

# LAND MEASUREMENT IN HOLY BOOKS

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## Abstract

*Data and facts presented here will show measurement methods for time, land, buildings and first map designs of Israel County used during time.*

*There are also described the instruments and measurement units used to perform these types of measurements, like the plot of land, the cubit, the mason string, the cane and the pole.*

*Like any scientific approach, the land measurement domain begins with training specialists to elaborate all projects needed. This can be done "with the help of the Holy Ghost that gives us wisdom, skills and patience", like those that made the Tent of God, the Temple of God and the surroundings, House of Solomon and others.*

*All measurement methods are presented and supported with quotations from the Holy Book.*

*In the end there are presented the modern equivalents for these antique measure units for weight, length, capacity and coins mentioned in the Old and New Testament.*

*Keywords: Standard, map, technique of measurement, religion.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In addition to religious truths, the Bible or Scripture includes natural truths. The Bible is not a science. Its purpose is moral, religious. We could say that the Bible and science are two brothers. Between Science and the Bible is nearby, both seek the formation of a new man, a man with dignity. For its realization, Science and the Bible have a common duty to help each other. Science as an institution is a social phenomenon, a group of people bound together by certain relations organized to achieve specific objectives in society. The Bible supports healthy progress by conceiving a state of self-denial, of labor and patience ascension to ultimate truth, the good and the guides to enhance beauty. In conclusion, the believer is obliged to achieve and improve teaching about life, about man and the noble destiny of his superiors. We will try further to see how science measurements were used by people under the direct supervision of God. From simple observation of natural phenomena and their implications for human life was formed and applied in time measurement technique. Measurement is a set standard counting elements related to the quantity to be weighed or measured. Measurement science combines mathematics with technical and commercial business people. By measuring the numbers and enter the science and all forms measured accurately show what can be done to reduce these conditions and desired result.

## 2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

Humanity and faith in all ages have done a great tradition, containing the foundations of everything considered to be in different periods of human existence, true faith and fair action. This tradition can be observed since prehistory. Knowing this great tradition cannot be understood without science, but so science cannot be understood unless it is seen as a natural part of Christian tradition. Study is to interpret the message of the Holy Books about land measurements.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

"... That ye may know that I, the Lord, I am He who sanctifies you" (Exodus 31.13)

In the paper exit, says the Lord of Moses and shows all you need to do and how to build the house of the Lord and learning from training craftsmen who will carry out the Lord's house.

Chapter 31 1. And the Lord spoke to Moses, saying: 2 "Behold, I have called him exactly the Bezalel the son of Uri, the son of Or, of the tribe of Judah, 3 and I have filled him with the spirit of the god of wisdom, the skill and science go all craft, 4 to be higher than him craftsmen and work gold and silver and brass and linen fused to polish precious stones and wood to dig in and work in various ways. 6 And with him I Oholah ordained son of Ahisamach, of the tribe of Dan, and all the wise-hearted I gave them wisdom and they will do all things whatsoever I have commanded you know: 7 the tent of testimony, the ark covenant and roof above him, and prepare tent, 8 the altar of incense, the table and all its utensils, the great candlestick of pure gold with all his objects, 9 bathroom with her shoe, 10 the garments of Aaron for the service and garments sons appointed to serve Me Wed, 11 ointment for lubrication, the smelling incense for the holy place, all they will do as I have commanded thee I " This shows how the Lord taught, giving them the spirit of wisdom, the skill and science for all crafts that can work and build the house of God, designed by God. In chapter 35 verses 30 to 35 (35, 30-35) Moses tell the Jews what God and decided that they should put them in practice with educated for these artisans. Lord has prepared all masters, the fields, in order to meet the demands significant achievement exactly, in detail and with great skill and talent of his house.

All biblical texts from Genesis to Revelation, shows with great precision unfolding events, facts and even old prophets, saints and apostles of our Lord Jesus Christ.

Measuring the zero mark time zero is even beginning at birth of our Lord Jesus Christ. For this reason all the years historians refer to it, "250 years" before Christ (î.H.) or "2000 years" after Christ (d.H.)

We list some examples of measuring time in Bible Genesis

-7.6 And Noah was six hundred years old when the flood came;

-7.17 And the flood was on the earth forty days and forty nights;

-7.24 And all rose water on earth while one hundred fifty days;

-8.4 And in the seventh month, on day 27 of the month, the ark rested on Mount Ararat (mountain range of Armenia);

-9.28 After the flood Noah lived 350 years. And all the days of Noah were 950 years: and he died.

book Deuteromul.

-34.7 And Moses was an hundred and twenty years old when he died.

book of Ezekiel

-40.1 And was that one of the twenty-fifth year of our enslavement in the first month, in ten of the month, in the 14th year of taking the city ... and is about the year 573 î.H. Note that benchmarks to which the set are related to important events in the life of Israel. This is about Israel's enslavement by Nebuchadnezzar's army.

Daniel

-1.1 In the third year of the reign of Jehoiakim ... being about the year 606 î.H.: And Daniel was -

1.21 (there) until the first year (of the reign) of King Cyrus. It is about the year 538 î.H, hence it is inferred that Daniel was 70 years old. And the examples could go to the last book of Revelation in the New Testament.

In the following subsections we will refer to different ways of using measurements in the holy books of the Bible. We will start with the first book Genesis. In this book, God tells Noah that every man will perish, for the sake of the earth was filled with violence. Then tells him to build an ark and also tell you how to build and what to put in it.

-6.15 And so do ship, ship length to be three hundred cubits (135, 00 m - an elbow with about 0.48 m), its width 50 cubits (22.5 o m) and height thirty cubits (13.5 o m). I do ship to the roof that it will close at the elbow (0.48 m) above, and ship door to do it in the side and you make a below deck, one in the second row and one in the third (each 4.5 meters height for each deck). After the flood and after Noah got off the ship with his wife, sons and their women and all the animals, God made a covenant in his heart, which is based on human existence today, namely:

-8.21 To 21 "From now on I will not again curse the ground because of man's deeds, because imagination of man's heart is evil continually go since his youth: and I will not lose any living creature as I have done. From now on, how many days will the land, sowing and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night will never cease"

-9.1 "And God blessed Noah and his sons and said to them: Be fruitful and multiply and fill the earth and master it"

-9.9 "Behold, I finish my covenant with you, descendants after you and you put my bow in the cloud, as to whether the binding sign between me and the earth".

After the Hebrew prophet Moses led the people out of bondage in Egypt, led the promised Land, a land promised by God.

Along the way, God has educated people of Israel in his faith, by and through Moses, turn all buildings and sacred traditions.

Next we will refer to some of them:

-25.10 "Ark of the testimony you will make of acacia wood two cubits and a half long (1.20 m), a cubit and a half wide (0.72 m) and a cubit and a half high (0.72 m)";

-25.17 "He will make a roof of pure gold, two cubits long (0.96 m) wide and a cubit and a half (0.72 m)";

-25.23 "Will make a table of acacia wood: two cubits long (0.96 m), a cubit wide (0.48 m), a cubit and a half tall (0.72 m). A belt by hand (a hand = 22.5 cm) to make it round ..."

-26,1-2-3 "Tent of ten to make it in melted bark, length of carpets will be twenty-eight cubits (13.44 m) and a width carpets will be four cubits (1,92 m)."

To underline that were used to measure two standards: elbow and hand, according to the materials that were used.

Chapter 26 and further to 40 shows sizes and technologies Plasticized combination of whole tent and its facilities:

-altar of acacia wood: five cubits long (2.40 m) width of five cubits (2.40 m) height three cubits (1.44 m);

-yard tent made of linen processed: length a hundred cubits (48.00 m) 50 cubits wide (24.00 m), height five cubits (2.40 m);

-altar of incense of acacia wood: a cubit (0.48 m) long, a cubit (0.48 m) wide and two cubits (0.96 m) tall

-Breastplate made him bent corners, a palm long (22.5 cm) wide and a palm (22.5 cm)

After finishing this tent was covered by a cloud tabernacle holy and filled with the glory of God.

In Chapter 34 of the deuterion is presented by the first map of the earth God promised the people of Israel and its borders are accurately described.

-34,1-2-3-4-5 "And Moses went up from the plains of Moab to Mount Nebo, to the top Fozga, which is over against Jericho. And the Lord showed him the land of Gilead, unto Dan, and all Naphtali and all land whole land of Ephraim and Manasseh, and all the land of Judah, to the sea beyond the horizon (sea from the west, the Mediterranean) and icy (south of Cananea) and surrounding Jericho, the city of palm trees, to Zoar. And the Lord said to Moses: Behold country which I swore to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

The first maps of the Romans and the Gauls Romanian territory and even closer to us, the year 1000 a.D. were built after the model presented above.

We find evidence of this kind of description of the boundaries of the countries inhabited by the Romans in XIV-XVI.

In a paper Mircea kept them from December 27, 1391, is for the first time in the Romanian Country boundaries of lands by simply mentioning description: "... and our letter to the boundaries: first from the Olt River in the land of the estate called City Charter, the right along the river valley called op, going to the tip called Stone Oabla then the river Raul Laet, so called, up to the top of the mountains".

Just as the Lord had commanded Moses his servant Moses commanded them exactly Joshua, Joshua did so without letting anything outside of what the Lord had commanded Moses. So Joshua took the whole land and mountainous land and land Nagheb and land of Goshen and the lowland and the mountain of Israel west and lowlands in the mountains of Mount Pele, to Baal Gad, and Lebanese lands at the foot of Hermon (Joshua 11, 15-16-17).

Joshua was old and long in days and the Lord said: "You old, you get older, but ground to be divided as inheritance is still a lot. Now, divide this land for an inheritance by lot to the nine tribes and the half tribe of Manasseh, from the Jordan to the Great Sea, towards sunset they give it to their Great Sea will be decided, but the two tribes, his Rubeon and Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh Moses gave them beyond the Jordan eastward gave ... "

Also in the Book of Joshua are presented below describe boundaries after the same manner for all the tribes of the nation of Israel and the Levites the cities and lands, the noble Lord to serve as priests.

Solomon's Temple, the first house built for the name of Good.

From the day I brought my people Israel out of Egypt, in any of the tribes of Israel have not chosen a city where the house is built to be my name, but I have chosen Jerusalem, that there be my name. Finally he appoints Solomon the son of David, building the house for his name (3 Kings 8.16 to 20). And it was about four hundred forty (966 BC) after the children of Israel out of Egypt, in the fourth year of the reign over Israel (Solomon ascended the throne in the year 970 BC) in the second month (months Zif-flowers after cannoning tradition, is April-May), to build him the Lord's house. And in the 11, in the month Bul, which is the eighth month, the temple was finished exactly according to his plan after all his ordinances.

Royal temple that Solomon built for the Lord was sixty cubits long, twenty cubits wide and thirty cubits in height (28.80 m / 9.60 m / 14.40 m).

The front porch was twenty cubits in length according to the width of the front of temples (9,60 m / 9,60 m). In front of the temple wall made rooms, all around the temple and the altar. Lower chambers were five cubits wide (2.40 m), the middle six cubits (2.88 m)...

In the back of the house and built a partition twenty cubits (9.60 meters) from wall to wall and from floor to rafters and thus opened the holy-holy wall. Forty cubits (19.20 m) was first communion apartment of the house (3 Kings 6-16).

From here you see that the Lord left his house project with narthex, nave and altar. Meanwhile the Royal Solomon built a house for him and which was composed of: Ground floor a hundred cubits long, fifty cubits wide and her height was thirty cubits (48.00 m / 24.00 m / 14.40 m) floor had three rows of symmetrical rooms and a porch fifty cubits long and thirty cubits wide (24.00 m / 14.40 m) and height, another veranda with pillars and steps forward.

Also, he made a porch of the throne where he executed: Porch of Judgment. King Solomon was famous for wise and righteous judgments.

Solomon built the house of the Lord and his house in twenty years. He moved the ark, tabernacle testimony of all the holy objects, the process, newly built house of the Lord, and the cloud filled the house of God the Holy Spirit.

There was, after all habits fulfilled, King Solomon oath before God that the foundations were laid Orthodox Christian faith. (3 Kings 8, 12 - 53).

Measuring and mapping the prophet Ezekiel Temple (Church of God).

In the year 587 BC, Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem, demolish the temple of Solomon, after robbing him and deport the population. This is called Prophet mission, a mission that lasted 22 years, from 592 BC to 570 i. H. Ezekiel had several objectives as a prophet:

The first objective deportees return to monotheism, the supreme good of the chosen people;

The second objective, a new division of Palestinian territory between the tribes of Israel (other than in the time of Moses, Joshua);

Build a new Jerusalem (other than old capital of David, Solomon);

Build a new temple (other than that of Solomon) designed by different criteria and served by a priesthood other than that from the time Aaron.

In 573 before C., the first month, day 10 is shown Iezachiel of God, in the face of a man with shiny copper appearance, which was holding a rope and a pole measuring mason and showed him how to build the Temple.

In chapter 41 and 42 is described Temple with all parts: porch, courtyard houses with towers-round three times, the temple with three rooms etc.

In Chapter 42, 16 -20 are the external dimensions of the building:

East-to-pole measured with five hundred (240.00 m);

-The north - pole measured with a hundred cubits (48.00 m);

-At sunset - measured five hundred (240.00 m) to the sea front;

-The south - pole measured with five hundred (240.00 m);

At four sides measured with the same stick and it meant home and curves of its parts, with a width of five hundred (240.00 m) to make a partition between the holy place and the outside wall, as required by ordinance house.

In chapter 45 is this judgment of God on the size of the area that was destined Temple Holy Land:

Length of twenty-five thousand cubits (12 000.00 m);

-In width and twenty thousand cubits (9600.00 m);

-Grace Place will have five hundred a five hundred (240.00 m / 240.00 m) and all-round a strip of fifty cubits (24.00 m).

The Holy City, New Jerusalem - Revelation of St. John.

First we want to clarify the meaning of Revelation. The Greek word defines the act of Apocalypses something, to push aside the veil that covers the mysteries of God.

The second statement refers to the fact that this book was written by St. John the Evangelist when he was very old, retired to Ephesus, and where, in a state of ecstasy, receives from God through Jesus Christ revelation (apocalypse) some mysteries that he be recorded in the New Testament book that ends "Revelation"

Chapter 21 is described in the holy city, new of Jerusalem, came down from heaven, from Good. Good, speaks with St. John the Theologian holding a cane (stick) of gold to measure the city, its gates and walls, etc.

City is foursquare, its length is the same as width: Twelve thousand stadia (a stadium = 2.88 m, 34 560.00 m / 34 560.00 m).

Length, width and height are city, to form a cube, which is a symbol of perfection.

The city is built a temple for the Lord God Almighty is the temple city.

And the city has no need of sun, or moon to shine on it, for the glory of God illuminated it and its lamp is the Lamb.

#### 4. CONCLUSIONS

During the drafting of Sacred Books of the Bible, standards of length, capacity, weight, and employed by the people of Israel coins have undergone many changes, both in name and value.

Presented below are the values of these units, found in various sources (so that they might not be in total), in standard use today counterparts.

Measures of length:

a finger ..... 1.75 cm

a slap ..... 22.50cm

a handbreadth ..... 0.75cm

an elbow ..... 48.00cm

an arm .....185.00cm

one foot .....32.00 cm

a step .....75.00 cm

a pole (cane) .....288.00 cm  
 a mile .....1500 Km  
 Cubic measure:  
 for cereal:  
 an omer ..... 364 L  
 a Nebel ..... 225 l  
 an ephah ..... 36.4  
 a bushel ..... 15 l  
 liquid:  
 an omer ..... 364 L  
 an extent it ..... 36.4  
 a hin l ..... 6.06  
 a log ..... 0.5 l  
 Measure weights:  
 -talant ..... 34.272 Kg  
 -mine ..... 572,200 g  
 -shekel ..... 5.721 g  
 -ghera ..... 0.572 g  
 -Roman-deliver ....372.450g

Exchange value of coins depends on the nature and weight of metal they were made.  
 At first, the age of the Patriarchs, the exchange was made in nature, barter. Transition to monetary system was done gradually end its being in the era of prophecy, from the seventh century B.C.

Name and value of coins in Scripture may be presented as follows:

	gold	silver
-siclu.....	11,424g	14,54g
-statir.....	8,60g	-
-dinar (drahma)...	-	4,55g
-mina.....	571,200g	727,00g
-talant.....	34,272Kg	43,62Kg

Codranul, leptana, asariul and obolou were small subdivisions of copper money, some weighing less than a gram and service given little rest or shopping. Mina and talant were not coins but names of large amounts of currency.

Purchasing power of those currencies, the time of our Savior Jesus Christ represented by the fact that the dinar daily wage of the agricultural laborer and he was maintaining a person for 24 hours (Matthew 20,2,9,10,13 Luke 11.35, Mark 14.5, etc.).

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