

Angie Perry

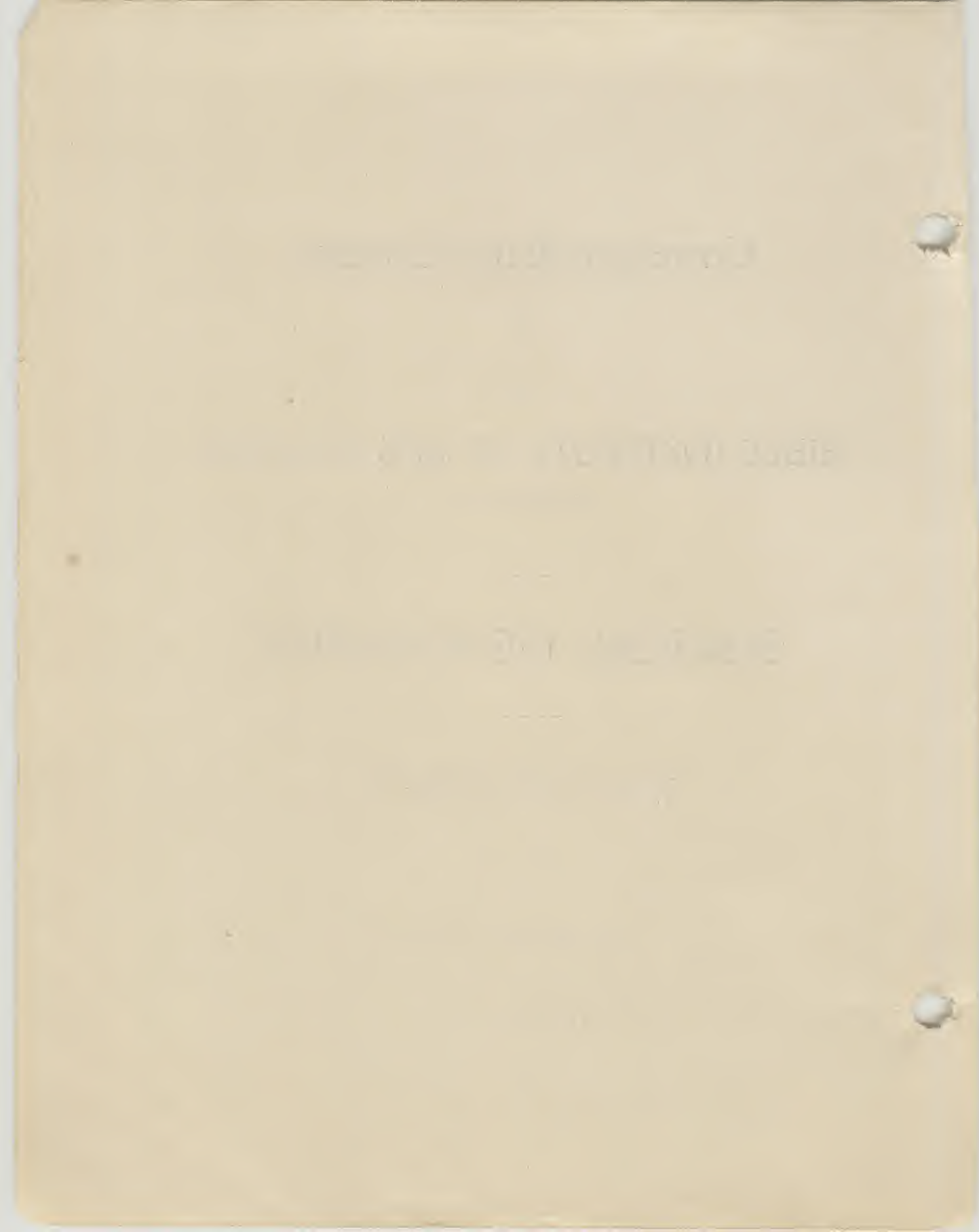
Correspondence Courses
OF
THE
BIBLE INSTITUTE OF LOS ANGELES
INCORPORATED

BIBLICAL GEOGRAPHY

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Printed in U. S. A.



Virgil Kings

INTRODUCTION

Someone has said that the Land of Palestine is the fifth Gospel. With this we cannot agree, but our personal visit to the Land of the Book has assured us it is the best commentary on the four Gospels; indeed on the whole Bible.

The historical background of the Bible is a field on which an important battle is being waged between those who say, "Thus saith the Lord," and those who question, "Hath God said?" Research in the fields of Biblical Geography and Archaeology confirm the historicity of such nations as Babylonia, Assyria, Egypt, Canaan, Greece and Italy; such cities as Raamses, Babylon, Ur, Athens, Rome and Jerusalem; and such characters as Abraham, Moses, David, Isaiah, Christ and Paul.

"If the foundations be destroyed, what can the righteous do?"
Psalm 11:3.

The foundations of the Word of God are still secure and ever will be. "The grass withereth, the flower fadeth: but the word of our God shall stand for ever." Isa. 40:8.

The lack of interest in Bible study is due, at least in part, to a lack of a knowledge of Bible Geography. In order to understand the history of any people it is necessary to understand the geography of the country in which they lived. It is impossible to understand the Bible without a knowledge of Bible Lands. No study is more fascinating and none brings richer rewards than the faithful study of the lands in which God revealed himself to his people.

—KENNETH M. MONROE

Note: This course was written by the Rev. E. S. Young and copyrighted by The Bible Institute of Los Angeles in 1929. The Correspondence School sends forth this revised edition with the prayer that it may be, under the ministry of the Holy Spirit, a blessing to many.

COURSE INSTRUCTIONS

The course "Biblical Geography" contains sixteen lessons upon which are given six examinations as follows:

- Examination One, pages 1 to 35.
- Examination Two, pages 36 to 64.
- Examination Three, pages 65 to 77.
- Examination Four, pages 78 to 87.
- Examination Five, pages 88 to 100.
- Examination Six, pages 101 to 127.

Preparatory questions will be found at the end of each lesson from which the examination questions are selected.

Study carefully and prayerfully the first thirty-five pages. When you feel you have fully mastered the contents of this first group of lessons, lay them aside and break the seal of the examination designated to cover same. Uniform examination paper is preferred and may be purchased direct from the office of the Correspondence School at fifteen cents for fifty sheets. State the answers in your own words, without referring to the study material or any other lesson helps. An unmarked Bible is permissible.

When the first examination is completed, mail it to us for correction using the envelope provided. This material is first class mail. Be sure and enclose with your examination sufficient postage for its return to you, Canadian and other foreign postage cannot be used. Money order for fifty cents in the U.S.A. and Canada; seventy cents in other countries, may be sent to fully cover postage for the return of all examinations. The Correspondence School does not furnish postage for the return of corrected examinations.

While awaiting the return of your first examination proceed with the next group of lessons. Continue throughout the course in this manner. Additional study material will be forwarded to you as needed.

The average grade required for the issuance of a Certificate is seventy-five per cent. Upon satisfactory completion of the study a Certificate, signed by the President of the Bible Institute of Los Angeles and the Secretary of the Correspondence School, is awarded.

Questions arising out of the study will be gladly answered. State your questions clearly on separate paper, giving paragraph and page involved.

Upon completion of this study we recommend the two courses in History, one covering the Old Testament and the other the New.

We trust we may hear from you frequently as regular progress in studies is desirable.

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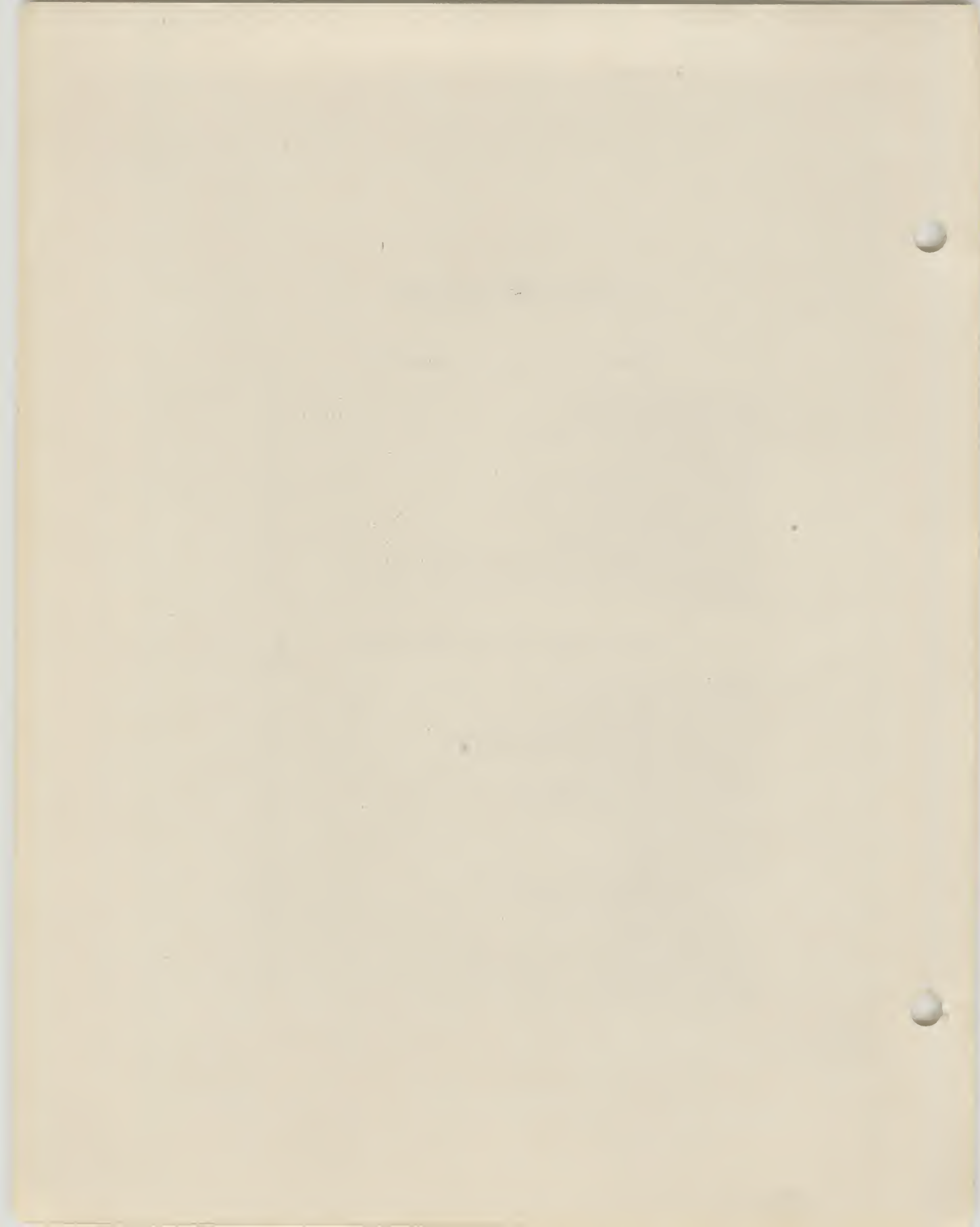
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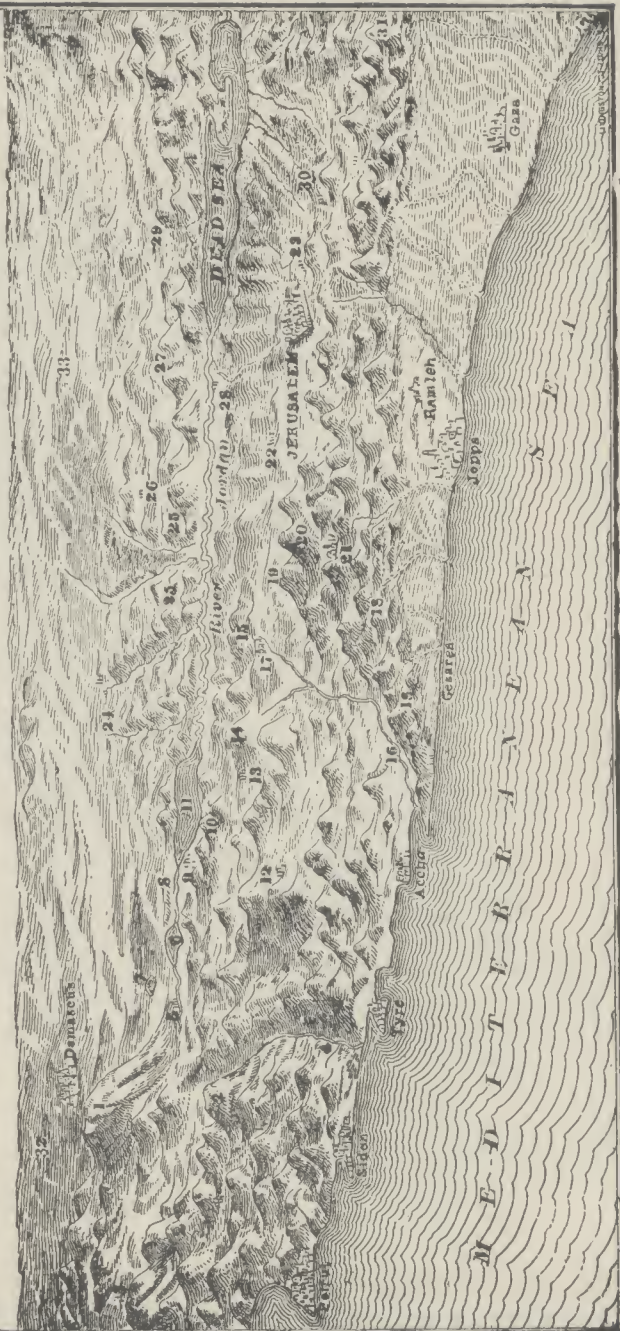
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THE HOLY LAND

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BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

PART ONE.

CHAPTER I.—THE DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONS.

The tenth chapter of Genesis contains the most ancient and valuable account of the distribution of races. The table is arranged on a genealogical basis and in most instances gives the names of the founders of nations. All the people of the earth, save Noah and his family, had been destroyed by the flood. For nearly a hundred years Noah's family prospered and increased. Then the spirit of migration took possession of them, and, fearing they might be scattered, they built the tower of Babel; but God caused the confusion of tongues and the people were distributed over the face of the earth (Genesis 11: 1-9).

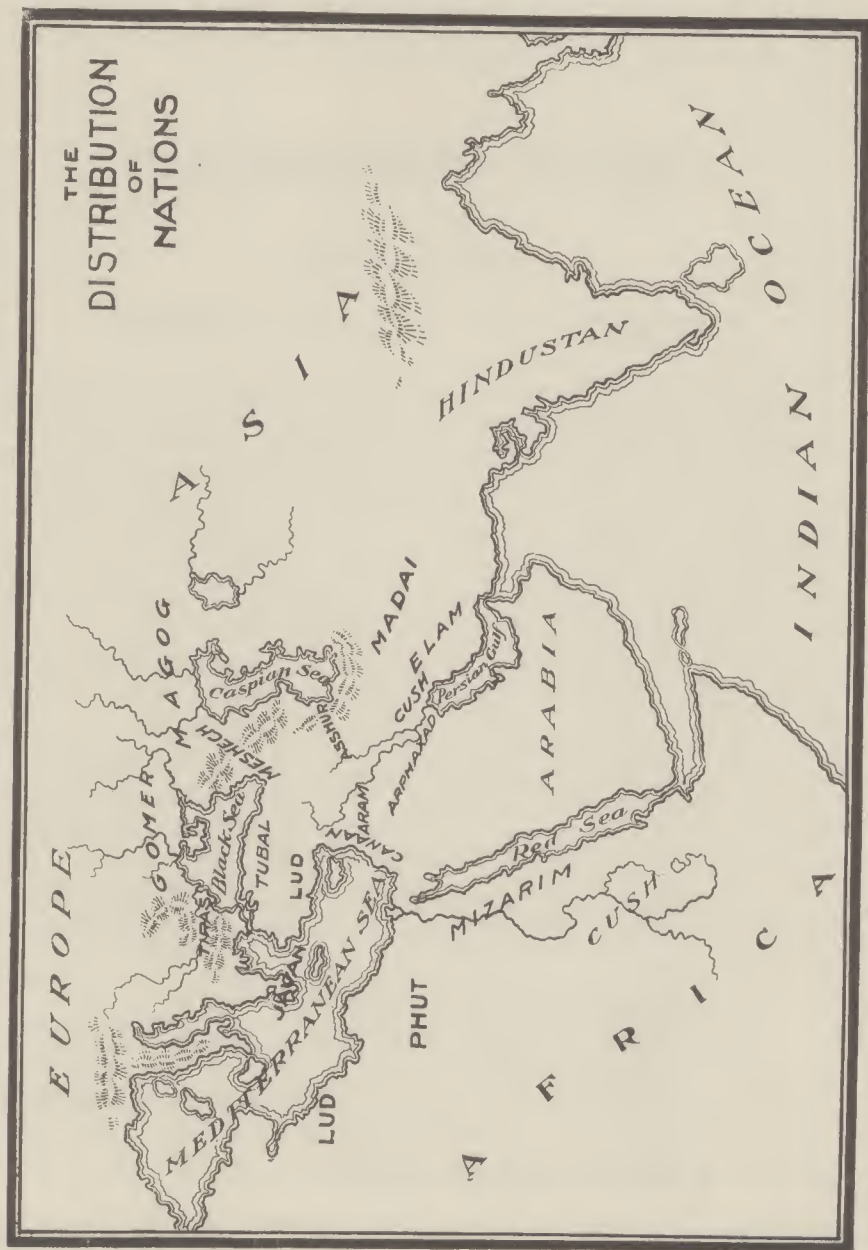
The names of Noah's three sons were Japheth, Ham and Shem. These sons represent the three great races of the world.

I. THE JAPHETIC NATION, or the Aryan Race, lived principally in Europe, though one or two families located in Asia. This great nation has always been distinguished for intellectual activity. There were seven sons of Japheth who became founders of nations, and each son located at a different place.

- 1. Gomer** located north of the Black Sea, but afterwards his descendants probably occupied Germany, France, Spain and the British Isles.
- 2. Magog** lived north of the Caspian Sea.
- 3. Madai**, whose descendants were called Medes, located south of the Caspian Sea.
- 4. Javan**, the Hebrew name for Greeks, occupied the country of Greece.
- 5. Tubal** lived south of the Black Sea.

(AT)

THE
DISTRIBUTION
OF
NATIONS



6. **Meshech** lived between the Black and Caspian Seas.

7. **Tiras**, located west of the Black Sea.

II. **THE HAMITIC NATION**, descendants of Ham, located in Africa, with the exception of Canaan in Asia. The Hamitic nation is distinguished for physical endurance. There were four sons who became founders of nations.

1. **Cush** lived in Ethiopia south of Egypt, but quite early in their history some of them migrated to the region north of the Persian Gulf (Gen. 10: 8-10).

2. **Mizraim**, the Bible name for Egypt, located in northeastern Africa.

3. **Phut**, sometimes translated Libya, lived in northern Africa.

4. **Canaan** lived in Palestine east of the Mediterranean.

III. **THE SEMITIC NATION**, descendants of Shem, lived in Asia and were distinguished for their religious fervor. From this nation came the Jewish religion, and through Judaism came Christianity. Five sons became founders of nations.

1. **Elam** located northeast of the Persian Gulf.

2. **Asshur**, the Bible name for Assyria, located between the Euphrates and Tigris Rivers.

3. **Arphaxad** lived in Chaldea.

4. **Lud**, whose descendants were probably the Lydians, located in Asia Minor, but some of them sailed across the Mediterranean and settled in northern Africa.

5. **Aram**, the Bible name for Syria, located north and east of Palestine.

QUESTIONS.

What is the most ancient account of the distribution of nations?

What family was saved during the flood?

Why were they scattered?

What were the names of Noah's three sons?

Where did each locate?

For what trait is each distinguished?

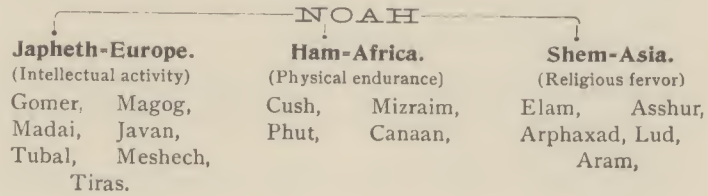
Name and locate the sons of Japheth.

Name and locate the sons of Ham.

Name and locate the sons of Shem.

Draw map and locate the grandsons of Noah.

REVIEW.



CHAPTER II.—THE OLD TESTAMENT WORLD.

The Old Testament World extended from the Red Sea to the Caspian and from the River Nile to the Persian Gulf. It was 1,000 miles from north to south and 1,400 miles from east to west, aggregating 1,100,000 square miles, excluding the large bodies of water. About two-thirds of this land is an uninhabitable desert, so that the part inhabited is less than one-eighth of the area of the United States.

I. SEAS. There are six seas in the Old Testament World.

1. **The Caspian Sea** occupies the northeastern corner.
2. **The Red Sea** is on the southwest. The two gulfs of the northern part of the sea are called Suez and Akaba.
3. **The Mediterranean Sea**, or Great Sea, forms the central part of the western border.
4. **The Dead Sea**, Sea of the Plain, or Salt Sea, is in southern Palestine.
5. **The Sea of Galilee**, the Sea of Tiberias, the Sea of Chinnereth, lies north of the Dead Sea.

II. MOUNTAIN RANGES.

1. **The Ararat Mountains** are in Armenia, extending from the Caspian Sea to Asia Minor. This range forms the nucleus from which the other four ranges branch. Upon one of the peaks of this range the ark is said to have rested after the waters of the flood had subsided.
 2. **The Caspian Mountains** branch from the Ararat and extend eastward around the southern shore of the Caspian Sea.
 3. **The Zagros Mountains** start from the Ararat and extend to the southeast as far as the Persian Gulf.
 4. **The Lebanon Mountains** extend from the Ararat in a southwestern direction through Syria and Palestine to Mt. Sinai between the two gulfs of the Red Sea. The range is broken, but evidently Mt. Sinai belongs to the same range.
- (15)



5. **The Taurus Mountains** branch from the Ararat to the west and form the southern boundary of Asia Minor.

III. RIVERS.

1. **The Araxes River** rises in the Ararat Mountains and flows eastward into the Caspian Sea.
2. **The Tigris River**, also called Hiddekel (Gen. 2: 14), flows from the Ararat Mountains southeastward into the Persian Gulf.
3. **The Euphrates River**, the largest river of the Old Testament World, finds its source in the Ararat Mountains, flows west to the Taurus Mountains, then southeastward and finally unites with the Tigris and empties into the Persian Gulf.
4. **The Orontes** rises in the Lebanon Mountains and flows northward into the Mediterranean.
5. **The Jordan River** rises near Mt. Hermon, in northern Palestine, and flows southward into the Dead Sea.
6. **The Nile River** rises in Central Africa and flows northward through Egypt into the Mediterranean.

IV. COUNTRIES.

The countries of the Old Testament World are divided into three natural divisions.

1. **The Countries of the Eastern Slope:**
(a) Armenia, (b) Media, (c) Persia.
2. **The Countries of the Central Plain:**
(a) Assyria, (b) Elam, (c) Mesopotamia, (d) Chaldea, (e) Arabia.
3. **The Countries of the Mediterranean:**
(a) Asia Minor, (b) Syria, (c) Phoenicia, (d) Canaan, (e) Wilderness, (f) Egypt.

V. CITIES.

1. **Nineveh**, the capital of Assyria.
2. **Susa**, in Elam, the capital of the Persian Empire (Esther 1: 2).
3. **Haran**, in Mesopotamia, Abram's first camping place.
4. **Babylon**, the capital of Chaldea.
5. **Ur**, on the Euphrates, the home of Terah, Abraham's father.
6. **Damascus**, the capital of Syria and the oldest existing city.

7. **Sidon**, in Phœnicia.
8. **Tyre**, in Phœnicia, and the commercial metropolis of that country.
9. **Jerusalem**, the capital of Palestine.
10. **Memphis**, the early capital of Egypt.

QUESTIONS.

Where is the Old Testament World located?
 What is its extent?
 How does its size compare with the United States?
 How many seas does it embrace?
 Name and locate them.
 How many mountain ranges does it include?
 What is the nucleus of the mountain system?
 Name and locate the ranges.
 How many rivers in the Old Testament World?
 Name and locate them.
 Into what three natural divisions are the countries divided?
 Name the countries of the Eastern Slope.
 Name the countries of the Central Plain.
 Name the countries of the Mediterranean.
 Draw a map of the Old Testament World and locate the seas, mountains, rivers, countries and cities.

REVIEW.

Red Sea to Caspian, Nile to Persian Gulf. 1,000 x 1,400. 1,100,000.

1. **Seas:** Caspian, Persian Gulf, Red (Suez, Akaba), Mediterranean, Dead, Galilee.
2. **Mountain Ranges:** Ararat, Caspian, Zagros, Taurus, Lebanon.
3. **Rivers:** Araxes, Tigris, Euphrates, Orontes, Jordan, Nile.
4. **Countries:**
 - (1) Countries of Eastern Slope, Armenia, Media, Persia.
 - (2) Countries of Central Plain, Assyria, Elam, Mesopotamia, Chaldeia, Arabia.
 - (3) Countries of the Mediterranean, Asia Minor, Syria, Phœnicia, Palestine, Wilderness, Egypt.
5. **Cities:** Nineveh, Susa, Haran, Babylon, Ur, Damascus, Sidon, Tyre, Jerusalem, Memphis.

CHAPTER III.—NATURAL FEATURES OF PALESTINE.

I. NAMES.

1. **Canaan** was the earliest name for Palestine. It was derived from the name of the ancestor of the early inhabitants. Strictly, the name Canaan refers only to the land between the Jordan and the Mediterranean, an area of about 6,600 square miles.
2. **Palestine Proper**, the region assigned to the Twelve Tribes, embraced about 12,000 square miles, extending from Mt. Hermon to the Arabian Desert and from the Syrian Desert to the Mediterranean. The name Palestine is derived from "Philistine," the name of the race that lived on its southwestern border.
3. **The Land of Promise** extended from the entrance of Hamath on the north to the River of Egypt or Wady el Arish on the south, and from the Euphrates on the east to the Mediterranean on the west. This land was promised to Abraham (Gen. 13: 14, 15), but the promise was not fulfilled until David's time.

II. **NATURAL DIVISIONS.**—Palestine is divided into five natural divisions lying nearly parallel to each other throughout the entire length of the country.

1. **The Maritime Plain** is a fertile, sandy strip of country from eight to ten miles wide extending along the Mediterranean Sea. It is divided into three sections: (a) *Phanicia* on the north as far south as Mt. Carmel; (b) *Sharon* in the center; (c) *Philistia* in the south.
 2. **The Shefelah**, or foot hills, is a fertile region forming a natural terrace between the Maritime Plain and the Mountain Region.
 3. **The Mountain Region** is a portion of the Lebanon Range. It is divided into four sections: (a) *Upper Galilee* in the north; (b) *Lower Galilee*, immediately south of Upper Galilee. This section includes the Plain of Esdraelon, which is about 250 feet
- (19)

NATURAL FEATURES OF PALESTINE.



above sea level, fourteen miles from north to south and nine miles from east to west. Physically Esdraelon belongs to the Maritime Plain, but geographically to the Mountain Region. (c) *Mt. Ephraim*, or the Mountains of Judah, south of lower Galilee, contains the Wilderness of Judea or Jeshimon, an uninhabitable, barren region near the Dead Sea. (b) *The Negeb* or South Country lies between Hebron and the Arabian Desert. The hills in this section are much smaller than in the other sections.

4. **The Jordan Valley** is a depression beginning at the source of the river and plowing a deeper gorge as the river flows southward. It is from two to fourteen miles wide and lies from 500 to 1,300 feet below the sea level.
5. **The Eastern Tableland** is a region of lofty mountains east of the Jordan. The land is fertile and especially adapted to grazing. It is divided into three sections: (a) *Bashan* on the north; (b) *Gilead* in the center; (c) *Moab* on the south.

III. WATERS.

1. **The River Jordan** has three sources near Mt. Hermon. At the source it is 1,800 feet above sea level, but gradually falls as it flows southward, and where it empties into the Dead Sea it is 1,300 feet below sea level. In a direct line it is 134 miles long, but by its windings nearly 200 miles.
2. **The Lakes.**
 - (1) *Lake Merom*, in northern Galilee, is of triangular shape about three miles across.
 - (2) *The Sea of Galilee*, Tiberias, or Chinnereth, is a pear-shaped lake fourteen miles long, nine miles wide and nearly 700 feet below the level of the sea.
 - (3) *The Dead Sea* is forty-six miles long, ten miles wide and 1,300 feet below sea level.
3. **The Brooks.** Palestine has many swift mountain streams, large in the rainy seasons, but often dry in the summer.
 - (1) *East of the Jordan flowing westward:*
 - (a) *Hieromax* or Jarmuk flows into the Jordan not far south of the Sea of Galilee.

- (b) *Jabbok* flows into the Jordan a little nearer the Dead Sea than the Sea of Galilee. Near this stream the angel wrestled with Jacob (Gen. 32: 22).
- (c) *Arnon* formed the boundary between Israel and Moab (Josh. 13: 15, 16).
- (d) *Zered* formed the boundary between Moab and Edom. At this stream Israel began the conquest of Canaan (Deut. 2: 13, 14).
- (2) *West of the Jordan flowing eastward.*
 - (a) *Farah* empties into the Jordan near the Jabbok. It is also called the Waters of Enon, the place where John baptized (John 3: 23).
 - (b) *Cherith* flows into the Jordan near the head of the Dead Sea. This is the stream where Elijah was hid and fed by the ravens (1 Kings 17: 3).
 - (c) *Kedron* flows past Jerusalem and empties into the Dead Sea (John 18: 1).
- (3) *West of the Jordan flowing into the Mediterranean.*
 - (a) *Leontes*, the northern boundary of Palestine.
 - (b) *Kishon*, the stream that drains the Plain of Esdraelon and empties into the sea just north of Mt. Carmel. This river destroyed part of Sisera's host (Judges 5: 21).
 - (c) *Besor* flows near the southern boundary of Palestine.

IV. THE MOUNTAINS.

1. East of the Jordan.

- (1) *Hermon*, where occurred the Transfiguration of Christ (Matt. 17: 1).
- (2) *Gilead*, famous for the balm of healing (Jer. 8: 22).
- (3) *Nebo*, where Moses died (Deut. 34: 1-6).

2. West of the Jordan.

- (1) *Lebanon*, noted for its cedars (1 Kings 5: 6).
- (2) *Tabor*, the place of Deborah's victory (Judges 4: 6).
- (3) *Gilboa*, where Saul and his sons were slain (1 Sam. 31: 1).
- (4) *Carmel*, the place of Elijah's contest with the prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18: 20, 42).

- (5) *Ebal*, the Mount of Cursings (Deut. 11: 26).
- (6) *Gerizim*, the Mount of Blessings (Josh. 8: 33).
- (7) *Zion*, the place of David's castle (1 Chron. 11: 5).
- (8) *Moriah*, where Abraham offered Isaac (Gen. 22: 2) and where the temple was afterward built.
- (9) *Olivet*, where Christ ascended (Acts 1: 9, 12.)

QUESTIONS.

What names are applied to Palestine?
 How was each name derived?
 What territory is included under each?
 Into how many natural divisions is Palestine divided?
 Name them.
 Into what sections is the Maritime Plain divided?
 What is the Shefelah?
 Into what sections is the Mountain Region divided?
 Where is the Plain of Esdraelon?
 Describe the Jordan Valley.
 Into what sections is the Eastern Tableland divided?
 Describe the River Jordan.
 Name and give dimensions of the three lakes.
 Name the brooks east of the Jordan.
 Name the brooks west of the Jordan flowing eastward.
 Name the brooks west of the Jordan flowing westward into the Mediterranean.
 Name the mountains of Palestine and mention some fact connected with each.
 Draw a map of Palestine showing the natural divisions, the waters and mountains.

REVIEW.

I. Names.

1. Canaan—6,600. 2. Palestine—12,000. 3. Land of Promise—60,000.

II. Natural Divisions.

1. Maritime Plain: (1) Phœnicia, (2) Sharon, (3) Philistia. 2. Shefelah. 3. Mountain Region: (1) Upper Galilee, (2) Lower Galilee, (3) Mt. Ephraim, (4) Negeb. 4. Jordan Valley. 5. Eastern Tableland: (1) Bashan, (2) Gilead, (3) Moab.

III. Waters.

1. Jordan River, 134—200.
2. Lakes: (1) Merom, (2) Galilee 9 x 14, (3) Dead Sea, 10 x 46—1300.
3. Brooks: (1) East of the Jordan flowing west: (a) Hieromax, (b) Jabbok, (c) Arnon, (d) Zered. (2) West of the Jordan flowing east: (a) Farah, (b) Cherith, (c) Kedron. (3) West of the Jordan flowing into the Mediterranean: (a) Leontes, (b) Kishon, (c) Besor.

IV. Mountains.

1. East of the Jordan: (1) Hermon—Transfiguration, (2) Gilead—balm, (3) Nebo—death of Moses.
2. West of Jordan: (1) Lebanon—cedars, (2) Tabor—Deborah's victory, (3) Gilboa—Saul's defeat, (4) Carmel—Elijah's contest, (5) Ebal—Mount of cursings, (6) Gerizim—Mount of blessings, (7) Zion—Temple, (8) Moriah—Temple, (9) Olivet—Ascension.

CHAPTER IV.—THE NATIVE RACES.

The sources of information concerning the inhabitants of Palestine before the conquest by Israel are limited and uncertain. We do, however, find traces of several migrations and conquests that swept over the land before Israel settled there.

I. PREHISTORIC TRIBES. Very early in the history of mankind there lived in Palestine six tribes, each having a different name and location. They were regarded as giants by the people who succeeded them. Their names are given in Genesis 14: 5-7 and Deuteronomy 2: 10-23.

1. The Rephaim or "lofty men" lived in Bashan. The Giant Og, who was king of Bashan at the time of the conquest, was a descendant of this tribe (Deut. 3: 1).

2. The Zuzim or "tall ones" lived just north of the Arnon River.

3. The Emim or "terrible ones" lived east of the Dead Sea in Moab.

4. The Horim or "cave dwellers" lived south of the Dead Sea in Edom. Many of their caves are found among the mountains at the present day.

5. The Avim or "dwellers among the ruins" lived in the southern part of the Shefelah.

6. The Anakim or "long-necked ones" lived in and near Hebron. They were conquered by Caleb, but a remnant of them mingled with the Philistines. Goliath belonged to this tribe (1 Sam. 17: 4).

II. PATRIARCHAL TRIBES.

1. The Tribes of the Maritime Plain.

(1) *The Zidonians* or Phœnicians in the north.

(2) *The Canaanites* south of Mt. Carmel.

(3) *The Philistines* on the southwest border.

(25)

THE NATIVE RACES



2. Tribes of the Mountain Region.

- (1) *The Hittites* in the north (Num. 13: 21). Early in their history a company of the Hittites migrated to southern Palestine and settled about Hebron and Beersheba. Abraham purchased his sepulcher of them (Gen. 23: 7-20).
- (2) *The Hivites* lived in the center of the Mountain Region, having Shechem for their capital. The four cities that formed the Gibeonite league belonged to this tribe (Josh. 9: 3-15). A portion of this tribe lived farther north, directly east of the Zidonians.
- (3) *The Perizzites* lived in the northern part of the Shefelah, west of the Hivites.
- (4) *The Jebusites* lived in the mountains about Jerusalem. The city was captured and the people destroyed by David (2 Sam. 5: 1-8).
- (5) *The Amorites* originally lived in the south between Hebron and the Dead Sea. They afterward crossed the Jordan and possessed nearly all the Eastern Tableland.

3. **Tribes of the Jordan Valley.** The *Canaanites*, belonging to the same tribe as those on the Maritime Plain, occupied the Jordan Valley.

4. Tribes of the Eastern Tableland.

- (1) *The Amorites* lived between the brooks Hieromax and Arnon. Shortly before the coming of Israel they had dispossessed the Moabites of the land between Jabbok and Arnon. At the time of the Conquest the Amorites were a powerful people ruled by kings Og and Sihon.
- (2) *The Gergashites* are not definitely located, but they probably lived east of the Sea of Galilee.
- (3) *The Moabites* lived between the brooks Arnon and Zered.
- (4) *The Ammonites* lived east of the Amorites. When the Amorites crossed the Jordan they pushed the Ammonites eastward and took their original home.
- (5) *The Midianites* lived east of the Moabites.
- (6) *The Edomites* lived south of the Dead Sea.

QUESTIONS.

- How many prehistoric tribes were there?
What were their names?
What is the meaning of each name?
Where did each tribe live?
What races occupied Palestine in Abraham's time?
Of what origin were they?
Name and locate the tribes of the Maritime Plain.
Name and locate the tribes of the Mountain Region.
What tribe occupied the Jordan Valley?
Name and locate the tribes of the Eastern Tableland.

REVIEW.

I. Prehistoric Tribes.

1. Rephaim. 2. Zuzim. 3. Emim. 4. Horim. 5. Avim. 6. Anakim

II. Patriarchal Tribes.

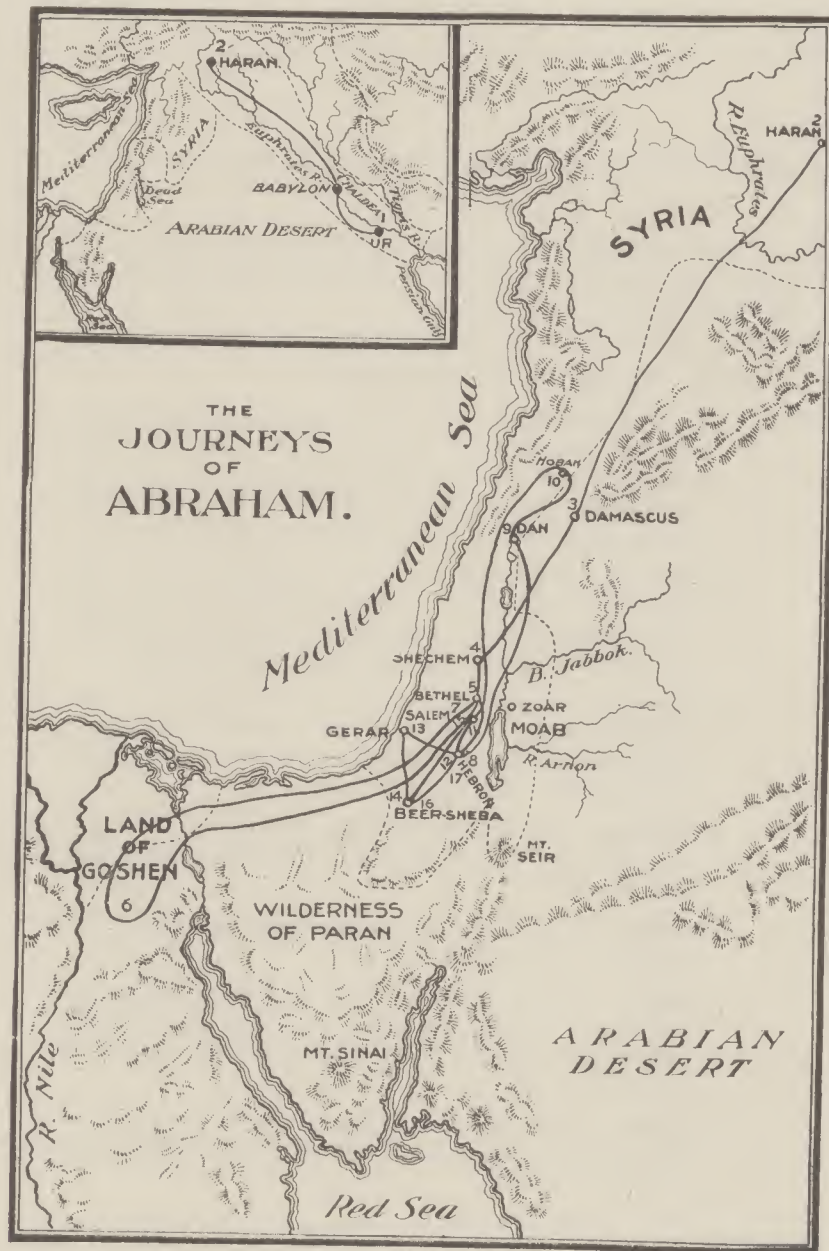
1. *Maritime Plain*—(1) Zidonians, (2) Canaanites, (3) Philistines.
2. *Mountain Region*—(1) Hittites, (2) Hivites, (3) Jebusites, (4) Amorites.
3. *Jordan Valley*—Canaanites.
4. *Eastern Tableland*—(1) Amorites, (2) Moabites, (3) Ammonites
(4) Midianites, (5) Edomites.

CHAPTER V.—JOURNEYS OF ABRAHAM, ISAAC AND JACOB

In the twelfth chapter of Genesis the history of the entire race is dropped and the story of a single family is begun. This is the family of Abraham, chosen to perpetuate the religion of the true God and to prepare the world for the Gospel of Christ.

I. THE JOURNEY OF ABRAHAM.

1. **Ur of the Chaldees.** Abram lived at Ur, the capital of the ancient Chaldean Empire. In B. C. 1921 the Lord told him to leave his country and his kindred and go into a land which he would show him. In company with his father Terah and nephew Lot, Abram departed from Ur (Gen. 11: 31; Acts 7: 2-4).
2. **Haran** in Mesopotamia was their first stopping place. They dwelt here until after the death of Terah, when God again called Abram (Gen. 12: 1-4; Acts 7: 4). Nahor, Abram's brother, had probably settled in Haran before they departed.
3. **Damascus.** Abram with his nephew Lot left Haran and followed the leading of the Lord. They passed by Damascus, and probably at this time Abram secured his servant Eliezer (Gen. 15: 2).
4. **Shechem.** They moved on southward to the land of Canaan and paused at Shechem, where they erected their first altar (Gen. 12: 6, 7).
5. **Bethel.** They removed to a mountain near Bethel, where they built their second altar (Gen. 12: 8).
6. **Egypt.** They journeyed southward through the land of Canaan and at length on account of the drouth went to Egypt, where Abram deceived the King and was expelled from the land (Gen. 12: 9-20).
7. **Bethel.** Abram and Lot returned to their former home at Bethel, but on account of strife between their herdmen, they parted (Gen. 13: 1-9).

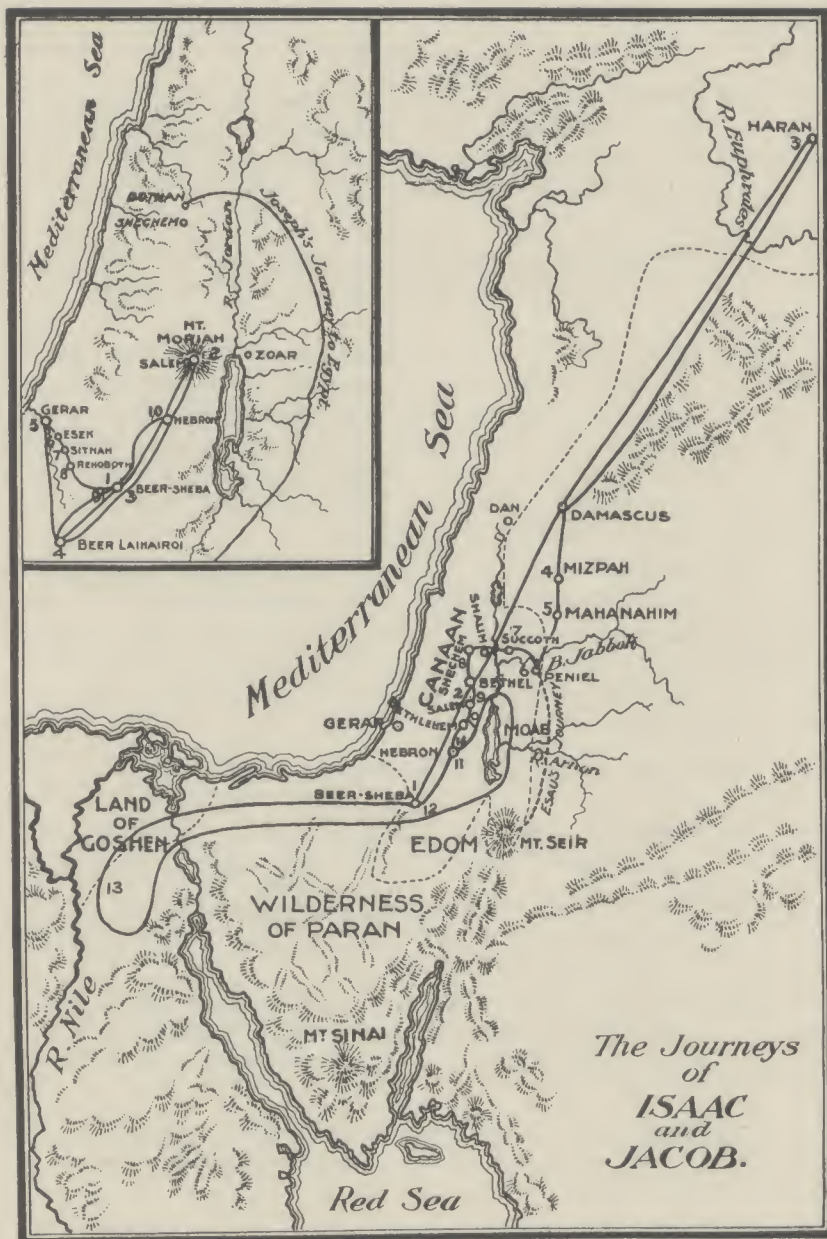


8. **Hebron.** Lot chose the plains of the Jordan and pitched his tent toward Sodom, and Abram removed to Hebron (Gen. 13: 10-18).
9. **Dan.** Four kings of the east united under Chedorlaomer of Elam and made war against the five kings of Canaan. In their conquest of the Jordan Valley they captured Lot, and when Abram heard of it he pursued the invaders and overtook them at Dan (Gen. 14: 1-14).
10. **Hobah.** The servants of Abram smote the army of Chedorlaomer and chased them to Hobah. Lot and all the people with their goods were rescued (Gen. 14: 15, 16).
11. **Salem.** On his return Abram was met by Melchisedek, the priest-king of Salem. The king of Sodom came out to meet him at the same place (Gen. 14: 17-21).
12. **Hebron.** After Abram's return to his home in Hebron God made a covenant with him and changed his name to Abraham (Gen. 15: 1-21; 17: 1-27). During his stay at this place Ishmael was born (Gen. 16: 1-16) and the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed (Gen. 18: 1-19: 38).
13. **Gerar.** Abraham left Hebron and for a time sojourned among the Philistines in Gerar, and deceived King Abimelech (Gen. 20: 1-18).
14. **Beersheba.** Abraham made his home here for some time. During this time he made a covenant with Abimelech, Isaac was born and Ishmael was expelled (Gen. 21: 1-34).
15. **Moriah.** From Beersheba Abraham at the command of the Lord took Isaac to Moriah, a mountain of Salem, to offer him as a burnt offering (Gen. 22: 1-18).
16. **Beersheba.** He returned and lived at Beersheba for some time.
17. **Hebron.** Abraham bought the sepulcher, Machpelah and there buried his wife Sarah (Gen. 23: 1-20). At the age of 175 Abraham died, and was also buried in Machpelah.
- II. **THE JOURNEY OF ISAAC.** Although Isaac lived longer than either Abraham or Jacob, his life was spent within the small range of southern Palestine.

1. **Beersheba** was his birthplace and early home (Gen. 21: 3, 31).
2. **Moriah**. Abraham took him to Moriah to offer him as burnt offering (Gen. 22: 2, 3).
3. **Beersheba**. This was his home while with his parents.
4. **Beer Lai-hai-roi**. This was his home after his marriage. Here his sons, Jacob and Esau, were born (Gen. 24: 62-67; 25: 24-29).
5. **Gerar**. On account of famine he removed to Gerar in the Philistine country, where he deceived Abimelech (Gen. 26: 1-16).
6. **Esek** (contention). After Abimelech had dismissed him from Gerar, Isaac dug an artesian well at Esek, but the men of Gerar contended with Isaac's herdmen and forced him to leave (Gen. 26: 19, 20).
7. **Sitnah** (strife). Isaac dug another well at Sitnah, but they again strove with him and he departed (Gen. 26: 21).
8. **Rehoboth** (room). Isaac was permitted to dwell here in peace (Gen. 26: 22).
9. **Beersheba**. The Philistine king made a treaty of peace with him, and Isaac lived there many years (Gen. 26: 23-33).
10. **Hebron**. Isaac spent his last days here, and at the age of 180 years died and was buried in the family sepulcher, Machpelah (Gen. 35: 27-29).

III. THE JOURNEY OF JACOB.

1. **Beersheba**. It was at this place that the strife between Jacob and Esau occurred, and Jacob departed for Haran (Gen. 25: 28-34; 27: 1-46).
2. **Bethel**. In his flight he tarried for the night at Bethel, and there received the vision of the heavenly ladder (Gen. 28: 11-22).
3. **Haran**. He made his home with his relatives at Haran for a number of years. While here he married Leah and Rachel and the Lord blessed him with riches (Gen. 29: 1-30: 43).



4. **Mizpah.** Jacob secretly left Haran because of unfair treatment from his father-in-law. Rachel took with her Laban's household gods. Laban, full of wrath, pursued them to Mizpah, and there made a treaty of peace with Jacob (Gen. 31: 1-55).
5. **Mahanaim.** At this place a host of angels came to comfort Jacob. From Mahanaim he sent messengers to Esau to sue for peace (Gen. 32: 1-5).
6. **Peniel.** At the brook Jabbok, near Peniel, Jacob halted for the night. His messengers had returned with the news of Esau's coming (Gen. 32: 6-8) and Jacob prayed for deliverance (Gen. 32: 9-12). He appeased the wrath of Esau with presents (Gen. 32: 13-20) and that night the angel wrestled with him (Gen. 32: 24-32). The next morning Esau came, but was reconciled to his brother (Gen. 33: 1-16).
7. **Succoth.** Here he built a house for himself and booths for his cattle to rest from their long journey (Gen. 33: 17).
8. **Shechem.** He bought a parcel of land here and dwelt in the land of Canaan (Gen. 33: 18-20). The slaughter of the Shechemites by Jacob's sons forced them to move southward (Gen. 34: 1-31).
9. **Bethel.** Jacob renewed his altar and worshiped God (Gen. 35: 1-15).
10. **Bethlehem.** They journeyed southward, and at Bethlehem Rachel died and was buried by the roadside (Gen. 35: 16-20).
11. **Hebron.** Here Jacob met his aged father (Gen. 35: 27). While living here his son Joseph was sold to the Midianites and taken to Egypt (Gen. 37: 1-36).
12. **Beersheba.** At the invitation of his long-lost son Joseph, Jacob left Hebron and set out for Egypt. He stopped at Beersheba to offer sacrifice and obtain the guidance of the Lord (Gen. 46: 1-5).
13. **Egypt.** Here he met Joseph and was given a home in the land of Goshen (Gen. 46: 1-5), where he lived with his sons until his death.

14. **Hebron.** After Jacob's death his body was embalmed and carried around the Dead Sea to Hebron, where he was buried in the family tomb, Machpelah (Gen. 50: 1-13).

QUESTIONS.

Why was a family chosen of God?
When was Abraham called?
Where was his early home?
Name all the places connected with his journey.
What events occurred at each place?
How does the life of Isaac differ from the life of Abraham and Jacob?
Name the places and events connected with the journey of Isaac.
What places are connected with the journey of Jacob?
What events occurred at each place?
Draw a map locating the places and tracing the journeys of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

REVIEW.

I. Journey of Abraham.

1. Ur. 2. Haran. 3. Damascus. 4. Shechem. 5. Bethel. 6. Egypt. 7. Bethel. 8. Hebron. 9. Dan. 10. Hobah. 11. Salem. 12. Hebron. 13. Gerar. 14. Beersheba. 15. Moriah. 16. Beersheba. 17. Hebron.

II. Journey of Isaac.

1. Beersheba. 2. Moriah. 3. Beersheba. 4. Beer Lai-hai-roi. 4. Gerar. 6. Esek. 7. Sitnah. 8. Rehoboth. 9. Beersheba. 10. Hebron.

III. Journey of Jacob.

1. Beersheba. 2. Bethel. 3. Haran. 4. Mizpah. 5. Mahanaim. 7. Peniel. 7. Succoth. 8. Shechem. 9. Bethel. 10. Bethlehem. 11. Hebron. 12. Beersheba. 13. Egypt. 14. Hebron.

CHAPTER VI.—THE WANDERING OF ISRAEL.

I. THE LAND OF EGYPT. In the Bible Egypt is frequently called Mizraim. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by the Red Sea and the Wilderness, on the south by Nubia, on the west by the Sahara Desert. The whole country is noted for its fertility. The land of Goshen, in the northeastern part, the home of the Israelites during their sojourn, is the garden spot of the world. The overflowing of the Nile waters and fertilizes all the land of Egypt. But for this river Egypt would be a part of the great Sahara Desert.

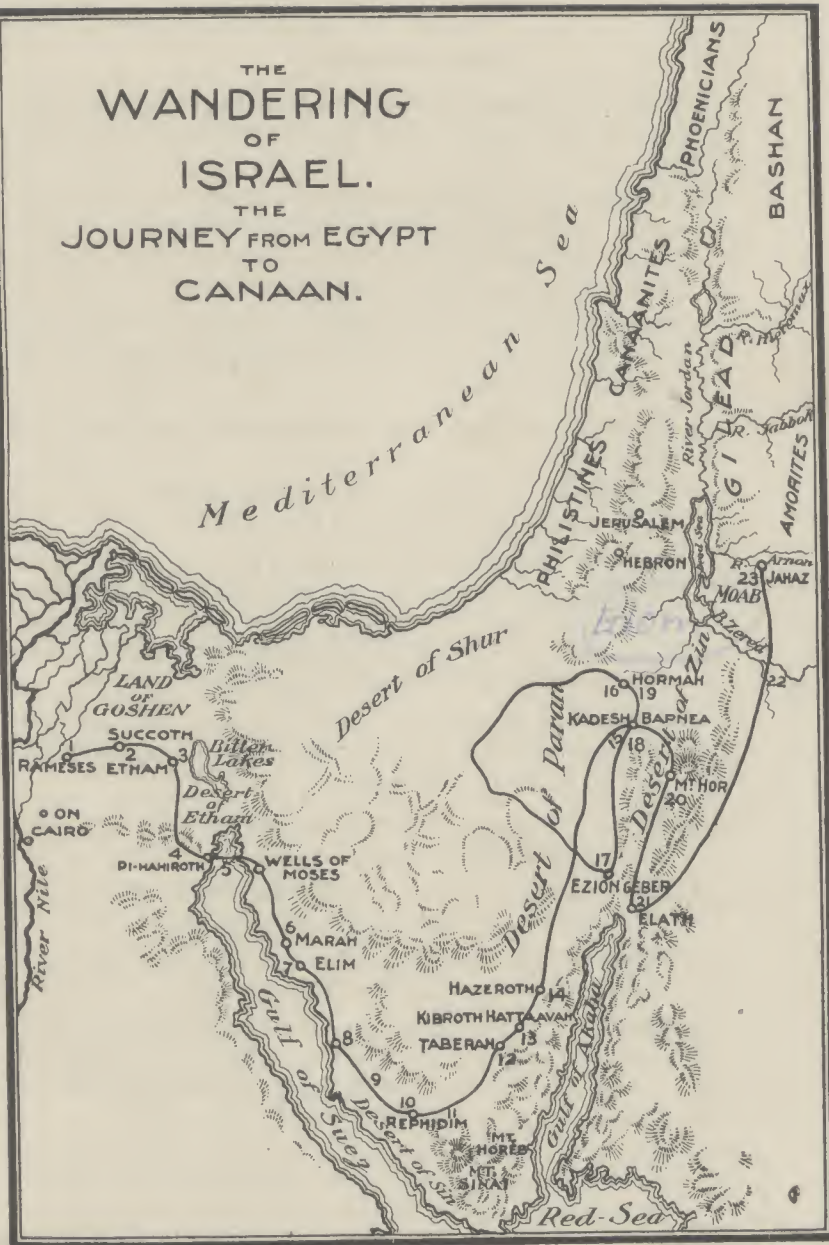
II. THE WILDERNESS OF THE WANDERING. This region is a great triangle lying between Egypt and Edom. On the north lies the Mediterranean, on the southeast the Gulf of Akaba and on the southwest the Gulf of Suez. Mt. Sinai is located in the southern apex of the triangle.

I. The Five Deserts:

- (1) The desert of Shur lies between Egypt and Canaan.
- (2) The desert of Etham lies along the northeast shore of the Gulf of Suez.
- (3) The desert of Sin is south of Etham along the southeast shore of the Gulf of Suez.
- (4) The desert of Paran lies in the center of the Sinaitic Peninsula. This is "the great and terrible wilderness" in which Israel wandered for thirty-eight years (Deut. 1: 19).
- (5) The desert of Zin, sometimes called the Arabah, is a desolate region between the Gulf of Akaba and the Dead Sea.

III. THE JOURNEY OF ISRAEL. The children of Israel sojourned in Egypt 215 years. During the life of Joseph they were highly favored by the Egyptians, but by and by a new king arose and Israel was cruelly oppressed (Ex. 1: 8-14). God then raised up Moses to deliver them from this cruel bondage and to lead

THE
WANDERING
OF
ISRAEL.
THE
JOURNEY FROM EGYPT
TO
CANAAN.



them back to Canaan. In B. C. 1491 they left Egypt and after journeying forty years in the Wilderness reached the promised Canaan

1. **Raamses** was one of the treasure cities which Israel had built (Ex. 1: 11) and was probably the chief city of Goshen. At this city all the children of Israel with their flocks and herds assembled ready to depart from Egypt (Ex. 12: 37-39).
2. **Succoth** was the place of the first encampment and there God gave them the pillar of cloud to guide them through the Wilderness (Ex. 13: 20, 21).
3. **Etham** was a wilderness in the edge of which they encamped (Ex. 13: 20).
4. **Pi-hahiroth**. At this place the Egyptians overtook them and God protected them with a cloud (Ex. 14: 1-20).
5. **Red Sea**. Moses stretched his hand over the sea and God caused the waters to divide, and Israel crossed on dry land. The Egyptians in their attempt to follow them were drowned (Ex. 14: 21-23). When Israel had crossed over they celebrated their deliverance by singing the song of Moses (Ex. 15: 1-21).
6. **Marah**. After journeying three days through the desert of Shur they came to Marah where they murmured on account of the bitter waters (Ex. 15: 22-26).
7. **Elim**. They found twelve wells and seventy palm trees and they rested from their journey (Ex. 15: 27).
8. **Red Sea**. They camped by the Gulf of Suez, from whence they took their last view of Egypt (Num. 33: 10).
9. **Desert of Sin**. In this desert their food failed and God supplied them with quails and manna (Ex. 16: 1-36).
10. **Rephidim**. Moses smote the rock to supply water for the murmuring people. Here Israel fought their first battle (Ex. 17: 1-16). It was probably at this place where Jethro, Moses' father-in-law, came to visit him (Ex. 18: 1-27).
11. **Mt. Sinai**. They spent nearly a year about this mountain where occurred: (1) Giving of the law (Ex. chapters 19-31), (2) Worship of the Golden Calf (Ex. 32: 1-35), (3) Building the

Tabernacle (Ex. chapters 35-40), (4) Numbering the people (Num. chapters 1, 2).

12. **Taberah.** The people murmured against the Lord, and fire consumed them (Num. 11: 1-3).
13. **Kibroth-hataavah.** When they reached this place the people lusted for flesh and God gave them quails for a month. They were stricken with a plague and many people died and were buried there. This gave to the place the name Kibroth-hataavah, "graves of lust" (Num. 11: 4-35).
14. **Hazereth.** When they came to Hazeroth Miriam and Aaron rebelled against Moses, and Miriam was stricken with leprosy (Num. 12: 1-16).
15. **Kadesh-barnea.** The location of this place has been a great question of Bible Geography, but it must have been located not far south of the southern boundary of Canaan, for from this place they sent out the twelve spies to spy out the land (Num. 13: 1-33). The discouraging report of ten of these spies caused the people to rebel against Moses, and God declared that they must wander forty years in the wilderness (Num. 14: 1-39).
16. **Hormah.** When the rebellious people learned that they were prohibited from entering Canaan, they determined to force their way into the land; but the Amalekites and Canaanites attacked and utterly defeated them at Hormah (Num. 14: 40-45).
17. **Desert of Paran.** After the defeat at Hormah the children of Israel set their faces toward the desert of Paran where they wandered thirty-eight years. The events and stations are uncertain. A list of stations is given in Num. 33: 18-35, but the location of most of them is uncertain. During this wandering in the desert occurred the rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram (Num. 16: 1-50) and the budding of Aaron's rod (Num. 17: 1-13).
18. **Kadesh-barnea.** At the close of the thirty-eight years of punishment Israel came again to Kadesh-barnea, where Miriam died (Num. 20: 1). Moses and Aaron sinned by smiting the rock and not honoring God (Num. 20: 2-13). Israel asked permission of the Edomites to cross their country, but the request was not granted (Num. 20: 14-21).

- 19 **Hormah.** When the Canaanites heard of Israel's approach they went out to fight against them, but Israel defeated them at Hormah (Num. 21: 1-3).
20. **Mt. Hor.** On account of the refusal of the Edomites Israel was forced to journey southward through the desert of Zin. When they came to Mt. Hor Aaron died, and the people tarried thirty days to mourn for him (Num. 20: 22-29.)
21. **Red Sea.** As they journeyed southward near the Gulf of Akaba the people became discouraged and because they murmured the Lord sent fiery serpents among them. At this place Moses lifted up the brazen serpent that those who were bitten might look and be healed (Num. 21: 4-9).
22. **Brook Zered.** When they reached the southern boundary of Edom they turned northeastward and at last reached Zered, the southern boundary of Moab (Num. 21: 10-12).
23. **Brook Arnon.** They crossed the land of Moab and reached the Brook Arnon, where they began the Conquest of Canaan (Num. 21: 13-20).

QUESTIONS.

- What other Bible name is given for Egypt?
 What are the boundaries of Egypt?
 What is said of its fertility?
 How does the Nile benefit the country?
 Where is the Wilderness of the Wandering?
 What are its boundaries?
 Name and locate its five deserts?
 Where is Mt. Sinai?
 Draw a map showing the deserts of the Wilderness.
 How long did Israel sojourn in Egypt?
 How did the Egyptians treat them?
 Whom did God appoint as their deliverer?
 When did they leave Egypt?
 Name all the stations and the events that occurred at each place along their journey from Egypt to Canaan.
 Draw a map and trace the journey.

REVIEW.

1. **The Land of Egypt.** (1) Mizraim. (2) Boundaries. (3) Fertility.
2. **The Wilderness of the Wandering.** (1) Location. (2) Boundaries. (3) Deserts: (a) Shur, (b) Etham, (c) Sin, (d) Paran, (e) Zin.
3. **The Journey of Israel.** (1) Rameses. (2) Succoth. (3) Etham. (4) Pi-hahiroth. (5) Red Sea. (6) Marah. (7) Elim. (8) Red Sea. (9) Desert of Sin. (10) Rephidim. (11) Mt. Sinai. (12) Taberah. (13) Kibroth-hataavah. (14) Hazeroth. (15) Kadesh-barnea. (16) Hormah. (17) Desert of Paran. (18) Kadesh-barnea. (19) Hormah. (20) Mt. Hor. (21) Red Sea. (22) Brook Zered. (23) Brook Arnon.

CHAPTER VII.—THE SETTLEMENT IN PALESTINE.

I. CONQUEST OF PALESTINE. Seven years is the time usually assigned to the period of the Conquest, but in reality it lasted nearly four hundred years, for it was not completed until David captured Jerusalem.

1. The Campaign East of the Jordan was accomplished under the leadership of Moses in three conquests.

(1) *The Conquest of Gilead.* Shortly before the coming of Israel the Amorites of Gilead under King Sihon had taken from the Moabites all the land between the brooks Arnon and Jabbok. When Moses sent messengers to Sihon to request a peaceful passage through this territory, he refused, and with a great army came out to Jahaz on the Brook Arnon to resist the advance of Israel. Sihon was defeated and Israel obtained all eastern Palestine as far north as the Hieromax (Num. 21:21-31).

(2) *The Conquest of Bashan.* The district of Bashan lying north of the Hieromax was occupied by another nation of the Amorites. King Og reigned over Bashan, and the Israelites encouraged by their success in Gilead pressed forward to complete their conquest of the Amorites. A great battle was fought at Edrei; Og was slain and Israel obtained all the fertile land of Bashan (Num. 21:32-35).

(3) *The Conquest of Midian.* The Children of Israel removed their camp from the Brook Arnon and pitched in the plains of Moab or Shittim, just opposite the city of Jericho. The Moabites and Midianites formed a league against Israel and sent for Balaam of Mesopotamia to come and curse the Israelites; but God turned his prophecies into blessings (Num. chapters 22-24). Disappointed in Balaam and fearing to meet Israel in open battle, the people of Moab and Midian

(42)

Jericho. 2 walls.
outside 6' thick } 25' high.
inside 2' }
Archaeology is proved for walls
that are outwards, especially
the west wall.
Jes. 2:12-15
city burned.

A map of the Mediterranean Sea, showing the coastline of the British Isles and the Atlantic Ocean. The text "MEDITERRANEAN SEA" is written vertically along the right side of the map. The word "Ebro" is written near the bottom right corner, indicating the location of the river Ebro. The map shows the coastline of the British Isles, including the English Channel, the North Sea, and the Atlantic Ocean. The word "MEDITERRANEAN SEA" is written vertically along the right side of the map. The word "Ebro" is written near the bottom right corner, indicating the location of the river Ebro.



attempted to corrupt them with their idolatrous practices, and partially succeeded. God sent a plague upon Israel and thus brought them to a sense of their guilt. The Moabites were excluded from the privileges of Israel for ten generations (Deut. 23: 3, 4), and the Midianites were doomed to complete destruction. Phineas, the priest, led the army in the sacred war and utterly destroyed the Midianites in that section of the country. The entire country east of the Jordan was conquered before the death of Moses, and the new territory was assigned to the tribes of Reuben, Gad and half of the tribe of Manasseh (Num. 32: 1-42). Moses reviewed the law as recorded in the book of Deuteronomy and then ascended Mt. Nebo where, after viewing the promised land, he died and was buried by the hand of the Lord (Deut. 34: 1-12).

2. The Campaign West of the Jordan was undertaken by Joshua after the death of Moses. Two spies were sent out to view the land and after their return preparations were made to cross the Jordan. The waters were miraculously divided and all Israel passed into Canaan (Josh. 2: 1-3: 17).

(1) *The Conquest of Central Canaan.* The Israelites pitched their camp and set up their tabernacle at Gilgal, where they had their headquarters during the conquest (Josh. 4: 19-5: 15). The walled city of Jericho was the first fruits of the conquest west of the Jordan. It was taken by the intervention of divine power and all the booty of the city was set apart for the Lord (Josh. 6: 1-27.) They next attacked Ai, but were repulsed on account of the sin of Achan. The sin was discovered and punished and Ai was taken by stratagem (Josh. 7: 1-8: 29). Joshua then led his army to Shechem, which surrendered apparently without resistance. In this valley between the mountains of Ebal and Gerizim, Joshua read the law and erected a memorial altar (Josh. 8: 30-35).

(2) *The Conquest of Southern Canaan.* After Joshua had returned to Gilgal the Gibeonites, through deception, made a treaty with him and obtained from Israel an oath of protection. When this deception was discovered Israel dared not break her pledge, but the Gibeonites were punished by being made servants of the sanctuary (Josh. 9: 3-27). When Adoni-

zedec, king of Jerusalem, heard of the league he formed an alliance with the kings of four other cities and proceeded against Gibeon. Joshua in answer to Gibeon's call for help marched down quickly toward Gibeon and met the invading hosts at Beth-horon. This was the decisive battle of the conquest and by its results the religious destiny of the world was decided. Well might the sun and moon stand still when such important issues depended upon the results of the battle. Joshua routed the enemy and pursued the fleeing army as far as Makkedah, where he captured and slew the five kings. The cities of Libnah, Lachish, Eglon, Hebron and Debir were taken by storm and the territory as far south as Hormah was conquered (Josh. 10: 1-43).

- (3) *The Conquest of Northern Canaan.* Jabin, king of Hazor, united the kings of Northern Canaan and led them to the waters of Merom. Joshua marched suddenly upon them, won the battle, crippled their horses and burnt their chariots. Then he marched through the regions of the north, capturing the cities and slaying the rulers, until all the land was under his control and the conquest of Palestine was completed (Josh. 11: 1-23).

3. The Campaigns Supplementary to the Conquest. After the conquest some of the native tribes remained in the land. The Philistines occupied the southwestern border, and many cities in other sections were reoccupied by the original inhabitants. These native tribes continually troubled Israel. These conditions led to the supplementary campaigns.

- (1) *The Conquest of Judah and Simeon.* The tribes of Judah and Simeon captured Bezek and took the king, Adoni-bezek prisoner. They cut off his thumbs and great toes to signify his subjection to them. Then Judah and Simeon captured the Philistine cities, Gaza, Askelon and Ekron. These conquests were not permanent, for as soon as the conquerors returned to their homes the Philistines regained their possessions (Judges 1: 1-9, 17-19).
- (2) *The Conquest of Caleb.* Caleb was one of the faithful spies, and for this faithfulness was rewarded with the promise of

THE
TWELVE TRIBES
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ISRAEL



Hebron. He led his own army against the city and won it for his own. He promised his daughter Achsah to any one who would conquer Debir. Othniel, his nephew, conquered the city and won Achsah for his bride (Judges 1: 10-15).

- (3) *The Conquest of the Danites.* The tribe of Dan found their territory too small for their increasing numbers, and fearing to attack their Philistine neighbors, went north to Laish, a defenseless Phœnician city. They destroyed the people and named the city Dan (Judg. 18: 1-31).

II. THE DIVISION OF CANAAN AMONG THE TRIBES. After the Conquest the land was divided among the tribes of Israel. The division was made at three different times:

1. **Before the death of Moses** the territory east of the Jordan was assigned to Reuben, Gad and half the tribe of Manasseh (Num. 32: 1-42).
2. **After the conquest** west of the Jordan Joshua assigned to Judah, Ephraim and the other half tribe of Manasseh their respective portions (Josh. 15: 1-12; 16: 1-17: 18). Ephraim and Manasseh received equal portions with the others because their father, Joseph, the eldest son of Jacob by Rachel, received a double inheritance.
3. **In Joshua's old age** he rebuked the remaining seven tribes for their slowness in taking possession of the conquered territory, and at length made a division by lot between Naphtali, Zebulun, Asher, Issachar, Dan, Benjamin and Simeon (Josh. 18: 1-19: 51). The tribe of Levi received no separate province, but forty-eight cities scattered throughout the different tribes were assigned to them. Thirteen cities belonged to the priests and six of them were appointed as cities of refuge for the protection of those who had unintentionally committed murder. For convenience three of these cities, Golan in Manasseh, Ramoth-Gilead in Gad, and Bezer in Reuben, were selected east of the Jordan; and three, Kedesh in Naphtali, Shechem in Ephraim and Hebron in Judah were selected west of the Jordan (Josh. 20: 1-9).

QUESTIONS.

- How long did the conquest last?
 Into what three sections is the conquest divided?
 Who was leader in the campaign east of the Jordan?
 Name the subdivisions.
 Locate the places and name events.
 To whom was the territory east of the Jordan assigned?
 What events took place before crossing the Jordan?
 How did they cross the Jordan?
 Where were the headquarters of Israel during the campaign west of the Jordan?
 Who was leader in this campaign?
 Name the subdivisions.
 Name the places and the events connected with each place.
 What were the supplementary campaigns?
 When was Canaan divided among the tribes?
 Name the tribes east of the Jordan.
 Name those west of the Jordan.
 What portion did the tribe of Levi receive?
 Name and locate the cities of refuge.
 Draw a map locating the Twelve Tribes and the six cities of refuge.

REVIEW.

1. **The Conquest of Canaan.** (1) Campaign East of the Jordan: (a) Conquest of Gilead (Jahaz), (b) Conquest of Bashan (Edrei), (c) Conquest of Midian. (2) Campaign West of the Jordan: (a) Conquest of Central Canaan (Gilgal, Jericho, Ai, Shechem), (b) Conquest of Southern Canaan (Bethoron, Libnah, Lachish, Eglon, Hebron, Debir), (c) Conquest of Northern Canaan (Lake Merom). (3) Campaigns Supplementary to the Conquest: (a) Conquest of Judah and Simeon (Bezek, Gaza, Askelon, Ekron), (b) Conquest of Caleb (Hebron, Debir), (c) Conquest of Danites (Dan).
2. **The Division of Canaan Among the Tribes.** (1) Before the death of Moses (Reuben, Gad, Manasseh). (2) Immediately after Conquest (Judah, Ephraim, Manasseh). (3) In Joshua's old age (Naphthali, Zebulun, Asher, Issachar, Dan, Benjamin, Simeon). (4) Levitical Cities: (a) Priestly cities, (b) Cities of Refuge (Golan, Ramoth-Gilead, Bezek, Kedesh, Shechem, Hebron).

CHAPTER VIII.—THE UNITED KINGDOM.

From the death of Joshua, B. C. 1426, to the crowning of Saul, B. C. 1095, the people of Israel were ruled by judges who were raised up to free the people from the oppressions of the heathen and to restore Israel to the service of God. There were fifteen judges, though several of them were not judges in the strict sense of the term. Toward the close of the rule of the judges there was a gradual tendency toward a monarchical form of government and the wise rule of Samuel made the people unwilling to risk the tribal divisions which would be sure to come after his death. Therefore they asked to have a king (1 Samuel 8: 1-5).

I. THE KINGDOM OF SAUL, B. C. 1095-1055.

1. **Saul Made King.** Four places are named in connection with Saul's appointment as king:

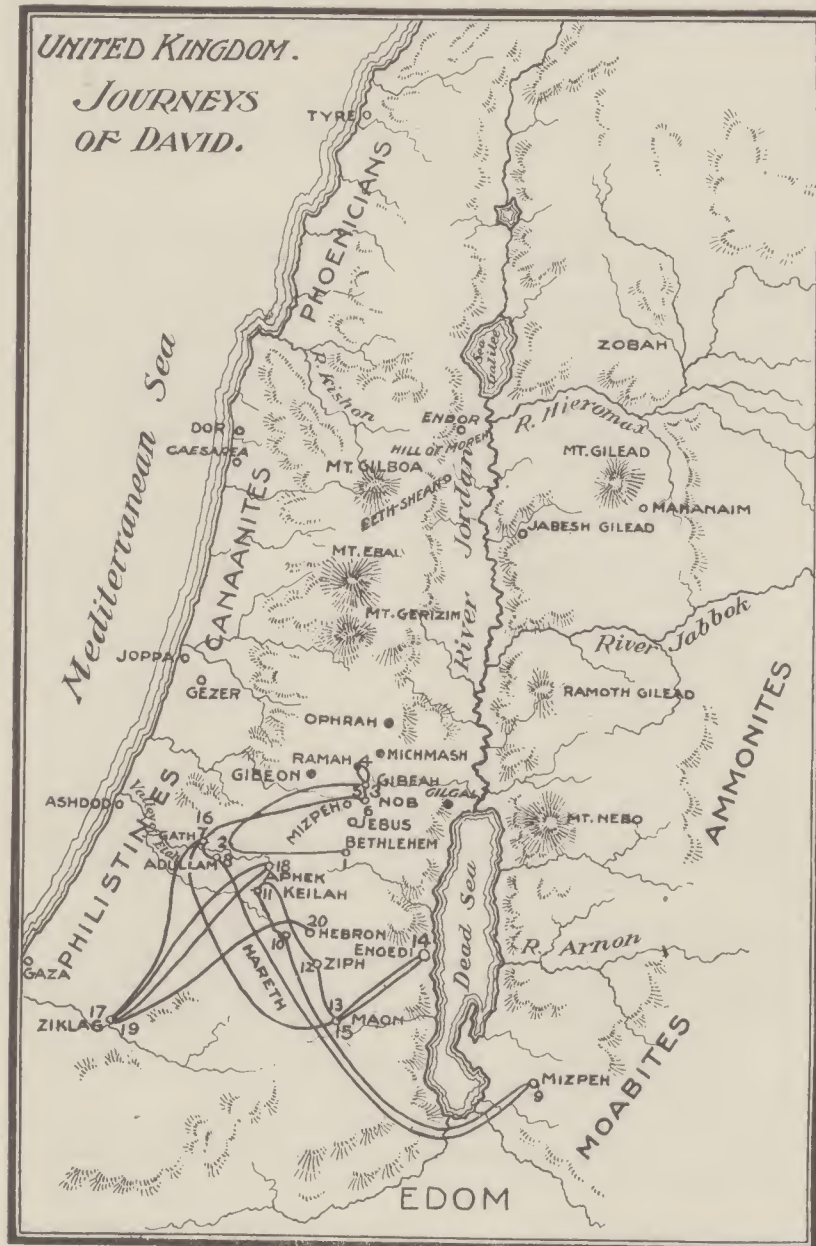
- (1) *Ramah*. He was secretly anointed by Samuel (1 Sam. 9: 25-10: 1).
- (2) *Mizpeh*. Saul was chosen by lot and introduced to the people (1 Sam. 10: 17-25).
- (3) *Gibeah* was Saul's home (1 Sam. 10: 26), and afterward became his capital.
- (4) *Gilgal*. His kingdom was fully established at this place after his victory at Jabesh-gilead (1 Sam. 11: 14, 15).

2. Journeys of David :

- ✓(1) *Bethlehem* was David's home, and here Samuel privately anointed him king over Israel (1 Sam. 16: 1-13). David probably visited Saul before the slaying of Goliath.
- ✓(2) *Valley of Elah*. David saved Saul's army at this place by slaying the giant Goliath (1 Sam. 17: 1-54).
- ✓(3) *Gibeah*. Saul took David to his court and set him over his army. The people greatly honored David, and Saul became

UNITED KINGDOM.

JOURNEYS
OF DAVID.



jealous of his growing power and sought his life. Thrice he cast a javelin at him, but David escaped (1 Sam. 18: 1-19: 17).

- ✓(4) *Ramah*. David fled from Saul to Samuel who dwelt at Ramah where he conducted a school of the prophets. Saul pursued him, but the worship of the prophets led him to forget his wicked purpose (1 Sam. 19: 18-24). *Serail*
- ✓(5) *Gibeah*. David returned to Gibeah where he held a secret interview with Jonathan, and in a few days Jonathan notified him by means of the arrows that he must flee from the wrath of Saul (1 Sam. 20: 1-42).
- (6) *Nob*. The tabernacle was at this place and the high priest gave David shewbread and the sword of Goliath. Doeg, one of Saul's servants, reported this act to Saul, and the high priest, and all his house save one, was slain. (1 Sam. 21: 1-9 22: 9-23).
- (7) *Gath*. David was afraid of Saul and sought protection in the Philistine city of Gath. The Philistines thought he came as a spy, but David escaped by feigning madness (1 Sam. 21: 10-15).
- ✓(8) *Cave of Adullam*. He sought refuge in the cave, where he was joined by his relatives and those who were dissatisfied with Saul (1 Sam. 22: 1, 2).
- (9) *Mizpeh of Moab*. David left his native land and sought refuge for his parents with the king of Moab, while he and his men dwelt in the hold (1 Sam. 22: 3, 4).
- (10) *Forest of Hareth*. The Prophet Gad warned David to return to Judah, and David with his men made their headquarters in the forest of Hareth. Here Abiathar the son of the high priest joined David and told him of Saul's massacre of the priests (1 Sam. 22: 5, 20-23).
- (11) *Keilah*. He went to Keilah for the purpose of delivering the city from the Philistines, but after repelling the Philistines he learned that the people of Keilah were about to betray him into the hands of Saul, and he hastily retreated (1 Sam. 23: 1-13).
- (12) *Wilderness of Ziph*. David remained in hiding for some time and God delivered him from Saul who was diligently seek-

ing his life. Here he met Jonathan the last time (1 Sam. 23: 14-18). The Ziphites were about to betray him into the hands of Saul, and he was again compelled to flee (1 Sam. 23: 19-24).

- (13) *Maon*. Saul had almost surrounded David, but Saul and his troop were suddenly called away to resist the advance of the Philistines, and David escaped (1 Sam. 23: 25-28).
- (14) *Engedi*. David was hiding in a cave at Engedi, and Saul pursued him. Here David had an opportunity to take Saul's life, but he spared him (1 Sam. 24: 1-22).
- (15) *Maon*. From Engedi David returned to Maon, and there provoked by Nabal's churlishness would have destroyed him had not Abigail interceded (1 Sam. 25: 1-35). At this place David had the second opportunity to slay Saul, but again generously spared his life (1 Sam. 26: 1-25).
- (16) *Gath*. David again sought refuge with the Philistines, and this time he was kindly received (1 Sam. 27: 1-24).
- (17) *Ziklag*. David obtained from Achish, king of Gath, the grant of Ziklag for his home, and here David lived unmolested during the remainder of Saul's career (1 Sam. 27: 5-12).
- (18) *Aphek*. When the Philistines marched to Aphek against Saul, David and his men accompanied them, but the Philistine lords disapproved of him and Achish sent him back to Ziklag (1 Sam. 29: 1-11).
- (19) *Ziklag*. When he returned he found that his city had been plundered by the Amalekites, and being encouraged by the Lord he pursued them and recovered all his goods (1 Sam. 30: 1-31).
- (20) *Hebron*. After Saul's death at Mt. Gilboa David went up to Hebron, where he was made king over the tribe of Judah.

II. THE KINGDOM OF DAVID, B. C. 1055-1015.

1. **His Reign at Hebron.** David reigned in Hebron over the tribe of Judah for seven years, while Ishbosheth, the only remaining son of Saul, reigned in Mahanaim over the other tribes. After the death of Ishbosheth and Abner, the general of Saul's

army, David was recognized as king over all Israel (2 Sam. 1: 1-4: 12).

2. **The Extension of His Kingdom.** When David was made king of Israel 6,000 square miles included his kingdom, but by his skill and power he extended his territory until it included 60,000 square miles. He captured the stronghold of Jebus, gave it the new name Jerusalem and made it the capital of his kingdom and the center of religious worship (2 Sam. 5: 1-7: 29).
3. **The Troubles of His Reign.** Three great troubles in consequence of his sin befell David during his reign:
 - (1) The Rebellion of Absalom (2 Sam. 12: 1-19: 43).
 - (2) The Rebellion of Sheba (2 Sam. 20: 1-26).
 - (3) The Pestilence (2 Sam. 24: 1-25).

III. THE KINGDOM OF SOLOMON, B. C. 1015-975.

Solomon inherited all the territory that David had acquired. His kingdom extended from the Euphrates to the Great Sea and from the entrance of Hamath to the river of Egypt. His reign was a period of peace and prosperity. The chief work during his reign was the erection of the temple. Toward the close of his reign the power of his kingdom began to wane, and at his death it was ready to crumble.

QUESTIONS.

How was Israel ruled after the death of Joshua?
 When did Saul reign?
 Name the four places connected with his appointment.
 Why did Saul seek David's life?
 Name the places and events connected with David's wandering.
 Where was he first made king?
 How long did he reign?
 Over what tribe was he first made king?
 What was the extent of his territory at first?
 What was the extent at the close of his reign?
 What city was made his capital?
 What were the great troubles of David?
 What was the extent of Solomon's kingdom?
 What was his chief work?

REVIEW

1. **Kingdom of Saul**, B. C. 1095-1055. (1) *Saul Made King*: (a) Ramah, (b) Mizpeh, (c) Gibeah, (d) Gilgal. (2) *The Wandering of David*: (a) Bethlehem, (b) Valley of Elah, (c) Gibeah, (d) Ramah, (e) Gibeah, (f) Nob, (g) Gath, (h) Adullam, (i) Moab, (j) Hareth, (k) Keilah, (l) Ziph, (m) Maon, (n) Engedi, (o) Maon, (p) Gath, (q) Ziklag, (r) Aphek, (s) Ziklag, (t) Hebron.
2. **The Kingdom of David**, B. C. 1055-1015. (1) *Reign at Hebron*. (2) *Extension of Kingdom*, 6,000 to 60,000 square miles. (3) *His Troubles*: (a) Absalom's Rebellion, (b) Sheba's Rebellion, (c) Pestilence.
3. **Kingdom of Solomon**, B. C. 1015-975.

CHAPTER IX.—THE DIVIDED KINGDOM AND CAPTIVITIES.

After the death of Solomon his son Rehoboam, who was to succeed him, could not control the kingdom, and in B. C. 975 the great empire was divided into five small kingdoms, each striving for supremacy.

I. THE KINGDOM OF SYRIA.

1. **Extent.** Syria was the portion of Solomon's empire north of Mt. Hermon. Damascus was the capital.
2. **History.** At first Syria was a very small and insignificant kingdom, but Hazael, the king, made war against Israel and Judah and made Syria the greatest nation west of the Euphrates. The Assyrians subjugated them in B. C. 750.

II. THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL.

1. **Extent.** This kingdom lay south of Syria and extended as far south as Jericho and Joppa. It embraced the territory of the Twelve Tribes, except Judah and Benjamin, a region of about 9,375 square miles.
2. **History.** Nineteen kings reigned over Israel. They were divided into five dynasties, each one established by a usurper. Jeroboam, the first king, established the capital at Shechem (1 Kings 12:25) and instituted the national worship of the golden calves, having for the central sanctuaries Bethel and Dan (1 Kings 12:26-33). During his reign and the two following reigns there was constant strife between Israel, Syria and Judah.

Baasha, the founder of the second dynasty, removed the capital from Shechem to Tirzah (1 Kings 13:33).

Ahab, of the third dynasty established, a permanent capital at Samaria (1 Kings 16:24). Through his marriage to the wick-



ed Jezebel of Phœnicia, Baal worship, the worst form of idolatry, was introduced into Israel. During his reign the Prophet Elijah strenuously opposed Baal worship (1 Kings 18:4-21). During the reign of Ahab and his house, Judah and Israel made alliance and Syria was kept in check.

Jehu wrought a great reform in Israel by destroying the house of Ahab and the Baal worshipers. But in a short time Syria gained the ascendancy over Israel and reduced it to a mere province (2 Kings 13:1-9). His great-grandson, Jeroboam II, sometimes called the Second Solomon, freed Israel from the Syrian yoke and extended his territory as far as the Euphrates. His reign has been appropriately called the Indian Summer of Israel. The glory of Jeroboam's kingdom soon vanished. The Assyrian Empire, now rising in the East, made Israel tributary during the reign of Hoshea, the last King of Israel. Shalmanezar besieged Samaria, and in B. C. 721 Sargon took the city and carried the Ten Tribes into captivity. Some were taken to Media and others to Halah and Habor.

III. THE KINGDOM OF JUDAH.

1. **Extent.** This kingdom included the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, a territory of 3,435 square miles. Jerusalem was its capital during all its history.
2. **History.** Nineteen kings, belonging to the dynasty of David and the usurping Queen Athaliah of the house of Ahab, reigned over Judah. During the reigns of Rehoboam and Abijah idolatry was introduced, but under Asa and Jehoshaphat reforms were wrought and Jehoshaphat brought Judah to the height of her power (2 Chron. 14:1-17:6).

After the death of Jehoshaphat Baal worship was introduced into Judah by Athaliah (2 Kings 11:18). The land was invaded several times and once Jerusalem itself was plundered. Hezekiah, the best king, wrought a reformation in Judah and threw off the Assyrian yoke (2 Kings 18:1-8).

Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah was the wickedest king of Judah, and his wickedness led to the downfall of the na-

tion (2 Kings 21: 1-16). Josiah's great reformation could not undo the evil of the preceding reigns (2 Kings 23: 1-30).

The Babylonian Empire succeeded the Assyrian Empire. Then followed a struggle for supremacy between Egypt and Babylon. Judah took the side of Egypt and when Egypt was defeated, Judah was made subject to Babylon. Jerusalem was destroyed in B. C. 587 by Nebuchadnezzar and the people of Judah were taken as captives to Babylon.

IV. MOAB was east of the Dead Sea between the brooks Arnon and Zered. It was nominally subject to the Kingdom of Israel, but most of the time was practically independent.

V. EDOM lay south of the Dead Sea and was nominally subject to Judah, but was never annexed as a part of the Kingdom. During the reign of Jehoram, the Edomites gained their independence (2 Kings 8: 16-22). When Nebuchadnezzar conquered Judah, Edom was also made subject to his rule.

QUESTIONS.

- When was Solomon's empire divided?
- Into how many kingdoms was it divided?
- Where was the Kingdom of Syria?
- What was its extent?
- Who was the greatest king?
- What did he do for Syria?
- Where was the Kingdom of Israel?
- What was its extent?
- What tribes did it include?
- How many kings reigned over Israel?
- How many dynasties were there?
- Where were the three capitals?
- Where were the sanctuaries of national worship?
- What was the form of worship?
- Who is called the Second Solomon?
- Why so called?
- Who besieged Samaria?
- When and by whom were the Ten Tribes taken into captivity?
- Where were they taken?
- What tribes were included in the Kingdom of Judeah?

What was the extent of territory?
What was the capital?
How many kings reigned?
To what dynasty did they belong?
Who was the best king of Judah?
Who was the worst king?
What led to the downfall of Judah?
When was Jerusalem taken?
What king took the Two Tribes captive?
Where were they taken?
What was Moab's relation to Israel?
What was Edom's relation to Judah?

REVIEW.

Division of the Kingdom (975).

1. **Kingdom of Syria.** Damascus, Hazael.
2. **Kingdom of Israel.** Ten tribes of north, 9,375 square miles, 19 kings, 5 dynasties. Capitals: (Shechem, Tirzah, Samaria). Sanctuaries: (Bethel, Dan). Captivity B. C. 721 by Sargon of Assyria, Media, Halah, Habor.
3. **Kingdom of Judah.** Two tribes of south, 3,435 square miles. Capital, (Jerusalem). 19 kings of dynasty of David. Captivity B. C. 587 by Nebuchadnezzar of Babylon.
4. **Moab.** Subject to Israel.
5. **Edom.** Subject to Judah.

CHAPTER X.—JERUSALEM.

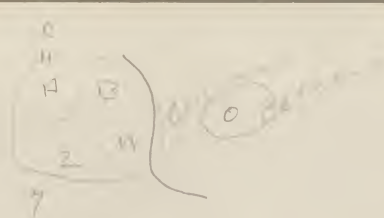
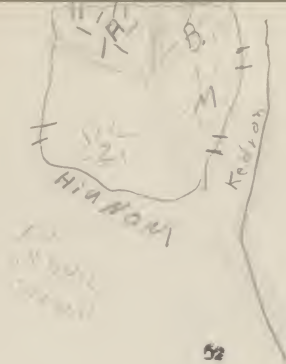
I. NAMES.

- Historic Names*
1. **Salem** is the name first given to this city in the Scriptures. Melchisedek was king of Salem (Gen. 14: 18). The Jews and church fathers agree that Jerusalem and Salem refer to the same place. David says, "In Salem is the tabernacle and his dwelling place in Zion" (Ps. 76: 2).
 2. **Jebus** is the name derived from one of the sons of Canaan whose descendants occupied the city. The city at this time was limited to Mt. Zion, one of the hills of Jerusalem. It is identified with Jerusalem (Judg. 19: 10; 1 Chron. 11: 4, 5).
 3. **Jerusalem** is a word derived from Jebus and Salem. The name is first mentioned in Josh. 10: 1, where Adoni-zedek, king of Jerusalem, made an alliance with other kings against Joshua.
 4. **The City of David.** After David was made king over all Israel he led his forces against the Jebusites and took their castle on Mt. Zion (1 Sam. 5: 5-9). He made this mountain his home and the capital of his empire. He called it the City of David, which name is frequently applied to Jerusalem.
 5. **Aelia Capitolina.** In A. D. 135 the Romans rebuilt the city they had destroyed in A. D. 70. They erected a temple to Jupiter on Mt. Moriah and permitted no Jews to enter the city. They gave it the name Aelia Capitolina, which name the Mohammedans retained until the time of the Crusades.
 6. **El Khuds** is the name given by the Mohammedans, and it is known by this name at the present time. However, the city also retains the Bible name Jerusalem.

II. NATURAL FEATURES.

1. **Hills.** Jerusalem is a city of hills. It is located 2,500 feet above the sea, and is fortified on all sides by natural trenches.
 - (1) **Mt. Zion**, the largest hill, is 2,550 feet high. It is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament and once in the New Testament.





ment (Rev. 14: 1). It is the southwestern hill between the Tyropeon and Hinnom valleys and is called the Upper City. Upon this hill stood the stronghold of the Jebusites, which so long defied the Israelites, but at last was conquered by David. He built his castle here and it became the home of the kings and princes of Israel. David and fourteen of his successors were buried on this hill (1 Kings 2: 10; 9: 43; 14: 31).

- (2) *Mt. Moriah* is 2,440 feet high. It lies between the Kedron and Tyropeon valleys, northeast of Mt. Zion. It is sometimes included under the name Zion. The summit was enlarged by Solomon, who built a high stone terrace wall on three sides,—east, south and west,—which made a very high precipice on the southeast corner. Upon this enlarged summit the three successive temples of the Jews were built. Upon this hill Abraham offered his son Isaac (Gen. 22: 2). The southern slope of Moriah, extending from the south terrace wall to the point where the three valleys meet, is called Ophel (Neh. 3: 26, 27).
- (3) *Mt. Acra* is north of Mt. Zion, between the Tyropeon and Hinnom valleys, and was called the Lower City. The Tyropeon Valley, which separates it from Mt. Bezetha, was nearly filled up by Simon Maccabeus, who reduced the height of Acra to make it lower than the temple hill. The Syrians had their stronghold on Acra when they governed the Jews.
- (4) *Mt. Bezetha* stands opposite Acra and north of the tower of Antonia. It was not included in the city until after the third wall was built, and therefore received the name of the New City.
- (5) *Mt. Calvary*, also called Golgotha, was a small eminence, located by most authorities near the Damascus Gate, north of the city. The traditional site is where the Church of the Holy Sepulchre now stands, but recent investigations have confirmed the former view.
- (6) *Mt. of Olives* is a range of hills directly east of Jerusalem and separated from the city by the Kedron Valley. On the eastern slope of these mountains was the village of Bethany, the home of Mary and Martha and Lazarus. On the central

eminence, 2,682 feet high, occurred the ascension of Christ, and here the so-called Church of Ascension stands. From the Mount of Olives Jesus looked over the beautiful city and wept because of her spiritual condition. At the foot of the mountain, nearly opposite the temple, was the garden of Gethsemane, where Christ suffered his agony, betrayal and arrest.

- (7) *The Hill of Evil Counsel* is situated south of Mt. Zion, separated from it by the Valley of Hinnom. This is the traditional place of Aceldama, the Field of Blood (Acts 1: 19).

2. Valleys.

- (1) *Kedron Valley* or the Valley of Jehoshaphat forms the eastern boundary of the city and separates Mt. Zion from the Mount of Olives. The Scripture also refers to this Valley as the King's Dale (2 Sam. 18: 18).
- (2) *Tyropeon Valley*, also called ~~Cheese-Monger's~~, joins the Kedron Valley south of Mt. Moriah and extends in a northerly direction between Mt. Zion and Mt. Moriah. It separates at the north and Mt. Acra lies between the forks.
- (3) *The Hinnom Valley* forms the western and southern boundaries of the city. The southern part is called Gehenna or Tophet, "the place of fire" (Jer. 7: 31). The idol Moloch was set up and worshiped here.

3. Pools.

- (1) *Enrogel* is on the southern slope of Mt. Zion. Here Adonijah attempted to set up his kingdom against his brother Solomon (1 Kings 1: 9).
- (2) *Siloam*, or Shiloh, is situated at the mouth of the Tyropeon Valley, just south of Ophel. To this pool Jesus sent the blind man after anointing his eyes with clay (John 9: 7).
- (3) *Bethesda* has been identified by many scholars with the fountain now called the Fountain of the Virgin. It is situated just above the pool of Siloam and is connected with it by an underground passage. At Bethesda Jesus healed the lame man (John 5: 1-9).

III. HISTORY. The story of Jerusalem includes nearly all the history of the Bible and is intermingled with the history of all the

leading nations of the world. Its history seems to be divided into three distinct periods.

1. **The Canaanite Period**, when it was the royal city of the priest-king Melchisedek who blessed Abraham (Gen. 14: 18).
2. **The Jebusite Period**, when the Jebusites held the city as their stronghold. David finally took the city and made it the capital of the Jewish nation.
3. **The Jewish Period**. The Jews held Jerusalem as their sacred city from that time until the present time. The history of this period is a succession of desolations and restorations. At the present time the Mohammedans have chief control over the city, but the Jews still consider it their own Holy City. No other city has had so great an influence upon the history of the human race.

QUESTIONS.

What names are given to the city of Jerusalem?
 What is the meaning of each name?
 How is the city fortified?
 Name and locate the hills of Jerusalem.
 For what is Mt. Zion noted?
 What building stood on Mt. Moriah?
 What occurred on Mt. Calvary?
 What events took place on Mt. Olivet?
 For what is the Hill of Evil Counsel noted?
 Name and locate the three valleys of Jerusalem.
 Name three pools of Jerusalem.
 For what is each noted?
 Give a brief history of Jerusalem.
 Draw a map of Jerusalem showing the hills and valleys.

REVIEW.

1. **Names.** (1) Salem. (2) Jebus. (3) Jerusalem. (4) City of David. (5) Aelia Capitolina. (6) El Khuds.
2. **Natural Features.** (1) *Hills*: (a) Zion, (b) Moriah, (c) Acra, (d) Bezetha, (e) Calvary, (f) Olives, (g) Hill of Evil Counsel. (2) *Valleys*: (a) Kedron, (b) Tyropeon, (c) Hinnom. (3) *Pools*: (a) En-rogel, (b) Siloam, (c) Bethesda.
3. **History.** (1) The Canaanite Period. (2) The Jebusite Period. (3) The Jewish Period.

PART TWO.

Study - Nov. 24

CHAPTER I.—PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF CHRIST.

The Land of Palestine was admirably adapted by its location for the purpose for which God in his providence designed it. It was shut in by the Mediterranean Sea on the west, the mountains of Lebanon on the north, and the desert on the south and east. These great natural barriers protected God's people from the heathen states around them.

During the hundred years of New Testament history various changes occurred in the political geography of Palestine. Sometimes the provinces were united under the rule of one king and at other times they were divided and ruled by tetrarchs and procurators.

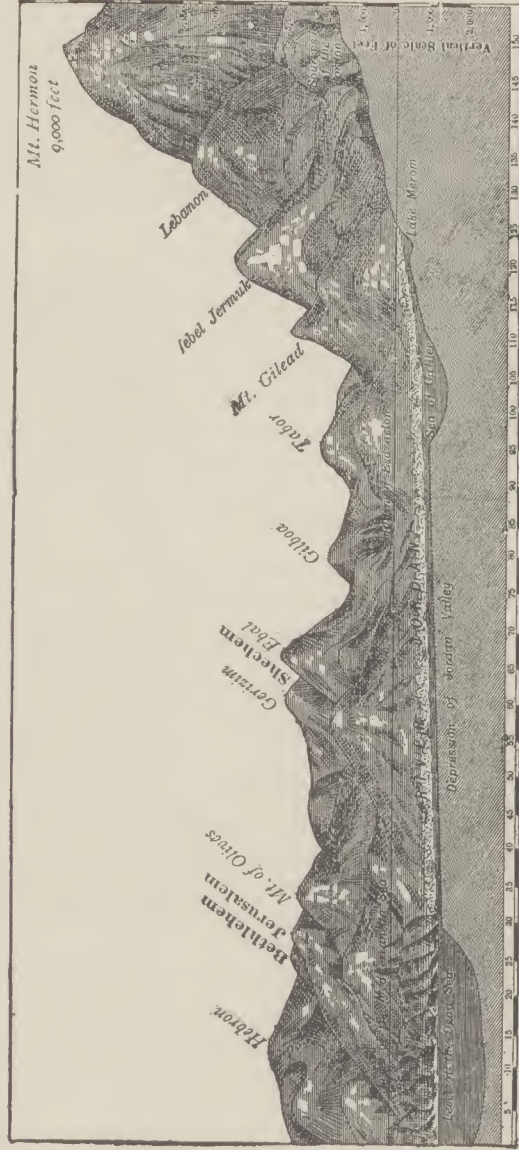
Under the rule of Rome, but the Romans were appointed Governors, hence divided the provinces

I. THE FIVE PROVINCES. Bashan and Perea are located east of the Jordan; Judea, Samaria and Galilee west of it.

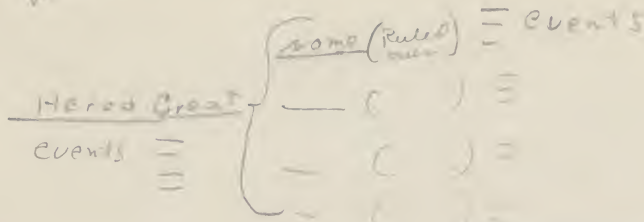
1. **Bashan**, the northern province of eastern Palestine, was divided into five sections, as may be seen on the map. (1) Gaulanitis, (2) Auranitis, (3) Iturea, (4) Trachonitis, (5) Batanea. A few very important events in the life of our Savior occurred in this province: northeast of the Sea of Galilee the five thousand were fed, and on the southeast the four thousand.

Decapolis, which is sometimes confused with the district of Bashan, should not be considered a geographical division of territory. It was a confederation of ten Gentile cities which preserved their heathen customs in a Jewish settlement under the protection of the Roman government.

2. **Perea**, "the region beyond," or sometimes called Judea by the farther side of the Jordan (Mark 10: 1). In a narrower sense it was known as the land of Gilead. It extended from the district of Bashan on the north to the Brook Arnon on the south. During the New Testament period it was inhabited principally by Jews.



The above represents the depression of the Jordan Valley. At Lake Merom the valley is on a level with the Mediterranean Sea. From there to the Sea of Galilee is a drop of 680 feet, and thence to the Dead Sea a still further drop of 620 feet, so that the latter body of water is 1,300 feet below sea level. This depressed condition gives to the whole valley a semi-tropical climate. Here grow the orange, lemon, banana and other semi-tropical fruits. Garden truck may be grown the year round.



3. **Galilee** lay between Mt. Lebanon on the north and Mt. Carmel and the Plain of Esdraelon on the south. In this province Jesus spent most of his life because he was received with greater favor. The Jews of Galilee were less superstitious in their views and more spiritual in their teaching than the Jews of Judea.

years ago
samaria
why you hate

4. **Samaria** was the central province of western Palestine. Con-
dor defines its limits as the "land of Manasseh west of the
Jordan." It was inhabited by a mixed people, called Samaritans. They were descendants of the heathen, deported to this country, and of the Jews who remained after the Assyrian captivity (2 Kings 17). A remnant of the Samaritans remain in this province and continue their ancient form of worship. In B. C. 400 they built their temple on Mt. Gerizim which was their chief place of worship (John 4: 20).

5. **Judea** lay between Samaria on the north and the desert on the south, but the southern part is sometimes called Idumea. The Idumeans were Edomites who gained control of this region during the Babylonian Captivity. They were conquered by the Maccabees, but were allowed to remain in the province on condition of becoming proselytes to the Jewish religion. Herod, who was king at Christ's birth, was a descendant of the Edomites.

II. THE POLITICAL HISTORY.

1. **Herod the Great**, B. C. 37—A. D. 4. The Roman emperor appointed him king over Judea in B. C. 37 and finally he gained control over all the provinces of Palestine. He was an able but cruel ruler. He put many of his own family to death because of jealousy, and for the same reason slew the infants at Bethlehem (Matt. 2: 13-18).
2. **The Sons of Herod the Great**. After the death of Herod the Great, his kingdom was divided among three of his sons. Ly-
sanias, probably not a son of Herod the Great, ruled over Abi-
lene, a small district north of Bashan. In Luke 3: 1 he is men-
tioned in connection with the three rulers of Palestine. These
four rulers form the tetrarchy, a government of four.
- (1) **Herod Archelaus**, B. C. 4—A. D. 6. In Herod the Great's
last will he named Archelaus as his successor to the throne

but Archelaus never really ruled as king as his father intended. He received Samaria, Judea and Idumea as his portion of the kingdom. On his return from Egypt Joseph was warned not to take Jesus into Judea because Archelaus reigned there (Matt. 2: 22). The Jews complained to Augustus, the emperor, of his tyranny and violation of the Mosaic law. Augustus summoned him to Rome and in A. D. 6 banished him to Vienna in Gaul. His dominions were then governed by Roman procurators until A. D. 41. Pontius Pilate, who ruled at the time of Christ's trial and crucifixion, was the sixth of these procurators.

- (2) *Herod Antipas*, B. C. 4—A. D. 39. He was an elder brother of Herod Archelaus. Their mother, Malthace, was a Samaritan. He inherited the provinces of Perea and Galilee. His castle was at Macherus in Perea, nine miles east of the Dead Sea. At this castle John the Baptist was imprisoned and beheaded (Matt. 14: 1-11). Antipas is the Herod before whom Jesus was taken for examination during the Passion Week (Luke 23: 6-12). In point of character he was a genuine son of old Herod, sly (Luke 13: 32), ambitious, extravagant; but he was not so able a ruler as his father. In A. D. 39, at the advice of his wife Herodias, he went to Rome to secure the royal title which had already been given to Agrippa by the Emperor Caligula, but failed and was condemned to perpetual exile in Lyons, a city of Gaul.
- (3) *Herod Philip II.*, B. C. 4—A. D. 34. He was the son of Herod the Great by Cleopatra of Jerusalem. He ruled over Bashan. His reign was mild, just and peaceful. He did not imitate the wickedness of his father and brothers. At his death in A. D. 34 his territory was annexed to the province of Syria until A. D. 37.
- (4) *Herod Philip I.* was also the son of Herod the Great, but received no inheritance at his father's death. He was the son of Mariamne and was married to Herodias. Herodias divorced herself from him and married his brother Herod Antipas. Salome, the daughter of Herodias and Philip I., danced before Antipas (Matt. 14: 6), and became the wife of Herod Philip II.

3. The Grandson of Herod the Great.

- (1) *Herod Agrippa I.*, A. D. 37, A. D. 40, A. D. 41—A. D. 44. He was the son of Aristobulus and Bernice. In A. D. 37 he received of the Emperor Caligula the tetrarchies of Philip and Lysanias with the title of king. In A. D. 39 the tetrarchy of Herod Antipas was taken from him, and in A. D. 40 Caligula bestowed it upon Agrippa I. In A. D. 41 he was made king over all his grandfather's dominion and also the district of Abilene. He held these dominions until his death in A. D. 44. He put to death James, the son of Zebedee, and imprisoned Peter (Acts 12: 1-19), after which he was smitten of the Lord and died at Cæsarea (Acts 12: 19-23).

4. The Great-Grandson of Herod the Great.

- (1) *Herod Agrippa II.*, A. D. 50—A. D. 70. He was the son of Herod Agrippa I. In A. D. 50 he obtained the control over Chalcis in the Lebanon. He was also given the oversight of the temple and the right to appoint the high priests. Four years later the emperor took Chalcis from him and gave him the tetrarchies of Philip and Lysanias with the title of king. In A. D. 55 he received a few prominent cities of Galilee and Perea. It was before Agrippa II. and his sister Bernice that Paul made his defense at Cæsarea (Acts 25: 13-26: 32). After the destruction of Jerusalem in A. D. 70 he retired with his sister to Rome, where he died in A. D. 100.

Galilee, Samaria, Judea and Perea were under Roman procurators. Felix and Festus, before whom Paul was tried, were two of these procurators from A. D. 44 to 66 (Acts 24: 1-25: 27). The Roman capital where the procurators dwelt was at Cæsarea. From A. D. 66 to 70 the Jews were in rebellion against the Roman government until they were finally overthrown by Titus, and their city and temple were destroyed.

QUESTIONS.

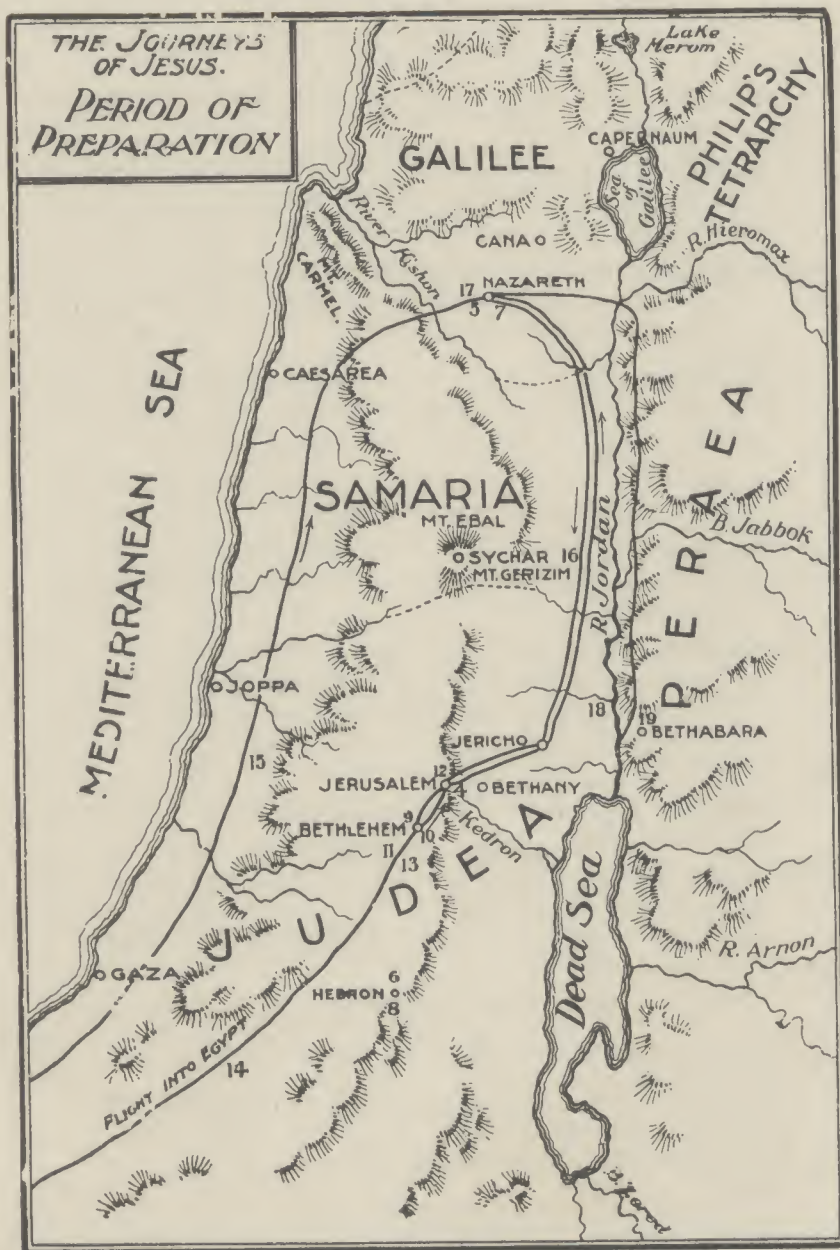
How is the land of Palestine protected?
 What were the five provinces?
 Where is Bashan?

What is meant by Decapolis?
 What does Perea mean?
 Who lived in Perea?
 In what province did Jesus spend most of his time? **Why?**
 Who lived in Samaria?
 What is the southern part of Judea called?
 When did Herod the Great reign?
 What was his territory?
 What became of his kingdom after his death?
 What territory was assigned to each of Herod's sons.
 How long did they reign?
 Who was the next ruler of Palestine?
 Over what territory did Herod Agrippa I. rule?
 How long did he rule?
 What became of the kingdom of Herod Agrippa I. after his death?

REVIEW.

1. **The Five Provinces.** (1) Bashan, (2) Perea, (3) Galilee, (4) Samaria, (5) Judea.
2. **The Political History.** (1) Herod the Great (B. C. 40—B. C. 4). All Palestine. (2) The sons of Herod the Great: (a) Herod Archelaus (B. C. 4—A. D. 6). Judea and Samaria. (b) Herod Antipas (B. C. 4—A. D. 39). Galilee and Perea. (c) Herod Philip (B. C. 4—A. D. 34). Bashan. (3) The grandson of Herod the Great: Herod Agrippa I. (A. D. 37—A. D. 44). All Palestine. (4) The great-grandson of Herod the Great: Herod Agrippa II. (A. D. 50—A. D. 70). Bashan and Chalcis.

THE JOURNEYS
OF JESUS.
PERIOD OF
PREPARATION



abeth lived in the hill country of Judea and there John the Baptist, the forerunner of Jesus, was born.

1. **Bethlehem**, six miles south of Jerusalem, was the place of Christ's birth. On the night of his birth the shepherds visited him and at the age of eight days he was circumcised and named (Luke 2: 1-21).
2. **Jerusalem**. When Jesus was forty days old he was presented at the temple, and there recognized as the Messiah by the devout Simeon and Anna (Luke 2: 22-38).
3. **Bethlehem**. Soon after his return to Bethlehem, the wise men of the East visited him and presented gifts, after which Joseph was warned in a dream to flee from Herod's wrath (2: 1-13).
4. **Egypt** was the place of his refuge. He remained here until Joseph learned of Herod's death (Matt. 2: 14-20).
5. **Nazareth**. Being warned of God not to return to Judea, Joseph took Jesus to Nazareth of Galilee (Matt. 2: 21-23). Here Jesus spent his childhood (Luke 2: 40).
6. **Jerusalem**. At the age of twelve Jesus went with his parents to attend the Passover at Jerusalem. On their return his parents missed him, but after three days they found him in the temple conversing with the doctors of the law, whom he had astonished by his great wisdom (Luke 2: 41-50).
7. **Nazareth**. Here he spent eighteen years, of which we have no history (Luke 2: 51, 52).
8. **Jordan**. At the age of thirty Jesus went to the River Jordan where John was preaching and baptizing. Here he was baptized by John and received the anointing of the Spirit and the testimony of the Father (Matt. 3: 1-18).

QUESTIONS.

- What are the opening and closing events of this period?
 What are the dates?
 How does the length of this period compare with the other periods?
 Where was John the Baptist born?
 Name and locate the places of this period.
 Where was Jesus born?
 What other events occurred at that place?

How often in this period did Jesus visit Jerusalem, and what events took place on each visit?
 What warnings did Joseph receive through visions?
 Where did each occur?
 How old was Jesus when baptized?
 Where did the baptism occur?
 Name in order all the events of this period.
 Draw a map, locate the places and trace the journey of the first period.

Second Period.—Inauguration.—Fifteen Months:

From the Baptism of Jesus, December, A. D. 26 to the Healing of the Nobleman's Son, February, A. D. 28.

- not cc. make map and retracing the*
- 12-3*
- John 1:19*
- ✓ SEC. 1.—The Temptations of Jesus, ^{not cc. make map and retracing the} { Desert of Judea, ^{underlined} January and February, A. D. 27
- SEC. 2.—John's Testimony before Priests and Levites, { Jordan, February, A. D. 27.
- SEC. 3.—Jesus Declared the Lamb of God, .. Jordan, February, A. D. 27
- SEC. 4.—The First Disciples, .. Jordan, February, A. D. 27
- SEC. 5.—Philip and Nathanael, .. Jordan, February, A. D. 27
- ✓ SEC. 6.—The First Miracle, .. Cana, March, A. D. 27
- ✓ SEC. 7.—First Cleansing of the Temple, Jerusalem, April, A. D. 27
- ✓ SEC. 8.—The Interview with Nicodemus, .. Jerusalem, April, A. D. 27
- SEC. 9.—Christ Baptizing in Judea, near Jerusalem, .. { April to December, A. D. 27.
- SEC. 10.—John's Testimony of Christ, .. Enon, Autumn, A. D. 27
- SEC. 11.—The Departure from Judea, .. December, A. D. 27
- ✓ SEC. 12.—The Conversation with Samaritan Woman, .. { Sychar, December, A. D. 27.
- ✓ SEC. 13.—The Samaritan Converts, .. Sychar, December, A. D. 27
- ✓ SEC. 14.—The Imprisonment of John the Baptist, { Macherus, December, A. D. 27.
- ✓ SEC. 15.—The Healing of the Nobleman's Son, Cana, February, A. D. 28

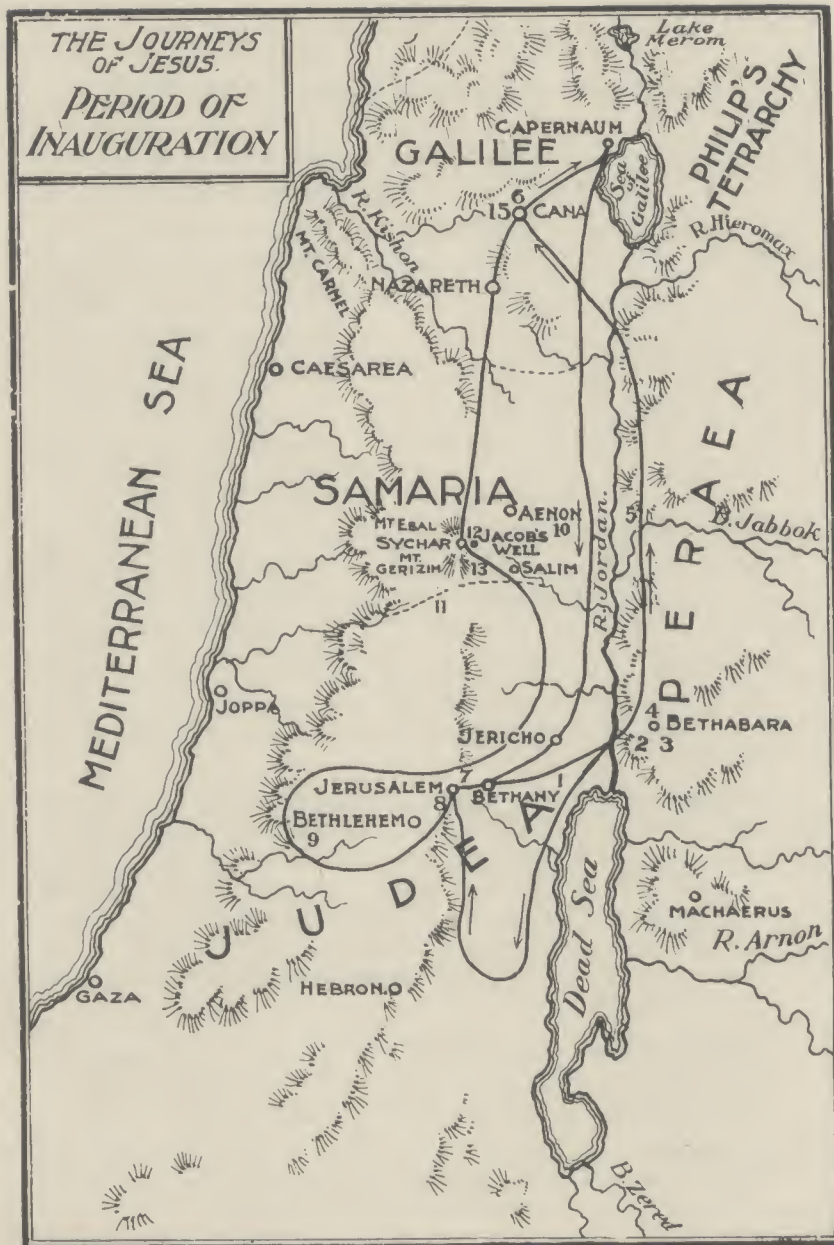
The Period of Inauguration opens Christ's ministry. John the Baptist was also preaching during this time, but at the close of the period was imprisoned in the castle of Macherus.

1. **The Wilderness.** Immediately after his baptism Jesus was led by the Spirit into the Wilderness, a region lying west of the Dead Sea. Here he overcame the three great temptations (Matt. 4: 1-11).
2. **Jordan.** After his return to the Jordan he received the testimony of John the Baptist. Here he met his first disciples, John, Andrew and Peter; and farther up the river he met Philip and Nathanael (John 1: 35-51).
3. **Cana.** At the wedding feast occurred Christ's first miracle, turning the water into wine (John 2: 1-11).
4. **Capernaum.** Jesus with his mother, brethren and disciples went from Cana to Capernaum, where they remained only a short time (John 2: 12).
5. **Jerusalem.** Jesus went to Jerusalem to attend the first passover of his ministry. This occurred about six months after his baptism. Here occurred the first cleansing of the temple and the interview with Nicodemus (John 2: 13-3: 21).
6. **Judea.** Jesus and his disciples remained about eight months preaching and baptizing in this province (John 3: 22; 2: 13; 4: 35).
7. **Sychar.** On account of the jealousy of the Jews (John 4: 1-3), Jesus and his disciples left Judea, and on their way to Galilee stopped at Sychar, a city of Samaria. While resting on Jacob's Well, Jesus met the Samaritan woman. He told her of her sins which led to her conversion and to the conversion of many other Samaritans during his two days' stay at this place (John 4: 4-42).
8. **Cana.** While here he healed the nobleman's son who lay sick at Capernaum (John 4: 46-54). This was the second miracle that occurred at Cana.

QUESTIONS.

- What are the opening and closing events of this period?
What are the dates?
Who preached during this period?
Name and locate the places connected with this period.
Name the events connected with each place.
Name the first disciples in the order that he met them.
What two miracles occurred at Cana?
How long did Jesus work in Judea?
Where was the nobleman's son when healed?
Draw map, locate places and trace the journey of this period.

THE JOURNEYS
OF JESUS.
PERIOD OF
INAUGURATION



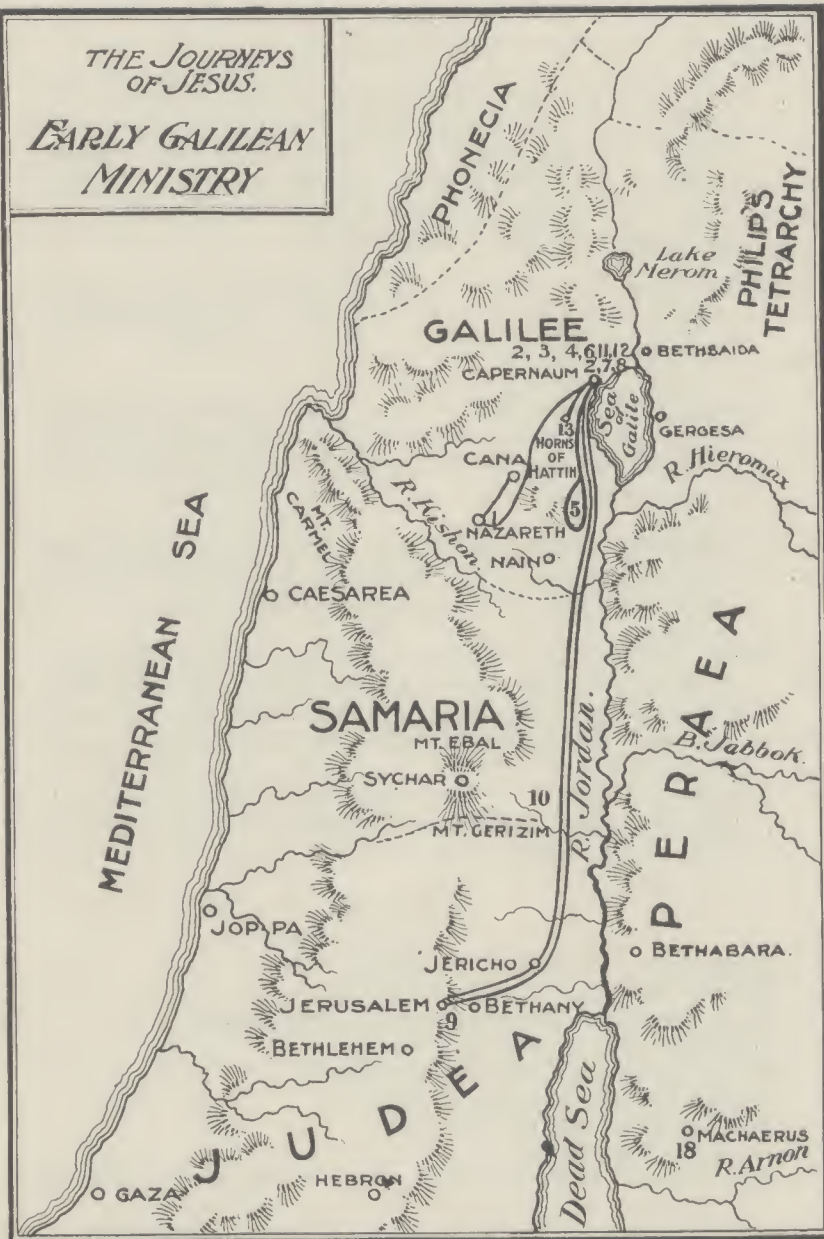
Third Period.—Early Galilean Ministry.—Four Months.

From Healing of the Nobleman's Son, February, A. D. 28, to the Choosing of the Twelve Apostles, June A. D. 28.

- SEC. 1.—Rejection at Nazareth,.....Nazareth, February, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 2.—Removal to Capernaum.....Capernaum, March, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 3.—Call of the Four,.....Capernaum, March, A. D. 28
- SEC. 4.—The Day of Miracles,.....Capernaum, March, A. D. 28
- SEC. 5.—First Preaching Tour,..... West of Sea, March, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 6.—The Paralytic Borne of Four,... Capernaum, March, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 7.—The Call of Matthew and his Feast,... { Capernaum, March,
A. D. 28.
- SEC. 8.—The Question About Fasting,.... Capernaum, April, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 9.—The Infirm Man at the Pool of Bethesda,.. { Jerusalem, April,
A. D. 28.
- SEC. 10.—The Disciples Pluck Corn on the Sabbath,. { On Journey,
April, A. D. 28
- SEC. 11.—Healing the Withered Hand,.... Capernaum, April, A. D. 28
- SEC. 12.—The Widespread Fame of Jesus,. Sea of Galilee, June, A. D. 28
- SEC. 13.—Choosing the Twelve,..... Mountain, June, A. D. 28

1. **Nazareth** was the old home of Jesus. He came thither to begin work among his own people, but they rejected his message and would have put him to death, but he escaped from their midst (Luke 4: 14-30).
2. **Capernaum**, after his rejection at Nazareth, became the center of of his work in Galilee. Here occurred the miraculous draught of fishes and the call of the four,—Peter and Andrew, James and John, —who forsook all and followed him (Luke 5: 1-11). On the Sabbath day Jesus taught in the synagogue, where he healed a demoniac (Luke 4: 31-37). On the same day he healed Peter's mother-in-law, and after sunset, when the Sabbath was ended, he healed many others (Luke 4: 38-41).
3. **Eastern Galilee.** Jesus made his first preaching tour through this district. He performed many miracles on this journey, but we have only the healing of the leper described (Mark 1: 35-45).
4. **Capernaum.** On his return to Capernaum a great multitude gathered about him. He preached to them and in their presence healed

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EARLY GALILEAN
MINISTRY



the paralytic that was let down through the roof on account of the crowd (Mark 2: 1-12). As Jesus passed through the city, he called Matthew, who was sitting at the receipt of custom. Matthew obeyed and invited his friends and Jesus to a great feast at his own house. At the feast the Pharisees and John's disciples asked Jesus the question about fasting (Mark 2: 13-22).

5. **Jerusalem.** Jesus went to Jerusalem to attend the second passover of his ministry. At the pool of Bethesda on the Sabbath day he healed the infirm man.
6. **Corn-fields.** These fields are not definitely located, but Jesus and his disciples on their way from Jerusalem to Capernaum, entered the corn-fields on the Sabbath day and his disciples plucked the ears of corn (Luke 6: 1-5).
7. **Capernaum.** On the Sabbath day he entered the synagogue and healed the withered hand. This miracle aroused the envy of the Pharisees and they sought to destroy him (Mark 3: 1-6).
8. **Sea of Galilee.** He withdrew to the Sea of Galilee and a great multitude followed him from Galilee, Judea, Jerusalem, Idumea, Perea, Tyre and Sidon. They had heard of his power, and when they came to him he taught them and healed many (Mark 3: 7-12).
9. **Horns of Hattin,** or Mount of Beatitudes. After spending the whole night in prayer in this mountain (Luke 6: 12-19), he chose the twelve apostles (Mark 3: 13-19),

QUESTIONS.

- What events open and close this period?
 What are the dates?
 Name and locate the places connected with this period.
 What events are connected with each place?
 Where was the center of his work in Galilee?
 Name the five called during this period.
 What events occurred on the Sabbath?
 Name the twelve apostles.
 Draw the map, locate the places and trace the journey of the third period.

Fourth Period.—Later Galilean Ministry.—Ten Months.

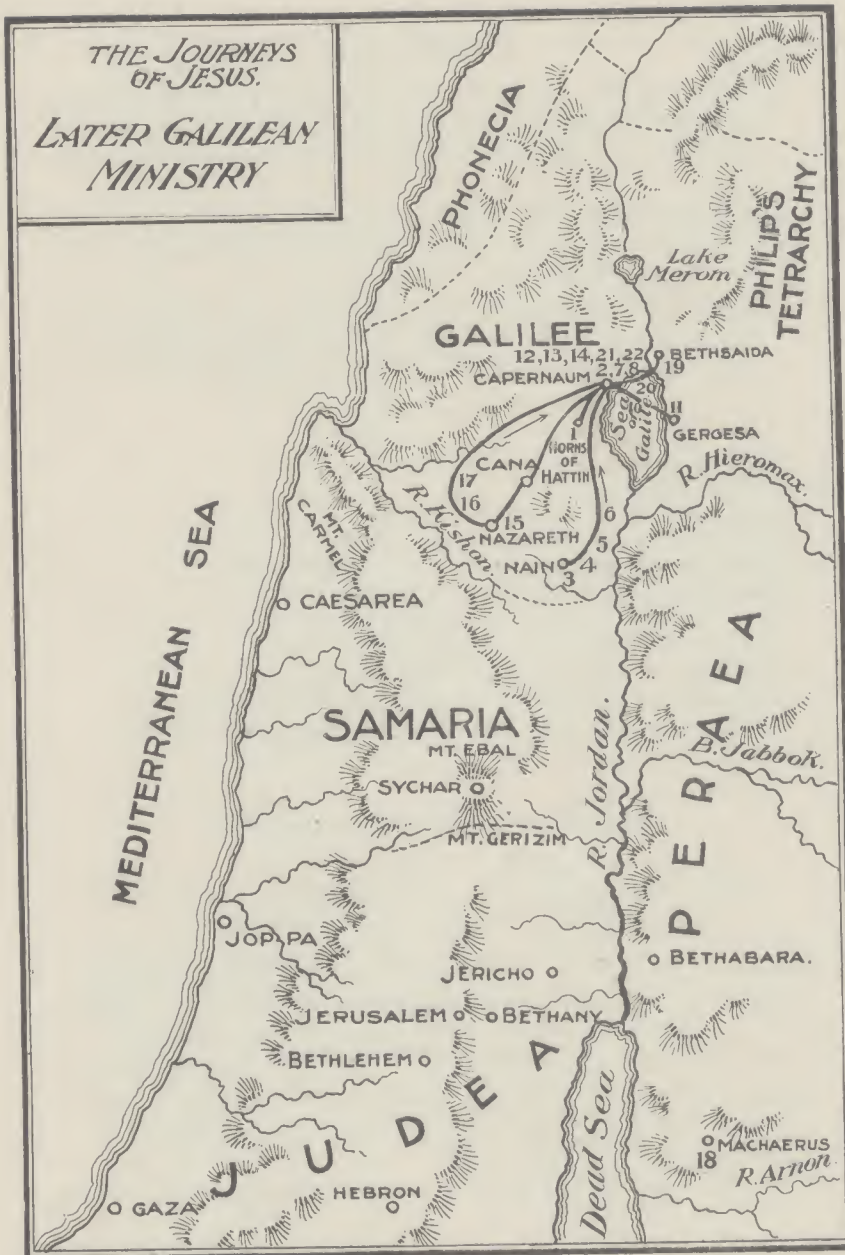
From Choosing the Twelve, June A. D. 28, to the Sermon on the Bread of Life, April, A. D. 29.

- ✓ SEC. 1.—The Sermon on the Mount, . . . Horns of Hattin, June, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 2.—Healing the Centurion's Servant, Capernaum, Summer, A. D. 28
- SEC. 3.—Raising the Widow's Son, Nain, Summer, A. D. 28
- SEC. 4.—John the Baptist's Last Message, . . . Galilee, Summer, A. D. 28
- SEC. 5.—The First Anointing of Jesus, Galilee, Summer, A. D. 28
- SEC. 6.—Companions on Second Preaching Tour, . . . { Galilee, Summer,
A. D. 28.
- SEC. 7.—Warning to Scribes and Pharisees, . . . { Capernaum,
Autumn, A. D. 23
- SEC. 8.—Christ's True Kindred, Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 9.—Parables by the Sea, Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 28
- SEC. 10.—Stilling the Tempest, Sea of Galilee, Autumn, A. D. 28
- SEC. 11.—Healing the Demoniacs, Gergesa, Autumn, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 12.—Healing the Woman and {
Raising Jairus' Daughter, } . . . Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 28
- SEC. 13.—Healing Two Blind Men, Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 28
- SEC. 14.—Healing the Dumb Man, Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 28
- SEC. 15.—Second Rejection at Nazareth, Galilee, Winter, A. D. 28
- SEC. 16.—The Third Preaching Tour, Galilee, Winter, A. D. 28
- SEC. 17.—The Mission of the Twelve, Galilee, Winter, A. D. 28
- ✓ SEC. 18.—The Death of John the Baptist, . . . Macherus, March, A. D. 29
- ✓ SEC. 19.—Feeding the Five Thousand, Bethsaida, March, A. D. 29
- SEC. 20.—Walking on the Water, Sea of Galilee, April, A. D. 29
- SEC. 21.—Miracles of Healing, Plain of Gennesaret, April, A. D. 29
- ✓ SEC. 22.—Discourse on the Bread of Life, . . . Capernaum, April, A. D. 29

1. **Horns of Hattin.** After ordaining the Twelve he preached on the Mount the Sermon which is called the Constitution of the Church (Matt. 5: 1–8: 1).
2. **Capernaum.** At this place he met the centurion who was a friend of the Jews and who had built a synagogue for them. The centurion's servant was sick and Jesus healed him (Luke 7: 1–10).
3. **Nain.** Jesus made a second preaching tour through Galilee, and when he came to the city of Nain he met a funeral procession. He stopped them and raised the dead man, the only son of the widow of Nain (Luke 7: 11–17).

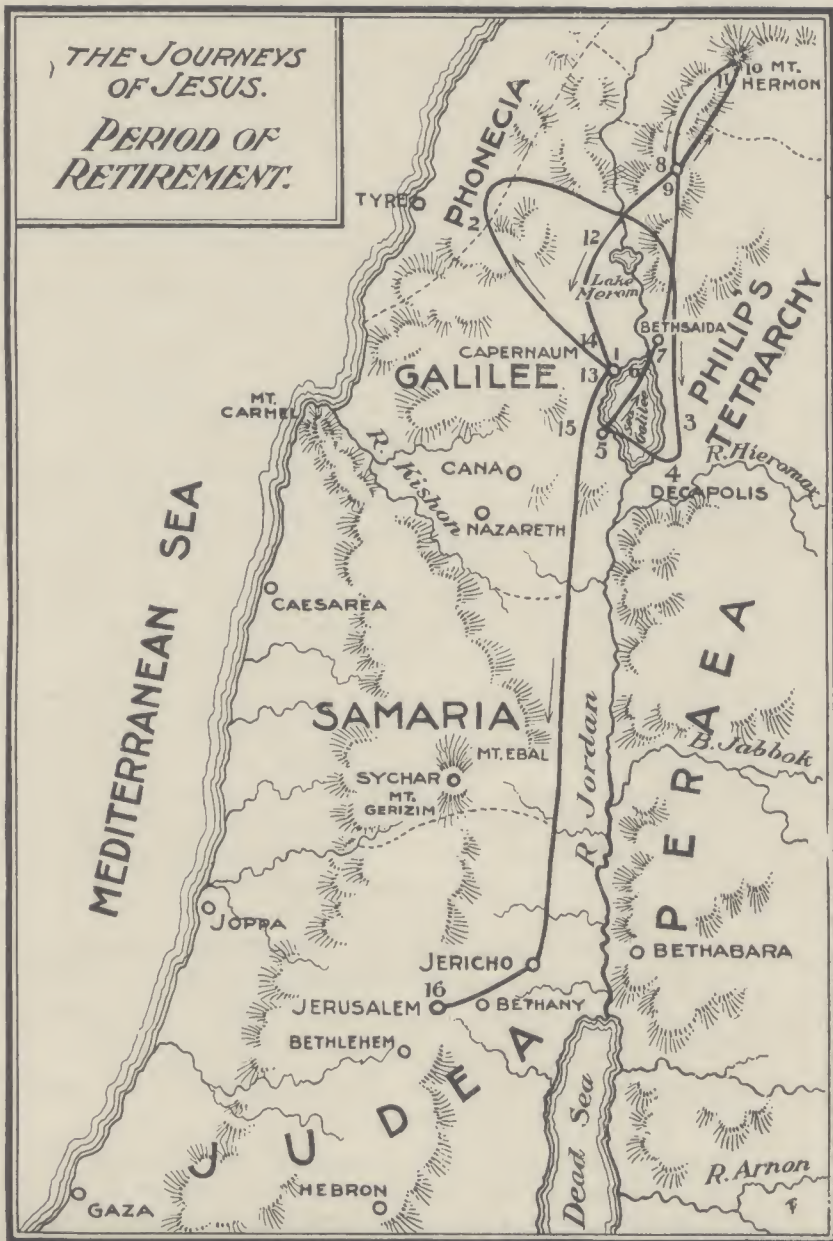
4. **Galilee.** While on his second preaching tour, he received the last message from John the Baptist. He sent an encouraging reply and bore testimony of John's work (Luke 7: 18-35). When Jesus was dining with a Pharisee he received the first anointing (Luke 7: 36-50). He, with the twelve and certain women, continued the preaching tour throughout the cities of Galilee (Luke 8: 1-3).
5. **Capernaum.** Jesus healed the blind and dumb demoniac, which aroused the anger of the Pharisees and gave occasion for warning them (Luke 11: 14-36). At this time his relatives desired to speak to him, which gave opportunity to teach a lesson on true relationship (Matt. 12: 46-50).
6. **The Sea of Galilee.** Jesus withdrew to the seaside and there from a boat taught the multitudes in parables (Matt. 13: 1-53; Mark 4: 21-29). While he and his disciples were crossing the sea he stilled the tempest (Matt. 8: 23-27).
7. **Gergesa.** When he reached the east side of the sea he healed two demoniacs and caused the demons to enter the swine (Matt. 8: 28-34).
8. **Capernaum.** The people were waiting for his return, and when he came he healed the woman who touched him and raised to life the daughter of Jairus (Luke 8: 40-56). As Jesus was passing through the city he healed two blind men and a dumb man (Matt. 9: 27-34).
9. **Nazareth.** When he came again into his own country he was rejected the second time by his own people (Matt. 13: 54-58).
10. **Galilee.** After his rejection at Nazareth he continued his third preaching tour throughout Galilee (Matt. 9: 35). When he saw the great need of the people he sent forth his twelve apostles in six companies to teach and heal (Matt. 9: 36-11: 1).
11. **Capernaum.** When the apostles heard of the death of John the Baptist they met Jesus at Capernaum, and when Jesus heard of it they desired retirement (Mark 6: 14-30).
12. **Bethsaida.** Here they sought retirement, but were met by a multitude whom Jesus taught and fed. This was the time of the third passover, but we have no account that Jesus attended (John 6: 4). In the evening he sent his disciples across the sea and he departed into a mountain alone to pray (Mark 6: 31-46).

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THE JOURNEYS
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PERIOD OF
RETIREMENT.



- SEC. 7.—Healing a Blind Man, Bethsaida, Summer, A. D. 29
- SEC. 8.—Peter's Great Confession, { Cæsarea Philippi,
Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 9.—Christ Foretells His Death, { Cæsarea Philippi,
Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 10.—The Transfiguration, Mt. Hermon, Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 11.—Healing the Demoniac Boy, Near Hermon, Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 12.—Christ Again Foretells His Death, On journey, Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 13.—Tribute Money Provided, Capernaum, Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 14.—Discourse on Humility and Forgiveness, . . . { Capernaum,
Autumn, A. D. 29
- SEC. 15.—Secret Departure for Jerusalem, . . . Capernaum, October, A. D. 29
- SEC. 16.—Jesus at the Feast of Tabernacles, . . . Jerusalem, October, A. D. 29

This period might more properly be called the "Period of Seeking Retirement." Jesus desired to be alone with his apostles that he might instruct them concerning the deeper things of the kingdom, but the people constantly pressed upon him.

1. **Capernaum.** After he had preached the sermon on the "Bread of Life," he taught concerning eating with unwashed hands, which drove the people still farther away (Matt. 15: 1-20).
2. **Phœnicia.** Jesus and the Twelve sought retirement in this district. A Gentile woman of great faith besought him to heal her daughter, and he granted her request (Mark 7: 24-30).
3. **Decapolis.** Jesus went from Phœnicia into Decapolis, east of the Sea of Galilee, where he healed the deaf stammerer and many others (Mark 7: 31-37). Farther south in this same region he fed the four thousand people who had continued with him for three days (Matt. 15: 32-38).
4. **Dalmanutha.** Crossing the sea, he came to Dalmanutha, where the Pharisees and Sadducees desired a sign from him (Mark 8: 10-12).
5. **Sea of Galilee.** On the way across the sea Jesus warned his disciples to beware of the leaven of the Pharisees (Mark 8: 13-21).
6. **Bethsaida.** Jesus restored the blind man who said, "I see men as trees walking" (Mark 8: 22-26).
7. **Cæsarea Philippi.** Here Peter made his great confession that Christ is the Son of the living God (Matt. 16: 13-20), and Christ for the first time foretold his death and resurrection (Mark 8: 31-9: 1).

8. **Mt. Hermon.** On this mountain Christ was transfigured in the presence of Moses, Elias and his three disciples, Peter, James and John (Matt. 17: 1-13). On coming down from the mountain Christ healed the demoniac boy whom his disciples could not heal (Matt. 17: 14-21).
9. **Galilee.** On their return to Capernaum Christ foretold his death and resurrection the second time to his disciples (Mark 9: 30-32).
10. **Capernaum.** Here the tribute money was miraculously provided (Matt. 17: 24-27). A dispute concerning who should be greatest arose among the disciples, which gave occasion for Christ's discourse on humility and forgiveness (Matt. 18: 1-35).
11. **Jerusalem.** Jesus made a secret journey to Jerusalem to attend the feast of tabernacles, where he taught in the temple (John 7: 10-52).

QUESTIONS.

Name the opening and closing events of this period.
 What are the dates?
 Name and locate the places.
 What events are connected with each place?
 Why is this period called the Period of Retirement?
 What caused the people to forsake Jesus at Capernaum?
 What was Peter's confession?
 How often and when did Christ foretell his death and resurrection?
 What led to Christ's discourse on humility and forgiveness?
 Draw map and trace journey of this period.

Sixth Period.—Judean Ministry.—Three Months.

*From the Feast of Tabernacles, October A. D. 29, to the Feast of
 Dedication, December A. D. 29.*

- SEC. 1.—The Woman Taken in Adultery, Jerusalem, October, A. D. 29
- SEC. 2.—Conversation with Pharisees, Jerusalem, October, A. D. 29
- SEC. 3.—Departure from Galilee, Galilee, Winter, A. D. 29
- SEC. 4.—Rejection by the Samaritan Village, Samaria, Winter, A. D. 29
- SEC. 5.—The Three Half-hearted Followers, Samaria, Winter, A. D. 29
- SEC. 6.—Sending Out the Seventy, Samaria, Winter, A. D. 29
- SEC. 7.—The Good Samaritan, Perea, Winter, A. D. 29
- SEC. 8.—Return of the Seventy, Bethabara, Winter, A. D. 29

- SEC. 9.—Jesus at the Home of Mary and Martha,.... } Bethany,
 } Winter, A. D. 29
 SEC. 10.—Healing the Man Born Blind,.... Jerusalem, Winter A. D. 29
 SEC. 11.—The Good Shepherd,..... Jerusalem, Winter, A. D. 29
 SEC. 12.—The Feast of Dedication,..... Jerusalem, December, A. D. 29

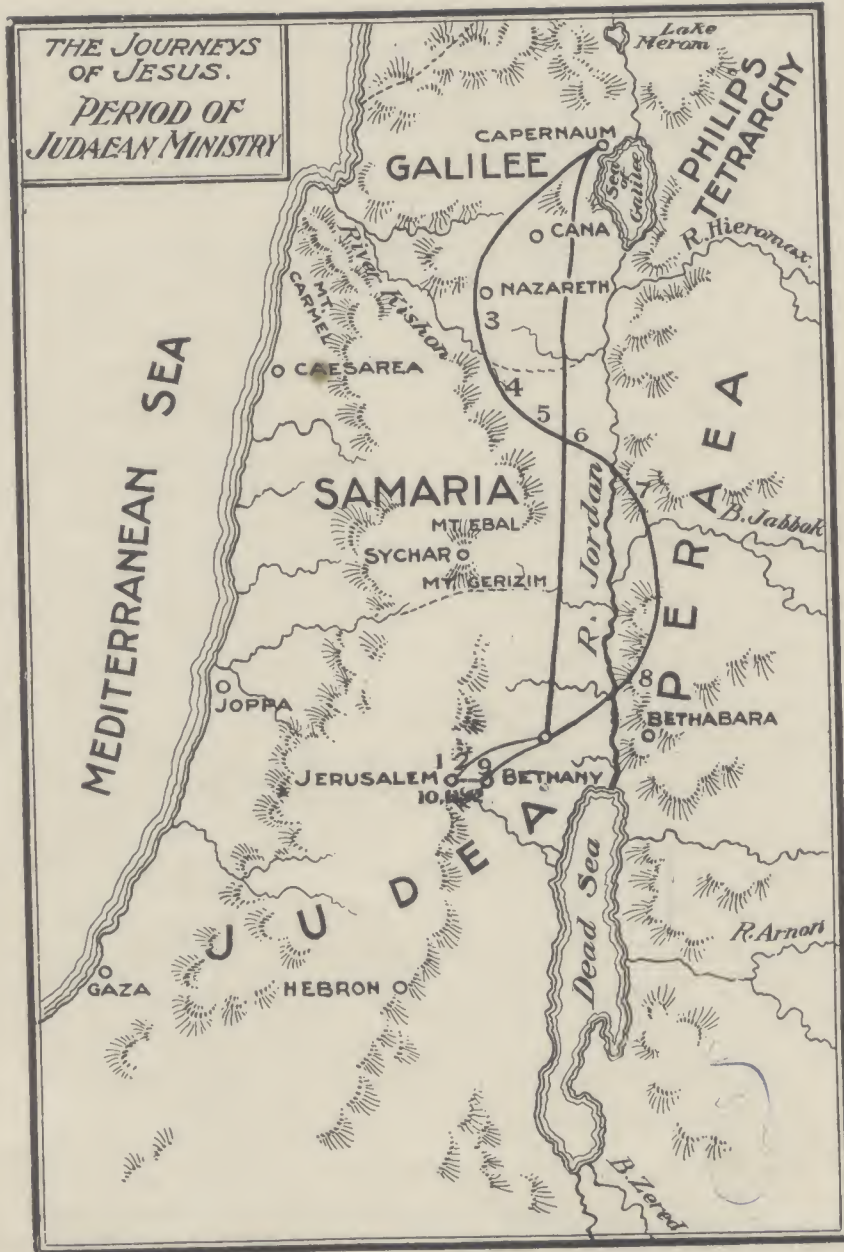
The location and order of events in this period are not agreed upon by all harmonists. During this period we notice the opposition to Christ steadily increasing.

1. **Jerusalem.** After the Feast of Tabernacles the woman taken in adultery was brought to Jesus and he told her to go and sin no more (John 7: 53-8: 11). At the temple Jesus conversed with the Pharisees concerning the Light of the World and Spiritual Freedom (John 8: 12-59).
2. **Galilee.** Jesus returned to Galilee and there completed his work among the Galileans. When he departed many followed him (Matt. 19: 1, 2).
3. **Samaria.** In passing through Samaria the people of a certain village rejected him, and his disciples, James and John, desired to call fire down from heaven to consume them (Luke 9: 51-56). While in this province he met the three half-hearted followers (Luke 9: 57-62) and sent out the seventy missionaries (Luke 10: 1-16).
4. **Perea.** Jesus spoke the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10: 25-37) and received the report of the seventy that had been sent out from Samaria (Luke 10: 17-24).
5. **Bethany.** Jesus entered the home of Mary and Martha. Mary sat at his feet and Martha was cumbered about much serving (Luke 10: 38-42).
6. **Jerusalem.** The Savior came to Jerusalem to attend the feast of dedication, but before the feast he healed the blind man at the pool of Siloam and spoke the parable of the Good Shepherd (John 9: 1-10: 21). During the feast Jesus preached to the Jews and they attempted to stone him, but he escaped from their midst (John 10: 22-39).

QUESTIONS.

- What are the opening and closing events?
 What are the dates?
 Name and locate the places.

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PERIOD OF
JUDAEAN MINISTRY



Where did they return?

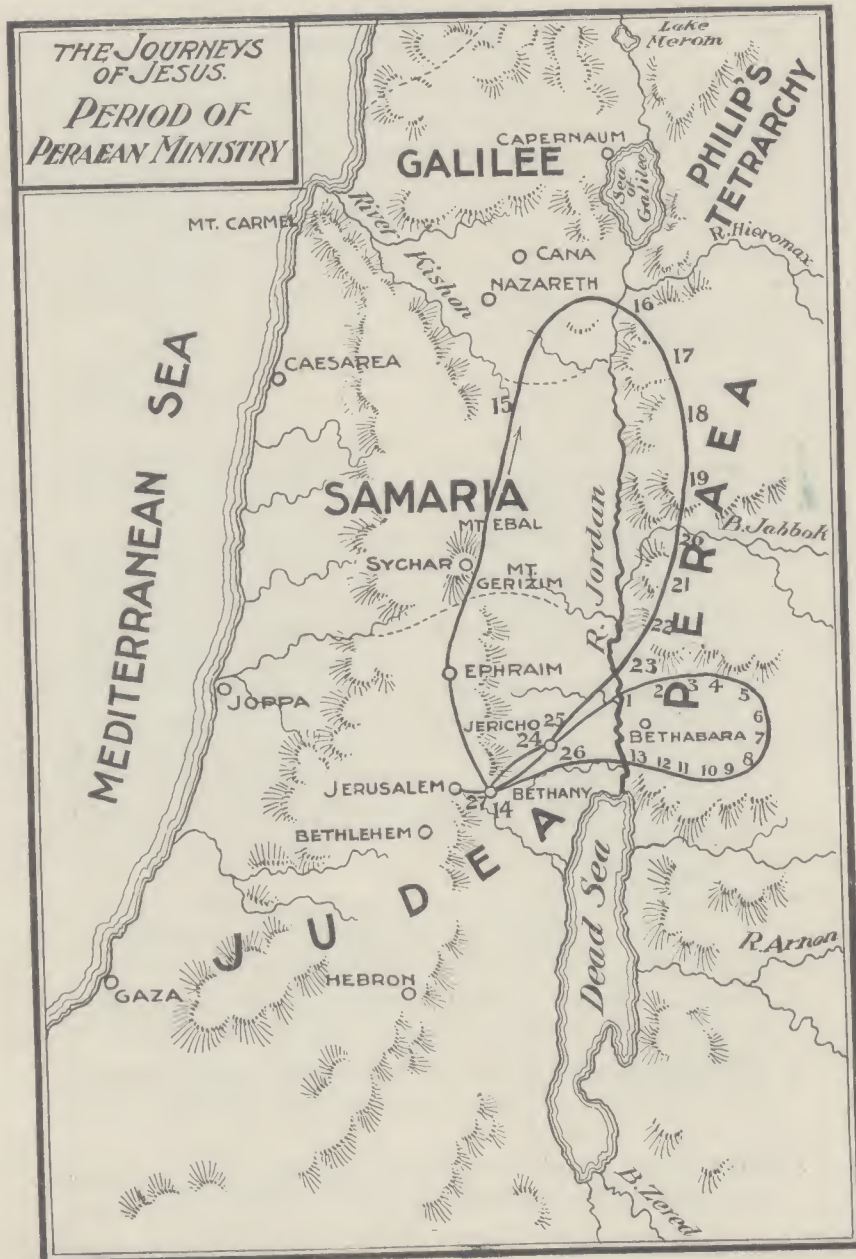
Draw a map, locate the places and trace the journey of this period.

Seventh Period.—Perean Ministry.—Four Months.

From the Feast of Dedication, December A. D. 29, to the Anointing at Bethany, April A. D. 30.

- SEC. 1.—General Statement of His Work,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 2.—The Discourse on Prayer, ...Perea, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 3.—At Meat in the Pharisee's House,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 4.—Warning Against Spirit of Pharisaism,.... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 5.—Instruction Concerning Calamities,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 6.—Woman Healed on the Sabbath,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 7.—Question Whether Few are Saved,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 8.—The Warning Against Herod, Perea, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 9.—Lessons at the Pharisee's Table,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 10.—Counting the Cost,.....Perea, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 11.—Three Parables Concerning the Lost,..... } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 12.—How to Use Riches,.....Perea, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 13.—Power of Faith and Duty of Humility } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
✓ SEC. 14.—Raising of Lazarus, Bethany, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 15.—Cleansing the Ten Lepers, } Galilee and Samaria,
January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 16.—The Coming of Christ's Kingdom, } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 17.—Parables on Prayer,.....Perea, January to March, A. D. 30
SEC. 18.—Instruction Concerning Divorce, } Perea, January to
March, A. D. 30
SEC. 19.—Blessing Little Children,....Perea, January to March, A. D. 30

THE JOURNEYS
OF JESUS.
PERIOD OF
PERAEAN MINISTRY



about the Pharisee and Publican (Luke 18: 1-14). He blessed the little children and rebuked the rich young ruler (Mark 10: 13-31). Afterward he spoke the parable of the laborers (Matt. 10: 1-16) and the third time foretold his death and resurrection (Mark 10: 32-34). About this time James and John sought of Jesus the best places in the kingdom.

6. **Jericho.** As he came near Jericho he healed two blind men by the wayside, and when he came into the city he visited Zaccheus, the publican (Luke 18: 35 - 19: 10). Here he also spoke the parable of the ten pieces of money (Luke 19: 11-28).
7. **Bethany.** For the third time he visited the home of Mary, Martha and Lazarus, and at this time Mary anointed him for burial (John 11: 55 - 12: 11).

QUESTIONS.

What are the opening and closing events of this period?

What are the dates?

Name and locate the places.

What events are connected with each place?

Why did Jesus go into Perea?

How many times did he dine in the Pharisee's house?

How often was Jesus at Bethany and what occurred each time?

Why seek retirement in Ephraim?

What instruction on prayer did Jesus give?

How often and where did Jesus foretell his death?

What was the desire of James and John?

Why did Mary anoint Jesus?

Draw map, locate places and trace the journey of this period.

Eighth Period.—Passion Week.—Eight Days.

From the Anointing for Burial, Saturday Evening, April A. D. 30, to Resurrection, Sunday Morning, April A. D. 30.

SEC. 1.—The Triumphal Entry, Jerusalem, Sunday, April A. D. 30

SEC. 2.—Cursing the Fig Tree, Mt. Olivet, Monday, April A. D. 30

SEC. 3.—Second Cleansing of the Temple, } Jerusalem, Monday,
April A. D. 30

Map of
Triumphal
Entry
cont

- SEC. 4.—Finding the Fig Tree Withered,..... { Mt. Olivet, Tuesday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 5.—Christ's Authority Questioned,..... { Jerusalem, Tuesday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 6.—Three Parables of Warning, Jerusalem, Tuesday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 7.—The Four Questions,..... Jerusalem, Tuesday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 8.—Denunciation of Scribes and Pharisees,..... { Jerusalem, Tuesday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 9.—The Widow's Mite,..... Jerusalem, Tuesday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 10.—The Greeks Seek Jesus,.... Jerusalem, Tuesday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 11.—The Jews Reject Jesus,.... Jerusalem, Tuesday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 12.—The Discourse on Judgment,..... { Mt. Olivet, Tuesday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 13.—Conspiracy of Chief Priests and Judas,.... { Jerusalem, Tuesday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 14.—The Lord's Supper,..... Jerusalem, Thursday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 15.—Christ's Farewell Discourses,..... { Jerusalem, Thursday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 16.—The Prayer of Christ,.... Jerusalem, Thursday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 17.—The Agony in Gethsemane,..... { Gethsemane, Friday,
April A. D. 30
- SEC. 18.—The Betrayal and Arrest,.... Gethsemane, Friday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 19.—The Trial of Jesus,..... Jerusalem, Friday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 20.—Jesus' Crucifixion,..... Calvary, Friday, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 21.—Jesus' Burial,..... Joseph's Tomb, April A. D. 30
- SEC. 22.—The Guards at the Sepulcher,..... { Joseph's Tomb,
Saturday, April A. D. 30

Controversy

David Retirement

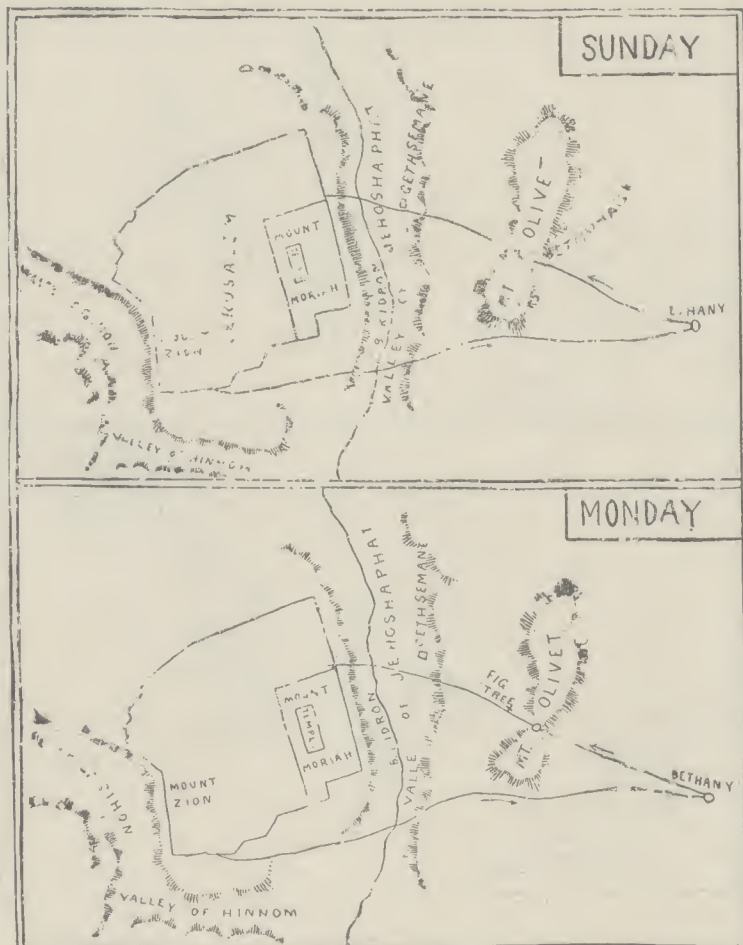
Fellowship

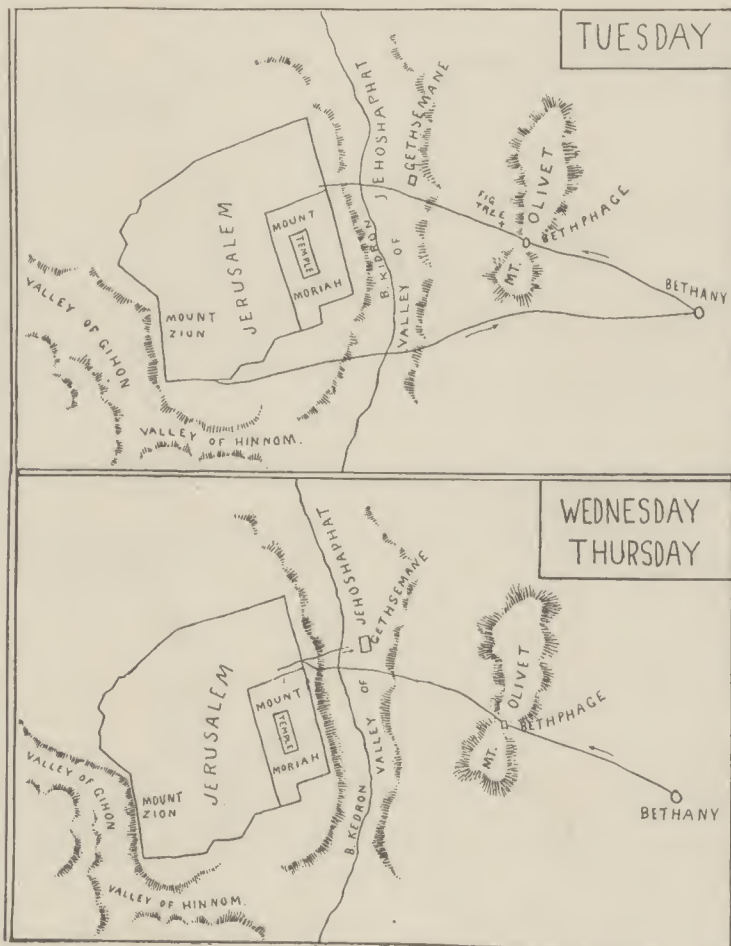
Suffering.

Day of Sorrow.

This period is called the Passion Week because it describes Christ's suffering. Although this is the shortest period in the life of Christ, one-third of the four Gospels is devoted to its history. In the crucifixion of Jesus the opposition of the Jews reaches the climax.

1. **Jerusalem.** Jesus was anointed on Saturday, and early Sunday morning he made his triumphal entry into Jerusalem (Luke 19: 29-44). In the evening he returned to Bethany to spend the night.
2. **Mt. Olivet.** Early Tuesday morning, while on the way to the city, Jesus turned aside to curse the barren fig tree (Mark 11: 12-14).
3. **Jerusalem.** When Jesus arrived in the city and found they had made the temple a place of merchandise, he cleansed the temple the second time (Matt. 21: 12-18), and in the evening returned again to Bethany for the night. Tuesday morning, on the way to the city, he





found the fig tree withered that he had cursed (Mark 11: 20-26), and when he came into the temple they questioned his authority and he warned them by three parables (Matt. 21: 23-22: 14). After Jesus had severely denounced the scribes and Pharisees (Matt. 23: 1-39) and commended the widow (Mark 12: 41-44), the Greeks sought him and the Jews rejected him (John 12: 20-50).

4. **Mt. Olivet.** As Jesus and his disciples sat on Mt. Olivet and looked over the city he gave his prophetic discourse concerning the destruction of the temple and the final judgment (Matt. 24: 1-25: 51).
5. **Bethany.** Tuesday evening Jesus returned to Bethany where he probably remained in seclusion until Thursday evening after sunset, when Peter and John were sent to Jerusalem to make preparations for the passover (Luke 22: 7-13).
6. **Jerusalem.** Later Thursday evening Jesus with the twelve entered the upper room where he washed the disciples' feet, ate supper with them and gave them the bread and cup (John 13: 1-38; Matt. 26: 26-30). After these services Christ spoke his farewell words to his disciples and offered his longest recorded prayer in their behalf (14: 1-17: 26).
7. **Gethsemane.** Thursday night Jesus came with his apostles to this garden, but they did not watch with him during his great agony (Matt. 26: 36-46). Late in the night Judas betrayed him into the hands of the soldiers who came to arrest him (Matt. 26: 47-56).
8. **Jerusalem.** The soldiers led Jesus into the city for trial, and early Friday morning he was tried.
 - (1) House of Annas (John 18: 13; 14: 19-24).
 - (2) House of Caiaphas and Sanhedrim (Matt. 26: 57-27: 10).
 - (3) Palace of Pilate (John 18: 29-38).
 - (4) Palace of Herod (Luke 23: 6-14).
 - (5) Palace of Pilate (John 18: 39-19: 15).
9. **Calvary.** They led him outside the walls of the city to Calvary, where on Friday morning, at nine o'clock, they crucified him between two thieves. Before sunset on the same day he was laid in the new tomb of Joseph of Arimathea (Matt. 27: 31-61). He was in the tomb until the third day. The resurrection occurred early Sunday morning.

QUESTIONS.

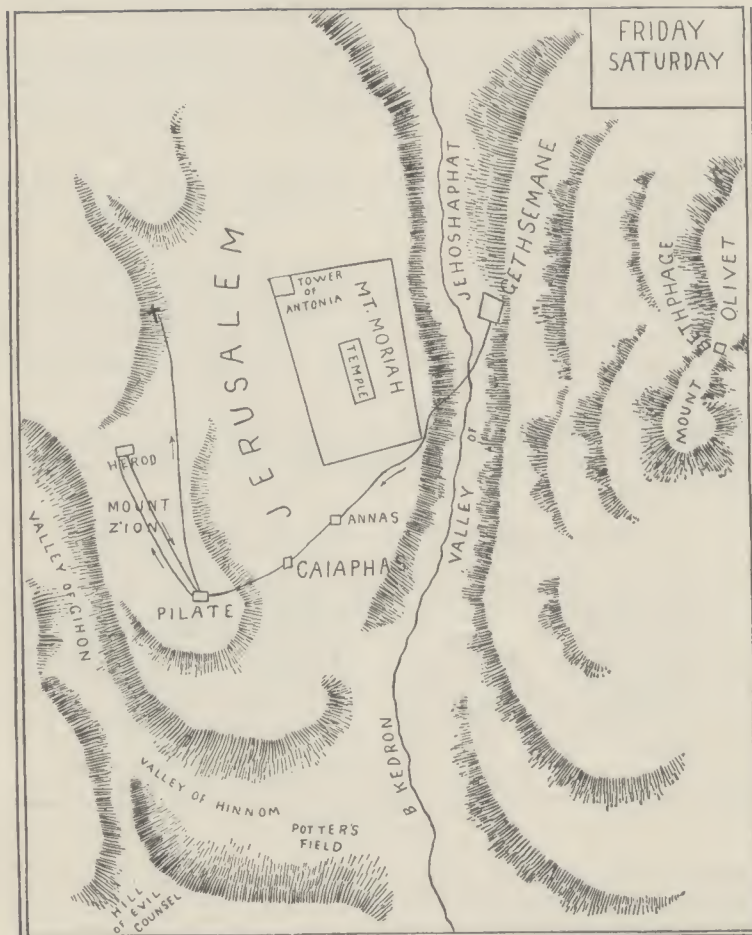
- What are the opening and closing events of this period?
 What are the dates? Name and locate the places.
 What events occurred at each place?
 Why is this called the Passion Week?
 How much Scripture is devoted to its history?
 Where did Jesus spend the nights of this week?
 Name the events that occurred on each day.
 At what time on Thursday did Jesus send the disciples to prepare the passover?
 Draw map, locate the places and trace the journeys of this period.

Ninth Period.—The Triumph.—Forty Days.

From the Resurrection Sunday, April A. D. 30, to Ascension, May, A. D. 30.

- SEC. 1.—The Women Visit the Sepulcher,..... { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 2.—Mary Magdalene informs Peter and John, { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 3.—Two Angels Appear to the Women,..... { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 4.—Peter and John Run to the Sepulcher,..... { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 5.—Angels and Jesus Appear to Mary Magdalene,..... { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 6.—The Women Report to the Disciples,..... { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 7.—Jesus Appears to the Women, Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 8.—The Guards Report to the Priests, { Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 9.—The Walk to Emmaus,..... On journey, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 10.—He Appears to the Ten,..... Jerusalem, 1st Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 11.—He Appears to the Eleven, .. Jerusalem, 2nd Sunday, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 12.—He Appears to the Seven, Sea of Galilee, April or May, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 13.—He Appears to the Multitude, .. Galilee, April or May, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 14.—He Appears and Ascends, Mt. Olivet, May, A. D. 30.
 SEC. 15.—Conclusion of John's Gospel.

During this period Jesus appeared occasionally to his disciples to give living testimony of his resurrection. There are no journeys as in the former periods, because only at intervals he manifested himself to his disciples in his material body.



1. **Jerusalem.** Early Sunday morning the women went to the sepulchre to anoint the body of Jesus, but found the tomb empty (Matt. 28: 1-4). Jesus appeared to Mary Magdalene and to the other women and they informed the disciples (John 20: 11-18; Matt. 28: 9, 10).
2. **Emmaus.** On the afternoon of the same Sunday Jesus appeared to two disciples who were on their way to Emmaus. After opening to them the Scripture and making himself known to them he vanished (Luke 24: 13-35).
3. **Jerusalem.** On the first Sunday he appeared to the ten, Thomas being absent (John 20: 19-25), and on the following Sunday to the eleven (John 20: 26-29).
4. **Galilee.** At the sea of Galilee Jesus met seven of the disciples and performed the miracle of the great draught of fishes. He also instructed Peter concerning his duty toward the flock (John 21: 1-23). On the mountain in Galilee he gave the great commission (Matt. 28: 16-20).
5. **Mt. Olivet.** After instructing his disciples to tarry at Jerusalem until they were endued with power, Jesus ascended to heaven (Luke 24: 44-53).

THE APPEARANCES OF THE RISEN CHRIST.

1.	Mary Magdalene	John 20: 11-17	Jerusalem	Resurrection Sunday
2.	The Other Women	Matt. 28: 9, 10	Jerusalem	Resurrection Sunday
3.	Two Disciples	Luke 24: 13-35	Emmaus	Resurrection Sunday
4.	Peter	Luke 24: 34	Jerusalem(?)	Resurrection Sunday
5.	Ten Apostles	John 20: 19-25	Jerusalem	Resurrection Sunday
6.	Eleven Apostles	John 20: 26-29	Jerusalem	A week later
7.	Seven Apostles	John 21: 1-14	Sea of Galilee	Indefinite
8.	Five Hundred Disciples	Matt. 28: 16-20		
9.	James	1 Cor. 10: 6	Mt. in Galilee	Indefinite
		1 Cor. 15: 7	Jerusalem(?)	Indefinite
10.	The Apostles	Luke 24: 44-53	Mt. Olivet	Forty days after Resurrection

QUESTIONS.

- What are the opening and closing events? What are the dates?
 Name and locate the places.
 What was the purpose of this period?
 What events occurred on the first Sunday?
 When did the other events occur?
 Name in order the ten appearances of Christ.
 Draw a map and locate the places of this period.

CHAPTER III.—JOURNEYS OF EARLY DISCIPLES.

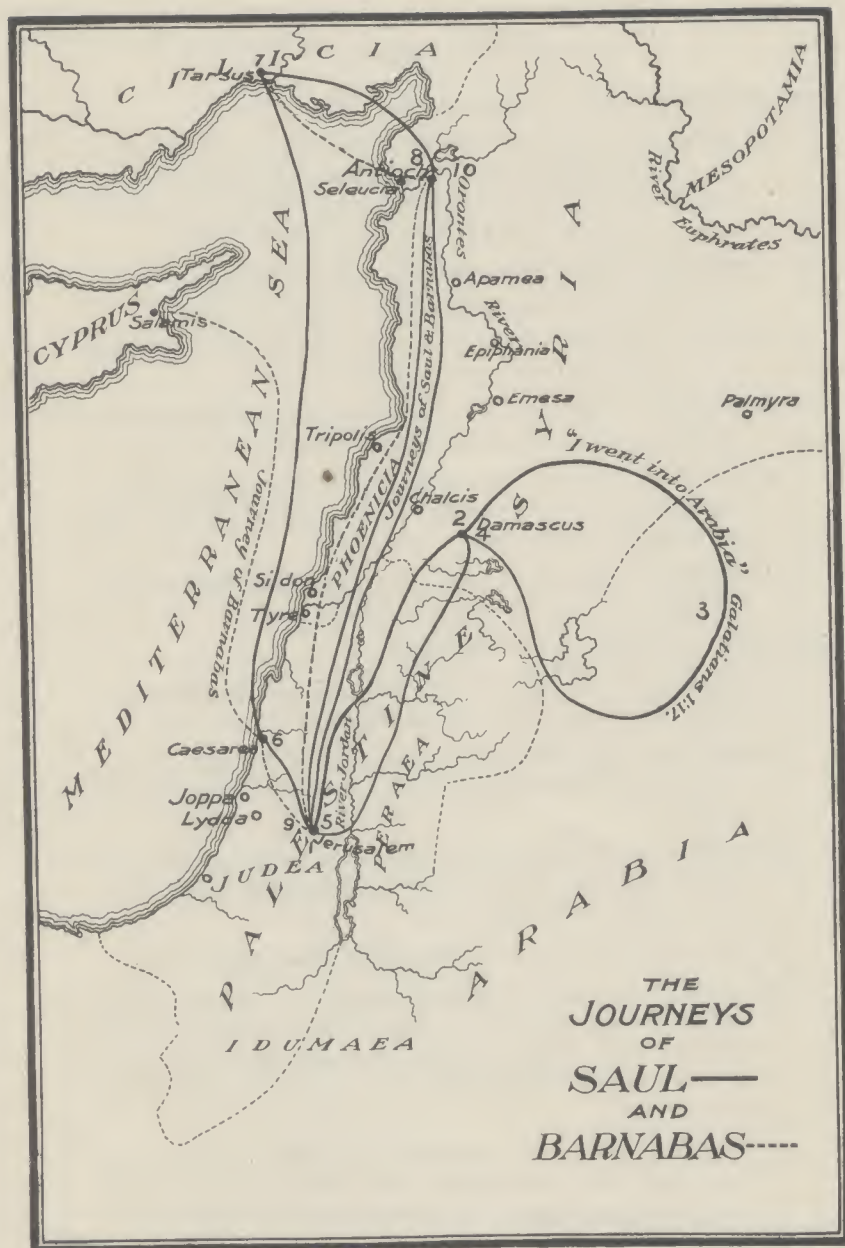
During the first five years after Pentecost, A. D. 30, the work of the apostles was confined to the city of Jerusalem. No Gentiles were admitted to the church until Stephen's death in A. D. 35 opened the way for more extensive preaching. The persecution that arose against the church scattered the Christians and "they went everywhere preaching the word" (Acts 8: 4). However, the work of the church from A. D. 35 until Paul's First Missionary Journey, A. D. 45 was confined chiefly to the Land of Palestine.

I. JOURNEY OF PHILIP.

1. **Jerusalem.** Philip the Evangelist was one of the workers in the Jerusalem church (Acts 6: 1-7). When Saul's persecution arose against the Christians he left the city to preach the Gospel elsewhere. (Acts 8: 3-5.)
2. **Samaria** was his first mission point, where he preached and wrought many miracles. Many believed, and Peter and John came from Jerusalem to lay their hands on the converts and pray for the gift of the Spirit. Simon the sorcerer desired to buy the Holy Spirit (Acts 8: 5-25).
3. **The Desert.** In the midst of Philip's success in Samaria an angel of the Lord bade him go into the desert between Jerusalem and Gaza. He went and there met the Ethiopian eunuch whom he taught and baptized (Acts 8: 26-38).
4. **Azotus.** After baptizing the eunuch the Spirit of the Lord caught away Philip and he was next found at Azotus, the ancient Ashdod (Acts 8: 39, 40).
5. **Cæsarea.** Passing northward he preached in all the cities along the coast as far as Cæsarea, where he with his four daughters worked for many years. Here Paul on the return from his third missionary journey abode with him (Acts 8: 40; 21: 8, 9).

II. JOURNEY OF SAUL.

1. **Jerusalem.** Saul, who was present at the stoning of Stephen and persecuted the Christians, made havoc of the church (Acts 8:1-3).
2. **Damascus.** Having obtained letters of authority from the Sanhedrim he went to Damascus to persecute the Christians. Just before reaching the city, he was stricken blind and was led into the city, where Ananias, a disciple of Christ, prayed over him, restored his sight and bade him to be baptized. Instead of persecuting the Christians, Saul preached Christ in Damascus (Acts 9:2-22).
3. **Arabia.** Saul retired to Arabia, but we have no record of his work in this place. However, it is generally supposed that he spent this time in preparation for his great work (Gal. 1:16-18).
4. **Damascus.** Returning to Damascus he preached the Gospel with great power. This enraged the Jews and Paul escaped from them by being let down in a basket over the wall of the city (Acts 9:23-25).
5. **Jerusalem.** On his return to Jerusalem the disciples feared him because of his former persecutions. Barnabas introduced him to the brethren, but Saul met none of the apostles save Peter and James. He abode here only a fortnight (Acts 9:26-29; Gal. 1:18).
6. **Cæsarea.** On account of the persecution against him in Jerusalem the brethren brought Paul to Cæsarea where he took sail for his home (Acts 9:28-30).
7. **Tarsus** was Saul's native home. He remained here until Barnabas came to solicit his aid in the Antioch church (Acts 11:25).
8. **Antioch.** Here Saul assisted in the work of the church for several years (Acts 11:26).
9. **Jerusalem.** Saul and Barnabas are sent from the Antioch Church to bring gifts to the poor Christians in Judea (Acts 11:27-30).
10. **Antioch.** Saul returned with Barnabas to Antioch, where they continued their work until they started on the first missionary journey (Acts 12:25).



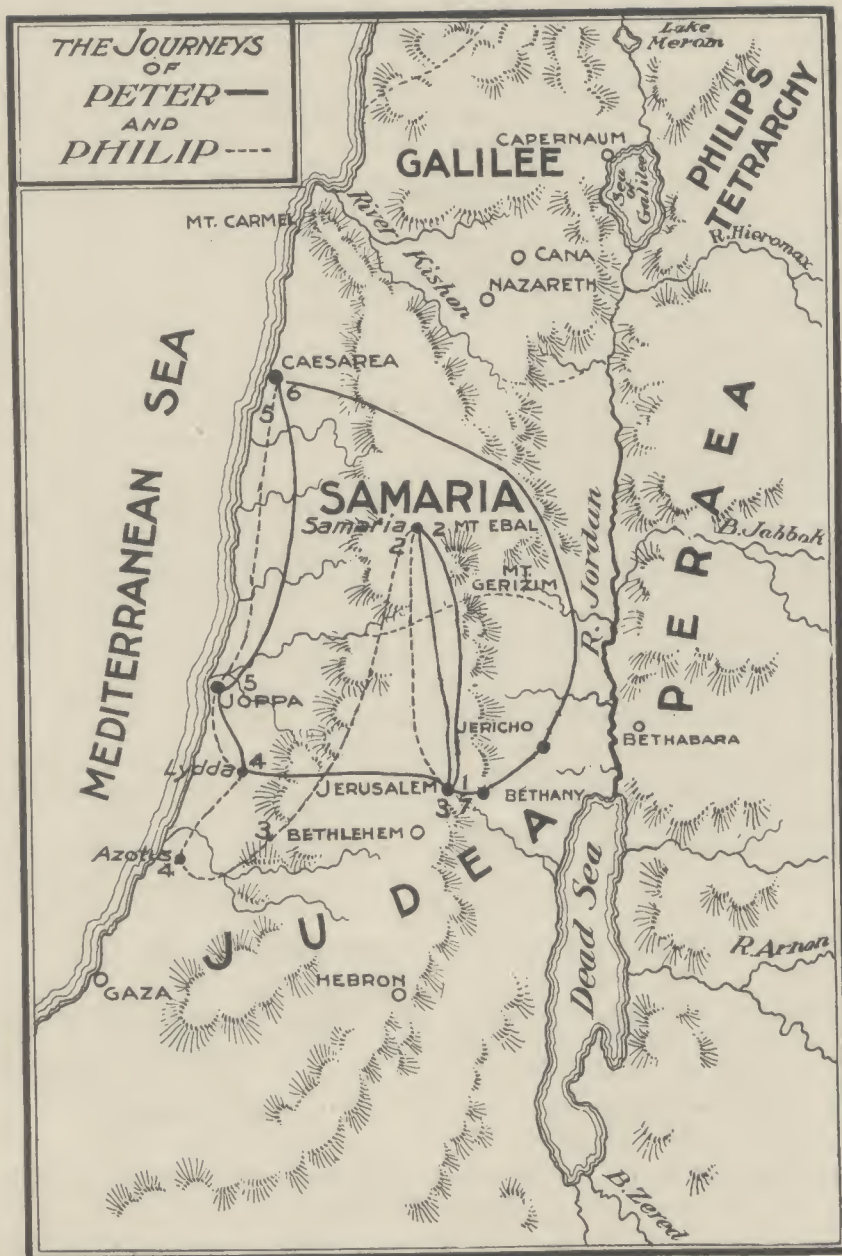
III. JOURNEY OF BARNABAS.

1. **Jerusalem.** Barnabas, whose home was in Cyprus, sold his land and laid the money at the apostles' feet (Acts 4: 36, 37). The church at Jerusalem sent Barnabas to Antioch to care for the church that had been planted there (Acts 11: 22-26).
2. **Antioch.** His work at Antioch was so successful that in a short time he went to seek assistance (Acts 11: 22-24).
3. **Tarsus.** Barnabas came to Tarsus to secure Saul's assistance in the work at Antioch (Acts 11: 25, 26).
4. **Antioch.** The Antioch Church continued to prosper under the direction of these two missionaries (Acts 11: 26).
5. **Jerusalem.** Having learned of the famine in Judea, the Antioch Church sent Barnabas and Saul with aid for the needy Christians (Acts 11: 27-30).
6. **Antioch.** Barnabas and Saul returned to their work in Antioch, taking with them John Mark (Acts 12: 25).

IV. THE JOURNEY OF PETER.

1. **Jerusalem.** During the early years of the church, Peter's work was confined wholly to the city of Jerusalem.
2. **Samaria.** After Philip had made converts in Samaria, Peter and John were sent thither to lay hands upon them (Acts 8: 14, 15).
3. **Jerusalem.** Peter continued his work in Jerusalem until after the churches had rest from persecution. Here he met Saul, the converted persecutor (Gal. 1: 18).
4. **Lydda.** Here he healed Æneas the paralytic (Acts 9: 32, 33).
5. **Joppa.** Before leaving Lydda he had received word from Joppa that Dorcas was dead and when he arrived he raised her to life (Acts 9: 36-43). Here he abode for some time and received the vision which taught him that the Gospel is for all the world (Acts 10: 9-18).
6. **Cæsarea.** Here lived Cornelius the Gentile Centurion who summoned Peter from Joppa. When Peter arrived he baptized Cornelius, the first Gentile convert (Acts 10: 19-48).

THE JOURNEYS
OF
PETER—
AND
PHILIP----



- 7. Jerusalem.** When Peter returned to Jerusalem he gave to the church a satisfactory explanation for receiving the first Gentile into the church (Acts 11: 1-18).

QUESTIONS.

How long was the work of the church confined to Jerusalem?
 Who belonged to the church during this period?
 What caused the scattering of the church?
 Name the places connected with the work of Philip?
 What events occurred at each place?
 What was the sin of Simon the sorcerer?
 Draw map, locate places and trace the journey of Philip.
 Name the places connected with the work of Saul.
 What events occurred at each place?
 What had Saul to do with the stoning of Stephen?
 By whose authority did he persecute the Christians?
 Where was he baptized?
 Why were the Christians afraid of Saul on his return to Jerusalem?
 Who went after Saul to assist in the work at Antioch?
 Who was John Mark?
 Draw map and trace journey of Saul.
 Name places connected with the journey of Barnabas.
 What events occurred at each place?
 Draw the map and trace the journey of Barnabas.
 What places are connected with the journey of Peter?
 What events occurred at each place?
 What miracles did Peter perform?
 What was the purpose of Peter's journey?
 Draw map and trace the journey of Peter.

REVIEW.

- 1. Journey of Philip:** (1) Jerusalem. (2) Samaria. (3) Desert. (4) Azotus. (5) Cæsarea.
- 2. Journey of Saul:** (1) Jerusalem. (2) Damascus. (3) Arabia. (4) Damascus. (5) Jerusalem. (6) Cæsarea. (7) Tarsus. (8) Antioch. (9) Jerusalem. (10) Antioch.
- 3. Journey of Barnabas:** (1) Jerusalem. (2) Antioch. (3) Tarsus. (4) Jerusalem. (5) Antioch.
- 4. Journey of Peter:** (1) Jerusalem. (2) Samaria. (3) Jerusalem. (4) Lydda. (5) Joppa. (6) Cæsarea. (7) Jerusalem.

CHAPTER IV.—THE NEW TESTAMENT WORLD

The Old Testament World was in Africa and Asia, and Jerusalem was the great city of the west; the New Testament World was in Africa, Asia and Europe, and Rome was the great city of the west. Thus the Bible Land of the New Testament is a thousand miles farther west.

I. SEAS.

1. **The Black Sea** is north of Asia Minor.
2. **The Sea of Galilee** is in the northern part of Palestine.
3. **The Dead Sea** is in the southern part of Palestine. This sea is not mentioned in the New Testament.
4. **The Mediterranean Sea** is in the central part of the New Testament World. Many important events of the New Testament happened on and about this sea.
5. **The Ægean Sea** is between Asia Minor and Europe.
6. **The Adriatic Sea** is between Italy and Achaia.

II. ISLANDS.

1. **Cyprus** is in the eastern part of the Mediterranean Sea. It was the early home of Barnabas and the first mission field of Paul and Barnabas.
2. **Rhodes** is south of the province of Caria.
3. **Patmos** is in the Ægean Sea, just west of the province of Caria. On this island John received the revelations contained in his book.
4. **Crete** is in the Mediterranean just south of the Ægean Sea. Paul stopped on this island on his way to Rome.
5. **Sicily** lies south of Italy.
6. **Melita** lies directly south of Sicily. Paul spent three months on this island on his way to Rome.

III. PROVINCES.

1. Asia,

(1) *Asia Minor* was divided into fourteen small provinces.

(a) On the Black Sea were Pontus, Paphlagonia, and Bithynia.

(b) On the Ægean Sea were Mysia, Lydia, Caria. These three provinces, in connection with Phrygia, were sometimes known as Asia (Acts 19: 10).

(c) On the Mediterranean were Lycia, Pamphylia and Cilicia.

(d) In the interior were Galatia, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, and Phrygia.

(2) *Syria* lies north of Palestine.

(3) *Phœnicia* is a narrow strip of land bordering on the Mediterranean and lying west of Syria and Palestine.

(4) *Palestine*, often called Judea in New Testament times, lies south of Syria and borders on the Mediterranean. This province is the historic land of the New Testament as well as of the Old Testament.

(5) *Arabia* is east and south of Palestine.

2. Africa.

(1) *Egypt* is in northeastern Africa.

(2) *Libya*, the northern part of which is known as Cyrenica, lies west of Egypt.

(3) *Africa Proper* lies west of Libya, bordering on the Mediterranean.

3. Europe.

(1) *Moesia* lies west of the Black Sea and north of Thrace and Macedonia.

(2) *Thrace* is west of the Black Sea and north of the Ægean.

(3) *Macedonia* lies west of the Ægean Sea.

(4) *Dalmatia* borders on the Adriatic Sea and lies west of Moesia.

(5) *Illyricum* lies south of Dalmatia and also borders on the Adriatic Sea.



- (6) *Achaia*, frequently called Greece, lies south of Macedonia and Illyricum.
- (7) *Italy* lies west of the Adriatic.

IV. CITIES.

1. **Tarsus** in Cilicia was the native home of Saul.
2. **Antioch** was the Roman capital of Syria and the center of missionary work among the Gentiles.
3. **Damascus** is in the southern part of Syria.
4. **Sidon** is a Phœnician city on the shore of the Mediterranean.
5. **Tyre** is also in Phœnicia, south of Sidon on the Mediterranean.
6. **Cæsarea**, on the western coast of Palestine, was the Roman capital of Judea.
7. **Joppa** was an important sea port of Palestine.
8. **Jerusalem**, in central Palestine, was the center of Judaism and the birthplace of Christianity.
9. **Alexandria**, on the northern coast of Egypt, was the commercial metropolis of that country.
10. **Ephesus** is in the province of Lydia. It was the metropolis of Asia Minor and the third great center of Christianity.
11. **Philippi** is in northeastern Macedonia. It was the place where the Gospel was first preached in Europe.
12. **Thessalonica** was the chief city of Macedonia.
13. **Athens** was the capital of Greece, and the center of Greek philosophy.
14. **Corinth**, in southern Greece, was located on the Ægean Sea.
15. **Rome**, in Italy, was the great center of the Roman World.

QUESTIONS.

Contrast the locations of the Old and New Testament Worlds.
Name and locate the seas.
Name and locate the important islands.
Name and locate the provinces of Asia.
Name the fourteen provinces of Asia Minor.
Name and locate the provinces of Africa.

Name and locate the provinces of Europe.

What are fifteen of the important cities?

Locate them.

Draw a map of the New Testament World, showing the seas, islands, provinces and cities.

REVIEW.

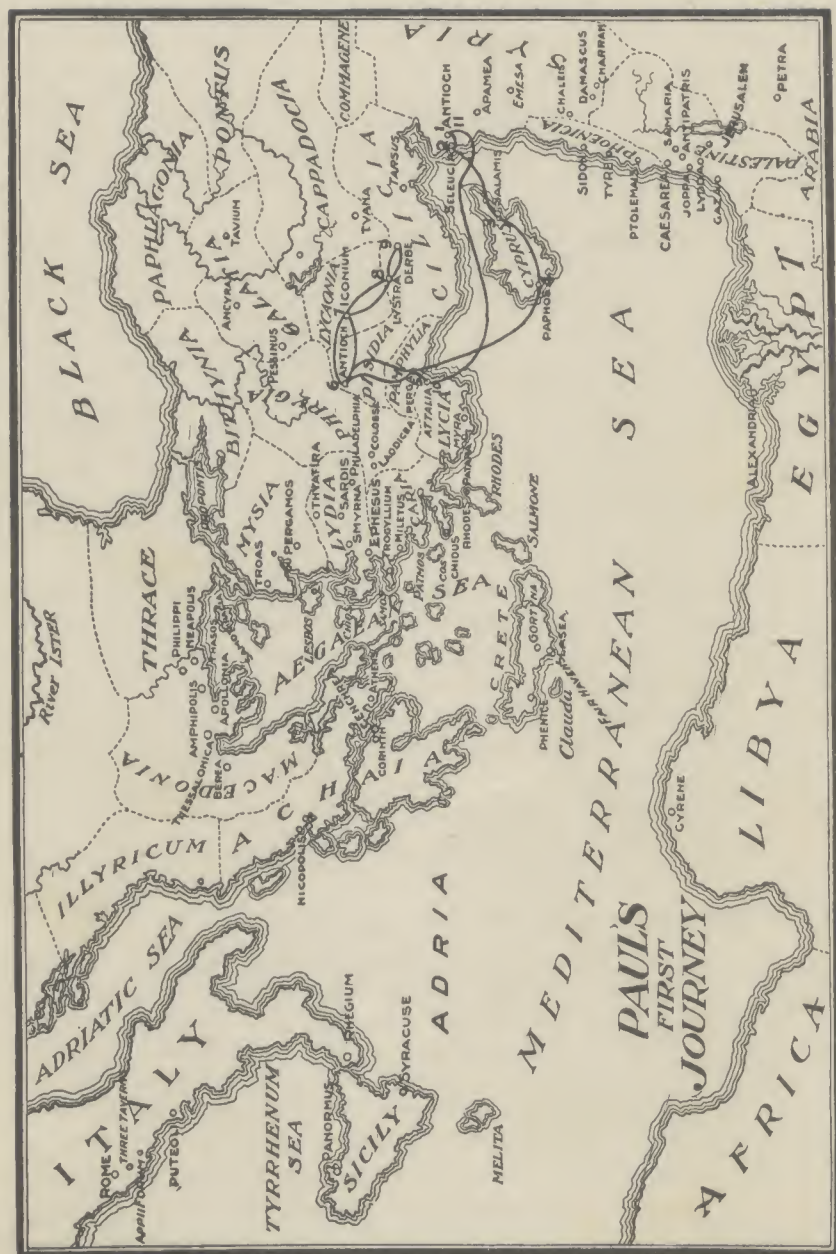
1. **Seas:** (1) Black, (2) Galilee, (3) Dead, (4) Mediterranean, (5) Ægean, (6) Adriatic.
2. **Islands:** (1) Cyprus, (2) Rhodes, (3) Patmos, (4) Crete, (5) Sicily, (6) Melita.
3. **Provinces:** (1) Asia—(*a*) Asia Minor (Pontus, Paphlagonia, Bithynia, Mysia, Lydia, Caria, Pamphylia Cilicia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Pisidia, Phrygia) (*b*) Syria, (*c*) Phœnicia, (*d*) Palestine, (*e*) Arabia. (2) Africa—(*a*) Egypt, (*b*) Libya, (*c*) Africa Proper. (3) Europe—(*a*) Moesia, (*b*) Thrace, (*c*) Macedonia, (*d*) Dalmatia, (*e*) Illyricum, (*f*) Achaia, (*g*) Italy.
4. **Cities:** (1) Tarsus, (2) Antioch, (3) Damascus, (4) Sidon, (5) Tyre, (6) Cæsarea, (7) Joppa, (8) Jerusalem, (9) Alexandria, (10) Ephesus, (11) Philippi, (12) Thessalonica, (13) Athens, (14) Corinth, (15) Rome.

CHAPTER V.—PAUL'S MISSIONARY JOURNEYS.

For five years after the ascension of Christ the work of the church was confined to Judea. At the close of these five years Saul took an active part in the persecution of the Christians, which scattered the Christians and led to the founding of other churches in Palestine. From A. D. 35 to A. D. 45 the early disciples were at work in different parts of Palestine, as described in a former chapter. It was soon after the stoning of Stephen that Saul was converted and was made the chosen vessel to carry the Gospel to the whole Roman world. Saul assisted in the work of the church until A. D. 45, when he became the leading spirit in the missionary movement. By a careful study of Paul's Missionary Journeys we are led into a deeper sense of the importance of carrying the Bible to the whole world.

I. PAUL'S FIRST JOURNEY (A. D. 45—A. D. 49).

1. **Antioch.** While Barnabas and Saul were ministering in the church at Antioch the Holy Spirit separated them for missionary work. After fasting and prayer and the laying on of hands they were sent away (Acts 13: 1-3). John Mark, who had come with them from Jerusalem (Acts 12: 25), accompanied them.
2. **Seleucia** is sixteen miles from Antioch, the seaport from which they sailed to the Island of Cyprus (Acts 13: 4). This was the former home of Barnabas (Acts 4: 36).
3. **Salamis.** They entered into the synagogue of the Jews and preached the Gospel (Acts 13: 5).
4. **Paphos.** They crossed through the island of Paphos and met Bar-jesus, the false prophet, who tried to turn the deputy from the faith that Paul preached. Bar-jesus was stricken blind and the deputy was converted (Acts 13: 6-12).
5. **Perga.** Leaving the island of Cyprus they sailed to Asia Minor and landed at Perga in Pamphylia. Here John Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem (Acts 13: 13).

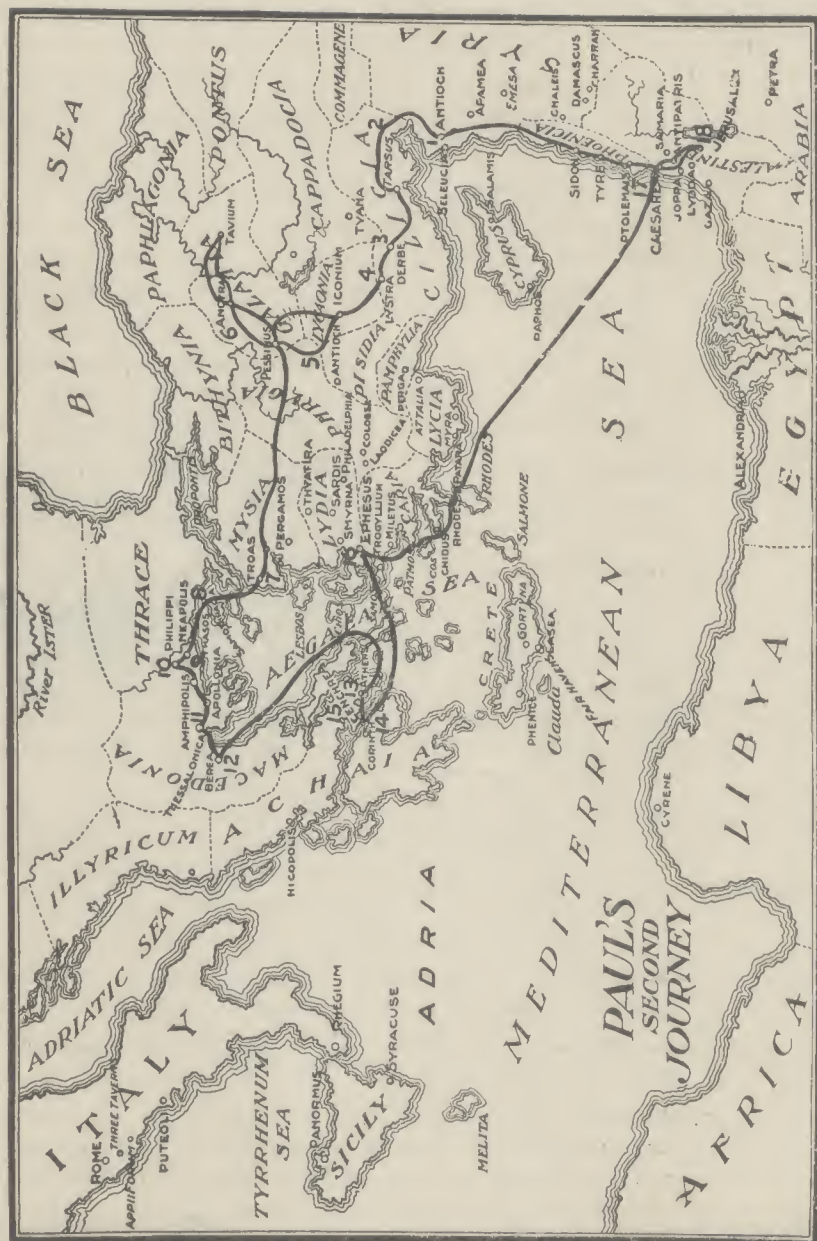


6. **Antioch.** When they arrived at Antioch in Pisidia they taught in the synagogue on the Sabbath day. The next Sabbath nearly the whole city came to hear them, but on account of the envy of the Jews they turned to the Gentiles and left for Iconium (Acts 13: 14-51).
7. **Iconium.** They met with the Jews and Greeks in the synagogue and many believed. Learning of the plot of the unbelievers, they fled from the city (Acts 14: 1-6).
8. **Lystra.** Here they preached the Gospel and healed the cripple. Because of the miracle, the people desired to offer sacrifice to Barnabas and Paul, but their sacrifice was not accepted by the missionaries. The Jews from Antioch and Iconium persuaded the people of Lystra to stone Paul. (Acts 14: 7-19).
9. **Derbe.** They preached the Gospel without being molested. Derbe marked the farthest limit of the First Missionary Journey (Acts 14: 20, 21).
10. **Lystra, Iconium, Antioch.** Paul and Barnabas revisited these places on their return journey, encouraging the Christians and ordaining elders in every church (Acts 14: 21-24).
11. **Perga.** They preached the Word (Acts 14: 25).
12. **Attalia.** This is the only new station mentioned on their return journey. At this point they took ship and sailed for home (Acts 14: 25).
13. **Antioch.** The missionaries gave to the church a report of their work among the Gentiles. They labored in the Antioch church for some time (Acts 14: 27, 28).

II. PAUL'S SECOND JOURNEY (A. D. 50-54).

False teachers from Jerusalem disturbed the Antioch church and Paul and Barnabas were chosen as delegates to carry the matter to the Council at Jerusalem in A. D. 50. After the decision of the Council (Acts 15: 20) Paul and Barnabas returned to Antioch, accompanied by Judas and Silas. Judas returned to Jerusalem, but Silas remained to labor with Paul and Barnabas in the Antioch Church (Acts 15: 1-35).

1. **Antioch.** Before leaving for the Second Missionary Journey a dispute arose between Paul and Barnabas which resulted in



their separation. Barnabas took John Mark on a journey to Cyprus and Paul chose Silas for his companion on his second journey (Acts 15: 36-40).

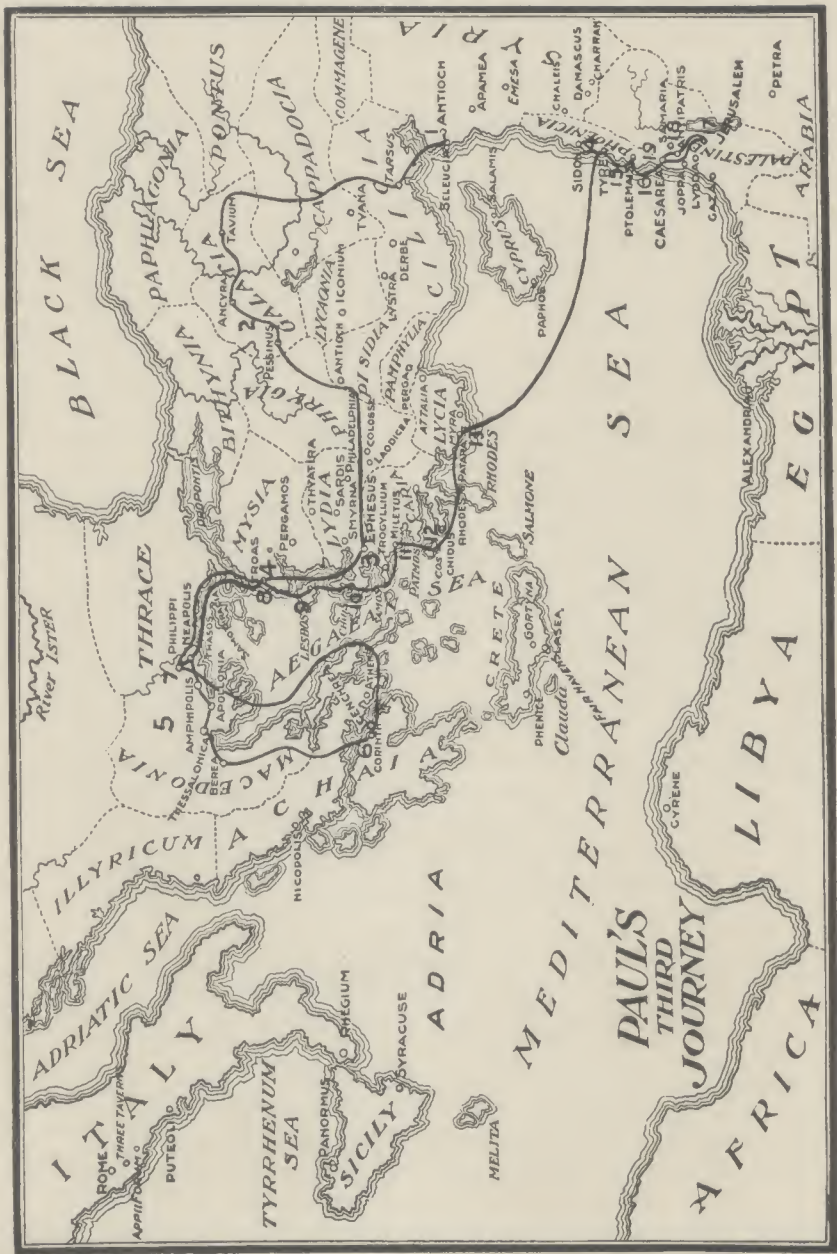
2. **Syria and Cilicia.** Paul and Silas passed through these countries, strengthening the churches (Acts 15: 41).
- ✓3. **Derbe.** Paul had established a church at this place on his first journey and strengthened the Christians by this second visit (Acts 16: 1).
- ✓4. **Lystra.** Paul selected Timothy as a companion in missionary work (Acts 16: 1-3). Timothy was a consecrated young man, having been brought up by a pious mother (2 Tim. 1: 5).
- ✓5. **Phrygia.** After leaving Lystra the missionaries, Paul, Silas and Timothy, visited the churches that he had planted before and then passed through the region of Phrygia (Acts 16: 4-6).
- ✓6. **Galatia.** Paul established a number of churches in this province. The people were very enthusiastic when Paul first preached the Gospel to them, and during the months of work among the Galatians Paul so fully won their confidence that they would have been willing to pluck out their eyes for his sake (Acts 16: 6; Gal. 4: 13-15). False teachers came among them soon after Paul left, and they were quickly turned from the faith (Gal. 2: 6, 7).
- ✓7. **Troas.** The missionaries desired to preach in Bithynia and Asia, but the Holy Spirit forbade them and they came to Troas. Here Paul received a vision and was called into Europe. Luke, the author of the book of Acts, accompanied the missionaries to Europe (Acts 16: 7-10).
8. **Samothracia,** a small island in the Ægean Sea, marked out their course in going from Asia to Europe (Acts 16: 11).
9. **Neapolis** was the seaport in Macedonia where the missionary company landed (Acts 16: 11).
- ✓10. **Philippi.** The following events occurred at this place: (a) Conversion of Lydia. (b) Healing the damsel. (c) Imprisonment of Paul and Silas. (d) Miraculous deliverance of Paul and Silas. (e) Conversion of jailer (Acts 16: 12-40).

- ✓ **11. Thessalonica.** Coming from Philippi, where he had planted the first church in Europe, he passed through Amphipolis and Appolonia and came to Thessalonica, over a hundred miles from Philippi. The missionaries remained at this place for three successive Sabbaths, and Paul preached in the synagogue. Many Gentiles were converted and a church was founded. The unbelieving Jews stirred up the people against the missionaries and they were compelled to leave the city by night (Acts 17: 1-9).
- ✓ **12. Berea.** They preached in the synagogue and found the Bereans prepared to receive the truth. The Christians of Berea should be imitated in their devotion to Bible study. Silas and Timothy labored here but the brethren sent Paul away on account of the opposition against him (Acts 17: 10-14).
- ✓ **13. Athens.** Paul sent for Silas and Timothy to join him, and while waiting for them to come he preached his famous sermon on Mars' Hill. Although some believed, we have no account of a church being established at this place (Acts 17: 15-34).
- ✓ **14. Corinth.** Paul lived with Aquila and Priscilla and on the Sabbath preached in the synagogue. Silas and Timothy came from Berea to assist him. On account of the opposition of the Jews, Paul withdrew from the synagogue and preached in the house of Justus. The Lord assured him in a vision that there were yet many in Corinth who would believe, and he continued his work at this place for a year and a half. The Jews brought Paul before Gallio, the deputy, for trial, but instead of convicting him, Sosthenes, their own ruler, was beaten. At Corinth Paul wrote his first letters, First and Second Thessalonians (Acts 18: 1-17).
- 15. Cenchrea** was the eastern harbor of Corinth, where Paul started on his return journey. This was the church home of Phœbe the deaconess (Rom. 15: 1, 2). Before leaving here Paul fulfilled the vow he had taken (Acts 18: 18).
- ✓ **16. Ephesus.** Aquila and Priscilla, who had accompanied him from Corinth, remained here to teach the Gospel. Paul promised to return in the future and departed for the feast at Jerusalem (Acts 18: 19-21).

- ✓ 17. **Cæsarea** was the harbor where Paul landed (Acts 18: 22).
- ✓ 18. **Jerusalem.** Paul came to Jerusalem to attend the feast, and after saluting the church returned to the Antioch Church that had sent him forth as a missionary (Acts 18: 22).

III. PAUL'S THIRD JOURNEY, A. D. 54—A. D. 58.

- ✓ 1. **Antioch**, by this time, had become the great center of missionary activity and Jerusalem seemed to be decreasing in spiritual power. Paul started from this church to enter upon his three great journeys (Acts 18: 23). The first part of his third journey was made in haste, as Paul was anxious to reach Ephesus in order to fulfill his promise.
- ✓ 2. **Galatia.** Paul revisited the churches of this province in order to strengthen the disciples. The condition of the churches in the province at this time probably occasioned the letter he afterward wrote to the Galatians (Acts 18: 23).
- ✓ 3. **Ephesus.** Passing through Phrygia, Paul came to Ephesus where he remained about three years. Before his arrival Aquila and Priscilla had instructed Apollos, who had gone to Corinth. Paul rebaptized the converts of Apollos and for three months taught in the synagogue. The Jews opposed him and he withdrew to the school of Tyrannus where he taught the Gospel two years. Many believed and they burned their books of curious arts. Paul's success stirred up Demetrius and caused a riot in the city. From this place First Corinthians was written (Acts 18: 24—20: 1).
- ✓ 4. **Troas.** Paul expected to meet Titus with news concerning the Church at Corinth and while he waited he preached the Gospel. Titus did not come and Paul departed for Europe (2 Cor. 2: 12, 13).
- ✓ 5. **Macedonia.** He no doubt visited the churches that he had established, and strengthened the disciples. While in this province he wrote the Second Epistle to the Corinthians (Acts 20: 2).
- ✓ 6. **Corinth.** Paul spent three months in the churches of Greece. During this time he wrote two letters, Galatians and Romans (Acts 20: 3).



- ✓ 7. **Philippi.** Because the Jews laid wait for him, Paul returned through Macedonia instead of going directly to Palestine. At Philippi he again met Luke, who became his constant companion (Acts 20: 3-6).
- ✓ 8. **Troas.** Paul joined the disciples who had gone before him to this place, and they remained seven days. On the first day of the week they broke bread and Paul preached to them. Eutychus having fallen from the third story was restored to life (Acts 20: 6-12).
9. **Assos.** Paul came on foot from Troas and at this place met the disciples who had gone in the boat (Acts 20: 13).
10. **Mitylene, Chios, Samos, Trogyllium** were stations along the route from Assos to Miletus (Acts 20: 14-16).
- ✓ 11. **Miletus** was thirty-six miles from Ephesus. Paul sent to Ephesus for the elders of the church, and after they came he preached a touching farewell discourse (Acts 20: 16-38).
12. **Coos and Rhodes** are islands in the Ægean Sea which Paul passed on his way to Patara (Acts 21: 1).
13. **Patara.** At this place he found a ship sailing to Phœnicia. Leaving this seaport they sailed in a southeasterly direction, passing by the island of Cyprus on the south (Acts 21: 2, 3).
- ✓ 14. **Tyre.** The ship stopped here seven days to unload her cargo, which gave Paul an opportunity to visit the church. The disciples advised Paul not to go to Jerusalem, and when Paul departed they kneeled together on the shore and prayed (Acts 21: 3-6).
15. **Ptolemais.** Paul spent one day with the members of the church at this place (Acts 21: 7).
- ✓ 16. **Cæsarea.** Paul visited at the home of Philip the Evangelist, whose four daughters prophesied. While he tarried here the Prophet Agabus came from Judea to warn Paul of the danger at Jerusalem (Acts 21: 8-14).
- ✓ 17. **Jerusalem.** Some disciples from Cæsarea joined Paul's company to go to Jerusalem. After their arrival Paul recounted to the elders his success among the Gentiles. By the advice of James, Paul performed a vow in the temple to avoid the opposition of the Jews; but before the vow was completed the Jews ar-

rested him and drew him from the temple. The Roman officers saved his life, and after Paul made his defense kept him in the castle (Acts 21: 15 - 23: 6).

18. **Antipatris.** The Romans learning of a secret plot of the Jews to take Paul's life, sent him by night, under the protection of a strong band of soldiers to Antipatris (Acts 23: 7-31).

19. **Cæsarea.** The next day they took him to Cæsarea where he was kept in Herod's judgment hall (Acts 23: 32-35).

IV. PAUL'S FOURTH JOURNEY, A. D. 60--A. D. 67.

1. **Cæsarea.** Paul was in prison for two years, from A. D. 58 to A. D. 60. The Jews made accusations against him and he made his defense before Felix, Festus and Agrippa. Because he appealed unto Cæsar he was sent to Rome (Acts 24: 1 - 26: 32).

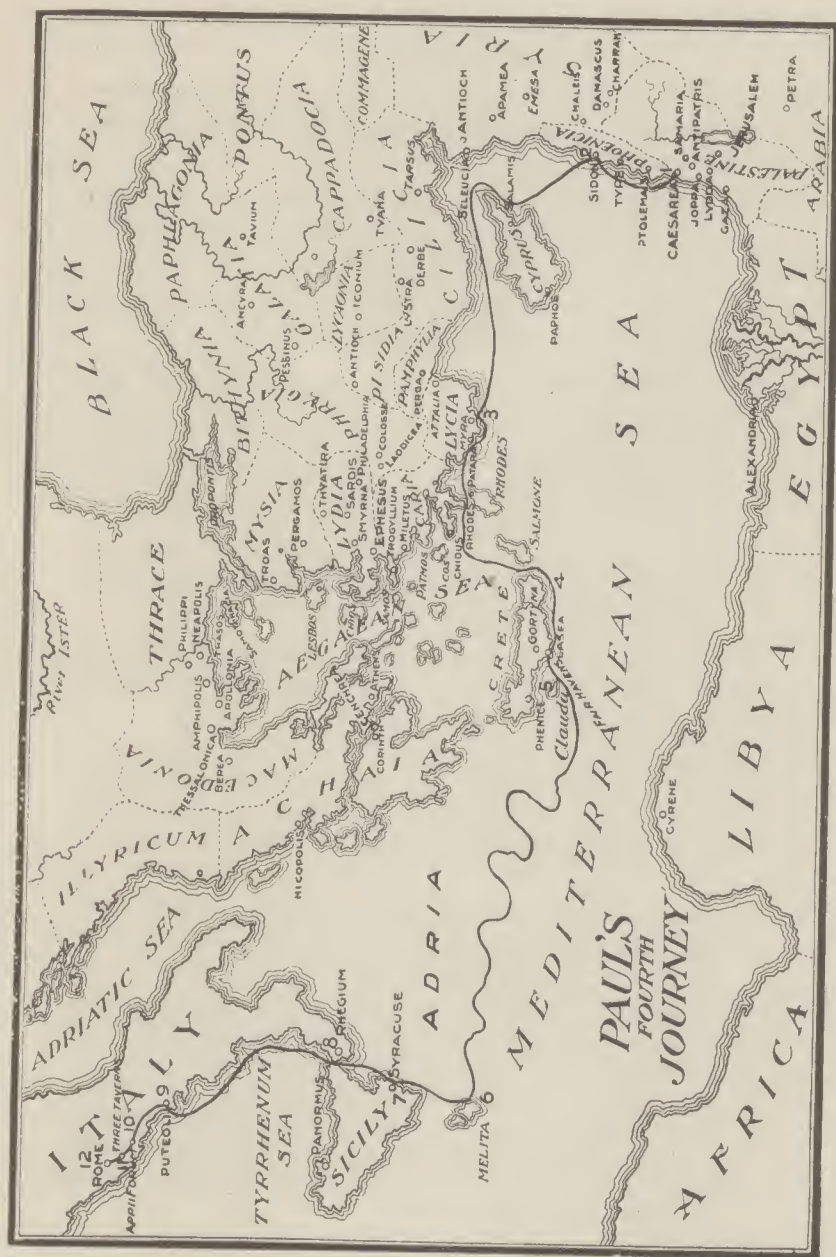
2. **Sidon.** Luke and Aristarchus accompanied Paul on this journey. The vessel stopped at Sidon and Julius gave him liberty to greet his friends (Acts 27: 1-3).

3. **Myra.** Contrary winds drove them north of Cyprus to this seaport in the province of Cilicia. They changed ships, taking a vessel going to Italy (Acts 27: 4-6).

4. **Crete.** Sailing westward they intended to reach Cnidus, but the contrary winds drove them to Fair Havens in Crete. Paul admonished them to winter here because of the dangerous voyage before them, but they determined to go to Phenice (Acts 27: 7-11).

5. **Clauda.** The wind did not permit them to sail along the island to Phenice, but drove them south to Clauda, where they strengthened the vessel to weather the storm (Acts 27: 12-17).

6. **Melita.** They lightened the ship at different times, and after being driven for fourteen days up and down the sea they cast anchor. However, before reaching Melita the vessel was destroyed; but under Paul's direction all were saved. After arriving at Melita they received kind treatment from the inhabitants. Paul was bitten by a viper, but suffered no harm. He healed the father of the chief ruler, and many others, during their three months' stay (Acts 27: 18-28: 11).



7. **Syracuse.** After wintering in Melita they sailed in a ship going to Rome. They landed first at Syracuse where they tarried three days (Acts 8: 12).
8. **Rhegium.** They tarried here a day waiting for a wind favorable for their journey (Acts 28: 13).
9. **Puteoli** ended their sea voyage. After remaining with the Christians at this place for seven days they continued their journey over land (Acts 28: 14).
10. **Appii Forum and Three Taverns.** At each of these places Paul was met by Christians from Rome who had heard of his coming. Paul was encouraged and gave thanks to God (Acts 28: 15).
11. **Rome.** Paul was now in the capital of the Great Empire. He had desired to see Rome and the Lord opened the way. For two years, while waiting for his trial, he was permitted to teach the people in his own hired house. During these years of imprisonment he wrote at least four more of his letters: Ephesians, Philippians, Colossians and Philemon. The book of Acts gives no further account of his work, but tradition states and from his epistles it is inferred that he was released after his trial, about A. D. 63. During his years of liberty he traveled among the churches that he had established and probably visited Spain. First Timothy, Titus and Hebrews(?) were written during this period. During Nero's terrible persecution of the Christians, Paul was imprisoned the second time at Rome. His friends were few, as they had been scattered by the persecution. While waiting his execution he wrote Second Timothy, his last letter to his spiritual son.

QUESTIONS.

- What led to the scattering of the disciples?
 For what work was Paul chosen?
 Who accompanied Paul on his first journey?
 What were the dates?
 How were they sent forth?
 Name the stations and the events at each place on his first journey
 Draw a map and trace the first missionary journey
 What led to the council at Jerusalem?

- When was the council held?
 What decision was made?
 Who accompanied Paul on his second journey?
 What were the dates?
 Where did Barnabas go?
 Name the stations and the events at each place on his second journey.
 Draw a map and trace the second journey.
 What was Paul's intention when he set out on his third journey?
 What were the dates?
 Name the stations and the events at each place on his third journey.
 What are the dates of his fourth journey?
 Name the places and events of the fourth journey?
 Draw a map and trace the fourth journey.
 Where and on what journey did Paul write his epistles?

REVIEW.

1. **Paul's First Journey** (A. D. 45-49): (1) Antioch, (2) Seleucia, (3) Salamis, (4) Paphos, (5) Perga, (6) Antioch, (7) Iconium, (8) Lystra, (9) Derbe, (10) Lystra, Iconium, Antioch, (11) Perga, (12) Attalia, (13) Antioch.
2. **Paul's Second Journey** (A. D. 50-54): (1) Antioch, (2) Syria and Cilicia, (3) Derbe, (4) Lystra, (5) Phrygia, (6) Galatia, (7) Troas, (8) Samothracia, (9) Neapolis, (10) Philippi, (11) Thessalonica, (12) Berea, (13) Athens, (14) Corinth, (15) Cenchrea, (16) Ephesus, (17) Cæsarea, (18) Jerusalem.
3. **Paul's Third Journey** (A. D. 54-58): (1) Antioch, (2) Galatia, (3) Ephesus, (4) Troas, (5) Macedonia, (6) Corinth, (7) Philippi, (8) Troas, (9) Assos, (10) Mitylene, Chios, Samos, Trogyllium, (11) Miletus, (12) Coos, Rhodes, (13) Patara, (14) Tyre, (15) Ptolemais, (16) Cæsarea, (17) Jerusalem, (18) Antipatris, (19) Cæsarea.
4. **Paul's Fourth Journey** (A. D. 60-67): (1) Cæsarea, (2) Sidon, (3) Myra, (4) Crete, (5) Clauda, (6) Melita, (7) Syracuse, (8) Rhegium, (9) Puteoli, (10) Appii Forum and Three Taverns, (11) Rome.

CHAPTER VI.—THE SEVEN CHURCHES.

These churches were located in Asia Minor. The provinces in which they are located comprise a district known also as Asia. During Paul's missionary journeys he established and strengthened many churches in this region, and the Seven Churches may be among the number. Paul labored three years in this district; having his headquarters at Ephesus.

The Apostle John, one of the faithful workers of Jesus, no doubt labored among these churches. In this way he became thoroughly acquainted with their spiritual condition. After his banishment to the Isle of Patmos he wrote a graphic description of these churches in the opening chapters of the book of Revelation.

1. **Ephesus** is situated about a mile from the Ægean Sea, opposite the island of Samos. It was the civil as well as the ecclesiastical center of Asia. Jerusalem was the birthplace of the church; Antioch the center of missionary activity and Ephesus the center of religious thought and influence. The "angel" in each of these churches was the bishop and Timothy was probably an elder at Ephesus at this time. John rebuked the Ephesian Christians for leaving their first works, but praised them for hating the evil. They failed to repent, and their candlestick was removed. The once flourishing city is now in ruins.
2. **Smyrna** is situated on the Ægean Sea in the province of Lydia and is the chief commercial city of Asia Minor. John's message to the church at Smyrna conveyed no reproach (Rev. 2: 8-11), and it is a remarkable fact that it has always been a flourishing city and that missionary labors within its limits have always been successful. Polycarp, the disciple of John, was bishop of this church and in his old age suffered martyrdom for the sake of the Gospel.
3. **Pergamos** is in the province of Mysia. The Revelator commended the church for her faithfulness and firmness in the midst of persecution and idolatry. There was in the city a temple of Æsculapius

who was worshiped in the form of a living serpent, and the sacred writer no doubt referred to this idolatrous worship when he called Pergamos "Satan's seat" (Rev. 2: 12-17). It is still a flourishing city of 25,000 inhabitants.

4. **Thyatira** is located in the province of Lydia on the River Lycas. In Acts 14: 16 allusion is made to its famous guild of dyers, to which Lydia, the convert of Philippi, belonged. The Roman road from Pergamos to Sardis passed through Thyatira. After the apostle's commendations of the virtues and progress of the church, or that of the elder, he follows with threats of judgment. It is now a flourishing city with about 17,000 inhabitants.
5. **Sardis** was the capital of Lydia. Cræsus, whose name has become a synonym for riches, was king when Cyrus the Great conquered the city. Sardis was a prosperous commercial city and the people bore an ill reputation for extravagant habits of life. John rebuked the Christians of this city for their worldliness. Though they maintained the name of a Christian church, their spiritual life had ceased (Rev. 3: 1-6). The city is now in utter ruins with scarcely an inhabitant.
6. **Philadelphia** is in Lydia, about twenty-five miles southeast of Sardis. There was a Jewish synagogue in the city which the Revelator denounced. He commended the church for obedience and diligence (Rev. 3: 7-13). The city has been frequently disturbed by earthquakes, but still exists as a Turkish city, Allah-shehr, "the city of God."
7. **Laodicea** was located in the province of Phrygia, about forty miles east of Ephesus. It was frequently visited by earthquakes. This city was the church to which John was commissioned to deliver the awful warning of Rev. 3: 13-19. While it was at one time a flourishing city, Mr. Hamilton says, "Nothing can exceed the desolation and melancholy appearance of the site of Laodicea."

QUESTIONS.

In what province are the Seven Churches?
 Who gives a description of them?
 Name and locate the Seven Churches.