

- 2000 BC** Amorite kingdoms flourish
- 1900 BC** Moab and Ammon born to Lot (Genesis 19)
- 1850 BC** Canaanites and Perizzites (Genesis 13)
- 1550 BC** Egypt's New Kingdom; Hittites rise
- 1446 BC** Amalekite attack (Exodus 17)
- 1400 BC** Jebusites hold Jerusalem (Joshua 10)
- 1200 BC** King Eglon of Moab oppresses Israel
- 1050 BC** Saul fights Ammon and Moab
- 1000 BC** David defeats Moab; Jebus falls
- 840 BC** Mesha Stele (Moabite Stone)
- 722 BC** Assyria conquers Israel
- 400 BC** Nabateans absorb Moab & Ammon

A map of the Levant region in the 9th century BC. The map shows the Mediterranean Sea to the west. Key regions and cities include:

- ASSYRIAN EMPIRE** (top right)
- KINGDOM OF ARAM DAMASCUS** (top right, green)
- PHOENICIAN STATES** (top left, brown)
- KINGDOM OF ISRAEL** (center, orange)
- KINGDOM OF AMMON** (center right, orange)
- ARAMEAN TRIBES** (center right)
- KINGDOM OF MOAB** (center right, purple)
- KINGDOM OF JUDAH** (center, yellow)
- KINGDOM OF EDOM** (bottom, yellow)
- PHILISTINE STATES** (bottom left, red)
- ARABU TRIBES** (bottom left)
- NABATU TRIBES** (bottom right)

Major cities marked with stars (capital cities) include: Damascus, Samaria, Rabbath-Ammon, Dibon, Jerusalem, and Petra. Other cities marked with circles include: Byblos, Beirut, Sidon, Tyre, Acre, Umomium, Jerash, Beit El, Jericho, Ashdodo, Ashkelon, Gaza, Lachish, Hebron, and Beersheba. A scale bar indicates 0 to 20 km, and a north arrow is present.

A map of the Ancient Near East, highlighting major regions and cities. The regions shown are LIBYA, EGYPTIAN, EMPIRE KUSH, SYRIA, MESOPOTAMIA, ASSYRIA, and ARABIA. The Mediterranean Sea is to the west, and the Persian Gulf is to the east. The Red Sea is located between Egypt and Arabia. Major cities marked include Mycenae, Carchemish, Nineveh, Assur, Ciltum, Byblos, Sidon, Tyre, Kadesh, Damascus, Gaze, Canaan, Babylon, Nippur, Ur, Memphis, Herakleopolis, Avaris, Heliopolis, Thebes, Abydos, Elephantine, Aswan, Abu Simbel, and Napata.

People	Lineage / Origin	Key Verse	Notable Figure
Moabites	Lot → Moab (Gen 19)	Genesis 19:37	Ruth great-grandmother of David
Ammonites	Lot → Ben-Ammi	Genesis 19:38	King Nahash (1 Samuel 11)
Amalekites	Esau → Amalek	Exodus 17:8–13	King Agag (1 Samuel 15)
Canaanites	Sons of Canaan	Genesis 12:6	Rahab of Jericho (Joshua 2)
Amorites	Canaanite branch	Genesis 15:16	King Sihon (Numbers 21)
Jebusites	Canaanite branch	2 Samuel 5:6–7	Araunah threshing floor sold to David
Hittites	Heth (Canaanite); Anatolia empire	2 Kings 7:6	Uriah the Hittite (2 Samuel 11)
Egyptians	Mizraim, son of Ham	Exodus 1:8	Pharaoh of the Exodus

3 Big Takeaways

- 1. God Redeems Outsiders.** Ruth (Moab) and Rahab (Canaan) enter Jesus's family tree: bloodline barriers never stop covenant grace (see Ephesians 2:19).
- 2. Geography Drives Conflict.** Regional geography made Moab, Ammon, and Edom perpetual gatekeepers of trade—hence all the wars (Numbers 20:17–21).
- 3. Ethnic Tribes Fade, Spiritual Lessons Stay.** Moabites vanish by 400 BC, yet their pride, fear, and idolatry still plague our hearts (1 Corinthians 10:11).