



Photos by: Noam Chen, Israeli Artist (where noted)

Noam Chen

## BECAUSE GOD SAID SO.

*“I will plant them in their land, and no longer shall they be pulled up from the land I have given them,” says the Lord your God.” Amos 9:15*

### 1. Unconditional Land Promise

These emphasize God’s unilateral promise of the land to Abraham and his seed, often using “everlasting” language and covenant formality.

- **Genesis 12:1–3, 7**

God calls Abram, promises to make him a great nation, bless all families of the earth through him, and gives his descendants the land of Canaan.

- **Genesis 13:14–17**

God reiterates to Abram that all the land he can see will be given to him and his offspring forever, with descendants as innumerable as the dust.

- **Genesis 15:7–21**

In a solemn covenant ceremony, God alone passes between the pieces, guaranteeing Abram’s offspring a defined territory from the river of Egypt to the Euphrates.

- **Genesis 17:7–8**

God establishes an everlasting covenant with Abraham and his descendants, promising to be their God and to give them the land of Canaan as an everlasting possession.

- **Genesis 26:2–5**

The Abrahamic promises are confirmed to Isaac, including multiplying his descendants and giving them “all these lands,” tied explicitly to the oath sworn to Abraham.

- **Genesis 28:13–15**

God appears to Jacob, promises the land on which he lies to him and his descendants, guarantees innumerable offspring, and assures His presence until all is accomplished.

- **Exodus 6:6–8**

God pledges to redeem Israel from Egypt, take them as His people, be their God, and bring them into the land He swore to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob as a heritage.

- **Deuteronomy 9:4–6**

God reminds Israel that **they receive the land not because of their righteousness but to confirm the word He swore to the patriarchs.**

- **Deuteronomy 30:1–10**

Even after exile for disobedience, **God promises to gather Israel from all nations and bring them back to the land of their fathers,** circumcising their hearts for future obedience.

- **Deuteronomy 31:20–23**

God foresees Israel's future idolatry in the land yet still commissions Joshua, **assuring him that he will bring the people into the land He swore to their fathers.**

- **Joshua 1:2–6**

God charges Joshua to lead Israel into **the land promised to their fathers, assuring success and describing the borders He has given them.**

- **Joshua 21:43–45**

The narrative states that **the Lord gave Israel all the land He had sworn to their fathers,** gave them rest, and that not one word of His promise failed.

- **II Samuel 7:10–16**

(I Chronicles 17:9–14) In the Davidic covenant, **God promises to appoint a place for Israel to dwell securely and to establish David's house and throne forever, joining people-and-land security to David's line.**

- **I Chronicles 16:14–18**

(Psalm 105:8–11) David celebrates that God remembers His covenant forever, **including the oath to give the land of Canaan as Israel's allotted inheritance.**

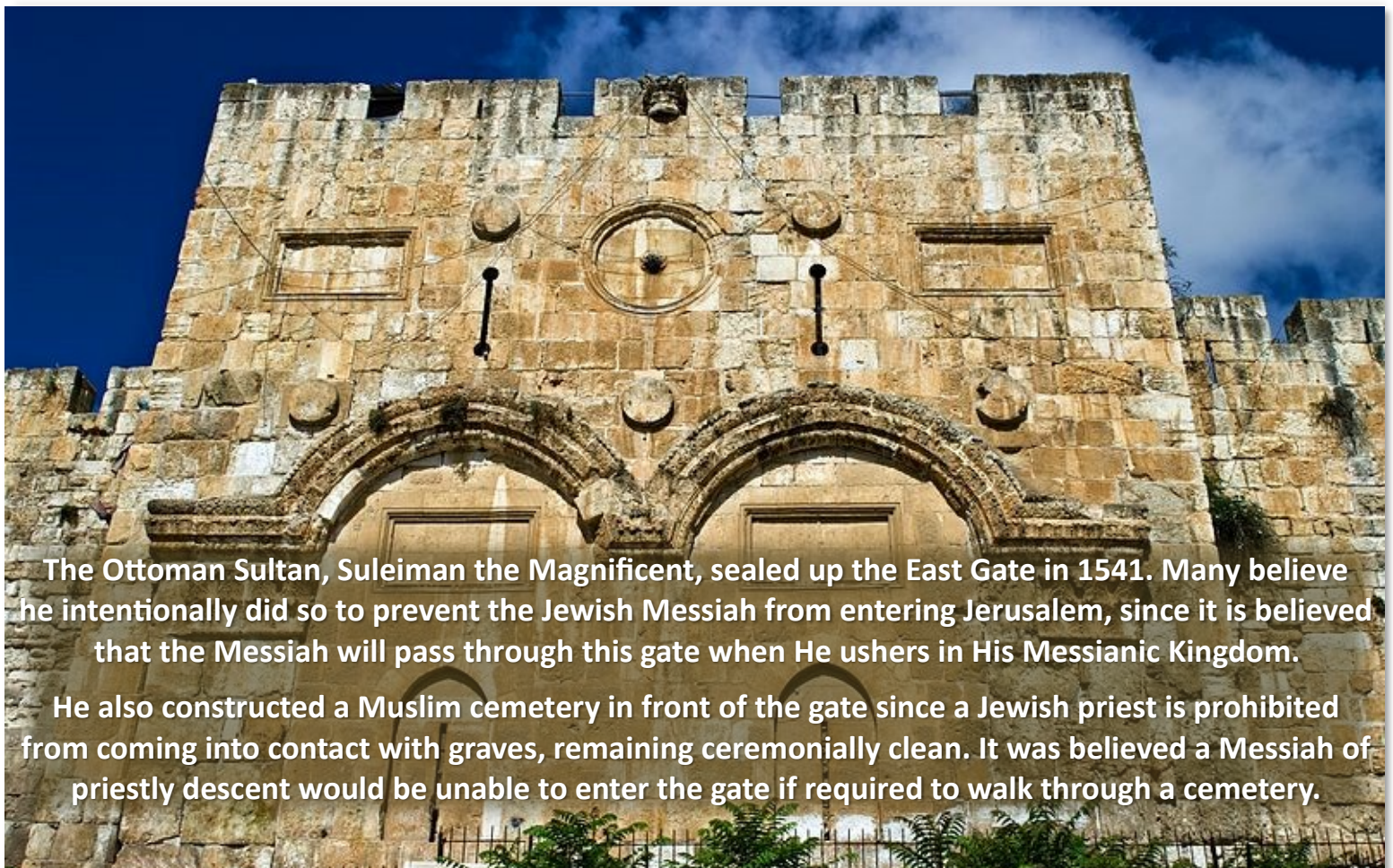
- **Psalm 105:8–15**

The psalmist stresses that God remembers His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob **to give them the land of Canaan as their portion, treating it as a standing, remembered oath.**

---

*“And in that day His feet will stand on the Mount of Olives, which faces Jerusalem on the east. And the Mount of Olives shall be split in two, from east to west, making a very large valley; half of the mountain shall move toward the north and half of it toward the south.”*

Zechariah 14:4



The Ottoman Sultan, Suleiman the Magnificent, sealed up the East Gate in 1541. Many believe he intentionally did so to prevent the Jewish Messiah from entering Jerusalem, since it is believed that the Messiah will pass through this gate when He ushers in His Messianic Kingdom.

He also constructed a Muslim cemetery in front of the gate since a Jewish priest is prohibited from coming into contact with graves, remaining ceremonially clean. It was believed a Messiah of priestly descent would be unable to enter the gate if required to walk through a cemetery.

*Please copy and share the link with others. Thank you!*



Today, the upper slopes of Galilee fulfill Bible prophecy and are a taste of more to come!

Noam Chen

*“The wilderness and the wasteland shall be glad for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose; it shall blossom abundantly and rejoice, even with joy and singing. The glory of Lebanon shall be given to it, the excellence of Carmel and Sharon. They shall see the glory of the LORD, the excellency of our God.”*

Isaiah 35:1-2

## 2. Discipline, Exile, Regathering Cycle

These emphasize that Israel will be judged and scattered for covenant-breaking yet preserved and restored to the land because of God’s covenant faithfulness.

- **Deuteronomy 4:25–31**

Moses predicts Israel’s future idolatry and scattering among the nations but promises that in the latter days, when they seek God wholeheartedly, **He will not forsake them or forget the covenant of the fathers.**

- **Deuteronomy 28:63–68; 30:1–10**

God warns that Israel will be uprooted and exiled for disobedience, **yet promises a future worldwide regathering, heart-circumcision, and restoration to the land of their fathers.**

- **Judges 2:1–3**

The Angel of the Lord declares that **He brought Israel into the land He swore to their fathers and that He will never break His covenant,** though their disobe-

di-  
 ence will result in ongoing trouble from the surrounding nations.

- **II Kings 13:22–23**

Despite repeated oppression, **God shows grace and compassion to Israel and refuses to destroy or cast them from His presence** because of His covenant with the patriarchs.

- **II Kings 14:25–27**

**God restores Israel’s borders according to His word through the prophet and saves them from being blotted out,** because He has not decreed the annihilation of Israel’s name.

- **Nehemiah 1:8–9**

Nehemiah prays on the basis of God’s word that though He scatters Israel for sin, if they return and keep His commandments, **He will gather them and bring them to the place He has chosen.**

- **Nehemiah 9:7–8, 32–36**

The Levites recount **God’s faithfulness in giving Abraham’s seed the land** and confess that though Israel

*Please copy and share the link with others. Thank you!*

has been unfaithful and in distress, God has been righteous in all that has come upon them.

- **Isaiah 11:11–12**

God promises a second, extensive **regathering of the remnant of His people from many nations** and to assemble the outcasts of Israel and Judah.

- **Isaiah 27:12–13**

The Lord predicts a future threshing from the Euphrates to the Brook of Egypt and **a trumpet call gathering the dispersed of Israel to worship in Jerusalem.**

- **Jeremiah 23:3–8**

God promises to gather the remnant of His flock out of all countries, set faithful shepherds over them, and raise up a righteous Branch for David, **with a future regathering that surpasses the exodus in significance.**

- **Jeremiah 24:4–7**

God likens the exiles to “good figs,” promising to set His eyes on them for good, **bring them back to the land, and give them a heart to know Him.**

- **Jeremiah 29:10–14**

God assures the exiles that after the appointed number of years, He will visit them, fulfill His good word, **and bring them back to their land in line with His plans for their welfare.**

- **Jeremiah 30:3, 7–11**

God declares coming days when He will restore the

fortunes of Israel and Judah, **bring them back to the land given to their fathers, and discipline but not utterly destroy them.**

- **Jeremiah 32:37–41, 44**

God vows to gather His people from all countries, **bring them back to dwell safely in the land,** and make an everlasting covenant to plant them there with His whole heart and soul.

- **Jeremiah 33:14–26**

God promises a righteous Branch from David and enduring priestly service **and insists that only if His covenant with day and night were broken could His covenant with David and the seed of Jacob fail.**

- **Ezekiel 11:16–20**

Even while scattered, **God promises to be a sanctuary for Israel and later to gather them back to their land,** giving them one heart and a new spirit so they walk in His statutes.

- **Ezekiel 20:33–38, 40–42**

God swears to rule over Israel, **bring them out from the nations into a disciplinary wilderness,** purge rebels, and then bring the purified people into the land of Israel where they will worship Him.

- **Ezekiel 34:11–16, 22–31**

God, as Israel’s shepherd, pledges to seek, rescue, and feed His scattered flock, deliver them from bad



Most of Jesus’ ministry was inside a 20-square-mile area called “The Evangelical Triangle” within the larger Galilee region. The corners of that triangle were Capernaum, Chorazin, and Bethsaida.

Jesus did 75% of His miracles and told 50% of His parables here. Eleven of the twelve disciples were chosen from here, where He spent about eighteen months of His ministry.

Noam Chen

*Please copy and share the link with others. Thank you!*

shepherds, and make a covenant of peace so they dwell securely in their land.

- **Ezekiel 36:22–28, 33–36**

For His name's sake, God promises to regather Israel from the nations, restore them to their land, cleanse them, give them a new heart and Spirit, and cause them to dwell in the land given to their fathers.

- **Ezekiel 37:21–28**

God promises to gather Israel from the nations, make them one nation under one king, cleanse them, and set His sanctuary among them forever in the land.

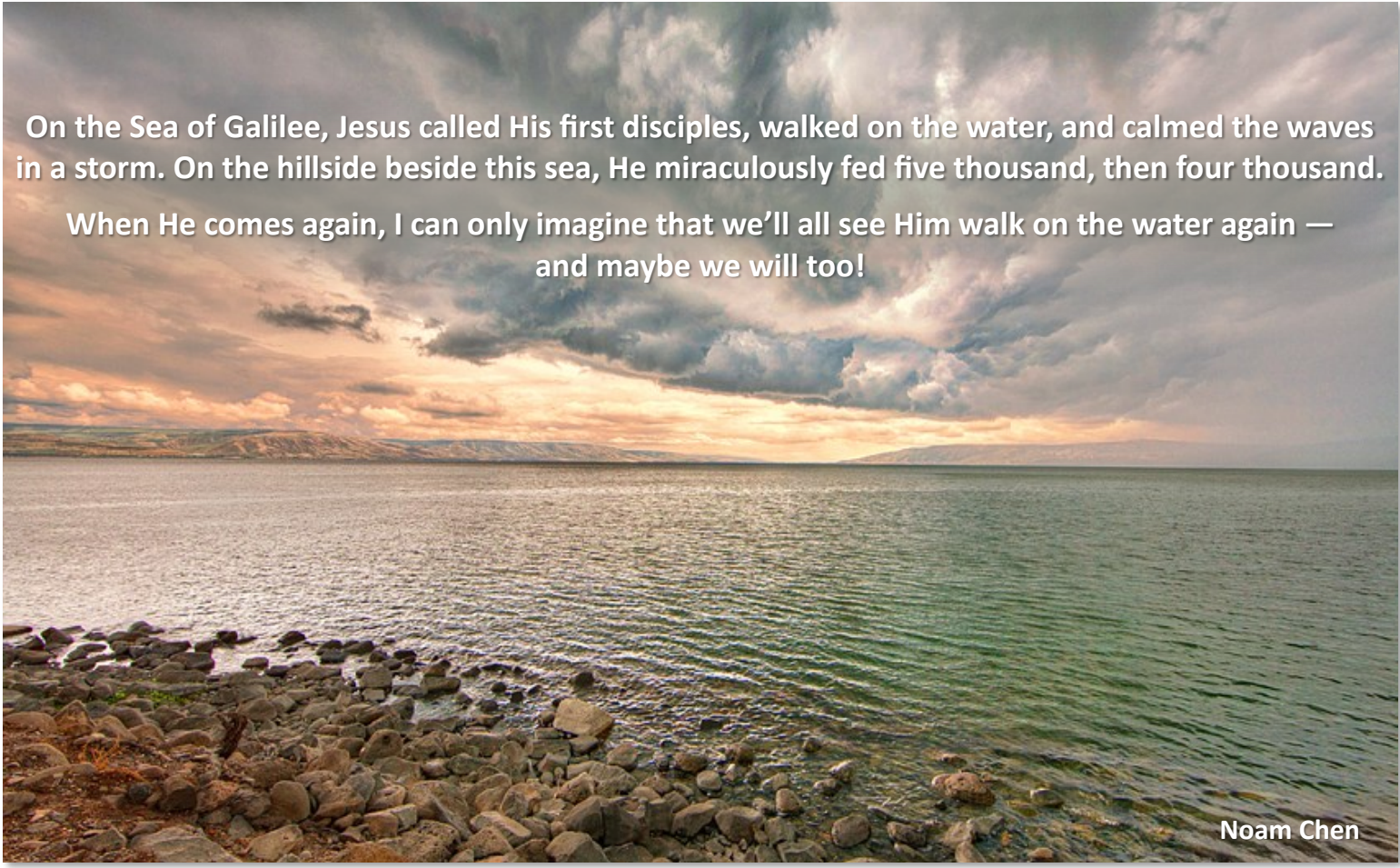
they will never again be uprooted from it.

- **Zephaniah 3:14–20**

God promises to remove Israel's judgments, be present in their midst, gather the lame and dispersed, and give them renown and praise among all peoples of the earth.

- **Zechariah 10:6–10**

God pledges to strengthen and save Judah and Joseph, restore them because of compassion, whistle for them and gather them, and bring them back to overflow the land.



On the Sea of Galilee, Jesus called His first disciples, walked on the water, and calmed the waves in a storm. On the hillside beside this sea, He miraculously fed five thousand, then four thousand.

When He comes again, I can only imagine that we'll all see Him walk on the water again — and maybe we will too!

Noam Chen

- **Ezekiel 39:25–29**

After judgment, God promises to restore the fortunes of Jacob, have mercy on all Israel, bring them back to their land, and no longer hide His face from them.

- **Hosea 1:10–11; 3:4–5**

Though called “not My people,” Israel will again be called sons of the living God, be gathered together under one head, and in the latter days return and seek the Lord and David their king.

- **Amos 9:11–15**

God pledges to raise up David's fallen booth, restore Israel's fortunes, and plant them in their land so that

### 3. Everlasting Nationhood and God's Promise to Preserve His People

These emphasize the enduring identity of Israel as God's people and His refusal to cast them off, even when they are disciplined.

- **Exodus 19:3–6**

God declares Israel His treasured possession among all peoples, a kingdom of priests and a holy nation, grounding their identity in His choice.

- **Deuteronomy 7:6–9**

God explains that He chose Israel not because of their

---

greatness but because of His love and oath to the fathers, and that He keeps covenant and mercy to a thousand generations.

- **I Samuel 12:22**

Samuel assures the people that the Lord will not forsake His people for His great name's sake, since it pleased Him to make them His people.

- **II Kings 13:22–23**

God has compassion on Israel and refuses to destroy them or cast them from His presence because of His covenant with Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

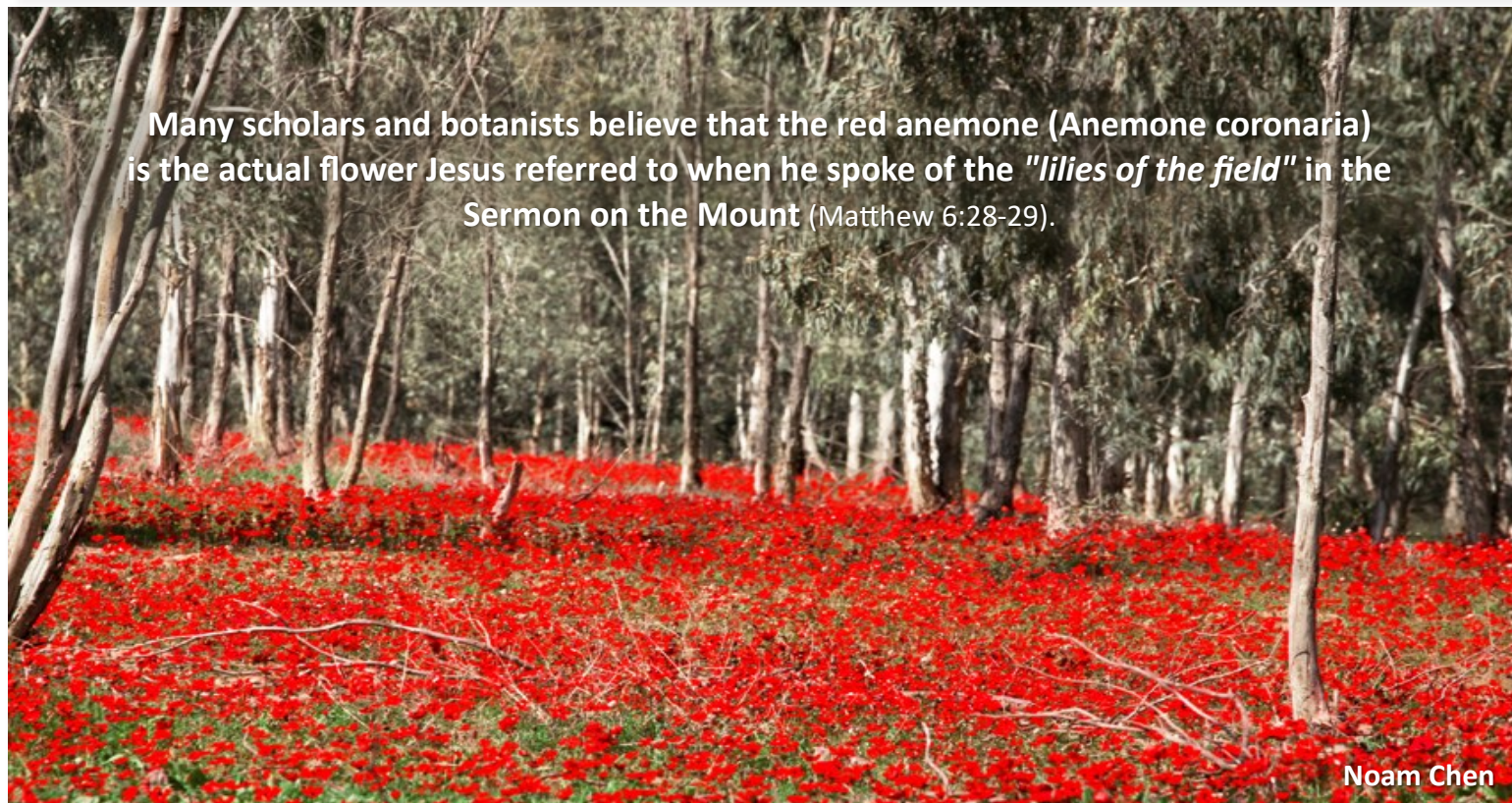
God is said to remember His mercy and faithfulness to the house of Israel, so that all the ends of the earth see His salvation.

- **Psalms 135:4**

The Lord has chosen Jacob for Himself and Israel for His special treasure, indicating ongoing, distinctive ownership.

- **Isaiah 41:8–14**

God addresses Israel as His servant and the offspring of Abraham His friend, assuring them He has chosen them and will uphold, help, and strengthen them, not cast them away.



- **II Kings 14:25–27**

God saves Israel from being wiped out and restores their borders, explicitly because He has not said that He would blot out the name of Israel from under heaven.

- **Psalms 89:3–4, 28–37**

God swears a covenant with David to establish his line and throne forever, promising that even if his descendants are disciplined, He will not break His covenant or lie to David.

- **Psalms 94:14**

The psalmist affirms that the Lord will not cast off His people nor forsake His inheritance.

- **Psalms 98:3**

- **Isaiah 49:13–16**

When Zion fears that the Lord has forsaken her, He answers that a mother may forget her child, but He will not forget Zion and has inscribed her on the palms of His hands.

- **Isaiah 54:7–10**

God acknowledges a brief moment of forsaking but promises everlasting kindness and swears that His covenant of peace will not be removed from them.

- **Jeremiah 31:31–37**

In promising a new covenant with the house of Israel and Judah, God links Israel's enduring nationhood to the stability of the created order, saying Israel will not cease from being a nation before Him.

- **Jeremiah 33:14–26**

God insists that His covenant with David and the Levitical priests is as sure as His covenant with day and night, and declares that He will not cast away the seed of Jacob and David His servant.

- **Hosea 1:10–11**

Though Israel is initially called “not My people,” God promises that in the place where it was said to them, they will be called “sons of the living God,” affirming restored identity.

- **Zechariah 8:1–8**

God expresses great jealousy for Zion, promises to return and dwell in Jerusalem, and declares that His people will dwell in Jerusalem as His people and He as their God in truth and righteousness.

vid to fulfill the holy covenant and the oath to Abraham, enabling Israel to serve Him without fear.

- **Luke 21:24–28**

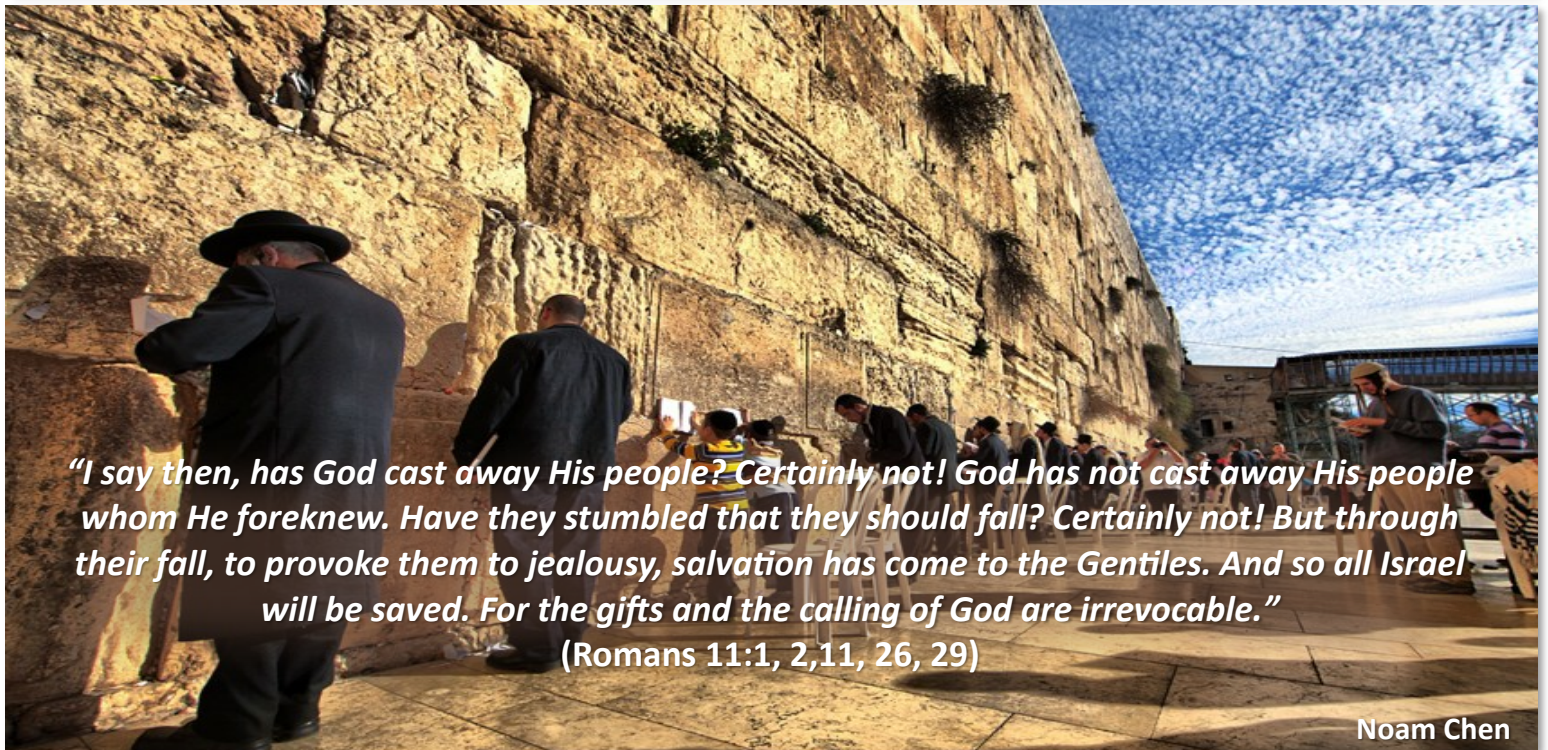
Jesus predicts that Jerusalem will be trampled by Gentiles until the times of the Gentiles are fulfilled, then speaks of cosmic signs and the nearness of redemption.

- **Acts 1:6–8**

The disciples ask if the risen Christ will at that time restore the kingdom to Israel, and Jesus affirms that the timing is in the Father’s authority while commissioning them as witnesses.

- **Acts 3:19–21, 25–26**

Peter links Israel’s repentance to times of refreshing and the sending of Christ, and he identifies his hearers as sons of the covenant with Abraham that prom-



## 4. New Testament Confirmations

These affirm that God’s covenant commitments to Israel remain in force and anticipate a future restoration and fulfillment.

- **Luke 1:54–55**

Mary praises God for helping His servant Israel in remembrance of His mercy, as He spoke to Abraham and his seed forever.

- **Luke 1:68–75**

Zechariah blesses God for visiting and redeeming His people, raising a horn of salvation in the house of Da-

ises blessing to all families of the earth.

- **Romans 9:3–5**

Paul lists Israel’s distinctive privileges—adoption, glory, covenants, law-giving, worship, promises, patriarchs, and the Messiah—implying the ongoing relevance of these covenant gifts.

- **Romans 11:1–2, 11–15, 25–29**

Paul insists that God has not rejected His people whom He foreknew, anticipates Israel’s future fullness and acceptance bringing life from the dead, declares that all Israel will be saved, and grounds this in the irrevocability of God’s gifts and calling.

Amen!