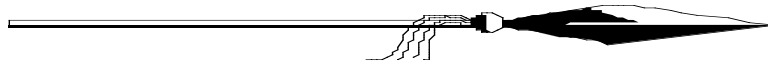


OLD TESTAMENT

WILDERNESS WANDERINGS
AND THE
CONQUEST OF CANAAN



Year 1 - Quarter 4

by

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LESSON 1

MIRIAM BECOMES LEPROUS

Num. 12

INTRODUCTION. The children of Israel reached Mount Sinai three months after leaving Egypt. While they camped at the base of the mountain, the Lord delivered to them the Ten Commandments. However, because the people feared the thundering, lightning, and smoking mountain, they wanted Moses to go up into the mountain to commune with God (Ex. 19-20:21).

While Moses was in the mountain, he received from the Lord the two tables of stone containing the Ten Commandments written with the finger of God. The Lord also gave to Moses many other laws and instructions for building the tabernacle and establishing the priesthood (Ex. 20:22-26; 21-31).

After forty days and forty nights, Moses came down from the mountain. When he saw the children of Israel worshipping a golden calf, he threw down the tables of stone in great anger and broke them. When God in his wrath threatened to destroy the Israelites because of their idolatry, Moses pleaded with him to spare the people. Moses reminded God of his promises to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. He said that the Egyptians would say the God of Israel had brought the people out of Egypt to slay them in the mountains. Moses then challenged those that were on the Lord's side to come to him. The Levites gathered themselves to Moses, and he sent them throughout the camp with their swords. The Levites slew three thousand men that day who were worshipping the golden calf (Ex. 32).

God told Moses to hew two new tables of stone and come up into the mountain again. For forty days and forty nights, Moses was in the mountain a second time, and once more the Lord wrote the Ten Commandments on the tables of stone (Ex. 34).

After Moses descended the mountain the second time, he spoke the laws to the people. He gave them God's instructions for constructing the tabernacle and making the priestly garments (Ex. 35-39). The tabernacle was completed and raised up on the first day of the first month in the second year after the Israelites left Egypt (Ex. 40:17). On the first day of the second month the Lord told Moses to number the people. All the men twenty years and older, able to go to war, were numbered and the total was 603,550. However, the Levites were not included in this number, for they were given the special charge of caring for the tabernacle (Num. 1).

On the twentieth day of the second month in the second year, the cloud was taken up from the tabernacle. The children of Israel once again resumed their journey toward Canaan, entering the wilderness of Paran (Num. 10:11-12). This wilderness, described as a wild desert region, is a tableland in the central part of the Sinai Peninsula, rising from 3900 feet to 5290 feet above sea level.

Sometime after resuming their journeys, the people grew tired of the manna. They complained to Moses that in Egypt they had fish, fruits, and vegetables to eat. The Lord became angry and told Moses that He would send flesh (meat) to the people, and they would eat, not one day, not two days, not five days, not ten days, nor twenty days, but a whole month until it came out their nostrils and was loathsome to them (Num. 11:1-23).

Accordingly, the Lord sent a wind which brought quails from the sea round about the camp that reached a day's journey in each direction. The quails flew about two cubits above the ground (approximately three feet), and the people gathered them for two days and a night. While they ate and the flesh was between their teeth, before it was chewed, the Lord's anger was kindled against the people and they became very ill (Num. 11:24-35).

Later Miriam and Aaron rebelled against Moses' leadership, accusing him of assuming too much authority. They spoke against Moses because of the Cushite woman

he had married. Whether this woman was Zipporah whom Moses had married while tending Jethro's flocks after he fled from Egypt (Ex. 2:21), or whether this was a second wife is unknown. The complaint of Miriam and Aaron against Moses' wife was probably just an excuse, for the real motive of their rebellion seemed to be jealousy—they were jealous of Moses' authority.

A. THE REBELLION

1. Miriam and Aaron asked if the Lord had spoken only through Moses—had He not spoken through them also? The _____ heard it. (Num. 12:1-2)
2. Moses was very _____, more than all men on the face of the earth. (Num. 12:3)
3. The Lord spoke to all three and told them to come to the _____. (Num. 12:4)
4. The Lord came down in a _____ and stood at the door of the tabernacle. (Num. 12:5)
5. The Lord said, Hear now my words: (Num. 12:6)
 - a. if there is a _____ among you
 - b. I will make myself known to him in a _____
 - c. I will speak to him in a _____
6. The Lord said it is not so with my servant Moses: (Num. 12:7-8)
 - a. he is _____ in all my house
 - b. with him I will speak _____
 - c. plainly, not in _____
7. The anger of the Lord was kindled against them, and He departed. When the cloud departed from the tabernacle, Miriam became _____, white as snow. (Num. 12:9-10)

8. Aaron pleaded with Moses not to lay this sin against them, for they had done _____ . (Num. 12:11)
9. Moses asked the Lord to heal his sister, and the Lord said she should be shut out of the camp for _____. (Num. 12:13-14)
10. Miriam was shut out of the camp for seven days, and the people did not _____ till Miriam was brought in again. (Num. 12:15)

B. THE SIN. Miriam and Aaron along with Moses held special positions in Israel according to the word of God by the prophet Micah: "For I brought thee up out of the land of Egypt...and I sent before thee Moses, Aaron, and Miriam" (Mic. 6:4). Miriam was a prophetess (Ex. 15:20), while Aaron was a mouth to Moses (Ex. 4:14-16) and the high priest (Ex. 28-29). Nevertheless, Miriam and Aaron in this matter wished to exalt themselves to the position given to Moses by God.

The Lord showed his displeasure by punishing Miriam with the dreaded disease of leprosy. Since there was no cure for this disease, the law required that a leper be isolated from the rest of the people to prevent the spread of the affliction. For Miriam this was a humbling experience. When Aaron humbled himself and acknowledged their sin, Moses asked the Lord to heal Miriam.

1. Jesus told the Pharisees in the New Testament, Whosoever shall _____ himself shall be _____; and he that shall _____ himself shall be _____. (Matt. 23:12)
2. In this story, who was exalted by the Lord? Why? (Num. 12:3, 7-8)
3. Who was humbled by the Lord? Why? (Num. 12:1-2, 11)

LESSON 2

THE TWELVE SPIES

Num. 13; 14

INTRODUCTION. As the children of Israel continued their journey in the wilderness of Paran, they came to a place called Kadesh Barnea. This was an oasis watered by four springs on the border of the land of Canaan. The region is also called the wilderness of Zin. Since Kadesh is said to be in the wilderness of Paran (Num. 13:26) and the wilderness of Zin (Num. 13:21), perhaps the larger area of Paran included the smaller region of Zin.

The Lord commanded Moses to send twelve men, one from each tribe, into Canaan to spy out the land. Moses did as the Lord commanded, and the twelve spies spent forty days exploring the land of Canaan.

The spies returned with fruit from the land—pomegranates, figs, and a cluster of grapes so large it had to be carried between two men on a pole. They reported the land was rich, but the cities were fortified, the people strong, and giants were dwelling in the land. Ten of the spies claimed the people of the land were too strong for the Israelites to overcome. However, two of the spies, Caleb and Joshua, insisted that they should immediately invade and possess the land.

The children of Israel believed the evil report of the ten spies, murmured against Moses and Aaron, and even began planning to return to Egypt. Joshua and Caleb told the people not to rebel against the Lord, but to trust him, for the Lord was with them.

Again the Lord was angry and said He would destroy the people, and again Moses pleaded with the Lord to spare them. The Lord pardoned the people as Moses requested, but nevertheless punished them for their lack of faith. All the congregation

was condemned to wander in the wilderness for forty years—one year for each day spent spying out the promised land. All those twenty years and older, except for Joshua and Caleb, would die in the wilderness during the forty years, thus they would not enter the land of Canaan. Only their children would be allowed to enter the land as fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob.

A. THE SPIES SENT OUT

1. The Lord commanded Moses to send spies into the land of Canaan. He was to choose one man from each _____ . (Num. 13:1-2)
2. Moses' instructions to the twelve spies were:
 - a. to see whether the people are _____ (Num. 13:18)
 - b. to see whether they are _____ (Num. 13:18)
 - c. to see whether the land is _____ (Num. 13:19)
 - d. to see whether the cities are _____ (Num. 13:19)
 - e. to see whether the land is _____ (Num. 13:20)
 - f. to see whether there is (are) _____ (Num. 13:20)
 - g. to bring the fruit of the land, for it was the season of _____ (Num. 13:20)
3. In the valley of Eshcol, the spies cut a branch with one cluster of grapes and carried it between two of them on a _____. (Num. 13:23)
4. They spied the land for _____ days. (Num. 13:25)
5. When they returned, they told Moses the land flowed with _____. (Num. 13:27)
6. They also said the people were _____, and the cities were _____. (Num. 13:28)
7. _____ said they could possess the land. (Num. 13:30)

8. The other spies reported that they could not, for the people were _____.
(Num. 13:31)

B. THE PUNISHMENT

1. What did the congregation do when they heard the evil report of the ten spies? (Num. 14:1)

2. What did they want to do? (Num. 14:4)

3. Who rent their clothes and pleaded with the people to trust the Lord? (Num. 14:6-9)

4. What did the people want to do to Joshua and Caleb? (Num. 14:10)

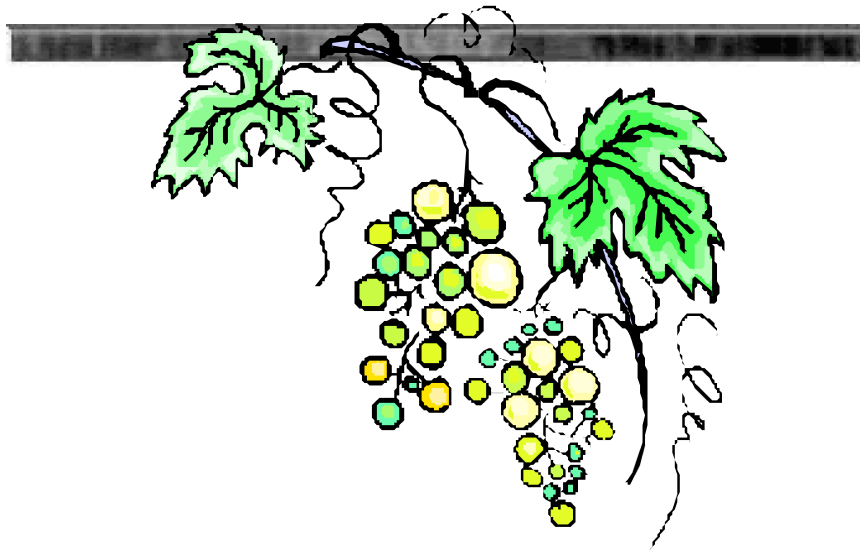
5. What did the Lord say He would do? (Num. 14:11-12)

6. After Moses pleaded with the Lord to spare the people, the Lord pardoned them. Nevertheless He punished them:
 - a. all those twenty years and older, their _____ would fall in the wilderness (Num. 14:28-29)
 - b. only _____ would be allowed to enter Canaan (Num. 14:30)
 - c. their _____ would enter the land (Num. 14:31)
 - d. they would be wanderers in the wilderness for _____ (Num. 14:33)
 - e. they would wander _____ for each day they spied the land (Num. 14:34)

7. What happened to the ten spies who made the evil report? (Num. 14:36-37)

8. When Moses told the people all the words of the Lord, they _____
greatly (Num. 14:39)

CONCLUSION. The next day the people acknowledged they had sinned and said they would go into the land the Lord had promised. Moses told them they would not prosper, for they had transgressed the command of the Lord and the Lord was not with them. They decided to go anyway, and the inhabitants of the land attacked them and drove them back (Num. 14:39-45).



LESSON 3

REBELLION OF KORAH, DATHAN, AND ABIRAM

Num. 16:1-40

INTRODUCTION. Sometime after the spies had given their evil report, Korah, a Levite, and Dathan, Abiram, and On from the tribe of Reuben, gathered together with 250 of the princes of Israel. These men rebelled against Moses and Aaron, charging them with exalting themselves above the assembly of the Lord (children of Israel).

Moses asked Korah and the Levites if it were not enough that God had separated them for the service of the tabernacle, did they seek the priesthood also? Dathan and Abiram accused Moses of making himself a prince over them and failing to bring them into the promised land.

Moses proposed a test of leadership with the rebels. He told Korah and his company to meet him and Aaron at the door of the tent of meeting (tabernacle) the next day, each with a censer and incense as an offering before the Lord—250 princes with censers besides Korah and Aaron, each with his censer.

The next day Korah and his company came to the tent of meeting with all the congregation, but Dathan and Abiram refused to come, standing at the door of their own tents. The glory of the Lord appeared to all the children of Israel. The Lord directed Moses to warn the congregation to remove themselves from Korah, Dathan, and Abiram.

Moses then told the people that they would know the Lord had sent him to be their leader. If the rebels died a common death, then the Lord had not sent him (Moses), but if the Lord caused some new thing, if the ground opened up and swallowed the rebellious men, then the people would know that these men had rejected the Lord.

Immediately the ground opened and swallowed up Korah, Dathan, and Abiram alive, their households and all their goods. Then fire came forth from the Lord and devoured the 250 princes who had offered their incense. Nevertheless, the sons of Korah did not die (Num. 26:9-11).

The Lord directed Moses to tell Eleazar, the son of Aaron, to gather all the censers that belonged to the 250 princes who had sinned. Since the princes had presented their censers and incense before the Lord, the censers were holy. Therefore, the censers should be hammered into plates as a covering for the altar. This would be a memorial for the children of Israel and a reminder that no one except the descendants of Aaron should offer incense to the Lord.

A. THE REBELLION

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| 1. _____ Korah belonged to the tribe of (Num. 16:1) | a. priesthood |
| 2. _____ Dathan, Abiram, and On belonged to the tribe of (Num. 16:1) | b. 250 princes |
| 3. _____ These men rebelled against Moses and Aaron along with (Num. 16:2) | c. inheritance |
| 4. _____ They accused Moses and Aaron of (Num. 16:3) | d. Levi |
| 5. _____ Moses asked Korah and the Levites if doing the work of the tabernacle were not enough, did they also seek the (Num. 16:8-10) | e. prince |
| 6. _____ Dathan and Abiram said Moses had brought them into the wilderness to die and make himself a (Num. 16:12-13) | f. Reuben |
| 7. _____ They said Moses had not brought them into the land nor given them their (Num. 16:14) | g. censer |
| 8. _____ Moses told Korah and his company to come to the door of the tabernacle the next day, each with his (Num. 16:16-17) | h. exalting themselves |

B. THE PUNISHMENT

1. _____ The next day the glory of the Lord appeared to all the (Num. 16:19)
 - a. tents
 - b. dead and living
 - c. people of the Lord
 - d. congregation
 - e. 14,700
 - f. swallowed up
 - g. wicked men
 - h. incense
 - i. fire from the Lord
 - j. memorial
2. _____ Moses told the people to depart from the tents of these (Num. 16:25-26)
3. _____ Dathan and Abiram and their families stood at the door of their own (Num. 16:27)
4. _____ The earth opened up and all the men with Korah were (Num. 16:31-33)
5. _____ The 250 princes who offered incense were devoured by (Num. 16:35)
6. _____ The censers of the 250 princes were beaten into plates as a covering for the altar to be a (Num. 16:39-40)
7. _____ No one except the descendants of Aaron were to come before the Lord to offer (Num. 16:40)
8. _____ The next day the Israelites accused Moses and Aaron of killing the (Num. 16:41)
9. _____ The Lord sent a plague, and to stop it Aaron took his censer and stood between the (Num. 16:46-48)
10. _____ Those that died in the plague were (Num. 16:49)



LESSON 4

MOSES SMITES THE ROCK

Num. 20

INTRODUCTION. For forty years, Moses led the children of Israel through the wilderness in the Sinai Peninsula. As the people wandered, they camped in various places although many of the specific locations are unknown today. During this forty years Moses had to deal with the multitude during hunger, thirst, strife, battles, murmurings, complaints, disobedience, and revolt (Ex. 15-Num. 19).

Finally, while the people were camped at Kadesh Barnea and the time to enter Canaan was near, the people demanded water. God instructed Moses and Aaron to speak to a rock, but instead Moses struck the rock. Although water flowed from the rock, Moses and Aaron were forbidden to enter the land of Canaan because of their disobedience and disbelief (Num. 20:1-13; Ps. 106:32-33).

After this incident at Kadesh, Moses sent messengers to the king of Edom, asking permission to pass through his land on the King's Highway. The Edomites, who were the descendants of Esau, controlled this road and the mountainous country known as Seir which stretched south-southeast from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqabah. Moses told the Edomite king the Israelites would travel on the highway and not pass through the fields or vineyards, nor drink the water from their wells. However, the king refused passage, stating he would come against the Israelites with the sword if they passed through his land (Num. 20:14-21).

The Israelites then continued their journey to Mount Hor. Because of his rebellion at Kadesh, Aaron was not allowed to enter the promised land. Therefore, at Mount Hor his priestly garments were put on his son Eleazar, and Aaron died on the top of the mountain. The congregation mourned for Aaron for thirty days (Num. 20:22-29).

A. WATER FROM THE ROCK

1. _____ The children of Israel came to the wilderness of Zin to (Num. 20:1)
 2. _____ At this place occurred the death of (Num. 20:1)
 3. _____ The congregation had no (Num. 20:2)
 4. _____ The people complained to Moses and asked why he had made them come out of Egypt to this (Num. 20:3-5)
 5. _____ Moses and Aaron went to the door of the tabernacle, fell on their faces, and there appeared the (Num. 20:6)
 6. _____ The Lord told Moses and Aaron to take the rod and speak to the (Num. 20:7-8)
 7. _____ The rock would bring forth water to (Num. 20:8)
 8. _____ Moses and Aaron gathered the people together and said, Hear now you (Num. 20:10)
 9. _____ Moses smote the rock with his rod (Num. 20:11)
 10. _____ Water came forth (Num. 20:11)
 11. _____ The Lord told Moses and Aaron they could not bring the people into the land because they did not (Num. 20:12)
 12. _____ This place is called the water of (Num. 20:13)
- a. drink
 - b. evil place
 - c. glory of the Lord
 - d. twice
 - e. Kadesh
 - f. rock
 - g. Meribah
 - h. water
 - i. believe
 - j. rebels
 - k. Miriam
 - l. abundantly

B. THE JOURNEY CONTINUES

1. _____ Moses sent messengers to the king of (Num. 20:14) a. died
2. _____ Moses asked permission to pass through his country on the (Num. 20:17) b. Eleazar
3. _____ Edom refused, saying he would come against Israel with a (Num. 20:18) c. 123 years old
4. _____ The children of Israel journeyed from Kadesh to (Num. 20:22) d. King's Highway
5. _____ The Lord told Moses to strip Aaron of his priestly garments and put them upon (Num. 20:25-26) e. Mount Hor
6. _____ At Mount Hor, on the top of the mountain, Aaron (Num. 20:27-28) f. Edom
7. _____ The people mourned for Aaron for (Num. 20:29) g. 30 days
8. _____ When Aaron died, he was (Num. 33:39) h. sword

*They angered him also at the waters of strife,
so that it went ill with Moses for their sakes:
Because they provoked his spirit,
so that he spake unadvisedly with his lips.
Ps. 106:32-33*

LESSON 5

THE BRAZEN SERPENT

Num. 21:4-9

INTRODUCTION. After the death of Aaron the people of Israel continued their journey toward Canaan. Since the king of Edom refused their passage through his territory on the King's Highway, the people had to travel through the area known as the Arabah. The Arabah is the name for the entire valley region from Mount Hermon in the north to the Red Sea in the south and includes the Sea of Galilee, the Jordan River, and the Dead Sea. The area south of the Dead Sea is a hot, barren desert, with steep, narrow ravines.

Since the Israelites could not travel on the highway, their journey was much more difficult, and they became very discouraged. Again the people complained, not only against Moses but against God as well. The Lord sent poisonous snakes against them and many people died. The people then told Moses they had sinned and asked him to pray to the Lord to remove the snakes. What did God tell Moses to do?

A. FIERY SERPENTS

1. The Israelites journeyed from Mount Hor by the way of the Red Sea, to compass the land of _____ . (Num. 21:4)
2. The soul of the people was much discouraged, and they spoke against _____ and against _____. (Num. 21:5)
3. They asked why they had been brought out of Egypt to die in the wilderness, for there was no _____, neither any _____, and they loathed the light bread. (Num. 21:5)
4. The Lord sent _____ among the people; they bit the people and many _____. (Num. 21:6)

5. The people told Moses they had _____, for they had spoken against the Lord and Moses. (Num. 21:7)
6. Moses _____ for the people. (Num. 21:7)
7. The Lord told Moses to make a fiery serpent and set it on a _____. (Num. 21:8)
8. Everyone that was _____, when he looked upon it would live. (Num. 21:8)
9. Moses made a _____ and put it on a pole. (Num. 21:9)
10. If anyone bitten by a serpent looked upon the serpent of brass, he _____. (Num. 21:9)

B. FURTHER JOURNEYS

1. **EDOM.** After the children of Israel left Mount Hor, they had to compass (go around) the land of Edom, traveling a difficult, little used road through mountains and narrow valleys. (Num. 21:4).
 - a. The Lord commanded the Israelites to pass through the border of their brethren, the children of Esau, who dwelt in Seir. Edom would be _____ of the Israelites. (Deut. 2:4)

Note. The Edomites were the descendants of Esau, Jacob's brother.
 - b. The Israelites were not to meddle with Edom, for the Lord would not give the Israelites their land because He had given Mount Seir to _____. (Deut. 2:5)
 - c. The Israelites compassed Mount Seir many days (Deut. 2:1) and went over the River (brook) _____ which was the southern border of the land of Moab. (Deut. 2:13)
2. **MOAB.** Next the children of Israel passed around Moab on its eastern border.
 - a. The Lord told Moses not to distress the Moabites, neither contend with them in _____. (Deut. 2:9)

- b. The Lord had given Ar unto the children of _____ for a possession. (Deut. 2:9)

Note. Ar refers to a city in Moab east of the Dead Sea on the south bank of the Arnon River (Num. 21:15, 28; Isa. 15:1), probably the same place as the City of Moab (Num. 22:36). The term Ar, however, may refer to a district in Moab. The Moabites were descendants of Lot, Abraham's nephew.

3. **SIHON, KING OF THE AMORITES.** Next the Israelites went to Mount Pisgah (identified with Mount Nebo) which overlooked the land of Canaan. Sihon, king of the Amorites, then fought against Israel who smote him and possessed his land from _____ unto _____. (Num. 21:23-24)

Note. Sihon's territory was north of Moab between the Arnon and Jabbok which are two rivers east of the Dead Sea and the Jordan River.

4. **OG, KING OF BASHAN.** After conquering Sihon, the children of Israel had more battles with the Amorites who dwelt east of the Jordan River and with Og, king of Bashan, another Amorite king. After defeating Og, the Israelites pitched their camp in the plains of Moab on this (east) side of _____ across from _____. (Num. 22:1)



LESSON 6

BALAAAM AND BALAK

Num. 22; 23; 24

INTRODUCTION. After the incident with the fiery serpents, the children of Israel continued their journey once more. They traveled north on the east side of the Dead Sea and eventually camped in the plain overlooking the Jordan River opposite the city of Jericho.

First the Israelites fought with Sihon, king of the Amorites, and defeated him, possessing his land from the Arnon River to the Jabbok River. Next Og, the king of Bashan, fought against the Israelites, and they defeated him and possessed his land. The Israelites then controlled all the land east of the Jordan River from the Arnon River north to Mount Hermon (Num. 21:21-35; Deut. 2:26-3:8).

After the children of Israel defeated the two Amorite kings and their armies and were camped in the land they had conquered, Balak the king of Moab was alarmed, for the Israelite camp was on the borders of his territory. Therefore Balak hired Balaam, a soothsayer (magician) from Pethor, a city on the Euphrates River, to come and curse the Israelites by his magical arts.

Although God at first forbade Balaam to go to Balak, eventually Balaam did go. Nevertheless, God prevented Balaam from cursing Israel. Instead Balaam three times blessed Israel, for he spoke only as God directed him.

A. BALAK'S MESSAGE TO BALAAM

1. When the children of Israel pitched their camp on the east side of the Jordan River opposite Jericho, Moab was _____. (Num. 22:1-3)
2. Balak sent messengers to Balaam and asked him to come and _____ the people who had come out of Egypt, for they covered the face of the earth. (Num. 22:4-6)
3. Balaam told the men to return to their own land, for the Lord _____ to give him permission to go. (Num. 22:13)

4. Balak sent more messengers to Balaam, but Balaam said he could not go against the word of the Lord even if Balak gave him his house full of _____.

_____ . (Num. 22:18)

5. That night the Lord told Balaam to _____ and _____ if the men called him, but to do only what the Lord should tell him. (Num. 22:20)

B. BALAAM'S JOURNEY. The next morning Balaam saddled his donkey and went with the messengers from Balak. The Lord's anger was aroused because Balaam went without being called, and the angel of the Lord stood in the way with a sword in his hand. Three times the angel stood in the way, three times the donkey balked when she saw the angel, and three times Balaam struck the donkey.

1. Draw a line from the statement in the left hand column to the correct answer in the right hand column.

- | | |
|--|---|
| • the angel stood in the way with his sword drawn (Num. 22:23) | the donkey lay down under Balaam |
| • the angel stood in a narrow place between two walls (Num. 22:24-25) | the donkey turned aside into the field |
| • the angel stood in a place so narrow there was no room to turn aside (Num. 22:26-27) | the donkey crushed Balaam's foot against the wall |

2. Each time the donkey turned aside, Balaam _____ the donkey. (Num. 22:23, 25, 27)

3. The Lord opened the _____ of the donkey who asked what she had done to Balaam that caused Balaam to strike her three times. (Num. 22:28)

4. Balaam told the donkey she had mocked him, and if he had a sword, he

would have killed her (Num. 22:29). Then the Lord opened the _____ of Balaam, and he saw the angel with his sword drawn. (Num. 22:31)

5. The angel told Balaam He would have killed Balaam if the donkey had not

turned aside (Num. 22:32-33). Balaam said he had _____ and would go back; however, the angel told him to continue with the men, but to speak only the word that the angel should speak to him. (Num. 22:34-35)

Note. God had spoken to man previously at different times and in different ways—to Adam and Eve in the garden, to Noah, to Moses from the burning bush

and on Mount Sinai. In this incident God used a donkey to communicate his message.

C. THE THREE BLESSINGS. In Old Testament times it was the custom for people to go to the tops of hills and mountains, called high places, to worship their idols and false gods. Balak, therefore, took Balaam first to Bamoth-Baal, or the high places of Baal (Num. 22:41). Baal was the chief male god of the Canaanites and was believed to be the god who brought rain (good harvests) and fertility (animal reproduction).

Next Balak took Balaam to the top of Pisgah, a mountain ridge which slopes steeply into the Jordan valley below (Num. 23:14). The third time, Balak took Balaam to the top of Peor, a mountain probably north of the Dead Sea opposite the city of Jericho (Num. 23:28). All three of these mountain tops overlooked the Israelite camp and the land of Canaan.

In preparation for each of his speeches, Balaam told Balak to build seven altars and sacrifice one ram and one bullock on each altar. These sacrifices were probably an attempt by Balaam to influence God to allow him to do as Balak requested. However, God's purpose could not be changed, and Balaam spoke as God directed him. Each blessing Balaam spoke was greater than the previous blessing.

Match the blessings in the right hand column to the mountain in the left hand column where Balaam spoke the blessings.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. _____ Bamoth-Baal
(Num. 23:8, 10) | a. How goodly are thy tents, O Jacob, and thy tabernacles, O Israel! |
| | b. Behold, the people shall rise up as a great lion...he shall not lie down until he eat of the prey, and drink the blood of the slain. |
| 2. _____ Pisgah (Num. 23:20, 24) | c. How shall I curse, whom God hath not cursed? |
| | d. He lay down...as a great lion: who shall stir him up? Blessed is he that blesseth thee, and cursed is he that curseth thee. |
| 3. _____ Peor (Num. 24:5, 9) | e. Who can count the dust of Jacob, and the number of the fourth part of Israel? |
| | f. Behold, I have received commandment to bless...and I cannot reverse it. |

D. THE FOURTH SPEECH. After Balaam pronounced these three blessings, Balak was furious and dismissed Balaam without rewarding him. Before leaving, Balaam delivered another speech which partly revealed the future of Israel and the kingdom of Christ.

1. There shall come a _____ out of Jacob, and a _____ shall rise out of Israel. (Num. 24:17)
2. Out of Jacob shall come He that shall have _____. (Num. 24:19)

Note. The Star, the Sceptre, and the dominion (power, authority) all describe Christ and his kingdom.

E. THE CONCLUSION. Although Balaam was not an Israelite, he knew enough about God to obey him. He thought he could influence God by offering many sacrifices, but he could speak only as God directed him, for the Spirit of God was upon him (Num. 22:38; 23:5, 12, 16, 26; 24:2, 13). However, since he was greedy and wanted the reward Balak offered him, he advised Balak how to tempt the children of Israel to sin so that God would curse the people.

1. Balak sent young Moabite and Midianite women into the Israelites' camp who enticed the young men of Israel to eat things sacrificed to _____ and to commit _____. (Rev. 2:14)
2. As a result God sent a plague throughout the camp and _____ died. (Num. 25:9)
3. Later the children of Israel warred against the Midianites, and Balaam they also _____. (Num. 31:8)

*There shall come a Star out of Jacob,
and a Sceptre shall rise out of Israel...
Out of Jacob shall come he that shall have dominion.
Num. 24:17, 19*

LESSON 7

DEATH OF MOSES - JOSHUA CHOSEN LEADER

Deut. 34; Josh. 1

INTRODUCTION. The book of Deuteronomy, which means second law, records the speeches of Moses to the Israelites as they camped on the east side of Jordan preparing to enter Canaan, their promised land. It had been forty years since the children of Israel had left Egypt. Because of their rebellion against God, they had wandered in the wilderness in the Sinai Peninsula during that time, and all the people that were twenty years and older when they left Egypt had died except Joshua and Caleb. Moses repeated to this new generation who had grown up during the forty years of wandering all the laws spoken by God at Mount Sinai.

Since Moses had sinned by striking the rock when God had told him to speak to the rock, Moses was forbidden to enter the land of Canaan also. Therefore, before he died God took him to Mount Nebo on the east side of the Jordan River and showed him the promised land. Moses then died at one hundred twenty years of age—his eye was not dim, nor his natural force (vigor) abated. God buried him in the valley of Moab, but no man knows where.

THE CHARACTER OF MOSES. Moses is the most prominent character of the Old Testament. He was the deliverer of the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage, their leader through the wilderness wanderings, the lawgiver at Mount Sinai, and a prophet of God. As a prophet Moses held the place of highest honor through the ages until the coming of Jesus Christ (Deut. 18:15; 34:10)

A. THE DEATH OF MOSES

1. Moses went up from the plains of Moab unto the mountain and top of: (Deut. 34:1)
 - a. Nebo
 - b. Pisgah
 - c. Horeb

2. The Lord showed him all the land that He had promised to give to the seed (descendants) of : (Deut. 34:4)
 - a. Abraham
 - b. Isaac
 - c. Jacob
3. Moses died in the land of: (Deut. 34:5)
 - a. Canaan
 - b. Egypt
 - c. Moab
4. Moses was buried in a valley in the land of Moab by: (Deut. 34:5-6)
 - a. Joshua
 - b. the children of Israel
 - c. God
5. The location of Moses' sepulchre (grave) was known by: (Deut. 34:6)
 - a. Joshua
 - b. no man
 - c. the children of Israel
6. When Moses died: (Deut. 34:7)
 - a. he was 120 years old
 - b. his eyes were dim
 - c. his natural force (vigor) was not abated (diminished)
7. The children of Israel mourned for Moses for: (Deut. 34:8)
 - a. 30 days
 - b. 90 days
 - c. one year
8. _____ was full of the spirit of wisdom, for Moses had laid his hands on him. (Deut. 34:9)
9. _____ was a prophet whom the Lord knew face to face. (Deut. 34:10)
10. The Lord sent Moses to Pharaoh in the land of Egypt to do _____. (Deut. 34:10-11)

B. MOSES AND JESUS

1. Although Moses was greater than any of the other Old Testament prophets, he told the children of Israel, "The Lord thy God will raise up unto thee a Prophet from the midst of thee, of thy brethren, like unto me; unto him ye shall _____." (Deut. 18:15)

Note. The prophet of whom Moses speaks is Jesus Christ.

2. God speaks to us today by whom? (Heb. 1:1-2)
3. Moses was faithful in God's house as a _____, but Christ as a _____. (Heb. 3:5-6)

C. JOSHUA, THE CAPTAIN OF ISRAEL. Joshua is first introduced in the scriptures when the children of Israel came to a place called Rephidim on the way to Mount Sinai about two months after they left Egypt. Here the Israelites were attacked by the Amalekites, desert nomads who were descendants of Esau. Moses appointed Joshua to command the Israelites in the ensuing battle, which he did successfully (Ex. 17). Joshua then served as Moses' servant while Moses was receiving the law from God at Mount Sinai (Ex. 24:13; 32:17; 33:11).

When the forty years of wilderness wanderings had passed and the death of Moses was near, God chose Joshua to succeed Moses (Num. 27:18-23). Joshua's task, therefore, was to lead the children of Israel into the land of Canaan, conquer it, and occupy it—fulfilling God's land promise to Abraham. As the leader of the children of Israel and the captain of their army, Joshua needed courage, strength, and faith in God.

1. After Moses died, the Lord spoke to Joshua and told him to arise, go over this Jordan, to the _____ which I give to the children of Israel. (Josh. 1:1-2)
2. As the Lord was with Moses, so He would be with Joshua; He would not _____ him, nor _____ him. (Josh. 1:5)
3. The Lord told Joshua to be _____ and very _____ to do according to all the law which Moses commanded him. (Josh. 1:7)

4. This book of the law should not depart out of Joshua's mouth, but he should meditate thereon _____ and _____ that he might do all that is written in it. (Josh. 1:8)
5. Joshua told the officers to pass through the camp and command the people to prepare victuals (provisions), for within _____ they were to pass over the Jordan. (Josh. 1:10-11)

*By **faith** Moses, when he was born,
was hid three months of his parents...*

*By **faith** Moses, when he was come to years,
refused to be called the son of Pharaoh's daughter;
Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God,
than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season...*

*By **faith** he forsook Egypt, not fearing the wrath of the king...*

*Through **faith** he kept the passover, and the sprinkling of blood,
lest he that destroyed the firstborn should touch them.*

*By **faith** they passed through the Red sea as by dry land:
which the Egyptians assaying to do were drowned.*

Heb. 11:23-29

LESSON 8

RAHAB HIDES THE SPIES

Josh. 2

INTRODUCTION. While the Israelites were camped in the plains of Moab, the first barrier to the promised land facing them was the Jordan River. Their next obstacle after crossing the river was the strategically located city of Jericho which lay in the river valley. The city was about eight to ten miles northwest of the Dead Sea and just west of the main ford on the lower river. A spring watered the area and today still waters the modern oasis. West of the city the hills of Judea rise abruptly, and just one mile away is a 1500-foot-high ridge. These hills to the west of the city are cut by valleys and gorges which lead to the interior of the land. Jericho, therefore, guarded the entrance to the land of Canaan and was a fortified city.

In preparation for the Israelite invasion of Canaan, Joshua sent two spies into the city of Jericho. The two men came to the house of a woman whose name was Rahab. When the king of the city heard that there were Israelite spies in Jericho, he sent messengers to Rahab demanding she turn them over to him, but she hid the spies on the roof of her house.

Rahab told the spies the city feared the children of Israel, for they had heard how the Lord had dried up the waters of the Red Sea, and how the Israelites had destroyed Sihon and Og and their armies. She asked the men to save her and her family when they attacked the city, and the men agreed.

After dark Rahab let the spies down over the wall, for her house was on the city wall. She told the men to go to the mountain and hide for three days, for the king had sent men to the fords of the Jordan to search for them. This mountain Rahab mentioned was probably the 1500-foot-high ridge just west of the city and in the opposite direction from where the searchers had gone.

1. Joshua sent two spies to Jericho who came to the house of _____.
(Josh. 2:1)
2. When the king of Jericho heard there were spies in the city, he sent messengers to Rahab telling her to bring forth the men in her house, for they had come to _____. (Josh. 2:2-3)
3. Rahab took the spies and _____ them. (Josh. 2:4)
4. Rahab told the king's messengers that the men had come to her, but she did not know who they were; they had gone out of the city when it was dark about the time the _____. (Josh. 2:4-5)
5. She told the king's messengers to _____ them quickly, and they might overtake them. (Josh. 2:5)
6. Rahab hid the spies on the roof in the _____.
(Josh. 2:6)
7. The king's men pursued the spies to the Jordan to the _____.
(Josh. 2:7)
8. Rahab told the spies she knew the Lord had given the Israelites the land, and the people of Jericho were terrified, for they had heard: (Josh. 2:10)
 - a. how the Lord dried up the water of the _____
 - b. how the Israelites destroyed the two _____, Sihon and Og
9. She said the Lord your God is God in _____ above and on _____ beneath. (Josh. 2:11)
10. She asked the spies to spare her family when the army attacked the city; then she let them down by a _____ through the window, for her house was on the city wall. (Josh. 2:15)
11. She told the men to get to the _____ and hide for three days.
(Josh. 2:16)
12. In order to save herself and her family, the men told her: (Josh. 2:18)
 - a. to bind a _____ in the window
 - b. gather her family into her _____

13. The men went to the mountain, returned to Joshua after three days, and told him that truly the Lord had _____ all the land into their hands. (Josh. 2:24)

14. How was Rahab saved according to the Hebrew writer? (Heb. 11:31)

15. If Rahab was saved by faith as the Hebrew writer says, but yet she had to follow certain instructions in order to be saved, what does faith include?



Modern Jericho

LESSON 9

ISRAEL CROSSES THE JORDAN RIVER

Josh. 3; 4

INTRODUCTION. Since the city of Jericho lay at the eastern entrance into the land of Canaan, it was necessary for the children of Israel to capture this fortified city first before they could conquer the land. But before they could attack Jericho, they had to cross the Jordan River. For three days they camped on the banks of the river, planning and preparing for their river crossing.

Normally the Jordan River is not a wide stream nor very deep. But at this particular time—spring harvest time—the river had overflowed its banks. Therefore, without God's miraculous help, the crossing would have been impossible.

Joshua instructed the priests to carry the ark of the covenant to the brink of the river. When the soles of their feet entered the water, the waters would cease flowing some distance above, and the waters below flowing into the Dead Sea would be cut off. The people would then follow, passing over on dry ground, and keeping a space of 2000 cubits (more than one-half mile) between them and the ark. In their wilderness wanderings the ark was always carried in the center of their camp, but now it was to be at the head of their army as a guide.

Twelve men were selected, one from each tribe, to carry a stone from the place where the priests stood with the ark to the other side (west side) of the river. Joshua also took twelve stones from the place where the priests stood and set them up on the east bank of the river. These two heaps of stones were to be a memorial to the children of Israel that they had crossed the Jordan River on dry ground.

When all the people had crossed over the river, then the priests carrying the ark crossed to the other side. As soon as their feet touched the dry land—the banks of the river—then the waters of the river ran once more, overflowing the banks as before.

1. The children of Israel moved their camp to the banks of the Jordan River, and after three days, Joshua told the people to sanctify themselves, for the next day the Lord would do _____ among them. (Josh. 3:5)
2. Joshua told the priests to take the _____ and go before the people. (Josh. 3:6)
3. The people were told to follow, leaving a space of _____. (Josh. 3:3-4)
4. When the soles of the feet of the priests that carried the ark rested in the water, the waters of the river that came from above would _____. (Josh. 3:13)
5. The Jordan _____ all its banks all the time of harvest. (Josh. 3:15)
6. The priests that carried the ark stood firm on dry ground in the midst of the Jordan, and all Israel passed over on _____. (Josh. 3:17)
7. The Lord told Joshua to choose twelve men, one from each tribe, to carry _____ from the place the priests stood to the other side of the river where they were lodging that night. (Josh. 4:1-3)
8. These stones would be a _____ for the children of Israel forever. (Josh. 4:6-7)
9. Joshua then set up _____ in the place where the priests had stood. (Josh. 4:9)
10. The priests that carried the ark stood in the midst of Jordan until everything was _____ that the Lord commanded. (Josh. 4:10)
11. On that day the Lord _____ Joshua in the sight of Israel, and they feared him as they had feared Moses. (Josh. 4:14)
12. Joshua then commanded the priests to come out of the river, and when the soles of their feet touched the dry ground, the waters of the Jordan returned to their place and _____ the banks as before. (Josh. 4:17-18)

13. The people crossed the Jordan River on the _____
and camped at Gilgal on the east border of Jericho. (Josh. 4:19)
14. Joshua set up in Gilgal the _____ carried by the twelve men.
(Josh. 4:20)
15. The stones were to be a memorial for the people to tell their children that Israel
came over the Jordan on _____. (Josh 4:21-22)
16. The Lord dried up the waters of the Jordan as He did to the _____
that all peoples of the earth might know the hand of the Lord is _____.
(Josh. 4:23-24)



The Jordan River

LESSON 10

THE BATTLE OF JERICHO

Josh. 5:10-15; 6

INTRODUCTION. As the children of Israel camped at Gilgal while preparing for their battle at Jericho, the Lord commanded Joshua to circumcise all the males. Those born during the wilderness wanderings had not been circumcised as God had required in his covenant with Abraham (Josh. 5:2-9).

On the fourteenth day of the month the people kept the Passover, then on the morrow they ate parched grain which was the produce of the land and unleavened bread. The day after eating the produce of the land, the manna ceased—the bread that God had provided for Israel during their forty years of wilderness wanderings. (Josh. 5:10-12).

As Joshua scouted the city while preparing for the battle at Jericho, a Man with a drawn sword appeared to him. Joshua asked the Man if He was a friend or foe. The Man told him He was captain (prince, commander) of the host of the Lord. The Man (perhaps the Son of God, for Joshua fell to the ground and worshipped him, and He is called the Lord in Josh. 6:2) assured Joshua that Jericho was given to him (Josh. 5:13-15). He then gave instructions to Joshua for capturing the city (Josh. 6:1-5).

God's plan for the capture of Jericho—the order of procession and instructions:

- All the armed Israelite men of war shall lead the procession;
- Seven priests blowing seven trumpets of ram's horns shall follow;
- The priests bearing the ark shall come next;
- The multitude of people shall march in the rear in silence;
- The procession shall compass the city once for six days;
- The seventh day the procession shall compass the city seven times;
- The seventh time when the priests blow the trumpets, the people shall shout;
- The walls of the city will then fall down flat, and the army shall enter the city;
- All that were in the city shall be destroyed except for Rahab and her family;
- All the gold and silver and the brass and iron vessels in the city shall be given to the treasury of the Lord, the people shall not keep any spoil for themselves.

A. THE MAN WITH THE DRAWN SWORD

1. When Joshua asked the Man with the sword if He was for the Israelites or their enemies, what did the Man say? (Josh. 5:13-14)
2. What did Joshua do and say? (Josh. 5:14)
3. What did the Man tell Joshua to do? (Josh. 5:15)
4. The Lord instructed Joshua how to capture Jericho. Place a 1, 2, 3, or 4 before the following statements to show the order of the procession as it marched around Jericho. (Josh. 6:8-9)

_____rear group of people

_____armed men

_____ark of the covenant

_____seven priests with seven trumpets of ram's horns

B. THE BATTLE. The city of Jericho was a strongly fortified city, and the instructions for its capture must have seemed strange to Joshua. Nevertheless, he submitted himself to the command of the Lord.

1. After the people compassed the city for the seventh time on the seventh day, what did the priests do and what did Joshua tell the people? (Josh. 6:16)
2. What happened to the walls of Jericho? (Josh. 6:20)
3. Who in the city was allowed to live? (Josh. 6:17)
4. What were the Israelites to bring to the treasury of the Lord? (Josh. 6:19)

5. What did the Israelites destroy in the city? (Josh. 6:21)
6. Whom did Joshua command to rescue Rahab? (Josh. 6:22)
7. What did the Israelites then do to the city? (Josh. 6:24)
8. Where did Rahab dwell after the city was destroyed? (Josh. 6:25)
9. How did the walls of Jericho fall? (Heb. 11:30)
10. If the walls fell by faith, but the children of Israel had to follow certain instructions in order for the walls to fall, what does faith include?

*By **faith** the walls of Jericho fell down,
after they were compassed about seven days.
By **faith** the harlot Rahab perished not
with them that believed not,
when she had received the spies with peace.
Heb. 11:30-31*

LESSON 11

DEFEAT AT AI

Josh. 7; 8:1-29

INTRODUCTION. The city of Jericho, the first city in the land of Canaan captured by the Israelites, was to be completely devoted to God. The people were not allowed to keep for themselves any of the spoil (plunder, loot, valuables) found in the city. The unusual method used for the capture was designed by God to test the faith, obedience, and patience of the people. Their success upon following God's instructions would encourage them in the difficulties they faced as they continued their invasion of Canaan, because they would know God fought for them at Jericho.

The next objective for the Israelites was Ai in central Canaan. The site of this ancient city is uncertain but it was east of Bethel (Gen. 12:8; Josh. 7:2), and archaeological digs in the area are attempting to determine its exact location. Joshua sent spies to search the area, and when they returned, they said the city was small and could easily be conquered. Joshua, therefore, sent 3000 soldiers to attack, but they were defeated soundly leaving thirty-six of their number dead.

When Joshua prayed to the Lord in great distress, the Lord informed him there was sin in the camp. Someone had stolen some valuables from the city of Jericho contrary to God's command. When the sinner was identified and punished, then Joshua sent 30,000 soldiers to Ai who captured the city by an ambush.



A. THE SIN

- | | | |
|-----------|--|-----------------------------|
| 1. _____ | The children of Israel committed a trespass, for Achan took of the (7:1) | a. man by man |
| 2. _____ | The anger of the Lord was kindled against the (7:1) | b. 2000 or 3000 men |
| 3. _____ | The spies told Joshua that Ai was small and to send about (7:2-3) | c. stoned, burned |
| 4. _____ | The men of Ai chased them and killed (7:5) | d. accursed (devoted) thing |
| 5. _____ | The Lord said Israel had sinned, stolen the accursed thing, putting it among their own (7:10-11) | e. stuff |
| 6. _____ | In the morning the people brought forward according to their (7:14) | f. Judah |
| 7. _____ | The Lord took the tribes, then the family, then the household, then (7:14) | g. 36 men |
| 8. _____ | The tribe taken was (7:16) | h. Babylonian garment |
| 9. _____ | The man taken was (7:18) | i. Achan |
| 10. _____ | Achan said he had sinned, and he took out of Jericho (3 answers) (7:20-21) | j. 50 shekels of gold |
| 11. _____ | He hid them in the earth in his (7:21) | k. tribes |
| 12. _____ | Achan and his family were (7:24-25) | l. children of Israel |
| | | m. 200 shekels of silver |
| | | n. tent |

Note. Since the stolen items were hidden in Achan's tent, his family knew of the sin and were also guilty. Although Achan confessed his sin, and the stolen items were returned to Joshua, he still had to pay the penalty for breaking the law.

B. CAPTURE OF AI. With the sin of Achan uncovered, and the punishment complete, God turned from his anger and told Joshua He had given into his hand the king of Ai, his people, city, and land. He told Joshua to take the men of war and set an ambush behind the city. Accordingly Joshua sent a detachment of soldiers by night to conceal themselves west of the city. Joshua and the rest of the army camped on the north side facing the city with a valley between them and Ai.

In the morning when the king of Ai saw Joshua and his army before the city, he and his men went out to battle against Israel. Joshua and his men pretended to flee, and the people of Ai pursued. When all the people of Ai had left the city, Joshua stretched his spear in the air, and the Israelites in ambush behind the city rose up, entered the city and set it on fire. Joshua and his men then turned back and attacked their pursuers.

The Israelites smote all the people of Ai that day, but they took their king alive. He was hanged on a tree until evening. Then his body was taken down, cast at the entrance of the city, and a heap of stones raised over it.

1. The number of soldiers Joshua sent against Ai the second time was: (Josh. 8:3)
 - a. 300
 - b. 3000
 - c. 30,000
2. Joshua and his main army camped: (Josh. 8:10-11)
 - a. on the north side of Ai
 - b. in the valley
 - c. in the woods
3. Joshua set in ambush on the west side of the city: (Josh. 8:12)
 - a. 500 men
 - b. 5000 men
 - c. 50,000 men
4. When Joshua and his men approached the city and the people of the city came out against them, Joshua and his men: (Josh. 8:14-15)
 - a. fought
 - b. were defeated
 - c. fled as if they were beaten

5. Joshua signaled his men in ambush to enter the city by: (Josh. 8:18-19)
 - a. shooting an arrow into the air
 - b. stretching out his spear
 - c. firing a cannon
6. When the men of Ai left the city to pursue after Joshua and his men, then the Israelites in ambush: (Josh. 8:19)
 - a. entered the city
 - b. went to Joshua's assistance
 - c. set the city on fire
7. When Joshua saw the city on fire, he and his men: (Josh. 8:21)
 - a. continued to flee
 - b. turned back again
 - c. slew (struck down) the men of Ai
8. The number that the Israelites killed in Ai was: (Josh. 8:25-26)
 - a. 12,000 men and women
 - b. all the inhabitants
 - c. some of the inhabitants
9. The Israelites were allowed to keep for themselves: (Josh. 8:27)
 - a. cattle (livestock)
 - b. spoil
 - c. none of the spoil
10. The king of Ai was: (Josh. 8:29)
 - a. hanged on a tree
 - b. taken down at evening
 - c. cast at the entrance of the city and a heap of stones raised over him

LESSON 12

THE SUN AND THE MOON STAND STILL

Josh. 10:1-27

INTRODUCTION. When the king of Jerusalem heard what the Israelites had done to Jericho and Ai, he sent messages to the kings of Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, and Eglon to join him in an alliance against the Israelites. The five kings with their armies gathered together and went to besiege the city of Gibeon. The people of Gibeon had made a treaty with Joshua—they promised to serve the Israelites if Israel would protect them from their enemies. Therefore, when the Gibeonites informed Joshua they were being attacked, Joshua and his army went to their aid as promised.

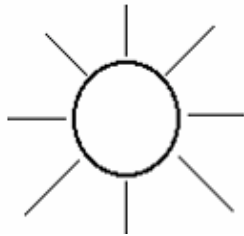
The Lord assured Joshua He had delivered the five kings into the hands of the Israelites. Joshua and his army then marched by night to Gibeon, and with a surprise attack defeated the five kings and their armies, killing many of their number. As the remainder fled with the Israelites pursuing, the Lord sent great hailstones from heaven. More died from the hailstones than by the swords of the Israelites.

As the Israelites were succeeding in the defeat of the armies of the five kings, Joshua spoke to the Lord and asked that the sun and moon stand still. This request was in order to allow more daylight time for the Israelites to complete their victory.

The five kings fled to Makkedah, a city in southern Canaan, and hid in a cave. Joshua ordered that a stone be placed at the entrance of the cave so the kings could not escape. When the fleeing enemy had been completely destroyed, the Israelites returned to the cave, and Joshua commanded that the stone be removed. The kings were brought out of their cave prison and killed. The bodies were hung on five trees until evening, then removed and cast into the same cave. The cave was then sealed with great stones laid at the mouth.

1. The king of Jerusalem sent messages to four other kings to help him smite Gibeon, for it had made _____ with Joshua and the Israelites. (Josh. 10:3-4)
2. When the people of Gibeon sent messages to Joshua to come help them, the Lord told Joshua, Fear not, for I have _____ them into your hand. (Josh. 10:8)
3. Joshua came upon the enemy suddenly, for he came from Gilgal by _____. (Josh. 10:9)
4. The Lord routed the enemy before Israel and there was great _____. (Josh. 10:10)
5. As the enemy fled, the Lord cast down great stones from heaven, and more died from the _____ than by the sword. (Josh. 10:11)
6. Joshua spoke to the Lord and said before all Israel, _____ stand still upon Gibeon, and _____ in the valley of Aijalon. (Josh. 10:12)
7. The sun stayed in the midst of heaven and did not go down for about a whole _____. (Josh. 10:13)
8. Describe this day. (Josh. 10:14)
9. The five kings fled and hid in a _____. (Josh. 10:16)
10. Joshua commanded that _____ be rolled at the mouth of the cave and a guard posted. (Josh. 10:18)
11. Joshua told his people to pursue after their enemies and _____ the rear guard, not allowing them to enter their cities. (Josh. 10:19)
12. When the Israelites had finished the slaughter, some of the enemy escaped and entered their _____. (Josh. 10:20)

13. The army then returned in peace to their camp at Makkedah, and Joshua said to open the mouth of the _____ and bring the five kings to him. (Josh. 10:21-22)
14. Joshua smote them and hanged them on _____ . (Josh. 10:26)
15. When the sun was going down, Joshua commanded that the five kings be taken down and cast into the _____. (Josh. 10:27)
16. _____ were laid at the mouth of the cave. (Josh. 10:27)



*Sun, stand thou still upon Gibeon;
and thou, Moon, in the valley of Aijalon.
And the sun stood still, and the moon stayed,
until the people had avenged themselves
upon their enemies.*

Josh. 10:12-13

LESSON 13

THE LAND PROMISE FULFILLED - JOSHUA'S FAREWELL

Josh 21:43-45; 24

INTRODUCTION. As the leader of the children of Israel and the captain of their army, Joshua needed courage, strength, and faith in God. He was chosen by God to succeed Moses in the sight of all the people (Num. 27:18-23). He was filled with the spirit of wisdom by the laying on of Moses' hands (Deut. 34:9). The Lord assured Joshua He would not fail him nor forsake him, but his success depended upon his observing the law and meditating on it day and night (Josh. 1:5, 8). Joshua proved to be a man of faith, a humble servant, and a keeper of the law.

Joshua was also a military captain and master of strategy. In order to conquer Canaan, it was necessary first to conquer the strategically located city of Jericho which lay in the Jordan River valley just west of the fords of the river. After accomplishing this victory, Joshua then conquered the cities of Ai and Bethel in the heart of the central hill country, thus dividing the land in two (Josh. 8:1-29; 12:7-9, 16). He could then conduct separate military campaigns against the cities in the south and the cities in the north.

After the battle with the five kings of the south, Joshua and the Israelites engaged in more battles with other cities in the south and left none remaining (Josh. 10:40-43). Next Joshua and the army turned to the north and defeated an alliance of northern kings. "So Joshua took the whole land, according to all that the Lord said unto Moses; and Joshua gave it for an inheritance unto Israel according to their division by their tribes. And the land rested from war" (Josh. 11:23).

With the land at rest from war, Joshua became the peace administrator. Joshua, Eleazar (the high priest and son of Aaron), and heads of the tribes divided the land by lot among the twelve tribes (Josh. 18:10; 19:51). Each of Joseph's two sons,

Manasseh and Ephraim, received a portion of land along with the other sons of Jacob. However, the Levites did not receive an allotment of land. Instead they were given forty-eight cities in which to dwell. Since the Levites' responsibility was to serve the religious needs of the people by teaching the law and caring for the tabernacle, they were scattered throughout the entire land (Josh. 21:1-42).

A. THE LAND PROMISE TO ABRAHAM, ISAAC, AND JACOB FULFILLED

1. How much land did Joshua take and give to the Israelites for their inheritance? (Josh. 11:23)
2. Who was in charge of dividing the land among the tribes? (Josh. 19:51)
3. How was the land divided? (Josh. 18:10; 19:51)
4. No word failed of any good thing which the Lord spoke to the house of Israel; all _____ . (Josh. 21:45)

B. CALEB'S INHERITANCE. Remember Caleb? He was the spy who along with Joshua said the land of Canaan could be conquered. Because the other ten spies said the Israelites were not strong enough to take the land, the children of Israel had wandered in the wilderness for forty years, and all those over twenty had died there except Joshua and Caleb. Because of his faithfulness, when the land was divided, Caleb was allowed to choose where he would settle.

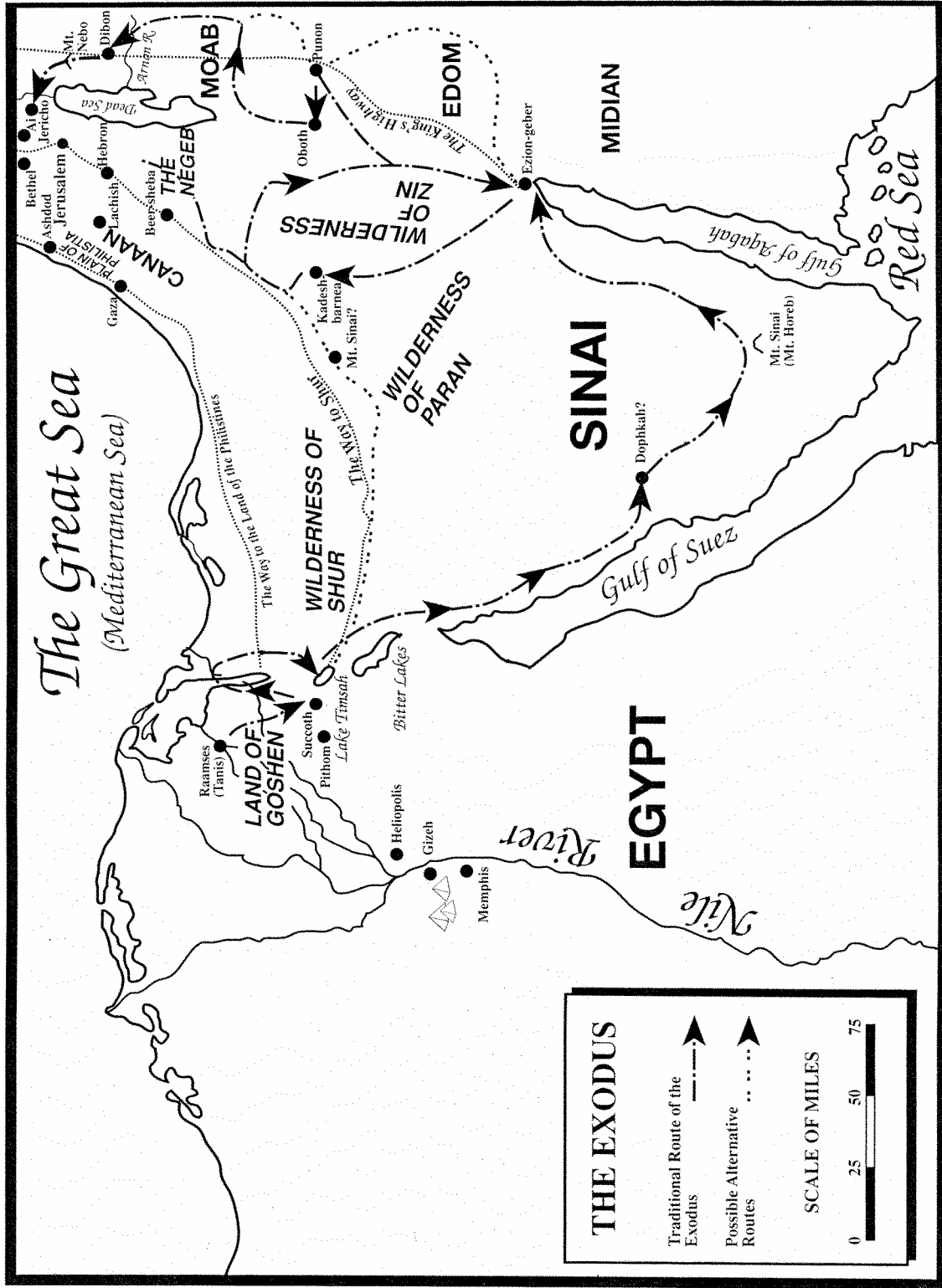
1. How old was Caleb when he spied the land? (Josh. 14:6-7)
2. How old was he when the land was conquered? (Josh. 14:10)
3. How was he physically? (Josh. 14:11)
4. Caleb belonged to the tribe of Judah. What portion (city) was he given in Judah's territory? (Josh. 14:13-14)

C. THE TABERNACLE AND JOSHUA'S INHERITANCE

1. The tabernacle, tent of meeting, was set up in _____, a city in the portion of land given to Ephraim. (Josh. 18:1)
2. The children of Israel, according to the commandment of the Lord, gave Joshua the city for which he asked, Timnath-serah, in _____.
(Josh. 19:49-50)

D. JOSHUA'S FAREWELL ADDRESS. When Joshua was old, he gathered all the people together. He spoke to them of their history—Abraham and his journey from Ur to Canaan, Isaac, Jacob and Esau, Jacob's move to Egypt, Moses, the plagues, crossing the Red Sea, the battles with the Amorite kings, Balaam and Balak, crossing the Jordan River, and the conquest of Jericho and Canaan. He reminded the people of God's promises and exhorted them to remain faithful and obedient.

1. Joshua told the people to put away the gods their fathers had served beyond the River (Euphrates) and Egypt and serve the Lord. He then said if it seemed evil to them to serve the Lord, then choose whom they would serve: the gods their fathers served beyond the River (Euphrates), or the gods of the Amorites in the land of Canaan. Joshua said he and his house would serve whom? (Josh. 24:15)
2. What would happen if the people forsook God and served idols? (Josh. 24:20)
3. What did the people tell Joshua? (Josh. 24:24)
4. How old was Joshua when he died? (Josh. 24:29)
5. How long did Israel serve the Lord? (Josh. 24:31)
6. What about the bones of Joseph? (Josh. 24:32)



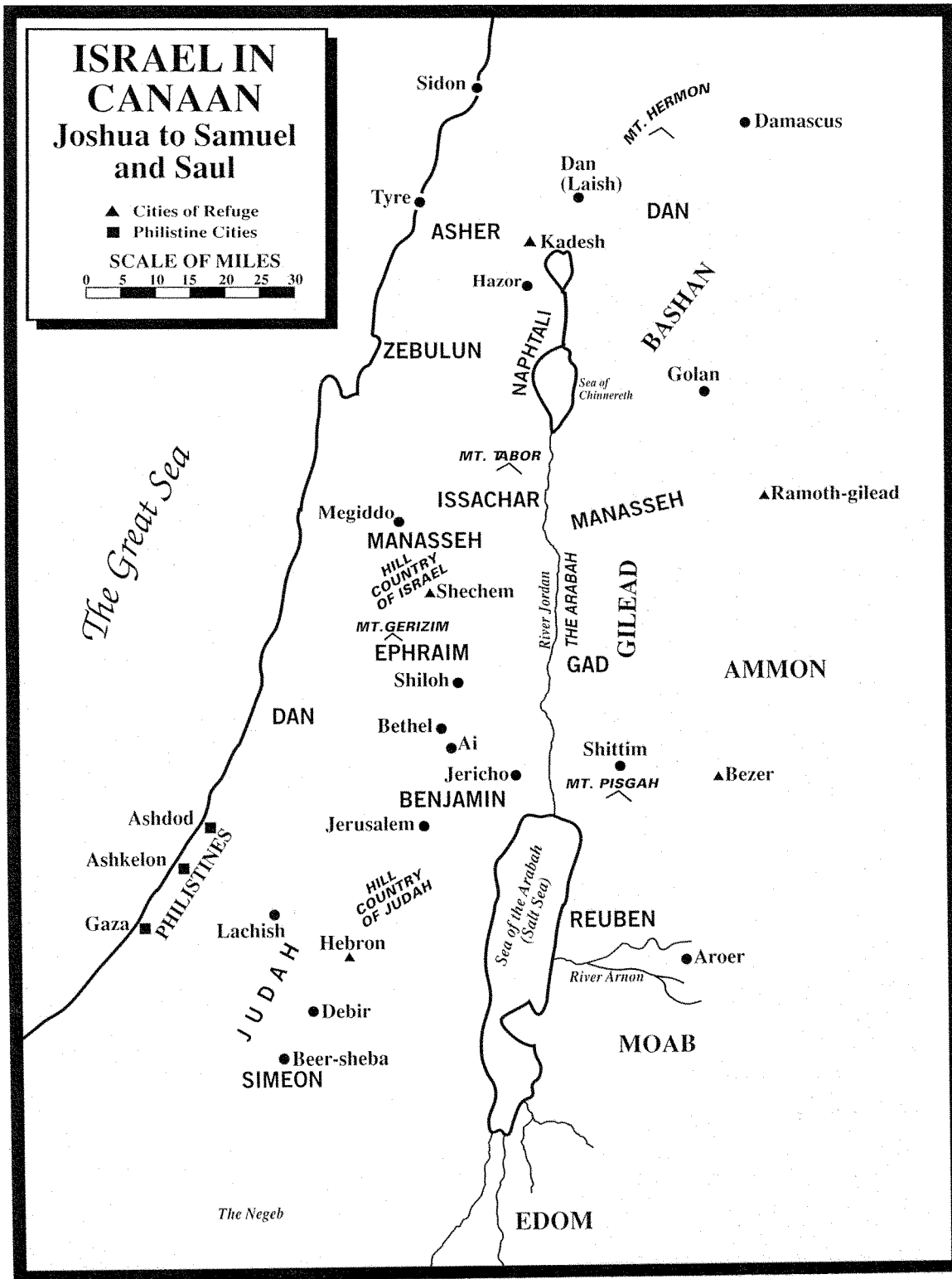
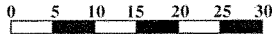
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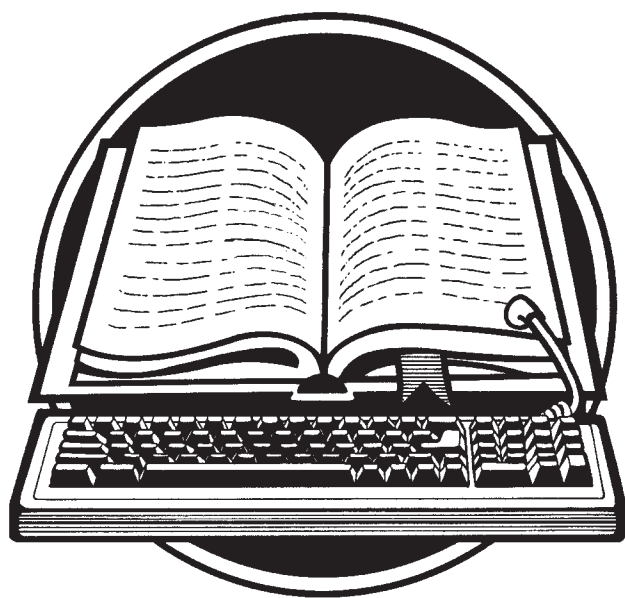
ISRAEL IN CANAAN

Joshua to Samuel and Saul

- ▲ Cities of Refuge
- Philistine Cities

SCALE OF MILES





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