

# Biblical Sites in Jordan

Prepared by: Tabatha Lesmeister

Biblical/Historic Name	Arabic or Other Names	Description	Significance or Events	Scriptures	Supplemental Notes/Scriptures
	Tall el-Hammam	Excavated & scientifically studied Tel	Could likely have been one of the “five cities of the plain” from Genesis 19, possibly Sodom. Study of Tel concluded the town had unusual abrupt ending.	Gen 18-19: Abraham’s encounter with three men (the two angels and the god/man/angel--Jesus), and the destruction of Sodom & Gomorrah.	
<b>Callirhoe</b>		Herodian palace & harbor b/c of famous hot springs	According to Josephus, Herod brought here shortly before his death.		
<b>Lot’s Cave/Monastery</b>	Deir Ain Abata	6 <sup>th</sup> Century AD church honoring Lot, built over Middle Bronze Age cave		Gen. 19:30-38	
<b>Arnon Gorge</b>	Wadi Mujib	One of the four major river valleys (or gorge/canyons) that cut the Transjordan from east/west. Opposite En Gedi (across Dead Sea).	Border of Moab (south) & the contested Madaba Plateau (north). At the time of Exodus, it was border of Moab & Amorites (King Sihon). Southern boundary of territory of Israel beyond the Jordan (tribe of Reuben).	Num. 21:12-15, Deut. 3:8 “from the Wadi Arnon to Mount Hermon”	
<b>Punon</b>	Feynan, Feinan, Khirbet en-Nahas	Extensive ancient copper mines, located where Wadi Dana enters Arabah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Punon was an Israelite Exodus stop; Bronze serpent incident likely occurred nearby. Might Moses have used this copper for snake?</li> <li>• Likely area that Elisha prophesied to dig ditches and God will fill them, and they beat Moab</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Num. 33:41-43 &amp; 21:4-10</li> <li>• 2 Kings 3:4-27*</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Kings 18:4 Hezekiah removed the snake, Nehushtan— “merely a brazen thing” (useless, good for nothing). Had served a purpose, but now had become an idol.</li> <li>• John 3:14-16</li> </ul>
<b>Elath &amp; Ezion Geber</b>	Aqaba	Edge of Red Sea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Stop along wilderness travels</li> <li>• Detour around Edom</li> <li>• Ancient port city (Solomon, Jehoshaphat, Uzziah)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Num. 33:35</li> <li>• Deut. 2:8, Num. 21:4</li> <li>• 1 Kgs. 9:26-28, 1 Kgs. 22:48, 2 Kgs. 14:22</li> </ul>	

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	Wadi Yatim	Ancient pass going north from Aqaba to King's Hwy	Israelites would have gone through this pass when headed north from Elath/Ezion Geber		
	Wadi Rum		Nabatean & ancient caravan route to Arabia passed through here		
<b>Humayma</b>		Nabatean pool/water reservoir caravan stop between Aqaba & Petra, built by Nabatean King Aretas III	Along King's Hwy, a possible stop on Paul's journey to Arabia. Aretas IV's power extended up to Damascus, where he tried to get Paul captured. Might Paul have been sharing gospel with Nabateans?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gal. 1:15-18</li> <li>• 2 Cor. 11:32-33</li> </ul>	
<b>Petra</b>		Nabatean city & caravan stop on King's Hwy. Rediscovered in 1812. Near Wadi Musa & Mt. Hor.	View of Mt. Hor from top of hill of the Monastery. Paul likely stopped here on his way to Arabia (perhaps to Sinai).	Numbers 20:22-29, Aaron dies on Mt. Hor	Wadi Musa possible location of Kadesh-Barnea, where Moses hit rock at waters of Meribah (Numbers 20:1,10-13)
<b>Zered River</b>	Wadi al-Hesa	Southernmost of four major rivers/gorges that cut the Transjordan from east to west. Ends at southern end of the Dead Sea.	Boundary between Edom to the south and Moab to the north	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Numbers 21:12, camped along the Exodus route</li> <li>• Deut. 2:13-14, the 38 year mark</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Possible area that Elisha prophesied to dig ditches, they beat Moab up to Kir-hareseth—or was it Dana?* 2 Kings 3:4-27</li> </ul>
<b>Bozrah</b>	Buseira, Basira	Tel only approachable from south	Edomite capital city (only non-military Edomite city)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genesis 36:6-8, Esau moved to Mt. Seir</li> <li>• Deut. 23:1-9</li> <li>• Prophecies against Bozrah/Edom: Jer. 49:13, Isaiah 34:6, Amos 1:11-12, Obadiah (Teman: a city of Edom)</li> <li>• Might Jesus come from Sinai &amp; the desert to Jerusalem (through Edom)? Isaiah 63:1-6</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some scholars ponder if Job might have been Jobab of Bozrah, 2<sup>nd</sup> king of Edom. (Gen. 36:33) Job was probably not Israelite b/c he was from Uz (Job 1:1, Lam. 4:21). But he was a monotheist, who had prelaw principles of righteousness. And his friend</li> </ul>

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				Deut. 33:2 (Seir=Edomite Mtns) Judges 5:4-5 Psalm 68:5,8-9 Habakkuk 3:3-6 Zech. 14:1-8 Rev. 19:11-15 Isaiah 35, 40:1-11, 42:11-13	Eliphaz was a Temanite. (Job 2:11) • Job 6:14-20 • Ezek 14:14— mentions Job's righteousness  • Teman/Edom had been known for wise men (Obadiah 1:8, Jer. 49:7)
<b>Sela Fortress</b>	Joktheel, Sela castle	Edomite mountain fortress	Amaziah King of Judah defeated Edomites, came here & threw down 10k more men	• 2 Kgs. 14:7, 2 Chr. 25:11-12 • Isaiah 16:1 ("Send lambs from Sela in the desert to... Zion") • Isaiah 42:11	In 6 <sup>th</sup> century BC Babylonian King Nabonidus made inscription here in the side of a cliff, after he conquered the site and the area
<b>Kir-Haraseth</b>	Kerak Castle, al-Karak	Tel is underneath the Crusader castle. Major earthquake in 749 AD destroyed Mesha's castle.	Moabite capital city along King's Hwy. (Moab and Edom didn't have many cities because they moved around as herdsmen.)	• 2 Kings 3:25-27 Mesha was a sheep breeder, vassal king paying tribute to Israel  • Amos 2:1-3 • Isaiah 16	Afterwards, Mesha moved to Dibon (aka. Mesha)
<b>Heshbon</b>  Heshbon cont.	Tall Hisban, biblical Bezer, Ebus (Roman name)	Excavated tel along King's Hwy between Madaba and Amman. To the south are the plains of the Madaba plateau, to the north hills of Gilead.	Capital city of Amorite King Sihon, who had previously taken the area down to the Arnon, from the Moabites. Heshbon was a site of the Israelite victory over Sihon, before they move up and defeat the other Amorite king, Og of Bashan. Then it becomes border town of Reuben and Gad.	• Numbers 21: 21-35 • Deut. 4:43 • Song of Sol. 7:4 (refers to magnificent fish pools of Heshbon) • Deut. 2:4-5,9,19 God had given land territory to sons of Lot and Esau that Israelites were not to take. But the Amorite's territory was for Israel. • Gen. 15:16: God told Abraham the sin of Amorites would yet reach its fullness before his descendants would take Canaan	• Apparently Moab had once possessed this area and king Balak wanted the area again. That's why he summons Balaam to curse Israel. Balaam can't curse but offers advice to provide opportunity for sexual immorality. (Num. 22-25, 31:16, Rev. 2:14) (It's like the nomadic Midianites were kind of following Israel along)

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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Biblical city of Bezer was 1 of 3 cities of refuge in Transjordan</li> </ul>
<b>Machaerus</b>	Mukhawir	Originally built by Hasmoneans, but rebuilt by Herod the Great. Remains of triclinium & palace.	John the Baptist was imprisoned and killed here by Herod Antipas (Herod the Great's son, also "Herod tetrarch"), who ruled Perea and Galilee after his father's death. (Machaerus is in the south of Perea)	Mark 6:12-29, Matt. 11:1-19, Matt. 4:12 (vs 11-18 tell the events before/after), Matt. 14:1-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John preparing the way: Luke 1:13-17, Malachi 3:1, Isaiah 40:3-5, John 1:23, Isaiah 57: 14-15, Matt. 11:7-11</li> <li>• John, the "Elijah to come": Luke 1:17, Matt. 17:1-13, Malachi 3:23-24, 4:5-6,</li> <li>• Isaiah 57:1-2, When the righteous die they enter into shalom</li> <li>• When Jerusalem fell to Romans in 70 AD, three strongholds remained in Jewish hands: Herodium fell first (71 AD), then Machaerus (72 AD), finally Masada (73/74 AD)</li> </ul>
<b>Mt. Nebo</b>	Pisgah (Num. 21:20)	Beautiful Franciscan property with church, museum, etc.	After his address to Israel (book of Deuteronomy) down in the plains of Moab, Moses went to top of Pisgah peak and viewed Canaan. Then he died and the Lord buried him in the valley below.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deut. 32:49-50, Deut. 34</li> <li>• Jude 9 (archangel Michael disputed the devil over Moses' body)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balak took Balaam to three spots to overlook Israel camped below: Bamoth-baal, Pisgah, Peor (unknown), so Balaam blessed them from three sides (Num. 22-24)</li> <li>• In area Moses gives to Reuben and Gad in Num. 32</li> <li>• Might the Lord have given Moses supernatural vision? (Deut. 34:1-4)</li> </ul>

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<b>Ataroth*</b>	Khirbet Attarus	Tel with 12 layers of settlement, on the historically contested Madaba plateau, nearby Dibon	One of the towns in the “territory of Jazer and Gilead”, taken from Amorites, and built up by tribe of Gad. (The Amorites had previously taken the area from the Moabites)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Num. 32:34</li> </ul>	Mesha stone mentions conquest of Israelites at Ataroth. Moabite temple excavations here affirm biblical account.
<b>Dibon*</b>	Tall Dhiban, Dibongad	Along King’s Hwy, on northern banks of the Arnon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Israelites camped here, later allotted to Gad &amp; Reuben</li> <li>• Mesha Stele found here, written by the Moabite king, which affirms biblical account and sheds some light on the history of the area. Oldest extra-biblical reference/artifact that mentions Israel’s God, Yahweh.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Num. 32:34, Joshua 13:9</li> <li>• Later taken by Moab, mentioned in prophecies about Moab in Jeremiah 48:18-24, Isaiah 15</li> </ul>	The basalt stone monument was found in Dibon by an Anglican missionary in 1868, destroyed but pieced together again, now is in Louvre in Paris. Dates back to 840 BC. Replica at archeology museum at Amman Citadel.
<b>Madaba Map</b>	Medeba	In the Church of St. George in modern Madaba	A mosaic tile floor map from a Byzantine church discovered when constructing the church. It is the oldest surviving map of the Holy Land. Jerusalem is the focus of the map.		Madaba is known as the city of mosaics. Five other Byzantine churches with mosaics have been found in the city. Built during reign of emperor Justinian (527-565 AD).
<b>Elijah’s Hill</b>	Tel of Elijah	Tel with remains of churches in Byzantine & Muslim periods. Close to Bethany Beyond, the Jordan River (to the west) & plains of Moab (to the east)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area where Elijah ascended to heaven (2<sup>nd</sup> &amp; 3<sup>rd</sup> parting of the Jordan river, same area as 1<sup>st</sup> parting)</li> <li>• Area of John’s ministry</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Kings 2:1-14</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John the Baptist &amp; Elijah are linked, John (Luke 1:17, Matt. 17:1-13, Malachi 3:23-24, 4:5-6)</li> <li>• Note the sound of reeds in nearby water at site... Matt. 11:7-11</li> </ul>
<b>Bethany Beyond the Jordan</b>	Al-Maghtas	Eastern bank of Jordan River, near Jericho. Same area as Elijah’s Hill.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Could likely be where Jesus was baptized, where John was doing his ministry. The area is also the lowest place on earth. Jesus went from here</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matt. 3, Mark 1:1-13, Luke 3:1-22</li> <li>• John 10:40-42</li> <li>• Joshua 3:1, 14-17</li> </ul>	Jesus was immersed on Tisha B’Av, a historic day of calamity for the Jewish people, including the day when the spies

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			<p>into the wilderness for 40 days.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Area that Israelites crossed the Jordan (1<sup>st</sup> parting of Jordan R.)</li> </ul>		<p>came w/ the bad report &amp; Israelites then penalized to wander for 40 years. (Num. 14:20-24) He was immersed on Tisha B'Av to "fulfill all righteousness", followed by 40 days in the wilderness, redeeming the spies 40-day sin, thus Israel's 40-year wilderness wandering. He redeems Israel and all of us from the penalties of our sin!</p>
<p><b>Tel Adam</b></p>	<p>Tall adh-Damiyah</p>	<p>18 miles north of Jericho, bridge not in operation, military area. Remains of ancient Mameluke bridge (1266 AD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ancient Jordan river crossing, on the route that Abraham and Jacob would have taken, going up toward Shechem.</li> <li>Waters backed up here when Israel crossed the Jordan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Joshua 3:14-17</li> <li>Genesis 12:5-6, (Abraham comes to Shechem)</li> <li>33:17-18 (Jacob goes from Succoth to Shechem)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Crossing of ancient trade route that connects Wadi Farah/Nahal Tirzah to the west with Jabbok/Zarqa river to the east.</li> <li>Israel crossed across from Jericho (around site of John's later ministry and Bethany Beyond). The waters backed up "very far away" at Adam.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Jabbok River</b></p>	<p>Zarqa River</p>	<p>One of the four major river valleys (or gorge/canyons) that cut the Transjordan from east/west. About halfway between Dead Sea and Sea of Galilee.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Border between Sihon (to south) &amp; Og (to north), Amorite kings</li> <li>Border between Gad &amp; half tribe of Manasseh</li> <li>Mahanaim, Penuel, Succoth nearby</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Deut. 3:16, Josh. 12:1-6</li> <li>Judges 11:12-28, Jephthah gives Ammonites a history lesson</li> </ul>	

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<b>Mahanaim</b>	Tulul adh-Dhahab		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Angels welcome Jacob at Mahanaim (means “a place of refuge”), as if they are encouraging him, a broken man facing fear.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Genesis 32-33 (Mahanaim 32:1, Penuel 32:30-31)</li> <li>• Genesis 32 says he wrestled a man, and Jacob said he had seen God face to face.</li> </ul>	<p>Mahanaim has many references in OT. Ish-Bosheth brought here by Abner, later assassinated (2 Sam. 2 &amp; 4). It was an administrative center of Upper Gilead (1 Kgs. 4:14)</p>
<b>Penuel</b>	Tall Ahsas	Two tels beside one another, possibly Mahanaim & Penuel. Jabbock runs between the two. Mahanaim is the bigger, eastern one.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jacob camps at Penuel (means “face of God”) where he wrestles the angel and his name is changed to Israel.</li> <li>• Somewhere from here down the Jabbock valley to Succoth, is where Jacob and Esau meet (Esau had come up the King’s Hwy from Seir)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosea 12:3-4 says he wrestled an angel. This god-man angel of the Lord, we believe to be Jesus.</li> <li>• 2 Sam. 17-18, David flees to Mahanaim during Absalom’s rebellion, dispatches army &amp; grieves death of his son at the city gate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What is our worst fear? Jacob’s was facing Esau. May our limp, our testimony, tell of God’s goodness to us.</li> <li>• When Kingdom split, Jeroboam set up golden calves first at Shechem and then at Penuel, his new capital, to keep people from going to Jerusalem (1 Kgs. 12:25)</li> </ul>



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<b>Succoth</b>	Tall Dayr'Alla	High mound/Tel where the Jabbock comes into the Jordan R. valley.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After nearby reunion with Esau, Jacob comes here and builds house &amp; booths before travelling on to Shechem</li> <li>• Gideon comes thru while pursuing Midianites, Succoth and Penuel reject his request for food for his men. Afterwards he comes back and “teaches them a lesson” with thorns &amp; briers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gen. 33:17</li> <li>• Judges 8:4-17</li> <li>• Psalm 108:7 (Psalm demonstrates David’s understanding that the knowledge of God would spread to all nations, same as ps. 60:6)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scholars are not 100% clear about which of three tels is which (Mahanaim, Penuel, Succoth). Some contest this tel is Penuel. Wayne presents what he sees as most sensible w/ scripture.</li> <li>• Plaster was early source of written material (eg. Deut. 27:2-3). Plaster dated to 700 BC was found here, mentions Balaam.</li> </ul>
<b>Mar Elias</b>	Tishbe	Tel in the north of Jordan (historical region of Gilead). Byzantine church ruins commemorated Elijah’s life, and the hill overlooks the unexcavated Tishbe ruins of tel below.	Tishbe was Elijah’s hometown in Gilead (1 Kgs. 17:1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elijah comes on scene and announces to Ahab a drought (1 Kg. 17), later Mt. Carmel incident (1 Kg. 18), after Caramel he flees Jezebel all the way to Mt. Sinai/Horeb (1 Kg. 19:1), God speaks to do three things (1 Kg. 19:11-19, he does 3<sup>rd</sup> thing first (anoints Elisha) and Elisha completes other two tasks after Elijah goes to heaven (2 Kg. 8:7-15 anoints Hazael of Damascus &amp; 2 Kg. 9:1-2 sends prophet to anoint Jehu of Israel)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Metathesis (transposition of letters/sounds within a word) of TSB (Hebrew) to STB (Arabic), so Tishbe shifted to Listib.</li> <li>• Drought was 3.5 yrs according to Jesus in Lk. 4:25 &amp; James 5:17</li> <li>• When Elijah bottoms out and runs from Jezebel he seems burnt out (Deut. 19:4-8) and very insecure (Ps. Robert notes he was “rehearsing his speech” in Deut. 19:10, 14). His ministry was only a few years— maybe he started later in life? He must have told Elisha to do the other two tasks.</li> <li>• Later he appears on the Mt. of</li> </ul>

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					Transfiguration (Mt. 17:1-13)
<b>Gadara</b>	Umm Qeis	1 <sup>st</sup> Century Roman ruins, beautiful view of Sea of Galilee and Yarmuk River valley	One of the Decapolis Cities, extensive bath complex with spa & medicinal purposes, cultural city with poets, plays, arts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Matt. 8:28-34;</li> <li>• Luke 15:11-31 (parable of prodigal son, set in a “far country” where they raised pigs, so parable’s younger son likely “came” to this area)</li> </ul>	Mark 5:1-20 & Luke 8:26-39 (country of Gerasenes) parallel stories of demons into pigs. Setting for this event may be more probably as Hippus to the north, another Decapolis city.
<b>Yarmouk River</b>		One of the four major river valleys (or gorge/canyons) that cut the Transjordan from east/west. Flows into the Jordan River, south of the Sea of Galilee.	Largest tributary of the Jordan River. Border of Gilead to south and Bashan/Golan to the north.		Going south from the Yarmouk, the five main areas of Jordan are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Gilead</li> <li>2. Ammon</li> <li>3. Madaba Plateau</li> <li>4. Moab</li> <li>5. Edom</li> </ol>
<b>Ramot Gilead</b>	Tall at-Rumeith	Strategically sits on main Transjordan Hwy (north of Rabbah Ammon the King’s Hwy changes name to the Road to Bashan), would have controlled north/south trade as well as east/west trade, being at a point of entry to Jordan Valley.	Levitical city and one of three cities of refuge east of the Jordan set by Moses (also Hesbon & Bashan, Deut. 4:41-43), and was an administrative center in time of Solomon (1 Kgs 4:7, 13).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Area became unstable b/c of Arameans from the north. Ahab of Israel (and Jehoshaphat of Judah) went to recapture the city, and Ahab died (1 Kgs 22:1-40)</li> <li>• Control regained by Israel in following years, b/c Elisha sends prophet there to anoint Jehu king over Israel, who then goes and kills Joram son of Ahab, Jezebel, etc. (2 Kgs 9)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pottery found here from the 10 century BC</li> <li>• Ramot is in Lower Gilead which is in the north, where most of Decapolis cities were. Upper Gilead is to the south, is higher in elevation and a bit more flat, making transportation easier</li> <li>• S. of Solomon 6:5, “hair like a flock of goats descending from Gilead”</li> </ul>
<b>Jabesh Gilead</b>	Tall al-Maqlub	Unexcavated Tel with an olive grove on it, in Wadi al-Rayyan in the middle of Gilead region. Site is best candidate for Jabesh based on Eusibias.	Connected to Saul and David’s battles with the Ammonites and Philistines, and specifically three key passages connected to Saul	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judges 21: After events of Judges 19-20, Israel gets 400 wives for the 600 men left of Benjamin from J-G. Soon Saul is born to tribe of Benjamin, giving a 2/3 chance his</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another future Saul (aka. Paul) was from the tribe of Benjamin, with ancestral roots going back to Jabesh Gilead</li> </ul>

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				mother was from here • 1 Sam. 11: King Nahash of Ammon encamps around J-G, they send messengers to newly anointed King Saul whose anger is greatly aroused and he comes to help • 2 Sam. 31: Men of J-G bravely retrieve bodies of Saul and Jonathan that Philistines put on wall of Beit Shan, to honor Saul who had rescued them	
<b>Pella*</b>	Tabaqat Fahel	Excavated site in northern Jordan, almost continuously occupied since ancient times	Decapolis city and a city of refuge for early Jewish believers in Jesus, who fled there from Jerusalem before its destruction in 70 AD in what is known as the "flight to Pella"		During the 1 <sup>st</sup> century Pella was in the northernmost part of an area called Perea, a province name under Herod the Great

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<b>Abel Karanim (possible)</b>	Tall al-Umayri	Partially excavated Tel 10 KM south of Amman, with the only water source (a spring) between Ammon and Madaba	Excavation found distinctly Israelite-style homes & pottery, dating to time of Judges, making it one of the oldest Israelite cities to be found. Tel has 21 layers and is a good example of the complex history of the region & how many different people occupied this area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Judg. 11:33 mentions Abel Karanim</li> <li>• Excavation also found a household shrine &amp; idols, such as the tribe of Dan took from Micah in Ephriam, along with his personal Levite priest (Jdgs. 17- 18)</li> <li>• 80 clay bullae (seals) found here, some mention Baalis king of Ammon (Jer. 40:14)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nearby spring flowed until the 1930s</li> <li>• Occupied before Abraham (unknown people), then Ammonites, then Amorites, then tribe of Gad (or Reuben), later taken back by Ammonites, signs of violent destruction were found</li> </ul>
<b>Ammonite Tower</b>	Rujm al-Malfouf	Circular Ammonite tower now in modern Amman	One of the largest and best preserved Ammonite towers dating back to 1000-500 BC, quite possibly standing since the time of David & Solomon		Uncertain, but some scholars think this could be the biblical city of Jazer
<b>Rabbah Ammon</b>	Amman Citadel (ruins & museum)	10 acres in David's day, later Philadelphia up to 40 acres in Roman period. Steep wadis around, very difficult to breach. Nearby springs are headwaters of the Jabbuk River.	Decapolis city. Both the King's Hwy and Desert Hwy come through the city. The Lord distinctly told Moses He had given this land as inheritance to Lot's descendants, not to harass them (Deut. 2:19)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uriah the Hittite (a Canaanite with faith in the God of Israel) died in the valley around the wall of Rabbah (2 Sam. 11)</li> <li>• David is in Rabbah after Joab besieged it (after Ammonites attacked Israel, must have take some time). David puts the crown on his head, about 75 lbs (2 Sam 12:26-31)</li> <li>• David gives an Ammonite princess to his son Solomon to marry, their son is Rehoboam (1 Kgs. 14:21)</li> <li>• Ezekiel 25 prophesied about Amman being taken over by nomadic tribes and bandits, who were</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Philadelphia remains are seen in valley below: the theater, Nymphaeum (water)</li> <li>• Previously, Jephthah lead Israel in defending against Ammonites, after giving their king a history lesson in Judges 11. Immediately after is the Sibboleth/Shibboleth incident that happens as the Ephriamites are trying to get back home from Gilead.</li> <li>• Jephthah sticking to his rash vow shows that he didn't fully understand the character of God, and at that time in</li> </ul>

## Biblical Sites in Jordan

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Biblical/Historic Name	Arabic or Other Names	Description	Significance or Events	Scriptures	Supplemental Notes/Scriptures
				<p>encroaching on Ammon from the East (the caravan routes). This did come to pass after Babylonians decimated Rabbah in the 580s, around the same time that Ezekiel prophesied</p>	<p>Judges everyone was doing what seemed right in his own eyes.</p>