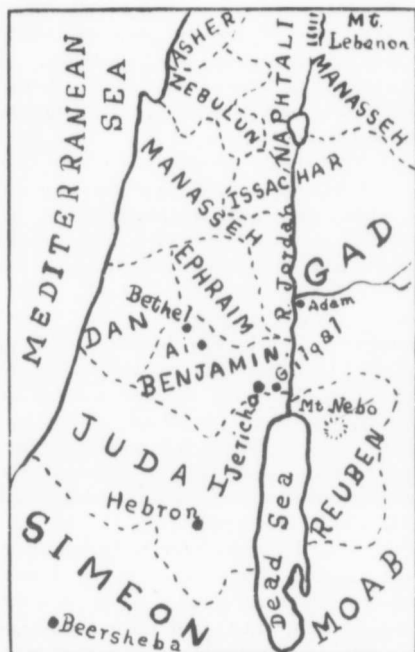


## THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

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The Jordan rises in these mountains, and amongst their valleys are wells in large numbers. From the Lebanons, Israel's northern boundary was to run to the Upper Euphrates, which, with the desert to the south, was to be the boundary to the east. Westward, the land was to be bounded by the Mediterranean, known to the Hebrews as "the Great Sea". For the tribal boundaries, see the dotted lines on the Map.

## ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

In this section will be found further assistance under various headings.

## Some Test Questions

[NOTE: These Questions are not intended for use in the class, but as samples of questions by which the teacher may test the thoroughness of his own preparation of the Lesson. He will also find it of great advantage to be familiar with the Questions set for the scholars in the HOME STUDY, INTERMEDIATE and PRIMARY QUARTERLIES and LEAFLETS.]

1. Of how many parts does the Book of Joshua consist? Indicate the contents of each part.
2. What fact does the Lesson emphasize in connection with Israel's invasion of Canaan?
3. How long had the people mourned for Moses?
4. Whose appointment as Israel's leader was now confirmed? When was this appointment originally made?

This Lesson deals with the boundaries of the Promised Land, and of the territories assigned to the various tribes of Israel. The teacher should not fail to read carefully The Geography Lesson, and A Minute with the Map, in the HOME STUDY and INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLIES respectively. In teaching the Lesson, begin with the boundaries of the whole land. First, to the south, there is the "Wilderness", that is, the great Arabian Desert, in which the Israelites had been wandering for forty years. A question or two will recall the character of this region. Next, comes "this Lebanon", clear away to the north, some 150 miles. Its snow-clad summits, which gave its name to this range (Lebanon means "white mountain": see Light from the East) could be seen from where Israel was encamped. There were two Lebanon ranges, known as Lebanon and Anti-Lebanon, running north and south, with a deep valley between. Galilee owes its fruitfulness to the Lebanons. They are great storehouses for the moisture brought by the westerly winds, and they pour it down with unflinching regularity the year round.

5. What position had Joshua filled? For how long?
6. Mention the chief incidents in his career up to this point.
7. What was required of Israel, if they were to become possessors of Canaan?
8. What were to be the boundaries of this territory?
9. What promises were made to Joshua? What qualities were required in him?
10. What was to be his guide? How was he to use God's Word?
11. What directions did he give to the people? Through whom?

## Something to Look Up

[From the INTERMEDIATE QUARTERLY and LEAFLET]

1. Find the first place in the Bible where