

TTB2022-113 – March 27 to April 2

TTB2022-101, Jan 1 to 8	TTB2022-108, Feb 20 to 26
TTB2022-102, Jan 9 to 15	TTB2022-109, Feb 27 to Mar 5
TTB2022-103, Jan 16 to 22	TTB2022-110, Mar 6 to 12
TTB2022-104, Jan 23 to 29	TTB2022-111, Mar 13 to 19
TTB2022-105, Jan 30 to Feb 5	TTB2022-112, Mar 20 to 26
TTB2022-106, Feb 6 to 12	TTB2022-113, Mar 27 to Apr 2
TTB2022-107, Feb 13 to 19	

TTB2022-113 – March 27 to April 2	1
Day 086 – March 27 - Obedience and Victory Josh. 7-9; 1 Chr. 2:7	1
Day 087 – March 28 - Successful Conquests Josh. 10:1-12:6	2
Day 088 – March 29 - Land Allotments Josh. 12:7-15:19	4
Day 089 – March 30 - More Land Allotments Josh. 15:20-17:18	5
Day 090 – March 31 - More Land Allotments Josh. 18:1-19:48	6
Day 091 – April 1 - Special Land Uses Josh. 19:49-21:45; 1 st Chr. 6:54-81	7
Day 092 – April 2 - A Call to Faithfulness Josh. 22-24	7
Answers to TTB2022-112 Exercises	9
TTB2022-113 Exercises	9

Day 086 – March 27 - Obedience and Victory Josh. 7-9; 1 Chr. 2:7

Joshua Chapter Seven

1. The great victory over Jericho was marred by the faithlessness of one man (Josh. 7:1).
 - a. “The sons” (plural) of Israel acted unfaithfully.
 - b. Achan (אָחָן ‘ākān ^{#5912}: troubler) was personally responsible for his personally sinful actions (Deut. 24:16).
 - c. The family of Carmi had a familial responsibility to discover and expose the evil within their sphere of accountability.
 - d. The division of Zabdi had a divisional responsibility to discover and expose the evil within their sphere of accountability.
 - e. The clan of Zerah had a clannish responsibility to discover and expose the evil within their sphere of accountability.
 - f. The tribe of Judah had a tribal responsibility to discover and expose the evil within their sphere of accountability.
 - g. The nation of Israel had a national responsibility to discover and expose the evil within their sphere of accountability.
2. The Lord’s anger is directed against the nation in response to the rebellion of the one man (Josh. 7:1b).
3. Joshua, unaware of Achan’s sin, dispatched spies to Conquest City #2: Ai (Josh. 7:2).
 - a. The spies viewed Ai as a relatively easy conquest (Josh. 7:3).
 - b. Joshua accepts the spies assessment, and dispatches a strike force of 3,000 men who faced immediate defeat (Josh. 7:4,5).

4. Joshua and the elders of Israel humbled themselves before the Lord, and lamented the shame and reproach they had brought upon Israel (Josh. 7:6-9).
5. The Lord lifts up Joshua, and teaches him that the defeat was a spiritual defeat rather than a military defeat (Josh. 7:10-12).
6. The Lord also teaches Joshua that the only solution for Israel is to investigate the sin and root it out (Josh. 7:13-15).
7. Joshua presided over the national grand-jury investigation. Lot by lot was selected, and the chain of evidence from Judah to Zerah to Zabdi to Carmi to Achan was established (Josh. 7:16-18).
8. Provided with the opportunity to confess, Achan confessed to what he had looted from Jericho (Josh. 7:19-21).
9. The evidence is then collected, and the entire family of Achan is then brought to trial for sentencing (Josh. 7:22-26).

Joshua Chapter Eight

1. The Conquest is now permitted to go forth (Josh. 8:1).
 - a. The first attempt was not ordained by the Lord.
 - b. The second attempt will be made by the entire army, and not a limited human force based upon a finite perspective of human ability.
2. Joshua oversees the destruction of Ai through stratagem and ambush (Josh. 8:2-23).
3. Unlike Jericho (first fruits), Israel will be blessed by the plunder of Ai (Josh. 8:24-29).
4. Joshua built an altar of uncut stones (Ex. 20:24,25) to the Lord (Josh. 8:30-35), in obedience to the instructions of the Lord (Deut. 27:2-8).

Joshua Chapter Nine

1. Israel's victories over Jericho & Ai prompted a united Canaanite alliance formed to fight against Israel (Josh. 9:1,2).
2. Israel's victories over Jericho & Ai also prompted a Gibeonite plan to deceive Israel (Josh. 9:3-15).
 - a. The Gibeonites were a clan of Hivites (Josh. 9:7).
 - b. Israel suspected the origin of the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:7).
 - c. Israel succumbed to the flattery of the Gibeonites (Josh. 9:8-13).
 - d. Israel failed to inquire of the Lord for His wisdom in the matter (Josh. 9:14).
3. Israel's covenant with Gibeon was against the will of God (Ex. 23:32; 34:12; Deut. 7:2), but as an oath, Israel could not violate it (Josh. 9:18-20; Deut. 23:21-23).
4. Joshua enslaved the Gibeonites to temporal-life service to the Levitical priesthood (Josh. 9:21-27).

Day 087 – March 28 - Successful Conquests Josh. 10:1-12:6

Joshua Chapter Ten

1. Chapter Ten is a summary of Joshua's southern campaign.
2. The capitulation of Gibeon had a tremendous impact among the Amorite kings of the Judean highlands (Josh. 10:1-5).
 - a. Adoni-zedek is quite the contrast to Melchizedek (Josh. 10:1,3; Gen. 14:18).

- b. Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon choose to join forces and fight Israel in the field, rather than endure sieges individually.
- c. The 5 Amorite kings choose to begin their military campaign with a punitive strike against Gibeon.
- 3. Having made a covenant with Gibeon, Joshua is obligated to protect Gibeon (Josh. 10:6-27).
 - a. An all-night forced-march positions his armies in place to attack the Amorites (Josh. 10:9).
 - b. Israel's assault was a "smashing" success, as the Lord did most of the work Himself through His own artillery (Josh. 10:11).
 - c. Joshua realized that additional daylight hours would be needed to complete the destruction of the routed Amorite armies.
 - 1) So, he issued a military command.
 - 2) The Lord executed Joshua's order with an immediate and omnipotent response.
 - d. The sun stood still.
 - 1) This is perhaps the greatest miracle recorded in the Bible, as God brought the revolution and rotation of the earth to a halt.
 - 2) Scientific treatment of this miracle has been written on extensively. Pastor Bolender especially enjoys "The Long Day of Joshua, and Six other Catastrophes," by Donald W. Patten, © 1973 Pacific Meridian Publishing Company.
 - 3) Ancient History comparisons to Joshua's longest day in secular records are detailed in "Worlds in Collision," © 1950 Immanuel Velikovsky; The McMillan Company, New York.
 - e. This miracle was recorded in the Bible, and in secular histories of the time (Josh. 10:13).
 - f. The 5 Amorite kings were located, and imprisoned until the military action could be completed against their armies (Josh. 10:16-27).
 - g. The armies of Israel pursued the fleeing Amorites, until the remnant of those forces found refuge in their cities (Josh. 10:19-21).
- 4. The remainder of the chapter details Joshua's southern campaign.
 - a. Makkedah (Josh. 10:28).
 - b. Libnah (Josh. 10:29,30).
 - c. Lachish & Gezer (Josh. 10:31-33).
 - d. Eglon (Josh. 10:34,35).
 - e. Hebron (Josh. 10:36,37; 11:21,22). Caleb distinguished himself in this battle (Josh. 14:6-15; 15:13,14).
 - f. Debir (Josh. 10:38,39). Caleb's nephew Othniel distinguished himself in this battle, and won the hand of Caleb's daughter (Josh. 15:15-17).
 - g. Other various locations in the Negev (Josh. 10:40-43).

Joshua Chapter Eleven

1. Chapter Eleven is a summary of Joshua's northern campaign.
2. Jabin, King of Hazor, assembled an alliance greater than Adoni-zedek's alliance (Josh. 11:1-5).
 - a. They numbered as the sand on the seashore, with infantry, calvary, and armor divisions (Josh. 11:4).
 - b. Josephus estimated their combined strength as 300,000 infantry soldiers, 10,000 cavalry troops, and 20,000 chariots.
3. In obedience to the command of the Lord, Joshua refused fear, and advanced by faith (Josh. 11:6-9).

4. With the northern alliance defeated at Merom, the northern cities fell in due time (Josh. 11:10-18).
 - a. The cities were plundered (Josh. 11:11,14,15; Deut. 10:16-18).
 - b. Hazor was razed (Josh. 11:13).
5. The remainder of the chapter gives some summary statement information about the central, southern, and northern campaigns (Josh. 11:19-23).
 - a. Joshua learned from the Gibeon mistake, and never repeated it (Josh. 11:19).
 - b. Joshua focused especially on giant-extermination (Anakim) throughout the Canaanite conquest (Josh. 11:21,22).
 - c. The land's rest from war lasted from the conclusion of Joshua's active Conquest, to the beginning of the tribes' settlement efforts (Judges).

Joshua Chapter Twelve

1. Chapter Twelve is a historical review of Israel's military victories, across the Jordan, and within the land of Canaan (Josh. 12:1).
2. Sihon & Og, east of the Jordan (Josh. 12:2-6).

Day 088 – March 29 - Land Allotments Josh. 12:7-15:19

Joshua Chapter Twelve

3. Thirty-one kings west of the Jordan (Josh. 12:7-24).

Joshua Chapter Thirteen

1. Chapter Thirteen begins the division of the land, into the inheritance of the tribes of Israel.
2. The Lord addressed Joshua in his old age, and charged him with passing the colors to the next generation (Josh. 13:1).
3. Unconquered land remained (Josh. 13:2-6).
4. The land was to be apportioned, so that each tribe could occupy their territory, and complete the Canaanite extermination.
 - a. Nine and one-half tribes west of the Jordan still needed their inheritance (Josh. 13:7).
 - b. Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh already had their land-grant, east of the Jordan (Josh. 13:8-33).
 - 1) The Transjordan conquest was an incomplete conquest, but Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh wanted the land anyway (Josh. 13:13).
 - 2) Joshua confirmed the instructions of Moses, and released Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh from any further military obligations west of the Jordan.

Joshua Chapter Fourteen

1. The land division continues, with the land west of Jordan (Josh. 14:1-5).
 - a. Eleazar the priest has supreme spiritual authority.
 - b. Joshua has supreme temporal authority.
 - c. The heads of the households assist Eleazar and Joshua in the land allocation (Num. 34:17-29).
2. Caleb makes a land request, which is granted and blessed by Joshua (Josh. 14:6-15).

Biographical Note on Caleb:

There is some question as to the exact ancestry of Caleb. The genealogy in 1st Chr 2:18 mentions Caleb as the son of Hezron. On the other hand, Jephunneh the Kenezite is called Caleb's father in Num 32:12. The Kenezites, descendants of Kenaz, seem to be one of the Edomite tribes roaming the deserts of Sinai (Gen 36:15). It was into one of these tribes, the Kenites, that Moses had married (Jdg. 1:16; 4:11). The migration of Israel northward attracted some of these people, and they joined themselves in faith to the Lord and to His people. Caleb's family was attached to the tribe of Judah, and Caleb quickly gained a place of leadership. Although the chief of the tribe was Nahshon, son of Amminadab (Num 2:3), it was Caleb who represented the tribe as a spy and later as one of those who divided the land into tribal areas (Josh 21:12). It is said that Caleb was given his portion "among the children of Judah" (Josh 15:13), implying that he was not actually a member of that tribe. Centuries later, in the days of Saul and David the Calebites were still a distinct family in Judah and their part of the country seems to have been a separate enclave in the tribe (1st Sam 25:3; 30:14).
[Wycliffe Bible Encyclopedia]

Joshua Chapter Fifteen

1. The first lot for land division went to Judah (Josh. 15:1-63).
2. The tribal borders are established within the conquest borders previously stipulated (Josh. 15:1-12 cf. Num. 34:1-12).
3. The Request of Caleb is confirmed, and details are provided for Caleb's victories over the giants of Hebron (Josh. 15:13-20).
 - a. Arba, the fallen angel who procreated Anak (v.13).
 - b. Anak, the nephelim son of Arba (v.13).
 - c. Anak's clan chieftains: Sheshai, Ahiman, Talmai (v.14). Anakim are part of the Nephelim (Num. 13:33) + Anakim are regarded as Rephaim (Dt. 2:11).

Day 089 – March 30 - More Land Allotments Josh. 15:20-17:18

Joshua Chapter Fifteen

4. The cities are denoted.
 - a. 29 towns plus their villages in the Negeb (south) (Josh. 15:21-32).
 - 1) 36 towns are actually named in the passage.
 - 2) 7 of these are later given to Simeon (Josh. 19:1-7).
 - b. 42 towns plus villages in the Shephelah (Josh. 15:33-47).
 - c. 38 towns plus villages in the hill country (Josh. 15:48-60).
 - d. 6 towns plus villages in the wilderness of Judah (Josh. 15:61,62).
5. The Jebusites in Jerusalem remained as a snare (Josh. 15:63), although at one point the city was ravaged (Jdg. 1:8).
 - a. Jerusalem was on the border between Judah and Benjamin (Josh. 15:8), which tribe was also unsuccessful in driving out the Jebusites (Jdg. 1:21).
 - b. Jerusalem will finally be taken by David, and made into his capital (1st Chr. 11:4-9).
 - c. Other cities besides Jerusalem would also be a thorn (Jdg. 1:19).

Joshua Chapter Sixteen

1. The second lot for land distribution fell to the tribe of Joseph (Josh. 16:1-4).
 - a. Ephraim received their land-grant (Josh. 16:5-10).

- b. Manasseh received their land-grant (Josh. 17:1-18).
2. Ephraim's territory was north of Judah's, between the Jordan and the Mediterranean.
3. Some of Ephraim's cities will fall within land boundaries designated for Manasseh (Josh. 16:9).
4. Ephraim fell short in driving out all the Canaanites in their portion of the land (Josh. 16:10).

Joshua Chapter Seventeen

1. ½ Manasseh receives their land-grant within the land of Canaan, and ½ Manasseh has their Gilead land-grant confirmed.
 - a. The clan of Machir received the land of Gilead & Bashan (Josh. 17:1).
 - b. Ten clans of Manasseh received their land within the land of Canaan (Josh. 17:5).
2. The daughters of Zelophehad were provided for, as Moses had promised them (Josh. 17:3,4; Num. 27:1-7).
3. The territory of Manasseh was north of Ephraim (Josh. 17:7-10).
 - a. Ephraim had some cities within Manasseh borders (Josh. 17:9).
 - b. Manasseh had cities within the borders of Issachar and Asher (Josh. 17:11).
4. Manasseh fell short in driving out all the Canaanites in their portion of the land (Josh. 17:12,13).
5. The two tribes of Joseph (Ephraim & Manasseh) filed a complaint with Joshua that their land grant was too small (Josh. 17:14).
 - a. Joshua suggested that they could clear some of the forests in their land grant and found additional cities (Josh. 17:15,18a).
 - b. Joshua also suggested that they should finish destroying the Canaanites, and take those cities (Josh. 17:18b).

Day 090 – March 31 - More Land Allotments Josh. 18:1-19:48

Joshua Chapter Eighteen

1. Following Joseph's land-grant, the tabernacle was established at Shiloh (Josh. 18:1). Not to be confused with Gen. 49:10.
2. Joshua expressed dismay that the remaining seven tribes had yet to muster their forces for their tribal campaigns (Josh. 18:2,3).
3. Joshua established a survey team of 21 surveyors to go through the remaining portions of Canaan, and survey the final seven allotments (Josh. 18:4-10).
4. Benjamin received their portion in between Judah and Ephraim (Josh. 18:11-28).

Joshua Chapter Nineteen

1. Simeon received their portion within the southern reaches of Judah's territory (Josh. 19:1-9).
2. Zebulun received their portion, north of Ephraim & Manasseh, in a region that will later be called lower Galilee (Josh. 19:10-16 cf. Isa. 9:1; Mt. 4:12-16).
3. Issachar received their portion, east of Zebulun, and south-southwest of the sea of Galilee (Josh. 19:17-23).
4. Asher received their portion, in the far northwest, on the Mediterranean coast, from Mt. Carmel to Sidon (Josh. 19:24-31).
5. Naphtali received their portion, in the northeast, in a region that will later be called upper Galilee (Josh. 19:32-39; Isa. 9:1,2).
6. Dan was the last tribe to receive their portion, west of Ephraim and Judah (Josh. 19:40-46).

- a. Dan was unable to drive out the Canaanites in their territory, and relocated some of their clans to the far north (Jdg. 18:1,2).
- b. The northern city of Leshem (Laish) was taken by Dan, and renamed “Dan” (Josh. 19:47; Jdg. 18:27-29).

Day 091 – April 1 - Special Land Uses Josh. 19:49-21:45; 1st Chr. 6:54-81

Joshua Chapter Nineteen

7. The final land grant was the personal request of Joshua within the hill country of Ephraim—Timnath-serah (Josh. 19:49-51). Just as the land apportionment began with Caleb (Josh. 14:6-15) it now concludes with Joshua.

Joshua Chapter Twenty

1. The Lord directed Joshua to establish the six cities of refuge that He had previously instructed them in (Josh. 20:1-6; Num. 35).
2. Israel set apart three cities within Canaan, and three cities across the Jordan (Josh. 20:7-9).

Joshua Chapter Twenty-One + 1st Chr. 6:54-81

1. The 48 Levitical cities are distributed in chapter 21.
2. Once the tribes received their inheritance, it was their privilege to give to the Levites cities and pasture lands for their support (Josh. 21:1-3).
3. The clans of Levi received their cities by lot.
 - a. The Aaronic priests, from the clan of Kohath, received 13 cities from Judah, Simeon, & Benjamin (Josh. 21:4,8-19).
 - b. The remainder of the clan of Kohath received 10 cities from Ephraim, Dan, and ½ Manasseh (west Manasseh) (Josh. 21:5,20-26).
 - c. The clan of Gershon received 13 cities from Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and ½ Manasseh (east Manasseh) (Josh. 21:6,27-33).
 - d. The clan of Merari received 12 cities from Reuben, Gad & Zebulun (Josh. 21:7,34-40).
4. The scattering of Levi throughout the other 12 tribes provided for accurate Bible teaching in every community (Josh. 21:41,42; Deut. 33:10). Someone has estimated that no one in Israel lived more than 10 miles from 1 of the 48 Levite towns. Thus every Israelite had nearby a man well-versed in the Law of Moses who could give advice and counsel on the many problems of religious, family, and political life.
5. The summary statement for the Conquest is most interesting (Josh. 21:43-45).
 - a. Each tribe received their possession as a grace gift from the Lord.
 - b. Each tribe was blessed with military victories in the conquest of that land.
 - c. Many tribes, however, failed to achieve every victory the Lord had for them.
 - d. The shortcomings in Joshua and Judges are therefore Israel’s shortcomings, and not the Lord’s (Rom. 3:3; 2nd Tim. 2:13).

Day 092 – April 2 - A Call to Faithfulness Josh. 22-24

Joshua Chapter Twenty-Two

1. Following the national Conquest of the land of Canaan, Joshua dismissed Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh to return to their land in the trans-Jordan (Josh. 22:1-9).
2. On the way back to their own land, Reuben, Gad, and ½ Manasseh built a large replica altar at the Jordan river (Josh. 22:10).

- a. They did so as a memorial, to stand as a reminder of their part in Israel to future generations (Josh. 22:21-29).
- b. The other 9½ tribes assumed it was an idolatrous altar (Josh. 22:11-20).
3. Phinehas, and the elders of Israel accept the explanation that Reuben, Gad, & ½ Manasseh offered (Josh. 22:30,31).
4. The satisfaction of Phinehas and the elders was sufficient for Israel to hold off on a planned civil war against Reuben and Gad (Josh. 22:32-34).

Joshua Chapter Twenty-Three

1. Joshua prepares to die in much the same manner that Moses prepared to die—by gathering Israel together and teaching them Bible Class.
2. He challenges them in the work that yet remains (Josh. 23:4,5).
3. He warns them to not associate with the Canaanites (Josh. 23:6-8). They are to cling to the Lord. דָּבַק ^{#1692}: to cling, cleave, join to (Gen. 2:24).
4. Past victories do not guarantee future victories. Each generation must make volitional decisions each day (Josh. 23:9-13).
5. Joshua warns them that every word of the Lord is faithfully fulfilled, and that will also include their judgment if they are faithless towards Him (Josh. 23:14-16).

Joshua Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Joshua gathers all Israel to Shechem, for a final Bible class in full view of Mt. Blessing and Mt. Cursing (Josh. 24:1; Josh. 8:33).
2. His introduction was a Walk-Through the Bible, from the call of Abraham to the Conquest of Canaan (Josh. 24:2-13).
 - a. You were idolaters in Ur of the Chaldees (Josh. 24:2).
 - b. I gave Abraham the promise of land, but no land. I gave him Isaac (Josh. 24:3).
 - c. I gave Isaac the promise of land, but no land. I gave him Jacob and Esau (Josh. 24:4a).
 - d. I gave Esau a land grant, but sent Jacob to Egypt (Josh. 24:4b), where you became idolaters again (Josh. 24:14).
 - e. I brought you out of Egypt, and gave you the land that was promised to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob (Josh. 24:5-13).
3. Like Moses did, Joseph lays it out in an either/or message (Josh. 24:14,15).
4. The people promise to serve the Lord (Josh. 24:16-18).
5. Joshua warns them against forsaking the Lord because of His jealousy, and points out that they still were in possession of their Egyptian idols (Josh. 24:19-24).
6. Joshua recorded Israel's promise, and established a memorial stone to bear witness to their intentions (Josh. 24:25-28).
7. The Book closes with the death of Joshua, Eleazar, and that entire generation (Josh. 24:29-33).

Answers to TTB2022-112 Exercises

1. Ruth
2. False.
3. Matthew 5:31,32
4. Hammurabi was a king of Babylon during the 1st Babylonian dynasty, about 1800 BC. See Wikipedia for bio.
5. Deuteronomy 30:1-5
6. Psalm 90
7. To go forth in military victory.
8. The period of the Judges.
9. Mediterranean; Euphrates
10. Iraq
11. Then the Lord said to Joshua, "This day I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt from you." Therefore the name of the place is called Gilgal to this day. Joshua 5:9
12. False.

TTB2022-113 Exercises

1. To what tribe did Achan belong?
Answer:
2. Israel was allowed to plunder Ai after the city was defeated. [True/False]
Answer:
3. How many tribes settled west of the Jordan River?
Answer:
4. Even though the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the ½ tribe of Manasseh had been allotted their land east of the Jordan River, they were still obligated to maintain their military support of the other tribes. [True/False]
Answer:
5. What tribe received the first lot of the land division?
Answer:
6. The tribe of Manasseh was not successful in driving out all the Canaanites in their portion of the land. [True/False]
Answer:
7. Where was the tabernacle established?
Answer:
8. What city was renamed "Dan"?
Answer:
9. How many Levitical cities were established?
Answer: