ALL THE PLACES OF THE BIBLE

This article identifies all of the places named in the Bible, excluding the deuterocanonical books. The place names are arranged alphabetically as they appear in the King James Version, with variant spellings enclosed in brackets [ ]. The suggested meaning of the names is then given in parentheses ( ). Under each entry, various places bearing this name are differentiated by boldface brackets, like this **[1]** ; **[2]**; and so on. Then follows a description of each place, with several Bible references to it.

The meanings of the names are not infallibly accurate; they are simply interesting possibilities. These place names are ancient, many are pre-Israelite, and their history is obscure and uncertain.

Often a Hebrew name refers to both a place and a person. In such cases, you will find the same name in "All the People of the Bible."

Different names were used to refer to certain sites in different periods of history (e.g., Accho and Ptolemais). We have grouped these names under the most familiar biblical name, cross-referencing the other names to it. Modern place names are given under most of the biblical names.

C

Cabbon ("understanding"), a town of lowland Judah (Josh. 15:40).

Cabul ("displeasing; obscurity"). **[1]** A town of the tribe of Asher noted for its dry climate (Josh. 19:27). **[2]** A district of Galilee; the northern part of the territory of Naphtali (1 Kings 19:13).

Caesarea [Caesarea Maritima] ("city of Caesar"), coastal city of Palestine that served as capital of the Roman province (Acts 8:40). Built by Herod the Great, it is located 37 km. (23 mi.) from the foot of Mount Carmel; also called Caesarea Maritima.

Caesarea Philippi ("Caesar's city of Philippi"), a town located at the foot of Mount Hermon; the northernmost extent of Jesus' ministry (Matt. 16:13-20).

Calah ("old age"), a city built by Nimrod that later became the capital of the Assyrian Empire; located about 29 km. (18 mi.) south of Nineveh (Gen. 10:11).

Calneh ("fortress"). **[1]** A Babylonian city belonging to Nimrod (Gen. 10:10). **[2]** A city located about 10 km. (6 mi.) from Arpad (Amos 6:2); probably the present-day Kullani.

Calno ("futility"), a city conquered by the Assyrians (Isa. 10:9); probably the same as Calneh [2].

Calvary. See Golgotha.

Cana ("reeds"), a village of Galilee where Jesus performed the miracle of changing water into wine. It is located 16 km. (10 mi.) northeast of Nazareth (John 2:1,11; 4:46).

Canaan ("purple"), the native name of Palestine, the land given to Abraham and his descendants (Gen. 11:31; Exod. 6:4). *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Canneh ("distinguished"), a town on the southern coast of Arabia (Ezek. 27:23); present-day Canne.

Capernaum ("village of Nahum"), a town on the northwest shore of the Sea of Galilee; an important center of Jesus' ministry (Matt. 4:13; Luke 4:31).

Caphtor ("isle"), the island or seacoast region from which the Philistines originally came (Jer. 47:4; Amos 9:7); probably Crete and other nearby islands.

Cappadocia ("five horses"), a Roman district in eastern Asia Minor (Acts 2:9; 1 Pet. 1:1).

Carchemish [Charchemish] ("city [fortress] of Chemosh"), a city west of the Euphrates River; the eastern capital of the Hittites (2 Chron. 35:20; Isa. 10:9; Jer. 46:2).

Carmel ("orchard"). **[1]** A string of mountains that run about 24 km. (15 mi.) through central Palestine and jut into the Mediterranean Sea (Jer. 46: 18). **[2]** A town in the mountains of Judah about 14 km. (9 mi.) south-southeast of Hebron (Josh. 15:55; 1 Sam. 25:5); modern Kermel. **[3]** *See* Rachal.

Cedron. *See* Kidron.

Cenchrea ("millet"), a harbor about 11 km. (7 mi.) east of Corinth, visited by Paul (Acts 18: 18).

Chaldea ("demons"), the southern region of the Babylonian Empire (Jer. 50: 10; Ezek. 11:24).

Charashim [Charran] ("ravine of craftsmen"), a valley that ran along the back of the Plain of Sharon, east of modern Jaffa (1 Chron. 4: 14). Compare Nehemiah 11:35, where the valley is called Charran.

Charran. *See* Charashim.

Chebar ("strength"), a river of Chaldea; the Jewish exiles, including Ezekiel, lived along its banks (Ezek. 1:3).

Chephar-haammonai ("village of the Ammonites"), a town assigned to the tribe of Benjamin (Josh. 18:24); probably modern Khirbet Kafr 'Ana, east of Jifnā.

Chephirah ("town"), a city of Gibeon given to the tribe of Benjamin (Josh. 9: 17); modern Kefireh, located 13 km. (8 mi.) west-northwest of Jerusalem.

Cherith ("gorge"), a small stream east of the Jordan River, where birds fed the prophet Elijah (1 Kings 17:3-5).

Ruins of Caesarea . Built by Herod the Great, this magnificent city stood on the Mediterranean shore of Palestine. Named in honor of Augustus Caesar, it was a celebrated trading center and seaport . Paul departed from Caesarea on his way to Tarsus, having escaped his Jewish enemies in Damascus (Acts 9:30).

Chesalon ("hopes"), a town on Mount Jearim of Judah, about 16 km. (10 mi.) west of Jerusalem (Josh. 15: 10).

Chesil ("fool"), a village in the southern most portion of Judah (Josh. 15:3); perhaps the same as Bethuel (q.v.).

Chesulleth ("loins"), a town 6 km. (4 mi.) southeast of Nazareth in the territory of Issachar (Josh. 19: 18).

Chezib. *See* Achzib.

Chidon [Nachon] ("javelin"), the place where Uzzah was struck dead for touching the ark of the covenant (1 Chron. 13:9); in 2 Samuel 6:6 the place is called Nachon. Its exact location is unknown.

Chilmad ("closed"), a nation on the Euphrates River that traded with Tyre (Ezek. 27:23).

Chinnereth [Chinneroth; Cinneroth] ("harps"). **[1]** Another name for the Sea of Galilee (Num. 34: 11; Josh. 12:3). **[2]** A city on the north shore of the Sea of Galilee (Deut. 3: 17). **[3]** The region surrounding the city of Chinnereth (1 Kings 15:20).

Chios ("open"), an island of the Greek chain at the entrance to the Gulf of Smyrna (Acts 20: 15).

Chisloth-tabor ("loins of tabor"), a city of Zebulun at the foot of Mount Tabor (Josh. 19:12). It is perhaps identical with Tabor [2].

Chor-ashan ("smoking furnace"), a town in Judah given to Simeon (1 Sam. 30:30). It is possibly identical with Ashan (q.v.).

Chorazin ("secret"), a coastal city of the Sea of Galilee where Jesus Christ performed many miracles (Matt. 11:21; Luke 10:13).

Chozeba ("untruthful"), a village of Judah inhabited by the descendants of Shelah (1 Chron. 4:22); probably the same as Achzib [1].

Chun. See Berothah.

Cilicia ("rolling"), a district of southeast Asia Minor. Paul was born in Tarsus, the principal city of this district (Acts 21:39).

Cities of Refuge, six Levitical cities set aside as sanctuaries for certain criminals: Bezer, Ramoth-gilead, Golan, Kedesh, Shechem, and Kirjath-arbu (Deut. 4:41-43; Josh. 20:7-9).

Cities of the Plain, five cities located on the Plain of Jordan: Sodom, Gomorrah, Admah, Zeboim, and Zoar (Gen. 10:19; 13:10).

City of David. **[1]** Jebusite city of Zion captured by David's men. David made it his royal city and renamed it Jerusalem (2 Sam. 5:6-9; 1 Chron. 11:5, 7). **[2]** *See* Bethlehem.

City of Salt, a city in the wilderness of Judah near En-gedi (Josh. 15:62).

Clauda (" lamentable "), an island south-west of Crete passed by Paul during his journey to Rome (Acts 27: 16)

Cnidus ("age"), a city on the southwestern coast of Asia Minor near the Isle of Cos passed by Paul on his journey to Rome (Acts 27:7).

Colosse [Colossae] ("punishment"), a city in the district of Phrygia in Asia Minor (Col. 1:2).

Corinth ("ornament"), a Greek city located on the isthmus between the Peloponnesus and mainland Greece, about 64 km. (40 mi.) west of Athens (Acts 18:1; 1 Cor. 1:2).

Corner Gate, a gate near the northwest comer of the wall of Jerusalem (2 Kings 14:13).

Crete ("carnal"), a large island southeast of Greece (Titus 1:5).

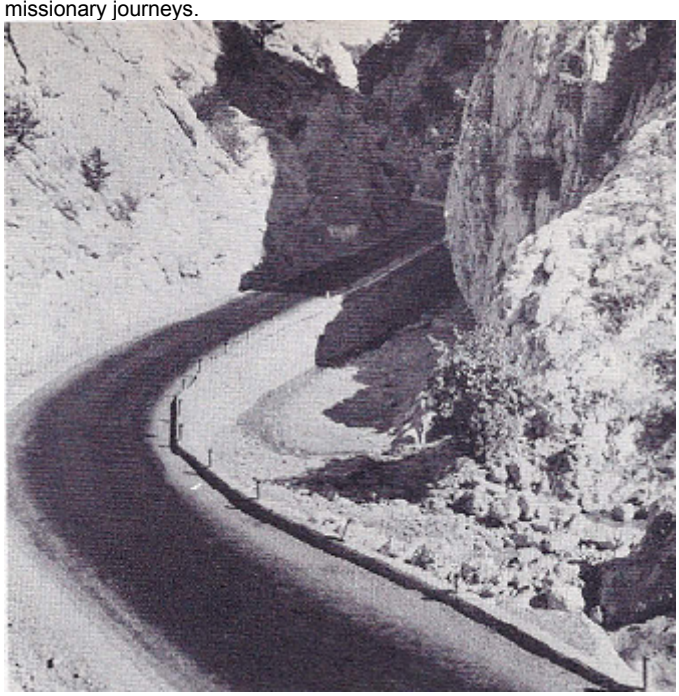
Cush ("black"), the area of the Upper Nile south of Egypt; traditional homeland of the descendants of Ham (Gen. 10:6-8). *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Cuth ("burning"), a Babylonian city (2 Kings 17:30); present-day Tell Ibrahim, northeast of Babylon.

Cyprus ("fairness"), an island in the northeastern Mediterranean Sea about 96 km. (60 mi.) east of Syria (Acts 13:4; 15:39).

Cyrene ("wall"), a city of Libya in Northern Africa (Matt. 27:32); probably modern Tripoli.

Cilician Gates. This deep cleft in the Taurus Mountains leads from Asia Minor to the fertile plain of Cilicia, in what is now Turkey, Paul probably passed through the Cilican Gates on his second and third missionary journeys.



Corinth at the Crossroads

Corinth rose from ashes to occupy a position of prominence at the trading crossroads of the ancient world, The original city was destroyed in 146 B.C. in a Greek revolt against the Roman Empire. Rebuilt in the time of Julius Caesar (ca. 46 B.C.), Corinth soon regained its former position as a center of commerce. Within 21 years , this rapidly growing metropolis became the capital of the province of Achaia in Greece.

Corinth was one of the wealthiest and most influential cities of its time. Located on a narrow strip of land between mainland Greece and the Peloponnesus (the peninsula of southern Greece), Corinth had two main harbors, which gave the city access to the Aegean and Ionian seas. This strategic location allowed Corinth to control the traffic of the eastern and western seas , along a principal trade route of the Roman Empire. Corinth was the fourth largest city of the empire (after Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch), and had a population of nearly half a million.

Corinth was also situated at a cultural crossroads. Residents migrated to this rapidly developing area from every corner of the Mediterranean world, Egyptians, Syrians, Orientals, and Jews who settled there brought a wide variety of cultural influences .

One might well call ancient Corinth a "sin city ." While rather low moral values were held by the general Roman public , Corinth had a reputation for embracing the lowest of the low. Even prior to the time of the apostle Paul, "to live like a Corinthian" was a slang phrase denoting loose, immoral conduct.

Oddly , religion contributed to this atmosphere of moral corruption . Many of the fertility cults that existed in the city included acts of magic and sexual perversion as part of their "worship." Corinth's temple of Aphrodite, the goddess of love, at one time had one thousand priestess prostitutes within its confines .

To this complex city came the Apostle Paul. Arriving around A.D. 52, Paul remained there for about a year and a half, ministering to one of the greatest churches of Jesus Christ. A city at the crossroads, both physically and spiritually, Corinth heard the gospel of Christ through his ministry.

Corinth was rebuilt after earthquakes in 1858 and 1928. The Doric columns of one old temple of Apollo are one of the few reminders of Corinth 's early days left above the ground. Corinth today has a population of about 20,000, It is still an important sea town, with exports of olive oil, silk, and currants, which take their name from the city.

Caravan of Dedanites. These Arabs are descendants of Dedan, the grandson of Abraham mentioned in Genesis 25:3. The Dedanites figured prominently in the trade and commerce of the Ancient Near East.

End of the C's.

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