

**A KEY TO THE OUTLINE
SCRIPTURE MAPS: PALESTINE,
THE JOURNEYS OF THE
ISRAELITES, THE TRAVELS OF ST.
PAUL, AND JERUSALEM**

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A key to the outline scripture maps: Palestine, the journeys of the israelites, the travels of St. Paul, and Jerusalem by J. R. Major

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A KEY

TO THE

OUTLINE SCRIPTURE MAPS :

PALESTINE,

THE JOURNEYS OF THE ISRAELITES,

THE TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL,

AND

JERUSALEM.

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PALESTINE

Was bounded on the north by Phœnicia, or Phœnicia (V.), and Coele-Syria (XI.); on the east and south by Arabia (X.); and on the west by the Mediterranean Sea (A.) It lay between the 31st and 34th degrees of north latitude, and between the 34th and 37th degrees of east longitude. Its ancient length was one hundred and eighty miles, and general breadth above sixty miles. In size, it was about half as large again as Wales, containing eleven thousand square miles.

The name of Palestine is derived from the Philistines, who inhabited that part of the province of Judæa which coasted the sea. It is also known by the names of the Land of Canaan, from Canaan, grandson of Noah, whose family took possession of it at the dispersion of mankind, (Gen. x. 18, 19;) the Land of Promise and the Land of Israel, from God having promised and given it to the Israelites, (Gen. xv. 18; Josh. i. 2, 4;) Judæa, from the tribe of Judah; and the Holy Land, from its having been the scene of our Saviour's ministry and sufferings.

Palestine, at the time of the events recorded in the New Testament, was divided into four principal parts.

DIVISIONS OF PALESTINE.	SURROUNDING COUNTRIES.
I. Galilee.	V. Phœnicia.
II. Samaria.	VI. Edom or Idumæa.
III. Judæa.	VII. Moab.
IV. Peræa.	VIII. Ammon.
	IX. Trachonitis and Ituræa.
	X. Arabia.
	XI. Cœle-Syria.

- I. **GALILEE** formed the northern part of Palestine. It was divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Galilee was also called Galilee of the Gentiles; a great part of its inhabitants being heathen or gentile. In Galilee, our Saviour resided during much of his life on earth, for which reason he was called a Galilean, (Matt. xxvi. 69;) many of his miracles were wrought there; and from it he chose nearly all of his apostles, who were hence addressed by the angels as 'Men of Galilee,' (Acts, i. 11;) there also the apostles were commanded to meet Christ after his resurrection, (Matt. xxviii. 7.)
- II. **SAMARIA** occupied the whole country between the River Jordan and the Sea, so that those travelling from Judæa to Galilee 'must needs go through Samaria,' (John, iv. 4.) It received its name from its capital, Samaria.
- III. **JUDÆA**, forming the southern part of Palestine, contained, besides the inheritance of the tribes of Benjamin, Dan, Judah, and Simeon, the lands of Edom (VI.), and of the Philistines, which lay along the sea-coast. Its capital was Jerusalem.
- IV. **PERÆA** derived its name from a Greek word sig-

nifying 'beyond'—i. e., on the other side Jordan. It included the district of Gilead, famed in Scripture for its balm. The southern part of Peræa originally formed the kingdom of Sihon, King of the Amorites. In the time of our Lord, Peræa was ruled by a prince tributary to the Romans, called a *tetrarch*, who was Herod Antipas, a son of Herod the Great, (Matt. xiv. 1.)

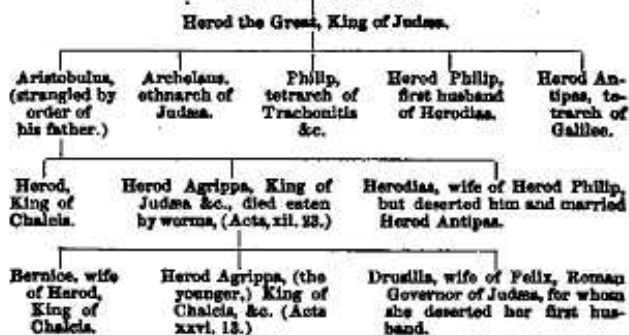
- V. PHŒNICIA was an idolatrous nation, greatly renowned for its commercial enterprise, and skill in navigation and the arts. It continued friendly with the Israelites after their occupation of the promised land, and the Temple of Solomon was built by the aid of the King of Tyre, the capital city of Phœnicia, and under the direction of a Tyrian artist, (2 Chron. ii. 13.) The northern part of Phœnicia was called Syro-Phœnicia, from its bordering on Syria, (Mark, vii. 26.) To the Phœnicians is attributed the invention of letters.
- VI. EDM, called by the Greeks Idumæa, was the country in which Esau, Isaac's eldest son, took up his abode, and where his posterity continued to dwell.
- VII. MOAB, and VIII. AMMON, were neighbouring nations, descended from the two sons of Lot. These three people, although akin to the Israelites, were always hostile to them; as a punishment for which the prophets predicted the vengeance of Heaven upon them, (Ezek. xxxv. 15; Obad. 18; Jer. xlviii. xlix.) and these prophecies have been literally fulfilled.
- IX. TRACHONITIS and ITURÆA, were two districts in Roman Arabia. Trachonitis was the eastern dis-

tract. To the south of Ituræa lay Bashan, (called by the Romans *Batanæa*,) famous in Scripture for its pasturage, cattle, and fine oaks. On the death of Herod the Great,* to whom these districts had been granted by the Romans, they were governed by his son Philip, under the title of Tetrarch, (Luke, iii. 1.)

At Herod's death, his kingdom was divided into four governments, hence called *tetrarchies*, from two Greek words signifying *four* and *government*. These were the tetrarchy of Galilee with Peræa, belonging to Herod Antipas; the tetrarchy of Trachonitis and Ituræa, belonging to his brother Philip; the tetrarchy of Abilene, to the north-west of Damascus (bd), belonging to Lysanias; and of Judæa, Samaria, and Idumæa, belonging to Archelaus, Herod's eldest son, who governed under the title of king, until he was deposed, his kingdom reduced to a Roman province, and Pontius Pilate appointed to succeed him as a Roman governor.

* TABLE OF THE FAMILY OF HEROD.

Antipaa, or Antipater, (an Idumman, appointed prefect of Judæa and Syria by Julius Cæsar.)



- X. ARABIA was an immense tract of country, divided into three parts, called Arabia Petræa, Arabia Felix, and Arabia Deserta. The part that adjoins Palestine is Arabia Petræa, the north part of which was called Roman Arabia, and in it is situated Mount Seir, a range which includes Mount Hor, upon which Aaron died, (Numb. xx. 28;) Mount Sinai, from which the law was given, (Exod. xxxi. 18;) and Mount Horeb, upon which God appeared to Moses in the burning bush, (Exod. iii. 1.) Through this country, the children of Israel passed in their journeys from Egypt to the Promised Land.
- XI. COELE-SYRIA was the southern portion of Syria Proper, and included but a small tract of country; the other part was called Syria Superior, or Upper Syria.

SEAS AND LAKES.

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| A. The Mediterranean. | | C. The Sea of Galilee. |
| B. The Dead Sea. | | D. Lake Merom. |

- A. THE MEDITERRANEAN is called in the Scriptures the GREAT SEA, (Numb. xxxiv. 6, 7;) the Sea of the Philistines, (Exod. xxiii. 31;) and the Uttermost Sea, (Deut. xi. 24.) It divides the continents of Europe, Asia, and Africa. Its length, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the shores of Palestine, is above 2000 miles.
- B. THE DEAD SEA (OR SALT SEA) is called by classical writers Lacus Asphaltites, from the asphalt, or pitchy substance, found on its shore. It is also named the Sea of the Plain, because it covers the

spot once occupied by the Vale of Siddim, on which stood the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, called in Scripture the cities of the plain, and for their wickedness destroyed 'by brimstone and fire from the Lord out of heaven,' (Gen. xix. 24.) It is forty-five miles long, and eleven miles wide. Its waters are remarkably bitter and buoyant, and it takes its name of the Dead Sea from the almost uninterrupted smoothness of its surface, and the absence of nearly all life, either animal or vegetable, around it.

- C. THE SEA OF GALILEE in the New Testament is also called the Lake of Gennesaret, (Luke, v. 1,) and the Sea of Tiberias, (John, vi. 1.) In the Old Testament it is styled the Sea of Chinnereth, (Numb. xxxiv. 11.) It received the last three names from towns on its shores. It is about twelve miles in length, and seven miles in breadth. The River Jordan passes through it. It was on this lake that our Lord calmed the storm, (Luke, viii. 24.) Here also he called the sons of Zebedee from mending their nets; preached to the multitude on the shore, from Simon Peter's boat; and appeared the third time, after his resurrection, to his disciples, (John, xxi. 1.)
- D. LAKE MEROM is called in Scripture the Waters of Merom. By it Joshua defeated Jabin, King of Hazor, and his allies, with great slaughter, (Josh. xi. 7.) It is very small, and in summer is little more than a marsh, choked with rushes. Its classical name is *Lacus Samochonites*.