

**Welcome to: -
Bible House of Grace.**



God, through His Son Jesus, provides eternal grace for our failures and human limitations

UUU

Map Locations
And
People of the Bible.
2017

The Bible not only reveals God's eternal plans purposes and promises
But also shows how you can know God for yourself

Teach it, don't demand it

Although I believe my aim is pure and God's will perfect this document is still the product of a human man. As to such I neither claim special knowledge or perfect understanding.

If you think items presented on this site to be in error, please let me know and I will gladly reconsider the content

Ucal

Ucal is the name of one of two men to whom Agur addresses his proverbs. (Proverbs 30:1).

Ulai

The meaning of Ulai is uncertain, it refers to a river that Daniel mentions twice (Daniel 8:2, 16) which ran through the province of Elam and flowed through Susa.

Uphaz

The meaning of Uphaz is unknown it is a word used of the famous gold-producing region mentioned in (Jer. 10:9) and (Dan. 10:5). Its location is still unknown some feel that Ophir or and fine gold should be read instead.

Upper Pool

Upper and lower pools: refers to a pool used as a reservoir for, the purpose of supplying water to the city or to different areas outside of the city for the supply of water to the inhabitants of the city and to water the fields and supply drinking water for livestock. During times of drought it was common for walls of hewn stones laid in cement to be built around the borders of the pool so it could hold more water. The same would be done with man-made pools sometimes with steps at the corners by which people could descend into it.

These pools would be filled in the rainy seasons by the rain and by the waters which flowed from the higher ground round-about. From these upper pools, water would be channelled by drains and conduits into lower pools within the walls of a city to supply drinking water and water for washing clothes during a drought or a siege.

Water channels that ran outside the city walls through the fields were often alongside a main highway. In times of peace and when there was no shortage of rain these channels would be used for washing clothes prior to drying and bleaching them. This, is why these fields would be commonly referred to as a washers' field. During a siege, it was common practise for the enemy invading the city to dam the water channels leading into a city so that the inhabitants of the city would eventually be parched with water and die of thirst.

Pools in Jerusalem: since the city of Jerusalem was on a high hill the rainfall filled the pools within the city. It was so well planned that they had an upper pool which would feed water down to a lower pool with the city, from this pool surplus water would be channelled outside the walls to water the fields and supply water for their livestock. When an invading army was besieging their city, they would dam these channels so that the enemy would not have a surplus of drinking water.

Pool of Siloam: the pool of Siloam was fed by the waters of the Gihon Spring diverted through Hezekiah's Tunnel, built in the 8th century BC. Also, see Hezekiah's tunnel in this directory.

Urbanus

Urbanus comes from the Greek word (*houtos*) it means, in this way, referring to what precedes, goes before, paves the ways and follows. He was a Christian. (Romans 16:9).

Ummah

Town allotted to Asher (Josh. 19:30). The exact location is unknown, some LXX manuscripts suggest it is in the region or plain of Acco.

Ur

Ur comes from the Hebrew word, (*'uwr and owr*), it means flame and the East (as being the region of light). It was a place in the land of the Chaldeans. (Genesis 11:28, 31) (Gen. 15:7) (Neh. 9:7) and the central seat of the worship of the moon-god named Sin.

Though the inhabitants served other gods (Josh. 24:2) and Terah had not attained to the purity of Abraham's faith it is very clear that he repented and turned to the true God when Abram shared his revelations and God's call to leave Ur of the Chaldeans in Mesopotamia. The following verses show that God's call came to Abram in Ur.

- He said to him, "I am the LORD who brought you out from Ur of the Chaldeans to give you this land to possess." (Gen. 15:7).
- You are the LORD, the God who chose Abram and brought him out of Ur of the Chaldeans and gave him the name Abraham. (Neh. 9:7).
- Stephen said: "Brothers and fathers, hear me. The God of glory appeared to our father Abraham when he was in Mesopotamia, before he lived in Haran." (Acts 7:2).

Uriah

Uriah means, Jehovah is light, the name Uriah refers to the following three men: -

1. A Hittite, the husband of Bathsheba (2 Sam. 11:3). The fact that he had married a Hebrew wife and had a Hebrew name and was loyal to David and was a devoted soldier to David (2 Sam. 11:11) all indicate that he was a worshiper of Israel's God Jehovah.

After, David had committed adultery with Bathsheba, he tried to hide his sin by calling Uriah from the battle field and sending him to his house hoping he would go into his wife Bathsheba, but Uriah refused to sleep with his wife, while his soldiers slept on the battle field. When David heard that Uriah would not sleep with his wife, he sent him back to the war with special instruction for Joab the commander of David's army to place Uriah in the front line of the battle so he would be killed. When Uriah was killed, David took Bathsheba for his own wife.

2. A priest during the kingship of Ahaz. He was one of the faithful witnesses (Isaiah 8:2) taken by the king to record the matter concerning Maher-shalal-hash-baz. It also seems highly probable that he was the one who executed the king's command to build an Assyrian altar in the temple which was to be used for sacrifice. (2 Kings 16:10-16).
3. A priest who aided Ezra in carrying on his ministry (Neh. 8:4). He may be the Uriah referred to as the father of Meremoth. (Ezra. 8:33) (Neh. 3:4, 21).

Uz

The meaning of Uz is uncertain, it refers to the following men and places: -

- One of Nahor's sons by Milcah (Gen. 22:21). In the KJV he is called Huz.
- One of the sons of Aram (Gen. 10:23), the grandson of Shem (1 Chron. 1:17).
- One of the sons of Dishan (Gen. 36:28).
- The country in which Job lived (Job 1:1). This Country is referred to twice by Jeremiah (Jer. 25:20) (Lam. 4:21). There are quite a few details given in the Scripture by which this land can be identified. Eliphaz, one of the Job's friends, came from Teman located in Idumea. Uz was exposed to attacks by the Chaldeans and Sabeans (Job 1:15-17).
- It must have been located near a city at the gate of which Job sat and been a good pasture land, for Job had extensive herds of cattle (Job 1:3) (Job 42:12). Many accept the traditional view that it is in Uz in Hauran the scriptural land of Bashan not far from the Sea of Galilee, others place it in the north Arabian desert about two hundred miles east of Petra.

Uzal

The meaning of Uzal is uncertain, he was a Shemite and the sixth son of Joktan (Gen 10:27); (1 Chron1:21). He founded Uzal, the capital of Yemen, probably now the same as Sanaa.

Uzziah means, Jehovah is strength, and is the name of the following five men: -

1. Uzziah, a Levite descended from Kohath (2 Chron. 6:24).
2. Uzziah, the father of a certain Jehonathan in David's time. (1 Chron. 27:25).
3. Uzziah, one of the sons of Harim who put away his foreign wife when admonished by Ezra the priest. (Ezra 10:16-21).
4. Uzziah, the father of Athaiah who came to Jerusalem after the Exile. (Nehemiah 11:14).
5. Uzziah the son of Amaziah (also called Azariah). At the age of sixteen he came to the throne during a difficult time. Due to a military failure, his father was slain (2 Kings 14:19) after which the people's chose him to be his father's successor (2 Kings 14:21), so he became Judah's tenth king (2 Kings 4:21).

Very early in his career he undertook an expedition against his fathers' enemies, and won battles against the Edomites, Philistines, Arabians, and the Meunims. (2 Kings 14:22) (2Chron. 26:1-7). He strengthened his kingdom (2 Chron. 26:2) and made many improvements on his home front (2 Chron. 26:9-10). Uzziah strength, skill and ability at organization (2 Chron. 26:15) spread as far as Egypt (2 Chron. 26:8).

It appears the influence of the prophet Zechariah was great on Uzziah the king of Judah and as, long as he sought the LORD, God made him victorious and prospered him (2 Chron. 26:5), but in, spite of his prosperity and successes and the fact that his kingdom was flourishing it had within it the seeds of decay (2 Chron. 26), and overtime Uzziah's heart became filled with such enormous pride that he went into the temple and determined to burn incense to the LORD, which was a duty to be performed only by the priest.

The chief priest, Azariah, with eighty priests went into the temple to reason with him, but he would not listen. Because of his pride and self-will, God struck him with leprosy which stayed with him until his death (2 Chron. 26:16-21). Uzziah ruled as king of Judah for fifty-two years.