

BIBLE ATLAS

ACCESS FOUNDATION

Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.
Editor

Introduction

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

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

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

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

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

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Part One

THE BIBLICAL SETTING

Chapter 1

The Face of the Ancient Near East

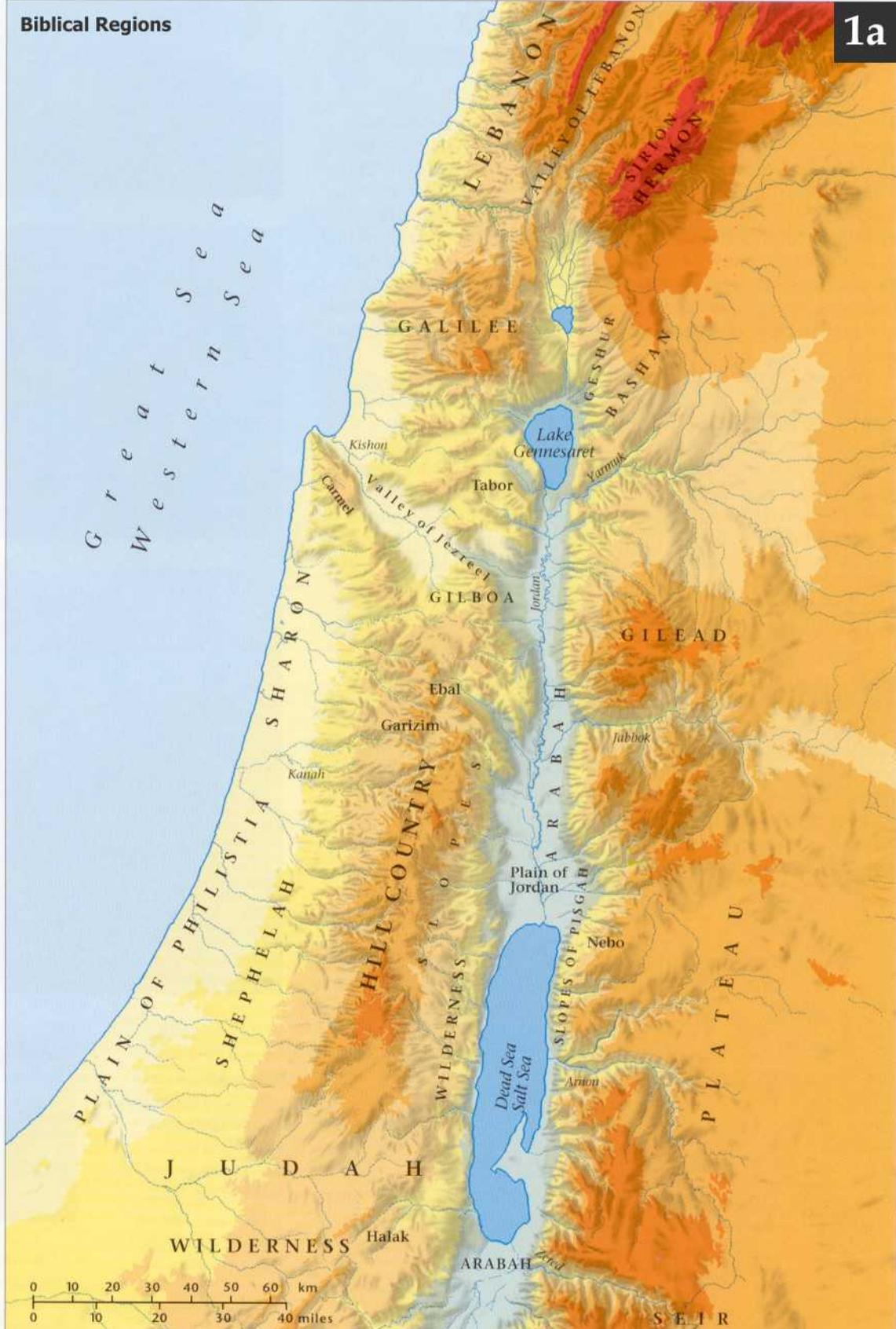


THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak



50 E



MODERN STATES AND THE ANCIENT NEAR EAST

ELEVATIONS

Feet Meters

13,120 4,000

6,560 2,000

1,640 500

656 200

(Sea level) 0 0 (Sea level)

Below sea level Below sea level

 Fertile Crescent

 National capitals

 City (modern name)

 Other cities

 Mountain peaks

 Canal

 Present day international boundaries





MESOPOTAMIA: HOMELAND OF ABRAHAM

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



EGYPT: LAND OF BONDAGE

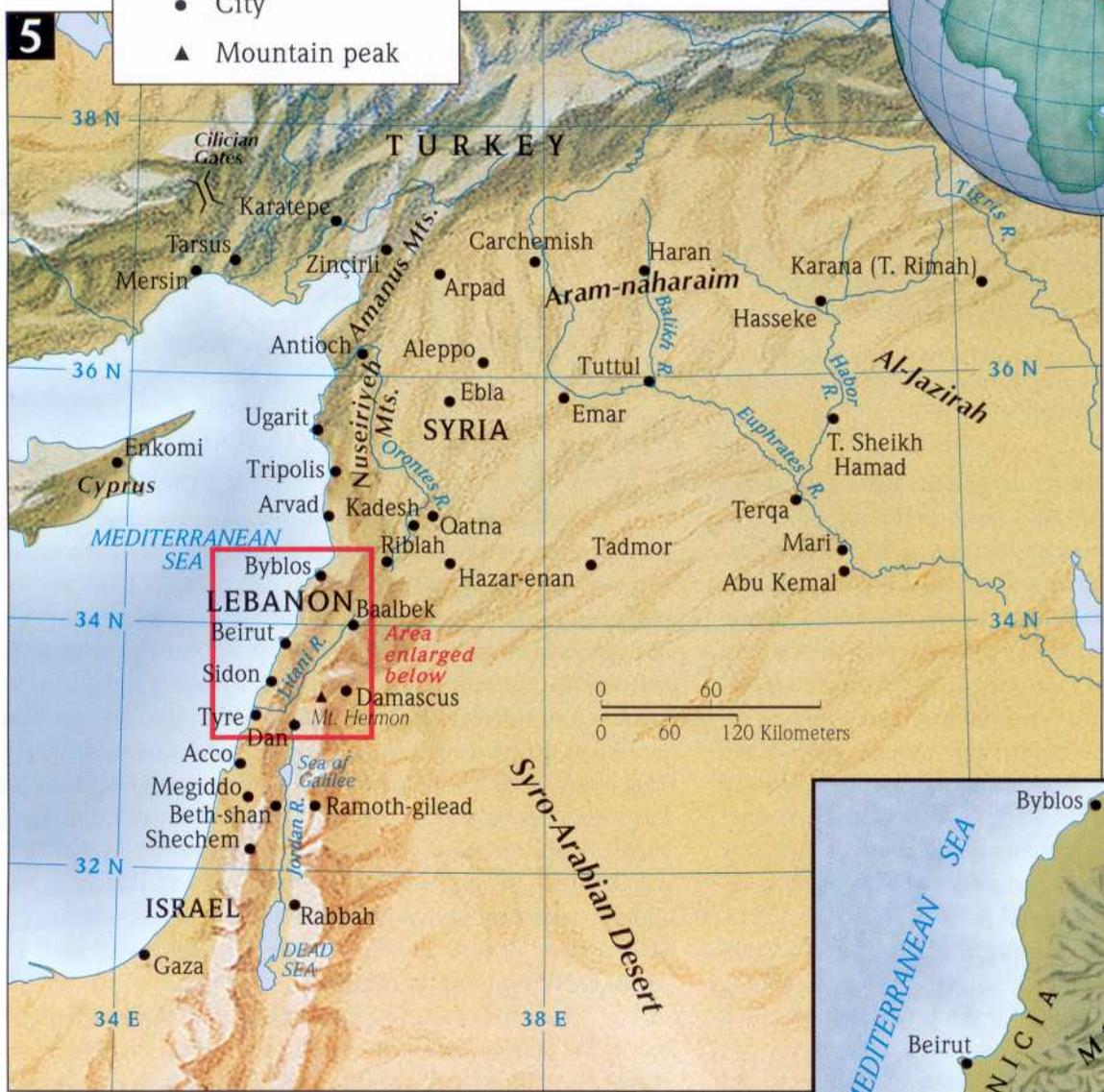
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City (modern name)
- ≡ Cataract

SYRIA AND LEBANON

- City
- ▲ Mountain peak



5





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



6a



The Middle East Physical Geography

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

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

International Routes

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

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

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

Chapter 2

Natural Regions of Palestine

NATURAL REGIONS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE

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



MEDITERRANEAN SEA



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

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

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

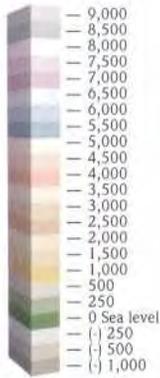
The Transjordan Plateau is called Hauran in the north, the Central Highlands south of the Yarmuk River, and Southern Highlands south of the Dead Sea. To the east of the mountains lies the Syrian desert.

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



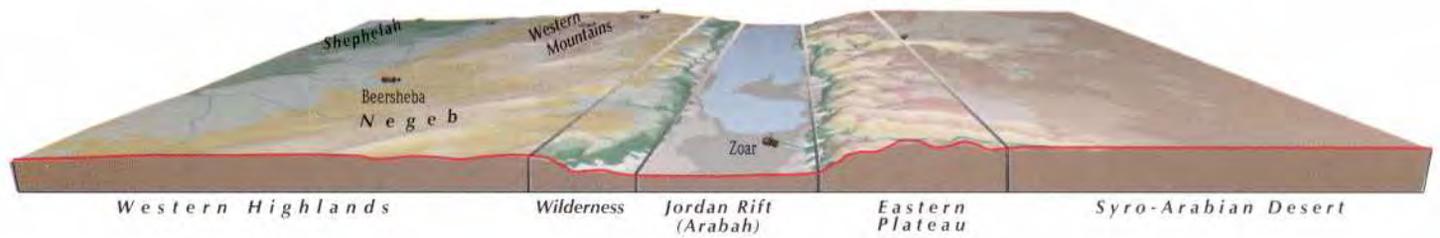
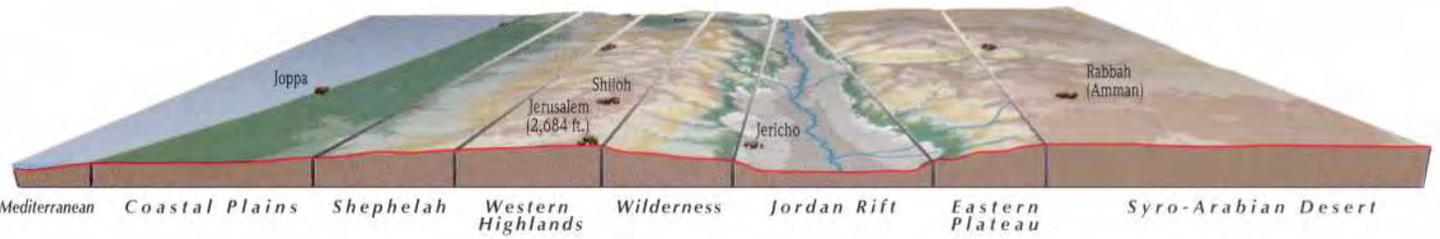
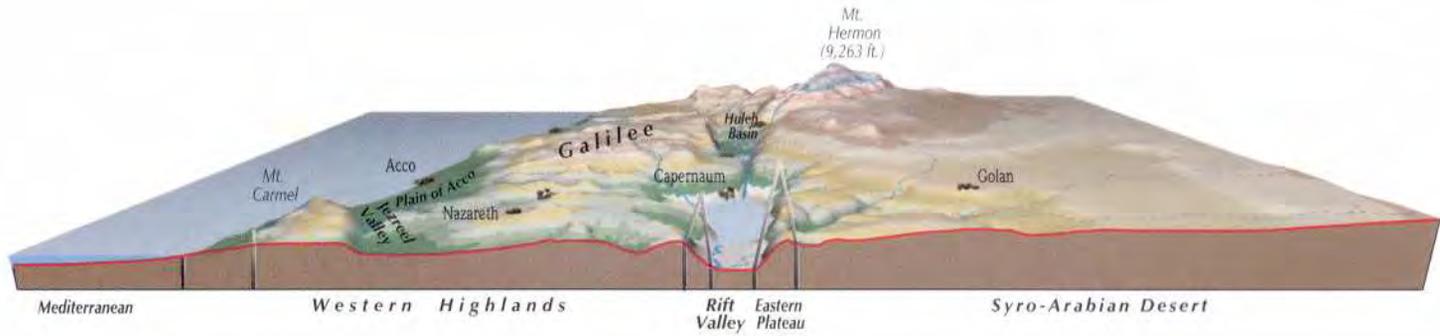
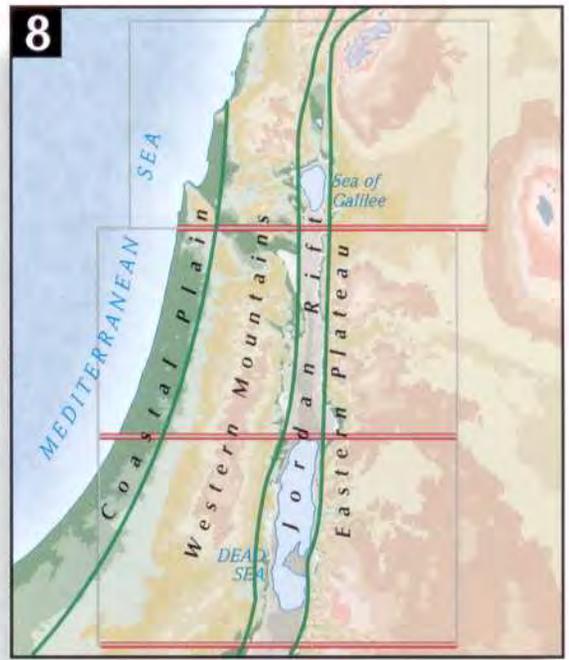
CROSS SECTIONAL VIEWS OF LONGITUDINAL ZONES

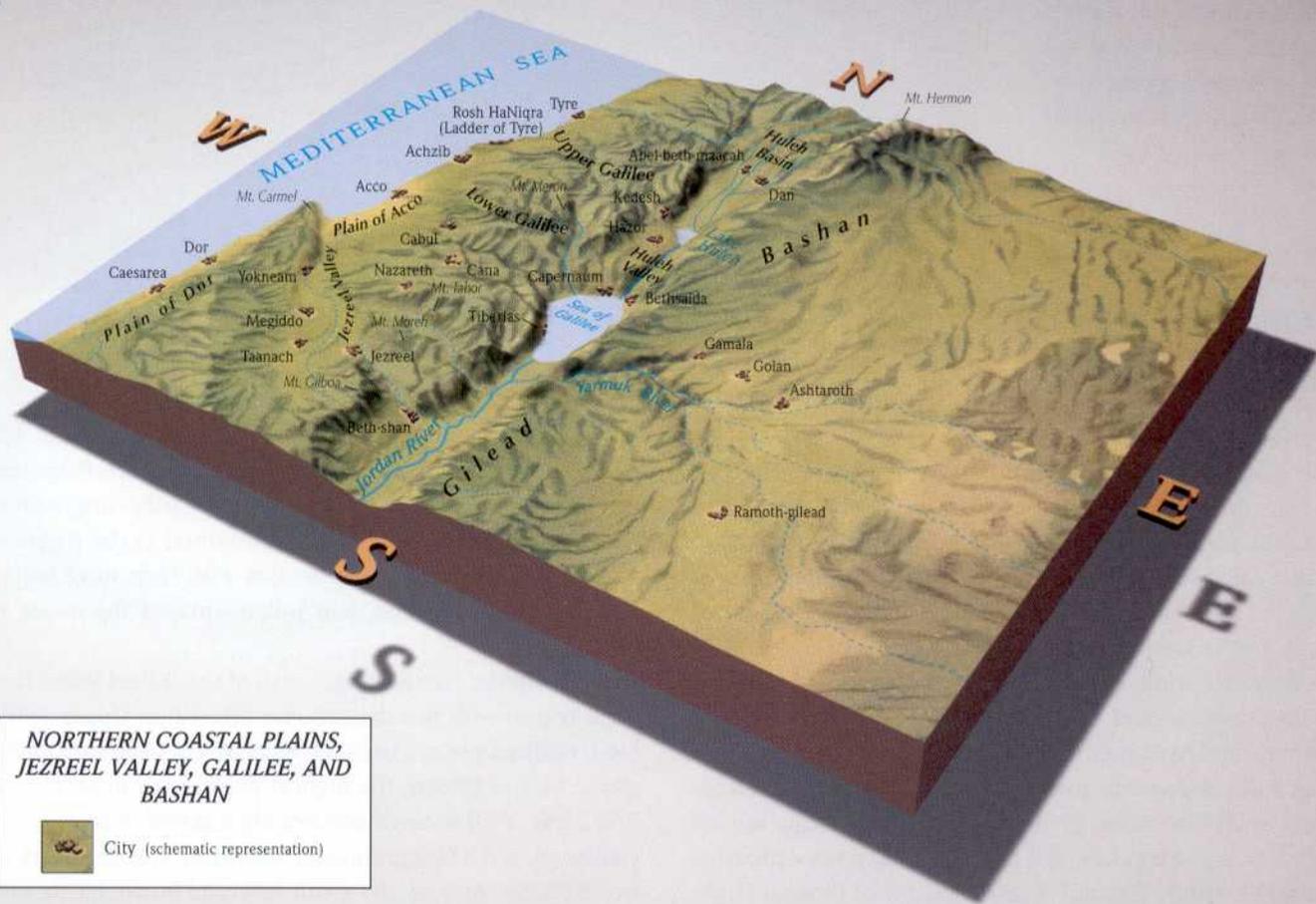
ELEVATION:

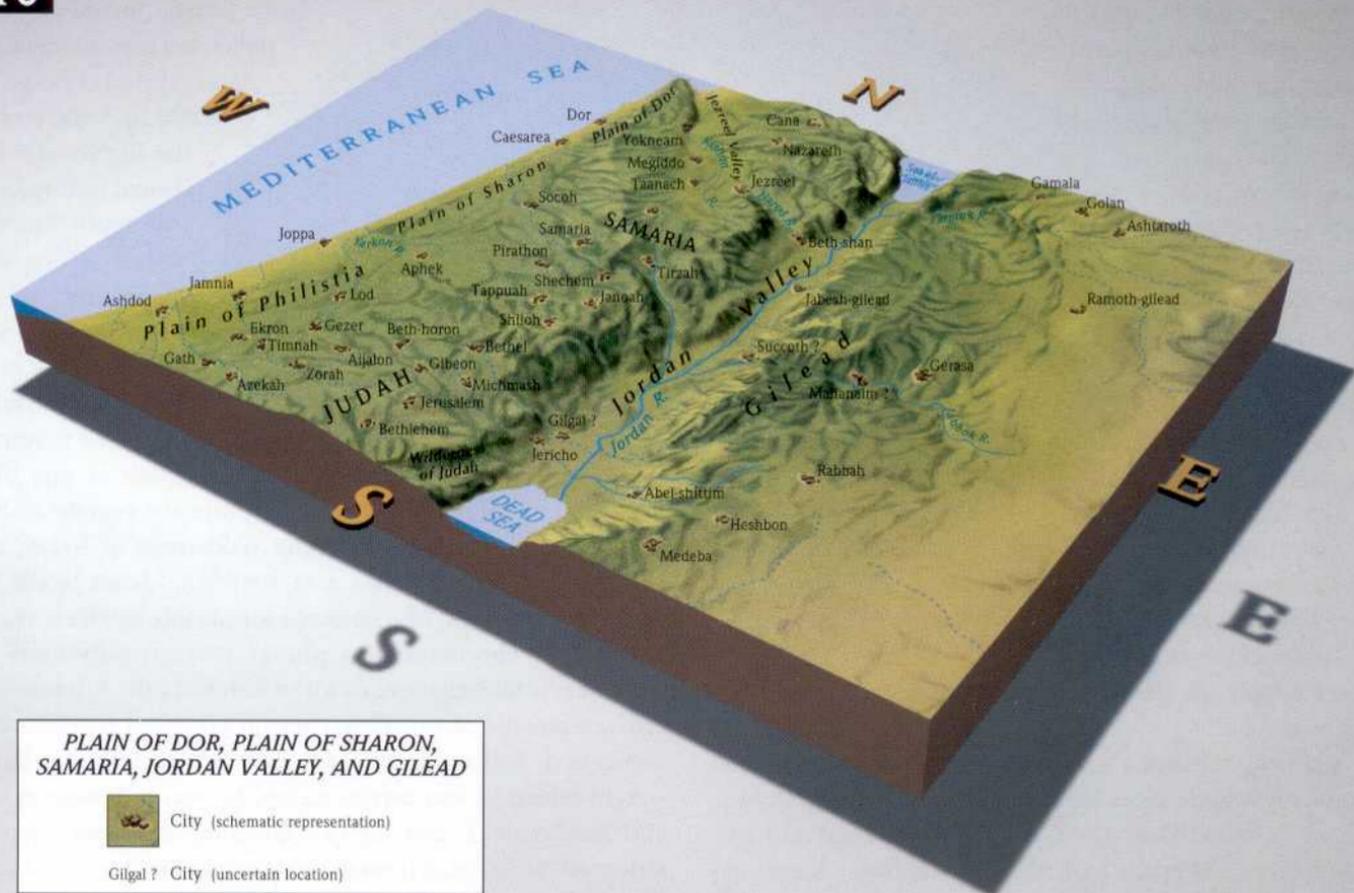


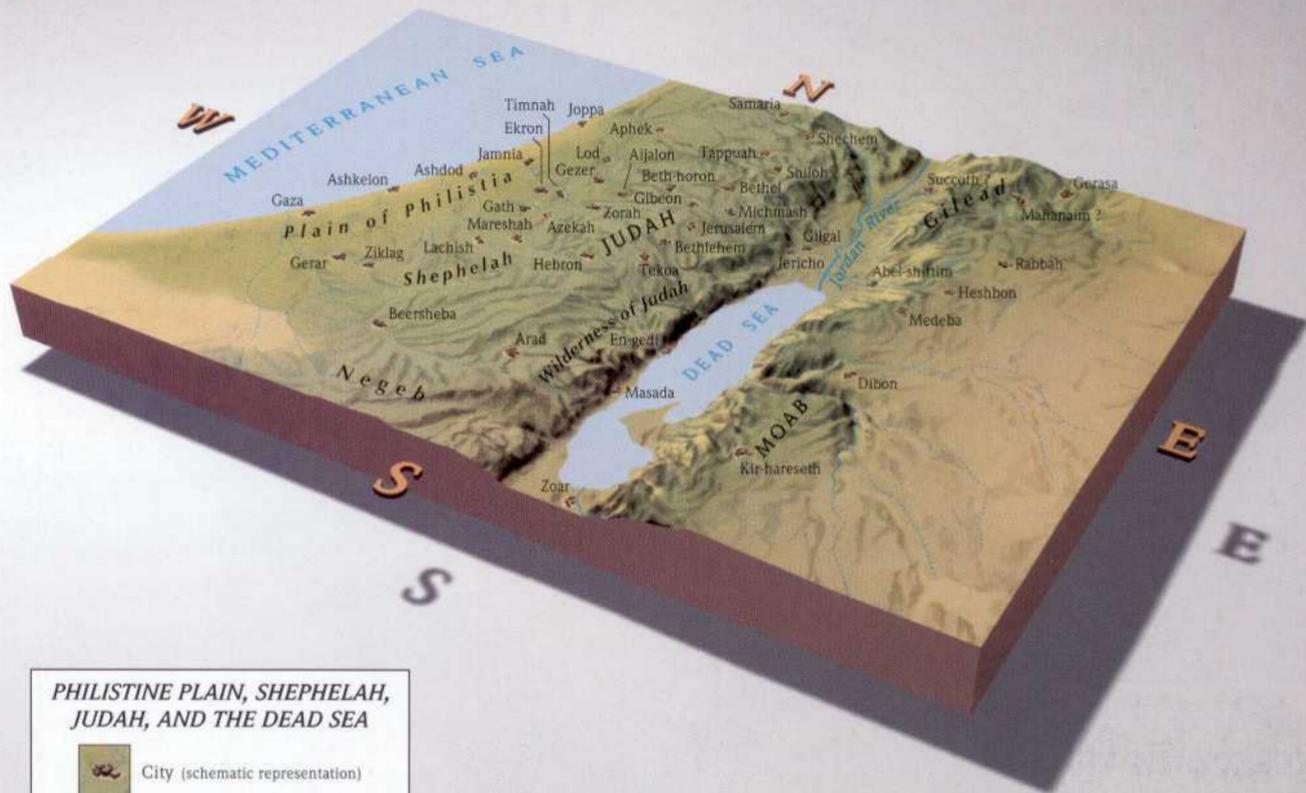
— Area of cross-section
— Approximate boundary of longitudinal zones

8







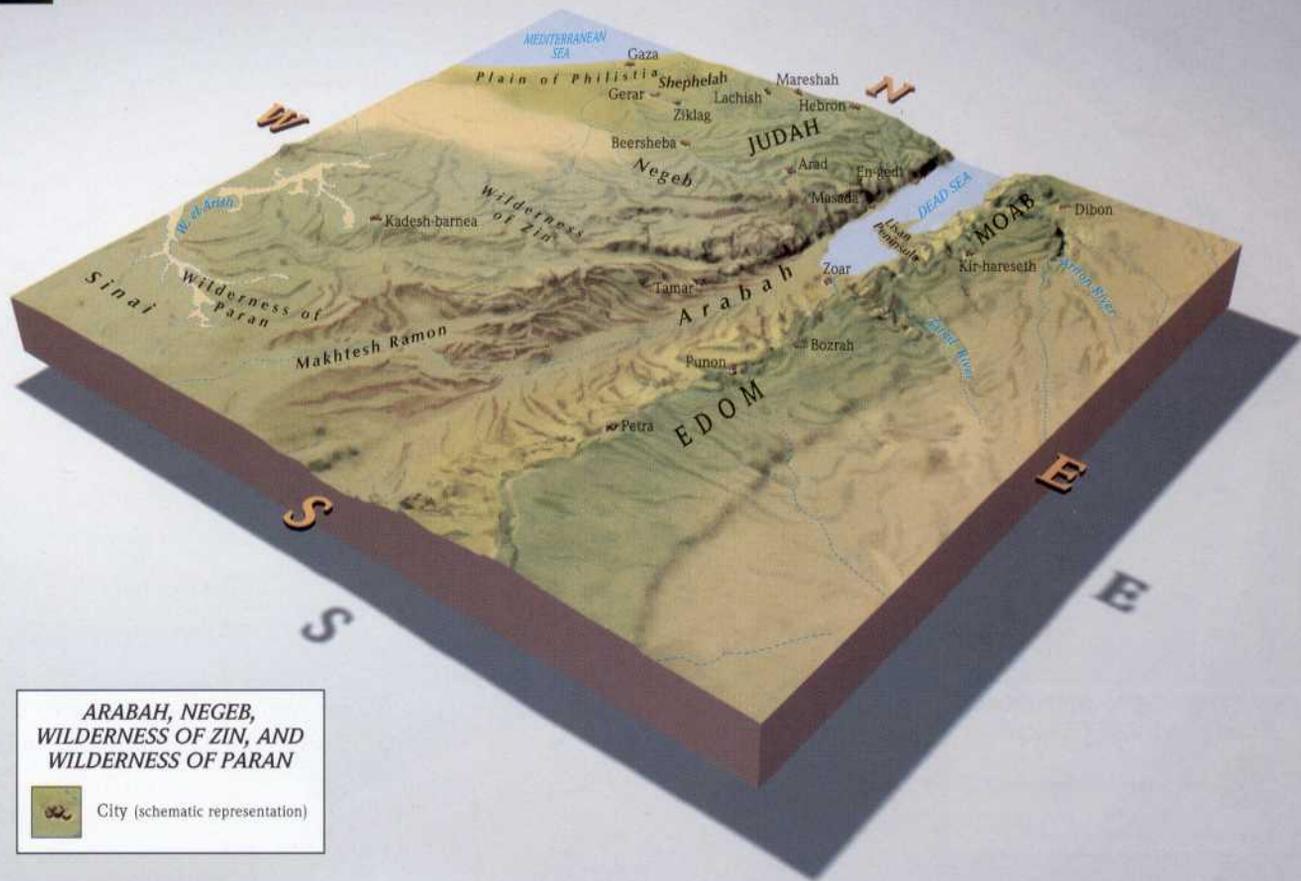


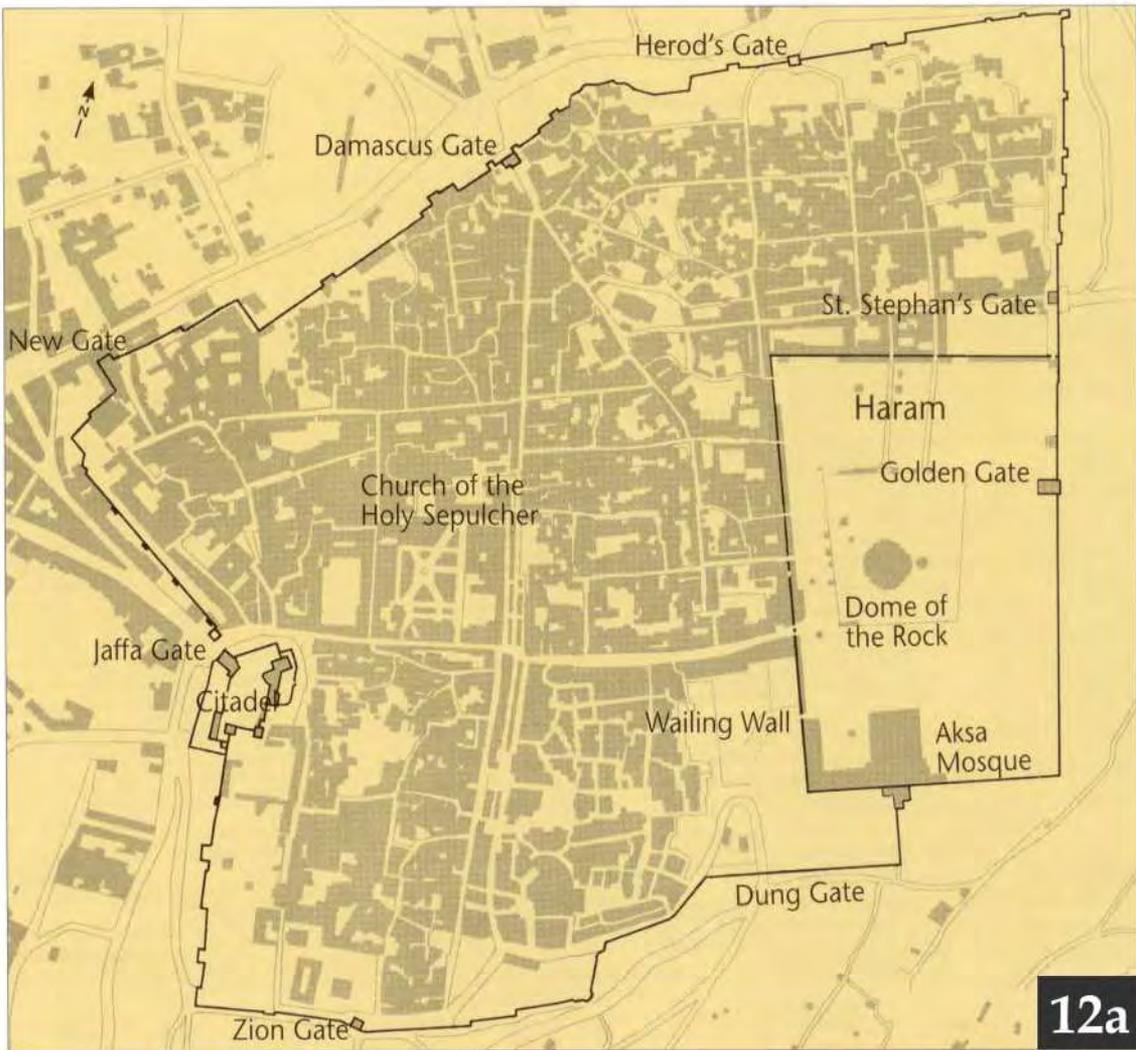
**PHILISTINE PLAIN, SHEPHELAH,
JUDAH, AND THE DEAD SEA**



City (schematic representation)

Succoth ? City (uncertain location)





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

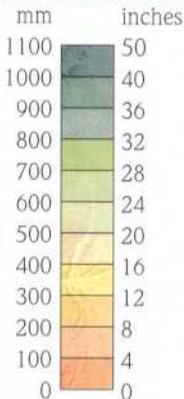


Chapter 3

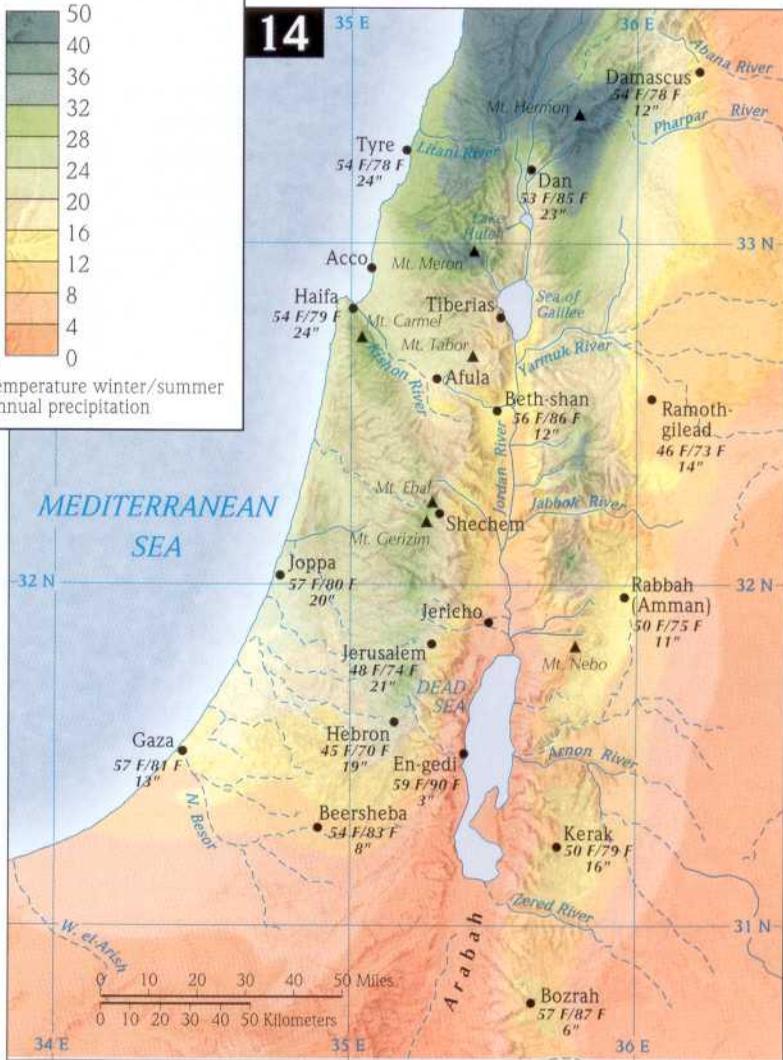
Life in Ancient Palestine

CLIMATE PATTERNS OF ANCIENT PALESTINE

AVERAGE ANNUAL RAINFALL



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



Part Two

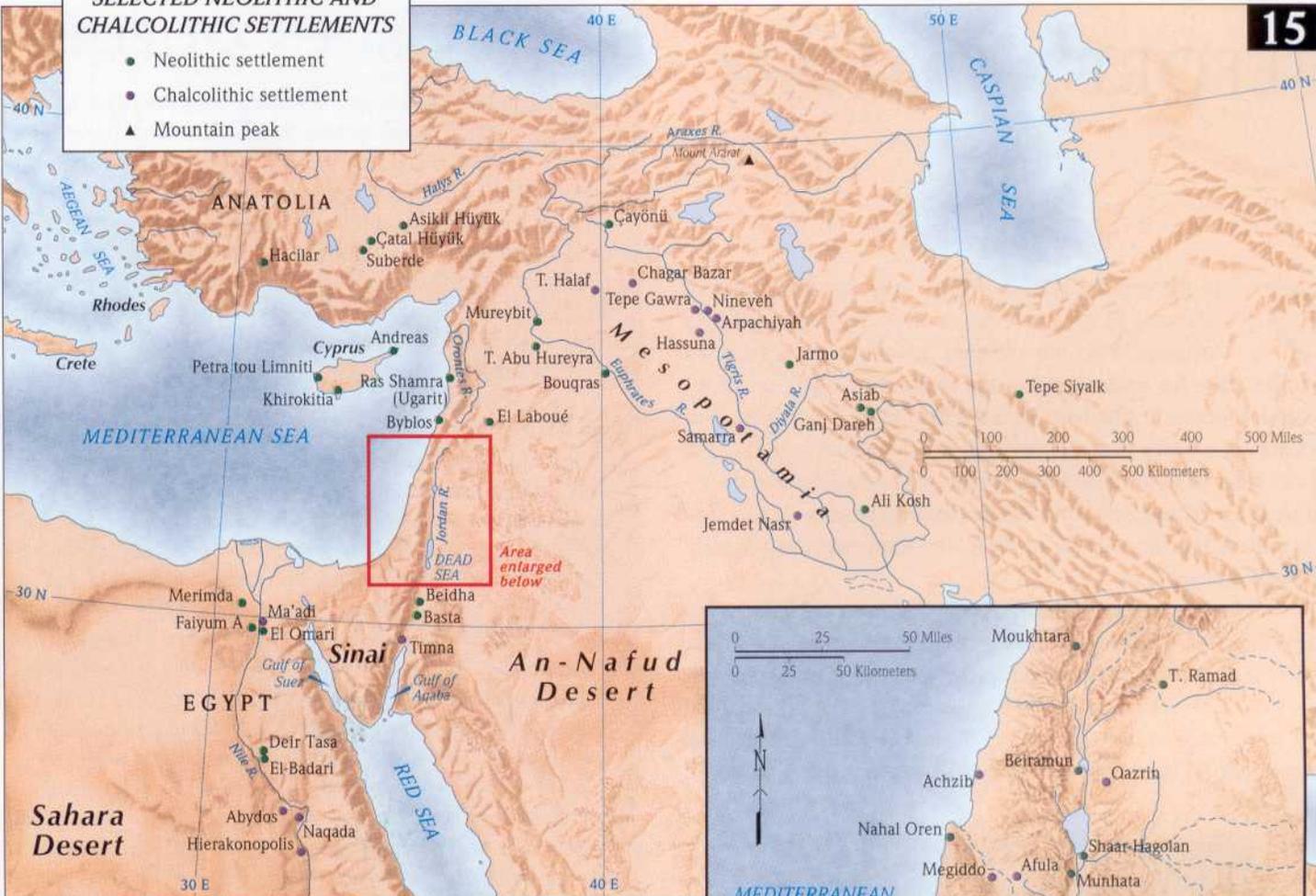
THE HEBREW BIBLE PERIOD

Chapter 4

Before Abraham

SELECTED NEOLITHIC AND CHALCOLITHIC SETTLEMENTS

- Neolithic settlement
- Chalcolithic settlement
- ▲ Mountain peak



PALEOLITHIC PERIOD

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

THE TABLE OF NATIONS

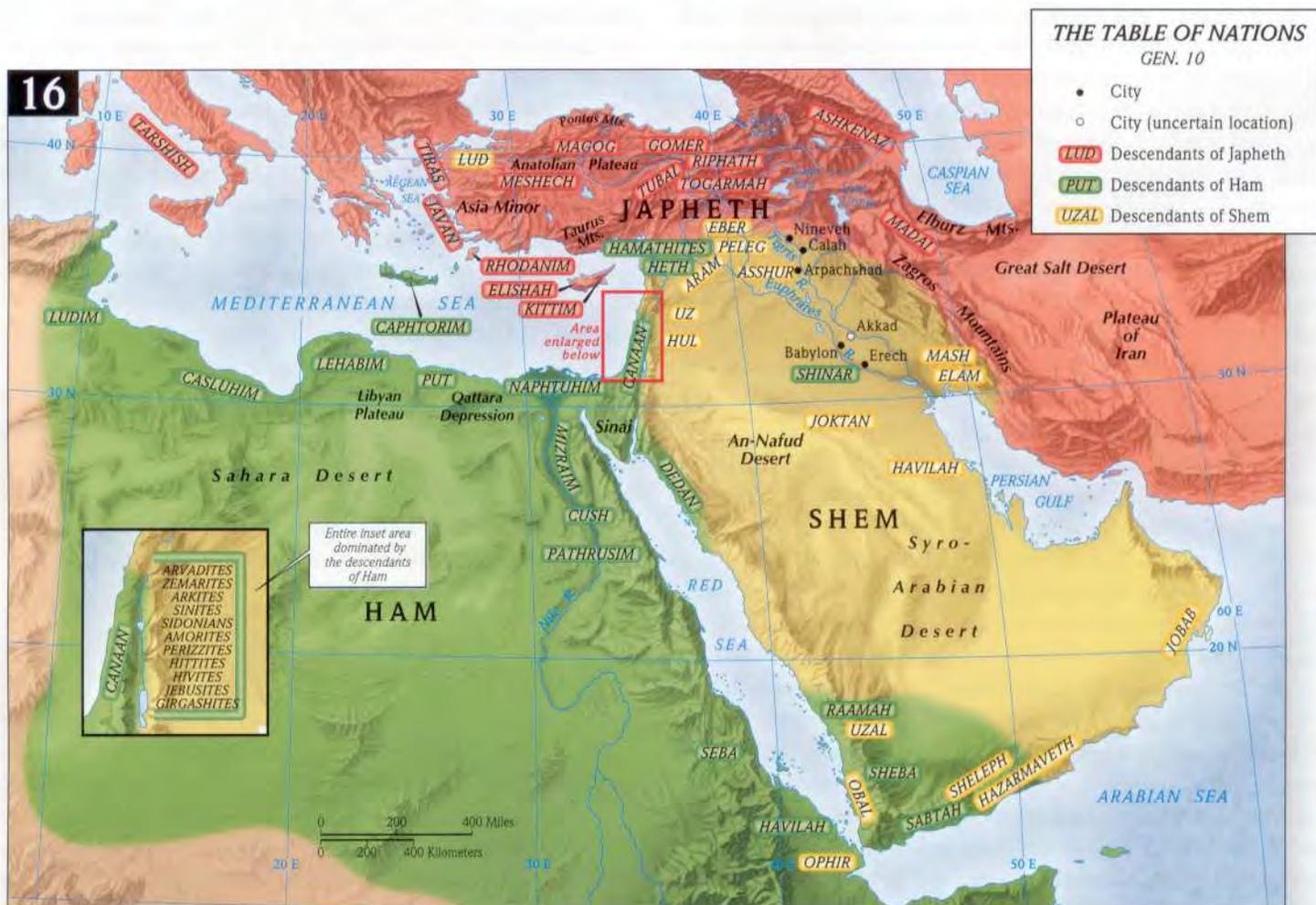
Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem. This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes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

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

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

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

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



The Biblical Table of Nations

Genesis 10

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

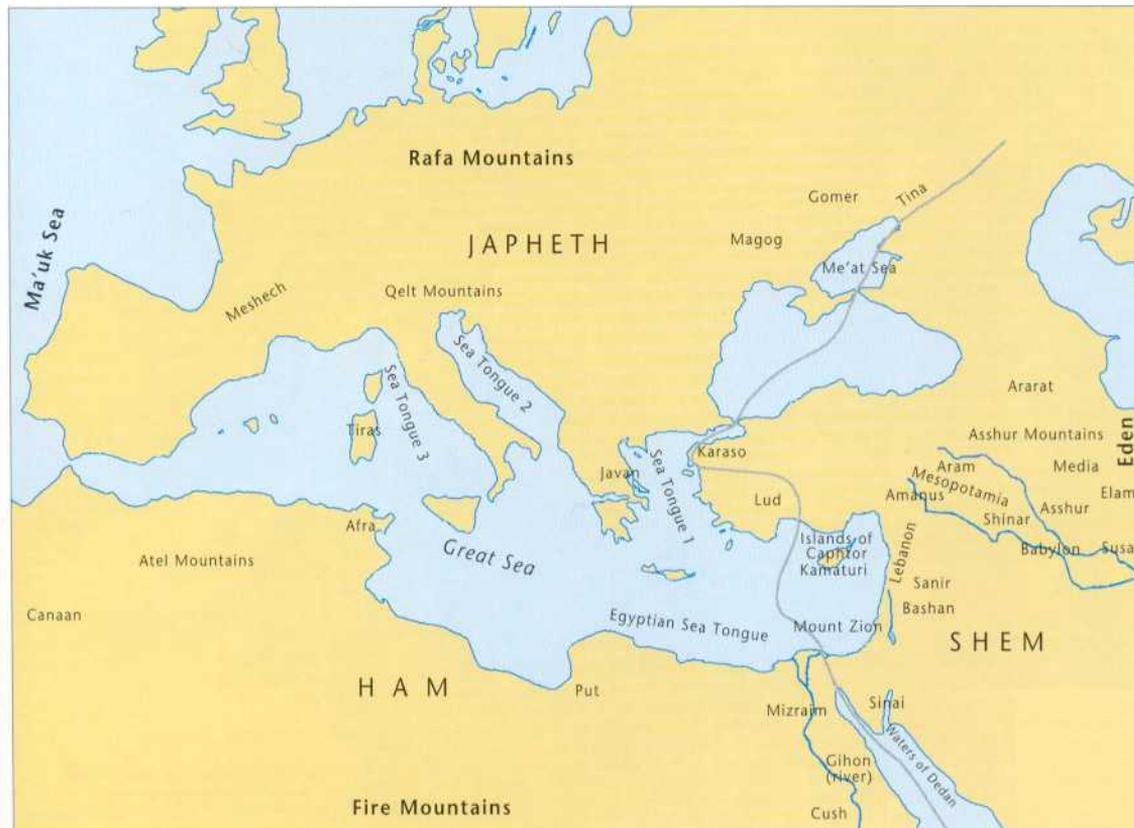


16a

The Biblical Table of Nations in the Hellenistic Period

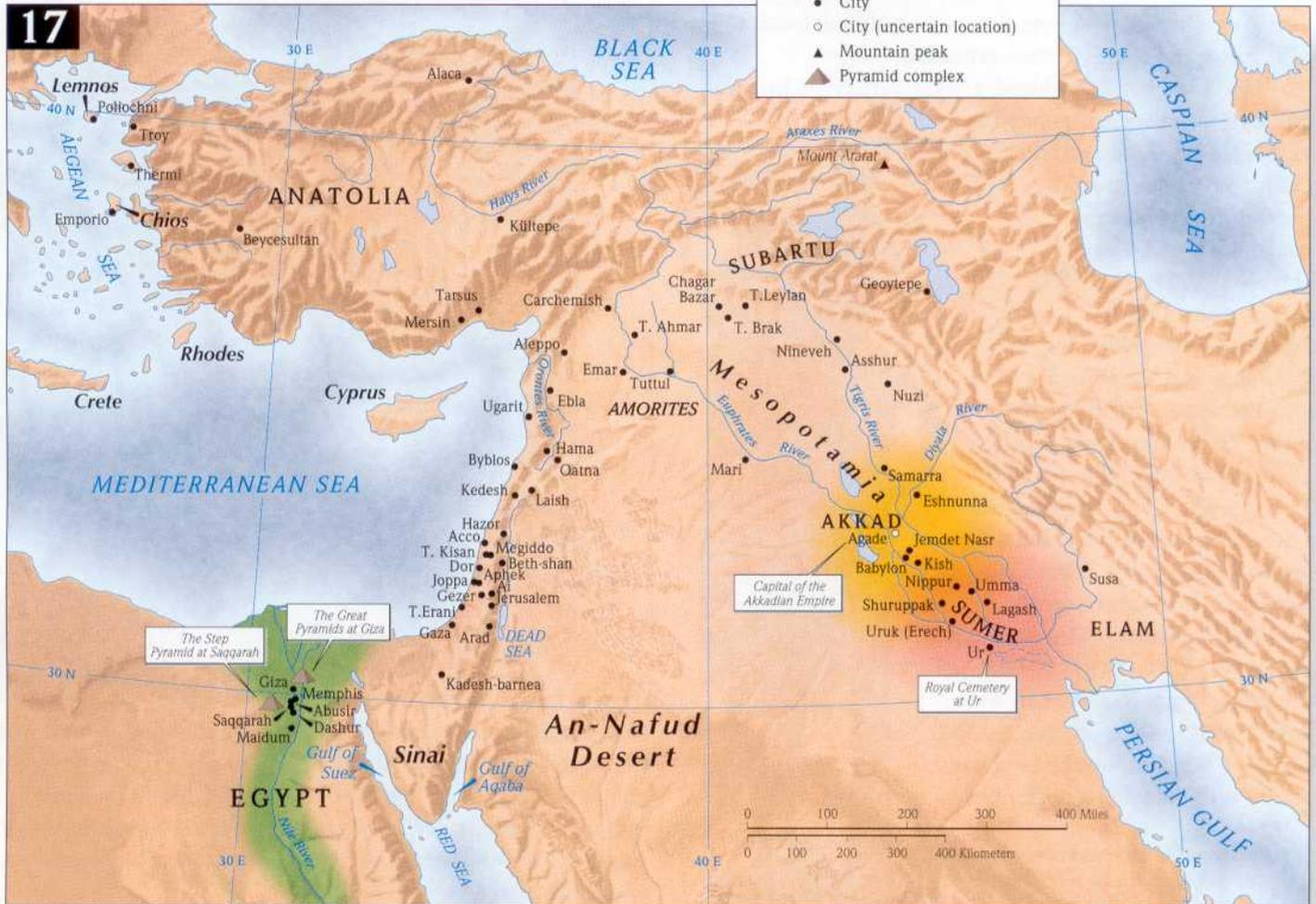
Jubilees 8–9

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



ANCIENT NEAR EAST IN THE THIRD MILLENNIUM

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

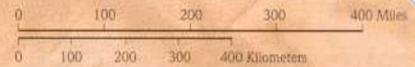


The Step Pyramid at Saqqarah

The Great Pyramids at Giza

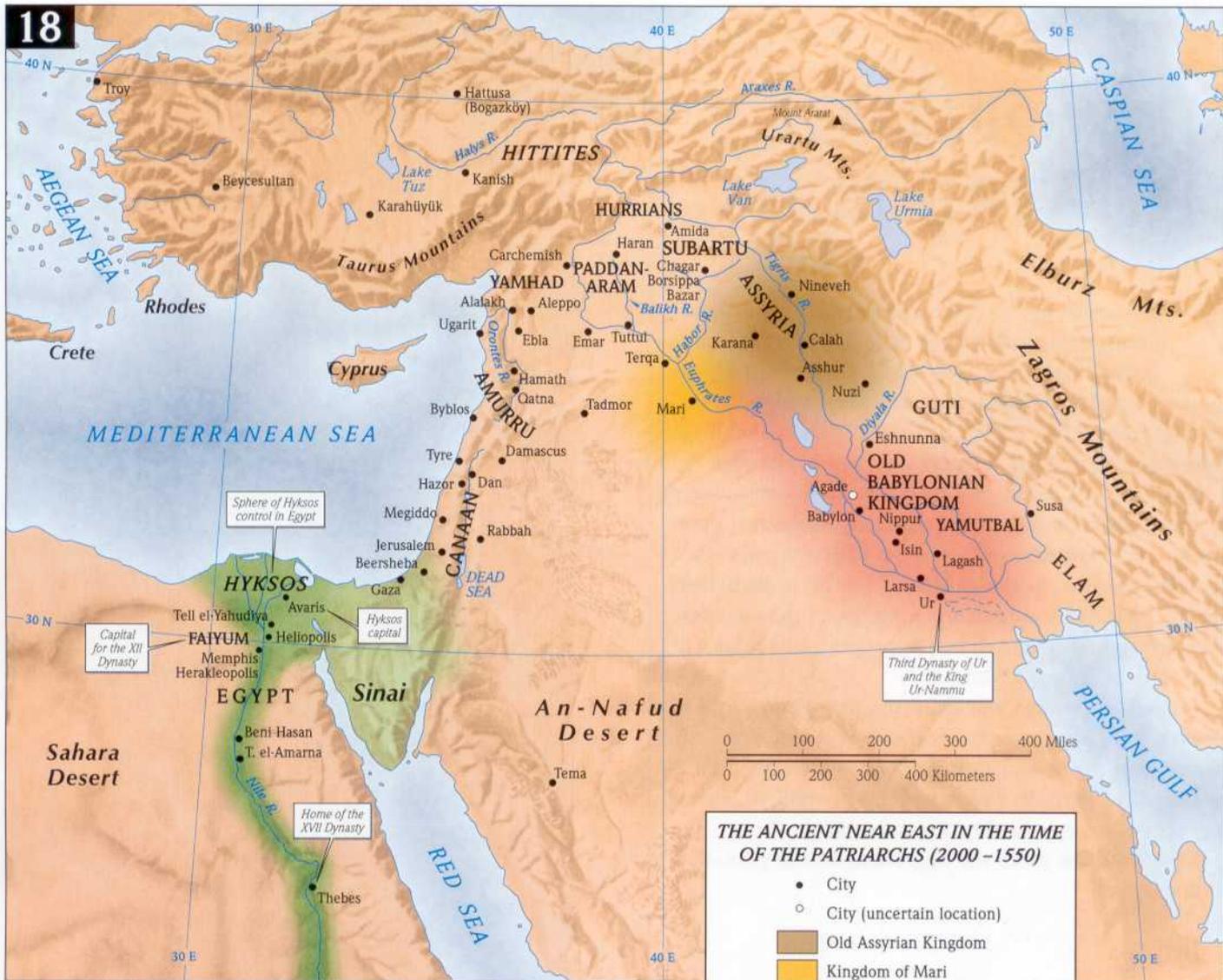
Capital of the Akkadian Empire

Royal Cemetery at Ur



Chapter 5

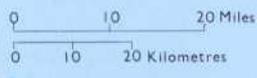
The World of the Patriarchs



The Land of Canaan Abraham to Moses

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

 Cities mentioned in Numbers and Deuteronomy, but not in Genesis

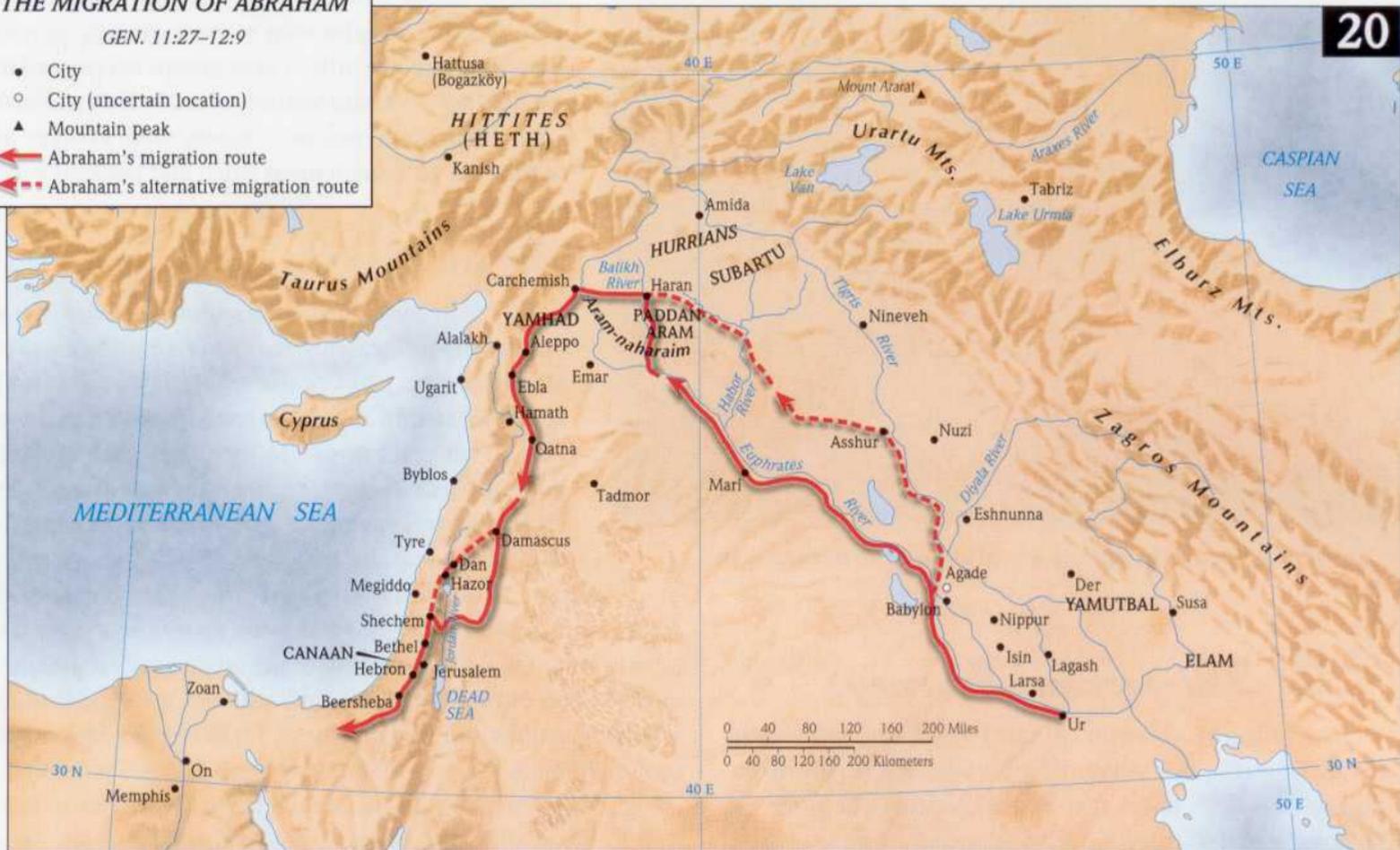


Possible location of the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar in the Valley of Siddim.

THE MIGRATION OF ABRAHAM

GEN. 11:27-12:9

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



Abraham and Isaac

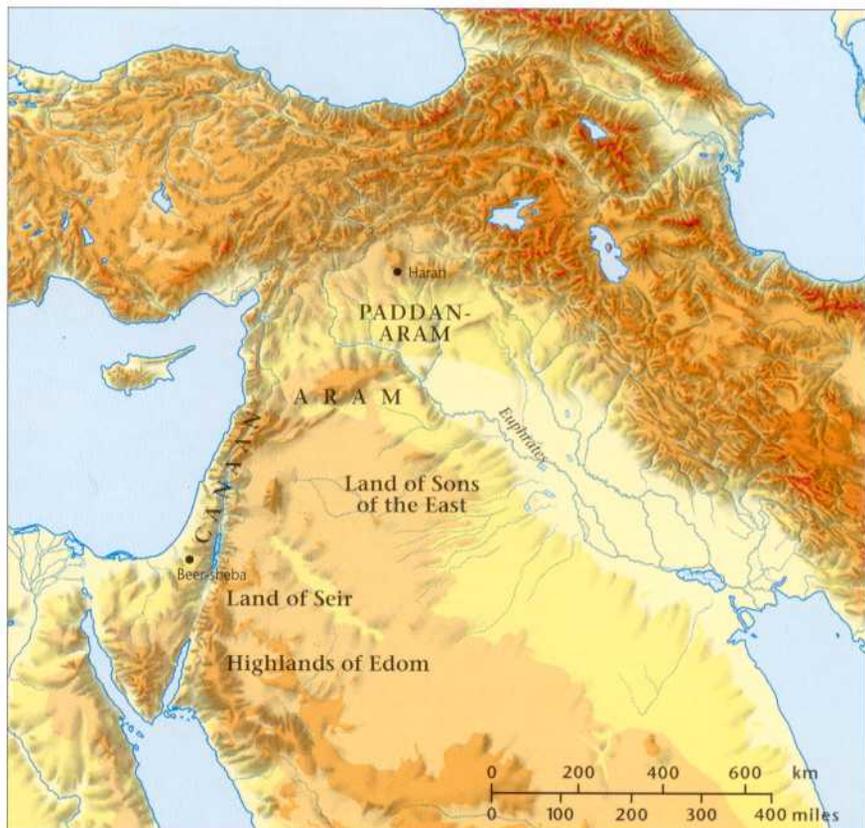
Genesis 11.27–25.18
Abraham was from Ur Kasdim, or Ur of the Chaldees, going first to Haran in Upper Mesopotamia and then on to Canaan, where he settled in Hebron. Through Isaac, his son by Sarah, he became the ancestor of all the Israelite tribes. Through Ishmael, his son by Hagar, and other sons by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

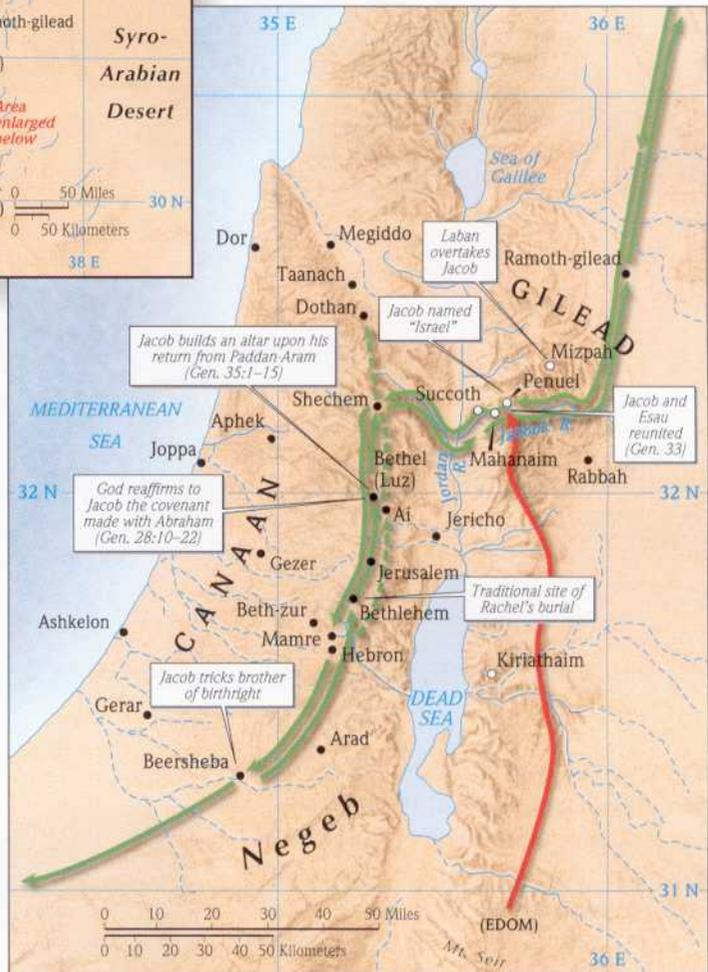


21a

Jacob

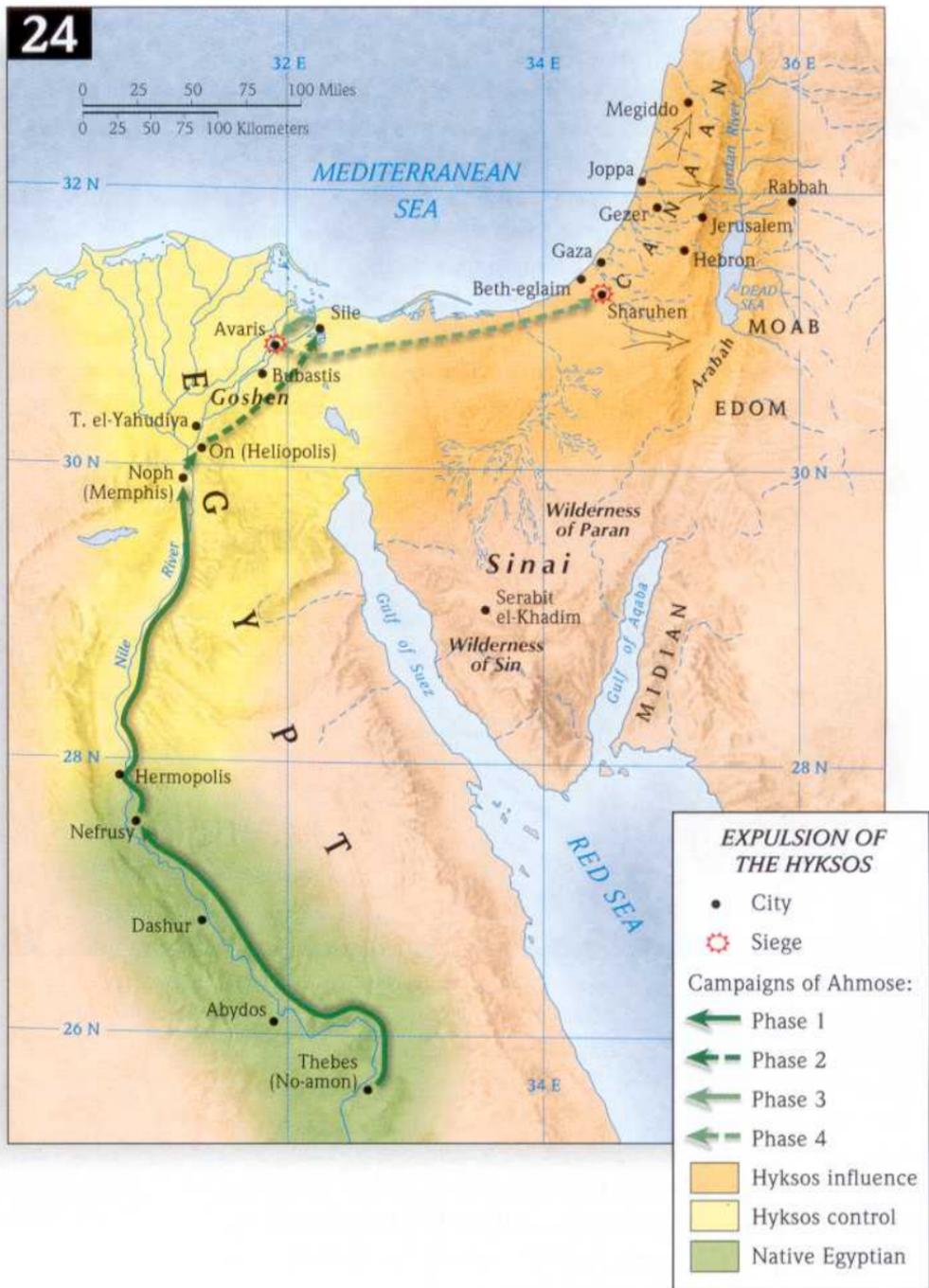
Genesis 27–35
The traditions about Jacob, who is also identified as Israel in *Genesis 32.28* and *35.10*, reflect traditions of the northern kingdom, suggesting a possible association with the Arameans or with the deportees in Mesopotamia.





Chapter 6

The Egyptian Experience



EGYPT AND PALESTINE IN THE LATE BRONZE AGE

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



Sites in the Amarna Archives

25a

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

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

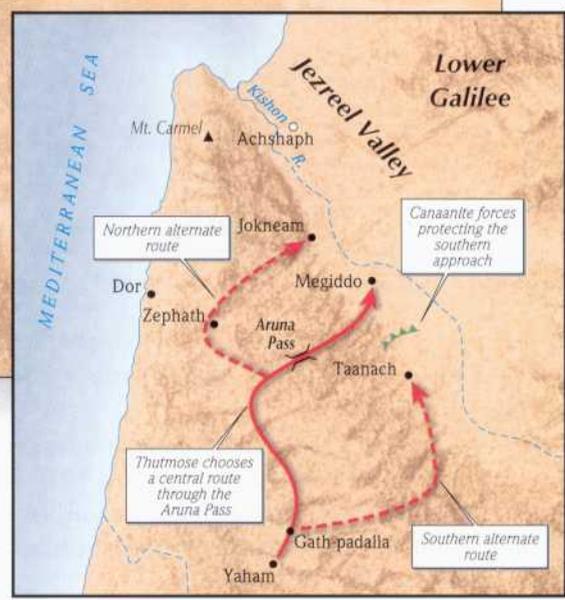
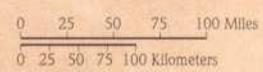


CAMPAIGNS OF THUTMOSE III AND AMENHOTEP II

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Thutmose III (1st, 5th, 8th, 10th, and 17th campaigns)
- Alternate Egyptian routes
- Amenhotep II (1st and 2nd campaigns)



Thutmose III defeats coalition of Canaanite kings, 1482 B.C. (see inset below)

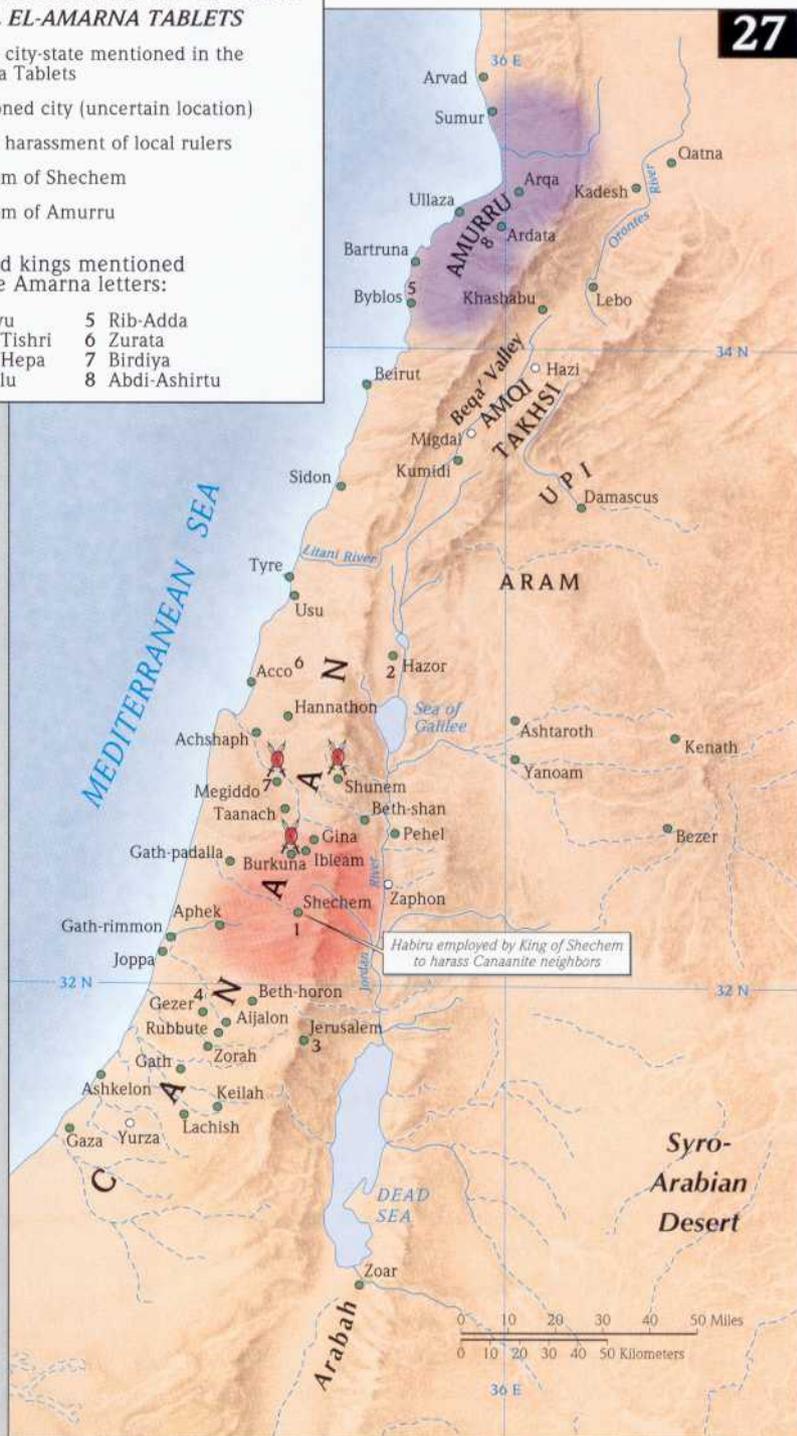


**CANAAN IN THE FOURTEENTH CENTURY:
THE TELL EL-AMARNA TABLETS**

- 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 AND THE HITTITES

- City
- ← Campaigns of Seti I
- Campaigns of Ramses II
- ⚔ Battle



The Egyptian Empire in the Near East

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

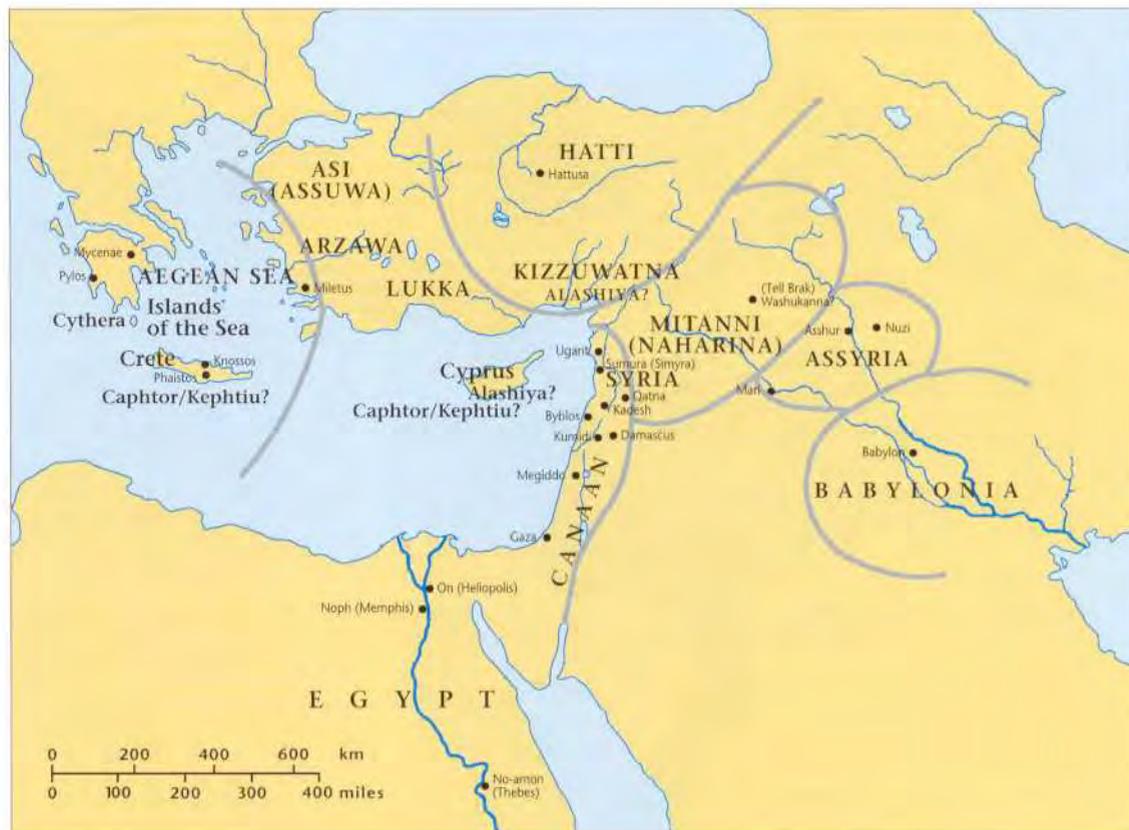
Archaeologically this marked the beginning of the Late Bronze Age.

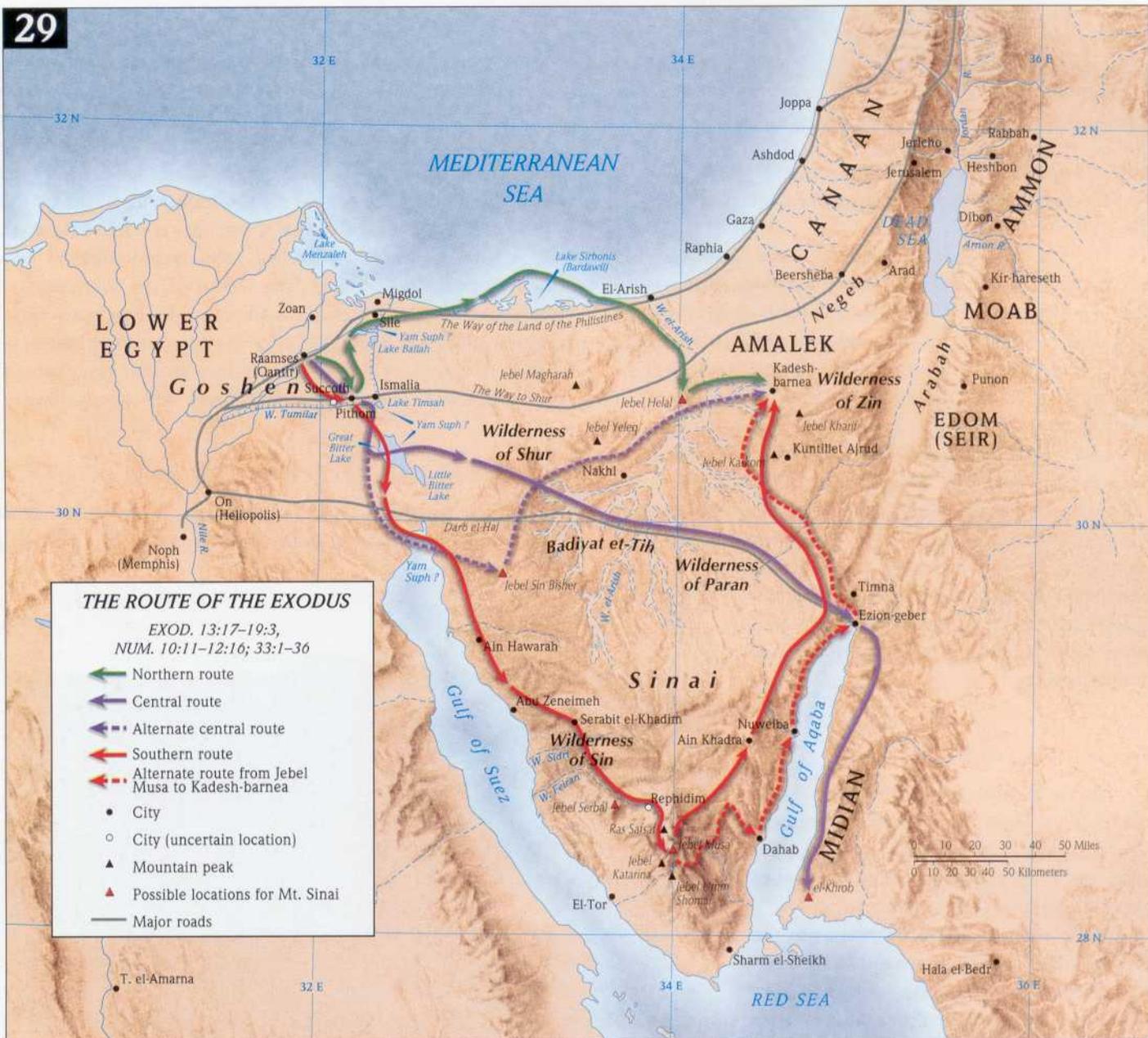


28a

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

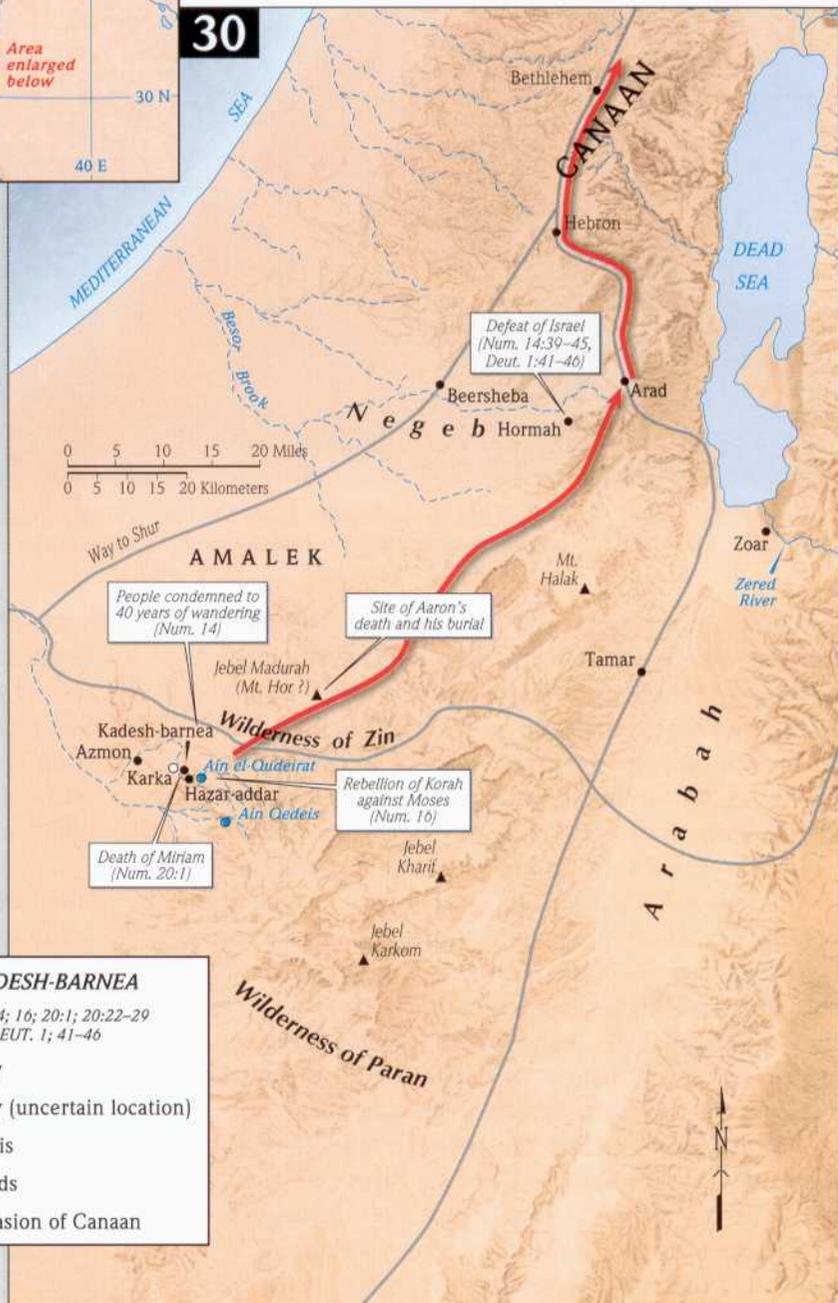
About 1400 B.C. the Middle East was divided into a number of regions, each with an established monarchy. Relations between the regions were governed by treaties, inter-dynastic marriages, and exchanges of technicians (e.g. physicians and architects) and of material gifts. Interregional commerce flourished,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





Chapter 7

The Exodus



KADESH-BARNEA

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

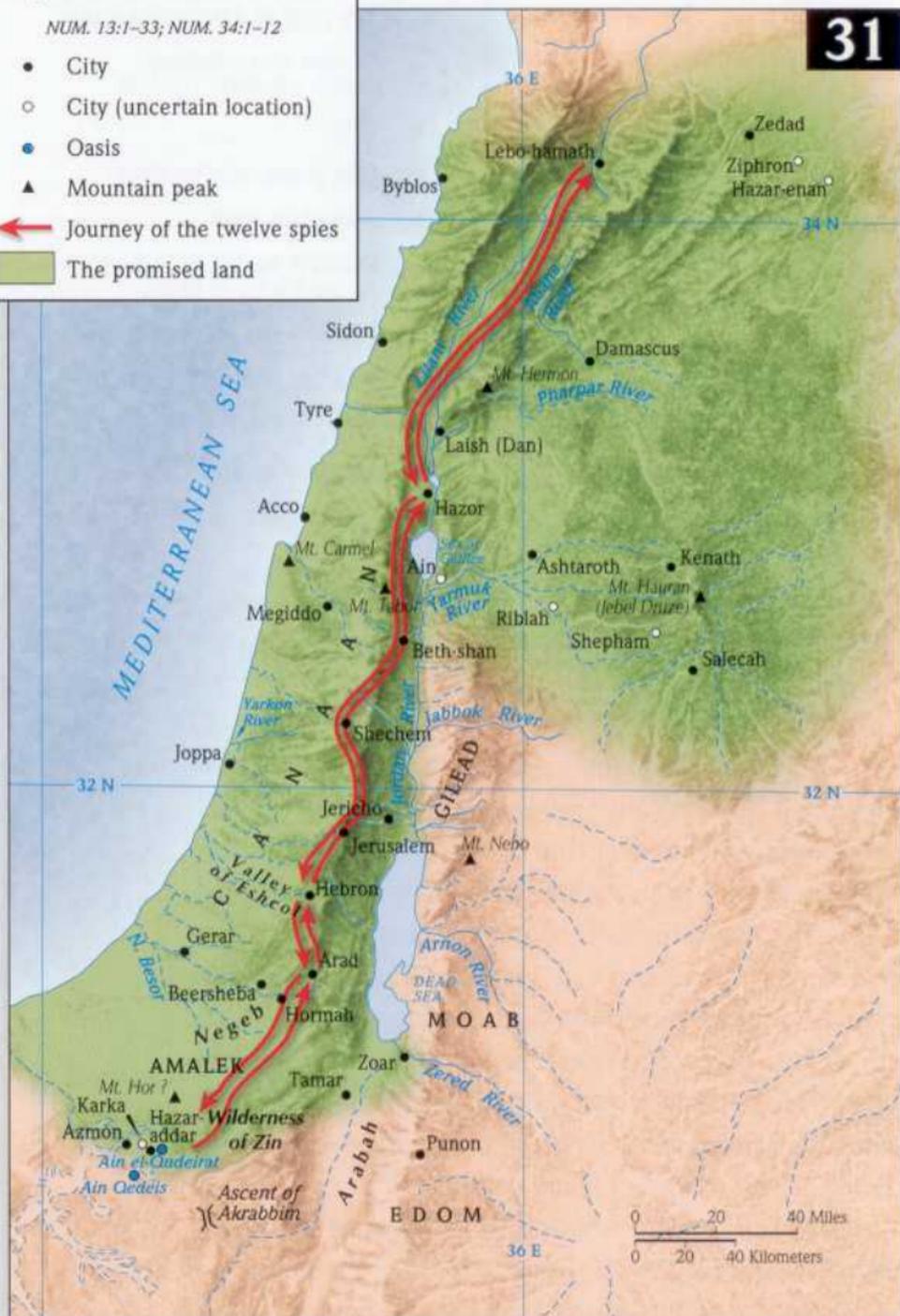
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Oasis
- Roads
- ← Invasion of Canaan

JOURNEY OF THE SPIES

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

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

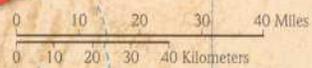
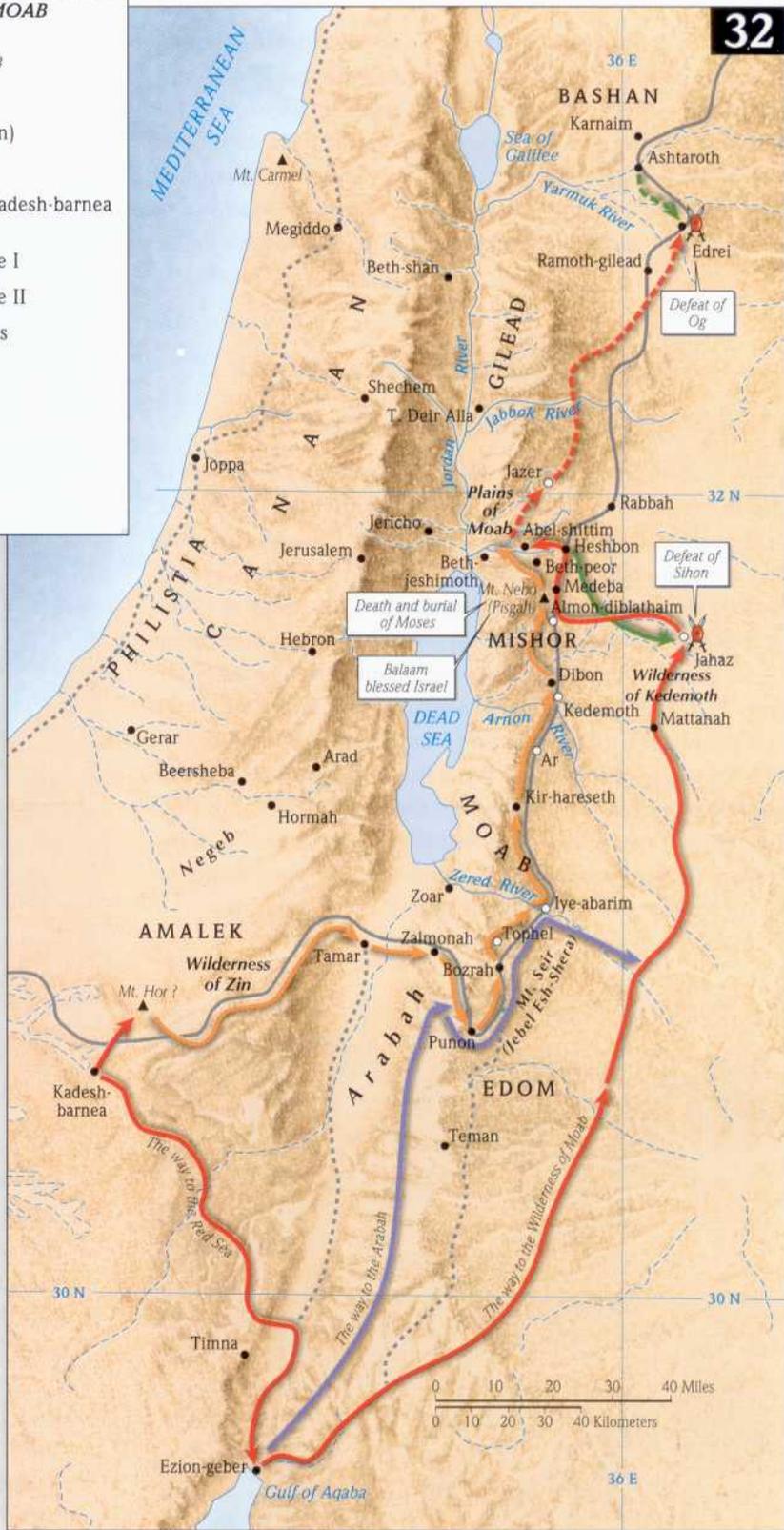
31



THE JOURNEY FROM KADESH-BARNEA TO THE PLAINS OF MOAB

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

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



Chapter 8

Conquest and Settlement

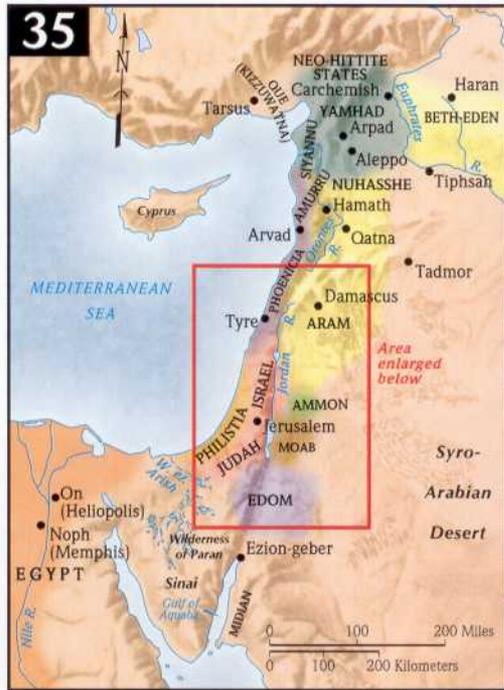




The Conquest of Canaan

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

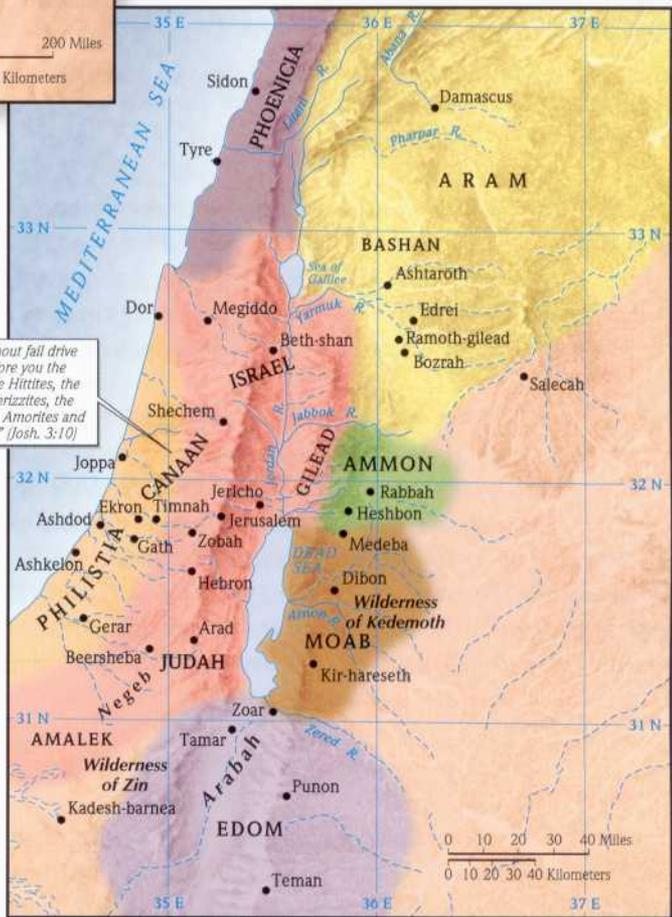
The map is based on three distinct traditions which were eventually combined in a single narrative. The mission of the spies in Numbers 13–14 reflects an immigration into Canaan from the south. The conquest of Transjordan is recounted in Numbers 21–32 and Deuteronomy 2–3. The conquest of Canaan is finally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



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

- City

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

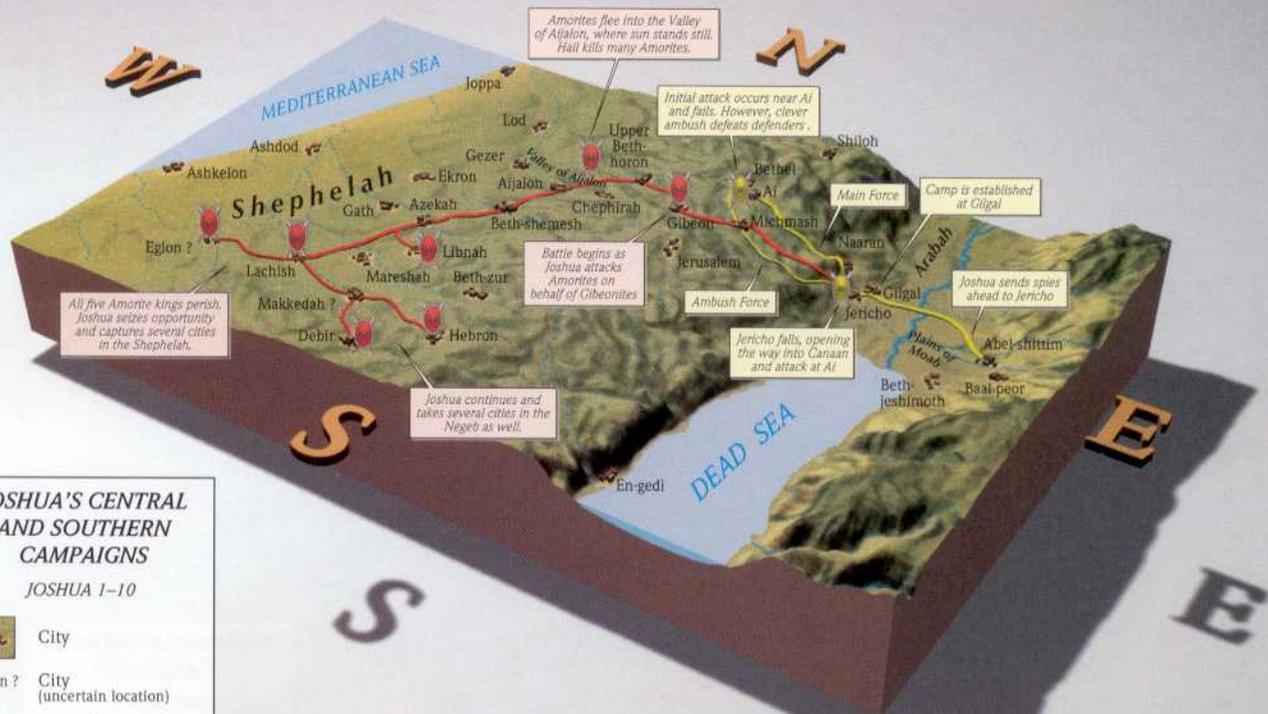




The Conquest by Joshua

Joshua 2.1–11.15

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



JOSHUA'S CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS

JOSHUA 1-10



City

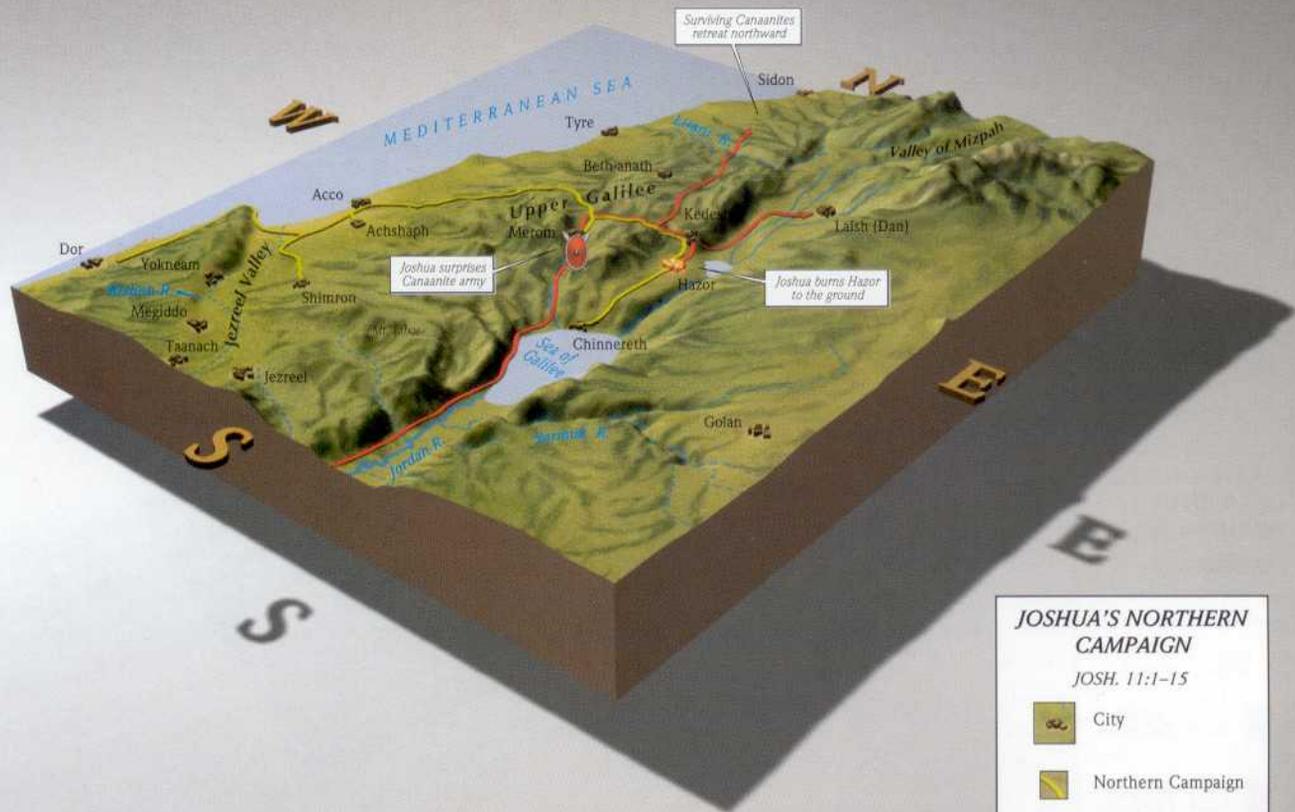
Egion ? City
(uncertain location)



Central Campaign



Southern Campaign



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



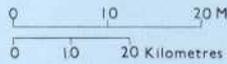
Amorites pressure tribe of Dan near Ajalon (Judg. 1:34-36)

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

Israel in Canaan

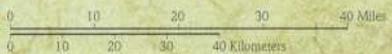
Joshua to Samuel and Saul

- ASHER, etc. Tribes of Israel
- Cities of Refuge
- Philistine cities



THE TRIBAL ALLOTMENTS OF ISRAEL
 JOSH. 13:8-19:49

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





The Division of the Land

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

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



LEVITICAL CITIES AND CITIES OF REFUGE

JOSH. 20-21

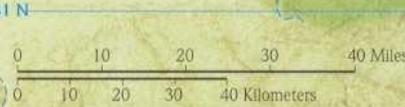
- Levitical city
- Levitical city (uncertain location)
- City of refuge
- Other city
- ▲ Mountain peak



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA

Eastern Desert



The Levitical Cities

40a

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

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

The origins of this list are unknown.

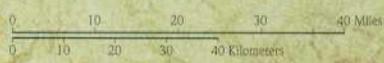


THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL

GIDEON Major judges

TOLA Other judges

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



Judges 1–21; 1 Samuel 1–7

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

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



EHUD AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE MOABITES

JUDG. 3:12-30



City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)



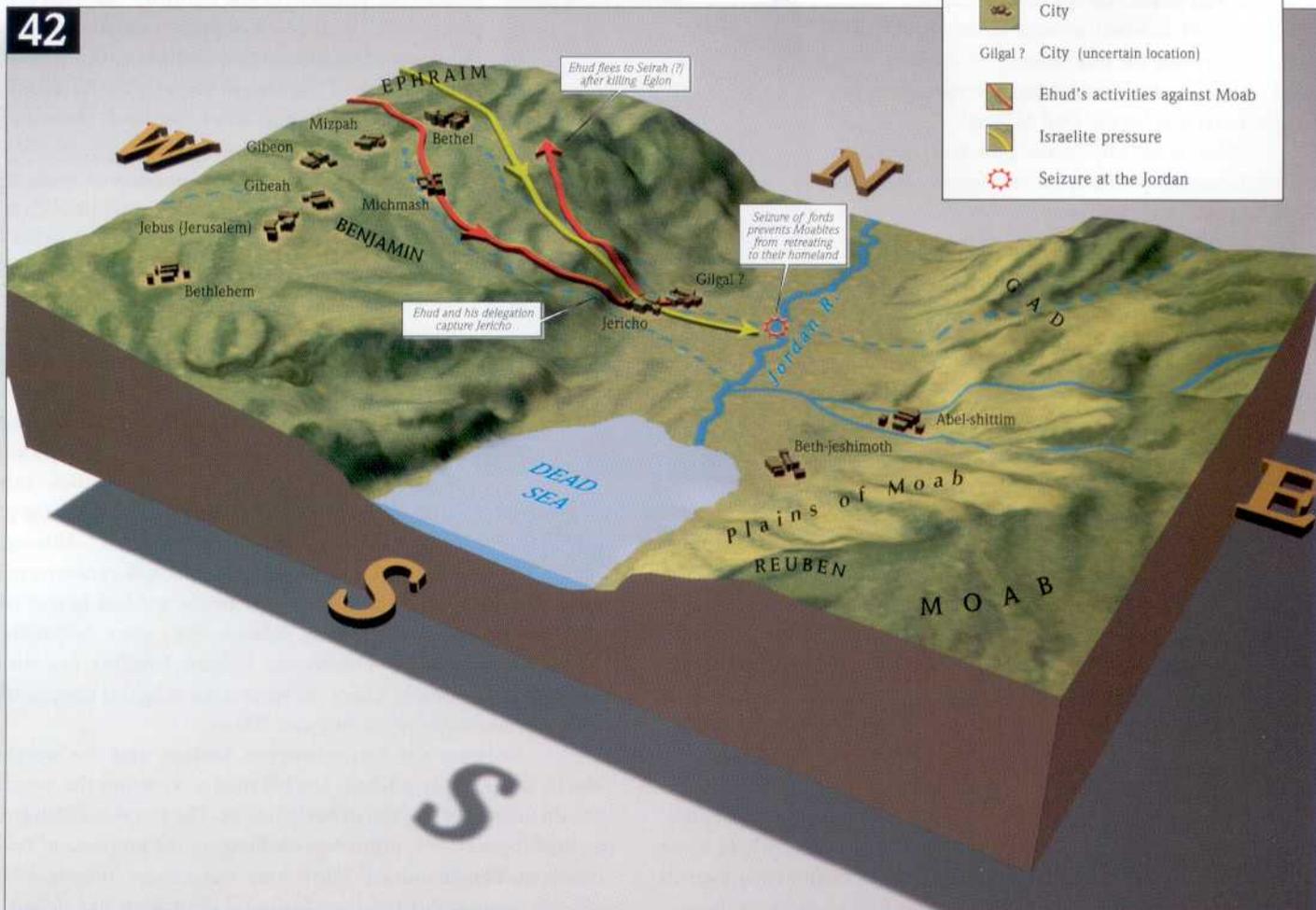
Ehud's activities against Moab

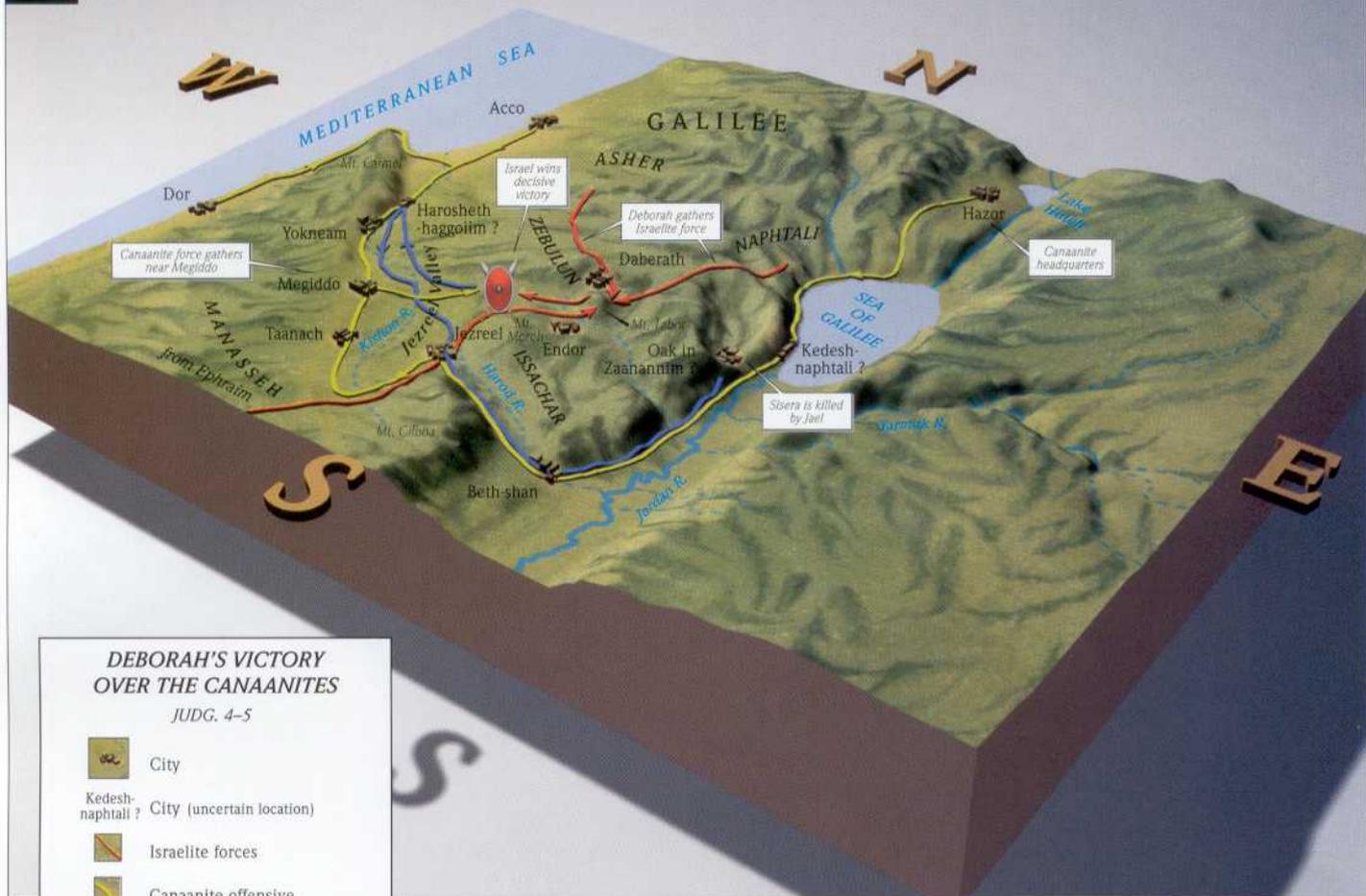


Israelite pressure



Seizure at the Jordan





DEBORAH'S VICTORY OVER THE CANAANITES

JUDG. 4-5



City

Kedesh-naphtali ?
City (uncertain location)



Israelite forces



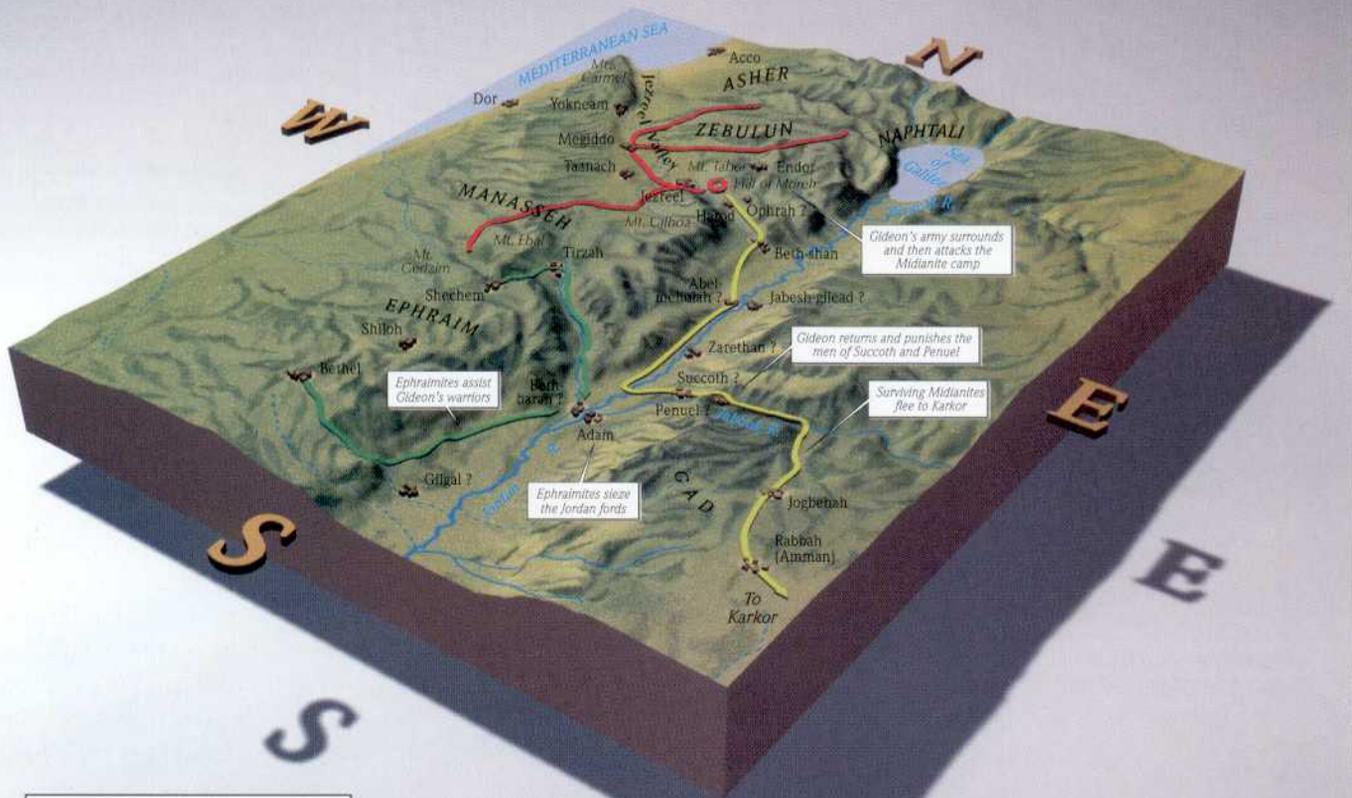
Canaanite offensive



Canaanite retreat



Battle



GIDEON'S BATTLES WITH THE AMALEKITES

JUDG. 6-8



City

Penuel ? City (uncertain location)



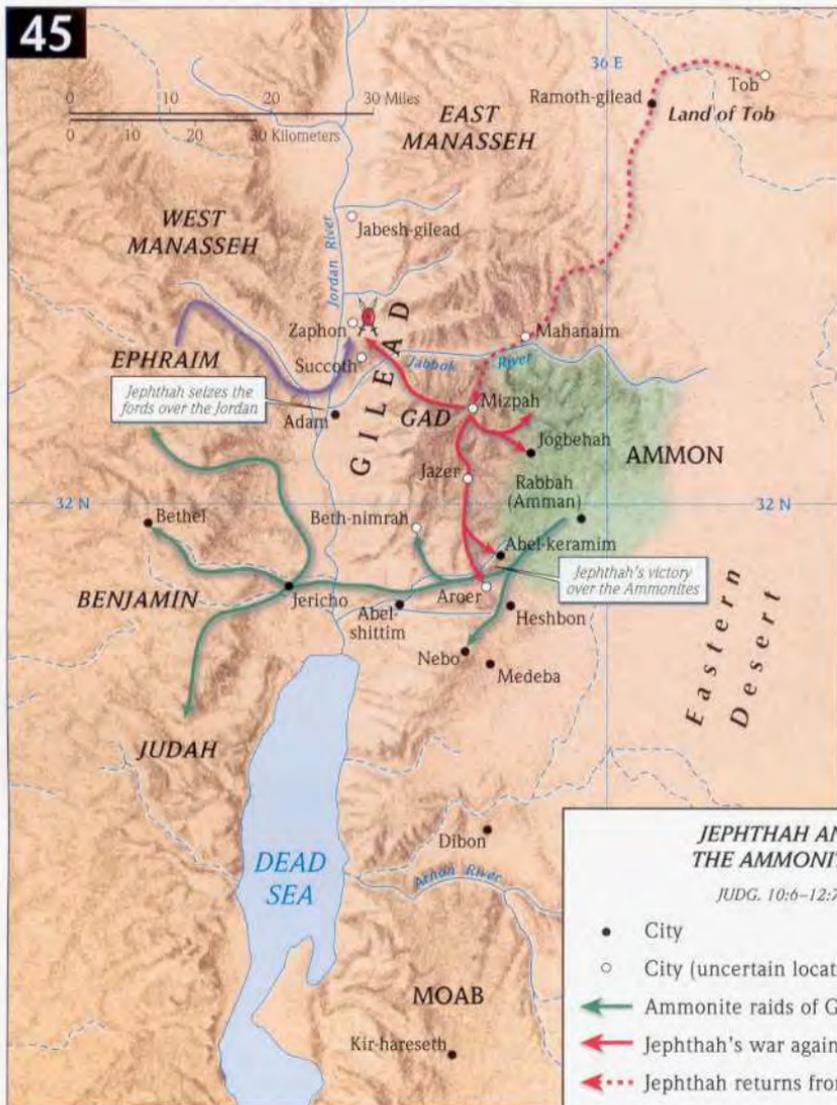
The gathering of Gideon's army



Midianite retreat



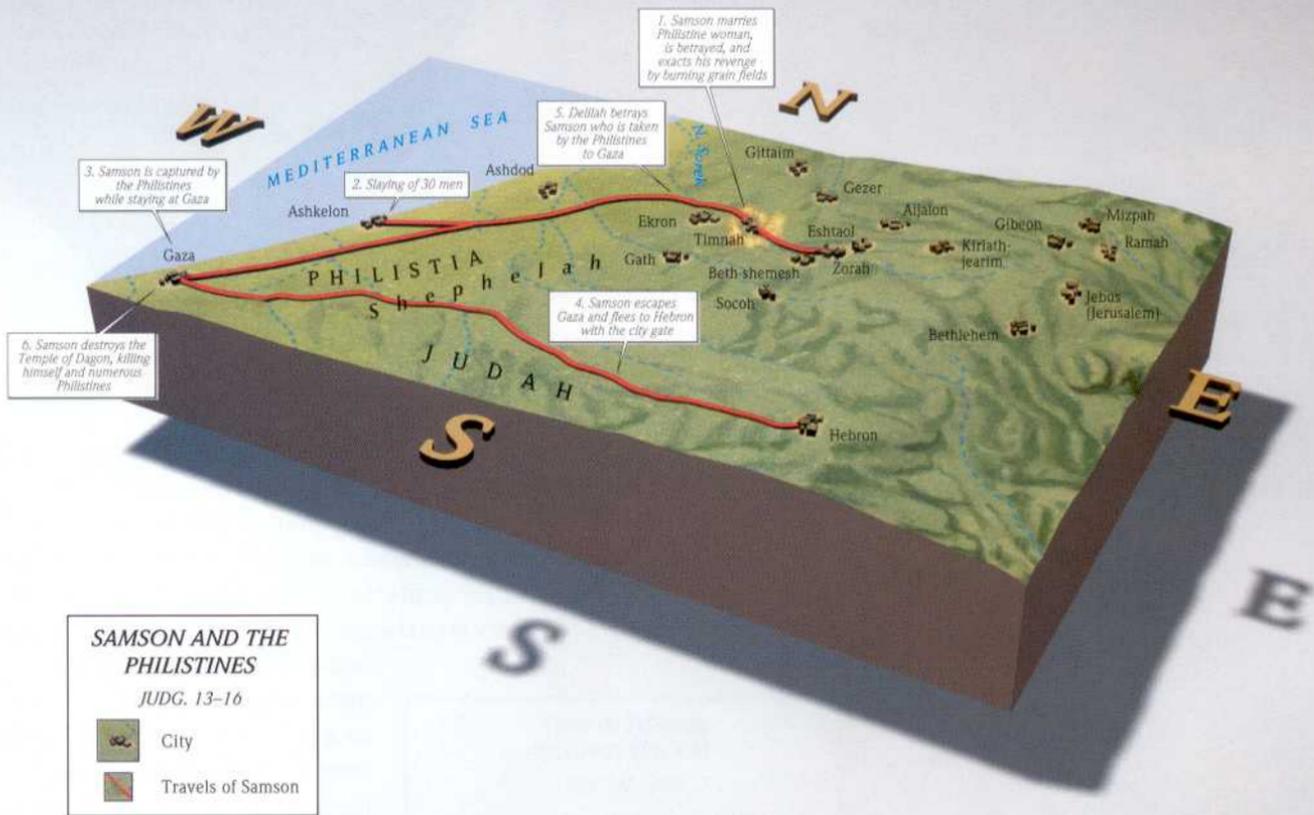
Ephraimite assistance

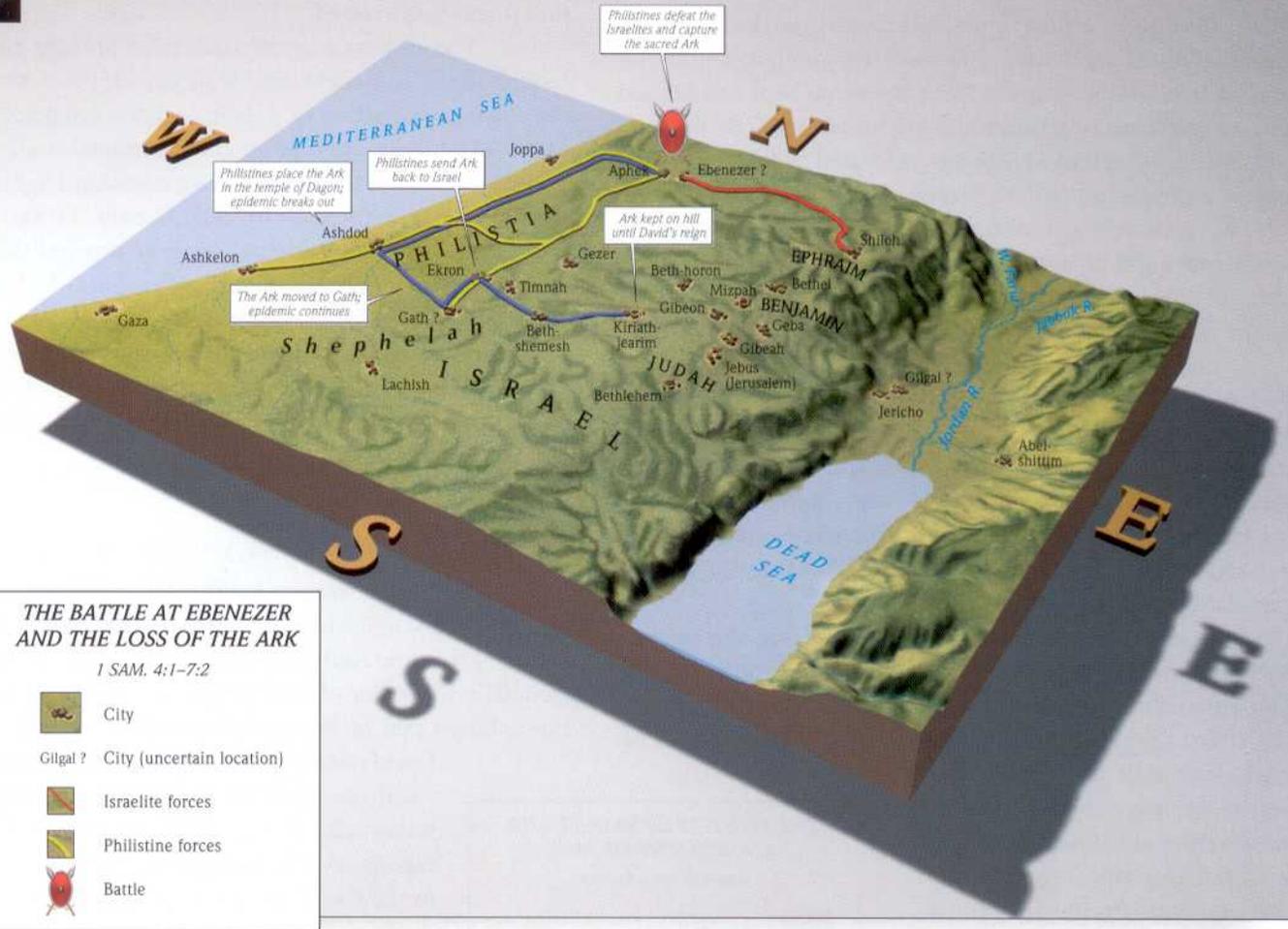


JEPHTHAH AND THE AMMONITES

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





THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL AND ANOINTMENT OF SAUL

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



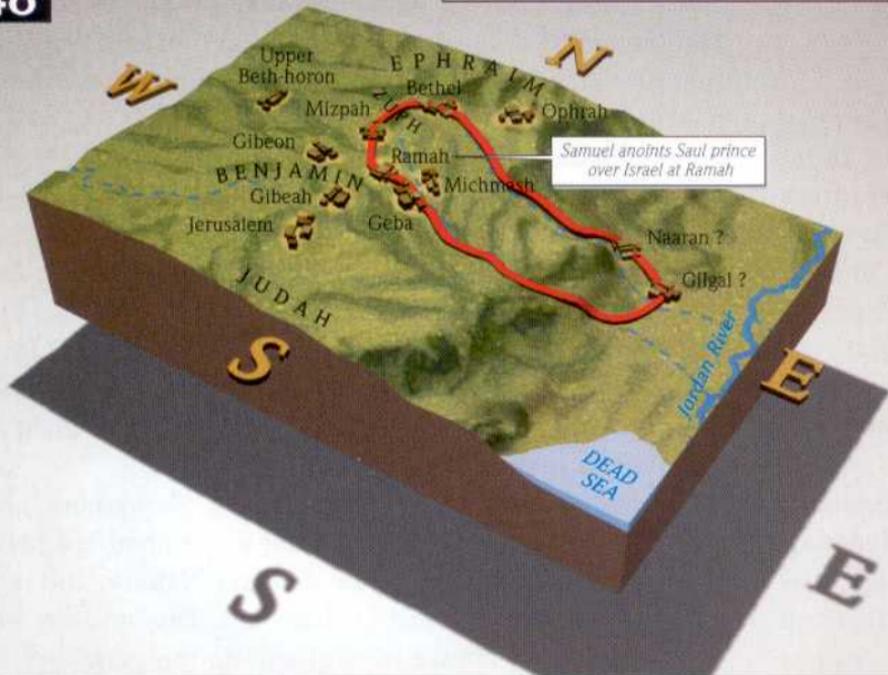
City

Gilgal ? City (uncertain location)



Circuit where Samuel judged

48



THE KINGDOM OF SAUL AND HIS WARS

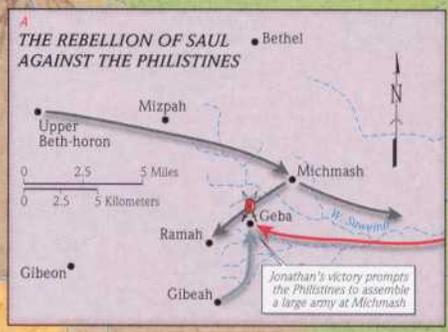
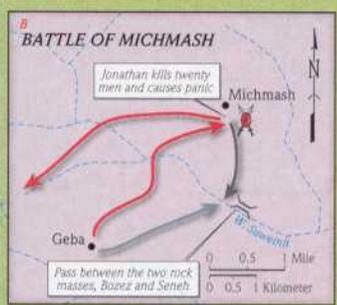
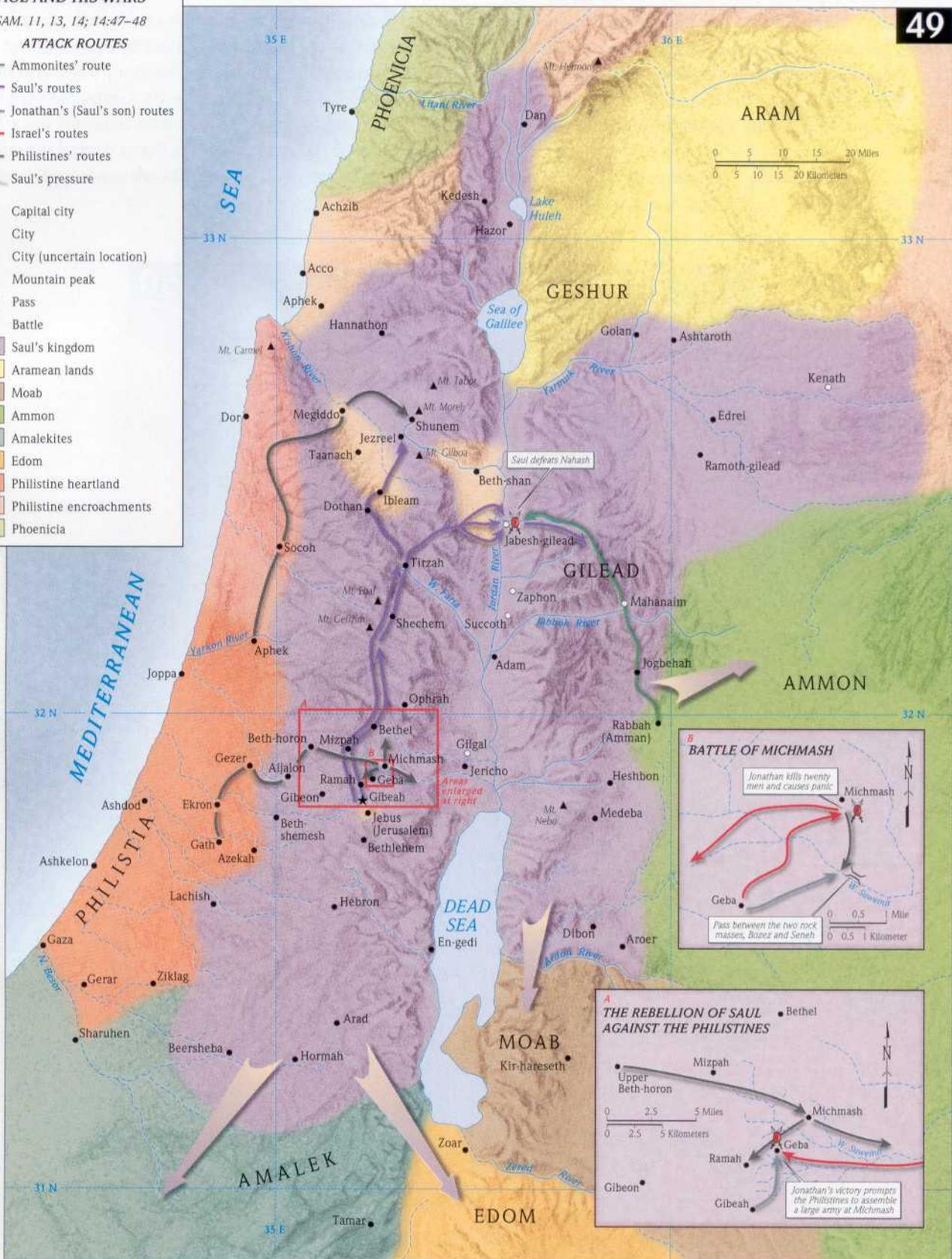
1 SAM. 11, 13, 14; 14:47-48

ATTACK ROUTES

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

- Capital city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Mountain peak
- Pass
- Battle

- Saul's kingdom
- Aramean lands
- Moab
- Ammon
- Amalekites
- Edom
- Philistine heartland
- Philistine encroachments
- Phoenicia



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.

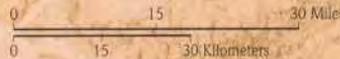
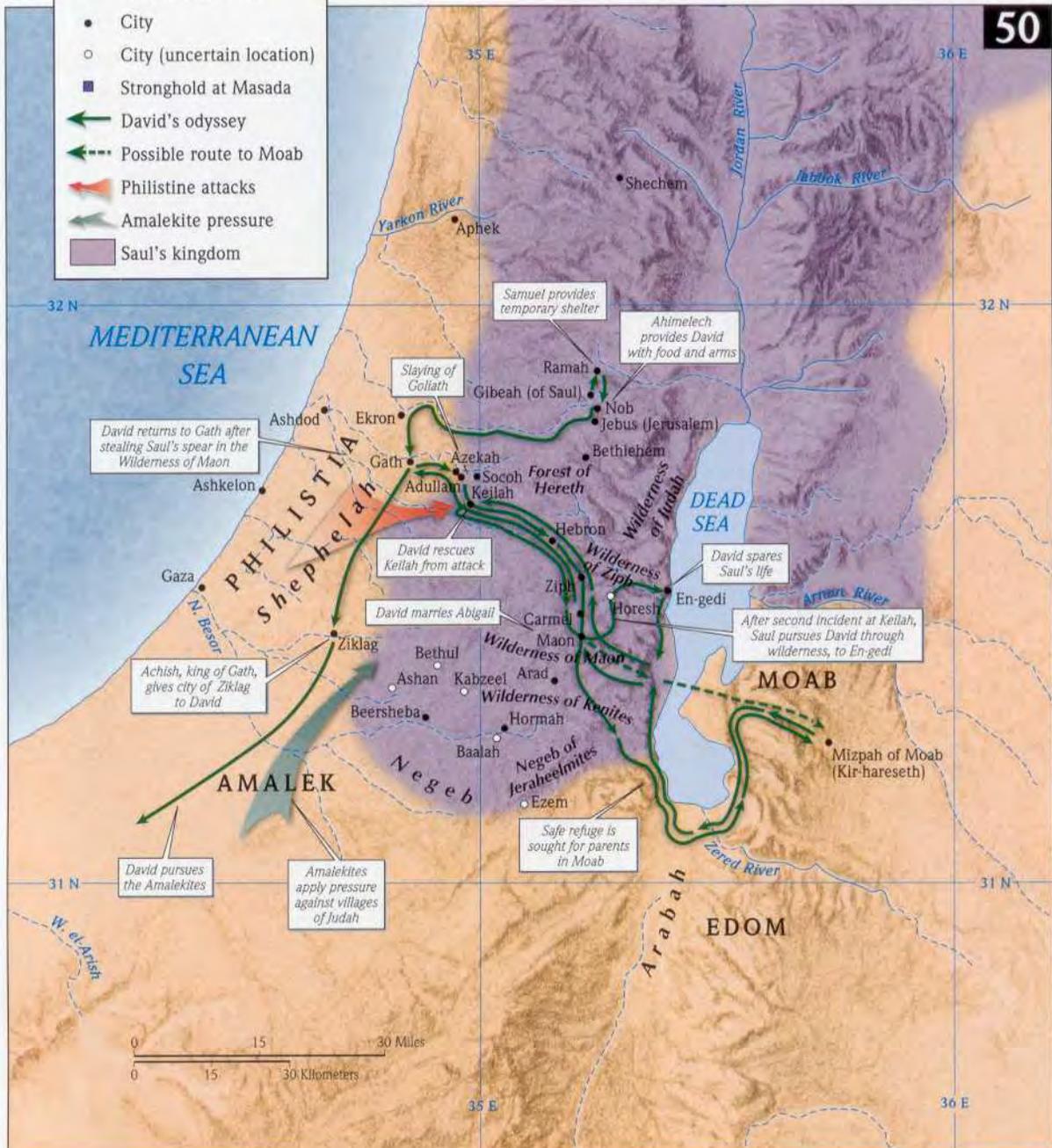
49a



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



Chapter 9

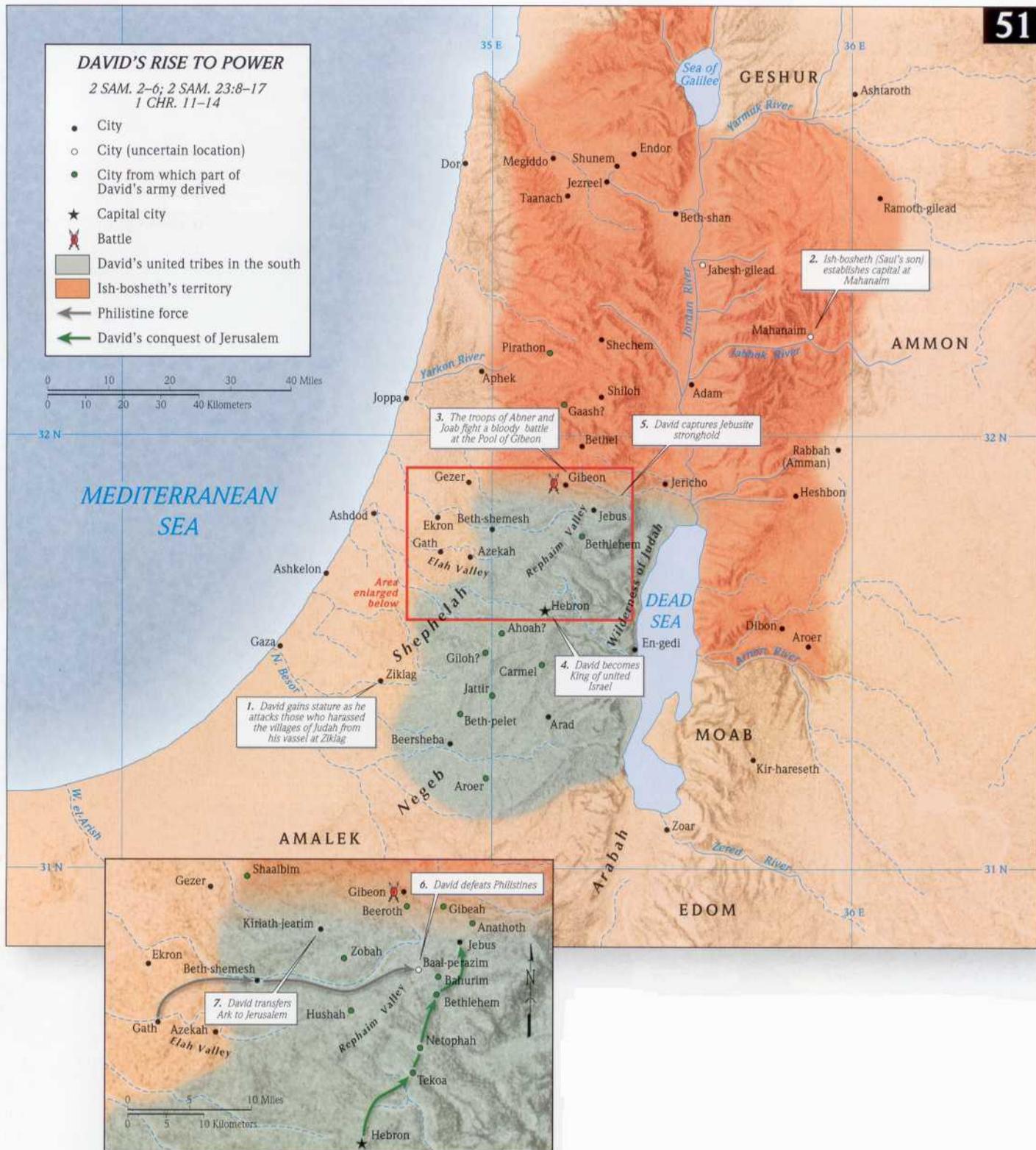
The Kingdom of David and Solomon

DAVID'S RISE TO POWER

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

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

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



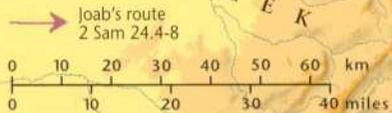


David

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.



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



10. David took quantities of bronze from Tiphath, Cun, and Berothai to make the Bronze Sea in Solomon's temple

3. David strikes Hadadezer, king of Zobah

6. Hadadezer assembles large Aramean army

7. David pursues Hadadezer a second time, and inflicts serious defeat at Helam

9. David defeats the Ammonites (2 Sam. 8:3-12; 10:1-13; 12:26-31)

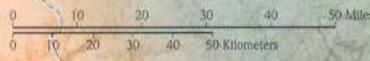
8. David sends Joab in retaliation of public humiliation

1. David defeats Philistine advance, gains control of the Shephelah (2 Sam. 5:17-22)

2. David defeats the Moabites (2 Sam. 8:2)

4. David defeats the Edomites (2 Sam. 8:13-14; 1 Kgs. 11:14-18)

5. David's triumph in the Valley of Salt forces Edomite king to seek safety in Egypt



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

Eastern Desert

PHOENICIA

PHILISTIA Shephelah

Negeb

EDOM

MOAB

AMMON

LAND OF TOB

ARAM

DAMASCUS

ZOBAH

HAMATH

Byblos

Tiphath

Cun

Berothai

BETH-REHOB

Tyre

Acco

Mt. Carmel

Megiddo

Beth-shan

Mt. Gilboa

Bethel

Beth-horon

Gezer

Aijalon

Kiriath-earim

Gibeon

Jerusalem

Valley of Rephaim

Baal-peorim

Hebron

Arad

Valley of Salt

Bozrah

Kir-hareseth

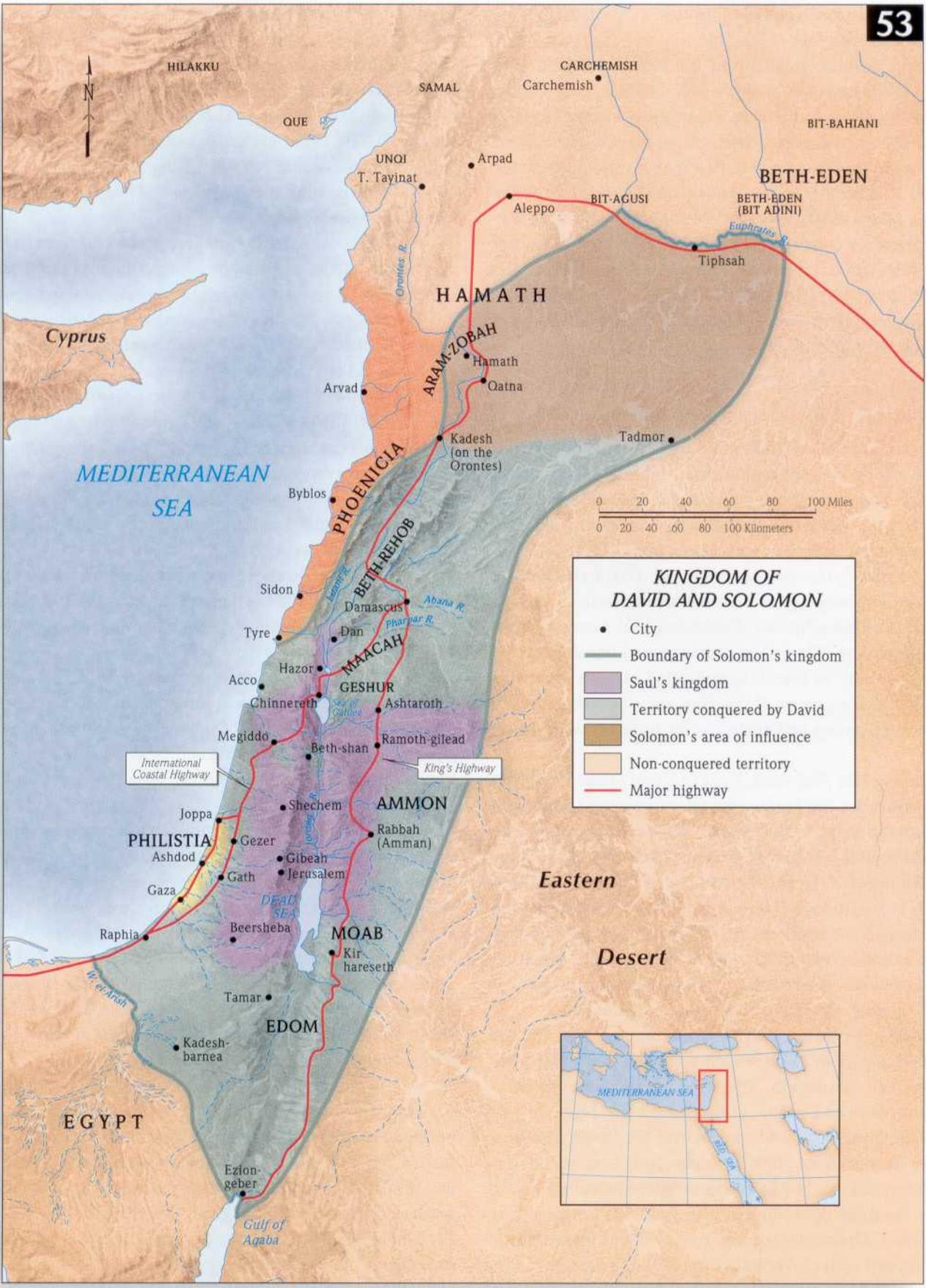
Arabah

Arabah

Arabah

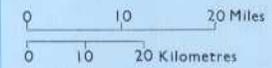
Arabah

Arabah



The United Monarchy

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



Solomon

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

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

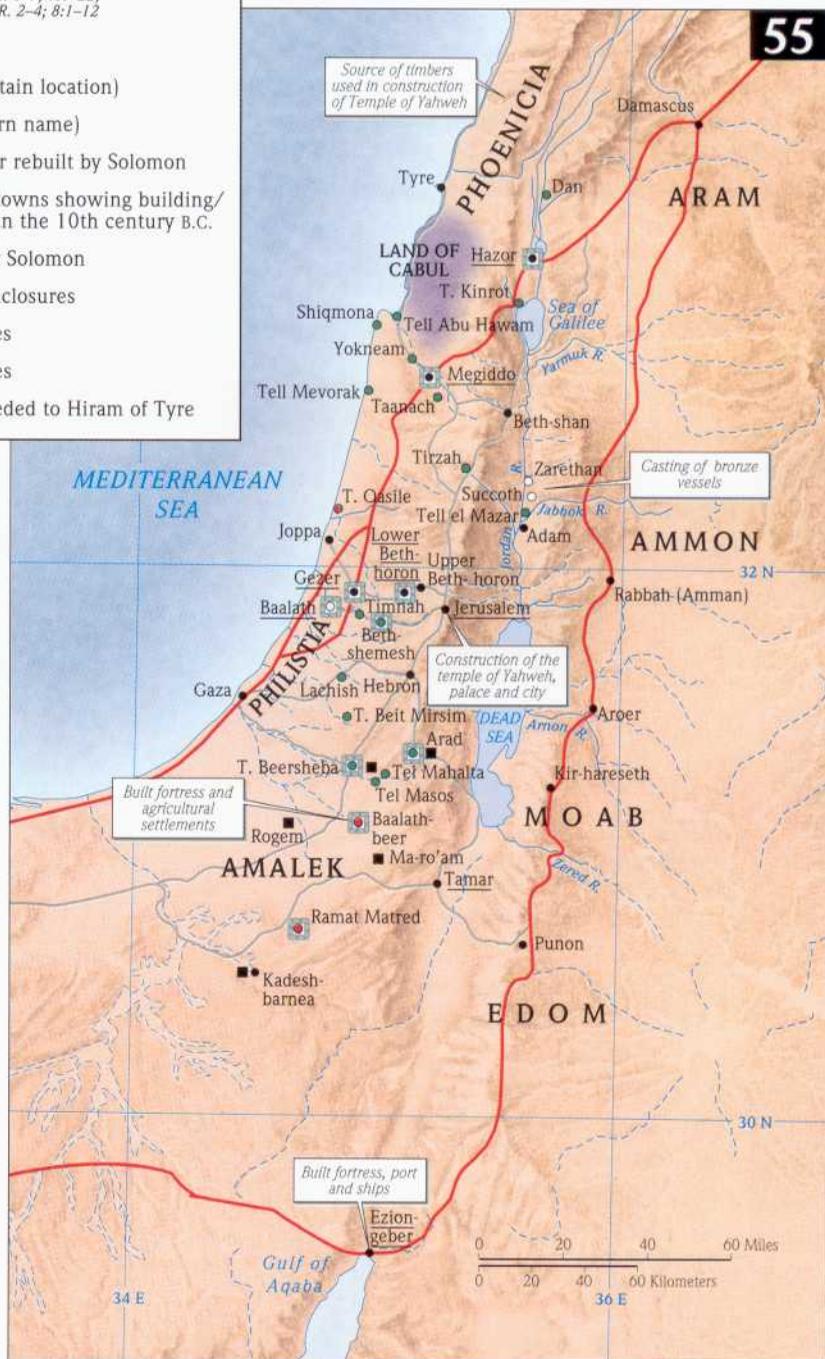
53b

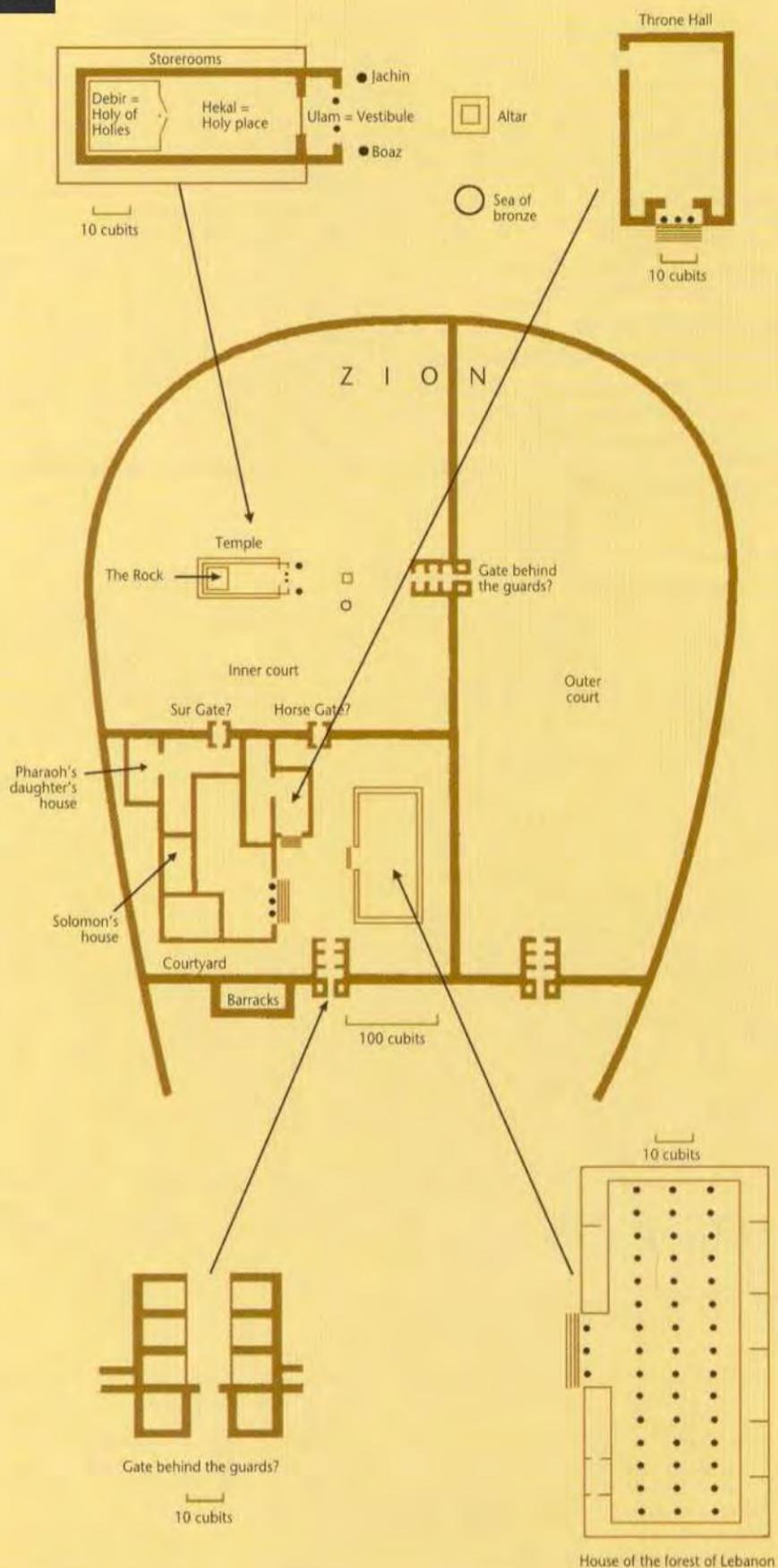


SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES

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

- City
 - City (uncertain location)
 - City (modern name)
- Hazor City built or rebuilt by Solomon
- Cities and towns showing building/rebuilding in the 10th century B.C.
 - ◻ Fortified by Solomon
 - Fortified enclosures
 - Major routes
 - Other routes
 - Territory ceded to Hiram of Tyre



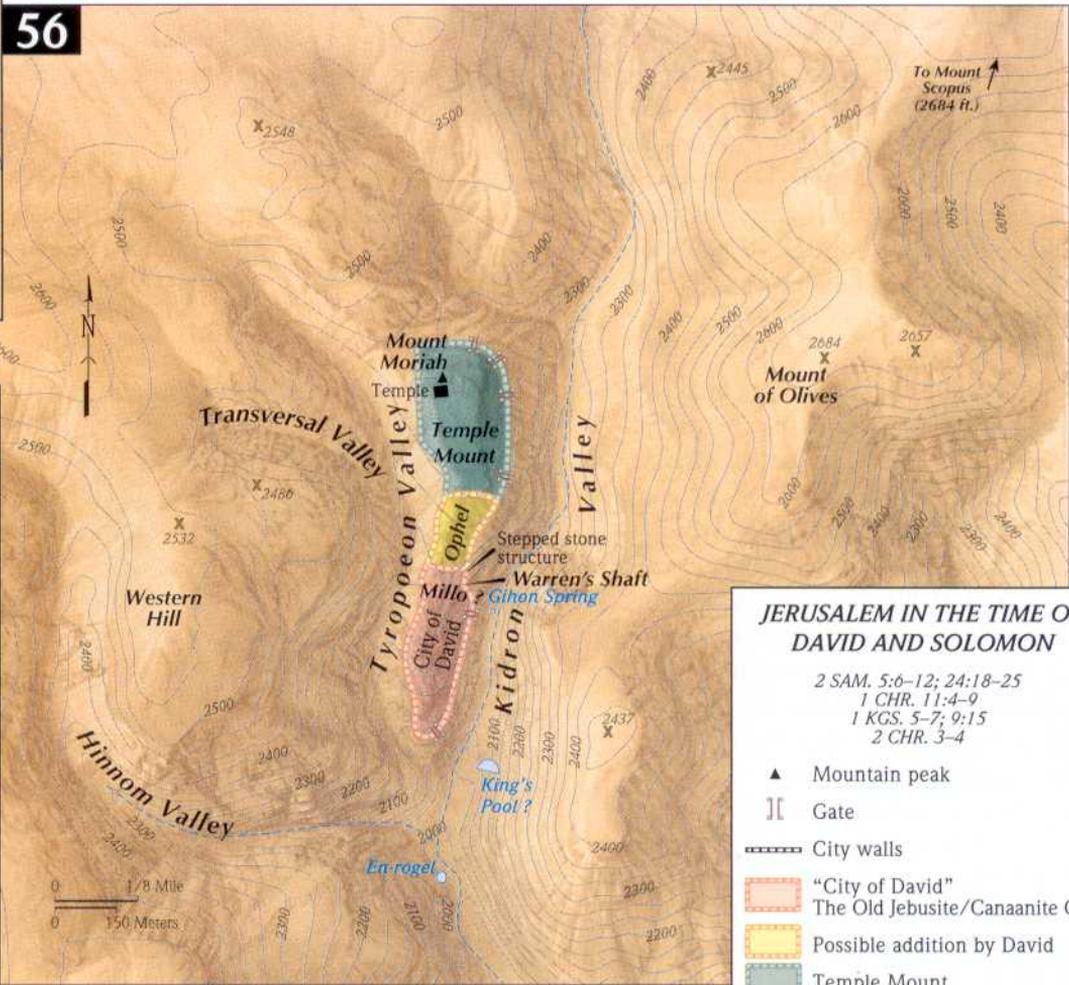


Solomon's Temple

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

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

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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
- x Spot elevation
- ~2400~ Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

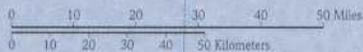
Chapter 10

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



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

32 N

32 N

International Coastal Highway

King's Highway

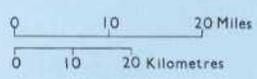
34 E

36 E



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



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.

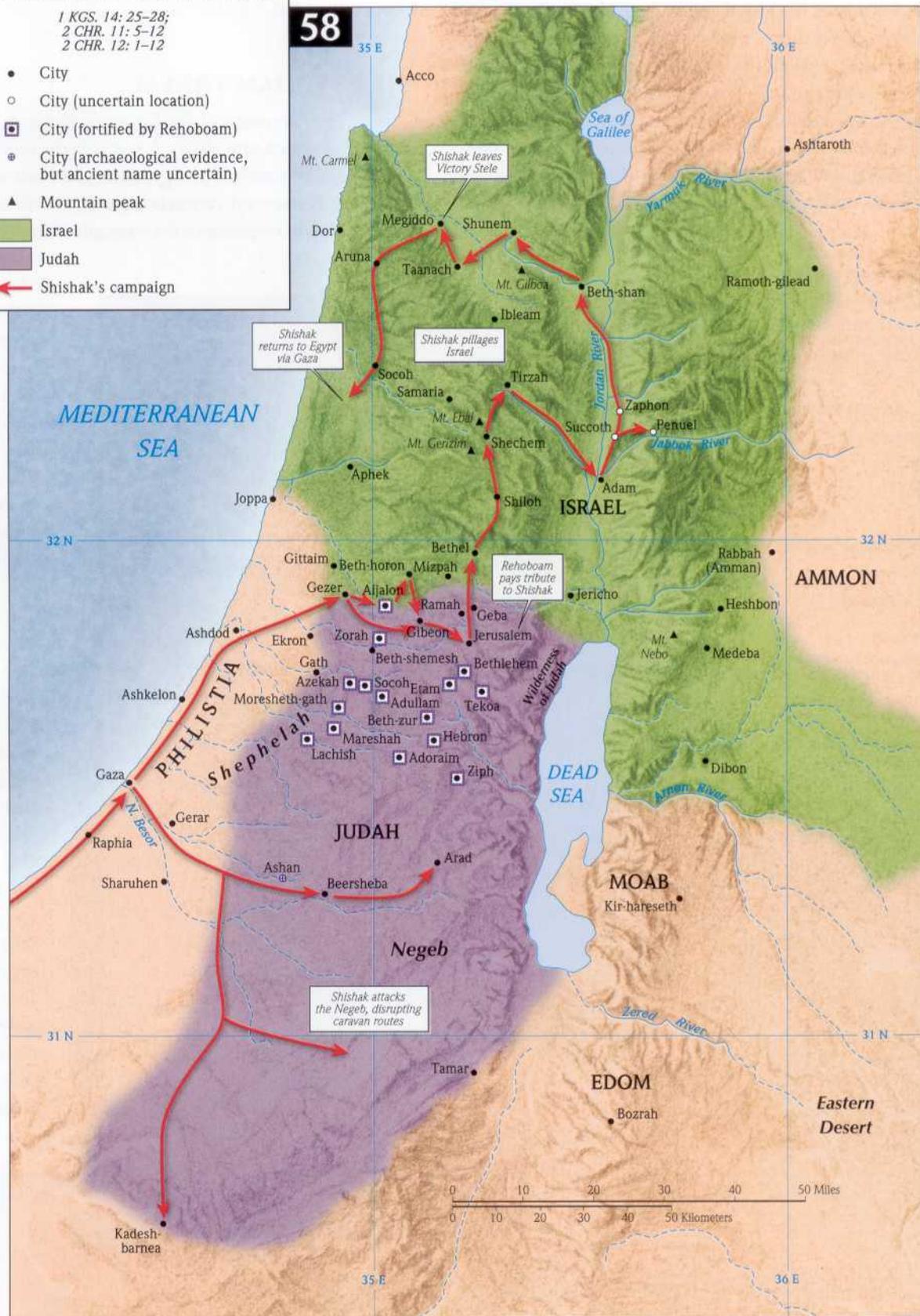


THE CAMPAIGN OF SHISHAK AND REHOBOAM'S DEFENSE LINES

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

58

- 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)



THE OMRIDE DYNASTY

1 KGS. 16:15-31; 20-22;
2 KGS. 3:4-27

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

60





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

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

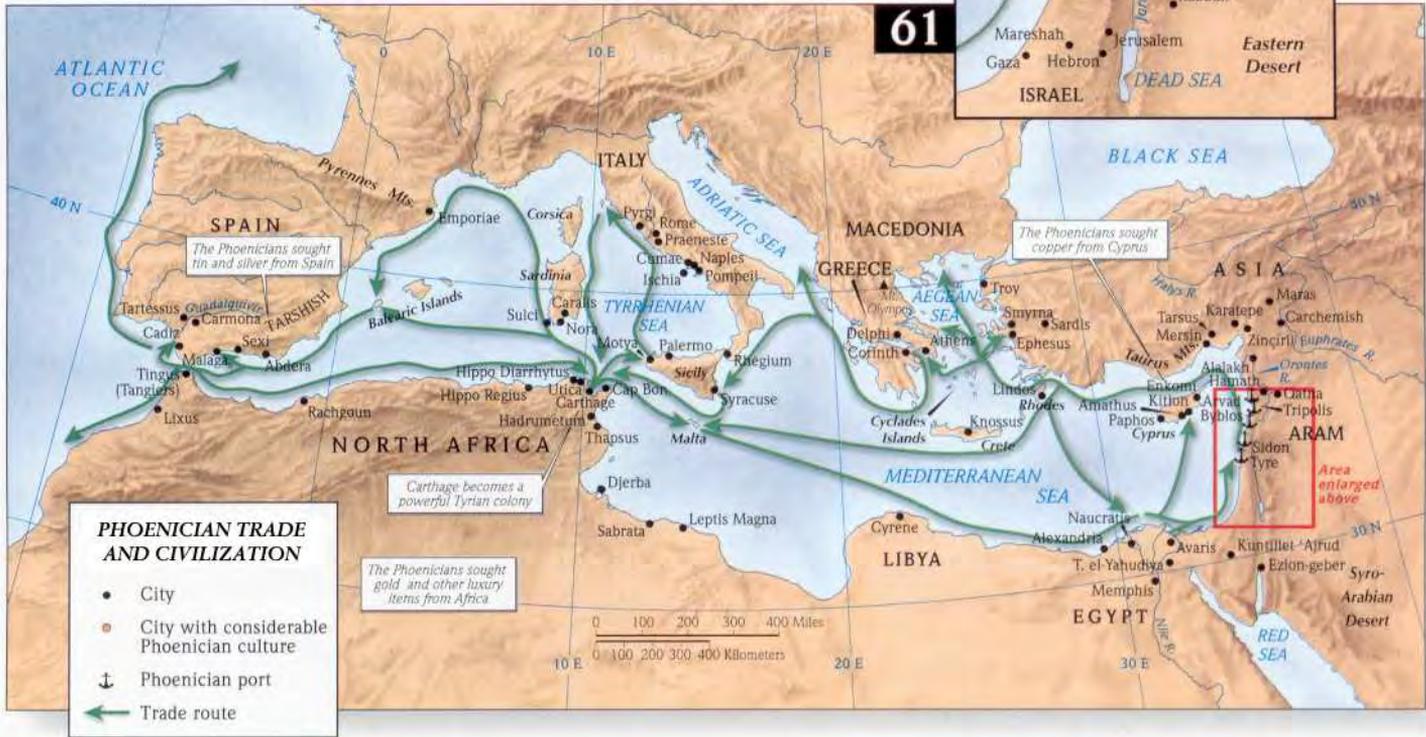
In the mid 9th century B.C., King Omri of Israel and his successor Ahab, with the aid of King Jehoshaphat of Judah, created an empire comparable to that of David and Solomon. Meanwhile King Mesha of Moab was seeking to expand his power westward across the Jordan. Political and religious tensions in Israel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



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

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

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



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;

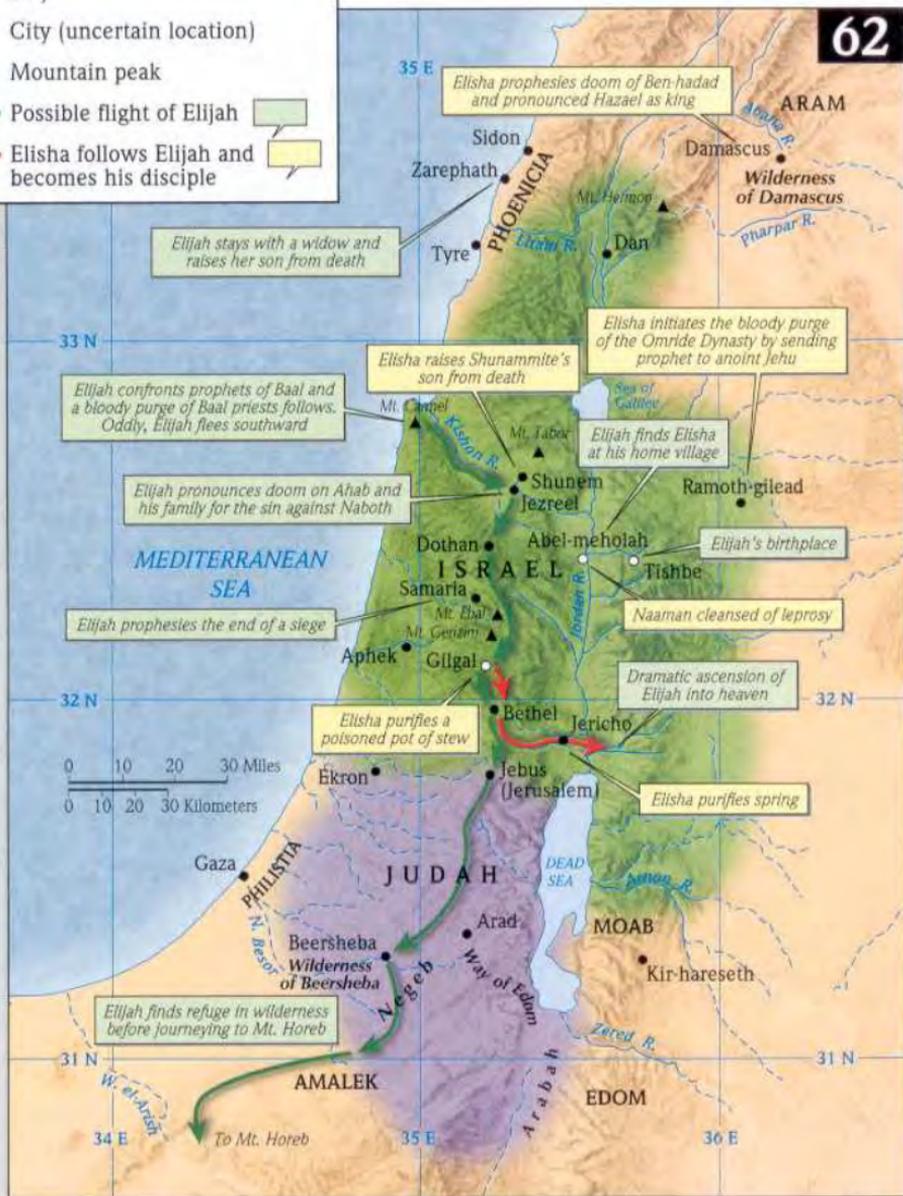
2 KGS. 1:1-4; 2:1-25; 4-9; 13:14-21

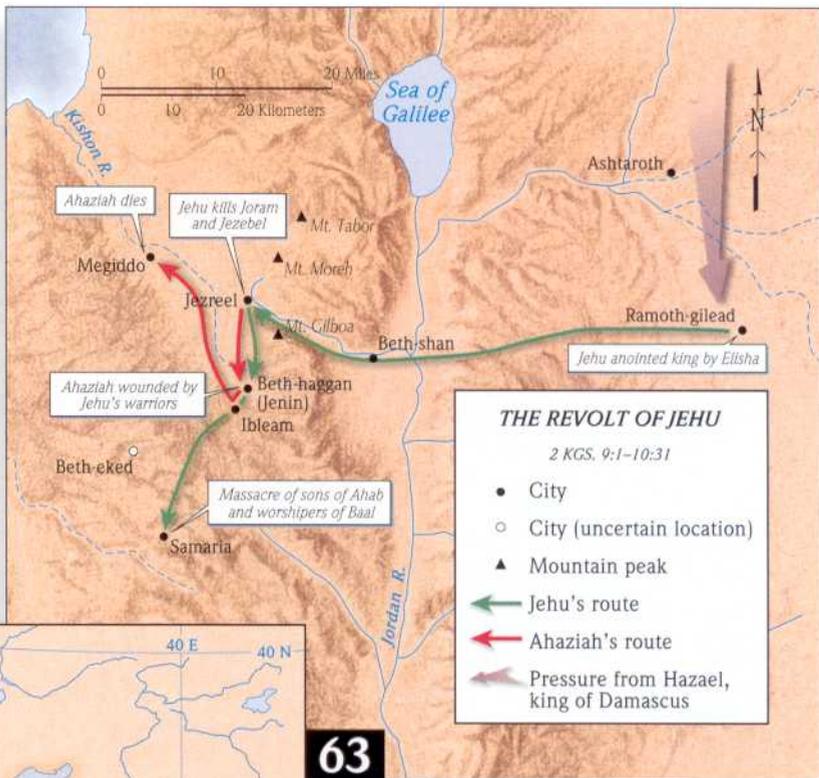
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

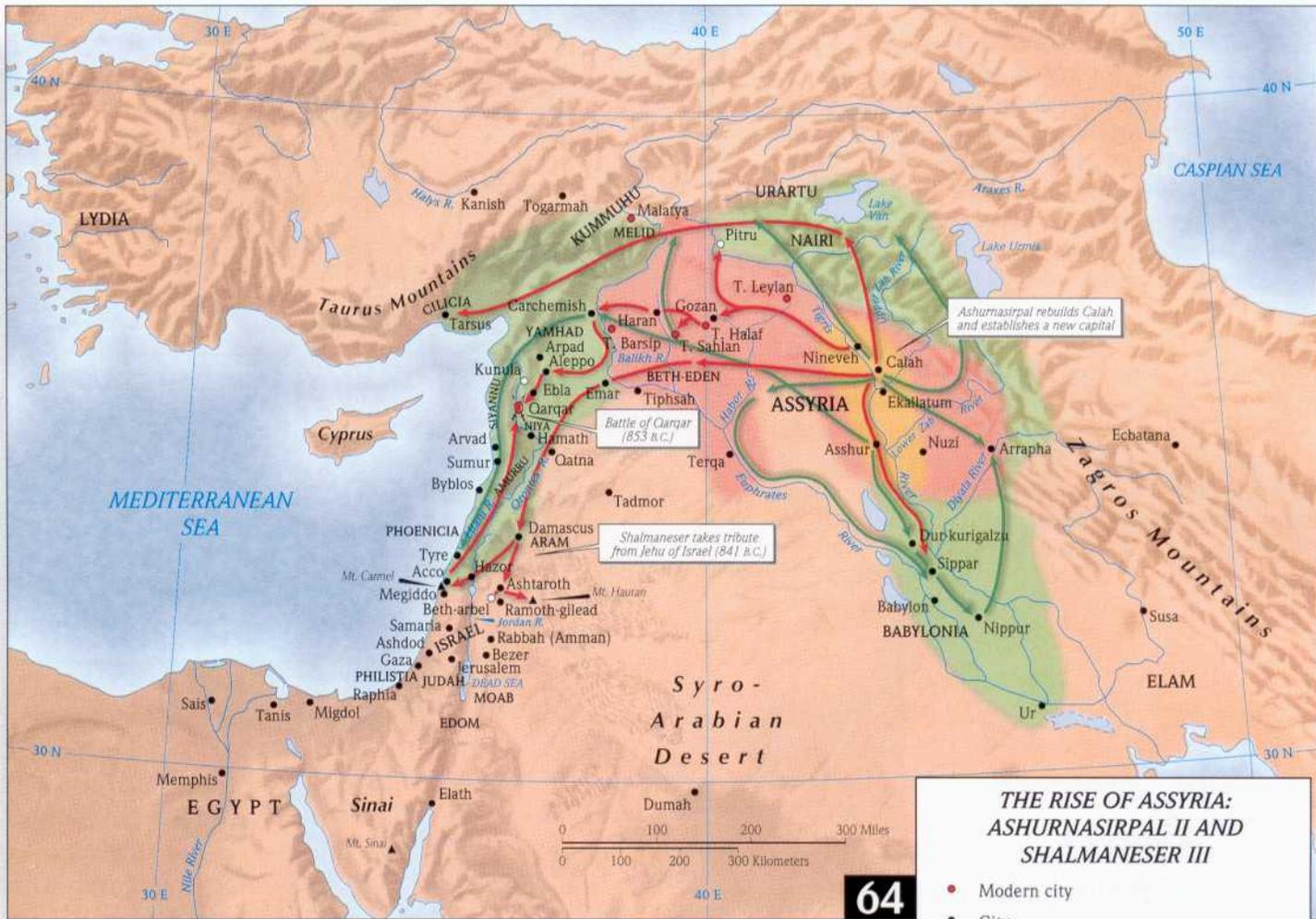
← Possible flight of Elijah

← Elisha follows Elijah and becomes his disciple

62







**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

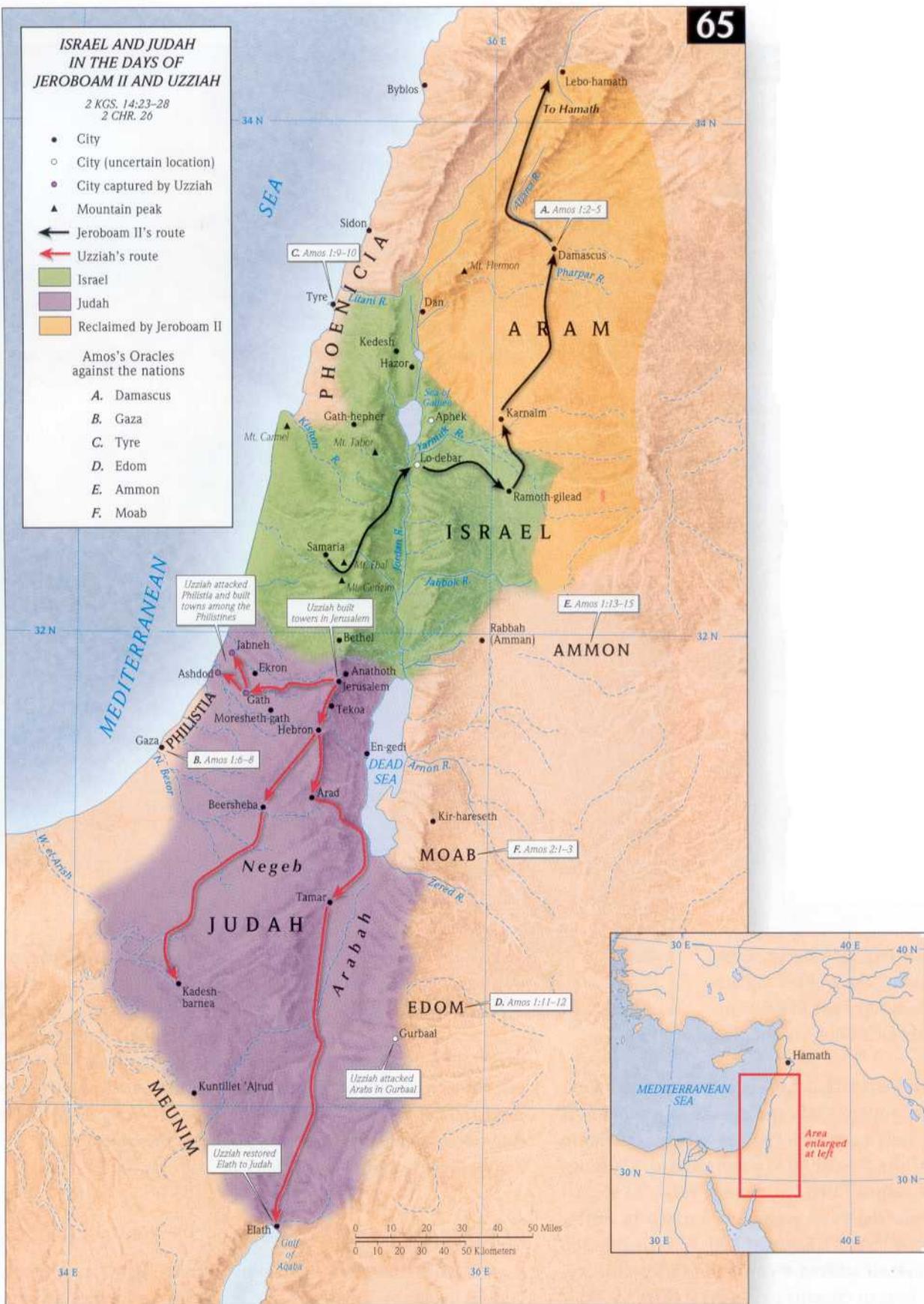
**ISRAEL AND JUDAH
IN THE DAYS OF
JEROBOAM II AND UZZIAH**

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



Uzziah attacked Philistia and built towns among the Philistines

Uzziah built towers in Jerusalem

B. Amos 1:6-8

F. Amos 2:1-3

D. Amos 1:11-12

Uzziah restored Elath to Judah

Uzziah attacked Arabs in Gurbaal

Area enlarged at left

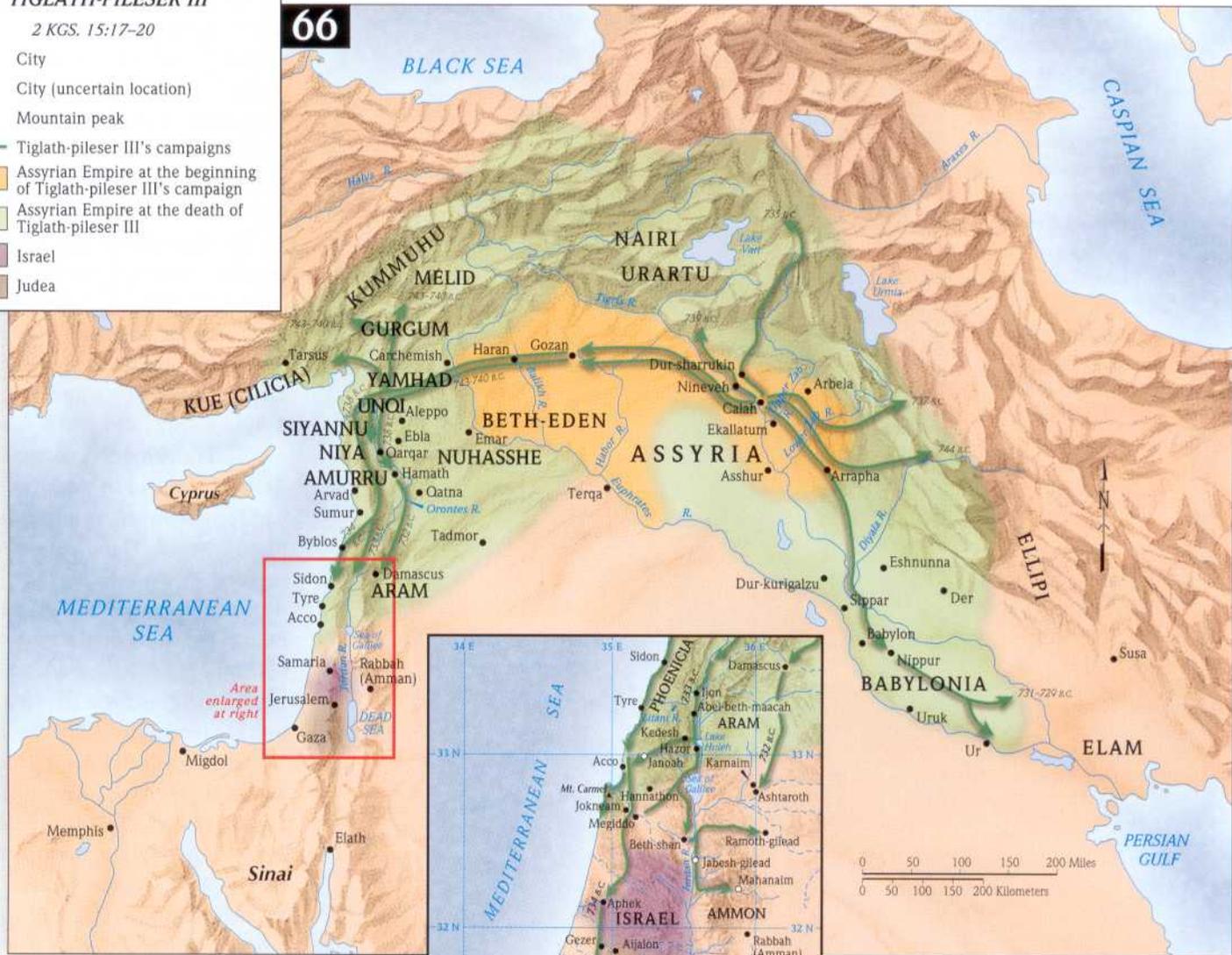
0 10 20 30 40 50 Miles
0 10 20 30 40 50 Kilometers

THE ASSYRIAN EMPIRE UNDER TIGLATH-PILESER III

2 KGS. 15:17-20

66

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ← Tiglath-pileser III's campaigns
- Orange box: Assyrian Empire at the beginning of Tiglath-pileser III's campaign
- Light green box: Assyrian Empire at the death of Tiglath-pileser III
- Purple box: Israel
- Brown box: Judea



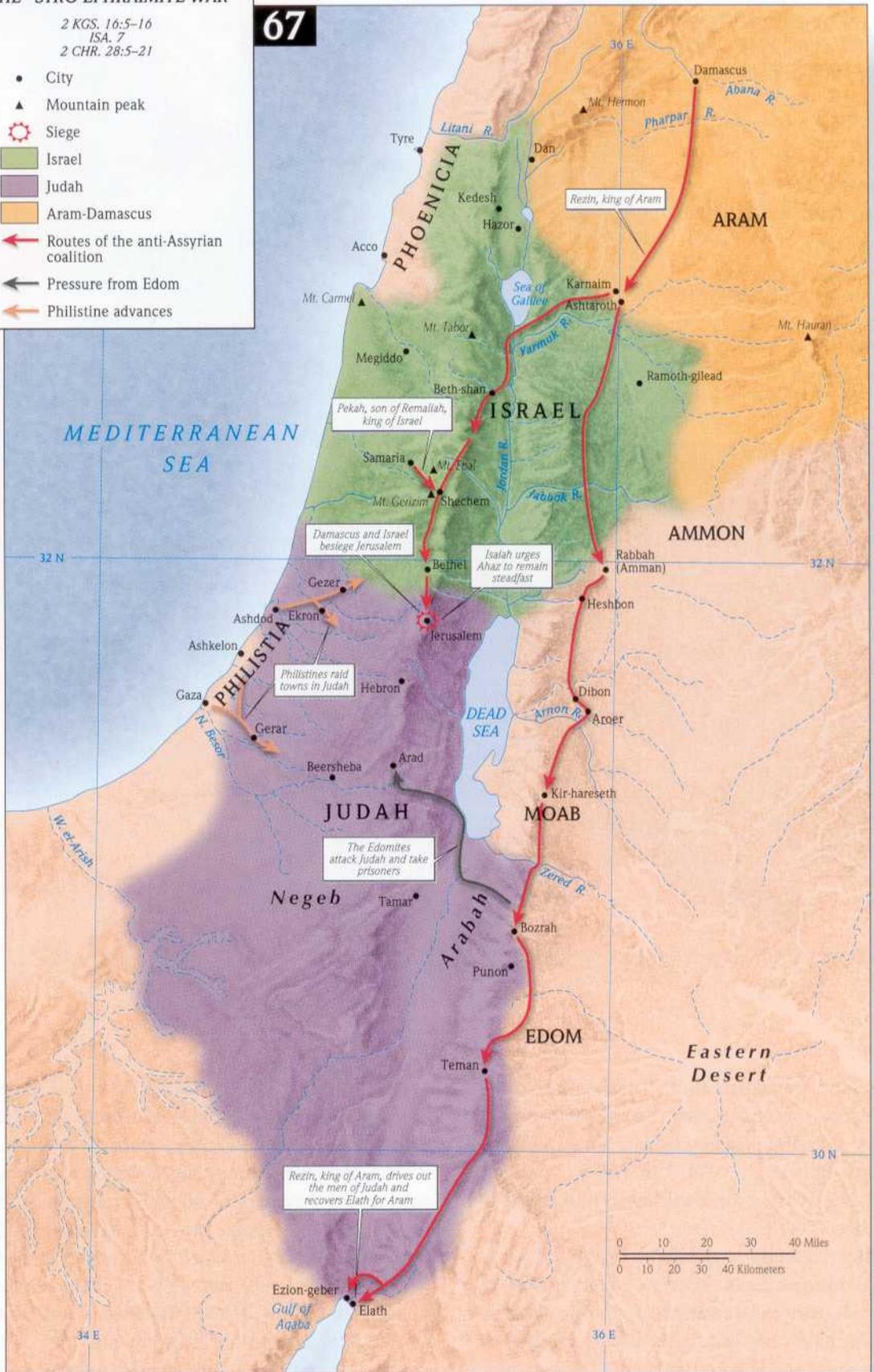
Area enlarged at right

THE "SYRO-EPHRAIMITE WAR"

2 KGS. 16:5-16
ISA. 7
2 CHR. 28:5-21

67

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



The Fall of the Kingdom of Israel

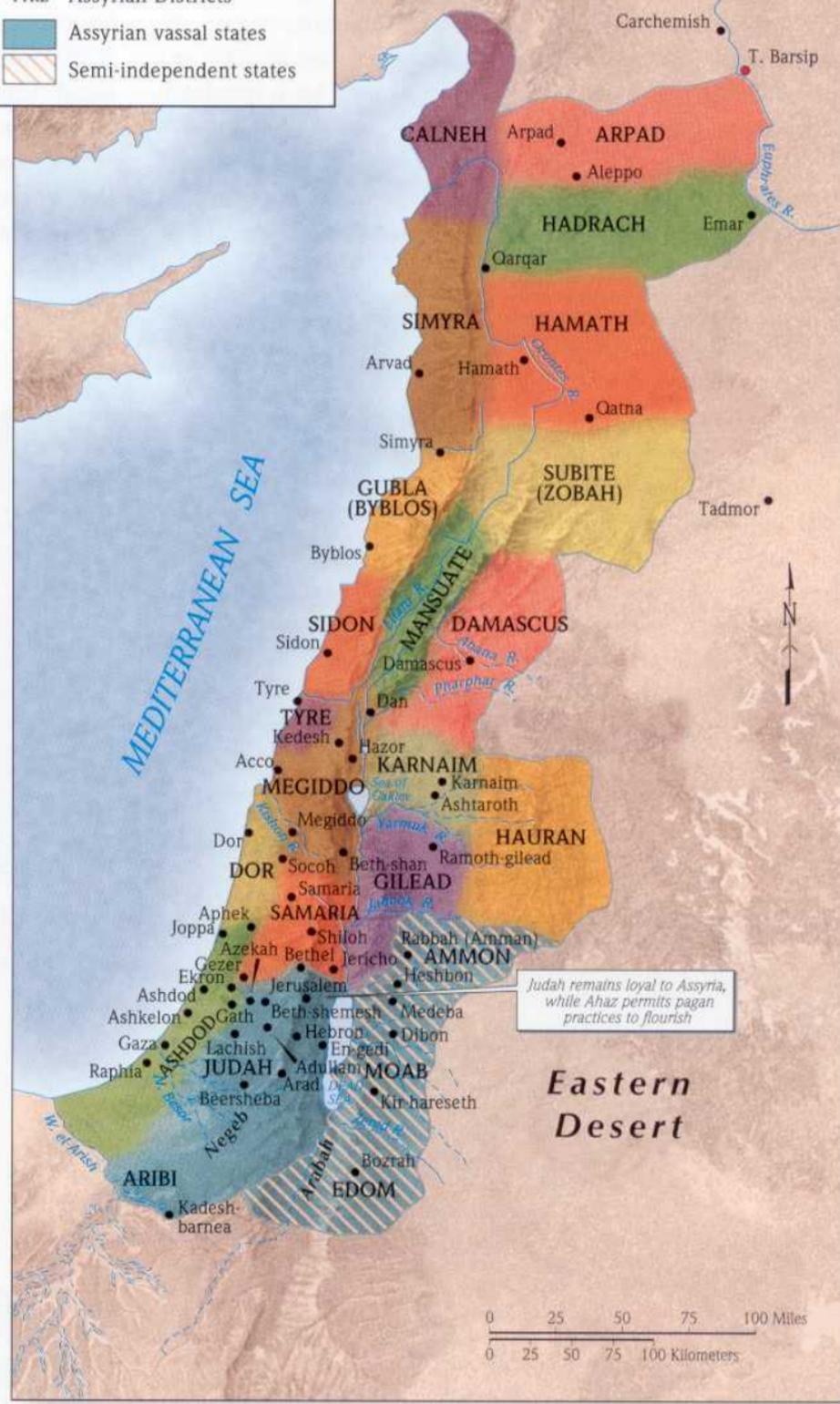
2 Kings 15–17; 2 Chronicles 28.16-21; Isaiah 7–9; 10.28-32; 20
 The Assyrian conquests after 750 B.C. led to the fall of the northern kingdom of Israel. In 732 Tiglath-Pileser III (744-727 B.C.) established Dor (Duru), Megiddo (Magiddu) and Gilead (Galaza) as Assyrian provinces, and made Israel and Judah 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



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

Eastern Desert

PROPHETS OF THE EIGHTH CENTURY

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

71

0 10 20 30 Miles
0 10 20 30 Kilometers



Chapter 11

Judah Alone amid International Powers

HEZEKIAH'S PREPARATION FOR REVOLT

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

1 CHR. 4:39-42

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

- City
- City (modern name)

Gath L'melek City

 City (fortified)

 Royal collection/
distribution center?

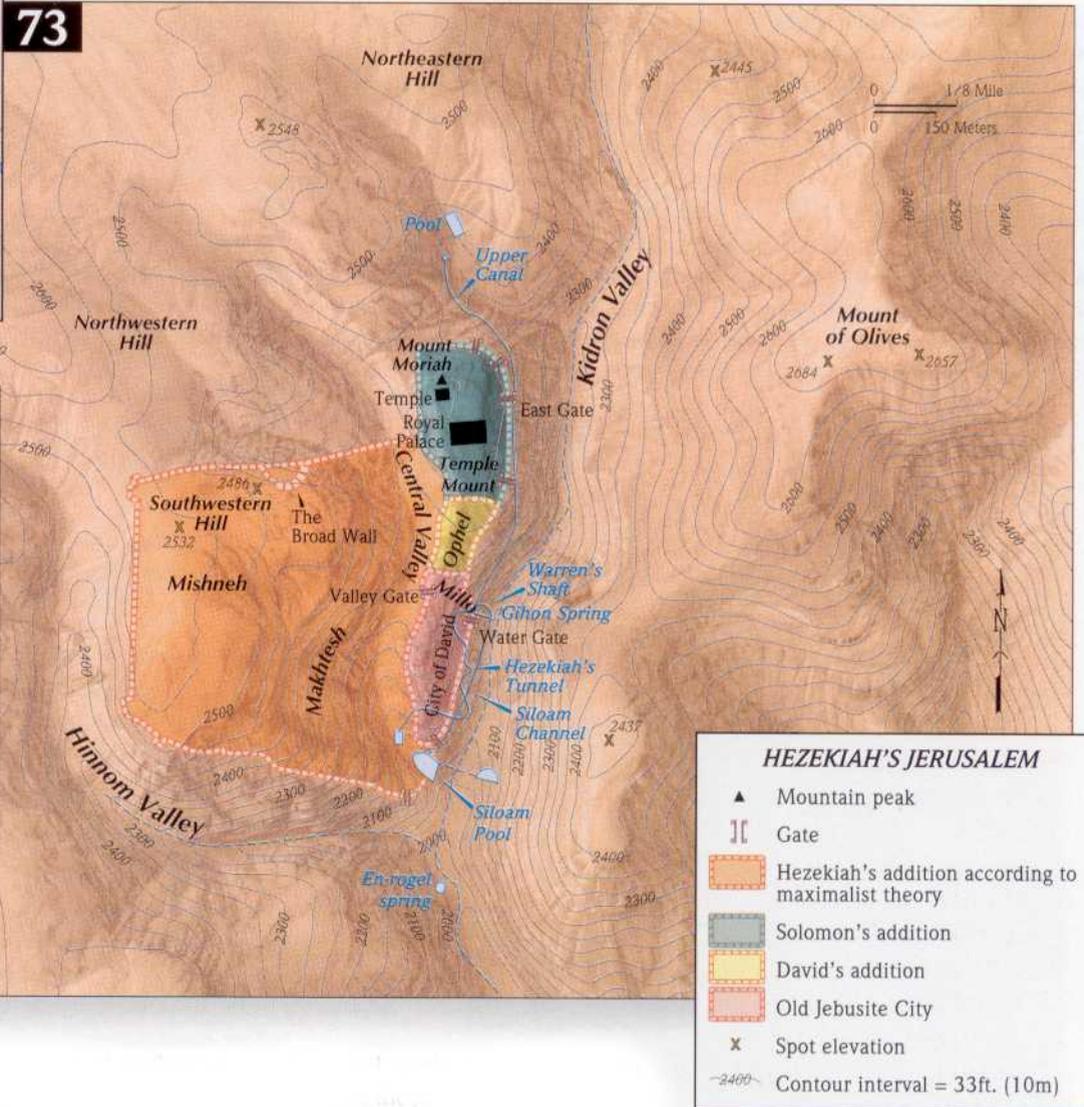
 Hezekiah's activities



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

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





HEZEKIAH'S JERUSALEM

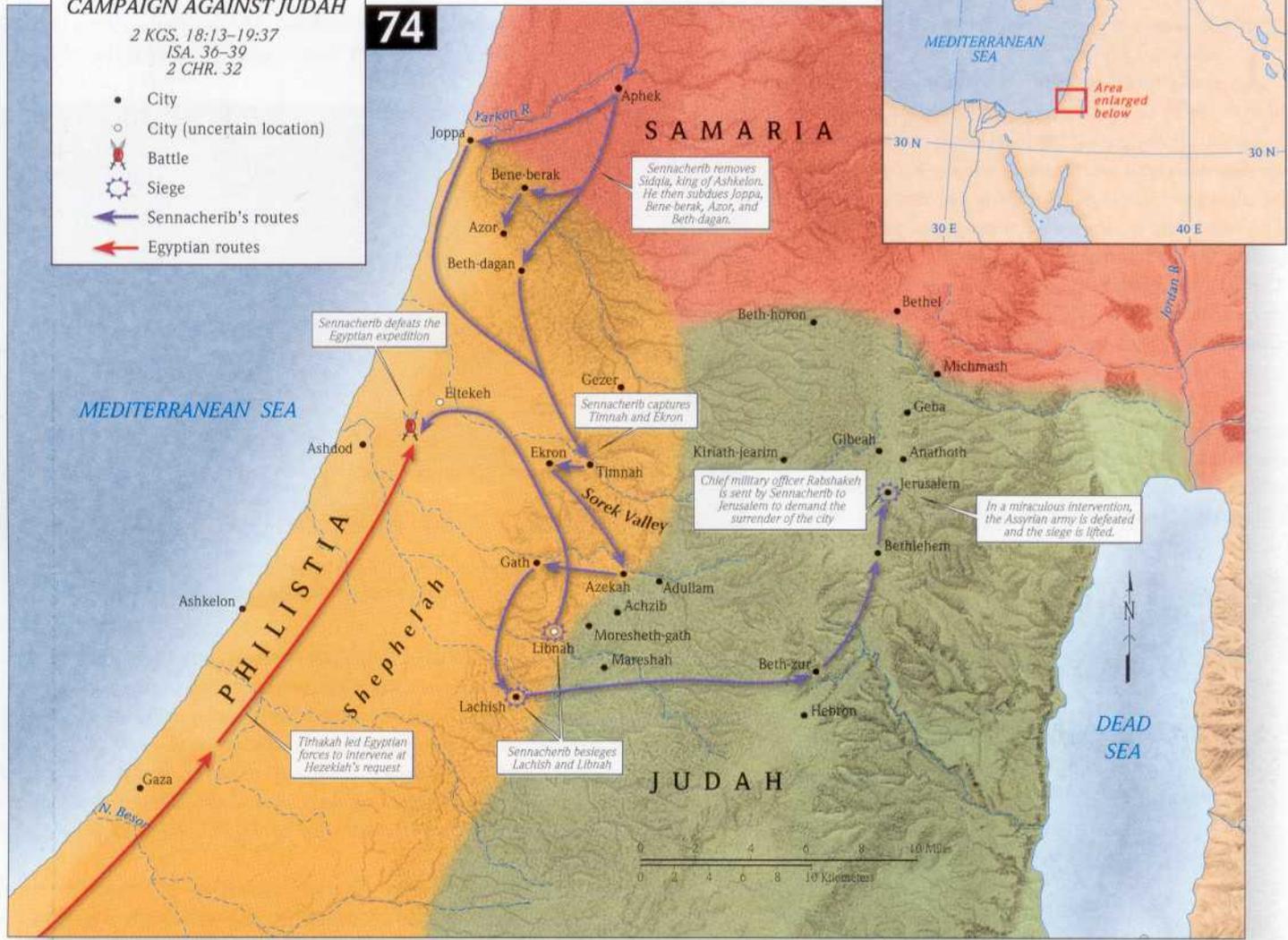
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⌋ Gate
- ▭ Hezekiah's addition according to maximalist theory
- ▭ Solomon's addition
- ▭ David's addition
- ▭ Old Jebusite City
- x Spot elevation
- ~2400~ Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

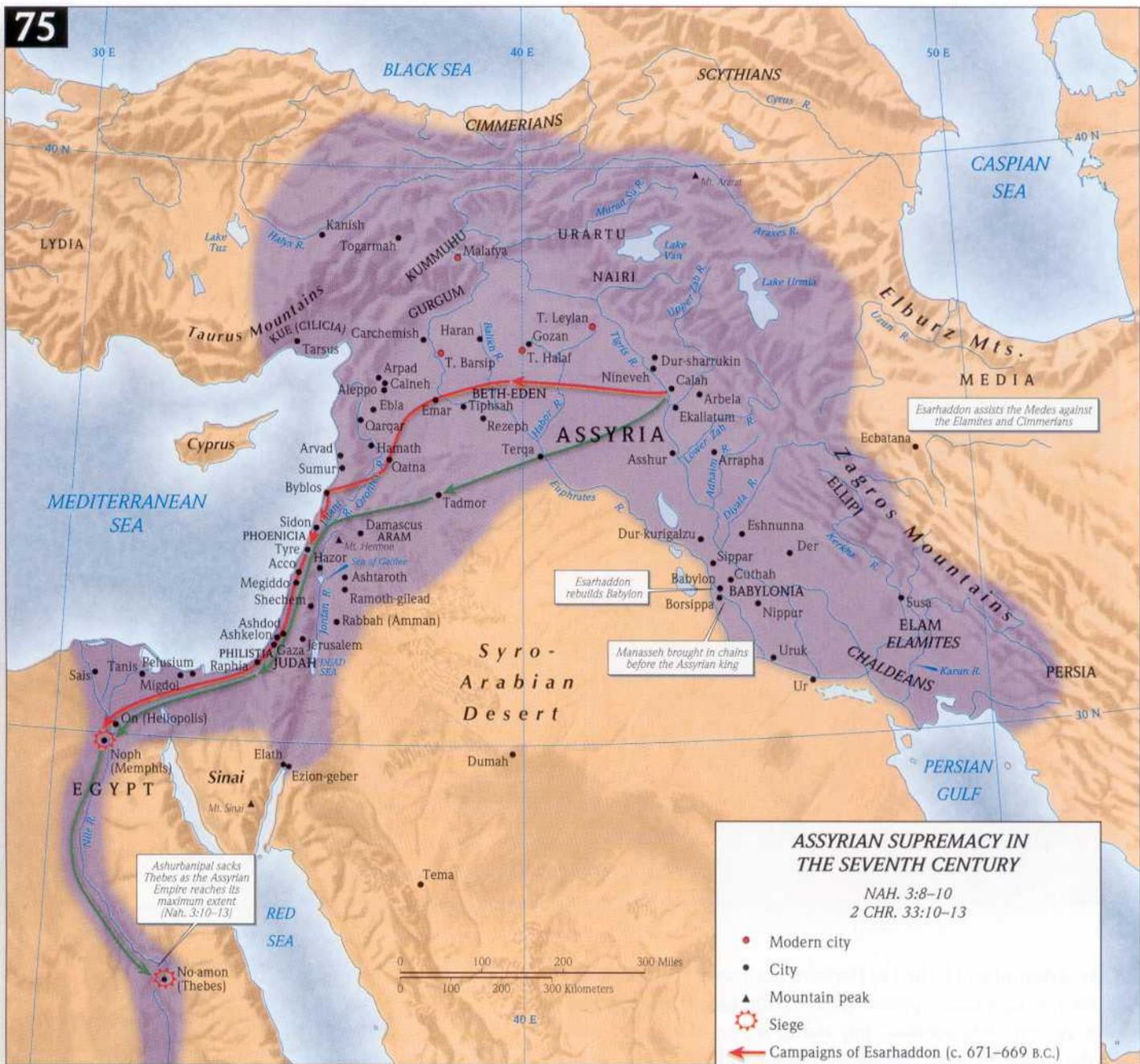
SENNACHERIB'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JUDAH

2 KGS. 18:13-19:37
 ISA. 36-39
 2 CHR. 32

74

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ⚔ Battle
- ⊙ Siege
- ➡ Sennacherib's routes
- ➡ Egyptian routes





Esarhaddon assists the Medes against the Elamites and Cimmerians

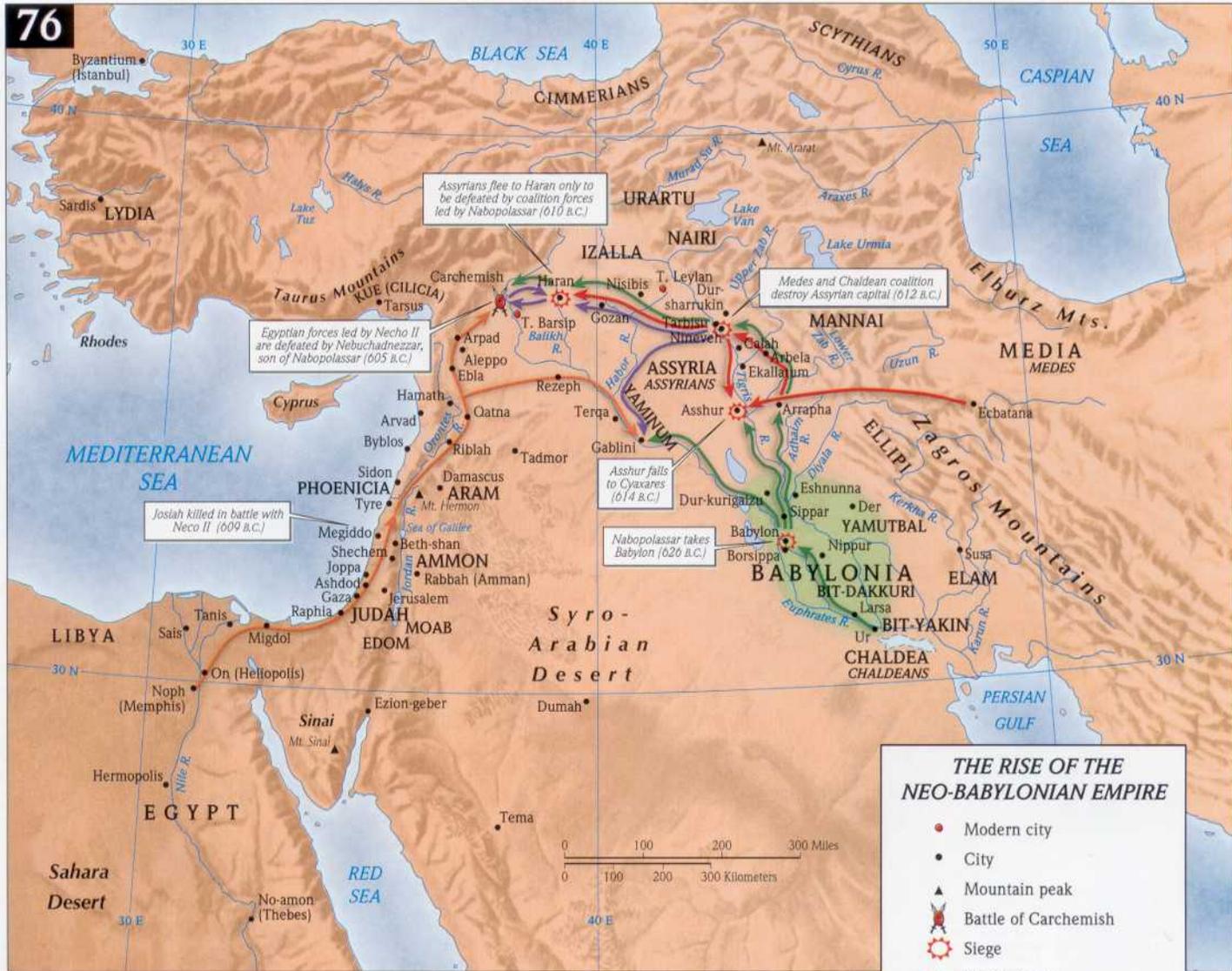
Esarhaddon rebuilds Babylon

Manasseh brought in chains before the Assyrian king

Ashurbanipal sacks Thebes as the Assyrian Empire reaches its maximum extent (Nah. 3:10-13)

ASSYRIAN SUPREMACY IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY
 NAH. 3:8-10
 2 CHR. 33:10-13

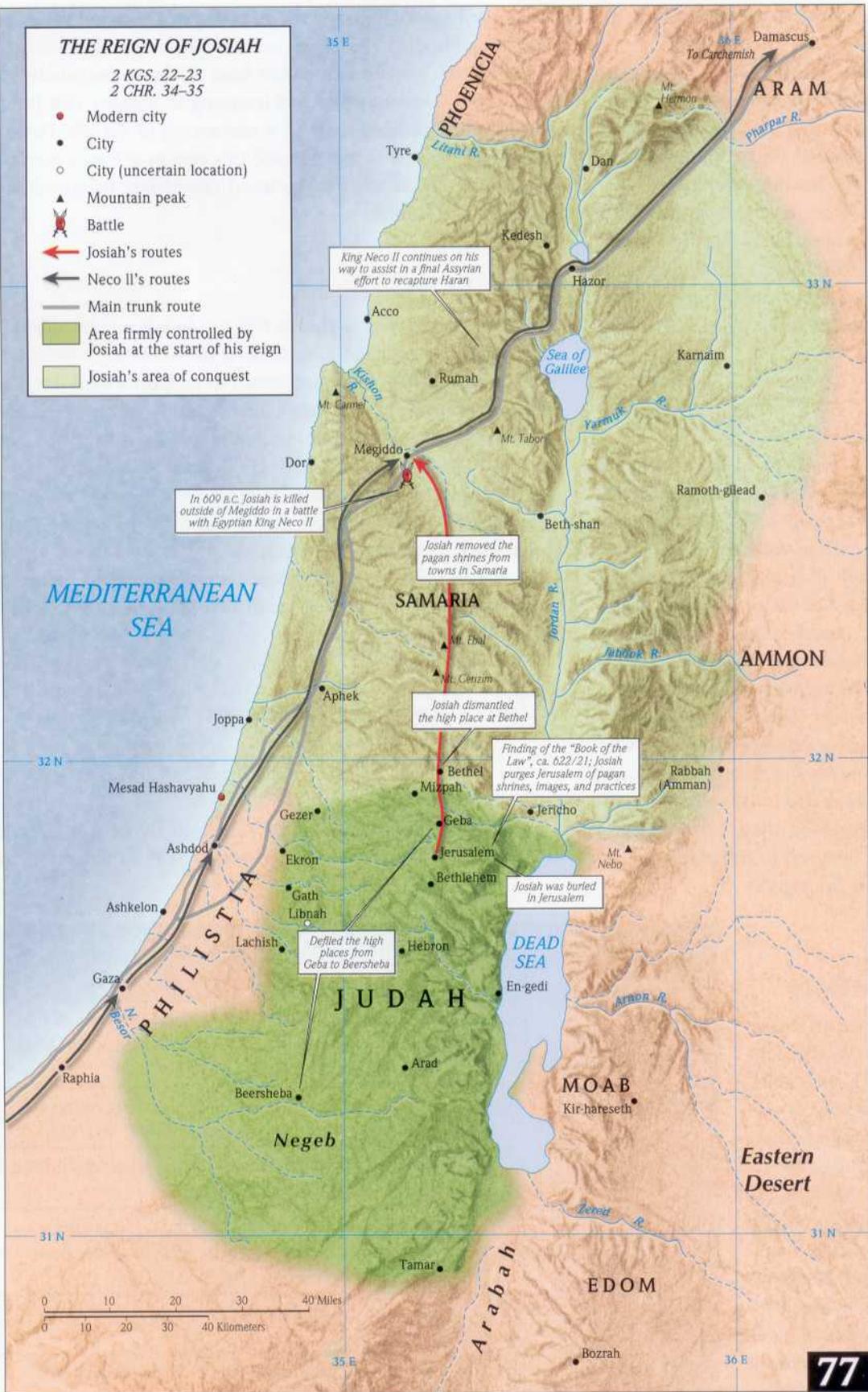
- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⊛ Siege
- ← Campaigns of Esarhaddon (c. 671-669 B.C.)
- ← Campaigns of Ashurbanipal II (c. 667-663 B.C.)
- Assyrian Empire at its zenith



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



King Neco II continues on his way to assist in a final Assyrian effort to recapture Haran

In 609 B.C. Josiah is killed outside of Megiddo in a battle with Egyptian King Neco II

Josiah removed the pagan shrines from towns in Samaria

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

Josiah was buried in Jerusalem

Defiled the high places from Geba to Beersheba

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA

32 N

31 N

35 E

33 N

32 N

31 N

35 E

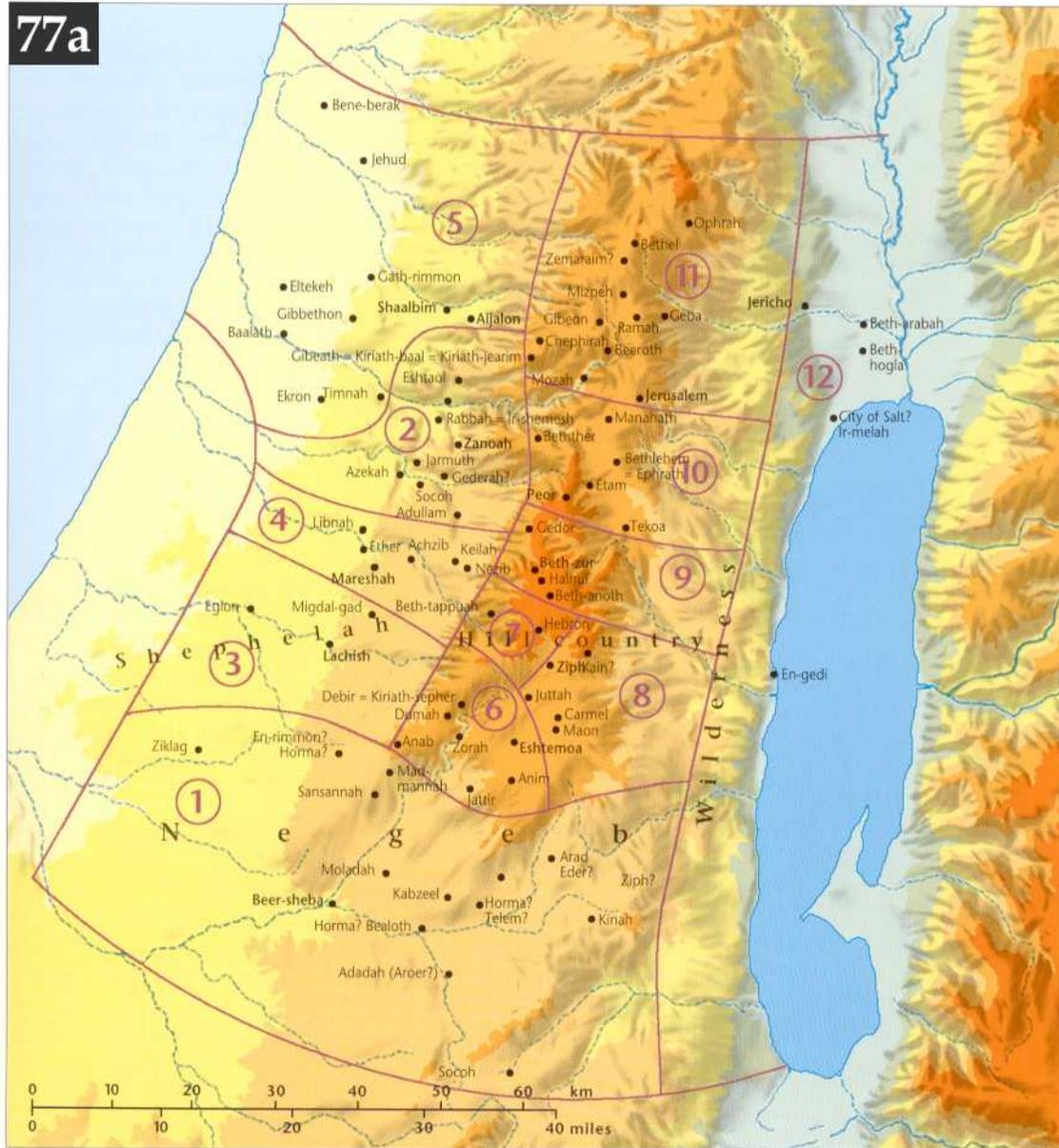
36 E

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

*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.



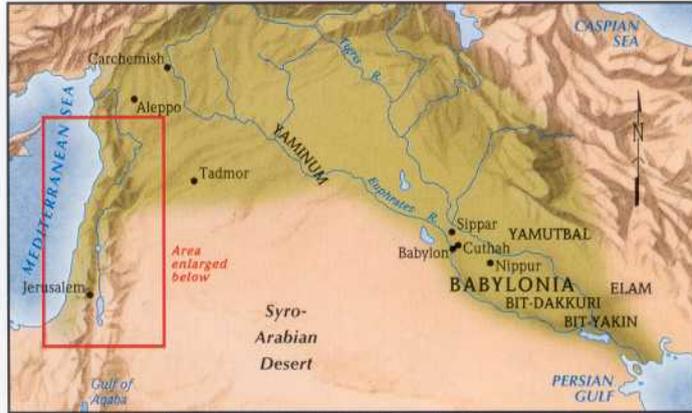
- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|---|--|---|--|---|---|
| ① | Jagur Dimonah Kedesh Hazor Ithnan Hazor- hadatta Amam Kerioth- hezron Shema Hazar-gadda Heshmon Beth-pelet Hazar- shual Baalah Iim Ezem Eltolad Chesil Bethul Lebaath Shilhim | ② | Ashnah En-gannim Tappuah Enam Shaaraim Adithaim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



The Golden Age of King Josiah

2 Kings 21–23; 2 Chronicles 33–35

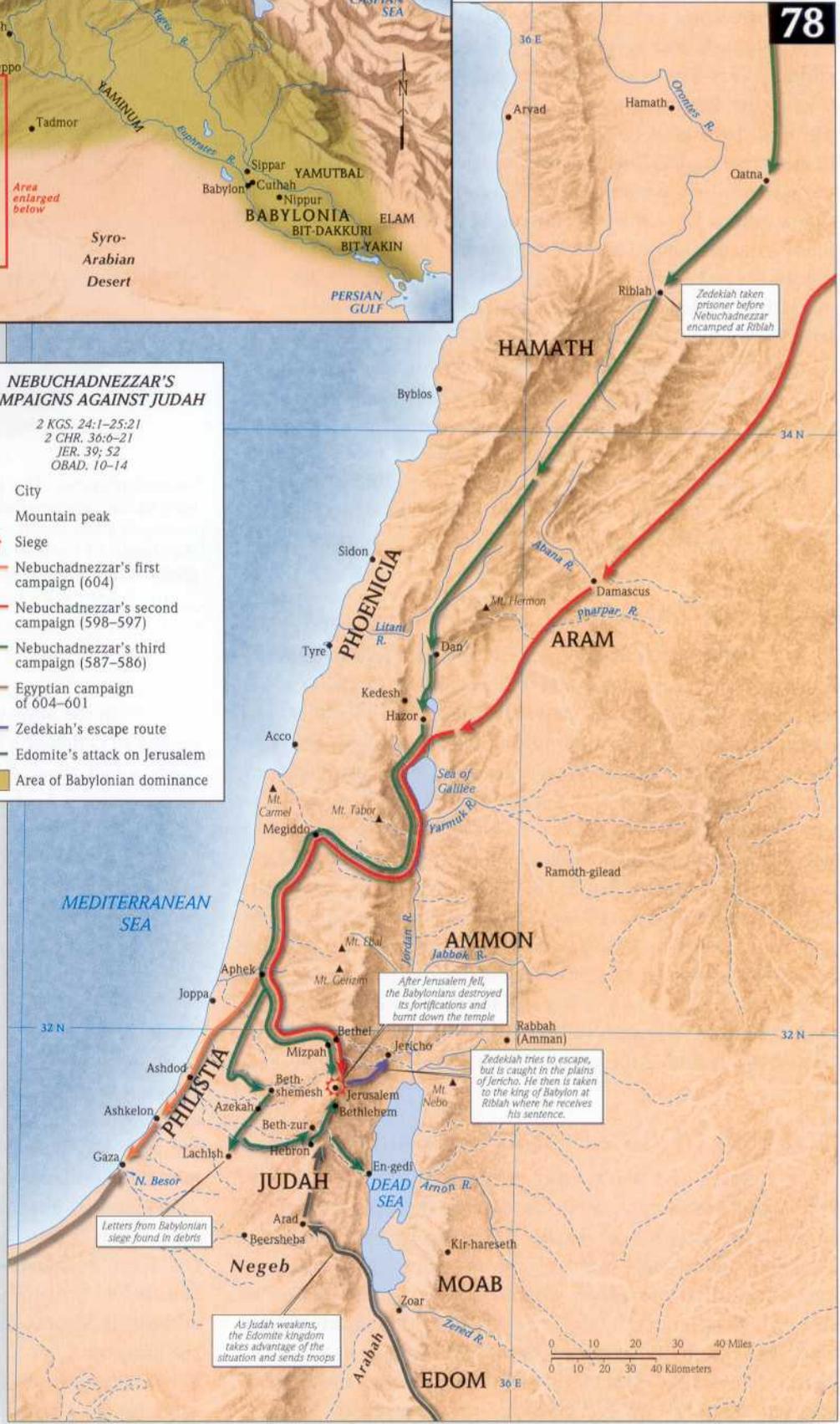
As the Assyrian empire weakened (cf. map 17), Josiah was able to recapture parts of Israel that had been lost in 732 and 722 B.C. However, the extent to which he established his control over the former northern kingdom is questionable. Josiah was killed at Megiddo in an attempt to halt an Egyptian army 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



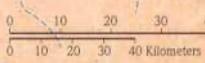
Zedekiah taken prisoner before Nebuchadnezzar encamped at Riblah

After Jerusalem fell, the Babylonians destroyed its fortifications and burnt down the temple

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.

Letters from Babylonian siege found in debris

As Judah weakens, the Edomite kingdom takes advantage of the situation and sends troops

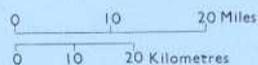


Chapter 12

The Babylonian Exile

The Kingdom of Judah

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





Exile in Assyria, Babylon and Egypt

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

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

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

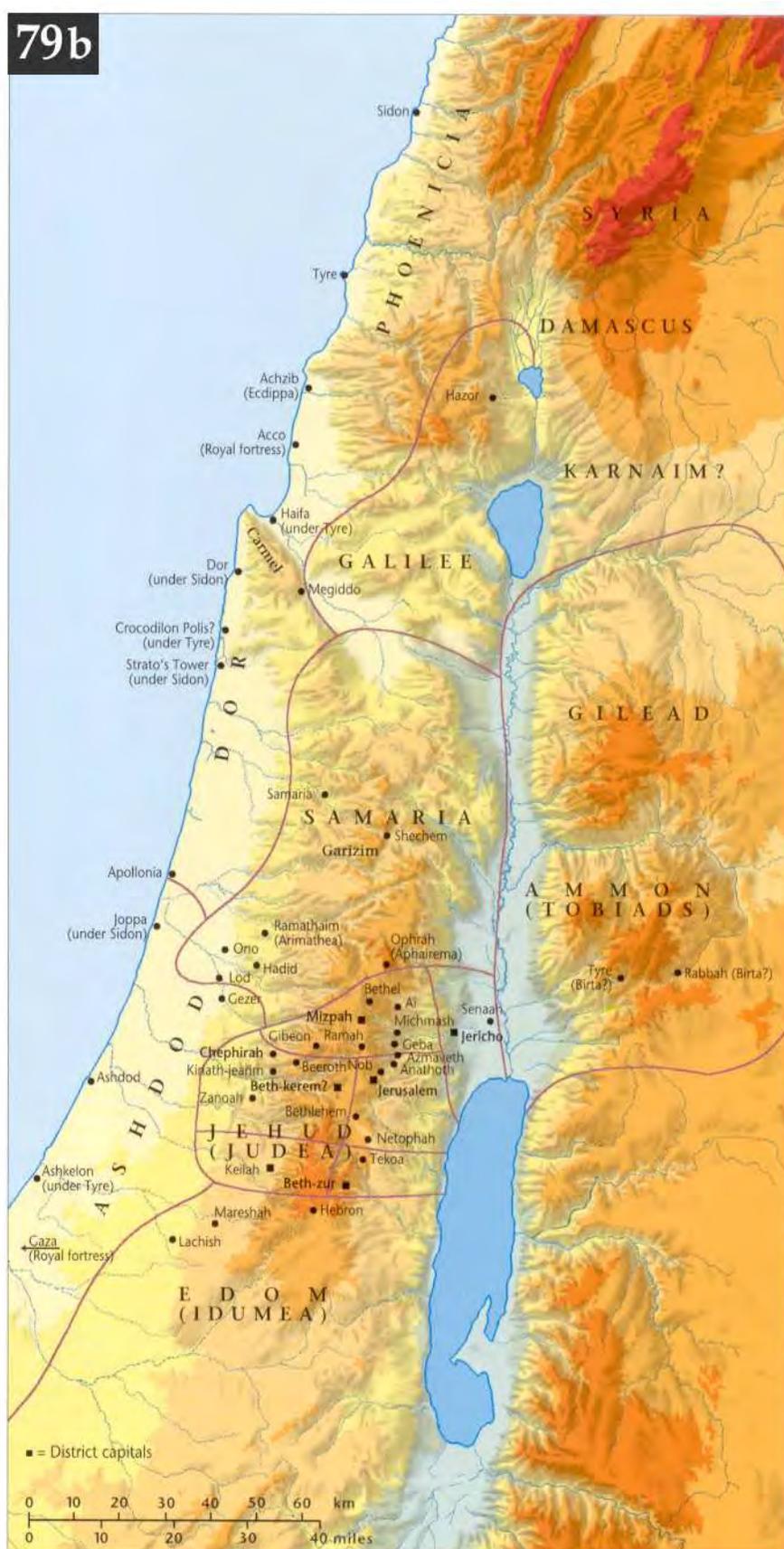
Palestine in the Post-Exilic Period

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

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

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

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



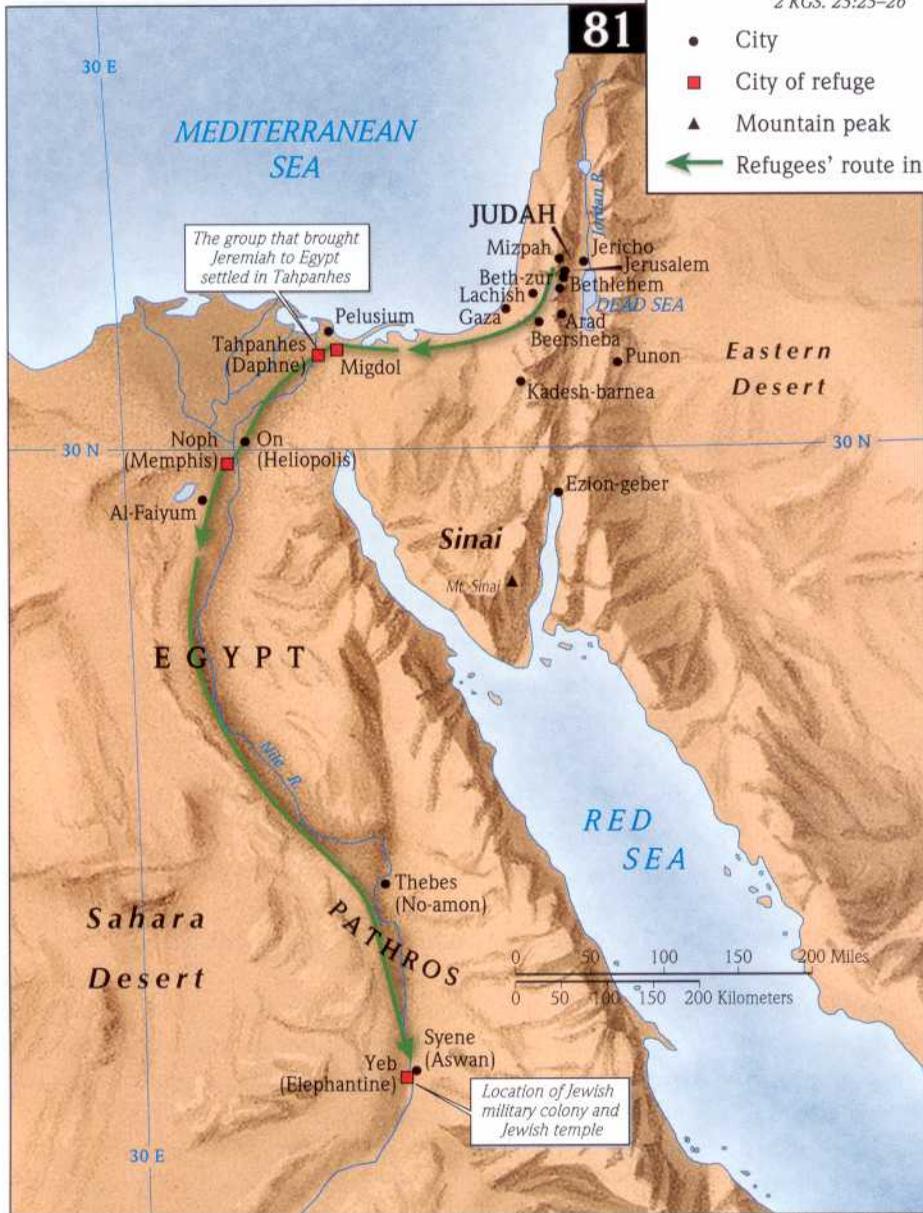


JEWISH REFUGEES IN EGYPT

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

81

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



Chapter 13

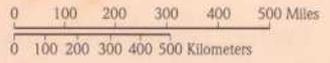
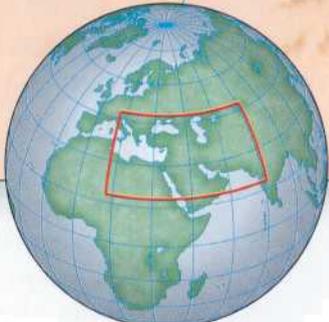
The Persian Period





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 Battle of Thermopylae

Xerxes suffers his most crushing defeat at the hands of the Greeks in 480 B.C. by Greek warriors. Darius retreats in defeat.

The Persian advance is stopped in 480 B.C. by Greek warriors. Darius retreats in defeat.

Darius builds a canal which helps to exploit the Red Sea trade.

Xerxes sacks Babylon in 480 B.C.

Site where Darius began building a new royal residence

Xerxes dies in a palace coup in 465 B.C.

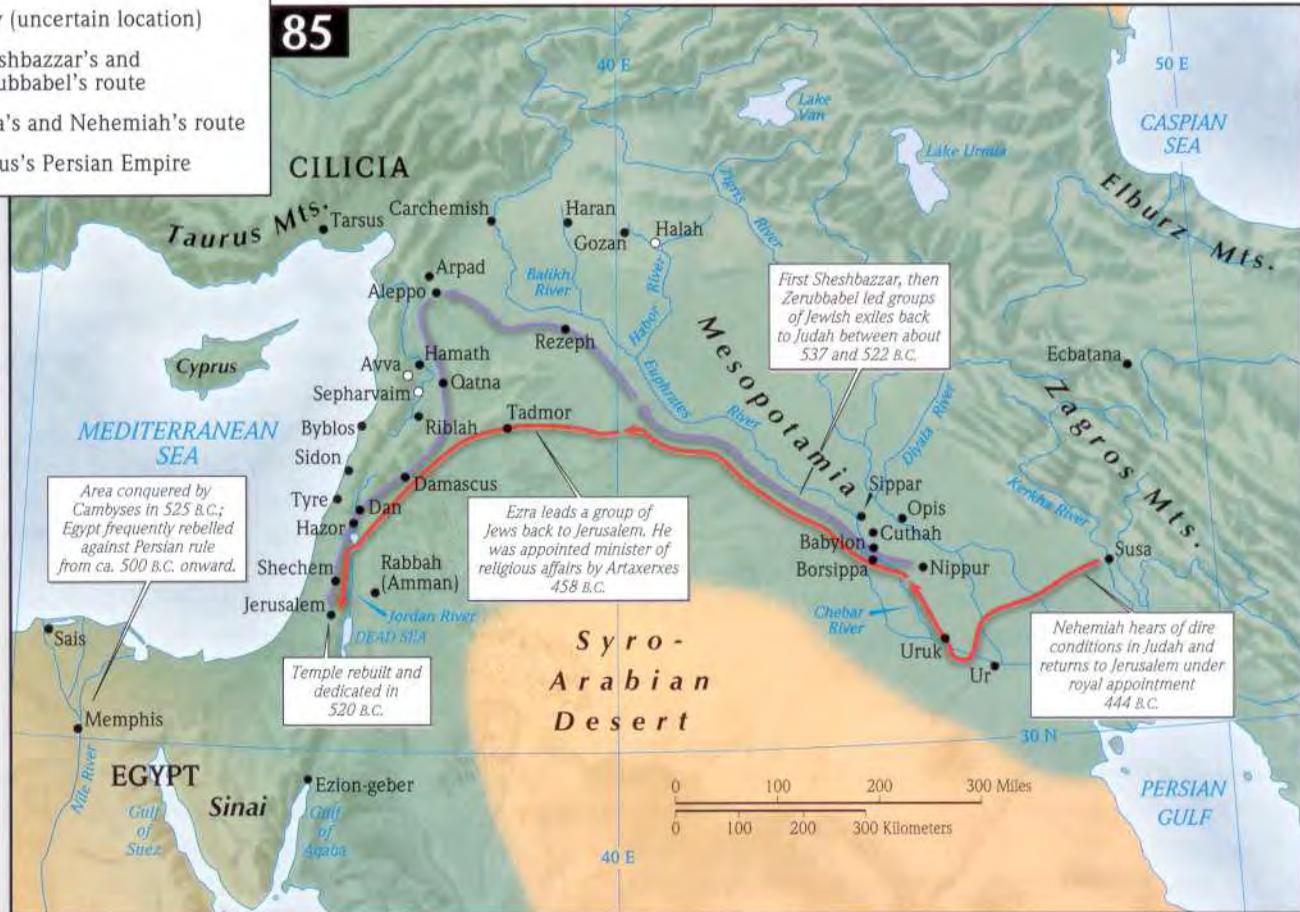
Southern Palestine is valuable due to its control of the major routes leading to Egypt.

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

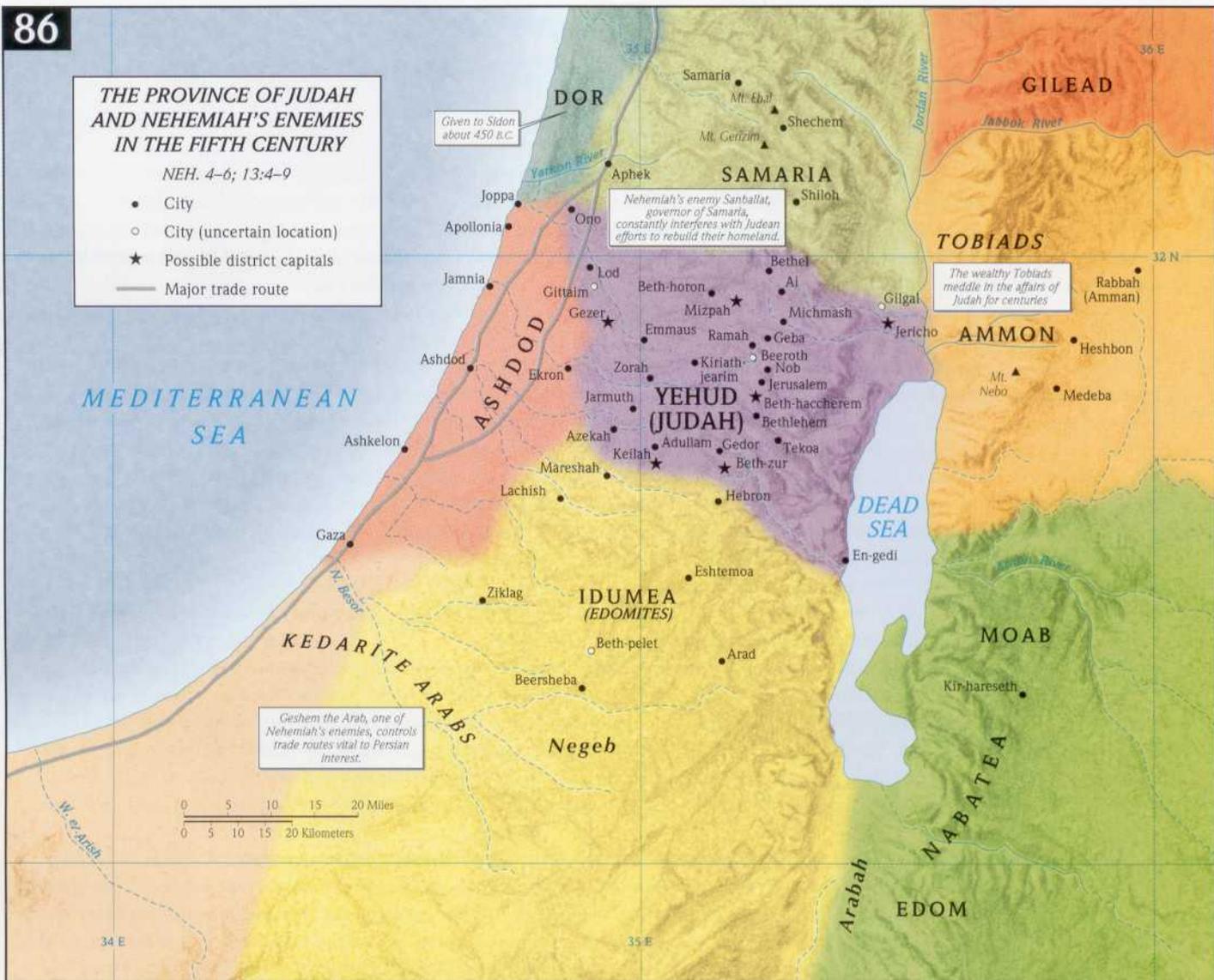
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ← Sheshbazzar's and Zerubbabel's route
- Ezra's and Nehemiah's route
- Cyrus's Persian Empire



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

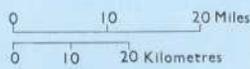
NEH. 4-6; 13:4-9

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



W Palestine after the Exile

☐ Towns mentioned in Ezra–Nehemiah



Chapter 14

The Hellenistic Period





THE DIVISION OF ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE ABOUT 275 B.C.

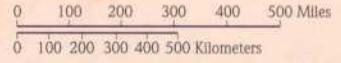
- Modern city
- City
- ▲ Mountain peak
- ⚔ Battle
- Seleucid kingdom
- Antigonid kingdom
- Ptolemaic kingdom
- Hellenistic province

Ptolemy and Seleucus were victorious at the battle of Ipsus, resulting in the death of Antigonus (301 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.



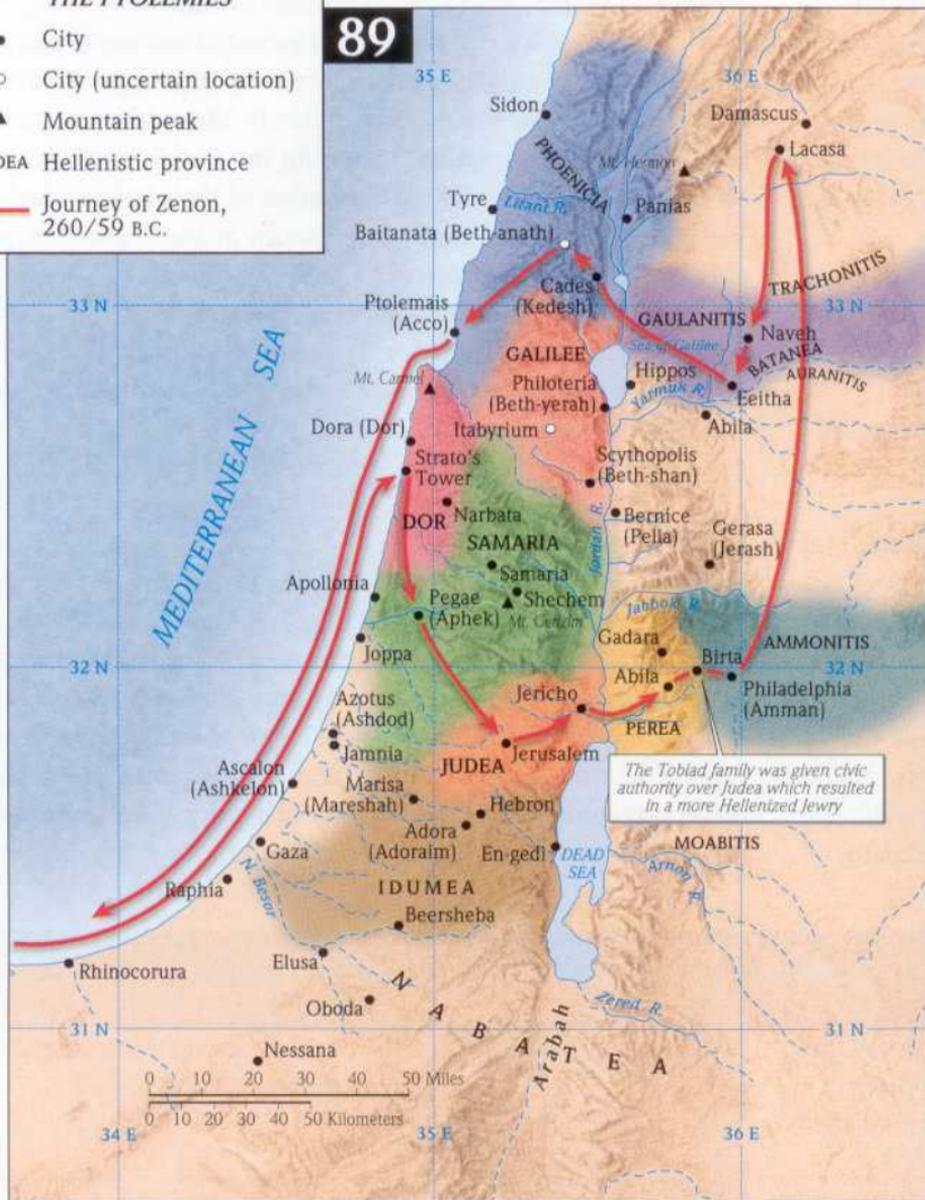
PALESTINE UNDER THE PTOLEMIES

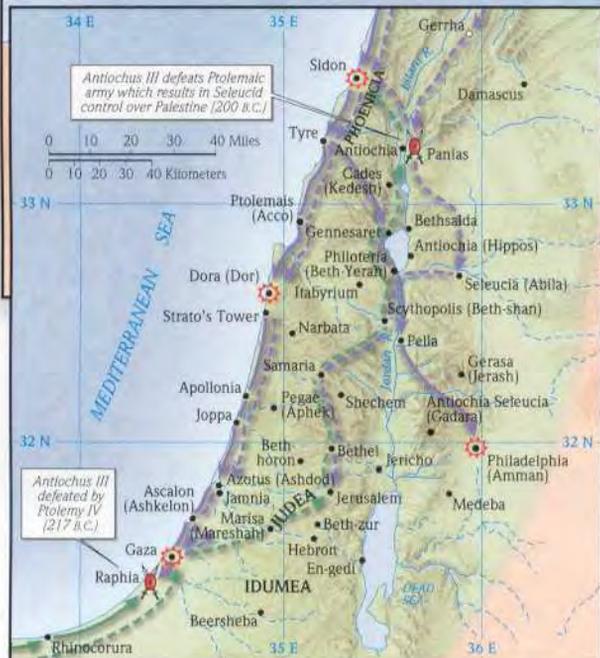
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak

JUDEA Hellenistic province

→ Journey of Zenon, 260/59 B.C.

89





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



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.

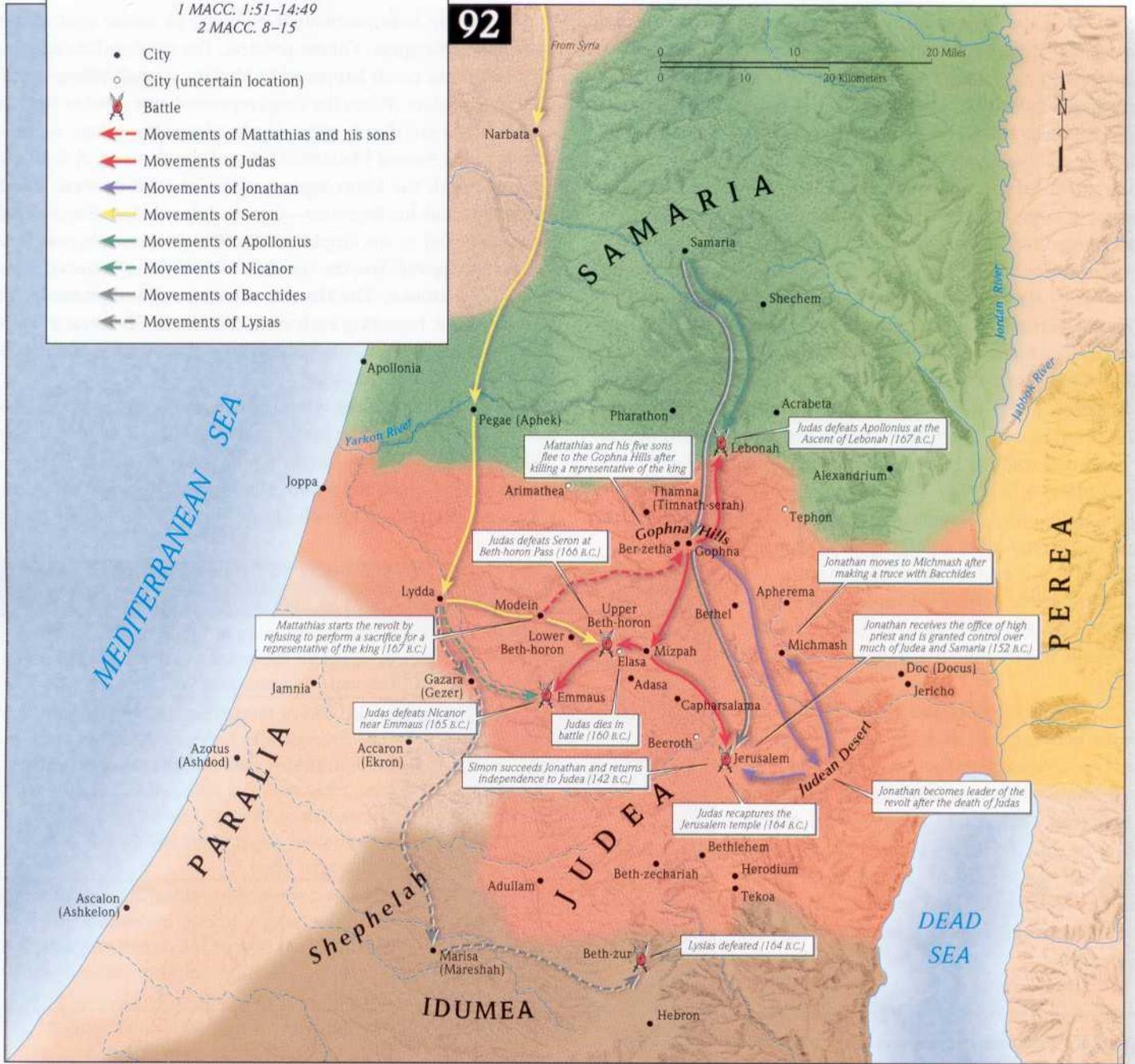
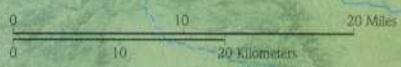
SELECTED EVENTS IN THE MACCABEAN REVOLT (168–142 B.C.)

1 MACC. 1:51–14:49

2 MACC. 8–15

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ⚔ Battle
- ← (Red) Movements of Mattathias and his sons
- ← (Red) Movements of Judas
- ← (Purple) Movements of Jonathan
- ← (Yellow) Movements of Seron
- ← (Green) Movements of Apollonius
- ← (Green) Movements of Nicanor
- ← (Grey) Movements of Bacchides
- ← (Grey) Movements of Lysias

92



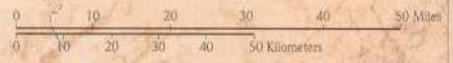
JEWISH EXPANSION UNDER THE HASMONEAN DYNASTY

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Orange: Judea before the Maccabean revolt
- Yellow: Conquests of Jonathan
- Brown: Conquests of Simon
- Purple: Conquests of Hyrcanus I
- Red: Conquests of Aristobulus I
- Green: Conquests of Alexander Jannaeus



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA



Aristobulus completes the conquest of Upper Galilee by defeating the Itureans (104 B.C.)

Jannaeus subdues the attack of Demetrius III and executes 800 Pharisees in reprisal (88 B.C.)

Simon is murdered in a palace coup (135 B.C.)

John Hyrcanus attacks and conquers Medeba in 129 B.C.

Hyrcanus I destroys Samaritan temple (128 B.C.)

John Hyrcanus attacks and conquers Medeba in 129 B.C.

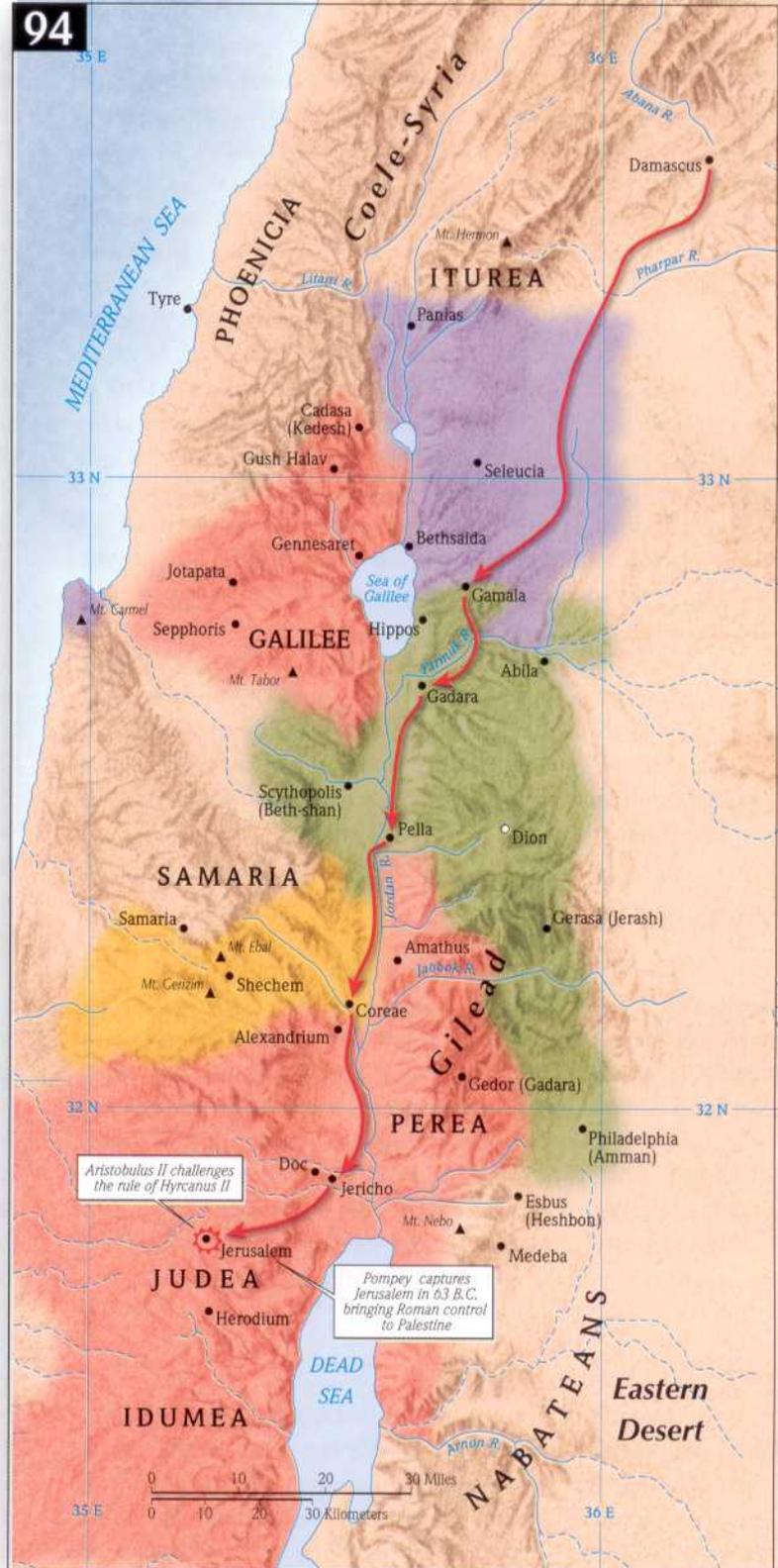
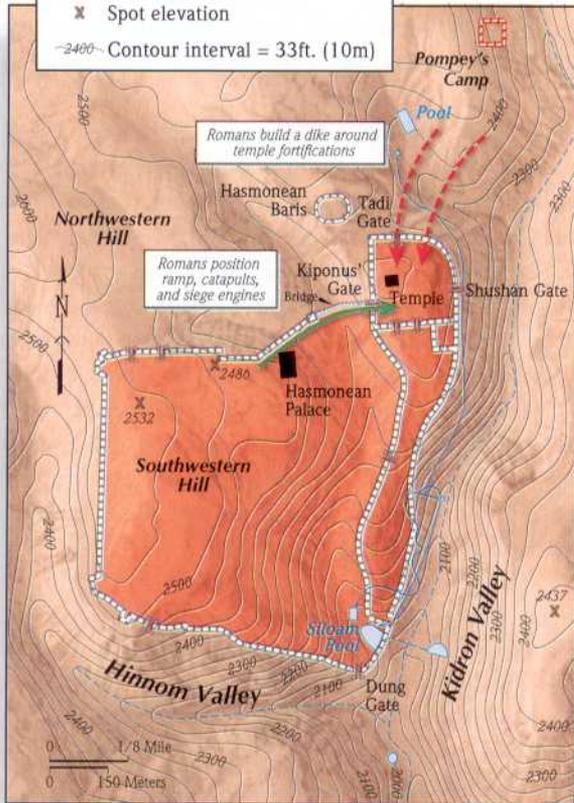
POMPEY'S CAMPAIGN AGAINST JERUSALEM AND THE RESULTING ROMAN SETTLEMENT 63 B.C.

- 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)



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



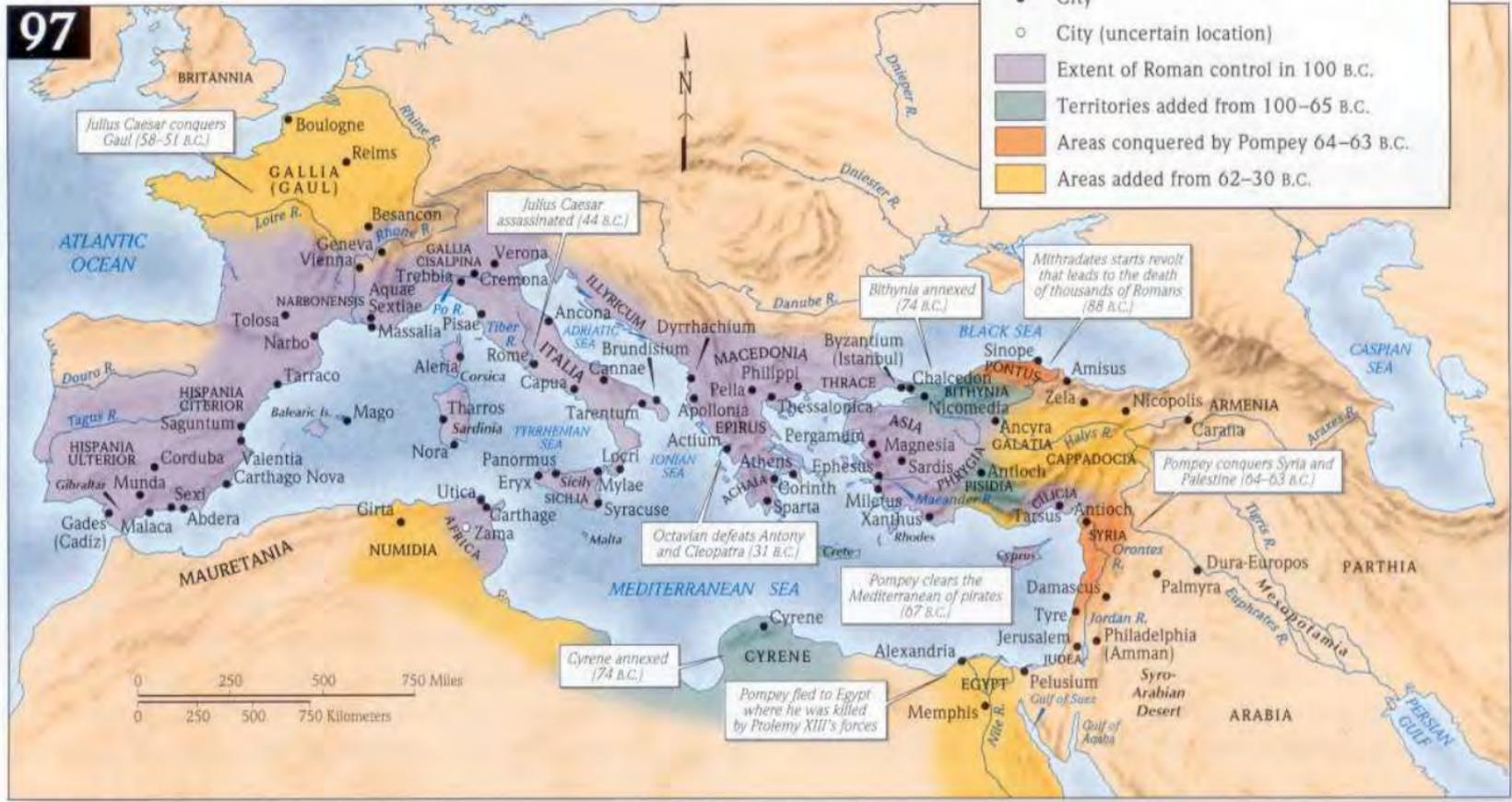
According to Roman tradition, Romulus founded Rome in 753 B.C.; Roman Republic established in 509 B.C.

Early settlements of Latin tribes, 950 B.C.?

Gauls sack Rome (390 B.C.)

CIVIL WARS AND THE EXPANSION OF ROME IN THE FIRST CENTURY

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





Chapter 16

The Romans, Palestine, and Herod the Great

ROMAN RULE IN PALESTINE

63–40 B.C.

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Decapolis city
- Independent city
- ▲ Mountain peak

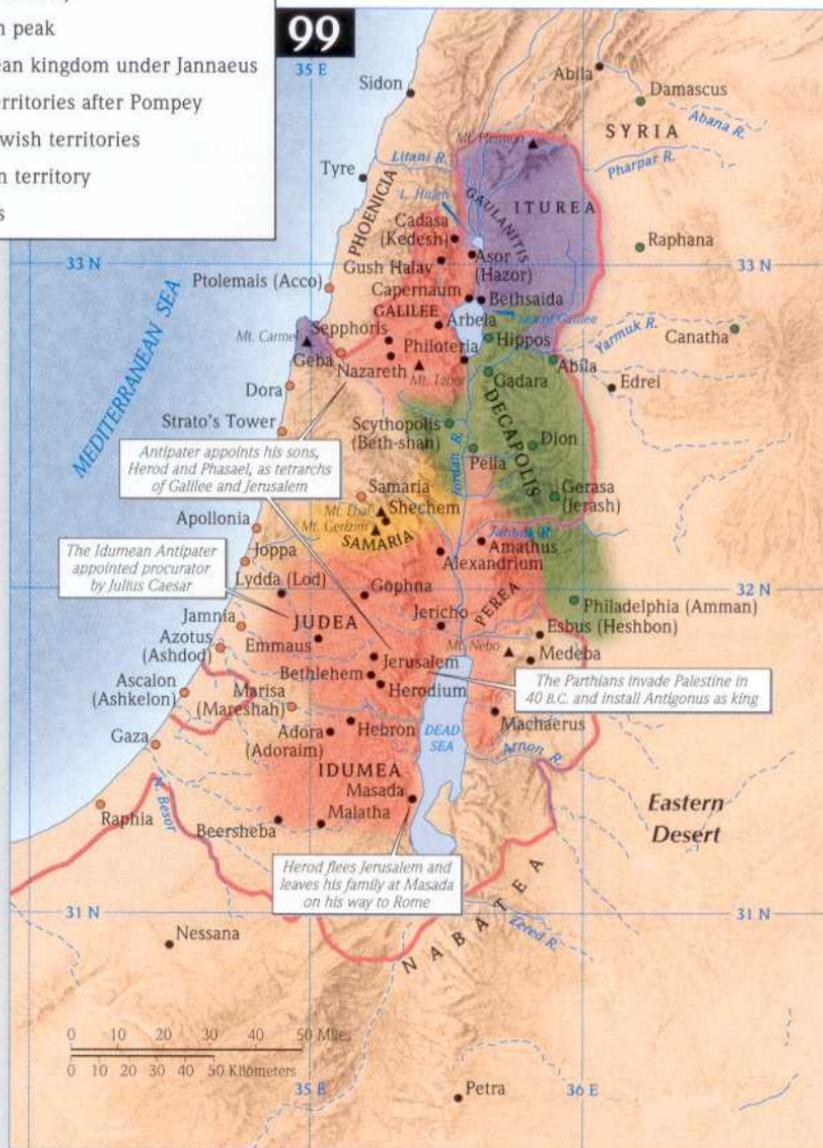
— Hasmonean kingdom under Jannaeus

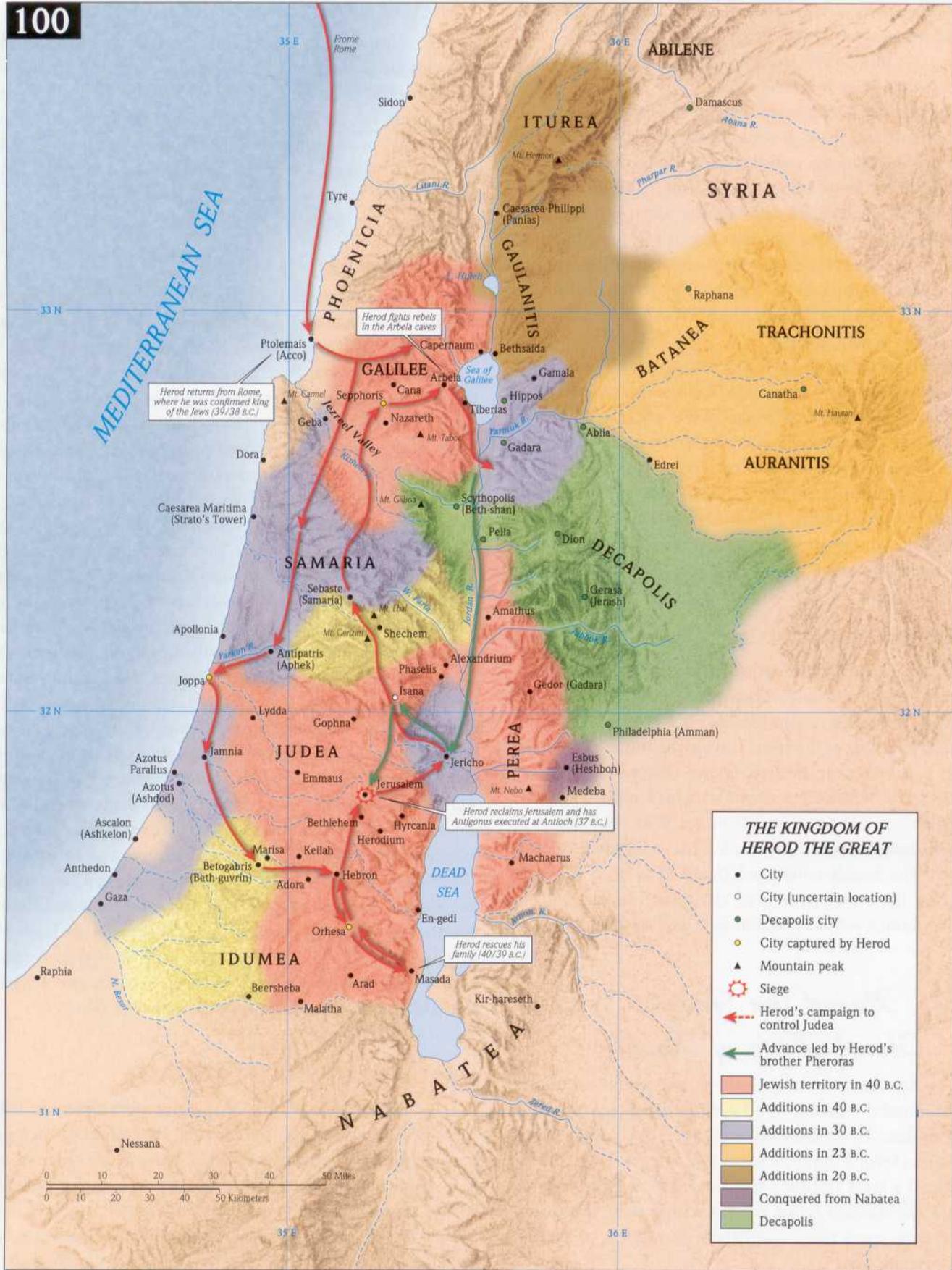
■ Jewish territories after Pompey

■ Ceded Jewish territories

■ Samaritan territory

■ Decapolis

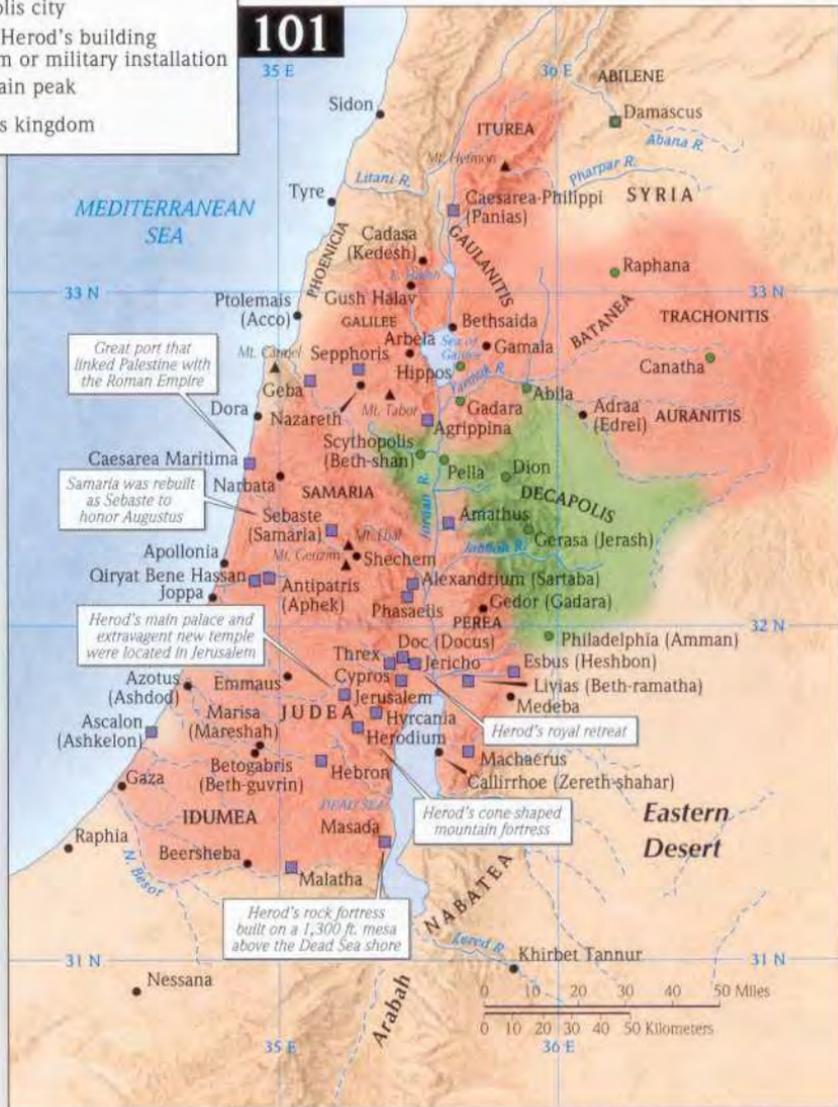




HEROD'S BUILDING PROGRAM

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

101

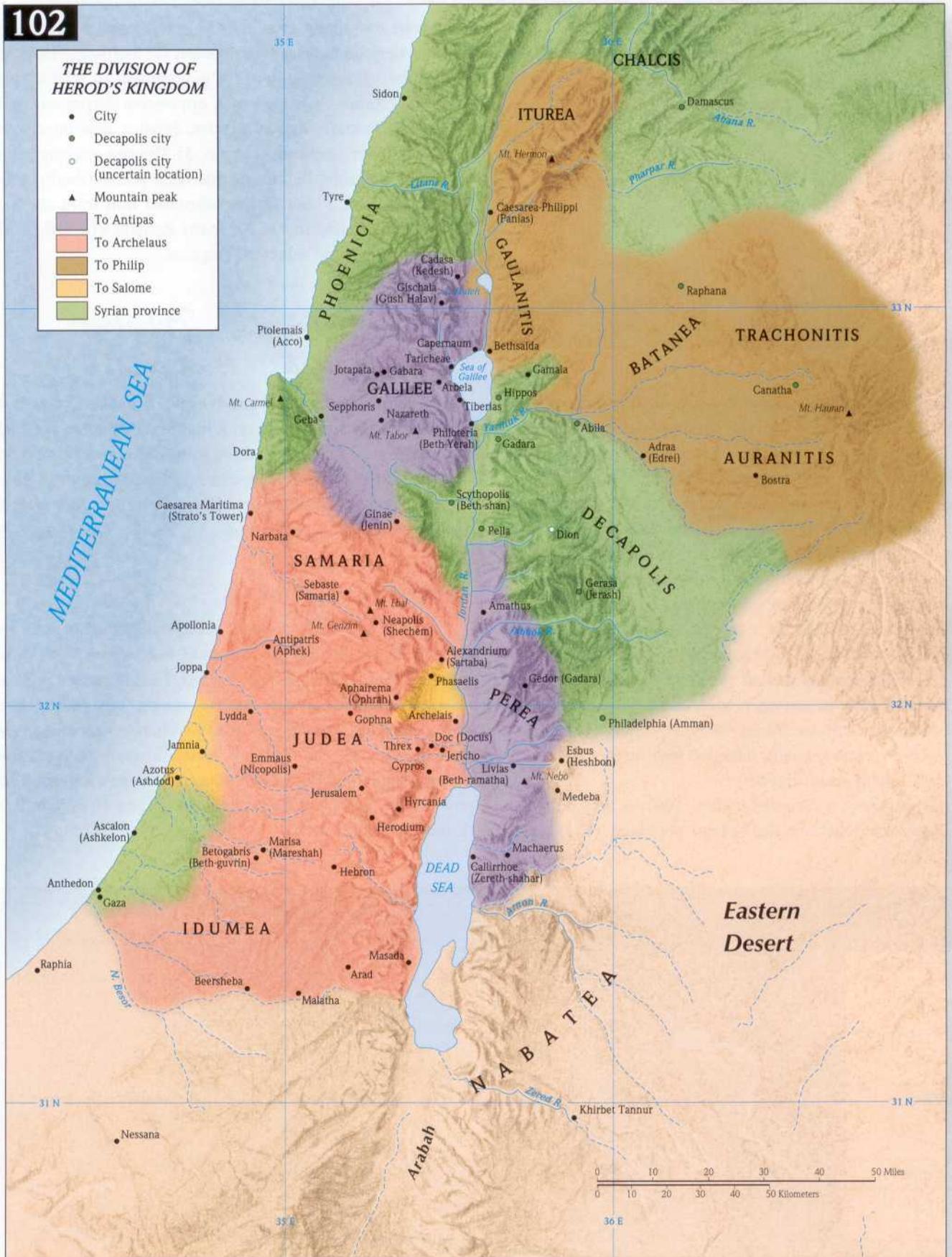


Chapter 17

The World of Jesus

**THE DIVISION OF
HEROD'S KINGDOM**

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

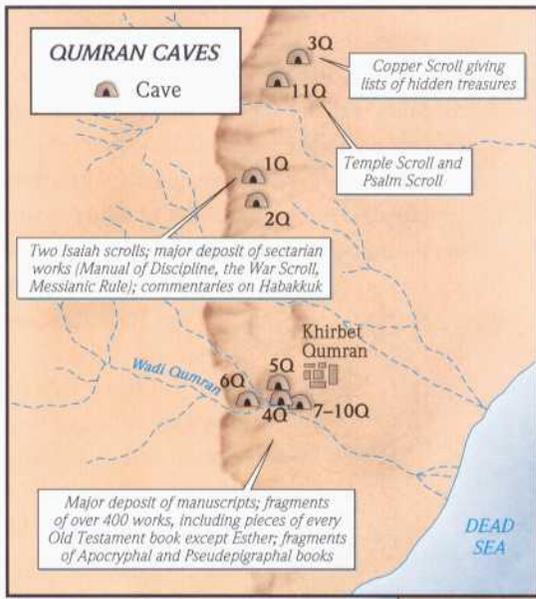


W Palestine under the Herods

- Boundary of Herod's kingdom at its greatest extent
- - - Divisions, A.D. 6-37
- Fortresses

0 10 20 Miles
0 10 20 Kilometres





Chapter 18

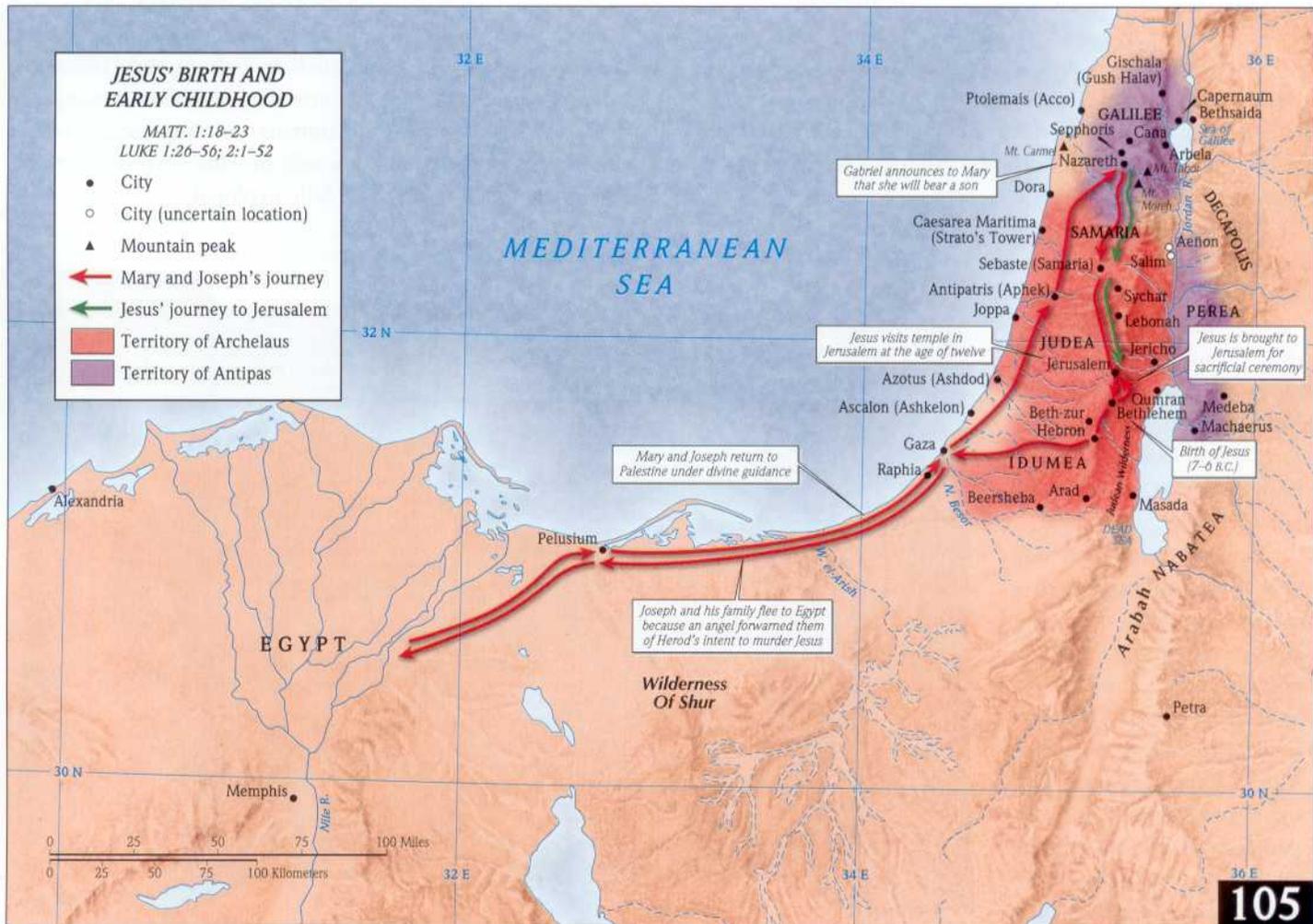
The Life and Ministry of Jesus

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



JOHN THE BAPTIST

MATT. 3:1-4:12

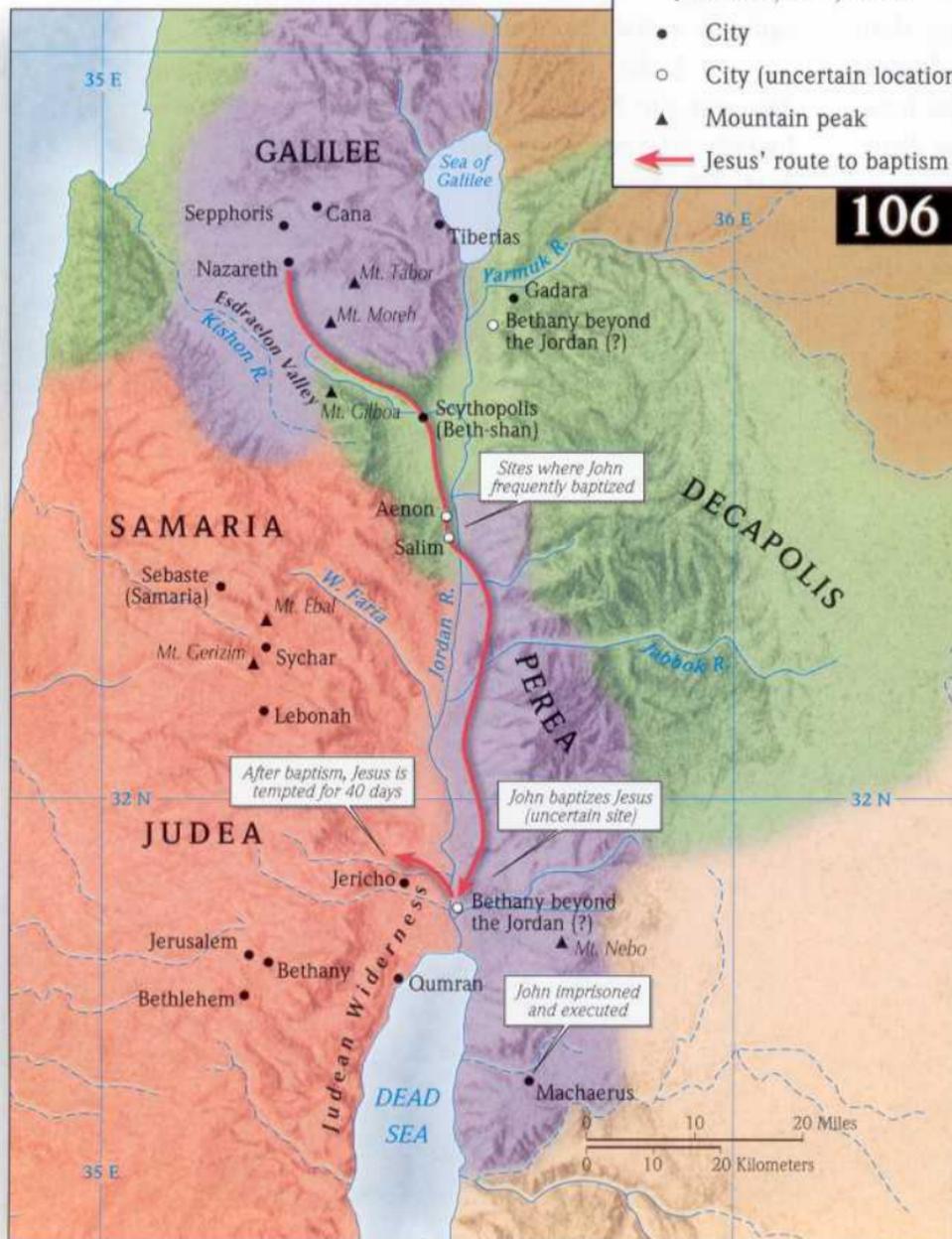
MARK 1:4-14; 6:14-29

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

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

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

106

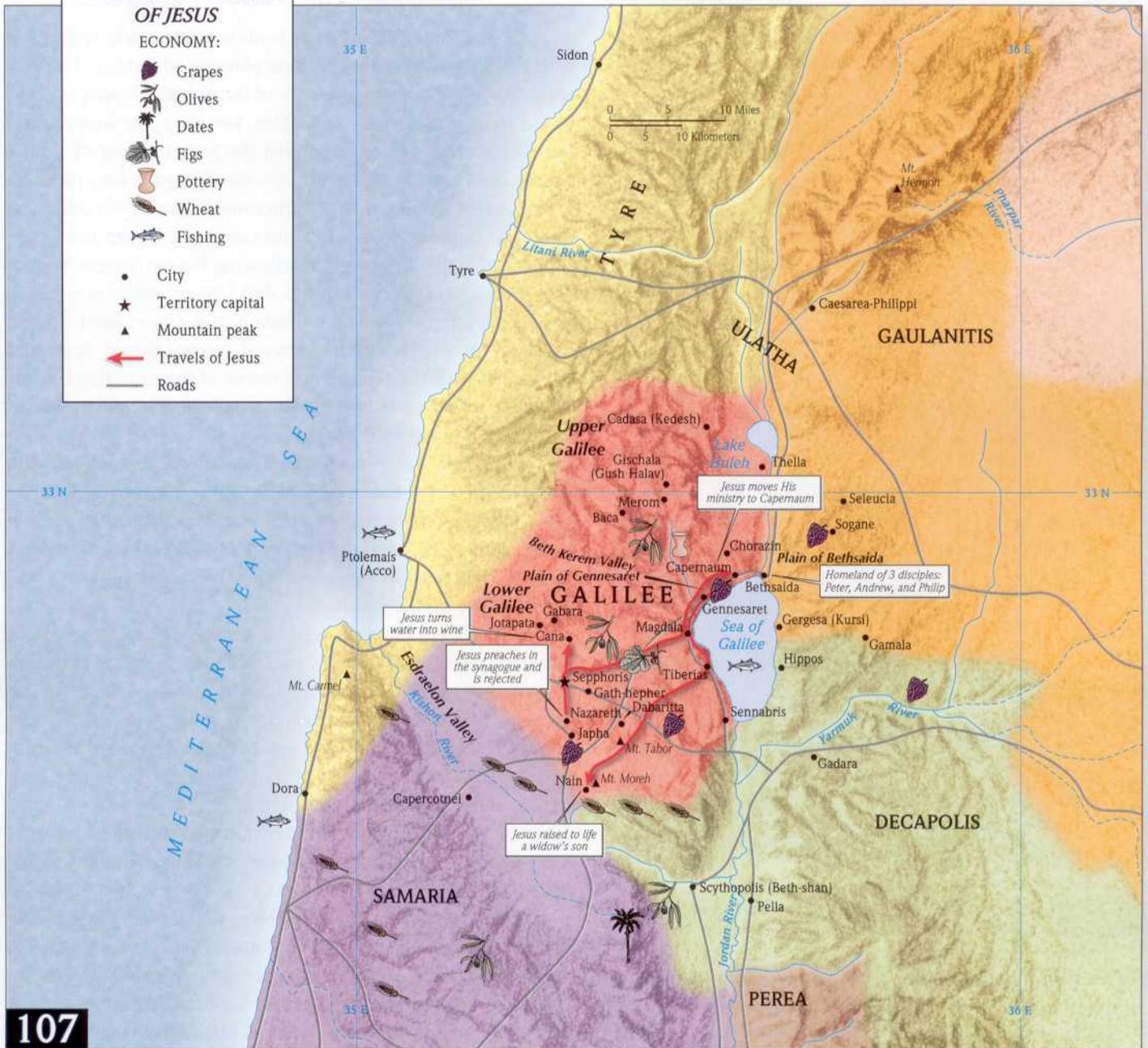


GALILEE IN THE TIME OF JESUS

ECONOMY:

-  Grapes
-  Olives
-  Dates
-  Figs
-  Pottery
-  Wheat
-  Fishing

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

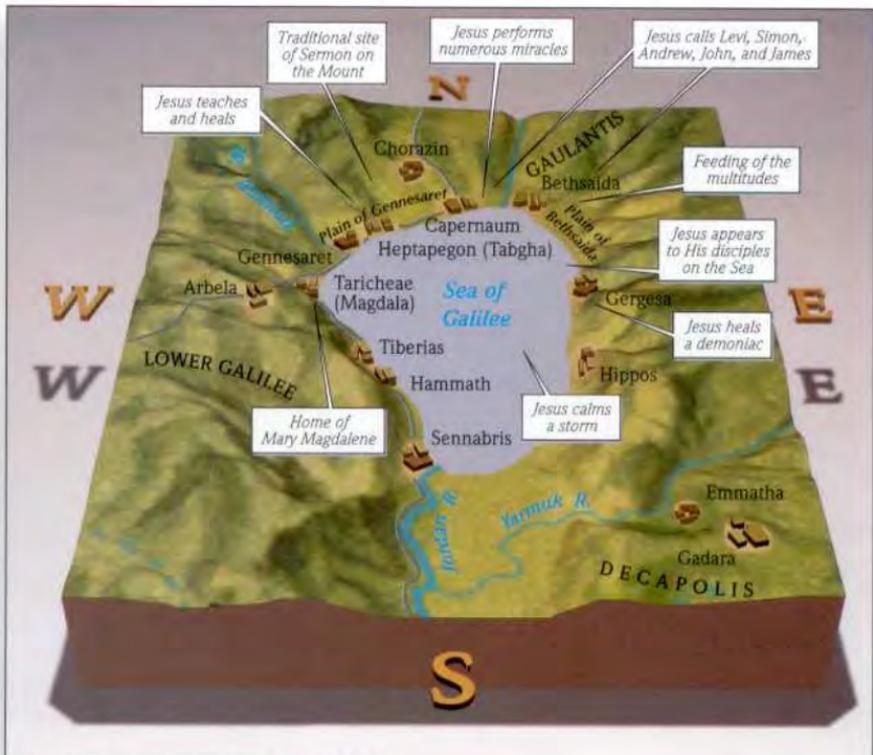




Jesus' Ministry in Galilee and Journey to Jerusalem

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

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



**THE MINISTRY OF JESUS
AROUND THE SEA OF GALILEE**

108

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

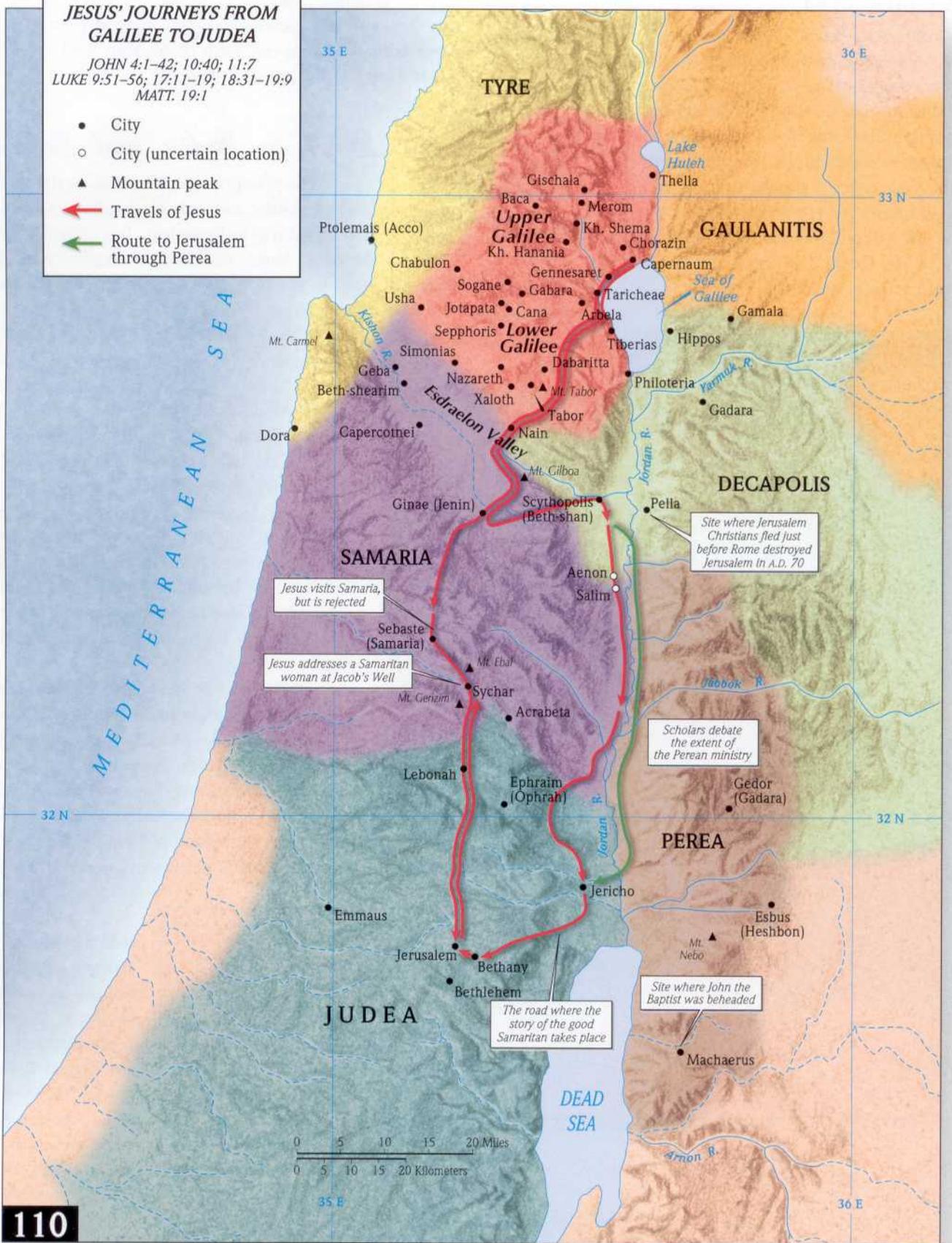
John

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.

JESUS' JOURNEYS FROM GALILEE TO JUDEA

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

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



Jesus visits Samaria, but is rejected

Jesus addresses a Samaritan woman at Jacob's Well

Scholars debate the extent of the Perean ministry

The road where the story of the good Samaritan takes place

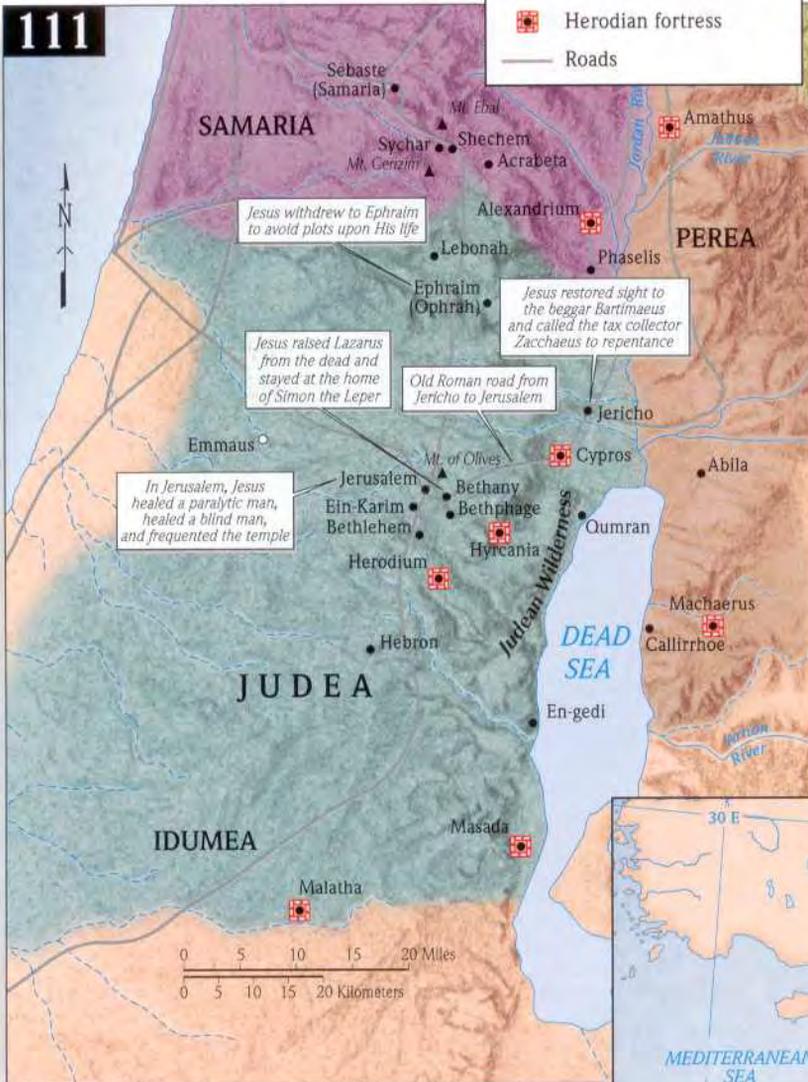
Site where John the Baptist was beheaded

Site where Jerusalem Christians fled just before Rome destroyed Jerusalem in A.D. 70

JESUS IN JUDEA AND JERUSALEM

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

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



JERUSALEM IN THE NEW TESTAMENT PERIOD

]] Gate

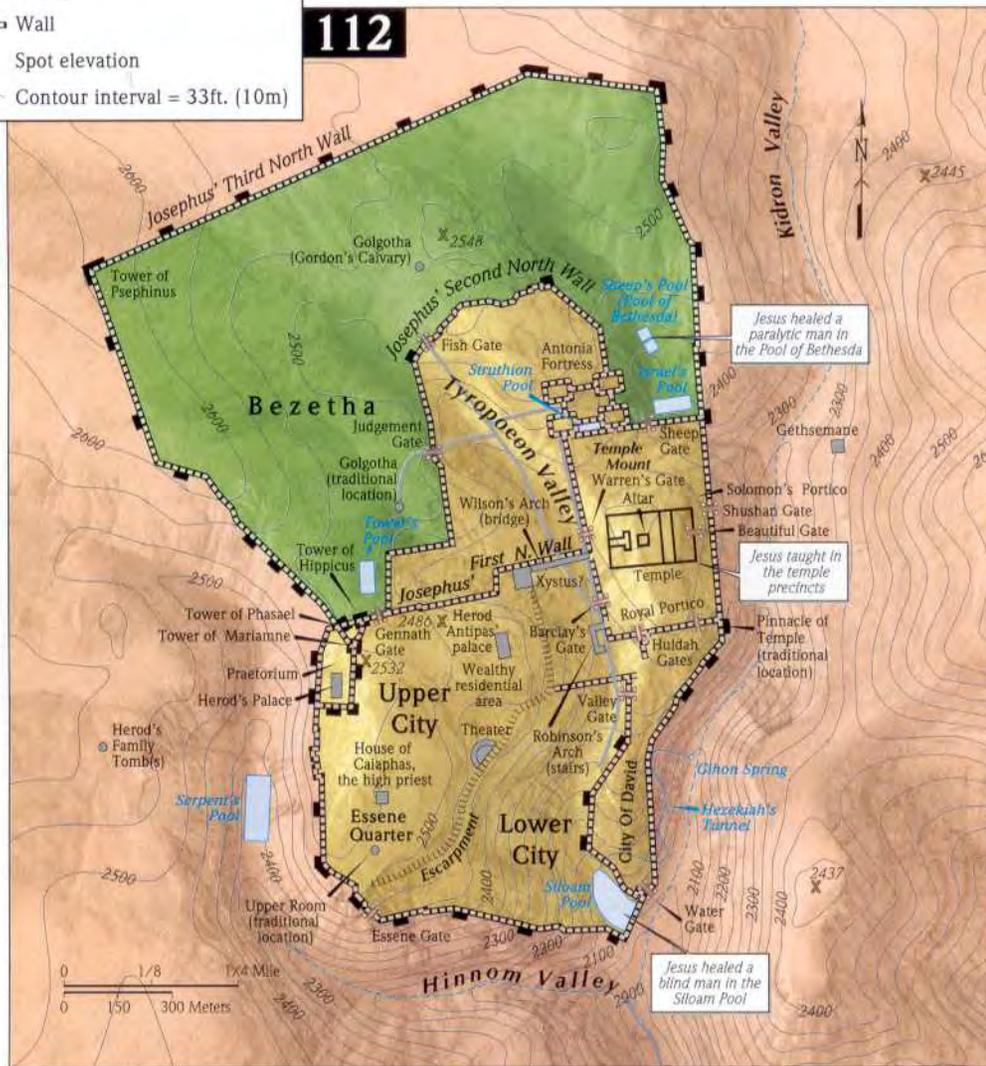
— Tower

▬ Wall

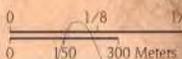
x Spot elevation

— Contour interval = 33ft. (10m)

112



Mt. of Olives



Jesus healed a paralytic man in the Pool of Bethesda

Jesus taught in the temple precincts

Jesus healed a blind man in the Sitoa Pool

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



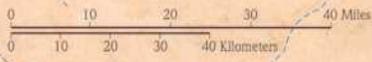
Ruled by Herod, brother of Agrippa

Gaius Caligula endowment in A.D. 37

Agrippa dies at Caesarea in A.D. 44

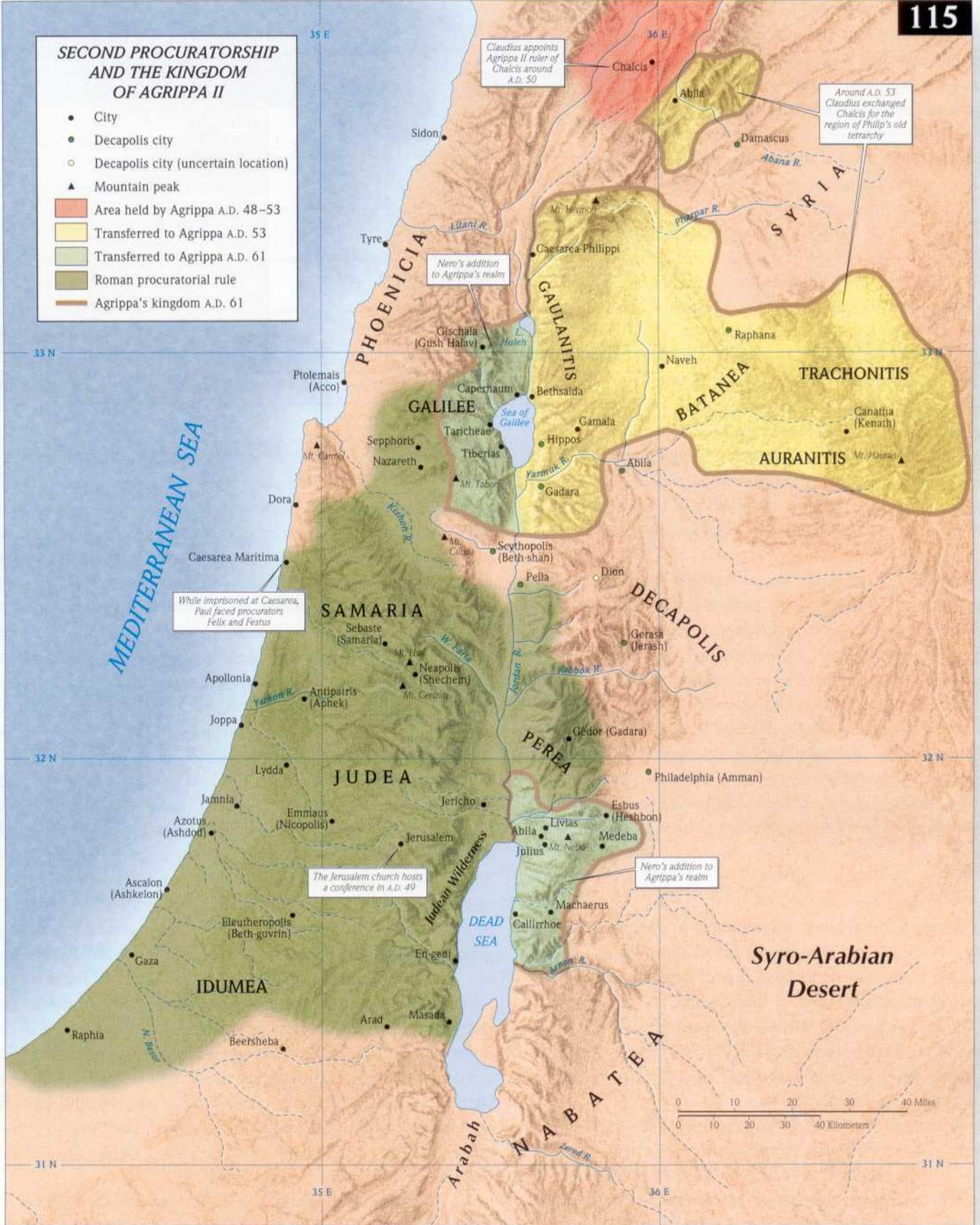
Claudius's expansion of Agrippa's lands in A.D. 41

Caligula's addition to the kingdom in A.D. 40



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

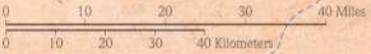
Around A.D. 53 Claudius exchanged Chalcis for the region of Phillip's old tetrarchy

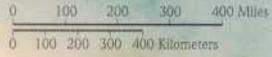
Nero's addition to Agrippa's realm

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





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

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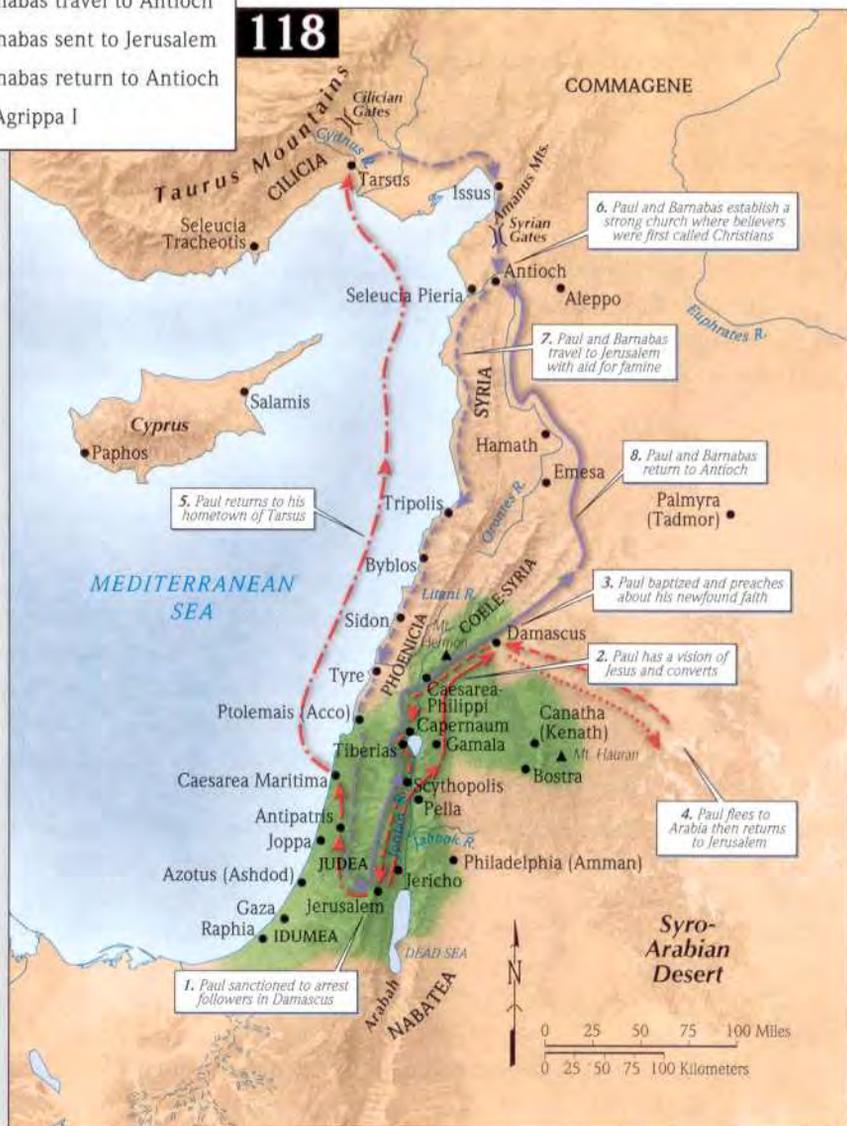


PAUL'S CONVERSION AND EARLY MINISTRY

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

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

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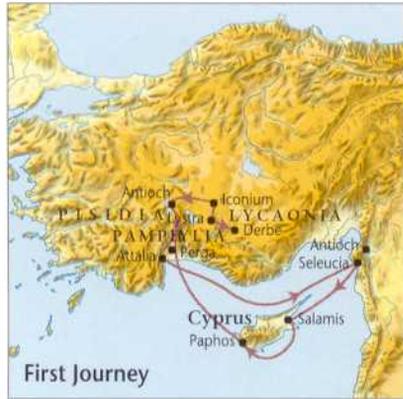


Paul's Journeys

Acts 9.1-30; 11.25-30; 12.25; 13-14; 15.36-18.22; 18.23-21.17; 27.1-28.16; Galatians 1-2
 While traveling to Damascus to persecute Christians there, Paul was himself converted, and in Damascus he was baptized. Then after some time in Arabia he returned to Damascus, visited Jerusalem briefly, and continued actively in evangelism in Cilicia and Syria with Antioch as his base. The church in Antioch sent him together with Barnabas on his first missionary journey. After visiting Jerusalem again he undertook his second and third missionary journeys which took him to Macedonia and Greece with extended periods of activity in Corinth and Ephesus.

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

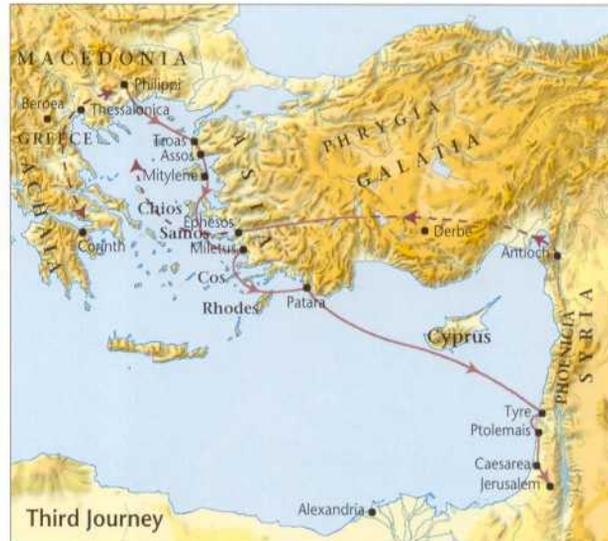
Maps below illustrate the sequence of events narrated in Acts. Paul's own letters would suggest a different reconstruction of the events.



First Journey



Second Journey



Third Journey



Journey to Rome

THE FIRST MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL

ACTS 13:4-14:28

- City
- ← Paul's routes
- Via Sebaste



Paul encounters intense Jewish opposition to the gospel

Paul and Barnabas flee Iconium after a plot to kill them

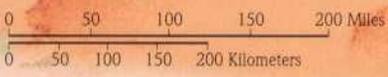
Paul and Barnabas mistaken for gods

Paul continues journey after being stoned in Lystra

The church at Antioch sends Paul and Barnabas on missionary work

Proconsul Sergius Paulus converted

MEDITERRANEAN SEA





THE SECOND MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL
 ACTS 15:36-18:32

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

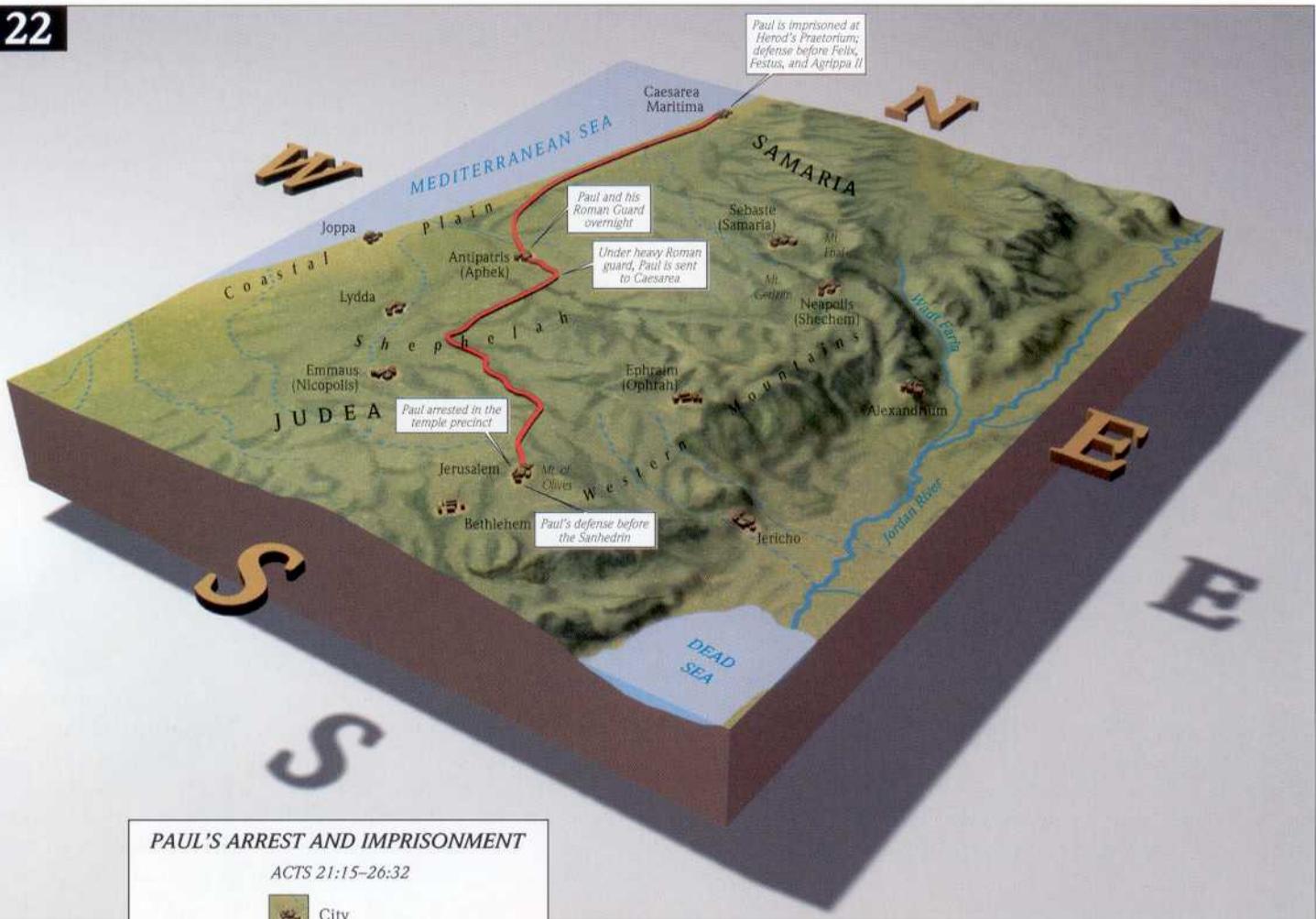




THE THIRD MISSIONARY JOURNEY OF PAUL
ACTS 18:23-21:26

- 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

Chapter 20

The First Jewish Revolt

DISTRIBUTION OF ROMAN LEGIONS IN THE TIME OF TIBERIUS

- City
- X Gemina Roman legions
- Roman Empire
- Provincial boundaries



0 250 500 750 Miles
 0 250 500 750 Kilometers

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



Vespasian assembles Roman legions of sixty thousand men (A.D. 67)

Riots break out between Jews and Gentiles (A.D. 66)

Cestius Gallus attempts to quell the Jewish revolt

The Romans secured the coastal plain by taking key ports

Gallus suffers defeat while retreating (A.D. 66)

Base camp of V Legion

Vespasian captures several cities in Idumea (A.D. 68)

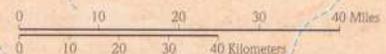
Vespasian ends the revolt in Galilee (late A.D. 67)

Site of bloody fighting where thousands of Jews died

Base camp of X Legion

The rebellion against Rome starts (June A.D. 66)

Vespasian captures Perea (A.D. 68)

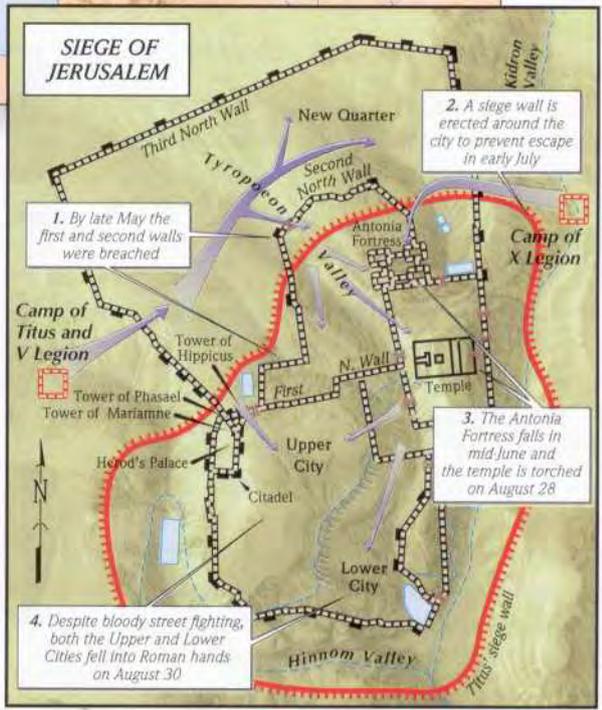
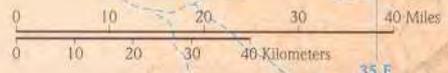
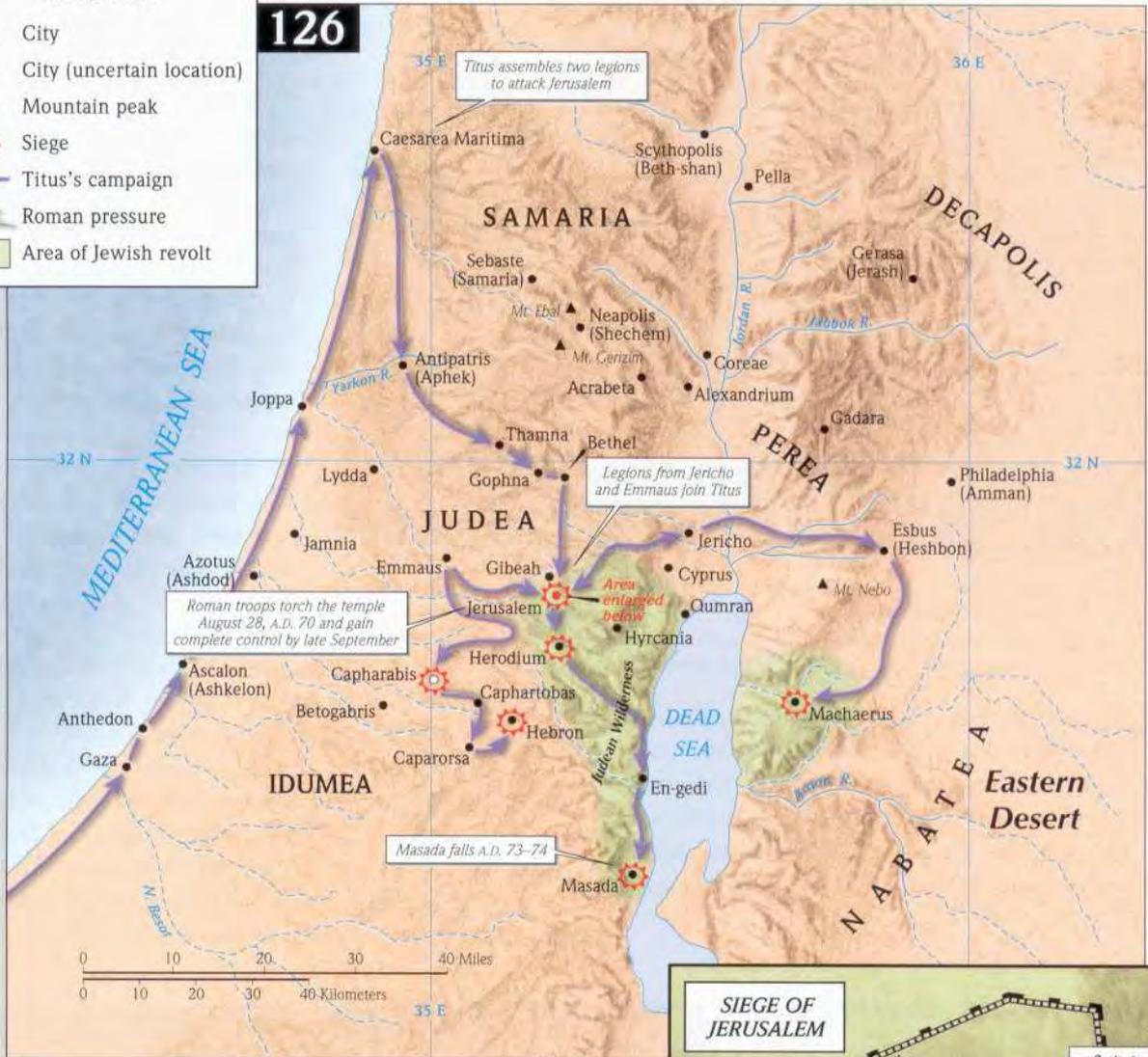


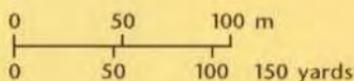
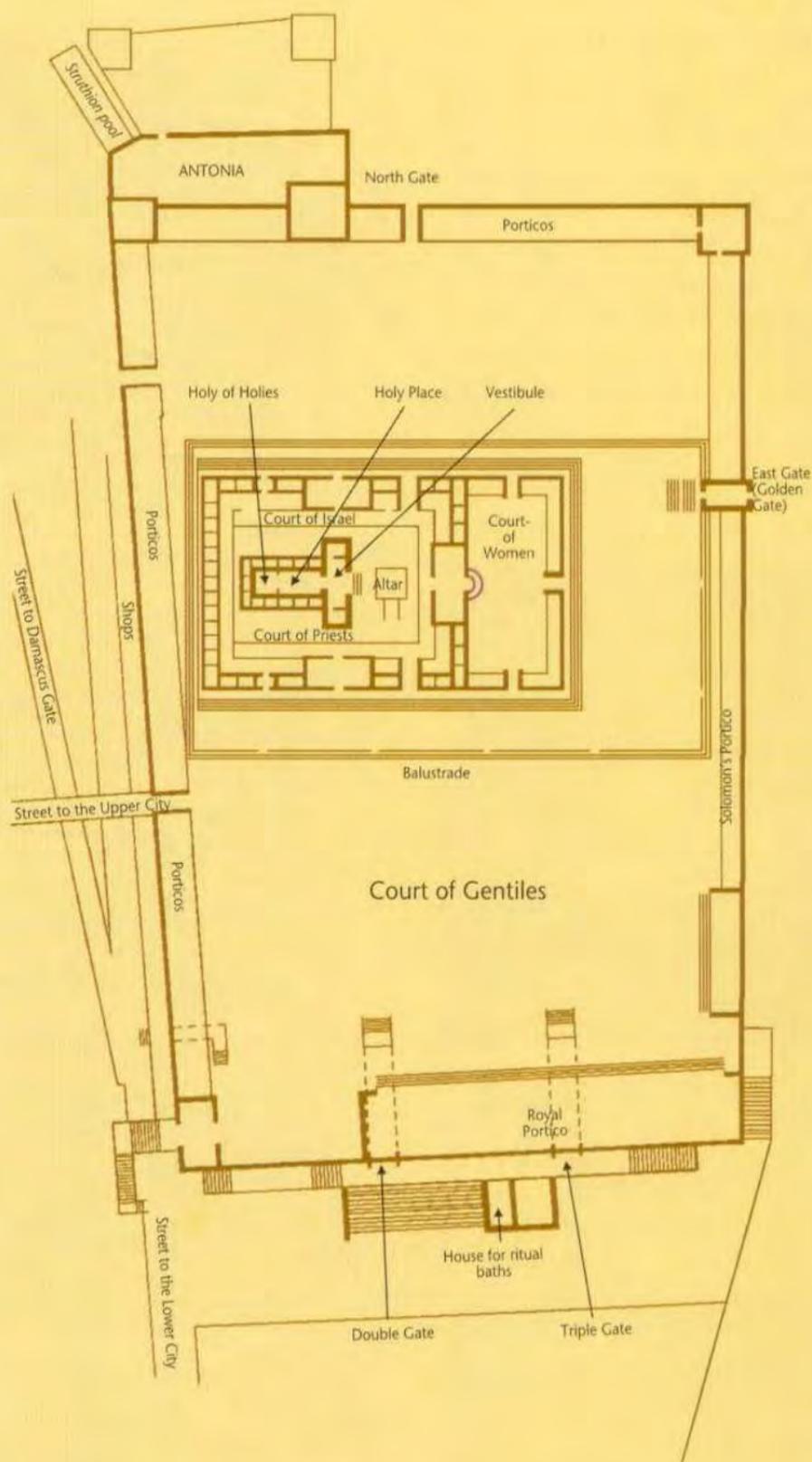
TITUS'S CAMPAIGNS

A.D. 69-70

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

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Herod's Temple

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

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

Chapter 21

The Early Christian Church

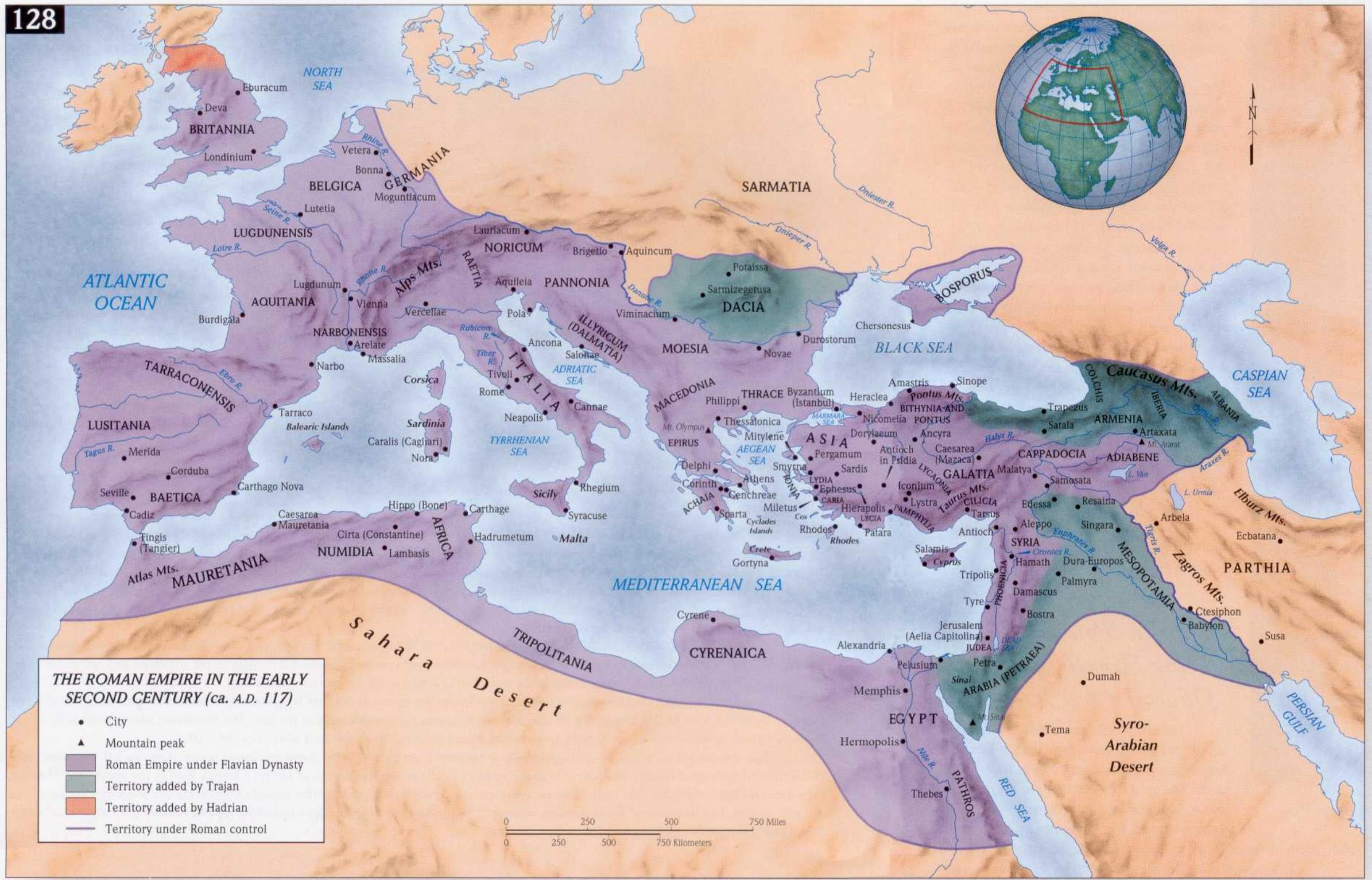
CHURCHES OF THE REVELATION

REV. 2-3

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



John writes Revelation encouraging Christians to remain faithful.



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

0 250 500 750 Miles
 0 250 500 750 Kilometers

PALESTINE FROM A.D. 73–135

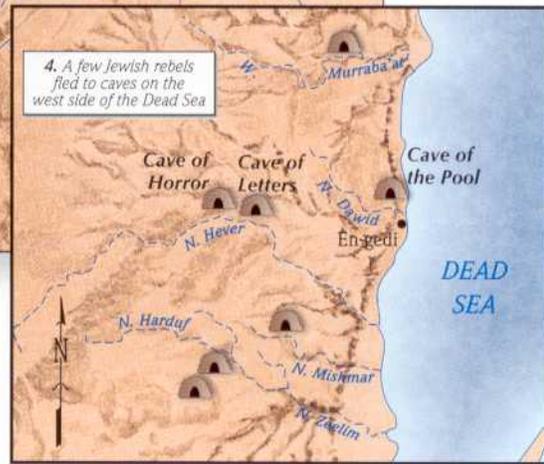
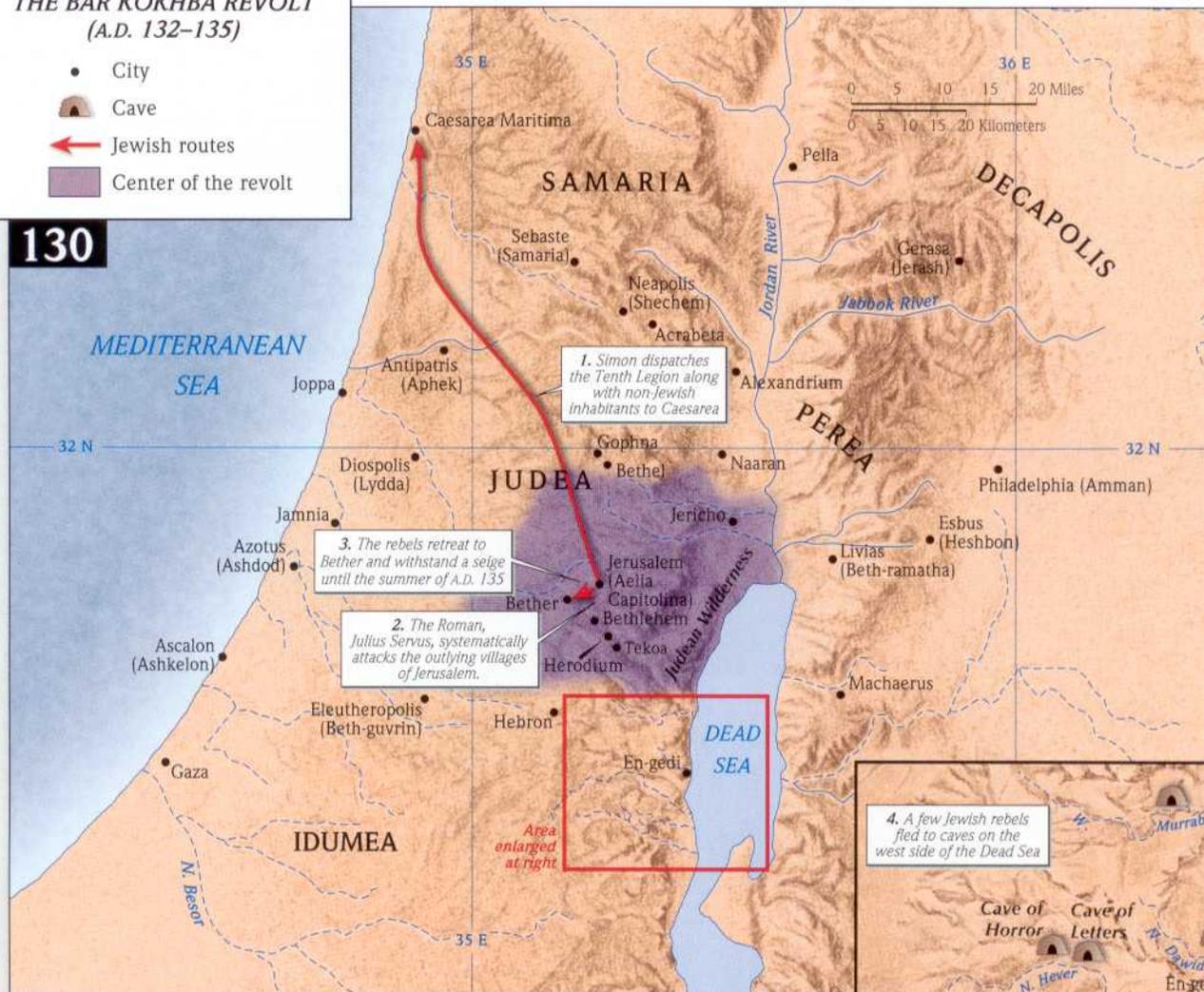
- City
- Roman province of Judea



**THE BAR KOKHBA REVOLT
(A.D. 132–135)**

- City
- 🕒 Cave
- ➔ Jewish routes
- Center of the revolt

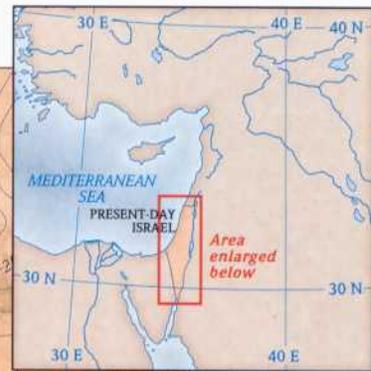
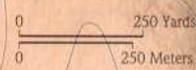
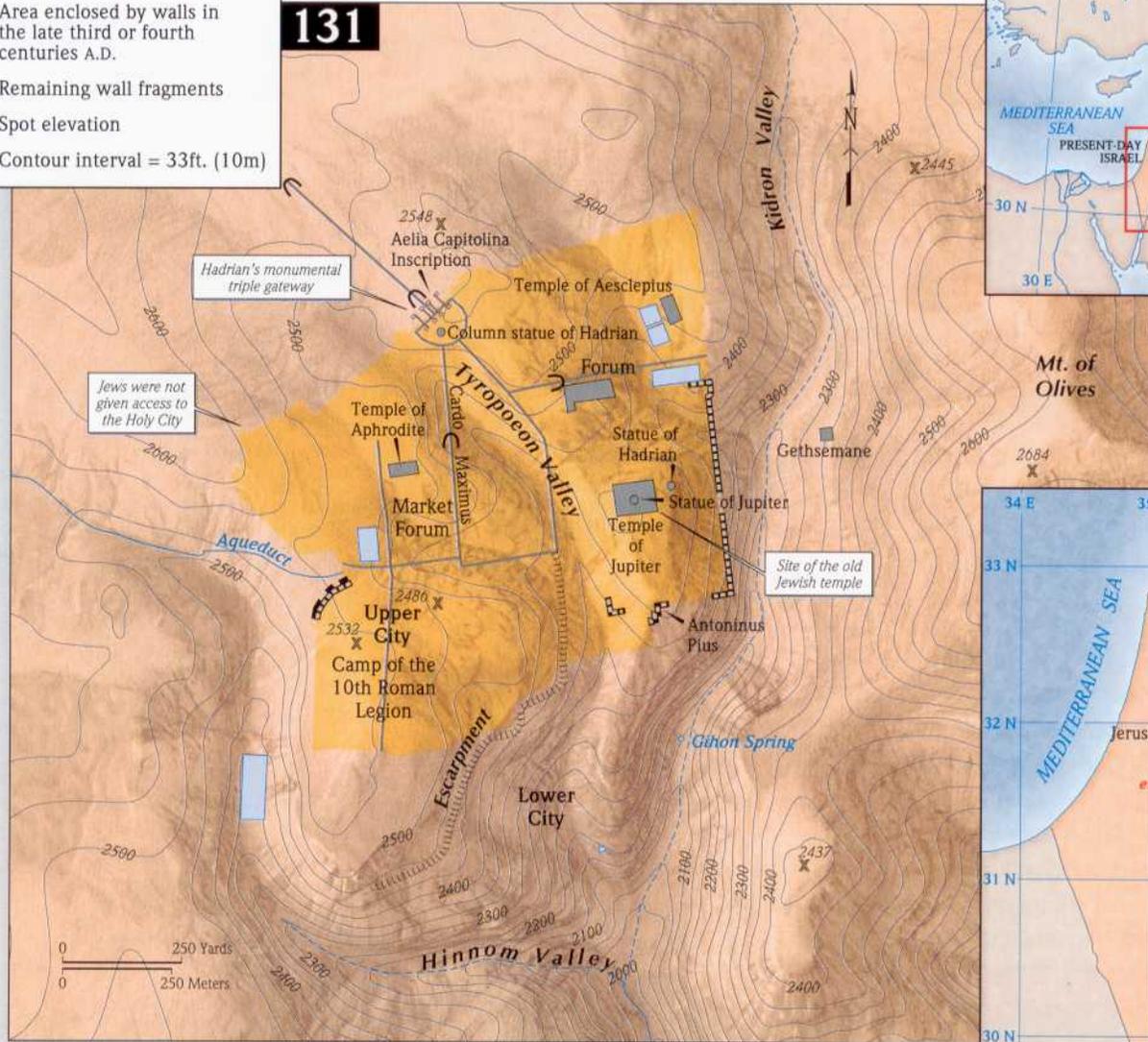
130



**HADRIAN'S JERUSALEM:
COLONIA AELIA CAPITOLINA**

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

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THE EXPANSION OF CHRISTIANITY IN THE SECOND AND THIRD CENTURIES A.D.

- City
- 🏛️ Site of key churches
- Territory under Roman control
- Light Green Area: Extent of Christian influence, second century A.D.
- Dark Green Area: Core areas of Christianity, third century A.D.

0 250 500 750 Miles
0 250 500 750 Kilometers