

The Mystery of History Volume I Update Sheet

For the sake of families, co-ops, and classrooms juggling *The Mystery of History* Volume I, Second Edition with the newly released Third Edition, the author of the series is offering this list of significant text updates between the two editions. These updates reflect the author's desire to clarify and improve the historical content of the volume, as well as strengthen the biblical truths on which this series is founded. (*In the entries below, "Original" refers to the Second Edition; "Edit" refers to the Third Edition; and "paragraph" refers to the first indented paragraph on a page.*)

QUARTER 1

Lesson 3: Jubal and Tubal-Cain (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 14, paragraph 6)

In addition to the mention of Jubal and Tubal-Cain, the Bible tells us about the formation of early cities with names such as **Babel** (BAB el), or **Babylon**; **Nineveh** (NIN uh vuh); **Erech** (EH reck); **Accad** (AK kad); and **Calah** (KAY luh).

1) Edit: (p. 12, paragraph 2)

In addition to the mention of Jubal and Tubal-Cain, the Bible tells us about the formation of early cities after the Flood—with names such as **Babel** (BAB el), or **Babylon**; **Nineveh** (NIN uh vuh); **Erech** (EH reck); **Accad** (AK kad); and **Calah** (KAY luh), which today is an archaeological site named **Nimrud***.

2) New Footnote: (p. 12)

*Nimrud derives its name from Nimrod, the great-grandson of Noah who founded Calah after the Great Flood, along with several other cities. (See Genesis 10:8-14.)

Lesson 7: The Sumerians

Original: (p. 33, last paragraph)

Do you know any famous Sumerians by name? You just may. Abraham of the Old Testament came from Sumer. According to the Bible, God call him to leave the city of Ur in Sumer with the promise of God's blessings. (See Genesis 12:1-5). Knowing what you know now about Sumer, you may better appreciate the courage of Abraham to leave so much behind for the sake of his faith.

Edit: (p. 25, last paragraph)

In summary, the Sumerians populated Mesopotamia following the Great Flood. Because of Sumer's location (near the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers), it's been nicknamed the Fertile Crescent. But for the ingenuity of the Sumerian people, Sumer has been nicknamed the Cradle of Civilization. I think the ancient Sumerians would be proud to know that they've been remembered in history.

Lesson 10: Stonehenge

Original: (p. 43, paragraph 2)

. . . There are also stone structures in Asia, Africa, India, and on islands in the Pacific Ocean. Though built at different times and in different formations, the megaliths are hauntingly similar. . . .

Edit: (p. 43, last paragraph)

... There are also stone structures in Asia, Africa, India, and on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean. Though built at different times and in different formations (such as the heads of Easter Island, which were not built until the thirteenth century), the megaliths are hauntingly similar. . . .

Lesson 12: The Minoan Civilization

Original: (p. 49-50, last paragraph, continuing onto next page)

... The last goddess was often depicted, in statue form, bare breasted, holding snakes just above her head. . . .

Edit: (p. 39, paragraph 1)

... The last goddess was often depicted, in statue form, holding snakes just above her head. . . .

Lesson 13: Abraham (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 56, paragraph 3-6)

“Abram,” as Abraham was first known, lived in the city of Ur in about 2000 B.C. He was a descendant of Shem. As you may recall, Ur was in the country of Sumer—which was a very advanced civilization. But it had its problems. The cities were full of those who worshiped idols and practiced ungodly living. It was this environment that God called Abram to leave!

Genesis 12:1-3 is the command that God gave to Abram to flee from Ur. He promised to make him a great nation, to bless him, and to make his name great. *Abram* meant “exalted father.” God later gave him the name of *Abraham*, meaning “father of a great nation.” And that is just what he became. Isn’t it neat that the world today *does* know who Abraham was? God’s Word proves to be true.

The highlights of Abrahams’ life would certainly include his move away from Ur (in 1922 B.C.), as well as away from his father’s idols. He and his nephew Lot both left Ur following God’s command but not really knowing where they were going. It must have been hard to leave the comfort of their way of life in Ur for the harsher life of dwelling in tents and living off the land.

When Abraham and Lot did settle, they were not far from the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. The wickedness of Sodom was even worse than that of Ur, and God told them to leave there also. . . .

1) Edit: (p. 41, paragraph 3-6 through p.42, paragraph 1)

“Abram,” as Abraham was first known, was from a city called, “Ur of the Chaldeans*.” He was a descendant of Shem. The Bible says Abram moved with his father, his nephew, and his wife to **Haran**, a city in Upper Mesopotamia. Abram’s father died in Haran after a long life, and Abram would never quite be the same. Why? The Lord called him to leave his country!

Genesis 12:1-3 is the command that God gave to Abram to flee from his homeland and his father’s house. God promised to make him a great nation, to bless him, and to make his name great. *Abram* meant “exalted father.” God later gave him the name of *Abraham*, meaning “father of a great nation.” And that is just what he became. Isn’t it neat that the world today *does* know who Abraham was? God’s Word proves to be true.

The highlights of Abrahams’ life would certainly include his move away from his homeland (in **1922 B.C.**), as well as away from his father’s idols. He and his nephew Lot both left home following God’s command but not knowing the details. According to Hebrews 11:8, Abraham obeyed God by faith, “not knowing where he was going.”

When Abraham and Lot *did* settle, they were not far from the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. The wickedness of Sodom was severe—and God told them to leave there also. . . .

2) New Footnote: (p. 41)

*The exact location of Ur of the Chaldeans is under debate. Some identify it as Ur Kašdim in Iraq, the ancient Sumerian city excavated by Leonard Wooley. Others hold that Ur of the Chaldeans was “Urfa”, a city in Upper Mesopotamia near Har ran in present-day Turkey.

Lesson 18: The Shang Dynasty

Original: (p. 71, last paragraph)

. . . They found parts of cities, bronze tools, and burial grounds, all pointing to the lives of the ancient Xia.

Edit: (p. 55, paragraph 3)

. . . They found parts of cities, bronze tools, and burial grounds, all pointing to the lives of the ancient Xia. In addition, tradition says that **King Yu**, one emperor of the Xia dynasty, spent most of his reign building canals to manage the bulging rivers of China. For that feat, watery myths and legends have followed King Yu in history and he would be nicknamed, “Yu the Great.”

Lesson 24: Ramses II (the Great)

Original: (p. 99, last paragraph)

. . . He is credited with building the largest columned hall ever built by man. . . .

Edit: (p. 77, paragraph 1)

. . . He is credited with **finishing** the largest columned hall ever built by man. . . .

QUARTER 2

Lesson 28: Samson (3 edits)

1) Original: (p. 124, paragraph 3-5)

... never to touch something dead, and never to cut one’s hair. (John the Baptist was also a Nazirite.) But Samson was set apart in another way. He was given supernatural strength. And because of it, he performed some amazing feats during his life.

One time Samson killed a wild lion with his bare hands. This was certainly a brave thing to do. But later, Samson touched the bones of the lion he killed. In doing so, he broke one of the Nazirite vows. (The one about touching something dead.) He also broke the Nazirite vow not to drink wine because he was known to carouse and drink with the Philistines, the very people he was born to conquer.

Appearing to add to Samson’s poor choices, he decided to marry a Philistine woman! His parents must have been brokenhearted. . . .

1) Edit: (p. 93, paragraph 3-4)

. . . **never to touch a human corpse** and never to cut his hair. (John the Baptist was also a Nazirite.) But Samson was set apart in another way. He was given supernatural strength. And because of it, he performed some amazing feats during his life, **like killing a lion with his bare hands!**

Unfortunately, Samson made a host of questionable decisions, including marrying a Philistine woman. His parents must have been concerned. . . .

2) Original: (p. 125, paragraph 3)

. . . This was the one vow he had kept as a Nazirite. For reasons we don’t understand, God had set Samson apart in this way. . . .

2) Edit: (p. 95, paragraph 1)

. . . This was one vow he had firmly kept as a Nazirite*. For reasons we don't understand, God had set Samson apart in this way. . . .

3) New Footnote: (p. 95)

* While many are quick to assume that Samson broke the other Nazirite vows (not to drink alcohol or touch human corpses), we don't have firm evidence. It is likely he touched human corpses after killing 30 men and taking their apparel (Judg. 14:19-20) or slaying a thousand Philistines (Judg. 15:15), but it is not recorded that he specifically violated his vow. It is also likely that he drank wine at the feast he hosted (Judg. 14:10), but it is not recorded that he did so. It is recorded that *he* never cut his hair, though he supplied his enemies with the secret of his strength (Judg. 16:17).

Lesson 30: Samuel

Original: (p. 130, paragraph 4)

Now, although Samuel was a good judge, the people of Israel struggled with faithfulness to God. Over and over, they were brought to repentance under the leadership of Samuel. Even then, though, the people complained about one main thing. They wanted a king. The neighbors of the Israelites had kings, and the Israelites wanted to be like them.

Edit: (p. 102, paragraph 2)

Although Samuel was a good judge, his sons were *not* good judges—at least not according to 1 Samuel 8:3. As a result, the elders of Israel appealed to Samuel, saying, “Look, you are old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations.” (1 Sam. 8:5)

Lesson 40: India and Hinduism (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 172, paragraph 3)

Later in history, a group of people who lived in India were the **Dravidians** (drug VID ee ens). They were dark-skinned and possibly descendants of Ham. Northern India was their home until bands of warriors invaded them around 1500 B.C. These were the strong and mighty Aryans. Their name means “lord of the land.” The Aryans left central Asia and poured into India by crossing the great Himalaya mountains. (Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.) The Aryans were possibly descendants of Japheth and were light-skinned people. Racial tensions developed immediately between the lighter Aryans and the darker Dravidians. As a result, the Dravidians were pushed deep into the south of India.

1) Edit: (p. 133, paragraph 3)

Later in history, the **Dravidians** (drug VID ee ens) lived in India. Northern India was their home until bands of warriors invaded them around 1500 B.C. These were the strong and mighty Aryans, whose name means “lord of the land.” The Aryans left central Asia and poured into India by crossing the great Himalaya Mountains. (Mount Everest, the highest mountain in the world, is in the Himalayas.) Conflict developed immediately between the Aryans and the Dravidians, and the Dravidians were pushed deep into the south of India.

2) Original: (p. 173, last paragraph)

. . . These people were labeled the outcastes or “**untouchables**.” In 1947, the government of India outlawed the class of untouchables to help these people have a better way of life. Still, a great deal of prejudice exists.

2) Edit: (p. 135-136, last paragraph, continuing onto next page)

... These people were labeled the outcastes or **untouchables**. In 1947, the government of India outlawed “untouchability” to help protect the lower class in India, who today prefer to be called the “Dalit.” This name means “broken” and “scattered.” Despite the laws and name change, a great deal of prejudice still exists in India from the roots of the caste system.

Lesson 45: Israel Falls to Assyria (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 189, paragraph 4)

... We know the exact number because Sargon (SAHR gone, the king of Assyria, inscribed on his palace walls what he had done. . . .

1) Edit: (p. 150, last paragraph)

... We know the exact number because Sargon II* (SAHR gone), the king of Assyria, inscribed on his palace walls what he had done. . . .

2) New Footnote: (p. 150)

*Sargon II was the son of Tiglath-Pileser III and perhaps the brother of Shalmaneser V. All three of the Assyrian kings are mentioned in the Old Testament, supporting the Bible’s historical accuracy. Tiglath-Pileser is credited with the first attack against Israel. (See 2 Kings 15:29). Shalmaneser is credited with taking Samaria after a three-year siege! (See 2 Kings 17:3-5). Sargon is *not* specifically named for the final assault against Israel (see 2 Kings 17:6), but Isaiah mentions him in the context of a historical reference. (See Isaiah 20:1.)

Lesson 47: Hezekiah and Sennacherib

Original: (p. 201, paragraph 3)

At age 25, Hezekiah inherited the throne from his father. The years that Hezekiah served as king were not easy. The new king of Assyria, named **Sennacherib** (sun NACK u rib), was anxious to conquer Judah just as his ancestors had conquered Israel under King Sargon. Sennacherib was a very proud man. In 2 Kings 18:17-37, we find a record of how he boasted that surely he was supreme over Hezekiah and “his god.” Sennacherib...

Edit: (p. 156, paragraph 3)

At age 25, Hezekiah inherited the throne from his father. The years that Hezekiah served as king were not easy. The new king of Assyria, named **Sennacherib** (sun NACK u rib), was anxious to conquer Judah **just as his father, Sargon II, had conquered Israel. (Remember Sargon? He chiseled on his palace walls the number of Israelites he deported to Assyria!)**

Well, Sargon’s son, Sennacherib, was equally proud. In 2 Kings 18:17-37, we find a record of how he boasted that surely he was supreme over Hezekiah and “his god.” Sennacherib...

QUARTER 3

Lesson 55: Nineveh Destroyed (3 edits)

1) Original: (p. 242, date of lesson)

626 B.C.

1) Edit: (p. 185, date of lesson)

612 B.C.

2) Original: (p. 243, paragraph 3)

Sure enough, in **626 B.C.**, there was such a bad flood from a nearby river that it caused some of the massive walls around Nineveh to erode and collapse. This greatly weakened the defenses of King Saraco of Nineveh against neighboring countries that he had been fighting for almost two years. With the walls washed out, the once powerful city was finally taken down by nearby enemies. The enemies included the Medes, the Sythians, and, of course, the Babylonians. At that time, Nabopolassar (nah bow poe LASS er) was the general of the Babylonian army. His victory ended the age-old rivalry between the Assyrians and Babylonians, and the Babylonians declared him “king.”

2) Edit: (p. 188, paragraph 1-2)

Sure enough, according to Babylonian records, Nineveh fell in **612 B.C.** And according to some historians, a flood was involved!* The flood may have been natural, or it may have been due to Nineveh’s enemies tampering with the city’s irrigation system. Either way, it’s theorized that powerful waters broke through a section of the walls of Nineveh, weakening the defenses of the city.

With part of the walls washed out, the once powerful city of Nineveh was finally taken down by the Medes, the Sythians, and, of course, the Babylonians. At that time, **Nabopolassar** (nah bow poe LASS er) was the general of the Babylonian army. His victory ended the rivalry between the Assyrians and Babylonians, and the Babylonians declared him king.

3) Original Footnote: (p. 243)

1. Secular sources state that the Battle of Nineveh ...

3) Edited Footnote: (p. 188)

*Though the flood of Nineveh is under debate, Xenophon of Athens (c. 427–355 BC) mentions the ruins of an ancient city along the Tigris, which could be interpreted as Nineveh. Diodorus Siculus (c. 90–30 B.C.), a Greek historian, describes a lengthy siege of Nineveh at the time of heavy rains and flooding.

Lesson 59: Daniel

Original: (p. 257, paragraph 2)

It was under Belshazzar, a different Babylonian king, that Daniel saw these empires in two different visions of strange beasts. . . .

Edit: (p. 200, paragraph 2)

It was under Belshazzar, a **Babylonian prince**, that Daniel saw these empires in two different visions of strange beasts. . . .

Lesson 63: Buddha (Siddhartha Gautama)

Original: (p. 272 paragraph 1)

. . . Devout followers, or monks, are sometimes seen in yellow robes with their heads cleanly shaven. . . .

Edit: (p. 211 last paragraph)

. . . Devout followers, or monks, are sometimes seen in yellow, **orange, or maroon** robes with their heads cleanly shaven. . . .

Lesson 66: Belshazzar and Cyrus the Great (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 286, paragraph 3)

The story of Cyrus the great is amazing. Cyrus was quite different from the Babylonian rulers who had held the Jews captive. In 538, B.C., he issued a decree that the Jews could go back

to their homeland. He actually freed them. An Cyrus did this in the precise time that the Bible said he would! It was the prophet Jeremiah who predicted that the Jews would be captive for 70 years. And they were.

1) Edit: (p. 221-222, last paragraph, continuing onto next page)

The story of Cyrus the Great (**Cyrus II**) is amazing. First, he knocked out the Medes to give rise to the Persians. Second, he started the **Achaemenid** (Uh KEY muh nid) dynasty. Cyrus was quite different from the Babylonians rulers who had held the Jews captive. In 538 B.C., he issued a decree that the Jews could go back to their homeland. He actually freed them—and returned to them treasures that had been stolen from the Temple. (See Ezra 1:7–11.) Furthermore, Cyrus did this at the precise time that the Bible said he would! It was the prophet Jeremiah who predicted that the Babylonians would oppress the Jews for 70 years. And they did.*

2) New Footnote: (p. 222)

*The 70-year time frame of the Babylonian Captivity is a point of confusion because the physical captivity of the Jews started at different dates under Nebuchadnezzar. (See Lesson 57.) However, there are exactly 70 years from the rise of the Babylonian Empire in 609 B.C. (following the reign of the last Assyrian king) and the end of the Babylonian Empire in 539 B.C. (following the death of Belshazzar).

Lesson 67: Darius I (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 295, paragraph 2)

Well, today we will be looking at a different Darius. This one is **Darius I**, who began to rule over the Medo-Persian Empire in 522 B.C., a few years after Cyrus the Great died. Unlike Darius the Mede, who only ruled for about two years, there is a lot to know about Darius I. His reign lasted 36 years and was very significant.

1) Edit: (p. 223, paragraph 2)

Well, today we will be looking at a different Darius. This one is **Darius I**, another king of the Achaemenid dynasty that was started by Cyrus the Great. He began to rule over the Persians in 522 B.C., a few years after Cyrus the Great died. Unlike Darius the Mede, who ruled for only about two years, there is a lot to know about Darius I. His reign lasted 36 years and was so significant that some call him **Darius the Great**.

2) Original: (p. 296, last paragraph)

... now, you can remember him as one of the more significant Medo-Persian rulers.

2) Edit: (p. 225, last paragraph)

... For now, you can remember him as one of the more significant **Persian rulers of the Achaemenid dynasty**.

Lesson 70: The Roman Republic

Original: (p. 308, paragraph 3-4)

... They didn't like the idea that one person alone could be so powerful. So, in 509 B.C., Tarquin the Proud (the Etruscan king) was driven off the throne.

To ensure the no single ruler would ever dominate Rome again, in 510 B.C., the people formed the Roman Republic.

Edit: (p. 234, paragraph 1-2)

... They didn't like the idea that one person alone could be so powerful. So in **510 B.C.**, the people formed the Roman Republic, and by 509 B.C., Tarquin the Proud was driven off the throne!

A republic is a type of government where people are allowed to vote. To ensure that no

single ruler would ever dominate Rome again, the Romans also decided to have two rulers instead of one. They were called “consuls.”

Lesson 71: The Battle of Marathon

Original: (p. 311, paragraph 1)

First, we have to go back to the Medo-Persian king we studied earlier, King Darius I. . . .

Edit: (p. 236, paragraph 2)

First, we have to go back to the Persian king we studied earlier, Darius I of the Achaemenid dynasty. . . .

Lesson 74: Esther

Original: (p. 322, paragraphs 4-5)

. . . He asked his queen, named Vashti, to come and dance before his men. That was unheard of then. In fact, it was against the law. In Persia, women of good reputation kept themselves separate from the men at parties.

Vashti refused the king’s request to dance, which greatly insulted him in front of all his friends.

Edit: (p. 247, paragraph 4)

. . . He hosted a seven-day feast and asked his queen, Vashti, to showcase her beauty before his men. Vashti refused the king’s request, which greatly insulted him in front of all his friends. It cost Vashti her position as queen . . .

Lesson 78: Ezra

Original: (p. 338, paragraph 3)

Now we don’t know for sure, but Artaxerxes just might have been the son of Esther! We do know he was the second son of Xerxes, . . .

Edit: (p. 258, last paragraph)

We don’t know for sure, but Artaxerxes just might have been the son of Esther! We do know he was **one of several sons** of Xerxes, . . .

Lesson 81: Peloponnesian War

Original: (p. 349, paragraph 1)

. . . When you find Greece on a map, notice how the lower, or southern, portion of it is almost a separate island. That peninsula is called the Peloponnese. The main city-state in that area was Sparta. And just 100 miles to the northwest is Athens. . . .

Edit: (p. 266, paragraph 1)

. . . **When you look at Greece on the map provided**, notice how the lower, or southern, portion of it is almost a separate island. That peninsula is called the Peloponnese. The main city-state in that area was Sparta. And just 100 miles to the **northeast** is Athens. . . .

QUARTER 4

Lesson 84: Philip II of Macedonia and the Mausoleum of Halicarnassus

Original: (p. 368, paragraph 1)

But to improve the phalanx, Philip replaced 2- to 3-meter-long spears with spiky lances that were twice that length! These 6-foot lances were called *sarissas*. . . .

Edit: (p. 282, last paragraph)

But to improve the phalanx, Philip replaced 6-10 foot long spears with spiky lances that were twice that length! These 12-20 foot lances were called *sarissas*. . . .

Lesson 85: Alexander the Great

Original: (p. 375, partial paragraph at top of page)

. . . He made Babylon his capital after brilliantly defeating Darius III at the famous **Battle of Arbela** in 331. B.C. At Arbela, Alexander the Great. . . .

Edit: (p. 286, paragraph 4)

. . . He made Babylon his capital after brilliantly defeating Darius III at the famous **Battle of Arbela** in 331. B.C. **(It is also called the Battle of Gaugamela.)** At Arbela, Alexander the Great. . . .

Lesson 86: The Division of Alexander's Empire

Original: (p. 377, paragraph 3)

. . . there is a neat story of how God used His Word to protect the Jews.

Edit: (p. 389, paragraph 3)

. . . there is a **profound** story of how God used His Word to protect the Jews.

Lesson 87: Archimedes and the Lighthouse of Alexandria (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 381, paragraph 2)

. . . Standing 400 feet high, it had a square base, an eight-sided middle. . . .

1) Edit: (p. 295, paragraph 4)

. . . Standing 400 feet high, it had a **rocky** base, an eight-sided middle. . . .

2) Original: (p. 381, last paragraph)

. . . Were it not for historians, writers, and artists of long ago, we would never have known the Lighthouse of Alexandria existed. Had Archimedes been alive to see it, I think he would have been impressed.

2) Edit: (p. 295, last paragraph)

. . . Were it not for historians, writers, and artists of long ago, we would never have known the Lighthouse of Alexandria existed.

Lesson 88: Emperor Asoka of India

Original: (p. 388, paragraph 1)

. . . We don't know a lot about this man, but we do know some interesting things about his grandson, **Emperor Asoka** (uh SO kuh).

Edit: (p. 297, paragraph 1)

... We don't know a lot about the man, but we do know some interesting things about his grandson, **Emperor Asoka** (uh SO kuh), whose name is sometimes spelled **Ashoka** (uh SHOW kuh).

Lesson 90: The Qin (Ch'in) Dynasty (2 edits)

1) Original: (p. 393, paragraph 1)

... His name is sometimes written as "Ch'in." From this came the name "China."

1) Edit: (p. 303, paragraph 1)

... His name is sometimes written as *Ch'in*, which some theorize is the basis for the name of China. (There are other views.)

2) Original: (p. 394, paragraph 2)

... It runs 1,500 miles; it is about 25 feet high; it has 35-40 foot towers every 200 to 300 yards; it is 25 feet thick at the base; and it is 15 feet wide across the top where chariots can ride.

2) Edit: (p. 304, last paragraph)

... Today it runs 5,500 or more miles (later dynasties added to it); it is about 25 feet high; it has 35-40 foot towers every 200 to 300 yards; it is 25 feet thick at the base; and it is 15 feet wide across the top where chariots once could ride.

Lesson 91: Hannibal, Elephants, and the Punic Wars

Original: (p. 401, last paragraph)

As a final act of cruelty, the Romans contaminated the burned city with salt. Why salt? Salt was sure to ruin the land for farming. Without farmland, Carthage was made uninhabitable. This devastation of the great trade city of Carthage certainly would have broken Hannibal's heart.

Edit: (p. 310, last paragraph)

Legend says that the Romans, in a final act of cruelty, contaminated the burned city with salt to ruin the land for farming. The legend is under debate, but if it were true, that last destructive act against Carthage would certainly have broken Hannibal's heart.

Lesson 92: The Han dynasty

Original: (p. 402, paragraph 3)

... Emperor Wu Ti (woo dee), ...

Edit: (p. 311, paragraph 3)

... Emperor Wu Di (woo dee), ...

Lesson 93: The Maccabean Revolt (3 edits)

1) Original: (p. 405, paragraph 1)

At about the time the Han dynasty was being established in China, the Lord was at work protecting His people in Israel from a very cruel man. ...

1) Edit: (p. 315, paragraph 1)

At about the time the Han dynasty was being established in China, the Lord was at work protecting His people in Judea* from a very cruel man. ...

2) New Footnote: (p. 315)

*The Greeks and Romans referred to the former Kingdom of Judah as Judea.

3) Original: (p. 405, paragraph 2)

In Israel, the Jews were being seriously oppressed by a man named Antiochus Epiphanes (an tee OCK us eh PIFF uh neez), or Antiochus IV. . . .

3) Edit: (p. 315, paragraph 2)

In **Judea**, the Jews were being seriously oppressed by a man named Antiochus Epiphanes (an tee OCK us eh PIFF uh neez), or Antiochus IV. . . .

Lesson 94: Spartacus

Original: (p. 415, paragraph 3)

. . . For almost two years, Spartacus and his men fought off the Romans in what was called the Servile War. (“Servile” is derived from a Latin word meaning “slave.”) . . .

Edit: (p. 320, paragraph 4)

. . . For almost two years (**73-71 B.C.**), Spartacus and his men fought off the Romans in what was called the Servile War. (*Servile* is derived from a Latin word meaning “slave.”) . . .

Lesson 96: Julius Caesar

Original: (p. 419, last paragraph)

. . . In the process, Caesar had two more months inserted into the year and renamed another month after himself. (That would be “July,” of course. It replaced the month called “Quintiles.”)

Edit: (p. 327, paragraph 1)

. . . In the process, **Caesar altered the numbers of days of the months. (Later, after the death of Caesar, the Roman Senate renamed *Quintiles*, Caesar’s birth month, *Iulius*. We know it as “July.”)**

Lesson 98: Cleopatra

Original: (p. 430, last paragraph)

As the story goes, Cleopatra had herself delivered to Caesar in a rolled-up carpet! . . .

Edit: (p. 333, paragraph 3)

As the story goes, Cleopatra had herself delivered to Caesar **in a “bed-sack” or** rolled-up carpet! . . .

Lesson 99: Herod the Great (9 edits)

1) Original: (p. 432, paragraph 1)

. . . With that in mind, we will now look more closely at **Herod the Great**, who was taking over Judah in **37 B.C.** . . .

1) Edit: (p. 335, paragraph 1)

. . . With that in mind, we will now look more closely at **Herod the Great**, who was taking over **Judea** in **37 B.C.** . . .

2) Original: (p. 432, paragraph 2)

In review, the last time we looked at Judah (or Palestine [PAL uh stine] as it was called after the Babylonian Captivity), Judas Maccabee had bravely defended his country against the evil Antiochus Epiphanes. . . .

2) Edit: (p. 335, paragraph 2)

In review, the last time we looked at **Judea**, Judas Maccabee had bravely defended his country against the evil Antiochus Epiphanes. . . .

3) Original: (p. 432, paragraph 2)

. . . Well, after all of that, the Maccabeans managed to keep Palestine free from the rule of other countries for about 100 years. . . .

3) Edit: (p. 335, paragraph 2)

. . . Well, after all of that, the **Maccabees** managed to keep **Judea** free from the rule of other countries for about 100 years. . . .

4) Original: (p. 432 paragraph 3)

Eventually, however, the aggressive Romans began to look at Palestine as another place for them to conquer. By 63 B.C., the Romans were successful in conquering Palestine in much the same way that they captured the rest of the Mediterranean world. The Romans were cruel and harsh in their style of leadership and remained unwelcome in Palestine for several hundred years.

4) Edit: (p. 335, paragraph 3)

Eventually, however, the aggressive Romans began to look at **Judea** as another place for them to conquer. By 63 B.C., the Romans were successful in conquering **Judea** in much the same way that they captured the rest of the Mediterranean world. The Romans were cruel and harsh in their style of leadership and remained unwelcome in **Judea** for several hundred years.

5) Original: (p. 433, paragraph 1)

. . . With permission from Octavian and Mark Antony, who oversaw the Roman world, Herod the Great took over all of Palestine. It involved a three-year struggle against the ruling family of the area, the **Hasmonians**. In his victory, Herod acquired the title, “King of the Jews.” Remember that. Though the Jews hated him, Herod managed to rule over Palestine for the next 34 years.

5) Edit: (p. 336, paragraph 1)

. . . With permission from Octavian and Mark Antony, who oversaw the Roman world, Herod the Great took over all of **Judea**. It involved a three-year struggle against **the Hasmonians*, the ruling family of the Maccabees. (Remember them?)** In his victory, Herod acquired the title, “King of the Jews.” **Don’t forget that!** Though the Jews hated him, Herod managed to rule over **Judea** for the next 34 years.

6) New Footnote: (p. 336)

***The Hasmonian dynasty was founded by Simon Thassi, the brother of Judas Maccabee. The terms Maccabees and Hasmonians are often used to describe the same people group, though technically the Hasmonian dynasty was founded 20 years after the Maccabean Revolt.**

7) Original: (p. 433, paragraph 3)

. . . Sprawling over 35 acres, the new Temple was magnificent. Stones as large as 60 to 80 tons....

7) Edit: (p. 336, paragraph 3)

. . . Sprawling over 35 acres, the **expanded** Temple was magnificent. Stones as large as 60 to 80 tons....

8) Original: (p. 433, paragraph 5)

This one gesture of refurbishing the Temple was probably the only “nice” thing Herod ever did for the Jews. And it *still* impacts them. On the news, have you ever seen the place called the Wailing Wall? This wall is the last that remains of the Temple that Herod rebuilt. It is no wonder why it is so meaningful to the devout Jew today. Every year, thousands go to this sacred place to pray.

8) Edit: (p. 337, paragraph 1)

This one gesture of refurbishing the Temple was probably the only nice thing Herod ever did for the Jews. And it *still* impacts them. **Have you ever seen or heard of the Western Wall? This limestone structure (approximately 1600 feet wide and 100 feet tall) is the last major segment of a retaining wall built by Herod when he expanded the Temple. It is no wonder why it’s so meaningful to the devout Jew today. Every year, thousands go to this sacred place to pray.**

9) Original: (p. 434, paragraph 6)

. . . However, despite the elaborate funeral, his burial place lay hidden until 2007, when archaeologists unearthed what is believed to be his tomb. Even in death, . . .

9) Edit: (p. 338, paragraph 3)

. . . **Despite an elaborate funeral, Herod’s burial place remains a mystery, though many suspect it is in or around Herodium, a large man-made hill that bears his name and one of his palaces.** Even in death, . . .

Lesson 100: The Battle of Actium

Original: (p. 441, paragraph 1)

. . . While Herod the Great was establishing himself in Palestine, the Second Triumvirate was starting to crumble.

Edit: (p. 339, paragraph 1)

. . . While Herod the Great was establishing himself in **Judea**, the Second Triumvirate was starting to crumble.

Lesson 102: John the Baptist

Original: (p. 448, paragraph 5)

. . . They were related and should not have married.

Edit: (p. 349, last paragraph)

. . . They were **in-laws** and should not have married.

Lesson 105: Tiberius Caesar, Pilate, and Herod

Original Footnote: (p. 461)

After the death of Herod the Great, Palestine was divided among his three sons: . . .

Edited Footnote: (p. 361)

After the death of Herod the Great, **the Holy Land** was divided among his three sons: . . .

Lesson 106: The Twelve Disciples of Christ (8 edits)

PLEASE NOTE: This lesson was rearranged to improve the flow and to better explain apostleship.

1) Original: (p. 470-471, paragraph, continuing onto next page)

I've now introduced you to 5 of the 12 disciples: James, John, Andrew, Peter, and Matthew. Can you name the others? (These are a little more difficult!) They were **Philip**, **Bartholomew** (who may also be called Nathanael), **Thomas, James** (the son of Alphaeus [al FEE uhs], Lebbaeus (lih BEE uhs, whose surname was Thaddaeus), **Simon** (the Canaanite or the Zealot), and **Judas Iscariot**. One of the most familiar names on the list may be the last one. Judas Iscariot was the one who betrayed Jesus to the authorities, which led to His crucifixion.

1) Edit: (p. 364, paragraph 1)

I've now introduced you to 5 of the 12 disciples: James, John, Andrew, Peter, and Matthew. Can you name the others? (These are a little more difficult!) They were **Philip**, **Bartholomew** (who may also be called Nathanael), **Thomas, James** (the son of Alphaeus [al FEE uhs], **Thaddaeus** (who may also be called Jude, Judas, or Lebbaeus [lih BEE uhs]), **Simon** (the Canaanite or the Zealot), and **Judas Iscariot**. One of the most familiar names on the list may be the last one. Judas Iscariot was the one who betrayed Jesus to the authorities, which led to His crucifixion. **According to Luke 6:13, Jesus named the 12 apostles.**

2) Original: (p. 471, the last 2 paragraphs were re-written and moved to the top of the page)

And just so you know, ...

Did you know that in Hebrews 3:1, ...

2) Edit: (p. 364, paragraph 2)

What is the difference between a disciple and an apostle? Well, a disciple is someone who is learning, and an apostle is someone sent on a mission. So some call these 12 special men “disciples” before Christ’s death and resurrection — while they were still learning. And some call them “apostles” before and after the resurrection — when they were on a mission to share the Good News. (I will use both terms, as does the Bible.) In Hebrews 3:1, Jesus is called “the Apostle.” What a beautiful term for our Lord, who, according to Luke 19:10, was on a mission “to seek and to save that which was lost.”

3) Original: (p. 471, the first full paragraph at top of page – first 2 sentences are re-written into 1 sentence.)

But what do we know about these other men? Not much really. Philip was probably a disciple of John the Baptist before following Christ . . .

3) Edit: (p. 364, paragraph 3)

Getting back to the 12 disciples, these men were remarkable yet ordinary. Philip was probably a disciple of John the Baptist before following Christ . . .

4) Original: (p. 471, paragraph 3)

The other apostles — James (the son of Alphaeus), Thaddaeus, and Simon the Canaanite — almost disappear in history except for their names as disciples. One of the Gospels uses the name of **Jude** instead of Thaddaeus, so we are not really sure who he was.

4) Edit: (p. 365, paragraph 1)

The other apostles — James (the son of Alphaeus), Thaddaeus, and Simon the Canaanite — almost disappear in history except for their names as disciples. **Luke 6:15 mentions “Judas, the son of James” instead of Thaddaeus, so the exact identity of Thaddaeus is under debate.**

5) Original: (p. 471, paragraph 4)

... three disciples alone witnessed the miracle of Jairus's daughter rising from the dead, the Transfiguration, and the prayer of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. The Transfiguration is a big word that refers to one miraculous scene in Jesus' life when His bodily form changed. . . .

5) Edit: (p. 365, paragraph 2)

... three disciples alone witnessed the miracle of Jairus's daughter rising from the dead, the Transfiguration, and the prayer of Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane. *Transfiguration* is a big word that refers to one miraculous scene in Jesus' life when His bodily form changed. . . .

6) Original: (p. 471, paragraph 6)

... James and John were nicknamed "the sons of thunder" for their boldness, yet they argued over who would be next to Jesus in Heaven. . . .

6) Edit: (p. 366, paragraph 2)

... James and John were nicknamed "the sons of thunder" for their boldness (**Mark 3:17**), yet they argued over who would be next to Jesus in Heaven. . . .

7) Original: (p. 472, paragraph 1)

And why were there 12 disciples set apart from the rest? That's a great question. It says in Matthew 19:28 that Jesus said to His disciples:

"... when the Son of Man sits on the throne of His glory, you who have followed Me will also sit on twelve thrones, *judging the twelve tribes of Israel*. (Italics are mine.)

7) Edit: (p. 366, paragraph 3)

In fact, despite the frailties of the 12 disciples, scripture says there is a special place for them in glory! Jesus said in Matthew 19:28:

Assuredly I say to you, that in the regeneration, when the Son of Man sits on the throne of His glory, you who have followed Me will also sit on twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel.

8) Original: (p. 472, last paragraph)

In closing, remember this: The Lord not only chose John to write one of the four Gospels, He also chose him to author the awe-inspiring **Book of Revelation**. . . .

8) Edit: (p. 366, last paragraph)

In closing, remember this: The Lord not only chose John to write one of the four Gospels, **but** He also chose him to author the awe-inspiring **Book of Revelation**. . . .

Lesson 107: Jesus, His Death and Resurrection (4 edits)

1) Original: (p. 473, paragraph 1)

... His death in about A.D. 33 was the ultimate sacrifice for the sin of all mankind. . . .

1) Edit: (p. 367, paragraph 1)

... His death in about A.D. 33 was the ultimate sacrifice **for our sins**. . . .

2) Original: (p. 474, paragraph 4)

... He came to take away the sin of the world. How does a man do that? . . .

2) Edit: (p. 368, paragraph 2)

... **He came to atone for our sin.** (**1 John 4:10**) How does a man do that? . . .

3) Original: (p. 475, paragraph 1)

Jesus' final three hours, though, were focused on His mission. At one point, Jesus quoted Scripture in Aramaic. In a loud voice He cried out, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" (EE lie, EE lie, LUH mah suh BOCK thuh NIE), which means "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" (Matt. 27:46) It was at that most phenomenal moment in history when Jesus would have literally taken on the sin of the whole world. We cannot describe His torment. In harboring every sin of mankind, He would certainly be in the greatest pain any man had ever known!

3) Edit: (p. 369, paragraph 2)

Jesus' final three hours, though, were focused on His mission. **Jesus cried out from the cross in a loud voice, "Eli, Eli, lama sabachthani?" (EE lie, EE lie, LUH mah suh BOCK thuh NIE), which means "My God, My God, why have You forsaken Me?" (Matt. 27:46) Bystanders thought that Jesus was calling for Elijah with those words. But actually, Jesus was quoting Psalm 22:1 in Aramaic — a Psalm of praise that prophesied Christ's agony on the cross! (See Psalm 22:16–18; 22–26.)**

4) Original: (p. 476, paragraph 1)

The resurrection of Jesus Christ stands above all other miracles. It redefined salvation. Instead of getting into heaven based on obedience to the Law, mankind was given Grace by the Lord Jesus to get into heaven based on His merit. What Good News that is for the entire world!

4) Edit: (p. 370, paragraph 2)

The resurrection of Jesus Christ stands above all other miracles. **It was necessary (Acts 2:23-24); it fulfilled Old Testament prophecy (Psalm 16:10); it showed Jesus' words to be true (John 2:19-22); it demonstrated His authority (John 10:17-18); it completed Christ's mission (Revelation 1:17-18); and it was needed for our salvation (2 Corinthians 5:21). As the Bible says, "For Christ also suffered once for sins, the just for the unjust, that He might bring us to God, being put to death in the flesh but made alive by the Spirit" (1 Peter 3:18). What Good News for those who believe!**