

# Joshua 19:14

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the border compasseth it on the north side to Hannathon:  
and the outgoings thereof are in the valley of Jiphthah-el:

## Analysis

**And the border compasseth it on the north side to Hannathon: and the outgoings thereof are in the valley of Jiphthah-el.**

The boundary **compasseth** (nasav, נָסַב)—literally "turns around" or "surrounds"—describing how territorial borders often followed natural features like ridgelines or valleys. The northern boundary extends to **Hannathon** (חֲנַתָּן), possibly meaning "gracious" or "favored," identified with Tell el-Bedeiwiye in lower Galilee. Archaeological excavations confirm occupation of this site during the Late Bronze and Iron Ages, validating the biblical geographical framework.

The phrase **the outgoings thereof** (totz'otav, וְצֹאֲתָיו) refers to where the boundary terminates or exits—in this case, **the valley of Jiphthah-el** (אֵלֵי יִפְתָּח). Jiphthah-el means "God opens" or "God will open," a name testifying to divine action. Whether this refers to God opening a valley geographically or to hoped-for blessing and prosperity, the name embeds theological truth within geographical nomenclature. Ancient Israelites lived in a world where every mountain, valley, and city name reminded them of God's character and deeds.

These boundary descriptions, though repetitive and seemingly tedious to modern readers, served crucial functions: they legally defined tribal territories, prevented disputes, maintained tribal identities, and—most importantly—testified to God's faithfulness in fulfilling promises made centuries earlier to Abraham. Every boundary marker represented a fulfilled promise, every city name declared God's

covenant-keeping character. The land itself became a vast theological textbook, teaching Israel about God's nature through daily interaction with named places.

## Historical Context

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The valley of Jiphthah-el (Wadi el-Melek) formed a natural boundary between Zebulun and Asher. Valleys served as logical borders in ancient land distribution because they provided clear, observable lines of demarcation. Unlike abstract coordinates, ancient boundaries followed visible topographical features—rivers, valleys, mountain ridges—that anyone could identify and that remained stable across generations.

Hannathon appears in ancient sources beyond the Bible. The Amarna Letters (14th century BCE), diplomatic correspondence between Canaanite city-states and Egyptian pharaohs, mention Hannathon, confirming its existence and importance during the Late Bronze Age. Pharaoh Thutmose III's conquest lists also include Hannathon, demonstrating the city's strategic significance. These extrabiblical references validate the historical reliability of Joshua's boundary descriptions—these were real cities in real locations, not mythological places.

The northern location of Zebulun's territory placed them near both commercial opportunities and military threats. The Via Maris, the major trade route connecting Egypt and Mesopotamia, passed through this region, bringing economic prosperity but also invading armies. Zebulun's territorial assignment thus required both entrepreneurial initiative to capitalize on trade opportunities and military courage to defend against invaders—fitting Jacob's blessing that Zebulun would be "a haven for ships" (Genesis 49:13), engaged in maritime commerce.

## Related Passages

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**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

## Study Questions

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1. How do place names like 'Jipthah-el' ('God opens') demonstrate how ancient Israel embedded theological truth in everyday geography?
2. What does the use of natural features (valleys, rivers, ridges) as boundaries teach about God working through His creation to accomplish His purposes?
3. How might the dual reality of Zebulun's territory—offering both economic opportunity and military threat—parallel the Christian life's mixture of blessing and spiritual warfare?

## Interlinear Text

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וְנָסַב	אֶתֹו	הַגֶּבּ וְלִ	מִצָּפֹוֹן	חֲנָתָן	יִקְיֹוֹ
compasseth	H853	And the border	it on the north side	to Hannathon	H1961
H5437		H1366	H6828	H2615	
וְיֵצְאוּתָיו	יִ	יִפְתָּח	אֵל:		
and the outgoings	thereof are in the valley	H0	of Jipthahel		
H8444	H1516		H3317		

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