IV. The Settlement West of Jordan (14:1—19:51)

A) The first settlement done at Gilgal (14:1 — 17:18)

2. Boundaries of Judah (14:6 — 15:63)

(c) Boundaries of half tribe of Manasseh west of Jordan (17:1-18)

B) The second settlement done at Shiloh (18:1 — 19:51)

1. The remaining tribes move to Shiloh (18:1)
2. New method of setting tribal boundaries (18:2-10)

1. Joshua 17:12-13 (NKJV) “Yet the children of Manasseh could ________ drive out the inhabitants of those cities, but the Canaanites were ___________________ to dwell in that land. (13) And it happened, when the children of Israel grew _______________, that they put the Canaanites to forced _______________, but did _________ utterly _____________ them _________.”

2. Joshua 17:15 (NKJV) “So Joshua answered them, ‘If you are a ____________ people, then go up to the forest country and _____________ a place for yourself there in the land of the Perizzites and the ____________, since the mountains of Ephraim are too confined for you.’”

3. Joshua 17:17-18 (NKJV) “And Joshua spoke to the house of Joseph—to Ephraim and Manasseh—saying, ‘You are a ____________ people and have great ______________; you shall not have only one lot, (18) but the mountain country shall be yours. Although it is ______________, you shall cut it down, and its farthest extent shall be yours; for you shall _____________ __________ the Canaanites, though they have iron ________________ and are strong.’”

4. Joshua 18:1 (NKJV) “Now the whole congregation of the children of Israel assembled together at _____________, and set up the ____________________ of meeting there. And the land was ________________ before them.”

5. Looking at a map; what seems to be the significance of locating the tabernacle at Shiloh (“rest”)? ____________________________________________________________

6. There remained “_________ tribes which had not yet received their inheritance” (Joshua 18:2b).

7. For what task were three men of each tribe chosen? ____________________________________________________________