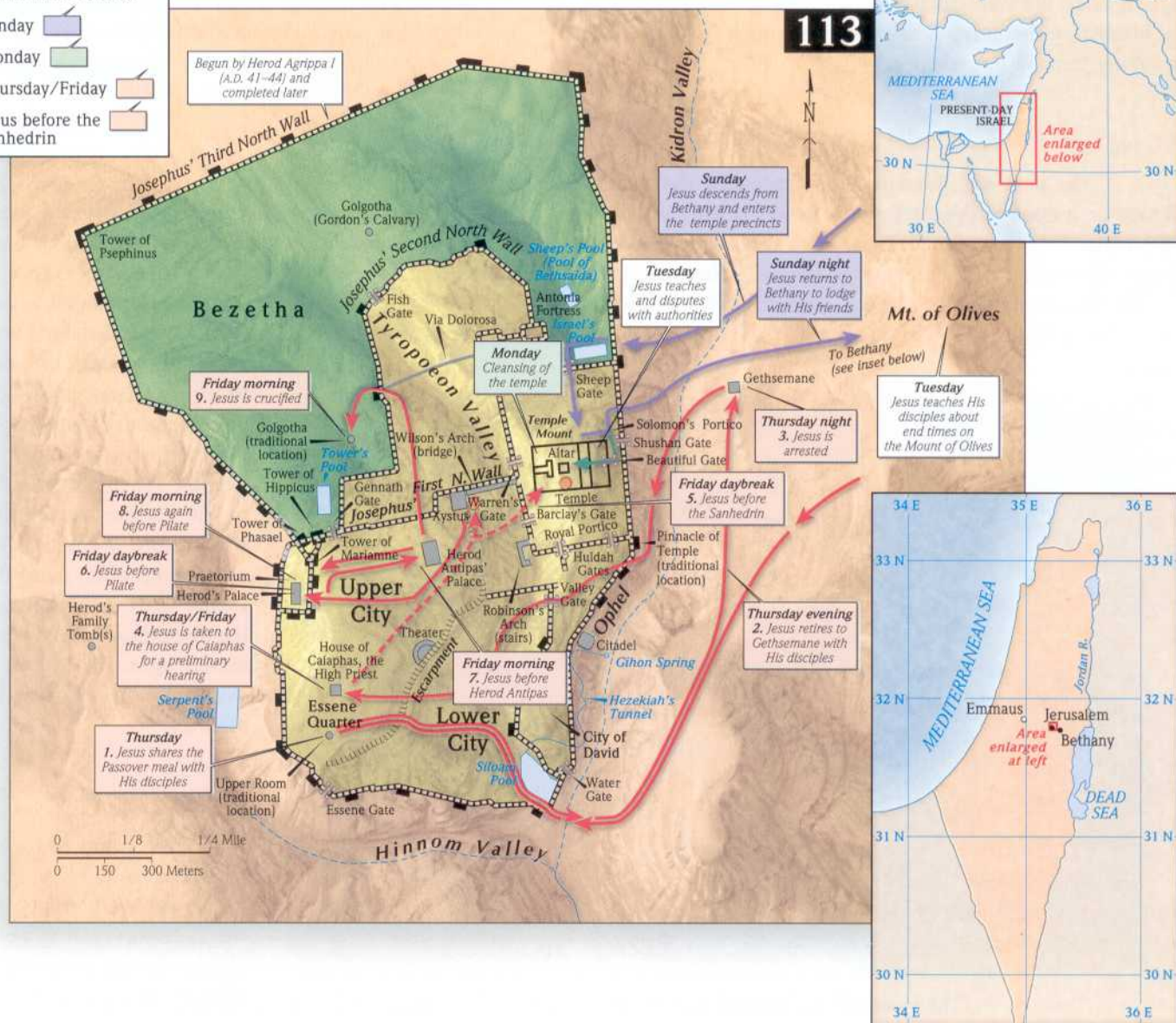
Tower

Wall

Possible locations of the Chamber of Hewn Stone

MOVEMENTS OF JESUS

- Sunday
- Monday
- Thursday/Friday
- Jesus before the Sanhedrin



Chapter 19

Early Expansion of the Church

**THE KINGDOM OF
HEROD AGRIPPA I**

ACTS 12:20-23

- City
 - Decapolis city
 - Decapolis city (uncertain location)
 - ▲ Mountain peak
- | | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| Yellow | Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 37 |
| Light Green | Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 40 |
| Dark Green | Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 41 |
| Brown | Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 44 |
| Red | Kingdom of Chalcis |



SECOND PROCURATORSHIP AND THE KINGDOM OF AGRIPPA II

- City
- Decapolis city
- Decapolis city (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Area held by Agrippa A.D. 48–53
- Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 53
- Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 61
- Roman procuratorial rule
- Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 61

MEDITERRANEAN SEA





ACTS 2

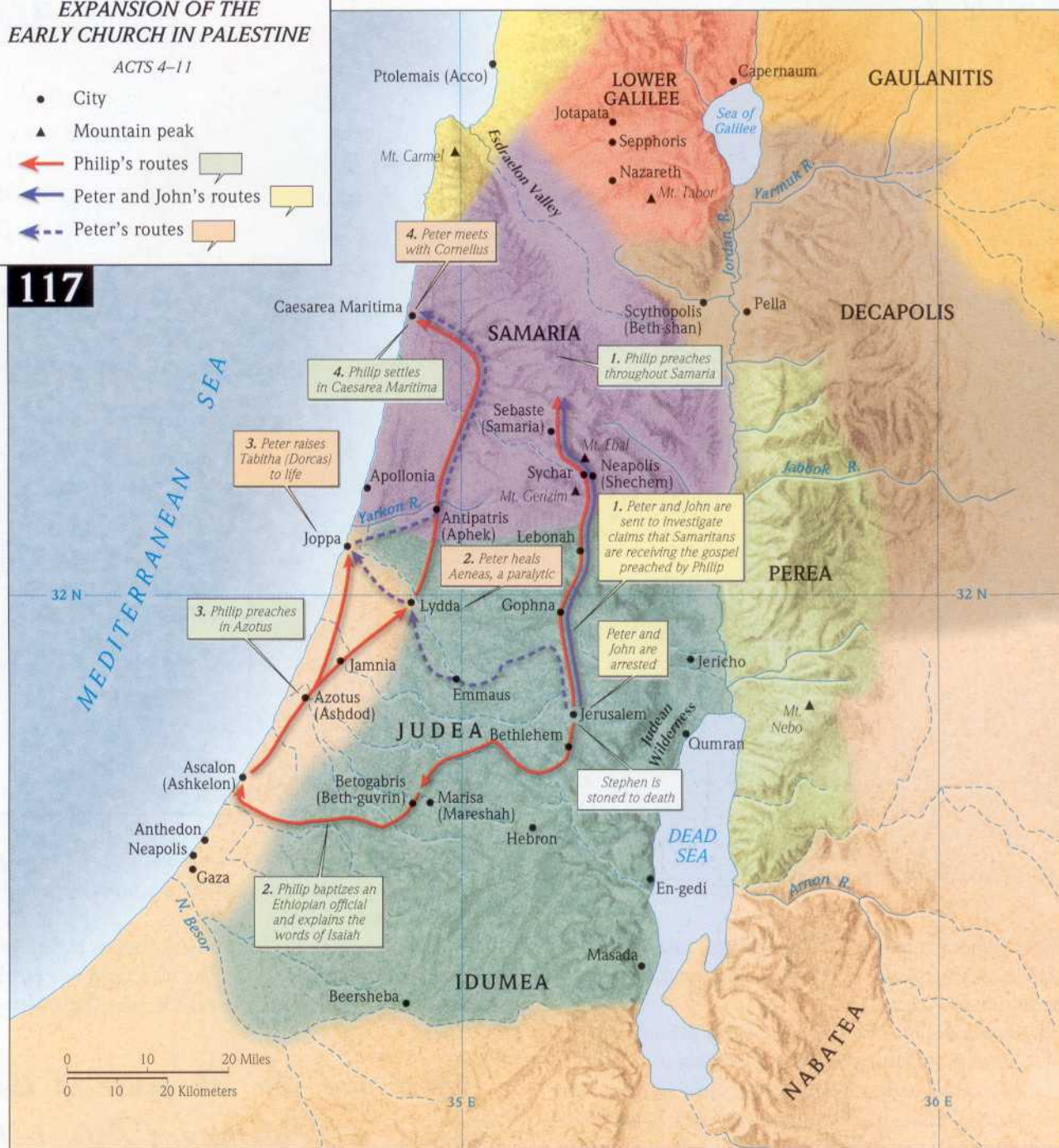
- City with Jewish population
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ELAM Province mentioned in Acts 2
- LYCIA Other provinces
- Roman Empire

EXPANSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH IN PALESTINE

ACTS 4-11

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Philip's routes
- Peter and John's routes
- Peter's routes

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PAUL'S CONVERSION AND EARLY MINISTRY

ACTS 9:1-30; 11:19-30; 12:24-25
GAL. 1:11-24

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- () Pass
- Paul sent to Damascus
- Paul spends time in Arabia
- Paul returns to Jerusalem
- Paul flees from Hellenists
- Paul and Barnabas travel to Antioch
- Paul and Barnabas sent to Jerusalem
- Paul and Barnabas return to Antioch
- Kingdom of Agrippa I



Paul's Journeys

Acts 9.1-30; 11.25-30; 12.25; 13-14; 15.36-18.22; 18.23-21.17; 27.1-28.16; Galatians 1-2

While traveling to Damascus to persecute Christians there, Paul was himself converted, and in Damascus he was baptized. Then after some time in Arabia he returned to Damascus, visited Jerusalem briefly, and continued actively in evangelism in Cilicia and Syria with Antioch as his base. The church in Antioch sent him together with Barnabas on his first missionary journey. After visiting Jerusalem again he undertook his second and third missionary journeys which took him to Macedonia and Greece with extended periods of activity in Corinth and Ephesus.

During his third and last visit to Jerusalem Paul was arrested and taken first to Caesarea, and then to Rome.

Maps below illustrate the sequence of events narrated in Acts. Paul's own letters would suggest a different reconstruction of the events.

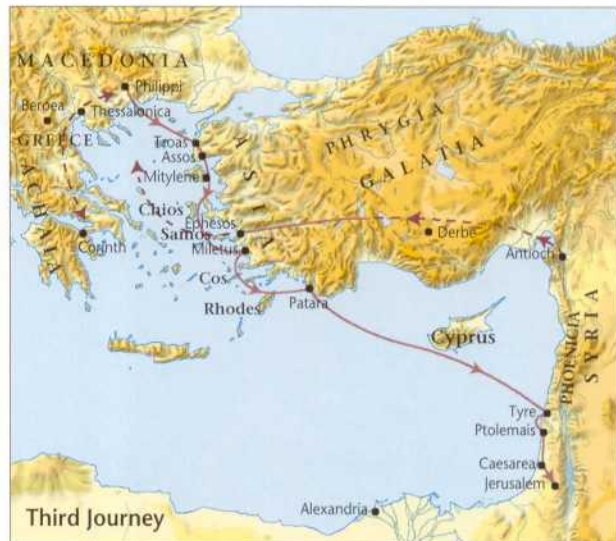
First Journey



Second Journey



Third Journey



Journey to Rome



THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 13:4-14:28

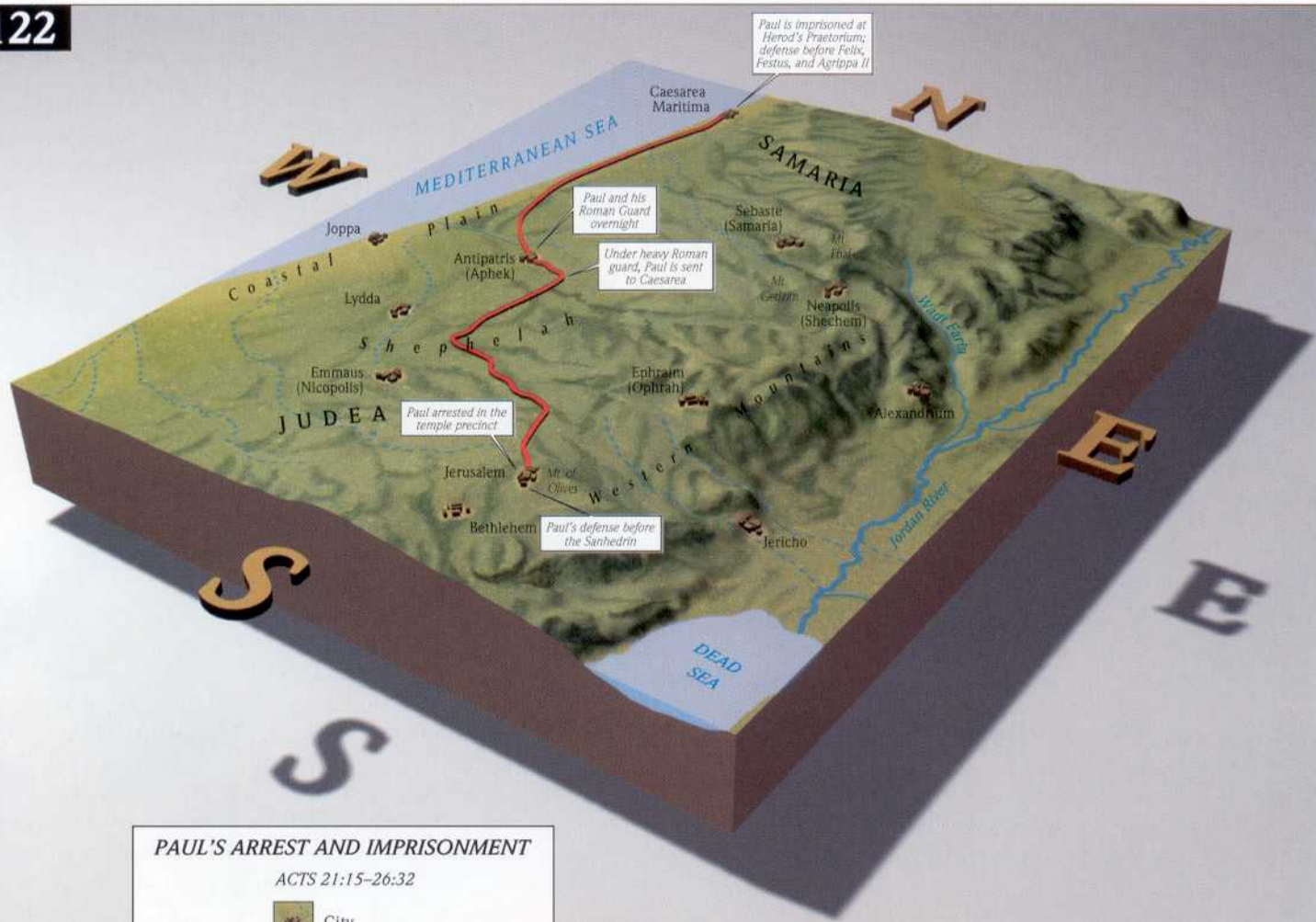
• City

← Paul's routes

— Via Sebaste









Chapter 20

The First Jewish Revolt

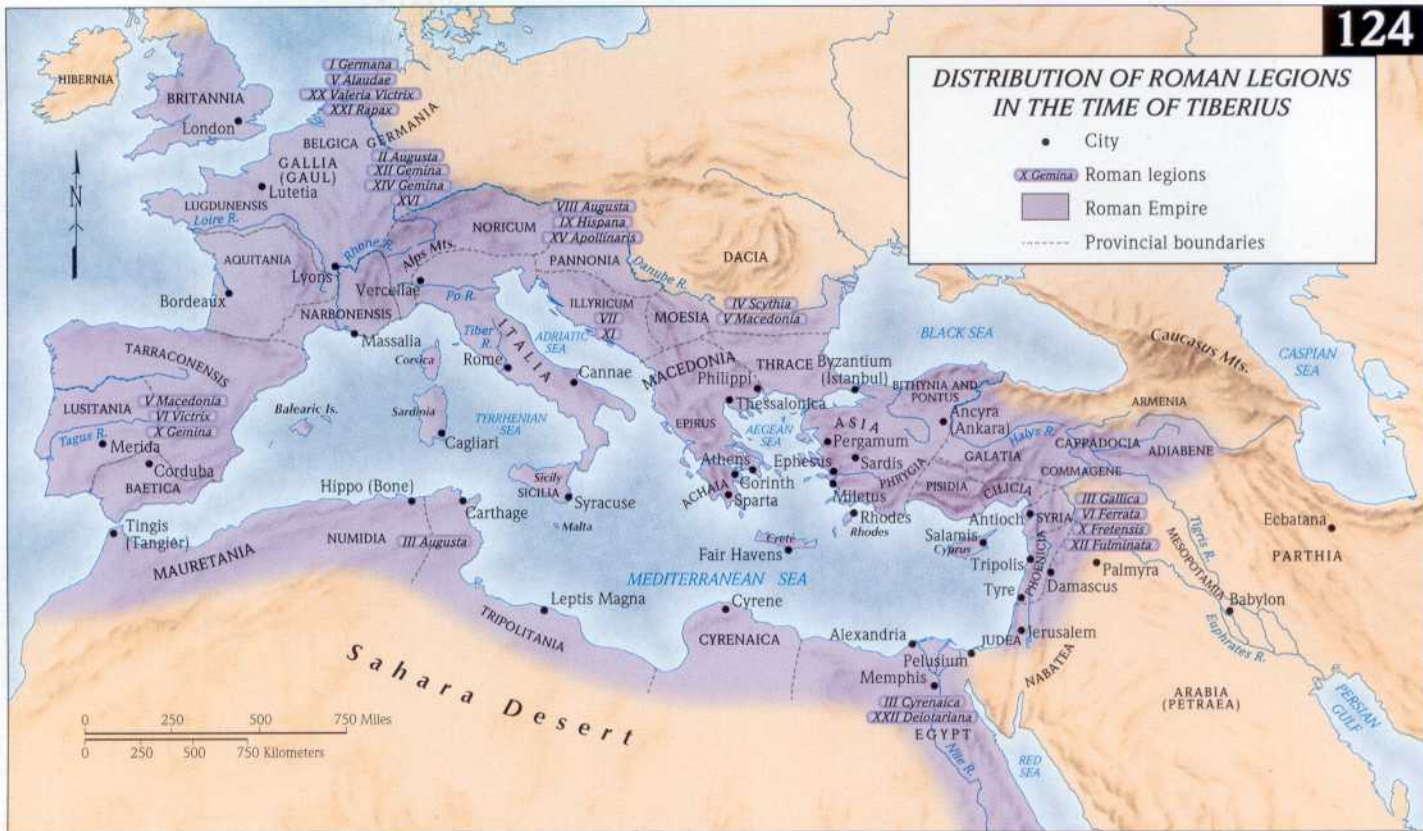
DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN LEGIONS IN THE TIME OF TIBERIUS

• City

X Gemina Roman legions

Roman Empire

----- Provincial boundaries



THE FIRST JEWISH REVOLT

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ✠ Battle
- ☼ Siege
- ➔ Cestius Gallus's campaign A.D. 66
- ➔ Vespasian's campaign A.D. 67
- ➔ Vespasian's campaign A.D. 68
- Agrippa II's kingdom
- Roman procuratorial rule

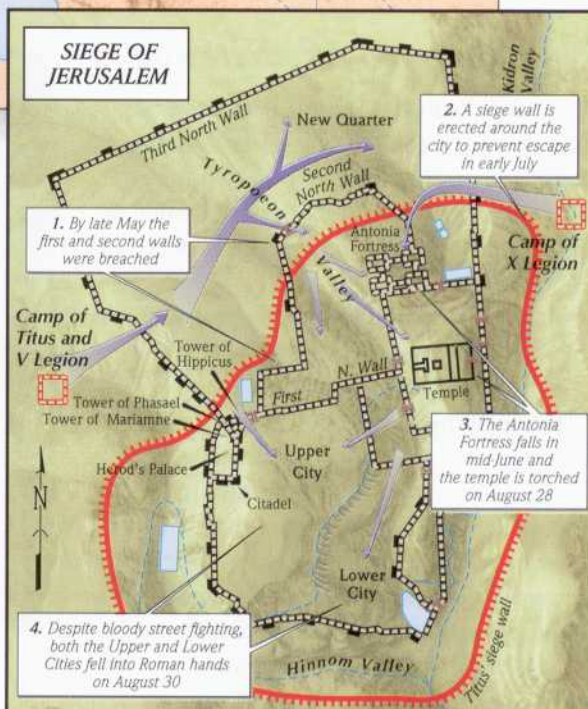
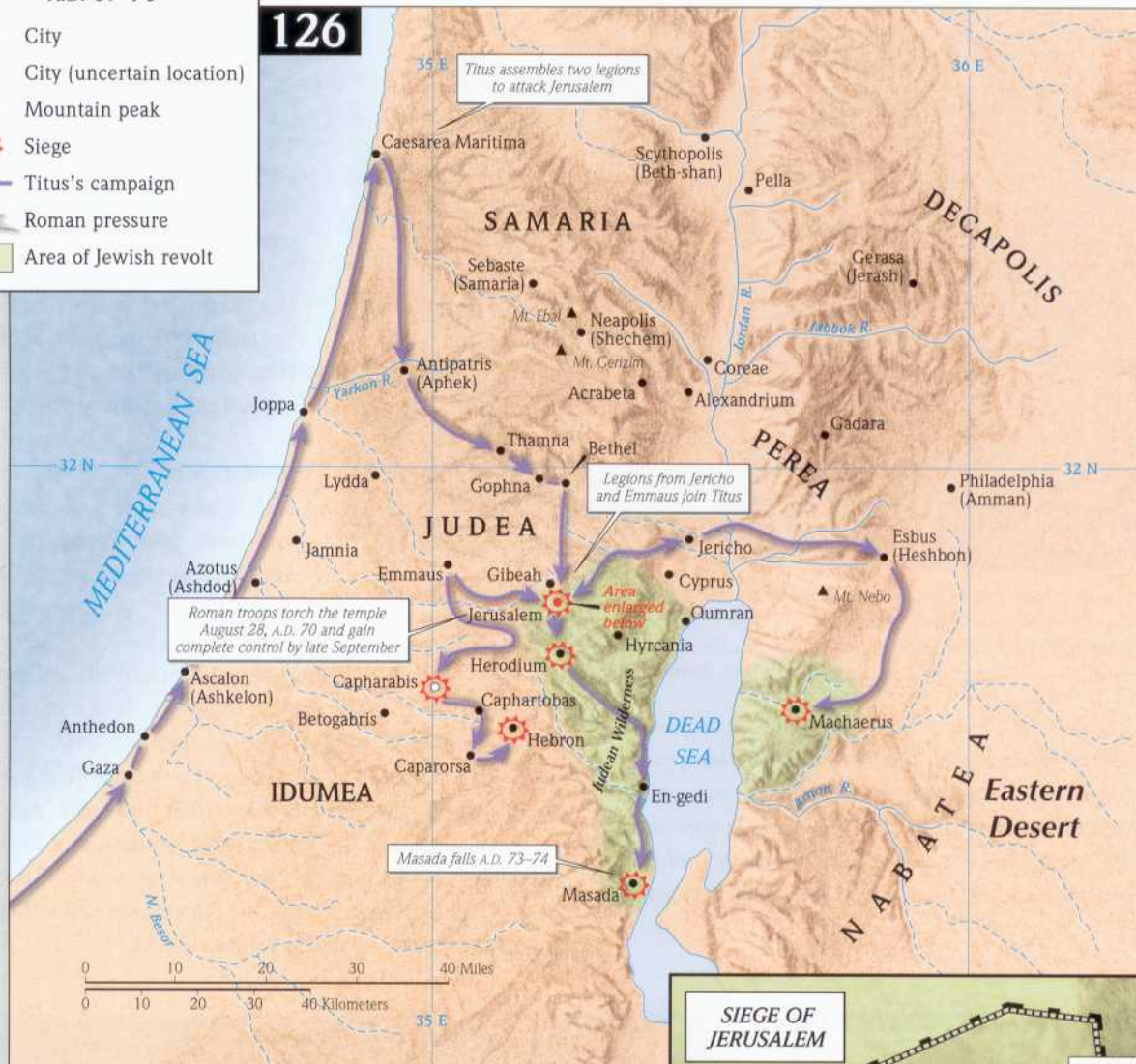


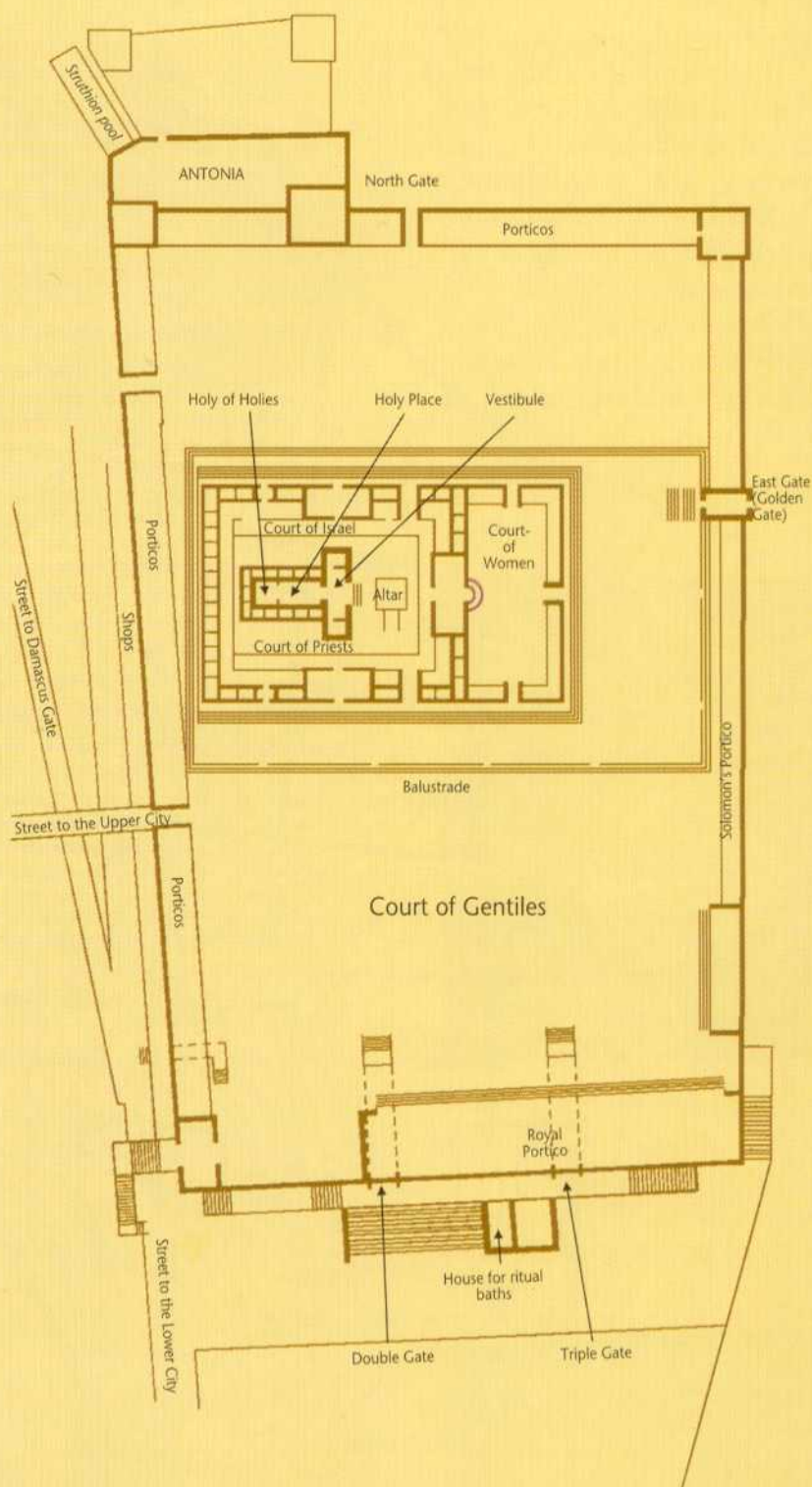
TITUS'S CAMPAIGNS

A.D. 69-70

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊛ Siege
- Titus's campaign
- Roman pressure
- Area of Jewish revolt

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Herod's Temple

Herod the Great began work on the temple in 20/19 B.C., refurbishing Zerubbabel's temple of 520–515 B.C. without interrupting its use, and expanding it on a grand and glorious scale. The building was completed in A.D. 63, and destroyed by Titus in A.D. 70.

The temple was built on a platform raised to a height of 170 feet above the rock base and measuring approximately 920 by 1590 feet.

Chapter 21

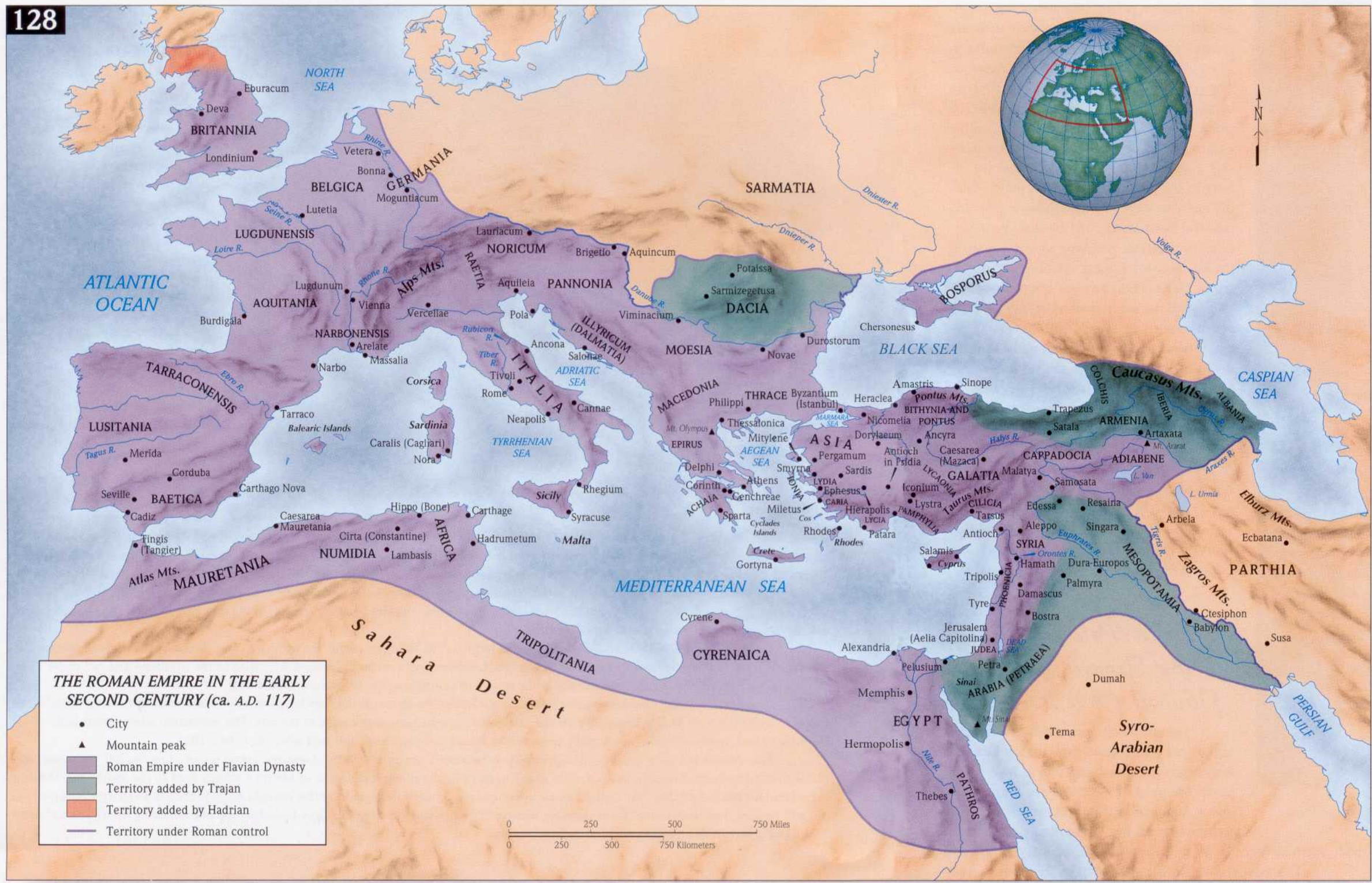
The Early Christian Church

CHURCHES OF THE REVELATION

REV. 2-3

- City
- ⦿ Cities of the Seven Churches
- Major road





*PALESTINE FROM
A.D. 73-135*

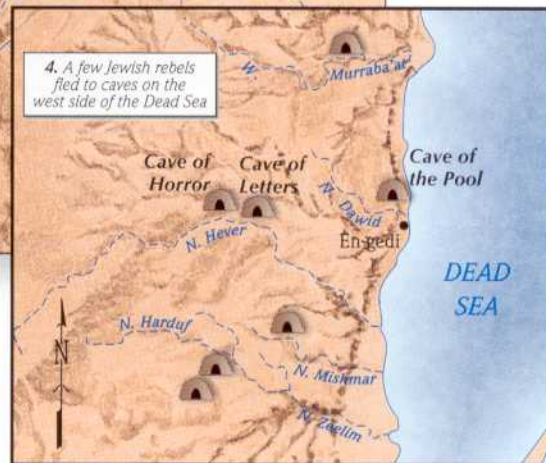
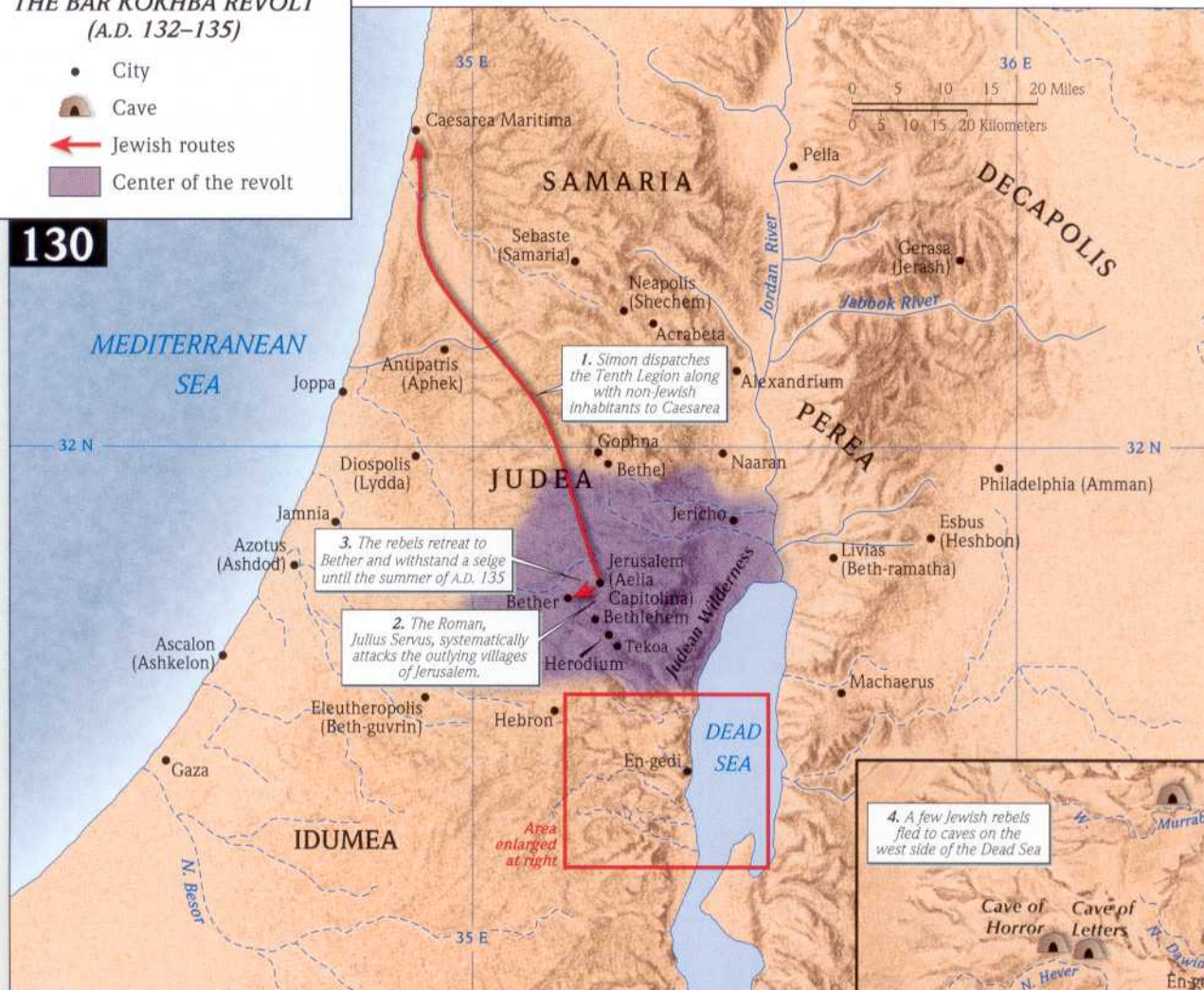
- City
- Roman province of Judea



THE BAR KOKHBA REVOLT (A.D. 132–135)

- City
- ⌛ Cave
- ← Jewish routes
- Center of the revolt

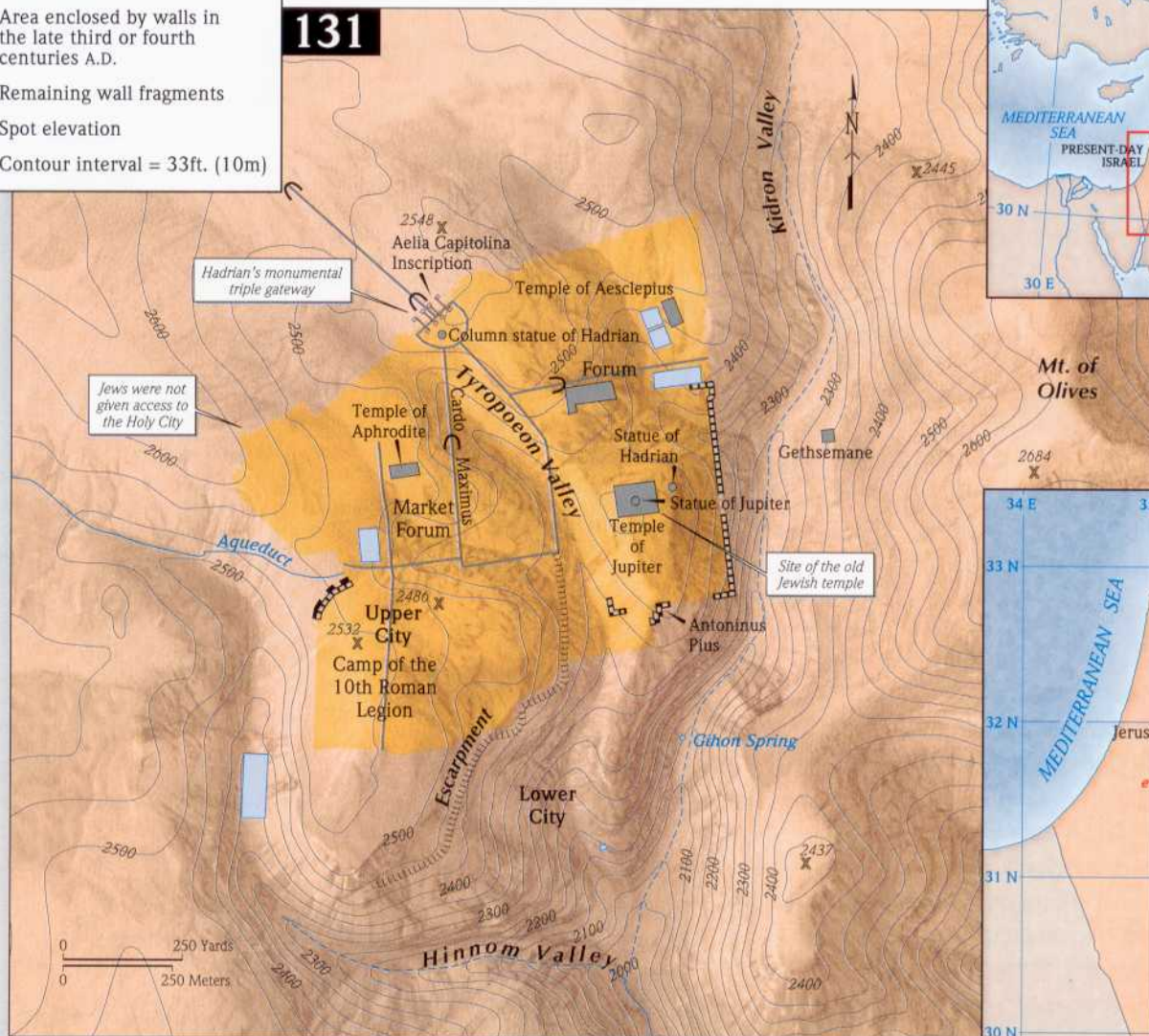
130



HADRIAN'S JERUSALEM: COLONIA AELIA CAPITOLINA

-  Gate
-  Tower
-  Triumphal arches
-  Area enclosed by walls in the late third or fourth centuries A.D.
-  Remaining wall fragments
-  Spot elevation
-  Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

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- City
- Site of key churches
- Territory under Roman control
- Extent of Christian influence, second century A.D.
- Core areas of Christianity, third century A.D.

- City
-  Site of key churches
-  Territory under Roman control
-  Extent of Christian influence, second century A.D.
-  Core areas of Christianity, third century A.D.