BIBLE ATLAS

ACCESS FOUNDATION

Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.
Editor

Part One

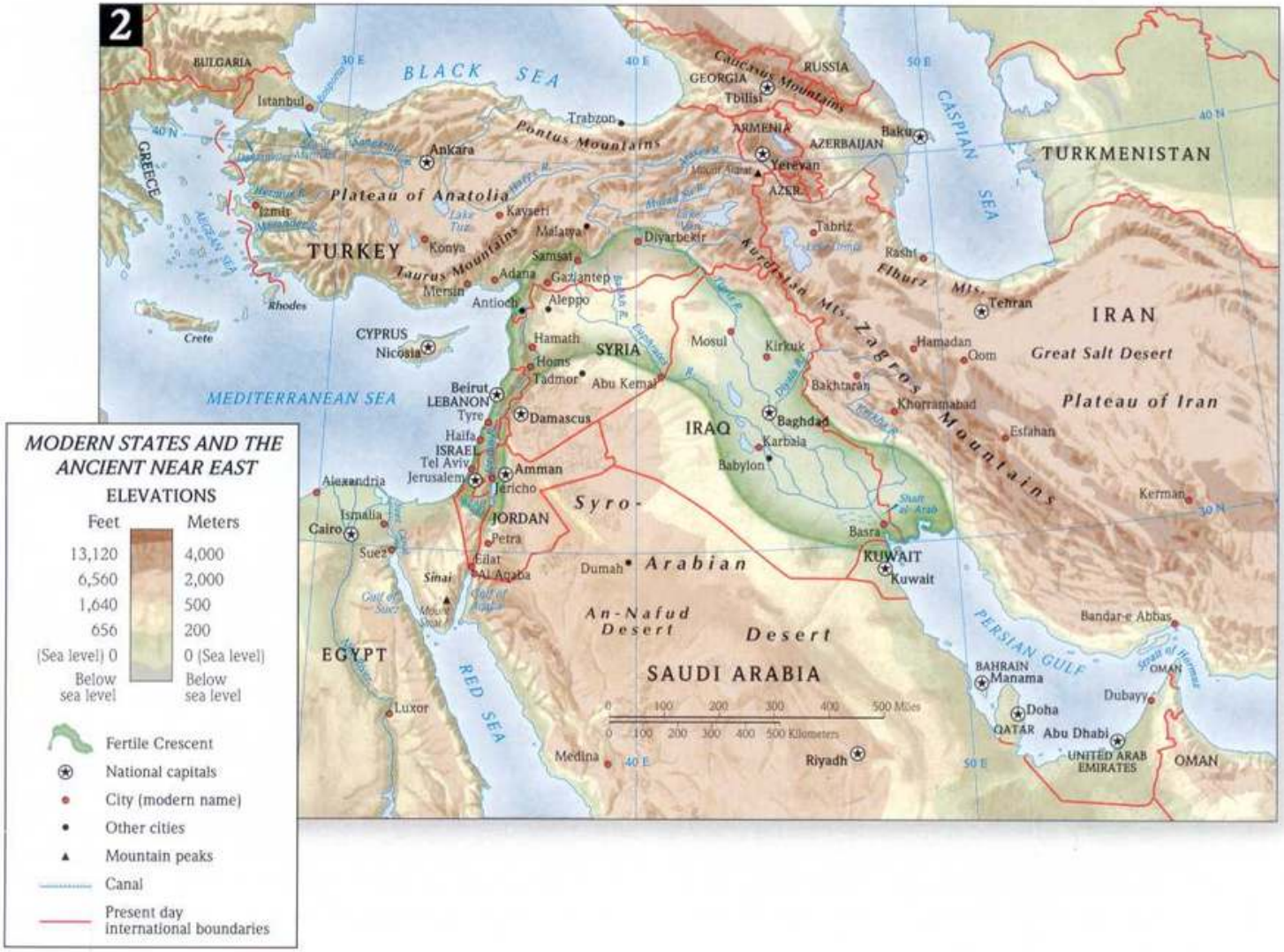
THE BIBLICAL SETTING

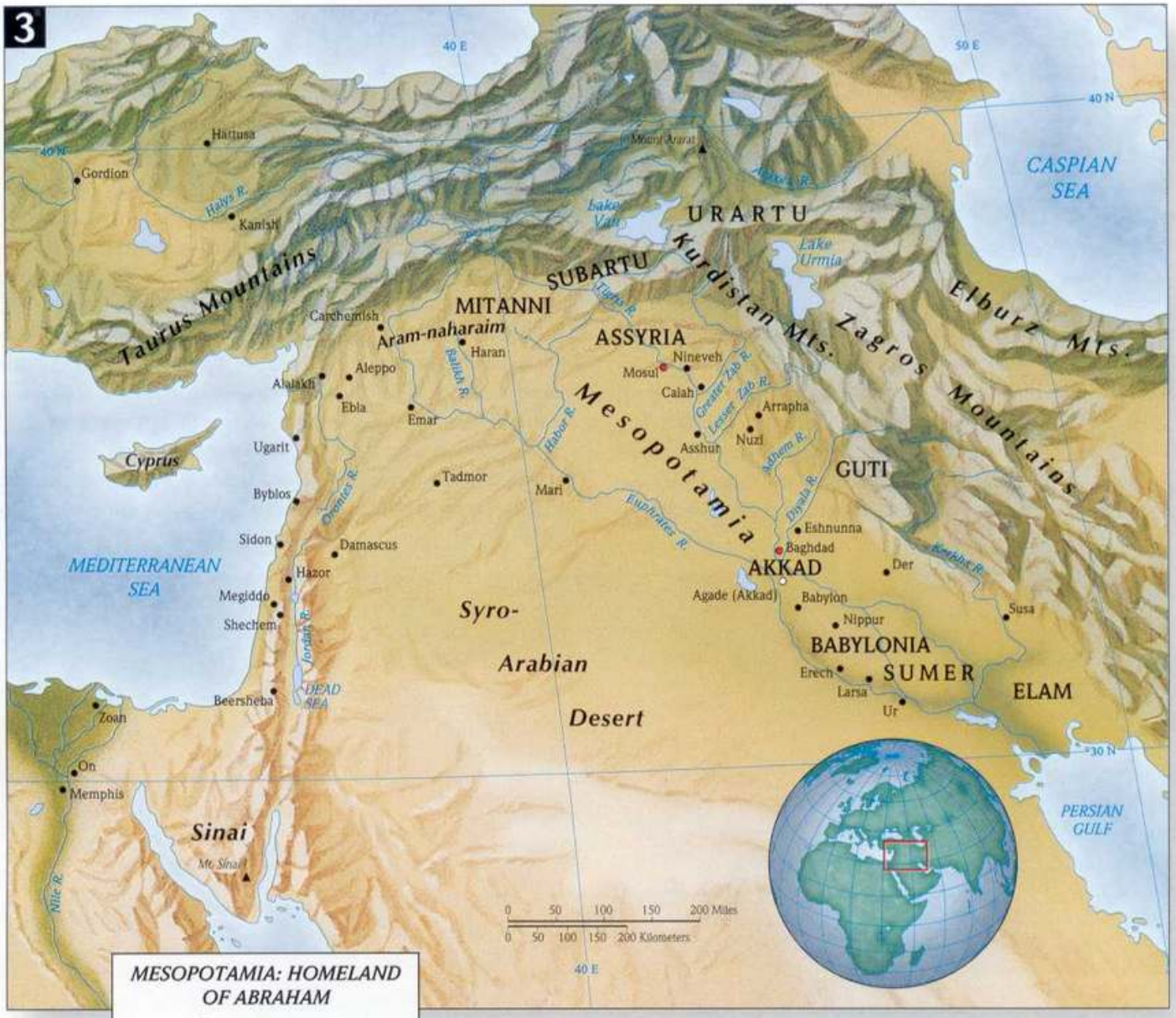
Chapter 1

The Face of the Ancient Near East


1
BLACK SEA
Sea of Marmara
Pontus Mountains
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
Troy
Dardanelles
Gordion
Hattusa
Plateau of Anatolia
HETH
Kanish
AEGEAN SEA
Hermus R.
Maeander R.
Lake Tuz
Taurus Mountains
Carchemish
Tarsus
Issus
Antioch
Aleppo
Ugarit
Ebla
Hamath
Qatna
Haran
Gozan
Mount Ararat
Lake Van
Kurdistan Mts.
Lake Urmia
Elburz Mts.
Nineveh
Asshur
Arrapha
Nuzi
Zagros Mountains
Great Salt Desert
Rhodes
Cyprus
Crete
Byblos
Beirut
Sidon
Baalbek
Damascus
Hazor
Megiddo
Jerusalem
Rabbah
Gaza
Tadmor
Mari
Mesopotamia
Agade (Akkad)
Babylon
Uruk
Larsa
Lagash
Ur
Susa
ELAM
Plateau of Iran
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Levant
Syro-Arabian Desert
Sile
On (Heliopolis)
Petra
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Shatt al-Arab
Memphis (Noph)
Sinai
Mount Sinai
An-Nafud Desert
EGYPT
Tell-el-Amarna (Akhetaten)
Tema
Arabia
PERSIAN GULF
Sahara Desert
Thebes
RED SEA
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
40 E
50 E
60 E
40 N
30 N
THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST
City
Mountain peak


Biblical Regions
1a
Great Sea
Western Sea
LEBANON
VALLEY OF LEBANON
SIRION
HERMON
GALILEE
GESHUR
BASHAN
Lake Gennesaret
Kishon
Tabor
Yarmuk
Carmel
Valley of Jezreel
GILBOA
Jordan
GILEAD
PLAIN OF PHILISTIA
SHARON
Ebal
Garizim
Jabbok
Kanah
HILL COUNTRY
SHEPHELAH
WILDERNESS OF ZIPH
ARABAH
Plain of Jordan
Nebo
SLOPES OF PISGAH
PLATEAU
Dead Sea
Salt Sea
Arnon
JUDAH
WILDERNESS
Halak
ARABAH
Zered
SEIR
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles


2
BULGARIA
BLACK SEA
GREECE
Istanbul
Ankara
Trabzon
Pontus Mountains
Plateau of Anatolia
Izmir
Kayseri
Malatya
Konya
TURKEY
Taurus Mountains
Samsat
Adana
Gaziantep
Mersin
Antioch
Aleppo
Diyarbekir
Rhodes
Crete
CYPRUS
Nicosia
Hamath
SYRIA
Homs
Tadmor
Abu Kemal
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beirut
LEBANON
Tyre
Damascus
Haifa
ISRAEL
Tel Aviv
Jerusalem
Amman
Jericho
Alexandria
Ismailia
Cairo
JORDAN
Petra
Suez
Eilat
Al 'Aqaba
Sinai
Mount Sinai
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
EGYPT
Luxor
RED SEA
Dumah
Syro-Arabian Desert
An-Nafud Desert
SAUDI ARABIA
Medina
Riyadh
Caucasus Mountains
GEORGIA
Tbilisi
RUSSIA
ARMENIA
Yerevan
AZERBAIJAN
Baku
Mount Ararat
AZER.
CASPIAN SEA
TURKMENISTAN
Tabriz
Lake Urmia
Rasht
Elburz Mts.
Tehran
IRAN
Great Salt Desert
Plateau of Iran
Hamadan
Qom
Kirkuk
Mosul
Bakhtaran
Khorramabad
Zagros Mountains
Esfahan
IRAQ
Baghdad
Karbala
Babylon
Kerman
Shatt al 'Arab
Basra
KUWAIT
Kuwait
PERSIAN GULF
Bandar-e Abbas
Strait of Hormuz
OMAN
BAHRAIN
Manama
Dubayy
Doha
QATAR
Abu Dhabi
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES
OMAN
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
40 E
50 E
30 E
40 N
30 N
MODERN STATES AND THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST
ELEVATIONS
Feet
Meters
13,120
6,560
1,640
656
(Sea level) 0
Below sea level
4,000
2,000
500
200
0 (Sea level)
Below sea level
Fertile Crescent
National capitals
City (modern name)
Other cities
Mountain peaks
Canal
Present day international boundaries


3
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
Hattusa
Gordion
Kanish
Halys R.
Mount Ararat
Araxes R.
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Van
URARTU
Lake Urmia
Taurus Mountains
SUBARTU
Kurdistan Mts.
Zagros Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Tigris R.
MITANNI
Carchemish
Aram-naharaim
Haran
Balikh R.
ASSYRIA
Nineveh
Mosul
Calah
Greater Zab R.
Lesser Zab R.
Arrapha
Nuzi
Asshur
Adhem R.
Habor R.
Mesopotamia
Alalakh
Aleppo
Ebla
Emar
Cyprus
Ugarit
Byblos
Orontes R.
Tadmor
Mari
Euphrates R.
GUTI
Diyala R.
Eshnunna
Baghdad
Kerkha R.
Der
AKKAD
Agade (Akkad)
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
Sidon
Damascus
Hazor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Megiddo
Shechem
Jordan R.
Syro-
Arabian
Desert
BABYLONIA
Erech
SUMER
Larsa
Ur
ELAM
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
Zoan
On
Memphis
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Nile R.
PERSIAN GULF
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
40 E
MESOPOTAMIA: HOMELAND OF ABRAHAM
City
City (modern name)
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak





EGYPT: LAND OF BONDAGE

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


SYRIA AND LEBANON
City
Mountain peak
5
TURKEY
SYRIA
LEBANON
ISRAEL
Cyprus
Cilician Gates
Karatepe
Tarsus
Mersin
Zinçirli
Amanus Mts.
Carchemish
Arpad
Haran
Aram-naharaim
Karana (T. Rimah)
Hasseke
Tigris R.
Balikh R.
Habor R.
Al-Jazirah
Euphrates R.
T. Sheikh Hamad
Terqa
Mari
Abu Kemal
Tadmor
Hazar-enan
Antioch
Aleppo
Tuttul
Ebla
Emar
Ugarit
Nuseiriyeh Mts.
Orontes R.
Enkomi
Tripolis
Arvad
Kadesh
Qatna
Riblah
Byblos
Baalbek
Beirut
Litani R.
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Dan
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Shechem
Jordan R.
Rabbah
DEAD SEA
Gaza
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Area enlarged below
0 60
0 60 120 Kilometers
38 N
36 N
34 N
32 N
34 E
38 E
Byblos
SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
N
Baalbek
Beirut
PHOENICIA
Lebanon Mts.
Beqa Valley
Anti-Lebanon Mts.
Sidon
Damascus
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan



THE KING'S HIGHWAY

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

"INTERNATIONAL ROUTES"

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



The Middle East

Physical Geography

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

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

International Routes

The routes in the Middle East conform to the terrain and climate of the area. Two major routes demand special mention. The coastal route (Via Maris or Way of the Sea, cf. Isaiah 9.1) connects Egypt with Assyria and Babylon. Beginning in Tanis it skirts the coast to Gaza, crosses the Carmel range at Megiddo and goes through the Plain of Jezreel to Hazor. Here it divides in two branches, one going north through the Beqaa valley between the Lebanon and the Antilebanon ranges along the Orontes valley to Hamath, and then to Aleppo. From Aleppo it divides again, turning south to Tiphsah on the Euphrates and continuing beyond to Mari, Babylon and Ur, or going north to Carchemish and then eastward to Haran, Gozan (Guzanu) and Nineveh. From Hazor the alternative route goes to Mari by way of Damascus and Tadmor (Palmyra).

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

Chapter 2

Natural Regions of Palestine


7
NATURAL REGIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coastal plain
Plain of Philistia
Plain of Sharon
Shephelah
Western Mountains
Jordan Rift
Eastern Plateau
UPPER GALILEE
LOWER GALILEE
BASHAN
SAMARIA
MISHOR
JUDAH
MOAB
EDOM
Negeb
Arabah
Wilderness of Zin
Sinai
Syro-Arabian Desert
DEAD SEA
Huleh Basin
Jezreel Valley
Plain of Acco
Rosh HaNiqra (Ladder of Tyre)
Tyre
Sidon
Dor
Caesarea
Megiddo
Acco
Capernaum
Hazor
Dan
Jericho
Jerusalem
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Ekron
Gezer
Gath
Hebron
Ziklag
Beersheba
Arad
Tamar
Kadesh-barnea
Ezion-geber
Petra
Dibon
Kir-hareseth
Heshbon
Ramoth-gilead
Jabbok
Yarmuk
Jordan River
Litani River
Hasbani River
Dan River
Banias River
Yarkon
Aphek
Jaffa
Shechem
Tirzah
Mizpah
Bethshan
Beth-shean
Gilgal
Jericho
Wadi el Arish
Wadi Zin
Wadi Arabah
Wadi Hesa
Arnon
Zered
Wadi Kerak
Wadi Hasa
Wadi Ghuweir
Wadi Fidan
Wadi Ghuweir
Wadi Murra
Wadi Ghuweir
Wadi Ghuweir
Wadi Ghuweir

Palestine
Physical geography

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

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

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

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

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

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



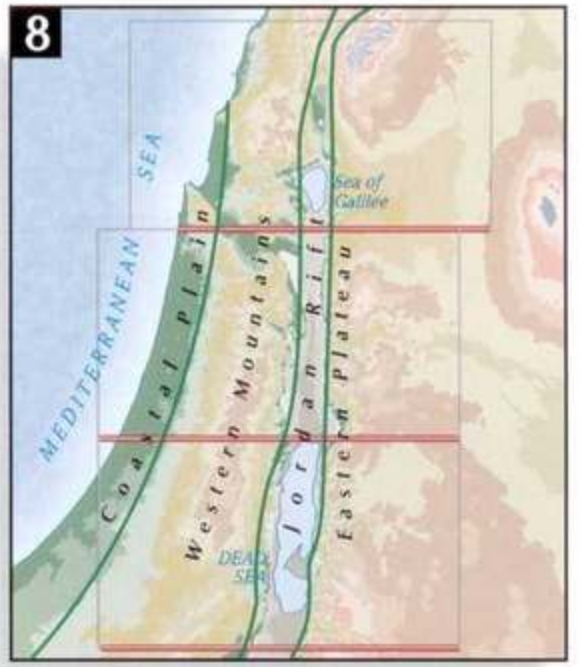
CROSS SECTIONAL VIEWS OF LONGITUDINAL ZONES

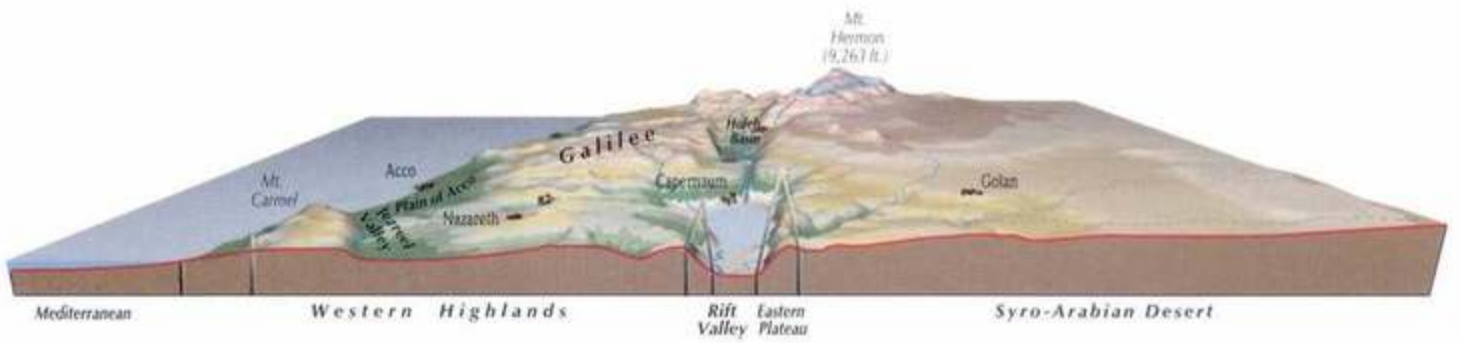
ELEVATION:

— 9,000
— 8,500
— 8,000
— 7,500
— 7,000
— 6,500
— 6,000
— 5,500
— 5,000
— 4,500
— 4,000
— 3,500
— 3,000
— 2,500
— 2,000
— 1,500
— 1,000
— 500
— 250
— 0 Sea level
— (-) 250
— (-) 500
— (-) 1,000

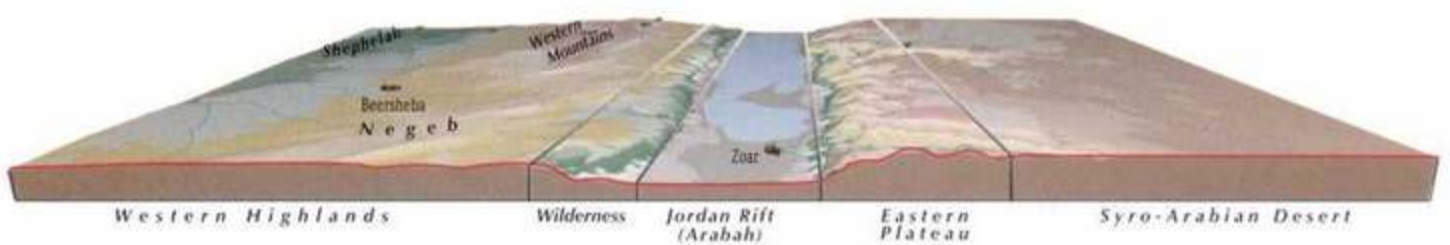
Area of cross-section

Approximate boundary of longitudinal zones









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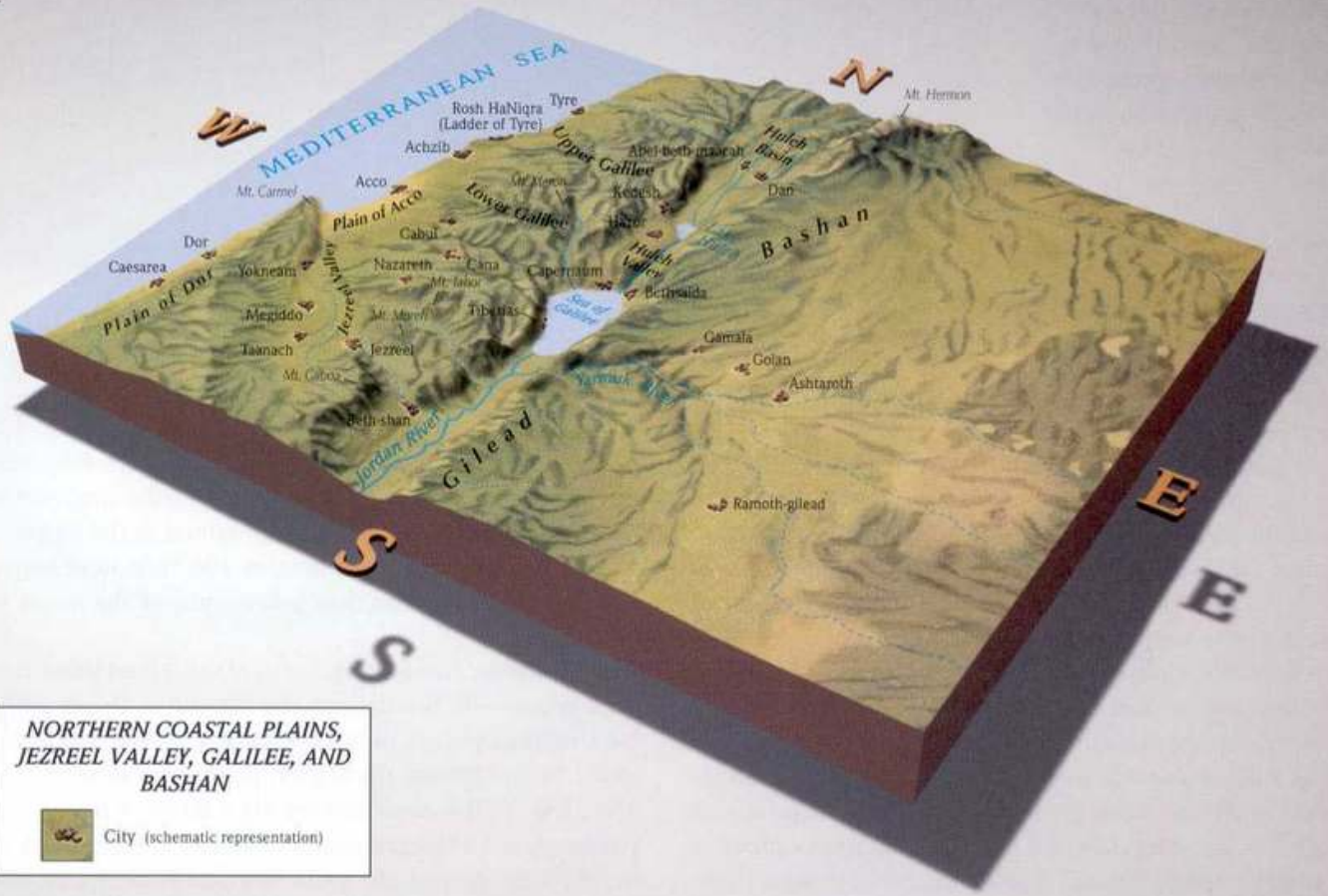
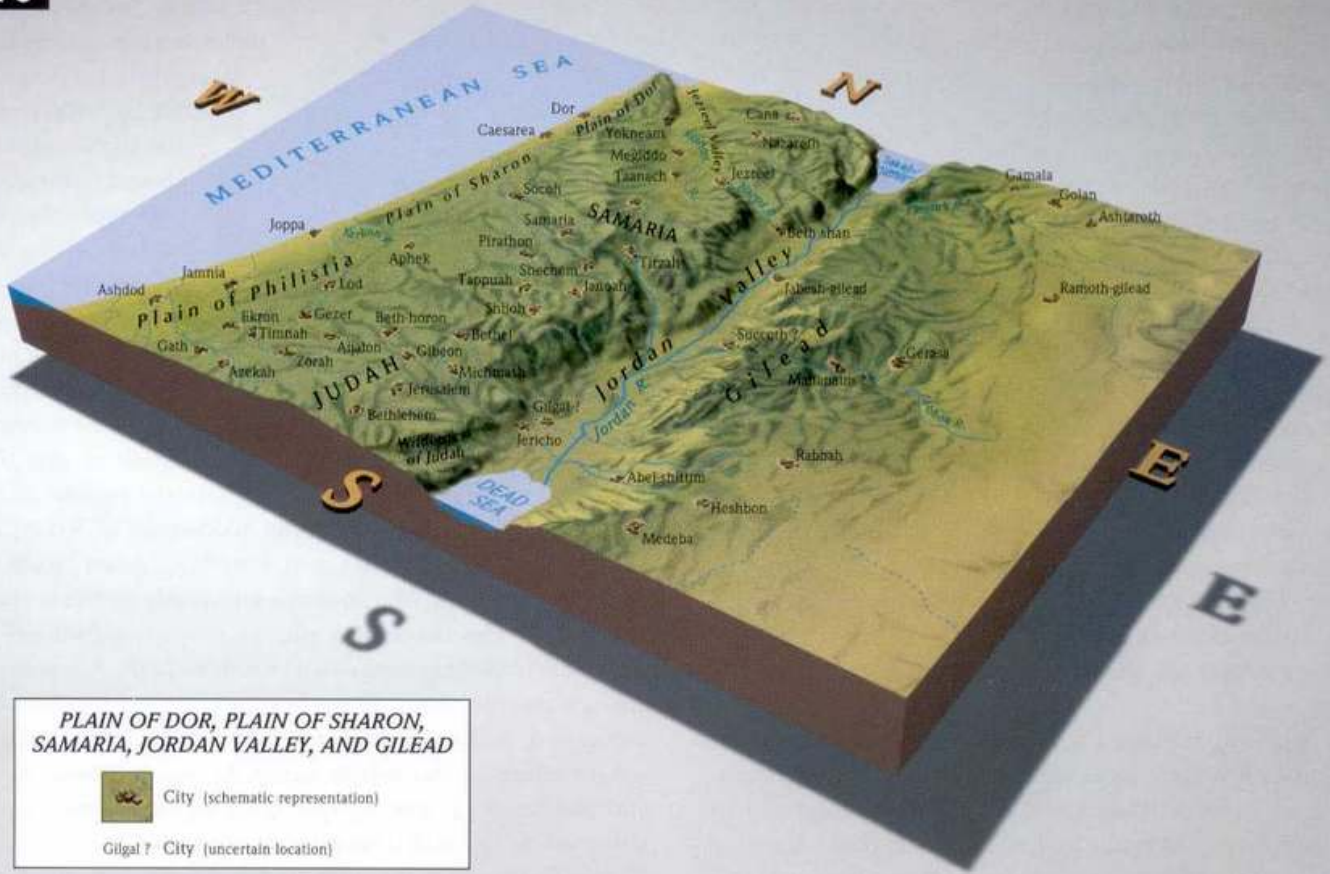


NORTHERN COASTAL PLAINS, JEZREEL VALLEY, GALILEE, AND BASHAN

City (schematic representation)

10

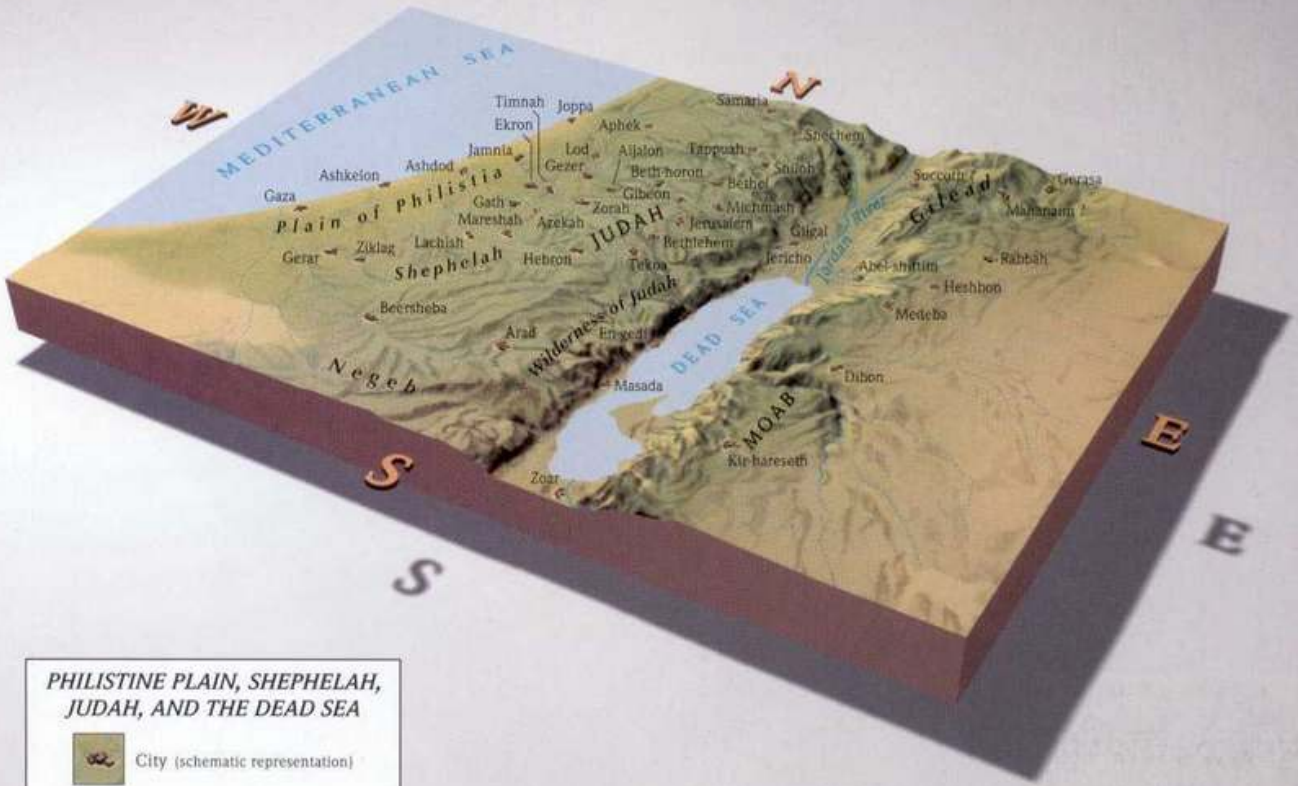


PLAIN OF DOR, PLAIN OF SHARON, SAMARIA, JORDAN VALLEY, AND GILEAD

City (schematic representation)

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)

11

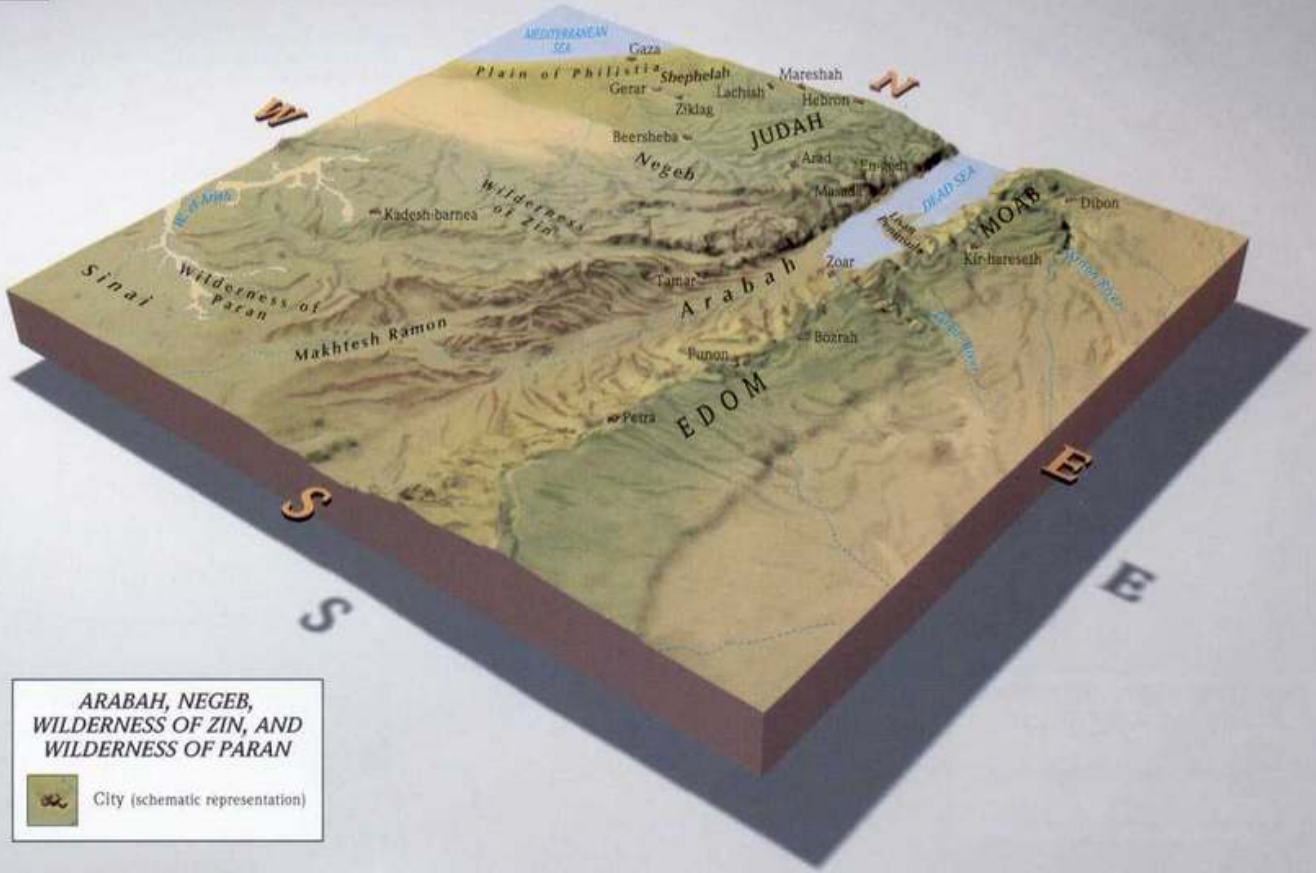


PHILISTINE PLAIN, SHEPHELAH, JUDAH, AND THE DEAD SEA

City (schematic representation)

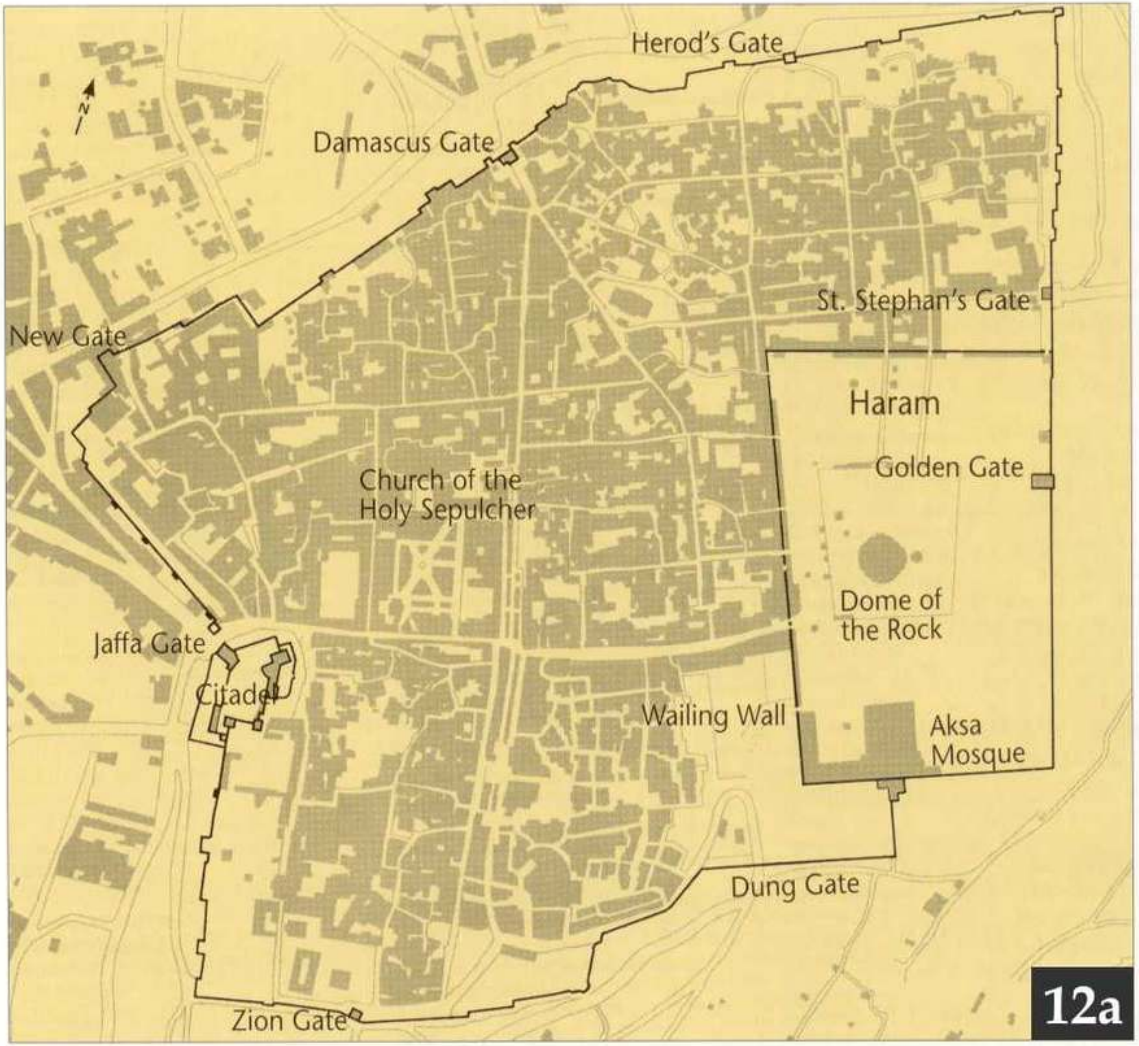
Succoth ? City (uncertain location)

12



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

City (schematic representation)

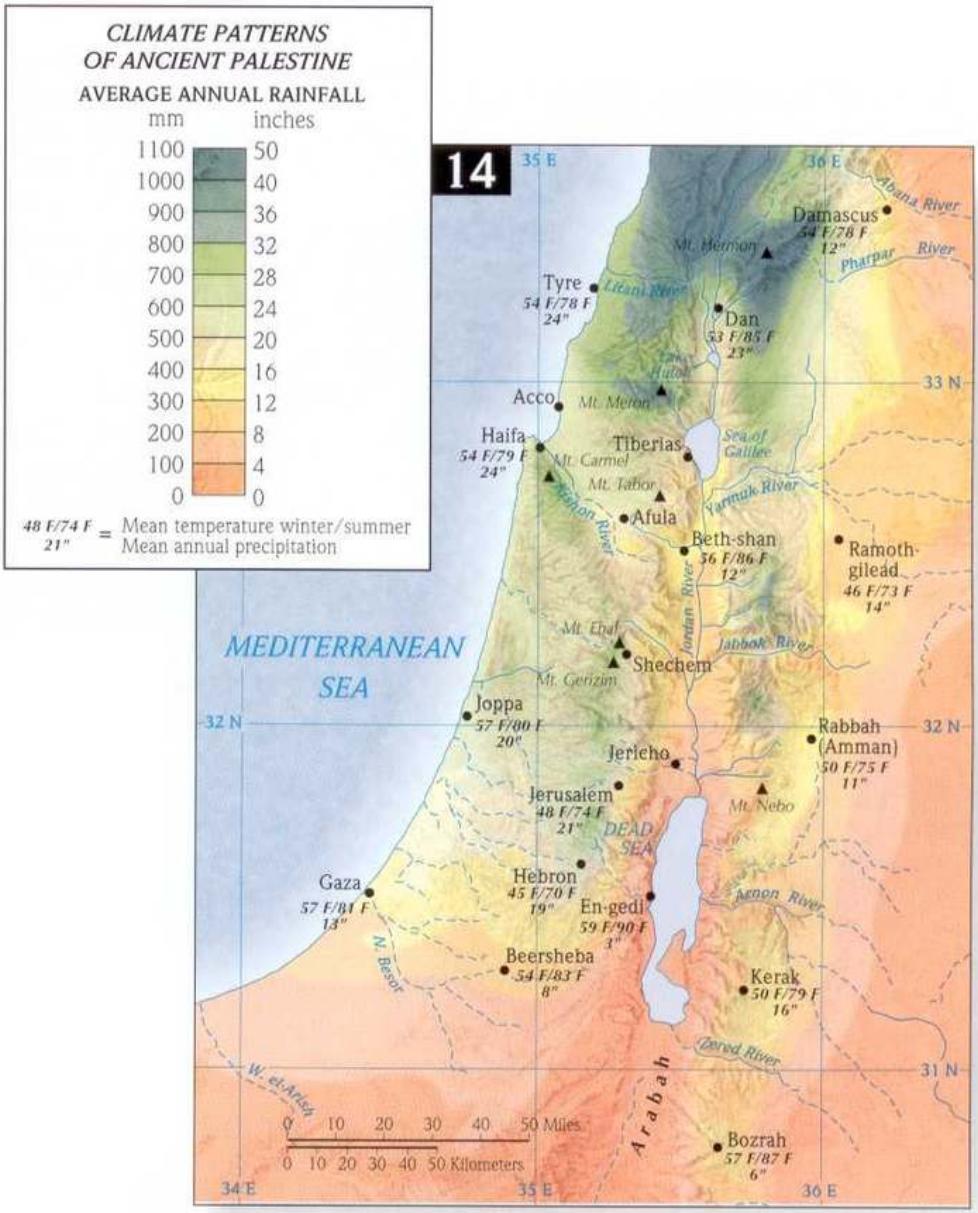


The Old City of Jerusalem Today


MODERN POLITICAL DIVISIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE
City
City (modern name)
Mountain peak
Present-day international boundaries
Disputed boundaries
13
LEBANON
SYRIA
JORDAN
EGYPT
ISRAEL
GAZA STRIP
WEST BANK
GOLAN HEIGHTS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Sea of Galilee
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Metulla
Qiryat Shemona
Nahariya
Zefat
Acco
Tiberias
Haifa
Megiddo
Afula
Irbid
Beth-shan
Jenin
Hadera
Netanya
Nablus
Shechem
Tel Aviv
Ramallah
Jericho
Amman
Rehovot
Jerusalem
Madaba
Bethlehem
Hebron
En-gedi
Gaza
Beersheba
Kerak
Al-Arish
Dimona
Mizpe Ramon
Litani River
Pharpar River
Yarmuk River
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Arnon River
Zered River
W. al-Arish
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
35 E
36 E

Chapter 3

Life in Ancient Palestine

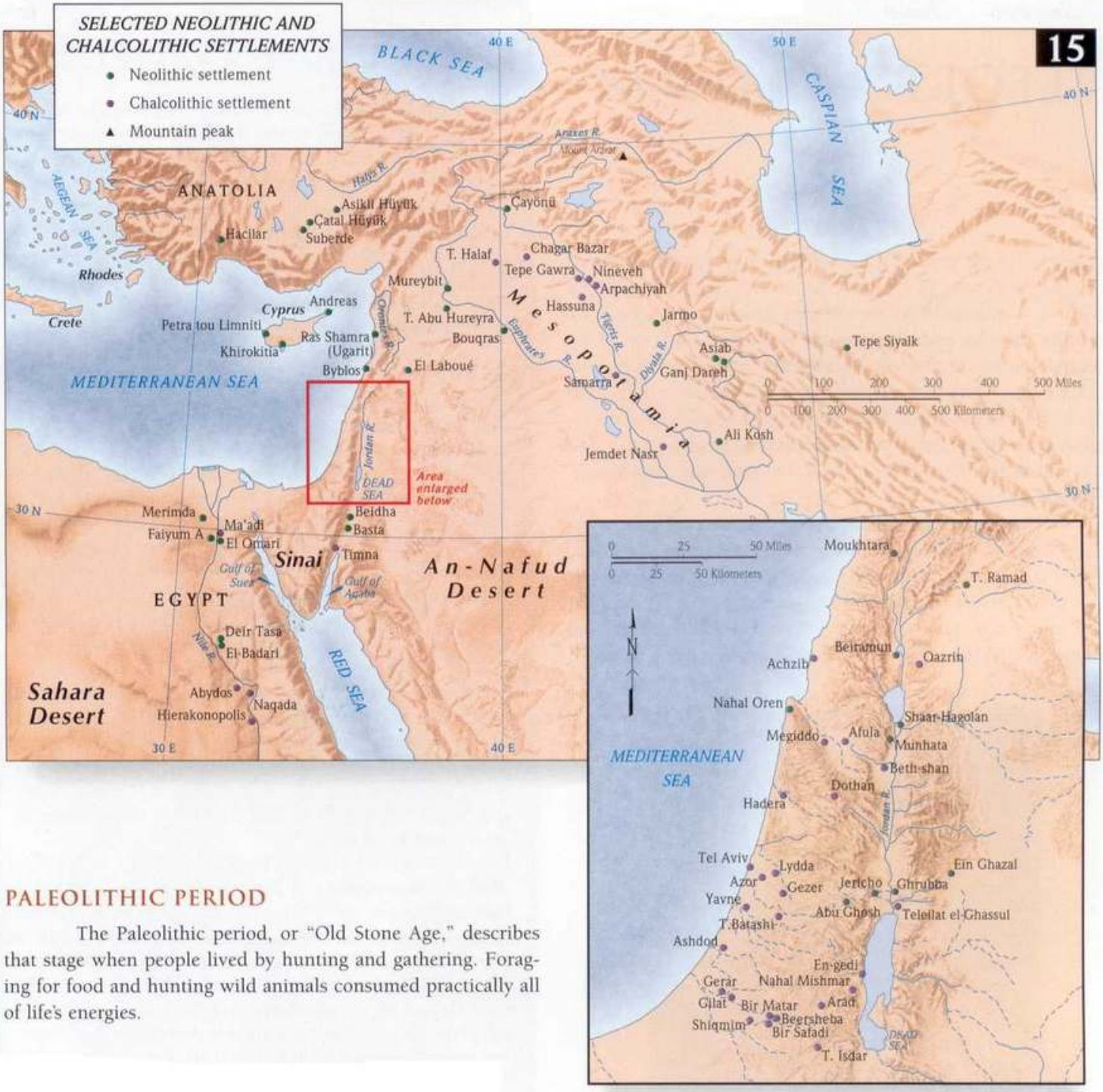

CLIMATE PATTERNS
OF ANCIENT PALESTINE
AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL
mm
inches
1100
1000
900
800
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
50
40
36
32
28
24
20
16
12
8
4
0
48 F/74 F
21"
= Mean temperature winter/summer
Mean annual precipitation
14
35 E
36 E
Abana River
Damascus
54 F/78 F
12"
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
54 F/78 F
24"
Litani River
Dan
53 F/85 F
23"
Lake Hulah
33 N
Acco
Mt. Meron
Haifa
54 F/79 F
24"
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Kishon River
Yarmuk River
Afula
Beth-shan
56 F/86 F
12"
Ramoth-gilead
46 F/73 F
14"
Jordan River
Mt. Ebal
Jabbok River
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
57 F/80 F
20"
32 N
Rabbah (Amman)
50 F/75 F
11"
Jericho
Jerusalem
48 F/74 F
21"
Mt. Nebo
DEAD SEA
Gaza
57 F/81 F
13"
Hebron
45 F/70 F
19"
En-gedi
59 F/90 F
3"
Arnon River
N. Besor
Beersheba
54 F/83 F
8"
Kerak
50 F/79 F
16"
Zered River
W. el-Arish
31 N
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Bozrah
57 F/87 F
6"
34 E
35 E
36 E

Part Two

The Hebrew Bible Period

Chapter 4

Before Abraham



PALEOLITHIC PERIOD

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

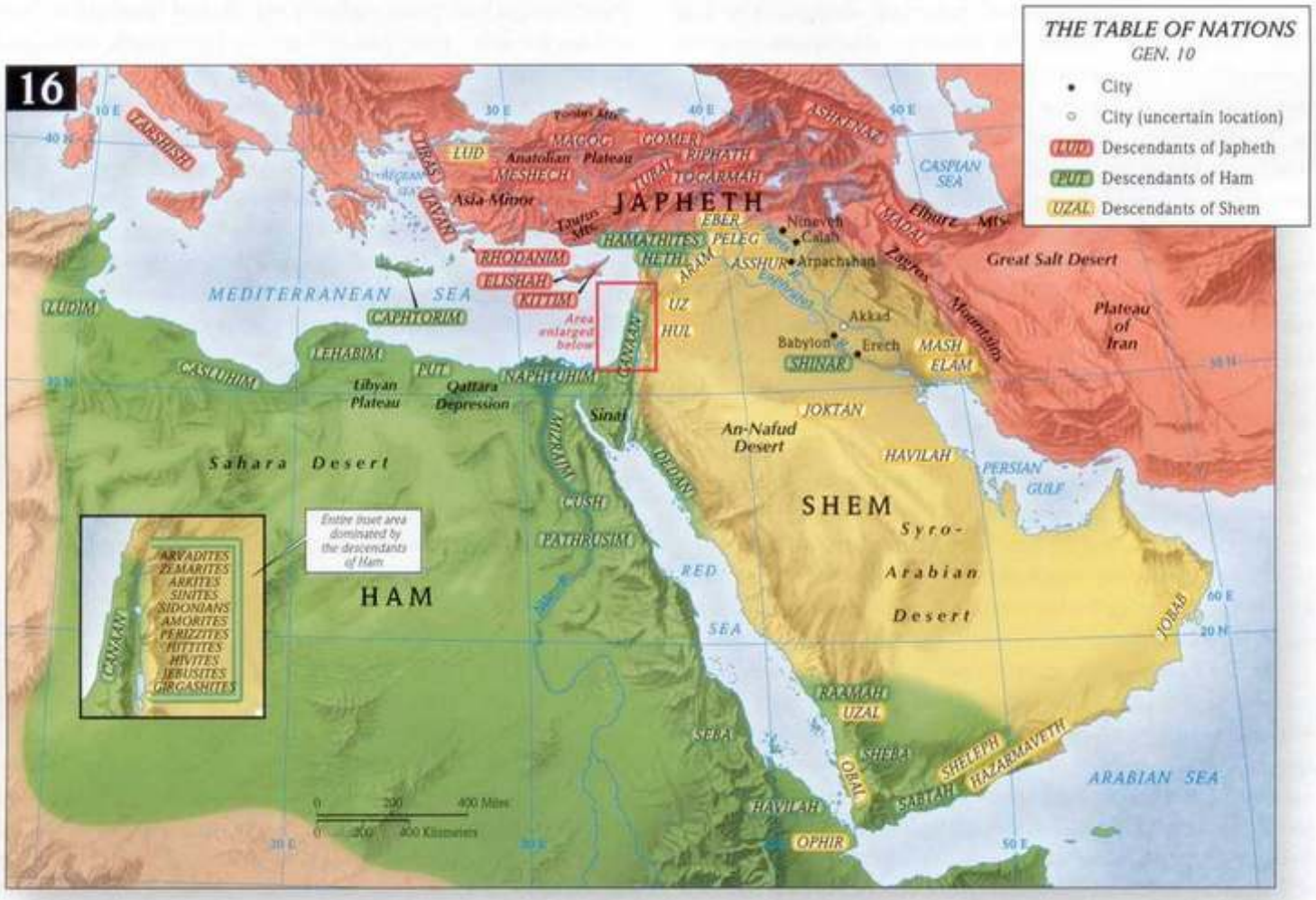
THE TABLE OF NATIONS

Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem. This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes of the writer, to the most important. The fourteen descendants of Japheth are named first. Japheth's descendants generally are associated with areas north and northwest of Canaan, including mainland Greece, Asia Minor (modern Turkey), certain Mediterranean islands (Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes), and the mountainous areas from Armenia to the Caspian Sea.

The list next names thirty descendants of Ham. The Hamites generally are located in North Africa (Egypt and the Sudan), along the coast of Somaliland and the west Arabian coasts, and in certain sections of Mesopotamia. Canaan along with many of the people-groups Israel encountered as she entered the promised land (Amorites, Jebusites, Perizzites, Hivites, Girgashites, and others) are listed as Hamites.

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

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



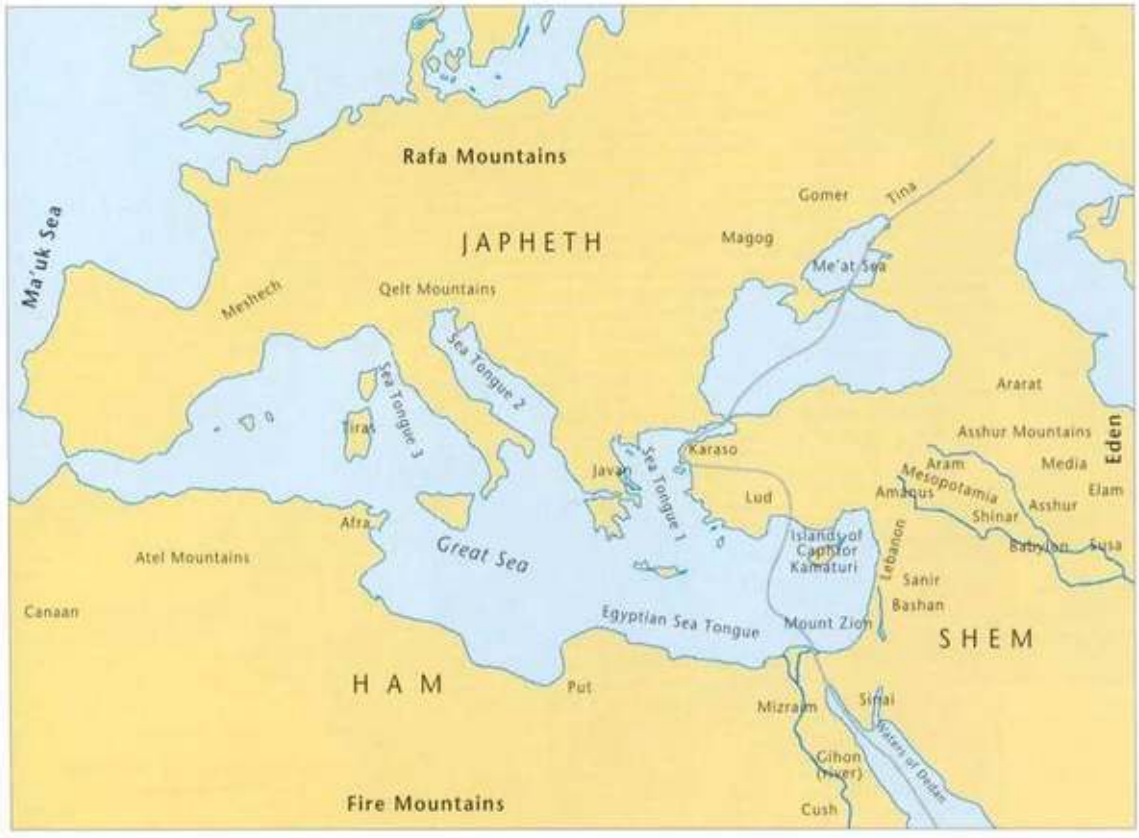


The Biblical Table of Nations

Genesis 10

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

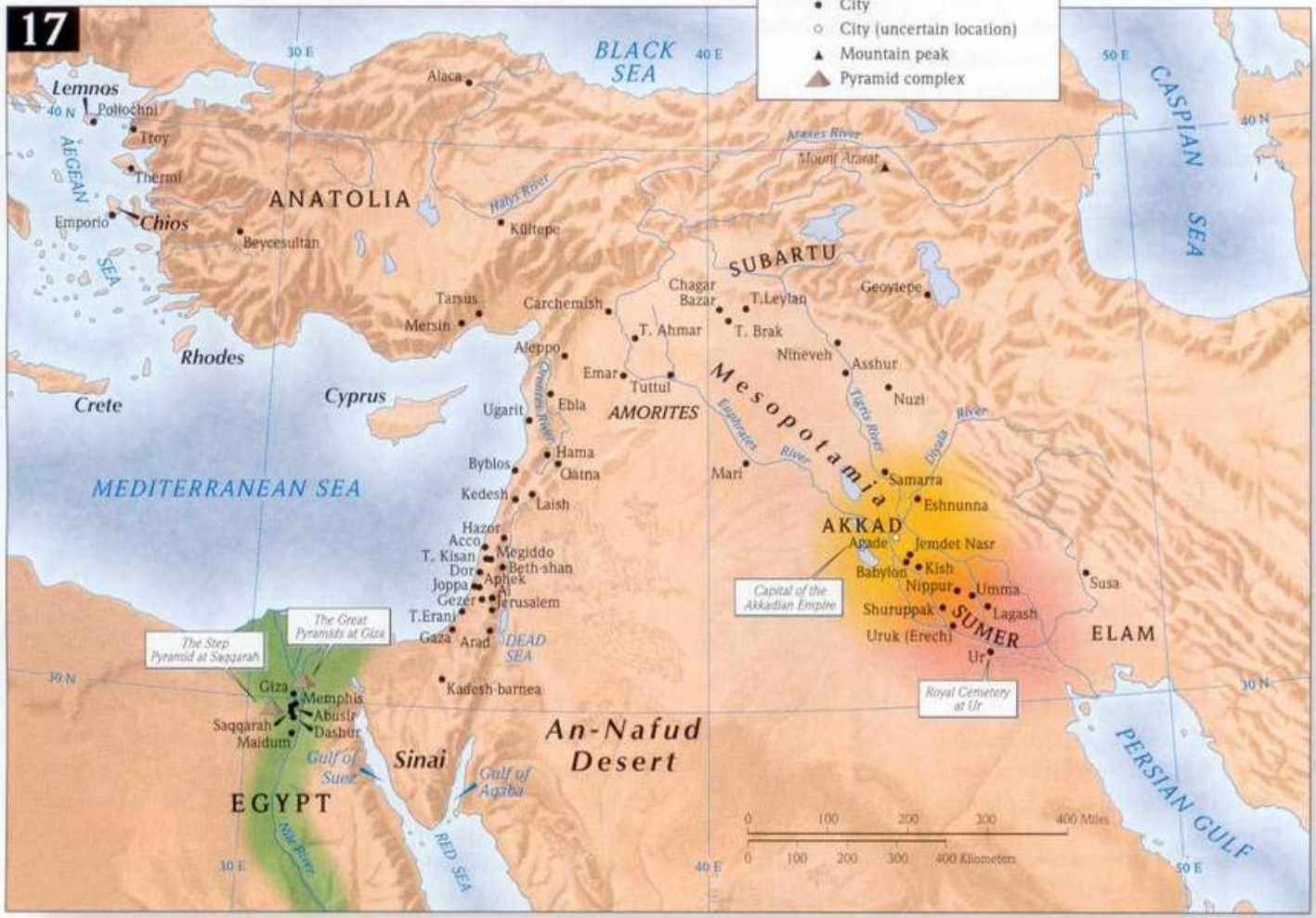
16a



The Biblical Table of Nations in the Hellenistic Period

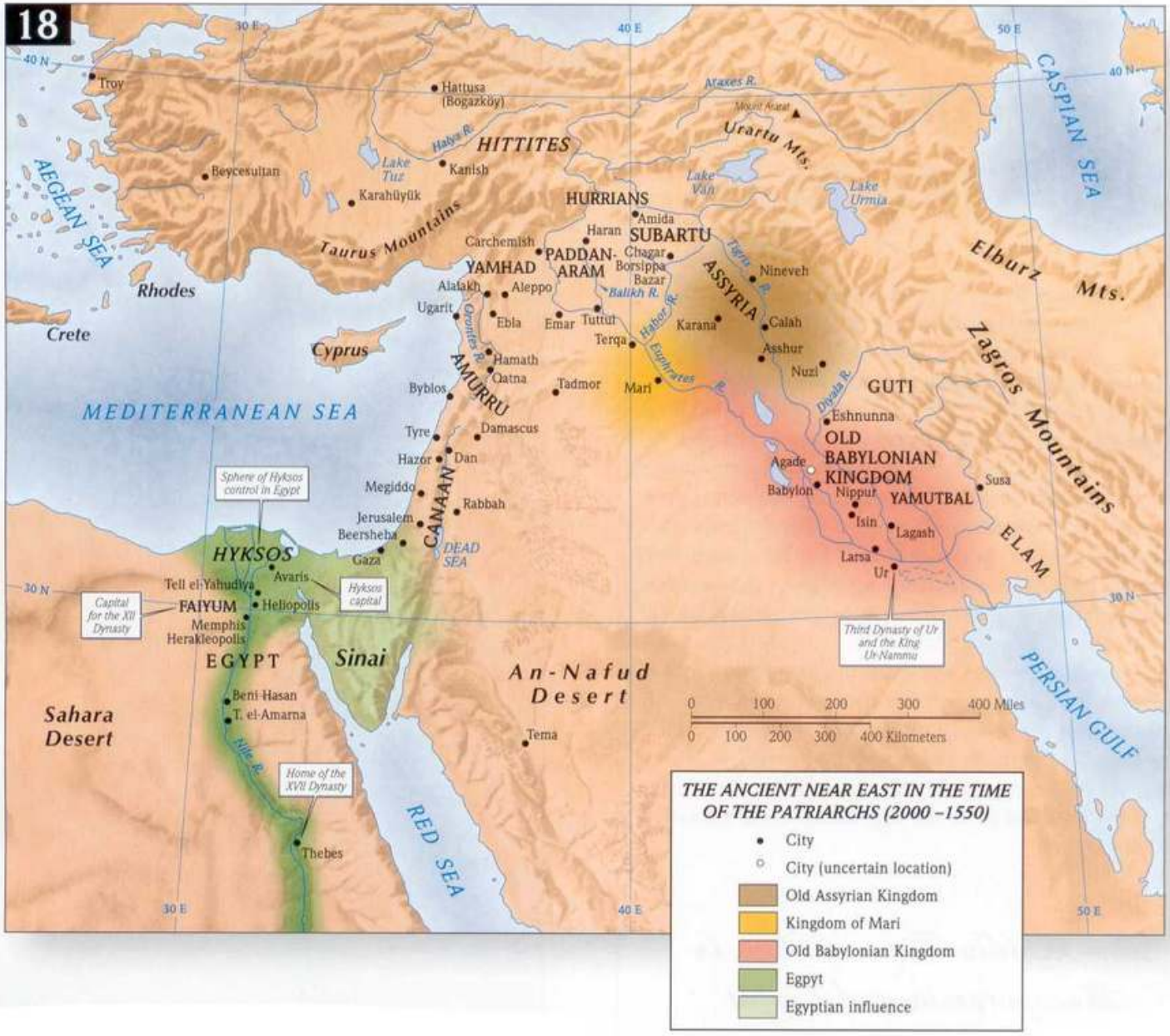
Jubilees 8–9

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


17
ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Pyramid complex
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Araxes River
Mount Ararat
Halys River
ANATOLIA
Lemnos
Poliochni
 Itoy
Thermi
Emporio
Chios
Beycesultan
Alaca
Kültepe
Tarsus
Mersin
Carchemish
Aleppo
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
Ugarit
Ebla
Orontes River
AMORITES
Emar
Tuttul
Euphrates River
Mesopotamia
Mari
Byblos
Hama
Qatna
Kedesh
Laish
Hazor
Acco
T. Kisan
Megiddo
Dor
Beth-shan
Joppa
Aphek
Gezer
Jerusalem
T.Erani
Gaza
Arad
The Great Pyramids at Giza
The Step Pyramid at Saqqarah
Giza
Memphis
Abusir
Saqqarah
Dashur
Maidum
Kadesh-barnea
Sinai
An-Nafud Desert
EGYPT
Nile River
SUBARTU
Chagar Bazar
T.Leylan
T. Ahmar
T. Brak
Tigris River
Diyala River
Nineveh
Asshur
Nuzi
Geoyiepe
Samarra
Eshnunna
AKKAD
Apade
Jemdet Nasr
Babylon
Kish
Nippur
Umma
Shuruppak
Lagash
Uruk (Erech)
SUMER
Ur
Susa
ELAM
Capital of the Akkadian Empire
Royal Cemetery at Ur
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers

Chapter 5

The World of the Patriarchs


18
THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE TIME OF THE PATRIARCHS (2000 –1550)
City
City (uncertain location)
Old Assyrian Kingdom
Kingdom of Mari
Old Babylonian Kingdom
Egypt
Egyptian influence
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
CASPIAN SEA
AEGEAN SEA
Sahara Desert
An-Nafud Desert
Sinai
EGYPT
HYKSOS
HITTITES
HURRIANS
SUBARTU
YAMHAD
PADDAN-ARAM
ASSYRIA
AMURRU
CANAAN
OLD BABYLONIAN KINGDOM
GUTI
YAMUTBAL
ELAM
Taurus Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Zagros Mountains
Urartu Mts.
Troy
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
Beycesultan
Karahüyük
Kanish
Lake Tuz
Habya R.
Araxes R.
Mount Ararat
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Carchemish
Haran
Amida
Chagar Bazar
Borsippa
Nineveh
Tigris R.
Alalakh
Aleppo
Balikh R.
Ugarit
Ebla
Emar
Tuttul
Habor R.
Karana
Calah
Terqa
Euphrates R.
Asshur
Nuzi
Orontes R.
Hamath
Qatna
Tadmor
Mari
Diyala R.
Byblos
Eshnunna
Tyre
Damascus
Hazor
Dan
Agade
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
Megiddo
Rabbah
Jerusalem
Beersheba
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Isin
Lagash
Larsa
Ur
Sphere of Hyksos control in Egypt
Hyksos capital
Capital for the XII Dynasty
Tell el-Yahudiya
Avaris
FAIYUM
Heliopolis
Memphis
Herakleopolis
Third Dynasty of Ur and the King Ur-Nammu
Beni Hasan
T. el-Amarna
Nile R.
Home of the XVII Dynasty
Thebes
Tema
Rhodes
Crete
Cyprus
30 N
40 N
30 E
40 E
50 E
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers



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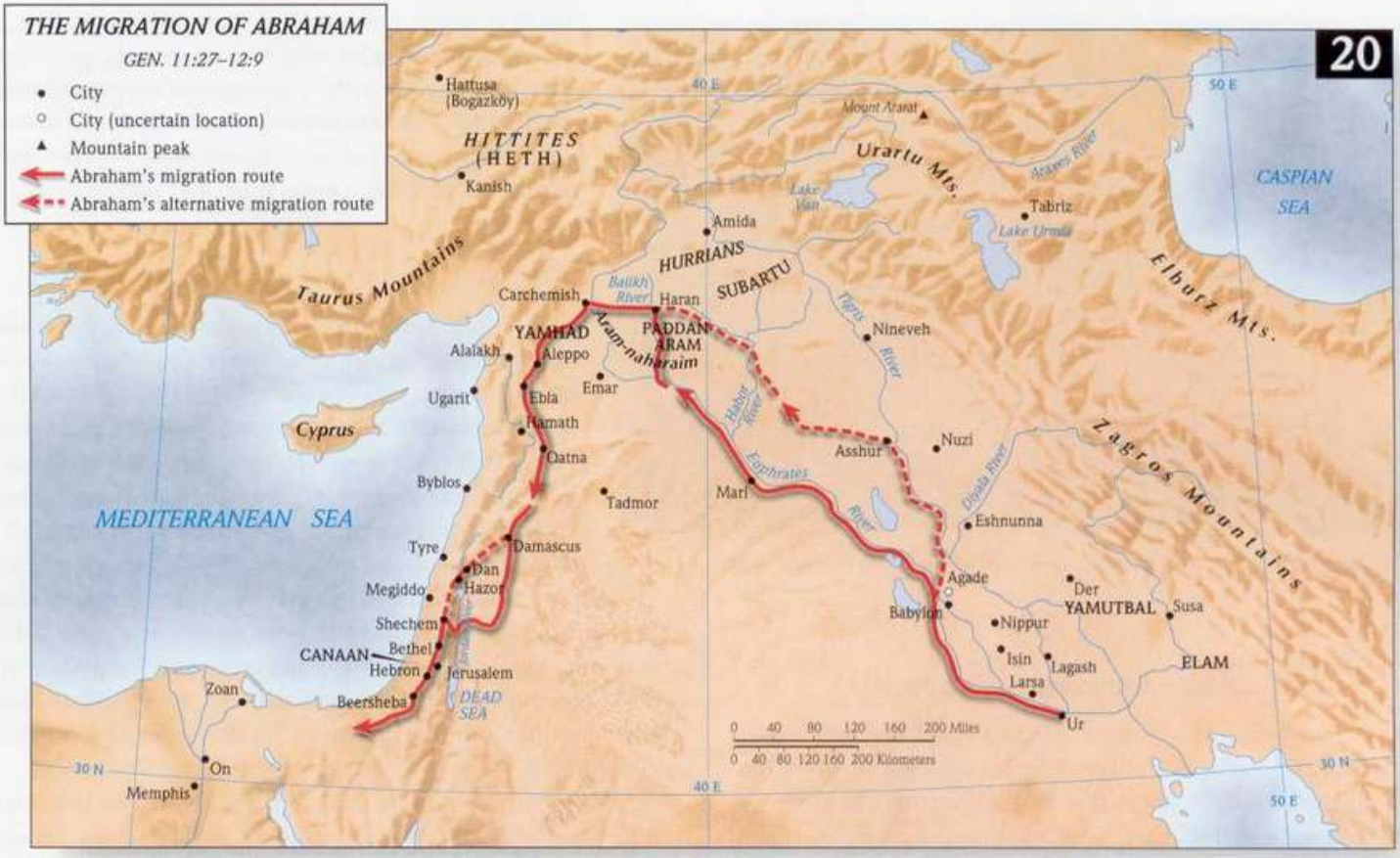
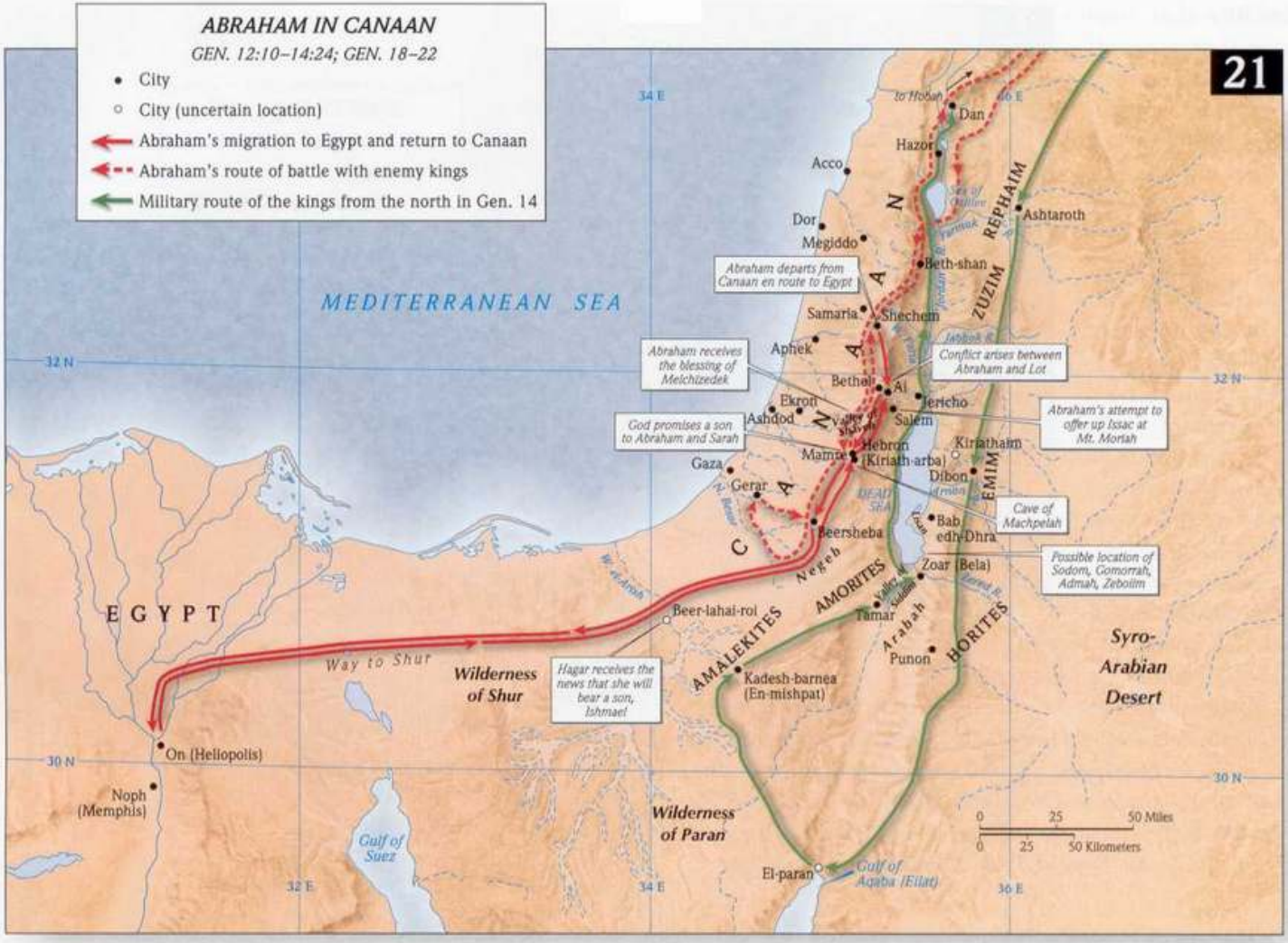
PALESTINE IN THE MIDDLE BRONZE AGE (ca. 2000–1550)
City
City (uncertain location)
City (mentioned in Execration texts)
19
35 E
36 E
Damascus
Beq'a
Pharpar River
Litani River
Dan (Laish)
Kedesh
Achzib
Iqrat
T. Kabri
Hazor
33 N
Acco
T. Kisan
Sea of Galilee
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Achshaph
Yokneam
T. Shimron
Kishon River
Megiddo
Yarmuk River
T. Rekhesh
Dor
T. Burga
Beth-shan
Rehob
T. Zeror
Taanach
Dothan
Pehel (Pella)
"T." typically denotes a modern name for an ancient place. These terms are generally not found in the Bible.
Gath-padalla
T. el-Farah (Tirzah)
Jordan River
T. Poleg
Shechem
Jabbok River
T. Gerisa
Aphek
Shiloh
Joppa
32 N
Yavne Yam
Gibeon
Bethel
Jericho
Gezer
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
SHUTU
T. Zafit
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Shaveh-kiriathaim
Lachish
Hebron
T. el-Ajjul
T. Nagila
Arnon River
Gerar
T. Beit Mirsim
N. Besor
T. Jemmeh
T. Malhata
DEAD SEA
T. el-Farah (S)
T. Masos
Zoar
Zered River
31 N
W. el-Arish
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
35 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Red Sea

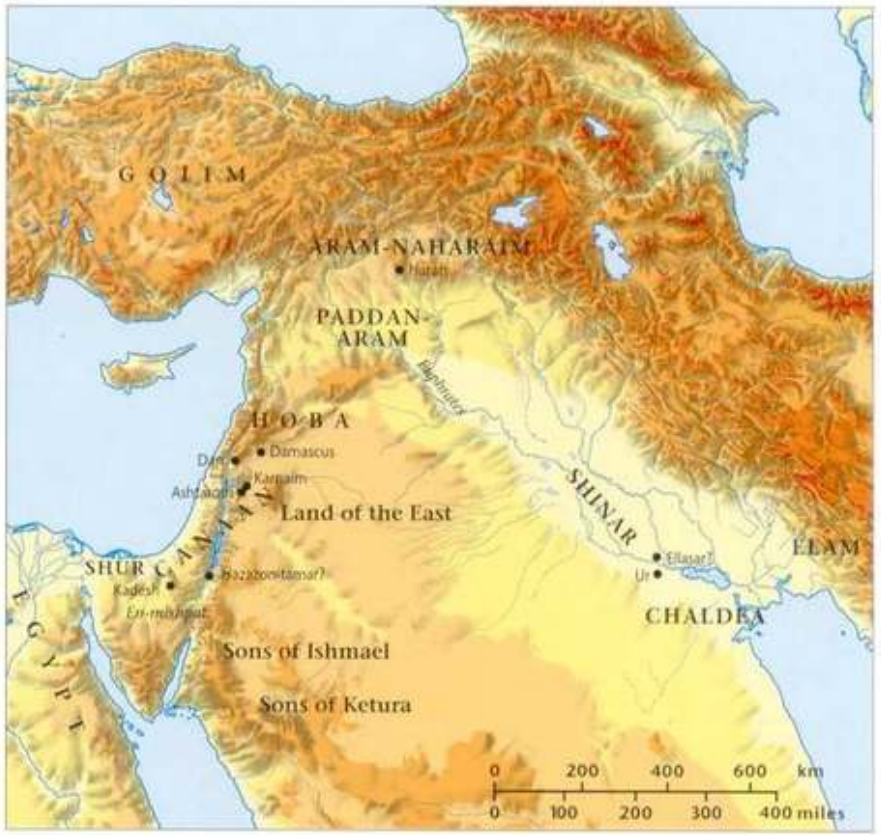

THE MIGRATION OF ABRAHAM
GEN. 11:27–12:9
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Abraham's migration route
Abraham's alternative migration route
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
HITTITES (HETH)
Kanish
Mount Ararat
Urartu Mts.
Araxes River
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Van
Tabriz
Lake Urmia
Amida
HURRIANS
SUBARTU
Taurus Mountains
Elburz Mts.
Carchemish
Balikh River
Haran
Tigris River
Nineveh
YAMHAD
PADDAN ARAM
Aram-naharaim
Alalakh
Aleppo
Emar
Ugarit
Ebla
Hamath
Habur River
Cyprus
Qatna
Asshur
Nuzi
Byblos
Euphrates River
Tadmor
Mari
Diyala River
Zagros Mountains
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Eshnunna
Tyre
Damascus
Dan
Megiddo
Hazor
Agade
Der
YAMUTBAL
Susa
Babylon
Shechem
Nippur
Bethel
CANAAN
Hebron
Jerusalem
Isin
Lagash
ELAM
Larsa
Zoan
Beersheba
DEAD SEA
Ur
0 40 80 120 160 200 Miles
0 40 80 120 160 200 Kilometers
30 N
On
Memphis
40 E
50 E


ABRAHAM IN CANAAN
GEN. 12:10–14:24; GEN. 18–22
City
City (uncertain location)
Abraham's migration to Egypt and return to Canaan
Abraham's route of battle with enemy kings
Military route of the kings from the north in Gen. 14
21
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
EGYPT
CANAAN
Dan
Hazor
Acco
Dor
Megiddo
Ashtaroth
REPHAIM
ZUZIM
EMIM
Beth-shan
Samaria
Shechem
Aphek
Bethel
Ai
Jericho
Salem
Ekron
Ashdod
Gaza
Gerar
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Mamre
Kiriathaim
Dibon
Bab edh-Dhra
Zoar (Bela)
Beersheba
Negeb
AMORITES
AMALEKITES
HORITES
Tamar
Punon
Arabah
Kadesh-barnea (En-mishpat)
Beer-lahai-roi
Way to Shur
Wilderness of Shur
Wilderness of Paran
Syro-Arabian Desert
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
El-paran
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba (Eilat)
Dead Sea
Sea of Galilee
Abraham departs from Canaan en route to Egypt
Abraham receives the blessing of Melchizedek
God promises a son to Abraham and Sarah
Conflict arises between Abraham and Lot
Abraham's attempt to offer up Isaac at Mt. Moriah
Cave of Machpelah
Possible location of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboiim
Hagar receives the news that she will bear a son, Ishmael
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
32 E
0 25 50 Miles
0 25 50 Kilometers

Abraham and Isaac

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



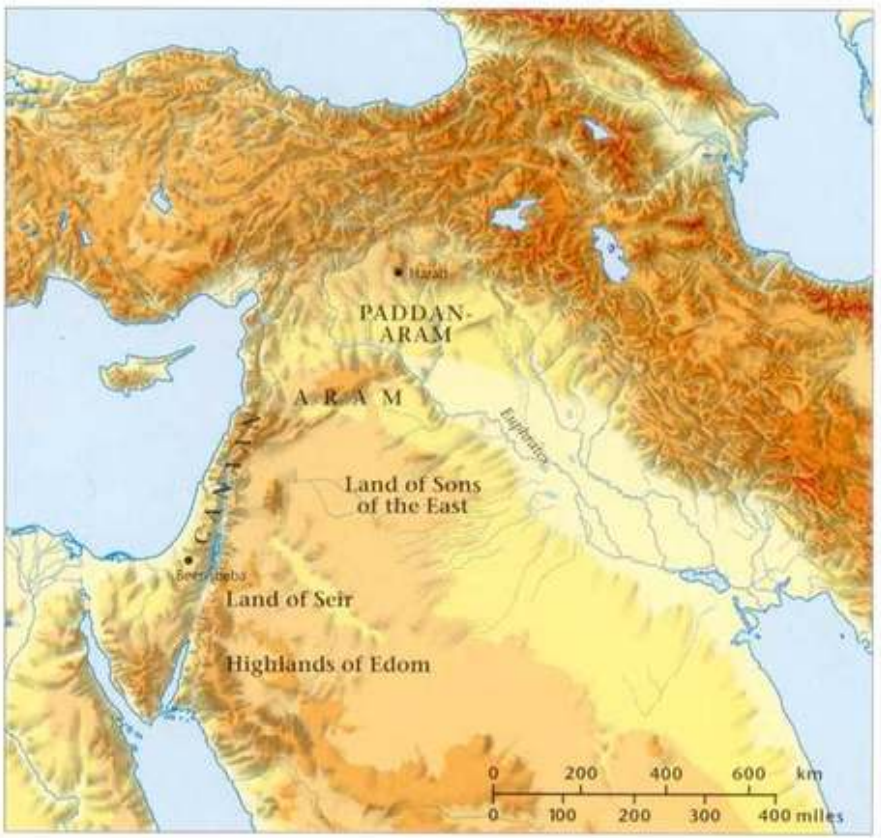


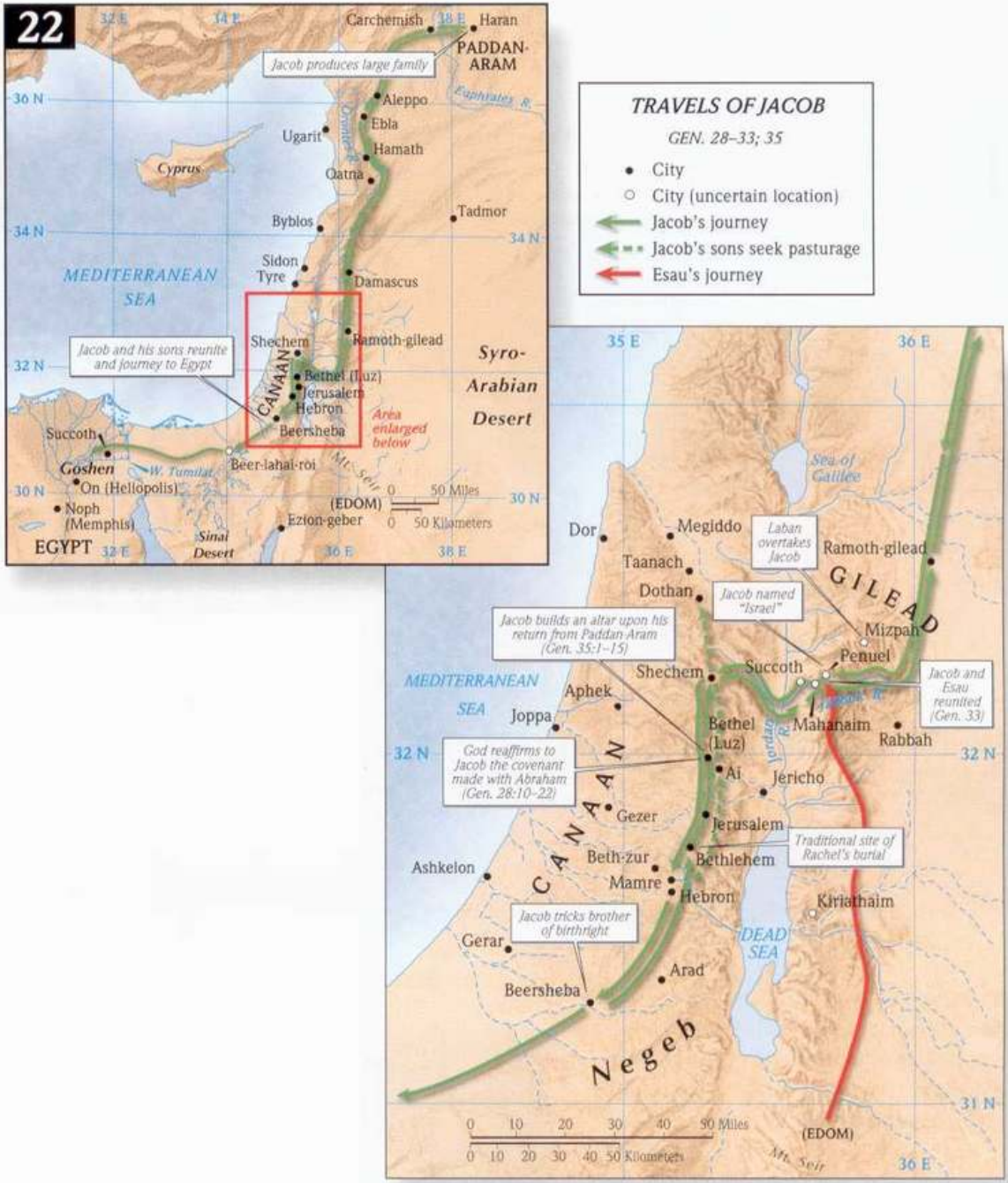
21a

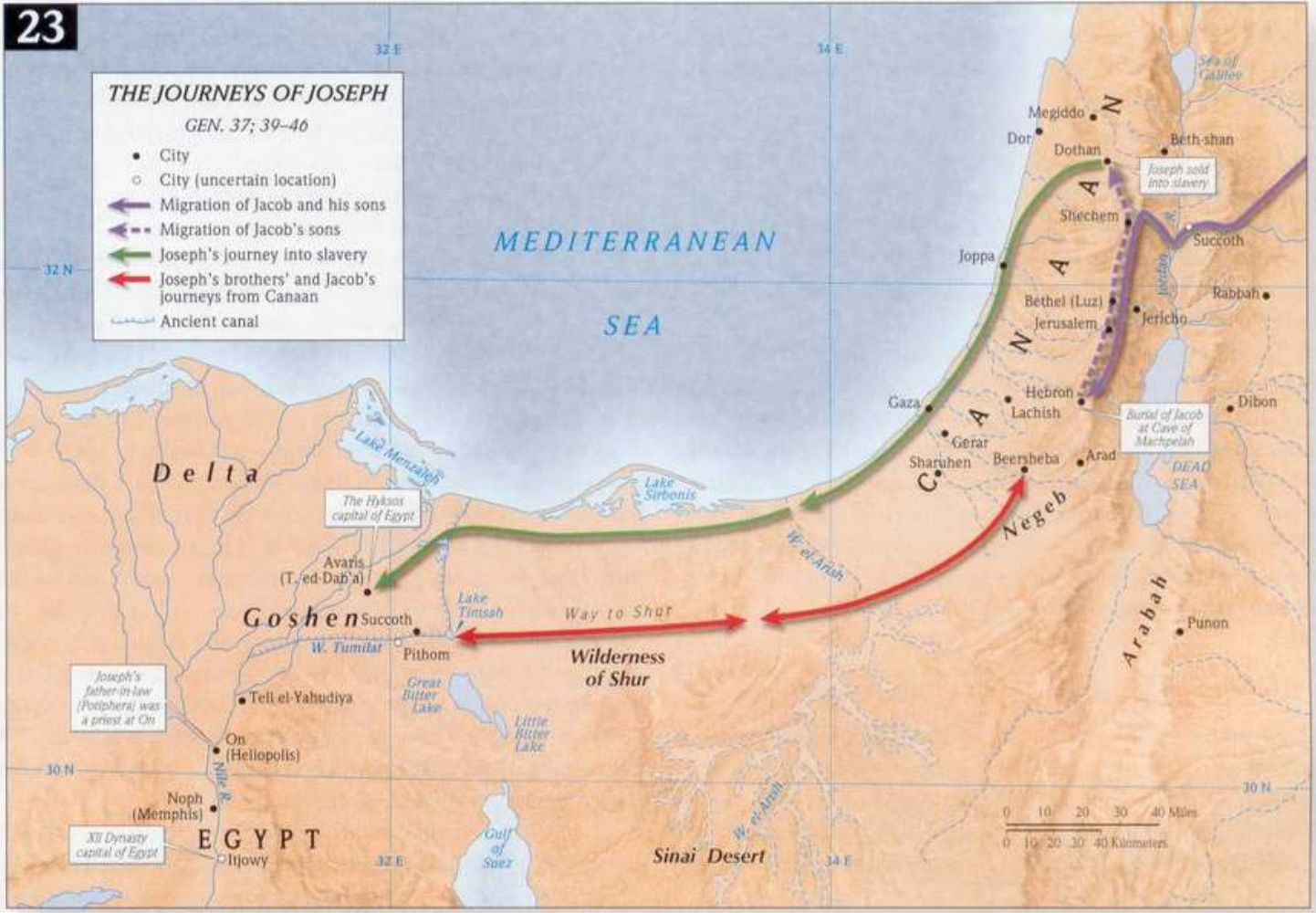
Jacob

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



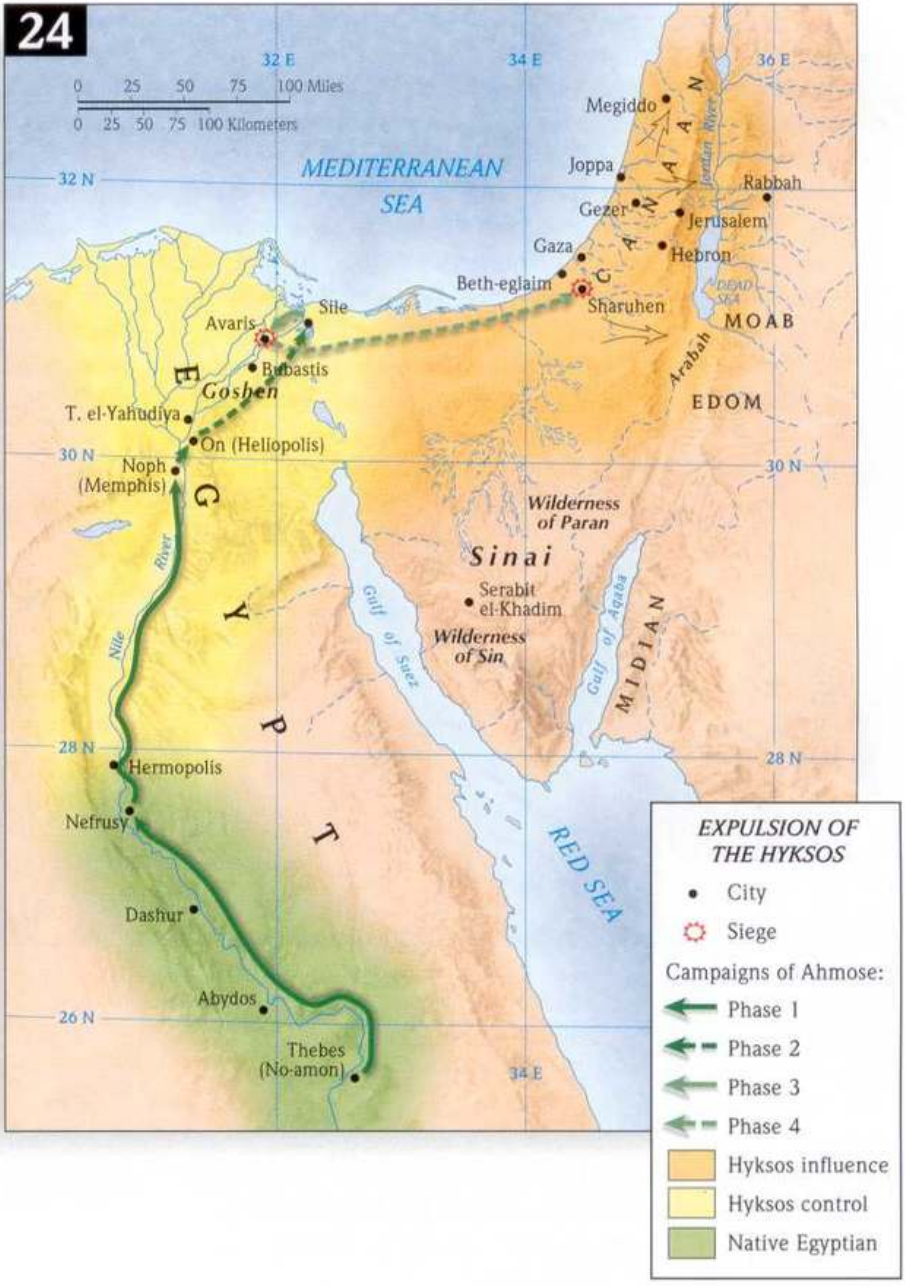



22
TRAVELS OF JACOB
GEN. 28–33; 35
City
City (uncertain location)
Jacob's journey
Jacob's sons seek pasturage
Esau's journey
Carchemish
Haran
PADDAN-ARAM
Jacob produces large family
Euphrates R.
Aleppo
Ebla
Ugarit
Hamath
Orontes R.
Qatna
Cyprus
Tadmor
Byblos
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Shechem
Ramoth-gilead
Jacob and his sons reunite and journey to Egypt
Syro-Arabian Desert
CANAAN
Bethel (Luz)
Jerusalem
Hebron
Beersheba
Area enlarged below
Succoth
Goshen
W. Tumilat
Beer-lahai-roi
Mt. Seir
(EDOM)
Noph (Memphis)
On (Heliopolis)
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Sinai Desert
0 50 Miles
0 50 Kilometers
Sea of Galilee
Dor
Megiddo
Laban overtakes Jacob
Ramoth-gilead
Taanach
Dothan
Jacob named "Israel"
GILEAD
Mizpah
Penuel
Jacob builds an altar upon his return from Paddan Aram (Gen. 35:1–15)
Shechem
Succoth
Jacob and Esau reunited (Gen. 33)
Jabbok R.
Aphek
Joppa
Bethel (Luz)
Mahanaim
Rabbah
God reaffirms to Jacob the covenant made with Abraham (Gen. 28:10–22)
Ai
Jericho
Gezer
Jerusalem
Traditional site of Rachel's burial
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Mamre
Hebron
Kiriathaim
Jacob tricks brother of birthright
Gerar
DEAD SEA
Arad
Beersheba
Negeb
(EDOM)
Mt. Seir
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N


23
THE JOURNEYS OF JOSEPH
GEN. 37; 39–46
City
City (uncertain location)
Migration of Jacob and his sons
Migration of Jacob's sons
Joseph's journey into slavery
Joseph's brothers' and Jacob's journeys from Canaan
Ancient canal
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Dor
Dothan
Beth-shan
Joseph sold into slavery
Shechem
Succoth
Joppa
Jordan R.
Rabbah
Bethel (Luz)
Jerusalem
Jericho
CANAAN
Gaza
Hebron
Lachish
Dibon
Burial of Jacob at Cave of Machpelah
Gerar
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Arad
DEAD SEA
Negeb
Lake Menzaleh
Delta
The Hyksos capital of Egypt
Lake Sirbonis
W. el-Arish
Avaris (T. ed-Dab'a)
Goshen
Succoth
Lake Timsah
Way to Shur
W. Tumilat
Pithom
Wilderness of Shur
Arabah
Punon
Joseph's father-in-law (Potipherá) was a priest at On
Tell el-Yahudiya
Great Bitter Lake
Little Bitter Lake
On (Heliopolis)
Nile R.
Noph (Memphis)
XII Dynasty capital of Egypt
EGYPT
Itjowy
Gulf of Suez
Sinai Desert
W. el-Arish
32 E
34 E
32 N
30 N
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Chapter 6

The Egyptian Experience


24
32 E
34 E
36 E
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
32 N
30 N
28 N
26 N
Megiddo
Joppa
Gezer
Gaza
Beth-eglaim
Jordan River
Rabbah
Jerusalem
Hebron
Sharuhen
DEAD SEA
MOAB
EDOM
Arabah
CANAAN
Sile
Avaris
Bubastis
Goshen
T. el-Yahudiya
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Wilderness of Paran
Sinai
Serabit el-Khadim
Wilderness of Sin
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
Nile River
EGYPT
Hermopolis
Nefrusy
Dashur
Abydos
Thebes (No-amon)
RED SEA
EXPULSION OF THE HYKSOS
City
Siege
Campaigns of Ahmose:
Phase 1
Phase 2
Phase 3
Phase 4
Hyksos influence
Hyksos control
Native Egyptian


EGYPT AND PALESTINE IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE
City
City (uncertain location)
Egypt
Egyptian influence
Mitanni
Heth
25
Hattusa
ARZAWA
HETH (HITTITES)
KIZZUWATNA
Carchemish
YAMHAD
Washukanni
MITANNI
Alalakh
Aleppo
Ugarit
Irkata
Tunip
Ullaza
Kadesh
AMURRU
Byblos
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Damascus
ARAM
Tyre
Megiddo
Dor
Beth-shan
Shechem
Gezer
Rabbah
CANAAN
Lachish
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Sais
Avaris (Raamses)
Sile
Succoth
Sharuhen
Beersheba
Bubastis
Pithom
Arabah
Punon
Saqqarah
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Sinai
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Gulf of Aqaba
Serabit el-Khadim
Gulf of Suez
Syro-Arabian Desert
Hermopolis
T. el-Amarna
Nile R.
Abydos
Thebes (No-amon)
Ombos
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
30 N
30 E
40 E

Sites in the Amarna Archives

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

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




CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II
City
City (uncertain location)
Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)
Alternate Egyptian routes
Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)
HATTI (HITTITES)
Carchemish
Haran
Balikh R.
MITANNI (NAHARIN)
Alalakh
Aleppo
Euphrates R.
Emar
Ugarit
Mansatu
NUHASSHE
Niya
Tunip
Orontes R.
Arvad
Qatna
Cyprus
Simur
Kadesh (on the Orontes)
Ullaza
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
AMURRU
Beqa' valley
Khashabu
Kumidi
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
ARAM
Hazor
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Yahem
Anaharath
Thutmose III defeats coalition of Canaanite kings, 1482 b.c. (see inset below)
Socoh
Aphek
Joppa
Gezer
Jordan R.
Rabbah
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Jerusalem
Gaza
CANAAN
Sharuhen
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Migdol
Yurza
MOAB
Avaris
Sile
Bubastis
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers
EGYPT
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Arabah
EDOM
Sinai
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
MIDIAN
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jezreel Valley
Lower Galilee
Kishon R.
Mt. Carmel
Achshaph
Northern alternate route
Jokneam
Canaanite forces protecting the southern approach
Megiddo
Dor
Zephath
Aruna Pass
Taanach
Thutmose chooses a central route through the Aruna Pass
Gathpadalla
Southern alternate route
Yahem



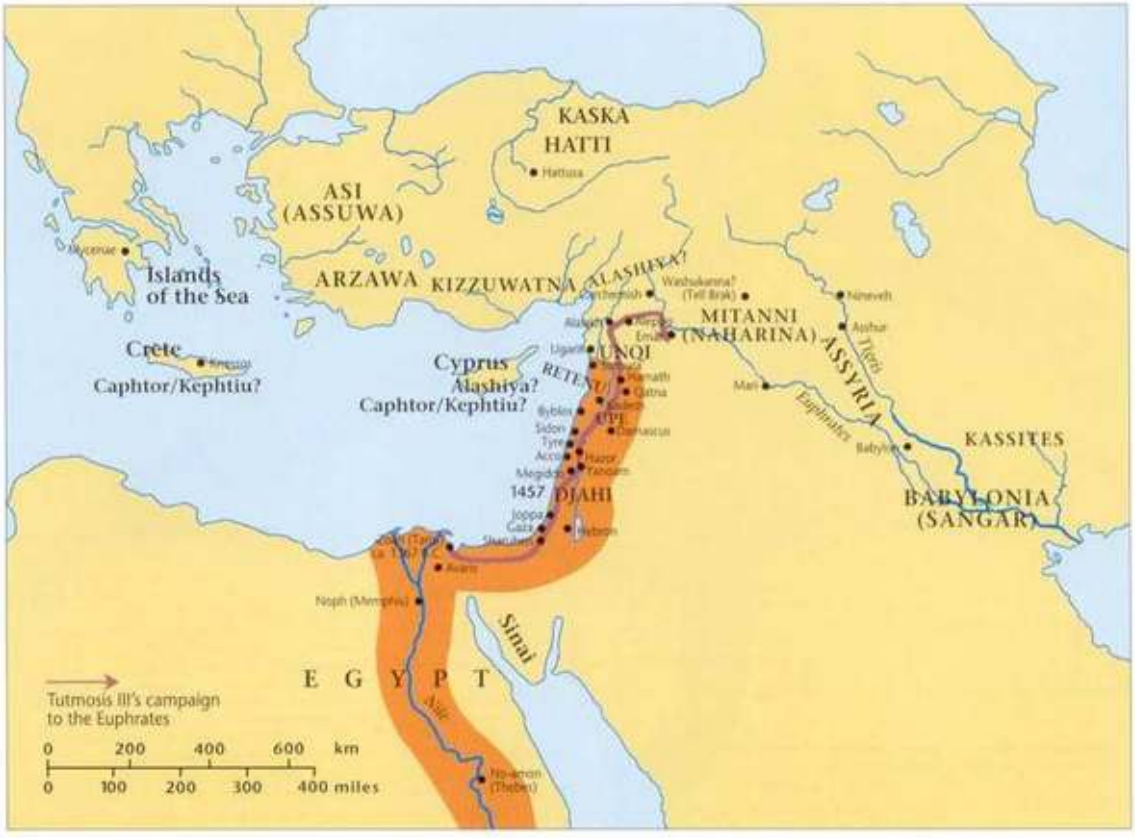
CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY: THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS
City or city-state mentioned in the Amarna Tablets
Mentioned city (uncertain location)
Habiru harassment of local rulers
Kingdom of Shechem
Kingdom of Amurru
Selected kings mentioned in the Amarna letters:
1 Labayu
2 Abdi-Tishri
3 Abdi-Hepa
4 Milkilu
5 Rib-Adda
6 Zurata
7 Birdiya
8 Abdi-Ashirtu
27
36 E
Arvad
Sumur
Qatna
Arqa
Kadesh
Ullaza
AMURRU
Ardata
Bartruna
Byblos
Khashabu
Lebo
34 N
Beirut
Hazi
Beqa' Valley
AMQI
TAKHSI
Migdal
Kumidi
Sidon
UPI
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Litani River
Tyre
Usu
ARAM
Acco
Hazor
Hannathon
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Kenath
Achshaph
Yanoam
Megiddo
Shunem
Taanach
Beth-shan
Pehel
Bezer
Gina
Gath-padalla
Burkuna
Ibleam
Zaphon
Shechem
Aphek
Gath-rimmon
Habiru employed by King of Shechem to harass Canaanite neighbors
Joppa
32 N
Beth-horon
Gezer
Aijalon
Rubbute
Jerusalem
Zorah
Gath
Ashkelon
Keilah
Lachish
Gaza
Yurza
CANAAN
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
Zoar
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


THE EGYPTIAN EMPIRE AND THE HITTITES
City
Campaigns of Seti I
Campaigns of Ramses II
Battle
HATTI (HITTITES)
QUE
ARZAWA
Carchemish
MITANNI
Alalakh
Emar
Euphrates R.
Ugarit
Orontes R.
Niya
NUHASSHE
Cyprus
Arvad
Hamath
Ramses II battles the Hittites to a draw
Sumur
Qatna
SUTU
Kadesh (on the Orontes)
Tadmor
Ullaza
Amama
AMURRU
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
AMQI
TAKHSI
Beirut
Sidon
Damascus (Upi)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
Beth-anath
ARAM
Seti I defeats Habiru
Acco
Kedesh
Sea of Galilee
Megiddo
Hammath
Yanoam
Beth-shan
Pehel
Jordan R.
Joppa
Jerusalem
CANAAN
Gaza
Raphia
Dibon
Migdol
DEAD SEA
MOAB
Pi-Rameses
Sile
W. el-Arish
Syro-Arabian Desert
EGYPT
Heliopolis
Memphis
EDOM (SEIR)
Timna
Sinai
Serabit el-Khadim
Nile R.
RED SEA
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

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

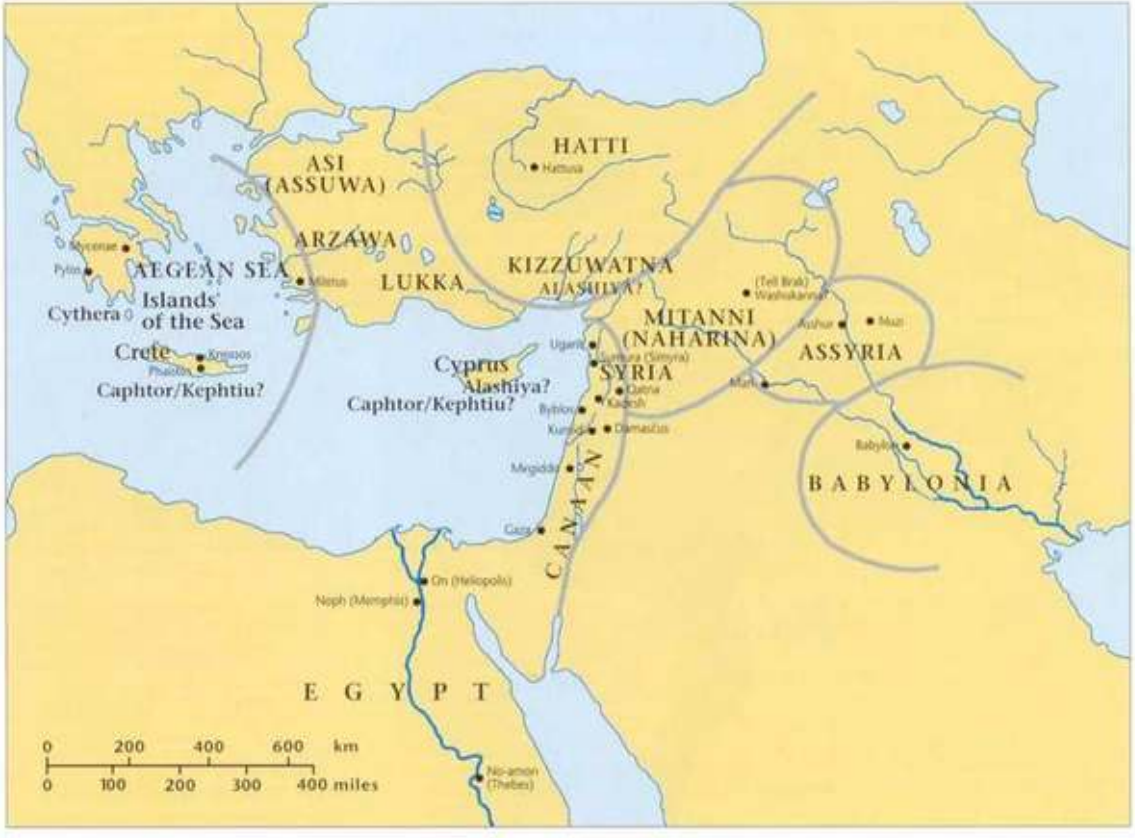
Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

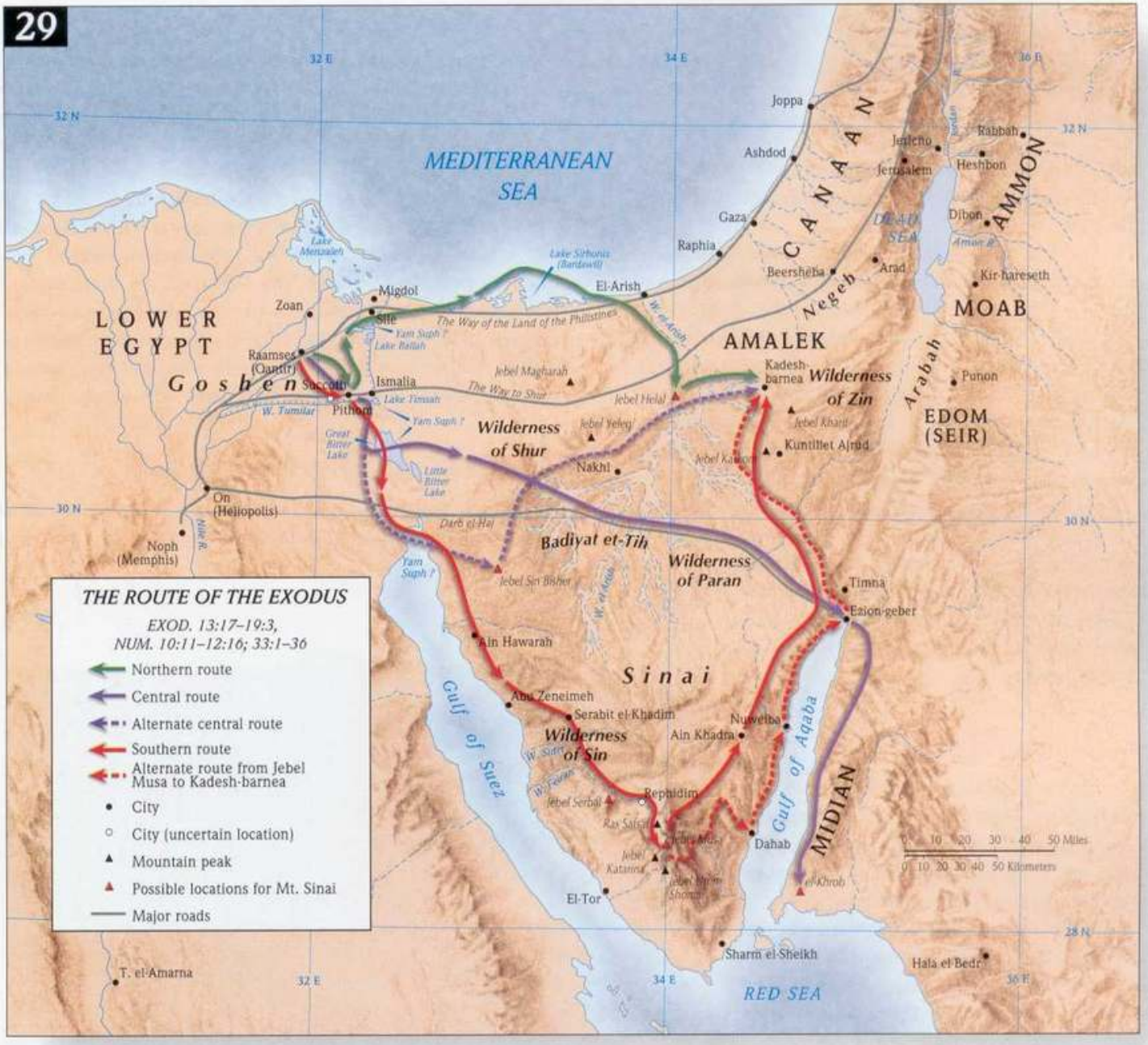


28a

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

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





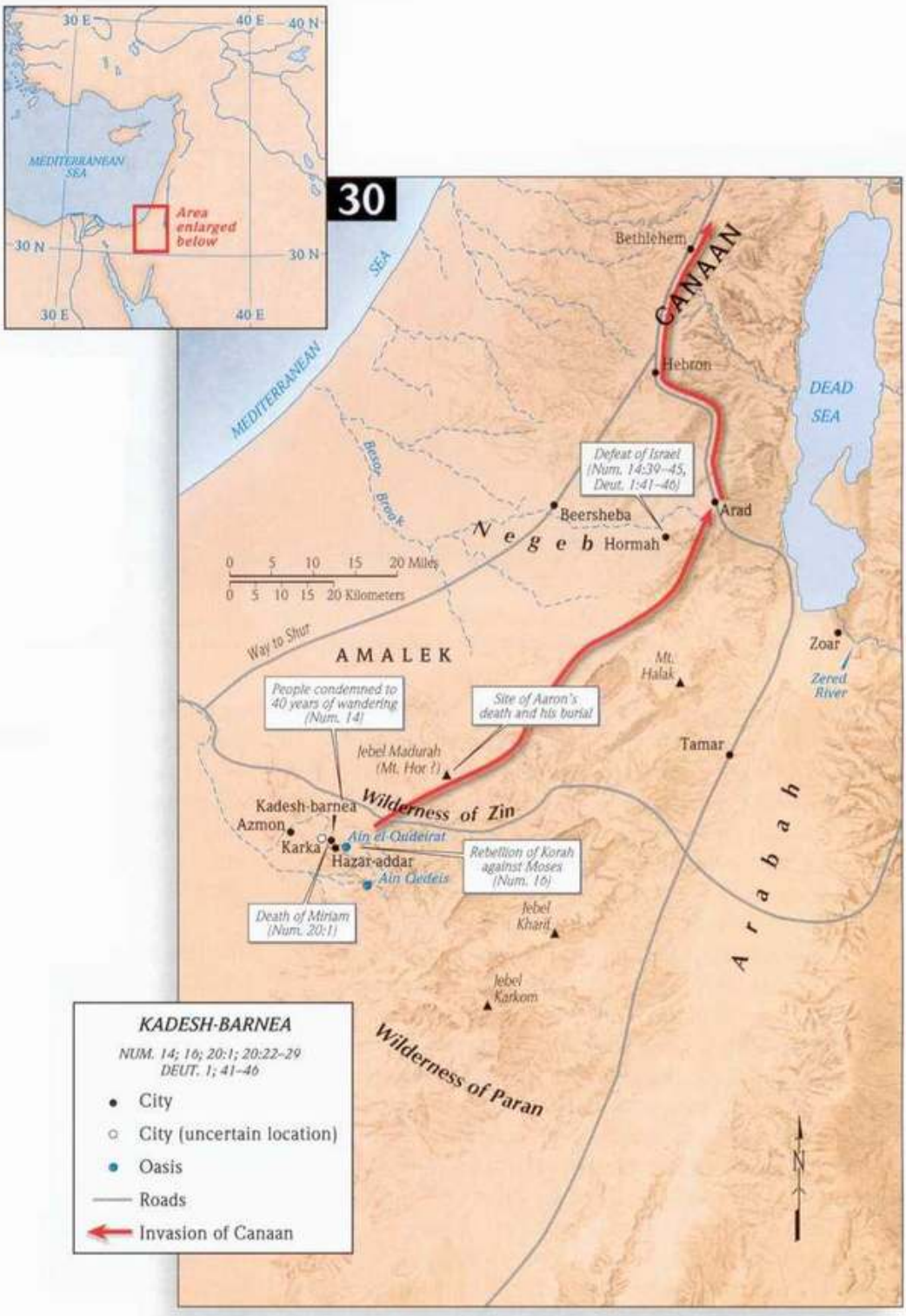
THE ROUTE OF THE EXODUS

EXOD. 13:17–19:3, NUM. 10:11–12:16; 33:1–36

- Northern route
- Central route
- Alternate central route
- Southern route
- Alternate route from Jebel Musa to Kadesh-barnea
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Mountain peak
- Possible locations for Mt. Sinai
- Major roads

Chapter 7

The Exodus

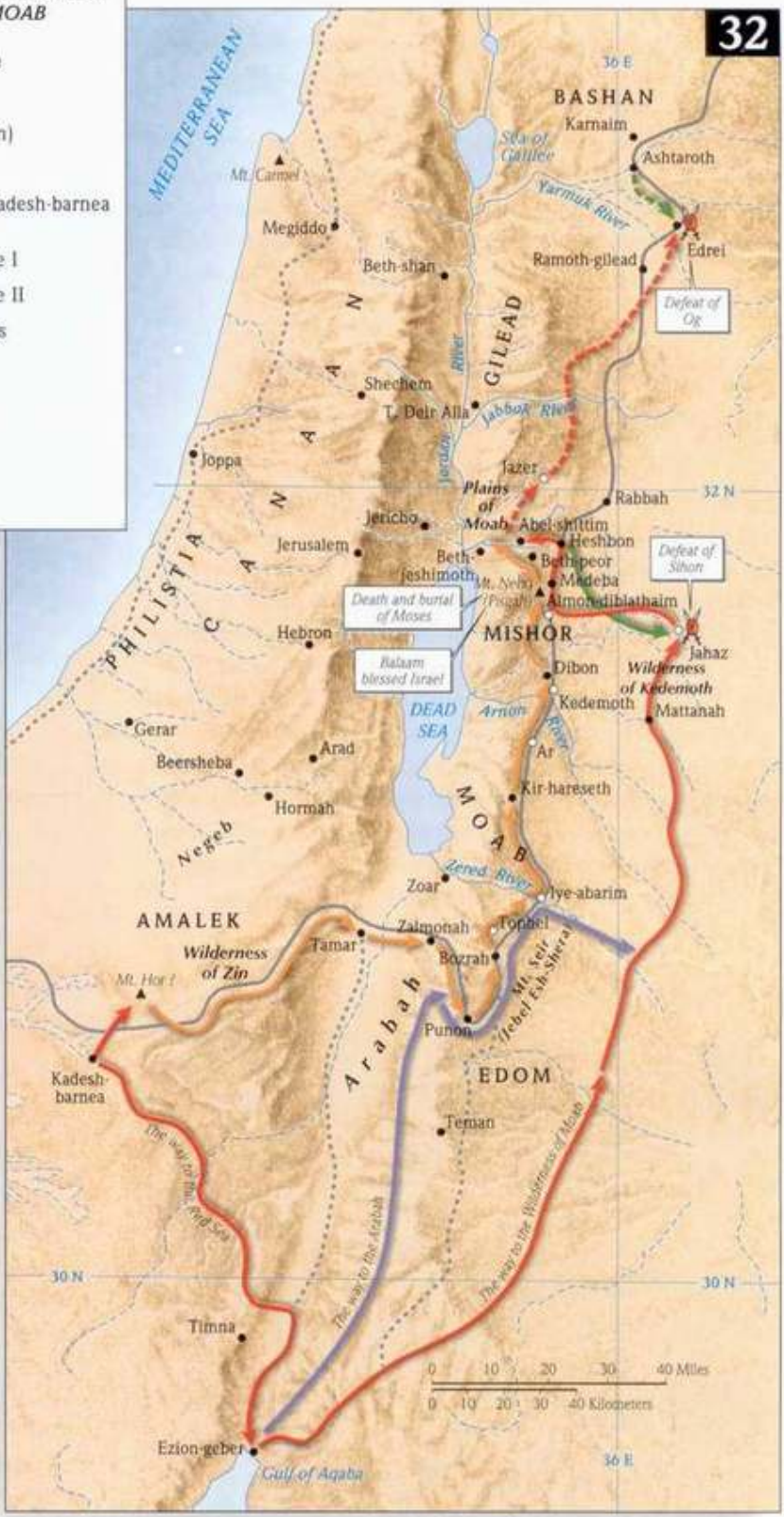

30
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged below
30 N
30 E
40 E
SEA
MEDITERRANEAN
Bethlehem
CANAAN
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Besor Brook
Defeat of Israel (Num. 14:39–45, Deut. 1:41–46)
Beersheba
Arad
N e g e b
Hormah
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Way to Shur
AMALEK
Zoar
Zered River
Mt. Halak
People condemned to 40 years of wandering (Num. 14)
Site of Aaron's death and his burial
Jebel Madurah (Mt. Hor?)
Tamar
Wilderness of Zin
Kadesh-barnea
Azmon
Ain el-Qudeirat
Karka
Hazar-addar
Ain Qedeis
Rebellion of Korah against Moses (Num. 16)
Death of Miriam (Num. 20:1)
Jebel Khard
A r a b a h
Jebel Karkom
Wilderness of Paran
N
KADESH-BARNEA
NUM. 14; 16; 20:1; 20:22–29
DEUT. 1; 41–46
City
City (uncertain location)
Oasis
Roads
Invasion of Canaan


JOURNEY OF THE SPIES
NUM. 13:1–33; NUM. 34:1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
Oasis
Mountain peak
Journey of the twelve spies
The promised land
31
36 E
Zedad
Lebo-hamath
Byblos
Ziphron
Hazar-enan
34 N
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Tyre
Laish (Dan)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Acco
Hazor
Mt. Carmel
Ain
Ashtaroth
Kenath
Megiddo
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk River
Mt. Hauran (Jebel Druze)
Riblah
Shepham
Beth-shan
Salecah
CANAAN
Yarkon River
Shechem
Jabbok River
Joppa
32 N
Jericho
GILEAD
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Valley of Eshcol
Hebron
Gerar
Arad
N. Besor
Beersheba
Arnon River
DEAD SEA
Negeb
Hormah
MOAB
AMALEK
Zoar
Tamar
Mt. Hor ?
Zered River
Karka
Hazar-addar
Azmon
Wilderness of Zin
Punon
Ain el Qudeirat
Ain Qedeis
Arabah
Ascent of Akrabbim
EDOM
0 20 40 Miles
0 20 40 Kilometers

THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH-BARNEA TO THE PLAINS OF MOAB

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

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



Chapter 8

Conquest and Settlement

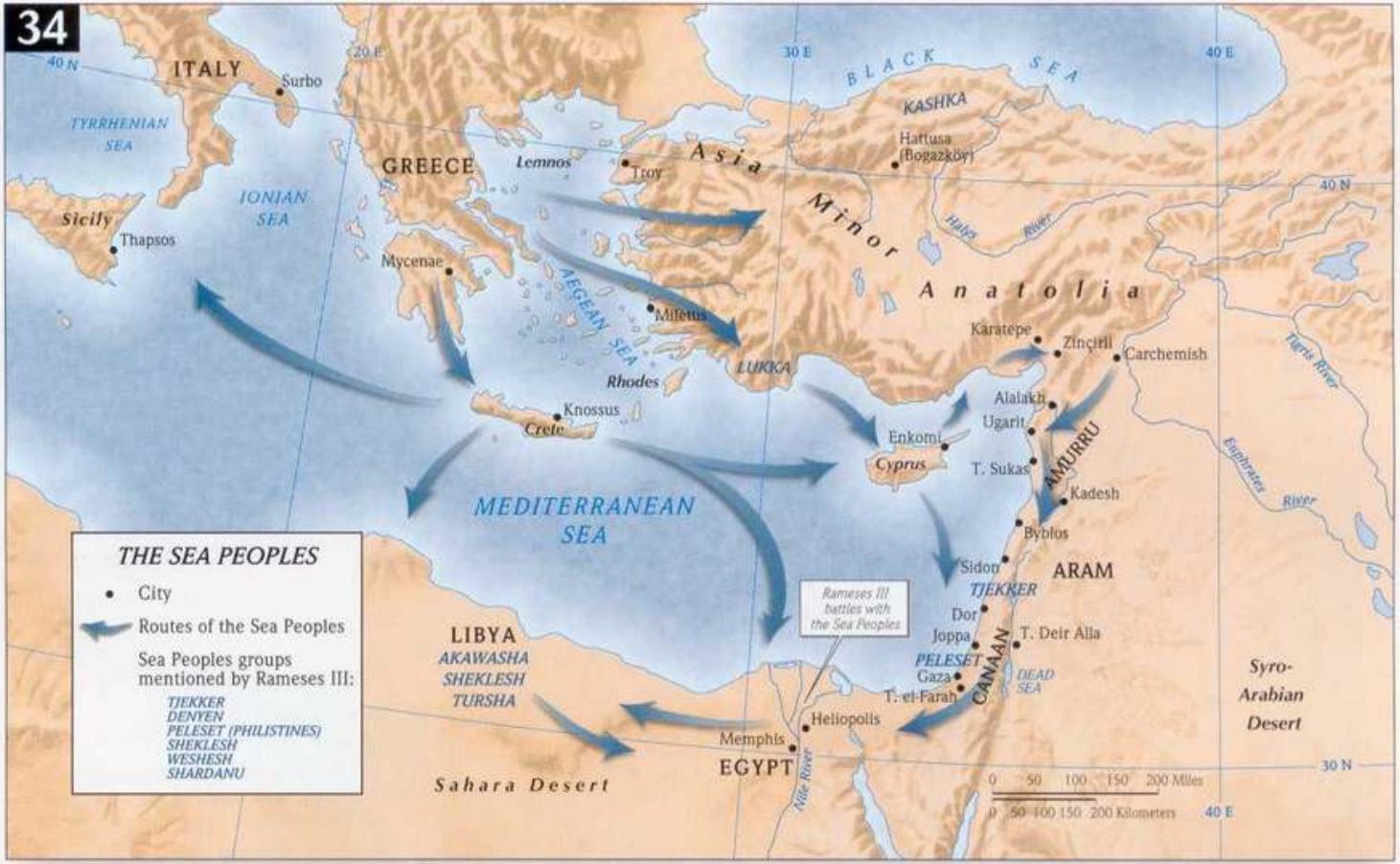

33
BLACK SEA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Byzantium
Bosporus
SEA OF MARMARA
Samothrace
Mt. Olympus
Vergina
Dodona
Trikke
Volos
Troy
Scamander R.
Prusa
Sangarius R.
PALA
KASHKA
Trapezus
HAYASA
Alaca Hüyük
Gordion
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
HATTI
HARIATI
ASHSHUWA
GREECE
Euboea
Lesbos
Chios
Samos
Thebes
Corinth
Dendra
Mycenae
ACHAIA
Athens
Tiryns
Malthi
Pylos
Sparta
AEGEAN SEA
Smyrna
Sardis
Hermus R.
Ephesus
Maeander R.
Anatolia
Beycesultan
Tapika
Halys R.
Tegarama
ISUWA
Malatya
PITASSA
Tuwanuwa
Kummanni
Miletus
Aphrodisias
Denizli
CARIA
Halicarnassus
Saliya
Raduwanda
HITTITES
QUE (KIZZUWATNA)
Carchemish
PADDAN-
Haran
Washukanni
ASSYRIA
Mersin
Zincirli
YAMHAD
ARAM
MASA
LYCIA
ARZAWA
Cythera
Rhodes
Kamiros
MUKIS
Tilmen Hüyük
MITANNI
Aleppo
BETH-EDEN
Alalakh
Ugarit
SIYANNU
AMURRU
NUHASSHE
Emar
Modi
Knossus
Crete
Mouliana
Kommos
Zakro
Cyprus
Enkomi
Kition
Hamath
Qatna
Euphrates R.
Byblos
Tadmor
PHOENICIA
ARAM
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
Dor
Megiddo
Jordan R.
AMMON
Rabbah (Amman)
PHILISTIA
ISRAEL
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
MOAB
Zawyet Umm el-Rakham
LIBYA
Nile Delta
Negeb
Beersheba
Arabah
EDOM
Syro-Arabian Desert
Sahara Desert
On (Heliopolis)
Timna
Noph (Memphis)
Sinai
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Mt. Sinai
MIDIAN
Tema
RED SEA
Nile R.
Medinet Habu
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
N
ANCIENT NEAR EAST FROM 1200–1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Neo-Hittite states
Emerging Aramean states
Phoenicia

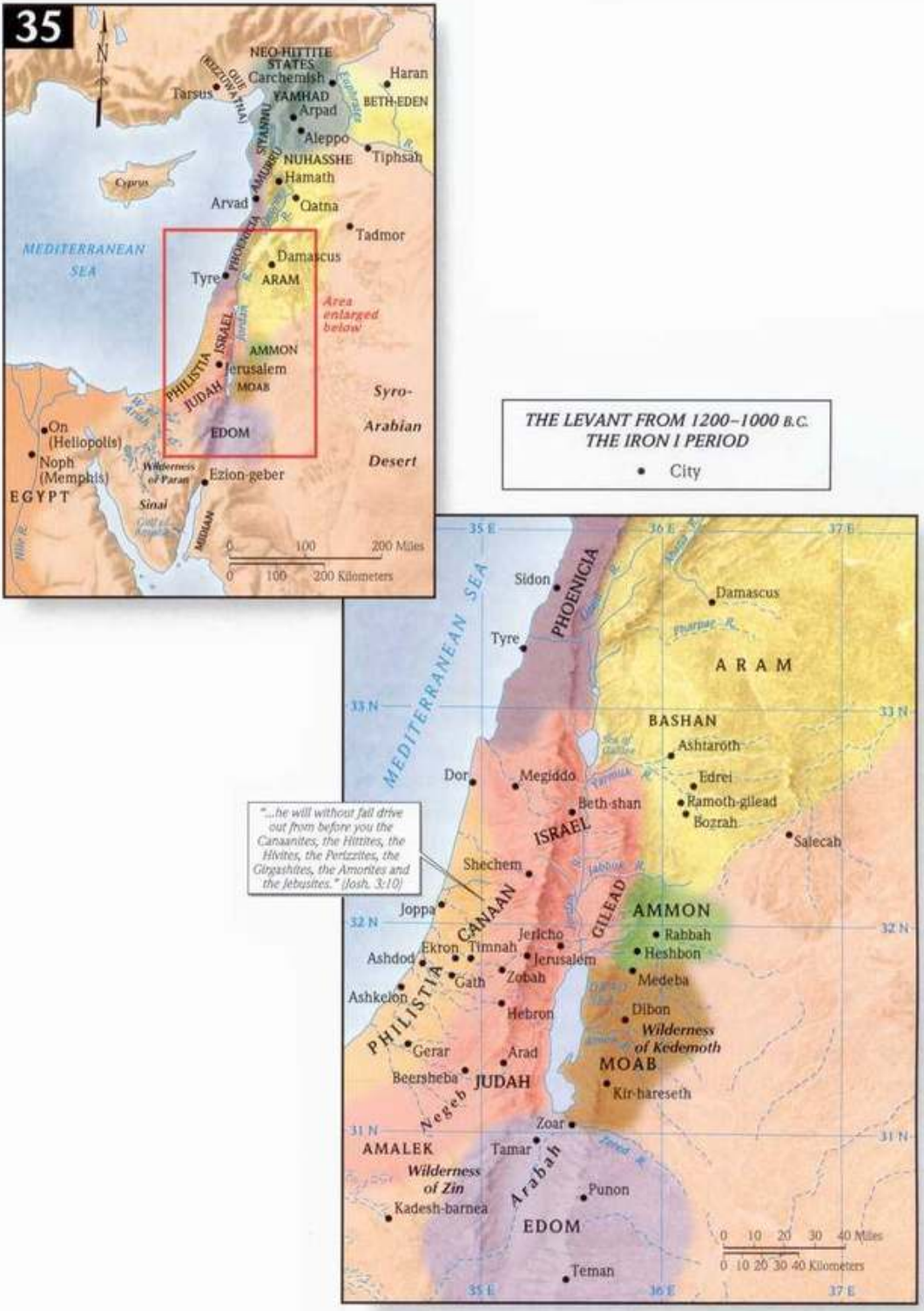


The Conquest of Canaan

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

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


34
ITALY
Surbo
TYRRHENIAN SEA
IONIAN SEA
Sicily
Thapsos
GREECE
Lemnos
Troy
Mycenae
AEGEAN SEA
Miletus
Rhodes
Knossus
Crete
BLACK SEA
KASHKA
Hattusa (Bogazköy)
Asia Minor
Anatolia
Halys River
LUKKA
Karatepe
Zinçirli
Carchemish
Tigris River
Alalakh
Ugarit
Enkomi
Cyprus
T. Sukas
AMURRU
Kadesh
Euphrates River
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
ARAM
TJEKKER
Rameses III battles with the Sea Peoples
Dor
Joppa
T. Deir Alla
PELESET
CANAAN
Gaza
T. el-Farah
DEAD SEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
LIBYA
AKAWASHA
SHEKLESH
TURSHA
Heliopolis
Memphis
EGYPT
Nile River
Sahara Desert
30 N
40 N
20 E
30 E
40 E
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
THE SEA PEOPLES
City
Routes of the Sea Peoples
Sea Peoples groups mentioned by Rameses III:
TJEKKER
DENYEN
PELESET (PHILISTINES)
SHEKLESH
WESHESH
SHARDANU

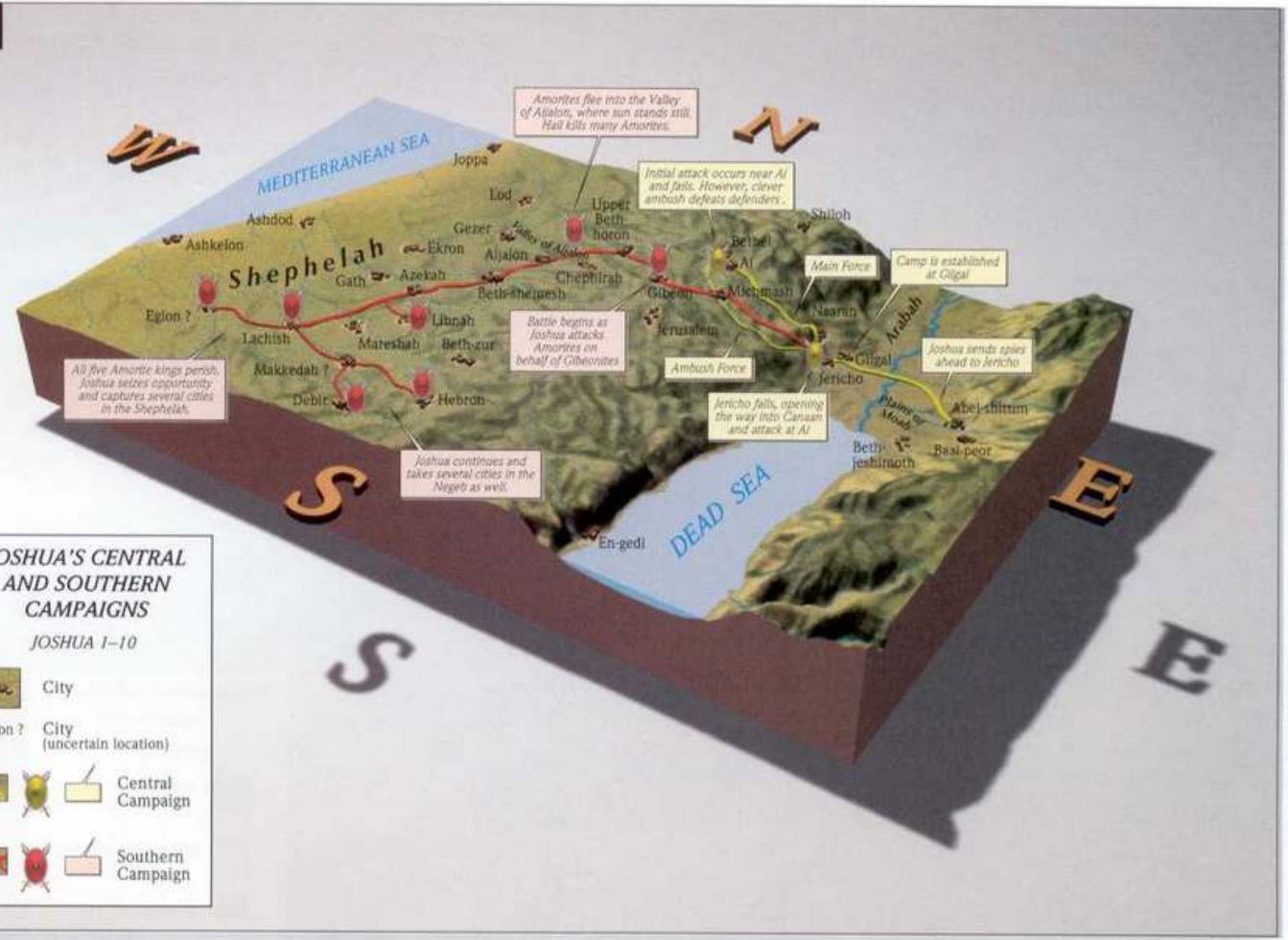

35
N
NEO-HITTITE STATES
Carchemish
Haran
Tarsus
QUE (KIZZUWATNA)
YAMHAD
BETH-EDEN
Arpad
SIYANNU
Aleppo
Tiphsah
NUHASSHE
AMURRU
Hamath
Cyprus
Arvad
Qatna
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Tyre
ARAM
Area enlarged below
ISRAEL
AMMON
Jerusalem
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
MOAB
Syro-Arabian Desert
On (Heliopolis)
EDOM
Noph (Memphis)
Wilderness of Paran
Ezion-geber
EGYPT
Sinai
MIDIAN
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometers
THE LEVANT FROM 1200–1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD
City
35 E
36 E
37 E
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
ARAM
33 N
BASHAN
Ashtaroth
Dor
Megiddo
Edrei
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Bozrah
ISRAEL
Salecah
"...he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, the Girgashites, the Amorites and the Jebusites." (Josh. 3:10)
Shechem
Joppa
CANAAN
GILEAD
AMMON
32 N
Jericho
Rabbah
Ekron
Timnah
Heshbon
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Gath
Zobah
Medeba
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Hebron
Dibon
Wilderness of Kedemoth
Gerar
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
JUDAH
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zoar
31 N
AMALEK
Tamar
Wilderness of Zin
Arabah
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Teman



The Conquest by Joshua

Joshua 2.1–11.15

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



JOSHUA'S CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS

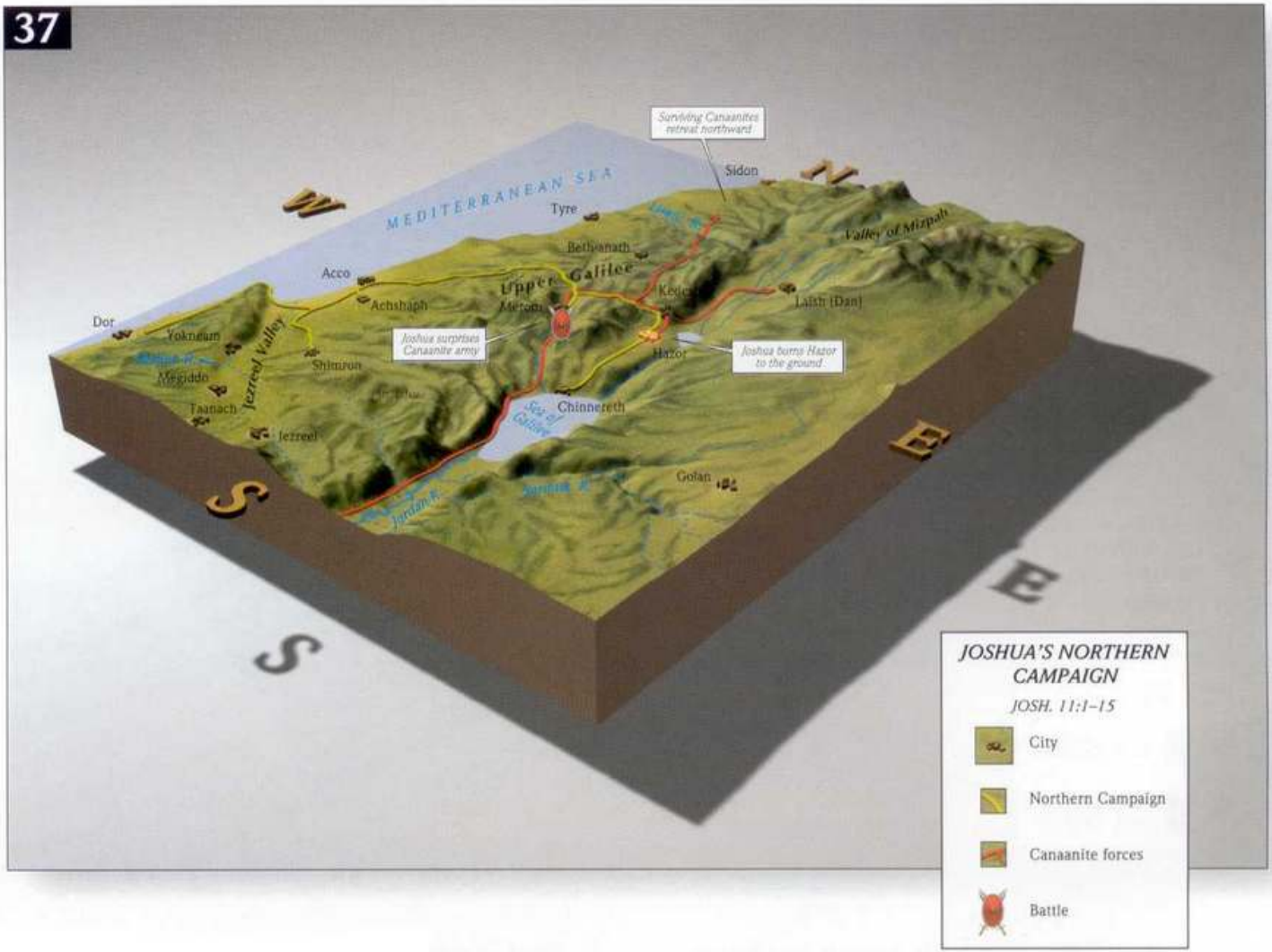
JOSHUA 1–10

City

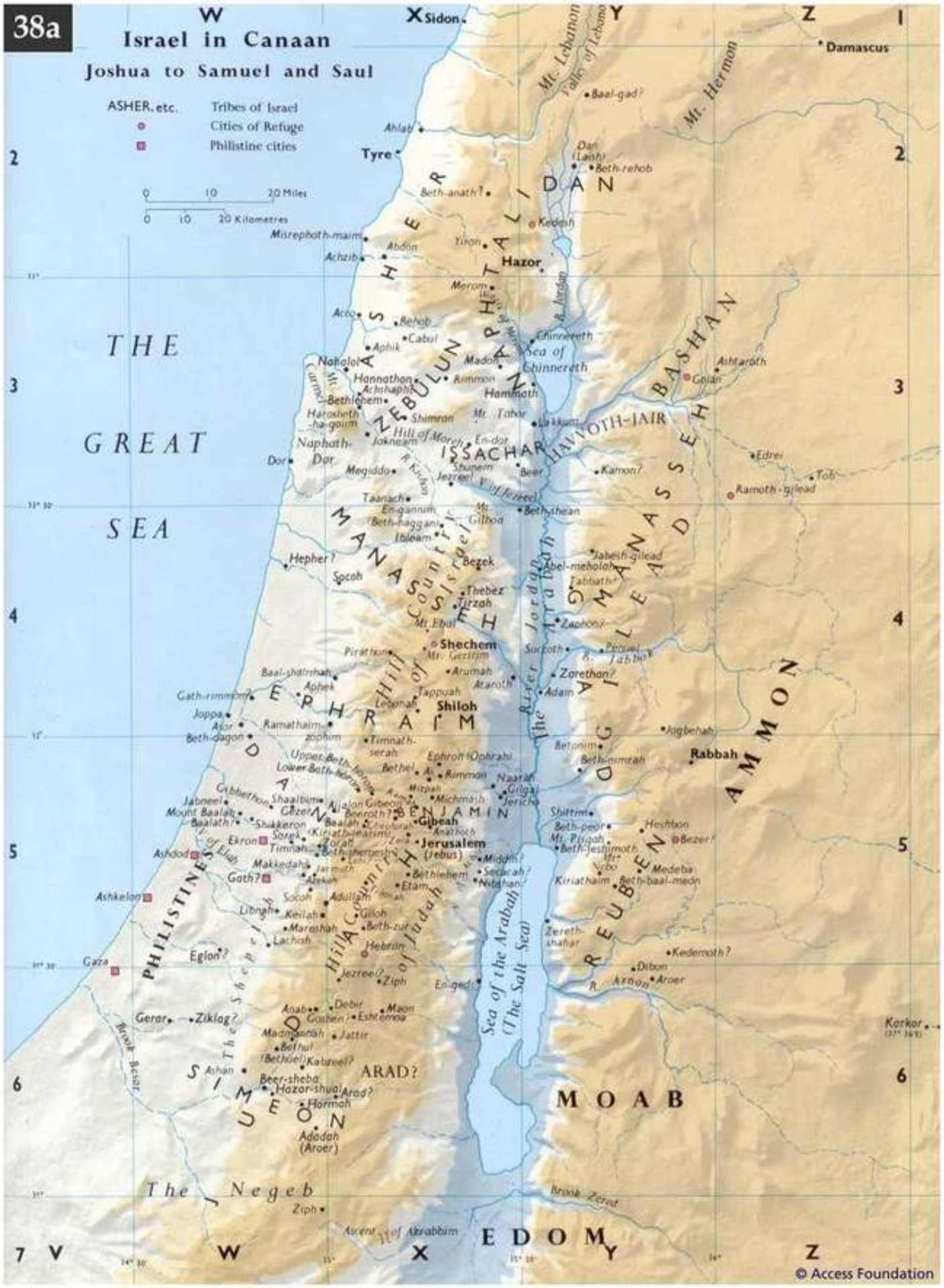
Eglon ? City (uncertain location)

Central Campaign

Southern Campaign


Surviving Canaanites retreat northward
Sidon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
Valley of Mizpah
Beth-anath
Acco
Upper Galilee
Achshaph
Laish (Dan)
Dor
Joshua surprises Canaanite army
Joshua burns Hazor to the ground
Hazor
Yokneam
Megiddo
Shimron
Jezreel Valley
Taanach
Chinnereth
Jezreel
Sea of Galilee
Jordan R.
Golan
W
N
E
S
S
E
JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN
JOSH. 11:1–15
City
Northern Campaign
Canaanite forces
Battle


LIMITS OF ISRAELITE SETTLEMENT AND THE LAND YET TO BE CONQUERED
JOSH. 13:1–7; 15:63; 16:10; 17:11–18
JUDG. 1:1–3:6
City
City (uncertain location)
City specified by Judges 1 as not taken by Israel
Mountain peak
Limit of Israelite control
Areas yet to be conquered
AMURRU
Byblos
Zedad
Lebo-hamath
Hazar-enan
PHOENICIA
Valley of Lebanon
Sidon
Damascus
ARAM
Ahlab
Tyre
Laish (Dan)
Beth-anath
Kitron
Kedesh
MAACAH
Rehob
Achzib
Beth-shemesh
Hazor
Merom
GALILEE
Acco
Aphek
Nahalal
GESHUR
Bashan
Golan
Ashtaroth
Shimron
Jezreel Valley
Yokneam
Dor
Megiddo
Endor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Taanach
Ibleam
Beth-shan
GILEAD
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Succoth
Mahanaim
AMMON
Shechem
Aphek
Joppa
Tappuah
Shiloh
HILL COUNTRY OF EPHRAIM
Jazer
Jogbehah
Rabbah (Amman)
Ai
Gezer
Shaalbim
Gibeon
Jericho
Heshbon
Aijalon
Jerusalem (Jebus)
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Bezer
Medeba
Ashkelon
Gath
Amorites pressure tribe of Dan near Aijalon (Judg. 1:34–36)
Eastern Desert
Lachish
Hebron
KENIZZITES
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Aroer
Gaza
Coastal Plain
PHILISTIA
Gerar
Ziklag
En-gedi
JUDAH
KENITES
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
AMALEKITES
Tamar
EDOM
Wilderness of Zin
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E
31 N
32 N
33 N
34 N


38a
Israel in Canaan
Joshua to Samuel and Saul
ASHER, etc.
Tribes of Israel
Cities of Refuge
Philistine cities
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
THE GREAT SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Lebanon
Valley of Lebanon
Mt. Hermon
Baal-gad?
Ahlab
Tyre
Dan (Laish)
Beth-rehob
DAN
Beth-anath?
Kedesh
Misrephoth-maim
Abdon
Achzib
Yiron
Hazor
NAPHTALI
Merom
Acco
Rehob
Cabul
Aphik
Chinnereth
Sea of Chinnereth
Madon
Rimmon
Nahalol
Hannathon
Achshaph
Bethlehem
Harosheth-ha-goiim
Shimron
Mt. Tabor
Hammoth
Lakkum
Mt. Carmel
Naphath-Dor
Jokneam
Hill of Moreh
En-dor
ISSACHAR
HAVVOTH-JAIR
BASHAN
Golan
Ashtaroth
Edrei
Tob
Ramoth-gilead
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Beer
Kamon?
Taanach
En-gannim
(Beth-haggan)
Ibleam
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shean
MANASSEH
Hepher?
Socoh
Bezek
Jabesh-gilead
Abel-meholah
Tabbath?
Thebez
Tirzah
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon?
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Succoth
Penuel
R. Jabbok
Pirathon
Baal-shalishah
Aphek
Arumah
Ataroth
Zarethan?
Adam
Gath-rimmon?
Tappuah
Lebonah
Shiloh
EPHRAIM
Hill Country of Israel
Joppa
Ajor
Beth-dagon
Ramathaim-zophim
Timnath-serah
Ephron (Ophrah)
Betonim
Beth-nimrah
Jogbehah
Rabbah
AMMON
Upper Beth-horon
Lower Beth-horon
Bethel
Ai
Rimmon
Naarah
Gilgal
Jericho
Mizpah
Michmash
Gibbethon
Shaalbim
Ajalon
Gibeon
Beeroth?
BENJAMIN
Jabneel
Mount Baalah
Baalath?
Shikkeron
Gezer
Beal
Chephirah
Gibeah
Anathoth
Shittim
Beth-peor
Heshbon
Mt. Pisgah
Beth-jeshimoth
Bezer?
Ekron
Sorek
Timnah
Zorah
Zela
Jerusalem (Jebus)
Ashdod
Makkedah
Jarmuth
Azekah
Bethlehem
Middin?
Secacah?
Nibshan?
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Kiriathaim
Beth-baal-meon
Gath?
Etam
Ashkelon
Socoh
Adullam
Libnah
Keilah
Gilloh
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Lachish
Hebron
Zereth-shahar
Kedemoth?
Dibon
Aroer
R. Arnon
Gaza
Eglon?
Jezreel?
Ziph
En-gedi
Sea of the Arabah (The Salt Sea)
Gerar
Ziklag?
Anab
Debir
Goshen?
Eshtemoa
Maon
Madmannah
Jattir
Bethul
(Bethuel)
Kabzeel?
Ashan
Beer-sheba
Hazor-shual
Arad?
Hormah
Adadah (Aroer)
ARAD?
SIMEON
JUDAH
Hill Country of Judah
The Shepelah
Brook Besor
MOAB
Karkor
The Negeb
Ziph
Brook Zered
Ascent of Akrabbim
EDOM
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39
THE TRIBAL ALLOTMENTS OF ISRAEL
JOSH. 13:8–19:49
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
TYRE
ARAM
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
WEST MANASSEH
AMMON
GAD
EPHRAIM
DAN
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
JUDAH
MOAB
SIMEON
EDOM
Arabah
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Pharpar River
Ijon
Tyre
Dan
Beth-anath
Kedesh
Yiron
Hazor
Merom
Acco
Cabul
Aphek
Mishal
Nahalal
Hannathon
Achshaph
Rimmon
Rakkath
Sea of Galilee
Hammath
Golan
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Helkath
Chesulloth
Daberath
Jabneel
Sarid
Tabor
Endor
Yokneam
Megiddo
Shunem
Dor
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-shan
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
En-gannim
Dothan
Ibleam
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Tirzah
Gerasa
Zaphon
Pehuel
Mahanaim
Pirathon
Shechem
Succoth
Jannah
Aphek
Tappuah
Gath-rimmon
Shilah
Joppa
Ophrah
Jazer
Jehud
Lod
Upper
Bethel
Amman
Gistaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Naaran
Gilgal
Beth-nimrah
Shaalbim
Gibeon
Jabneel
Gezer
Chephirah
Ramah
Jericho
Abel-shittim
Baalath
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Chesalon
Kiriath-jearim
Adummim
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Eshtaol
Jerusalem
Beth-hoglah
Bezer
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Medeba
Gath
Tekoa
Ashkelon
Beth-zur
Kedemoth
Mareshah
Lachish
Hebron
Jahaz
Eglon
Dibon
Gaza
Juttah
En-gedi
Aroer
Eshtemoa
Gerar
Ziklag
Jattir
Bethul
Ashan
Arad
Sharuhen
Kabzeel
Beersheba
Hormah
Hazar-shual
Baalah
Eltolad
Ezem
Tamar
Kir-hareseth
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers



The Division of the Land

Joshua 13–19.
Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28; 19.40-46

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




LEVITICAL CITIES AND CITIES OF REFUGE
JOSH. 20–21
Levitical city
Levitical city (uncertain location)
City of refuge
Other city
Mountain peak
35 E
36 E
Sidon
Damascus
Abana River
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
Litani River
Rehob
Abdon
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
33 N
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
Mishal
Rimmon
Sea of Galilee
Golan
Ashtaroth
Nahalal
Kartan
Hammath
Kishon River
ZEBULUN
Helkath
Daberath
Yarmuk River
Yokneam
Tabor
Kishion
ISSACHAR
Jarmuth
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Taanach
Ramoth-gilead
En-gannim
Ibleam
WEST MANASSEH
Jordan River
Mahanaim
AMMON
Shechem
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
GAD
Gath-rimmon
Jazer
EPHRAIM
Kibzaim
32 N
DAN
Eltekeh
Beth-horon
Mephaath
Gezer
Gibeon
Geba
Heshbon
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Almon
Bezer
Anathoth
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
BENJAMIN
Kedemoth
Libnah
REUBEN
Hebron
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Jahaz
Gaza
Debir
Juttah
Arnon River
Holon
Eshtemoa
N. Besor
Jattir
Ashan
Eastern Desert
MOAB
SIMEON
Zered River
31 N
Arabah
EDOM
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
35 E
36 E

The Levitical Cities

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

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

The origins of this list are unknown.




41
THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL
GIDEON Major judges
TOLA Other judges
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Sea of Galilee
ASHER
NAPHTALI
EAST MANASSEH
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
WEST MANASSEH
EPHRAIM
GAD
AMMON
DAN
BENJAMIN
REUBEN
JUDAH
SIMEON
MOAB
EDOM
SHAMGAR (Judges 3:31)
ELON (Judges 12:11-12)
GIDEON (Judges 6:1-8:27)
JAIR (Judges 10:3-5)
TOLA (Judges 10:1-2)
JEPHTHAH (Judges 10:6-12:7)
ABDON (Judges 12:13-15)
DEBORAH (Judges 4:1-5:31)
EHUD (Judges 3:12-30)
SAMSON (Judges 13:1-16:31)
IBZAN (Judges 12:8-10)
OTHNIEL (Judges 3:7-11)
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Ijon
Dan (Laish)
Beth-anath
Kedesh
Hazor
Achzib
Acco
Kitamon
Kedesh-naphtali
Golan
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Dor
Megiddo
Ophrah
Kamon
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Tirzah
Shechem
Zaphon
Succoth
Pirathon
Arumah
Adam
Shiloh
Jazer
Rabbah (Amman)
Upper Beth-horon
Lower Beth-horon
Bethel
Mizpah
Gilgal
Gibeon
Michmash
Ramah
Jericho
Gezer
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Heshbon
Bezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Timnah
Eshtaol
Zorah
Mt. Nebo
Gath
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Debir
Ziklag
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Zoar
Bozrah
Jordan River
Yarkon River
Kishon River
Ahana River
Pharpar River
Lake Huleh
Lucam River
Kerman River
Zerah River
Zerah River
Arnon River
Mt. Gilgal
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Gerizim
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Hermon
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Nebo
Mt. Bazar
W. el Arish
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

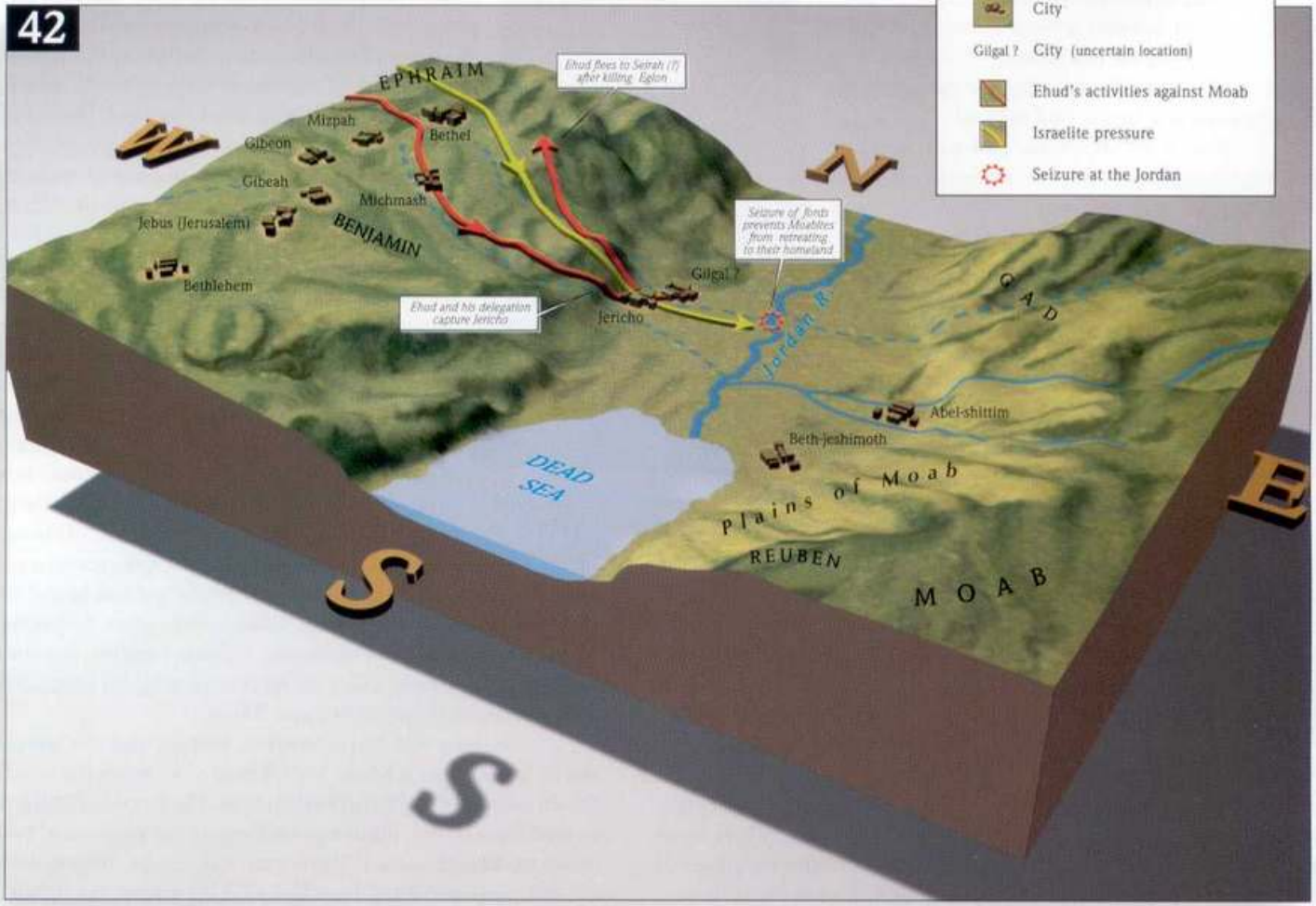


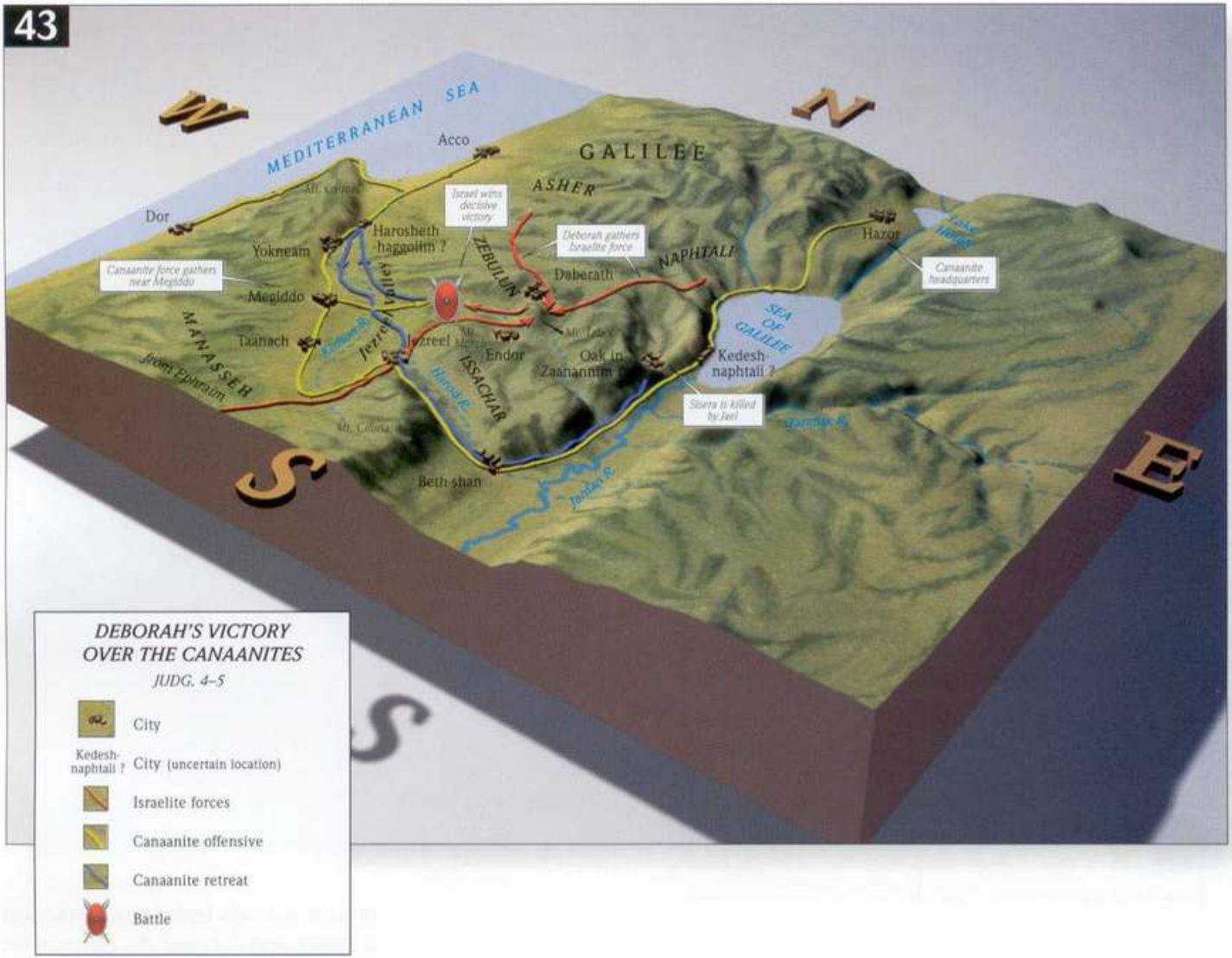
The Period of the Judges

Judges 1–21; 1 Samuel 1–7

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

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

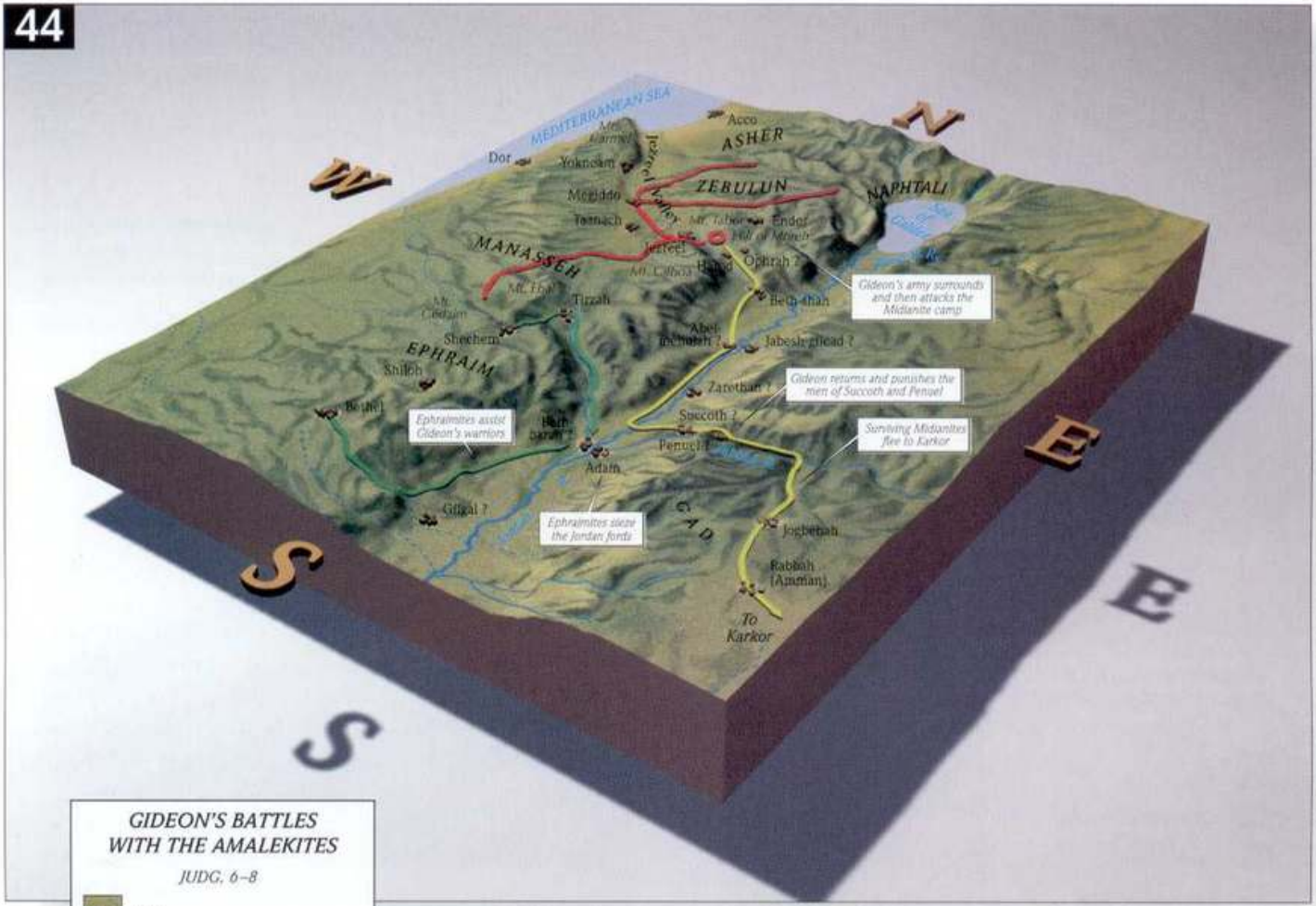

42
EHUD AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE MOABITES
JUDG. 3:12–30
City
Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)
Ehud's activities against Moab
Israelite pressure
Seizure at the Jordan
EPHRAIM
Mizpah
Bethel
Gibeon
Gibeah
Michmash
Jebus (Jerusalem)
BENJAMIN
Bethlehem
Ehud flees to Seirah (?) after killing Eglon
Seizure of fords prevents Moabites from retreating to their homeland
Gilgal ?
Ehud and his delegation capture Jericho
Jericho
Jordan R.
GAD
Abel-shittim
Beth-jeshimoth
DEAD SEA
Plains of Moab
REUBEN
MOAB
W
N
E
S
S



DEBORAH'S VICTORY OVER THE CANAANITES

JUDG. 4–5

- City
- Kedesh-naphtali ? City (uncertain location)
- Israelite forces
- Canaanite offensive
- Canaanite retreat
- Battle



GIDEON'S BATTLES WITH THE AMALEKITES

JUDG. 6–8

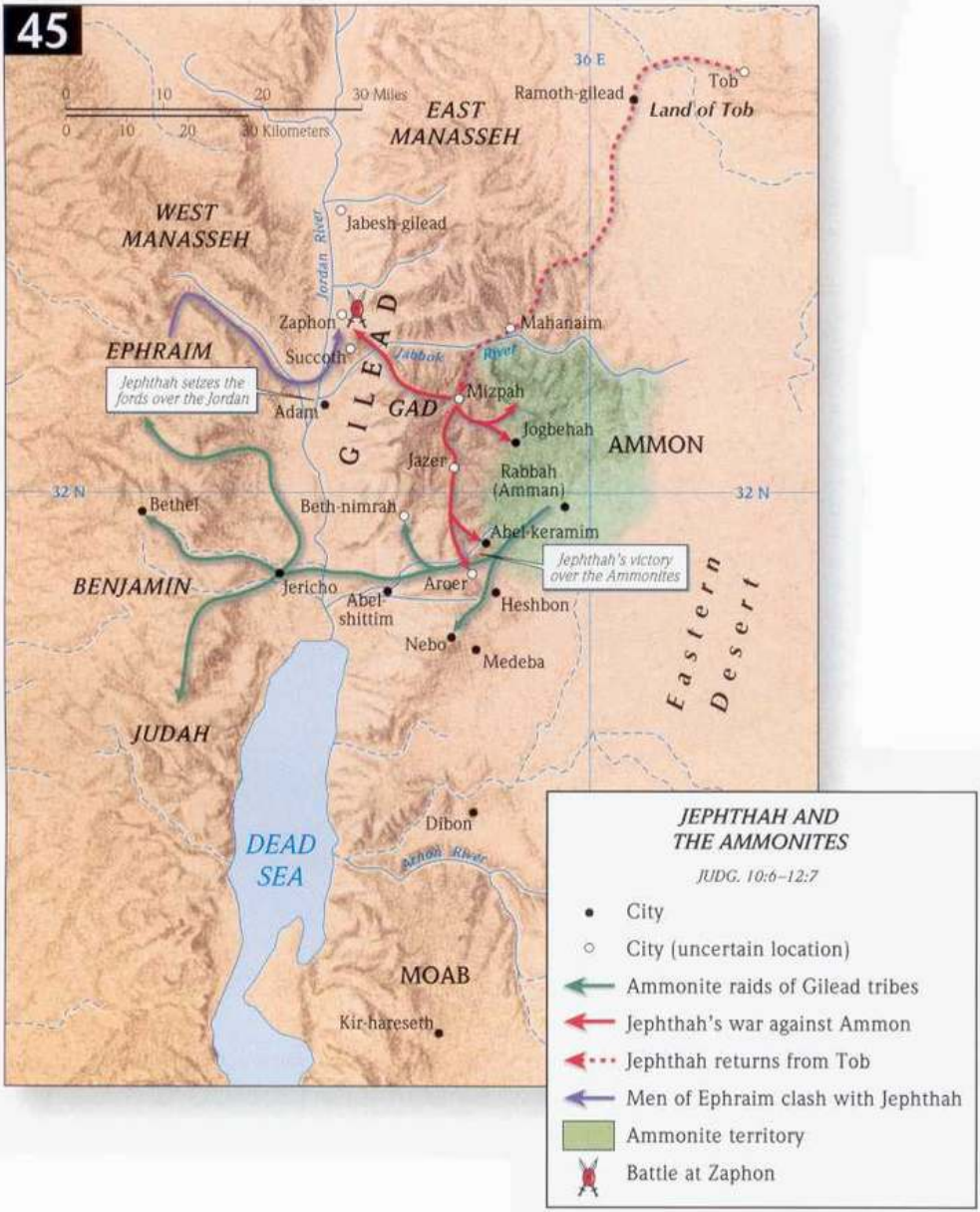
City

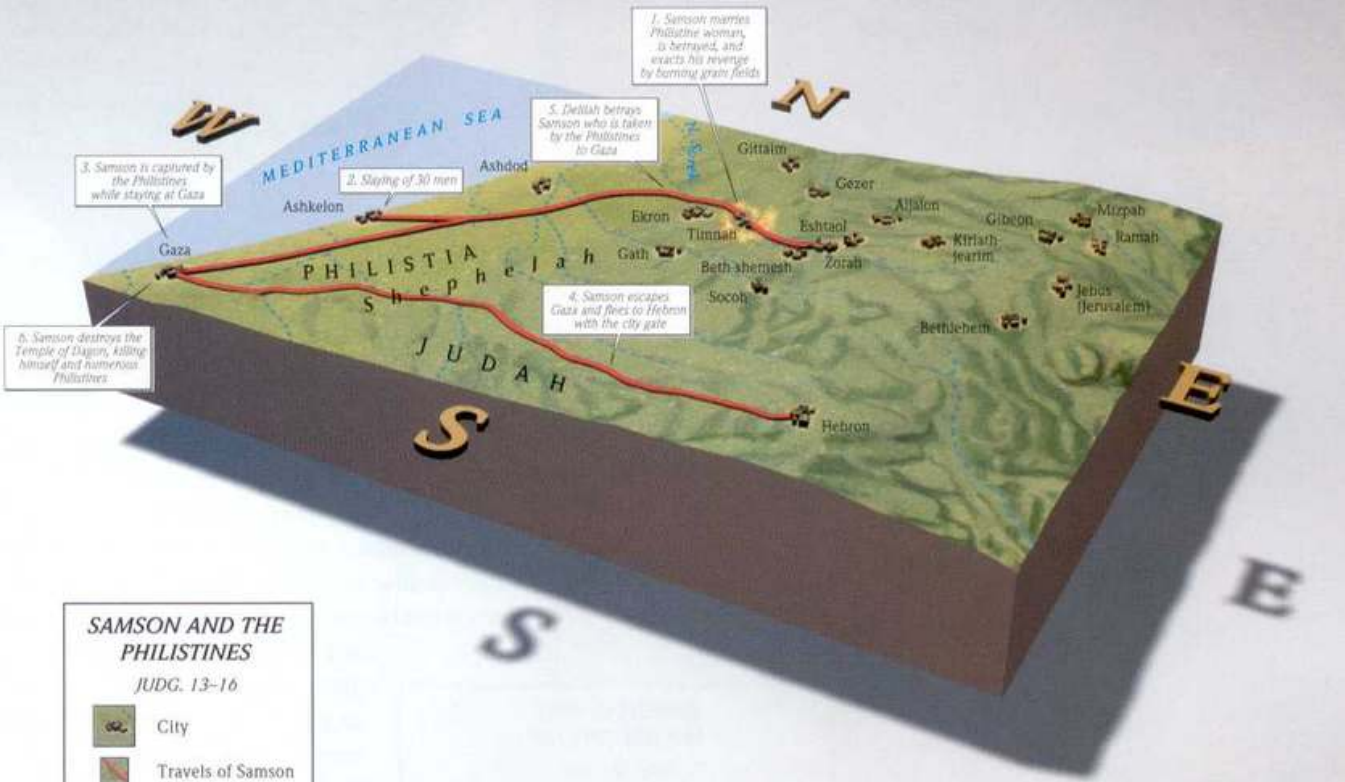
Penuel ? City (uncertain location)

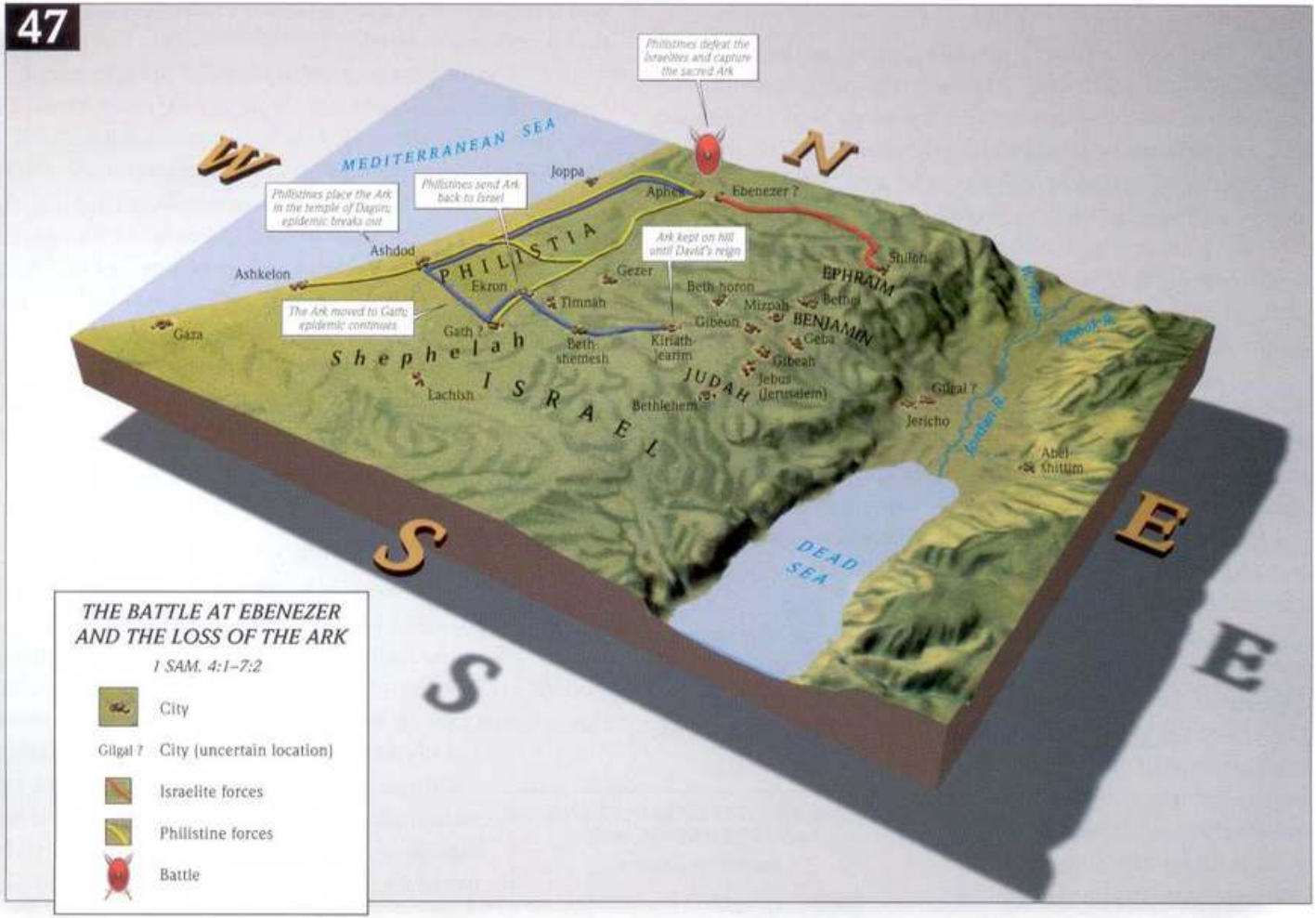
The gathering of Gideon's army

Midianite retreat

Ephraimite assistance


45
36 E
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
EAST MANASSEH
Ramoth-gilead
Tob
Land of Tob
WEST MANASSEH
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Zaphon
Mahanaim
EPHRAIM
Succoth
Jabbok River
Jephthah seizes the fords over the Jordan
Adam
GILEAD
GAD
Mizpah
Jogbehah
AMMON
Jazer
Rabbah (Amman)
32 N
32 N
Bethel
Beth-nimrah
Abel-keramim
Jephthah's victory over the Ammonites
BENJAMIN
Jericho
Aroer
Abel-shittim
Heshbon
Nebo
Medeba
Eastern Desert
JUDAH
Dibon
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
JEPHTHAH AND THE AMMONITES
JUDG. 10:6–12:7
City
City (uncertain location)
Ammonite raids of Gilead tribes
Jephthah's war against Ammon
Jephthah returns from Tob
Men of Ephraim clash with Jephthah
Ammonite territory
Battle at Zaphon


1. Samson marries Philistine woman, is betrayed, and exacts his revenge by burning grain fields
5. Delilah betrays Samson who is taken by the Philistines to Gaza
3. Samson is captured by the Philistines while staying at Gaza
2. Slaying of 50 men
6. Samson destroys the Temple of Dagon, killing himself and numerous Philistines
4. Samson escapes Gaza and flees to Hebron with the city gate
W
N
E
S
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
JUDAH
Gittaim
Gezer
Aijalon
Ekron
Timnah
Eshtaol
Gath
Beth-shemesh
Zorah
Socoh
Gibeon
Mizpah
Ramah
Kiriath-jearim
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Bethlehem
Hebron
SAMSON AND THE PHILISTINES
JUDG. 13–16
City
Travels of Samson



THE BATTLE AT EBENEZER AND THE LOSS OF THE ARK

1 SAM. 4:1–7:2

City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)

Israelite forces

Philistine forces

Battle

48

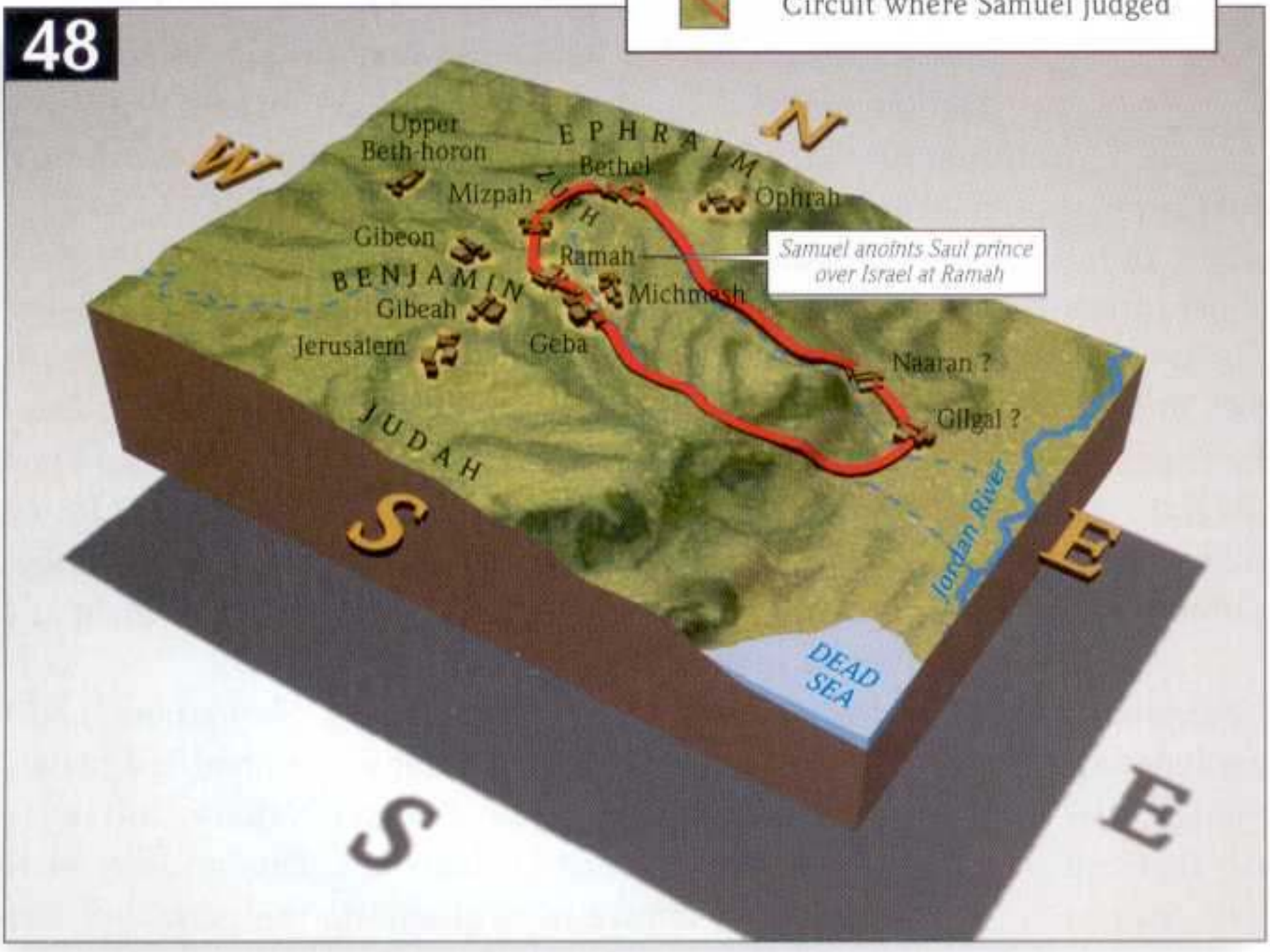
THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL AND ANOINTMENT OF SAUL

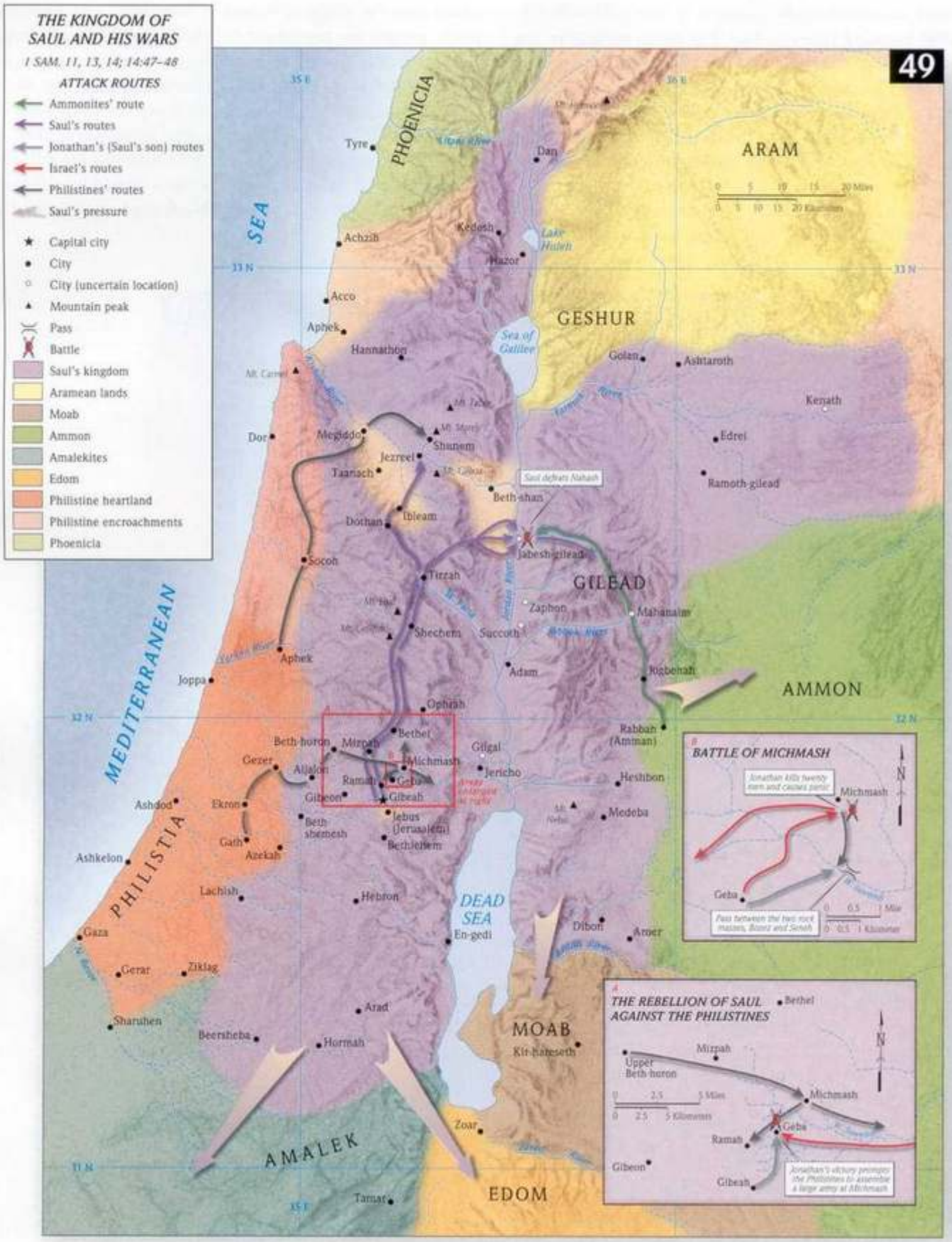
1 SAM. 7:15–17; 9:15–10:1

City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)

Circuit where Samuel judged



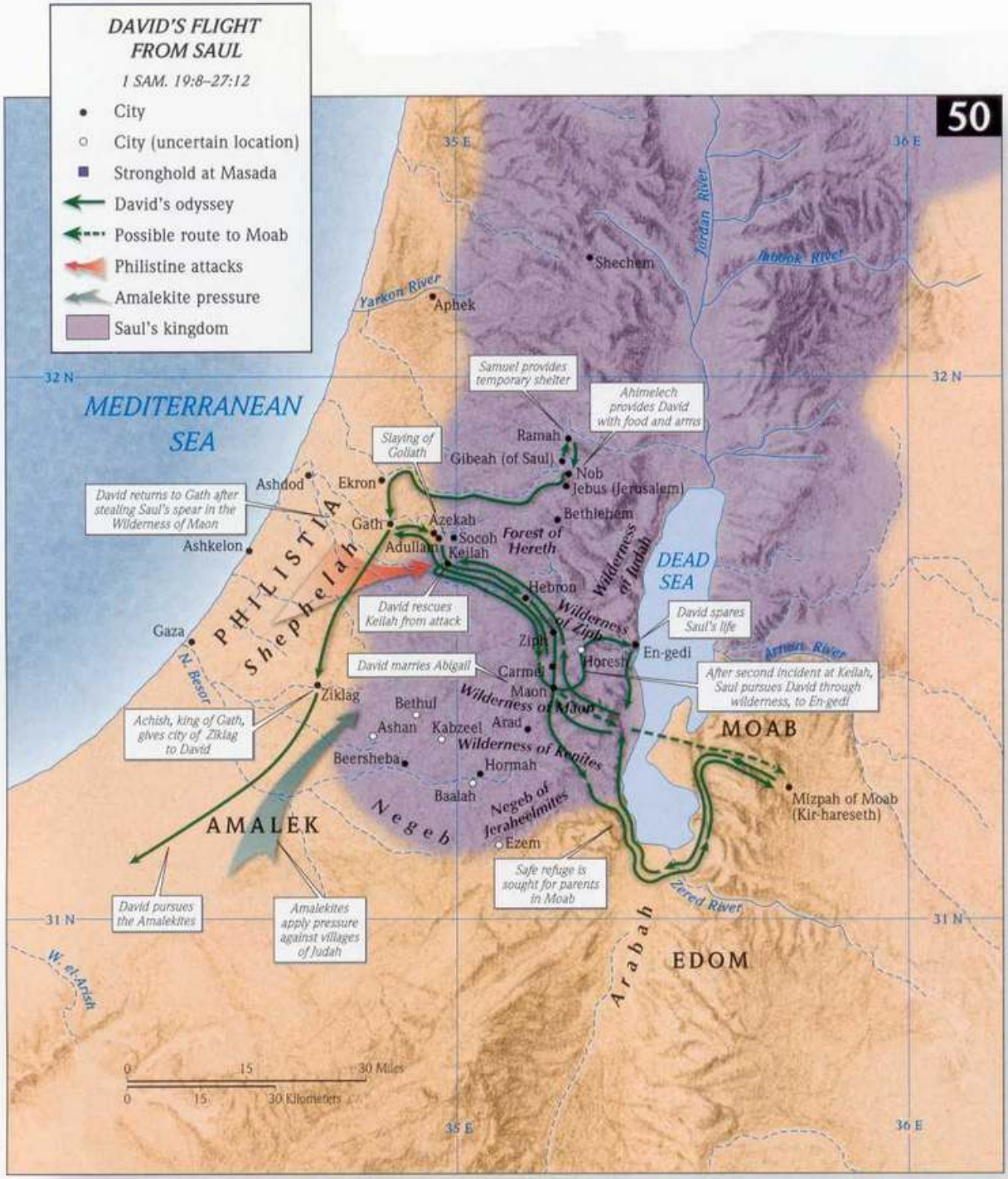

THE KINGDOM OF SAUL AND HIS WARS
1 SAM. 11, 13, 14; 14:47–48
ATTACK ROUTES
Ammonites' route
Saul's routes
Jonathan's (Saul's son) routes
Israel's routes
Philistines' routes
Saul's pressure
Capital city
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Pass
Battle
Saul's kingdom
Aramean lands
Moab
Ammon
Amalekites
Edom
Philistine heartland
Philistine encroachments
Phoenicia
PHOENICIA
ARAM
GESHUR
GILEAD
AMMON
MOAB
AMALEK
EDOM
PHILISTIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Achzib
Acco
Aphek
Hannathon
Sea of Galilee
Golan
Ashtaroth
Kenath
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Mt. Carmel
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Taanach
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Gilboa
Saul defeats Nahash
Beth-shan
Dothan
Ibleam
Jabesh-gilead
Socoh
Tirzah
Zaphon
Mahanaim
Shechem
Succoth
Jabbok River
Jordan River
Dor
Joppa
Adam
Jogbehah
Ophrah
Bethel
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Gilgal
Michmash
Jericho
Gezer
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Heshbon
Rabbah (Amman)
Gibeon
Gibeah
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Medeba
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Lachish
Hebron
En-gedi
Dibon
Arnon
Gaza
Gerar
Ziklag
Sharuhen
Arad
Beersheba
Hormah
Kir-hareseth
Zoar
Tamar
Besor River
Arnon River
Zered River
Kidron Valley
Valley of Elah
Aphek
Mt. Gilboa
Mt. Nebo
Mt. Moreh
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Carmel
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
B
BATTLE OF MICHMASH
Jonathan kills twenty men and causes panic
Michmash
Geba
Pass between the two rock masses, Bozez and Seneh
0 0.5 1 Mile
0 0.5 1 Kilometer
A
THE REBELLION OF SAUL AGAINST THE PHILISTINES
Bethel
Mizpah
Upper Beth-horon
Michmash
Geba
Ramah
Gibeon
Gibeah
Jonathan's victory prompts the Philistines to assemble a large army at Michmash
0 2.5 5 Miles
0 2.5 5 Kilometers
N

Saul

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

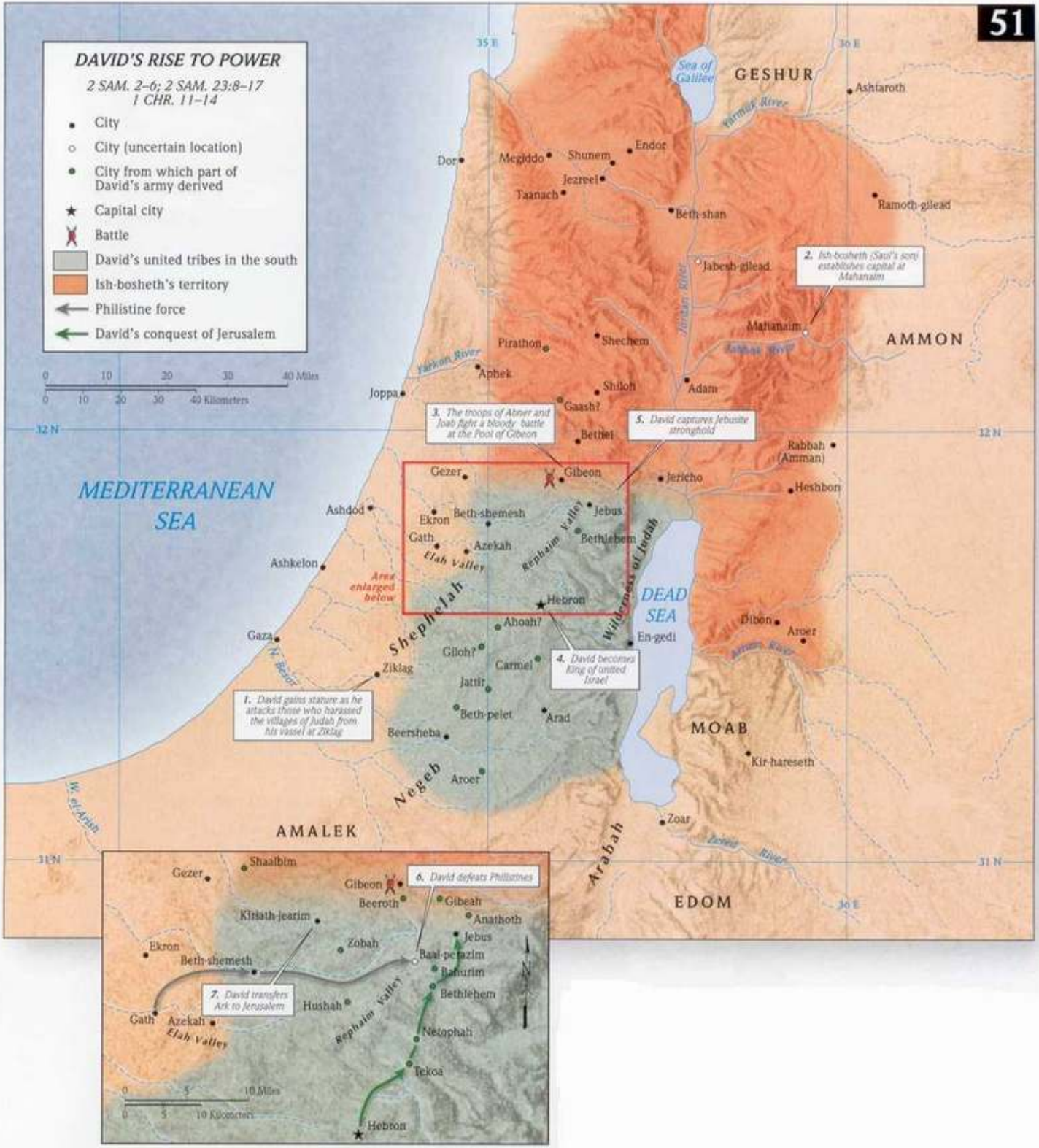
In response to external pressures, especially from the Philistines, the leader Saul from the tribe of Benjamin succeeded about 1000 B.C. in uniting the tribes and clans of Israel as a kingdom, or rather a chiefdom, although he was unable to establish their territorial integrity. His reign was characterized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




DAVID'S FLIGHT FROM SAUL
1 SAM. 19:8–27:12
City
City (uncertain location)
Stronghold at Masada
David's odyssey
Possible route to Moab
Philistine attacks
Amalekite pressure
Saul's kingdom
50
35 E
36 E
32 N
31 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Yarkon River
Shechem
Aphek
Samuel provides temporary shelter
Ahimelech provides David with food and arms
Slaying of Goliath
Ramah
Gibeah (of Saul)
Nob
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Ashdod
Ekron
David returns to Gath after stealing Saul's spear in the Wilderness of Maon
Gath
Azekah
Socoh
Bethlehem
Forest of Hereth
Ashkelon
Adullam
Keilah
Wilderness of Judah
DEAD SEA
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Hebron
David rescues Keilah from attack
Wilderness of Ziph
David spares Saul's life
Gaza
Ziph
En-gedi
Horesh
Arnon River
N. Besor
David marries Abigail
Carmel
Maon
After second incident at Keilah, Saul pursues David through wilderness, to En-gedi
Ziklag
Bethul
Wilderness of Maon
Achish, king of Gath, gives city of Ziklag to David
Ashan
Kabzeel
Arad
MOAB
Wilderness of Kenites
Beersheba
Hormah
Mizpah of Moab (Kir-hareseth)
Baalah
Negeb of Jerahmeelites
Negeb
AMALEK
Ezem
Safe refuge is sought for parents in Moab
Zered River
David pursues the Amalekites
Amalekites apply pressure against villages of Judah
W. el-Arish
Arabah
EDOM
0 15 30 Miles
0 15 30 Kilometers

Chapter 9

The Kingdom of David and Solomon


DAVID'S RISE TO POWER
2 SAM. 2–6; 2 SAM. 23:8–17
1 CHR. 11–14
City
City (uncertain location)
City from which part of David's army derived
Capital city
Battle
David's united tribes in the south
Ish-bosheth's territory
Philistine force
David's conquest of Jerusalem
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
35 E
30 E
32 N
31 N
Sea of Galilee
GESHUR
Ashtaroth
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Endor
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
2. Ish-bosheth (Saul's son) establishes capital at Mahanaim
Jordan River
Mahanaim
AMMON
Pirathon
Shechem
Yarkon River
Jabbok River
Aphek
Joppa
Shiloh
Adam
Gaash?
3. The troops of Abner and Joab fight a bloody battle at the Pool of Gibeon
Bethel
5. David captures Jebusite stronghold
Rabbah (Amman)
Gezer
Gibeon
Jericho
Heshbon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ashdod
Ekron
Beth-shemesh
Jebus
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Elah Valley
Rephaim Valley
Wilderness of Judah
Ashkelon
Area enlarged below
Shephelah
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Aroer
Ahoah?
En-gedi
Gaza
N. Besor
Giloh?
Carmel
Arnon River
Ziklag
4. David becomes King of united Israel
Jattir
1. David gains stature as he attacks those who harassed the villages of Judah from his vassal at Ziklag
Beth-pelet
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Aroer
W. el-Arish
AMALEK
Arabah
Zoar
Zered River
EDOM
Shaalbim
Gezer
Gibeon
6. David defeats Philistines
Beeroth
Gibeah
Anathoth
Kiriath-jearim
Jebus
Zobah
Ekron
Baal-perazim
Beth-shemesh
Baharim
7. David transfers Ark to Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Hushah
Rephaim Valley
Gath
Azekah
Elah Valley
Netophah
Tekoa
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers
Hebron



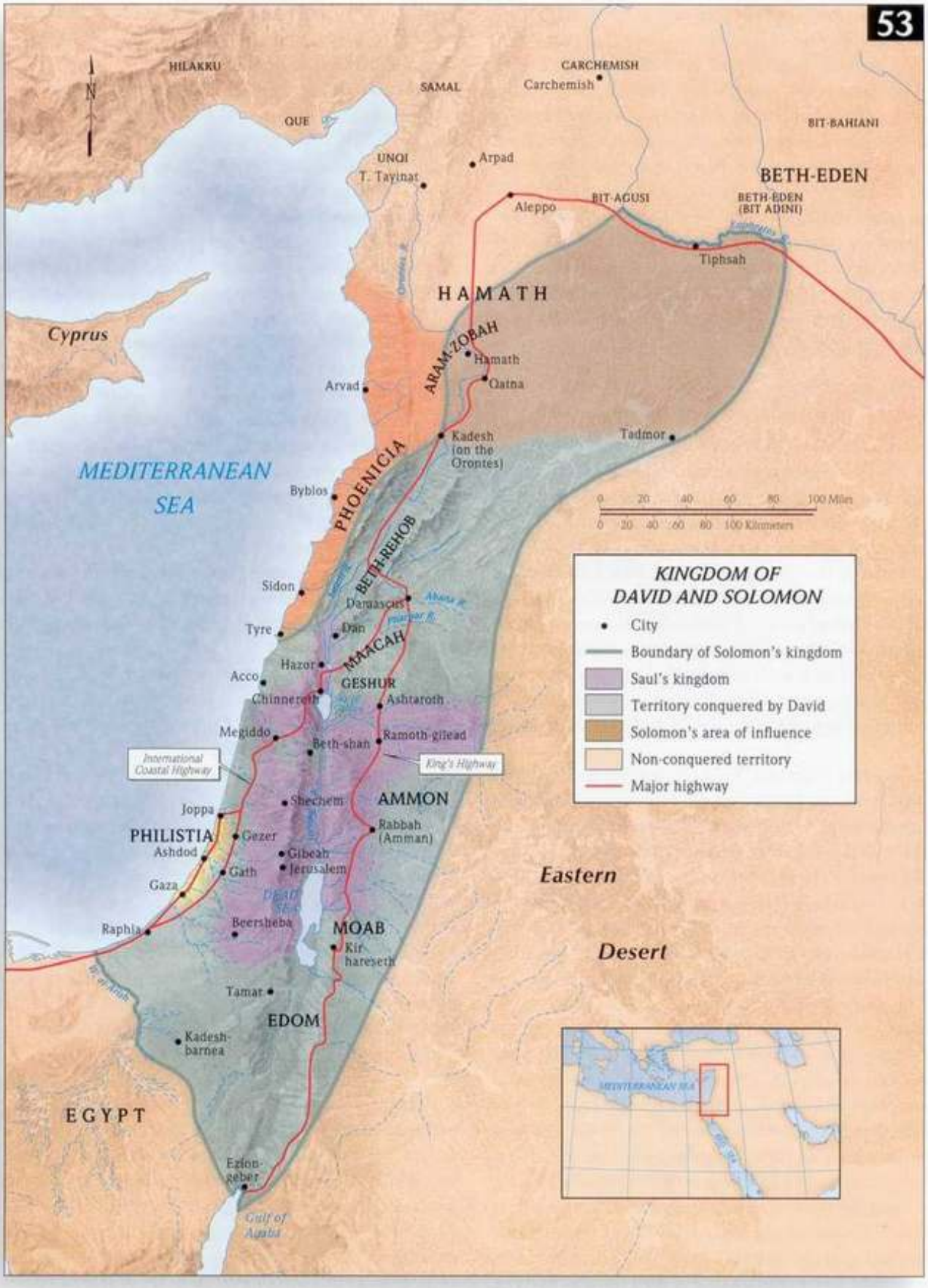
David

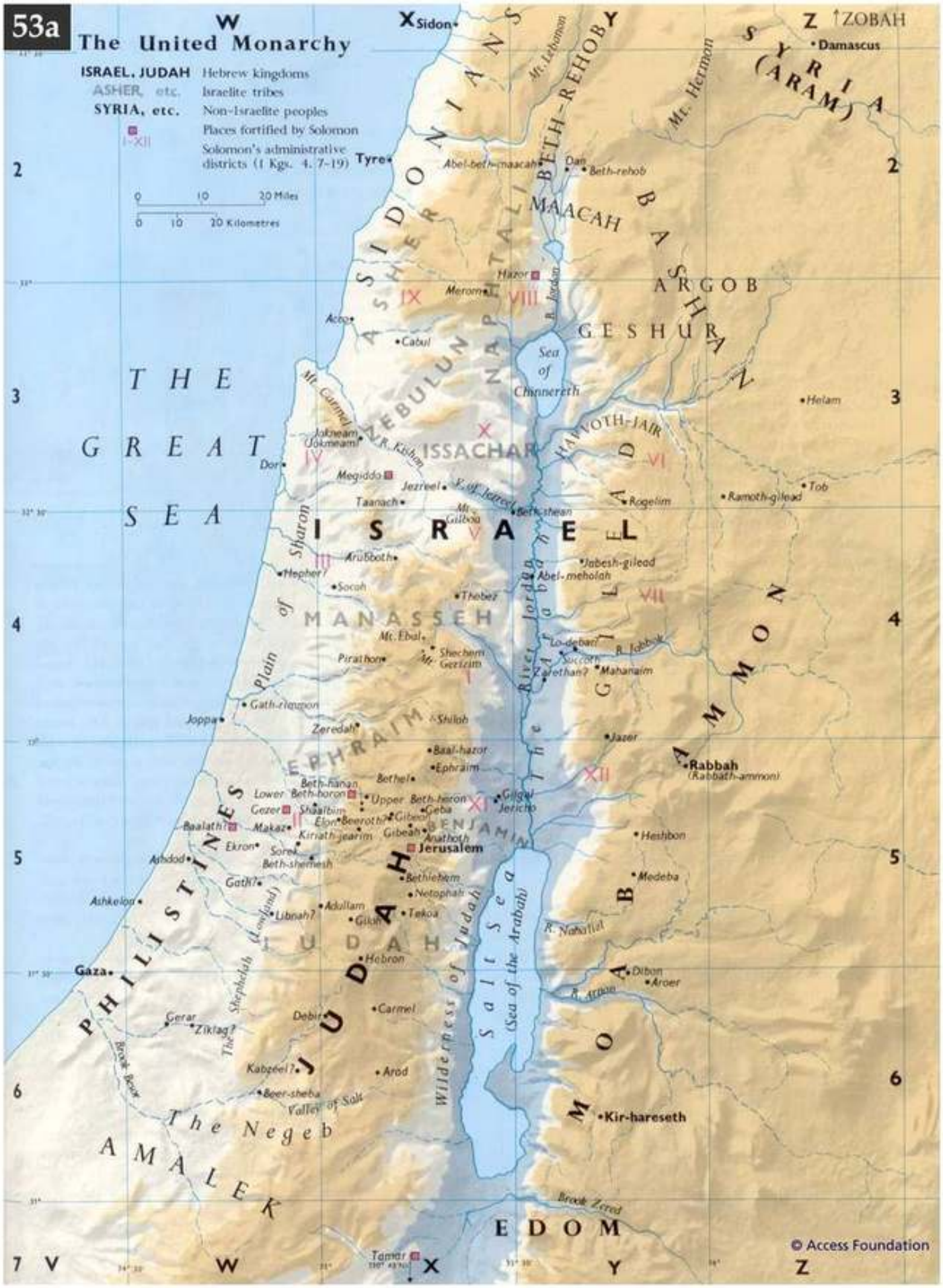
2 Samuel 2–1 Kings 2; 1 Chronicles 11–29

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

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


52
DAVID'S WARS OF CONQUEST
2 SAM. 8:1–12:21
1 CHR. 18:1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
David's routes of conquest
Edomite threat and retreat
Philistine threat
Aramean forces
Saul's (now deceased) kingdom
Territory of David's conquest
HAMATH
Tibhath
Cun
Byblos
10. David took quantities of bronze from Tibhath, Cun, and Berothai to make the Bronze Sea in Solomon's temple
Berothai
ZOBAH
3. David strikes Hadadezer, king of Zobah
PHOENICIA
DAMASCUS
Sidon
BETH-REHOB
Damascus
ARAM
Tyre
Dan
MAACAH
Hazor
Acco
GESHUR
Ashtaroth
6. Hadadezer assembles large Aramean army
Helam
Megiddo
LAND OF TOB
Ramoth gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Beth-shan
7. David pursues Hadadezer a second time, and inflicts serious defeat at Helam
Mahanaim
AMMON
Shechem
Aphek
9. David defeats the Ammonites (2 Sam. 8:3–12; 10:1–13; 12:26–31)
Rabbah (Amman)
Bethel
Beth-horon
Kiriath jearim
Gibeon
Gezer
Aijalon
Jericho
Valley of Rephaim
Jerusalem
8. David sends Joab in retaliation of public humiliation
Gath
Baal-perazim
Medeba
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
1. David defeats Philistine advance, gains control of the Shephelah (2 Sam. 5:17–22)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Aroer
2. David defeats the Moabites (2 Sam. 8:2)
Arad
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Eastern Desert
Valley of Salt
4. David defeats the Edomites (2 Sam. 8:13–14; 1 Kgs. 11:14–18)
EDOM
Bozrah
Arabah
5. David's triumph in the Valley of Salt forces Edomite king to seek safety in Egypt
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


HILAKKU
SAMAL
CARCHEMISH
Carchemish
QUE
BIT-BAHIANI
UNQI
T. Tayinat
Arpad
BETH-EDEN
Aleppo
BIT-AGUSI
BETH-EDEN (BIT ADINI)
Euphrates R.
Tiphsah
Orontes R.
HAMATH
Cyprus
ARAM-ZOBAH
Hamath
Qatna
Arvad
Kadesh (on the Orontes)
Tadmor
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Byblos
0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
0 20 40 60 80 100 Kilometers
BETH-REHOB
Sidon
Damascus
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Dan
MAACAH
Hazor
Acco
GESHUR
Chinnereth
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
International Coastal Highway
King's Highway
KINGDOM OF DAVID AND SOLOMON
City
Boundary of Solomon's kingdom
Saul's kingdom
Territory conquered by David
Solomon's area of influence
Non-conquered territory
Major highway
Shechem
AMMON
Joppa
PHILISTIA
Gezer
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Gibeah
Jerusalem
Gath
Gaza
Eastern
Desert
Dead Sea
Beersheba
MOAB
Raphia
Kir-hareseth
Tamar
EDOM
Kadesh-barnea
EGYPT
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA

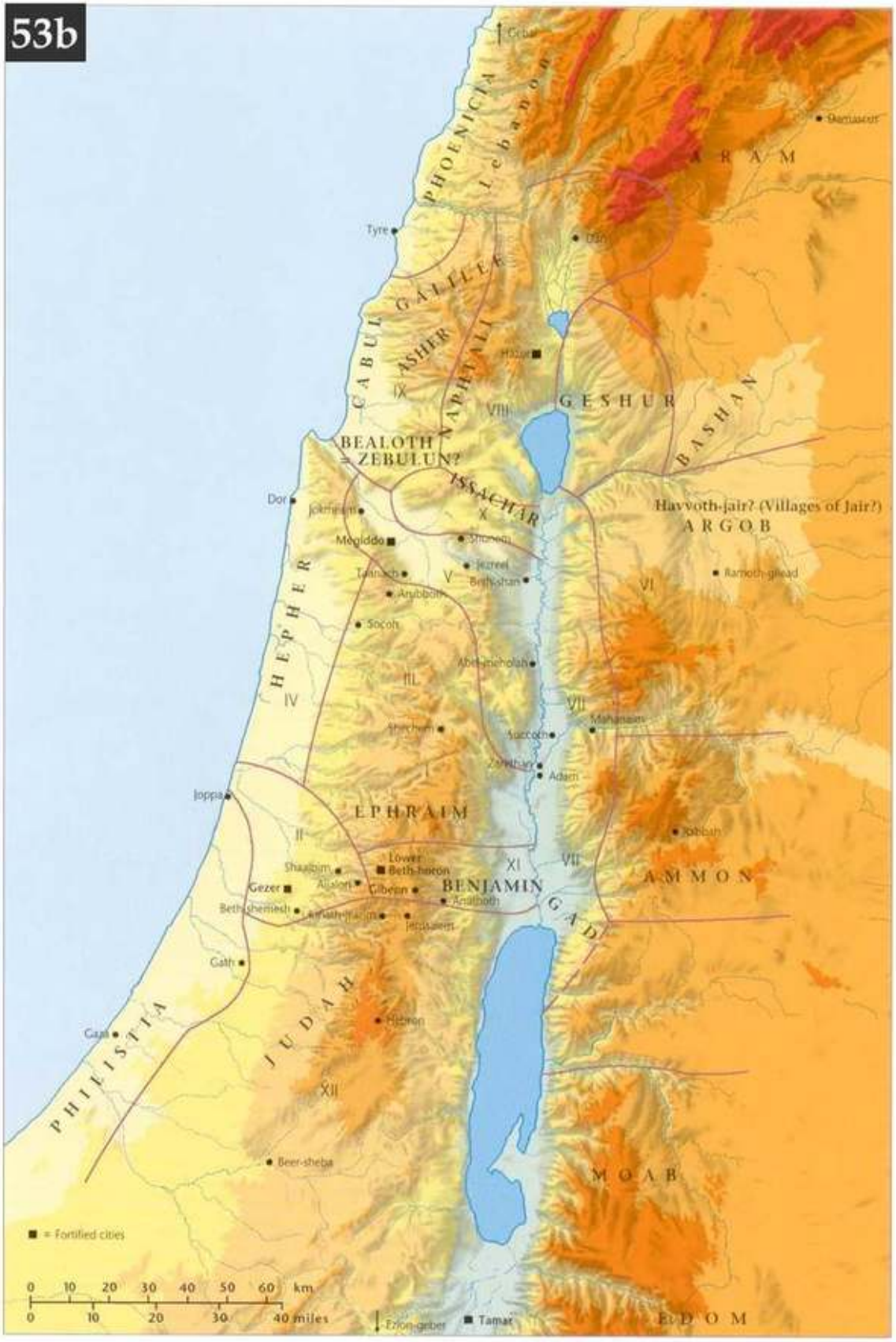

53a
The United Monarchy
ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER, etc. Israelite tribes
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
I-XII Places fortified by Solomon
Solomon's administrative districts (1 Kgs. 4, 7-19)
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
ZOBAH
Sidon
Damascus
SYRIA (ARAM)
Mt. Lebanon
Mt. Hermon
BETH-REHOB
SIDONIANS
Tyre
Abel-beth-maacah
Dan
Beth-rehob
MAACAH
BASHAN
ARGOB
GESHUR
ASHER
NAPHTALI
Hazor
Merom
Acco
Cabul
R. Jordan
Sea of Chinnereth
THE GREAT SEA
Mt. Carmel
ZEBULUN
Helam
Jokneam (Jokmeam)
R. Kishon
ISSACHAR
HAVVOTH-JAIR
Dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
V. of Jezreel
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shean
Rogelim
Ramoth-gilead
Tob
ISRAEL
Plain of Sharon
Arubboth
Hepher
Socoh
Thebez
Jabesh-gilead
Abel-meholah
GILEAD
MANASSEH
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Pirathon
Lo-debar
Succoth
R. Jabbok
Zarethan?
Mahanaim
The River Jordan
Arabah
AMMON
Gath-rimmon
Joppa
Zeredah
Shiloh
Jazer
Baal-hazor
Ephraim
EPHRAIM
Rabbah (Rabbath-ammon)
Bethel
Beth-hanan
Lower Beth-horon
Upper Beth-horon
Gilgal
Jericho
Gezer
Shaalbim
Geba
Baalath?
Makaz
Elon
Beeroth?
Gibeon
BENJAMIN
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Anathoth
Heshbon
Ekron
Sorek
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Medeba
Gath?
Bethlehem
Netophah
Ashkelon
Adullam
Libnah?
Gilon
Tekoa
PHILISTINES
JUDAH
Salt Sea (Sea of the Arabah)
Wilderness of Judah
R. Nahaliel
Hebron
Gaza
Dibon
Aroer
R. Arnon
Carmel
Gerar
Ziklag?
Debir
The Shephelah (Lowland)
Brook Bour
Kabzeel?
Arod
Beer-sheba
Valley of Salt
The Negeb
Kir-hareseth
AMALEK
Brook Zered
EDOM
Tamar
© Access Foundation

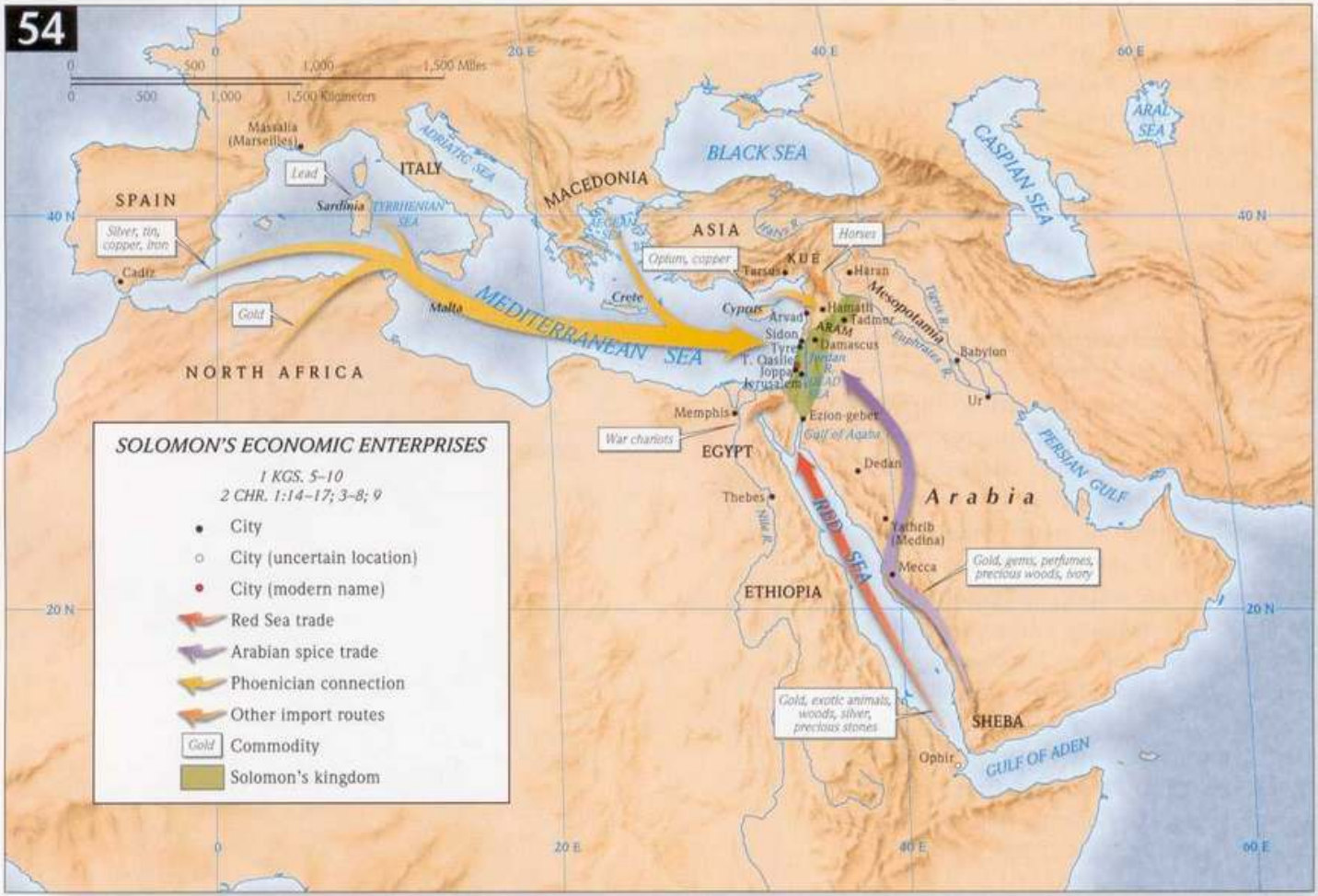
Solomon

1 Kings 1–12; 2 Chronicles 1-9

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

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



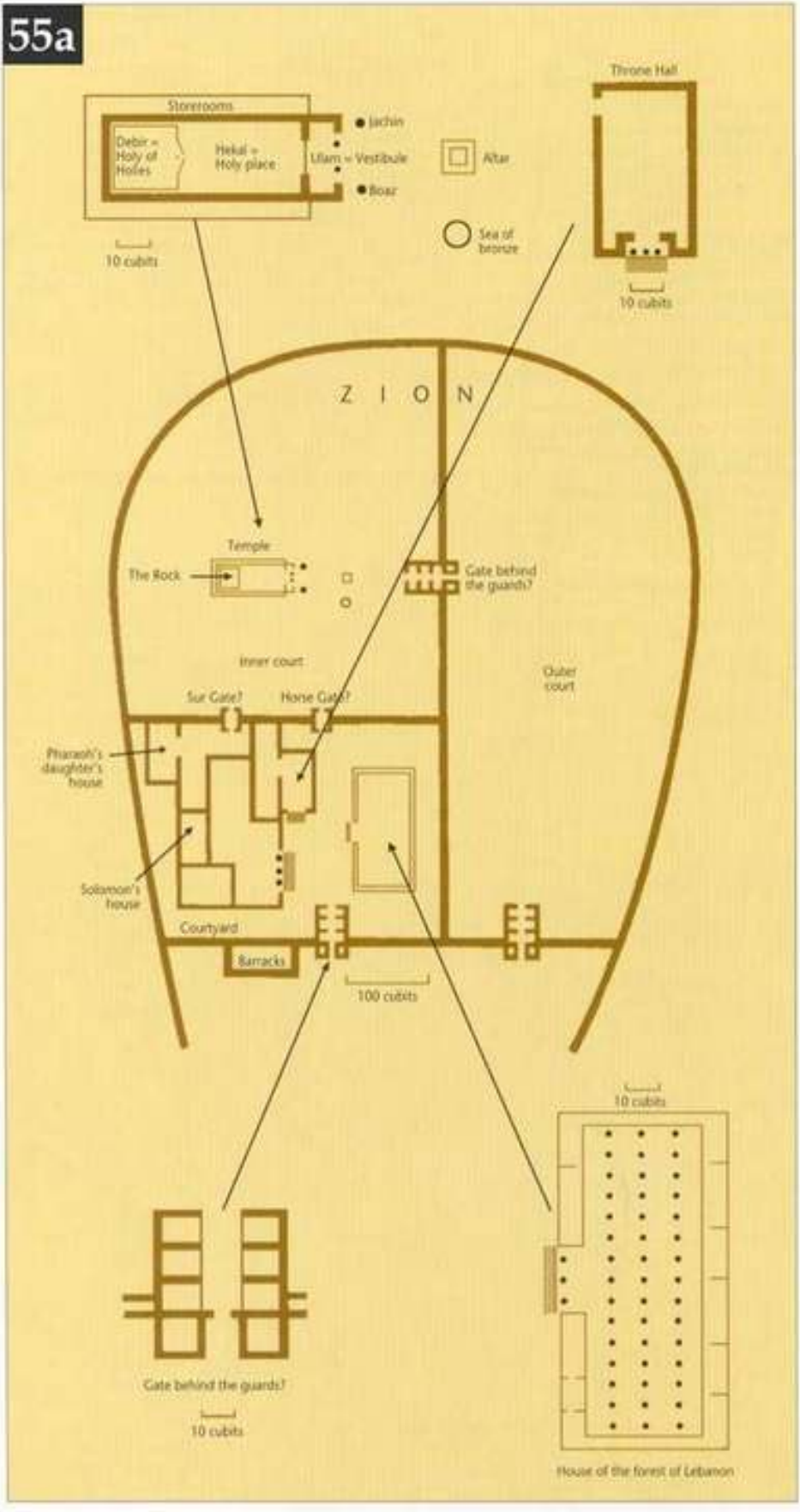


SOLOMON'S ECONOMIC ENTERPRISES

1 KGS. 5–10
2 CHR. 1:14–17; 3–8; 9

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

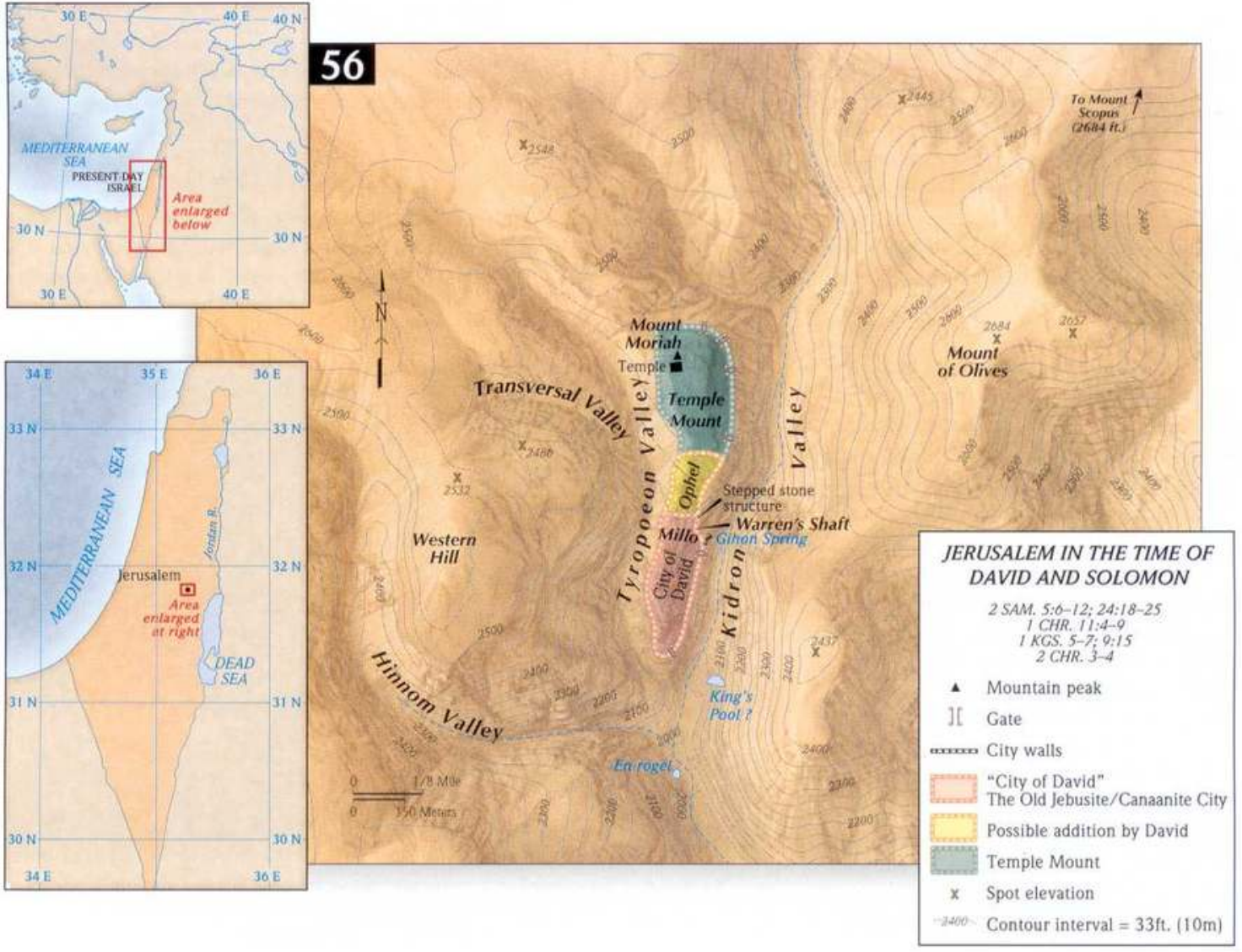

SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES
1 KGS. 6–7; 9:1–22; 2 CHR. 2–4; 8:1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
City (modern name)
Hazor City built or rebuilt by Solomon
Cities and towns showing building/ rebuilding in the 10th century B.C.
Fortified by Solomon
Fortified enclosures
Major routes
Other routes
Territory ceded to Hiram of Tyre
55
Source of timbers used in construction of Temple of Yahweh
PHOENICIA
Damascus
ARAM
Tyre
Dan
LAND OF CABUL
Hazor
T. Kinrot
Sea of Galilee
Shiqmona
Tell Abu Hawam
Yokneam
Megiddo
Yarmuk R.
Tell Mevorak
Taanach
Beth-shan
Tirzah
Zarethan
Casting of bronze vessels
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
T. Qasile
Succoth
Tell el Mazar
Jabbok R.
Joppa
Lower Beth-horon
Adam
AMMON
Jordan R.
Upper Beth-horon
Gezer
32 N
Baalath
Timnah
Jerusalem
Rabbah (Amman)
Beth-shemesh
PHILISTIA
Construction of the temple of Yahweh, palace and city
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
T. Beit Mirsim
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Aroer
Arad
T. Beersheba
Tel Mahalta
Kir-hareseth
Tel Masos
Built fortress and agricultural settlements
MOAB
Rogem
Baalath-beer
AMALEK
Ma-ro'am
Tamar
Zered R.
Ramat Matred
Punon
Kadesh-barnea
EDOM
30 N
Built fortress, port and ships
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Aqaba
0 20 40 60 Miles
0 20 40 60 Kilometers
34 E
36 E



Solomon's Temple

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

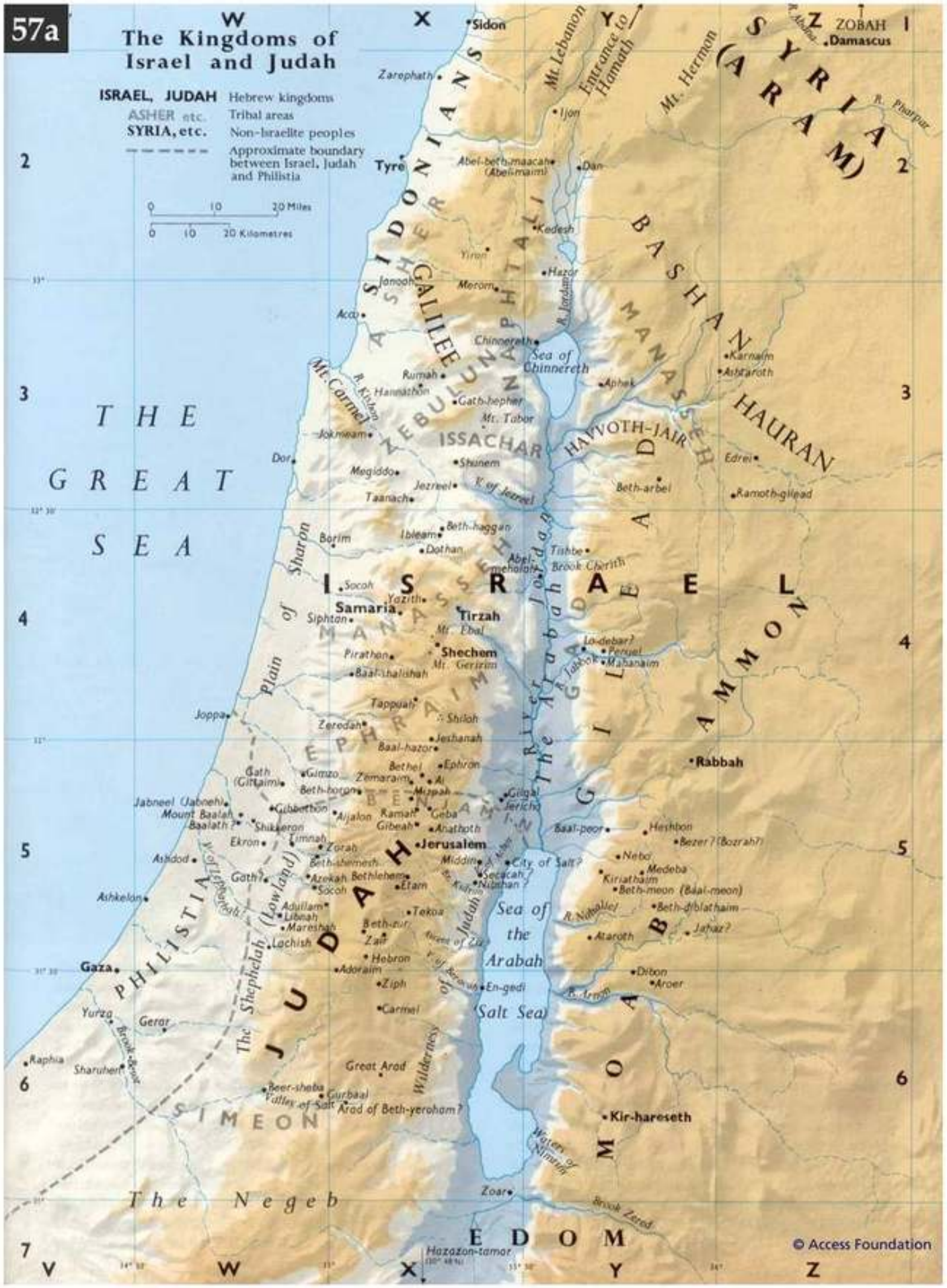
In 965 B.C. King Solomon began to build the temple north of Jerusalem on the threshing floor of Araunah, also known as Mount Moriah (2 Chronicles 3.1). Although it was seven years in building, it was only a part of a larger palace project which took thirteen years to complete. Little is known about the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


56
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
To Mount Scopus (2684 ft.)
Mount Moriah
Temple
Temple Mount
Transversal Valley
Tyropoeon Valley
Kidron Valley
Ophel
Stepped stone structure
Warren's Shaft
Millo ?
Gihon Spring
Western Hill
City of David
Hinnom Valley
King's Pool ?
En rogel
Mount of Olives
2684
2657
2548
2445
2532
2488
2437
N
0 1/8 Mile
0 150 Meters
JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF DAVID AND SOLOMON
2 SAM. 5:6–12; 24:18–25
1 CHR. 11:4–9
1 KGS. 5–7; 9:15
2 CHR. 3–4
Mountain peak
Gate
City walls
"City of David" The Old Jebusite/Canaanite City
Possible addition by David
Temple Mount
Spot elevation
Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

Chapter 10

The Kingdoms of Judah and Israel


THE KINGDOMS OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH
1 KGS. 12
City
Capital city
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Israel
Judah
International roads
Local roads
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Beirut
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Ijon
Tyre
Litani River
Abel beth-maacah
Dan
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
ARAM
Kedesh
Hazor
Lake Huleh
Achzib
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
GESHUR
Mt. Carmel
Gath-hepher
Aphek
Ashtaroth
Mt. Tabor
Kishon River
Jezreel Valley
Megiddo
Dor
Jezreel
Taanach
Edrei
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Dothan
Pekah
Ibleam
Jabesh-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Socoh
Tirzah
Political capital of Israel from Omri onward
Samaria
ISRAEL
Penuel
Mahanaim
Shechem
Succoth
Jabbok River
Aphek
Adam
Joppa
Shiloh
Jeroboam built a sanctuary
Upper Beth-horon
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
AMMON
Lower Beth-horon
Mizpah
Jericho
Gezer
Gibeon
Ashdod
Ajalon
Ramah
Heshbon
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gath
Azekah
Bethlehem
Medeba
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Tekoa
Lachish
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Adoraim
Ziph
Arnon River
Carmel
DEAD SEA
Gerar
Besor River
Maon
JUDAH
Arad
Beersheba
King's Highway
Kir-hareseth
International Coastal Highway
Negeb
MOAB
Wadi el-Arish
Zered River
Tamar
Bozrah
EDOM
Eastern Desert
Kadesh barnea
Wilderness


57a
The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah
ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER etc. Tribal areas
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
Approximate boundary between Israel, Judah and Philistia
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
THE GREAT SEA
SIDONIANS
ASHER
GALILEE
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
MANASSEH
BASHAN
HAURAN
HAVVOTH-JAIR
GILEAD
AMMON
ISRAEL
EPHRAIM
BENJAMIN
JUDAH
PHILISTIA
SIMEON
MOAB
EDOM
The Negeb
Plain of Sharon
The Shephelah (Lowland)
Wilderness of Judah
The Arabah
River Jordan
Sea of Chinnereth
Sea of the Arabah (Salt Sea)
Mt. Lebanon
Entrance to Hamath
Mt. Hermon
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Brook Cherith
Brook Zered
Waters of Nimrim
Sidon
Zarephath
Tyre
Ijon
Dan
Abel-beth-maacah (Abel-maim)
Kedesh
Yiron
Hazor
Merom
Janoah
Acco
Chinnereth
Rumah
Hannathon
Gath-hepher
Aphek
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Jokmeam
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Jezreel
Taanach
Beth-arbel
Edrei
Ramoth-gilead
Borim
Ibleam
Beth-haggan
Dothan
Tishbe
Abel-meholah
Socoh
Yazith
Samaria
Siphtan
Tirzah
Shechem
Pirathon
Baal-shalishah
Lo-debar?
Penuel
Mahanaim
Tappuah
Shiloh
Joppa
Zeredah
Jeshanah
Baal-hazor
Bethel
Ephron
Rabbah
Gath (Gittaim)
Gimzo
Zemaraim
Ai
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Gilgal
Jericho
Jabneel (Jabneh)
Mount Baalah
Baalath?
Gibbethon
Aijalon
Ramah
Geba
Gibeah
Anathoth
Shikkeron
Ekron
Timnah
Zorah
Jerusalem
Baal-peor
Heshbon
Bezer? (Bozrah?)
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Middin
City of Salt?
Nebo
Medeba
Gath?
Azekah
Bethlehem
Secacah
Nibshan?
Kiriathaim
Beth-meon (Baal-meon)
Ashkelon
Socoh
Etam
Adullam
Libnah
Mareshah
Tekoa
Beth-diblathaim
Jahaz?
Lachish
Beth-zur
Zair
Ataroth
Gaza
Hebron
Adoraim
Dibon
Aroer
Ziph
En-gedi
Carmel
Yurza
Gerar
Raphia
Sharuhen
Great Arad
Beer-sheba
Gurbaal
Valley of Salt
Arad of Beth-yeroham?
Kir-hareseth
Zoar
Hazazon-tamar
R. Pharpar
R. Jordan
R. Kishon
R. Jabbok
R. Nahaliel
R. Arnon
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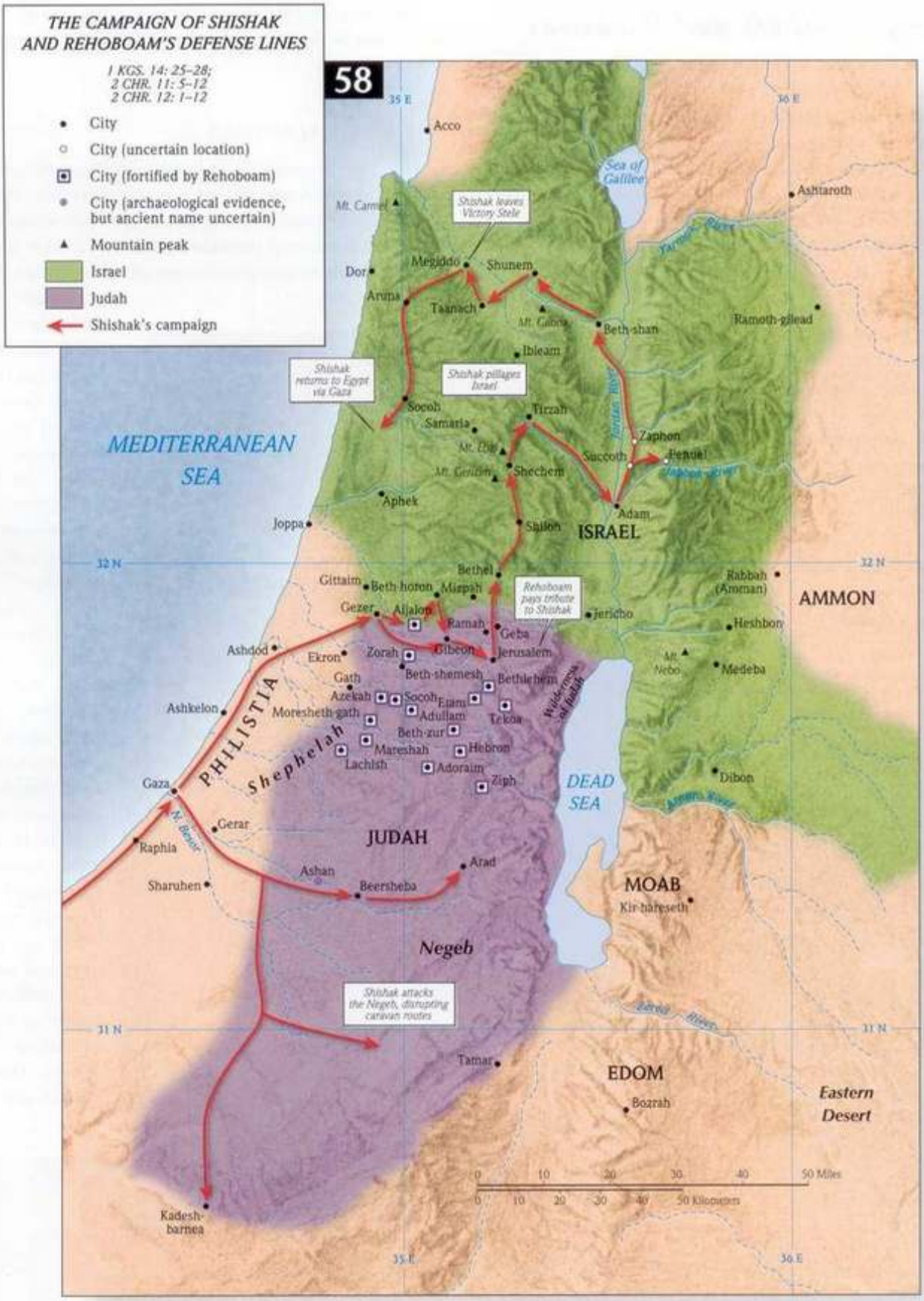
The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

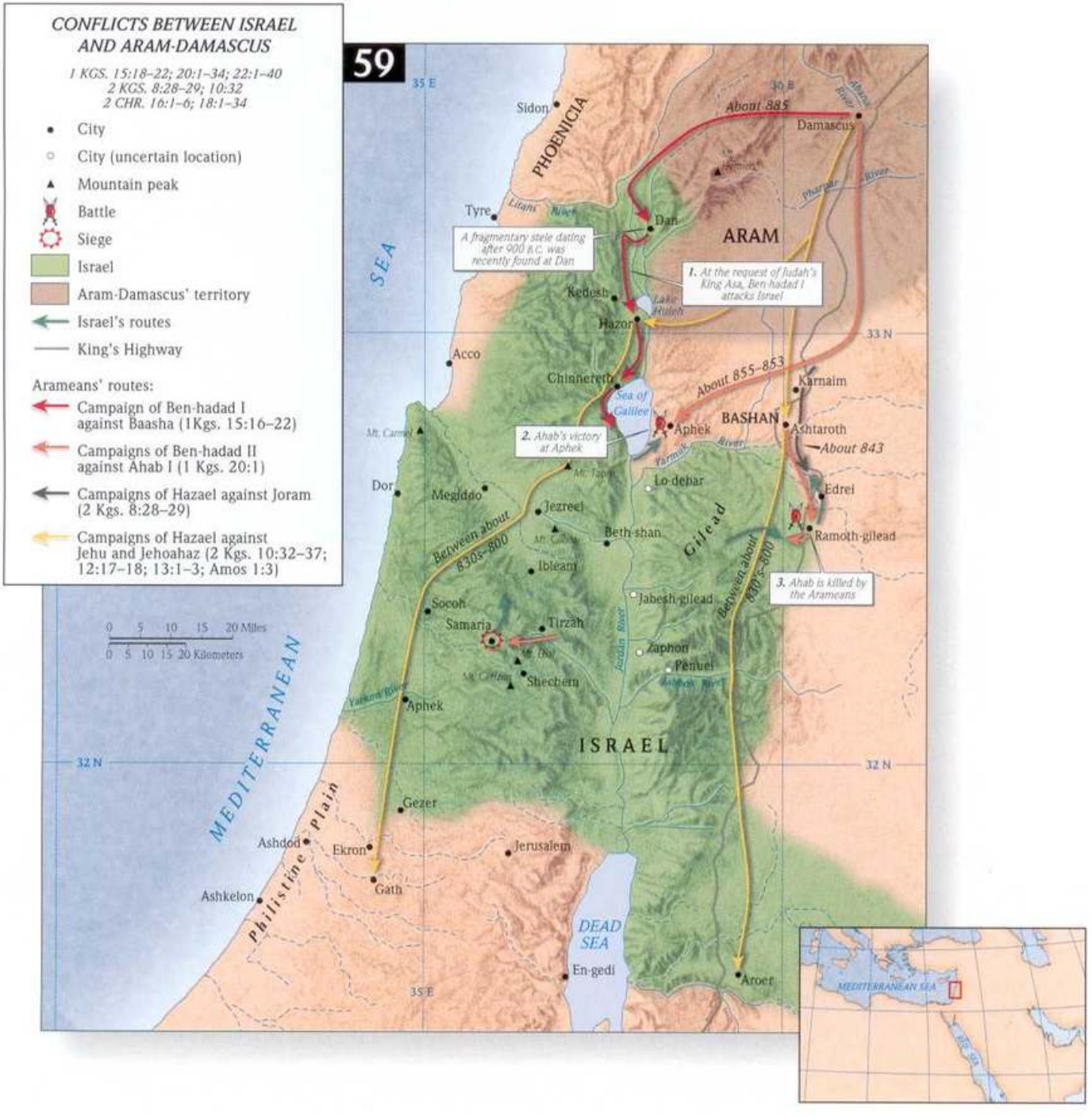
1 Kings 12–15; 2 Chronicles 10–15

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

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

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


THE CAMPAIGN OF SHISHAK AND REHOBOAM'S DEFENSE LINES
1 KGS. 14: 25–28;
2 CHR. 11: 5–12
2 CHR. 12: 1–12
City
City (uncertain location)
City (fortified by Rehoboam)
City (archaeological evidence, but ancient name uncertain)
Mountain peak
Israel
Judah
Shishak's campaign
58
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Mt. Carmel
Shishak leaves Victory Stele
Yarmuk River
Dor
Megiddo
Shunem
Arupa
Taanach
Mt. Gilboa
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Shishak returns to Egypt via Gaza
Shishak pillages Israel
Jordan River
Socoh
Samaria
Tirzah
Zaphon
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Ebal
Succoth
Penuel
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Jabbok River
Aphek
Adam
Joppa
Shalim
ISRAEL
32 N
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Rehoboam pays tribute to Shishak
AMMON
Gezer
Aijalon
Jericho
Ramah
Geba
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Gibeon
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Gath
Beth-shemesh
Bethlehem
Azekah
Socoh
Etam
Wilderness of Judah
Ashkelon
Moresheth-gath
Adullam
Tekoa
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Beth-zur
Mareshah
Hebron
Lachish
Adoraim
Dibon
Gaza
Ziph
DEAD SEA
Arnon River
N. Besor
Gerar
JUDAH
Raphia
Arad
Ashan
Sharuhen
Beersheba
MOAB
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Shishak attacks the Negeb, disrupting caravan routes
Zered River
31 N
Tamar
EDOM
Eastern Desert
Bozrah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Kadesh-barnea
35 E
36 E


CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAM-DAMASCUS
1 KGS. 15:18–22; 20:1–34; 22:1–40
2 KGS. 8:28–29; 10:32
2 CHR. 16:1–6; 18:1–34
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Israel
Aram-Damascus' territory
Israel's routes
King's Highway
Arameans' routes:
Campaign of Ben-hadad I against Baasha (1Kgs. 15:16–22)
Campaigns of Ben-hadad II against Ahab I (1 Kgs. 20:1)
Campaigns of Hazael against Joram (2 Kgs. 8:28–29)
Campaigns of Hazael against Jehu and Jehoahaz (2 Kgs. 10:32–37; 12:17–18; 13:1–3; Amos 1:3)
59
35 E
30 E
About 885
Damascus
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Tyre
Litani River
Dan
ARAM
A fragmentary stele dating after 900 B.C. was recently found at Dan
1. At the request of Judah's King Asa, Ben-hadad I attacks Israel
SEA
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
33 N
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
About 855–853
Karnaim
BASHAN
Ashtaroth
About 843
Aphek
2. Ahab's victory at Aphek
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Jarmuk River
Lo-debar
Dor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Edrei
Between about 830s–800
Beth-shan
Gilead
Ramoth-gilead
Mt. Gilboa
Ibleam
3. Ahab is killed by the Arameans
Between about 830s–800
Socoh
Samaria
Tirzah
Jabesh-gilead
Mt. Ebal
Zaphon
Jordan River
Penuel
Jabbok River
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Yarkon River
Aphek
ISRAEL
MEDITERRANEAN
32 N
32 N
Gezer
Philistine plain
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Gath
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
Aroer
35 E
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
MEDITERRANEAN SEA


THE OMRIDE DYNASTY
1 KGS. 16:15–31; 20–22;
2 KGS. 3:4–27
City
City (capital)
City (fortified)
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Aramean forces
Omri's forces
King's Highway
60
36 E
Sidon
Jezebel was the daughter of Ethbaal, king of Tyre and Sidon
Damascus
PHOENICIA
Aramean pressure
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Dan
ARAM
Hazor
Lake Huleh
33 N
33 N
SEA
Ahab defeats Ben-hadad (1 Kgs. 20)
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Close economic ties with Phoenicia
Summer palace of Omrides
Aphek
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Jezreel
Omri besieges Zimri who commits suicide
Beth-shan
Gilead
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN
Samaria built as new royal capital
Tirzah
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Ben-hadad sieges Samaria (855 B.C.)
Mt. Gerizim
ISRAEL
Joppa
Adam
AMMON
32 N
32 N
Rabbah (Amman)
Gibbethon
Gezer
Gibeon
Jericho
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Omri besieges Gibbethon (1 Kgs. 16)
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Aroer
Gaza
JUDAH
Arad
Jehoram and Jehoshaphat attack Moab, (2 Kgs. 3)
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
MOAB
Negeb
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
AMALEK
Mt. Halak
35 E
36 E





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

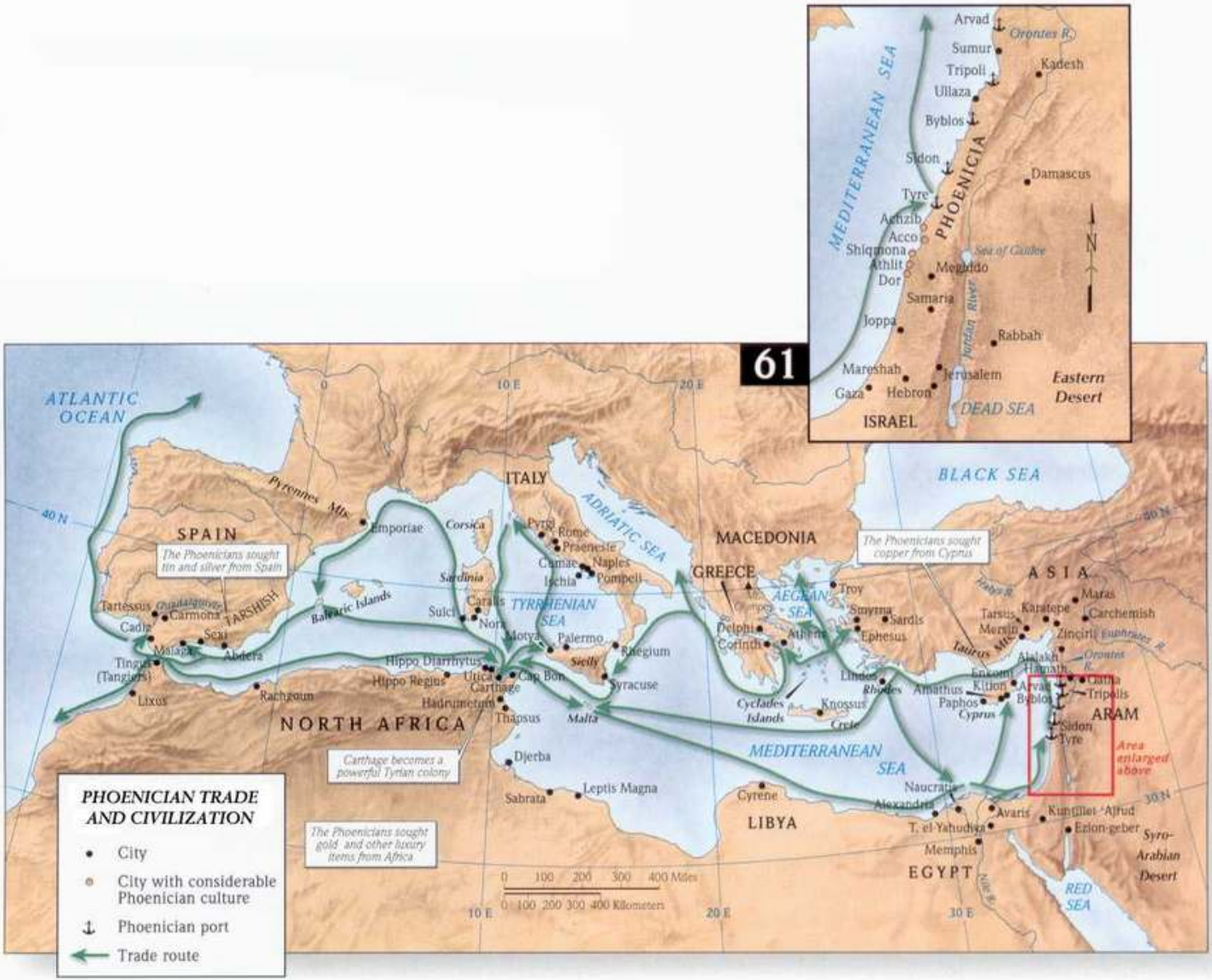
1 Kings 16.23–2 Kings 13; 2 Chronicles 17–24

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

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

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

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


61
PHOENICIAN TRADE AND CIVILIZATION
City
City with considerable Phoenician culture
Phoenician port
Trade route
ATLANTIC OCEAN
SPAIN
The Phoenicians sought tin and silver from Spain
TARSHISH
Tartessus
Carmona
Cadiz
Malaga
Sexi
Abdera
Tingis (Tangiers)
Lixus
Rachgoun
Pyrennes Mts.
Emporiae
Balearic Islands
Corsica
Sardinia
Sulci
Caralis
Nora
ITALY
Pyrgi
Rome
Praeneste
Cumae
Naples
Ischia
Pompeii
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Motya
Palermo
Rhegium
Sicily
Syracuse
Hippo Diarrhytus
Hippo Regius
Utica
Carthage
Cap Bon
Hadrumetum
Thapsus
Malta
NORTH AFRICA
Carthage becomes a powerful Tyrian colony
Djerba
Sabrata
Leptis Magna
The Phoenicians sought gold and other luxury items from Africa
ADRIATIC SEA
MACEDONIA
GREECE
AEGEAN SEA
Troy
Smyrna
Sardis
Ephesus
Delphi
Corinth
Athens
Cyclades Islands
Knossus
Crete
Rhodes
Lindos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyrene
LIBYA
Naucratis
Alexandria
T. el-Yahudiya
Memphis
EGYPT
Nile R.
RED SEA
Avaris
Kuntillet-'Ajrud
Ezion-geber
Syro-Arabian Desert
Area enlarged above
BLACK SEA
The Phoenicians sought copper from Cyprus
ASIA
Maras
Karatepe
Carchemish
Tarsus
Mersin
Zinciri
Taurus Mts.
Alalakh
Hamath
Orontes R.
Enkomi
Kition
Amathus
Paphos
Cyprus
Arvad
Byblos
Gatha
Tripolis
ARAM
Sidon
Tyre
Euphrates R.
Habyr R.
Nile R.
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
10 E
20 E
30 E
40 N
30 N
0
Arvad
Orontes R.
Sumur
Tripoli
Kadesh
Ullaza
Byblos
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Achzib
Acco
Shiqmona
Athlit
Dor
Megiddo
Sea of Galilee
Samaria
Jordan River
Joppa
Rabbah
Mareshah
Jerusalem
Gaza
Hebron
ISRAEL
DEAD SEA
Eastern Desert
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
N


LYDIA
(LUD)
HITTITES
ARARAT
(URARTU)
Caspian Sea
Meshech
Tubal
Kue
Kummukhu
Gurgum
HURRIANS
MEDIA
Kittim
(Alashiya)
ASSYRIA
KASSITES
ELAM
BABYLONIA
Sea
Shur
Sinai
Edom
KEDAR
ARABIA
Buz
Dedan
Sealand
Persian Gulf
EGYPT
Red Sea
OPHIR
JOKTAN
ETHIOPIA
(CUSH)
PUNT
SHEBA
HAZARMAVETH
Approximate line of principal trade routes
0 100 200 Miles
0 100 200 Kilometres
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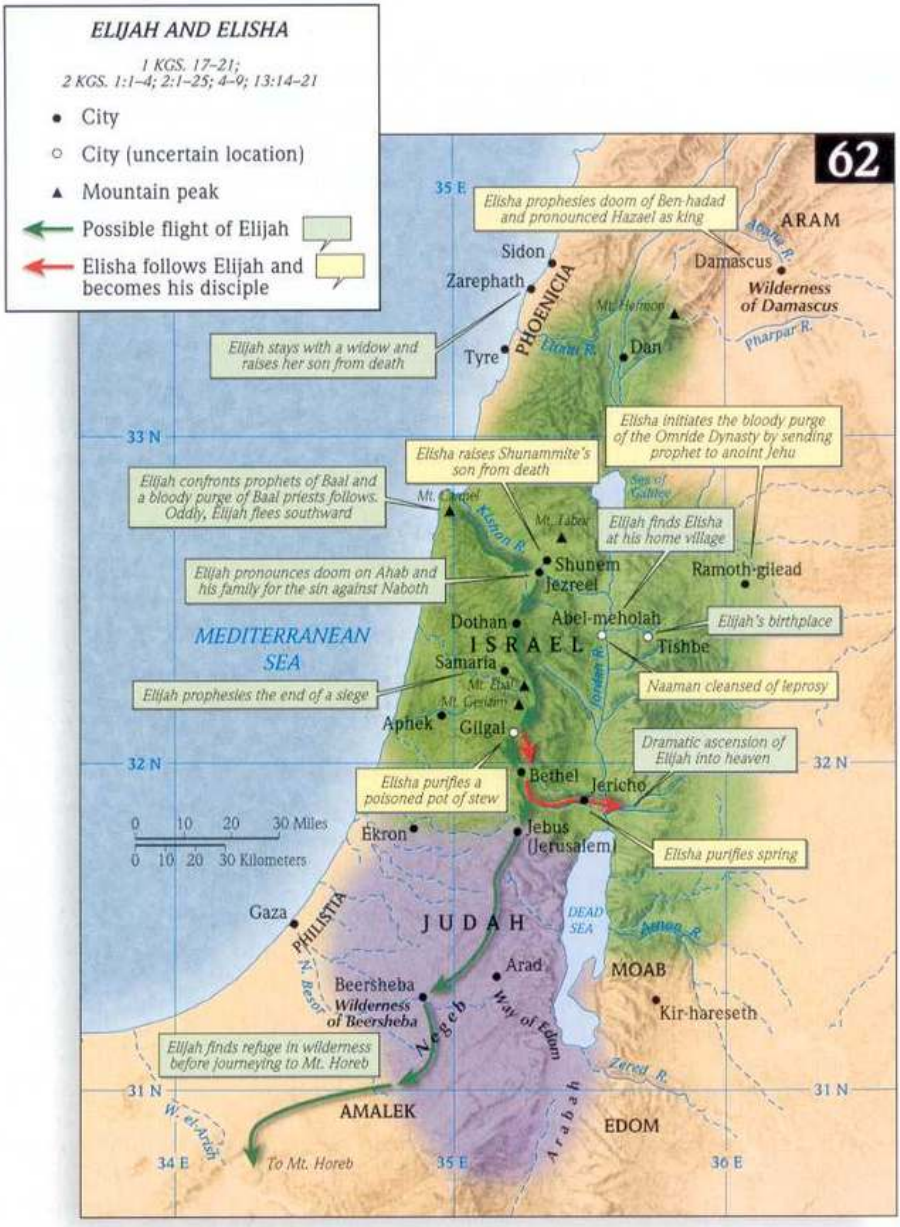
61a

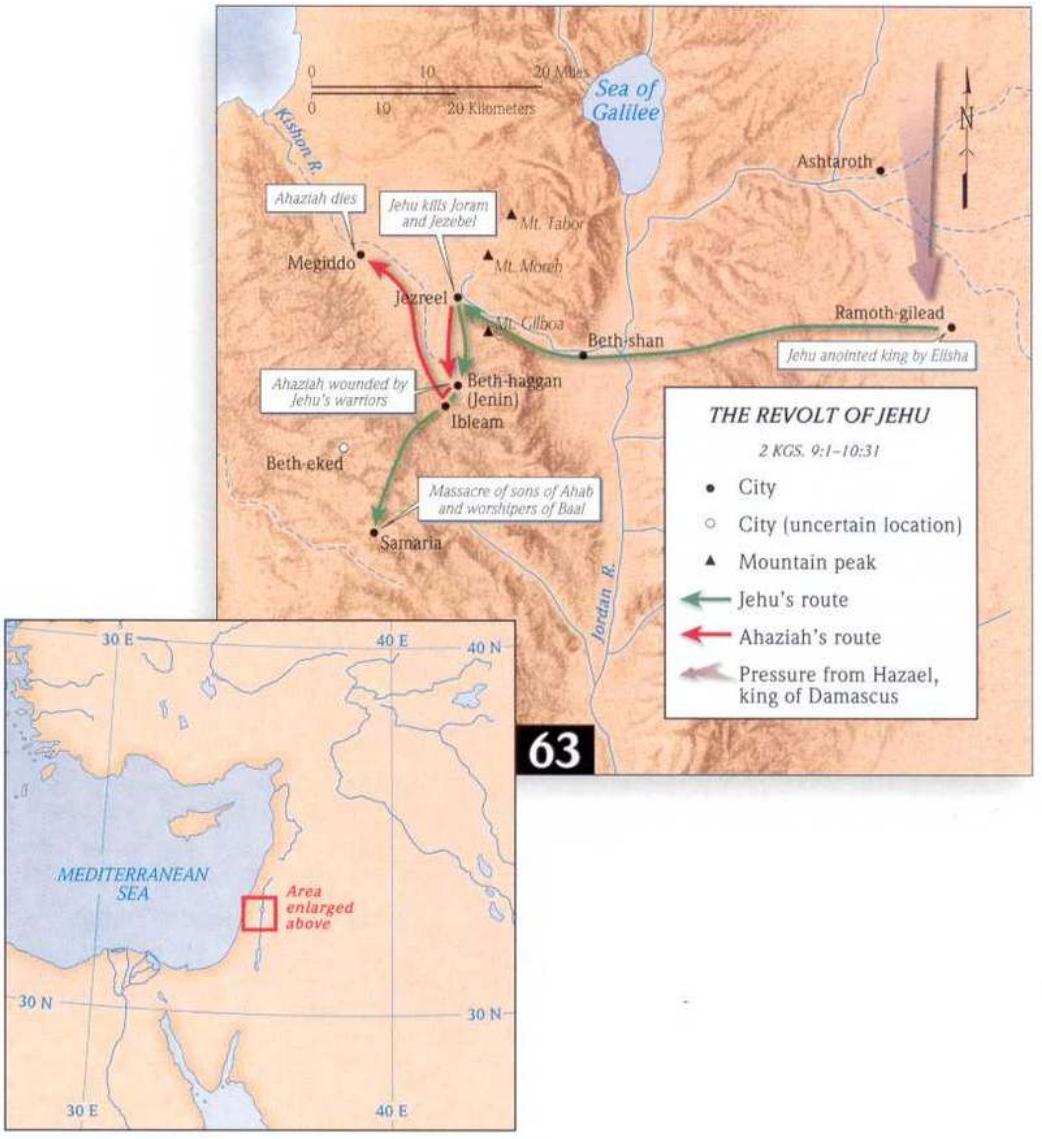


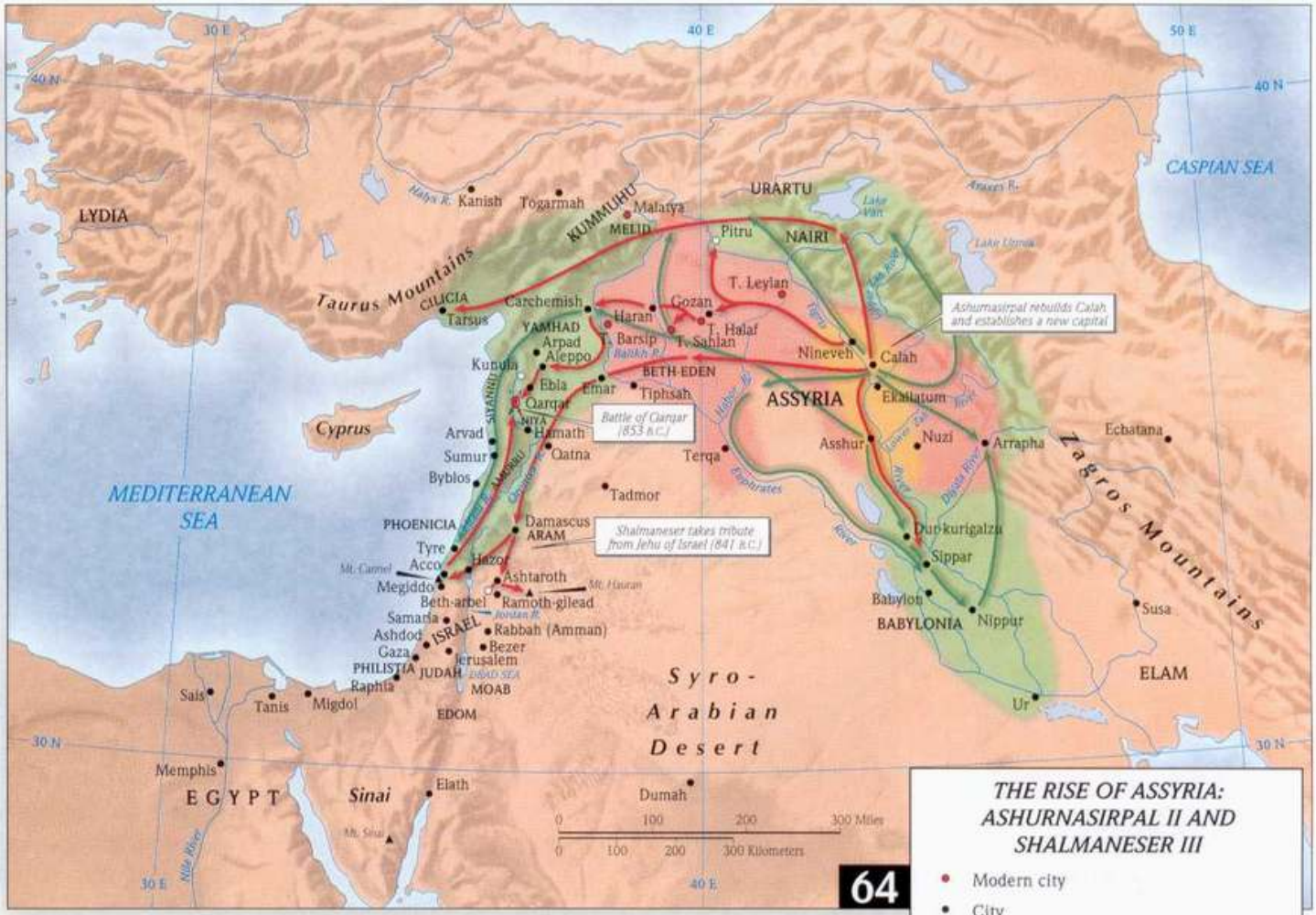
PALESTINE

Travel Routes

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

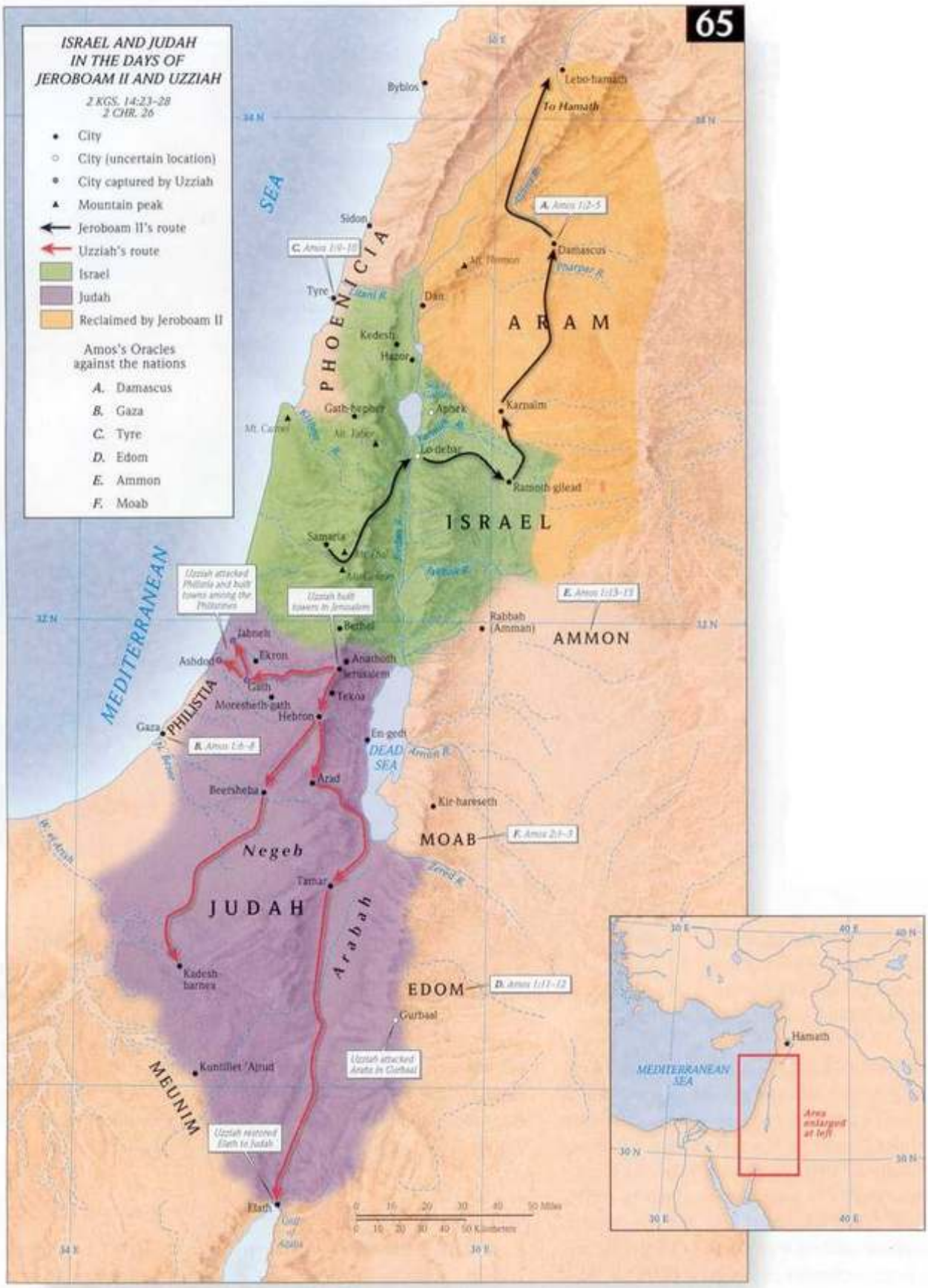

ELIJAH AND ELISHA
1 KGS. 17–21;
2 KGS. 1:1–4; 2:1–25; 4–9; 13:14–21
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Possible flight of Elijah
Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple
62
Elisha prophesies doom of Ben-hadad and pronounced Hazael as king
ARAM
Sidon
Damascus
Zarephath
Wilderness of Damascus
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Elijah stays with a widow and raises her son from death
Tyre
Litani R.
Dan
Pharpar R.
Elisha initiates the bloody purge of the Omride Dynasty by sending prophet to anoint Jehu
Elisha raises Shunammite's son from death
Elijah confronts prophets of Baal and a bloody purge of Baal priests follows. Oddly, Elijah flees southward
Mt. Carmel
Kishon R.
Mt. Tabor
Sea of Galilee
Elijah finds Elisha at his home village
Elijah pronounces doom on Ahab and his family for the sin against Naboth
Shunem
Jezreel
Ramoth-gilead
Dothan
Abel-meholah
Elijah's birthplace
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ISRAEL
Tishbe
Samaria
Jordan R.
Elijah prophesies the end of a siege
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Naaman cleansed of leprosy
Aphek
Gilgal
Dramatic ascension of Elijah into heaven
Elisha purifies a poisoned pot of stew
Bethel
Jericho
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
Ekron
Jebus (Jerusalem)
Elisha purifies spring
Gaza
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Arad
MOAB
N. Besor
Beersheba
Wilderness of Beersheba
Negeb
Way of Edom
Kir-hareseth
Elijah finds refuge in wilderness before journeying to Mt. Horeb
Zered R.
AMALEK
W. el-Arish
Arabah
EDOM
To Mt. Horeb
35 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
36 E

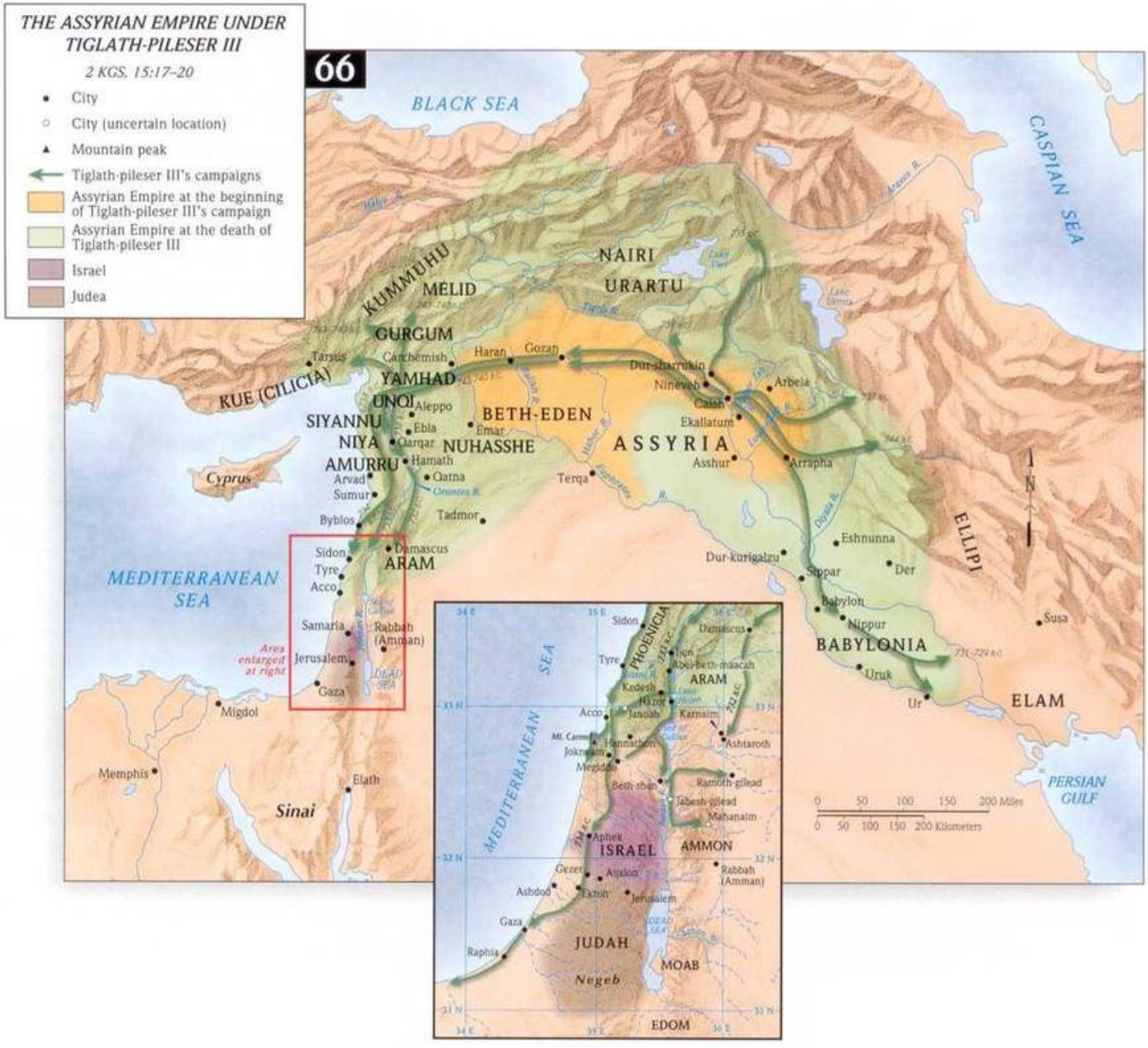

0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
Sea of Galilee
Kishon R.
N
Ashtaroth
Ahaziah dies
Jehu kills Joram and Jezebel
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Mt. Moreh
Jezreel
Mt. Gilboa
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Jehu anointed king by Elisha
Ahaziah wounded by Jehu's warriors
Beth-haggan (Jenin)
Ibleam
Beth-eked
Massacre of sons of Ahab and worshipers of Baal
Samaria
Jordan R.
THE REVOLT OF JEHU
2 KGS. 9:1–10:31
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Jehu's route
Ahaziah's route
Pressure from Hazael, king of Damascus
63
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged above
30 N
30 N
30 E
40 E

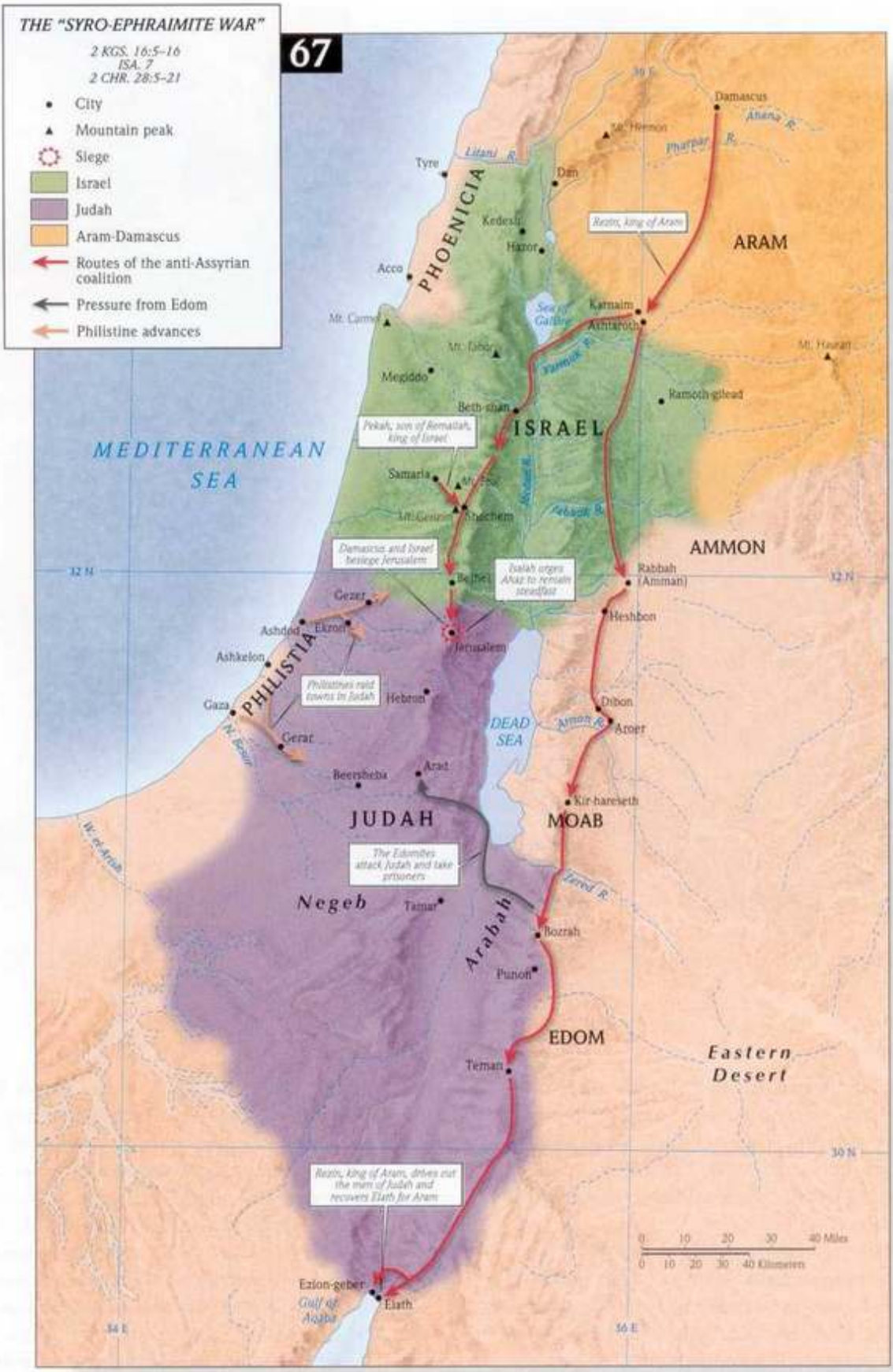


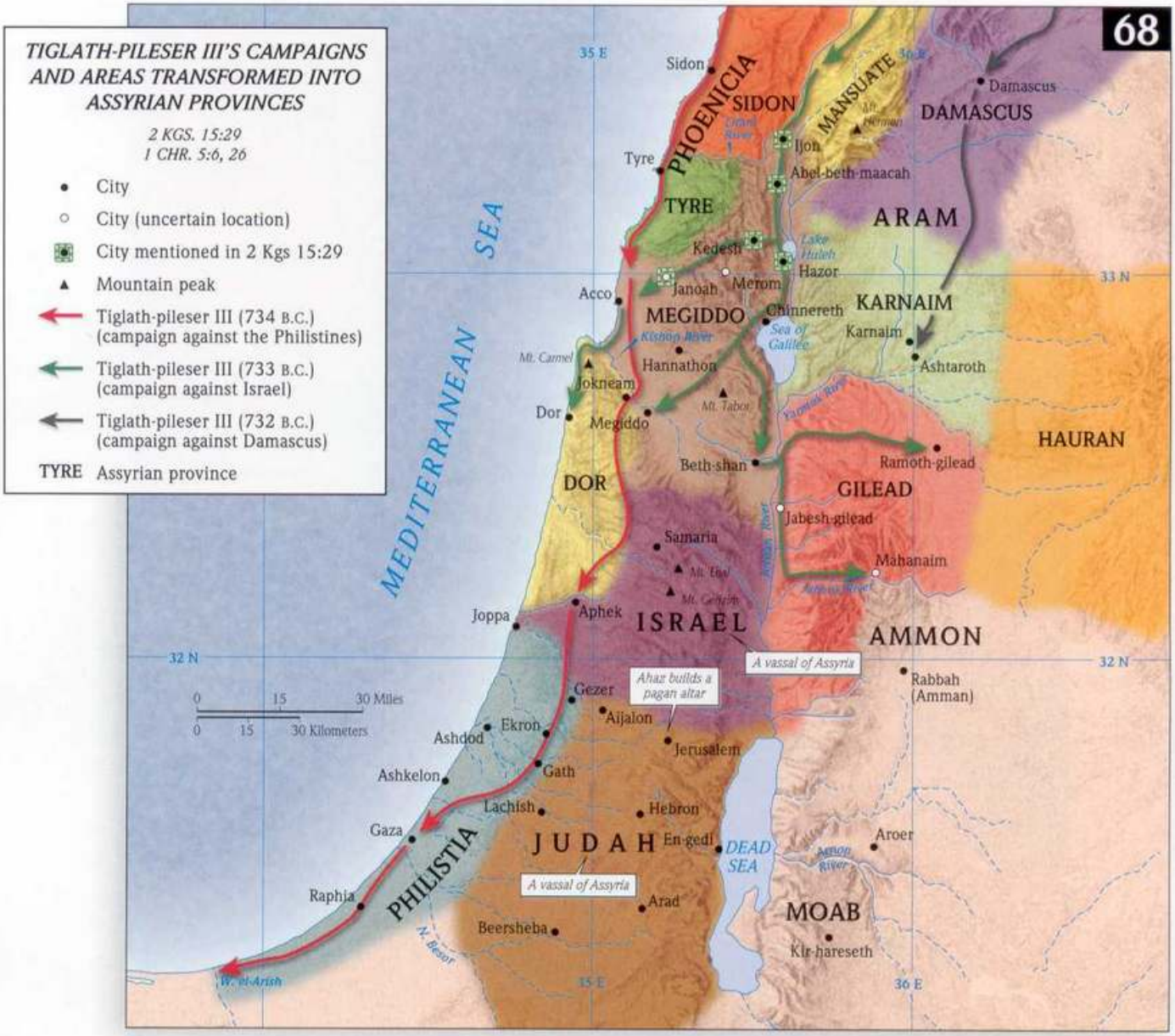
THE RISE OF ASSYRIA: ASHURNASIRPAL II AND SHALMANESER III

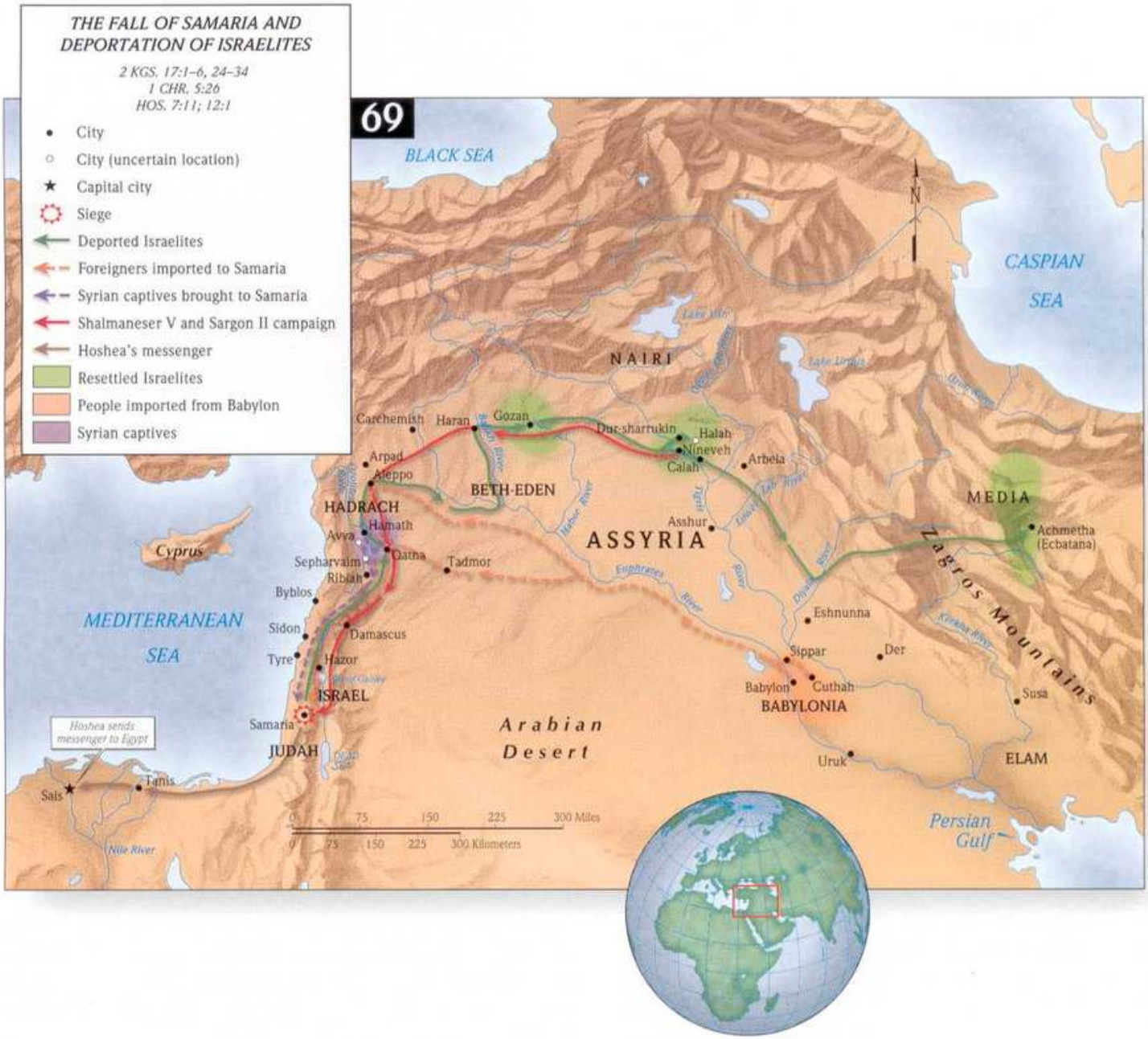
- Modern city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Mountain peak
- Battle of Qarqar
- Campaigns of Ashurnasirpal II (c. 875 BC)
- Campaigns of Shalmaneser III (c. 850 BC)
- Assyrian Heartland
- Expansion under Ashurnasirpal II and Shalmaneser III
- Zone of Assyrian influence


ISRAEL AND JUDAH IN THE DAYS OF JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH
2 KGS. 14:23–28
2 CHR. 26
City
City (uncertain location)
City captured by Uzziah
Mountain peak
Jeroboam II's route
Uzziah's route
Israel
Judah
Reclaimed by Jeroboam II
Amos's Oracles against the nations
A. Damascus
B. Gaza
C. Tyre
D. Edom
E. Ammon
F. Moab
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ARAM
ISRAEL
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Negeb
Arabah
MEUNIM
DEAD SEA
Byblos
Lebo-hamath
To Hamath
Sidon
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Gath-hepher
Aphek
Karnaim
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Lo-debar
Ramoth-gilead
Samaria
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Jabneh
Ashdod
Ekron
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Gath
Moresheth-gath
Tekoa
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Tamar
Kadesh-barnea
Gurbaal
Kuntillet 'Ajrud
Elath
Gulf of Aqaba
Uzziah attacked Philistia and built towns among the Philistines
Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem
Uzziah attacked Arabs in Gurbaal
Uzziah restored Elath to Judah
A. Amos 1:2–5
B. Amos 1:6–8
C. Amos 1:9–10
D. Amos 1:11–12
E. Amos 1:13–15
F. Amos 2:1–3
Hamath
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged at left
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III
2 KGS. 15:17–20
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
Israel
Judea
66
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
NAIRI
URARTU
KUMMUHU
MELID
GURGUM
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Dur-sharrukin
Nineveh
Arbela
Calah
Ekallatum
YAMHAD
KUE (CILICIA)
UNQI
Aleppo
BETH-EDEN
SIYANNU
Ebla
Emar
NIYA
Qarqar
NUHASSHE
ASSYRIA
AMURRU
Hamath
Asshur
Arrapha
Cyprus
Arvad
Qatna
Terqa
Sumur
Orontes R.
Byblos
Tadmor
Eshnunna
ELLIPI
Sidon
Damascus
ARAM
Dur-kurigalzu
Tyre
Sippar
Der
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Acco
Babylon
Samaria
Rabbah (Amman)
Nippur
Susa
Area enlarged at right
Jerusalem
BABYLONIA
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Uruk
Migdol
Ur
ELAM
Memphis
Elath
Sinai
PERSIAN GULF
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
PHOENICIA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Ijon
Abel-beth-maacah
ARAM
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
Janoah
Karnaim
Mt. Carmel
Hannathon
Ashtaroth
Jokneam
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Jabesh-gilead
Mahanaim
Aphek
ISRAEL
AMMON
Gezer
Aijalon
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Gaza
JUDAH
Raphia
MOAB
Negeb
EDOM


THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"
2 KGS. 16:5–16
ISA. 7
2 CHR. 28:5–21
City
Mountain peak
Siege
Israel
Judah
Aram-Damascus
Routes of the anti-Assyrian coalition
Pressure from Edom
Philistine advances
67
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
PHOENICIA
Kedesh
Hazor
Rezin, king of Aram
ARAM
Acco
Mt. Carmel
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Mt. Ebal
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Hauran
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Pekah, son of Remaliah, king of Israel
ISRAEL
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Samaria
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Mahne R.
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Damascus and Israel besiege Jerusalem
Isaiah urges Ahaz to remain steadfast
Rabbah (Amman)
32 N
Bethel
Gezer
Heshbon
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Philistines raid towns in Judah
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Aroer
N. Besor
Gerar
Beersheba
Arad
Kir-hareseth
JUDAH
MOAB
W. el Arish
The Edomites attack Judah and take prisoners
Zered R.
Negeb
Tamar
Arabah
Bozrah
Punon
EDOM
Eastern Desert
Teman
30 N
Rezin, king of Aram, drives out the men of Judah and recovers Elath for Aram
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Ezion-geber
Elath
Gulf of Aqaba
34 E
36 E


TIGLATH-PILESER III'S CAMPAIGNS AND AREAS TRANSFORMED INTO ASSYRIAN PROVINCES
2 KGS. 15:29
1 CHR. 5:6, 26
City
City (uncertain location)
City mentioned in 2 Kgs 15:29
Mountain peak
Tiglath-pileser III (734 B.C.) (campaign against the Philistines)
Tiglath-pileser III (733 B.C.) (campaign against Israel)
Tiglath-pileser III (732 B.C.) (campaign against Damascus)
TYRE Assyrian province
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
SIDON
TYRE
PHILISTIA
MANSUATE
DAMASCUS
ARAM
KARNAIM
MEGIDDO
DOR
HAURAN
GILEAD
ISRAEL
AMMON
JUDAH
MOAB
DEAD SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Ijon
Abel-beth-maacah
Kedesh
Lake Huleh
Hazor
Janoah
Merom
Acco
Chinnereth
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Kishon River
Mt. Carmel
Hannathon
Jokneam
Mt. Tabor
Dor
Megiddo
Yarmuk River
Beth-shan
Ramoth-gilead
Samaria
Jabesh-gilead
Jordan River
Mahanaim
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
Aphek
Jabbok River
A vassal of Assyria
Rabbah (Amman)
Ahaz builds a pagan altar
Gezer
Aijalon
Ekron
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Gath
Lachish
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Aroer
Arnon River
Raphia
A vassal of Assyria
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
N. Besor
W. el-Arish
0 15 30 Miles
0 15 30 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
32 N
33 N

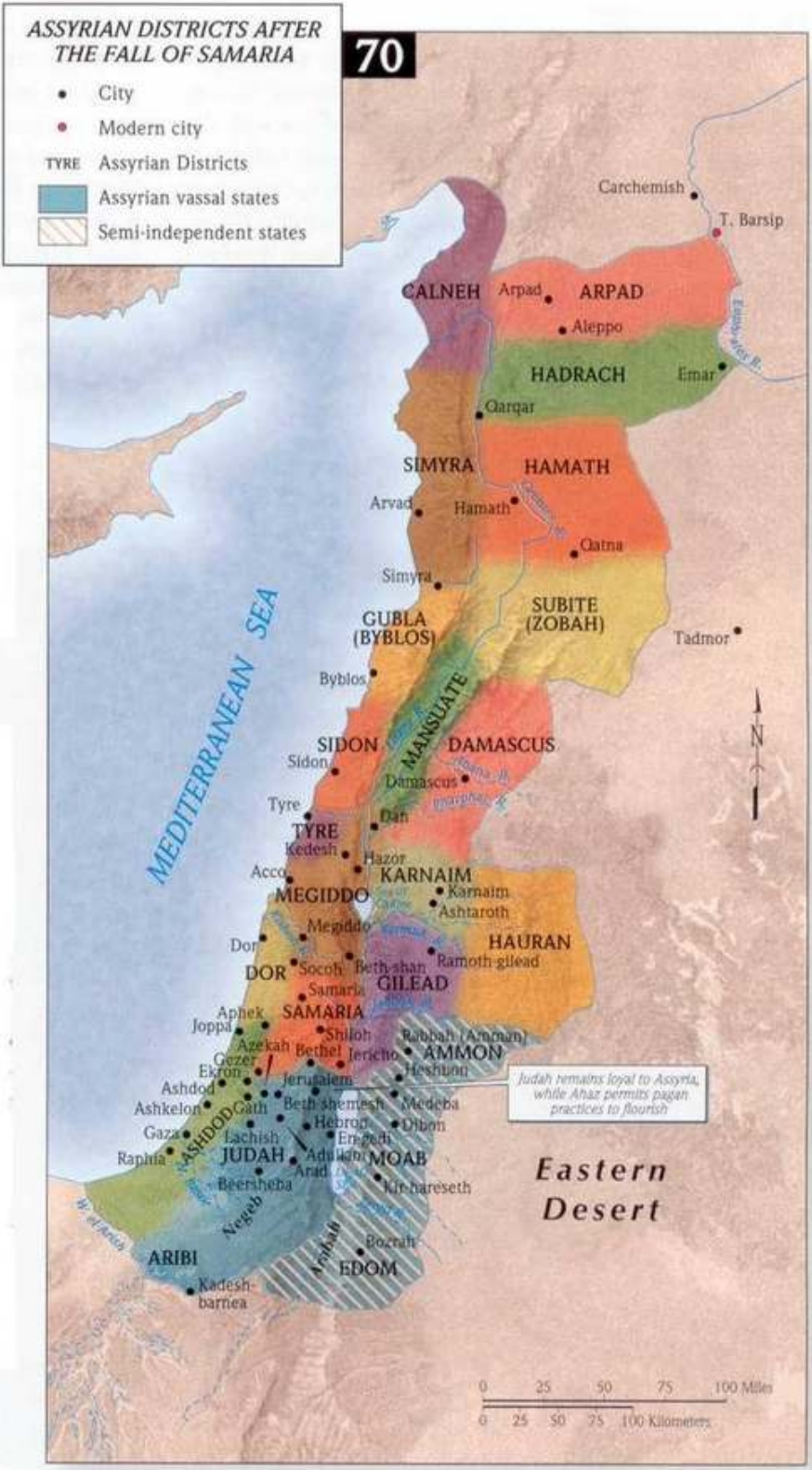

THE FALL OF SAMARIA AND DEPORTATION OF ISRAELITES
2 KGS. 17:1–6, 24–34
1 CHR. 5:26
HOS. 7:11; 12:1
City
City (uncertain location)
Capital city
Siege
Deported Israelites
Foreigners imported to Samaria
Syrian captives brought to Samaria
Shalmaneser V and Sargon II campaign
Hoshea's messenger
Resettled Israelites
People imported from Babylon
Syrian captives
69
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
N
NAIRI
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Dur-sharrukin
Halah
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Arpad
Aleppo
BETH-EDEN
HADRACH
Hamath
Arvva
Qatna
Tadmor
Sepharvaim
Riblah
Byblos
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Hazor
ISRAEL
Samaria
JUDAH
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Hoshea sends messenger to Egypt
Tanis
Sais
Nile River
ASSYRIA
Asshur
MEDIA
Achmetha (Ecbatana)
Zagros Mountains
Eshnunna
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Cuthah
BABYLONIA
Susa
ELAM
Uruk
Arabian Desert
Persian Gulf
0 75 150 225 300 Miles
0 75 150 225 300 Kilometers



The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

2 Kings 15–17; 2 Chronicles 28.16-21; Isaiah 7–9; 10.28-32; 20

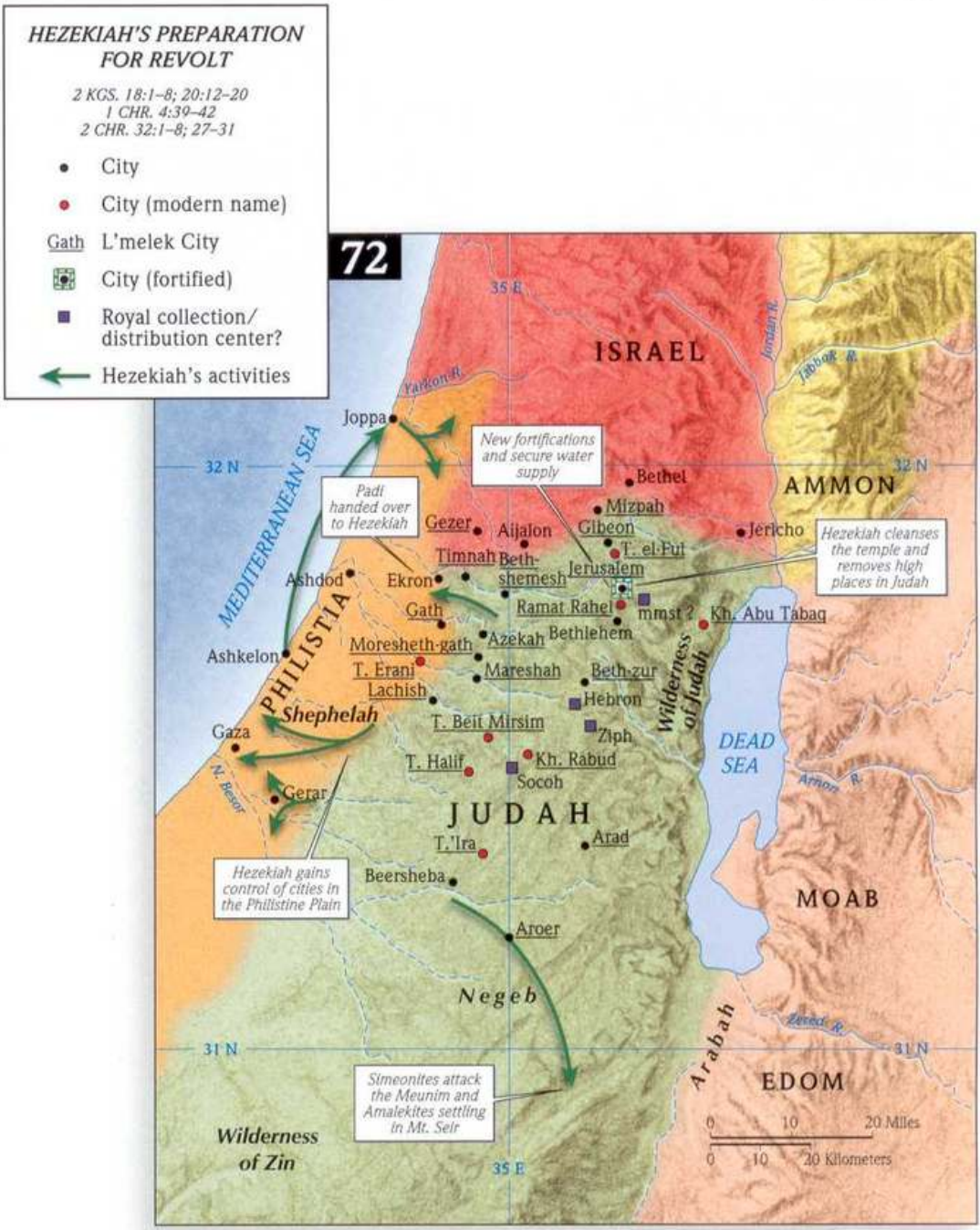
The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah vassal states. Israel rebelled and was defeated by Shalmaneser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


ASSYRIAN DISTRICTS AFTER THE FALL OF SAMARIA
70
City
Modern city
TYRE Assyrian Districts
Assyrian vassal states
Semi-independent states
Carchemish
T. Barsip
CALNEH
Arpad
ARPAD
Aleppo
HADRACH
Emar
Qarqar
SIMYRA
HAMATH
Arvad
Hamath
Qatna
Simyra
GUBLA (BYBLOS)
SUBITE (ZOBAH)
Tadmor
Byblos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
MANSUATE
SIDON
DAMASCUS
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
TYRE
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
KARNAIM
MEGIDDO
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Megiddo
Dor
HAURAN
Ramoth-gilead
DOR
Socoh
Beth-shan
GILEAD
Samaria
Aphek
SAMARIA
Joppa
Shiloh
Rabbah (Amman)
Azekah
Bethel
Jericho
AMMON
Gezer
Heshbon
Ekron
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gath
Beth-shemesh
Medeba
Hebron
Dibon
Gaza
Lachish
En-gedi
ASHDOD
Raphia
JUDAH
Adullam
MOAB
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Eastern Desert
ARIBI
Bozrah
EDOM
Kadesh-barnea
Judah remains loyal to Assyria, while Ahaz permits pagan practices to flourish
N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers


PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
71
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Litani R.
Tyre
ARAM
Damascus
Abana R.
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Carmel
Gath-hepher
Sea of Galilee
Ashtaroth
Yarmuk R.
Dor
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Beth-shan
Hosea's marriage portrays Israel's faithlessness to Yahweh; predicts Assyria will destroy Israel
Abel-meholah
Jordan R.
ISRAEL
Tishbe
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Amos denounces the social sins of Israel and warns of God's impending judgement
Joppa
Hosea's homeland ?
Shiloh
Micah condemns corrupt leaders in Jerusalem
Bethel
Mizpah
Gilgal
Rabbah (Amman)
Ramah
Anathoth
Elkosh
Medeba
Ashdod
Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Azekah
Tekoa
Isaiah advises Ahaz and Hezekiah in attack against Jerusalem
Amos's homeland
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Moresheth-gath
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Dibon
Arnon R.
Eastern Desert
Gerar
JUDAH
En-gedi
Raphia
N. Besor
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Zered R.
W. el-Arish
Tamar
Arabah
EDOM

Chapter 11

Judah Alone amid International Powers

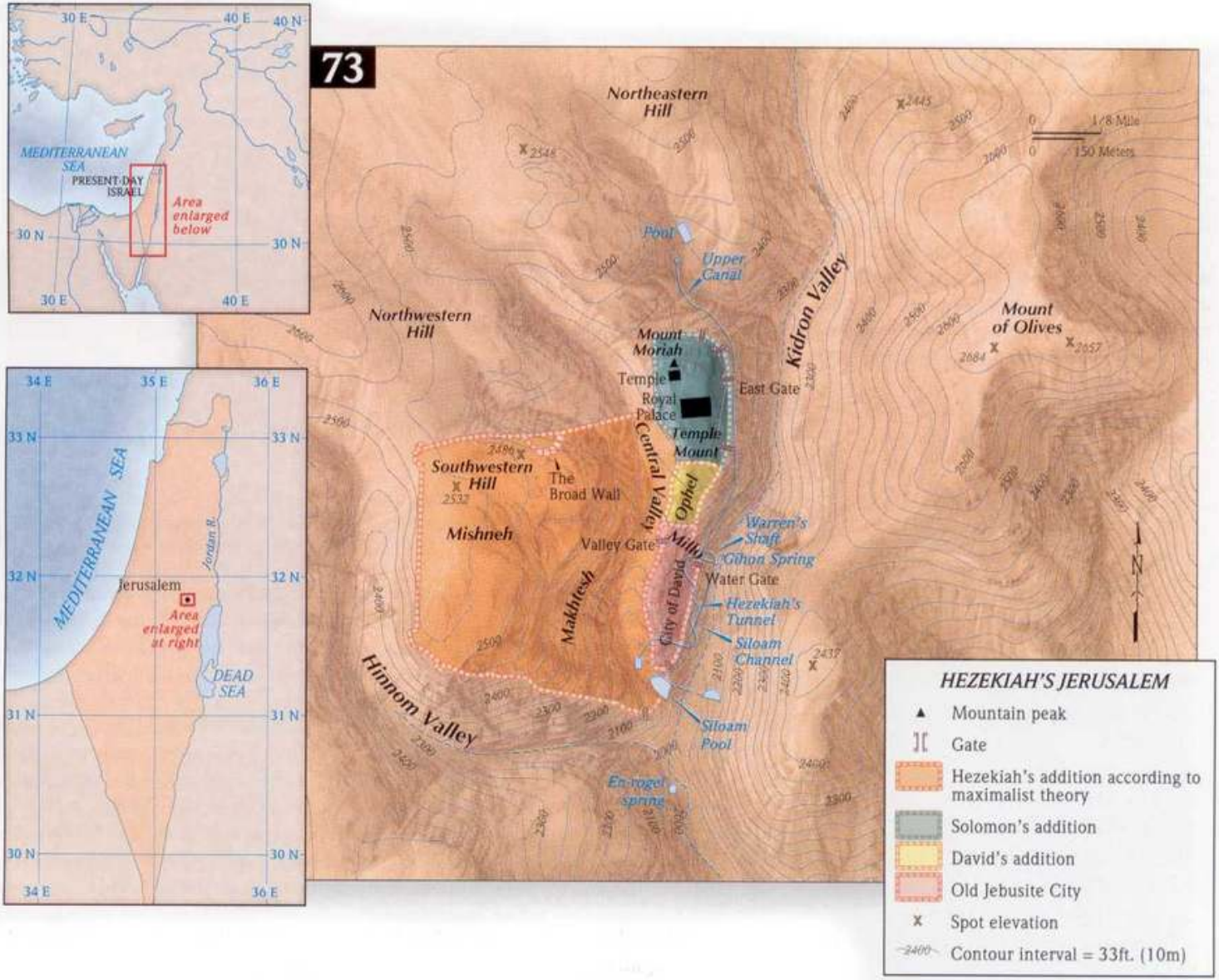

HEZEKIAH'S PREPARATION FOR REVOLT
2 KGS. 18:1–8; 20:12–20
1 CHR. 4:39–42
2 CHR. 32:1–8; 27–31
City
City (modern name)
Gath L'melek City
City (fortified)
Royal collection/ distribution center?
Hezekiah's activities
72
35 E
ISRAEL
Jordan R.
Jabbok R.
Yarkon R.
Joppa
New fortifications and secure water supply
32 N
Bethel
AMMON
Padi handed over to Hezekiah
Mizpah
Gezer
Aijalon
Gibeon
Jericho
Hezekiah cleanses the temple and removes high places in Judah
Timnah
Beth-shemesh
T. el-Ful
Jerusalem
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Ashdod
Ekron
Gath
Ramat Rahel
mmst ?
Kh. Abu Tabaq
Azekah
Bethlehem
Ashkelon
Moresheth-gath
T. Erani
Mareshah
Beth-zur
Wilderness of Judah
Lachish
Hebron
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
T. Beit Mirsim
Ziph
Gaza
DEAD SEA
T. Halif
Kh. Rabud
Socoh
N. Besor
Arnon R.
Gerar
JUDAH
T. 'Ira
Arad
Hezekiah gains control of cities in the Philistine Plain
Beersheba
MOAB
Aroer
Negeb
Zered R.
31 N
Arabah
EDOM
Simeonites attack the Meunim and Amalekites settling in Mt. Seir
Wilderness of Zin
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
35 E

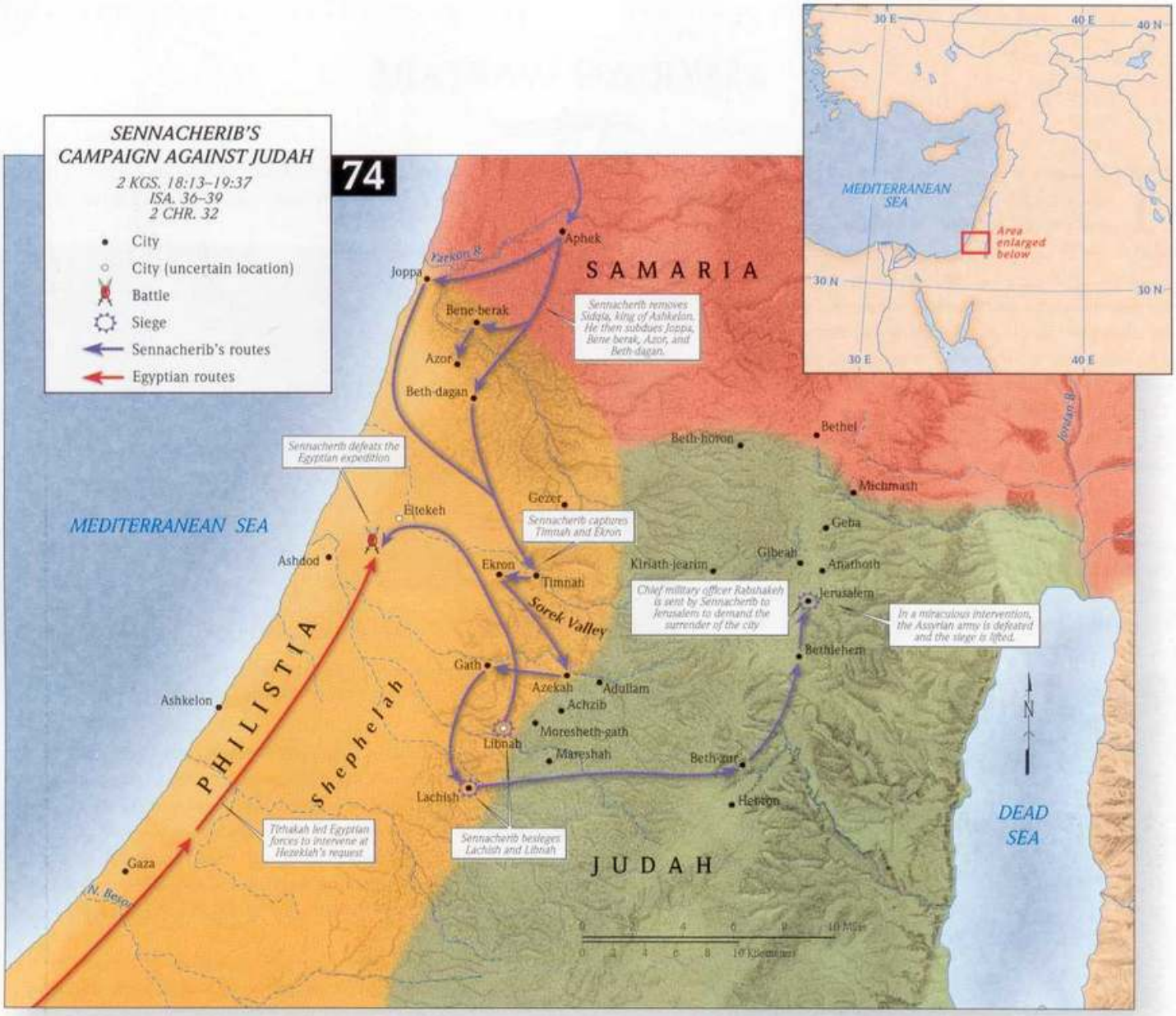
Judah under King Hezekiah

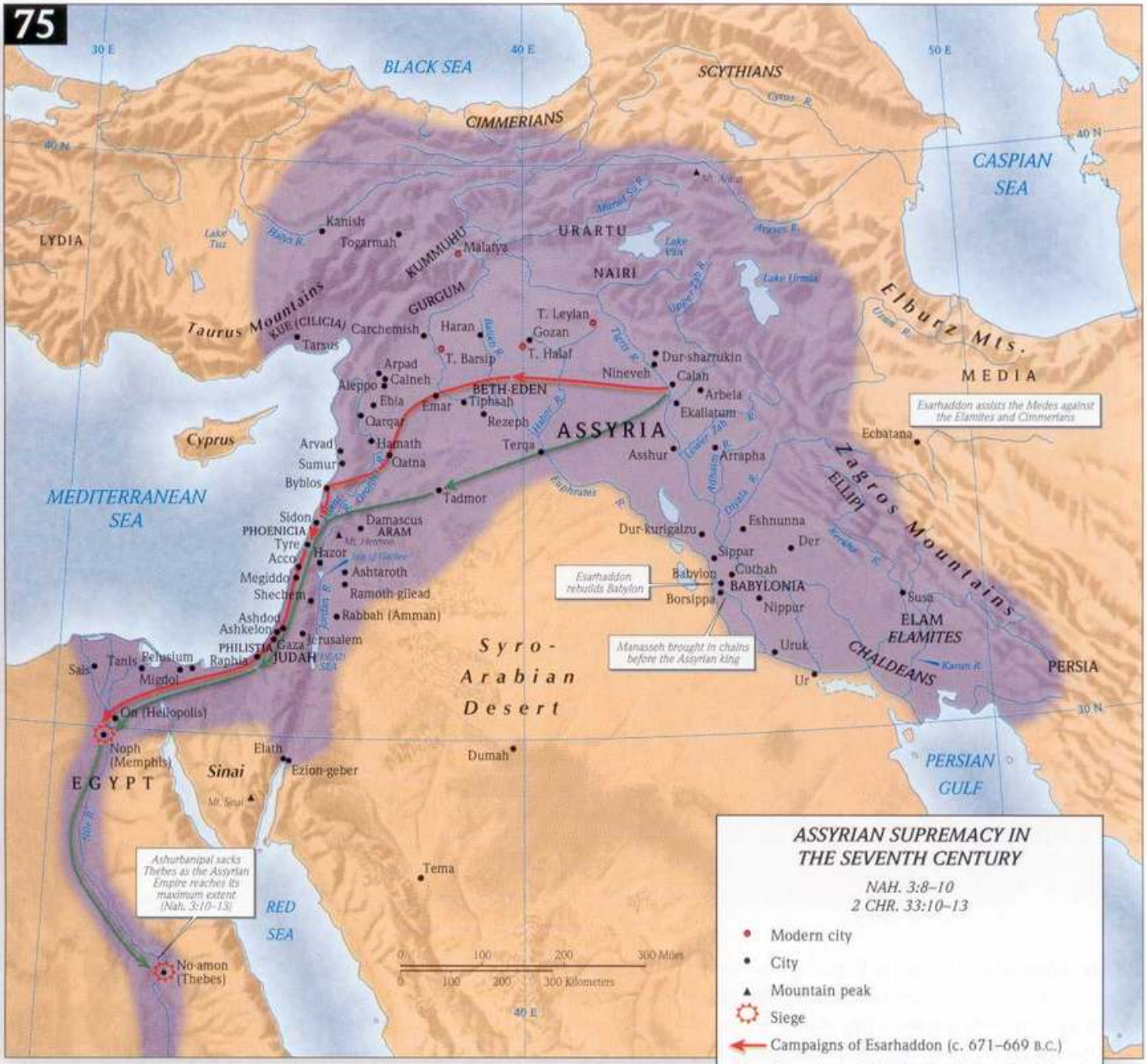
2 Kings 18–20; 1 Chronicles 4.35-43; 2 Chronicles 29–32; Isaiah 10.28-32; 20; 36–39; Micah 1.8-16

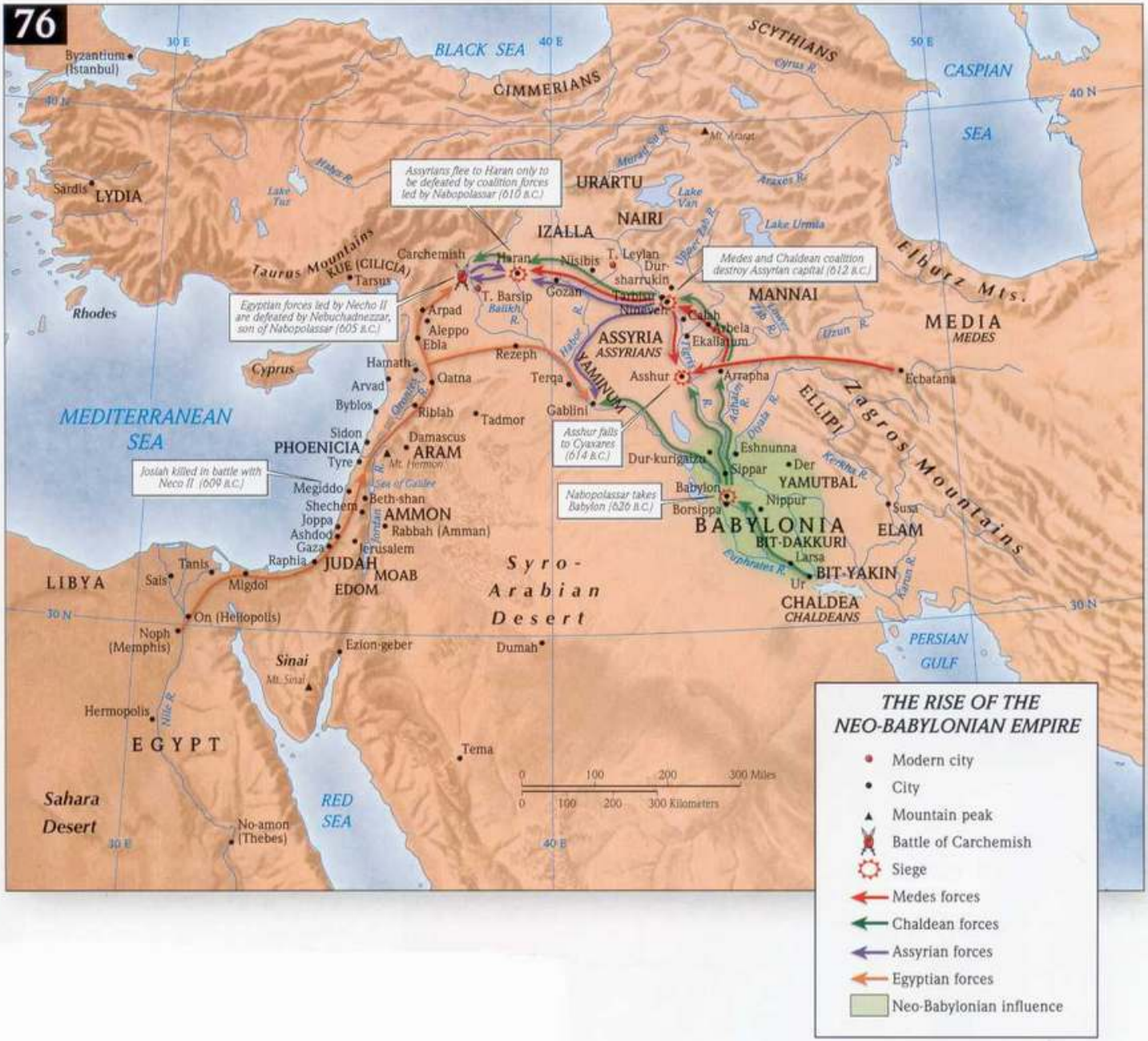
Under Hezekiah (716-687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah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



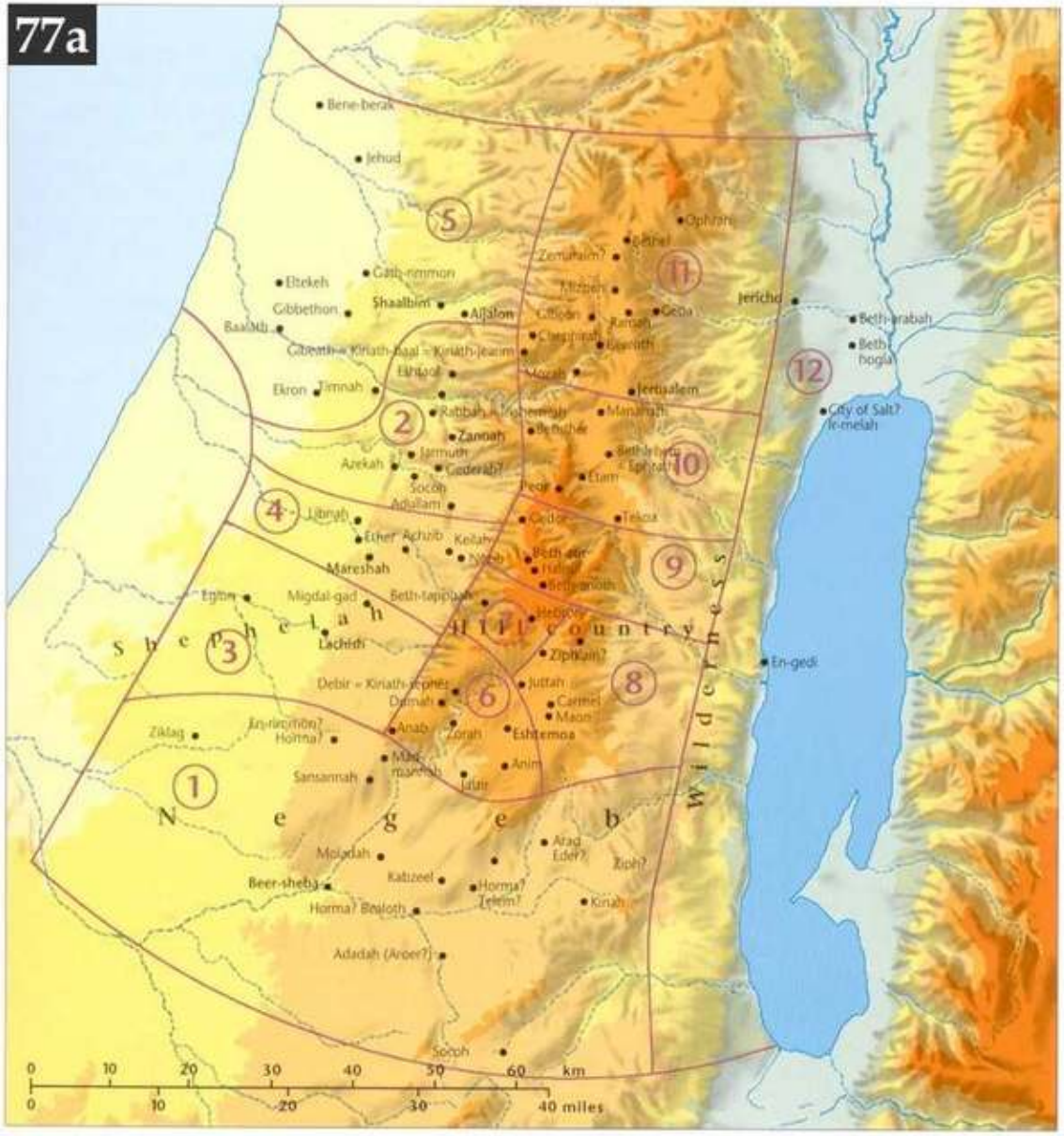

73
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
30 N
30 E
40 E
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at right
DEAD SEA
Northeastern Hill
Northwestern Hill
Southwestern Hill
Mishneh
Makhtesh
Hinnom Valley
Central Valley
Kidron Valley
Mount of Olives
Mount Moriah
Temple
Royal Palace
Temple Mount
East Gate
Ophel
Millo
City of David
Pool
Upper Canal
The Broad Wall
Valley Gate
Water Gate
Warren's Shaft
Gihon Spring
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Siloam Channel
Siloam Pool
En-rogel spring
1/8 Mile
150 Meters
N
HEZEKIAH'S JERUSALEM
Mountain peak
Gate
Hezekiah's addition according to maximalist theory
Solomon's addition
David's addition
Old Jebusite City
Spot elevation
Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)


SENNACHERIB'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDAH
2 KGS. 18:13–19:37
ISA. 36–39
2 CHR. 32
74
City
City (uncertain location)
Battle
Siege
Sennacherib's routes
Egyptian routes
30 E
40 E
40 N
30 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged below
Aphek
Yarkon R.
Joppa
SAMARIA
Bene-berak
Sennacherib removes Sidqia, king of Ashkelon. He then subdues Joppa, Bene-berak, Azor, and Beth-dagan.
Azor
Beth-dagan
Beth-horon
Bethel
Jordan R.
Sennacherib defeats the Egyptian expedition
Michmash
Gezer
Eltekeh
Sennacherib captures Timnah and Ekron
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Geba
Ashdod
Ekron
Timnah
Kiriath-jearim
Gibeah
Anathoth
Chief military officer Rabshakeh is sent by Sennacherib to Jerusalem to demand the surrender of the city
Jerusalem
Sorek Valley
In a miraculous intervention, the Assyrian army is defeated and the siege is lifted.
Bethlehem
Gath
Azekah
Adullam
Ashkelon
Achzib
PHILISTIA
Shephelah
Libnah
Moresheth-gath
Mareshah
Beth-zur
N
Lachish
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Tirhakah led Egyptian forces to intervene at Hezekiah's request
Sennacherib besieges Lachish and Libnah
Gaza
JUDAH
N. Besor
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers


75
BLACK SEA
SCYTHIANS
CIMMERIANS
CASPIAN SEA
LYDIA
URARTU
NAIRI
KUMMUHU
GURGUM
Taurus Mountains
KUE (CILICIA)
Elburz Mts.
MEDIA
ASSYRIA
BETH-EDEN
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
ARAM
PHILISTIA
JUDAH
Syro-Arabian Desert
Zagros Mountains
ELLIPI
BABYLONIA
ELAM
ELAMITES
CHALDEANS
PERSIA
PERSIAN GULF
Sinai
EGYPT
RED SEA
Esarhaddon assists the Medes against the Elamites and Cimmerians
Esarhaddon rebuilds Babylon
Manasseh brought in chains before the Assyrian king
Ashurbanipal sacks Thebes as the Assyrian Empire reaches its maximum extent (Nah. 3:10-13)
Kanish
Togarmah
Malatya
Carchemish
Haran
Tarsus
Arpad
Aleppo
Calneh
Ebla
Emar
Tiphsah
Qarqar
Rezeph
Hamath
Arvad
Sumur
Qatna
Byblos
Tadmor
Sidon
Tyre
Acco
Hazor
Megiddo
Shechem
Ashtaroth
Ramoth-gilead
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Gaza
Jerusalem
Raphia
Pelusium
Tanis
Migdol
Sais
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Elath
Ezion-geber
Mt. Sinai
Dumah
Tema
No-amon (Thebes)
T. Leylan
Gozan
T. Halaf
T. Barsip
Nineveh
Dur-sharrukin
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Asshur
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Dur-kurigalzu
Eshnunna
Der
Sippar
Cuthah
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Uruk
Ur
Susa
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
ASSYRIAN SUPREMACY IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY
NAH. 3:8–10
2 CHR. 33:10–13
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Siege
Campaigns of Esarhaddon (c. 671–669 B.C.)
Campaigns of Ashurbanipal II (c. 667–663 B.C.)
Assyrian Empire at its zenith


76
BLACK SEA
CIMMERIANS
SCYTHIANS
CASPIAN SEA
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Sardis
LYDIA
Lake Tuz
Halys R.
Cyrus R.
Mt. Ararat
Murad Su R.
Araxes R.
URARTU
Lake Van
NAIRI
IZALLA
Lake Urmia
Elburz Mts.
Assyrians flee to Haran only to be defeated by coalition forces led by Nabopolassar (610 B.C.)
Medes and Chaldean coalition destroy Assyrian capital (612 B.C.)
Taurus Mountains
KUE (CILICIA)
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Nisibis
T. Leylan
Dur-sharrukin
Tarbisu
Nineveh
MANNAI
Egyptian forces led by Necho II are defeated by Nebuchadnezzar, son of Nabopolassar (605 B.C.)
T. Barsip
Balikh R.
Gozan
Rhodes
Arpad
Aleppo
Ebla
Calah
Arbela
Ekallatum
Uzun R.
MEDIA
MEDES
ASSYRIA
ASSYRIANS
Habor R.
Rezeph
Cyprus
Hamath
Qatna
Terqa
YAMINUM
Asshur
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Arvad
Byblos
Riblah
Tadmor
Gablini
Adhaim R.
Diyala R.
ELLIPI
Zagros Mountains
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Damascus
ARAM
Mt. Hermon
Asshur falls to Cyaxares (614 B.C.)
Eshnunna
Dur-kurigalzu
Sippar
Der
YAMUTBAL
Kerkha R.
Tyre
Josiah killed in battle with Neco II (609 B.C.)
Megiddo
Sea of Galilee
Beth-shan
Babylon
Nabopolassar takes Babylon (626 B.C.)
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Shechem
Joppa
AMMON
Rabbah (Amman)
BABYLONIA
ELAM
Ashdod
Gaza
Jerusalem
BIT-DAKKURI
Raphia
JUDAH
Larsa
Euphrates R.
BIT-YAKIN
Tanis
Sais
Migdol
MOAB
EDOM
Syro-Arabian Desert
Ur
Karun R.
LIBYA
CHALDEA
CHALDEANS
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Ezion-geber
Dumah
PERSIAN GULF
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Hermopolis
Nile R.
EGYPT
Tema
Sahara Desert
RED SEA
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
THE RISE OF THE NEO-BABYLONIAN EMPIRE
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Battle of Carchemish
Siege
Medes forces
Chaldean forces
Assyrian forces
Egyptian forces
Neo-Babylonian influence


THE REIGN OF JOSIAH
2 KGS. 22–23
2 CHR. 34–35
Modern city
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle
Josiah's routes
Neco II's routes
Main trunk route
Area firmly controlled by Josiah at the start of his reign
Josiah's area of conquest
PHOENICIA
ARAM
Damascus
To Carchemish
Tyre
Litani R.
Dan
Pharpar R.
Kedesh
Hazor
King Neco II continues on his way to assist in a final Assyrian effort to recapture Haran
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Karnaim
Rumah
Kishon R.
Mt. Carmel
Yarmuk R.
Mt. Tabor
Megiddo
Dor
In 609 B.C. Josiah is killed outside of Megiddo in a battle with Egyptian King Neco II
Ramoth-gilead
Beth-shan
Josiah removed the pagan shrines from towns in Samaria
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
SAMARIA
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Aphek
Joppa
Josiah dismantled the high place at Bethel
Finding of the "Book of the Law", ca. 622/21; Josiah purges Jerusalem of pagan shrines, images, and practices
32 N
Bethel
Rabbah (Amman)
Mesad Hashavyahu
Mizpah
Gezer
Geba
Jericho
Ashdod
Ekron
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Bethlehem
Josiah was buried in Jerusalem
Ashkelon
Gath Libnah
PHILISTIA
Lachish
Defiled the high places from Geba to Beersheba
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Gaza
En-gedi
JUDAH
Brook of Besor
Arnon R.
Raphia
Arad
MOAB
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
Eastern Desert
Zered R.
31 N
Tamar
EDOM
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
Bozrah
35 E
36 E



The Districts of Judah under King Josiah

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

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

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

1
Jagur
Dimonah
Kedesh
Hazor
Ithnan
Hazor-hadatta
Amam
Kerioth-hezron
Shema
Hazar-gadda
Heshmon
Beth-pelet
Hazar-shual
Baalah
Iim
Ezem
Eltolad
Chesil
Bethul
Lebaoth
Shilhim

2
Ashnah
En-gannim
Tappuah
Enam
Shaaraim
Adithaim
Gederothaim

3
Zenan
Hadashah
Dilan
Mizpeh
Jokthe-el
Bozkath
Cabbon
Lahmam
Chitlish
Gederoth
Beth-dagon
Naamah
Makkedah

4
Ashan
Iphtah
Ashnah

5
Ithla
Elon
Me-jarkon
Rakkon

6
Shamir
Dannah
Goshen
Holon
Giloh

7
Arab
Eshan
Janim (Janum)
Aphekah
Humtah
Zior

8
Jezreel
Jokdeam
Zanoah
Gibeah
Timnah

9
Maarath
Eltekon

10
Kulon
Tatam
Shoresh
Kerem
Gallim

11
Avim
Parah
Chefar-ammoni
Ophni
Rekem
Irpeel
Taralah
Zela
Haeleph

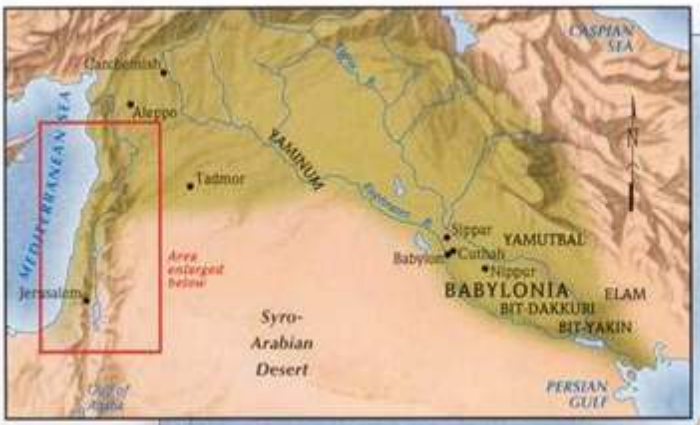
12
Emek-keziz
Middin
Secacah
Nibshan



The Golden Age of King Josiah

2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

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



NEBUCHADNEZZAR'S CAMPAIGNS AGAINST JUDAH

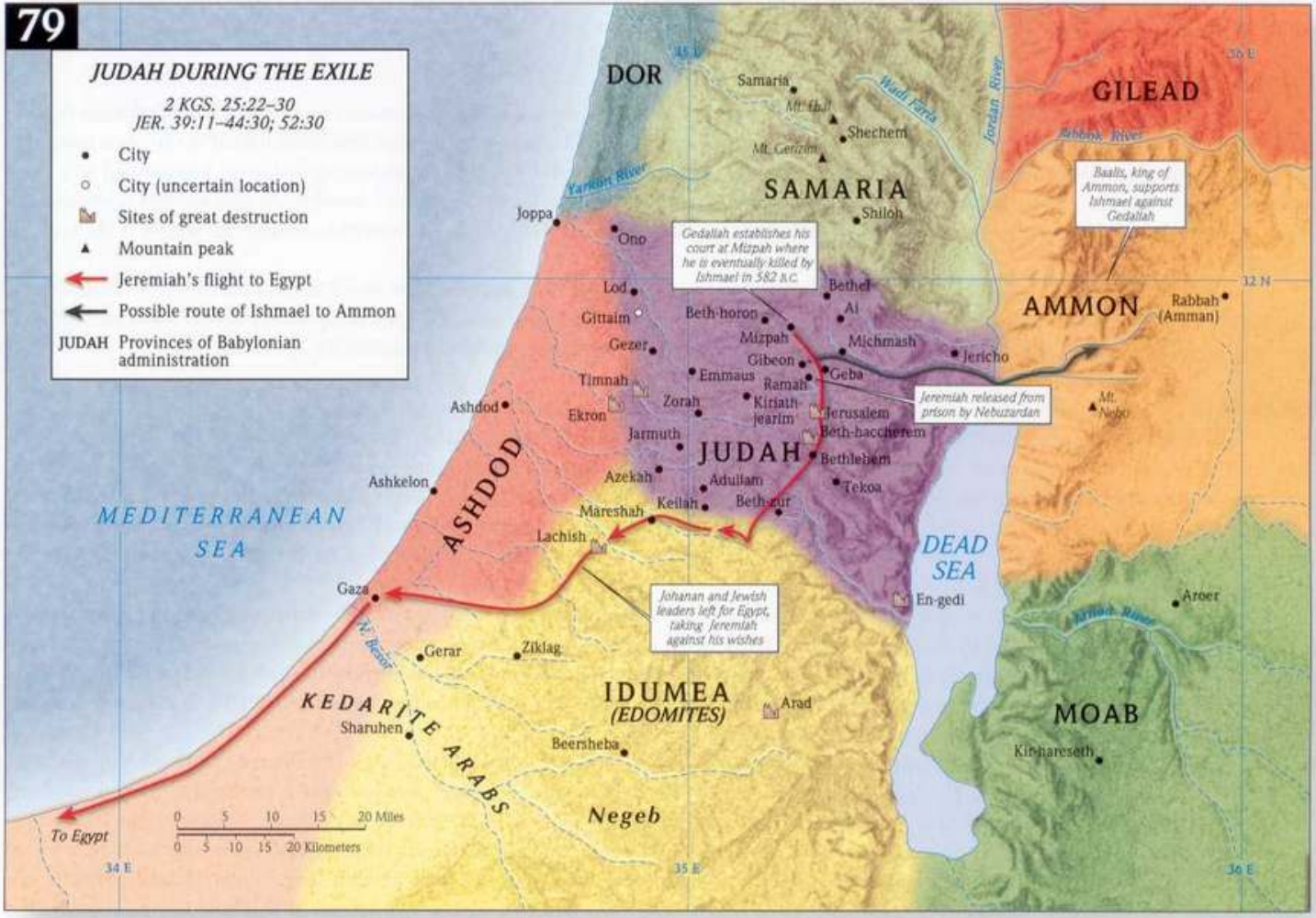
2 KGS. 24:1–25:21
2 CHR. 36:6–21
JER. 39; 52
OBAD. 10–14

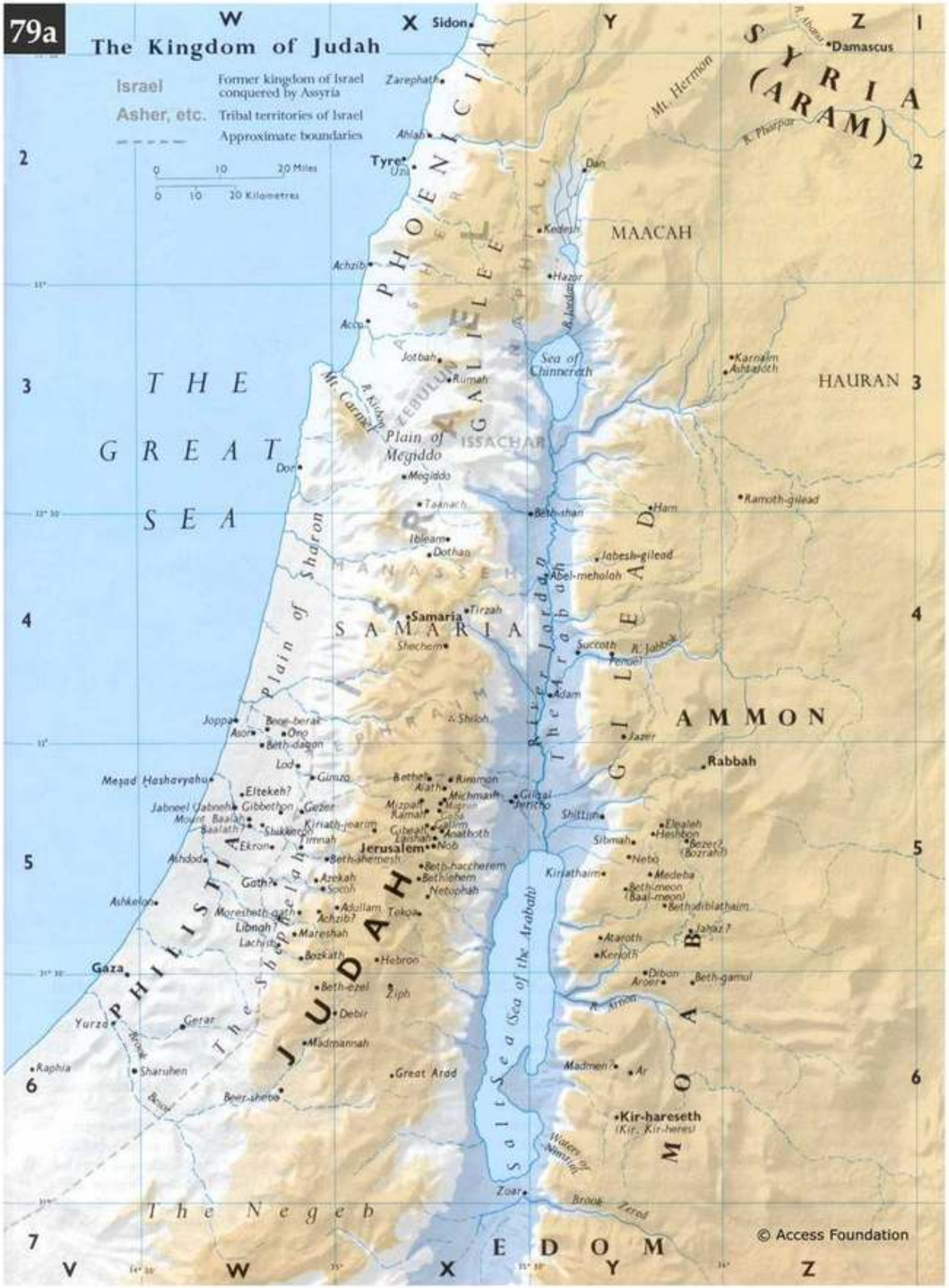
- City
- Mountain peak
- Siege
- Nebuchadnezzar's first campaign (604)
- Nebuchadnezzar's second campaign (598–597)
- Nebuchadnezzar's third campaign (587–586)
- Egyptian campaign of 604–601
- Zedekiah's escape route
- Edomite's attack on Jerusalem
- Area of Babylonian dominance

HAMATH
Arvad
Hamath
Orontes R.
Qatna
Riblah
Zedekiah taken prisoner before Nebuchadnezzar encamped at Riblah
Byblos
36 E
34 N
Sidon
PHOENICIA
Litani R.
Tyre
Dan
Abana R.
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar R.
ARAM
Kedesh
Hazor
Acco
Sea of Galilee
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Megiddo
Ramoth-gilead
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Mt. Ebal
Jabbok R.
AMMON
Aphek
Mt. Gerizim
Joppa
After Jerusalem fell, the Babylonians destroyed its fortifications and burnt down the temple
32 N
Bethel
Mizpah
Jericho
Rabbah (Amman)
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Zedekiah tries to escape, but is caught in the plains of Jericho. He then is taken to the king of Babylon at Riblah where he receives his sentence.
Ashkelon
PHILISTIA
Azekah
Bethlehem
Beth-zur
Gaza
Lachish
Hebron
En-gedi
N. Besor
JUDAH
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
Letters from Babylonian siege found in debris
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
Negeb
MOAB
Zoar
Zered R.
As Judah weakens, the Edomite kingdom takes advantage of the situation and sends troops
Arabah
EDOM
30 E
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers

Chapter 12

The Babylonian Exile


JUDAH DURING THE EXILE
2 KGS. 25:22–30
JER. 39:11–44:30; 52:30
City
City (uncertain location)
Sites of great destruction
Mountain peak
Jeremiah's flight to Egypt
Possible route of Ishmael to Ammon
JUDAH Provinces of Babylonian administration
DOR
SAMARIA
GILEAD
AMMON
MOAB
ASHDOD
JUDAH
IDUMEA (EDOMITES)
KEDARITE ARABS
Negeb
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Wadi Farra
Jordan River
Yarkon River
Jabbok River
Arnon River
Besor
Joppa
Ono
Lod
Gittaim
Gezer
Ashdod
Ekron
Ashkelon
Gaza
Timnah
Zorah
Jarmuth
Azekah
Maresha
Keilah
Lachish
Adullam
Beth-zur
Tekoa
Bethlehem
Beth-haccherem
Jerusalem
Kiriath-jearim
Ramah
Geba
Emmaus
Mizpah
Beth-horon
Bethel
Ai
Michmash
Gibeon
Jericho
Shiloh
Gedaliah establishes his court at Mizpah where he is eventually killed by Ishmael in 582 B.C.
Baalis, king of Ammon, supports Ishmael against Gedaliah
Jeremiah released from prison by Nebuzaradan
Johanan and Jewish leaders left for Egypt, taking Jeremiah against his wishes
Rabbah (Amman)
Mt. Nebo
En-gedi
Aroer
Kir-hareseth
Arad
Beersheba
Ziklag
Gerar
Sharuhen
To Egypt
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E
32 N


79a
The Kingdom of Judah
Israel
Former kingdom of Israel conquered by Assyria
Asher, etc.
Tribal territories of Israel
Approximate boundaries
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
V
Sidon
Zarephath
Ahlab
Tyre
Uzu
Achzib
Acco
Jotbah
Rumah
Dan
Kedesh
Hazor
Damascus
Mt. Hermon
R. Pharpar
SYRIA (ARAM)
MAACAH
HAURAN
Karnaim
Ashtaroth
Sea of Chinnereth
R. Jordan
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
ASHER
NAPHTALI
ZEBULUN
ISSACHAR
Mt. Carmel
R. Kishon
Plain of Megiddo
Megiddo
Taanach
Beth-shan
Ham
Ramoth-gilead
Ibleam
Dothan
Jabesh-gilead
Abel-meholah
MANASSEH
Samaria
Tirzah
SAMARIA
Shechem
Succoth
R. Jabbok
Penuel
Adam
Shiloh
GILEAD
AMMON
Jazer
Rabbah
Joppa
Bene-berak
Asor
Ono
Beth-dagon
Lod
Gimzo
Meṣad Hashavyahu
Eltekeh?
Jabneel (Jabneh)
Gibbethon
Gezer
Mount Baalah
Baalath?
Shikkeron
Kiriath-jearim
Timnah
Ekron
Ashdod
Beth-shemesh
Bethel
Alath
Rimmon
Michmash
Mizpah
Ramah
Gilgal
Jericho
Gibeah
Gallim
Laishah
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Nob
Beth-haccherem
Bethlehem
Netophah
Azekah
Socoh
Goth?
Ashkelon
Moresheth-gath
Adullam
Achzib?
Tekoa
Libnah?
Mareshah
Lachish
Bozkath
Hebron
Gaza
Beth-ezel
Ziph
Debir
Yurza
Gerar
Madmannah
Raphia
Sharuhen
Great Arad
Beer-sheba
Brook Besor
PHILISTIA
The Shephelah
JUDAH
Salt Sea (Sea of the Arabah)
Shittim
Elealeh
Heshbon
Bezer? (Bozrah?)
Sibmah
Nebo
Kiriathaim
Medeba
Beth-meon (Baal-meon)
Beth-diblathaim
Jahaz?
Ataroth
Kerioth
Dibon
Aroer
Beth-gamul
R. Arnon
MOAB
Madmen?
Ar
Kir-hareseth (Kir, Kir-heres)
Waters of Nimrim
Zoar
Brook Zered
The Negeb
EDOM
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Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

2 Kings 17.6; 18.11; 24.11-16; 25; Ezra 2.59; 8.17; Nehemiah 7.61; Jeremiah 29; 42–46; 52; Ezekiel 1.1-3; 3.15
The exile, marking the beginning of the Jewish diaspora, resulted from the deportations of the northern kingdom of Israel to Assyria in 722 B.C., the southern kingdom of Judah to Babylon in 597, 587 and 582 B.C., and the flight of many of the remaining population of Judah to Egypt after an unsuccessful uprising against the Babylonian governor in Mizpah in 582 B.C.

Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

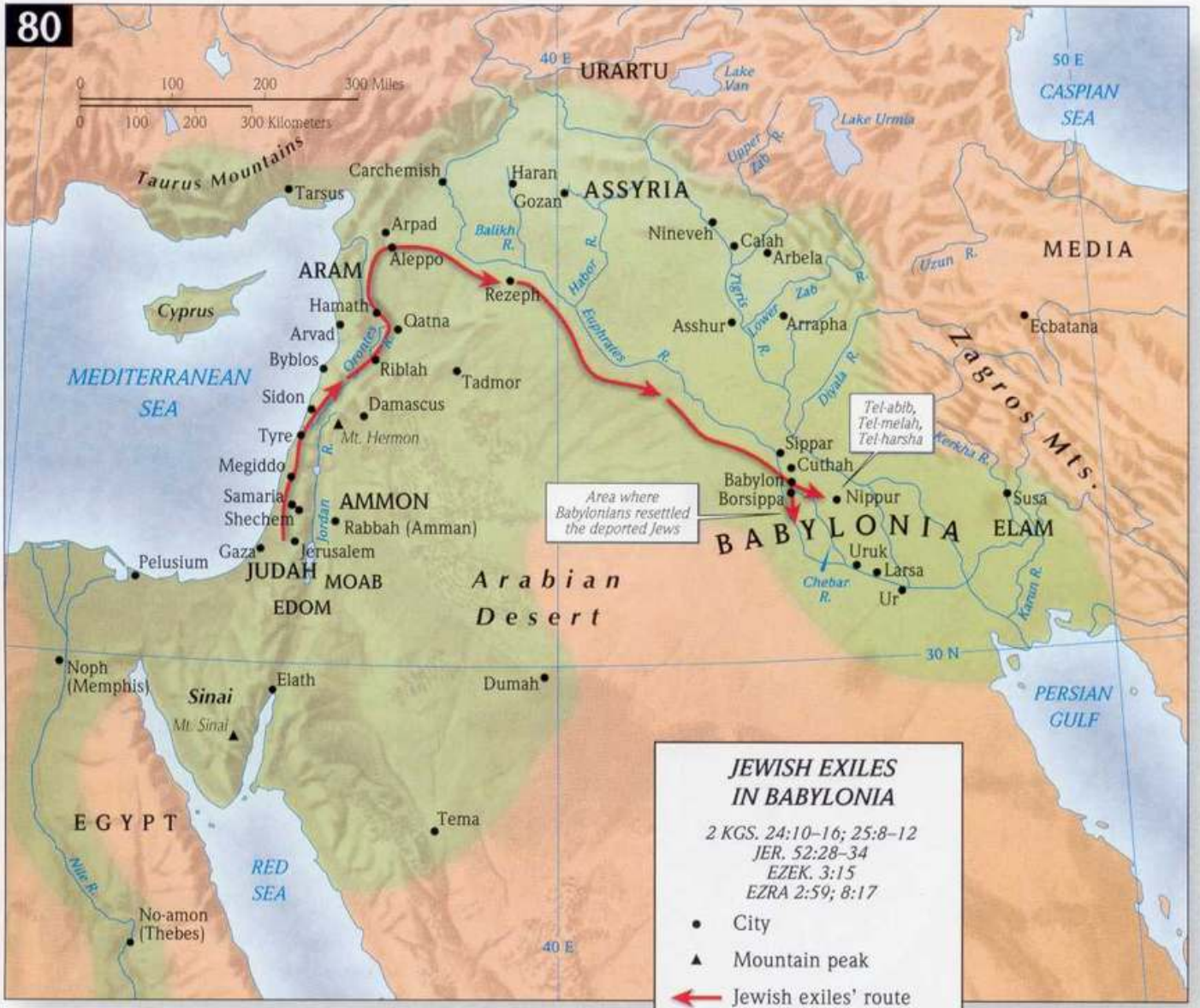
Ezra 2.21-35; Nehemiah 3.1-32; 7.26-38
When the Persian king Cyrus II (550-529 B.C.) conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. with hardly a battle, Judah became the Persian province Yahud.

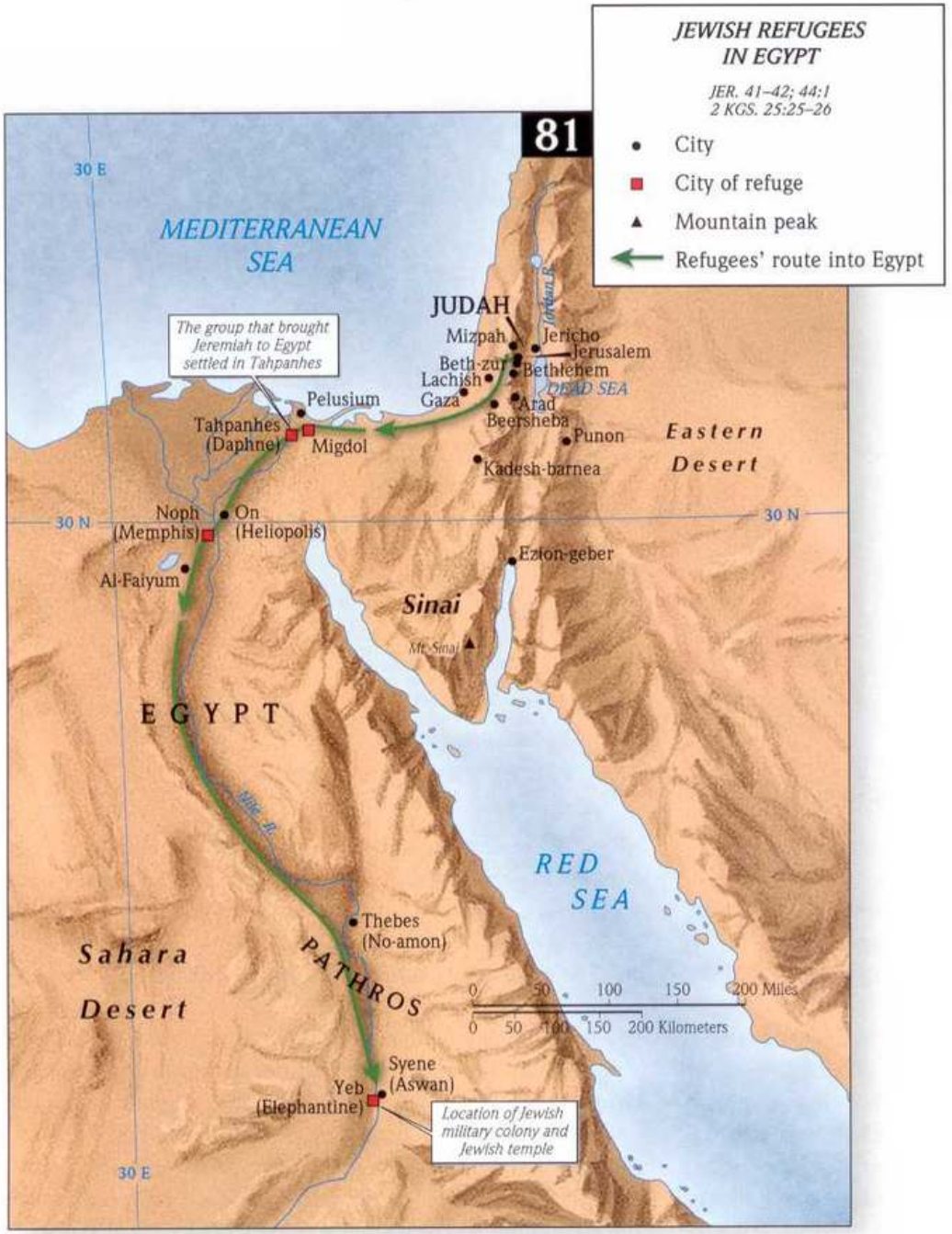
The whole of Palestine was part of the 5th Persian satrapy of Abar-Nahara ("[the land] beyond the [Euphrates] River"); cf. map 19. The satrapy was divided into provinces, two of which were Samaria and Yahud. The capital of Samaria was Shechem, with the holy mountain of Gerizim. In Nehemiah's time the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

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

79b

Sidon
PHOENICIA
SYRIA
Tyre
DAMASCUS
Achzib
(Ecdippa)
Hazor
Acco
(Royal fortress)
KARNAIM?
Haifa
(under Tyre)
Carmel
GALILEE
Dor
(under Sidon)
Megiddo
Crocodilon Polis?
(under Tyre)
Strato's Tower
(under Sidon)
DOR
GILEAD
Samaria
SAMARIA
Shechem
Garizim
Apollonia
AMMON
(TOBIADS)
Joppa
(under Sidon)
Ramathaim
(Arimathea)
Ophrah
(Aphairema)
Ono
Hadid
Lod
Gezer
Bethel
Ai
Michmash
Senaah
Mizpah
Gibeon
Ramah
Geba
Jericho
Chephirah
Kiriath-jearim
Beeroth
Nob
Anathoth
Azmaveth
Ashdod
Beth-kerem?
Jerusalem
Zanoah
Bethlehem
JEHUD
(JUDEA)
Netophah
Tekoa
Ashkelon
(under Tyre)
Keilah
Beth-zur
Mareshah
Hebron
Gaza
(Royal fortress)
Lachish
ASHDOD
EDOM
(IDUMEA)
Tyre
(Birta?)
Rabbah (Birta?)
= District capitals
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 km
0 10 20 30 40 miles


0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
40 E
50 E
URARTU
Lake Van
CASPIAN SEA
Lake Urmia
Upper Zab R.
Taurus Mountains
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
ASSYRIA
Tarsus
Arpad
Balikh R.
Nineveh
Calah
Arbela
Aleppo
Habor R.
Uzun R.
MEDIA
ARAM
Rezeph
Tigris R.
Lower Zab R.
Cyprus
Hamath
Qatna
Asshur
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Arvad
Euphrates R.
Byblos
Orontes R.
Riblah
Tadmor
Diyala R.
Zagros Mts.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tel-abib, Tel-melah, Tel-harsha
Tyre
Mt. Hermon
Kerkha R.
Sippar
Megiddo
Cuthah
Babylon
Samaria
AMMON
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Shechem
Jordan R.
Rabbah (Amman)
Area where Babylonians resettled the deported Jews
BABYLONIA
ELAM
Gaza
Jerusalem
Uruk
Pelusium
JUDAH
MOAB
Larsa
Chebar R.
Ur
Karun R.
Arabian Desert
EDOM
30 N
Noph (Memphis)
Elath
Dumah
PERSIAN GULF
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
JEWISH EXILES IN BABYLONIA
2 KGS. 24:10–16; 25:8–12
JER. 52:28–34
EZEK. 3:15
EZRA 2:59; 8:17
City
Mountain peak
Jewish exiles' route
Neo-Babylonian Empire
EGYPT
Tema
RED SEA
Nile R.
No-amon (Thebes)
40 E

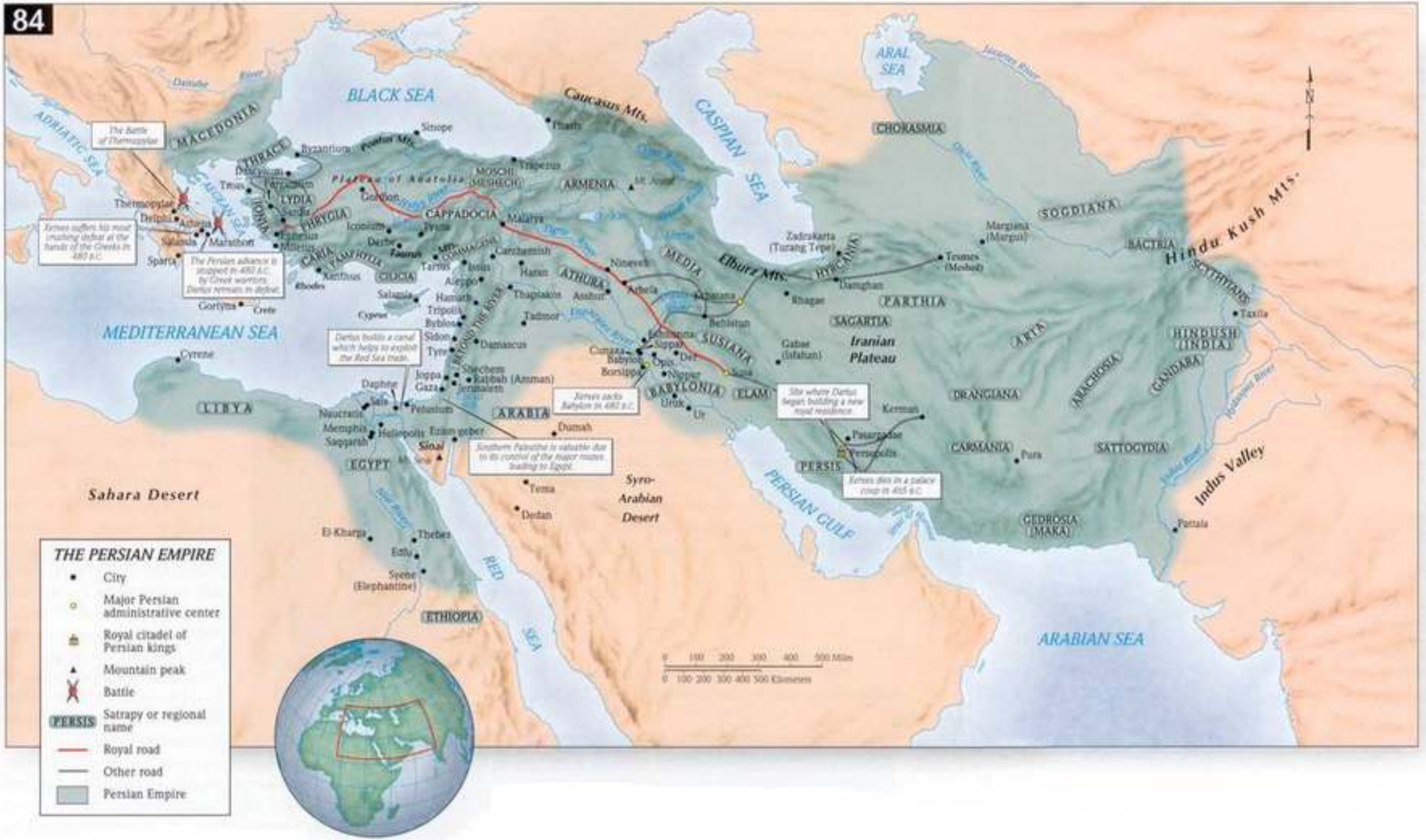

81
JEWISH REFUGEES IN EGYPT
JER. 41–42; 44:1
2 KGS. 25:25–26
City
City of refuge
Mountain peak
Refugees' route into Egypt
30 E
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
JUDAH
Jordan R.
Mizpah
Jericho
Jerusalem
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Lachish
DEAD SEA
Gaza
Arad
Beersheba
The group that brought Jeremiah to Egypt settled in Tahpanhes
Pelusium
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Migdol
Punon
Eastern Desert
Kadesh-barnea
30 N
Noph (Memphis)
On (Heliopolis)
Ezion-geber
Al-Faiyum
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
EGYPT
Nile R.
RED SEA
Thebes (No-amon)
Sahara Desert
PATHROS
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers
Syene (Aswan)
Yeb (Elephantine)
Location of Jewish military colony and Jewish temple
30 E

Chapter 13

The Persian Period

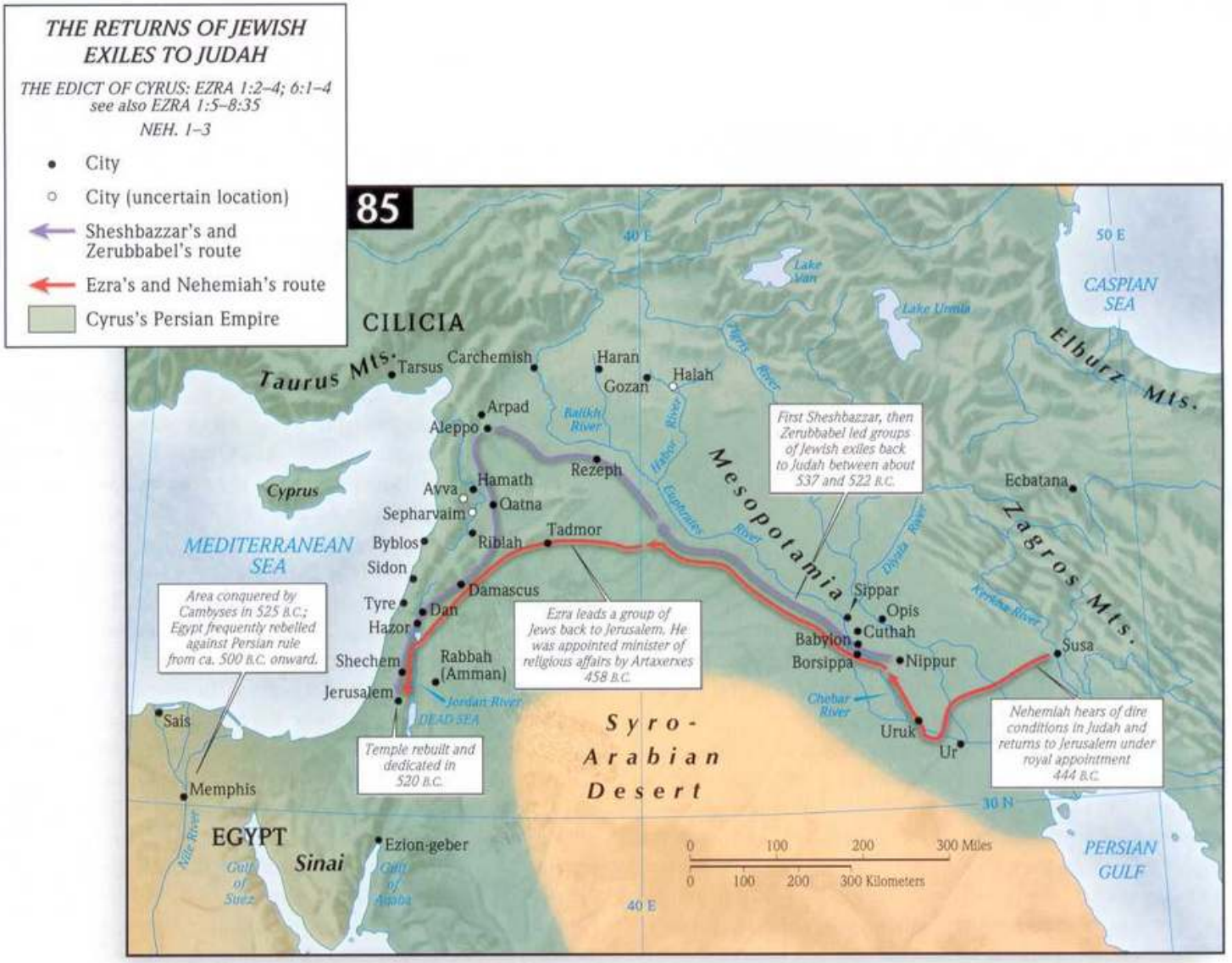

82
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BLACK SEA
Sinope
SCYTHIANS
CASPIAN SEA
CIMMERIANS
Ancyra
Plateau of Anatolia
LYDIA
AEGEAN SEA
Sardis
Halys River
Lake Tuz
Mt. Ararat
URARTU
Araxes River
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
IZALLA
Taurus Mts.
KUE
Carchemish
Haran
T. Leylan
Tarsus
T. Barsip
Gozan
T. Brak
Elburz Mts.
Nineveh
Calah
Rhodes
Crete
Aleppo
Ekallatum
Arbela
MEDIA
Cyprus
Hamath
Rezeph
Arrapha
Ecbatana
Arvad
Byblos
Riblah
Tadmor
Dura-Europos
Tigris River
Euphrates River
Zagros Mountains
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
BABYLONIA
Sippar
Der
Babylon
Nippur
Susa
ELAM
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Ashdod
Rabbah (Amman)
Gaza
Jerusalem
Pelusium
LIBYA
Sais
Migdol
Ur
CHALDEA
Pasargadae
On (Heliopolis)
Noph (Memphis)
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Ezion-geber
Dumah
Syro-Arabian Desert
KINGDOM OF ANSHAN
PERSIA
(Vassal of the Medes)
Nile River
EGYPT
Tema
PERSIAN GULF
Sahara Desert
No-amon (Thebes)
RED SEA
WORLD POWERS OF THE SIXTH CENTURY
City
Modern city
Kingdom capital
Mountain peak
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N

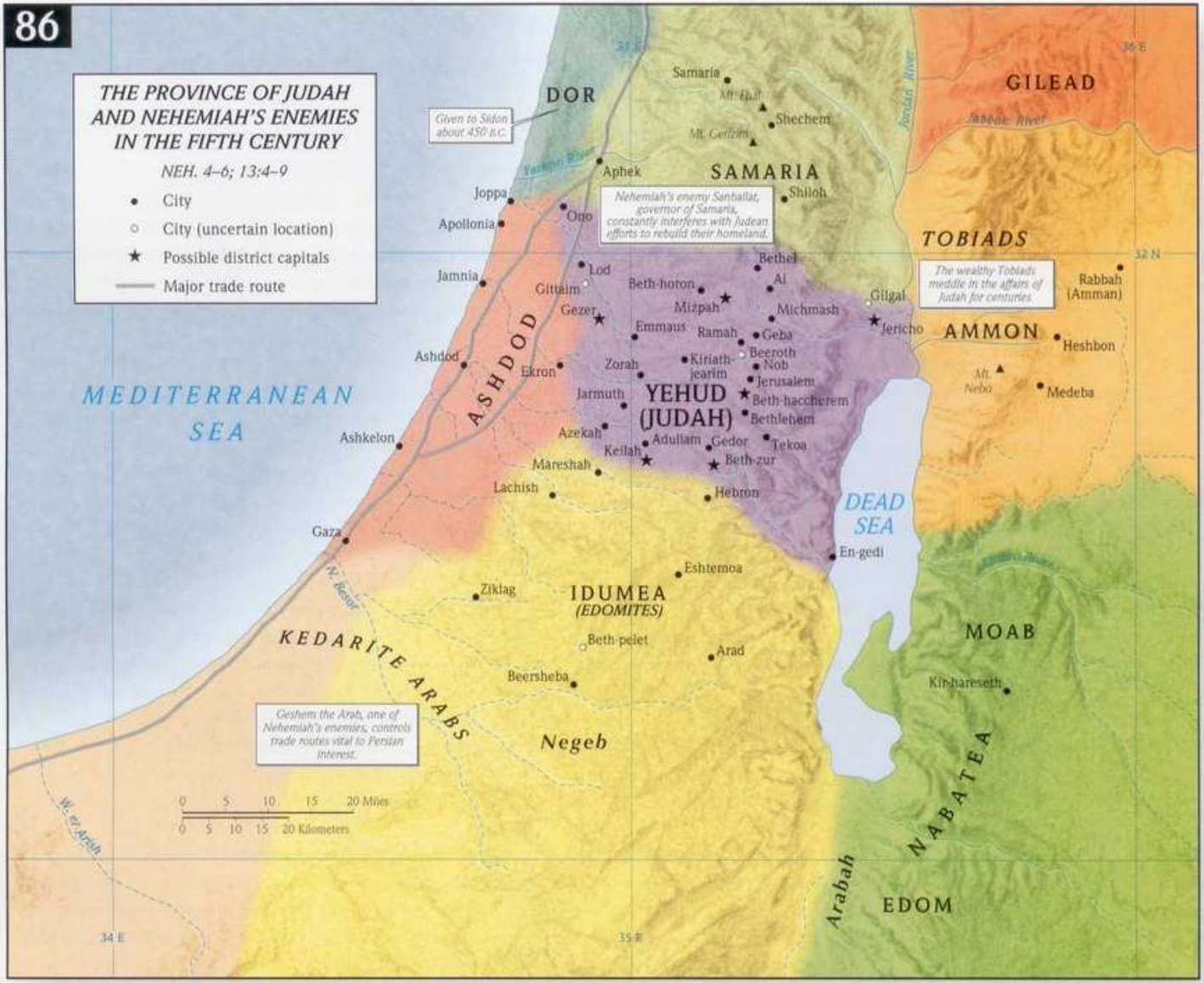

83
MACEDONIA
BLACK SEA
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Bosporus
Marmara Sea
Sinope
Pontus Mts.
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
Troas
Dascylium
Ancyra
Trapezus
AEGEAN SEA
Plateau of Anatolia
LYDIA
Gordion
Mt. Ararat
ARMENIA
Sardis
Pteira
Halys R.
Lake Tuz
Lake Van
Araxes R.
Athens
Salamis
Ephesus
Miletus
Iconium
Tyana
Malatya
Lake Urmia
Taurus Mts.
CILICIA
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Tigris R.
Elburz Mts.
Damghan
Sardis falls to Persian forces in 546 B.C.
Tarsus
Arpad
Nineveh
Arbela
Cyrus plunders the Median capital, 550 B.C.
Rhodes
Crete
Posidium
Aleppo
Orontes R.
MEDIA
Great Salt Desert
Thapsakos
Hamath
Cyrus
Qatna
Tripolis
Byblos
Tadmor
Euphrates R.
Cyrus defeats the Babylonian army at Opis, 539 B.C.
Ecbatana
Behistun
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Sippar
Iranian Plateau
Tyre
BABYLONIA
Cunaxa
Opis
Zagros Mts.
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Tahpanhes (Daphne)
Shechem
Joppa
Rabbah (Amman)
Cyrus establishes his capital at Pasargadae
Gaza
Jerusalem
Pelusium
DEAD SEA
Kerman
Syro-Arabian Desert
Cyrus and his troops enter Babylon, 539 B.C.
Ur
Sais
Migdol
Noph (Memphis)
On (Heliopolis)
Cyrus wins a victory over the Medes
Pasargadae
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Dumah
PERSIA (559 B.C.)
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
EGYPT
Tema
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
Strait of Hormuz
RED SEA
Dedan
DEDAN
No-amon (Thebes)
0 100 200 300 400 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
50 E
40 N
30 N
30 N
40 N
THE CONQUESTS OF CYRUS THE GREAT
City
Kingdom capital
Battle
Mountain peak
Cyrus's route
Direction of Cyrus's campaigns from 546–580
Border of areas conquered by Cyrus
Kingdom of Anshan

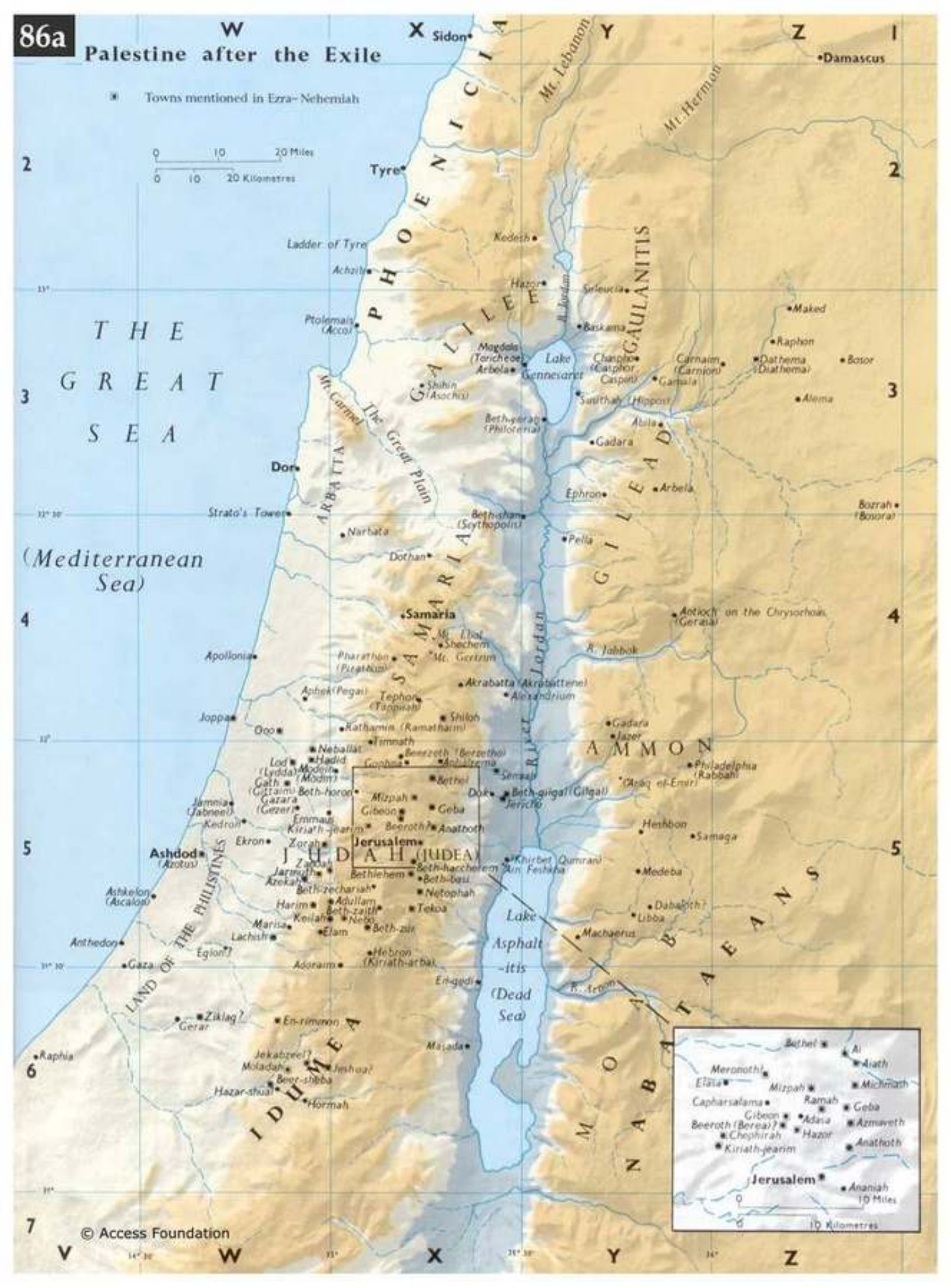


THE PERSIAN EMPIRE

- City
- Major Persian administrative center
- Royal citadel of Persian kings
- Mountain peak
- Battle
- PERSIS — Satrapy or regional name
- Royal road
- Other road
- Persian Empire


THE RETURNS OF JEWISH EXILES TO JUDAH
THE EDICT OF CYRUS: EZRA 1:2–4; 6:1–4
see also EZRA 1:5–8:35
NEH. 1–3
City
City (uncertain location)
Sheshbazzar's and Zerubbabel's route
Ezra's and Nehemiah's route
Cyrus's Persian Empire
85
CILICIA
Taurus Mts.
Tarsus
Carchemish
Haran
Gozan
Halah
Arpad
Aleppo
Rezeph
Hamath
Avva
Oatna
Sepharvaim
Tadmor
Riblah
Byblos
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dan
Hazor
Shechem
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Jordan River
DEAD SEA
Sais
Memphis
EGYPT
Sinai
Ezion-geber
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Nile River
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Euphrates River
Mesopotamia
Lake Van
Lake Urmia
Tigris River
Habor River
Balikh River
Khabur River
CASPIAN SEA
Elburz Mts.
Ecbatana
Zagros Mts.
Diyala River
Sippar
Opis
Cuthah
Babylon
Borsippa
Nippur
Susa
Kerkha River
Chebar River
Uruk
Ur
Syro-Arabian Desert
PERSIAN GULF
First Sheshbazzar, then Zerubbabel led groups of Jewish exiles back to Judah between about 537 and 522 B.C.
Area conquered by Cambyses in 525 B.C.; Egypt frequently rebelled against Persian rule from ca. 500 B.C. onward.
Ezra leads a group of Jews back to Jerusalem. He was appointed minister of religious affairs by Artaxerxes 458 B.C.
Temple rebuilt and dedicated in 520 B.C.
Nehemiah hears of dire conditions in Judah and returns to Jerusalem under royal appointment 444 B.C.
40 E
50 E
30 N
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers


THE PROVINCE OF JUDAH AND NEHEMIAH'S ENEMIES IN THE FIFTH CENTURY
NEH. 4–6; 13:4–9
City
City (uncertain location)
Possible district capitals
Major trade route
Given to Sidon about 450 B.C.
Nehemiah's enemy Sanballat, governor of Samaria, constantly interferes with Judean efforts to rebuild their homeland.
The wealthy Tobiads meddle in the affairs of Judah for centuries
Geshem the Arab, one of Nehemiah's enemies, controls trade routes vital to Persian interest.
DOR
SAMARIA
GILEAD
TOBIADS
AMMON
MOAB
EDOM
NABATEA
ASHDOD
YEHUD (JUDAH)
IDUMEA (EDOMITES)
KEDARITE ARABS
Negeb
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Arabah
Jordan River
Yarkon River
Jabbok River
Arnon River
W. Besor
W. el Arish
Samaria
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Aphek
Joppa
Ono
Apollonia
Shiloh
Bethel
Ai
Lod
Jamnia
Gittaim
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Michmash
Gilgal
Jericho
Rabbah (Amman)
Heshbon
Gezer
Emmaus
Ramah
Geba
Beeroth
Ashdod
Ekron
Zorah
Kiriath-jearim
Nob
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Jarmuth
Beth-haccherem
Ashkelon
Azekah
Adullam
Gedor
Tekoa
Keilah
Beth-zur
Bethlehem
Mareshah
Lachish
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Eshtemoa
Ziklag
Beth-pelet
Arad
Beersheba
Kir-hareseth
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E
32 N


86a
Palestine after the Exile
Towns mentioned in Ezra–Nehemiah
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
THE GREAT SEA
(Mediterranean Sea)
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
GAULANITIS
GILEAD
SAMARIA
ARBATTA
AMMON
JUDAH (JUDEA)
IDUMEA
MOAB
NABATAEANS
LAND OF THE PHILISTINES
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Mt. Lebanon
Mt. Hermon
Ladder of Tyre
Achzib
Kedesh
Hazor
Sirleucia
Ptolemais (Acco)
Baskama
Maked
Raphon
Magdala (Tarichea)
Arbela
Lake Gennesaret
Chasphor (Caspho Caspin)
Carnaim (Carnion)
Dathema (Diathema)
Bosor
Gamala
Shihin (Asochis)
Susithah (Hippos)
Alema
Mt. Carmel
The Great Plain
Beth-yerah (Philoteria)
Abila
Gadara
Dor
Ephron
Arbela
Strato's Tower
Narbata
Beth-shan (Scythopolis)
Bozrah (Bosora)
Pella
Dothan
Samaria
Antioch on the Chrysorhoas (Gerasa)
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
R. Jabbok
Apollonia
Pharathon (Pirathon)
Akrabatta (Akrabattene)
Alexandrium
Aphek (Pegai)
Tephon (Tappuah)
Joppa
Shiloh
Ooo
Rathamin (Ramathaim)
Gadara
Jazer
Timnath
Neballat
Beerzeth (Berzetho)
Hadid
Lod (Lydda)
Modein (Modin)
Gophna
Anhalrema
Philadelphia (Rabbah)
Gath (Gittaim)
Beth-horon
Bethel
Senaah
(Araq el-Emir)
Gazara (Gezer)
Mizpah
Dok
Beth-gilgal (Gilgal)
Jericho
Jamnia (Jabneel)
Gibeon
Geba
Kedron
Emmaus
Kiriath-jearim
Beeroth?
Anathoth
Heshbon
Samaga
Ekron
Zorah
Jerusalem
Ashdod (Azotus)
Zanoah
Jarmuth
Azekah
Beth-haccherem
Khirbet Qumran
Ain Feshkha
Medeba
Bethlehem
Beth-basi
Beth-zechariah
Netophah
Ashkelon (Ascalon)
Harim
Adullam
Beth-zaith
Tekoa
Dabaloth?
Libba
Keilah
Nebo
Marisa
Elam
Beth-zur
Lake Asphalt-itis (Dead Sea)
Machaerus
Lachish
Anthedon
Eglon?
Hebron (Kiriath-arba)
Gaza
Adoraim
En-gedi
R. Arnon
Ziklag?
Gerar
En-rimmon
Masada
Raphia
Jekabzeel?
Moladah
Jeshua?
Beer-sheba
Hazar-shual
Hormah
Bethel
Ai
Aiath
Meronoth
Elasa
Mizpah
Michmash
Capharsalama
Ramah
Geba
Gibeon
Adasa
Azmaveth
Beeroth (Berea)?
Chephirah
Hazor
Kiriath-jearim
Anathoth
Jerusalem
Ananiah
0 10 Miles
0 10 Kilometres
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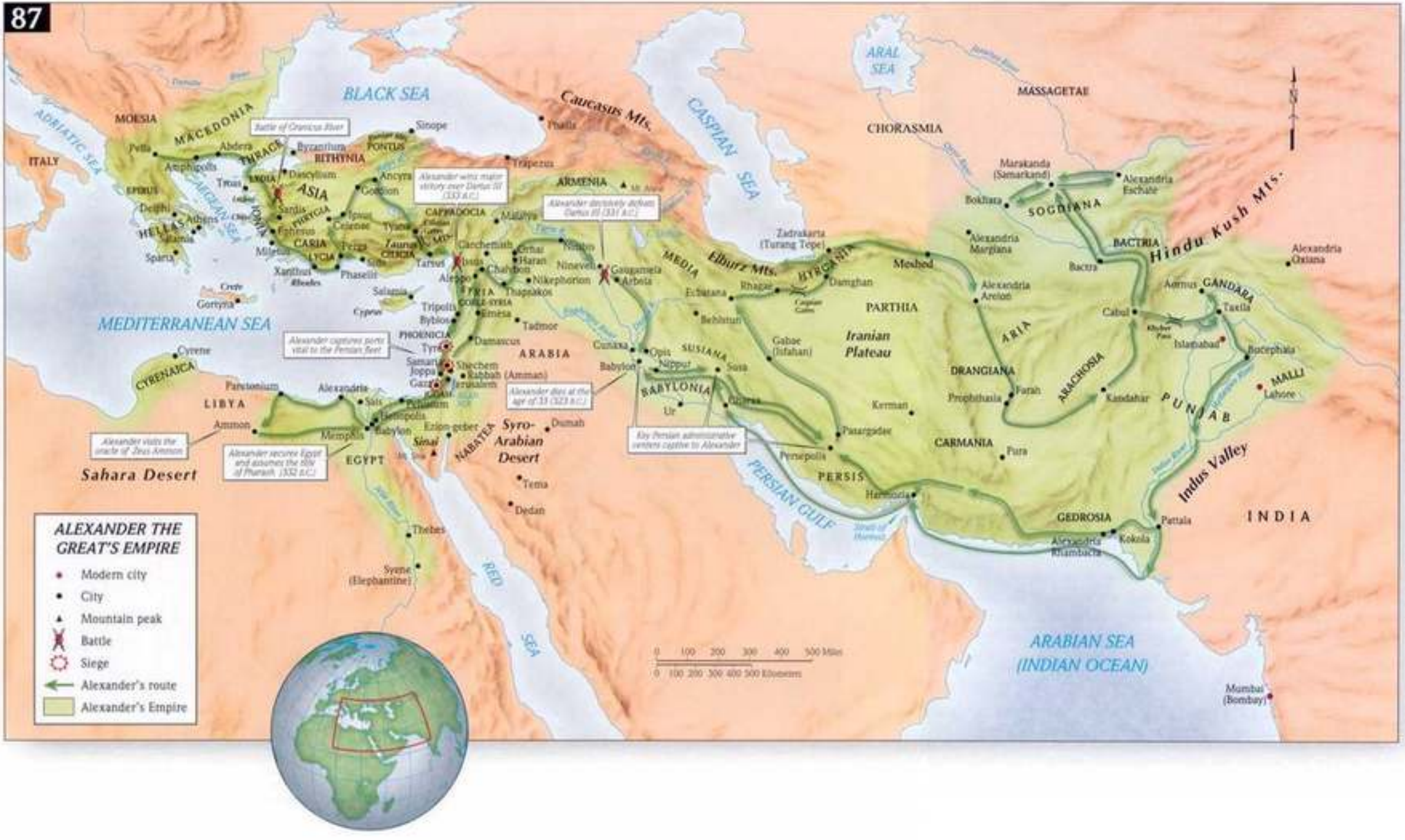
Chapter 14

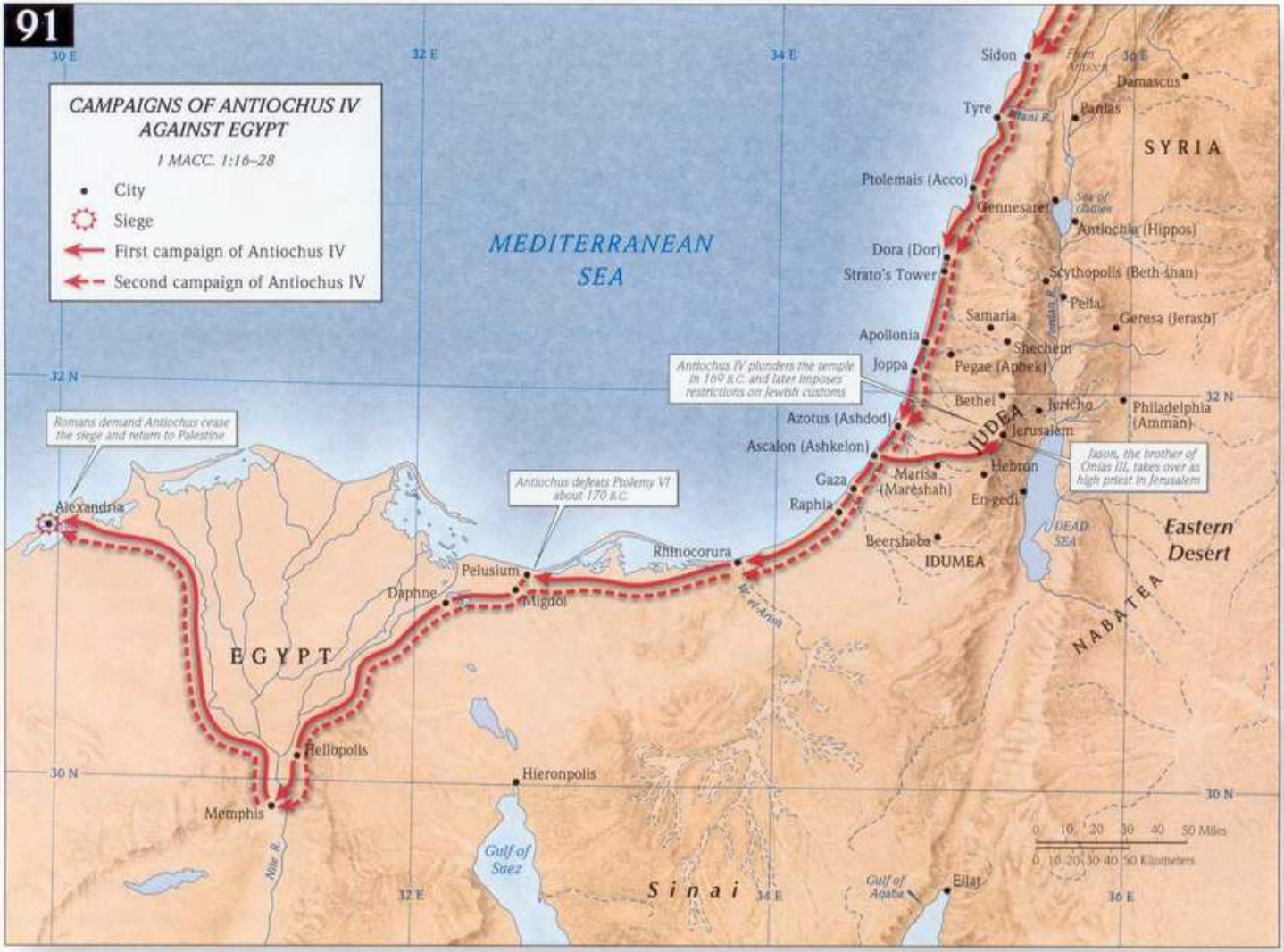
The Hellenistic Period


ALEXANDER THE GREAT'S EMPIRE
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Alexander's route
Alexander's Empire
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
ARABIAN SEA (INDIAN OCEAN)
Caucasus Mts.
Elburz Mts.
Hindu Kush Mts.
Indus Valley
Sahara Desert
Syro-Arabian Desert
Iranian Plateau
MASSAGETAE
CHORASMIA
SOGDIANA
BACTRIA
PARTHIA
MEDIA
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
ASSYRIA
BABYLONIA
SUSIANA
PERSIS
CARMANIA
GEDROSIA
DRANGIANA
ARACHOSIA
ARIA
HYRCANIA
GANDARA
PUNJAB
INDIA
ITALY
GREECE
MACEDONIA
THRACE
BITHYNIA
PONTUS
ASIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PHRYGIA
PISIDIA
PHOENICIA
ARABIA
EGYPT
LIBYA
CYRENAICA
NABATEA
MOESIA
Battle of Granicus River
Alexander wins major victory over Darius III (333 B.C.)
Alexander decisively defeats Darius III (331 B.C.)
Alexander captures ports vital to the Persian fleet
Alexander visits the oracle of Zeus Ammon
Alexander secures Egypt and assumes the title of Pharaoh (332 B.C.)
Alexander dies at the age of 33 (323 B.C.)
Key Persian administrative centers captive to Alexander
Sinope
Phasis
Trapezus
Byzantium
Abdera
Pella
Amphipolis
Dascylium
Troas
Ancyra
Gordion
Sardis
Ephesus
Miletus
Priene
Tyana
Caesarea
Mallaya
Cyzicus
Orhai
Haran
Nineveh
Gaugamela
Arbela
Nikephorion
Thapsakos
Alepo
Chalybon
Tripolis
Byblos
Emesa
Tadmor
Damascus
Tyre
Samaria
Joppa
Gaza
Shechem
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Ashdod
Ashkelon
Dumah
Tema
Dedan
Sinai
Mt. Sinai
Ezion-geber
Babylon
Memphis
Heliopolis
Alexandria
Sais
Parsonium
Cyrene
Ammon
Thebes
Syene (Elephantine)
Crete
Gortyna
Cyprus
Rhodes
Xanthus
Phaselis
Side
Tarsus
Issus
Salamis
Delphi
Athens
Sparta
Olympia
Pella
Amphipolis
Abdera
Troas
Ephesus
Miletus
Priene
Sardis
Gordion
Ancyra
Tyana
Caesarea
Mallaya
Cyzicus
Trapezus
Sinope
Phasis
Zadrakarta (Turang Tepe)
Meshed
Damghan
Rhagae
Ecbatana
Behistun
Gabae (Isfahan)
Cunaxa
Opis
Nippur
Babylon
Ur
Susa
Pasargadae
Persepolis
Kerman
Pura
Prophthasia
Farah
Kandahar
Alexandria Arcion
Alexandria Margiana
Marakanda (Samarkand)
Bokhara
Alexandria Eschate
Bactra
Alexandria Oxiana
Aornus
Taxila
Cabul
Khyber Pass
Islamabad
Bucephala
Lahore
MALLI
Alexandria Rhambacia
Kokola
Pattala
Mumbai (Bombay)
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
N


BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ARAL SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ARABIAN SEA (INDIAN OCEAN)
PERSIAN GULF
RED SEA
Caucasus Mts.
Elburz Mts.
Hindu Kush Mts.
Zagros Mts.
Iranian Plateau
Sahara Desert
Syro-Arabian Desert
Indus Valley
MASSAGETAI
CHORASMIA
SOGDIANA
BACTRIA
MARGIANA
HYRCANIA
MEDIA
PARTHIA
ARIA
DRANGIANA
ARACHOSIA
GANDARA
PUNJAB
MALLI
INDIA
CARMANIA
PERSIS
GEDROSIA
BABYLONIA
SUSIANA
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
PONTUS
BITHYNIA
PHRYGIA
LYDIA
ASIA
CARIA
LYCIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
PHOENICIA
ARABIA
JUDAEA
EGYPT
NABATEA
CYRENAICA
LIBYA
MOESIA
THRACE
MACEDONIA
EPIRUS
HELLAS
ITALY
CRETE
CYPRUS
Byzantium
Sinope
Trapezus
Phasis
Ancyra
Gordion
Tyana
Malatya
Nisibis
Nineveh
Gaugamela
Arbela
Orhai
Haran
Carchemish
Issus
Chalybon
Nikephorion
Thapsakos
Dura-Europos
Antioch
Aleppo
Tripolis
Byblos
Emesa
Damascus
Tadmor
Tyre
Samaria
Joppa
Gaza
Shechem
Rabbah (Amman)
Jerusalem
Dumah
Tema
Dedan
Sinai
Ezion-geber
Petra
Arsinoe
Oxyrhynchus
Memphis
Naucratis
Alexandria
Sais
Pelusium
Parsetonium
Ammon
Cyrene
Lycopolis
Thebes (Diospolis Magna)
Ombos
Syene (Elephantine)
Philae
Seleucia
Opis
Babylon
Nippur
Ur
Susa
Charax
Gabae (Isfahan)
Behistun
Echatana
Rhagae
Zadrakarta (Turang Tepe)
Damghan
Meshed
Merv
Marakanda (Samarkand)
Bokhara
Alexandria Eschate
Alexandria Margiana
Bactra
Alexandria Oxiana
Alexandria Arion
Aornus
Cabul
Taxila
Islamabad
Bucephala
Lahore
Kandahar
Farah
Prophthasia
Kerman
Fasargadae
Persepolis
Pura
Hazmozia
Alexandria Rhambacia
Kokola
Patala
Mumbai (Bombay)
Ephesus
Miletus
Xanthus
Rhodes
Phaselis
Side
Perga
Celaenae
Apamea
Sardis
Pergamum
Troas
Dascylium
Abdera
Amphipolis
Pella
Delphi
Athens
Sparta
Corinth
Crete
Gortyna
Cyprus
Salamis
Issus
Gaugamela
Thapsakos
Alexandria Margiana
Alexandria Oxiana
Alexandria Arion
Alexandria Rhambacia
Alexandria Eschate
Antigonus initiates conflicts by attacking Ptolemy
Seleucus allied with Ptolemy against Antigonus' fighting many battles in the eastern Mediterranean
Ptolemy and Seleucus were victorious at the battle of Ipsus, resulting in the death of Antigonus (301 B.C.)
After being forced out by Antigonus, Seleucus regains Babylon in 312 B.C.
THE DIVISION OF ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE ABOUT 275 B.C.
Modern city
City
Mountain peak
Battle
Seleucid kingdom
Antigonid kingdom
Ptolemaic kingdom
Hellenistic province
0 100 200 300 400 500 Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 Kilometers
N


PALESTINE UNDER THE PTOLEMIES
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
JUDEA Hellenistic province
Journey of Zenon, 260/59 B.C.
89
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
34 E
Sidon
Damascus
Lacasa
PHOENICIA
Mt. Hermon
Tyre
Litani R.
Panias
Baitanata (Beth-anath)
Cades (Kedesh)
TRACHONITIS
Ptolemais (Acco)
GAULANITIS
Naveh
Sea of Galilee
GALILEE
BATANEA
AURANITIS
Mt. Carmel
Philoteria (Beth-yerah)
Hippos
Yarmuk R.
Eeltha
Dora (Dor)
Itabyrium
Abila
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
DOR
Narbata
Bernice (Pella)
Gerasa (Jerash)
SAMARIA
Jordan R.
Samaria
Apollonia
Pegae (Aphek)
Shechem
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
Joppa
Gadara
Birta
AMMONITIS
Abila
Philadelphia (Amman)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jericho
PEREA
Jamnia
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Hebron
Adora (Adoraim)
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
MOABITIS
Gaza
Arnon R.
Raphia
N. Besor
IDUMEA
Beersheba
Rhinocorura
Elusa
NABATEA
Oboda
Zered R.
Arabah
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
The Tobiad family was given civic authority over Judea which resulted in a more Hellenized Jewry


ATTALID KINGDOM
GALATIA
PONTUS
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
Asia Minor
CARIA
PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
LYCIA
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
Sinai
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Pergamum
Sardis
Magnesia ad Sipylum
Ipsus
Antioch (in Pisidia)
Apamea
Hierapolis
Ephesus
Halicarnassus
Cnidus
Perga
Attalia
Phaselis
Aspendus
Side
Soli
Antiochia (Tarsus)
Seleucia Tracheotis
Issus
Samosata
Nicopolis
Apamea
Cyrrhus
Antiochia (Edessa)
Carrhae
Antioch/Nisibis
Antioch
Aleppo
Seleucia Pieria
Chalcis
Nikephorion
Lysias
Laodicea
Apamea
Thapsakos
Arvadus
Arethusa
Dura Europus
Tripolis
Emesa
Byblos
Palmyra
Berytus
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Dora (Dor)
Joppa
Philadelphia (Amman)
Gaza
Seleucia
Orontes R.
Tigris R.
Euphrates R.
Jordan
Arabah
Gulf of Suez
Gulf of Aqaba
Eilat
Crete
Salamis
Cyprus
Paphos
Romans decisively beat Antiochus III and demand forfeiture of all Seleucid claims in Asia Minor as well as a large sum of money (190 B.C.)
Area enlarged below
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
N
Antiochus III defeats Ptolemaic army which results in Seleucid control over Palestine (200 B.C.)
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
Gerrha
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Antiochia
Panias
Gades (Kedesh)
Ptolemais (Acco)
Bethsaida
Gennesaret
Antiochia (Hippos)
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Dora (Dor)
Itabyrium
Seleucia (Abila)
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Narbata
Pella
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Pegae (Aphek)
Shechem
Antiochia Seleucia (Gadara)
Joppa
Beth-horon
Bethel
Jericho
Philadelphia (Amman)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Jamnia
Jerusalem
Medeba
Marisa (Mareshah)
Beth-zur
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Raphia
Beersheba
Rhinocorura
Antiochus III defeated by Ptolemy IV (217 B.C.)
THE SELEUCID EMPIRE AND ANTIOCHUS III
City
City (uncertain location)
Battle
Siege
Antiochus III's first campaign (Fourth Syrian War 219–217 B.C.)
Antiochus III's second campaign (Fifth Syrian War 202–198 B.C.)
Antiochus III's Roman campaign
Ptolemaic forces' first campaign
Ptolemaic forces' second campaign
Roman forces
Seleucid Empire

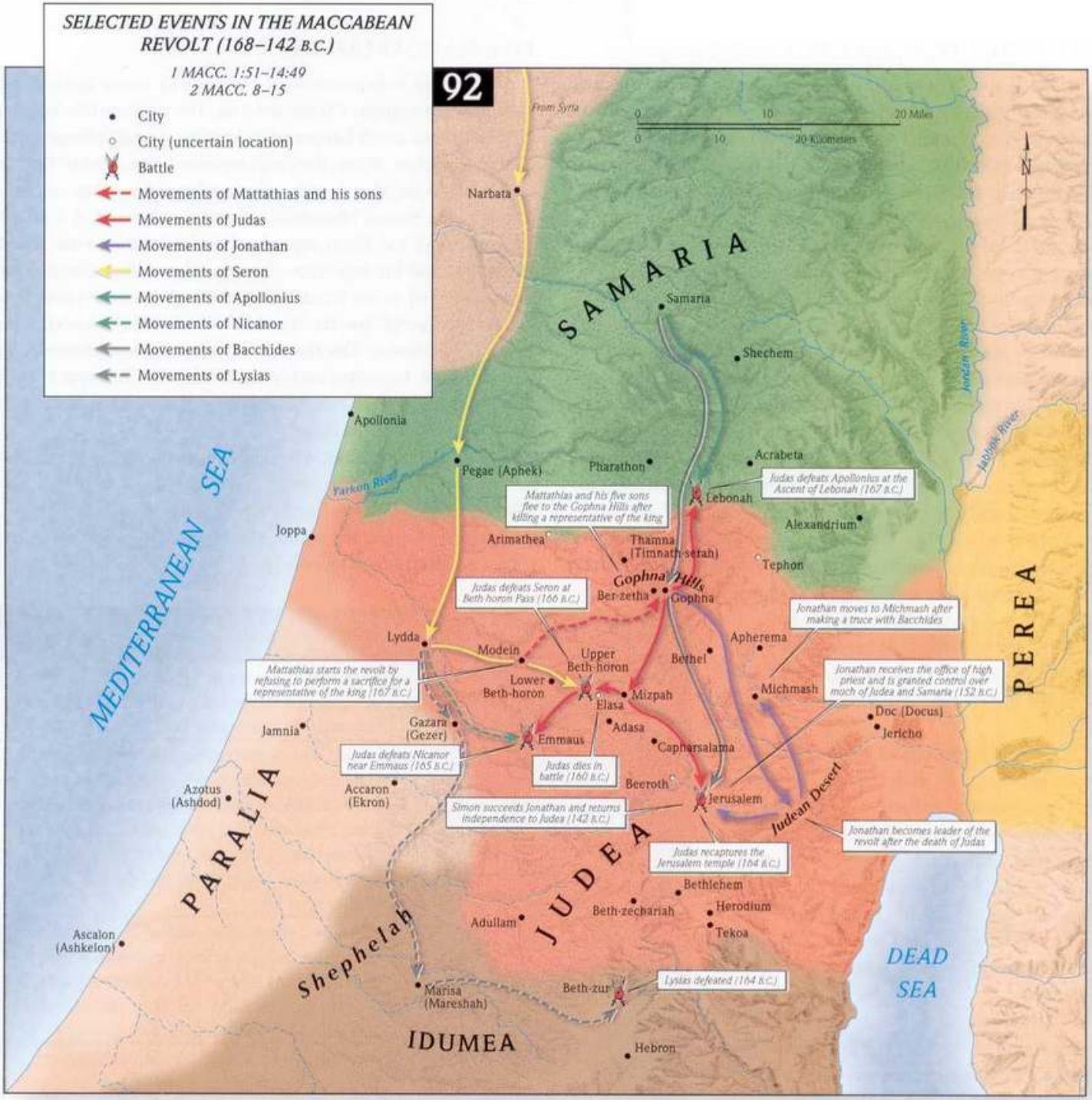

CAMPAIGNS OF ANTIOCHUS IV AGAINST EGYPT
1 MACC. 1:16–28
City
Siege
First campaign of Antiochus IV
Second campaign of Antiochus IV
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Romans demand Antiochus cease the siege and return to Palestine
Antiochus defeats Ptolemy VI about 170 B.C.
Antiochus IV plunders the temple in 169 B.C. and later imposes restrictions on Jewish customs
Jason, the brother of Onias III, takes over as high priest in Jerusalem
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Panias
SYRIA
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gennesaret
Sea of Galilee
Antiochia (Hippos)
Dora (Dor)
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Samaria
Geresa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Shechem
Joppa
Pegae (Aphek)
Bethel
Jericho
Philadelphia (Amman)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Hebron
Gaza
Marisa (Mareshah)
En-gedi
Raphia
DEAD SEA
Beersheba
IDUMEA
Eastern Desert
Rhinocorura
Pelusium
Daphne
Migdol
Wadi el Arish
NABATEA
Alexandria
EGYPT
Heliopolis
Hieronpolis
Memphis
Nile R.
Gulf of Suez
Sinai
Gulf of Aqaba
Elat
30 E
32 E
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers



The Maccabees

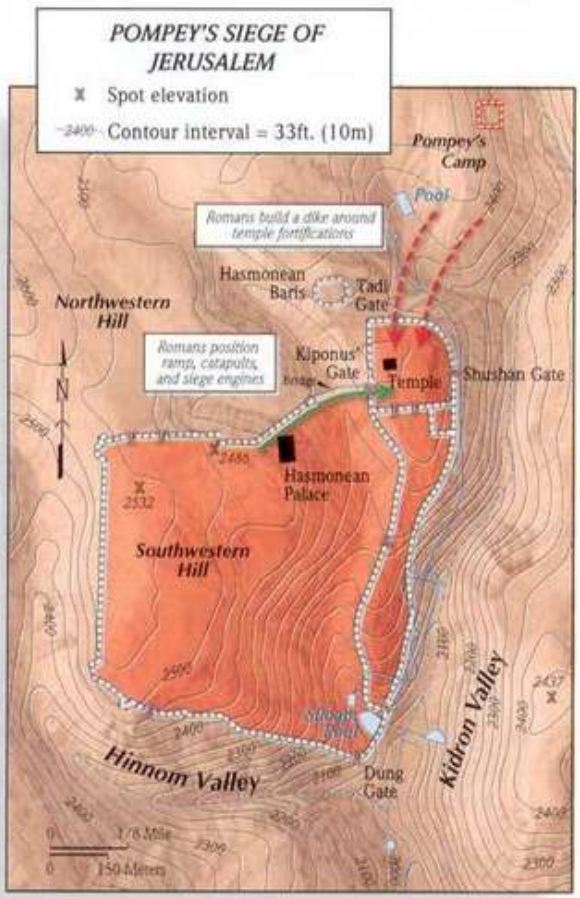
1-2 Maccabees

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


SELECTED EVENTS IN THE MACCABEAN REVOLT (168–142 B.C.)
1 MACC. 1:51–14:49
2 MACC. 8–15
City
City (uncertain location)
Battle
Movements of Mattathias and his sons
Movements of Judas
Movements of Jonathan
Movements of Seron
Movements of Apollonius
Movements of Nicanor
Movements of Bacchides
Movements of Lysias
92
From Syria
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
N
Narbata
SAMARIA
Samaria
Shechem
Jordan River
Jabbok River
Apollonia
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Yarkon River
Pegae (Aphek)
Pharathon
Acrabeta
Judas defeats Apollonius at the Ascent of Lebonah (167 B.C.)
Lebonah
Mattathias and his five sons flee to the Gophna Hills after killing a representative of the king
Alexandrium
Joppa
Arimathea
Thamna (Timnath-serah)
Tephon
Gophna Hills
Judas defeats Seron at Beth-horon Pass (166 B.C.)
Ber-zetha
Gophna
Jonathan moves to Michmash after making a truce with Bacchides
Lydda
Apherema
Modein
Upper Beth-horon
Bethel
Mattathias starts the revolt by refusing to perform a sacrifice for a representative of the king (167 B.C.)
Lower Beth-horon
Mizpah
Michmash
Jonathan receives the office of high priest and is granted control over much of Judea and Samaria (152 B.C.)
PEREA
Elasa
Doc (Docus)
Jamnia
Gazara (Gezer)
Adasa
Jericho
Emmaus
Caphar-salama
Judas defeats Nicanor near Emmaus (165 B.C.)
Judas dies in battle (160 B.C.)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Accaron (Ekron)
Beeroth
Jerusalem
Judean Desert
PARALIA
Simon succeeds Jonathan and returns independence to Judea (142 B.C.)
Jonathan becomes leader of the revolt after the death of Judas
Judas recaptures the Jerusalem temple (164 B.C.)
JUDEA
Bethlehem
Herodium
Adullam
Beth-zechariah
Tekoa
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Shephelah
DEAD SEA
Lysias defeated (164 B.C.)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Beth-zur
IDUMEA
Hebron


93
JEWISH EXPANSION UNDER THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Judea before the Maccabean revolt
Conquests of Jonathan
Conquests of Simon
Conquests of Hyrcanus I
Conquests of Aristobulus I
Conquests of Alexander Jannaeus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Coele-Syria
ITUREA
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
SAMARIA
PEREA
JUDEA
PHILISTIA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Arabah
DEAD SEA
Gilead
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Ptolemais (Acco)
Dora
Strato's Tower
Narbata
Apollonia
Joppa
Jamina
Azotus (Ashdod)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Antibedon
Gaza
Orda
Gerar
Raphia
Rhinocorura
Elusa
Beersheba
Malatha
Masada
Zoar
Gabalis
Kir-Moab
Sela
Gadara
Hippos
Gamala
Dathema
Abila
Pella
Dion
Philadelphia (Amman)
Samaga
Medeba
Lemba
Machaerus
Jericho
Jerusalem
Hebron
Adora (Adoraim)
Lachish
Nezib
Beth-zur
Asanar
Tekoa
Herodium
Bethlehem
Adullam
Keilah
Marisa (Maresha)
Beth-horon
Mizpah
Adasa
Michmash
Emmaus
Beth-haccherem
Gazara (Gezer)
Kidron
Accaron (Ekron)
Lydda
Modein
Adida
Zeredah
Gophna
Bethel
Apherema
Lebonah
Pharathon
Arimathea
Pegae (Aphek)
Samaria
Shechem
Acrabeta
Alexandrium
Gedor (Gadara)
Jazer
Tyrus
Abila
Beth ramatha
Esbus (Heshbon)
Sepphoris
Geba
Jotapata
Asochis (Hannathon)
Capa
Arbela
Gennesaret
Tarichea (Magdala)
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Bethsaida
Seleucia
Gadara (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Asor (Hazor)
Pamias
Sea of Galilee
Aristobulus completes the conquest of Upper Galilee by defeating the Ituraeans (104 B.C.)
Jannaeus subdues the attack of Demetrius III and executes 800 Pharisees in reprisal (88 B.C.)
Hyrcanus I destroys Samaritan temple (128 B.C.)
Simon is murdered in a palace coup (135 B.C.)
John Hyrcanus attacks and conquers Medeba in 129 B.C.
Mt. Carmel
Mt. Tabor
Mt. Nebo
Mt. Gerizim
Mt. Ebal
Jordan R.
Yarmouk R.
Jabbok R.
Zerad R.
Arnon R.
Ahana R.
Pharpar R.
Litani R.
Zerad R.
Sea of Galilee
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Siege of Jerusalem
Pompey's campaign
The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
Aristobulus's route
Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
Samaritan state
Cities of the Decapolis


POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM
Spot elevation
2400 Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
Pompey's Camp
Pool
Romans build a dike around temple fortifications
Hasmonean Baris
Tadi Gate
Northwestern Hill
Romans position ramps, catapults, and siege engines
Kiponus' Gate
Temple
Shushan Gate
Hasmonean Palace
Southwestern Hill
Hinnom Valley
Dung Gate
Kidron Valley
1/8 Mile
150 Meters


35 E
30 E
Abana R.
Damascus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Coele-Syria
Mt. Hermon
ITUREA
Litani R.
Tharpar R.
Tyre
Paneas
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gush Halav
Seleucia
33 N
Gennesaret
Bethsaida
Jotapata
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
GALILEE
Hippos
Jordan R.
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Dion
SAMARIA
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Mt. Ebal
Amathus
Jabbok R.
Mt. Gerizim
Shechem
Coreae
Alexandrium
Gilead
Gedor (Gadara)
32 N
PEREA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Doc
Jericho
Aristobulus II challenges the rule of Hyrcanus II
Esbus (Heshbon)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Medeba
JUDEA
Pompey captures Jerusalem in 63 B.C. bringing Roman control to Palestine
Herodium
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
NABATEANS
Eastern Desert
IDUMEA
0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers
35 E
36 E

Part Three

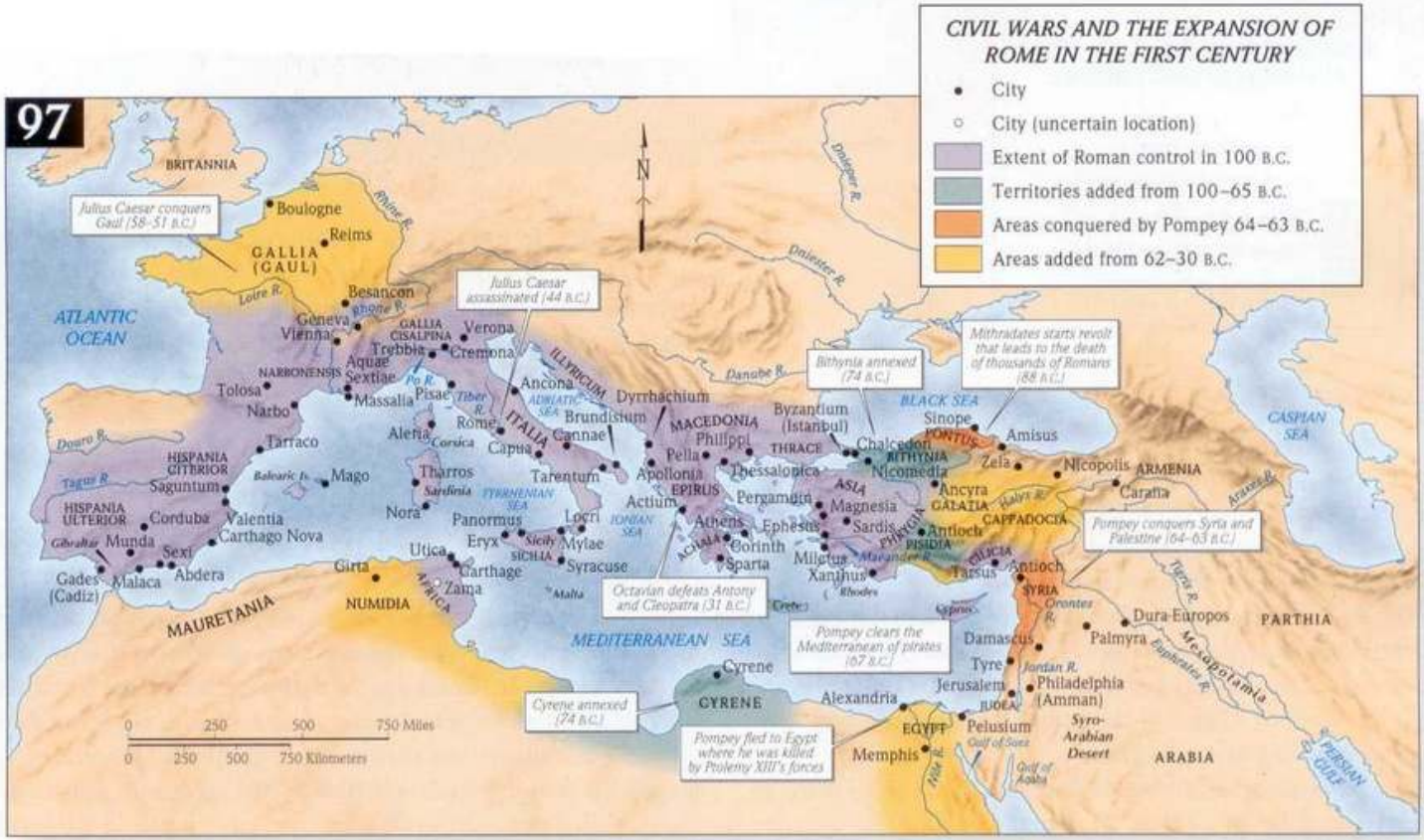
The New Testament Era

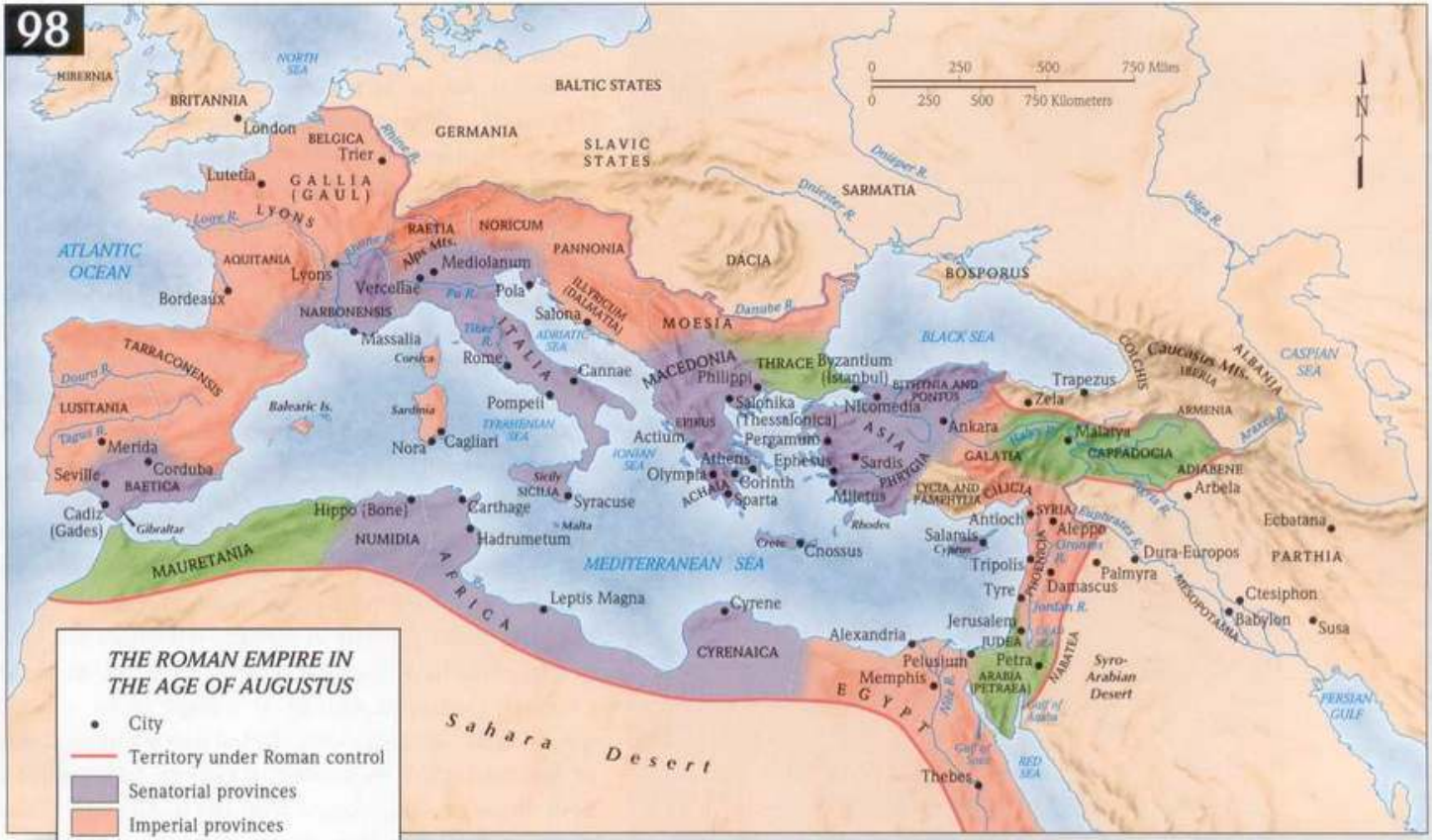
Chapter 15

Rome's Emergence as a World Power


EARLY ROME
Etruscan city-state
Latin settlement
Other important colonies
City allied with Sparta
City allied with Athens
Roman republic
Area of Latin tribes
Etruscan influence
Gallic invasion
CELTS
Po R.
Felsina (Bononia)
Marzabotto
Umbro R.
Arno R.
Faesulae
Rubicon R.
ILLYRICUM
ADRIATIC SEA
LIGURIAN SEA
ETRURIA
Antipolis
Arretium
Volaterrae
Cortona
Perusia
Murlo
Populonia
Clusium
ITALIA
Vetulonia
Roselae
Sovana
Volsinii (Bolsena)
Telamon
Acquarossa
Volci
Tuscania
Corsica
Alalia
Nepet
Falerii
Capena
Gauls sack Rome (390 B.C.)
Tarquinia
Pyrgi
Veii
Caere
Tibur
Rome
Praeneste
According to Roman tradition, Romulus founded Rome in 753 B.C.; Roman Republic established in 509 B.C.
Collatia
LATIUM
Lavinium
Anagnia
Ardea
Cora
Ferentinum
Satricum
Norba
Early settlements of Latin tribes, 950 B.C. ?
Circeii
Cannae
CAMPANIA
Cumae
Neapolis
Olbia
Sardinia
Tarentum
Strait of Otranto
40 N
Gulf of Tarentum
TYRRHENIAN SEA
MAGNA GRAECIA
Caralis (Cagliari)
Nora
0 50 100 150 Miles
0 50 100 150 Kilometers
Lipara
Messana
Locri
Rhegium
IONIAN SEA
Segesta
Himera
Strait of Messina
Strait of Sicily
Selinus
Catana
Sicily
Syracuse
Gela
Hippo (Rome)
Carthage
NUMIDIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
36 N
12 E
16 E

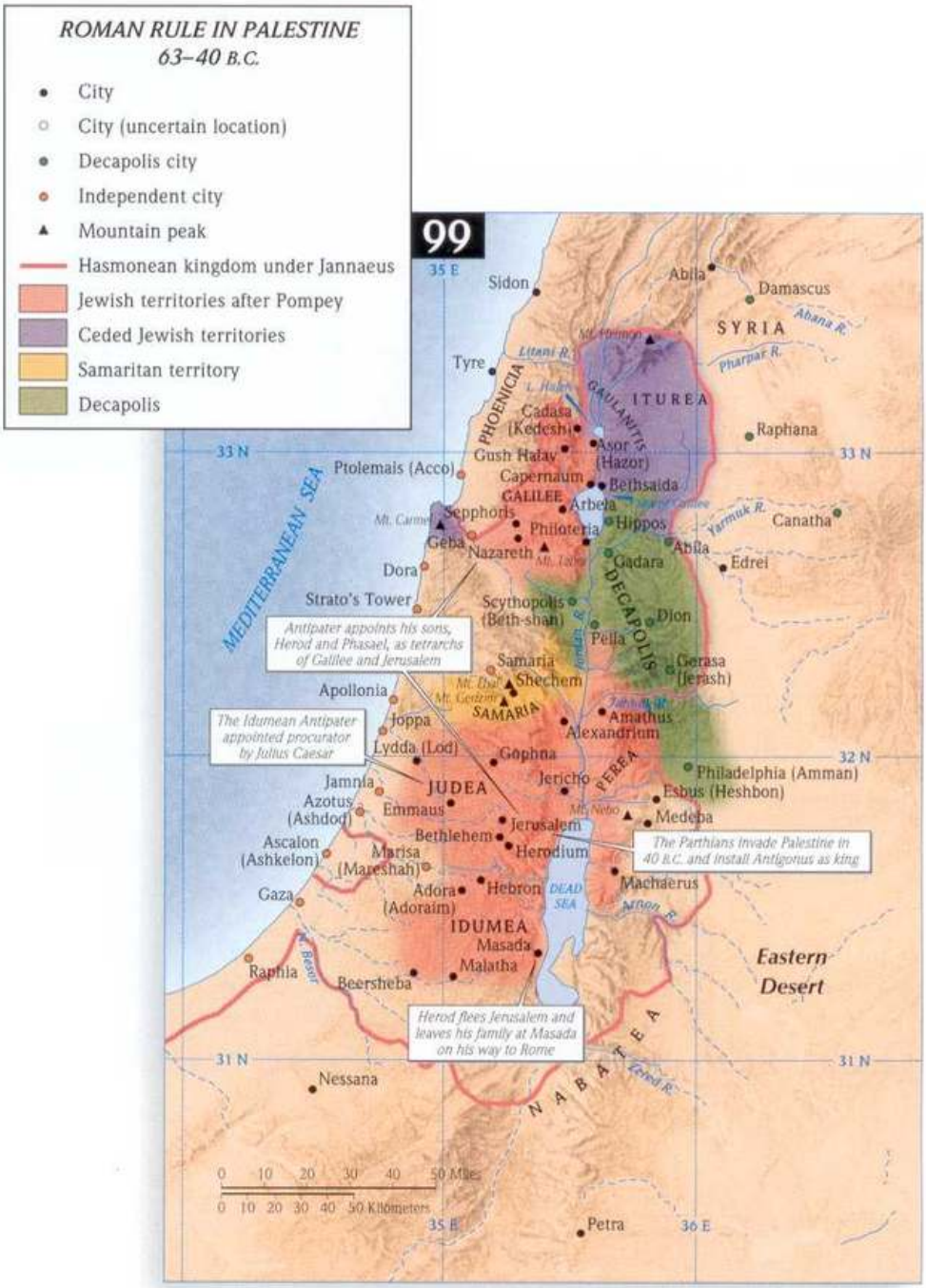

96
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GALLIA
Rhine R.
Loire R.
Rhône R.
Dniester R.
Dnieper R.
Rome conquers Italian Peninsula (334–264 B.C.)
After four wars, Macedonia is annexed as a province (150–148 B.C.)
Attalus III gives the Attalid Kingdom to Rome (133 B.C.)
Rome expands westward into Spain
Vienna
GALLIA CISALPINA
Verona
Trebbia
Cremona
NARBONENSIS
Aquae Sextiae
Tolosa
Narbo
Genua
Po R.
Pisae
Massalia
Tiber R.
ILLYRICUM
Ancona
Dyrrhachium
Danube R.
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
Brundisium
MACEDONIA
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BLACK SEA
Sinope
PONTUS
Chalcedon
Amisus
CASPIAN SEA
Numantia
Aleria
Rome
Corsica
Capua
Cannae
Philippi
THRACE
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
Zela
ARMENIA
Douro R.
Tarraco
Pella
Segovia
HISPANIA CITERIOR
Tagus R.
Balearic Is.
Mago
Tharros
Sardinia
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Tarentum
Apollonia
EPIRUS
Thessalonica
ASIA
Ancyra
GALATIA
Halys R.
Saguntum
Actium
Pergamum
Magnesia
Sardis
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
Corduba
Valentia
Nora
Panormus
Locri
IONIAN SEA
Athens
Ephesus
PHRYGIA
CAPPADOCIA
Gibraltar
Carthago Nova
Utica
Eryx
Sicily
Mylae
SICILIA
Corinth
PISIDIA
Sexi
Girta
Carthage
Syracuse
ACHAIA
Miletus
CILICIA
Gades (Cadiz)
Malaca
Abdera
NUMIDIA
Zama
AFRICA
Malta
Sparta
Rhodes
Antioch
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
SYRIA
Palmyra
Dura-Europos
PARTHIA
Crete
Rome defeats Antiochus III (190 B.C.)
Cyprus
MAURETANIA
The Roman General Scipio Africanus defeated Hannibal in 202 B.C.
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyrene
Tyre
Damascus
Mesopotamia
Jerusalem
Alexandria
CYRENE
EGYPT
Pelusium
Gulf of Suez
Syro-Arabian Desert
ARABIA
Memphis
Nile R.
Gulf of Aqaba
ROMAN EXPANSION IN THE THIRD AND SECOND CENTURIES B.C.
City
City (uncertain location)
Territory under Roman control
Conquered by 200 B.C.
Conquered between 200–148 B.C.
Conquered or bequeathed to Rome between 147–100 B.C.

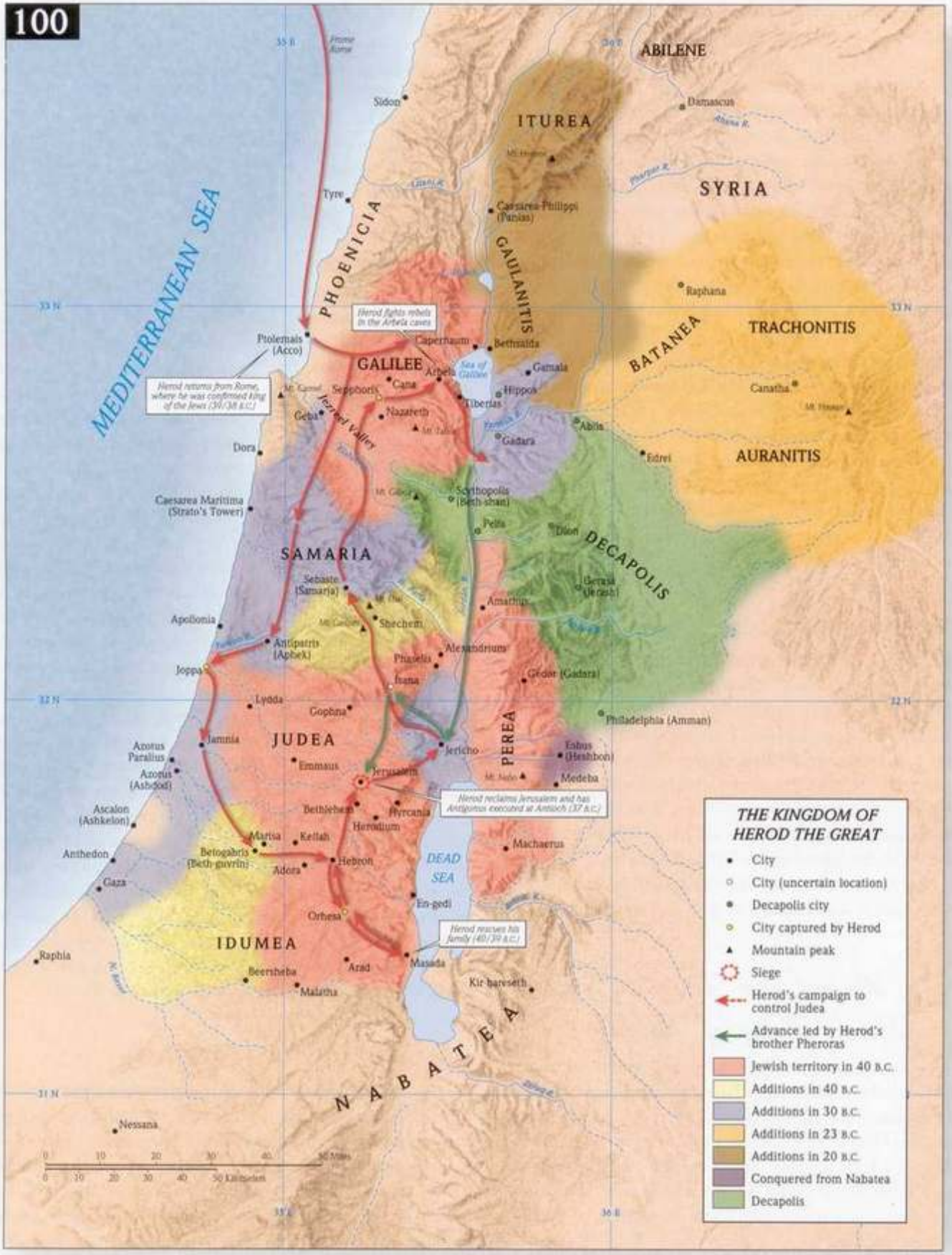

97
CIVIL WARS AND THE EXPANSION OF ROME IN THE FIRST CENTURY
City
City (uncertain location)
Extent of Roman control in 100 B.C.
Territories added from 100–65 B.C.
Areas conquered by Pompey 64–63 B.C.
Areas added from 62–30 B.C.
N
BRITANNIA
Julius Caesar conquers Gaul (58–51 B.C.)
Boulogne
Reims
GALLIA (GAUL)
Rhine R.
Loire R.
Besancon
Rhone R.
Geneva
Vienna
ATLANTIC OCEAN
GALLIA CISALPINA
Verona
Trebbia
Cremona
Aquae Sextiae
NARBONENSIS
Tolosa
Narbo
Massalia
Po R.
Pisae
Tiber R.
Rome
Aleria
Corsica
Tarraco
Douro R.
HISPANIA CITERIOR
Tagus R.
Saguntum
Balearic Is.
Mago
HISPANIA ULTERIOR
Corduba
Valentia
Carthago Nova
Gibraltar
Munda
Sexi
Abdera
Gades (Cadiz)
Malaca
Girta
NUMIDIA
MAURETANIA
Julius Caesar assassinated (44 B.C.)
ILLYRICUM
Ancona
ADRIATIC SEA
Dyrrhachium
Brundisium
ITALIA
Cannae
Capua
Tharros
Sardinia
Tarentum
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Nora
Panormus
Locri
Eryx
Sicily
Mylae
SICILIA
Syracuse
Utica
Carthage
Zama
AFRICA
Malta
Danube R.
MACEDONIA
Philippi
Pella
Apollonia
EPIRUS
Actium
IONIAN SEA
Athens
ACHAIA
Corinth
Sparta
Octavian defeats Antony and Cleopatra (31 B.C.)
Crete
Byzantium (Istanbul)
THRACE
Thessalonica
ASIA
Pergamum
Magnesia
Ephesus
Sardis
PHRYGIA
Miletus
Xanthus
Rhodes
Maeander R.
Bithynia annexed (74 B.C.)
Chalcedon
BITHYNIA
Nicomedia
Mithradates starts revolt that leads to the death of thousands of Romans (88 B.C.)
BLACK SEA
Sinope
PONTUS
Amisus
Zela
Nicopolis
ARMENIA
Caraña
Ancyra
GALATIA
Halys R.
CAPPADOCIA
Antioch
PISIDIA
Pompey conquers Syria and Palestine (64–63 B.C.)
CILICIA
Tarsus
Antioch
SYRIA
Orontes R.
Dura-Europos
PARTHIA
Palmyra
Mesopotamia
Euphrates R.
Tigris R.
Damascus
Tyre
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
Syro-Arabian Desert
ARABIA
PERSIAN GULF
Pompey clears the Mediterranean of pirates (67 B.C.)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Cyrene
CYRENE
Cyrene annexed (74 B.C.)
Alexandria
EGYPT
Pelusium
Gulf of Suez
Memphis
Nile R.
Gulf of Aqaba
Pompey fled to Egypt where he was killed by Ptolemy XIII's forces
Dniester R.
Dnieper R.
Araxes R.
Cyprus
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers

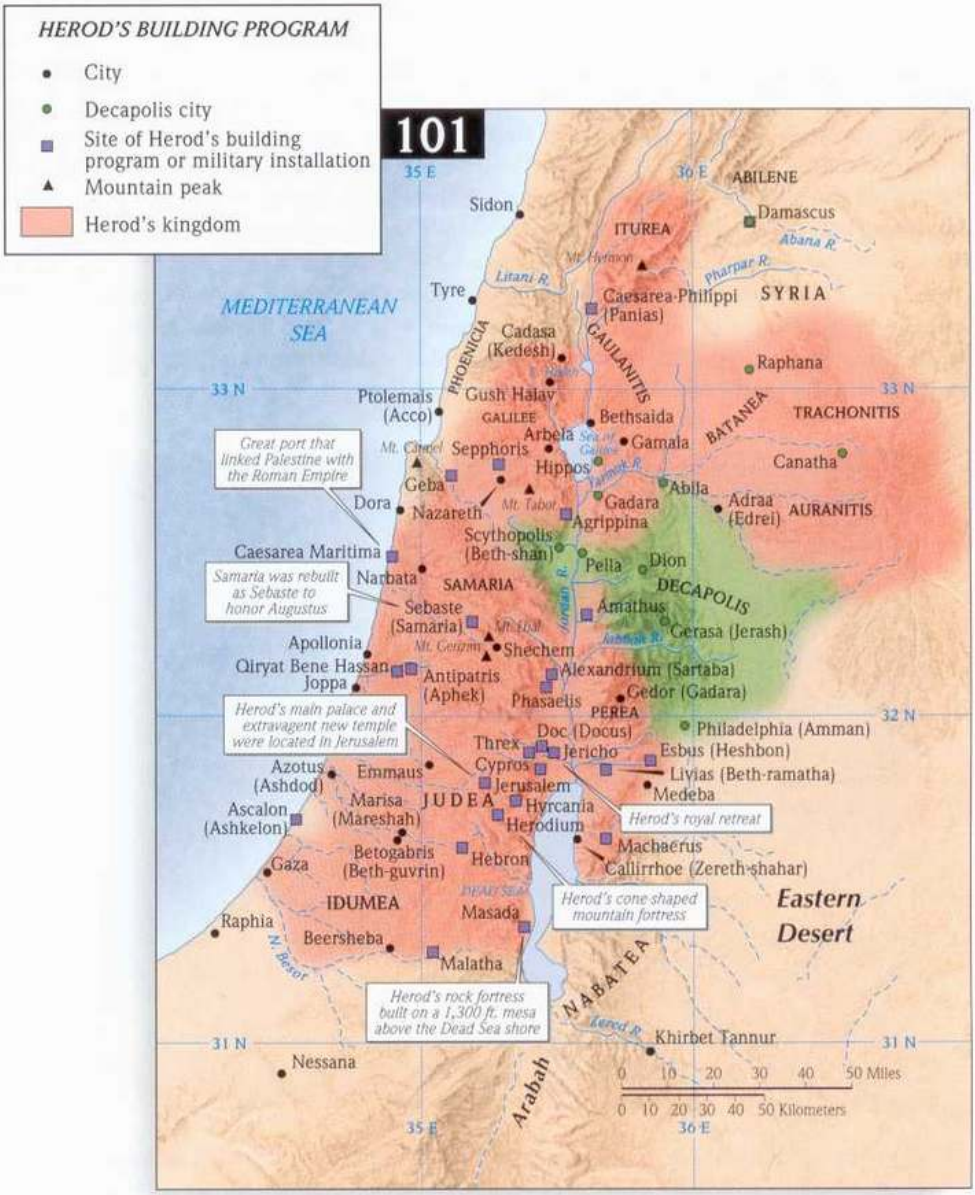

THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE AGE OF AUGUSTUS
City
Territory under Roman control
Senatorial provinces
Imperial provinces
Principal client states
Unconquered territory
Provincial boundaries
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
London
BELGICA
Trier
Lutetia
GALLIA (GAUL)
LYONS
Loire R.
Rhine R.
GERMANIA
BALTIC STATES
SLAVIC STATES
SARMATIA
Dnieper R.
Dniester R.
Volga R.
NORTH SEA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AQUITANIA
Lyons
Vercellae
Alps Mts.
RAETIA
NORICUM
PANNONIA
DACIA
Bordeaux
NARBONENSIS
Massalia
Pola
Salona
ILLYRICUM (DALMATIA)
MOESIA
Danube R.
BOSPORUS
BLACK SEA
Caucasus Mts.
IBERIA
COLCHIS
ALBANIA
CASPIAN SEA
TARRACONENSIS
Douro R.
LUSITANIA
Tagus R.
Merida
Seville
Corduba
BAETICA
Cadiz (Gades)
Gibraltar
Balearic Is.
Corsica
Sardinia
Rome
Tiber R.
ITALIA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
ADRIATIC SEA
Cannae
Pompeii
Nora
Cagliari
MACEDONIA
Philippi
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Nicomedia
Trapezus
Zela
ARMENIA
Salonika (Thessalonica)
EPIRUS
Actium
Pergamum
ASIA
Ankara
Halys R.
Malatya
CAPPADOCIA
GALATIA
Athens
Ephesus
Sardis
PHRYGIA
Olympia
Corinth
ACHAIA
Sparta
IONIAN SEA
Sicily
SICILIA
Syracuse
Miletus
LYCIA AND PAMPHYLIA
CILICIA
ADIABENE
Arbela
Araxes R.
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
Malta
Rhodes
Antioch
SYRIA
Euphrates R.
Ecbatana
NUMIDIA
Hadrumetum
Salamis
Cyprus
Aleppo
Tigris R.
Dura-Europos
PARTHIA
MAURETANIA
Crete
Cnossus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tripolis
PHOENICIA
Orontes R.
Palmyra
Damascus
Tyre
Jordan R.
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
MESOPOTAMIA
AFRICA
Leptis Magna
Cyrene
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Dead Sea
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
Petra
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
Syro-Arabian Desert
CYRENAICA
Memphis
EGYPT
Nile R.
Gulf of Aqaba
Gulf of Suez
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
Sahara Desert
Thebes
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
N

Chapter 16

The Romans, Palestine, and Herod the Great

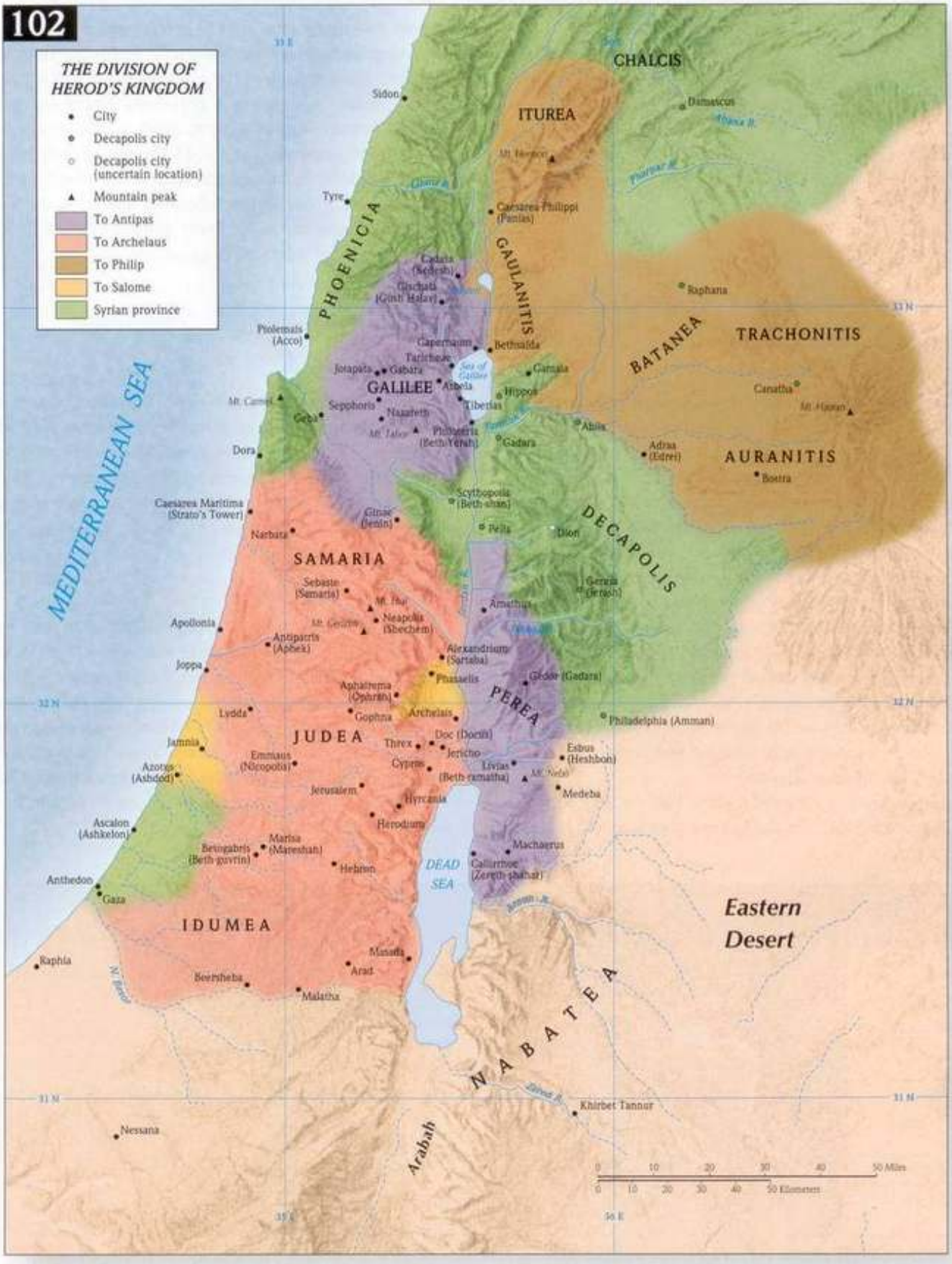

ROMAN RULE IN PALESTINE
63–40 B.C.
City
City (uncertain location)
Decapolis city
Independent city
Mountain peak
Hasmonean kingdom under Jannaeus
Jewish territories after Pompey
Ceded Jewish territories
Samaritan territory
Decapolis
99
35 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
36 E
Sidon
Abila
Damascus
SYRIA
Abana R.
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Litani R.
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
ITUREA
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Asor (Hazor)
Raphana
Gush Halav
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Yarmuk R.
Canatha
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Philoteria
Hippos
Geba
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Abila
Gadara
Edrei
Dora
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Strato's Tower
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
DECAPOLIS
Dion
Pella
Jordan R.
Antipater appoints his sons, Herod and Phasael, as tetrarchs of Galilee and Jerusalem
Samaria
Gerasa (Jerash)
Shechem
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gedrim
Apollonia
SAMARIA
Amathus
Joppa
Alexandrium
The Idumean Antipater appointed procurator by Julius Caesar
Lydda (Lod)
Gophna
PEREA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
JUDEA
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Jerusalem
Bethlehem
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Herodium
The Parthians invade Palestine in 40 B.C. and install Antigonus as king
Machaerus
Gaza
Adora (Adoraim)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
IDUMEA
Masada
Malatha
Raphia
Beersheba
Eastern Desert
Herod flees Jerusalem and leaves his family at Masada on his way to Rome
NABATEA
Zered R.
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers
Petra


100
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
ABILENE
ITUREA
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
GALILEE
AURANITIS
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
JUDEA
PEREA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
DEAD SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Caesarea Philippi (Panias)
Raphana
Herod fights rebels in the Arbela caves
Ptolemais (Acco)
Caperhaum
Bethsaida
Gamala
Herod returns from Rome, where he was confirmed king of the Jews (39/38 B.C.)
Sea of Galilee
Arbela
Cana
Sepphoris
Hippos
Canatha
Geba
Nazareth
Tiberias
Jezreel Valley
Abila
Gadara
Dora
Edrei
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Dion
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Amathus
Apollonia
Shechem
Antipatris (Aphek)
Alexandrium
Phaselis
Joppa
Isana
Gedor (Gadara)
Lydda
Gophna
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Azotus Paralius
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Jerusalem
Medeba
Herod reclaims Jerusalem and has Antigonus executed at Antioch (37 B.C.)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Bethlehem
Hyrcania
Herodium
Marisa
Kellah
Machaerus
Anthedon
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Adora
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Orhesa
Herod rescues his family (40/39 B.C.)
Raphia
Masada
Beersheba
Arad
Kir-hareseth
Malatha
Nessana
THE KINGDOM OF HEROD THE GREAT
City
City (uncertain location)
Decapolis city
City captured by Herod
Mountain peak
Siege
Herod's campaign to control Judea
Advance led by Herod's brother Pheroras
Jewish territory in 40 B.C.
Additions in 40 B.C.
Additions in 30 B.C.
Additions in 23 B.C.
Additions in 20 B.C.
Conquered from Nabatea
Decapolis


HEROD'S BUILDING PROGRAM
City
Decapolis city
Site of Herod's building program or military installation
Mountain peak
Herod's kingdom
101
35 E
36 E
ABILENE
Sidon
Damascus
ITUREA
Abana R.
Mt. Hyrmon
Litani R.
Pharpar R.
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi (Panias)
SYRIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
Cadasa (Kedesh)
GAULANITIS
Raphana
33 N
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gush Halav
GALILEE
Bethsaida
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
Great port that linked Palestine with the Roman Empire
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Arbela
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Hippos
Yarmuk R.
Canatha
Geba
Dora
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Abila
Adraa (Edrei)
AURANITIS
Agrippina
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Pella
Dion
Samaria was rebuilt as Sebaste to honor Augustus
Narbata
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
Jordan R.
Amathus
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Jabbok R.
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Shechem
Qiryat Bene Hassan
Joppa
Antipatris (Aphek)
Alexandrium (Sartaba)
Phasaelis
Gedor (Gadara)
Herod's main palace and extravagent new temple were located in Jerusalem
PEREA
32 N
Philadelphia (Amman)
Doc (Docus)
Threx
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Cypros
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Jerusalem
Medeba
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Marisa (Mareshah)
JUDEA
Hyrcania
Herodium
Herod's royal retreat
Machaerus
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Hebron
Gaza
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
DEAD SEA
IDUMEA
Masada
Herod's cone shaped mountain fortress
Eastern Desert
Raphia
Beersheba
N. Besor
Malatha
NABATEA
Herod's rock fortress built on a 1,300 ft. mesa above the Dead Sea shore
Zered R.
Khirbet Tannur
31 N
Nessana
Arabah
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

Chapter 17

The World of Jesus


THE DIVISION OF HEROD'S KINGDOM
City
Decapolis city
Decapolis city (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
To Antipas
To Archelaus
To Philip
To Salome
Syrian province
CHALCIS
ITUREA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
AURANITIS
GALILEE
SAMARIA
JUDEA
PEREA
DECAPOLIS
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Arabah
Sidon
Tyre
Damascus
Caesarea Philippi (Paneas)
Raphana
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Gamala
Hippos
Canatha
Mt. Hauran
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Tiberias
Abila
Gadara
Adraa (Edrei)
Bostra
Dora
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Narbata
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Dion
Gerasa (Jerash)
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Neapolis (Shechem)
Amathus
Apollonia
Mt. Gerizim
Antipatris (Aphek)
Alexandrium (Sartaba)
Joppa
Phasaelis
Glaphyra (Gadara)
Asphaltema (Ophrah)
Lydda
Gophna
Archelais
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Thrax
Doc (Dochi)
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Cypros
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Hyrcania
Medeba
Herodium
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Machaerus
Hebron
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
Anthedon
Gaza
Masada
Arad
Raphia
Beersheba
Malatha
Khirbet Tannur
Nessana
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers


102a
Palestine under the Herods
Boundary of Herod's kingdom at its greatest extent
Divisions, A.D. 6-37
Fortresses
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres
W
X
Y
Z
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
V
Sidon
Sarepta
R. Leontes
Tyre
ITURAEA
ABILENE
Damascus (city of the Decapolis)
PROVINCE OF SYRIA
Paneas (Caesarea Philippi)
Donos
Ulatha
GAULANITIS
Bathyra?
TRACHONITIS
BATANAEA
Raphana (city of the Decapolis)
Ptolemais
GALILEE
Chorazin
Capernaum
Gennesaret
Bethsaida-Julias
R. Jordan
Magdala (Tarichea)
Sea of Galilee
Hippos
Gamala
Dion?
Sepphoris
Mt. Carmel
Gabae (Hippeum)
Nazareth
The Great Plain
Abila
Gadara
AURANITIS
HEROD
DECAPOLIS
Dora
Caesarea (Strato's Tower)
Scythopolis
Pella
MARE INTERNUM (Mediterranean Sea)
Plain of Sharon
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa
Neapolis
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Amathus
Apollonia Sozusa
R. Jabbok
Antipatris
SAMARIA
Alexandrium
Joppa
Phasaelis
Gadara
Thamna
Gophna
Lydda
Archelais
Philadelphia (Rabbah)
River Jordan
PEREA
KINGDOM
Jamnia
Gazara
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Jericho
Cyprus
Betharamphtha
Jerusalem
Bethany
Azotus
JUDEA
Hyrcania
Bethlehem
(Kh. Qumran: settlement of Dead Sea sect)
Medeba
Ascalon (Free city)
Herodium
Betogabri
Marisa
Lake Asphaltitis
Callirrhoe
Machaerus
Agrippias (Anthedon)
Gaza
Adora
Hebron
Wilderness of Judea
Engaddi (En-gedi)
R. Arnon
IDUMEA
(Dead Sea)
Masada
Raphia
Bersabe (Beersheba)
Malatha
Mampsis
NABATAEAN KINGDOM
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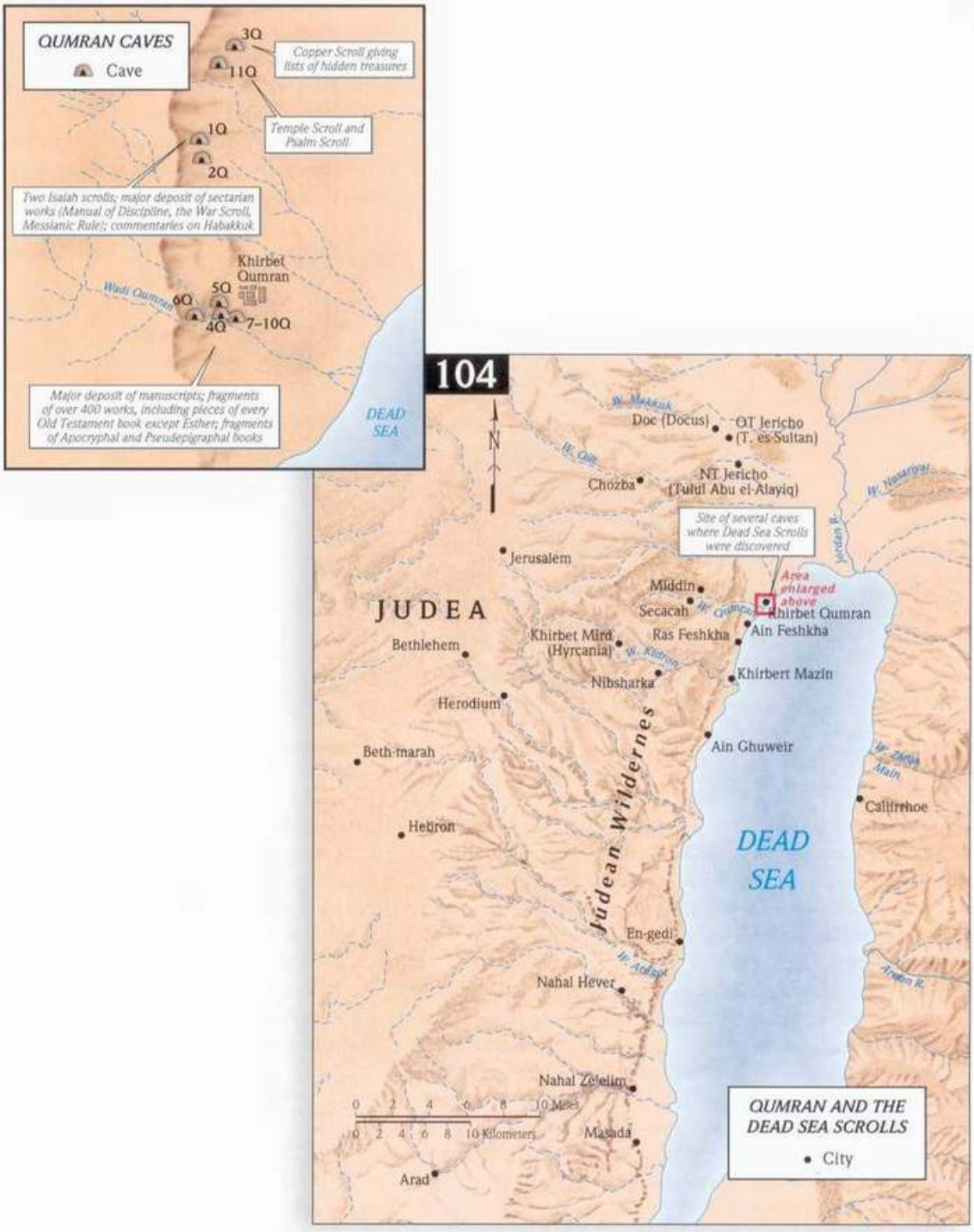
PALESTINE IN THE TIME OF JESUS
City
City (uncertain location)
Decapolis city
Decapolis city (uncertain location)
Administrative capital
Mountain peak
Major roads
Other roads
First procuratorship
Territory of Antipas
Territory of Philip
Syrian territory
Coponius was named the first prefect and established the administrative capital at Caesarea Maritima
ABILENE
ITUREA
PHOENICIA (TYRE)
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
AURANITIS
GALILEE
SAMARIA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
PEREA
DECAPOLIS
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Arabah
King's Highway
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Caesarea Philippi (Paneas)
Raphana
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Gergesa (Kursi)
Gamala
Canatha
Mt. Carmel
Sepphoris
Geba
Nazareth
Tiberias
Hippos
Xaloth (Chesulloth)
Mt. Tabor
Abila
Adraa (Edrei)
Dora
Legio (Megiddo)
Jezreel Valley
Gadara
Bostra
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Ginae (Jenin)
Pella
Dion
Aenon
Salim
Gerasa (Jerash)
Sebaste (Samaria)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Amathus
Apollonia
Antipatris (Aphek)
Mt. Gerizim
Coreae
Joppa
Alexandrium
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Gedor (Gadara)
Lydda
Archelais
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Cypros
Esbus (Heshbon)
Jerusalem
Bethany
Mt. Nebo
Medeba
Mesad Hasidim (Qumran)
Hyrcania
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
Betogabris (Beth guvrin)
Heboron
Callirrhoe (Zereth shahar)
En gedi
Gaza
Masada
Raphia
Beersheba
Malatha
Arad
Khirbet Tannur
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers



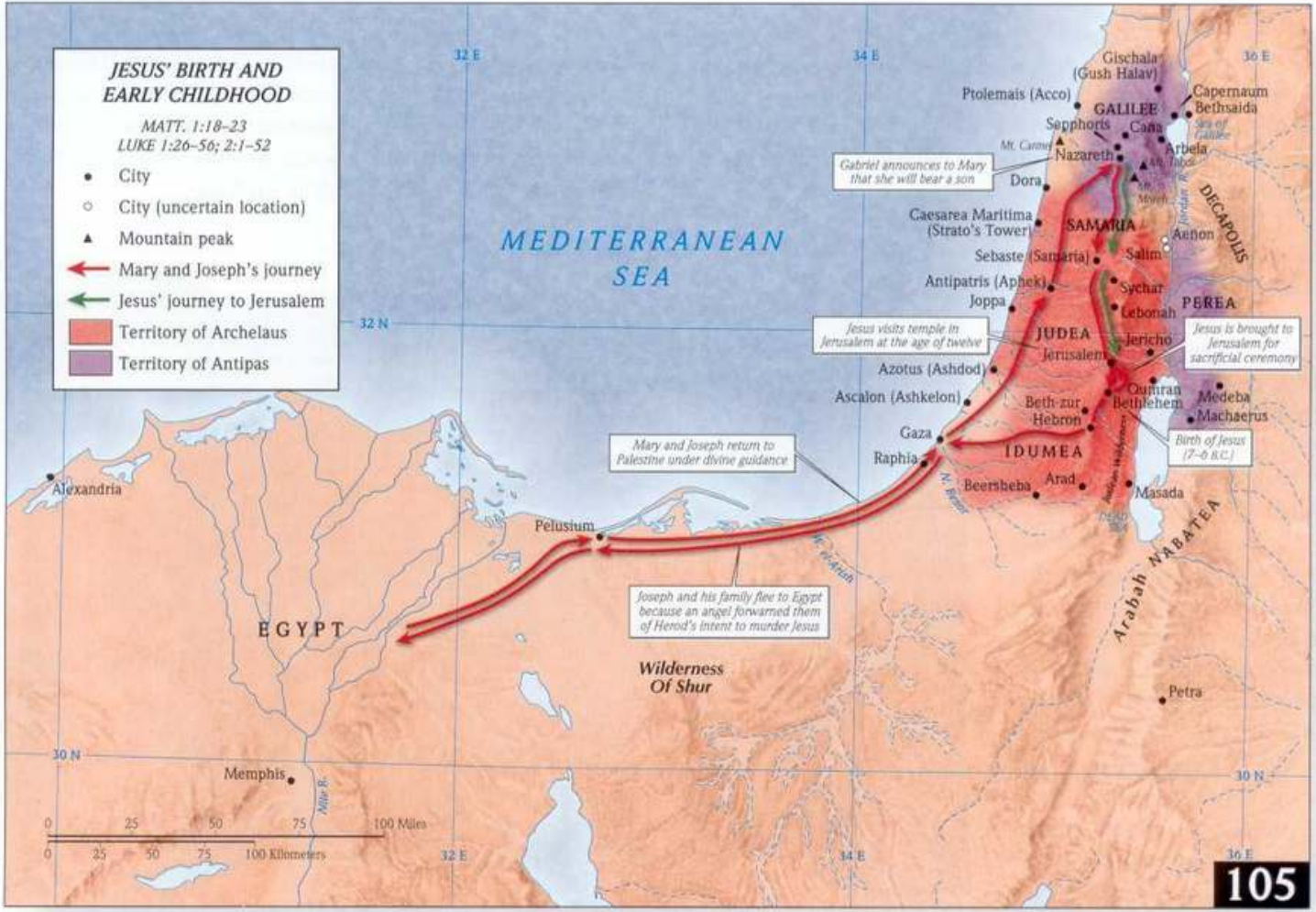
Palestine in the Time of Jesus

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


QUMRAN CAVES
Cave
3Q
11Q
Copper Scroll giving lists of hidden treasures
Temple Scroll and Psalm Scroll
1Q
2Q
Two Isaiah scrolls; major deposit of sectarian works (Manual of Discipline, the War Scroll, Messianic Rule); commentaries on Habakkuk
Khirbet Qumran
Wadi Qumran
5Q
6Q
4Q
7–10Q
Major deposit of manuscripts; fragments of over 400 works, including pieces of every Old Testament book except Esther; fragments of Apocryphal and Pseudepigraphal books
DEAD SEA
104
N
W. Makkuk
Doc (Docus)
OT Jericho (T. es-Sultan)
W. Qilt
Chozba
NT Jericho (Tulul Abu el-Alayiq)
W. Nasaraya
Site of several caves where Dead Sea Scrolls were discovered
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Area enlarged above
Middin
JUDEA
Secacah
W. Qumran
Khirbet Qumran
Khirbet Mird (Hyrcania)
Ras Feshkha
Ain Feshkha
Bethlehem
W. Kidron
Khirbert Mazin
Nibsharka
Herodium
Judean Wilderness
Ain Ghuweir
W. Zerqa Main
Beth-marah
Callirrhoe
Hebron
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
W. Arabah
Arnon R.
Nahal Hever
Nahal Zelelim
0 2 4 6 8 10 Miles
0 2 4 6 8 10 Kilometers
Masada
Arad
QUMRAN AND THE DEAD SEA SCROLLS
City

Chapter 18

The Life and Ministry of Jesus

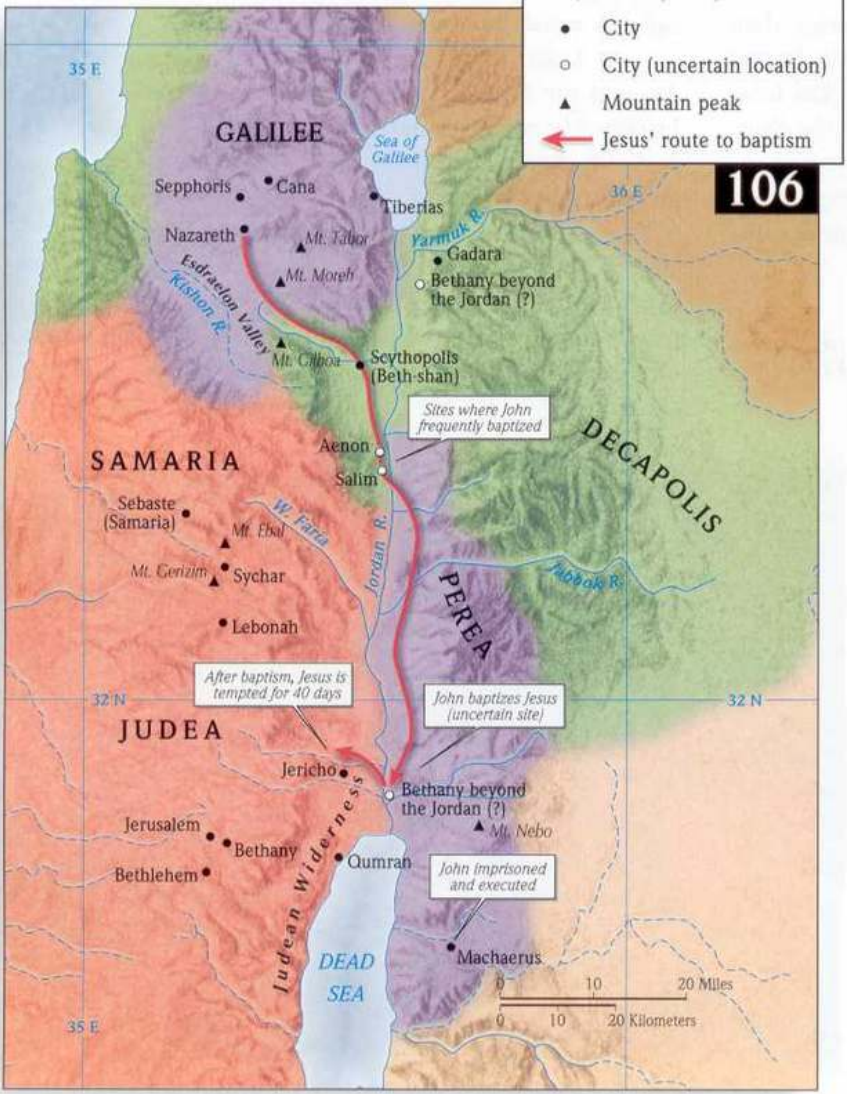

JESUS' BIRTH AND EARLY CHILDHOOD
MATT. 1:18–23
LUKE 1:26–56; 2:1–52
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Mary and Joseph's journey
Jesus' journey to Jerusalem
Territory of Archelaus
Territory of Antipas
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gabriel announces to Mary that she will bear a son
Jesus visits temple in Jerusalem at the age of twelve
Jesus is brought to Jerusalem for sacrificial ceremony
Birth of Jesus (7–6 B.C.)
Mary and Joseph return to Palestine under divine guidance
Joseph and his family flee to Egypt because an angel forwarned them of Herod's intent to murder Jesus
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Cana
Arbela
Mt. Carmel
Nazareth
Dora
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
SAMARIA
Aenon
DECAPOLIS
Jordan R.
Sebaste (Samaria)
Salim
Antipatris (Aphek)
Sychar
Joppa
Lebonah
PEREA
JUDEA
Jericho
Jerusalem
Azotus (Ashdod)
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Qumran
Bethlehem
Medeba
Beth-zur
Hebron
Machaerus
Gaza
Raphia
IDUMEA
Beersheba
Arad
Masada
N. Besor
Judean Wilderness
DEAD SEA
Arabah
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
W. el-Arish
EGYPT
Wilderness Of Shur
Petra
Memphis
Nile R.
32 E
34 E
36 E
32 N
30 N
0 25 50 75 100 Miles
0 25 50 75 100 Kilometers

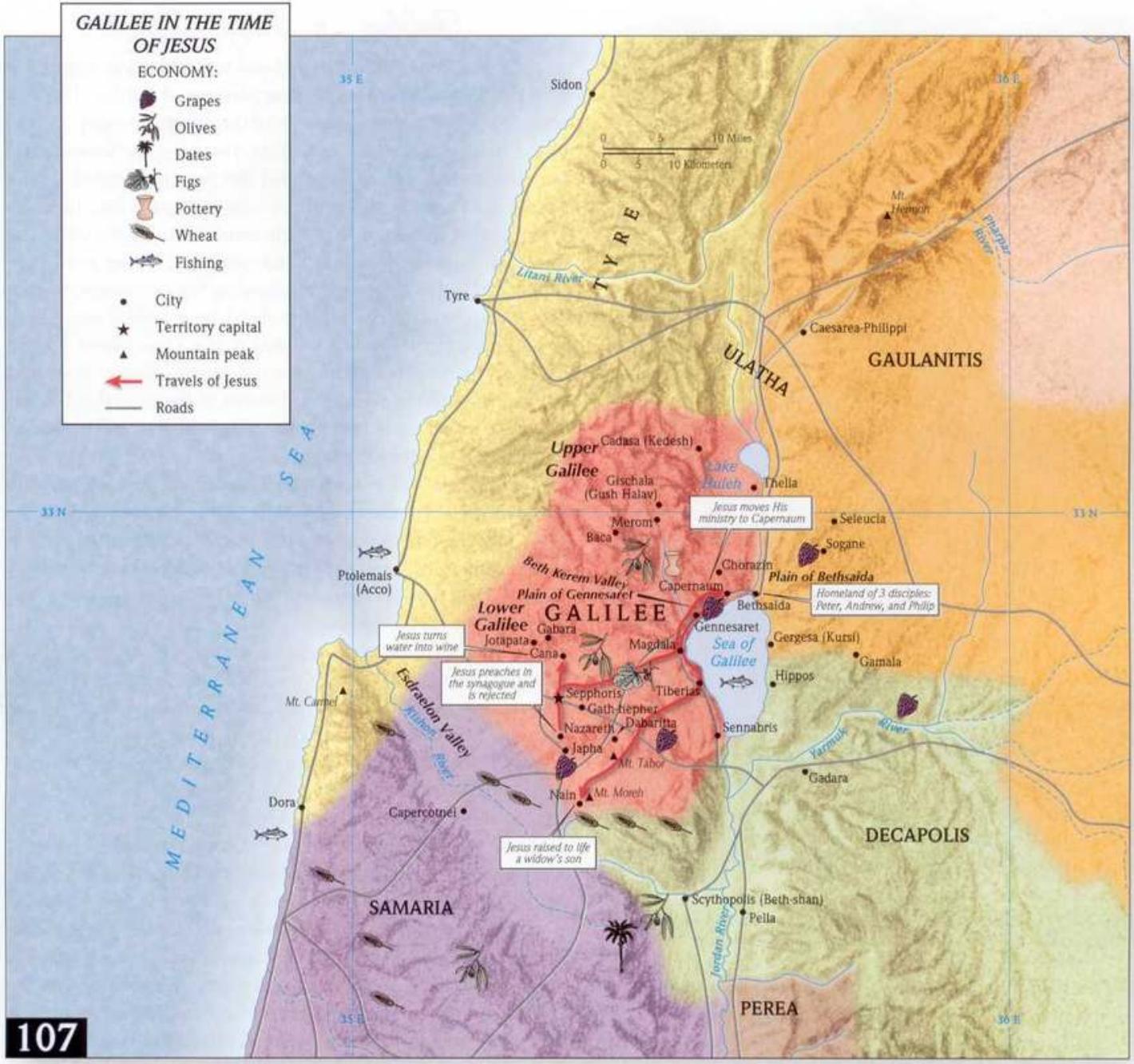


The Birth, Childhood and Baptism of Jesus

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

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

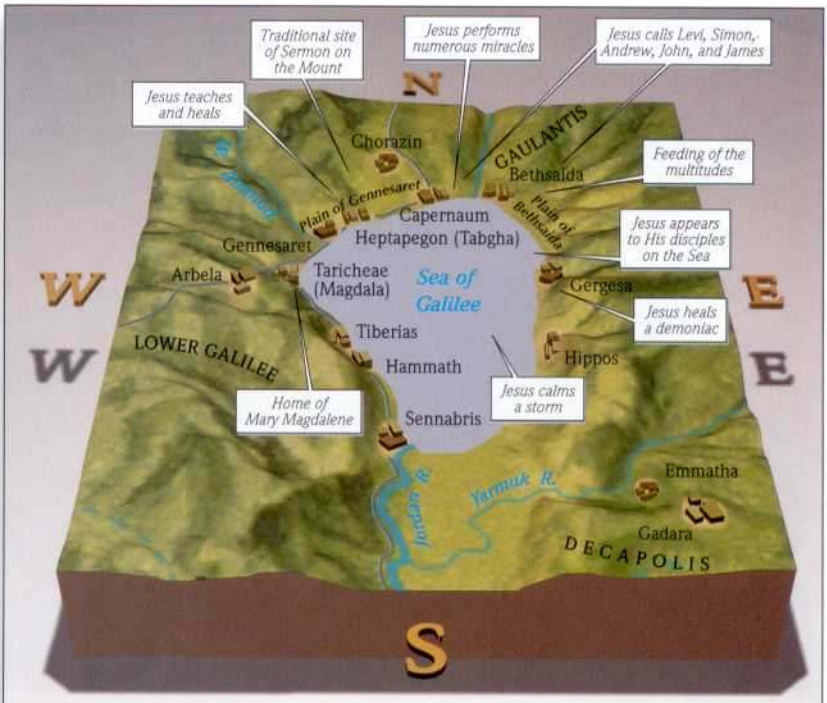

JOHN THE BAPTIST
MATT. 3:1–4:12
MARK 1:4–14; 6:14–29
LUKE 3:1–23; 9:7–9
JOHN 1:6–8, 15–37; 3:22–24
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Jesus' route to baptism
106
35 E
36 E
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Cana
Tiberias
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Gadara
Mt. Moreh
Bethany beyond the Jordan (?)
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon R.
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Sites where John frequently baptized
SAMARIA
Aenon
Salim
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
W. Farʿa
Jordan R.
Mt. Gerizim
Sychar
Jabbok R.
PEREA
Lebonah
After baptism, Jesus is tempted for 40 days
John baptizes Jesus (uncertain site)
32 N
32 N
JUDEA
Jericho
Bethany beyond the Jordan (?)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Bethany
Qumran
Bethlehem
John imprisoned and executed
Judean Wilderness
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
35 E


GALILEE IN THE TIME OF JESUS
ECONOMY:
Grapes
Olives
Dates
Figs
Pottery
Wheat
Fishing
City
Territory capital
Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Roads
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
TYRE
Litani River
Tyre
Mt. Hermon
Pharpar River
ULATHA
Caesarea-Philippi
GAULANITIS
Upper Galilee
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Lake Huleh
Thella
Jesus moves His ministry to Capernaum
Merom
Baca
Seleucia
Sogane
Beth Kerem Valley
Chorazin
Plain of Bethsaida
Ptolemais (Acco)
Plain of Gennesaret
Capernaum
Homeland of 3 disciples: Peter, Andrew, and Philip
Bethsaida
Lower Galilee
GALILEE
Gennesaret
Jesus turns water into wine
Gabara
Jotapata
Cana
Magdala
Sea of Galilee
Gergesa (Kursi)
Gamala
Jesus preaches in the synagogue and is rejected
Hippos
Mt. Carmel
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon River
Sepphoris
Tiberias
Gath-hepher
Nazareth
Dabaritta
Sennabris
Yarmuk River
Japha
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Dora
Nain
Mt. Moreh
Capercotnei
DECAPOLIS
Jesus raised to life a widow's son
SAMARIA
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Jordan River
PEREA
35 E
36 E
33 N
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers



Jesus' Ministry in Galilee and Journey to Jerusalem

Matthew 4.12–21.1; Mark 1.14–11.1; Luke 4.14–19.27
Jesus spent most of his ministry in Galilee, where he had grown up. He traveled mainly around Lake Galilee, with his home in Capernaum. He may have gone to Jerusalem by way of Perea to avoid going through Samaria.



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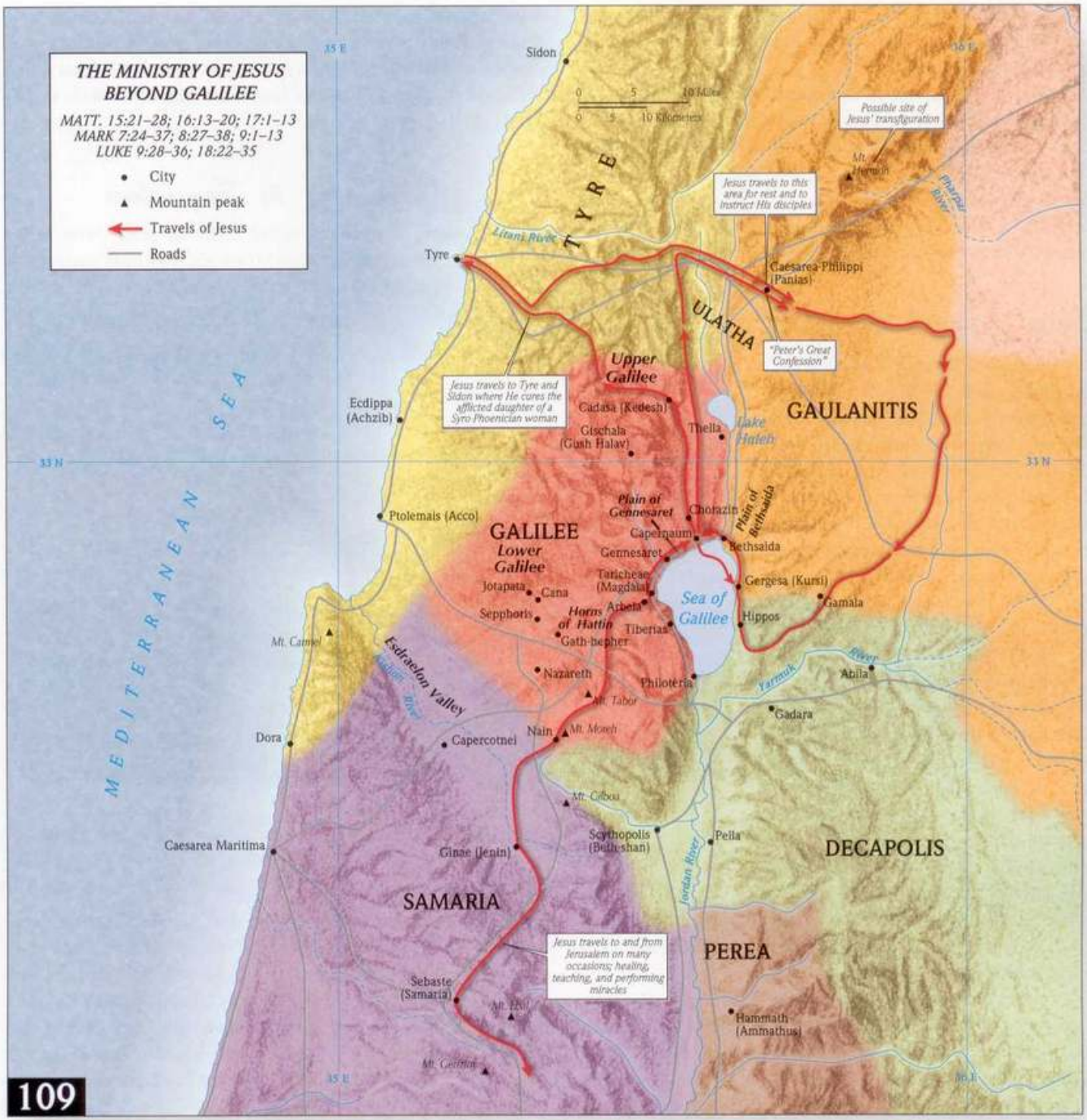
THE MINISTRY OF JESUS AROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE

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

City

Road

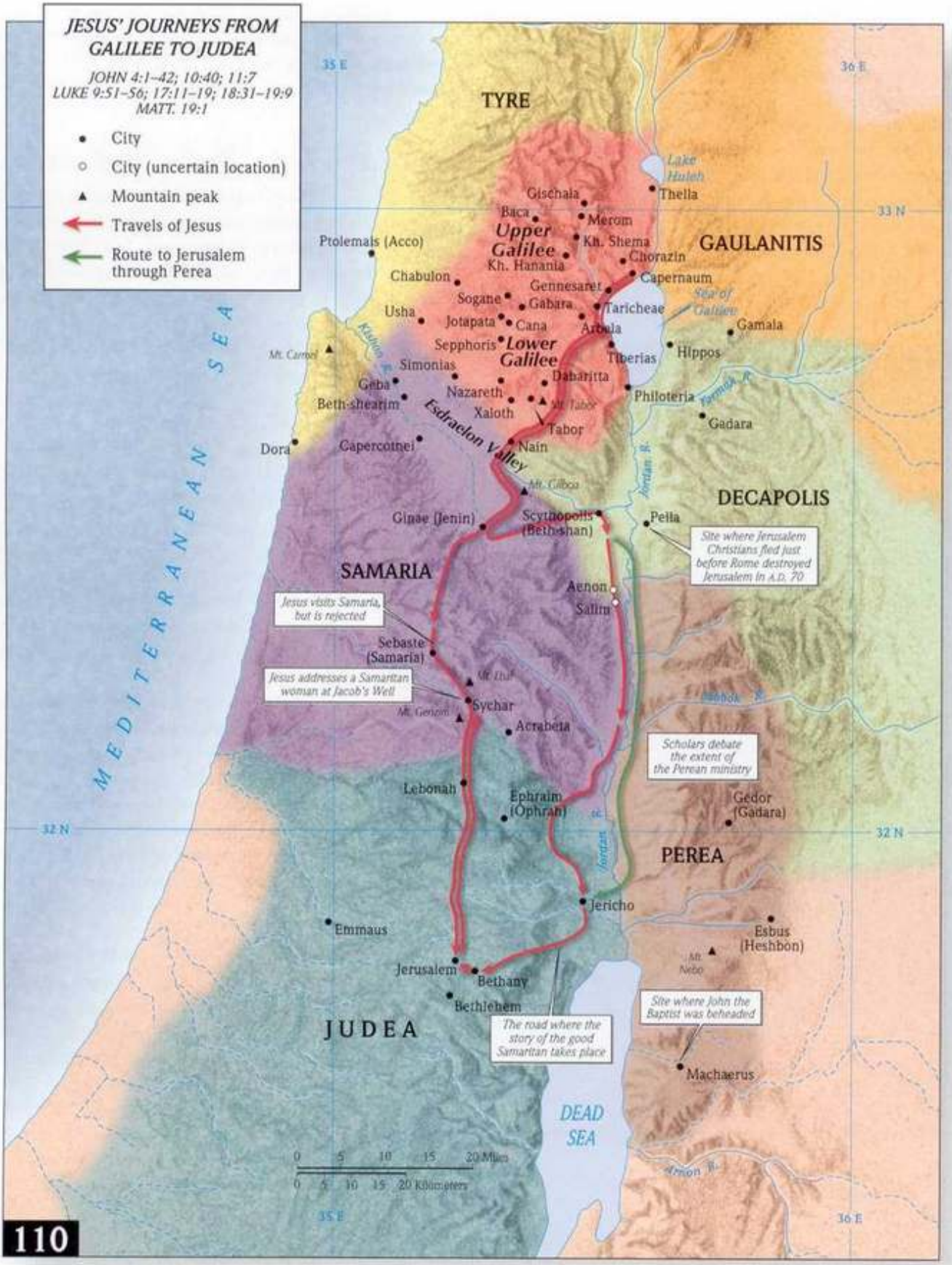

THE MINISTRY OF JESUS BEYOND GALILEE
MATT. 15:21–28; 16:13–20; 17:1–13
MARK 7:24–37; 8:27–38; 9:1–13
LUKE 9:28–36; 18:22–35
City
Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Roads
Sidon
Tyre
Litani River
TYRE
Possible site of Jesus' transfiguration
Mt. Hermon
Jordan River
Jesus travels to this area for rest and to instruct His disciples
Caesarea Philippi (Paneas)
ULATHA
"Peter's Great Confession"
Upper Galilee
Jesus travels to Tyre and Sidon where He cures the afflicted daughter of a Syro Phoenician woman
Ecdippa (Achzib)
Gadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Thella
Lake Hateh
GAULANITIS
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
33 N
Plain of Gennesaret
Chorazin
Plain of Bethsaida
Ptolemais (Acco)
GALILEE
Lower Galilee
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Gennesaret
Tarichaeae (Magdala)
Gergesa (Kursi)
Jotapata
Cana
Arbela
Gamala
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Horns of Hattin
Tiberias
Hippos
Gath-hepher
Mt. Carmel
Esdraelon Valley
Kishon River
Nazareth
Philoteria
Yarmuk River
Abila
Mt. Tabor
Gadara
Dora
Nain
Mt. Moreh
Capercotnei
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Caesarea Maritima
Ginae (Jenin)
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Jordan River
Jesus travels to and from Jerusalem on many occasions; healing, teaching, and performing miracles
PEREA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Hammath (Ammathus)
Mt. Gerizim
35 E
0 5 10 Miles
0 5 10 Kilometers

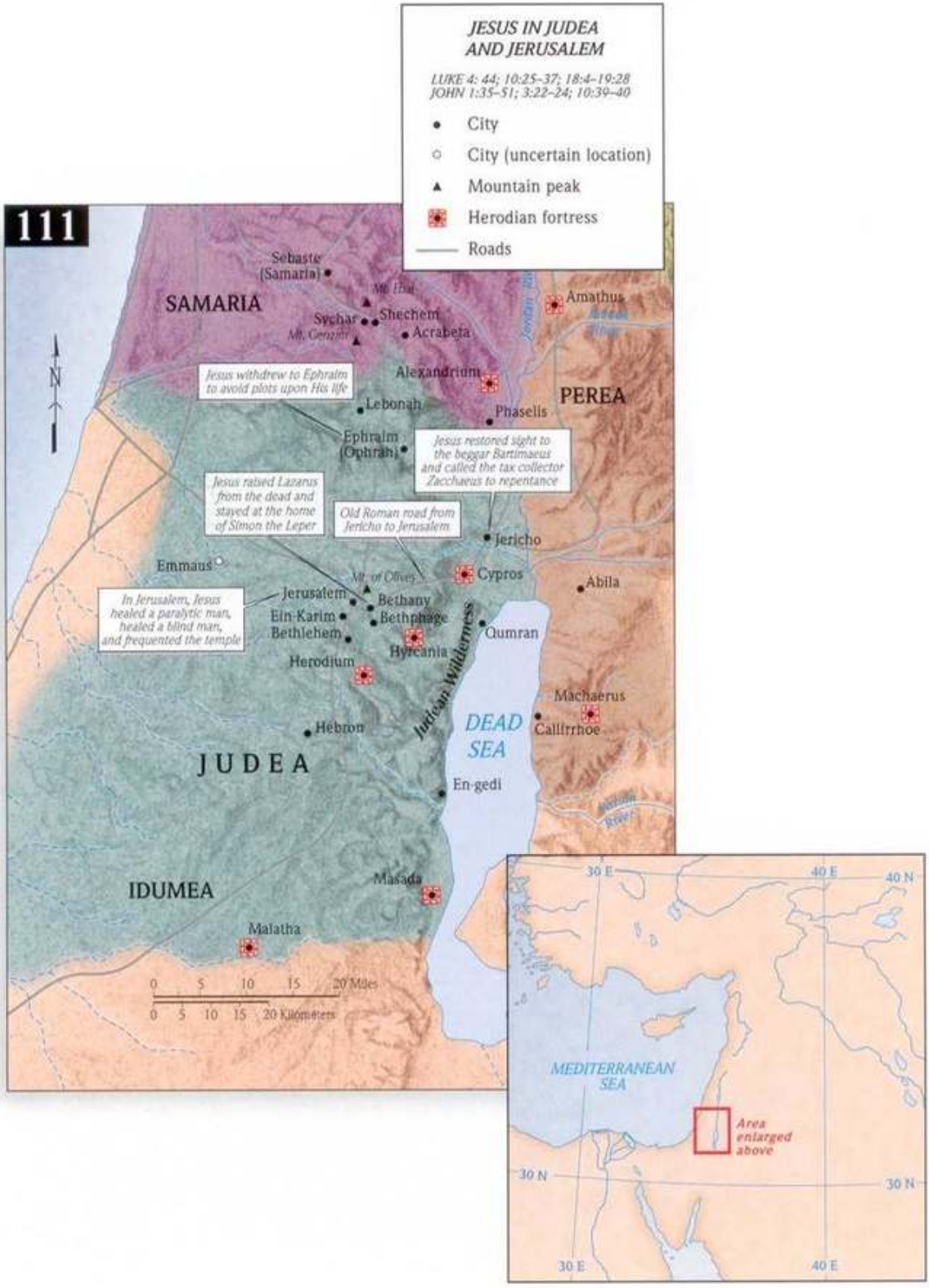


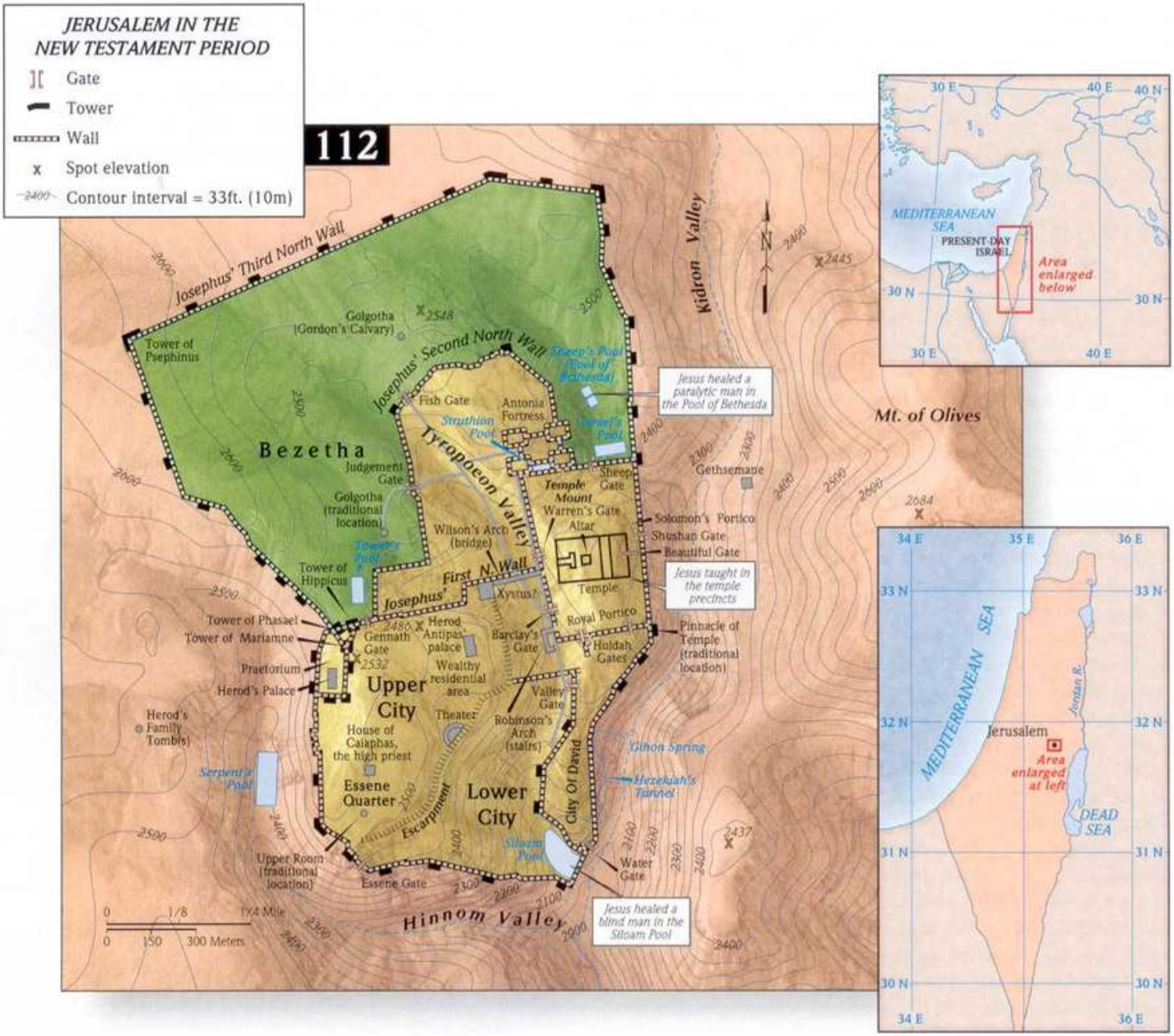
Jesus' Ministry according to John

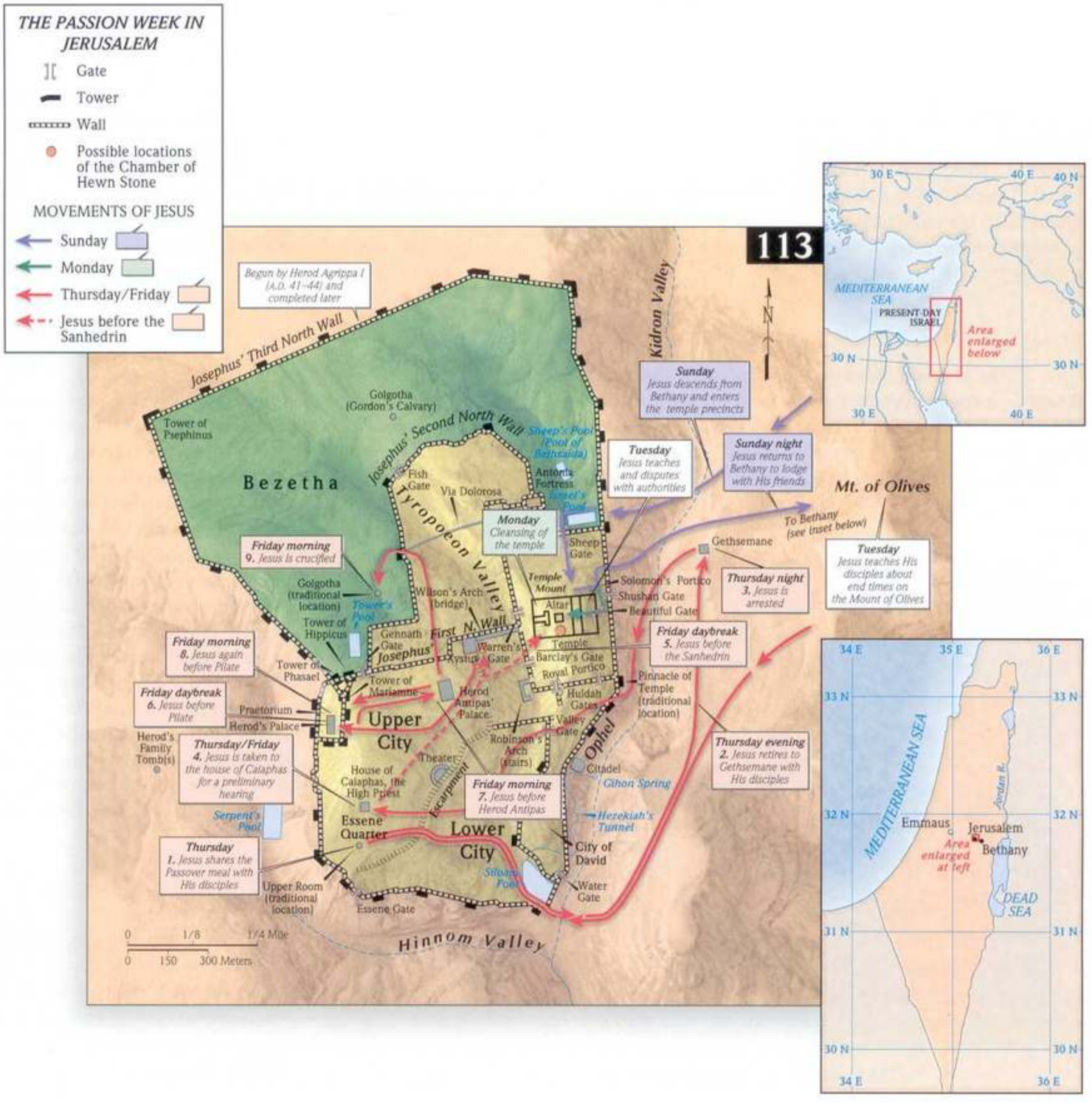
John

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


JESUS' JOURNEYS FROM GALILEE TO JUDEA
JOHN 4:1–42; 10:40; 11:7
LUKE 9:51–56; 17:11–19; 18:31–19:9
MATT. 19:1
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Travels of Jesus
Route to Jerusalem through Perea
TYRE
Lake Huleh
Thella
Gischala
Baca
Merom
Upper Galilee
Kh. Shema
GAULANITIS
Ptolemais (Acco)
Kh. Hanania
Chorazin
Chabulon
Capernaum
Gennesaret
Sea of Galilee
Sogane
Gabara
Tarichеae
Usha
Jotapata
Cana
Arbula
Gamala
Kishon R.
Sepphoris
Lower Galilee
Hippos
Mt. Carmel
Simonias
Tiberias
Dabaritta
Geba
Nazareth
Philoteria
Yarmuk R.
Beth-shearim
Mt. Tabor
Xaloth
Gadara
Esdraelon Valley
Tabor
Dora
Capercotnei
Nain
Jordan R.
Mt. Gilboa
DECAPOLIS
Ginae (Jenin)
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Site where Jerusalem Christians fled just before Rome destroyed Jerusalem in A.D. 70
SAMARIA
Aenon
Salim
Jesus visits Samaria, but is rejected
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Jesus addresses a Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well
Mt. Gerizim
Sychar
Jabbok R.
Acrabeta
Scholars debate the extent of the Perean ministry
Lebonah
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Gedor (Gadara)
32 N
PEREA
Jericho
Emmaus
Esbus (Heshbon)
Mt. Nebo
Jerusalem
Bethany
Bethlehem
JUDEA
Site where John the Baptist was beheaded
The road where the story of the good Samaritan takes place
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
Arnon R.
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
33 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA


111
JESUS IN JUDEA AND JERUSALEM
LUKE 4: 44; 10:25–37; 18:4–19:28
JOHN 1:35–51; 3:22–24; 10:39–40
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Herodian fortress
Roads
Sebaste (Samaria)
SAMARIA
Mt. Ebal
Shechem
Sychar
Mt. Gerizim
Acrabeta
Amathus
Jordan River
Alexandrium
Jesus withdrew to Ephraim to avoid plots upon His life
PEREA
Lebonah
Phaselis
Ephraim (Ophrah)
Jesus restored sight to the beggar Bartimaeus and called the tax collector Zacchaeus to repentance
Jesus raised Lazarus from the dead and stayed at the home of Simon the Leper
Old Roman road from Jericho to Jerusalem
Jericho
Emmaus
Mt. of Olives
Cypros
Abila
In Jerusalem, Jesus healed a paralytic man, healed a blind man, and frequented the temple
Jerusalem
Bethany
Ein-Karim
Bethphage
Bethlehem
Qumran
Hyrcania
Herodium
Judean Wilderness
Machaerus
DEAD SEA
Callirrhoe
Hebron
JUDEA
En-gedi
Arnon River
IDUMEA
Masada
Malatha
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Area enlarged above
30 N
30 N
30 E
40 E

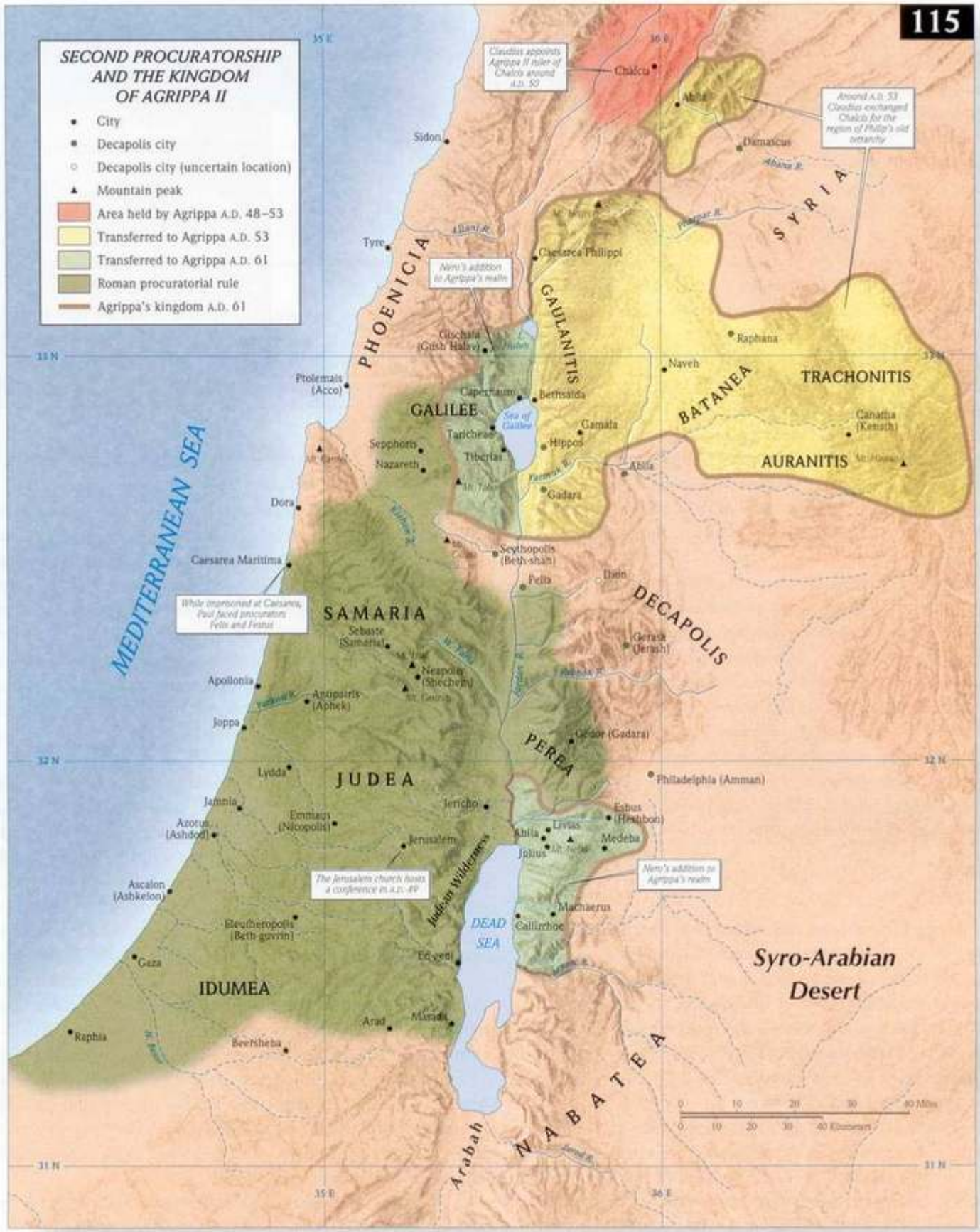

JERUSALEM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD
Gate
Tower
Wall
Spot elevation
Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
112
Josephus' Third North Wall
Josephus' Second North Wall
Josephus' First N. Wall
Kidron Valley
Tyropoeon Valley
Hinnom Valley
Mt. of Olives
Bezetha
Upper City
Lower City
Essene Quarter
Golgotha (Gordon's Calvary)
Tower of Psephinus
Fish Gate
Antonia Fortress
Struthion Pool
Israel's Pool
Sheep's Pool (Pool of Bethesda)
Jesus healed a paralytic man in the Pool of Bethesda
Judgement Gate
Golgotha (traditional location)
Tower's Pool
Tower of Hippicus
Wilson's Arch (bridge)
Temple Mount
Warren's Gate
Altar
Temple
Xystus?
Sheep Gate
Gethsemane
Solomon's Portico
Shushan Gate
Beautiful Gate
Jesus taught in the temple precincts
Royal Portico
Pinnacle of Temple (traditional location)
Huldah Gates
Barclay's Gate
Herod Antipas' palace
Gennath Gate
Tower of Phasael
Tower of Mariamne
Praetorium
Herod's Palace
Herod's Family Tomb(s)
Wealthy residential area
Theater
Valley Gate
Robinson's Arch (stairs)
House of Caiaphas, the high priest
Serpent's Pool
Escarpment
City Of David
Gihon Spring
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Siloam Pool
Water Gate
Essene Gate
Upper Room (traditional location)
Jesus healed a blind man in the Siloam Pool
0 1/8 1/4 Mile
0 150 300 Meters
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
Jerusalem
Jordan R.
DEAD SEA
Area enlarged at left

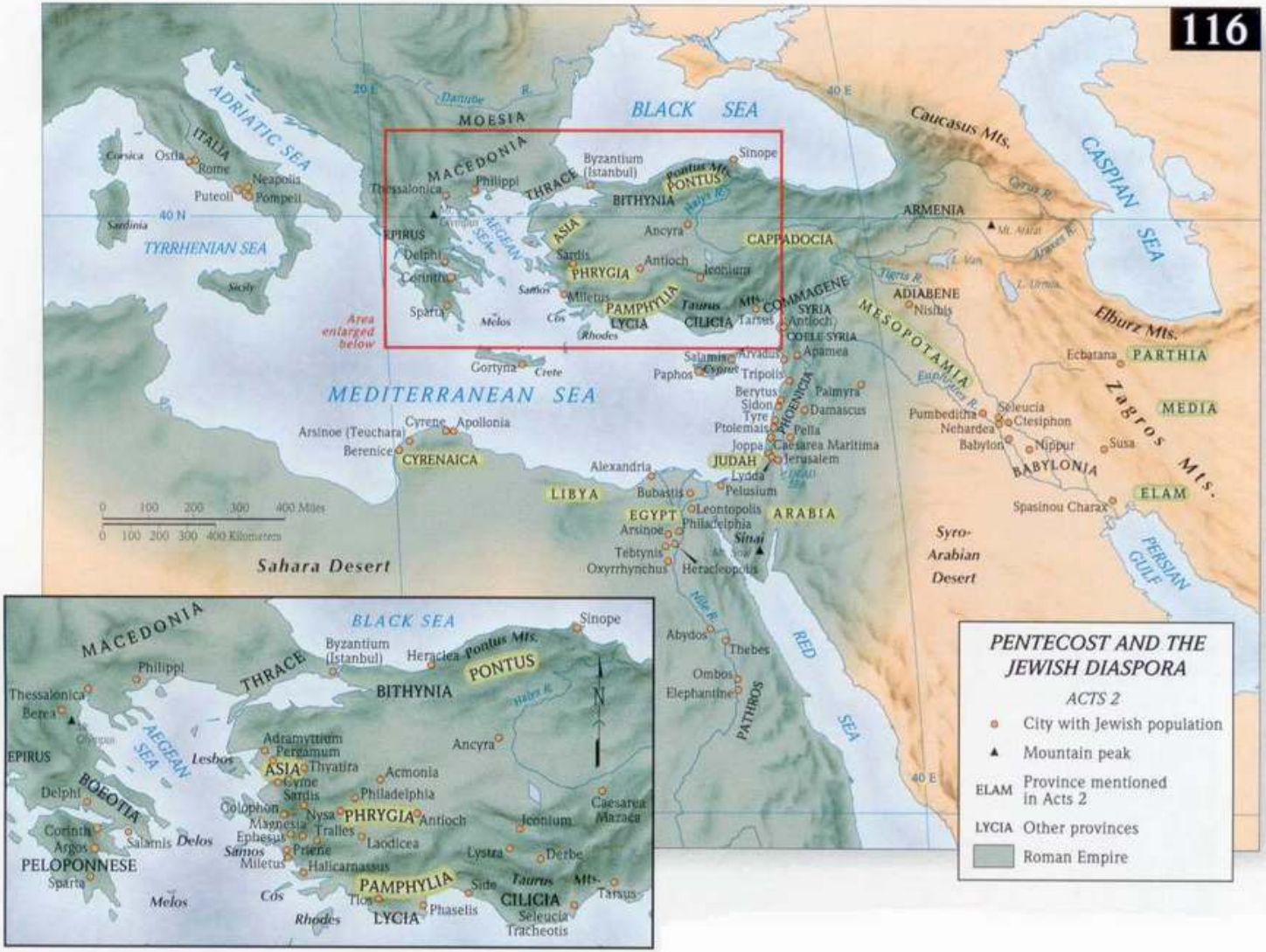

THE PASSION WEEK IN JERUSALEM
Gate
Tower
Wall
Possible locations of the Chamber of Hewn Stone
MOVEMENTS OF JESUS
Sunday
Monday
Thursday/Friday
Jesus before the Sanhedrin
113
Begun by Herod Agrippa I (A.D. 41–44) and completed later
Josephus' Third North Wall
Josephus' Second North Wall
Kidron Valley
N
Golgotha (Gordon's Calvary)
Tower of Psephinus
Bezetha
Sheep's Pool (Pool of Bethesda)
Fish Gate
Via Dolorosa
Antonia Fortress
Israel's Pool
Tyropoeon Valley
Mt. of Olives
Sunday
Jesus descends from Bethany and enters the temple precincts
Tuesday
Jesus teaches and disputes with authorities
Sunday night
Jesus returns to Bethany to lodge with His friends
To Bethany (see inset below)
Monday
Cleansing of the temple
Sheep Gate
Gethsemane
Tuesday
Jesus teaches His disciples about end times on the Mount of Olives
Friday morning
9. Jesus is crucified
Golgotha (traditional location)
Tower's Pool
Wilson's Arch (bridge)
Temple Mount
Altar
Solomon's Portico
Shushan Gate
Beautiful Gate
Thursday night
3. Jesus is arrested
Tower of Hippicus
Gennath Gate
First N. Wall
Josephus'
Warren's Shaft
Xystus
Gate
Temple
Friday daybreak
5. Jesus before the Sanhedrin
Friday morning
8. Jesus again before Pilate
Tower of Phasael
Barclay's Gate
Royal Portico
Tower of Mariamne
Herod Antipas' Palace
Huldah Gates
Pinnacle of Temple (traditional location)
Friday daybreak
6. Jesus before Pilate
Praetorium
Herod's Palace
Upper City
Valley Gate
Ophel
Herod's Family Tomb(s)
Thursday/Friday
4. Jesus is taken to the house of Calaphas for a preliminary hearing
Robinson's Arch (stairs)
Thursday evening
2. Jesus retires to Gethsemane with His disciples
House of Calaphas, the High Priest
Theater
Citadel
Gihon Spring
Escarpment
Friday morning
7. Jesus before Herod Antipas
Serpent's Pool
Essene Quarter
Hezekiah's Tunnel
Lower City
City of David
Thursday
1. Jesus shares the Passover meal with His disciples
Siloam Pool
Upper Room (traditional location)
Water Gate
Essene Gate
Hinnom Valley
0 1/8 1/4 Mile
0 150 300 Meters
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
30 N
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Jordan R.
Emmaus
Jerusalem
Bethany
Area enlarged at left
DEAD SEA

Chapter 19

Early Expansion of the Church


THE KINGDOM OF HEROD AGRIPPA I
ACTS 12:20–23
City
Decapolis city
Decapolis city (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 37
Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 40
Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 41
Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 44
Kingdom of Chalcis
KINGDOM OF CHALCIS
Ruled by Herod, brother of Agrippa
Chalcis
Abila
Damascus
Abana R.
SYRIA
Pharpar R.
Mt. Hermon
Jordan R.
Tyre
PHOENICIA (TYRE)
Caesarea Philippi (Paneas)
GAULANITIS
Gaius Caligula endowment in A.D. 37
Raphana
Sidon
Ptolemais (Acco)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Naveh
TRACHONITIS
BATANEA
Capernaum
Bethsaida
GALILEE
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Hippos
Tarichease
Sepphoris
Nazareth
Tiberias
Mt. Carmel
Canatha
Mt. Hermon
AURANITIS
Abila
Gadara
Dora
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Kishon R.
Mt. Gilboa
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima (Strato's Tower)
Agrippa dies at Caesarea in A.D. 44
Pella
Dion
DECAPOLIS
SAMARIA
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Mt. Gerizim
Gerasa (Jerash)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Syrhar
Apollonia
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
Jabbok R.
Caligula's addition to the kingdom in A.D. 40
Claudius's expansion of Agrippa's lands in A.D. 41
Joppa
Gadara (Gadara)
PEREA
Lydda
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jericho
Jamnia
Esbus (Heshbon)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Livias
Jerusalem
Medeba
Judean Wilderness
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
Eleutheropolis (Beth-gurvrin)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Callirrhoe (Zereth-shahar)
Ein-gedi
Gaza
Syro-Arabian Desert
IDUMEA
Masada
Raphia
Arad
Beersheba
Charachmoba
Malatha
NABATEA
Arabah
Zered R.
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N

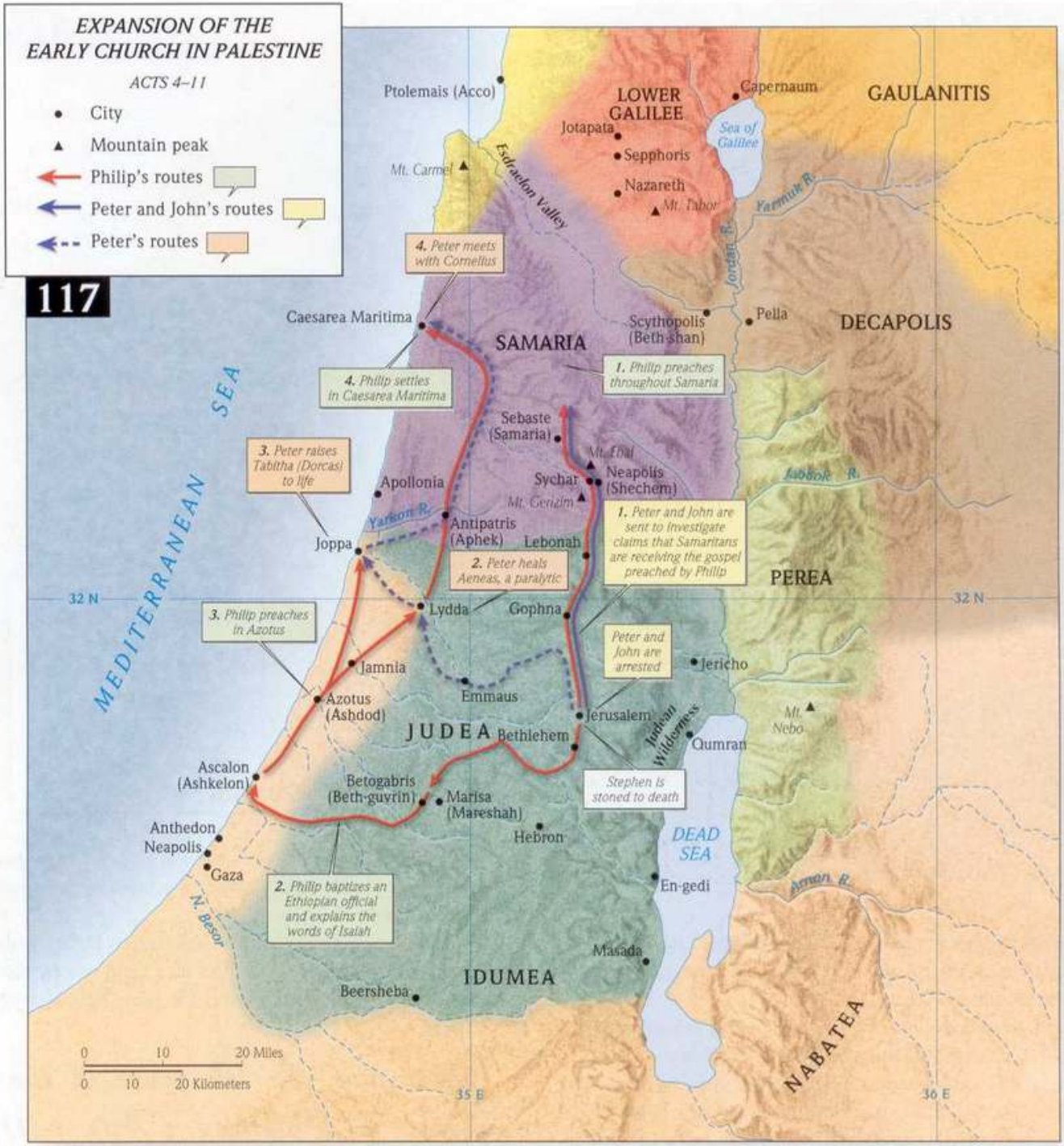

115
SECOND PROCURATORSHIP AND THE KINGDOM OF AGRIPPA II
City
Decapolis city
Decapolis city (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Area held by Agrippa A.D. 48–53
Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 53
Transferred to Agrippa A.D. 61
Roman procuratorial rule
Agrippa's kingdom A.D. 61
Claudius appoints Agrippa II ruler of Chalcis around A.D. 50
Around A.D. 53 Claudius exchanged Chalcis for the region of Philip's old tetrarchy
Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm
While imprisoned at Caesarea, Paul faced procurators Felix and Festus
The Jerusalem church hosts a conference in A.D. 49
Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PHOENICIA
GALILEE
GAULANITIS
SYRIA
BATANEA
TRACHONITIS
AURANITIS
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
PEREA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
Arabah
DEAD SEA
Judean Wilderness
Syro-Arabian Desert
Chalcis
Abila
Damascus
Sidon
Tyre
Caesarea Philippi
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Raphana
Naveh
Ptolemais (Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Sea of Galilee
Gamala
Canatha (Kenath)
Tarichea
Hippos
Sepphoris
Nazareth
Tiberias
Abila
Gadara
Dora
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Pella
Dion
Sebaste (Samaria)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Apollonia
Antipatris (Aphek)
Joppa
Gedor (Gadara)
Lydda
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus (Nicopolis)
Livias
Medeba
Jerusalem
Julius
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
Eleutheropolis (Beth-guvrin)
Callirrhoe
Gaza
En-gedi
Arad
Masada
Raphia
Beersheba
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers



PENTECOST AND THE JEWISH DIASPORA

ACTS 2

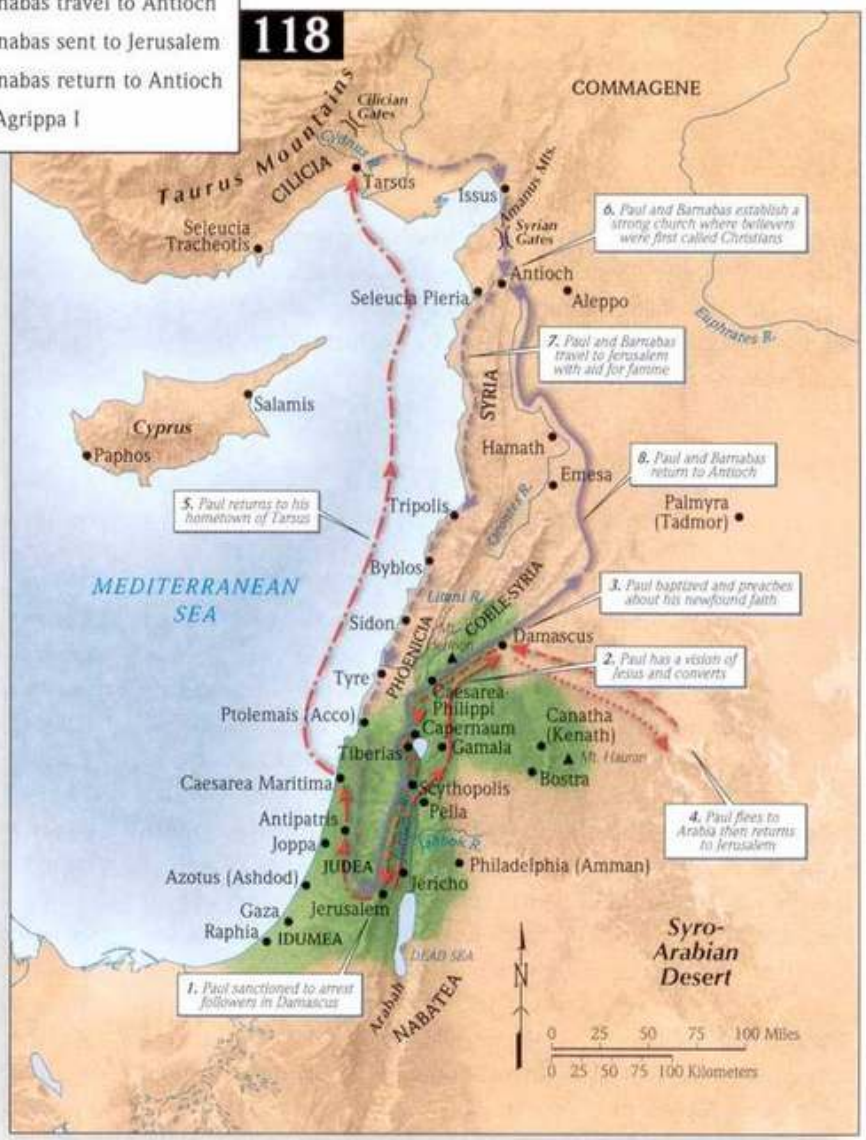
- City with Jewish population
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ELAM Province mentioned in Acts 2
- LYCIA Other provinces
- Roman Empire


EXPANSION OF THE EARLY CHURCH IN PALESTINE
ACTS 4–11
City
Mountain peak
Philip's routes
Peter and John's routes
Peter's routes
117
Ptolemais (Acco)
LOWER GALILEE
Capernaum
GAULANITIS
Jotapata
Sea of Galilee
Sepphoris
Mt. Carmel
Esdraelon Valley
Nazareth
Mt. Tabor
Yarmuk R.
Jordan R.
4. Peter meets with Cornelius
Caesarea Maritima
SAMARIA
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
DECAPOLIS
1. Philip preaches throughout Samaria
4. Philip settles in Caesarea Maritima
SEA
Sebaste (Samaria)
3. Peter raises Tabitha (Dorcas) to life
Mt. Ebal
Apollonia
Sychar
Neapolis (Shechem)
Jabbok R.
Mt. Gerizim
Yarkon R.
Antipatris (Aphek)
1. Peter and John are sent to investigate claims that Samaritans are receiving the gospel preached by Philip
Joppa
Lebonah
2. Peter heals Aeneas, a paralytic
PEREA
MEDITERRANEAN
32 N
Lydda
Gophna
32 N
3. Philip preaches in Azotus
Peter and John are arrested
Jericho
Jamnia
Emmaus
Azotus (Ashdod)
Jerusalem
Mt. Nebo
JUDEA
Bethlehem
Judean Wilderness
Qumran
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Betogabris (Beth-guvrin)
Marisa (Mareshah)
Stephen is stoned to death
Anthedon
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Neapolis
Gaza
En-gedi
Arnon R.
2. Philip baptizes an Ethiopian official and explains the words of Isaiah
N. Besor
Masada
IDUMEA
Beersheba
NABATEA
0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometers
35 E
36 E

PAUL'S CONVERSION AND EARLY MINISTRY

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

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



Paul's Journeys

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

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

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

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










THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL
ACTS 13:4–14:28
City
Paul's routes
Via Sebaste
N
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
GALATIA
MYSIA
ASIA
Paul encounters intense Jewish opposition to the gospel
Paul and Barnabas flee Iconium after a plot to kill them
Halys R.
Caesarea (Mazaca)
CAPPADOCIA
Hermus R.
Chios
Smyrna
LYDIA
Sardis
Antioch in Pisidia
LYCAONIA
Paul and Barnabas mistaken for gods
Paul continues journey after being stoned in Lystra
COMMAGENE
Ephesus
Samos
Maeander R.
Laodicea
PHRYGIA
Iconium
PISIDIA
Miletus
Colossae
CARIA
Lystra
Derbe
CILICIA
Patmos
PAMPHYLIA
Taurus Mountains
Halicarnassus
Tarsus
Issus
Cos
Attalia
Perga
LYCIA
Cnidus
Seleucia Tracheotis
Rhodes
Patara
Rhodes
Antioch
Aleppo
Seleucia Pieria
Orontes R.
SYRIA
Salamis
Hamath
Crete
Cyprus
The church at Antioch sends Paul and Barnabas on missionary work
Paphos
Tripolis
Palmyra (Tadmor)
Proconsul Sergius Paulus converted
Damascus
Tyre
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Caesarea Maritima
Jordan R.
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Gaza
DEAD SEA
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
EGYPT
Memphis
Nile R.
0 50 100 150 200 Miles
0 50 100 150 200 Kilometers

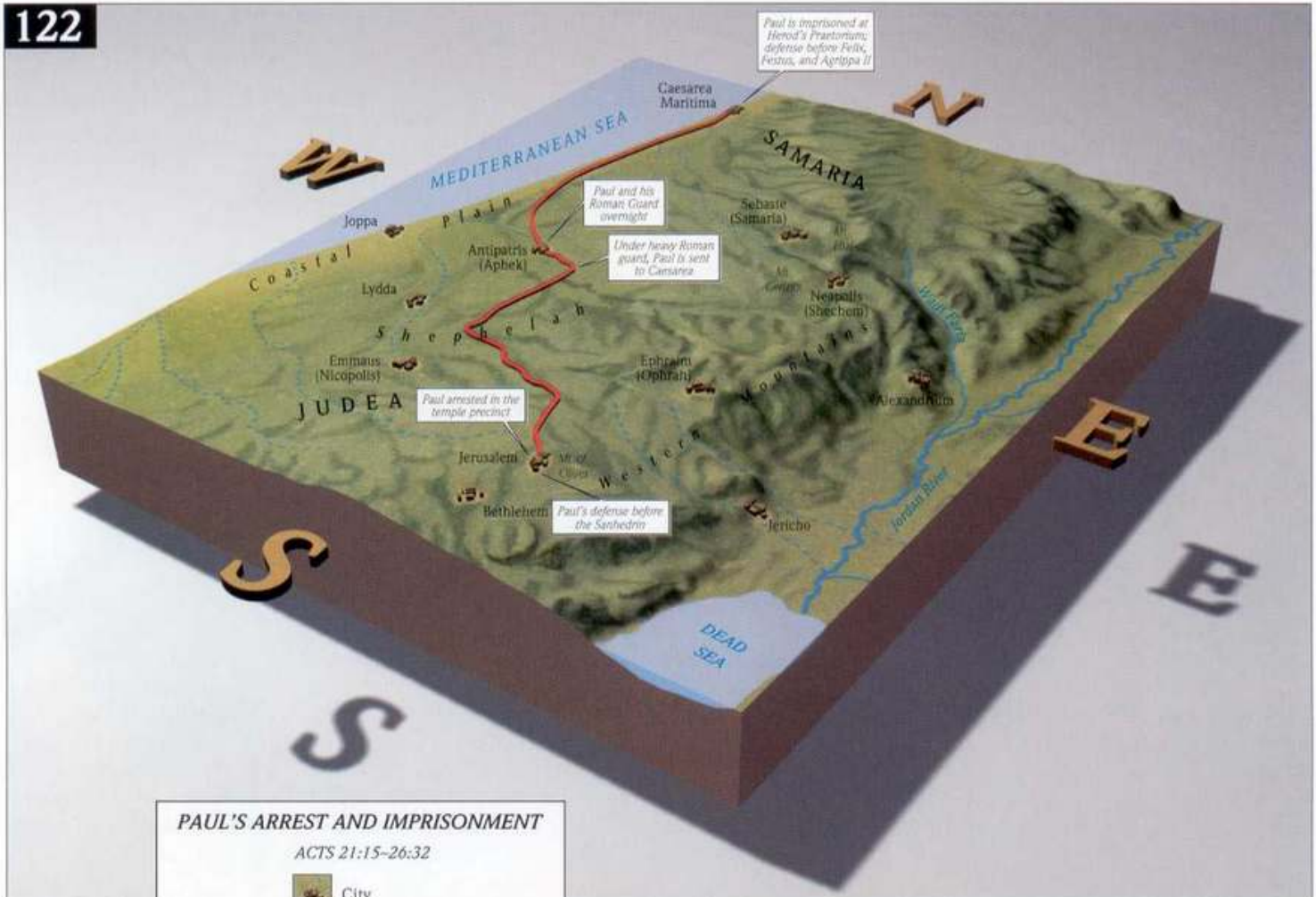


THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 15:36–18:32

- City
- Mountain peak
- Via Egnatia
- Pass
- Route of Paul and Silas


MACEDONIA
THRACE
BLACK SEA
Amastris
Pontus-Mts.
Pompeiopolis
Heraclea
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Philippi
Neapolis
Porsule
Perinthus
Peila
Amphipolis
Doriscus
Chalcedon
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Hadrianopolis
Amisus
Amaseia
Berea
Apollonia
MARMARA SEA
Thessalonica
Mt. Olympus
Samothrace
Paul restores life to young Eutychus
Lemnos
Troas
MYSIA
Adramyttium
Ancyra (Ankara)
GALATIA
Tavium
Larissa
Assos
Parnassus
Paul revisits the troubled church at Corinth
Lesbos
Mitylene
Pergamum
ASIA
Ancyra
Anatolian Plateau
Caesarea (Mazaca)
Euboea
AEGEAN SEA
Hermus R.
Thyatira
Sebaste
LYCAONIA
Archelais
CAPPADOCIA
Delphi
Chios
Sardis
Philadelphia
Antioch in Pisidia
ACHAIA
Corinth
Smyrna
LYDIA
Tripolis
Ephesus
PHRYGIA
Seleucia
Iconium
Paul revisits the churches of Galatia
Athens
Paul establishes churches and writes 1 and 2 Corinthians
Hierapolis
Laodicea
Meander R.
Cenchreae
Samos
Priene
PISIDIA
COMMAGENE
Epidaurus
Sounion
Miletus
Aphrodisias
Colossae
Cremna
Lystra
Derbe
CILICIA
Cilician Gates
Patmos
CARIA
Taurus Mountains
Euphrates R.
Sparta
Halicarnassus
PAMPHYLIA
Tarsus
Issus
Amanus Mts.
Cyclades Islands
Cos
Cnidus
LYCIA
Attalia
Perga
Syrian Gates
Seleucia Tracheotis
Xanthus
Patara
Aleppo
Rhodes
Seleucia Pieria
Antioch
SYRIA
Rhodes
Paul resumes his missionary travels
Crete
Cyprus
Salamis
Hamath
Fair Havens
Paphos
Tripolis
Byblos
Palmyra (Tadmor)
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Damascus
Tyre
Cyrene
Ptolemais (Acco)
CYRENAICA
Caesarea Maritima
Antipatris
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Gaza
JUDEA
Dead Sea
NABATEA
Alexandria
Pelusium
EGYPT
Qattara Depression
Memphis
Nile R.
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
N
THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL
ACTS 18:23–21:26
City
Site of the Seven Churches of Asia
Mountain peak
Roads
Pass
Paul's routes



PAUL'S ARREST AND IMPRISONMENT

ACTS 21:15–26:32

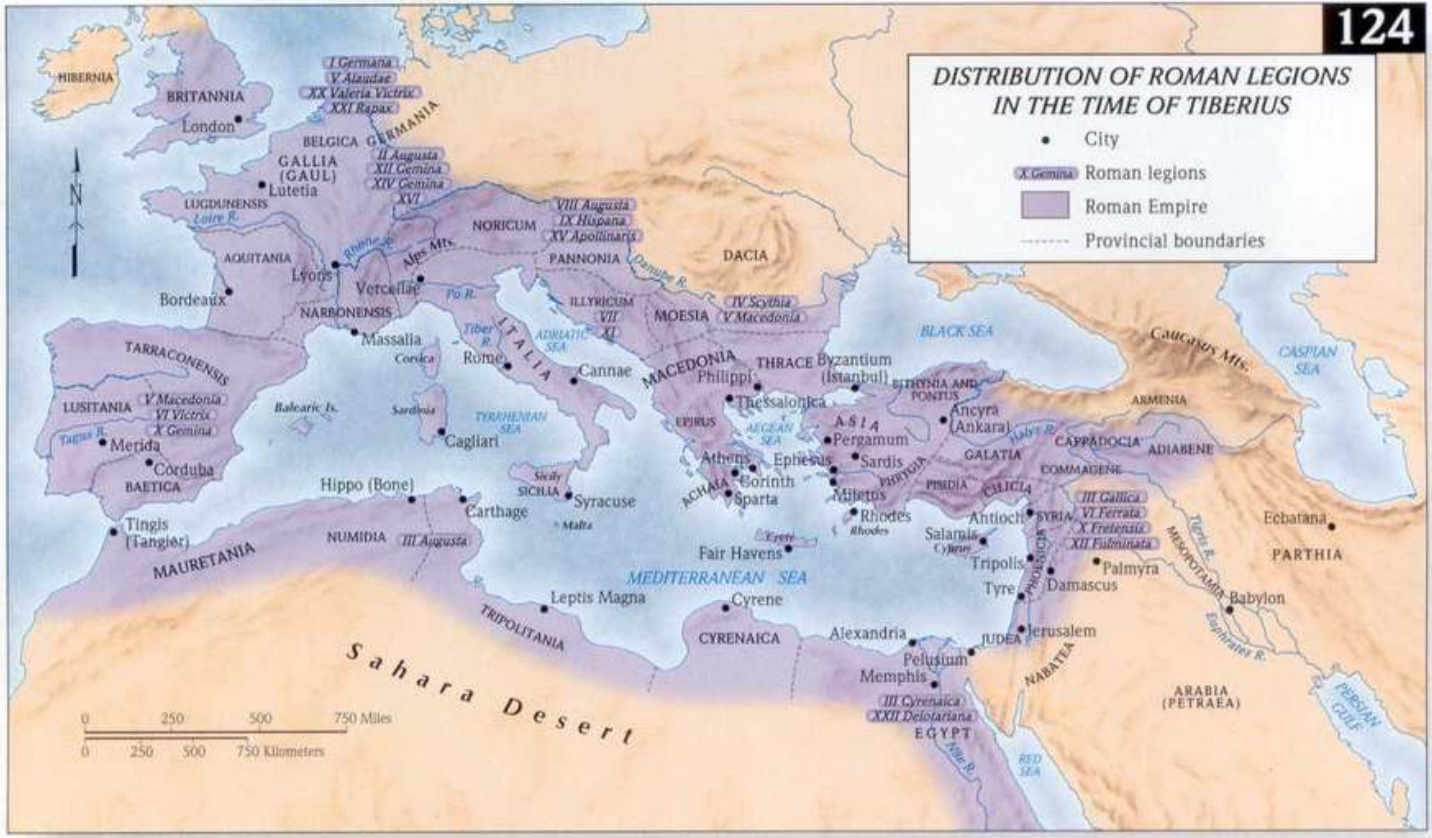
City

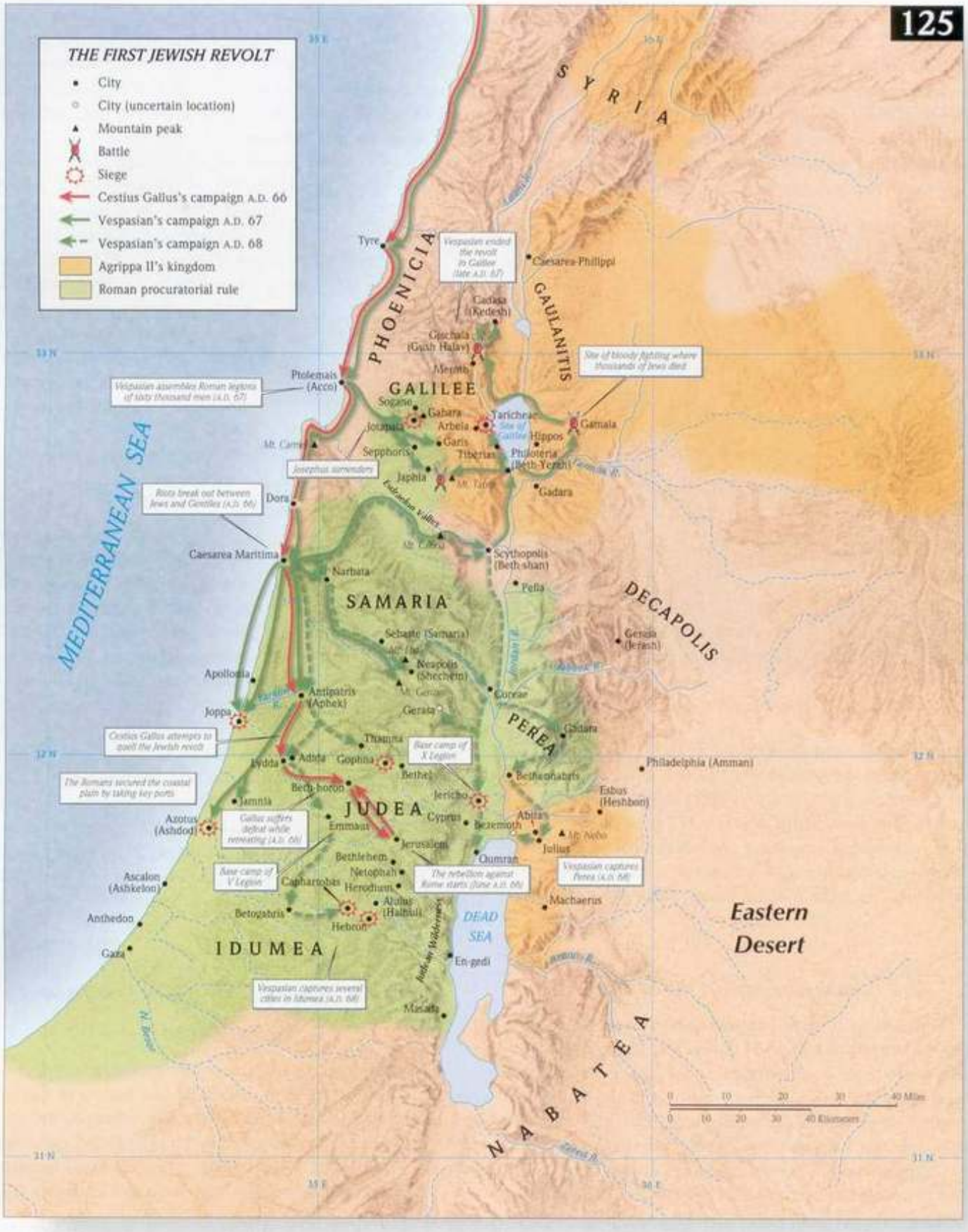
Paul's travels

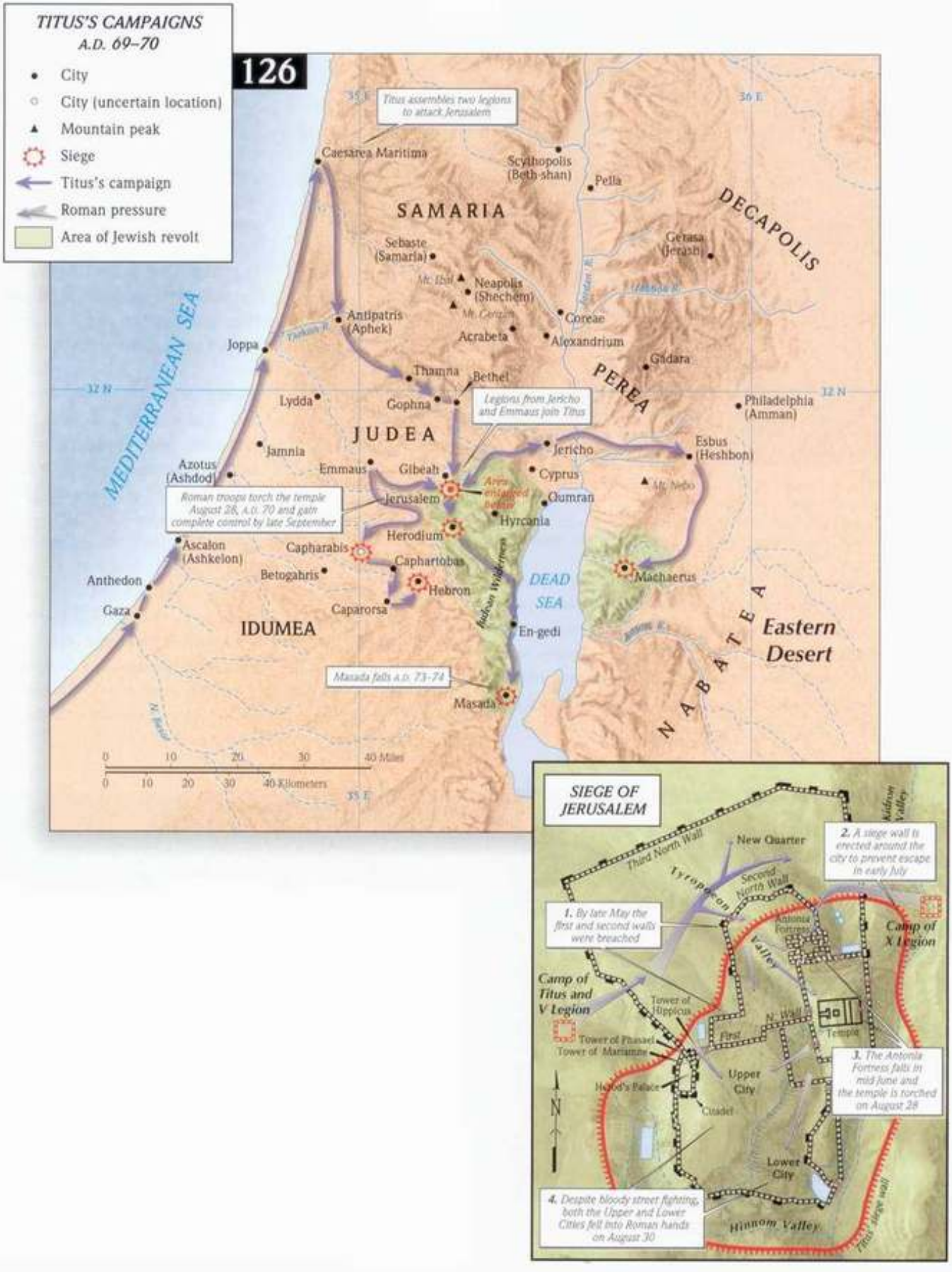

PAUL'S VOYAGE TO ROME
ACTS 27:1–28:31
City
Etesian winds
Paul's routes
Appian Way
Paul spends two years preaching the gospel as he awaits his appeal to Nero
Ship lost in storm
Ship smashes into reef and all aboard swim to shore
Change to a larger grain ship
Porcius Festus sends Paul to Rome to appeal to Caesar
Rome
Three Taverns
Puteoli
Forum of Appius
Pompeii
Brundisium
Tarentum
ITALIA
ADRIATIC SEA
TYRRHENIAN SEA
Messana
Rhegium
Sicily
Syracuse
Sytris Minor
Malta
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Amphipolis
Neapolis
Berea
Thessalonica
Larissa
Delphi
Olympia
ACHAIA
Athens
Sparta
AEGEAN SEA
Cyclades Islands
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BLACK SEA
Sinope
Heraclea
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Ancyra (Ankara)
GALATIA
Tavium
Parnassus
Halys R.
Adramyttium
ASIA
Ancyra
Pergamum
Sebaste
Ephesus
Tripolis
PHRYGIA
Seleucia
Cremna
PAMPHYLIA
CAPPADOCIA
Archelais
COMMAGENE
CILICIA
Tarsus
Euphrates R.
Cnidus
LYCIA
Myra
Rhodes
Antioch
Orontes R.
SYRIA
Phoenix
Crete
Cauda
Salmone
Lasea
Fair Havens
Cyprus
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sidon
Caesarea Maritima
Antipatris
Jerusalem
JUDEA
Cyrene
Syrtis Major
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
EGYPT
Memphis
Nile R.
0 100 200 300 Miles
0 100 200 300 Kilometers
N

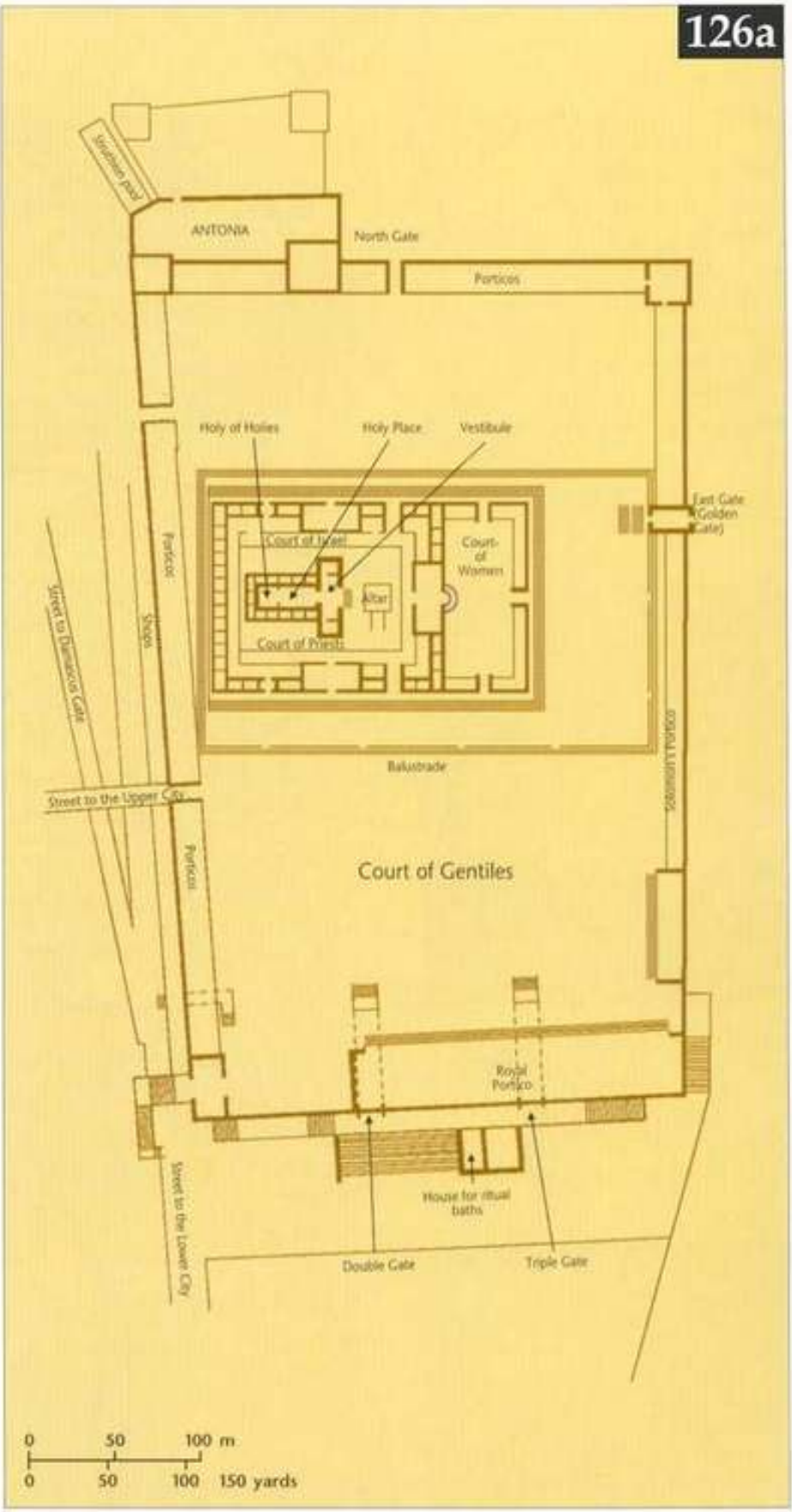
Chapter 20

The First Jewish Revolt


DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN LEGIONS IN THE TIME OF TIBERIUS
City
X Gemina Roman legions
Roman Empire
Provincial boundaries
HIBERNIA
BRITANNIA
London
I Germanica
V Alaudae
XX Valeria Victrix
XXI Rapax
GERMANIA
BELGICA
GALLIA (GAUL)
Lutetia
II Augusta
XII Gemina
XIV Gemina
XVI
LUGDUNENSIS
Loire R.
NORICUM
VIII Augusta
IX Hispana
XV Apollinaris
AQUITANIA
Rhone R.
Alps Mts.
Lyons
PANNONIA
Danube R.
DACIA
Bordeaux
Vercellae
Po R.
ILLYRICUM
VII
XI
MOESIA
IV Scythia
V Macedonia
NARBONENSIS
Massalia
Tiber R.
ADRIATIC SEA
ITALIA
BLACK SEA
Caucasus Mts.
CASPIAN SEA
TARRACONENSIS
Corsica
Rome
Cannae
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Philippi
Byzantium (Istanbul)
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
ARMENIA
LUSITANIA
V Macedonia
VI Victrix
X Gemina
Balearic Is.
Sardinia
TYRRHENIAN SEA
EPIRUS
AEGEAN SEA
Thessalonica
ASIA
Ancyra (Ankara)
Halys R.
CAPPADOCIA
ADIABENE
Tagus R.
Merida
Cagliari
Pergamum
GALATIA
Athens
Ephesus
Sardis
PHRYGIA
COMMAGENE
Corduba
BAETICA
ACHAIA
Corinth
Sparta
Miletus
PISIDIA
CILICIA
III Gallica
VI Ferrata
X Fretensis
XII Fulminata
Hippo (Bone)
Sicily
SICILIA
Syracuse
Carthage
Malta
Rhodes
Rhodes
SYRIA
Antioch
Ecbatana
Tingis (Tangier)
NUMIDIA
III Augusta
Crete
Salamis
Cyprus
PARTHIA
MAURETANIA
Fair Havens
Tripolis
Palmyra
Tigris R.
MESOPOTAMIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Tyre
PHOENICIA
Damascus
Babylon
Leptis Magna
Cyrene
Euphrates R.
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
JUDEA
Jerusalem
Pelusium
NABATEA
Memphis
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
PERSIAN GULF
III Cyrenaica
XXII Deiotariana
EGYPT
Nile R.
RED SEA
Sahara Desert
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers


125
THE FIRST JEWISH REVOLT
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Battle
Siege
Cestius Gallus's campaign A.D. 66
Vespasian's campaign A.D. 67
Vespasian's campaign A.D. 68
Agrippa II's kingdom
Roman procuratorial rule
SYRIA
PHOENICIA
GAULANITIS
GALILEE
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
PEREA
JUDEA
IDUMEA
NABATEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
DEAD SEA
Eastern Desert
Tyre
Caesarea-Philippi
Cadasa (Kedesh)
Gischala (Gush Halav)
Meroth
Ptolemais (Acco)
Sogane
Gabara
Arbela
Tarichea
Gamala
Hippos
Jotapata
Garis
Sepphoris
Tiberias
Philoteria (Beth-Yerah)
Japhia
Gadara
Dora
Caesarea Maritima
Narbata
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
Sebaste (Samaria)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Gerasa (Jerash)
Apollonia
Antipatris (Aphek)
Joppa
Gerasa
Coreae
Gadara
Thamna
Lydda
Adida
Gophna
Bethel
Philadelphia (Amman)
Beth-horon
Jericho
Bethennabris
Esbus (Heshbon)
Jamnia
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Cyprus
Bezemoth
Abila
Julius
Jerusalem
Oumran
Bethlehem
Netophah
Herodium
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Caphartobas
Alulus (Halhul)
Machaerus
Anthedon
Betogabris
Hebron
Gaza
En-gedi
Masada
Vespasian ended the revolt in Galilee (late A.D. 67)
Site of bloody fighting where thousands of Jews died
Vespasian assembles Roman legions of sixty thousand men (A.D. 67)
Josephus surrenders
Riots break out between Jews and Gentiles (A.D. 66)
Cestius Gallus attempts to quell the Jewish revolt
Base camp of X Legion
The Romans secured the coastal plain by taking key ports
Gallus suffers defeat while retreating (A.D. 66)
Base camp of V Legion
The rebellion against Rome starts (June A.D. 66)
Vespasian captures Perea (A.D. 68)
Vespasian captures several cities in Idumea (A.D. 68)
Eudraelon Valley
Judean Wilderness
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers


TITUS'S CAMPAIGNS
A.D. 69–70
City
City (uncertain location)
Mountain peak
Siege
Titus's campaign
Roman pressure
Area of Jewish revolt
Titus assembles two legions to attack Jerusalem
Caesarea Maritima
Scythopolis (Beth-shan)
Pella
SAMARIA
DECAPOLIS
Gerasa (Jerash)
Sebaste (Samaria)
Mt. Ebal
Neapolis (Shechem)
Mt. Gerizim
Jordan R.
Yabbok R.
Coreae
Alexandrium
Acrabeta
Antipatris (Aphek)
Yarkon R.
Joppa
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Gadara
PEREA
Thamna
Bethel
Lydda
Gophna
Legions from Jericho and Emmaus join Titus
Philadelphia (Amman)
JUDEA
Jamnia
Jericho
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
Emmaus
Gibeah
Cyprus
Mt. Nebo
Roman troops torch the temple August 28, A.D. 70 and gain complete control by late September
Jerusalem
Qumran
Hyrcania
Herodium
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Capharabis
Caphartobas
Betogabris
Machaerus
Anthedon
Hebron
DEAD SEA
Judean Wilderness
Gaza
Caparorsa
IDUMEA
En-gedi
NABATEA
Eastern Desert
Masada falls A.D. 73–74
Masada
N. Brook Besor
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers
35 E
36 E
32 N
SIEGE OF JERUSALEM
Kidron Valley
New Quarter
Third North Wall
Second North Wall
Tyropoeon Valley
2. A siege wall is erected around the city to prevent escape in early July
1. By late May the first and second walls were breached
Antonia Fortress
Camp of X Legion
Camp of Titus and V Legion
Tower of Hippicus
N. Wall
Temple
First
Tower of Phasael
Tower of Mariamne
3. The Antonia Fortress falls in mid-June and the temple is torched on August 28
Upper City
Herod's Palace
Citadel
N
Lower City
4. Despite bloody street fighting, both the Upper and Lower Cities fell into Roman hands on August 30
Hinnom Valley
First siege wall



Herod's Temple

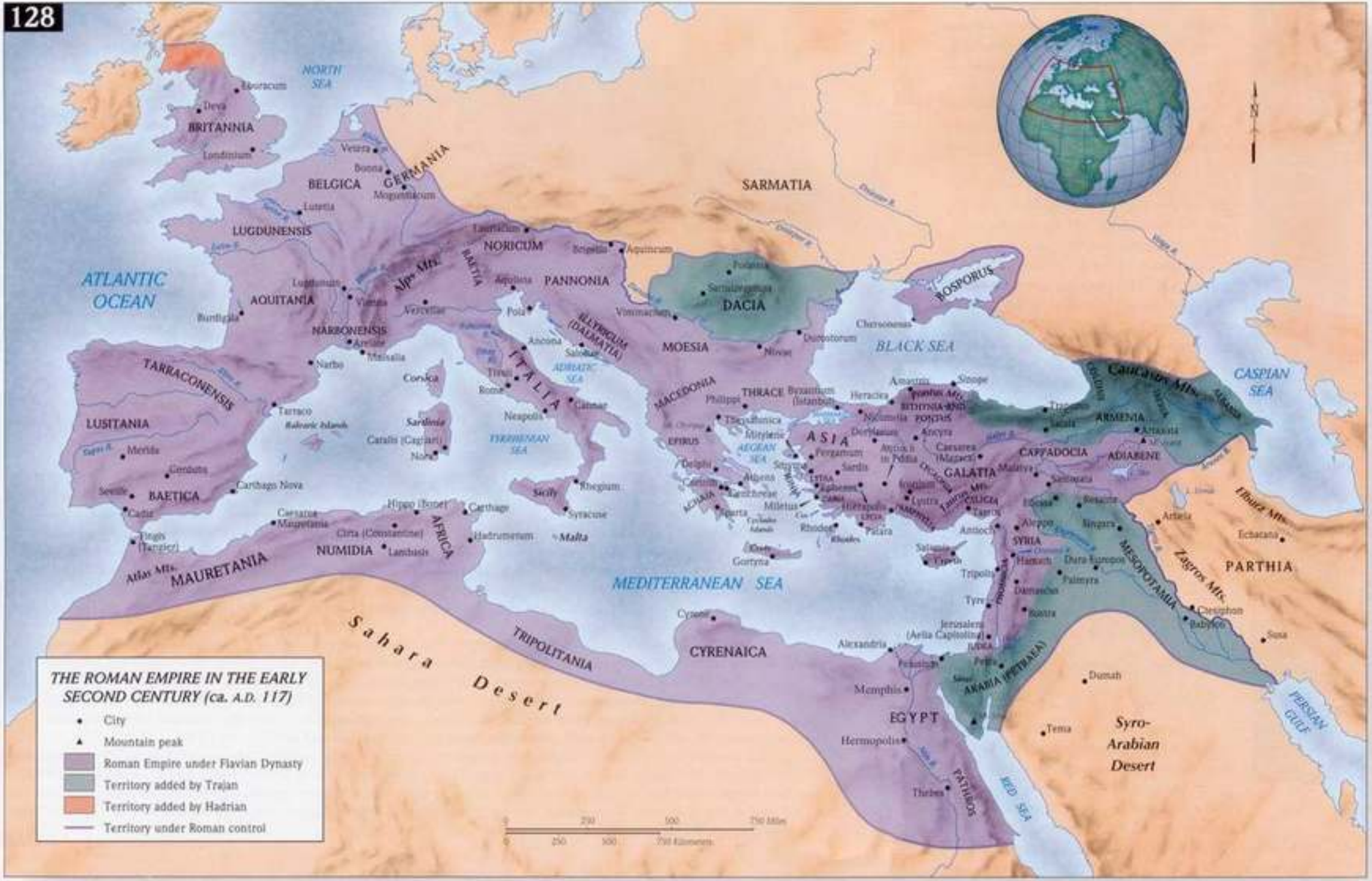
Herod the Great began work on the temple in 20/19 B.C., refurbishing Zerubbabel's temple of 520–515 B.C. without interrupting its use, and expanding it on a grand and glorious scale. The building was completed in A.D. 63, and destroyed by Titus in A.D. 70.

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

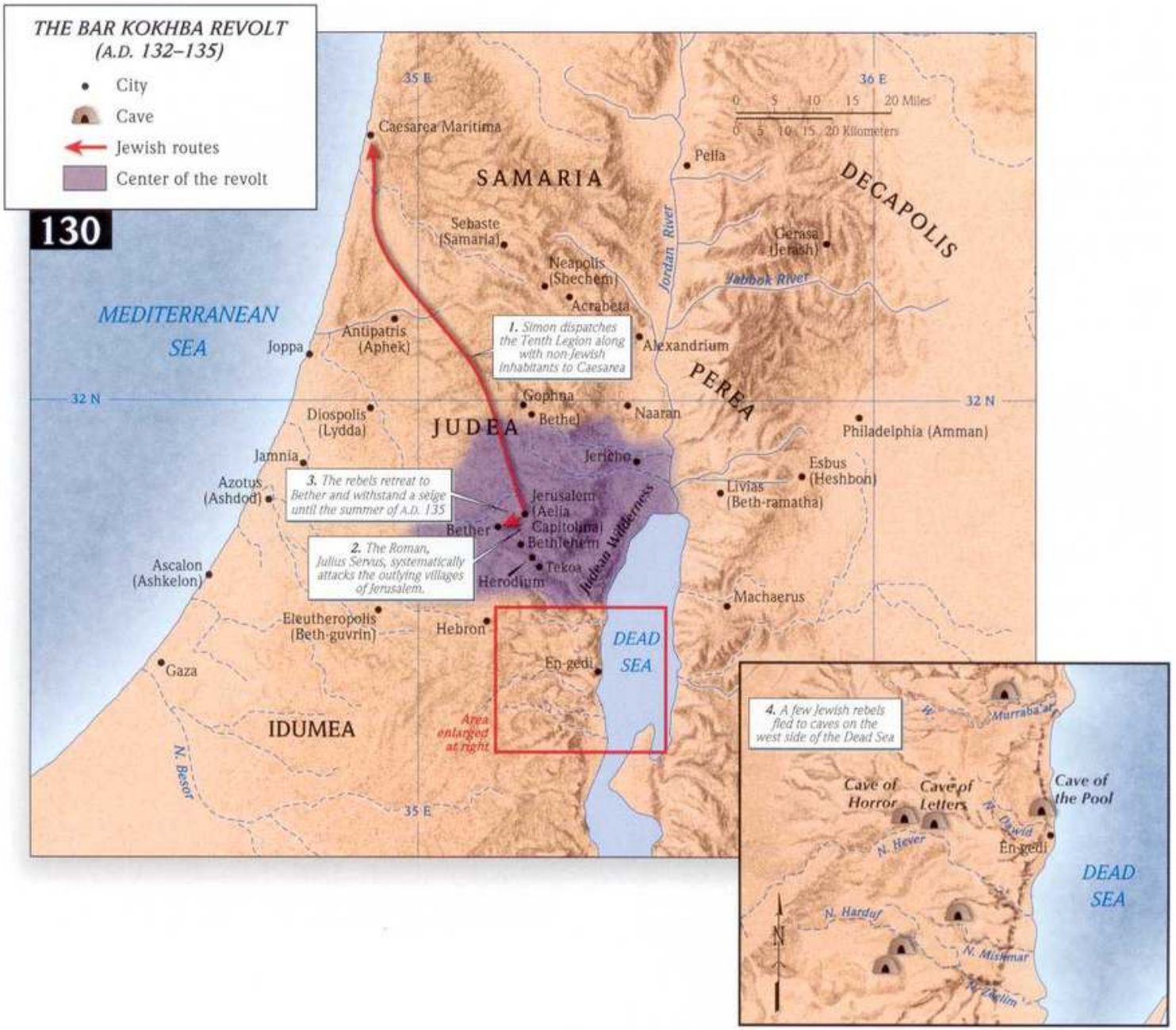
Chapter 21

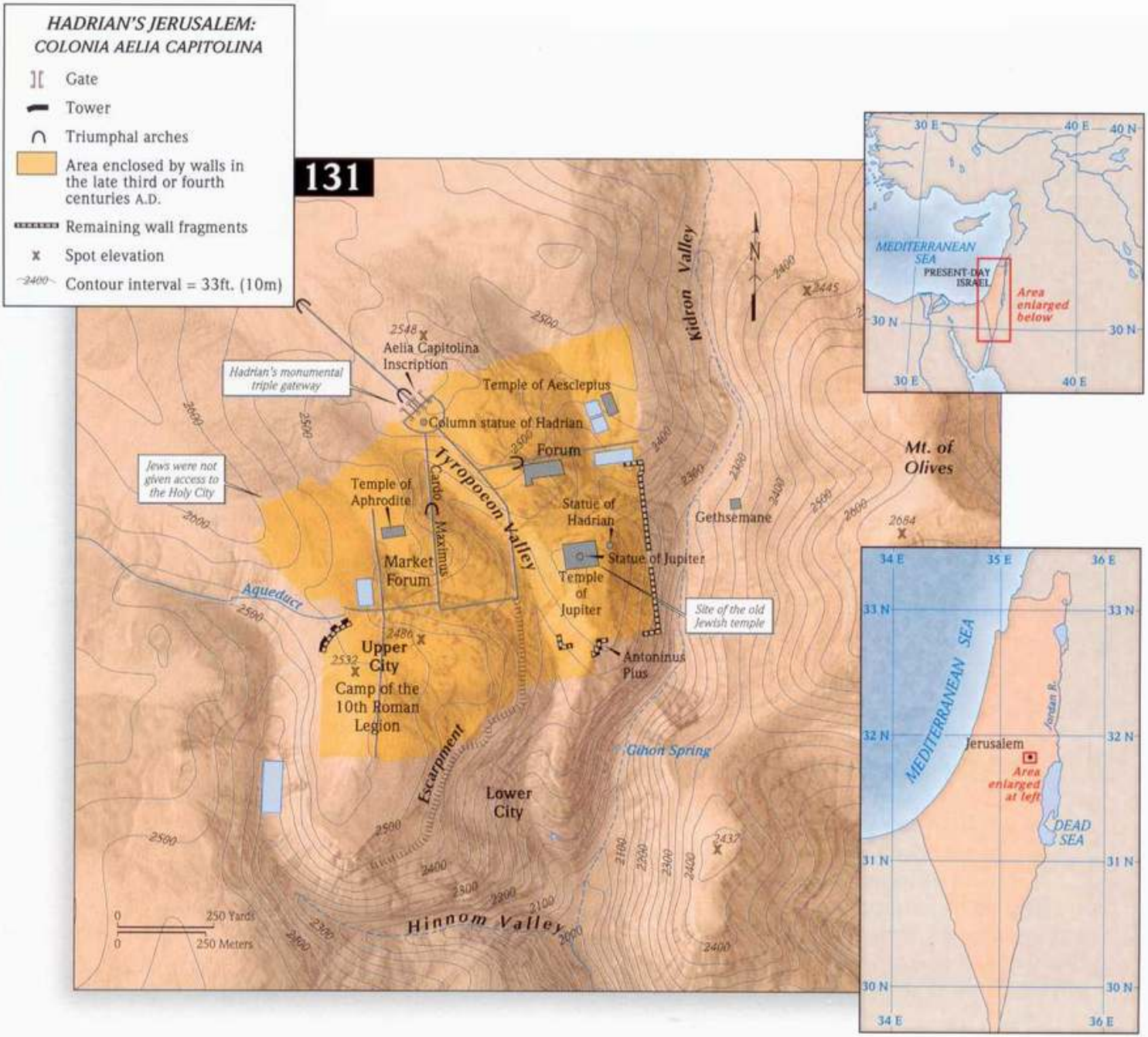
The Early Christian Church


CHURCHES OF THE REVELATION
REV. 2–3
City
Cities of the Seven Churches
Major road
THRACE
Heraclea
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Chalcedon
MARMARA SEA
Nicomedia
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Nicaea
Cyzicus
Samothrace
Imbros
Dardanelles
Abydos
Lemnos
Prusa
MYSIA
Troas
Assos
Adramyttium
Dorylaeum
Cotiaeum
Lesbos
Mitylene
Skiros
Pergamum
ASIA
Ancyra
Nacolela
Thyatira
Appia
AEGEAN SEA
Euboea
Hermus R.
Temenothyrae/ Flaviopolis
Sebaste
Chios
Smyrna
Sardis
Philadelphia
LYDIA
Tripolis
Andros
Ephesus
Hierapolis
PHRYGIA
Apamea
Tralles
Laodicea
Tinos
Samos
Samos
Magnesia
Ikaria
Trogyllium
Alabanda
Colossae
Maeander R.
Delos
Heraclea
Aphrodisias
PISIDIA
Miletus
Cyclades
Patmos
CARIA
Paros
Naxos
John writes Revelation encouraging Christians to remain faithful.
Islands
Halicarnassus
Cibyra
Idyma
PAMPHYLIA
Cos
Cos
Cnidus
Perga
Santorini
LYCIA
Rhodes
Rhodes
Xanthus
Patara
Myra
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Crete
40 N
38 N
36 N
26 E
28 E
30 E


THE ROMAN EMPIRE IN THE EARLY SECOND CENTURY (ca. A.D. 117)
City
Mountain peak
Roman Empire under Flavian Dynasty
Territory added by Trajan
Territory added by Hadrian
Territory under Roman control
ATLANTIC OCEAN
NORTH SEA
BRITANNIA
GERMANIA
BELGICA
LUGDUNENSIS
AQUITANIA
NARBONENSIS
TARRACONENSIS
LUSITANIA
BAETICA
MAURETANIA
NUMIDIA
AFRICA
TRIPOLITANIA
CYRENAICA
EGYPT
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
SYRIA
MESOPOTAMIA
PARTHIA
ARMENIA
CAPPADOCIA
GALATIA
ASIA
MACEDONIA
THRACE
EPIRUS
MOESIA
DACIA
PANNONIA
NORICUM
RAETIA
ITALIA
SARMATIA
BOSPORUS
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Sahara Desert
Syro-Arabian Desert
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
Alps Mts.
Atlas Mts.
Caucasus Mts.
Zagros Mts.
Elbura Mts.
Corsica
Sardinia
Sicily
Malta
Balearic Islands
Rome
Ravenna
Milan
Aquileia
Pola
Ancona
Salona
Naples
Capua
Tarraco
Carthago Nova
Gades
Cadiz
Tingis (Tangier)
Caesarea Mauretania
Cirta (Constantine)
Lambaesis
Hippo (Bone)
Carthage
Hadrumetum
Syracuse
Rhegium
Corinth
Athens
Delphi
Sparta
Thessalonica
Philippi
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Heraclea
Nicomedia
Amastris
Sinope
Chersonesus
Ancyra
Caesarea (Magnesia)
Pergamum
Sardis
Miletus
Ephesus
Rhodes
Gortyna
Cyrene
Alexandria
Memphis
Hermopolis
Thebes
Pelusium
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina)
Tyre
Damascus
Palmyra
Dura Europos
Hatra
Bostra
Petra
Tripolis
Antioch
Aleppo
Edessa
Nisibis
Singara
Artaxata
Ecbatana
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
Dumah
Tema
Lugdunum
Vienna
Narbo
Burdigala
Mediolanum
Augusta Vindelicorum
Bonna
Mogontiacum
Lutetia
Londinium
Deva
Eburacum
Vetera
Lauriacum
Brigetio
Aquincum
Sarmizegetusa
Vimmacium
Durostorum
Nicopolis
Byzantium
Thessalonica
Mitylene
Smyrna
Ephesus
Miletus
Hierapolis
Laodicea
Tarsus
Antioch
Palmyra
Dura Europos
Hatra
Bostra
Petra
Jerusalem
Tyre
Damascus
Alexandria
Memphis
Hermopolis
Thebes
Cyrene
Gortyna
Rhodes
Sardis
Pergamum
Ancyra
Caesarea (Magnesia)
Amastris
Sinope
Chersonesus
Tarsus
Antioch
Aleppo
Edessa
Nisibis
Singara
Artaxata
Ecbatana
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
Dumah
Tema
Lugdunum
Vienna
Narbo
Burdigala
Mediolanum
Augusta Vindelicorum
Bonna
Mogontiacum
Lutetia
Londinium
Deva
Eburacum
Vetera
Lauriacum
Brigetio
Aquincum
Sarmizegetusa
Vimmacium
Durostorum
Nicopolis
Byzantium
Thessalonica
Mitylene
Smyrna
Ephesus
Miletus
Hierapolis
Laodicea
Tarsus
Antioch
Palmyra
Dura Europos
Hatra
Bostra
Petra
Jerusalem
Tyre
Damascus
Alexandria
Memphis
Hermopolis
Thebes
Cyrene
Gortyna
Rhodes
Sardis
Pergamum
Ancyra
Caesarea (Magnesia)
Amastris
Sinope
Chersonesus
Tarsus
Antioch
Aleppo
Edessa
Nisibis
Singara
Artaxata
Ecbatana
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Susa
Dumah
Tema


PALESTINE FROM
A.D. 73–135
City
Roman province of Judea
35 E
36 E
32 N
33 N
Tyre
Gischala
(Gush Halav)
GAULANITIS
BATANEA
UPPER
GALILEE
Ptolemais
(Acco)
Capernaum
Bethsaida
Shefaram
Sea of
Galilee
Cochaba
Taricheae
Gamala
Coins were minted under Hadrian
in the renamed city of Diocaesarea
Sepphoris
(Diocaesarea)
Tiberias
Hippos
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Geba
Nazareth
Yarmuk River
Abila
Beth-shearim
LOWER
GALILEE
Itabyrium
(Tabor)
Gadara
Dora
Legio
Bostra
Scythopolis
(Beth-shan)
Caesarea Maritima
Narbata
Pella
Caesarea remained the capital
and received colonial status
SAMARIA
Sebaste
(Samaria)
Jordan River
Gerasa
(Jerash)
Amathus
Neapolis
(Shechem)
Apollonia
Jabbok River
Acrabeta
Alexandrium
Joppa
Bene-berak
The new city of Flavia
Neapolis built near Shechem
PEREA
Ono
The Pharisees remained intact
and established the Sanhedrin
Gophna
Bethel
Imperial estate
Philadelphia
(Amman)
Diospolis
(Lydda)
Modein
Jamnia
JUDEA
Jericho
Esbus
(Heshbon)
Azotus
(Ashdod)
Emmaus
Jerusalem
(Aelia Capitolina)
Livias
(Beth-ramatha)
Medeba
Camp of the Roman Tenth
Legion Fretensis
Qumran
Bethlehem
Ascalon
(Ashkelon)
Herodium
Vespasian appropriated a
tax to rebuild the temple
to Jupiter Capitolinus
Machaerus
Beth-zur
Betogabris
(Beth-guvrin)
Anthedon
Adora
DEAD
SEA
Gaza
IDUMEA
En-gedi
Wadi Arnon
Imperial estate
Masada
Raphia
Arad
Besor R.
Beersheba
0 10 20 30 40 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 Kilometers


THE BAR KOKHBA REVOLT
(A.D. 132–135)
City
Cave
Jewish routes
Center of the revolt
130
35 E
36 E
0 5 10 15 20 Miles
0 5 10 15 20 Kilometers
Caesarea Maritima
SAMARIA
Pella
DECAPOLIS
Sebaste (Samaria)
Jordan River
Gerasa (Jerash)
Neapolis (Shechem)
Jabbok River
Acrabeta
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
Joppa
Antipatris (Aphek)
1. Simon dispatches the Tenth Legion along with non-Jewish inhabitants to Caesarea
Alexandrium
PEREA
32 N
Gophna
Bethel
Naaran
Diospolis (Lydda)
JUDEA
Philadelphia (Amman)
Jericho
Jamnia
Esbus (Heshbon)
Azotus (Ashdod)
3. The rebels retreat to Bether and withstand a seige until the summer of A.D. 135
Livias (Beth-ramatha)
Jerusalem (Aelia Capitolina)
Bether
Bethlehem
Judean Wilderness
2. The Roman, Julius Servus, systematically attacks the outlying villages of Jerusalem.
Tekoa
Herodium
Ascalon (Ashkelon)
Machaerus
Eleutheropolis (Beth-guvrin)
Hebron
DEAD SEA
En-gedi
Gaza
IDUMEA
Area enlarged at right
N. Besor
35 E
4. A few Jewish rebels fled to caves on the west side of the Dead Sea
N. Murraba'at
Cave of Horror
Cave of Letters
Cave of the Pool
N. David
N. Hever
En-gedi
DEAD SEA
N. Hardof
N
N. Mishmar
N. Ze'elim


HADRIAN'S JERUSALEM:
COLONIA AELIA CAPITOLINA
Gate
Tower
Triumphal arches
Area enclosed by walls in the late third or fourth centuries A.D.
Remaining wall fragments
Spot elevation
Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)
131
Kidron Valley
N
2548
Aelia Capitolina Inscription
Hadrian's monumental triple gateway
Temple of Aesclepius
Column statue of Hadrian
Forum
Tyropoeon Valley
Cardo Maximus
Jews were not given access to the Holy City
Temple of Aphrodite
Market Forum
Statue of Hadrian
Statue of Jupiter
Temple of Jupiter
Site of the old Jewish temple
Gethsemane
Mt. of Olives
2684
Aqueduct
2486
2532
Upper City
Camp of the 10th Roman Legion
Antoninus Pius
Escarpment
Gihon Spring
Lower City
Hinnom Valley
2437
0 250 Yards
0 250 Meters
30 E
40 E
40 N
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
PRESENT-DAY ISRAEL
Area enlarged below
30 N
34 E
35 E
36 E
33 N
32 N
31 N
Jordan R.
Jerusalem
Area enlarged at left
DEAD SEA


NORTH SEA
BRITANNIA
Eboracum
Londinium
BELGICA
GERMANIA
Cologne
Trier
Mainz
SARMATIA
LUGDUNENSIS
NORICUM
RAETIA
PANNONIA
DACIA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
AQUITANIA
Lugdunum (Lyons)
Vienne
NARBONENSIS
Burdigala
ILLYRICUM (DALMATIA)
Salona
MOESIA
BOSPORUS
BLACK SEA
CASPIAN SEA
ITALIA
Rome
Ostia
Antium
Corsica
Sardinia
Balearic Islands
Dyrrhachium
Apollonia
Philippi
Thessalonica
Edessa
Beroea
MACEDONIA
THRACE
Byzantium (Istanbul)
Nicomedia
BITHYNIA AND PONTUS
Amastris
Sinope
Amisus
Neocaesarea
ARMENIA
Nicopolis
EPIRUS
Larissa
Troas
ASIA
Pergamum
Antioch in Pisidia
Caesarea (Mazaca)
CAPPADOCIA
ADIABENE
Melitene
Arbela
Nisibis
Belt Zabdai
Astorga
Lugo
TARRACONENSIS
Tarraco
LUSITANIA
Merida
Corduba
Carthage Nova
BAETICA
Hispalis
Saone
Corinth
ACHAIA
Sparta
Carchedon
Lacedaemon
Miletus
GALATIA
Ancyra
Tavium
Derbe
LYCIA
Perga
Myra
Rhodes
Cnidus
Gortyna
Crete
Sicily
Syracuse
Malta
Hippo Regius
Carthage
Utica
Hadrumetum
Cirta
Sicca
Madaurus
Lambesis
AFRICA
NUMIDIA
MAURETANIA
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
1. Thyatira
2. Sardis
3. Philadelphia
4. Ephesus
5. Laodicea
6. Colossae
CILICIA
Tarsus
Antioch
SYRIA
Laodicea
Seleucia
Tripolis
Beirut
Tyre
Damascus
Ptolemais (Acco)
Caesarea
Jerusalem
Gaza
Petra
Bostra
Philadelphia (Amman)
Palmyra
Dura-Europos
Euphrates R.
MESOPOTAMIA
Tigris R.
PARTHIA
Ctesiphon
Babylon
Cyrene
CYRENAICA
Alexandria
Sais
Leontopolis
Babylon
EGYPT
Hermopolis
Antinoe
PATMOS
Syene
ARABIA (PETRAEA)
Syro-Arabian Desert
RED SEA
PERSIAN GULF
Sahara Desert
TRIPOLITANIA
THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE SECOND AND THIRD CENTURIES A.D.
City
Site of key churches
Territory under Roman control
Extent of Christian influence, second century A.D.
Core areas of Christianity, third century A.D.
0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers
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