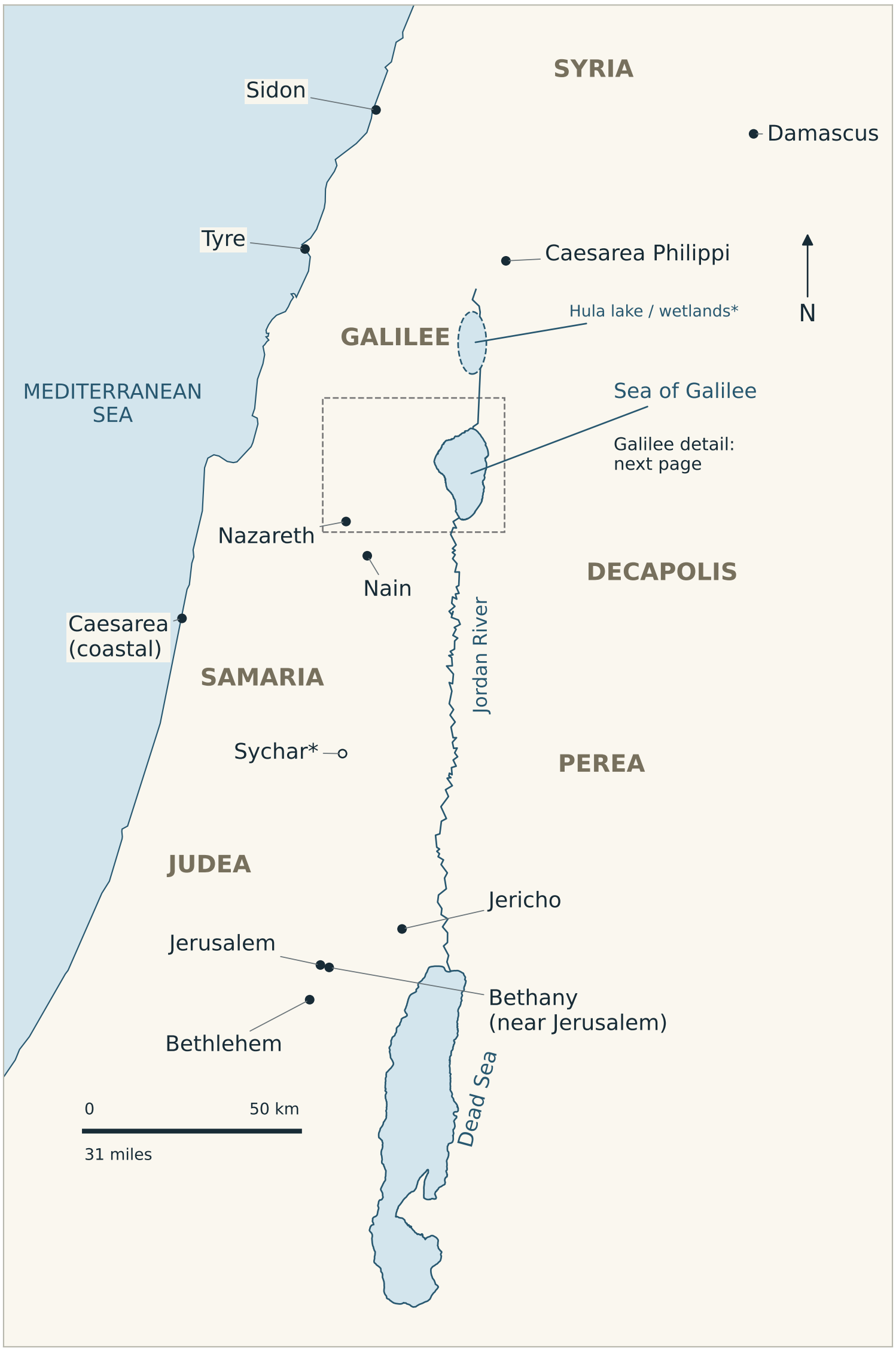
THE LAND OF JESUS' MINISTRY

About AD 30 | Overview and northern context

SIMPLE REFERENCE

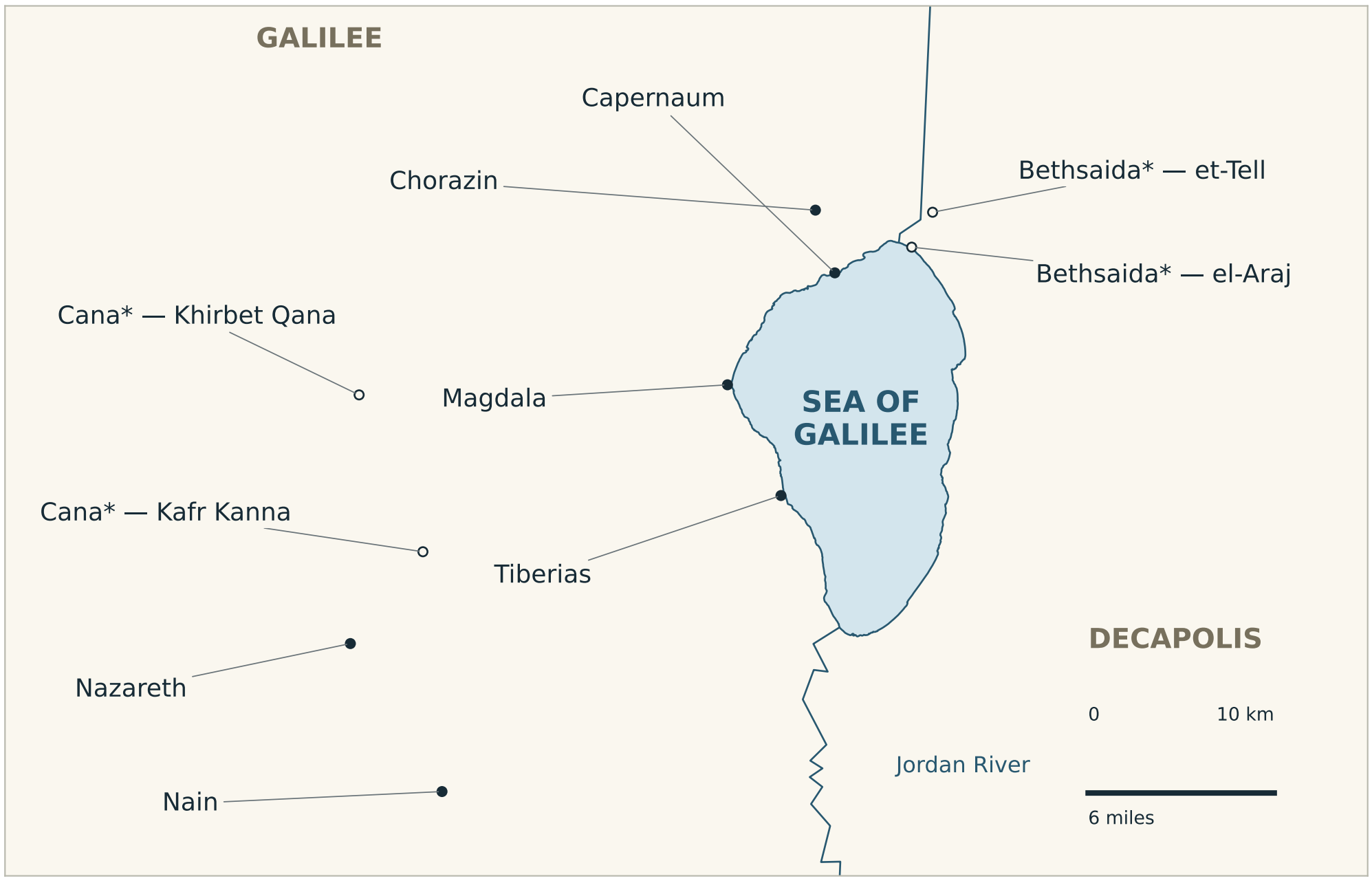


● Site reference ○ Disputed identification * Hula outline is schematic
Region names indicate general areas, not surveyed boundaries.
Geographic coast; generalized lake outlines. Exact AD 30 shorelines remain unverified.

THE LAND OF JESUS’ MINISTRY

Galilee detail | Towns and two disputed identifications

SIMPLE REFERENCE



Cana: two principal candidates are shown; neither is presented as certain.
Bethsaida: both et-Tell and el-Araj are shown, without choosing a winner.
Open circles indicate disputed identifications, not uncertainty that the towns existed.

This enlargement separates labels that would crowd the overview.
Magdala is included as historical context for Mary Magdalene;
it should not be treated as an unquestioned identification of Magadan.

THE LAND OF JESUS' MINISTRY

About AD 30 | Overview and northern context

TERRAIN COMPANION



● Site reference ○ Disputed identification * Hula outline is schematic
Region names indicate general areas, not surveyed boundaries.
Geographic coast; generalized lake outlines. Exact AD 30 shorelines remain unverified.

THE LAND OF JESUS’ MINISTRY

Galilee detail | Towns and two disputed identifications

TERRAIN COMPANION



Cana: two principal candidates are shown; neither is presented as certain.
Bethsaida: both et-Tell and el-Araj are shown, without choosing a winner.
Open circles indicate disputed identifications, not uncertainty that the towns existed.

This enlargement separates labels that would crowd the overview.
Magdala is included as historical context for Mary Magdalene;
it should not be treated as an unquestioned identification of Magadan.

THE LAND OF JESUS’ MINISTRY

What changed and what the maps mean

SIMPLE REFERENCE

Two matching map styles

Pages 1–2 are the simple reference maps. Pages 3–4 use the same town coordinates, labels, scales, and geographic frame with shaded relief. Earth tones give the terrain version a historical-atlas appearance; they do not claim to reconstruct first-century vegetation.

A stronger geographic foundation

The schematic Mediterranean coast has been replaced with Natural Earth coastline data. The terrain companion uses measured modern elevation data to depict major hills, ridges, and valleys. Shading is exaggerated for readability. Modern roads, borders, and urban areas are omitted.

A historical correction: Hula

A schematic Hula lake / wetland symbol has been added north of the Sea of Galilee. Modern drainage in the 1950s substantially changed this area. The dashed symbol indicates a historical landscape feature, not a verified AD 30 shoreline. Its exact ancient shape requires further research.

What remains approximate

The Mediterranean coast is a modern geographic baseline; ancient harbor works and local shoreline changes are not reconstructed. Sea of Galilee and Dead Sea outlines remain generalized. Modern elevation data do not recover ancient ground levels at individual sites. Region labels indicate broad areas without claiming precise political boundaries.

Places handled with care

Cana and Bethsaida retain two competing candidates. Sychar is marked at the proposed Askar site. Jericho uses the New Testament / Herodian locality rather than Tell es-Sultan. Bethany is the village near Jerusalem. Magdala is not equated with Magadan. Damascus and coastal Caesarea provide Acts context; their inclusion does not imply a visit by Jesus.

The next historical layer

Before publication: compare with a scholarly first-century atlas; refine lake levels and Hula; then research selected roads, harbors, and settlement footprints. Add town architecture and vegetation only where the evidence supports them. A separate Jerusalem map will need its own archaeological base. These are review maps, not finished reconstructions.

THE LAND OF JESUS’ MINISTRY

Source record and Scripture anchors

SIMPLE REFERENCE

Town positions and lake / river geometry

OpenBible.info, Bible Geocoding (CC BY 4.0). Jordan River geometry credits OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL). Coordinates reused without moving sites to improve appearance; leader lines connect displaced labels.
https://www.openbible.info/geo/
https://github.com/openbibleinfo/Bible-Geocoding-Data

Coastline and relief

Natural Earth 1:10 million coastline, public domain.
https://www.naturalearthdata.com/downloads/10m-physical-vectors/10m-coastline/
Terrain Tiles, accessed November 8, 2026, from AWS Open Data; Mapzen / Tilezen. SRTM and GMTED2010 data courtesy of the U.S. Geological Survey; global ETOPO1 data: NOAA. Cropped, resampled, recolored, and hillshaded for this map.
https://registry.opendata.aws/terrain-tiles/
https://github.com/tilezen/joerd/blob/master/docs/attribution.md

Historical and archaeological checks

BiblePlaces.com: Cana and Bethsaida competing site identifications.
https://www.bibleplaces.com/cana/
https://www.bibleplaces.com/bethsaida/
Bar-Ilan University: Draining Israel’s Hula Valley (2021).
https://www.biu.ac.il/en/article/9627
Scientific Reports (2022): Using archaeological data for the understanding of Late-Holocene Sea of Galilee’s level fluctuations. Lake levels vary; no single precise AD 30 level is asserted here.
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-09768-8

Scripture anchors

Nazareth: Luke 4:16 • Cana: John 2:1–11 • Capernaum: Matthew 4:13
Bethsaida / Chorazin: Matthew 11:21 • Tiberias: John 6:23
Nain: Luke 7:11 • Sychar: John 4:5 • Jericho: Luke 19:1
Bethlehem: Matthew 2:1 • Bethany: John 11:1, 18
Caesarea Philippi: Matthew 16:13 • Decapolis: Mark 5:20; 7:31
Tyre / Sidon: Mark 7:24, 31 • Damascus: Acts 9:1–19
Coastal Caesarea: Acts 10:1 • Jerusalem: Luke 19:28–48