

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR FOURTH QUARTER, 1909

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

A-grip'-pa. Herod Agrippa II., grandson of Herod the Great and son of Herod Agrippa I. (the Herod of Acts 12 : 1). He became ruler, under the Romans, of certain territories east of the Jordan.

Al-ex-an'-dri-a. A city in Egypt founded by Alexander the Great, 322 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.

Ap'-pi-i For'-um. A town about 43 miles from Rome, on the famous road known as the Appian Way from Rome to Capua.

Ber-ni'-ce. The eldest daughter of Herod Agrippa I., and therefore sister of Herod Agrippa II., with whom she visited Festus at Cæsarea and heard Paul speak.

Beth'-le-hem. The "house of bread", a small village, six miles south of Jerusalem, the birthplace of David and the scene of his earthly life (1 Sam. 16 : 1, 4, 13), hence called the "city of David", Luke 2 : 11. Here Jesus was born.

Cas'-tor and Pol'-lux. Two Greek and Roman deities, brothers. They were regarded as the protectors of sailors. Castor was a great charioteer and horse-master. Pollux was a "highly distinguished pugilist".

Ci-lit'-i-a. A province of Asia Minor. Its chief town was Tarsus.

Clau'-da. A small island off the southwest of Crete.

Crete. A large island in the Mediterranean southeast of Greece, now known as Candia. It is about 160 miles long by from 6 to 35 broad.

Da-mas'-cus. One of the oldest cities in the world, about 150 miles northeast of Jerusalem.

Dru-sil'-la. The youngest daughter of Herod Agrippa I. She became the wife of Azizus, king of Emesa, but deserted her husband to marry Felix.

E-gyp'-tian. An adventurer (see Acts 21 : 38) who gathered around him 30,000 people, including 4,000 brigands. He deceived the people by stating that he was a great prophet, and that in obedience to his word the walls of Jerusalem would fall as did the walls of Jericho. Felix, the governor of Judæa, attacked him, slew or dispersed his followers, and forced him to flee for his life.

Eu-roc'-ly-don. A tempestuous wind which blows from the southeast or east over the Mediterranean. The Rev. Ver., in Acts 27 : 14, has instead Euraquilo, a violent wind from the northeast, now called the Levanter.

Fe'-lix. Once a slave in Rome, but, liberated by the emperor Claudius, he rose to be governor of Judæa, A.D. 52, which position

he held till A.D. 60. Felix was cruel and covetous, Acts 24 : 26. As Tacitus says, he exercised kingly power with the soul of a slave.

Gen'-tiles. All nations of the world other than the Jews.

He'-brews. The national title of the Jews.

Is'-ra-el-ites. The name given to the Jews as the chosen people of God.

Jew'-ess. A woman of the Jewish race.

Ju'-da. Same as Judah, the territory given in Canaan to the fourth son of Jacob.

Ju-dæ'-a. The southernmost province of Palestine under the Roman government, the middle one being Samaria, and the northernmost, Galilee.

Lys'-i-as. The Roman commandant at Jerusalem who rescued Paul from the Jewish mob, Acts 22 : 24.

Mac'-e-do'-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.

Mar'-y. The mother of Jesus. She was a resident of Nazareth, where the Saviour's birth was announced to her by the angel Gabriel, Luke 1 : 26.

Mel'-i-ta. The island on which Paul was shipwrecked (Acts 28 : 1). It is now called Malta.

Mo'-ses. The great Jewish leader and lawgiver. No name save that of Abraham their ancestor, was held in greater reverence by the Jews, than that of Moses.

Paul. The great apostle to the Gentiles. His Hebrew name was Saul.

Por'-ci-us Fes'-tus. The successor, in A.D. 60, of Felix as governor of Judæa.

Pub'-li-us. The chief man in the island of Melita while Paul was there.

Pu-te'-o-li. A seaport in Italy, on the southern shore of the Bay of Naples, which Paul's vessel reached the day after it left Rhegium. A part of the pier on which Paul landed remains to this day.

Rhe'-gi-um. A city on the coast of Italy, opposite to Messina in Sicily.

Ro'-mans. The inhabitants of Rome.

Rome. The capital of the Roman Empire, on the river Tiber in Italy.

Sa'-tan. "The adversary", so called because he is hostile to all goodness and the chief opponent of God and man.

Syr'-a-cuse. A celebrated city on the east coast of Sicily.

Tar'-sus. The capital of Cilicia in Asia Minor. It was the seat of a University, and the birthplace of Paul.

Ti'-tus. A trusted companion of Paul.

Troph'-i-mus. A Gentile Christian of Ephesus, who was with Paul for a time on his missionary travels, and whom Paul was falsely accused of having brought into the temple in defiance of the law, Acts 20 : 4 ; 21 : 29.