



Places and People Mentioned: The Gospel of St. Matthew

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The Ten Commandments

1. I am the Lord, your God.
2. Thou shalt bring no false idols before me.
3. Do not take the name of the Lord in vain.
4. Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy.
5. Honor thy father and thy mother.
6. Thou shalt not kill/murder*.
7. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
8. Thou shalt not steal**.
9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against your neighbor
10. Thou shalt not covet* your neighbor's wife (or anything that belongs to your neighbor).

* The "Talmudic Division" is the grouping used by modern Judaism, and dates back to the third century. The "Philonian Division", dating back to the first century, is taken from the texts of Philo and Josephus. In their writing the first commandment ends after verse 3 and has the second commandment as verses 4-6.

** Some Lutheran churches utilize a version which divides the Ninth and Tenth Commandments (9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's house; 10. You shall not covet your neighbor's wife, or his workers, or his cattle, or anything that is your neighbor's).

† The Catholic Church uses the translation "kill".

†† Some within Judaism state that this is a reference to kidnapping, whereas Leviticus 19:11 is the Biblical reference forbidding the stealing of chattel. This interpretation is based on the Talmudical hermeneutic known as *davar ha-lamed me-inyano* (literally 'something proved by the context'); in this context, it is argued, that this must refer to a capital offense similar to the previous two commandments.

‡ More recent translations assert that "take" may be more accurate than "covet."

Division of the Ten Commandments by religion/denomination

Commandment	Jewish (Talmudic)*	Anglican, Reformed, and other Christian	Orthodox Christian	Catholic, Lutheran**
I am the Lord your God	1	preface	1	1
You shall have no other gods before me	2	1	2	2
You shall not make for yourself an idol	3	2	3	3
Do not take the name of the Lord in vain	4	3	4	4
Remember the Sabbath and keep it holy	5	4	5	5
Honor your father and mother	6	5	6	6
You shall not kill/murder†	7	6	7	7
You shall not commit adultery	8	7	8	8
You shall not steal††	9	8	9	9
You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor	10	9	10	10
You shall not covet‡ your neighbor's wife				
You shall not covet‡ anything that belongs to your neighbor				

12 Tribes of Israel

The land of ancient Israel was divided into 11 sections corresponding with 11 of the 12 tribes, which are based on the 12 sons and grandsons of Jacob (renamed 'Israel'). There is an inconsistency, though, since one of the sons/tribes was not assigned land, yet there are still 12 tribes.

Jacob had two wives and two concubines by whom he had 12 sons and a daughter. Jacob's favourite wife was Rachel who bore him Joseph. Jacob was quite open about his preference for Joseph, the prophetic dreamer, above all others. Joseph's brothers were jealous, sold Joseph into slavery, covered his coat of many colours with animal blood, which they then showed to Jacob, and ultimately led to the movement of the Hebrews into Egypt.

Just before Jacob died, he pronounced benedictions and maledictions with predictions on the future to each of his sons.

- Judah was assigned the role of leader.
- Jacob predicted Zebulun would live by the coast.
- Three of the sons, Reuben (the first-born), Simeon and Levi were scolded;

The last two for their massacre of the people of Shechem. Their sister Dinah had been raped by a man of Shechem and Simeon and Levi had exacted what they considered appropriate revenge. Reuben was criticized for sleeping with one of his father's concubines. As punishment, Levi was not assigned a territory, but each of the other brothers was.

This should mean 11 tribes, but Joseph received two portions (which should have been the right of the eldest legitimate son), one in the name of each of his sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.

The "sons" and tribe names are:

Eastern

- Judah
- Issachar
- Zebulun

Western

- Ephraim
- Manesseh
- Benjamin

Southern

- Reuben
- Simeon
- Gad

Northern

- Dan
- Asher
- Naphtali

Although Levi was dishonoured by being denied territory, the tribe of Levi became the highly honoured priestly tribe of Israel. It won this honour because of its reverence for Yahweh during the Exodus.

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Abel

2nd son of Adam and Eve. Killed by his elder brother, Cain.

Andrew:

Brother of Simon, He is considered the founder and the first bishop of the Church of Byzantium. He was also one of the disciples that followed John the Baptist, prior to Jesus' arrival.

Angels

An angel (from the Greek ἄγγελος - ángelos) is a supernatural being or spirit, usually humanoid in form. The term "angel" has also been expanded to various notions of spirits found in many other religious traditions. Other roles of angels include protecting and guiding human beings, and carrying out God's tasks. Angels are normally associated with being Messengers of God, or on a mission from God.

Barabbas

(literally "son of the father") is a figure in the Christian narrative of the Passion of Christ, in which he is the insurrectionary whom Pontius Pilate freed at the Passover feast in Jerusalem.

The penalty for Barabbas' crime was death by crucifixion, but according to the four canonical gospels and the non-canonical Gospel of Peter there was a prevailing Passover custom in Jerusalem that allowed or required Pilate, the praefectus or governor of Judaea, to commute one prisoner's death sentence by popular acclaim, and the crowd chose Barabbas to be released and Jesus of Nazareth to be crucified.

Beelzebub

Hebrew: בעל זבוב, Ba'al Zəvūv Arabic: بعل الذباب, Ba'al az-Zubab;, literally "Lord of the Flies"; Greek: Βεελζεβούλ, Velzevoúl; Latin: Beelzebūb), with numerous archaic variants, is a Semitic deity that was worshiped in the Philistine city of Ekron. In later Christian and Biblical sources, he is referred to as another name for Devil. In Christian demonology, is one of the seven princes of Hell according to Christian views on Hell.

Bethany

Bethany, in the Bible, was the name of a village near Jerusalem - mentioned in the New Testament as the home of the siblings Mary, Martha, and Lazarus and, according to the Gospel of John, the site of a miracle in which Jesus raises Lazarus from the dead. This village is commonly identified with the present-day West Bank city of al-Eizariya, located about 1.5 miles (2.4 km) east of Jerusalem on the south-western slope of the Mount of Olives. During the Crusades, al-Eizariya was still referred to as Bethany by Christians.

Bethphage

Bethphage (Aramaic בית פגי, lit. "House of un-ripe figs") is located it on the Mount of Olives. It is mentioned in the New Testament as the place in ancient Israel from which Jesus sent his disciples to find a donkey and a colt upon which he would ride into Jerusalem. Gospel of Matthew 21:1; Gospel of Mark 11:1; Gospel of Luke 19:29 mention it as close to Bethany. Eusebius of Caesarea states that it was likely on the road from Jerusalem to Jericho and the limit of a Sabbath-day's journey from Jerusalem, that is, 2,000 cubits.

Bethsaida

There are two possible Bethsaidas.

Bethsaida Julias

A city east of the Jordan River, in a “desert place” (that is, uncultivated ground used for grazing) possibly the site at which Jesus miraculously fed the multitude with five loaves and two fishes.

Bethsaida of Galilee

Here dwelt Philip, Andrew, Peter (John 1:44; John 12:21), and perhaps also James and John. The house of Andrew and Peter seems to have been not far from the synagogue in Capernaum (Matthew 8:14; Mark 1:29, etc.) on the northern coast of the Sea of Galilee.

The Betrayer

Judas Iscariot (Hebrew: יהודה איש־קריות, Yehuda, Yəhûdāh ʾîš-qrayyôṭ) was, according to the New Testament, one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ.

He is infamously known for his kiss and betrayal of Jesus to the hands of the chief Sanhedrin priests in exchange for a payment of thirty silver coins. His place among the Twelve Apostles was later replaced by Matthias.

His name is often used to accuse someone of betrayal.

Caesar

Caesar (plural Caesars; Latin: Caesar, plural: Caesares) is a title of imperial character. It derives from the cognomen of Julius Caesar, the Roman dictator.

Caiaphas

Joseph Caiaphas, commonly known simply as Caiaphas (Greek: Καϊάφας) in the New Testament, was the Roman-appointed Jewish high priest who is said to have organized the plot to kill Jesus. Caiaphas is also said to have been involved in the Sanhedrin trial of Jesus.

According to the Gospel accounts, Caiaphas was the major antagonist of Jesus

Caesarea Philippi

Caesarea Philippi or Caesarea Paneas was an ancient Roman city located at the south-western base of Mount Hermon. Caesarea Philippi or Caesarea Paneas was an ancient Roman city located at the south-western base of Mount Hermon.

The city is mentioned in the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark. The city is now uninhabited, an archaeological site in what is today called 'The Golan Heights'.

Canaan

Canaan (Northwest Semitic knaʿn; Biblical Hebrew: כנען / knaʿn; Masoretic: כְּנָעַן / Kənáʿan; Arabic: كنعان / Kanʿān) is a historical Semitic-speaking region roughly corresponding to the Levant (modern-day Israel, Palestinian territories, Lebanon, and the western parts of Jordan and Syria).

Capernaum:

Located on the North shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Chorazin

was a village in northern Galilee, two and a half miles from Capernaum on a hill above the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee.

Daniel

Daniel (Hebrew: דַּנְיֵאל, Modern Daniyyel Tiberian Dāniyyêl ; Arabic: دانيال, meaning in Hebrew "God is my Judge") is the protagonist in the Book of Daniel of the Hebrew Bible. In the narrative, when Daniel was a young man, he was taken into Babylonian captivity where he was educated in Chaldean thought. However, he never converted to Neo-Babylonian ways. By Divine Wisdom from his God, Yahweh, he interpreted dreams and visions of kings, thus becoming a prominent figure in the court of Babylon. Eventually, he had apocalyptic visions of his own that have been interpreted as the Four monarchies. Some of the most famous accounts of Daniel are: Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, The writing on the wall and Daniel in the lions' den.

King David

Of Israel was known for his diverse skills as both a warrior and a writer of Psalms (a book in the Old Testament) . In his 40 years as ruler, between approximately 1010 and 970 BC, he united the people of Israel, led them to victory in battle, conquered land and paved the way for his son, the future King Solomon, to build the Holy Temple in Jerusalem. Almost all knowledge of him is derived from the books of the Prophets and Writings in: Samuel I and II, Kings I and Chronicles I.

Day of Judgement

It is the final and eternal judgment by God of every nation. The concept is found in all the Canonical gospels, particularly the Gospel of St. Matthew. It will purportedly take place after the Resurrection of the Dead and the Second Coming of Christ.

The Decapolis:

The Decapolis ("Ten Cities"; Greek: deka, ten; polis, city) was a group of ten cities on the eastern frontier of the Roman Empire in Judea and Syria. The ten cities were not an official league or political unit, but they were grouped together because of their language, culture, location, and political status, with each possessing a certain degree of autonomy and self-rule. The Decapolis cities were centres of Greek and Roman culture in a region that was otherwise Semitic (Nabatean, Aramean, and Jewish). With the exception of Damascus, Hippos and Scythopolis, the "Region of the Decapolis" was located in today's Jordan.

- i. **Gerasa** (Jerash) in Jordan
- ii. **Scythopolis** (Beth-Shean) in Israel, the only city west of the River Jordan.
- iii. **Hippos** (Hippus or Sussita) in Israel
- iv. **Gadara** (Umm Qais) in Jordan
- v. **Pella** (West of Irbid) in Jordan
- vi. **Philadelphia**, modern day Amman, the capital of Jordan
- vii. **Capitolias** (Beit Ras) in Jordan (Dion, Jordan)
- viii. **Canatha** (Qanawat) in Syria
- ix. **Raphana** in Jordan

- x. **Damascus**, the capital of modern Syria; Damascus was considerably north of the others and so is sometimes thought to have been an "honorary" member.

Denarius

A coin of the Roman Empire.

The Devil

In mainstream Christianity the Devil is known as Satan and sometimes as Lucifer. Some modern Christians consider the Devil to be an angel who, along with one-third of the angelic host (the demons) rebelled against God and has consequently been condemned to the Lake of Fire. He is described as hating all humanity, or more accurately creation, opposing God, spreading lies and wreaking havoc on the souls of mankind.

Satan is often identified as the serpent who convinced Eve to eat the forbidden fruit; thus, Satan has often been depicted as a serpent. Though this identification is not present in the Adam and Eve narrative, this interpretation goes back at least as far as the time of the writing of the book of Revelation, which specifically identifies Satan as being the serpent (Rev. 20:2).

The Disciples

Jesus had twelve Disciples (also referred to as 'The Apostles), they are: 1. **Simon**, who is called **Peter**, 2. **Andrew** his brother, 3. **James** the son of **Zebedee**, 4. **John** his brother, 5. **Philip**, 6. **Bartholomew**, 7. **Thomas**, 8. **Matthew** the tax collector, 9. **James** the son of Alphaeus, 10. **Thaddaeus**, also known as Judas son of James or Judas the Good), 11. **Simon** the Zealot and 12. **Judas** Iscariot.

Prophet Elijah

Elijah (Hebrew: אֵלִיָּהוּ, Eliyahu, meaning "My God is Yahweh") or Elias; Greek: Ηλίας, Elías; Latin: Helias; Arabic: إلیاس, Ilyās) was a famous prophet and a wonder-worker in the northern kingdom of Israel during the reign of Ahab (9th century BC), according to the Biblical Books of Kings as well as the Qur'an.

In Christianity, the New Testament describes how both Jesus and John the Baptist are compared with Elijah, and on some occasions, thought by some to be manifestations of Elijah, and Elijah appears with Moses during the Transfiguration of Jesus.

In Islam, the Qur'an describes Elijah as a great and righteous prophet of God, and one who powerfully preached against the worship of Ba'al.

Galilee:

Is a large area in today's Northern Israel, located on the Eastern edge of the Mediterranean Sea.

Gardarenes:

Today called Umm Qais (Arabic: أم قيس, also transliterated as Umm Qays) is a town in northern Jordan near the site of the ancient town of Gadara. It is situated in the extreme north-west of the country, where the borders of

Jordan, Israel and Syria meet, perched on a hilltop, overlooking the sea of Tiberias, the Golan heights and the Yarmuk gorge.

Gennesaret

This region was in Galilee, on the west side of the Sea of Tiberias

Gentiles

Implies non-Israelite.

Gethsemane

The Garden of Gethsemane (Greek: Γεθσημανι, Gethsēmani Hebrew: גת שמנים, Gat-Šmānim Aramaic: גת שמני, Gath-Šmānê, Classical Syriac: ܕܓܬܫܡܢܝܬܐ, Gat Šmānê, lit. "oil press") is a garden at the foot of the Mount of Olives in Jerusalem most famous as the place where, according to the gospels, Jesus and his disciples are said to have prayed the night before he was arrested, the day before his death.

Golgotha

Calvary or Golgotha was, according to the Gospels, a site immediately outside Jerusalem's walls where Jesus was crucified.

Hades

Hell, The domain of Satan (also known as Beelzebub or Lucifer)

Herodians

The Herodians were a sect or party mentioned in the New Testament as having on two occasions — once in Galilee, and again in Jerusalem — manifested an unfriendly disposition towards Jesus. In each of these cases their name is coupled with that of the Pharisees.

Isaiah:

Was a prophet who lived in the 8th-century BC Kingdom of Judah. Also known as Esaias.

Jacob

Jacob Hebrew: יַעֲקֹב Standard Ya'akov; Septuagint Greek: Ἰακώβ Iakōb; Arabic: يَعْقُوب Ya'qūb; "heel" or "leg-puller"), also later known as Israel (Hebrew: יִשְׂרָאֵל, Standard Yisra'el, Tiberian Yīsrā'ēl, "persevere with God"; Septuagint Greek: Ἰσραήλ Israēl; Arabic: إِسْرَائِيل Isrā'īl), as described in the Hebrew Bible, the Talmud, the New Testament, the Qur'an and Baha'i scripture was the third patriarch of the Hebrew people with whom God made a covenant, and ancestor of the tribes of Israel, which were named after his descendants.

In the Hebrew Bible, he is the son of Isaac and Rebekah, the grandson of Abraham, Sarah and of Bethuel, and the younger twin brother of Esau. Jacob had twelve sons and at least one daughter, by his two wives, Leah and Rachel, and by their female slaves Bilhah and Zilpah.

St. James:

He was a son of Zebedee and Salome, and brother of John the Apostle. He is also called James the Greater to distinguish him from James, son of Alphaeus, who is also known as James the Less.

Jeremiah

Jeremiah (pron.: /dʒɛrɪˈmaɪ.ə/; Hebrew: יֵרֵמְיָהּ, Modern Hebrew: Yirməyāhū, IPA: jirməˈja:hu, Tiberian: Yirmīyahu, Greek: Ἰερεμίας, Arabic: إرميا Irmīya) meaning "Yah exalts", also called the "Weeping prophet" was one of the major prophets of the Hebrew Bible. Jeremiah is traditionally

credited with authoring the Book of Jeremiah, 1 Kings, 2 Kings and the Book of Lamentations, with the assistance and under the editorship of Baruch ben Neriah, his scribe and disciple. Judaism considers the Book of Jeremiah part of its canon, and regards Jeremiah as the second of the major prophets. Islam considers Jeremiah a prophet, and is listed as a prophet in all the collections of Stories of the Prophets.[citation needed] Christianity also regards Jeremiah as a prophet and he is quoted in the New Testament.

Jericho

Jericho Arabic: أريحا 'Arīḥā [ʔa'ri:ħa] ; Hebrew: יְרִיחוֹ Yeriḥo [jevi'χo] is a Palestinian city located near the Jordan River in the West Bank. It is described in the Old Testament as the "City of Palm Trees." Copious springs in and around the city attracted human habitation for thousands of years.

Jerusalem:

Was the capital of Judea, and is the Capital of the State of Israel (though this is contested by some members of the World Community). It is one of the oldest cities in the world located in the Judean Mountains.

Jesus:

The Son of God, Son of Man, The Messiah. Also known as the Son of David, The Risen Lord, Christ.

Jesus' Brothers:

The Gospel of St. Mark (6:3) and the Gospel of St. Matthew (13:55–56) are cited as evidence that James, Joseph (Joses), Judas, and Simon were the sons of Mary and of Joseph. Another verse in the Epistle to the Galatians, which says that James, "the Lord's brother", was the head of the congregation in Jerusalem, is taken to mean that James was the son of the Virgin Mary and Joseph. Some 'faiths' believe that this cannot be so as they believe in the perpetual virginity of St. Mary.

St. John:

He was the son of Zebedee and Salome and brother of James, son of Zebedee. Tradition claims he outlived all of the apostles, or Disciples and died in old age in Ephesus. He is also known as the 'Beloved Disciple'.

John The Baptist:

In the Gospel of St. Luke he is described as a relative of Jesus. He was a travelling preacher, announcing the coming of 'The Messiah' and baptising people in the River Jordan.

Jonah

Hebrew: יוֹנָה, Modern Yona Tiberian Yôṇā ; dove; Arabic: يونس Yūnus, Yūnis or يُونَان Yūnān ; Greek/Latin: Ionas : is the name given in the Hebrew Bible (Tanakh/Old Testament) to a prophet of the northern kingdom of Israel in about the 8th century BC, famous for being swallowed by a fish or a whale.

Joseph of Arimathea

Joseph of Arimathea was, according to the Gospels, the man who donated his own prepared tomb for the burial of Jesus after Jesus's Crucifixion. He is mentioned in all four Gospels.

Joseph the Carpenter Husband to the Virgin Mary.

Judas Iscariot

Also known as the Betrayer, Judas Iscariot (Hebrew: יהודה איש־קריות, Yehuda, Yəhûḏāh ʾĪš-qrayyôṭ) was, according to the New Testament, one of the Twelve Apostles of Jesus Christ.

He is infamously known for his kiss and betrayal of Jesus to the hands of the chief Sanhedrin priests in exchange for a payment of thirty silver coins. His place among the Twelve Apostles was later replaced by Matthias.

His name is often used to accuse someone of betrayal.

Judea:

The name of the mountainous southern part of the Land of Israel, roughly corresponding to today's Southern West Bank. The region is named after both the biblical tribe of 'Judah' and with the old 'Kingdom of Judah'

Lazareth

(Simon the Leper)

Simon the Leper is a biblical figure mentioned by the Gospels according to Matthew (26:6-13) and Mark (14:3-9). These two books narrate how Jesus made a visit to the house of Simon the Leper at Bethany during the course of which a woman (This woman was Mary, Lazarus' sister John 11:1-2) anoints the head of Jesus with costly ointment. Bethany was the home of Simon the Leper as well as Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. The Gospel according to John (12:1-8) recounts that Mary, Martha and Lazarus attended a supper for Jesus Christ two days before the Passover and Crucifixion of Jesus. Jesus arrived to Bethany six days before the Passover, but attended to the dinner two days before the Passover. Martha served and Lazarus sat at the table. According to John's Gospel, the feet of Jesus were also anointed by Mary. Comparing them suggests that Judas Iscariot and other disciples of Jesus also attended and protested the costly anointing of Jesus.

Simon the Leper is sometimes identified with Simon the Pharisee who is mentioned in the Gospel of Luke (7:36-50) as the host of a meal during which the feet of Jesus are anointed by a woman. Because of these similarities, efforts have been made to reconcile the events and characters but some scholars have pointed out differences between the two events. An alternative explanation for the similarities is that the Luke 7 anointing and the anointing at Bethany (Matthew 26:6, Mark 14:3, John 12:1) happened with some of the same participants, but several years apart.

Simon the Leper is also sometimes identified as the same person as Lazarus of Bethany, or identified as his father or brother. This is because Matthew and Mark mention Simon, while John mentions Lazarus, but all four gospels assume one lodging at Bethany during the last week. A scholar has also identified all three as one: Lazarus of Bethany, Simon the Leper of Bethany, and the Lazarus of the parable, on the basis that in the parable Lazarus is depicted as a leper, and due to a perceived coincidence between Luke 16:30

and John 12:10 - where after the raising of Lazarus, Caiaphas and Annas tried to have him killed.

Some assume that Simon had been healed of his leprosy by Jesus, but the name was attached to him perhaps due to the length of his condition or to distinguish him from Simon Peter, or other Simons of the time. However the Gospels do not include an account of his healing, unless, that is, alternatively, Simon and Lazarus were the same person.

Magadan:

Most probably on the West Coast of the Sea of Galilee. It's name suggests a tower.

St. Mary

According to religious tradition, Mary Aramaic: Maryām; 1st century BC – early 1st century AD was an Israelite Jewish woman of Nazareth in Galilee and the mother of Jesus. Among her many other names and titles are the 'Virgin Mary' or 'Blessed Virgin Mary', 'Mother of God', and 'Saint Mary' and in the Qur'an as the mother of Jesus through divine intervention.

Mary Magdalene

Mary Magdalene (original Greek Μαρία ἡ Μαγδαληνή), or Mary of Magdala and sometimes The Magdalene, is a religious figure in Christianity. In the New Testament, Jesus cleansed her of "seven demons", [Lu 8:2] [Mk 16:9] sometimes interpreted as referring to complex illnesses. She became Jesus' close friend. She was most prominent during his last days. When Jesus was crucified by the Romans, Mary Magdalene was there supporting him in his final terrifying moments and mourning his death. She stayed with him at the cross after the male disciples (excepting John the Beloved) had fled. She was at his burial. In all four New Testament Gospels, Mary Magdalene is the first (either alone or with a group of women) to arrive at Jesus' tomb, where she encounters an angel (or a pair of angels) who instructs her to go tell the disciples that Jesus has risen. She was the first person to see Jesus after his Resurrection, according to both John 20 and Mark 16:9

Mary, Martha

and Lazarus

They were siblings of one another who were quite close friends of Jesus: "Jesus loved Martha and her sister and Lazarus" (John 11:5).

Matthew:

St. Matthew was a tax collector in Capernaum prior to becoming a Disciple of Jesus. It is said he lived later years in Judea. He is described as one of the four 'Evangelists' of the Disciples. In Mark and Luke he is called Levi, son of Alphaeus

The Messiah:

Jesus, the Son of God. He is also known as the Son of Man or the Lamb of God. His mother was the Virgin Mary. He was raised by Joseph and Mary. Born in Bethlehem and raised in Nazareth.

The Mount:

Scripture gives no indication of the exact location of this event. However, the most informed opinion puts the location for the Mount of Beatitudes

between Capernaum and Tabgha and is just above the "Cove of the Sower" and was known as Mt. Eremos.

The Mount of Olives The Mount of Olives (also Mount Olivet, Hebrew: הר הזיתים, Har HaZeitim; Arabic: جبل الزيتون, Jabal az-Zaytūn, Aṭ-Ṭūr) is a mountain ridge east of Jerusalem's Old City in today's East Jerusalem.

Moses Moses (Hebrew: מֹשֶׁה, Modern Moshe Tiberian Mōšéh ISO 259-3 Moše ; Arabic: موسى Mūsā) was, according to the Hebrew Bible, the Qur'an, and Baha'i scripture, a religious leader, lawgiver and prophet, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed. Also called Moshe Rabbenu in Hebrew (מֹשֶׁה רַבֵּנוּ, Lit. "Moses our Teacher/Rabbi"), he is the most important prophet in Judaism, and is also considered an important prophet in Christianity and Islam, as well as a number of other faiths.

Nazareth: Is today Israel's largest city in the North District. In the New Testament, we are told that Jesus grows up in Nazareth.

Niniveh Nainawah; Classical Syriac: ܢܝܢܘܐ, Nīnewē; Greek: Νινευή Nineuē; Latin: Nineve; Arabic: نينوى Naynuwa; Persian: نینوا Nainavā) was an ancient Assyrian city on the eastern bank of the Tigris River, and capital of the Neo-Assyrian Empire

Passover Passover (Hebrew, Yiddish: פֶּסַח Pesach, Tiberian: [pəsaḥ] (listen), Modern Hebrew: /'pesaχ/ Pesah, Pesakh, Yiddish: Peysekh, Paysakh, Paysokh) is a Jewish festival. It commemorates the story of the Exodus, in which the ancient Israelites were freed from slavery in Egypt. Passover begins on the 14th day of the month of Nisan in the Jewish calendar, which is in spring in the Northern Hemisphere, and is celebrated for seven or eight days. It is one of the most widely observed Jewish holidays.

In the narrative of the Exodus, the Bible tells that God helped the Children of Israel escape slavery in Egypt by inflicting ten plagues upon the Egyptians before the Pharaoh would release his Israelite slaves; the tenth and worst of the plagues was the death of the Egyptian first-born. The Israelites were instructed to mark the doorposts of their homes with the blood of a spring lamb and, upon seeing this, the spirit of the Lord knew to pass over the first-borns in these homes, hence the name of the holiday. There is some debate over where the term is actually derived from. When the Pharaoh freed the Israelites, it is said that they left in such a hurry that they could not wait for bread dough to rise (leaven). In commemoration, for the duration of Passover no leavened bread is eaten, for which reason it is called "The Festival of the Unleavened Bread". Matzo (flat unleavened bread) is a symbol of the holiday.

Historically, together with Shavuot ("Pentecost") and Sukkot ("Tabernacles"), Passover is one of the three pilgrimage festivals (Shalosh Regalim) during

which the entire population of the kingdom of Judah made a pilgrimage to the Temple in Jerusalem. Samaritans still make this pilgrimage to Mount Gerizim, but only men participate in public worship.

St. Peter

Saint Peter, also known as Simon Peter, was an early Christian leader and one of the twelve apostles of Jesus, according to the New Testament and Christian tradition. Peter is featured prominently in the New Testament Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles and is venerated as a saint. The son of John[Jn. 1:42] or of Jonah or Jona, he was from the village of Bethsaida in the province of Galilee or Gaulanitis. His brother Andrew was also an apostle. Peter is venerated in multiple churches and is regarded as the Catholic Church's first pope. He is credited with establishing the church in Antioch and presiding for seven years as the leader of that city's Christian community. Either in person or via epistle, his words reached Pontus, Galatia, Cappadocia, Asia Minor and Bithynia where they were received by scattered communities of believers: Jews, Hebrew Christians and gentiles. He then went to Rome where in the second year of Claudius.

Peter was one of twelve apostles chosen by Jesus from his first disciples. Originally a fisherman, he was assigned a leadership role and was with Jesus during events witnessed by only a few apostles, such as the Transfiguration. According to the New Testament, Peter confessed Jesus as the Messiah, was part of Jesus' inner circle, walked on water, witnessed Jesus' transfiguration, denied Jesus, was restored by Jesus, and preached on the day of Pentecost.

Peter is said to have been crucified under Emperor Nero Augustus Caesar. It is traditionally held that he was crucified upside down at his own request, since he saw himself unworthy to be crucified in the same way as Jesus Christ.

Pharisees:

The Pharisees were at various times a political party, a social movement, and a school of thought among Jews.

Phylacteries

Tefillin (Askenazic: pron.: /'tʃilin/; Israeli Hebrew: [tʃi'lin], תפילין) also called phylacteries (/fɪ'læktəriːz/ from Ancient Greek phylacterion, form of phylássein, φυλάσσειν meaning "to guard, protect") are a set of small black leather boxes containing scrolls of parchment inscribed with verses from the Torah, which are worn by observant Jews during weekday morning prayers. Although "tefillin" is technically the plural form (the singular being "tefillah"), it is loosely used as a singular as well. The hand-tefillin, or shel yad, is placed on the upper arm, and the strap wrapped around the arm, hand and fingers; while the head-tefillin, or shel rosh, is placed above the forehead. The Torah commands that they should be worn to serve as a "sign" and "remembrance" that God brought the children of Israel out of Egypt.

Pontius Pilate

Pontius Pilatus (Greek: Πόντιος Πιλάτος, Pontios Pīlātos), known in the English-speaking world as Pontius Pilate (pron.: /ˌpɒnˈtʃəs ˈpaɪlət/ or

/ˌpɒnti.əs ˈpaɪlət/), was the fifth Prefect of the Roman province of Judaea, from AD 26–36. He is best known as the judge at Jesus' trial and the man who authorized the crucifixion of Jesus. As prefect, he served under Emperor Tiberius.

Prophet	Is one inspired by God through the Holy Spirit to deliver a message for a specific purpose.
Queen of the South	The queen of the south,.... Called the queen of Sheba, 1 Kings 10:1. Sheba was one of the sons of Joktan, a grandchild of Arphaxad, who settled in the southern parts of Arabia: hence this queen is called the queen of the south
Rabbi	In Judaism, a rabbi (pron.: /'ræbaɪ/) is a teacher of Torah. This title derives from the Hebrew word רַבִּי rabi [ˈrābi], meaning "My Master" (irregular plural רבנים rabanim [rābā'nim]), which is the way a student would address a master of Torah. The word "master" רַב rav [ˈrāv] literally means "great one".
Sabbath:	Is generally a weekly day of rest or time of worship.
Sadducees	The Sadducees (Hebrew: שַׁדּוּקִים Šəḏûqîm) were a sect or group of Jews that were active in Judea during the Second Temple period, starting from the second century BC through the destruction of the Temple in 70CE. The sect was identified by Josephus with the upper social and economic echelon of Judean society. As a whole, the sect fulfilled various political, social, and religious roles, including maintaining the Temple.
Sanhedrin	The Sanhedrin (Hebrew: סְנֵהֶדְרִין sanhedrîn, Greek: συνέδριον, synedrion, "sitting together," hence "assembly" or "council") was an assembly of twenty to twenty-three men appointed in every city in the biblical Land of Israel.
Scribes	Scribes in Ancient Israel, as in most of the ancient world, were distinguished professionals who could exercise functions we would associate with lawyers, government ministers, judges, or even financiers.
Sea of Galilee	The Sea of Galilee, also Kinneret, Lake of Gennesaret, or Lake Tiberias (Hebrew: יַם כְּנֶרֶת, Judeo-Aramaic: יַמָּא דְּטַבְרִיא, Arabic: بحيرة طبرية), is the largest freshwater lake in Israel.
Queen of Sheba	The queen of the south,...., 1 Kings 10:1. Sheba was one of the sons of Joktan, a grandchild of Arphaxad, who settled in the southern parts of Arabia: hence this queen is called the queen of the south
Simon of Cyrene	was the man compelled by the Romans to carry the cross of Jesus as Jesus was taken to his crucifixion, according to all three Synoptic Gospels.
Simon (Peter):	The son of John or of Jonah or Jona, he was from the village of Bethsaida in the province of Galilee. Disciple of Jesus. He denied Jesus three times, but

became the 'first pope of Rome'. Simon's name was changed to Peter – rock – and Jesus said he would build his church upon him.

Simon the Leper

Lazareth

Simon the Leper is a biblical figure mentioned by the Gospels according to Matthew (26:6-13) and Mark (14:3-9). These two books narrate how Jesus made a visit to the house of Simon the Leper at Bethany during the course of which a woman (This woman was Mary, Lazarus' sister John 11:1-2) anoints the head of Jesus with costly ointment. Bethany was the home of Simon the Leper as well as Mary, Martha, and Lazarus. The Gospel according to John (12:1-8) recounts that Mary, Martha and Lazarus attended a supper for Jesus Christ two days before the Passover and Crucifixion of Jesus. Jesus arrived to Bethany six days before the Passover, but attended to the dinner two days before the Passover. Martha served and Lazarus sat at the table. According to John's Gospel, the feet of Jesus were also anointed by Mary. Comparing them suggests that Judas Iscariot and other disciples of Jesus also attended and protested the costly anointing of Jesus.

Simon the Leper is sometimes identified with Simon the Pharisee who is mentioned in the Gospel of Luke (7:36-50) as the host of a meal during which the feet of Jesus are anointed by a woman. Because of these similarities, efforts have been made to reconcile the events and characters but some scholars have pointed out differences between the two events. An alternative explanation for the similarities is that the Luke 7 anointing and the anointing at Bethany (Matthew 26:6, Mark 14:3, John 12:1) happened with some of the same participants, but several years apart.

Simon the Leper is also sometimes identified as the same person as Lazarus of Bethany, or identified as his father or brother. This is because Matthew and Mark mention Simon, while John mentions Lazarus, but all four gospels assume one lodging at Bethany during the last week. A scholar has also identified all three as one: Lazarus of Bethany, Simon the Leper of Bethany, and the Lazarus of the parable, on the basis that in the parable Lazarus is depicted as a leper, and due to a perceived coincidence between Luke 16:30 and John 12:10 - where after the raising of Lazarus, Caiaphas and Annas tried to have him killed.

Some assume that Simon had been healed of his leprosy by Jesus, but the name was attached to him perhaps due to the length of his condition or to distinguish him from Simon Peter, or other Simons of the time. However the Gospels do not include an account of his healing, unless, that is, alternatively, Simon and Lazarus were the same person.

Sodom & Gomorrah These cities were mentioned in the first book of the Old testament – Genesis, throughout the Hebrew Bible, the New Testament as well as the Qur'an and other sources. According to the Torah, the Kingdoms of Sodom and

Gomorraah were allied with the cities of Admah, Zeboim and Bela. These five cities, also known collectively as the "Cities of the Plain", and were sited on the River Jordan's plain in the southern region of the land of Canaan. They were destroyed by God as they were beyond redemption.

King Solomon

Hebrew: שְׁלֹמֹה, Modern Shlomo Tiberian Šəlōmō ISO 259-3 Šlomo; Arabic: سليمان Sulaymān, also colloquially: Silimān; Greek: Σολομών Solomōn, also called Jedidiah (Hebrew יְדִידְיָה), was, according to the Book of Kings, the Book of Chronicles and the Qur'an a king of Israel and the son of David. The conventional dates of Solomon's reign are circa 970 to 931 BC. He is described as the third king of the United Monarchy, and the final king before the northern Kingdom of Israel and the southern Kingdom of Judah split. Following the split, his patrilineal descendants ruled over Judah alone.

According to the Talmud, Solomon is one of the 48 prophets. In the Qur'an, he is considered a major prophet, known as Sulaiman, son of David.

The Hebrew Bible credits Solomon as the builder of the First Temple in Jerusalem and portrays him as great in wisdom, wealth, and power, but ultimately as a king whose sin, including idolatry and turning away from Yahweh, leads to the kingdom's being torn in two during the reign of his son Rehoboam.

The Son of David

Another way Jesus is known by. This is where Jesus' lineage is traced back to that of King David of Israel.

The Son of Man

Jesus, The Messiah, The Son of God, Son of the Virgin Mary, brought up by Joseph and Mary.

Temple in Jerusalem The Temple in Jerusalem or Holy Temple (Hebrew: בֵּית־הַמִּקְדָּשׁ, Modern: Bet HaMikdash, Tiberian: Beṭ HamMiqdāš, Ashkenazi: Beis HaMikdosh; Arabic: بيت القدس: Beit al-Quds) was one of a series of structures which were historically located on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem, the current site of the Dome of the Rock. Historically, these successive temples stood at this location and functioned as the centre of ancient Israelite and later Jewish worship. According to classical Jewish belief, the Temple acted as the figurative "footstool" of God's presence and a Third Temple will be built there in the future.

Tyre and Sidon

The coasts of Tyre and Sidon - These cities were on the seacoast or shore of the Mediterranean

The Virgin Mary:

According to religious tradition, Mary Aramaic: Maryām; 1st century BC – early 1st century AD was an Israelite Jewish woman of Nazareth in Galilee and the mother of Jesus. Among her many other names and titles are the 'Virgin Mary' or 'Blessed Virgin Mary', 'Mother of God', and 'Saint Mary' and in the Qur'an as the mother of Jesus through divine intervention.

Zebedee: Husband to Salome, Father to James and John.

Zebulun & Naphtali: Zebulun and Naphtali are tribes of Israel – Naphtali was the second son of the Jacob, and Zebulun was the sixth son of Jacob. The twelve sons of Jacob are the fathers of the twelve tribes of Israel. Each tribe had an area within Israel to live.

Zechariah son of Berekiah

In Matthew 23:35, Jesus is quoted as saying, "the blood of innocent Abel to the blood of Zechariah the son of Barachiah, whom you murdered between the sanctuary and the altar." Critics reply that the prophet stoned in the temple in 2 Chronicles 24:20-21 is Zechariah the son of Jehoiada and argue that Matthew has picked up the name of Zechariah the son of Baruch, who was also murdered in the temple precincts in 68 AD. This in turn is said to prove an anachronism by Matthew.