

1.1

Cities and Towns Mentioned in the New Testament

In Judea

Azotus: near the Mediterranean; the ancient Ashod, visited by Philip (Acts 8:40).

Bethany: near Jerusalem, on a slope of the Mount of Olives; the home of Mary, Martha, and Lazarus (John 12:1).

Bethlehem: six miles south of Jerusalem; the birthplace of Jesus (Matt. 2:1).

Emmaus: seven miles south of Jerusalem; the place to which the two disciples were walking when joined by Jesus (Luke 24:13).

Gaza: near the Mediterranean, to which a road led from Jerusalem (Acts 8:26).

Jericho: in the valley of the Jordan, where Jesus restored sight to Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46).

Jerusalem: the Holy City where all the great feasts were held (Luke 2:41).

Joppa: on the Mediterranean; the port of Jerusalem, where Peter saw a vision (Acts 11:5).

In Samaria

Antipatris: east of Shechem; the place to which the guard conveyed Paul by night (Acts 23:31).

Caesarea: on the Mediterranean, where Paul made his defense before Festus and Agrippa (Acts 25–26).

Sychar: in the valley between Ebal and Gerizim; the site of Jacob's well (John 4:5–6).

In Galilee

Bethsaida: a village on the Sea of Galilee; the native place of Peter, Andrew, and Philip (John 1:44).

Cana: a village four or five miles northeast of Nazareth, where Jesus performed his first miracle (John 2:11).

Capernaum: a city on the northwestern shore of the Sea of Galilee, where Jesus lived and performed many miracles (Matt. 4:13).

Chorazin: a city on the northern shore of the Sea of Galilee, against which Jesus pronounced woes (Matt. 11:21).

Magdala: a village on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, visited by Jesus (Matt. 15:39).

Nain: a village on a hill southeast of Nazareth, where Jesus raised to life the widow's son (Luke 7:11–12).

Nazareth: a town among the hills, about midway between the Sea of Galilee and the Mediterranean; celebrated as the place where Jesus was brought up (Luke 4:16).

Ptolemais: on the Mediterranean, north of Mount Carmel, where Paul landed on his way to Jerusalem (Acts 21:7).

Tiberias: a city on the western shore of the Sea of Galilee, visited by Jesus (John 6:1).

In Perea

Bethabara: a place east of the Jordan, nearly opposite Jericho, where John baptized (John 1:28).

Machaeus: east of the Dead Sea; the place where John the Baptist was imprisoned and beheaded; not named in the Bible.

Decapolis

Bethsaida: on the northeastern shore of the Sea of Galilee; the place where Jesus fed the five thousand (Luke 9:10–17).

Gadara: a city south of the Sea of Galilee that gave its name to the district, “the country of the Gadarenes” (Mark 5:1).

Gergesa: a little village east of the Sea of Galilee; the place near which the demoniacs were cured and the swine drowned (Matt. 8:28–34).

In Phoenicia

Sidon: a city on the Mediterranean, about twenty miles north of Tyre, in a region once visited by Jesus (Mark 7:24).

Tyre: the celebrated commercial city of antiquity, on the Mediterranean; on “the coasts” of which Jesus cured the daughter of the Syro-Phoenician woman (Matt. 15:21–28).

In Syria

Antioch: on the river Orontes, seventeen miles from the Mediterranean, between the Tarsus and Lebanon ranges of mountains; the seat of the first missionary church (Acts 11:19–30).

Damascus: on a fertile plain, watered by the Abana and Pharpar, east of the Anti-Libanus mountains; the place of the apostle Paul’s conversion (Acts 9:1–25).

In Asia Minor

Antioch: a city in Pisidia, east of Ephesus, visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:14).

Derbe: a town in Lycaonia, visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 16:1).

Ephesus: a celebrated city one mile from the Aegean Sea, where Paul preached for a long time, (Acts 19); one of the seven churches of Asia (Rev. 2:1).

Iconium: sixty miles east of Antioch, where Paul and Barnabas preached (Acts 14:1–5).

Laodicea: the capital of Phrygia, and the seat of one of the churches to which a message was sent by John (Rev. 3:14).

Lystra: not far from Derbe, also visited by Paul and Barnabas and where the two missionaries were thought to be gods (Acts 14:8–12); the home of Timothy (Acts 16:1).

Miletus: the port of Ephesus, where Paul delivered a farewell address (Acts 20:17–38).

Myra: an important town of Lycia, where Paul changed ships on his journey to Rome (Acts 27:5).

Patara: a seaport of Lycia, where Paul took ship for Phoenicia (Acts 21:1).

Perga: a city of Pamphylia, visited by Paul and Barnabas, and where Mark left them (Acts 13:13).

Pergamum: a city of Mysia; the site of one of the seven churches of Asia (Rev. 2:12).

Philadelphia: a town on the borders of Lydia; the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia (Rev. 3:7).

Sardis: an important city of Lydia; the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia (Rev. 3:1).

Smyrna: on the Aegean Sea, forty miles north of Ephesus; the seat of one of the seven churches in Asia (Rev. 2:8).

Tarsus: a city of Cilicia; the birthplace of the apostle Paul (Acts 9:11).

Thyatira: a city of Lydia; the seat of one of the seven churches of Asia (Rev. 2:18).

Troas: the ancient Troy, on the Aegean Sea, where Paul in a vision received the call to Macedonia (Acts 16:8–10).

In Macedonia

Amphipolis: thirty-three miles from Philippi and three miles from the Aegean Sea; visited by Paul (Acts 17:1).

Apollonia: a city thirty miles from Amphipolis, where Paul remained one day (Acts 17:1).

Berea: a small city on the eastern side of Mount Olympus, where Paul preached and where the people examined the Scriptures to see if his preaching was true (Acts 17:10–13).

Philippi: a flourishing city nine miles from the Aegean Sea, celebrated as the first foothold of the gospel in Europe (Acts 16:12–40).

Thessalonica: at the head of the Thermaic Gulf; an important commercial center, and the scene of Paul's labor (Acts 17:1–9).

Greece

Athens: one of the most celebrated cities of the world, situated five miles northeast of the Saronic Gulf, a part of the Aegean Sea; the seat of Grecian learning, and the place where Paul delivered one of his most famous discourses (Acts 17:15–34).

Corinth: an important city forty miles west of Athens, where Paul preached, and the seat of one of the leading churches (Acts 18:1–18).

In the Isles of the Sea

Fair Havens: a harbor in the island of Crete; a place where the ship on which Paul was sailing anchored (Acts 27:8).

Mitylene: on the island of Lesbos, in the Aegean Sea, where Paul's ship anchored for a night (Acts 20:14).

Paphos: on the western shore of Cyprus; visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:6).

Salamis: on the eastern shore of Cyprus; visited by Paul and Barnabas (Acts 13:5).

Syracuse: a celebrated city on the eastern shore of Sicily, where Paul stopped on his journey to Rome (Acts 28:12).

Italy

Appii Forum: a village on the Appian Way, forty-three miles from Rome, where Christians met Paul (Acts 28:15).

Puteoli: the leading port of Italy, where Paul disembarked (Acts 28:13).

Rhegium: a city on the southern extremity of Italy, where the ship in which Paul was journeying touched (Acts 28:13).

Rome: the great city of Italy, the capital of the Roman Empire, where Paul was taken for trial before Caesar, (Acts 28:16), and where he was afterward put to death.

Three Taverns: a place eleven miles from Rome, where another band of Christians met Paul (Acts 28:15).