

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



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

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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

Oak of Moreh

Oak of Moreh (Gen. 12:6) comes from the Hebrew word (*Mowreh*) and refers to a Canaanite and to a hill (perhaps named from him). It carries the idea of an archer, a teacher or teaching. Moreh was the name of a man from which the plain was named after. Some commentators translate it, "the oaks of Moreh." Both are most likely correct since the Scriptures speak of a terebinth tree (oaks trees in KJV) that was near Shechem (Gen. 35:4). These trees were very common in Palestine. They grow to a vast size with wide-spreading branches and dark green foliage.

It is very likely that in the plain of Moreh there was a group of these trees and Abram choose to camp under them because of the cool shade they gave. Such shady spots were favourite places for the tents of the wandering patriarchs. It was also common in ancient times for large groups of trees to be chosen as a meeting-place for religious gatherings, teaching and rituals.

It was here that: -

- Jacob hid foreign gods brought by his household under the terebinth tree (the oak in KJV) that was near Shechem. (Gen. 35:4).
- Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem (v1) and wrote the words of the covenant in the Book of the Law of God and took a large stone and set it up under the terebinth (an oak in KJV), that was by the sanctuary of the LORD. (Josh. 24:1, 26).
- All the leaders of Shechem came together, and all Beth-millo, and they went and made Abimelech king, by the oak of the pillar (the plain of the pillar in KJV) at Shechem. (Judges 9:6).

The LORD had promised to show Abram the land (Gen. 12:1) which He did, but though Abram entered, into the land he did not take immediate possession of it, but only travelled through it until he arrived at Shechem.

Oboth

Campsite of Israelites on trek to Canaan (Num. 21:10-11) the exact location is unknown, possibly east of the south end of the Dead Sea, but identifications of Punon and Iye Abarim are also uncertain.

Og

Og was an Amorite King of Bashan (Deut. 31:4) (Josh. 2:10) (Josh. 13:21) (1 Kings 4:19) and one of the remnant of the Rephaim (Josh. 12:4) (Josh. 13:2). Israel defeated Og the king of Bashan and Sihon the king of Heshbon two kings of the Amorites who the LORD had devoted to destruction. Their land beyond the Jordan river was given to the Reubenites the Gadites, and the half-tribe of the Manassites for an inheritance (Deut. 29:7-8) (Josh. 9:10) (Josh. 21:10).

Og was a man of gigantic stature, a physical characteristic of which there is strong evidence among the Canaanitish tribes. He held sway over sixty separate communities. Og's defeat before the invading Hebrews (Deut. 3:1-13) became famous, for it dispelled a legend of invincibility based upon the daunting and fierce appearance of some of the Canaanitish soldiers armed with spears and shields (Deut. 1:28).

The tradition was long lived (Psalm 135:11) (Psalm 136:20). Og's territory was assigned in the partition of Palestine to Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe Manasseh (Num. 32:33). The bedstead of iron was preserved as a museum piece at Rabbah among the Amorites (Deut. 3:11).

Olives

Mount of Olives: (also called the Mount of Olivet (Luke 19:29, 37) and the Mount of Corruption (2 Kings 23:13). It is east of Jerusalem near Bethphage and Bethany (Luke 19:29, 37) (Mark 11:1).

The highway from the east to Jerusalem passed over it (2 Sam. 15:30), it is a few hundred meters east of Mount Moriah and about one hundred meters higher than the high peaks of Mount Zion and Mount Moriah. The Garden of Gethsamene is at the western base of the Mount of Olives just above the Kidron Brook. This was a popular spot where Jesus and his disciples often met and slept, the place where Jesus was arrested and of the place of his final prayers.

- Jesus taught from the Mount of Olives (Matt 24:3) (Matt 26:30) (Mark 13:3) (Mark 14:26) (Luke 21:37) (Luke 22:39)
- Jesus' triumphant entry into Jerusalem was by way of the Mount of Olives (Matt 21:1) (Mark 11:1) (Luke 19:29) (Luke 19:37)
- Jesus made his ascension to heaven from the summit of the Mount of Olives (Olivet) (Acts 1:9-12) and Jesus will make his triumphant return to earth from the same location. (Zech. 14:4).

Olympas

Olympas means, an overflow or excess, (i.e., an excess of wine or drunkenness), figuratively it carries the idea of a person who is articulate and talkative or one that gossips and snoops.

Omri

Omri was the sixth king of the Northern Kingdom of Israel, his reign dated from 886-874 BC. He was commander-in-chief under Elah, son of Baasha, but when Elah was murdered by Zimri, Omri was proclaimed king by the army in the field. As king, he raised a seige on the royal capital of Tirzah, but half the populace still supported Tibon son of Ginath so civil war ensued for the following four years nevertheless the dominance of Omri's military eventually prevailed.

After a six-year reign at Tirzah Omri transferred the capital to Samaria and reigned there for at least another six years. Samaria was named after Shemer, from whom Omri bought the hill-site (1 Kings 16:24). Omri's son was Ahab who married Jezebel, princess of Tyre no doubt to cement a trade alliance, but it led to disastrous religious decline.

The calf-worship of Jeroboam (1 Kings 12:32) was continued at Bethel throughout the reign of Omri, and one hundred and forty years after his death, Micah is found denouncing the statutes of Omri. (Micah 6 6:16). Tragically Omri did more evil in the sight of the LORD than all who went before him (1 Kings 16:25).

On

The city of On, is an Egyptian word that signifies the sun it was one of the oldest cities of ancient Egypt, and the principal seat of worship of the sun god Ra (Helios in Greek), because of this it became important as a religious centre rather than a political centre. It was one of the three main cities that Joseph stored the grain in during Egypt's seven years of plenty. Overtime it became famous as a cult centre to Ra the sun God and for its temple. Recognizing its religious fame the Greeks renamed it Heliopolis. Jeremiah calls the city of On, Heliopolis (also called Bethshemesh) in the following verse: -

- He shall break the obelisks of Heliopolis (Bethshemesh in KJV) which is in the land of Egypt, and the temples of the gods of Egypt he shall burn with fire. (Jer. 43:13).

Bethshemesh: comes from the Hebrew word (*bayith*) and (*shemesh*). The word (*bayith*) means the house of the sun, while the word (*shemesh*) means to be brilliant (i.e., as the sun) and by implication the East. It was destroyed by the Persians, but even today there still, remains ruins of the city, its temples and other buildings.

Onesimus

Onesimus means, profitable. He was a Christian convert of Paul (Col. 4:9) and a fugitive slave of Philemon (Philemon 1:10), these two verses are the only verses that cite Onesimus.

Onesiphorus

Onesiphorus means, profit-bearer. It embraces all, of the following, to gratify, to derive pleasure or advantage from another and to have joy. He was a Christian of Ephesus. The only verses that cite Onesiphorus are (2 Tim. 1:16-17) (2 Tim. 4:19).

Ophir

The gold of Ophir: was the choicest of all gold which was found in the following two ways, firstly, as it washed down the mountains and over the stones of the rivers of the valleys it mingled amongst the pebbles and sand of the river bed and from these rivers was then sieved and separated from the pebbles and the sand. Secondly, it was dug out of mine shafts in the dust of the mine.

Oreb

Oreb and Zeeb were two princes of Midian, who were slain by Gideon, the one at the rock Oreb, and the other at the winepress of Zeeb (so called after the names of the two princes of Midian slain there).

- They (Gideon and the men of Ephraim) captured the two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb. They killed Oreb at the rock of Oreb, and Zeeb they killed at the winepress of Zeeb. Then they pursued Midian, and they brought the heads of Oreb and Zeeb to Gideon across the Jordan. (Judges 7:25).

Israel by the power and wonder of God destroyed the armies of the Midianites at the rock of Oreb when Gideon told his three hundred men to arise, because the LORD had given the host of Midian into their hand (the LORD caused the Midianites the enemies of Gideon to destroy one another).

- When Israel blew the 300 trumpets, the LORD set every man's sword of the enemies of Israel against his comrade and against all the army. And the army (of the Midianites) fled as far as Beth-shittah toward Zererah, as far as the border of Abel-meholah, by Tabbath. (Judges 7:22).
- They captured the two princes of Midian, Oreb and Zeeb. They killed Oreb at the rock of Oreb, and Zeeb they killed at the winepress of Zeeb. Then they pursued Midian, and they brought the heads of Oreb and Zeeb to Gideon across the Jordan. (Judges 7:22).

Orion

A, number of individual stars and constellations are mentioned in the Old Testament Orion (Keshil) is mentioned in (Isaiah 13:10) (Amos 5:8) (Job 9:9). Ash or Ayish occurs in (Job 9:9) (Job 38:32) and refers to the Great Bear or possibly the Hyades or Pleiades. Also in (Job 38:32) is found Mazzarot which may possibly be the Northern Southern Crown

Othniel

The LORD raised up Othniel a deliverer the son of Kenaz, (Caleb's younger brother) to save Israel. He succeeded and the land had rest forty years until he died. (Judges 3:9-11)