

Famous and Infamous places of the Bible

Places of Renown



What city am I?

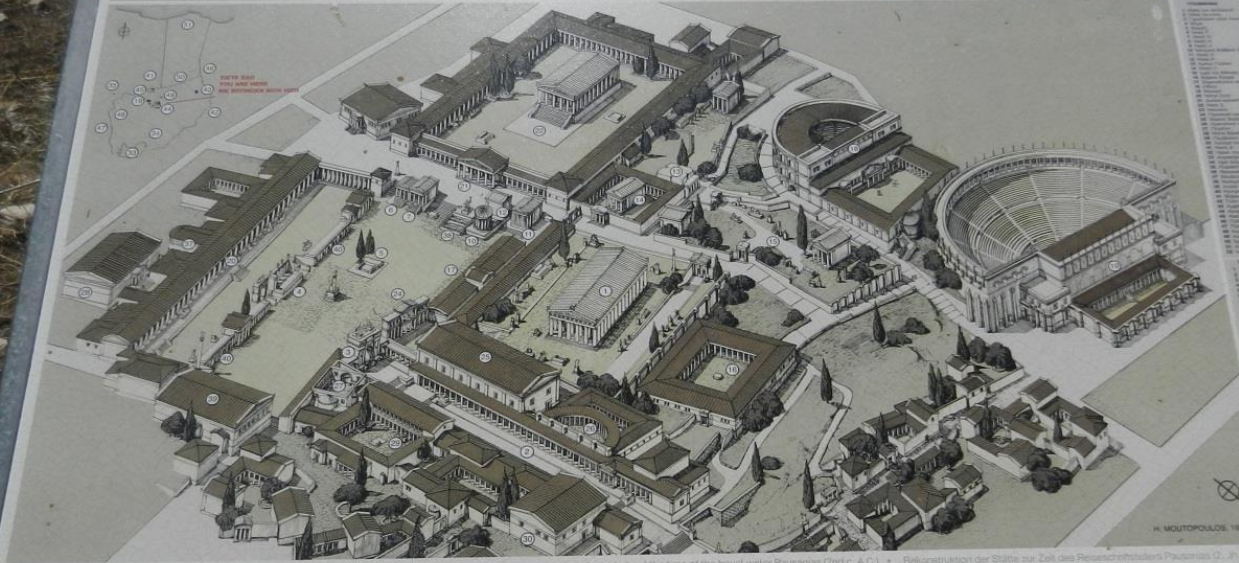
- I was established by the Greeks in about the 11th century BC
- I was destroyed by the Romans in 146BC and rebuilt in 46 BC
- I was one of the 4 largest cities in the Roman Empire
- I was known as a centre of immorality
- Paul taught & preached here for 18 months
- Paul met Aquila & Priscilla here
- I am famous for the design of a capital

I am Corinth



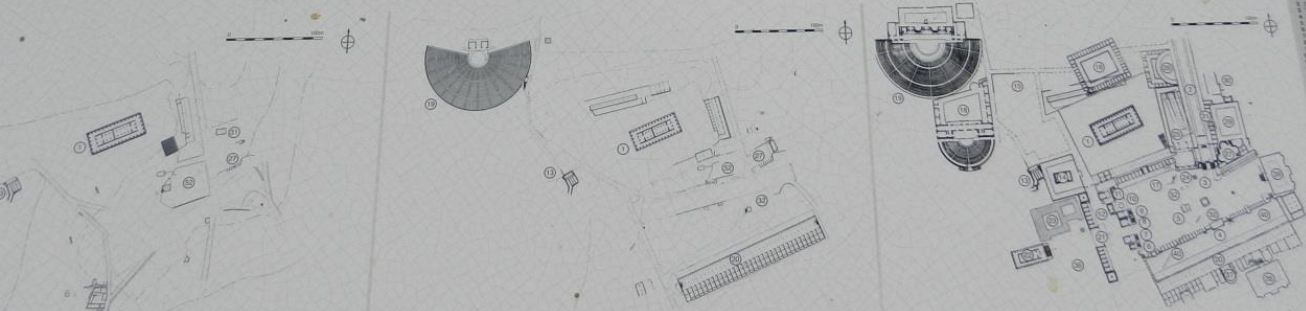
Αρχαιολογικός Χώρος και
Μουσείο Αρχαίας Κορίνθου
Ancient Corinth
Archaeological Site and Museum

ΑΡΧΑΙΟΛΟΓΙΚΟΣ ΧΩΡΟΣ ΑΡΧΑΙΑΣ ΚΟΡΙΝΘΟΥ • ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE OF ANCIENT CORINTH • ARCHÄOLOGISCHE STÄTTE DES ANTIKEN KORINTH



- ΛΕΓΕΝΔΑ**
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Ανασκαφιστική του αρχαιολογικού χώρου του κέντρου της αρχαίας Κορίνθου (2ος αι. π.Χ.) • Reconstruction of the archaeological site at the time of the travel-writer Pausanias (2nd c. A.C.) • Rekonstruktion der Städte zur Zeit des Reisebeschreibers Pausanias (2. Jh. n. Chr.)



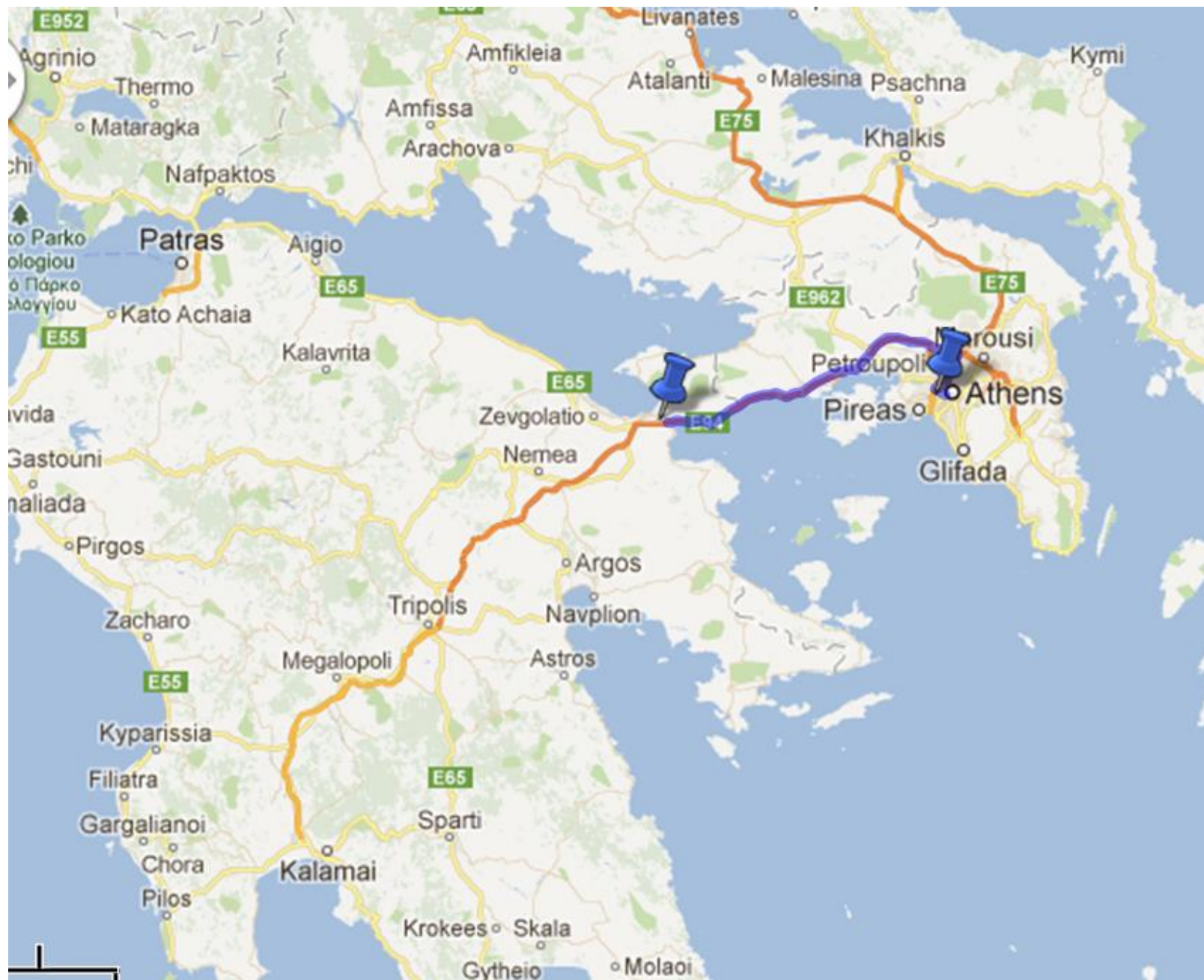
• Κλασική περίοδος - δεύτερο μισό 5ου αι. π.Χ.
 • Classical period - second half of the 5th c. B.C.
 • Klassische Epoche - 2. Hälfte des 5. Jh. v. Chr.

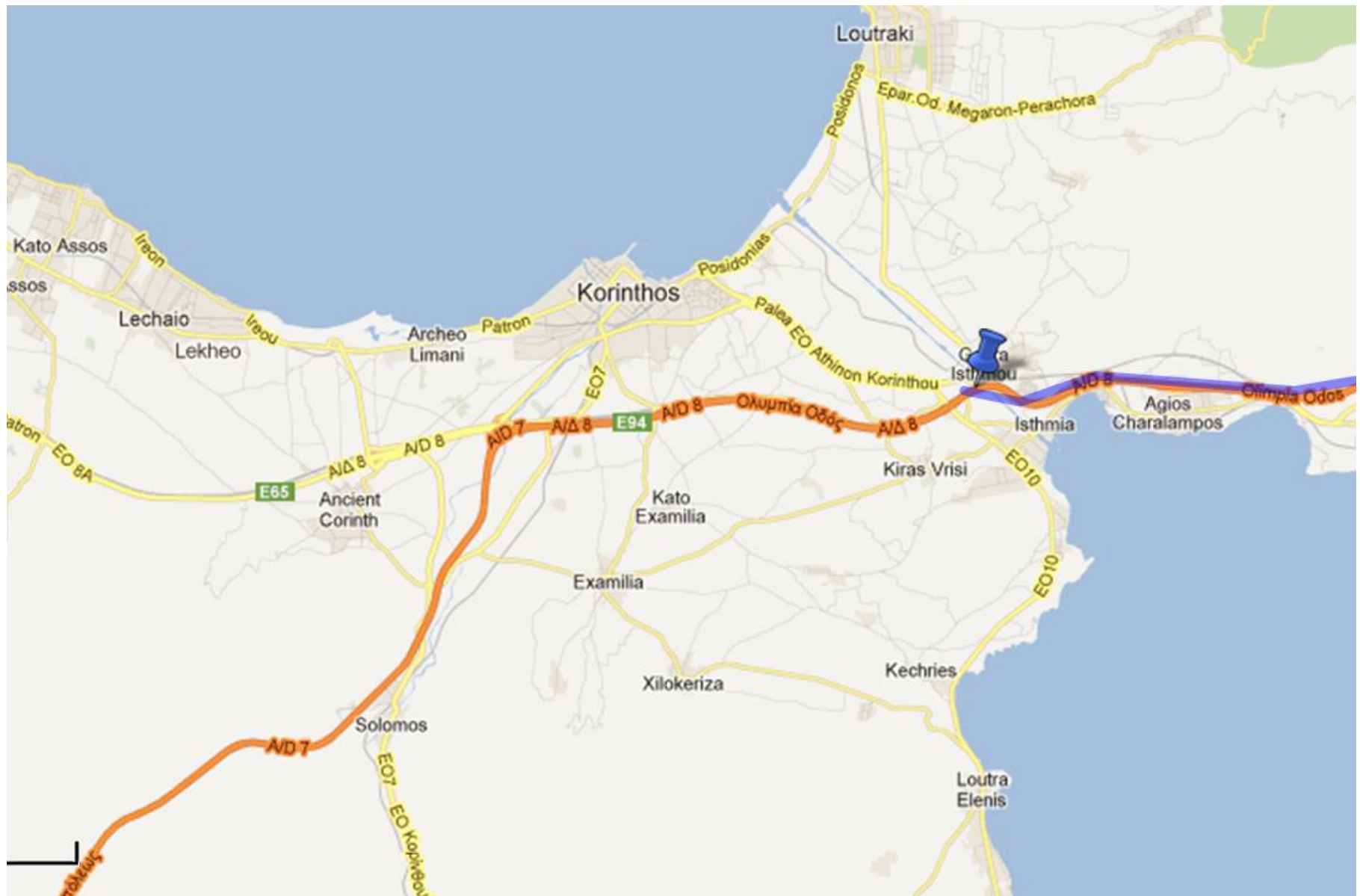
• Ελληνιστική περίοδος - πρώτο μισό 2ου αι. π.Χ.
 • Hellenistic period - first half of the 2nd c. B.C.
 • Hellenistische Epoche - 1. Hälfte des 2. Jh. v. Chr.

• Ρωμαϊκή περίοδος - 2ος αι. π.Χ.
 • Roman period - 2nd c. A.C.
 • Römische Epoche - 2. Jh. n. Chr.

- ΛΕΓΕΝΔΑ**
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Σύμφωνα με την ΑΝΣΑ
 Πηγή: Αρχαιολογία





Corinth

- Important excavation for archaeologists
 - Great proof of the truth of the bible
- Features in Paul's missionary journeys
 - Paul spent a lot of time in Corinth
 - He wrote two letters to the Corinthians
- Corinthian Capitals
 - Basket of capital decorated with acanthus leaves
 - Skilled workers
 - Travelled and colonized cities around the Mediterranean

Corinthian Capital



Corinth in the Greek Period

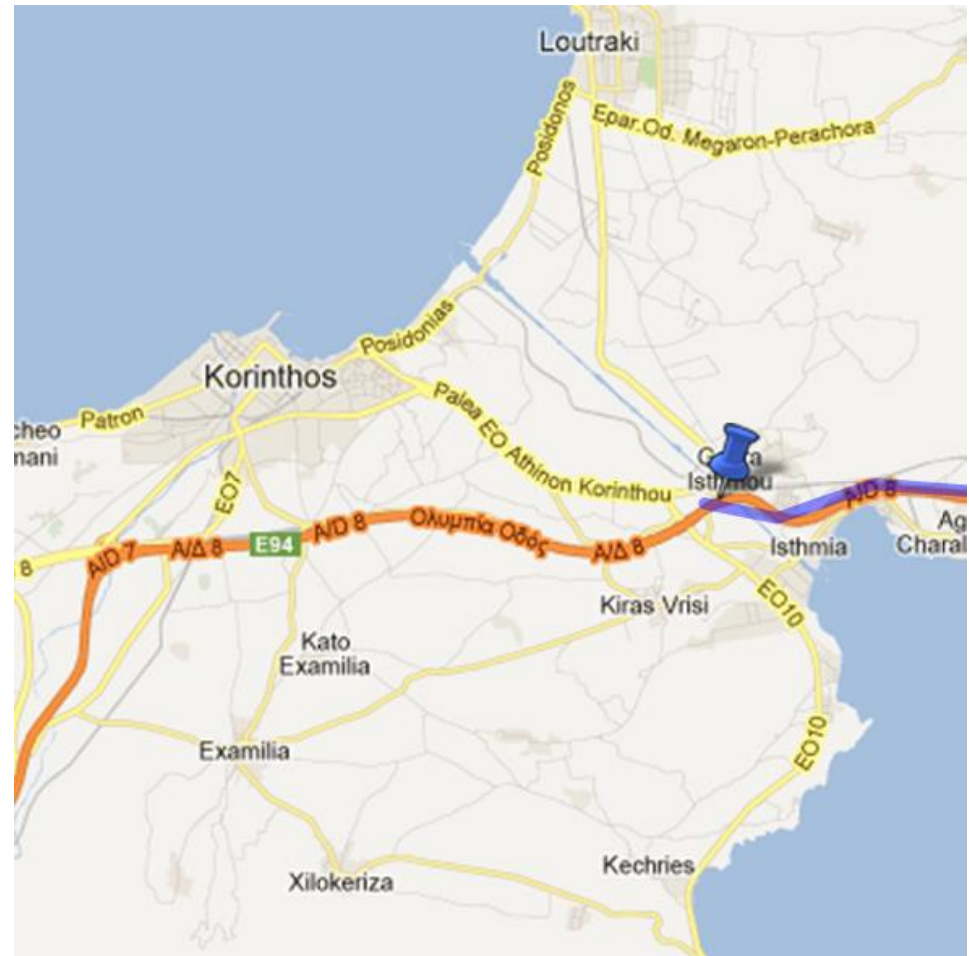
- Established around 11th Century BC
- Reached its peak around 6th Century BC
- Very wealthy prosperous city
- On a main trade route between the Adriatic and Aegean Seas

Corinth in the Roman Period

- 146 BC Romans totally destroyed
 - Men killed, women and children sold as slaves
- 46 BC Julius Ceaser reestablished
 - 1,000s of veteran Roman soldiers brought in
 - Greeks came back
- Population
 - Estimates between 60,000-750,000
 - Probably around 400,000-450,000
- One of 4th largest in Roman Empire
 - Corinth, Ephesus, Antioch, Alexandria
- Main Banking Centre

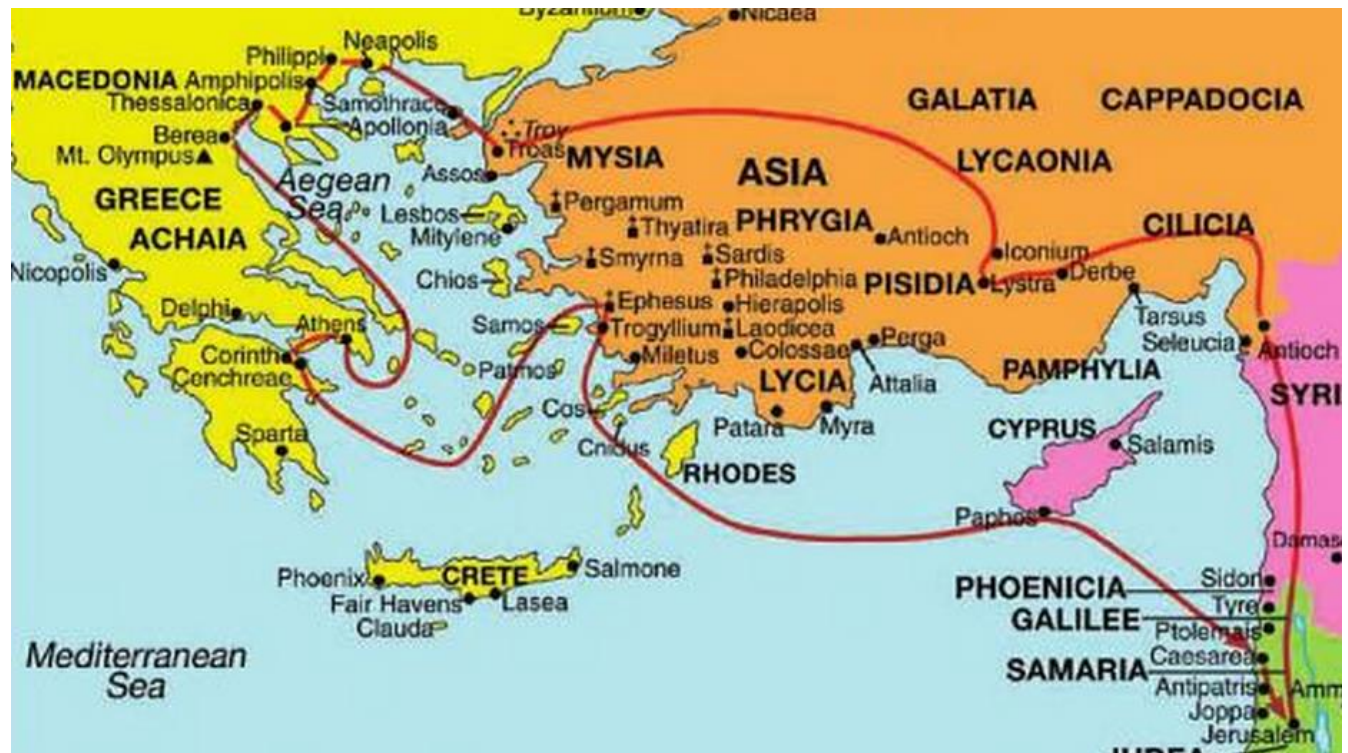
Corinth had 2 harbours

- Lechaeum (Lechaion) on the Corinthian Gulf connected it with Italy and the west.
- Cenchrea(Kencrea), the eastern harbour of Corinth (i.e. its harbor on the Saronic Gulf) and the emporium of its trade with the Asiatic shores of the Mediterranean



Corinth had 2 harbours

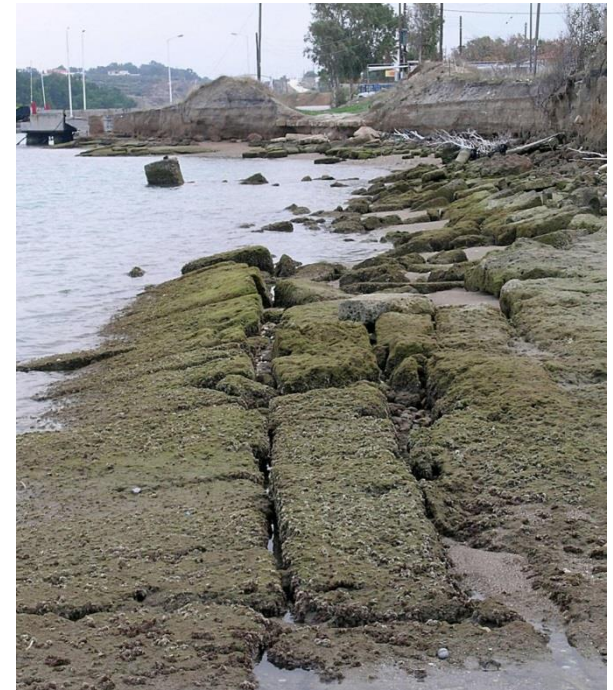
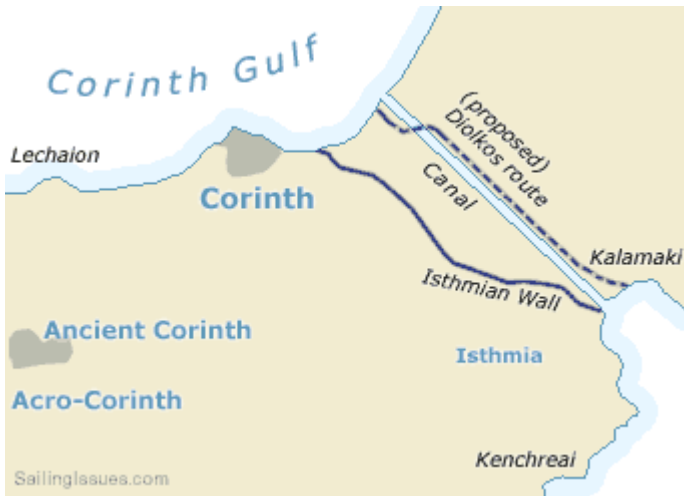
- Paul sailed from Cenchrae, (Acts 18:18) on his return to Syria from his second missionary journey.
- An organized church seems to have been formed here. (Romans 16:1).



The Diolkos

A paved Slipway - 6th Century BC

- Cargo unloaded & carried to other port
- Ship placed on a platform with wheels
 - Dragged by oxen across the isthmus



The Diolkos

A paved Slipway - 6th Century BC



- Still doing this 11th Century AD
 - Saved time and danger
 - Source of immense revenue for Corinth
 - Taxes from ships
 - Passengers spent time and money in Corinth
- Corinth was very wealthy and prosperous

The Corinth Canal



Today there is a Canal

- Takes ships $\leq 10,000$ tonnes
- 25 feet deep (8 metres)
- 290 feet to water (88.39m)
- 3.7 miles long (5.92km)
- 80 feet wide (24.32m)
- Fee is thousands of euros
- Saves the journey around the *Peloponnese*
- Large ships must have a tug boat as currents are very strong



The Corinth Canal





Renown for Immorality

- “to corinthianize” was coined to denote people's living in sexual immorality
 - 1Cor 5:1 It is reported commonly that there is fornication among you, and such fornication as is not so much as named among the Gentiles, that one should have his father's wife.
 - Many sailors visited Corinth
 - Was probably the cause of disease

Asclepius Medicine Centre

- Asclepius – Greek god of medicine
- Body parts made and offered as gifts
 - 100s of examples of heads, arms, legs, ears, eyes and private parts
 - Shows immorality and consequent disease
- May have inspired 1Cor 12
 - *14*: For the body is not one member, but many all members of one body

Isthmian Games

- Olympian games
 - Held 4hrs from Corinth
 - Prize was a wreath of olive leaves
- Isthmian Games held in the area of the isthmus at Corinth
 - Held in honour of Poisiden
 - Took place in 49 and 51 AD – Paul may have attended
- 1 Cor 9:24
 - Know ye not that they which run in a race run all, but one receiveth the prize? So run, that ye may obtain.
25: And every man that striveth for the mastery is temperate in all things. Now they do it to obtain a corruptible crown; but we an incorruptible.
- The prize was a wreath of wilted celery

Paul in Corinth

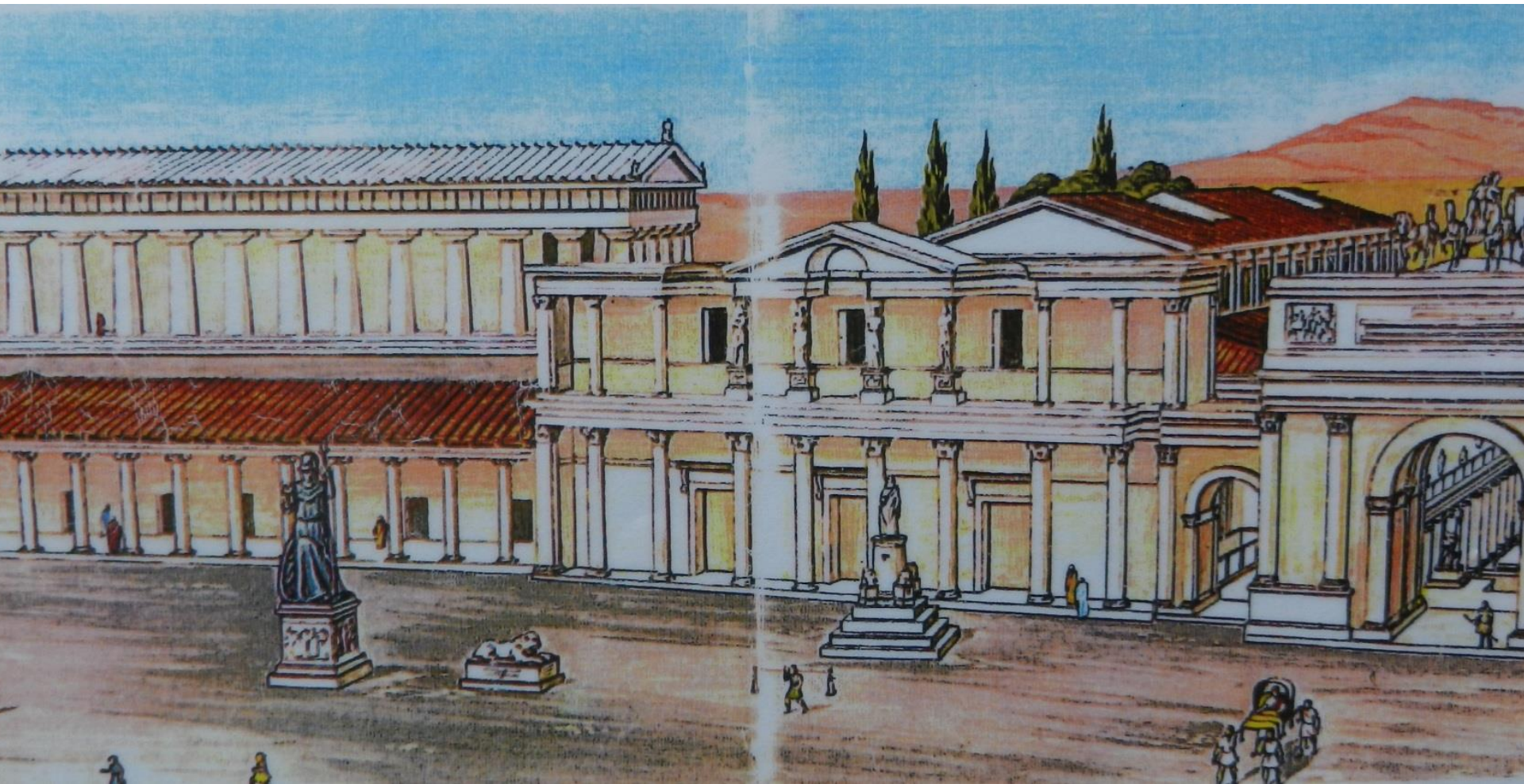
- Aquilla and Prescila
 - expelled from Rome by Claudius
 - they were tent makers
 - tents were required because of the games
- Paul made tents from goats hair
 - They worked in a shop in the Agora

The Agora

- The agora is a market place
- Agoraphobia
 - Translated, agoraphobia means ‘fear of the marketplace’.
 - Generally speaking, busy public places (such as supermarkets, shopping centres, trams, trains, planes and airports) are feared the most.
 - any public place – even a quiet church or an empty park – may seem threatening to a person suffering from agoraphobia.

The Agora







Shop in the Agora





The Bema

- Speakers platform - Open air court - Tribunal
- Acts 18 - Paul dragged before Gallio
- Paul may have spoken from this platform



Destruction of Corinth

The background of the slide is a photograph of the archaeological site of ancient Corinth. In the center, a large, dark green pine tree stands prominently. The ground is covered with numerous stone ruins, including walls, columns, and foundations, some of which are partially buried in the earth. The sky is clear and blue, and modern buildings are visible in the distance.

- Earthquakes
 - 5th – 8th Century AD – early Byzantium Period
 - Can tell by the way the columns have fallen
- Invasions
 - early and middle Byzanthian periods
 - Plundered, destroyed
- By 9-10th Century no-one lived in ancient Corinth
 - Some moved to the acropolis - Acrocorinth
 - Some moved away
- For a Reconstruction of Ancient Corinth
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dEHPfMlyLfc>