

## Term 1: Week 8

Final speeches and blessing of Moses: the conquest of Canaan under Joshua  
Deuteronomy 31 - Joshua 24

### DEUTERONOMY 31

- 1-5 Moses encourages the people
- 6-8 He also encourages Joshua to be strong and courageous.
- 9-13 He gives the law to the priests to be read in the 7th year to the people.
- 14-23 Moses and Joshua present themselves before the Lord, who speaks of future rebellion and asks Moses to write a warning song
- 23- Joshua commissioned.
- 24-27 Moses delivers the book of the law to the Levites to keep
- 28-30 He warns the assembled elders against corruption.

### DEUTERONOMY 32

- 1-43 THE SONG OF MOSES given to the assembled people, about the faithfulness of God, the corruption of the people, the history of His care for the nation and their forsaking Him for idols and other gods, resulting in God's wrath and vengeance being poured out on them.
- 44-47 Mindful of this, he exhorts them to obedience.
- 48-52 God sends him up Mt. Nebo to see the land and to die.

### DEUTERONOMY 33

#### THE BLESSINGS OF MOSES

- 1-5 The majesty of God.
- 6-25 The prophetic blessing on each tribe.
- 26-29 The excellency of Israel, under God's protection.

### DEUTERONOMY 34

1-4 Moses goes up Mt. Nebo and surveys the land to the east of the Jordan and west to the sea, from the Negev in the south to the northern area of Naphtali; the land promised to Abraham.

5-8 Moses dies at 120 years old on Mt. Nebo; Israel mourns.

9 Joshua succeeds him.

10-12 Praise of Moses, the prophet and miracle worker.

Deuteronomy is a book about a community being prepared for a new life. Hardship and wilderness lie behind; the promised land lies ahead. But in the moment there is a call for a new commitment to God and a fresh understanding of the nature of God's people....A relatively small community was being urged by Moses, "the man of God", to commit itself wholeheartedly to the Lord, before engaging in the struggle for the promised land. The kingdom of God's people were coming of age, unnoticed by great powers of the time, and struggling against what were in human standards, impossible circumstances.

Deuteronomy, according to the Greek translation meant "Second law" implying a body of legislation different from that in the previous books of Moses, which is not so. The Hebrew title "there are the words" implying a copy or repetition is better. As it is words addressed to the Israelites, its style is that of an orator

addressing a congregation to move them to obedience and commitment to the Lord of the covenant.

## JOSHUA

### JOSHUA 1

1-2 The Lord appoints Joshua to succeed Moses.

3-4 The extent of the promised land, everywhere they tread.

5-9 God promises to continually be with Joshua, urging him to be strong and courageous and to keep the law.

10-11 Joshua tells the leaders to prepare to cross the Jordan

12-15 He reminds the tribes of Reuben, Gad and 1/2 Manasseh of Moses' command to them to help.

16-18 They promise him allegiance.

### JOSHUA 2

1-7 Rahab receives and hides the two spies Joshua sent from Shittim.

8-20 Acknowledging the Israelites' strength, she makes a covenant with them for her families' safety.

21 The spies escape. She ties scarlet thread from her window

22-24 After 3 days, they return and report favourably to Joshua.

### JOSHUA 3

1 The Israelites move camp from Shittim to Jordan.

2 The officers instruct the people for the passage over

5-6 Joshua instructs them to consecrate themselves and the priests to precede with the Ark.

7-13 God encourages Joshua who in turn, encourages the people.

14-17 The Jordan divides when the priests, carrying the Ark, step in, enabling the Israelites to cross on dry land.

### JOSHUA 4

1-7 12 tribal representatives are appointed to take 12 stones as memorials from the Jordan's bed.

9 12 other stones are set up in the middle of the Jordan.

10-13 The people, including the 2 1/2 tribes, cross over.

14 God makes Joshua great, like Moses.

15-18 The priests come out of the Jordan, whose flow returns.

19-24 The 12 stones are placed at Gilgal as a testimony. on 10/1.

### JOSHUA 5

1 The local Amorites and Canaanites fear the Israelites.

2-12 Joshua renews the covenant of circumcision at Gibeah haaraloth [Heb. the hill of foreskins], called Gilgal [Heb. rolling]; celebrates the Passover on the 14th day, and the manna stops after they eat food from the land.

13-15 The captain of the army of the Lord appears to Joshua.

### JOSHUA 6

- 1 Jericho shuts its gates.  
2-5 Joshua is told how to take the city by marching around it for 6 days with the priests blowing trumpets and on the 7th for them to go around 7 times and shout for the walls to collapse.  
6-21 The Israelites do as instructed; the walls fall down.  
22-25 Rahab is saved, the city is burned, Gold, silver, bronze and iron are put into the treasury.  
26-27 Any rebuilder of Jericho is cursed.

#### JOSHUA 7

- 1 Achan took some things devoted to the Lord.  
2-5 The Israelites are defeated at Ai.  
6-9 Distressed, Joshua asks God why.  
10-15 There is sin in the camp. God tells Joshua what to do.  
16-18 Achan is found by lot.  
19-23 He confesses his coveting and taking of silver.  
24 He and his family are stoned and his possessions burned at the Valley of Achor [Heb. trouble]

#### JOSHUA 8

- 1-2 God encourages Joshua to go and attack Ai again.  
3-28 The strategy of capturing Ai.  
24-29 All inhabitants are killed; Ai is destroyed (except for cattle and the spoil) the king is hanged.  
30-32 Joshua builds an altar of uncut stones at Mt. Ebal, writes a copy of the law on stones (as Moses commanded Deut 27.1-8).  
33-35 With the tribes standing at Mt. Gerizim and Mt. Ebal he reads all the law, including the blessings and curses. Thus he renews the covenant.  
'The Campaign in the South 9.1 - 10.43

#### JOSHUA 9

- 1-2 All the kings gather their forces against Joshua.  
3-21 The people of Gibeon trick Joshua and the elders into a treaty which saves their lives.  
22-27 They become hewers of wood and drawers of water for the worship centre perpetually.  
Map 13: The conquest of the Central and Southern areas

#### JOSHUA 10

- 1-5 The 5 Amorite kings of Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish and Eglon fight against the Gibeonites.  
6-9 Joshua rescues them.  
10-11 God sends hailstones against them.  
12-15 The sun and moon stand still at Joshua's word.  
16-21 The five kings are locked in a cave at Makkedah while the battle is completed.  
22-27 They are brought forth, scorned and hanged.

28 Joshua defeats and destroys Makedah, Libnah, Lachish, Gezer, Eglon, Hebron and Debir.& all the country from Kadesh-barnea to Gibeon.  
43 He returns to Gilgal.

The Campaign in the North 11.1-23

JOSHUA 11

1-5 The kings of Hazor, Madon, Shimron, and Achshaph and many other northern kings camp at the waters of Merom to fight Israel.

6-9 They are defeated.

10-1 Hazor and many other cities are taken and destroyed.

21-22 The Anakim are destroyed.

23 There is rest from war.

Map 14: the Campaign in the North of Israel

The settlement of Canaan 12-24

JOSHUA 12

1-6 The two kings Moses defeated, east of the Jordan.

7-24 The list of 31 kings defeated by Joshua, west of Jordan.

JOSHUA 13

1-7 The land not yet conquered in the west.

8-13 The inheritance of the Transjordan tribes, Reuben, Gad, and 1/2 Manasseh

15-23 Details of Reuben's inheritance.

24-28 Details of Gad's inheritance.

29-32 Details of 1/2 Manasseh's inheritance.

33 The tribe of Levi have no inheritance of land since their's is the Lord and His offerings.

JOSHUA 14

1-5 The 9 & 1/2 tribes are to have their inheritance in the west by lot.

6-15 Caleb is given Hebron because of his former faithfulness

JOSHUA 15

1-12 The allotment given to the tribe of Judah

13-19 An interlude about Caleb's portion and conquest and the giving of his daughter, Acsah as wife to Othniel for his bravery.

20-62 The cities of the tribe of Judah are listed.

63 The Jebusites in Jerusalem are not ousted.

JOSHUA 16

1-4 The general borders of the sons of Joseph.

5-10 The territory of Ephraim, excluding Canaanite Gezer.

JOSHUA 17

1-2 The lot of Manasseh, 1/2 in Gilead and Bashan under Makir and the rest in the west.

3-6 The daughters of Zelophehad get part of the inheritance.  
7-11 The extent of the territory of Manasseh in the west.  
12-13 The Canaanites are not driven out.  
14-18 The sons of Joseph complain that their lot is too small.  
Joshua gives them forested hill country to clear as well.

#### JOSHUA 18

1 The tabernacle is set up at Shiloh  
2-9 The rest of the land is surveyed & divided into 7 parts.  
10 Joshua distributes it by lot to the remaining 7 tribes.  
11-20 The allotment for Benjamin.  
21-28 The cities of Benjamin.

#### JOSHUA 19

1-9 The allotment for Simeon.  
10-16 The allotment for Zebulun.  
17-23 The allotment for Issachar.  
24-31 The allotment for Asher.  
32-39 The allotment for Naphtali.  
40-48 The allotment for Dan.  
49- The children of Israel give Joshua Timnath Serah as his inheritance.  
51 The division of the land is finished.

#### JOSHUA 20

1-9 The appointment of the 6 cities of refuge and their purpose. - Kedesh, Shechem and Hebron in the west of the Jordan; and on the east Bezer, Ramoth and Golan.

#### JOSHUA 21

1-42 List of the 48 towns and surrounding pasturelands given by lot from the different tribes to the Levites.  
43-45 All God's promises to the Israelites are fulfilled.  
Map 15: The distribution of the Land

#### JOSHUA 22

1- The eastern tribes return to their families beyond Jordan with Joshua's blessing.  
10 En route, at Geliloth, they build an altar.  
11-20 It is misinterpreted by the other tribes as idolatry or as setting up another worship centre. They send a deputation. before going to war.  
21-29 They explain their altar is a witness only, not for sacrifice.  
30-34 The delegation goes back, satisfied with their answer.  
34 The altar is called Ed [ie a witness - between us that the Lord is good]

#### JOSHUA 23

1-16 Joshua's Farewell Address. Joshua reviews what God has done for them, encourages them to drive out the Canaanites, to keep the law, and be

faithful to God and he finishes with a warning not to violate the covenant.

#### JOSHUA 24

1 Joshua assembles all the people at Shechem.

2-15 He recalls the history of God's dealings with Abraham, to Moses and their conquest of the land. He calls them to choose whom they shall serve as he and his household serve the Lord

16-18 The people declare their allegiance to the Lord.

19-24 They reaffirm their commitment in reply to Joshua.

25-27 He renews the covenant and sets up a stone as witness.

28- Joshua's death at age of 110 and burial at Timnath Serah.

32 Joseph bones are buried

33 Eleazar high priest and son of Aaron also dies.

#### NEW TESTAMENT REFERENCES

Deuteronomy 34 and Jude 9

In the context of warning the church to contend for the faith, Jude alerts them to the presence of certain men who have come in among them. The mark of these men is, amongst other things, that

[a] they turn the grace [liberty] of God into licentiousness

[b] they revile and treat angelic powers flippantly

Jude gives an example of how even the archangel Michael did not rebuke Satan when they had a struggle over the body of Moses. It is clear that the appointment of Moses death was of God, and that he did not suffer ill health but was in full vigour when he died.

Some folks think that the burial place of Moses was the issue. That God did not want the burial place marked. I don't think this is the best understanding.

Death is the domain and result of sin and Satan has the power of death. The struggle over the body of Moses makes sense insofar that the death has occurred, but in full vigour and because God's kingdom purposes are now coming to the entry to the Land - and Moses has no place in that entry, by God's word. Satan is making a claim, which is being resisted by Michael acting as God's agent in this dispute.

Deuteronomy 31.6,8 ;Heb 13.5

Is an encouragement that the Lord is always with them.

Deuteronomy 32.21

Is used by Paul in Romans 10.19 in reference to the Lord provoking Israel to jealousy over their inheritance.

Deuteronomy 32.35

Used in Romans 12.19 encouraging people to not take vengeance for themselves. It is also used in Heb 10.30 to show that it is a terrifying matter to fall into the hands of the living God, for He will take vengeance.

Deuteronomy 32.43

Is quoted in Romans 15.10 for the Gentiles to rejoice with his people.

Joshua 1.5

Hebrews 13.5 is the Lord's word to Joshua that he is always with him and will not forsake him.

Joshua 2 and 6.23

Rahab is referred to as an example of faith Heb 11.31, and also in James 2.25 she is also an example of someone whose faith found expression in "good works".

Joshua 6.1-21

Is referred to in Heb 11.30 that it was by faith that the walls of Jericho fell down.

Joshua 11.23

Is spoken of in Heb 4.8 in reference to Joshua not having given them rest.