

of the conquest of the land, the remaining chapters, chiefly of its division amongst the tribes. It is whilst this division is going on, that Caleb makes his request. Mark the significant points in that request. (1) It is made of Joshua, who was the other one of the two faithful spies, Num. 14 : 6. They had been comrades. They continued friends, although Joshua was now so much the greater of the two. (2) It recalled his former faithfulness and valor, vs. 7, 8—and this not by way of boasting, but as the ground of— (3) The promise of Moses (v. 9), and of the Lord (Num. 14 : 24). (4) His acknowledgment of God's goodness and faithfulness—surely no vain boaster, this. (5) Still able to fight and to hold, and therefore doubly entitled to a possession, vs. 10 (last clause), 11. (6) A second appeal to God's promise, v. 12. (7) A final declaration of his faith in God.

4. *What he got.* Can there be anything finer than this scene—Caleb, the old, old man asking; Joshua, the old, old man, granting his request; each of them an example of what trust in God will do for a man, and the two rejoicing together over long lives spent in God's service? "The best way of investing a life", will be a capital topic for a conversation.

The story of the conquest of Hebron is not told. One of the scholars might tell it from his imagination. Sure it is, that there was no flinching on the part of Caleb, in this, his last battle. He was steadfast to the end. Compare Paul, 2 Tim. 4 : 7. Like Paul, too, he might have said, "Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown" (2 Tim. 4 : 8).

The Golden Text has not often been more fitly chosen. It will make the right ending for the lesson, Matt. 25 : 23.

THE GEOGRAPHY LESSON

(SEE SKETCH MAP, LESSON I.)

This Lesson is on Hebron. The material (see QUARTERLIES) may be arranged under the two headings of : 1. Situation. 2. History.

1. *Situation.* "It lies on the western slope of a barren hill, but the valley below is covered by the rich foliage of the vineyards. In the midst of the town, rises the mosque of El Khulil ("the Friend", that is, Abraham), under which is the cave of Machpelah (see HOME STUDY QUARTERLY). Hebron is 20 miles south of Jerusalem, on the main road to Beersheba. It is the highest city in Southern Palestine, being 3,040 feet above the Mediterranean Sea. Three miles to the north and down the valley stands an oak called "Abra-

ham's Oak", one of those, tradition says, under which Abraham pitched his tent, Gen. 18 : 1 (Rev. Ver.).

2. *History.* Hebron was a well known town when Abraham first entered Canaan, Gen. 13 : 18. The cave of Machpelah became the burying place of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, and Jacob and Leah. After Abraham's time, it received the name, Kirjath-arba (see v. 15). When Caleb came into possession of it, the earlier name was restored. David was anointed at Hebron as King over Judah, and for seven years and a half it was his capital, 2 Sam. 5 : 1-5.

ADDED HINTS AND HELPS

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

Some Test Questions

1. What was the second city in Canaan attacked by Joshua? With what result at first?
2. What was the cause of the defeat at Ai? How was the cause removed?
3. Tell of the second attack on Ai and its outcome.
4. Describe the assembly of Israel at Ebal and Gerizim?

5. Of what does the second part of the Book of Joshua tell?

6. What person came to Joshua? Where? At what time? With what claim?

7. What service had Caleb rendered? What promise had he received?

8. What was Caleb's age at this time? How strong was he?

9. For what territory did he ask? What difficult and dangerous task would the granting of this request bring to him?

10. How did Joshua treat Caleb's request?