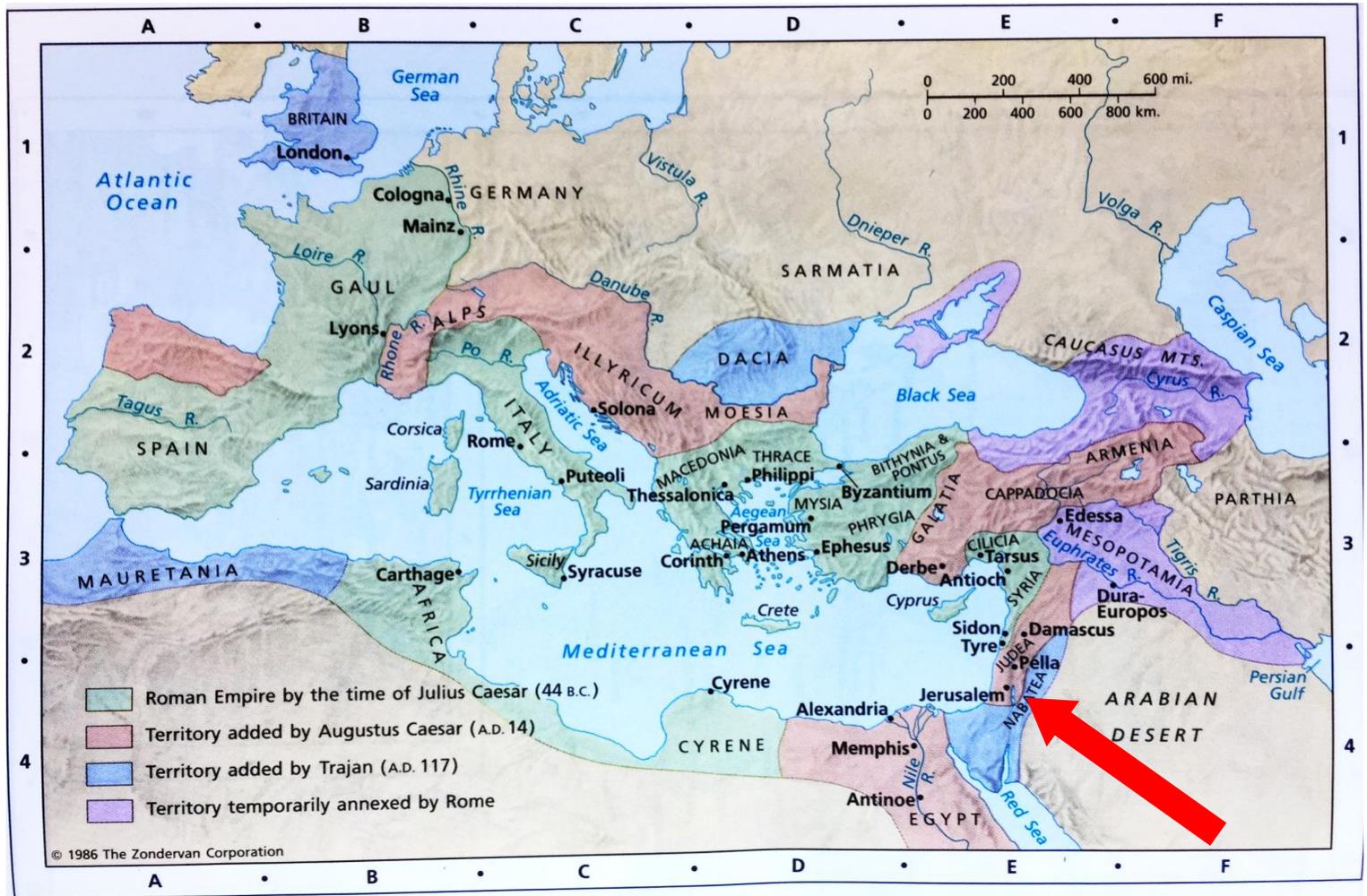


The Roman Empire

This first map gives an idea of exactly how large the Roman Empire was at the time of Jesus. If you check out the key, you'll notice that the red and green sections are the territory of Rome during Jesus' time, and shortly afterward (only about 70 years), the blue and purple were added. I didn't realize until looking at this that they even controlled England! Almost all of Europe is under Roman control, and most of the North African coast.

I put a red arrow pointing to the land of Judea, where Jerusalem and Bethany are. Off the Eastern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, you can just barely make out the Jordan River, the Sea of Galilee (toward the north end of the Jordan River) and the Dead Sea (at the southern of the Jordan River). Jesus did most of his miracles in Galilee, the area around (you guessed it) the Sea of Galilee, and people up there loved him. But in Jerusalem, the people who were heavily influenced by the Pharisees and Scribes and Sadducees and Teachers of the Law didn't like Jesus at all. They're the ones who sentenced him to death.



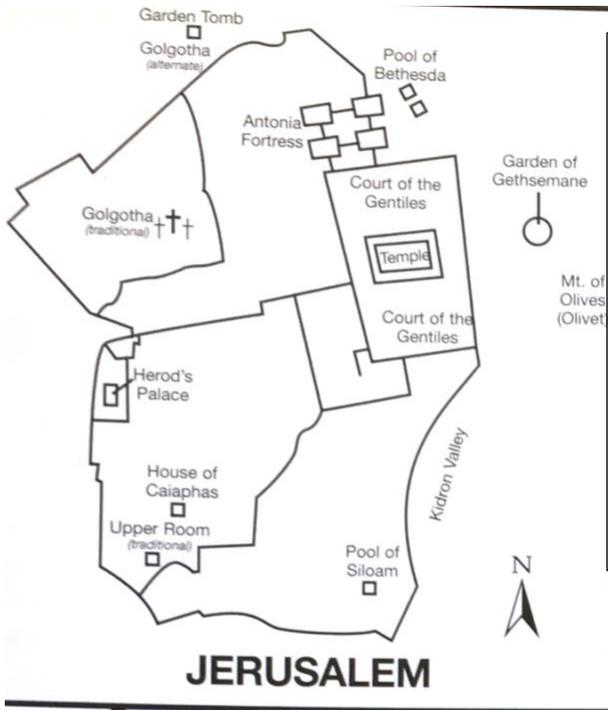
The Holy Land in Jesus' Time

In this next map, you can see what the Land of Israel looked like under Roman control. The tribal territories that divided the land from back in the Old Testament aren't really there anymore, though you can still see remnants of tribe names in different spots (Dan and Ephraim, for example).

Here you can see the Sea of Galilee much easier. Jesus did a bunch of miracles in and around Galilee (yellow), and there were a few interesting things that happened in the Decapolis (pink), like healing the man who had a demon and sending the demons into the herd of pigs.

Judea, the middle part of the light green, is where this event happened, just NW of the Dead Sea.

The Holy Land in Jesus' Time

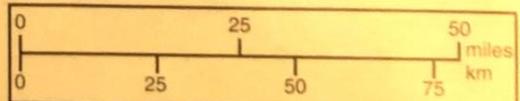


JERUSALEM



EGYPT

Ancient cities that exist today are underlined in red on the modern overlays.



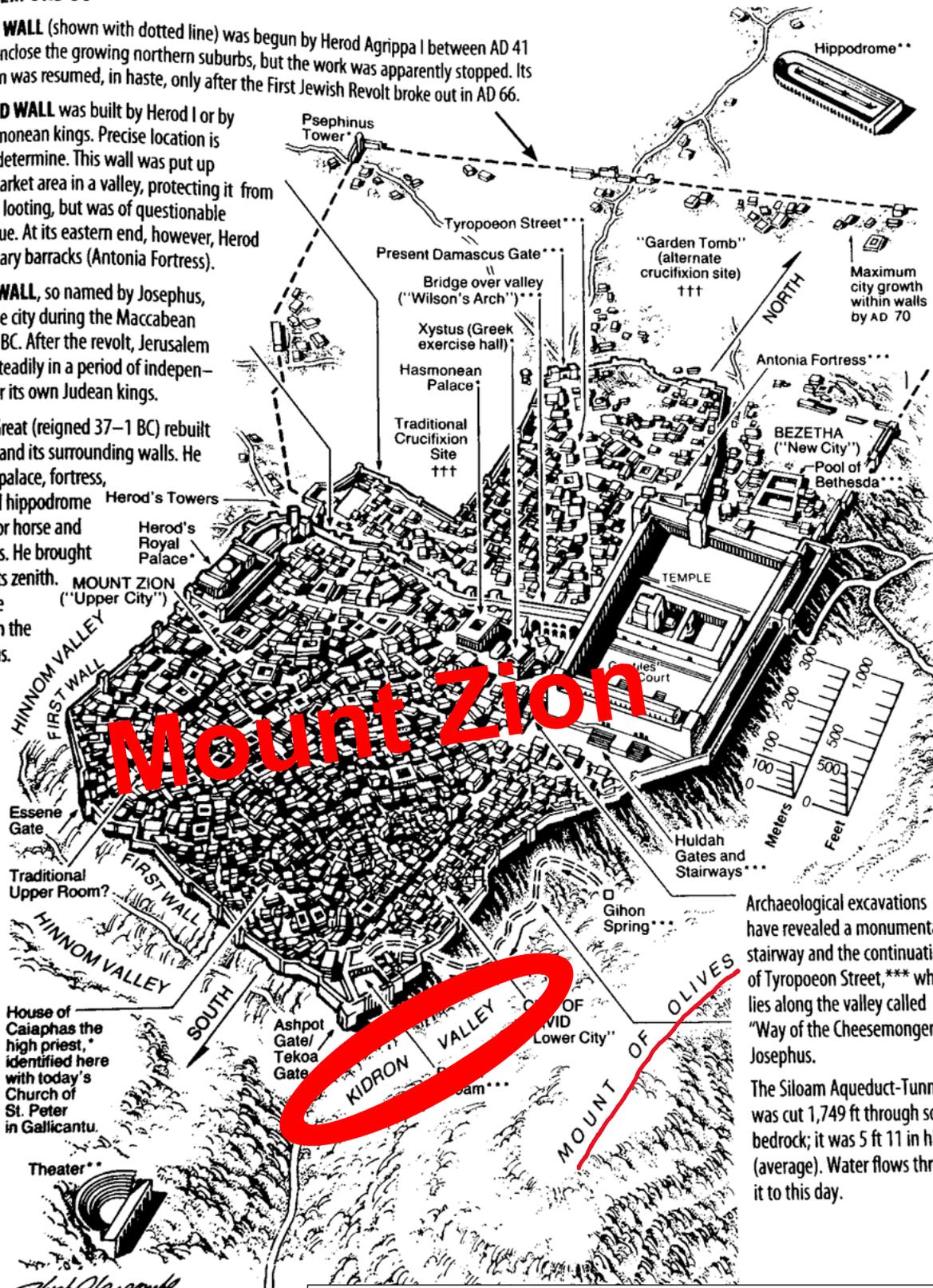
JERUSALEM c AD 30

The **THIRD WALL** (shown with dotted line) was begun by Herod Agrippa I between AD 41 and 44 to enclose the growing northern suburbs, but the work was apparently stopped. Its construction was resumed, in haste, only after the First Jewish Revolt broke out in AD 66.

The **SECOND WALL** was built by Herod I or by earlier Hasmonean kings. Precise location is difficult to determine. This wall was put up around a market area in a valley, protecting it from raiding and looting, but was of questionable military value. At its eastern end, however, Herod built a military barracks (Antonia Fortress).

The **FIRST WALL**, so named by Josephus, encircled the city during the Maccabean Revolt, 167 BC. After the revolt, Jerusalem expanded steadily in a period of independence under its own Judean kings.

Herod the Great (reigned 37-1 BC) rebuilt the temple and its surrounding walls. He also built a palace, fortress, theater, and hippodrome (stadium) for horse and chariot races. He brought the city to its zenith. This became Jerusalem in the time of Jesus.



Mount Zion



Archaeological excavations have revealed a monumental stairway and the continuation of Tyropoeon Street,*** which lies along the valley called "Way of the Cheesemongers" by Josephus.

The Siloam Aqueduct-Tunnel*** was cut 1,749 ft through solid bedrock; it was 5 ft 11 in high (average). Water flows through it to this day.

Bethany (or thereabouts)

The red dot is about where Bethany would be. It's 2 miles from Jerusalem, the same distance between Wal-Mart and Saint Johns; it lies on the slopes of the Mount of Olives. The Kidron Valley is between Mount Olive and Mount Zion.

Location generally known, but style of architecture artist's concept only, and Roman architecture is Location and architecture unknown, but referred history; shown here for illustrative purposes.

JERUSALEM c AD 30

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Archaeological excavations have revealed a monumental stairway and the continuation of Tyropoeon Street,*** which lies along the valley called "Way of the Cheesemongers" by Josephus.

The Siloam Aqueduct-Tunnel*** was cut 1,749 ft through solid

The wall outlined in blue is what was there at Jesus' time. Herod had enlarged the Temple and its surrounding plaza (almost like a manmade plateau), and the city had grown quite a bit, as you can see from the green outline of about 200 years before Palm Sunday, and from the turquoise line encircling the City of David, which was all there was to Jerusalem in King David's time!

Jerusalem is built on a Mount Zion (mountain cities are easier to defend. When you hear or read about "Zion," though, it usually refers not to the geographical feature, but to the city of Jerusalem or, more specifically even, to the Temple. It can refer to the place in Israel's history, or to the New Creation that all Christians look forward to.



Location generally known, but style artist's concept only, and Roman architecture unknown; shown here for illustrative

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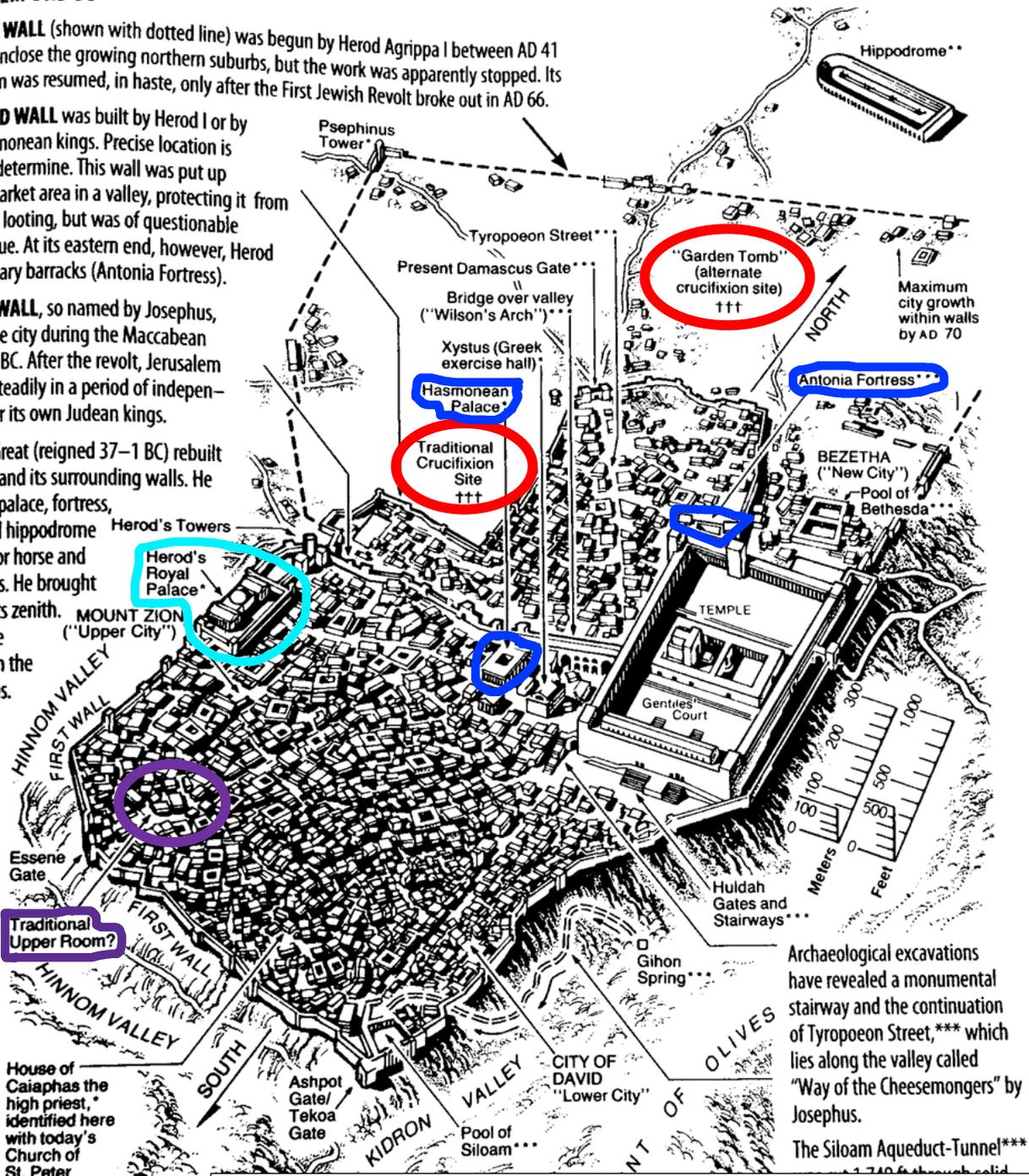
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Archaeological excavations have revealed a monumental stairway and the continuation of Tyropoeon Street,*** which lies along the valley called "Way of the Cheesemongers" by Josephus. The Siloam Aqueduct-Tunnel***



Location generally known, but stylized artist's concept only, and Roman architecture and location unknown; shown here for illustrative purposes.

The purple circle outlines the place traditionally considered to be the location where Jesus and his disciples celebrated the Lord's Supper (although with this spot, the crucifixion locations, and Jesus' tomb, nobody actually knows for sure where the exact spot was). **On Maundy Thursday, April 9, read Matthew 26.** Herod's Palace is in turquoise. When Pilate was in town and Jesus was sent to him, he would probably have been staying either in the Hasmonean Palace or the Antonia Fortress, which was a military base. **The two most likely spots for Golgotha are circled in red. On Good Friday, April 10, read Matthew 27.**

The **"THIRD NORTH WALL"** (shown with dashed line) was begun by Herod Agrippa I between AD 41 and 44 to enclose the growing northern suburbs, but the work was apparently stopped. Its construction was resumed, in haste, only after the First Jewish Revolt broke out in AD 66.

The **"SECOND NORTH WALL"** was built by Herod I or by earlier Hasmonean kings. Precise location is difficult to determine. This wall was put up around a market area in a valley, protecting it from raiding and looting, but was of questionable military value. At its eastern end, however, Herod built a military barracks (Antonia Fortress).

The **"FIRST NORTH WALL,"** so named by Josephus, encircled the city during the Hasmonean period, 167 BC. After the revolt in 167 BC, Jerusalem expanded steadily in a period of independence under its own Jewish kings.

Herod the Great (reigned 37—4 BC) rebuilt the temple and its surrounding walls, built a palace, a fortress, a theater and a hippodrome (stadium) for horse and chariot races. He brought the city to the zenith of its architectural beauty and Roman cultural expression. This became Jerusalem at the time of Jesus.



Archaeological excavations have revealed a monumental stairway and the continuation of Tyropoeon Street*** that lies along the valley called "Way of the Cheesemongers" by Josephus.

Hezekiah's Tunnel, also known as the Siloam Aqueduct-Tunnel*** was cut 1,749 ft. through solid bedrock, was 5'11" high (average) and followed an "S" shaped course made necessary by engineering difficulties. It was carved by Hezekiah and provided water during the siege (2 Ch 32:30). Water still flows through it to this day.

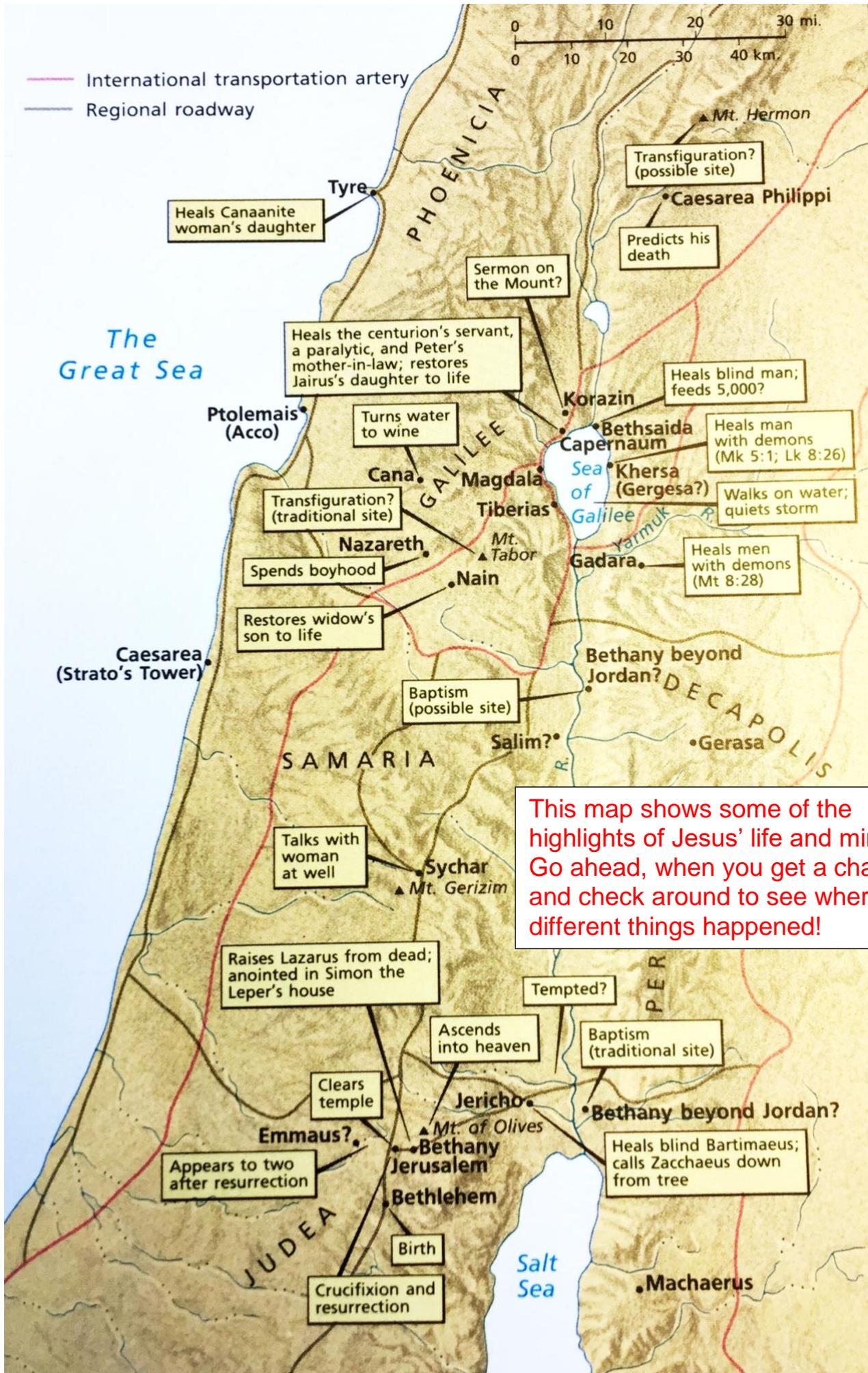
* Location generally known, but style of architecture is unknown, artist's concept only, and Roman architecture is assumed.

** Location and architecture unknown, but the hippodrome and theater are referred to in written history; shown here for illustrative purposes.

*** Ancient feature has remained, or appearance has been determined from evidence.

Buildings, streets and roads shown here are the artist's concept unless named and located. Wall heights remain generally unknown, except for those surrounding the Temple Mount.

Here's the same map in color, so that some of the things are easier to see. Feel free to take some time looking it over! (Note: North points toward the top right of the page.)



This map shows some of the highlights of Jesus' life and ministry. Go ahead, when you get a chance, and check around to see where the different things happened!