

Part 1 Introduction to Joshua-“Yahweh is Salvation”

Joshua, the first of the twelve historical books (Joshua—Esther), forges a link between the Pentateuch and the remainder of Israel's history. Through three major military campaigns, the people of Israel learn a crucial lesson under Joshua's capable leadership: victory comes through faith in God and obedience to His word, rather than through numerical or military superiority.

This theme is underscored by the name of the book itself. Joshua's name, which means “Yahweh is Salvation,” is symbolic of the fact that although he is the leader of Israel during the conquest, the Lord is the Conqueror. The title slide you'll notice 3 pictures. The main theme of this book is the conquest of the Promised land the first time. The other 2 pictures represent the only 2 times you see Jesus The Captain of the Army with a sword Jos 5:13-15 & Rev 19:15, 21 there is 2 other places but always it speaks to judgement Num 22:3, 1 Ch 21:16-17. So I want to explore how this book and Revelation 19 may have similar patterns.

Author

Jewish tradition assigns authorship of this book to Joshua himself, and there is little doubt that portions of the book are to be ascribed to him (Jos_24:26). Some narratives were added later, however, such as Othniel's capture of Kirjath Sepher (Jos_15:13-19), Dan's migration to the north (Jos_19:47), and the account of Joshua's death and burial (Jos_24:29-33). In addition, the recurring phrase “to this day” (Jos_5:9; Jos_13:13; Jos_15:63) indicates a time of writing later than the events themselves. Thus, the final composition of the book was completed after the lifetime of Joshua, perhaps as late as the early kingdom period under Saul.

Date

While a precise date for the composition of Joshua is uncertain, the events described take place between the beginning of the Conquest (1405 B.C. Nelson) Scofield & Thompson put it to 1451 BC and the death of Joshua (c. 1390 B.C.). Scofield & Thompson put it to 1427. If the later date of the Exodus is accepted (see Exodus), however, the beginning of the Conquest would date to c. 1250-1200 B.C.

Themes and Literary Structure

The book of Joshua divides neatly into two principal sections: chapters 1-12 record the Conquest; chapters 13-24 describe the assignment of tribal territories and the dispersal of the tribes throughout the Land of Promise.

The theme of conquest and occupation pervades the book of Joshua. The setting of the first five chapters begins east of the Jordan River as Joshua replaces Moses, and Israel crosses the Jordan on dry land and prepares for war. Like a wise general, Joshua utilizes a divide-and-conquer strategy. His campaign begins in central Canaan (chs. 6-8), thus preventing a massive Canaanite alliance against Israel. Then Joshua moves to southern Canaan (chs. 9, 10), and finally to northern Canaan (chs. 11, 12).

Though there are no direct messianic prophecies in the book, Joshua is clearly a type of Christ. His name Yeshua ("Yahweh is Salvation") is the Hebrew equivalent of the name "Jesus." In his role of triumphantly leading the people into their possessions, he foreshadows the One who will bring "many Sons to glory" (Heb_2:10).

The scarlet cord (Dyed Red Clothing of Jesus Rev 19:13), which provided safety for Rahab and her house (Jos_2:17-21), portrays safety through the blood of Jesus (Heb_9:19-22). Amazingly, this gentile woman is found in the genealogy of Jesus Christ (Mat_1:5). Joshua records the consummation of the redemption

of Israel of Israel out of Egypt; for redemption has two parts: "out," and "into" (Deu_6:23). The key-phrase is "Moses My servant is dead" (Jos_1:2). Law, of which Moses is the representative, could never give a sinful people victory (Heb_7:19; Rom_6:14; Rom_8:2-4).

In a spiritual sense the book of Joshua is the Ephesians of the Old Testament. "The heavenly" of Ephesians is to the Christian what Canaan was to the Israelite and blessing through divine power (Jos_21:43-45; Eph_1:3)

Missler adds this:

What Ephesians explains *doctrinally*, Joshua illustrates *practically*.

Joshua	Ephesians
Israel entering and possessing	Church entering and possessing
Earthly inheritance	Heavenly inheritance
Given to Abraham	Given in Christ

- 1) Both books describe a predestined inheritance of a chosen people:
 Gen 13:14, 15
 Ex 13:5
 Eph 1:3, 4
- 2) Each book is opened by a divinely appointed leader:
 Josh 1:6
 Deut 31:7
 Joh 11:23
 Eph 1:18-22
- 3) Both show God's gift of grace, received by faith. By law, Israel could never become entitled to Canaan because it was God's gift to them:
 Given: Josh 1:1, 2
 Eph 2:5-8

- 4) They are in the sphere of some striking divine revelations:
“All the people of the earth might know...”

Deut 28:10

Josh 4:24

Eph 3:8-10

Future in the Land:

Isa 11:11,12

Jer 23:5-8

- 5) Each is a scene of conflict!

Eph 6:12

The government, as before, was theocratic; Joshua succeeding Moses as the ruler under God.

I also want to explore another pattern as we study this Book. The name Joshua is actually in the Hebrew:

Josh'ua. (saviour, or whose help is Jehovah). His name appears in the various forms of Hoshea, Oshea, Jehoshua, Jeshua and Jesus.

1. The son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim. 1Ch_7:27. (B.C. 1530-1420).
1. Joshua was the eldest son of his father, Nun. (He would have had a special interest in the sprinkling of the blood the night of the Passover in Egypt!)
2. He was nearly forty years old when he shared in the hurried triumph of the Exodus. He is mentioned first in connection with the fight against Amalek at Rephidim, when he was chosen by Moses to lead the Israelites. Exo 17:8-9
3. Exo_17:9 Soon afterward, he was one of the twelve chiefs who were sent, Num_13:16-17, to explore the land of Canaan, and one of the two, Num_14:6-8, who gave an encouraging report of their journey.

4. He stood his ground at the threat of his life (Num 14:10). They were going to stone them, similar to the two witnesses! (see Rev 11:5).
5. Moses, shortly before his death, was directed, Num_27:18, to invest Joshua with authority over the people. God himself gave Joshua a charge by the mouth of the dying lawgiver. Deu_31:14; Deu_31:23.
6. Under the direction of God, again renewed, Jos_1:1, Joshua assumed the command of the people at Shittim, sent spies into Jericho (or more like messengers) , crossed the Jordan, fortified a camp at Gilgal, circumcised the people, kept the Passover, and was visited by the Captain of the Lord's host. (this is where I can see Rev 19 come into play. We will study this in Chapter 5)

A miracle made the fall of Jericho more terrible to the Canaanites. In the great battle of Beth-horon, the Amorites were singularly routed, and the south country was open to the Israelites. Joshua returned to the camp at Gilgal, master of half of Palestine. He defeated the Canaanites under Jabin, king of Hazor. In six years, six tribes, with thirty-one petty chiefs, were conquered.

The events recorded in Joshua cover a period of 26 years (Ussher)

Part 2 Joshua 1 Conquest Of Canaan-Joshua Commissioned

First step God commissioned Joshua, Something I see all thru the Bible is at first God sends forth men to accomplish his mission. In studying all the times great men were called upon by God it is notable they were always prepared first then sent. I'm reminded of Moses in particular. Being the author required some training which his first 40 years was taught under at that time one of the top countries at that time Egypt and the famous

librarians of Alexandria are well known in antiquity. Then God had Moses 40 years on the back side of the desert learning to be a great servant. Learning the ways of a shepherd. Then leading the people to where we are today. Preparing the first 5 books of the bible and receiving the law we all use to measure ourselves as unworthy to be in the presence of Almighty God. So now God is doing the same with Joshua. But this time Joshua who already has had over 40 years of training to be a leader under Moses and also a man as a capable Army Commander. What as we will soon see will be guided and helped by Preincarnate Jesus Himself. As they say "Who fought the battle of Jericho?" The commander of the Lord's Army. So let's proceed with God's instruction to Joshua. We will see that first step is to prepare his army spiritually.

Vs 1-9 God Commissioned Joshua

Vs 1 Joshua as a type of Christ who is Captain of our Salvation
Heb 2:10-11,

- A. He comes after Moses John 1:17, Rom 8:3-4, 10:4-5, Gal 3:23-26,
- B. He leads to Victory Rom 8:37, 2 Cor 1:10, 2:14,
- C. He is our advocate when we have suffered defeat Josh 7:5-9, 1 Jon 2:1
- D. He allots our portions Eph 1:11, 14, 4:8-11

Vs 2 Moses is Dead I can see this as an analogy of a change
Compare Joh 1:17. Rom 7:1-6. In other words we are dead to our old self but become born again when we accept Jesus Christ as our Savior and dedicate our lives to his service. So the question is have you put away those things of the flesh? I like to say when we understand how God sees sin we are on the right track. We will see this same analogy when they cross over Jordan, Remember when you were baptised? How going down into the water is death unto sin as Jesus Died for ours and as we come up out of the water (Jordan) we come to our new birth in Christ. Its

believed that where Jesus was baptised in the Jordan by John the Baptist is the same spot Joshua crossed the Jordan river. John 1:26-29)show Map Pictures of area today)

Vs 5 Be with thee Heb 13:5-6

Vs 6 Be Strong and of Good courage. Php 4:13, Remember Joshua was one of the 2 who did trust God back in Num 13:16, 14:7-8, and those only would see the land 29-30

Vs 7 Turn not to the right or left 1 Cor 9:26-27 when God is in the details don't look back Im reminded of what Jesus said about going forward Luk 9:59-62 don't be distracted by whats to the left or right. Keep our eyes on Jesus.

Vs 8 This Book Col 3:16-17, Meditate (Chew on the word always) Psm 1:2-3, Jer 15:16-17, Ezk 3:1-4

Vs 10-18 Joshua Takes command and prepares the People to cross the Jordan in 3 Days.

Vs 16 Also the promise Moses made to the 3 tribes who had land already was a home for all the non combatants ie women and children and those 3 tribes men also will join the other 9 tribes Num_32:20-23, Deu_3:18-19.

Part 3 Joshua 2:1-17 Conquest Of Canaan-Joshua Sends the Spies

Vs 1-3 The spies meet Rehab,

We see here a Pattern we will investigate. We have an type of Jesus ie Joshua sending 2 spies Rev 11:3. Luk 9:28-32 Well spies may be more of messengers notice when Jesus spoke to them it almost seems they brought a message to Jesus. Same we see with Rehab except for the information of how worried the people were they really only helped to save this gentile Woman who does become in the line leading to Jesus. We see this in Ruth 4:21-22

and Rachel is in Mat_1:5, So we see here a very interesting pattern. Lets compare these 2 patterns.

Vs 1 First the Location Shittim. The full name of this site was Abel Shittim (Num_33:49),

(Abel-shittim. or, the plains of Shittim. lit. meadow or mount of shittim wood; mourning of the acacias, Exo_25:5,10,23,)

and it was the jumping-off point for Joshua's spies and for the Israelites' entrance into Canaan (Jos_2:1; Jos_3:1; Mic_6:5). Josephus places it seven miles from the Jordan River. Its actual location is uncertain, but it may be Tell el-Hammam on the Wadi Kefrein.

Jos_2:1. Jericho. Jericho is located by an oasis (er-Riha) about five miles west of the Jordan River along the Wadi Kelt and six miles north of the Dead Sea. It guards the strategic passageway between the Jordan valley and the central hill country to the west (including Jerusalem, about fifteen miles west-southwest, and Bethel, about the same distance west-northwest), as well as the major ford between the Jabbok and the Dead Sea. Though it averages only four to six inches of rain per year, Jericho is supplied with ample water from the spring system today called Ain es Sultan. The tell of the ancient city is Tell es Sultan. It is 825 feet below sea level, the lowest city in the world. The oblong-shaped mound covers an area of about ten acres, with a circumference of about half a mile. A city of that size would have housed perhaps as many as two thousand people, though more would have lived in surrounding farms and villages. See comment on Jos_6:1 for archaeological information. (IVP Bible Commentarty)

vs 1 Its been debated if Rehap was a harlet or just an inn keeper. Now the Bible says harlet so probabally it was she was a harlet. Smith dictonanry puts it this way:

Harlot. That this class of persons existed in the earliest states of society is clear from, Gen_38:15. Rahab, Jos_2:1, is said by the Chaldean Paraphrased to have been an innkeeper; but if there were such persons, considering what we know of Canaanitish morals, Lev_18:27, we may conclude that they would, if women, have been of this class. The "harlots" are classed with "publicans," as those who lay under the ban of society, in the New Testament. Mat_21:32. I mention this as Jesus has an interesting comment about harlots. Mat_21:31, 1Co_6:16, It would seem when someone who has committed this sin and repents can find favor with Jesus and God. I can see this may be what we see here. These men who did not defile themselves with this woman and in the end actually save her from this life. What a testimony of the salvation from Sin is available to anyone.

House is also a clue as the word zonah generally denotes a prostitute, yet many very learned men are of opinion that it should be here rendered an innkeeper, or hostess, from zoon, to furnish or provide food. In this sense it was understood by the Targumist, who renders it ittetha pundekeetha, "a woman, a tavern-keeper," and so St. Chrysostome, in his second sermon on Repentance, calls her πανδοκευτρια, pandokeutria. The Greek πορνή, porna, by which the LXX. render it, and which is adopted by the Apostles, is derived from περναω, pernao, to sell, and is also supposed to denote a tavern keeper. Among the ancients, women generally kept houses of entertainment. Herodotus says, "Among the Egyptians, the women carry on all commercial concerns, and keep taverns, while the men continue at home and weave" (Euterp. c. 35). The same custom prevailed among the Greeks

Vs 2-3 It did not take long for the city to know strangers were in town.

Vs 4-7 the deception in this case was it a lie or necessary would God consider it a sin.

I am quoting Dr MaGee on this one with a great way to look at it.

She told her king an outright lie to protect these men. And in doing so, she actually jeopardized her own life. Now why would she put her life on the line like this? She didn't have to. She is in a business, by the way, where anything goes. Why did she lie to her own people and protect the enemy?

Before we see the answer to that question, let me raise another question. Is it possible to condone Rahab's action? Scripture is very clear on the fact that we, as children of God, are to obey authority and those that have the rule over us. Rahab certainly did not do that. I do not think we could call her a child of God until sometime after this experience. That would be one explanation. However, there is another explanation that I consider meaningful to us today.

A believer should certainly obey the authorities and those who have rule over us. A Christian should be the most law-abiding citizen in the land. But when the laws of a state conflict with God's revealed will, then the Christian has no choice but to obey the command of God. This was the experience of Peter and John when the authorities attempted to silence them in their witness for Christ, (Act_4:18-21). The believer is to obey the Word of God today rather than the word of man. That should be our attitude as children of God.

So based on vs 6 we have some other thoughts

Vs 6 Brought them we see She is mentioned in a positive way in James 2:24-25, Heb 11:31

Vs 7-11 What looks like She had confidence in God that her people were going to be judged So in this case I think She was obeying what she felt was doing God's will.

Vs 10 red sea Ex 14:21, Amorite Kings and Og of Bashan Num 21:21-23

Vs 12-14 Her request for leanisy We will look at this in Chapter 6 as another pattern of what Christ has done for us. His Life for ours

Part 4 Joshua 2:12-24 Rehab Seeks Protection

Vs 15-17 The escape Interesting number of days. I seem to remember that used a few times Hide yourself which of course Jesus was in the Grave 3 days actually that phrase is in the Bible 63 times in 61 verses, Ill mention a few that have the sence of hiding Jonah in the Big Fish Jnh 1:17, 3:3, Jesus coments on this about his time in the grave Mat 12:40, Time it took to find 12 year old Jesus in the Temple Jn 2:19-20, Time Saul was Blind after seeing Jesus until receiving his sight back Acts 9:9 , but some of my favorites is when Abraham was 3 days journey to sacrifice Isaac on Mountain Moriah Gen 22:4, and how the 2 dreams of the 2 malafactors in Jail with Joseph were 3 days from there either Life or Death Gen 40:12-13, 18-19. Facinating as I believe the Holy Spirit puts these little clues to show use how the Bible is a complete package and message system.

Vs 18-21 The Scarlet Thread or actualty a rope.

This scarlet Thread seems to simbolize the passover protection the Jew had when the death angel pased over the houses with the Blood over the mantle. Ex 12:22-23, But also unlike the passover we have here a gentile woman who is allowed to bring anyone into her home and will be protected. Vs 19 lets look closly at this verse. Interesting words whosoever goes out from the doors will not be protected and his blood is on him. This termology we see used about those who don't sound the alarm when watching from the wall

whosoever. Exo_12:13; Exo_12:23, Num_35:26-28, Eze_33:4-5, Mat_24:17, Act_27:31,

In the House ; Jos_6:23, Gen_7:1

I also purpose a future event that was proficied by Isa 26:20-21 which I can see is speaking to those protected during the tribulation. 1 Thess 4:16-18, Rev 4:1, Zep_2:2-3, Luk_21:36, Col_3:3-4, Rev_12:6,14, 1Th_5:9, 2Pe_2:9, **Rev_3:10.

Isa 26:21 Punish Mic_1:3-8, Isa_24:21; Isa_34:8,

So I just love how the Holy Spirit thru thoes who penned the Bible show us its one message system. One writter as John reminds us in Jon 1:1-3, 14

Lets cont vs 20-24 Rehab proved her recommendation and I find it interesting that Joshua knew it would be 3 days back in Jos 1:11 we will see this when we move into Chap 3 where this will happen.

Vs 21 Scartlet Line The scarlet line of Rahab speaks, by its color, of safety through sacrifice. Heb_9:19-22.

Part 5 Joshua 3 Israel Passes Over Jorden

A.M. 2553, B.C. 1451, An. Ex. Israel 40.

rose early. Note: Archbishop Usher supposes, that this was upon Wednesday, the 28th of April, A.M. 2553, the fortieth year of the Exodus from Egypt. From Shittim, where the Israelites had been encamped for about two months (Deu_1:3), to the Jordan, was, according to Josephus (Ant. l. iv. c.7, § 1, Bell. l. v. c. 3) , about sixty stadia; that is, between seven and eight English miles.

Jordan. Note: Jordan, called by the Arabs El Sharia, takes its rise in Anti-Libanus, about twelve miles north of Cesarea Philippi, now Baniyas; and, having run about twelve miles southward, it receives a considerable stream, which is now called the Moiet Hasbeia.

About 15 miles farther, it forms the waters of Merom or Semechon, now Houle; and, after running about 28 miles more, it passes through the lake of Gennesareth, and thence runs southward till it loses itself in the Dead Sea; its whole course being about 160 miles.

Vs 3:1 The passage of Jordan, type of our death with Christ Rom_6:6-11; Eph_2:5-6; Col_3:1-3. We can see an interesting pattern with Moses death on the eastern side of the Jordan representing the Law our schoolmaster about sin. And how thru Christ passing over the Jordan our Death to sin thru Christ. Which may be whats represented when we see Moses with Christ (now raised from spirital death) on the mt of transfiguration matt 17:1-3 representing the glorified Christ who paid that price for our sin.

Vs 2-4 Space Exo_3:5; Exo_19:12; Exo_33:7, cubit about 18 " so 2 thousand cubits would be 3000 feet

Vs 5 Sanctify yourselves Exo_19:10-15, Job_1:5, Joe_2:16 interesting relationship with Jesus and the Church Jesus also in John 17:19-21 we on our own are not worthy but thru Christ we are. Its also a process we are sanctafied and being sanctified. Trying thru Christ to become more like Him.

Vs 6-8 The Lord Speaks to Joshua how this day The Lord will show the People that Joshua is led by the Lord.

Vs 9-11 Before You Ex 13:21-22, Joh_10:4, Heb 2:14-18, 12:2-4

Vs 12-17

Vs 13 in the waters. =Rom_6:3-4, =Col_3:1-4.

Vs 15 Jordan overfloweth. Note: The ordinary current of the Jordan, near where the Israelites crossed, is said by Maundrell, to be about twenty yards across, deeper than a man's height, and so rapid that there is no swimming against it. It has, however, two banks; the first, or inner one, is that of the river in its natural state, and the second, or outer one, about a furlong [220 yards,

660 feet, or one-eighth mile] distant, is that of its overflowings, which it does when the summer's sun has melted the snow on mount Lebanon and Hermon, in the months of March and April. And this was the time which God chose that the Israelites should pass over it; that a miraculous interposition might be necessary; and that, by the miracle, they might be convinced of his omnipotence.

Vs 16 Adam. i.e. red earth, *S# H121. This city is not mentioned elsewhere. %1Ch_1:1.

Zaretan. i.e. narrowness of dwelling place; their distress, *S# H6891. 1Ki_4:12, Zartanah. 1Ki_7:46, Zarthan. Notice clay which can be red

The passage through the Red Sea took place in the night, when the Israelites were fleeing from the Egyptians with great trepidation (Exo_14:19-27ff): but they passed Jordan in the daytime, with previous warning, leisurely, directly opposite Jericho, and with a triumphant defiance of the Canaanites (compare Mat_26:55, Act_26:26); this passage into the promised land evidently typifying the believer's passage through death to heaven

Vs 17 on dry Ground we saw that even Rehab knew of the red sea crossing and there too is mentioned on dry ground. Exo_14:16 Now if you have ever swam in a small lake or river the bottom unless its very rocky will be fine silt and typically your feet will have a hard time walking thru it. Kind of like deep sand. With a suckion cup effect which adds to the difficulty. We see Adam was used which means red earth or possible clay used in like pottery. When wet very hard to walk in. So this to me is something only God could accomplish.

Part 6 Joshua 4 The Two Memorials-Encampment at Gilgal

Here we will see another Pattern, what do these 12 stones represent. Lets read the passage and take a look. Vs 1-10

Vs 3 The two memorials. The twelve stones taken out of Jordan and erected by Joshua in Gilgal, and the twelve stones left in Jordan to be overwhelmed by its waters, are memorials marking the distinction between Christ's death under judgment in the believer's place Psa_42:6-7; Psa_88:7; Joh_12:31-33 and the believer's perfect deliverance from judgment. The stones in Jordan stand, typically, for Psa_22:1-18. Representing Christ Death on the cross and the death to the penalty of sin paid for on the cross.

Missler : Twelve men, and twelve stones, were to be a memorial of their deliverance. These stones were the first of two groups of twelve each.

The second was by Joshua (v.9).

Previous to being transferred, they lay in the place of death, buried beneath the waters of the Jordan. The ark, a type of Christ, they were lifted out of the riverbed and set up at Gilgal, the place of deliverance.

This is like the pearl great price in Matthew 13:46. The stones were lifted out of the water, making them symbolic of our resurrection in Christ.

Vs 6 Sign Among you Deut 27:2, Psm 103:2

Vs 9 Missler: These are a second group of twelve stones, also representative. They were set "where the feet of the priests...stood." Joshua alone handled these stones(symbolic of

Christ). These would appear to represent those who are dead to sin, buried with Christ in baptism unto death (Rom 6:4).

These two groups of stones illustrate our having died with Christ (Col 2:20) and having been raised with Him (Rom 6:5-9, Col 3:1). Stones, being completely passive, illustrate that all is done for the believer and not by him. The twelve stones were taken up out of the Jordan, set up in Gilgal, and may thus be viewed as "living stones" (1 Pet 2:5).

Vs 11-18 the ark of the Lord passed over, and the priests, in the presence of the people — The ark is mentioned as the efficient cause; it had been the first to move - it was the last to leave - and its movements arrested the deep attention of the people, who probably stood on the opposite bank, wrapt in admiration and awe of this closing scene. It was a great miracle, greater even than the passage of the Red Sea in this respect: that, admitting the fact, there is no possibility of rationalistic insinuations as to the influence of natural causes in producing it, as have been made in the former case.

Vs 19-24 The encampment at Gilgal

Vs 19 ie April

Vs 22 ye shall

I love this next parable that Dr Chuck Missler quoted in his commentary. So very tru today so the question remains which sea are you?

Missler: The Parable of Two Seas

There are two seas: both fed by the same river, filled with the same source.

One brings forth green fields, fruit bearing trees, and is surrounded by verdant beauty. The other is desert, surrounded by death. Nothing can grow in or near it.

One is the Sea of Galilee. The other is the Dead Sea. Both are fed by the Jordan River. One passes its water on, and is synonymous with life itself. The other receives, but does not pass its water on further. It is contained in itself.

It is synonymous with death.

John the Baptist baptized Jesus in the Jordan at Beth Bara—the House of Passage when He began His ministry. Jesus promised us “living water,” and that our bellies would become torrents of living water to others—overflowing (Jn 4:10,11; 7:38). And a source to others around us. Some of us receive, but don’t become a source to others. Are we like the Sea of Galilee—surrounded by fruit bearing—or are we like the Dead Sea, only receiving and not passing on to others?

Part 7 Joshua 5 Josua Prepares the People Spiritally-The Lord Appears

I want to add another time the Jordan was split and Eljha and Elisa went over on dry ground 2 Kin 2:8. Thanks to Rebourn-Adopted for pointing that out.

Vs 1 Word spreads quickly of this miracle that God did separating the Jordan. You remember Rahab Jos 2:9-10 commented even before this miracle that they already knew about the Red sea miracle and this latest one just confirmed that The True God of these people is greater than anything their false gods could do. I'm still amazed that they were in such fear that they camped only about 6 miles away and Joshua was in no hurry. His faith was strong. So let's see how Josua will prepare the nations spiritually prior to the battle of Jericho. Such an important lesson.

Vs 2-12 Joshua Prepares Israel Spiritually

Vs 2-8 Circumcise all the males Scofield Comments:

Circumcision is the "sign" of the Abrahamic Covenant Gen_17:7-14; Rom_4:11. "The reproach of Egypt" was that, during the later years of the Egyptian bondage, this separating sign had been neglected (cf. Exo_4:24-26 and this neglect had continued during the wilderness wanderings. The N.T. analogue is world conformity; the failure openly to take a believer's place with Christ in death and resurrection.; Rom_6:2-11; Gal_6:14-16. Spiritually it is mortifying the deeds of the body through the Spirit.; Rom_8:13; Gal_5:16-17; Col_2:11-12; Col_3:5-10.

Vs 9 Gilgal rolled away = Hebrew gallothi. Hence Gilgal = rolling. Removed all the sins of Egypt , I can see this term Egypt used as a synonym of sin idoltry etc throughtout the bible like Rev 11:8 would seem to indicate. But also in a worldly way Idol worship being of the world rather than of God.

Vs 10-12 we see here an end to the food gift to the nations as now the land itself will produce what's needed.

corn

The manna is a type of Christ in humiliation, known "after the flesh," giving his flesh that the believer might have life Joh_6:49-51 while the "old corn of the land" is Christ apprehended as risen, glorified, and seated in the heavenlies. Occupation with Christ on earth, "crucified through weakness," tends to a wilderness experience. An experience befitting the believer's place in the heavenlies demands an apprehension of the power of His resurrection; 2Co_5:16; 2Co_13:4; Php_3:10; Eph_1:15-23. It is the contrast between "milk" and "meat" in Paul's writings.; 1Co_3:1-2; Heb_5:12-14; Heb_6:1-3.

The Commander of the Lord Appears Jos_5:13-15

Vs 13-14 Just like Moses and the Burning Bush Exd 3:1-5 but also the next time may be whe we return from Heaven. Too take over Isarel and the world . Rev 19:11-15,

Postrate himself it seems that when the Lord apears its an overwelming feeling to woeship. Isa 6:5, Ezk 1:28, Acts 9:3-6, Rev 1:16-17

So this chapter break is not a perfect one as we will see in Chapt 6:1-5 we see the Lord instruct Joshua and actually lead this battle.

Part 8 Joshua 6 Who Actually Faught the Battle of Jericho?

We will learn today that a popular song about jericho has an interesting twist. We will see that it was another Yashua who fought the Battle of jericho.

Lets pick up where we left off in Chapter 5:13-15 Joshua as a any great sentry or watchman on the wall see's someone who He does not recognize. We found it it was jesus which in Hebrew is Yashua which can also be translated into Joshua. Hebrew has no letter J sound. So I guess we can say Joshua faught the battle of jericho but not the Human one. Better know as a intipifiny or preincarnet Jesus you will notice when the 2nd member of the Godhead prior to being named in Luke 1:31,2:21 He is usually referenced as an Angel of the Lord or here as Captain of the Lord's Army.

Angel of the Lord is found in 64 verses and the first time in Gen 16:7-11, the most talked about is the burning Bush Ex 3:2, Another which reminds me of jesus final return was when David saw Him in the Heavens 1 Chron 21:15-17. But as I like to say

the final time we see Jesus with a sword is in Rev 19:11-15 when we will be following Him. What a Awesome day that will be. We will be seeing him in our Acts study we will be starting soon in Acts 5:19, 8:26, 12:7 to name a few which will be after his accention. Further proof of His diety.

So lets read thru Chap 6 and then look at a few key moments

Vs 5 Scofield writes: And it shall come to pass

The central truth here is that spiritual victories are won by means and upon principles utterly foolish and inadequate in the view of human wisdom. 1Co_1:17-21; 2Co_10:3-5.

Vs 10 Day I bid you Jer 14:14-15, 27:14-15 Not like the false prophets, Jon 3:2

I like to share what J Vernon Magee wrote about this battle as I can also see the stragy of this also:

The city of Jericho is prepared. Undoubtedly there are soldiers on the wall and watchmen at the gate. The military brass and its staff are in the city getting reports from the wall. Finally the word comes, "Here comes the enemy." Joshua and the army of Israel are marching toward the city. In front of the procession is the ark carried by the priests, and the priests carry horns. A watchman on the wall cries, "Here they come. Let's get ready. They apparently are going to attack at the gate!" So the forces of Jericho gather at the gate. They are ready for battle if the gate is broken down.

Then a strange thing happens. The watchman calls down, "They're not going to attack here. They made a turn and they are going to attack at another place!" So the army on the inside shifts, and I think they march around on the inside. They are informed by those on the wall, "They are here ... they are here ... they are here." The Israelites go all the way around, and instead

of attacking, they go back into camp! You can be sure of one thing: there is a huddle that night of the king and the military brass.

Vs 12-14 The next day the Israelites give a repeat performance. The watchman on the wall cries out, "Here they come again." Then the Israelites march around the wall and go back to camp. Each day for six days they do the same thing. By the sixth day, the midnight oil had burned long and late in the Pentagon inside Jericho. The army on the outside was tired of marching around the wall. Maybe some of the children of Israel were saying, "What we are doing looks foolish!" If you had asked Joshua why he was doing this, he probably would have replied, "I take my orders from the Captain of the hosts of the Lord. This is what He has told me to do and I am doing it."

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Vs 18-19 Consincrated unto the Lord but don't take anything cursed which we will see in 7:13 God wants usall to be Holy Santified Gen 2:3, Zech 8:3

Vs 20 People Shouted Faith Psm 2:12, through faith. Heb_11:33, Gal_3:23.

Magee Quoted: The walls of Jericho fell down flat. I had the privilege of going to Jericho with a very special Arab guide who had worked with both John Garstang and Kathleen Kenyon; they

had led archaeological expeditions in unearthing the ancient city of Jericho. Garstang and Kenyon disagreed as to the dates of the wall. But it had fallen down and was flat—that was obvious. Since this Arab guide had worked with both expeditions, I asked him what he thought as to the date of ancient Jericho. He went along with Garstang, and his reasoning was that when Garstang got there, he was probably not as scientific and didn't do quite the job that Kenyon did. Because he disturbed everything, it would be impossible for anyone coming later to arrive at an accurate estimation. Well, I'll let them argue that. All I'm interested in is that the Word of God says the walls fell down flat—and the evidence is there today. The faith of the believer does not rest upon the shovel of the archaeologist. "By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about seven days" (Heb_11:30).

Vs 22-23 promise kept, All in her house not just family I think speaks to the protection of removing us from the destruction of the world. Gen_19:12,16, Eze_9:6, I Thess 4:13-18.

Vs 25 Rahab. Jdg_1:24-25, Act_2:21, Heb_11:31.

she dwelleth. Mat_1:5, Luk_3:32.

Vs 26 Cursed be the man and one tried but bear the consiquenties 1 Kin 16:34

Segub. i.e. set on high. i.e. in the beginning of his building God took away his firstborn, and others successively in the progress of the work, and the youngest when he finished it (Matthew Poole). Poole also notes that Hiel undertook the construction of buildings at Jericho, not so much for his own advantage, as out of a contempt of the true God, and of his threatenings, which he designed to convince of falsehood by his own experience. And so he found by his own sad experience the truth of God's word, and how vain it was to contend with him. +1Ch_2:21, Jer_52:10, 2-5, EZk 6:1-5.

Part 9 Joshua 7:1-12 Israel's Defeated at Ai & Why

Vs 1 Achan = Achar 1 Chr 2:7 We have in this chapter a lesson learned the hard way. Im reminded of how in the New Testament Paul's use of leaven. 1 Cor 5:6-13 As with a church I have seen how a little compromise of the doctrine Jesus taught us that when we allow unbiblical doctrine to enter the body of believers it can definitely cause the whole Church to suffer. Like also the Pharisees Jesus used in his example Luk 12:1-3 So lets read thru the first part of this and take a look how 1 person caused God not to bless their first attempt to take AI.

Why the genealogy (both here and in v.16-18)? Zerah was the offspring of Judah's whoredom with Tamar, his daughter-in-law (Gen 38:15-30, Read 15-16, 26-30). Was this part of Satan's many plots to thwart the prophecies of Gen 49:8-12?

Vs 2-5 I see here their first mistake not seeking God's Help, Their pride was a factor. I included often forget to include God with every decision. Joshua as we will see was as human as us All If Joshua would have sought God's guidance then most likely the sin would have been revealed without any losses.

The only previous defeat was with the Amalekites in Numbers 14:41-45. Their losses were not what Deuteronomy 32:30 led them to expect! They could have defeated the whole city if the nation had been pleasing to the Lord (Josh 8:25; Isa 59:2).

Israel lost thirty-six men. In numerology it is significant that their loss was six squared. Six is the number of man. They went out in the power of man, not the power of the Lord. We often fail after a great victory. We usually fail spiritually in our "longest" suit—or strongest strength! For example, Peter's profession (Mt 16:13-17) with his subsequent failure (Mt 16:21-23). And who would be the least likely to deny our Lord—the boldest of them all!

We see here, another reversal. The Israelites' hearts melted instead of their enemies (5:1).

Vs 6-9 Joshua Pleads to the Lord

Vs 6 put dust: Rending the clothes, beating the breast, tearing the hair, throwing dust upon the head, and falling prostrate, were usual signs of deep affliction and distress among the ancient Israelites. In illustration of this custom, see note on 1Sa_4:12, when the messenger brought tidings to Eli of the discomfiture of the armies of Israel by the Philistines; again, in the case of Tamar, 2Sa_13:19, and in Neh_9:1, when a whole nation, "assembled with fasting, and with sackcloth, and earth upon them." In the case of Mordecai, see note on Est_4:1. See note on Job_2:12-13, where his friends abased themselves to comfort him. See note on Eze_27:30, see note on Jon_3:6, and see note on Mic_1:10. In each of these instances it is worthy of remark, that putting dust on the head generally follows rending of the clothes, and was the usual mode of evincing poignant sorrow.

Jacob as we see is really in distress, His faith shaken.

Vs 7 Other times when the people did not heed God Exo_5:22-23; Exo_14:11-12; Exo_17:3,

Vs 9 The Canaanites similar situation Moses faced with Egypt Ex 32:12 and one Joshua remembers well Num 14:3-7 He knows that there was a time when the descendants of this land probably also knew the weakness of the Israelites.

Vs 10 I like this verse. Guzik puts it this way:

a. Israel has sinned: The good news was that God had not failed the nation. The bad news was that this defeat was due to the sin of Israel. Joshua doesn't need to fear that the problem is with God - it is almost comforting to find that the problem is with us!

i. This is why God told Joshua to get up. He didn't need to beg God to change His heart towards Israel. Joshua had to change Israel's heart before God.

ii. God's provision is for us to live a life of increasing victory. But He will not make defeat impossible, taking away our ability to choose good or evil. He always makes it possible for us not to sin; here, Israel sinned, but they didn't have to.

Vs 11 Israel I commanded Josh 6:17-19, Dissembled Acts 5:1-2, The sin of Achan and its results teach the great truth of the oneness of the people of God, Jos_7:11. "Israel hath sinned." See in illustration; 1Co_5:1-7(we read above); 1Co_12:12-14; 1Co_12:26. The whole cause of Christ is injured by the sin, neglect, or unspirituality of one believer.

Vs 12-13 Jesus has sanctified us with His own blood (Heb 13:12).

God tells Joshua the problem, Not the actually offender as we see that it affects the entire nation. Like Paul showed us as the Church we also need to be careful to those who are causing departure from the doctrine taught to us. 1 Cor 5:1-6 we read the rest earlier.

Part 10 Joshua 7:13-26 The Sin of Achan & The Solution

We left off with why God was not with the nation at the first battle of AI and now we will see God's solution to the problem of sin in a corporate sense.

Vs 14-15 God searches our hearts, and knows every secret, good or evil (Jer 17:9, 10; Ecc 12:14).

Vs 16-18 "The lot is cast into the lap; but the whole disposing thereof is of the Lord" (Prov 16:33).

Urim and Thummim means “lights” or “perfections” (Deut 33:8, 10). They were possibly used for this selection process, yet it is not stated which measure directed them to “take” a tribe.

Psalms 10:6, 11, 13 probably reflect Achan’s thoughts, hoping his sin is hidden.

Vs 19-22 Achan refers to the things in Jericho as spoils, but that was not right. They were to be firstfruits. We try to reclassify terms when it suits our purpose. Adultery becomes an affair; perversion becomes a lifestyle; theft become an entitlement (Isa 5:20).

The pattern here is “I saw... I coveted... I took.” This is the same order Eve experienced in Genesis 3:6. The eye seems to be the portal through which Satan makes his attack, while God uses the ear. “Faith comes by hearing” (Rom 10:17).

Coveting is idolatry (Col 3:5). Achan was robbing God. Do we? (See Mal 3:8-10!)

Vs 23-25 There is a play on words here: Achor means “trouble,” while Achan means “troubler.” Hence, the place is named Valley of Achor for what happened.

God is serious about His instructions.

It seems that in each new period of Bible history, God reveals His wrath against sin in some dramatic way:

- After the Tabernacle had been set up, we have Nadab and Abihu (Lev 10:1, 2)
- When David moved the ark to its place of honor, God killed Uzzah (2 Sam 6:1-11)
- Just after the birth of the Church, we see Ananias and Sapphira (Acts 5:1-5ff wife also)

Vs 26 If we look at Isaiah 65:10 and Hosea 2:14-15, God says the Valley of Achor will become a place of rest and "a door of hope." In this way, it becomes a symbol of promise as opposed to the Time of Jacob's Achor, or Trouble (Jer 30:7).

It's always good to ask, "What did you learn from that experience?" As Henry Ford observed, "A mistake is an opportunity to begin again, more intelligently."

Failure at Ai was due to:

1) Self-confidence. The supposition that Israel conquered Jericho. Israel had not, God had!

2) Neglect of prayer. Joshua did not go back to Gilgal for guidance with Ai.

3) Disobedience. Sin often carries a corporate responsibility:

Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned (Rom 5:12).

God teaches His people lessons in holiness and humility, through defeat and discipline. In the next chapter we will see that He is able to give His people victory in the very place of defeat.

Part 11 Joshua 8:1-29 The Plan God Gave to Joshua & Execution

Vs 1-8 The Plan God gave, When we are in God's will we are always succesful.

What's interesting about this plan is the detail of which helps to ID the site. The oriiginal site seems to incorrec as Ive read some articles that seem to not agree with the area. The new area is in

the Picture and is a candidate by the Biblical account. Again showing us the truth of God's word.

Vs 1 Given it to you Josh 6:2-3 and this time also the plan.

Vs 3 They marched fifteen miles from Gilgal to Ai.

Vs 8 we see again and again that what the Lord gives is a difanite
1 Chro 12:23

Vs 9 Interesting when we are not where we are suppose to be like David fell into sin with Bathsheba while His troops were at war. 2 Sam 11:1-3

10-18 So now to exacute the Plan

Vs 18 The Lord to Joshua Streath out thy Hand Like He told Moses Ex 14:16, Psm 44:3

Remember Rephidim, where Aaron and Hur held up Moses' hands while Joshua lead the troops (Ex 17:12-13). That was Joshua's first assignment as commander; it was his training ground!

Vs 27 Since the men actually had to fight, they had earned their reward. For the laws concerning spoils, see Numbers 31:9-54 read 9-12.

Too bad Achan hadn't waited. God's blessing would have been so much greater than the blessing he gave himself.

Vs 28-29 Cursed is anything that hangs on a tree (Deut 21:22-23; Gal 3:13).

Part 12 Joshua 8:30-35 The Blessings and Cursings

Vs 30 Shechem

- Where 600 years earlier Abraham had built his first altar Gen 12:6-8
- Where Jacob, while fleeing from Laban, carried the teraphim, his father-in-law's stolen gods Gen 35:4

- Where Joseph sought his brothers before going on to Dothan Gen 37:12-14
- Where he was sold into slavery; (and where he is buried) Jos 24:32
- Where Jacob dug a well; and where Jesus met the Samaritan woman (John 4) Sichem Shechem, Joh_4:5-6, Sychar, Act_7:16, Sychem all same place.

From the valley looking north is Mt. Ebal (3,077 ft above sea level), and to the south is Mt. Gerizim (2,895 ft). They form an amphitheater 500 yards apart at the bottom, and 1 ½ miles at the top. Both mean "barren."

Note that the altar is at the site of the curses, not the blessings. The altar is made to deal with the curses.

Vs 31 modern find on Ebal. Some archaeologists believe that the remains of the altar on Mount Ebal have been found. It is a structure on one of the peaks of the mountain about twenty-five by thirty-five feet, with walls about five feet thick and nine feet high made of fieldstones. The fill is dirt and ashes, and a ramp leads up to the top. The structure is surrounded by a courtyard, and animal bones were found at the site. Pottery on the site goes back to 1200 B.C.

Jos_8:31. altar built with fieldstones; no iron tool. These instructions parallel those found in Exo_20:25.

Three times we see unhewn stones in scripture (Ex 20:25; Deut 27:5; Josh 8:31). God's workmanship is not to be polluted by man's additions. This is also a denial of humanism!

Vs 33 Gerizim. +Deu_11:29; Deu_27:11-12.

Ebal., Deu_27:13-28:20.

Vs 34 Deu_11:26-32

Part 13 Joshua 9 Making league with the Gibeonites

We now have finished the central area and will be starting the Conquest of Southern Canaan Jos. 9:1-10:43

Vs 1-13 But first a deceptive meeting from the Gibeonites of which are trying to appear to be from a far distance. I can understand that they are nervous about what they have heard but as I like to say that usually lying will at some point be found out and that honesty is usually the best policy. At least for me trying to remember what I used as a lie will be forgotten but the truth is a lot easier to remember. I will admit typically in war the honesty rule doesn't apply.

Gibeon was only twenty-five miles from Gilgal though they are trying to appear separated. Only by convincing the Israelites that they were from a far country—just passing through—could they expect to make a deal. The Gibeonites were Hivites (v.7), which means "serpent," and is reminiscent of "The wiles of the devil" (Eph 6:11). The weapons of Satan are described to be disguise and deception (2 Cor 11:3).

We need to be aware of "his devices" (2 Cor 2:11). Satan is the "father of lies" (John 8:44). There is a sense of retribution here. Centuries earlier, the sons of Jacob had treacherously deceived Shechem and his father Hamor, the Hivite. Then they slew Shechem, Hamor, and all the men and spoiled their city (Gen 34:25-27) because Shechem had raped Dinah, Jacob's daughter.

What's interesting here is it was the Israelites back in Gen 34 when the sons of Jacob did the same thing to the same people who are now lying to them. Like I said what goes around will catch up with you.

Chuck Missler makes this comment and I agree:

A good story, but without credentials. Notice that they were clever enough not to mention Jericho or Ai, which were local and might have spoiled their ruse.

When we hear some well-educated, scholarly man talk about the fossil that remains of prehistoric creatures, confidently affirming them to be millions of years old, I wonder if we might not compare such tales with the moldy bread of the Gibeonites? Satan's lies have not changed. The whole idea of Evolution, of which, there is no evidence and defies reason and yet it is the foundation of our society today.

Vs 14 we see again how they forgot to ask God. Unlike in 1 Sam 23:11, 30:8, 2 Sam 2:1, 5:19

They did not seek the counsel of the Lord and made a big mistake. We make it all the time, too (James 1:5).

"Whoever believes will not act hastily" (Isa 28:16). They relied on the "scientific method" and examined the "facts" (the moldy bread, dirty shoes). Very logical and convincing, but it was all wrong (Prov 3:5, 6).

Moses had warned them (Ex 34:12).

Vs 15 You have to give them credit for escaping with their lives (Luke 16:8). Better to know your strength before the battle (Luke 14:31-32).

Vs 18 Joshua and the princes had sworn an oath in the name of the Lord (v.18) and it could not be broken. They had sworn to their own hurt (Ps 15:4; Ecc 5:1-7) because oaths are binding (Lev 19:12; Num 30:2-8).

The real issue is the sanctity of God's name.

Vs 20 Now that's a commitment! (Ps 15:4)

Once the oath was made, God expected them to keep it. In today's world, we have lost the sanctity of a commitment.

God expects us to keep our word. For instance, He held Saul accountable for the Gibeonite agreement (2 Sam 21:1), as well

as King Zedekiah for his oath of loyalty to the Babylonian king (Ezek 17:16, 18-20). Jesus said not to take a vow, just make a commitment with a yes or no (Matt 5:33-37).

Vs 21-27 Through Moses, God had instructed Israel to spare people if their town surrendered, and to use them in forced labor (Deut 20:10-11).

God was pleased with Israel's decision to let them live. He gives Israel a dramatic victory in Chapter 10. Saul's violation of this oath is avenged in 2 Samuel 21:1-4. Notice how David honored his oath to Jonathan in this connection, by exempting Mephibosheth, Saul's grandson, from being killed with his brothers at the hands of the Gibeonites (v.7). There is no evidence in Scripture that their descendants caused problems. On the contrary, their faithfulness is testified to: the Nethinim ("devoted persons") were their descendants and had a place of honor in the service of the temple centuries later (1 Chron 9:2; Ezra 2:43-58; 8:20; Neh 7:60).

Rahab and Gibeonites are somewhat parallel:

- dubious character
- had heard and believed
- left the kingdom of God's enemies
- proved their loyalty

The Gibeonite's service led to a place of religious privilege. Gibeon was one of the cities given to the line of Aaron, and four hundred years later, the Tabernacle would be there. One of David's mighty men, those who were closest to him in battle, was a Gibeonite. When Solomon ascended the throne, he made burnt offerings at Gibeon. Later still, about five hundred years before Christ, in the time of Zerubbabel, the returnees from Babylon included a list of the Gibeonites. In the days of Nehemiah,

Gibeonites were among those who helped build the walls of Jerusalem.

Even though Israel's oath was made under deception, God expected them to keep it. If God will not tolerate the breaking of an oath made in His name, how much more will He never break His own oath and covenant made to us on the basis of the shed blood and infinite value of Jesus Christ! (Heb 6:13-20)

Part 14 Joshua 10:1-27 The Long Day of Joshua & Victory over the Amorites

Vs 1-13 The Long Day of Joshua ONLY GOD as in Jud 14:5-6, 19 or the first time Gen 5:24 and also Jon 2:1-10 So you may ask How did God do it and is there proof. The following is an excerpt of a commentary I listened to from Chuck Missler in his Joshua Commentary:

In Joshua 10, there was about one-third of a million men in the battle of Bethhoron. Early in the morning on October 25, 1404 BC, they see Mars rise over the horizon. It was fifty times the size of the moon! Earthquakes, Bolides and Meteors, and this maybe one of those occasions where the axis of the earth shifts. In order to have a day lengthened, you do not have to change the rotation, but the precession needs to change and that would lengthen the day. Especially if the orbit of the near pass-by is near the north or south poles. In the ancient world they had an expectation of something like this happening every 108 years or so. This begins to explain their attitudes towards the planets, because they interfered with their lives.

Can you imagine: Mars on a fly-by at about 70,000 miles (!), probably on a pass over the North Pole (50x the size of the moon) Day lengthened two to four hours; precessional change; Polar shift; Latitude changed (five degrees?) Bolides and Meteors,

two to three hours ahead, arriving at about thirty-thousand miles per hour

Four phases of Joshua's conquest:

- 1) Eastern Theatre: Bashan, Gilead, Jericho, Jordan Valley
- 2) Central Theatre: Central Highlands, Gibeon, Plain of Sharon
- 3) Southern Theatre: Hebron, Debir, Azekah, Makkedah, the Negev
- 4) Northern Theatre: Galilee, Valley of Megiddo, Palestinian League. October 25, 1404 BC

Gulliver's Testimony on Laputa

Galileo: 1610 Discovers the four Moons of Jupiter and Saturn's Rings. Sir William Herschel: 1781 Uranus, 1787 Two Moons of Uranus 1789 Two more moons of Saturn,

Laverrier: 1846 Neptune, one moon, Asaph Hall (New telescope of United States Naval Observatory):

1877 Two Moons of Mars: world in shock Phobos has only 3% albedo and is the darkest object in solar system; 1/100 width of moon (8 miles diameter); Rotates 7h 39m; and uniquely appears to rise in the west.

Deimos (30h 18m) appears almost synchronous: 24h 37m; unique in solar system; Deimos and Phobos mean "panic" and "fear" in the Greek.

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

Jonathan Swift published "Gullivers Travels" in 1726, and details the size, revolutions and orbits, of the two moons of Mars.

This was one hundred fifty-one years in anticipation of their discovery!

How did he know? Some possibilities are:

- 1) He knew of them (friend of Newton, Halley, Whiston...)
- 2) He "guessed"
- 3) He relied on legends to embroider his narrative, not realizing they were eyewitness accounts of an earlier near pass-by

7. Natural or Supernatural?

God's marksmanship is supernatural.

In Egypt, how do you explain only the firstborn died? Only Israel's enemies were hit! Joshua prayed that the sun would stand still. How do you explain only the enemies of Joshua were the only ones killed in this battle? How do you explain the earth changing its orbit, so that Israel can have the victory? The only predictive aspect of record is: God intervenes on behalf of His People!

Other observations: Revelation: two-hundred pound hailstones!?

(Punishing the earth for blasphemy?) The official form of punishment for blasphemy in ancient Israel was stoning!

The book of Joshua is a foreshadowing of the book of Revelation. The kings of the earth after they are defeated, will hide in dens and caves (Rev 6:14-17), just like they did after the battle of Bethhoron. One-hundred pound hailstones will also hit the planet earth (Rev 16:21). The parallel between the book of Joshua and book of Revelation is not accidental or by coincidence, it is obviously designed by the Holy Spirit. God is in every detail of the Bible!

"...signs in the sun, moon, stars..." (II Pet 3:3-6, 10, Luke 21:25) will happen again

"They fought from the heavens; the stars from their courses fought against Sisera" (Judg 5:20-22)

"...the sun and the moon stood still in their habitation... (Hab 3:11-13)

"the mountains melting like wax at the presence of the Lord" (Ps 97:5, Micah 1:4)

So lets look at the completion of this God led Battle.

Vs 14-21 This shut all the toungues of the enemy as in Ex 11:7

Vs 22-24 feet upon their necks symboloc of other passages Psm 110:1, Isa 26:5-6, Mal 4:3, Heb 2:8

Vs 25 Fear not Josh 1:9, Deut 31:6-8, 2 Tim 4:17-18

Vs 26-27 Hang on a tree again as we talked about that is spoken to as those who are cursed. Deut 21:22-23 which is why Jesus was for us who are all cures of Sin in our place. Gal 3:13

Part 15 Joshua 10:28-43 Joshua & The Southern Campaign

We see Joshua with Gods Blessing takes on quite a list of cities .

Vs 28 Destroyed them as God directed Deut 7:2, 16, 1 cor 15:25
But God is Paient and does not want any to perish 2 Pet 3:9

Vs 29 Libnah mentioned often Josh 15:42, 21:13, 2 Kin 8:22, 19:8

Vs 30-38 Debir Josh 15:15, Calab Gave His daughter to the victor here later on Jud 1:11-12

Vs 39-41 Kadash-Barnea Deut 9:23 The place this conquest would have started from,

Notice Gaza mentioned here but as we will see in Judges the philistines again took over this area and became a real problem for Sampson Jud 16:1-5 and is still a problem today. Interestingly how the 2 areas Joshua was not able to completely defeat are still problems today Josh 13:1-3

Also mentioned Goshen not the one in Egypt where Joseph had given to His family Gen_45:10; Gen_46:28; Gen_46:28-29; Gen_46:34 but as this note states this one is in Israel probably was so named because of there living here prior to the conquest of Cannanna but another in Judah, Jos_11:16, (3) A town enumerated among the cities of Judah, *Jos_15:51, Note: The country of Goshen, mentioned here, seems to have been in the south of Judah; and to have taken its name from the city Goshen, situated in the same tribe.

I like this reminder Dr MaGee mentioned in his commentary on this chapter. Lays out exactly how God is not slow to wrath and gives us ample opportunity to repent.

Remember that these kings and their people were given 420 years to make up their minds as to whether or not they would turn to God. Also God had made it known that He was giving the land to Israel and that He would save anyone who would turn to Him. Israel had to stay out of the land 420 years until the iniquity of the Amorites was full (Gen_15:16). That time had now come. God brought the children of Israel across the Red Sea not only for their sake, but also to demonstrate His redemption through power, as He had by blood that last night in Egypt when the angel of death passed over the homes on which the blood was on the doorposts. This was not only to convince the Egyptians that there was the living and true God amidst all the idols of Egypt, but also to convince these people in the land. Remember that the harlot Rahab had said, "For we have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red Sea for you" (Jos_2:10). She believed. Now if that woman believed, anybody could have believed God. However, these folk who are losing their lives did not believe. They had rejected God's mercy, and judgment is coming upon them. Friend, the message has never changed. God loves the world. God loves you and gave His Son. If you will believe on Him, you will not perish. Will you perish if you don't believe? Yes. That is what is happening to these folk. They just don't believe

God. Now that may not sound nice to you, and you'd like to have it otherwise, but this is the way it is written in the Word of God.

Vs 42-43 at one time Cf. Jos_11:18-19. As the context shows, the verse refer to different parts of Palestine and different kings.

Part 16 Joshua 11 Joshua & The Northern Campaign

Vs 1 Jabin. i.e. whom God observes; he understands,

A king of Hazor who was defeated by Joshua near the lake Merom, Jos_11:1, (2) Another king of the same name and place, who oppressed the Israelites twenty years in the time of the judges, Jdg_4:2,7,17,23-24; Psa_83:9.

Madon. i.e. contention, Achshaph. i.e. enchantment,

Vs 2 Chinneroth. i.e. harps, Deu_3:16-17, 1Ki_15:20, Note: Jerome and others suppose this city to be the same as was afterwards called Tiberias, now Tabaria, situated on the western shore of the lake of the same name. Jos_12:3, See on Num_34:11, Chinnereth, Mat_14:34, Luk_5:1, Gennesaret. Joh_6:1, Sea of Tiberias.

Vs 3 Matthew Poole notes that there were other cities called by the name Mizpeh, which signifying a watching-place, might be easily applied to several places of good prospect. Besides Mizpeh of Gilead, there is one Mizpeh of Judah, Jos_15:21, 38; another of Benjamin, Jos_18:21, 26; a third in Moab, 1Sa_22:3.

Vs 9 houghed. Deu_17:16,

David. Note: The words *wyakker Dawid eth col haraichev*, should be rendered "and David disjointed all the chariots;" which is nearly the rendering of the LXX., *και παραλυσε Δαυιδ παντα τα αρματα*, *kai paraluse Daudid panta to armata*. To have houghed the horses would have been both unreasonable and inhuman; for,

as he had gained so complete a victory, there was no danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy; and if he did not choose to keep them, which indeed the law would not permit, he ought to have killed them outright.

Vs 12 As Moses from the Lord commaded Deu_20:16-17. We will see why here in a few verses. Im of the camp that the events of Gen 6:1-4 is one of the many attempst of Satan to stop the Birth of Jesus. This also explains why God wanted all these men woman and children killed. The curption of the seed leading to Jesus. We see multiple times thru the Bible where Satan attempst to stop the prophecy of Gen 3:15. Plus also this term sons of God also used in Job 1:6, 2:1, 38:7 refer to Angels and is the same hebrew pharse Bene Elohiym Also realize that there is signifigance to what is called first mention. Most scoloars believe Job was written about the same time as Abraham and that this term was used of Angels. Who else would be in the prresance of God at this time period. Remember Moses was much later and was told what happened back in Genesis. So here are a few other times we can see this attemp to curpt the Gene pool.

The Stratagems of Satan

- Corruption of Adam's line (Gen 6)
- Abraham's seed (Gen 12, 20)
- Famine (Gen 50)
- Destruction of male line (Ex 1)
- Pharaoh's pursuit when crossing the Red Sea(Ex 14)
- The populating of Canaan (Gen 12:6)
- Against David's line (2 Sam 7)

Att acks on David's Line

- Jehoram kills his brothers (2 Chron 21)

- Arabians slew all (but Ahazariah)
- Athaliah kills all (but Joash) (2 Chron 22)
- Hezekiah assaulted, etc. (Isa 36, 38)
- Haman's attempts (Est 3) to kill all the Jews

New Testament Strategems

- Joseph's fears (Matt 1:18-21; Deut 24:1)
- Herod's attempts to kill all the babies in Bethlehem (Matt 2)
- Satan attempts to throw Jesus off a cliff at Nazareth (Luke 4)
- Two storms on the Sea (Mark 4; Luke 8)
- His ultimate strategy was the Cross: "Bruised for our

iniquities" (Isa 53)

- Summary (Rev 12) but he is not through as it is still going on today. (look at: the Islamic agenda, record of the United Nations in regards to Israel, European Union, United States

Anti-Semitism etc.) And more recent October 7th Satan is not done Yet. We know Zech 13:8-9 it would seem that a remnant will fulfill the prophecy of Matt 23:39

Vs 13-21 Here is for me more proof that these Giants know as the Anikims were offspring also of the unholy union. Including Og Deu 3:11 and his 13 ft bed(Aprox) *Num_13:33, Deu_2:20-21,9:2 and we cant forget the most noteworthy Goliath 1Sa_17:4,23;

Vs 22-23 So lets finish vs 22 tells us they still are in existence

Part 17 Joshua 12 & 13 Review of the Conquest & Inheritance

The main part of the War is over and it time to talk about whats next. In reading thru this next few chapters try to imangine the excitement of the tribes to find out where there inheritace will be. Try to imangine your in Heaven and Jesus is getting ready to give us our assignments of the area's we will be rulling over.

First we see Jesus receives the title deed from three Father Rev 5:6-7 next Jesus is found worthy to open the book vs 8-9 and we find out we will also be ruling with Him vs 10. Over the next 7 years we will see the final phase being carried out on earth of which Im not sure how much we will see but during the next 7 years in Heaven before we are led to earth Rev 19:11-14 and by this time I believe we will know what our Jobs and teritories will be on the earth. Like we see in Matt 25:14-23 (the 1 talent is the one who heard the Gospel but rejected it)

Next like in this next chapter of Joshua Jesus will review the conquest of Earth and who has been a good Nation (sheep) and the bad natons(goats) lets look at that in Matt 25:31-36, 41

So lets read thru these first 2 chapters 12-13 which are:

- Conquest of Canaan Is Summarized Jos. 11:16-12:24
 - Vs 12:2 Deut 2:33, 36, 3:6, 16-17
 - Vs 5 Mt Hermon Deut 3:8, 14
 - Vs 6 Gave to the 3 tribes Num 32:29, 33
- Unconquered Parts of Canaan Jos_13:1-7
 - Vs vs 3 Philistia 2 Kin 8:2, Gershur 1 Sam 27:8-9
 - vs 4 Mearah. or, the cave, Amorites Jdg_1:34-36
 - vs 5 Giblites: Probably the inhabitants of the country, around Gebal (Eze_27:9), or Byblos, as the LXX render, a city of Phoenicia, situated on the Mediterranean, between Sidon and Tripoli, on the north of the river Adonis. It is now called Gibyle, of Djebail, situated

about a day's journey south of Tripoli. Its walls are about a mile in circumference, with square towers about every forty yards' distance. Anciently it must have been a place of no mean extent and of considerable beauty, from the ruins still visible.
1Ki_5:18 *marg. Psa_83:7;

Part 18 Joshua 13:8-33 The Settlement East of the Jordan

Part Two: The Settlement in Canaan (Jos. 13:8-24:33)

- The Settlement East of the Jordan Jos_13:8-33
 - Geographical Boundaries Jos_13:8-13
 - Tribal Boundaries Jos_13:14-33
 - Vs 22 Balaam: Num_22:5-7, 2Pe_2:15; Jud_1:11; Rev_2:14
 - Vs 30 Bashan. Jos_12:4 note. +Num_21:33-35, Psa_22:12, Isa 2:12-13, 33:9

And the Day we will be in this same position.

Vs 33 gave not. At verse 14, as well as here, notice is taken, that to the tribes of Levi, "Moses gave no inheritance," for so God had appointed. Num_18:20, If they had been appointed to a lot entire by themselves, Moses would have served them first, not because it was his own tribe, but because it was God's. But they must be provided for in another manner; their habitation must be scattered in all the tribes, and God himself was the portion both of their inheritance and of their cup. +Jos_13:14, Num_18:20.

Also Being from this tribe in the Milliannum Kingdom will have a huge benefit. Ezk 44:15-16, 28-30 direct Access to King Jesus
But we as the Bride are always with Him 1 thess 4:17

Part 19 Joshua 14 Caleb Receives The Land Promised to Him

Caleb being one of the 3 Men who were spared from death Num 32:11-13 along with Moses who also would not enter the promised Land, and one of the 2 who gave a good report Num 13:26-27, and would see the promised land is reminding Joshua of that day 45 years ago when Moses received from God this word Num 14:24-25. So lets read thru this short Chapter and make some observations.

Vs 1-15 Lets review a few points we see again as Ive mentioned befor but I feel worth repeating.

Vs 2 Lot by Inheritance We willee here that the preditions we see made by Jacob and Moses would be confirmed by God via the Lot method. My TSK Cross Reference putys it this way:

lot: Though God had sufficiently pointed out by the predictions of Jacob and Moses what portions he designed for each tribe, yet we readily discern an admirable proof of His wisdom, in the orders he gave to decide them by lot. By this means the false interpretations which might have been given to the words of Jacob and Moses were prevented; and by striking at the root of whatever might occasion jealousies and disputes among the tribes, he evidently secured the honesty of those appointed to distribute the conquered lands of Canaan. Besides, the success of this method gave a fresh proof of the divinity of the Jewish religion, and the truth of its oracles. Each tribe finding itself placed by lot exactly in the spot where Jacob and Moses foretold, it was evident that Providence had equally directed both the predictions and that lot; and it would be the greatest folly and presumption not to acknowledge the inspiration of God in the words of Jacob and Moses; the direction of his hand in the lot, and his providence in the event. Num_26:55-56, Num_33:54, Num_34:13; Psa_16:5-6, 47:4; Pro_16:33, Pro_18:18; Mat_25:34 and this is also confirmend By Jesus in the Milliunnum

Kingdom in the Ezk account for the coming kingdom. If a study of this new Kingdom is desired I did a deep study into the Millinuum Kingdome in a separate teaching. The link is in the discription.

Vs 4 2 Sons of Joseph who were adopted into Jacob's sons Gen 48:5-6, 1 Ch 5:2 so we can see that even tho Levi has no inheaitnce of Land there is always 12 to fulfill the list anytime a tribe is left out. That's an interesting study Also.

The Levites were to have no territorial possessions. In place of them, they were to receive from the others the tithes of the produce of the land, from which they, in their turn, offered a tithe to the priests, as a recognition of their higher consecration. Num_18:21,24,26; Neh_10:37-39. Distinctness and diffusion were both to be secured by the assignment to the whole tribe of forty-eight cities, with an outlying "suburb," Num_35:2-4, of meadowland for the pasturage of their flocks and herds. The reverence of the people for them was to be heightened by the selection of six of these as cities of refuge.

Through the whole land, the Levites were to take the place of the old household priests, sharing in all festivals and rejoicings. Deu_12:19,14:26-27,26:11. Every third year, they were to have an additional share in the produce of the land. Deu_14:28, 26:12. To "the priests the Levites" was to belong the office of preserving, transcribing and interpreting the law. Deu_17:9-12; Deu_31:26.

Vs 6-8 Num 14:24-25 I spoke to this in the intro Caleb was given a special inheitage, but also one most of the tribes probally would not had the Faith to overtake. This was another place the Anikim are mentioned.

Vs 10-11 Caleb was now 85 and in full health. As promised Num 14:30

Vs 12 Anakims Num 13:28, 33, As I like to point out I personally believe these are what are mentioned in Gen 6:4-5 which were of this unholy Fallen Angels somehow producing offspring with the Daughters of Men Gen 6:1-2 and are also mentioned in Jude 6-7 which hints at somekind of sexual sin also Peter in 2 Pet 2:4-6 again tying this particular Sin to Noah's flood and Sodom and Gammora to me is strong evidence that this also plays a role into the Time of Jacob's trouble prophesied in Daniel 2:43 what is this seed?? Possible why the Mark of the Beast recipients can't be saved Rev 13:16-17, 14:9-11, 18:23-24, So to confirm that even as late as King David these unusual Giants were still around 1 Sam 17:4-6 6 Cubits would be about 9-10 feet tall also realize that would mean he weighed based on a 6' man at 180 Lbs the formula is $180(10/6)^3 = 833$ lbs and his spear of 600 Shekles of Iron weighted 15 pounds which normally a spear head was about 2.5 lb. not to mention the shield and mail of 125 LBs. He was one strong individual. BUT GOD as we are reminded with God anything is possible. And teenager David with one smooth stone took out this Giant.

So we can see as I believe a correlation of the History of this period with what the future holds. My guess is that the mark will be some kind of eternal life promise from the antichrist. The one thing God offers that Satan can not is Eternal Life. But all us prophecy buffs wonder what A LIE is mentioned in 2 Th 2:11-12 and again something unrighteous remembering that Anti Christ is not only against Christ but a replacement for Christ.

Part 20 Joshua 15 Judah receives Their Portion of Land

Of all the tribes I see here that based on the prophecies we see that the fact Judah get the area they get speaks volumes that God had chosen Judah to bring us Jesus Christ. The area for Judah incorporates Jerusalem and Bethlaham which when Joseph receives the order to return to His birth place would be exactly where Isaih would say the Messigh would be born Isa 9:6, Mic 5:2 City of David and also that his being a decendent of David. Not an accident.

Now as we read thru this Ill point out a few things. But it remindes me of my Map reading and site surveying when I was in the Military. One of my jobs while in the Army Guard working in the FDC was to help locate the placement of the Guns and the direction preplanned. If available a Bench Mark similar to this one(show picture) cpuld be used to have a fixed point in order to start from. Tghen using very accurate tripod mounted type compass you can find the location of a property line. Today GPS has replaced the need and lots of them may not be maintained vewry well. But as early as 1980's when I was in artillery its all we had. Very handy to help provide an exact location of the guns so our target hitting was spot on many times. Whell I mention this as I read thru this the ability to locate a property line has long been a need and we see here the location of Rivers, Lakes and towns were used to locate these area's I cn see Joshua here probally with rudimentry maps was giving each tribe a very accurate way to see there property lines. Im Reminded how that personal, Tribe and Nation lines were ordained by God back in Gen 10, +Gen_10:5; +Gen_10:10; +Gen_10:20; +Gen_10:31, and the result for not building nations was Babel 11:4-9 Which God forced upon this city. Now we are heading in that direction again. And Im sure God will put it to an end also.

So lets read thru Vs 1-8

valley of the son of Hinnom. i.e. to make drowsy; behold them; full of goodness, *S# H2011. Note: A valley near to Jerusalem, a very pleasant place, but afterwards made infamous, 2Ki_23:10, 2Ch_28:3, Jer_7:31-32; Jer_19:6; This valley was desecrated by offering human sacrifices to Molech. It later became a refuse dump where fires were continually kept burning, and as such, became a symbol of the eternal fires of hell, or gehenna, mentioned in the New Testament as the place of future eternal torment for the punishment of the wicked (Mat_5:22; **Mat_10:28; *Mat_18:9; Mat_23, Mar_9, Luk_12:5). In Scripture it is the same place as the "lake of fire," Rev_19:20; Rev_20*Rev_21:8, "furnace of fire," Mat_8:12; Mat_13 & 22, It is a place of eternal "fire and brimstone," ***Mat_25:41, 46, Rev_14:9-11; Rev_19 & 20, 21:8, See Isa_66:22-24.

Jebusite It may seem hence, and from Deu_33:12; Jos_18:28; Jdg_1:21, that Jerusalem, properly, or at least principally, belonged to Benjamin; and yet it is ascribed to Judah also here, Jos_15:63, and elsewhere, either because a part of the city was allotted to Judah; or because the Benjamites needed or desired the help and conjunction of this powerful tribe of Judah, for the getting and keeping of this most important place. And when the Benjamites had in vain attempted to drive out the Jebusites, this work was at last done by the tribe of Judah, who therefore had an interest in it by the right of war;

valley of the giants. Note: Situated apparently west of Jerusalem and mount Moriah. Jos_18:16, +Deu_2:20, 2Sa_5:18; 2Sa_5:22, Isa_17:5, the valley of Rephaim. Again this reference seems to be all thru the Bible. Hard to ignor.

Part 21 Joshua 15: 9-63 Judah receives Their Portian of Land Part Two

how that personal, Tribe and Nation lines were ordained by God back in Gen 10:5,, 10, 20, 31, and the result for not building nations was Babel 11:4-9 Which God forced upon this city. Now we are heading in that direction again. And Im sure God will put it to an end also.

Vs 1-8 Review

We talked about **valley of the son of Hinnom**. i.e. to make drowsy; behold them; full of goodness, *S# H2011. Note: A valley near to Jerusalem, a very pleasant place, but afterwards made infamous, This valley was desecrated by offering human sacrifices to Molech. It later became a refuse dump where fires were continually kept burning, and as such, became a symbol of the eternal fires of hell, or gehenna, mentioned in the New Testament as the place of future eternal torment for the punishment of the wicked

Jebusite = Jerusalem, properly, or at least principally, belonged to Benjamin; and yet it is ascribed to Judah also here, Jos_15:63, and elsewhere, either because a part of the city was allotted to Judah; or because the Benjamites needed or desired the help and conjunction of this powerful tribe of Judah, for the getting and keeping of this most important place. And when the Benjamites had in vain attempted to drive out the Jebusites, this work was at last done by the tribe of Judah, who therefore had an interest in it by the right of war;

valley of the giants. Note: Situated apparently west of Jerusalem and mount Moriah. Jos_18:16, +Deu_2:20, 2Sa_5:18; 2Sa_5:22, Isa_17:5, the valley of Rephaim. Again this reference seems to be all thru the Bible. Hard to ignor. Show maps

Vs 9 Baalah. i.e. mistress. *S# H1173. Note: A city near Bethshemesh, and, according to Eusebius, nine miles from Jerusalem, in going towards Diospolis. 2Sa_6:2, 1Ch_13:6,

Vs 10 Timnah gets a name from Gen 38:13, Jud 14:1-2

Vs 13-14 Anak's 3 sons Num 13:22, Jud 1:10, 20

Vs 17 Sounds like Calebs brother's Daughter was well desired as She was the prize for taken these 3 giants But also in vs 18-19 smart also as being this area was basically a deseert water was of great value.

Vs 20-63 is the list of cities and we wil just make note of a couple of Intrest

Vs 47 Gaza has been a city since very early and has been a soar in Israel's side even up to today. Quite a History in biblical times also:

Gaza

Ga'za. (the fortified; the strong). (properly Azzah). One of the five chief cities of the Philistines. It is remarkable for its continuous existence and importance from the very earliest times. The secret of this unbroken history is to be found in the situation of Gaza. It is the last town in the southwest of Palestine, on the frontier towards Egypt. The same peculiarity of situation has made Gaza important in a military sense. Its name means "the strong"; and this was well elucidated in its siege by Alexander the Great, which lasted five months.

In the conquest of Joshua, the territory of Gaza is mentioned as one which he was not able to subdue. Jos_10:41; Jos_11:22; Jos_13:3. It was assigned to the tribe of Judah, Jos_15:47, and that tribe did obtain possession of it, Jdg_1:18, but did not hold it long, Jdg_3:3; Jdg_13:1, and apparently, it continued through the time of Samuel, Saul and David to be a Philistine city. 1Sa_6:17; 1Sa_14:52; 1Sa_31:1; 2Sa_21:15.

Solomon became master of "Azzah," 1Ki_4:24, but, in after times, the same trouble with the Philistines recurred. 2Ch_21:16; 2Ch_26:6; 2Ch_28:18.

The passage where Gaza is mentioned in the New Testament, Act_8:26, is full of interest. It is the account of the baptism of the Ethiopian eunuch on his return from Jerusalem to Egypt.

Gaza is the modern Ghuzzeh, a Mohammedan town of about 16,000 inhabitants, situated partly on an oblong hill of moderate height and partly on the lower ground. The climate of the place is almost tropical, but it has deep wells of excellent water. There are a few palm trees in the town, and its fruit orchards are very productive; but the chief feature of the neighborhood is the wide-spread olive grove to the north and northeast.

Vs 62 Pastor Chuck Smith mentions a beautiful area here in In verse sixty-two one of the interesting cities is Engedi, which is down by the Dead Sea. It is still existing there today. It is one of my favorite places to visit. They have fantastic dates in Engedi, and they also have a beautiful waterfall, Fern Grotto, just an absolutely gorgeous area. We got some beautiful pictures of Engedi, and we are hoping to get our film edited pretty soon, sort of a travel log of Israel, and let you see some of that beautiful, beautiful country.

Bible places.com says this Springs

Even though there are many springs around the Dead Sea, most of them have a high salt content. En Gedi is one of only two freshwater springs located on the western shore of the Dead Sea and, because of the greater availability of land for agriculture at En Gedi, it is the best spring by which to settle.

Josephus praised En Gedi for its palm trees and balsam, and the writer of Ecclesiasticus spoke of wisdom that was exalted "like a palm tree in En Gedi" (24:14). One day, the prophet Ezekiel

predicted, fishermen would line the shores of the Dead Sea by En Gedi (47:10).

Son_1:14 My beloved is unto me as a cluster of camphire in the vineyards of Engedi.

Camphire. There can be no doubt that "camphire" is the *Lawsonia alba* of botanists, the henna of Arabian naturalists. The henna plant grows in Egypt, Syria, Arabia and northern India. The flowers are white and grow in clusters, and are very fragrant. The whole shrub is from four to six feet high,

Eze_47:10

David's Flight from Saul

Around 1000 BC, En Gedi served as one of the main places of refuge for David as he fled from Saul. David "dwelt in strongholds at En Gedi" (1 Sam 23:29). En Gedi means literally "the spring of the kid (goat)." Evidence exists that young ibex have always lived near the springs of En Gedi. One time when David was fleeing from King Saul, the pursuers searched the "Craggs of the Ibex" in the vicinity of En Gedi. In a cave near here, David cut off the corner of Saul's robe (1 Sam 24:1-4).

63 Jebusites were warriors and in Judges we see them again 1:8, 21, 2 Sam 5:6

Part 22 Joshua 16 Manasseh & Ephraim receives Their Portion of Land

Vs 1-4 Here we see The Sons of Joseph who were adopted by Jacob in Gen 48:15-22

Missler: Ephraim and Manasseh are the two sons of Joseph, Manasseh being the older. Jacob adopts and blesses them (Gen 48:15-22), but he does so in reverse order, with blessing Ephraim first. He crosses his hands when he blesses them and this bothers Joseph. It is interesting to look at the examples of Ishmael and Isaac, Esau and Jacob, or Manasseh and Ephraim; you get the

impression that God seems to be pointing us to a second birth and what it means to be born again. With these examples of putting the spiritual blessing on the second born which goes against the tradition of honoring the first born. It is a lesson that God is sovereign; God has mercy on whom he will; and God's right to election is absolute. God is more interested in not our first birth but our second birth in being born again. The Bible from Genesis 1 to Revelation 22 is a single, unified, skillfully engineered message. All the subtleties and hints are not coincidental, they are intentional. There are many examples in the Bible regarding the blessing not going to the first born but the second, referring us to the New Testament and the re-birth. John 3:1-18

Vs 3 Bethoron thre neither as there are 2 of them 2 Chr 8:5

Beth-Horon

Now Beit-ur, the name common to two neighboring towns in the northwest corner of Benjamin, still distinguished as the Upper and the Lower. These lay on two ridges, with valleys on each side; Beth-horon the Nether being separated from the Upper by a small valley, and a rocky and rough pass up the ridge on which Upper Beth-horon stood. The latter was nearest to Jerusalem about twelve miles from it; and both were on the usual routed to the seacoast. Down this pass Joshua drove the Amorites, and here Paul passed by night on his way to Antipatris, Joshua 10:1-11 Acts 23:31,32. The upper is about 500 ft higher than Neither and about 2 Miles apart the upper is 12 miles from Jerusalem.

Ok now lets read thru the rest vs 5-10

Vs 6 Michmethah here and vs 8 the river Kanah it mentions in Joshua 17:7-10 that its split between the 2 brother of Joseph This may be the way we decide rivers today. Typically when 2 states or countries meet at a river each takes their part half way. I remember a joke once about how a plane landed on the border of

US and Canada who was responsible for the survivors. But you can see the delima. We are well aware here in the south that the Rio Grande river with Mexico is a place where illegal activity happens all the time.

Vs 10. Serve under Tribute or forced labor. It was a common practice to employ subject people as work gangs or menial laborers (see Jos_9:27 the deal with Gibeon). Forced labor is also one of the abuses of power attributed to kings and tyrants, who conscript men to do corvee labor, building roads, bridges and city walls (see 1Ki_5:13-14; 1Ki_12:4; charge against Babylonian king Nabonidus in the Cyrus Cylinder, sixth century B.C.). In this period the practice is seen in the Amarna texts employed by the king of Megiddo. Also Pharaoh of Egypt Exodus 1:10-11

I was going to start on Chap 17 but it has some interesting parts also on this Rule about Daughters.

So next week we will look at His Brother . As I've said in these last few chapters God is a God of borders. So as we see today it is not of God to talk a one world Government until a perfect leader takes over King Jesus and oh how I look forward to that day. Rev 19:1-16. But in the meantime we need to choose our leaders wisely and choose people who come the closest to the attributes that God teaches us. 2 Chr 7:14, 1 Tim 2:1-3 Rom 13:1-4 but my favorite is Dan 2:20-21 God is in charge and when we get an evil ruler remember this verse. But also God's law comes first Acts 5:28-29

Part 23 Joshua 17 Manasseh & Ephraim Finishes Receiving Their Portion

Vs 4 Daughters of Zelophehad (17:3) There is an interesting issue that came up with the daughters of Zelophehad in Numbers 27:1-11. Zelophehad had no sons, but he had five daughters. When talking with Moses about the promised land, they would have no

inheritance as the inheritance would only go to the male heirs of each family. So Zelophehad petitioned Moses, on behalf of his daughters to make an exception. Moses does seek the Lord and the Lord authorizes the exception. These daughters are then allowed to carry their father's inheritance if they marry within the tribe (Num 36:6-12).

Cyrus Ingersoll Scofield was one of the first to recognize that the claims of Christ hang on the daughters of Zelophehad. If you look at the genealogy of Mary in the book of Luke, it carries the blood claim of Christ to David. Beginning at Gen 3:15 the requirement that the descendant of Eve had to be uncurrupted all the way to Jesus. This is why I believe the Flood was required as Satan used this information to corrupt the line leading to Jesus Gen 6:4-7, 11-13 But Noah was uncurrupted as vs 8-9 indicates.

Now 2400 years later after many attempts to stop Jesus Birth we see Mary who was not only in the line from uncurrupted Eve Luke 3:23 Heli was Mary's Father which was in the line to David vs 31 which was another requirement Luke 1:26-32


In Matthew, where unquestionably we have the genealogy of Joseph, we are told Mat_1:16, that Joseph was the son of Jacob. In what sense, then, could he be called in Luke "the son of Heli"? He could not be by natural generation the son both of Jacob and of Heli. But in Luke it is not said that Heli begat Joseph, so that the natural explanation is that Joseph was the son-in-law of Heli, who was, like himself, a descendant of David. That he should in that case be called "son of Heli" ("son" is not in the Greek, but rightly supplied by the translators) would be in accord with Jewish usage.

This is important for 2 reasons, The main one being Jesus had to be the son of God, But also Joseph had a Blood curse on his line from God in Jer 22:28-30 and its based on the rename of "Coniah" is Jehoiachin who was also called Jeconian. Why does

God call him Coniah? It is because the "Je" in Jeconiah stands for Jehovah. God is saying, "Don't identify Me with that man!" He goes on to say, "Why, if he were the ring on My finger, I would throw him away!"

God cries to the whole earth to be His witness: No descendant of Coniah will sit on the throne of David or rule anymore in Judah. This is one reason that Joseph could not have been the father of Jesus. Joseph was in the line of Jeconiah, and God says no child of that line will sit on the throne of David.

Does that mean the throne of David would be vacant from then on? Listen to another prophecy: "For thus saith the LORD; David shall never want a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel" (Jer_33:17). There will be Someone on the throne of David, but He will not be a descendant in the line of Jeconiah. In Jer_36:30 I remind you that Jehoiakim was the father of Jeconiah. God cut off that line.

Now the remarkable thing is that there are two recorded genealogies of Jesus Christ, and there is a reason for that. The one recorded in Matthew chapter 1 leads to Joseph. It comes from David, through Solomon and Jeconiah, to Joseph. Joseph's line gave to Jesus the legal title to the throne. But Joseph was not the father of Jesus. Jesus is not a descendant of that line. The second genealogy is in Luk_3:23,31.  Show Picture This is the genealogy of Mary, and it does not come through Solomon but comes through another son of David, Nathan. There is no curse and no judgment on that line. The Lord Jesus Christ was virgin born, and He came through Mary's line. That is where He got the blood title to the throne of David. I find this to be one of the most remarkable things that has occurred in this world!(Magee)

Vs 5-10 Here we see that use of a river again as a property line. I find it interesting how something we use a lot today like the Rio Grande and how half the river is to one owner and the other side

different owner. This probably helped solve many disputes to water rights since they both had access to the river.

Vs 11-12 Again we see here the inability to drive out the Canaanites out. But as we see in vs 13 was it because they wanted forced labors?

Vs 14-18 Or maybe it was fear of these Chariots , On one hand they said they were strong but there Faith in God was apearintly a bit weak since they would rather disobey God than eliminate the canaanites. We see that in Judges its still a problem Jud 1:19, But also this strength as perceived here as an asset becomes a liability in Judges 4:3-4, 6-7 (this is the trap), 12-15, 5:20-21 in other words the Chariots got bogged down in the muddy river and Sisera had to dismount to get away. But in Chapter 5 we see this and ultimitly Sisera was nailed to the ground by a woman no less vs 5:26. But because of Lack of Faith could be why Israel is having so many issues today with those around them.

Next Chapter 18 Here Joshua send out the remaining to secure their land and return with a discription. In Chap 19 They return with the results, Then some other decisions are made and we will look at Cities of Refuge and the Levi's in Chapter 20-21

Part 24 Joshua 18 Tabernacle Set-up at Shiloh, Rest of Land Allotted

The Assignments at Shiloh (Josh 18:1-19:51) we will Look at Chapter 18 today and Benjamin and contuine next week with the rest

Vs 1 Joshua moved his base of operations from Gilgal to Shiloh and the tabernacle remained there until David moved the ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:1-3, 3 month pause 12-15, 17).

The Tabernacle Shiloh = tranqaillity or rest. Compare Gen_49:10; Speaking to Jesus which the Priests in Jerusalem were concerned

when the Romans took over that this prophecy had not come. But little known at that time a young Jesus was growing up in Nazareth

Shiloh. Note: Shiloh was situated on a hill (Josephus, Ant. I. v. c. 1) in the tribe of Ephraim, though near the borders of Benjamin, about fifteen miles north of Jerusalem, and, according to Eusebius, twelve, or according to Jerome, ten miles south from Shechem or Nablous. It was but a little north from Bethel or Ai, and near the road from Shechem to Jerusalem (Jdg_21:19). In Jerome's time, Shiloh was ruined; and nothing remarkable was extant, but the foundations of the altar of burnt offerings which had been erected when the tabernacle stood there (Comment. ad Sophon. let Epitaph. Paulæ). Jos_19:51; Jos_21:2; Jer_7:12.

The term "scepter" refers to their tribal identity and the right to apply and enforce Mosaic Laws and adjudicate capital offenses. It is significant that even during their 70-year Babylonian captivity (606–537 bc) the tribes retained their tribal identity (Josh MacDowell, Evidence that Demands a Verdict, pp. 108–168). They retained their own logistics and judges (Ezra 1:5,8). The term "Shiloh" was understood by the early rabbis and Talmudic authorities as referring to the Messiah. (Targum Onkelos, Targum Pseudo-Jonathan, and Targum Yerusalemi, The Messiah: An Aramaic Interpretation; The Messianic Exegesis of the Targum, Samson H. Levy, Hebrew Union College Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, 1974.)

The Hebrew word shiloh should be rendered "to whom it belongs," or "whose it is," but it was recognized by the early rabbis and Talmudic scholars as referring to "the Messiah." The verse translates to mean the scepter will not depart from Judah until He comes to whom it belong.

In ad 6-7, King Herod's son and successor, Herod Archelaus, was dethroned and banished to Vienna, a city in Gaul. Archelaus was

the second son of Herod the Great. The older son, Herod Antipater, had been murdered by Herod the Great, along with other family members. (It was quipped at the time that it was safer to be a dog in that household than a member of the family!) After the death of Herod (approximately 4 bc), Archelaus had been placed over Judea as "Ethnarch" by Caesar Augustus. Broadly rejected, he was removed in ad 6-7. He was replaced by a Roman procurator named Caponius. The legal power of the Sanhedrin was immediately restricted and the adjudication of capital cases was lost. This was normal Roman policy (Josephus, Wars of the Jews, 2:8; The Jerusalem Talmud, Sanhedrin, folio 24).

The scepter had been removed from Judah, but Shiloh had come. While the Jews wept in the streets of Jerusalem, a young son of a carpenter was growing up in Nazareth. He would present Himself as the Meshiach Nagid, the Messiah the King, on the very day which had been predicted by the Angel Gabriel to Daniel five centuries earlier (Dan 9:24-27).

In the Future I believe this will again be the location of the Millinnum Temple based on some hints in Ezk 45:1-6 A reed here is about 10.8 feet so the area we see in this picture is divided into 3 areas, City 10 miles, Temple area 20 Miles and Levit area 20, miles so the tabernacle is about 15 miles from Jerusalem exactly where we see the Temple here in Joshua. I can also see the possibility of the Tabernacle again used today as the area where the red heifer will be burned.

That road you see lined with trees is mentioned in Isa 35:4-10

Vs 2-10 There are seven remaining tribes that land still needs to be allocated (Prov 12:27). Three from each of the seven tribes surveyed the cities and landmarks, and brought this information to Joshua. Joshua goes to the Lord about assigning various

portions of land by casting lots before the Lord. Mentioned by Paul in Acts 13:19,

Vs 11-28 Benjamin, who was the full brother to Joseph, was assigned a portion that was adjacent to Ephraim and Manasseh (Josh 18:11-28).

Next week we will look at the rest,

Part 25 Joshua 19:1-23 3 of the Last 7 Tribes Receive their Inheritance

Vs 1 Simeon shared his inheritance with Judah which goes back to a prophecy in Genesis 49:5-7, where it was predicted that he would be scattered. Basically so they would be apart and not bring wrath again. So he occupied the land with the tribe of Judah, Seems Judah was there guardian of sorts.

As we saw in chapter 15, the tribe of Judah was given a special preference because it was the kingly tribe. It will be in that tribe that the capital of the nation, both religious and political, will be established. The capital city will become Jerusalem, and we will see that David is the one who made that choice.

Because the land allotted to Judah was more than it needed, the southern portion was given to Simeon.

Vs 2 Beersheba where a covenant was made for the well Abraham dug. Gen 21:29-32

Vs 3-8 Ramath of the south. i.e. the height; height of the south, *S# H7418, only here. 1Sa_30:27, Ramoth. Probably the southern most town of Israel then.

Vs 10-16 The area north of Manasseh was assigned to Zebulun

Vs 11 Toward the sea Gen 49:13 Prophecy

vs 12 Chisloath-tabor was seen at the time of the Judges as a point of interest Jud 4:6, 12 Chisloth-tabor: Called Chasalus by Eusebius and Jerome, and placed at the foot of mount Tabor, eight miles east of Diocesarea.

Vs 13 Gittah-hepher where Jonah was from 2 Kings 14:25

Vs 14 Zebulun's allotment. Although not listed, the primary orientation point for this territory is Nazareth. The boundaries and most of the cities radiate from this city both east and west. The northern boundary is about twelve miles west of Tiberias and six miles northeast of Nazareth at Rimmon (modern Rummaneh). Sarid, probably Tell Shadud (five miles southeast of Nazareth) is another orientation point looking west. From there the boundary extends along the Kishon to Jokneam (see Jos_12:22). The eastern limit stretches as far as the territory of Issachar, about two miles southeast of Nazareth. Sites mentioned in this area are Dobrath (Daburiyeh near Mount Tabor) and Japhia (Yafa, southeast of Nazareth). The only connection Zebulun has with the coast (despite Gen_49:13 and Deu_33:18-19) is by way of trade with Acre, perhaps through the nearby city of Nahalal (Tell en-Nahl). Its territory did not stretch to the Mediterranean. (IVP Background (stress Background of the times the passage is living in, What life was like in a way) Commentary)

Vs 15 Bethlehem. This site, northwest of Nahalal in Zebulun, is not to be confused with the southern site of Bethlehem in Judah. The judge Ibzan was buried here (Jdg_12:9-10). A modern Arab village in the vicinity still retains the name Beit-Lahm.

Vs 17 Gen_49:14-15,

Vs 18 Jezreel a very popular valley that has prophetic times still ahead. Hos_1:4-5.

1 Kin 21:1-6ff Here is where Ahaz wanted a vineyard but could not get it from Naboth and thru trickery Jezabell the Kings wife got it thru having Naboth killed. Vs 15

And ahead we see its below the town of Magiddo (Show relief map) which is where Satan will gather His troops for the final battle Zec_12:11, *Rev_16:16.

Armaged'don. (the hill of Megiddo or the city of Megiddo). Rev_16:16. The scene of the struggle of good and evil is suggested by that battle-field, the plain of Esdraelon, which was famous for two great victories, of Barak, over the Canaanites and of Gideon, over the Midianites; and for two great disasters, the deaths of Saul and Josiah.

Hence, it signifies in Revelation, a place of great slaughter, the scene of a terrible retribution upon the wicked. (The Revised Version gives the name as Har-Magedon, that is, the hill (as Ar is the city) of Megiddo. — Editor).

Megiddo. i.e. place of multitudes; invading; gathering for cutting; his cutting place; rendezvous.

23 Issachar. Has received theirs. We will stop here and hit the rest tomorrow. Which has a bit of a twist in the land of Naphtali. Who with Zebulan becom the place Jesus spends most of his time and that brings a curse to this area from Jesus Matt 4:14-17 , saying. Isa_9:1-2. 11:20-24

Part 26 Joshua 19:24-51 Next 3 of the last 4 Tribes Receive their Inheritance

Vs 24-31 Asher Quiet Tribe and is only mentioned with The Story of Anna who was a dedicated worker for the Lord.

laying upon the coast of the great sea. We read of only one remarkable person of this tribe, and that was Anna, the prophetess, the daughter of Phanuel, a widow of about four-score and four years, which departed not from the temple, but served God with fastings and prayers night and day. Luk_2:25-38 Beautiful story of dedication to the lord and how they were blessed to see Baby Jesus as a reward of their faithful service.

Based on Jacob & Moses said about Asher Gen_49:20; Dainties or food of Royalty things that bring pleasure to them. Deu_33:24-25 particularly Moses how interesting that the Oil was found off the coast of this area.

Naphtali (v.32-39).

Zebulun and Naphtali later become known as the "Galilee of the Gentiles" (Mt 4:14-17, saying. Isa_9:1-2. 11:20-24). This is where Jesus later makes his base and we know it today, as the Sea of Galilee. Other prophets known to have come from this region are Jonah and Nahem; and the name Capernam means the village of Nahem.

The last tribe to receive its assignment was the tribe of Dan (19:40-48). His portion was smaller, so later there was added a portion in the north (Cf. Caesarea Philippi). Deu_33:22., Judges 18:26-31 which brings to mind that this was the first tribe to turn to Idoltry in the land. I find it interesting that some believe the Anti-Christ may come from this tribe based on this fact and how Dan is missing in the list of tribes of Rev 7:4-8, They do still get the promise of an inheritance tho in the Millinum Kingdom Ezk

48:1-2, 32 so interesting thought but who knows why they are not represented during the tribulation.

Also this is where Sampson came from Jdg_13:2,13:24-25;

Vs 49-50 Joshua claimed his last and he took the city of Timnath-Serah. He, like Caleb, preferred living in the mountainous region of the land. Well deserved, Im with him I love the Mountains also. Ive always dreamed of a Cabin in the mountains near a lake with a nice fire pit to enjoy a summers evening.

Part 27 Joshua 20 Cities of Refuge & Our's-Jesus Christ

Cities of Refuge (Chapters 20, 21:13, 21, 27, 32, 38, 1 Ch 6:67)

In Joshua 20 and 21(also Levi Inheritance), we read details about the cities of refuge (Num 35:11-30). In this time period, there was no state police force. There were strange laws regarding murder (**Gen 9:6**; Ex 20:1-17; **21:12-13**). If you committed first degree murder meaning on purpose from hate, you would be killed and this responsibility fell on the next of kin to be the "Avenger of Blood," also known as a "Goel." It was his job to find you and kill you. But if it was a murder by accident or what we know as second degree murder, you could flee to what was known as a city of refuge to plead your case to the high priest.

There were six cities of refuge (of the forty-eight given to the Levites):Three east of the Jordan and three west of the Jordan. Cities of refuge were available to all (sojourners also) and were sanctified (set aside) and always open. The roads and bridges were required to be repaired each spring (Deut 19:3). These cities were set aside specifically to deal with murders. If you made it to these cities you could stay there unharmed, if you convinced the elders you were eligible; meaning the circumstances of your situation were man-slaughter, not premeditated murder. The elders would grant you asylum and

your avenger of blood could not touch you, as long as you stayed there. The only event that would change everything for all who were in these cities of refuge, was when the High Priest died. This was the only event that would set all who were in these cities of refuge free. All charges were dropped and the avenger of blood could not touch you. Who is our High Priest?, And now that he died we are set free thru Him of our death sentence of sin. What a beautiful Picture. Lets see how this works.

Type of Christ

These were very strange circumstances and laws, but lets look at what happens when we put Jesus Christ in the middle of these situations.

The City of Refuge is a type of Jesus Christ and we can seek refuge in Him (Heb 6:16-20; Acts 3:12-18; Luke 23:34; 1 Cor 2:7-8).

The scripture tells us the wages of sin is death (Rom 6:23); God is our appointed refuge (Acts 4:12); He is an easy reach or "the way" (Deut 19:3); He is open to all (Rev 22:17); His doors are never locked; He is stocked with provisions; He is available when no other help is available (Heb 10:28-29); and His is our refuge. Until the death of the High Priest (Heb 7:23-27).

There are some differences that you and I enjoy that the city of refuge did not have, for instance: they would only provide refuge for the innocent. Christ is more available to us, guilty or not. We do not have to race to a certain place for refuge. He is available to us all the time (John 6:37; Rev 3:20).

Names (Josh 20:7-8) It is interesting to study the names of the Cities of Refuge. The cities were Kedesh, Shechem, Hebron, Bezer, Ramoth and Golan.

Kedesh means righteousness, or also meaning never to be accused again.

Shechem means shoulder, like a shepherd, He carries us.

Hebron means fellowship or the greek term Koinonia.

Bezer means fortress or strong. He is our fortress and we are safe.

Ramoth means heights. We dwell in the heights, even though we are sinful.

Golan means exile. We are exiles, pilgrims, strangers to this world.

The lesson here is, unless you have fled to Jesus Christ, your city of refuge, you are not saved.

Part 28 Joshua 21 Cities and Pasturelands Allotted to Levi

Here we see the promise origilay given to the Levites way back in Exodus when the others were worshipping the golden Calf they stayed out of this worldly desire Exodus 32:25-29, Deut 21:5, and were rewarded the in heritance of the Tabernacle and service to God. Which includes a special place in the Millinnum Kingdom Ezk 40:46 , the keepers of the Holy Placre of the Lord in the Milllinnum Temple area. Eze_43:19; 44:15-16; 45:4,

So lets just read thru this chapter and Ill point out a few facts but mostly just a list of the cities. As your listineing be thinking about the great commissuion Jesus gave to us and how this is no different in how we reach the lost today by helping to place teachers and Churches throught the world. Nothing really has changed in Gods plan Mat 28:18-20, *Mar_16:15-16; Luk_14:23, 24:47-48, Acts 1:7-8

Vs 2 Num 35:2, 1 Cor 9:14

Vs 11 Children of Aaron 1 Chr 6:54-57 this area has the Honor to have the Burial Place of the Patriarchs even today recognized by both Jews and Muslims as Abraham is buried Here.

vs 41 As promised Num 35:7,

vs 43 God is a God of Promise kept, Gen 26:3-4,28:4, 13-14 and for the Future also we have confidence

vs 44 Rest Deut 7:23-24

vs 45 He keeps His promises Josh 23:14, Num 23:19, 1 Kin 8:56, 1 Cor 1:9, 1 Thess 5:24, Tit 1:2

Part 29 Joshua 22 Misunderstood Altar of the 2 ½ Tribes

Vs 1-9 The two and a half tribes that gave of their might to the military conquests, have fulfilled their obligation; and received their honorable discharge. They are commended for their loyalty and commitment (Col 3:23-24). They celebrate their victory and security and enter into His rest (as promised in Ex 33:14; Deut 12:9-10; 25:19; Josh 1:13, 15).

Going back to Numbers 32:1-33(read open and Close vs 1-5, 29-33), when the two and a half tribes (Reuben, Gad and half of Menasseh) requested land east of the Jordan, there is no record that Moses consulted the Lord about this decision. These tribes made their decision on

the basis of material gain, not spiritual values. Just like Lot (Gen 13:10-11) had made his decision, they walked by sight, not by faith. Thus, they separated themselves which was a mistake, and divided the nation. It is not good to separate ourselves from the body of Christ. These tribes could be compared to "borderline believers," outside God's appointed place of blessing. We see in Mark 5;1-17(read 1-3, 7-12, 14-17) and the area where Jesus dealt with the Pagans (raised unclean Pigs) and the demonic man.

Vs 10-11 Because of their separation and concern about their children, they built a memorial because they were a long way from Jerusalem. The other tribes of Israel were alarmed because there was only to be one altar and one sanctuary (Deut 12; Lev 17:8-9). It was believed that these tribes were separating spiritually from the other tribes.

Vs 12-15 But let's first try to reason with them. Proverbs 18:13

There were ten princes, led by Phinehas, son of the high priest (Num 25:5-8, 11-13; Ps 106:30-31), that led an inquiry about this separation. Great Choice as He Had the Lord's Peace.

Vs 16 God decides where to Worship and Bring Sacrifices Deut 12:5-7, 10-11

Vs 17-20 Phinehas appealed to the other tribes and cited the two previous rebellions. One example was the Moabites (Num 25) and Balaam, where twenty-four

thousand died as a result; and the other example was the sin of Achan at Jericho (Josh 7), where thirty-six soldiers died as a result. His appeal was to encourage them to "Come over and dwell with us..." He asks them to come to the west side of the Jordan but they refuse.

Vs 21-29 They insist that the memorial is not intended to be another alter, but a reminder to their children of where they came from and they belong with Israel. Their rebuttal used the name of the Lord six times using three fundamental names: El (the Might One); Elohim (God); and YHWH (the Lord.) They stated that "The Lord knows our hearts..."

Vs 30-34 This pleases Phinehas and the other tribes. Today, we often hear people say these words, "the Lord knows my heart." The Lord does know your heart but you don't. In the scripture it says "the heart is incurably wicked, who can know it" (Jer 17:9). These tribes even accuse God of creating the problem (22:25) by putting the river between them. They say it was for their children, but really they chose that land for their cattle.

Their memorial was really a witness to expediency, trying to enjoy "the best of both worlds." The stones were a witness, but the people were not. Phinehas and the delegation were pleased, but was the Lord pleased?

The peace that God's people achieve at the price of purity and truth is only a dangerous truce that eventually explodes into painful division. They were surrounded by heathen nations and separated from their brothers and

sisters across the river, and these tribes quickly fell into idolatry and were eventually taken by Assyria (1 Chr 5:25-26).

There are some interesting parallels in history. On September 30, 1938, British Prime Minister Sir Neville Chamberlain, just back from Germany, told a gathering at #10 Downing Street: "My good friends, this is the second time in our history that there has come back from Germany to Downing Street peace with honor. I believe it is peace for our time. We thank you from the bottom of our hearts. And now I recommend you to go home and sleep quietly in your beds." Less than a year later, after this statement, England was at war with Germany and World War II had burst upon the world.

Another example was on March 1994, an agreement was signed between the prominent officials of the Evangelical leadership and the Roman Catholic church called "Evangelicals and Catholics Together." This document apparently tries to erase the Reformation.

Norman Cousins, a former author, professor and political journalist, said, "history is a vast early warning system." George Santayana, writer and philosopher, is often quoted to have said, "those that can not remember the past, are condemned to repeat it."

Today, in the middle east, thinking as they partition up God's land. Israel now upon taking that advice from many other countries including the US, rather than the God of Israel, the God who owns the land. Now realizes

that a 2 state solution is not possible. Will they ever learn? Well yes but not until they return to God and His Son Jesus Christ Zec 12:10, which Jesus referred to in Matt 23:37-39

Matthew Henry once said, "Peace is such a precious jewel that I would give anything for it but truth."

As we come to the end of Joshua, there are some interesting historical facts. There are monuments still in existence, which prove that the Carthaginians were a colony of Syrians who escaped from Joshua.

Also the inhabitants of Leptis, in Africa, originally came from the Sidonians, who abandoned their country on account of the calamities with which it was overwhelmed. Procopius relates that the Phoenicians fled before the Hebrews into Africa, and spread themselves abroad as far as the pillars of Hercules, which is on the other side of the Strait of Gerbraltar. Also, "In Numidia, where now stands the city Tigisis (Tangiers), they have erected two columns, on which, in Phoenician characters, is the following inscription: "We are the Phoenicians who fled from the face of Jesus (Joshua) the son of Naue" (Nun).

Also The account in Procopius's History of the Vandal War of an ancient Punic inscription near the town, which read "We fled here from the face of Joshua the Robber, son of Nun",^[3] could be the earliest reference to its national identity.

Part 30 Joshua 23 Joshua's Charge to Israel's Leaders

Vs 1 According to Bullinger a long time was 8 years

Joshua started to take the land 1451 BC and retired to the Hills of Ephraim about 1444 He died in 1434

Given Rest, Jos 22:4 I found that this can be a curse of sorts. I remember once hearing that nation's have a cycle. Take the US as an example we came to this land first discovered by Columbus in 1492 and then soon to follow. The pilgrims came in 1620 due to the persercution they were receiving in England. A God fearing people looking to the Lord to help us in our quest. Over the last 400 years we have had great success and we are a very rich country. As we now have become we believe we don't need God anymore and in about 1963 we told God we did not want Him in our Schools. That was the beginning of our down fall Im afraid. Today in 2024 we have allowed ourselves to become tolorigint to those who want to live without God. Im reminded of the time just before Hitler showed up in Germany and did a similar thing. Convinced the churches of that time to stay quiet to the atosities happening in the concentration camps. How long will it be before those who look to God for guidance become the silent minority like Germany did.

Those Who Cannot Remember the Past Are Condemned To Repeat It: most likely origially George Santayana 1905

Winston Churchill also who died in 1965 probably knew it from Santayana. But so very true.

What Joshua is going to show us here is how a nation can forget their past success because of God and forget Him who brought that success. With that in mind let's look at this chapter.

Vs 2-3 God fought for you Psm 44:3

Vs 4-5 Promised Num 33:53

Vs 6-7 Don't mention their gods who are around you Psm 16:4, Hos 2:17

8-10 The secret of Joshua's success was his devotion to the Word of God (1:7-9, 13-18; 8:30-35; 24:26-27).

Vs 11-16 The Word of God is a two-edged sword (Heb 4:12). If we obey it, God will bless and help us; if we disobey it, God will chasten us until we submit to Him (Prov 3:11-12; Heb 12:6).

anger of the Lord Like Zedekiah did in 2 King 24:20

Some things to ponder as we also need to heed to; Meditating on the goodness of God is a strong motivation for obedience. James connects the goodness of God with obedience and resisting temptation (James 1:13-17). Nathan used the same approach confronting King David (2 Sam 12:1-9).

With the Prodigal Son, it was not his bad behavior but his father's goodness that brought him to repentance and return home (Luke 15:17; Rom 2:4).

The most important point was that Israel is to remain a separated people (Like we are also), not infected with the wickedness around them (23:7-8; Ex 34:10-17; Deut 7:2-4). Disobedience would be a gradual thing (Rom 12:1-2; 1 John 2:15-17).

So at least for me I will still strive to continue to be more like Christ and pray to move towards this goal with Jesus' Help Rom 8:28-29, Eph 4:14-16, 2 Pet 3:17-18

Part 31 Joshua 24:1-18 Joshua's Review's The Covenant to Israel at Shechem

Joshua's farewell addresses in chapters 23 and 24 provide a fitting conclusion to the book as a whole. A comparison of chapters and suggests that chapter 23 was spoken specifically to the leaders of Israel (Jos_23:2), whereas chapter 24 was to the whole assembly (Jos_24:1).

In chapter 23, Joshua rehearses the mighty acts of God on Israel's behalf in giving them the Land of Promise, and he exhorts the leaders to continued faithfulness in the future.

Chapter 24 Reviews how Israel with God's providence has brought Israel to this point.

Then constitutes a covenant renewal ceremony in which Israel commits herself to serve the Lord and to reject the worship of all false gods. The form of the covenant here, as well as in Deuteronomy, has been recognized as based upon a common ancient treaty formula. The formula contains:

Vs 1-2 a preamble (“Thus says the LORD God of Israel”);

Vs 2-13 a historical prologue

Vs 14-15 covenant stipulation and

Tomorrow we will finish with

Vs 19-20 warnings against covenant disobedience

Vs 22 witnesses

Vs 26 and a depositing of the covenant document

Vs 29-33 Joshua's Death and Burial

Vs 1 To Shechem: Shechem was a place of rich history for Israel. There were at least four notable events there in lives of the patriarchs. In the first two instances we see Shechem was a place of calling and commitment. In the second two we see Shechem was a place of shame.

i. Abraham came into the Promised Land and first camped at Shechem. There God appeared to Abraham and confirmed His promise; Abraham built an altar to the Lord there (Gen_12:6-7).

ii. When Jacob came back into the Promised Land, he first camped at Shechem. He purchased land at Shechem and built an altar there, calling the place, El Elohe Israel (God, the God of Israel, Gen_33:16-20).

iii. Jacob’s sons Simeon and Levi deceptively lured the men of Shechem into a massacre, murdering all the men of the city (Genesis 34).

iv. In a season of recommitment to God in Jacob’s life, God told him to go to Bethel. Jacob did so and commanded all in his household to put away their idols. Jacob took those idols and

buried them at the terebinth tree near Shechem (Gen_35:1-5)., Jdg_9:1-3, 1Ki_12:1, 2Ch_10:1, Joh_4:5; Joh_4:20.

Vs 2 a preamble ("Thus says the LORD God of Israel"); This was a directive from God thru Joshua speaking for Him as in the first person.

You Fathers as referenced in Gen 11:26

served other gods. In the case of Abraham this was probably the case, till he was called to the knowledge of God, when above 70 years old. Jos_24:15, Gen_31:19,30;32, 35:4

Vs 3-13 a historical prologue

Vs 3 I took. Gen_12:1-4, Neh_9:7-8, Act_7:2-4, Heb_11:8-9. Repeated many times as proof of this command and promise of God thru the Ages. Amazing today how so many want to mess with this piece of Land. Im reminde that God as stated in Gen 12:3 will curse anyone who messes with His Land.

Vs 4-9 Israel History Jud 2:8-18

Vs 12 The "hornet" in Joshua 24:12 might be actual hornets, but some believe it could be a symbol of invading armies or it may mean demon armies (Deut 1:44; Ps 118:12; Isa 7:18). (Just as Gog is the king of the locusts.)

Vs 13-15 covenant stipulation

Vs 14 Psm 19:9 fear of the Lord this phrase is in the OT 30 times and here are how some verses discribe it. Pro 1:7, 8:13, 9:10, 10:27, 14:26-27 to name a few. I like to say when you see sin like God does your getting closer. Scofield says: The "fear of the Lord," a phrase of the O.T. piety, meaning reverential trust, with hatred of evil.

Vs 15 warnings against covenant disobedience in other words
Chose whom you will serve Ex 32:26-27, Jesus said =Mat_12:30,
=Luk_11:23.

But as for me and my house(Joshua) Gen 18:19, Psm 101.2, 1
Tim 3:4-5

Vs 16-18 Therefore Psm 116:16

Part 32 Joshua 24:19-33 Joshua's Final words and His Death

Now we finish off Joshua with final words as to what happens with disobedience. We must remember that the ultimate promise of this land promised in:

The Abrahamic Covenant as formed Gen_12:1-4 and confirmed; Gen_13:14-17; Gen_15:1-7; Gen_17:1-8 But as to having possession of the Land was conditional as Joshua will point out here and as Moses did back in Deutoromny

Vs 19-20 warnings against covenant disobedience

Forsake the Lord 1 Chr 28:9, ezs 8:22, isa 65:11-12

After that ezk 18:24

Vs 21-22 witnesses to themselves of this Covenant Chose you the Lord to serve Psm 119:173, *Luk_10:42, *Joh_15:16.

Ye are witnesses. Note: Ye have been sufficiently apprised of the difficulties in your way—of God's holiness, and the nature of his service—your own weakness, inconstancy, and insufficiency—your need of Divine help, and the hope of assistance held out in the law—and the awful consequences of apostasy: and now ye make your choice. Remember then that ye are witnesses against yourselves; and your own conscience will be witness, judge, and executioner. Deu_26:17, Job_15:6, Luk_19:22.

Vs 23-26 and a depositing of the covenant document and marked it with a stone Jud 9:6 and this may be the stone in the picture

Vs 29-33 Joshua's Death and Burial

Vs 29-30 Josh 19:50 a well described place the place found does seem like a tomb area of many tombs and they figure Joshua's is one of the largest. I found this web site that has the most information.

Vs 31-33 other burial places. Joseph as promised made it to Israel also but its unknown the exact location. Gen 50:25, heb 11:22

Joshua at a Glance						
FOCUS	CONQUEST OF CANAAN		SETTLEMENT IN CANAAN			
REFERENCE	Jos 1:1	Jos 6:1	Jos 13:8	Jos 14:1	Jos 20:1	Jos 22:1 – Jos 24:33
DIVISION	PREPARATION OF ISRAEL	CONQUEST OF CANAAN	SETTLEMENT OF EAST JORDAN	SETTLEMENT OF WEST JORDAN	SETTLEMENT OF RELIGIOUS COMMUNITY	CONDITIONS FOR CONTINUED SETTLEMENT
TOPIC	ENTERING CANAAN	CONQUERING CANAAN	DIVIDING CANAAN			
	PREPARATION	SUBJECTION	POSSESSION			
LOCATION	JORDAN RIVER	CANAAN	TWO AND A HALF TRIBES--EAST JORDAN NINE AND A HALF TRIBES--WEST JORDAN			
TIME	c. 1 MONTH	c. 7 YEARS	c. 8 YEARS			