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OUTLINES

OF

SCRIPTURE GEOGRAPHY,

WITH

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AN ATLAS.



BY J. E. WORCESTER.



BOSTON:

HILLIARD, GRAY, LITTLE, AND WILKINS,

AND

CROCKER AND BREWSTER.





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1831.

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March 2, 1904

NOT RECORDED

DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS, *to wit* :—

District Clerk's Office

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-third day of April, A. D. 1828, in the fifty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, J. E. WORCESTER, of the said district, has deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, *to wit* :—

“Outlines of Scripture Geography, with an Atlas. By J. E. Worcester.”

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, entitled “An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned ;” and also to an act, entitled “An Act supplementary to an act, entitled ‘An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the times therein mentioned ;’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

JNO. W. DAVIS,
Clerk of the District of Massachusetts.

PREFACE.

THE author of this little treatise on Scripture Geography has prepared it under the impression that a work of the kind was wanted, and, if well executed, would be useful. He is not acquainted with any treatise on the subject, that is at once concise, comprehensive, and well adapted to elementary instruction.

Some knowledge of the countries and places, in which the memorable transactions recorded in the Bible took place, cannot but be regarded as important; as it affords assistance in understanding the Scriptures, and in enabling one to read them with satisfaction and advantage; and the facts recorded are more firmly impressed on the mind by connecting them with the places where they occurred: yet this is a branch of learning which has been much neglected; and nothing is more common than to meet with well educated persons, who have little acquaintance with the subject.


As it is not the design of the Scriptures to instruct us in geography, matters of this sort are mentioned only incidentally; it therefore happens, on account of the remoteness of the time, and the want of other sources of information equally ancient, that there are many points relating to the geography of the Bible, which are attended with great uncertainty. It has been the design of the author of this treatise to follow the best guides, and to notice such matters as are most important; but he has avoided all discussion of doubtful topics.

The Outlines, and the accompanying Atlas, are designed to be used throughout in connection. The plan on which the work has been formed will be found simple; easy both to the instructor and pupil; and well adapted, it is hoped, to elementary instruction in schools and families.


The subject is treated, in a great measure, chronologically; the circumstances by which many of the places have been rendered memorable are briefly mentioned; and the nature of the work will render it useful in facilitating the study of Sacred History.

The Atlas, small as it is, will be found of great use in illustrating the subject. The different maps which have been published by different authors, for the illustration of the geography of the Scriptures, differ from each other in many particulars. The last five maps in this Atlas have been formed substantially from maps contained in Palmer's Bible Atlas.

* * The pronounciation of the Scripture proper names is given according to Walker.



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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 knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients, including the Greeks and Romans, as well as the Is'raelites, was limited chiefly to the south-western part of Asia, the northern part of Africa, and the middle and south of Europe ; and it embraced much less than half of the globe.

3. The historical parts of the Scriptures relate almost wholly to the *Is'ra-el-ites*, and to nations whose history was, in some way, connected with that of the Israelites.

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

CHAPTER I.—*Questions.*

1. What is Scripture or Sacred Geography?
2. To what was the knowledge of geography possessed by the ancients, limited?
3. To what people do the historical parts of the Scriptures relate?
4. Is either of the four quarters of the globe mentioned in the Bible?

5. The term *A'sia*, as used in the New Testament, sometimes denotes a small district round the city of *Eph'e-sus*, and sometimes the *proconsular province of Asia*, which comprised *Mys'i-a*, *Phryg'i-a*, *Lyd'i-a*, and *Ca'ri-a*; but never more than *Asia Minor*.

6. No one of the five great oceans of modern geography, is mentioned in the Scriptures.

7. The *Med-i-ter-ra'ne-an 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 *Chal-de'a*, *Per'sia*, and *Me'di-a*.

8. The other seas, which are much spoken of, are the *Red Sea*, the *Sea of Sodom* or *Dead Sea*, and the *Sea of Gal'i-lee*; the two last of which are comparatively small.

9. 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 *Eu-phra'tes* and *Ti'gris* in Asia.

10. The *Euphra'tes* is sometimes styled, in the Bible, the *Eu-phra'tes*, and sometimes simply *The River*.

11. The *Tigris* is commonly supposed to be the same as the *Hid'de-ke'l*, mentioned in Genesis.

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

6. Is either of the five great oceans mentioned in the Scriptures?

7. What is said of the Mediterranean Sea?

8. What other seas are spoken of?

9. What rivers are found within the limits of Scripture Geography?

10. What is the Euphrates styled? 11. The Tigris?

12. The Nile is sometimes called the *Si'hor*, sometimes the *River of Egypt*, and sometimes simply *The River*.

13. Scripture Geography has scarcely any connection with *Eu'rope*, except as it respects the illustration of the travels of St. Paul.

14. Most of the places mentioned in the book of Genesis, before the migration of the Israelites into Egypt, were situated in the south-western part of *Asia*.

15. 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.

16. The *Land of Ca'naan* 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.

17. 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.

12. What is the Nile styled?

13. What connection has Scripture Geography with Europe?

14. Where were most of the places mentioned in the book of Genesis, before the migration of Jacob and his family, situated?

15. What were the scenes of the subsequent events recorded by Moses?

16. What country afterwards became the scene of most of the events recorded in the Bible?

17. What is said respecting the changes which have taken place with regard to geographical names?

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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 *Eu-phra'tes* and *Ti'gris*, or near the sources of these rivers.

21. Respecting the situation of *O'phir*, the country from which Solomon obtained gold, there has been much learned 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*.

22. 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, *Car'thage* and *Tunis* in Africa, and *Tar-tes'sus* in Spain; and also that it means the *sea* or *ocean* in general.

18. What is said respecting the situation of some memorable places?

19. What is remarked respecting the Garden of Eden?

20. What is a common supposition respecting its situation?

21. What is said respecting the situation of Ophir?

22. What is remarked of Tarshish or Tharshish?

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

24. 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'a-rat*.'

25. A mountain in *Ar-me'ni-a*, now known by the name of *Ar'a-rat*, is supposed by many to be the mountain on which the ark rested; but some suppose it was a summit of the chain of *Cau'ca-sus*, 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*.

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

27. The residence of Noah and his posterity, till after the dispersion at *Ba'bel*, is supposed to have been in the country watered by the *Eu-phra'tes* and the *Ti'gris*.

28. The tower of *Ba'bel* was erected on the Euphrates, on or near the site where the city of *Bab'y-lon* was afterwards built.

23. What other supposition has been made?

24. Where is the ark of Noah said to have rested?

25. What is supposed to have been the mountain on which the ark rested?

26. Who were the three sons of Noah, by whom the world was peopled after the flood?

27. Where is the residence of Noah and his family supposed to have been?

28. Where was the tower of Babel erected?

29. From this point the human race were dispersed over different parts of the earth.

30. 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 *Bab-y-lo'ni-ans* or *Chal-de'ans*, *As-syr'i-ans*, *Per'sians*, *Hin-doo's*, *He'b'brews*, *Ca'naan-ites*, *Phœ-ni'cians*, and *E-gyp'tians*.

31. 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 south-west portion of *Asia*.

32. Of the sons of *Shem*, *Ar-phax'ad* is supposed to have resided in the country near the *Euphra'tes*; *Ash'er*, to have been the founder of *Nin'e-veh* and the empire of *As-syr'i-a*; *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'i-a*.

33. 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'ra-im* and the *Land of Ham*; *Cush*, the father of the *E-thi-o'pi-ans*; and *Ca'naan*, the father of the *Ca'naan-ites*.

34. The foundation of *Bab'y-lon* is ascribed to *Nim'rod*, the son of *Cush*.

29. What here took place?

30. What is said of this position, with relation to the most ancient nations?

31. What parts of the globe are the three sons of Noah supposed to have peopled?

32. What is mentioned respecting several sons of *Shem*?

33. What of the sons of *Ham*?

34. To whom is the foundation of *Babylon* ascribed?

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

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

37. *A'bra-ham* was a descendant of *Ar-phax'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*.

38. 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.

39. *Te'rah*, the father of A'braham, was a worshipper of idols, like his countrymen.

40. *A'bra-ham*, together with his father, his wife *Sarah*, and his nephew *Lot*, left Ur, and took up his abode, for a while, at *Haran*.

35. Who is supposed to have been the father of the Greeks?

36. Whom did the Greeks consider as the father of their nation?

37. From whom was Abraham descended, and why were he and his posterity called Hebrews?

38. Where was Abraham born?

39. What is said of Terah?

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

41. 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.

42. Although he had much property in cattle and servants, he did not acquire any permanent possession in Canaan, but sojourned at several different places.

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

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

45. 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*.

46. Hebron and its vicinity became the more common residence of the patriarch and his family; and in the cave of *Mach-pe'lah*, in the plain of Mamre, Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, together with their wives, were buried.

47. 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 *Be-er'she-ba*,* where *Ish'ma-el* was born.

41. What call did he receive while at this place?

42. In what manner did he reside in Canaan?

43. To what country did he retire for a time?

44. Where did he pitch his tent on his return?

45. What is mentioned respecting Abraham and Lot?

46. What is remarked of Hebron and its vicinity?

47. At what other places did Abraham reside?

**Be-er'she-ba*, *Walker*; *Beer'she-ba*, *Oliver*, and *Fulton and Knight*; *Beer-she'ba*, *Perry*.

48. *He'bron*, *Ge'rar* and *Be-er'she-ba* were also, at different times, the residences of *Isaac*.

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

50. At *Ma-ha-na'im* he was met by his brother *Esau*, and also by an angel, and had his name changed to *Is'ra-el*.

51. 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*.

52. 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*.

48. At what places did *Isaac* reside?

49. What is mentioned respecting *Jacob*?

50. What happened to him at *Mahanaim*?

51. Where did he afterwards reside?

52. What were his subsequent movements?

Questions on the MAP, EXHIBITING THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED IN THE OLD TESTAMENT. No. I.

1. How was *Egypt* or *Mizraim* situated? 2. *Pathros*?

3. *Cush* or *Ethiopia*? 4. *Goshen*?

5. How was *Arabia* situated? 6. *Midian*? 7. *Hav'ilah*?

8. *Canaan*? 9. *Amalek*? 10. *Edom*? 11. *Aram* or

Syria? 12. *Mesopotamia*? 13. *Padan-Aram*? 14. *Armenia*?

15. *Assyria*? 16. *Babylonia* or *Chaldea*?

17. *Shinar*? 18. *Elam* or *Persia*? 19. *Parthia*? 20. *Me-*

shech? 21. *Magog*? 22. *Ash'kenaz*? 23. *Javan*?

24. What countries were watered by the *Nile*?

25. What by the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*? 26. The *Ulai*?

27. How is *Mount Sinai* situated? 28. *Mount Ararat*?

29. How was *Babylon* situated? 30. *Nineveh*?

31. *Susa* or *Shushan*? 32. *Calneh*? 33. *Car'chemish*?

CHAPTER II.

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

1. The country lying between Egypt and Canaan, 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 *A-ra'bi-a Pe-træ'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. II.), is about 1400 miles in length, and 200, where widest, in breadth.

5. Esau was called *Edom*, which, in Hebrew, signifies *red*, because he sold his birthright for a

34. Haran or Charran ? 35. Damascus ? 36. Tadmor ?
37. Hamath ? 38. Tarshish ? 39. Ezion-geber ? 40. Noph
or Memphis ? 41. On ?

CHAPTER II.—*Questions.*

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. Why was it called the Red Sea ?

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 5,000 or 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.

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. 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 *Ca'naan*, which had been promised to Abraham.

14. They passed through the sea at *Ba-al-ze'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 *E'lim*, where there were twelve wells of water and seventy palm-trees.

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

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

18. Not far distant, at a place called *Je-ho'vah-nis'si*, the *Am'a-lek-ites* 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'e-rah*, *Kib'roth-Hat-ta'a-vah*, and to *Ha-ze'roth*; at the last of which places *Aa'ron* and *Mir'i-am* were guilty of sedition against Moses.

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

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

24. All these twelve men, except *Josh'u-a* and *Ca'leb*, brought back an unfavorable report respecting the country; on account of which the Israelites were disheartened, and resolved to return to Egypt.

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 place 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. This conduct of the people so excited against them the displeasure of God, that he 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 *A-bi'ram*, took place.

27. On leaving the neighborhood of *Ka'desh-Bar'nea*, they proceeded to *Sha'pher*, by *Rim'mon-Pa'rez*, *Lib'nah*, *Ris'sah*, and *Ke-hel'a-thah*.

28. From *Sha'pher*, they journeyed to *Mo-se'roth*, near the Red Sea, by *Har'a-dah*, *Mak-he'loth*, *Ta'hath*, *Ta'rah*, and *Mith'cah*.

29. From *Mo-se'roth*, they proceeded to *E'zion-ge'ber*, at the northern extremity of the eastern branch of the Red Sea, by *Ben'i-Ja'a-kan*, *Hor-ha-gid'gad*, *Jot'ba-thah*, and *E-bro'nah*.

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

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 *Mo-se'ra*, *Aa'ron* died, in the fortieth year after leaving *Egypt*.

25. What was the consequence of this conduct of the people?

26. What took place in *Kadesh*?

27. To what place did they proceed from *Kadesh*?

28. To what from *Shapher*? 29. To what from *Mose-roth*? 30. To what from *Ezion-geber*?

31. What took place at *Meribah*? 32. At *Mount Hor*?

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

34. Their next places of encampment were *Zal-mo'nah*, *Pu'non*, *O'both*, *I-je-ab'ar-nim*, *Di-bon-gad*, and *Al'mon-Dib-la-tha'im*.

35. *Sihon*, king of the *Am'o-rites*, 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'i-an*, 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 *Ma-nas'seh*.

40. Moses, having finished his instructions and exhortations to his people, ascended the mountain of *Ne'bo* and the summit of *Pis'gah*, took a view of the promised land, and afterwards died.

41. The Israelites, under the command of Joshua, the successor of Moses, then passed over the

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 ?

41. What was next accomplished by the Israelites ?

Jordan at *Gil'gal*, took the city of *Jer'i-cho*, 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'o-rites*, *Jeb'u-sites*, *Hit'tites*, *Per'iz-zites*, *Gir'ga-shites*, *Ca'naan-ites*, and *Hi'vites*.

Questions on the MAP OF THE JOURNEYINGS OF THE ISRAELITES FROM EGYPT TO CANAAN. No. II.

1. How are mounts Sinai and Horeb situated?
2. What deserts or wildernesses are situated between the northern branches of the Red Sea? 3. What ones further north?
4. How was Baalzephon situated? 5. Ezion-geber?
6. Rephidim? 7. Marah and Elim? 8. Jehovah-nissi?
9. Massah, or Meribah? 10. Kadesh-Barnea? 11. Risah? 12. Kadesh Meribah? 13. Mount Hor? 14. Mounts Nebo and Pishgah?
15. How was Edom situated? 16. Moab? 17. The kingdom of Sihon? 18. The kingdom of Og? 19. The Amalekites?
20. What nations inhabited to the west of the Dead Sea and the Jordan?

CHAPTER III.—Questions.

1. By what seven nations was the land of *Canaan* inhabited in the time of Moses and Joshua?

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 *Phi-lis'tines*, *Mid'i-an-ites*, *Mo'ab-ites*, *Am'mon-ites*, *Am'a-lek-ites*, and *E'dom-ites*.

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

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

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

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

10. The southern *Mid'i-an-ites* inhabited the

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?

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?

country near the north-east 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 *Midian*, 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'a-lek-ites* were the descendants of *Am'a-lek*, the son of *El'i-phaz*, and grandson of *Esau*.

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

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

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

21. They inhabited the country which was situated to the south-east of Canaan, and which was called *E'dom*, and also *I-du-me'a*, and included the mountains of *Seir* and *Hor*.

22. In the north-west 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 north-east of Ca'naan was *Da-mas'cus*, once the capital of the kingdom of *Syr'i-a*, and one of the most ancient cities in the world, celebrated both in sacred and profane history.

25. Damascus gave name to the *damascene* or *damson* plum, the *damask* rose, and *damask* linens and silks.

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

19. By whom were they destroyed?

20. From whom were the Edomites descended?

21. Where did they reside?

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

24. What is said of Damascus?

25. To what has Damascus given name?

26. What is related of the Syrians?

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'phra-im* and *Ma-nas'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*, 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.

CHAPTER IV.—*Questions.*

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?
5. At what places were the Tabernacle and Ark of the covenant first fixed?

6. The Ark was afterwards taken by the Philistines; and, when restored, it was lodged successively at *Kir'jath-je'a-rim*, at *Nob*, in the house of *O-bed-e'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'e-ad* 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 *Be-er'she-ba* the most southern; hence the proverbial phrase, to express the limits of the country, "From Dan to Beersheba."

13. During the reigns of *David* and *Solomon*, the most flourishing period of the nation, the limits of the

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?

kingdom were greatly enlarged, extending from the border of *Egypt* and the north end of the *Red Sea*, on the south-west and south, to the river *Euphrates*, on the north-east.

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.

15. The capital of the kingdom of Israel was *Sa-ma'ri-a*, in the tribe of *E'phra-im*, which was the most powerful of the Ten Tribes, and 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 *Shal-man-e'ser*, king of Assyria; and the country was afterwards inhabited by a mixed population.

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*; *He'bron*, celebrated in the history of the patriarchs, and the place where David reigned seven years; *Beth'le-hem*, where David was born, and also our Savior; *A-dul'lam* and

14. What took place after the death of Solomon?

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?

En'ge-di, near which were caves, that afforded a retreat to David; *Te-ko'ah*, the town of the prophet Amos.

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

20. In *Benjamin*; *Gil'gal*, where the Israelites crossed the Jordan, and where the Ark of the covenant was, for a time, deposited; *Jer'i-cho*, famous for its siege and capture by Joshua, and for palm-trees; *A'i*, for its conquest by Joshua; *Beth'el*, for the vision of Jacob; *Gib'e-on*, the capital of the Gibeonites; *Gib'e-ah*, the birthplace of Saul.

21. In *Simeon*; *Be-er'she-ba*, 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*; *Gath*, a city of the Philistines, and the birthplace of Goliath.

23. In *Ephraim*; *Samaria*, the capital of the kingdom of 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; *Tim-nath-se'rah*, for the tomb of Joshua; *Shi'loh*, 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.

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?

24. In *Manasseh*, west of Jordan; *Tir'zah*, famous for being for a time the seat of the kings of Israel; *Me-gid'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 *Es-dra'e-lon*.

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

26. In *Zebulon*; *Gath-he'pher*, the native place of the prophet Jonah.

27. On the west of *Ash'er* were the cities of *Tyre* and *Sidon*, famous for commerce; *Zar'e-phath*, or *Sa-rep'ta*, for the miracles of Elijah.

28. In *Naphtali*; *Dan*, noted as the northernmost city of Israel, and for being one of the places where Jeroboam 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'e-ad*, memorable in the wars of the Israelites; *Ma-ha-na'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.

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.

Physical Geography of the Holy Land, or a Description of the Country.

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 Abraham; the *Land of Israel*, from the Israelites; *Judea*, from Judah, the principal of the twelve tribes; *Palestine*, from the Philistines, who inhabited the south-west 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.

CHAPTER V.—*Questions.*

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

2. What names have been commonly applied to it in modern times?

3. How did the Israelites regard this and other countries?

4. What is said of the face of the country?

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 *Jor'dan*, 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 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 pas-

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?

11. What other famous streams are there?

sing 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 As-phal-ti'tes*, 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*, *Go-mor'rah*, *Ad'mah*, *Ze-bo'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 *Gen-nes'a-reth* and the *Sea of Tibe'rias*, and, in the Old Testament, the *Sea of Chin'ne-reth*, or *Cin'ne-roth*, 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 Leb'a-non*, called by the Greeks and Latins *Lib'a-nus*, is a famous range of mountains on the north of Palestine. Its summits are almost always covered with snow.

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 Lebanon?

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*; and to the south-east is *Mount Hermon*, the summit of which is usually covered with snow.

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

22. *Mount Tabor*, a conical mountain, to the south-west 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 *Quar-an-ta'ri-a*, is supposed to have been the scene of the temptation.

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

25. *Mount Gil'bo-a*, 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.

19. For what is Lebanon celebrated in Hebrew poetry?

20. What mountains lie east and south-east of Lebanon?

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. To the north-east of Gilead was *Ba'shan*, 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, *Ne'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 *A-dul'lam* a place of retreat; and in the cave of *En'ge-di*, 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 *Mach-pe'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 Palestine, 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.

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?

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

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, *Ju-de'a*, *Sa-ma'ri-a*, *Gal'i-lee*, and *Pe-ræ'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.

Questions on the MAP OF JUDAH AND ISRAEL. No III.

1. How were the Amalekites situated with regard to Judah and Israel? 2. How Damascus? 3. How was Ammon situated? 4. Moab? 5. Midian?

6. Which two tribes were situated farthest south? 7. Which three farthest north? 8. Which on the Mediterranean or Great Sea? 9. Which on the Dead Sea? 10. Which on the east of the Jordan?

11. How was Judah situated? 12. Simeon? 13. Manasseh? 14. Asher? 15. Reuben? 16. Dan? 17. Gad? 18. Issachar? 19. Naphtali? 20. Benjamin? 21. Zebulon? 22. Ephraim?

23. What towns are found in the tribe of Judah? 24. In Benjamin? 25. In Simeon? 26. In Dan? 27. In Ephraim? 28. In Manasseh? 29. In Issachar? 30. In Zebulon? 31. In Asher? 32. In Naphtali? 33. In Manasseh beyond Jordan? 34. In Gad? 35. In Reuben?

CHAPTER VI.—*Questions.*

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. 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*.

4. *JUDEA* comprised the territories which formerly belonged to the tribes of *Judah*, *Benjamin*, *Simeon*, and *Dan*, and 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, *Zi'on*, *Mo-ri'ah*, *A'cra*, and *Be-ze'ta*, which were almost surrounded by valleys, encompassed by mountains.

7. Two small streams, branches of the brook *Kid'ron* or *Ce'dron*, 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.

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

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. 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 *Ze-rub'ba-bel*, 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 before the birth of Christ, and rendered it extremely magnificent.

16. Near the Temple was the pool of *Be-thes'-da*; and on the north-west was the castle or fortress of *An-to'ni-a*, in which a Roman legion was quartered.

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?

16. Where were the pool of Bethesda and the castle of Antonia?

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

18. To the south of the city was *Ge-hen'na* or the *Valley of Hinnom*, where the Israelites sacrificed their children to the image of Mo'loch.

19. In the *Valley of Je-hos'a-phat*, to the east of the city, were the fountain or pool of *Sil'o-am* or *Sil'o-ah*, and also the *Garden of Geth-sem'a-ne*, where our Savior was betrayed.

20. To the east of the valley of Jehosaphat was the *Mount of Olives* or *Mount Oli-vet*, 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 *Beth'pha-ge*; and still farther, *Beth'a-ny*, famous for the residence of *Mary* and *Martha*, for the raising of *Laz'a-rus*, and for the ascension of our Savior.

23. *Beth'le-hem* is memorable as the birthplace of our Savior; *Em'ma-us*, for his conversation with two of his disciples after his resurrection.

24. *Jer'i-cho*, famous in the history of the Old Testament, is frequently mentioned in the New, and was the residence of *Zac-che'us*.

25. *Ar-i-ma-the'a* is noted as the town of Joseph, who begged of Pilate the body of Jesus; *Lyd'da*, for the cure of E'neas by Peter.

17. Where was Mount 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.

Samaria : Galilee : Peræa.

1. The country or province of SAMARIA derived its name from the city of Samaria, which was the capital of the 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 Shalmane'ser, 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 *Sa-mar'i-tans*.

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'i-zim*, 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.

CHAPTER VII.—*Questions.*

1. What is said of the country or province of Samaria ?
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. *Sy'char*, called in the Old Testament *She'chem* and *Si'chem*, now *Napolose*, 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'i-zim*, on which the Samaritan temple was built, and to which allusion is made in the remark of the woman, "Our fathers worshipped in this mountain."

10. *Cæs-a-re'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. *An-tip'a-tris*, a town built by Herod, is mentioned in the history of St. Paul; *E'non* and *Sa'lim*, near the Jordan, were places where John baptized.

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'sa-char*, *Zeb'u-lon*, *Naph'ta-li*, 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 *Cas-a-re'a-Phi-lip'pi*, called in the Old Testament *Dan*.

17. Lower Galilee, which is called in the New Testament simply *Gal'i-lee*, 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. *Ti-be'ri-as*, 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. *Ca-per'na-um*, *Cho-ra'zin*, and *Beth-sa'i-da*, 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.

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. *Beth-sa'i-da* was the residence of the disciples Philip, Peter, Andrew, James, and John.

22. *Ca-per'na-um* was the residence of *Mat-thew*; and on an eminence near this town, our Savior delivered his memorable discourse, called the "Sermon on the Mount."

23. *Naz'a-reth* 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. *Ptol-e-ma'is* or *Ac'cho*, now *Acre*, a place visited by St. Paul, is noted in the history of the Crusades.

25. *PE-RÆ'A*, 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.

26. *De-cap'o-lis* 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 *Dal-ma-nu'tha*, *Mag'da-la*, and *Gad'a-ra*.

28. Farther to the south, on the Jordan, was *Be-thab'a-ra*, where John baptized.

21. Of whom was Bethsaida the residence?

22. What is said of Capernaum? 23. What of Nazareth, Cana, and Nain? 24. Ptolemais?

25. What did Peræa comprise? 26. Decapolis?

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

Questions on the MAP OF PALESTINE. No. IV.

1. What sea lies west of Palestine ?
 2. How was Samaria bounded ? 3. Judea ? 4. Galilee ?
 5. Peræa, or Beyond Jordan ?
 6. How was Galilee of the Gentiles situated ? 7. Iturea ? 8. Phœnicia ? 9. Syria ? 10. Gennesaret ?
 11. Decapolis ?
 12. How is the Dead Sea situated ? 13. The sea of Galilee ? 14. The Waters of Merom ?
 15. Through what does the Jordan flow ? 16. Into what does it empty ?
 17. Where does the Arnon empty ? 18. The Jabbok ?
 19. What streams empty into the Mediterranean ?
 20. How is Mount Lebanon situated ? 21. Anti-Lebanon ? 22. Mount Hermon ? 23. Mount Carmel ?
 24. Mount Tabor ? 25. The Mountains of Ephraim ?
 26. The Mountains of Abarim ? 27. Mount Gilboa ?
 28. How is Jerusalem situated ? 29. Samaria ?
 30. Cæsarea ? 31. Tiberias ? 32. Sidon ? 33. Gaza ?
 34. Hebron ? 35. Joppa ? 36. Jericho ? 37. Ptolemais ?
 38. Capernaum ? 39. Sychar ? 40. Tyre ?
 41. Cæsarea-Philippi ? 42. Beersheba ? 43. Bethlehem ?
 44. Nazareth ? 45. Cana ? 46. Emmaus ? 47. Gath ?
 48. Ascalon ? 49. Magdala ? 50. Ramoth-Gilead ?
 51. Jezreel ? 52. Bethabara ? 53. Azotus ?
 54. Engedi ? 55. Salim and Enon ? 56. Megiddo ?
 57. Shunem ?
-

Questions on the MAP OF JERUSALEM. No. V.

1. In what part of Jerusalem was Mount Zion ?
2. Mount Moriah ?
3. Where was the city of David ? 4. The Temple ?
5. The Palace of David ? 6. Solomon's Palace ?
7. Salem, or the Old City ? 8. The Pool of Bethesda ?
9. The Castle of Antonia ? 10. Mount Calvary ?
11. Which way from the city was the Mount of Olives ?
12. Where was the Valley of Jehosaphat ?
13. The Valley of Hinnom ? 14. The Pool of Siloam ?
15. The Fuller's and the Potter's Fields ? 16. Gethsemane ?
17. Which way from Jerusalem were Bethphage and Bethany ?

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, were confined chiefly to *Pal-estine, 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. The *Jews*, having rejected and crucified our Savior, were little inclined to listen to the instruction of his disciples, or to receive his religion; but among the *Gentiles*, the apostles met with wonderful success.

4. *Syria*, which was, at this period, a Roman province, had for its capital *An'ti-och*, which had been the residence of the Macedonian kings of Syria, called the *Se-leu'ci-dæ*, and was for some time the third city in the world in splendor and population.

5. Antioch is frequently mentioned in the Acts

CHAPTER VIII.—*Questions.*

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

2. What is said of these countries?

3. With what success did the apostles meet?

4. What is said of Syria and Antioch?

5. What further is related of Antioch?

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*.

6. *Asia Minor* contained a number of divisions or provinces, some of the principal of which were *Cap-pa-do'ci-a*, *Pon'tus*, *Lyc-a-o'ni-a*, *Ga-la'ti-a*, *Ci-li'ci-a*, *Pam-phyl'i-a*, *A'si-a*, and *Bi-thyn'i-a*.

7. *Asia* was a proconsular province, comprising *Mys'i-a*, *Lyd'i-a*, *Ca'ri-a*, and most of *Phryg'i-a*, in the western part.

8. *Eph'e-sus*, the capital of the province of Asia, was a large and splendid city, celebrated for a magnificent temple of *Di-a'na*, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world.

9. *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.

10. The "seven churches of Asia," mentioned in the Revelation, namely, *Eph'e-sus*, *Smyr'na*, *Per'ga-mos*, *Thy-a-ti'ra*, *Sar'dis*, *Phil-a-del'phi-a*, and *La-od-i-ce'a*, were all in the province of Asia.

11. *Smyrna*, a large commercial city, is noted for having been considered by some as the birth-place of *Homer* ; *Per'ga-mos*, as the royal city of *Eu'me-nes* ; *Sar'dis*, as the residence of the rich king *Cræsus* ; *Mi-le'tus*, for its riches and commerce, and a temple of *Apollo*.

6. What is said of Asia Minor ? 7. What of the province of Asia ? 8. What of Ephesus ? 9. Which of the apostles resided here ?

10. What were the "seven churches," and where situated ?

11. What is said of Smyrna, Pergamos, Sardis, and Miletus ?

12. *Tar'sus*, the capital of Cilicia, was a large city, noted for the arts and sciences, and as the birthplace of St. Paul; *I-co'ni-um*, as the capital of Lyc-a-o'ni-a; *Pa'phos*, as the capital of the island of Cyprus.

13. *Greece*, at this period, was divided into two Roman provinces, namely, *A-cha'i-a* and *Mac-e-do'ni-a*.

14. *Achaia* comprised Greece Proper and the Pel-o-pon-ne'sus; and *Macedonia* consisted of Macedonia Proper, Thessaly, and Epirus.

15. *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.

16. *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."

17. *Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca*, now Salonica, the capital of the Roman province of Macedonia, was a large commercial city.

18. *Phi-lip'pi*, situated north-east of Thessalonica, was famous for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius.

19. *Crete*, a large island lying south-east of Greece, and much celebrated in Grecian history,

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

13. How was Greece now divided ?

14. What did Achaia comprise, and what Macedonia ?

15. What is said of Corinth ? 16. Athens ? 17. Thessalonica ? 18. Philippi ? 19. Crete ?

was visited by St. Paul, accompanied by *Titus*, who was left here to regulate the affairs of the churches.

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

21. 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.

22. The Roman Empire was, during the ministry of St. Paul, successively governed by the emperors *Ti-be'ri-us*, *Ca-lig'u-la*, *Clau'di-us*, and *Ne'ro*.



CHAP. 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.

20. What is said of *Patmos*?

21. What is said of *Rome* and the Roman Empire?

22. By what emperors was the empire governed during St. Paul's ministry?

CHAPTER IX.—*Questions.*

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 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 per-

2. What is said of *John*?

3. What is said of *James the brother of John*?

4. 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?

secuting 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'na-bas*, *Si'las*, *Tim'o-thy*, *A-pol'los*, *Ti'tus*, and *Luke*.

12. In his *first apostolic journey* from Jerusalem, Paul proceeded by way of *Cæs-a-re'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 *Se-leu'ci-a* first to *Sal'a-mis* in Cyprus, then to *Paphos*, the capital of the island, where he converted the proconsul *Ser'gi-us Päu'lus*, and struck with blindness the sorcerer *El'y-mas*, who attempted to hinder his conversion.

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?

13. What course did he pursue in his second journey, and what took place at Paphos?

14. From Paphos he proceeded to *Perga*; thence to *Antioch in Pisidia*; thence to *Lys'tra*, 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*; thence by way of *At-ta-li'a* 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 *Lys'tra*, where he received *Timothy* as an assistant; thence through *Phryg'i-a*, *Ga-la'ti-a*, and *Mys'i-a*, to *Tro'as*, where *Luke* is supposed to have joined him.

17. From Troas he proceeded by *Sam-o-thra'ci-a* and *Ne-ap'o-lis* to *Phi-lip'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 *Am-philip'o-*

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?

lis, Ap-ol-lo'ni-a, Thes-sa-lo-ni'ca, Be-re'a, and Ath'ens.

19. At Athens, he was brought before the supreme court of *A-re-op'a-gus* 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 remained about a year and a half, and was here brought by the Jews before the proconsul *Gallio*.

21. Embarking from *Cen'chre-a*, a port of Corinth, after touching at *Eph'e-sus*, he landed at *Cæs-a-re'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 *Ga-la'ti-a* and *Phryg'i-a* to *Eph'e-sus*, 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 *Mi-le'tus*, 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'a-ra, Tyre, Ptol-e-ma'is, and Cæs-a-re'a*, to

19. What took place at Athens?

20. What city did he then visit, and what took place at Corinth?

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?

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 *An-tip'a-tris* to *Cæs-a-re'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. VI.*), they touched at *Si'don* and *My'ra*, sailed near *Cni'dus*, 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'i-ta*, where they all got safe to shore.

29. From *Mel'i-ta* they proceeded by *Syr'a-cuse*, *Pu-te'o-li*, *Ap'pi-i 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, 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 *E-phe'sians*, *Phi-lip'pi-ans*, *Co-los'sians*, and to *Phi-le'mon*.

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*? 31. What epistles did he write during this imprisonment?

32. The most of his other epistles had before this time been written at different places, as may be seen in the Table on the following page.

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.

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

Questions on the MAP OF THE TRAVELS OF ST. PAUL.
No. VI.

1. What countries were situated on the east of the Mediterranean or Great Sea?

2. What countries were in the west of Asia Minor?

3. In the south? 4. In the north? 5. In the east?

6. How was Galatia situated? 7. Troas? 8. The island of Cyprus? 9. Crete? 10. Patmos? 11. Sicily? 12. Melita?

13. How was Greece or Achaia situated? 14. Macedonia? 15. Thrace? 16. Epirus? 17. Illyricum? 18. Thessaly? 19. Dalmatia? 20. Italy?

21. Which way from Jerusalem to Damascus? 22. Gaza? 23. Antioch? 24. Alexandria? 25. Ephesus? 26. Cy-re'ne? 27. Athens?

28. How was Antioch situated? 29. Tarsus? 30. Iconium? 31. Paphos? 32. Attalia? 33. Antioch in Pisidia?

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

35. How was Smyrna situated? 36. Ephesus? 37. Pergamos? 38. Miletus? 39. Philadelphia? 40. Sardis? 41. Co-los'se and Laodicea?

42. How was Athens situated? 43. Thessalonica? 44. Corinth? 45. Philippi? 46. Berea? 47. Cenchrea? 48. Rome? 49. Syracuse? 50. Rhegium? 51. Puteoli?

52. By what places did St. Paul pass in his voyage from Cæsarea to Rome?

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 written 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.







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