## BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR SECOND QUARTER, 1911

[For additional information in regard to certain of the places, see Geography Lessons.]

Aa'-ron. The elder brother of Moses and the first high priest of Israel.

Ab'-a-na. The more important of the two rivers of Damascus mentioned by Naaman. A'-haz. One of the kings of Judah.

Am'-mon-ites. A people whose territory lay east of the Jordan.

Assh'-ur. The same as Assyria.
As-syr'-i-a. A country on the Tigris.
For 700 years after B.C. 1300 it was the leading power in the East.
Ath-a-li'-ah. The wife of Joram, king

Ath-a-li'-ah. The wife of Joram, king of Judah, a daughter of Ahab.

Az-a-ri'-ah. The priest who resisted Uzziah when he entered the temple to burn incense contrary to the law.

Ba'-al. Meaning "owner" or "lord", a general title for various Canaanitish deities, for example, Melkart, the Baal of Tyre, whose worship Ahab brought in Israel under the influence of his wife Jezebel.

Da-mas'-cus. A very ancient city in Syria. It has always been a great trade centre, and is famous in Bible history.

Da'-vid. Son of Jesse, and second king of Israel.

Do'-than. The town 10 miles north of Samaria in which Elisha was besieged by the Syrians and defended by the heavenlyhost.

E'-gypt. The famous country in the Nile valley where the Israelites were in bondage.

E'-lah. Father of Hoshea, the last king of Israel.

E-li'-sha. The famous prophet of Israel who succeeded Elijah.

E'-phra-im. The chief tribe of the Northern kingdom, descended from Joseph's second son. Its name is sometimes given to the whole kingdom.

Go'-zan. A city and province in Mesopotamia.

Ha'-bor. A city between the Tigris and Euphrates.

Ha'-lah. A district on the Euphrates in northern Mesopotamia.

Han-a-ni'-ah. One of Uzziah's generals. Hez-e-ki'-ah. A king of Judah, son of Ahaz.

Ho-she'-a. The last king of the Northern kingdom.

Is'-ra-el. The name given to all the descendants of Jacob, and afterwards to the ten tribes who formed the Northern kingdom.
Is'-sa-char. Son of Jacob and Leah.

Je-ho'-ash or Jo'-ash. A king of Judah. See under Jehoiada.

Je-hoi'-a-da. The high priest who planned and successfully executed the revolt against Athaliah which placed Joash on the throne at the early age of seven years.

Je-i'-el. A scribe in the reign of Uzziah.

Jo'-nah. The prophet at whose preaching be people of Nineveh repented.

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Jor'-dan. The well-known river flowing from the north of Palestine to the Dead Sea.

Jo'-tham. One of the four kings of Judah

under whom Isaiah prophesied.

Ju'-dah. At first the name of the tribe descended from Jacob's fourth son; then the kingdom formed by the two tribes, Judah and Benjamin, which remained loyal to Rehoboam.

Ke'-dron. The valley to the east of Jerusalem, separating it from the Mount of Olives.
Leb'-a-non. From a word meaning "to

be white", a range of snow-covered mountains in northern Palestine.

Le'-vites. The descendants of Levi, son

Le'-vites. The descendants of Levi, son of Jacob. They were charged with the care of the temple.

Ma-a-sei'-ah. An officer in Uzziah's reign.
Ma-nas'-seh. The tribe of Israel descended from Joseph's elder son.

Mat'-tan. A priest of the temple of Baal in Jerusalem during the reign of Athaliah.

Medes. The inhabitants of Media, a

country southwest of the Caspian Sea.

Mo'-ses. The great leader and lawgiver of Israel.

Na'-a-man. The Syrian general who was cured of leprosy by Elisha. Nin'-e-veh. The ancient capital of As-

Nin'-e-veh. The ancient capital of Assyria on the eastern bank of the river Tigris. Phar'-aoh. A general title for the sovereigns of Egypt.

Phar'-par. The less important of the two rivers of Damascus. See Abana.

Sa-mar'-i-a. A city built for his capital by Omri, king of Israel.

Shal-man-e'-ser. The king of Assyria who began the siege of Samaria in the reign of Hoshea. He died while the siege was in progress, and was succeeded by Sargon.

So. An Egyptian king to whom Hoshea sent for help against Shalmaneser, the king of Assyria.

Sol'-o-mon. The son of David and third king of Israel, famed for his wisdom and the splendor of his court.

Syr'-i-a. A country along the east coast of the Mediterranean, extending far inland.

Tar'-shish. Usually identified with Tartessus in Spain, but some think it was the same place as Tarsus, the birthplace of Paul in Asia Minor.

Uz-zi'-ah. The king of Judah who was smitten with leprosy for presuming to offer incense in the temple.

Ze-bu'-lun. The tribe descended from Jacob's tenth son. Their territory was on the seacoast.

Zi'-on. One of the hills on which Jerusalem was built, but often used as a name for the whole city.