

Joshua

- (1:1 – 9) Joshua was appointed by God to succeed Moses (Numbers 27:18 – 23, Deuteronomy 34:9).
- (1:10 – 18) Joshua prepares the people for invasion to occur in three days. Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh send just soldiers.
- (2:1 – 24) Two spies sent out. Rahab helps them and is promised protection (6:22 – 25).
- (3:1 – 4:24) Jordan River crossing.
 - (3:4) 3000' back from ark
 - (3:13 – 16) In flood time, waters pile up; dry
 - (4:1 – 24) Two monuments built

Rahab

- Joshua 2:8 – 21, 6:17 Rahab had heard about the miracles that had surrounded the people of Israel over the past 40 years, so she pledged her allegiance to the God of Israel and sealed a bargain with the spies sent by Joshua. She and her family were the only survivors from Jericho.
- Hebrews 11:31 Rahab is given as an example that God rewards faithfulness (11:6).
- James 2:25 Rahab is given as an example that faith implies action.
- Unlikely people also respond, often taking risks that the comfortably religious would not.

Joshua

- (5:1) Regional kings lose heart due to the Jordan parting for the Israelites.
- (5:2 – 9) Circumcision neglected since Egypt, so Joshua commanded that it be re-instituted.
- (5:10 – 12) Passover celebrated; captured food eaten; manna stops.
- (5:13 – 6:5) An angel gives Joshua the Jericho battle plans.
- (6:6 – 27) Jericho plan executed. Rahab preserved. Nothing was to be taken as booty. Joshua pronounced a curse on the site (1 Kings 16:34)

Jericho

- Joshua 6 The conquest of Jericho was accomplished by unconventional methods.
- Hebrews 11:30 The success of the venture was attributed to the faith of the Israelites, a commodity that they had lacked 38 years earlier at Kadesh-Barnea when the 12 spies were sent out.
- The methods that God has used to spread the Kingdom are often unusual and, on the surface, not likely to succeed.

Joshua

- (7:1 – 5) But Achan kept some booty, so the next battle (at Ai) failed – the first casualties in 40 years.
- (7:6 – 26) Joshua appeals to God and learns of the problem. Achan is discovered by lot. Achan and sons and possessions were buried under a huge pile of rocks as a monument.
- (8:1 – 29) Ai taken by God's battle plan. No inhabitants spared, but other booty was allowed.
- (8:30 – 35) Joshua copied the Law onto a stone altar and read it to the people who stood at Mount Ebal and Mount Gerazim per Deuteronomy 27 – 28.

Joshua

- (9:1 – 27) The Gibeonites deceive Joshua into a treaty and become slaves.
- (10:1 – 27) Five kings unite to punish Gibeon for the treaty. Joshua aided by hail. Sun stood still (13) to allow time for conquest.
- (10:28 – 12:24) A series of conquests, including giants (11:21 – 22)
- (13:1 – 14:5) The major cities had been conquered. The remaining resistance was to be handled by the individual tribes as they settled their respective zones.

The Tribal Areas



Joshua

- (14:6 – 15) Caleb, now 85, asks for Hebron so he can drive out the last of the giants.
- (15:1 – 19:51) The territories were assigned to the tribes by lot.
- (20:1 – 9) Cities of refuge identified.
- (21:1 – 45) The Levites receive cities scattered among the other tribes.
- (22:1 – 9) The soldiers of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh are dismissed to return to their lands on the other side of the Jordan.
- (22:10 – 22:34) A misunderstanding of a monument almost leads to civil war.

Joshua

- (23:1 – 24:28) Joshua's final speeches
 - (24:15) But as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.
 - Warnings about other gods repeated several times; it must have still been a problem.
 - (24:26) Joshua made another copy of the Law and put it under a big tree by the tabernacle.
 - (24:29) Joshua died at age 110, 30 years after the invasion.
 - (24:32) The bones of Joseph were finally buried (Genesis 50:25, Exodus 13:19)