

The History and Geography of the Bible and the Holy Land.

December 18, January 1, 8, 15

Faith Adult Christian Education (FACE) at
Faith Lutheran Church (ELCA), 667 E First Avenue, Chico, CA
Across the street from Bidwell Perk, in the Sanctuary, 11 a.m. Sundays
Joel Zimbelman, instructor

- **December 18: The World of the Old Testament.** A basic introduction to the land of Israel before it was Israel! Who were the people who settled the Holy Land and set the stage of its importance over centuries? Nationhood, schism, exile, return
- **January 1: New Faces on an old land.** We'll start our study today with the return of the exiles, the building of a Second Temple, the coming of the Greeks and Romans in Palestine, the Greek Decapolis, the Herodians in power, Roman Occupation and subjugation, Messianic Judaism, Jesus' ministry and the early church, the end of Jerusalem, Jewish diaspora, Christianity across the Mediterranean and into Africa and Asia Minor.
- **January 8: The Biography of Zion/Jerusalem- 1000 BC-2000 AD:** How did a dusty village become one of the most important cities in the ancient world, and how did the city grow up and grow old? David's Jerusalem and the monarch's home, rebirth and a second temple, Greeks and Maccabees, Roman occupation, revolt and Jerusalem's destruction, the diaspora, Christian origins, a place of pilgrimage, the Crusades, new real estate for Islam and the Ottomans.
- **January 15: Biblical lands in modern times: 1917-2023.** We will end our study looking at the last 104 years of the land: The end of the Ottomans and the flourishing of Zionism, WWII holocaust and Israel's independence, the Six-Day War, current regional relations, the Israeli/Palestinian divide, new walls, changing demographics, and other issues.

Housekeeping:

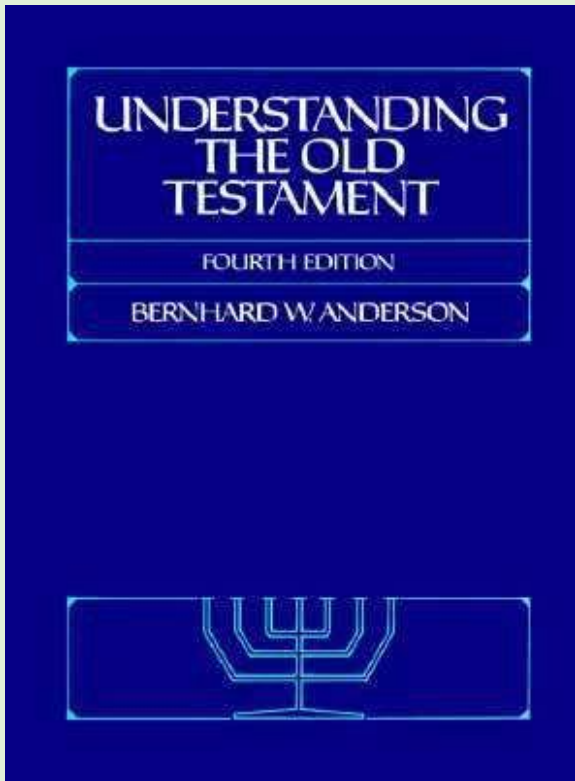
Please send me your full name, phone, and email so that I can get ahold of you to distribute materials, provide updates, and make needed announcements.

joelzimbelman@gmail.com, mobile 530.520.9608

I will post the powerpoints either on the church website, or I will email them to you.

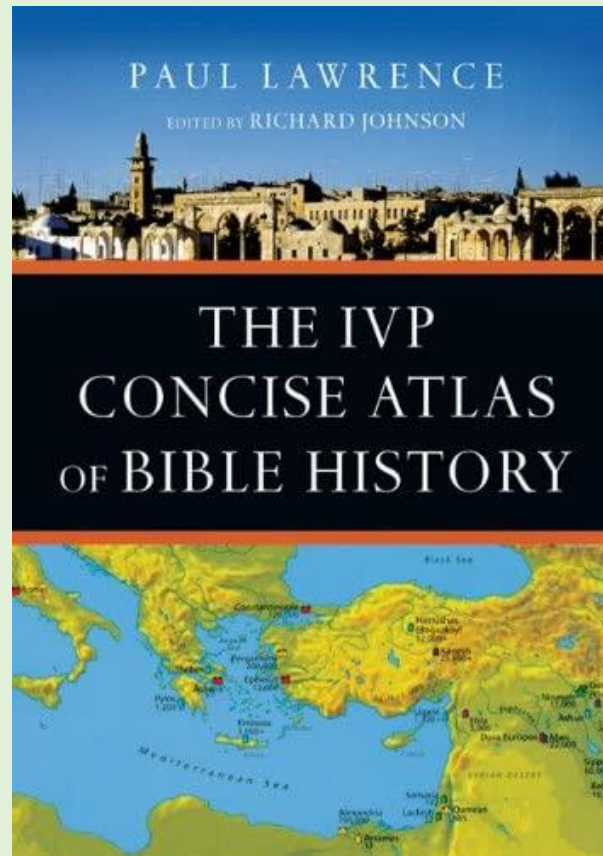
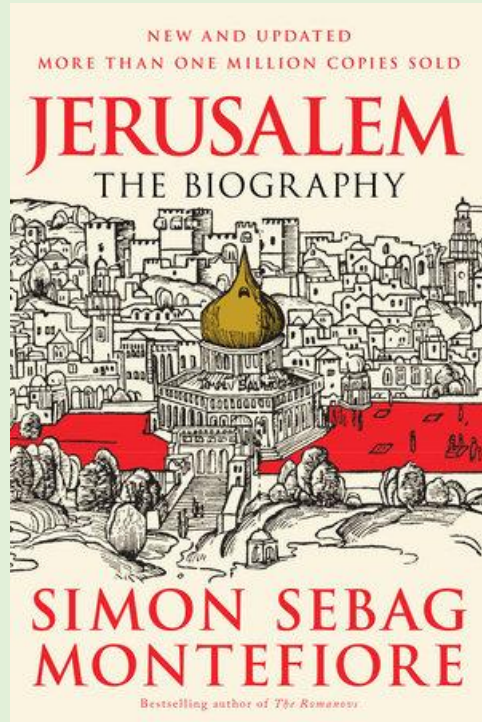
Our church library has some great books, and I have some copies of a couple classic studies of the Old and New Testaments that I can share with you.

This short course is a mixture of a Bible class and a Holy Land geography class. Its structured to benefit the folks who are travelling to the Holy Land, and I have chosen some material based on where that trip is going. But there is a lot of good stuff here for folks who just want to know more about the Bible, church, and Jesus' ministry.



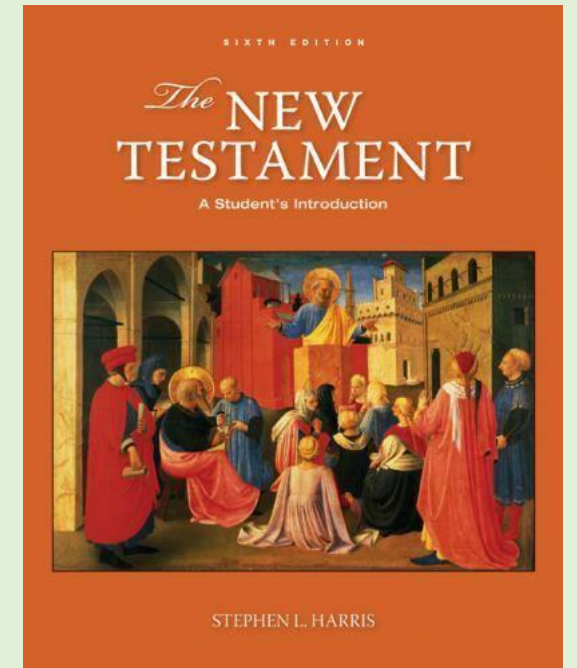
Free copy--ask

Buy online



In church library

Free copy!--ask



Day 1: Departure from the USA

- Depart for your overnight flight to the Holy Land. Meals will be served on board.

Day 2: Arrival, [Tiberius](#)

- Arrive in Tel Aviv, meet your guide, and drive to Tiberius via coastal plains.



Day 5: Megiddo, Caesarea Marittima, Mount Carmel

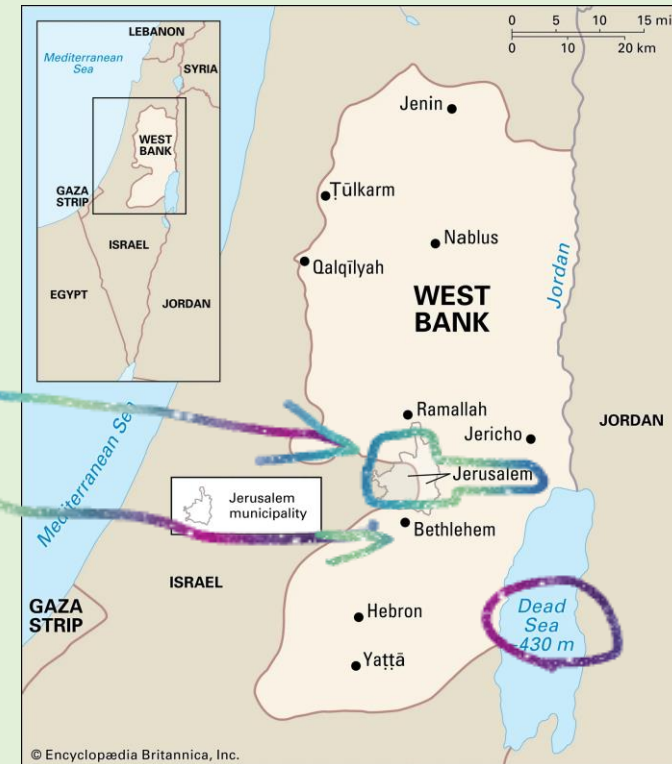
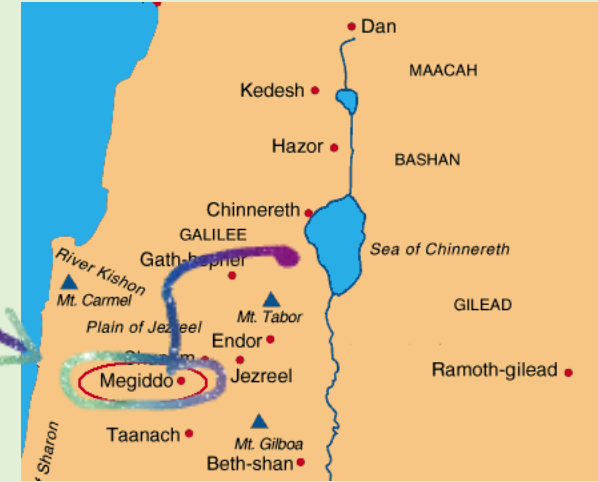
- Tel Megiddo.
- Mount Carmel, Stella Marris (Worship and prayer).
- The Muhraka the site of Elisha.
- Caesarea Marittima,
- Dinner and overnight in Bethlehem.

Day 6: Dead Sea area

- Masada, Qumran, site of the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls.
- Visit Jericho, Zacchaeus tree old city and visit mount of Temptation monastery.
- River Jordan.
- Dinner and overnight at Manger Square hotel in Bethlehem.

Day 7: Old City of Jerusalem

- Visit Redeemer Lutheran Church in Old City (Worship and prayer).
- The Western Wall, view of the Dome of the Rock and El-Aqsa Mosque.
- St. Anne's Church, the Pools of Bethesda.
- Walk the Via Dolorosa ending at the Church of the Holy Sepulcher.
- Dinner and overnight in Bethlehem.



Day 8: [Mount of Olives/ Mount Zion](#)

- Panoramic view from the top of Mount of Olives.
- Ascension Hill on the Mount of Olives, The Church of Pater Pater Noster, Dominus Flevit.
- The Garden of [Gethsemane](#) and the Church of All Nations (Worship and prayer).
- Mt. Zion and the Cenacle, St. Peter's in Gallicantu.
- Dinner and overnight in Bethlehem.



Day 9: [Shepherd's Field, Bethlehem](#)

- Shepherd's Field in Beit Sahour.
- Visit the Lutheran School
- Old city of Bethlehem, The Church of the Nativity.
- Dinner and overnight in Bethlehem.

Day 10: Jerusalem Museums

- [Ein Karem](#) (Worship and prayer).
- Visit the Israeli Museum, the [model of old Jerusalem](#), and the Shrine of the Book.
- Visit Yad Vashem, the Holocaust museum, or the Shroud of of Turin in Jerusalem.
- Dinner and overnight in Bethlehem.





© Image/robertharding/A. Rotenberg



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Day 11: Departure OR Jordan Extension

- Check out, depart the hotel for your flight home.

OR

- check out, depart the hotel for Jordan.
- Visit Bethany Beyond the Jordan.
- Visit Mount Nebo, Madaba.
- Dinner and overnight in Petra.

Day 12: Petra, Wadi Rum

- Full day visits to Petra.
- Drive to Wadi Rum
- Dinner and overnight in Wadi Rum with stargazing and adventure.

Day 13: Wadi Rum, Amman, Jerash

- After Breakfast, enjoy a 4x4 Bedouin Jeep excursion for 2 hrs., continue to Amman.
- Visit the city of Amman.
- Visit Jerash.
- Dinner and overnight at hotel.

Nabatean Capital



Great Reasons to travel to the Holy Land

- Cradle of the faith and the place where it took root. Its history is as close as we get to “sacred time”
- The closest thing Christians have to a shared “sacred space.” Closeness to the meaningful events, places, persons.
- It brings the Bible alive. Every corner teems with meaning, purpose, life.
- It is important in world history and contemporary events— punches way above its size and location.
- It is the meeting place of many strands of Christianity and of many religious faiths—Judaism, Christianity, Islam.

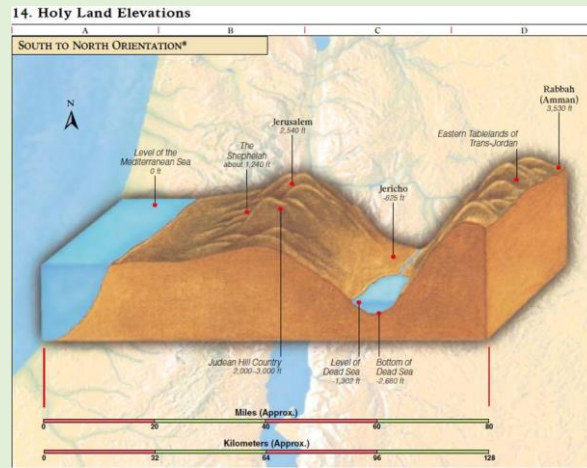
Our task in the coming month is to keep timelines straight; remember a little geography, and tie important people and events to the land.

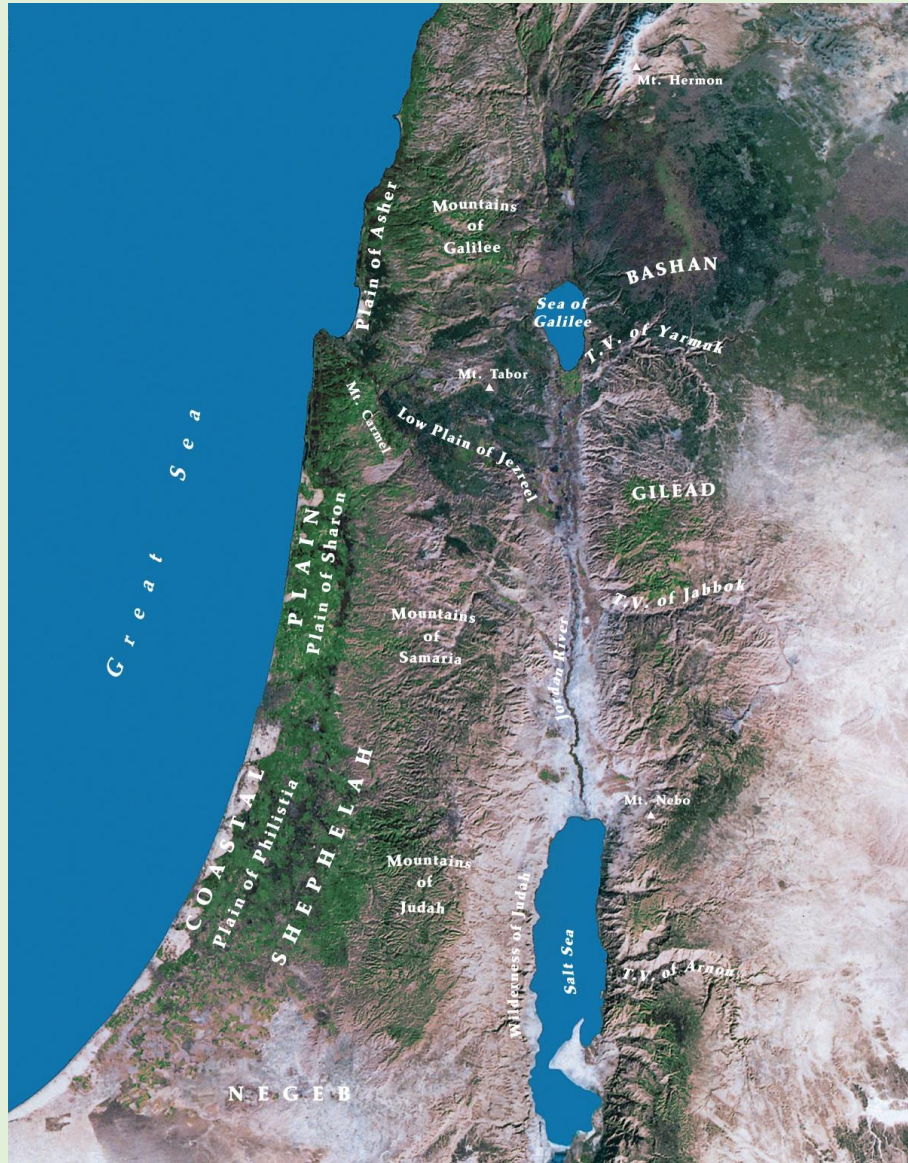


We are going to focus our discussions on the LEVANT, the “bridge” between continents, cultures, and center of trade.



The lay of the land





Galilee



Negev



487B49408

Tanur
Waterfall
Galilee



Shiloh area,
West Bank



Valleys and plains agriculture



Hill Country

Kibbutz, settlements, towns, cities



A timeline—4000 years! (Ten times longer than Europeans have been in what is today the USA).

2000 BC—Abraham, Sarah and the kids—no long-term settlement in Israel

1500 BC—out of Egypt!

1000 BC—Saul, David, Jerusalem, Solomon—a Jewish kingdom is born

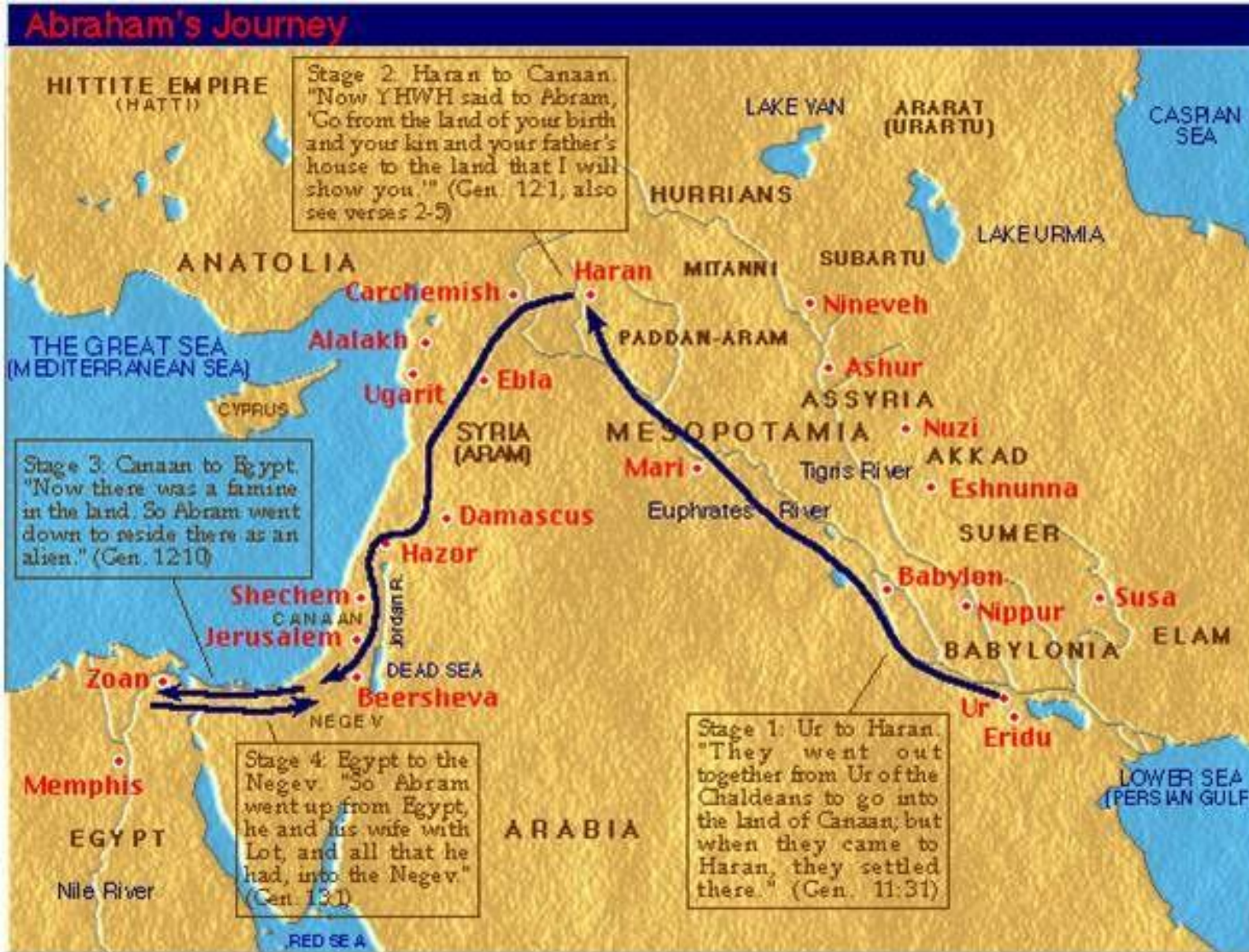
4 BC—Jesus and the Romans on the scene, the church is born, Jerusalem destroyed. Jews expelled. Jewish control of The land is lost (for a couple thousand years)

500s AD Islam is born, and takes control of the area

1000 AD—Crusades and Battles over the Holy Land develop between Christians and Muslims . Islam eventually gets the prize

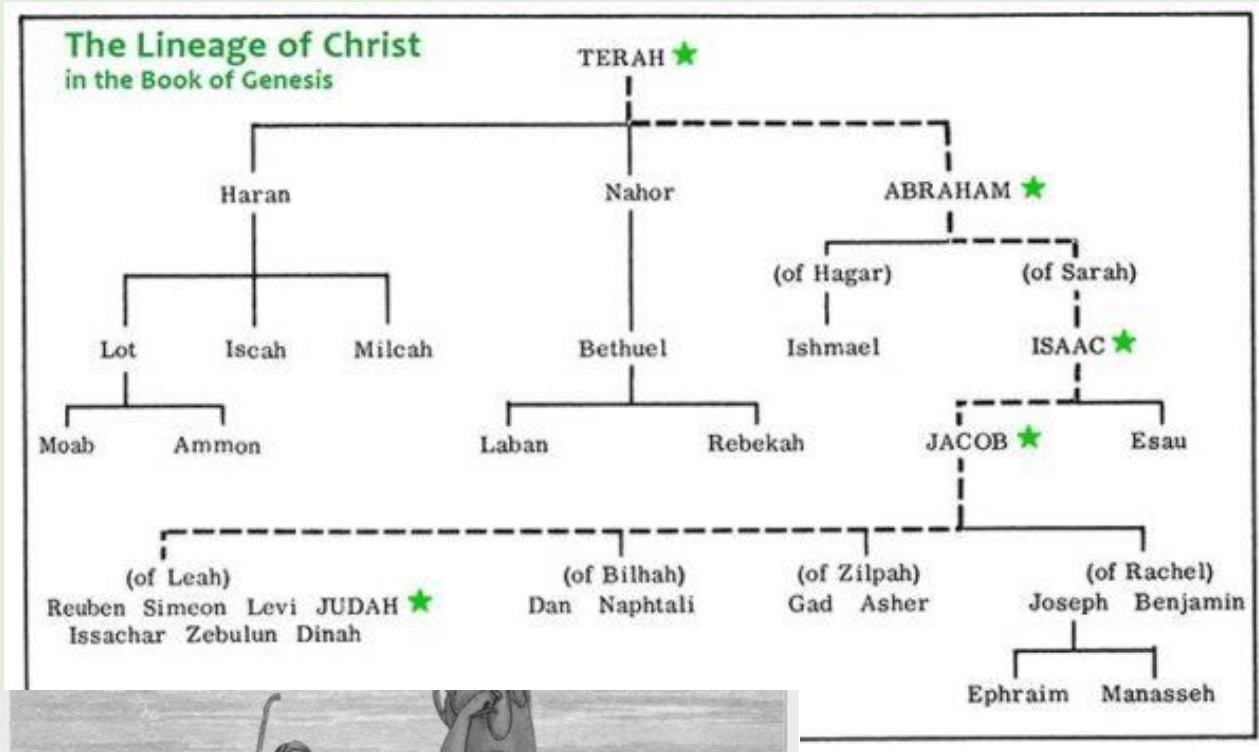
1914– Islam loses the prize

Abraham, Sarah, and immigration



Genesis 12 1 The LORD had said to Abram, "Leave your country, your people and your father's household and go to the land I will show you. 2 "I will make you into a great nation and I will bless you; I will make your name great, and you will be a blessing. 3 I will bless those who bless you, and whoever curses you I will curse; and all peoples on earth will be blessed through you." 4 So Abram left, as the LORD had told him; and Lot went with him. Abram was seventy-five years old when he set out from Haran.

The family tree, putting down roots in the land and where the outcasts went!



23 Sarah lived to be 127 years old. ² She died in Hebron in the land of Canaan, and Abraham mourned her death.

³ He left the place where his wife's body was lying, went to the Hittites, and said, ⁴ "I am a foreigner living here among you; sell me some land, so that I can bury my wife."

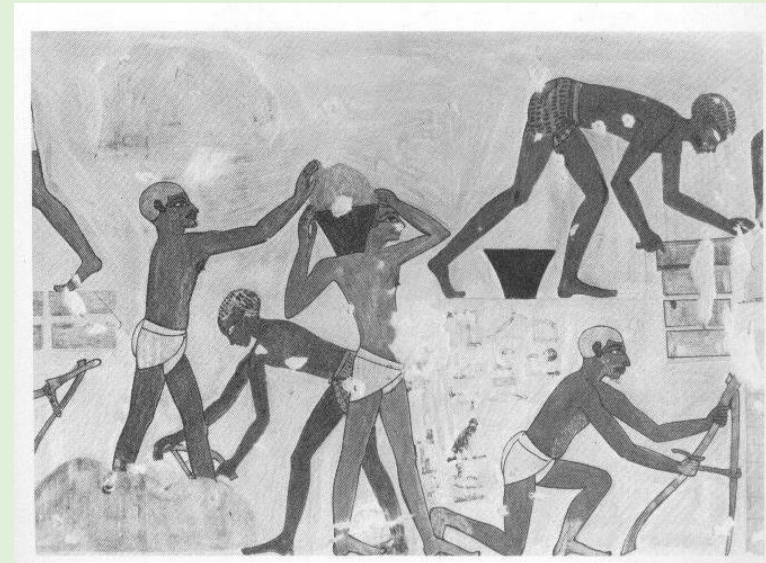
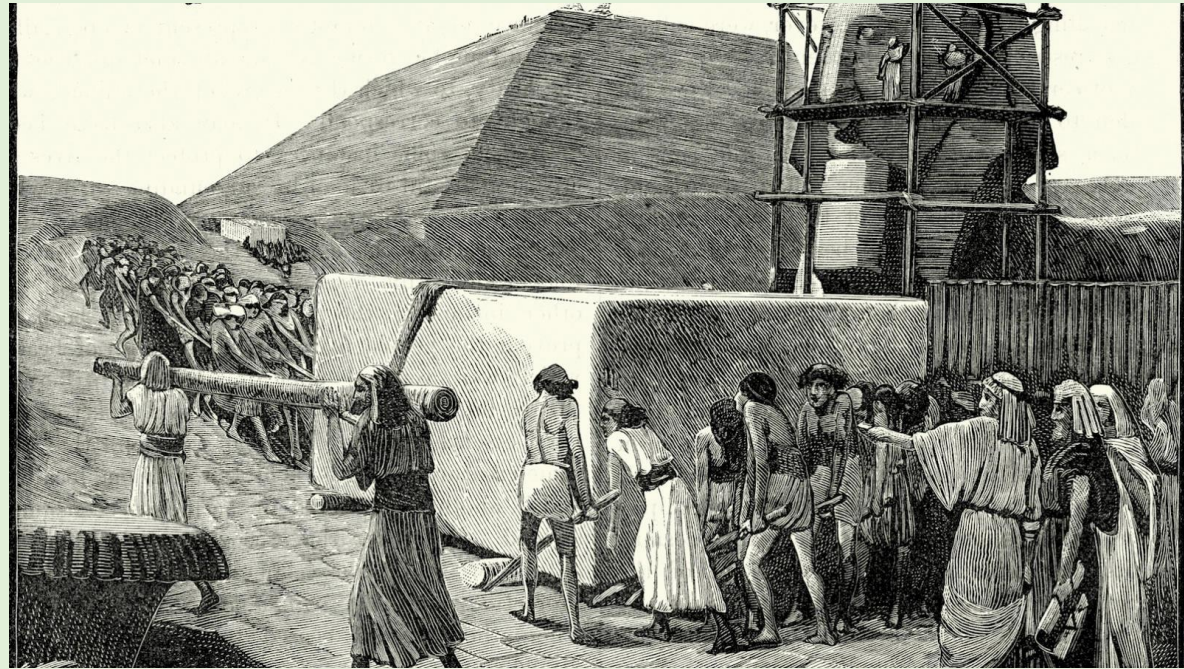
⁵ They answered, ⁶ "Listen to us, sir. We look upon you as a mighty leader; bury your wife in the best grave that we have. Any of us would be glad to give you a grave, so that you can bury her."

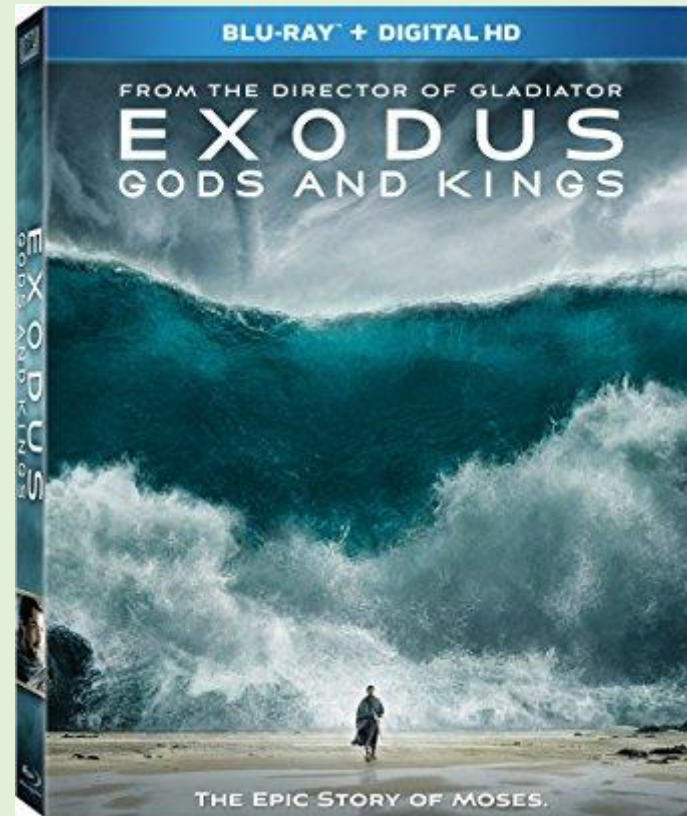
⁷ Then Abraham bowed before them ⁸ and said, "If you are willing to let me bury my wife here, please ask Ephron son of Zohar ⁹ to sell me Machpelah Cave, which is near the edge of his field. Ask him to sell it to me for its full price, here in your presence, so that I can own it as a burial ground."

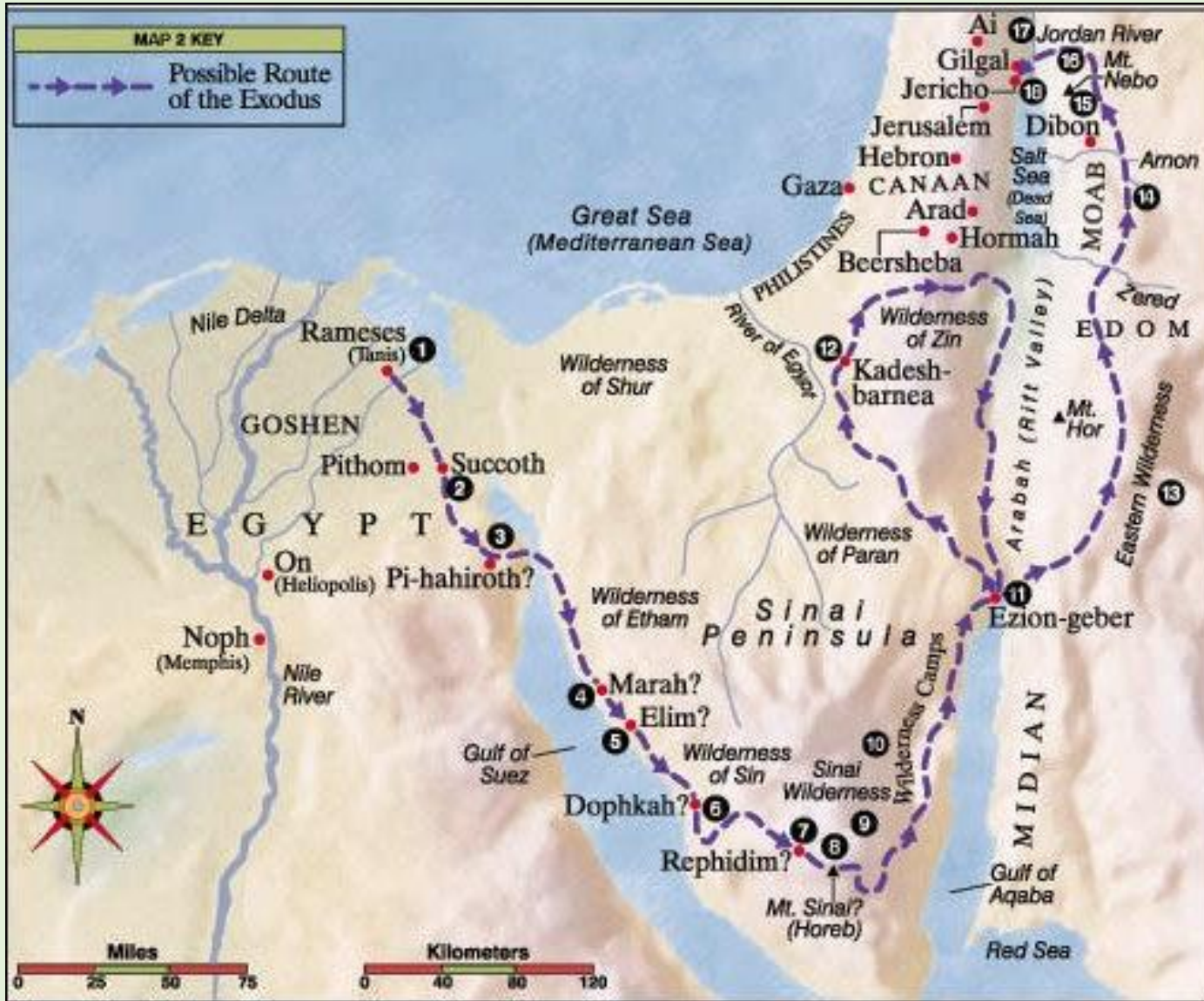
The cave of Machpelah, in the West Bank city of Hebron, is the burial place of the Matriarchs and Patriarchs: Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Sarah, Rebecca, and Leah. According to Jewish mystical tradition, it's also the entrance to the Garden of Eden where Adam and Eve are buried.

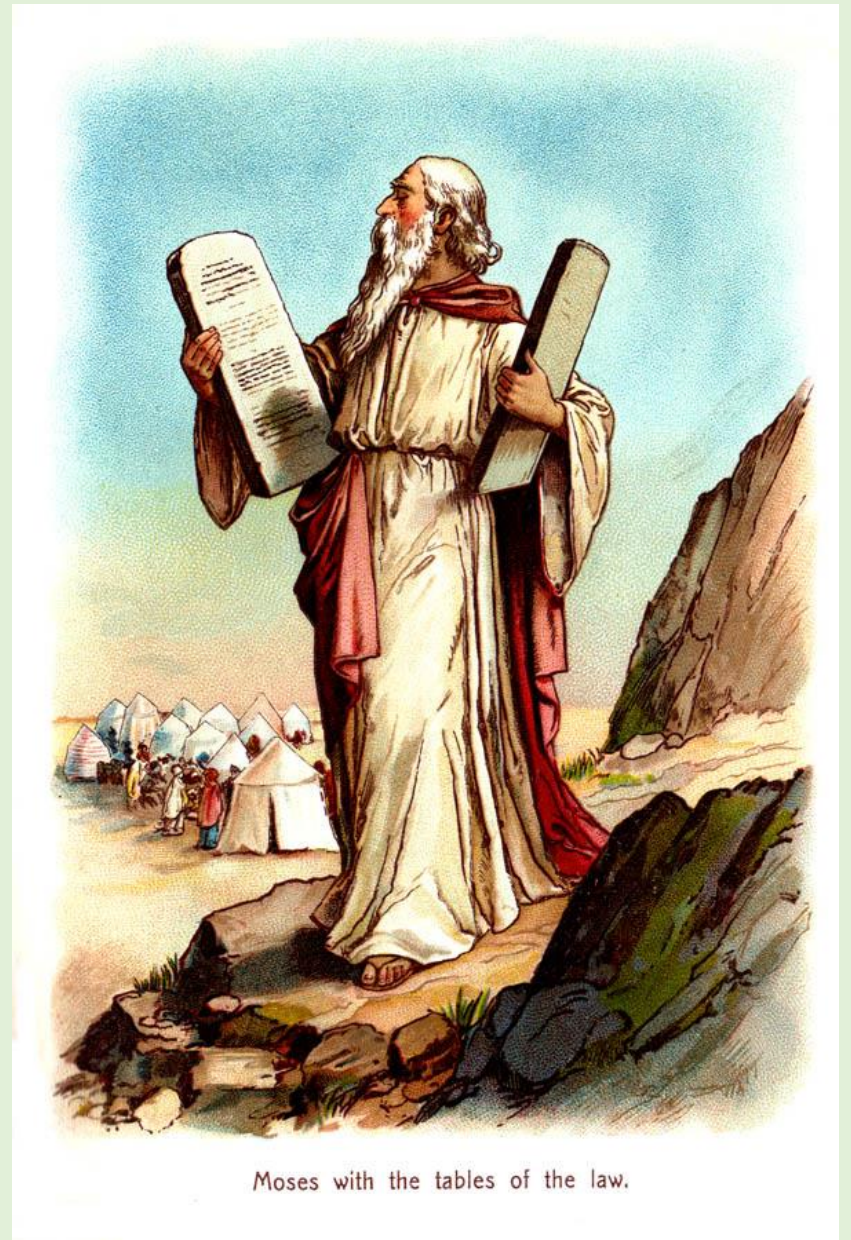


From security to slavery—the Jews in Egypt (from Joseph to Moses....._

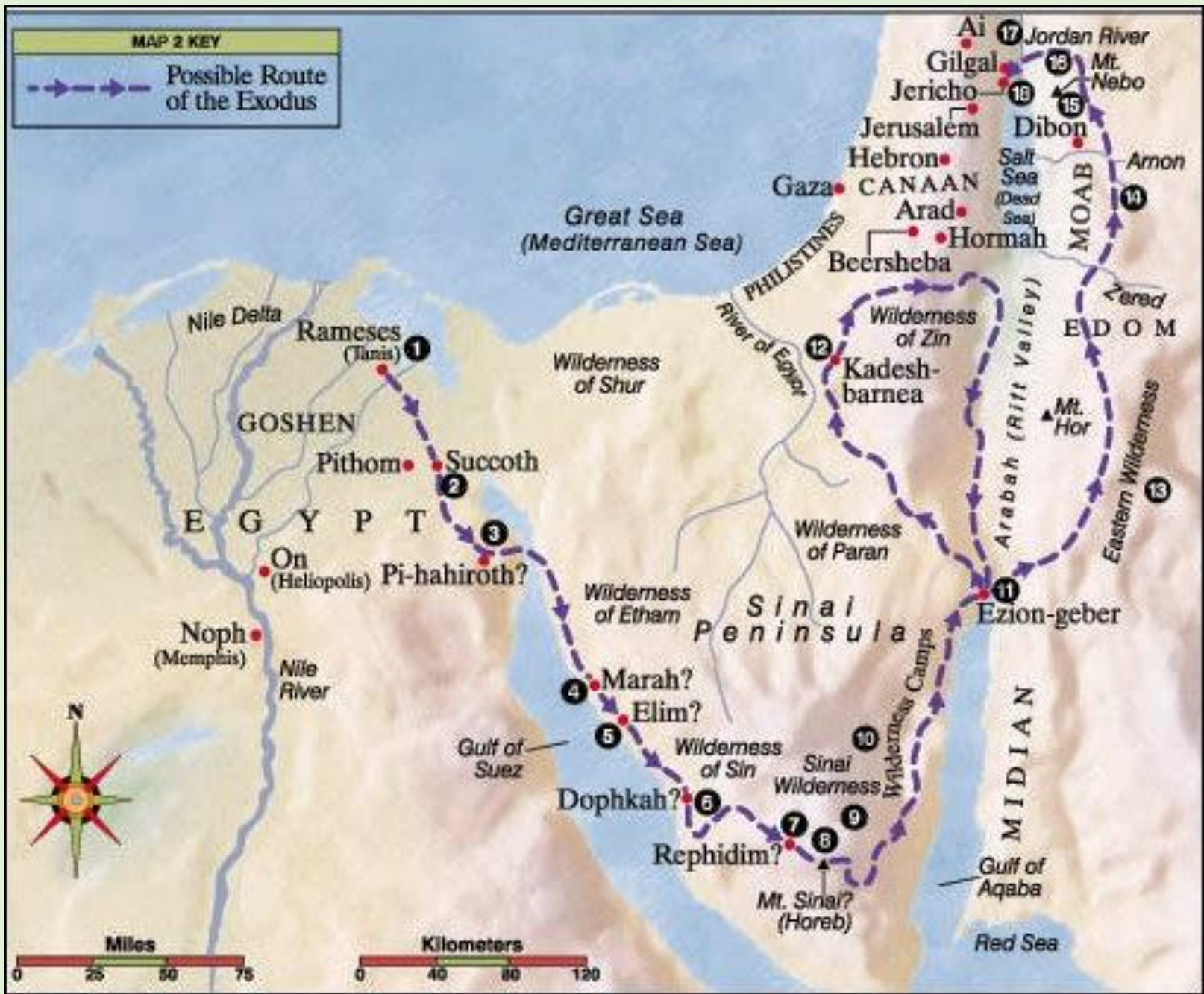






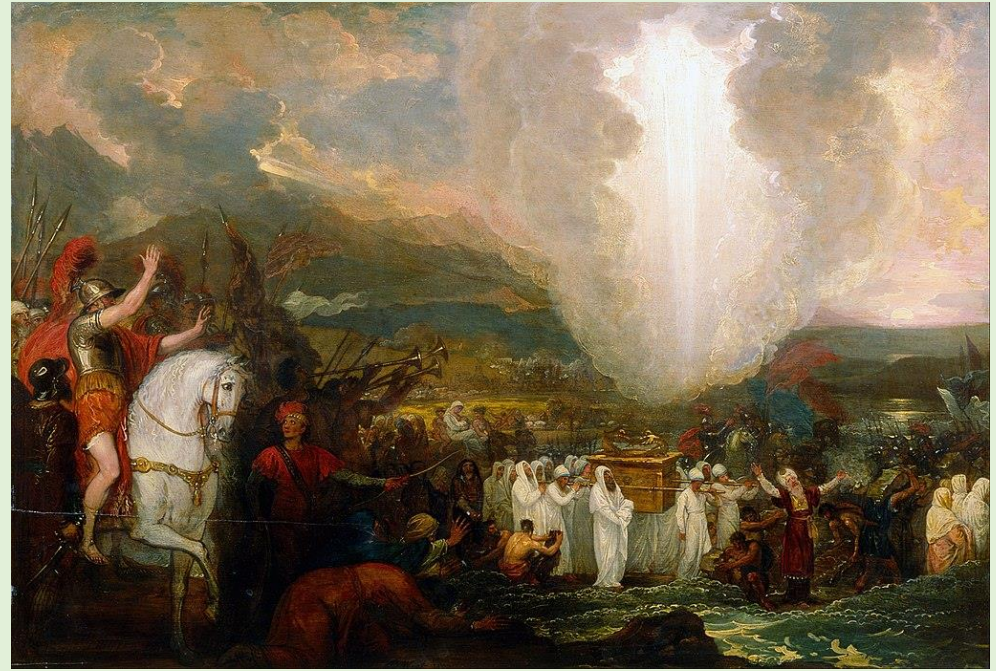


Moses with the tables of the law.



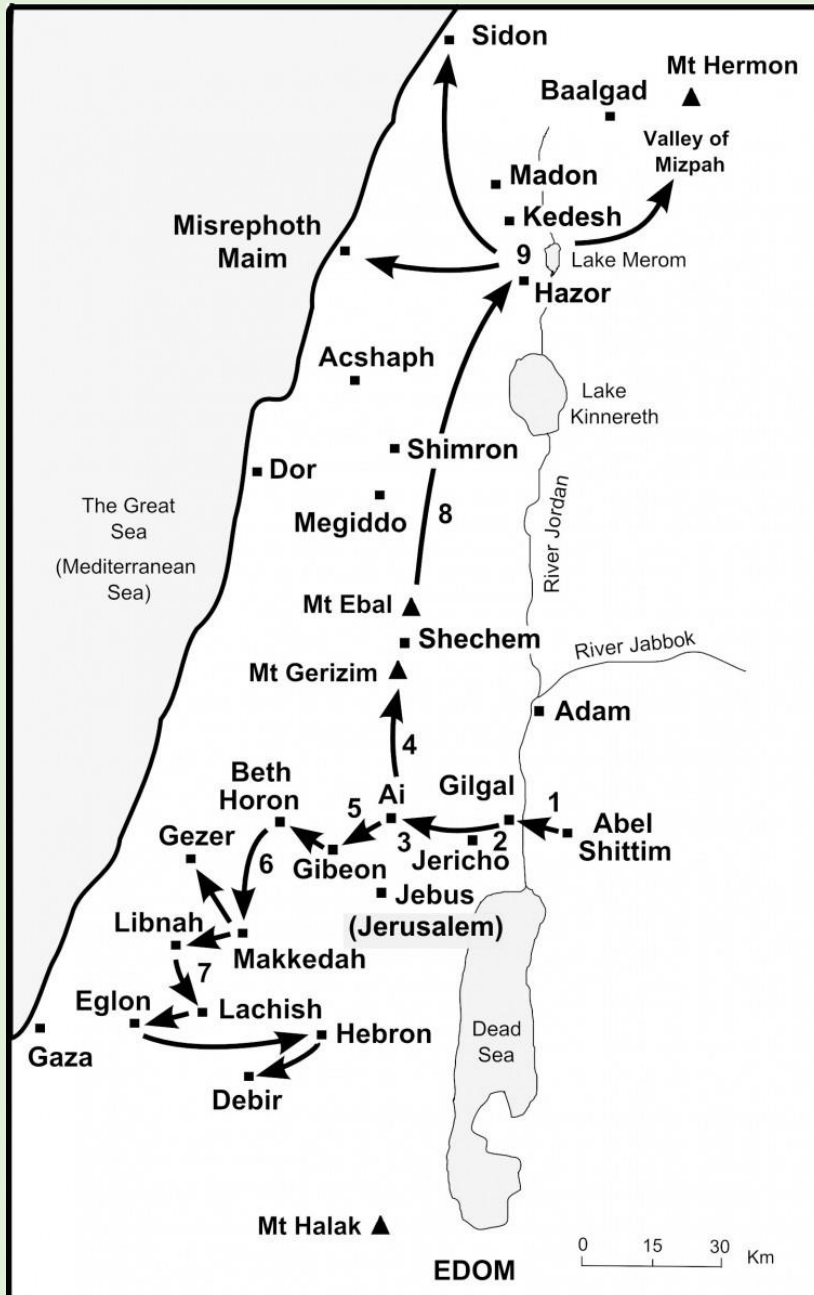


Get ready: Day 6 of the Trip!



The sixth day of the trip: The Jordan River and Jericho





The promised land. How they get in; what they hope for; who they meet; how they settle;

Wars: three kinds:

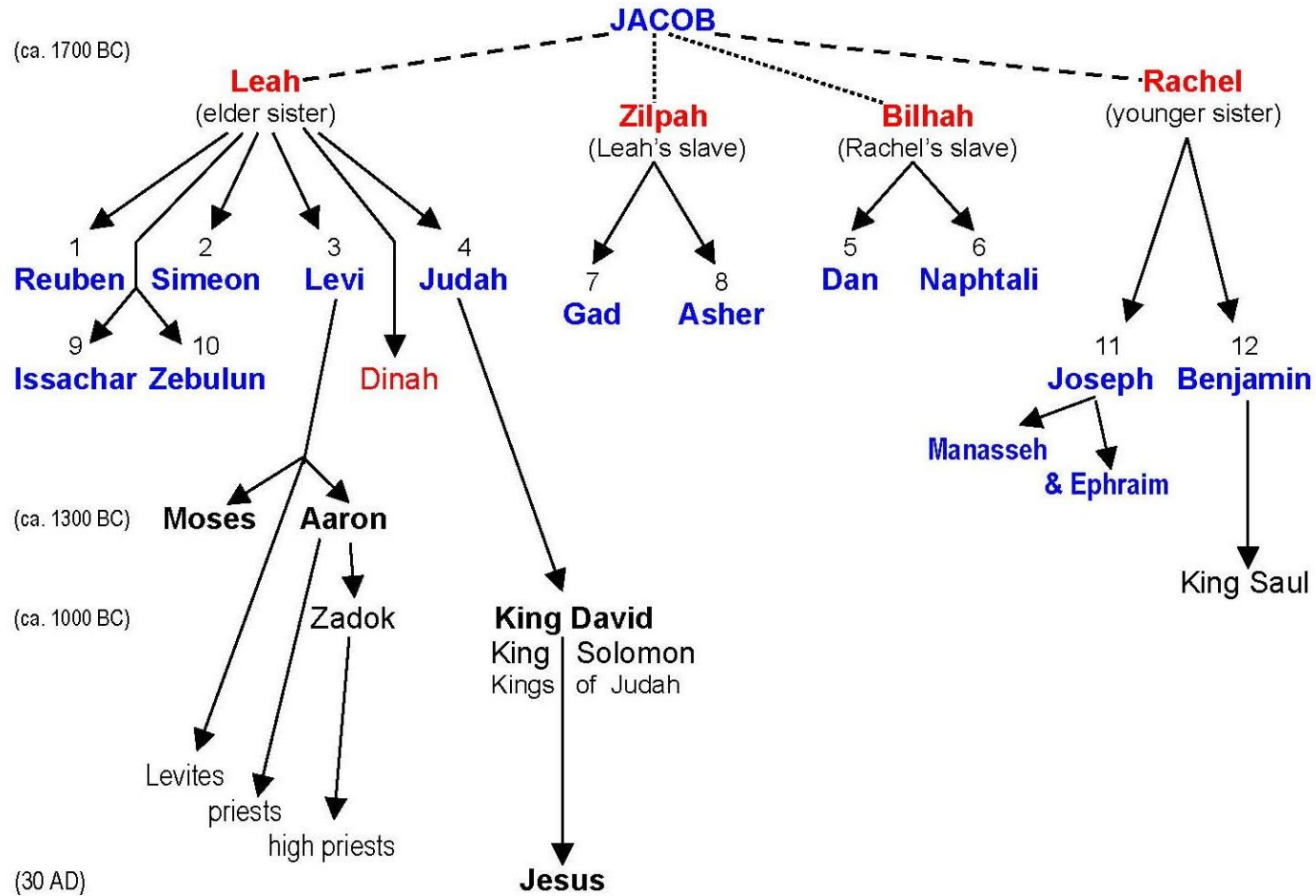
1) battles for land, security, and for control of resources. Taking what is needed

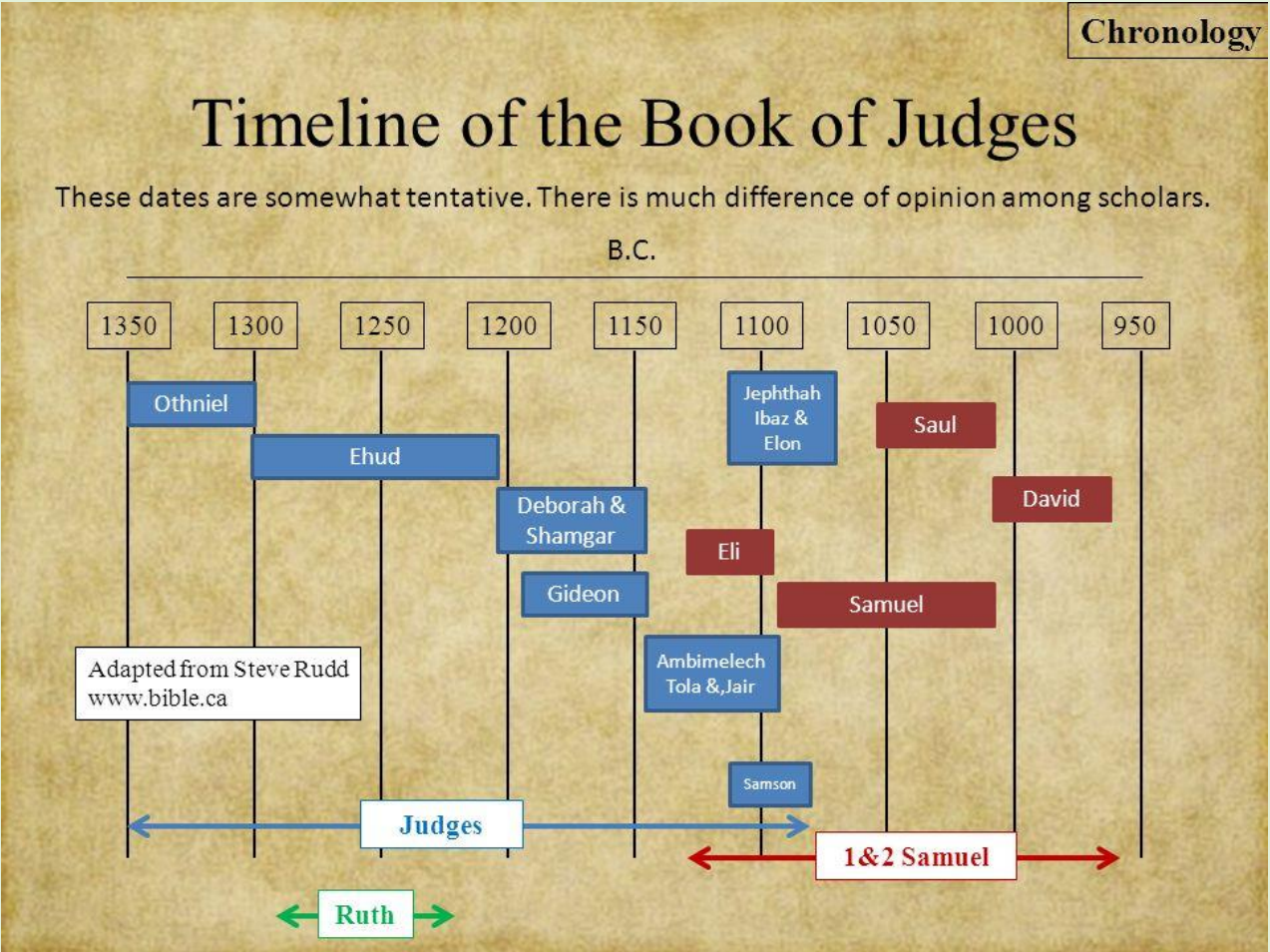
2) battles against foreign cultures and their religious beliefs and practices;

3) battles to build a cohesive Jewish culture, faith, society, including internal battles between people and tribes;

4) battles against outside forces for.....land, security, and control of resources, Keeping what was promised!

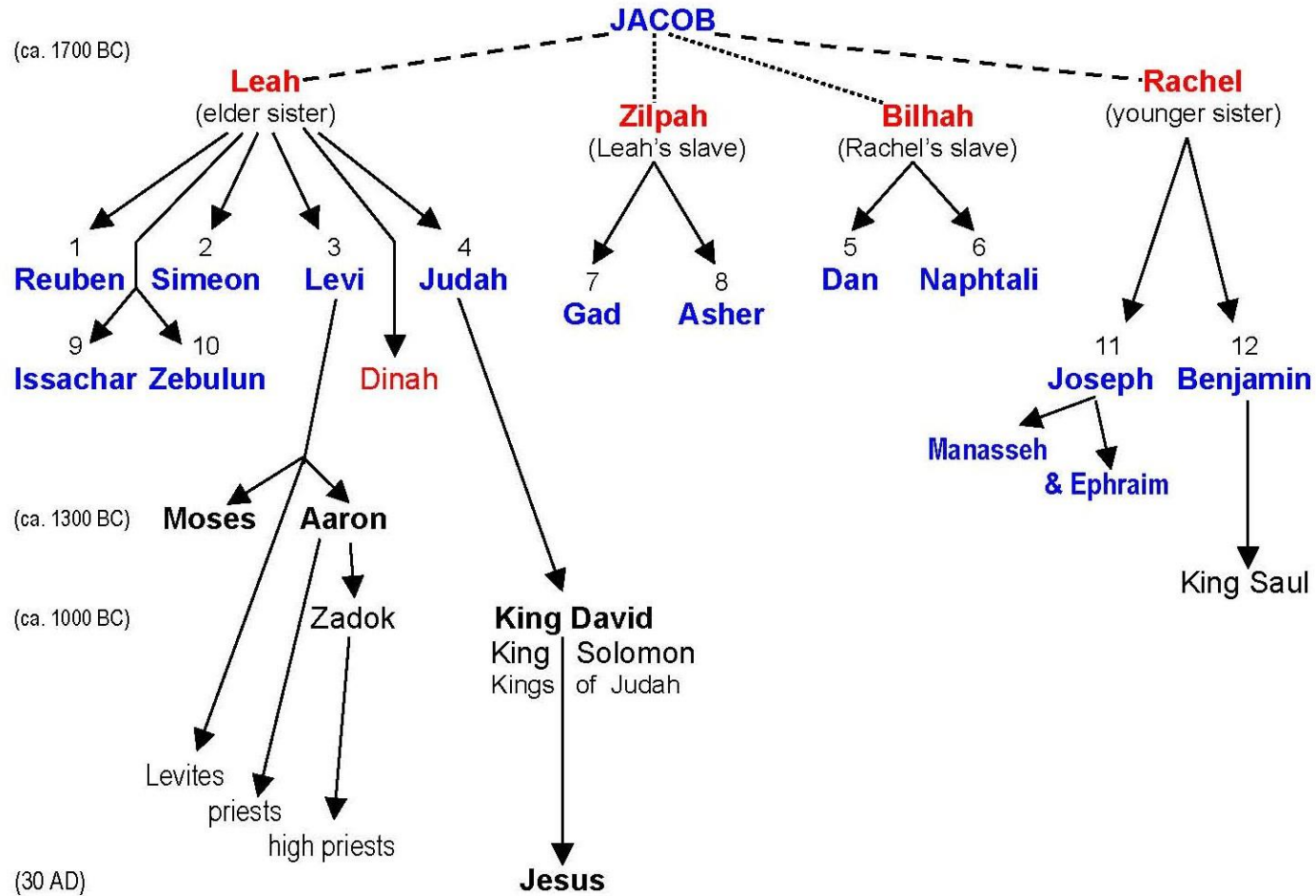
Sons of Jacob / Tribes of Israel



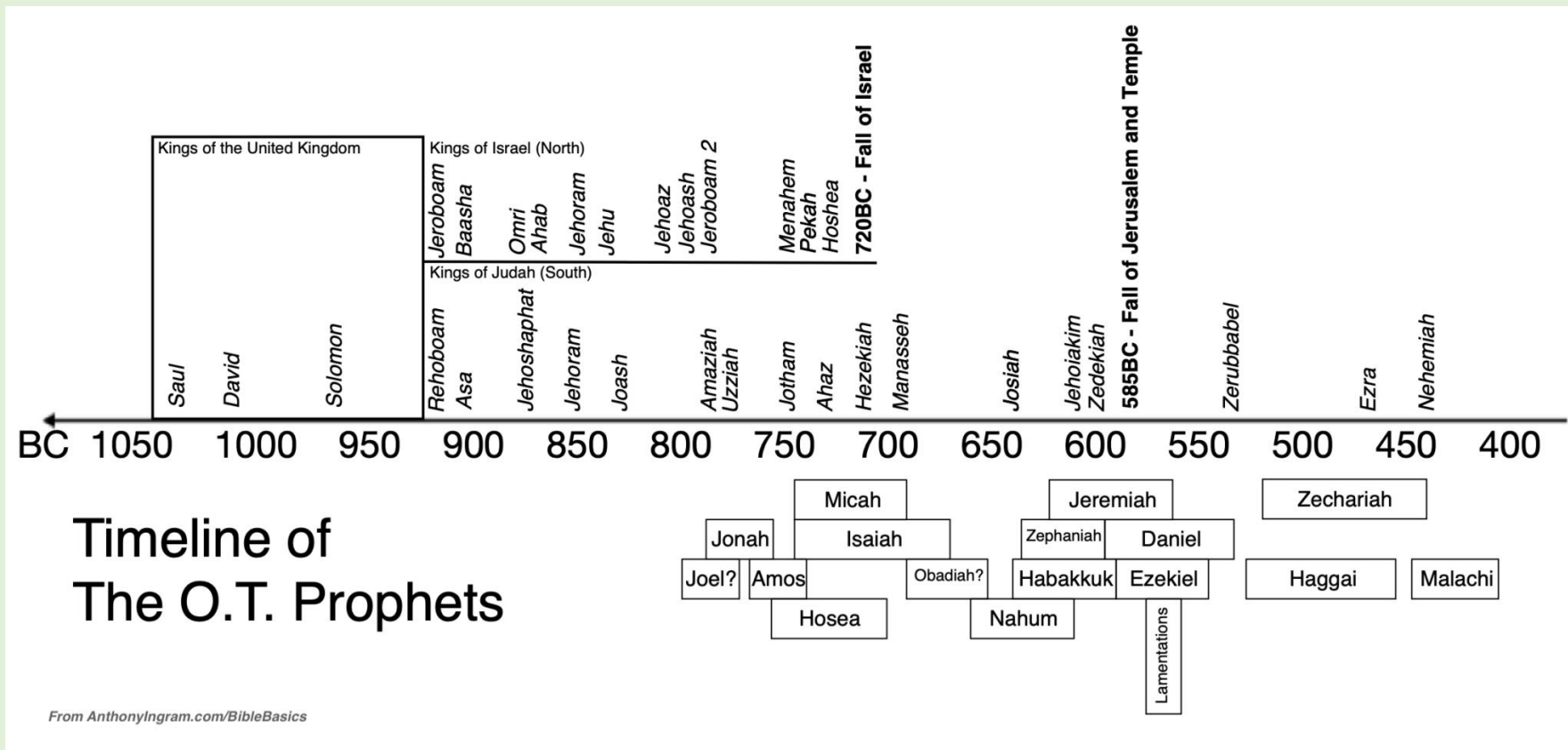


Samuel, the last of the Judges, sees the Ark Stolen by the Philistines; the loss of the Tribal Confederacy HQ in Shiloh, and the tribes demoralized. A new Approach is needed. I Samuel 1 lays out the rise of monarchy

Sons of Jacob / Tribes of Israel



The move from loose-knit confederacy to a centralized monarchy.



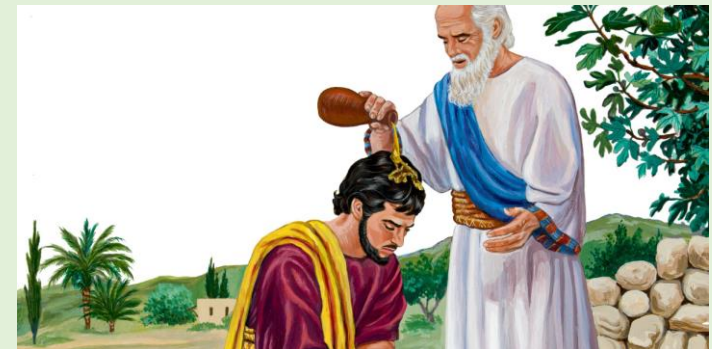
United Monarchy—3 Kings, about 100 years. But Visitors to Jerusalem will see significant sites and early Building projects attributed to these three: Saul, David, Solomon

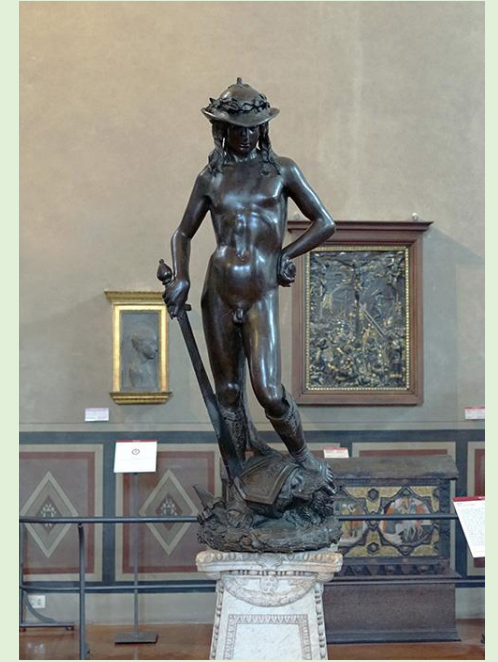
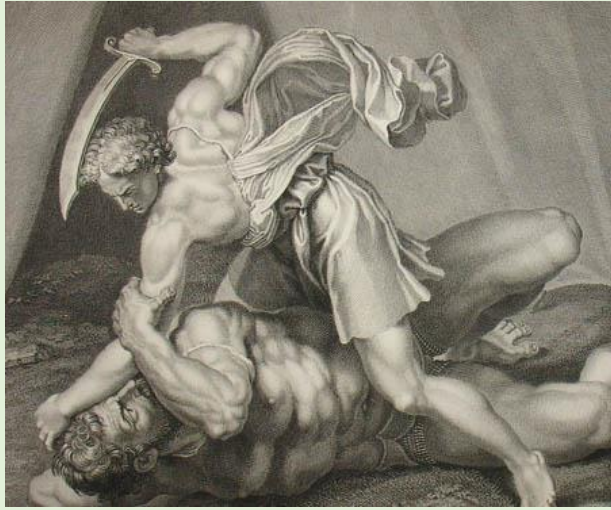
Saul Is Acclaimed King

¹⁷ Later Samuel called all the people of Israel to meet before the Lord at Mizpah. ¹⁸ And he said, “This is what the Lord, the God of Israel, has declared: I brought you from Egypt and rescued you from the Egyptians and from all of the nations that were oppressing you. ¹⁹ But though I have rescued you from your misery and distress, you have rejected your God today and have said, ‘No, we want a king instead!’ Now, therefore, present yourselves before the Lord by tribes and clans.”

²⁰ So Samuel brought all the tribes of Israel before the Lord, and the tribe of Benjamin was chosen by lot. ²¹ Then he brought each family of the tribe of Benjamin before the Lord, and the family of the Matrites was chosen. And finally Saul son of Kish was chosen from among them. But when they looked for him, he had disappeared! ²² So they asked the Lord, “Where is he?” And the Lord replied, “He is hiding among the baggage.” ²³ So they found him and brought him out, and he stood head and shoulders above anyone else.

²⁴ Then Samuel said to all the people, “This is the man the Lord has chosen as your king. No one in all Israel is like him!” And all the people shouted, “Long live the king!”





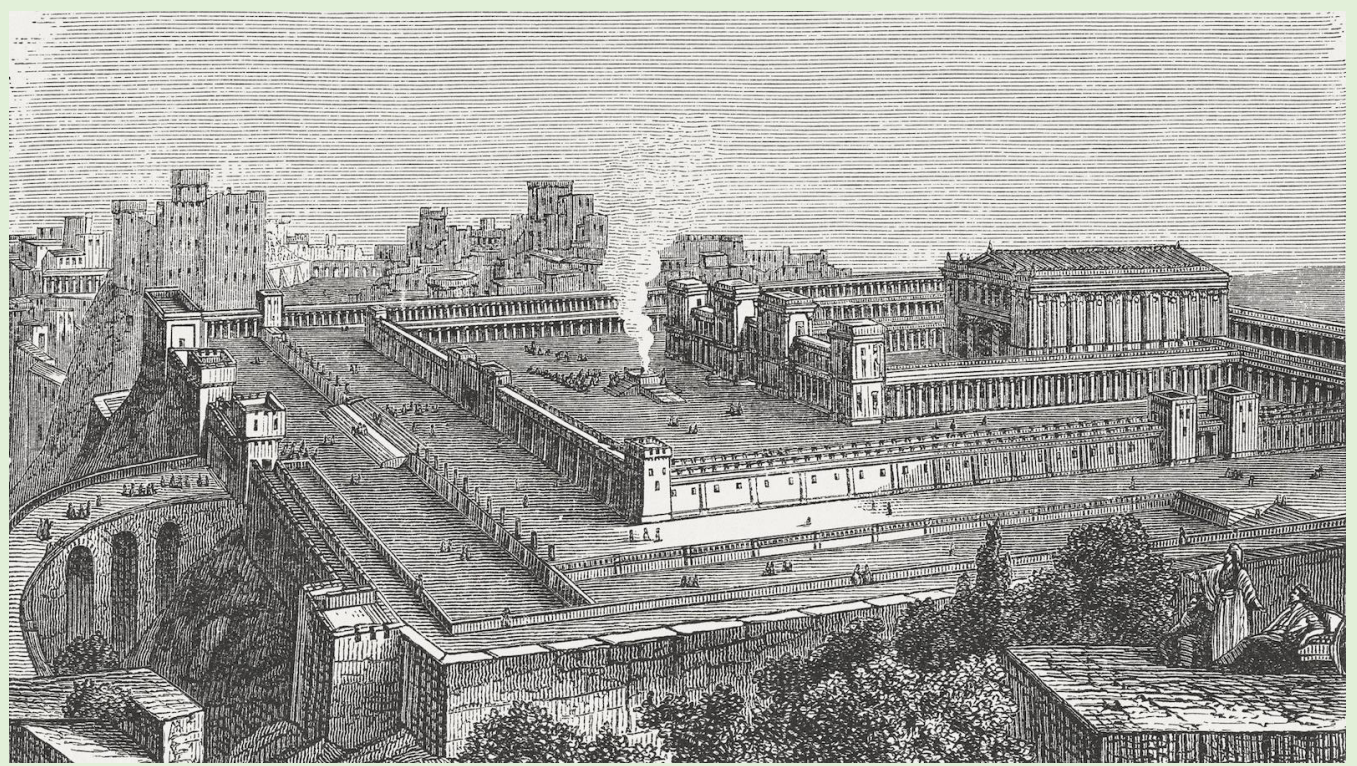
1 Samuel 16. 1 The LORD said to Samuel, "How long will you mourn for Saul, since I have rejected him as king over Israel? Fill your horn with oil and be on your way; I am sending you to Jesse of Bethlehem. I have chosen one of his sons to be king."



creur. quele quele soit ou l'ome ou male.
 Fa fine le liure ecclesiastes.
 Ci apres qmence cantiqua cantiquorum

Le me vest du laurier de la
 touche car les manues sont
 meilleurs que nul vin tant
 soit bon. et plus lonc flairs
 que nulz bons onguemens.
 Ton nom est que huille d'ap
 due. et pour ce tameret les iennes pucles
 Qay moy empres toy et no' couuons a lo
 deur de tes onguemens. Li roys me mena
 en les seiers et no' nous elioris et ellecta
 ros en toy remembrant no' de tes manues
 plus q de vin. Et au sont droiturer tameret





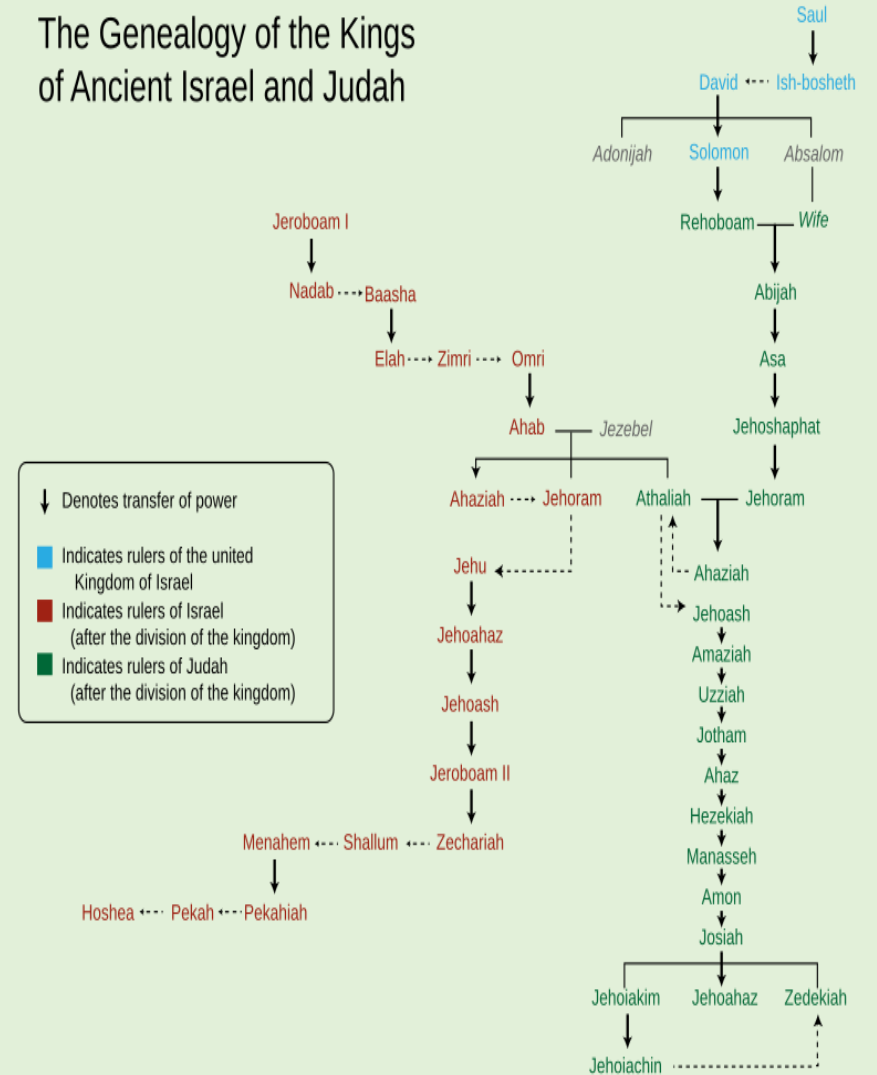
Divided Kingdom!!

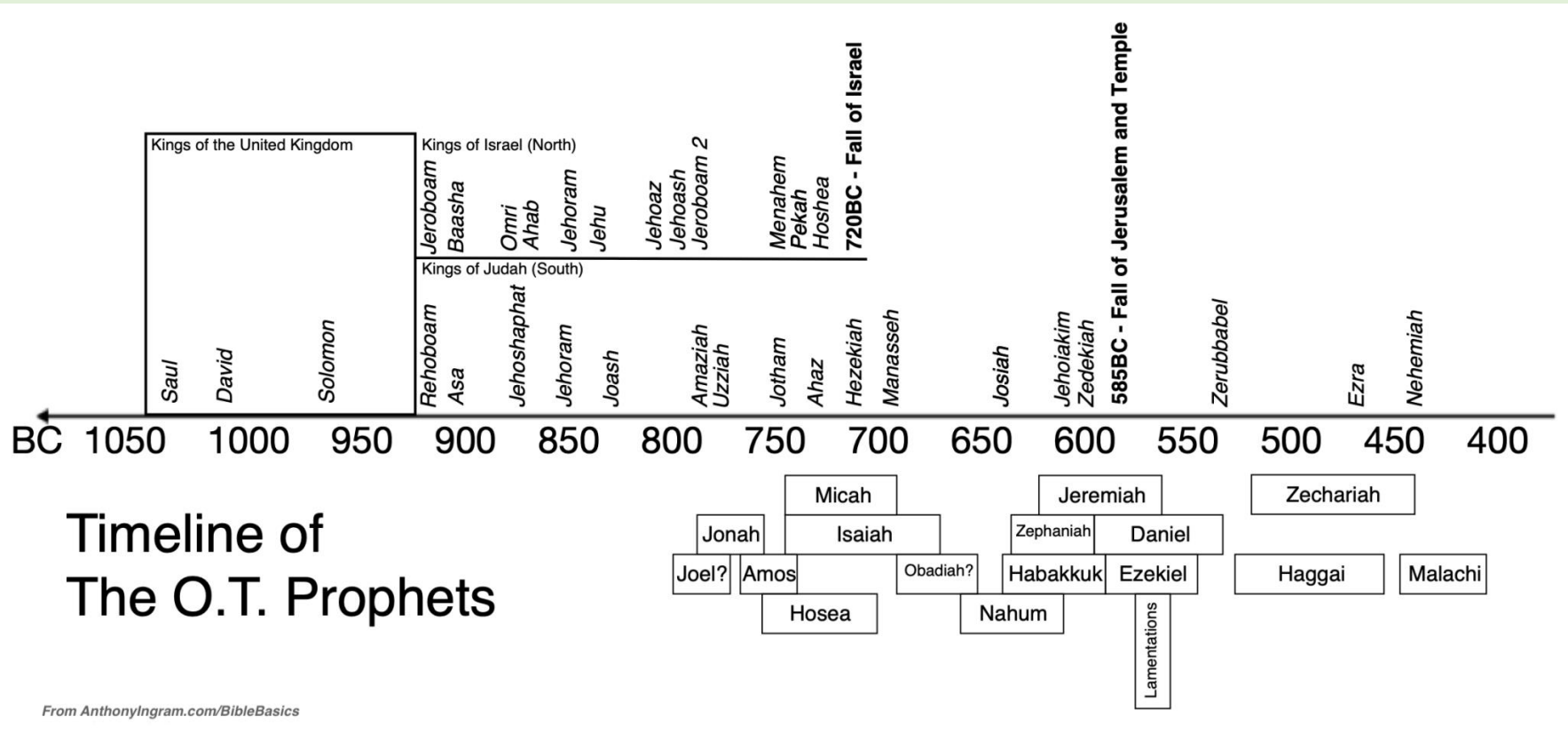
What caused the split of Israel and Judah?

The division, which took place approximately 975 B.C., after the death of Solomon and during the reign of his son, Rehoboam, came about as the people revolted against heavy taxes levied by Solomon and Rehoboam.



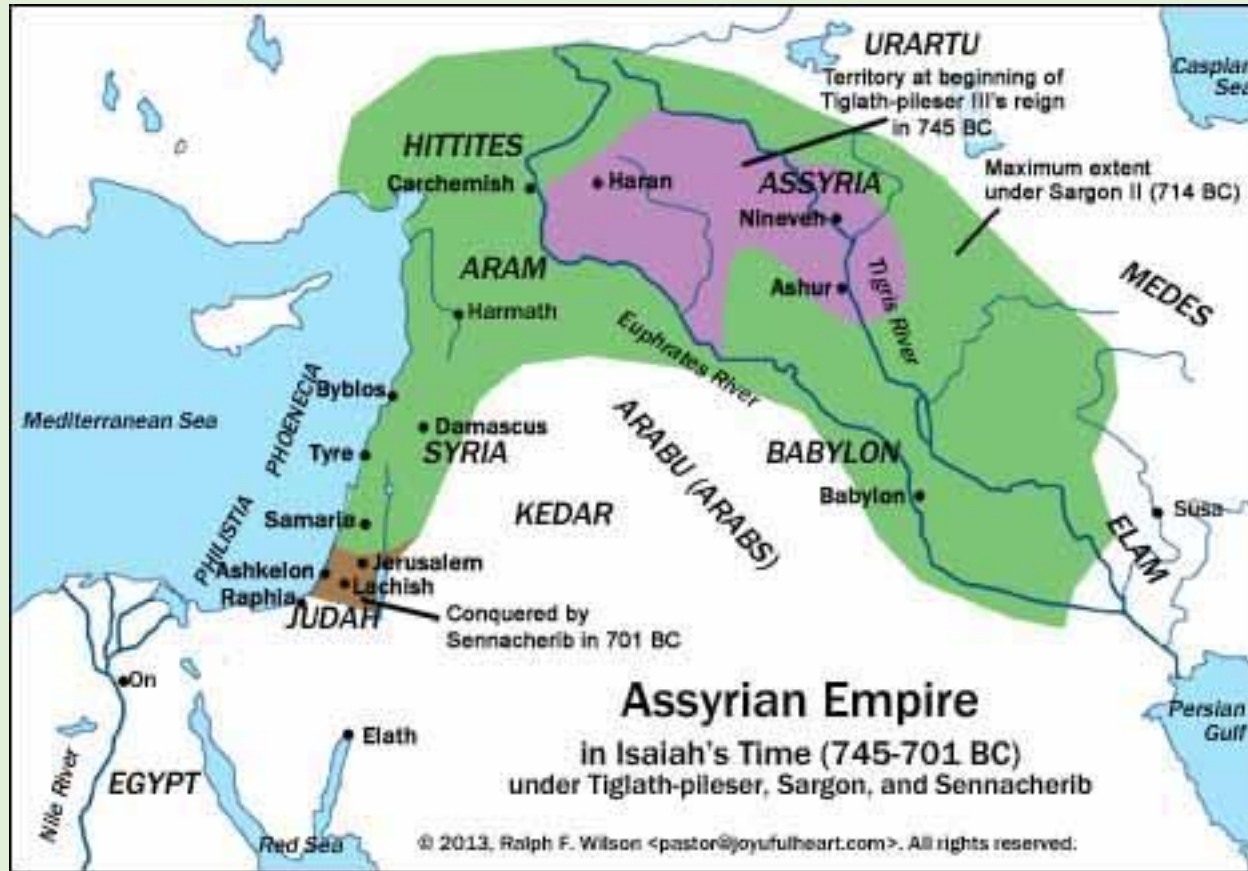
The Genealogy of the Kings of Ancient Israel and Judah



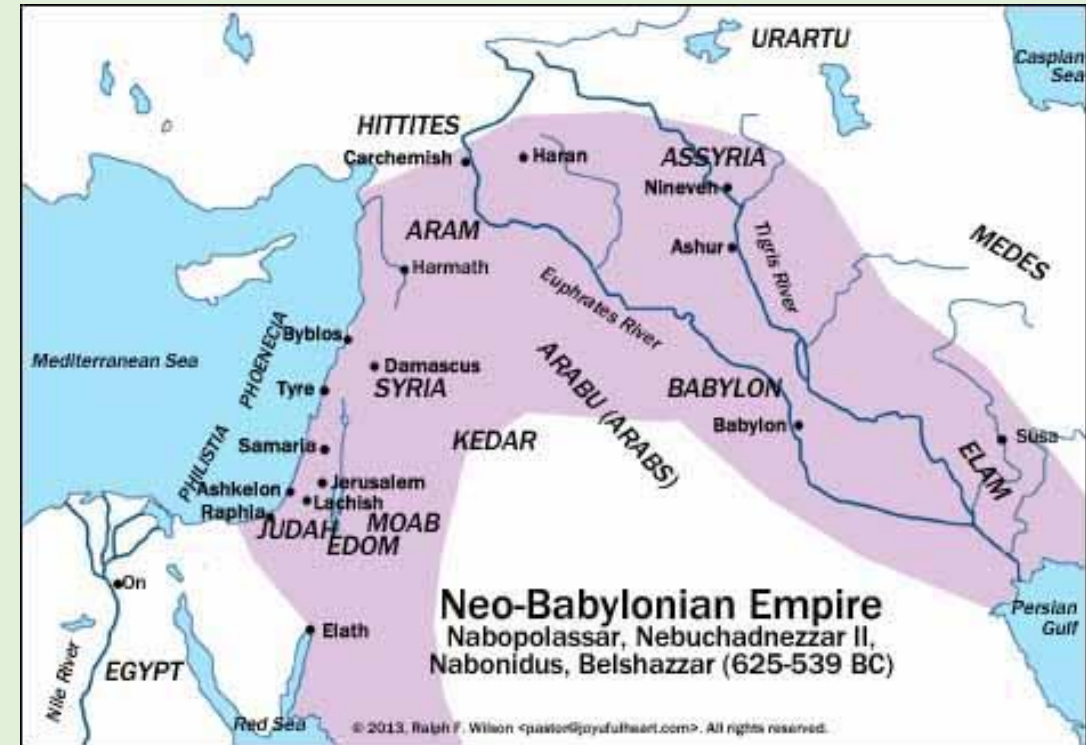


Noteworthy during this time: Josiah's reforms: discovery of the Deuteronomistic Code, purging the temple and land of polytheism introduced under the Assyrians, and calling the people back to covenant status and belief in YHWH. Kings and Chronicles are the story of this period.

Assyrian Empire—takes Northern Kingdom of Israel in 720 BC



Babylonian Empire—Takes the Southern Kingdom of Judah in 586 BC. Exile



(first exile in 605 BC)

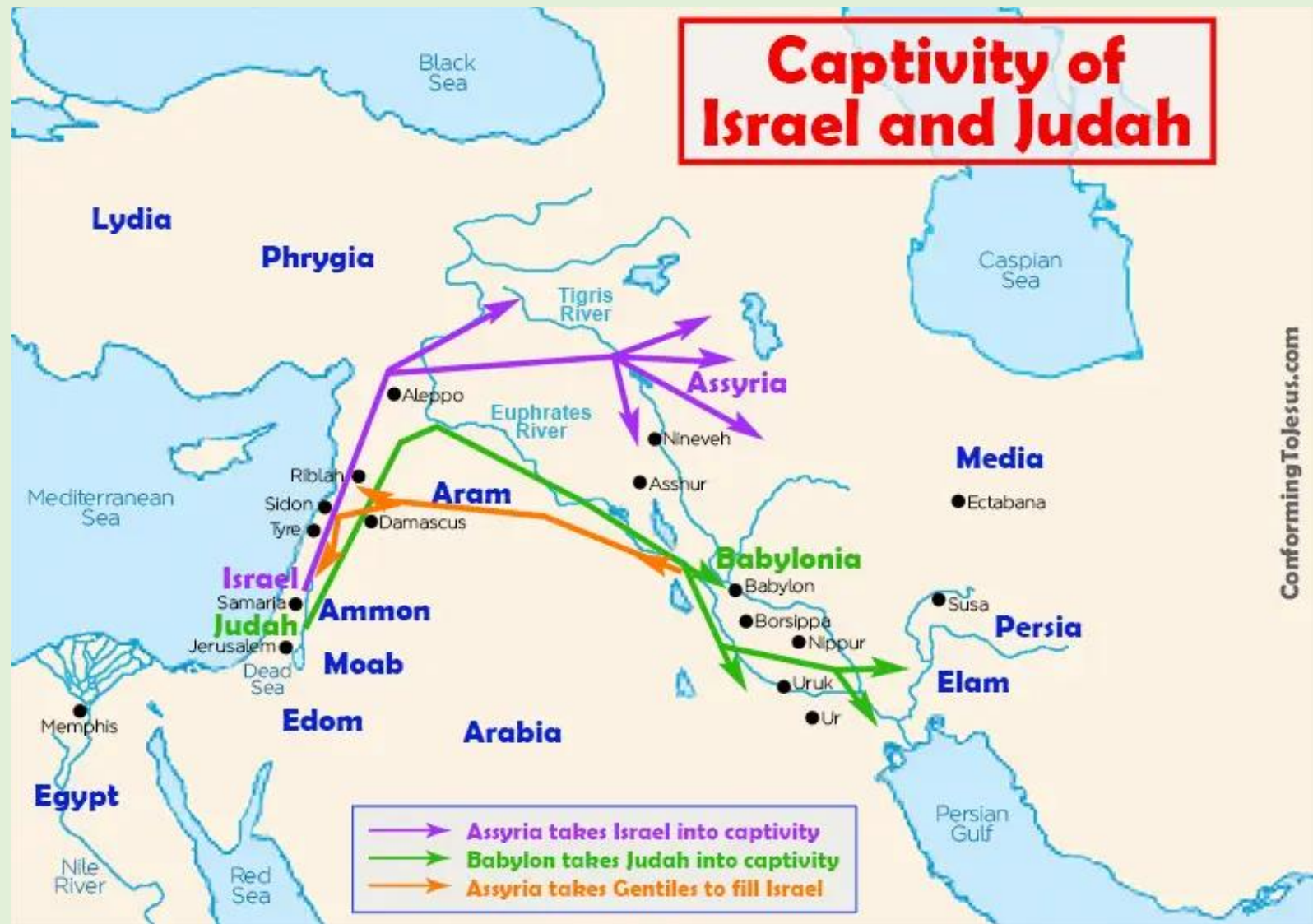
Division and weaknesses lead to invasions:

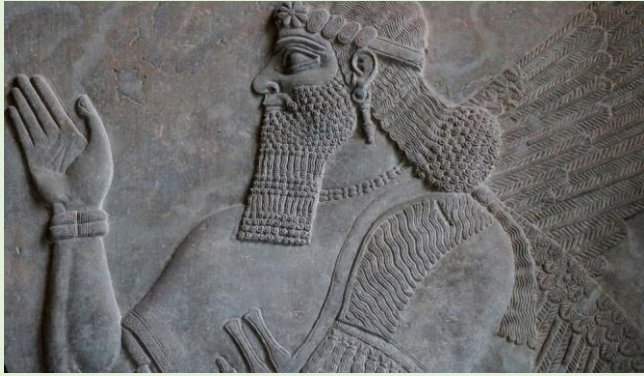
First, the Northern Kingdom Falls in xxx to the Assyrians

Judah must live for xxx years with a belligerent foe to its north

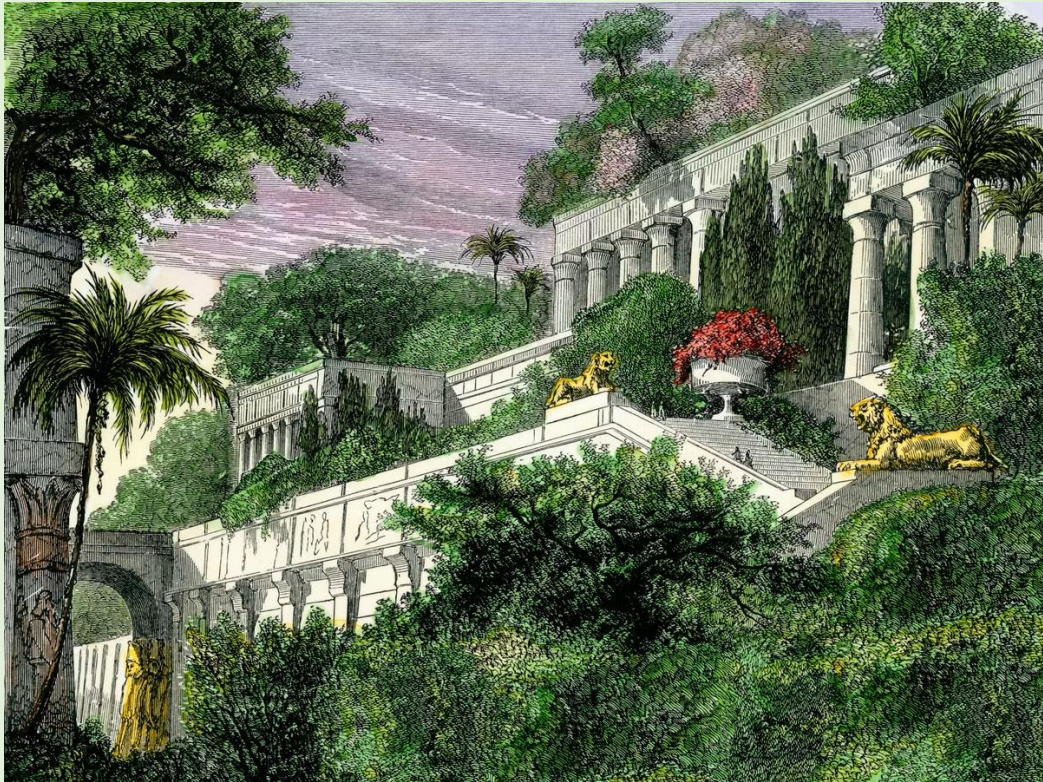
Next, The Babylonians knock off the Assyrians and take their territory AND Jerusalem/Judah falls in xxxx

The exile of the elites to Babylon in 586 begin's the Babylonian Captivity





"By the rivers of Babylon we sat and wept
when we remembered Zion....
If I forget you, O Jerusalem,
may my right hand forget [its skill].
May my tongue cling to the roof of my mouth
if I do not remember you,
if I do not consider Jerusalem my highest joy." (Psalm 137:1, 5-6)



Important work got done in Babylon!! Priests organized the accepted version of the Pentateuch (Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy) into its present form, and bring together four codes of belief and conduct that had developed in the tradition over many years:

The Ten Commandments—Exod “ye shall have no other gods before thee”

The Covenant Code, Exodus 21-24 “an eye for an eye”

The Deuteronomic Code, Book of Deuteronomy ‘justice, justice shall you pursue”

Holiness Code, Leviticus 17-25 “love your neighbor as yourself”

According to the Jewish Tradition, all of these “codes” came from God directly to Moses. But in fact they Developed and were refined in different communities of Jews over the years.

Ten Commandments

Covenant Code—Northern Kingdom of the 9th Century BC

Deuteronomic Code—Southern Kingdom of Israel in the 7th centuries before Babylonian Invasions

Holiness Code—to the scribes in the Babylonian Exile in the fifth and fourth centuries

The Persians Emerge



Hope Springs Eternal: End of Exile with the conquest of the Babylonians by the Persians (Iran) in 539 BC. The Exiles Are allowed to return.

This is what the LORD says: 'When seventy years are completed for Babylon, I will come to you and fulfill my good promise to bring you back to this place.'" (Jeremiah 29:10)



539-330 BC

"² This is what Cyrus king of Persia says: 'The LORD, the God of heaven, has given me all the kingdoms of the earth and he has appointed me to build a temple for him at Jerusalem in Judah. ³ Anyone of his people among you -- may his God be with him, and let him go up to Jerusalem in Judah and build the temple of the LORD, the God of Israel, the God who is in Jerusalem. ⁴ And the people of any place where survivors may now be living are to provide him with silver and gold, with goods and livestock, and with freewill offerings for the temple of God in Jerusalem.'" (Ezra 1:2-4)



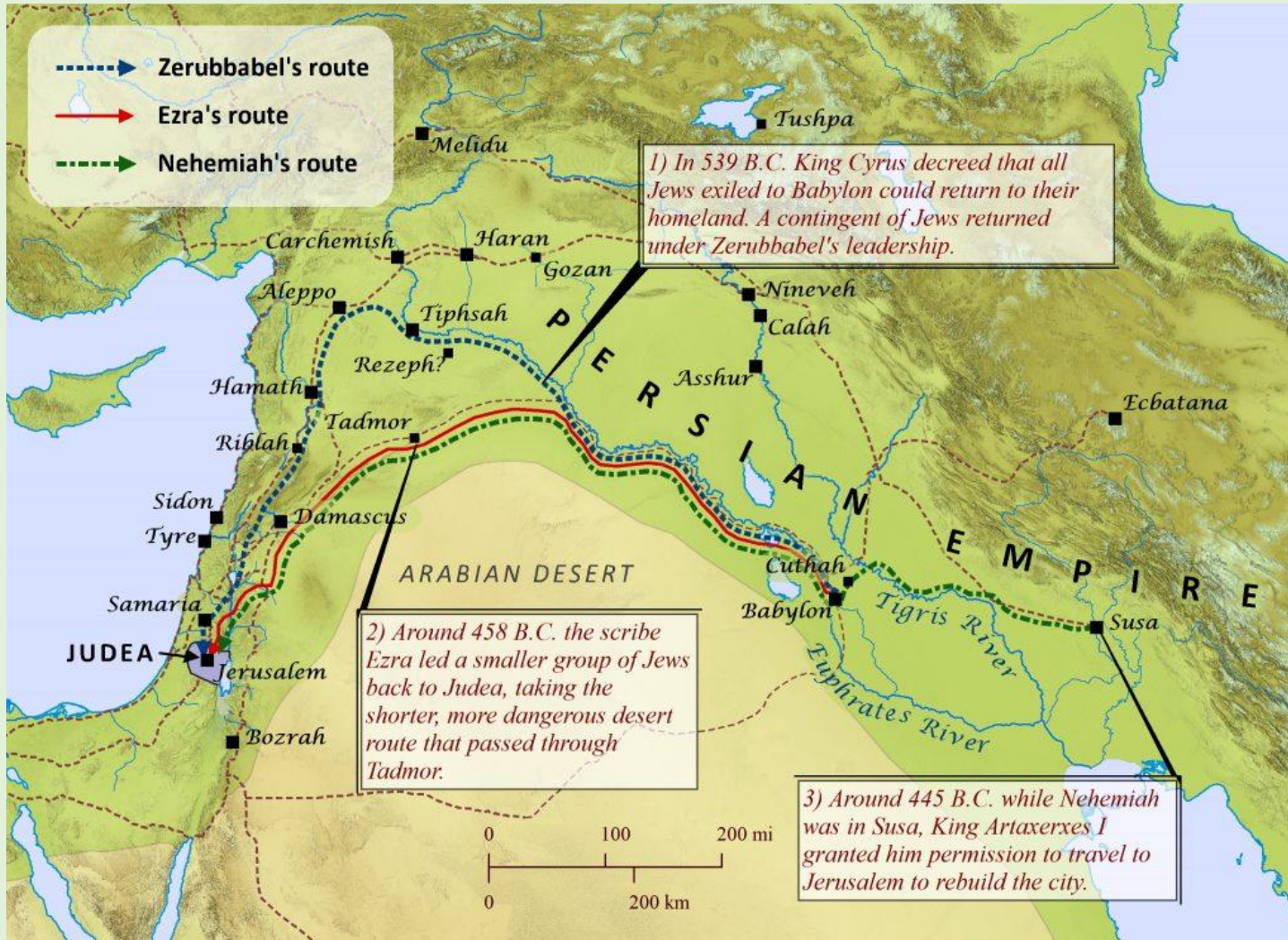
Akkadian Cuneiform, 6th c. BC



Is Trump Our Cyrus? The Old Testament Case for Yes and No

DANIEL BLOCK | OCTOBER 29, 2018,
CHRISTIANITY TODAY

The return of the exiles (539 BC,



539 BC the Decree

First contingent returns through Syria
And Jordan (north)

458 BC Contingent under the Scribe
Ezra returns to Judea.

445 BC Nehemiah given permission
To head back to and rebuild Jerusalem

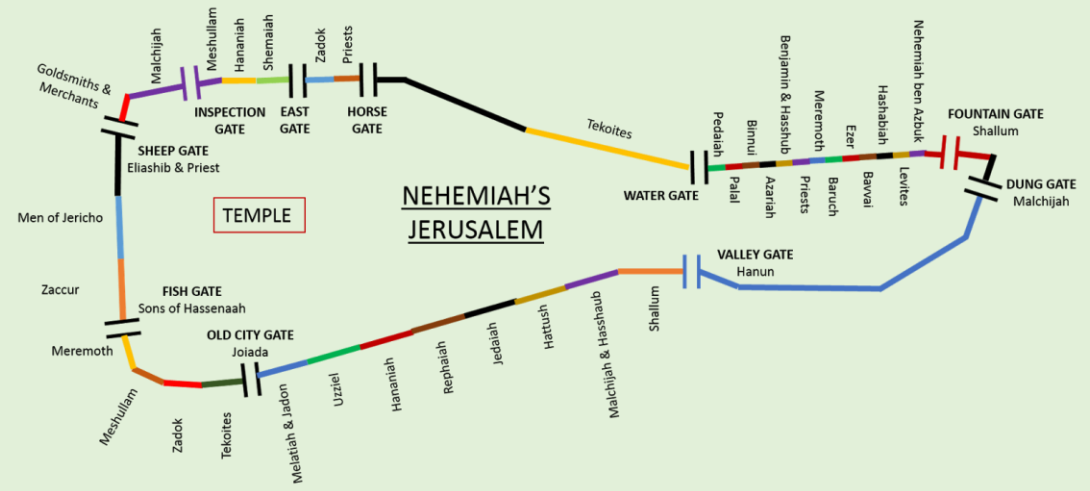
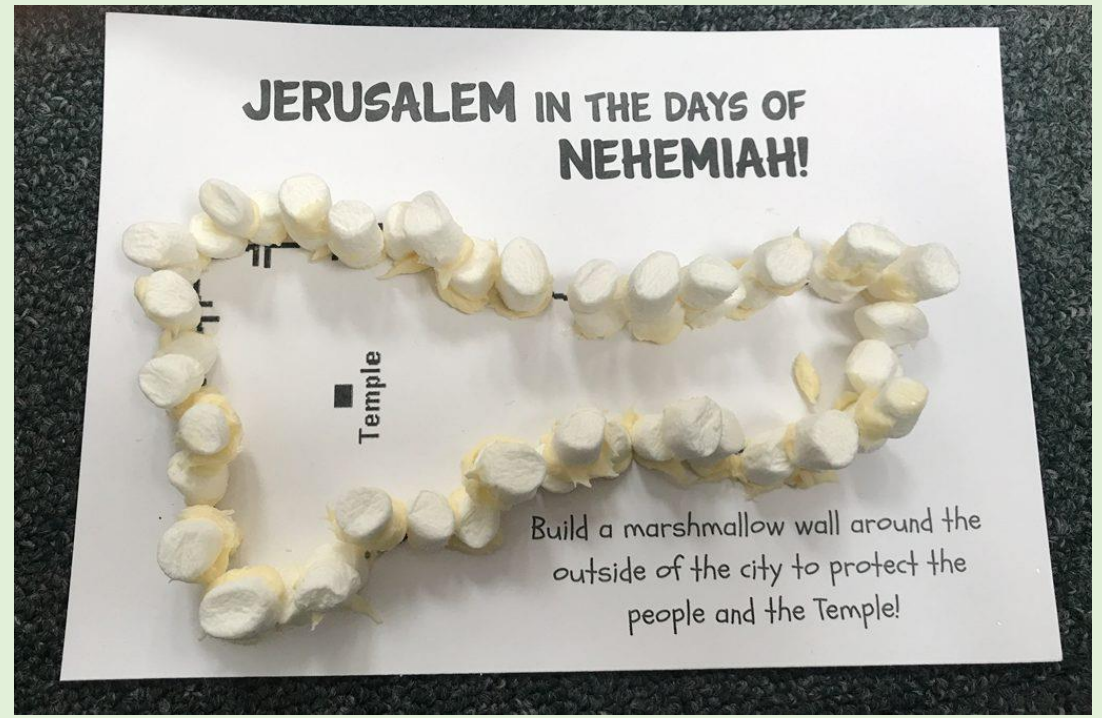
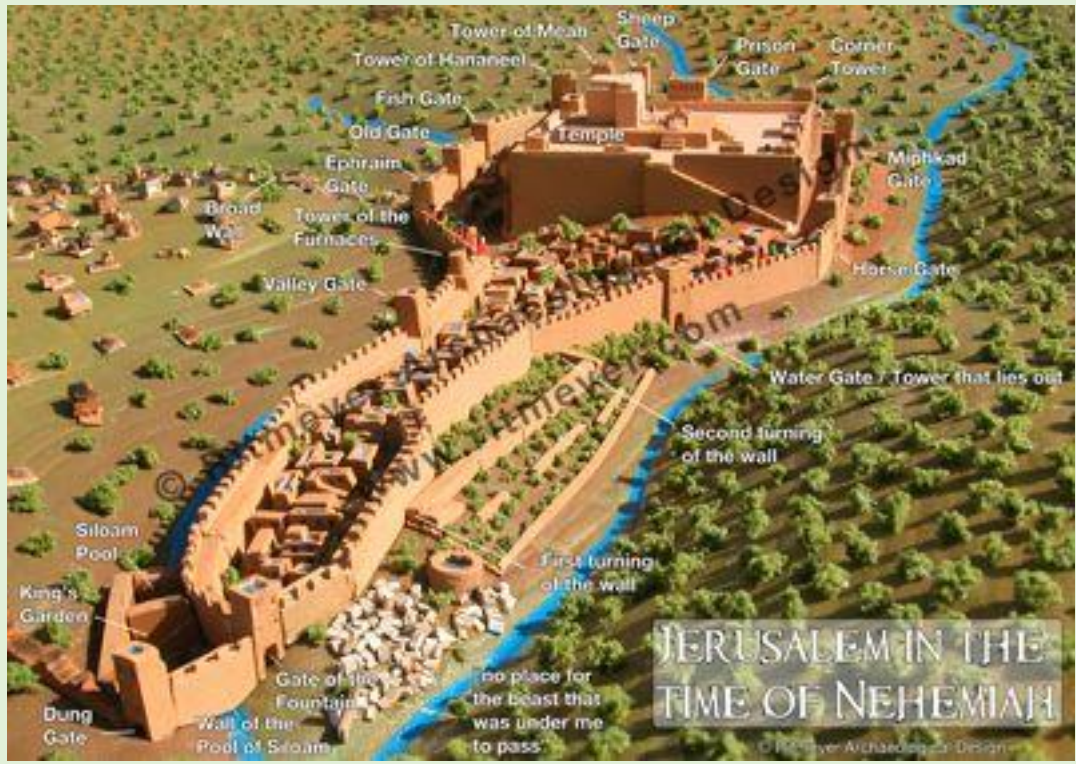
Ezra 3:11

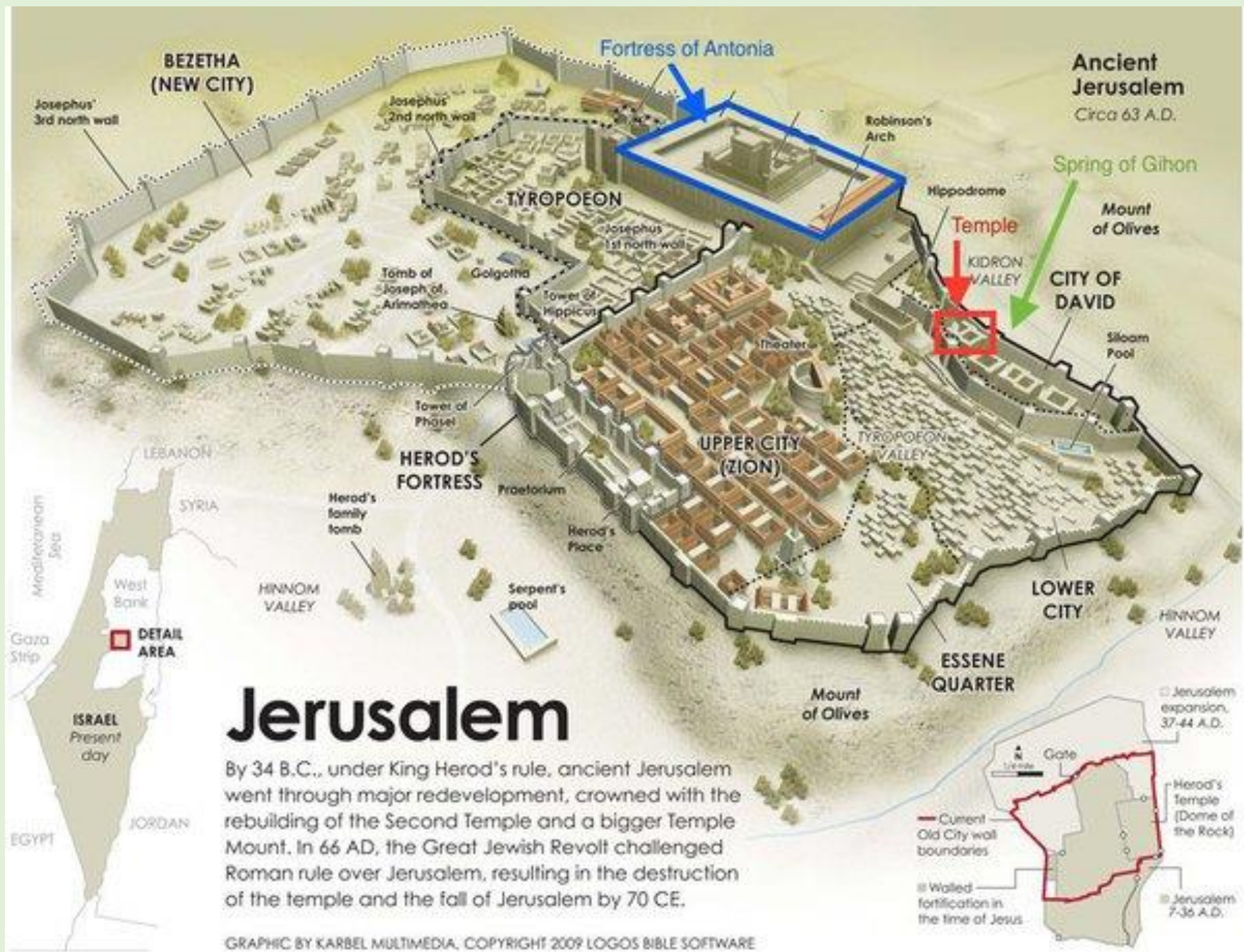
With praise and thanksgiving they sang to the LORD: “He is good; his love toward Israel endures forever.” And all the people gave a great shout of praise to the LORD, because the foundation of the house of the LORD was laid.

Nehemiah 1:4-11

“Lord, the God of heaven, the great and awesome God, who keeps his covenant of love with those who love him and keep his commandments, 6 let your ear be attentive and your eyes open to hear the prayer your servant is praying before you day and night for your servants, the people of Israel.

Nehemiah, one of Israel's great leaders, tells firsthand the powerful story of **the rebuilding of ancient Jerusalem's walls after the exile**. This rebuilding, in the face of great odds, represented the people's renewal of faith, their overcoming of national shame and the reforming of their conduct



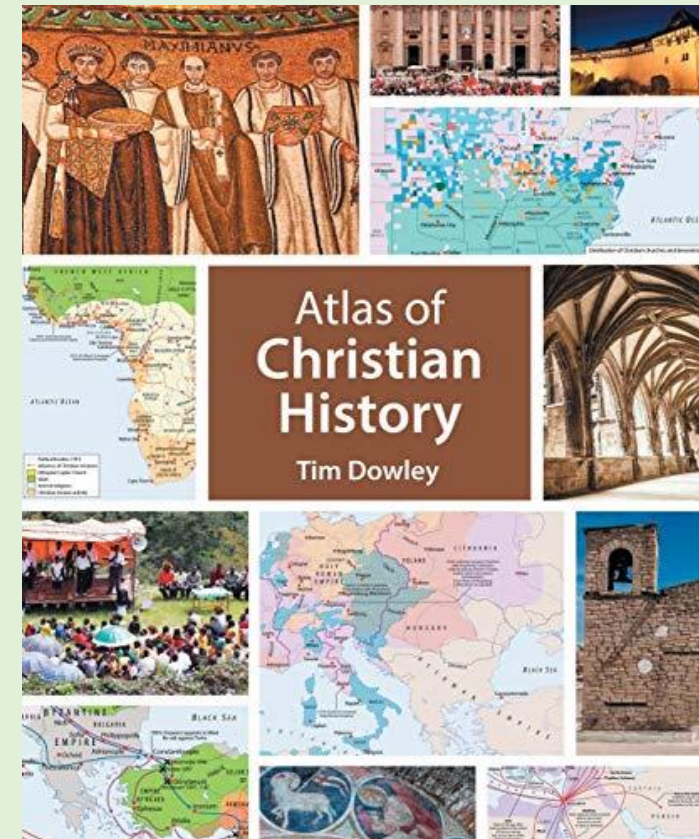
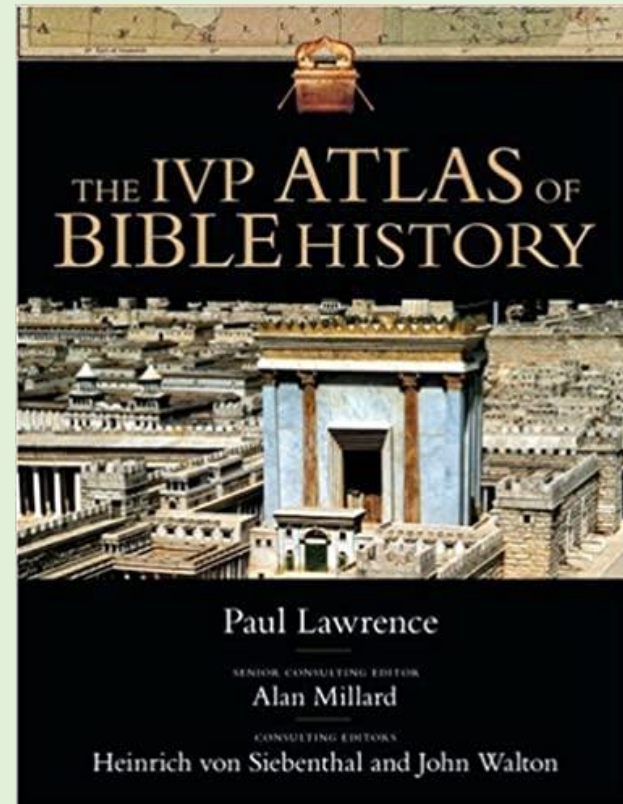
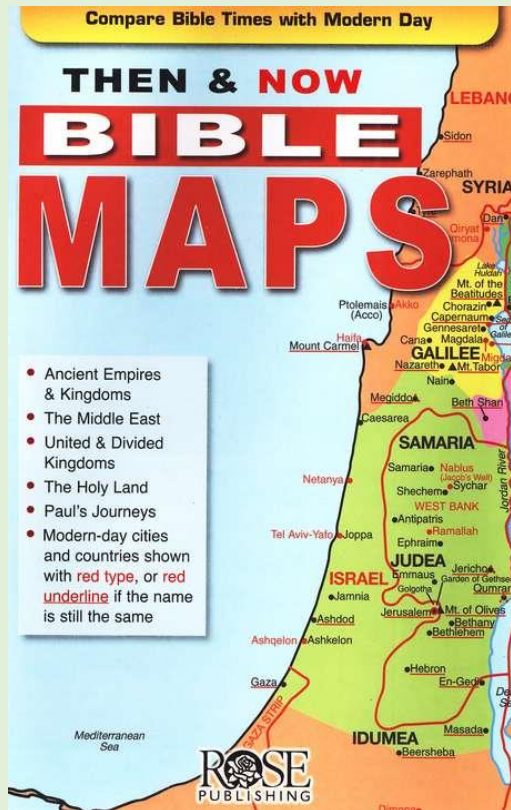


The History and Geography of the Bible and the Holy Land.

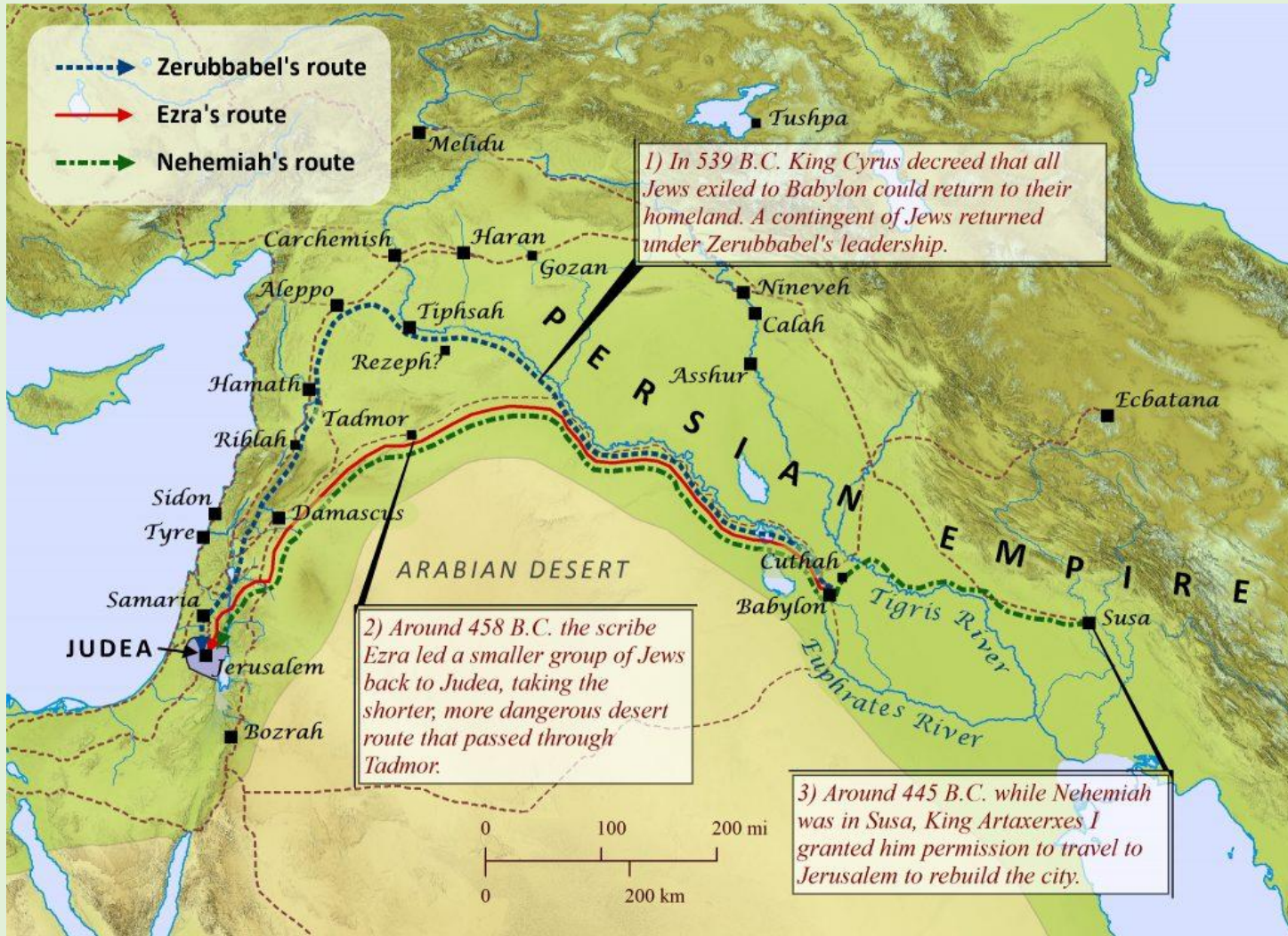
January 1

Faith Adult Christian Education (FACE) at
Faith Lutheran Church (ELCA), 667 E First Avenue, Chico, CA
Across the street from Bidwell Perk, in the Sanctuary, 11 a.m. Sundays
Joel Zimbelman, instructor

- January 1: New Faces on an old land. We'll start our study today with the return of the exiles, the building of a Second Temple, the coming of the Greeks and Romans in Palestine, the Roman Decapolis, the Herodians in power, Roman Occupation and subjugation, Messianic Judaism, Jesus' ministry and the early church, the end of Jerusalem, Jewish diaspora, Christianity across the Mediterranean and into Africa and Asia Minor.



The return of the exiles (539 BC, and following)



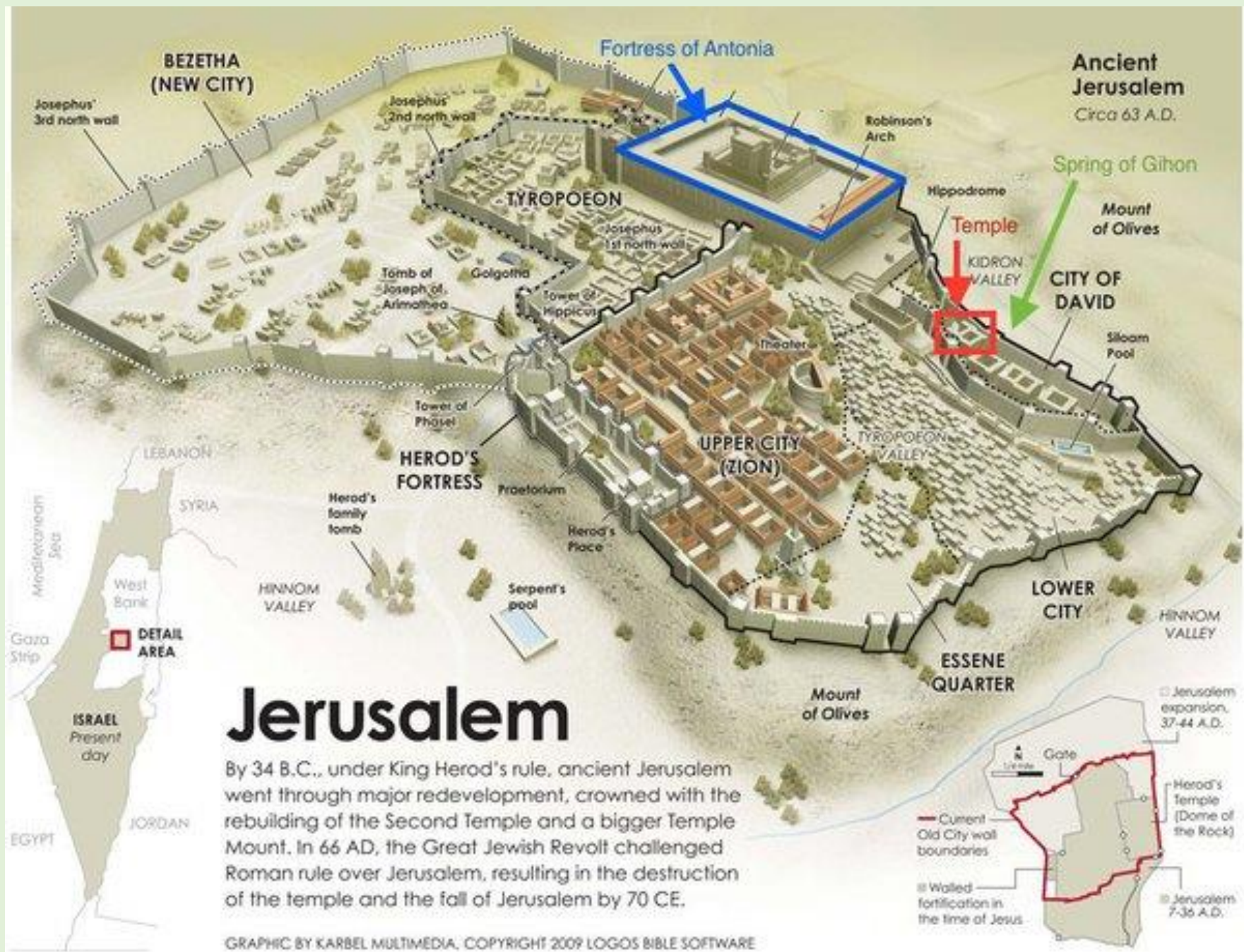
539 BC the Decree

First contingent returns through Syria And Jordan (north)

458 BC Contingent under the Scribe Ezra returns to Judea.

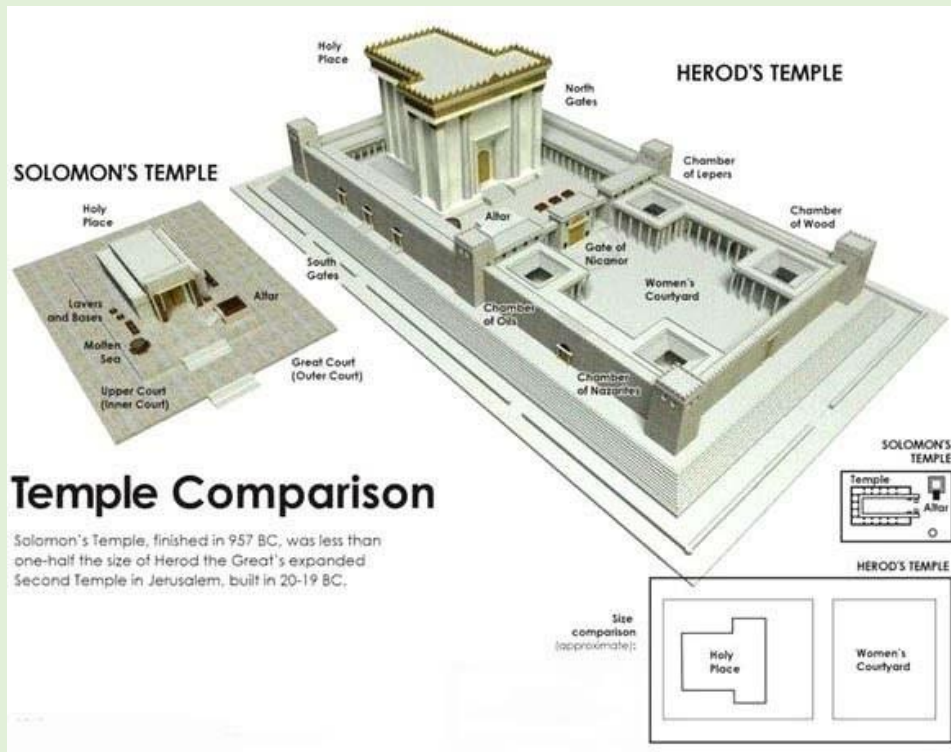
445 BC Nehemiah given permission To head back to and rebuild Jerusalem





Rebuilding of the old city of Jerusalem. And the construction of the Second Temple--later known as Herod's Temple.

Remember: Solomon builds first temple in 900s BC; destroyed by the Babylonians in 586 BC; new temple started after exile, and return to a Jerusalem controlled by the Persians (Persian Judah; Persian Second temple Period: 538 BC, through return of Exiles from Babylon in 500s and 400s BC, and into the Second Century AD



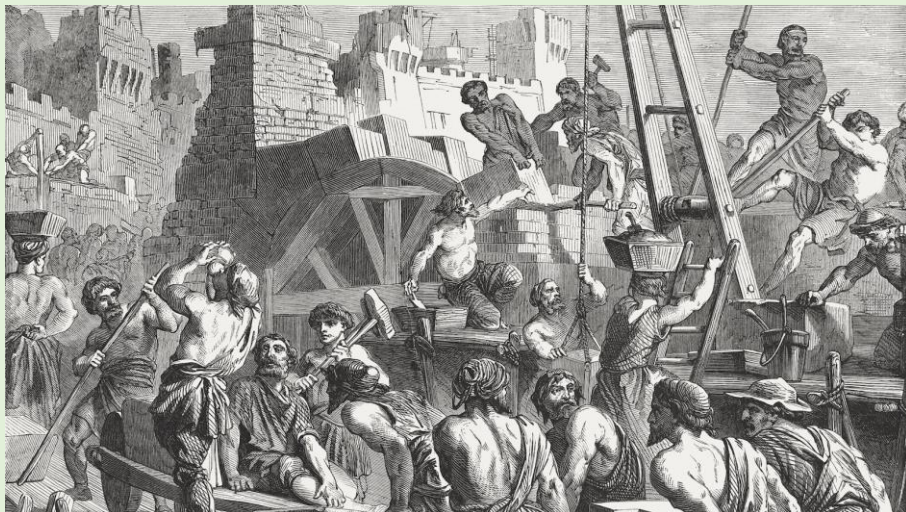
Why is a temple needed? Theology, culture, politics

Judaism thrives in Jerusalem as it is rebuilt and sporadically expands back into the surrounding areas. Persia holds the middle east together from 538-332—roughly 200 years. Long enough for Judaism to reestablish a Foothold and for the city to expand









Jerusalem becomes for the Jews and later Christians and Muslims the venue of the apocalypse—the end times. Daniel’s and Ezekiel’s visions are a product of the Babylonia exile but edited and become part of the Emerging Hebrew Bible (Remember, editing and redacting start in Babylon, but continue in the Second Temple period).

Talk of the “New Jerusalem” becomes widespread as a metaphor for hope, restoration, newfound faith, fidelity to God’s rule, flourishing, independence from the yolk of oppression, salvation.


The laws of Leviticus and of kosher behavior, circumcision are newly affirmed markers of a renewal of Fidelity to God. Jewish names and naming are reaffirmed.



What Is Considered Kosher?

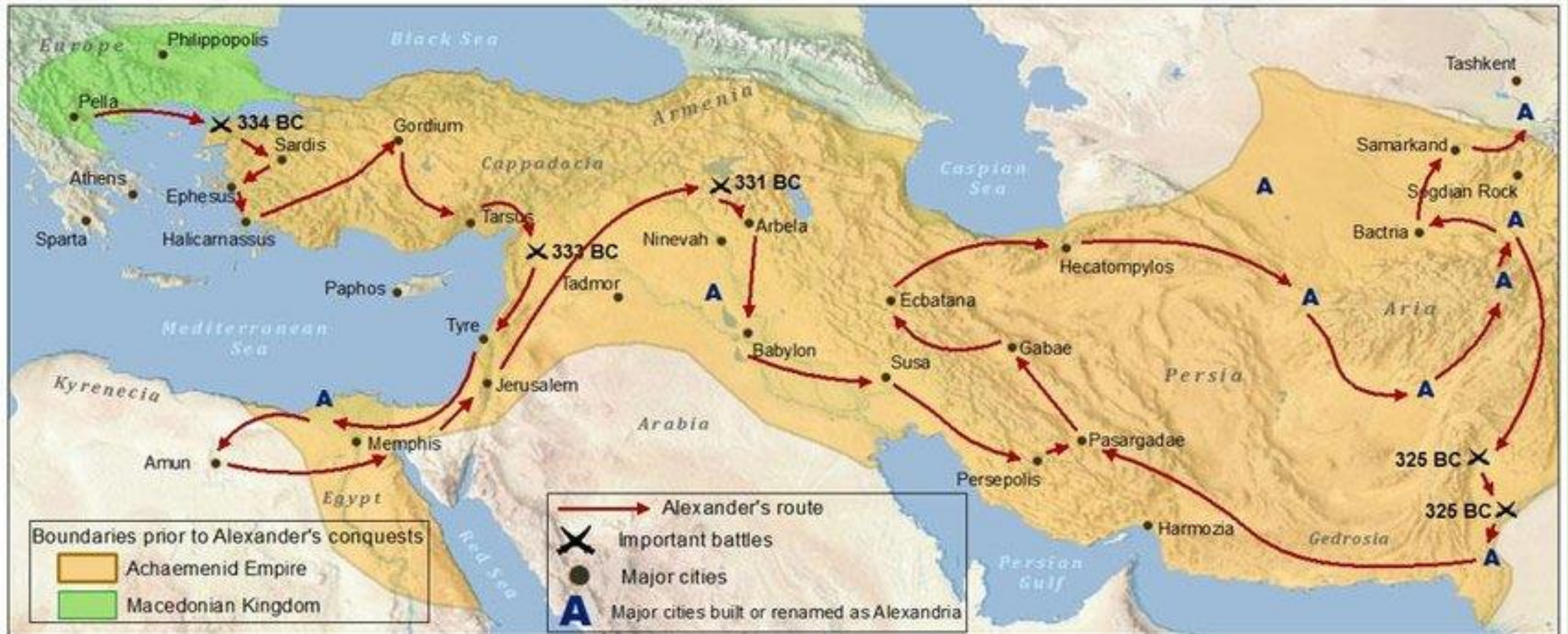
KOSHER	NOT KOSHER
 Chews its cud and has split hooves COWS, SHEEP, GOATS, DEER	 Doesn't chew cud and/or doesn't have split hooves PIGS, RABBITS, KANGAROO
 Domesticated species CHICKEN, DUCK, TURKEY	 All scavenger and predatory birds VULTURE, EAGLE, OWL
 Has both fins and scales TROUT, TUNA, SALMON	 Does not have both fins and scales CRUSTACEANS, MOLLUSKS, WATER MAMMALS
KOSHER Chuck, rib, shoulder, plate 	NOT KOSHER Loin, sirloin, rump, flank, heel 

When prepared properly, some of these cuts may be kosher.

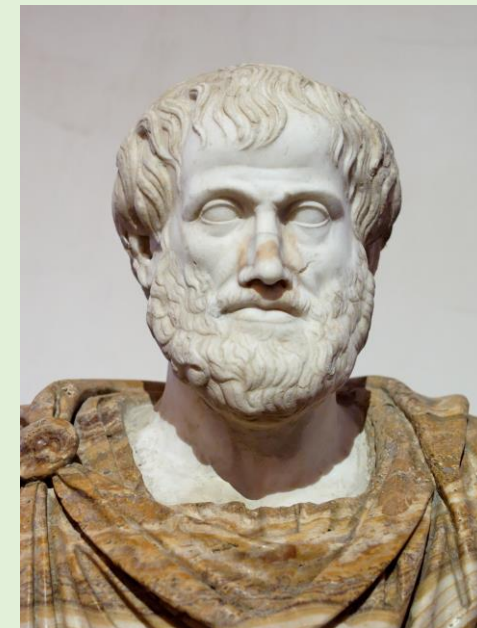
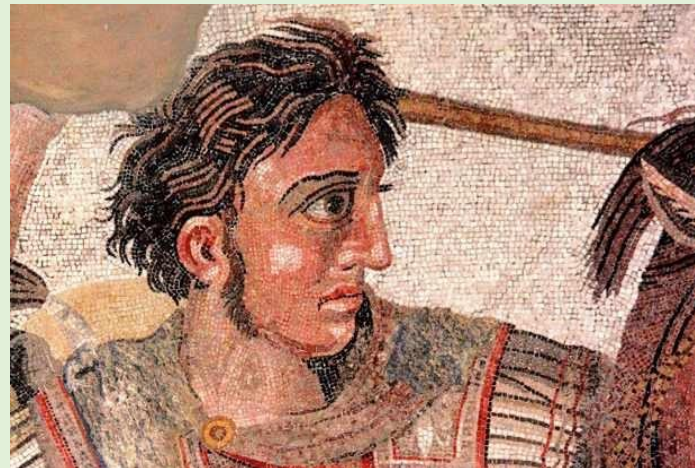
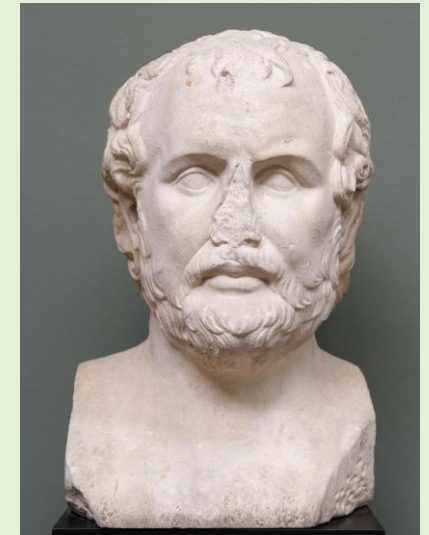
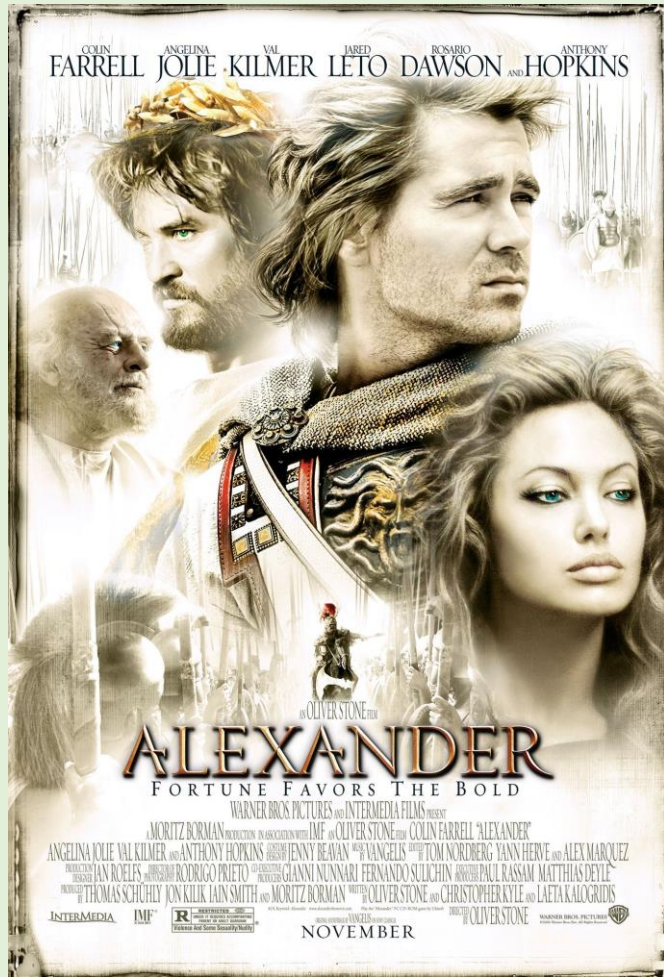


An old enemy defeats the Persians—Greece. Alexander the Great, Macedonian teenager, unites the Greeks against the Persians; destroys them and then unites the conquered territories under his control—but with a light hand.

Alexander dies a year after his victory, but his legacy lives on in what we call the Hellenistic Period—a cultural legacy: 333BC-64 BC



the Persians conquered a lot of territory, but never Macedonia and Greece. And finally, after a couple hundred Years of control, they met their match in the Greeks and Meceadoniaians under Alexander.



Legacy of Greek rule in Asia minor and the Levant:

Language—Greek becomes the universal language; Hebrew texts translated into Greek in xxx in Egypt, and serve as the foundational texts for later readers (biblical writers, Christians, Muslims).

Culture—Hellenistic culture is what we call Greek-inspired culture that develops broadly after 332 BC, the Death of Alexander.

Cosmopolitanism and political independence

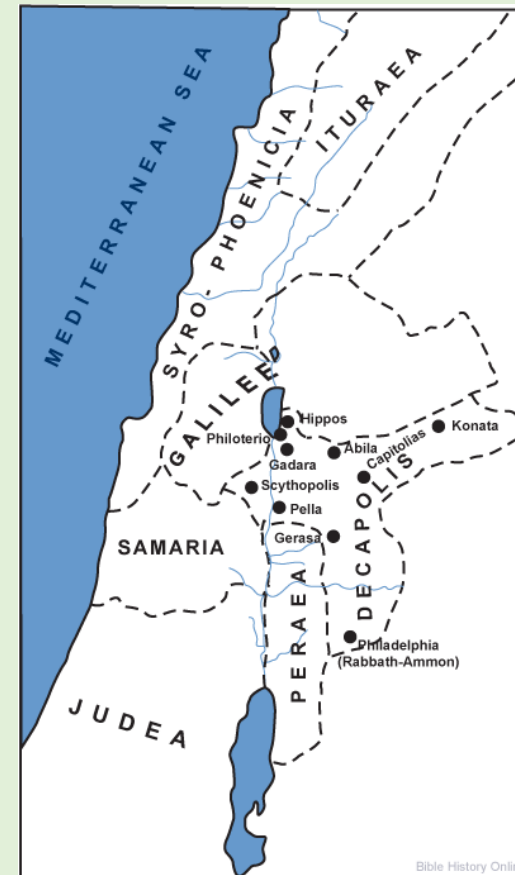
Construction—building follows wealth, peace, organization,

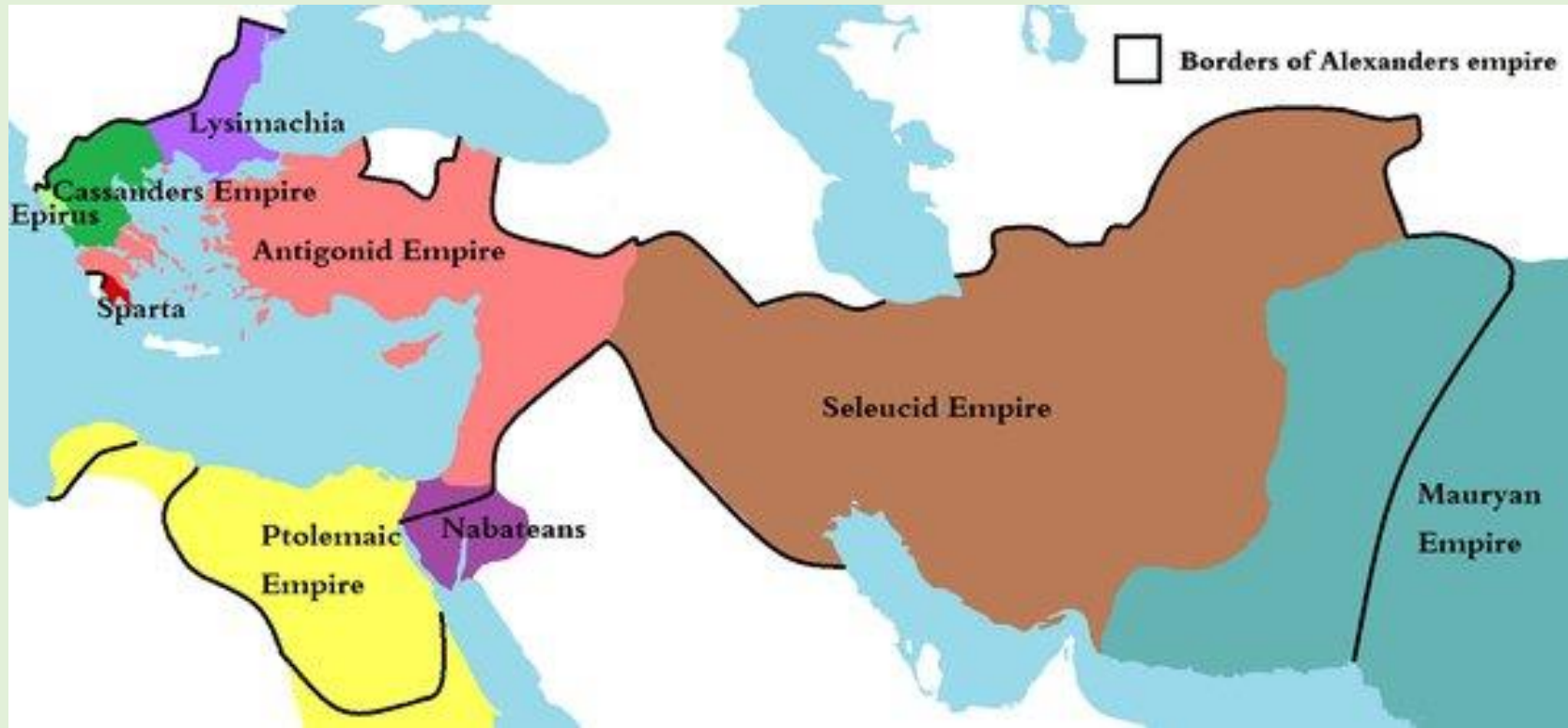
Religion—pluralism flourishes, but many Greek ideas of the Gods and their relationship with human beings take hold

Human centered concerns

Literature—Bible translated into Greek

Greek becomes the language of educated elites

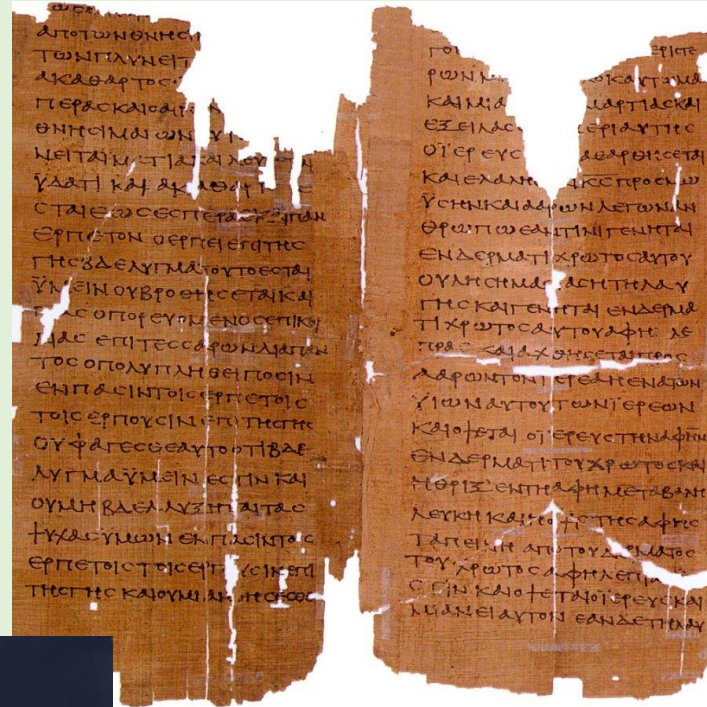




Founders of empires often lose their dream on their death: holding things together is harder than it looks

Alexander's death was sudden and his empire disintegrated into a 40-year period of war and chaos in 321 BCE. The Hellenistic world eventually settled into four stable power blocks: **the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt, the Seleucid Empire in the east, the Kingdom of Pergamon in Asia Minor, and Macedon.**

Biblical Translation—the Septuagint 285-247 BC, Authorized by Ptolemy II Philadelphus



MS 2649
Bible: Leviticus. Egypt, late 2nd c.
The oldest MS of this part of the Bible



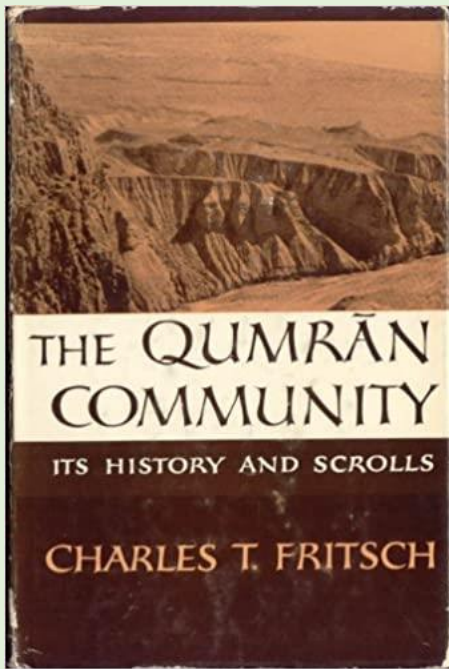
Holding the territory of Judea was tough; kingdoms after Alexander were spread thin. So various kingdoms and vassal states (agents of the big guys) controlled the territory on and off from 310 BC to 64 BC (about 250 years).

Outsiders sought to keep the local population down. The local vassal states tried to appease the larger empire over them and the local people. Local Rebels and Jewish religious types fought for control of territory, religious sites and culture.

Rebel rousing groups: One important group, and key to appreciating Jewish Hannukah: The Maccabean revolt led by Judas Maccabee and his brothers

The **Maccabees**--Jewish rebel warriors who took control of [Judea](#), which at the time was part of the [Seleucid Empire](#). They founded the [Hasmonean dynasty](#), which ruled from 167 BCE to 37 BCE,^[3] being a fully independent kingdom from about 110 to 63 BCE. They reasserted the Jewish religion, expanded the boundaries of Judea by conquest, and reduced the influence of [Hellenism](#) and [Hellenistic Judaism](#).

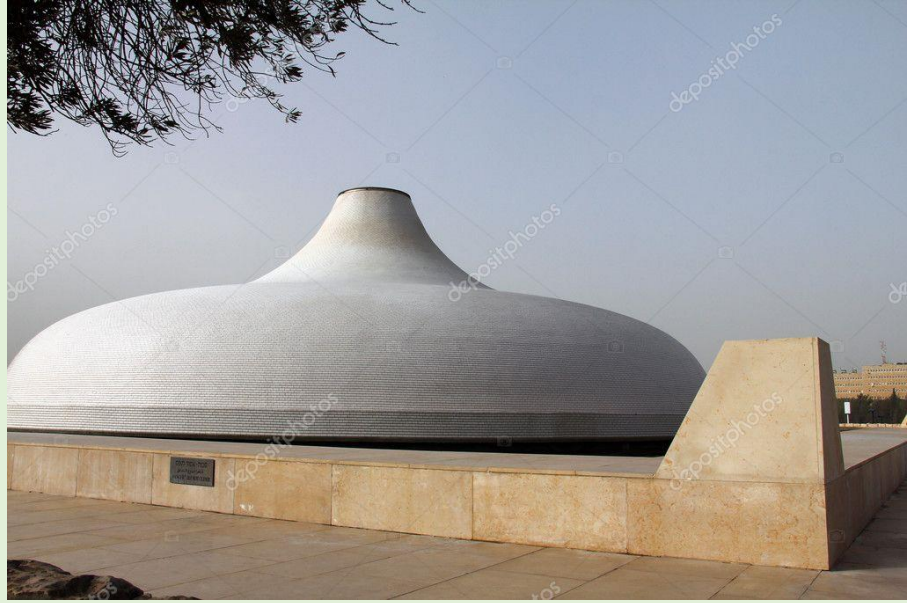
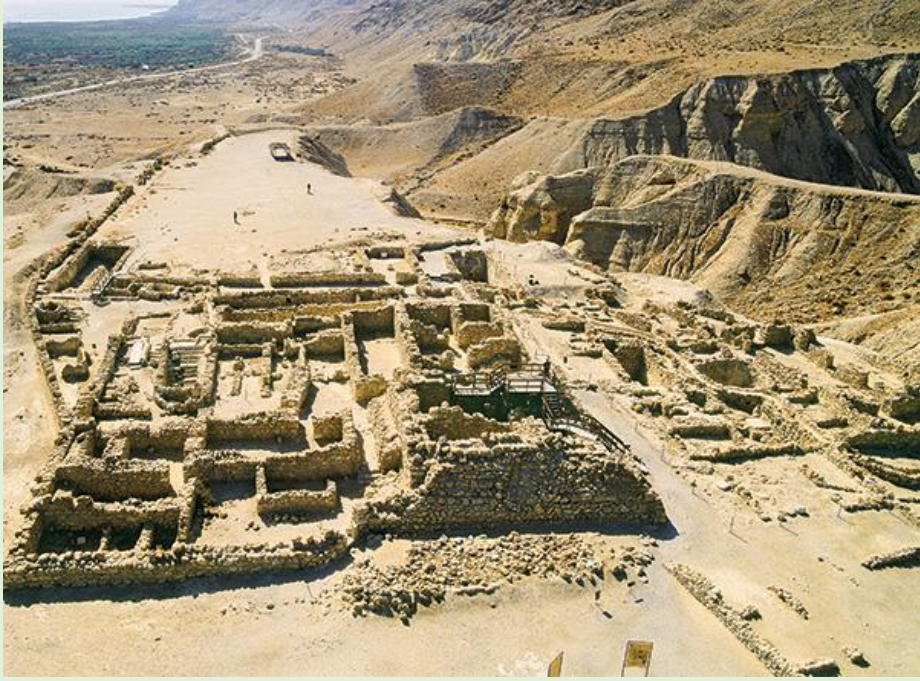




Qumran: Visit on Day 6 of Itinerary!!

The [Hellenistic period](#) settlement was constructed during the reign of [Hasmonean leader John Hyrcanus](#) (134–104 [BCE](#)) or somewhat later. Qumran was inhabited by a [Jewish community](#) of the late [Second Temple period](#), which most scholars identify with the [mystic](#) sect of the [Essenes](#); however, other groups were also suggested. It was occupied most of the time until 68 [CE](#) and was destroyed by the [Romans](#) during the [First Jewish-Roman War](#), possibly as late as 73 CE.





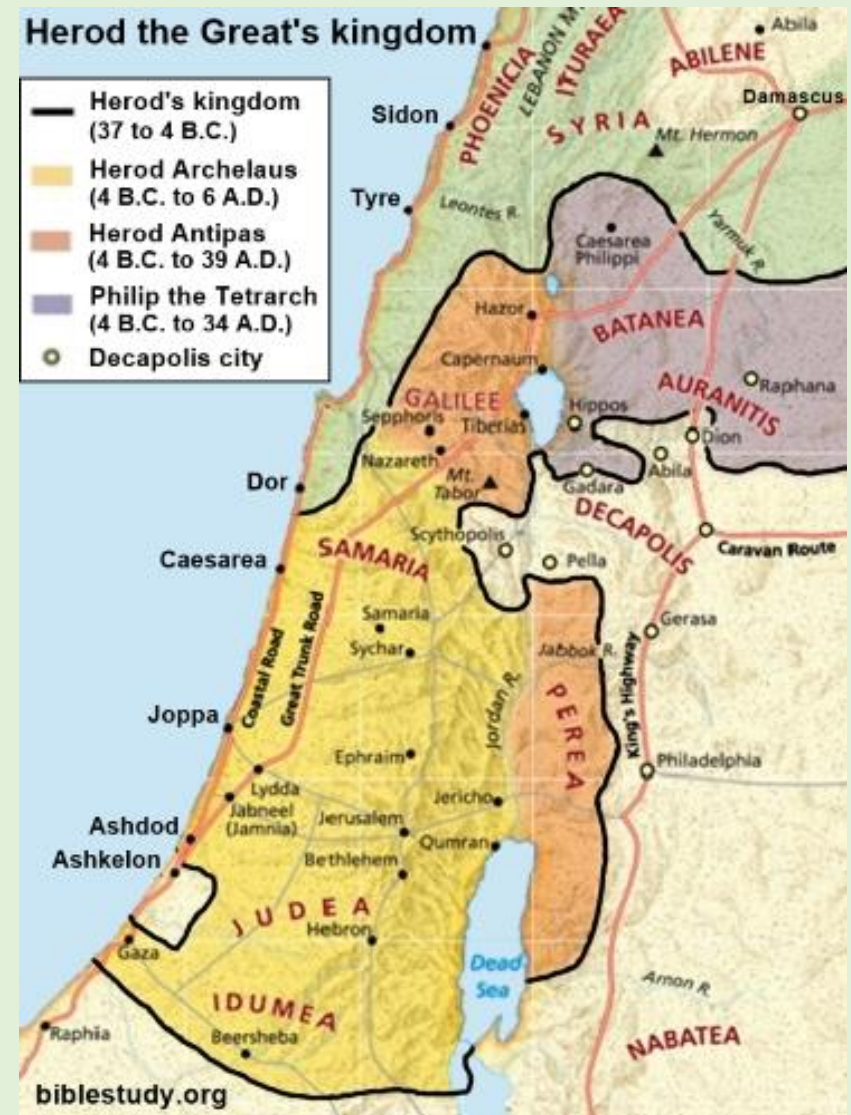
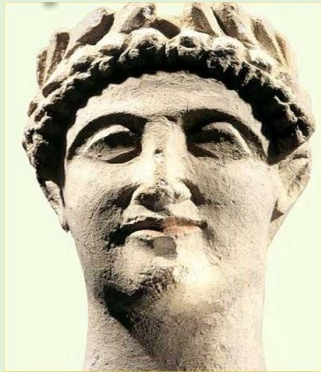
Under Pompey the Great and Julius Caesar, Rome's influence was extended over Syria, Jerusalem, Cyprus, and Gaul.

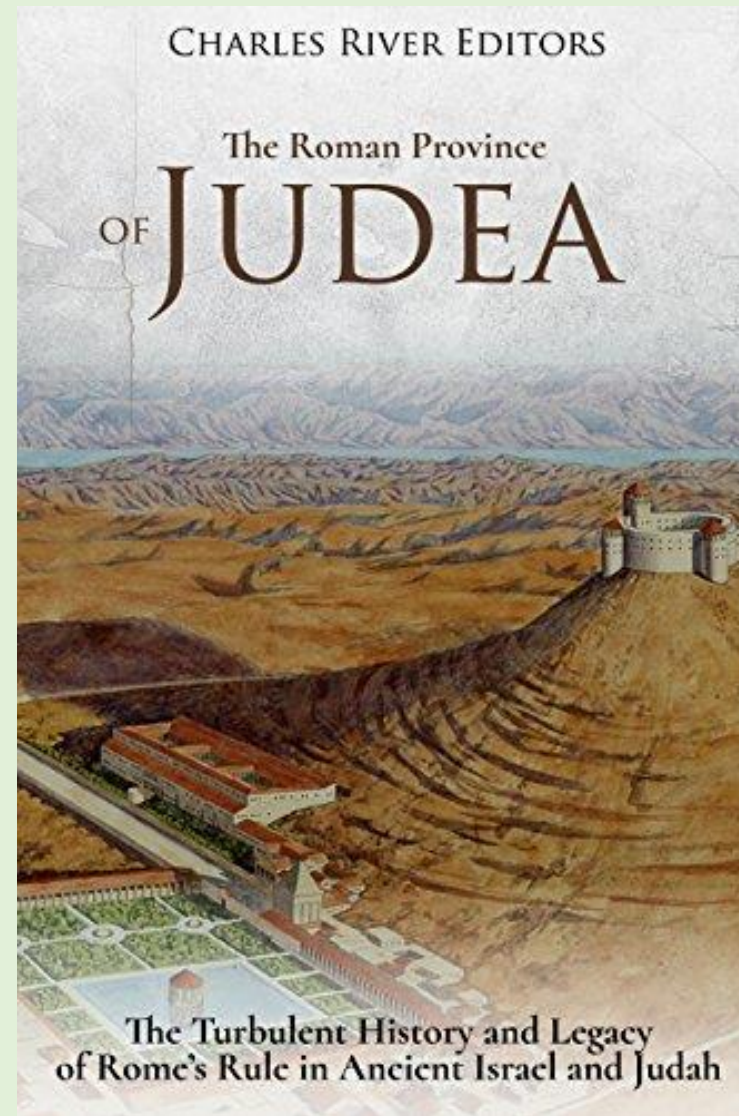
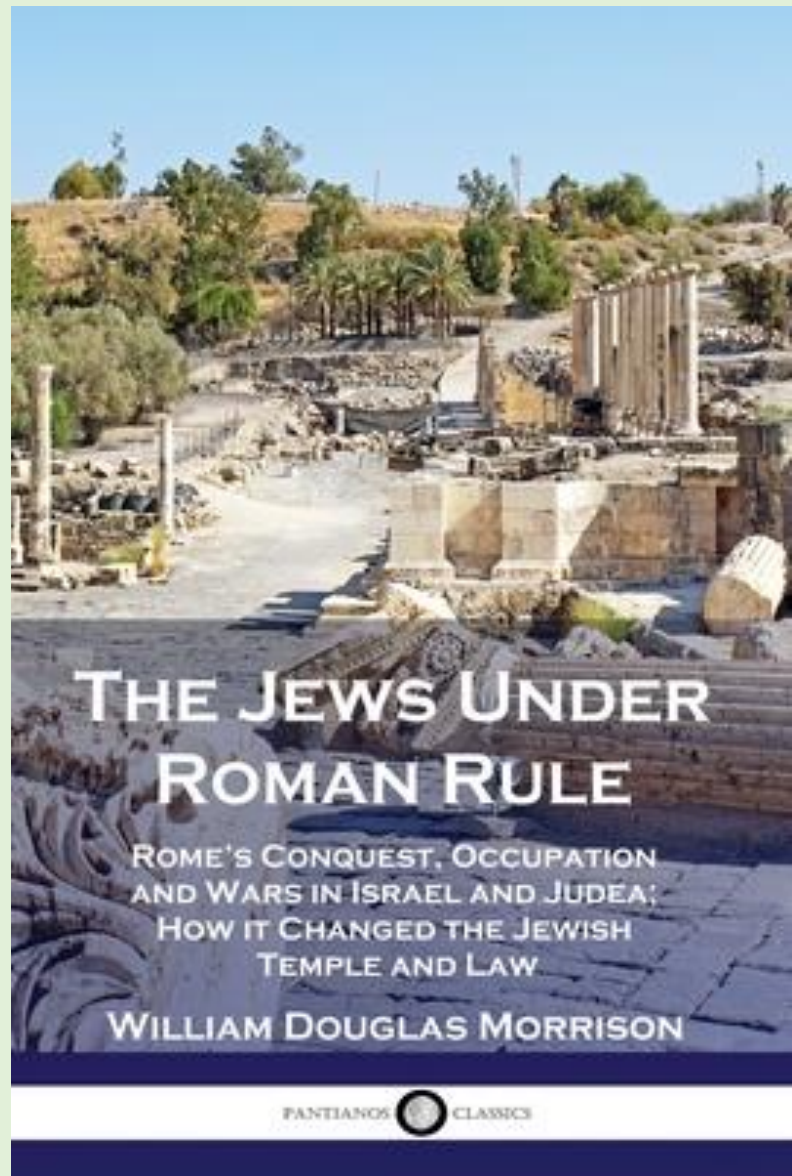
Roman general Pompey conquered Jerusalem and its surroundings by 63 BCE. The Romans deposed the ruling Hasmonean dynasty of Judaea (in power from c. 140 BCE) and the Roman Senate declared Herod the Great "King of the Jews" in c. 40 BCE.



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THE ROMAN EMPIRE, 44 BCE – 117 CE



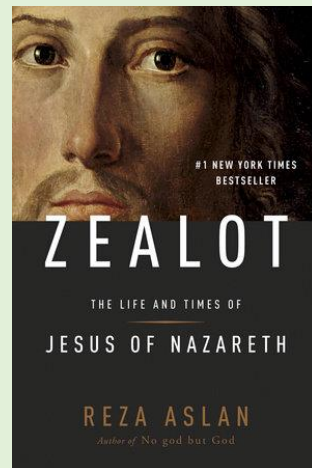
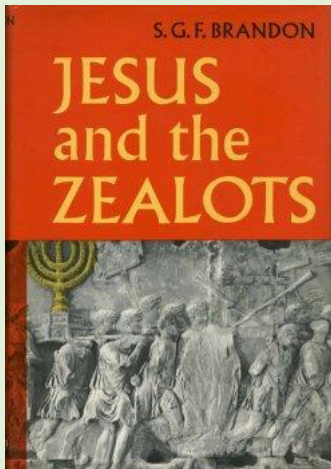
Roman control tightens control and kicks the previous dynasty out.

Emperor: Augustus Caesar, Tiberius (later)

Governor of Syria and province of Judea: Quirinius

Local control: Herod-King of Judea (vassal)
Pontius Pilate, 5th Prefect/Governor
Religious Leaders-Sanhedrin

Others: Pharisees
Zealots—1st century Second Temple
movement against Romans



Luke 2: In those days a decree went out from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled.

[2] This was the first enrollment, when Quirin'i-us was governor of Syria.

[3] And all went to be enrolled, each to his own city.

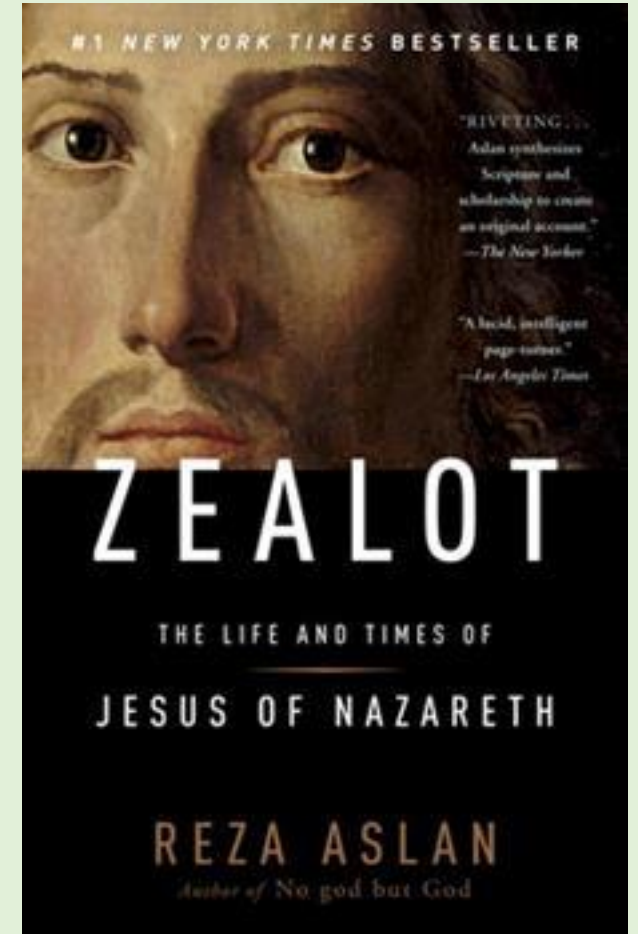
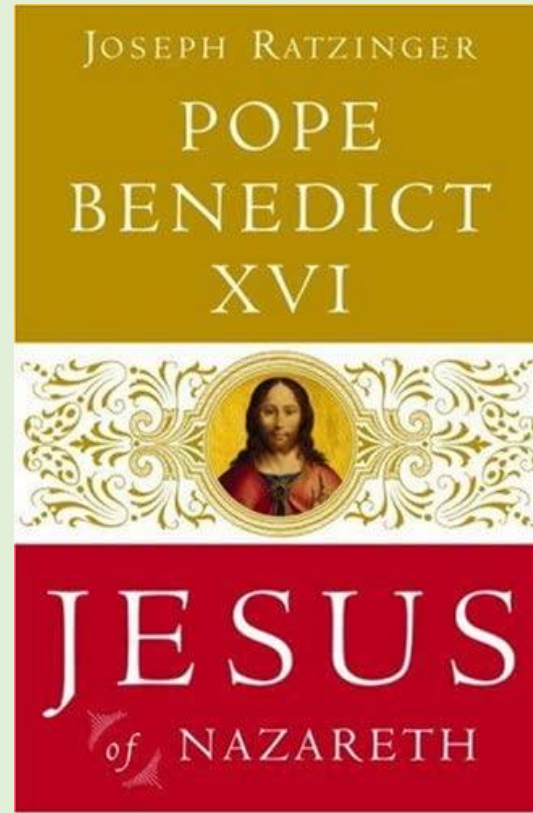
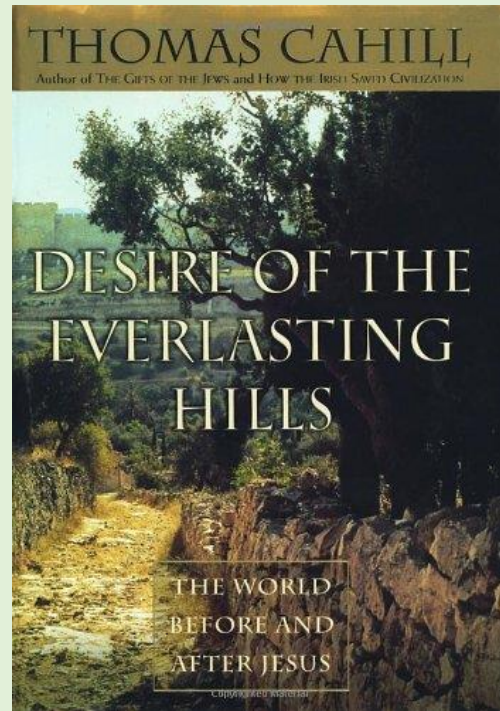
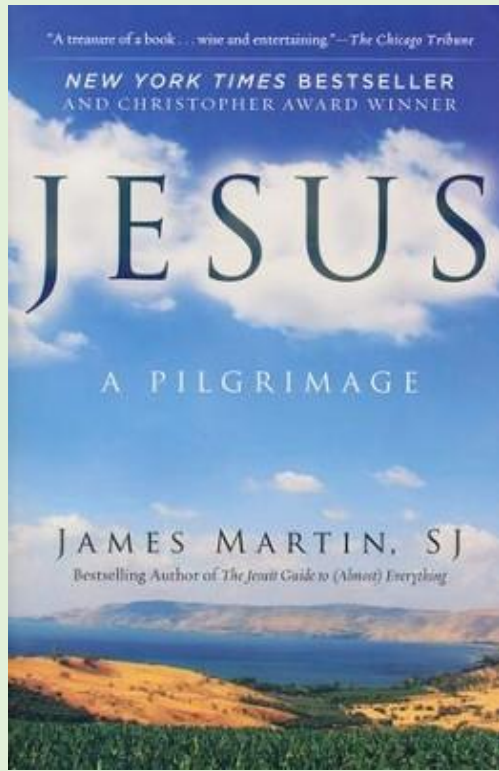
[4] And Joseph also went up from Galilee, from the city of Nazareth, to Judea, to the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and lineage of David,

[5] to be enrolled with Mary, his betrothed, who was with child.

[6] And while they were there, the time came for her to be delivered.

[7] And she gave birth to her first-born son and wrapped him in swaddling cloths, and laid him in a manger, because there was no place for them in the inn.

[8]



HOLY LAND IN THE TIME OF JESUS

- 1 BETHLEHEM:**
The town where Jesus was born. (Matthew 2:1)
- 2 EGYPT:**
Joseph escapes to Egypt with Mary and Jesus. (Matthew 2:13-15)
- 3 NAZARETH:**
Joseph leaves Egypt and goes to Nazareth, where he and Mary raise Jesus. (Matthew 2:19-23)
- 4 JERUSALEM:**
Jesus at age twelve amazes the teachers in the temple courts. (Luke 2:41-47)
- 5 THE JORDAN RIVER:**
Jesus is baptized in the Jordan River by John the Baptist. (Matthew 3:13-17)
- 6 THE WILDERNESS OF JUDEA:**
Jesus is led into the desert to be tempted by the devil. (Matthew 4:1-11)
- 7 SEA OF GALILEE:**
Jesus calls the first disciples. (Matthew 4:18-22)
- 8 CANA:**
Jesus performs His first miracle at a wedding. He changes water into wine. (John 2:1-11)
- 9 BETHSAIDA:**
Jesus feeds the five thousand with the five loaves and two fish. (Luke 9:10-17)
- 10 CAPERNAUM:**
Jesus heals the centurion's servant. (Luke 7:1-10)
- 11 SAMARIA:**
The region where the good Samaritan lived in the parable Jesus told. (Luke 10:30-37)
- 12 JERICO:**
Jesus meets Zacchaeus. (Luke 19:1-10)
- 13 BETHANY:**
Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. (John 11:1-44)

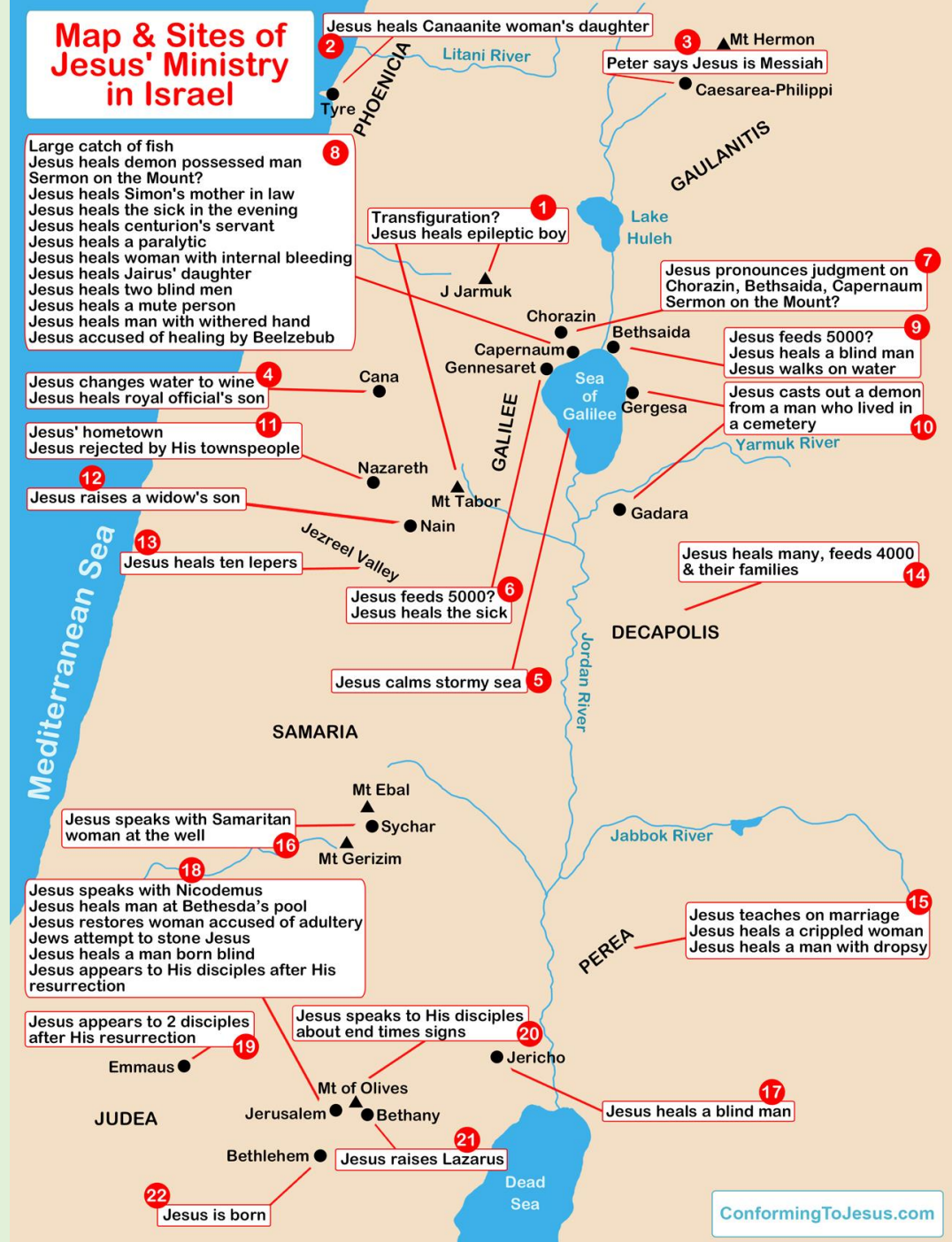
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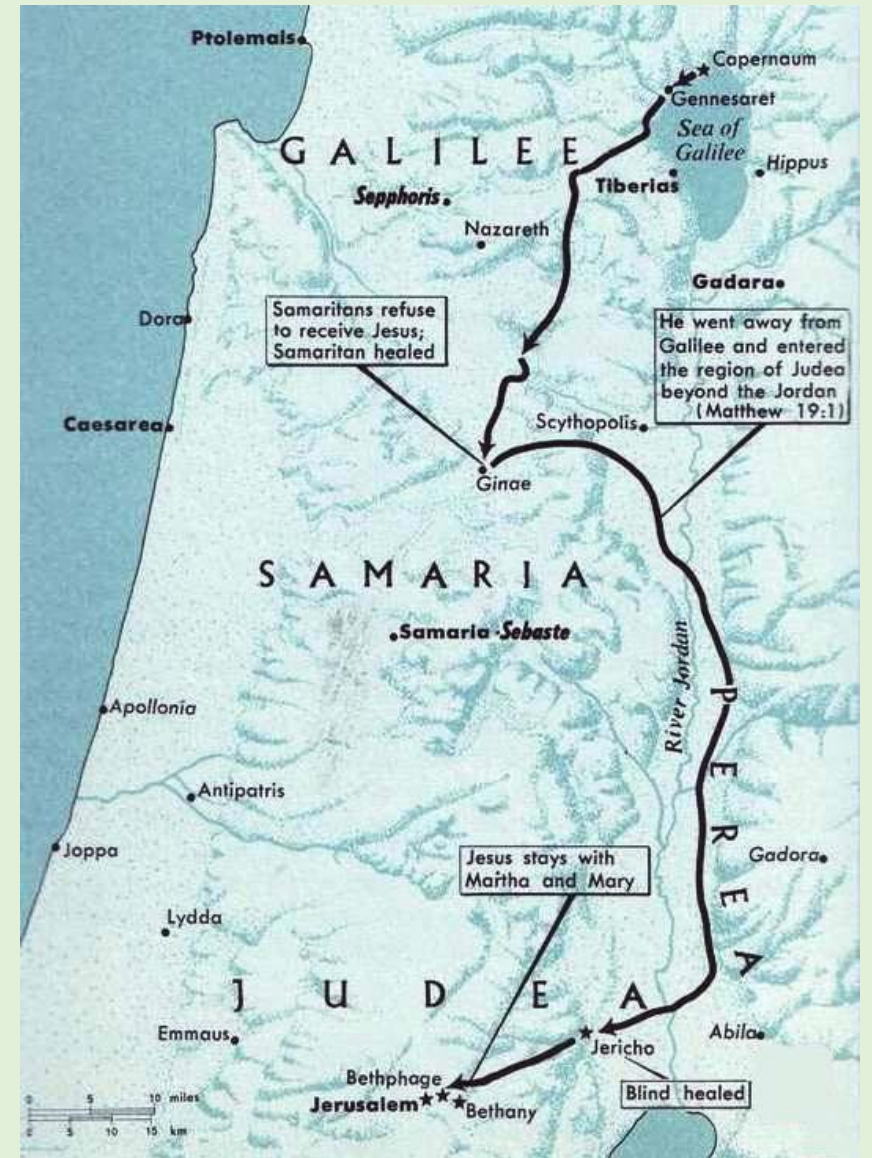
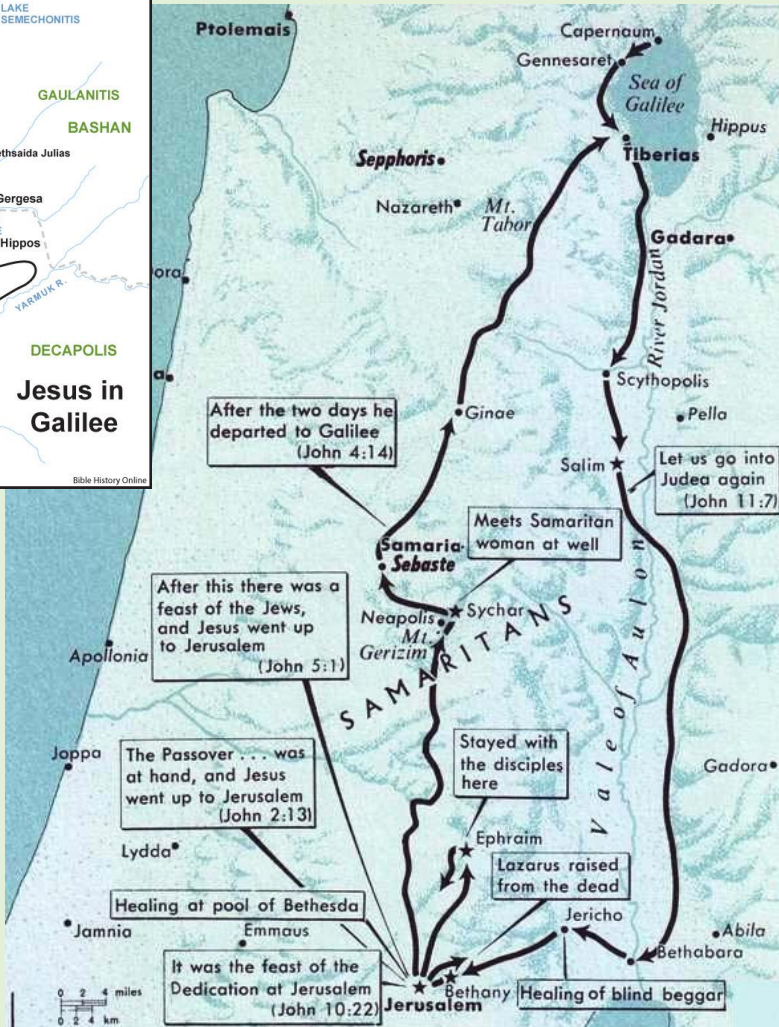
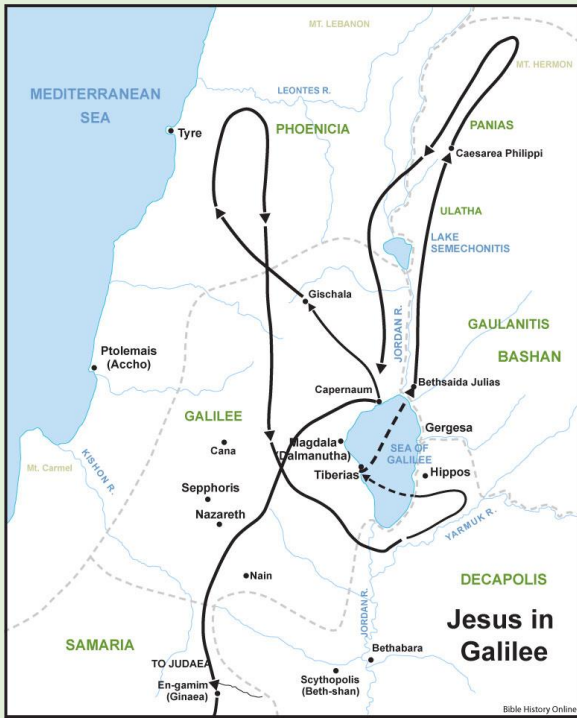


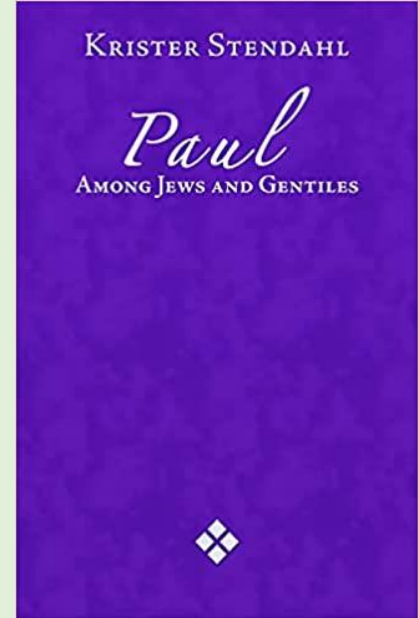
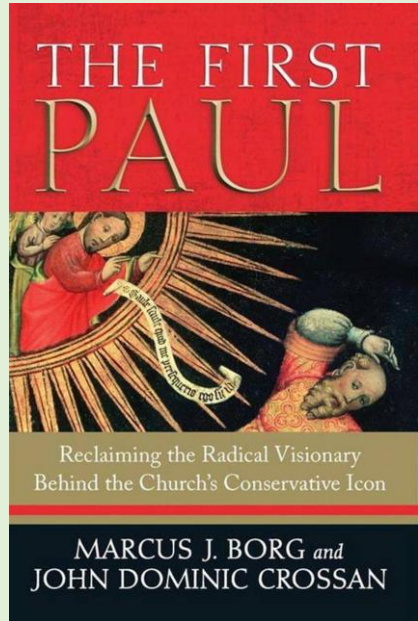


Map created with Bible Mapper (biblemapper.com)

Map & Sites of Jesus' Ministry in Israel







THE MISSIONARY JOURNEYS OF THE APOSTLE PAUL

MAP 13



For those travelling to Israel and Jordan this month: Remember that the Levant has been under the control of lots of cultures: Your job will be to keep the differences in your head and appreciate the rough periods when those cultures had their greatest influence

Old Timers:

Mesopotamians—3500 BC-1500 BC (pre-biblical times)

Egyptians—2500 BC-

Phoenicians—3500 BC-

Old Testament Period:

Confederacy and Monarchy of Israel—1200-900 BC

Assyrians—921-586 BC

Babylonians—586-520s BC

Persians—586-340s BC

Intertestamental Period

Greeks—340s-60s BC

New Testament and Christian Period

Romans—60s BC-300s AD

The Byzantine Empire—300s-600s AD

Next week: the fall of Jerusalem, and its continuing Biography (years 1000-3000!)

