

# BIBLE ATLAS

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## Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Four Great Empires</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Israel Today</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>The Holy Land under the Maccabees</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Lands of the Bible</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>The Holy Land Relief</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Abraham's Journeys</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>The Roman Empire</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>The Exodus</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>The Holy Land at the Time of Christ</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Israel in Canaan</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>Jesus in Galilee</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>Dividing the Land</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Jerusalem at the Time of Christ</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>The Kingdom of Saul</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>The Spread of Christianity before Paul</b>	<b>27</b>
<b>The United Kingdom</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Paul's Missionary Journeys</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>Solomon's United Kingdom</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>Extent of the Church in A.D. 100</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>The Divided Kingdom</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>Index of Place Names</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Elijah and Elisha</b>	<b>16</b>		
<b>Jeroboam II and Uzziah</b>	<b>17</b>		



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# The Exodus



G R E A T S E A

Reed Sea  
Shihor Lake

Migdol

Etham

Way to the land of the Philistines

Rameses

GOSHEN

Pithom

Succoth

Wilderness of Shur

Way to Shur

Bitter Lake

On (Heliopolis)

Noph (Memphis)

E G Y P T

Nile

RED SEA

Miracles of the  
manna and quails  
Wilderness of Sin

? Dophkah

Paran

Miracle of water from the rock. Rephidim  
Battle with the Amalekites.

Wilderness of Sin

Jebel Mûsa  
(Mount Sinai)

Moses receives the  
Ten Commandments

Traditional route of the Exodus  
Track

0 50 100 km  
0 20 40 60 miles





Abraham's descendants, the Israelites, remained in Egypt for some 400 years, becoming enslaved by the Egyptians. Finally, after a series of terrible plagues, Moses led them out of Egypt, across the Red Sea, and into the desert. We cannot be sure which direction they took—the map shows the traditional route. (They would not have taken the direct, coastal route, since it was guarded.) At Mount Sinai, Moses received the Ten Commandments. Later, spies were sent to reconnoiter the Promised Land of Canaan.

After 40 years in the wilderness, and after Moses had died, the Israelites crossed the River Jordan from Moab into the Promised Land.

*Exodus, Numbers*

**Bare wilderness near Mount Sinai.**





# The Holy Land at the Time of Christ



The Roman general Pompey took Jerusalem in 63 B.C., beginning almost 700 years of Roman rule. Herod the Great ruled the Holy Land, under the Roman tutelage. On his death in 4 B.C., his kingdom was divided up among three of his sons.

Herod Antipas ruled Galilee and Perea; Philip ruled Ituraea and Trachonitis; and Archelaus ruled Judea, Samaria, and Idumea. In A.D. 6, Archelaus was replaced by a Roman procurator; at the time of Jesus' death, the procurator was Pontius Pilate (A.D. 26-36).

The Decapolis was a league of self-governing Greek cities, formed after Pompey's campaign (65-62 B.C.). It gave protection to its Gentile citizens, who were mainly Greek-speaking Roman soldiers, against militant Jews and Arabian tribes.



# Jesus in Galilee



Much of Jesus' ministry was spent teaching and healing around Lake Galilee, and Jesus' earliest Apostles were local fishermen (Mark 1:14-20). He often taught in a boat while the crowds listened from the shore. The lake was large and subject to

sudden squalls as winds swept across the valley: hence the unexpected storm at sea (Mark 4:35-41). The Sea of Galilee is sometimes also known as Tiberias and Gennesaret.

A number of thriving, populous towns surrounded the lake. Jesus made His headquarters the fishing town of Capernaum, which was also a frontier post on the Roman road from Egypt to Damascus.