Joshua

1. The Summary

The book of Joshua can be divided into _________ major divisions. Chapters 1 through 12 tell the story of Israel ______________ the land and chapters 13 through 24 tell the story of the ______________ of the land.

______________ for the conquest is made in chapters 1 through 5. Joshua assumes command in chapter 1 and gives the initial orders for two men to go into ______________ and act as spies in chapter 2. These two men went to the house of ______________, the harlot. This may seem strange but it was actually an ideal place to go to get information, since men of all walks of life would come and go from there. After making an agreement to save Rahab and her family during the attack, these two spies returned to give their report to _______________. Chapters 3 and 4 record the miraculous crossing of the ______________. By performing this miracle God was allowing this new generation to experience His ______________ first hand that they might be encouraged to go into the land and face the ______________ against tremendous odds. We are also told in chapter 5 that as a result of this miracle fear came upon the inhabitants of Canaan. ________________ preparation is made in chapter 5 by circumcising all of those who had been born in the wilderness.

The story of the ______________ of the land actually begins in chapter 6. Joshua began in the center of Canaan. We call this the ______________ ________________ (6-8). Then, he turned south and fought the ______________ ________________ (9-10) and then north for the ______________ ________________ (11).
The Central Campaign begins with the battle of ___________. The story of this miraculous victory is recorded in chapter 6. Chapter 7 relates the serious consequences of ___________ sin in disobeying God in taking some of the spoil from Jericho. Chapter 8 tells of the fall of ____ after Israel dealt with the sin of Achan.

The record of the Southern Campaign begins in chapter 9 with the treaty that Joshua made with the Gibeonites. Even though the Gibeonites tricked Joshua, if he had consulted God, he would have been made aware of their deceit and been spared many future problems. Chapter 10 records the war with five more kings of the Southern Confederacy. Joshua is ______________ over the south (10:42,43).

The Northern Campaign is recorded in chapter 11. Joshua is victorious over this part of the land as well (11:23). Chapter 12 provides a summary of all the victories. Thirty-one kings had been defeated by Joshua and the armies of Israel (12:24).

Chapter 13 begins the second major division, ______________ the Land. Joshua begins to divide the land among the 9½ tribes before his death (13:7). Verses 14 and 33 remind us that the tribe of _____ did not get a land inheritance. The first thirteen chapters cover approximately 6 or 7 years (c. 1399 BC). We find Caleb requesting the land of the giants in chapter 14. At ______, Caleb is still not afraid of these giants and is still ready to go in and possess the land.

In chapters 15 through 22 the land is divided and the 2½ tribes return to the Transjordan. Chapter 15 describes the inheritance of the tribe of Judah. In total area Judah received nearly ______ of the whole country. Chapter 16 outlines the inheritance of the children of Joseph – Ephraim and Manasseh. Chapter 17 tells of the demand of Ephraim and Manasseh for more land. Chapter 18 records the move of the camp from Gilgal to Shiloh and the inheritance of ______________. Chapter 19 tells of the inheritance of the six remaining tribes. _____ cities of ___________ are appointed in chapter 20. Chapter 21 records the appointment of 48 cities for the Levites. In chapter 22, Joshua
commends the Reubenites, Gadites, and half-tribe of Manasseh for their faithful military assistance to their brethren and then blesses them and sends them home. In chapter 23, Joshua reminds the Israelites before his ____________ that they are not to associate with the ________________ but are to totally drive them out of the land (23:7,13). He reminds them in chapter 24 that it was God who provided their victories and drove out the inhabitants of the land and it is time that they chose to serve Him. Joshua _______ at the close of this book at the age of ______ in c1390 BC.

2. The Author

Ancient as well as modern Jewish and Christian authorities have ascribed this book substantially to Joshua.

3. The Date

This book covers about ______ years from the death of __________ to the death of ___________.
- Caleb was 40 when he spied out the land (Joshua 14:7)
- Israel wandered another 38 years (Deut. 2:14)
- Therefore, he was 78 when they entered Canaan
- He was 85 when he was given his inheritance (Joshua 14:10)

4. The Purpose

*Joshua* provides continued history of the nation of Israel. It shows how God’s promises were fulfilled in the giving of the Promised Land to Israel (23:14). It also shows how Israel failed to fully possess the land (18:3).

5. The Theme

Conquering and Dividing the Land

6. The Key Verses

11:23 (1:2,3; 13:7)
7. The Outline

I. Conquering the Land 1-12
   A. Preparation for the Conquest 1-5
   B. Central Campaign 6-8
   C. Southern Campaign 9-10
   D. Northern Campaign 11-12

II. Dividing the Land 13-24
   A. Preliminary Matters 13
   B. Caleb Receives His Reward 14
   C. Main Inheritance 15-19
   D. Special Cities 20-21
   E. Consecration 24

8. The Highlights
JOSHUA

CONQUERING AND DIVIDING THE LAND

1. CONQUERING THE LAND
   12. Northern Campaign 11-12
   13. Southern Campaign 9-10
   14. Caleb Receives His Reward - 14
   15. Preliminary Matters - 13

2. DIVIDING THE LAND
   20. Special Cities 20-21
   21. Main Inheritance 15-19
   22. Consecration 22-24

About 16 YEARS (1406 - 1390 BC?)
Conquering and Dividing the Land
Key Events in the History of Israel
Genesis – Joshua

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Scripture</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>God promises to bless Abraham, make of him a great nation, and give him the land of Canaan</td>
<td>Genesis 12:1-3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jacob (Abraham’s grandson) left Canaan and took his family to Egypt due to a severe famine</td>
<td>Genesis 42</td>
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<tr>
<td>After 430 years in Egypt, God raised up Moses to deliver Israel from their bondage</td>
<td>Exodus</td>
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<td>God gives Israel the Law at Mt. Sinai</td>
<td>Exodus 12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Israel travels to the Promised Land – Canaan</td>
<td>Numbers</td>
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<td>12 spies are sent to check out the land. (Because of unbelief 10 said they could not take the land.)</td>
<td>Numbers 13</td>
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<td>As a judgment for their unbelief, Israel wanders in the wilderness for 40 years.</td>
<td>Numbers 14-36</td>
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<td>Moses is not allowed to enter Canaan because of his disobedience in striking the Rock</td>
<td>Numbers 20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Joshua becomes Israel’s new leader after the death of Moses</td>
<td>Joshua 1</td>
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<td>Joshua leads Israel as they conquer the land</td>
<td>Joshua 1-12</td>
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<td>Joshua divides the land among the tribes</td>
<td>Joshua 13-24</td>
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Genesis - Joshua Review

Dates –

Abraham born 2166 BC
Genesis 12 2091 BC (2100)
Isaac born 2066 BC (Abraham was 100)
Jacob born 2006 BC (Isaac was 60)
  Abraham lived to be 175 (1981 BC) – Gen. 25:7
  So we know that Jacob and Esau were 15 when their
  grandfather died
Joseph born 1915 BC (Jacob was 91 when he was born)
  Jacob lived to be 147 – Gen. 47:28
  So we know:
  Joseph was 56 when his dad died
  Joseph was 30 when he first stood before Pharaoh (Gen. 41:46,47)
Isaac died 1886 BC (lived to be 180 – Gen. 35:28)
  So we know Jacob and Esau are 120 at this time
Enter Egypt 1876 BC
Joseph died 1805 (He lived 110 years – Gen. 50:22)
Moses born 1526 BC
Exodus 1446 BC
Numbers 1445 – 1405 BC
Deuteronomy 1405 BC
Joshua 1405 – 1390 BC
Judges 1390 – 1050 BC

Since the historical record of the Old Testament ends about 400
BC, the rest of the Old Testament covers a period of about 600
years. We have already covered a thousand years since
Abraham and 400 years since the Exodus.