

BIBLE DICTIONARY FOR SECOND
QUARTER, 1899

An'-nas. High priest from 7 to 14 A.D. Lost office, but not power. An unscrupulous Sadducee, of great wealth and influence.

Bar-ba'-ri-ans. Those who did not speak Greek.

Beth'-a-ny. A small stone village on the south-east slope of Olivet, on north of the road to Jericho, about two miles from Jerusalem. The home of Lazarus and his sisters and of Simon the leper.

Bar-ab'-bas. The criminal released by Pilate at the Passover in place of Christ. A brigand and murderer.

Cal'-a-phas. Son-in-law to Annas. The leading spirit in opposing Christ, and in bringing Him to an unjust trial.

Ge'd'-ron. (Kidron). A deep torrent-valley separating Jerusalem from the Mount of Olives on the east.

Cle'-o-phas (R.V., Clopas). Same as Alphaeus, husband of Mary, and father of James the Less, Joses, Simon and Judas.

Com'-fort-er. The Paraclete, the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, the gift of Father through the Son, to apply redemption to men, to comfort, to lead into truth, to strengthen for trial, to endow for service and prepare for glory.

Gol'-goth-a. Latin, *Calvaria*, Calvary. A mound in form like a skull, north of Jerusalem, outside the Damascus gate, where Jesus was crucified.

Greek. All nations, not Jews, who made the language, customs, and culture of the Greeks their own. Also the Greek language, which language was used by the learned of all nations.

He'-brew. The Hebrew language, not of the Old Testament, but Aramaic, as spoken in Syria in the time of Christ.

Jews. The descendants of the Israelites, in Palestine, or of the Dispersion. Often used by John of the Jews who opposed Jesus.

Ju'-das Is-car'-i-ot. Of the City of Kerioth, son of one Simon. One of Jesus' disciples, who betrayed Him and afterwards took his own life.

Ju'-das. Surnamed Lebbaeus, or Thaddeus, son of Alphaeus and Mary; brother of James the Less and author of the Epistle of Jude.

Laz'-ar-us. Brother of Martha and Mary. A resident of Bethany, at whose home Jesus often stayed, whom Jesus loved, and whom He raised from the dead.

Lat-in. The language of the Romans.

Mal'-chus. Servant of the high priest, whose ear Peter smote off.

Ma'-ry. The mother of Jesus, and wife of Joseph. Favored among women as the mother of the Saviour. Stood by His cross and was thence taken to the home of John. Four other sons and two daughters belonged to the family.

Ma'-ry. Wife of Cleophas (Alphaeus) mother of James and Joses, Simon and Judas.

An early follower of Jesus, who ministered to His wants, stood by His cross, prepared spices, and visited the empty tomb.

Ma'-ry Mag-da-le'-ne. Of Magdala in Galilee, whom Jesus healed, casting out seven evils. One of the most devoted followers of Christ, who, with others, was at His cross and tomb.

Naz'-ar-eth. A town set in a basin, in the south of Galilee, where Jesus lived at home for thirty years, and wrought as a carpenter. Here he preached, but did not many mighty works there because of their unbelief.

Pass-over. A Jewish feast, kept from the 14th to the 22nd Nisan, the seventh month, in memory of the deliverance in Egypt. The representative feast of the Israelite year.

Pave-ment. Heb. Gabbatha. The space in front of the governor's palace was paved with polished stone. In the centre was the platform and raised seat of the governor. The Hebrew name means "raised."

Phar'-i-sees. "Separatists." A religious party in the Jewish Church, careful against ceremonial uncleanness, zealous for the outward forms and oral teachings of the Elders. This sect was often associated with sinful and bigoted lives.

Phil'-ip. Native of Bethsaida, Galilee. Called by Jesus when returning from the Jordan. Brought Nathanael to Jesus, answering his prejudices by "Come and see." A man of timid and inquiring mind.

Pi'-late. Procurator of Judaea and Samaria under Tiberius, from 26 to 36 A.D. A man of vulgar ambition, violent temper, and cruel in the extreme, who mingled the blood of Galileans with their sacrifices, and weakly, and for selfish ends, gave Jesus to be scourged and crucified. Deposited for cruelty, and banished to Gaul, where he ended his own life.

Rab-bo-ni. Aramaic—my master, teacher. A title of honor and respect.

Scyth'-i-an. An inhabitant of Scythia, i.e., modern Russia. The Scythians were regarded by the civilized nations of antiquity as the wildest of all barbarians.

Si'-mon Pe'-ter. Son of Jona, and brother of Andrew. Brought by his brother to Christ. The apostle of impulse and hope. The first to confess, and the first to deny, his Lord. Afterwards became a very rock as an apostle. Wrote two epistles.

Syn'-a-gogue. The sacred places of Jewish worship, instituted during and after the Exile in every place where a sufficient number of Jews resided.

Temp'-le. The central place of worship for the Jewish people. Built after the model of the Tabernacle by Solomon on Mount Moriah, destroyed by the Babylonians, but restored again under Ezra, enlarged by Herod the Great, but destroyed again by the Romans in 70 A.D.

Thom'-as or "Didymus," "a twin": one of Christ's disciples, characterized by timidity and caution, but at the same time by love and devotion.