

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR QUARTER

Bar-ab'-bas. A robber, who in an insurrection had committed murder. He was released by Pilate, on the demand of the people, instead of Jesus.

Beth'-sai'-da. The name means "house of hunting or fishing." It was a town on the Lake of Galilee, near the point where the Jordan entered. It was rebuilt by Philip the Tetrarch and named by him Julius, in honor of the daughter of the Emperor Augustus. Near it was the solitary grassy place where Jesus fed the 5,000.

Cæs'-sa-re'-a Phi-lip'-pi; or **Cæsarea** of Philip, as distinguished from Cæsarea on the coast of Palestine, was a city at the foot of Mount Hermon, at the main source of the Jordan. It was rebuilt by Philip the Tetrarch, and named in honor of the Emperor and himself. Peter's memorable confession was made nearby, Matt. 16:13; Mark 8:27.

Ca-per'-na-um. "The village of Nahum, or consolation." A town on the north-western shore of the Lake of Galilee, now generally identified with Tell Hum, where there are extensive ruins of an ancient city.

Cho-ra'-zin. A town, probably near the Lake of Galilee. Along with Bethsaida and Capernaum, it was condemned for not turning its privileges to account, Matt. 11:21; Luke 10:13.

De-ca'-po-lis. "An association of ten cities." A district commencing where the plain of Esdraelon opens into the Jordan valley and expanding eastward, dominated by ten associated Greek cities.

E-li'-as. That is, Elijah. One of the earliest and greatest of the prophets. Along with Moses, he appeared on the mount of Transfiguration as the representative of Old Testament prophecy, to do honor to Jesus, Matt. 17:4; Mark 9:4; Luke 9:30.

Eph'-pha-tha. The imperative of an Aramaic verb, signifying "be opened."

Gal'-i-lee. The most northerly of the three provinces west of the Jordan, into which Palestine was divided under the Roman rule. It was the chief scene of the ministry of Jesus. The lake of the same name is fed by the Jordan, and, though its water is fresh, was called a sea, because of its extent.

Gol'-go-tha. "A skull." The place close to Jerusalem, but outside the city walls, where Jesus was crucified. The name is derived from the shape of the place, in which "the two eyeless sockets, the overhanging forehead, the lines of the nose, the mouth, and chin" can be seen. Calvary is a name for the same place, derived from a Latin word of like meaning.

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

James and John. See Zebedee.

Ju'-das. Surnamed Iscariot ("of Kerioth,"

John 15:25) the betrayer of Jesus. His surname distinguishes him from another of the twelve who was named Judas (Luke 6:16; John 14:22).

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

Ma'-ry Mag'-da-le'-ne. 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 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 Hebrew leader and law-giver. Not permitted to enter the promised land, he viewed it from Mount Nebo, where he died, and was buried by the hand of God, Deut. ch. 34. As the representative of Old Testament law, he appeared with Elijah, and conversed with Jesus in the mount of Transfiguration, Matt. 17:3, 4.

Ol'-ives, Mount of. East of Jerusalem and separated from it by the valley of Jehoshaphat (Zech. 14:4); closely connected with the closing events in our Lord's earthly house, and the scene of His ascension.

Pe'-ter. The Greek form of the Aramaic surname Cephas, meaning "a rock," which Christ bestowed on Simon, brother of Andrew, and one of the twelve apostles. He was a native of Bethsaida (John 1:44), and afterwards lived with his family at Capernaum, Matt. 8:14; Luke 4:38.

Pi'-late. Pontius Pilate, the procurator of Judæa, 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'-don. An ancient city of the Canaanites (Gen. 10:15) on the sea-coast, about 22 miles north of Tyre.

Sod'-om. One of the five cities in the plain of Jordan, Gen. 23:10. With at least three others of these cities, it was destroyed by God for its wickedness.

Sy'-ro-pho'-ni'-ci-an. A Phœnician of Syria, as distinguished from Libyphœnicians or Phœnicians of Libya in North Africa.

Tyre. An important city of Phœnicia. It was a place of great antiquity. In the region of Tyre and Sidon, our Lord healed the daughter of the Syrophœnician woman, Mark 7:24-31.

Zeb'-e-dee. The Greek form of a Hebrew name meaning "Jehovah hath endowed." The husband of Salome, and father of James and John.