

I'm not a robot

































A list of ancient biblical names of people groups and places, territories or countries with their current names or regions. Have you ever read the names of people groups or of territories or of places in the Bible and wanted to know where they were located, today? There are many places mentioned in the Bible that we cannot find on a map, today. The names of these places have changed. Some still look or sound a little like their ancient names while others don't look or sound anything like the original names.Below is an extensive list of people groups in the ancient middle east with their current names. Connect the Ancient Bible names and territories to Modern names and territories.Following that is a list of ancient cities and where they are located. Feel free to print these tables and use as needed. Print Friendly Page: The Ancient Country or People The Current Name or Region Abimael, Obal, Sheleph and Uzal Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and some of Iraq and Jordan Northern Israel and Southern Lebanon Ethiopia and some of Sudan, Somalia and Yemen (and possibly more of northern Africa) Northwestern Jordan and a small part of Israel Dedan, Ophir, Jobab and Sheba Ukraine (some suggest Germany) Western Saudi Arabia and Southern Jordan Part of south western Turkey and lower plateau of western Israel by the Mediterranean Sea Phut/Put (a bow) the third name in the list of the sons of Ham (Ge 10:6; 1Ch 1:8), elsewhere applied to an African country or people. The few mentions of Phut in the Bible clearly indicate a country or people of Africa, and, it must be added, probably not far from Egypt (Isa 66:19; Jer 46:9; Eze 27:10; 30:5; 38:5; Na 3:9). Some identify it with Libya, in the northern part of Africa near the Mediterranean Sea; others with Nubia, south of Egypt; Libya and some of Egypt and North Africa Parts of Turkey, Turkomen, Turkestan and Armenia Carthage (or possibly Great Britain) Turkey (or possibly Tobolosk) Southeastern Turkey (Coastal) Northwest Syria (Coastal) - present day "Hatay" Athens, Berea, Corinth, Philippi and Thessalonica Ephesus, Pergamum and Smyrna Iraq - Ancient Babel and present day "Babylon" Western Lebanon (Coastal) Sources: Christian Classics Ethereal Library, "Creation and the Second Coming" by Henry M. Morris, "World Atlas" by Rand McNally, "The Atlas of Bible Lands" by Harry Thomas Frank, "The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia" by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, "The Magog Invasion" by Chuck Missler, "The New Open Bible" by Nelson Publishing, The Strong's Concordance, andwww.worldatlas.com/aatlas/world.htm. (This document may be freely copied in its entirety and used in your Bible studies.) Put is one of the sons of Ham, and a grandson of Noah. The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan. Genesis 10:6 NASB Put is a land or people from among whom came a portion of the mercenary troops of Egypt. It is believed with certainty to be in northern Africa. Based on various evidences, it is assumed to refer to Libyans and Libya, but this is not certain. Go up, you horses, and drive madly, you chariots,That the mighty men may march forward:Ethiopia and Put, that handle the shield,And the Lydians, that handle and bend the bow. Jeremiah 46:9 NASB Note: Jeremiah 46:9 KJV and NKJV say Libyans, but other translations more correctly say Put, which is the actual Hebrew word used in Scripture (Jeremiah 46:9 ESV; Jeremiah 46:9 NIV). Likewise, Ezekiel 30:5 KJV and NKJV say Libya, whereas modern translations say Put (Ezekiel 38:5 NASB; Ezek. 38:5 ESV; Ezek. 38:5 NIV). The word Libya does not exist in the Old Testament original texts. However, it does appear in the New Testament. The Greek word is transliteration: Libu meaning: the west bank of the Nile, Libya (Acts 2:10 NASB). The King James Version and others say Put in Nahum 3:9. Ethiopia and Egypt were her strength, and it was infinite;Put and Lubim were thy helpers. Nahum 3:9 KJV Compare: Nahum 3:9 NKJV and Nah. 3:9 NASB Persia and Lud and Put were in your army, your men of war. They hung shield and helmet in you; they set forth your splendor. Ezekiel 27:10 NASB The ancient Jewish historian Flavius Josephus wrote, Phut also was the founder of Libya, and called the inhabitants Phutites (Phoutes), from himself: there is also a river in the country of Moors which bears that name; whence it is that we may see the greatest part of the Grecian historiographers mention that river and the adjoining country by the appellation of Phut (Phoute): but the name it has now has been by change given it from one of the sons of Mezraim [Mizraim], who was called Lybyos. Josephus. Antiquities of the Jews, book 1-6/2 Ancient geographer Claudius Ptolemy of Egypt (circa 100-170 AD) mentions a city called Putea in Libya (iv.3.39). For most of the last two thousand years, the Bible has been virtually the only history book used in Western civilization, writes Isaac Asimov in his Guide to the Bible. Even today, it remains the most popular, and its view of ancient history is still more widely and commonly known than is that of any other. As a result, millions of people today know of Nebuchadnezzar, and have never heard of Pericles, simply because Nebuchadnezzar is mentioned prominently in the Bible and Pericles is never mentioned at all. That same disproportionate recognition is accorded to minor Egyptian pharaohs like Shishak and Necho, people whose very existence is doubtful like Nimrod and the Queen of Sheba, and small towns in Canaan, such as Shechem and Bethel.Asimov notes that only that is known about such places as happens to be mentioned in the Bible. Ecbatana, the capital of the Median Empire, is remembered in connection with the story of Tobit, but its earlier and later history are dim indeed to most people, who might be surprised to know that it still exists today as a large provincial capital in the modern nation of Iran. In the video from Hochelaga above, we learn that Iran, then called Persia, is celebrated in the Bible for ending the Jewish exile and returning Israel to its homeland. The Book of Usaiah gives a special shout-out to its King, Cyrus the Great: he is given the title anointed one, or messiah. Though Persia has played a huge role in the history of the region, and at a time was one of the largest empires of its day, its just one of the surprisingly many lands to receive Biblical acknowledgement. As Hochelaga creator Tommy Trelawny makes clear, when the Bible was written, the countries as we know them today didnt even exist. But though the concept of the modern nation-state hadnt yet come into being, the places that would give rise to a fair few of the nation-states in the twenty-first century certainly had: shout-out to Egypt, Lebanon, Israel, Persia, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, and Spain, that still exist today, or at least go by the names that appear in the Bible.You may notice, Trelawny adds, that many of these exotic lands are mentioned in the story of King Solomons temple, and how precious raw materials were imported from faraway places, from the strongest Lebanese cedars to the finest Indian ivories. It hardly matters whether King Solomon was even real; we know these geographical regions exist today, and that Biblical writers seemed to know of them as well. As depicted in the Bible or other sources, the ancient world can seem scarcely recognizable to us. But if we make the necessary adjustments to our perspective, we can see a process of globalization not dissimilar to what we see in our own societies whose fascination with distant lands and expensive luxuries seems hardly to have diminished over the millennia.Related content:Literary Critic Northrop Frye Teaches The Bible and English Literature: All 25 Lectures Free OnlineChristianity Through Its Scriptures: A Free Course from Harvard UniversityIntroduction to the Old Testament: A Free Yale CourseIntroduction to New Testament History and Literature: A Free Yale CourseAncient Israel: A Free Course from NYUIsaac Asimovs Guide to the Bible: A Witty, Erudite Atheists Guide to the Worlds Most Famous BookBased in Seoul,Colin Marshallwrites and broadcasts on cities, language, and culture. His projects include the Substack newsletterBooks on Cities, the bookThe Stateless City: a Walk through 21st-Century Los Angelesand the video seriesThe City in Cinema. Follow him on Twitter at@colinmarshallor onFacebook. Resources Encyclopedia of The Bible P Put PUT pt ( ; LXX , , variation of ). KJV PHUT, ft (Gen 10:6; Ezek 27:10), PUL, pl (Isa 66:19), LIBYANS, lb enz (Jer 46:9; Ezek 30:5). 1. In the ethnographical sections of Genesis and 1 Chronicles, the third son of Ham, the only one with no descendants named (Gen 10:6; 1 Chron 1:8), Josephus says (Jos. Antiq. I. vi. 2) he was the founder of Libya whose inhabitants were called Putites.2. As a geographical area, its identity is disputed. Isalah placed Put between Tarshish and Lud as nations that will one day hear of the glory of God (Isa 66:19). Jeremiah listed Put between Ethiopia and Lud as nations whose warriors would be used in the conquest of Egypt by Nebuchadrezzar (Jer 46:9). He described them as men who handle the shield. Ezekiel says that the armies of Persia, Lud, and Put were once numbered among the armies of Tyre and contributed to her splendor (Ezek 27:10). She is included with Egypt, Ethiopia, Lud, Arabia, and Libya (Cub) as nations that shall fall by the sword (30:5). She is included with Cog, Persia, and Cush as objects of Gods wrath (38:5). She is associated with Ethiopia, Egypt, and Libya by the prophet Nahum (Nah 3:9). None of these passages yields sufficient information to locate Put with certainty, but the linking with African countries makes it certain that Put was also located in the same area.Put has been identified most often with Libya. The Pers. inscr. of Naqsh-i-Rustam mentions Puty (a land generally identified with Libya) as being among the tributary countries. A fragmentary text that records the invasion of Egypt by Nebuchadrezzar in his thirty-seventh year says he did battle with Amasis and penetrated Egypt as far as Puu-laman.Attempts have been made to identify Put with Punt (of the Egypt. inscrs.) in E Africa (Somalia), but in the absence of more certain evidence, Libya appears to be the more likely choice.Bibliography G. A. Cameron, Darius, Egypt, and the Lands beyond the Sea, JNES, II (1943), 308; J. B. Pritchard, ed., ANET (1955), 308; M. Dods, Genesis (1956), 47; D. J. Wiseman, Chronicles of Chaldaean Kings (1956), 30, 94; E. A. Speiser, Genesis, Anchor Bible (1964), 66. Have you ever wondered about the vast array of countries mentioned in the Bible? From Egypt to Assyria, and from Israel to Babylon, the Bible takes us on a geographical journey through ancient lands. In this blog post, we will explore a comprehensive map of the countries mentioned in the Bible, providing you with a valuable resource to deepen your understanding of biblical narratives. Whether you are a student of history, a curious reader, or someone seeking to enhance your knowledge of the Bible, this map will serve as a beneficial tool to visualize the locations where significant biblical events took place. Join us as we embark on this enlightening journey through the ancient world!The Biblical World: Exploring the Map of Countries Referenced in the BibleMap of Countries Mentioned in the BibleThe Bible is not just a religious text; it also provides historical and geographical information about various regions and nations. Many countries mentioned in the Bible played significant roles in biblical stories, and understanding their locations can enhance our understanding of the context in which those events occurred. Here is a detailed and extensive content on the map of countries mentioned in the Bible.1. Israel: Israel is at the heart of biblical history, and much of the Bibles narrative takes place within its borders. The land of Israel was promised to the descendants of Abraham, and it includes regions such as Judea, Samaria, Galilee, and Jerusalem.2. Egypt: Egypt has a prominent presence in the Bible. It was where the Israelites were enslaved before their exodus, and several biblical figures, such as Moses and Joseph, spent significant periods of their lives in Egypt. The Nile River and the cities of Cairo and Alexandria are notable locations.3. Babylon: Babylon, located in modern-day Iraq, was a powerful empire during biblical times. It played a crucial role in the exile of the Israelites and the destruction of Jerusalem. The Hanging Gardens and the Tower of Babel are famous landmarks associated with Babylon.4. Assyria: Assyria was an ancient kingdom centered in what is now northern Iraq, northeastern Syria, and southeastern Turkey. It conquered the northern kingdom of Israel and scattered the ten tribes. The city of Nineveh, known for its wickedness and the prophet Jonahs story, was the capital of Assyria.5. Persia: Persia, present-day Iran, was an influential empire during the biblical era. It conquered Babylon and allowed the Jews to return to their homeland and rebuild the temple in Jerusalem. Notable figures such as Cyrus the Great and Queen Esther were associated with Persia.6. Greece: Greece, particularly during the Hellenistic period, had a significant impact on the biblical world. Alexander the Greats conquests brought Greek culture and language to many regions mentioned in the Bible. Places like Athens and Corinth are well-known Greek cities.7. Rome: The Roman Empire was dominant during the time of Jesus and the early Christian church. The Roman province of Judea, where Jesus ministry took place, and Pontius Pilate, a Roman governor, presided over his trial. Rome itself is renowned for its historical landmarks, including the Colosseum and the Vatican.8. Phoenicia: Phoenicia was an ancient civilization located along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea, in present-day Lebanon and parts of Syria and Israel. It was known for its maritime skills and trade networks. Cities such as Tyre and Sidon were influential Phoenician centers.9. Moab: Moab was a territory east of the Jordan River, present-day central Jordan. It was often in conflict with the Israelites and was mentioned in several biblical stories, including the story of Ruth. The city of Petra, renowned for its rock-cut architecture, was part of the Moabite region.10. Edom: Edom was a kingdom southeast of Israel, primarily located in present-day southern Jordan. The biblical figure Esau was associated with Edom, and it frequently clashed with the Israelites. The ancient city of Petra also had connections to Edom.These are just a few examples of the countries mentioned in the Bible. Exploring the map of biblical lands provides a visual understanding of the geographical context of biblical events and can deepen our appreciation for the stories and teachings within the Bible.Which countries are mentioned in the Bible?The Bible mentions several countries throughout its texts. Some of the countries mentioned include Egypt, Israel, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome, among others. Which countries are specifically mentioned in the Old Testament?The Old Testament specifically mentions several countries, including Egypt, Israel, Babylon, Assyria, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Philistia, and Persia. Are there any countries mentioned in the New Testament that are not mentioned in the Old Testament?Yes, there are countries mentioned in the New Testament that are not mentioned in the Old Testament. Places in the Bible Today: Translated NamesLibya, Libyans, Phut, Pul, PutTypesregion or settlement Geo Data KML (for Google Earth) GeoJSON (for GIS applications) another name for Libya (ancient): 65% confidenceLibyaanother name for Punt (ancient): less than 10% confidenceCyreneanother name for Cyrene (ancient): less than 10% confidenceCyrene Isa 66:19Jer 46:9Ezek 27:10, 30:5, 38:5Nah 3:9 SourceIdentifierLogos FactbookPut (nation)OpenBible.info (2007)Put, PutOpenBible.info40520f (Put)ITIPRPut@isa.66.19UBS Names Databaset ID 1532Wikidata0946939 Anchor Yale Bible Dictionary (1992)Baker Illustrated Bible Dictionary (2013): PutBaly, Atlas of the Biblical World (1971): PutCarta Bible Atlas, 5th Edition (2011)Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible (2000)Expositors Bible Commentary (1984): Jer 46:7-9; Jer 46:7-9; Ezek 38-41Grollenberg, Atlas of the Bible (1957): PutHarperCollins Bible Dictionary (2011)HarperCollins Concise Atlas of the Bible (1991)Hartley, Genesis (2000): 10:6 noteHolman Illustrated Bible Dictionary (2003): PutInternational Standard Bible Encyclopedia (1979): PutVP Old Testament Bible Background Commentary (2000): Isa 66:19; Ezek 27:10; Nah 3:9Lexham Bible Dictionary (2016): Put, NationNelsons Illustrated Bible Dictionary (2014): PutNew Bible Dictionary (1996)New Interpreters Bible Dictionary (2009)Oxford Bible Atlas, Fourth Edition (2007)Revised Expositors Bible Commentary (2012): Nah 3:9Tyndale Bible Dictionary (2001): Put (Place)Wycliffe Bible Encyclopedia (1975): PhutZondervan Atlas of the Bible (2010)Zondervan Encyclopedia of the Bible (2010)Zondervan Illustrated Bible Backgrounds Commentary (2009): Jer 46:9; Nah 3:9; Nah 3:9Zondervan Pictorial Bible Atlas (1972): page 46 This chart indicates how confidence in the identifications is changing over time. Each dot (connected by a dotted line) reflects the confidence of an identification over the preceding ten years (e.g., the 2009 dot reflects scholarship from 2000 to 2009), and the corresponding solid line reflects a best-fit line for the identification. Confidences that cluster near or below 0% indicate low confidence. Because of the small dataset, it's best to use this chart for general trends; if one identification is trending much higher than the others (in this case, another name for Libya), then you can probably have higher confidence in the identification. This chart only reflects the sources I consulted (listed above), not an exhaustive review of the literature. Places with Similar Names Thumbnail Image Credits , Abukar Musa, joepvrekAbout This page attempts to identify all the possible locations where this biblical place could be. The confidence levels add up to less than 100%, indicating that the modern location is uncertain. It's best to think about the confidences in relative rather than absolute terms. Often they reflect different schools of thought, each confident in their identifications. The next nation after Sudan in Ezekiel's list is Put, or as some versions correctly translate it,Libya(Ezekiel 38:5). Libya is the translation of the original Hebrew word, Put. Ancient Put was the land just to the west of Egypt.Both Gesenius (Gesenius,Gesenius' Hebrew-Chaldee Lexicon) and Brown (Francis Brown,The New Brown-Driver-Briggs-Gesenius Hebrew and English Lexicon) identifyPutasLibya. The first settlement of Put was called Libya by the ancient historians Josephus and Pliny. The Greek translation of the Hebrew Old Testament, called theSeptuagint, translates Put as Libya in about 165 BC. Biblically, Put (or Putt) is the region west of Egypt. This is the nation offLibya. Most modern scholars agree with this interpretation. Either way, we have another entirely Islamic region or nation.Put was the 3rd son of Ham [Genesis 10:6]. The descendants of Put migrated to the land west of Egypt and became the source of the North African Arab nations, such as Libya, Algeria, Tunisia and Morocco. Thus, Shoebat includes these other 3 Muslim nations in North Africa, along with Libya as Russia's ally, Put. Libya's current leader, Muammar Qaddafi, took control in 1969. Ever since that time, Libya has been an international rogue state and sponsor of international terror. While some other Muslim nations offer at least token efforts toward resolving the Middle East crisis, Libya refuses to recognise Israel's right even to exist.Iran, Libya and Sudan, three of Israel's most ardent opponents, are also listed by the U.S. government as states that support terrorism. Many of these nations are either forming or strengthening their ties as these words are being written. Again we see that all the pieces are in place for the Ezekiel 38 Invasion of Israel. Topical EncyclopediaIntroduction: Phut, also spelled Put, is a biblical figure and region mentioned in the Old Testament. It is traditionally associated with one of the descendants of Noah through his son Ham. Phut is often linked with the peoples and regions of North Africa, particularly Libya. The name appears in genealogical and prophetic contexts, providing insight into the ancient world and its peoples.Genealogy: Phut is listed as one of the sons of Ham in the Table of Nations, which outlines the descendants of Noah's sons after the Flood. In Genesis 10:6 , it states: "The sons of Ham: Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan." This genealogical record places Phut among the foundational ancestors of various African and Near Eastern peoples.Geographical and Historical Context: Phut is often associated with the region of ancient Libya, located in North Africa. This identification is supported by historical and biblical references that connect Phut with the Libyan people. The ancient Libyans were known for their interactions with Egypt and other Mediterranean cultures, often serving as mercenaries or allies in military campaigns.Biblical References: Phut is mentioned in several prophetic passages, often in the context of military alliances and judgments against nations. In Ezekiel 27:10 , Phut is noted for its warriors: "Men of Persia, Lud, and Put served as warriors in your army; they hung their shields and helmets in you, bestowing splendor on you." This passage highlights Phut's reputation for providing skilled soldiers.In Ezekiel 30:5 , Phut is included in a prophecy against Egypt and its allies: "Cush and Put, Lud and all the mixed peoples, and Libya and the men of the covenant land will fall by the sword along with Egypt." This indicates Phut's political and military alliances with Egypt and other regional powers.Cultural and Theological Significance: Phut's inclusion in the Table of Nations underscores the biblical theme of the unity and diversity of humanity, tracing all peoples back to a common ancestry in Noah. The references to Phut in prophetic literature serve as reminders of God's sovereignty over nations and His ability to execute judgment according to His divine plan.Conclusion: While Phut is not a central figure in biblical narratives, its mention provides valuable insights into the ancient world and the interconnectedness of various peoples and regions. The biblical portrayal of Phut reflects the broader themes of genealogy, prophecy, and divine sovereignty that permeate the Scriptures.Easton's Bible Dictionary(1.) One of the sons of Ham (Genesis 10:6).(2.) A land or people from among whom came a portion of the mercenary troops of Egypt. Jeremiah 46:9 (A.V., "Libyans," but correctly, R.V., "Put"); Ezek. 27:10; 30:5 (A.V., "Libya," R.V., "Put"); 38:5; Nahum 3:9. Phut is placed between Egypt and Canaan in Genesis 10:6, and elsewhere we find the people of Phut described as mercenaries in the armies of Egypt and Tyre (Jeremiah 46:9; Ezek. 30:5; 27:10). In a fragment of the annals of Nebuchadrezzar which records his invasion of Egypt, reference is made to "Phut of the Ionians." International Standard Bible EncyclopediaPHUTPut (put)See PUT.Strong's Hebrew316. Put -- a son of Ham, also his desc. and their land. . . Put, Put. Of foreign origin, Put, a son of Ham, also the name of his descendants or their region, and of a Persian tribe -- Phut, Put. 6315, 6316. .../hebrew/6316.htm - 6kLibraryHow Every Nation was Denominated from their First Inhabitants. ... Phut also was the founder of Libya, and called the inhabitants Phutites, from himself: there is also a river in the country of Moors which bears that name. .../.../josephus/the antiquities of the jews/chapter 6 how every nation.htmJewish Chronology Continued. ... among Ham's children are: Canaan, [1071] from whom came the Canaanites; Mizraim, from whom the Egyptians; Cush, from whom the Ethiopians; and Phut, from whom ... /.../the refutation of all heresies/chapter xxvii jewish chronology continued.html[Endnotes] ... will illustrate this statement: ". SHEM. " HAM. Elam.Asshur.Arphaxad,Lud.Aram,"Cush,Mizraim,Put.Canaan,Salah,Uz,"Seba,Ludim ... //christianbookshelf.org/killen/the ancient church/endnotes.htmPsalm LXXII. ... [3212] Psalm 108:5. [3213] Genesis 3:19. [3214] [It must be borne in mind that the Hindoos as well as the sons of Phut were so called.--C.]. [3215] Oxf. mss. ... /.../augustine/exposition on the book of psalms/psalm lxxii.htmAn Exposition on the First Ten Chapters of Genesis, and Part of ... The Works of John Bunyan Volumes 1-3.