Bible Geography

Part 3:
The Life of Christ

Holman Bible Atlas

Heritage Discipleship Institute

January-May, 2020
Textbook: *Holman Bible Atlas*, Reading Chapters 15-18

**Class Schedule:**

January 27: Opening Class

February 3: Reading: pages 190-193, Memory Verse: Matthew 2:23

February 10: Reading, pages 193-197; **Quiz 1**

February 17: **NO CLASS**

February 24: Reading pages 198-203

March 2: Reading pages 203-206 (Quiz 1 Counseling)

March 9, Reading pages 207-215, Memory Verse: John 4:4

March 16: Study for **Quiz 2**

March 23: Reading pages 216-222 (Quiz 2 Counseling)

March 30: Reading pages 222-228, Memory Verse: Mark 7:24

April 6: Reading pages 228-231, **Quiz 3**

April 13: Reading pages 232-235 (Quiz 3 Counseling)

April 20: Study for Final Exam

April 27: Final Exam
The World of Jesus
Chapter 17

1. Introduction:

A. Israel is the land between _________________________________.
The land size of Israel is comparable to New Jersey yet it has had
untold impact upon world history.

B. The land of Palestine is about ___________________________ miles
long and anywhere from 75-110 miles wide. The western boundary was
formed by the Mediterranean Sea, on the north the towering peaks of
Lebanon formed a natural boundary, and to the east and south the
boundaries were less absolute as roaming Arabs caused trouble for
Israel. Remember the four major divisions of the land. (see Map# 7,
p.13):

1.) The __________________________
2.) The __________________________
3.) The _________________________ Rift Valley
4.) The _________________________ Plateau

C. Three other key geographic areas were the Jezreel Valley, the
Shephelah (the lowlands), and the _______________________ (the south
of Palestine).

D. The world into which Christ was born:

1.) It was a ______________ world, as Greek culture permeated it.
2.) It was a ______________ world as it was under the political
control of Rome.
3.) But it was also a ___________________ world as the people of His nation had a hope of their Jewish Messiah and a loyalty to the Temple which still stood firmly.

2. The Roman Empire During Jesus’ Ministry: The Reign of of Tiberius

A. Jesus was born during the reign of ___________________ who ruled from 27 B.C. to 14 A.D. (Luke 2:1).

B. Jesus’ ministry took place during the reign of ___________________, 14-37 A.D.

   1.) The fifteenth year of Tiberius would be about 29 A.C., Luke 3:1.

   2.) Tiberius was not popular and is described as a “______________ and reluctant emperor.”

3. The Politics of Palestine: 4 B.C. to A.D. 41

A. Herod & His Successors (Map #102, p.208)

   1.) ___________ (37 BC-4 BC )

      a. He said, Where is he that is born king of the Jews? (Matthew 2:1)
      b. He slaughtered the babies in Bethlehem (Matthew 2:1-22; Luke 1:5) He died in 4 B.C. and his kingdom was divided among his three surviving sons: Archelaus, Herod Antipas, and Philip.

   2.) ____________________ (4 BC-AD 6)

      a. He was given the regions of ____________________, Samaria, and Idumea.
      b. He is mentioned only in Matthew 2:22 explaining that __________________ and __________________ would not re-settle in Judea while this tyrant ruled. Instead Joseph went to
Galilee and settled in a city called Nazareth. Galilee was the region of Antipas’ rule.

c. He began his rule with the suppression of a riot in Jerusalem. This established a pattern of bloodshed, confusion and opposition to him.

d. The only redeeming feature of his brief reign was a considerable number of building operations.

e. His __________________________ and brutal rule provoked such opposition among the Jews that Augustus removed him for incompetence in A.D. 6.

2.) __________________________ (4 B.C. - AD 39): he received ______________________ and Perea as his share of Herod’s kingdom and bore the title of tetrarch, Luke 3:1.

   a. He is mentioned 20 times in the Gospels.
   c. He had John the Baptist arrested and killed (Matthew 14:1-ff)

       (1.) Herod divorced his wife in favor of ______________________, his half brother’s wife.

       (2.) John the Baptist condemned the marriage as adulterous, Matthew 14:4.


3.) ____________________________, Luke 3:1:

   a. He was appointed tetrarch over the areas north and east of the Sea of Galilee, _______________________________.
b. He built his capital at Caesarea Philippi, Matthew 16:13; Mark 8:27.

B. The First Procuratorship (AD 6-41): When Rome deposed Archelaus as King over Judea, Augustus chose to govern it through a procurator, or a Governor.

1.) The responsibilities of the Procurator:

   a. To _______________________ levied by the Roman government.
   b. To command the military forces of the province.
   c. To act as a judge in the more important judicial cases.

2.) Judea was considered insignificant to Rome.

3.) __________________ __________________

   a. He was the Procurator, or Governor, during the ministry and trial of Jesus Christ for ten years (AD 26-36).

4. Jewish Religious Groups in the Roman Period

The Jewish religion was ruled by the Sanhedrin. Synagogues dotted the land and the Temple stood fast in Jerusalem. Feast days were kept and were important during the earthly life of Christ.

A. ________________________________:

1.) Came to prominence in the third century B.C. to protest the Hellenization of the Jewish people. (Matt.23) They had greater influence in the synagogues than in the Temple. They are mentioned 29 times in Matthew. (Matthew 3:7; 16:11; 23:1-39).

2.) Pharisee means "separated ones."
3.) They accepted Jewish __________________________ which later became known as the Talmud. The conflicts between Jesus and Pharisees often centered upon the oral tradition because Jesus did not regard it as binding.

4.) They were self-righteous hypocrites. They cared about the external and formal aspects of worship, adding human __________________ to the Word of God. This robbed God’s Word of its authority and power.

5.) The extreme left of the Pharisees were the zealots. One of Jesus’ apostles was associated with this group. Their main interest was the independence of the Jewish nation from Rome.

B. _________________________________:

1.) They accepted Greek culture and had a greater concern in politics. Their name may have derived from Zadok, an ancient high priest, or from the Hebrew word, zaddikim. They appear during the reign of John Hyrcanus (134-105 B.C.)

2.) They had a ________________________________, they denied the resurrection, and angels. Acts 23:6-9.

3.) They were the party of the wealthy aristocrats and socially prominent families. Their stronghold was the _______________________________ and they dominated the Sanhedrin (Acts 4:1; 5:17).

4.) They had little support among the common people, and this party collapsed after the destruction of Jerusalem in AD 70.
JERUSALEM IN NEW TESTAMENT TIMES

SCALE OF FEET

0 500 1000 1500

GORDON'S CALVARY

POOL OF BETHESDA

ANTONIA

TEMPLE AREA

DOME OF THE ROCK

Palace of Herod

Water Gate

Hasmonaean Palace

Dung Gate

Present Wall

Church of Holy Sepulcher

First Wall

Second Wall

Damascus Gate

Athens Gate

Third Wall

Jaffa Gate

Esseane Gate

Pool of Siloam

Valley of Hinnom

Valley of the Kidron

CITY OF DAVID

LOWER CITY

CITY OF JERUSALEM

Upper City

Zion Gate

Present Wall

MT. OF OLIVES

Jericho Road

Bethlehem Road

BETHEL ROAD
C. ___________________________ or Dead Sea Scroll Community. See Map #104, p.214.

1.) A deeply religious group, copiers of Scripture. They were on the extreme right of the Pharisees.

2.) Not mentioned directly in the New Testament, but their work was recognized by the Jews. Some say that John the Baptist was influenced by the Essenes.

3.) Numerous scrolls found in a dozen caves from 1947 onward are known as the ____________________________. These writings were like the library of the Essenes.

4.) Lived in a monastic environment on the northwest banks of the Dead Sea.

5. The Political Divisions. Map #102, p.208 & #103; p.211

• Most of the action in the Gospels takes place in Palestine. “Palestine lay on the cross-roads of ancient civilization.”

A. ____________________________

1.) This is named for the tribe of Judah.
2.) The heart of Israel, with Jerusalem as its center. The scene of the chief events of Hebrew history and Jerusalem.

B. ____________________________

1.) After the fall of the Northern Kingdom, the Jews were deported and in their place the country was colonized by Gentile tribes. (2 Kings 17:29)

2.) The remnant of remaining Jews, defeated and without vision, married among the heathen immigrants and produced an intermarried culture.
3.) After being rejected by the pure Jews at Jerusalem, they built their own temple on Mt Gerizim until it was destroyed by John Hyrcanus in 128 B.C. John 4:12.

C. _________________________________________

1.) It included parts of the tribal grants of Issachar, Zebulon, Asher, and Naphtali.
2.) This land was constantly disputed between Israel and the other nations.
3.) Jesus was raised as a carpenter in Nazareth, of Galilee, and centered his ministry out of the Galilean town of Capernaum.

D. _________________________________________

1.) This area is on the coastal plain, north of Palestine.
2.) This included the cities of Tyre and Sidon, Mark 3:8; 7:24; Luke 6:17

E. _________________________________________

2.) Located east of Judea around the region of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea.

F. _________________________________________

1.) Greek name for "ten cities."
2.) Located in northeastern Palestine. (Matt.4:25; Mark 5:20, 7:31)

G. _________________________________________: The area south of Judaea.

• Jesus spent most of His time in Galilee, Judaea, and Samaria. He also ministered in Phoenicia, Perea, and Decapolis.
The Earthly Ministry of Jesus  
An Overview

1. Years of Obscurity

2. Year of ______________________________
   • His ministry begins with His ________________ and temptation. This year is highlighted by His making initial contacts with those men who will become His disciples, His first public miracles, His first visit to Jerusalem during His earthly ministry, and His personal work in Jerusalem and Samaria.

   A. Opening Events (about three months, AD 27): Baptism, Temptation, First Disciples, First Miracle in Galilee, John 1-2.

   B. Early Judaean Ministry (about 8 months): In Jerusalem, Cleansing the temple, Discourse with Nicodemus, In Judaea: Christ baptizing, John 2-3.

   C. The Samaritan Ministry (a few days): John 4

   D. Return into Galilee after John the Baptist’s arrest

3. Year of ______________________________
   • His second year is highlighted by Jesus centering His ministry in ________________, doing many miracles, and calling the twelve apostles and continuing His ministry in Galilee.


   B. The Galilean Ministry (about 22 months, AD 27-29, Matthew 4:17-ff; Mark 1:14)

      1.) Calling of Twelve Apostles: about half way through His earthly ministry.
2.) Many miracles and discourses (Sermon on the Mount)

3.) Parables

4. Year of ________________________________

- His final year of ministry is highlighted by His ministry in Perea (mostly in Luke) and His later ministry in Judaea culminating in His Passion Week and His death, burial, and resurrection.

A. The Galilean Ministry continued

B. The Later Judaean Ministry (about three months, AD 29)


D. The ____________________________ (one week, John’s Gospel focuses on this week, John 12:12-John 19)

E. The Crucifixion & Burial

F. The Resurrection (Forty days; All four Gospel accounts dogmatically proclaim His bodily resurrection).

The Life and Ministry of Jesus
Chapter 18

1. Introduction:

A. The Synoptic Gospels (“to see together”) portray Jesus in a similar manner.

B. Matthew and Luke include information about the ________________ _________________.

C. The Synoptics pay special attention to Jesus’ ministry in ________________.

D. The Gospel of John pays special attention to Jesus’ ________________ ministry during feast days.

E. The Gospel of Luke pays special attention to Jesus’ ministry in ________________.

2. His Years of Obscurity: The Birth of Jesus and His Childhood, Map #105; p.216.

A. To ________________, Luke 2:1-20: A tax census ordered required the subjects to enroll in their ancestral home, so Joseph and Mary travelled to Bethlehem. This place was prophesied in Micah 5:2 as the birthplace of Christ.

B. To ________________, Luke 2:21-35: Jesus’ first visit to Jerusalem was to be presented at the temple for His circumcision.

C. The Flight to ________________ by night, Matthew 2:14

D. The Return to ________________, Matthew 2:19-23:
   • Joseph receives two dreams as God directs him
     1. To leave Egypt and return to Israel, Matt.2:19,20
     2. To go into ________________ as Achelaus reigned in Judaea.
     3. Nazareth is not mentioned by name in the Old Testament but most believe this prophecy relates to how Jesus will grow as a “root out of a dry ground,” in the most unassuming of places.


F. ________________ (Luke 2:51-52)

A. John may have been associated with the Qumran community.

B. He preached his message along the edge of the Jordan River, in Bethabara beyond Jordan (John 1:28).

C. John 3:23 says he was baptizing in Aenon near to Salim.

D. Matthew 3:1, 6, says he was preaching in the wilderness of Judaea and baptizing in the Jordan.

4. His Year of Inauguration

- His ministry begins with His baptism and temptation. This year is highlighted by His making initial contact with those men who will become His disciples, His first public miracles, His first visit to Jerusalem during His earthly ministry.

- These verses mark the beginning of the year of inauguration: Matthew 3:1-12; Mark 1:1-8; Luke 3:1-18 (His baptism).

  A. ______________________________: Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist, Matthew 3. Map #106, p.218.

      • From Nazareth to Bethabara, Matthew 3:13-17.

  B. Jesus went into the __________________________ to be tempted, Matthew 4:1-12: this took place in the rugged wilderness mountains west of Jericho at Jebel Qarantal.

      • From Bethabara to Wilderness of Judaea, Matthew 4:1-12

  C. Jesus ______________________________ to where John was baptizing and the first disciples begin to follow Jesus, John 1:29-42.

      • From Wilderness back to Bethabara where Andrew, John, Simon Peter, and James begin to follow Jesus.
D. Jesus Returns to _________________________, John 1:43-2:12.

1.) From Bethabara he goes to __________________________, Galilee where Philip lived, v.43 (Peter and Andrew also lived there). Map #107, p.220.

2.) From Bethsaida to __________________________ where Nathaniel was from (John 21:2). While there, Jesus turned the water into wine, John 2:1-11.

3.) From Cana to _______________________________, John 2:13.

E. His First Visit to ____________________________ & Ministry in Judea, John 2-3. See Map #110, p.225.

1.) Jesus goes to Jerusalem to cleanse the temple and meet Nicodemus, John 2:12-John 3:21

2.) Jesus ministers in Judea and baptizes gathering more disciples, John 3:22

F. Jesus Returns to Galilee through ____________________________, John 4:4.

• Jesus stops at Jacob’s well in Sychar, John 4:6.


• Jesus returns to Cana of Galilee to heal the Nobleman’s son, John 4:43-54.