

Dead Sea. At Gilgal the children of Israel crossed under the direction of Joshua into Canaan, the land promised to their fathers. You know that the patriarch Jacob had twelve sons. The sons of Levi, however, were appointed to be the Priests of the nation, whilst the descendants of the other eleven sons had the land of Canaan divided amongst them. From the two sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, tribes severally sprung; and in this way, when the Israelites entered on the possession of the land, they were divided into twelve tribes, exclusive of the Levites, who had no part with their brethren. Our present map does not give us the boundaries of each tribe's possessions, as it is merely intended to show you the situation of the principal places which our Saviour visited whilst he lived on earth. We may just mention, however, that the children of Israel were first, as you may remember, governed by judges, and that after they desired a change of government, God directed their choice to fall on Saul the son of Kish, who was their first King. With the history of his successor King David, and of his son Solomon, most of you are, we hope, well acquainted. The young reader of Scripture history will recollect that Solomon got the celebrated cedar wood of Mount Lebanon (which you see at the top of the map) from Hiram, King of the then great city Tyre, from which, in floats, they brought it to Joppa, and thence to Jerusalem. The route you can trace on the map. Under the reign of Rehoboam, the son of Solomon, ten of the tribes revolted, formed themselves into what they called the "Kingdom of Israel," and made Samaria their chief city or capital, whilst the two tribes of Judah and Benjamin retained, Jerusalem as their capital, and formed what was called the "Kingdom of Judah."

The Israelites were governed by Kings for about two hundred years, but God then, on account of their sins, delivered them up to the power of the King of Assyria, who