A hand holding a sword with a decorative hilt and a textured grip. The sword is positioned vertically on the left side of the page. The hilt features intricate designs, including a cross-guard and a pommel. The grip is wrapped in a dark, textured material. The background is a light, aged paper with some yellowish spots.

# *Joshua Judges Ruth*

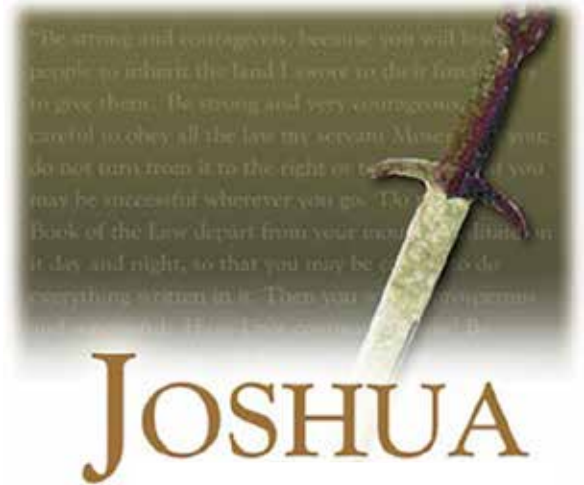
*High School  
4<sup>th</sup> Quarter 2012*

*by Shannon Shaffer*

# Schedule:

## October

- Sunday - 7<sup>th</sup> - Introduction to Joshua
- Wednesday - 9<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 1-2
- Sunday - 14<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 3-4
- Wednesday - 17<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 5-6
- Sunday - 21<sup>st</sup> - Joshua 7-8
- Wednesday - 24<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 9-10
- Sunday - 28<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 11-12
- Wednesday - 31<sup>st</sup> - Joshua 13-14



## November

- Sunday - 4<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 15-16
- Wednesday - 7<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 17-18
- Sunday - 11<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 19-20
- Wednesday - 14<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 21-22
- Sunday - 18<sup>th</sup> - Joshua 23-24
- Wednesday - 21<sup>st</sup> - Introduction to Judges
- Sunday - 25<sup>th</sup> - Judges 1-2
- Wednesday - 28<sup>th</sup> - Judges 3-4



## December

- Sunday - 2<sup>nd</sup> - Judges 5-6
- Wednesday - 5<sup>th</sup> - Judges 7-8
- Sunday - 9<sup>th</sup> - Judges 9-10
- Wednesday - 12<sup>th</sup> - Judges 11-12
- Sunday - 16<sup>th</sup> - Judges 13-14
- Wednesday - 19<sup>th</sup> - Judges 15-16
- Sunday - 23<sup>rd</sup> - Judges 17-18
- Wednesday - 26<sup>th</sup> - Judges 19-21
- Sunday - 30<sup>th</sup> - Ruth 1-2



## January

- Wednesday - 2<sup>nd</sup> - Ruth 3-4

# OUTLINE

## I. PREPARATION

- 1. Encouraging the leader - Chapter 1
- 2. Spying out the land - Chapter 2
- 3. Crossing the river - Chapters 3-4
- 4. Affirming the covenant - Chapter 5

## II. CONQUEST

- 1. The CENTRAL campaign - Chapters 6-9
- 2. The SOUTHERN campaign - Chapter 10
- 3. The NORTHERN campaign - Chapter 11
- 4. Summary of the victories - Chapter 12

## III. INHERITANCE

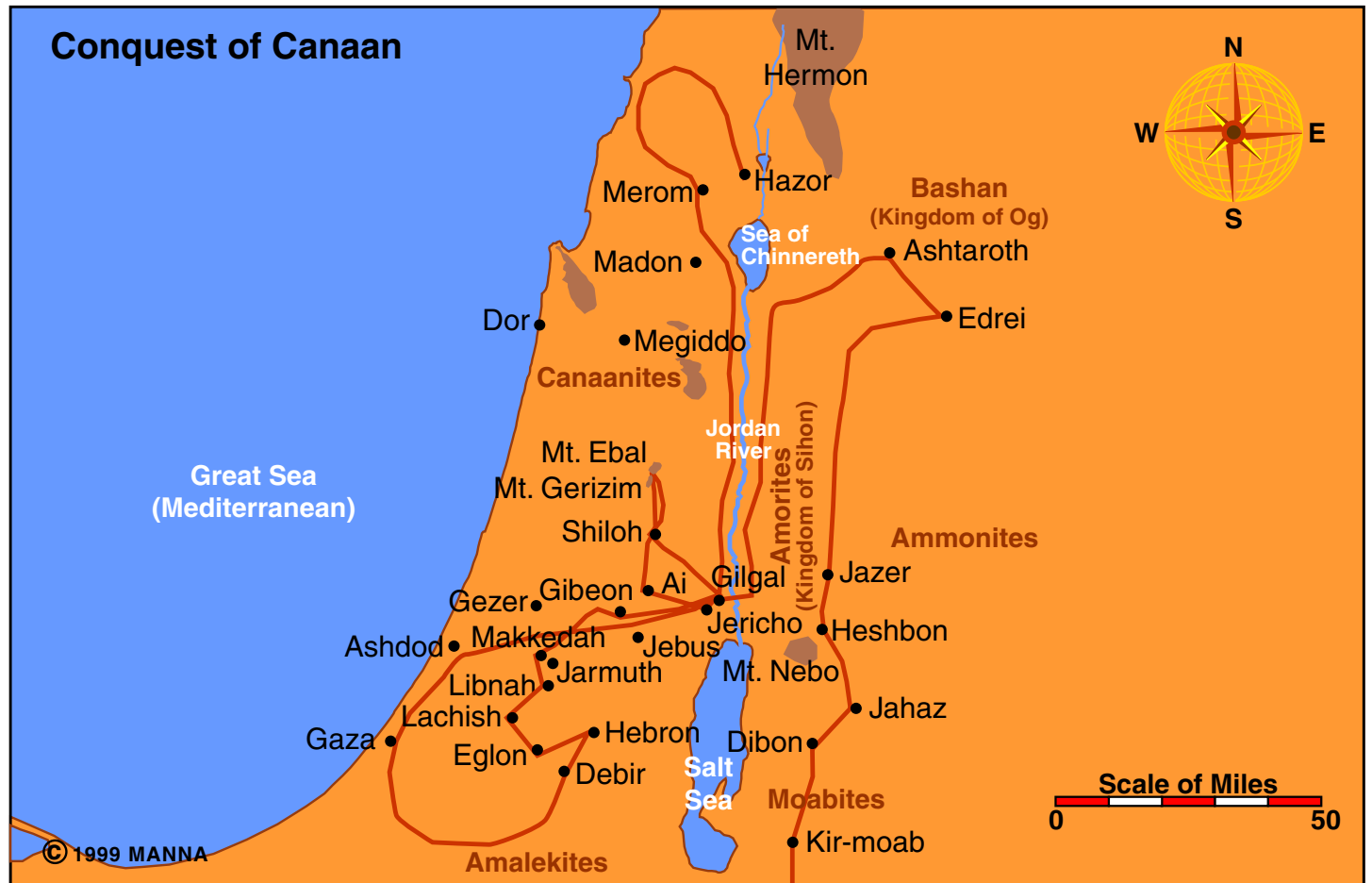
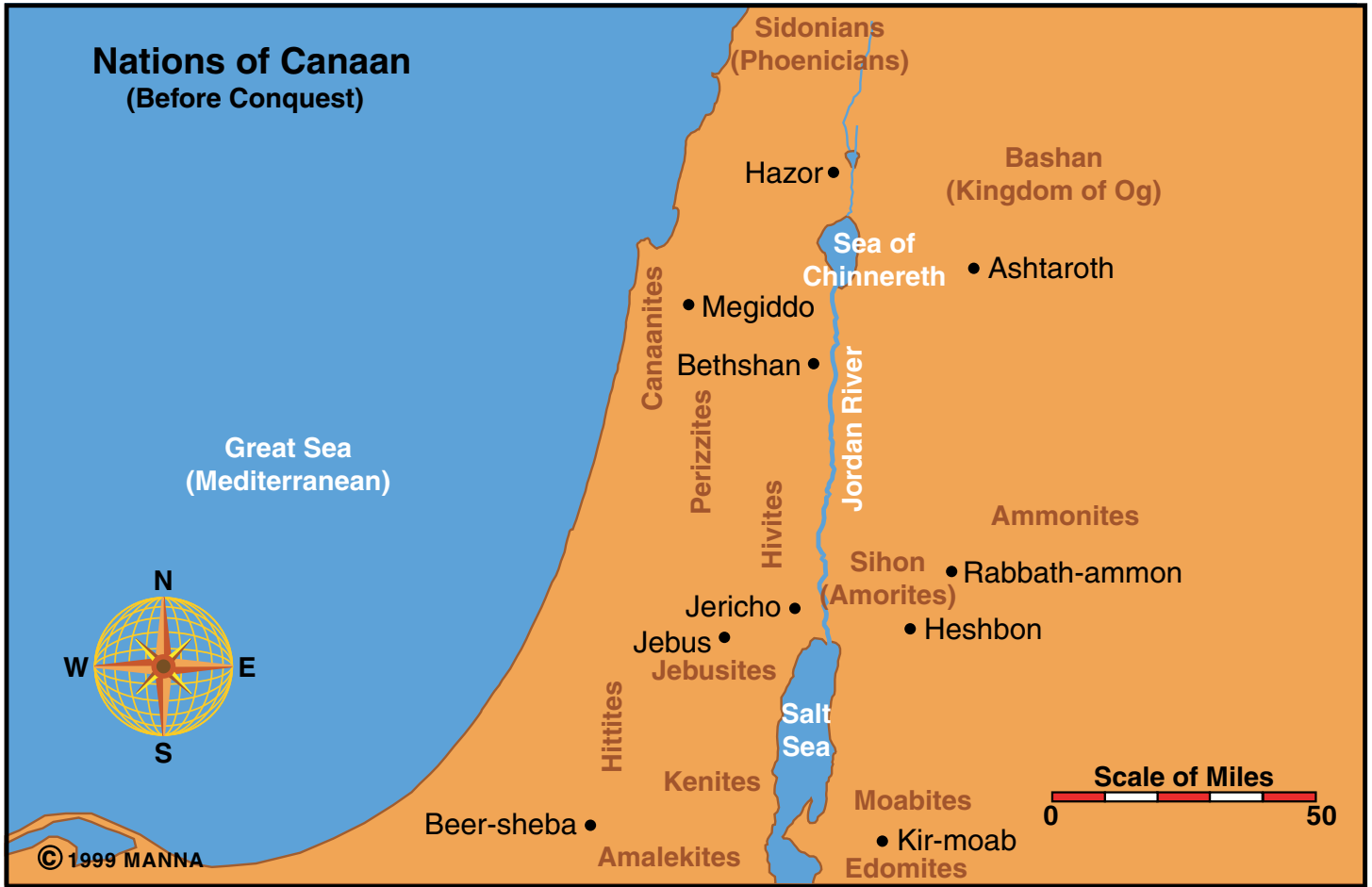
- 1. Territory assigned to the tribes - Chapters 13-19
- 2. Cities of refuge set apart - Chapter 20
- 3. Cities for the Levites identified - Chapter 21
- 4. Border tribes sent home - Chapter 22

## IV. RETIREMENT

- 1. Joshua's farewell address to the leaders - Chapter 23
- 2. Joshua's farewell address to the the people - Chapter 24

## The Book of Joshua

Focus	Conquest						Consolidation					
Divisions	Preparing for War		Beginning the Conquest		Completing the Conquest		Allocations for 5 Tribes & Caleb		Allocations for 7 Tribes & Levites		Joshua's Final Challenge & Death	
	1	5	6	8	9	12	13	17	18	21	22	24
Topics	Securing the land						Settling the Land					
	Warlords in Canaan						Landlords in Canaan					
Place	Both Sides of the Jordan											
Time	7 Years						18 Years					
Author	Joshua											



# INTRODUCTION:

## I. Author & Date

A) Not explicitly identified but it must have been an eyewitness.

1. Descriptions are vivid and detailed and occasionally in first person (“we” and “us;” e.g. 5:6).
2. Joshua probably wrote the bulk of the book except 24:29-33.

B) The book was probably written soon after the conquest.

1. If the conquest of Canaan was completed around 1400 B.C., then the book was written within a few years of the events.
2. The book covers about 25 years of Israel’s history.

## II. Name & the Man

A) the name of the book is derived from the principal character.

1. Joshua’s original name was “Hoshea” (Numbers 13:8; Deut. 32:44).
2. Moses changed his name to Joshua (Numbers 13:6) which means “Jehovah is salvation.”

B) The Greek spelling of this name is “Iēsous” (Jesus).

## III. Theme of the Book

A) “The Victory of Faith”

1 John 5:4

*“For whatever is born of God overcomes the world. And this is the victory that has overcome the world—our faith.”*

B) Key verses:

Joshua 1:8-9

*“This Book of the Law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate in it day and night, that you may observe to do according to all that is written in it. For then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have good success. Have I not commanded you? Be strong and of good courage; do not be afraid, nor be dismayed, for the LORD your God is with you wherever you go.”*

Joshua 11:23

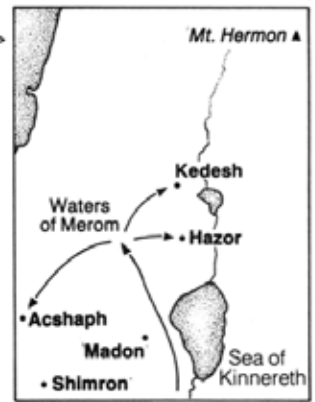
*“So Joshua took the whole land, according to all that the LORD had said to Moses; and Joshua gave it as an inheritance to Israel according to their divisions by their tribes. Then the land rested from war.”*

# Conquest of Canaan



## 4. THE NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

Late Bronze Age Hazor was burned by Joshua (Jos 11:13). Excavations have revealed three clearly datable destruction layers, one of which may provide the strongest evidence yet for a historically verifiable date for the conquest. The excavator thought Joshua burned the latest level (c. 1230 B.C.), but others argue that it must actually have been the earliest of the three levels, c. 1400 B.C.



## 1. ENTRY INTO CANAAN

When the Israelite tribes approached Canaan after four decades of desert existence, they had to overcome the two Amorite kingdoms on the Medeba plateau and in Bashan. Under Moses' leadership, they also subdued the Midianites in order to consolidate their control over the Transjordanian region. The conquest of Canaan followed a course that in retrospect appears as though it had been planned by a brilliant strategist. Taking Jericho gave Israel control of its strategic plains, fords and roads as a base of operations. When Israel next gained control of the Bethel, Gibeon and the Upper Beth Horon region, she dominated the center of the north-south Palestinian ridge. Subsequently, she was able to break the power of the allied urban centers in separate campaigns south and north.

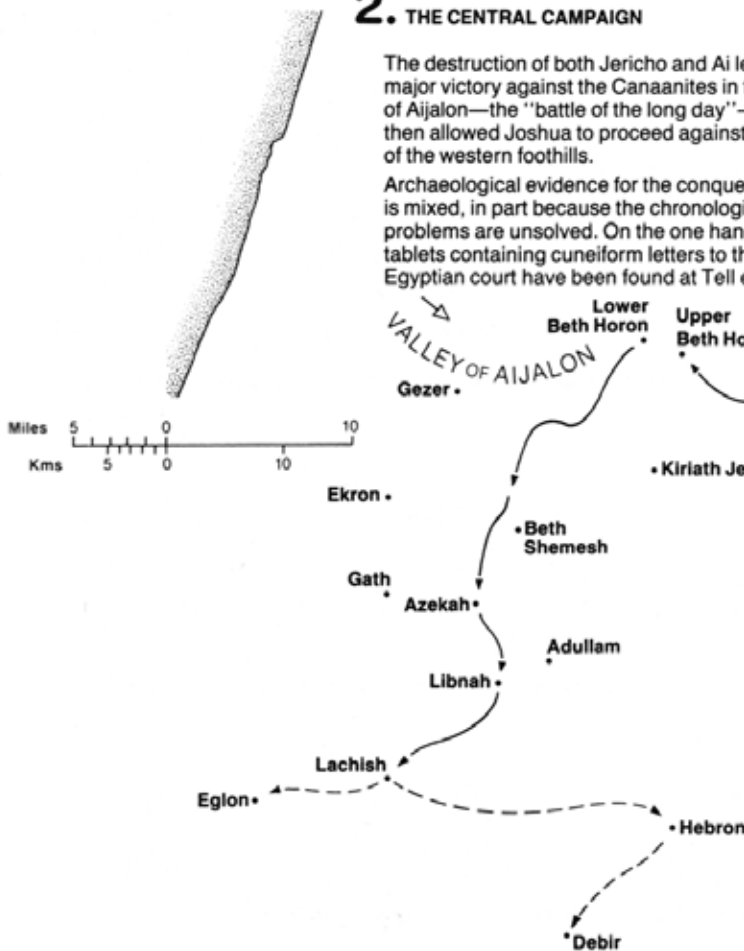
## 2. THE CENTRAL CAMPAIGN

The destruction of both Jericho and Ai led to a major victory against the Canaanites in the Valley of Aijalon—the "battle of the long day"—which then allowed Joshua to proceed against the cities of the western foothills.

Archaeological evidence for the conquest is mixed, in part because the chronological problems are unsolved. On the one hand, clay tablets containing cuneiform letters to the Egyptian court have been found at Tell el-Amarna

in Egypt from c. 1375 B.C. These mention bands of *Habiru* who threaten many of the cities of Palestine and create fear among the Canaanite inhabitants.

On the other hand, numerous towns were destroyed c. 1230 B.C. by unknown assailants, presumably the "Sea Peoples," but possibly including the Israelites as well. The Biblical chronology based on 1Ki 6:1 seems to demand an even earlier dating, near the end of the 15th century (see Introduction to Joshua: Historical Setting).



## 3. THE SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Lachish, Debir, Libnah, Eglon and Makkedah (a town near Beth Shemesh and Azekah, whose exact location is unknown) were all captured by Joshua in his attack on the lowland foothills controlling the approaches to the Judahite plateau.

Several of these towns, most notably Lachish, contain destruction evidence that might possibly be correlated with the Israelite conquest, but with Jericho and Ai, the historical implications are not clear.