

Mini-Church Bible Reference Maps

Maps we have been or will be using during our Bible studies

The Middle East: Then (Bible Times)



The Middle East: Now (Modern Times)



Ancient cities that exist today are underlined in red on the modern overlays.

0 100 200 300 400 500 miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 km

- City or Town
- ⋯ Ancient Ruins/Sites
- ▲ Mountain
- Modern Capital cities

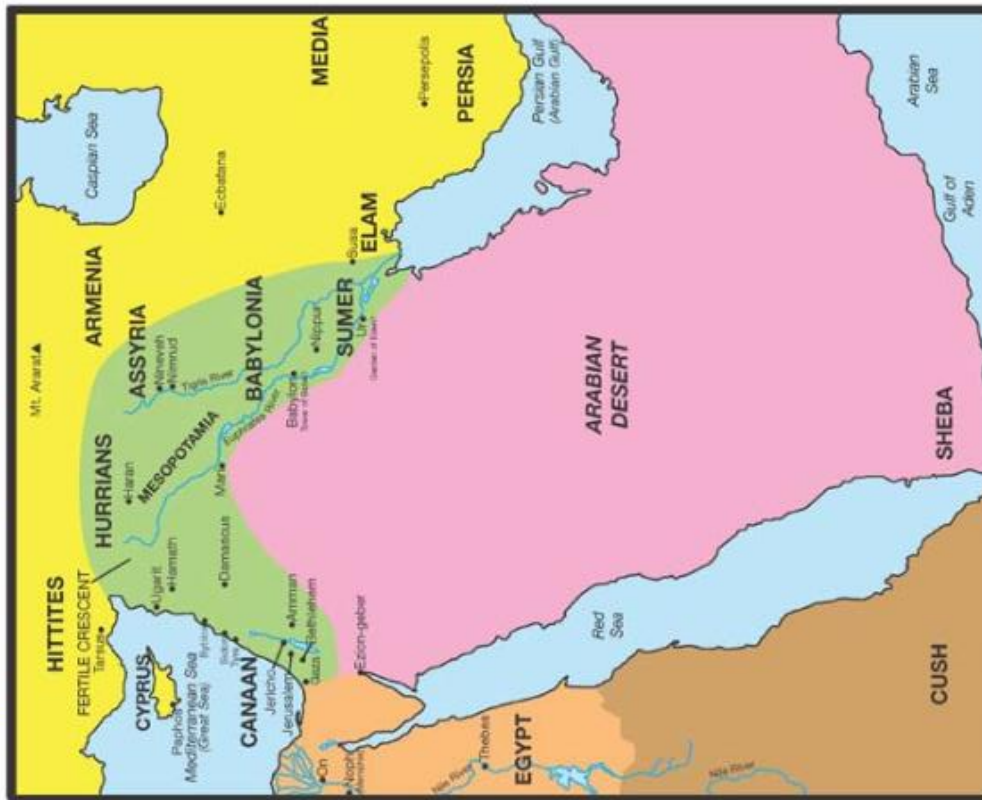


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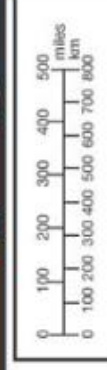
The Middle East: Then (Bible Times)



The Middle East: Now (Modern Times)



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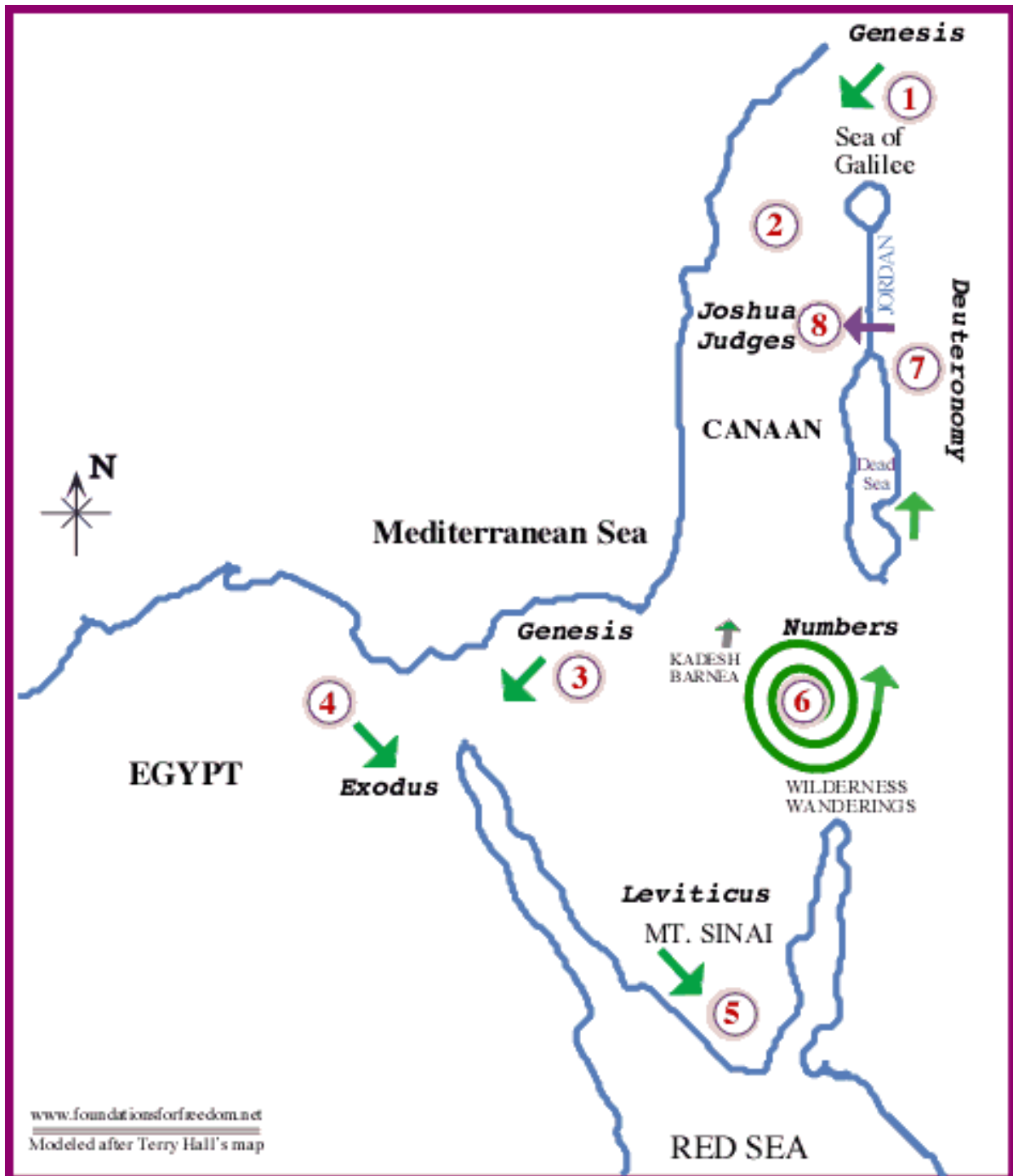
- City or Town
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Genesis thru Joshua and Judges



Map (previous page) Numbers Key

(1) Abraham, Sarah, & Terah leave Ur for Canaan.

(2) Abraham had two sons: Isaac and Ishmael.
Isaac had Jacob & Esau.
Jacob (Israel is new name) had 12 sons & 1 daughter.

(3) One son Joseph is sold into Egypt (concludes Genesis).

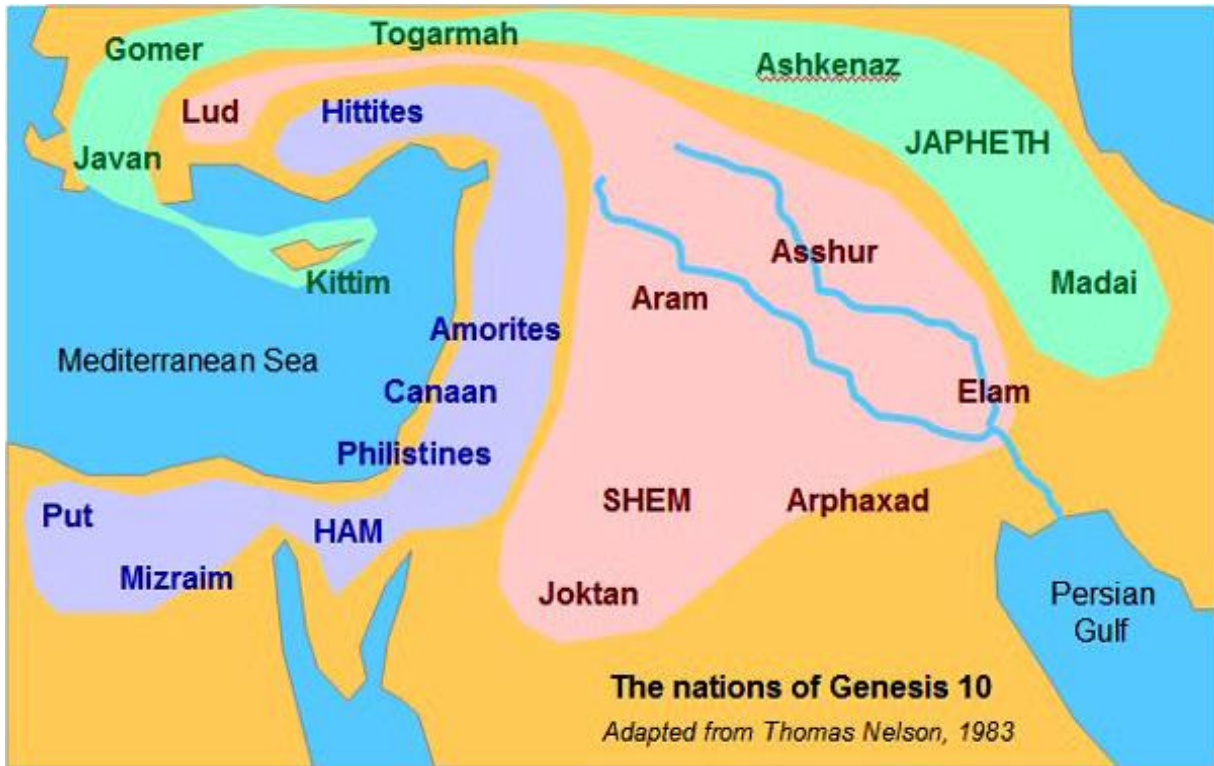
(4) After 400 years, Moses leads Israelites out (Exodus).

(5) Moses received the Law at Mt. Sinai.
(Exodus/Leviticus)

(6) Twelve spies sent to Canaan but their unbelief causes 40 years of wilderness wanderings (Numbers).

(7) Second Covenant (Deuteronomy) before crossing the Jordan River.

(8) Joshua invades, conquers and divides up Canaan which becomes Israel. Judges maintain the land.



THE TABLE OF NATIONS

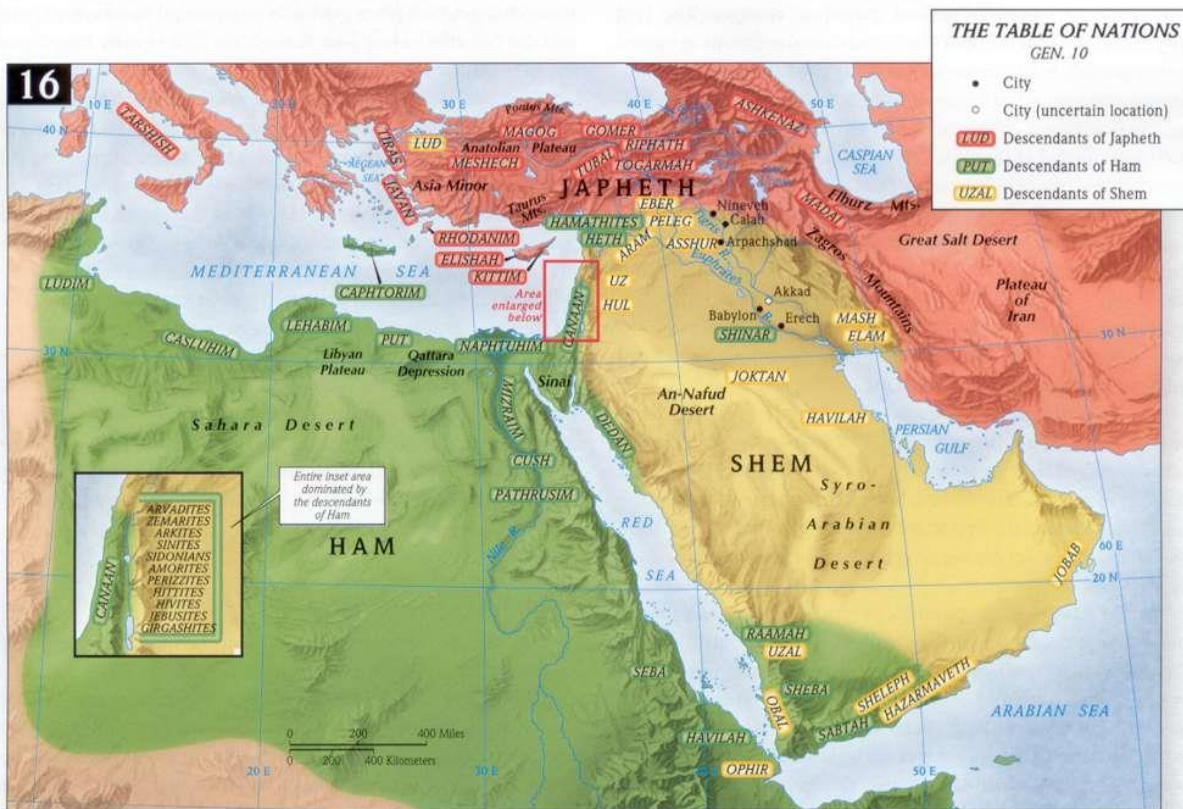
Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem. This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes 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 TABLE OF NATIONS

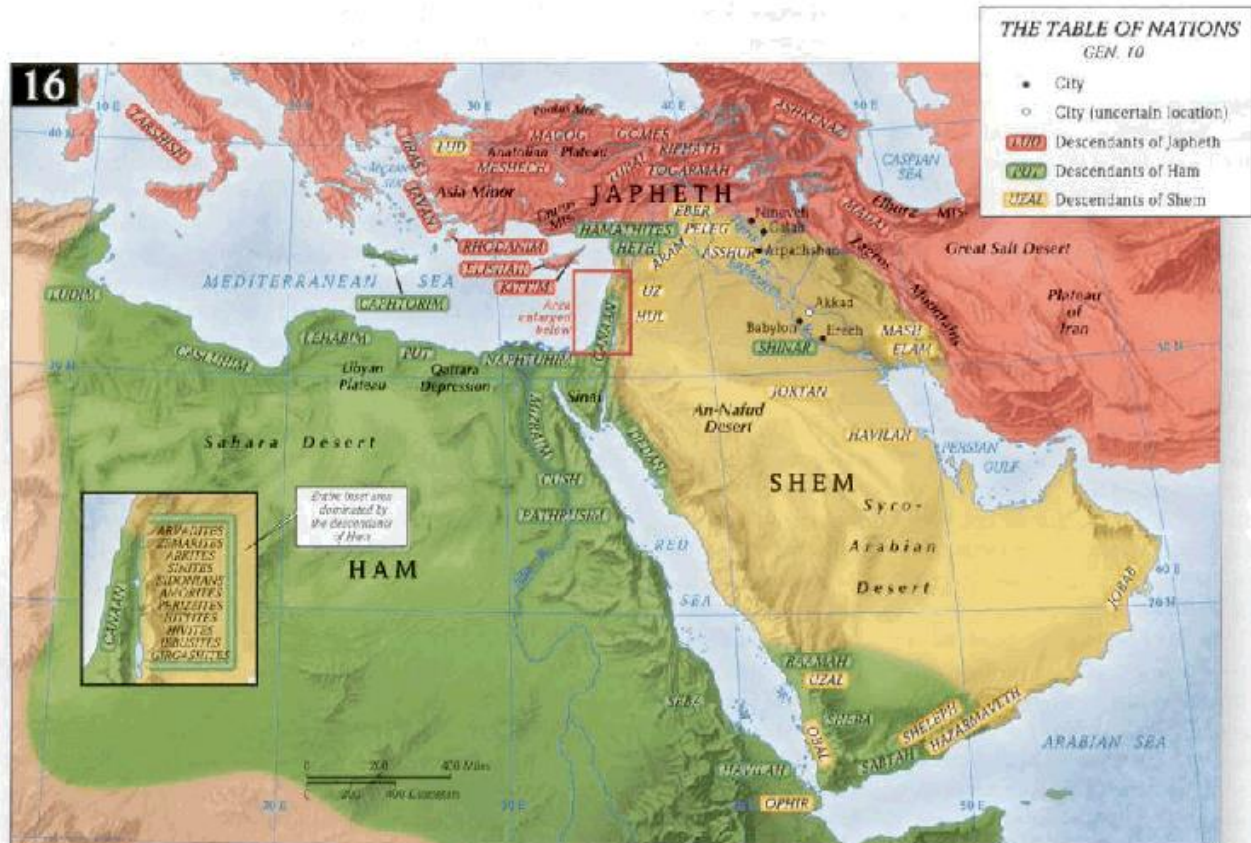
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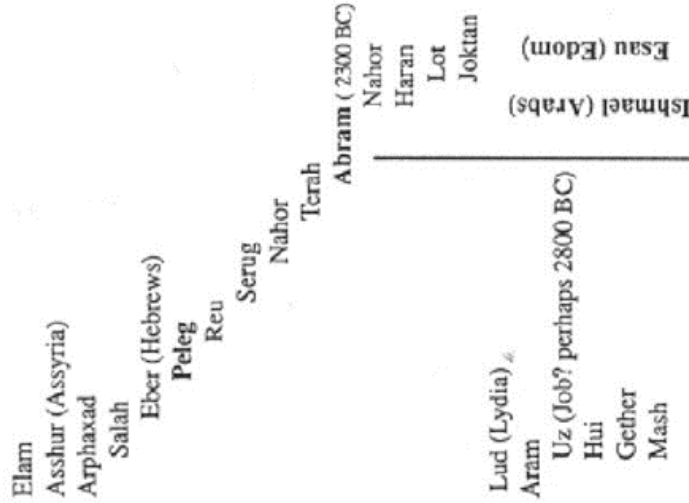
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Shem (2nd)

Spiritual: great religions

'Blessed be the LORD God of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.'

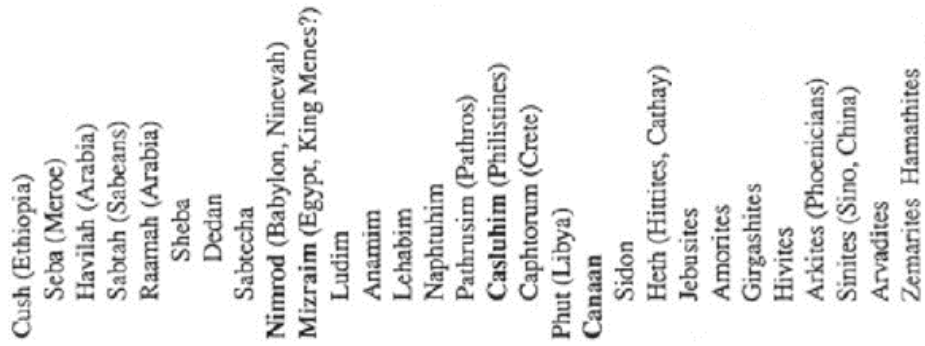


Messiah

Ham (3rd)

Physical: great artisans and builders

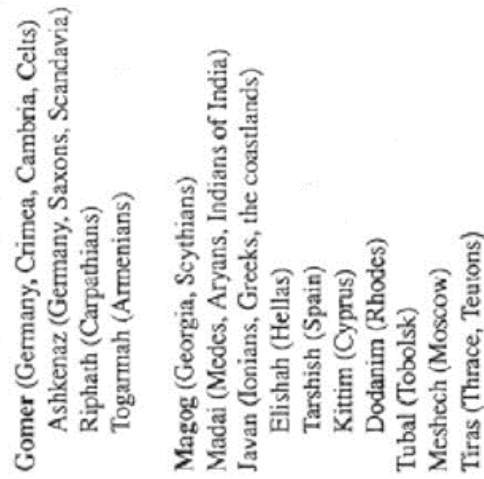
'Cursed be Canaan; a servant of servants shall he be unto his brethren.'



Japheth (1st born)

Intellectual: scientific, philosophical*

'God shall enlarge Japheth, and he shall dwell in the tents of Shem, and Canaan shall be his servant.'



Notes:

Noah lived 350 years after the flood and Shem 500 years. Date for the flood is ~3600 BC.

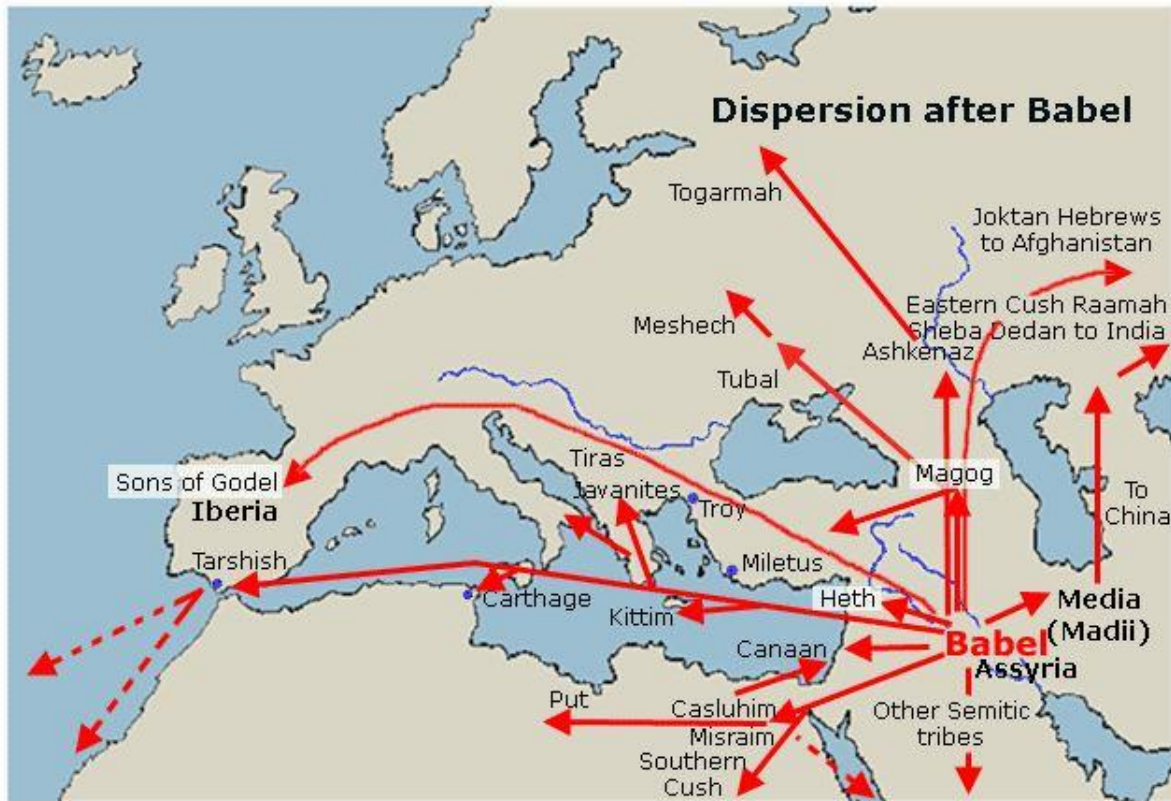
The confusion of tongues at the tower of Babel occurred not long after the flood, (~250 yrs). The world population at that time may only have been only 2000-10,000 persons (Henry Morris, *Genesis*). The nations then scattered from Babylon. Continents separated in the time of Peleg, about 530 yrs after the Flood. Ice age followed continental division.

*See A. C. Custance, *Noah's Three Sons*, Doorway Papers, Zondervan, 1975

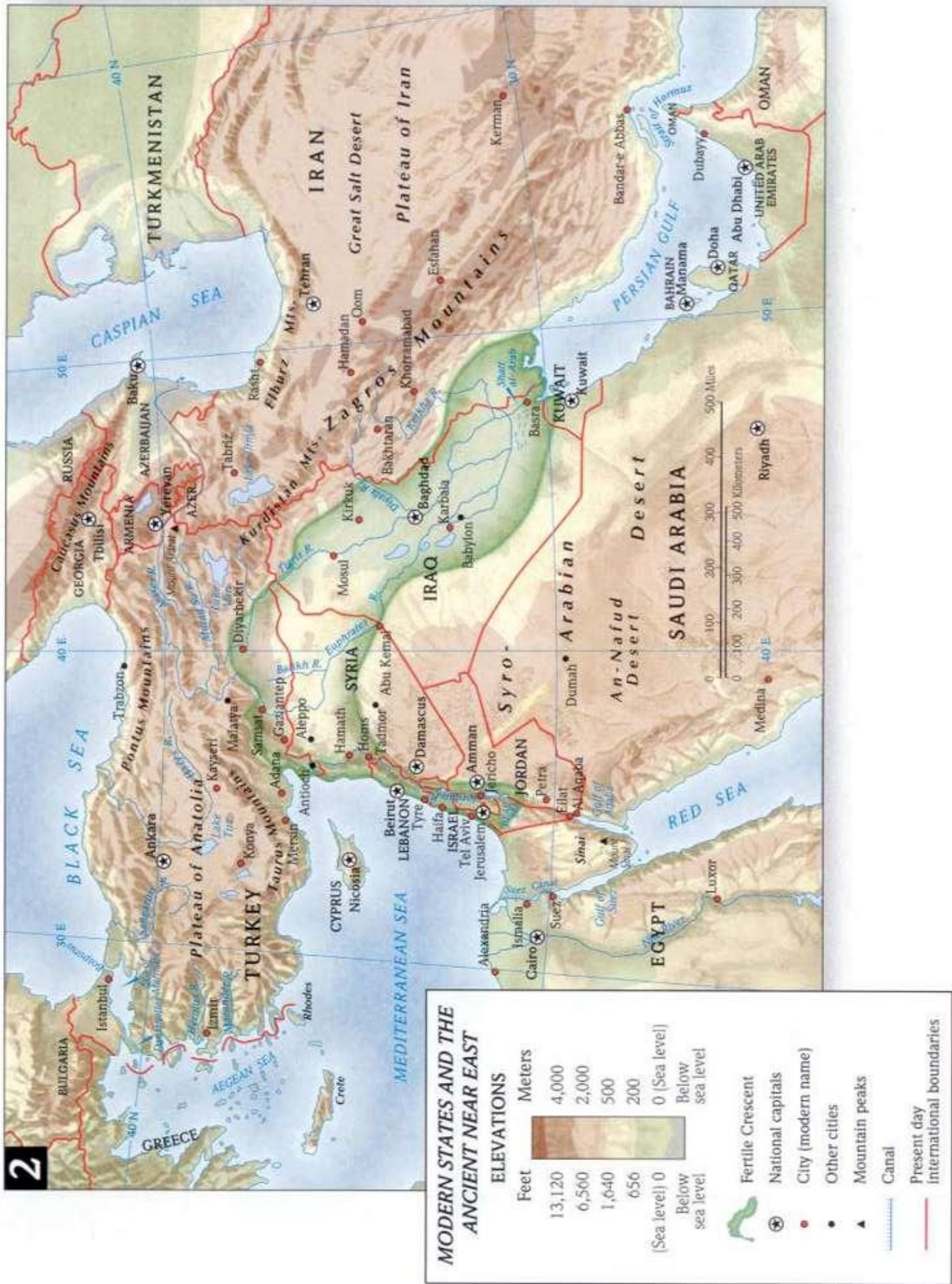
Table of Nations



[Source: NKJV Study Bible]

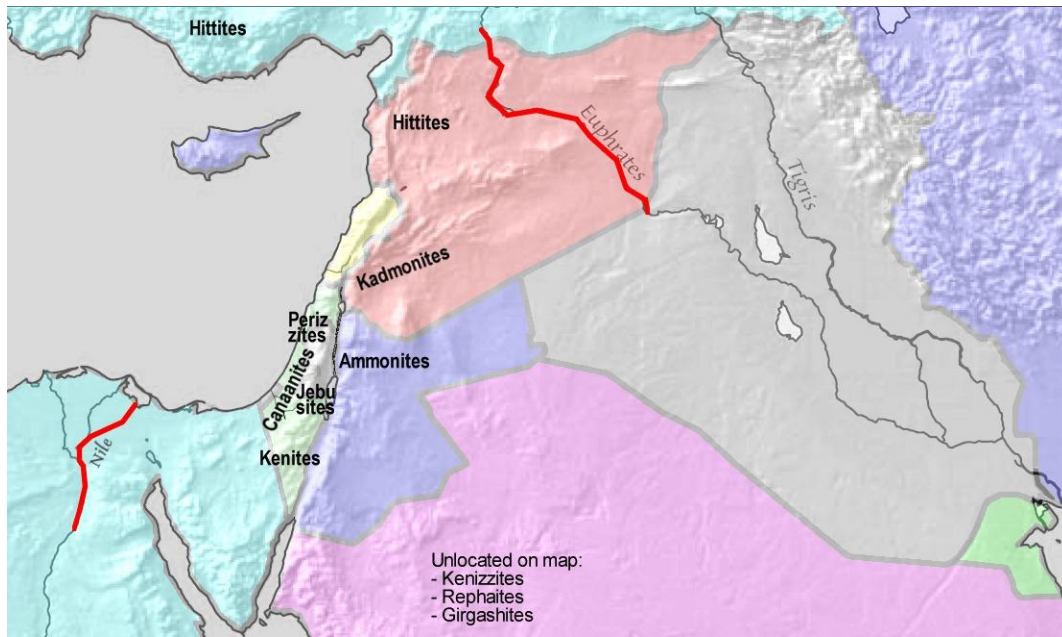




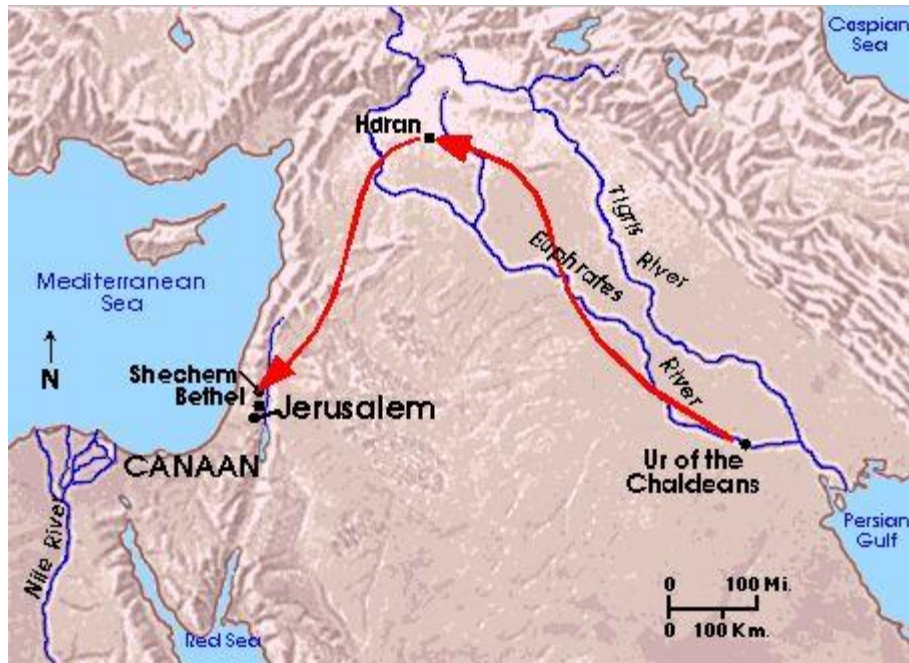




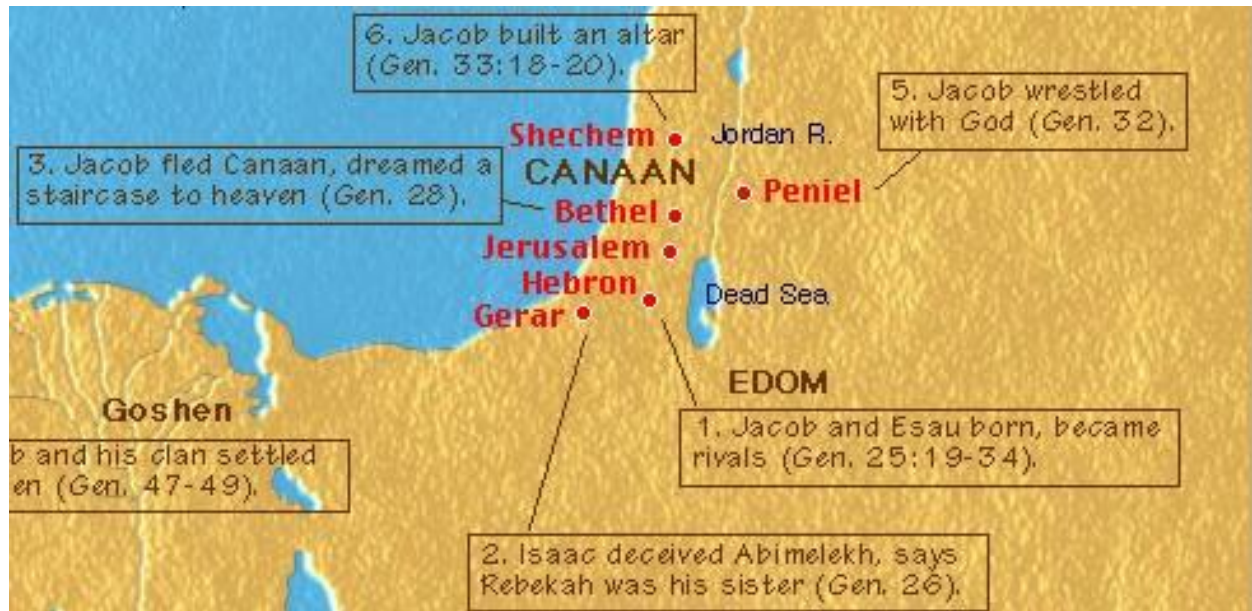
Greater Israel Map



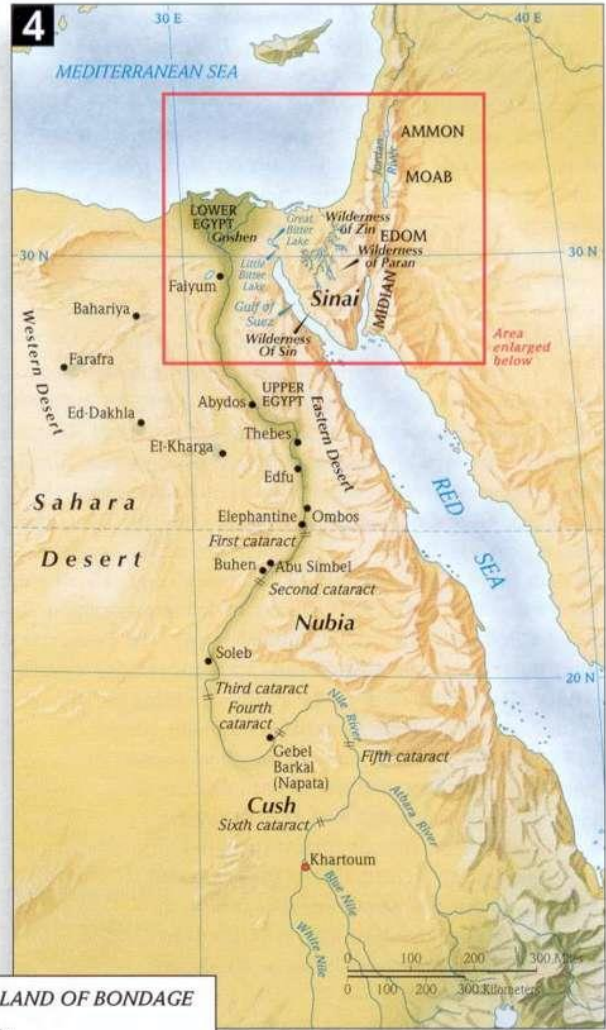
Abraham's Journey – Ur thru Haran



Jacobs Journeys

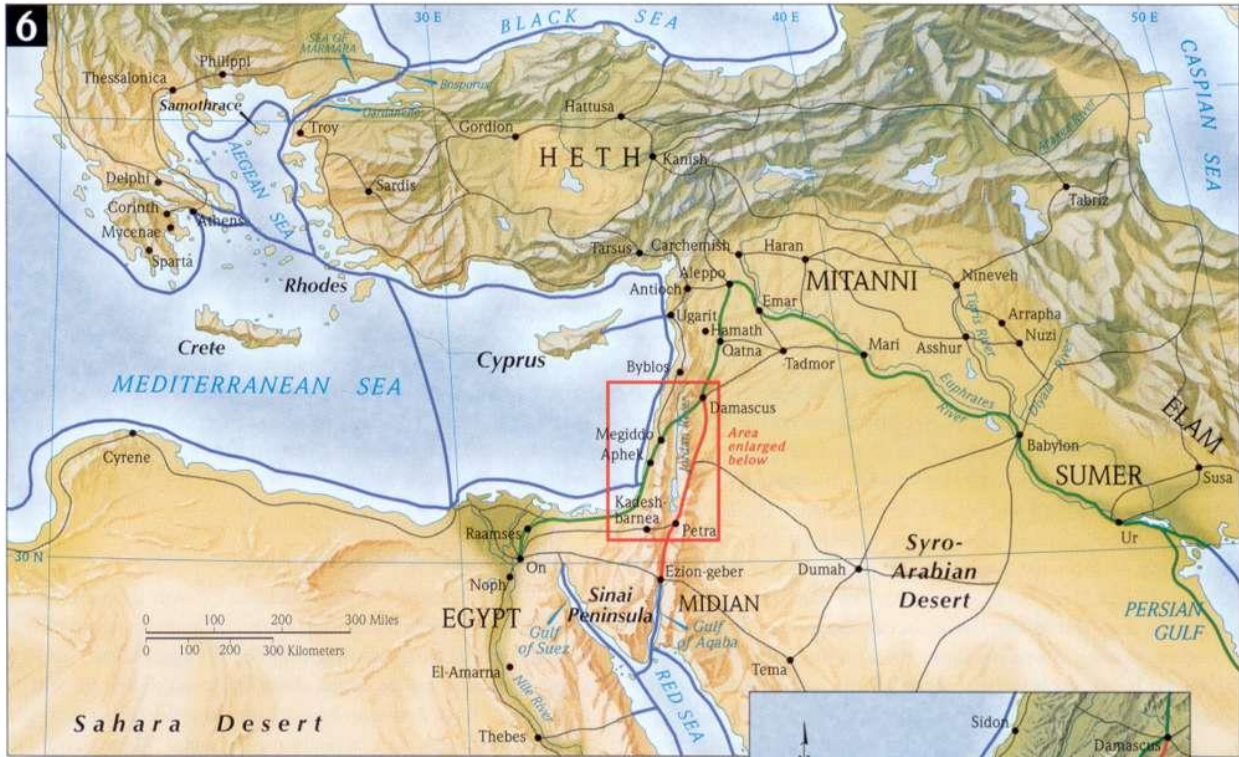






EGYPT: LAND OF BONDAGE

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



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.

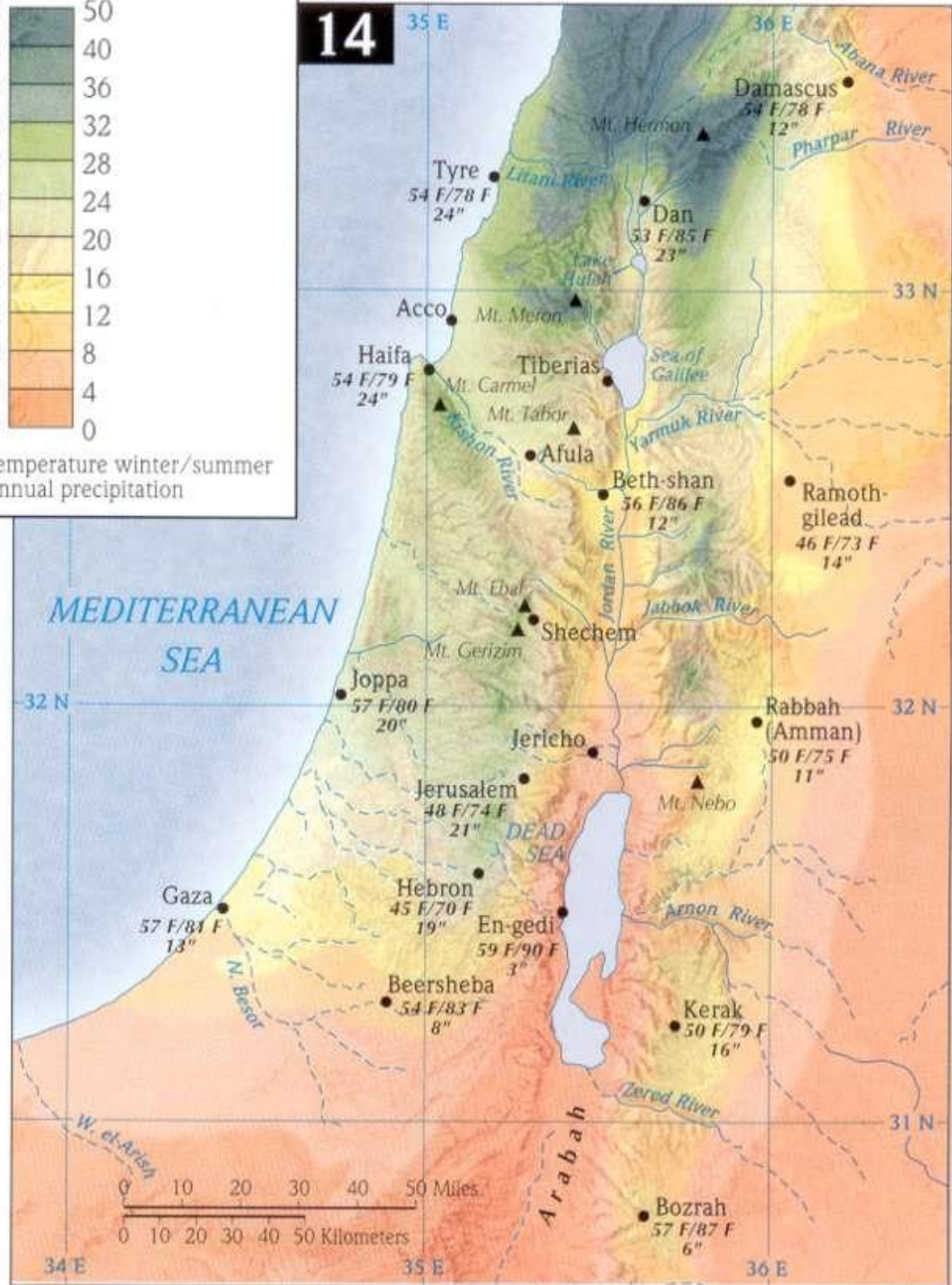
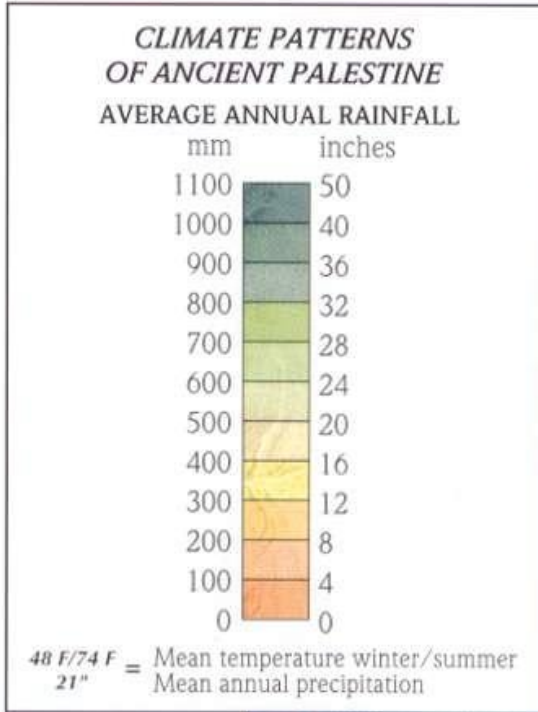
The foothills along the Syrian and Arabian deserts are forested mainly with oaks and pines. The great rivers of the Nile and the Tigris and Euphrates flow through the desert lands, making them irrigable. The whole area serves as a land bridge between the two continents of Africa and Asia.

International Routes

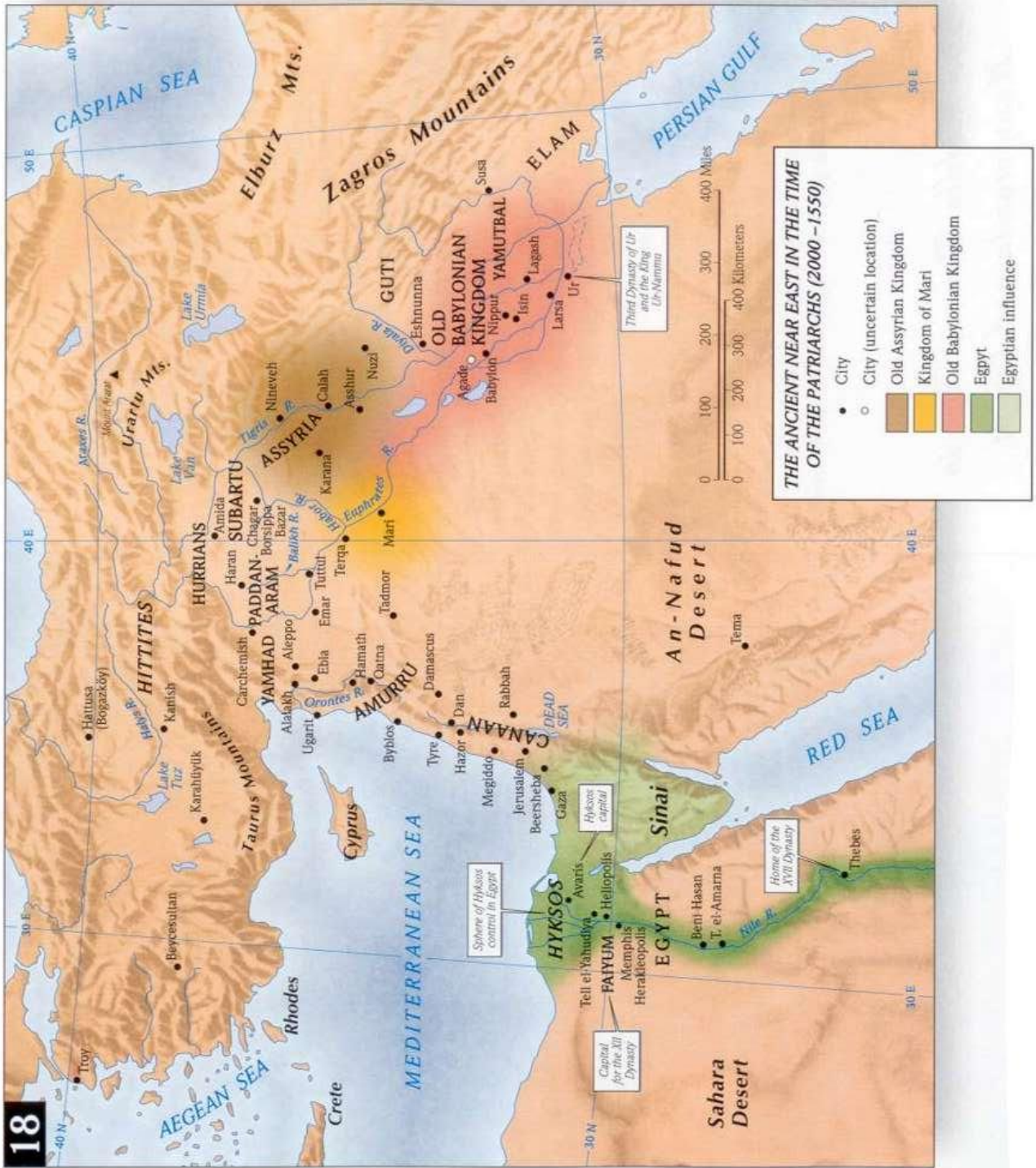
The routes in the Middle East conform to the terrain and climate of the area. Two major routes demand special mention. The coastal route (Via Maris or Way of the Sea, cf. Isaiah 9.1) connects Egypt with Assyria and Babylon. Beginning in Tanis it skirts the coast to Gaza, crosses the Carmel range at Megiddo 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 Tiphseh on the Euphrates and continuing beyond to Mari, Babylon and Ur, or going north to Carchemish and then eastward to Haran, Gozan (Guzanu) and Nineveh. From Hazor the alternative route goes to Mari by way of Damascus and Tadmor (Palmyra).

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







Abraham and Isaac

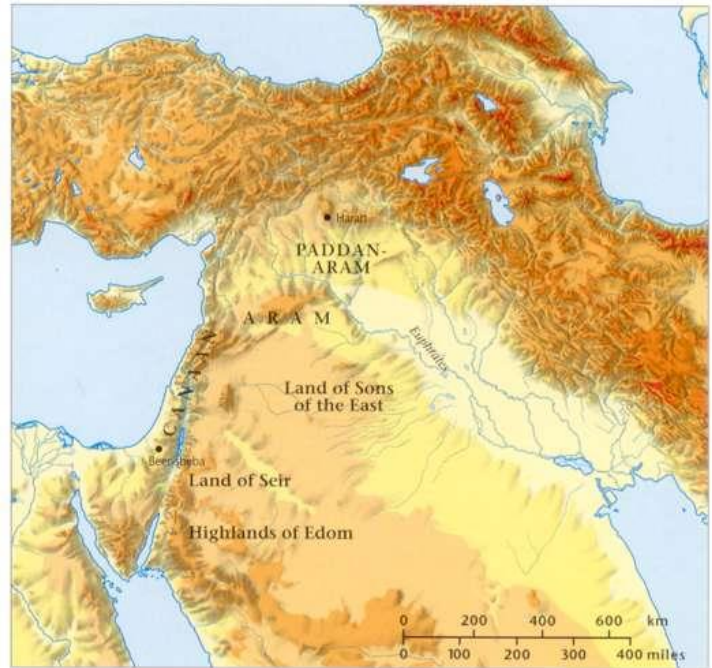
Genesis 11.27–25.18
 Abraham was from Ur Kasdim, or Ur of the Chaldees, going first to Haran in Upper Mesopotamia and then on to Canaan, where he settled in Hebron. Through Isaac, his son by Sarah, he became the ancestor of all the Israelite tribes. Through Ishmael, his son by Hagar, and other sons by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



21a

Jacob

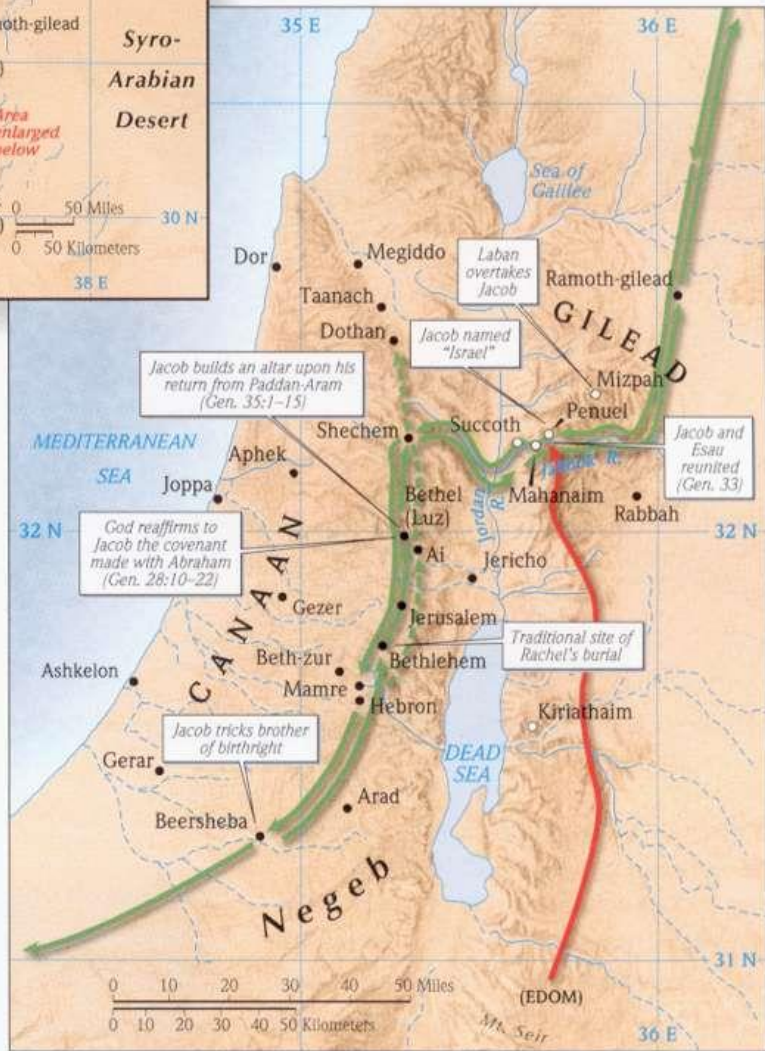
Genesis 27–35
 The traditions about Jacob, who is also identified as Israel in Genesis 32.28 and 35.10, reflect traditions of the northern kingdom, suggesting a possible association with the Arameans or with the deportees in Mesopotamia.



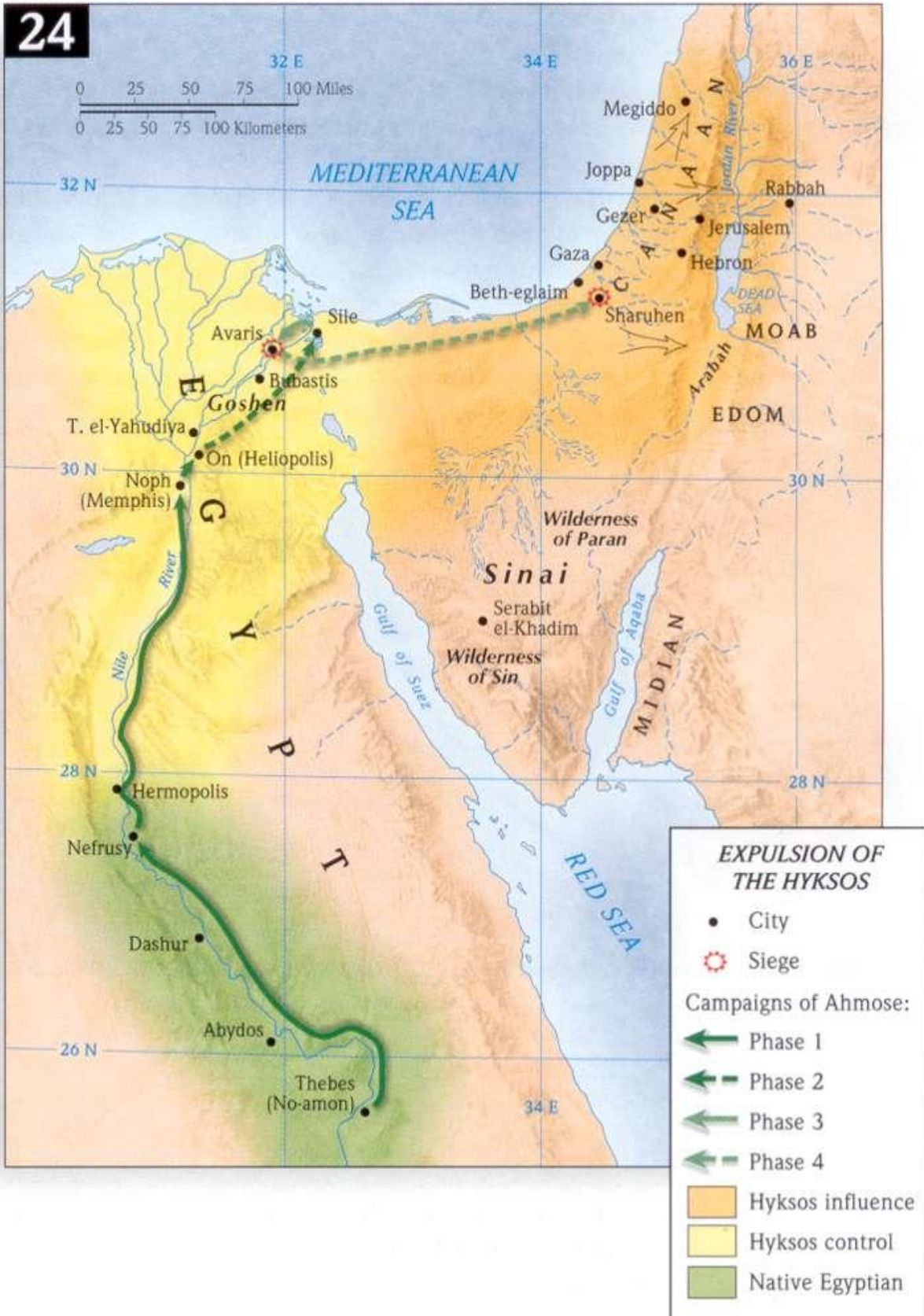


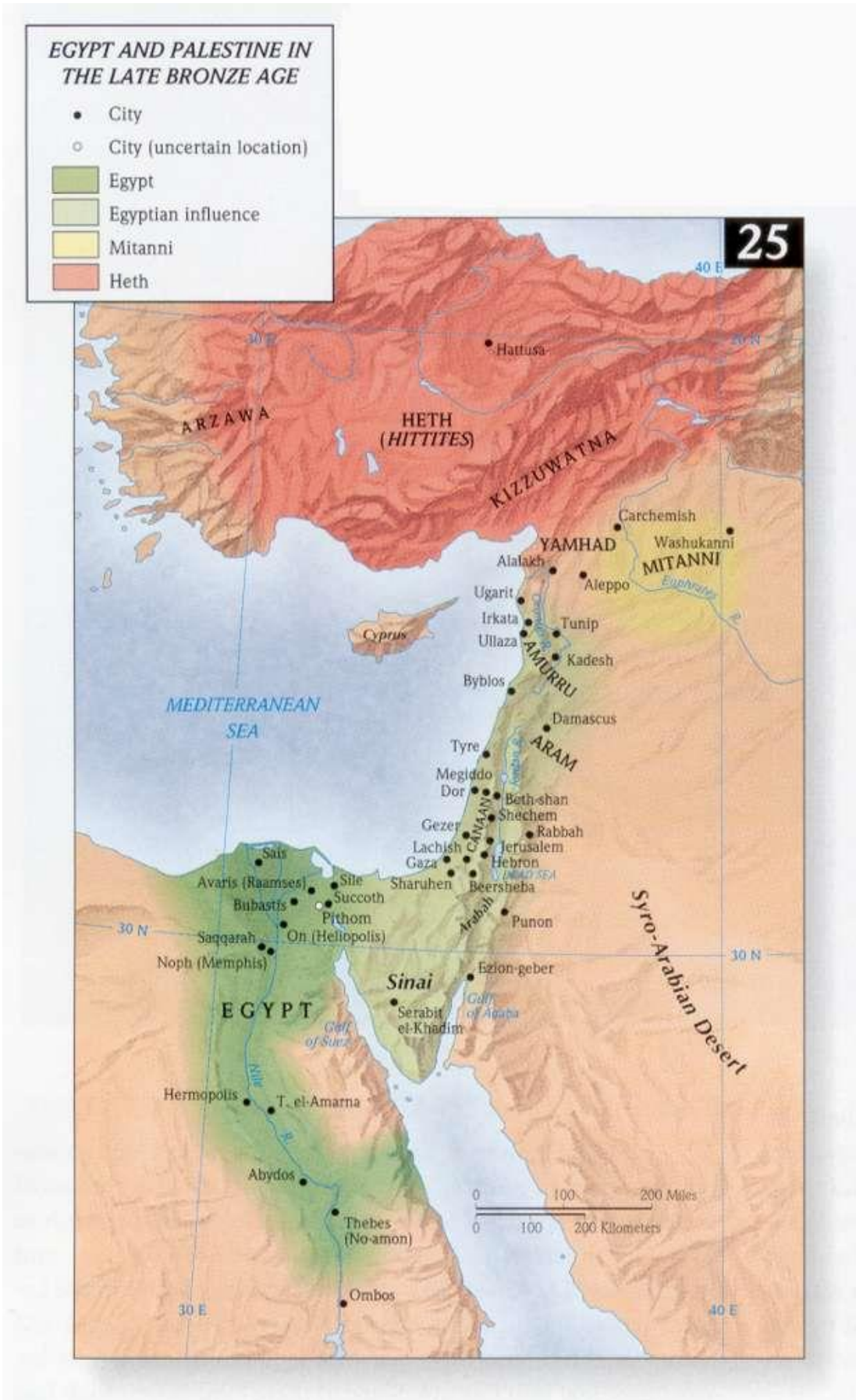
TRAVELS OF JACOB
GEN. 28-33; 35

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Jacob's journey
- Jacob's sons seek pasturage
- Esau's journey










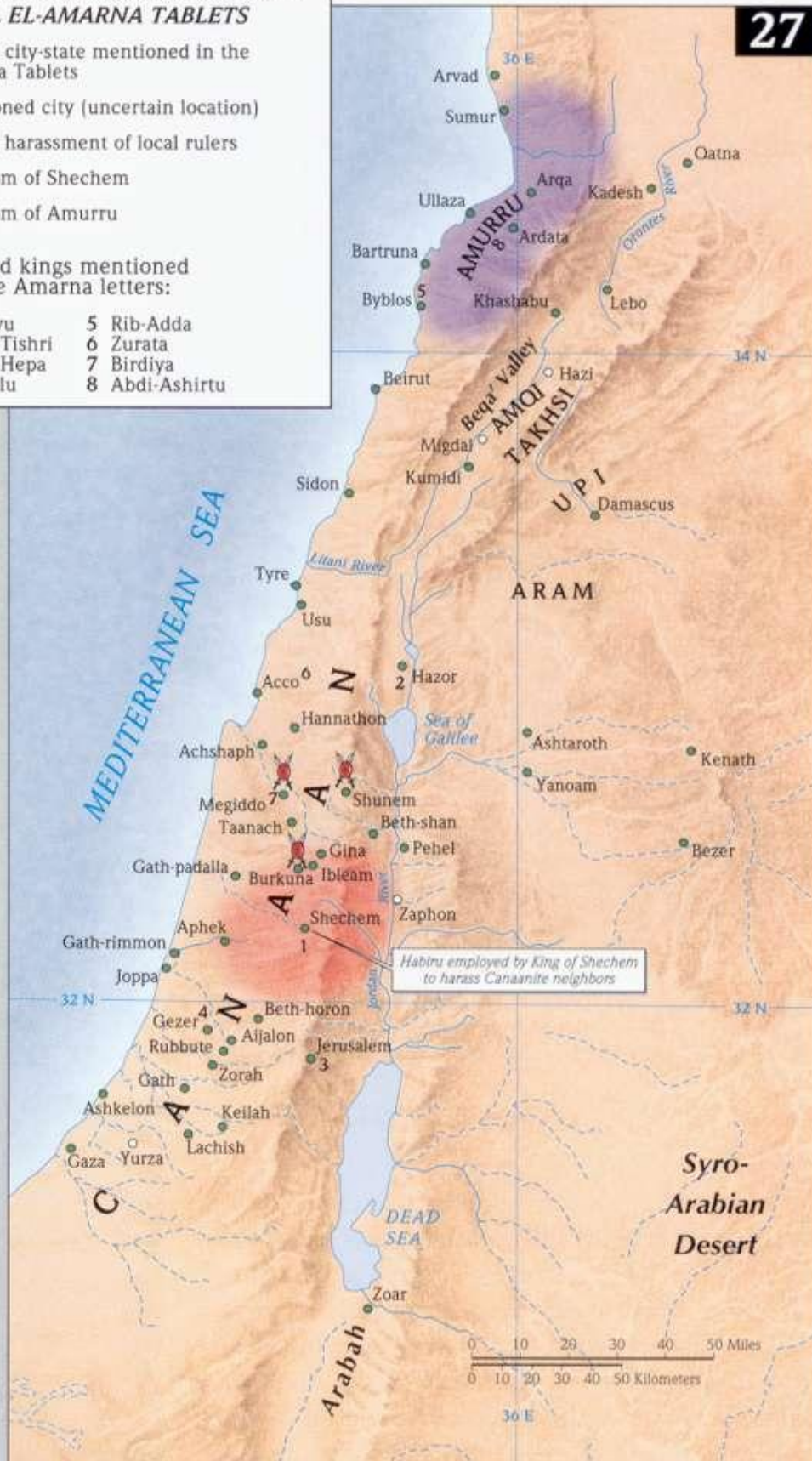


**CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY:
THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS**

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





The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

In a Second Intermediate Period a part of Egypt was ruled by foreigners, the Asiatic Hyksos (15th dynasty), who made Avaris in the eastern delta their capital. But about 1550 B.C. the first kings of 18th dynasty were able to expel the foreigners and reunify Egypt. The succeeding kings, especially Tutmos 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.

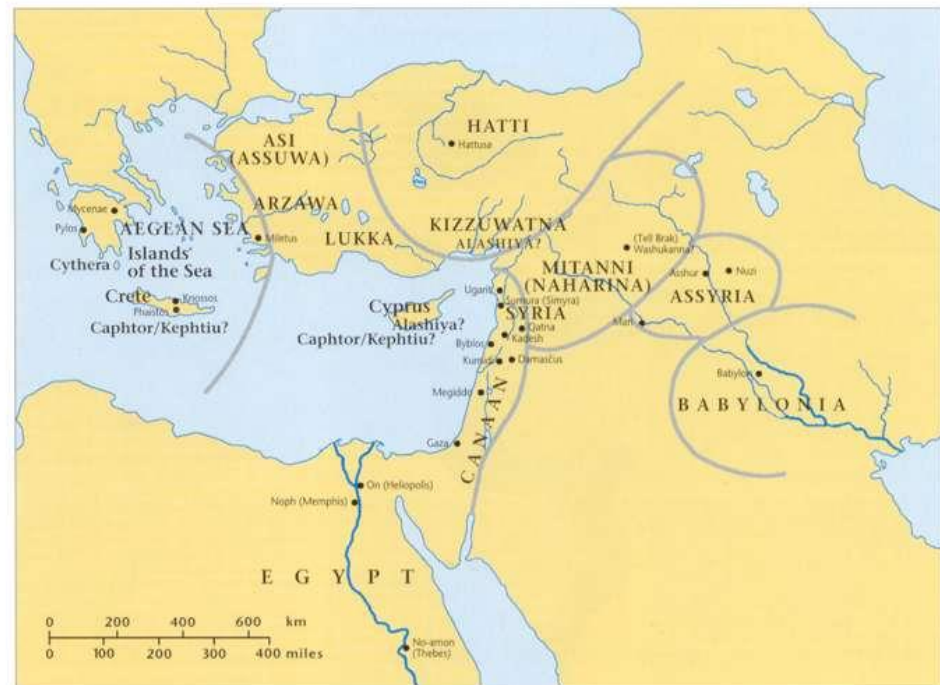
Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

28a

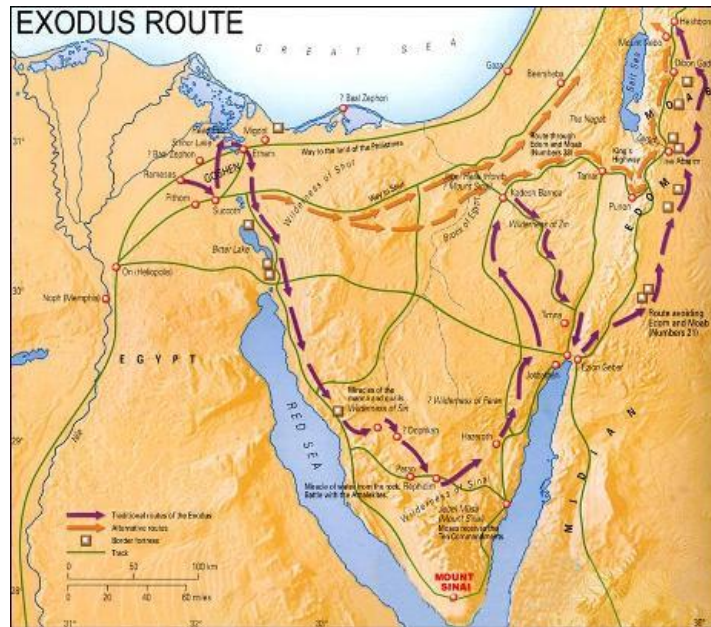


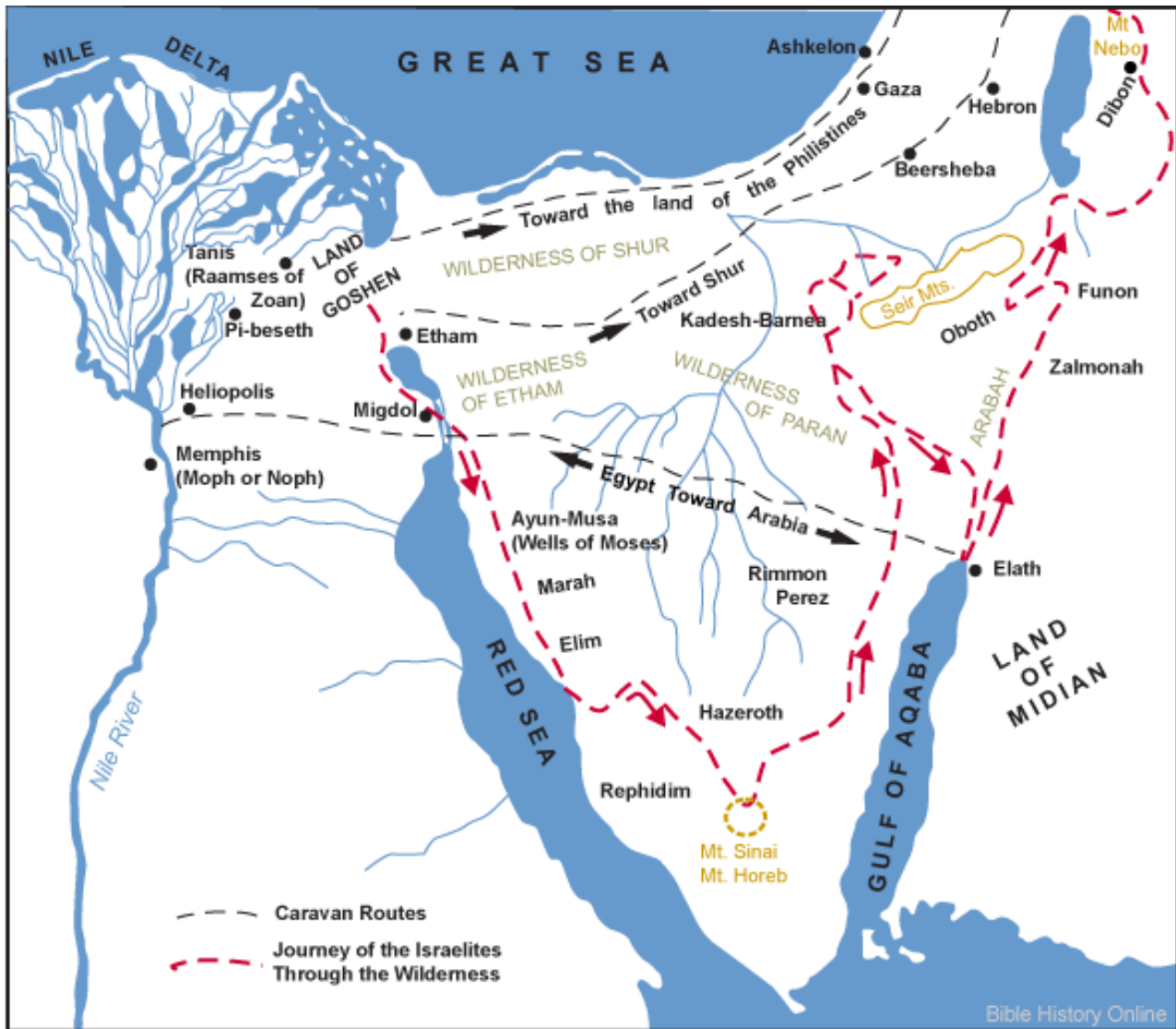
The International Balance of Power, ca. 1400 B.C.

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.).



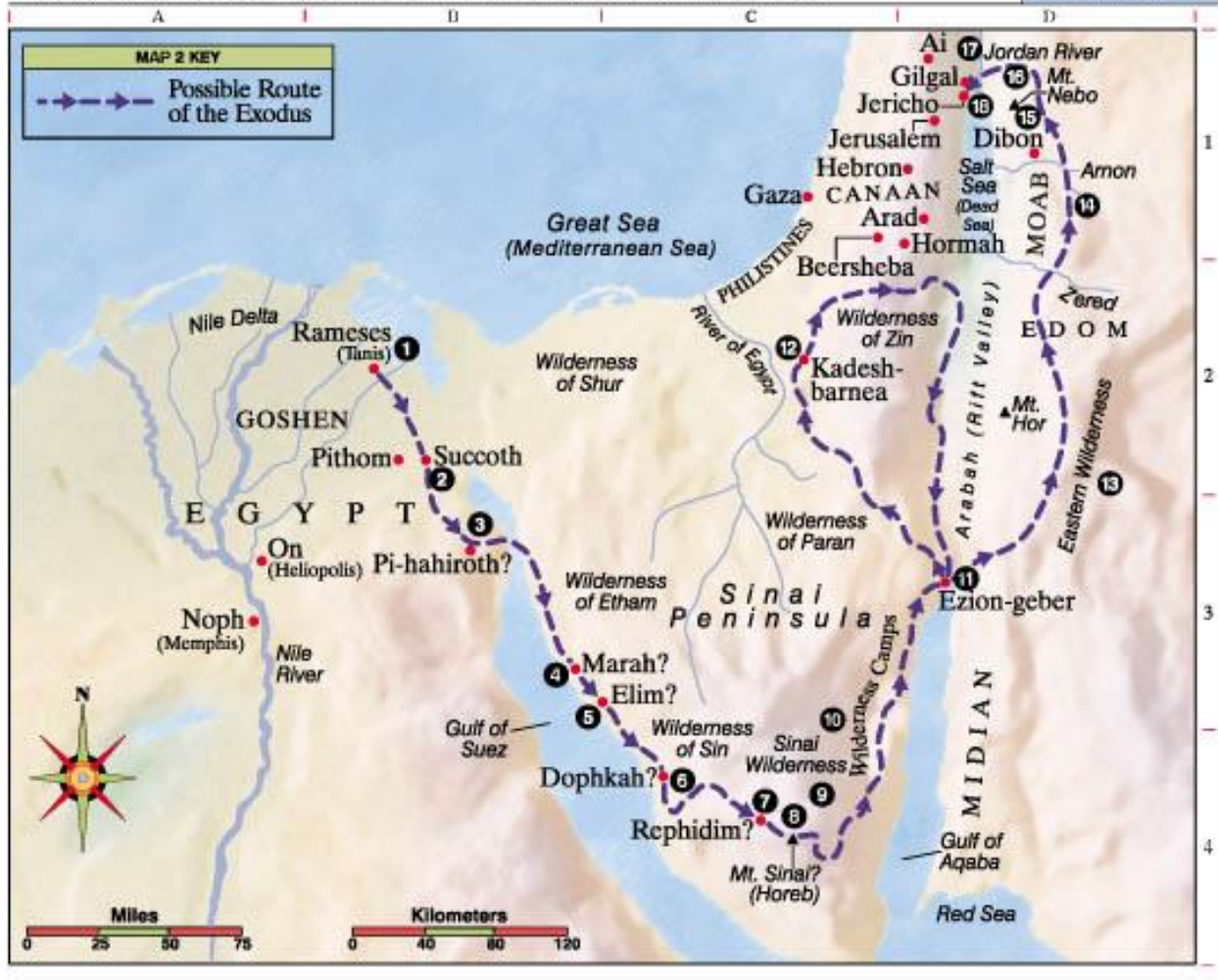
Exodus Route

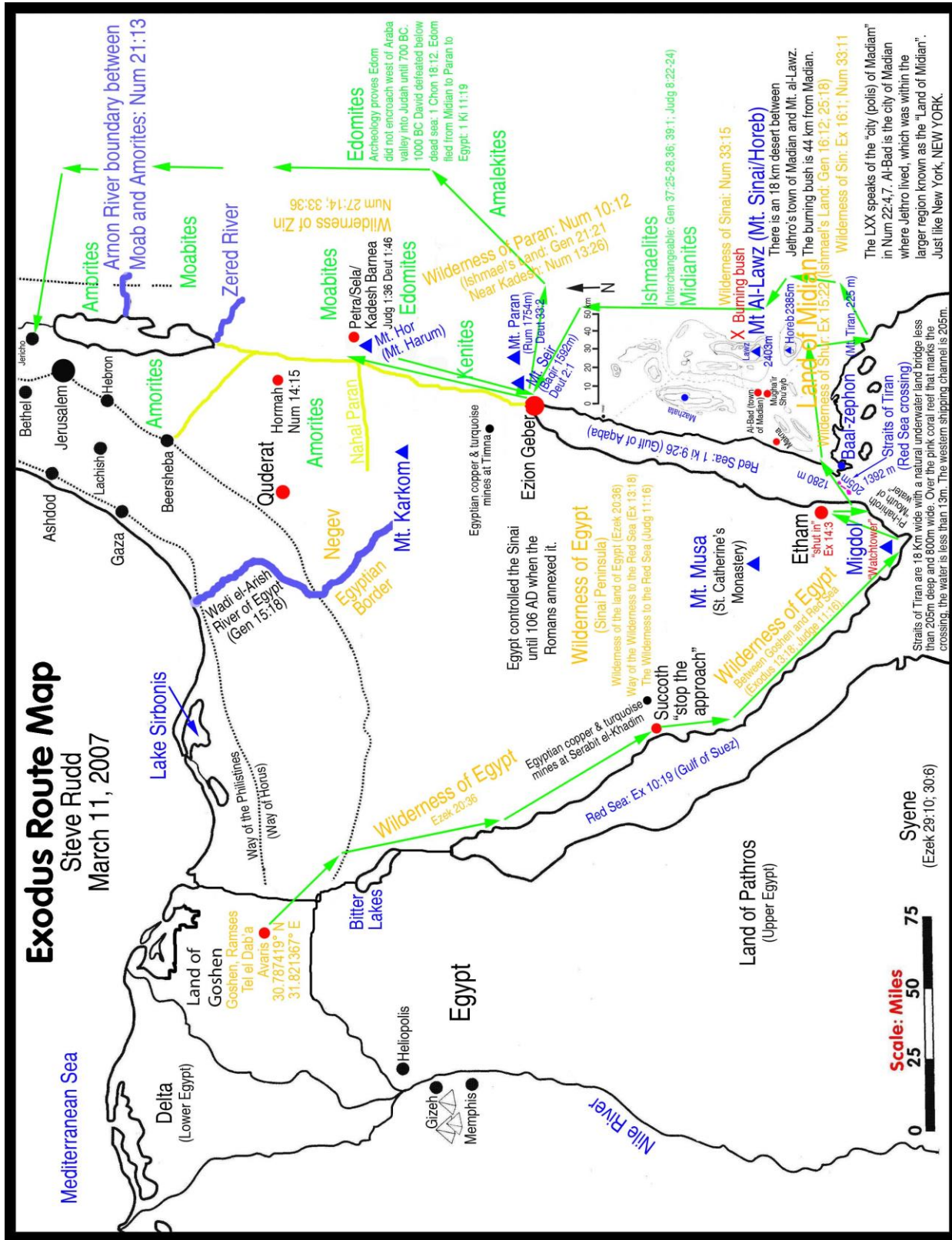


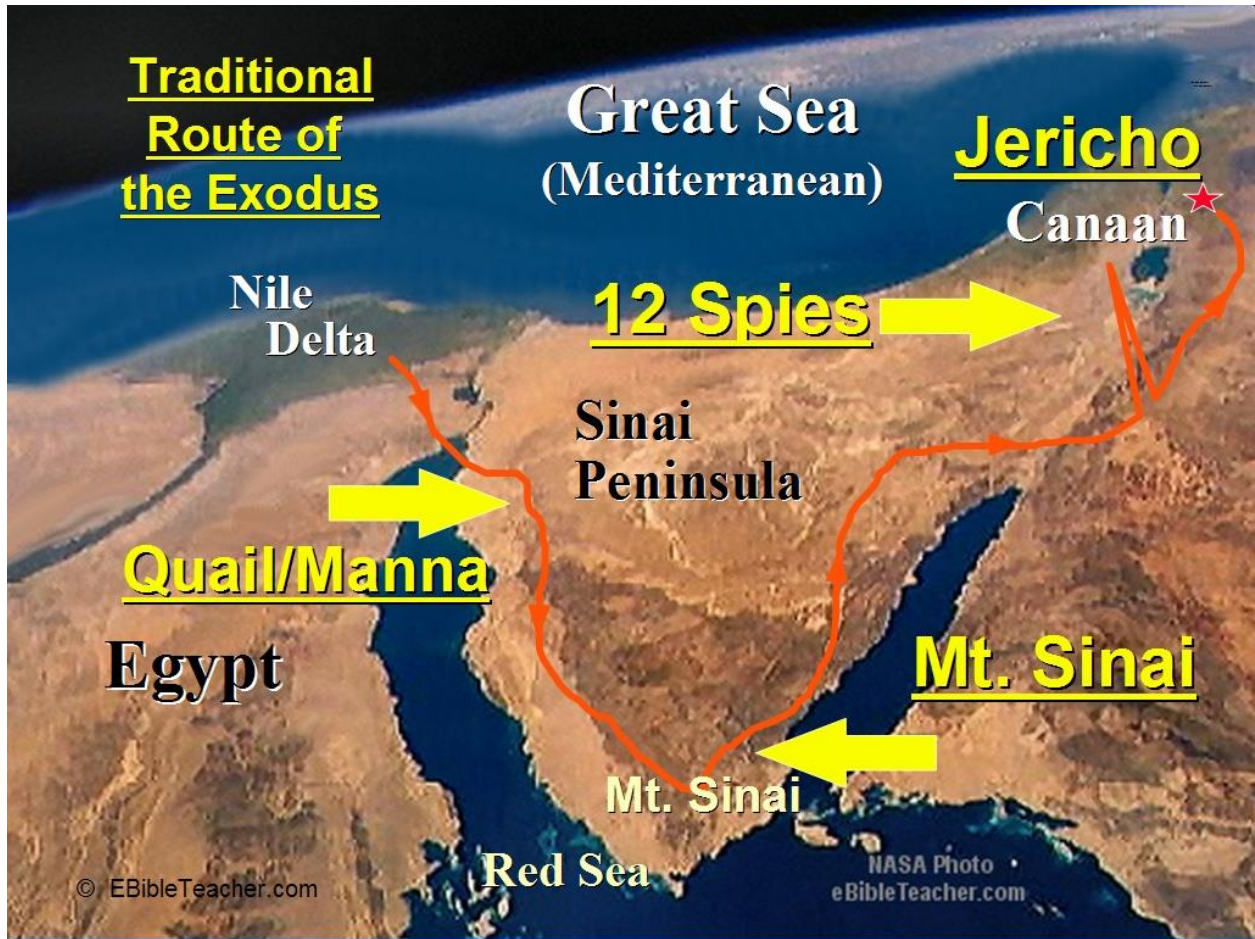


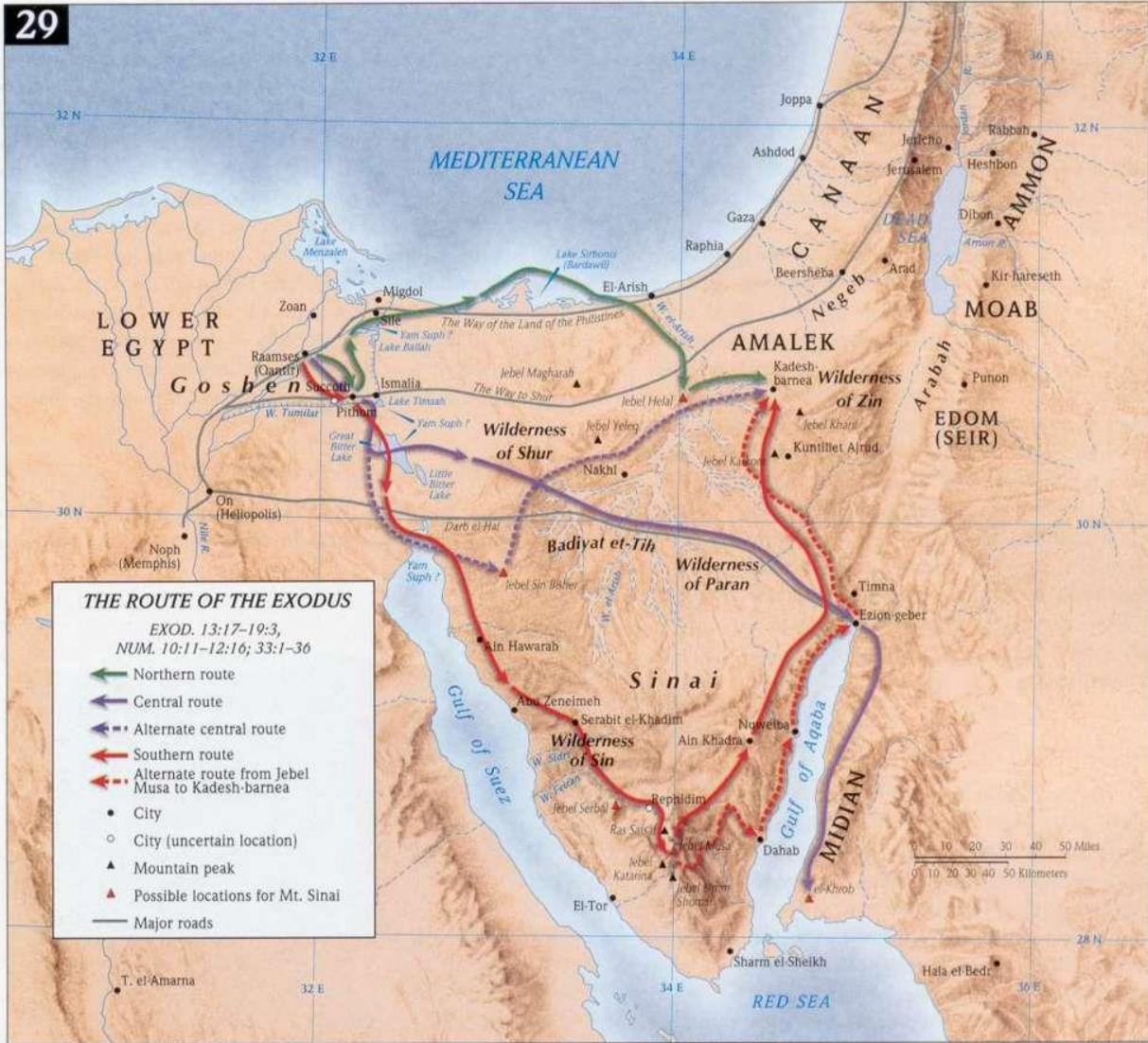
ISRAEL'S EXODUS FROM EGYPT AND ENTRY INTO CANAAN

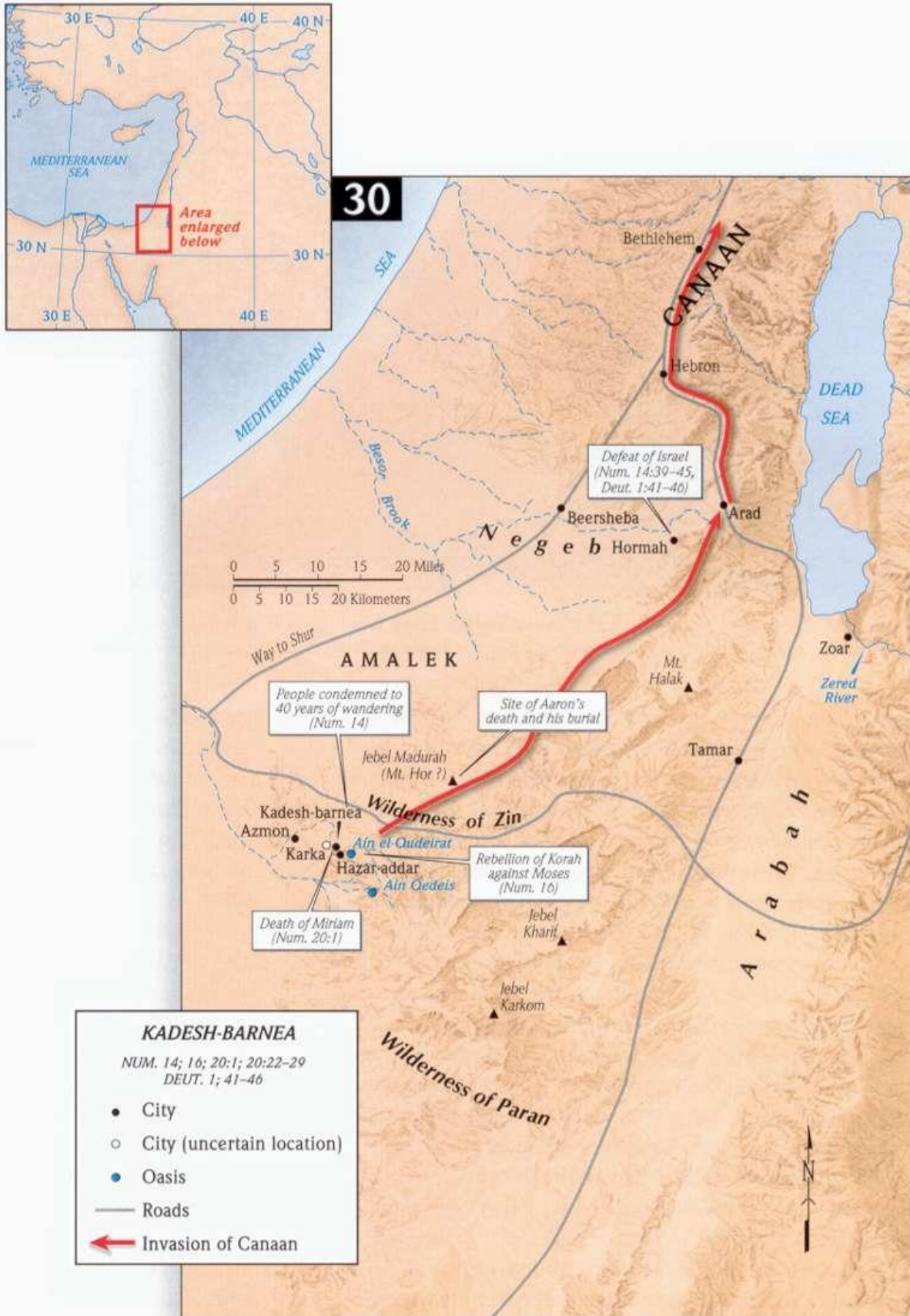
MAP 2







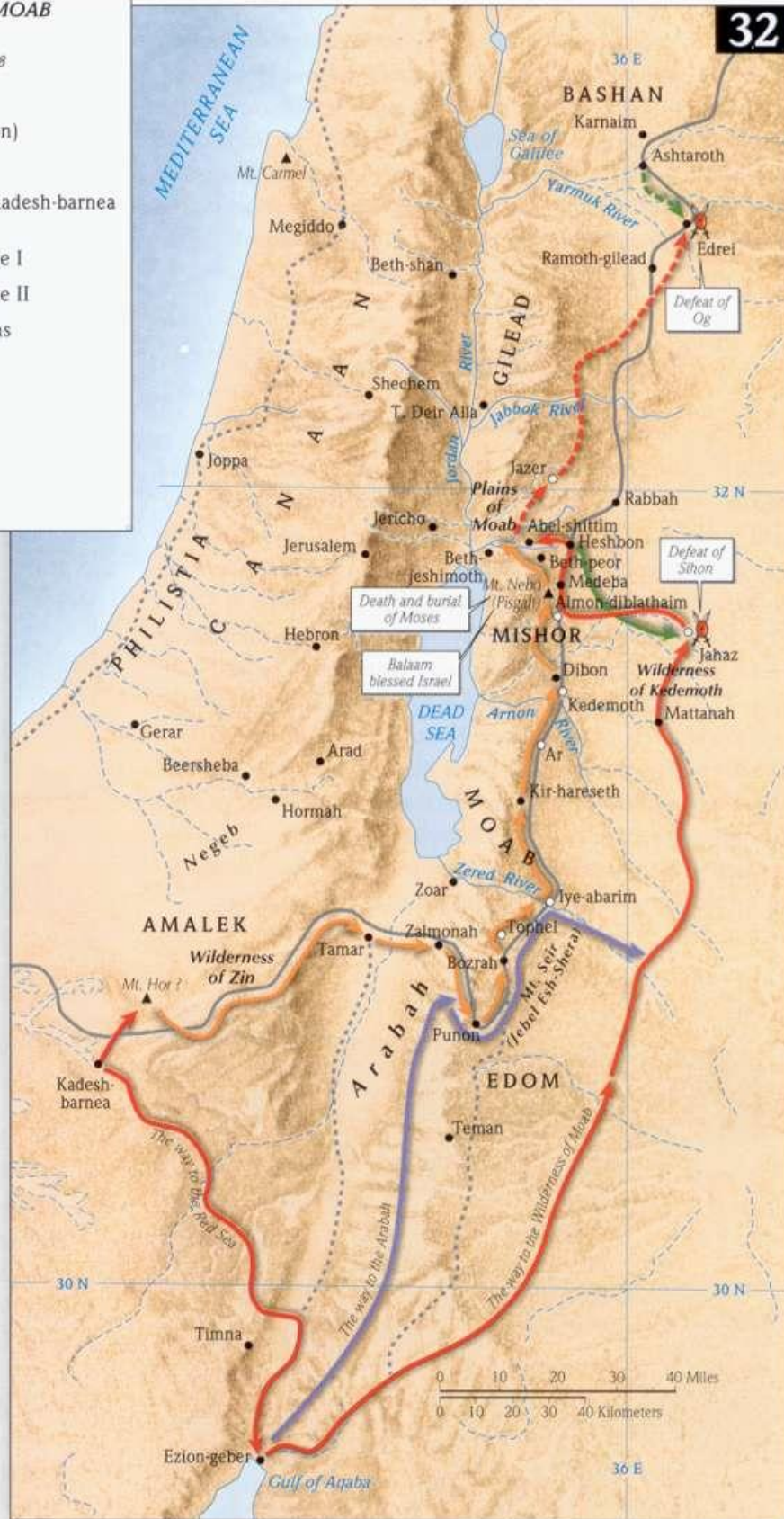




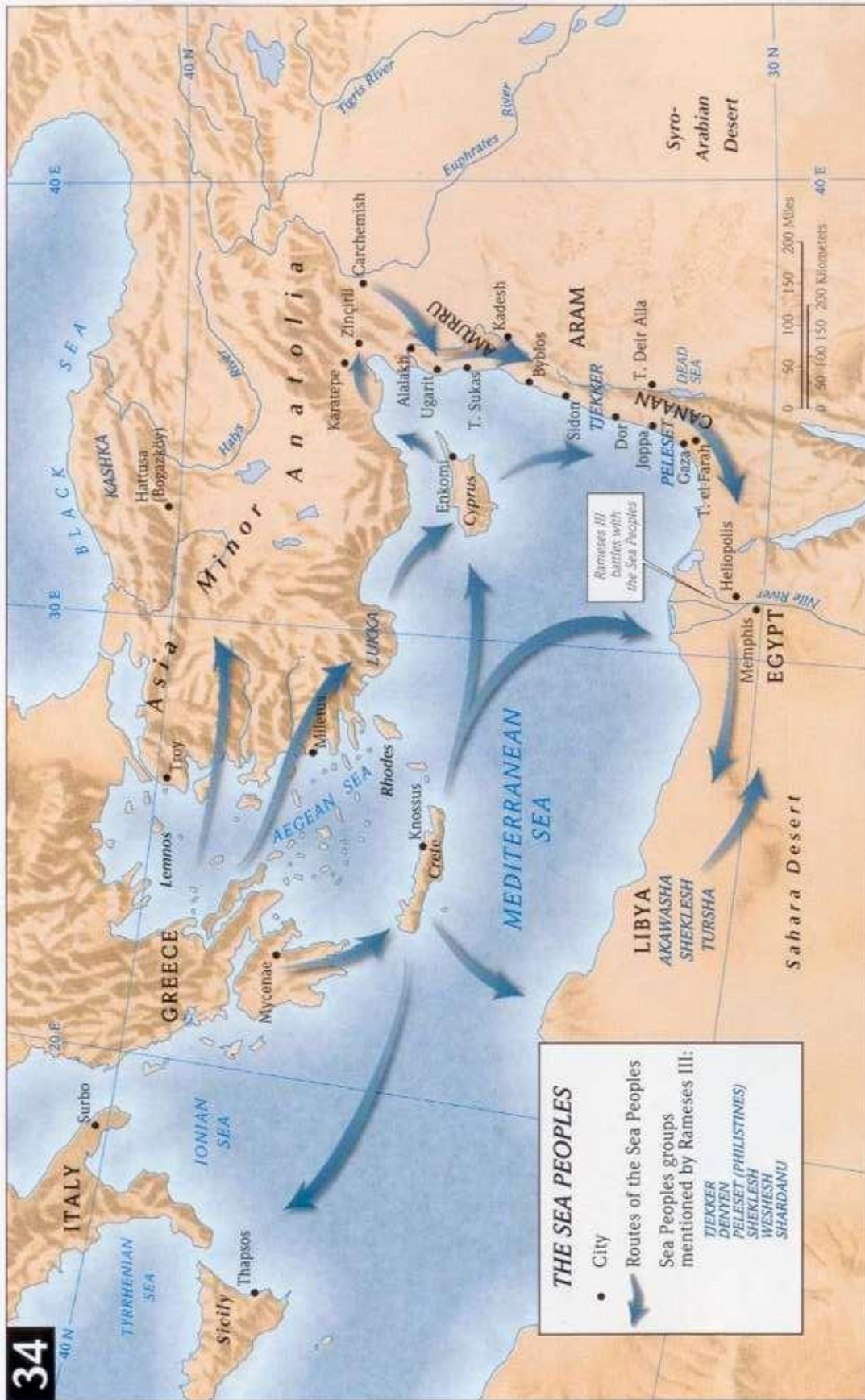
THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH-BARNEA TO THE PLAINS OF MOAB

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





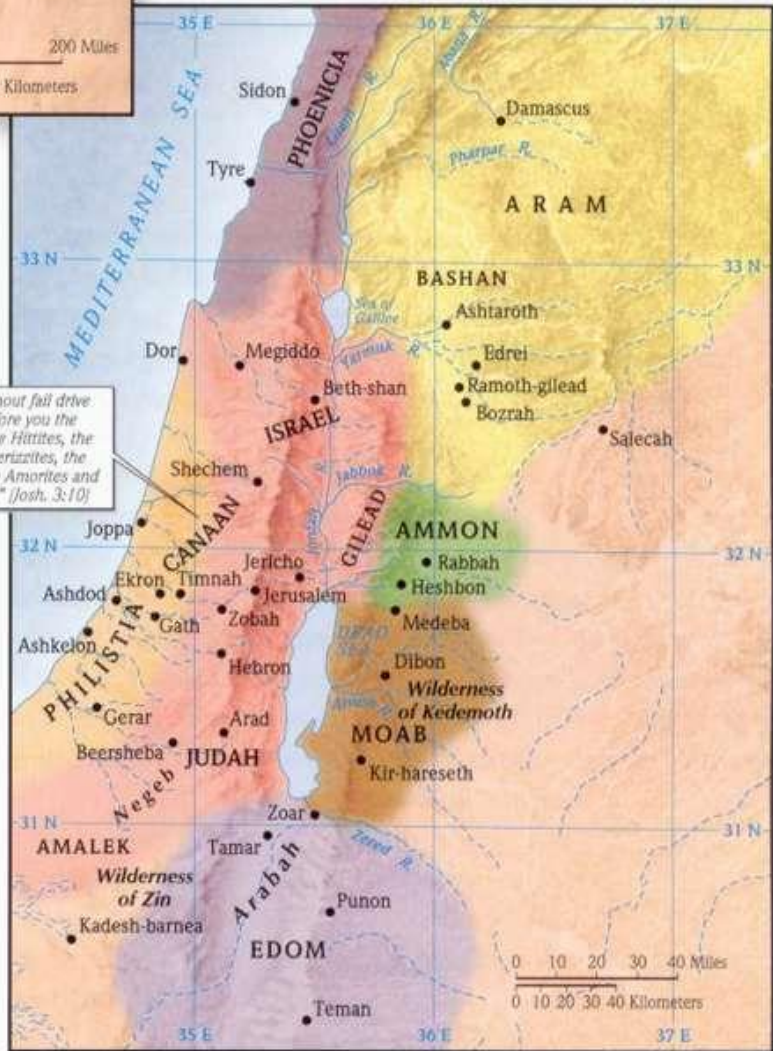




**THE LEVANT FROM 1200-1000 B.C.
THE IRON I PERIOD**

• City

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





The Conquest by Joshua

Joshua 2.1–11.15

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



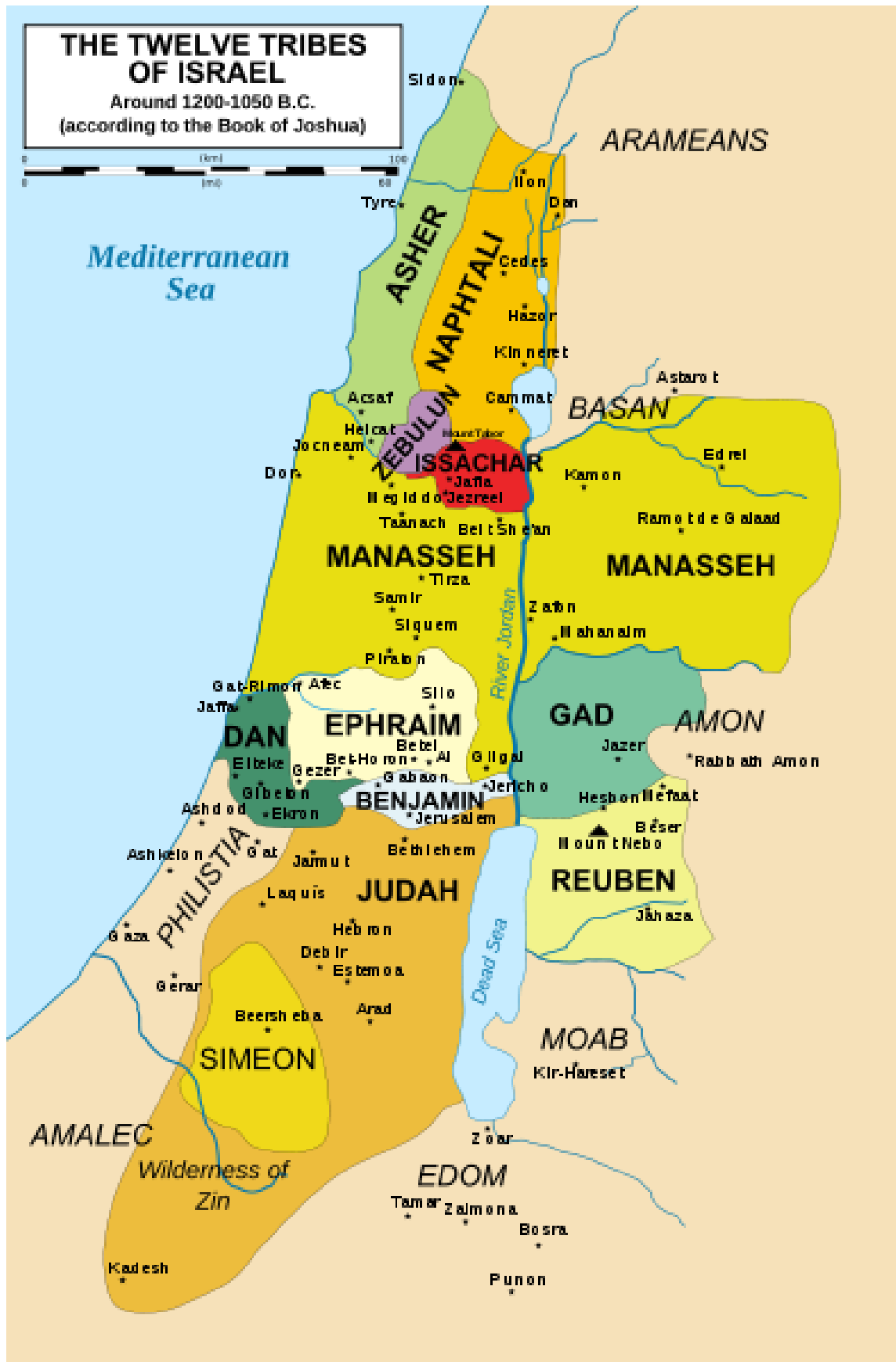
JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN
JOSH. 11:1-15

	City
	Northern Campaign
	Canaanite forces
	Battle



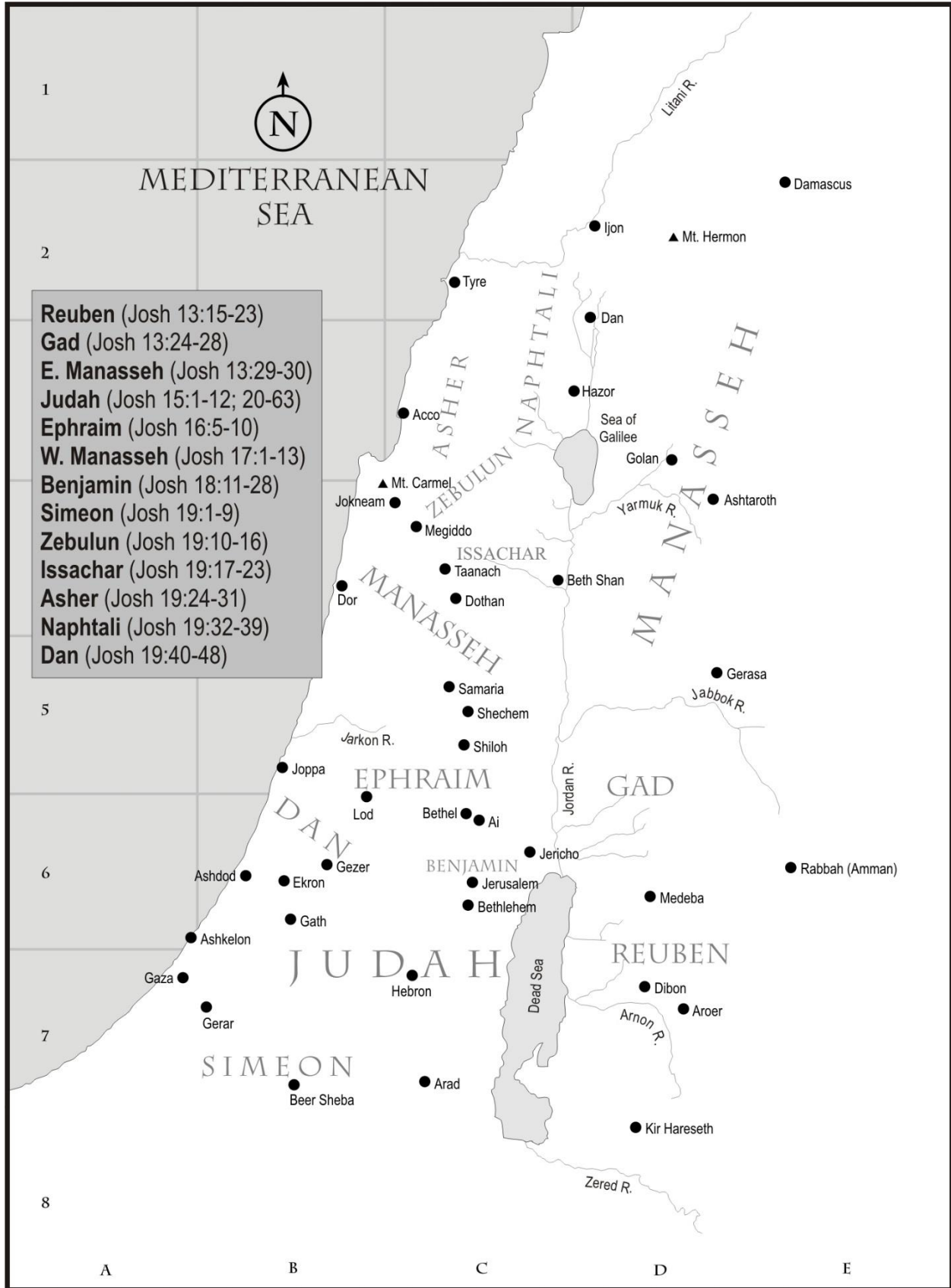
Map of Philistine Cities Battles





United Israelite Kingdom, Israel in the Time of Kings Saul, David and Solomon, 1000 to 924 B.C.





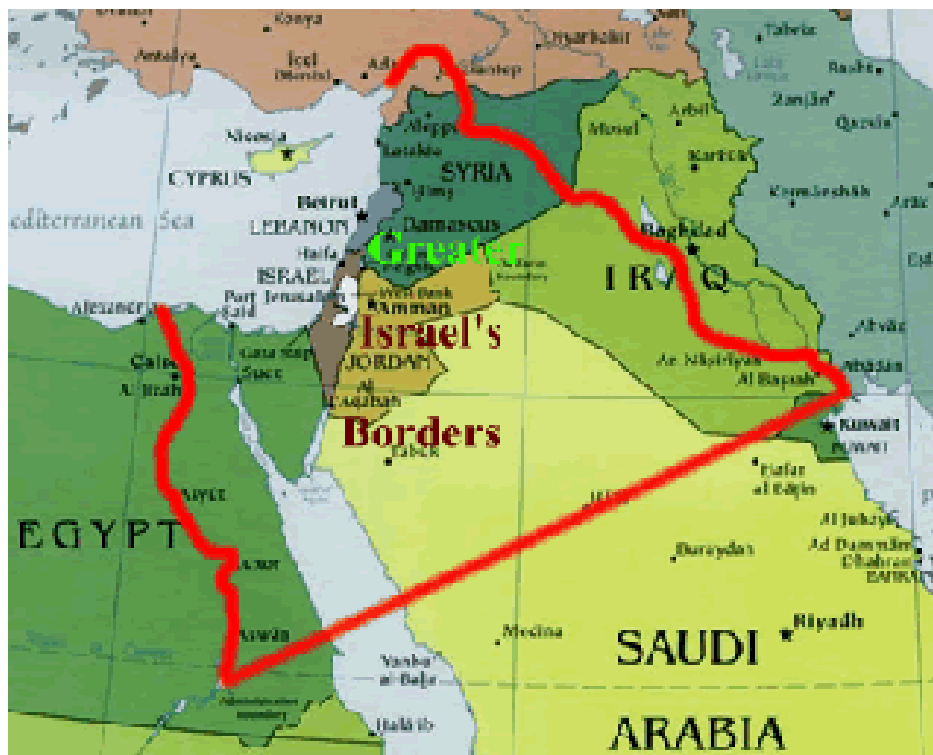
Kingdoms Around Israel c. 830 BC



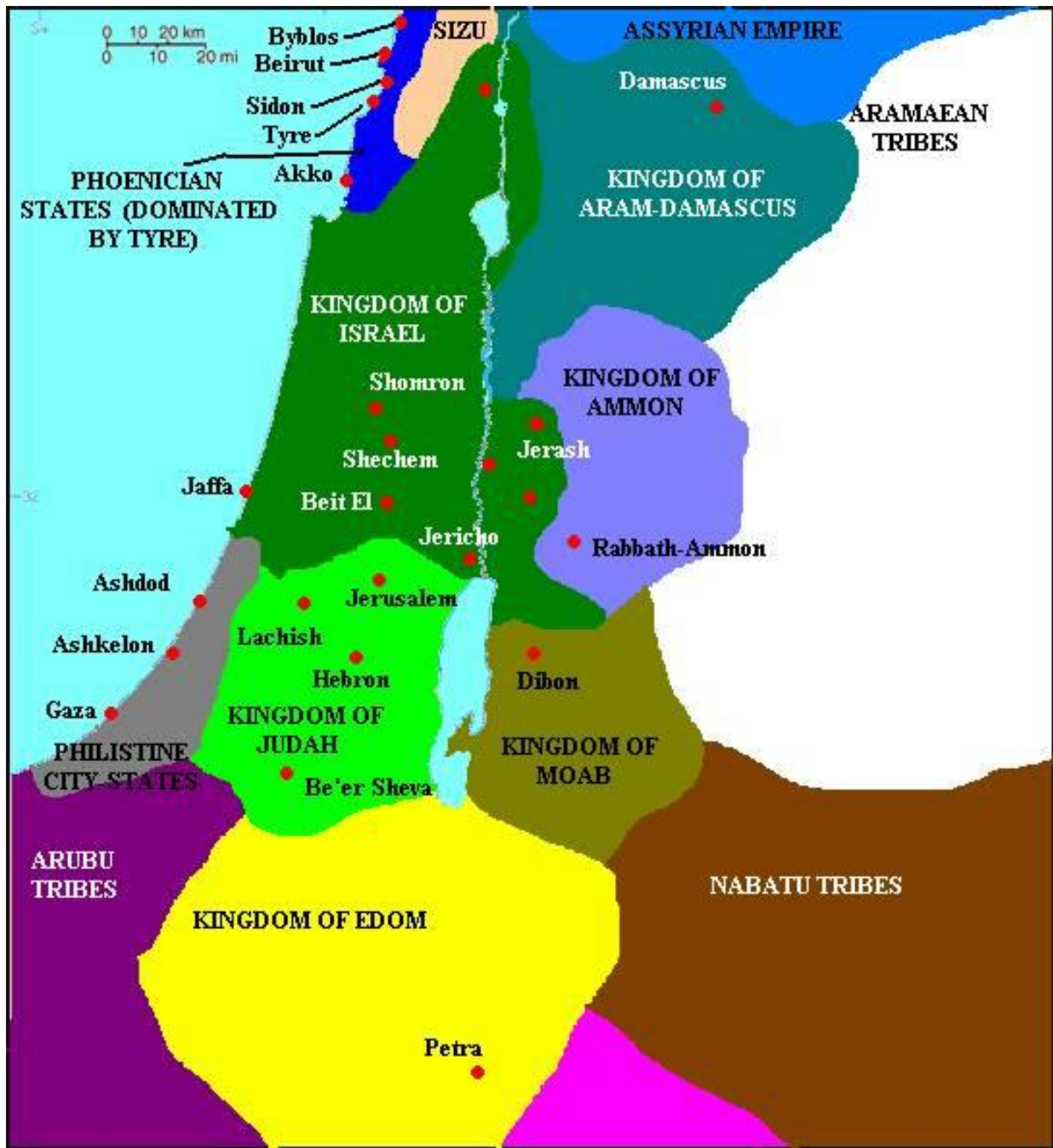
The Levant



Greater Israel's Borders



The Levant

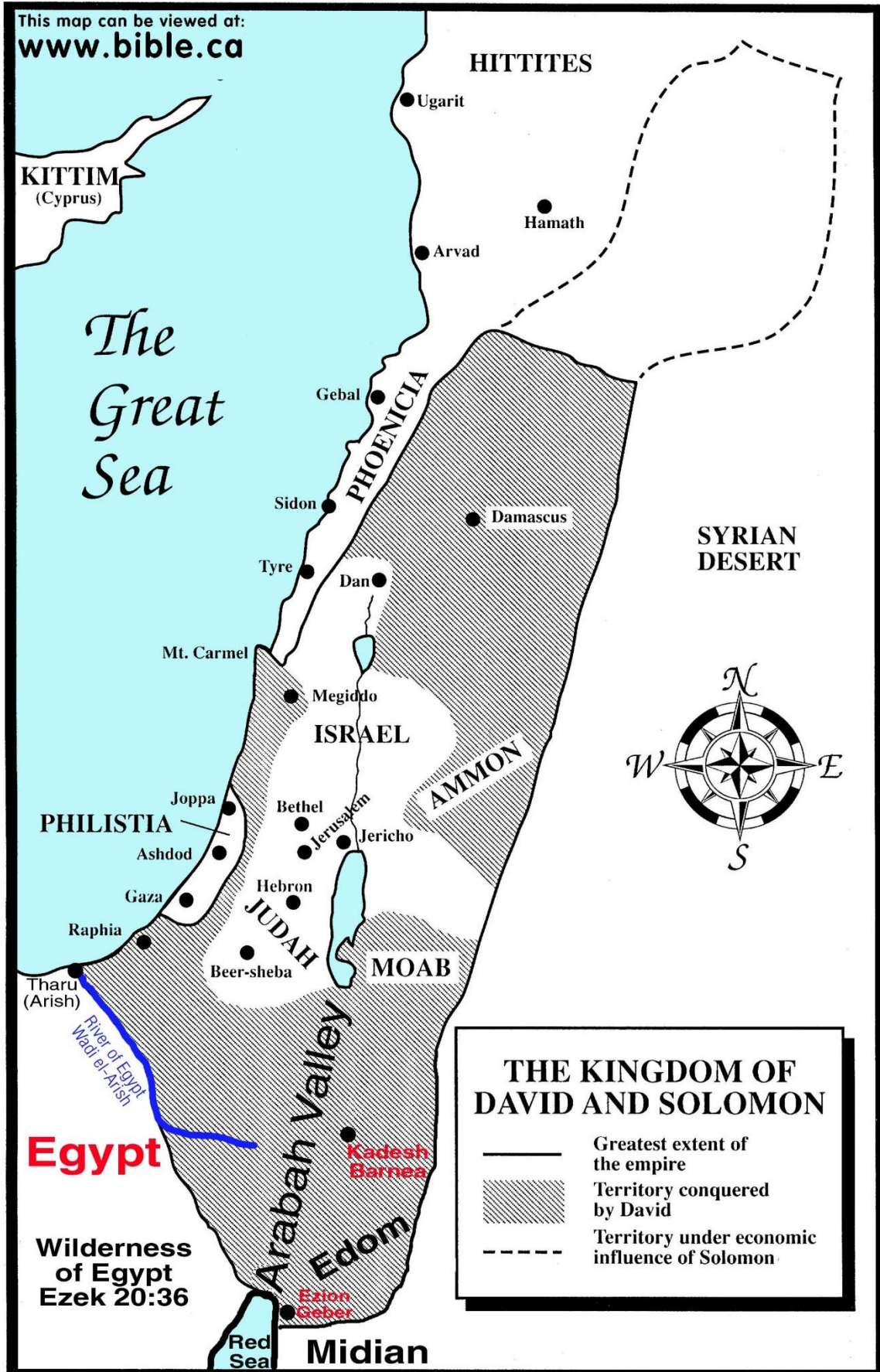








This map can be viewed at:
www.bible.ca



KITTIM
(Cyprus)

The
Great
Sea

HITTITES

Ugarit

Hamath

Arvad

Gebal

PHOENICIA

Sidon

Tyre

Dan

Damascus

**SYRIAN
DESERT**

Mt. Carmel

Megiddo

ISRAEL

AMMON

PHILISTIA

Joppa

Bethel

Ashdod

Jerusalem

Jericho

Gaza

Hebron

Beer-sheba

MOAB

Tharu
(Arish)

Egypt

Wilderness
of Egypt
Ezek 20:36

JUDAH

Arabah Valley

Edom

Kadesh
Barnea

Red
Sea

Midian

Ezion
Geber



THE KINGDOM OF DAVID AND SOLOMON

- Greatest extent of the empire
- ▨ Territory conquered by David
- - - Territory under economic influence of Solomon



The Levitical Cities

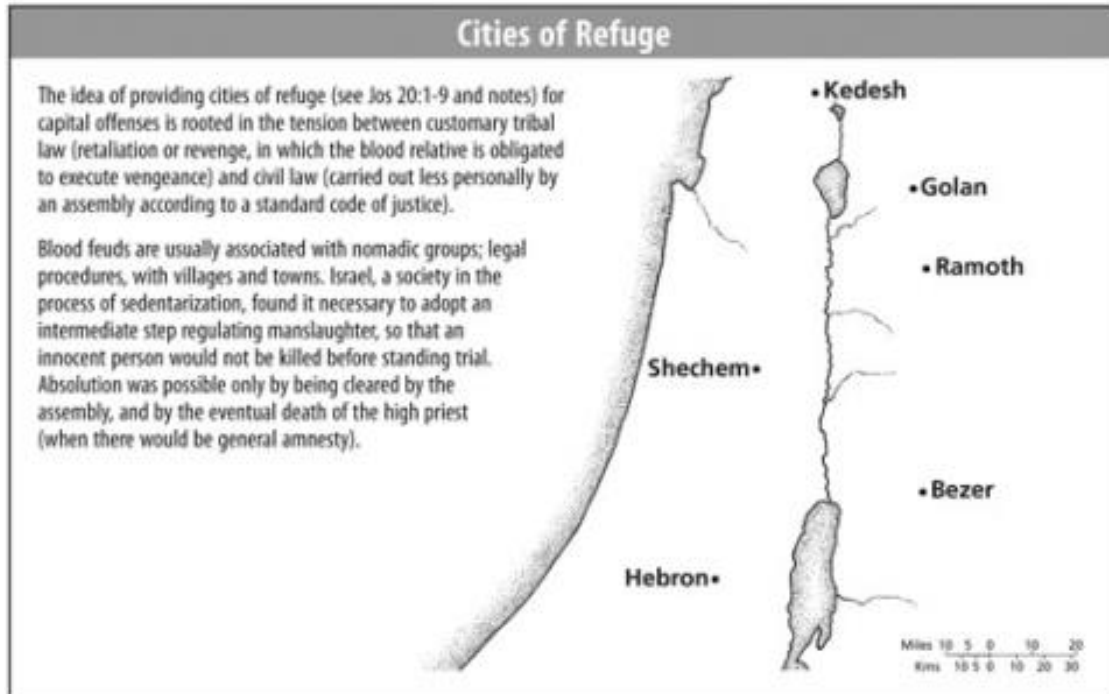
*Joshua 21; 1 Chronicles 6.39-66
(Vulgate 6.54-81)*

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.

40a





[Source: ESV Study Bible note]

Cities of Refuge

Refuge Cities

West of the Jordan River

Kedesh (in land of Naphtali)
Shechem (in land of Manasseh)
Hebron (in land of Judah)

Refuge Cities

East of the Jordan River

Golan (in land of Bashan)
Ramoth-Gilead (in land of Manasseh)
Bezer (in land of Reuben)

God designated six 'cities of refuge' for the children of Israel (Joshua 20:7, Deuteronomy 4:41-43). Three of these were on the west side of the Jordan river and three others were on the east side. They were strategically placed so that anyone in Israel could flee to a city of refuge in a day or less. These Levitical cities were specially chosen as places where those who unintentionally killed a person (involuntary homicide) could flee to and be protected from the possibility of revenge.

Once they arrived in the refuge city those who accidentally killed someone were to seek out the leaders in the area and explain to them what happened. The city's leadership was then responsible to give the person a place to live. They were also strictly forbidden from handing the person over to anyone who wanted to exact revenge over the unfortunate death. God then laid out the conditions for the Israelites by which the person who (not in anger) killed another human could leave the city.

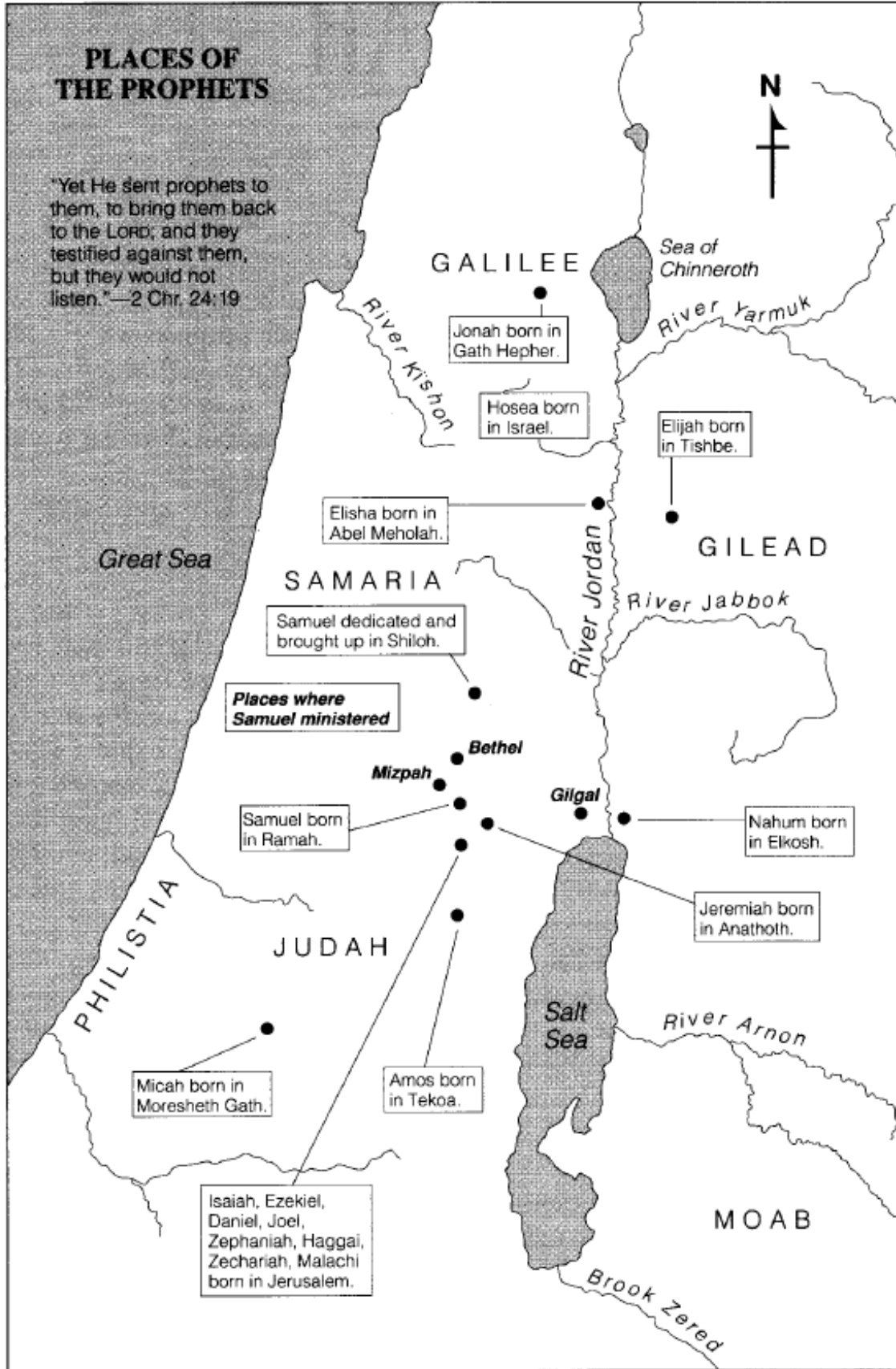
6 You may stay in the city until you have received a public trial and until the death of the man who is then the High Priest. Then you may go back home to your own town, from which you had run away.' (Joshua 20)

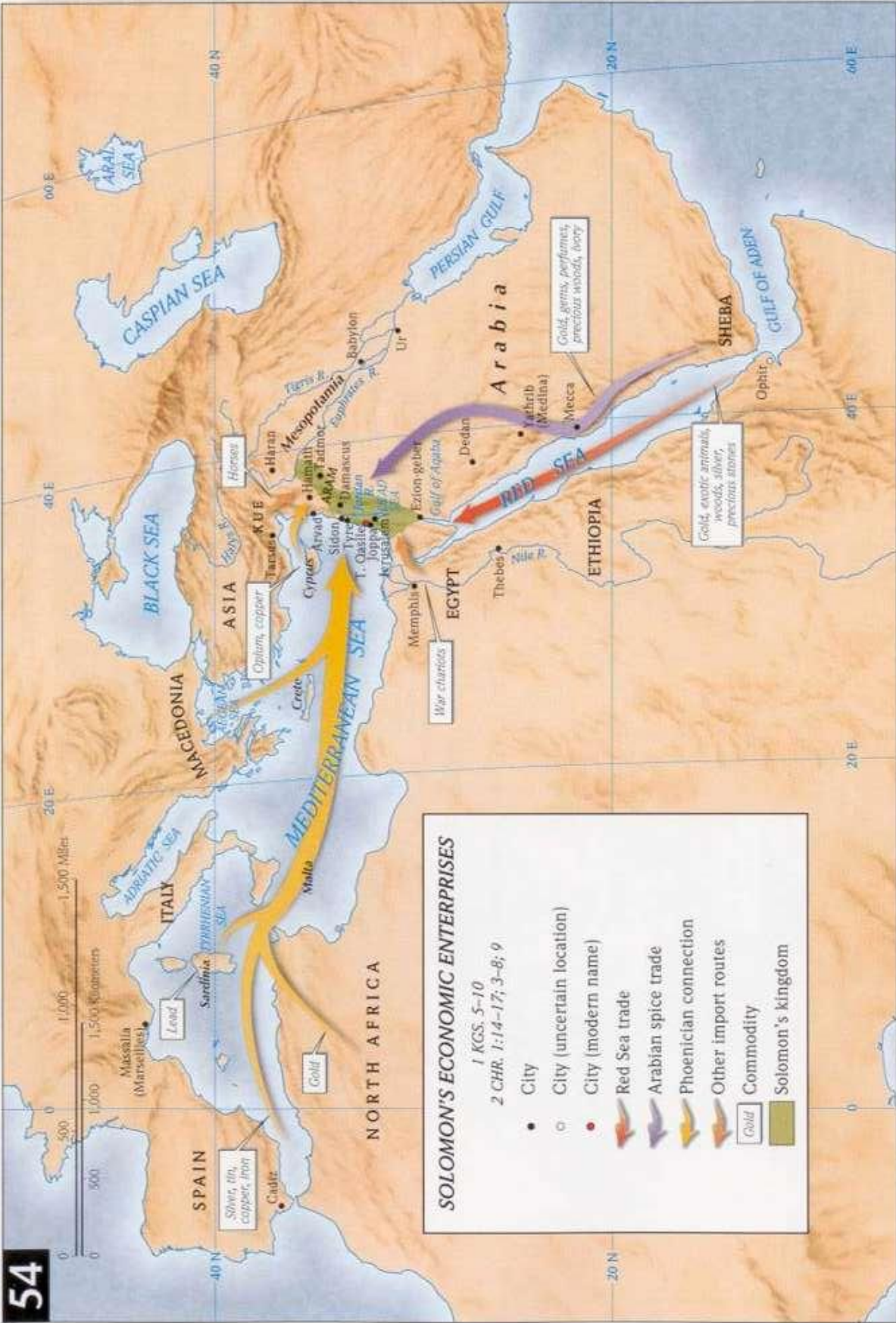
[Source: <http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/location-of-old-testament-events-large-map.html>]





Places of the Prophets







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

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

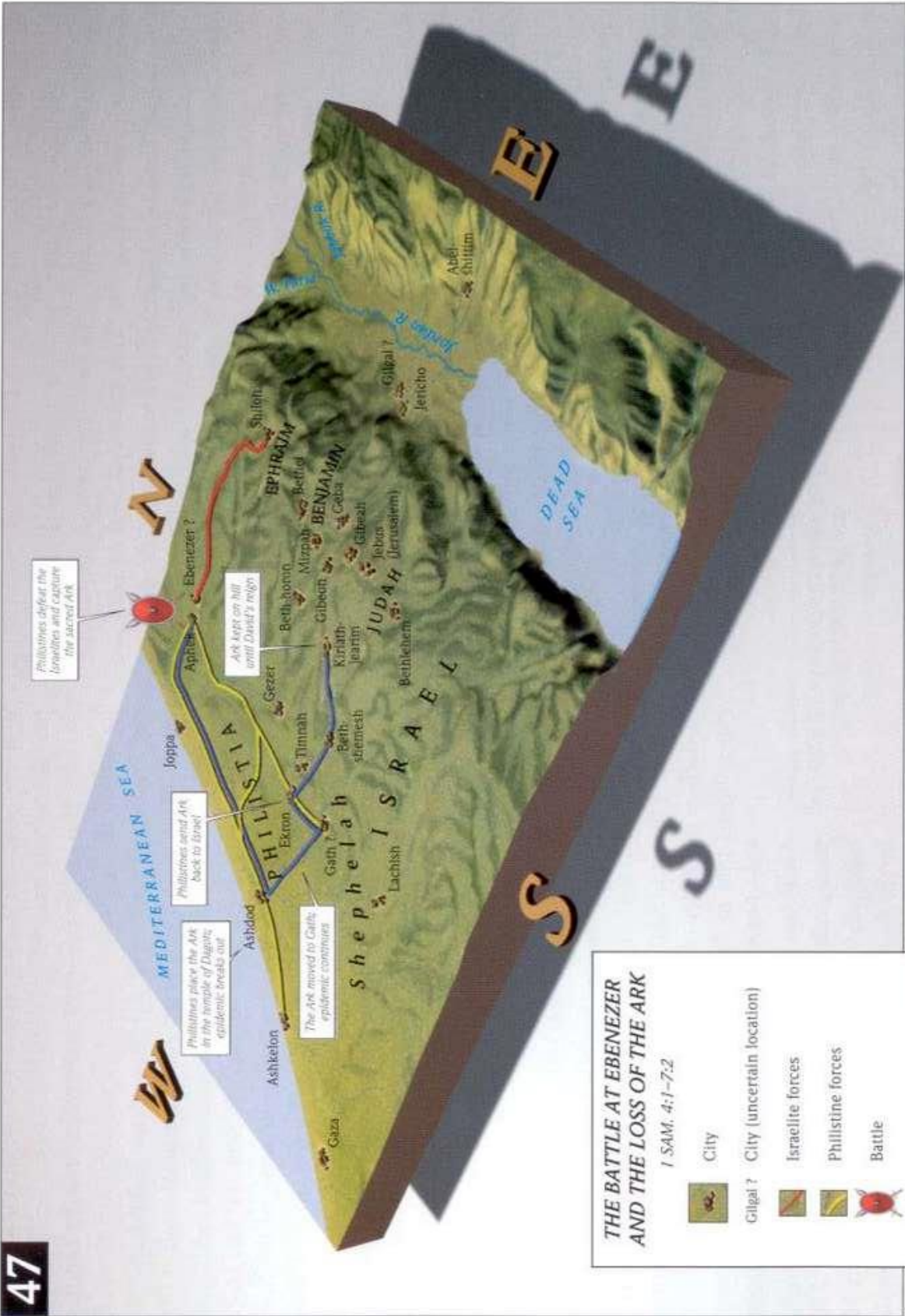
In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel 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.



Philistines defeat the Israelites and capture the sacred Ark

Ark left on hill until David's reign

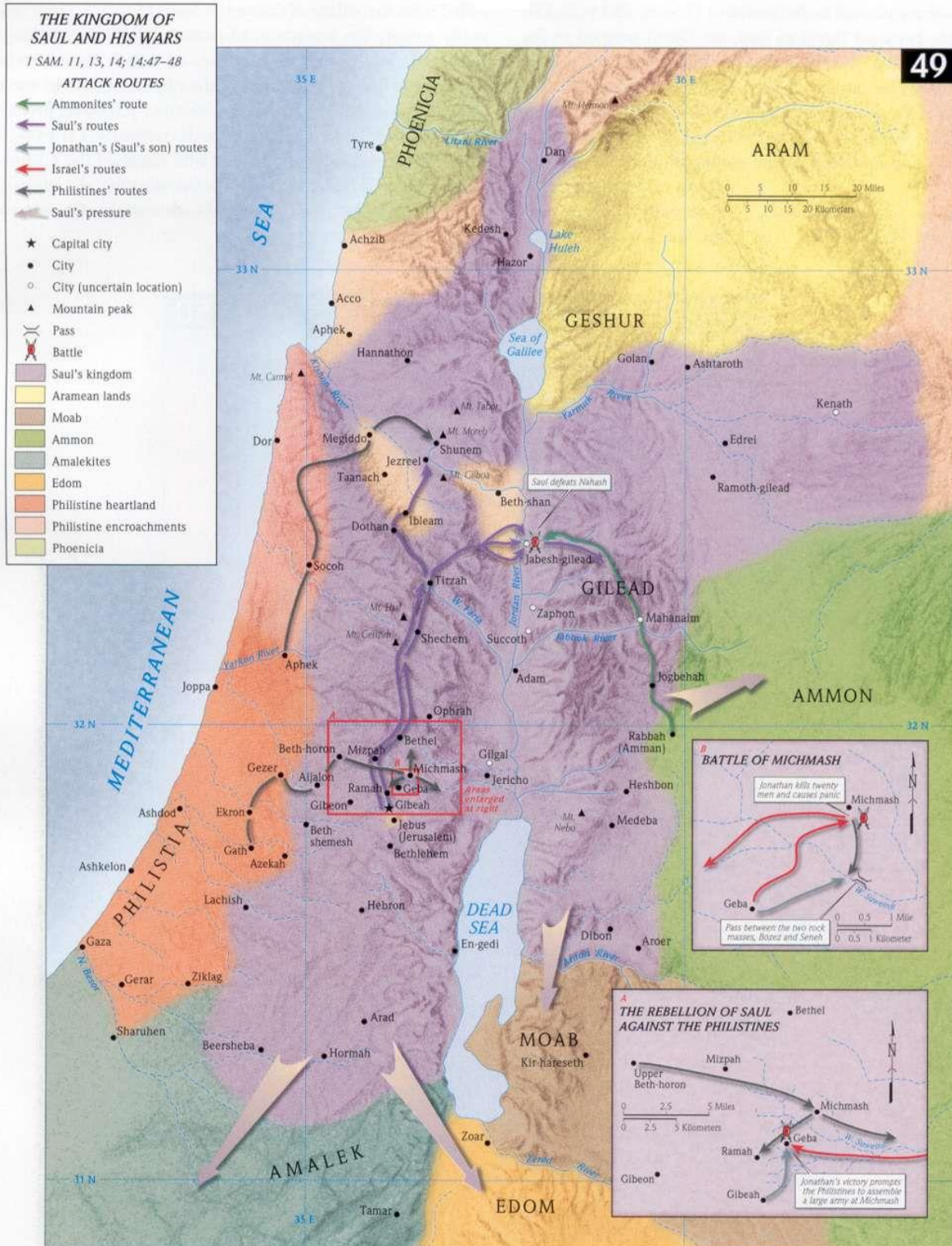
Philistines send Ark back to Israel

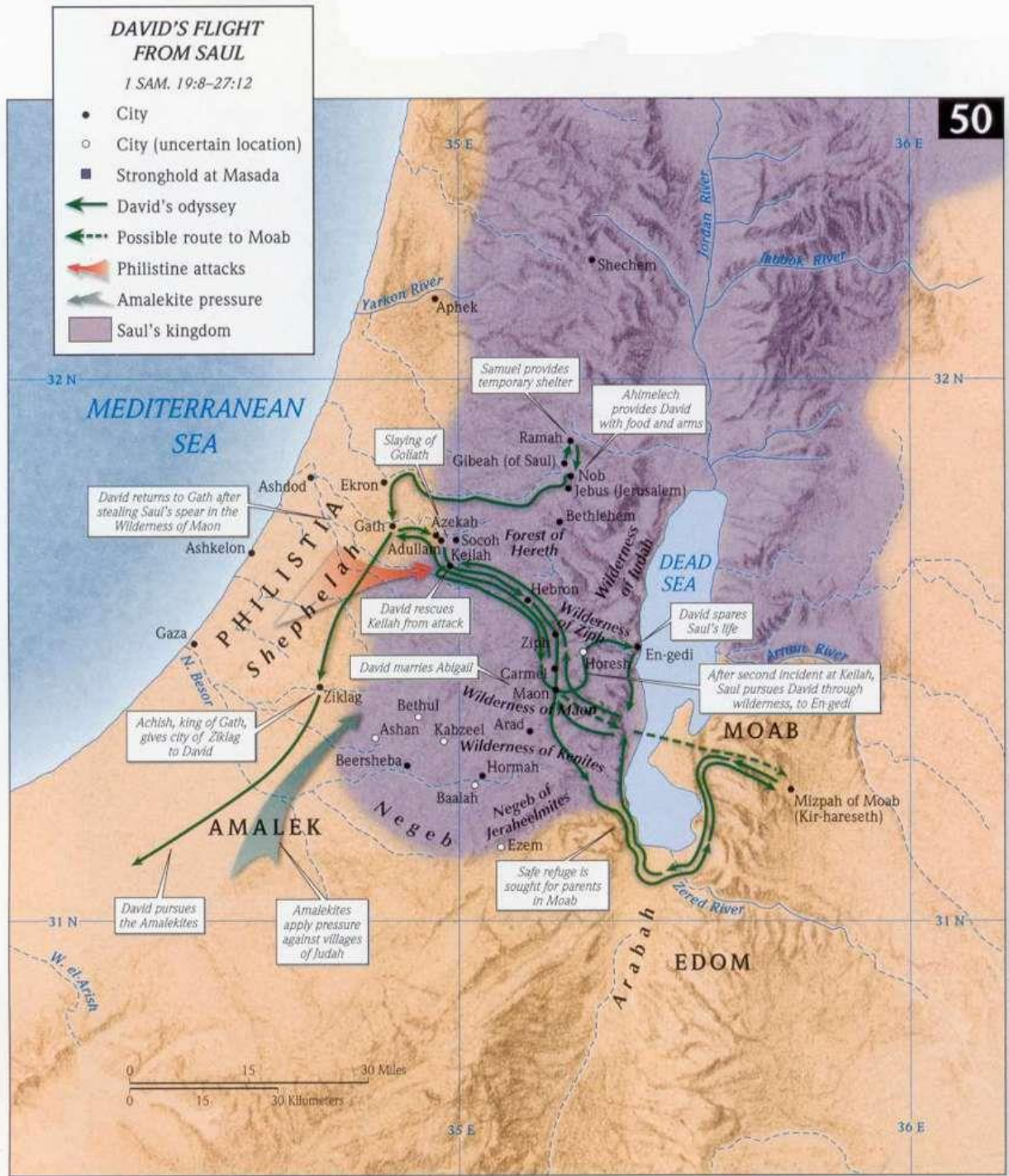
Philistines place the Ark in the temple of Dagon; epidemic breaks out

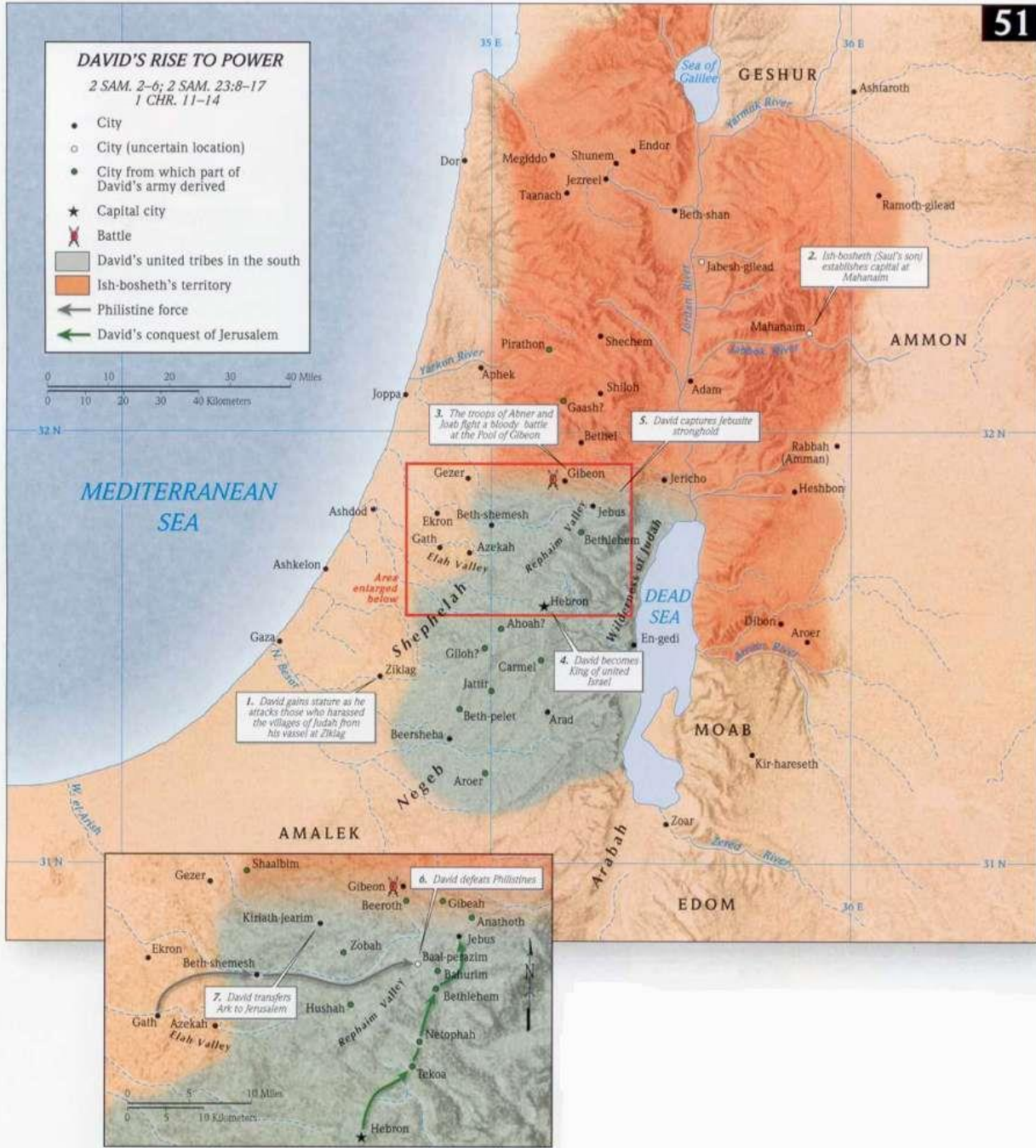
The Ark moved to Gath; epidemic continues

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

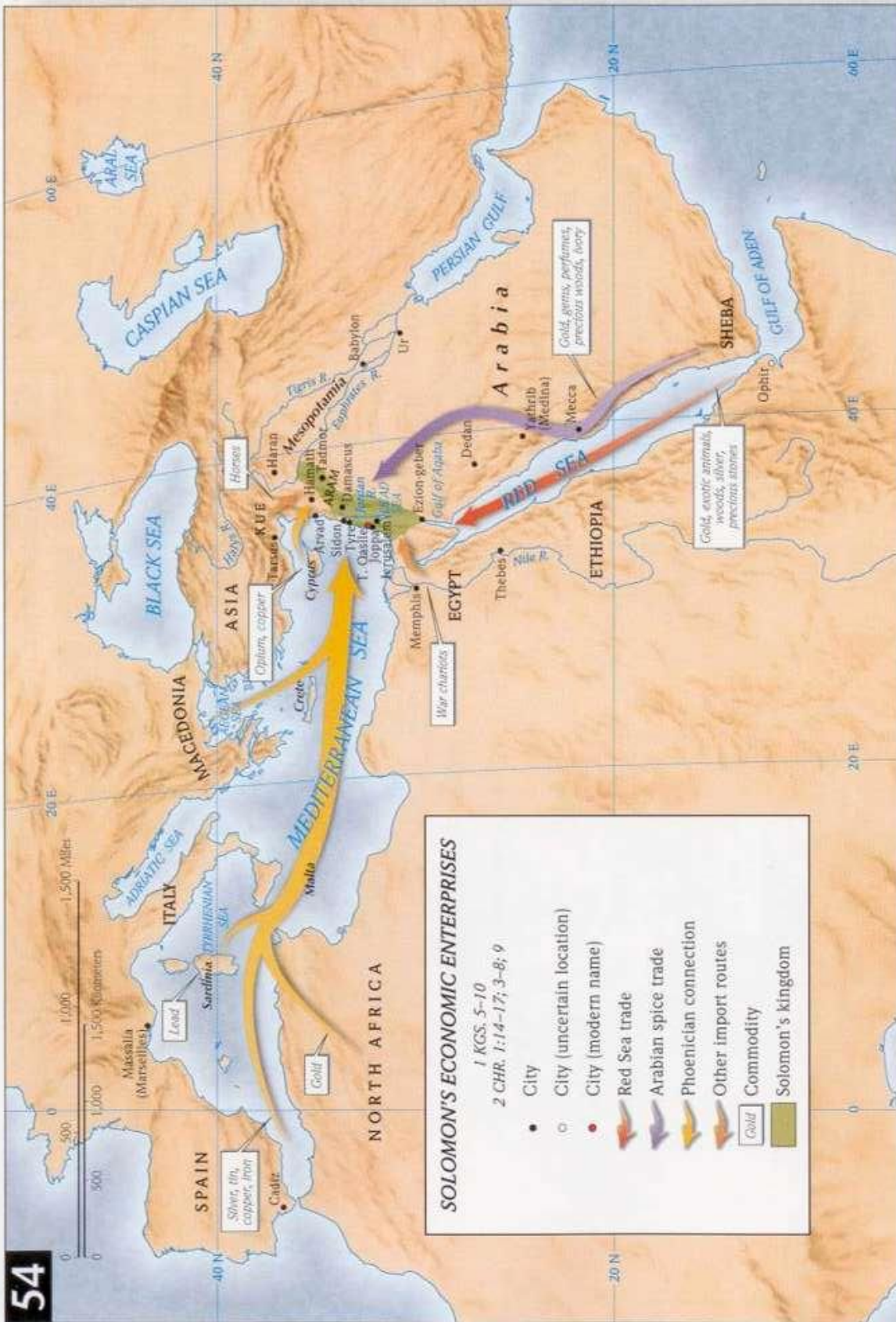




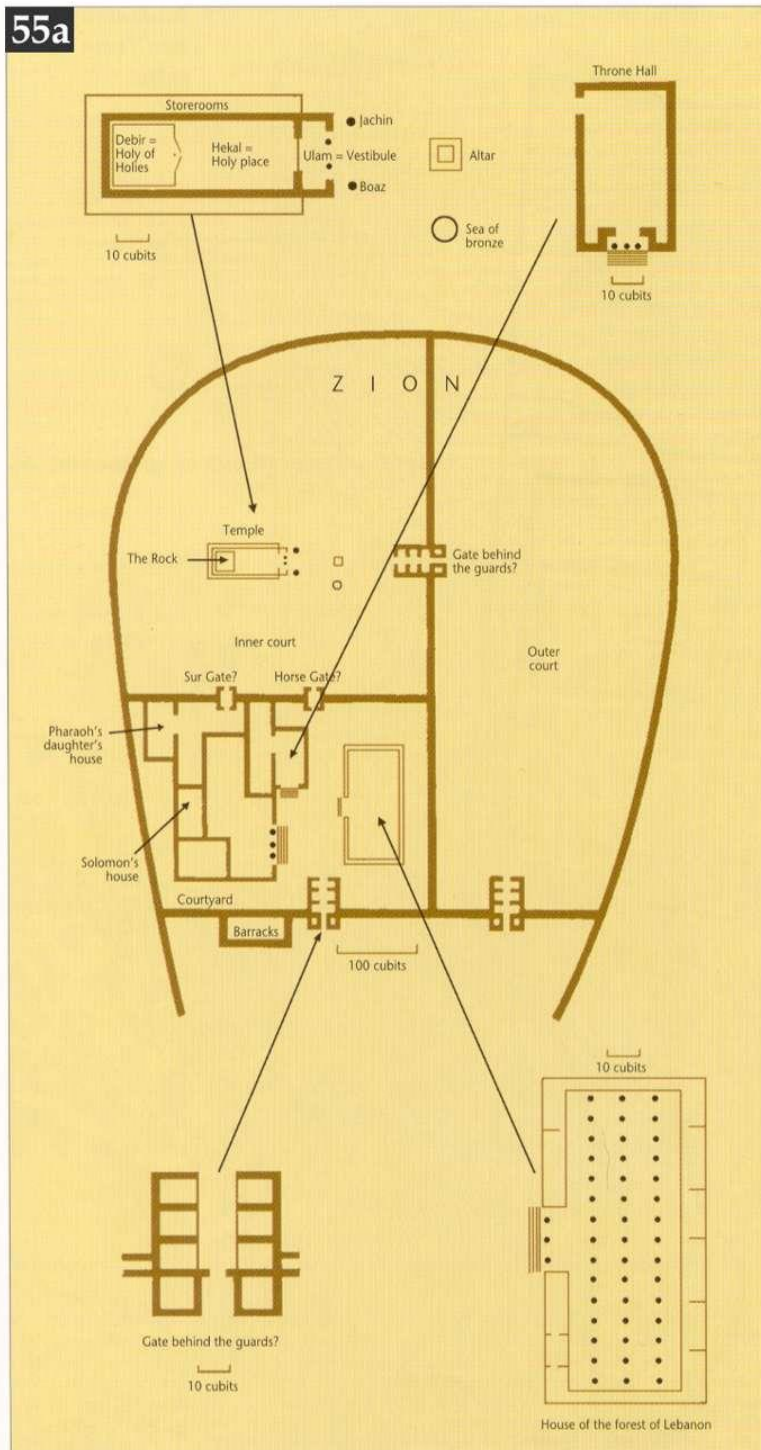










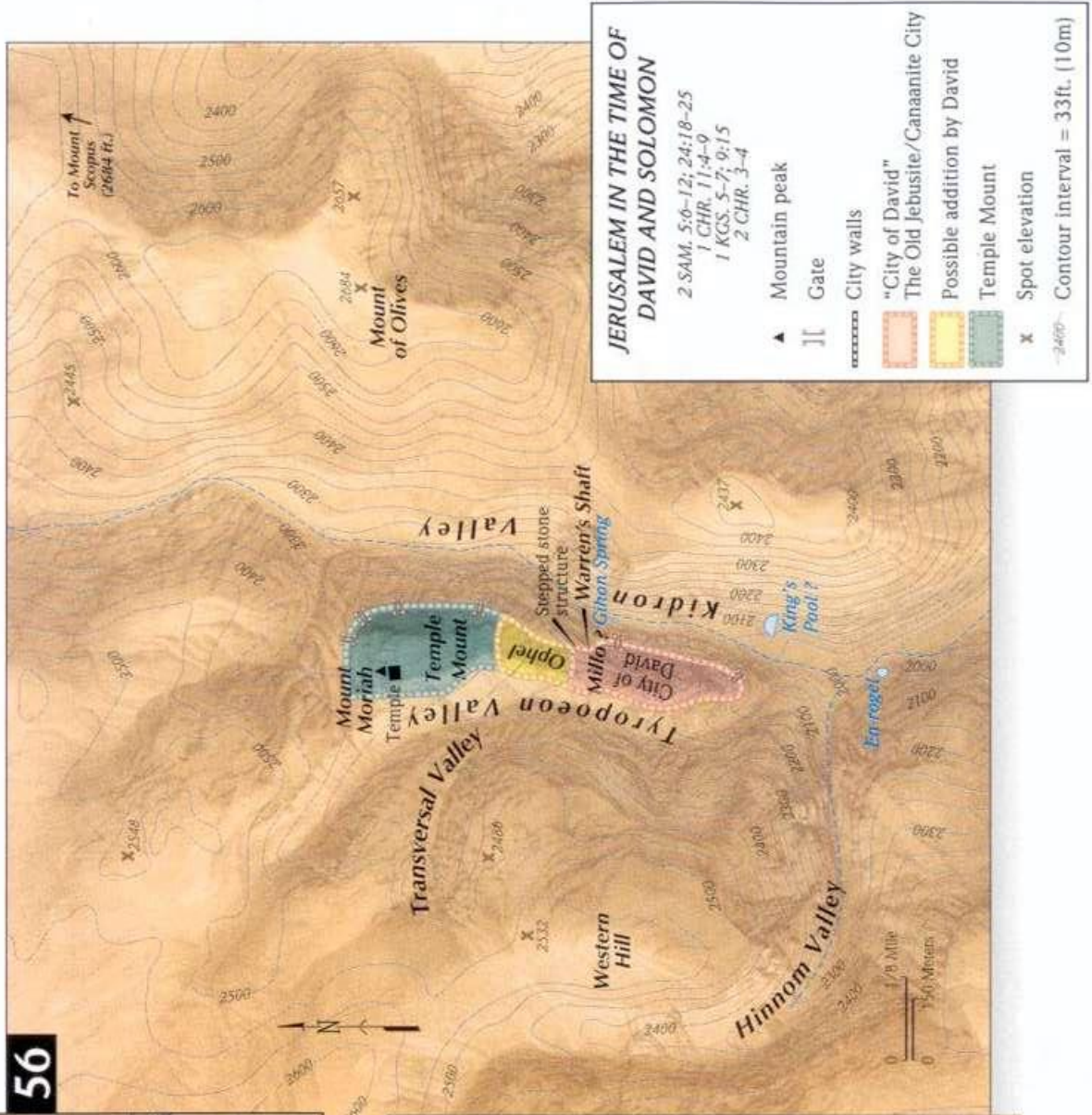


Solomon's Temple

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.

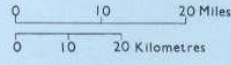
56



57a

The Kingdoms of Israel and Judah

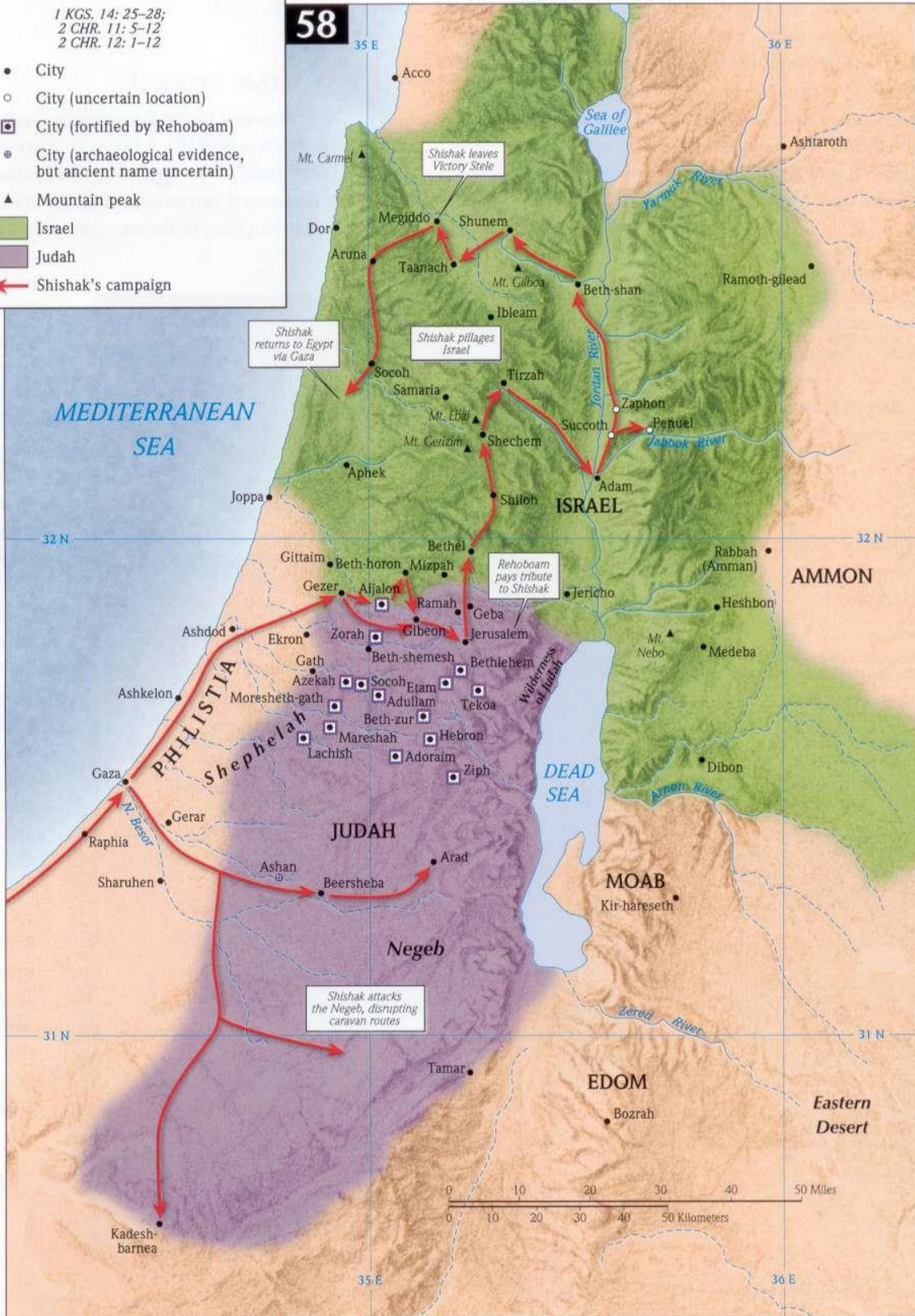
ISRAEL, JUDAH Hebrew kingdoms
ASHER etc. Tribal areas
SYRIA, etc. Non-Israelite peoples
Approximate boundary between Israel, Judah and Philistia



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



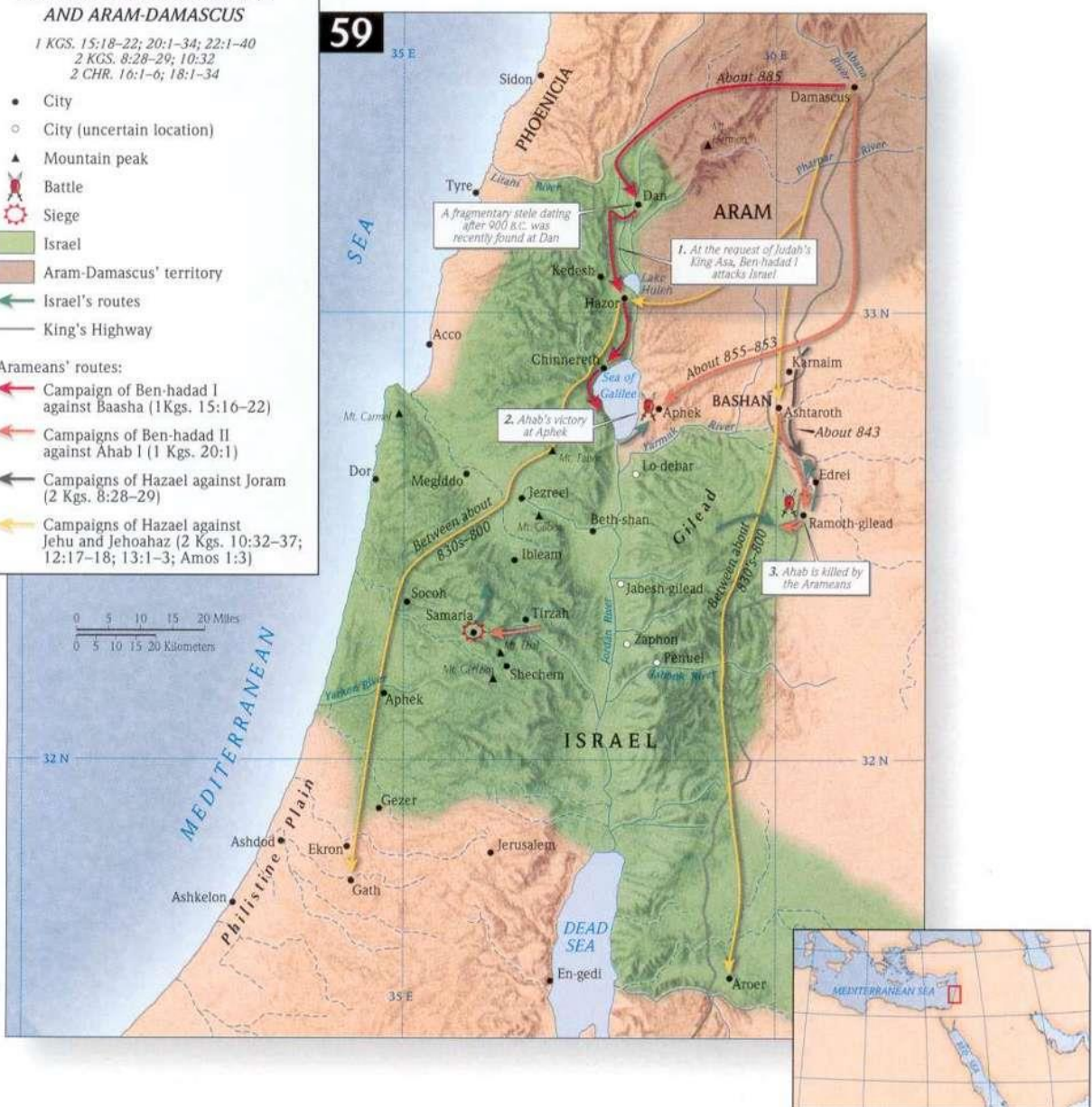
CONFLICTS BETWEEN ISRAEL AND ARAM-DAMASCUS

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 (1 Kgs. 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)

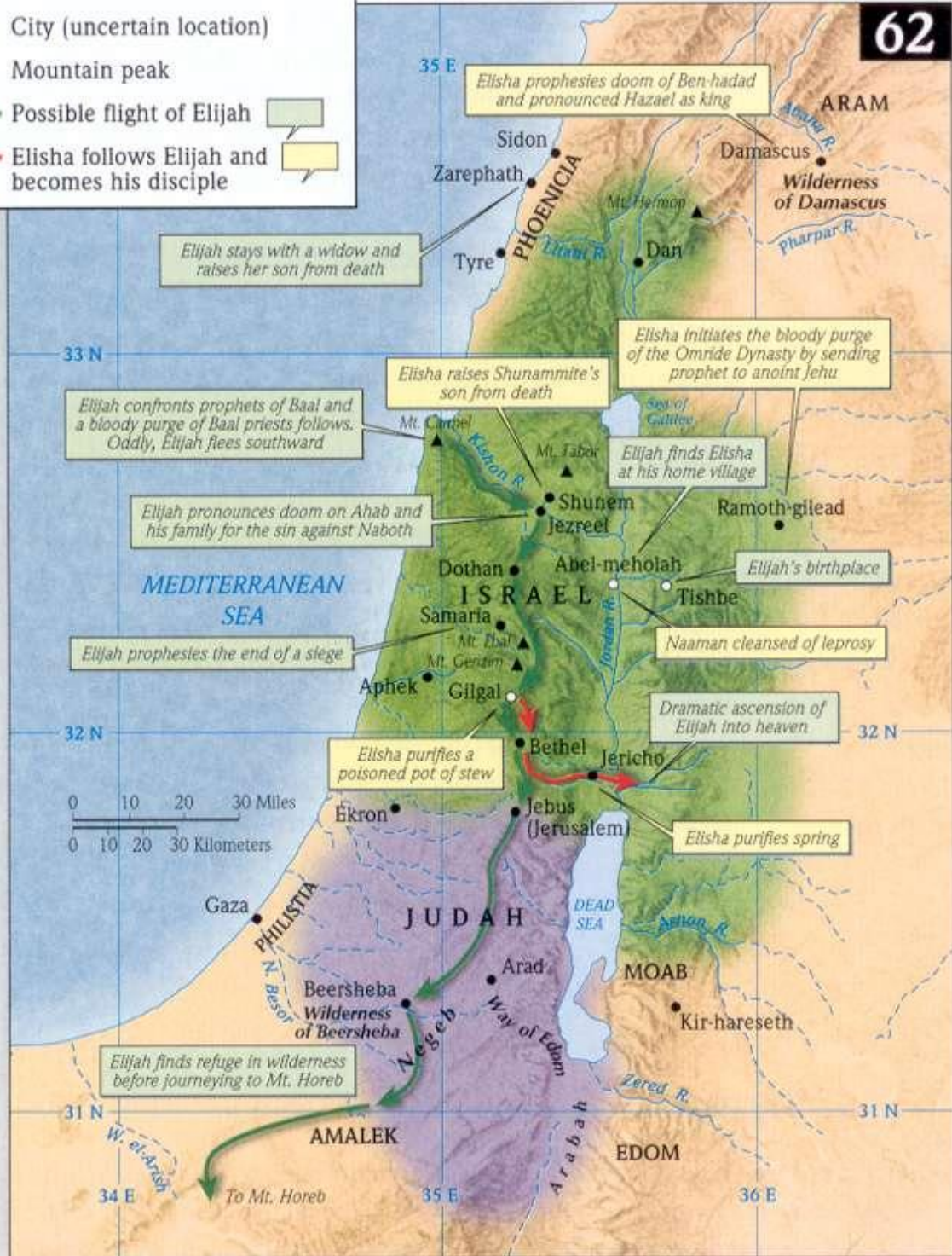


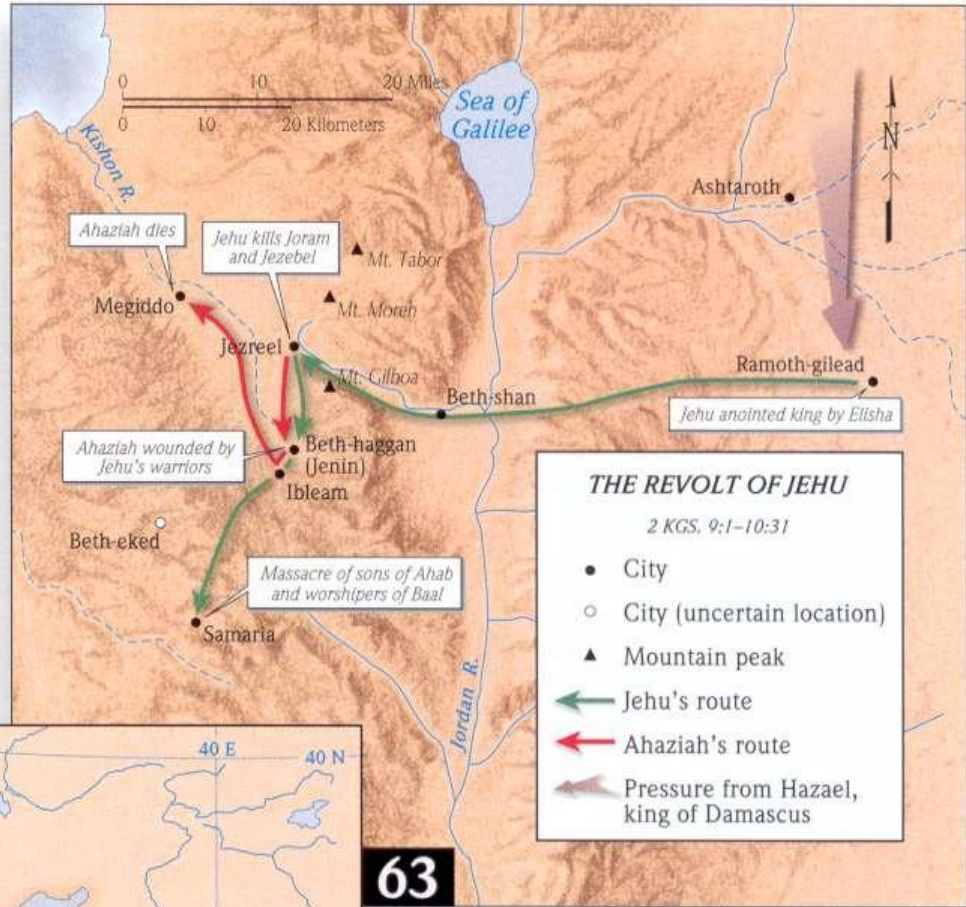


ELIJAH AND ELISHA

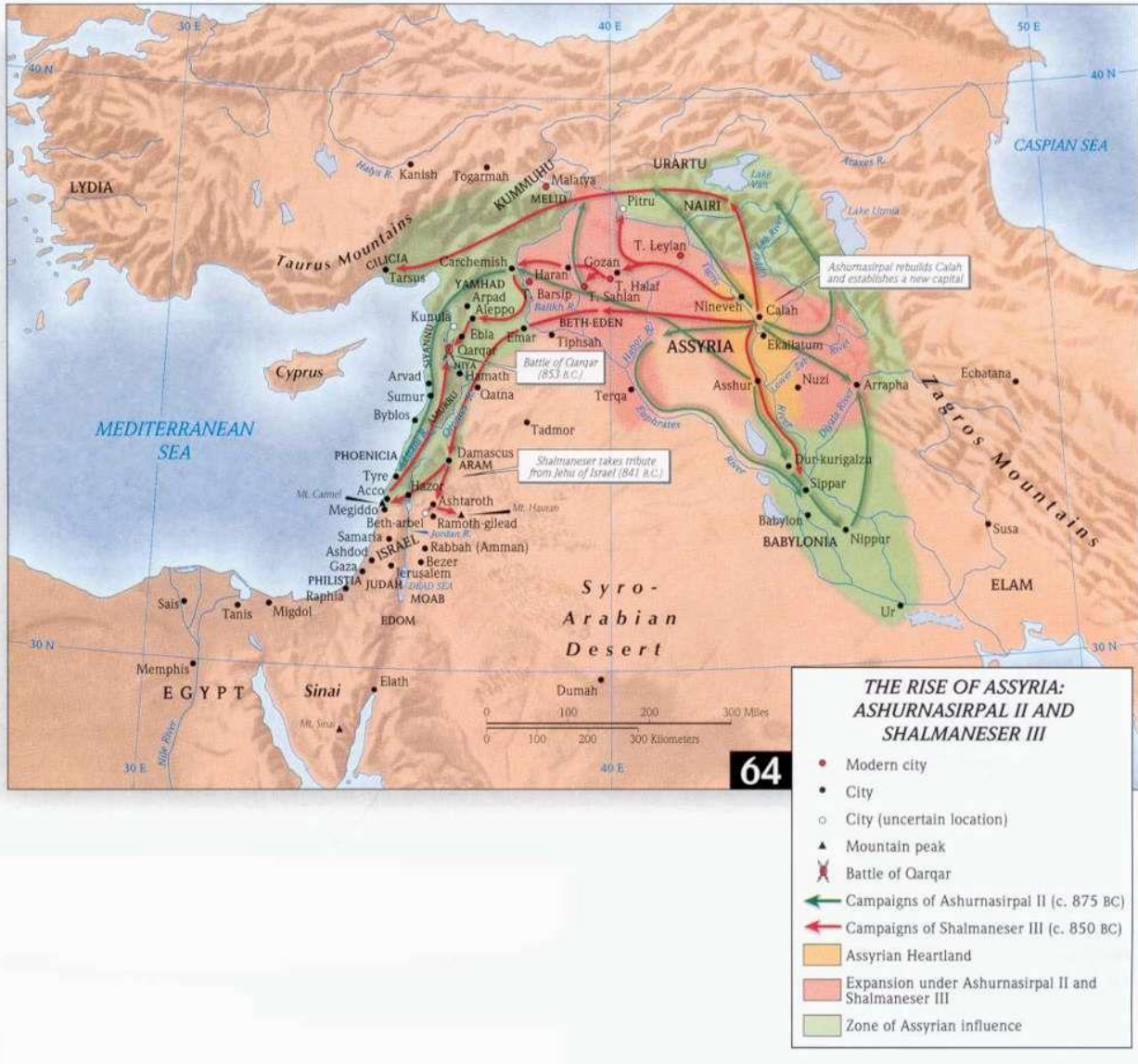
1 KGS. 17-21;
2 KGS. 1:1-4; 2:1-25; 4-9; 13:14-21

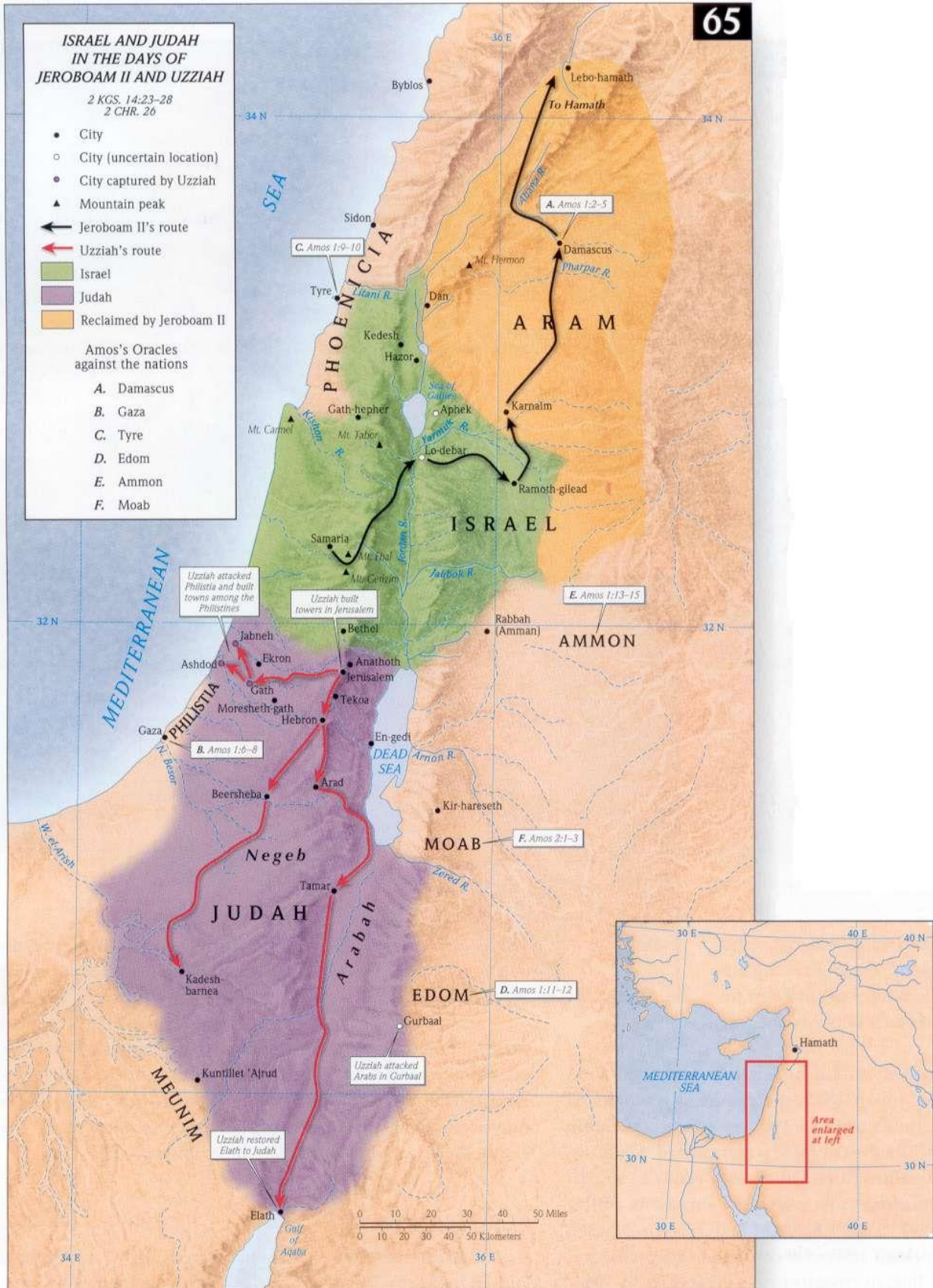
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Possible flight of Elijah
- ← Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple





63

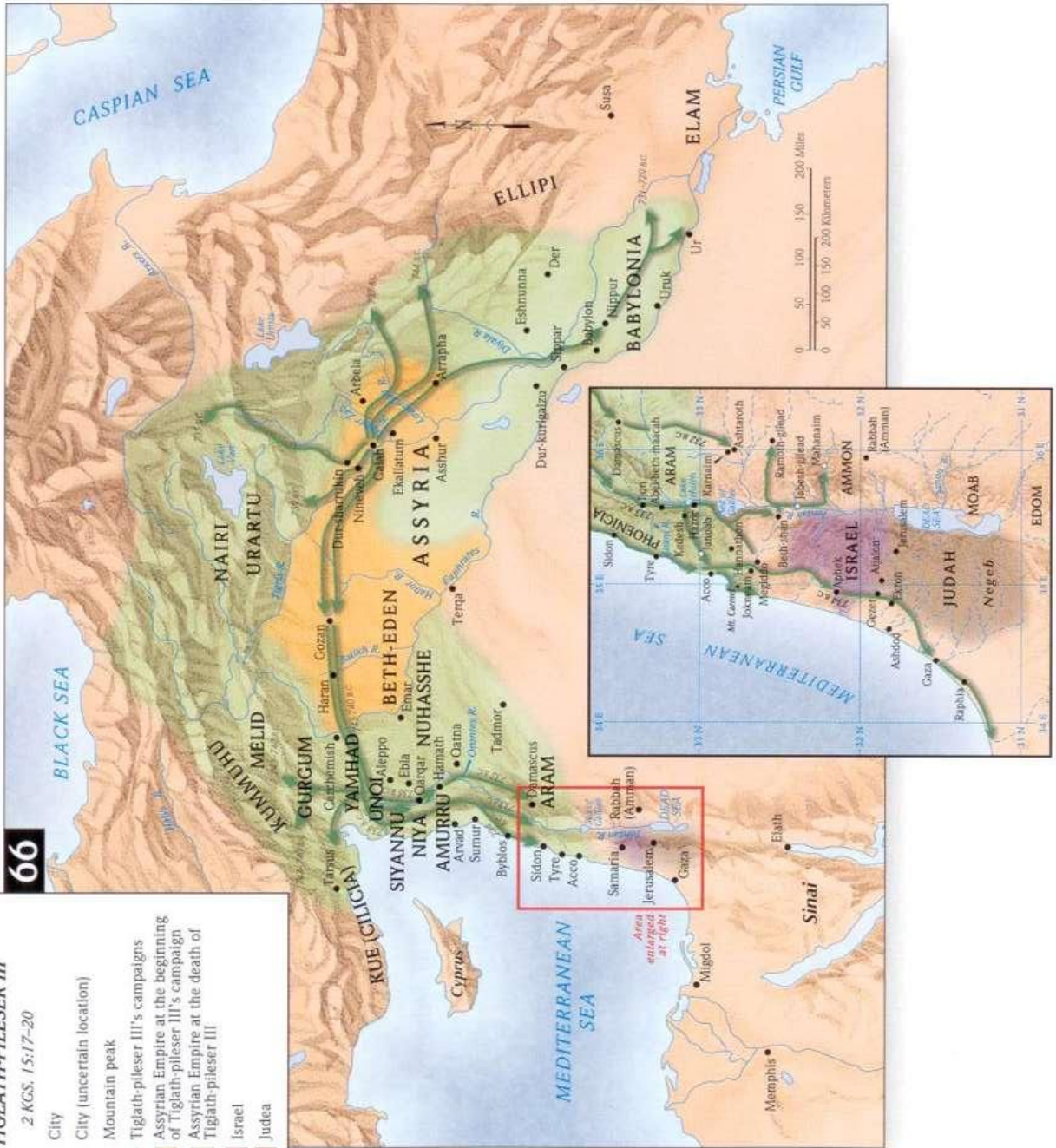


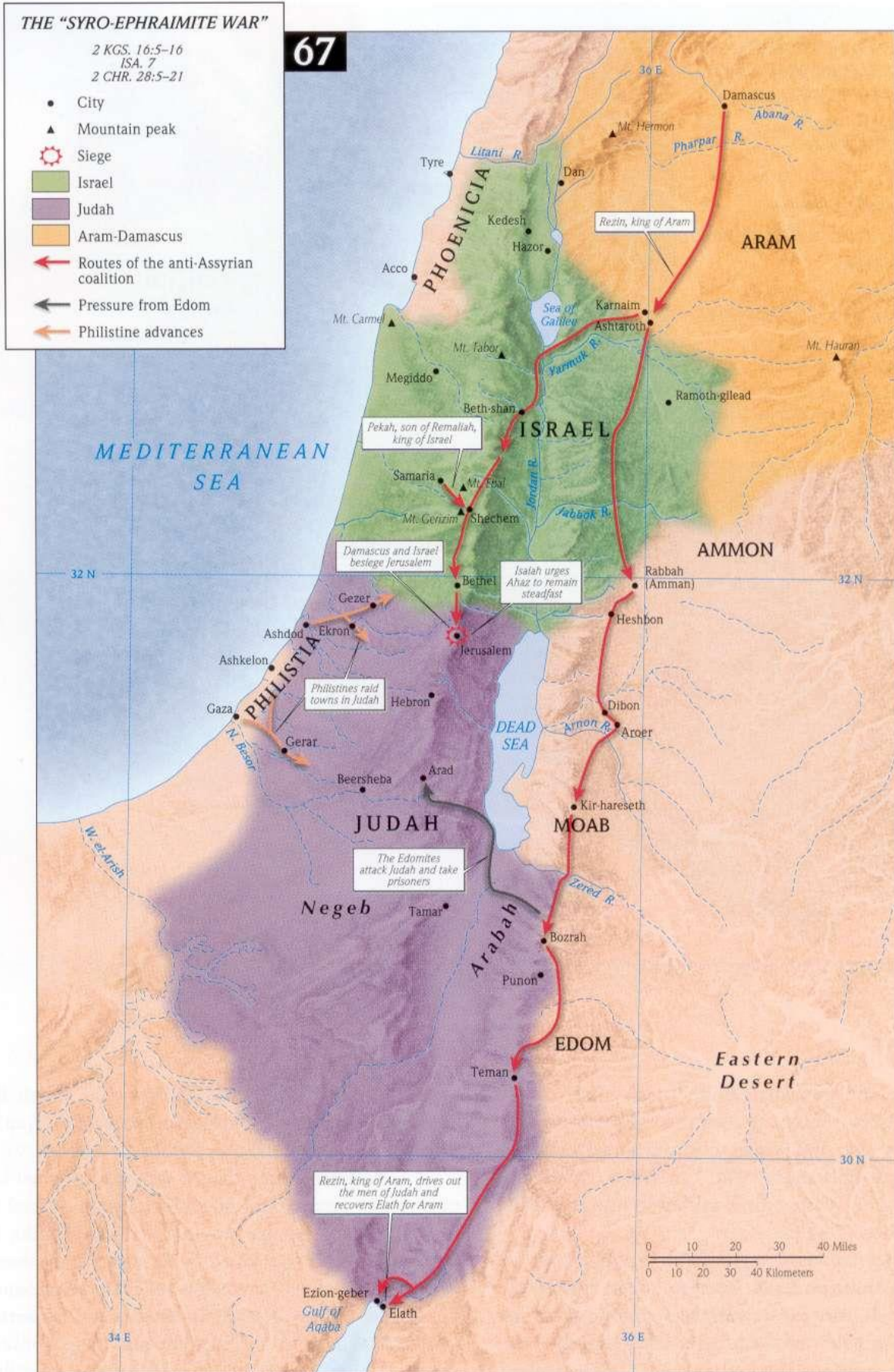


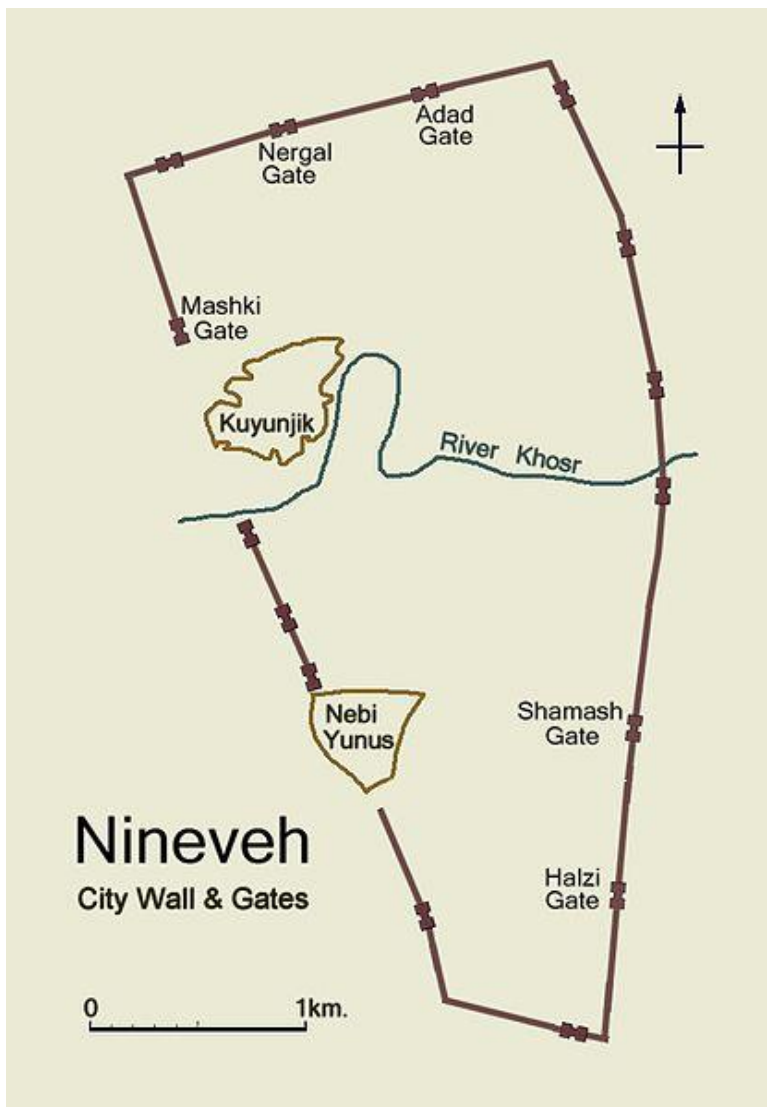
66

THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III
2 KGS. 15:17-20

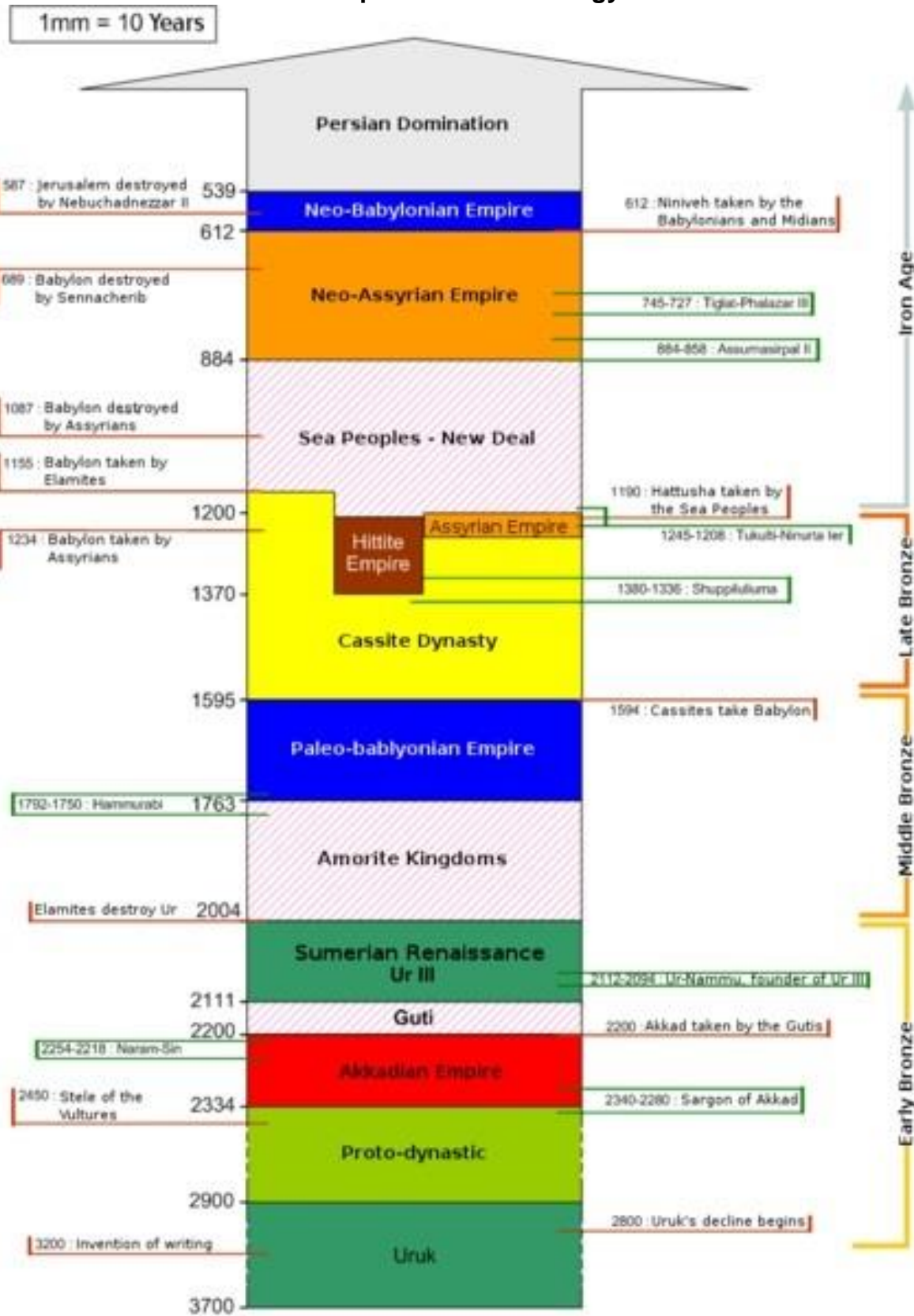
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
- Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
- Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
- Israel
- Judea







Mesopotamian Chronology



Pre-ExileTo Israel

Hos, Amos

To Judah

Lam, Mic

Isa, Jer, Joel

Zep, Hab

To Assyria

Jon, Nah

To Edom

Obadiah

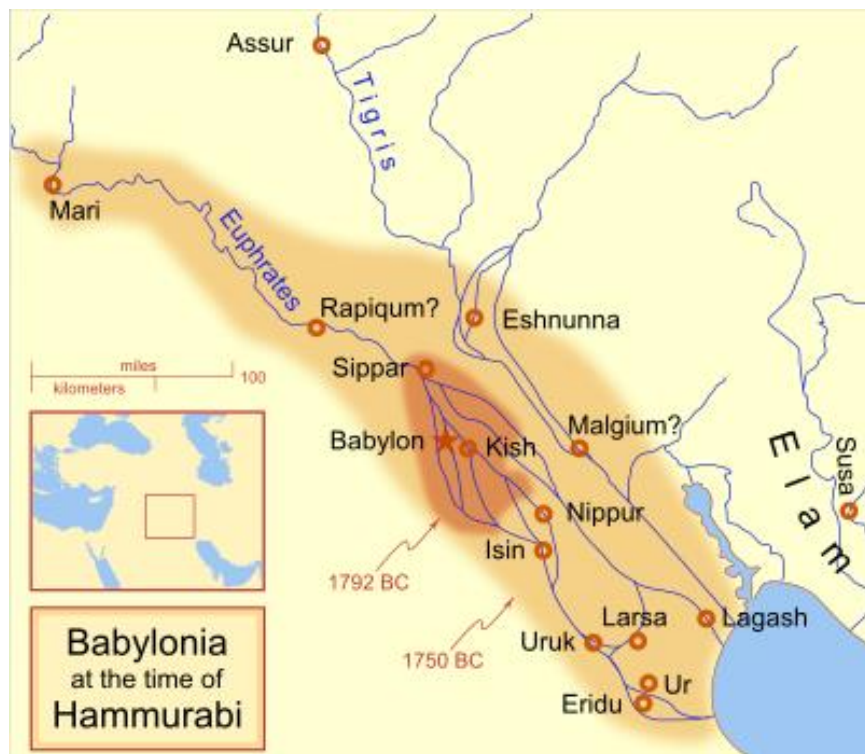
ExileFrom Babylon

Ezekiel, Daniel

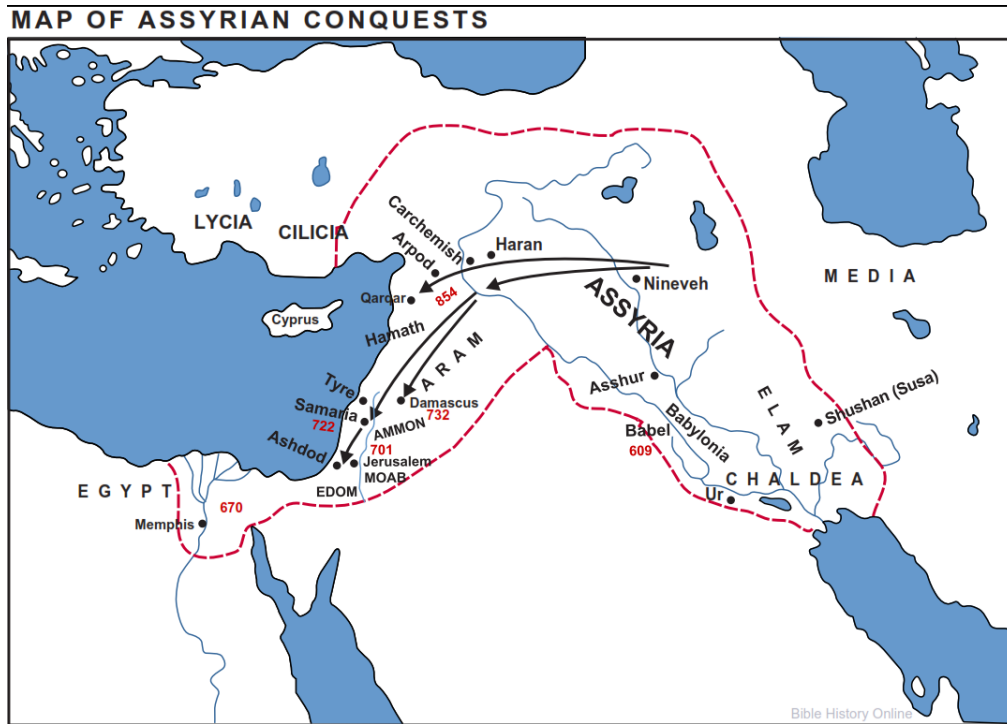
Post-ExileTo Jerusalem

Hag, Zech, Mal



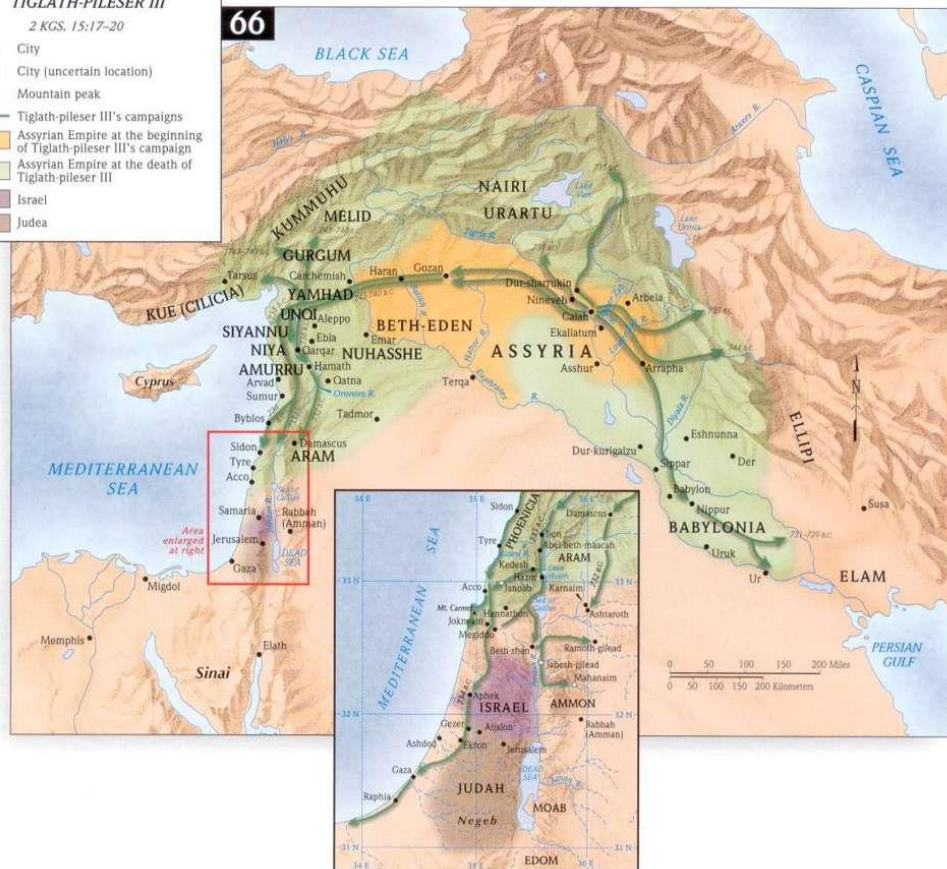


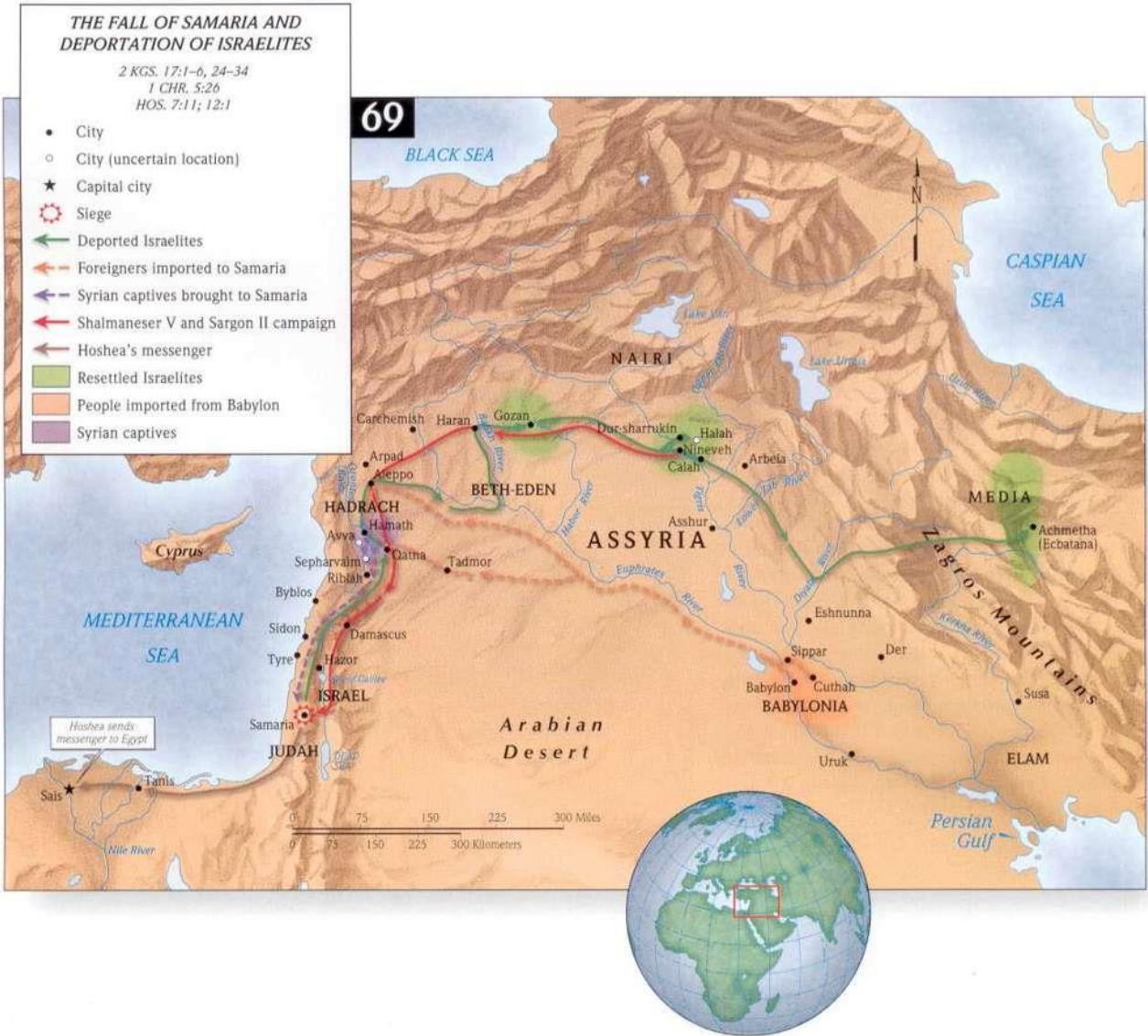


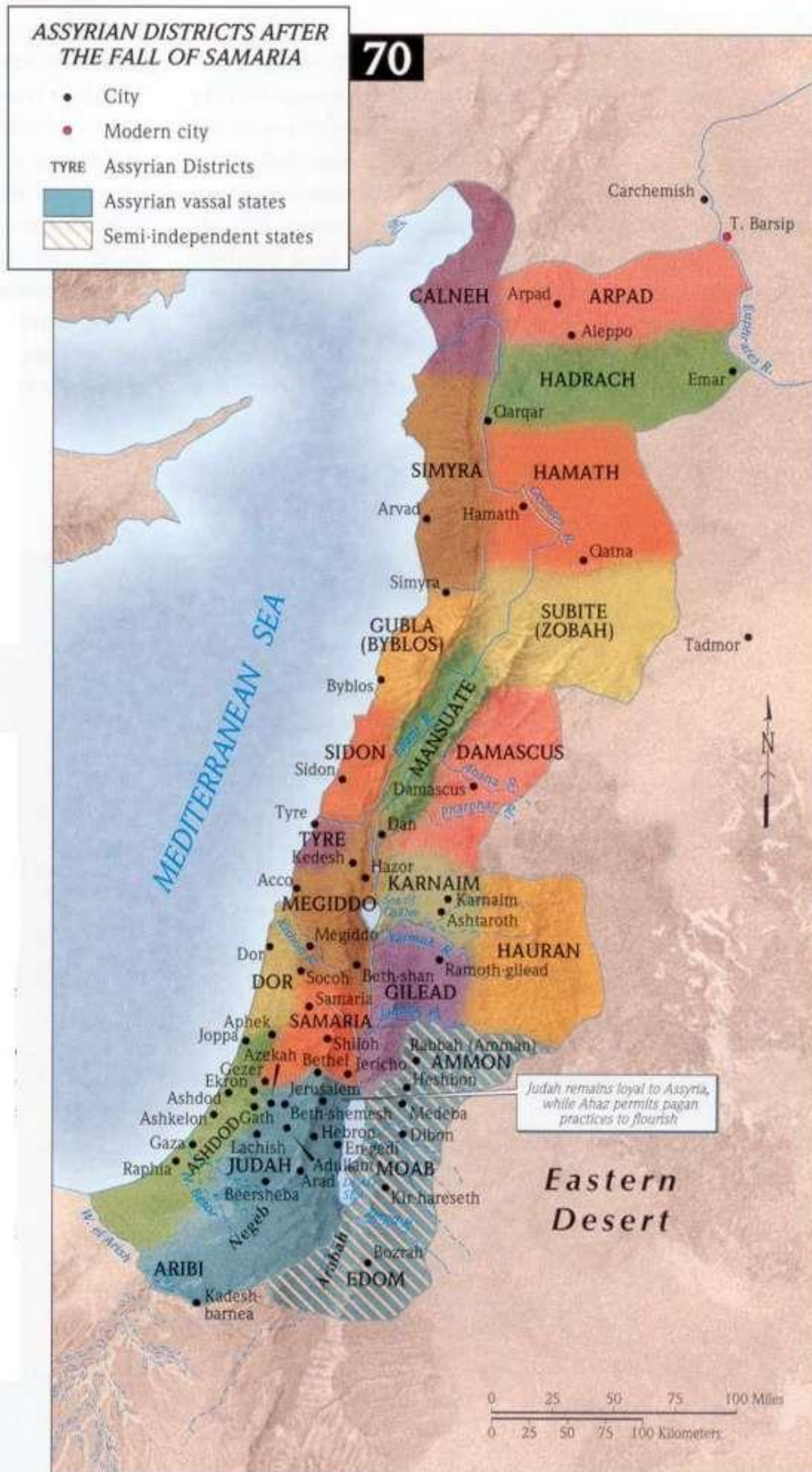


THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III
 2 KGS. 15:17-20

- 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







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



PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY

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

71



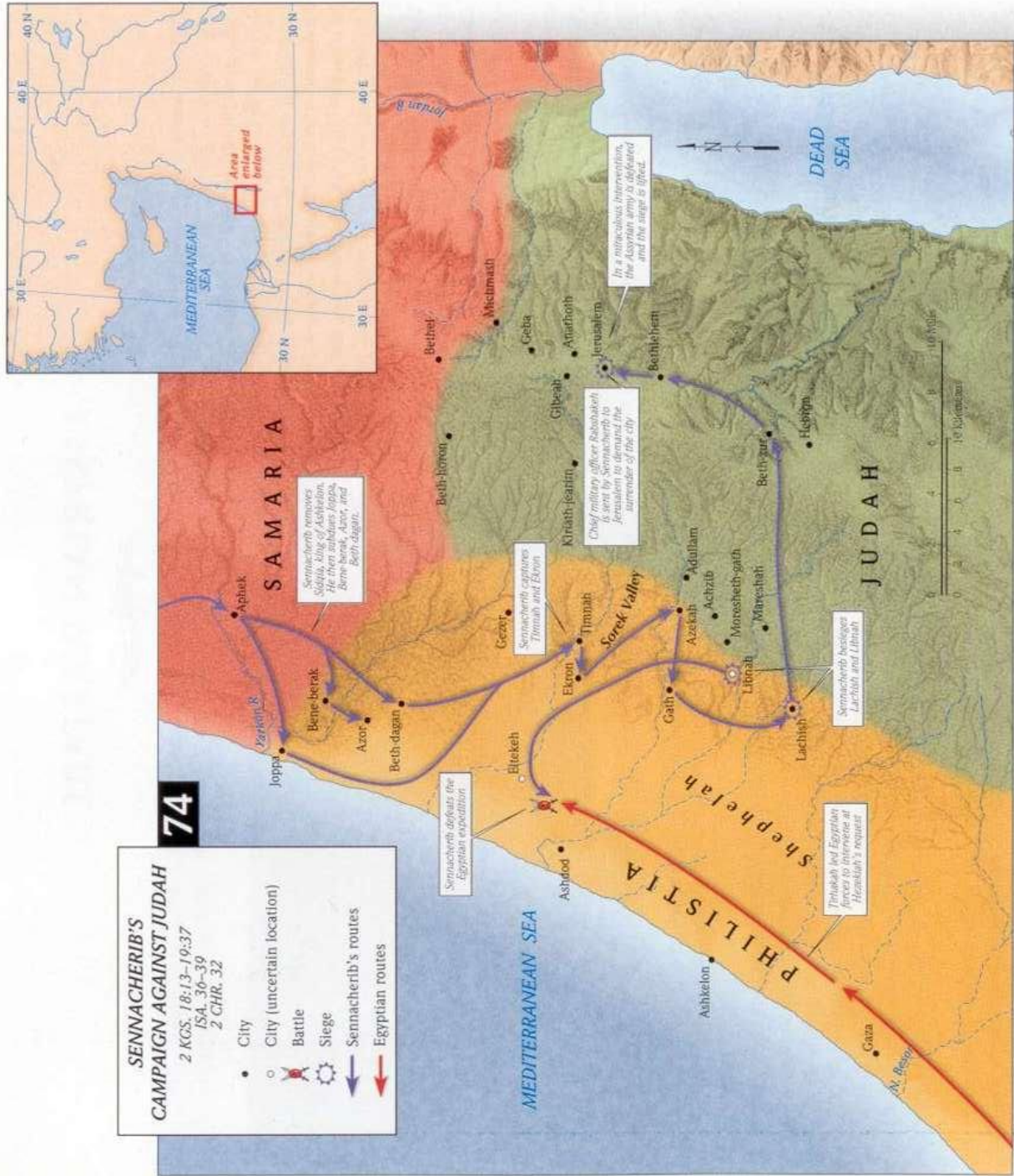
Judah under King Hezekiah

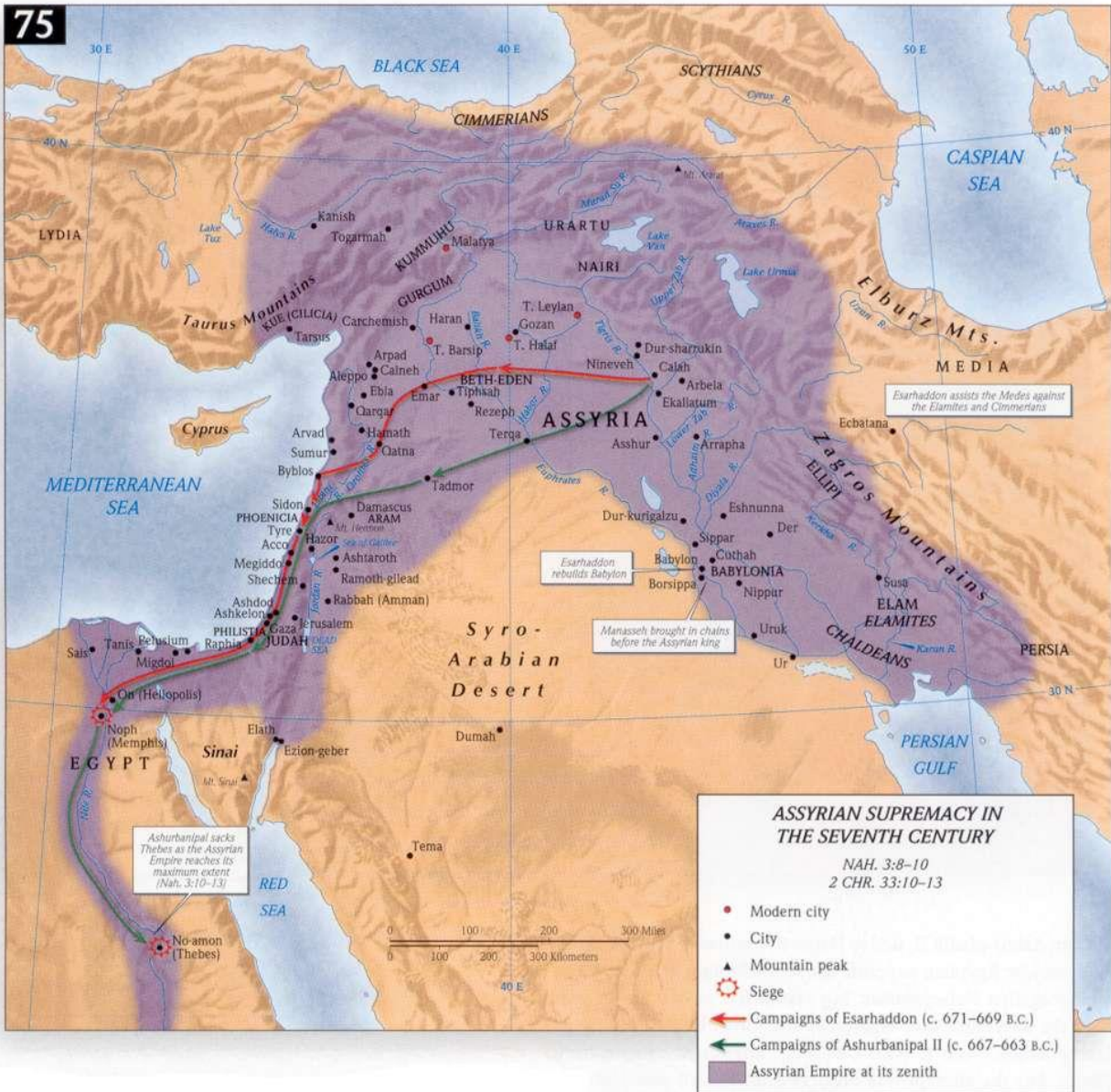
72a

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

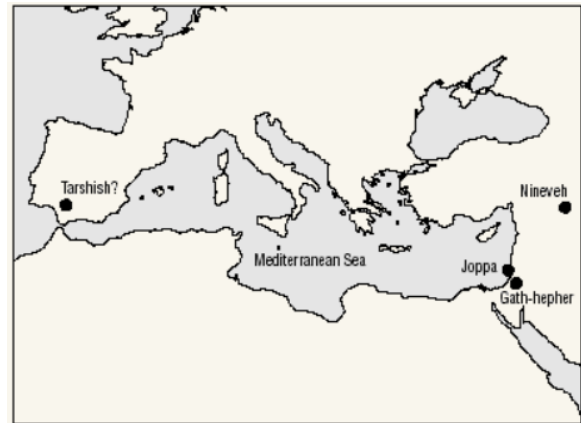
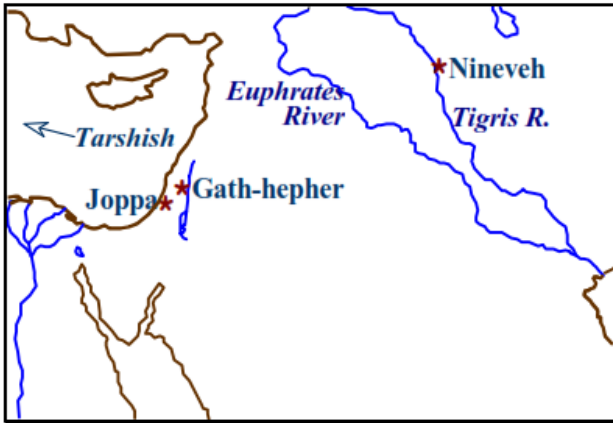
Under Hezekiah (716-687 B.C.) Judah was a vassal of Assyria. Hezekiah attempted to strengthen his national defenses by designating four cities as military depots. On the death of Sargon II (705 B.C.) Hezekiah rebelled against his successor Sennacherib (704-681 B.C.) who responded in 701 by invading Judah 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.











JONAH LOCATION MAP Search Maps Show search options

Print Send Link

More... Map Satellite Earth

Tarshish ☆
An unknown port city in the Western region of the Mediterranean (1:3), i.e. in the opposite direction to Nineveh.
Directions Search nearby Save to... move▼

Nineveh ☆
"That great city" (1:2), namely the capital of Assyria and home to 120,000 of Israel's enemies (as well as many cattle). Also, the mission destination of Jonah.
Directions Search nearby Save to... move▼

Joppa ☆
A port city in Judah (1:3), where Jonah disobediently boarded a ship for Tarshish.
Directions Search nearby Save to... move▼

The Assyrian king (3:6)

The great fish (1:17)

The Temple (2:4,7)

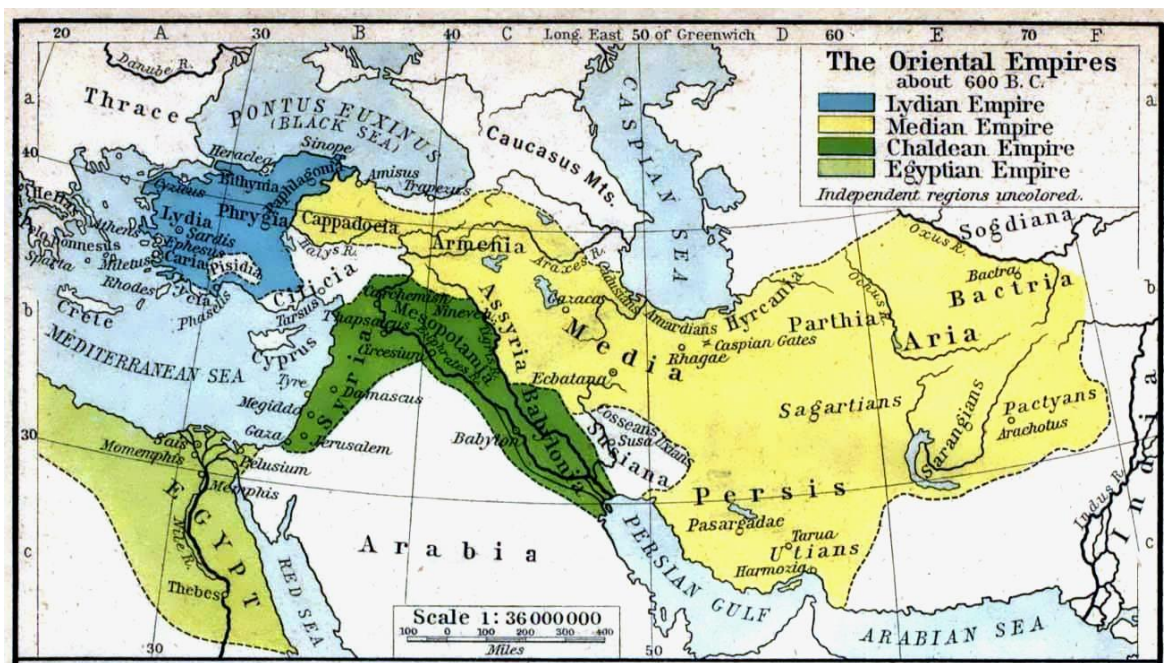
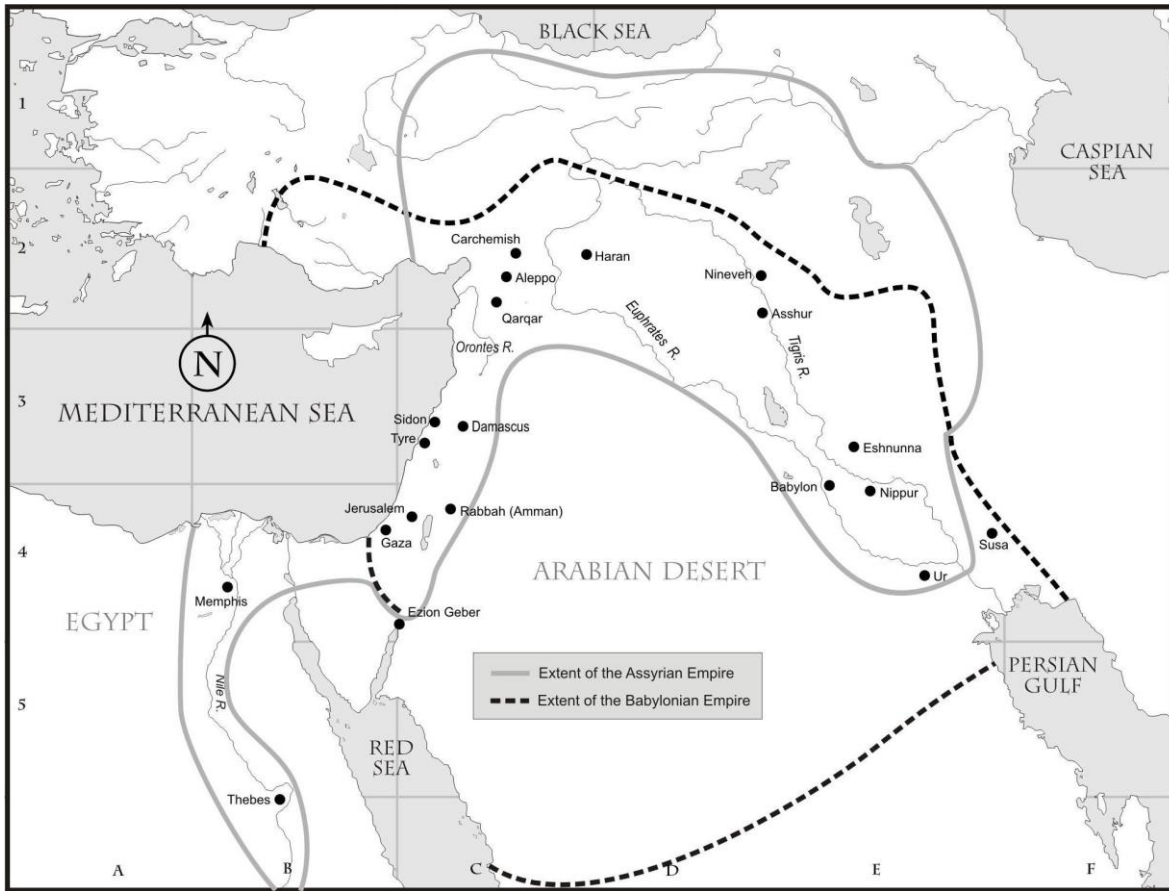
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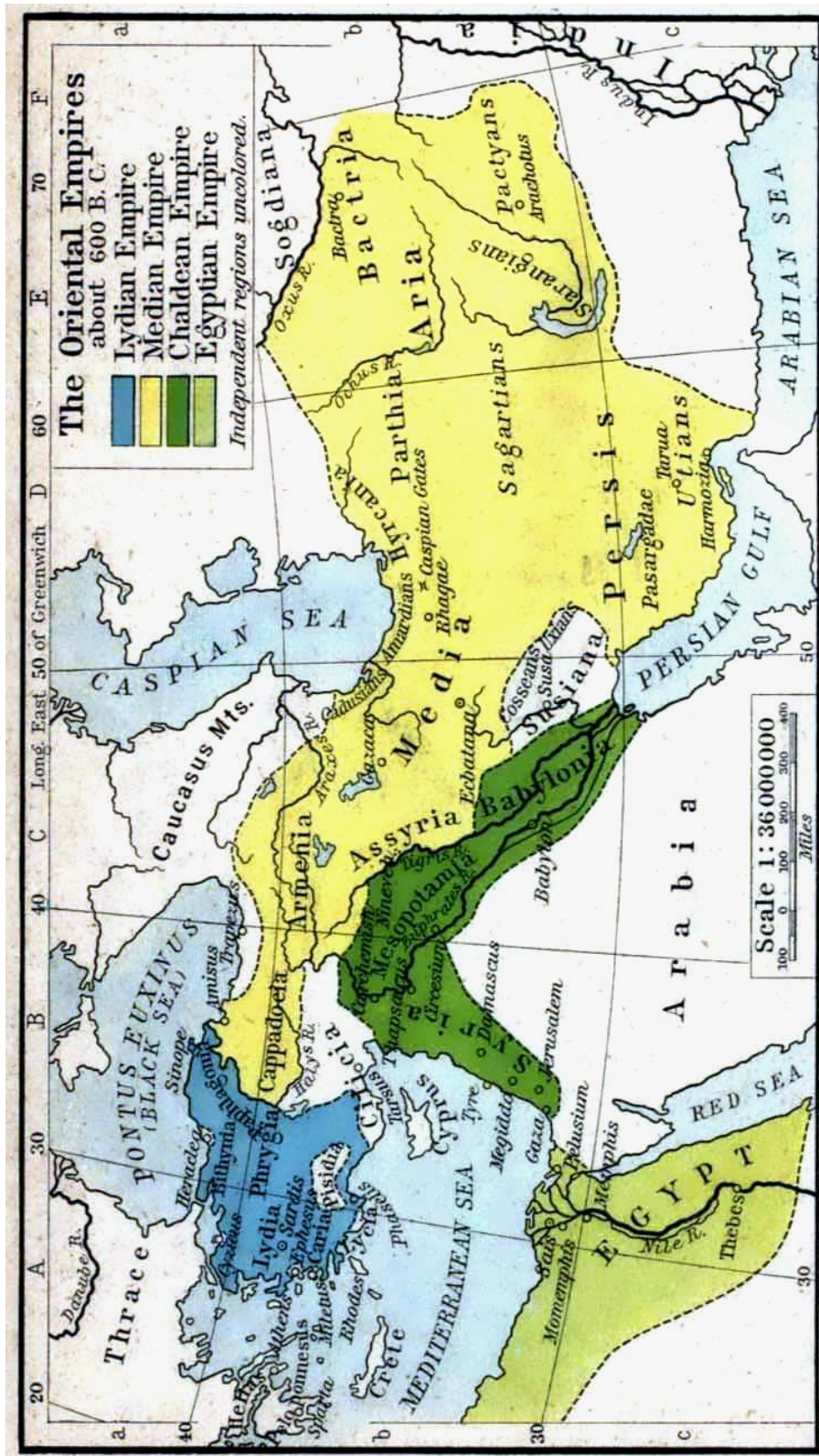


Map showing kingdom of Edom (in red) at its largest extent, c. 600 BC. Areas in dark red show the approximate boundary of classical-age Idumaea.

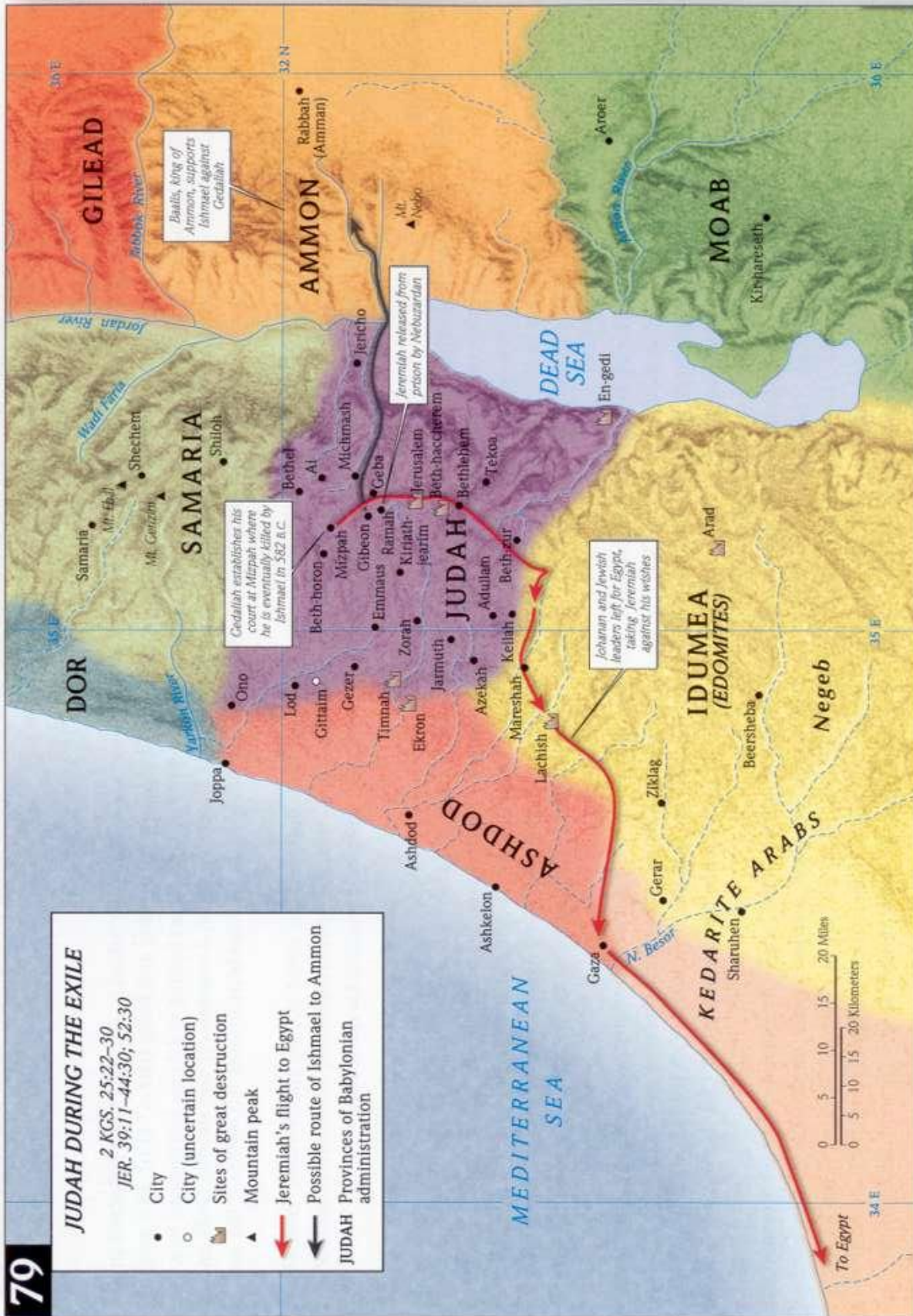














Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

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.

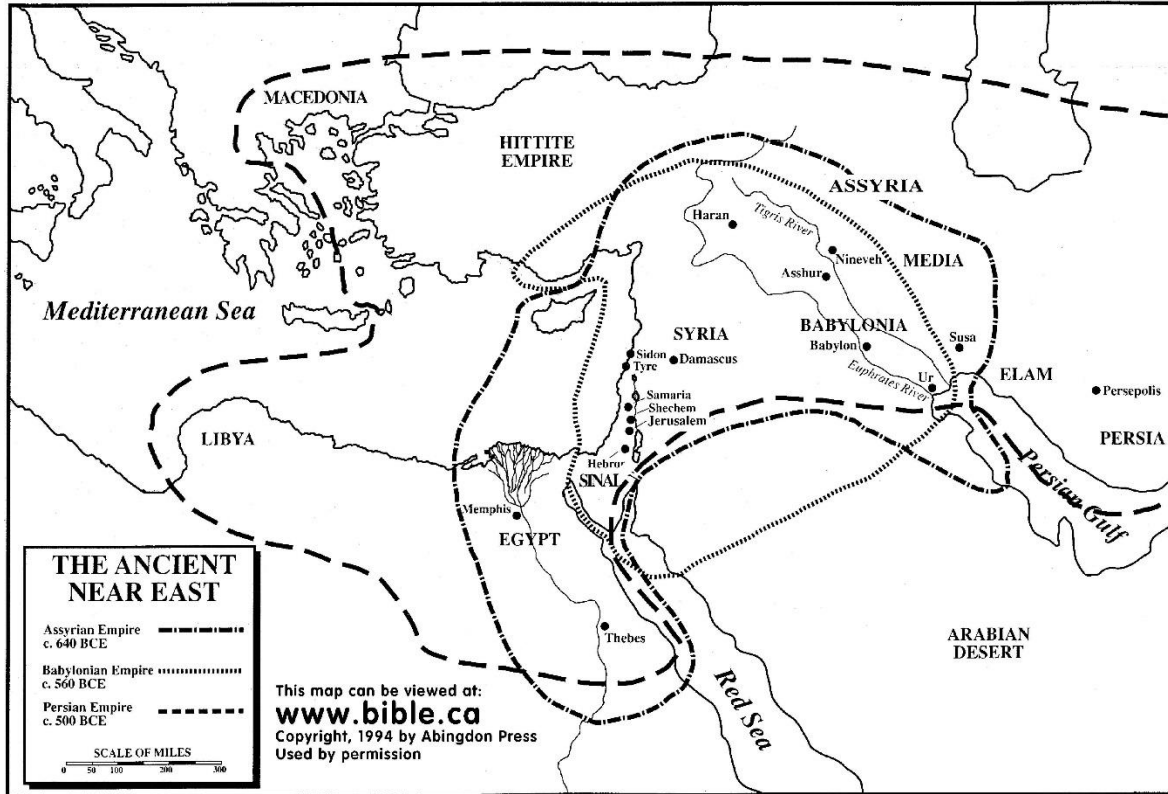
Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

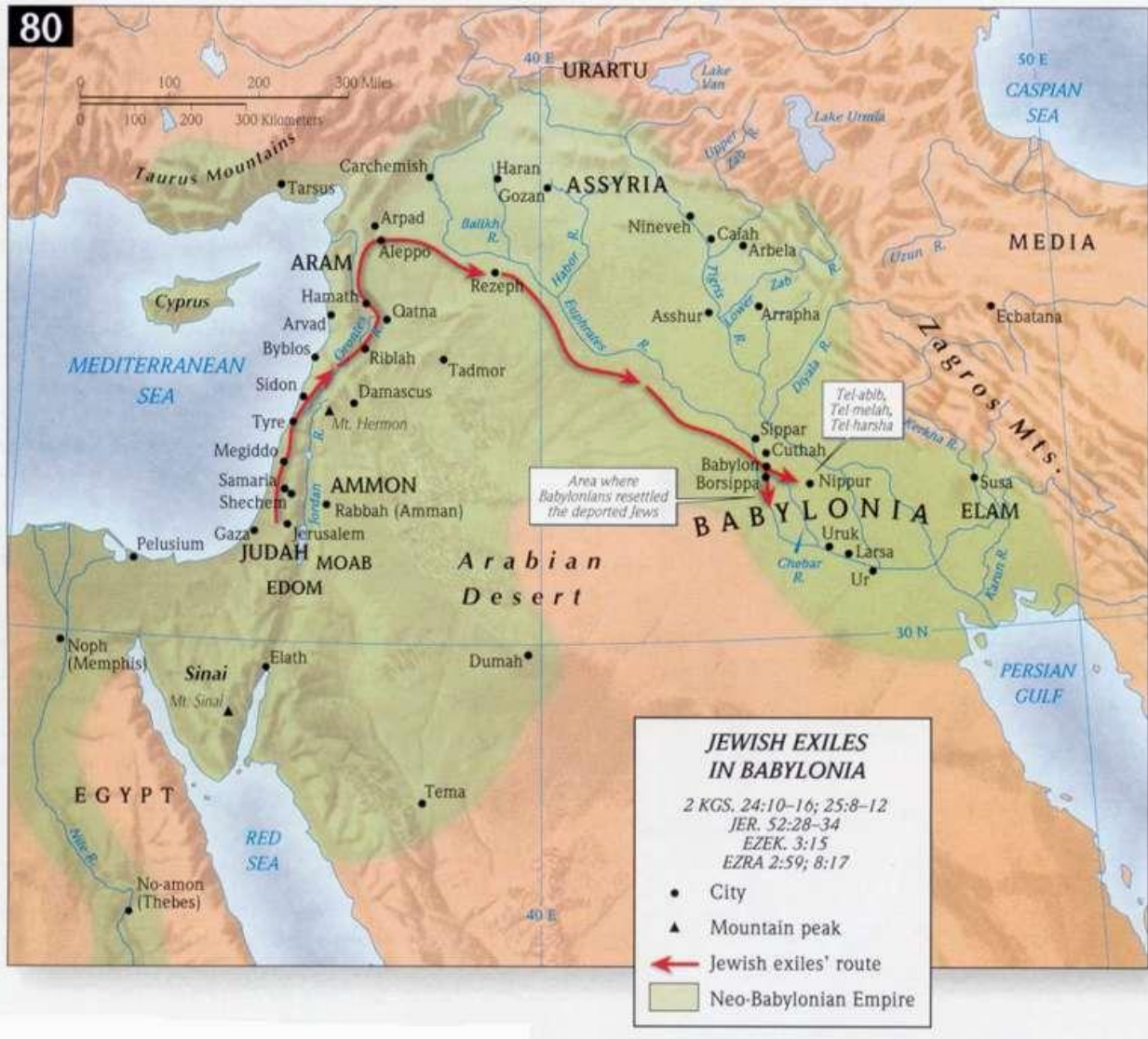
Ezra 2.21-35; Nehemiah 3.1-32; 7.26-38
 When the Persian king Cyrus II (550-529 B.C.) conquered Babylon in 539 B.C. with hardly a battle, Judah became the Persian province Yahud.

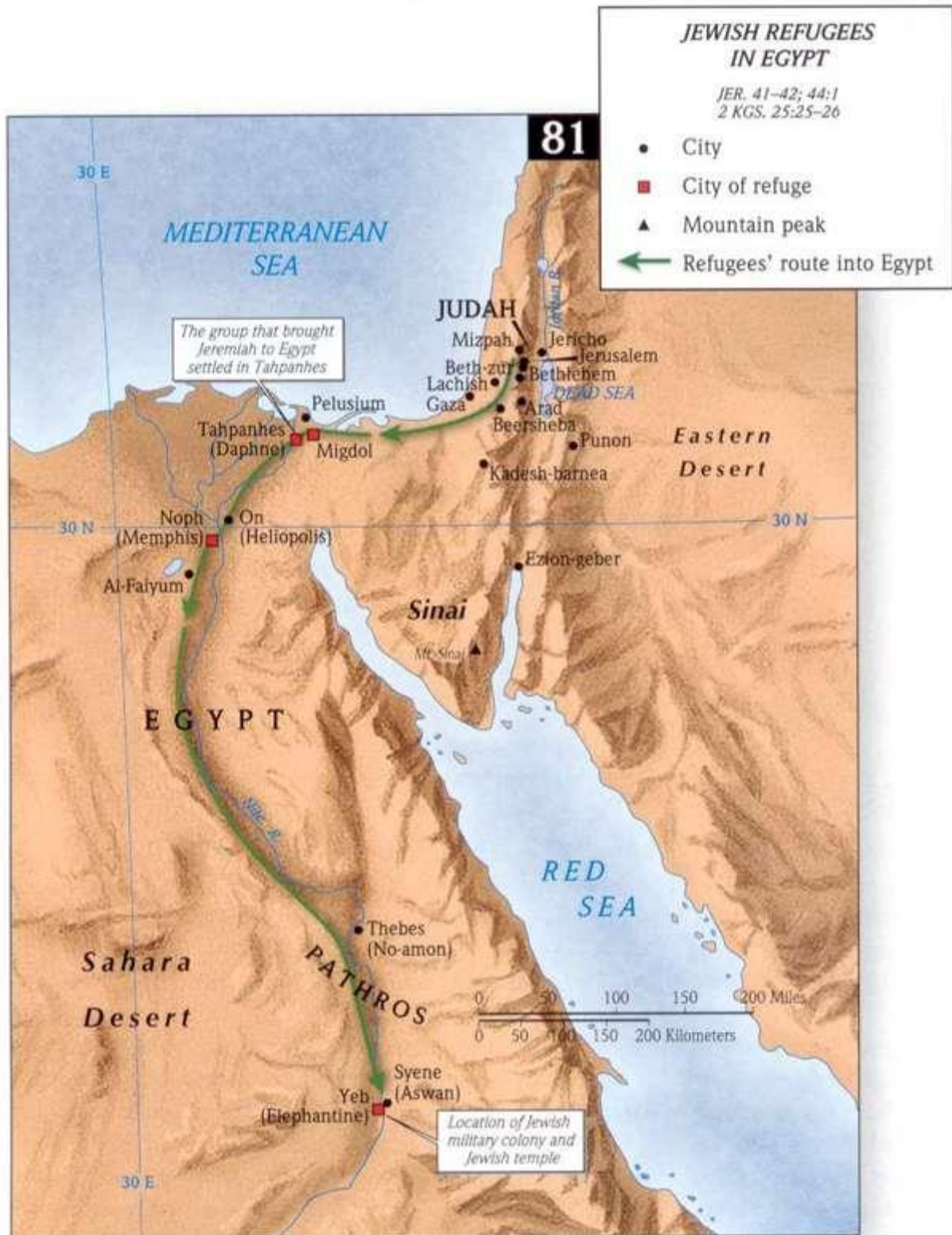
The whole of Palestine was part of the 5th Persian satrapy of Abar-Nahara (“[the land] beyond the [Euphrates] River”); cf. map 19. The satrapy was divided into provinces, two of which were Samaria and Yahud. The capital of Samaria was Shechem, with the holy mountain of Gerizim. In Nehemiah’s time the 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.





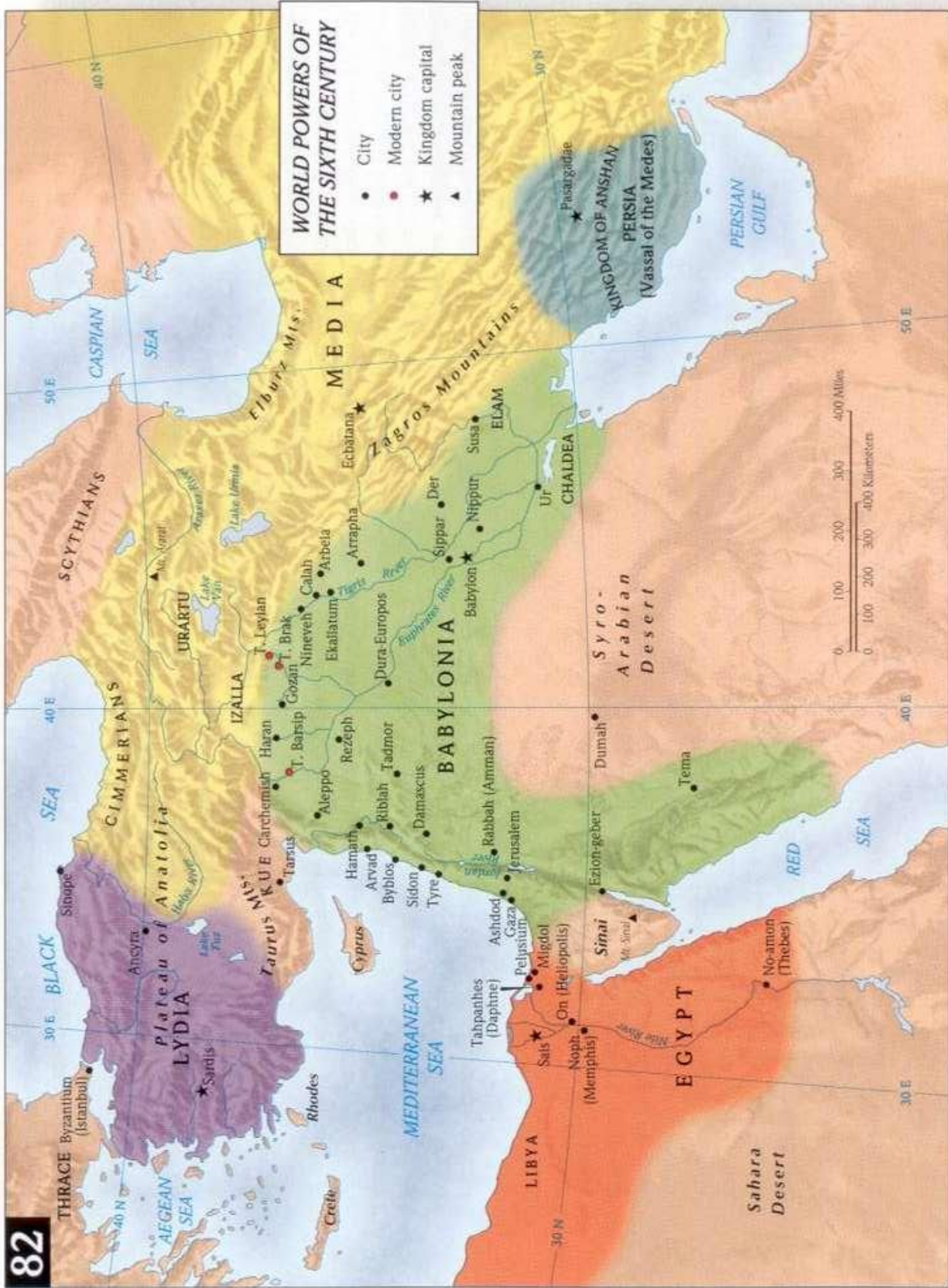


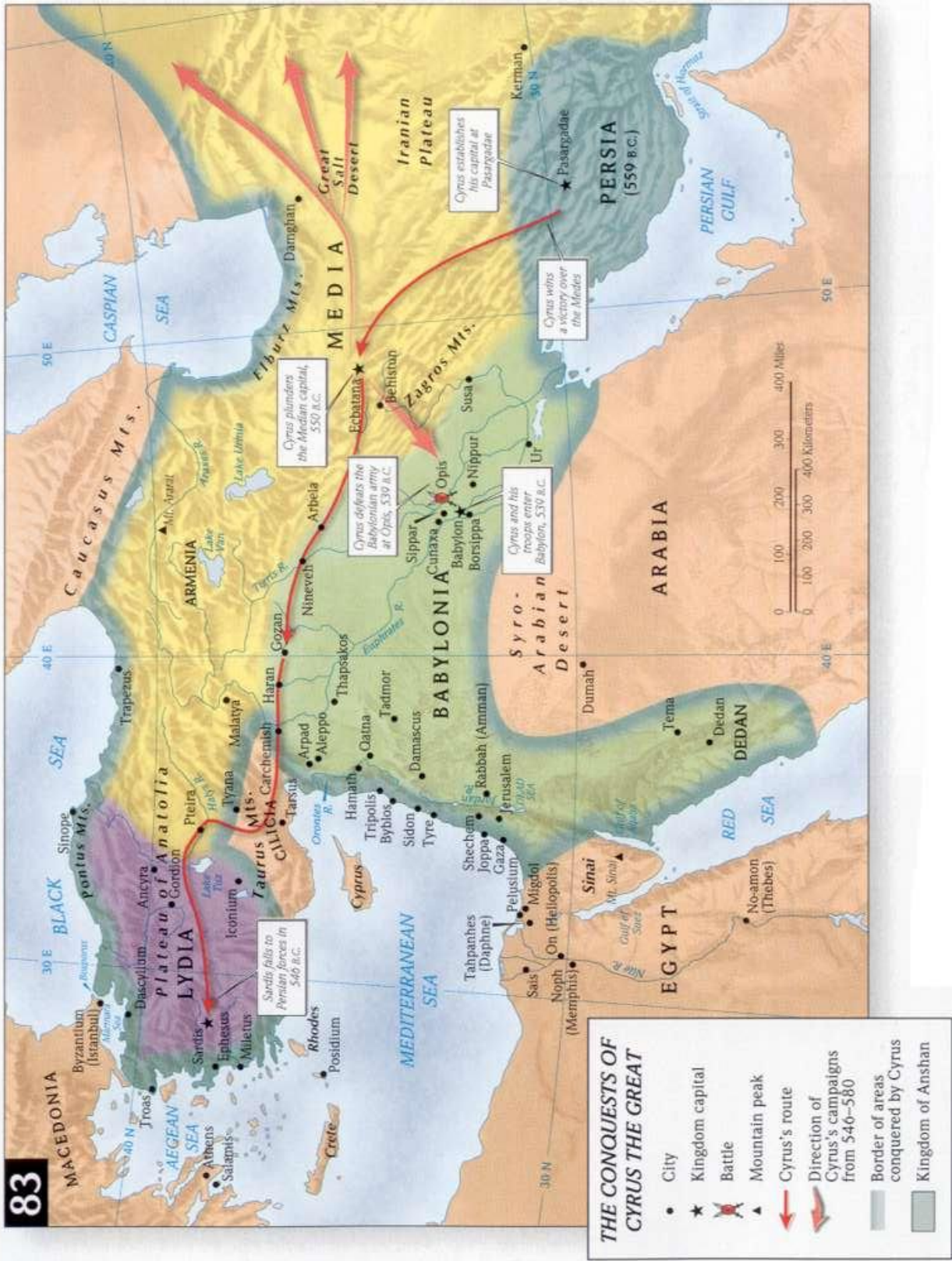


”

Assyrian and Babylonian Kingdoms, 9th to 6th Centuries B.C.



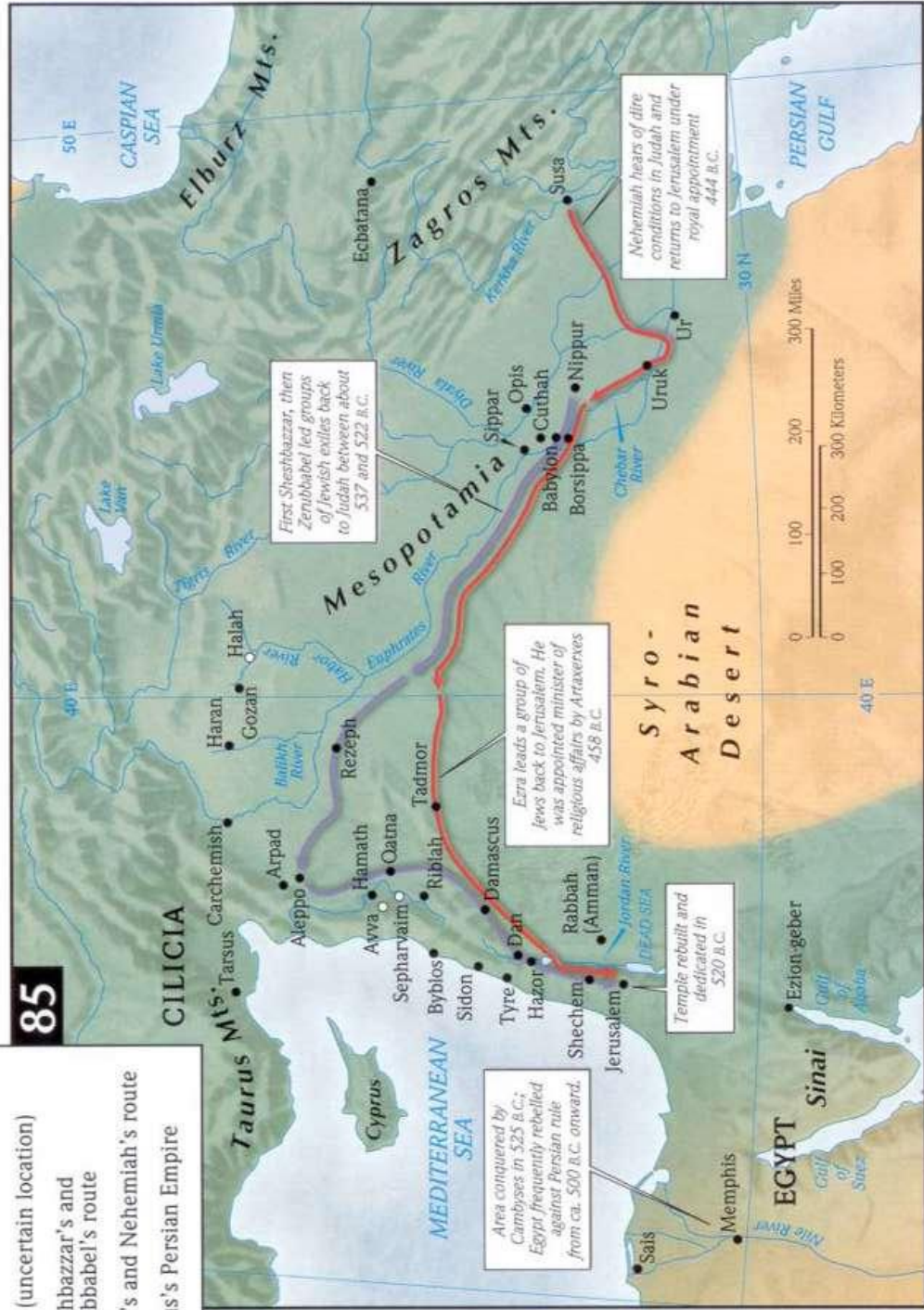


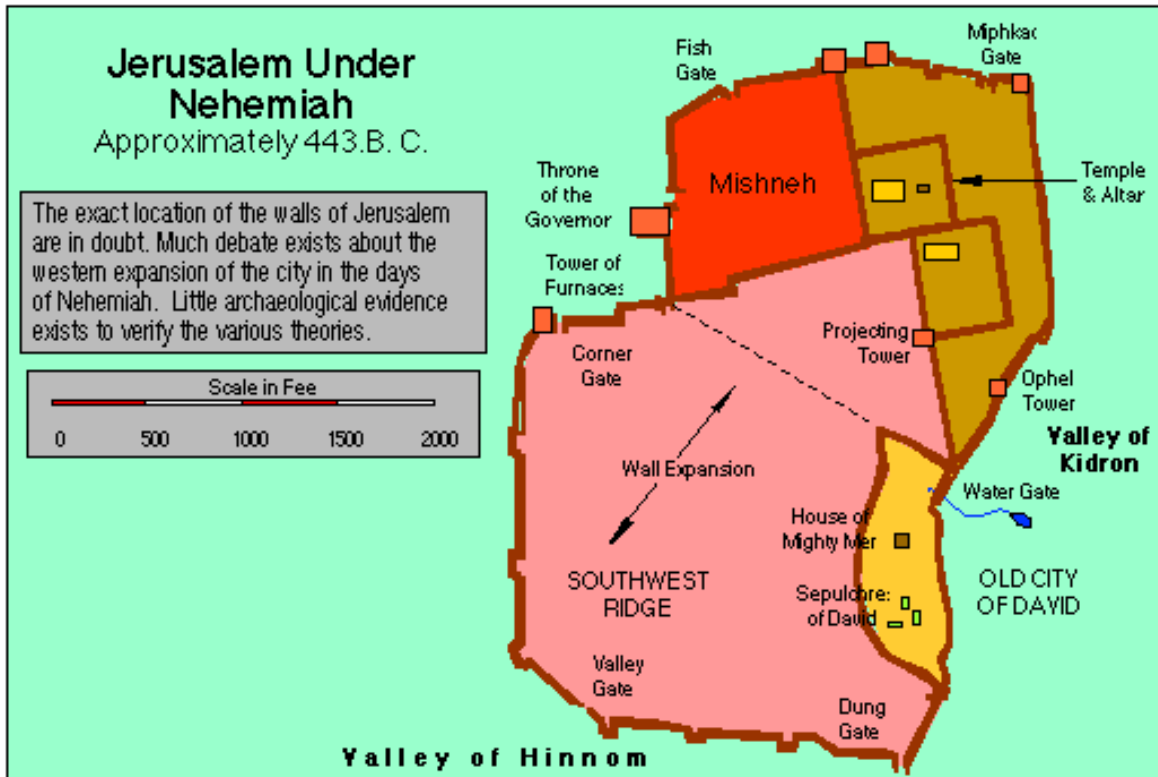


THE RETURNS OF JEWISH EXILES TO JUDAH

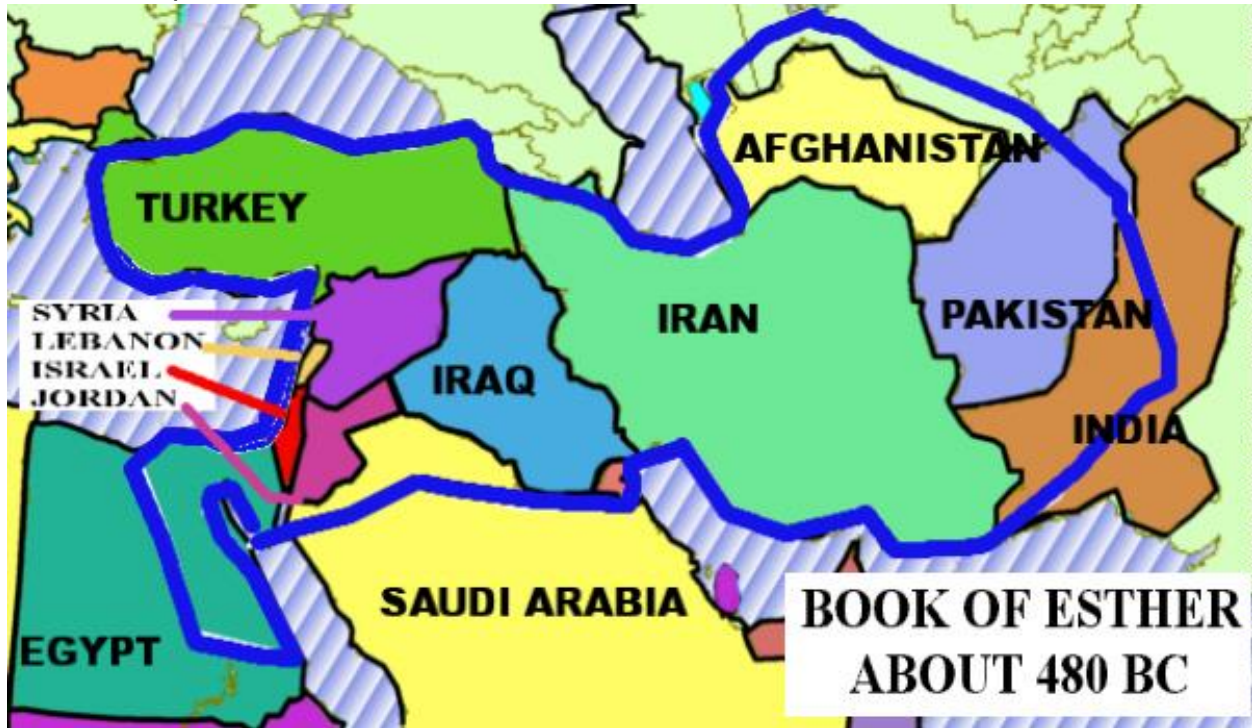
THE EDICT OF CYRUS: EZRA 1:2-4; 6:1-4
see also EZRA 1:5-8:35
NEH. 1-3

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





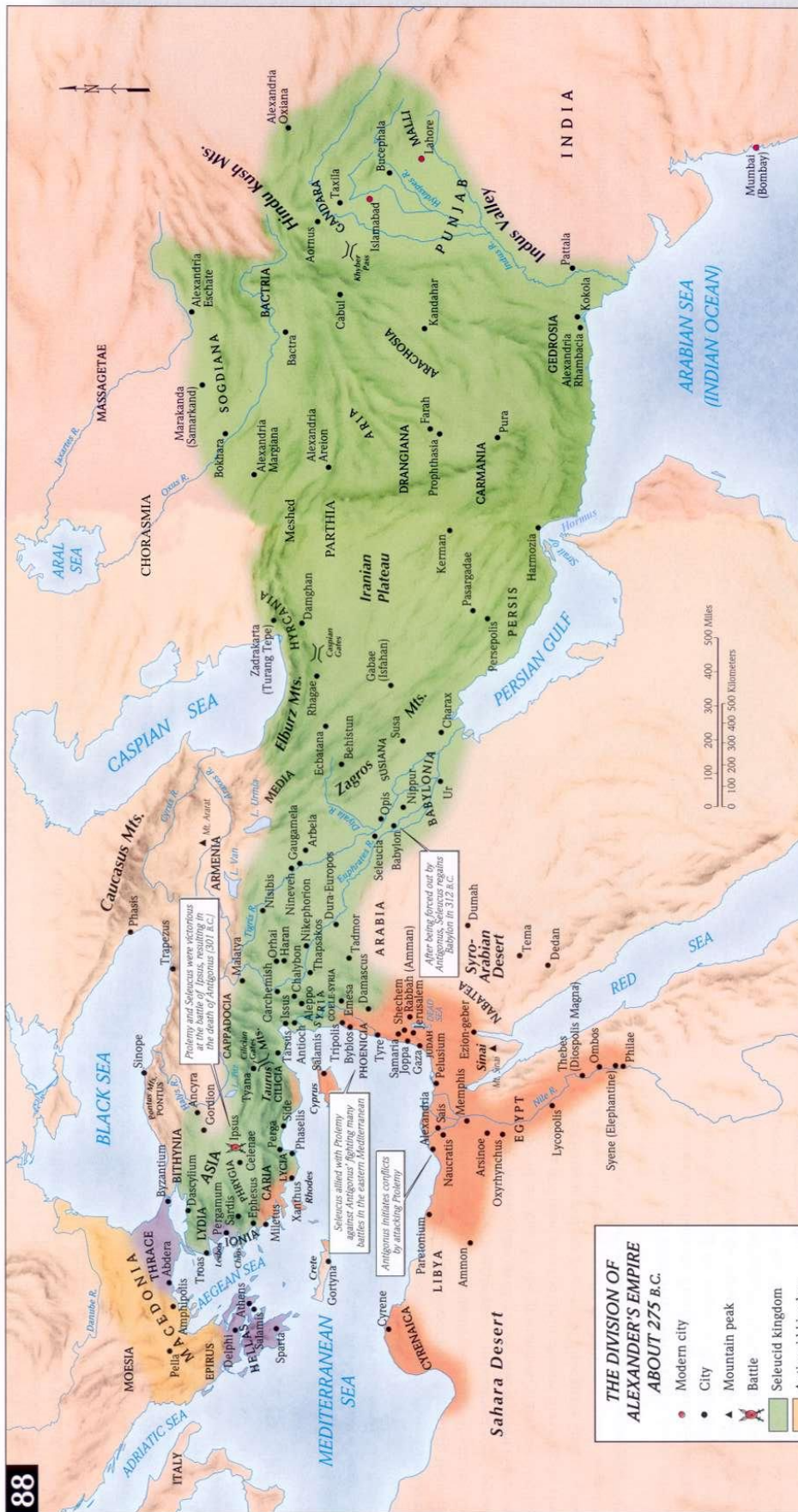
Persian Empire



Alexandrian Empire





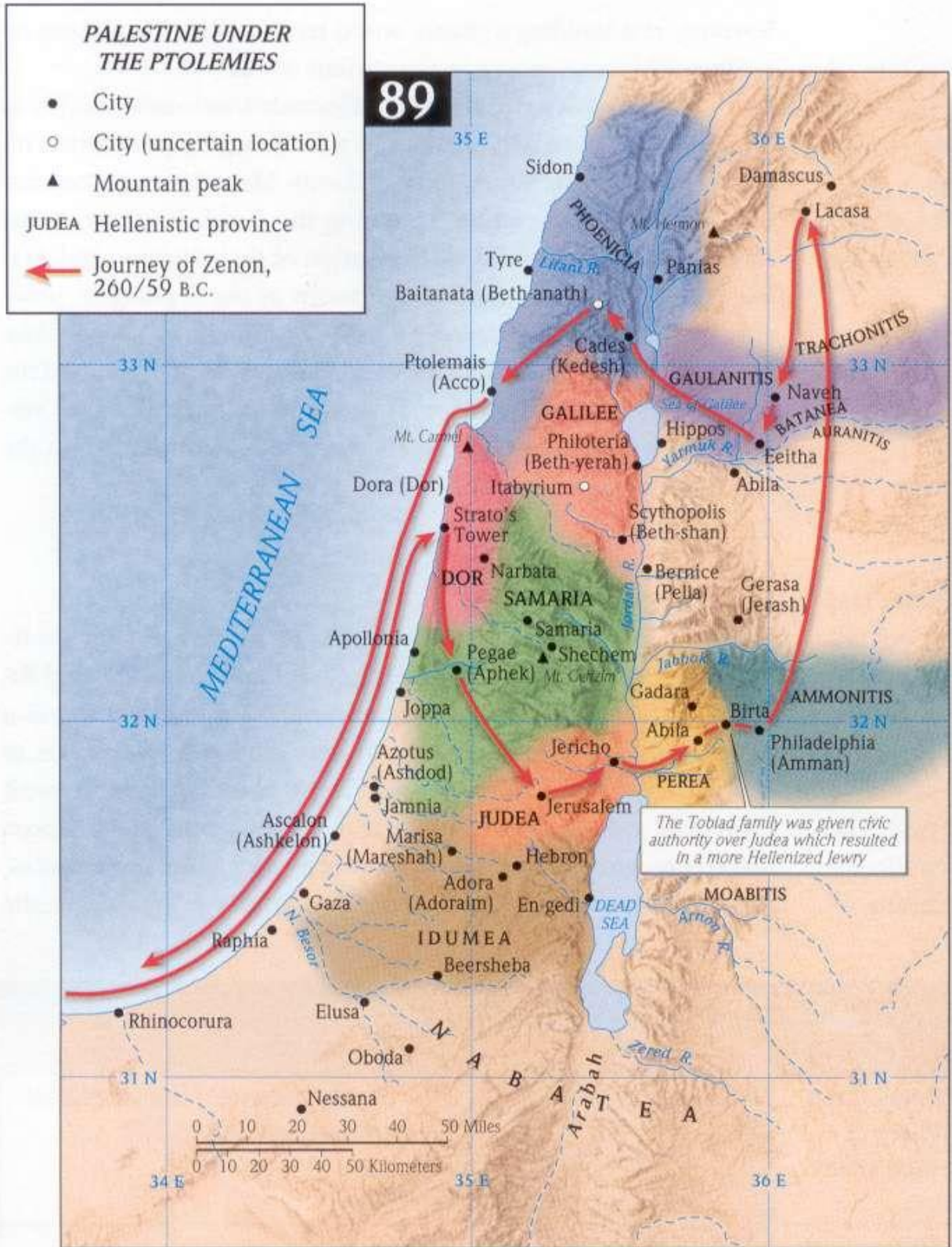


Ptolemy and Seleucus were victorious at the battle of Ipsus, resulting in the death of Antigonus 1307 B.C.

Seleucus allied with Ptolemy against Antigonus fighting many battles in the eastern Mediterranean.

Antigonus initiates conflicts by attacking Ptolemy.

After being forced out by Antigonus, Seleucus regains Babylon in 312 B.C.







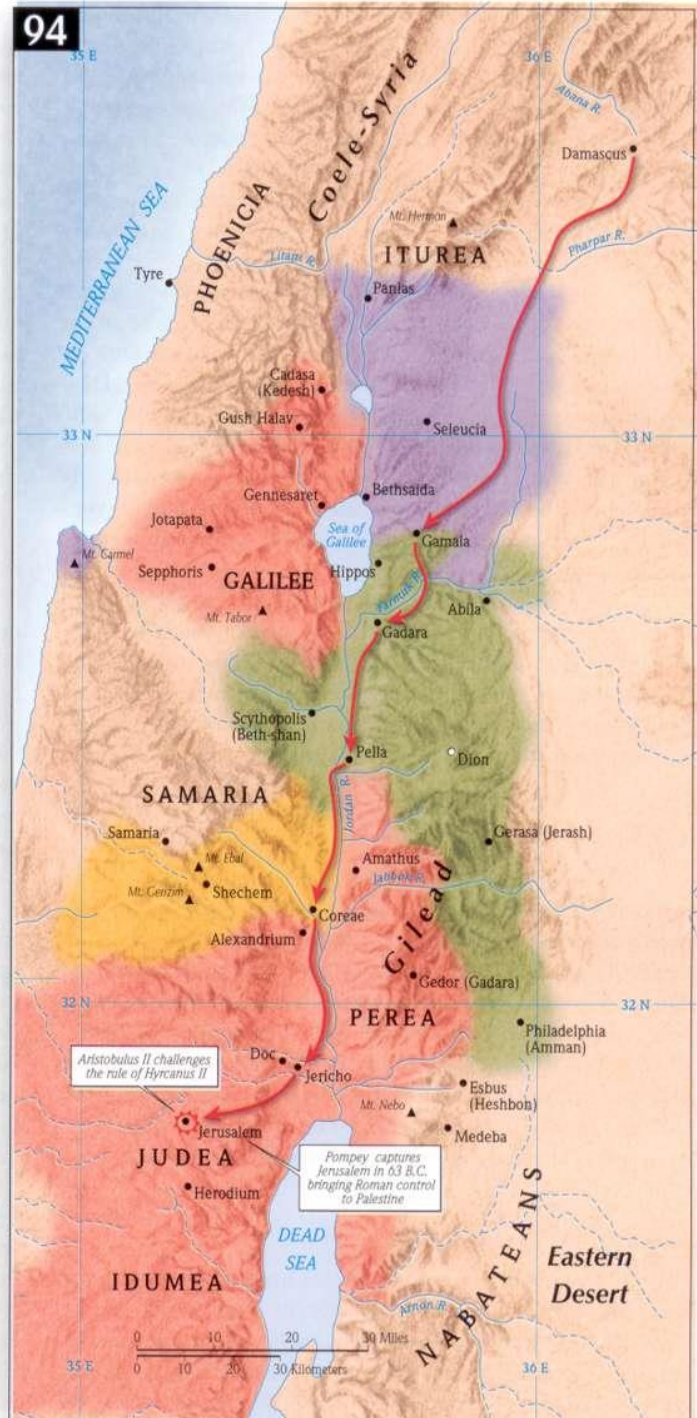
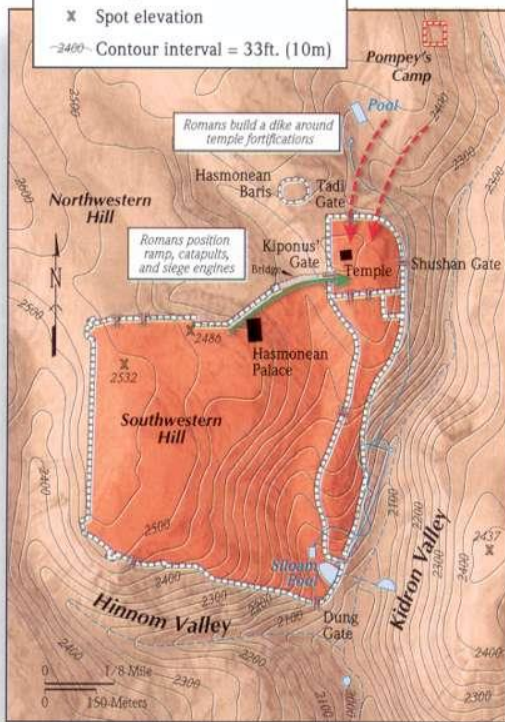
POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

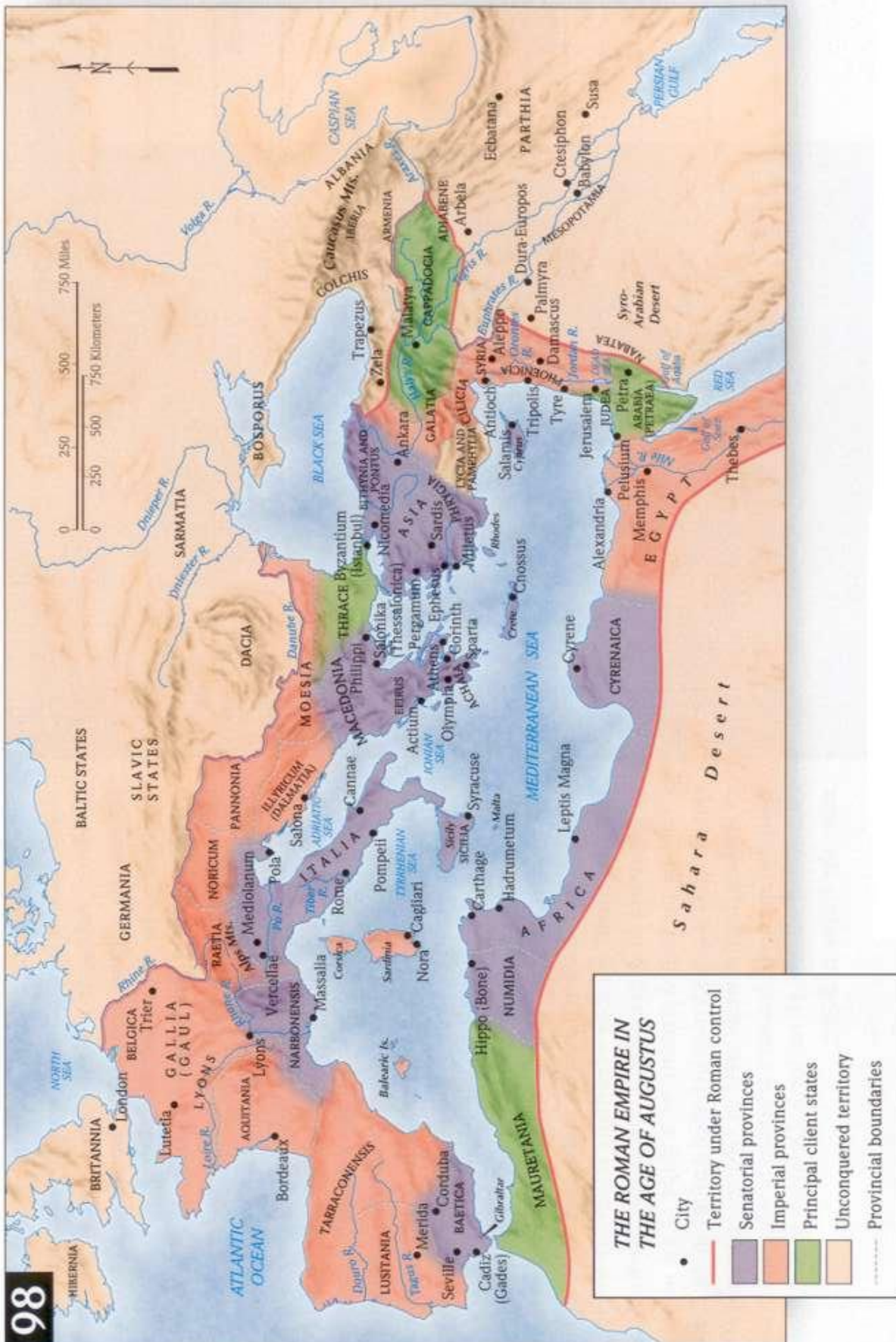
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊗ Siege of Jerusalem
- ← Pompey's campaign
- ⋯ The Romans break through the walls into Jerusalem
- ← Aristobulus's route
- Jewish state after Pompey's settlement
- Jewish territories ceded to Iturea and Ptolemais
- Samaritan state
- Cities of the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

POMPEY'S SIEGE OF JERUSALEM

✕ Spot elevation

—2400— Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)





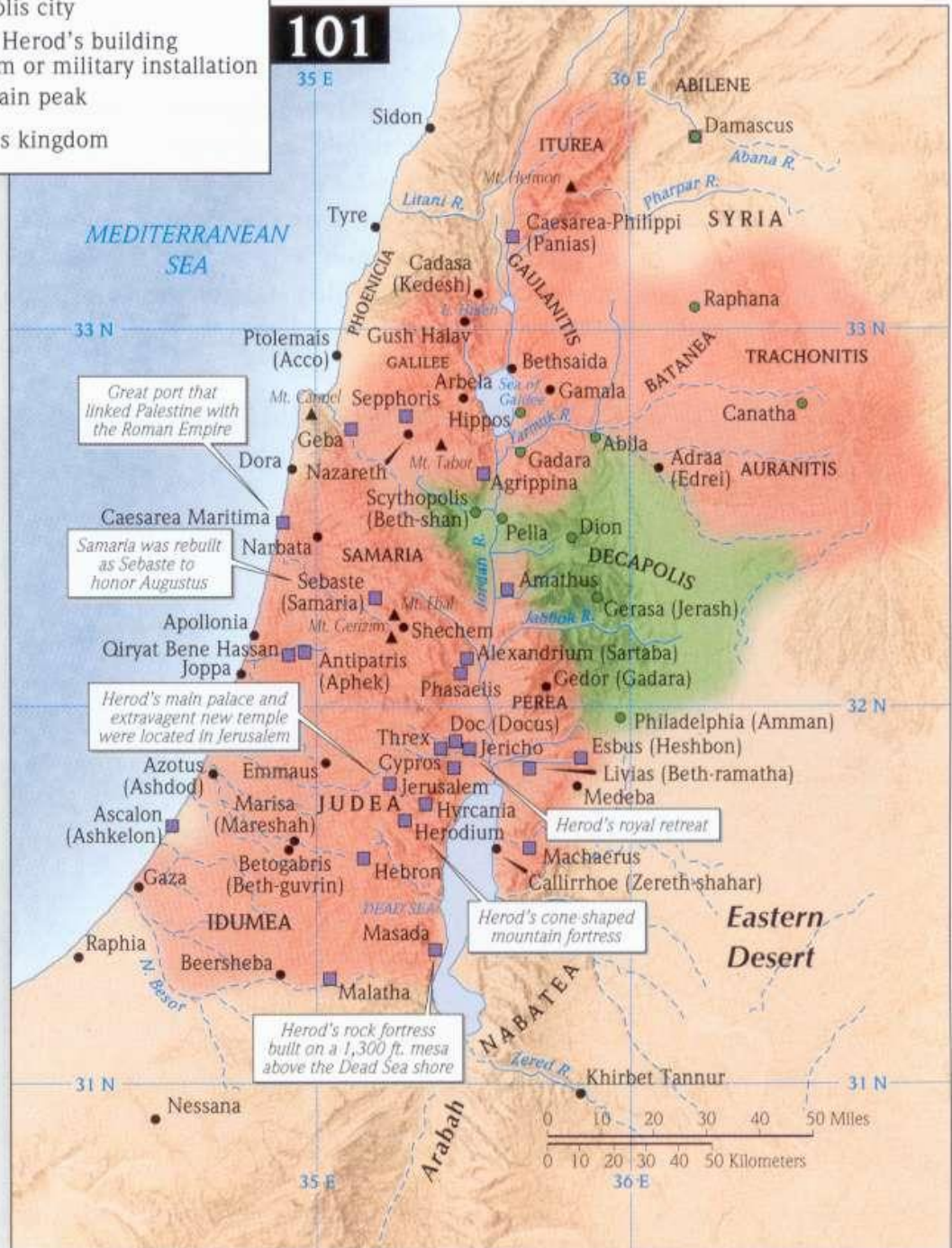
ROMAN RULE IN PALESTINE
63–40 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Decapolis city
- Independent city
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Hasmonean kingdom under Jannaeus
- Jewish territories after Pompey
- Ceded Jewish territories
- Samaritan territory
- Decapolis

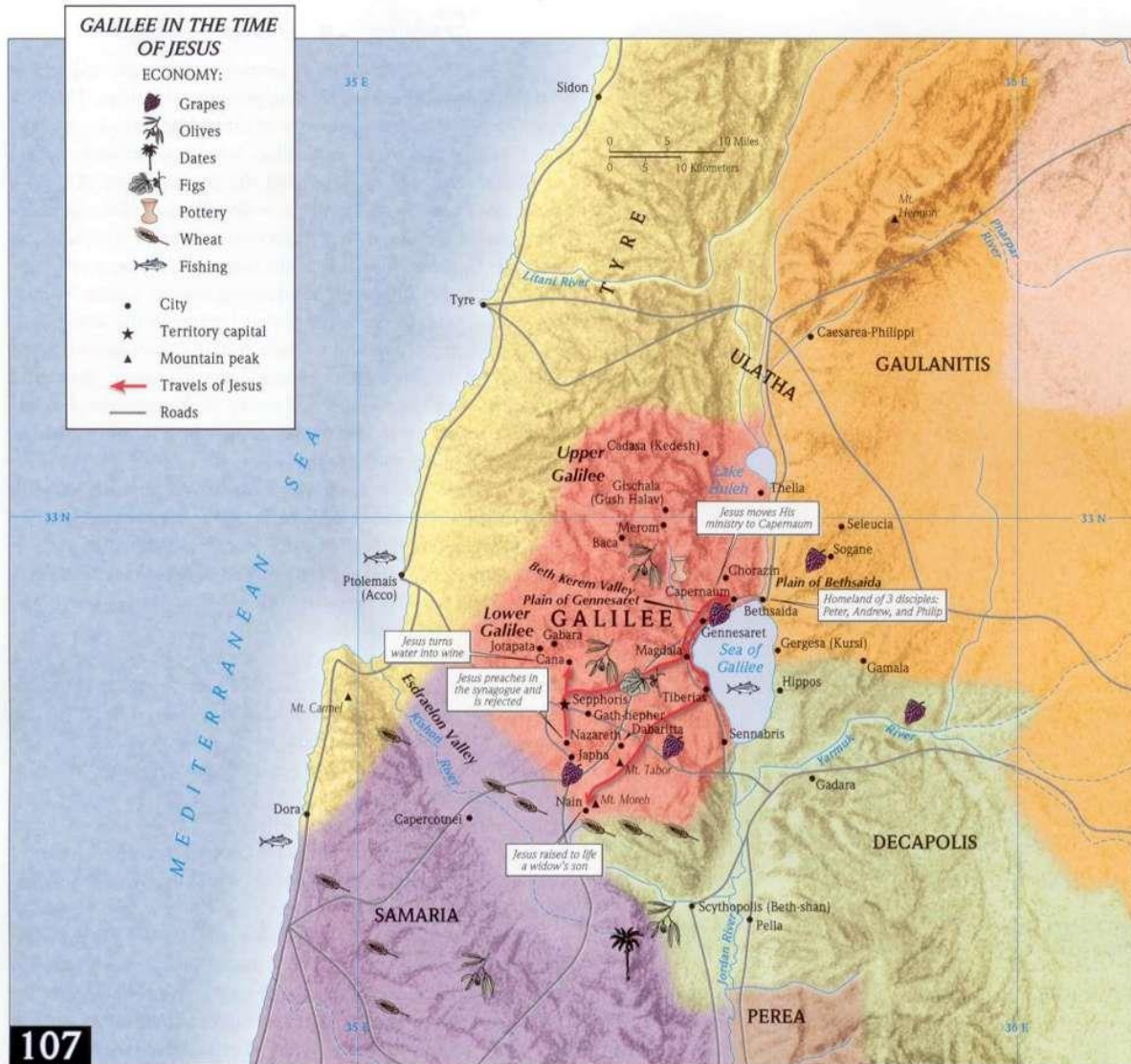


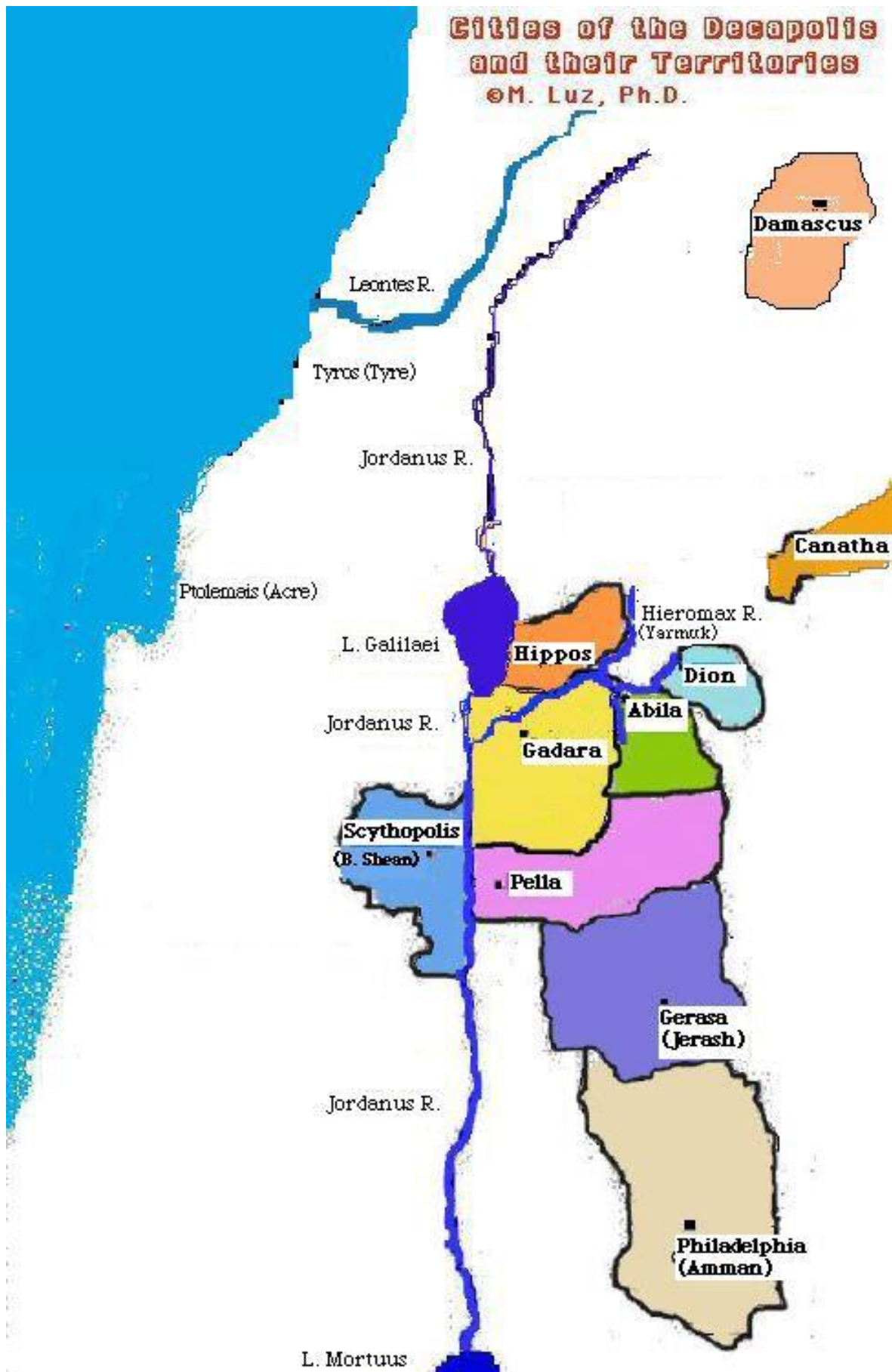
HEROD'S BUILDING PROGRAM

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







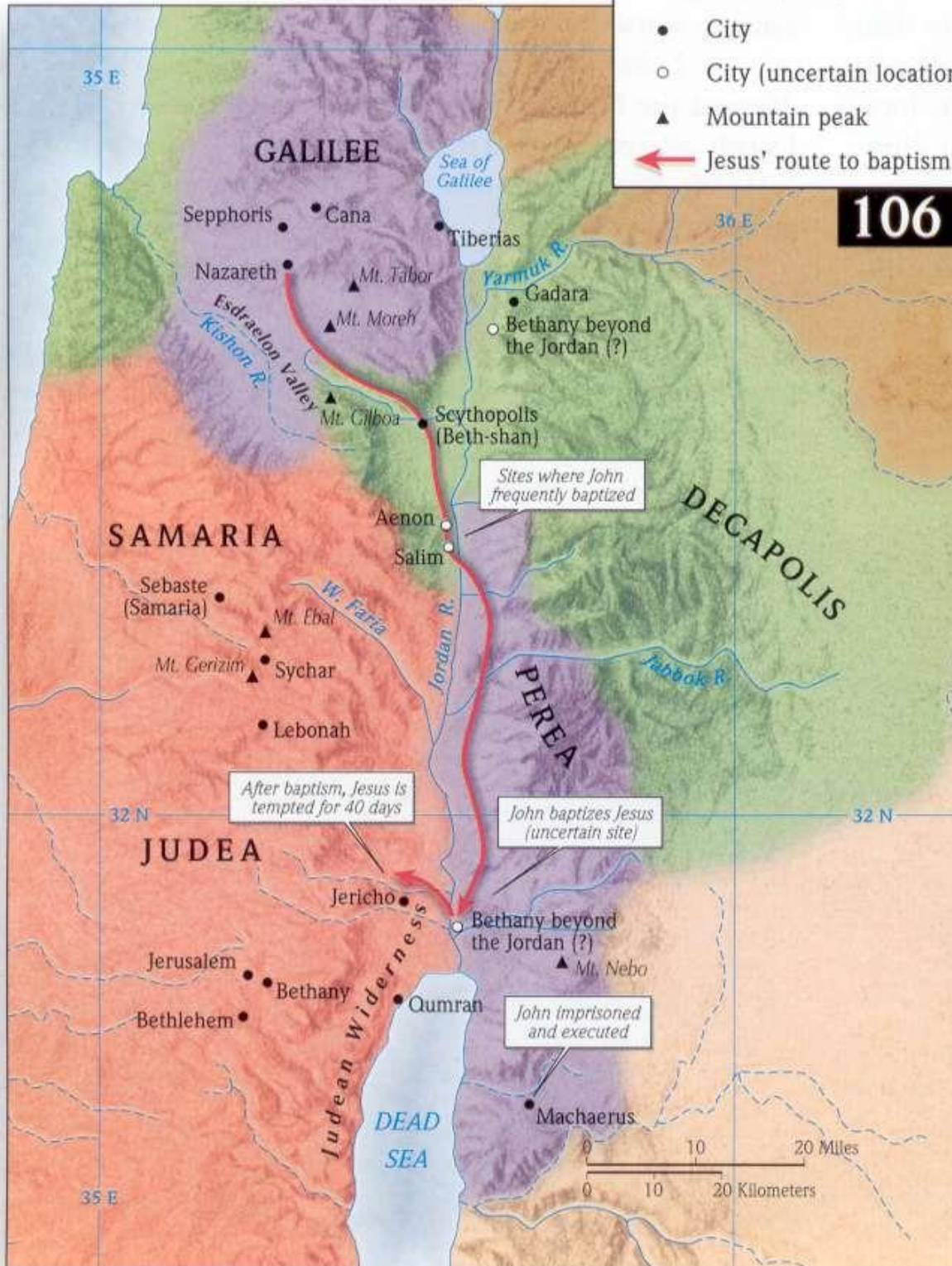


JOHN THE BAPTIST

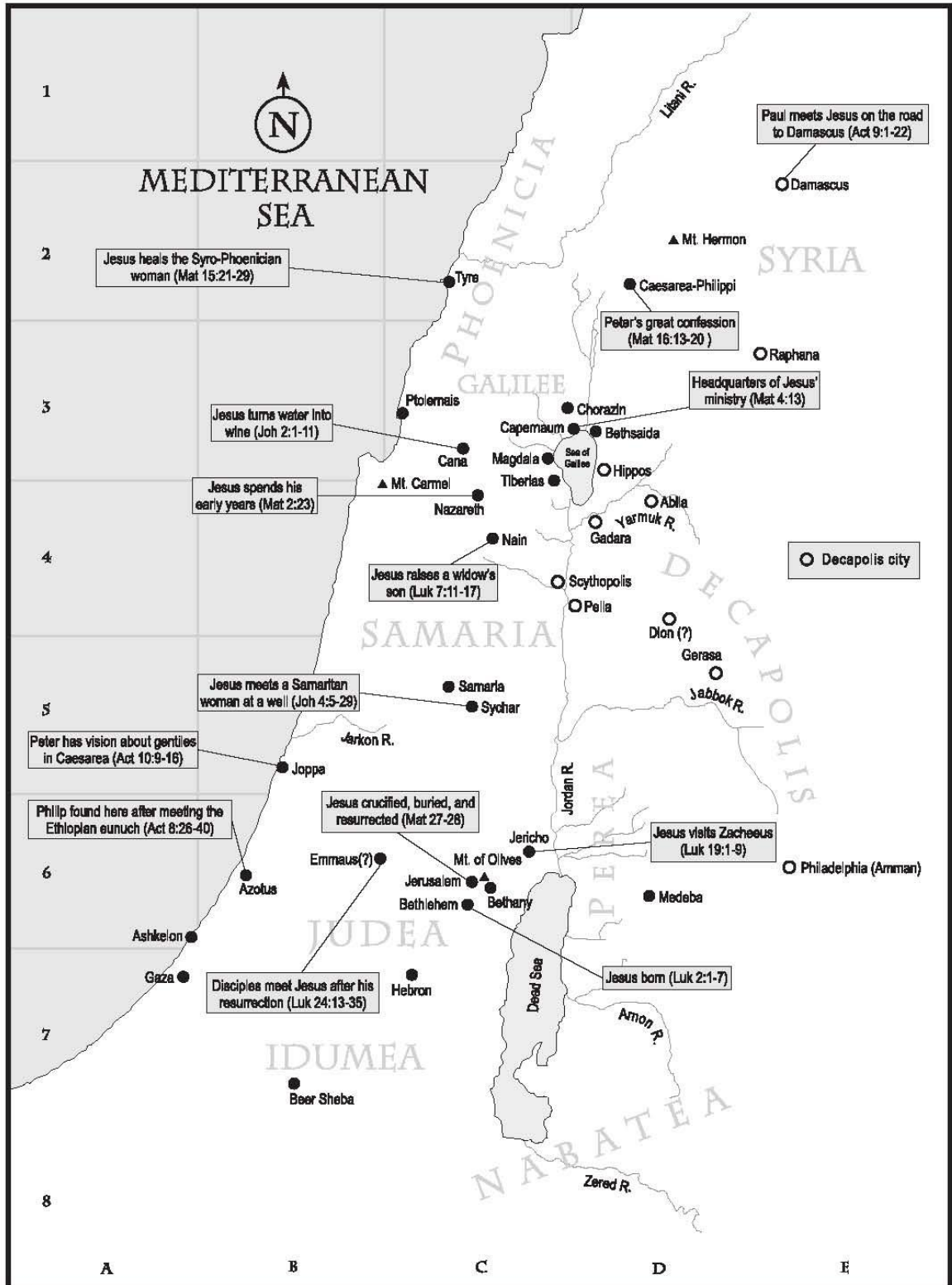
MATT. 3:1-4:12
 MARK 1:4-14; 6:14-29
 LUKE 3:1-23; 9:7-9
 JOHN 1:6-8, 15-37; 3:22-24

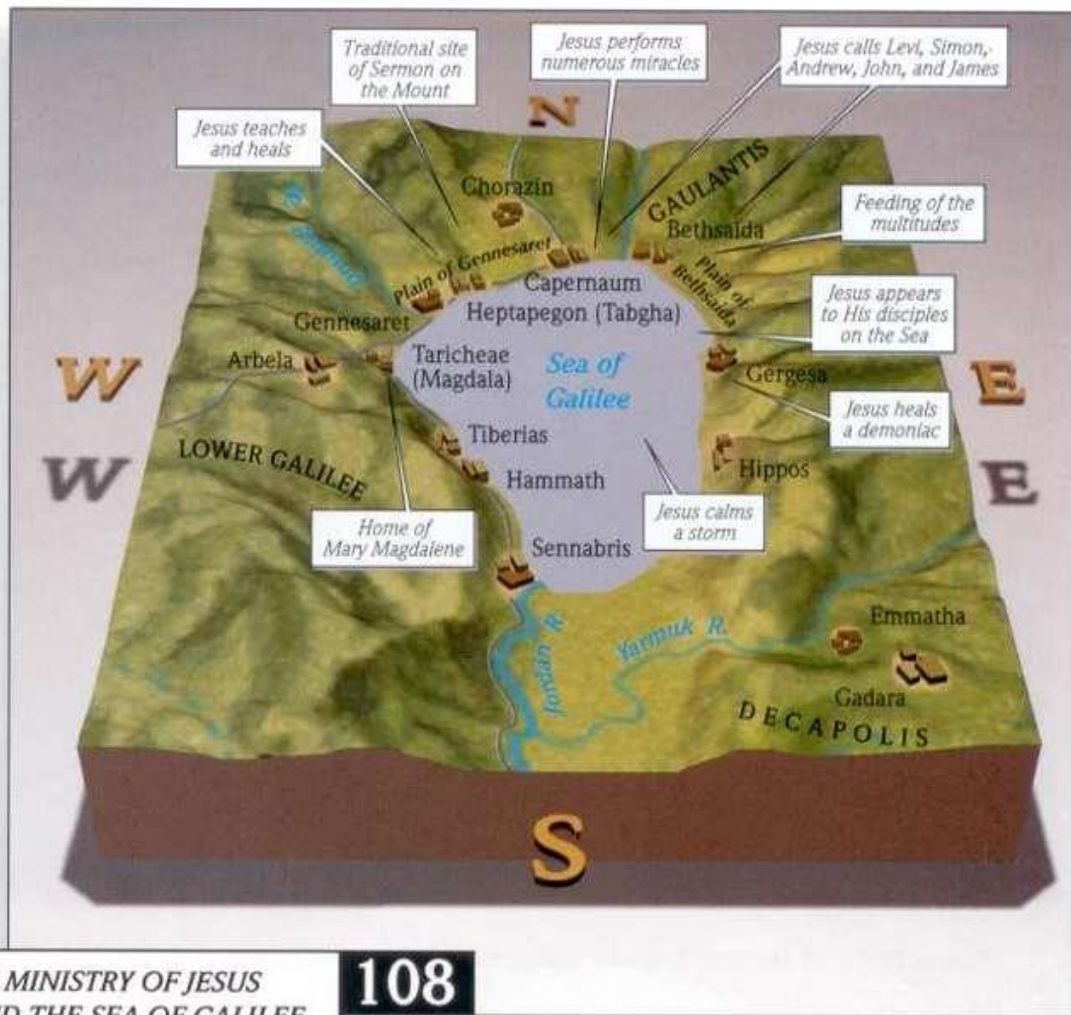
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Jesus' route to baptism

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Israel During the Time of Jesus (with Points of Interest)





**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

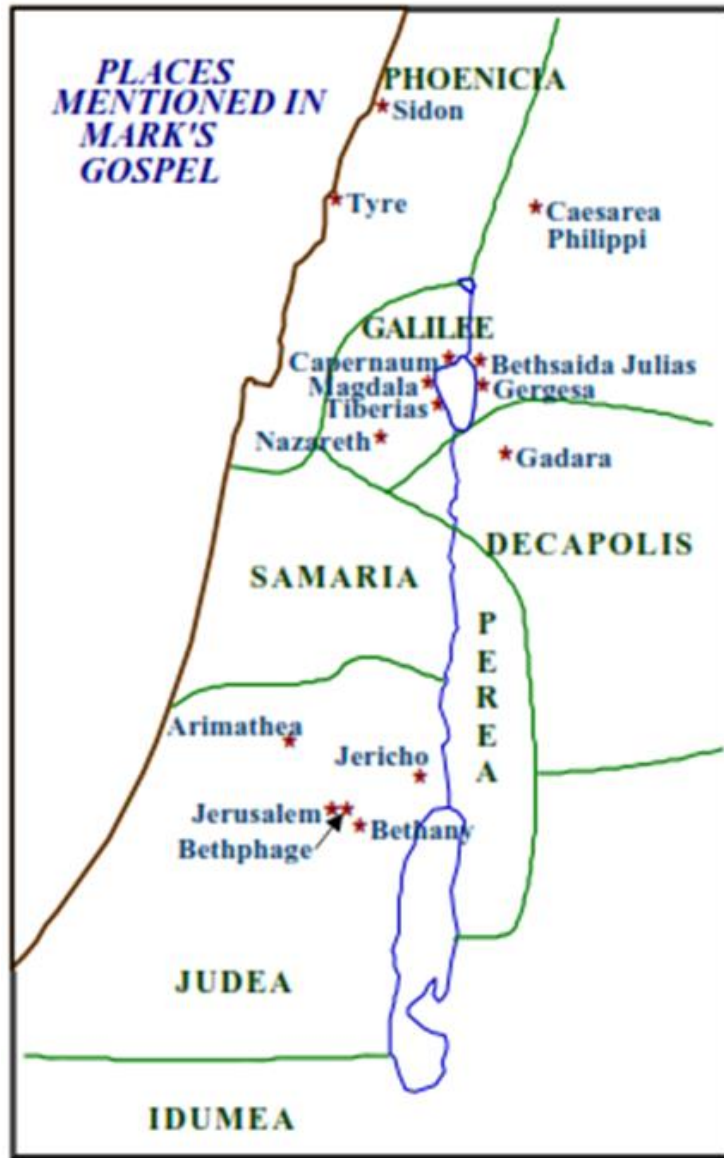
 City
 Road

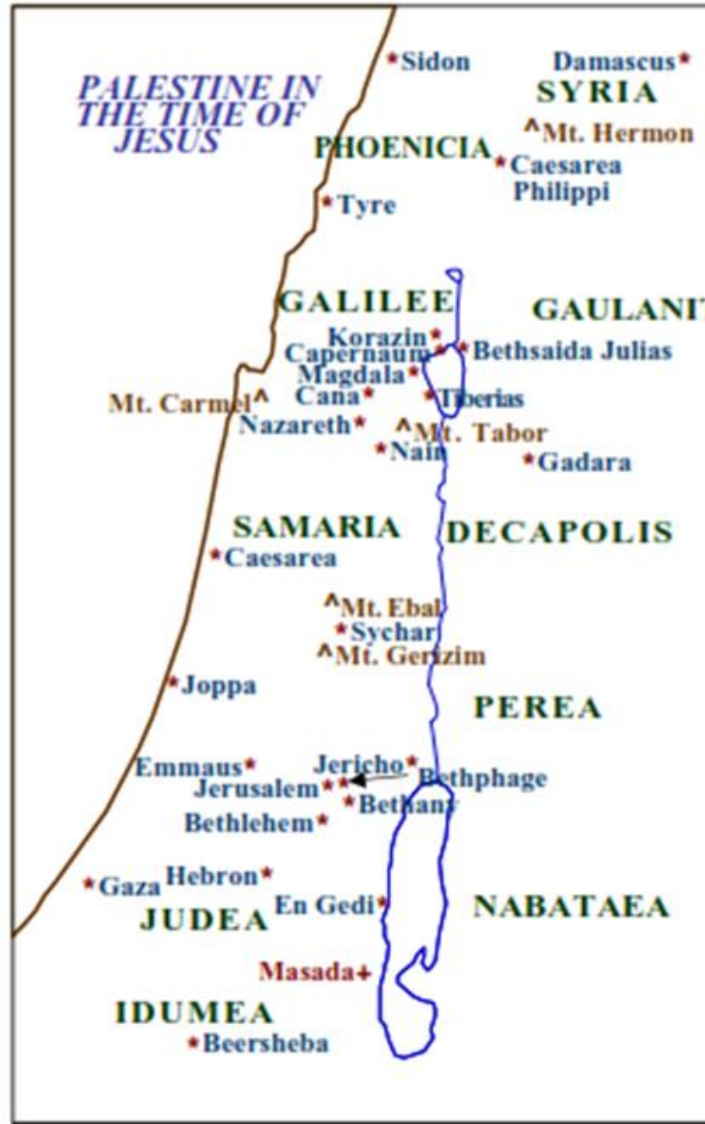


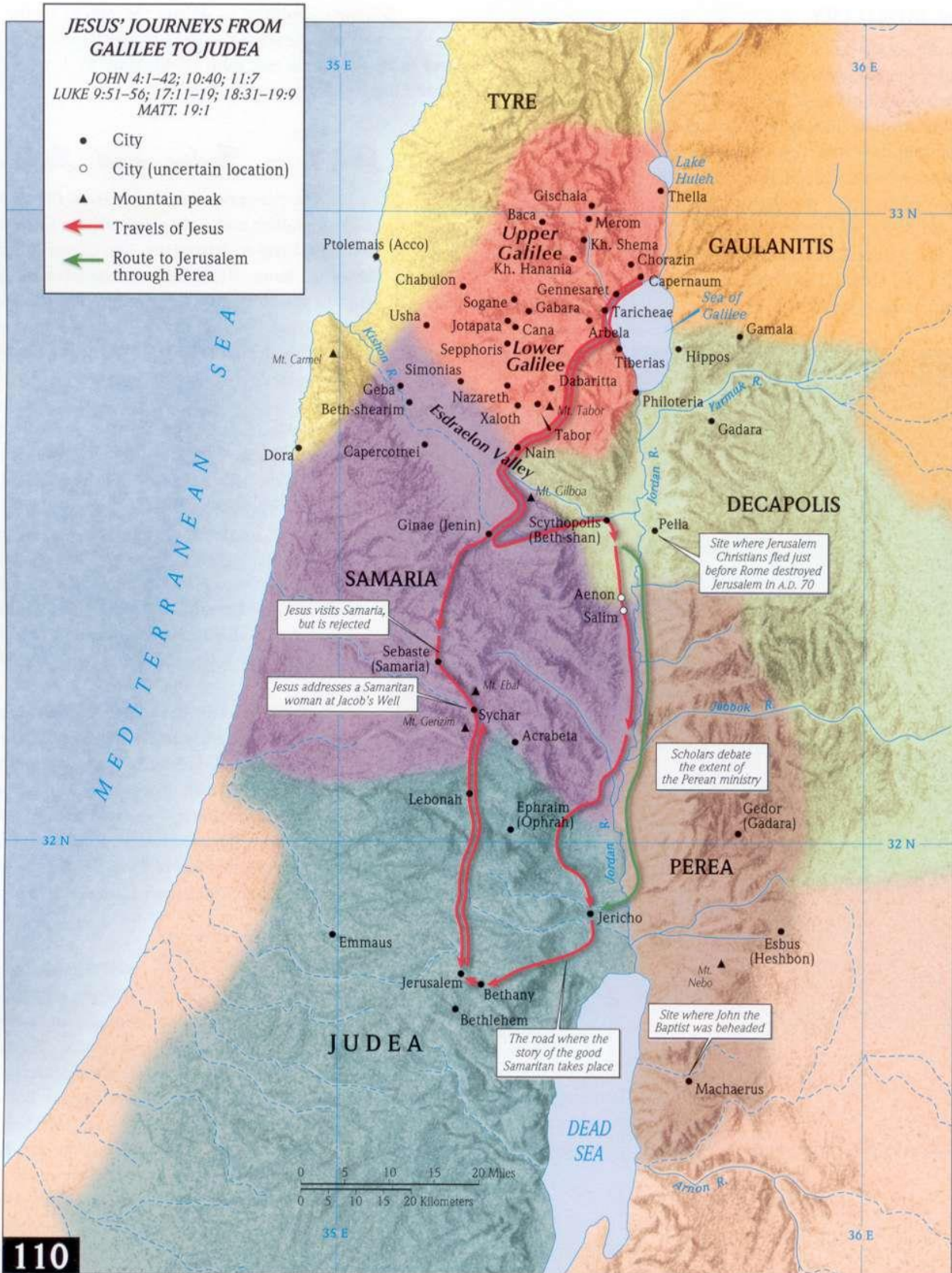
Jesus' Ministry according to John

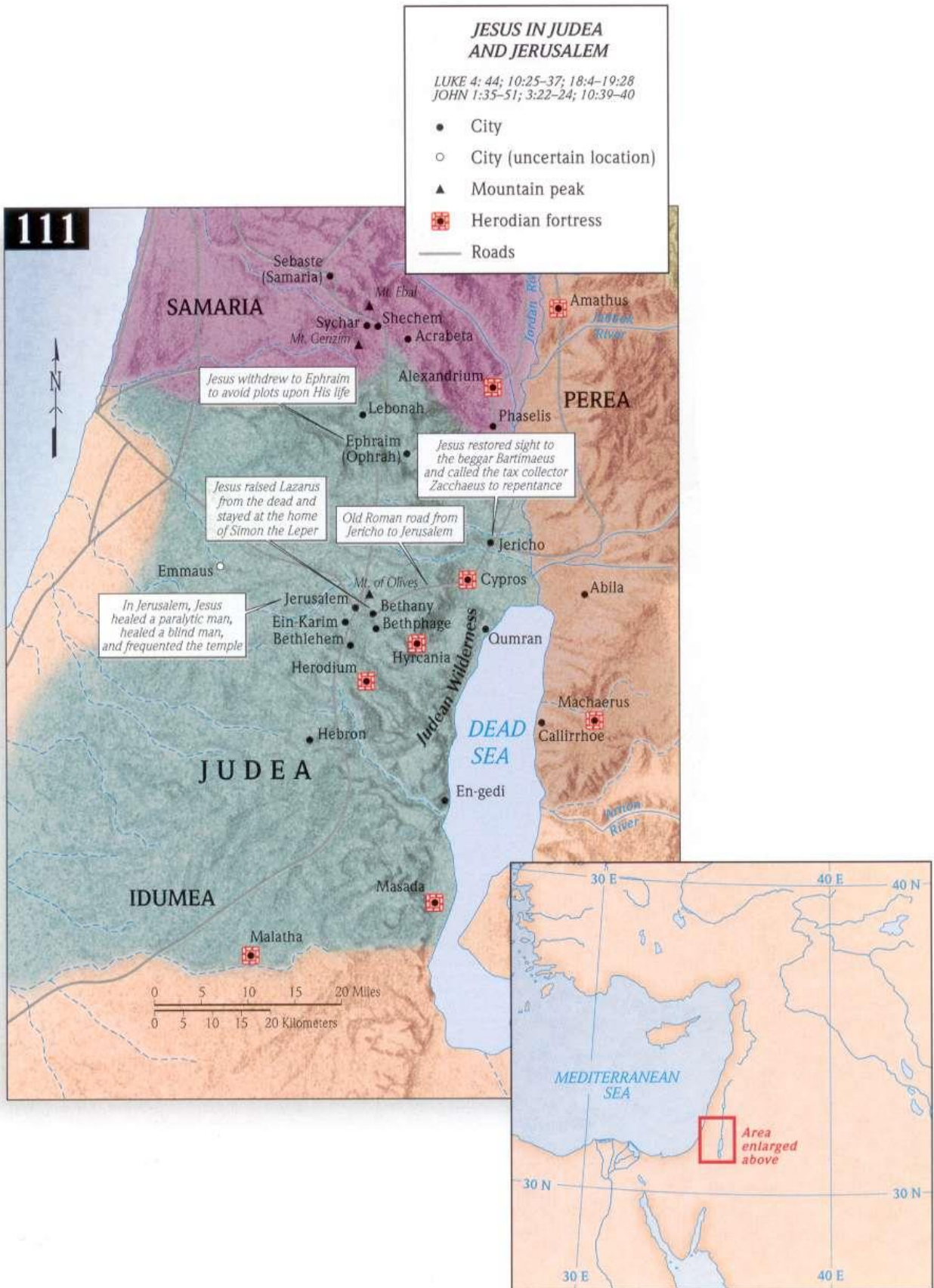
John

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.



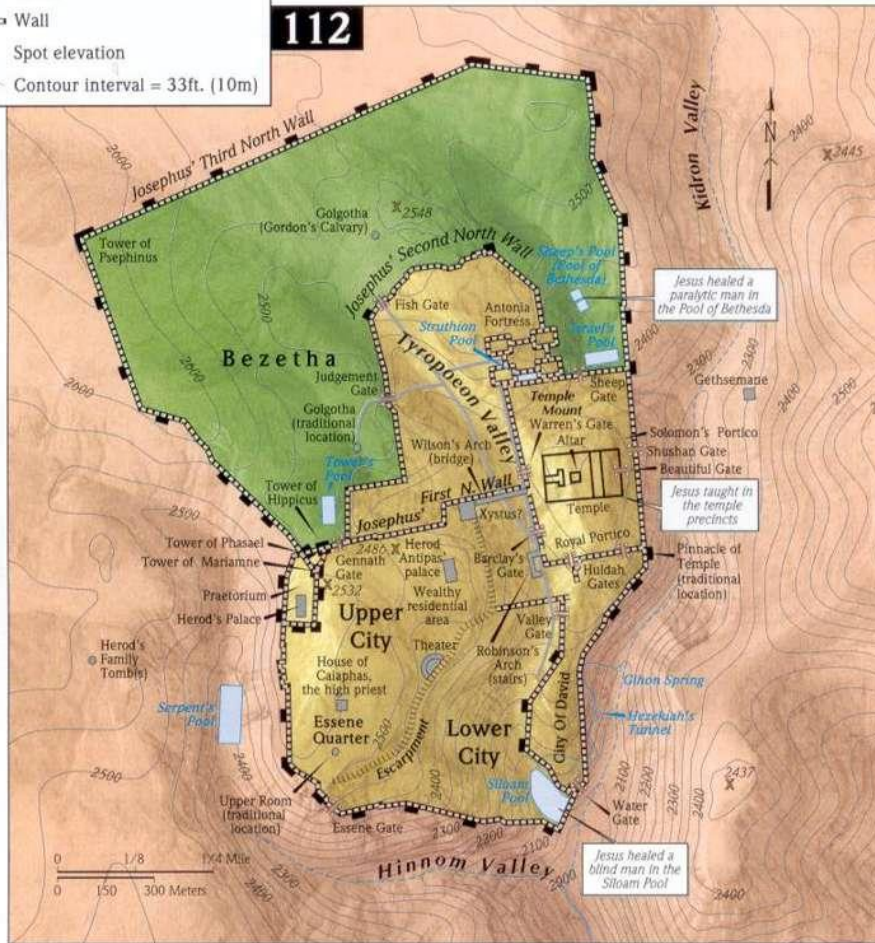




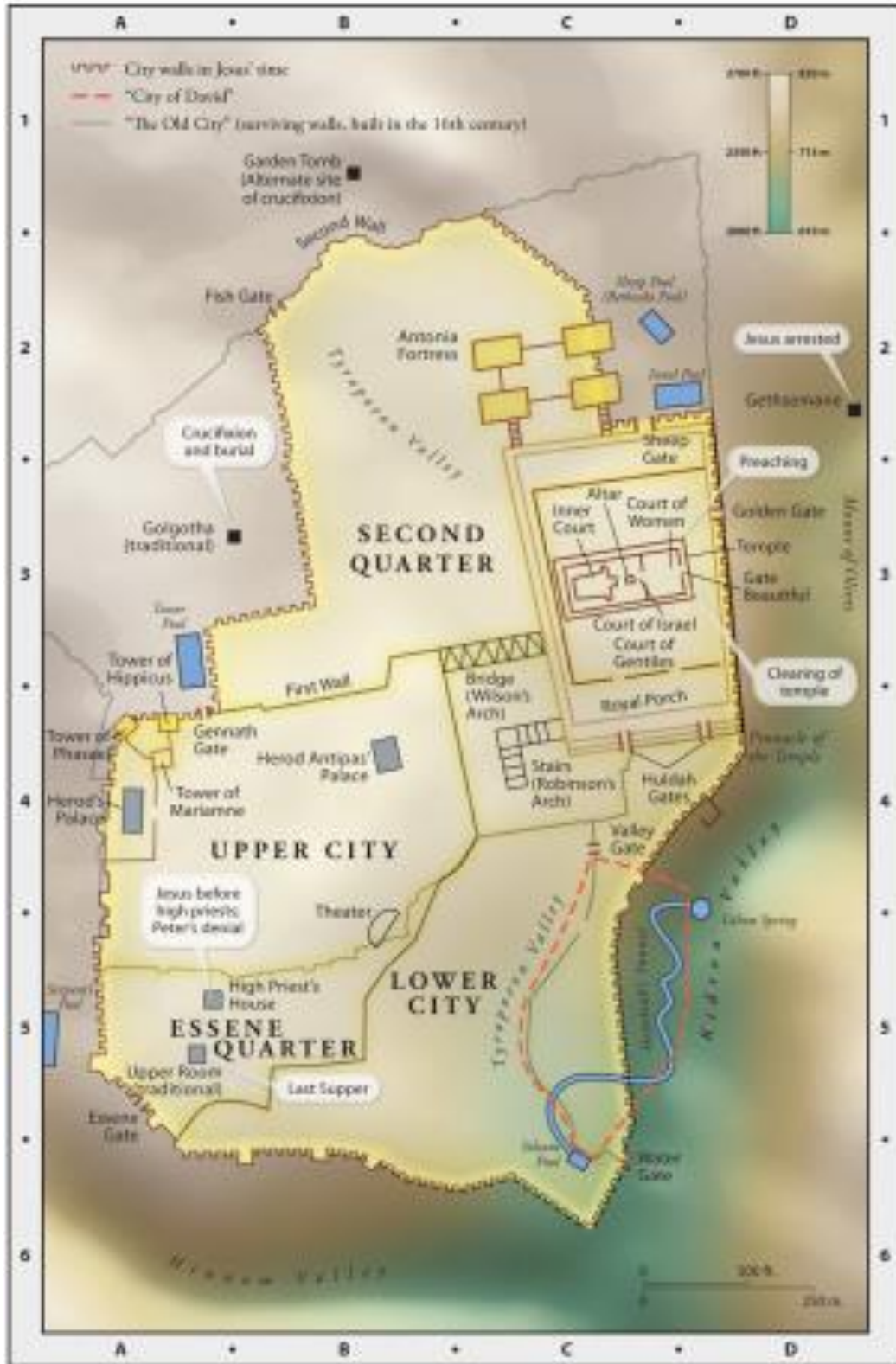


JERUSALEM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD

- ⌋ Gate
- Tower
- ▬ Wall
- x Spot elevation
- Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)



Map 10: JERUSALEM IN THE TIME OF JESUS



[Source: NIV '08 Study Bible Notes]

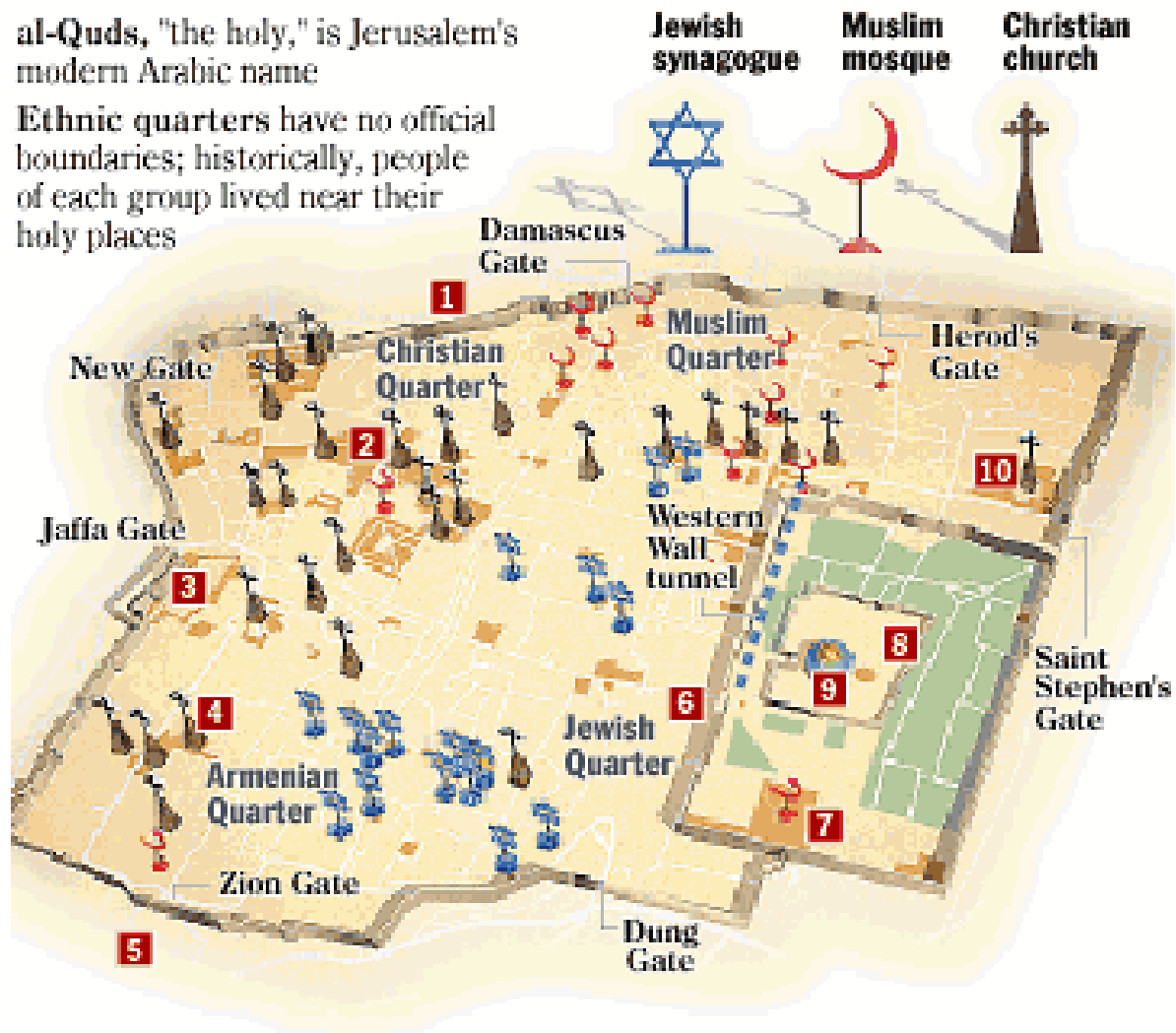
Jerusalem Today

ANCIENT CITY OF MANY LAYERS

The buildings of Jerusalem's Old City carry the marks of conquest by Romans, Crusaders and the Ottoman Empire.

al-Quds, "the holy," is Jerusalem's modern Arabic name

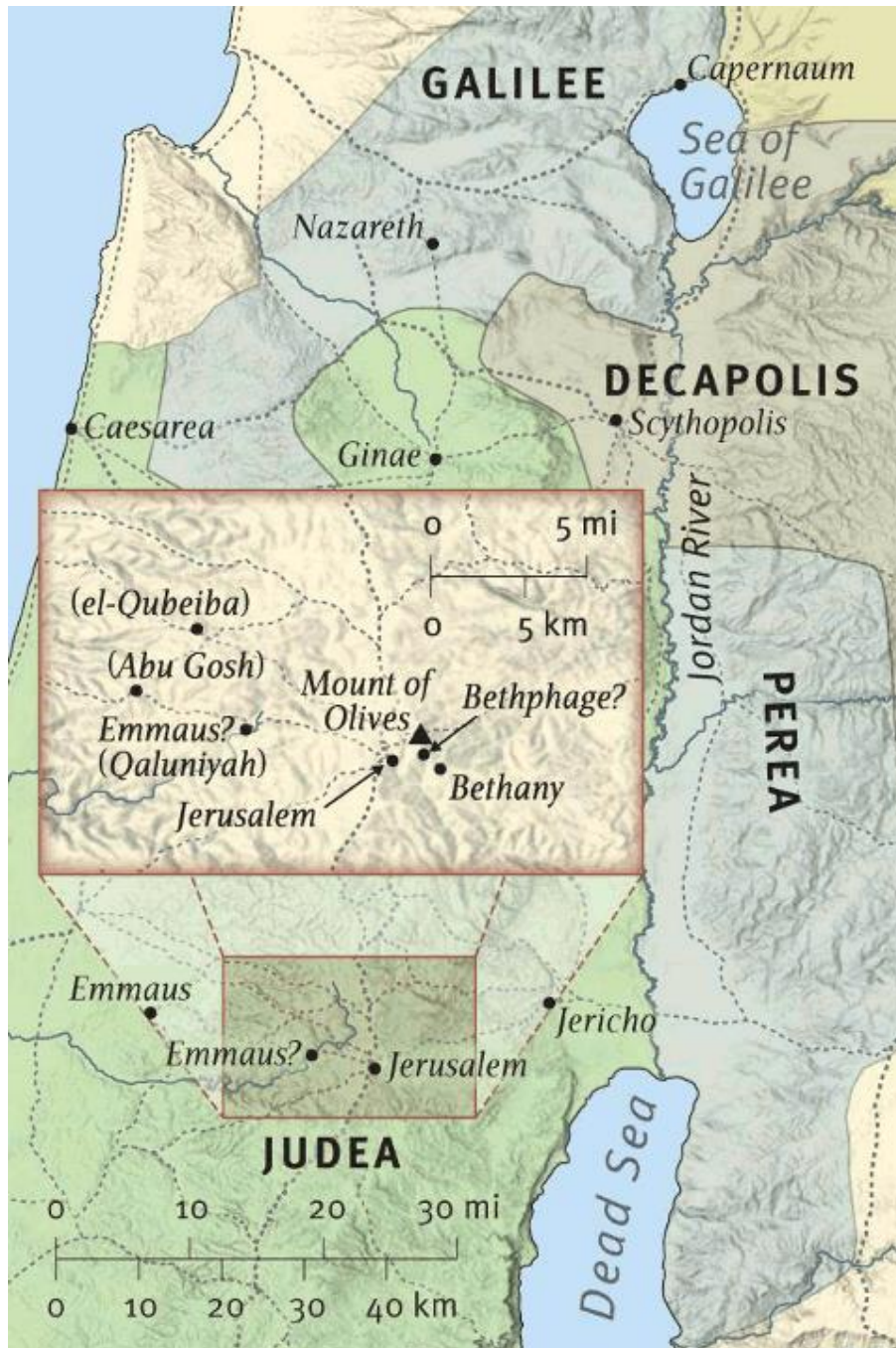
Ethnic quarters have no official boundaries; historically, people of each group lived near their holy places



<http://www.templemount.org/visitemp.html>

Jesus' Appearances after His Resurrection

Each of the Gospels and a few other NT books mention various appearances by Jesus after his resurrection, but only Luke notes that Jesus ascended to heaven from the Mount of Olives just outside Jerusalem. Luke also recounts Jesus' discussion with the two disciples on the road to Emmaus (likely modern Qaluniyah, not the Emmaus of the intertestamental period, which lay too far west). Matthew and John note that Jesus also appeared to his disciples in the region of Galilee.



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



THE MISSIONARY JOURNEYS OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

MAP 13



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.



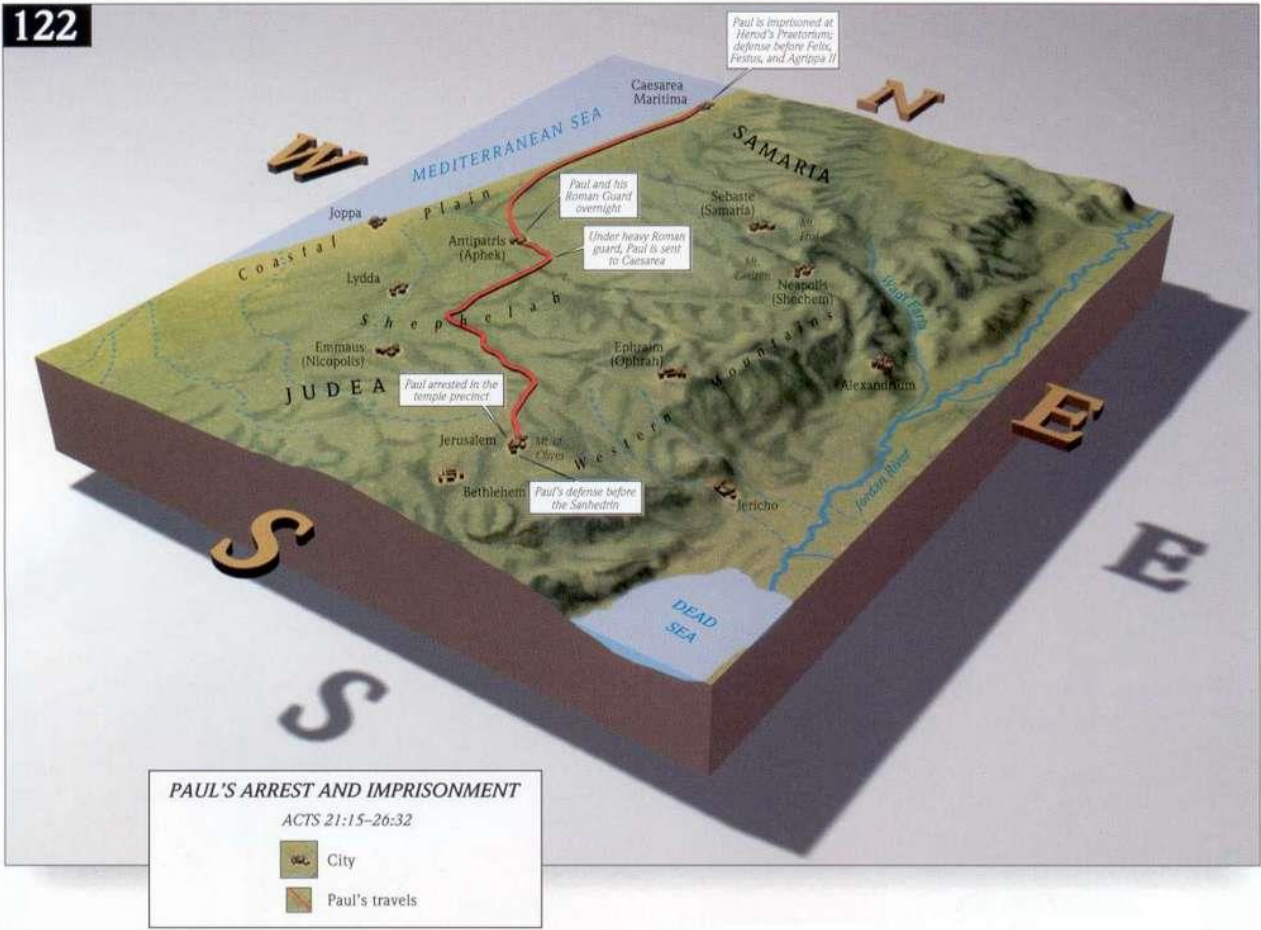




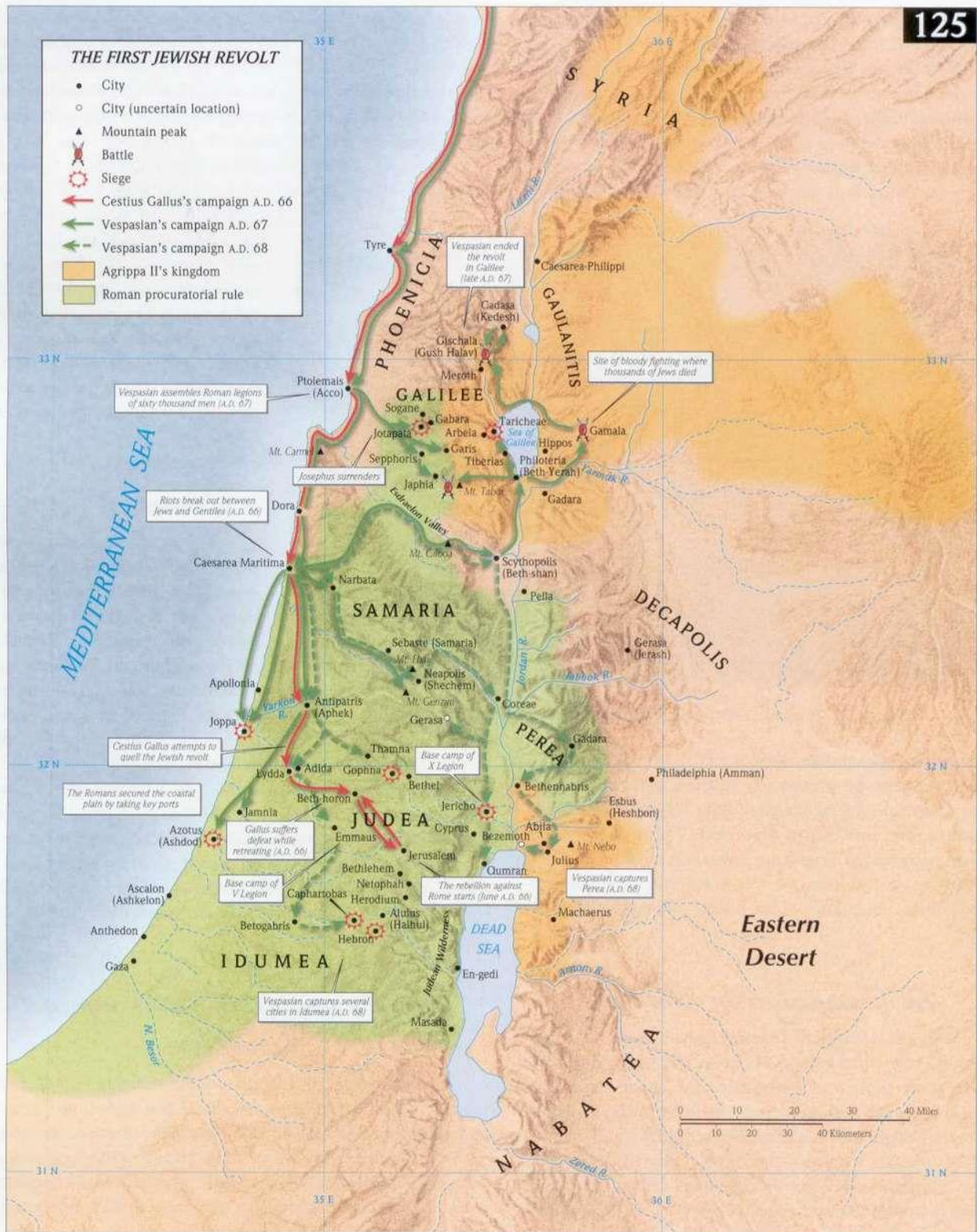


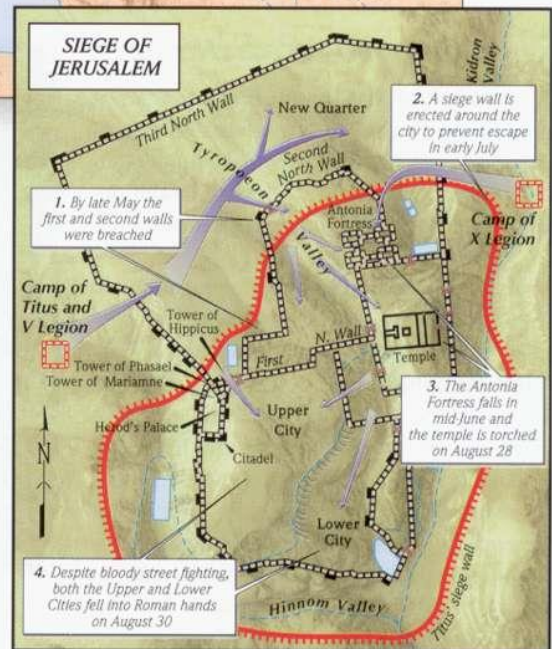
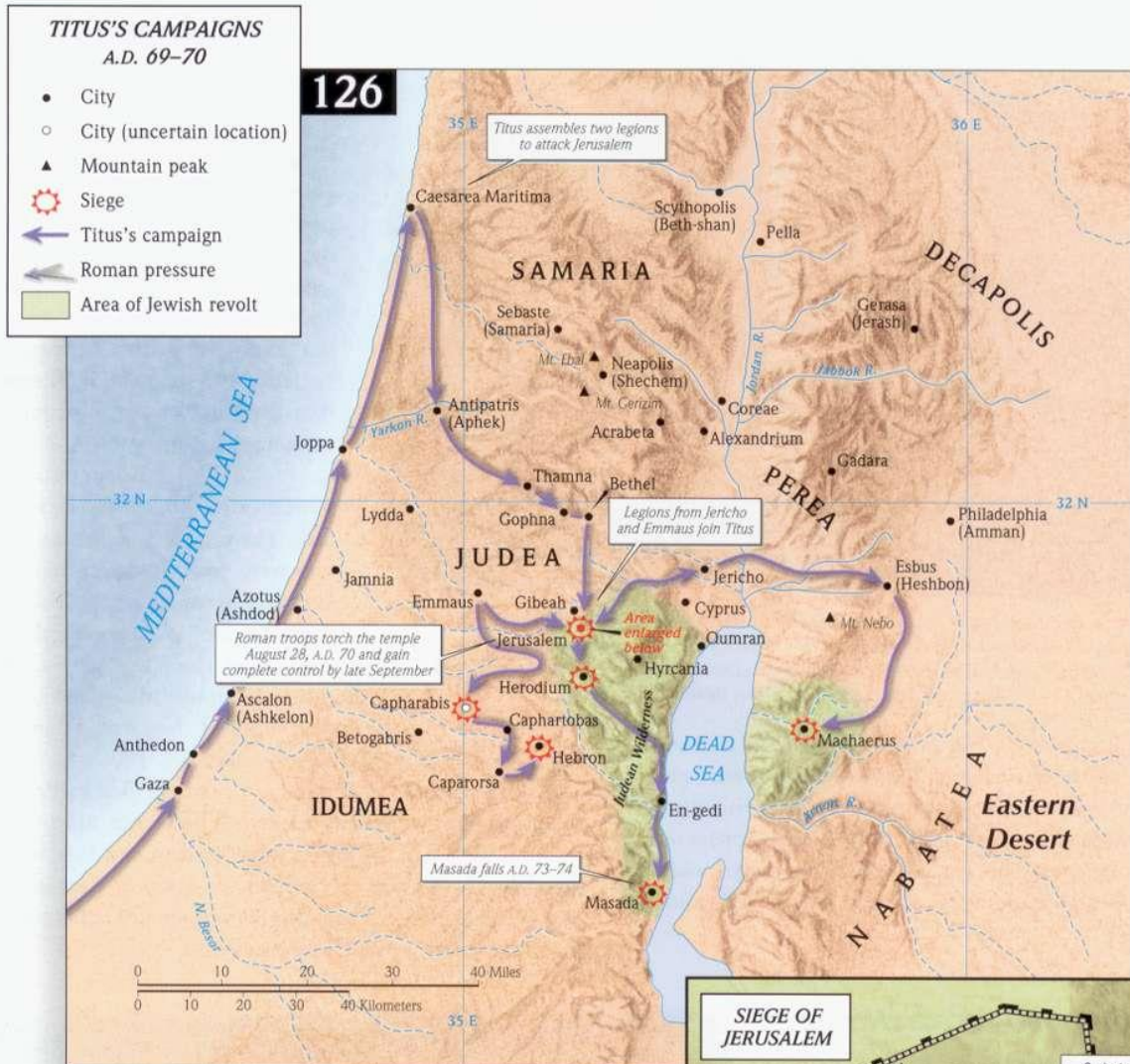


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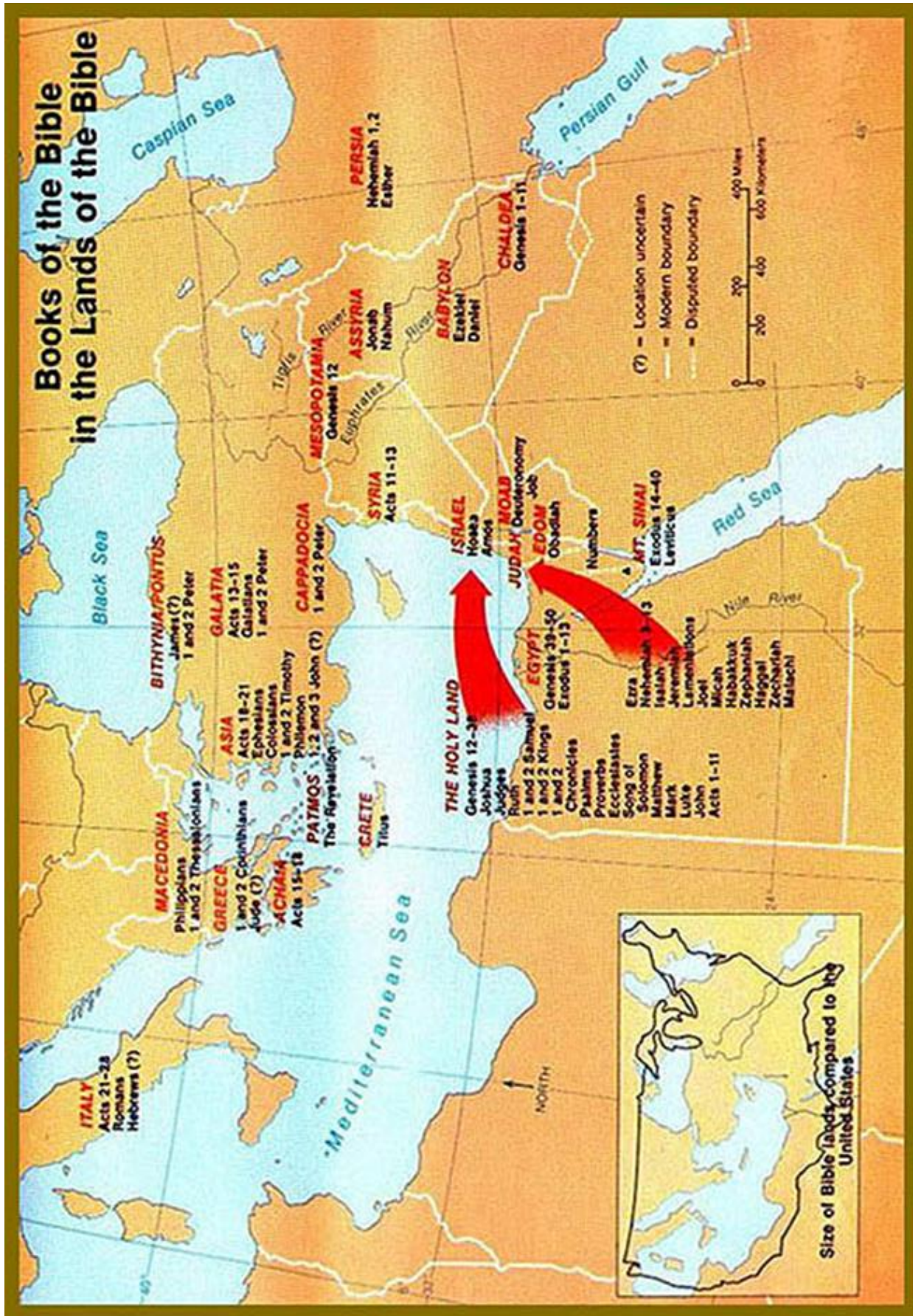


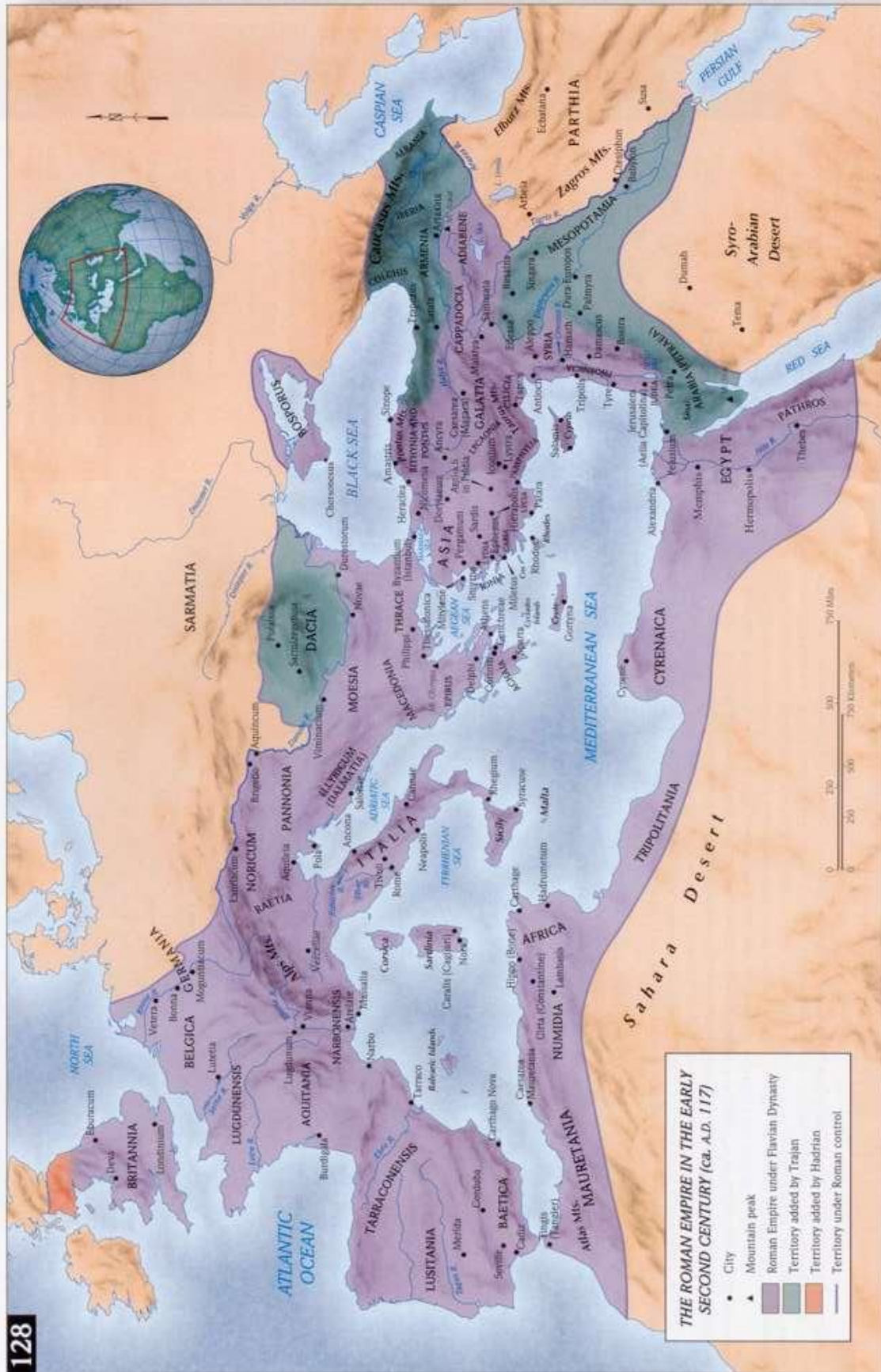


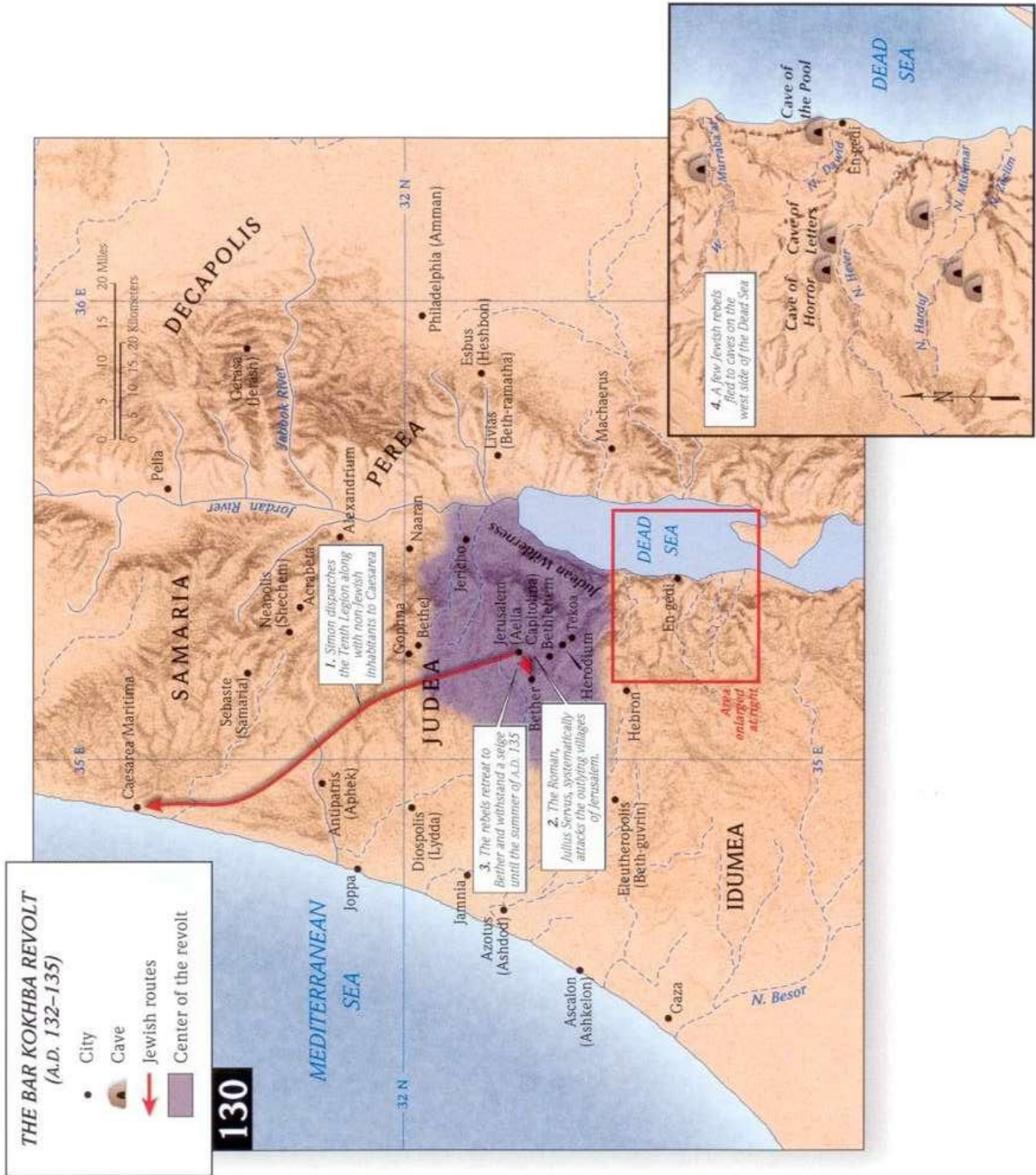
Revelation Churches

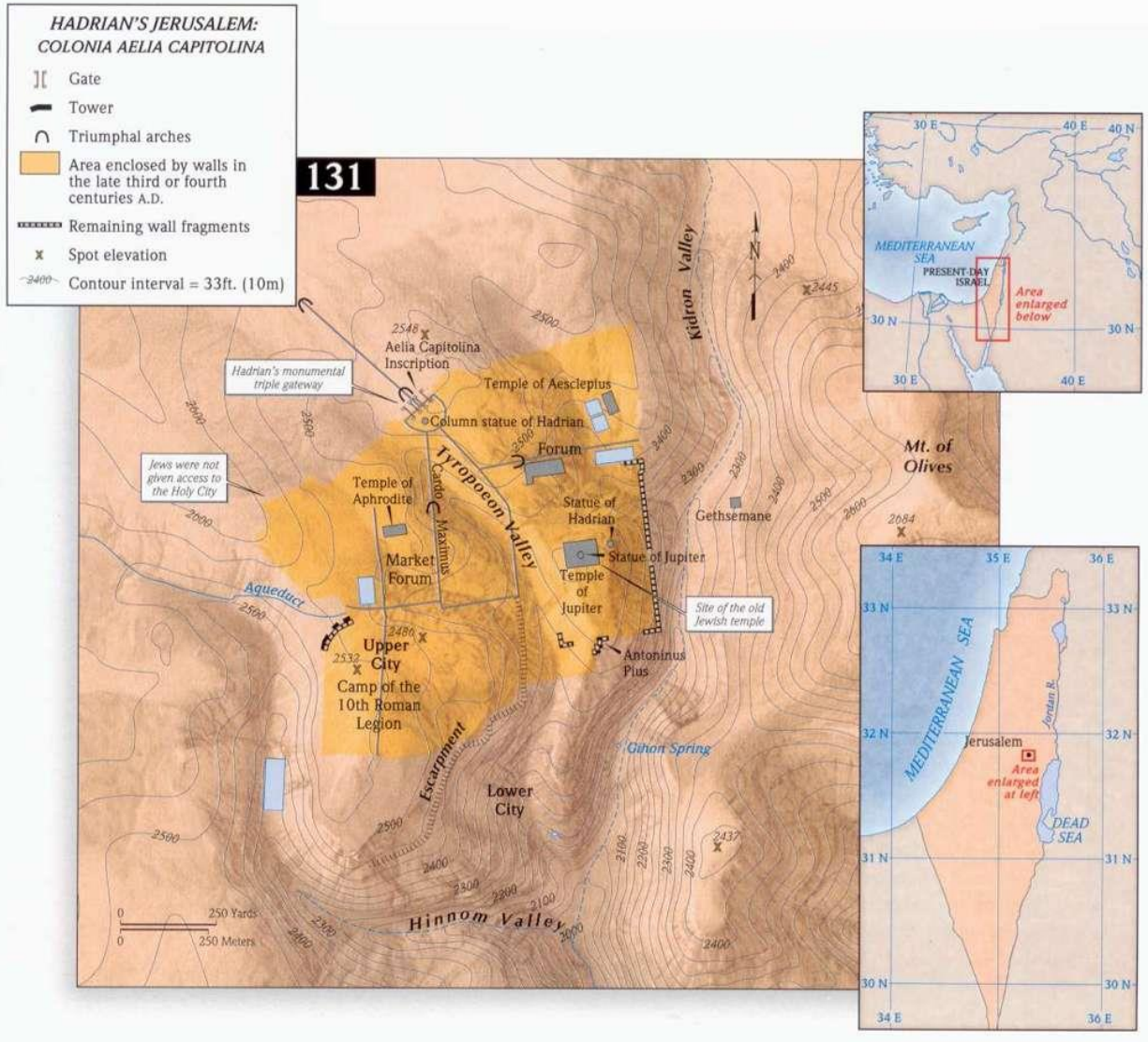


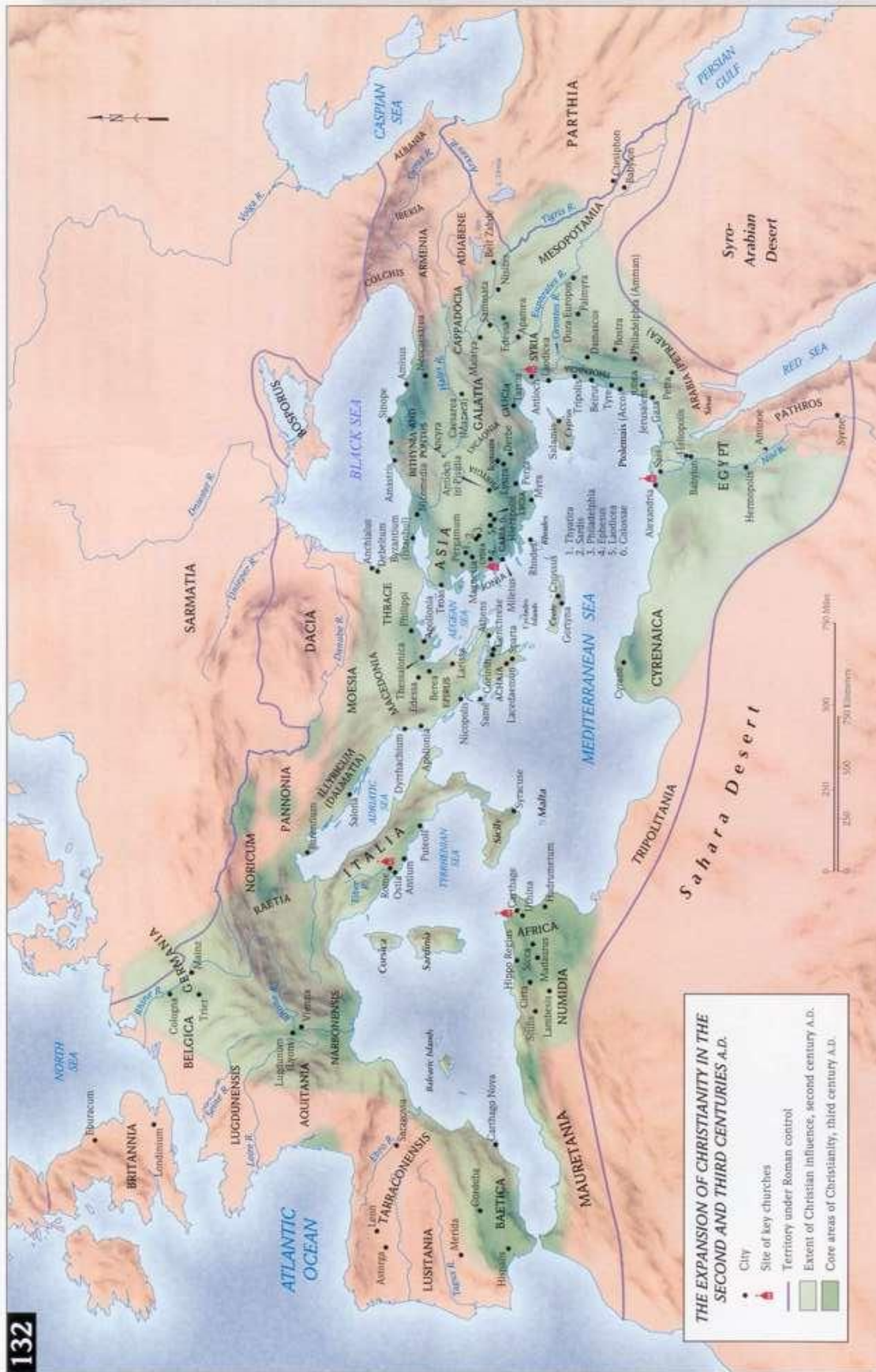


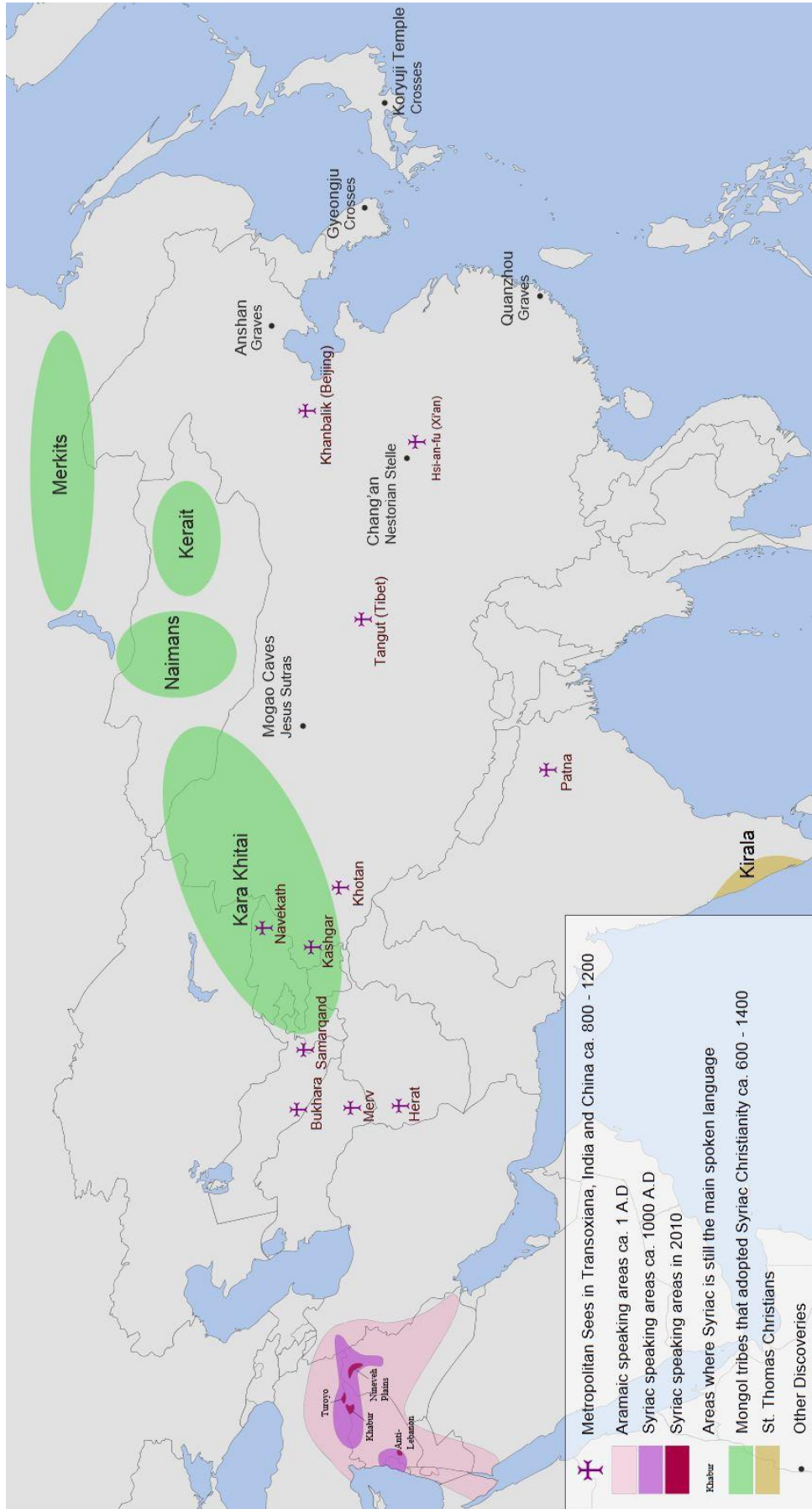








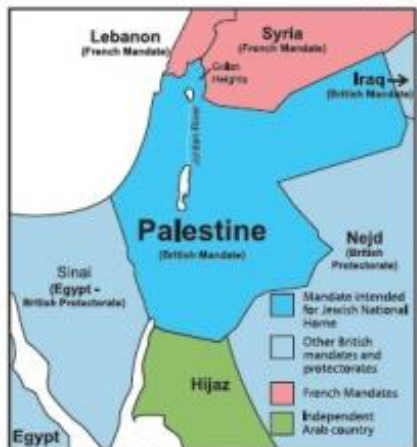




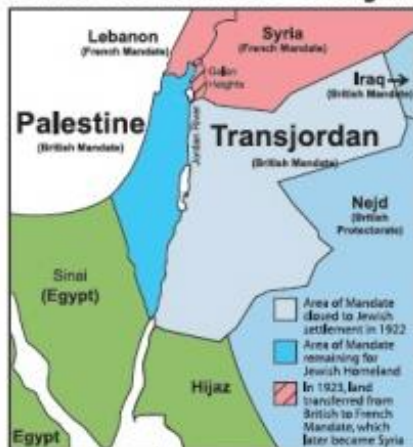
Israel Reborn

The League of Nations recognized the Jews' deep ties to their historic homeland, admired the thriving community they had been revitalizing since the 1880s and established the Palestine Mandate for a Jewish homeland.

This is modern Israel's story in maps.



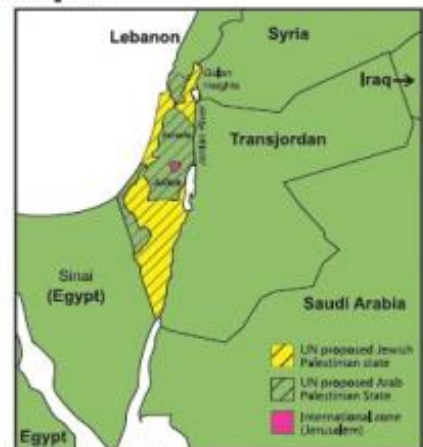
1917-1922 In the 1917 Balfour Declaration, Britain endorsed "Zionist aspirations" to reestablish their homeland in Palestine and promised to "facilitate" the effort.¹ In 1920, international peace negotiators incorporated the Balfour Declaration in the Treaty of Sevres and called for a Mandate in Palestine.² In 1922, the League of Nations instructed the British Mandate authorities to "facilitate" Jewish immigration and settlement of Palestine.³ Many European and Arab leaders hoped Jews would revive this small, impoverished, thinly populated region.



1922-1923 In 1922, in response to Arab pressure, Britain violated the Mandate and cut off 77 percent of Palestine, granted it exclusively to the Hashemites and forbade Jewish settlement in what became Jordan. Today, over 70 percent of Jordanians are Palestinian Arabs.

In 1923, Britain again violated the Mandate and gave the Golan Heights to the French Mandate which later became Syria.

During the Mandate, the term Palestinian described both Jewish and Arab residents of Palestine. Jews have been the majority in Jerusalem since the late 1860s.



1947-1948 UN Resolution 181 recommended partitioning the remaining Palestine Mandate between Arabs and Jews. The Jewish portion had a Jewish majority. Jewish leaders accepted it even though their portion comprised only 13 percent of the original Mandate and 60 percent of it was the arid Negev Desert. Arab leaders rejected the offer to create another Arab state in the Mandate and instead went to war to seize the whole area and eliminate Israel.



1949-1967 When the 1948 War ended, Jordan annexed the area it renamed the "West Bank," while Egypt occupied Gaza. Both areas remained unilaterally controlled portions of the former British Mandate.

With these ceasefire borders, Israel was only nine miles wide at its center, leaving its population centers vulnerable to military and terrorist attacks. In the 1950s and 1960s, Arabs opposed to Israel's existence repeatedly launched attacks from Syria, the West Bank and Gaza.



1967-1979 In 1967, when Israel's neighbors again mobilized for a full-scale invasion and blocked her waterways, Israel preempted them in a defensive war. In six days of fighting, Israel captured strategically vital buffer zones: the Golan Heights, the Sinai Peninsula, Gaza, and the West Bank.

Israel immediately offered to negotiate with Jordan, Syria and Egypt and return land for peace. Arab governments refused to talk or recognize Israel. In 1973, Syria and Egypt launched a surprise attack to destroy Israel on Yom Kippur and were again defeated.



1979-2008 Hoping to foster peace, Israel relinquished the entire Sinai Peninsula, which it had captured in 1967, to Egypt in the 1979 Camp David Peace Accords. In 1994 Israel and Jordan signed a Peace Treaty.

Using a "land for peace" model, Israel and Palestinians tried to negotiate for a possible future Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza. By the time Arafat began the violent Second Intifada in 2000, 98 percent of Palestinians lived under an autonomous Palestinian government.

Seeing it had no peace partner and hoping for progress, Israel withdrew unilaterally from Lebanon in 2000 and from Gaza and parts of the West Bank in 2005. Nonetheless, following these withdrawals, Israel was continuously attacked by Palestinians from Gaza and the West Bank and by Hezbollah from Lebanon.

¹Balfour Declaration, November 17, 1917. ²Treaty of Sevres, Section VII, Article 94, August 10, 1920. ³Council of the League of Nations, The Palestine Mandate, Article 6, July 24, 1922.





Africa

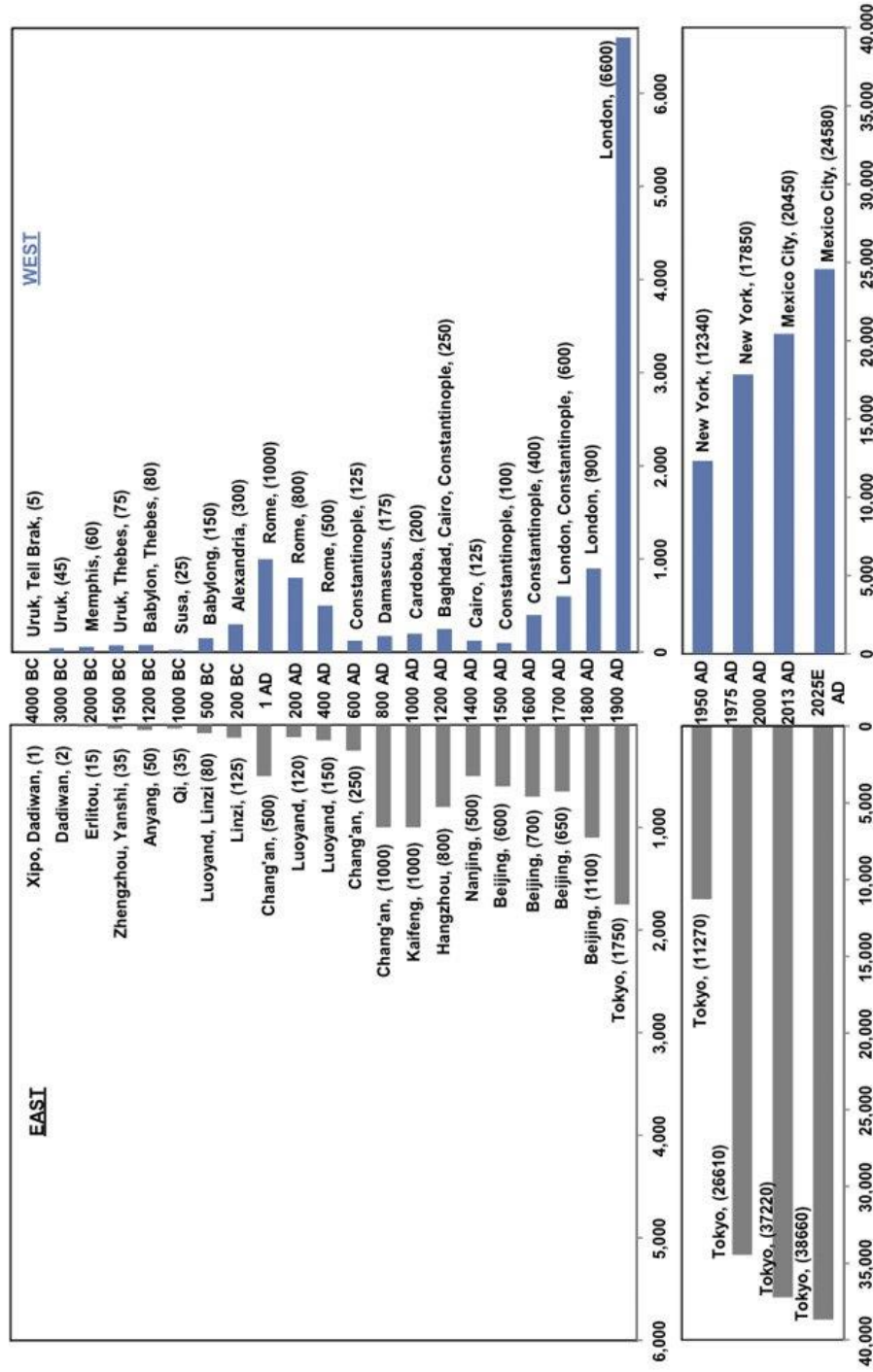




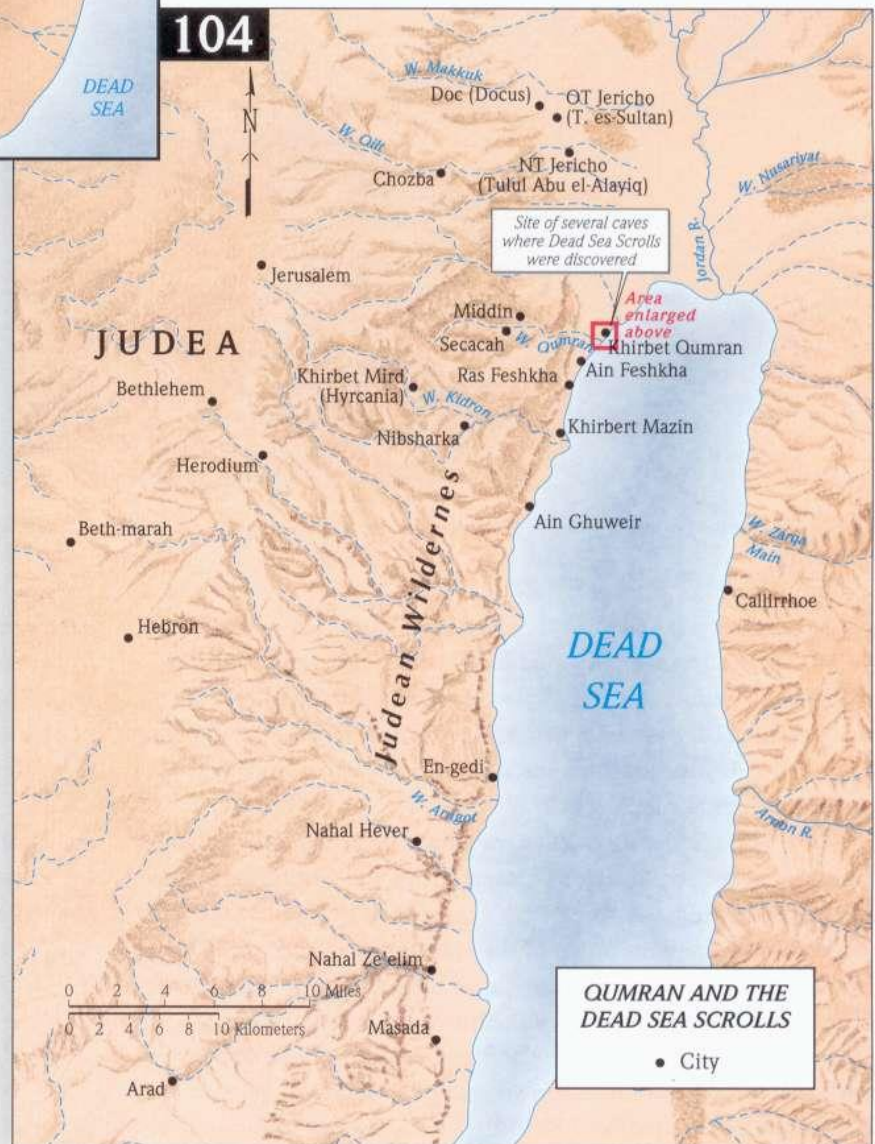
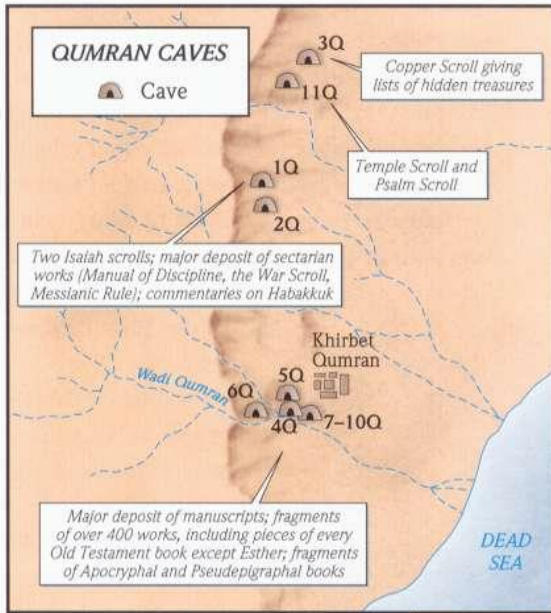


Markets Chart of the Day

Location, location, location
 The world's biggest cities over time, with estimated population (in thousands) in brackets



Source: Ian Morris, *Why the West rules the world*, FT, UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs.



Maps on the Internet

<http://www.studylight.org/miscellaneous/bible-maps/>

<http://www.ebibleteacher.com/imagehtml/batlas.html>

<http://www.godweb.org/atlasindex.htm>

<http://www.bible.ca/maps/>

<http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/main.html>