

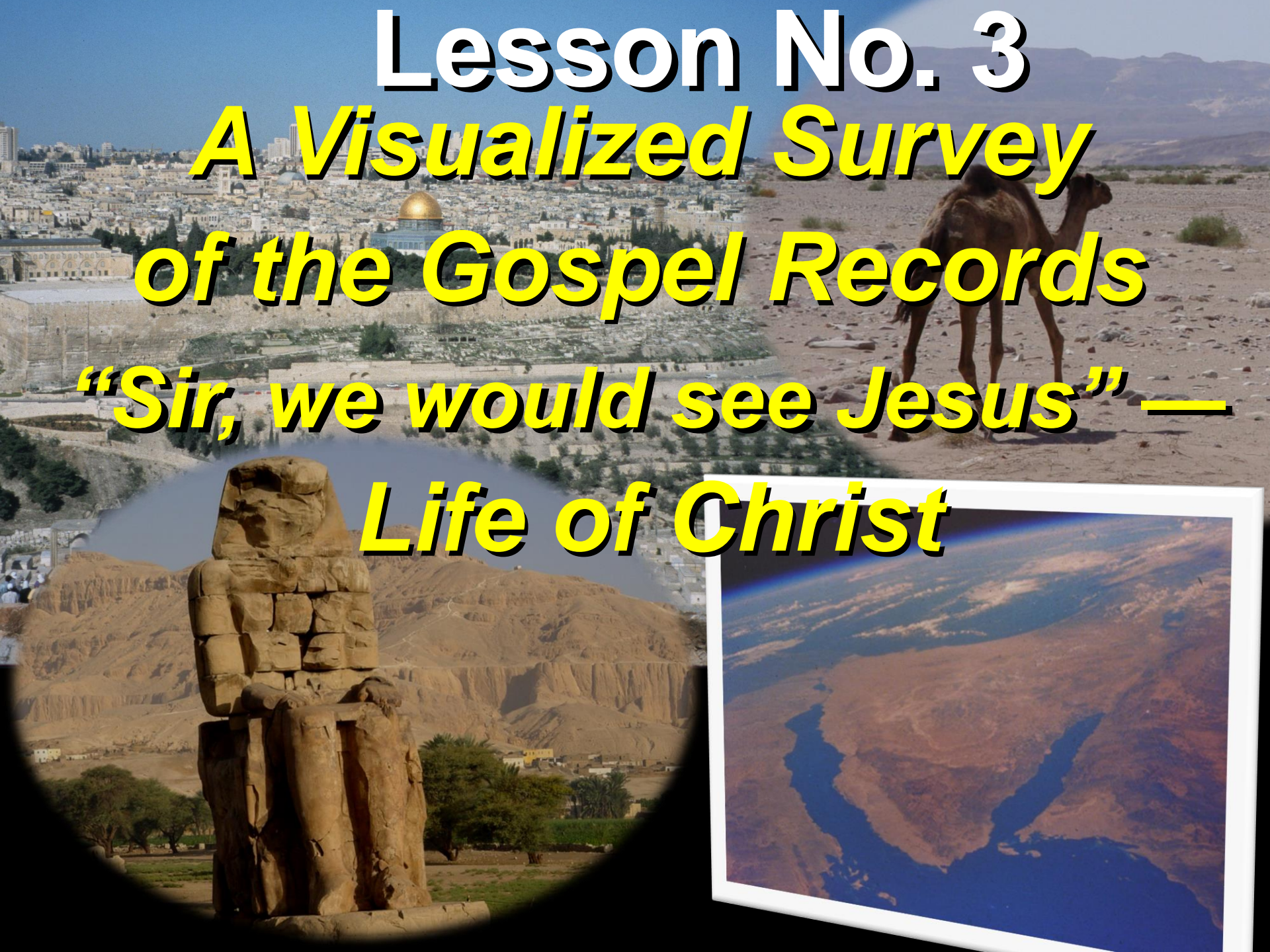


# Lesson No. 3

## *A Visualized Survey of the Gospel Records*

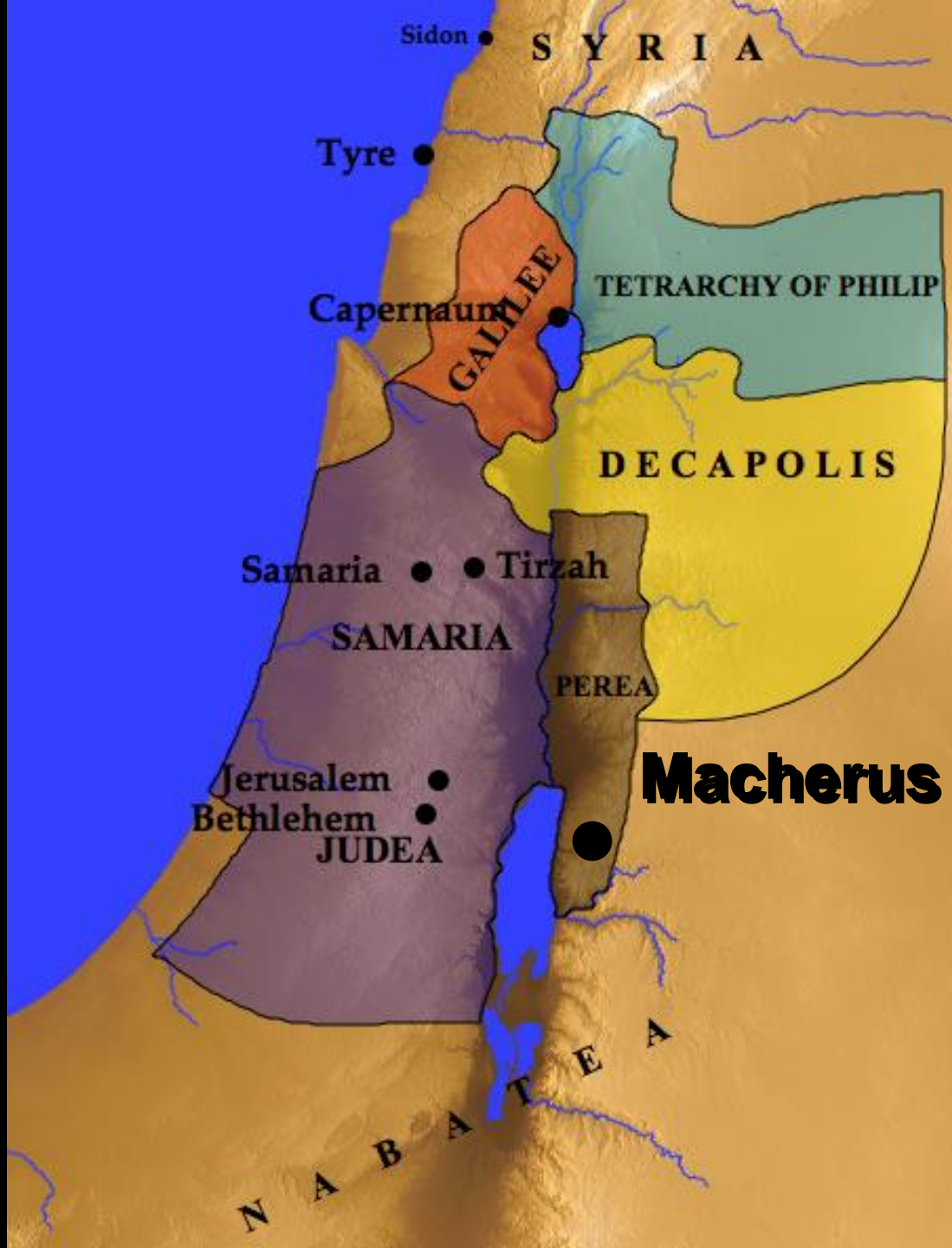
*“Sir, we would see Jesus” —*

## *Life of Christ*



# Seven Periods of the Life of Christ

- 1. Preparation
- 2. Early Judean Ministry
- 3. Galilean Ministry
- 4. Retirement
- 5. Perean
- 6. Final Week
- 7. Resurrection Days



S Y R I A

Tyre ●

Capernaum ●

GALILEE

TETRARCHY OF PHILIP

DECAPOLIS

Samaria ● ● Tirzah

SAMARIA

PEREA

Jerusalem ●  
Bethlehem ●

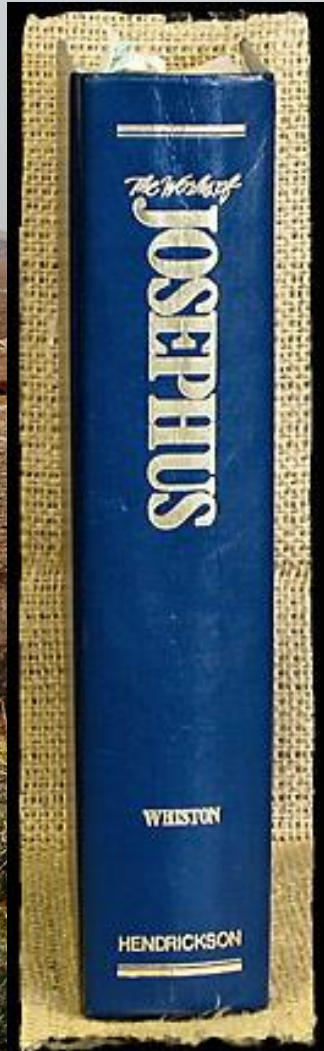
JUDEA

**Macherus**

N A B A T E A



Photo: Ferrell Jenkins



**“...he [John] was sent a prisoner, out of Herod’s suspicious temper, to Macherus, the castle I before mentioned, and was there put to death” (*Ant.XVIII.V.2*)**

A topographical map of the Sea of Galilee region. The sea is shown in blue. Several locations are marked with black dots and labeled: Cana (west of the sea), Capernaum (northwest of the sea), Chorazin (north of Capernaum), Julias (north of Capernaum), Bethsaida (northeast of Capernaum, circled in red), Gennesaret (south of Capernaum), and Tiberias (south of the sea).

● Cana

● Capernaum

● Chorazin ● Julias

● Bethsaida

● Gennesaret

● Tiberias

**Matthew 14:13** Now when Jesus heard *about John*, He withdrew from there in a boat to a secluded place by Himself...(NASB)

**Mark 6:31-32** He said to them, "Come with me privately to an isolated place and rest a while" ... "So they went away by themselves in a boat to some remote place" (NET).

**Luke 9:10** And the apostles, when they had returned, told Him all that they had done. Then He took them and went aside privately into a deserted place belonging to the city called **Bethsaida** (NKJV).







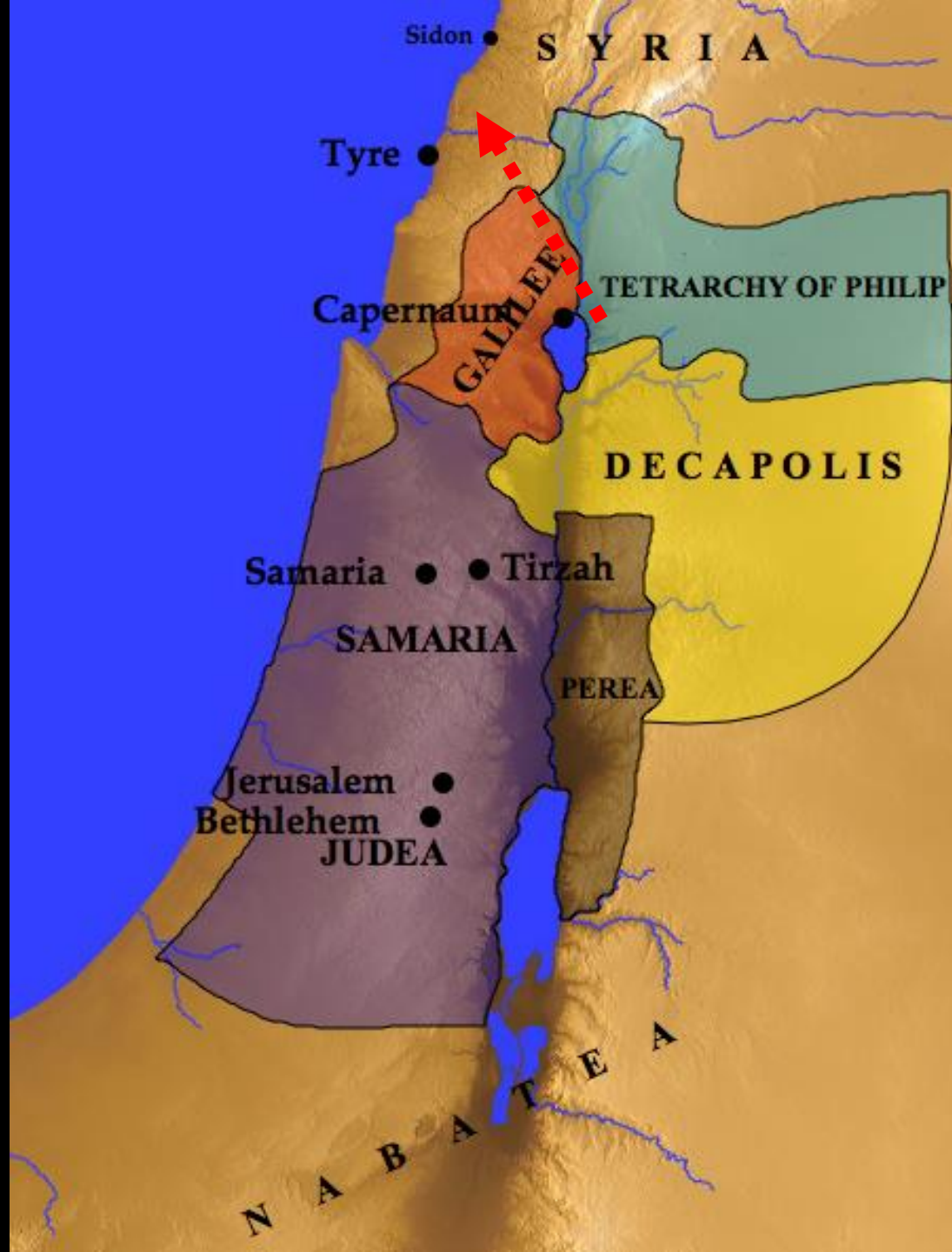






Todd Bolen





# Tyre – Causeway, Island, Harbor

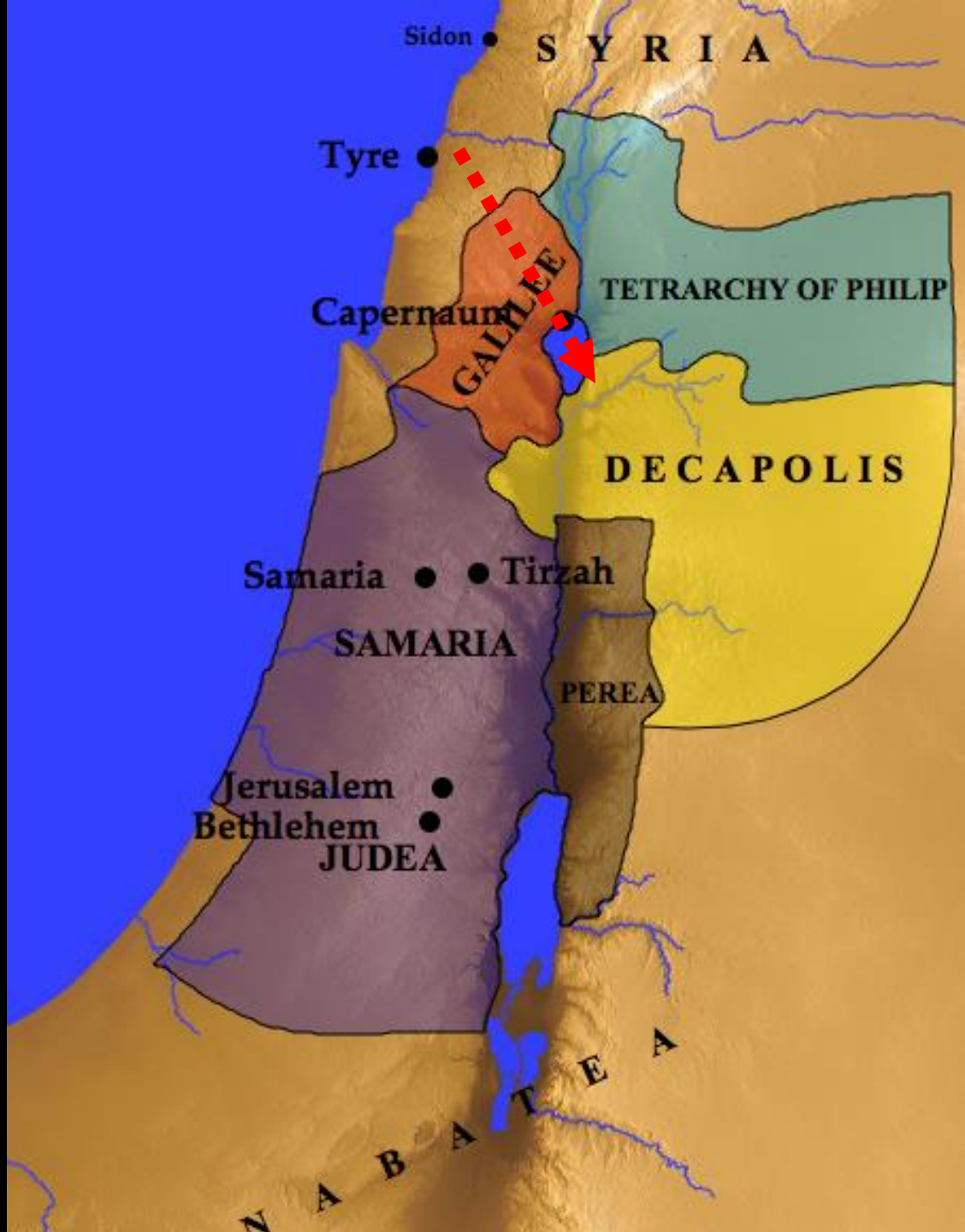


# Sidon



F.Jenkins











● Chorazin ● Julias

● Bethsaida

● Capernaum

● Gennesaret

**Dalmanutha**

● Cana

● Tiberias

● Nazareth

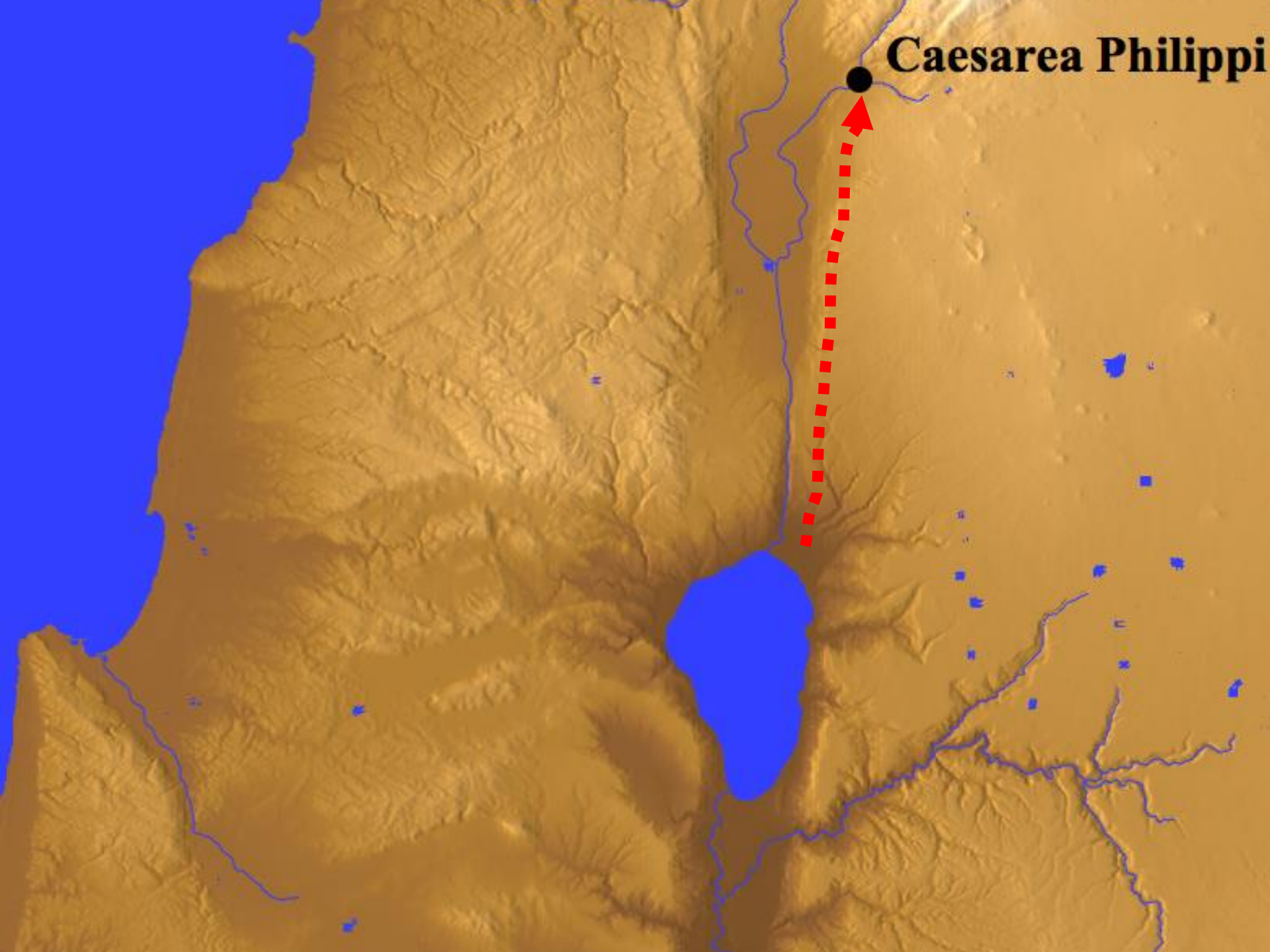
● Nain







**Caesarea Philippi**











תה



מקדש פאן

TEMPLE OF PAN

# מערת האל פאן · THE GROTTO OF THE GOD PAN



This cave is the nucleus beside which the sacred sanctuary was built. In this "abode of the shepherd god," pagan cult began as early as the 3rd century BCE. The ritual sacrifices were cast into a natural abyss reaching the underground waters at the back of the cave. If the victims disappeared in the water, this was a sign that the god had accepted the offering. If, however, signs of blood appeared in the nearby springs, the sacrifice had been rejected.

מערה זו, הנקראת "משכן אל הרועים", היא הגרעין שלצדו נבנה המתחם המקודש כולו. החל מהמאה ה־3 לפסה"נ נערכו כאן פולחנות פגאניים. סבורים כי בעת הפולחן הושלכו הקרבנות אל בקיע טבעי ברצפה בקצה המערה, שהוליך אל מי תהום. אם נבלעו הקרבנות בבקיע, אות הוא שהקרבתן היה לרצון לאל. אם הופיעו סימני דם במעיינות הסמוכים – סימן הוא שהקרבתן נדחה.

















# THE SANCTUARY OF PAN

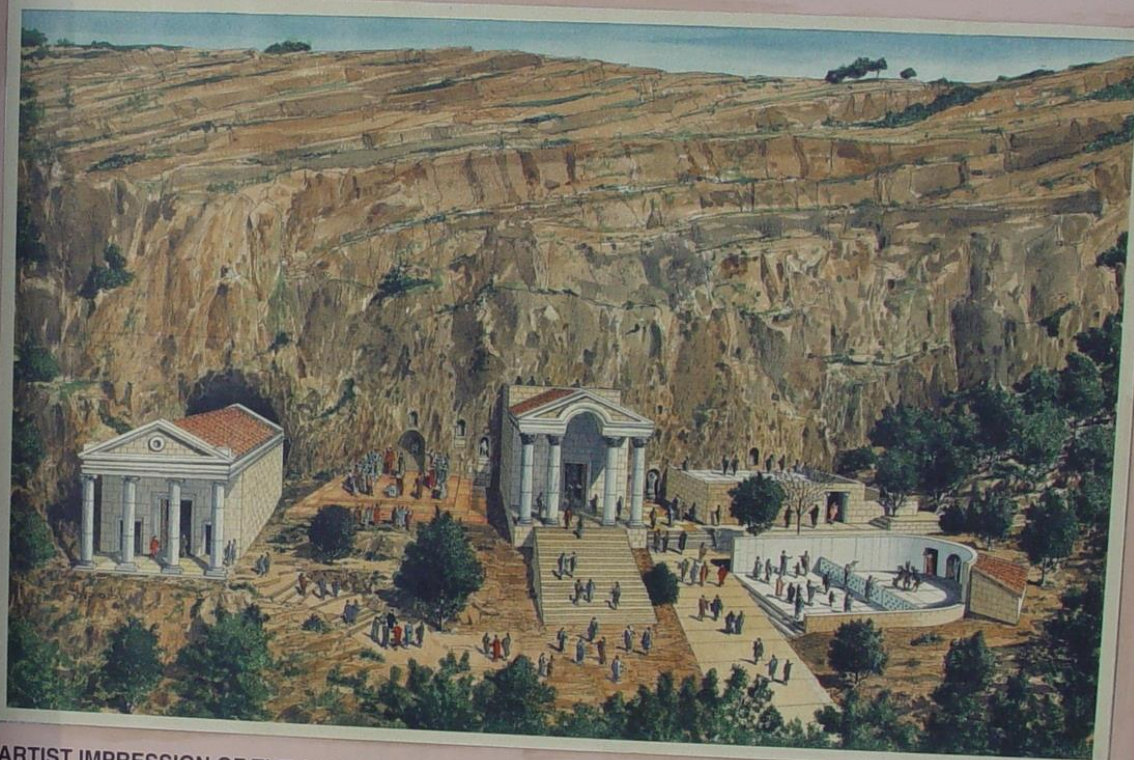


The conquests of Alexander the Great (3rd c. BCE) brought the Greeks to the East, and to Banyas. The Greeks were taken by the natural beauty of the site, touched particularly by the cave in which the springs welled. It is no wonder that they sanctified this cave, dedicating it to Pan, god of the forest and the shepherds. Thus came the name Panyas, later becoming "Banyas" in Arabic pronunciation. Towards the end of the first century BCE, the Romans incorporated Banyas into Herod's empire. To show his esteem, Herod built a temple near the Banyas springs and named it for the Roman emperor Augustus. Herod's son, Philippus, established the seat of his rule here, calling the town Caesarea Philippi. However, the name Panyas caught on and Banyas it remains until today.

The sanctuary is located on an elevated terrace above the Banyas springs, enclosed on three sides by cliff walls. The Pan cave was special, due to the deep natural chasm in the floor, which led to ground water. Animal sacrifices were thrown into this chasm. During the Roman period, beginning from the first century BCE, temples with statues, including the temple of Augustus, as well as rock-carved niches and Greek inscriptions, appeared. These indicated worship of other gods in addition to Pan. The sanctuary continued its pagan activity well into the age of Christianity in the Byzantine era (4th to 6th c. CE), but in time, the temples near the cave were neglected or ruined. The date and circumstances of the sanctuary's destruction are not known.

The archaeological excavations conducted here by the Israel Antiquities Authority, under the direction of Dr. Zvi Uri Ma'oz, exposed the remains of temples and cult-courts, sculptures, altars and inscriptions. These findings indicate the performance of sacrificial rites and the bringing of offerings - mostly food, ceramic and glass vessels, altars and statuettes - to Pan and the Nymphs, as well as to other Greek gods such as Zeus, Asclepius, Athena, Hera, Aphrodite, Artemis, Dionysus and Aris.

At the eastern end of the sanctuary, near the "Sacred Forest", two structures associated with a unique cult of dancing goats were exposed. One was their place of exhibition; the other, their burial site. According to Panyas city coins, at the foot of the sanctuary there was a sacred pool of semicircular shape surrounded by a colonnade, where spring water collected. The pool served as the congregation place for worshippers and the location for the annual Pan festival. The integration of sacred architecture in the scenery of springs, mountain, forest and natural cave found here is singular in the Near-East and perhaps in the entire Greco-Roman world.



## ARTIST IMPRESSION OF THE SANCTUARY OF PAN

### LEGEND

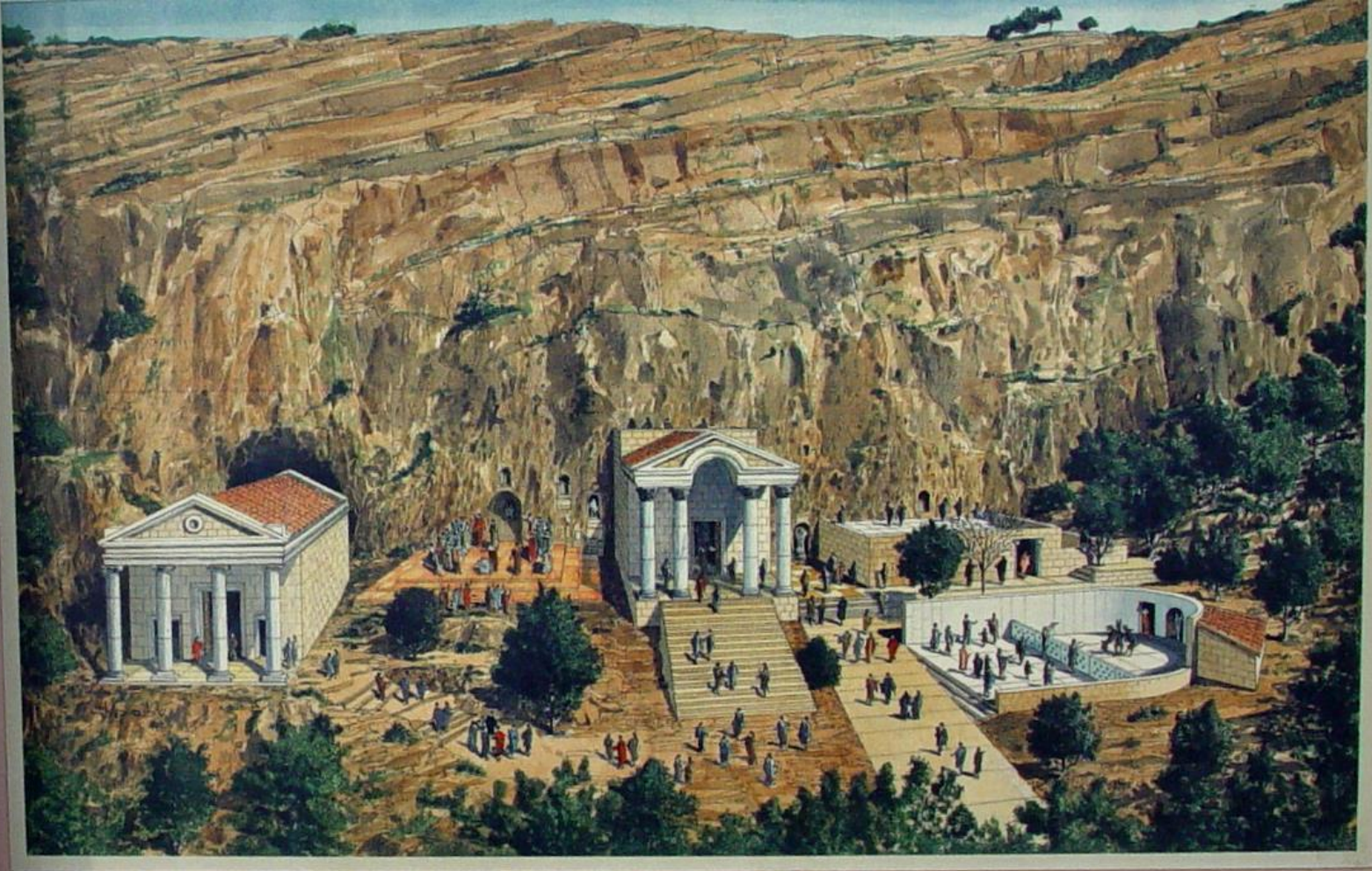
- 1 THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS
- 2 THE GROTTO OF THE GOD PAN
- 3 THE COURT OF PAN & THE NYMPHS
- 4 THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS
- 5 THE COURT OF NEMESIS
- 6 THE TOMB TEMPLE OF THE SACRED GOATS
- 7 THE TEMPLE OF PAN & THE DANCING GOATS



## הצעת שיחזור למתחם המקודש לאל פאן

### מקרא

- 1 מקדש אוגוסטוס
- 2 מערת האל פאן
- 3 רחבת האל פאן והנימפות
- 4 מקדש זאוס
- 5 חצר נמיזיס
- 6 מקדש קבר העזים הקדושות
- 7 מקדש פאן והעזים המרקדות



## ARTIST IMPRESSION OF THE SANCTUARY OF PAN

### LEGEND

- 1 THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS
- 2 THE GROTTO OF THE GOD PAN
- 3 THE COURT OF PAN & THE NYMPHS
- 4 THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS
- 5 THE COURT OF NEMESIS
- 6 THE TOMB TEMPLE OF THE SACRED GOATS
- 7 THE TEMPLE OF PAN & THE DANCING GOATS



## הצעת שיחזור למתחם המקודש לאל פֶּאן

### מקרא

- 1 מקדש אוגוסטוס
- 2 מערת האל פֶּאן
- 3 רחבת האל פֶּאן והנימפות
- 4 מקדש זאוס
- 5 חצר נמזיס
- 6 מקדש קבר העזים הקדושות
- 7 מקדש פֶּאן והעזים המרקדות









# מקדש אוגוסטוס · THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS



Built in 19 BCE, during the reign of Herod the Great, in honor of the Roman Emperor Augustus. The coin at the top of this text, shows the facade of the temple.

In front of you is the western wall of the hall with semicircular and rectangular niches housing the statues of the deities. The back wall of the temple served as a passage to the Grotto of Pan - the holy of holies of this site.

The passage was decorated with the carved stones displayed to your right.



נבנה בתקופת שלטונו של הורדוס, בשנת 19 לפסה"ג, לכבוד הקיסר הרומי אוגוסטוס. חזית המקדש מתוארת על גבי מטבע של העיר פאניאס המופיע בראש השלט.

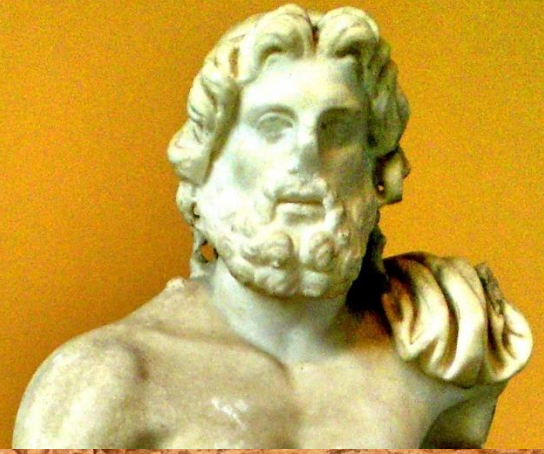
מולכם שרידי הקיר המערבי של המקדש, ובו גומחות מעוגלות ומלבניות שבהן הוצבו פסלי האלים. בחלק האחורי של המקדש היה מעבר למערה הסמוכה של האל פאן -

קודש הקודשים של האתר. מעבר זה היה מעוטר באבנים המגולפות המונחות מימינכם.









### THE TEMPLE OF ZEUS

Built around 98 CE in the days of Emperor Trajan, for the city's 100th anniversary. A marble inscription found at the site implies that it was a temple for Pan and for Zeus of Heliopolis (the city of Bx albet). Only the foundations of the temple survived. Originally it included a columnar portico behind which there stood a "cella" in which rites were conducted. The extended Constantinian capital seen nearby since crowned one of the four columns of the facade. The Panes city plan above shows the facade of a temple with

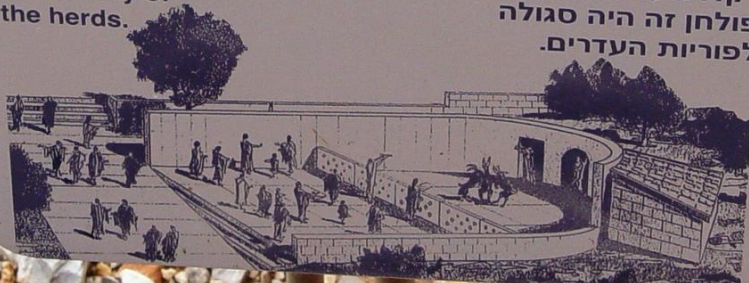


בנויה ב-98 לספירה בתקופת האימפריה של טראיאן, לרגל יובל 100 שנה להקמת העיר. כתובת מרמזת על כך שהיה זה מקדש לזאנוס ופאן. המקדש כולל פורטקו עמודים מאחורי שבהם נערכו טקסי הדת. היסודות היחידים ששרדו הם פורטקו העמודים. הקפיטל הביזנטי הנראה בסמוך נשען על אחת העמודים של הפנים. תוכנית העיר מעלה את הפנים של מקדש זה.

מקדש פאן והעזים המרקדות · THE TEMPLE OF PAN & THE DANCING GOATS



This structure was built around 220 CE. Only parts of this temple survived. Among them are the north wall, part of a semicircular hall (apse), and a semicircular niche behind it. This same structure is depicted on the Panias city coin at the top of this text. There, Pan appears in the niche playing the flute to three dancing goats in the apse. The musicians sat in the stairway adjacent to the niche, while the sacred goats danced. This rite assured the fertility of the herds.



נבנה בשנת 220 לספירה בקירוב. ממקדש זה השתמרו הקיר הצפוני, קטע של חדר בצורת חצי עיגול (אפסיס) וגומחה חצי עגולה מאחוריו. על מטבע העיר פאניאס המופיע בראש השלט מתואר בניין זה ממש, ובו פאן הניצב בגומחה שמעל האפסיס ומחלל לשלוש עזים רוקדות. בחדר המדרגות שלצד הגומחה ישבו המנגנים. באמצע הרחבה של האפסיס רקדו העזים הקדושות. פולחן זה היה סגולה לפוריות העדרים.























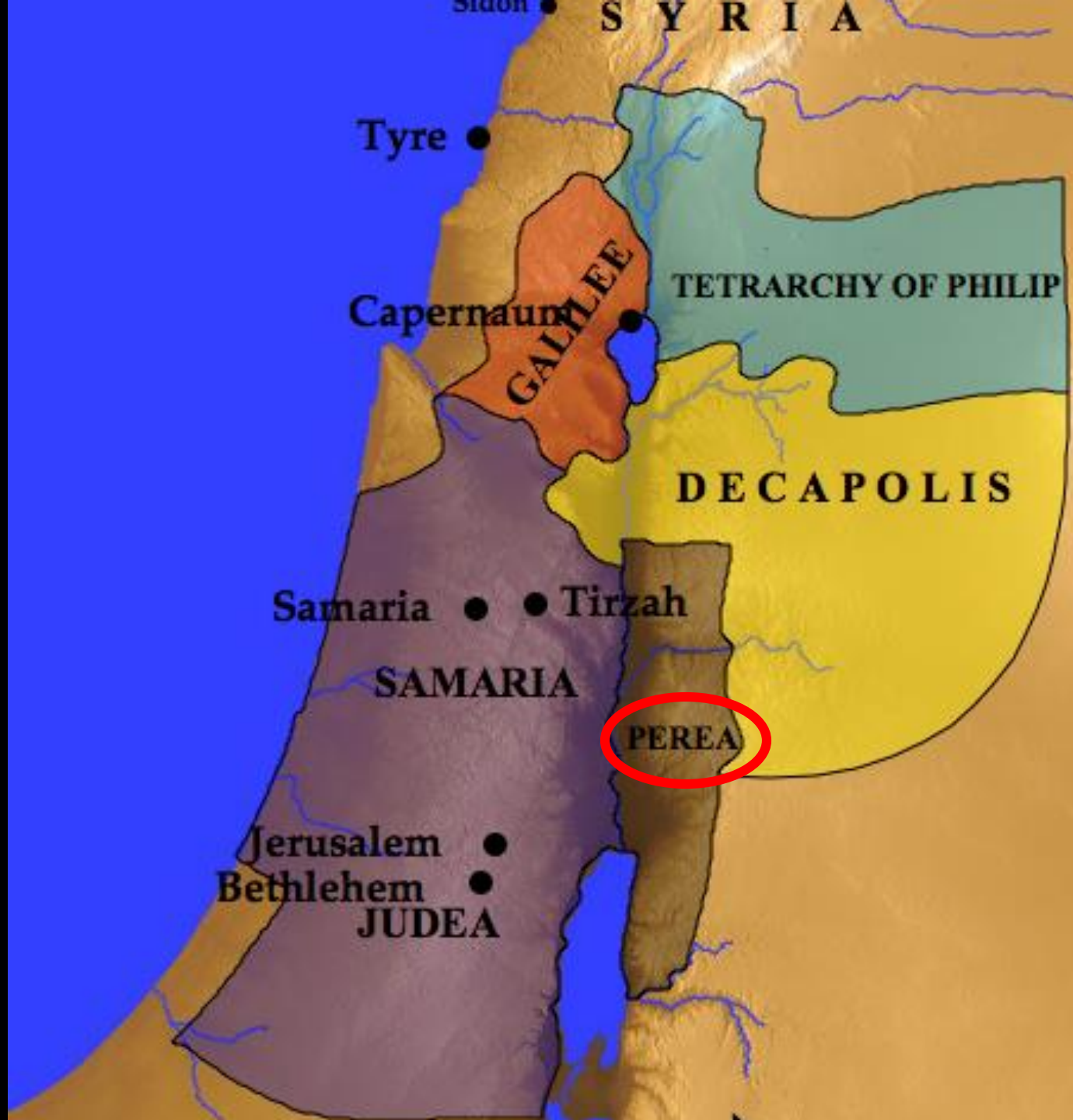






# Seven Periods of the Life of Christ

- 1. Preparation
- 2. Early Judean Ministry
- 3. Galilean Ministry
- 4. Retirement
- 5. Perean
- 6. Final Week
- 7. Resurrection Days







**Lk. 9:62: And Jesus said unto him, No man, having put his hand to the plough,...**



**and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.**



F. Jenkins

Matt. 19:1: “...came to the region of Judea  
beyond the Jordan.”



Mt. 19 cont: Blessed little children; Rich Young Ruler, etc.





**John 7:2: “Now the Jews’ Feast of  
Tabernacles was at hand.”**



































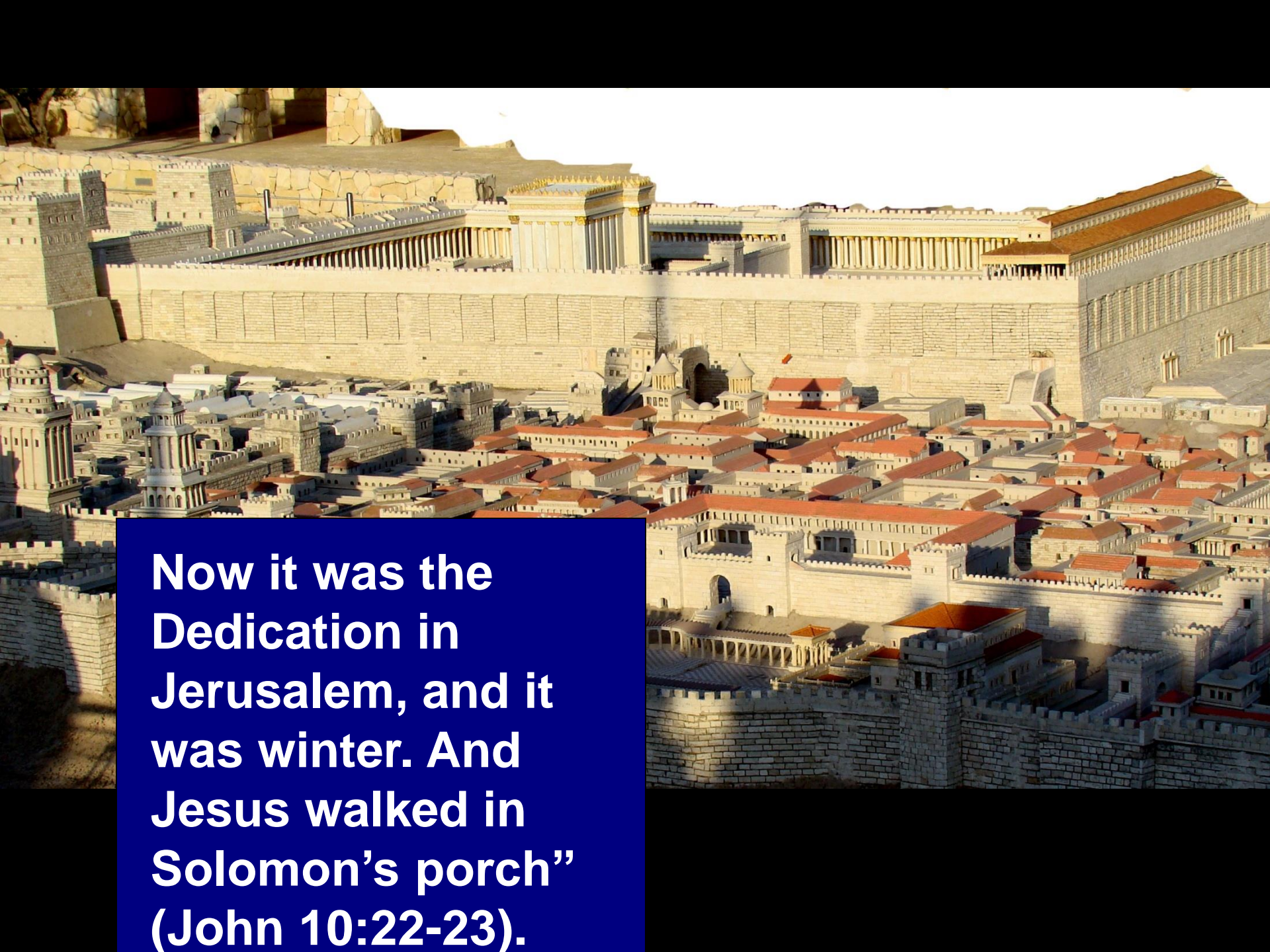


ברכת השילוח  
بركة سلوان  
SHILOACH POOL

יציאה  
خروج  
EXIT



"רחוב הרודיאני"  
"شارع هيرودي"  
"HERODIAN STREET"



**Now it was the  
Dedication in  
Jerusalem, and it  
was winter. And  
Jesus walked in  
Solomon's porch"  
(John 10:22-23).**





קבר לזרוס  
قبر اليعازر  
LAZARUS TOMB

קבר לזרוס



הקבר נמצא במדרגות המובילות אל הכנסייה הקתולית של קבר לזרוס, ברחוב אל-אבו-אבו-אבו, ירושלים.

הקבר נחשב לאחד מהאתרים המרכזיים בירושלים, ונחשב לאחד מהאתרים המרכזיים בירושלים.

הקבר נחשב לאחד מהאתרים המרכזיים בירושלים, ונחשב לאחד מהאתרים המרכזיים בירושלים.



BKI 2008 VII

100  
101  
102  
103  
104

**[“prodigal son”] He longed to fill his stomach with the pods that the pigs were eating, but no one gave him anything. (Lk.15:16)**



0 10 20 30 40

Mediterranean Sea



**Jericho**





**Jericho, the city of palm trees**





سور المدينة  
2200 - 2000 B.C.  
City Wall





**1Sa 25:18** Then Abigail hurried and took two hundred loaves of bread and two jugs of wine and five sheep already prepared and five measures of roasted grain and a hundred clusters of raisins and **two hundred cakes of figs**, and loaded them on donkeys.







**2Sa 6:19 Further, he distributed to all the people, to all the multitude of Israel, both to men and women, a cake of bread and one of **dates** and one of raisins to each one. Then all the people departed each to his house.**













معلومات عن شجرة  
السنبلين  
وهي من اشجار  
البحرين القديمة  
والتي تتميز  
بشدة  
الظل الذي  
تنتجه

معلومات إضافية  
عن الموقع

Palestinian National Authority  
Tourism And Antiquities Department  
Jericho Area

It is estimated that this tree called the tree of Zacchaeus is two thousand years old .It's history goes back to the time of the visit of Christ to Jericho on his way to Jerusalem. On his way to Jerusalem he met under the evening shadows a man called Zacchaeus this man was the chief among the puplicans , this man was rich.Because he was short he climbed the tree of Sycomore to see Jesus Christ,and asked Jesus to visit his home and christ accepted. Jesus stayed at his home fore aday. In recognition to his visit by Jesus Christ this man contributed half his wealth to the poors , And Jesus christ said to him " this day your house has been salvation "

ST. Lukes 18 - 19 CH. :19

السلطة الوطنية الفلسطينية  
دائرة السياحة والآثار  
عمر هذه الشجرة السامية شجرة اذكا، هوالي ٢٠٠٠  
عام تقريبا. يعود تاريخها لفترة مجيئ المسيح الى  
اريجوا في طريقه الى القدس، حيث التقى تحت





● Jericho

Jerusalem ●







BAR



# Next: Lesson No. 4

## *A Visualized Survey of the Gospel Records*

*“Sir, we would see Jesus” —*

*Life of Christ*

