

Welcome to: - Bible House of Grace.



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

WWW

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

Washer's Field

Upper and lower pools were 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. 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. For further information see, Pool (Upper Pool) in, this directory.

Wadi

A wadi can be explained in the following two ways: -

1. A dry river bed, because there is insufficient water to overcome evaporation from desert heat, and because the rainfall is rare and seasonal. There are rare times when the rainfall is so great that it results in flash floods, the wadi may also flood because of snow melting from higher altitudes. (Job 6:15-17).
2. A valley which forms the bed of a stream during the winter, but which dries up in the hot season (Gen. 26:19).

The word wadi is Arabic and does not appear in the Bible, but Palestine contains hundreds of these wadis.

A wadi brook: there are many brooks named in the Bible, the Hebrew word (*nachal*) rendered brook in the KJV seems to refer to the Nile or its irrigating streams, but in Psalm forty-two the Hebrew word (*'acaph*) rendered brooks seems to mean channel and is generally rendered rivers, while the Hebrew word (*nahal*), rendered brook over forty times in the KJV often means a wadi, (i.e., a torrent in winter and spring which dries up in the summer).

Wadi el-Arish: the name, Arish, refers to a city situated near a wadi river (also called a stream or brook) while the name, "Wadi el-Arish," refers to the river that flows into the Mediterranean Sea. When the river is spoken of during the dry season it is sometimes translated stream or brook of Egypt in contrast to this if spoken of during the rainy season it may be translated torrent (because it's in flood).

The Wadi el-Arish acts as a border between Egypt and Israel it is for the most part a dry river bed that empties into the Mediterranean Sea, but at certain times does overflow its banks. Some believe that Wadi El Arish is the "River of Egypt," that forms the south-western border of the Promised Land, but it is highly unlikely that a usually dry river bed would form such a major border.

When the title, "River of Egypt," is used in, reference to the border of the Promised Land it is far more likely that the river intended is the, Great River Euphrates?

Western Sea

Is the Mediterranean Sea.

Wilderness

Wilderness (rendered Arabah in the RV) and sometimes rendered as a proper name Yeshimon in the KJV (Num. 21:20). Yeshimon is from the Hebrew word (*yeshiymown*) it means a desolation and to lie waste and refers to a desert and carries the idea of a solitary, wilderness.

A wilderness can refer to any of the following: -

- A place for driving cattle. (Num. 14:33) (Judg. 1:16) (Deut. 2:8).
- A dry or riverless region. (Isaiah 33:9) (Isaiah 19:20).
- An uncultivated region suitable for pasturage and occupied by nomads.
- Grassy pastures. (Psalm 65:12) (Joel 2:22).
- A waste region of rock and sand. (Deut. 32:10) (Job. 38:26).
- A barren land and deserts. (Isaiah 33:9) (Isaiah 51:3) (Matthew 14:13) (Hebrew 11:38).
- The plain of the Jordan and Dead Sea. (Ezek. 47:8) (2 Sam. 2:9).
- A land of drought. (Hos. 2:3) (Job 6:189) (Jos 12:24) (Psalm 107:40).

Wise men

The title, wise men, is often applied to: -

- Men of understanding and skill in ordinary affairs. (Prov. 1:5) (Job 15:2) (Psalm 49:10) (Eccl. 2:4) (1 Cor. 1:26) (1 Cor. 10:15) (James 3:13).
- To Solomon being of the highest quality. (1 Kings 2:9) (1 Kings 5:7) (2 Chronicles 2:12).
- There are wise ladies (Judges 5:29) or court women. (2 Samuel 14:2) (2 Samuel 20:16).
- In a more specialized sense the builders of the Tabernacle (Exod. 34:8) and the leaders of the tribes. (Deut. 1:13-15).
- In Israel, older and experience men with wise understanding came to be recognized as a distinct class, widely esteemed because of their insight and discerning.
- In heathen nations, the wise men are grouped with and identified as magicians, sorcerers, enchanter, astrologers,
- Chaldeans men appear in Egypt (Gen. 41:8) (Exod. 7:11), Babylon (Dan. 2:12) (Dan. 5:15), and Persia (Esth. 1:13), who knew the times.
- Hamans' friends are spoken of as wise men. (Esth. 6:13).

Magai originally referred to the hereditary Median priestly classes in Persia, who were both religious leaders and philosophical teachers. While this meaning continued throughout Greek history, over time it developed the further meaning, "possessors of supernatural knowledge and power." From this it naturally became to refer to "magician" and from this to deceiver, but still with a religious reference.

This change was strengthened by the confusion caused by, the use of the Persian word *Magos*, and the Greek word, *maganon*, which was always associated with charms and sorceries.

Jewish, rabbinic literature applies the name to both magicians and Persian priests and in the Septuagint Bible the *magoi* are linked with astrologers, sorcerers and Chaldeans. (Dan. 2:1).

Wise men and Magai in Matthew: we are told that the wise men in Matthew were from the East, that is, Mesopotamia, Persia or farther east and that they followed a star which would mean that they were most likely astrologers. Astrology was more respectable in ancient times than it is today as the study of the stars and heavenly bodies was used for navigation for travelling and sailing, for telling the time of the day and months of the year and for discerning weather.

The astrologers were the best science of the day, and the purest religion outside of the most spiritual strain of Judaism. Legend says there were three wise men, it gives the men names, countries of origin and even mounts them on camels, but we know only that there were at least two, and that they came from the East.

Summary of the wise men: the expression, wise men, can refer to a religious or philosophical person and is often applied to men of understanding and skill in ordinary affairs. In a more specialized sense in Israel the name wise men, refers to the builders of the Tabernacle, the leaders of the tribes and those with wise understanding and experienced older men who came to be recognized as a distinct class, widely esteemed by their discerning. In heathen nations, the wise men are grouped and identified as magicians, sorcerers, enchanter, Chaldeans and astrologers.

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