

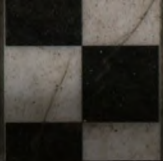
---

This is a reproduction of a library book that was digitized by Google as part of an ongoing effort to preserve the information in books and make it universally accessible.

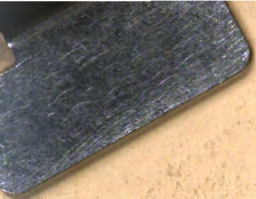
Google™ books

<https://books.google.com>





THE  
BOOK OF  
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY  
IN THE  
OLD & NEW  
TESTAMENTS  
BY  
CHARLES SAKEE  
LONDON  
HOULSTON & WRIGHT

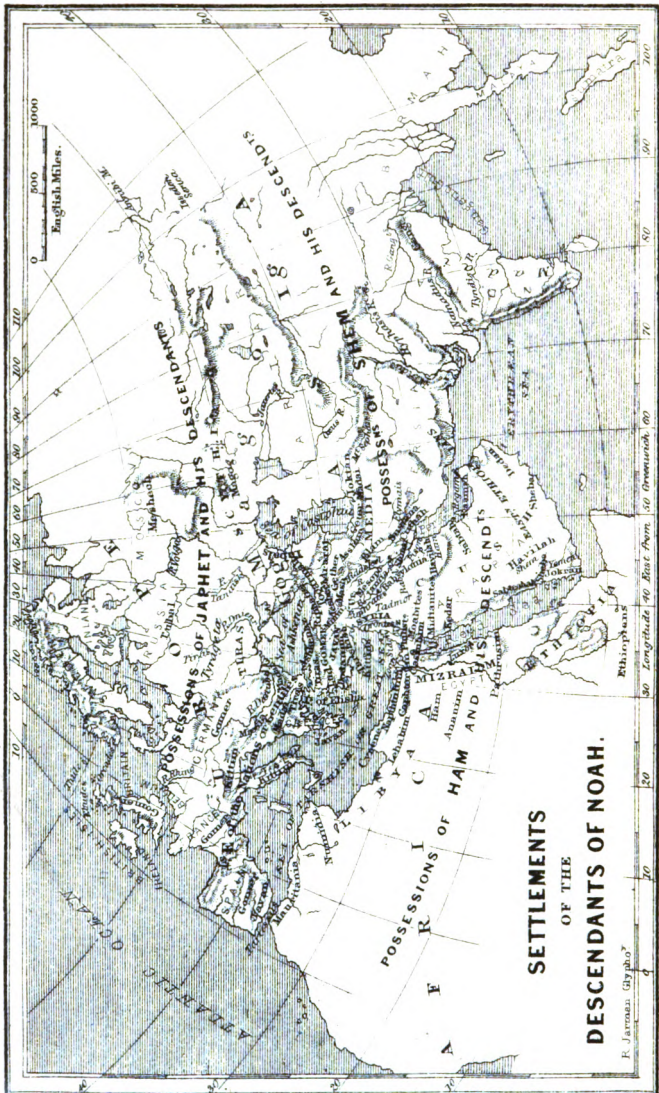






3128.aa51.





**SETTLEMENTS  
OF THE  
DESCENDANTS OF NOAH.**

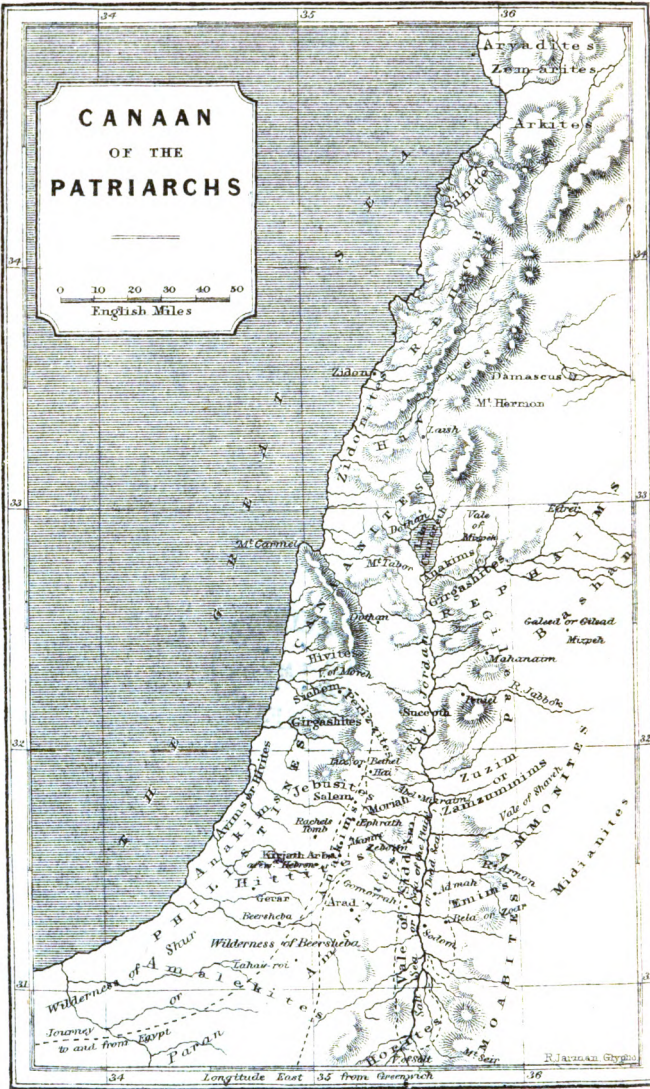
R. Jarman (Gypho)





# CANAAN OF THE PATRIARCHS

0 10 20 30 40 50  
English Miles



Longitude East 35 from Greenwich

R. Jarman Glynn



3

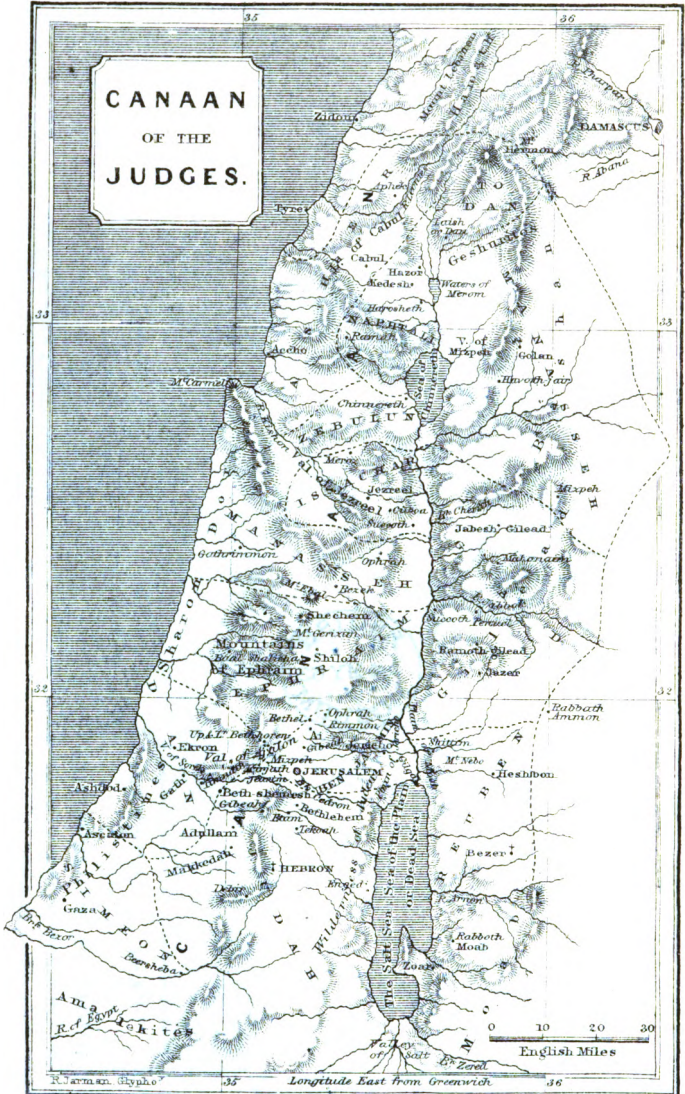
**ROUTE OF THE ISRAELITES  
FROM  
EGYPT TO CANAAN.**







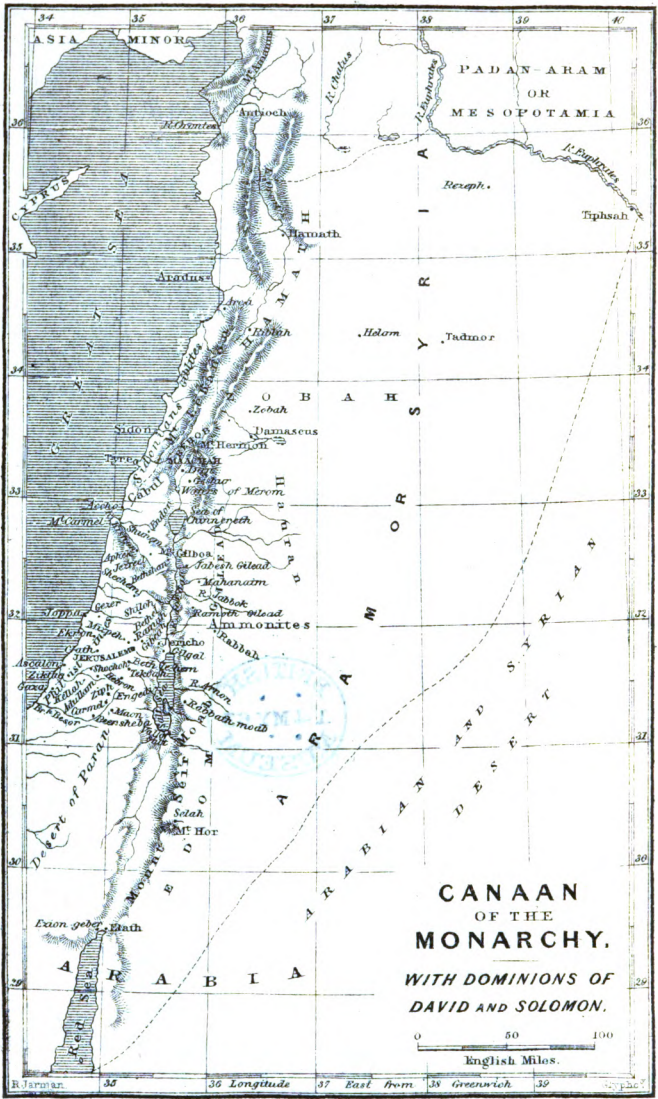
# CANAAN OF THE JUDGES.



R. J. Armistead, Glypho

Longitude East from Greenwich

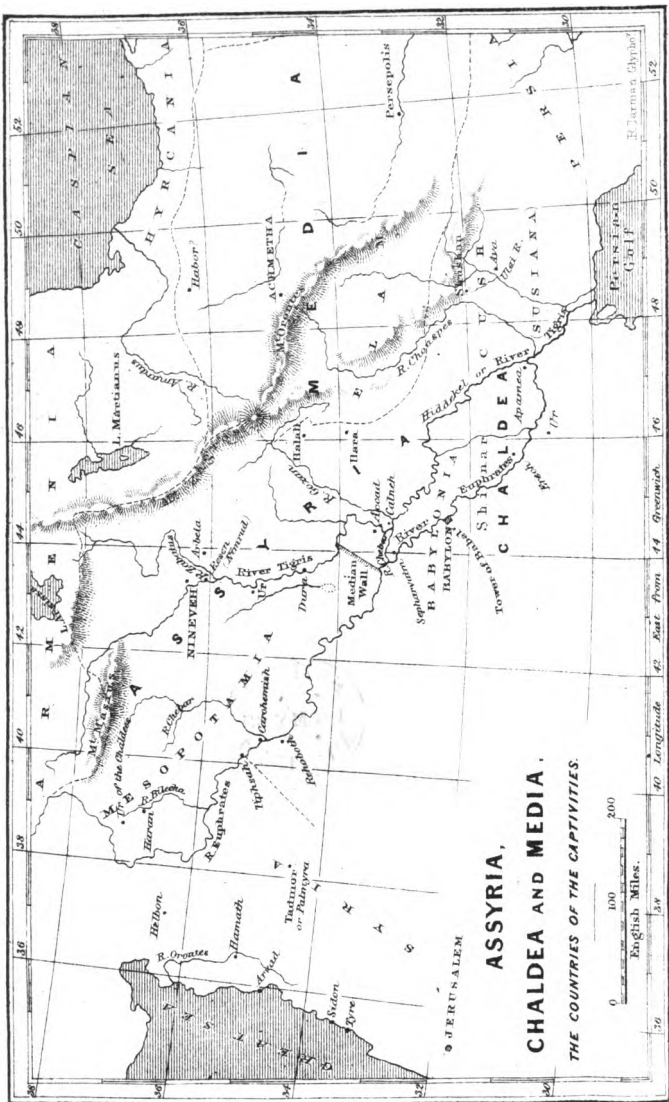




R. J. ... 35 36 Longitude 37 East from 38 Greenwich 39







THE BOOK OF  
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY

OF THE  
OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS

ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED

TO SERVE AS A SCRIPTURAL GAZETTEER FOR SCHOOLS

BY

CHARLES BAKER

*K*

AUTHOR OF "BIBLE CHARACTERS," "BIBLE EVENTS," "READING  
AND CATECHISING," "CIRCLE OF KNOWLEDGE," ETC.

FOURTH EDITION REVISED, WITH EIGHT MAPS

LONDON  
HOULSTON AND WRIGHT

65, PATERNOSTER ROW

MDCCLXII

LONDON :  
PRINTED BY J. AND W. RIDER,  
14, BARTHOLOMEW CLOSE.



## PREFACE.

THIS little work on Bible Geography was compiled to supply a want which many must have felt in the course of their instructions to the young on Scriptural subjects. Larger and more expensive works exist, which are of the greatest value for Teachers, but they are not, from their extent and price, calculated for the daily use of pupils.

For a long time the contents of these pages were taught from manuscript copies; and from the interest the pupils manifested in the subjects, the Compiler is satisfied that young persons will always feel more interest in the relation of EVENTS connected with certain PLACES than in any dry descriptions of those places. The chapters of Fuller's "Holy War," which contain his "Pisgah Glance of Palestine," have, for all readers, a high interest chiefly arising from this circumstance; and this blending of local Facts with dry names, which has been long applied to ordinary Geographical teaching, cannot be



without a good effect in imparting and realizing the Events and Places connected with SACRED HISTORY.

The present Edition has been carefully revised, and the Compiler has availed himself of much information recently collected concerning the Lands of the Bible.

It is also made thoroughly useful, as a School-book, by the addition of EIGHT MAPS, which are referred to, in the text, by a figure, or figures, after the name of each place, thus (5). The places without such references are, in some instances, excluded from the maps, from the impossibility of showing them on so small a scale; in others, on account of their doubtful locality.

CHARLES BAKER.

DONCASTER,  
*November, 1861.*

# BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

## PART I.

### THE OLD TESTAMENT.

#### A

AB'-A-NA (4), one of the chief rivers of Damascus; it descended from Mount Hermon, flowed through the city, and divided it into two parts. When the leprous Naaman, the captain of the Syrian army, was told by Elisha to go and wash seven times in the Jordan, he said to his servants, "Are not Abana and Pharpar, rivers of Damascus, better than all the waters of Israel?" 2 Kings v. 12.

What city was built on the river Abana? Where did this river rise? In what country was Damascus? Who came from Syria to Israel to be healed of his leprosy by Elisha? What did he imply respecting the rivers of Damascus?

AB'-A-RIM, a chain of rocky, sterile mountains to the east of Jordan; among them were Nebo, Pisgah, and Peor. The Israelites had several encampments near these mountains, on their way to Canaan, Deut. xxxii. 49; Numb. xxxiii. 47, 48. It was to some of these mountains that Balak, king of Moab, took Balaam, to curse the Israelites, Numb. xxiii. 14, 28. The word ABARIM means *passages*; hence it has been thought that this mountain range was so called from the *passes* between them.—See NEBO, PISGAH, PEOR.

Where was the Abarim chain of mountains situated? Which heights of them were the most celebrated? At what time had the Israelites encampments near them? Who was brought to these mountains to curse the Israelites? By whom? What does Abarim mean?

#### B

A'-BEL, a place in the tribe of Judah, near Bethshemesh; named Abel, or *mourning*, on account of the people who were struck dead for looking into the ark of God, 1 Sam. vi. 18.

In what tribe was Abel? Near what city? For what did the Israelites mourn there?

A'-BEL-BETH-MA'-A-CHAH, a city of Naphtali, reputed for its love of peace, and for wisdom. Sheba fled to it after he had caused a rebellion against David; he was pursued by Joab, who demanded his head from the inhabitants, 2 Sam. xx. 14—22. Eighty years after, the city was taken by Benhadad, 1 Kings xv. 20; and two hundred years after, it was destroyed by Tiglath-pileser, who carried away the people captives into Assyria, 2 Kings xv. 29. It is sometimes called Abel-Maim, 2 Chron. xvi. 4. It was afterwards rebuilt, and had the name Abila.

Where was Abel-beth-maachah? Who fled to it? On what occasion? By whom was he pursued? By whom was the city taken eighty years after? By whom was it destroyed? Whither did he take the inhabitants captive? What is this city sometimes called? What was the city afterwards called?

A'-BEL-KER'-A-MIM, a village of the Ammonites, called the *plain of the vineyards*, where that people were discomfited by Jephthah, Judg. xi. 33.

To whom did Abel-keramim belong? How is it otherwise described? By whom were the Ammonites discomfited there?

A'-BEL-ME-HO'-LAH, a town in western Manasseh, to which the army of the Midianites fled when put to flight by Gideon, Judg. vii. 22. This town was the birth-place of the prophet Elisha, 1 Kings xix. 16.

In what tribe was this town? Whom did Gideon pursue thither? Of what prophet was it the birth-place?

A'-BEL-MIZ'-RA-IM (2), a place on the west of the Jordan, to which the Egyptians accompanied the sons of Jacob when they conveyed their father's body to Canaan for burial. It was called Abel-mizraim, or "*The mourning of the Egyptians*," by the Canaanites;

it was previously known as "the threshing-floor of Atad," Gen. i. 11.

Where was Abel-mizraim? When did the Egyptians accompany the sons of Jacob thither? For what reason was the name of Abel-mizraim given to it? What was it previously called?

A'-BEL-SHIT'-TIM (4), a city in the plains of Moab, a few miles east of the Jordan, where the Israelites were seduced by the Moabitish women to worship Baal-peor; for which sin 24,000 were slain in one day, Numb. xxv. 1—9. From Shittim, Joshua sent the two spies to spy Jericho secretly. Shittim-wood, of which the ark of God was made, grew in abundance near this place, Exod. xxv. 10.

Where was Abel-shittim situated? What circumstance is recorded as having taken place there? What was their punishment? For what vegetable produce was this place noted?

AC'-CAD (6), one of the four cities in the land of Shinar said to have been built by Nimrod, the founder of the Syrian empire, which cities together were called "the beginning of his kingdom," Gen. x. 10.

In what land was Accad? By whom is it said to have been built? Of what empire was it the beginning?

AC'-CHO (6), a celebrated city and seaport in Asher; it was a place of great strength, from which the Canaanites were never extirpated, Judg. i. 31. It was afterwards called Ptolemais, and is now called Acre. It is situated on the bay of Acre, and is about 80 miles north of Jerusalem, and 30 south of Tyre.

What was Achcho? How is it described? What was it called afterwards? What is it now called? Where is it situated? How far from Jerusalem?

ACH'-ME-THA (6), the capital of Media, in which the decree of Cyrus for the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple was found in the time of Darius, Ezra vi. 2. The city was also called Ecbatana, and it is now called Hamadan.

Of what country was Achmetha the capital? What was found in the palace there in the reign of Darius? By what other name was the city called? What is it now called?

**A'-CHOR**, or *trouble*, a valley between Jericho and Ai, where Achan and his family were all stoned by the command of Joshua, because he had taken from the spoils of Jericho, contrary to the commands of God, a Babylonish garment, a wedge of gold, and two hundred shekels of silver; and thus brought *trouble* on the Israelites, Josh. vii. 24—26; xv. 7.

Where was the valley of Achor? Who was stoned there? How had he brought trouble on the Israelites?

**ACH'-ZIB**, the name of two towns in Canaan, one in Asher, Judg. i. 31, and the other in Judah, Josh. xv. 44. The prophet Micah speaks of the people of Achzib, in Judah, as having deceived the kings of Israel during the Syrian invasion, Micah i. 14.

In what tribes were there towns named Achzib? What did the people of Achzib in Judah on one occasion do? When? Who records this?

**A-CRAB'-BIM**, or **A-KRAB'-BIM**, a district of Judea, at the south of the Dead Sea, near Idumea; it is mentioned as the southern extremity of Judah, Josh. xv. 3; Judg. i. 36; Numb. xxxiv. 4.

What was the situation of Acrabbim? As what is it mentioned?

**AD'-MAH** (2), one of the cities of the vale of Sid-dim, that was destroyed, together with the other cities of the plain, by fire from heaven. There was also a fenced city of this name in Naphtali, Gen. xiv. 2; Deut. xxix. 23; Josh. xix. 36.

Where was Admah situated? With what other cities was it destroyed? How? For what? Where was there a fenced city of this name?

**A-DUL'-LAM** (4), a city of Judah, whose king was killed by Joshua, Josh. xii. 15. In a cave near this city David hid himself from Saul. He was joined there by about 400 men, who are described as the discontented, the distressed, and the debtors; and also by some valiant Gadites, 1 Sam. xxii. 1, 2. The city was nearly destroyed in the wars of the Israelites; but was rebuilt by Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. 5, 7. It

was afterwards taken and plundered by the army of Sennacherib, in the reign of Hezekiah, as foretold by the prophet Micah, Micah i. 15.

In what tribe was Adullam? By whom was its king killed? Who hid himself in a cave near it? What classes of persons joined him there? When was the city nearly destroyed? By whom was it rebuilt? By whom was it afterwards taken? In whose reign? Who had foretold this?

- **A-DUM'-MIM**, a town and mountain in Benjamin, on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho; this road was much infested with robbers, Josh. xv. 7; xviii. 17; Luke x.

Where were there a town and mountain of this name? What is said of the road?

**AF'-RI-CA** (1), one of the five great divisions of the earth; it is not mentioned by this name in Scripture, but is spoken of as the land of Ham in several of the Psalms. It was peopled principally by the descendants of Ham. Egypt was its most celebrated country; the other countries of Africa mentioned in the Scriptures are Ethiopia and Lybia, Psa. cv. 23, 27; cvi. 22.

Does the word Africa occur in the Scriptures? Under what name is the land spoken of? By whom is it said to have been peopled? Which was its most celebrated country? What other countries of Africa are named in the Scriptures?

**A'-I**, or **HA'-I** (4), was a city of ancient Canaan, between which and Bethel Abraham pitched his tent and built an altar, Gen. xii. 8; xiii. 3. At the taking of Ai, under Joshua, the Israelites were at first discomfited, in consequence of Achan's sin. After Achan's punishment, Ai was taken, the inhabitants destroyed, the king hanged, and the city burnt, Josh. vii., viii. The city was rebuilt by the Benjamites, and afterwards destroyed by Sennacherib. On the return from the Babylonish captivity the number of those who belonged to Bethel and Ai was only one hundred and twenty-three persons, Neh. vii. 32.

Who pitched his tent between Ai and Bethel? Why were the

Israelites discomfited at Ai? When were they able to take the city? What did they do on taking it? By whom was the city rebuilt? By whom destroyed? How many people of Bethel and Ai returned from the captivity of Babylon?

**A'-JA-LON**, or **AI'-JA-LON** (4). There were several cities and a valley of this name; it was probably over the valley of Ajalon, in the territory of Dan, where the moon stood still at the command of Joshua, until the Israelites had avenged themselves on their enemies, Josh. x. 12. Ajalon, in Dan, was a Levitical city; to this city Saul's army pursued the Philistines, 1 Sam. xiv. 31. Another Ajalon, in Benjamin, was fortified by Rehoboam; another was in Ephraim; another in Zebulun.

What places were there of this name? Where is it probable that the moon stood still at Joshua's command? Until when? What do you know of Ajalon in Dan? What of Ajalon in Benjamin? Where were the other cities of this name?

**AL'-MON-DIB-LA-THA'-IM** was a small town near Moab, where the Israelites formed an encampment before crossing the Jordan, Numb. xxxiii. 46. Many years after it was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. xlvi. 22.

Where was this town situated? What did the Israelites do there, on arriving from Egypt? By whom was the town destroyed?

**AM'-A-LEK** was a mountain in Ephraim, on which the city Pirathon was built. Abdon, one of the judges, was of this city, and was buried in it, Judg. xii. 15.

Where was the mountain called Amalek situated? What city was built on it? Which of the judges lived and was buried there?

**AM'-A-LEK-ITES** (2, 3), a very powerful people, probably descendants of Ham. They inhabited the country south of Canaan, in Arabia Petrea. Of this people, enemies of Israel, and the first that warred against them, God said to Moses, "I will utterly put out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven," Exod. xvii. 14; and Balaam predicted that they should perish for ever, Numb. xxiv. 20. When the Israelites



were passing to Canaan, they were opposed by the Amalekites, who were discomfited, Exod. xvii. 8—13. The Amalekites were defeated by Gideon, Judg. vi., vii., viii.; and again by Saul, who spared Agag, their king; for this he was reprovved by Samuel, and God rejected him from being king, 1 Sam. xv. 7—33. About twenty years after they were conquered by David, 2 Sam. i. 1; and finally exterminated in the reign of Hezekiah, 1 Chron. iv. 43. Haman, the great enemy of the Jews in Persia, in the time of Ahasuerus, was an Amalekite. Esther.

Of whom were the Amalekites descendants? What was their country? What were these people the first to do? What did God say of them? Who predicted that they should perish for ever? With what result did they oppose the Israelites on their route to Canaan? By what judge were they afterwards destroyed? By what king? Whom did Saul spare? Who reprovved him for this? How did God punish Saul for his disobedience? By whom were the Amalekites conquered about twenty years after? When were they exterminated? What great enemy of the Jewish nation at Shushan was an Amalekite?

AM'-MAH, the place at which Asahel was slain by Abner, and to which Joab and Abishai had pursued Abner, until the sun went down, 2 Sam. ii. 23, 24.

At what place was Asahel slain? Who pursued Abner to this place?

AM'-MON-ITES (5), descendants of Ammon, one of the sons of Lot. They dwelt on the east of the Jordan; they were enemies of the Israelites, and were defeated by Jephthah and by Saul. It was Nahash, the king of the Ammonites, who required the men of Jabesh-gilead to show their obedience to him by allowing him to thrust out all their right eyes, 1 Sam. xi. 2. Hanun, the son of Nahash, abused the messengers whom David sent to condole with him on the death of his father Nahash; for which David sent Joab with an army against him, 2 Sam. x. The Ammonites were made tributary to Uziah. Their chief city was Rabbah.

Of whom were the Ammonites descendants? Where was their country? By which of the judges were they defeated? What did

Nahash their king propose to the men of Jabesh-gilead? Why were they to do this? Who assisted them against Nahash? What did his son Hanun do? How did David punish him? To whom were the Ammonites afterwards tributary? What was the name of their chief city?

AM'-OR-ITES (2), the descendants of Emer or Amor, the fourth son of Canaan, Gen. x. 16; they inhabited the mountainous tracts to the east of the Dead Sea. They were a people of great stature and courage, and enemies of the Israelites; but Moses conquered them, and slew their kings, Sihon and Og, Numb. xxi. 21—33, whose territory on the east of the Dead Sea was afterwards occupied by the tribes of Reuben and Gad, and on the west by the tribe of Judah. The Gibeonites were Amorites, 2 Sam. xxi. 2.

Of whom were the Amorites descendants? What country did they occupy? Who conquered them? Whom did he slay? By whom were their territories afterwards occupied?

AN'-A-KIM (2), a gigantic tribe who lived in some parts of Canaan; the unbelieving spies saw them, and were afraid of them, Numb. xiii. 33. Hebron and Debir were probably their chief cities. Caleb expelled them from Hebron; and his nephew, Othniel, who became his son-in-law, expelled them from Debir, Josh. xiv. 12—14; xv. 14.

Who were the Anakim? Who saw them and were afraid of them? Which were probably their chief cities? Who expelled them thence?

AN'-A-THOTH, a Levitical city, and a city of refuge in the tribe of Benjamin, 1 Chron. vi. 60. Abiathar, the deposed high-priest, was confined at Anathoth by Solomon, 1 Kings ii. 26. Jeremiah, the prophet, was a native of this place, Jer. i. 1; and he purchased a field in it of Hanameel, his uncle's son, Jer. xxxii. 7—9. A few of the inhabitants of this town, who returned from the Babylonish captivity, rebuilt it.

What kind of city was Anathoth, and where situated? Who was ordered by Solomon to remain there? For what? Which of the prophets was a native of Anathoth? Of whom did he purchase a field there? By whom was the town rebuilt after the captivity?

**A'-PHEK (5).** There are several cities of this name mentioned in the Bible. At Aphek, in Judah, the Philistines encamped when they took the ark of God, which had been brought from Shiloh, 1 Sam. iv. At Aphek, in the valley of Jezreel, king Saul fell, his army being near Gilboa, 1 Sam. xxix. 1. Aphek, in Syria, was one of the chief cities in the kingdom of Benhadad; the Syrians, being beaten near this place by Ahab and his army, rushed into their city, when the city walls fell upon them, and crushed 27,000, 1 Kings xx. 26, 29, 30.

What loss did the Israelites sustain at the hands of the Philistines at Aphek in Judah? What unfortunate event occurred at Aphek in Jezreel? In whose kingdom was Aphek in Syria? What punishment befell Benhadad's army here? Who was then king of Israel?

**AR (3),** the chief city of Moab, situated on the river Arnon; it was also called Rabbath-Moab and Ariel. Ar was given to the children of Lot for a possession, Deut. ii. 9; it was burnt by Sihon, king of the Amorites, Numb. xxi. 28; and it was afterwards pillaged and destroyed by the Assyrians, under Shalmaneser, Isa. xv. 1.

Of what kingdom was Ar the chief city? What else was the city called? Where was it situated? To whom was it given for a possession? By whom was it burnt? By whom pillaged and destroyed?

**A-RA'-BI-A (3),** a large country in the south and east of Canaan, and to the east of Egypt. It was principally inhabited by the descendants of Ishmael. It includes *Arabia-Petrea*, *Arabia-Felix*, *Arabia-Deserta*. Its inhabitants are and have been a pastoral, commercial, and warlike people; wild in their character, and wandering in their habits; and, as it was prophesied, they have never been subdued or civilized. In the reign of Jehoshaphat the Arabians paid him a yearly tribute of 7,700 sheep, and as many goats, 2 Chron. xvii. 11.

Where is the country situated? By whom was it chiefly inhabited? What divisions has it? What is and has been the character of its people? What yearly tribute did the Arabians pay king Jehoshaphat?

**A-RA'-BI-A PET-RE'-A (3)** was so named from its chief city Petra; it is to the north of the Red Sea, and includes the wilderness of Sinai. Its character is rocky mountains and sandy plains. Uz, the land of Job, was in this country. Here, Moses kept the flocks of Jethro, and saw the burning bush on Mount Horeb, that was not consumed, when he was appointed to go and deliver the Israelites from their slavery, Exod. iii. 1—4; here, the pillars of cloud and fire guided the Israelites; and into this country Elijah fled from the persecutions of Jezebel, 1 Kings xix. 8.

From what does Arabia Petrea take its name? Where is it situated? What celebrated wilderness does it include? What kind of country is it? What land, the residence of a celebrated Scripture character, was in it? What did Moses do in this country? While here, what was he appointed to do? How were the Israelites led through its wilderness? From whose persecutions did Elijah the prophet flee into this country?

**AR-A'-BI-A FE-LIX (3).** This part of Arabia extends along the coast of the Red Sea to the Indian Ocean; it is fertile, and produces odoriferous shrubs, fragrant gums, frankincense, myrrh, and cassia. It is said that the Queen of Sheba reigned over a part of this country. The fleets of Solomon and Hiram frequented its coasts, and traded in its towns.

Where does this division of Arabia extend? What is its character, and what are its productions? What persons mentioned in the Bible were connected with Arabia Felix? What commerce was carried on here?

**AR-A'-BI-A DE-SERT-A (3)** extends eastward to the Persian Gulf, northward to Syria, and southward to the Indian Ocean. It is chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes of Arabs, who live by robbery and plunder; they are descendants of Ishmael, who was to be a wild man, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him," Gen. xvi. 12. The army of Zerah, the Cushite, which he brought against Asa, consisting of a million of men, was raised in these deserts, 2 Chron. xiv. 9.

What is the extent of Arabia Deserta? By whom is it chiefly

inhabited? How do they live? Of whom are they descendants? What was the prophecy of the character of Ishmael? Who raised a great army in the deserts?

**A'-RAD** (2), a small kingdom, south of Judah; its king opposed the Israelites on their march to the promised land, and took some of them prisoners. They afterwards defeated him, desolated the country, and destroyed the towns of Arad, Numb. xxi. 1—3.

Where was this kingdom? When did its king oppose the Israelites? What did they afterwards do?

**A'-RAM** (5), a name often given to Syria, and so called from the fifth son of Shem, who was the father of the Syrians, Gen. x. 22.

To what country is this name often applied in the Bible? From what circumstance?

**AR'-A-RAT** (1), a celebrated mountain of Armenia, on which the ark of Noah rested after the deluge, Gen. viii. 4; and where God made a covenant with Noah never more to destroy the earth by a flood, Gen. ix. 8—17. This mountain is situated between the Black and the Caspian Seas; its summit is said to be about 17,000 feet above the level of the sea, and is always covered with snow.

Where was this mountain? For what is it celebrated? What covenant did God here make with Noah? What is the height of its summit?

**AR'-GOB**, a fruitful district in Bashan which contained not less than sixty cities; it was called Havoth-jair, Deut. iii. 4, 14; 1 Kings iv. 13: also a place in Samaria where Pekah assassinated Pekahiah, 2 Kings xv. 23—25.

Where was this district? How many cities did it contain? What other name had this district? What other place is called by the same name?

**ARK'-ITES** (2), descendants of Canaan, who inhabited Arki in Phœnicia, at the foot of Mount Lebanon, Gen. x. 17.

Of whom were the Arkites descendants? What country did they inhabit?

**AR-ME'-NI-A** (6), an extensive district between the southern portion of the Caspian Sea, Syria, and Asia Minor. Mount Ararat, where the Ark rested, was in Armenia; and in this country Noah dwelt for some time after the flood. Hence the descendants of Noah departed to Shinar, where Noah probably died, Gen. viii., ix., x., xi. The two sons of Sennacherib escaped into Armenia after they had slain their father, 2 Kings xix. 37.

Where was this country situated? What celebrated mountain was in Armenia? Who dwelt in this country for some time after the flood? Whither did the descendants of Noah go from Armenia? Where did Noah probably die? Who escaped into Armenia after they had slain their father?

**AR'-NON** (4), a river of Palestine which rises in the mountains of Gilead and falls into the Dead Sea; it divided the country of the Amorites from that of the Moabites. Balak met Balaam near this river, Numb. xxii. 36; and the battle between the Israelites under Moses, and the Amorites under Sihon, was fought near it, Deut. ii. 24—37; Numb. xxi. 13.

Where does the Arnon rise and fall? What countries did it divide? What battle was fought near this river?

**AR'-O-ER.** Several cities of this name are mentioned in the Bible, the principal of which was near the Arnon; it was first possessed by the Moabites, then by the Amorites, then by the tribe of Reuben, Josh. xiii. 16.

Where was the principal city of this name? Who were its possessors in turns?

**AR'-PAD**, or **AR'-PHAD**, a city of Syria; Sennacherib's general boasted of having destroyed Arphad, or the idols of Arphad, 2 Kings xviii. 34, 35.

Where was Arphad? Of what did Sennacherib's general boast?

**AR'-VAD**, a place of Phœnicia, the inhabitants of which were employed by the Tyrians as mariners and as guards of their city walls, Ezek. xxvii. 8, 11.

Where was Arvad? In what capacity were its inhabitants employed by the Tyrians?

**ASH'-DOD (4)**, a city of Philistia, in the tribe of Dan, where there was a celebrated temple to Dagon. Here Hophni and Phinehas were slain, and here the ark of God was taken by the Philistines. The ark was placed in the temple of Dagon, and the idol was twice found fallen to the ground before it, 1 Sam. v. Tartan, the Assyrian general under Sennacherib, took the city and put a garrison of soldiers in it, Isa. xx. 1. It was about thirty-four miles west of Jerusalem.

Where was Ashdod? For what was it celebrated? Who were slain here? What did the Philistines do with the ark when they took it? What occurred there? Who afterwards took the city? What was its distance from Jerusalem?

**ASH'-DOTH-PIS'-GAH (3)**, a city of Reuben, situated in the fertile country at the foot of Mount Pisgah, near the springs of Pisgah, Josh. xii. 3.

In what tribe was Ashdodth-Pisgah? Where was this city situated?

**ASH'-ER (4)**, the division of the promised land belonging to the tribe of Asher, the eighth son of Jacob, whose mother was Zilpah, the handmaid of Leah; it was in Phœnicia, and was bounded on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the north by Mount Libanus, on the south by Mount Carmel, and on the east by the tribes of Zebulun and Naphtali. This province produced abundance of grain, wine, and oil. Its cities were important—its sea-ports were Acre, Achzib, Tyre, Gen. xxx. 13; Josh. xix. 24—31.

Which son of Jacob was Asher? Who was his mother? Where was the portion of the tribe of Asher situated? How was it bounded? What did this province produce? Which were its principal cities and ports?

**ASH'-KE-NAZ (1)**, the name of a country in the north of Asia Minor, which in after years was called Bithynia. The country was called Ashkenaz after one of the sons of Gomer, grandson of Japheth, Gen. x. 3.

Where was Ashkenaz? What name did it afterwards receive? After whom was it called Ashkenaz?

**ASH'-TA-ROTH**, a strong town of Bashan, the

residence of Og, the king, Deut. i. 4. Near it Chedorlaomer defeated the gigantic race of the Rephaims, Gen. xiv. 5. It was in the division of Eastern Manasseh, and was a levitical city, 1 Chron. vi. 71.

In what country was Ashtaroth? Of whom was it the residence? Who were defeated near it? By whom? In what tribe was it?

A'-SÍ-A, one of the great divisions of the earth. The principal countries mentioned in the Old Testament, except Egypt, were in Asia. In this division of the world was Eden, the place of man's creation; and Palestine, the land promised to Abraham, and the scene of the Saviour's life and miracles. The great countries of Asia were Arabia, Armenia, Persia, Media, Babylonia, Syria, Assyria, and India.

In what division of the earth are the countries of the Old Testament chiefly situated? What were the chief countries of Asia? For what were some of them celebrated?

AS'-KE-LON (4), a city and sea-port of Canaan, in the territory of Simeon, of which the Israelites became masters, Judg. i. 17, 18; but it was afterwards re-possessed by the Philistines. At Askelon Samson slew thirty men, Judg. xiv. 19. This city was in later years taken by the Assyrians; destroyed by the Chaldeans; rebuilt, and again destroyed, Jer. xlvii. 5; Zeph. ii. 7; Zech. ix. 5. It was about thirty-five miles W.S.W. of Jerusalem.

Where was Askelon situated? Did the Philistines recover it from the Israelites? What feat did Samson perform there? What was done with this city in after years? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem?

AS-SY'-RI-A (6); an ancient kingdom of Asia, south of Armenia; its metropolis was Nineveh, which was built by Asshur, Gen. x. 11, 12, 22. Its most celebrated kings mentioned in Scripture were Pul, Tiglath-pileser, Shalmaneser, and Sennacherib. Tiglath-pileser went to the assistance of Ahaz, against Rezin of Damascus, conquered him, and put an end



to his kingdom; he also went against Pekah, king of Israel, and took captive some tribes to the countries beyond the Euphrates. Ahaz afterwards became tributary to him. Shalmaneser desolated the country of the Moabites, as had been predicted by Isaiah. He also went against Hoshea, attacked Samaria, and took many of the Israelites captive beyond the Euphrates. His son Sennacherib invaded Judah, but an angel of the Lord slew 185,000 of his troops in one night. Soon afterwards Sennacherib was slain by two of his sons while he was worshipping in the house of his god, Nisroch, and he was succeeded by another son named Esar-haddon, who took Manasseh, the king of Judah, in chains to Babylon. About fifty years after, the kingdom of Assyria was conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, and annexed to the empire of Babylon, Isa. xxxvii.

What was Assyria? What do you know of its chief city? Who were its most celebrated kings? Which of them went to assist Ahaz, and overthrew the kingdom of Syria? What did he do against Israel? What country did Shalmaneser desolate? Who had predicted this? What did he do against the kingdom of Israel? What did his son Sennacherib do? How was Sennacherib afterwards slain? By whom was he succeeded? What conquest did he make? By whom was Assyria overthrown as a kingdom? Of what empire did it then become a part?

AT'-A-ROTH, a town on the east of Jordan, which the men of Gad built and fortified; it had excellent pastures in its vicinity. There was also a town of this name in Ephraim, near Samaria, Numb. xxxii. 34.

Where was Ataroth? For what was its vicinity famed? Where was there another town of this name?

A'-VA (6), a place in Assyria from whence Shalmaneser brought people to inhabit some of the cities of Samaria when the Israelites were taken away captive. It is supposed to be the same as Ivah, 2 Kings xvii. 24—31.

Where was Ava? Who brought people from Ava to inhabit cities in Samaria? What place is supposed to be the same as Ava?

A'-VIM (2), a people supposed to be those called

Hivites, who were descended from Hevæus, a son of Canaan. They were the first inhabitants of the country of the Philistines, Gen. x. 17; Deut. ii. 23.

What were the Avim also called? From whom did they descend? What else is stated of them?

**A-ZE'-KAH**, a town of Judah where the five kings of the Amorites were defeated and slain by Joshua, and where their army was destroyed by hailstones, Josh. x. 10, 11. At this place the Philistines were routed after Goliath was slain, 1 Sam. xvii. 1-52.

What occurrence took place at Azekah? How was the army of the five kings destroyed? What other event took place here?

## B

**BA'-AL-ATH**, a city in Lebanon, which was built by Solomon, and which is supposed to be the same with Baalbec, 2 Chron. viii. 6. Benhadad subdued this city; but the Assyrians became its masters, when the Syrian kingdom was overthrown by Tiglath-pileser.

Where was Baalath? By whom was it built? By what other name is this town better known? What king of Syria subdued this city? Who then became its masters? When did this happen?

**BA'-AL-GA'D**, a city of the Canaanites, in the valley of Lebanon at the foot of Mount Hermon; it was the northern boundary of Joshua's conquests, Josh. xi. 17; xii. 7.

Where was Baal-gad? To whom did it belong? What is stated of it in connection with Joshua's conquests?

**BA'-AL-HAM'-ON**, the name of a vineyard which belonged to Solomon; it is supposed to have been situated in the Valley of Bocat, in which are the celebrated ruins of Baalbec, Song of Solomon viii. 11.

To whom did the vineyard of Baal-hamon belong? Where was it situated?

**BA'-AL-HA'-ZOR**, the name of a place where

Absalom kept his flocks, and where he slew Amnon to avenge his sister, 2 Sam. xiii. 23, 28, 29.

Who kept his flocks at Baal-hazor? Which of David's sons was slain there?

BA'-AL-PE'-OR, one of the Abarim mountains, on which was the temple of the idol Baal-peor, Numb. xxiii. 28.

What was Baal-peor? What temple was on this mountain?

BA'-AL-PER'-A-ZIM, a mountain south-west of Jerusalem, where David routed the Philistines and burnt their images, 2 Sam. v. 20, 21; at its foot is the valley of Rephaim, or valley of giants, 1 Chron. xiv. 11.

Where was Baal-perazim? What did David do there? What place is at the foot of the mountain?

BA'-AL-SHAL'-I-SHA (4), a town in that part of Ephraim called the land of Shalisha. Saul passed through the land of Shalisha when he was seeking his father's asses, 1 Sam. ix. 4. A man of Shalisha brought twenty loaves of barley bread to Elisha at Gilgal, which was miraculously increased, so that a hundred men were fed therewith when there was a dearth in the land, 2 Kings iv. 42—44.

Where was Baal-shalisha? When did Saul pass through this land? What did a man of this place bring to Elisha? On what occasion? What miracle then took place?

BA'-AL-TA'-MAR, a place of Benjamin where the tribes of Israel routed the Benjamites and killed 25,100 of them, Judg. xx. 33—35.

In what tribe was Baal-tamar? What befell the tribe of Benjamin there? Why were they thus destroyed?

BA'-AL-ZE'-PHON, a temple or idol erected on a cape or promontory of the Red Sea, opposite to Pihahiroth. It was probably intended as a beacon, Exod. xiv. 2—9; Numb. xxxiii. 7.

What stood on a cape or promontory of the Red Sea? What was it called? Opposite what place did it stand? What was its use?

**BA'-BEL** (6), a place in the land of Shinar where the posterity of Noah began to build a city and a tower whose top should reach to heaven; its completion was prevented by the Almighty, who confounded the language of the builders, and scattered them over the earth, Gen. xi. 1—9.

Where was Babel? What did the posterity of Noah begin to do at Babel? Who prevented its completion? How? What then became of the people? What does Babel mean?

**BAB'-Y-LON** (6), the great city which was the metropolis of the Babylonian empire; it was situated on the river Euphrates, and was celebrated both for its extent, and magnificent buildings. Manasseh, the son of Hezekiah, was taken in fetters to this city, 2 Chron. xxxiii. 11. It was much extended, and probably rebuilt, by Nebuchadnezzar. To this city Daniel and his friends, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, were carried captives when Jerusalem was destroyed; and here, in the plain of Dura, Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refused to worship the image which Nebuchadnezzar had set up. At Babylon, Nebuchadnezzar boasted of his greatness, and was humbled; here also Belshazzar, the impious grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, was slain, when Darius took the city (Book of Daniel). Babylon then became a province of Persia. Terrible denunciations against Babylon were uttered by the prophets, especially Isaiah, and their predictions have been fulfilled, Isa. xlvii.

Of what empire was Babylon the metropolis? On what river was it built? For what was it celebrated? What king of Judah was taken to it in fetters? By whom was it much extended? What celebrated men were captives at Babylon after Jerusalem was destroyed? What did Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refuse to do in the plain of Dura? What king boasted of his greatness there, and was humbled? What occurred to his grandson? Who then took the city? What prophets denounced Babylon? Were their denunciations fulfilled?

**BAB'-Y-LO-NI-A** (6), a great province of Assyria, between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris; it contained many cities, the chief of which was Babylon. Its

cities are now "desolations where no man dwelleth." In the Scriptures, Babylonia is called "the land of Shinar," Gen. xi. 2.

Where was Babylonia situated? What was its chief city? What are its cities now? What is Babylonia called in the Scriptures?

BA'-CA, the name of a valley, supposed by some to have been near Jerusalem, and by others among the mountains of Lebanon, Psa. lxxxiv. 6.

Where is the valley of Baca supposed to have been situated?

BA-HU'-RIM, a village of Benjamin to which Phaltiel accompanied Michal weeping when Ishbosheth took her from him and sent her to David, 2 Sam. iii. 15, 16. David passed Bahurim in his flight from his rebellious son Absalom; and Shimei cursed him there, xvi. 5; Ahimaaz and Jonathan were hidden in a well at Bahurim, xvii. 17, 18.

Where was the village of Bahurim? Who accompanied Michal thither? When? When did David pass through Bahurim? Who cursed him there? Who were hidden in a well at Bahurim?

BA'-SHAN (4), a fertile district of Canaan, east of Jordan and the sea of Galilee; it was celebrated for its oaks, its pastures, and its cattle, Ezek. xxxix. 18. Og, the king of Bashan, was conquered by Moses, Numb. xxi. 33—35; Deut. iii. 3. The half tribe of Manasseh afterwards occupied the country. Its chief cities were Ashtaroth and Edrei.

What do you know of the situation of Bashan? For what was it celebrated? By whom was Og, its king, conquered? Which tribe of Israel afterwards occupied the country? What were its chief cities?

BE'-ER-LA-HA'-I-ROI (2), which means *the well of him who lives and sees me*, is the name of a fountain in the wilderness of Shur, on the south of Canaan. To this place Hagar fled when she left her mistress, and was commanded by an angel to return, Gen. xvi. 14.

What is the meaning of Beer-la-hai-roi? Where was the fountain so called? Who fled thither? What was she commanded to do?

**BEE'-ROTH**, distant from Jerusalem about seven miles, a city of the Gibeonites under the hill Gibeon ; it was taken by Joshua, and allotted to the tribe of Benjamin, 2 Sam. iv. 2—6. It is supposed by some to be the same as Beer, the city to which Jotham fled for fear of Abimelech, Judg. ix. 21. Two of the inhabitants of this place killed Ishbosheth, the son of Saul.

Where was the city of Beeroth? By whom was it taken? To which tribe was it allotted? What other name is this city supposed to have? Why did Jotham flee to it? Who was treacherously slain by two of its inhabitants?

**BEER'-SHE'-BA**, meaning *the well of the oath*, was the place in the south of Canaan where Abraham and Abimelech, king of Gerar, made a covenant of peace. Near Beersheba Abraham resided, and Isaac was born, Gen. xxi. 3. In the wilderness of Beersheba Hagar wandered with her son Ishmael, xxi. 14; and it was the frequent residence of Jacob. Beersheba was first included in the division of land that fell to Judah; but it was afterwards transferred to the tribe of Simeon, Josh. xv. 28. Joel and Abia, the sons of Samuel, were judges at Beersheba, 1 Sam. viii. 2; and the prophet Elijah retired to this place from the persecutions of Jezebel, 1 Kings xix. 3. It was about 30 miles south by west of Hebron.

Where was Beersheba situated? What did Abraham and Abimelech do here? Who resided at Beersheba? Who was born at Beersheba? Who wandered in its wilderness? Of whom was it the frequent residence? To what tribes was Beersheba successively given? Who were judges there? From whose persecutions did Elijah retire to Beersheba? What was its situation with reference to Hebron?

**BE'-LA** (2), the least of the cities of the plain of Sodom: it was also called Zoar, Gen. xiv. 8.

What was Bela? What other name had this city?

**BEN'-JA-MIN** (4), the district of Canaan allotted to the descendants of Jacob's youngest son; it was between the tribe of Judah on the south and Ephraim

on the north; the tribe of Reuben was eastward, and that of Dan westward; it was the smallest of the tribes, but it possessed several important cities, viz., Jericho, Rama, Bethel, Gibeah, Mizpeh, Ai, Gilgal, Anathoth, and part of Jerusalem, Josh. xviii. 11—28. The villages Bethany and Gethsemane were also in this district. St. Paul was of the tribe of Benjamin.

Which son of Jacob was Benjamin? Which tribe was north of Benjamin? Which was south? Which was east? Which was west? What were its most important cities? What villages were in it? What celebrated Apostle was of this tribe?

**BER'-A-CHAH**, the valley of Berachah, or of *blessing*, was in the tribe of Judah, in the wilderness of Tekoa. At this place Jehoshaphat and his people assembled to praise God for their victory over the Moabites, Ammonites, and Edomites, 2 Chron. xx. 26.

Where was the valley of Berachah? What does its name mean? For what did king Jehoshaphat assemble his people here?

**BER'-O-THAI**, a city of Syria which David conquered, and from which he took exceeding much brass, which was afterwards used in making the vessels for the Temple, 2 Sam. viii. 8.

Who conquered Berothai? What did he take from it? For what was the brass used? What modern town is supposed to be the same as Berothai?

**BE'-SOR** (5), a small brook which falls into the Mediterranean Sea south of Gaza. When David pursued the Amalekites who spoiled Ziklag, two hundred of his men, who were faint, remained at this place, 1 Sam. xxx. 9, 10.

Where does the brook Besor fall into the sea? What did David do here? How many of his men were faint and remained at Besor?

**BETH-A'-VEN**, a city in Benjamin, near which Jonathan and his armour-bearer attacked the Philistines, 1 Sam. xiii. 5; xiv. 1—23.

Where was this city? What did Jonathan and his armour-bearer do here?

BETH'-EL (4), *house of God*, the place at which Abraham and Lot parted when Lot chose the plain of Sodom, Gen. xiii. 3—13; and where Jacob slept and had a vision on his way to Padan-aram, Gen. xxviii. 19. It was called Luz at first, and it was near Hai. Its name signifies the *house of God*. Bethel was assigned to the Ephraimites, "the children of Joseph," Judg. i. 22—25. Jeroboam set up one of his golden calves at Bethel, and it was at the altar there, when denounced by a prophet, that his arm was first withered and then restored; at this time also the coming of Josiah was predicted, 1 Kings xiii. Elijah and Elisha often visited Bethel; and near this place Elisha was mocked by young men, forty-two of whom were destroyed by two bears, 2 Kings ii. 23, 24. At Bethel Elisha multiplied the widow's oil, that she might pay her creditor, 2 Kings iv. 1—7. This place is called Bethaven by Hosea, signifying *the house of idolatry*, in contradistinction to its original, but now inappropriate name, Hosea iv. 15. The altar was afterwards destroyed by Josiah, and the idolatrous priests were slain by his command, 2 Kings xxiii. 15—20. The city was destroyed by the Assyrians, but it was rebuilt after the return of the Jews from captivity, Ezra ii. 28.

Name the two patriarchs who parted at Bethel, having previously journeyed together. What part of the country did Lot choose? When had Jacob a vision at Bethel? What was the city called at first? What does Bethel mean? To whom was this city assigned? What evil did Jeroboam commit at Bethel? How did God punish him when he was there denounced by the man of God from Judah? What good king's birth was then predicted? What two prophets often visited Bethel? Which of them was mocked? How were the young men punished? What miracle of mercy did Elisha perform at Bethel? What is this place called by the prophet Hosea? What does this name signify? By whom was the altar at Bethel destroyed and its priests slain? By whom was the city destroyed? When was it destroyed? When was it rebuilt?

BETH-HO'-RON (4). There were two towns of this name, the upper and the lower; one probably at the summit, and the other at the base of the same hill,



Josh. x. 10, 11 ; xvi. 3—5. They belonged to the tribe of Ephraim, and were probably built by a woman of that tribe named Sherah, 1 Chron. vii. 24.

How many Beth-horons were there? How were they probably situated? In what tribe were they? Who, is it supposed, built them?

**BETH'-JES-I-MOTH**, a city of Reuben which had belonged to Sihon, king of the Amorites, Josh. xii. 3. Here the Israelites encamped before they entered the promised land, Numb. xxxiii. 49 ; it was afterwards seized by the Moabites, and finally destroyed by the Canaanites, Ezek. xxv. 9. It was distant from Jericho about twenty miles.

Where was this city? When did the Israelites encamp at it? By whom was it seized? Who finally destroyed it?

**BETH'-LE-HEM** (4), which means *house of bread*, was a small town of Judah, about six miles south of Jerusalem. Rachel, the wife of Jacob, died here, at which time it was called Ephrath, Gen. xxxv. 16—19. Ibzan, one of the judges, Elimelech, Boaz, and David, were natives of Bethlehem. At this place David was secretly anointed king by Samuel, 1 Sam. xvi. 4—13. Here was the well of water of which David wished to drink ; and to obtain which, three of his mighty men broke through the camp of the Philistines, 2 Sam. xxiii. 15—17. Bethlehem was announced as the birth-place of the Saviour by the prophet Micah, 700 years before the event, Micah v. 2.

In what tribe was Bethlehem? Who died there? What was it at that time called? Which of the judges was a native of Bethlehem? What other celebrated persons were Bethlehemites? Who wished to drink of a well of water at Bethlehem? How was it procured for him? Who announced this place as the birth-place of the Saviour? How long before that event?

**BETH'-MIL-LO**, the name of the place where Zabad and Jehozabad assassinated Joash, king of Judah, 2 Kings xii. 20.

Where was Joash, king of Judah, assassinated? By whom?

**BETH'-SHAN** (5), a city in western Manasseh, not far from the Jordan, since called Scythopolis. After the battle on Mount Gilboa,—where the Philistines slew Saul's sons, and Saul ran his sword through his own body,—the Philistines fastened the bodies of Saul and his sons to the walls of Beth-shan; but during the night the men of Jabesh-Gilead, who remembered Saul's services to them, fetched away the bodies and interred them, 1 Sam. xxxi.

Where was Beth-shan? Near what river? Who were slain there? On what mountain? What did Saul do at that battle? What did the Philistines do with the bodies of Saul and his sons? Who fetched them away? What did they do with the bodies? Why did they do this?

**BETH'-SHE-MESH** (4), *house of the sun*, a city of Judah to which the ark of God was taken by the kine, when the Philistines returned it to the land of Israel. Fifty thousand and seventy of the Bethshemites were smitten with death for looking into the ark, 1 Sam. vi. 19. It was 20 miles south-west of Jerusalem. Three other places of this name are mentioned in the Scriptures.

Where was Beth-shemesh? What remarkable event is connected with Bethshemesh? Why were the Bethshemites smitten with death? What distance was it from Jerusalem? How many other places of this name are mentioned in the Scriptures?

**BE'-ZEK** (4), a city of the Canaanites in Judah, opposite the river Jabbok; where, after Joshua's death, the men of Judah slew ten thousand men. There also they found Adoni-bezek, whose thumbs and great toes they cut off; he having before treated seventy kings in the same barbarous manner, Judg. i. 4—7. Saul reviewed his army at Bezek, before he crossed the Jordan to go to help the men of Jabesh-gilead against the Ammonites, 1 Sam. xi. 8.

To what people did Bezek belong? How many people did the men of Judah slay there? Whom did they find there? What did they do to him? What had he previously done to seventy kings? What did Saul do after reviewing his army at Bezek?

**BO'-CHIM**, or *weeping*, the name of a place, probably near to Shiloh, where an angel reproved the Israelites for their idolatries, and told them that the Canaanites would not be driven out of the land, and that their gods would be a snare to the Israelites, because they had not obeyed the divine commands. The people wept when they heard these threats, Judg. ii. 5.

For what did an angel reprove the Israelites at Bochim? What did he tell them? Why were the Israelites to be thus punished? Did the people weep when they were reprovèd?

**BO'-ZEZ**, the name of a rock on which Jonathan climbed to attack the garrison of the Philistines; it was opposite to Michmash, 1 Sam. xiv. 4.

For what is the rock Bozez notèd? Opposite what place was it?

**BOZ-RAH**, a city of Edom, Gen. xxxvi. 31—33. Isaiah and Jeremiah threatened this city, which was then famous for its dyed garments and sheep, with great calamities, Isa. xxxiv. 6; lxiii. 1; Jer. xlix. 22. There was another city of the same name in Moab, Jer. xlviii. 24.

To what country did Bozrah belong? With what did Isaiah and Jeremiah threaten it? Where was there another city of the same name?

## C

**CA'-BUL**, a name given by Hiram, king of Tyre, to a district in the north-west of Canaan, containing twenty cities which Solomon gave Hiram, after the completion of the Temple; he called them Cabul because they pleased him not, 1 Kings ix. 13.

Where was the district called Cabul? How many cities did it contain? To whom did Solomon give them? When? Why did he call them Cabul?

**CA'-LAH** (6), a city which is supposed to have been near to the river Tigris, Gen. x. 12; by some supposed to be the same as Halah, or Calach, the

place where Shalmaneser placed some of the Israelites in captivity, 2 Kings xvii. 6; xviii. 11.

Where is Calah supposed to have been situated? What place is supposed to be the same as Calah? Whom did Shalmaneser place at Calah in captivity?

CA'-NAAN, the ancient name of Palestine or the Holy Land, so called from Canaan, the son of Ham, who is supposed to have lived and died in that country. His posterity also went into Egypt, which is called the Land of Ham. Canaan was called *The Promised Land*, from God's promise to Abraham that his posterity should possess it;—*Palestine*, from the people called Philistines, who inhabited its western borders;—*the Land of Israel*, from the Israelites;—*the Land of Judah*, from the tribe of Judah; and *the Holy Land*, because it was the place where the Saviour was born, dwelt, wrought his miracles, died, rose again, and from which he ascended to heaven. It was a land of great fertility, "flowing with milk and honey," as God had described; and it was divided among the twelve tribes according to his directions.

A gigantic race of men, divided into several tribes, at first inhabited this country; they were the Avims, Emims, Rephaims, and Zamzummims. Afterwards the Philistines, the Hittites, the Gergashites, the Amorites, the Canaanites, the Perizzites, the Hivites, the Jebusites, the Arkites, the Hamathites, the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Sidonians possessed the land; and the Moabites and Ammonites had the south-eastern borders.

When it was divided among the tribes, those of Reuben, Gad, and half Manasseh had the country east of the Jordan; Judah, Simeon, and Dan had portions west of the Dead Sea; Benjamin a portion north of Judah; Ephraim a portion north of Benjamin; half Manasseh, and Issachar, portions north of Ephraim; Zebulun a portion north of Issachar, and Asher and Naphtali had portions north of Zebulun.

The tribe of Levi had no portion of the land, but they had forty-eight cities and their suburbs assigned to them among the other tribes, where they resided as teachers of the people. (*See Judah, Israel.*)

From whom did Canaan derive its name? Into what other country did the posterity of Ham go? What is Egypt called? Why is Canaan called The Promised Land? Why is it called Palestine? Why is it called The Land of Israel? Why is it called The Land of Judah? Why is it called The Holy Land? What kind of a land is it described to have been? Among whom was it divided by God's directions? What promises were then fulfilled? Who at first inhabited this country? By what names are these gigantic tribes spoken of? Who possessed it after them? Of whom were they descendants? What nations were on the south-eastern borders? Of whom were they descendants? When it was divided among the sons of Jacob which tribes had portions east of the Jordan? Which tribes had portions west of the Dead Sea? Where was Benjamin's portion? Which tribe had a portion north of Benjamin? Which tribes had their portions north of Ephraim? Where was Zebulun's portion? Where were the portions of Asher and Naphtali? Which tribe had no portion in the land? What was assigned to them? On what account were they dealt with in a manner so unlike the other tribes?

CAPH'-TO-RIM (1), a people who inhabited the isthmus between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, stretching from Palestine into Egypt. They were spoken of in David's time as the Cherethites, 1 Sam. xxx. 14. Caphtor, one of the sons of Mizraim, was their ancestor, from whom they had their name, Gen. x. 14.

What place did the Caphtorim inhabit? As what were they spoken of in David's time? Who was their ancestor?

CAR'-CHE-MISH (6), a town of Assyria on the Euphrates, which Pharaoh-Necho took and fortified, 2 Chron. xxxv. 20. His garrison was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar in the fourth year of the reign of Jehoiakim, Jer. xlvi. 2.

In what country was Carchemish? On what river? Who took it and fortified it? By whom was his garrison taken and destroyed?

CAR'-MEL (5), a town in the east of Judah, near the Dead Sea, at which the churl Nabal, the husband of Abigail, resided, 1 Sam. xxv. 2.

Where was this town? Who resided there?

**CAR'-MEL, MOUNT (4)**, a mountainous ridge which overlooks the bay of Acre, where the prophets Elijah and Elisha occasionally resided; it was the scene of the great miracle which Elijah performed in the presence of Ahab, and the priests of Baal, when God accepted Elijah's sacrifice by sending fire from heaven to consume it, 1 Kings xviii. 19—40.

What is the situation of Mount Carmel? Who occasionally resided there? Of what great miracle was it the scene? How did God show his acceptance of Elijah's sacrifice?

**CAS'-LU-HIM (1)**, one of the sons of Mizraim, and head of a race called by the same name. From them, and their brethren, the children of Caphtor, sprung the Philistines, Gen. x. 14; Amos ix. 7.

Who was Casluhim? Who were the brethren of the race that descended from Casluhim? What people sprung from them?

**CHAL-DE'A**, a country of Babylonia, supposed by some to have been peopled by the children of Cush, the son of Ham. Terah and his family lived at Ur, a city of the Chaldees, Gen. xi. 31. The Chaldeans were a predatory people; they are spoken of in Job as having fallen on his camels, taken them away, and slain his servants, Job i. 17. Chaldea is often used for Babylonia, and the Chaldeans and Babylonians are mentioned as the same people.

What was Chaldea? By whom is it supposed to have been peopled? Who lived at Ur in Chaldea? How are the Chaldeans spoken of in Job?

**CHE'-BAR (6)**, a river in Mesopotamia, which flows into the Euphrates at Carchemish. It was the scene of one of Ezekiel's visions, Ezek. i. 1.

Where was the river Chebar? For what was it noted?

**CHE'-RITH (4)**, a brook flowing into the Jordan, where Elijah was commanded to conceal himself from Ahab, and where he was fed by ravens, which brought him bread and flesh both in the morning and the evening, and he drank of the brook, 1 Kings xvii. 3—6.

Where was the brook Cherith? Who was commanded to conceal himself there? How was he fed?

**CHI'-DON**, *threshing-floor of*, the place where Uzzah was suddenly struck dead for touching the ark. This place was afterwards called Perez-uzzah, 1 Chron. xiii. 9—11.

What event took place at Chidon? What was this place afterwards called?

**CHIM'-HAM**, a piece of ground near Bethlehem, which was probably settled by David upon Chimham, the son of Barzillai. It was the place to which Johanan removed after the death of Gedaliah, when Jeremiah asked counsel of God if they should remain in the land or go down to Egypt, Jer. xli. 17.

Near what city was Chimham? When did Johanan remove to it? What did Jeremiah do there?

**CHIT'-TIM**, a name given by Balaam and Isaiah to Macedonia, Numb. xxiv. 24; Isa. xxiii. 1—12. In Daniel, the term refers to the Roman people, Dan. xi. 30; but in Ezekiel it seems to denote a great portion, if not the whole, of Europe, Ezek. xxvii. 6. Chittim was the third son of Japheth; his descendants spread over those countries which afterwards bore his name.

Who gave this name to Macedonia? To whom does the name refer in Daniel? What does it denote in Ezekiel?

**CUSH** (1), a name that is frequently given to Ethiopia: in some places it signifies African Ethiopia, or the south country of Egypt; and in others Asiatic Ethiopia, or Arabia. The wife of Moses was a Cushite, Numb. xii. 1.

To what country is the name of Cush given? What countries are meant by it? What woman was a Cushite?

## D

**DA-MAS'-CUS** (2, 4, 5), the capital of Syria, and a city of great antiquity, as it is known to have existed in the days of Abraham, Gen. xv. 2. The parents of

Eliezer, Abraham's steward, were probably natives of Damascus. The city lies eastward of the ranges of mountains called Anti-Libanus, and it is watered by the rivers Abana and Pharpar, which renders it a fertile locality, though on the edge of the desert. When David had conquered Hadadezer, king of Zobah, who was succoured by the Syrians of Damascus, he placed garrisons in that city, 2 Sam. viii. 5, 6. One of the enemies raised up against Solomon, when he forsook God, was Rezin of Damascus, 1 Kings xi. 23, 25; the city thence became the capital of a powerful kingdom. Asa, king of Judah, sought assistance from Benhadad, king of Syria (Damascus), against Baasha, the king of Israel, and was reproved by Hanani, the prophet. The son of Benhadad made war against Ahab, and was defeated, 1 Kings xx. 13—30. The prophet Elisha visited Damascus during the sickness of Benhadad, who sent to him to inquire if he should recover. Benhadad was murdered by Hazael, who then became king, and afflicted Israel greatly, as Elisha had predicted, 2 Kings viii. 12. Benhadad, the son of Hazael, succeeded him; and Jehoash, the king of Israel, took from him the cities which Hazael had taken from Jehoahaz, his father, 2 Kings xiii. 25. Tiglath-pileser, the king of Assyria, conquered Damascus, and added Syria to his kingdom. The prophets Isaiah and Amos had both predicted this conquest, Isa. viii. 4; Amos i. 3—5. Damascus is about 122 miles north of Jerusalem.

Of what country was Damascus the capital? How is it known to be a very ancient city? Which of Abraham's servants was a native of Damascus? Where is the city situated? By what rivers was it watered? When did David place garrisons in the city? Who was Rezin of Damascus? What king of Judah sought assistance from the king of Damascus? Against whom? By whom was Asa reproved? Who made war against Ahab, and was defeated? For what did Benhadad send to consult Elisha the prophet? What was the end of Benhadad? Who then became king? What did he do? Who had predicted this? Who succeeded Hazael? What did Jehoash take from him? Who was king of Assyria? What did



Tiglath-pileser do when he had conquered Damascus? Who had predicted this conquest? What is the distance and direction of Damascus from Jerusalem?

**DAN (4)**, the division of the promised land which was occupied by the descendants of Dan, the fifth son of Jacob; it was bounded on the north by Ephraim, on the east by Benjamin and Judah, on the south by Simeon, and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea. It was celebrated for its fertility, and for the productive vineyards of Timnath and Eshcol. Its principal cities and towns were Joppa, Ashdod, Ekron, Gath, Gibbethon, Gath-rimmon, Zorah, and Lydda. The Danites robbed Micah, of Mount Ephraim, of his idols, and sank into gross idolatry. Samson was the most celebrated person of this tribe.

Who was Dan? How was his portion of Canaan bounded? For what was it celebrated? Which were its principal cities and towns? What did the Danites do at Mount Ephraim? Who was the most celebrated of the Danites?

**DAN (4)**, a city and a small district in the north of Canaan, near the sources of the Jordan. To this city, at first called Laish, Abraham pursued the kings who conquered Sodom, and rescued Lot, Gen. xiv. 14. The town was taken by the Danites, and called after the head of their tribe, Judg. xviii. 29. The expression "from Dan to Beersheba" is often used in the Old Testament to express the extent from north to south of the promised land. At this place, after the revolt of the tribes, Jeroboam set up a golden calf, 1 Kings xii. 28, 29.

Where were the city and district of Dan? What was the city called at first? How is it noticed in the history of Abraham? By whom was this town afterwards taken? For what is the expression "from Dan to Beersheba" used? Who set up a golden calf at Dan? When?

**DEAD SEA (4)**, the lake which covers the site of the ancient vale of Siddim, which was so beautiful as to be compared with "the garden of the Lord." In this vale were situated the guilty cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim. The waters of the

river Jordan fall into the Dead Sea. It is called the Salt Sea, Gen. xiv. 3; the Sea of the Plain, Deut. iii. 17; and in Ezekiel it is called the East Sea, Ezek. xlvi. 18.

What vale does the Dead Sea cover? To what is this vale compared? What celebrated river falls into the Dead Sea? By what other names is this sea called?

**DE'-BIR** (4), called also Kirjath-sepher, a strong city near Hebron, in Judah, the king of which was slain by Joshua, Josh. x. 36—39. It fell by lot to Caleb, and was taken by Othniel, to whom Caleb gave it with his daughter Achsah, Josh. xv. 15.

What was Debir called? Near what celebrated city was it? To whom did Debir fall by lot? By whom was it taken from the Canaanites? What was his reward?

**DED'-A-NIM**, a race of people who were given to traffic; they were descended from Dedan, a grandson of Abraham, Gen. xxv. 3. There was another race of merchants of the same name, whose ancestor was Dedan, son of Raamah, Gen. x. 7; Ezek. xxvii. 15.

To what pursuit were the Dedanim given? From whom were they descended? From whom did the other race of the same name spring?

**DI'-BON**, a town of the Moabites, first possessed by the tribe of Gad, who made it a strong place; it was then assigned to Reuben, Numb. xxxii. 34; Josh. xiii. 9. The Moabites again obtained it when the Israelites were taken captive by Tiglath-pileser, Isa. xv. 2; Jer. xlvi. 18—22.

To what people did Dibon belong? By which of the tribes was it first possessed? To whom was it afterwards assigned? When did the Moabites again obtain it?

**DOR**, the chief city of a district or kingdom of Canaan, which was conquered by Joshua. It was situated on a peninsula in the Mediterranean Sea, and was included in western Manasseh; it was destroyed at the captivity of the ten tribes, Josh. xvii. 11.

Where was Dor situated? By whom was it conquered? In which tribe was it included? When was it destroyed?

DO'-THAN (2), the place north-east of Shechem, to which Joseph went to seek his brethren, when they first cast him into a pit, and then sold him to the Ishmaelites, Gen. xxxvii. 17. At another Dothan Elisha was surrounded by the soldiers of Benhadad, who were sent to take him; but they were smitten with blindness, 2 Kings vi. 13.

Where was Dothan? For what did Joseph go there? What did his brethren do to him? How many towns were there of this name? In connection with what circumstance is one of them mentioned in the history of Elisha?

DU'-RA (6), the name of the plain near Babylon where Nebuchadnezzar set up his golden image, which all men were commanded to worship; a command which Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego refused to obey, Dan. iii. 1.

Where was the plain of Dura? What did Nebuchadnezzar set up there? What were all men commanded to do? Who refused to worship it?

## E

E'-BAL (4), a celebrated mountain in Ephraim, opposite Mount Gerizim; in the valley between them was the ancient city of Shechem. The blessings of the law were pronounced to the assembled Israelites from Mount Gerizim, and the cursings from Mount Ebal, under Joshua's directions, as Moses had commanded, Deut. xxvii. 11—13; Josh. viii. 33, 34.

In what tribe was Mount Ebal? Opposite to what mountain? What city lay in the valley between these two mountains? From which of these two mountains were the blessings of the law pronounced? From which of them were the cursings pronounced? Who had commanded this to be done?

EB-E-NE'-ZER, the name of a place where the Israelites encamped in their war with the Philistines, and near which they were defeated, and lost 30,000 men; at this time the ark of God was taken, and

## D

carried to Ashdod, and Hophni and Phinehas were slain, 1 Sam. iv. Twenty years after, the Israelites defeated the Philistines at the same place, when Samuel set up a stone for a memorial, between Mizpeh and Shen, and named it Ebenezer, *stone of help*, 1 Sam. vii. 10—12.

Against whom were the Israelites encamped at Ebenezer? How many men did the Israelites lose? To what place was the ark carried at this time? Who were slain? When did the Israelites defeat the Philistines at the same place? What memorial was then set up between Mizpeh and Shen? Who caused this to be done?

ED, the name of the altar erected by the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half Manasseh, on the east of Jordan, in Gilead, to *witness* that they belonged to Israel, although their possessions were separated from those of the other tribes by the Jordan, Josh. xxii. 34.

What tribes erected the altar which they called Ed? Where was it set up? Of what was it intended to be a witness? Why did they conceive it necessary to set up such a witness?

E'-DEN (6), the garden which the Lord God planted for the abode of our first parents; in it grew every tree pleasant to the sight, and good for food, Gen. ii. 8—15. It was the scene of man's innocence and happiness, of his temptation, fall, and expulsion from the presence of God, Gen. iii. It is supposed to have been situated near the head of the Persian Gulf, where the rivers Euphrates and Tigris empty their waters; but several other situations have been assigned to the garden of Eden. The name Eden means *pleasure*, or *delight*, thus indicating the great beauty and richness of Adam's first inheritance; hence it was not uncommon for pleasant and fruitful localities to be called Eden.

What was Eden? What grew in it? In what state was man created? What events afterwards took place in Eden? Where is it supposed to have been situated? What does the word Eden mean? What does this name indicate, as applied to the early residence of our first parents? To what other places has the name been given?

E'-DOM (3), the country to the south of Canaan,

called also Idumea. It extends into Arabia Petrea, and to the borders of the Red Sea; it was peopled by the descendants of Esau, who are called Edomites, Gen. xxxvi. 8—43. The king of Edom refused to let the Israelites pass through his country on their way from Egypt to Canaan, though, by divine command, they offered to pay money for the meat and water they might eat and drink; they then went round the borders of Edom, by way of Mount Hor, Numb. xx. 14—21; Deut. ii. 4—6. Balaam predicted that Edom should be conquered by Israel, which was done in the reign of David, when Joab and the army of David smote every male in Edom, and Hadad, the young prince, escaped into Egypt, Numb. xxiv. 18; 1 Kings xi. 15—17. David placed garrisons in Edom, and the country remained in subjection to Judah for many years, 2 Sam. viii. 14. The Edomites revolted from Judah in the reign of Jehoram, the son of Jehoshaphat, whose wickedness was so great, that God withdrew his protection from him; and the prophecy of Isaac was then fulfilled, that Esau should break the yoke of Jacob from off his neck, Gen. xxvii. 40; 2 Kings viii. 22; 2 Chron. xxi. 8—10. In the reign of Amaziah a great battle took place between Judah and Edom, in the valley of Salt, 2 Chron. xxv. 11, 12. Several of the prophets spoke of the desolations that should come upon Edom, for their conduct to their brethren, which prophecies have been fulfilled, Ezek. xxv. 12—14. Though the descendants of Esau constantly showed their hatred to the descendants of Jacob, the Israelites were guarded against such feelings by the law of Moses, which expressly says, "Thou shalt not abhor an Edomite, for he is thy brother," Deut. xxiii. 7.

Where was Edom situated? What is Edom also called? Into what country did Edom extend? By whom was Edom peopled? What did the king of Edom refuse to the Israelites? What had they offered to do? Who had commanded this? Which way did they go when they were not allowed to pass through Edom? What

did Balaam predict of Edom? How was this prediction fulfilled? Then what did David do in Edom? In whose reign did the Edomites revolt from Judah? Why did God not protect Jehoram? What ancient prophecy was then fulfilled? What events connected with Edom took place in the reign of Amaziah? Who spoke of the desolations that should come on Edom? Why were these desolations to fall on Edom? Have these prophecies been fulfilled? How did Esau's descendants constantly act towards Jacob's descendants? By what were the Israelites guarded against similar feelings? What does the law of Moses expressly say of the Edomites?

**ED'-RE-I** (3), the metropolis of Og, king of Bashan; that king went out against the Israelites with his army, and was defeated and slain near the city. It was situated east of the Jordan, and was included in the territory of eastern Manasseh; there was also a city of this name in Naphtali, Deut. i. 4; Numb. xxi. 33—35.

Of whose country was Edrei the metropolis? What occurred to Og, when he went against the Israelites? In what various places were there cities of this name?

**EG'-LON**, a city of Judah, the king of which confederated with Adoni-zedek and three other kings of the Amorites to attack Gibeon, because the Gibeonites had made peace with Joshua. Joshua met the kings near Gibeon, and defeated them with great slaughter; they fled to Makkedah, where he put them to death, Josh. x. 3—27.

In which tribe was Eglon? In what confederation was its king united? Why did the kings thus unite against the Gibeonites? Where did Joshua meet the kings? What then took place?

**E'-GYPT** (3), an ancient and celebrated country and kingdom of Africa; it is traversed by the river Nile from south to north; the Mediterranean Sea, into which it falls, forms the northern boundary of the country; the Red Sea, and isthmus of Suez, form its eastern, and Ethiopia forms its southern boundary. Abraham went into Egypt with his family, and took Lot with him, when there was a famine in Canaan, Gen. xii. 10. Egypt was the country of Hagar, Sarah's bondwoman, Gen. xvi. 1; and the country into which

Joseph was taken by the Midianites and sold to Potiphar, one of the king's officers, Gen. xxxvii. 28—36. Joseph was cast into prison by Potiphar on a false accusation—was brought out to explain the dreams of Pharaoh—and for his wisdom was made governor of the country. Joseph's brethren came into Egypt, at first to buy corn, and afterwards with their father to settle there, Gen. xlii. 1, 2; xlvii. 1. Jacob and Joseph died in Egypt, and the descendants of Jacob were persecuted by a new king, who knew not of the services Joseph had rendered to the Egyptians, Exod. i. 8. In Egypt Moses was born;—was first hidden, then found and brought up by the king's daughter, Exod. ii. 1—10. From Egypt Moses fled at forty years of age, and went to live in Midian. Forty years after, he was chosen by God to deliver his brethren the Israelites from their bondage in Egypt, Exod. iii. God sent ten plagues on the Egyptians, because the king refused to release the Israelites, Exod. vii.—xi. Many years after, Hadad, the young prince of Edom, escaped into Egypt from the victorious armies of David, and married a princess of Egypt, 1 Kings xi. 14—20. Solomon married a daughter of one of the kings of Egypt, 1 Kings iii. 1; and Jeroboam fled to the Egyptian king, Shishak, for refuge from Solomon, 1 Kings xi. 40. When Pharaoh-Necho came from Egypt, through Judah, to make war against Assyria, Josiah went out to oppose him, and was slain, 2 Chron. xxxv. 20—23. Egypt was partially conquered by Nebuchadnezzar, Jer. xlvi. 1—26; and was afterwards wholly subjugated by Cyrus, and his son, Cambyses, king of Persia.

In what part of the world is Egypt? By what river is it traversed from south to north? What sea forms the northern boundary of Egypt? What is its eastern boundary? What country bounds it southward? Why did Abraham go into Egypt? Of what member of Abraham's household was it the native country? Which of Jacob's sons was taken as a slave into Egypt? Unto whom was he sold? Why was he cast into prison? For what purpose was he brought out of prison? How was he promoted for his wisdom? With what

object did Joseph's brethren first come into Egypt? For what did they afterwards come with their father? Did Jacob die in Egypt? By whom were the descendants of Jacob persecuted? What great lawgiver was born in Egypt? Tell me some of the events of the early life of Moses. At what age did Moses flee from Egypt? Into what land did he go? How long did he live there? What was he then chosen to do? Who sent ten plagues on Egypt? Why? Who escaped into Egypt many years after? From whom? Whom did he marry? What wise king of the Israelites married a daughter of one of the Pharaohs? Who fled into Egypt for refuge from Solomon? Who was then king of Egypt? What king of Egypt came through Judah to war against Assyria? What good king went out against him, and was slain? By whom was Egypt partially conquered? By whom was this country wholly subjugated?

**EK'-RON** (4) was a city and government of the Philistines, the people of which were very powerful. When the ark of God had been taken by the Philistines, the Ekronites were the first who proposed to send it back to the Israelites, because of the calamities brought on the country, 1 Sam. v. 10—12. The Philistines were pursued to Ekron after Goliath was slain, 1 Sam. xvii. 52. Beelzebub was worshipped by the Ekronites, and to this idol, Ahaziah, king of Israel, sent to inquire respecting his health, 2 Kings i. 2.

What was Ekron? What proposition were the Ekronites the first to make when the ark was in the hands of the Philistines? Why did they propose to return it to Israel? When were the Philistines pursued to Ekron? What god was worshipped by the Ekronites? What king of Israel sent messengers to this idol, to inquire respecting his recovery from sickness?

**E'-LAH**, a valley about three miles from Bethlehem, where the Israelites were encamped under Saul when David slew Goliath. At this place David was reproved by Eliab for leaving the sheep in the wilderness, and coming to see the battle, 1 Sam. xvii. 2, 28.

Where was Elah? When were the Israelites encamped there? For what did Eliab reprove David at Elah? What relation was Eliab to David?

**E'-LAM** (6), an ancient district of Persia. Its king, Chedorlaomer, was very powerful, and caused the kings of the cities of the Plain to pay him tribute,



Gen. xiv. 1. Daniel describes Shushan, the residence of the kings of Persia, as in Elam, Dan. viii. 2.

What was Elam? Who was one of its ancient kings? Whom did he cause to pay tribute to him? What residence of the kings of Persia was in Elam? Who mentions this?

E'-LATH, or E'-LOTH (5), a town and port of Arabia Petrea, near to Ezion-geber, on the eastern shore of the Red Sea, 1 Kings ix. 26. It was first built by the Edomites, Deut. ii. 8. When David conquered Edom, he took possession of this place, 2 Sam. viii. 14; and from the circumstance of his giving 3,000 talents of the gold of Ophir towards the temple, it is concluded that he traded hence to Ophir and the east, and to all parts of the known world, 1 Chron. xxix. 4. Solomon built ships here, and sent them to Ophir, 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18. Azariah, king of Judah, rebuilt Elath, and restored it to his kingdom, 2 Kings xiv. 21, 22. It was afterwards taken by Rezin, king of Damascus, who "recovered Elath to Syria," 2 Kings xvi. 6.

What was Elath? Who took possession of it? When? With what places is it supposed that Solomon traded from Elath? What did Solomon build at Elath? For what? Who rebuilt Elath? By whom was it afterwards recovered to Syria?

EL-EL-O'-HE-IS'-RA-EL. This name, signifying *God the God of Israel*, was given by Jacob to the altar which he erected in the field at Shalem, purchased by him from the children of Hamor, Gen. xxxiii. 18—20.

What does this name signify? By whom was it given to an altar which he erected? From whom did he purchase the field where he erected it?

E'-LIM (3), the place at which the Israelites encamped in the wilderness after they left Marah; there were at Elim "twelve wells of water, and threescore and ten palm trees," Exod. xv. 27.

When did the Israelites encamp at Elim? What is stated with respect to this encampment?

EL'-KOTH, or EL'-KO-SHAI, a village of Israel,

which was the birthplace of the prophet Nahum, Nahum i. 1.

Where was this village? What prophet was born there?

EN'-DOR (5), a town in western Manasseh, a few miles south of Mount Tabor. Near this place the army of Jabin was routed by Barak, Judg. iv. 14, 15. At Endor lived the sorceress, called the witch of Endor, whom Saul consulted shortly before his last battle, when Samuel appeared to him—rebuked him, and foretold his death, 1 Sam. xxviii. 7.

In what tribe was Endor? Near what mountain? What army was routed near this place? By whom? What celebrated character lived at Endor? Who appeared to Saul at that time, and rebuked him?

EN'-GE-DI (4), a city in Judah, on the western shore of the Dead Sea. Near this place was a cave, where David and his men found shelter when they were pursued by Saul and his army, 1 Sam. xxiii. 29. The armies of the Ammonites and Moabites, who came against Jehoshaphat, encamped at Engedi, 2 Chron. xx. 2. The country about was mountainous, and abounded in vineyards.

Where was Engedi? When did David and his men find shelter in its cave? What armies encamped at Engedi? What was the character of the country around it?

E'-NOCH, the name of the first city built in the world, so called by Cain after his son Enoch. It was east of Eden, in the land of Nod, to which country Cain was banished after the murder of his brother, Gen. iv. 17.

For what was this city remarkable? By whom was it built? Where was it? When was Cain banished to this country?

EN-RO'-GEL, a place on the south-east of Jerusalem, at the foot of Mount Sion. Ahimaaz and Jonathan hid themselves there to procure information for David of Absalom's conspiracy, 2 Sam. xvii. 17. Near the same place Adonijah made a feast for Abia-

thar, Joab, and the other supporters of his usurpation, 1 Kings i. 9.

Where was Enrogel? Who hid themselves there? For what purpose? For whom did Adonijah make a feast there? When?

E'-PHAH, a small district on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea, so called from Ephah, the elder son of Midian, Gen. xxv. 4. It was celebrated for its dromedaries and camels, Isa. lx. 6.

Where was Ephah? From whom was it so called? For what was it celebrated?

E'-PHES-DAM'-MIM, the place near Azekah where the Philistines encamped when Goliath insulted the hosts of Israel, 1 Sam. xvii. 1.

Near what town was this place? Who encamped there? When?

E'-PHRA-IM, a division of Canaan, nearly in its centre, which was occupied by the tribe of Ephraim, the younger of Joseph's sons. It was bounded on the east by the Jordan, on the west by the Mediterranean Sea, on the north by western Manasseh, and on the south by Benjamin and Dan. Its towns were numerous and populous; among them were Shiloh, Samaria, Shechem, Gezer, Michmash, Naioth, and Beth-horon. At Shiloh the ark and the tabernacle remained a considerable time, Josh. xviii. 1; Jer. vii. 12. In Mount Ephraim lived Micah, whose mother made an idol of the silver she had saved, Judg. xvii. Joshua was of this tribe, and he was buried in his own inheritance at Timnath-Serah, in Mount Ephraim, Judg. ii. 9. Abdon, one of the judges, and king Jeroboam were also Ephraimites. This tribe was one of the most powerful and warlike of Israel. The Ephraimites are often called "the children of Joseph." The mother of Ephraim, their ancestor, was Asenath, daughter of the idolatrous priest of On. As a tribe, the Ephraimites readily fell into idolatry, and were severely rebuked by the prophets for their apostacy.

By whose descendants was this division of Canaan occupied? How was it bounded on the east? How on the west? How on the

north? How on the south? Name its chief towns? What do you know of Shiloh? Who lived at Mount Ephraim? What did his mother do? What great leader of the Israelites was of this tribe? Where was Joshua buried? Mention some Ephraimites who were rulers of Israel. What was the character of the Ephraimites as a tribe? What are the Ephraimites often called? From whom were they descended maternally? Into what sin did they readily fall? Who reproved them?

**E'-PHRA-IM**, an extensive forest on the east of the Jordan, which Joshua advised the tribe of Ephraim to cut down, when they said that Mount Ephraim, their inheritance by lot, was too narrow for their tribe, Josh. xvii. 14—18. Here the battle was fought between David's servants and those that followed Absalom, and here Absalom was slain by Joab, 2 Sam. xviii. 6—17.

Where was the wood of Ephraim? What did Joshua advise the Ephraimites to do there? What battle was fought in the wood of Ephraim? Who was slain in the wood?

**EPH'-RA-TAH**, or **EPH'-RATH** (2), the ancient name of Bethlehem, on the way to which place Benjamin was born, and where Rachel died and was buried, Gen. xxxv. 19. It was also the birthplace of our Saviour, as prophesied in Micah v. 2; where it is called Bethlehem Ephratah.

Of what place is this the ancient name? Who was born on the way to it? Who died and was buried at Ephrath? How was this place also celebrated?

**ES-DRAE'-LON**, a very extensive plain, which extended from Mount Carmel and the Great Sea to the Sea of Galilee. It was also called the valley of Jezreel, and the valley of Megiddo. Many battles were fought on this plain between the children of Israel and the several nations that dwelt on their borders. Mount Tabor is situated near the centre of the plain.

How far did this plain extend? What else was it called? What great events took place on the plain? What celebrated mountain was near its centre?

**ESH'-COL** (3), a valley between Simeon and Dan, so named from the bunch of grapes cut by the spies,

which was borne between two on a staff, in order that the cluster might not be bruised, Numb. xiii. 24.

Where was the valley of Eshcol? From what was it so named? How was this bunch of grapes carried?

ESH'-TA-OL was a place near which the parents of Samson lived when he was born, and at which he was buried, Judg. xiii. 25; xvi. 31.

What remarkable person was born near Eshtaol, and was buried there?

E'-TAM (4), a city in Judah, between Bethlehem and Tekoa; in its vicinity was the rock to which Samson retired after he had destroyed the standing corn of the Philistines, Judg. xv. 18.

In what tribe was Etam? Between what places? Who retired to the rock Etam? When?

E'-THAM (3), a place on the edge of the wilderness of Etham, where the Israelites encamped after their journey from Succoth, and from whence God led them by day in a pillar of cloud, and by night in a pillar of fire, Exod. xiii. 20—22; Numb. xxxiii. 6.

Where was this place? When did the Israelites encamp there? How did God lead the Israelites from Etham?

ETH'-I-O-PI-A (1), a name given to several countries of Asia and Africa, the people of which had black or dark complexions. Miriam and Aaron spoke against Moses because of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married, Numb. xii. 1. Several Ethiopian kings are mentioned, who made war against the Israelites, 2 Chron. xiv. 9—15. Ebedmelech, who rescued Jeremiah from his dungeon, was of this country, Jer. xxxviii. 7—13. The several countries of Africa are now barbarous and idolatrous; yet the time is to come when God will be favourable to them, and cause them to know and worship himself alone. "Ethiopia shall soon stretch out her hands unto God," Psa. lxxviii. 31; Zeph. iii. 10.

To what parts of the world was this name applied? How were the

inhabitants distinguishable? Why did Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses? What did several Ethiopian kings do? What kindness did Ebedmelech, the Ethiopian, show to Jeremiah? In what state are the countries of Africa now? What change is to take place? Repeat a prophecy respecting the conversion of Africa.

**EU-PHRA'-TES** (5, 6), the great river of Asia, which flowed through the garden of Eden, Gen. ii. 14; it rises in the mountains of Armenia, flows by Syria, Mesopotamia, and the ruins of the great city Babylon, and falls into the Persian Gulf. Hadadezer was about to establish a kingdom by the Euphrates, when David slew him, 1 Chron. xviii. 3. This river is mentioned as one of the boundaries of the promised land.

Through what famous garden did this river flow? Where does it rise? Describe its course? Where does it fall? What was Hadadezer about to do when he was slain? In what connection with the promised land is this river mentioned?

**E'-ZI-ON-GE'-BER** (3), one of the encampments of the Israelites in the wilderness; it was on the coast of the Red Sea, Numb. xxxiii. 35; Deut. ii. 8. It was the place where Solomon built his ships wherewith to trade to distant countries, 1 Kings ix. 26; 2 Chron. viii. 17, 18; ix. 21; and also the place at which Jehoshaphat and Ahaziah built ships to trade to Tarshish, 2 Chron. xx. 35—37.

What was Ezion-geber? Where was it? For what did Solomon build ships there? Who else built ships there?

## G

**GAD** (4), the district of Canaan occupied by the descendants of Gad, the seventh son of Jacob; it was bounded on the west by the Jordan, north by eastern Manasseh, east by the Ammonites, and south by Reuben. The Gadites and the Reubenites occupied the country of the kings Sihon and Og, after those kings were defeated; in this district the pasture lands were very extensive and fertile. The chief cities of

Gad were Bethhoron, Mahanaim, Penuel, Ramoth-gilead, Mizpeh, and Succoth, Numb. xxxii. 33; Deut. iii. 12—17.

By whom was this portion of the promised land occupied? Who was Gad? How was it bounded on the west? How on the north? How on the east? How on the south? Whose country did the Gadites and Reubenites occupy? What is the nature of the district? Which were the chief cities of Gad?

GAL'EED (2), the name of the heap of stones set up for a pillar by Jacob in Gilead, when he made a covenant with Laban, his father-in-law: the name means *the heap of witness*, Gen. xxxi. 52.

Of what was Galeed the name? When was it set up? What does this name mean?

GATH (4), one of the five principalities of the Philistines, and one of the places to which the ark was carried, 1 Sam. v. 8; it was the birthplace of Goliath, 1 Sam. xvii. 4; it was destroyed by David, rebuilt and fortified by his grandson, Rehoboam, 2 Chron. xi. 8; and again destroyed by Uzziah, king of Judah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 6; but it recovered its strength, and was laid waste by Hazael, king of Syria. Achish, the king of Gath, befriended David when Saul sought to slay him, 1 Sam. xxvii. 5, 6. The posterity of Goliath were slain at Gath, 1 Chron. xx. 4—8.

What was Gath? What sacred property was carried there? Of whom was it the birthplace? By whom was it destroyed? Who rebuilt and fortified it? By whom was it afterwards destroyed? Did it recover its strength? Who laid it waste? What king of Gath befriended David? Whose posterity were slain at Gath?

GATH-HE'-PHER, a town which was the birthplace of the prophet Jonah, 2 Kings xiv. 25; and which is believed to be the same as Gittah-hepher, in the tribe of Zebulun, Josh. xix. 13.

Of whom was Gath-hepher the birthplace? Where is it said to have been situated? What city is believed to be the same as Gath-hepher?

GATH-RIM'-MON (4), the name of cities in Dan, Manasseh, and Ephraim; they were all Levitical cities.

Where were there cities of this name? What kind of cities were they all?

GA'-ZA (4), a strong city and principality of the Philistines, which was about fifty miles south-west of Jerusalem. It was taken from them by the armed men of the tribe of Judah shortly after the death of Joshua, Judg. i. 18; but was again retaken, and stored to the kingdom of the Philistines when Israel forgot the Lord, for we find it in their possession a short time after. It was the city whose gates Samson carried away, and to which he was taken prisoner after his eyes were put out. Here he afterwards pulled down the house of Dagon upon the lords of the Philistines: this temple must have been of great extent, as there were 3,000 persons assembled upon the roof, Judg. xvi. 3, 21—30.

What was Gaza? What distance and direction was it from Jerusalem? Who carried away its gates? When was he taken prisoner there? What did Samson afterwards do at Gaza? How many persons were then assembled on its roof?

GE'-BA, a city of Benjamin, given to the Levites of the family of Kohath, Josh. xxi. 17. It was fortified by Asa, "that he might not suffer any to go out or come in" to Judah, 1 Kings xv. The phrase, "from Geba to Beersheba," is used to express the extent of the kingdom of Judah, 2 Kings xxiii. 8.

What do you know of Geba? Why did Asa fortify this city? What phrase is used to express the extent of the kingdom of Judah?

GE'-RAR (2), a royal city and country of the Philistines, the kings of which were called Abimelech; the city was near Gaza, and the territory was extensive, Gen. xx. 2. Abraham and Isaac both went to Gerar at times when there was a famine in Canaan, Gen. xxvi. 1. It seems that Gerar afterwards came into the possession of other people; for in the time of Asa, Zerah, an Ethiopian prince, reigned there, who was defeated in battle with king Asa, 2 Chron. xiv. 13.



What were the kings of Gerar called? Near what city was Gerar? At what times did Abraham and Isaac go to Gerar? Who was there defeated in battle by Asa, king of Judah?

GER'-I-ZIM (4), a celebrated mountain in the tribe of Ephraim, near Shechem, in Samaria, and opposite to Mount Ebal. Upon it six of the tribes were assembled, to pronounce the blessings of the law, Deut. xxvii. 12, 13. On this mountain Jotham spoke to the Shechemites the parable of the trees desiring a king, Judg. ix. 7. In the time of Nehemiah, the Samaritans built a temple on Gerizim.

Near what city was Mount Gerizim? What mountain was opposite to it? For what were six tribes assembled on it? Who built a temple on Mount Gerizim?

GE'-SHUR (5), the capital of the small kingdom of the same name in the north of the promised land, on the east of Jordan; it was allotted to Manasseh, but it was not conquered by the Israelites, Josh. xiii. 2, 13. Maacah, daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur, was one of David's wives, and the mother of Absalom, 2 Sam. iii. 3. To this city Absalom retired after he had caused his brother Amnon to be slain, 2 Sam. xiii. 37. There was another Geshur in the south of Canaan, which was ravaged by David while he was in the service of Achish, king of Gath, 1 Sam. xxvii. 8.

Where was the kingdom of Geshur? How was David allied to its king? When did Absalom retire thither? How was the other Geshur connected with the history of David?

GE'-ZER (5), a city of Canaan, the inhabitants of which were not expelled by the Israelites, though their king, Horam, was overthrown, with his mighty army, by Joshua, Josh. x. 33. Many years after, Pharaoh, king of Egypt, destroyed its inhabitants, and gave the city as a present to his daughter, Solomon's wife, 1 Kings ix. 16, 17.

Who overthrew Horam, king of Gezer? Did the Israelites completely expel the people of Gezer? Who destroyed the inhabitants many years after? To whom did he present the city?

**GIB'-BE-THON**, a city in the district of Dan, which was repossessed by the Philistines. The Israelites besieged it under Baasha, the commander of their armies, who slew Nadab, and usurped the throne of Israel, 1 Kings xv. 27.

Where was Gibbethon? Who slew Nadab there? What was Baasha? What did he then do?

**GIB'-E-AH** (4), a city of Benjamin, sometimes called Gibeah of Benjamin, a few miles north of Jerusalem; it was the scene of the desolation of the tribe of Benjamin for their wickedness to the wife of a Levite of Ephraim, Judg. xx., xxi. It was the birthplace of Saul, and hence it was called Gibeah of Saul. At Gibeah Jonathan's friendship for David commenced—they covenanted to befriend each other—and Saul became jealous of the praises of David. Here also, when Saul was troubled, David played on the harp before him, and he was refreshed, 1 Sam. xviii. 1—16.

In what tribe was Gibeah? What tribe was nearly destroyed at Gibeah? In retribution for what crime? Of whom was Gibeah the birthplace? Whose friendship commenced at Gibeah? What did they covenant to do? Of what did Saul become jealous? What did David do at Gibeah when Saul was troubled? What was the effect?

**GIB'-E-ON** (4), the chief city of the Gibeonites; it was situated on a hill, about nine miles north from Jerusalem. The ark remained at Gibeon many years, and the ceremonies of worship were there kept up. Solomon went thither to make his offerings to God, and he was there honoured with special tokens of divine favour, 2 Chron. i. 6. The Gibeonites were Hivites, and the only people of Canaan who made peace with the Israelites, Josh. xi. 19; they used deceit towards the Israelites, to be at peace with them, and they were punished by being made "hewers of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord," Josh. x. Two of the Canaanitish kings attacked the Gibeonites for having made peace with Israel, but

Joshua marched from Gilgal to their relief, fell on the army of the confederated kings, and slew them with great slaughter. It was at this battle that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still upon Gibeon, and the moon in the valley of Ajalon, till the people had avenged themselves on their enemies, Josh. x. 1—14. Saul slew many of the Gibeonites when he destroyed the city of Nob, 1 Sam. xxii. 19; and in the reign of David, Israel was visited for Saul's crime with a severe famine, which lasted three years, when satisfaction was made for Saul's cruelty; the Gibeonites demanded seven of Saul's sons to be delivered to them to be hanged, and their demand was acceded to, 2 Sam. xxi. 1—9.

Of what people was Gibeon the chief city? How was it situated? What was its distance from Jerusalem? How long was the ark at Gibeon? For what did Solomon go to Gibeon? How was he honoured when he made his offerings to God? For what did the Gibeonites use deceit towards the Israelites? How were they punished? To which division of the Canaanites did they belong? In what respect were they different to the other Canaanites? Who attacked the Gibeonites for having made peace with Israel? What did Joshua do? What miracle took place at this battle? When did Saul slay many of the Gibeonites? How was Israel visited for this crime? What did the Gibeonites then demand?

GI'HON, a fountain or brook near Mount Sion, at which Solomon was anointed king after Adonijah had been proclaimed by his friends, 1 Kings i. 33. The name also of one of the rivers of Eden, Gen. ii. 13.

Where was the fountain of Gihon? Who was anointed king there? Who had been previously proclaimed king? Of what was Gihon also the name?

GIL'-BOA (5), a ridge of mountains a few miles from Bethshan. At the battle there between the Israelites and the Philistines, Saul fell upon his sword, and killed himself, and three of his sons—Jonathan, Abinadab, and Melchishua, were slain, 1 Sam. xxxi. 1—5.

Where were the mountains of Gilboa? Between what nations was there a battle at Gilboa? What did Saul do at this battle? Which of his sons were slain?

## E

**GIL'EAD** (4). The mountains of Gilead lie east of the Jordan, and extend from Anti-libanus southward into Arabia Petrea. On one of these hills was Galeed, the heap of witness, of Jacob and Laban, Gen. xxxi. 47. The northern part of the land of Gilead, called Bashan, was celebrated for its oak-trees, and its herds of cattle; and in this country was produced a balm or balsam, which added much to its fame, Gen. xxxvii. 25; Jer. viii. 22. The middle part was more particularly called Gilead. Gilead was the first portion of Canaan which was conquered by the Israelites, Deut. ii. 36; iii. 10. At the fords of the Jordan the Gileadites slew 42,000 Ephraimites, because that tribe had sought to quarrel with the people of Gilead, Judg. xii. 6. Jair and Jephthah, two of the judges of Israel, were Gileadites, Judg. x. 3; xi. 1. Elijah the prophet was one of the inhabitants of Gilead, 1 Kings xvii. 1.

Where do the mountains of Gilead lie? How far do they extend? What memorial was on one of the hills? What was the northern part of Gilead called? For what was Bashan celebrated? What part was more particularly called Gilead? For what was Gilead famed? What part of Canaan was first conquered by the Israelites? Where did the Gileadites slay 42,000 Ephraimites? For what? Mention two of the judges who were Gileadites. Which of the prophets is called an inhabitant of Gilead?

**GIL'GAL** (4, 5), a city on the east of Jericho, about 18 miles north-east from Jerusalem, and the place where the Israelites encamped after they had passed over the Jordan. It was here that Joshua set up the memorial of twelve stones taken out of the Jordan, one for each tribe—that the manna ceased falling—the first Passover in Canaan was kept—and the people ate of the old corn of the land, Josh. iv. 20; v. 10—13. At Gilgal God instructed Joshua about the taking of Jericho; and here the Gibeonites deceived Joshua, Josh. vi. 2—6; ix. 3—15. Ehud slew Eglon, the king of Moab, at Gilgal, and thus delivered Israel from the oppression of the Moabites, Judg. iii. 20—22. Here Saul was made king over

Israel, 1 Sam. xi. 15—sacrificed contrary to God's commands, and was informed by Samuel of God's rejection of him—he was also reprov'd at Gilgal for having saved Agag, the Amalekite, and his rejection was there more strongly repeated by Samuel, who put Agag to death, 1 Sam. xv. At this place Elisha healed the poisonous pottage; and the bread which was brought by a man of Baal-shalisha, when there was a dearth in the land, was miraculously increased, 2 Kings iv. 38—44.

Where was Gilgal? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? When did the Israelites encamp at Gilgal? What did Joshua set up at Gilgal? What other events then took place? About what did God instruct Joshua at Gilgal? What did Ehud do at Gilgal? What events in Saul's life took place at Gilgal? What miracle did Elisha perform there?

GI'-LOH, a city of Judah, of which Ahithophel was a native, 2 Sam. xv. 12.

In what tribe was Giloh? What celebrated man was a native of this city?

GIR'-GA-SA (2), an ancient city of the Philistines, east of the lake Cinnereth, the people of which were called Gergashites or Gergesenes, Gen. x. 16; Josh. iii. 10; 1 Chron. i. 14.

Of what people was Gergasa a city? Where was it situated? What were its inhabitants called?

GOB, a place where two battles were fought between the Israelites and the Philistines, and supposed to be near to, or the same place as, Gezer, 2 Sam. xxi. 18, 19; 1 Chron. xx. 4.

What events took place at Gob? Near what place, or the same as what place, is it supposed to be?

GO-MOR'-RAH (2), one of the cities of the plain of Sodom, supposed to be the second in extent, which was destroyed with its inhabitants for their abominations, Gen. xix. 24, 25.

What was Gomorrah? What rank did it occupy among the cities of the plain? For what were the city and its inhabitants destroyed?

GO'-SHEN (3), the district of Egypt which Pharaoh gave to Jacob and his family, in which they

settled, where Jacob lived seventeen years, and where he died, Gen. xlvii. 27, 28. It was on the eastern side of the Nile, and had excellent pastures; it was preserved from the plagues with which the other parts of Egypt were afflicted, Exod. viii. 22, &c.

Where was the district of Goshen? Who lived there? Who gave it to them? How long did Jacob live in Goshen? On which side of the Nile was it? From what was Goshen preserved?

**GO'-ZAN (6)**, a city or country of Mesopotamia, and one of the places to which the Israelites were taken captive; also the name of a river of that country, 2 Kings xvii. 6; xviii. 11.

Where was Gozan? Who were taken captive to Gozan? Of what was it also the name?

**GRE-CIA**, countries peopled by the descendants of Javan, the fourth son of Japheth; comprising much of Asia Minor, and the islands of the Mediterranean, Dan. x. 20.

By whom were the countries called Grecia peopled? What parts of the earth did these countries comprise?

## H

**HACH'-I-LAH**, a hill in the wilderness of Maon, where David concealed himself from Saul. The Ziphites informed Saul that David was there, 1 Sam. xxiii. 19; xxvi. 1.

Where was the hill Hachilah? Who concealed himself there? From whom?

**HA'-DAD-RIM'-MON**, a city of the valley of Jezreel, where a battle was fought between Josiah, king of Judah, and Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt, when Josiah was slain, 2 Kings xxiii. 29; Zech. xii. 11.

Where was Hadad-rimmon? Between what kings was there a battle fought in the valley? Who was slain in the battle?

**HA'-MATH (5)**. This small kingdom of Syria, on the north of Canaan, was included in the land

promised to Abraham, but it was not possessed by the Israelites till the time of Solomon, who made himself master of the country, and built store-cities there, 2 Chron. viii. 4.

What do you learn of Hamath? When did it come into the possession of the Israelites?

**HA'-MATH**, a city of Syria, and the capital of a kingdom of the same name, beyond Mount Hermon. Toi, the king of Hamath in David's time, sent his son with presents to David after one of his great victories. There were several other places of this name, 2 Sam. viii. 9, 10.

Where was Hamath? What king of Hamath sent presents to David? When? By whom did he send them?

**HA'-RAN** (6), a city in the north of Mesopotamia, in which Abraham sojourned, with his father and brothers, after leaving Ur of the Chaldees, on his way into Canaan. Its name was taken from Haran, the father of Lot. Terah is said to have died and been buried there, Gen. xi. 31, 32; xii. 5.

Where was Haran? When did Abraham and his family sojourn there? After whom is it said to have been named? Who died and was buried there?

**HA'-ROD**, a well at the foot of Mount Gilboa, near which Gideon encamped in his war with the Midianites, Judg. vii. 1.

Where was the well of Harod? Who encamped there? When?

**HAR'-O-SHETH** (4), the name of a town which was the residence of Sisera, the general of Jabin, king of Canaan, Judg. iv. 2.

Of whom was Harosheth the residence? What was Sisera?

**HAV'-I-LAH** (1). The land of Havilah is spoken of in several parts of Scripture. Moses says of the river Pison, that it "compasseth the whole land of Havilah, where there is gold," Gen. ii. 11. The situation of this country is not positively known. There was a country of the same name to the south

of Judea, which is mentioned as the north-western boundary of the descendants of Ishmael, Gen. xxv. 18. This country was probably so named from Havilah, one of the descendants of Cush.

What river does Moses say compasseth Havilah? Is the situation of this country known? Where was there another country of the same name? How is it mentioned? From whom was it probably named?

**HAZ-E'ROTH** (3), the third encampment of the Israelites after leaving Sinai, and the place where Aaron and Miriam spoke against Moses, for which Miriam was punished with leprosy, Numb. xi. 35; xii.

What was Hazeroth? Who spoke against Moses at this place? How was Miriam punished?

**HA'-ZOR** (4), a place near the waters of Merom, in the north of Canaan, of which Jabin was the king. When he oppressed the Israelites, they were delivered by Deborah and Barak, Judg. iv. 2.

Where was Hazor? Who was king of Hazor? Who delivered the Israelites from his oppression?

**HE'-BRON** (4), an ancient and celebrated city in the territory of Judah; it was situated on an eminence, was about twenty miles south of Jerusalem, and the same distance north of Beersheba. It is the place where Abraham lived after he was separated from Lot, Gen. xiii. 18. Sarah died at Hebron, and was buried in the cave of Machpelah, where several of the patriarchs and their wives were also buried, Gen. xxiii. 2. Isaac and Jacob both lived at Hebron, and Esau and Jacob were born there. Jacob resided at Hebron when he sent Joseph to his brethren at Shechem to inquire after them and their flocks, Gen. xxxvii. 14. The city was taken, and its king killed, by Joshua; it was again conquered by Caleb, who was assisted by Othniel; and it was allotted to Caleb for an inheritance, Josh. x. 36, 37; xv. 13. At Hebron David was first proclaimed king, and kept his court for the first seven years of his reign, before he took Jerusalem,



2 Sam. ii. 1—4, 11. At Hebron also Absalom and Ahithophel conspired against David, 2 Sam. xv. 12. During the captivity of the Jews, the Edomites invaded Judah, and took Hebron. It was appointed to be a Levitical city, and a city of refuge.

In what division of Canaan was the ancient city of Hebron? How was it situated? How far from Jerusalem? In what direction? How far from Beersheba? In what direction? When did Abraham live at Hebron? What near relative of his died there? Where was she buried? Who were also buried in this cave? Who lived at Hebron after Abraham? Who were born there? Where did Jacob reside when he sent his son Joseph to his brethren? Where did he send him? By whom was Hebron taken, and its king killed? By whom was it again conquered? To whom was it allotted for an inheritance? Who was first proclaimed king at Hebron? How long did he reside there? What city did he afterwards take, and go to reside at? Who conspired against David at Hebron? When did the Edomites invade Judah, and take Hebron? How was Hebron otherwise noted?

HEL'-BON (6), a city of Syria, about 200 miles north of Damascus, now known by the name of Aleppo. It is mentioned by Ezekiel as celebrated for choice wines, Ezek. xxvii. 18.

Where was Helbon? By what name is it now known? For what was it celebrated?

HEL'-KATH-HAZ'-ZU-RIM, which means *the field of strong men*, was the name of a place near the city of Gibeon, so called from the combat between twelve men of Ishbosheth's army, and twelve from the army of David; they fought till all were destroyed, 2 Sam. ii. 16.

Where was Helkath-Hazzurim? Between what parties did a combat take place there? How long did they fight? What does this name signify?

HE'-NA, a town in Mesopotamia, probably the same as is called Anah, which was situated on an island of the Euphrates. This was one of the places which Sennacherib boasted of having overthrown, 2 Kings xvii. 34; Isa. xxxvii. 13.

Where was this town? Where was Anah situated? Who boasted of having overthrown it?

**HER'-MON** (2), one of a chain of mountains which bounded the land of Bashan, on the east of Jordan. It was celebrated for its height, and for its summit being, like Lebanon, covered with snow; it is mentioned as the northern boundary of the promised land beyond the Jordan, Deut. iii. 8, 9.

What was Hermon? On which side of Jordan was it? For what is it celebrated? As what is it mentioned? What was it also called?

**HESH'-BON** (4), the chief city of Sihon, king of the Moabites, Josh. xiii. 10; it was afterwards included in the tribe of Reuben, Numb. xxi. 25; xxxii. 37. After the captivity of the ten tribes, the Moabites again possessed it.

Of what people was Heshbon the chief city? In which tribe was it afterwards included? When did the Moabites again possess it?

**HID'-DE-KEL** (6), one of the four rivers which watered the garden of Eden, and supposed to be the same as the Tigris, Gen. ii. 14.

What was Hiddekel? What river, as now named, is supposed to be the same as Hiddekel?

**HIN'-NOM**, a valley on the south of Jerusalem, and the boundary between the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, Josh. xv. 8. In this valley the worst kinds of idolatry were practised by the Israelites, who made their innocent children to pass through the fire, and drowned their shrieks with the din of musical instruments, 2 Kings xxiii. 10; Jer. vii. 31.

Where was the valley of Hinnom? Between what tribes was it the boundary? What did the Israelites practise in this valley? Of what nature were these practices?

**HIT'-TITES** (2), one of the nations of the Canaanites, whom the Israelites were to expel, Gen. xv. 20; they dwelt in the neighbourhood of Hebron, Gen. xxiii. 2, 3. The Hittites were descendants of Heth, a son of Canaan.

In what group of nations were the Hittites included? Who were to expel them? In what part of Canaan did they live? Of whom were they descendants?

**HI-VITES** (2), a people also descended from Canaan, who were conquered by the Philistines, and expelled from the country; they were chiefly settled about Shechem and Gibeon, Gen. v. 17; Josh. ix. 7—19.

From whom were the Hivites descended? By whom were they conquered? Where were they chiefly settled?

**HO'-BAH**, a place north of Capernaum, to which Abraham and his servants pursued Chedorlaomer and the kings who took Lot captive, Gen. xiv. 15.

Where was Hobah? Who was pursued thither? By whom? Did Abraham recover Lot?

**HOR** (3), a mountain of Arabia Petrea, on the borders of Edom, where Aaron died and was buried. It is said to be the highest of the mountains of Seir, Numb. xx. 22—28.

Where was Mount Hor? On what borders? Who died and was buried there? What is Hor said to be?

**HO'-REB** (3), a celebrated mountain of Arabia, to the west of Sinai. On Horeb, where Moses fed the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, God commissioned him, from the burning bush, to go and deliver the Israelites from bondage, Exod. iii. 1. At the foot of Horeb he struck the rock, when the Israelites murmured for water, and the stream gushed forth, Exod. xvii. 6. To Horeb Elijah retired, when he was persecuted by Jezebel; and here God commanded him to go and anoint Hazael to be king of Syria, Jehu to be king of Israel, and Elisha to succeed himself; and when he mourned the idolatries of the Jews, God comforted him with the assurance that there were in Israel 7,000 men who had not bowed the knee to Baal, 1 Kings xix. 8—19.

Where was Mount Horeb? Who fed his flocks there? What did God commission him to do? With what results did Moses strike the rock at Horeb? When did Elijah retire to Horeb? What did God then command him to do? Wherefore did Elijah mourn and complain at Horeb? With what assurance did God comfort him?

HO-RO-NA'-IM, a city of the Moabites, and the residence of Sanballat, who was a petty prince of that country in the time of Nehemiah, Isa. xv. 5; Jer. xlviii. 34; Neh. ii. 10—19.

To whom did Horonaim belong? Who resided there? In whose time?

HOR'-MAH, a place at which the Israelites were at first discomfited by the Amalekites, but which they afterwards took and destroyed, with Arad, its king, Numb. xiv. 45; xxi. 3. It was included in the territory of Simeon, and at first called Zephath, Judg. i. 17.

Who were discomfited at Hormah? By whom? What did they afterwards do? In whose territory was it included? What was it at first called?

## I

I'-JON, one of the towns of Israel, which was taken and plundered by Benhadad, king of Syria, in the reigns of Asa, king of Judah, and Baasha, king of Israel, 1 Kings xv. 20.

By whom was Ijon taken? In whose reigns?

I-DU-ME'-A, or E'-DOM (3), the country to the south of Canaan, called also Edom; it extends into Arabia Petrea, and to the borders of the Red Sea. It was peopled by the descendants of Esau, who are called Edomites. See EDOM.

What is Idumea also called? What is its extent? By whom was it peopled? What are its people called?

ISH'-MA-EL-ITES, the descendants of Ishmael, the son of Abraham and Hagar. Ishmael was the father of twelve princes, the heads of the twelve Arab tribes, who still inhabit the same wilderness in which Hagar and her son wandered when they were driven from the house of Abraham, and in whom the prophecy is fulfilled, that Ishmael should be a wild man,

his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him, Gen. xvi. 12; xxv. 16.

Of whom were the Ishmaelites descendants? Of whom was Ishmael the son? Of how many princes was he the father? Of whom were they the chiefs? What country do they still inhabit? In them what prophecy is fulfilled?

**ISH'-TOB**, a city and country in the land of Tob, at the north of the mountains of Gilead, Judg. xi. 3—5. It was afterwards included in the kingdom of Syria; and in the time of David it furnished the Ammonites with 1,200 men to go against him, 2 Sam. x. 6.

In what land was Ishtob? What was its situation? In what kingdom was it afterwards included? How many men did it furnish the Ammonites with against David?

**IS'-RA-EL**, the kingdom of the ten tribes which revolted from Rehoboam, and chose Jeroboam to be their king. Its capital was at first Shechem, and afterwards Samaria, 1 Kings xii. 16—19, 25; xvi. 24. Jeroboam set up calves at Dan and Bethel, and his people early fell away from the worship of God; he also made priests of the "lowest of the people, who were not of the sons of Levi," 1 Kings xii. 28—31. The kings of Israel and their people fell into gross idolatry, and disregarded the warnings of the prophets whom God sent to them. Many enemies were raised up against them; and in the reign of Pekah two tribes and a half were taken captive into Assyria by Tiglath-pileser, the king of that empire, 2 Kings xv. 29. In the following reign, Shalmaneser came against Israel, besieged and destroyed Samaria, and took captive the other tribes of Israel. Strangers from different parts of Assyria were then placed in Israel; they intermarried with the few Israelites who were left in the land, rebuilt Samaria, and took the name of Samaritans, 2 Kings xvii. At first all these people were idolaters; but after some years they built a temple for the worship of God on Mount Gerizim, where the

writings of Moses were regularly read. When the tribes of Judah returned from their captivity in Babylon, the Samaritans opposed the rebuilding of the temple at Jerusalem, and the walls of the city; but Nehemiah and the princes of Judah overcame their enmity and opposition. The successive kings of Israel were Jeroboam, Nadab, Baasha, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab, Ahaziah, Joram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, Jehoash, Jeroboam II., Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, and Hoshea, in whose reign the kingdom was wholly subverted by the Assyrians. The chief prophets of Israel were, the man of God from Judah, and Ahijah, in the reign of Jeroboam; Elijah, Elisha, and Micaiah, from the reign of Ahab to that of Jehoash; Jonah, Hosea, and Amos, chiefly in the reign of Jeroboam II.; and Oded, in the reign of Pekah.

What section of Jacob's descendants formed the kingdom of Israel? From whom did they revolt? Whom did they choose to be their king? What was the first capital of Israel? What city was afterwards its capital? What did Jeroboam do at Dan and Bethel? From what did his people fall away? Whom did he make priests? What evils did the people of Israel commit? How did God warn them? Did they regard his warnings? How did God punish them? What evil befell them in the reign of Pekah? Who came against Israel in the reign of their next king? What did he do? Who were then placed in the cities of Israel? With whom did they intermarry? What city did they rebuild? What name did they take? What kind of worship did they engage in at first? What did they do after some years? What were read in this temple? What work did the Samaritans oppose when the Jews returned from their seventy years' captivity? Who overcame their enmity and opposition? Who were the successive kings of Israel? In whose reign was the kingdom wholly subverted by Assyria? Who were the chief prophets whom God sent to warn them of their wickedness and idolatry? In whose reigns did they prophesy?

**IS-SA-CHAR (4).** The portion of Canaan occupied by this tribe was bounded on the north by Zebulun, on the south and west by western Manasseh, and on the east by Gad. The head of the tribe was the ninth son of Jacob; his mother was Leah. The beautiful valley of Jezreel was in this territory, which also included the mountains of

Carmel, Gilboa, and Tabor. The chief towns of Issachar were Shunem, Jezreel, Beth-shemesh, Megiddo, Dothan, Kishon, and Aphek, Gen. xlix. 14, 15; Josh. xix. 17—23. Tola, one of the judges of Israel, was of this tribe, Judg. x. 1.

How was the portion of the tribe of Issachar bounded? Which son of Jacob was he? Who was his mother? What beautiful valley was in his portion? What towns did the tribe possess? What celebrated mountains were in this territory? Which of the judges of Israel was an Issacharite?

## J

**JAB'-BOK** (4), a small river which rises in the mountains of Gilead, and falls into the Jordan, to the south of the lake Cinnereth; it was at one time the boundary between the country of the Amorites and that of the Ammonites, Numb. xxi. 24; Deut. ii. 37; iii. 16. Jacob crossed this river when he returned from Padan-aram to Canaan, at the time when he wrestled with an angel, and had his name changed to Israel, Gen. xxxii. 22.

Where does the Jabbok rise? Into what does it fall? What boundary did it form before the Israelites took Canaan? When did Jacob cross this river? What remarkable circumstance in his life took place at that time?

**JA'-BESH-GIL'-E-AD** (4), a city beyond Jordan, in Gad, at the foot of one of the mountains of Gilead. The Benjamites procured themselves wives at this city after their tribe was nearly destroyed for their sin at Gibeah, Judg. xxi. 8—12. Nahash, king of the Ammonites, besieged Jabesh-gilead, and required the inhabitants to allow him to thrust out their right eyes, to show their submission to him. Saul, however, came to their assistance, and delivered them from the Ammonites, 1 Sam. xi. 1—11. The people of Jabesh-gilead ever after felt grateful to Saul and his family; and when, after his death, his body and the bodies of

his sons were fixed to the walls of Bethshan, the men of Jabesh-gilead fetched them away, and interred them with honour, 1 Sam. xxxi. 11—13.

In what territory was Jabesh-gilead? How was it situated? What did the Benjamites do at this city? When? For what had their tribe been nearly destroyed? What king besieged Jabesh-gilead? What did he require the inhabitants to do? Who came to their help, and delivered them? How did the people of Jabesh-gilead feel ever after to Saul for this service? How did they show their gratitude?

**JAB'-NEH**, a city of the Philistines, about twelve miles south of Joppa; it was taken by Uzziah, king of Judah, 2 Chron. xxvi. 6. At a short distance from the city was a good port.

Where was Jabneh? By what king was it taken? How do you know it was on the coast?

**JA'-COB'S WELL**, a fountain near Shechem, where Jacob lived before the Shechemites were slaughtered by his sons Simeon and Levi, Gen. xxxiii. 18—20.

Where was Jacob's well? Where did Jacob live then? What caused him to change his residence?

**JA'-HAZ**, a city of the Amorites, beyond Jordan, where Sihon, the king, was defeated by the Israelites, Numb. xxi. 23, 24. It was afterwards given to the Reubenites, and was one of the forty-eight Levitical cities, Deut. ii. 32; Josh. xxi. 36.

To whom did Jahaz belong? Where was it situated? Who was defeated there? To whom was it given? How was it otherwise noted?

**JA'-VAN** (1), a town or district in Arabia Felix, whose inhabitants supplied the Tyrians with slaves and with vessels of brass, Ezek. xxvii. 13, 19. The isles of Greece are also called by this name, Isa. lxvi. 19.

Where was Javan? With what did this place supply Tyre? What isles are also called by this name?

**JA'-ZER** (4), *he that helps*, a city at the foot of the mountains of Gilead, near a small river of the



same name that falls into the Jordan, Numb. xxxii. In its neighbourhood was a small lake, called the Sea of Jazer by the prophet Jeremiah, xlvi. 32.

Where was Jazer situated? Which of the prophets speaks of the Sea of Jazer?

JE'-BUS (2), an ancient name of Jerusalem before it was conquered by David; its founder was Jebus, the father of the Jebusites, who occupied the city and the surrounding country, 1 Chron. xi. 4, 5.

Of what city was Jebus an ancient name? By whom was this city conquered? Who was its founder? What parts did the Jebusites occupy?

JE-HOSH'-A-PHAT, a valley east of Jerusalem, through which the brook Kidron flows; it is between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives.

Where was the valley of Jehoshaphat? What brook runs through it? Between what places are the valley and brook situated?

JER'-I-CHO (4), a large city in Benjamin, situated about six miles west of the Jordan, and nineteen north-east of Jerusalem; it is called by Moses "the city of palm trees," Deut. xxxiv. 3. It was the first city that was taken by the Israelites after they entered the promised land; it was taken by Joshua exactly in accordance with the commands of God, and its walls fell down as God had purposed, Josh. vi. 20. The city was quite destroyed, and the inhabitants, except Rahab, who had sheltered the spies, were put to the sword. At that time Joshua pronounced a curse on any one who should rebuild the city; and this curse was accurately fulfilled about 500 years after, when it was rebuilt by Hiel the Beth-elite, Josh. vi. 26; 1 Kings xvi. 34. In the time of Elijah and Elisha there was a school of the prophets at Jericho, but the waters near the city were both salt and bitter, and the land was barren. Elisha healed the waters by throwing salt into them, and thenceforth they became both wholesome and fertilizing, 2 Kings ii. 19—22.

In what tribe was Jericho? How far from the Jordan? How far from Jerusalem? In what direction from Jerusalem? What is this city called by Moses? How is it remarkable in the history of the Israelites? According to whose commands was it taken? What became of the city and the inhabitants? Why was Rahab saved? Who pronounced a curse on any one who should rebuild the city? Was this curse fulfilled? When? Who rebuilt it? What place of instruction was there at Jericho in the time of Elijah and Elisha? What is said of the waters at that time? How did Elisha heal them? What change then took place in them?

**JE-RU'-SA-LEM** (2, 4, 5) was the metropolis of the land of Israel. It is often spoken of in the Scriptures as the Holy City, because God chose it to place there his name, his temple, and his worship, Neh. xi. 1, &c.; Deut. xii. 11. It was in the southern portion of Canaan, which was occupied by the Jebusites, and it was situated partly in Judah and partly in Benjamin. It is supposed to have been the city of Melchizedek, king of Salem, Gen. xiv. 18. Joshua partly conquered it, and the Israelites and the Jebusites jointly possessed the city, but occupied different parts. After about 400 years had elapsed, David expelled the Jebusites, and removed his own residence from Hebron to Jerusalem, which was sometimes called the city of David, 1 Chron. xi. 4—7; 2 Sam. v. 7. He soon after brought the ark from Kirjath-jearim to the city by a stately procession of Levites, musicians, and singers, amid a vast assemblage of the people. David began to enlarge and to beautify the city. Solomon greatly extended it, built palaces in it, and, by the direction of God, erected that magnificent building called the temple, 1 Kings vi. During the reigns of David and Solomon, Jerusalem was the metropolis of all Israel. In the reign of Rehoboam, after the separation of the ten tribes, it was the capital of the kingdom of Judah, and it was taken and pillaged by Shishak, king of Egypt, 2 Chron. xii. In the reign of Amaziah, it was again taken and plundered by Jehoash, king of Israel, 2 Chron. xxv. 23, 24. Pharaoh-Necho also entered the city, when he deposed Jehoahaz, and made Jehoiakim

king, 2 Chron. xxxvi. It was several times ravaged by Nebuchadnezzar; and in the reign of Zedekiah, after undergoing a siege for two years, it was taken by the Babylonians and burnt, 2 Kings xxv. 1—10. It then lay in ruins until after the return of the Jews from the seventy years' captivity, when Cyrus not only proclaimed liberty to the Jews, but also issued a decree for the rebuilding of the city and the temple, Ezra i. 1—4. This was accomplished under the superintendence of Nehemiah, Zerubbabel, Ezra, and others; though strongly opposed by the Samaritans, who had erected their temple on Mount Gerizim. The Jews were, however, protected by the kings of Persia, to whom they paid tribute; and the temple and the city were completed, Nehem. iii., iv.

What city was the metropolis of the Israelites? As what is it often spoken of in the Scriptures? Why is it so spoken of? What was its situation? By which tribe of the Canaanites was it formerly occupied? When the Israelites obtained the land, to which of their tribes was it given? Of what king is it supposed to have been the residence? Who partly conquered it? When did David expel the Jebusites from it? What did he then do? What was Jerusalem sometimes called? What did David begin to do at Jerusalem? What did Solomon do? How long was Jerusalem the metropolis of all the tribes? Of which kingdom was it afterwards the capital? By whom was it taken and pillaged in Rehoboam's reign? By whom was it again plundered in the reign of Amaziah? When did Pharaoh-Necho enter the city? What did he do? By whom was it several times ravaged? What befell Jerusalem in the reign of Zedekiah? For how long was it besieged? When taken, what was done to it by the Babylonians? How long did it remain in ruins? Who issued a decree for the rebuilding of Jerusalem and the temple? Under whose care was this accomplished? By what people was the rebuilding of Jerusalem opposed? Where had they erected a temple? By whom were the Jews protected? What were at length completed?

**JEZ-RE-EL** (4), a celebrated city in the valley of Jezreel, in the tribe of Issachar. Ahab had a residence there, which was near Naboth's vineyard, "the inheritance of his fathers," which Ahab wished to purchase, but which Naboth refused to sell. Jezebel procured false witnesses against Naboth, and caused him to be put to death. This wickedness was denounced by the

prophet Elijah, who foretold the miserable end of both Ahab and Jezebel, 1 Kings xxi. Jezebel was thrown from a window in Jezreel, and there met her death, 2 Kings ix. 30—33. The valley of Jezreel was also called the plain of Esdraelon; a portion of it was the valley of Megiddo.

Where was the city of Jezreel? What king of Israel had a residence there? Near whose vineyard? What did Ahab wish Naboth to do? Did he comply with the king's wish? What did Jezebel then do? By whom was this wickedness denounced? What did Elijah then foretell? How did Jezebel meet her death? What was the valley of Jezreel also called?

**JOK'-THE-EL** (3), a name given by Amaziah to a place before called Selah (a rock), after the slaughter of the Edomites in the valley of salt. It was the chief city of Arabia Petrea, 2 Kings xiv. 7. It is now known as Petra.

Who gave this name to Selah? When? Of what country was it the chief city? By what name is it now known?

**JOP'-PA** (5), also called Japho, the chief sea-port and harbour of the Israelites, was about thirty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem, and was situated in the territory of Dan, Josh. xix. 46. On the west of the town was the Mediterranean Sea, by which the cedars of Lebanon were brought in ships for the building of the temple, 2 Chron. ii. 16. At this port Jonah embarked for Tarshish, to "flee from the presence of the Lord," when he was commanded to go to Nineveh, Jonah i. 3. Its modern name is Jaffa.

What was Joppa? What is it also called? What distance was it from Jerusalem? In what tribe was it? What was on the west of Joppa? For what were the cedars of Lebanon brought by the sea to Jordan? For what did Jonah embark at Joppa? When?

**JOR'-DAN** (2), the celebrated river of Canaan, which rises at the foot of Mount Lebanon, and flows southward through the marshes, formerly called the waters of Merom; thence through the Lake of Cinnereth; and thence southwards to the Dead Sea, into which it falls. Its length is about 150 miles. The

Israelites passed over the river when they entered Canaan, its waters retiring and leaving a dry passage as soon as the priests, who carried the ark, touched them with their feet, Josh. iii. Some shallow parts of the river are called the *fords* or *passages* of the Jordan, and they are often mentioned in the history of Israel. The fords of Jordan were taken possession of by Ehud and the Israelites, after he had slain Eglon, the king of Moab; and there they slew about 10,000 men of Moab, and delivered Israel from the oppression of the Moabites, Judg. iii. 28—30. Some years after, the Ephraimites sought to quarrel with the men of Gilead, but the Gileadites took the fords of Jordan, and slew there 42,000 Ephraimites, ascertaining them by their pronunciation of the word *Shibboleth*, which the Ephraimites pronounced *Sibboleth*, Judg. xii. 6. David crossed the Jordan with his faithful followers when fleeing from his rebellious son, Absalom, who also passed over with the strength of all Israel, 2 Sam. xvii. 21—24. Elijah divided the waters of the Jordan with his mantle when he wished to cross over, before he ascended into heaven; and Elisha divided them with Elijah's mantle, on his return to Jericho, 2 Kings ii. 8—14. In the waters of Jordan Naaman washed seven times by Elisha's command, and was healed of his leprosy, 2 Kings v.

What is the Jordan? Where does it rise? In what direction does it flow? Through what marshes? Thence through what lake? Thence where? What is its length? When did the Israelites pass over it? What miracle then took place? What are some of its shallow parts called? When did Ehud take possession of the fords of Jordan? For what? How many men of Moab were slain at the fords? From what was Israel thus delivered? Which party took possession of the fords of Jordan? How many Ephraimites did the Gileadites slay at the fords? How did they know they were Ephraimites? When did David cross the Jordan? When did Elijah divide the Jordan? When did Elisha divide the waters? With what? Who was cured of his leprosy by washing in the Jordan?

JU'-DAH (Tribe), (4), the province of Canaan which was inhabited by the descendants of Judah, the fourth

son of Jacob and Leah ; it extended from Benjamin on the north to the mountains of Edom southward, was bounded on the east by the Dead Sea, and west by the tribes of Dan and Simeon, Josh. xv. It was the most populous of all the tribes. Jerusalem was partly in Judah, and partly in Benjamin. The other principal places of Judah were Hebron, Debir, Bethlehem, Maon, Adullam, Makkedah, Azekah, Tekoa, Engedi, and Ziph. It was from this tribe that Christ was to descend, according to Jacob's prophecy, Gen. xlix. 10.

Who was the fourth son of Jacob? Who was his mother? How far did the territory of his descendants extend northwards? How far did it extend southwards? What tribes were to the west of it? How was it bounded on the east? What is said of this tribe? What city is partly in Judah? Which were the other chief cities and towns of Judah? Whose natural descent was from the tribe of Judah? Who had prophesied this?

**JU'-DAH (Kingdom).** The kingdom of Judah was separated from that of Israel after the death of Solomon ; its metropolis was Jerusalem ; its first king, Rehoboam, 1 Kings xii. 16—20. It embraced the tribes of Judah and Benjamin, and parts of those of Simeon and Dan. Many of the kings of Judah adhered to the true worship of God, while others fell into gross idolatry. The people of Judah never so totally forsook God as the people of Israel. Hostile attacks were made on Judah by Shishak, king of Egypt, in the reign of Rehoboam ; by the Ethiopians, under Zerah, in the reign of Asa ; by the Edomites, Philistines, and Arabians, in the reign of Jehoram ; by Israel, under Jehoash, in the reign of Amaziah ; by the Assyrians, under Sennacherib, in the reign of Hezekiah ; by the Babylonians, in the reign of Manasseh ; and again by the Babylonians, under Nebuchadnezzar, in the reigns of Jehoiachin and Zedekiah ; the people of Judah were then taken captive to Babylon, and remained there for seventy years, according to the prophecies of Jeremiah, when Cyrus proclaimed liberty to them. The successive sovereigns of Judah

were Rehoboam, Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah (the mother of Ahaziah), Joash, the son of Ahaziah, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, Josiah, Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, and Zedekiah, a brother of Jehoiakim. *All the kings were sons of preceding kings, except the last.* The chief prophets of Judah were Shemaiah, Oded, Eliezer, Zechariah, Isaiah, Micah, Nahum, Joel, Jeremiah, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Ezekiel, Daniel, Obadiah. Judah was a separate kingdom for 369 years—from the revolt of the tribes, under Rehoboam, to the Babylonish Captivity.

When was the kingdom of Judah separated from that of Israel? Who was its first king? What tribes is it stated to have embraced? What is known of the characters of the kings of Judah? Did the people of this kingdom forsake God so totally as the people of Israel? In whose reign did Shishak attack Judah? In whose reign did Zerah, the Ethiopian, attack Judah? What nations attacked Judah in the reign of Jehoram? When did Jehoash, king of Israel, come against Judah? In whose reign did the Assyrians invade Judah? Under whom? When did the Babylonians first come against Judah? How was Manasseh punished? When did the Babylonians again invade Judah? In whose reign were the people of Judah taken captive to Babylon? How long did they continue in captivity? Whose prophecy was thus fulfilled? Who then proclaimed liberty to them? Who were the successive kings of Judah? With what exception was this succession regular from father to son? Who were the chief prophets of Judah? For how long was Judah a separate kingdom?

## K

KA'-DESH-BAR'-NE-A (3), a city near the wilderness of Paran, on the southern border of the promised land. From this place the spies were sent to view the land, and to it they returned after an absence of forty days, Numb. xiii. 25, 26. From Kadesh-barnea the Israelites returned into the wilderness, and commenced their wanderings, which lasted forty years from their leaving Egypt to their entering into Canaan, Numb. xiv. 27—35. There was another place also called Kadesh, in the wilderness of Zin, where Miriam died;

and where Moses and Aaron, having struck the rock to procure water, when commanded only to speak to it, were told that they would not be permitted to enter Canaan, Numb. xx. 3—12.

Where was this city? For what were spies sent from Kadesh-barnea? How long were they absent? Whither did the Israelites return from Kadesh-barnea? How long were they from their leaving Egypt to their entering Canaan? Who died at Kadesh in the wilderness of Zin? How did Moses and Aaron do wrong there? What punishment was inflicted on them?

KE'-DAR (1), a name which is sometimes applied to Arabia Deserta, derived from one of Ishmael's sons. The descendants of Kedar were a wandering tribe, they lived in tents, had vast flocks of sheep and goats, and frequently changed their habitations, Gen. xxv. 13; Jer. xlix. 28, 29.

To what country is this name applied? From whom was it derived? What is known of his descendants?

KE'-DESH (4), a city of Judah, and also the name of one in Naphtali, which was of some importance; it was Levitical, and a city of refuge. Heber, the Kenite, whose wife Jael smote Sisera in the tent as he slept, had his tent at Kedesh, Judg. iv. 16—22.

Where were there cities called Kedesh? What is stated of Kedesh-Naphtali? Who had his tent at this place? For what is his wife memorable?

KEI'-LAH (5), a town in Judah, south-east of Jerusalem, to which Abiathar followed David. David was directed to go and smite the Philistines there, but to save the town. Saul followed David there to slay him, but he escaped into the wilderness of Ziph, 1 Sam. xxiii. 2.

What priest followed David to Keilah? In what tribe was it? What was David directed to do at Keilah? Who followed David there to slay him? To what place did David escape?

KE'-NATH, a city of Gilead, in Manasseh, and the place where Gideon overtook the Moabitish princes Zebah and Zalmunnah, Numb. xxxii. 42; Judg. viii. 11, 12.

Where was Kenath? Whom did Gideon overtake at this place?



**KEN'-ITES** (3), a people who inhabited a region south-west of the Dead Sea; they were Midianites, though dwelling by compulsion, possibly, among the Amalekites. Their abodes were in the mountains Balaam alluded to their nests in the rocks in his prophecy of their captivity, Numb. xxiv. 21, 22. They were carried into captivity by Nebuchadnezzar. Heber, the husband of Jael, was a Kenite, Judg. iv. 17.

What region did the Kenites inhabit? Among what people did they probably live? Where were their dwelling-places? Who alludes to their *nests* in the rocks? Repeat the part of his prophecy which concerns them. By whom were they taken captive?

**KI'-BROTH-HAT-TA'-A-VAH** (3), or, *the graves of lust*, was an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, at which they desired flesh, being tired of the manna. Quails were sent, of which they ate, but the wrath of God visited them, and great numbers of them died, Numb. xi. 34, 35; Psa. lxxviii. 30, 31.

Where was this encampment of the Israelites? Of what were they here tired? For what did they *lust*? What flesh did God send them? What visited them for their murmurs? What was the consequence? What does the name signify?

**KID'-RON**, a brook which flows through the valley of Jehoshaphat, which David crossed over barefoot and weeping, when he fled from Absalom, Sam. xv. 23—30. Into this brook Asa, Hezekiah, and Josiah cast the ashes of the idols and idolatrous altars they destroyed, 2 Chron. xv. 16; xxx. 14; 2 Kings xxiii. 4.

Where does the brook Kidron flow? How did David cross over it when he fled from Absalom? What good kings cast the idols and idol altars which they destroyed into this brook?

**KIR**, a district under the dominion of Assyria, through which the river Kir flows; this river falls into the Caspian Sea. Tiglath-pileser took the people of Damascus captive into the land of Kir, Isa. xxii. 6; 2 Kings xvi. 9.

Under whose dominion was Kir? Where does the river Kir fall? Who took the people of Damascus captive thither?

**KIR'-JATH-A'-IM**, a city near the Jordan, at first built by the Emims, and taken by Chedorlaomer, Gen. xiv. 5. It was rebuilt by the Moabites, who were expelled by Sihon, king of the Amorites, Numb. xxxii. 37. It fell to the Reubenites in the division of the land east of Jordan.

Where was Kirjathaim? By whom was it first built? Who took it? What people rebuilt it? By whom were they expelled? To what tribe did it fall?

**KIR'-JATH-HU'-ZOTH**, the royal city of Balak, the king of Moab, to which Balaam accompanied him, Numb. xxii. 39.

Whose city was this? Who accompanied him to it?

**KIR'-JATH-JE'-A-RIM** (4), called also Kirjath-Baal, a city of the Gibeonites, afterwards in Judah, and about nine miles from Jerusalem, Josh. ix. 17; xviii. 14. The ark remained in this city in the house of Abinadab for twenty years after its removal from Bethshemesh; it was removed to Jerusalem by David, after he had taken that city from the Jebusites, 1 Sam. vii. 1, 2; 2 Sam. vi. 6—19.

Of what people was Kirjath-jearim a city? What else was it called? In what tribe was it? How far from Jerusalem? How long did the ark remain at the city? In whose house? From whence was it brought to Kirjath-jearim? Who removed it from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem? When?

**KI'-SHON** (4), a brook which forms two streams at the foot of Mount Tabor, one of which flows eastward, and falls into Lake Cinnereth, and the other westward, into the Mediterranean Sea, at the Bay of Acre. It was at this river, probably when much swollen by rains, that the bands of Sisera perished in its waters, Judg. v. 21. The prophets of Baal were also slain at this river, 1 Kings xviii. 40.

Where does the brook Kishon form two streams? How do they flow? Whose army was swept away by this river? Who were slain at this river? When?

## L

**LA'-CHISH**, a noted city of Judah, which was about twenty miles south-west of Jerusalem. Its king joined Adonizedek against the Gibeonites, and he was slain by Joshua, Josh. x. 5—32. It was one of the cities which Rehoboam made exceedingly strong, and the one to which Amaziah fled, when his servants conspired against him, 2 Chron. xi. 9. Sennacherib occupied Lachish when his armies came against Jerusalem, 2 Kings xviii. 14; and when Nebuchadnezzar was about to besiege Jerusalem, he first took Lachish, Jer. xxxiv. 7. After the revolt of the ten tribes, Lachish was the first city in Judah to imitate the idolatries of Israel, and it was denounced by the prophet Micah, Micah i. 13.

In what tribe was Lachish? How far from Jerusalem, and in what direction? Whom did its king join against the Gibeonites? By whom was the king of Lachish slain? Who made this city exceedingly strong? Who fled to it? When? What Assyrian king occupied Lachish? When? When did Nebuchadnezzar take it? What did Lachish imitate after the revolt of the ten tribes? By which of the prophets was it denounced?

**LA'-ISH** (4), the city, in the northern extremity of Canaan, near the foot of Lebanon, to which Abraham pursued Chedorlaomer and the confederated kings, to recover Lot, Gen. xiv. 14; it was afterwards conquered, with a small district round it, by the tribe of Dan, and named after their father, Judg. xviii. 29.

Where was Laish? Whom did Abraham pursue to Laish? For what? By whom was it afterwards taken? What did they subdue besides the city? What did they then name it? After whom?

**LEB'-A-NON** (4), two ranges of mountains on the borders of Syria and Canaan; the eastern range is called Anti-Lebanon, and the western, Lebanon; the valley between them is called Cœlo-Syria. The district of Lebanon is fertile, abounds in fountains, wells, streams, flowers, fig-trees, and box-trees, and is cele-

brated for its cedars; these cedars supplied wood for the temple, and for the palace which Solomon built. For these works 80,000 men were appointed to hew timber in Lebanon, 1 Kings v. 15.

Where was Lebanon? Which was called Anti-Lebanon? What name is given to the valley between them? In what does the district abound? For what is it celebrated? In what did Solomon use the cedar of Lebanon? How many were engaged in preparing it?

LE'-HI, the place where Samson slew a thousand Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass, and where a fountain of water sprang up at his prayer, which fountain was also called Lehi, Judg. xv. 9.

What did Samson do at Lehi? How was he there supplied with water? What name was given to the fountain?

LIB'-NAH, a Levitical city of Judah, about twelve miles south-west of Jerusalem; its inhabitants revolted from Jehoram because he had forsaken the God of his fathers, 2 Chron. xxi. 10. Near this city the Assyrian host encamped under Sennacherib, who came against Jerusalem in Hezekiah's reign, when 185,000 were smitten by the angel of God, 2 Kings xix. 35.

What was Libnah? How was it situated? From whom did its inhabitants revolt? Why? Who encamped near it? What then took place?

LOD'-E-BAR, a city of Gilead, supposed to be on the border of the tribe of Gad; it was the residence of Mephibosheth during his childhood, 2 Sam. ix. 4.

Where was Lodebar supposed to be situated? Of whom was it the residence?

LUZ (4), a city of the Canaanites, where Jacob slept on his way to Padan-aram, and had the vision of angels ascending and descending; he afterwards built an altar at this place, and named it Beth-el, Gen. xxxv. 6—15.

To whom did Luz belong? On what occasion did Jacob sleep there? What did he see in a vision there? What did he do there afterwards?

## M

**MA'-A-CHA, MA-ACH'-A-THITES** (5), a country and a people on the east of Jordan, near Damascus. The Israelites did not expel the Maachathites, nor their neighbours, the Geshurites, but lived among them, Josh. xiii. 13 ; Deut. iii. 14.

To what country and people were these names given? How did the Israelites fail to treat this people as they treated most of the inhabitants of Canaan?

**MACH-PE'-LAH**, the name of the cave near Hebron which Abraham purchased of Ephron, the Hittite, for a burial-place. Several of the patriarchs and their wives were buried there, Gen. xxii. 17.

What was Machpelah? Who were buried there? From whom did Abraham purchase the cave and field?

**MA-HA-NA'-IM** (2), a Levitical city beyond the Jordan, between Mount Gilead and the brook Jabbok; its name was given to it by Jacob, because the angel of God met him there when he was returning from Padan-aram into Canaan, Gen. xxxii. 2. It afterwards became a place of great strength, and it was chosen by Abner for the residence of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul, who was there proclaimed king, and who lived there during the wars between him and David, 2 Sam. ii. 8. It was the temporary residence of David during the rebellion of Absalom; near to it was the Wood of Ephraim, where the army of David defeated that of Absalom, 2 Sam. xvii. 24—27; xviii. 6—8.

Where was Mahanaim situated? To whom did it belong? Why did Jacob call it Mahanaim? What did it become? For what was it chosen by Abner? How long did he reside at Mahanaim? When did David reside there for a time? What wood was near to it? What happened in that wood?

**MAK-KE'-DAH** (4), a city in the plain of Judah, and one of the royal cities of the Canaanites; in a cave at this place Joshua took the five kings of the Amorites, and put them to death; he then slew the

king of Makkedah, and destroyed the city, Josh. x. 15—28.

What was Makkedah? Whom did Joshua take in a cave there? What was done to them? What did Joshua then do?

**MAM'-RE** (2), a plain near Hebron, where Abraham went to reside after he had separated from Lot. It is supposed that the name Mamre was derived from one of the three chieftains who accompanied Abraham in the pursuit of Chedorlaomer. At Mamre God made a covenant with Abraham, and promised him a son; at this place Ishmael was born, and the names of Abram and Sarai were changed. Near Mamre was the cave of Machpelah, Gen. xiii. 18.

When did Abram go to reside at Mamre? From whom is the name supposed to be derived? What did God promise to Abram? What else took place there? What cave was near Mamre?

**MA-NAS'-SEH** (4), the province of Canaan which was occupied by the descendants of Joseph's elder son; it was in two portions. Eastern Manasseh was bounded on the south by Gad, on the west and north by lake Cinnereth and the source of the Jordan, and on the east by Syria;—and Western Manasseh was between the tribes of Ephraim and Issachar. The most celebrated places in Western Manasseh were Tirzah, Megiddo, Gath-rimmon, Abel-meholah, Bethshan, Endor, and Ephrah; those of Eastern Manasseh, Ashtaroth, Beeshterah, and Geshur. Jair was one of the most noted persons of this tribe; he had thirty cities, which were governed by his sons; he called them Havoth-jair, or the villages of Jair, Judg. x. 3—5.

What was Manasseh? How was it divided? How was Eastern Manasseh bounded? What were the northern and southern boundaries of Western Manasseh? Which were the most celebrated places of the former? Of the latter? Who was one of its noted persons? To what did he give the name Havoth-jair?

**MA'-ON** (5), a city in the south of Judah, not far from the city called Carmel; it was the residence of Nabal the churl, who had large possessions there and in Carmel, 1 Sam. xxv. 2—38. Near to it was a

wilderness, in which David abode for some time when Saul was seeking to slay him, 1 Sam. xxiii. 25.

Where was Maon? Of whom was it the residence? What place was near to it? Who abode there for some time?

MA'-RAH (3), a place in the wilderness of Shur, to which the Israelites came after three days' journey from the Red Sea, and found the water so bitter, that neither they nor their cattle could drink of it. At the command of God, Moses made the waters sweet, by casting into them the branch of a tree. The name signifies *bitterness*, Exod. xv. 23—25; Numb. xxxiii. 8.

Where was Marah? When did the Israelites come to it? What did the Israelites find there? How did Moses heal the waters? What does Marah signify?

MAR-E'-SHAH, a city of Judah, near which, in the valley of Zephathah, Asa, king of Judah, conquered Zerah, the Ethiopian, 2 Chron. xiv. 9. Of this city the prophet Micah, and Eliezer, who prophesied against Jehoshaphat when he allied himself with Ahaziah, were probably natives, 2 Chron. xx. 37; Micah i. 1.

What was Mareslah? Whom did Asa conquer there? Who were natives of this city? When did Eliezer prophesy against Jehoshaphat?

MAS'-SAH, an encampment of the Israelites near Horeb, where the people murmured for water, and where Moses, being commanded to smite the rock with his rod, did so, and water gushed forth, Exod. xvii. 7. This place was also called Meribah.

What was Massah? Who encamped there? For what did they murmur? How were they supplied with water? What other name had this place?

ME'-DI-A (6), an extensive country of Asia, south of the Caspian Sea, and north of Persia, supposed to have been peopled by the descendants of Madai, the third son of Japheth, Gen. x. 2. The Medes were subjugated by Tiglath-pileser, the king of Assyria, but they afterwards revolted from Sennacherib. Tiglath-pileser placed some of the captive Israelites in "Halah

and Habor, by the river of Gozan, and in the cities of the Medes," 2 Kings xvii. 6. Nebuchadnezzar went against Media and Persia after he had defeated Pharaoh-Necho, king of Egypt, and conquered Judah. Babylonia was afterwards taken from Belshazzar, the grandson of Nebuchadnezzar, by Darius the Mede, the uncle of Cyrus, Dan. v. 30, 31. Soon after, Media was attached to the Persian empire.

What was Media? By whom was it peopled? Who subjugated the Medes? From which of his successors did they revolt? In what part of Media were the captive Israelites placed by Tiglath-pileser? When did Nebuchadnezzar conquer this country? Who afterwards took Babylonia? From whom? To what empire was it soon after attached?

**MED'-I-TER-RA-NE-AN SEA (3).** This vast body of water, which forms the western boundary of Palestine, is often mentioned in the Scriptures; it is called the "great sea," Numb. xxxiv. 6, 7; "the sea of the Philistines," Exod. xxiii. 31; "the uttermost sea," Deut. xi. 24. Many rivers flow into this sea from Canaan and the surrounding countries, the chief of which is the Nile, which traverses Egypt.

What sea forms the western boundary of Palestine? What names are given to this large sea in Scripture? How do the countries around contribute to it? Which is the chief river flowing into it?

**ME-GID'-DO,** a fortified city of Manasseh, from which the original inhabitants were not wholly expelled at the conquest of Canaan, Josh. xvii. 11, 12; Judg. i. 27. Near to it the army of Jabin was routed by Deborah and Barak, Judg. v. 19. To it Ahaziah fled, when pursued by the orders of Jehu, and there he died, 2 Kings ix. 27. Josiah was defeated and mortally wounded at Megiddo, when he went against Pharaoh-Necho, 2 Chron. xxxv. 22, 23.

What was Megiddo? Whose army did Deborah and Barak rout near it? What part does Megiddo bear in the history of Ahaziah? Who was mortally wounded there? When?

**MER'-I-BAH (3),** an encampment of the Israelites at Rephidim, where the people thirsted, and murmured against Moses and Aaron, and where God commanded



Moses to procure the people water by striking the rock. At this place the Amalekites fought against Israel, and were discomfited, Exod. xvii. 1—13.

Where was Meribah? For what did the Israelites murmur there? How was Moses to procure water? What besides took place there?

ME'-ROM (4), a lake not far from the head of the river Jordan; near it Joshua met the confederated kings of Canaan in battle, and completed the conquest of the promised land, Josh. xi. 5—8.

What was Merom? Where was it? Whom did Joshua meet there? What great work did he then complete?

ME'-ROZ (4), a place near the waters of Merom, the inhabitants of which were cursed, because they refused to assist their brethren when they fought against Sisera, Judg. v. 23.

Where was Meroz? For what were its inhabitants cursed?

ME-SO-PO-TA'-MIA (6), a large province of Asia, situated between the rivers Euphrates and Tigris. In a part of Mesopotamia, called the Land of Shinar, were the first dwellings of men after the Deluge, and here they proceeded to build the tower of Babel, Gen. xi. 1, 2. In the same plain, after many years, the great city Babylon was built. In another part, called Padan-aram, were born Heber, the father of the Hebrews, Terah, Abraham, Nahor, Lot, Sarah, Rebekah, Laban, Rachel, Leah, and the sons of Jacob, Gen. xxv. 20; xxviii. 2. To this part Jacob came when he fled from Esau; and here he kept the flocks of Laban, his uncle, for twenty years. Balaam, the wicked prophet, resided in Mesopotamia; and it was the kingdom of Chushan-rishathaim, from whose oppression Othniel delivered the Israelites, Judg. iii. 8—11. Mesopotamia became a part of the Assyrian empire, and afterwards, successively, of the Babylonian, Persian, and Macedonian empires. It is now included in Persia.

What was Mesopotamia? How was it situated? Where were the first dwellings of men after the Deluge? What did they then begin to build? What great city was built in the same plain? Where was Heber born? Who were also born in Mesopotamia? When did Jacob come there? How was he employed here for twenty years? What wicked prophet resided there? Of what monarch that oppressed the Israelites was it the kingdom? Who delivered the Israelites from his oppression? Of what empire did it become a part? Of what other empires did it successively become a part? In what country is it now included?

**MICH'-MASH**, a city of Benjamin, about ten miles from Jerusalem, near which were the rocks Bozez and Seneh. Jonathan and his armour-bearer ascended one of these rocks, and attacked a garrison of the Philistines, 1 Sam. xiv. 4—14. Sennacherib made Michmash the depôt for his carriages and other military stores, when he invaded Judah, Isa. x. 28. Michmash was rebuilt on the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, Nehem. xi. 31.

To what tribe did Michmash belong? What was its distance from Jerusalem? Who ascended one of these rocks? Whom did they attack? What use did Sennacherib make of Michmash? When was Michmash rebuilt?

**MID'-I-AN** (3), a country of Arabia Petrea, the people of which were descendants of Midian, the fourth son of Abraham and Keturah. The merchants who bought Joseph of his brethren are called Midianites and also Ishmaelites; the party was probably composed of descendants of both Midian and Ishmael, who were carrying spices to Egypt, Gen. xxxvii. 25—28. When Moses slew the Egyptian, he fled into the land of Midian, where he fed the flocks of Jethro forty years, Exod. ii. 15; iii. 1; at the end of which time God appeared to him, and appointed him to deliver the Israelites from their bondage in Egypt. When the Israelites were journeying to Canaan, through the plains of Moab, they were seduced into idolatry by the Midianitish women; on which occasion, Zimri, a chief of the tribe of Simeon, and Cozbi, the daughter of a prince of Midian, were slain by Phinehas, Numb. xxv. 6—9. Soon after, five kings of Midian

and Balaam, the prophet, were slain, and many of the cities of Midian were destroyed, Numb. xxxi. 3, 8. Many years after, when Gideon was raised up to deliver Israel from the Midianites, two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb, were slain by the Ephraimites; and two kings of Midian, Zebah and Zalmunna, were slain by Gideon, Judg. vii. 24, 25; viii. 21.

What was Midian? Of whom were its people descendants? What are the merchants called who bought Joseph? Of whom was the party probably composed? With what were they travelling into Egypt? When did Moses flee into Midian? How was he employed when there? Who appeared to him at the end of forty years? What did God appoint him to do? By what part of the Midianitish nation were the Israelites seduced into idolatry? When? Whom did Phinehas then slay? Who were slain soon after? What did the Israelites destroy? Who were slain many years after by the Ephraimites? Whom had God raised up to deliver Israel from the Midianites? Whom did he slay?

**MIG'-DOL**, a town of Egypt, towards the Red Sea, between which and the sea the Israelites encamped before passing over the sea, Exod. xiv. 2. The Jews whom Nebuchadnezzar left in Judah came to this city with Johanan, Jer. xlv. 1.

What was Migdol? When did the Israelites encamp between it and the sea? Who came to this city with Johanan?

**MIN'-NITH**, a city east of the Jordan, near Heshbon, which was taken from the Ammonites by Jephthah, Judg. xi. 33. The prophet Ezekiel states that Judah took wheat of Minnith to the markets of Tyre, Ezek. xxvii. 17.

Where was Minnith? Who took it from the Ammonites? What does the prophet Ezekiel say of Minnith?

**MIZ'-PEH** (4), a city in Benjamin, at which Saul was anointed king of Israel, 1 Sam. x. 1—17. Another city of the same name, in Gilead, was so called by Laban, and is mentioned as the residence of Jephthah; at this place Gedaliah was made governor of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and slain by Ishmael, a prince of Judah, who was associated with Baalis, king of Ammon, Gen. xxxi. 49; Judg. xi. 11; Jer. xl. 6. A third

Mizpeh was in Moab, and it was one of the places to which David fled from Saul; his parents joined him there, but the prophet Gad caused him to return into Judah, 1 Sam. xxii. 3—5. A district near Mount Hermon was also called Mizpeh.

What was Mizpeh? Who was there anointed king of Israel? Who gave Mizpeh in Gilead this name? Of what judge was it the residence? Whom did Nebuchadnezzar at this place make governor of Jerusalem? Where? What also happened to him there? Where was there another Mizpeh? Who fled thither from Saul? By whom was he joined? What did the prophet Gad cause him to do? Where was there a district called Mizpeh?

**MIZRAIM** (3), the name generally used in the Bible for the land of Egypt, because that country was at first colonized by the descendants of Mizraim, the son of Ham, Gen. x. 6.

For what land is the name Mizraim used? Why?

**MO'-AB** (3), the part of Arabia Petrea on the east of the Dead Sea; it was inhabited, after the gigantic race of the Emim were conquered, by the descendants of Moab, one of the sons of Lot. The Moabites combined with the Midianites against Israel, as they journeyed to Canaan, and encamped on the borders of Moab, when Balaam was sent by Balak, the king of Moab, to curse them, Numb. xxii. 1—6. For this unfriendly conduct a curse was pronounced on Moab unto the tenth generation, Deut. xxiii. 3. After the death of Joshua, Eglon, then king of Moab, took possession of Gilgal, and kept the Israelites in subjection for eighteen years. He was slain by Ehud, a Benjamite, who pretended to have a secret message to him; after which the men of Israel put to death 10,000 men of valour of Moab, at the fords of Jordan, as they endeavoured to escape to their own country, Judg. iii. 12—30. In the time of David, the king of Moab showed kindness to him when he was persecuted by Saul, 1 Sam. xxii. 3, 4. The Moabites afterwards joined the Ammonites against David; but they were

defeated by Joab, and became tributary to the kings of Israel, 2 Sam. xii. 26—31. After Ahab's death the kings of Moab refused to pay their tribute, and Jehoram and Jehoshaphat went against them, and subdued them, 2 Kings iii. 5—7, 24, 25. The Moabites were taken captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon, and some of them probably returned when the decree of Cyrus gave liberty to the Jews, Jer. xii. 14, 15; xlviii. 46, 47.

What was Moab? When did it begin to be inhabited by the descendants of Moab? Who was Moab's father? With whom did the Moabites combine against Israel? When? Who was then sent for by Balak to curse them? What was the consequence of this unfriendly conduct? What did the king of Moab do after the death of Joshua? By whom was he slain? Who was Ehud? What did the men of Israel do soon after? To whom did the king of Moab show kindness? When? Whom did they afterwards join against David? By whom were they defeated? What followed? What did the kings of Moab refuse to do after Ahab's death? By whom were they subdued? By whom were they afterwards taken captive to Babylon? What is further known of them?

MO-RI-AH (2), the name of a mountain forming the north-east of Jerusalem. It was at first *without* the city, but David purchased it from Araunah, the Jebusite, and erected on it an altar to God; it was afterwards chosen as the situation for the Temple which Solomon built, when it was included *within* the walls of the city, 2 Sam. xxiv. 15—25; 2 Chron. iii. 1. It is also said to be the place to which Abraham was directed to go to sacrifice his son Isaac, Gen. xxii. 1, 2.

Where was Mount Moriah? From whom did David purchase it? What did he erect on it? For what was it afterwards chosen by Solomon? Within what was it then included? What else is said of it?

## N

NA'-CHON, the name of a threshing-floor in or adjacent to Jerusalem, and near the house of Obed-edom. At this place Uzzah was struck dead for

touching the ark; it was afterwards called Perezuzzah, 2 Sam. vi. 6.

What was Nachon? Where was it? What occurred at this place? What was it afterwards called?

NA'-HOR, an ancient city in Mesopotamia, probably the same as Ur. To this place Abraham sent Eliezer, his steward, to fetch a wife for Isaac, Gen. xi. 24—31.

Where was the city of Nahor? Who sent his steward to this place? For what?

NAI'-OTH, a place near Ramah, to which David retired when Saul began to persecute him. It was a residence of Samuel, and a school of the prophets. To this place Saul sent messengers twice to take David, and the Spirit of God came on them, and they prophesied; he then went himself to take him, but the Spirit of God came on him also, and he prophesied 1 Sam. xix. 18—24.

What was Naioth? When did David reside there with Samuel? Of whom was it a school? For what were messengers twice sent thither by Saul? What happened to them? How was Saul himself affected when he came to take David?

NAPH'-TA-LI (4), the portion of Canaan inhabited by the descendants of the sixth son of Jacob, whose mother was Bilhah. It was bounded on the north by Lebanon, west by Asher, and east by the Jordan and the sea of Cinnereth. It was one of the most fertile and beautiful of the provinces of Palestine; it abounded in timber and fruits; its chief towns were Abel-beth-maachah, Harosheth of the Gentiles, Hamath, Cinnereth, and Kedesh. Benhadad ravaged Naphtali when he went against Baasha, at the instigation of Asa, 1 Kings xv. 20. This tribe was carried away captive by Tiglath-pileser, 2 Kings xv. 29.

By whom was this division of Canaan inhabited? How was it bounded? What was its general character? In what did it abound? What were its chief towns? When did Benhadad ravage Naphtali? Who instigated this? By whom was this tribe carried away captive?

**NE'-BO (4)**, a mountain of the Abarim range in the land of Moab, near to Jordan, and opposite Jericho. From the summit of this mountain, called Pisgah, Moses viewed the promised land before he died, Deut. xxxiv. 1.

What was Nebo? Where was it? What was the summit called? What did Moses view from Pisgah?

**NILE (3)**, the principal river of Egypt, which overflows its banks at certain seasons, and thus waters and enriches the surrounding country, a figurative allusion to which is made by Jeremiah, the prophet, Jer. xlvi. 7, 8. The chief cities, towns, and villages of Egypt are built along the banks of this river. In Exodus it is called "the river;" in Isaiah and Jeremiah it is spoken of as the "Sihor." On the brink of this river Moses was placed in an ark of bulrushes, when he could no longer be hidden by his mother, Exod. ii. 3.

Which is the principal river of Egypt? When does it overflow its banks? What good effects arise from its overflowings? Where are the chief towns and villages of Egypt situated? What is it called in Exodus? Who speaks of it as the "Sihor"? Who was placed on its banks in an ark of bulrushes? Why?

**NIN'-E-VEH (6)**, the metropolis of Assyria; it was founded by Asshur, and situated on the river Tigris, Gen. x. 11. It became a vast city; and in the time of Jonah it was three days' journey through it, its inhabitants having been computed at 600,000. This city was threatened with destruction for its wickedness; but the people were saved by their repentance on Jonah's preaching to them, Jonah i. 2; iii. Nahum and Zephaniah prophesied its utter ruin, and their predictions have been fulfilled. It lay buried for many centuries, so that even its site was unknown. A few years ago the ruins of Nineveh were discovered, and some of its remains have been dug up, brought to England, and placed in the British Museum.

What was the metropolis of Assyria? Who was its founder? On what river was it situated? What did it become? What was its

extent in Jonah's time? What was its population? Why was it threatened with destruction? What saved them? Who prophesied its ruin? How do we know that their predictions were fulfilled? What interesting knowledge has been recently acquired respecting Nineveh?

**NO**, (**THE'BES**), the metropolis of Upper or Southern Egypt. It was built on both sides of the Nile; it was of vast extent, and had an immense population. The prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and Nahum denounced its wickedness and idolatry. It was taken and destroyed by the Persians, Jer. xlvi. 25; Ezek. xxx. 14—16; Nahum iii. 8—10.

Of what country was No the capital? Where was it built? Who denounced its idolatry and wickedness? What became of it?

**NOB**, a Levitical city of Benjamin, at which eighty-five priests and their families were slain by Doeg, the Edomite, at Saul's command, because Ahimelech had shown kindness to David. The Tabernacle was then stationed there, 1 Sam. xxii. 9—19. Sennacherib halted at Nob, when he was marching against Jerusalem, Isa. x. 32.

What was Nob? What was done there by Doeg, the Edomite, at Saul's command? Why? When did Sennacherib halt there?

**NOD**, the land into which Cain went when he was driven from men, and where he lived a fugitive and a vagabond, after the murder of his brother. It is said to have been "east of Eden," Gen. iv. 16.

Who was driven from among men for the murder of his brother? Whither did he go? In what condition did he live there? Where is it supposed to have been? What did Cain say when he was driven from among men? (Gen. iv. 14.)

**NOPH**, (**MEM'PHIS**), the ancient capital of Lower or Northern Egypt; it was a city of great extent and magnificence; it was denounced by Jeremiah and Ezekiel for its wickedness, Jer. xlvi. 14—19; Ezek. xxx. 13—16. It was plundered and destroyed successively by the Persians, Greeks, Arabs, and Romans, and it is now, as Jeremiah predicted, "waste and desolate, without an inhabitant."



Of what division of Egypt was Noph the capital? What is said of it? By whom was it denounced for its wickedness? By whom was it successively plundered and destroyed? What is its present state? Who predicted this?

O

**OL-IVES, MOUNT OF**, a celebrated mountain near Jerusalem, which is separated from that city by the valley of Jehoshaphat. Here Shimei cursed David, as he fled weeping from Jerusalem at the time of Absalom's conspiracy, 2 Sam. xv. 30; xvi. 5—7; and here Solomon erected altars to the gods of the Moabites and Ammonites, 1 Kings xi. 7, which Josiah destroyed, 2 Kings xxiii. 13.

What was the Mount of Olives? By what was it separated from the city? By whom was David cursed here? When? What did Solomon erect on the Mount of Olives? Who destroyed these altars?

**ON**, a city of Egypt, near to the land of Goshen, noted for its idolatry. **HELIOPOLIS**, one of its names, means *the city of the Sun*, and **BETHSHEMESH**, another name of the city, means *the house or temple of the Sun*. It was the daughter of the priest of On whom Pharaoh gave in marriage to Joseph, Gen. xli. 45. Jeremiah predicted that Nebuchadnezzar should break the images of Bethshemesh, which prophecy was fulfilled, Jer. xliii. 13.

What was On? What does Heliopolis, one of its names, mean? What is the meaning of Bethshemesh, another of its names? Whom did Pharaoh give in marriage to Joseph? What did Jeremiah predict of it? Was the prediction fulfilled?

**O'-PHIR**, a country to which Solomon and Hiram, king of Tyre, traded by ships for gold, almug-trees, and precious stones; thought by some to be in India, by others in Arabia, and by others in Africa, 1 Kings ix. 27, 28; x. 11.

To what country did Solomon and Hiram trade in ships? For what? Where is it supposed to be?

**OPH'-RAH** (4), a city in Eastern Manasseh, also called Ephrah, and said to be the birthplace of Gideon. Joash, the father of Gideon, erected an altar at Ophrah, which Gideon was commanded to destroy. Gideon afterwards made an idol at Ophrah, which caused idolatry. At Ophrah Abimelech slew the lawful sons of Gideon, except Jotham, Judg. vi. 11; viii. 27; ix. 5.

Where was Ophrah? What other name has it? Who was born there? What was Gideon commanded to destroy at Ophrah? Who had erected this altar? How did Gideon himself cause idolatry at Ophrah? What did Abimelech do there?

## P

**PA'-DAN-A'-RAM** (5), a district in the northern part of Mesopotamia, in which some of Abraham's kindred were settled. Eliezer was sent there to fetch a wife for Isaac; and Jacob sojourned there with Laban, his uncle, for twenty years, Gen. xxiv. 2—4; xxviii. 2—5; xxxi. 38.

Where was Padan-aram? Who were settled there? For what was Eliezer sent thither? With whom did Jacob sojourn there twenty years?

**PAL'-ES-TINE**—(See CANAAN, *Map* 2).

**PA'-RAN** (2). This desert region was south-west of Canaan, and extended to the mountainous range of Sinai; in this wilderness Hagar and Ishmael resided after they left Beersheba, Gen. xxi. 14—21. It is in Arabia Petrea; and the wilderness of Zin, and that of Edom, were adjacent to it. Esau married a daughter of Ishmael in Paran, Gen. xxviii. 9. Into this wilderness, called "the great and terrible wilderness," the children of Israel went before they left Mount Sinai, Deut. i. 19. From the northern part of the wilderness of Paran, the twelve spies were sent forth to examine Canaan, and God punished them for their unfaithful report of the land, Numb. xiii.; xiv. 36, 37.

In the wilderness of Paran the sabbath-breaker was stoned; Numb. xv. 32—36; Korah, Dathan, and Abiram rebelled, and were punished; and Aaron's rod budded, Numb. xvi., xvii.

Whither did Hagar and Ishmael go after they left Beersheba? Where was Paran? What noted places were near to it? Whom did Esau marry in Paran? What else is it called? When did the Israelites go there? From what part were the twelve spies sent to examine Canaan? For what did God punish them? Who was stoned there? What other events took place there?

PE-NI'-EL, or PE-NU'-EL (2), a place east of the Jordan, near the ford of the brook Jabbok, at which Jacob rested on his return from Padan-aram, when he received the name of Israel, Gen. xxxiii. 30. The tribe of Gad built a town near the place, and called it Peniel. Gideon threw down a tower in this city, and put many of the inhabitants to death on his return from pursuing the Midianites, because they refused his soldiers provisions, Judg. viii. 17. Jeroboam rebuilt the city, which was probably on the south of the brook, 1 Kings xii. 25.

How was Peniel situated? When did Jacob rest there? What did he then receive? By whom was Peniel built and named? What did Gideon do there? When? Why? By whom was it rebuilt? Where was the new city situated?

PE'-OR, one of the heights of the Abarim mountains. It is mentioned as one of the mountains to which Balak took Balaam to curse the Israelites, when God caused him to bless them and foretell their future prosperity. Near this place the Israelites fell into idolatry, Numb. xxiii. 28; xxv. 3.

What was Peor? How is it mentioned? What besides took place near Peor?

PE'-REZ-UZ'-ZA, the name given to the place at which Uzzah was struck dead for touching the ark. It was also called the threshing floor of Nachon, 2 Sam. vi. 6—8.

To what place was this name given? What was it also called?

**PER'-IZ-ZITES** (3), one of the more ancient tribes that inhabited Canaan, Gen. xiii. 7; they were to be destroyed by the Israelites; those who were not destroyed were made tributary in the time of Solomon, 1 Kings ix. 20, 21.

Who were the Perizzites? How were the Israelites to act towards them? What became of them?

**PER'-SIA** (1, 6), a vast and celebrated country of Asia, of which Elam formed a small part. The Persian kings took Babylon while the Jews were there in captivity, Dan. v. 28—31. Cyrus, one of the Persian kings, decreed freedom to the Jews, as had been previously foretold by Isaiah, Ezra i. 1—4; Isa. xlv. 28. Ahasuerus, another king of Persia, was married to a Jewish maiden, named Esther, Esther ii. 17. Daniel had a vision of the greatness of the Persian empire, its dominion and overthrow, and the establishment of a much greater empire after it, Dan. viii. Nehemiah was the cup-bearer to one of the kings of Persia, Nehem. i. 11.

What was Persia? When was Babylon taken by the Persian kings? Who decreed freedom to the Jews? Who had foretold this? Whom did another king of Persia marry? What was Daniel's vision of Persia? What Jew was cupbearer to one of the kings of Persia?

**PE'-THOR**, a city of Mesopotamia, on the Euphrates, and the residence of Balaam, the wicked prophet for whom Balak sent, Numb. xxii. 5.

Of what country was Pethor a city? Where was it situated? Of whom was it the residence?

**PE'-TRA**, the ancient capital of Arabia Petrea; king Amaziah slew of Edom, in the valley of Salt, 10,000 men, and took Selah, or Petra, 2 Kings xiv. 7. (See JOKTHEEL.)

What was the ancient capital of Arabia Petrea? How many of the Edomites did Amaziah slay? Where? What city did he take?

**PHAR'-PAR** (4), one of the chief rivers of Damascus. (*See* ABANA.)

What was Pharpar? What was the other great river of Damascus?

**PHI-LIS'-TI-A** (4), the country of the Philistines, a people who chiefly inhabited the west and southwest coast of Palestine, and were never entirely dispossessed of their territory. They had five principalities, namely, Gaza, Gath, Ashdod, Ekron, and Askelon, besides several other cities at which kings resided. Their wars with the Israelites were very frequent. Abimelech, the king of Gerar, whom Abraham deceived, was a Philistine king, Gen. xxi. 32, 34. After the Israelites began to be settled in Canaan, the Philistines became very powerful enemies to them. On one occasion Shamgar routed the Philistines, and delivered Israel, Judg. iii. 31. Samson began to deliver Israel, and slew vast numbers of the Philistines, Judg. xiv. 19; xv. 3—5, 14—16; xvi. 29, 30. David subdued them, and made them pay tribute, 2 Sam. viii. 1; but their power again increased in the days of Ahaz, 2 Chron. xxviii. 18, 19. Hezekiah subjugated them, and about the same time Sennacherib destroyed many of their cities, 2 Kings xviii. 8. They, however, recovered their strength in the days of the last kings of Judah.

What was the chief country of the Philistines? What parts of Canaan did they inhabit? To what extent were they ultimately dispossessed of their territory? Which were their chief principalities? With whom had they frequent wars? Who was the Abimelech that Abraham deceived? When did the Philistines become powerful enemies to the Israelites? By whom were they routed and subdued at one time? Who next began to deliver Israel? What did he do? What did David do to them? Who destroyed many of their cities? When did their power again increase? What took place about the same time? Did they again recover their strength? When?

**PI-HA-HI'-ROTH** (3), an encampment of the Israelites on the Red Sea, to which they were pursued by Pharaoh's host, Exod. xiv. 9.

Where was Pihahiroth? Who pursued Israel to that encampment?

**PIR'-A-THON**, a city of Ephraim, of which Abdon, one of the judges of Israel, was a native; he was buried there, Judg. xii. 15.

Of what city was Abdon a native? Where was he buried?

**PIS'-GAH** (3), one of the mountains of the Abarim range; it is celebrated as the place where Moses died, after he had surveyed the promised land. He was buried in a valley in the land of Moab, Numb. xxvii. 12, 13.

Of what range was Pisgah a principal height? For what was it celebrated? Where was Moses buried?

**PI'-SON** (1), one of the four great rivers which flowed through the garden of Eden, and which compassed the land of Havilah, Gen. ii. 11, 12.

Of what rivers was Pison one? What was the land which it encompassed?

**PI'-THOM** (3), one of the store-cities built in Egypt by the Israelites, during their bondage. Its situation is now unknown, Exod. i. 11.

When did the Israelites build Pithom? What was it? Is its situation now known?

## R

**RA-A'-MAH** (1), a district in Arabia, colonized at first by the descendants of Raamah, a son of Cush, and supposed to be near the Persian Gulf, Gen. x. 7. Its merchants traded to Tyre with spices, gold, and precious stones.

What was Raamah? By whom was it colonized? What was its supposed situation? In what did its merchants trade with Tyre?

**RA-AM'-SES**, or **RA-ME'-SES** (3), a treasure-city in Egypt, which the Israelites built during their bondage, Exod. i. 11; it is supposed to have been in the land of Goshen, Gen. xlvii. 1. From this place the Israelites departed, when they left Egypt, after the death of the first-born, Exod. xii. 37.

Of what country was Rameses a treasure-city? By whom and when was it built? What is its supposed situation? What other event in the history of the Israelites makes it noted?

**RAB'-BAH**, or **RAB'-BATH-AM'-MON** (4), a city of the Ammonites, in Gilead. It was near the source of the river Jabbok; it was the residence of Og, king of Bashan, Deut. iii. 11. At the siege of this city, under the command of Joab, Uriah the Hittite was slain, 2 Sam. xi. 14, 17; xii. 26. After the city was taken, it remained subject to the kings of Judah. Ezekiel prophesied of Ammon that it should be a stable for camels, and it has become so, Ezek. xxv. 5.

To whom did Rabbah belong? What was its situation? Of whom was it the residence? Who besieged it? Who was killed in the siege? From what time was it subject to the kings of Judah? What did Ezekiel prophesy of Ammon?

**RAB'-BATH-MO'-AB** (4), the capital of the Moabites, called also Ar, and Ariel, Numb. xxi. 28; Jer. xlviii. 31—36.

What was the capital of the Moabites? What other names were given to it?

**RA'-MAH** (5), a city of Benjamin, six miles north of Jerusalem, near which Rachel was buried after the birth of Benjamin, Gen. xxxv. 19. At another Ramah, the residence of Samuel, and Elkanah his father, the Israelites demanded a king to govern them. Samuel was commanded to comply with their desire, and informed that Saul was appointed to be their king; and at this place Saul was anointed, 1 Sam. viii.—x. 1. There were several places of this name in Canaan.

To what tribe did Ramah belong? Where was it? Who was buried near there? Where did Samuel reside? What did the Israelites demand there? What was Samuel commanded to do? Of what was he informed? Where was Saul anointed? Were there other places of this name?

**RA'-MOTH-GIL'-E-AD** (4), a celebrated city in the mountains of Gilead, belonging to the tribe of Gad, built near Galeed, and sometimes called Ramoth-

Mizpeh. During the reigns of the kings of Israel it was the scene of several wars. At Ramoth-gilead, Jehu was anointed king of Israel, 2 Kings ix. 1—10; and Ahab was mortally wounded by an arrow shot from a bow at a venture, 2 Chron. xviii. 28—33. It was one of the cities of refuge, Josh. xx. 8; xxi. 38.

What was Ramoth-gilead? To whom did it belong? Near to what place was it built? Of what was it the scene during the reigns of the kings of Israel? Where was Jehu anointed king of Israel? How was Ahab wounded at Ramoth-gilead? Of what class of cities was it one?

REFUGE, CITIES OF (4). Six cities of refuge were appointed for the man to flee to who had slain his neighbour unawares, and hated him not. He was safe there, if he did not quit it till after the death of the high priest. He had, however, to make it appear that the death he had caused was quite accidental. Three of these cities, Bezer, Ramoth-gilead, and Golan, were on the eastern side of the Jordan; and three, Kedesh, Shechem, and Kirjath-arba, were on the western side of the river, Numb. xxxv. 9—34; Deut. iv. 43; Josh. xx. 7.

How many cities of refuge were appointed? For whom were they appointed? On what condition was one safe there? What had he to do before he could have such refuge? How many of these cities were on the east of the Jordan? What were their names? Where were the rest of them situated? Which cities were they?

RE-HO'-BOTH (6), one of the cities built by Nimrod or Asshur, and which formed one of the first cities in the kingdom of Assyria, Gen. x. 11, 12. There was another Rehoboth in Edom, Gen. xxxvi. 37. Jacob called the well, for which the herdmen of Gerar strove not, Rehoboth, Gen. xxvi. 22.

Who built Rehoboth? Of what kingdom was it one of the first cities? Where was there another Rehoboth? Under what circumstances did Jacob apply this name to a well?

REPH'-A-IM, a race of giants who inhabited the eastern border of the land of Canaan. It is supposed that Og was one of them. The valley of Rephaim was near Jerusalem; it was the scene of many battles



between the Israelites and the Philistines. It was so called from a tribe of the Rephaims, who first inhabited it, Gen. xiv. 5.

Who were the Rephaim? What celebrated giant is supposed to have been one of them? Where was the valley of Rephaim? Of what was it the scene?

**THE RED SEA (3)**, called also the Arabian Gulf, separated Arabia, on the east, from Egypt and Abyssinia, on the west; it is about 1,400 miles in length, and averages 140 in width. It forms itself into two bays, that to the west being called the Gulf of Suez, and that to the east the Gulf of Akabah. It is celebrated in sacred history for the destruction of Pharaoh and his host, and the miraculous passage through its western bay, on dry land, of the Israelites, Exod. xiv. 21—31. It was navigated by the fleets of Solomon and Hiram, from the ports of Elath and Eziongeber, 1 Kings ix. 26—28.

What is the Red Sea also called? What countries does it separate? What is its extent? For what is it celebrated in sacred history? By whose fleets was it navigated? From what ports did they sail?

**REPH'-I-DIM (3)**, one of the noted encampments of the Israelites in the wilderness, near to Mount Horeb, where they wanted water, and complained bitterly to Moses for bringing them out of Egypt (*See MASSAH and MERIBAH*), Exod. xvii. 1—7.

What was Rephidim? Near what mountain was it? What did the Israelites want there? Of what did they complain?

**REU'-BEN (4)**, the portion of the promised land inhabited by the descendants of Jacob's eldest son. It was east of the Jordan, between the brooks Arnon on the south, and Jazer on the north, having the mountains of Gilead on the east, and the Jordan on the west. The chief cities in Reuben were Heshbon, Aroer, Bezer, Dibon, and Beth-jesimoth. The tribe was one of the first that was carried into captivity, Numb. xxxii. 33.

What was Reuben? How was it situated and bounded? What were its chief cities? What in particular happened to this tribe?

**RIB'-LAH** (5), a town of Syria, in Hamath, where Pharaoh-Necho halted on his return from Carchemish; he here deposed Jehoahaz, king of Judah, and placed Jehoiakim on the throne, 2 Kings xxiii. 31—34. Nebuchadnezzar remained at Riblah, while his general, Nebuzar-adan, besieged Jerusalem; and after the city was reduced, Zedekiah was brought to Riblah with the other prisoners, and his eyes were put out, Jer. lli. 9—14.

At what place did Pharaoh-Necho halt on his return from Carchemish? What did he do there? What was done while Nebuchadnezzar remained there? What was done there after its reduction?

**RIM'-MON** (4), a mountain to which the Benjamites retreated when they were smitten at Gibeah, by the other tribes, for their wickedness, Judg. xx. 45. There were several cities of this name in Palestine, Josh. xix. 7; 1 Chron. vi. 77.

When did the Benjamites retreat to Mount Rimmon? To what various places was this name common?

## S

**SA'-LEM** (2), the city of which Melchizedek was king; it is supposed to have been the earliest name for Jerusalem, and it signifies *health, peace* (See **JERUSALEM**), Gen. xiv. 18.

Who was the king of Salem? What is supposed of the name? What does it signify?

**SALT** (4). The valley of Salt was an extensive plain, at least fourteen miles across, which lay between the boundaries of Judah and Edom. It was the scene of many battles between these two nations, 2 Sam. viii. 13; 2 Kings xiv. 7.

What was the breadth of the valley of Salt? Where was it situated? Of what was it the scene?

**SA-MA'-RI-A** (6), the capital of the kingdom of Israel, about thirty-four miles north of Jerusalem,

was built by Omri, who bought the hill Samaria of Shemer, and called the city after his name, 1 Kings xvi. 24. The hill is large and insulated, surrounded by a deep, broad valley, environed by four hills, one on each side; the site possessed many advantages in a military point of view, and was in other respects advantageous. The father of Benhadad, king of Syria, built some streets in Samaria, which were occupied by his own subjects, 1 Kings xx. 34; and Ahab built at Samaria a palace of ivory, 1 Kings xxii. 39. To Samaria Ahab's body was brought after the battle of Ramoth-gilead, 1 Kings xxii. 37; and to Samaria Naaman, the Syrian leper, came to be cured by Elisha, of his leprosy, 2 Kings v. Here also, after Ahab's death, his seventy sons were slain, and Jehu, his successor, proclaimed a great feast, in subtlety, and slew the assembled worshippers, 2 Kings x. 17—25. The city was besieged by Shalmaneser, for three years; he took it, and razed it to the ground. The Israelites were then taken captive into Assyria, and the foreigners, whom Shalmaneser brought into the country, took the name of Samaritans, and made Shechem their capital, 2 Kings xvii. 3—24. The city Samaria was rebuilt after the return of the Jews from captivity.

What was the capital of the kingdom of Israel? How far was it north of Jerusalem? By whom was it built? Of whom did he buy the hill? After whom did he call it? What did Benhadad build there? What did Ahab erect there? Whose body was brought to Samaria? For what did Naaman come there? What took place at Samaria, after Ahab's death? How long did Shalmaneser besiege it? What followed? What became of the Israelites? Whom did Shalmaneser put in their place? What name did they take? What city did they make their capital? When was Samaria rebuilt?

SE-IR (5), the mountainous tract to the south of Canaan, extending from the southern extremity of the Dead Sea to Ezion-geber, Gen. xxxvi. 6—8. The whole of the country was inhabited by the posterity of Esau, and called the land of Edom, Deut. ii. 12. It was previously possessed by a race called Horites, from whom Mount Hor is named.

What was the situation and extent of Seir? When did Esau go thither? What part of the country was inhabited by his descendants? What was it hence called? By whom was it previously possessed?

SE'-LAH (3), a celebrated city of Edom, afterwards known as Petra; it was the metropolis of the Edomites in Arabia Petrea. David defeated the Edomites in the valley of Salt, south of the Dead Sea, 2 Sam. viii. 13; and Amaziah slew 10,000 men there, and took Selah, 2 Kings xiv. 7. (See SALT, Valley of.)

What was Selah? What was it called afterwards? Of what nation was it the metropolis? Where did David defeat the Edomites? How many of the Edomites did Amaziah slay in the same valley?

SHA'-RON (4), a name given to three different districts in Canaan. One of them was a rich valley in the land of the Gadites, where David's flock fed under the care of Shitrai, 1 Chron. v. 16; xxvii. 29; another was situated along the coast, between Cæsarea and Joppa; and the third was a plain, to the north of Mount Carmel. All these districts were exceeding fertile.

To what was this name given? What was the first of these? How was the second situated? What was the third? What distinguished all these districts?

SHA'-VEH (2), a valley near Jerusalem, where Melchizedek, with the king of Sodom, came to meet Abraham after the defeat of the five kings. It is supposed to be the same as the valley of Jehoshaphat, Gen. xiv. 17.

Where was the valley of Shaveh? What took place there? What better known name is supposed to designate the same valley?

SHE'-CHEM, SI'-CHEM (4), a city of Ephraim, forty miles from Jerusalem, situated in the valley between Mounts Ebal and Gerizim; it was made the capital of the district, after the destruction of Samaria by Shalmaneser. Here the sons of Jacob, Simeon and Levi, slew the Shechemites deceitfully, for their wickedness towards their sister Dinah, Gen. xxxiv. 25—29. Near Shechem was Jacob's well, and the parcel of ground which Jacob gave to his son Joseph; and it

was in Shechem where Joseph's bones were buried, Josh. xxiv. 32. Joshua addressed his last exhortations to the elders and people at Shechem, and died there, aged 110 years, Josh. xxiv. 1. Abimelech, a natural son of Gideon, induced the Shechemites to make him king; they afterwards conspired against him, and slew him, Judg. ix. At this place also the revolt of the ten tribes from Rehoboam took place, and Jeroboam was chosen king of Israel, 1 Kings xii. 1—20.

In what tribe was Shechem? How far north of Jerusalem? How was it situated? When was it made the capital of Israel? Whom did Jacob's sons, Simeon and Levi, slay deceitfully? For what? What celebrated well was near Shechem? What besides? Whose bones were buried there? What address did Joshua make to the elders of Israel at Shechem? Where did he die? Who was Abimelech? What did he induce the Shechemites to do? By whom was he slain? What besides took place at Shechem?

SHEN, the place between which and Mizpeh Samuel erected the stone called Ebenezer, to commemorate the conquest of the Philistines, and the restoration of the cities to the Israelites, 1 Sam. vii. 12.

What did Samuel erect at Shen? For what?

SHI'-LOH (4, 5), a place in the southern part of Ephraim, about fifteen miles north of Jerusalem; it was situated on a mountain to the north of Bethel. At this place the Tabernacle was set up, and here the ark of God remained nearly three hundred and fifty years, until it was taken by the Philistines, 1 Sam. iv. 4, 11. At Shiloh the promised land was divided among the tribes by lot, and the cities of the Levites, and those of refuge, were appointed, Josh. xviii. 10. At Shiloh Samuel was dedicated to God, and ministered to Eli—the sons of Eli made themselves vile—Eli was reprov'd for their excesses—their destruction, and that of his posterity was declared—and he himself fell backward and died when he heard that the Philistines had captured the ark, 1 Sam. i.—iv. At Shiloh also the prophet Ahijah lived, who announced God's purpose to Jeroboam, to make him king over

ten tribes after Solomon's death, and who afterwards foretold the death of Abijam and Jeroboam's posterity, 1 Kings xi. 29—39; xiv. 1—20.

Where was Shiloh? How was it situated? What was set up at Shiloh? How long did the ark of God remain there? What division of the promised land was made at Shiloh? What appointment regarding cities was made? Where was Samuel dedicated to God? To whom did he minister? Who made themselves vile? Who was reproved for their excesses? What was declared to him? What happened to him? What other prophet lived at Shiloh? What did he announce to Jeroboam? What did Ahijah afterwards foretell?

**SHI'-NAR** (6), the region about Babylon in which men began to build the tower of Babel after the flood, when God confounded their language, and scattered them, Gen. xi. 2. Into the land of Shinar Nebuchadnezzar carried the vessels of the house of God, which he took in the reign of Jehoiakim, Dan. i. 1, 2.

Where was Shinar? What did the people after the flood begin to do there? How were they punished for their impiety? What did Nebuchadnezzar carry into the land of Shinar?

**SHIT'-TIM** (4), the place in the plains of Moab where the Israelites were ensnared into idolatry by the Midianites, and slain, Numb. xxv. (*See ABEL-SHITTIM.*)

Where was Shittim? By whom were the Israelites ensnared into idolatry? What was the punishment of the idolaters?

**SHU'-NEM** (5), a city in the border of Issachar, about ten miles south-west of Mount Tabor, which Elisha frequently visited, and at which he was hospitably entertained by a Shunammite, to whom he promised a son, which promise God fulfilled; some years after, when the child was grown, he died, and Elisha came to Shunem from Mount Carmel, at the desire of the Shunammite, and restored him to life, 2 Kings iv. 8—37.

Where was the city Shunem? Who visited it frequently? By whom was he hospitably entertained? What did he promise her? Had she a son? What happened some years after?

**SHUR** (3), a sandy tract of wilderness, west of Arabia Petrea, and between Canaan and Egypt.

Hagar fled to this wilderness the first time she left her mistress, Gen. xvi. 7.

What was Shur? Who fled there? From whom?

SHU'-SHAN, SU'-SA (6), the capital of that part of Persia anciently called Elam, and the winter residence of the kings of Persia. Daniel, the prophet, had one of his visions in the palace at Shushan, Dan. viii. It was the scene of Vashti's deposition, Esther's promotion, Haman's downfall, and Mordecai's exaltation, Esther i., ii., vii., viii.

Of what country was Shusan the capital? Who had a vision there? Of what other memorable events was it the scene?

SID'-DIM (2), the plain on which the cities of Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, and Zeboim, were situated. The Dead Sea now occupies a portion of the plain, Gen. xiv. 3. That part of the vale of Siddim to the south of the Dead Sea was afterwards called the Valley of Salt. (*See* SALT.)

What cities stood on the plain of Siddim? What became of them? What is the present state of the plain? How is a portion of the plain now occupied? What was the southern part called?

SI'-DON, or ZI'-DON (5), one of the most ancient and celebrated cities of Phœnicia; it existed many years before Tyre, from which it was distant about twenty miles; it was celebrated for its artificers and its merchants, 2 Chron. ii. 13, 14. It is supposed to have been founded by the eldest son of Canaan, Gen. x. 15. It was in the tribe of Asher, but it was never subdued by the Israelites.

What was Sidon? When was it built? How far was it distant from Tyre? For what was it celebrated? Who was the supposed founder of it? What further information have we respecting it?

SI'-HOR (3). The river Sihor formed a part of the southern boundary of the land of Israel, Josh. xiii. 3. The same name is used by Isaiah and Jeremiah to designate the river Nile, in Egypt, Isa. xxiii. 3; Jer. ii. 18.

What river formed a part of the southern boundary of Israel? What other river is called by the same name? By whom is the word so used?

**SIM'-EON** (4), the division of Canaan occupied by the descendants of the second son of Jacob and Leah; it had Judah to the east, the Mediterranean Sea to the west, Dan to the north, and the wilderness of Paran to the south; its chief cities were Askelon, Beersheba, Gaza, Gerar, and Ziklag, Josh. xix. 1—9. The tribe of Simeon was the least numerous of all the tribes.

Who was the second son of Jacob? Who was his mother? How was the division of Canaan allotted to his descendants bounded? What were its chief cities?

**SIN** (3), a wilderness which the Israelites traversed between Elam and Mount Sinai. In this wilderness God first sent the Israelites manna, and commanded the observance of the Sabbath, Exod. xvi. 1. There was also a city of this name in Egypt, which was destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar, Ezek. xxx. 15.

What wilderness did the Israelites traverse between Elam and Mount Sinai? What did God send for the first time here? What did he command the people to observe? Where was there a city of its name which Nebuchadnezzar destroyed?

**SI'-NAI** (3), a celebrated mountain and desert in Arabia, situated in a peninsula formed by two arms of the Red Sea. On this mountain God delivered the Ten Commandments to Moses amid thunders and lightnings, Exod. xix. 16—25. Here also the golden calf was made by Aaron, and worshipped by the people, for which sin 3,000 of the Israelites were slain by the Levites, Exod. xxxii. On Sinai the plan of the Tabernacle was shown to Moses, and near Sinai it was made, reared, and anointed, Exod. xl. Aaron and his sons were here appointed priests—Nadab and Abihu were slain—the blasphemer was stoned—the people were numbered—and the Levites were consecrated to serve the Tabernacle, Lev. viii.

To what was the name Sinai applied? What did God deliver on this mountain? Into what idolatry did the Israelites fall at Sinai? How were they punished? What plan was shown to Moses on the same mountain? Where was it made, reared, and anointed? Who were consecrated priests of the Tabernacle? Which of Aaron's sons



were slain? Who was stoned? Who were numbered? What else was done at Sinai?

SI'-ON, or ZI'-ON, was the highest of the hills on which Jerusalem was built; it was on the southern side, and contained the castle, the king's palace, and the upper city. On this hill the Jebusites had a citadel, Judg. i. 21, which they retained till the time of David, when they were completely expelled, 2 Sam. v. 6—8. David built a palace on Mount Sion, and thither he removed the Tabernacle, 2 Sam. vi. 12. Many beautiful and devout allusions are made to Mount Sion, which is called "God's Hill," in the Psalms. God foretold, by the prophet Micah, that because of the sins of the inhabitants, Sion should be plowed as a field, which has been literally fulfilled, Micah iii. 12.

What was the highest of the hills at Jerusalem called? Where was it? What buildings did it contain? Who had a citadel here? When were they expelled from it? What did David build here? What did he remove thither? In what book are many allusions made to Mount Sion? What did God foretell of Mount Sion? By what prophet? How far has this doom been fulfilled?

SOD'-OM (2), a city in the vale of Siddim, where Lot settled after his separation from Abraham, Gen. xiii. 12; xiv. 12; it was destroyed, with three other cities of the plain, by fire from heaven, on account of the wickedness of its inhabitants, Gen. xix.

Where was Sodom situated? Who settled there? How was Sodom destroyed? For what?

SO'-REK (4), a valley, in which was the residence of Delilah, the woman who betrayed Samson to his enemies; it was a mile or two from Eshcol, and was noted for its delicious grapes. A rivulet of this name traversed the tribe of Dan, Judg. xvi. 4.

Who resided in the valley of Sorek? Whom did she betray? For what was it noted? Where was there a rivulet of this name?

SUC'-COTH (2), the first encampment of the Israelites after they left Egypt, Exod. xii. 37; also a city of Gilead, at which Jacob dwelt before he went to Shechem, Gen. xxxiii. 17; and which afterwards belonged to the tribe of Gad. When Gideon and his

men, faint from pursuing the kings of the Midianites, demanded food from the people of Succoth, they refused, for which Gideon threatened to tear their flesh on his return with the thorns and briers of the wilderness; this threat he executed, Judg. viii. 13—16.

What was Succoth? What other place was called Succoth? In what tribe was it afterwards included? What did Gideon threaten to do to its inhabitants? Did he do so?

SYR'-I-A (1), a large country of Asia between the Euphrates and Arabia on the east and south, with Mount Taurus on the north, and the Mediterranean Sea and Canaan on the west. Damascus and Hamath were two of its largest cities. There were several small kingdoms in Syria before the time of David, as Zobah, Geshur, Maacha, and Damascus. After Solomon's death, the kings of Syria became more powerful than they had previously been. The most celebrated kings of Syria, whose histories are connected with that of the Jewish nation, were Hadadezer, Benhadad, Hazael, and Rezin. Tiglath-pileser, king of Assyria, slew Rezin, and Syria was then annexed to the Assyrian empire; it afterwards, with Assyria, became subject to Babylon, 1 Sam. xiv. 47; 2 Sam. viii. 3; x. 6—19.

How was Syria bounded? What were its two chief cities? What did David conquer in Syria? When did the kings of Syria become more powerful? Which were its most celebrated kings? Who annexed it to the Assyrian empire? To what empire did it afterwards become subject?

## T

TA'-A-NACH, a city of the Levites, belonging to Manasseh, but situated in Issachar, Josh. xvii. 11. In Solomon's time it was under the government of one of his twelve officers for providing victuals for the king and his household. A tenth of the produce of the fields and vineyards was payable to the king, 1 Kings iv. 7, 12; 1 Sam. viii. 15.

Where was Taanach? To whom did it belong? By whom was it governed in Solomon's time? What portion of the produce of the lands was rendered to the king?

**TAB'-E-RAH (3)**, an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness of Paran, where the people murmured against God, and the fire of the Lord consumed them. Here also the seventy elders were appointed, and Eldad and Medad prophesied in the camp, Numb. xi. 3, 24—30.

What was Taberah? Why were some of the people consumed at Taberah? What appointment took place there? Who then prophesied in the camp?

**TA'-BOR (2)**, a mountain in the north of Issachar, near which Barak assembled his army when he defeated Sisera. There was also a city of this name, Judg. iv. 6.

Where was Mount Tabor? What did Barak assemble there? Was any other place called Tabor?

**TAD'-MOR (5, 6)**, a city situated in the desert of Syria, called "Tadmor in the wilderness;" it was built by Solomon, and was afterwards called Palmyra. Tadmor was probably built by Solomon as a depôt for merchandise, a resting-place for the large caravans of merchants which traversed the desert, and a watering-place for camels, 1 Kings ix. 18.

Where was Tadmor? By whom was it built? What was it afterwards called? For what purposes did Solomon probably build Tadmor?

**TAH'-PAN-HES**, a city of Egypt, called Hanes by Isaiah, where was a palace of one of the Pharaohs, Isa. xxx. 4. Thither Johanan removed the people from Jerusalem after Gedaliah was slain, and with them Jeremiah and Baruch, Jer. xliii. 4—9. Jeremiah is supposed to have died at Tahpanhes.

In what country was Tahpanhes? Whom did Johanan remove thither? When? Whom did they carry with them? Who is supposed to have died there?

**TAR'-SHISH, or, THAR'-SHISH (1)**, a country, the situation of which is unknown, to which Solomon

traded for "gold, and silver, ivory, apes, and peacocks," 1 Kings x. 22. The ships of Tharshish were large merchant ships, so framed, as to be enabled to take long voyages. Wherever Tharshish was situated, it appears to have been called after one of the sons of Javan, whose descendants were doubtless settled there, Gen. x. 4.

Is the situation of Tarshish known? For what did Solomon carry on trade with Tarshish? What kind of ships were the ships of Tarshish? After whom was Tarshish named?

**TEK'-O-AH** (4), a city in Judah, about twelve miles south-east of Jerusalem, from which Joab fetched a "wise woman," who invented a tale of sorrow, and told it to David, and thus obtained pardon of the king for Absalom, 2 Sam. xiv. The city was repaired and strengthened by Rehoboam after the revolt of the tribes, 2 Chron. xi. 5, 6. There was a wilderness of this name not far from the city where Jehoshaphat's army went against the Moabites and Ammonites, and where these enemies of Judah destroyed each other, according to the purpose of God declared to Jehoshaphat, 2 Chron. xx. 20, 23. Amos, the prophet, was a herdsman of Tekoah.

Where was Tekoah? Whom did Joab fetch from thence? What did she do? When was the city repaired and strengthened? What other place was called Tekoah? How were the enemies of Judah destroyed in that wilderness? Which of the prophets was an inhabitant of Tekoah?

**THE'-BEZ**, a town in Ephraim, near Shechem, at the siege of which Abimelech was killed by a millstone thrown from a tower by a woman, Judg. ix. 50—54.

To what tribe did Thebez belong? Near to what better known town was it? What remarkable event took place there?

**TIM'-NATH** (4), an ancient city of Canaan, in the country of the Philistines, between Gath and Bethshemesh; it is mentioned in the history of Samson as the place on the road to which he slew the young lion that roared against him; it was at that time occupied by the Philistines. Near this place he also

destroyed the standing corn of the Philistines, by means of three hundred foxes, with firebrands tied to their tails, to revenge himself on his father-in-law, who had given the wife of Samson "to his companion, whom he had used as his friend," Judg. xiv.

Where was Timnath? What event in Samson's history introduces mention of it? Who were its occupants at that time? What other great act did Samson do there? What caused him to do this?

**TIM'-NATH-SE'-RAH**, a city in the mountains of Ephraim, the inheritance, residence, and burial-place of Joshua, Josh. xix. 49, 50.

Where was Timnath-serah? What makes it noted?

**TIPH'-SAH** (5, 6), a city of Ephraim, about six miles from Samaria, the people of which refused admittance to Menahem; but he took the place by force, and massacred the inhabitants, 2 Kings xv. 16. Another Tiphseh was seated on the river Euphrates; it was esteemed of much importance by the kings of Syria and Egypt, because of its advantageous position for trade. It was taken by Solomon, 1 Kings iv. 24.

Where was Tiphseh situated? In what tribe? To whom did its inhabitants refuse admittance? What did he do to it in consequence? Where was another Tiphseh situated? Why was it esteemed? Who took it?

**TIR'-ZAH**, a city of Ephraim, and the royal residence of the kings of Israel, from Jeroboam to Omri, who built Samaria. Its situation is spoken of as pleasant. At Tirzah the prophet Jehu predicted the utter destruction of the posterity of Baasha; and Zimri slew Elah, the son and successor of Baasha; there also Zimri perished in the flames of the palace, after reigning seven days, 1 Kings xv. 21; xvi. 1—24.

In what tribe was Tirzah? Of whom was it the royal residence? What is said of its situation? What did the prophet Jehu predict there? Where did Zimri slay Elah? Who was Elah? What happened to Zimri there?

**TO'-PHET**, a name of the valley of Hinnom, where human sacrifices were offered to the idol Moloch, while

a drum was sounded to drown the cries of the victims, Isa. xxx. 33.

To what valley was this name given? What sacrifices were offered there? How were the cries of the victims overpowered?

**TYRE** (4), a celebrated city of Phœnicia, which was probably founded by the Sidonians. In the time of Joshua, it was called the strong city of Tyre, Josh. xix. 29. Hiram, king of Tyre, showed much kindness to David by sending men and materials for the erection of his palace, 2 Sam. v. 11. Solomon also received valuable services from Hiram in the building of the temple, 1 Kings v. Tyre is frequently mentioned in the Old Testament. Its inhabitants are described as filled with pride and luxury; and its destruction was foretold by the prophets, for the idolatry and wickedness of its people. Tyre is now a miserable place, its few inhabitants support themselves by fishing, and the ruins of the city have become "a place to spread nets upon," Ezek. xxvi. 7—14; xxvii.

In what country was Tyre? Who were its supposed founders? What was its state in Joshua's days? How did Hiram show his friendship to David? To whom did he also afford valuable assistance? In what work? Where is Tyre frequently mentioned? How are its inhabitants described? For what was Tyre denounced? What is its present state?

## U

**U'-LA-I** (6), a river in Persia, which flowed near the royal city and palace of Shushan. Its water is said to have been so clear, that the Persian kings would drink of no other, Dan. viii. 2—16.

In what country was the river Ulai? What is said of its water?

**UR** (6), an ancient city of Chaldea; it was the residence of Terah and Abraham; and from it Abraham removed when commanded to leave his country to go into Canaan, Gen. xi. 28—31.

Of what country was Ur a city? Of whom was it the residence? When did Abraham remove from Ur? What is it now called?

**UZ** (1), a country in which Job resided, supposed to be the same as Edom, Job i. 1; Lam. iv. 21. The descendants of Uz, or Huz, one of Shem's grandsons, were its original inhabitants, Gen. x. 23.

Who resided in the land of Uz? What land is it believed to be? By whom was this country first inhabited?

## Z

**ZAL'-MON**, a hill near Shechem, where Abimelech and his followers cut down branches of trees to set the tower of Shechem on fire, Judg. ix. 48.

Near what city was Zalmon? What did Abimelech and his followers do there? For what?

**ZAL'-MO-NAH**, an encampment of the Israelites in the wilderness, where the people murmured, and were punished by fiery serpents. God instructed Moses to set up a brazen serpent, that they who looked on it might live, Numb. xxi. 4—9; xxxiii. 41.

What was Zalmonah? What did the people do there? How were they punished? What did God instruct Moses to do? For what?

**ZAR-E'-PHATH**, a city of Phœnicia, which was situated between Tyre and Sidon; to this city Elijah was sent to reside with a poor widow, whose barrel of meal did not waste, nor cruse of oil fail, during a famine, according to the word of the Lord which Elijah spoke. Afterwards Elijah raised the widow's son to life, 1 Kings xvii.

In what country was Zarephath? Between what cities was it? With whom did Elijah reside at Zarephath? How did God enable him to serve her during a famine? What other miracle did Elijah perform there?

**ZAR'-THAN**, or **ZAR'-E-TAN**, a town in Ephraim, near which the waters of the Jordan were collected for the Israelites to pass over, Josh. iii. 16. The brazen vessels for the temple service were cast in the clayey ground between Zarthan and Succoth, 1 Kings vii. 46.

Where was Zarthan? What was done in the clayey ground there?

**ZE-BO'-IM** (2), was one of the five cities of the plain of Sodom, four of which were destroyed for the sins of the inhabitants, Deut. xxix. 23.

What was Zeboim? For what were this and three other cities of the plain destroyed?

**ZEB'-U-LUN** (4), the division of Canaan allotted to the descendants of the tenth son of Jacob, was south of Asher and Naphtali, north of Issachar, and had the Sea of Cinnereth to the east, and the Mediterranean to the west. The chief places in the tribe were Zebulun, Jokneam, Shimron, and Japhia, Josh. xix. 10—16. Mount Carmel and Mount Tabor were in this division of Canaan. It was a very populous tribe, and had many other towns and villages; it distinguished itself in the war of Barak against Sisera, Judg. iv. 6. Elon, one of the judges, was of the tribe of Zebulun, Judg. xii. 11.

Which son of Jacob was Zebulun? What were the boundaries of this tribe? Which were the chief places in it? What celebrated mountains were in Zebulun? When did this tribe distinguish itself? Which of the judges was a Zebulunite?

**ZEM-A-RA'-IM**, the place where Jeroboam had 500,000 chosen men of his host killed by the army of Abijah, after Abijah had testified to Jeroboam of the righteousness of his cause, 2 Chron. xiii. 4—17.

What took place at Zemaraim? Of what did Abijah testify to Jeroboam?

**ZEPH'-A-THAH**, a valley near Mareshah in Judah, where Asa, king of Judah, defeated Zerah, the Cushite, with his Ethiopian army, 2 Chron. xiv. 10.

Where was the valley of Zephathah? What did Asa, king of Judah, do there?

**ZE'-RED**, a brook, which ran through a valley of the same name on the western boundary of the land of Israel, at which place the wanderings of the Israelites were completed, and the generation of the men of war was wasted out, Numb. xxi. 12; Deut. ii. 13, 14.



On which boundary of Israel was the brook Zered? What ceased at it? What were wasted out by the time they reached Zered?

ZIK'-LAG (5), a city of the Philistines, in Simeon, which Achish, king of Gath, gave to David while he took refuge from Saul among the Philistines, 1 Sam. xxvii. 6. From this place David invaded several cities of the Philistines. The city was taken by the Amalekites, and plundered; but David retook the spoil, and slew all the Amalekites, save four hundred young men, 1 Sam. xxx. David was at Ziklag when he was informed of the death of Saul and Jonathan at Gilboa, 2 Sam. i.

In what tribe was this city? To what people did it belong? Who gave Ziklag to David? When? What did David do from this place? By whom was the city taken and plundered? What did David then do? At the time of what great event was David at Ziklag?

ZIN (3), the wilderness to the south of Judah, through which it is supposed the waters of the Jordan flowed to the Red Sea, before the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah. In this wilderness the Israelites wandered thirty-seven years—Miriam died—Moses offended God by striking the rock, and was told that he would not be permitted to enter into Canaan, Numb. xx.

Where was this wilderness? When are the waters of the Jordan supposed to have flowed through it? Into what sea? How long did the Israelites wander in this wilderness? Who died in it? How did Moses offend God here? How was he punished?

ZION (Mount), the stronghold, or the hill on which was the fort so called, forming the southwestern portion of the ground on which, at a later period, Jerusalem stood. (*See* SION.)

Where was Mount Zion? What part of Jerusalem afterwards stood upon it?

ZIPH (5), a town of Judah, near Maon and Carmel, Josh. xv. 55. David had escaped into the wilderness of Ziph when Saul sought him at Keilah. Jonathan visited David at Ziph, and made a covenant with him,

1 Sam. xxiii. 13—18. Some time after, Saul was in the power of David at Ziph, but David took only his spear and cup from him, 1 Sam. xxvi. 7—12.

Where was Ziph? What towns were near it? When did David escape into the wilderness of Ziph? Who made a covenant with David at Ziph? When Saul was in David's power at Ziph, what did David do?

ZO'-AN (3), an ancient city of Egypt, and probably the capital, and the residence of the Pharaoh who reigned when the miracles of Moses were wrought, and the judgments of God executed on the Egyptians, Numb. xiii. 22; Psa. lxxviii. 12.

What was Zoon? Of whom was it probably the residence?

ZO'-AR (4), one of the cities of the plain of Sodom. It was spared, to afford Lot a place of refuge. It is supposed to have been situated on the southern extremity of the Dead Sea, and that its ancient name was Bela, Gen. xiv. 2.

What was Zoar? For what was it saved? How is it supposed to have been situated? What was its ancient name?

ZO'-BAH (5), was the chief city of the kingdom of Syria, before the time of David; but during his reign Damascus became the capital of Syria, 2 Sam. viii. 3—8; 1 Kings xi. 23, 24.

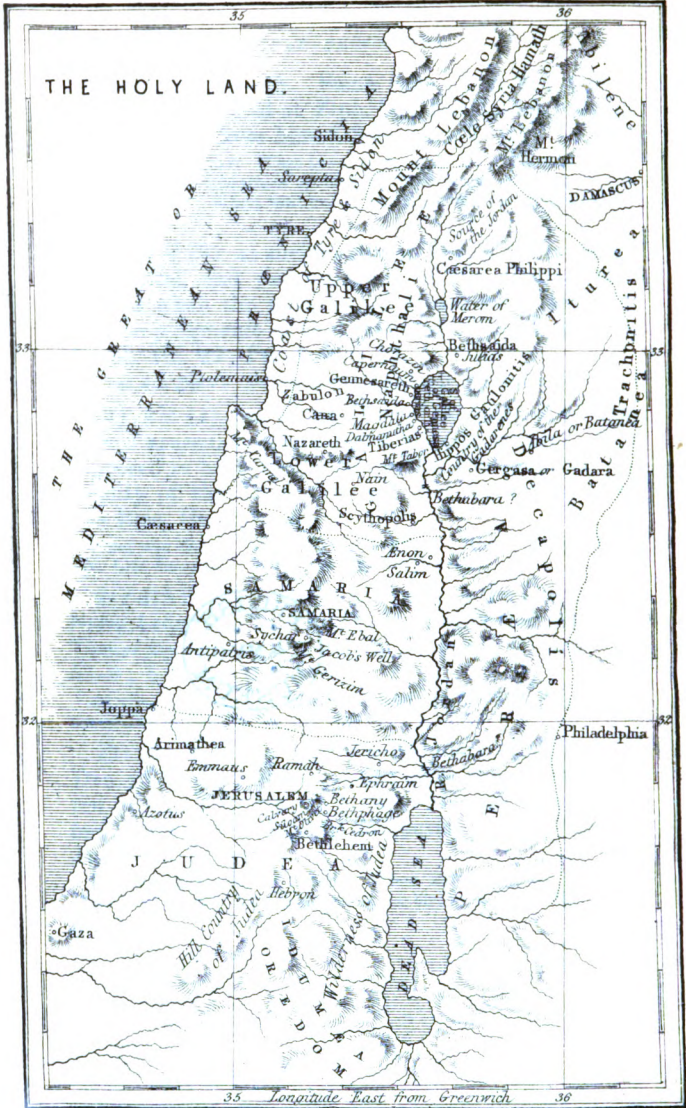
Of what kingdom was Zobah the chief city? What city became the capital of Syria in David's time?

ZO'-RAH, a city near the boundary of Judah and Dan, which Rehoboam fortified after the revolt of the ten tribes, 2 Chron. xi. 5, 10. Manoah lived there, and it was the birth-place and burial-place of Samson, Judg. xiii. 2; xvi. 31.

Where was the city of Zorah? When did Rehoboam fortify it? Who lived there? Of whom was it the birth-place and the burial-place?

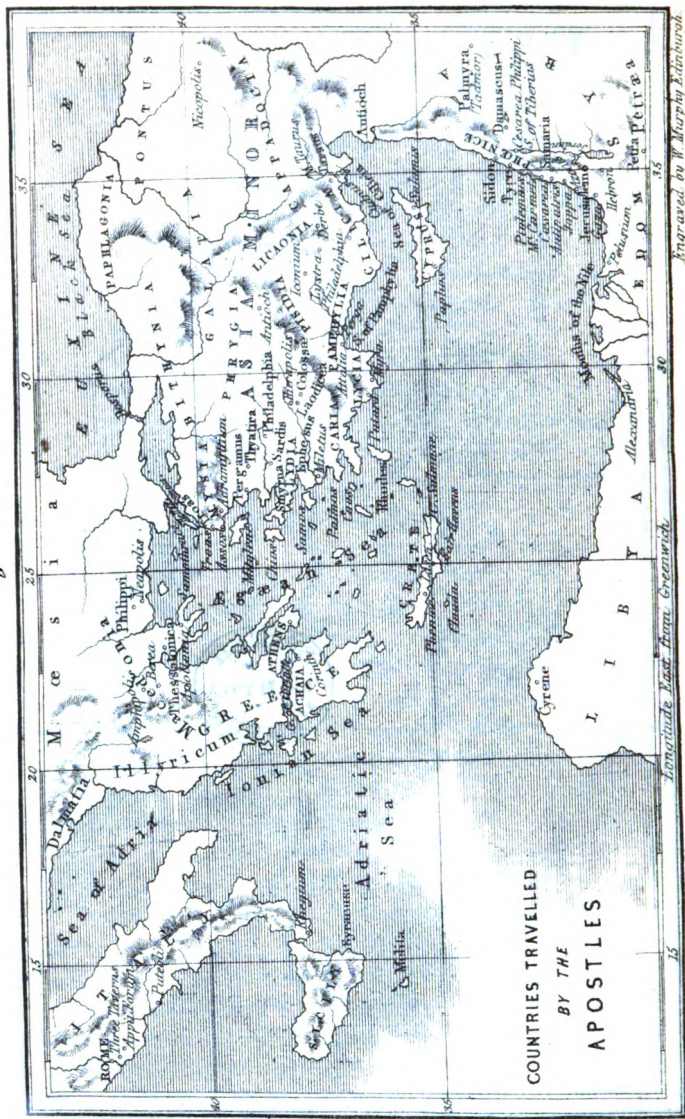


THE HOLY LAND.



35 Longitude East from Greenwich 36





Longitude East from Greenwich

Engraved by W. Murphy Edinburgh

# BIBLE GEOGRAPHY.

## PART II.

### THE NEW TESTAMENT.

#### A

AB-I-LE'NE (7), a country on the eastern side of Anti-libanus, the chief city of which was Abila; it is mentioned as the tetrarchy of Lysanias, or the district governed by him; when Tiberius Cæsar was emperor of Rome, and Pontius Pilate governor of Judea, Luke iii. 1. (See ABEL-BETH-MAACHA.)

Where was Abilene? What was its chief city? Who was its tetrarch or governor? Who was then emperor of Rome? Who was governor of Judea?

A-CEL'-DA-MA, a piece of ground on the south of Jerusalem, called the *potter's field*; it was also called the *field of blood*, because it was purchased with the thirty pieces of silver which the chief priests covenanted to give Judas for betraying the Saviour, and which he afterwards refused to retain. This field was, therefore, purchased with the money, to bury strangers in, because, being the price of blood, it was not lawful to put it into the sacred treasury, Matt. xxvii. 7—10.

Where was the piece of ground called Aceldama? What was it first called? Why was it called the field of blood? For what purpose was it purchased? Why was it not lawful to put the thirty pieces of silver into the sacred treasury?

A-CHA'-I-A (8), a country of Greece, whose capital was Corinth. When St. Paul visited Corinth, Gallio was the chief magistrate of Achaia, before whom the Jews dragged Paul, and accused him of persuading

men to worship God contrary to the law. Gallio commanded that the Jews should be driven from the judgment seat, because he cared for none of the things which concerned their religion; but he said he would hear them if they sought to charge the apostles with any wickedness, Acts xviii. 12—17. St. Paul addressed his second epistle to the Christians at Corinth—to “all the saints which are in all Achaia,” 2 Cor. i. 1.

Where was the country called Achaia? What was its capital? Who was its chief magistrate when St. Paul visited Corinth? Of what did the Jews accuse Paul to Gallio? What command did he give? What reason did he allege for this command? How does St. Paul address his second epistle to the Corinthians?

A-DRAM-YT-TI-UM (8), a city on the west coast of Mysia, in Asia Minor, opposite to the island of Lesbos. The ship in which St. Paul sailed from Cæsarea to Myra, on his first voyage to Italy, belonged to this place, Acts xxvii. 2.

Where was Adramyttium? Opposite to what island? What important voyage was made in a ship belonging to this place?

ADRIA (8), the sea on the east of Italy, in which St. Paul was driven up and down on his voyage to Rome, Acts xxvii. 27.

Where was Adria? When was St. Paul driven up and down on this sea?

AL-EX-AN'-DRI-A (8), a magnificent commercial city of Lower Egypt, which was built by Alexander the Great about 330 years B.C. Many Jews settled in Alexandria, and some of those who disputed with Stephen, and put him to death, were of this city, Acts vi. 9—15. Apollos, the companion of St. Paul, was a native of Alexandria, Acts xviii. 24. It is supposed that St. Mark introduced the gospel, and suffered martyrdom there. It was in a ship of Alexandria that St. Paul sailed from Myra to Rome, Acts xxvii. 6.

In what country was Alexandria? By whom was it built? When? What Jews were of this city? What celebrated preacher



of the gospel was of Alexandria? Who is supposed to have introduced the gospel at Alexandria? What part of St. Paul's voyage to Rome was in a ship of this port?

**AM-PHIP'-OLIS** (8), a city of Thrace, seated on the river Strymon, formerly the capital of Macedonia. Paul and Silas passed through the city after their deliverance from the prison at Philippi, on their way to Thessalonica, Acts xvii. 1.

Of what country was Amphipolis the capital? When did Paul and Silas pass through this city?

**AN-TI-OCH** (8), (Syria), a celebrated city on the river Orontes, formerly the capital of the Macedonian kings of Syria. It was situated midway between Alexandria and Constantinople, and was several times overthrown by earthquakes. At this place, where profligacy abounded, the disciples of the Saviour were first called Christians, as a term of reproach; and for a whole year the gospel was preached here by the apostles Paul and Barnabas. It was also the native place of St. Luke the Evangelist, Acts xi. 22—26.

Of what country was Antioch the former capital? How was it situated? What happened to it? What were the disciples first called at Antioch? By whom was the gospel preached here for a whole year? Whose native place was it?

**AN'-TI-OCH** (8), (Pisidia), a city of Asia Minor, in the division called Pisidia; it was visited by Paul and Barnabas, and St. Paul preached, in the synagogue there, a discourse which the Gentiles wished him to preach to them on the next sabbath; but the Jews raised a persecution against the apostles, and St. Paul having declared that it was necessary the gospel should be first preached to them, turned to the Gentiles, who rejoiced to hear him. The chief people of the city expelled the apostles, who "shook off the dust of their feet against them." There were other cities called Antioch in Asia Minor and in Syria, but they are not referred to in the New Testament, Acts xiii. 14—51.

By what apostles was Antioch in Pisidia visited? Where did Paul preach to the Jews on the sabbath? What did the Gentiles wish him to do? How did the Jews receive him? What did Paul declare to them? Then what did he do? How did the Gentiles receive the gospel? Who expelled the apostles from the city? What did the apostles do on leaving it?

**AN-TIP'-A-TRIS** (8), a town of Palestine, between Jerusalem and Cæsarea, about thirty miles north-west of Jerusalem, and twenty-six south of Cæsarea. St. Paul rested at this town one night, when he was sent from Jerusalem to Cæsarea, Acts xxiii. 31.

Where was Antipatris situated? How far north-west of Jerusalem? How far from Cæsarea? When did St. Paul rest one night in it?

**AP-OL-LO'-NI-A** (8), a city of Macedonia, between Amphipolis and Thessalonica. St. Paul passed through it on his way to the latter place, Acts xvii. 1.

Of what country was this a city? When did St. Paul pass through it? Between what cities was it?

**AP'-PI-I FO'-RUM** (8), a town on the west of Italy, about fifty miles from Rome. St. Paul was met here by several devout Christians on his way to Rome, Acts xxviii. 15.

Where was Appii Forum? How far from Rome? By whom was St. Paul met here? Where was he going at the time?

**A-RA'-BIA** (8), a large country to the south and east of the Holy Land; it was visited, and the gospel preached in it, by St. Paul. (*See* p. 9.) Gal. i. 17.

What was Arabia? Who preached the gospel there?

**A-RI-MA-THE'-A** (7), a city of Judea, which was about twenty miles north-west of Jerusalem; it was the residence of Joseph, a rich man, and a counsellor, "a good man and a just;" who begged the body of Jesus from Pilate, and buried it in his own new tomb, Matt. xxvii. 57; Luke xxiii. 50.

What was Arimathea? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? Who resided there? What is said of him? For what did he beg the body of Jesus?

A'-SIA MI'-NOR (8), is the most western portion of Asia. Its chief divisions were Mysia, Bithynia, Paphlagonia, and Pontus; Lydia, Phrygia, Galatia, and Cappadocia; Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, and the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus. The gospel was preached in Asia by St. Paul and by other apostles. The seven principal churches of Asia were in the west, and chiefly in the division of Lydia; they were at Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea; to them St. John addressed the book of Revelation, Rev. i.

What is the most western part of Asia called? Name its chief divisions? Who preached the gospel in Asia Minor? In what portion of Asia were the chief Christian churches? What did the apostle John address to them?

AS'-SOS (8), a city in the province of Troas, where Paul's companions met him, he journeying on foot from Troas, and they by sea, Acts xx. 13, 14.

In what province was Assos? Who met St. Paul there? How had he journeyed from Troas? How did they journey?

ATH'-ENS (8), one of the most celebrated cities of ancient Greece; it was noted for its men of learning, its laws, literature, and its magnificent temples. When St. Paul visited it, to declare the gospel, the city was "wholly given up to idolatry." The people of Athens had so great a respect for everything considered divine, that they erected an altar to "The Unknown God," supposed to be the God of the Jews. The apostle was charged with setting forth some new God (a thing forbidden by their laws), because he preached Jesus and the resurrection; but he appealed to this altar, declaring that it was "The Unknown God" whom he was making known to them, whom they ignorantly worshipped, Acts xvii. 16—34.

What was Athens? For what was it noted? For what did St. Paul visit Athens? What was the religious state of the city then? What did they do from their respect to what men considered divine? Whom is it supposed that they meant by the Unknown God? With what was St. Paul charged? Why? To what did he appeal? What did he declare to them?

AT-TA'-LI-A (8), a city of Pamphylia, on the north coast of the Mediterranean Sea. It was visited by Paul and Barnabas after they left Perga, Acts xiv. 25.

Where was Attalia? What apostles visited it? When?

A-ZO'-TUS (7), the city called *Ashdod* in the Old Testament. It was at this city where Philip was found, after he had baptized the treasurer of Queen Candace, Acts viii. 40.

What is Azotus called in the Old Testament? Who was found at this city?

## B

BE-RE'-A (8), a city of Macedonia, at which St. Paul preached with great success; he describes the Bereans as more noble than the inhabitants of Thessalonica, because they received the word with readiness, and searched the Scriptures daily, Acts xvii. 10—14. It was the residence of Sopater, Acts xx. 4.

Where was Berea? What is said of St. Paul's ministry there? How does he describe the Bereans? Why were they more noble than the believers of Thessalonica? Of whom was it the residence?

BETH-AB'-A-RA (7), a town where there was probably a ford across the Jordan, at which John was baptizing when he bore witness to Jesus—where Jesus also went to be baptized—and whence the first disciples followed Jesus, John i. 28.

What is supposed of Bethabara? Who baptized there? To whom did he bear witness? How is Bethabara remarkable in the history of Jesus?

BETH'-A-NY (7), a village near the foot of the Mount of Olives, two miles east of Jerusalem, on the way to Jericho. In this village Lazarus resided with his two sisters, Martha and Mary, and here he was raised from the dead, John xi. 1—46. At Bethany also Jesus was entertained by Martha and Mary, and

was anointed by Mary, John xii. 1—3. The name signifies *house of song*.

What was Bethany? What was its distance from Jerusalem? Who lived in this village? What events in the life of Jesus took place here? What is the signification of Bethany?

BETH-ES-DA, a pool or bath, in the east of Jerusalem, remarkable for the miraculous power of healing, communicated to its waters by an angel, who descended at certain seasons. It had five porches, in which lay a multitude of impotent folk, waiting for the descent of the angel who troubled the water, and the first who afterwards went into it was healed of his infirmity. At this place the Saviour told an impotent man to rise and walk, who had been afflicted with an infirmity thirty-eight years. The name signifies *house of mercy*, John v.

What was Bethesda? For what was it remarkable? For what did a multitude of impotent folk wait at Bethesda? What mercy was shown to the first who afterwards went into it? What miracle did our Saviour perform at Bethesda?

BETH'-LE-HEM (7), a celebrated city of Judea, about six miles to the south-west of Jerusalem, at which the Saviour was born. The fields, where the birth of Christ was announced to the shepherds, are near the city. To Bethlehem the shepherds came to adore Christ, and the wise men brought their offerings, and worshipped him. Joseph and Mary fled from Bethlehem with the infant Jesus, when Herod sought his life; and at Bethlehem the infants under two years old were slain by Herod's command. Its name signifies *house of bread*. (See p. 23.) Luke ii. 4—17; Matt. ii. (See BETHLEHEM, p. 23, and EPHRATAH, p. 42.)

Where was this celebrated city? Why is it a celebrated city? What fields are near the city? What did the shepherds do? When did Joseph and Mary flee from Bethlehem? Who were slain at Bethlehem? What does its name mean?

BETH'-PHA-GE (7), a village on the declivity of the Mount of Olives, adjoining that of Bethany. At

this village the disciples found the ass, on which the Saviour rode into Jerusalem. Its name signifies *house of figs*, Luke xix. 29—36; Matt. xxi. 1—16.

What was Bethphage? What did the disciples find at Bethphage? What does the name signify?

**BETH-SAI-DA (7)**, a city of Galilee, on the north-west coast of the sea of Galilee, and one of those cities on which the Saviour pronounced woes for the impenitence and infidelity of its people, after the mighty works which had been done there, Matt. xi. 21. It was the residence of Philip, Peter, and Andrew, John i. 44.

In what division of the Holy Land was Bethsaida? Why did Jesus pronounce woes on Bethsaida? Of which of the apostles was it the residence?

**BI-THYN'-IA (8)**, a northern division of Asia Minor, which St. Paul intended to visit with Timothy, "but the Spirit suffered them not." It was one of the countries to the Christians of which Peter addressed his first epistle, Acts xvi. 7; 1 Peter i. 1.

What was Bithynia? With whom did St. Paul intend to visit this country? Why did he not visit it? What else do you know of Bithynia?

## C

**CAL'-VA-RY**, a small eminence at Jerusalem, but without the gate of the city as it existed in our Saviour's time; though previously, and now, within the walls. At this place the Saviour was crucified, and near to it he was buried, Luke xxiii. 33—53.

Where was Calvary? What great event took place there?

**CA'-NA (7)**, a town of Galilee, about six miles north-east of Nazareth; it was the scene of our Saviour's first miracle,—the changing of water into wine at a marriage feast, John ii. 1—11. At this place also he healed the son of a nobleman, who lay

sick at Capernaum, iv. 46—54. It was the birth-place of Nathanael, the apostle, who was also called Bartholomew, xxi. 2.

In what division of the Holy Land was Cana? Of what was it the scene? What was the miracle? What other great miracle did Jesus perform at Cana? Of whom was it the birthplace?

**CAP-ERN'-A-UM** (7), one of the principal cities of Galilee, situated upon the borders of the tribes of Zabulon and Nephthalim, and on the north-west shore of the Sea of Galilee, Matt. iv. 13; it was about 80 miles north-east of Jerusalem. It was here that our Saviour chiefly resided during the period of his ministry, hence it is called by St. Matthew "his own city." At Capernaum Jesus healed Peter's wife's mother, viii. 14, 15; the sick of the palsy, ix. 2—8; the man with the withered hand, xii. 9—14; and the centurion's servant, viii. 5—13; gave sight to two blind men, and raised to life the daughter of Jairus, ix. 18—31; cast out a dumb demoniac, 32—34; chose and ordained the twelve apostles, and sent them out to preach, x. 1—4; related many parables, xiii.; and sent out seventy disciples, two and two, to different cities, Luke x. 1—24. Jesus pronounced woes on the people of Capernaum, who lived where most of his mighty works were done, and yet believed not.

What was Capernaum? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? Who resided chiefly at Capernaum? From this circumstance, what does St. Matthew call it? Mention some of the miracles which Jesus performed at Capernaum? Why did Jesus pronounce woes on its people?

**CAP-PA-DO'-CIA** (8), a province in Asia Minor, between Mount Taurus and the Black Sea. On the day of Pentecost some Cappadocians, who were in Jerusalem, heard of the wondrous works of God in their own language, Acts ii. 9. The country is one of those to whose people St. Peter addressed his Epistles.

What was Cappadocia? What did some Cappadocians hear on the day of Pentecost? Who addressed his epistles to Cappadocia and other places?

CA'-RI-A (8), a province of Asia Minor, the chief city of which was Miletus, which was visited by St. Paul, Acts xx. 15.

Where was Caria? Which was its chief city? By which of the apostles was it visited?

CE'-DRON (7), a brook, which runs through the valley between Jerusalem and the Mount of Olives. It is called Kidron, and also Kedron, in the Old Testament. Our Saviour crossed over this brook on his way to Gethsemane. (*See p. 71.*) John xviii. 1.

Where does the brook Cedron flow? What is it called in the Old Testament? When did our Saviour cross over it?

CEN'-CHRE-A (8), a seaport and harbour a few miles from Corinth, but belonging to that city. At this place Paul fulfilled a vow, Acts xviii. 18. Phebe, whom the apostle recommends to the Romans, was a member of the church at Cenchrea, Rom. xvi. 1.

What was Cenchrea? Who fulfilled a vow at Cenchrea? What member of the Christian church at Cenchrea does Paul recommend to the Romans?

CÆS-A-RE'-A, PALESTINE (8), a large city and seaport on the Mediterranean Sea, about forty-two miles north-west of Jerusalem. It was built by Herod the Great, and adorned, like the Roman cities, with palaces, theatres, and temples. At Cæsarea, Cornelius, the centurion, was converted and baptized, Acts x.; Herod died, being smitten, and eaten by worms, xii. 19—23; Agabus prophesied of Paul's bondage—and Philip the Evangelist resided, xxi. 8—12. Here also Tertullus, the Roman orator, accused Paul before Felix; and Paul defended himself, and preached the gospel, first before Felix, and afterwards in the presence of Festus and Agrippa, xxiv.—xxvi.

What was Cæsarea Palestine, and what was its situation? By whom was it built, and how was it adorned? Mention some of the events which are recorded to have taken place at Cæsarea? Who accused Paul before Felix at Cæsarea? What did Paul do in consequence of the accusation?



**CÆS-A-RE'-A, PHILIPPI (7)**, a city near the source of the Jordan, which was first called Laish, then Dan. It was afterwards enlarged by Philip the tetrarch, who named it Cæsarea, in honour of the Emperor Tiberius; it was about ninety miles north of Jerusalem. Near this city the conversation took place between Jesus and his disciples, in which Peter acknowledged Jesus to be the Messiah, the Son of God; and Jesus for the first time predicted his own death to his disciples. He at the same time rebuked Peter for his unwillingness to receive his statement, that he should be put to death, Matt. xvi. 13—23; Mark viii. 27—33.

Where was this city? What were its former names? By whom was it enlarged and called Cæsarea? In honour of whom? What were its distance and direction from Jerusalem? What memorable conversation took place near to this city? What did Jesus predict at this time? Whom did he rebuke?

**CHI'-OS (8)**, an island in the Archipelago of Greece, by which St. Paul sailed as he went from Macedonia to Jerusalem, Acts xx. 15.

Where was the island of Chios? When did St. Paul sail by it?

**CHO-RA'-ZIN (7)**, a small town, which was probably situated at the north of the Sea of Galilee, where the Jordan falls into the sea. Near to it Jesus healed a leper, and performed many other miracles, Matt. viii. 2—4; xi. 21. It is one of the towns on which he pronounced a woe, because of the infidelity of the people, Luke x. 13.

Where was Chorazin probably situated? What did Jesus do there? Why did he pronounce a woe on the inhabitants?

**CI-LI'-CI-A (8)**, a country of Asia Minor, bounded on the east by Syria, and on the south by the Mediterranean Sea. Its chief city, Tarsus, was the birth-place of the Apostle Paul, who afterwards travelled throughout the whole district, preaching the gospel, and encouraging the believers, Acts xxi. 39; xv. 41.

What was Cilicia? What celebrated apostle was born in its chief city? What city was that? What did St. Paul afterwards do there?

CLAU'-DA (8), a small island, on the south-west of Crete, to which the vessel was driven in which St. Paul was taken as a prisoner from Cæsarea to Italy, Acts xxvii. 16.

Where was this small island? What event occurred there?

CNI'-DUS (8), a city which stood on a promontory of Caria, mentioned in the account of Paul's voyage to Rome, Acts xxvii. 7.

How was Cnidus situated? Where is it mentioned?

CO-LOS'-SE (8), an ancient city of Phrygia, which was destroyed by an earthquake soon after St. Paul wrote an epistle to its inhabitants. It is supposed that the apostle never visited this city. Epaphras, of whom St. Paul speaks highly, preached the gospel at Colosse, and had in all probability the privilege of introducing it to that people, Col. i. 2—7.

What was Colosse? When was it destroyed? How? Is it supposed that St. Paul visited the city? What do you know of Epaphras?

CO'-OS (8), an island of the Mediterranean, in the Grecian Archipelago, near which St. Paul sailed on his voyage to Jerusalem.

What was Coos? When did St. Paul sail near it?

COR'-INTH (8), the capital of Achaia, situated on an isthmus at the foot of a lofty rock; it was celebrated for its magnificent buildings, its commerce, wealth, and learning, and not less for its idolatry and wickedness. St. Paul resided at Corinth for a year and a half, he lodged with Aquila and Priscilla, and worked at his trade as a tent-maker. It was at this place where, in a vision, the Lord appeared to him, and said, "I have much people in this city." Crispus and Gaius, and the family of Stephanas, were among the fruits of his ministry in this city. From Corinth he wrote several of his epistles, and here, to show their enmity to the gospel, the Jews brought him before Gallio, Acts xviii. 1—17.

Of what country was Corinth the capital? How was it situated? For what was Corinth celebrated? How long did St. Paul reside at Corinth? With whom did he lodge? At what did he work? Who appeared to him in a vision at Corinth? What did he announce? Who were among his converts of this city? What did he write from Corinth? How did the Jews show their enmity to him at this city?

CRETE (8), now called CANDIA, a large island in the Mediterranean Sea; it is about 160 miles long, and 35 broad at its middle part. The apostle Paul landed at its chief port, Fair Havens, on his voyage from Jerusalem to Rome, Acts xxvii. 7—13. A Christian church was early planted in Crete, of which Titus was the first bishop. The ancient Cretans indulged in almost every vice, Titus i. 5—13.

What is Crete? What is it now called? What is its extent? At what city of Crete did St. Paul land on his voyage to Rome? Who was the first bishop of the Christian church at Crete? What was the character of the ancient Cretans?

CY-PRUS (8), a large island of the Mediterranean Sea, to the south of Asia Minor, and west of Syria. It is about 140 miles long, and 50 miles broad at its widest part. It was the native place of the apostle Barnabas, and of an old disciple, named Mnason, Acts iv. 36; xxi. 16. When Paul and Barnabas proceeded from Antioch in Syria, to preach the Gospel to the Gentiles, they sailed to Cyprus, landed at Salamis, and went through the island to Paphos, where they preached before the Roman governor, Sergius Paulus, who was converted to the Christian faith. A Jew who was present, called Elymas, endeavoured to turn away the governor from the faith, and was smitten with blindness for a season for thus opposing the gospel, Acts xiii. 4—12. St. Paul afterwards passed the island twice, but he did not land on either occasion.

What was Cyprus, and how is it situated? What is its length and breadth? Of which apostle was it the native place? Of whom else? Who sailed to Cyprus from Antioch? For what? Where did they land? Where did they go after landing? What did they do? Who was converted? Who endeavoured to turn away Sergius Paulus from the faith? How was he punished? How often did St. Paul afterwards pass by this island without landing?

**CY-RE'-NE** (8), was the principal city of the province of Libya, in Africa. Some of the Jews who were natives of, or resided at, Cyrene, were present at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, Acts ii. 10. Simon, whom the Jews compelled to bear the Saviour's cross, was a native of Cyrene, Matt. xxvii. 32; Luke xxiii. 26, as was Lucius, one of the teachers in the church at Antioch, Acts xiii. 1.

What was Cyrene? When were some of the Cyrenians present at Jerusalem? What native of Cyrene do we read of in the New Testament as present at the crucifixion of Jesus? Who was Lucius?

## D

**DAL-MA-NU'-THA** (7), a place on the eastern side of the sea of Galilee, where our Saviour landed with his disciples, Mark viii. 10.

Where was this place situated? With whom did our Saviour land there?

**DAL-MA'-TI-A** (8), one of the provinces of ancient Illyricum, to the east of the Adriatic. Titus first preached the gospel here, 2 Tim. iv. 10.

What was Dalmatia? Who first preached the gospel there?

**DA-MAS'-CUS** (8), an ancient and a celebrated city of Syria, to which Paul was proceeding to persecute the believers, when his miraculous conversion took place, and his labours as a preacher of the gospel commenced. The Jews lay in wait to kill him, but the disciples of Damascus let him down by the city wall in a basket, and he escaped to Jerusalem, Acts ix. 2—27; 2 Cor. xi. 32, 33.

What was Damascus? What took place when St. Paul was proceeding thither? For what was he going to Damascus? What then commenced? Who lay in wait to kill him? How did he escape?

**DE-CAP'-O-LIS** (7), a district of the Holy Land, so called, because it contained ten cities. From this

region, which lay on the east of the Sea of Galilee, multitudes came to hear our Saviour preach, Matt. iv. 25; Mark v. 20.

What was Decapolis? Why was it so called? Where did this region lie? For what did multitudes come to it?

DER'-BE (8), a city of Lycaonia, in Asia Minor, which was the birthplace of Timothy, Acts xvi. 1; and of the hospitable disciple, Gaius, Acts xx. 4; Rom. xvi. 23. To this city Paul and Barnabas fled, when they escaped from Lystra, where Paul had been stoned, Acts xvi. 8—20.

What was Derbe? Of whom was it the birthplace? What apostles escaped to it? At what city had they been in danger? In what danger?

## E

E'-GYPT (8), a celebrated country of Africa, which is situated to the south-west of the Holy Land. To this country Joseph and Mary were commanded to go with the child Jesus, when Herod sought to destroy him; and there they remained till Herod's death, Matt. ii. 13—15, 19—21. (*See* p. 36.)

Where was this celebrated country? To what part of the Holy Land is it united? Who were commanded to go into this country with Jesus? When? How long did they remain in Egypt?

EM'-MA-US (7), a village, which was about eight miles north-west of Jerusalem. It is memorable for the conversation of Jesus with two of his disciples, whom he met on their way to it, after he had risen from the dead, when he explained to them the Scriptures—became known to them in the breaking of bread, and then vanished out of their sight, Luke xiv. 13—35.

Where was Emmaus? For what is it memorable? How did Jesus become known to the two disciples? What took place then?

E'-NON (7), a town on the Jordan, fifty miles north-east of Jerusalem, and twenty-four east of

Samaria, at which John baptized, because there was much water there. Its name signifies *the place of springs*, John iii. 23.

Where was Enon? How was it situated with reference to Jerusalem and Samaria? Why did John baptize there? What does the name signify?

EPH'-E-SUS (8), was one of the most celebrated cities of Asia Minor, in the division of Lydia. To this city Aquila and Priscilla went to reside after they left Corinth, Acts xviii. 18, 19. It was famed for its gorgeous temple, dedicated to the heathen goddess, Diana, and its inhabitants were wholly given up to idolatry. When St. Paul visited Ephesus, a tumult was raised against him by the craftsmen, who made shrines of the goddess Diana,—probably small silver models of the temple and the goddess. Gaius and Aristarchus, companions of St. Paul, were dragged by the rabble into the theatre; but the disturbance was quelled by the town-clerk or chief magistrate of the city. Many, however, who embraced the gospel publicly burnt their books of sorcery, of the value of £1,500, Acts xix. The apostle was much persecuted by the heathens and the Jews, and he probably had to defend his life against wild beasts in one of the amphitheatres of this wicked city, 1 Cor. xv. 32. He resided at Ephesus for three years. Timothy is supposed to have been the bishop of the church at Ephesus, 1 Tim. i. 3; Apollos also preached the gospel at Ephesus, Acts xviii. 24, 25; it was the residence of Onesiphorus, 2 Tim. i. 16—18; and the birthplace of Trophimus, who accompanied St. Paul to Jerusalem, Acts xxi. 29. St. John resided there many years.

Where was this city situated? Who went to reside there? When? What famed temple was at Ephesus? What was the religious character of the inhabitants? By whom was a tumult raised there against St. Paul? Who were dragged into the theatre? By whom was it quelled? By whom was the apostle much persecuted when in the city? What had St. Paul to do in one of the amphitheatres of

Ephesus? What good effect followed St. Paul's labours at Ephesus? For how long did he reside there? Who is supposed to have been the first bishop of Ephesus? Who also preached the gospel at Ephesus? Of whom was it the residence? Of whom the birthplace? Who resided there many years?

**E'-PHRA-IM (7)**, a city of Judea, about eighteen miles north-east of Jerusalem, on the road to Jericho. To this city Jesus went after he had raised Lazarus from the dead, John xi. 54.

Where was this city? What was its situation? When did Jesus go to it?

**ETH-I-O'-PI-A**, a country of Africa, south of Egypt. One of the chief officers of its queen, Candace, was converted to Christianity by the preaching of Philip, the deacon, Acts viii. 27, 28.

In what division of the earth was Ethiopia? Who was its queen? By whom was one of her officers converted to Christianity?

## F

**FAIR HA'-VENS (8)**, the harbours of the city Lasea, on the coast of Crete, probably so named because there was good anchorage for ships. St. Paul landed there as he went from Jerusalem to Rome, Acts xxvii. 8.

What place was called Fair Havens? On what coast? Why were these harbours so named? When did St. Paul land there?

## G

**GAD'-A-RA (7)**, the capital of Perea, east of the sea of Galilee, and one of the cities of Decapolis; the surrounding country is called the country of the Gadarenes. It was here that Jesus permitted the unclean spirits, of which two persons were dispossessed by him, to enter the herd of swine, Mark v. 1—16.

Of what district of the Holy Land was Gadara the capital? What else do you know of this city? What is the surrounding country called? What miracle did Jesus perform there?

## K

GA-LA'-TI-A (8), a province of Asia Minor, which was at one time very populous, and contained colonies from various nations, among whom were many converts to the gospel. St. Paul probably visited Galatia twice, and a few years after his second visit he addressed an epistle to its churches, Acts xvi. 6; xviii. 23.

What is said of the former state of this province? Did St. Paul visit Galatia? What did he do after his second visit?

GAL'-I-LEE (7), the most extensive province of the Holy Land; it was bounded on the east by the sea of Galilee and the river Jordan, on the west by Phœnicia and the Mediterranean Sea, on the north by Syria, and on the south by Samaria. It was divided into two portions, called Upper Galilee, and Lower Galilee. The principal city of Upper Galilee mentioned in the New Testament, is Cæsarea Philippi; those of Lower Galilee are Tiberias, Capernaum, Chorazin, Bethsaida, Cana, Nazareth, Nain. In Lower Galilee the Saviour's reputed parents resided; Mary was visited by an angel, and the Son promised, Luke i. 26. After Joseph and Mary returned from Egypt, they came to Galilee, where the child Jesus was brought up, Matt. ii. 22. Before Jesus commenced his ministry, he went from Galilee to Jordan to John to be baptized, Matt. iii. 13—17. After his fasting and temptation, he returned to Galilee to commence his teaching and his wonderful works, iv. 12, 13. In Galilee he chiefly resided; and he was called "a Galilean," Luke xxiii. 6. Most of the apostles were "men of Galilee," Acts i. 11. Upper Galilee was sometimes called Galilee of the Gentiles, because many of the uninstructed heathen resided there, and it was bounded by heathen nations on the east, west, and north.

What was Galilee? How was it bounded? How divided? Which was the chief city of Upper Galilee? Which were the chief cities of Lower Galilee? In what part did the reputed parents of Christ reside? At what town? What took place there before his birth? When did Joseph and Mary come to reside at Nazareth?



What did Jesus do before he commenced his ministry? What did he do after His baptism, fasting, and temptation? Why was he called a Galilean? Why were the apostles called men of Galilee? What was Upper Galilee sometimes called? Why?

**GAL'-I-LEE, SEA OF (7)**, a large lake on the eastern border of the province of Galilee, through which the Jordan flows. It was called the *sea of Cinnereth* in the time of Moses and Joshua, Numb. xxxiv. 11; Josh. xii. 3; *the lake of Gennesareth* in the time of our Saviour, Luke v. 1, and also *the sea of Tiberias*, John vi. 1, from its nearness to the city Tiberias. This lake is about fifteen miles in length, from north to south; and about six miles in breadth, from east to west. The waters are said to be very transparent and to abound in fish, especially in the northern part. On this lake Jesus caused Peter, James, and John to take an immense draught of fishes, after they had toiled all night and taken none, Luke v. 1—6; he quelled a storm upon it by rebuking the wind, Luke viii. 22—25; and he walked upon its waves, John vi. 17—21.

What is the sea of Galilee? Where is it situated? What was it called in our Saviour's time? Why was it called the sea of Tiberias? What is the extent of this lake? What is said of its waters? What miracles did our Lord perform on this lake?

**GA-ZA (8)**, a city on the south-west coast of the Holy Land, on the road to Egypt. The treasurer of Queen Candace was going down from Jerusalem to Gaza when he was converted and baptized by Philip. (*See* p. 46.) Acts viii. 26—40.

Where was Gaza? What event is recorded in connection with it?

**GEN-NES'-A-RETH (7)**, a city and district in Galilee, which was visited by our Lord. The men of that place "brought to him all that were diseased, and besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment; and as many as touched were made whole," Matt. xiv. 34—36.

What places were called Gennesareth? Was this country visited by our Saviour? Whom did the men of the country bring to him? For what?

**GER-GE'-SA** (7), a city of Decapolis, on the south-eastern coast of the sea of Galilee, from which the "country of the Gergesenes" obtained its name, Matt. viii. 28.

Where was Gergesa? What country obtained its name from it?

**GETH-SEM'-A-NE** (7), a village and garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives, beyond the brook Cedron. To this garden the Saviour often retired with his apostles, John xviii. 1, 2; and here he was in agony while Peter, James, and John slept. Here Judas betrayed him, and here he was apprehended, Matt. xxvi. 36—57.

Where was the garden of Gethsemane? Who often retired to it? Who slept while Jesus was in agony there? What other events in which our Saviour bore part took place there?

**GOL'-GO-THA**, the part of Mount Calvary where Jesus was crucified and entombed, Mark xv. 22.

Where was Golgotha? What events took place there?

**GREECE** (8), a celebrated country in the south-east of Europe; it is very mountainous, and formerly contained many celebrated cities, noted for their magnificence and the learning of their people. It is now much less extensive and powerful than formerly. St. Paul preached the gospel in many of its cities, Acts xx. 2.

Where is Greece? What is the character of the country? For what were its cities formerly noted? What is its present, compared with its past condition? Who preached the gospel in Greece?

## H

**HE'-BRON** (7), a city in the hill country of Judea, at which Zacharias and Elisabeth resided, and where John the Baptist was born, Luke i. 39, 40.

Where was Hebron? Who resided there? Who was born there?

**HI-E-RAP'-O-LIS** (8) was a city of Phrygia, at which Epaphras made known to the inhabitants the unsearchable riches of Christ, Col. i. 7, 8; iv. 12, 13.

In what province was Hierapolis? What did Epaphras make known there?

## I

**I-CO'-NI-UM** (8), one of the chief cities of Lycaonia. When St. Paul and Barnabas were compelled to leave Antioch in Pisidia, they proceeded to Iconium, where they preached the gospel with much success both to the Jews and the Gentiles; but being used despitely by the unbelieving Jews, they went from Iconium to Lystra, Acts xiv. 1—6.

Of what province was this a chief city? From what city did Paul and Barnabas go to Iconium? What did they do at Iconium? How were they used? Whither did they go?

**IL-LYR'-I-CUM** (8), a country on the east of the Adriatic, into some parts of which Titus went. St. Paul also preached the gospel from Jerusalem round about unto Illyricum, 2 Tim. iv. 10; Rom. xv. 19.

Where was Illyricum? Who visited some parts of it? How is it mentioned in the travels of St. Paul?

**IT-A-LY** (8), a celebrated country in the south of Europe, of which Rome was the capital at the time of the apostles, and is so still. Aquila and Priscilla removed out of Italy, when Claudius commanded all Jews to depart from Rome, Acts xviii. 1, 2.

Where was Italy? What city was and is its capital? When did Aquila and Priscilla remove out of Italy?

**IT-U-RE'-A** (7), a district to the north-east of the Holy Land, of which Philip was Tetrarch, Luke ii. 1.

Where was the district of Iturea? Who was its Tetrarch?

## J

**JER'-I-CHO** (7), a city of Judea, about nineteen miles north-east of Jerusalem. North of Jericho was

the mountain where Jesus is supposed to have undergone his third temptation, Matt. iv. 8—11. On the east of Jericho, as Jesus was going up to Jerusalem, he healed a blind man who sat by the way-side, Luke xviii. 35—43; and after he had passed through Jericho he healed blind Bartimeus, Mark x. 46—52. Near Jericho he abode at the house of Zaccheus, Luke xix. 1—10. The way between Jerusalem and Jericho was rocky, desert, and infested with thieves; which circumstance furnishes materials for one of our Saviour's most instructive parables, Luke x. 30.

Where was Jericho? What mountain is supposed to be the place of our Lord's third temptation? What did Jesus do on the east of Jericho? Whom did he restore to sight after he had passed through Jericho? With whom did Jesus abide at Jericho? What is said of the country between Jerusalem and Jericho? What advantage did Jesus take of this knowledge?

**JE-RU'-SA-LEM** (7), the metropolis of Judea, and the most celebrated city in the world. It was built on three hills; Mount Sion was the highest of them, and on it was the upper city and the king's palace. On Mount Moriah was the temple; and on Acra was the lower city, and its most populous part. Without the walls of the city was Mount Calvary. The temple which was standing in our Saviour's time was the *second* temple, which was built by Zerubbabel after the return of the Jews from their captivity, but it had been greatly enlarged and beautified by Herod the Great, who did this to win the favour of the Jews. The second temple was destroyed, according to the prediction of Christ, when Jerusalem was besieged by the Romans under Titus, about 36 years after the death of the Saviour, since which time it has not been rebuilt. (See p. 64.)

At Jerusalem John's birth was foretold—Christ was presented in the temple, and the wise men inquired for the child. At twelve years old, Jesus, having been taken to the feast of the passover, discoursed with the doctors in the temple; and after his

baptism, he here underwent his second temptation. Soon after the commencement of his ministry, he drove the buyers and sellers out of the temple—he healed many sick people—and had an interview with Nicodemus. Just before the close of his ministry, Jesus made a triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when all the city was moved, and the multitude rejoiced; he then healed the sick in the temple—discoursed with the Pharisees—instructed his disciples by parables—prepared for the passover—partook of the last supper—washed the feet of his disciples—foretold his betrayal, and that Peter should deny him thrice. From Jerusalem he went to Gethsemane, where he was betrayed by Judas, and whence he was brought to the palace of the high priest—was denied by Peter, was examined, and sent to Pilate's judgment seat; was arraigned, condemned, scourged, crowned, clad in purple, and crucified,—at which time the sun was obscured, the earth quaked, the graves opened, and the dead arose and went into the city. After his resurrection, Jesus appeared several times to his disciples in Jerusalem, and at length led them from the city to Bethany, whence he ascended to heaven. The disciples then returned to Jerusalem, when Matthias was chosen to be an apostle in the place of Judas; and at Jerusalem they awaited the descent of the Holy Ghost on the day of Pentecost. At Jerusalem Peter healed the lame man at the gate of the temple called Beautiful; Ananias and Sapphira, his wife, were struck dead for attempting to deceive the apostles, and Stephen was stoned. There also Paul was apprehended several years after, when he was sent as a prisoner to Cæsarea. Matthew, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, &c.

Where was Jerusalem? How was it built? What do you know of Mount Sion? What was on Mount Moriah? What was on Acra? Where was Mount Calvary? Which temple was standing in our Saviour's time? By whom was it built? When? By whom had it been enlarged and beautified? For what had Herod done

this? When was this temple destroyed? According to whose prediction? Has it been since rebuilt? Whose birth was foretold at Jerusalem? What events in connection with our Saviour occurred there during his infancy? What event took place at Jerusalem in the history of Jesus when he was twelve years old? Where did he undergo his second temptation? What events took place there soon after his ministry commenced? What great event took place just before his ministry closed? What did he then do? Whither did he go from Jerusalem, and what took place? What events occurred at his crucifixion? Did Jesus appear at Jerusalem after his resurrection? What did he do on his last visit to the city? What did the disciples do on his final departure? What did they await at Jerusalem? Whom did Peter heal at Jerusalem? What example was made of Ananias and Sapphira? Who was stoned? What event happened at Jerusalem in the history of St. Paul?

**JOP'-PA (7)**, an ancient seaport on the shores of the Mediterranean. At this place Peter raised to life Dorcas, a faithful disciple, "full of good works and alms deeds;" and here also he had a vision which showed the necessity of preaching the gospel to the Gentiles as well as to the Jews, Acts ix. 36—43; x. (See p. 66.)

What was Joppa? What miracle did Peter perform at Joppa? Who had a vision there? What did it show him?

**JOR'-DAN (7)**, the chief river of the Holy Land, in which John baptized, and to which Jesus went to be baptized before he commenced his ministry. At this river John said unto his disciples, "I say unto you, that God is able of these stones to raise up children unto Abraham," Matt. iii. (See p. 66.)

Which was the chief river of the Holy Land? Who baptized in it? Who was baptized in it? What did John say to his brethren there?

**JU-DE'-A (7)**, the most southern of the provinces of the Holy Land, and the most celebrated; its boundary northward was Samaria, southward Idumea, eastward the Dead Sea and the Jordan, and westward the Mediterranean Sea. Its metropolis was Jerusalem, and its principal cities, towns, and villages were Jericho, Bethlehem, Bethany, Bethphage, Emmaus, Ephraim, Arimathea, Azotus, Gaza, Joppa, Rama, and Lydda. It had its name, Judea, from the

greater portion of it having been the inheritance of the tribe of Judah; and from the whole having formed, with Benjamin, the kingdom of Judah, when the Israelites were divided into two kingdoms after Solomon's death.

Which was the most southern province of the Holy Land? What province bounded it northward? By what country was it bounded southward? What was its eastern boundary? How was it bounded on the west? What city was its metropolis? What were its principal towns and villages? From what circumstance had it its name Judea?

**JU-DE'-A, HILL COUNTRY OF (7).** This tract of country was situated a few miles to the south of Bethlehem, approaching to the borders of Idumea. It was the country to which Mary went from Nazareth to visit her cousin Elisabeth, after the angel had announced to her that she was to be the mother of the Messiah, Luke i. 39.

Where was the hill country of Judea situated? Who lived there? Who visited it? When?

**JU-DE'-A, WILDERNESS OF (7).** This was a hilly, wooded, and thinly inhabited country, to the west of the Dead Sea. In this desert John was brought up, and abode, and here he first began to preach, and declare the coming of Christ, Matt. iii. 1; xi. 7. This desert is supposed to be the scene of the first temptation which Jesus underwent, iv. 1—4.

Where was the Wilderness of Judea? Who was brought up and abode there? What did he begin to do there? What is this desert supposed to be?

## L

**LA-OD-I-CE'-A (8),** a city of Phrygia, about one hundred miles east of Ephesus, which was destroyed, together with Colosse and Hierapolis, by an earthquake. The city was once wealthy and magnificent. St. Paul probably visited it, for in his epistle to the Colossians he expresses great anxiety for the church

at Laodicea, Col. ii. 1; iv. 13—16. This church was one of the seven Asian churches which St. John addressed; he calls it "lukewarm," and ignorant of its "wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked" condition, Rev. iii. 14—20.

To what province did Laodicea belong? Along with what cities was it destroyed? How? What is said of the state of the city at one time? Why is it probable that St. Paul visited it? Of what churches was that at Laodicea one? What does the apostle John call it?

LA-SE'-A (8), a city of Crete whose harbours are called Fair Havens. St. Paul sailed near it on his voyage to Rome, Acts xxvii. 8.

Where was Lasea? What are its harbours called? When did St. Paul sail near Lasea?

LI-BY-A (8), a country of Africa, west of Egypt, of which Cyrene was the capital. Many of the Jews who resided there were at Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost endowed the apostles with power to preach, in other tongues, the doctrines of our Lord Jesus Christ, Acts ii. 10.

Where was Libya? What was its capital? When were many of its inhabitants at Jerusalem? What great event took place on that day?

LYC-A-O'-NI-A (8), a province of Asia Minor whose chief cities were Iconium, Lystra, and Derbe. Paul and Barnabas planted several churches in this province, Acts xiv. 6, 11.

Which were the chief cities of Lycaonia? Who planted churches in this province?

LYC'-I-A (8), a province of Asia Minor, which contained many cities, only two of which are mentioned in the Scriptures, Myra and Patara, Acts xxi. 1; xxvii. 5.

Where was Lycia? Which two of its cities are mentioned in the New Testament?

LYD'-DA (8), a city of Judea, near to Joppa, at which St. Peter healed Eneas of the palsy, after he had kept his bed eight years, Acts ix. 32—35.



Where was Lydda? Whom did St. Paul heal there? How long had Eneas kept his bed with palsy?

LYD'-I-A (8) was a celebrated kingdom of Asia Minor; it contained the cities of Lydia, Sardis, Philadelphia, Thyatira, Smyrna, and Ephesus. Five of the seven churches of Asia, to whom John wrote, were in Lydia.

Where was this celebrated kingdom? What were its most noted cities? Which of the churches of Asia were in Lydia?

LYS'-TRA (8), a city of Lycaonia, to which Paul and Barnabas fled when they left Iconium. Paul healed a cripple there, and the inhabitants, supposing that their gods were come down in the likeness of men, were about to offer sacrifices to them. These people were afterwards persuaded by certain Jews, who bore enmity to the gospel, to stone Paul and cast him out of their city; but he and Barnabas then went to Derbe, and thence returned through Lystra and Iconium, to go to Antioch, Acts xiv. 1—21.

Where was Lystra? When did Paul and Barnabas flee thither? Whom did Paul heal? What did the inhabitants suppose? What were they about to do? What were they afterwards persuaded to do? By whom? Whither did he and Barnabas then go? Whither thence?

## M

MAC-E-DO'-NI-A (8), an extensive province of ancient Greece; its chief cities were Thessalonica, Amphipolis, Philippi, and Berea. When St. Paul was at Troas he was instructed by a vision to go and preach the gospel in Macedonia, Acts xvi. 9. Silas and Timothy also preached in Macedonia, xviii. 5.

What was Macedonia? Which were its chief cities? At what place was St. Paul instructed to go into Macedonia? Who also preached in Macedonia?

**MAG'-DA-LA** (7), a city on the western coast of the sea of Galilee; it is the place to which Jesus crossed after he had miraculously fed 4,000 persons in the desert of Bethsaida. Of this city Mary Magdalene is supposed to have been a native, Matt. xv. 39.

Where was Magdala? When did Jesus go thither? Who is supposed to have been a native of it?

**MEL'-I-TA** (8), an island in the Mediterranean Sea, about 50 miles in circumference, at which St. Paul was shipwrecked in his voyage to Rome. Here a viper fastened on his hand, which he shook off, and was unhurt by it; he was entertained by Publius, the chief man of the island, whose father he healed of a fever. He also healed many other sick people during his stay of three months on the island, Acts xxviii. 1—10. Its modern name is Malta.

Where was Melita? What is its circumference? Who was shipwrecked there? When? What miraculous event took place when they were lighting a fire there? By whom was St. Paul entertained? How did God enable the apostle to requite his hospitality? What other miracles did he perform? How long did he stay on the island? What is the present name of this island?

**MI-LE'-TUM**, a town in the island of Crete, at which St. Paul left Trophimus sick, 2 Tim. iv. 20.

Where was Miletum? Whom did St. Paul leave there sick?

**MI-LE'-TUS** (8), a seaport of Caria, at which St. Paul stayed on his voyage from Macedonia to Jerusalem; he sent for the elders of the church at Ephesus, exhorted them, and left them "sorrowing for the words he spake, that they should see his face no more," Acts xx. 15—38.

Of what province of Asia Minor was this a port? When did St. Paul stay there? For whom did he send? What did he do when they came?

**MIT-Y-LE'-NE** (8), the capital of the island of Lesbos, in the Egean Sea. St. Paul touched at this island on his voyage from Corinth to Jerusalem, Acts xx. 14.

Of what island was this the capital? When did St. Paul touch there?

**MY'-RA** (8), the capital of Lycia; from this city St. Paul sailed in a ship of Alexandria for Rome, Acts xxvii. 5, 6.

What was Myra? In what ship did St. Paul sail from this city?

**MYS'-I-A** (8), the north-western province of Asia Minor; it was visited by St. Paul, but he was not permitted to remain there, being directed to pass over to Macedonia, Acts xvi. 7, 8.

What was Mysia? Was it visited by St. Paul? Was he suffered to remain there? What was he directed to do?

## N

**NA'-IN** (7), a small city of Galilee not far from Nazareth, and about two miles south of Mount Tabor. At the gates of this city, Jesus raised to life a widow's only son; here also he dined with a Pharisee, and a woman washed his feet, Luke vii. 11—16, 36—50.

Where was Nain? What miracle did Jesus perform at the gates of this city? What other event in his life occurred at Nain?

**NAZ'-A-RETH** (7), a small city of Lower Galilee, about seventy-three miles north of Jerusalem; it is situated on the side of a hill, and overlooks the vale of Nazareth. At this city Mary resided when the angel Gabriel announced to her that she should be the mother of the Saviour, Luke i. 26, 27. Though Jesus was not born here, he resided in the city with his parents during his childhood and youth, and from this circumstance he was called "a Nazarene," Matt. ii. 23. When he preached at Nazareth, the people "wondered at the gracious words that proceeded out of his mouth," but afterwards they said, "Is not this the carpenter's son?" and were offended at him. He did not perform many mighty works at Nazareth, because of the unbelief of the people, who, on one

occasion, were about to throw him down headlong from the hill on which the city was built, Matt. xiii. 53—58; Luke iv. 16—31.

Where was Nazareth? What was its distance and direction from Jerusalem? How is it situated? Who resided at it? What did an angel there announce to Mary? When did Jesus reside at Nazareth? What was he consequently called? How were the people at first affected when he preached at Nazareth? How did they afterwards feel, and what did they say? Why did he not perform many mighty works there?

NE-AP'-O-LIS (8), a seaport town of Macedonia, a few miles south of Philippi, at which St. Paul disembarked when he passed from Asia to Macedonia, Acts xvi. 11.

Where was Neapolis? When did St. Paul disembark there?

NEPH'-THA-LIM, the territory of Naphtali, in which Jesus resided and preached much during his public ministry, Matt. iv. 13—15. (*See p. 84.*)

What territory was this? What is mentioned respecting Nephthalim in connection with our Saviour?

NI-COP'-O-LIS (8), a city of Macedonia, at which St. Paul passed a winter, and from which he wrote the epistle to Titus, Titus iii. 12.

Where was Nicopolis? What season did St. Paul pass there? Which of his epistles did he write while staying there?

## O

OL'-IVES, MOUNT OF (7). This celebrated mountain is about half a mile east of Jerusalem, and derived its name from the number of olive trees which grew upon it. From this mountain our Saviour rode in humble triumph into the city, a few days before he suffered, Matt. xxi. 1—11. On it he cursed the barren fig tree, which immediately withered away, 17—22. Here also he predicted the destruction of Jerusalem, Matt. xxiv. After his resurrection, he ascended to heaven from this mountain, in the presence of his disciples, Acts i. 9—12.

Where was the Mount of Olives? From what circumstance did it derive its name? Whither did Jesus ride from the Mount of Olives? How? What event followed a few days after? What was cursed here by the Saviour? What did he predict here? What other great event took place on the Mount of Olives?

## P

**PAM-PHYL'-I-A** (8), a province of Asia Minor in which Paul and Barnabas preached; a number of Jews from Pamphylia were present on the day of Pentecost, when the Holy Ghost descended on the apostles. The chief cities of Pamphylia were Perga and Attalia, Acts ii. 10; xxvii. 5.

Where was Pamphylia? Who preached there? Which were the chief cities of Pamphylia?

**PA'-PHOS** (8), the chief city of the island of Cyprus, at which Sergius Paulus, the governor, resided. It was at this place that Elymas was struck with blindness for opposing the gospel, Acts xiii. 6—13.

What was Paphos? What resident of high rank was converted? Who was punished there? For what?

**PAT'-A-RA** (8), a seaport of Lycia, about forty miles west of Myra. St. Paul touched at this place on his voyage from Macedonia to Phœnicia, Acts xxi. 1.

What was Patara? When did St. Paul touch at this place?

**PAT'-MOS** (8), a small barren island in the Egean Sea, about twenty-five miles in circumference; it was chosen by the Roman emperors as a place of exile for certain offenders, and to it St. John was banished in the reign of the emperor Domitian, A.D. 94; while there he wrote the Book of Revelation, Rev. i. 9.

What was Patmos? What was its extent? For whom was it a place of exile? Which of the apostles was banished to it? In whose reign? How did he employ himself while there?

**PE-RE'-A** (7), a district of the Holy Land to the east of the Jordon; its most noted place was the fortress of Machærus, which, though not mentioned by name in the Scriptures, is memorable as the place at which John the Baptist was put to death, Matt. xiv. 3—12.

Where was Perea? What was its most noted place? Is this place mentioned in the Scriptures? For what is it memorable?

**PER'-GA** (8), a city of Pamphylia, which was visited by Paul and Barnabas after they left Paphos. At this place John Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem, Acts xiii. 13, 14.

Which apostles visited Perga? Who left them at this place?

**PER'-GA-MOS** (8), a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor. Here one of the seven churches existed, which St. John reprovèd for holding the doctrine of Balaam, Rev. ii. 12—17.

What was Pergamos? For what was it noted? For what did St. John reprove the church?

**PHŒ-NIC'-I-A** (7), a narrow tract of country on the coast of the Mediterranean Sea, between Galilee and Syria; it was called Syro-Phœnicia after it was conquered and added to the kingdom of Syria, Mark vii. 26. It was formerly noted for its manufactures, its artificers, and its commerce. Its principal cities were Tyre, Sidon, Ptolemais, and Sarepta.

Where was Phœnicia? For what was it noted? Which were its principal cities?

**PHIL-A-DEL'-PHI-A** (8), one of the cities of Lydia, where was one of the seven Asian churches. This church was commended and encouraged by the apostle for its works and for its faith, Rev. iii. 7—12.

What was Philadelphia? For what is this church commended?

**PHI-LIP'-PI** (8), one of the chief cities of Macedonia; it was visited by Paul and Silas in obedience to a vision which St. Paul had at Troas. Here Paul met Lydia, a seller of purple of Thyatira, who was

converted and baptized. Here also he dispossessed a young female slave of an evil spirit, whose masters, thus losing the gains her soothsaying brought them, dragged Paul and Silas before the magistrates of the city, who ordered them to be beaten and cast into prison. At midnight, while the apostles were singing praises to God, the prison doors were miraculously flung open, and the bands of all the prisoners were loosed. The gaoler was about to kill himself, but was prevented by Paul, who declared the gospel to him; the gaoler believed, and was baptized, and his household. The next morning the magistrates ordered the apostles to be released, but they demanded, as they had been imprisoned unjustly, that the magistrates should come and set them free publicly. After this was done, the apostles went to the house of Lydia, and comforted the brethren, Acts xvi. 12—40. Philippi was the first place on the continent of Europe at which St. Paul preached the gospel; and the members of this church are commended by him for their liberal charity to the poor brethren of Judea, Phil. iv. 15—19.

What was Philippi? Which apostles visited it? In consequence of what? Whom did St. Paul find here? Of what did he dispossess a young female slave at this place? What occasion of enmity against St. Paul did her masters find in this act? How did the magistrates order the apostles to be punished? What took place at midnight in the prison? What was the gaoler about to do? How did Paul prevent the rash act? What order did the magistrates give the next morning? What did the apostles demand? For what is Philippi remarkable? For what are the members of its church commended?

PHRYG'-I-A (8), a province of Asia Minor through which St. Paul travelled, planting churches; its chief cities were Laodicea, Hierapolis, and Colosse, Acts xvi. 6; xviii. 23.

What was Phrygia? What did St. Paul do in this province? What were the chief cities of Phrygia?

PI-SI'-DI-A (8), a mountainous province of Asia Minor, which formerly contained many cities: its chief

city was Antioch. Pisidia was visited twice by the apostle Paul, Acts xiii. 14; xiv. 24.

What was Pisidia? Which was its chief city? Who visited Pisidia twice?

PON'-TUS (8), the north-eastern province of Asia Minor, of which Aquila was a native, Acts xviii. 2. It is supposed that St. Peter introduced the gospel here, as his first epistle is addressed to the believers scattered in this and other countries, 1 Peter i. 1.

What was Pontus? Who was a native of Pontus? Who is supposed to have introduced the gospel in Pontus? Why?

PTOL-E-MA'-IS (8), a commercial city of Phœnicia, and the same as Accho. St. Paul stopped at this place and saluted the brethren on his route from Macedonia to Jerusalem. The city is now known as Acre, Acts xxi. 7. (*See p. 3.*)

What was Ptolemais? What was its former name? When did St. Paul stop at it? By what name is the city now known?

PU-TE'-O-LI (8), an ancient city of Naples, at which St. Paul landed and abode seven days on his first journey to Rome. It was situated about 100 miles south of Rome, Acts xxviii. 13.

What was Puteoli? How long did St. Paul remain at this city? When? How was it situated with reference to Rome?

## R

RA'-MA (7), a small town of Judea, about six miles nearly north of Jerusalem, the infant children of which were cruelly massacred with those of Bethlehem by the command of Herod, Matt. ii. 16—18.

What was Rama? What cruelty was perpetrated at Rama?

RHE'-GI-UM (8), a seaport of Italy opposite to Sicily; St. Paul stayed here one day on his voyage as a prisoner to Rome, Acts xxviii. 13.

What was Rhegium? When did St. Paul stay one day at this port?



**RHODES (8)**, an island of the Mediterranean, the principal city of which is called Rhodes. This island is about 120 miles in circumference. Paul stopped here on his return from Greece to Jerusalem, Acts xxi. 1.

What was Rhodes? What was its principal city named? What is the circumference of it? When did St. Paul stop at it?

**ROME (8)**, one of the most famous cities of the world; it is the capital of Italy, and was the metropolis of the Roman empire. It is situated on the river Tiber, and contained, it is said, at one time, near 2,000,000 of inhabitants. To this city St. Paul was taken a prisoner; he lived there two years, preaching the gospel to the Gentiles as well as the Jews. There he was probably beheaded, A.D. 65; and there St. Peter was crucified at about the same time, Acts xxviii. 16—31.

What is Rome? Of what country is it the capital? Of what empire was it the metropolis? On what river is it? What is said to have been its population once? What eminent apostle was taken a prisoner there? How long did he live there? Doing what? In what year was he probably beheaded?

## S

**SAL-A-MIS (8)**, a city on the eastern coast of the island of Cyprus. It was visited and the gospel preached in the synagogue there by the apostles Paul and Barnabas, Acts xiii. 5.

Where was Salamis? What apostles visited it, and preached in the synagogue?

**SAL-MO'NE (8)**, a maritime city and promontory on the eastern extremity of the island of Crete. St. Paul sailed under this promontory on his voyage to Rome, Acts xxvii. 7.

What was Salmone? When did St. Paul pass it?

**SA'-LIM (7)**, one of the places near the Jordan at which John baptized; it was near Enon, John iii. 23.

What was Salim? Near what other town was it?

SA-MA'-RIA (7), the province of the Holy Land which lay between Judea and Galilee. Its chief cities were Sychar, Samaria, Cæsarea, and Antipatris. The Saviour went through Samaria when he left Jerusalem after the first passover; he stopped at Jacob's Well, near Sychar, and conversed with a woman there, who went and spread his fame about that country, John iv. 5—42. At the approach of the fourth passover, Jesus was again going through Samaria, and sent messengers before him, but the people would not receive him; his disciples James and John wished to destroy them, but Jesus reproved them, saying that he came to save, not to destroy, Luke ix. 52—56. At the city of Samaria, Philip the deacon preached and worked miracles, and Peter and John rebuked Simon Magus; there also the angel appeared to Philip and directed him to go towards Gaza, Acts viii. 1—26. The city Samaria was rebuilt by Herod the Great, and called Sebaste. (*See p. 96.*)

Where was the province of Samaria? Which were its chief cities? When did the Saviour go through Samaria? Where did he stop? With whom did he converse? What did she do? When did Jesus again propose to go through Samaria? What did he do before going? What did James and John wish to do when the people would not receive him? How did Jesus reprove them? Who preached and worked miracles at the city of Samaria? Whom did Peter and John rebuke? By whom was the city rebuilt? What did he call it?

SA'-MOS (8), an island in the Egean Sea, which is mentioned in St. Paul's voyage from Corinth to Jerusalem; it is nearly seventy miles in circumference, Acts xx. 15.

What was Samos? Where is it mentioned? What is its extent?

SAM-O-THRA'-CI-A (8), a small island in the Egean Sea, which St. Paul came to, as he went from Troas to Philippi, when directed to preach the gospel in Macedonia, Acts xvi. 11.

Where was Samothracia? What is stated of this place?

**SAR'-DIS** (8), the capital of the ancient kingdom of Lydia, celebrated for its wealth, its splendour, and also for its wickedness. One of the seven churches of Asia was at Sardis, and to it St. John addressed solemn warnings to hold fast the knowledge of the gospel, and to repent, Rev. iii. 1—6.

Of what ancient kingdom was Sardis the capital? For what was it celebrated? What did St. John warn the church at Sardis to do?

**SA-REP'-TA** (7), a maritime city of Phœnicia, near which a Syro-Phœnician woman besought our Saviour to go and heal her daughter, who had an unclean spirit, Matt. xv. 22—24; Luke iv. 26.

What was Sarepta? What did a Syro-Phœnician woman near that place ask Jesus to do?

**SA'-RON**, a fertile plain extending along the coast of the Mediterranean betwixt Joppa and Cæsarea, having a town of the same name, the inhabitants of which turned to the Lord when they saw Eneas restored by the apostle Peter, Acts ix. 35.

Where was Saron? When did the inhabitants of the town of Saron turn to the gospel?

**SCY-THOP'-O-LIS** (7), a city on the west of the Jordan, near which John was baptizing when he bore his second testimony to Jesus as the Messiah, and from which place Andrew and Simon followed the Saviour. The city was anciently called Bethshan, John i. 29—42. (*See* p. 24.)

Where was Scythopolis? What did John do there when he was baptizing? What was the city anciently called?

**SEL-EU'-CI-A** (8), a seaport of Syria, near to Antioch, from which the apostles Paul and Barnabas sailed for Cyprus, Acts xiii. 4.

What was Seleucia? What apostles sailed thence to Cyprus?

**SI'-DON** (7), a very ancient and celebrated port and city of Phœnicia. It was famous for its great commerce, its learning, its manufactures, and its idolatry. Many of the Sidonians attended the in-

structions of the Saviour, Mark iii. 8; vii. 24. St. Paul was permitted to land at Sidon to see his friends when he was being taken a prisoner to Rome, Acts xxvii. 3. (*See p. 101.*)

What was Sidon? For what was it famous? What did many of the Sidonians do? When was St. Paul permitted to land there?

SI-LO'-AM, the name of a pool or fountain near Jerusalem. In this pool our Saviour ordered a blind man to wash, that his sight might be restored, John ix. 7. Near to this pool was a tower which fell on eighteen persons, Luke xiii. 4.

Of what was Siloam the name? How did our Saviour heal a blind man at this pool? What other event took place near Siloam?

SMYR'-NA (8), a city of Asia Minor; it is only mentioned in Scripture as the locality of one of the seven Asian churches. The "angel," messenger, or bishop of this church was solemnly forewarned of the evils which would befall the church, and exhorted to obtain "a crown of life" by "being faithful to death," Rev. ii. 8—11.

Where was this city? As what is it mentioned in the Scriptures? Of what is the angel of this church forewarned? What is he exhorted to be? For what reason? What is meant by "the angel of the church"?

SY'-CHAR (7), an ancient city of the Holy Land, mentioned in the New Testament as being near to Jacob's Well, at which our Saviour conversed with a woman of Samaria about "the living water," and revealed to her that he was the promised Messiah. A number of people of that city believed on Jesus from the testimony of the woman, and many more believed because of his own word, and said, "We know that this is indeed the Christ, the Saviour of the world." The city was anciently called Shechem, John iv. 5—41. (*See p. 98.*)

What was Sychar? What Jew conversed there with a Samaritan woman? About what? What did he reveal to her? What effect followed this woman's testimony of Jesus? On what ground did others believe? What did they say? What was the city anciently called?

**SYR'-A-CUSE** (8), a celebrated city of Sicily, at which St. Paul tarried three days on his way to Rome, Acts xxviii. 12.

Of what country was this city? How long did St. Paul tarry there?

**SYR'-I-A** (8), a country to the north and north-east of the Holy Land; the fame of Jesus went "throughout all Syria." Its chief city was Antioch, Matt. iv. 24.

What was Syria? What rumour on one occasion went throughout all Syria? What was its chief city?

## T

**TA'-BOR, MOUNT** (7). This was a mountain to the south-west of the Sea of Galilee, whereon Jesus was transfigured, and where Moses and Elias talked with him, in the presence of Peter, James, and John; when a voice from heaven testified of Jesus, "This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased; hear ye him," Matt. xvii. 1—5; Mark ix. 2—7.

Where was Mount Tabor? What event is understood to have taken place there? Who talked with Jesus? In whose presence? What testimony was then given to Jesus?

**TAR'-SUS** (8), a wealthy and populous city of Cilicia, famous as the birthplace of St. Paul, the great apostle of the Gentiles. The gospel was early preached, and a Christian church planted at Tarsus, Acts ix. 30; xxi. 39.

What was Tarsus? For what is Tarsus famous? What is said of the planting of the gospel there?

**THES-SA-LO-NI'-CA** (8), the capital of Macedonia. It was visited by Paul and Silas after they left Philippi. St. Paul preached there, and reasoned with those who assembled in the synagogue three sabbath days, and the Jews excited a tumult against him. St. Paul commends this church for its liberality to the poor brethren of Judea, Acts xvii. 1—9; 1 Thess. i. 3; iii. 6.

Of what country was Thessalonica the capital? When was it visited by Paul and Silas? How often did St. Paul preach there? Who excited a tumult against him? For what does St. Paul commend this church?

**THREE TAV'-ERNS (8)**, a small town or village of Italy, at which many travellers stopped for refreshment. St. Paul came to it on his way to Rome, Acts xxviii. 15.

What is stated of this place?

**THY-A-TI'-RA (8)**, a considerable city of Lydia, and the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia. This church is severely reprov'd for suffering a false prophetess to seduce its members from the faith, Rev. ii. 18—29. Lydia, whose heart the Lord opened at Philippi to receive the gospel from the apostle Paul, was of this city, Acts xvi. 14.

Where was Thyatira? For what is its church reprov'd? What resident at Philippi was of this city?

**TI-BE'-RI-AS (7)**, a city on the western coast of the sea of Galilee, about eight miles north of Jerusalem; it was built by Herod Agrippa, and named by him in honour of the emperor Tiberius. St. John mentions that many people of Tiberias followed Jesus in boats to Capernaum when they heard of his miracles, John vi. 1—25.

Where was the city of Tiberias? By whom was it built? In honour of whom? What does St. John mention of its people?

**TRACH-O-NI'-TIS (7)**, a region of Syria, having Iturea on the south, and Abilene on the north. Of this region and Iturea Philip was Tetrarch, Luke iii. 1.

What was Trachonitis? Who was Tetrarch of Trachonitis and Iturea?

**TRO'-AS (8)**, a city and port of Mysia, on the Egean Sea, near which the ancient city of Troy once stood. Here St. Paul had a vision respecting his going to preach in Macedonia, Acts xvi. 8—10. He again visited Troas on his way from Corinth to Jerusalem, preached to the disciples on the first day of

the week until midnight, when Eutychus slept, fell down, and was killed; but St. Paul restored him to life, xx. 5—12.

What was Troas? Respecting what had St. Paul a vision at Troas? When did he again visit Troas? What did he do? What occurred to a young man named Eutychus?

**TRO-GYL'-LI-UM** (8), a town and promontory in Lydia, at which St. Paul rested on his way to Jerusalem, Acts xx. 15.

Where was Trogyllium? What is stated respecting it?

**TYRE** (7), a large, ancient, and wealthy city and seaport of Phœnicia, about 20 miles south of Sidon. Many of the inhabitants of Tyre attended the preaching, and saw the miracles of our Saviour, Mark iii. 8. St. Paul visited the city on his way to Jerusalem, found disciples there, and remained with them seven days, Acts xxi. 3—6.

What was Tyre? What was its distance from Sidon? What did many of the inhabitants of Tyre do? When did St. Paul visit Tyre? How long did he remain there?

## Z

**ZAB'-U-LON** (7), the portion of the Holy Land which was the inheritance of the descendants of Zabulon. The inhabitants of this district and of Nephthalim saw much of our Saviour, heard his gracious words, witnessed his glorious works, and many became his disciples, Matt. iv. 13—15; Acts ii. 7. (*See* p. 110.)

What was Zabulon? Why did many of the inhabitants of Zabulon and Nephthalim become disciples of the Saviour?

# 14 MA63

# EDUCATIONAL WORKS.

## MR. CHARLES BAKER'S WORKS

FOR THOSE PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE AN IMPERFECT KNOWLEDGE OF  
THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

**Bible Characters of the Old and New Testaments,**  
with Alphabetical Index. By CHARLES BAKER. Square 16mo.,  
cloth, ONE SHILLING.

**Bible Events of the Old and New Testaments.**

A complete Manual of Bible Chronology, with Chart. By CHARLES  
BAKER. Square 16mo., cloth, ONE SHILLING.

**Reading and Catechising.**

In Three Series.—1. NATURAL AND REVEALED RELIGION. 2.  
THE CREATION. 3. SCRIPTURE CHARACTERS. Each with Ques-  
tions and Answers. By CHARLES BAKER. Square 16mo., sewed,  
each FOURPENCE; cloth, SIXPENCE.

**An Hour with the Kings.**

An easy method of remembering some of the Chief Facts and Dates  
of English History. By the Rev. THOMAS BOURN, B.A. Second  
Edition. 18mo., cloth, ONE SHILLING.

**Adult's Help in Learning to Read. (Large Type.)**

For the use of those who have never learned, or may have forgotten  
how to read. New Edition. Square 16mo., sewed, FOURPENCE;  
cloth, SIXPENCE.

**Ball I Live on;**

Or, Sketches of the Earth. By Miss EMILY TAYLOR. With  
Cuts, demy 18mo., cloth, ONE SHILLING.

**Composition and Elocution;**

Or, How to Write and Speak correctly. By SAMUEL NEIL.  
Twelfth Thousand, greatly enlarged, crown 8vo., cloth limp, ONE  
SHILLING.

"Full of good sense, expressed in the clearest and simplest form."—*Globe*.

**Drawing for Young Children.**

Containing One Hundred and Fifty Drawing Copies, and numerous  
Exercises. Square, cloth, 2s. 6d.

**First Exercises in Light, Shade, and Colour.**

With numerous coloured Diagrams. Square, cloth, 2s. 6d.

**England and its People.**

By Miss EMILY TAYLOR, New Edition, Revised and Corrected by  
her to the present time. With many Illustrations. Fcap. 8vo.,  
cloth, red or gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

"One of the best histories for the young we have seen."—*Athenæum*.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.



**English History, in Question and Answer.** By a Lady.  
New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, demy 18mo., cloth limp,  
SIXPENCE.

The sale of upwards of Three Hundred Thousand copies sufficiently attests the popularity of this ENGLISH HISTORY as an Elementary School Book.

**Grecian History, in Question and Answer.**

New Edition, revised and enlarged. Demy 18mo., cloth limp,  
SIXPENCE.

**Roman History, in Question and Answer.** By a Lady.

New Edition, revised and enlarged. Demy 18mo., cloth limp,  
SIXPENCE.

**Easy Lessons on Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Chemistry, Electricity, and Optics.**

By the Author of the "Reason Why." With Illustrative Engravings. Crown 8vo., cloth limp, 1s. 6d.

**First Guide to Reading.**

An Entirely Original Reading Book, in large type. Fiftieth Thousand. Demy 18mo., cloth limp, SIXPENCE.

**French Language.**

How to Read, Write, and Speak it with correctness and propriety. By W. J. CHAMPION, B.A. New Edition, Revised and Enlarged, crown 8vo., cloth limp, ONE SHILLING.

"The book is remarkably cheap and comprehensive, and will be especially acceptable to those who, with an active desire for self-improvement, possess but scanty leisure for its attainment."—*Liverpool Courier*.

**Geography by a Lady.**

A Familiar Introduction for Children. Many Illustrations. Demy 18mo., cloth limp, NINEPENCE.

**Grammar at Sight.**

A Chart and Key to the English Language, with Two Folio Charts and a few Hints on Oratory. By WALTER WILLIAM KING. Second Edition, Enlarged. Foolscap 8vo., cloth, 3s. 6d.

"A good little work; and, in the hands of a judicious teacher, may be made an easy and not unpleasing introduction to grammatical knowledge."—*Athenæum*.

"An instructive and pleasing mode of inculcating the dry details of grammatical study."—*Literary Gazette*.

**Guide to the Study of the Pentateuch.**

A Series of Questions on the five books of Moses, for the higher classes in Schools and Students in Divinity. By Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge. 12mo., cloth, 3s. 6d.

"The Author has accomplished his object in a most masterly style."—*Christian Remembrancer*.

**Hints on Letter Writing.**

With Selections from the Letters of celebrated Persons, Hints on Style, &c. New and Cheaper Edition, foolscap 8vo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.

## Johnson's Dictionary of the English Language.

Containing many additional Words not to be met with in former Pocket Editions. Abbreviations of Titles and Addresses, French and Latin Phrases, and a variety of other useful information. 18mo., cloth, 1s. 6d.

## Nugent's Dictionary of the French and English Languages.

I. French and English. II. English and French. Revised by J. C. TARVER, French Master, Eton College. 20th Edition, square 12mo., bound, 7s. 6d.

## The Same. Pocket Edition.

Square 18mo., bound, 4s. 6d.

## Reading made Completely Easy.

Consisting of Scriptural, Historical, and Moral Lessons for Schools. By T. DAVIES. Demy 18mo., cloth, SIXPENCE.

## Rome, Ancient and Modern.

With an Account of Italy, brought down to 1859, for Schools and Students. By Mrs. DE HAVILLAND. Demy 18mo., cloth or roan, 2s. 6d.

## School, Field, and Fireside.

1. The SCHOOL. 2. The FIELD. 3. The FIRESIDE. By Miss EMILY TAYLOR. Each separate. Demy 18mo., cloth, ONE SHILLING.

## That's It, or Plain Teaching.

By the Author of the "Reason Why," &c. Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, Rev. Dr. CUMMING, Rev. Dr. BEARD, Rev. Mr. SPURGEON, &c., highly commend this Work. 15th Thousand. With upwards of 1,200 Illustrations, crown 8vo., cloth, gilt edges, 3s. 6d.

"You are taking the road which every man of Science must consider to be the right one."—*Sir Roderick Murchison*.

"'That's It' comes nearest the desired object, and will refresh the memory of the Tutor as well as of the Student."—*Dr. John Spurgin*.

## Useful Teacher.

Comprising English Grammar, Geography, History. By the Author of the "Reason Why," &c. Crown 8vo., cloth, limp, ONE SHILLING.

## Young Debater.

A Hand-book for Mutual Improvement and Debating Societies. By SAMUEL NEIL. Tenth Thousand, crown 8vo., cloth limp, ONE SHILLING.

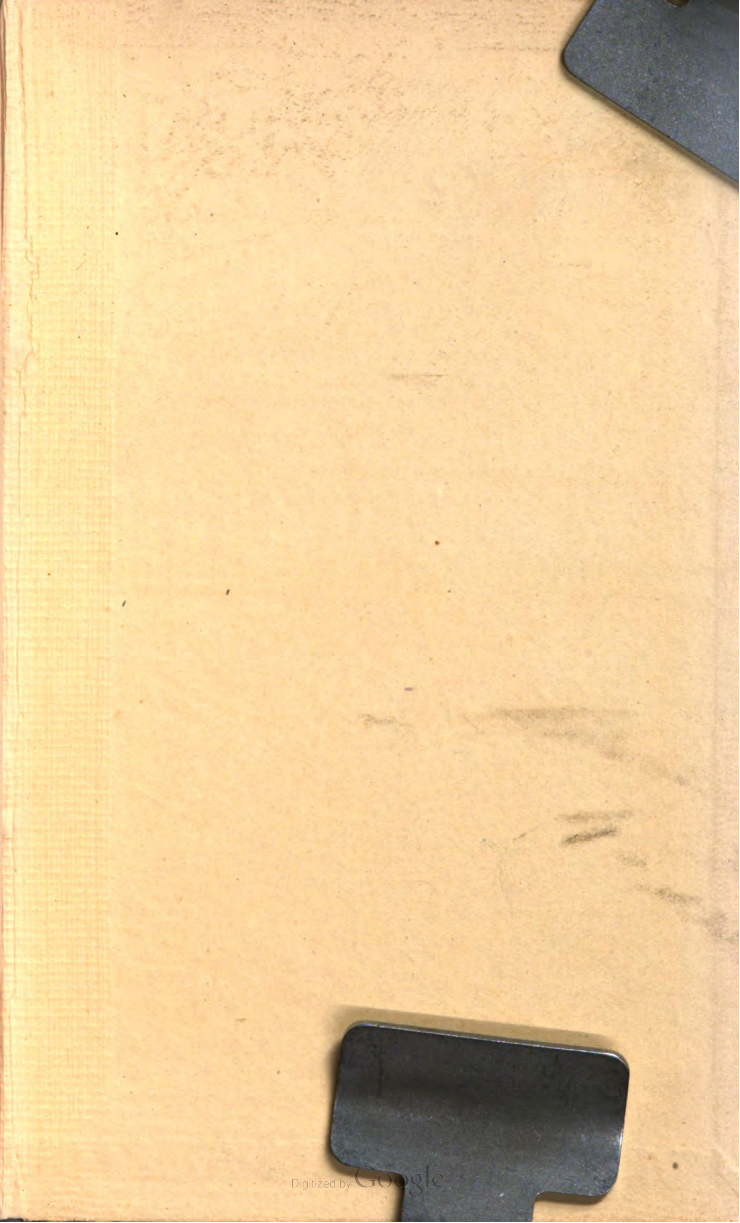
"An excellent Manual, and one we can strongly recommend to the attention of all who wish to render themselves masters of the art of public speaking."—*Daily Telegraph*.

"These Works are full of good sense, expressed in the clearest and simplest form, and admirably adapted to fulfil the Author's desire to give accuracy to thought in its best fitting and most engaging form."—*Globe*.

LONDON: HOULSTON AND WRIGHT, 65, PATERNOSTER ROW.







THE  
BOOK OF  
BIBLE GEOGRAPHY  
NEW  
REVISED  
PART  
LONDON  
HOULSTON & WRIGHT