II. The Conquest of Canaan by Israel (6:1 — 13:7) ...continued...
E) Unconquered parts of Canaan (13:1-7)

III. The Settlement East of Jordan (13:8-33)
A) Geographical boundaries (13:8-13)
B) Tribal boundaries (13:14-23)
   1. Boundaries of Levi (13:14)
   2. Boundaries of Reuben (13:15-23)
   4. Boundaries of the half tribe of Manasseh (13:29-33)

IV. The Settlement West of Jordan (14:1—19:51)
A) The first settlement done at Gilgal (14:1 — 17:18)
   1. Method of setting tribal boundaries (14:1-5)
   2. Boundaries of Judah (14:6 — 15:63)
      a) Boundaries of Caleb (14:6-15)

**Fill in the Blanks:**

1. The Lord told Joshua that “... there remains ___________ _____________ land yet to be possessed” (Joshua 13:1).

2. Joshua 13:14 says, “Only to the tribe of Levi he had given ________ inheritance...”
   Why was this the case? __________________________________________________________

3. The portion of the inheritance to the tribes was determined “…by __________...” (14:2).

4. Levi did not receive a land inheritance however we still have twelve tribes because, “the children of Joseph were two tribes: _________________ and _________________...” (14:4).

5. Caleb was _____ years old at this time and it had been _____ since he had spied out the land the first time (14:10). With the “wilderness wandering” actually lasting about 37\(\frac{1}{2}\) years this leaves _________________ for the conquest recorded in Joshua.