



Supplement

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS, DIAGRAMS, & MAPS FROM THE GENEVA BIBLE,
USEFUL FOR UNDERSTANDING THE BIBLE HISTORY READINGS IN
THE 3RD YEAR OF CHRISTIAN GRAMMAR SCHOOL AT HOME

3rd Year Later Knowledge Guide
ROBYN VAN ECK



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Supplement
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And they read in the book of the Law of God distinctly, and gave the sense, and caused them to understand the reading. Nehemiah 8:8

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INTRODUCTION

THE PURPOSE OF THIS SUPPLEMENT

This supplement contains the relevant illustrations—pictures, diagrams, and maps—out of Geneva Bibles from the Reformation, to help our students along in the heavy-duty Bible reading they'll be doing this year.

The Reformers viewed it as a matter of the utmost importance for the scriptures to be translated from the original Hebrew and Greek into the common languages of the people. At Geneva, Switzerland, this work was made particularly fruitful under the wise guidance of John Calvin.

But the Reformers realized that not everyone who would get a Bible in their own language would also have a faithful Shepherd to help them understand the difficult parts of the Bible—and there are some really difficult parts, especially for new believers thoroughly indoctrinated in Roman Catholicism, and largely uneducated on top of that. These translators did not want to leave the people holding a Book which is difficult to understand at best—and badly misinterpreted by the reader's very own church leaders at worst—without providing any help for beginning Bible students.

Therefore, Reformers filled the margins of Geneva Bibles with clear, plain, accurate notes explaining difficult or confusing passages, as well as copious illustrations of the things that are difficult to picture—like all of those cubits in the Tabernacle, and its vessels, and maps of all of these locations we are not familiar with; and later editions even added family trees for the elaborate genealogies.

In my own Bible study, I have found the Geneva Bible translation to be excellent as to accuracy of translation, which is why I use it daily. But almost as wonderful has been the discovery of these margin notes in my Geneva Bible, as well as the helpful illustrations. It is the best study Bible I've ever used (and I've used some good ones!).

The 3rd Year reading assignments are an absolute blessing for our students. By the time they're done, our students will have read most of the Bible! The more advanced readings, such as the Law, Prophets, and Epistles, have been intentionally left til the student has completed his grammar school studies. But even so, there are still a few parts in the histories that the student will be reading this year that are a little bit difficult to wade through—the instructions for the Tabernacle and the Temple, and the genealogies, particularly come to mind. With that in mind, many of our 3rd Year students will benefit from having the help of these Geneva Bible illustrations. They bring clarity to many otherwise difficult passages.

If you want to use the Geneva margin notes, you can purchase a Geneva Bible for your home, and also find it for free online in digital format. But I noticed that most of the Geneva Bibles available today leave the illustrations out. Because these illustrations have been so useful to me and my family in our Bible study, I compiled all of the illustrations that go along with the 3rd Year readings into this supplement, drawn from three different Geneva Bible editions, for students who would find them helpful.

I also added a little “map” from an old edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, that your student might enjoy using.

HOW TO USE THIS SUPPLEMENT

The illustrations are presented in order of where they come up in the student's readings. They are listed in the Table of Contents in that order. As you turn to your daily readings, you can look in the Table of Contents of this Supplement and quickly see if there are any illustrations to go along with that day's reading.

Some illustrations are useful in more than one passage. They are listed in the Table of Contents in order of where the *first* use for them will be in the student's readings this year; and the Table of Contents then also notes if an illustration is useful in a later passage.

3rd Year Later Knowledge Guide
Supplement

THE PILGRIM'S PROGRESS

FRONTISPIECE

This beautiful frontispiece is from an old edition of *The Pilgrim's Progress*, published in Philadelphia by the Presbyterian Board of Publication.



PILGRIM MAP

My 3rd Year later knowledge students love having their own copy of this “map” from another old edition of *The Pilgrim’s Progress*, on which they could keep track of Christian’s progress while they read. You may want to copy this page, cut it out, and tape it back together as a proper “map”. It also makes a convenient bookmark.

THE BIBLE
 AND
 HOLY SCRIPTURES
 CONTAINED IN
 THE OLDE AND NEWE
 Testament.

TRANSLATED ACCOR-
 ding to the Ebrue and Greke, and conferred With
 the best translations in diuers langages.

WITH MOSTE PROFITABLE ANNOTA-
 tions vpon all the hard places, and other things of great
 importance as may appeare in the Epistle to the Reader.

FEARE YE NOT, STAND STILL, AND BEHOLDE
 the saluacion of the Lord, which he will shewe to you this day. Exod. 14. 13.

Great are the troubles of the righteous:



But the Lord deliuereth them out of all, Psal. 34. 19.

THE LORD SHAL FIGHT FOR YOU: THEREFORE
 hold ye your peace, Exod. 14. ver. 14.

AT GENEVA.
 PRINTED BY ROVLAND HALL
 M. D. L X.

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE

These instructions by T. Grashop, printed in the preface of Geneva Bibles, are excellent. Dear student, read them! Sadly, it is possible for people to read the Bible without understanding. Indeed, the Phasisees and scribes of Jesus' day read the scriptures diligently, yet missed the truths of the scriptures entirely and went into eternal destruction.

Read these instructions; read the proof texts Grashop included with them; follow them diligently.

May God bless you with wisdom and understanding!

TIPS FOR READING 16TH AND 17TH CENTURY ENGLISH

1. Remember that before around 1800, English had a “medial *s*” (*s* that comes in the middle), which looked like a lowercase *f*, without the part of the crossbar that sticks out to the right: **f**. Basically, **f** was used in English just like **σ** was used in Greek: **f** would be used in the beginning or middle of a word, and the *s* that we're familiar with would be used just like **ς** (final sigma) was used—only if it was the final letter of a word.
2. *U* and *V* (*u* and *v*) were interchangeable.
3. *I* and *J* (*i* and *j*) were interchangeable.
4. Spelling rules were not established yet, so you'll see some funny spellings.
5. Sometimes you'll see ligatures we don't use today. For example, the *tittle*, a line appearing over a letter, usually indicated the omission of an *m* or *n*, as “Remēber Lot's wife” (see page 32): “Remember Lot's wife.” You probably won't have any trouble with any of the other ligatures; they'll mostly just look like fancy letters.

How to take profit in reading of the holy Scriptures.


- 1 Earnestly and vsually pray vnto God that he wil vouchsafe to
- Teach the way of his statutes.
 - Giue vnderstanding.
 - Direct in the path of his commandements.
 - At the least, twise euey daye this exerceise be kept.
- 2 Diligently keepe such order of reading the scriptures and prayer as may stand with his calling and state of life, So that
- The time once appointed hereunto after a good entrie, be no otherwise employed.
 - Superstition be auoyded.
 - At one other time that be done, which is left vndone at any time.
- 3 Vnderstand to what ende and purpose the Scriptures letue, which were written, to
- Teache, that we may learne truth.
 - Improue, that we may be kept from errour.
 - Correct, that we may be drisen from vice.
 - Instruct, that wee may be setled in the way of well doing.
 - Comfort, that in trouble we may be confirmed in patient hope.
- 4 Remember that Scriptures containe matter concerning
- Religion and the right worshipping of God, as
 - Faith in one God
 - Father.
 - Sonne.
 - Holy Ghost.
 - The state of mankind, by
 - 1. Creation.
 - 2. Fall and sinne.
 - 3. regeneration in Christ.
 - The Church and the gouernment thereof
 - Before Christ.
 - Since Christ.
 - The word of God written in the Testament
 - Olde.
 - Newe.
 - Sacraments
 - Before Christ.
 - Since Christ.
 - The ende and generall iudgement of the
 - Good.
 - Wickol.
 - Common wealthes and gouernments of people, by
 - Magistrates
 - Good.
 - Euill.
 - Peace and waite.
 - Prosperitie and plagues.
 - Subiectes
 - Quiet.
 - Disordered.
 - Families and things that belong to household, in which are
 - Husbands.
 - Wiues.
 - Parents.
 - Children.
 - Masters.
 - Seruants.
 - The private life and doings of euey man in
 - Godly blessed.
 - Vngodly plagued.
 - The common life of all men, as
 - Riches, pouertie.
 - Nobilitie.
 - Fauour.
 - Labour and idlenesse.
 - Wisedome and follie.
 - Loue and hatred.
 - Sobernesse and incontinencie.
 - Mirth and sorrowe.
 - Speach and silence.
 - Pride and humilitie.
 - Couetousnesse and liberalitie.
- 5 Refuse all sense of Scripture contrary to the
- Articles of Christian faith, contained in the common Creeds.
 - First and second table of Gods commandements.
- 6 Marke and consider the
- 1. Coherence of the text, how it hangeth together.
 - 2. Course of times and ages, with such things as belong vnto them.
 - 3. Maner of speach proper to the Scriptures.
 - 4. Agreement that one place of Scripture hath with an other, whereby that which seemeth darke in one is made easie in an other.
- 7 Take opportunitie to
- Reade interpreters, if he be able.
 - Confesse with such as can open the Scriptures. Acts. 8. v. 30, 31. &c.
 - Heare preaching, and to proue by the Scriptures that which is taught. Acts. 17. v. 11.

Who so euer mindeth to take profite by reading scriptures, must

THE OLD TESTAMENT

Although Geneva Bibles were, from the start, printed in Geneva; some were later printed in England.

What makes a Geneva Bible a Geneva Bible? It's not the location where they were *printed*, but the translation and margin notes, which were made at Geneva, that defines a Geneva Bible.

The page is framed by a highly decorative border. At the top, two female figures sit on thrones, flanking a central crest. The crest features a shield with a cross, topped by a crown and surrounded by a scroll with the motto 'DIE ET VINCENS'. Below the crest is a smaller figure's head. The sides of the border are filled with intricate scrollwork and floral motifs. At the bottom, a lion is depicted on the left, and a figure is on the right. The entire page is rendered in a fine-line woodcut style.

THE BIBLE,
Translated according to the
Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with
the best translations in diuers Languages.
With most profitable Annotations vpon all the
hard places, and other things of great im-
portance, as may appeare in the
Epistle to the Reader.

¶ And also a most profitable Concordance for the
readie finding out of any thing in the
same contained.

IOSHUA. 1. 8.

¶ Let not this booke of the Lawe depart out of thy mouth, but
meditate therein day and night, that thou mayest obserue and doe
according to all that is written therein: for then shalt thou make
thy way prosperous, and then shalt thou haue good success.

¶ Imprinted at London by the
Deputies of Christopher Barker,
Printer to the Queenes most
excellent Maiestie.

1594.

Cum gratia & priuilegio Regiæ Maiestatis.

GENESIS

GENESIS 4-5

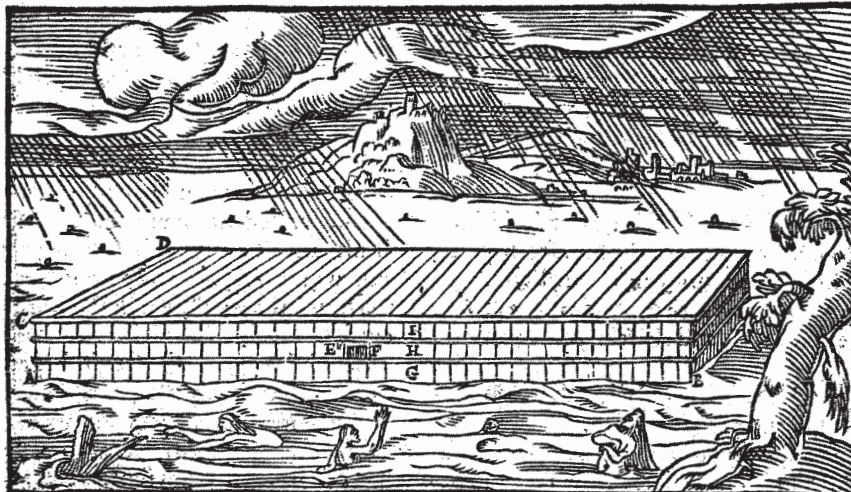
Antediluvian Genealogies

The Bible contains a lot of genealogies. Genealogies are History study at its most fundamental level—what people lived and died, and when.

This chart (opposite) contains the genealogies of Genesis 4 and 5: every soul recorded in history from before the Flood.

GENESIS 6

Noah's Ark and the Deluge (below)



- A. B. The length three hundred cubites
- A. C. The breadth fifty
- D. E. The height thirty
- E. The window a cubite long.
- F. The door.
- G. H. I. The three heights.

GOD
LXX. 338

ADAM,
Gen. 2. 17.

EVE,
Gen. 2. 22.

Cain
Gen. 4. 1.

Abel
Gen. 4. 2.

SETH
Gen. 4. 25.

Enoch
Gen. 4. 17.

ENOS
Gen. 4. 26

Irad
Gen. 4. 18.

CAI-
NAN.

MAHA-
LAEEL.

Mehubel
Gen. 4. 18

IARED
Gen. 5. 15.

ENOCH,
Gen. 5. 18.

Methu-
facel.

METHV-
SELAH.

IA-
MECH,
Gen. 5. 25.



Adah
Gen. 4. 19.

Iamech
Gen. 4. 18.

Zillah
Gen. 4. 19.

NOAH
Gen. 5. 28

Iabal
Gen. 4. 20

Iubal
Gen. 4. 21.

Tubal-
cain.

Naamah
Gen. 4. 22

Iapheth
Gen. 5. 32

SEM,
Gen. 5. 32.

Ham
Gen. 5. 32.

GENESIS 19

Genealogy of Lot

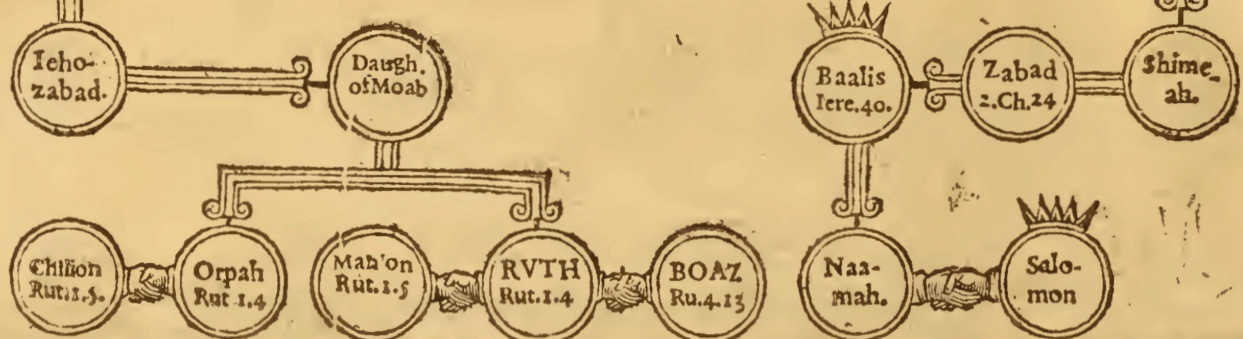


- Zippor No. 22.
- Balak No. 22.
- Mesha 2.K. 3-4
- Ithmah 1.Ch 11

Remember Lots wife L. 17. 23

As it was in the daies of Lot, so shall it be &c.

- Nahab 2.Sa. 10
- Hanua 2.Sa. 10
- Nahab 2.Sa. 17.
- Shobi 2.Sa. 17.
- Zelek 2.Sa. 23.
- Tobiah Ne. 2. 19

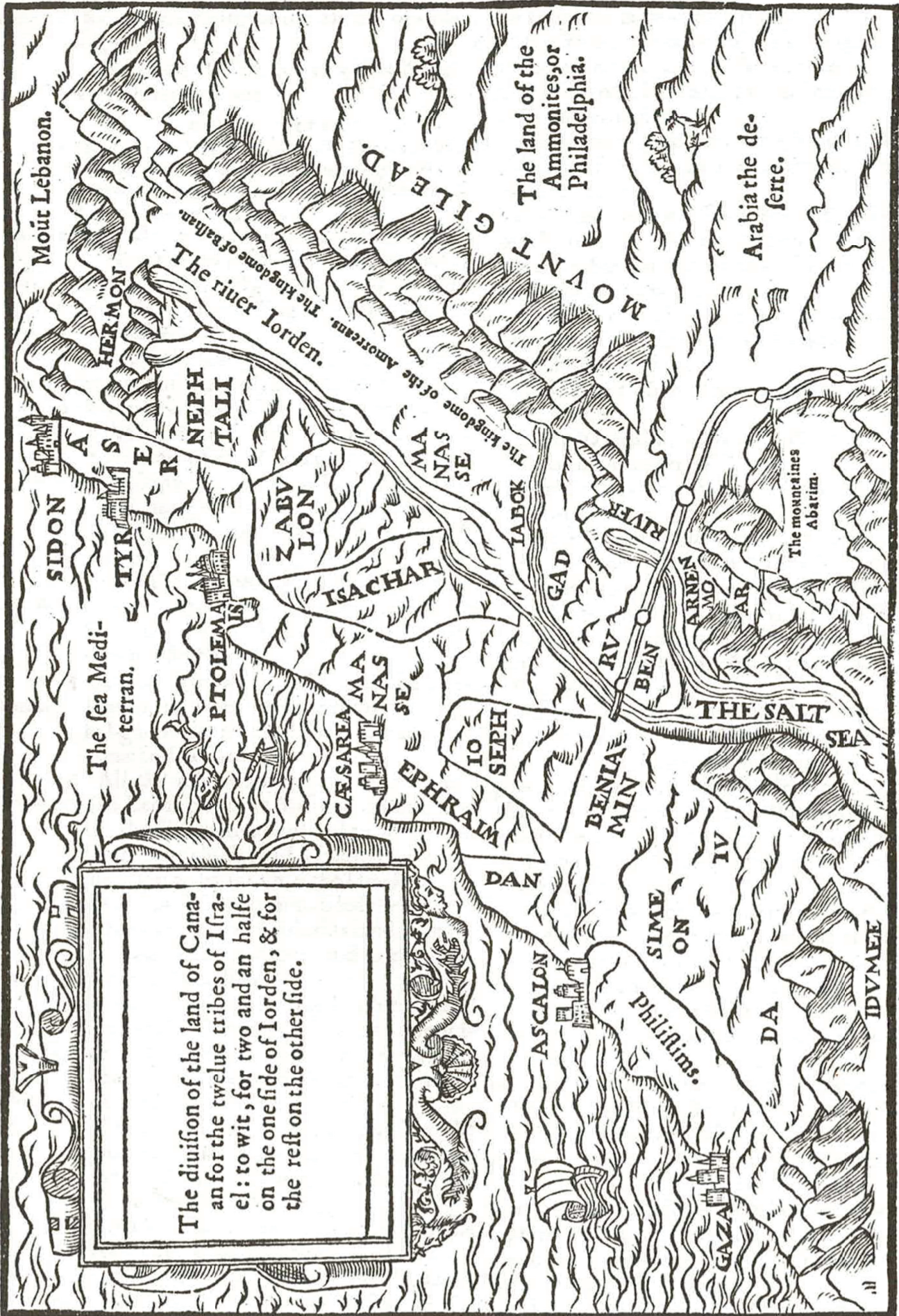


JOSHUA 15

The Division of the Promised Land

EAST.

NORTH.



The division of the land of Canaan for the twelve tribes of Israel: to wit, for two and an halfe on the one side of Iorden, & for the rest on the other side.

WEST.

SOV T H.

This mappe doeth appertaine to the Chap. 15 of Ioshua.

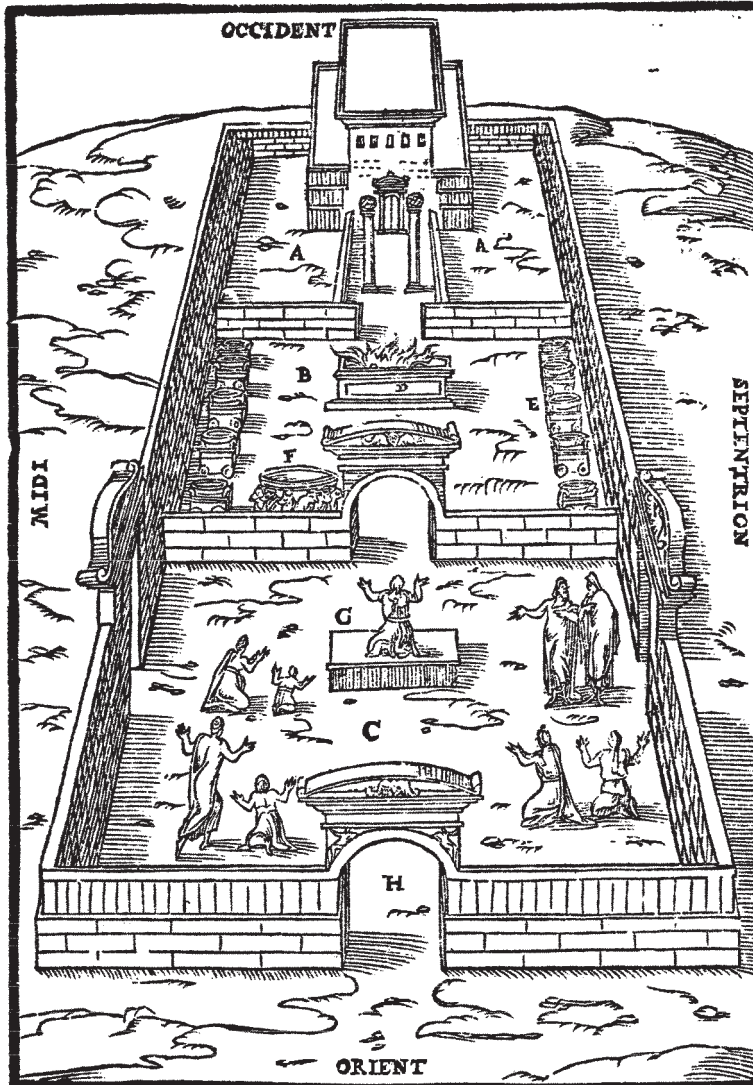
1 KINGS 6

Temple of Solomon: Exterior View and Court

N.B. Septentrion refers to the northern regions. **Midi** means South, or really, it refers to the *middle* of the world, the equator. **Orient** means East, and **Occident** means West.

Learn these terms; you'll see them in lots of old writings!

THE TEMPLE COVERED.



This figure representeth the great court separated into three partes, whose separation was made of three orders of herve stone & one of cedar borders. In the first court towards the West was the Temple A. These were the Priests, called the inner court. In this stood the altar of burnt offering D which was two hundred cubites long and as much broad, & ten of length 2 Chr. 4. 1. There was also ten caldrons five on the one side, and five on the other E and on the South side stood the Sea. F 2 Chro. 4. 2. C the court of the people, which 2 Chro 4. 9 is called the great porch, and Act 3. 11 the porch of Salomon. This court was in the new Testament taken for the Temple, Mat 21. 23. Act 3. 2 In this court Christ preached, & chased thence them that bought and sold. G. A scaffold of brass, whereon Salomon prayed that the people might see him, & the better understand him: it was five cubites long, five cubites broad, & three of height. 2. Chro 6. 13. H the gate in the East side, called the gate of Sur or Ser 2 Kin 11. 6 and the

gate of the foundation 2 Chro 23. 5 It is also called beautiful Act 3. 2 because the Prince entered thence into the court, and not the people, Ez ek. 44. 3. for the people entered in by the South gate and North gate.

- 23 And within the oracle he made two Cherubims of oliue tre, ten cubites hie.
- 24 The wing also of the one Cherub was five cubites, & the wing of the other Cherub was five cubites: from the vtermost parte of one of his wings, vnto the vtermost parte of the other of his wings, were ten cubites.
- 25 Also the other Cherub was of ten cubites: bothe y Cherubims were of one measure and one syse.
- 26 For the height of the one Cherub was ten cubites, and so was the other Cherub.
- 27 And he put the Cherubims within the inner house, and the Cherubims stretched out their wings, so that the wing of y one touched the one wall, and the wing of the other Cherub touched the other wall: and their other wings touched one another in the middes of the house.
- 28 And he overlaid the Cherubims with

- golde.
- 29 And he carued all the walles of y house round about with grauen figures of Cherubims and of palme trees, and grauen flowres within and without.
- 30 And the floore of the house he couered with golde within and without.
- 31 An in the entring of the oracle he made two dores of oliue tre: and the vpper poste & side postes were five square.
- 32 The two dores also were of oliue tre, & he graued them with grauing of Cherubims and palme trees, and grauen flowres, and couered them with golde, & laied a thin golde vpon the Cherubims and vpon the palme trees.
- 33 And so made he for the dore of the Temple postes of oliue tre foure square.
- 34 But the two dores were of fure tre, the two sides of the one dore were rounde, & the two sides of y other dore were round.

Exod. 25. 20.
m For the other w Moses made of beate golde, were taken away with the other 10 walls by their enemies, whom God permitted diuers times to ouercome me for their great sinnes.

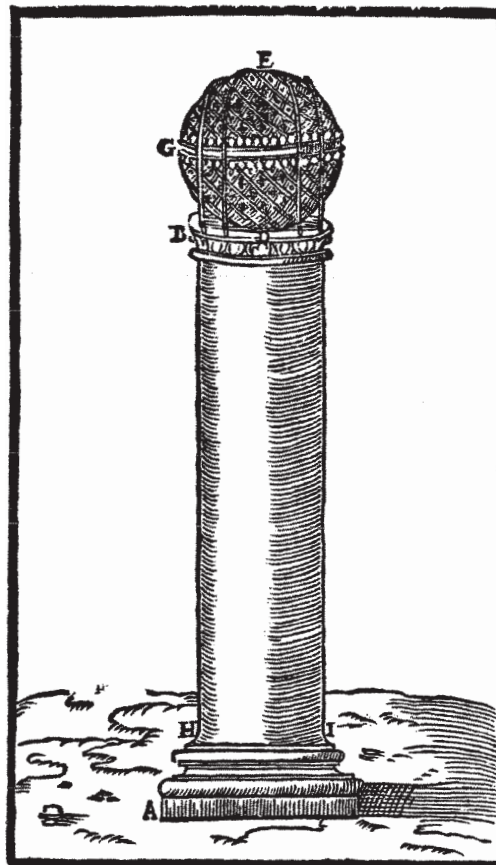
n So that the facion of the carued worke might full appere.

Or, solidog.

1 KINGS 7

Temple of Solomon: The Pillars (below), and the Sea (opposite)

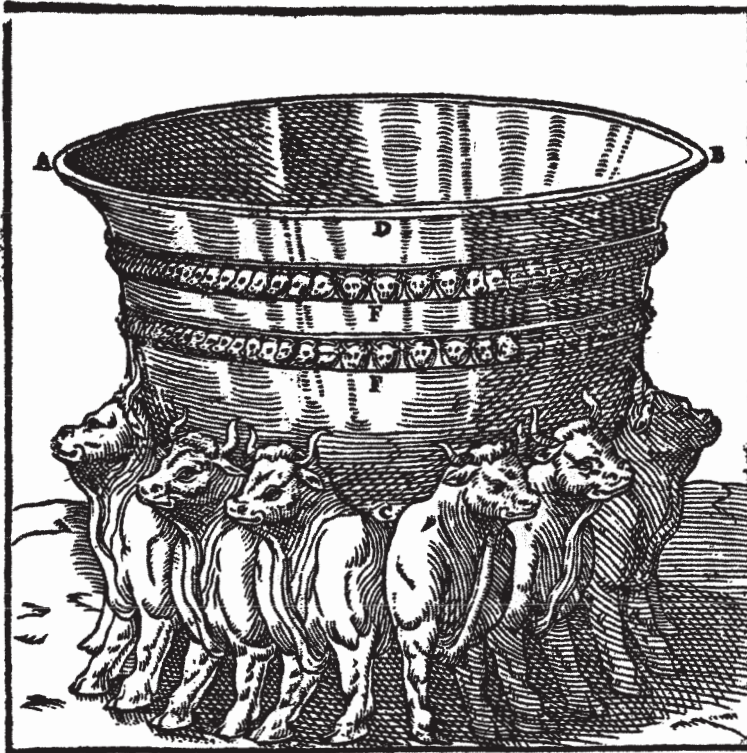
THE FORME OF THE
PILLER.



A B The height of a pillar eighteen cubites: the compass of a pillar was twelve cubites.
D E The height of the chapter or rounde balle vpon the pillar of five cubites height.
G In y^e middes were two rowes of pomegranates: y^e rest is the networke & flowered lices of roses.

I.Kings.

THE SEA OR GREAT CALDRON.



A B Ten cubites *to* one side to the other
C D The height of five cubites
F The two rows, which compassed the vessel about, and were garnished w bulles heades, wherein were pipes to auoyde the water.

2 Chron 4.3.

2 Chr. 4. 3.

p Bath and Ephah seeme to be bothe one measure. Bath 45, 11 euerie Bath contained about ten pottels.

2 Chr. 4. 3.

q The mouth of the great base or frame carried into the chapter, or pillar of the caldron.

- 24 And vnder the brim of it were knoppes like wilde cucumers compassing it rounde about, ten in one cubite, compassing the sea^r rounde about: and the two rowes of knoppes were cast, when it was molten.
- 25 It stode on twelue bulles, thre loking towarde the North, and thre towarde the West, and thre towarde the South, & thre towarde the East: and the sea stode aboue vpon them, & all their hinder partes were inward.
- 26 It was an hand breadth thicke, and the brim thereof was like the worke of the brim of a cup with flowres of lilies: it contained two thousand p Baths.
- 27 ¶ And he made ten bases of brasse, one base was foure cubites long, and foure cubites broad, and thre cubites hie.
- 28 ¶ And the worke of the bases was on this maner, They had borders, and the borders were betwene the ledges:
- 29 And on the borders that were betwene the ledges, were lyons, bulles and Cherubims: and vpon the ledges there was a base aboue: and beneth the lyons, and bulles were addicions made of thinne worke.
- 30 And euery base had foure brasen wheles, and plates of brasse: and the foure corners had vnder setters: vnder the caldron were vnder setters molten at the side of euery addicion.
- 31 And the mouth of it was within the chapter and aboue to measure by the cubite: for the mouth thereof was rounde made like a base, & it was a cubite & halfe a cubite: & also vpon the mouth thereof were grauen workes, whose borders were foure square, & not rounde.
- 32 And vnder the borders were foure wheles, and the axeltrees of the wheles ioyned to the base: and the height of a whele was a cubite and halfe a cubite.
- 33 And the facion of the wheles was like the facion of a chafet whele: their axeltrees, and their naues and their felloes, & their spokes were all molten.
- 34 And foure vnder setters were vpon the foure corners of one base: & the vnder setters thereof were of the base *it selfe*.
- 35 And in the toppe of the base was a rounde: compassed of halfe a cubite hie rounde about: and vpon the toppe of the base the ledges thereof and the borders thereof were of the same.
- 36 And vpon the tables of the ledges thereof, and on the borders thereof he did graue Cherubims, lyons and palmetrees, on the side of euery one, and addicions rounde about.
- 37 Thus made he the ten bases, They had all one casting, one measure, and one syfe.
- 38 ¶ The made he ten caldrons of brasse, one caldron contained fourtie Baths: and euery caldron was foure cubites, one caldron was vpon one base throughout the ten bases.
- 39 And he set the bases, five on the right side of the house, & five on the left side of the house. And he set the sea on the right side of the house Eastward towarde the South.
- 40 ¶ And

Or, 4. 3.

r Which was called the pillar, chapter, or smale base, wherein the caldron stode.

s To kepe waters for the vse of the sacrifices.

t To wit, of the Temple or Sanctuary