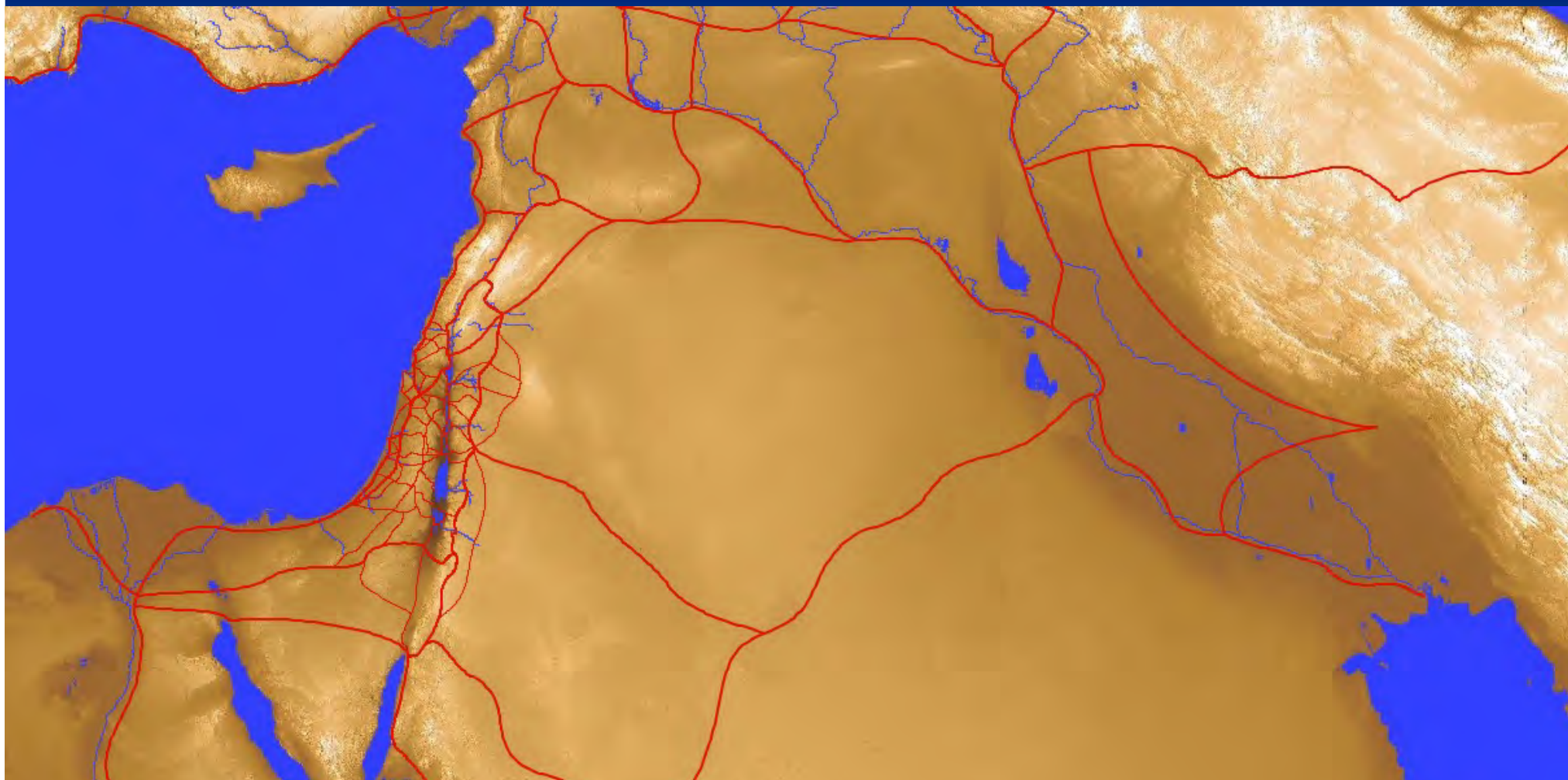


以色列和古近东的地理



Dr. Rick Griffith, 新加坡神学院
BibleStudyDownloads.org

现今的世界



现代的中东



美索不达米亚

底格里斯河

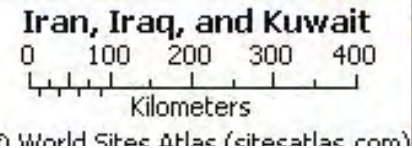
幼发拉底河

巴比伦

波斯

卡尔迪亚王国

波斯湾



World Sites Atlas (sitesatlas.com)

伊甸园的可能场所

MAP 20

Barry Beitzel, *Moody Atlas of Bible Lands*, 75



city (uncertain location)
 ● city (modern name)
 ▲ mountain peak
 [hatched] possible locations of garden of Eden
 [dotted] heartlands of Assyria and Babylon

罗迪尼亚——消失的世界

HELPFUL RESOURCES



Faith, Form, and Time Kurt P. Wise

Beginning with God and His Word as the standard, Dr. Wise demonstrates that the biblical witness teaches that the age of the universe is not as old as Darwinian theory contends \$14.99

The New Answers Book Ken Ham, general editor

The NEW Answers Book is packed with biblical answers to 27 of the most important questions on creation/evolution and the Bible. Perfect for anyone looking to understand our world and the Christian faith \$14.99

Something from Nothing Kurt P. Wise & Sheila A. Anderson

Proves that the universe is not old, and all issues concerning creation and origins can be answered not only by the Bible but also by solid scientific data and research \$14.99

Putting the Puzzle Pieces Together: Global Tectonics and the Flood Dr. John Baumgardner

This NEW DVD examines how catastrophic plate tectonics could have been a major mechanism in the Genesis Flood model \$12.99

亚当的世界和今天的世界大不相同

In Genesis 6-8 we read of a catastrophe that impacted the earth in a way unlike any other disaster since that time. Such a catastrophe would impact not only the earth's atmosphere and inhabitants but also its very foundations. The earth's landmass during Adam's day was extremely different from the seven continents of our modern world. But what caused it to change so drastically? Catastrophic plate tectonics (CPT) is one possible contributing factor.

The study of catastrophic plate tectonics (CPT) provides clear insight into how the earth's seven continents may have taken shape out of the supercontinent God created on Day 3 of Creation Week. This developing field of science takes an in-depth look at the earth's plates from a biblical perspective. For a look at the possible history behind the earth's modern formation, see the chart on the reverse side and the products above.

科学研究表明：地球板块运动所需的时间并非亿万年后

To order reprints of this 11x17 chart, a 24x18 laminated version, or to order items pictured above, phone 1-800-350-3232, or visit

www.AnswersBookstore.com



消失的世界

从亚当的世界到我们今天的世界



罗迪尼亚

Most secular and biblical geologists believe that all the land has been together more than once. One of these supercontinents is called "Rodinia" (from the Russian word for "motherland"). Although scientists continue to debate its exact shape, when God spoke the dry land into existence on Day 3 of Creation Week (Genesis 1:9-10), He may have created a landmass similar to Rodinia.



Breakup

Pangaea

Transitional Period



今天的地球

Today, we have the continents of that day. Still during the flood, Pangaea broke apart, first into Laurasia and Gondwana and finally into the continents we have today. At the end of this period the Indian subcontinent slammed into the Eurasian plate, forming the Himalayan mountains.

Catastrophic plate movement also explains the fascinating magnetic pattern found in ocean floor rocks. These rocks record a "zebra stripe" pattern of magnetic pole reversals, switching back and forth between north and south (see below).

洪水期

Break-Up

The Flood began with a breakup of the "fountains of the great deep" and an opening of the "windows of heaven" (Genesis 7:11; see below). This may have been the result of the breakup of the original supercontinent into huge plates of the earth's crust. These plates split, moved, and collided throughout the duration of the Flood.

Pangaea

There is evidence that suggests that, after the breakup, the land again smashed together, forming another supercontinent called Pangaea. This temporary supercontinent formed and broke up entirely during the Flood.

Transitional Period

Still during the flood, Pangaea broke apart, first into Laurasia and Gondwana and finally into the continents we have today. At the end of this period the Indian subcontinent slammed into the Eurasian plate, forming the Himalayan mountains.

"Fountains" and "Windows"

When Noah, his family, and their cargo of animals were safely aboard the Ark, the Flood began.

Thousands of miles of the earth's crust (surface rock plates) split apart along lines traversing the globe. The mantle (hot rock beneath) rose to fill the voids between the splitting plates. When this 2,000°F (1,093°C) rock contacted the cool sea-

water above it, the seawater flashed into steam. This formed a line of steam jets along the boundaries of the plates (possibly the "fountains of the great deep").

The immense and incredibly powerful steam jets shot tens of thousands of feet into earth's atmosphere. Significant amounts of seawater were also lifted into the atmosphere. For several weeks, this

fell to the earth as intense global rain (possibly the "windows of heaven").

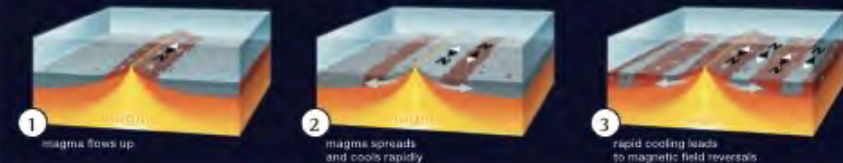
The rising of the mantle through earth's crust also resulted in a temporary rise in the global sea level, causing the oceans to flood the continents.

These simultaneous activities resulted in the dramatic shifting of the earth's crust to produce today's seven continents.

Magnetic Reversals

Within the catastrophic plate tectonics model, heat was rapidly lost from earth's outer core. This cooling resulted in the earth's magnetic field quickly reversing during the Flood. These magnetic reversals were expressed at the earth's

surface as short periods of normal magnetization alternating with short periods of reversed magnetization. Illustrations 1-3 show how the reversals were expressed as a "zebra stripe" pattern on either side of the mid-ocean ridge.



古代的近东



פִּנּוּר n.m. 七弦琴 -- 七弦琴, 有弦的in他们用通

个乐器来作通俗的和宗教的音乐 (B4604)

以色列的水

פִּנּוּר

旧约: 基尼列湖



105 公里 (65 英里)

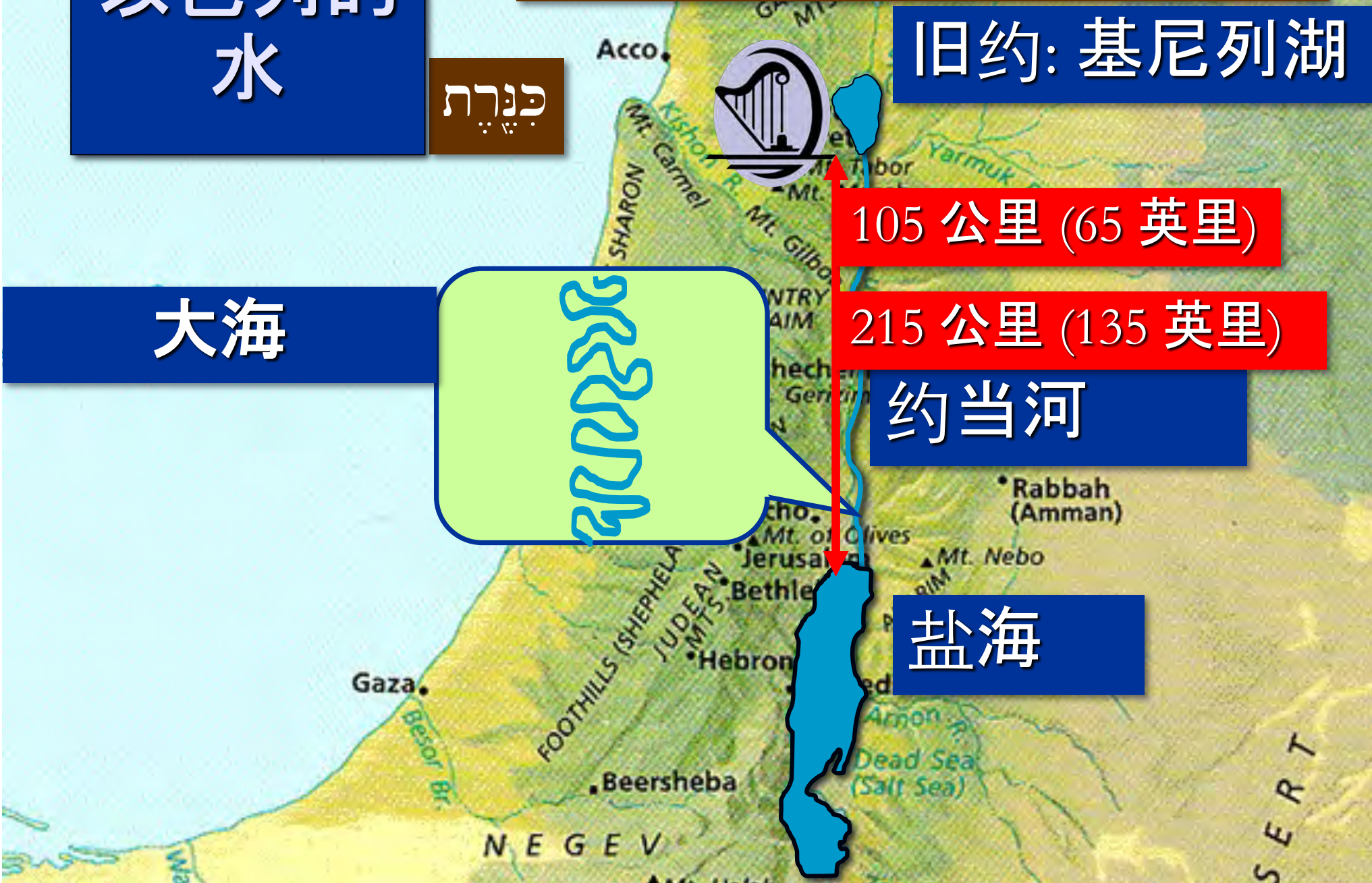
215 公里 (135 英里)

约当河

大海



盐海



以色列的水

新约: 加利利海

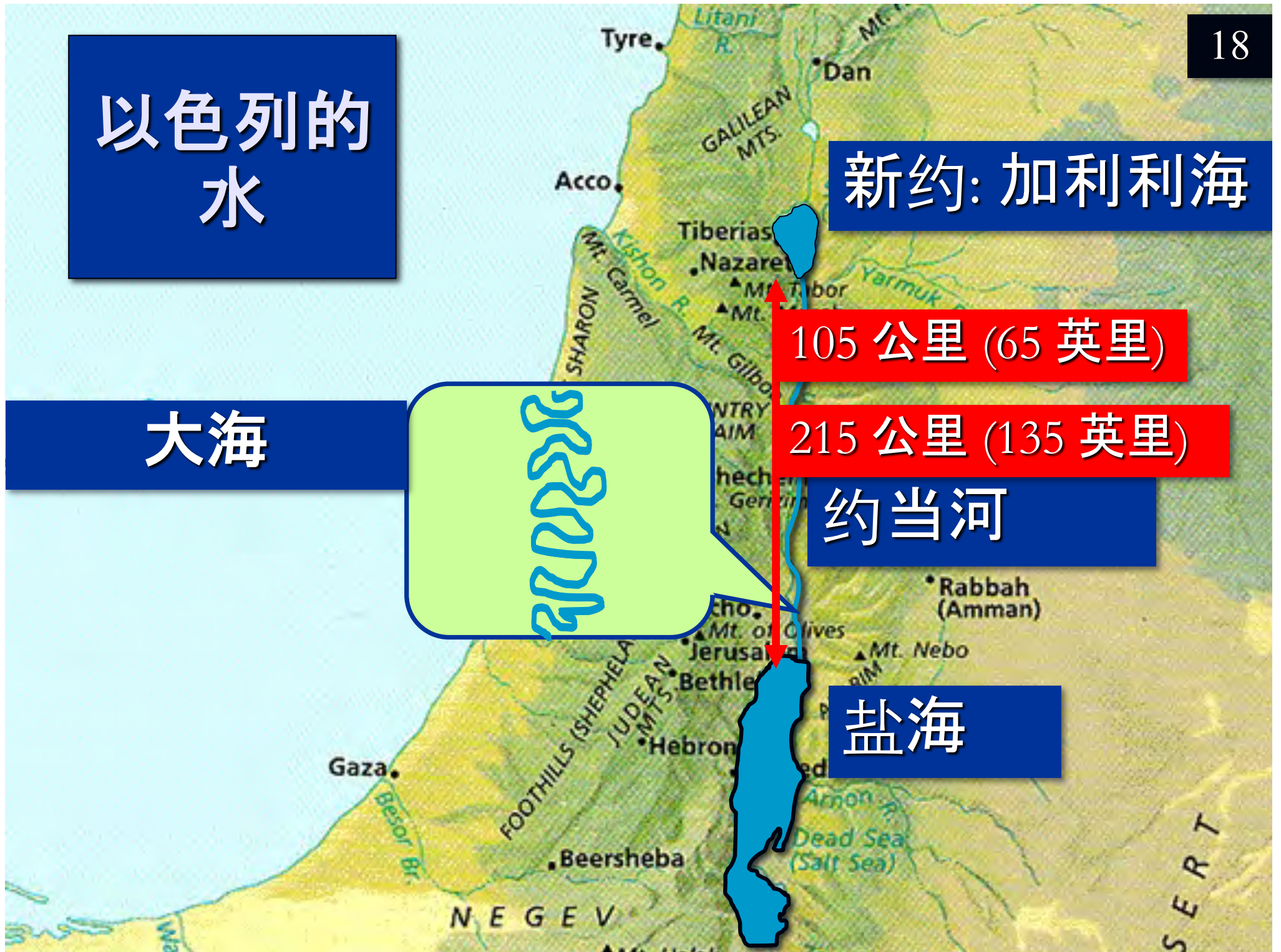
105 公里 (65 英里)

215 公里 (135 英里)

约当河

盐海

大海



以色列的水

新约: 加利利海

105 公里 (65 英里)

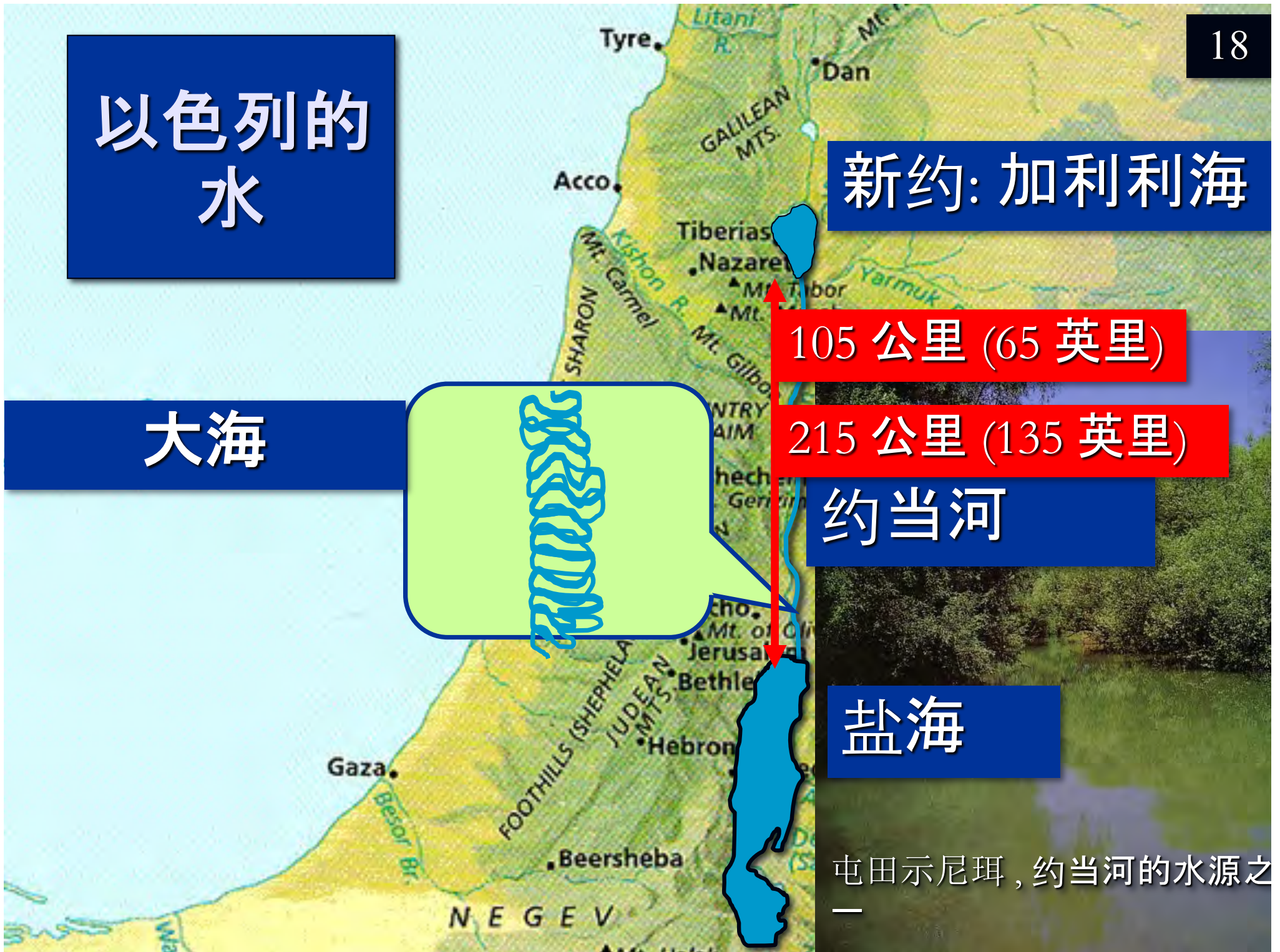
215 公里 (135 英里)

约当河

盐海

大海

屯田示尼珥, 约当河的水源之一



以色列的区域 (旧约)



巴珊

加利利

以色列 基列

亚扪

犹大

摩押

以东

以色列区域 (新约)



Arbel

加利利海

(从东方观看加利
利海北岸)



加利利海





加利利海

(从东方观看加利利海南岸)

以色列的山

黑门山

迦密山

他泊山

基利波山

橄榄山

尼波山

何烈山



黑门山



黑门山



山丘

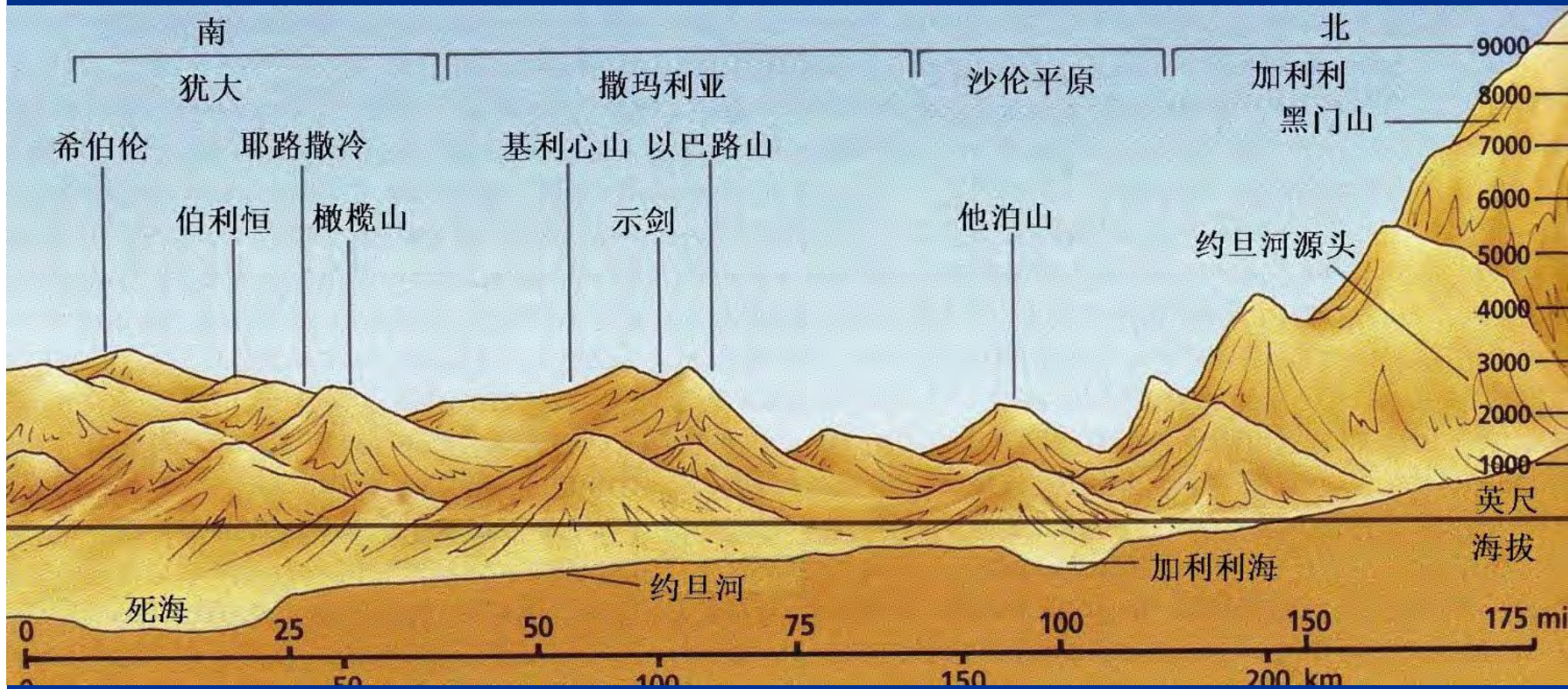
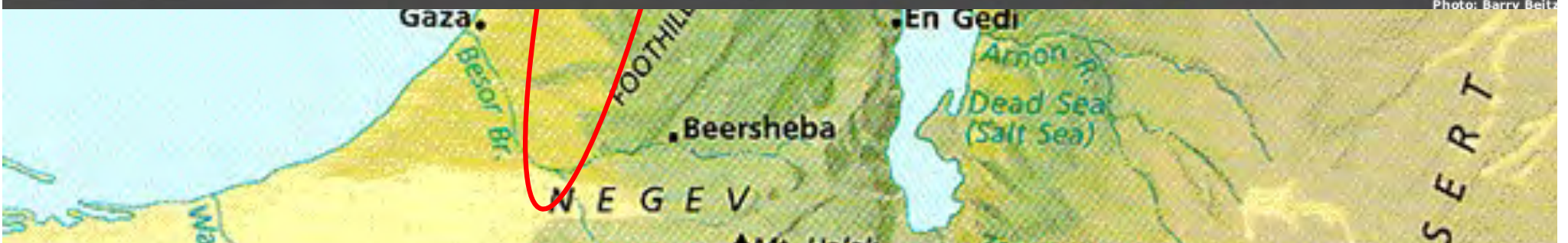




Photo: Barry Beit



海岸草原

- 往东边看的时候在前景有Kurkar (沙岩)的山脊



海岸草原

■ 推罗



Tel Aviv



Tel Aviv

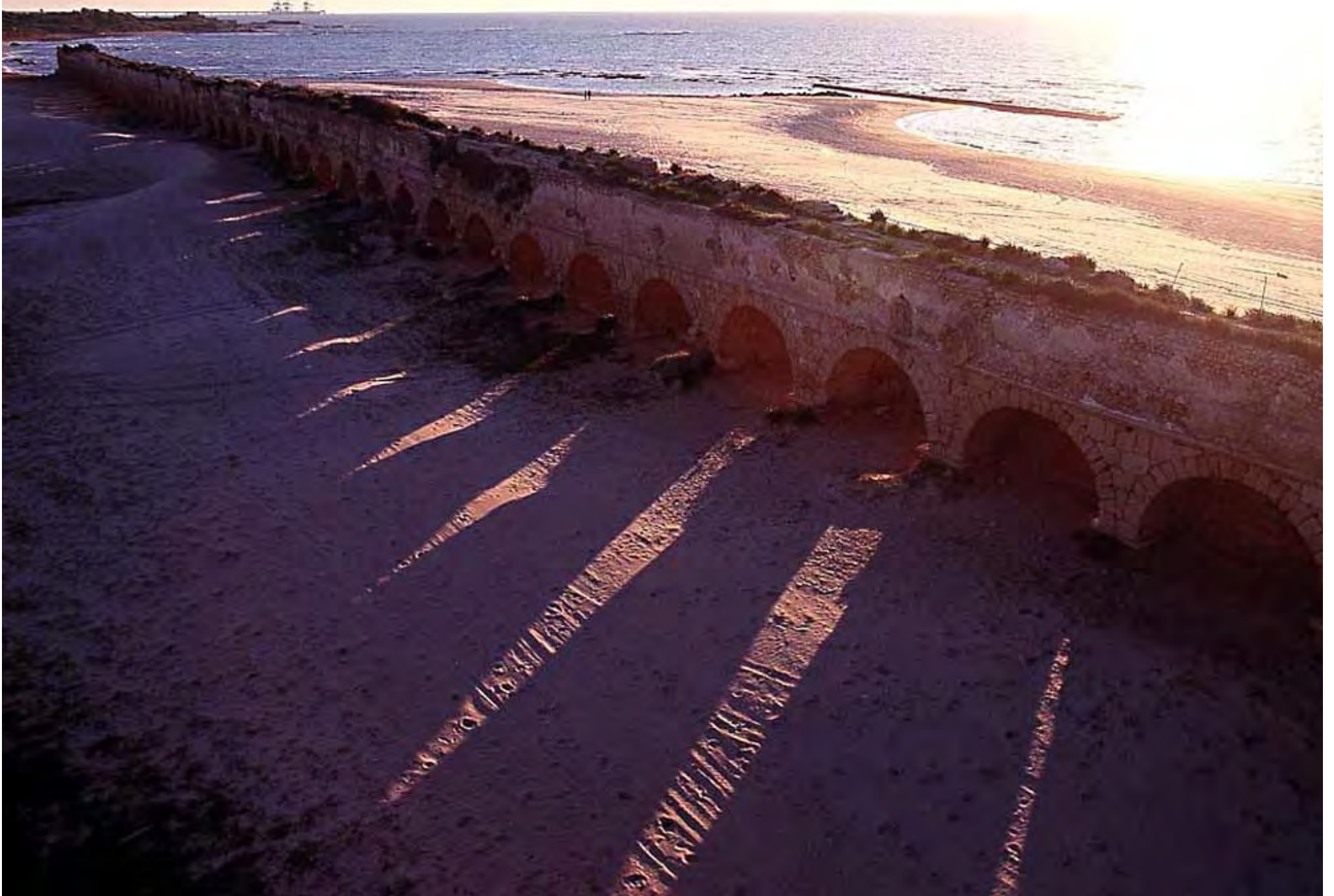


海岸草原

■ 该撒利亚



Caesarea



海岸草原

■ 迦萨



从北到南区 分的海拔

山麓小丘

■ 有山谷和小山



山麓小丘

18


- 农田



从北到南区 分的海拔

中枢的
山脉



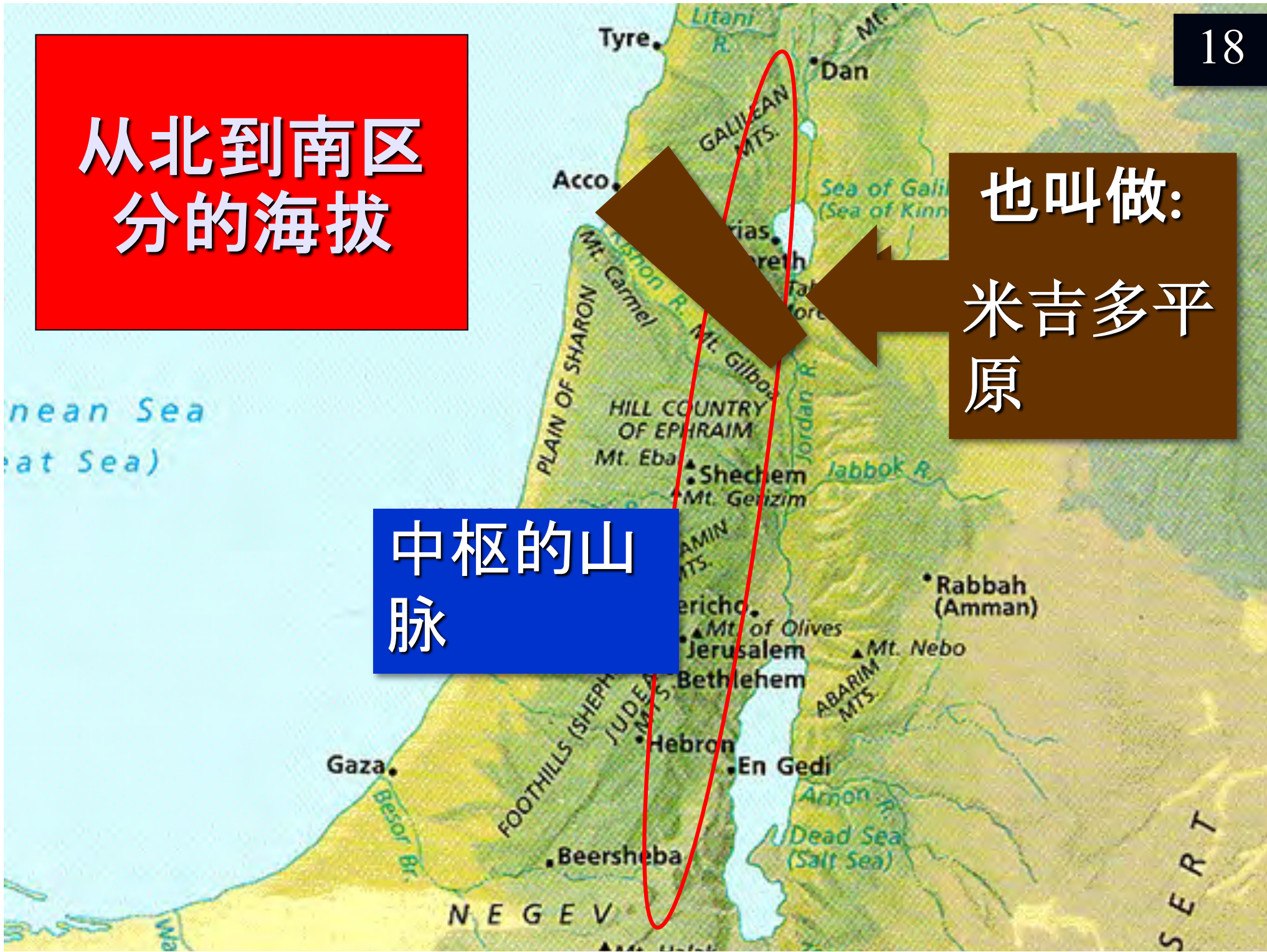
A wide-angle landscape photograph showing a hilly region with sparse vegetation. The foreground is dominated by dry, golden-brown grass and a low stone wall. In the middle ground, there are several trees and a dirt path. The background features rolling hills and a distant town or city under a clear sky.

犹太的小山脉

从北到南区
分的海拔

也叫做：
米吉多平原

中枢的山
脉





耶斯列平原 的 他泊山



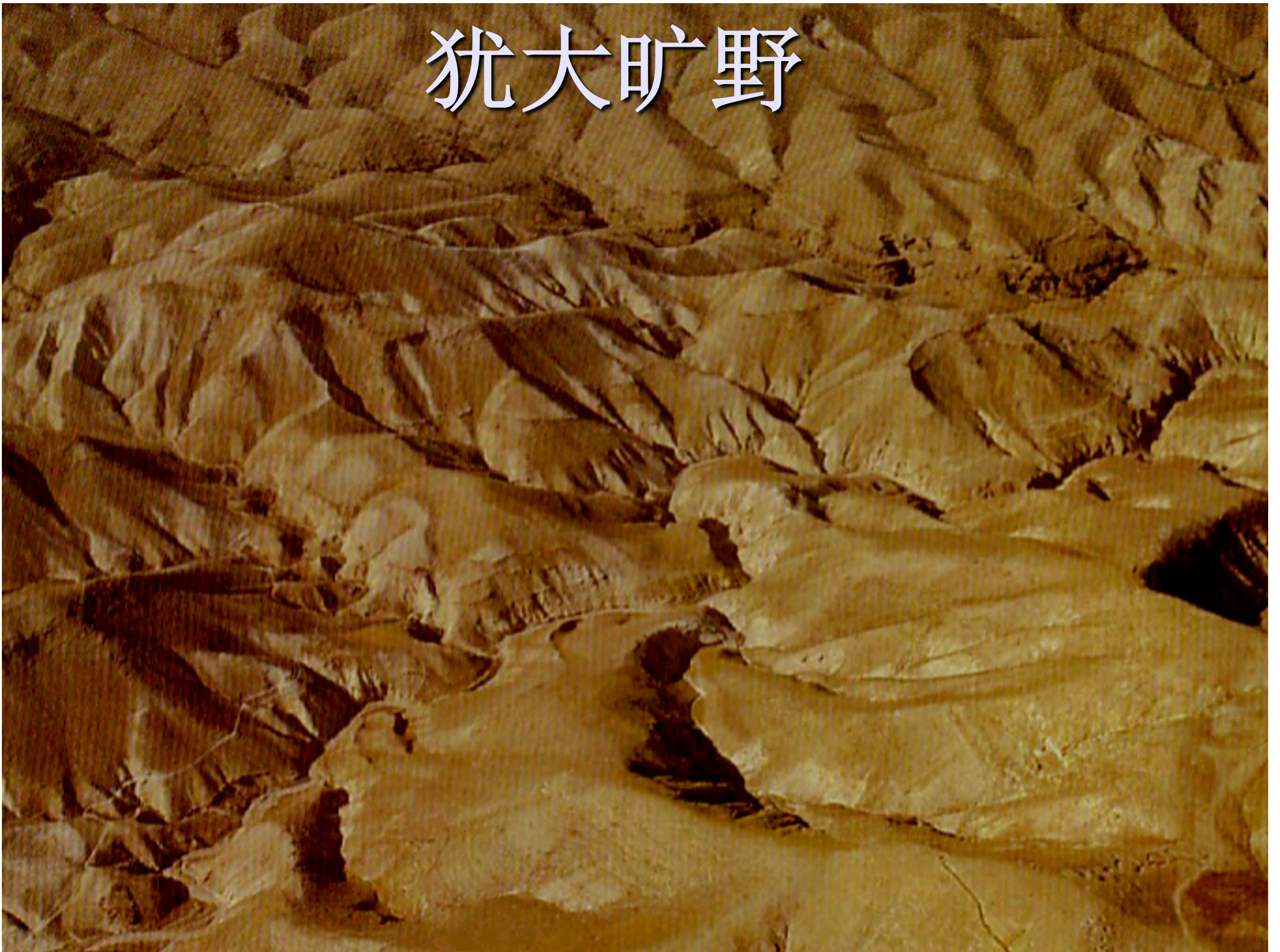
中枢的山脉

- 山脊使水往东边或西边流
- 比较高的地区是在南边

巴勒斯坦的山与河



犹大旷野



从北到南区 分的海拔

约旦河的
长狭谷



约旦河的长狭谷

■ 内陆洼地

从犹大旷野
面向东边看
着盐海



从北到南区分的 海拔

外约旦的高原



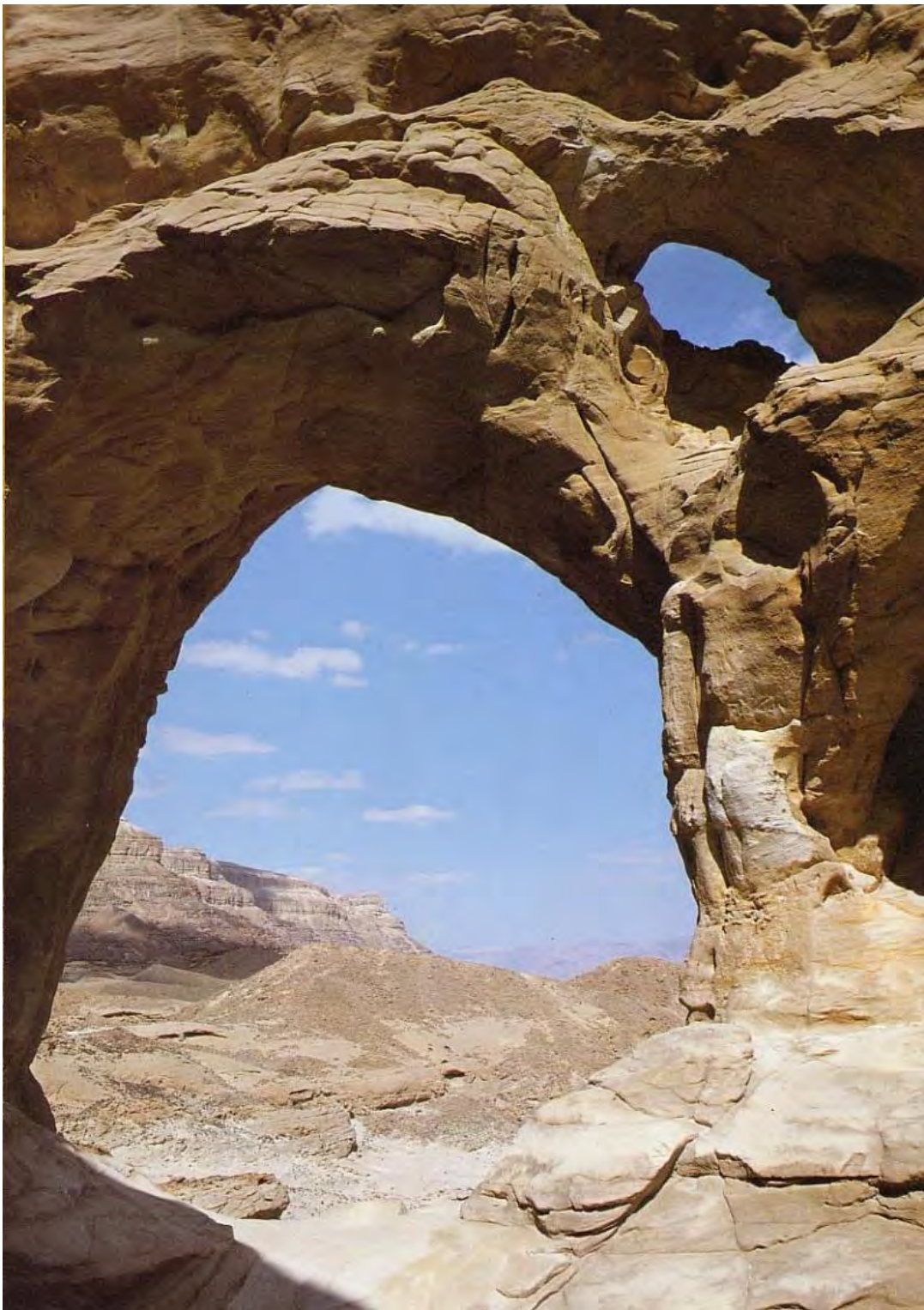
外约旦的高原

■ 尼波山



从北到南区 分的海拔





南地

南地



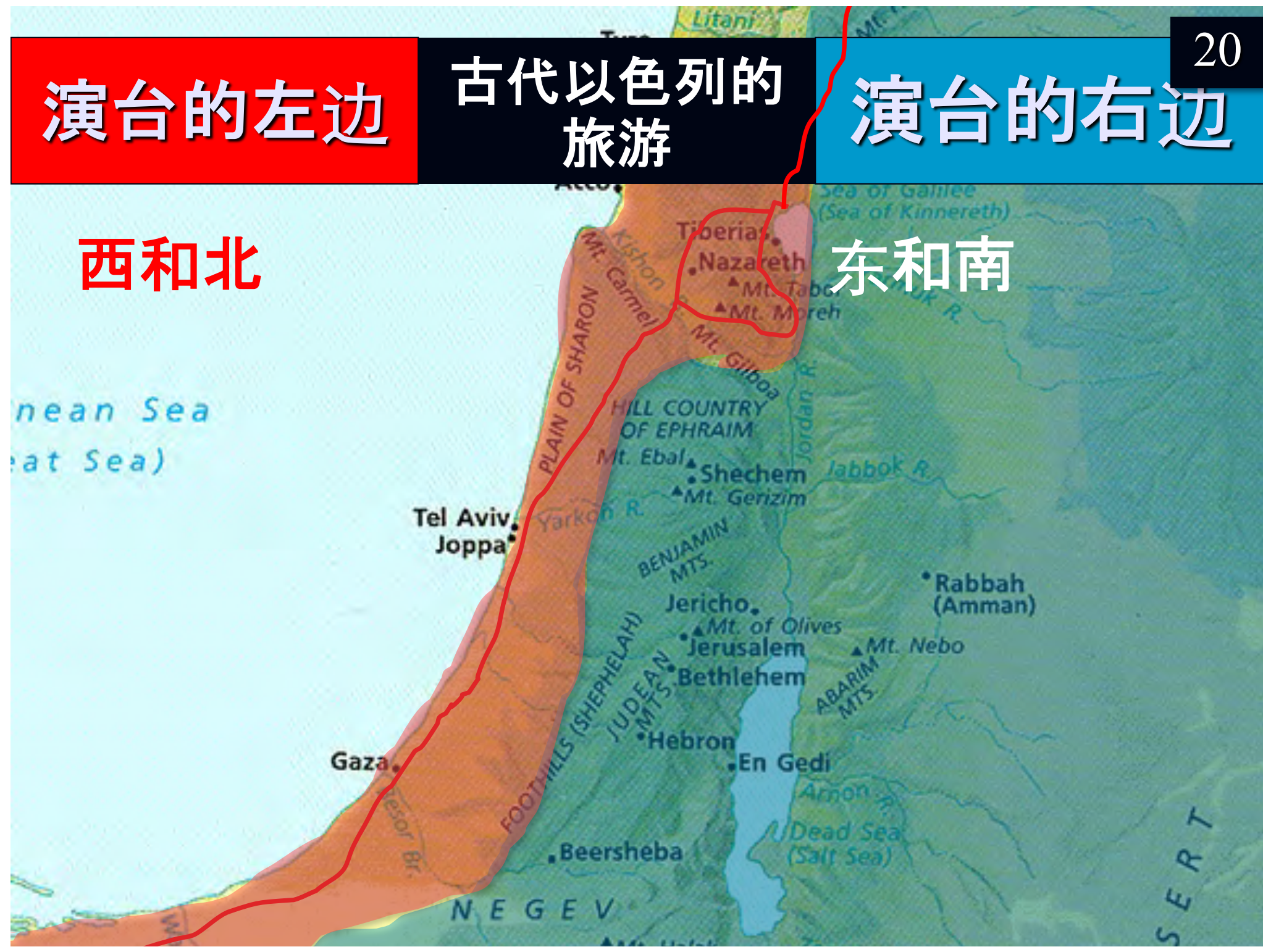
演台的左边

古代以色列的旅游

演台的右边

西和北

东和南



演台的左边

古代以色列的旅游

演台的右边

农民
蜜之地

牧人
奶之地

near Sea



演台的左边

古代以色列的 旅游

演台的右边

40个大的城市

310个城镇



演台的左边

古代以色列的旅游

演台的右边

容易，
可预言的

使用尽的，
不可预言的

容易的!



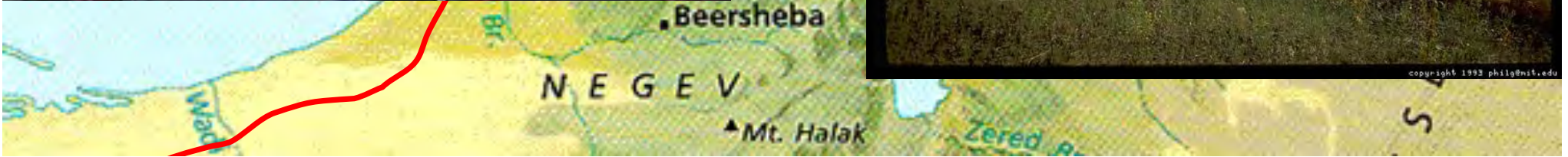
演台的左边

古代以色列的 旅游

演台的右边

贸易, 很吵,
国际的

隔离的, 安静
,
民族主义



演台的左边

古代以色列的旅游

演台的右边

混合主义，
异教

纯净的宗教，
一神论

ean Sea
at Sea)



演台的左边

古代以色列的 旅游

演台的右边

以色列控制了
150 年

以色列控制了
1650 年



腓尼基人

叙利亚人

演台的左边

古代以色列的旅游

演台的右边

海边人

罗马人

沙漠人

地中海 (Mediterranean Sea)

巴比伦人

迦南人

基列人

亚摩利人

亚述人

以色列人

亚伯人 (Abraham)

非利士人

耶布斯人

摩押人

埃及人

亚玛力人

以东人



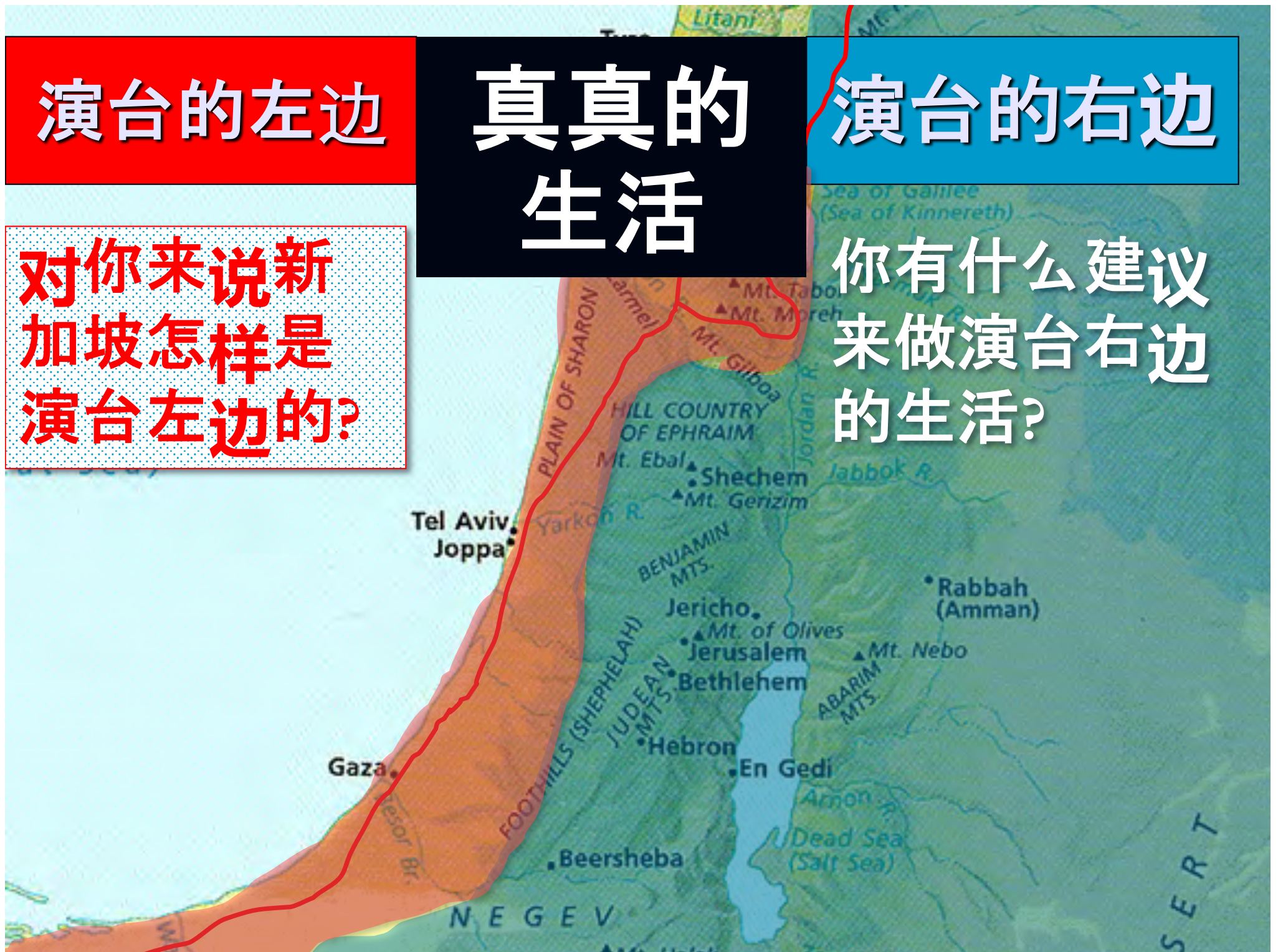
演台的左边

真真的生活

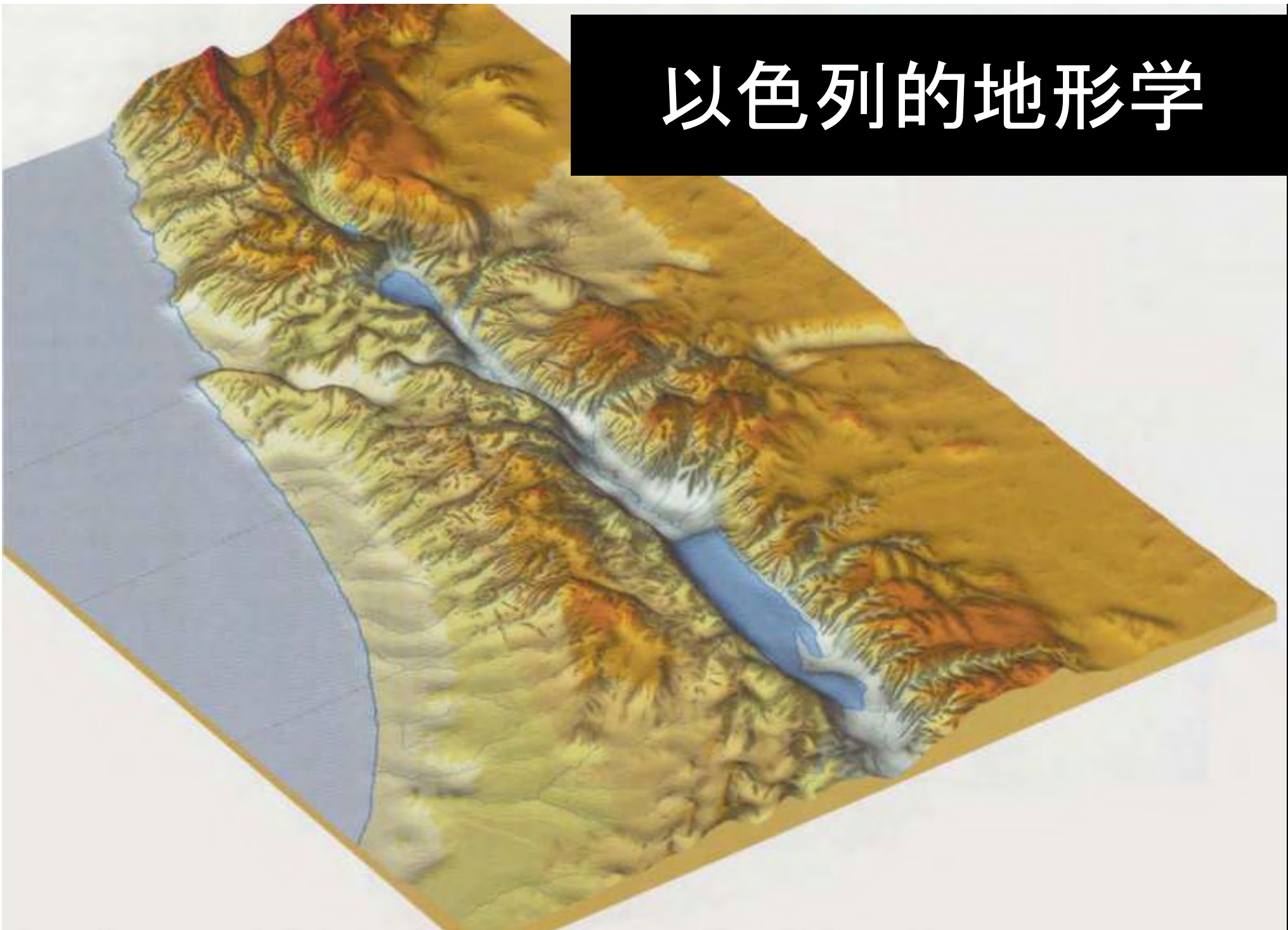
演台的右边

对你来说新加坡怎样是演台左边的?

你有什么建议来做演台右边的生活?



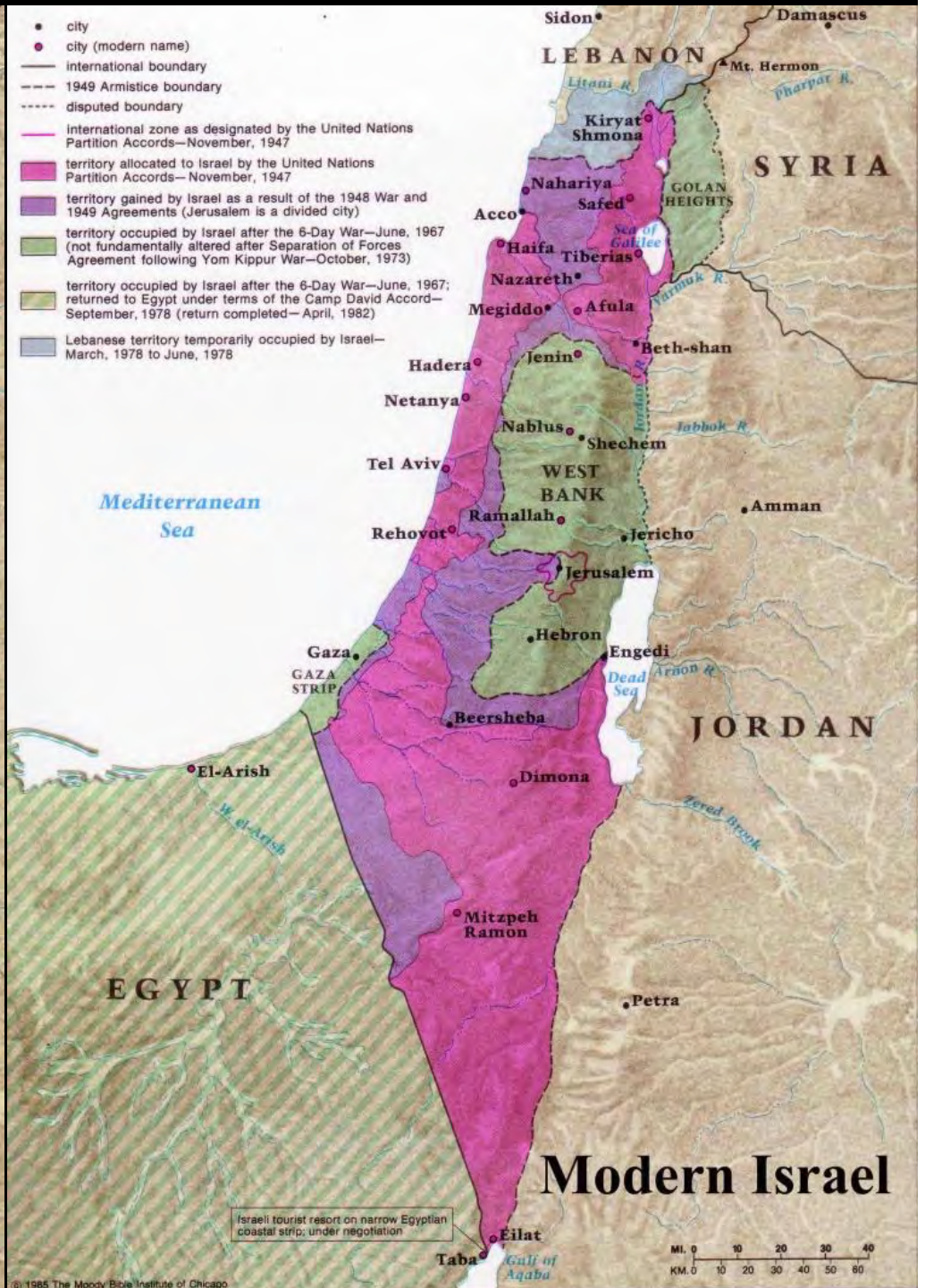
以色列的地形学



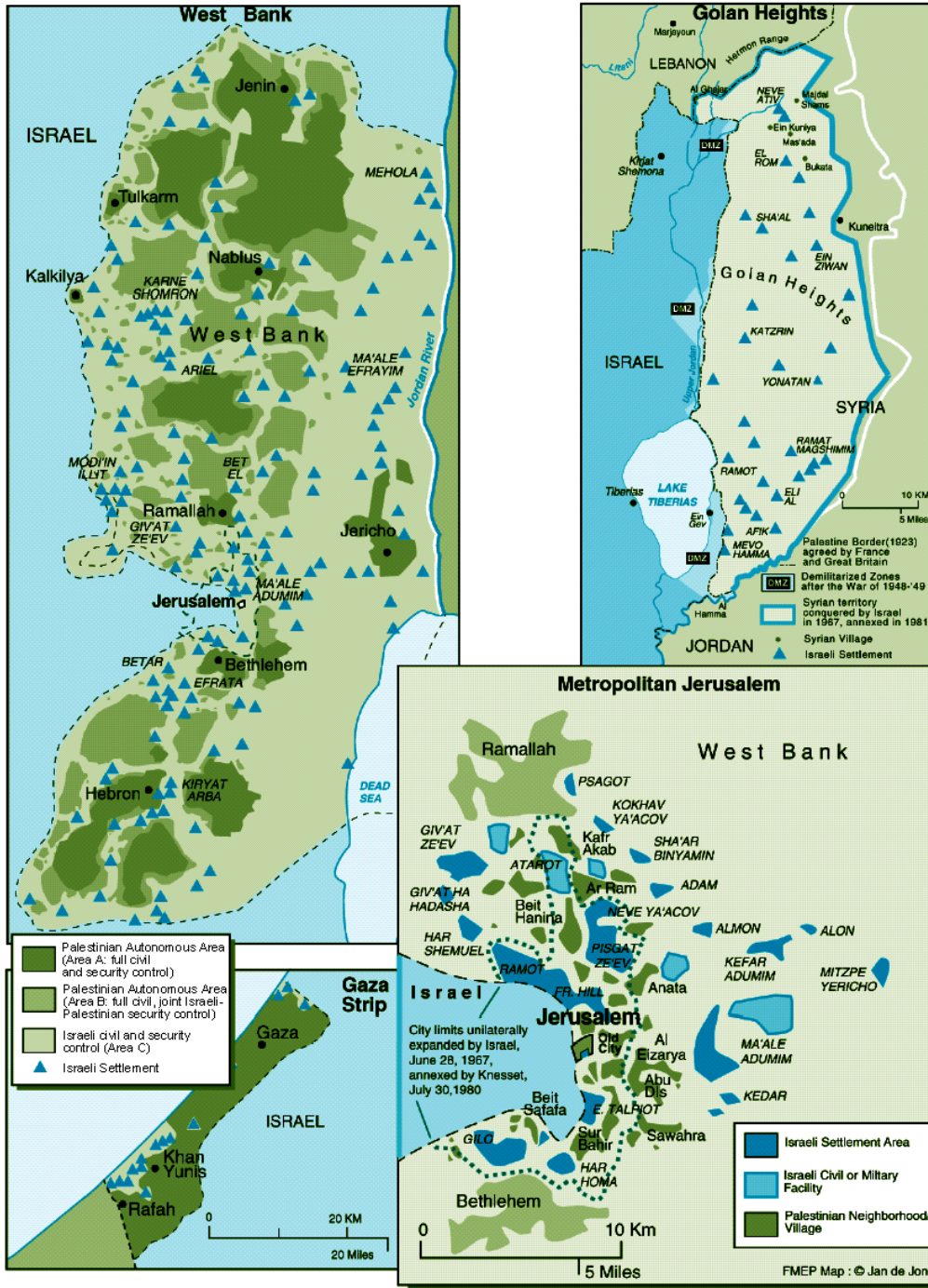
<http://www.studylight.org/se/maps/browse.cgi?st=51&pn=11>

从北到南区 分的海拔





Israeli Settlements in the Occupied Territories - 2002



今天的以色列

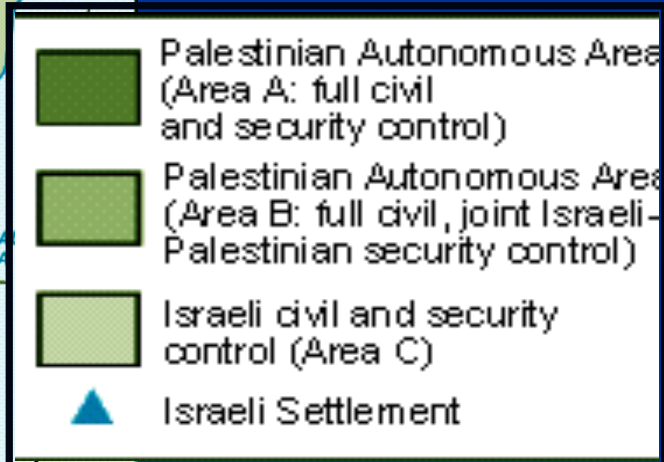
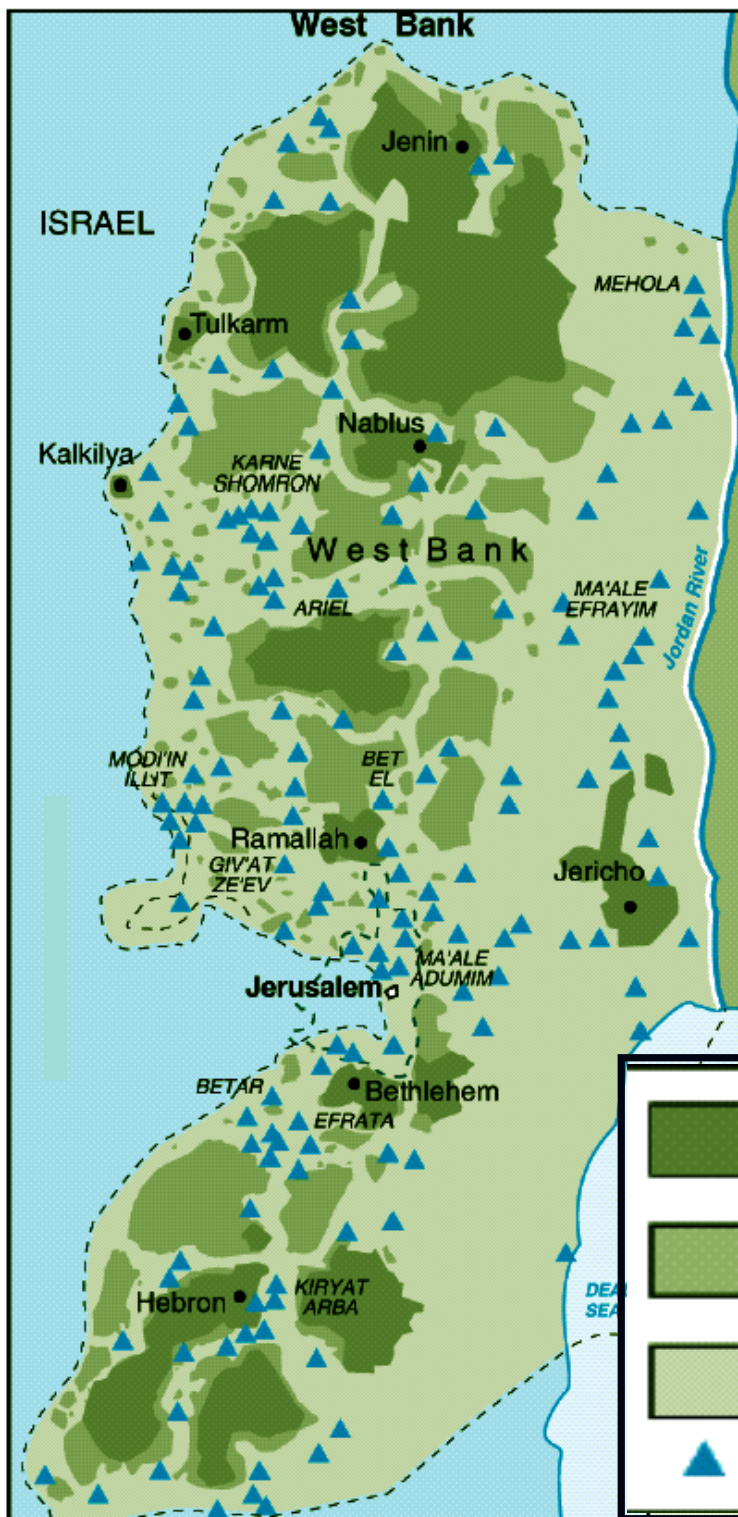
Foundation for Middle East Peace

(March 2002)

<http://www.fmep.org> Foundation for Middle East Peace March 2002

Colours altered for greater visibility by Robin Whittle Oct 2002 <http://www.firstpr.com.au>

西岸 (2002)



Foundation for Middle East Peace

(March 2002)

2005年的时候所有的 犹太人离开了加萨

-  Palestinian Autonomous Area (Area A: full civil and security control)
-  Palestinian Autonomous Area (Area B: full civil, joint Israeli-Palestinian security control)
-  Israeli civil and security control (Area C)
-  Israeli Settlement



迦萨地带 (2002)

Foundation for Middle East Peace

(March 2002)

戈兰高地 (2002)



Metropolitan Jerusalem



耶路撒冷 (2002)

Foundation for Middle East Peace

(March 2002)

雅各对他12个儿子预言性的祝福 (创 49)



雅各对他12个儿子预言性的祝福 (创 49)

西布伦

以萨迦

利未

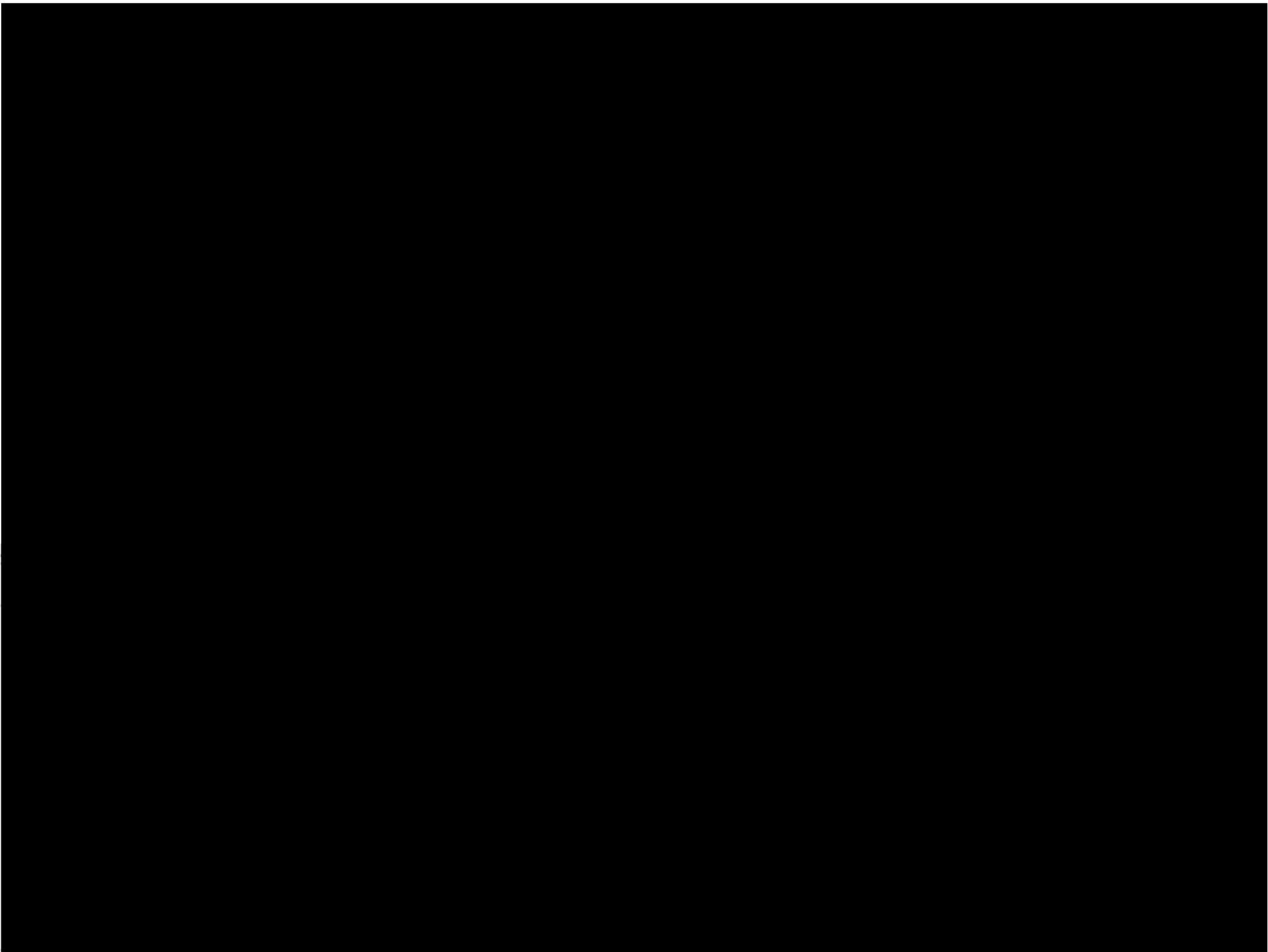
犹大

吕便

西缅







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