

# BIBLE ATLAS

**ACCESS FOUNDATION**

THIS BOOK WAS DOWN LOADED FROM  
[WWW.HOLYBOOKS.COM](http://WWW.HOLYBOOKS.COM) - VISIT THE SITE  
FOR MORE FREE PDF E-BOOKS

**Zaine Ridling, Ph.D.**  
**Editor**

# Chapter 8

## Conquest and Settlement



MACEDONIA

THRACE

BLACK SEA

GREECE

ASHSHUWA

HARIATI

PALA KASHKA

HAYASA

ACHAIA

CARIA

Anatolia

PITASSA

ISUWA

Cythera

Rhodes

MASA

ARZAWA

PADDAN-ARAM

Crete

Kommos

Cyprus

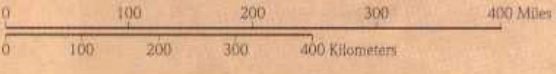
Enkomi

BETH-EDEN

MEDITERRANEAN SEA

LIBYA

Sahara Desert



EGYPT

Sinai

Syro-Arabian Desert

Medinet Habu

RED SEA

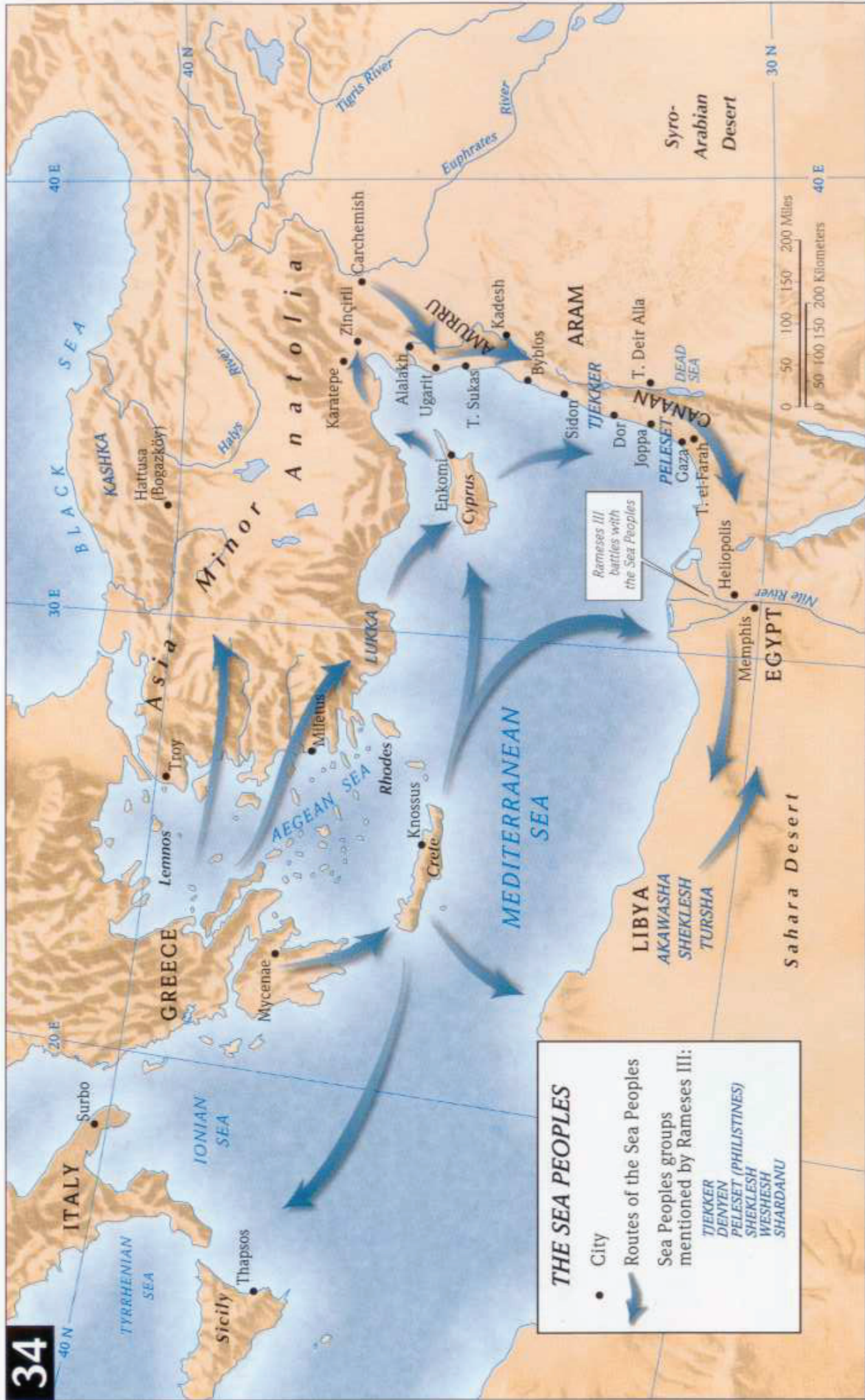




### The Conquest of Canaan

*Numbers 13–14; 21–32; Deuteronomy 2–3; Joshua 12*

The map is based on three distinct traditions which were eventually combined in a single narrative. The mission of the spies in Numbers 13–14 reflects an immigration into Canaan from the south. The conquest of Transjordan is recounted in Numbers 21–32 and Deuteronomy 2–3. The conquest of Canaan is finally summarized in Joshua 12 by a list of conquered lands and cities. These three traditions account for all the territory of Palestine and the southern Transjordan later claimed by Israel.



**Map Labels:**

**Regions:** Minor Anatolia, KASHKA, Asia, Greece, ITALY, LIBYA, SYRO-ARABIAN DESERT, SAHARA DESERT.

**Cities:** Hattusa (Bogazköy), Troy, Lemnos, Mycenae, Thapsos, Sicily, Surbo, Karatepe, Zinçirli, Carchemish, Alalakh, Ugarit, T. Sukas, Enkomi, Cyprus, Sidon, Dor, Joppa, Gaza, T. el-Farah, Helopolis, Memphis.

**Sea Peoples Groups:** ANURRU, ARAM, TIEKKER, PELESET, CANAAN, LIBYA, AKAWASHA, SHEKLESH, TURSHA.

**Geographical Features:** Black Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea, Ionian Sea, Tigris River, Euphrates River, Nile River, Dead Sea.

**Coordinates:** 30°N, 40°N, 20°E, 30°E, 40°E.

**Scale:** 0, 50, 100, 150, 200 Miles / 0, 50, 100, 150, 200 Kilometers.



**THE LEVANT FROM 1200-1000 B.C.  
THE IRON I PERIOD**

• City

"...he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites, the Hittites, the Hivites, the Perizzites, the Girgashites, the Amorites and the Jebusites." (Josh. 3:10)





### The Conquest by Joshua

#### *Joshua 2.1–11.15*

The account of Joshua's conquest deals with only two areas in the promised land. The first campaign was in the south, concentrating primarily in the area later occupied by the tribe of Benjamin, and with the Israelites' base camp at Gilgal near the Jordan (Joshua 2–10). The second campaign was the conquest of Galilee at the battle of Merom Waters and the capture of Hazor, the chief city of the region (Joshua 11.1–15). No mention is made of the central hill country (cf. the lists in Joshua 13–19).



**JOSHUA'S CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN CAMPAIGNS**  
JOSHUA 1-10

**City** (represented by a brown square icon)

**City (uncertain location)** (represented by a yellow square icon)

**Central Campaign** (represented by a yellow line with a green arrow icon)





**Southern Campaign** (represented by a red line with a red arrow icon)

**Eglon ?** (represented by a green square icon)





**JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN**  
**JOSH. 11:1-15**

-  City
-  Northern Campaign
-  Canaanite forces
-  Battle

**LIMITS OF ISRAELITE SETTLEMENT AND THE LAND YET TO BE CONQUERED**

JOSH. 13:1-7; 15:63; 16:10; 17:11-18  
JUDG. 1:1-3:6

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- City specified by Judges 1 as not taken by Israel
- ▲ Mountain peak
- Limit of Israelite control
- Areas yet to be conquered

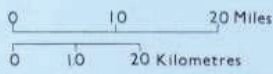


Amorites pressure tribe of Dan near Allalon (Judg. 1:34-36)

# Israel in Canaan

## Joshua to Samuel and Saul

- ASHER, etc. Tribes of Israel
- Cities of Refuge
- Philistine cities



**THE TRIBAL ALLOTMENTS OF ISRAEL**

JOSH. 13:8-19:49

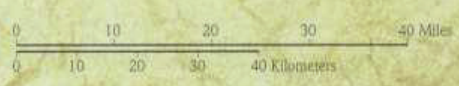
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak



MEDITERRANEAN SEA

DEAD SEA

Arabah





**The Division of the Land**

*Joshua 13-19.*

*Joshua 15.20-62; 18.21-28;*

*19.40-46*

After Joshua's conquest, the land was divided among the tribes of Israel. The lists in Joshua 13-19 contain diverse elements. Some describe boundaries while others are lists of cities. Dating the lists is difficult because they reflect different periods in the history of Israel. One of the lists (Joshua 15.20-62, the cities of Judah) is generally assigned to the reign of King Josiah. The final composition of Joshua 13-19 was evidently during the Hasmonean period, reflecting their territorial claims.



**LEVITICAL CITIES AND CITIES OF REFUGE**

JOSH. 20-21

- Levitical city
- Levitical city (uncertain location)
- City of refuge
- Other city
- ▲ Mountain peak



## The Levitical Cities

*Joshua 21; 1 Chronicles 6.39-66  
(Vulgate 6.54-81)*

When the land of Palestine was divided among the tribes of Israel the clans of the priestly tribe of Levi were not allotted a single area for their settlement. Instead they were given certain cities within the areas allotted to the other tribes. A number of these cities were also designated places of refuge, where a person accused of accidental killing could find sanctuary from avengers.

The origins of this list are unknown.



**THE JUDGES OF ISRAEL**

**GIDEON** Major judges

**TOLA** Other judges

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ▲ Mountain peak







**The Period of the Judges**

*Judges 1-21; 1 Samuel 1-7*

The time between the conquest of Palestine and the reign of King Saul is called the period of the judges. Judges 1-21 and 1 Samuel 1-7 preserve the traditions of various tribes and clans from this period as they were later edited to form a continuous narrative. It is almost impossible to determine the chronological and historical relationships of these traditions to each other and assign them precise dates.

In the archaeology of Palestine this is the early Iron Age, approximately between 1200 and 1000 B.C. The map shows the extent to which the Israelites were able to occupy the land of Canaan, and the areas and cities they were unable to conquer (Judges 1.27-36).

# EHUD AND THE OPPRESSION OF THE MOABITES

JUDG. 3:12-30

	City
	City? (uncertain location)
	Ehud's activities against Moab
	Israelite pressure
	Seizure at the Jordan



Ehud flees to Sizzab (?) after killing Eglon

Seizure of fords prevents Moabites from retreating to their homeland

Ehud and his delegation capture Jericho

Ephraim

Benjamin

Dead Sea

GAD

Plains of Moab

Reuben

MOAB



**DEBORAH'S VICTORY  
OVER THE CANAANITES**

JUDG. 4-5



City



Kedesh-naphtali ?  
City (uncertain location)



Israelite forces



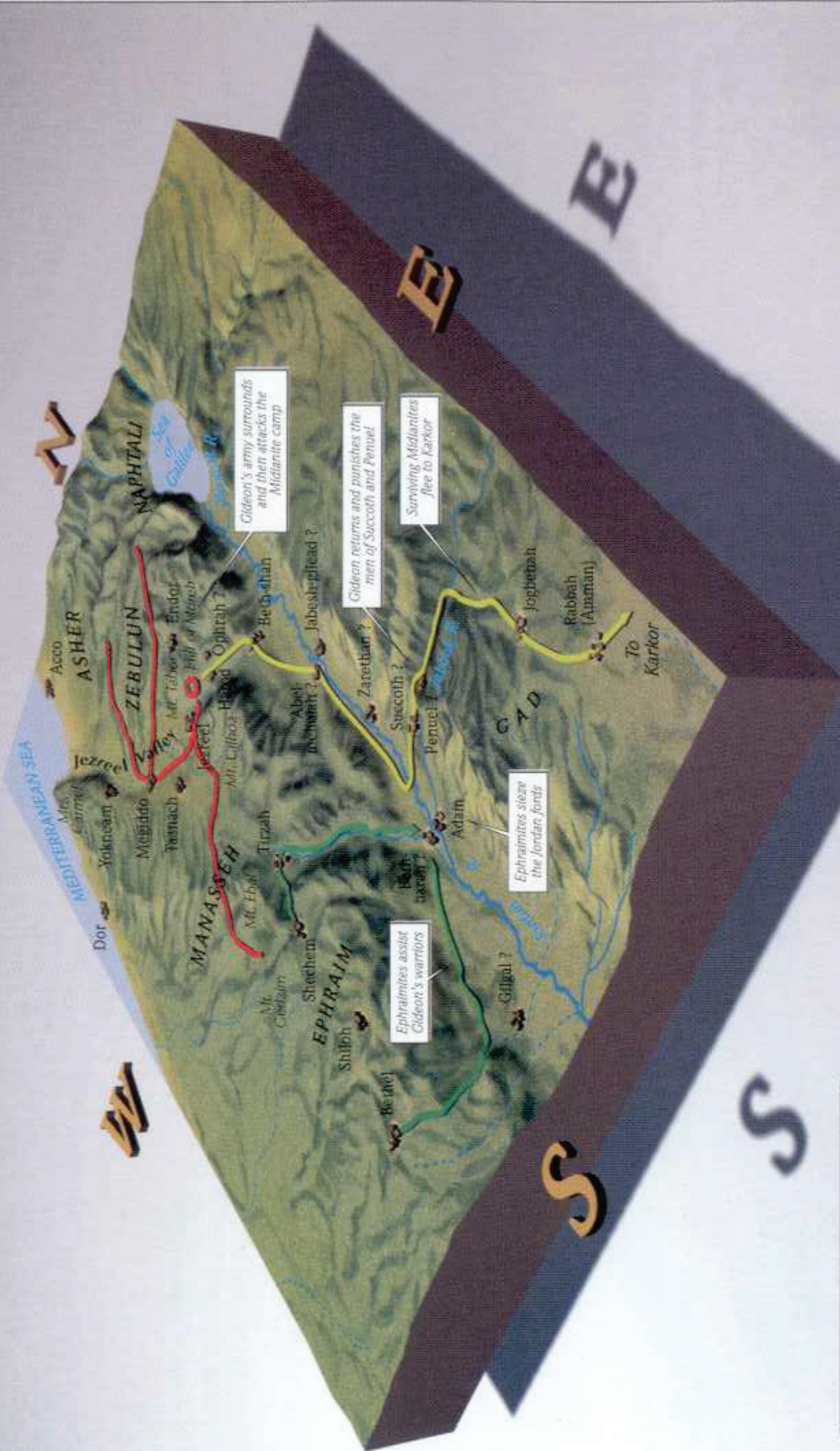
Canaanite offensive



Canaanite retreat



Battle



**GIDEON'S BATTLES WITH THE AMALEKITES**  
 JUDG. 6-8

-  City
-  Penuei ? City (uncertain location)
-  The gathering of Gideon's army
-  Midianite retreat
-  Ephraimite assistance

Gideon's army surrounds and then attacks the Midianite camp

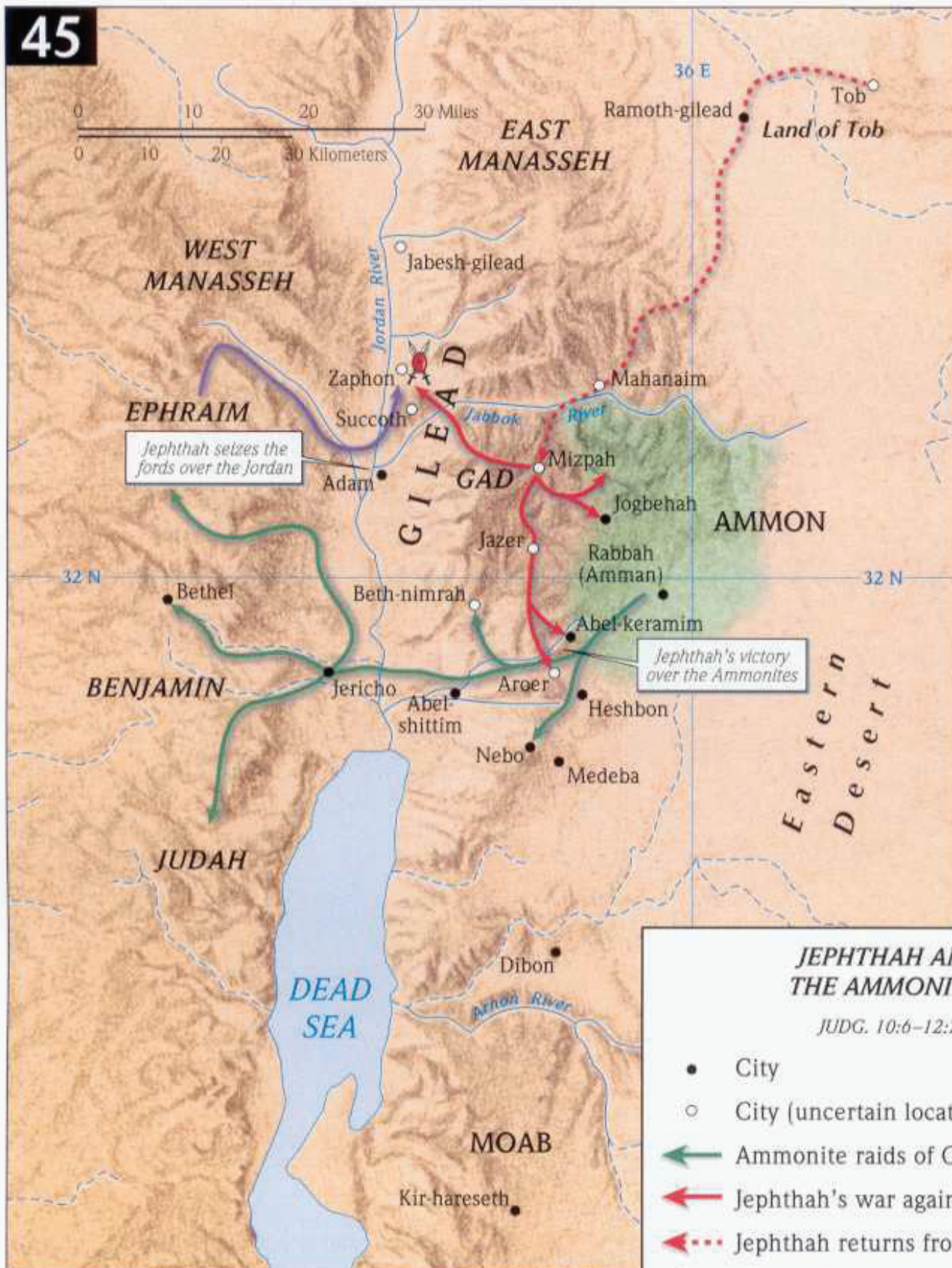
Gideon returns and punishes the men of Succoth and Penuei

Surviving Midianites flee to Karkor

Ephraimites assist Gideon's warriors

Ephraimites seize the Jordan fords

To Karkor

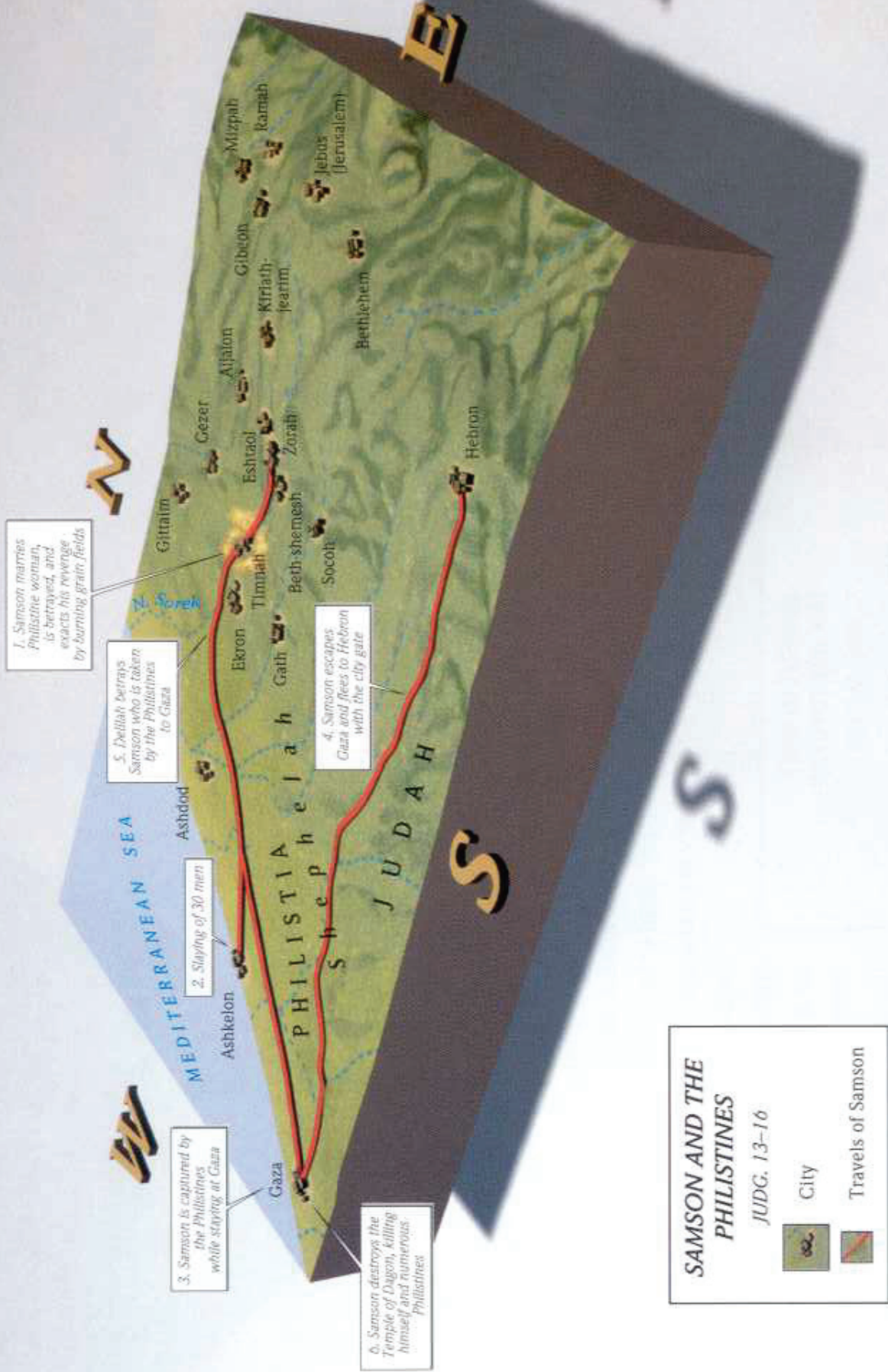


Jephthah seizes the fords over the Jordan

Jephthah's victory over the Ammonites

**JEPHTHAH AND THE AMMONITES**  
*JUDG. 10:6-12:7*

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- ← Ammonite raids of Gilead tribes
- ← Jephthah's war against Ammon
- ⋯ Jephthah returns from Tob
- ← Men of Ephraim clash with Jephthah
- Ammonite territory
- ⚔ Battle at Zaphon





**THE BATTLE AT EBENEZER AND THE LOSS OF THE ARK**  
 1 SAM. 4:1-7:2

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Israelite forces
- Philistine forces
- Battle

**THE MINISTRY OF SAMUEL AND ANOINTMENT OF SAUL**

*1 SAM. 7:15-17; 9:15-10:1*



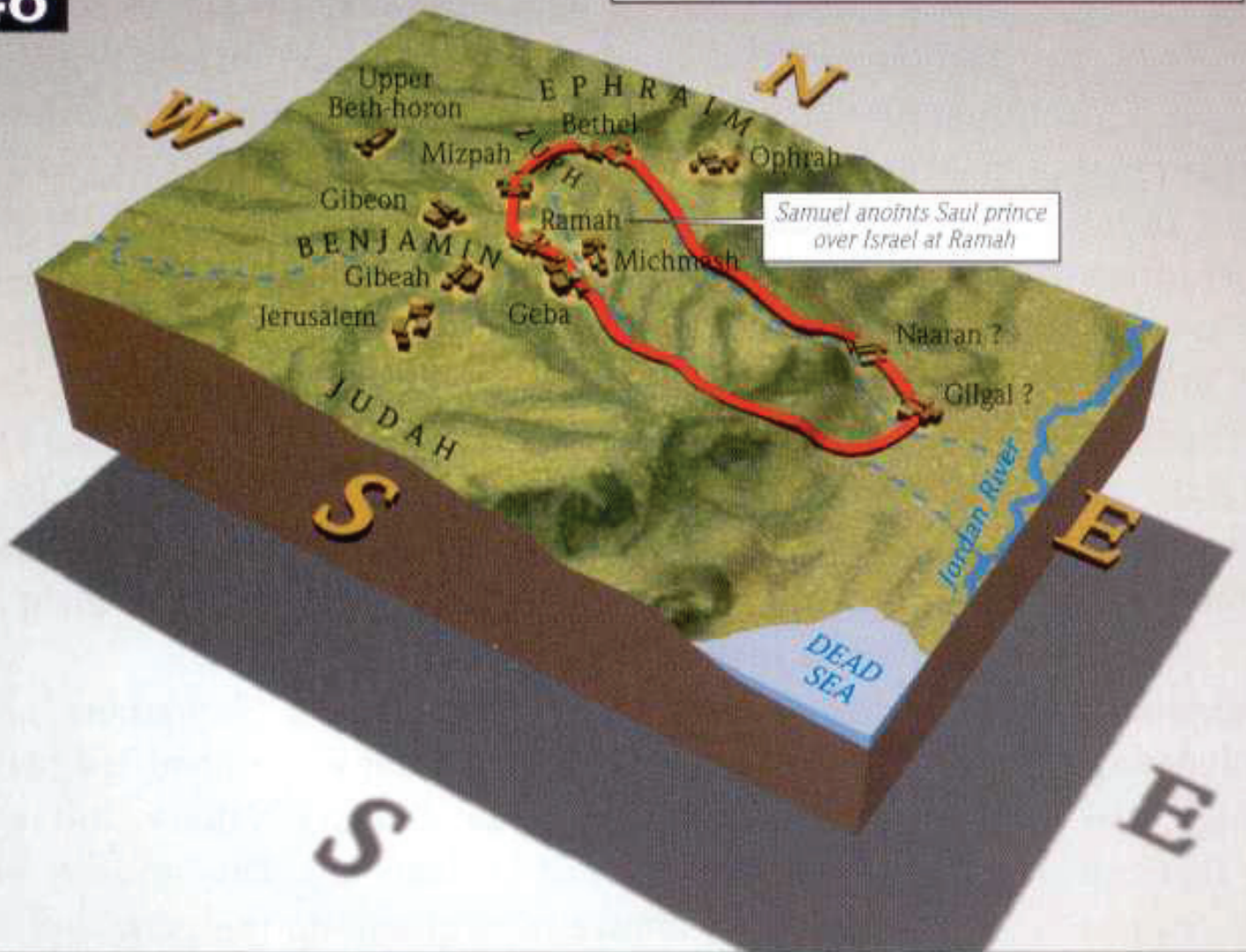
City

Gilgal ?

City (uncertain location)



Circuit where Samuel judged



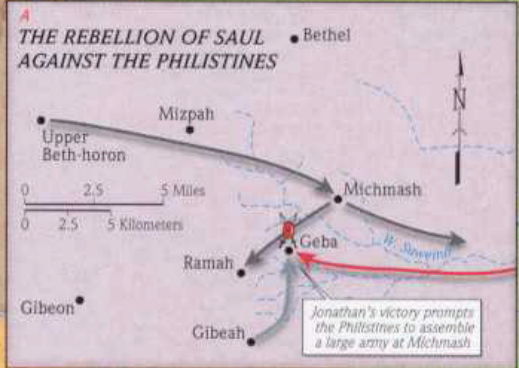
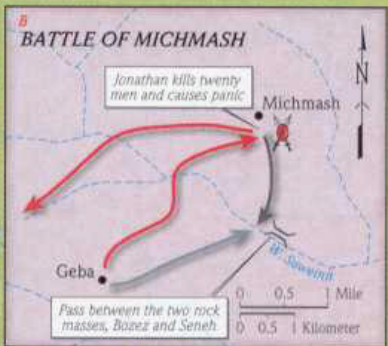
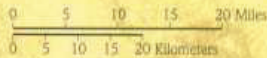
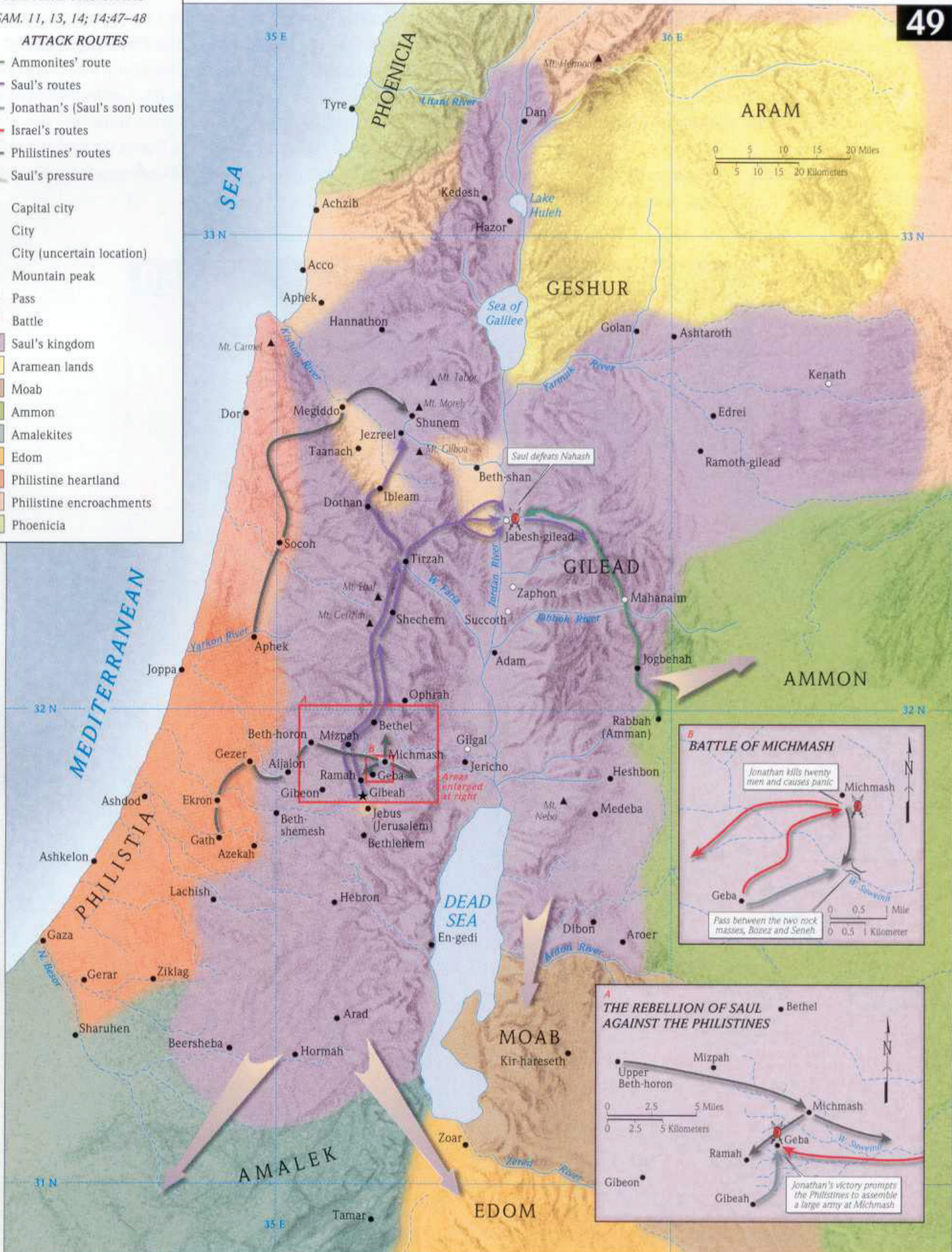


# THE KINGDOM OF SAUL AND HIS WARS

I SAM. 11, 13, 14; 14:47-48

## ATTACK ROUTES

- Ammonites' route
- Saul's routes
- Jonathan's (Saul's son) routes
- Israel's routes
- Philistines' routes
- Saul's pressure
- Capital city
- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Mountain peak
- Battle
- Saul's kingdom
- Aramean lands
- Moab
- Ammon
- Amalekites
- Edom
- Philistine heartland
- Philistine encroachments
- Phoenicia

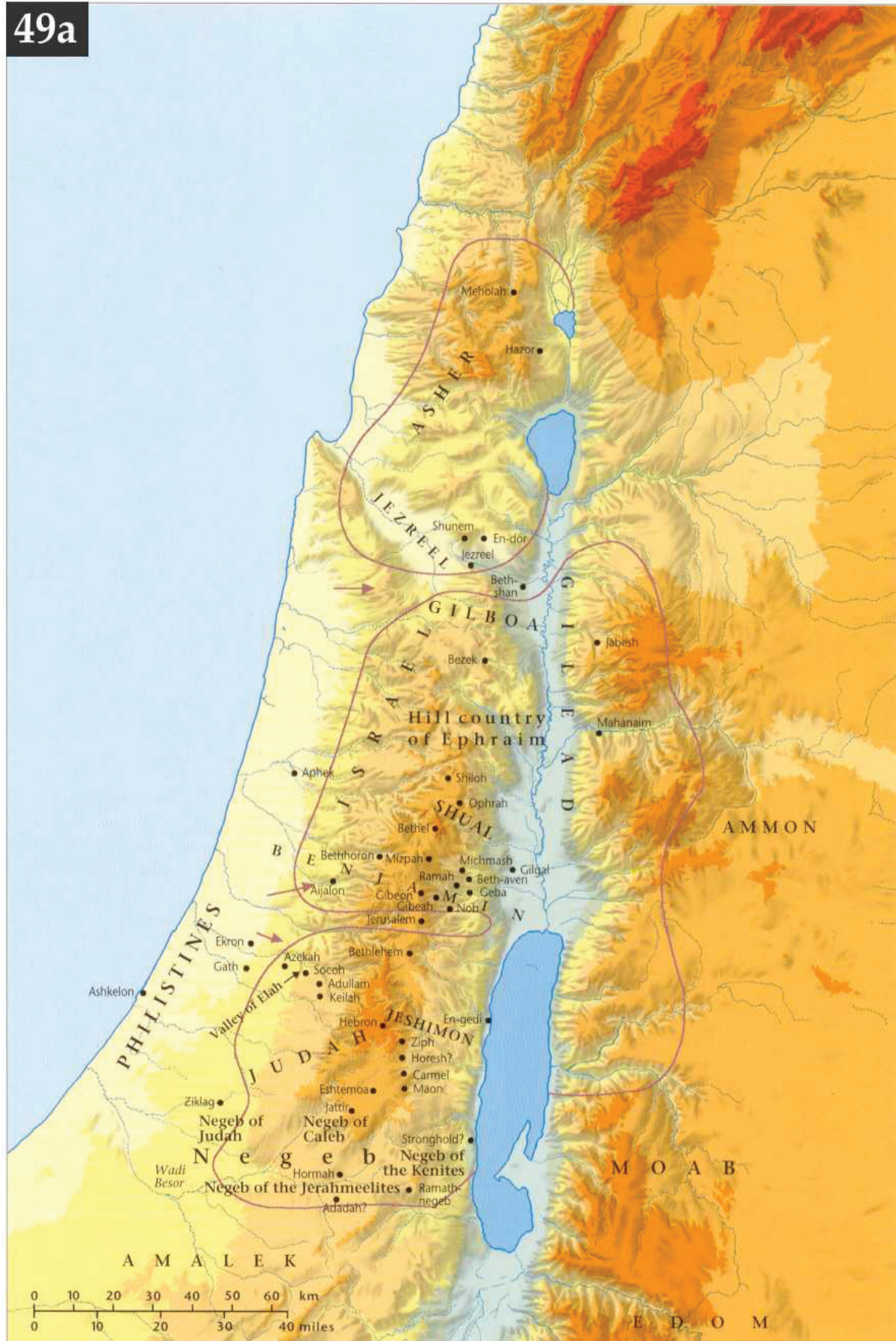


## Saul

*1 Samuel 9–31; 2 Samuel 2.8f;  
1 Chronicles 9.35–10.14*

In response to external pressures, especially from the Philistines, the leader Saul from the tribe of Benjamin succeeded about 1000 B.C. in uniting the tribes and clans of Israel as a kingdom, or rather a chiefdom, although he was unable to establish their territorial integrity. His reign was characterized externally by wars and internally by his rivalry with David. Saul was killed together with his sons in battle against the Philistines on Mount Gilboa, probably in an attempt to join together the territories of the central and northern Israelite tribes.

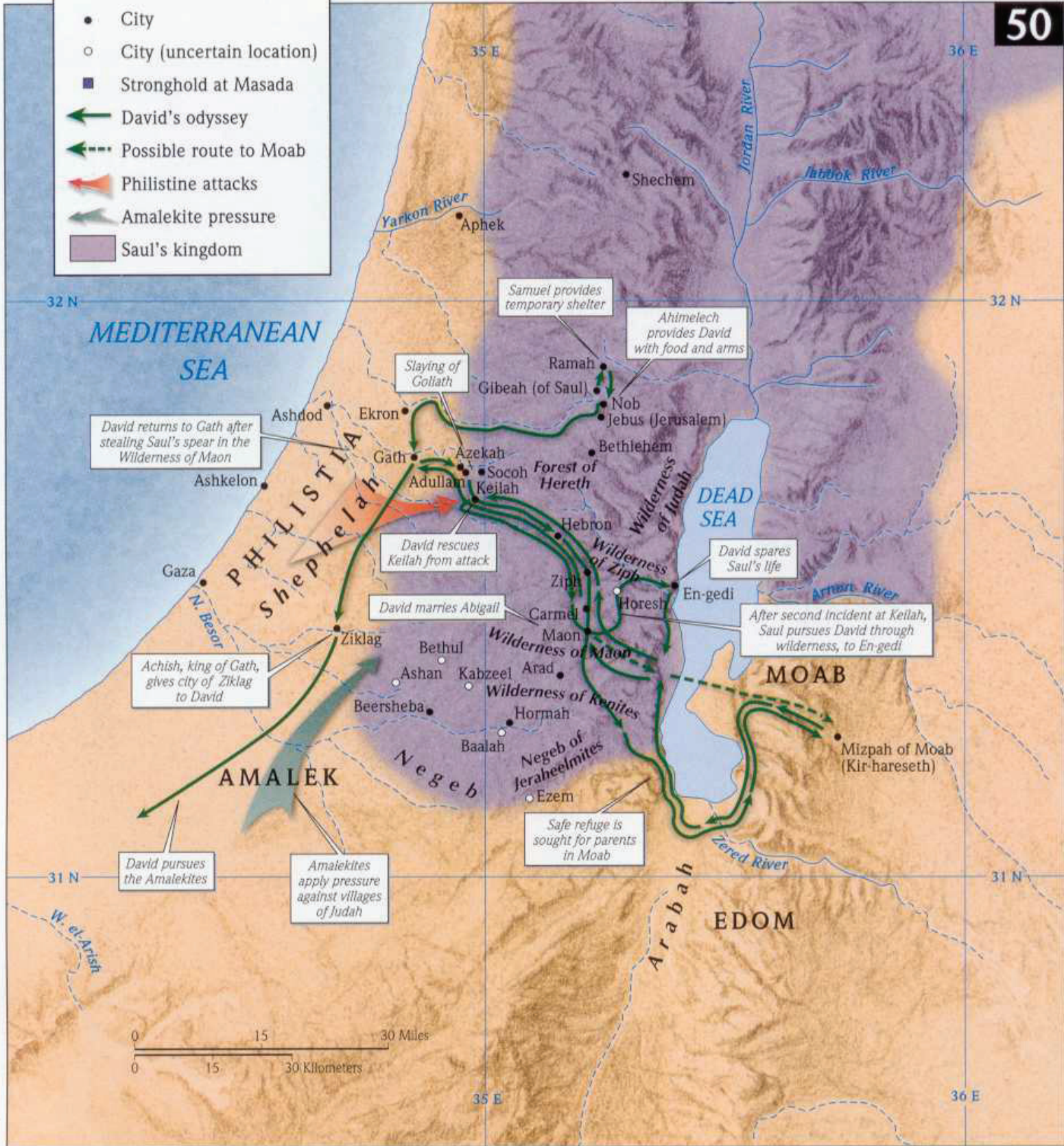
49a



### DAVID'S FLIGHT FROM SAUL

1 SAM. 19:8-27:12

- City
- City (uncertain location)
- Stronghold at Masada
- ← David's odyssey
- ←- - - Possible route to Moab
- Philistine attacks
- Amalekite pressure
- Saul's kingdom



0 15 30 Miles  
 0 15 30 Kilometers