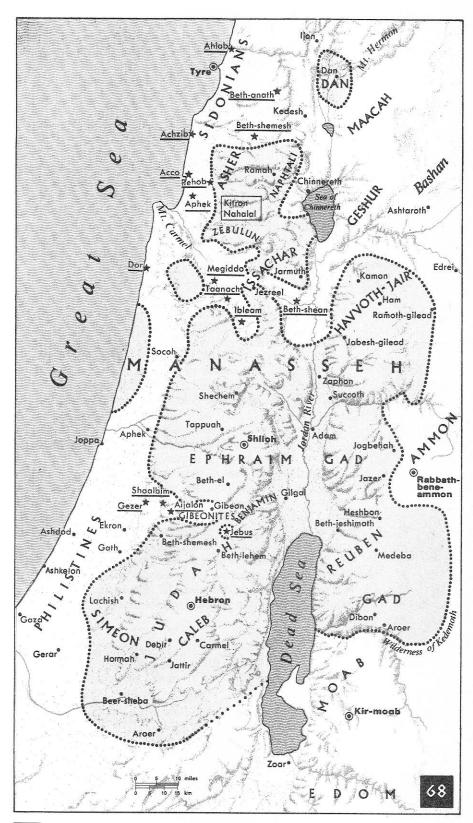
And he took possession of the hill country, but he could not drive out the inhabitants of the plain, because they had chariots of iron.

(Judges 1:19)



Area of Israelite control

Gezer Canaanite city not conquered (according to Judg. 1)

JOSH. 15:63; 16:10; 17: 11-18; JUDG. 1:21-35

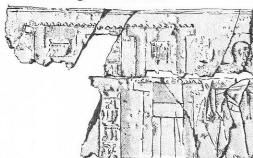
THE LIMITS OF ISRAELITE CO

By the twelfth century B.C. the principal Palestine were becoming well established in areas: the Canaanites continued to dwell valleys and plains, the Philistines (with other in the southern coastal plain, and the tribe hill country. The biblical tradition confirms th unable to dislodge the Canaanites and Amori areas, for they had "chariots of iron" (Josh the areas where the non-Israelites continued in Judg. ch. 1 and similar allusions appear in the book of Joshua (Josh. 15:63; 17:11 19 (LXX) confirms that Judah did not subdu Judg. 1:27-35 lists the unconquered areas ac The main surviving Canaanite enclaves were Jezreel, and along the Phoenician coast. The acceptance among the Phoenicians (Sidon as client farmers for a society whose manpo committed to maritime activities (Judg. 1:31exists about the conquest of Shechem, who have been like Gezer (Judg. 1:19), a Cana living in symbiosis with the Israelites. Jebus-J and the Amorite towns that resisted the the center of the country. Very early tradi the Ephraimites came into early contact wit population of the area where the Danites we Chron. 7:20-24; Judg. 1:35). Some clans fro migrated to the same area (1 Chron. 8:12-13;

Recent archaeological surveys in the hill confirm the arrival of pastoralists who began their the fringes of the steppe land, east of the water they expanded and established settlements mixed agriculture and eventually moved into zones where it became necessary to developlant orchards and vineyards. Thus, originally became transformed into a thoroughly seden varied subsistence strategies. The tribal grout Upper Galilee went through a similar procesulture reflects a certain cultural symbiosis with on the coast below.

All of this data confirms the new popul brought about in the twelfth and eleventh of Late Bronze Age the main concentrations of in the plains (see Maps 30 and 34); the hill collargely uninhabited, providing refuge for 'applied for the Shosu pastoralists. The latter became numerous and adopted sedentary ways of life, of a decline in the overall Canaanite agriculture.

The dichotomy between Canaanites on the raelites in the hills characterizes the narrative books of Judges and Samuel.



This is the land that yet remains ... (Joshua 13:2)

THE LAND THAT YET REMAINS



JOSH. 13:1-6; JUDG. 3:1-3

"The land that yet remains"

Aphek Canaanite city not conquered (according to Judg. 1)

••••• Border of Land of Canaan

ides the Canaanite enclaves that were later incorporated Israel, we also find in the Bible the term "the land that ains" (Josh. 13:1-6; Judg. 3:1-3). This term included Philistiane south, and the Phoenician-Sidonian coast up to Byblos, Lebanon to Aphek on the Amorite border, and the Valley

hamath, in the north. It included parts of the land of Canaan (compare Ex. 34:1-12; map 50), into which the Israelite tribes had never penetrated. These regions were beyond the area of Israelite settlement even in later periods, though in the expansionist periods of the kingdom of Israel some of them

d Joshua charged those who went to write the deiption of the land, saying, "Go up and down and ite a description of the land, and come again to ; and I will cast lots for you here before the Lord

(Joshua 18:8)

THE BORDER OF THE TRIBAL TERRITORIES 12TH-11TH CENTURIES B.C.

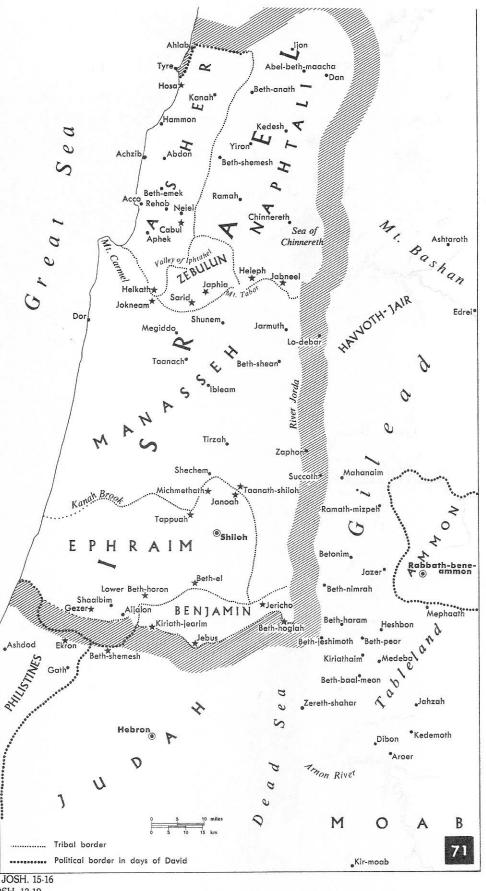


Mesopotamian border marker (ca. twelfth century B.C.)

se are the inheritances which the people of seived in the land of Canaan ...

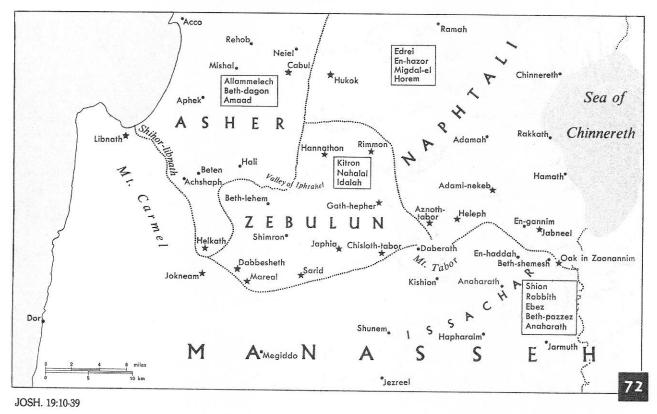
(Joshua 14:1)





JOSH. 13-19

THE BORDERS OF THE TRIBES IN GALILEE



Then the boundary goes up by the valley of the son of Hinnorn at the southern shoulder of the Jebusite (that is, Jerusalem); and the boundary goes up to the top of the mountain that lies over against the valley of Hinnorn, on the west, at the northern end of the valley of Rephaim ...

(Joshua 15:8)

THE BORDERS OF THE TRIBE OF BENJAMIN AND ITS NEIGHBORS

