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ELEMENTS

OF

ANCIENT CLASSICAL AND SCRIPTURE

GEOGRAPHY:

WITH AN ATLAS.

6287.32

BY J. E. WORCESTER.

BOSTON:

PUBLISHED BY LEWIS & SAMPSON.

1844.

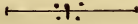
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P R E F A C E .



THE following brief sketch of Ancient Classical and Scripture Geography constitutes a part of the author's "Elements of Modern and Ancient Geography"; and it is now published in a separate form in order to accommodate such as may have occasion to use it, but are not in want of the Modern part.

Some knowledge of Ancient Geography is necessary to every one who would read ancient history with advantage; and these outlines have been prepared with an especial design of facilitating the study of history. Those places which have an historical importance or celebrity are noticed, and the circumstances by which they have been rendered memorable are briefly mentioned.

Scripture Geography is, in a great measure, treated of in a chronological manner. This method seems the most natural; and it is also the most useful in illustrating and facilitating the study of Sacred History.

This little book is designed to be used throughout in connection with the "Ancient Classical and Historical Atlas," which accompanies it; and, small as it is, it will be found to contain much, which, if carefully studied,

will be useful as a preparation for the study of ancient history and the historical portion of the Scriptures.

There are, in relation to ancient classical and Scripture geography, many points which are attended with great uncertainty, and with respect to which learned men disagree; but the limits of this work are such as not to admit of any discussion of doubtful topics. It has been the design of the author to follow the best guides, and to furnish such information as is well ascertained and most useful.

The pronunciation of such Classical and Scripture Proper Names as are found in Walker's "Key," are given according to Walker. The pronunciation of a number of ancient names not found in that work, is given, in most instances, according to Scheller's German and Latin Lexicon.

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ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Ancient Geography is a description of the earth as it existed in ancient times, or of that part of it which was then known.

2. Geography is a science of slow growth. It comprises a vast number of facts, which have been gradually accumulating, by observation and inquiry, during a long series of ages.

3. In early times, the earth was supposed to be, as it appears to the senses, an immense circular plain, surrounded by an ocean of unknown extent, and by impenetrable darkness.

4. Though mankind gradually acquired more correct

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY.—1. What is ancient geography?

2. What is said of the science of geography? 3. What was the earth in ancient times supposed to be?

4. What is said of the knowledge of geography possessed by the Greeks and Romans?

QUESTIONS ON THE MAP OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE.

What sea separates Europe from Africa? How was the Ægæan sea situated? The Euxine? The Propontis? The Palus Mæotis? The Caspian sea? The Red sea? The Ionian sea? The Adriatic sea or gulf? The Tuscan or Tyrrhene sea? The Aquitaine ocean? The Hibernian sea? The German ocean? The Codanian sea or gulf?

Where was the Gallic strait? The strait of Hercules? The Hellespont? The Thracian Bosphorus? The Cimmerian Bosphorus? The Syrtis Major? The Syrtis Minor?

What sea between Britain and Hibernia? What island south of Britain? What islands in the Hibernian sea?

What islands east of Spain? What ones southwest of Italy? What one south of the Ægæan sea? What one in the eastern part of the Mediterranean? How was Hibernia situated? Britain? Spain? Gaul? Helvetia? Germany? Scandinavia? Sarmatia? Scythia? Dacia and Mœsia? Rhætia? Illyricum? Pannonia? Noricum? Italy? Greece? Macedonia? Thrace? Asia Minor? Armenia? Cœlchis, Iberia, and Albania? Media? Syria? Mesopotamia? Phœnicia? Palestine? Arabia? Ægypt? Libya? Africa Proper? Numidia? Mauritania? Gætulia?

ideas respecting the figure of the earth, and increased information respecting the various divisions of it; yet the knowledge of geography possessed by the Greeks and Romans, even during the period when those nations were most enlightened, was very imperfect, embracing less than half of the globe.

5. It was limited chiefly to the southwestern part of Asia, the northern part of Africa, and the middle and south of Europe. The torrid zone was supposed to be uninhabitable by man.

6. The Greeks and Romans knew little of that part of Europe which is north of Germany, the regions of Asia north of the Euxine and Caspian seas and east of the Ganges, and the portion of Africa lying south of the 10th degree of north latitude.

7. The countries which were most celebrated in ancient history and most distinguished for civilization and literature, border upon the Mediterranean sea; and they comprise the part of the world of which ancient geography chiefly treats.

8. The most distinguished of these countries, and those with which sacred and general literature is chiefly connected, are *Egypt, Palestine, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy.*

9. The *Map of the Roman Empire*, in the Ancient Atlas which accompanies this work, comprises most of those parts of the world which were of much notoriety in ancient times. The principal omissions are some countries which were situated towards the southwest of Asia.

10. The countries on this map, lying north of the Mediterranean, and west of the Ægæan and Euxine seas, belong to *Europe*; those lying east of the Euxine, Ægæan, Mediterranean and Red seas, to *Asia*; those south of the Mediterranean, to *Africa.*

ANCIENT NAMES OF COUNTRIES, WITH THEIR CORRESPONDING MODERN NAMES.

EUROPE.

Ancient.	Modern.
Scandinavia	<i>Sweden and Norway.</i>
Chersonesus Cimbrica,	<i>Jutland (part of Denmark).</i>

5. To what parts of the globe was it limited? 6. What parts were unknown? 7. How were the countries most celebrated in ancient history situated? 8. What are the most distinguished of these countries? 9. What is said of the Map of the Roman Empire? 10. What countries on this map belong to Europe, what ones to Asia, and what ones to Africa?

What modern countries correspond to the ancient Scandinavia?

Sarmatia,	<i>Poland, Russia.</i>
Britain, or Albion,	<i>Great Britain.</i>
Caledonia,	<i>Scotland.</i>
Hibernia,	<i>Ireland.</i>
Germany,	<i>Germany north of the Danube.</i>
Gaul,	<i>France, Netherlands, &c.</i>
Helvetia,	<i>Switzerland.</i>
Spain,	<i>Spain.</i>
Lusitania,	<i>Portugal.</i>
Rhætia,	<i>Tyrol, &c.</i>
Vindelicia,	<i>Part of Bavaria.</i>
Noricum,	<i>Part of Bavaria and of Austria.</i>
Illyricum,	<i>Part of Austria.</i>
Pannonia,	<i>Part of Austria and of Hungary.</i>
Dacia,	<i>Part of Hungary and of Turkey.</i>
Mæsia, Thrace,	<i>Part of Turkey.</i>
Macedonia, Epirus,	<i>Greece and part of Turkey.</i>
Greece,	<i>The Morea.</i>
Peloponnesus,	

ASIA.

Asia Minor,	<i>Natolia, Caramania, &c.</i>
Syria, Phœnicia, Judæa, &c.	<i>Part of Turkey.</i>
Armenia, Mesopotamia, }	<i>Part of Turkey.</i>
Assyria, Babylonía, }	
Colchis, Iberia, and }	<i>Georgia, Mingrelia, and part of Circassia.</i>
Albania, }	
Arabia,	<i>Arabia.</i>
Persia, Media, Parthia,	<i>Persia.</i>
Bactria,	<i>Afghanistan.</i>
Sogdiana,	<i>Part of Bukharia.</i>
Scythia,	<i>Siberia, Tartary.</i>

AFRICA.

Ægypt,	<i>Ægypt.</i>
Libya,	<i>Bærea.</i>
Æfrica Proper,	<i>Tripoli, Tunis.</i>
Numidia,	<i>Tunis, Algiers.</i>
Mauritania,	<i>Algiers, Morocco.</i>
Gætulia,	<i>Biledulgerid.</i>
Æthiopia,	<i>Nubia, Abyssinia, &c.</i>

What modern country corresponds to Chersonesus Cimbrica? What to Sarmatia? To Britain? To Caledonia? &c

EUROPE.

The Romans divided Europe into nine general parts, namely, the *British Isles*, *Spain*, *Gaul*, *Germany*, *Sarmatia*, *Dacia*, *Illyricum*, *Italy*, and *Greece*.

- BRITISH ISLES.

1. The British Isles consisted of *Britain* or *Albion*, *Hibernia* now *Ireland*, and the *Insulæ Minores*, or Smaller Islands.

2. The name of *Albion* was anciently applied to Britain, probably on account of the white rocky cliffs on the south eastern coast. The northern part, now Scotland, was called *Caledonia*.

3. Britain was little known to the rest of the world before the commencement of its conquest by the Romans, under Julius Cæsar, 55 years before the Christian era.

4. The island was then inhabited by the Britons, who were a rude and barbarous people, consisting of a number of different tribes.

5. Their religion, styled *druidism*, was a cruel superstition; and their priests, who were called *druids*, had great authority over the people.

6. Two of the principal rivers were the *Tam'esis*, now Thames; and *Sabri'na*, now Severn.

7. Some of the towns of most note in ancient times were *Londinum*, now London; *Ebor'acum*, now York; *Luguval'lum*, now Carlisle; *Aquæ Solis*, now Bath.

8. The Romans, after they had conquered the Britons, quit three walls across the island, to protect the people

Into what parts did the Romans divide Europe?

BRITISH ISLES. — 1. Of what did the British Isles consist?

2. What name was anciently applied to Britain? 3. What is said of it? 4. By whom was it inhabited? 5. What was their religion? 6. What the rivers of Britain? 7. Towns? 8. What great works were built by the Romans?

from the Caledonians, Scots, and Picts, from the north. The first was built by *Adrian*, the second by *Antoninus*, and the third by *Severus*.

9. The Romans abandoned Britain in the 5th century of the Christian era ; and the island was afterwards conquered by the *Saxons* and *Angles* from Germany.

- SPAIN. -

1. Spain, in Latin *Hispania*, was called also *Iberia*, and *Hesperia*, or *Hesperia Ultima*. It was, in ancient times, famous for rich silver mines.

2. The Romans had little knowledge of Spain till the second Punic war ; but at that period they became masters of the country, and divided it into two provinces, *Hispania Citerior*, or Hither Spain, and *Hispania Ulterior*, or Farther Spain ; and afterwards into three provinces, *Tarraconensis*, *Bætica*, and *Lusitania*.

3. The principal rivers were the *Tágus* ; the *Iberus*, now Ebro ; the *Durius*, now Duero ; the *Anas*, now Guadiana ; and the *Bætis*, now Guadalquivir.

4. *Tarraconensis* was the largest of the provinces, and took its name from *Tarraco*, now Tarragona, its capital, which was a very large and populous city ; and to the north of east of it was *Barcino*, now Barcelona.

5. *Saguntum*, now Morviedro, was famous for a siege by Hannibal, which was the cause of the second Punic war ; *Segovia*, for its aqueduct ; *Ilerda*, now Lerida, for a contest between Cæsar and the lieutenants of Pompey ; *Numantia* and *Calagurris*, for memorable sieges ; *Bilbilis*, as the birthplace of the poet Martial.

6. Some of the other principal towns in *Tarraconensis*, were *Cæsar-Augusta*, now Saragossa ; *Pompelo*, now Pampeluna ; *Toletum*, now Toledo ; *Carthago Nova*, now Carthagenæ ; and *Velenitia*.

7. The province of *Bætica* included the southern part of Spain, and took its name from the river Bætis.

8. Some of the towns of *Bætica* were *Cor'duba*, now Cordova, noted as the birthplace of the philosopher Seneca and the poet Lucan ; *Italica*, as the birthplace of the emperor Trajan ; *Munda*, for a victory of Cæsar over the sons of

9 What afterwards happened to Britain ?

SPAIN. — 1. What is said of Spain ? 2. How was it divided ?

3. What were the rivers ? 4. What is said of *Tarraconensis* ?

5. What is said of *Saguntum*, *Ilerda*, *Numantia*, &c. ?

6. What were some of the other towns of *Tarraconensis* ?

7. What is said of *Bætica* ? 8. What were some of its towns ?

Pompey; *His'palis*, now Seville; *Mal'aca*, now Malaga, *Ga'des*, now Cadiz.

9. *Cal'pe*, now the rock of Gibraltar, and *Ab'yla*, on the opposite shore in Africa, were celebrated among the ancients as the *Pillars of Hercules*.

10. *Lusita'nia* embraced the country now called *Portugal*; some of its towns were *Olisip'po*, now Lisbon; *Cal'le*, now Oporto, *Conim'brica*, now Coimbra.

- GAUL. -

1. Gaul, which was called by the Greeks *Gala'tia*, and by the Romans, *Gallia Transalpi'na*, comprehended France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and part of Germany.

2. It was originally divided among three great nations, the *Bel'gæ*, *Cel'tæ*, and the *Aquita'ni*; and by the Romans, it was formed into the four following provinces, called the Four Gauls, namely, *Gallia Bel'gica*, *Gallia Lugdunensis* or *Celtica*, *Aquita'nia*, and *Gallia Narbonensis* or *Provincia*.

3. The Gauls were a warlike, barbarous, and superstitious people. They offered human victims in sacrifice, and their priests, who were styled *druids*, possessed great power.

4. The principal rivers were the *Rhe'nus*, now Rhine; *Mosel'la*, now Moselle; *Mo'sa*, now Meuse; *Scaldis*, now Scheldt; *Seq'uana*, now Seine; *Li'ger*, now Loire; *Garum'na*, now Garonne; *Rhod'anus*, now Rhone.

5. Some of the principal towns in *Gallia Bel'gica*, were *Augusta Trevorum*, now Treves; *Colonia Agrippi'na*, now Cologne; *Mogunti'acum*, now Mentz.

6. In *Gallia Lugdunensis* were *Lugdunum*, now Lyons, *Bibracte*, now Autun; *Ale'sia*, famous for a siege; *Veson'*

9. What of Calpe and Abyla? 10. What did Lusitania embrace and what were some of its towns?

GAUL.—1. What is said of Gaul? 2 By what nations was it inhabited, and how divided? 3. What is said of the Gauls? 4. What rivers? 5. What towns in *Gallia Belgica*? 6. In *Gallia Lugdunensis*?

See *Map of the Roman Empire*. — What mountains divided Spain from Gaul? What islands were to the east of Spain? What strait on the south? What part of Spain was called *Tarracensis*? *Bætica*? *Lusitania*? How was *Tarraco* situated? *Saguntum*? *Numantia*? *Toletum*? *Gades*? *Cor'daba*? What towns in the south? In the east? In the west?

to, now Besauçon; *Lutetia*, now Paris; *Rotom'agus*, now Rouen: in Helvetia were *Aventicum*, now Avenches and *Tigurum*, now Zurich.

7. Some of the towns of Aquitaine were *Burdig'ala*, now Bordeaux; *Avaricum*, now Bourges; *Limo'num*, now Poitiers.

8. In Gallia Narbonensis were *Nemausus*, now Nismes, famous for a Roman amphitheatre, remains of which are still to be seen; *Tolo'sa*, now Toulouse; *Massilia*, now Marseilles; *Arela'te*, now Arles; *Vien'na*, now Vienne; *Narbo*, now Narbonne, which gave name to the province; *Forum Julii*, now Frejus, the birthplace of Agricola.

GERMANY.

1. Ancient Germany extended from the Rhenus or Rhine to the Vistula, and from the Codanian or Baltic sea to the Ister or Danube.

2. The ancient Germans consisted of various tribes or nations, and were a rude, superstitious, and warlike people.

3. Some of the principal nations were the *Sue'vi*, *Hermi'nes*, *Istæv'ones*, *Vin'dili* or *Vandals*, *Fris'i* or *Frisons*, *Aleman'ni*, *Sax'ons*, *Angles*, and *Cimbri*.

4. The principal rivers were the *Ister*, now Danube; the *Al'bis*, now Elbe; the *Visur'gis*, now Weser; the *V'adrus*, now Oder; and the *Vistula*.

5. A large portion of Germany was anciently covered by the *Hyrcean Forest*, which was of great extent, and included part of Switzerland and Transylvania. The *Thuringian Forest*, in the central part of Germany, now embraces a small part of it.

7. What towns in Aquitaine? 8. In Gallia Narbonensis?

GERMANY. — 1. What was the extent of ancient Germany?

2. What is said of the ancient Germans? 3. What were some of the principal nations? 4. Rivers? 5. What is said of the Hyrcanian Forest?

See *Map of the Roman Empire*. — In what part of Gaul were the Belgæ? In what part Narbonensis? Aquitaine? Lugdunensis? Helvetia? What ocean was west of Gaul? How was Colonia Agrippina situated? Lugdunum? Lutetia? Burdigala? Massilia?

What rivers bounded Germany on the east, west, and south? What rivers flowing to the north? What nations resided in the northern part? In the southern? In the eastern? In the western?

SARMA'TIA.

1. Sarmatia, a country anciently inhabited by various barbarous tribes, lay north of Dacia and the Euxine sea, and east of Germany.

2. The principal rivers were the *Vis'tula*, the *Borys'thenes*, now Dnieper; the *Tan'ai's*, now Don; the *Rha*, now Volga; and the *Rubo*, now Dwina.

3. Some of the towns were *Taphræ*, now *Perekop*; *Cherson'e'sus*, now Cherson; *Theodo'sia*, now Caffa.

DACIA.

1. Dacia included *Mæsia* in the south, and *Jaz'yges* in the west; and it was traversed by the Carpathian mountains in the north.

2. The principal rivers were the *Is'ter*, now Danube; the *Tibis'cus*, now Theis; the *Pyre'tus*, now Pruth; and the *Tyr'as*, now Dniester.

3. Some of the principal towns were *Ulpia Traja'na*, now Varhel; *Singidu'num*, now Belgrade; *Na-is'sus*, now Nissa, noted as the birthplace of Constantine the Great; *Sar'dica*, famous for a council; *Pons Traja'ni*, or Bridge of Trajan; *Nicop'olis*, now Nicopoli.

ILLYRICUM.

1. Illyricum was divided into *Panno'nia*, *Libur'nia*, and *Dalmatia*, and it had on the northwest *Nor'icum*, *Rhæ'tia*, and *Vindel'i'cia*, which are sometimes considered as belonging to Germany.

2. The principal rivers were the *Is'ter*, now Danube; the *Dra'vus*, now Drave; and the *Sa'rus*, now Save.

SARMATIA. — 1. What is said of Sarmatia? 2. What rivers? 3. Towns?

DACIA. — 1. What did Dacia include? 2. What rivers? 3. Towns?

ILLYRICUM. — 1. How was Illyricum divided? 2. What rivers?

See Map of the Roman Empire. — How is Sarmatia bounded? Where was Taurica? What towns in Taurica? What rivers in Sarmatia?

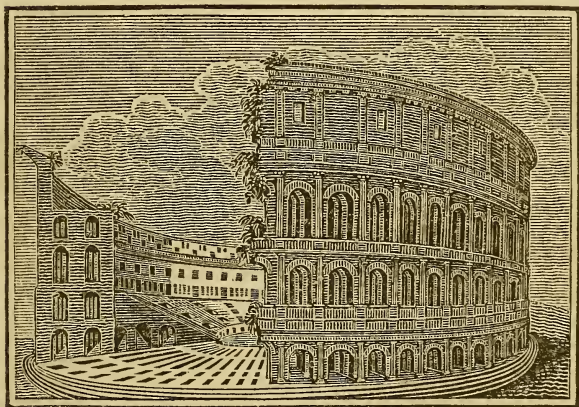
See Map of the Roman Empire. — How was Dacia bounded? How was Mæsia situated? Jazyges? Getæ? What rivers flowed through the southern part of Dacia? What rivers flowed into the Ister? How was Ulpia Trajana situated? Sardi-ca? Naissus? What towns on the Ister?

3. Some of the principal towns were *Salona*, the birth-place of the emperor Diocletian; *Epidaurus*; *Vindobona*, now Vienna; *Carnuntum* and *Sirmium*.

4. In *Vindelicia* was *Augusta Vindelicorum*, now Augsburg; in *Noricum*, *Boiodurum*, now Passau; in *Rhætia*, *Brigantia*, now Brigentz.

- ITALY. -

Coliseum.



1. Italy, a celebrated and fine country, was known in ancient times by different names.

2. It was called *Italia*, or *Italy*, from the prince *Italus*; *Hesperia*, by the Greeks, because it was west of Greece; *Ausonia*, from the *Ausones*, a people of Latium; *Cenotria*, from *Cenotrus*, an Arcadian prince, who settled in Lucania; and *Saturnia*, from its having been the fabled residence of Saturn, during the golden age.

3. Towns? 4. What towns in Vindelicia &c.?

ITALY. — 1. What is said of Italy? 2. By what different names has it been known?

See Map of the Roman Empire. — How was Illyricum bounded? How was Vindelicia situated? Rhætia? Noricum? Pannonia? What rivers in Illyricum? How was Salona situated? Brigantia? What towns on the Ister? What ones on the Adriatic sea?

3. The northern part was called *Cisalpine Gaul*, and the remainder *Italy Proper*; though a portion in the south was, at one period, called *Magna Græcia*, from its containing Greek colonies.

4. The three great Italian islands, *Sicily*, *Sardinia*, and *Corsica*, retain their ancient names.

5. The inhabitants of Italy were called *Romans*, from Rome, the chief city. They were distinguished for their warlike achievements, and for their eminence in literature and the arts.

CISALPINE GAUL.

6. Cisalpine Gaul (called also *Gallia Togata*, because the natives wore the Roman *toga*,) comprehended that part of the country which was north of Etruria and Umbria, and included *Liguria*, in the southwest, and *Venetia*, and *Histria*, in the east.

7. The *Pa'dus*, called also the *Erid'anus*, now Po, was the great river of Cisalpine Gaul, and divided the country into two parts, the northern being called *Transpada'na*, and the southern *Cispada'na*.

8. Some of the other rivers were the *Ath'esis*, now Adige; the *Ad'dua*, now Adda; also the *Tici'nus*, now Ticino, and the *Tre'bia*; the two last celebrated for the victories of Hannibal. The *Ru'bicon*, a small stream, which separated Cisalpine Gaul from Italy Proper, was rendered famous by being passed by Cæsar, in violation of the authority of the Roman government, when he commenced the enterprise of making himself master of the empire.

9. The principal lakes of Cisalpine Gaul, were *Verba'nus*, now Maggiore; *La'rius*, now Como; and *Bena'cus*, now Garda.

-
3. How was it divided? 4. What islands? 5. What is said of the inhabitants? 6. What did Cisalpine Gaul comprehend? 7. What is said of the Padus, or Po? 8. What other rivers, and what is said of the Rubicon? 9. What lakes?

See Map of Italy. — In what part of Italy was Cisalpine Gaul? How was Liguria situated? Venetia? Histria? Bruttii? Calabria? Etruria? Umbria? Lucania? Picenum? Latium? Apulia? Campania and Samnium? What three great islands belong to Italy? How is Sicily situated? Sardinia? Corsica? Ilva? The Æolian Islands? Capræ? What rivers in the north of Italy? What ones in the middle and south? What lakes in Cisalpine Gaul? What sea was west of Italy? What one east? What gulf on the southeast? Where the Ligustic gulf? The gulf of Tergeste? By what strait was Italy separated from Sicily?

10. Some of the towns in *Histria* and *Venetia*, were *Tergeste*, now Trieste ; *Aquileia*, famous for having been the residence of some of the Roman emperors, and for an obstinate resistance against Attila, the king of the Huns ; *Patavium*, now Padua, noted as the birthplace of the historian Livy ; *Vero'na*, as the birthplace of the poet Catullus and Pliny the naturalist, and for its amphitheatre ; *Trien'tum*, now Trent.

11. West of *Venetia* and north of the Po, were *Mantua*, near which was the village of *Andes*, noted as the birthplace of the poet Virgil ; *Co'mum*, now Como, as the birthplace of the younger Pliny ; *Brix'ia*, now Brescia ; *Mediolanum*, now Milan : *Tici'num*, now Pavia ; *Augus'ta Taurinorum*, now Turin.

12. To the south of the Po, were *Placen'tia*, now Piacenza ; *Mu'tina*, now Modena, noted for the siege of Brutus by Antony ; *Bono'nia*, now Bologna ; *Parmu* ; also *Raven'na*, noted for having been the seat of the emperors of the Western Empire, and for its ancient port and arsenal, though it is now three miles from the sea.

13. In *Ligu'ria*, were *Gen'ua*, now Genoa ; *Monæ'cus*, now Monaco ; and *Nice*.

. ITALY PROPER. .

14. Italy Proper comprised *Etru'ria*, *Um'bria*, *Picenum*, *Latium*, *Sam'nium*, *Camp'ania*, *Apulia*, *Luca'nia*, or *Æno'tria*, *Cala'bria*, and the *Bru'tii*. A considerable portion of the south of Italy was called *Magna Græcia*, because it contained many Greek colonies.

15. Some of the largest rivers were the *Ti'ber*, famous for passing by the city of Rome ; the *Ar'nus*, now Arno ; the *Vultur'nus*, now Volturmo ; and the *Au'fidus*, now Ofanto. — Lake *Thrasyme'nus* or *Trasime'nus*, now Perugia, is noted for a victory of Hannibal. -

16. Some of the principal towns of *Etruria*, were *Pi'sæ* now Pisa, once noted for commerce ; *Floren'tia*, now Florence ; *Lu'ca*, now Lucca ; *Clu'sium*, famous for its siege by the Gauls, under Brennus ; *Ve'i'i*, for having been a rival of Rome, and for its capture by Camillus.

17. In *Um'bria*, were *Arim'inum*, now Rimini ; *Spole'tium*, now Spoleto ; *Interam'na*, noted as the birthplace of the historian Tacitus.

18. In *Pice'num*, were *Anco'na* ; *As'culum*, now Ascoli

10. What towns in Histria and Venetia? 11. What ones west of Venetia and north of the Po? 12. What ones south of the Po? 13. What ones in Liguria? 14. What did Italy Proper comprise? 15. What rivers? 16. What towns in Etruria? 17. In Umbria? 18. In Picenum?

noted for the defeat of Pyrrhus by Fabricius ; *Sul'mo*, now Sulmona, as the birthplace of the poet Ovid ; on the south border was *Ti'bur*, now Tivoli, famous for its villas.

19. In *Latium*, was the great city of *Rome*, situated on the Tiber, and built on seven hills. It was the capital of the Roman Empire, to which it gave name, and was, for a long time, the largest and most powerful city in the world, and renowned in arts and arms. It now contains many monuments of its ancient greatness, the most remarkable of which is the *Colise'um*.

20. The seven hills on which Rome was built, were the *Palatine*, *Capitoline*, *Quirinal*, *Viminal*, *Esquiline*, *Cælian*, and *Aventine*.

21. On the Capitoline hill the *Capitol* was built ; and here also was the *Tarpe'ian Rock*, down which the Romans threw their condemned criminals.

22. Some other towns of *Latium*, were *Os'tia*, noted as the port of Rome ; *Al'ba Lon'ga*, for having been once a rival of Rome ; *Ar'dea*, as the capital of the Ru'tuli ; *Antium* and *Prænes'te*, for temples of Fortune the former also as the capital of the Volsci ; *Tus'culum*, for a villa of Cicero ; *Arpi'num*, as the birthplace of Marius and Cicero.

23. *Cap'ua*, the capital of *Campania*, was noted as a luxurious city ; *Neap'olis*, now Naples, first called *Parthen'ope*, from the name of one of the Sirens who is fabled to have lived there, was the favorite residence of Virgil.

24. Some of the other towns of *Campania* and *Samnium*, were *Cu'mæ*, noted as the residence of the Cumæan Sibyl ; *Pute'oli* and *Ba'iæ*, (near the lake and cave of *Aver'nus*, where was the fabulous descent to hell,) for baths and mineral waters ; *Beneven'tum*, now Benevento, for the defeat of Pyrrhus, and for remains of ancient sculpture ; *Al'lifæ*, for pottery ; *Faler'num*, for wine ; *Vena'frum*, for olives, *Cau'dium*, for the ignominious defeat of the Romans by the Samnites ; *No'la*, for the defeat of Hannibal, and the invention of bells ; *Hercula'neum* and *Pompe'ii*, for their destruction by an eruption of Vesuvius.

25. In *Apulia*, were *Can'næ*, celebrated for the greatest victory of Hannibal over the Romans ; *Venu'sia*, as the birthplace of the poet Horace ; *Luce'ria*, for wool.

26. In *Calabria*, were *Brundu'sium*, now Brin'disi, noted for its harbor, as the place of embarkation to Greece, and

19. What towns in Latium ? 20 On what hills was Rome built ?

21. What is said of Capitoline hill ? 22. What other towns in Latium ? 23. What is said of Capua and Neapolis ? 24. What other towns in Campania and Samnium ? 25. What towns in Apulia ? 26. In Calabria ?

for the death of Virgil; *Taren'tum*, now Tarento, for commerce; *Mati'num*, for bees.

27. In *Luca'nia*, were *Pæs'tum*, once noted for roses now for ruins; *Metapon'tum*, for a school of Pythagoras; *Syb'aris*, for the effeminacy of its inhabitants.

28. In the *Bruttii*, were *Croto'na*, noted for a school of Pythagoras; *Metaw'rus*, a town and small river, for the defeat of the Carthaginian General *As'drubal*. -

29. The four principal *Roman Roads* were the *Via Appia*, from Rome by Capua to Brundisium; the *Via Flamin'ia*, from Rome to Ariminum; the *Via Aure'lia*, by the coast of Etruria, to Liguria and Gaul, near Nice; and the *Via Clau'dia*, which branched off from the *Via Flaminia*, near Rome, and proceeding through the more inland part of Etruria, joined the *Via Aurelia* at Luca.

ITALIAN ISLANDS.

30. **SICILY**, the largest and most important island in the Mediterranean, was, on account of its fertility, esteemed one of the granaries of the Roman Empire.

31. It was anciently called *Sica'nia*, from the *Sica'ni*, who at one period possessed it; and *Trina'cria*, from its having three promontories at its three angles, *Pelo'rum*, in the north, *Pachy'num*, in the south, and *E'ryx*, or *Lilybæ'um*, in the west.

32. Each of the promontories had a celebrated temple; at Pelorum was that of Neptune; at Pachynum, that of Apollo; and near Lilybæum, on Mount Eryx, that of Venus.

33. Near the east end of Sicily is the famous volcano of *Mount Ætna*, which has been celebrated from the earliest ages, and which was represented by the ancient poets as the forge of Vulcan, the god of fire, who here employed his workmen, the Cyclops, in fabricating thunderbolts for Jupiter.

34. The poets also fabled that the giant Typhœ'us, or Typhon, was buried under Sicily, Pelorum and Pachynum being placed on each arm, Lilybæum on his feet, and Ætna on his head; and that the earthquakes and eruptions of the mountain were caused by his attempts to move.

35. *Mount Hy'bla*, north of Syracuse, was famous for

27. What towns in Lucania? 28. In the Bruttii? 29. What were the four principal Roman roads? 30. What is said of Sicily? 31. By what other names was it known? 32. What temples were on the three promontories? 33. What is said of Mount Ætna? 34. What else was fabled by the poets? 35. What is said of Mount Hybla and the plain of Enna?

honey ; the plain of *En'na*, and the lake *Pergus*, in the interior, for the carrying away of *Pros'erpine*, by Pluto, to the shades below.

36. The whirlpool of *Charyb'dis*, on the coast of Sicily, in the Sicilian strait, and the promontory or high rock of *Scylla*, opposite to it on the shore of Italy, were proverbial among the ancients as objects of terror ; but they are now little dreaded.

37. *Syr'acuse*, the ancient metropolis of Sicily, was a great, commercial, and powerful city, memorable for the defeat of the Athenians, for its siege by the Romans, and for the exploits of Archimedes in its defence.

38. Some of the other towns were *Agrigentum*, now Girgenti, noted for a temple of Jupiter ; *Lilybæum*, now Marsala, for its siege by the Romans in the first Punic war ; *Cat'ana*, now Catania, for a temple of Ceres ; *Drepanum*, now Trapani, for the death of Anchi'ses ; *Agyr'ium*, as the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus ; *Panormus*, now Palermo ; *Messa'na*, now Messina ; *Leont'ini*, now Lentini.

39. **SARDINIA** was called by the Greeks *Ichnu'sa*, from the fancied resemblance of its form to the print of a foot.

40. It was noted for its unwholesome air and bitter herbs ; and from its inhabitants, the forced or grinning laugh, called the *Sardonic*, took its name. The principal town was *Car'al'is*, now Cagliari.

41. *Corsica*, called by the Greeks *Cyr'nos*, was noted for its yew trees and bitter honey.

42. *Mel'ite*, or *Mel'ita*, now Malta, was noted for the shipwreck of St. Paul on his voyage to Rome.

43. The *Æolian Islands*, now Lipari Islands, were nam-

36. What is said of Charybdis and Scylla ? 37. Syracuse ? 38. What other towns ? 39. What is said of Sardinia ? 40. For what was it noted ? 41. What of Corsica ? 42. Melite ? 43. The Æolian Islands ?

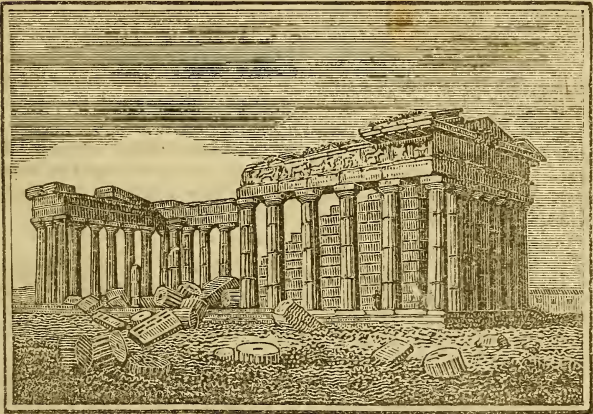
See Map of Italy. — How was Tergeste situated ? Aquileia ? Patavium ? Verona ? Tridentum ? Ravenna ? Mantua ? Mutina ? Placentia ? Mediolanum ? Comum ? Genua ? Nice ? Pisa ? Præneste ? Ardea ? Tusculum ? Capua ? Neapolis ? Beneventum ? Nola ? Cannæ ? Venusia ? Brundisium ? Tarentum ? Metapontum ? Sybaris ? Crotona ? Scylla ? In what part of Sicily was the promontory of Pelorum ? Pachynum ? Lilybæum ? How is Ætna situated ? Syracuse ? Agrigentum ? Panormus ? Catana ? Enna ? Drepanum ? In what direction from Sicily was Carthage ? In what part of Sardinia was Caralis ?

ed from Æolus, the fabled god of the winds, who was said to reside here. They were also called the *Vulcanian Islands*, from Vulcan, the god of fire, on account of their volcanoes.

44. Between Corsica and Etruria was the island of *Ilva*, now Elbe; near Naples was *Ca'preæ*, now Capri, noted for the cruelties and debaucheries of 'Tiberius.

— GREECE. —

The Parthenon.



1. GREECE, the most renowned country in the world, with regard to literature and the arts, was very inconsiderable in extent; and, exclusive of Macedonia and Epirus, it little exceeded, in size, the half of the state of New York.

2. Its general aspect is rugged and mountainous; but it abounds in beautiful scenery. Its rivers, though much celebrated by the poets, are only small streams.

3. It is bounded on all sides by the sea, except the north; its coasts are indented by numerous bays or gulfs; and no country of antiquity was more favorably situated for holding commerce with other ancient nations.

4. It comprised many small independent states, which

44. What other islands?

GREECE. — 1. What is said of Greece? 2. What of the aspect of the country and what of its rivers? 3. What of its situation? 4. What of its political condition?

had different kinds of government; though, for a considerable time, republican forms were prevalent.

5. Greece comprehended *Thes'saly*, *Greece Proper*, and the *Peloponne'sus*, together with numerous islands: in the most extensive sense, it included also *Macedo'nia* and *Epi'rus*; and the Greeks established colonies in *Thrace*, *Asia Minor*, *Italy*, and *Sicily*.

6. The Romans, after having conquered Greece, divided the country into two provinces; *Acha'ia*, which comprised Greece Proper and the Peloponnesus, and of which the capital was Cor'inth; and *Macedonia*, which included Thessaly, Epirus, and Macedonia, and of which the capital was Thessaloni'ca.

7. Greece was called by the natives *Hellas*, and the inhabitants *Helle'nes*; but by the poets they were often called *Dan'ai*, *Pelas'gi*, *Argi'vi*, *Achi'vi*, *Achæ'i*, &c.

8. With regard to genius, literature, the arts, love of liberty, and heroism, the Greeks were unrivalled among the nations of antiquity. Their language is esteemed the most perfect that was ever spoken, and their writings the finest models of taste.

THRACE.

1. Thrace, a barbarous country mostly in the interior, did not properly form a part of Greece, though it had many Greek colonies on its coast.

2. On the Thracian Bosphorus was the famous city of *Byzan'tium*, now Constantinople.

3. *Ses'tos*, on the western shore of the Hellespont, and *Aby'dos*, on the eastern shore opposite, were noted for being situated where Xerxes built his famous bridge of boats, and where Leander was drowned in swimming across the strait to visit his mistress Hero.

4. Some of the other towns were *Abde'ra*, noted as the

5. What did it comprehend? 6. How was Greece divided after its conquest by the Romans? 7. What were the inhabitants called? 8. What is said of the Greeks?

THRACE.—1. What is said of Thrace? 2. What city on the Thracian Bosphorus? 3. What is said of Sestos and Abydos? 4. What other towns?

See *Map of Greece*.—How was Macedonia situated? Epirus? Thessaly? Peloponnesus? The island of Crete? Eubœa? What islands on the west coast of Greece? Where the gulf of Corinth? The Saronic gulf? The Thermaic gulf? What gulf on the south of the Peloponnesus? What gulfs on the east coast of Greece?

birthplace of Democ'ritus, the laughing philosopher ; *Apollo'nia*, now Sizeboli, for a temple of Apollo ; *Philippop'olis*, now Filippopoli, named from Philip of Macedon ; *Adrianop'olis*, now Adrianople.

5. The principal islands near the coast of Thrace were *Tha'sos*, now Thaso, famous for marble and gold ; *Samothra'ce*, now Samotraki, for the mysteries of the Cabi'ri ; and *Im'bros*, now Imbro

MACEDONIA.

1. The kingdom of Macedo'nia, or Mac'edon, was but little known in history before the time of Philip and Alexander ; it had not, till then, formed one of the confederate states of Greece ; and its inhabitants were regarded by the Greeks as barbarians. In Philip's time, the kingdom consisted of Macedonia, Thessaly, Epirus, and Thrace.

2. *Athos*, a remarkable mountain, on the southeast of Macedonia, extending into the sea like a promontory, is now noted for its monasteries.

3. Some of the principal rivers were the *Dri'lo*, now Drino, *Stry'mon*, *Ax'ius*, *Astræ'us*, *Haliac'mon*, and *Ao'us*.

4. *Edes'sa*, now Vodina, was once the capital and the residence of the kings ; afterwards *Pell'a*, now Jenitza, which was noted as the birthplace of Philip and Alexander.

5. *Thessaloni'ca*, now Salonica, both in ancient and modern times a large commercial city, became the capital of Macedonia, after it was reduced to a Roman province, and to the Christian converts here St. Paul addressed two epistles.

6. *Philip'pi* was famous for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius ; and it is also well known in the travels and epistles of St. Paul ; and *Beræ'a*, now Veri'a, for the commendation bestowed on the inhabitants for their diligence in searching the Scriptures.

7. *Olyn'thus*, *Potidæ'a*, *Metho'ne*, and *Amphip'olis*, were noted for contests between Philip and the Athenians ; *Pyd'na*, for the final defeat of the Macedonians ; *Stagi'ra*, as the birthplace of Aristotle, who is thence called the

5. What islands ?

MACEDONIA. — 1. What is said of the kingdom of Macedonia ?

2. Of Mount Athos ? 3. What rivers ? 4. What is said of

Edessa and Pella ? 5. Thessalonica ? 6. Philippi and Beræa ?

7. What other towns, and for what noted ?

See *Map of the Roman Empire*. — How was Thrace situated ? What seas bordered upon it ? How was Byzantium situated ? Abdera ? Philippopolis ? Adrianopolis ?

Stag'irite; *Dyrrach'ium*, now Durazzo, as a port much frequented by the Romans, being nearly opposite to Brundisium, in Italy, and for an engagement between the armies of Cæsar and Pompey.

EPIRUS.

1. Epirus, which now forms a part of Albania, was separated from Thessaly and Macedonia by the celebrated mountainous range of *Pindus*, which was sacred to the Muses.

2. The principal divisions were *Chao'nia*, *Thespro'tia*, and *Molos'sis*: the last was famous for a race of dogs employed in hunting.

3. *Acarna'nia*, which was separated from this country by the Ambracian gulf, is sometimes considered as belonging to Epirus, and sometimes to Greece Proper.

4. The rivers were the *Achelo'us*, *Arach'tus*, *Ach'eron*, and *Cocy'tus*. The last two were classed by the poets among the infernal rivers.

5. Some of the towns were *Ambra'cia*, now Arta, noted as the royal city of Pyrrhus, the famous king of Epirus; *Dodo'na*, for its oracle and grove of oaks; *Buthro'tum*, now Butrinto.

THESSALY.

1. Thessaly consisted mostly of an extensive and fertile valley, surrounded by lofty mountains; by *Olym'pus* on the north, by *Pin'dus* on the west, and by *Æ'ta*, *O'thrys*, *Os'sa*, and *Pel'ion* on the south and east.

2. The mountains of Thessaly were celebrated in an

EPIRUS. — 1. What is said of Epirus? 2. What were its divisions?
3. What is said of Acarnania? 4. Rivers? 5. What were some of the towns of Epirus?

THESSALY. — 1. What is said of Thessaly, and by what was it surrounded? 2. What is mentioned of the mountains of Thessaly?

See Map of Greece. — What gulf on the southeast coast of Macedonia? What rivers in Macedonia? What the situation of Mount Athos? How was Pella situated? Edessa? Thessalonica? Olynthus? Potidæa? Stagira? Methone and Pydna? Beræa? Philippi? Amphipolis?

See Map of Greece. — What part of Epirus was Chaonia? Molossis? Thesprotia? By what mountains was Epirus separated from Thessaly and Macedonia? Where the gulf of Ambracia? What rivers in Epirus? How was the town of Ambracia situated? Buthrotum? What other towns in Epirus?

cient fable. *Olympus* was represented by the poets as reaching to the heavens, and as having on its summit the court of Jupiter. The giants are said to have heaped *Ossa* upon *Pelion*, in order to scale the heavens.

3. The principal river of Thessaly was the *Pe'neus*, now Peneo; and near its mouth was the vale of *Tem'pe*, which was greatly celebrated among the ancients for its picturesque and beautiful scenery.

4. Thessaly was the country of the fabulous monsters called *Centaur's*, half men and half horses, whose battle with the *Lap'ithæ* is celebrated by the ancient poets.

5. *Thermopylæ*, a narrow defile or pass between Mount *Æta* and the sea, leading from Thessaly to Locris and Phocis, is famous for a stand made against the Persian army by the Spartans under Leonidas, and also for being one of the places where the council of the Amphictyons met; *Delphi* was the other.

6. Some of the towns of Thessaly were *Laris sa*, the royal city of Achilles, and now a considerable town; *Magne'sia*, capital of a district of the same name; *Phlhi'a*, the town of the Myrmidons; *Iol'chos*, the city of Jason, who commanded the Argonauts; *Aph'etæ*, the port from which the Argonauts sailed; *Pharsa'liæ*, famous for the great victory of Cæsar over Pompey; *Cynoceph'ale*, for the defeat of the Macedonians by the Romans; *Hyp'ata*, for magic; *Melibæ'a*, for dyeing wool.

GREECE PROPER.

1. Greece Proper, (in modern times *Livadia*,) situated between the Saronic gulf and the gulf of Corinth, on the south, and Thessaly and Epirus on the north, comprised the following small countries, namely, *Attica*, *Bœotia*, *Meg'aris*, *Pho'cis*, *Do'ris*, *Lo'cris*, *Æto'lia*, and *Acarna'nia*.

2. The most celebrated of these countries was *Attica*, noted for containing the city of Athens, and for the genius of its inhabitants; hence the proverbial phrases, *Attic wit* and *Attic salt*.

3. What river and vale? 4. What fabulous inhabitants? 5. What is said of Thermopylæ? 6. What towns in Thessaly, and for what noted?

GREECE PROPER. — 1. What did Greece Proper comprehend?
2. What is said of Attica?

See *Map of Greece*. — What gulfs on the east and south of Thessaly? What mountains in the country and on its borders? What rivers? How was Tempe situated? Larissa? Pharsalia? Iolchos? Magnesia? Thermopylæ?

3. *Bœotia* was more fertile than *Attica*, but the air was thick and foggy; and the inhabitants were represented as phlegmatic and dull.

4. *Parnas'sus*, a celebrated mountain in *Phocis*, was sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*. Between its two summits was the *Castalian spring*, the waters of which were represented to have the power of inspiring those who drank them with the true fire or spirit of poetry.

5. In *Bœotia*, were *Mount Cithæ'ron*, famous for being the place where the infant *Æd'ipus* was exposed, and where *Actæ'on* was torn in pieces by his own dogs; and *Mount Hel'icon*, sacred to *Apollo* and the *Muses*, near the foot of which was the verse-inspiring fountain of *Hippoc're'ne*, said to have been made by the hoof of the winged horse *Peg'asus*.

6. In *Attico*, near *Athens*, were the small mountains of *Hymet'tus*, noted for honey, and *Pentel'icus*, for marble.

7. Among the small rivers of this country may be mentioned the *Achel'ous* and *Eve'nus*, in the western part; the *Cephis'sus* and *Aso'pus*, in the eastern; also the small rivulets *Cephis'sus* and *Ilis'sus*, noted for passing by the city of *Athens*.

8. *Ath'ens*, the capital of *Attica*, was the most renowned city of *Greece*, and for a long time the most celebrated seat of learning and the arts in the world; and it gave birth to many of the most eminent men of antiquity.

9. It now contains far more interesting remains of ancient refinement and splendor than any other place in *Greece*. A considerable portion of the *Acropolis*, or *citadel*, is still existing, which includes the *Par'thenon*, or *Temple of Minerva*, the grandest display of *Athenian* magnificence.

10. *Mar'athon*, in *Attica*, was famous for the memorable

3. What is said of *Bœotia*? 4. *Parnassus*? 5. What mountains were in *Bœotia*, and for what celebrated? 6. What mountains in *Attica*, and for what celebrated? 7. What rivers in *Greece Proper*? 8. What is said of *Athens*? 9. What of the remains of its ancient magnificence? 10. What of *Marathon* and *Eleusis*?

See *Map of Greece*.—How was *Attica* situated? *Ætolia*? *Bœotia*? *Doris*? *Acarnania*? *Locris*? *Phocis*? *Megaris*? What island east of *Attica* and *Bœotia*? What rivers in *Ætolia*? In *Bœotia*? What lake in *Bœotia*? How was *Mount Parnassus* situated? *Helicon*? How was *Athens* situated? *Marathon*? *Eleusis*? *Thebes*? *Chæronea*? *Platæa*? *Delphi*? *Naupactus*? *Calydon*? *Actium*?

defeat of the Persians by the Athenians; *Eleu'sis*, near the borders of Megaris, for the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries.

11. In *Bœotia*, were *Thebes*, the capital, noted as the birthplace of Epaminon'das and Pindar; *Platœ'a*, *Corone'a*, *Leuc'tra*, and *Chærone'a*, for battles of the Greeks; *Orchom'enus*, for a temple of the Graces; *Lebade'a*, for the cave of Trophonius; *As'cra*, as the birthplace of the poet Hesiod; *Au'lis*, for the detention of the Grecian fleet in the expedition against Troy.

12. In *Pho'cis*, were *Del'phi*, the capital, famous for its oracle, and for the temple of Apollo, near which the Pythian games were celebrated; *Antiç'yra*, noted (like another town of the same name in Thessaly) for hellebore, the great remedy for madness among the ancients.

13. In *Ætolia*, were *Ther'mus*, the capital; *Naupac'tus*, now Lepanto, noted as a naval station; *Cal'ydon*, as the residence of Melea'ger, and the scene of a famous boar hunt.

14. In *Acar'nanian*, was *Ac'tium*, on the Ambracian gulf, famous for the memorable naval victory which Augustus obtained over Antony and Cleopatra, and which put an end to the Roman commonwealth.

PELOPONNESUS.

1. The Peloponnesus, now the Morea, is a celebrated mountainous peninsula, connected with the continent by the narrow isthmus of Corinth; and its ancient name signifies the *Island of Pelops*.

2. Its modern name, *More'a*, is said to have been derived from the mulberry tree (Greek *μορτα*, Latin *morus*), with which it abounds, or from the resemblance of its shape to that of the mulberry leaf.

3. It comprised the following small countries, namely, *Acha'ia*, *E'lis*, *Messe'nia*, *Laco'nia*, *Ar'golis*, and *Arca'dia*.

4. *Laconia* was the most powerful state of the Peloponnesus, and its inhabitants were celebrated for their military character, and for their habit of expressing their ideas in few words; hence the proverbial phrases, *Laconic style*, and *Laconic answer*.

5. *Arcadia*, an elevated and mountainous district, which

11. What towns were there in Bœotia, and for what noted?

12. In Phocis? 13. In Ætolia? 14. In Acarnania?

PELOPONNESUS. — 1. What is said of the Peloponnesus? 2. From what is the name of Morea derived? 3. What did the Peloponnesus comprise? 4. What is said of Laconia? 5. Arcadia?

occupied the central part, was the celebrated pastoral country of the poets.

6. The principal mountains were *Tayg'etus*, in Laconia (7,910 feet high), noted for the celebration of the orgies of Bacchus; *Cyllé'ne*, as the birthplace of Mercury; *Mæn'alus* and *Lycæ'us*, in Arcadia, sacred to Pan: the largest rivers, the *Euro'tas* and *Alphe'us*.

7. *Cor'inth*, the capital of *Achaia*, on the isthmus of Corinth, was famous for commerce, wealth, and the arts, and for the celebration of the Isthmian games in its vicinity, in honor of Neptune.

8. It had two ports, *Lechæ'um* and *Cen'chrea*, and a citadel on a lofty hill, called *Acrocorin'thus*.

9. In *Elis*, were *Elis*, the capital, also *Olym'pia*, famous for the statue of Jupiter, one of the seven wonders of the world, and for being the place where the Olympic games were celebrated, after the expiration of every four years, in honor of Jupiter.

10. There were four public and solemn games in Greece, namely, the *Olym'pic*, *Pyth'ian*, *Ne'mean*, and *Isth'mian*; which consisted chiefly of athletic exercises, as leaping, boxing, wrestling, and running.

11. Of these games, the Olympic, which were celebrated after the completion of every four years, were the most famous, and from them the Greeks computed their time, the space intervening between one celebration and another being called an *Olympiad*.

12. In *Messenia*, were *Messe'ne*, the capital; *Py'los*, now *Navar'ino*, the city of Nestor; and *Metho'ne*.

13. In *Laconia*, were *Spar'ta*, or *Lacedæ'mon*, a powerful city, famous for the institutions of Lycurgus, and for the hardy and warlike character of its inhabitants; also *Amyc'læ*, noted as the birthplace of Castor and Pollux.

14. In *Ar'golis*, were *Argos*, now Argo, the capital, noted for the death of Pyrrhus; *Myce'næ*, as the city of Agamemnon, who commanded the Greeks in the Trojan war; *Ne'mea*, or *Nemæ'a*, for the Nemean games, in honor of Hercules; *Epidau'rus*, now Pidaura, for the worship of Æsculapius; *Nau'plia*, now Napoli, as a naval station; *Ler'na*, for the destruction of the Lernean hydra by Hercules.

15. In *Arcadia*, were *Mantine'a*, noted for a great defeat

- 6 What mountains and rivers in the Peloponnesus? 7. What is said of Corinth? 8. What were its ports? 9. What towns in Elis? 10. What games were celebrated in Greece? 11. What is said of the Olympic games? 12. What towns in Messenia, and for what noted? 13. In Laconia? 14. What towns in Argolis? 15. In Arcadia?

of the Spartans by Epaminondas, who was here slain, *Megalopolis*, as the birthplace of Polybius; *Stymphalus*, a fountain and lake, as the fabled residence of the Harpies.

GREEK ISLANDS.

1. An important division of Greece consisted of islands, mostly situated in the *Ægæ'an* sea and on its borders; the two largest being *Crete* and *Eubæ'a*.

2. The islands lying in the *Ægæ'an* sea, north of *Crete*, were chiefly comprehended under two classes, namely, the *Cyclades*, and *Sporades*.

3. The cluster of islands lying in a circular form around *Delos*, were called *Cyclades*, from the Greek word *cyelos*, a circle; the term *Sporades* was applied to the islands lying more remote towards the eastern shore, annexed to Asia.

4. In the *Ionian* sea, on the west coast of Greece, were the islands of *Corcy'ra*, *Pax'us*, *Leuca'dia*, *Ith'aca*, *Cepha'le'nia*, and *Zacyn'thus*; and on the south of the *Peloponnesus*, *Cythe'ra*. These seven islands now form the *Ionian Republic*.

5. *Corcy'ra*, now *Corfu*, is noted for the shipwreck of *Ulysses* and the gardens of *Alcin'ous*; *Ithaca*, now *Theaki*, as the residence of *Ulysses*; *Leucadia* or *Leucas*, now *St. Maura*, for the promontory of *Leuca'te*, and the rock called the *Lover's Leap*, where the poetess *Sappho*, and other disappointed lovers threw themselves into the sea; *Cythe'ra*, now *Cerigo*, as an island sacred to *Venus*.

6. *Crete*, now *Candia*, was renowned among the ancients as the birthplace of *Jupiter*, who was said to have been nursed on the famous *Mount Ida*, situated in the central part of the island.

7. This island was also noted for the laws of *Minos*, king of *Crete*; for its *Labyrinth*, in which the *Minotaur* was imprisoned; for its hundred cities; and for the skill of its inhabitants in archery.

GREEK ISLANDS. — 1. What is said of the Greek islands? 2. How were they divided? 3. Which were the *Cyclades*, and which the *Sporades*? 4. What islands were there in the *Ionian* sea? 5. What is said of *Corcyra*, &c.? 6. What is said of *Crete*? 7. For what else was it noted?

See *Map of Greece*. — What gulfs on the north of *Peloponnesus*? What ones south? East? West? What rivers in *Peloponnesus*? How was *Achaia* situated? *Laconia*? *Arcadia*? *Elis*? *Argolis*? *Messenia*? How was *Corinth* situated? *Sparta*? *Argos*? *Mycenæ*? *Olympia*? *Pylos*? *Mantineia*? *Lerna*? *Nemea*?

8. *Eubœa*, now Negropont, is noted as next to Crete in size; *Salamis*, for the defeat of the Persian fleet by the Athenians, and as the birthplace of Ajax, Teucer, and Solon.

9. Some of the principal of the Cyclades were *An'dros*, *Te'nos*, *Ce'os*, *Cyth'nus*, *Seri'phus*, *Siph'nus*, *Me'los*, *I'os*, *Amor'gos*, *Nax'os*, *Pa'ros*, *Antip'aros* or *O-le'aros*, *Scy'ros*, *Myc'onus*, and *De'los*.

10. *Delos* was famous as the birthplace of Apollo and Diana, and for a celebrated altar and oracle of Apollo; *Naxos*, for the worship of Bacchus; *Paros*, for marble; *Antiparos*, for a grotto.

11. Of the islands on the coast of Asia, may be mentioned *Lesbos*, now Metelin, noted for wine and for the luxury of its inhabitants, and as the birthplace of Sappho and Pit'tacus; *Lem'nos*, for its Labyrinth, and as the residence of Vulcan; *Ten'edos*, as the place where the Grecian fleet was concealed in the expedition against Troy; *Chi'os*, now Scio, for wine; *Sam'os*, for the worship of Juno, and as the birthplace of Pythag'oras; *Cos*, as the birthplace of Hippoc'rates and Apel'les; *Pat'mos*, as the place to which St. John was banished.

12. *Rhodes* is noted for its celebrity in history, and for its *brazen Colossus*, dedicated to the sun, and accounted one of the seven wonders of the world.

13. The *seven wonders* of the ancient world were the *Pyramids* of Egypt, the *Statue of Jupiter* at Olympia, the *Colossus* at Rhodes, the *Mausole'um* at Halicarnassus, the *Temple of Diana* at Ephesus, the *Walls of Babylon*, and the *Royal Palace of Cyrus*; or, according to some, the *Tower* or *Pharos* at Alexandria.

8. What is said of Eubœa and Salamis? 9. What were the principal of the Cyclades? 10. What is said of Delos, Naxos, &c.? 11. What islands on the coast of Asia, and for what noted? 12. What is said of Rhodes? 13. What were the seven wonders of the world?

See Map of Greece. — How is Crete situated? In what part of it is Mount Ida? How is Cythera situated? Corcyra? What other islands are on the west coast of Greece? How is Eubœa situated? Salamis? Ægina? Lemnos? Scyros? Delos? What islands are near Delos?

See Map of Asia Minor. — How is Lesbos situated? Samos? Cos? Chios? Rhodes? Patmos?

ASIA.

- ASIA MINOR. -

1. Asia Minor, now Natolia, a country lying between the Mediterranean and Euxine seas, and having the Ægean sea on the west, and the Hellespont and Propontis on the northwest, comprised, in ancient times, many different states or provinces.

2. The western parts were occupied by Grecian colonies; the language of Greece was extensively spoken in Asia Minor; and many of the Greek philosophers, poets, and men of genius, were natives of this country.

3. The principal divisions of Asia Minor were *Pon'tus*, *Paphlago'nia* and *Bithyn'ia*, on the Euxine sea; *Tro'as*, *Mý'sia*, *Io'nia*, *Lyd'ia*, and *Ca'ria*, in the west; *Lý'cia*, *Pamphyl'ia*, *Pisid'ia*, and *Cilí'cia*, on the Mediterranean; *Phryg'ia*, *Lycæo'nia*, *Galat'ia*, and *Cappado'cia*, in the interior.

4. The countries of Mysia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia, were, at one period, united into one province, by the name of *Asia*, of which Ephesus was the capital.

5. The principal range of mountains is that of *Tau'rus*, in the eastern part; *Olym'pus* and *Tmo'lus* are considerable mountains towards the west. *Sip'yylus*, near Magnesia, was noted as the residence of Ni'obe; *Cor'ycus*, on the coast of Cilicia, for saffron, and the cave of Typhon; *I'da*, near Troy, as being the place where Paris adjudged to Venus the prize of beauty.

6. The three largest rivers were the *Ha'lys*, now Kizil-Ermak; the *Sanga'rius*, now Sakaria; and *Mæan'der*, now Meinder, famous for its windings.

7. The *Thermo'don* was noted for the residence of the warlike women, called the Amazons; the *Eurym'edon*, for the defeat of the Persians by Cimon; the *Grani'cus*, for

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- ASIA MINOR. — 1. What was the situation of Asia Minor?
2 What is said of it? 3. What were the divisions? 4. What formed the province of Asia? 5. What mountains in Asia Minor? 6. What the three largest rivers? 7. What other rivers are mentioned, and for what noted?

the first victory of Alexander over the Persians; the *Her' mus* and *Pacto'lus*, for flowing over golden sand; the *Scaman'der*, *Xan'thus*, and *Si'mo-is*, as small rivulets flowing through the plain of Troy.

8. In *Troas*, between Mount Ida and the sea, was *Troy* or *Ilium*, famous for a siege of ten years, which it sustained against the Greeks, and which has been immortalized by the genius of Homer.

9. In *Mysia*, were *Per'gamus*, on the *Ca-i'cus*, once the capital of a kingdom, noted as the royal city of *Eu'menes*, as the birthplace of Galen, and for its great library; *Lamp'sacus*, for the worship of *Pria'pus*; *Sigæ'um*, for the tomb of Achilles; *Aby'dos*, opposite to *Sestos*; *As'sos* and *Adramyttium*, mentioned in the travels of St. Paul.

10. *Ephesus*, in *Ionia*, was anciently a large and splendid city, the capital of the proconsular province of Asia, memorable in the travels and epistles of St. Paul, noted as the seat of one of the *Seven Churches* mentioned by St. John, and for the temple of Diana, one of the seven wonders of the world.

11. *Smyr'na*, anciently a rich commercial city, and now the largest in Natolia, was noted as one of the seven cities that claimed the honor of giving birth to Homer. The whole seven are enumerated in the following line:

“*Smyrna, Chios, Colophon, Salamis, Rhodus, Argos, Athenæ.*”

12. *Mile'tus*, once the capital of *Ionia*, a large city, was noted for its great commerce, for a temple and oracle of Apollo, as the birthplace of *Thales*, one of the *Seven Wise Men* of Greece, and of *Anaximander*.

13. Some other towns in *Ionia* were *Myc'a-le*, noted for a victory of the Greeks over the Persians; *Er'ythraë*, as the residence of one of the *Sibyls*; *Prie'ne*, as the birthplace of *Bias*, one of the *Seven Wise Men* of Greece; *Te'os*, as

8. What is said of Troy? 9. What towns were there in Mysia?
 10. What is said of Ephesus? 11. Smyrna? 12. Miletus?
 13. What other towns in Ionia, and for what noted?

See Map of Asia Minor. — What sea was on the north of Asia Minor? What one south? What one west? How was Propontis situated? What strait connected the Propontis with the Ægæan sea? What connected it with the Euxine? What islands lay west of Asia Minor? What island south? What countries of Asia Minor were situated on the Euxine? What ones on the Ægæan sea? What ones on the Mediterranean? What ones in the interior? What rivers flowed into the Ægæan sea? What ones into the Euxine? What ones into the Mediterranean? What ones into the Propontis?

the birthplace of the poet Anacreon ; *Clazom'en-e*, as the birthplace of Anaxagoras ; *Col'ophon*, as one of the towns which contended for the birth of Homer, and for the Colophonian cavalry.

14. In *Lyd'ia*, were *Sar'dis*, the capital, noted as the residence of the proverbially rich king Cræsus ; *Philadel'phia*, and *Thyati'ra*, together with Sardis, as seats of three of the Seven Churches ; *Magne'sia*, for the defeat of Anti'ochus the Great by Scipio.

15. The capital of *Caria* was *Halicarnas'sus*, famous for its *Mausole'um*, the tomb of king Mausolus, accounted one of the Seven Wonders of the World, also the birthplace of Herodotus, the father of history, Dionysius Halicarnassensis, the historian and critic, and Heraclitus, the weeping philosopher. *Cni'dus* was noted for a statue of Venus, and for a battle between the Athenians and Spartans.

16. In *Lycia*, was *Pat'ara*, noted for an oracle of Apollo.

17. In *Pamphylia* and *Pisidia*, were *Attali'a*, *Per'ga*, and *Antioch*, mentioned in the travels of St. Paul.

18. In *Cilicia*, were *Tar'sus*, the capital, on the Cydnus, once a large city, noted for the arts and sciences, and as the birthplace of St. Paul ; *Is'sus*, for a great victory of Alexander over Darius ; *Anchi'a-le*, for the tomb of the effeminate king Sardanapalus.

19. In *Phrygia*, were *Laodice'a*, the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia ; *Colos'sæ*, to whose inhabitants St. Paul addressed an epistle ; *Hierap'olis*, noted for hot-baths ; *Ip'sus*, for a famous battle between the surviving generals of Alexander, in which Antigonus was defeated and slain.

20. The eastern part of Phrygia was called *Lycæ'onia*, in which were *Ico'nium*, *Der'be*, and *Lys'tra*, mentioned in the travels of St. Paul.

21. In *Galatia*, were *Ancy'ra*, now Angora, and *Gor'dium*, where Alexander cut the Gordian knot.—To the Galatians, the inhabitants of this country, St. Paul addressed an epistle.

22. In *Bithynia*, were *Nicome'dia*, the capital, now Ismid ; *Nice*, now Isnik, also once the capital, noted for the first general council, which framed the Nicene Creed ; *Prusa*, now Bursa ; *Chalce'don*, famous for a council against the Eutychians ; *Libys'sa*, for the tomb of Hannibal ; *Heracle'a*, for its naval importance.

23. In *Paphlagonia*, was *Sino'pe*, which was the capital

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14. What ones in Lydia? 15. Caria? 16. Lycia? 17. Pamphylia and Pisidia? 18. What towns in Cilicia? 19. Phrygia? 20. Lycaonia? 21. Galatia? 22. Bithynia? 23. Paphlagonia?

of the kingdom of Pontus in the time of Mithridates, and was the birthplace of *Diogenes*, the Cynic philosopher.

24. In *Pontus*, were *Ama'sia*, noted as the birthplace of Mithridates the Great, and Strabo the geographer; *Trapezus*, now Trebisond, as a place of renown under the emperors of the Eastern empire; *Cer'asus*, now Keresoun, for giving name to cherries, which were first brought from this place to Rome; *Themis'cyra*, as a town of the Amazons; *Zela* or *Ze'lia*, as the place where Cæsar defeated Pharnaces with such rapidity, that he wrote the account of his victory to the senate in these three words, "Veni, vidi, vici," *I came, I saw, I conquered.*

25. In *Cappadocia*, were *Maz'aca*, the capital; *Coma'na*, noted for a temple of Bello'na; *Ty'ana*, as the birthplace of the impostor Apollonius; *Nazian'zus*, as the birthplace of Gregory Nazianzen.

26. *Cyprus*, a large and fertile island off the coast of Cilicia, was anciently sacred to Venus.

27. Some of the towns of Cyprus were *Sallamis*, noted as the chief city; *Pa'phos*, for the worship of Venus; and *Citium*, as the birthplace of the stoic philosopher Zeno.

COLCHIS, ARMENIA, MESOPOTAMIA, SYRIA, ARABIA.

1. **COLCHIS**, situated east of the Euxine sea, was famous as the scene of the Argonautic expedition, in search of the *golden fleece*, which was fabled to be guarded by bulls that breathed fire, and by a dragon that never slept.

2. One of the principal rivers was the *Pha'sis*, now Rione, from which the Argonauts are said to have brought away some large birds, hence called *pheasants*.

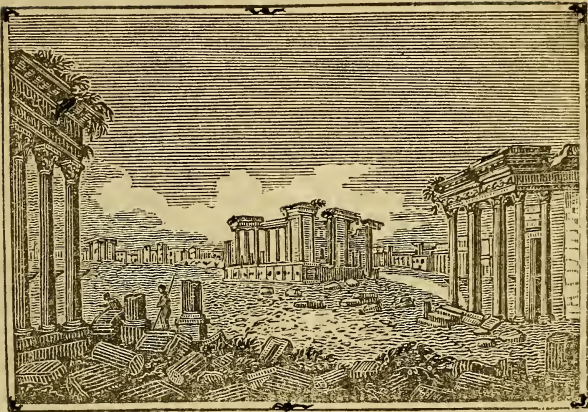
3. The chief towns of Colchis were *Æ'a*, the capital, and *Cy'ta*, noted for poisonous herbs, and for the birth of the sorceress *Mede'a*.

24. What towns in Pontus? 25. Cappadocia? 26. What is said of Cyprus? 27. What towns?

COLCHIS, ARMENIA, &c. — 1. What is said of Colchis? 2. What river? 3. Towns?

See Map of Asia Minor. — How was Troy situated? Pergamus? Nice? Prusa? What towns were on the Propontis? What ones on the Hellespont? How was Smyrna situated? Sardis? Philadelphia? Ephesus? Miletus? Halicarnassus? Patera? Tarsus? Issus? Iconium? Ipsi? Laodicea? Gordium? Heraclea? Sinope? Amasia? Trapezus? Zela? Cerasus? Mazaca? How is the island of Cyprus situated? Salamis? Paphos? Citium?

- Ruins of Palmyra. -



4. ARMENIA is a mountainous country, and contains the famous mountain *Ar'arat*, on which the ark has, by many, been supposed to have rested after the flood.

5. The *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, two of the largest and most celebrated rivers that were known to the ancients, have their sources in Armenia. In the eastern part was lake *Arsis'sa*, now Van.

6. The principal towns were *Artax'ata*, the capital; *Ami'da*, now Diarbekir; *Tigranocer'ta*, noted for its capture by Lucullus, who here found great treasure.

7. MESOPOTAMIA received its name from its situation between the two rivers, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*.

8. Some of the towns were *Edes'sa*, now Ourfa, supposed by many to have been *Ur of the Chaldees*; *Car'ra* (called *Haran* and *Charran* in the Bible), now Heren, noted as the place from which Abraham departed for Canaan, also for Sabianism, or the worship of heavenly bodies, and for the defeat and death of Crassus; *Nis'ibis* and *Circe'sium*, once important frontier towns of the Roman empire.

9. SYRIA comprehended all the country lying between the Mediterranean and Mesopotamia and Arabia, including

4. What is said of Armenia? 5. What rivers? 6. Towns?

7. What is said of Mesopotamia? 8. What towns? 9. What is said of Syria?

Phœnicia and *Palestine*. — For a description of the latter see *Scripture Geography*.

10. The principal mountains are those of *Leb'anon*, or *Lib'anus*, and *Antilib'anus*; the largest rivers, the *Euphrates* and *Orontes*.

11. *Damas'cus*, once the capital of the kingdom of Syria, and one of the most ancient cities in the world, is celebrated in both sacred and profane history; and it is noted for giving name to the *damascene* or *damson* plum, the *damask* rose, and *damask* silks and linens.

12. *Anti'och*, near the mouth of the *Orontes*, was once a very large and splendid city, and the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria.

13. *Palmy'ra*, supposed to be the same city as *Tadmor* in the wilderness, is famous for having been the residence of queen *Zenobia*, who had for her secretary *Longinus*, and who was taken captive by the Roman emperor *Aurelian*. Here, and also at the site of *Heliop'olis*, now *Balbec*, are now found most magnificent ruins of temples of the *Sun* and other edifices.

14. *Samos'ata*, was noted as the birthplace of *Lucian*, *Hierap'olis*, now *Bombouch*, for the worship of the Syrian goddess *Atar'gatis*; *Eme'sa*, now *Hems*, for a temple of *Heliogabalus* or the *Sun*; *Apame'a*, now *Famieh*, and *Epi'phania*, now *Hamah*, as important cities; *Daph'ne*, a grove near *Antioch*, for the worship of *Venus*.

15. The chief cities of *Phœnicia*, were *Tyre*, now *Sur*, and *Si'don*, now *Saida*, both famous in history, and noted for their antiquity and for commerce. — The *Phœnicians* were the reputed inventors of glass, purple, and coinage; and the invention of letters has also been attributed to them, as well as to the *Egyptians*.

16. *ARABIA* is commonly considered as divided into three parts, namely, *Arabia Petræa*, or *Stony*, *Arabia Deserta*, or *Desert*, and *Arabia Felix*, or *Happy*.

17. *Arabia Petræa*, comprising the northwest portion of the country, and bordering on the northern parts of the *Red sea*, is noted for being the region in which the *Israelites* passed 40 years, in their journeyings from *Egypt* to *Canaan*.

18. Mounts *Si'nai* and *Ho'reb*, between the northern

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10. What is said of mountains and rivers? 11. What is said of *Damascus*? 12. *Antioch*? 13. *Palmyra*? 14. What other towns, and for what noted? 15. What cities in *Phœnicia*? 16. How is *Arabia* divided? 17. What is said of *Arabia Petræa*? 18. What of mounts *Sinai* and *Horeb*?

branches of the Red sea, are famous as scenes of miracles recorded in the Bible. On Sinai, Moses received the Ten Commandments. \

19. *Ezion-Ge'ber*, was noted as the port from which Solomon's vessels sailed for Ophir; *Mid'ian*, as the residence of Jethro, the father-in-law of Moses.

ASSYRIA, CHALDEA, PERSIA, MEDIA

1. Assyria, Chaldea or Babylo'nia, Per'sia, Me'dia, and Par'thia were some of the most celebrated and powerful oriental empires of antiquity; but their extent and boundaries were very different at different times.

2. *Nin'evch*, the capital of the empire of Assyria, situated on the Tigris, opposite to the site of the modern city of Mosul, was one of the largest and most splendid cities in the world, surrounded by magnificent walls, and famous both in sacred and profane history.

3. *Bab'ylon*, the capital of Babylonia or Chaldea, and also, at certain periods, of the Assyrian empire, stood on both sides of the Euphrates, was one of the most renowned cities of antiquity, and famous for its walls, which were reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World. The ruins of this city are now seen in the neighborhood of Helleh.

4. *Ecbat'ana*, supposed to have been on the site of the modern city of Hamadan, was the capital of Persia, and a splendid city.

5. *Persep'olis*, once the capital of Persia, famous for its splendor, and its destruction by Alexander.

19. What is said of Ezion-Geber and Midian?

ASSYRIA, CHALDEA, &c. — 1. What is said of Assyria, Chaldea, Persia, &c.? 2. What of Nineveh? 3. Babylon? 4. Ecbatana? 5. Persepolis and Susa?

See Map of the Roman Empire — What countries were situated between the Euxine and Caspian seas? What mountains? How was Mesopotamia situated? Syria? Media? Palestine? Phœnicia? Armenia? Arabia? Palestine? Iberia? Asiatic Sarmatia? What rivers flowed into the Caspian? Into the Palus Mæotis? Into the Euxine, on the north? How was Artaxata situated? Cyta? Tigranocerta? Nineveh? Babylon? Ecbatana? Ctesiphon? Palmyra? Damascus? Antioch? Tyre? Jerusalem? Ezion-Geber? Midian? Mount Sinai? What were some of the towns on the east coast of the Mediterranean? On the Euphrates? On the Tigris?

are now seen near Estachar ; *Su'sa*, (in the Bible *Shushan*,) now Shuster, or Shus, was the winter residence of the Persian kings.

6. *Ctes'iphon*, now Al Modain, was noted as one of the capitals of Parthia, and for its magnificent palace ; *Hecatom'pylos*, now Damegan, was another capital of Parthia.

7. *Arb'ela*, now Erbil, was noted for giving name to a great victory which Alexander gained over Darius on the plains of Gaugame'la ; *Cunax'a*, for a battle in which Cyrus was slain, and as the place from which Xenophon retreated with 10,000 Greeks.

6. What is said of Ctesiphon and Hecatompylos? 7. Arbela and Cunaxa?

AFRICA.

EGYPT.

1. Egypt was divided into *Lower Egypt* and *Upper Egypt* ; and between these two divisions, there was a small district called *Heptan'omis*.

2. Lower Egypt, which includes the country intersected by the mouths of the Nile, is called the *Delta* ; Upper Egypt was also called the *Theb'a-is*, or *Theb'a-id*, from the great city of Thebes.

3. Egypt, which is celebrated for its great antiquity, has been styled the cradle of learning ; it could boast of attainments in the arts at a period when Greece and Italy were in a state of barbarism ; and it now exhibits many monuments of ancient magnificence and refinement.

4. The celebrated *Nile*, the only river in Egypt, formerly flowed into the sea by seven mouths ; but only two of them are now of much importance.

5. *Mem'phis*, once the capital of Egypt, situated near the site of the modern capital, Cairo, was long since entirely destroyed.

6. *Alexan'dria*, founded by Alexander the Great, was the capital of Egypt, under the Ptolemies, and noted for having once been the most commercial city in the world, and a

- EGYPT. — 1. How is Egypt divided? 2. What is said of Lower and of Upper Egypt? 3. For what is Egypt celebrated? 4. What is said of the Nile? 5. Memphis? 6. Alexandria?

great seat of learning ; and also for its *Pharos*, or watch-tower, sometimes reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

7. Some of the other towns of Lower Egypt were *Sa'is*, noted for having been the capital ; *Hero-op'olis*, as the residence of the ancient shepherd kings ; *On* or *Heliop'olis*, for a temple of the Sun ; *Canop'us*, now Aboukir, for a temple of Sera'pis ; *Pelusium*, now Tineh, as the bulwark and key of the country.

8. *Thebes*, the capital of Upper Egypt, or the Thebaid, was a magnificent city, famous for its hundred gates. It was destroyed before the period of the commencement of authentic profane history ; yet its site is still covered with most magnificent ruins of temples and other edifices.

9. *Arsin'o-e*, or *Crocodylop'olis*, near lake *Mæ'ris*, was famous for the *labyrinth*, which contained 3,000 chambers, in which the kings and sacred crocodiles were buried.

10. Some of the other towns in Upper Egypt were *Aby'dos*, famous for the temple of Osi'ris and the palace of Memnon ; *Cop'tos*, as an emporium of Arabian and Indian commodities ; *Ten'tyra*, now Dendera, for temples of Isis and Venus ; *Sye'ne*, for a well, the bottom of which, at the time of the summer solstice, was illuminated, the sun being exactly perpendicular over it.

11. Some of the most remarkable antiquities now found in Egypt, are the *Pyramids*, the *Obelisks*, the *Sphinx*, the *Catacombs*, or *Mummy-pits*, and numerous ruins of *Temples* and other splendid edifices.

12. The *Pyramids* are the most remarkable monuments of ancient art that now remain ; but history furnishes no authentic information respecting the time or the object of their erection.

13. The *Sphinx*, which is situated near one of the *Pyramids*, is a statue of a huge monster, cut in solid rock, having the face of a virgin and the body of a lion.

14. The *Land of Goshen*, the country occupied by the Israelites, in Egypt, is supposed to have been in the north-eastern part.

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7. What other towns in Lower Egypt ? 8. What is said of Thebes ?
 9. Arsinoe ? 10. What other towns in Upper Egypt ? 11. What remarkable antiquities are there in the country ? 12. What is said of the Pyramids ? 13. The Sphinx ? 14. Where was the Land of Goshen ?

See Map of the Roman Empire. — How was Egypt situated ?
 Libya ? Africa ? Numidia ? Mauritania ? What river in Egypt ?
 Lake ? How was Memphis situated ? Alexandria ? Thebes ? Oasis
 Magna ? Oasis Parva ? Canopus ? Pelusium ? Arsinoe ? Tentyra ?

LIBYA, AFRICA PROPER, NUMIDIA, AND MAURITANIA.

1. LIBYA was divided into *Marmarica* and *Cyrenaica*, which latter was also called *Pentap'olis*, from the five principal cities which it contained.

2. *Cyre'ne*, now Curen, once a large city, was settled by Greeks, and was noted as the birthplace of Callim'achus, Eratos'thenes, Carne'ades, and Aristip'pus; *Bereni'ce* or *Hes'peris*, according to some, for the fabled garden of the Hesper'ides, containing the golden apples; though others place this garden on the west coast of Africa.

3. In a beautiful oasis, in the Libyan desert, was *Ammon*, now Siwah, noted for the temple of Jupiter Ammon, with a famous oracle that was consulted by Alexander.

4. In *Africa Proper*, was the celebrated city of *Carthage*, once the rival of Rome, famous for wealth and commerce, and for its siege and destruction by the Romans.

5. *Utica* was noted for the death of Cato; *Vac'ca*, for transactions in the Jugurthine war; *Thap'sus* for a victory gained by Cæsar; *Za'ma*, for the defeat of Hannibal by Scipio Africanus; *Cap'sa*, now Gafsa, as the place where Jugurtha deposited his treasures; *Sufet'ula*, now Spaitla, for its extensive ruins.

6. The *Bag'radas*, now Mejerdah, the principal river of this country, was noted as the place where the Roman army, under Reg'ulus, killed an enormous serpent. A long lake southwest of Syrtis Minor, was divided into two parts, one called *Pa'lus Trito'nis*, noted as the place where Minerva is said first to have appeared, hence called Tritonia; the other *Pa'lus Lib'yæ*, the fabled residence of the Gorgons.

7. In *Numidia*, were *Cir'ta*, now Constantina, the residence of the kings, noted for its strength; *Hippo Regius*, as the episcopal seat of St. Augustin.

8. In *Mauritania*, were *Cæsare'a*, noted as once the capital; *Sig'a*, as the residence of Syphax; *Tin'gis*, now Tangier; *Mount Ab'yla*, opposite to Calpe in Spain, one of the Pillars of Hercules.

LIBYA, &c. — 1. How was Libya divided? 2. What is said of Cyrene and Berenice? 3. What of Ammon? 4. What is said of Carthage? 5. What other towns in Africa Proper? 6. What river and lake? 7. What towns in Numidia? 8. In Mauritania?

See *Map of the Roman Empire*. — How was Marmarica situated? Cyrenaica? Ammon? Cyrene? Berenice? How were Syrtis Major and Syrtis Minor situated? Carthage? Utica? Zama? Thapsus? Tritonis Palus? How was Cirta situated? Hippo Regius? Cæsarea? Siga? Tingis? Abyla?

EXTENT OF ANCIENT EMPIRES,

According to Tytler.

1. The Empire of ASSYRIA, under Ninus and Semiramis, comprehended *Asia Minor, Colchis, Assyria, Media, Chaldea, Egypt.*

2. The Empire of ASSYRIA, as divided about 820 B. C., formed three kingdoms, *Media, Babylo-Chaldea* (Syria and Chaldea), and *Lydia* (all Asia Minor).

3. The Empire of the PERSIANS under Darius son of Hystaspes, 522 B. C., comprehended *Persis, Susiana, Chaldea, Assyria, Media, Bactriana, Armenia, Asia, Parthia, Iberia, Albania, Colchis, Asia Minor, Egypt*, part of *Ethiopia*, part of *Scythia*.

4. The Empire of ALEXANDER THE GREAT, 330 B. C., consisted of 1. all *Macedonia* and *Greece*, except the Peloponnesus; 2. all the *Persian Empire*, as above described; 3. *India* to the banks of the Indus on the east, and the Jaxartes, or Tanais, on the north.

5. The Empire of ALEXANDER was thus divided 306 B. C., between Ptolemy, Cassander, Lysimachus, and Seleucus, —

Empire of Ptolemy.

Libya, Arabia, Cælo-Syria, Palestine.

Empire of Cassander.

Macedonia, Greece.

Empire of Lysimachus

Thrace, Bithynia.

Empire of Seleucus.

Syria, and all the rest of Alexander's empire.

6. The Empire of the PARTHIANS, 140 B. C., comprehended *Parthia, Hyrcania, Media, Persis, Bactriana, Babylon, Mesopotamia, India* to the Indus.

7. The ROMAN EMPIRE, under the Kings, was confined to the city of Rome, and a few miles round it

8. The ROMAN EMPIRE, at the end of the Republic, comprehended all *Italy*, great part of *Gaul*, part of *Britain*, *Africa Proper*, great part of *Spain*, *Illyria*, *Istria*, *Liburnia*, *Dalmatia*, *Achaia*, *Macedonia*, *Dardania*, *Mæsia*, *Thrace*, *Pontus*, *Armenia*, *Cilicia*, *Judea*, *Syria*, *Egypt*.

9. Under the Emperors, the following countries were reduced to Roman Provinces: —

All Spain, the Alpes Maritimæ, Piedmont, &c., Rhætia, Noricum, Pannonia, Mæsia, Pontus, Armenia, Assyria, Arabia, Egypt.

10. Constantius Chlorus and Galerius divided the Empire into EASTERN and WESTERN; and under Constantine, each empire had a distinct capital or seat of government.

11. The extent of each division was fluctuating from time to time; but, in general, the WESTERN EMPIRE comprehended *Italy*, *Illyria*, *Africa*, *Spain*, the *Gauls*, *Britain*.

12. The EASTERN EMPIRE comprehended *Egypt*, *Thrace*, *Dacia*, *Macedonia*, *Asia Minor*, *Pontus*, *Armenia*, *Assyria*, *Media*, &c.

13. The EMPIRE OF CHARLEMAGNE, A. D. 800, comprehended *France*, *Marca Hispanica* (or Navarre and Catalonia), *Majorca*, *Minorca*, and *Ivica*, *Corsica*, *Italy*, as far south as Naples, *Istria*, *Liburnia*, *Dalmatia*, *Rhætia*, *Vindelicia*, *Noricum*, *Germany*, from the Rhine to the Oder, and to the shores of the Baltic.

France contained, 1. *Neustria*, comprehending Brittany, Normandy, Isle of France, Orleannois; 2. *Austria*, comprehending Picardy and Champagne; 3. *Aquitania*, comprehending Guienne and Gascony; 4. *Burgundia*, comprehending Burgundy, Lyonnois, Languedoc, Dauphiné, Provence.

SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY.

CHAPTER I.

Geography of the Early Ages ; with Explanatory Remarks.

1. Scripture or Sacred Geography is that part of Ancient Geography, which treats of the countries and places that are mentioned in the Bible.

2. The historical parts of the Scriptures relate almost wholly to the *Israelites*, and to nations whose history was, in some way, connected with that of the Israelites.

3. No one of the four quarters of the world, as they are now understood, is mentioned in the Bible.

4. The term *Asia*, as used in the New Testament, sometimes denotes a small district round the city of *Ephesus*, and sometimes the *proconsular province of Asia*, which comprised *Mysia*, *Phrygia*, *Lydia*, and *Caria* ; but never more than *Asia Minor*.

5. The *Mediterranean Sea* is called in the Bible the *Great Sea* ; and most of the countries mentioned in the Scriptures either bordered upon it, or were situated not far distant ; some of the most remote were *Chaldea*, *Per'sia*, and *Media*.

6. The other seas, which are much spoken of, are the *Red Sea*, the *Sea of Sodom* or *Dead Sea*, and the *Sea of Galilee* ; the last two of which are comparatively small. But no one of the five great oceans of modern geography is mentioned in the Bible.

7. The three great rivers, which are found within the limits of that portion of the globe which is embraced by Scripture Geography, are the *Nile* in Africa, and the *Euphrates* and *Tigris* in Asia. The *Hid'dekel*, mentioned

CHAPTER I. — 1. What is Scripture or Sacred Geography ?

2. To what people do the historical parts of the Scriptures relate ?

3. Is either of the four quarters of the globe mentioned in the Bible ?

4. What does the term *Asia* denote in the New Testament ?

5. What is said of the Mediterranean Sea ?

6. What other seas ?

7. What rivers ?

in Genesis, is commonly supposed to be the same as the Tigris.

8. Scripture Geography has scarcely any connection with *Europe*, except as it respects the illustration of the travels of St. Paul.

9. Most of the places mentioned in the book of Genesis, before the migration of the Israelites into Egypt, were situated in the southwestern part of *Asia*.

10. From that time, *Egypt* and the country lying between it and the land of *Canaan*, were the scenes of most of the transactions recorded by Moses.

11. The *Land of Canaan* then became the scene of most of the events contained in the history of both the Old Testament and the New; and this country included more than half of all the places mentioned in the Bible.

12. Almost all the countries and places, which are mentioned in ancient history, have been known by different names in different ages; and the greater part of those which are spoken of in the Old Testament, had assumed new names before the New Testament was written.

13. With respect to the situation of a number of places rendered memorable by transactions recorded in the Old Testament, there is great uncertainty; and men of learning differ much in their opinion respecting them.

14. Various opinions have been entertained by learned men respecting the situation of the *Garden of Eden*; and many have supposed the account of it is not to be understood literally, but allegorically or figuratively.

15. The most common supposition of those who have undertaken to assign it a particular place, is that it was situated near the confluence of the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, or near the sources of these rivers.

16. Respecting the situation of *Ophir*, the country from which Solomon obtained gold, there has been much learned

8. What connection has Scripture Geography with Europe?
9. Where were most of the places mentioned in the book of Genesis, before the migration of Jacob and his family, situated?
10. Where were the scenes of the subsequent events recorded by Moses? 11. What country afterwards became the scene of most of the events recorded in the Bible?
12. What is said respecting the changes which have taken place with regard to geographical names?
13. What is said respecting the situation of some memorable places?
14. What is remarked respecting the Garden of Eden?
15. What is a common supposition respecting its situation?
16. What is said respecting the situation of Ophir?

inquiry, and various opinions have been maintained but it is commonly supposed to have been situated on the eastern side of *Africa*, or in the *East Indies*.

◊ 17. The situation of *Tar'shish* or *Thar'shish*, has furnished another topic of learned discussion, and has given rise to a great variety of opinions. Some of the suppositions respecting it are, that it was the same as *Tarsus* in Cilicia, *Carthage* and *Tunis* in Africa, and *Tartes'sus* in Spain; and also that it means the *sea* or *ocean* in general.

18. It has also been supposed that there were two places or countries so called, one on the Mediterranean, and the other on the east side of Africa or in the East Indies.

19. The ark of Noah, after the waters of the flood began to diminish, is said, in Genesis, to have 'rested upon the mountains of *Ar'arat*.'

20. A mountain in *Armenia*, now known by the name of *Ar'arat*, is supposed by many to be the mountain on which the ark rested; but some suppose it was a summit of the chain of *Caucasus*, between the Black and Caspian seas; others, a summit of *Taurus*, in the eastern part of Asia Minor; and others, that it was a mountain near the sources of the river *Indus*.

21. The three sons of Noah, by whom the world was peopled after the flood, were *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japheth*.

22. The residence of Noah and his posterity, till after the dispersion at *Babel*, is supposed to have been in the country watered by the *Euphrates* and the *Tigris*.

23. The tower of *Babel* was erected on the Euphrates, on or near the site where the city of *Bab'ylon* was afterwards built; and from this point the human race were dispersed over different parts of the earth.

24. This position, which may be regarded as the second cradle of the human race, is nearly central, as it respects the residence of the most ancient nations of which we have any knowledge, namely, the *Babylonians* or *Chaldeans*, *Assyrians*, *Persians*, *Hindoos*, *Hebrews*, *Canaanites*, *Phœnicians*, and *Egyptians*. ◊

17. What is remarked of Tarshish or Tharshish? 18. What other supposition has been made? 19. Where is the ark of Noah said to have rested? 20. What is supposed to have been the mountain on which the ark rested? 21. Who were the three sons of Noah, by whom the world was peopled after the flood? 22. Where is the residence of Noah and his family supposed to have been?

23. Where was the tower of Babel erected? 24. What is said of this position, with relation to the most ancient nations?

/ 25. The posterity of *Shem* is supposed to have peopled the greater part of *Asia*; that of *Japheth*, *Europe* and *Asia Minor*; and that of *Ham*, *Africa* and part of the southwest portion of *Asia*. -

26. Of the sons of *Shem*, *Arphax'ad* is supposed to have resided in the country near the *Euphra'tes*; *Ash'er*, to have been the founder of *Nin'evah* and the empire of *Assyria*; *E'lam*, to have given name to the country of *Elam*, afterwards *Per'sia*; and *A'ram*, to the country of *A'ram* or *Syr'ia*.

27. Of the sons of *Ham*, *Miz'ra-im* was the reputed founder of the kingdom of *Egypt*, sometimes called in the Bible the *Land of Miz'raim* and the *Land of Ham*; *Cush*, the father of the *Ethio'pians*; and *Ca'naan*, the father of the *Ca'naanites*.

28. The foundation of *Bab'ylon* is ascribed to *Nim'rod*, the son of *Cush*.

29. *Ja'van*, one of the sons of *Ja'pheth*, is commonly supposed to have been the father of the *Greeks*.

30. The *Greeks* themselves maintained that *Jap'etus*, whose name has a near resemblance to that of *Japheth*, was the father of their nation, and of all mankind.

31. *A'braham* was a descendant of *Arphax'ad*, the eldest son of *Shem*; and he and his posterity are supposed to have been called *Hebrews*, either from *Eber* or *Heber*, the grandson of *Arphax'ad*, and the ancestor of *Abraham*, or because they came from beyond the river *Euphra'tes* into *Ca'naan*; the word in the original signifying *beyond* or *from the other side*.

32. *Abraham* was born at *Ur of the Chaldees*, which some suppose to have been situated not far from *Bab'ylon*; others believe it to have been on the site of the modern town of *Ourfa*, north of west from *Nineveh*; and others place it much further to the east.

33. *Te'rah*, the father of *Abraham*, was a worshipper of idols, like his countrymen.

25. What parts of the globe are the three sons of *Noah* supposed to have peopled? 26. What is mentioned respecting several sons of *Shem*? 27. What of the sons of *Ham*?
 28. To whom is the foundation of *Babylon* ascribed?
 29. Who is supposed to have been the father of the *Greeks*?
 30. Whom did the *Greeks* consider as the father of their nation?
 31. From whom was *Abraham* descended, and why were he and his posterity called *Hebrews*? 32. Where was *Abraham* born? 33. What is said of *Terah*?

34. *Abraham*, together with his father, his wife *Sarah*, and his nephew *Lot*, left *Ur*, and took up his abode, for a while, at *Ha'ran*.

35. While at this place, he was called by God to leave his country and his kindred, to go into the land of *Ca'naan*, which was promised to his posterity

36. Although he had much property in cattle and servants, he did not acquire any permanent possession in *Ca'naan*, but sojourned at several different places.

37. Some time after his arrival in the country, he was obliged, on account of a severe famine, to retire, for a while, into *Egypt*.

38. On his return, he pitched his tent between *Beth'el* and *A'i*.

39. As *Abraham* and his nephew *Lot*, who accompanied him to *Ca'naan*, possessed large flocks, and therefore could not conveniently dwell together, *Lot* retired to the plain of *Sod'om*, and *Abraham* to the plain of *Mam're*, near *He'bron*.

40. *Hebron* and its vicinity became the more common residence of the patriarch and his family; and in the cave of *Machpe'lah*, in the plain of *Mam're*, *Abraham*, *Isaac*, and *Jacob*, together with their wives, were buried.

41. *Abraham*, however, did not, after this, reside constantly at *Hebron*, but sojourned for a while at *Ge'rar*, the city of *Abimelech*, in the country of the *Philistines*, and also at *Beer'sheba*, where *Ish'mael* was born.

34. Where did *Abraham* take up his residence after leaving *Ur*?

35. What call did he receive while at this place? 36. In what manner did he reside in *Canaan*? 37. To what country did he retire for a time? 38. Where did he pitch his tent on his return? 39. What is mentioned respecting *Abraham* and *Lot*? 40. What is remarked of *Hebron* and its vicinity?

41. At what other places did *Abraham* reside?

See *Map No. V.* — How was *Egypt* or *Mizraim* situated? *Parthos*? *Cush* or *Ethiopia*? *Goshen*?

How was *Arabia* situated? *Midian*? *Hav'ilah*? *Canaan*? *Amalek*? *Edom*? *Aram* or *Syria*? *Mesopotamia*? *Padan-Aram*? *Armenia*? *Assyria*? *Babylonia* or *Chaldea*? *Shinar*? *Elam* or *Persia*? *Parthia*? *Meshech*? *Magog*? *Ash'kenaz*? *Javan*? What countries were watered by the *Nile*? What by the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*? The *Ulai*?

How is mount *Sinai* situated? Mount *Ararat*? How was *Babylon* situated? *Nineveh*? *Susa* or *Shushan*? *Calneh*? *Car'chemish*? *Haran* or *Charran*? *Damascus*? *Tadmor*? *Hamath*? *Tarshish*? *Ezion-geber*? *Noph* or *Memphis*? *On*?

42. *He'bron*, *Ge'rar*, and *Beer'sheba* were also, at different times, the residences of *Isaac*.

43. *Jacob*, after having resided about twenty years with his father-in-law, *Laban*, at *Ha'ran*, returned with his family and flocks to *Ca'naan*.

44. At *Mahana'im* he was met by his brother *Esau*, and also by an angel, and had his name changed to *Is'rael*.

45. Having resided a while at *Suc'coth*, on the east side of the *Jordan*, he then crossed the river, and took up his abode near *She'chem*.

46. He next journeyed to *Beth'el*, where he had seen a vision before he went to *Haran*. Afterwards he removed to *He'bron*; and, finally, after *Joseph* had revealed himself to his brethren, he migrated, by way of *Beersheba*, with his whole family, into *Egypt*.

CHAPTER II.

The Region between Egypt and Canaan : Journeyings of the Israelites.

1. The country lying between *Egypt* and *Ca'naan*, and between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean*, consists mostly of extensive deserts, having few streams of water; and it now forms a part of what is called *Ara'bia Petra'a* or *Stony*.

2. In this region the *Israelites* passed 40 years.

3. Their route from *Egypt* to *Canaan* is differently delineated on different maps. The *positions* of most of the places of encampment, which are all enumerated in the thirty-third chapter of *Numbers*, are laid down on maps from no better authority than probable conjecture.

4. The *Red Sea*, of which only the northern extremities appear on the Map (No. VI.), is about 1400 miles in length, and 200, where widest, in breadth.

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42. At what places did *Isaac* reside? 43. What is mentioned respecting *Jacob*? 44. What happened to him at *Mahanaim*? 45. Where did he afterwards reside? 46. What were his subsequent movements?

CHAPTER II. — 1. What is said of the country lying between *Egypt* and *Canaan*? 2. How many years did the *Israelites* pass here? 3. What is mentioned respecting their route?

4. What is the extent of the *Red Sea*?

5. Esau was called *Edom*, which, in Hebrew, signifies *red*, because he sold his birthright for a mess of red pottage and, as his posterity inhabited the country to the north of this sea, some suppose it was called, after his name, the *Red Sea*. Others suppose it was so called from its red sand; others, from coral; and others, from its waters being colored by small animalcules. \

6. Mounts *Si'nai* and *Ho'reb*, celebrated in Scripture history, belong to a range which is situated between the northern branches of the Red Sea, in the midst of a gloomy desert, and contains several lofty summits.

7. At *Ho'reb*, God appeared to Moses in a burning bush, while he kept the flocks of his father-in-law Je'thro; and from *Si'nai* he received the law.

8. The summit of Sinai has been estimated at the height of about 6,000 feet; and it affords an extensive prospect of the Red Sea and the adjacent country.

9. On this summit there are now a Christian church and a Mahometan mosque; and near the bottom of the mountain a convent, from which to the top steps are cut in the rock, or formed by loose stones piled in succession. ~

10. The children of Israel sojourned in Egypt 215 years, reckoning from the time of the migration of Jacob and his family.

11. During this period, they were reduced to cruel bondage; but, notwithstanding the oppression which they endured, they increased so rapidly, that, at the end of it, the number of men, exclusive of women and children, amounted to 600,000.

12. After a variety of grievous plagues had been inflicted upon Egypt, the Israelites were, at length, delivered from Egyptian bondage in a miraculous manner, by *Moses*, who had previously resided 40 years in Midian.

13. Having passed over the western branch of the *Red Sea* on dry ground, they commenced their journey through the wilderness, in order to take possession of the land of *Cu'naan*, which had been promised to Abraham.

5. Why was it called the Red Sea?

6. How are mounts Sinai and Horeb situated? 7. What memorable events took place at these mountains? 8. What is said of the summit of Sinai? 9. What are now found on the summit and near the bottom? 10. How long did the children of Israel sojourn in Egypt? 11. What is said respecting their increase? 12. By whom were they delivered from Egyptian bondage? 13. What is mentioned respecting the commencement of their journey?

14. They passed through the sea at *Ba-alze'phon*, and encamped in the wilderness at *Ma'rah*, where the waters, which were bitter, were made sweet.

15. Their next place of encampment was *Elim*, where there were twelve wells of water and seventy palm-trees.

16. From *Elim* they proceeded to *Reph'idim*, through the *Wilderness* or *Desert of Sin*, passing by *Doph'ka* and *Alush*; and in this wilderness they began to be fed with *manna*, which was continued till they entered Canaan.

17. At a place called *Mas'sah*, or *Mer'ibah*, Moses procured water for the people by smiting a rock in *Horeb*.

18. Not far distant, at a place called *Jehovah-nis'si*, the *Am'alekites* attacked the Israelites, but were entirely defeated.

19. Near this place Moses received a visit from *Je'thro*, his father-in-law, priest of Midian, who brought to him his wife and children.

20. At *Mount Sinai*, the Law, containing the Ten Commandments, was delivered to Moses.

21. After the memorable transactions at *Sinai*, the Israelites proceeded to *Tab'erah*, *Kib'roth-Hattz'avah*, and to *Haze'roth*; at the last of which places *Aa'ron* and *Mir'iam* were guilty of sedition against Moses.

22. From *Haze'roth*, they proceeded through the *Desert of Pa'ran*, or *Ka'desh*, to *Rith'mah*, near *Ka'desh-Bar'nea*.

23. From this place twelve men, one of each tribe, were sent to search or spy out the land of *Canaan*.

24. All these twelve men, except *Joshua* and *Caleb*, brought back an unfavorable report respecting the country; on account of which the Israelites were disheartened, and resolved to return to *Egypt*.

25. On account of the disposition and conduct manifested by the people on this occasion, it was decreed that all who were then twenty years old and upwards, except *Joshua* and *Caleb*, should die in the wilderness.

26. They made a long stay in *Ka'desh*; and here the rebellion of *Ko'rah*, *Da'than*, and *Abi'ram*, took place.

14. Where did they pass through the sea, and where did they encamp? 15. What was their next place of encampment?

16. What events next took place? 17. What took place at *Massah*, or *Meribah*? 18. At *Jehovah-nissi*? 19. From whom did Moses receive a visit near this place? 20. What took place at *Mount Sinai*? 21. To what places did they proceed after the transactions at *Sinai*? 22. To what places did they then proceed? 23. What measure was adopted near *Kadesh-Barnea*? 24. What report did these twelve men bring back respecting the country? 25. What was the consequence of this conduct of the people? 26. What took place in *Kadesh*?

27. On leaving the neighborhood of Ka'desh-Barnea, they proceeded to *Shapher*, by *Rim'mon-Pa'rez*, *Lib'nah*, *Rissah*, and *Kehel'athah*.

28. From Shapher, they journeyed to *Mose'roth*, near the Red Sea, by *Har'adah*, *Makhe'loth*, *Ta'hath*, *Ta'rah*, and *Mith'cah*.

29. From Mose'roth they proceeded to *E'zion-ge'ber*, at the northern extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea, by *Ben'e-Ja'akan*, *Horghagid'gad*, *Jot'bathah*, and *Ebro'nah*.

30. From Ezion-geber, they journeyed to the *Wilderness of Zin*, or *Ka'desh* (where *Miriam* died), to a place named *Mer'ibah*.

31. At this place, Moses obtained water by smiting a rock; but, on account of his offence here, in "speaking unadvisedly," he was not permitted to enter Canaan.

32. They next encamped at *Mount Hor*, and on the top of this mountain, at a place called *Mose'ra*, *Aa'ron* died, in the fortieth year after leaving Egypt.

33. After departing from Mount Hor, many of the people died by being bitten by fiery serpents.

34. Their next places of encampment were *Zalmo'nah*, *Pu'non*, *O'both*, *Ij-e-ab'arim*, *Di'bongad*, and *Al'mon-Dib-latha'im*.

35. *Sihon*, king of the *Am'orites*, refusing to permit the Israelites to pass through his dominions, was totally defeated at *Ja'haz*.

36. *Og*, king of *Bashan*, was destroyed, with his whole army, by the Israelites, at *Ed're-i*.

37. After these victories, the Israelites encamped on the *Plains of Moab*.

38. *Balak*, king of Moab, together with the princes of *Mid'ian*, sent to *Ba'laam*, a soothsayer of the city of *Pe'thor*, on the Euphra'tes, to curse the Israelites.

39. Moses divided the territories which belonged to Sihon and Og between the tribes of *Reu'ben* and *Gad*, and the half tribe of *Manas'seh*.

40. Moses, having finished his instructions and exhorta-

27. To what place did they proceed from Kadesh? 28. To what from Shapher? 29. To what from Moseroth? 30. To what from Ezion-geber? 31. What took place at Meribah? 32. At Mount Hor? 33. What took place after leaving Mount Hor? 34. What were their next places of encampment? 35. What took place with respect to Sihon? 36. What respecting Og? 37. Where did the Israelites encamp after these victories? 38. What next took place? 39. How did Moses dispose of the territories of Sihon and Og? 40. What is further related of Moses?

tions to his people, ascended the mountain of *Ne'bo* and the summit of *Pis'gah*, took a view of the promised land, and soon afterwards died.

41. The Israelites, under the command of Joshua, the successor of Moses, then passed over the *Jordan* at *Gil-gal*, took the city of *Jer'icho*, conquered the nations of *Ca'naan*, and divided their lands among their tribes.

CHAPTER III.

The Canaanites and neighboring Nations.

1. In the time of Moses and Joshua, the land of *Canaan* was inhabited by seven nations, the descendants of Canaan, namely, the *Am'orites*, *Jeb'usites*, *Hit'tites*, *Per'izzites*, *Gir'gashites*, *Ca'naanites*, and *Hi'vites*.

2. All these nations the Israelites were commanded to exterminate, on account of their great wickedness.

3. The most powerful of these seven nations were the *Amorites*, who had extended their conquests to the east of the *Jordan*, where the kingdom of *Sihon* was situated.

4. Besides these, there were, in *Canaan*, or on its borders, six other nations, with whom the Israelites, at various times, maintained severe conflicts.

5. These six nations were the *Philis'tines*, *Mid'ianites*, *Mo'abites*, *Am'monites*, *Am'alekites*, and *E'domites*.

6. The *Philis'tines* are supposed to have been descended from *Miz'raim*, the son of *Ham*, and to have emigrated from *Egypt*.

41. What was next accomplished by the Israelites?

CHAPTER III. — 1. By what seven nations was the land of *Canaan* inhabited in the time of Moses and Joshua? 2. Why were the Israelites commanded to exterminate these nations? 3. Which of these seven nations was the most powerful? 4. What is said respecting six other bordering nations? 5. What were these six nations? 6. What was the origin of the *Philistines*?

See Map No. VI. — How are mounts *Sinai* and *Horeb* situated? What deserts or wildernesses are situated between the northern branches of the *Red Sea*? What ones further north? How was *Baalzephon* situated? *Ezion-geber*? *Rephidim*? *Marah* and *Elin*? *Jehovah-nissi*? *Massah*, or *Meribah*? *Kadesh-Barnea*? *Rissah*? *Kadesh-Meribah*? *Mount Hor*? *Mounts Nebo* and *Pisgah*? How was *Edom* situated? *Moab*? The kingdom of *Sihon*? The kingdom of *Og*? The *Amalekites*? What nations inhabited to the west of the *Dead Sea* and the *Jord*?

7. They inhabited the southwest part of Canaan, and were very formidable enemies to the Israelites; but they were subdued by David.

8. Their five chief cities were *Ga'za*, *Ash'dod*, *As'calon*, *Gath*, and *Ek'ron*.

9. Two different places are assigned as the territory of the *Mid'ianites*; and some suppose that the inhabitants of the two different countries were of different origin.

10. The southern *Mid'ianites* inhabited the country near the northeast point of the Red Sea; and here Je'thro, the father-in-law of Moses, was priest.

11. They are supposed by some to have been descended from Cush, the son of Ham.

12. The northern *Midianites* were descended from *Mid'ian*, the fourth son of Abraham by Ketu'rah, and inhabited the country on the east of the Dead Sea.

13. They were almost wholly destroyed by Joshua; and afterwards, when they had again recovered their strength, they were nearly annihilated by Gid'eon.

14. The *Moabites* and *Ammonites* were the descendants of *Moab* and *Ammon*, the sons of *Lot*, and dwelt to the east of the Dead Sea and of the Jordan.

15. They were repeatedly engaged in war with the Israelites, and were conquered by David.

16. The chief city of Moab was *Ar*, or *Rab'bath-Mo'ab*, and of Ammon, *Rab'bath-Am'mon*.

17. The *Am'alekites* were the descendants of *Am'alek*, the son of *El'iphaz*, and grandson of *Esau*.

18. They dwelt to the south of Canaan, and were very formidable enemies to the Israelites.

19. They were doomed to destruction, which was commenced by Saul, and completed by David.

20. The *E'domites* were the descendants of *Esau*, who was also called *Edom*.

21. They inhabited the country which was situated to the

7. What is further said of them? 8. What were their chief cities? 9. What is said of the Midianites? 10. Where did the southern Midianites dwell? 11. From whom are they supposed to have been descended? 12. What is said of the origin and residence of the northern Midianites? 13. By whom were they destroyed? 14. What is said of the origin and residence of the Moabites and Ammonites? 15. By whom were they conquered? 16. What were their chief cities? 17. From whom were the Amalekites descended? 18. Where did they dwell? 19. By whom were they destroyed? 20. From whom were the Edomites descended? 21. Where did they reside?

southeast of Canaan, and which was called *Edom*, and also *Idume'a*, and included the mountains of *Seir* and *Hor*.

22. In the northwest part of Canaan, on the borders of the tribe of Asher, were the Phœnician cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, which were very ancient, and celebrated for commerce.

23. *Sidon* was founded by Sidon, the son of Canaan; and at *Tyre* reigned *Hiram*, who furnished Solomon with many materials for the temple.

24. To the northeast of Canaan was *Damas'cus*, once the capital of the kingdom of *Syria*, and one of the most ancient cities in the world, celebrated both in sacred and profane history.

25. The *Syrians* were conquered by David, but were afterwards repeatedly engaged in war with the Israelites, particularly under their kings Ben'hadad, Haz'a-el, and Rezin.

CHAPTER IV.

Canaan divided among the Tribes of Israel: Places of Note in the History of the Old Testament.

1. After the conquest of Canaan by the Israelites, the country was divided among the *Twelve Tribes* by lot.

2. The tribe of *Levi*, or the *Levites*, being consecrated to the priesthood, received no inheritance or portion of territory with the other tribes, but were supported by tithes; and for their residence there were assigned to them forty-eight cities, which were dispersed throughout all the tribes.

3. The posterity of *E'phraim* and *Manas'seh*, the two sons of Joseph, had portions assigned them as distinct tribes, in consequence of Jacob's having adopted them; and these two are reckoned, in the divisions, instead of Joseph and Levi.

4. The tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad* and half of *Manasseh*,

22. Where were Tyre and Sidon situated? 23. What is said of them? 24. What is said of Damascus?

25. What is related of the Syrians?

CHAPTER IV.—1. How was the land of Canaan divided?

2. What is related respecting the tribe of Levi? 3. What respecting Ephraim and Manasseh? 4. What tribes were situated to the east of the Jordan?

had their portion beyond, or on the east side of the *Jordan*; and all the others on the west side of the river

5. The Tabernacle and Ark of the covenant were first fixed at *Gil'gal*; but, before the death of Joshua, they were removed to *Shi'loh*, where they remained till the time of *Eli*.

6. The Ark was afterwards taken by the Philistines; and, when restored, it was lodged successively at *Kir'jath-je'arim*, at *Nob*, in the house of *Obede'dom*, in the palace of *David* on mount *Zion*, and finally in *Solomon's Temple*.

7. It was regarded with the greatest veneration, and every place in which it was fixed, was, on that account, esteemed particularly holy.

8. Joshua appointed six *cities of refuge*, three on each side of the *Jordan*, as places of security for the "slayer that killed any person unawares."

9. The three to the west of the *Jordan* were *He'bron* in *Judah*, *She'chem* in *Ephraim*, and *Ke'desh* in *Naphtali*.

10. The three on the east side were *Be'zer* in *Reuben*, *Ra'moth-Gil'ead* in *Gad*, and *Go'lan* in *Manasseh*.

11. The country included within the limits of the *Twelve Tribes*, is of small extent, not a third part as large as the state of *New York*.

12. *Dan* was reputed the most northern city, and *Beer'sheba* the most southern; hence the proverbial phrase, to express the limits of the country, "From *Dan* to *Beer-sheba*."

13. During the reigns of *David* and *Solomon*, the most flourishing period of the nation, the limits of the kingdom were greatly enlarged, extending from the border of *Egypt* and the north end of the *Red Sea*, on the southwest and south, to the river *Euphrates* on the northeast.

14. After the death of *Solomon*, ten tribes revolted from his son and successor, *Rehobo'am*; and two kingdoms were formed, namely, the kingdom of *Israel*, consisting of the ten revolted tribes, and the kingdom of *Judah*, composed of the tribes of *Judah* and *Benjamin*.

- 5 At what places were the Tabernacle and Ark of the covenant first fixed? 6. At what other places was the Ark successively lodged? 7. How was it regarded? 8. For what purpose did Joshua appoint six cities of refuge? 9. Which three were west of the *Jordan*? 10. Which east? 11. What is said of the extent of the country? 12. What is mentioned respecting *Dan* and *Beersheba*? 13. What was the extent of the kingdom during the reigns of *David* and *Solomon*? 14. What took place after the death of *Solomon*?

15. The capital of the kingdom of Israel was *Samaria*, in the tribe of *Ephraim*, which was the most powerful of the Ten Tribes, and which is sometimes used in the Bible for the whole kingdom.

16. This kingdom subsisted 254 years, at the end of which period the Ten Tribes were carried captive by *Shalmaneser*, king of Assyria; and the country was afterwards inhabited by a mixed population called *Samaritans* and *Galileans*, from Samaria and Galilee, the names of the two subsequent divisions of the country.

17. The kingdom of Judah had for its capital the city of *Jerusalem*, and continued to be governed by kings of the family of David, till the time of the Babylonish captivity.

Towns of Note in the History of the Old Testament.

18. In *Judah*; *Hebron*, celebrated in the history of the patriarchs, and the place where David reigned seven years; *Bethlehem*, where David was born, and also our Savior; *Adullam* and *Engedi*, near which were caves, that afforded a retreat to David; *Tekoah*, the town of the prophet Amos.

19. On the borders of Judah and Benjamin was *Jerusalem*, the residence of the kings of Judah, the seat of the temple, and the religious capital of the nation.

20. In *Benjamin*; *Gilgal*, where the Israelites crossed the Jordan, and where the Ark of the covenant was, for a time, deposited; *Jericho*, famous for its siege and capture by Joshua, and for palm-trees; *Ai*, for its conquest by Joshua; *Gibeon*, the capital of the Gibeonites; *Gibeah*, the birthplace of Saul; *Bethel*, on the borders of Ephraim, where Jacob had his vision, and where Jeroboam set up a golden calf.

21. In *Simeon*; *Beer-sheba*, noted in the history of the patriarchs, and for being the southernmost town of Israel; *Gaza*, in the country of the Philistines, famous in the history of Samson.

22. In *Dan*; *Ekron*, *Ashdod*, *Ascalon*, and *Gath*, cities of the Philistines.

23. In *Ephraim*; *Samaria*, the capital of the kingdom of

15. What was the capital of the kingdom of Israel, and which was the most powerful of the Ten Tribes? 16. What is said of this kingdom? 17. What is said of the kingdom of Judah? 18. What towns in Judah are mentioned, and for what celebrated? 19. What is said of Jerusalem? 20. What towns in Benjamin are mentioned, and for what celebrated? 21. In Simeon? 22. In Dan? 23. In Ephraim?

Israel; *She'chem*, or *Si'chem*, (in the New Testament, *Sychar*,) noted in the history of Jacob, also for the last exhortation of Joshua to the Israelites, and for the tomb of Joseph; *T'im'nathse'rah*, for the tomb of Joshua; *Shil'oh*, the place of the Ark of the covenant from the time of Joshua to the time of Eli; *Joppa*, (on the borders of Ephraim and Dan,) the principal port of the Israelites.

24. In *Manasseh*, west of Jordan; *Tir'zah*, famous for being for a time the seat of the kings of Israel; *Megid'do*, for the defeat and death of Josiah; *Jez're-el*, for a palace of Ahab, and for giving name to a large and fertile plain, called also the plain of *Esdre'lon*; *En'dor*, for the witch consulted by Saul.

25. In *Issachar*; *Shu'nem*, where Elisha restored a child to life.

26. In *Zebulon*; *Gathhe'pher*, the native place of the prophet Jonah.

27. On the west side of *Asher* were the cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, famous for commerce; *Zar'ephath*, or *Sarep'ta*, for the miracles of Elijah.

28. In *Naphtali*; *Dan*, noted as the northernmost city of Israel, and for being one of the two places where Jero-boam set up his golden calves; *Bethel* being the other.

29. In *Manasseh* beyond Jordan; *Ed're-i*, famous for the defeat of Og, king of Bashan.

30. In *Gad*; *Ra'moth-Gil'ead*, memorable in the wars of the Israelites; *Mahana'im*, for the meeting of Jacob and Esau; *Suc'coth*, as the residence of Jacob.

31. In *Reuben*; *Hesh'bon*, a city of note among the Amorites, afterwards among the Israelites; *Ja'haz*, where Sihon was defeated; *Bezer*, also called *Bozra*, near the border of Moab.

CHAPTER V.

Physical Geography of Palestine or the Holy Land.

1. This country was first called the *Land of Canaan*, from Canaan, the son of Ham; the *Land of Promise*, or the *Promised Land*, from its being promised by God to

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24. What towns in Manasseh west of Jordan are mentioned?
 25. In Issachar? 26. In Zebulon? 27. On the west of Asher? 28. In Naphtali? 29. In Manasseh beyond Jordan? 30. In Gad? 31. In Reuben?

CHAPTER V.—1. By what different names has the Holy Land been called?

Abraham ; the *Land of Israel*, from the Israelites ; *Judea*, from Judah, the principal of the twelve tribes ; *Palestine*, from the Philistines, who inhabited the southwest part of it ; and the *Holy Land*, from its being the scene of the greater part of the transactions recorded in the Bible, and particularly of the birth, life, miracles, and sufferings of our Savior.

2. It is also repeatedly called in the Bible simply *The Land*. The names which have in modern times, been most commonly applied to it, are the *Holy Land* and *Palestine*.

3. The Israelites esteemed this country as holy ; and all other countries they regarded as profane, the very dust of which would contaminate one of their nation.

4. The face of the country is beautifully diversified with mountains, hills, valleys, and plains.

5. The climate is excellent ; the cold seldom excessive ; the heat of summer is great, but mitigated by a periodical breeze.

6. Rain seldom falls here, except in the spring and autumn ; but, the deficiency is, in a measure, supplied by abundant dews.

7. The Scriptures, in describing the fruitfulness of this country, characterize it as "a land flowing with milk and honey."

8. In modern times, many parts of it have a desolate appearance, as the cultivation has generally been much neglected ; but, where it has been well attended to, it is highly productive.

9. "Under a wise and beneficent government," says a recent traveller, "the produce of the Holy Land would exceed all calculation. Its perennial harvest ; the salubrity of its air ; its limpid springs ; its rivers, lakes, and matchless plains ; its hills and vales ; all these, added to the serenity of its climate, prove this land to be indeed 'a field which the Lord hath blessed.'"

10. The *Jordan*, the celebrated river of Palestine, and the only considerable one in the country, is deep and rapid, but not wide. It rises near the foot of Mount Hermon ; passes through lakes Merom and Gennesareth ; and, after

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2. What names have been commonly applied to it in modern times ? 3. How did the Israelites regard this, and how other countries ? 4. What is said of the face of the country ? 5. What is said of the climate ? 6. What respecting rain ? 7. How do the Scriptures characterize this country ? 8. What is its state in modern times ? 9. What is said of it by a recent traveller ? 10. What account is given of the Jordan ?

a southerly course of about 150 miles, flows into the Dead Sea.

11. Some of the other famous streams or rivulets of Palestine are the *Ar'non*, *Jab'bok*, *Be'sor*, *So'rek*, and *Ki'shon*; also *Ce'dron*, or *Kid'ron*, noted for passing by Jerusalem, and *Be'lus*, near Ptolema'is, from the sand of which glass is said to have been first made.

12. The *Dead Sea*, called also the *Sea of Sodom*, the *Salt Sea*, and *Lake Asphaltites*, is about 70 miles long, and from 10 to 18 broad.

13. It occupies the place where once stood the five cities of the plain, namely, *Sod'om*, *Gomor'rah*, *Ad'mah*, *Zebo'im*, and *Zo'ar*; the first four of which were destroyed by fire from heaven.

14. It is surrounded by majestic and dreary mountains; and its vicinity is barren and cheerless. The water is clear, but uncommonly salt and bitter.

15. The *Sea of Galilee*, called also the lake of *Gennesareth* and the *Sea of Tiberias*, and, in the Old Testament, the *Sea of Chin'nereth* or *Cin'neroth*, is 17 miles long, and 6 broad.

16. This lake, which is celebrated in the gospel history, is environed by lofty eminences, and has a beautiful and picturesque appearance.

17. Our Savior passed much of his time, during his ministry, in the vicinity of this lake, and it was here that several of his disciples were employed, in the early part of their lives, as fishermen.

18. *Mount Lib'anon*, called by the Greeks and Latins *Lib'anus*, is a famous range of mountains on the north of Palestine. Its summits are almost always covered with snow.

19. Lebanon is celebrated in Hebrew poetry, particularly for its magnificent cedars, some specimens of which still remain.

20. To the east of Lebanon is *Anti-Lebanon* or *Anti-Lib'anus*; and to the southeast is *Mount Hermon*, the summit of which is usually covered with snow.

11. What other famous streams are there? 12. What is the extent of the Dead Sea? 13. What place does it occupy?

14. What is further said of it? 15. What are the length and breadth of the Sea of Galilee? 16. What is said of it?

17. What is mentioned respecting our Savior and his disciples in connection with this lake? 18. What is said of Mount Lib'anon? 19. For what is Lebanon celebrated in Hebrew poetry? 20. What mountains lie east and southeast of Lebanon?

21. *Mount Carmel*, on the coast of the Mediterranean, was the retreat of the prophet Elijah, and has, in later times, been noted for the residence of the monks, called Carmelites.

22. *Mount Tabor*, a conical mountain, to the southwest of the sea of Galilee, is commonly supposed to have been the scene of our Savior's transfiguration.

23. The *Mountains of Ephraim*, or *Israel*, were situated in the central part of Palestine. An elevated summit of this range, situated not far from Jericho, and now called *Quarantà'ria*, is supposed to have been the scene of the Temptation.

24. North of Shechem was *Mount E'bal*; and to the south, *Mount Ger'izim*, famous for the temple of the Samaritans.

25. *Mount Gil'boa*, south of the sea of Galilee, is noted for the death of Saul and Jonathan.

26. The *Mountains of Gilead*, to the east of the Jordan, were famous for producing balm or balsam, the dried juice of a tree, which was much used by the ancients as a medicine.

27. To the northeast of Gilead was *Bashan*, famous for stately oaks, and for numerous herds of cattle.

28. To the south were the mountains of *Ab'arim*, from the summits of which, *Né'bo* and *Pis'gah*, Moses had a view of the Promised Land.

29. To the south of Palestine is the mountainous range called *Seir*, with its summit *Mount Hor*, on which Aaron died.

30. The country of Palestine, being mountainous and rocky, abounds in *caves*, which anciently afforded a refuge to the inhabitants.

31. David made the cave of *Adullam* a place of retreat; and in the cave of *En'gedi*, he concealed himself, together with 600 men.

32. In a cave not far from Samaria, *Obadi'ah* hid a hundred prophets; and the cave of *Machpe'lah*, near Hebron, is celebrated as the burying-place of Abraham and his family.

33. Frequent mention is made in the Bible of wildernesses or deserts. Some of these, which belonged to Pal-

21. What is said of Mount Carmel? 22. Mount Tabor? 23. The mountains of Ephraim? 24. Ebal and Gerizim? 25. Mount Gilboa? 26. Gilead? 27. What is said of Bashan? 28. Abarim? 29. Mount Seir? 30. What is remarked respecting caves? 31. What is said of the caves of Adullam and Engedi? 32. What other caves are mentioned? 33. What is mentioned respecting wildernesses?

estine, were barren, sandy plains ; others were mountainous, and covered with trees or pasture.

34. The most celebrated desert in Palestine was the *Desert or Wilderness of Judea*, situated to the west of the Dead Sea, where John the Baptist preached.

CHAPTER VI.

Palestine in the Time of the New Testament History : Judea : Jerusalem and its Environs.

1. In the time of the Gospel history, the whole of Palestine was subject to the Romans, and was divided into four parts ; namely, *Jude'a*, *Sama'ria*, *Gal'ilee*, and *Peræ'a*, or the country beyond Jordan.

2. Our Savior was born at *Bethlehem* in Judea, but his place of residence, before entering on his public ministry, was *Nazareth* in Galilee ; hence he was sometimes called a Nazarene, and sometimes a Galilean.

3. His journeyings, during his ministry, were limited to Palestine. The two principal centres of his labors were *Jerusalem* and its vicinity, and the neighborhood of the *Sea of Galilee*.

34. What was the most celebrated desert or wilderness of Palestine ?

CHAPTER VI. — 1. What is said of the condition and divisions of Palestine, in the time of the gospel history ?

2. Where was our Savior born, and where was his residence ?

3. To what country were his journeyings limited, and what were the principal centres of his labors ?

See *Map No. VII.* — How were the Amalekites situated with regard to Judah and Israel ? How Damascus ? How was Ammon situated ? Moab ? Midian ?

Which two tribes were situated farthest south ? Which three farthest north ? Which on the Mediterranean or Great Sea ? Which on the Dead Sea ? Which on the east of the Jordan ?

How was Judah situated ? Simeon ? Manasseh ? Asher ? Reuben ? Dan ? Gad ? Issachar ? Naphtali ? Benjamin ? Zebulon ? Ephraim ?

What towns are found in the tribe of Judah ? In Benjamin ? In Simeon ? In Dan ? In Ephraim ? In Manasseh ? In Issachar ? In Zebulon ? In Asher ? In Naphtali ? In Manasseh beyond Jordan ? In Gad ? In Reuben ?

4. JUDEA comprised the territories which formerly belonged to the tribes of *Judah*, *Benjamin*, *Simeon*, and *Dan*; and it was distinguished particularly for containing the city of *Jerusalem*.

5. *Jerusalem* was styled by the Israelites the *Holy City* and the *City of God*, and was regarded as, in a peculiar sense, the dwelling-place of the Most High, as it contained the *Temple*, and was the centre of the Jewish worship.

6. It was built on four hills, *Zion*, *Moriah*, *Acra*, and *Bezetta*, which were almost surrounded by valleys, encompassed by mountains.

7. Two small streams, branches of the brook *Kidron* or *Cedron*, flowed through the valleys, one on the east, and the other on the south, of the city.

8. *Mount Zion*, which was the most elevated of the hills, and on which the city of David was built, and also the palace of David, was the most southerly.

9. *Mount Moriah*, on which the Temple was erected, was to the east; and to the north were two other hills, less elevated.

10. After the building of the Temple, all the adult males of Israel were required to go to Jerusalem, three times a year, to keep the three great annual festivals; namely, the *Passover*, the *Pentecost*, and the *Feast of Tabernacles*.

11. The first Temple was built by Solomon, and was an extensive and magnificent edifice, adorned with very costly ornaments of gold, and encompassed by spacious courts.

12. In the innermost part of the Temple was the *Sanctuary*, including the *Holy of Holies*, so called because it contained the Ark of the Covenant.

13. Into this most holy place, none but the high priest was permitted to enter; and he only once a year, on the great day of atonement.

14. The second Temple, which was built by *Zerubbabel*, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonish captivity, was much inferior to that of Solomon.

15. Herod began to repair or rebuild the Temple 16 years

4. What did Judea comprise? 5. What is said of Jerusalem? 6. What of its situation? 7. What streams flowed through the valleys? 8. What is said of Mount Zion? 9. What of Mount Moriah? 10. At what three festivals were all the adult males required to be at Jerusalem?
11. What is said of the first Temple? 12. What was there in the innermost part of it? 13. Who was permitted to enter into the Holy of Holies? 14. By whom was the second Temple built? 15. When did Herod begin to repair or rebuild the Temple?

before the birth of Christ, and rendered it extremely magnificent.

16. Near the Temple was the pool of *Bethesda*; and on the northwest was the castle or fortress of *Antonia*, in which a Roman legion was quartered.

17. On the west side of the city, and just without the walls, was *Calvary*, a little hill, where our Lord was crucified.

18. To the south of the city was *Gehenna*, or the *Valley of Hinnom*, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to the image of *Moloch*.

19. In the *Valley of Jehoshaphat*, to the east of the city, were the fountain or pool of *Sil'oam* or *Sil'oah*, and also the *Garden of Gethsemane*, where our Savior was betrayed.

20. To the east of the valley of Jehoshaphat was the *Mount of Olives* or *Mount Olivet*, so elevated as to afford a fine view of the city and temple.

21. The modern city of Jerusalem is built chiefly on *Mount Moriah*, and is much visited by pilgrims.

22. To the east of Jerusalem was *Bethphage*; and still farther, *Bethany*, famous for the residence of *Mary* and *Martha*, for the raising of *Lazarus*, and for the ascension of our Savior.

23. *Bethlehem* is memorable as the birthplace of our Savior; *Emmaus*, for his conversation with two of his disciples after his resurrection.

24. *Jericho*, famous in the history of the Old Testament, is frequently mentioned in the New, and was the residence of *Zaccheus*.

25. *Arimathea* is noted as the residence of *Joseph*, who begged of *Pilate* the body of *Jesus*; *Lydda*, for the cure of *Eneas*, by *Peter*.

CHAPTER VII.

Samaria : Galilee : Peræa.

1 The country or province of SAMARIA derived its name from the city of Samaria, which was the capital of the

16. Where were the pool of Bethesda and the castle of Antonia? 17. Where was Calvary? 18. Where was Gehenna or the Valley of Hinnom? 19. The Pool of Siloam and the garden of Gethsemane? 20. The Mount of Olives?

21. What is said of the modern city? 22. Bethphage and Bethany? 23. Bethlehem and Emmaus? 24. Jericho? 25. Arimathea and Lydda?

CHAPTER VII. — 1. What is said of the country or province of Samaria?

kingdom of Israel; and it comprised the territory which belonged to the tribe of *Ephraim* and half of *Manasseh*.

2. After the captivity of the *Ten Tribes* by *Shalmaneser*, this country was re-peopled by colonists from Assyria, and such Israelites as remained or afterwards returned; and this mixed race of people were called *Samar'itans*.

3. They adopted the *Law of Moses*, and regarded the *Pentateuch* as a book of divine authority; but rejected the rest of the Old Testament.

4. They built a temple on *Mount Ger'izim*, where they celebrated their worship, instead of going to Jerusalem.

5. The greatest aversion existed between the *Jews* and *Samaritans*; and the two nations had no friendly intercourse with each other.

6. Our Savior spent but little time, during his ministry, in Samaria; though he repeatedly passed through the country, in journeying from Galilee to Judea.

7. *Sy'char*, called in the Old Testament *She'chem* and *Si'chem*, now *Naploose*, became the metropolis of the *Samaritans*, after the destruction of the city of Samaria.

8. Near Sychar was *Jacob's Well*, memorable for our Savior's conversation with the woman of Samaria.

9. In the vicinity was *Mount Ger'izim*, on which the *Samaritan* temple was built, and to which allusion is made in the remark of the woman of Samaria, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain."

10. *Cæsare'a*, a city on the coast of the Mediterranean, was the seat of the Roman procurators, or governors, of Palestine.

11. In this city *Herod Agrippa* was smitten with a fatal disease, as related in Acts xii.; here *St. Peter* converted *Cornelius*, the centurion; and here *St. Paul* defended himself before *Felix*, *Festus*, and *Agrippa*, before he sailed to Rome.

12. *Jop'pa*, now *Jaffa*, is famous as the port of Jerusalem, and for being the place where Peter restored Dorcas to life.

13. *Antip'atris*, a town built by Herod, is mentioned in the history of St. Paul; *E'non* and *Sal'im*, near the Jordan, were the places where John baptized.

2. Who were the Samaritans? and what was their origin?

3. What their religion? 4. Where did they build a temple?

5. How did the Jews and Samaritans regard each other?

6. Did our Savior pass much time in Samaria? 7. What is said of

Sychar? 8. For what is Jacob's Well memorable?

9. What is said of Mount Gerizim? 10. What of Cæsarea?

11. What events took place in this city? 12. What is said of Joppa.

13. What of Antipatris, Enon, and Salim?

14. GALILEE, the northern division of Palestine, comprised the country formerly occupied by the tribes of *Is'sachar*, *Zeb'ulon*, *Naph'tali*, and *Ash'er*.

15. It was divided into Upper and Lower. Upper Galilee, the northern division, was mountainous, and was called *Galilee of the Gentiles*, because it bordered upon Gentile nations.

16. The chief town of Upper Galilee was *Cæsare'a-Philippi*, called in the Old Testament *Dan*.

17. Lower Galilee, which is called in the New Testament simply *Galilee*, is comparatively level, and was very fruitful and populous; and many of its inhabitants were Israelites.

18. This division of Palestine was most honored with our Savior's presence, and it was the native country of most, if not all, of his twelve disciples.

19. *Tibe'rias*, situated on the sea of Galilee, which was called also the sea of Tiberias, was once the capital of Galilee, and was noted for its Jewish academy after the destruction of Jerusalem.

20. *Caper'naum*, *Chora'zin*, and *Bethsa'ida* were all situated near the sea of Galilee, and were memorable for our Lord's discourses and miracles, which brought a heavy woe upon them on account of their unbelief.

21. *Bethsa'ida* was the residence of the disciples Philip, Peter, Andrew, James, and John.

22. *Caper'naum* was the residence of *Matthew*; and on an eminence near this town, our Savior delivered his memorable discourse, called the "Sermon on the Mount."

23. *Naz'areth* is famous for having been the residence of our Savior, before he entered on his public ministry; *Ca'na*, for his miracle of turning water into wine; *Na'in*, for his raising a widow's son to life.

24. *Ptolema'is* or *Ac'cho*, now *Acre*, a place visited by St. Paul, is noted in the history of the Crusades.

25. PERÆA, or the country *Beyond Jordan*, comprised the territories which formerly belonged to the tribes of *Reuben* and *Gad*, and the half tribe of *Manasseh*, and it was subdivided into several districts.

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14. What did Galilee comprise? 15. How was it divided?
 16. What was the chief town of Upper Galilee? 17. How is Lower Galilee described? 18. What is further said of this division? 19. What is said of Tiberias? 20. What is said of Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida? 21. Of whom was Bethsaida the residence? 22. What is said of Capernaum? 23. What of Nazareth, Cana, and Nain? 24. Ptol emais? 25. What did Peræa comprise?

26. *Decapolis* was a combination of ten cities, which were situated not far from the sea of Galilee.

27 The country on the east side of the sea of Galilee was repeatedly visited by our Savior, and here were the towns of *Dalmanutha*, *Magdala*, and *Gad'ara*.

28. Farther to the south, on the Jordan, was *Bethabara*, where John baptized.

CHAPTER VIII.

Countries in which the Gospel was preached by the Apostles

1. The labors of the apostles in preaching the gospel, after the resurrection of our Savior, as related in the Acts,

26. What did Decapolis comprise? 27. What is mentioned of the country on the east side of the sea of Galilee? 28. What of Bethabara?

CHAPTER VIII. — 1. In what countries was the gospel preached by the apostles?

See Map No. VIII. — What sea lies west of Palestine?

How was Samaria bounded? Judea? Galilee? Peræa, or Beyond Jordan? How was Galilee of the Gentiles situated? Iture'a? Phœnicia? Syria? Genesaret? Decapolis?

How is the Dead Sea situated? The Sea of Galilee? The Waters of Merom? Through what does the Jordan flow? Into what does it empty? Where does the Arnon empty? The Jabbok? What streams empty into the Mediterranean?

How is mount Lebanon situated? Anti-Lebanon? Mount Hermon? Mount Carmel? Mount Tabor? The Mountains of Ephraim? The Mountains of Abarim? Mount Gilboa?

How is Jerusalem situated? Samaria? Cæsarea? Tiberias? Sidon? Gaza? Hebron? Joppa? Jericho? Ptolemais? Capernaum? Sychar? Tyre? Cæsarea-Philippi? Beersheba? Bethlehem? Nazareth? Cana? Emmaus? Gath? Ascalon? Magdala? Ramoth-Gilead? Jezreel? Bethabara? Azotus? Engedi? Salim and Enon? Megiddo? Shunem?

See Map No. IX. — In what part of Jerusalem was Mount Zion? Mount Moriah? Where was the city of David? The Temple? The Palace of David? Solomon's Palace? Salem, or the Old City? The Pool of Bethesda? The Castle of Antonia? Mount Calvary? Which way from the city was the Mount of Olives? Where was the Valley of Jehoshaphat? The Valley of Hinnom? The Pool of Siloam? The Fuller's and the Potter's Fields? Gethsemane? Which way from Jerusalem were Bethphage and Bethany?

were confined chiefly to *Palestine, Syria, Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy.*

2. These countries were all, at this period, subject to the Romans; and they embraced the portions of the earth which were most distinguished for civilization, arts, and literature; but the inhabitants were all, with the exception of the Jews, *pagan idolaters*, commonly styled in the Bible *Gentiles.*

3. *Syria*, which was, at this period, a Roman province, had for its capital, *Antioch*, which had been the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria, called the *Seleucidae*, and was, for some time, the third city in the world in splendor and population.

4. Antioch is frequently mentioned in the Acts of the Apostles; it was the native place of *St. Luke*, and for some time the residence of *St. Peter* and *St. Paul*; and here the disciples of Christ were first called *Christians.*

5. *Ephesus*, the capital of the province of Asia, was a large and splendid city, celebrated for a magnificent temple of *Diana*, which was reckoned one of the Seven Wonders of the World.

6. *St. Paul* spent some time at Ephesus; here *St. John* passed the latter part of his life; and of the church here, *Timothy* was appointed bishop.

7. The "Seven Churches of Asia," mentioned in the Revelation, namely, *Ephesus, Smyrna, Pergamos, Thyatira, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea*, were all in the province of Asia.

8. *Smyrna*, a large commercial city, is noted for having been considered by some as the birthplace of Homer; *Pergamos*, as the royal city of *Eumenes*; *Sardis*, as the residence of the rich king *Cræsus*; *Miletus*, for its riches and commerce, and the temple of Apollo.

9. *Tarsus*, the capital of Cilicia, was a large city, noted for the arts and sciences, and as the birthplace of *St. Paul*: *Icönium*, as the capital of *Lycaonia*; *Paphos*, as the capital of the island of Cyprus.

2. What is said of these countries?

3. What is said of Syria and Antioch? 4. What further is related of Antioch? 5. What of Ephesus? 6. Which of the apostles resided here? 7. What were the "Seven Churches," and where situated? 8. What is said of Smyrna, Pergamos Sardis, and Miletus?

9. What is said of Tarsus, &c.?

10. *Greece*, at this period, was divided into two Roman provinces, namely *Acha'ia* and *Macedo'nia*.

11. *Achaia* comprised Greece Proper and the Peloponnesus; and *Macedonia* consisted of Macedonia Proper, Thessaly, and Epirus.

12. *Cor'inth*, the capital of Achaia, was situated on a gulf and an isthmus of the same name, and was famous for commerce, wealth, and the arts, and for the celebration of the Isthmian games in its vicinity.

13. *Ath'ens*, the most renowned city of Greece, was for a long time the most celebrated seat of learning in the world, and gave birth to many of the most eminent men of antiquity; yet this city, as well as those less enlightened, "was wholly given to idolatry."

14. *Crete*, a large island lying southeast of Greece, and much celebrated in Grecian history, was visited by St. Paul, accompanied by *Titus*, who was left here to regulate the affairs of the churches.

15. *Pat'mos*, a small barren island, is celebrated for being the place to which St. John was banished.

16. The great and powerful city of *Rome* was the capital of the Roman Empire, which, in the time of the Gospel history, was nearly in its greatest extent, and embraced most of the then known world.

17. The Roman Empire was, during the ministry of St. Paul, successively governed by the Emperors *Tibe'rius*, *Calig'ula*, *Clau'dius*, and *Ne'ro*.

CHAPTER IX.

Labors and Travels of St. Paul and the other Apostles.

1. The labors of *St. Peter*, so far as they are recorded in the New Testament, were limited to *Palestine* and the city of *Antioch*; yet from his addressing his first epistle to the Christians dispersed in Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia, and Bithynia, he is supposed to have preached in those countries.

10 How was Greece now divided? 11. What did Achaia comprise, and what Macedonia? 12. What is said of Corinth? 13. Athens? 14. Crete? 15. Patmos?

16. What is said of Rome and the Roman Empire? 17. By what emperors was the empire governed during St. Paul's ministry?

CHAPTER IX. — 1 What is said of the labors of Peter?

2. *St. John* preached the gospel for a while in *Palestine*. He was at length banished to the island of *Patmos*; and he passed the latter part of his life in *Asia Minor*, chiefly at *Ephesus*.

3. *James*, the brother of *John*, suffered martyrdom under *Herod Agrippa*, as related in *Acts xii*.

4. The other apostle *James*, the brother of *Jude*, sometimes called *James the Less*, was the author of the epistle which bears his name, and was bishop of *Jerusalem*, where he suffered martyrdom, A. D. 62.

5. Of the labors of the rest of the twelve original disciples or apostles, subsequent to the ascension of our Savior, scarcely any thing is recorded in the *New Testament*.

6. *St. Paul*, who was appointed an apostle after the ascension of our Savior, and was preëminent for his various endowments, "labored more abundantly than all the others;" and he is styled the great apostle of the *Gentiles*.

7. He was a native of *Tarsus*, a Hebrew of the tribe of *Benjamin*, was educated a *Pharisee*, and possessed, by birth, the privilege of a *Roman citizen*. This privilege, it has been maintained by some, was conferred on his ancestors; but others suppose, that, at this period, all the natives of *Tarsus* enjoyed it.

8. *St. Paul* was, for a time, zealous for the *Jewish religion*, and employed himself in cruelly persecuting the *Christians*; and it was while on a journey from *Jerusalem* to *Damascus*, for this purpose, that his miraculous conversion took place, A. D. 35, or 36.

9. After his conversion, he went to *Damascus*, thence into *Arabia*, where he passed considerable time; then returned to *Damascus*, and afterwards to *Jerusalem*.

10. After this first return to *Jerusalem*, subsequent to his conversion, he performed four apostolic journeys from that city, before he was sent a prisoner to *Rome*.

11. Some of the principal companions and assistants of *Paul* in his labors among the *Gentiles*, were *Bar'nabas*, *Silas*, *Timothy*, *Apollos*, *Titus*, and *Luke*.

12. In his first apostolic journey from *Jerusalem*, *Paul*

2. What is said of *John*? 3. What is said of *James* the brother of *John*? What of the other apostle *James*? 5. What of the rest of the 12 original disciples? 6. What is said of *St. Paul*? 7. What of his birth and origin? 8. What further is related of him? 9. To what places did he proceed after his conversion? 10. How many apostolic journeys did he perform after this return to *Jerusalem*? 11. Who were some of his principal companions and assistants? 12. What was his route in his first journey?

proceeded by way of *Cæsare'a* to *Tarsus*; thence to *Antioch*; and, after spending considerable time here, he returned to Jerusalem, A. D. 44, accompanied by Barnabas, bringing relief to the suffering Christians in Judea.

13. In his *second journey*, Paul returned to *Antioch*; thence by *Seleucia* first to *Salamis* in Cyprus, thence to *Paphos*, the capital of the island, where he converted the proconsul *Sergius Paulus*, and struck with blindness the sorcerer *El'ymas*, who attempted to hinder his conversion.

14. From *Paphos* he proceeded to *Perga*: thence to *Antioch in Pisidia*; thence to *Lystra*, where he cured a cripple; and the people who saw this miracle, were at first eager to offer sacrifice to him and his companion Barnabas; but they afterwards stoned him, dragged him out of the city, and left him for dead.

15. From *Lystra* he proceeded to *Der'be*; thence returning again to *Lystra*, *Iconium*, *Antioch*, and *Perga*; and thence by way of *Attalia* to *Antioch* in Syria. After spending considerable time here, he, together with Barnabas, went again to Jerusalem, A. D. 49, in order to consult the apostles and elders, on the controversy which arose respecting circumcision and other legal ceremonies.

16. After the council of Jerusalem, Paul commenced his *third apostolic journey*; returning with Barnabas to *Antioch*, he took *Silas* for a companion, and proceeded to *Der'be* and *Lystra*, where he received *Timothy* as an assistant; thence through *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, and *Mysia*, to *Troas*, where *Luke* is supposed to have joined him.

17. From *Troas* he proceeded by *Samothracia* and *Neapolis* to *Philip'pi*, where he, together with *Silas*, was put in prison, but was delivered by an earthquake; and he afterwards converted the jailer and his family.

18. From *Philippi*, he proceeded to *Amphip'olis*, *Apollo'nia*, *Thessaloni'ca*, *Bere'a*, and *Ath'ens*.

19. At *Athens*, he was brought before the supreme court of *Areop'agus* for trial, and before this tribunal, composed of statesmen and philosophers, he delivered the speech recorded in Acts xvii.

20. From *Athens* he proceeded to *Cor'inth*, where he re

13. What course did he pursue in his second journey, and what took place at *Paphos*? 14. To what places did he proceed from *Paphos*, and what took place at *Lystra*?

15. What was his course afterwards, and on what occasion did he return to Jerusalem? 16. What was his course in his third journey? 17. What was his course afterwards, and what took place at *Philippi*? 18. What places did he next visit?

19. What took place at *Athens*? 20. What city did he then visit and what took place at *Corinth*?

maintained about a year and a half, and was here brought by the Jews before the proconsul *Gallio*.

21. Embarking from *Cen'chrea*, a port of Corinth, after touching at *Eph'esus*, he landed at *Cæsare'a*, and proceeded again to Jerusalem, A. D. 53.

22. After a short stay at Jerusalem, Paul went to *Antioch*, proceeding on his *fourth apostolic journey* through *Galat'ia* and *Phryg'ia* to *Eph'esus*, where he remained two or three years, and left the city after a riot was raised against him by Demetrius, the silversmith.

23. From Ephesus he proceeded by way of *Troas* to *Macedonia*, passing through that country and Greece, again visiting *Corinth* and *Philippi*; thence sailing by *Troas* to *Miletus*, where he met the Ephesian Christians, and took the affecting leave of them recorded in Acts xx.

24. From Miletus he proceeded by *Cos*, *Rhodes*, *Pat'ara* *Tyre*, *Ptolema'is*, and *Cæsare'a*, to Jerusalem, where he arrived before the feast of Pentecost, A. D. 58.

25. After his return to Jerusalem from his fourth apostolic journey, the Jews caused an excitement against him, and he was sent a prisoner by way of *Antip'atris* to *Cæsare'a*, to be tried by Felix, the governor.

26. Having been detained a prisoner two years at *Cæsare'a*, where he delivered the defences recorded in Acts xxii. and xxvi., he availed himself of his privilege of a Roman citizen by appealing to the emperor.

27. He was accordingly sent to *Rome* with other prisoners, under the care of the centurion Julius, and was accompanied by *St. Luke*.

28. In their voyage (*see Map No. X.*), they touched at *Sidon* and *Myra*, sailed near *Cnidus*, thence round the east end of Crete; and after being "exceedingly tossed with a tempest," for fourteen days, they were shipwrecked near the island of *Mel'ita*, where they all got safe to shore.

29. From *Mel'ita* they proceeded by *Syr'acuse*, *Pute'oli*, *Ap'pii Fo'rum*, and *The Three Taverns*, till they finally arrived at *Rome*, A. D. 61.

30. Paul dwelt two years in the city, in hired lodgings

21. By what places did he return to Jerusalem? 22. What was his course in his fourth journey, and what took place at Ephesus? 23. What was his route from thence, and what took place at Miletus? 24. By what places did he return to Jerusalem? 25. What happened after his return?

26. What took place at Cæsarea? 27. By whom was he accompanied to Rome? 28. What is related respecting the voyage? 29. How did he proceed from Melita? 30. What did he do at Rome?

where he received all that came to him, preaching the gospel without interruption.

31. During this imprisonment at Rome, the apostle wrote his epistles to the *Ephesians*, *Philippians*, *Colossians*, and to *Philemon*.

32. The most of his other epistles had before this time been written at different places.

33. St. Luke concludes his narrative in the Acts, with this imprisonment at Rome; and the subsequent history of St. Paul is uncertain; but it was the uniform tradition of the primitive church, that he was afterwards imprisoned a second time at Rome, and that he suffered martyrdom under the emperor Nero, in or about the year A. D. 66.

31. What epistles did he write during this imprisonment?

32. What is said of the other epistles? 33. What further is related of St. Paul?

See *Map No. X.* — What countries were situated on the east of the Mediterranean or Great Sea?

What countries were in the west of Asia Minor? In the south?

In the north? In the east? How was Galatia situated?

Troas? The island of Cyprus? Crete? Patmos? Sicily?

Melita? How was Greece or Achaia situated? Macedonia?

Thrace? Epirus? Illyricum? Thessaly? Dalmatia?

Italy? Which way from Jerusalem to Damascus? Gaza?

Antioch? Alexandria? Ephesus? Cyrene? Athens?

How was Antioch situated? Tarsus? Iconium? Paphos? Attalia? Antioch in Pisidia?

What towns were there on the west coast of Asia Minor, and on the east of the Ægean Sea?

How was Smyrna situated? Ephesus? Pergamos? Miletus? Philadelphia? Sardis? Colosse and Laodicea?

How was Athens situated? Thessalonica? Corinth? Philippi? Berea? Cenchrea? Rome? Syracuse? Rhegium? Puteoli? By what places did St. Paul pass in his voyage from Cæsarea to Rome?

TABLE

Of ANCIENT GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES, with their corresponding
MODERN NAMES.

SEAS, GULFS, STRAITS, AND LAKES.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
A-dri-at'ic Sea	<i>Gulf of Venice</i>	Gen-nes'a-reth,	} <i>Tabaria</i>
Æ-gæ'an Sea	<i>Archipelago</i>	Lake of	
Aq-ui-ta'ni-an	} <i>Bay of Biscay</i>	Ger'man O. or	<i>North Sea</i>
Ocean			Hel'les-pont
A-ra'bi-an G. or	<i>Red Sea</i>	Her'cu-les, Str.	<i>Str. of Gibraltar</i>
Ar-gol'ic G.	<i>Gulf of Napoli</i>	Hi-ber'ni-an S.	<i>Irish Sea</i>
As-phal-ti'tes L.	<i>Dead Sea</i>	I-o'ni-an Sea	} <i>Part of the Gulf of Venice</i>
At-lan tic O.	<i>Atlantic</i>		
Be-na'cus L.	<i>Garda</i>	La'ri-us L.	<i>Como</i>
Bos'pho-rus	} <i>Strait of Caffa</i>	Li-gus'tic Gulf	<i>Gulf of Genoa</i>
(Cimmerian)			Le'man Lake
Bos'pho-rus	} <i>Str. of Constan- tinople</i>	Mediterra'nean	<i>Mediterranean</i>
(Thracian)			Pa'lus Mœ-o'tis
Brig-an-ti'nus L.	<i>Constance</i>	Pro-pon'tis	<i>Marmora</i>
Cas'pi-an Sea	<i>Caspian</i>	Sa-ron'ic G.	<i>Gulf of Engia</i>
Co-da'ni-an G.	<i>Baltic Sea</i>	Si-cil'i-an Str.	<i>Str. of Messina</i>
Cor inth, Gulf of	<i>Gulf of Lepanto</i>	Syr'tis Ma'jor,	} <i>Gulf of Sidra</i>
Eux'ine Sea	<i>Black Sea</i>	G. of	
Gal'i-lee, Sea of	<i>Tabaria</i>	Ther-ma'ic G.	<i>Gulf of Contessa</i>
Gal'lic Strait	<i>Str. of Dover</i>	Ti-be'ri-as, Sea of	<i>Tabaria</i>
Gal'lic Gulf	<i>Gulf of Lions</i>	Ver-ba'nus L.	<i>Maggiore</i>
Gan-get'ic Gulf	<i>Bay of Bengal</i>		

ISLANDS.

Æ-gi'na	<i>Engia</i>	Ceph-a-le'ni-a	<i>Cefalonia</i>
Æ-o'li-an Islands	<i>Lipari Islands</i>	Ce'os	<i>Zia</i>
A-mor'gos	<i>Amorgo</i>	Chi'os	<i>Scio</i>
An'a-phe	<i>Namphio</i>	Ci-mo'lus	<i>Argentiera</i>
An'dros	<i>Andro</i>	Cor-cy'ra	<i>Corfu</i>
Ar'a-dus	<i>Larek</i>	Cor'si-ca	<i>Corsica</i>
Bal-e-a'res	} <i>Majorca</i>	Cos	<i>Stanchto</i>
			<i>Candia</i>
			<i>Candia</i>
	} <i>Minorca</i>	Crete	<i>Candia</i>
	} <i>Ivica</i>	Crep'sa	<i>Cherso</i>
Ca-lym'na	<i>Calmina</i>	Cy'prus	<i>Cyprus</i>
Ca-pra'ri-a	<i>Gomera</i>	Cyth'nus	<i>Thermia</i>
Ca'pre-æ	<i>Capri</i>	Cy-the'ra	<i>Cerigo</i>
Car pa-thus	<i>Scarpanto</i>	De'los	<i>Delos</i>

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern
Eb'u-sus	<i>Ivica</i>	Pa'ros	<i>Paros</i>
Eu-bœ'a	<i>Negropont</i>	Pat'mos	<i>Patino</i>
Fortunate Isles	<i>Canaries</i>	Psy'ra	<i>Ipsara</i>
Hes-per'i-des	<i>Bissagos</i>	Rhodes	<i>Rhodes</i>
Hi-ber'ni-a	<i>Ireland</i>	Sal'a-mis	<i>Coloutri</i>
I-ca'ri-a	<i>Nicaria</i>	Sa-mo-thra'ce	<i>Samothraki</i>
Il'va	<i>Elba</i>	Sa'mos	<i>Samos</i>
Im'bros	<i>Imbro</i>	Sar-din'i-a	<i>Sardinia</i>
I'os	<i>Nio</i>	Scy'ros	<i>Syra</i>
Ith'a-ca	<i>Theaki</i>	Se-ri'phus	<i>Serpho</i>
Lem'nos	<i>Stalimene</i>	Siç'i-ly	<i>Sicily</i>
Les'bos	<i>Metelin</i>	Siph'nos	<i>Siphanto</i>
Leu-ca'di-a	<i>St. Maura</i>	Stœch'a-des	<i>Hieres</i>
Lip'a-ra	<i>Lipari</i>	Stroph'a-des	<i>Strivali</i>
Mel'i-te	<i>Malta</i>	Sy'ros	<i>Syra</i>
Mel'i-te	<i>Meleda</i>	Ten'e-dos	<i>Tenedos</i>
Me'los	<i>Milo</i>	Te'nos	<i>Tino</i>
Mo'na	<i>Anglesea</i>	Tha'sos	<i>Thaso</i>
Mo-na'bi-a	<i>Man</i>	The'ra	<i>Santorin</i>
Myc'o-nus	<i>Myconi</i>	Thu'le	<i>Shetland Isles</i>
Nax'os	<i>Naxia</i>	Vec'tis	<i>Isle of Wight</i>
Ni-sy'ros	<i>Nisiri</i>	Za-cyn'thus	<i>Zante</i>
O-le'a-ros	<i>Antiparos</i>		

RIVERS.

SARMATIA.

Bo-rys'the-nes	<i>Dnieper</i>	Tan'a-is	<i>Don</i>
Hyp'a-nis	<i>Bog</i>	Tu-run'tus	<i>Dwina</i>
Rha	<i>Volga</i>	Ty'ras	<i>Dniester</i>
Ru'bo	<i>Niemen</i>		

GERMANY.

Al'bis	<i>Elbe</i>	Rhe'nus	<i>Rhine</i>
A-mis'i-a	<i>Ems</i>	Vi'a-drus	<i>Oder</i>
Is'ter	<i>Danube</i>	Vi-sur gis	<i>Weser</i>
Mœ'nus	<i>Mayne</i>	Vis'tu-la	<i>Vistula</i>

GAUL.

A'rar	<i>Saone</i>	Mo-sel'la	<i>Moselle</i>
Ga-rum'na	<i>Garonne</i>	Rhod'a-nus	<i>Rhone</i>
Li'ger	<i>Loire</i>	Scal dis	<i>Scheldt</i>
Mo'sa	<i>Meuse</i>	Seq'ua-na	<i>Seine</i>

SPAIN.

A'nas	<i>Guadiana</i>	I-be'rus	<i>Ebro</i>
Bœ'tis	<i>Guadalquivir</i>	Min'i-us	<i>Minho</i>
Du'ri-us	<i>Duero</i>	Ta'gus	<i>Tagus or Tajo</i>

ILLYRICUM, DACIA, &C.

Da-nu'bi-us, or Is ter	} <i>Danube</i>	Dra'vus	<i>Drave</i>
		He'brus	<i>Marizza</i>

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern
Ce'nus	<i>Inn</i>	Sa'vus	<i>Save</i>
Py-re'tus	<i>Pruth</i>	Ti-bis'cus	<i>Theis</i>

ITALY.

Ad'du-a	<i>Adda</i>	Me-tau'rus	<i>Metro</i>
A'ni-o	<i>Teverone</i>	Min'ci-us	<i>Mincio</i>
Ar'nus	<i>Arno</i>	Pa'dus	<i>Po</i>
Ath'e-sis	<i>Adige</i>	Ru bi-con	<i>Fiumecino</i>
Au'fi-dus	<i>Ofanto</i>	Ti'ber	<i>Tiber</i>
E-rid'a-nus	<i>Po</i>	Ti-ci'nus	<i>Ticino</i>
Me-do a-cus	<i>Brenta</i>	Vul-tur'nus	<i>Volturmo</i>

GREECE.

Ach-e-lo'us	<i>Aspro Potamo</i>	E-ve nus	<i>Fidari</i>
Al-phe'us	<i>Alfeo</i>	Ha-li-ac'mon	<i>Jenicoro</i>
As-træ'us	<i>Vistriza</i>	Pe ne-us	<i>Peneo</i>
Ax'i-us	<i>Vardar</i>	Stry' mon	<i>Strimon</i>
Eu-ro'tas	<i>Basili</i>		

ASIA.

A-rax'es	<i>Aras</i>	Hy-das'pes	<i>Behat</i>
Ca-i'cus	<i>Germaisti</i>	Jax-ar'tes	<i>Sir</i>
Cal-y-cad'i-us	<i>Kalikdoni</i>	Jor'dan	<i>Jordan</i>
Ca-ys'trus	<i>Mindcrscare</i>	Ly'cus	<i>Tonsalu</i>
Cy'rus	<i>Kur</i>	Mæander	<i>Meinder</i>
Da'ix, or Ya'ik	<i>Ural</i>	O-ron'tes	<i>Orontes</i>
Et-y-man'der	<i>Hirmend</i>	Ox'us	<i>Jihon</i>
Eu-læ'us or } U'la-i }	<i>Karasu</i>	Pha'sis	<i>Rione</i>
Eu-phra'tes	<i>Euphrates</i>	Pyr'a-mus	<i>Geihoun</i>
Gra-ni'cus	<i>Ousvola</i>	San-ga'ri-us	<i>Sakaria</i>
Ha'lys	<i>Kizil-ermak</i>	Ther-ino'don	<i>Termek</i>
Her'mus	<i>Sarabat</i>	Tigris	<i>Tigris</i>

AFRICA.

Bag'ra-das	<i>Mejerdah</i>	Nile	<i>Nile</i>
Dar'a-dus	<i>Senegal</i>	Sta'chir	<i>Gambia</i>
Ni'ger	<i>Niger</i>		

CITIES AND TOWNS.

BRITAIN.

A'quæ So'lis or Cal'i-dæ	} <i>Bath</i>	E-bor'a-cum	<i>York</i>
Cam-bor i-cum		Lon-dī num	} <i>London</i>
Can-ta-brig'i-a	} <i>Cambridge</i>	Lon-din'i-um	
Cas'tra A-la'ta		<i>Edinburgh</i>	Lu-gu-val'lum
Du-ro-ver'num	<i>Canterbury</i>	Ox-o'ni-a	<i>Oxford</i>
		The-od-o-ru num	<i>Wells</i>

SPAIN.

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern
As-tu'ri-ca	<i>Astorga</i>	His'pa-lis	<i>Seville</i>
Bar'ci-no	<i>Barcelona</i>	I-ler'da	<i>Lerida</i>
Bil'bi-lis	<i>Calataiud</i>	I-tal'i-ca	<i>Santiponte</i>
Cæ'sar Au-gus'ta	<i>Saragossa</i>	Mal'a-ca	<i>Malaga</i>
Cal-a-gur'ris	<i>Calahorra</i>	Mun'da	<i>Monda</i>
Cal'le	<i>Oporto</i>	Nu-man'ti-a near	<i>Soria</i>
Cal'pe	<i>Gibraltar</i>	O-li-sip'po	<i>Lisbon</i>
Car-tha'go No'va	<i>Carthagera</i>	Pom'pe-lo	<i>Pampeluna</i>
Com-plu'tum	<i>Alcala</i>	Sa-gun'tum	<i>Morviedro</i>
Co-nim'bri-ca	<i>Coimbra</i>	Se-go'vi-a	<i>Segovia</i>
Cor'du-ba	<i>Cordova</i>	Tar'ra-co	<i>Tarragona</i>
Ga'des	<i>Cadiz</i>	To-le'tum	<i>Toledo</i>

GAUL.

A/quæ Sex'ti-æ	<i>Aix</i>	Fo'rum Ju'li-i	<i>Frejus</i>
Ar-gen-to-ra'tum	<i>Strasbourg</i>	Ge-ne'va	<i>Geneva</i>
Av-a-ri'cum	<i>Bourges</i>	Li-mo'num	<i>Poitiers</i>
A-ve ni-o	<i>Avignon</i>	Lug-du num	<i>Lyons</i>
Av-en-ti'cum	<i>Avenches</i>	Lu-te ti-a	<i>Paris</i>
Au-gus'ta Trev-e-ro'rum	} <i>Treves</i>	Mas-sil'i-a	<i>Marseilles</i>
Bi-brac'te		<i>Autun</i>	Mo-gun-ti a-cum
Bur-dig'la	<i>Bordeaux</i>	Nar'bo	<i>Narbonne</i>
Co-lo'ni-a Ag-rip-pi'na	} <i>Cologne</i>	Ne-mau sus	<i>Nismes</i>
			Ro-tom a-gus
		To-lo'sa	<i>Toulouse</i>

ITALY.

Ag-ri-gen'tum	<i>Girgenti</i>	Co-sen'ti-a	<i>Cosenza</i>
Al'ba Lon ga	<i>Albano</i>	Cro-to'na	<i>Crotone</i>
An-co'na	<i>Ancona</i>	Drep'a-num	<i>Trapani</i>
An-ti-um	<i>Anzio</i>	Fa-ven'ti-a	<i>Faenza</i>
Ap'pi-i Fo'rum	<i>Fossa Nuova</i>	Flo-ren'ti-a	<i>Florence</i>
Aq-ui-le'i-a	<i>Aquileia</i>	Gen'u-a	<i>Genoa</i>
A-qui'num	<i>Aquino</i>	Ha'dri-a	<i>Adria</i>
A-rim'i-num	<i>Rimini</i>	Hyd-run'tum	<i>Otranto</i>
Ar-pi'num	<i>Arpino</i>	In-ter-am'na	<i>Terni</i>
Au-gus'ta Tau-ri-no'rum	} <i>Turin</i>	Le-on-ti'ni	<i>Lentini</i>
Ba'i-æ		<i>Baia</i>	Lil-y-bæ'um
Ben-e-ven'tum	<i>Benevento</i>	Me-di-o-la'num	<i>Milan</i>
Bo-no'ni-a	<i>Bologna</i>	Mu'ti-na	<i>Modena</i>
Brun-du'si-um	<i>Brindisi</i>	Man'tu-a	<i>Mantua</i>
Ca-i-e'ta	<i>Cajeta</i>	Ne-ap'o-lis	<i>Naples</i>
Cal-lip'o-lis	<i>Gallipoli</i>	Mes-sa'na	<i>Messina</i>
Ca-nu'si-um	<i>Canosa</i>	Os'ti-a	<i>Ostia</i>
Cap'u-a	<i>Capua</i>	Pæs'tum	<i>Pesti</i>
Car'a-lis	<i>Cagliari</i>	Pa-nor'mus	<i>Palermo</i>
Cat'a-na	<i>Catania</i>	Par'ma	<i>Parma</i>
Cen'tum Cel'læ	<i>Civita Vecchia</i>	Par-then'o-pe	<i>Naples</i>
Clu'si-um	<i>Chiusi</i>	Pa-ta'vi-um	<i>Padua</i>
Co'mum	<i>Como</i>	Pe-ru'si-a	<i>Perugia</i>
		Pi'sæ	<i>Pisa</i>

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Pla-cen'ti-a	<i>Piacenza</i>	Ti'bur	<i>Tivoli</i>
Pre-nes'te	<i>Palestrina</i>	Ti-ci'num	<i>Pavia</i>
Pu-te'o-li	<i>Pozzuolo</i>	Tri-den'tum	<i>Trent</i>
Ra-ven'na	<i>Ravenna</i>	Tus'cu-lum	<i>Frascati</i>
Rhe'gi-um	<i>Reggio</i>	Ve-na'frum	<i>Venafro</i>
Sa-ler'num	<i>Salerno</i>	Ve-nu'si-a	<i>Venosa</i>
Scyl-la-ce'um	<i>Squillace</i>	Ver-cel'læ	<i>Vercelli</i>
Se'na	<i>Siena</i>	Ve-ro'na	<i>Verona</i>
Spo-le ti-um	<i>Spoleto</i>	Vi-cen'ti-a	<i>Vicenza</i>
Ta-ren'tum	<i>Tarento</i>	Vol-sin'i-um	<i>Bolsena</i>
Ter-ges'te	<i>Trieste</i>		

MACEDONIA.

Am-phil'o-lis	<i>Emboli</i>	E-des'sa	<i>Edessa</i>
Ap-ol-lo'ni-a	<i>Polina</i>	Pel'la	<i>Jenitza</i>
Be-ræ'a	<i>Veria</i>	Pot-i-dæ'a	<i>Cassandra</i>
Di'um	<i>Standia</i>	Sta-gi'ra	<i>Stavros</i>
Dyr-rach'i-um	<i>Durazzo</i>	Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca	<i>Salonica</i>

GREECE.

Ac'ti-um	<i>Agio</i>	La-ris'sa	<i>Larissa</i>
An-tiç'y-ra	<i>Aspro-Spitia</i>	Leuc'tra	<i>Livadosta</i>
Ar'gos	<i>Argo</i>	Man-ti-ne'a near	<i>Tripolitza</i>
Ath'ens	<i>Athens</i>	Me-tho'ne	<i>Modon</i>
Au'lis	<i>Megalo-Vathi</i>	Meg a-ra	<i>Megaro</i>
Cen'chre-a	<i>Kenkri</i>	Nau-pac'tus	<i>Lepanto</i>
Chal'cis	<i>Negropont</i>	Mes-se'ne	<i>Macra-mathra</i>
Co-ro'ne	<i>Coron</i>	Nau'pli-a	<i>Napoli</i>
Cor'inth	<i>Corinth</i>	Pa træ	<i>Patras</i>
Cyl-le'ne	<i>Chiarenza</i>	Phar-sa'li-a	<i>Farsa</i>
Del'phi	<i>Castri</i>	Py'los	<i>Navarino</i>
E-leu'sis	<i>Lepsina</i>	Siç'y-on	<i>Basilico</i>
Ep-i-dau'rus	<i>Pidaura</i>	Spar'ta	<i>Paleo-chori</i>
Laç-e-dæ'mon (see Sparta)		Thebes	<i>Thira</i>

ASIA MINOR.

A-by'dos	<i>Nagara</i>	Cot-y-æ'um	<i>Kiutajah</i>
Ad-ra-my'ti-um	<i>Adramiti</i>	Der'be	<i>Alah Dag</i>
A-ma'si-a	<i>Amasia</i>	Eph'e-sus	<i>Ajasoluc</i>
A-mi'sus	<i>Samsoun</i>	Er'y-thræ	<i>Erzthri</i>
An-cy'ra	<i>Angora</i>	Eu-pa-to'ri-a	<i>Tchernikeh</i>
An'ti-och	<i>Akshehr</i>	Hal-i-car-nas'sus	<i>Bodrum</i>
Ap-a-me'a	} <i>Aphiom-Kara-</i> <i>hissar</i>	Her-a-cle'a	<i>Erekli</i>
At-ta-li'a		I-co'ni-um	<i>Konieh</i>
Be-ri'sa	<i>Satalia</i>	Is'sus	<i>Aias</i>
Cæs-a-re'a	<i>Tocat</i>	Lamp'sa-cus	<i>Lampsaki</i>
Cer'a-sus	<i>Kaisarieh</i>	Mag-ne'si-a	} <i>Magnisa</i>
Chal-ce'don	<i>Keresoun</i>	Mæ-an'dri	
Chry-sop'o-lis	<i>Kadi-Keni</i>	Mag-ne'si-a	} <i>Guzel-hissar</i>
Cla-zom'e-ne	<i>Scutari</i>	Si-pyl'i-a	
Co-los'sæ	<i>Vourla</i>	Maz'a-ca	<i>Kaisarieh</i>
Con-stan'ti-a	<i>Chonos</i>	Mi-le'tus	<i>Milets</i>
	<i>Constanza</i>	Ne-o-Cæs-a-re'a	<i>Niksar</i>

Ancient.	Modern.	Ancient.	Modern.
Nice	<i>Isnic</i>	Sal'a-mis	<i>Constanza</i>
Nic-o-me'di-a	<i>Is-Nicmid</i>	Sar'dis	<i>Sart</i>
Pa'phos	<i>Baffa</i>	Si-no'pe	<i>Sinob</i>
Pat'a-ra	<i>Patera</i>	Se-leu'ci-a	<i>Selefke</i>
Per'ga	<i>Kara-hissar</i>	Smyr'na	<i>Smyrna</i>
Per'ga-mus	<i>Pergamo</i>	Tar'sus	<i>Tarso</i>
Phi-la-del'phi-a	<i>Alah-Shehr</i>	Tel-mis'sus	<i>Macri</i>
Pho-cæ-a	<i>Fochea</i>	Thy-a-ti'ra	<i>Akhissar</i>
Prusa	<i>Bursa</i>	Tra-pe'zus	<i>Trebisond</i>

SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, &c.

Al-ex-an'dri-a	<i>Alexandretta</i>	He-li-op'o-lis	<i>Balbec</i>
An'ti-och	<i>Antioch</i>	Ep-i-pha'ni-a	<i>Famieh</i>
Ap-a-me'a	<i>Famieh</i>	Hi-e-rap'o-lis	<i>Bambouch</i>
Ar-be'la	<i>Erbil</i>	La-od-i-ce'a	<i>Latakia</i>
Bab'y-lon, near	<i>Hellah</i>	Niç-e-pho'ri-um	<i>Raua</i>
Be-ræ'a	<i>Aleppo</i>	Nis'i-bis	<i>Nisidin</i>
Ber'y-tus	<i>Beirout</i>	Tad'mor, or Pal-my'ra	
Char'ran, Car'rae	<i>Heren</i>	Sa-mos'a-ta	<i>Samisat</i>
Ctes'i-phon	<i>Modain</i>	Sa-rep'ta	<i>Sarfend</i>
Da-mas-cus	<i>Damascus</i>	Se-leu'ci-a	<i>Badgad</i>
Ec-bat'a-na	<i>Hamadan</i>	Si'don	<i>Saida</i>
E-des'sa	<i>Ourfa</i>	Trip'o-lis	<i>Tripoli</i>
E-me'sa	<i>Hems</i>	Tyre	<i>Sur</i>

PALESTINE.

Ar-i-ma-the'a	<i>Ramla</i>	Je-ru'sa-lem	<i>Jerusalem</i>
A-zo'tus	<i>Ezdoud</i>	Jez-re-el	<i>Ezdraelon</i>
Beth'le-hem	<i>Bethlehem</i>	Nazareth	<i>Nazareth</i>
Beth'san	<i>Baisan</i>	Ptol-e-ma'is	<i>Acre</i>
Em'ma-us	<i>Amoas</i>	Sa-ma'ri-a	<i>Sebaste</i>
Ga'za	<i>Gaza</i>	Scy-thop'o-lis	<i>Baisan</i>
He'bron	<i>El Khail</i>	Seph'o-ris	<i>Sephouri</i>
Jer'i-cho	<i>Jericho</i>	Sy'char	<i>Napolose</i>

AFRICA.

A-by'dos	<i>Madfuné</i>	Hip'po-Zar'y-tus	<i>Bizerta</i>
Al-ex-an'dri-a	<i>Alexandria</i>	Ly-cop-o-lis	<i>Suit</i>
Ar-sin'o-e	<i>Suez</i>	Cæ'a	<i>Tripoli</i>
Cæs-a-re'a	<i>Shershell</i>	Pelu'si-um	<i>Tineh</i>
Cap'sa	<i>Gafsa</i>	Ptol-e-ma'is	<i>Tolometa</i>
Ca-no-pus	<i>Aboukir</i>	Sy-e'ne	<i>Syene</i>
Cir'ta	<i>Constantina</i>	Su-fet'u-la	<i>Spaitla</i>
Croc-o-di-lop'o-lis	<i>Medinet-Fars</i>	Ten'ty-ra	<i>Dendera</i>
Cy-re'ne	<i>Curen</i>	Tin'gis	<i>Tangier</i>
Dar'nis	<i>Derne</i>	U'ti-ca	<i>Boo-Shatter</i>
He-li-op-o-lis	<i>Matarea</i>	Vac'ca	<i>Vegia</i>
Hip'po-Re-gi-us	<i>Bona</i>	Za'ma	<i>Zamah</i>

TABLE,

Exhibiting, in chronological order, the Places where, and the Times when, the Books of the New Testament were written, according to Dr. Lardner.

THE GOSPELS AND THE ACTS.

	<i>Places.</i>	<i>A. D.</i>
St. Matthew	Judea, or near it	about 64
St. Mark	Rome	about 64
St. Luke	Greece	about 63 or 64
St. John	Ephesus	about 68
The Acts of the Apostles	Greece	about 63 or 64

ST. PAUL'S EPISTLES.

1 Thessalonians	Corinth	52
2 Thessalonians	Corinth	52
Galatians	Corinth or Ephesus	52 or 53
1 Corinthians	Ephesus	56
1 Timothy	Macedonia	56
Titus	Macedonia, or near it	56
2 Corinthians	Macedonia	57
Romans	Corinth	58
Ephesians	Rome	61
2 Timothy	Rome	61
Philippians	Rome	62
Colossians	Rome	62
Philemon	Rome	62
Hebrews	Rome or Italy	63

THE CATHOLIC EPISTLES.

James	Judea	61 or 62
1 Peter and 2 Peter	Rome	64
Jude	Unknown	64 or 65
1 John	Ephesus	80
2 John and 3 John	Ephesus	from 80 to 90
The Revelation	Patmos or Ephesus	95 or 96

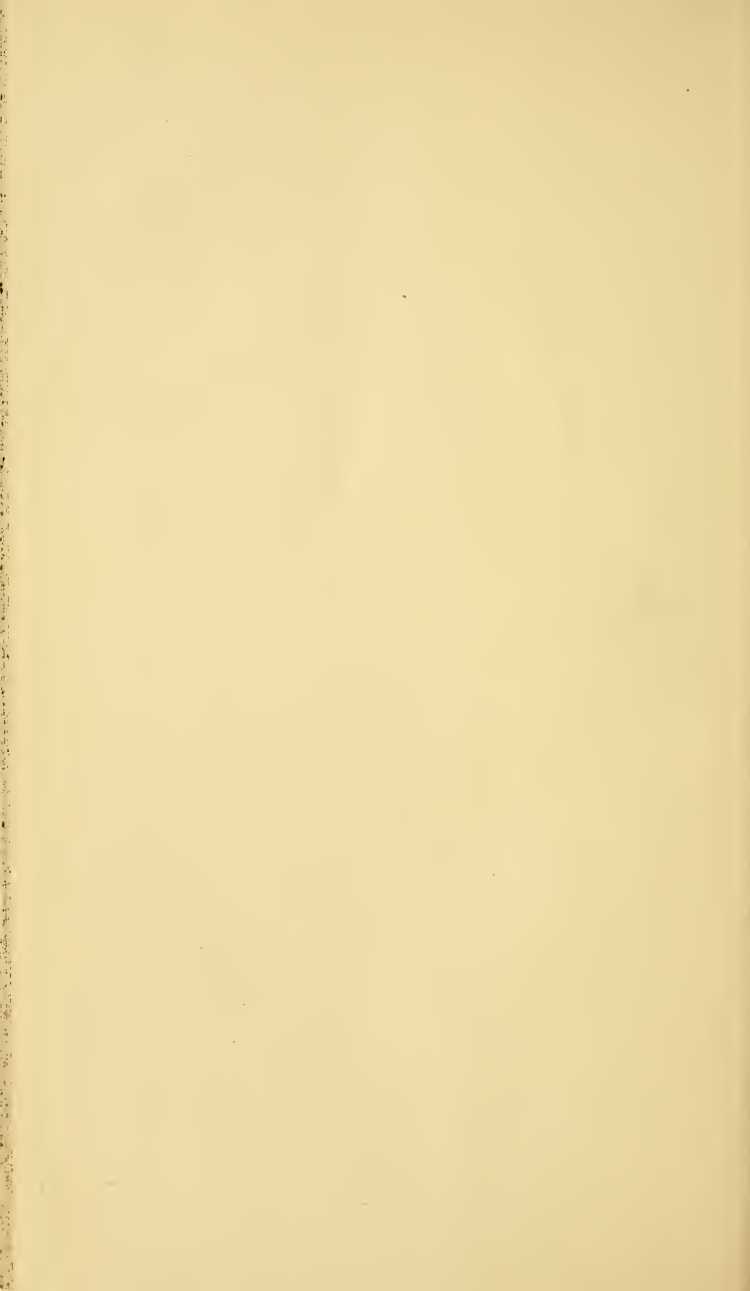
The dates of several of the Epistles have been much controverted. According to Dr. Lardner, the *Second Epistle to Timothy* was written by Paul, during his *first* imprisonment at Rome; but Michaelis, Rosenmüller, Macknight, Paley, and other judicious critics, maintain that it was writ

ten during the apostle's *second* imprisonment, and but little before he suffered martyrdom.

Many learned critics suppose that the *First Epistle to Timothy*, and the *Epistle to Titus*, were written as late as the year 64 or 65.

Thirteen of the Epistles were avowedly written by St. Paul ; but the *Epistle to the Hebrews*, which is ascribed to him by Dr. Lardner, is anonymous, and the question respecting the author of it has been much controverted: The prevailing opinion, however, in the Christian church, has been, that it was written by Paul ; and this opinion is supported by a majority of modern critics.

THE END



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