

# Joshua 21:41

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

All the cities of the Levites within the possession of the children of Israel were forty and eight cities with their suburbs.

## Analysis

**All the cities of the Levites within the possession of the children of Israel were forty and eight cities with their suburbs.**

This grand total summarizes the entire Levitical city allocation: thirteen priestly cities (verse 19), ten non-priestly Kohathite cities (verse 26), thirteen Gershonite cities (verse 33), and twelve Merarite cities (verse 40)—totaling forty-eight cities as originally commanded by God through Moses (Numbers 35:7). The fulfillment demonstrates divine faithfulness and Israel's obedience—what God commanded through Moses found complete implementation under Joshua. This pattern of promise-and-fulfillment runs throughout Scripture, establishing confidence that God's Word never fails (1 Kings 8:56; Isaiah 55:10-11).

The phrase "within the possession of the children of Israel" (betoach achuzat benei-Yisrael, בְּתוֹךְ אֲחֻזַּת בְּנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל) emphasizes that Levitical cities existed within other tribes' territories—Levites had no separate tribal territory but were integrated throughout Israel. The Hebrew betok ("in the midst") suggests intimate presence, not isolated enclaves. This dispersion fulfilled Jacob's prophecy that Levi would be "divided in Jacob, and scattered in Israel" (Genesis 49:7)—what Jacob spoke as judgment for Levi's violence (Genesis 34:25-30) became transformed into blessing as dispersion enabled comprehensive teaching ministry.

Each city came "with their suburbs" (umigresheha, וּמִגְרֵשְׁהָ)—pasture lands for

livestock. This provision balanced Levitical dependence on tithes with limited self-sufficiency. Levites couldn't accumulate territorial wealth like other tribes but neither were they reduced to absolute poverty. This middle position modeled economic moderation—neither poverty that breeds resentment nor wealth that breeds independence from God and His people.

## Historical Context

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The forty-eight city system created comprehensive coverage of Israel's territory. Every tribe contributed cities proportionate to its size and resources: Judah and Simeon gave thirteen (the largest allocation for the priestly Kohathites), while smaller tribes gave fewer. This proportionate system ensured both equitable burden-sharing and complete geographical coverage. No region lacked Levitical presence; no tribe was excused from supporting God's ministers.

Six of the forty-eight cities served dual function as cities of refuge (Joshua 20:7-8): Kedesh, Shechem, Hebron (western); Bezer, Ramoth, Golan (eastern). This overlap wasn't coincidental—refuge cities required Levitical legal expertise to adjudicate between murder and manslaughter. The combination of refuge provision and Levitical teaching illustrated that mercy and truth meet in God's justice (Psalm 85:10). Cities of refuge foreshadow Christ, our ultimate refuge from sin's penalty and Satan's accusations (Hebrews 6:18-20).

The Levitical city system functioned throughout the judges and monarchy periods, though its effectiveness varied with Israel's spiritual condition. When the nation honored God, Levites taught His law effectively (2 Chronicles 17:7-9); when apostasy prevailed, even Levites compromised (Judges 17-18). The system's design was perfect, but its operation depended on human faithfulness—a reminder that no structural arrangement guarantees spiritual health apart from heart-level covenant loyalty.

## Related Passages

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**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Revelation 20:12** — Judgment according to deeds

## Study Questions

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1. How does the transformation of Jacob's judgment on Levi (scattering) into blessing (comprehensive teaching presence) demonstrate God's redemptive purposes?
2. What does the balance between Levitical dependence (no tribal territory) and provision (cities with suburbs) teach about economic models for full-time ministry?
3. In what ways does the comprehensive distribution of Levitical cities challenge contemporary church strategies that concentrate resources in large central campuses while neglecting dispersed local witness?

## Interlinear Text

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כָּל עָרֵי הַלְוִיִּם בְּתוֹךְ אֲחֻזַּת בְּנֵי  
H3605 All the cities of the Levites within the possession of the children  
H5892 H3881 H8432 H272 H1121

וּמִגְרָשֵׁיהֶן: וְשִׁמְנֶה אַרְבָּעִים עָרֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל  
of Israel All the cities were forty and eight with their suburbs  
H3478 H5892 H705 H8083 H4054

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