

Bible Study

Maps of The Holy Bible

Fr. Jacob Nadian
St. Bishoy Coptic Orthodox Church

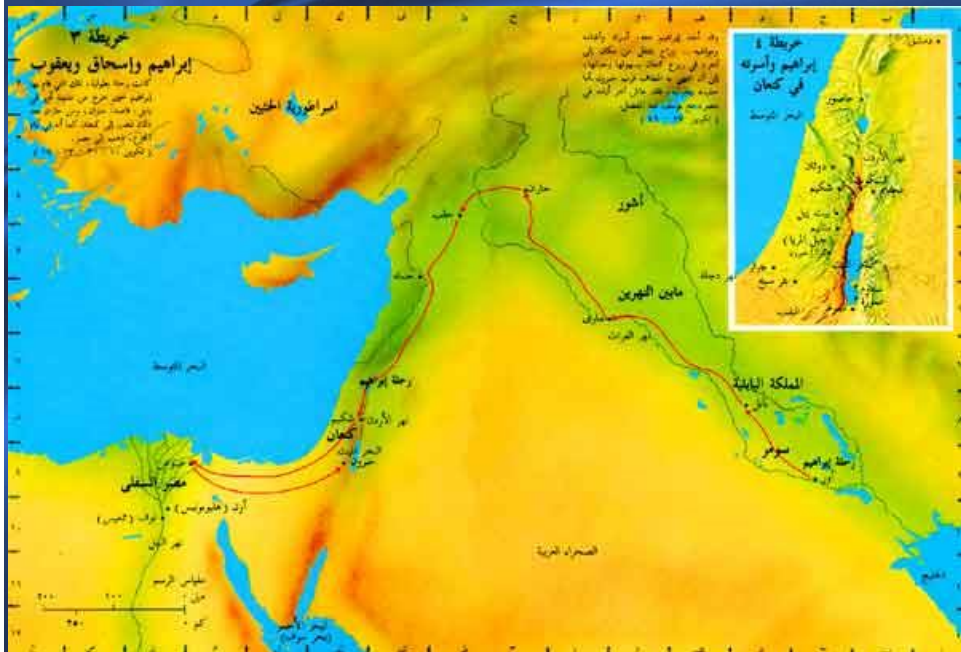
Historical Areas in the Middle East (Palestine and Jordan)



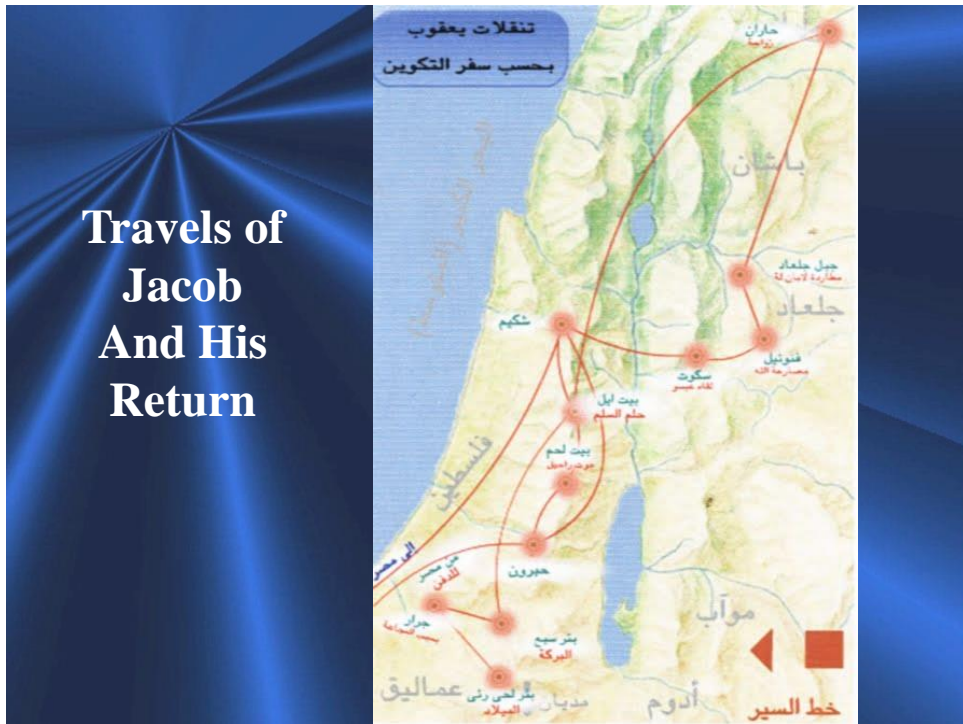
Historical Areas: Asia Minor, Assyria, Greece, Egypt



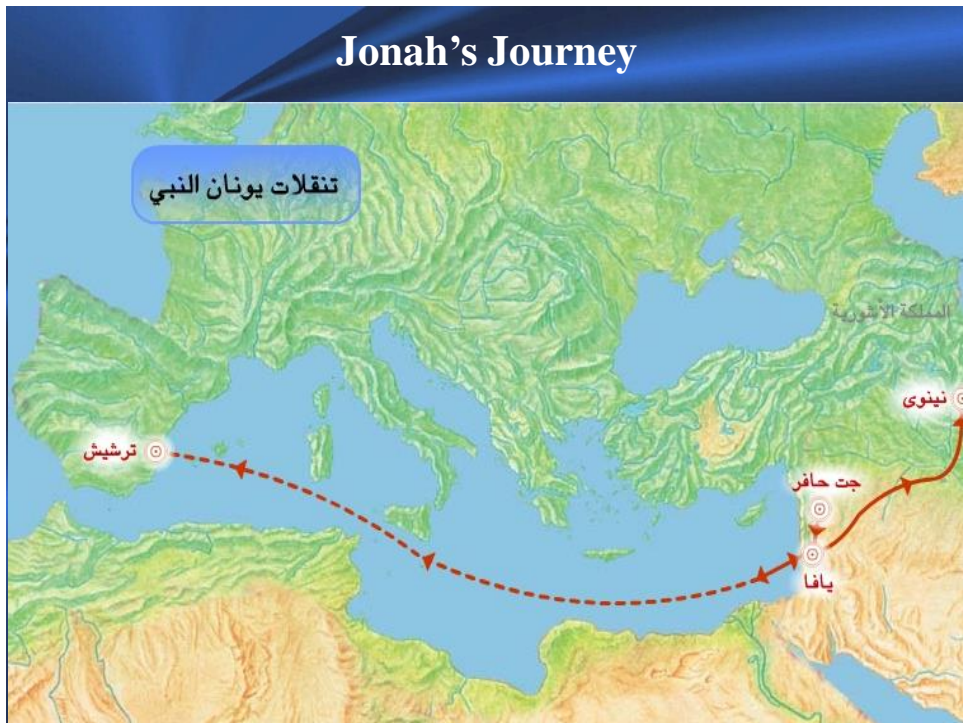
Dwellings of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob



Travels of Jacob And His Return



Jonah's Journey

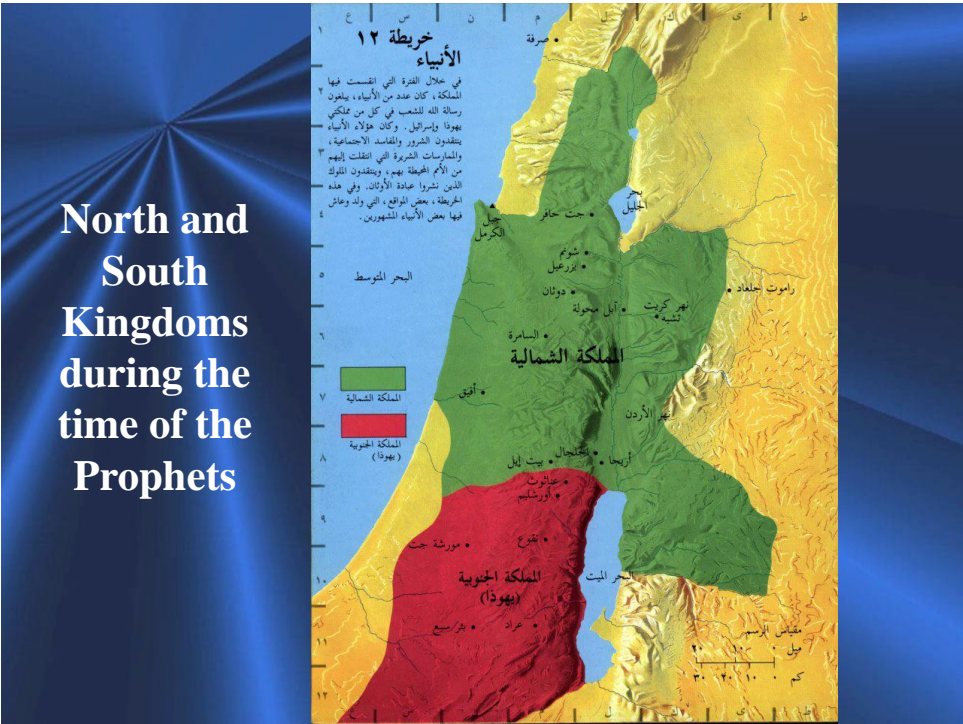


Babylonian Empire



Greek (Macedonian) Empire





Kingdom During King Saul



Nations (Gentiles) Around Israel



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Palestine During the Time of The Lord Jesus



Journey of Holy Family



Location of Ephesus



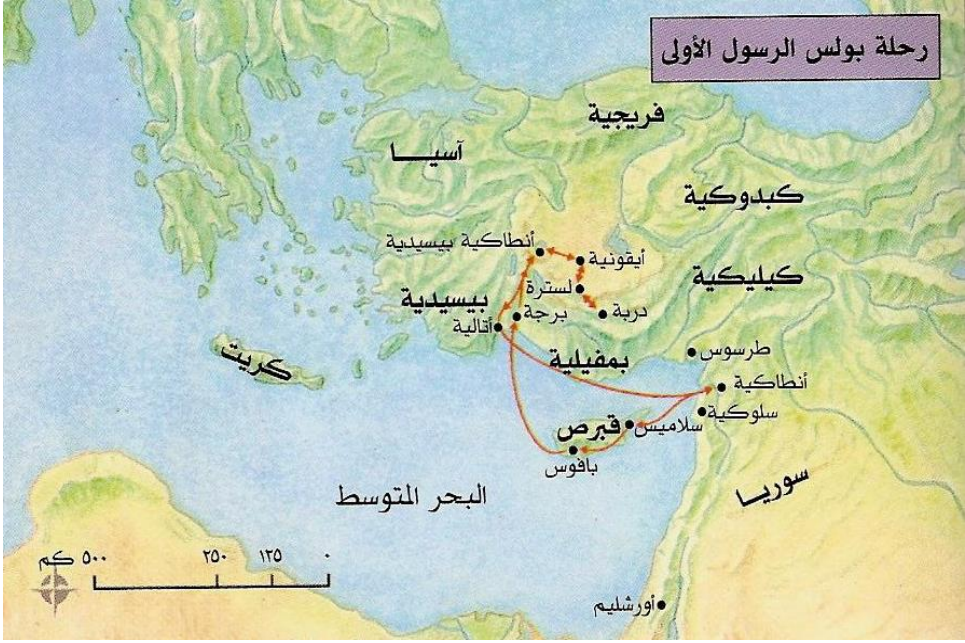
Most Important Periods in the Life of St. Paul



First Journey of St. Paul



First Journey of St. Paul (closer view)

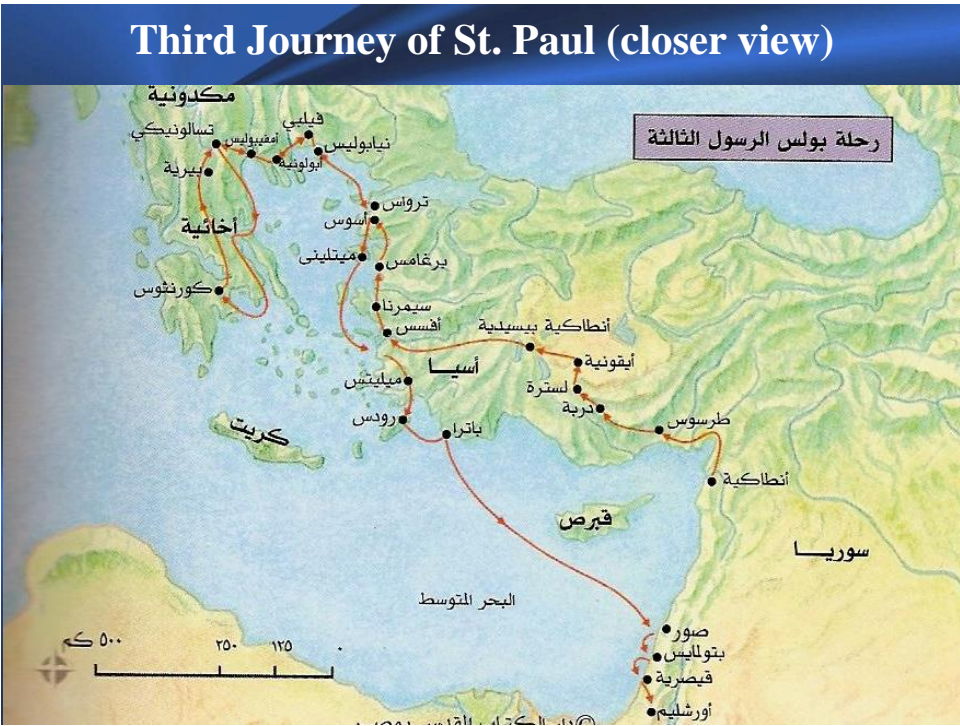


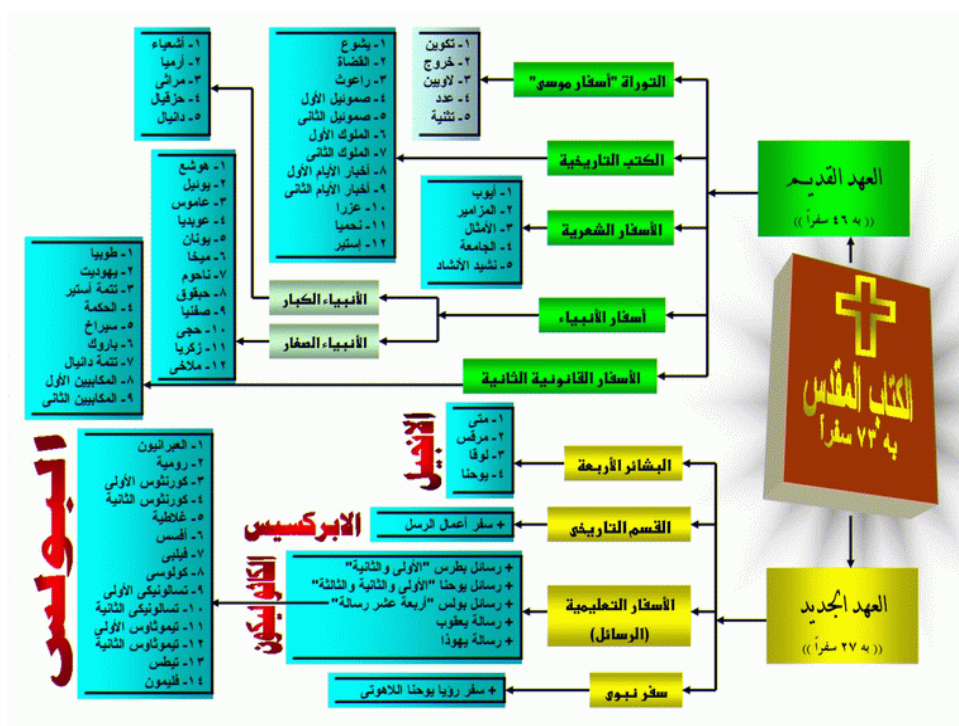
Second Journey of St. Paul



Second Journey of St. Paul (closer view)



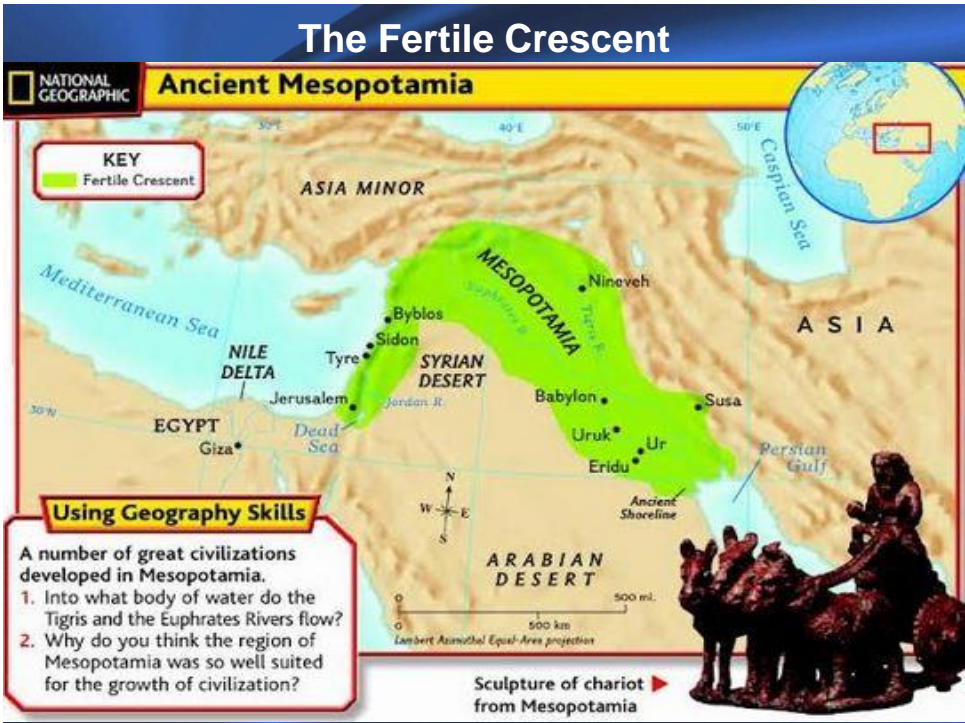




Nelson's Book of Bible Maps and Charts

On the First Five Books of the Old Testament

Possible Locations of the Garden of Eden



The Fertile Crescent



The Table of Nations

THE TABLE OF NATIONS

Genesis 10 presents a list of nations descended from the three sons of Noah: Japheth, Ham, and Shem. This "Table of Nations" is unique in the ancient world and contains seventy names of ancestral heads of nations and peoples known to Israel. The list proceeds from the less important, for the purposes of the writer, to the most important. The fourteen descendants of Japheth are named first. Japheth's descendants generally are associated with areas north and northwest of Canaan, including mainland Greece, Asia Minor (modern Turkey), certain Mediterranean islands (Crete, Cyprus, and Rhodes), and the mountainous areas from Armenia to the Caspian Sea.

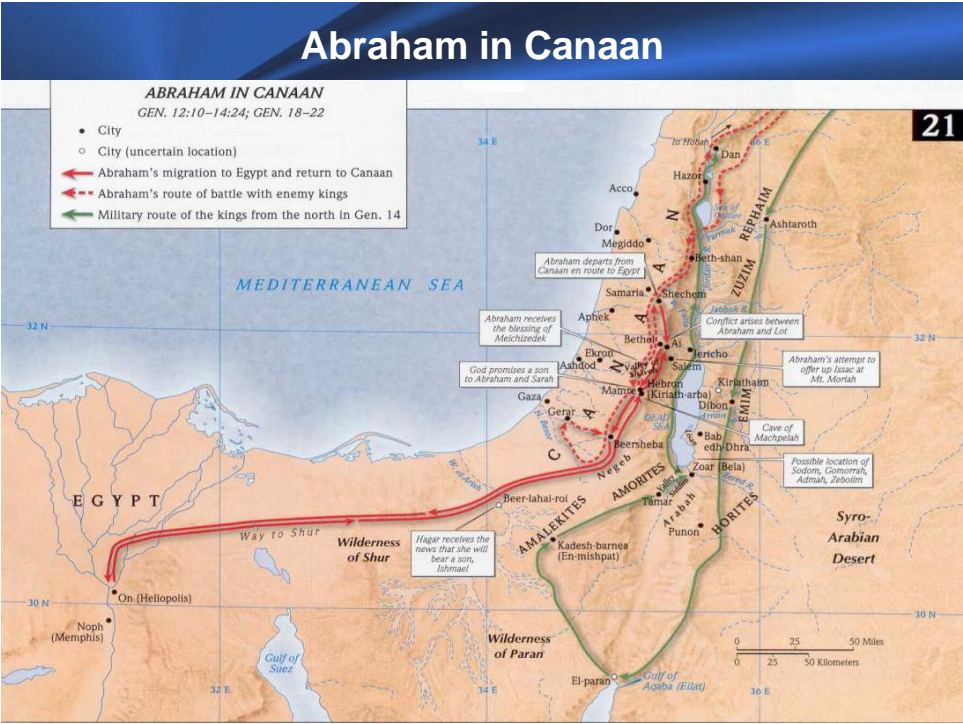
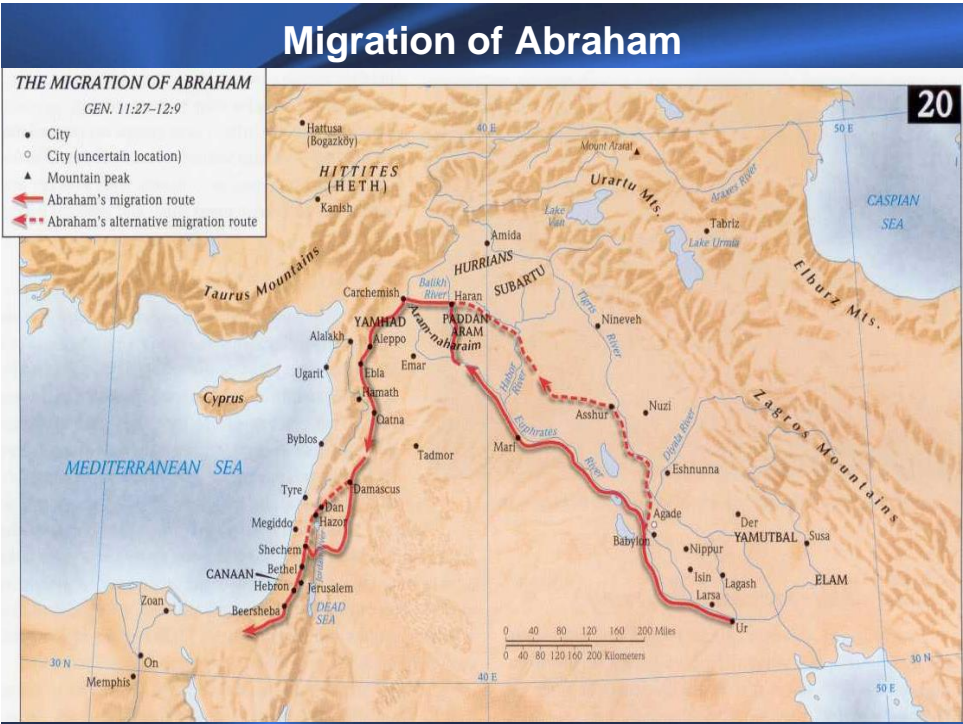
The list next names thirty descendants of Ham. The Hamites generally are located in North Africa (Egypt and the Sudan), along the coast of Somaliland and the west Arabian coasts, and in certain sections of Mesopotamia. Canaan along with

many of the people-groups Israel encountered as she entered the promised land (Amorites, Jebusites, Perizzites, Hivites, Girgashites, and others) are listed as Hamites.

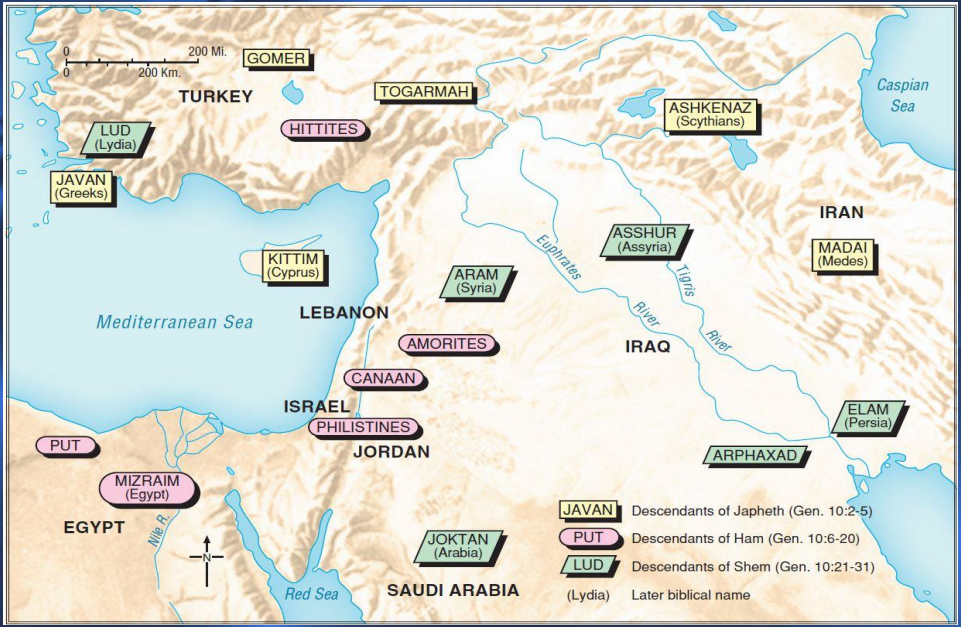
The last and most extensive part of the list contains twenty-six descendants of Shem, the ancestor of Israel. Genesis 11:10-26 connects Shem with Abram (Abraham), who received God's gracious covenant of blessing and hope for the human race (Gen. 12:1-3).

Identification of many of Shem's descendants remains uncertain. Some of the names seem to refer to areas of northwest Mesopotamia (Eber, Peleg, Aram); Elam was at the bend of the Persian Gulf, while Aeshur and Arpachshad are in the upper Tigris region. Several names can be located plausibly in Somaliland (Havilah, Ophir). The thirteen sons of Joktan are related to the tribes of the Arabian Peninsula.

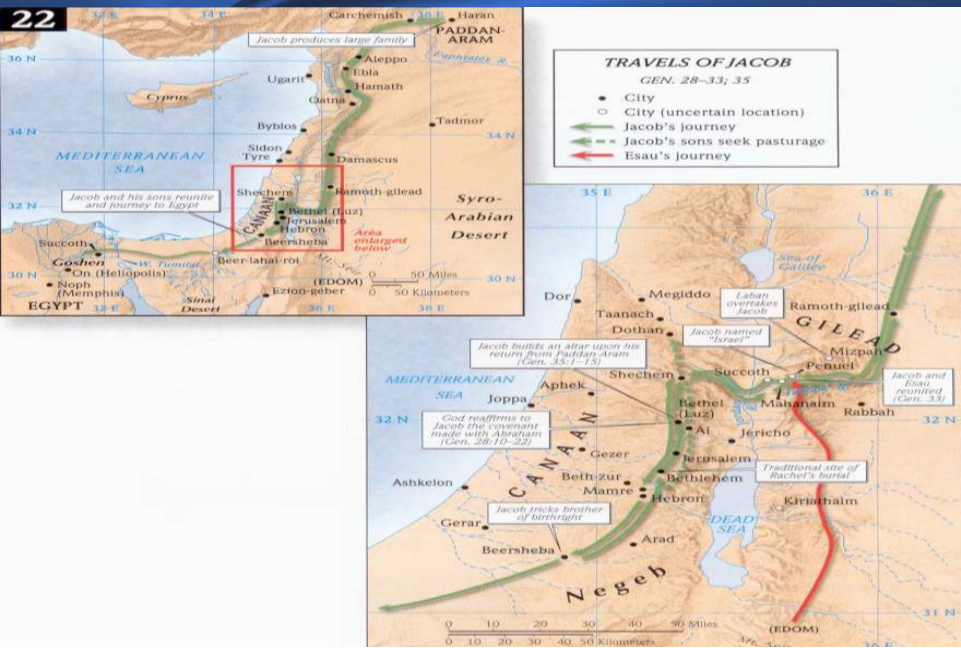




Nations of Genesis

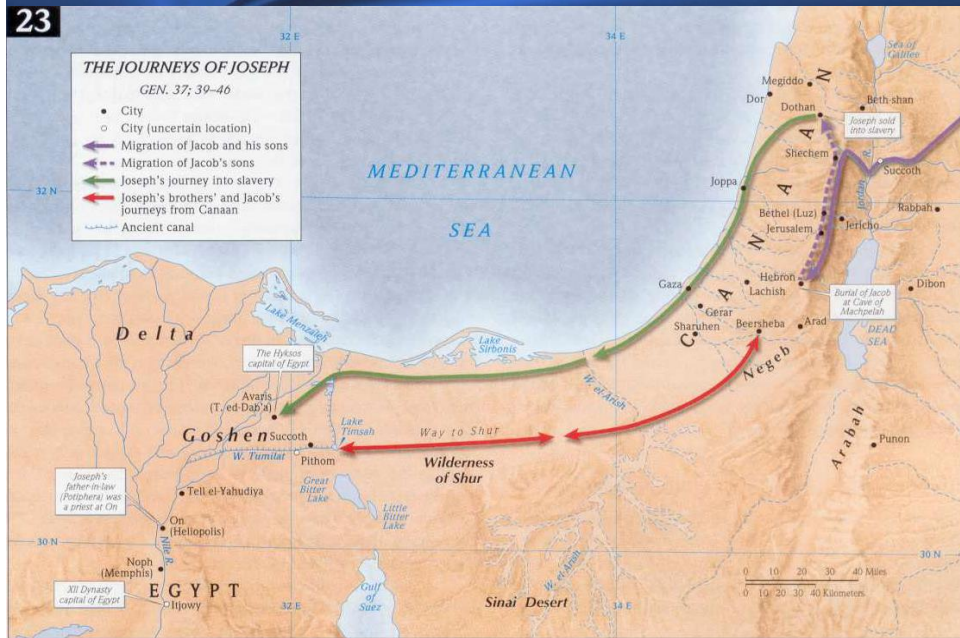


Travels of Jacob

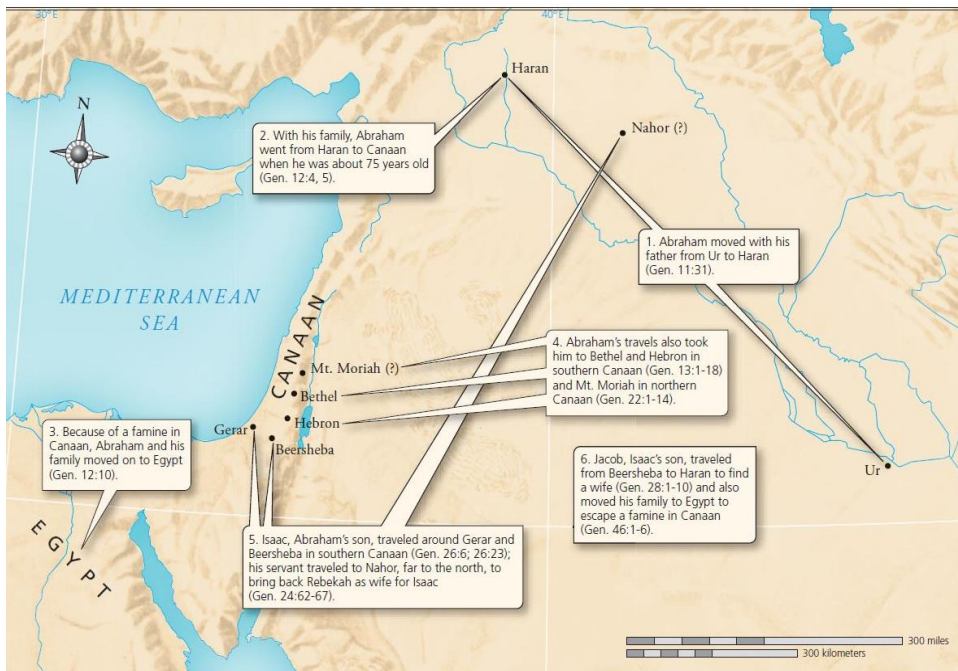


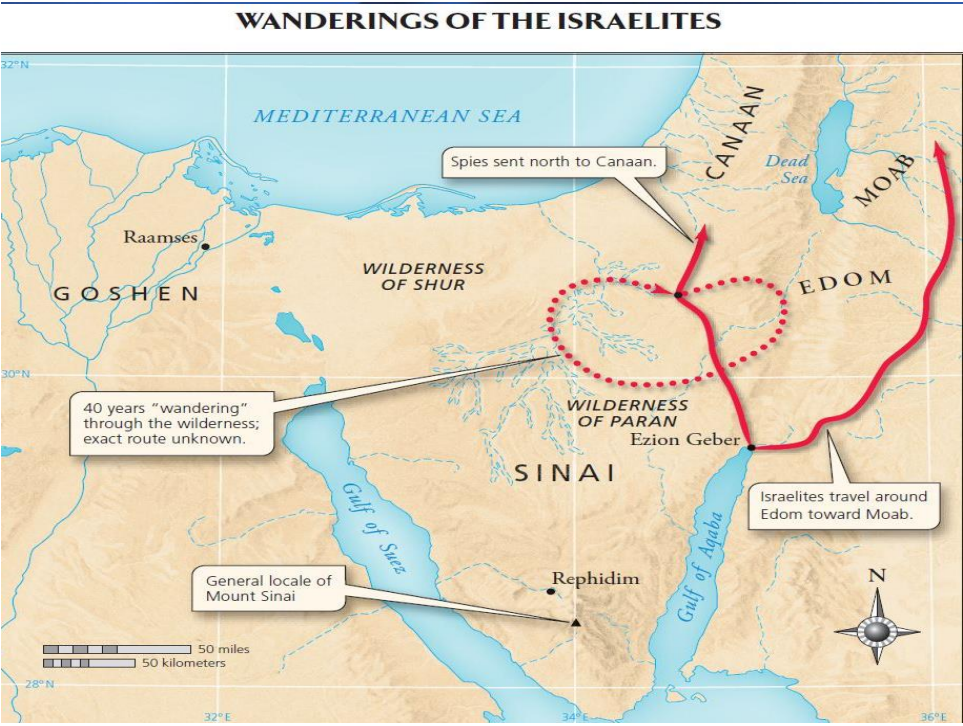
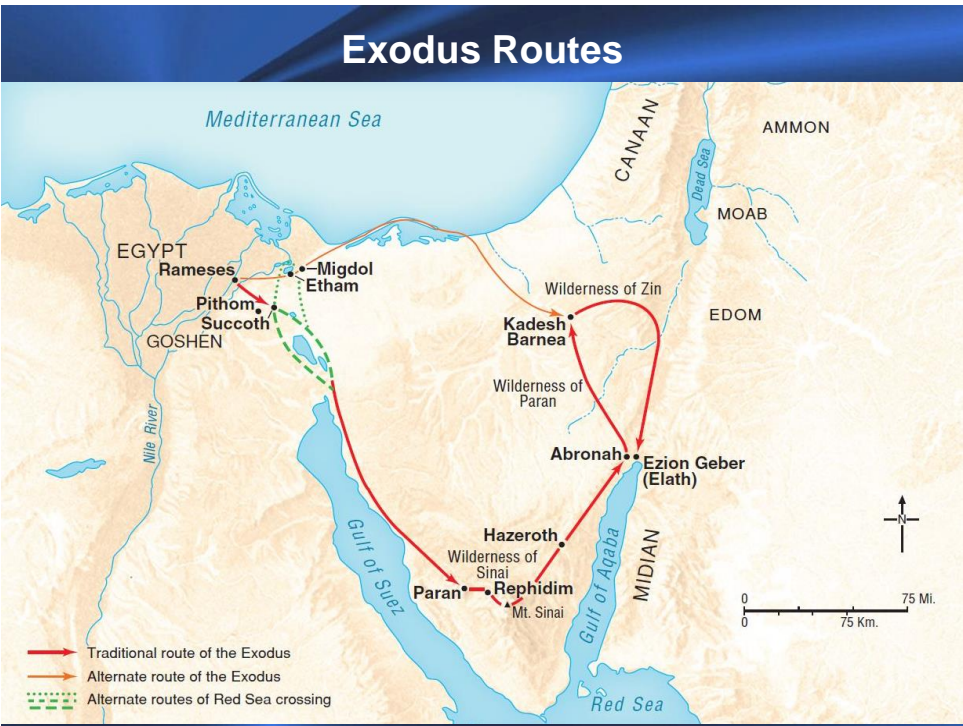
Journey of Joseph

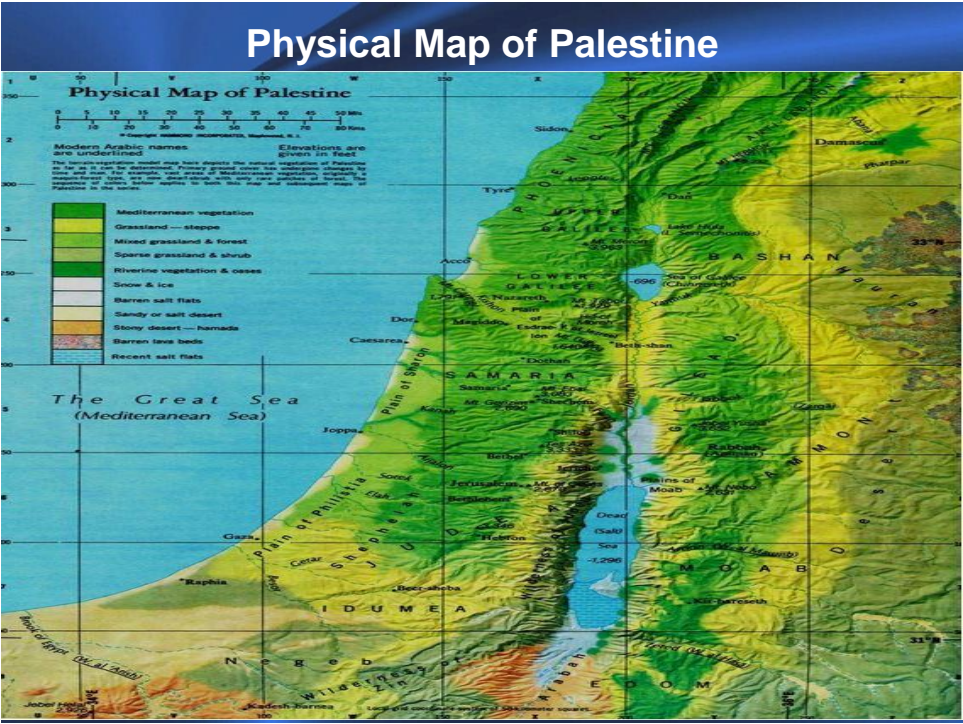
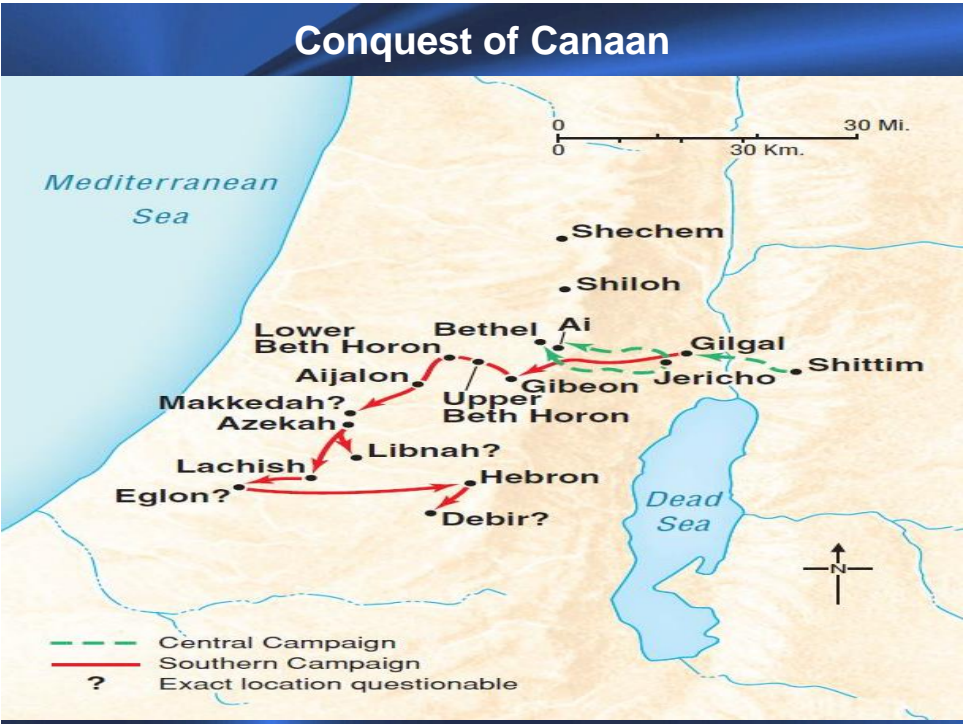
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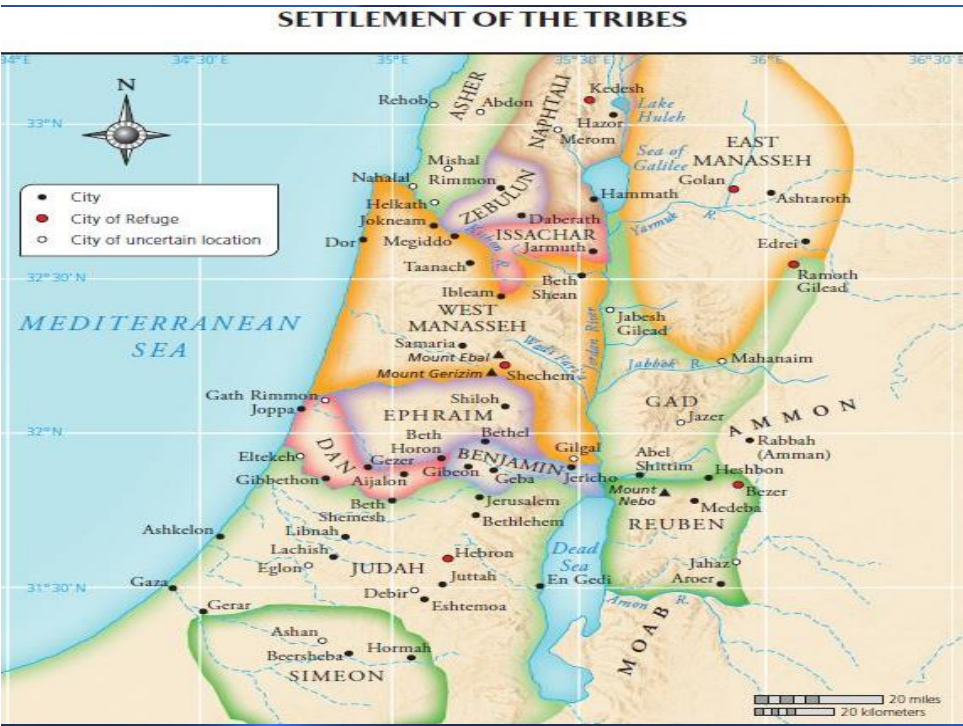


TRAVELS OF THE PATRIARCHS



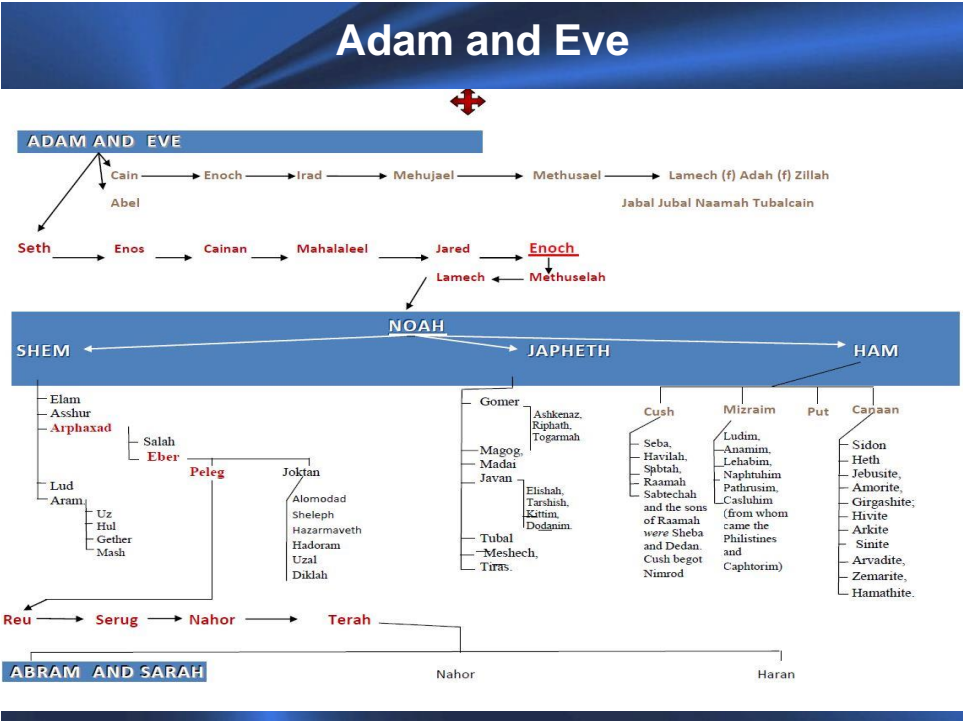






THE PENTATEUCH						
Book	Key Idea	The Nation	The People	God's Character	God's Role	God's Command
Genesis	Beginnings	Chosen	Prepared	Powerful Sovereign	Creator	"Let there be!"
Exodus	Redemption	Delivered	Redeemed	Merciful	Deliverer	"Let my people go!"
Leviticus	Worship	Set Apart	Taught	Holy	Sanctifier	"Be holy!"
Numbers	Wandering	Directed	Tested	Just	Sustainer	"Go in!"
Deuteronomy	Renewed Covenant	Made Ready	Retought	Loving Lord	Rewarder	"Obey!"

GENESIS AT A GLANCE								
Focus	Four Events				Four People			
Reference	1:1——3:1——6:1 —— 10:1 —— 12:1 ——25:19 ——27:19 —— 37:1—50:26							
Division	Creation	Fall	Flood	Nations	Abraham	Isaac	Jacob	Joseph
Topic	Human Race				Hebrew Race			
	Historical				Biographical			
Location	Fertile Crescent (Eden-Haran)				Canaan (Haran-Canaan)			Egypt (Canaan- Egypt)
Time	c. 2000 Years c. 4000+ –C. 2166 B.C.				281 Years c. 2166–1885 B.C.			81 Years (1885– 1804 B.C.)



ADAM AND CHRIST: COMPARISON AND CONTRAST	
Adam	Christ
Made in the divine image.	Is the form and very essence of God.
Thought it a prize to be grasped at to be as God.	Thought it not a prize to be grasped at to be as God.
Aspired to a reputation.	Made himself of no reputation.
Spurned the role of God's servant.	Took upon Himself the form of a bondservant (slave)
Seeking to be like God,	Coming in the likeness of men,
And being made a man (of dust, now doomed)	And being found in appearance as a man (Rom. 8:3),
He exalted himself,	He humbled Himself,
And became disobedient unto death.	And became obedient to the point of death.
He was condemned and disgraced.	God highly exalted Him and gave Him the name and position of Lord.

THE ABRAHAMIC COVENANT	
Genesis 12:1-3	God initiated His covenant with Abram when he was living in Ur of the Chaldeans, promising a land, descendants, and blessing.
Genesis 12:4, 5	Abram went with his family to Haran, lived there for a time, and left at the age of 75.
Genesis 13:14-17	After Lot separated from Abram, God again promised the land to him and his descendants.
Genesis 15:1–21	The covenant was ratified when God passed between the sacrificial animals Abram laid before God.
Genesis 17:1-27	When Abram was 99 God renewed His covenant, changing Abram's name to Abraham ("Father of a Multitude"). Sign of the covenant: circumcision.
Genesis 22:15–18	Confirmation of the covenant because of Abraham's obedience.
The Abrahamic covenant was foundational to other covenants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The promise of land in the Palestinian Covenant (Deut. 30:1-10) • The promise of kingly descendants in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7:12–16) • The promise of blessing in the "Old" and "New" Covenants (Ex. 19:3-6; Jer. 31:31–40) 	

SPIRITUAL DECLINE IN THE PATRIARCHAL AGE			
First Generation	Second Generation	Third Generation	Fourth Generation
Abraham	Ishmael and Isaac	Esau and Jacob	Joseph and his eleven brothers
Abraham: man of faith believed God	Ishmael: not son of promise Isaac: called on God believed God	Esau: unspiritual little faith Jacob: at first compromised, later turned to the Lord	Joseph: man of God showed faith Brothers: treachery, immorality, lack of separation from Canaanites
Abraham: built altars to God (Gen. 12:7, 8; 13:4, 18; 22:9)	Isaac: built an altar to God (Gen. 26:25)	Jacob: built altars to God (Gen. 33:20; 35:1, 3, 7)	No altars were built to God in the fourth generation

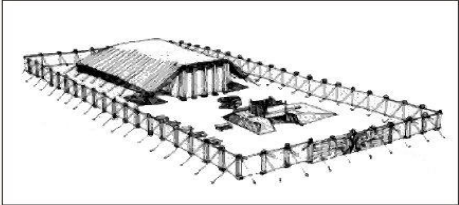
CHRONOLOGY OF ISRAEL IN THE PENTATEUCH		
Date	Event	Reference
Fifteenth day, first month, first year	Exodus	Exodus 12
Fifteenth day, second month, first year	Arrival in Wilderness of Sin	Exodus 16:1
Third month, first year	Arrival in Wilderness of Sinai	Exodus 19:1
First day, first month, second year	Erection of Tabernacle	Exodus 40:1, 17
	Dedication of Altar	Numbers 7:1
	Consecration of Levites	Numbers 8:1–26
Fourteenth day, first month, second year	Passover	Numbers 9:5
First day, second month, second year	Census	Numbers 1:1, 18
Fourteenth day, second month, second year	Supplemental Passover	Numbers 9:11
Twentieth day, second month, second year	Departure from Sinai	Numbers 10:11
First month, fortieth year	In Wilderness of Zin	Numbers 20:1, 22–29; 33:38
First day, fifth month, fortieth year	Death of Aaron	Numbers 20:22–29; 33:38
First day, eleventh month, fortieth year	Moses' Address	Deuteronomy 1:3

EXODUS AT A GLANCE						
Focus	Redemption From Egypt				Revelation From God	
Reference	1:1 ——— 2:1 ——— 5:1 ——— 15:22 ——— 19:1 ——— 32:1 — 40:38					
Division	The Need For Redemption	The Preparation For Redemption	The Redemption Of Israel	The Preservation Of Israel	The Revelation Of The Covenant	The Response Of Israel To The Covenant
Topic	Narration				Legislation	
	Subjection		Redemption		Instruction	
Location	Egypt			Wilderness	Mount Sinai	
Time	430 Years			2 Months	10 Months	

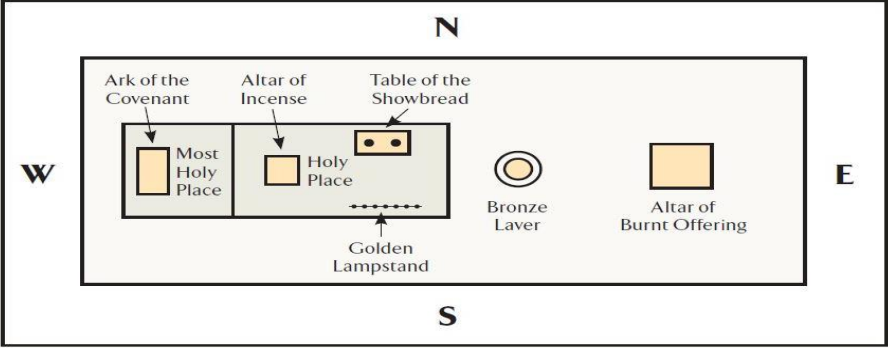
EGYPTIAN PHARAOKHS			
Ahmosis I	1570–46 B.C.	Amenhotep IV	1379–62 B.C.
Amenhotep I	1546–26 B.C.	Smenkhkare	1364–61 B.C.
Thutmose I	1526–12 B.C.	Tutankhamon	1361–52 B.C.
Thutmose II	1512–04 B.C.	Ay	1352–48 B.C.
Thutmose III	1504–1450 B.C.	Horemheb	1348–20 B.C.
Hatshepsut	1504–1483 B.C.	Rameses I	1320–18 B.C.
Amenhotep II	1450–25 B.C.	Seti I	1318–04 B.C.
Thutmose IV	1425–17 B.C.	Rameses II	1304–1236 B.C.
Amenhotep III	1417–1379 B.C.	Merneptah	1236–1223 B.C.

THE TEN PLAGUES ON EGYPT	
The Plague	The Effect
1. Blood (7:20)	Pharaoh hardened (7:22)
2. Frogs (8:6)	Pharaoh begs relief, promises freedom (8:8), but is hardened (8:15)
3. Lice (8:17)	Pharaoh hardened (8:19)
4. Flies (8:24)	Pharaoh bargains (8:28), but is hardened (8:32)
5. Livestock diseased (9:6)	Pharaoh hardened (9:7)
6. Boils (9:10)	Pharaoh hardened (9:12)
7. Hail (9:23)	Pharaoh begs relief (9:27), promises freedom (9:28), but is hardened (9:35)
8. Locusts (10:13)	Pharaoh bargains (10:11), begs relief (10:17), but is hardened (10:20)
9. Darkness (10:22)	Pharaoh bargains (10:24), but is hardened (10:27)
10. Death of firstborn (12:29)	Pharaoh and Egyptians beg Israel to leave Egypt (12:31–33)
God multiplied His signs and wonders in the land of Egypt that the Egyptians might know that He is the Lord.	

THE PLAN OF THE TABERNACLE

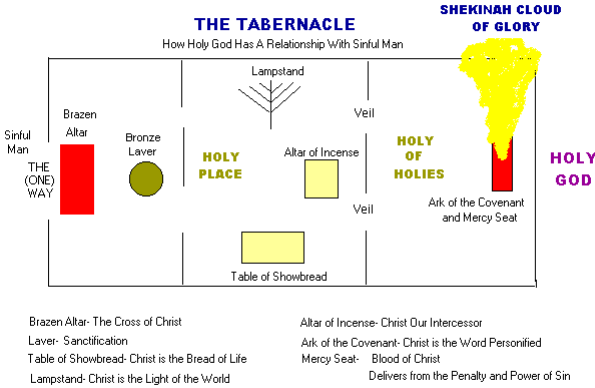


The tabernacle was to provide a place where God might dwell among His people. The term *tabernacle* sometimes refers to the tent, including the Holy Place and the Most Holy Place, which was covered with embroidered curtains. But in other places it refers to the entire complex, including the curtained court in which the tent stood.



This illustration shows the relative positions of the tabernacle furniture used in Israelite worship. The tabernacle is enlarged for clarity.

The Furniture of the Tabernacle



LEVITICUS AT A GLANCE

Focus	Sacrifice				Sanctification				
Reference	1:1——8:1 —— 11:1 —— 16:1 —— 18:1 ——21:1——23:1 —— 25:1 —— 27:1–27:34								
Division	The Laws Of				The Laws Of Sanctification				
	The Offerings	Consecration Of The Priests	Consecration Of The People	National Atonement	For The People	For The Priests	In Worship	In The Land Of Canaan	Through Vows
Topic	The Way To God				The Walk With God				
	The Laws Of Acceptable Approach To God				The Laws Of Continued Fellowship With God				
Location	Mount Sinai								
Time	c. 1 Month								

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

The Jews Used Two Kinds Of Calendars:

Civil Calendar—Official Calendar Of Kings, Childbirth, And Contracts.

Sacred Calendar—From Which Festivals Were Computed.

Names Of Months	Corresponds With	No. Of Days	Month Of Civil Year	Month Of Sacred Year
Tishri	Sept.–Oct.	30 Days	1st	7th
Heshvan	Oct.–Nov.	29 Or 30	2nd	8th
Chislev	Nov.–Dec.	29 Or 30	3rd	9th
Tebeth	Dec.–Jan.	29	4th	10th
Shebat	Jan.–Feb.	30	5th	11th
Adar	Feb.–Mar.	29 or 30	6th	12th
Nisan	Mar.–Apr.	30	7th	1st
Iyar	Apr.–May	29	8th	2nd
Sivan	May–June	30	9th	3rd
Tammuz	June–July	29	10th	4th
Ab	July–Aug.	30	11th	5th
* Elul	Aug.–Sept.	29	12th	6th

The Jewish Day Was From Sunset To Sunset, In 8 Equal Parts:

First Watch Sunset To 9 P.M.	First Hour Sunrise To 9 A.M.
Second Watch 9 P.M. To Midnight	Third Hour 9 A.M. To Noon
Third Watch Midnight To 3 A.M.	Sixth Hour Noon To 3 P.M.
Fourth Watch 3 A.M. To Sunrise	Ninth Hour 3 P.M. To Sunset

* Hebrew Months Were Alternately 30 And 29 Days Long. Their Year, Shorter Than Ours, Had 354 Days. Therefore, About Every Three Years (7 Times In 19 Years) An Extra 29-Day Month, Veadar, Was Added Between Adar And Nisan.

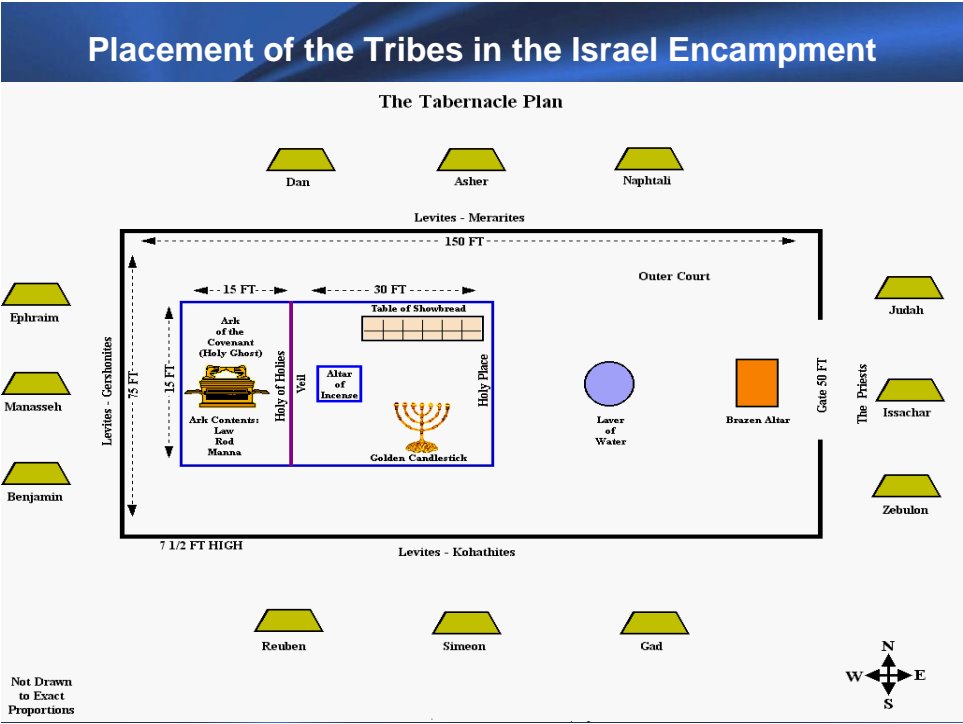
JEWISH FEASTS				
Feast of	Month on Jewish Calendar	Day	Corresponding Month	References
Passover	Nisan	14	Mar.–Apr.	Ex. 12:1-14; Matt. 26:17–20
*Unleavened Bread	Nisan	15–21	Mar.–Apr.	Ex. 12:15-20
Firstfruits	Nisan or Sivan	16 6	Mar.–Apr. May–June	Lev. 23:9–14; Num. 28:26
* Pentecost (Harvest or Weeks)	Sivan	6 (50 days after barley harvest)	May-June	Deut. 16:9–12; Acts 2:1
Trumpets, <i>Rosh Hashanah</i>	Tishri	1, 2	Sept.-Oct.	Num. 29:1–6
Day of Atonement, <i>Yom Kippur</i>	Tishri	10	Sept.–Oct.	Lev. 23:26-32; Heb. 9:7
* Tabernacles (Booths or Ingathering)	Tishri	15–22	Sept.–Oct.	Neh. 8:13-18; John 7:2
Dedication (Lights), <i>Hanukkah</i>	Chislev	25 (8 days)	Nov.–Dec.	John 10:22
Purim (Lots)	Adar	14, 15	Feb.-Mar.	Esth. 9:18–32
* The three major feasts for which all males of Israel were required to travel to the Temple in Jerusalem (Ex. 23:14–19).				

THE LEVITICAL OFFERINGS							
Name	Scripture References	Purpose	Consisted of	God's Portion	Priests' Portion	Offerer's Portion	Prophetic Significance
(1) Burnt Offering (<i>olah</i> , Heb.); a. Sweet aroma; b. Voluntary.	Lev. 1:3-17; 6:8-13.	(1) To propitiate for sin in general (1:4). (2) To signify complete dedication and consecration to God; hence it is called the "whole burnt offering."	According to wealth: (1) Bull without blemish (1:3-9); (2) Male sheep or goat without blemish (1:10-13); (3) Turtledoves or young pigeons (1:14-17).	Entirely burned on the altar of burnt offering (1:9), except the skin (7:8).	Skin only (7:8).	None.	Signifies complete dedication of life to God: (1) On the part of Christ (Matt. 26:39-44; Mark 14:36; Luke 22:42; Phil. 2:5-11). (2) On the part of the believer (Rom. 12:1, 2; Heb. 13:15).
(2) Grain Offering (<i>minchah</i> , Heb.); a. Sweet aroma; b. Voluntary.	Lev. 2:1-16; 6:14-18; 7:12, 13.	The grain offering accompanied all the burnt offerings; it signified one's homage and thanksgiving to God.	Three types: (1) Fine flour mixed with oil and frankincense (2:1-3); (2) Cakes made of fine flour mixed with oil and baked in an oven (2:4), in a pan (2:5), or in a covered pan (2:7); (3) Green heads of roasted grain mixed with oil and frankincense (2:14, 15).	Memorial portion burned on the altar of burnt offering (2:2, 9, 16).	Remainder to be eaten in the court of the tabernacle (2:3, 10; 6:16-18; 7:14, 15).	None.	Signifies the perfect humanity of Christ: (1) The absence of the leaven typifies the sinlessness of Christ (Heb. 4:15; 1 John 3:5). (2) The presence of oil is emblematic of the Holy Spirit (Luke 4:18; 1 John 2:20, 27).
(3) Peace Offering (<i>shelem</i> , Heb.); a. Sweet aroma; b. Voluntary.	Lev. 3:1-17; 28-34.	The peace offering generally expressed peace and fellowship between the offerer and God; hence it culminated in a communal meal. There were three types: (1) Thank Offering: to express gratitude for an unexpected blessing or deliverance. (2) Votive Offering: to express gratitude for a blessing or deliverance granted when a vow had accompanied the petition. (3) Freewill Offering: to express gratitude to God without regard to any specific blessing or deliverance.	According to wealth: (1) From the herd, a male or female without blemish (3:1-5); (2) From the flock, a male or female without blemish (3:6-11); (3) From the goats (3:12-17). Note: Minor imperfections were permitted when the peace offering was a freewill offering of a bull or a lamb (22:23).	Fatty portions burned on the altar of burnt offering (3:3-5).	Breast (wave offering) and right thigh (heave offering; 7:30-34).	Remainder to be eaten in the court by the offerer and his family: a. Thank offering—to be eaten the same day (7:15). b. Votive and freewill offerings—to be eaten the first and second day (7:16-18). Note: This is the only offering in which the offerer shared.	Foreshadows the peace which the believer has with God through Jesus Christ (Rom. 5:1; Col. 1:20).

Name of the Feast	Date (in the Sacred Calendar)	Origin of the Feast	Fulfillment of the Prophecy
Passover (Lev 23:5)	At twilight on the fourteenth day of the first month	The Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt through the Passover. (Ex 12:5-14, 29-33)	We are set free from slavery to this sinful world through the blood of Jesus who is the reality of the Passover lamb. (Jn 8:34-36; Mt 26:17-28)
Feast of Unleavened Bread (Lev 23:6-8)	The fifteenth day of the first month	The suffering that the Israelites underwent until they crossed the Red Sea after the Exodus (Ex 14:5-14)	The suffering that Jesus went through until His death on the cross (Mt 27:1-50)
Day of Firstfruits (Lev 23:9-14)	The day after the Sabbath following the Feast of Unleavened Bread	The Israelites landed from the Red Sea. (Ex 14:26-29)	Jesus was resurrected on the first day of the week. (Mt 28:1-6)
Feast of Weeks (Lev 23:15-22)	The day after the seventh Sabbath from the Day of Firstfruits	On the fiftieth day after the Israelites crossed the Red Sea, Moses went up Mount Sinai to receive the Ten Commandments. (Ex 24:12-18)	On the fiftieth day after Jesus was resurrected, He entered the Most Holy Place in the heavenly sanctuary and poured out the Holy Spirit of the former rain upon the apostles. (Ac 1:3, 9; 2:1-4)
Feast of Trumpets (Lev 23:23-25)	The first day of the seventh month	As the tablets of stone inscribed with the Ten Commandments were broken because the Israelites worshiped idols, they stripped off their ornaments and offered the prayer of forgiveness and repentance for their sin of idolatry. (Ex 32:1-6, 15-19; 33:4-6)	As God's set times and laws were changed and the truth became corrupted after the apostolic age, the Holy Spirit of the former rain was withdrawn. The Dark Ages came to an end and the Advent Movement for Jesus' Second Coming began. (Da 7:25; 8:14)
Day of Atonement (Lev 23:26-32)	The tenth day of the seventh month	God forgave the sins of the Israelites, and Moses received the Ten Commandments a second time and came down from the mountain. (Ex 34:1-4, 28-29)	Jesus entered the Most Holy Place in the heavenly sanctuary a second time. (Da 8:14)
Feast of Tabernacles (Lev 23:33-43)	The fifteenth day of the seventh month	The Israelites gathered materials to build the tabernacle in which the tablets of the Ten Commandments would be placed. (Ex 35:4-9, 20-22)	We gather God's people who are represented as materials for the heavenly Jerusalem temple, through the power of the Holy Spirit from God. (1 Co 3:16; Eph 2:20-22; Jn 7:37-39)

Jewish Feasts

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE										
Focus	The Old Generation		The Tragic Transition				The New Generation			
Reference	1:1	5:1	10:11	13:1	15:1	20:1	26:1	28:1	31:1	36:13
Division	Organization Of Israel	Sanctification Of Israel	To Kadesh	At Kadesh	In Wilderness	To Moab	Reorganization Of Israel	Regulations Of Offerings And Vows	Conquest And Division Of Israel	
Topic	Order		Disorder				Reorder			
	Preparation		Postponement				Preparation			
Location	Mount Sinai		Wilderness				Plains Of Moab			
Time	20 Days		38 Years 3 Months and 10 Days				c. 5 Months			



DEUTERONOMY AT A GLANCE								
Focus	First Sermon	Second Sermon				Third Sermon		
Reference	1:1 —— 4:44 —— 12:1 —— 16:18 — 21:1 — 27:1 —— 29:1 —— 31:1 — 34:12							
Division	Review Of God's Acts For Israel	Exposition Of The Decalogue	Ceremonial Laws	Civil Laws	Social Laws	Ratification Of Covenant	Palestinian Covenant	Transition Of Covenant Mediator
Topic	What God Has Done	What God Expected Of Israel				What God Will Do		
	Historical	Legal				Prophetical		
Location	Plains Of Moab							
Time	c. 1 Month							

CRIMES ALLOWING THE DEATH PENALTY	
Crime	Scripture Reference
1. Premeditated Murder—Death Penalty Required	Exodus 21:12-14, 22, 23
2. Kidnapping	Exodus 21:16; Deuteronomy 24:7
3. Striking or Cursing Parents	Exodus 21:15; Leviticus 20:9; Proverbs 20:20; Matthew 15:4; Mark 7:10
4. Magic and Divination	Exodus 22:18
5. Bestiality	Exodus 22:19; Leviticus 20:15, 16
6. Sacrificing to False Gods	Exodus 22:20
7. Profaning the Sabbath	Exodus 35:2; Numbers 15:32-36
8. Offering Human Sacrifice	Leviticus 20:2
9. Adultery	Leviticus 20:10-21; Deuteronomy 22:22
10. Incest	Leviticus 20:11, 12, 14
11. Homosexuality	Leviticus 20:13
12. Blasphemy	Leviticus 24:11-14, 16, 23
13. False Prophecy	Deuteronomy 13:1-10
14. Incurable Rebelliousness	Deuteronomy 17:12; 21:18-21
15. Fornication	Deuteronomy 22:20, 21
16. Rape of Betrothed Virgin	Deuteronomy 22:23-27