

# BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR FIRST QUARTER, 1903

**A-cha'-ia.** The name of the Roman province of the southern part of Greece. Corinth was its capital.

**Al'-ex-an'-dri-a.** A city in Egypt founded by Alexander the Great, 332 B.C. It had a famous university, and a large commerce. It was on an Alexandrian wheat ship that Paul was wrecked on his way to Rome.

**Amphip'-o-lis.** The capital of a district of Macedonia, 33 miles south-west of Philippi, and three miles from the Aegean Sea, on the river Strymon.

**Ap'-ol'-o'-ni-a.** A city 30 miles west of Amphipolis in Macedonia.

**Ap'-ol'-los.** An eloquent educated Jew of Alexandria, who became a convert to Christianity and an active Christian worker at Corinth and elsewhere.

**Aq'-ui-la and Pris-cil'-la.** A Jew and Jewess, husband and wife, from Asia Minor. They were friends of Paul (Acts 18: 2) and active Christian workers, Acts 18: 26.

**Ar'-ist-arch'-us and Gai'-us.** Missionary companions of Paul, mobbed in Ephesus.

**A'-sia.** A Roman province in Asia Minor.

**Ath'-ens.** The most cultivated city of Greece, five miles inland from the Saronic Gulf. It had beautiful temples, Parthenon, Theseus, etc., filled with beautiful works of art. But it was cursed with idolatry. Paul had but little success there and remained only a few weeks.

**Be-re'-a.** A city of Macedonia.

**Cae'-sar.** An official title of the Roman emperors who succeeded the great Julius Caesar. Properly the title belonged only to his family; but Augustus and his successors assumed it.

**Cor'-inth.** A city 48 miles west of Athens, and capital of Achaia. It was a great commercial city situated on the overland route, and with two fine seaports, one on the Adriatic and the other on the Aegean.

**Crisp'-us.** A ruler of the synagogue at Corinth, who became a convert to Christianity. Nothing more is known of him.

**Dam'-ar-is.** A Christian convert at Athens. Otherwise unknown.

**De-me'-tri-us.** A silversmith in Ephesus who headed a riot against Paul because his preaching interfered with the sales of the image of the goddess Diana.

**Di-an'-a.** A goddess worshipped in Ephesus. Her image was of carved ivory adorned with gold, in a magnificent marble temple 455 feet long, 220 feet wide, supported by 127 columns 60 feet high.

**Di'-o-nys'-ius, the A'-re-op'-a-gite.** A member of the Athenian Court of Areopagus. He became a Christian convert during Paul's visit to Athens.

**Eph'-e-sus.** The most important city on the west coast of Asia Minor, famous for its magnificent temple of Diana and its terrible vice. It was a great commercial centre. Here Paul preached for three years.

**Eu-o'-di-as and Syn'-ty-che.** Two Christian women in the church at Philippi.

**Ga'-ius.** See "Aristarchus."

**Greeks.** The inhabitants of Greece, a country conquered and governed by the Romans in the time of Paul. The word sometimes stands for Gentiles as opposed to Jews, Acts 18: 4.

**Ja'-son.** A resident of Thessalonica and kinsman of Paul (Rom. 16: 21), who brought upon himself the wrath of his fellow-townsmen for his kindness to Paul, Acts 17: 5-9.

**John the Baptist.** The forerunner of Christ. Imprisoned in the castle of Macherus and then beheaded by order of Herod.

**Ju'-pi-ter.** A Roman deity whose image the Ephesians thought fell from heaven.

**Mac'-edo'-ni-a.** One of the two great provinces into which Greece was divided by the Romans. Achaia was the other. Philippi, Thessalonica and Berea were cities in Macedonia.

**Mars' Hill.** A famous hill within the city of Athens, where Mars was said to have been tried for murder by the gods. On the top of it a hollow square was formed, and all around this square seats were hewn, tier above tier, from the solid rock. Here the Athenian Court or Areopagus met. Areopagus is the Greek word for Mars' Hill.

**Pont'-us.** A small Roman province in Asia Minor.

**Rome.** The capital of the Roman Empire, on the river Tiber in Italy. It had a population of about two millions in Paul's time, half of whom were slaves. It was a very wicked city.

**See'-va.** A Jew of Ephesus, whose sons attempted to cast out an evil spirit in the name of Jesus, in imitation of Paul, but were roughly handled by the man in whom the evil spirit was.

**Si'-las.** Sent as a delegate from Jerusalem to Antioch, Acts 15: 27. He became Paul's missionary companion (Acts 15: 40) sharing his sorrows and his joys, Acts 16: 24, 25.

**Syn'-ti-che'.** See "Euodias."

**Thess'-al-on-i-ca.** The most populous city in Macedonia under the Romans, 37 miles from Apollonia. It had a large commerce, being a seaport town, and attracted many Jews. Paul organized a church there.

**Tim'-o'-the-us.** A young man whom Paul found at Lystra (Acts 16: 1), and who afterwards became Paul's devoted friend and the minister of the Ephesian church. Paul wrote him two Epistles.