



Invasion and Conquest In The Central Region

Joshua 5:13 – 8:35

Introduction:

1. The forty years of wandering in the wilderness have ended and it is now time to invade and conquer the land of Canaan.
2. This lesson tells of the beginning campaign in the invasion and conquest of the Promised Land.

Discussion:

I. Israel Invades and Destroys Jericho (Joshua 5:13 – 6:35).

- A. The Angel of the Lord appear before Joshua gave direction for invading Jericho (Josh. 5:13-15).
1. How many times was Israel to march around Jericho the first six days (Josh. 6:3)? _____
 2. How many times around the city on the seventh day (Josh. 6:4)? _____
 3. What were the Israelites to do on the seventh day when the priests made a long blast with the ram's horn (Josh. 6:5)? _____
 4. Upon following these instructions, what would happen to the walls of Jericho (Josh. 6:5)? _____
- B. The Angel of the Lord said, "See! I have given Jericho into your hand, its king, and the mighty men of valor" (Josh. 6:2).
1. Although Jericho was "given" (gifted) to Israel, did Israel have any responsibility in receiving Jericho (Josh. 6:1-5)? _____
 2. The New Testament says that salvation is a gift (Rom. 6:23) and has appeared to all (Titus 2:11). What responsibility does man have today in order to receive eternal life (Mt. 7:21; Rom. 10:17; Jn. 8:24; Lk. 13:3; Acts 8:37; Mk. 16:16; Titus 2:12)? _____
- C. Did Israel do as God instructed (Josh. 6:6-21)? _____
- D. Who was spared in the destruction of Jericho (Josh. 6:22-25)? _____
- E. What did the Hebrew writer say about the fall of Jericho (Heb. 11:30-31)? _____

II. Achan Sins (Joshua 7:1-26).

- A. What sin did the Israelite names Achan commit (Josh. 7:1)? _____
- B. What happened when about 3000 men went from Jericho to attack Ai (Josh. 7:2-5)? _____
- C. Joshua tore his clothes and appeals to the Lord (Josh. 7:6-9).

- D. God tells Joshua about the sin in the camp (Josh. 7:10-15).
- E. What punishment was handed down to Achan for his transgression (Josh. 7:16-26)? _____

III. Israel Captures Ai (Joshua 8:1-35).

- A. Now that the sin of Achan has been removed from the camp, Israel is ready to take Ai.
- B. The Lord commanded Joshua, "Do not be _____, nor be _____; take all the people of war with you, and arise, go up to Ai. See, I have given into your hand the king of Ai, his people, his city, and his land. 2 And you shall do to Ai and its king as you did to Jericho and its king. Only its spoil and its cattle you shall take as booty for yourselves. Lay an ambush for the city behind it" (Joshua 8:1-2).
- C. What military strategy did Israel use to capture Ai (Josh. 8:3-22)? _____

- D. What did Joshua do with the king of Ai (Josh. 8:23, 29)? _____

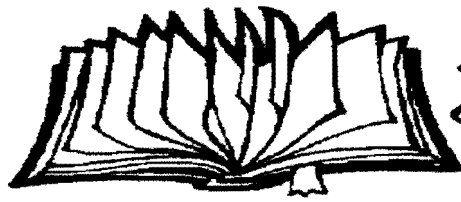
- E. Following the capture of Ai, what did Joshua do that Moses commanded (Josh. 8:30-35; Deut. 27:1-10)? _____

Conclusion:

- 1. With God's help Israel begins their invasion of Canaan with the capture of Jericho and Ai.
- 2. The invasion and conquest will continue with a southern and northern campaign.

For Discussion:

- I. Suppose you were teaching a Bible study class on Israel's central campaign, give three lessons you would impress upon your class?
 - 1. _____
 - 2. _____
 - 3. _____
- II. What would you say to someone who believes salvation is a gift and there is nothing they must do to receive it (see Heb. 5:9; Mt. 7:21; Acts 2:37-38, 41)? _____



Invasion and Conquest Of The Southern & Northern Regions

Joshua 9:1 – 12:24

Introduction:

1. Joshua 9:1 – 12:24
2. With the capture of Jericho and Ai, Israel is well on the way to taking possession of the promised
3. This lesson takes a closer look at Israel's conquest of the southern and northern regions.

Discussion:

I. The Gibeonites Deceive Israel (Joshua 9:1-27).

- A. Following Israel's victory over Jericho and Ai the Hittite, Amorite, Canaanite, Perizzite, Hivite and Jebusite kings set out to fight Israel (Josh. 9:1-2).
- B. However, the Gibeonites set out to make a peaceful treaty with Israel (Josh. 9:3).
 1. How did the Gibeonites present themselves to Joshua (Josh. 9:4, 8-9)? _____

 2. What did the Gibeonites do to make themselves look like distant travelers (Josh. 9:4-13)?

- C. Israel agrees to make a covenant with the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:15).
- D. What did Israel fail to do before agreeing to a treaty with the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:14)? _____

- E. Into what service were the Gibeonites pressed (Josh. 9:27)? _____

II. Israel Invades and Conquers the Southland (Joshua 10:1-43).

- A. How did the other Kings of the inhabitants in Canaan respond to the treaty between the Israelites and Gibeonites (Josh. 10:1-5)? _____

- B. The men of Gibeon sent word to Joshua and Joshua ascended from Gilgal and came to the defense of the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:6-11).
- C. How did the majority of the Canaanites die in this battle (Josh. 10:11)? _____
- D. What notable miracle was performed by God that assisted Joshua in battle (Josh. 10:12-13)?

- E. What did Joshua do the Amorite Kings (Josh. 10:16-27)? _____

- F. Follow the execution of the Amorite Kings Joshua continued and finished the conquest of the southland (Josh. 10:28-42).

III. Israel Invaded and Conquers the Northland (Joshua 11:1-23).

- A. The Kings of the north land assembled themselves together to fight against Israel (Josh. 11:1-5).
- B. Why should Joshua not be afraid (Josh. 11:6)? _____
- C. A reading of Joshua 11:12 reveals, "So all the cities of those kings, and all their kings, Joshua took and struck with the edge of the sword. He utterly destroyed them, as Moses the servant of the Lord had commanded."
- D. Read Joshua 11:15 and describe Joshua's obedience: _____
- E. Joshua, "took the whole land, according to all that the Lord had said to Moses; and Joshua gave it as an inheritance to Israel according to their divisions by their tribes. Then the land rested from war" (Josh. 11:23).

IV. Kings Conquered By Moses and Joshua (Joshua 12:1-24).

- A. The Bible list the kings conquered under Moses' leadership (Josh. 12:1-6).
- B. Another list catalogues the kings conquered under Joshua's leadership (Josh. 12:7-24).
- C. How many kings were conquered by Joshua (Josh. 12:24)? _____

Conclusion:

1. With the help of God and the fulfillment of their responsibility, Israel has invaded and conquered the Promised Land.
2. Israel is not finished driving out their enemy, but have removed the mighty kings and their militaries.

For Discussion:

1. What kind of fight are God's people engaged in today (Eph. 6:12; 1 Tim. 6:12)?
2. How do we engage in this fight (2 Tim. 4:2; 2:15; Jn. 8:32; 1 Pt. 3:15; Col. 4:6)?



Through the Bible

By: Keith N. Welch

The Division of the Land Among the Tribes of Israel

Joshua 13:1 – 21:45

Introduction:

1. Joshua 13:1 – 19:51
2. Israel has defeated the Canaanite strongholds and the time has come to divide the Promised Land among the tribes of Israel.
3. In this lesson we visit with the Israelites as they receive their inheritance in the land of Canaan.

Discussion:

I. God Instructs Joshua To Divide The Land (Joshua 13:1-32).

- A. Israel has conquered the major forces of the Canaanites and the remainder of the inhabitants God said, "them I will drive out" (Josh. 13:6). Note: Israel will be responsible for driving out the rest of the inhabitants with God's help.
- B. A description of the inheritance of the tribes of Reuben (Josh. 13:15-23), Gad (Josh. 13:24-28) and half the tribe of Manasseh (Josh. 13:29-33) are given by the writer.
- C. On what side of the Jordan River would these 2 ½ tribes settle (Josh. 13:8)? _____

II. The Western Land Divided (Joshua 14:1 – 17:18).

- A. Caleb received Hebron as a special inheritance (Josh. 14:6-15).
 1. Why did Caleb receive a special inheritance?

 2. How long did the conquest take? Caleb is 85 when he assembles to receive his inheritance (Josh. 14:10). It was 45 years ago when he and Joshua spied the land out. Since they wandered for 37 ½ years after the spy mission, this means the conquest took to 7 ½ years.
 3. Caleb will be able to drive out the inhabitants (Josh. 14:12-13; see 15:13-14).
- B. The inheritance of the tribe of Judah (Josh. 15:1-63).
 1. The borders of Judah's inheritance are described and the writer details the cities that were part of Judah's inheritance (Josh. 15:1-12; 20-62).
 2. What does Joshua 15:63 indicate the tribe of Judah was unable to do? _____



- C. The Inheritance of Joseph (the tribes of Manasseh and Ephraim) (Josh. 16:1 – 17:18).
1. What did the tribes of Manasseh and Ephraim complain about (Josh. 17:14-18)? _____

 2. Upon considering their inheritance and after consulting the map, why was the complaint was unfounded? _____

 3. Joshua spoke to the house of Joseph — to Ephraim and Manasseh — saying, “You are a great people and have great power; you shall not have only one lot, but the mountain country shall be yours. Although it is wooded, you shall cut it down, and its farthest extent shall be yours; for you shall drive out the Canaanites, though they have iron chariots and are strong” (Josh. 17:17-18).
 4. According to Joshua 17:12-13, what did the tribe of Manasseh fail to do? _____

III. The Remainder of The Land Is Divided (Joshua 18:1 – 19:51).

- A. Where did the Israelites set up the tabernacle (Josh. 18:1)? _____
- B. Joshua rebukes the Israelites regarding their “neglect to go and possess the land” (Josh. 18:3).
- C. Joshua sends out three men from each tribe to survey the land and when they return he’ll cast lots in Shiloh before the Lord.
 1. The land of Benjamin (Josh. 18:11-28; note v. 28, included city of Jerusalem).
 2. The land of Simeon (Josh. 19:1-9). Simeon was scattered among Judah (Gen. 49:7).
 3. The land of Zebulun (Josh. 19:10-16).
 4. The land of Issachar (Josh. 19:17-23).
 5. The land of Asher (Josh. 19:24-31).
 6. The land of Naphtali (Josh. 19:32-39).
 7. The land of Dan (Josh. 19:40-48). Later relocated to the north (Josh. 19:47; Judges 18).
- D. What town did Joshua receive as an inheritance (Josh. 19:49-51)? _____

IV. The Cities of Refuge Are Established and The Levites Are Given Cities (Joshua 20:1 – 21:45).

- A. Name the six cities of refuge (Josh. 20:7-9): _____

- B. The Levites receive their inheritance, 48 cities among the tribes of Israel (Josh. 21:1-42).

Conclusion:

1. The Land Promise is fulfilled (Gen. 12:1-3, 7). “So the Lord gave to Israel all the land of which He had sworn to give to their fathers, and they took possession of it and dwelt in it” (Josh. 21:43).
2. “Not a word failed of any good thing which the Lord had spoken to the house of Israel. All came to pass” (Josh. 21:45).



Joshua's Farewell Address To The Nation Of Israel
Joshua 22:1 – 24:33

Introduction:

1. Joshua 22:1 – 24:33
2. Israel has taken possession of the Promised Land and Joshua will address the nation before he dies.
3. This lesson takes a look at Joshua's farewell address to the Nation of Israel.

Discussion:

I. Joshua Says Farewell To The Eastern Tribes (Joshua 22:1-34).

A. Joshua said, "...return and go to your tents and to the land of your possession..." (Josh. 22:4).

B. What agreement did the eastern tribes fulfill that allowed them to return to the land east of the Jordan (Josh. 22:1-4)? _____

C. As the eastern tribes ready to return to their possession, what did Joshua tell them to be careful of (Josh. 22:5)? _____

D. As the eastern tribes returned home they built an altar on the west side of the Jordan River (Josh. 22:10).

1. How did the western tribes react to the "impressive altar" (Josh. 22:11-20)? _____

2. What explanation did the eastern tribes give for building the altar (Josh. 22:21-29)? _____

E. What did the eastern tribes call the altar (Josh. 22:34)? _____

II. Joshua Says Farewell To The Leaders Of Israel (Joshua 23:1-16).

A. Joshua reminds the people of all that God has done for them in giving them this land (Josh. 23:1-3).

B. What did Joshua tell them to do in the following verses?

1. Joshua 23:6 _____

2. Joshua 23:8 _____

3. Joshua 23:11 _____

- C. What would the Canaanite people become to the Nation of Israel if the Israelites disobeyed God (Josh. 23:13)? _____
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- D. Joshua warned the people saying, “When you have transgressed the covenant of the Lord your God, which He commanded you, and have gone and served other gods, and bowed down to them, then the anger of the Lord will burn against you, and you shall perish quickly from the good land which He has given you” (Josh. 23:16).

III. Joshua Says Farewell To The Nation Of Israel (Joshua 24:1-33).

- A. Joshua called the Nation of Israel to assemble at Shechem to renew the covenant (Josh. 24:1).
- B. Joshua’s begins his farewell by recounting God’s grace beginning with Abraham to the present day in which they dwell in a land for which they did not labor and cities which they did not build and eat of the vineyards and olive groves which they did not plant (Josh. 24:2-13).
- C. Some of Joshua’s most notable words are recorded in Joshua 24:14-15 “Now therefore, fear the Lord, serve Him in sincerity and in truth, and put away the gods which your fathers served on the other side of the River and in Egypt. Serve the Lord! And if it seems evil to you to serve the Lord, choose for yourselves this day whom you will serve, whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the River, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land you dwell. But as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.”
- D. How did the Israelites respond to Joshua’s words (Josh. 24:16-18)? _____
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- E. Joshua exhorts the people to have complete obedience (Josh. 24:19-24).
- F. Joshua “made a covenant with the people that day, and made for them a statute and an ordinance in Shechem. Then Joshua wrote these words in the Book of the Law of God. And he took a large stone, and set it up there under the oak that was by the sanctuary of the Lord” (Josh. 24:25-26).
- G. Joshua “let the people depart, each to his own inheritance” (Josh. 24:28).
- H. The writer now records the death of Joshua (Josh. 24:29-30).
1. How old was Joshua when he died (Josh. 24:29)? _____
 2. Where was his body buried (Josh. 24:30)? _____
- I. According to Joshua 24:32 whose bones where brought up out of Egypt and buried in Canaan as requested (Josh. 24:32).
- J. The final words of the book of Joshua conclude with the death of the second high priest, Eleazar, the son of Aaron (Josh. 24:33).

Conclusion:

1. The initial invasion and conquest of the Promised Land is complete, however, there remains much work to do in the land
2. Joshua’s character and influence upon the Nation is noted as “Israel served the Lord all the days of Joshua, and all the days of the elders who outlived Joshua, who had known all the works of the Lord which He had done for Israel” (Josh. 24:31).