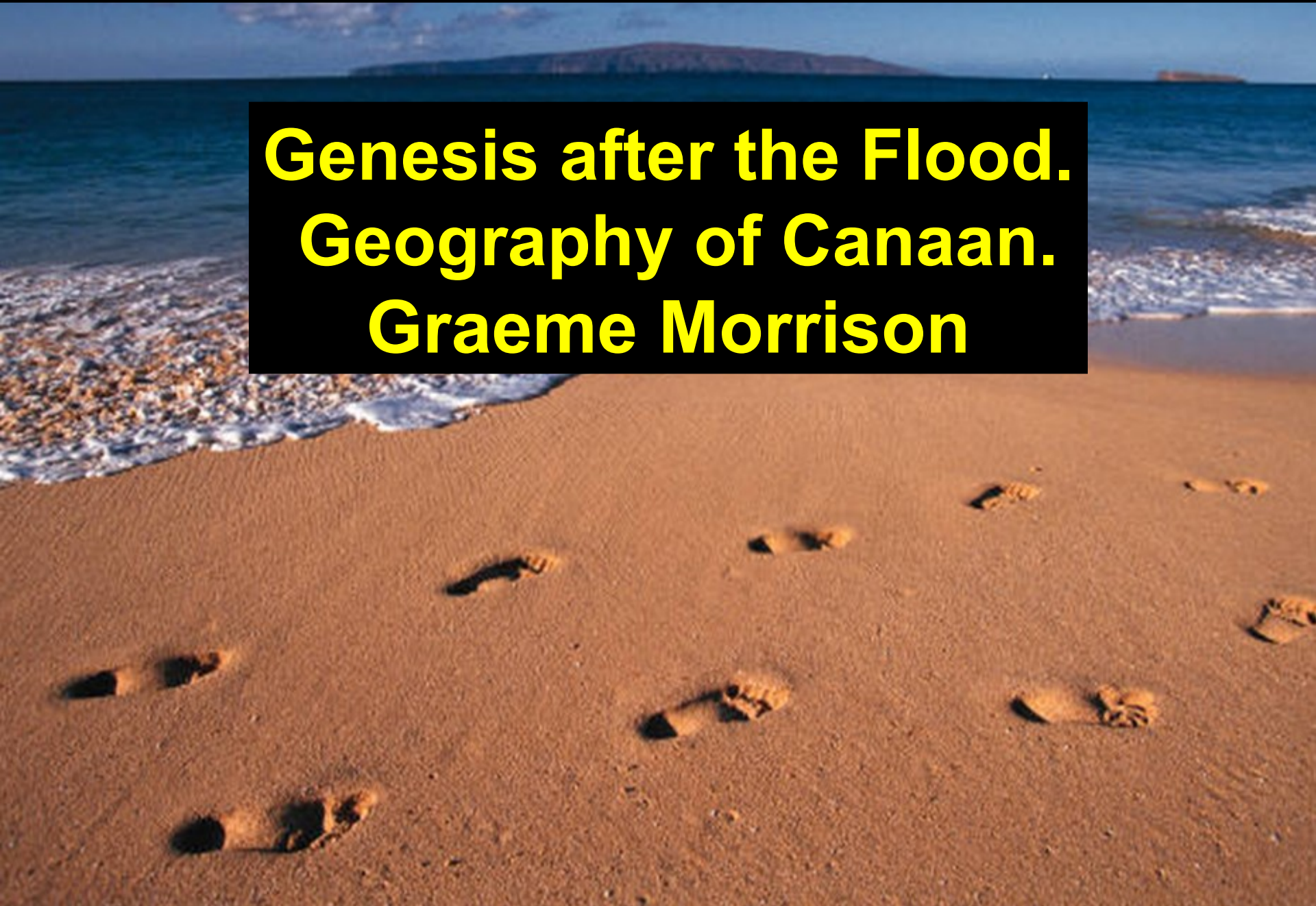
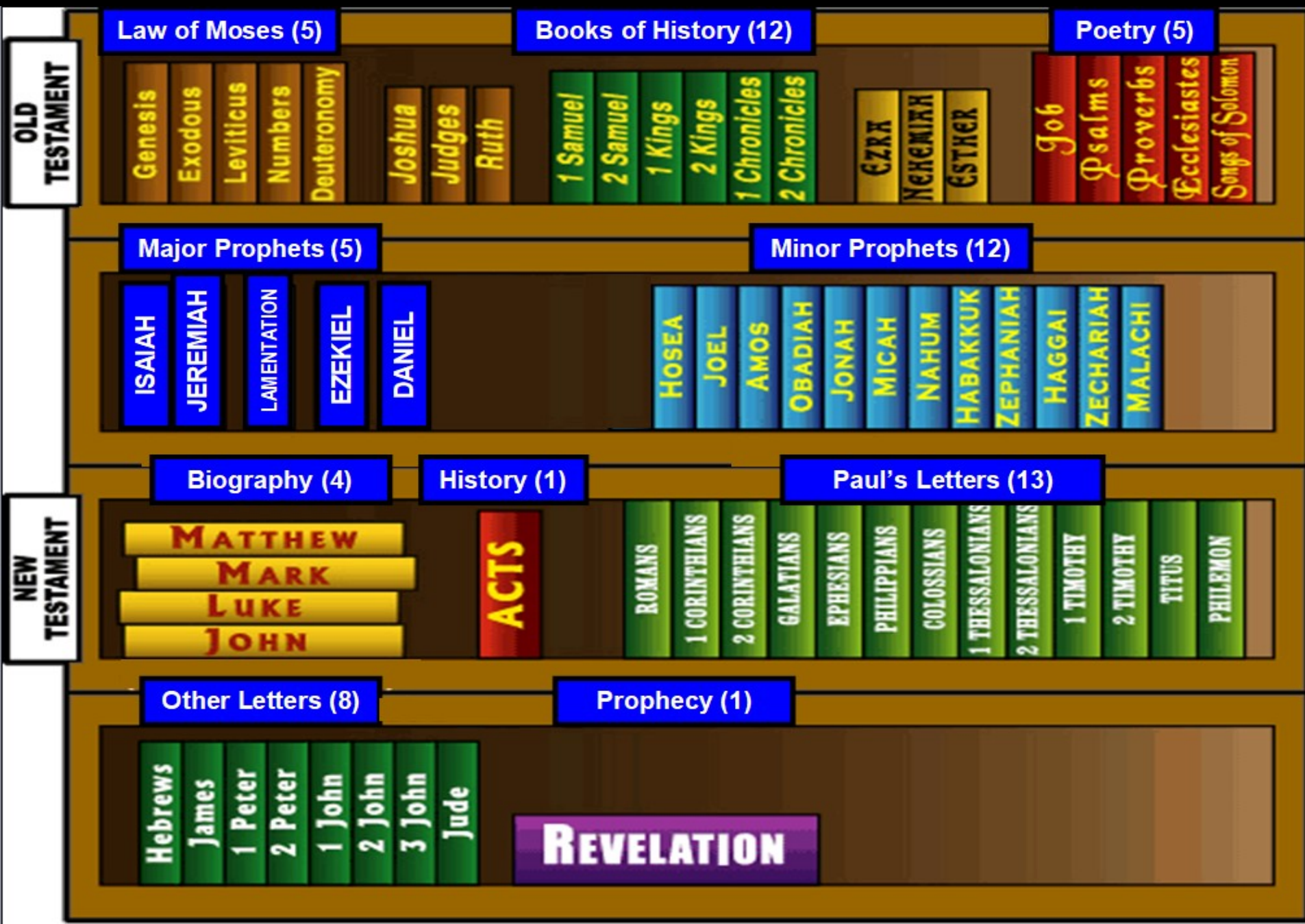


**Patriarchal Age- Abraham.**

**Genesis after the Flood.  
Geography of Canaan.  
Graeme Morrison**

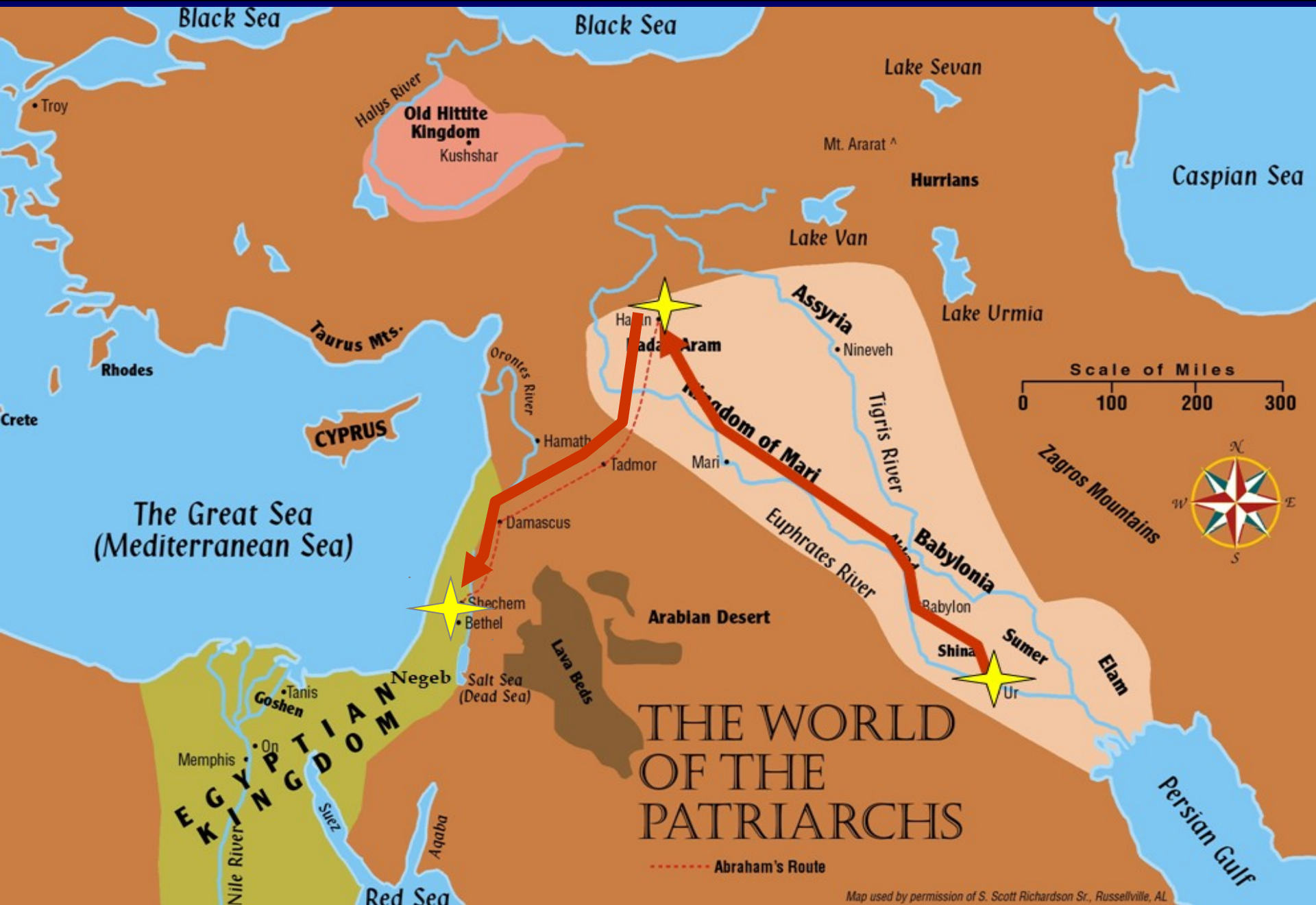


# Remember The BIBLE is a LIBRARY of 66 Books.





# From Haran To Canaan.



## **From Haran To Canaan.**

**Abram obeyed God. (12:4-8;)**

**He took Sarai & Lot and left Haran.**

**Abram was 75 when he left Haran.**

**He entered Canaan & came to Shechem.**

**God appeared to Abram.**

**Abram built an altar and worshipped God.**

### **INTO THE LAND OF CANAAN:- (Genesis 12:4-5).**

**4 So Abram went forth as the LORD had spoken to him;  
and Lot went with him. Now Abram was seventy five  
years old when he departed from Haran.**

**5 And Abram took Sarai his wife and Lot his nephew,  
and all their possessions which they had accumulated,  
and the persons which they had acquired in Haran,  
and they set out for the land of Canaan;**

**thus they came to the land of Canaan.**

# **From Haran To Canaan.**

**Abram responded to the call of God**  
by leaving his home and extended family  
and departing for the land  
to which he had been directed.

**From Haran**, a traveller desiring to go down  
into Canaan can take **two different roads**.

## **The King's Highway.**

This road ran down **through Damascus**.  
From there, its course ran **along the west bank**  
**of the Jordan River Valley**, past the cities  
of **Sodom and Gomorrah** and down into the Sinai Desert,  
which it reached **Ezion geber on the Gulf of Aqaba**.

# **From Haran To Canaan.**

## **Or:- The Way of the Philistines.**

**This route ran along the Mediterranean Sea, past the Phoenician cities of Sidon and Byblos, along the Plains of Sharon and the cities of the Philistines, and then into Egypt.**

**CANAAN:- If Haran is the hub of the wheel, then Canaan is a major spoke of that wheel.**

**The land of Canaan acts as a narrow land bridge between Mesopotamia and the continent of Africa.**

**This is a relatively small area of land, no larger in area than Wales .**

**The name “Palestine” takes its name from the ancient name Peleset, meaning “land of the Philistines.”**

**That would be a later designation.**

**For now, it was known as the land of Canaan**

# Geography of Canaan.

## The Topography of Canaan.

**Canaan** is one of the most diverse lands in the world. Within its small area, one can find snow capped mountains, fertile plains, steaming deserts and lush forests.

It is **home both to sparkling waterways full of fish** as well as **the most desolate body of water in the world.**

## The Coastal Plain.

The **coastline of Canaan** is devoid of any natural harbours from Tyre all the way down to Egypt.

**The plain itself** is generally low, fertile and open.

It is broken only once where the **Mount Carmel Promontory** juts out into the Mediterranean.



# Geography of Canaan.

1. Coastal Plain
2. Hill Country
3. Jordan Valley
4. Trans-Jordan-Plateau





# Canaan- Coastal Plain.

## 1. Coastal Plain

Varied in width from  
6 miles in North  
to 25 miles in South.

Consisted of wide valleys,  
level plains, rolling hills

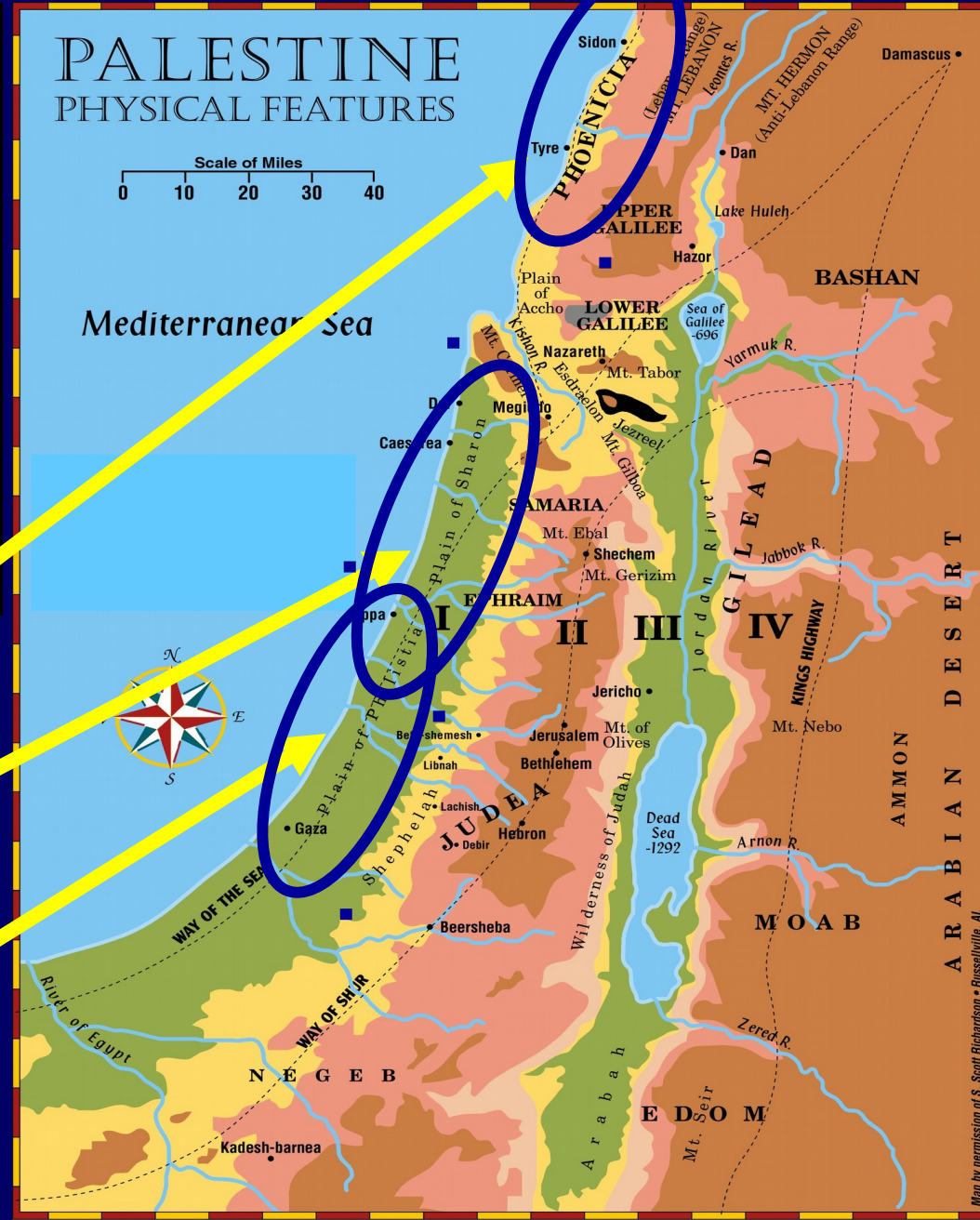
Well watered & fertile

Heavily cultivated.

Phoenicia

Sharon

Philistia



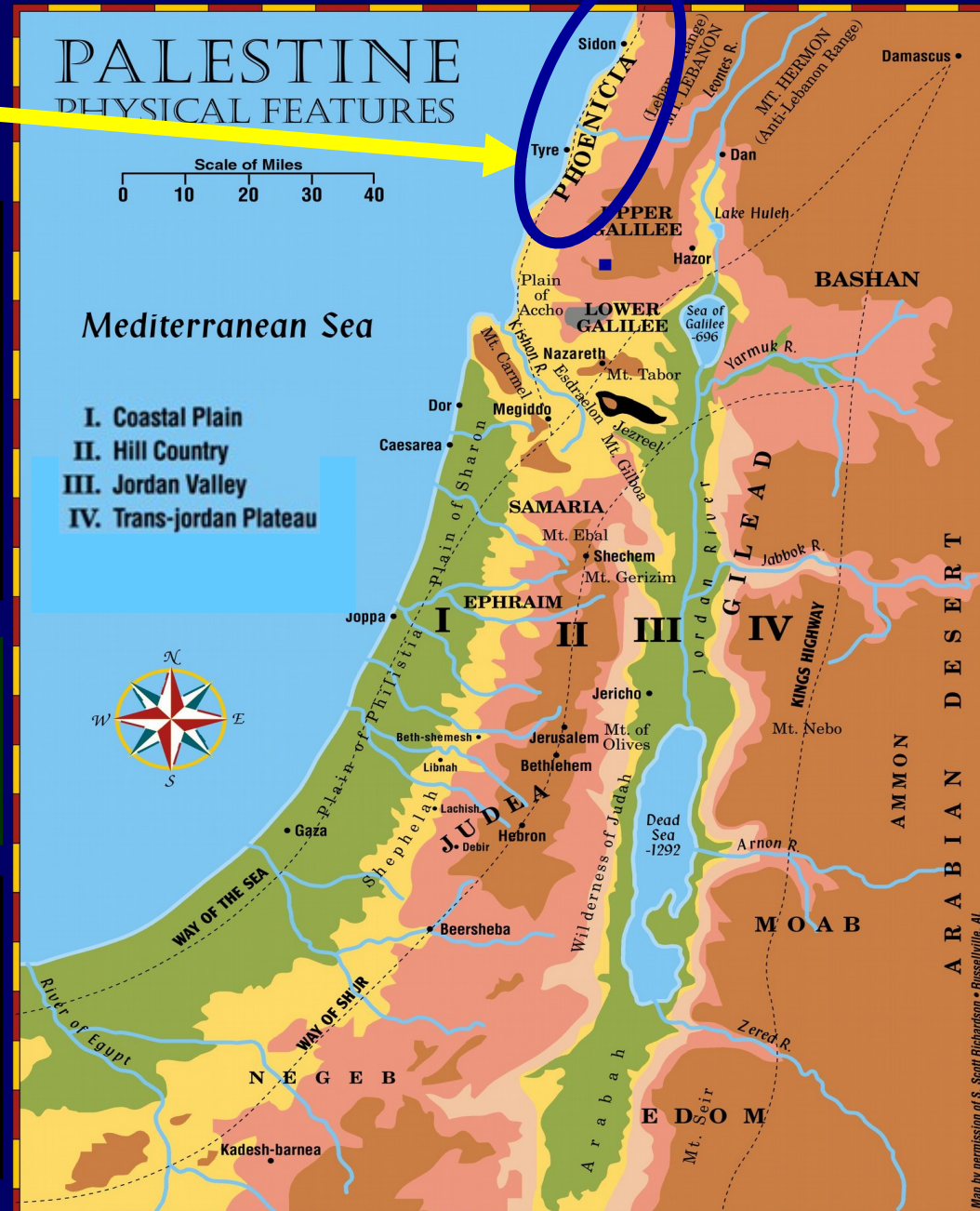
# Canaan Sections of the Plain.

Phoenicia

Area was inhabited  
by a group  
of Canaanites  
called Phoenicians.

Land was too  
narrow to farm.

People turned  
to ship building,  
sailing, and trading.





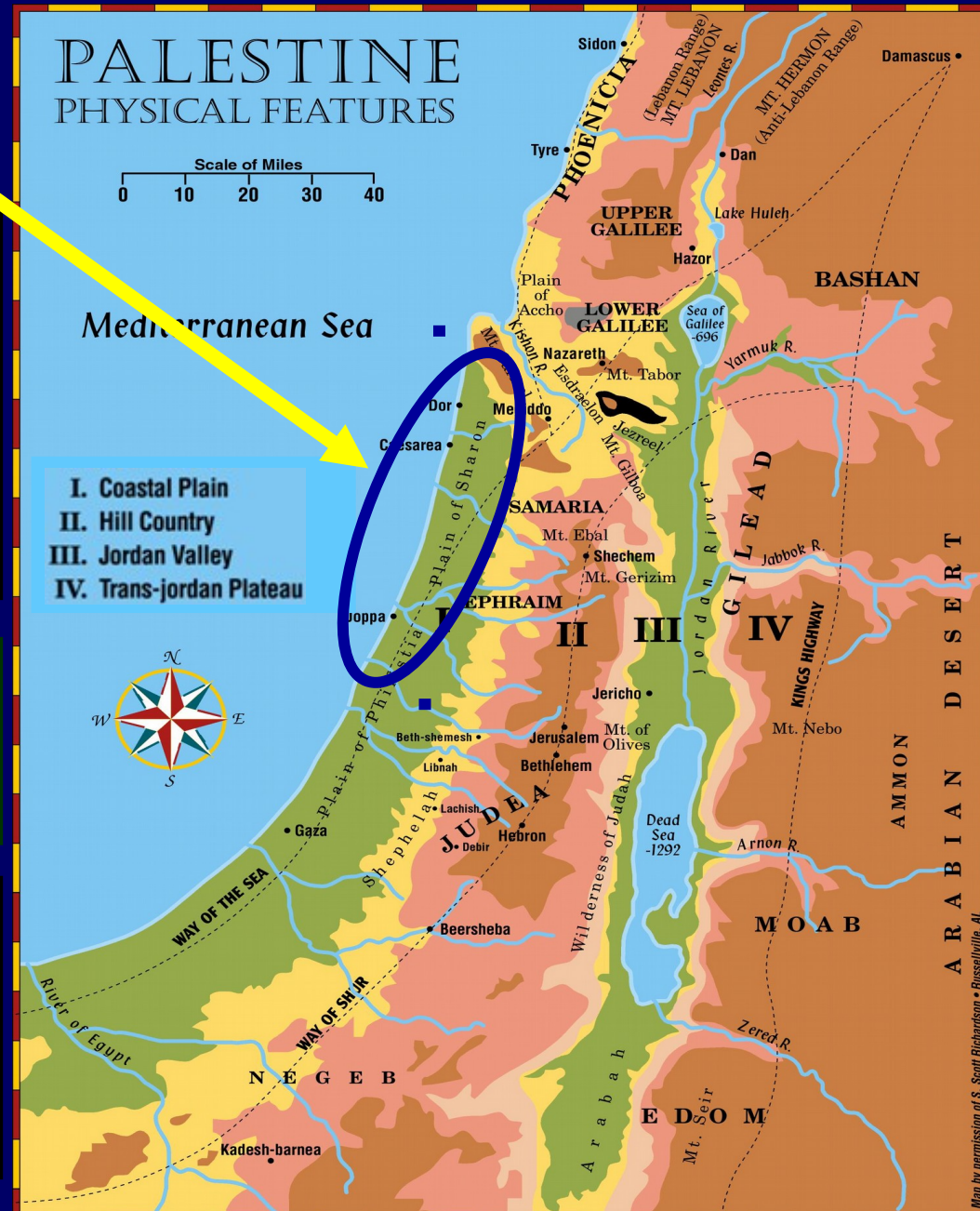
# Canaan Sections of the Plain.

Sharon

Area stretched  
45 miles between  
Mt. Carmel  
and Joppa.

Wet, marshy  
area of land.

This part of Canaan  
plays very little part  
in the O.T. story.



# Canaan Sections of the Plain.

**Philistia**

**Area controlled  
by Philistines.**

**Stretched 40 miles  
from  
Joppa to Gaza.**

**12 – 25 miles wide  
One of richest  
parts of land.**





# Canaan Sections of the Plain.

Only interruption  
in the plain  
is Mt. Carmel.

The busiest  
trade route of  
the land ran along  
the Coastal Plain.

The Route  
Ran from Egypt  
To Mt. Carmel  
Into the  
Valley of Jezreel.



# **Geography of Canaan.**

## **2. Central Hill Country.**

**Contains 2 mountain ranges:-**

**Lebanon (Mt. Lebanon)**

**Anti-Lebanons (Mt. Hermon)**

**North of Palestine the ranges divide  
and the Jordan Valley lies between**

### **The Central Hill Country or Mountain Range.**

**A long ridge of mountains runs parallel  
to the Coastal Plain from the Mountains of Lebanon  
all the way down to the tip of the Sinai Peninsula.**

**The lowest point of this ridge is 15 feet  
and many of its segments rise to twice that height.**

# Geography of Canaan.

**The Central Hill Country or Mountain Range.**

**This Central Spine is a natural impediment to east west travel.**

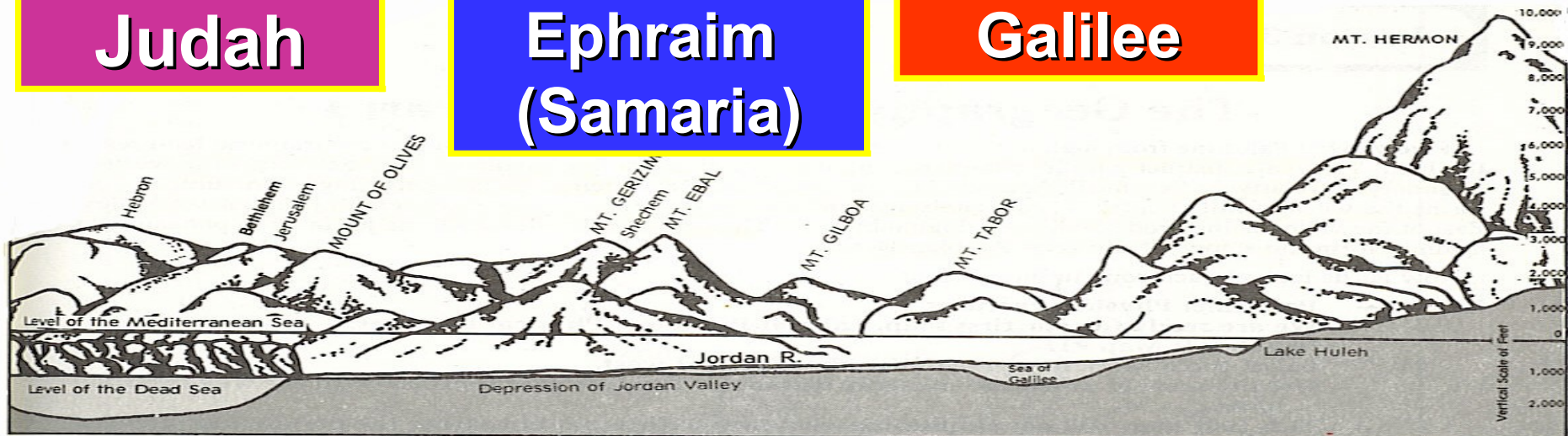
**At some places it consists of up to five parallel ridges, each separated by deep valleys.**

**This Mountain Range is broken only once by the long Valley of Jezreel, also known by the more popular name of Armageddon.**

**Judah**

**Ephraim  
(Samaria)**

**Galilee**

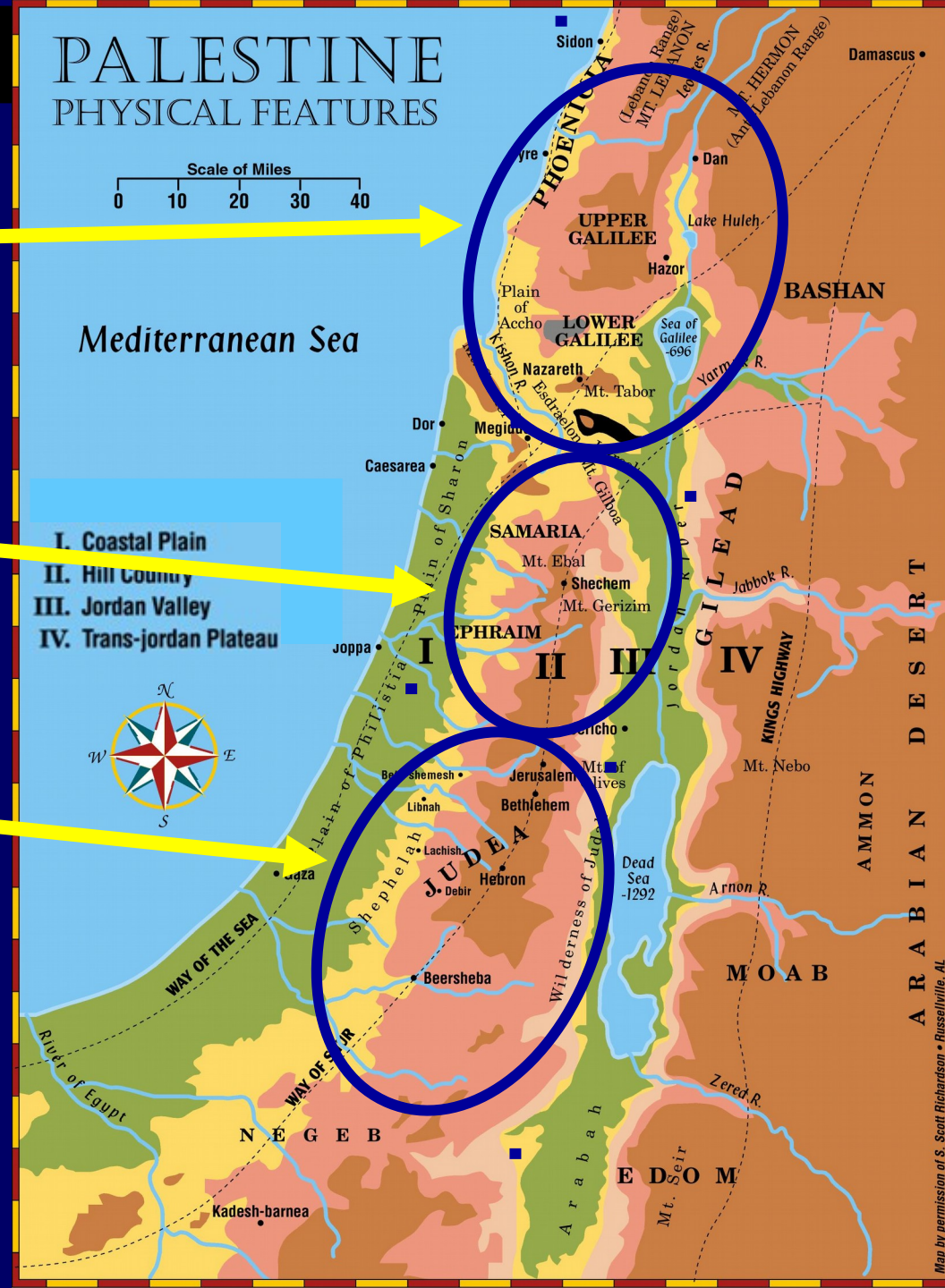




# Galilee

# Ephraim (Samaria)

# Judah





**Central Hill Country.**

**Upper Galilee**

**High, rugged hills.**

**Called “worthless”  
by King Hiram of  
Tyre. (I Kings 9:10;)**

**Rarely mentioned  
in Bible History.**



# Central Hill Country.

## Lower Galilee

Low hills  
wide valleys  
Fertile  
and prosperous.

Important NT place.

Cities in Galilee:-  
Nazareth,  
Capernaum,  
Chorazin,  
and Cana.





# Central Hill Country.

## Ephraim (Samaria)

High, rugged peaks  
Broad,  
spacious valleys.

Best known peaks:  
Mt. Gilboa, Mt. Ebal,  
and Mt. Gerizim.

Shechem is  
located here.



# Central Hill Country.

Judah.

50 mile  
stretch of land.

Dome-like  
Mountains  
Shallow valleys.

Jerusalem,  
Bethlehem, Mt.  
of Olives & Hebron  
located here.





# Judah.

**The Western Side  
Is Called  
the Shephelah  
Fertile, well watered  
foothills.**

**Formed  
a defence line.**

**Fortress cities:-  
Lachish, Debir,  
Libnah,  
Beth-shemesh.**



# Central Hill Country.

**Judah.**

**Eastern Side  
Called  
the Wilderness  
of Judah.**

**Rugged slopes  
Barren wasteland  
Drops to Valley of the  
Dead Sea.**

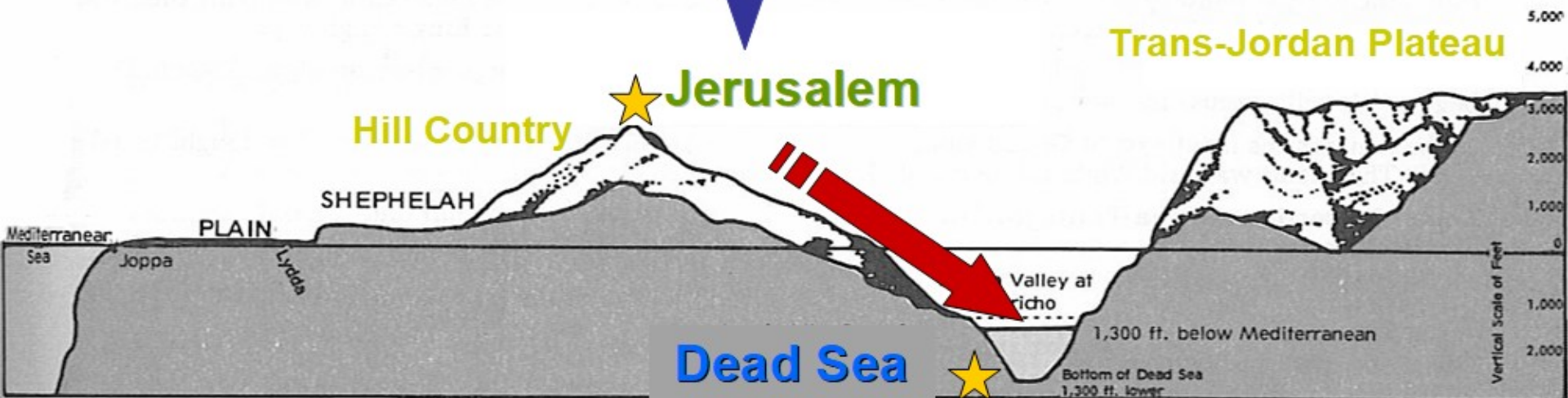
**Drops from 2,680'  
above to 1,292'  
below sea level.**





# Wilderness of Judah

Drop from 2,680' above  
sea level to 1,292'  
below sea level



# Geography of Canaan.

## 3. The Jordan Valley

Part of the **Great Rift Valley**

2 – 15 miles wide.

Towering cliffs on either side.

Lush tropical growth in valley.

**River begins** at foot of **Mt. Hermon**.





# Geography of Canaan.

## 3. The Jordan Valley

This valley is a part of the **Afro Arabian Rift Valley**, one of the longest and the deepest fissures in the world, following a **geological fault line** from the **Amanus Mountains** of south eastern **Turkey** through **Syria**, **Lebanon** and **Israel**, down the **Gulf of Aqaba** and then running the entire length of the Red Sea to **Ethiopia** and then continuing Southward to become a part Of the **Great African Rift Valley**.



**Jordan Valley**

**Lake Huleh**

**Sea of Galilee**

**Dead Sea**





# Jordan Valley

## Lake Huleh

About 12 miles  
from Mt. Hermon.

Dimensions roughly  
4 ½ miles x 3 ½ miles.  
Swamp land all around

Plays no  
Significant part  
in the Bible story.





## **Geography of Canaan:- The Jordan Valley.**

**The Jordan River** finds its major source in the **melting snows of Mount Hermon** which towers 9,200 feet above sea level. Hundreds of small streams cascade down **flow into Lake Huleh.**

Since the formation of the nation of Israel in 1948, the lake has been drained for farmland.

**This has created an ecological imbalance in the Sea of Galilee.**

**The swamp** used to act as **a natural filter**, straining out any impurities from the waters which flowed southward **into the Sea of Galilee.**

**Jordan Valley**

**Sea of Galilee**

**About 11 miles  
from Lake Huleh.**

**There is a 900' drop  
in elevation – 80+/mls**

**Dimensions roughly  
12 ½ miles x 7 ½ mls.**



# Jordan Valley

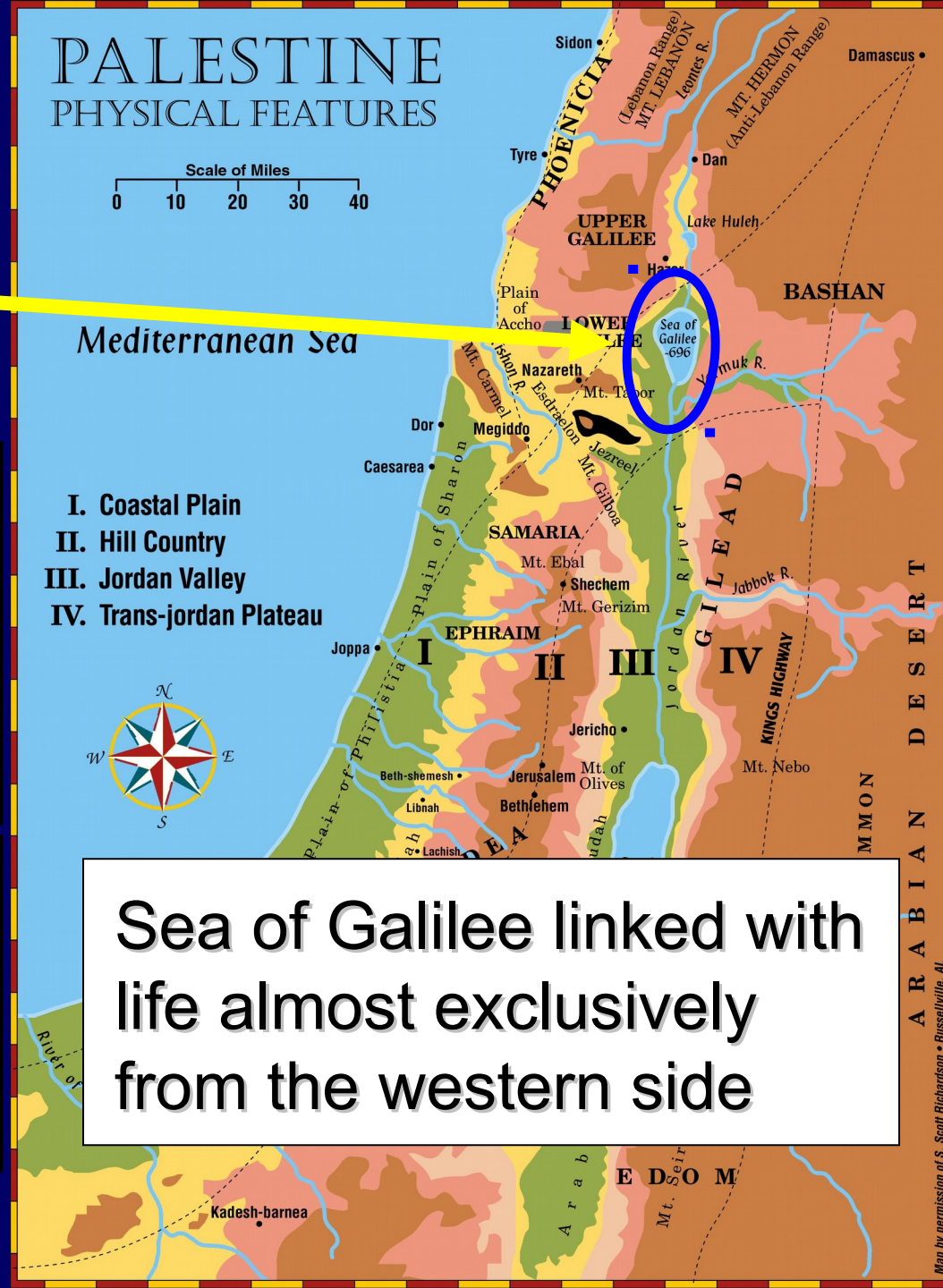
## Sea of Galilee

### East Side

Hills rise sharply  
High plateau  
No easy access.

### West Side

Valleys and plains  
separate hills  
Easy access.





**Jordan Valley**

**Sea of Galilee**

**OT Names:-**  
**Chinnereth.**

**NT Names:-**  
**Galilee**  
**Tiberias**  
**Lake of Gennesaret.**

**Jesus** spent  
much time on  
or near the sea.



## **Geography of Canaan:- The Jordan Valley.**

**The Sea of Galilee** rests in the crater of an extinct volcano which, in ages past, spewed out its lava over **the Golan Heights** to the east.

**The Sea is 660 feet below sea level** and is surrounded on all sides by steep hills.

At 209 meters below sea level, **it is the lowest freshwater lake on Earth**, and the second lowest lake in the world after the Dead Sea, **a saltwater lake**.

**It is not a real sea** - it is called a sea because of tradition.

**The lake is also known on modern maps as Lake Galilee or Lake Tiberias, in the region of Galilee.**

**From the Sea of Galilee, the Jordan River** runs south down the sunken rift.

**This narrow valley** used to be **a fertile forest** full of wildlife, including lions and boar.

**Jordan Valley**

**Dead Sea**

**65 miles from  
and 600'  
below Galilee.**

**Dimensions roughly  
48 miles x 10 miles.**





## Geography of Canaan:- The Jordan Valley.

The word “**Jordan**” derives from a verb meaning “**to descend.**”

It flows downhill in its long, meandering course **until it reached the Dead Sea.**

The shore of **the Dead Sea** is the **lowest point** on the **surface of the earth**, lying 1300 feet below sea level.

**The Dead Sea** is 304 m (997 ft) deep, the **deepest hypersaline lake** in the world. With a salinity of 342 g/kg, or 34.2%, (in 2011), it is 9.6 times as salty as the ocean and one of the world's saltiest bodies of water. As a result, **no fish can live in its waters.**

## **Geography of Canaan:- 4. The Trans-Jordan Plateau.**

The **Anti-Lebanons** rise quickly  
beyond the **Jordan Valley**  
**Plateau of Moab** forms **3,000'** high wall.

**Moses** viewed Promised Land from **Mt. Nebo**  
It was the land that **Reuben, Gad,**  
**Half of Manasseh** occupied.

**The Arabian Desert** was not nearly  
so impassable in antiquity as it is today.  
**Several trade routes dissected its breadth.**

Rising up sharply from **the Jordan Valley**  
is a high, **fertile tableland** between 30 to 80 miles  
in width and stretching from  
**Damascus to the Gulf of Aqaba.**

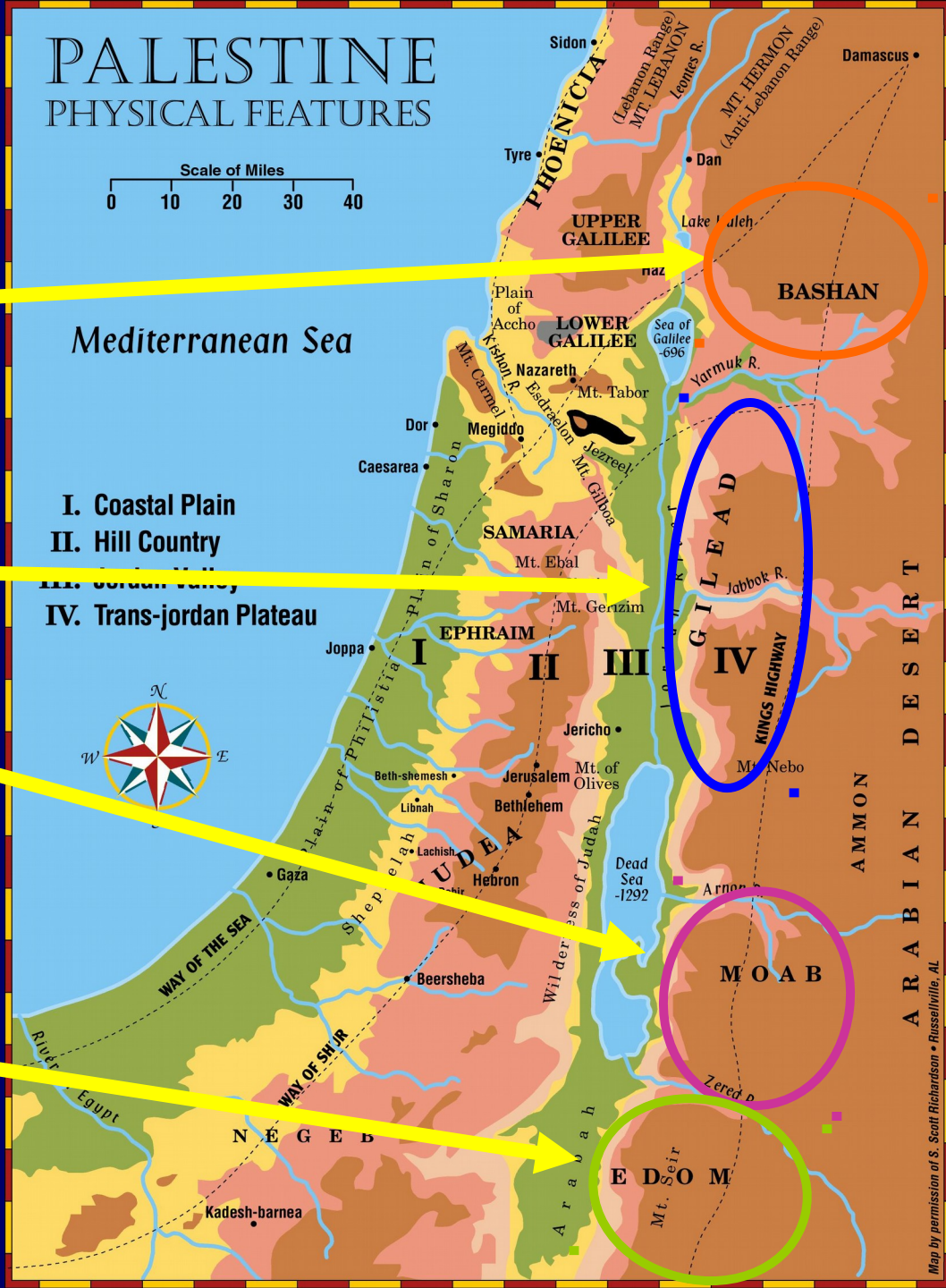
# Trans-Jordan Plateau.

Bashan

Gilead

Moab

Edom





## Trans-Jordan Plateau.

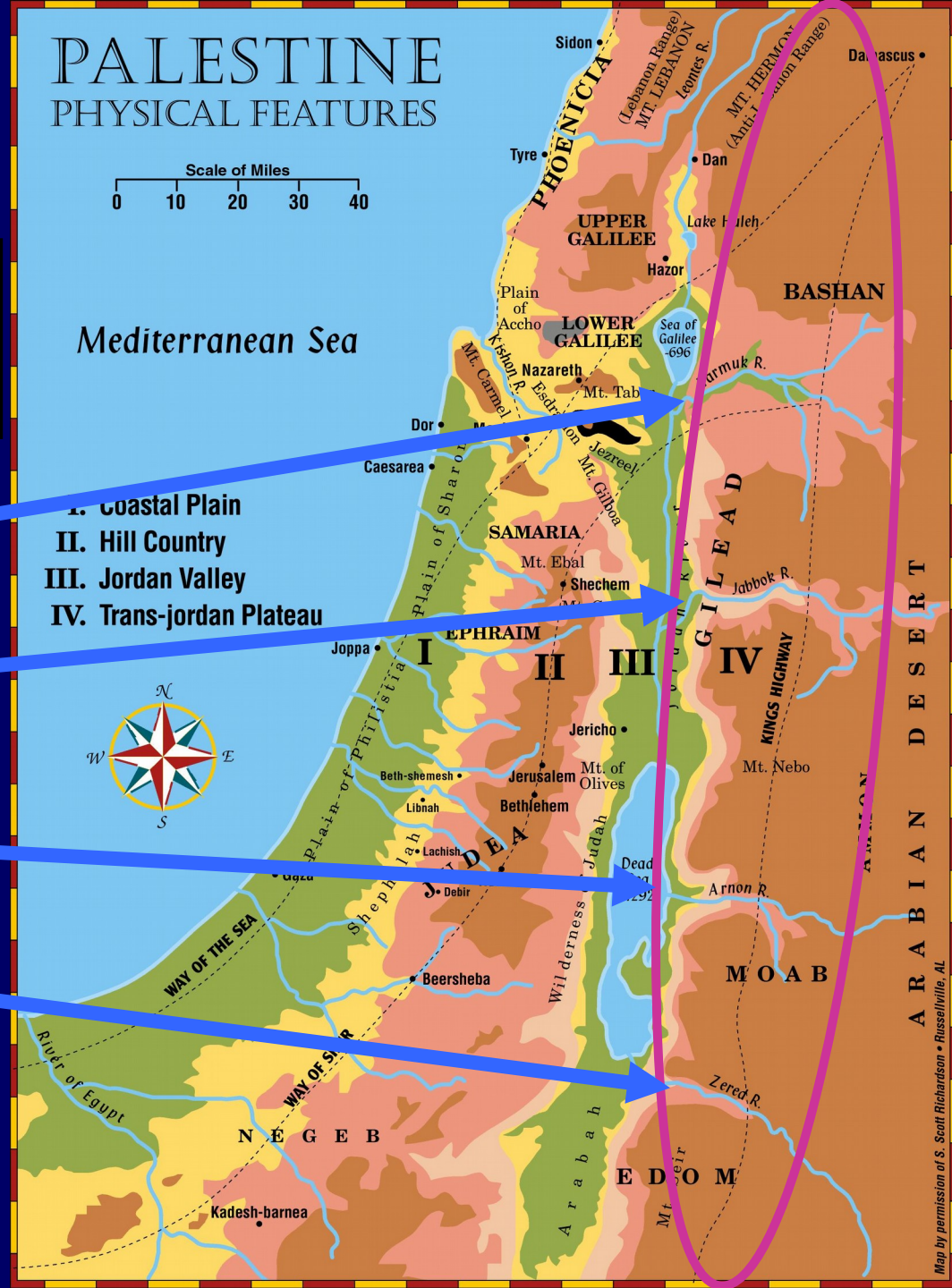
**Contains  
4 tributary Rivers:-**

# Yarmuk

# Jabbok

# Arnon

# Zered



# Trans-Jordan Plateau.

## The King's Highway Trade route:-

Ran length of plateau  
to Mesopotamia.  
Taxes were collected  
from travellers.

The northern regions  
of this tableland  
are well watered  
and fertile.

It was often  
fought over.



## **The Climate of Canaan.**

**In Egypt, the chief deities  
were the sun and the Nile River.**

**The most important deity of the Canaanites  
was Baal, the storm god  
of wind and rain and thunder.**

**It never needed to rain in Egypt or Mesopotamia,  
since their river systems were  
fed by mountains hundreds of miles away.**



## **The Climate of Canaan.**

**Canaan**, on the other hand, had no great rivers and depended heavily upon the regular rainfall to feed the small mountain streams which irrigated the land.

The “**Early Rains**” begin in October and the rainy season continues through until the “**Latter Rains**” of April and May.

The **heaviest rainfall** comes during **the winter months**. There is usually **not a drop of rain from June to September**.

# **The Climate of Canaan.**

**The topography of the country**  
is broken enough to provide some  
**striking local variations in temperature.**

In **summer** along the **Coastal Plains**,  
the winds tend to **hold down temperatures**  
from reaching oppressive levels.

**Further inland**, where the wind has lost its affect,  
the temperatures can rise to **stifling degrees.**

# The Climate of Canaan.

In the **winter** months along **the Coastal Plain** the climate is mild and **frost** is virtually unknown, due to the incoming wind of the **Mediterranean Sea**.

As one travels up into **the mountains**, temperatures decrease markedly with height.

The **winter months** in the mountain region produce a long lying **snow** cover.



# **The Inhabitants of Canaan.**

- a. Hittites. b. Girgashites. c. Amorites.**
- d. Canaanites. e. Perizzites. f. Hivites.**
- g. Jebusites.**

**Inhabitants were not nations but rather tribes.**

**Most descended from Canaan,  
son of Ham, son of Noah**

**Canaanite and Amorite may be used  
for both a collective and individual sense.**

## **The Inhabitants of Canaan.**

**Amorites:-** were one of the **Strongest** of tribes,

They controlled much of **fertile crescent.**

They had a **Stronghold** in the east before the **defeat of Sihon and Og.**

They were found on **west side** also in smaller bands.

# The Inhabitants of Canaan.

**Hittites** were strong in the **Central Hill Country**

**Abraham** bought the **Cave of Macpelah** from a **Hittite**

**Hivites** were a smaller less powerful tribe  
along with **Girgashites**, **Perizzites**, **Jebusites**

The **Gibeonites** were part of this tribe.



# **The Inhabitants of Canaan.**

**Jebusites** controlled **Jerusalem** in days of **Joshua**.

Still maintained control in days of **David**.

**Giants:-** Called by different names:-

Sons of Anak, Anakim, Sons of Arba, Rephaim,  
Emim. Zamzummim, Horites.

**Goliath** descendent of these.

**Canaan.**

**This was the land to which Abram was called.**

**It was the land of promise.**

**Abram's response to this call was threefold:-**

**Abram Responded with Unquestioning Obedience:-**

**“So Abram went forth as the LORD  
had spoken to him.” (Genesis 12:4;)**

**We do not read of any debate.**

**There is no argument.**

**We are not told that Abram asked any questions  
or that he set down any conditions.**

**God said, “Go!” and Abram  
Went as he had been told.**

# **Canaan.**

## **Abram Responded with Justifying Faith.**

How do I know this? After all,

Abram's faith will not be mentioned until chapter 15.

**We know that Abram responded with faith  
because we can read of his actions.**

Paul and James will later use Abraham and his faith  
and actions to help us to see that **true faith  
can only be seen in action not words**

**Faith without works is not really faith at all.  
Abram's obedience serves as a demonstration  
and confirmation of his faith**



## **Canaan.**

### **3. Abram Responded with Evangelistic Worship.**

**There are two references in this passage that suggest these elements.**

**The element of evangelism is seen in verse 6 where we read that the Canaanites were in the land.**

**The element of worship is seen two verses later when Abram built an altar and called upon the name of the Lord. (12:8;)**

**We are called to do the same thing.**

**We are to call upon the name of the Lord in the midst of a pagan society so that they might hear us and see us**

**and be drawn to the One whom we worship.**

# **Genesis after the flood. Geography of Canaan. Graeme Morrison**

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**Next in the series:-  
Genesis 12:5; to 14:24; Abraham and Lot.**