

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR FOURTH  
QUARTER, 1906

**A'-men.** Firm, established. An interjection, meaning, So be it, may it be, as has been asked, said, promised, or threatened. It stands at the close of each of the Gospels, as an affirmation that their contents are true.

**Bar-ab'-bas.** A robber and murderer, who was a prisoner in Jerusalem when Jesus was arrested. Offered their choice of whether Jesus or Barabbas should be set free, the Jews chose Barabbas.

**Beth'-a-ny.** A small village on the Mount of Olives, about two miles from Jerusalem, on the way to Jericho. It was the home of Lazarus and his sisters (John 11 : 1 ; 12 : 1), with whom Jesus often lodged, as well as of Simon the leper, in whose house one of the anointings of Jesus took place, Matt. 26 : 6-13 ; Mark 14 : 3.

**Cal'-a-phas.** The high priest who prophesied the death of Jesus (John 11 : 49-53), and was deeply responsible for His actual murder.

**Cal'-va-ry.** The hill, resembling a human skull in shape, just outside the northern wall of Jerusalem, where Jesus was crucified. The name is derived from the Latin *calvarium*, a skull. Golgotha is the Aramaic name for the same place.

**Christ.** The official title of our Lord, corresponding to the Hebrew Messiah (the anointed One). It is frequently added to Jesus, His personal name, and virtually forms part of the proper name.

**Gal'-i-lee.** The most northerly of the three provinces into which the Romans divided Palestine. It was the scene of the larger portion of our Lord's ministry, and it was in this province that He met with over five hundred disciples after His resurrection.

**Geth-sem'-a-ne.** The garden in which Jesus was arrested. It was on the western slope of Mount Olivet, and was doubtless a cultivated olive orchard. The name means Oil-press. The traditional site contains eight olive trees of very great age, and is about three-quarters of a mile from the city.

**Greek.** The language spoken by the ancient Greeks. The Old Testament was translated into it before the coming of Christ, and the New Testament (with the possible exception of Matthew) was composed in Greek.

**He'-brew.** The language spoken by the Jews. In our Lord's time this was not genuine Hebrew, but Aramaic, which had taken its place and assumed its name.

**Her'-od.** Herod Antipas, one of the sons of Herod the Great, and ruler of Galilee and Perea. He played a part in the trial of

Christ. He was at last banished to Gaul, where he died.

**Is'-ra-el.** A name given to Jacob and his descendants.

**Je'-ru'-sa-lem.** The sacred city and well-known capital of the Jews.

**Je'-sus.** The name given to our Lord by direction of the angel, Matt. 1 : 21. It means "Saviour."

**Jews.** At first, a name given to those belonging to the tribe or kingdom of Judah, then to all of the Hebrew race who returned from the captivity in Babylon, and finally to all the members of that race throughout the world.

**Ju'-das Is-car'-i-ot.** The apostle who betrayed his Lord.

**Lat'-in.** The language spoken by the Romans.

**Mar'-y.** Called (Matt. 28 : 1) "the other Mary," to distinguish her from Mary Magdalene. She was mother of James and Joseph, Matt. 27 : 56.

**Mar'-y Mag'-da-lene.** A native of Magdala, on the south-western shore of the Lake of Galilee. Out of her Jesus cast seven devils, and she became one of His most devoted followers. She was one of the women at the cross, and one of those who went to anoint the Lord's body on the third day after His burial. To her Jesus appeared first after His resurrection.

**Mo'-ses.** The great statesman and law-giver of Israel, who led the people from Egypt to the Promised Land.

**Ol'-ives.** A mountain, or rather a chain of hills, east of Jerusalem, and separated from it by a valley. It is associated with the closing events of Christ's life and His ascension.

**Pe'-ter.** The Greek form of the Aramaic Cephas, meaning "a rock," which Jesus gave to Simon, the brother of Andrew, one of the twelve apostles.

**Pi'-late.** Pontius Pilate, the procurator of Judaea, appointed about 26 A.D. A procurator was the agent of the Roman emperor in certain provinces, known as imperial provinces. He received the revenues and paid them into the emperor's private exchequer. Pilate is infamous for his unjust sentence upon Jesus, in compliance with the clamor of the Jews.

**Si'-mon.** The original name of the apostle commonly known as Peter ; also a householder in Bethany, who had been a leper, and had probably been cured by Christ. It was at this Simon's house that our Lord was entertained at supper shortly before His crucifixion, when Lazarus was present as a guest and his sister Mary anointed the feet of Jesus with precious ointment.

**Zeb'-e-dee.** The father of the apostles James and John.