

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT: Joshua

“The LORD fights for His people as they claim the land He promised them.”

Joshua means “ _____ ” or “The LORD is salvation.” This name is the equivalent of the New Testament name, “ _____ .”
Joshua 5:13-15

Christ in the Book of Joshua:

- Joshua’s name links him to Jesus.
 - Joshua was a _____ of Christ.
 - Joshua’s leadership of Israel typified Christ’s leadership of the _____.
 - Joshua followed instructions from the “Commander of the army of the LORD” who represented Christ.
 - He promised to fight for Israel.
 - He provided the battle plans.
 - He performed miracles on behalf of Israel.
 - Joshua 10:12-14
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Written by : _____.

- Some verses in Joshua indicate that Joshua wrote the book.
 - Joshua 24:26 (the clearest statement)
 - Joshua 18:9
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Date: _____

- Since we believe Joshua himself was the author, this book immediately followed Deuteronomy and continued until Joshua’s death: around _____ years later.
 - Certain verses could only have been written during his lifetime.
 - Some verses record specific details that would not have been known to a later writer.
 - The exact locations where the river was stopped are recorded in Joshua 3.
 - The precise day the manna ceased is recorded in chapter 5.
 - Other events also must have come from an _____ account.
 - Some verses prove the author was alive when the events were recorded.
 - Joshua 6:25
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- Other verses indicate that the author was alive at the same time the events were happening.
 - Joshua 6:25

- It is best to believe that Joshua (except the parts that happened after his death) was written by _____ himself around 1390 BC.

Key People

- Joshua
- Caleb
- Eleazar
- Achan: the man who lost everything from _____.

Background:

- God chose His people Israel from all the nations of the world and _____ them the land of Canaan.
- He called them out of Egypt.
- He called them to live holy lives.
- He punished them for rebelling.
- Now, He is taking the first steps to fulfilling His promises - _____ them the land.

Setting:

- Joshua is set in the Promised Land
 - It starts on the east side of Jordan.
 - Then it crosses the river to Jericho.
 - Then they suffered defeat at _____.
 - Continues following Israel into the land.
 - Deuteronomy begins where Numbers ended – in the _____.
- Most of the recorded events are battles in which God worked to give His people victory.

Key Themes:

- Jehovah is _____ to give the land to Israel as He promised He would.
 - The theme of God's faithfulness is a key aspect of the early Old Testament.
 - It is especially well demonstrated in Joshua.

Outline

- Preparations to enter the Promised Land (1-5)
 - The spies meet Rahab
 - The people cross the Jordan River on miraculously _____ while the Levites hold the Ark of the Covenant in the riverbed
 - Leaving stone memorials for later generations.
 - Circumcision of all the men.
 - Manna ceases

- Conquering the Promised Land (6-12)
 - The Central Campaign
 - Jericho
 - Achan
 - Ai
 - The Southern Campaign
 - The fight against the kings of the south
 - The _____ stand still.
 - The Northern Campaign
 - The Summary of the Conquests
- Distributing the Promised Land (13-22)
 - God's instructions for distribution
 - Splitting up west of Jordan
 - Allocating the Cities of Refuge
 - Allocating the Cities of the Levites
 - Splitting up the territory east of Jordan
- Retaining the Promised Land (23-24) Moses' third address (29:1-30:20)
 - Joshua's admonition to _____
 - Joshua's second admonition to love the LORD
 - Conclusion

Challenges to Joshua:

How can the loving God pictured in the New Testament order the deaths of all the people in an entire region in the Old Testament?

- This is a serious question in apologetics.
 - Avowed _____ (particularly Richard Dawkins in *The God Delusion*) have looked at this part of Israel's history and accused God of being genocidal.
 - In human thoughts, God's command might be hard to understand.

There are four verses that form logical steps to answering this objection.

- Genesis 2:17

 - Adam and Eve were the only two people alive when they sinned.
 - God demonstrated mercy by postponing His promised judgment.
 - God's promised judgment also revealed that His _____ could never tolerate sin.
- Genesis 16:15

 - God still hates _____ 2000 years after the Garden of Eden.
 - The Amorites, although wicked, had not descended into absolute depravity.
 - Melchizedek
 - Abimelech
- Leviticus 18:21, 25

- By the end of the 400 years in Egypt, the _____ were sacrificing their children to their gods.
- God was ready to destroy them.
- Leviticus 18:26, 28

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- God's un-merited love for Israel did not mean He could or would turn a _____ to their future sins.
 - Ultimately, the land _____ Israel just like it had rejected the Canaanites – because they too sinned against God.

Key Words: _____

- In Joshua, these two are tied together inseparably.
- The victory is given by the LORD who is salvation.
- Joshua's name is formed from two Hebrew words.
 - Jehovah: The proper name of God.
 - Yasha: to be saved, or to be victorious in battle.
- As Joshua led the people to battle, his name was a reminder that only the LORD and not _____ could give them the victory.

Application: JEHOVAH is our victorious salvation in the fight against the world, the flesh, and the Devil.