





Class DS 118

Book .K 62



Fig. 1. The Valley of the Nile.

THE GREAT BRITISH MUSEUM

Engraved by J. G. Thompson

THE  
HISTORY  
OF  
PALESTINE

FROM THE  
PATRIARCHAL AGE TO THE PRESENT TIME

WITH  
INTRODUCTORY CHAPTERS ON THE GEOGRAPHY AND  
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY, AND ON  
THE CUSTOMS AND INSTITUTIONS  
OF THE HEBREWS.

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THE CYCLOPEDIA OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE, ETC.

WITH UPWARDS OF 200 ILLUSTRATIONS.

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MDCCCLI.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

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THE present work was originally undertaken with the view of supplying what has been felt as a desideratum in schools—a History of Palestine, with accounts of the geography of the country, and of the customs and institutions of its ancient inhabitants; but it has been suggested to the Publishers, that the volume might be considered a valuable acquisition by readers of a more advanced class, on account of the information it contains, and the connected and compendious form in which it presents the history of the Hebrew nation from the time of Abraham, through the various political forms which it assumed till the dispersion of that peculiar people.

The HISTORY has been written expressly for its present use, and is in no respect an abridgment of the author's larger work, *The Pictorial History of Palestine*. In the Introductory Chapters much assistance has been obtained from the Biblical Archæology of Professor JAHN, and from a variety of other sources—the whole being illustrated by the results of such acquaintance with Oriental customs as the author's former residence in the East enabled him to acquire.

The present Edition has been carefully revised throughout ; considerable improvements have been made—particularly in the Introduction ; and a greatly increased number of really Illustrative Wood-cuts have been inserted.

J. K.

LONDON, *20th October* 1851.

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## TABLES OF SCRIPTURE MEASURES, WEIGHTS, AND COINS.

### MEASURES OF LENGTH.

	Fect.	Dec.
A Fathom, equal to 4 cubits, or . . . . .	7	296
A Cubit, equal to . . . . .	Inches.	Dec.
A Span the longer, equal to half a cubit, or . . . . .	21	888
A Span the less, equal to a third of a cubit, or . . . . .	7	296
A Hand's-breadth, equal to a sixth of a cubit, or . . . . .	3	684
A Finger's-breadth, equal to a twenty-fourth of a cubit, or . . . . .	0	912

### MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

	Wine Gall.	Pints.
Chomer or Homer, equal to . . . . .	75	5½
Ephah or Bath, equal to . . . . .	7	5
Seah, one-third of ephah, equal to . . . . .	2	4
Hin, one-sixth of ephah, equal to . . . . .	1	2
Omer, one-tenth of ephah, equal to . . . . .	0	6
Cab, one-eighteenth of ephah, equal to . . . . .	0	3½

### WEIGHTS AND COINS.

	Grains.		s.	D.
Shekel, equal to . . . . .	219	silver, equal to . . . . .	2	¼
Bekah, half shekel . . . . .	109·5	” ” . . . . .	1	⅔
Gerah, one-tenth of bekah, 10·95 . . . . .		” ” . . . . .	0	⅓
Maneh, equal to 100 shekel-weight.				
Maneh in coin, equal to 60 shekels . . . . .		£7	1	5
Talent of Silver, equal to 3000 shekels . . . . .		353	11	10
Talent of Gold, the same weight . . . . .		5075	15	7

### ROMAN MONEY MENTIONED IN NEW TESTAMENT.

	Pence.	Farth.
Denarius, silver, equal to . . . . .	7	3
Assis, copper . . . . .	0	3
Assarium . . . . .	0	1½
Quadrans . . . . .	0	¾
A Mite . . . . .	0	½



# INTRODUCTION.

## PART I.—HISTORICAL AND PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

### SECTION I.—HISTORICAL GEOGRAPHY.

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#### NAMES.

PALESTINE has, in different ages, been known by various names :—

1. In Scripture it is called, by way of pre-eminence, **THE LAND** ;\* every region being pre-eminently the land or country of its inhabitants. It is also called, distinctively, **THE LAND** of the successive proprietors or occupants of the whole country, or of particular parts of it :—as, 1. **THE LAND OF CANAAN** ; from Canaan, the youngest son of Ham, and grandson of Noah, among whose eleven sons the country was divided, after the Confusion at Babel (Gen. x. 6, 15) :—2. **THE LAND OF ISRAEL** ; from the Israelites, the posterity of Israel (Jacob), who drove out the Canaanites, and settled therein :—3. **THE LAND OF JUDAH** ; a name which was at first restricted to the domains of the tribe of Judah ; but was afterwards applied to the separate kingdom formed by the tribes of Judah and

\* Often translated “ The Earth,” in English versions.

Benjamin (Psalm lxxvi. 1); and at last, under the form of JUDÆA, to the whole country.

2. The name the LORD'S (OR JEHOVAH'S) LAND, or the LAND OF GOD, occurs frequently in the Old Testament, and bears a peculiar force when understood with reference to the fact that, under the Hebrew constitution, God Himself was the king of the land, and the sovereign proprietor of the soil (Lev. xxv. 23). The name HOLY LAND, does not seem to have been employed by the Jews until after the Captivity (Zech. ii. 12). They used it with reference to the fact, that the land was chosen by God to be the inheritance of His people, and the seat of His worship. Christians, among whom also the name is in common use, have, at the same time, regard to its being the scene of the acts and sufferings of Christ and His Apostles. THE LAND OF PROMISE (Heb. xi. 9), is a name given with reference to the promise which God made to Abraham, that He would bestow this land on his children.

3. PALESTINE may now, from general use, be regarded as the proper geographical name of the country. It is derived from the *Philistines*; who obtained possession of a very important part of the land, and appear to have given their name to the whole of it in the time of Moses (Exod. xv. 14).

## DIVISIONS.

1. The divisions of Palestine were different in different ages.—*In the time of the Patriarchs*, the country was divided among the tribes or nations descended from the sons of Canaan. The precise locality of each nation is not, in every case, distinctly known; but the map exhibits the most probable arrangement. Here it is sufficient to mention that the KENITES, the KENIZZITES, and the KADMONITES, lived on the east of the Jordan (Gen. xv. 18–21); and that, on the west of that river, or in Palestine Proper, the HITTITES, the PERIZZITES, the JEBUSITES, and the AMORITES, abode in the hill country of the south (afterwards belonging to Judah); the CANAANITES—properly so called—in the middle, across the country, from the sea-coast to the river Jordan; the