

The third river of importance from the east is the river which flows into the Dead Sea about halfway it forms an important boundary in Bible times.

In the Upper Jordan Valley one realizes the importance of Mt Hermon which is visible during almost its entire length. It is not the highest mountain in Syria but because of its form and position it is, essential and most imposing, it is covered with snow about nine months of the year and is very beautiful as seen across the Sea of Galilee, in contrast to the hot territory of the Jordan valley proper.

The fourth principle section of Palestine is the high region east of the Jordan river, seen from the mountains of Western Palestine it appears barren deserts but when one enters it one is surprised to find it includes many large and fertile plains which yield crops superior to almost anything produced in the Jordan. The northernmost part of this great plateau region is called Bashan but in modern, the . The central Trans-Jordan plateau bears the name of Gilead, south of the river the country of it did not belong to Israel in Old Testament times but was the territory of Moab. This Trans-Jordan country was first passed over by the Israelites on their way to the promised land. They came up from the wilderness on the eastern side of the Dead Sea. Here at Mount Nebo, Moses died, Some of the tribes were greatly impressed by the fertility of this Trans-Jordan country which they had conquered under Moses and asked that they might have their possessions in it instead of in Western Palestine. Their requests were granted on condition that they cross over Jordan and assist in the conquest of Canaan before returning to the territory which they had selected.