

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.

T

Taanach [Tanach] ("who humbles thee"), an ancient city in Canaan whose king was conquered by Joshua (Josh. 12:21; 21:25; Judg. 1:27). Its ruins, Tell Ta'annak, are on the southern edge of the Valley of Jezreel about 8 km. (5 mi.) southeast of Megiddo.

Taanath-shiloh ("breaking down a fig tree"), a border town between Manasseh and Ephraim (Josh. 16:6). It is now Khirbet Ta'na 11.3 km. (7 mi.) east-southeast of Shechem.

Tabbath ("celebrated"), a place where the Midianites stayed after Gideon's attack (Judg. 7:22). It is located in the Jordan Valley at Ras Abu Tabat.

Taberah ("burning"), a place three days north of Mount Sinai where Israel was punished for murmuring against God (Num. 11:3; Deut. 9:22).

Tabor ("purity"). [1] A mountain located in the northern part of the Valley of Jezreel (Judg. 4:6, 12, 14; Psa. 89: 12). It is now called Jebel el-Tur and is 8.8 km. (5.5 mi.) southeast of Nazareth. [2] A town of Zebulun given to the Levites (1 Chron. 6:77). Its location is uncertain. It may be the Chisloth-tabor of Joshua 19:12 or Khirbet Dabural, which is on a hill between Tabor and Nazareth. [3] An oak (not a plain as in KJV) in Benjamin (1 Sam. 10:3).

Tadmor [Tadmar] ("bitterness"), a city known to the Greeks and Romans as Palmyra; it facilitated trade with

the East (1 Kings 9: 18; 2 Chron. 8:4). Its ruin is Tadmar in an oasis east-northeast of Damascus about midway between the city and the Euphrates. Some believe the reading in 1 Kings should be Tamar; the Masoretic Hebrew scholars read Tamar in the margin but Tadmor in the text.

Tahath ("fear"), a desert encampment of the Israelites (Num. 33:26-27).

Tahapanes [Tehaphnehes] ("secret temptation"), an Egyptian city on the Pelusiac channel of the Nile (Jer. 2: 16; 43:7-9; 44: 1). It is called Tehaphnehes in Ezekiel 30: 18. It is identified with modern Tell Defneh.

Tahtim-hodshi ("lowlands of Hodshi"), a location between Gilead and Dan-jaan visited by Joab during the census of Israel (2 Sam. 24:6). The location of the site is unknown.

Tanach. *See* Taanach.

Tappuah ("swelling"). [1] A city in the lowlands of Judah (Josh. 15:34). It is probably modern Beit Nettif 6.4 km. (4 mi.) north of Hebron. [2] A border town of Ephraim west of Shechem (Josh. 16:8; 17:7-8). It is probably Sheikh Abu Zarad, about 12.9 km. (8 mi.) south of Shechem. *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Tarah ("wretch"), the twelfth Israelite encampment in the wilderness (Num. 33:27). It was between Tahath and Mithcah.

Taralah ("strength"), a city allotted to the tribe of Benjamin (Josh. 18:27). It was near Irpeel.

Tarshish [Tharshish] ("contemplation"), a city in southern Spain with which the Phoenicians traded (Jer. 10:9; Ezek. 27:12; 1 Kings 10:22). It is believed to be modern Tartessus near Gibraltar.

Tarsus ("winged"), the most prominent city of Cilicia located on the River Cundus in Asia Minor; it was the birthplace of Paul (Acts 9:11).

Tehaphnehes. *See* Tahapanes.

Tekoa [Tekoah] ("that is confirmed"), a town of Judah on the hills near Hebron (2 Sam. 14:2; Jer. 6: 1). It is modern Taku 'ais, a ruined village 9.7 km. (6 mi.) south of Bethlehem.

Tel-abib ("heap of new grain"), a town of Babylonia near the river Chebar where Jewish exiles were placed (Ezek. 3: 15).

Telaim ("lambs"), the place where Saul gathered and numbered his forces before the attack on Amalek (1 Sam. 15:4). It was probably in extreme southern Judah.

Telassar [Thelasar] ("taking away"), a city near Harran and Orfa in western Mesopotamia (2 Kings 19: 12; Isa. 37: 12).

Telem ("their shadow"), a town in extreme southern Judah (Josh. 15:24). *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Tel-harsa [Tel-haresha] ("suspension of the plow"), a Babylonian village used as a grouping point for Jews returning to Palestine (Ezra 2:59; Neh. 7:61).

Temple, the structure in which the Israelites worshiped and offered sacrifices to God. There were three temples: Solomon's, Zerubbabel's, and Herod's.

Tharshish. *See* Tarshish.

Thebez ("muddy"), a place in the district of Neapolis (Judg. 9:50). It was 20.9 km. (13 mi.) southwest of Scythopolis [Beth-shean].

Thelasar. *See* Telassar.

Thessalonica ("victory at sea"), a city situated on the Macedonian coast at the head of the Thermaic Gulf (Acts 17: 1, 11, 13; 27: 2). It is known as Salonika today.

Thimnathah ("a portion"), a city in the allotment of Dan (Josh. 19:43). It was located between Elon and Ekron. Many identify it with Timnath [2].

Three Taverns, a station on the Appian Way near the modern city of Cisterna (Acts 28: 15).

Thyatira ("sacrifice of labor"), a city between Pergamos and Sardis (Acts 16: 14; Rev. 2: 18-29). It was in Lydia in Asia Minor.

Tiberias ("good vision"), a city on the west coast of the Sea of Galilee (Josh. 6: 1; 21: 1).

Tibhath ("extension"), a city of Amam Zobah (1 Chron. 18:8). It is identical with Betah (q.v.).

Timnah ("portion"), a city in Judah between Ekron and Beth-shemesh (Josh. 15:10, 57; 2 Chron. 28: 18). It is now called Tibneh. It is probably identical with Timnath [1]. *See also* "All the People of the Bible."

Timnath ("image"). [1] A border town in Judah (Gen. 38: 12-14). It is probably identical with Timnah. [2] A city in the territory of Dan near Philistia (Judg. 14:1-2,5).

Timnath-heres ("extra portion"), a village in Ephraim (Judg. 2:9). It is identical with Timnath-serah.

Timnath-serah ("image of the sun"), the home and burial place of Joshua (Josh. 19:50; 24:30). It is probably modern Tibnah 19.3 km. (12 mi.) northeast of Lydda. It is identical with Timnath-heres.

Tiphsah ("passage "). [1] A crossing located on the Euphrates River (1 Kings 4:24). It is probably modern Thapsacus. [2] A place mentioned in connection with Tirzah (2 Kings 15:16). It may be the ruined village of Tafisah 10.5 km. (6.5 mi.) southwest of Shechem. Others identify it with Tappuah (q.v.).

Tirzah ("benevolent"), a Canaanite city located north of Jerusalem (Josh. 12:24; 1 Kings 14: 17). It was 48.3 km. (30 mi.) from Jerusalem.

Tob ("good"), an area east of the Jordan between Gilead and the eastern deserts (Judg. 11:3,5).

Tochen ("middle"), a town of Simeon (1 Chron. 4:32), near Rimmon. It is identical with Ether [2].

Togarmah ("all bone"), a country that supplied horses and mules to the Tyrians and soldiers to the army of Gog (Ezek. 27: 14; 38:6). Many identify this land with Armenia.

Tolad. *See* Eltolad.

Tophel ("ruin"), an area north of Bozra, toward the southeast corner of the Dead Sea (Deut. 1:1). It is perhaps Tafileh.

Tophet [Topheth] ("a drum"), once a part of a king's garden in Hinnom; it became a place where people in Jerusalem sacrificed their children (Isa. 30:33; Jer. 19:6, 11-14; 2 Kings 23: 10).

Trachonitis ("strong"), a Roman province south of Damascus and north of Jordan (Luke 3: 1). It is now called al-Seja.

Treasure Cities [Treasure House; Store Cities], designated cities at which the kings of the ancient world kept their treasures and tithes (Exod. 1:11; Ezra 5:17).

Troas ("penetrated"), an important city on the coast of Mysia (Acts 16:8; 2 Tim. 4: 13). It was in northern Asia Minor and is also called Alexandria.

Tirzah(?) Archaeologists believe that Tell el-Farah is the site of ancient Tirzah, a Canaanite city that served as the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel from the time of Jeroboam I to Omri (cf. 1 Kings 15:21 ,33). Omri moved the capital to the nearby city of Samaria. Tell el-Farah is one of the largest tells (mounds) near Samaria, but excavators have not found conclusive proof that the site is indeed that of ancient Tirzah.



Trogyllium ("fruit port"), a rocky projection of the ridge of Mycale and a town (Acts 20:5). They were both located on the western coast of Asia Minor opposite the island of Samos.

Tyre [Tyrus] ("rock"), a city on the central coast of Phoenicia noted for its commercial activity (Josh. 19:29; 2 Sam. 5:11; Jer. 25:22). It is located halfway between Accho and Sidon.

Tyrus. *See Tyre.*

End of the T's.

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Monastery on Mount Tabor. Looking west from the summit of Mount Tabor, one sees the Greek monastery that commemorates Jesus' transfiguration (Matt. 17:1-13). Christians have identified this as the site of the transfiguration since at least the fourth century A.D.