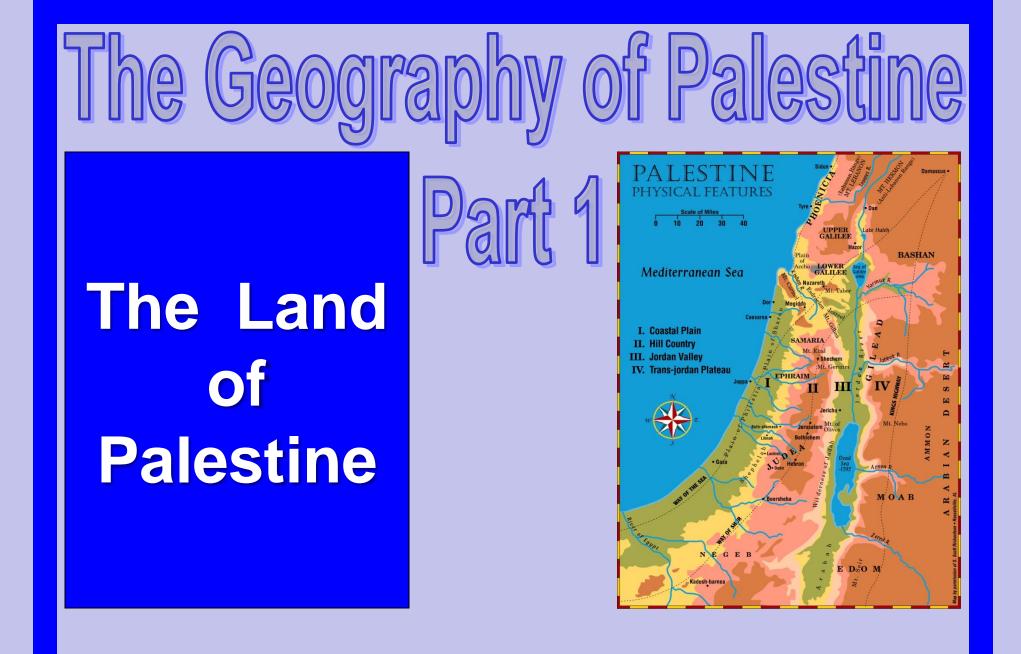
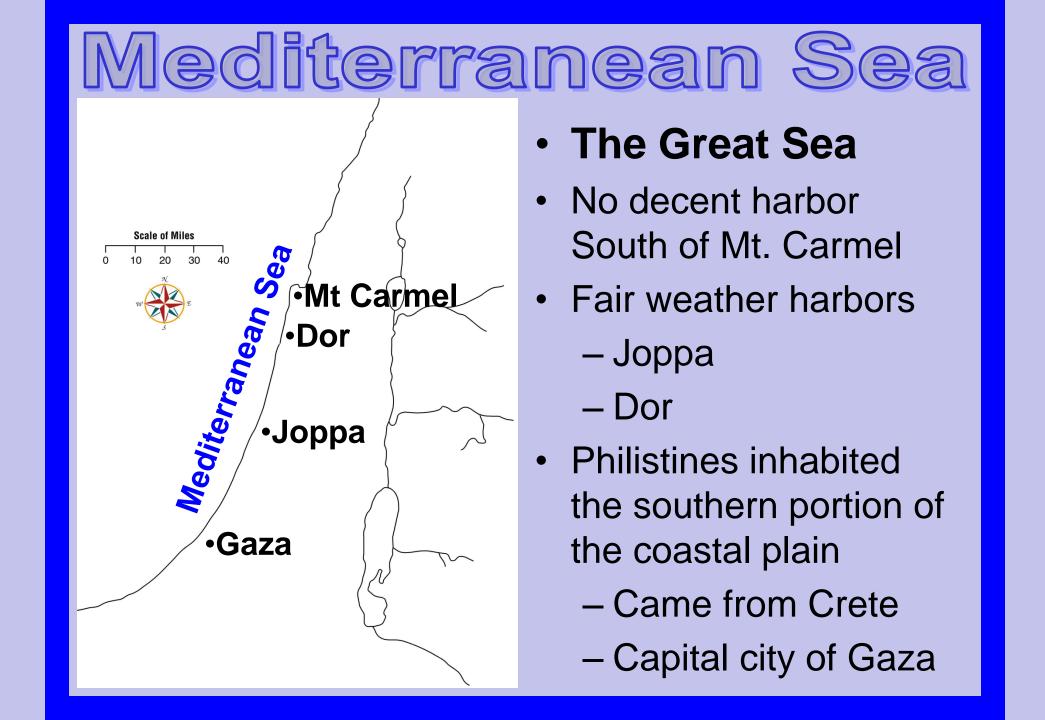
OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

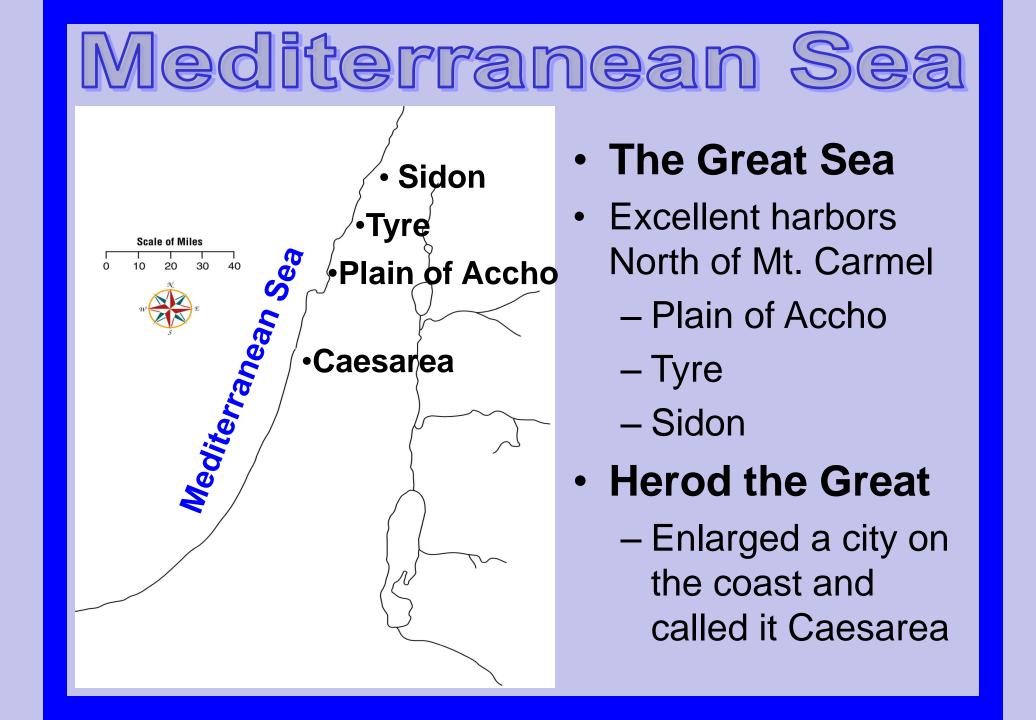
Sunday Adult Class 9:45 AM



 Distinct Parallel Zones -Mediterranean Sea -Coastal Plain – Western Hill Country -Jordan Valley -High Tableland -Arabian Desert







The Coastal Plain

- Three Divisions
 - -Plain of Phoenicia
 - Sea Trade
 - Canaanites
 - -Plain of Sharon
 - Very fertile and wet
 - Canaanites occupied
 - -Plain of Philistia
 - Very fertile
 - Land of the Philistines





- Hill country west of Jordan was the Israelite stronghold
- Lebanon Mountain Range
 - Range nearest the Sea called Lebanon
 - 10,000 ft above sea level
 - Range to the East is called the Anti-Lebanons
 - Considered the northern boundary of Palestine during most of Bible history



Leontes River runs between Lebanon and the hills of Galilee

- -2,000 foot gorge
- Impassable barrier
 between Phoenicia
 and Israel



Galilee

- 50 mile section from
 Leontes River to the
 Valley of Jezreel
- -Upper Galilee high, rugged, 2,000-4,000 feet above sea level
- Lower Galilee –
 rounded hills, 700 feet
 above sea level



Galilee

This area was the scene of some of
 Jesus' greatest work
 while He was on earth

Sea of Galilee





- Valley of Jezreel
 - Series of valleys and plains that open together
 - Western portion of the plain is drained by the Kishon River that empties into the Sea

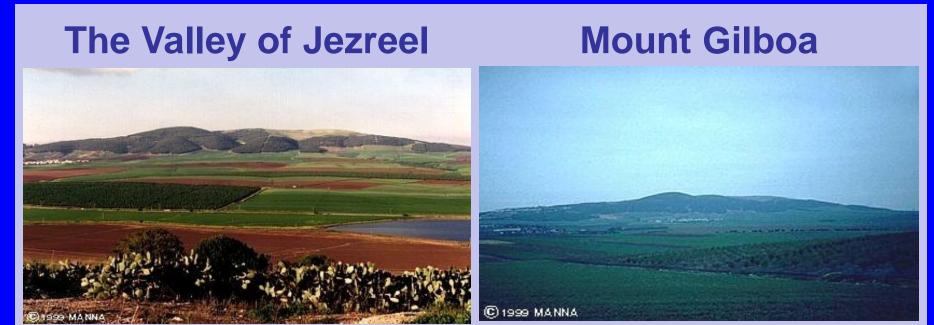


- Valley of Jezreel
 - One of the most important sections of the land commercially and militarily during Israelite history



Central Hill Country

- Highest peaks = 3,000 feet
- -Mt. Gilboa
- -Mt. Ebal
- -Mt. Gerizim



Mount Carmel

Mount Ebal







Hill Country of Judah

- 50 mile stretch of land averaging about 2,000 feet above sea level
- Shallow valleys and domelike mountains
- Bethlehem is 3,800
 feet above the Dead
 Sea 14 miles away

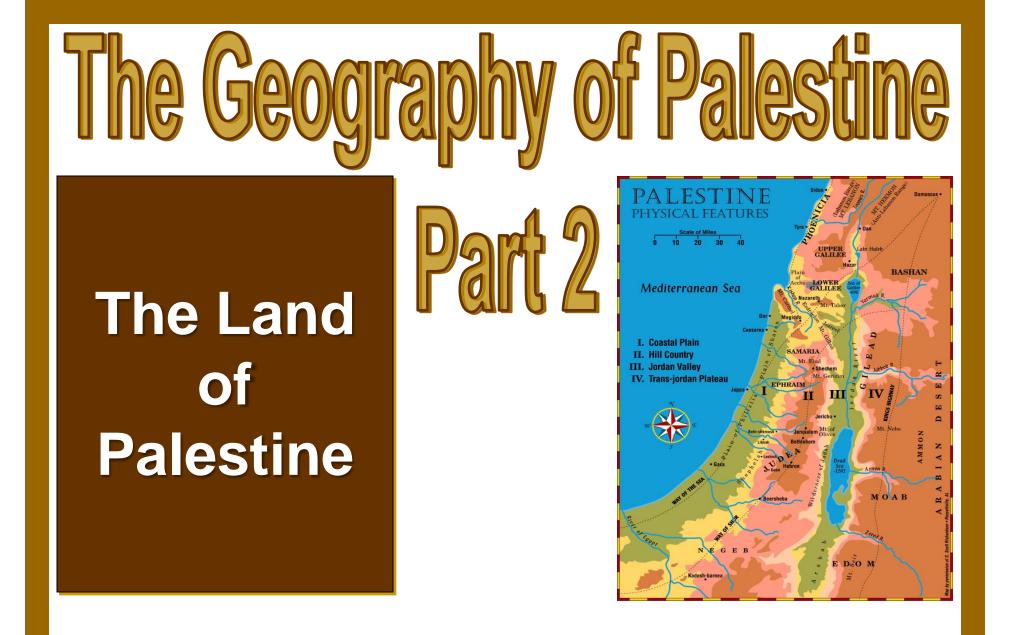


- Hill Country of Judah
 - From Mt. of Olives to the Dead Sea the land falls from 2,680 feet above sea level to 1,292 feet below sea level!



Negeb

- Name is usually applied to the semi-desert region between
 Beersheba and Kadesh barnea
- South of Hebron the hills descend gradually to the rolling hills of the Negeb "the south"
- Forms a buffer zone between
 Canaan and the true desert of the Sinaitic Peninsula

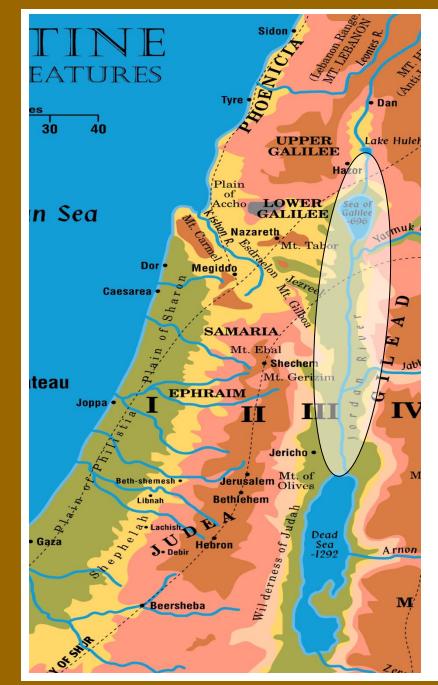




- Part of the Great Rift Valley
 - Rift: A crack in the earth's crust.
 Runs along two fault lines



- Begins on the NE shores of the Mediterranean and extends down the Jordan through Palestine, Arabah, Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea, and into Eastern Africa
 - -4,000 miles long
 - The portion from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea is called
 "El Ghor" today



Valley is narrow

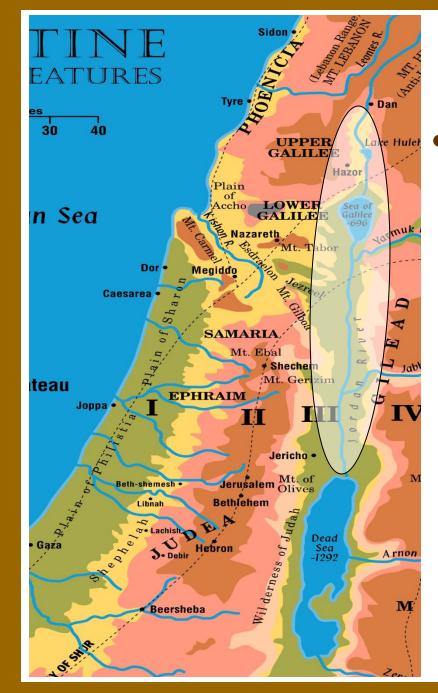
- -2–15 miles wide with cliffs on either side
- Tropical growth
 (jungle like) in the
 valley



The Jordan River

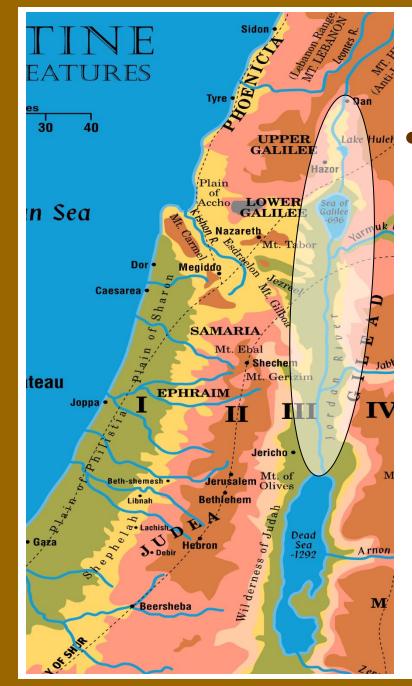
Eleven miles from
Lake Huleh (no longer in existence today) to
the Sea of Galilee. The
river drops 900 feet
(80 feet per mile)

Descends another 600
 feet in 65 miles to
 reach the Dead Sea



• The Jordan River

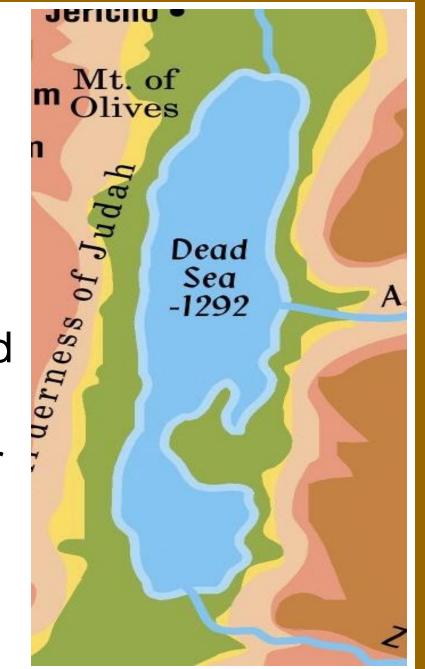
- -Covers 80 miles from Mount Hermon to the Dead Sea
 - It takes 200 miles
 of wandering river
 to cover the 80
 miles



• The Jordan River

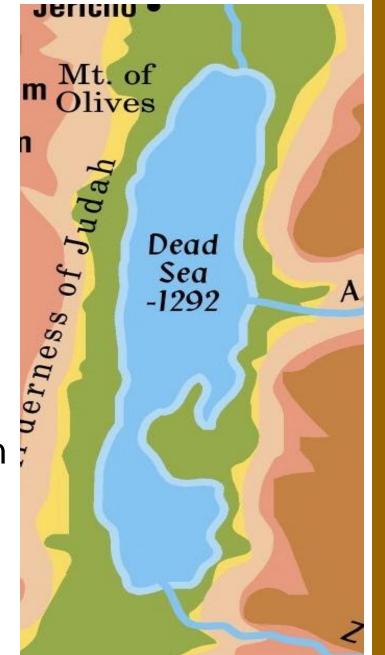
- River bed varies from
 80 to 180 feet wide with
 an average depth of
 5-12 feet
- Jordan Valley is 14
 miles wide at Jericho. It
 was flood season when
 the Israelites crossed
 the river to take Jericho
 - Joshua 3:15-16

- The Dead Sea
 - -48 miles long
 - Maximum width is
 10 miles
 - Deepest point on land (-1292ft)
 - Depth of Sea another
 1300ft



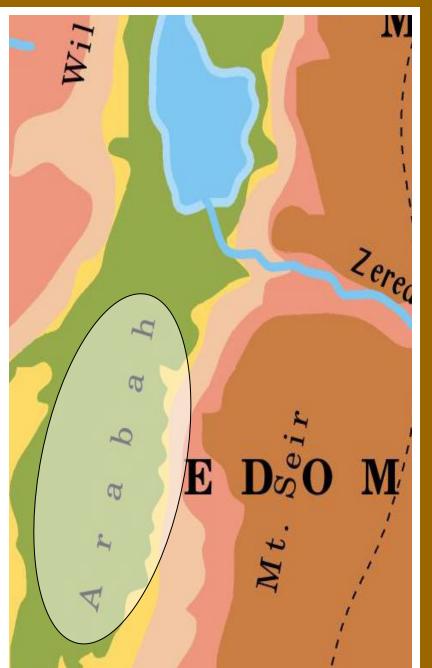
The Dead Sea

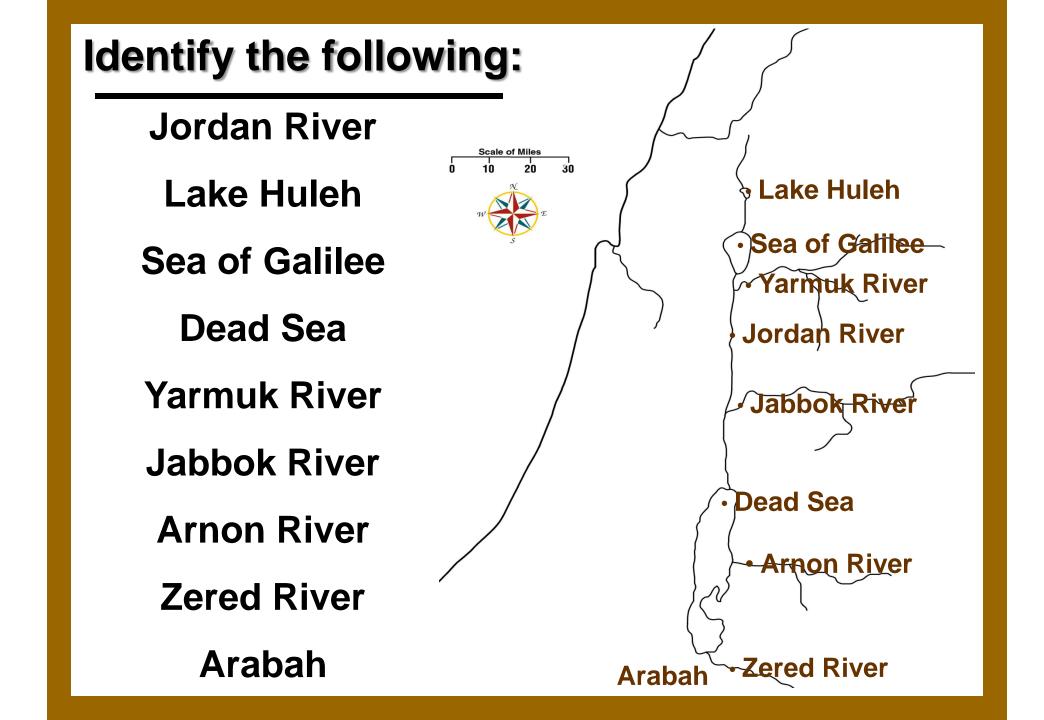
- 6 ½ million tons of water flowed into the Dead Sea each day
 - Jordan, Arnon, Zered rivers flow into it
 - NOTHING flows out of it because the evaporation rate is so great
- Water is 25% solid
 substance five times
 saltier than the oceans

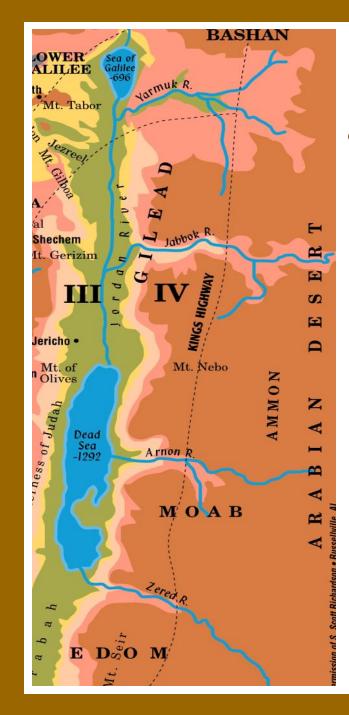


The Arabah

- Trough-like valley that gradually rises in elevation as it continues southward 110 miles to Eziongeber at the tip of the Gulf of Aqaba
- Barren and rugged valley



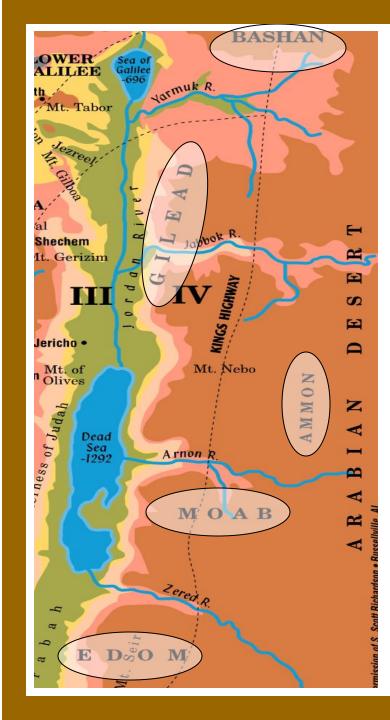




Trans-Jordan Plateau

• Extension of the Anti-Lebanons

- Plateau of Moab forms a wall 3,000 feet high
- Mountains on the east side are higher than those on the west
 - Moses viewed the Promised Land from one of the peaks on Mt. Nebo (Deuteronomy 34)



Trans-Jordan Plateau

- Regions of the Trans-Jordan:
 - -Bashan
 - -Gilead
 - -Moab
 - -Edom
 - -Ammon



Trade Routes

- Way of the Sea
 - -Coastal plain
 - Through Megiddo
 - -Busy route



Trade Routes

- Way of Shur
 - Along hill country
 - Israelitemain route



Trade Routes

- King's
 Highway
 - -Trans-Jordan Plateau
- Wars fought to gain control of the routes