

# Expanded Analysis of JOSHUA

## "THE ARDUOUS TASK OF TAKING POSSESSION OF GOD'S GIFTS"

1 Now it came about after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD that the LORD spoke to Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' servant, saying, 2 "Moses My servant is dead; now therefore arise, cross this Jordan, you and all this people, to the land which I am giving to them, to the sons of Israel. 3 Every place on which the sole of your foot treads, I have given it to you, just as I spoke to Moses. 4 From the wilderness and this Lebanon, even as far as the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and as far as the Great Sea toward the setting of the sun, will be your territory. 5 No man will be able to stand before you all the days of your life. Just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you; I will not fail you or forsake you. 6 **Be strong and courageous, for you shall give this people possession of the land which I swore to their fathers to give them.** 7 Only be strong and very courageous; be careful to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go. 8 This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it; for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success. 9 Have I not commanded you? **Be strong and courageous! Do not tremble or be dismayed,** for the LORD your God is with you wherever you go." Joshua 1:1-9

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# JOSHUA

## "THE ARDUOUS TASK OF TAKING POSSESSION OF GOD'S GIFTS"

1 Now it came about after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD that the LORD spoke to Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' servant, saying, 2 "Moses My servant is dead; now therefore arise, cross this Jordan, you and all this people, to the land which I am giving to them, to the sons of Israel. 3 Every place on which the sole of your foot treads, I have given it to you, just as I spoke to Moses. 4 From the wilderness and this Lebanon, even as far as the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and as far as the Great Sea toward the setting of the sun, will be your territory. 5 No man will be able to stand before you all the days of your life. Just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you; I will not fail you or forsake you. 6 Be strong and courageous, for you shall give this people possession of the land which I swore to their fathers to give them. 7 Only be strong and very courageous; be careful to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go. 8 This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it; for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success. 9 Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous! Do not tremble or be dismayed, for the LORD your God is with you wherever you go." Joshua 1:1-9

### A 1 PREPARATIONS FOR BATTLE IN THE LAND OF CANAAN 1-5

#### B 1 The Motivating of Joshua, Commander-in-Chief 1

C 1 Yahweh's strengthening and encouraging of Joshua to take Moses' place 1:1-9

D 1 Joshua's daunting task 1:1-4

E 1 The time of Yahweh's speech to Joshua: {1} Now it came about after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD, that the LORD spoke to Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' servant, saying, 1:1

E 2 Yahweh's assignment -- "Cross this Jordan to the promised land!"{2} "Moses My servant is dead; now therefore arise, cross this Jordan, you and all this people, to the land which I am giving to them, to the sons of Israel. 1:2

E 3 Yahweh's promise of land: {3} "Every place on which the sole of your foot treads, I have given it to you, just as I spoke to Moses. 1:3

G 1 Note: You have to walk on it to claim it!

E 4 Yahweh's boundaries of the land: {4} "From the wilderness and this Lebanon, even as far as the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and as far as the Great Sea toward the setting of the sun will be your territory. 1:4

D 2 Yahweh's resources and Joshua's responsibility 1:5-9

E 1 Yahweh promises Joshua invincibility: {5} "No man will be able to

stand before you all the days of your life. Just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you; I will not fail you or forsake you. 1:5

- E 2 Yahweh urges Joshua to be strong and courageous to enable possession of the land: {6} "Be strong and courageous, for you shall give this people possession of the land which I swore to their fathers to give them. 1:6
- E 3 Yahweh urges Joshua to obey the Law carefully: {7} "Only be strong and very courageous; be careful to do according to all the law which Moses My servant commanded you; do not turn from it to the right or to the left, so that you may have success wherever you go. 1:7
- E 4 Yahweh instructs Joshua to meditate on the Law so he might be careful to obey, granting good success: {8} "This book of the law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it; for then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have success. 1:8
- E 5 Yahweh commands Joshua again not to be faint-hearted, for Yahweh is with him wherever he goes! {9} "Have I not commanded you? Be strong and courageous! Do not tremble or be dismayed, for the LORD your God is with you wherever you go." 1:9

#### C 2 Joshua's response 1:10-18

- D 1 His command to the officers to prepare to cross the Jordan in three days 1:10-11
  - E 1 His call for preparation: {10} Then Joshua commanded the officers of the people, saying, {11} "Pass through the midst of the camp and command the people, saying, 'Prepare provisions for yourselves, 1:10-11a
  - E 2 The confident objective: for within three days you are to cross this Jordan, to go in to possess the land which the LORD your God is giving you, to possess it." 1:11b
- D 2 His command to Reuben, Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh to assist the other tribes in battle in Canaan 1:12-18
  - E 1 The exhortation of Joshua 1:12-15
    - G 1 The call to the "Transjordan" tribes to remember the command of Moses 1:12-13
    - H 1 The tribes addressed: {12} To the Reubenites and to the Gadites and to the half-tribe of Manasseh, Joshua said, 1:12

- H 2 The call to remembrance: {13} "Remember the word which Moses the servant of the LORD commanded you, saying, 'The LORD your God gives you rest and will give you this land.' 1:13
- G 2 Their wives, families, and cattle are to remain in "TransJordan": {14} "Your wives, your little ones, and your cattle shall remain in the land which Moses gave you beyond the Jordan, 1:14a
- G 3 You are to assist your brothers: but you shall cross before your brothers in battle array, all your valiant warriors, and shall help them, 1:14b
- G 4 Until Yahweh gives your brothers rest: {15} until the LORD gives your brothers rest, as *He gives* you, and they also possess the land which the LORD your God is giving them. 1:15a
- G 5 Then you shall return to Transjordan: Then you shall return to your own land, and possess that which Moses the servant of the LORD gave you beyond the Jordan toward the sunrise." 1:15b
- E 2 The agreement of the 2½ tribes provided Joshua is a strong leader 1:16-18
  - G 1 Their pledge of obedience: {16} They answered Joshua, saying, "All that you have commanded us we will do, and wherever you send us we will go. 1:16
  - G 2 Their commitment to obey him just as they obeyed Moses, provided Yahweh is with him! {17} "Just as we obeyed Moses in all things, so we will obey you; only may the LORD your God be with you as He was with Moses. 1:17
  - G 3 Rebels who disobey will be executed, but you be strong and courageous! {18} "Anyone who rebels against your command and does not obey your words in all that you command him, shall be put to death; only be strong and courageous." 1:18

## B 2 Espionage 2

- C 1 Rahab's Sheltering of the Two Israeli Spies 2:1-7

- D 1 Joshua's secret commissioning of two spies 2:1

- E 1 Their assignment: {1} Then Joshua the son of Nun sent two men as spies secretly<sup>1</sup> from Shittim, saying, "Go, view the land, especially

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<sup>1</sup> 2:1 - secretly: Joshua learned from the first spy episode. He sent only two men. He sent them secretly. If they had a negative report, it would not be aired to the people. He sent them with a limited objective -- to search out the land, but specifically, to reconnoiter Jericho. God commanded Joshua and promised to Joshua, but Joshua in actual

Jericho."

E 2 Their response -- the spies lodge in the house of Rahab, a prostitute: So they went and came into the house of a harlot<sup>2</sup> whose name was Rahab, and lodged there.

D 2 Jericho's king searches for the spies 2:2-3

E 1 The nighttime report to the king: {2} It was told the king of Jericho, saying, "Behold, men from the sons of Israel have come here tonight<sup>3</sup> to search out the land." 2:2

E 2 The command to Rahab: {3} And the king of Jericho sent *word* to Rahab, saying, "Bring out the men who have come to you, who have entered your house, for they have come to search out all the land." 2:3

D 3 The devious response of Rahab 2:4-6

E 1 The truth -- she had hidden the spies: {4} But the woman had taken the two men and hidden them, 2:4a

E 2 The explanation of Rahab 2:4b-5a

G 1 She had received the men: and she said, "Yes, the men came to me, 2:4b

G 2 She did not know their origins: but I did not know where they were from. 2:4c

G 3 The men had left before dark: {5} "It came about when *it was time* to shut the gate at dark, that the men went out; I do not

fact had to use his own ingenuity and devise plans whereby the land could be conquered. We must also use our common sense and plan!

<sup>2</sup> 2:1 - harlot: These men, instructed to spy out the land, went, however distasteful it may have been, to the house of a prostitute. There, perhaps, they would be most likely to obtain useful information, and there, at least, they would be least likely to be noticed. Their first objective they met; their second eluded them -- they were noticed!

The story of Rahab is one of grace. The only reason she responded positively to Israel and Israel's God is that God had touched her heart. Here are the works of grace:

- (1) There was a policy change with spying. It was secret; only two spies were sent.
- (2) God had touched Rahab's heart. She was already a believer in Him when the spies entered her house of ill repute.
- (3) The hearts of the people of Jericho were terrified.
- (4) The hearts of the spies were encouraged, and they passed on a good report to Joshua (2:24)!
- (5) A Gentile of ill-repute, Rahab was courted and married by Salmon, and became accepted in Israel.
- (6) A Gentile of the cursed Canaanites, God used Rahab as an ancestor of Israel's great king, David (Matt. 1:5-6), and a legal ancestor of Israel's greatest King, Jesus (Matt. 1:16)!
- (7) Rahab became enshrined as a paragon of faith (Hebrews 11:31; James 2:25)!

<sup>3</sup> 2:2 - tonight: The spies entered the land at dusk, just before the gates would have been shut. Darkness is a protective cloak. The men from the king were paying a nighttime visit to Rahab. She dissimulates (2:5), saying that the men had left before the gate was shut. God blessed Rahab for her faith, not for her dishonesty (Heb. 11:31).

know where the men went. 2:5a

- E 3 The advice of Rahab: Pursue them quickly, for you will overtake them." 2:5b
- E 4 The rooftop coverup by Rahab: {6} But she had brought them up to the roof and hidden them<sup>4</sup> in the stalks of flax which she had laid in order on the roof. 2:6
- D 4 The guards' pursuit of the spies 2:7
- E 1 The pursuit of the guards: {7} So the men pursued them on the road to the Jordan to the fords;
- E 2 The lockdown of the city: and as soon as those who were pursuing them had gone out, they shut the gate.

#### C 2 Rahab's Faith in Yahweh; Her Successful Request for Mercy 2:8-14

##### D 1 The conclusion of Rahab 2:8-9

- E 1 She knows Yahweh has given Israel the land: {8} Now before they lay down, she came up to them on the roof, {9} and said to the men, "I know that the LORD has given you the land,"<sup>5</sup> 2:8-9a
- E 2 The people are terrified: and that the terror of you has fallen on us, 2:9b
- E 3 Opposition has melted: and that all the inhabitants of the land have melted away before you. 2:9c

##### D 2 The historical report of Rahab 2:10

- E 1 Yahweh had dried up the Red Sea: {10} "For we have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red Sea before you when you came out of Egypt,
- E 2 Israel's treatment of the Amorite kings, Sihon and Og in Transjordan:

<sup>4</sup> 2:6 - hidden them: James points out (James 2:25) that Rahab was justified by her works when she received the spies and sent them out another way. His point is that faith is not evidenced until there is corresponding action. Action proves faith!

<sup>5</sup> 2:9 - I know that the LORD has given you the land: Rahab's perceptivity is amazing. She knew the name of Israel's God – Yahweh (here, as usual, translated LORD). She knew that Yahweh had given the people of Israel the land in which she lives. She knew by experience that her people, as well as other people in the region, were terrified of Israel (2:9). She had an accurate knowledge of the military history of Israel during the preceding forty years. She related Israel's crossing of the Red Sea to the power of Yahweh, Israel's God (2:10). She even knew (2:11) that Yahweh, the Israeli's God, was God in heaven above and on earth beneath. In other words, He had supreme authority. She was so convinced of the military superiority of Israel, based on the support of Israel's God, that she was willing to defy the command of her own king and betray her own nation by harboring the Israeli spies (2:3-7). Rahab's spiritual insight and faith in Yahweh were both miraculous and amazing!

and what you did to the two kings of the Amorites who were beyond the Jordan, to Sihon and Og, whom you utterly destroyed.

### D 3 The assessment of Rahab 2:11

- E 1 The effect of the news on the people<sup>{11}</sup> "When we heard *it*, our hearts melted and no courage remained in any man any longer because of you;
- E 2 Rahab's assessment of Israel's God: for the LORD your God, He is God in heaven above and on earth beneath.

### D 4 Rahab's request for mercy 2:12-13

- E 1 She asks them to swear by Yahweh: <sup>{12}</sup> "Now therefore, please swear to me by the LORD,<sup>6</sup> 2:12a
- E 2 The basis for her request -- her **loyal love** to them: since I have dealt kindly<sup>7</sup> with you, 2:12b
- E 3 Her general request -- reciprocal **loyal love** to her father's house and **truth** to her: that you also will deal kindly<sup>8</sup> with my father's household, and give me a pledge of truth, 2:12c
- E 4 Her specific loved ones -- entire family: <sup>{13}</sup> and spare my father and my mother and my brothers and my sisters, with all who belong to them, 2:13a
- E 5 Her specific request -- exemption from death: and deliver our lives from death." 2:13b

### D 5 The general agreement of the spies 2:14

- E 1 A blood of oath of protection if she does not inform: <sup>{14}</sup> So the men said to her, "Our life for yours if you do not tell this business of ours;
- E 2 Their promise to remember her with **loyal love** and **truth** upon

<sup>6</sup> 2:12 - swear to me by the LORD your God. Rahab did not say that Yahweh was her God, but that He was the God of the spies. Nevertheless, she did not ask them to swear by her own God, whom she evidently did not trust. Even though, according to her own words, Yahweh was not her God, yet she trusted Yahweh completely and did not trust her own God. Her faith in Yahweh was evidenced both by her words and her actions.

<sup>7</sup> 2:12 - kindly: The word is *chesed* (2617), which means "loyal love."

<sup>8</sup> 2:12, 14 - loyal love, truth: She has dealt with them out of loyal love (*chesed*, 2617). She asks the same from them for her father's house, and that they pledge themselves in truth ('*emeth*)! They reply that, if she remains silent about their business, when Yahweh gives them the land, they will indeed deal with her out of loyal love and truth! Every marriage needs loyal love and truth. God's character is one of loyal love (Ps 145:8; 147:11) and truth (Ps. 25:10), without which we cannot survive (Ps 40:11). God's loyal love endures forever (Ps 136 multiple X's), as does his truth (Ps 100:5). We are to be people of loyal love and truth (Prov. 3:3; 11:17).

conquering the land loyal love and truth: and it shall come about when the LORD gives us the land that we will deal kindly<sup>9</sup> and faithfully<sup>10</sup> with you."

### C 3 Rahab's Assistance to the Escaping Spies 2:15-21

D 1 Her assistance of escape out the window: {15} Then she let them down by a rope through the window,<sup>11</sup> for her house was on the city wall, so that she was living on the wall. 2:15

D 2 Her advice to hide for three days in the hill country: {16} She said to them, "Go to the hill country,<sup>12</sup> so that the pursuers will not happen upon you, and hide yourselves there for three days until the pursuers return. Then afterward you may go on your way." 2:16

D 3 The specific conditions of the spies 2:17-20

E 1 She must tie the scarlet cord in the window: {17} The men said to her, "We *shall be* free from this oath to you which you have made us swear, {18} unless, when we come into the land, you tie this cord of scarlet thread in the window through which you let us down, 2:17-18a

E 2 She must keep her entire family in her house 2:18b-19

G 1 The relatives listed: and gather to yourself into the house your father and your mother and your brothers and all your father's household. 2:18b

G 2 Any relatives outside bear their own blood: {19} "It shall come about that anyone who goes out of the doors of your house into the street, his blood *shall be* on his own head, and we *shall be* free; 2:19a

G 3 The blood of any inside the house shall be on the spies' head: but anyone who is with you in the house, his blood *shall be* on our head if a hand is *laid* on him. 2:19b

<sup>9</sup> 2:14 - deal kindly: I.e., deal with her on the basis of *chesed* (2617), loyal love.

<sup>10</sup> 2:14 - faithfully: I.e., deal with her in truth ('emeth, 571).

<sup>11</sup> 2:15 - she let them down by a rope through the window: Not only was Rahab spiritually perceptive and shrewd, she was also resourceful. The spies would have to leave at night or risk being discovered. The only way out was through the window. She had a rope that would serve the purpose nicely.

<sup>12</sup> 2:16 - Go to the hill country: Rahab, despite her immoral life-style, was a shrewd, perceptive woman. We might say today that she was "street smart." She must have known where Israel had made their camp, and she knew the likely road that the Jericho soldiers would take to search for the supposedly fugitive spies. So she sent the spies in the opposite direction – the hill country. And she told them to wait a prudent three days before attempting to return to the Israeli camp. Rahab was a remarkable woman.

E 3 She must not reveal their business: {20} "But if you tell this business of ours, then we shall be free from the oath which you have made us swear." 2:20

D 4 Rahab's agreement and action 2:21

E 1 Her agreement: {21} She said, "According to your words, so be it."

E 2 Her sending them away: So she sent them away, and they departed;

E 3 Her tying the cord in the window: and she tied the scarlet cord in the window.<sup>13</sup>

C 4 The Spies' Exhilarated Report to Joshua 2:22-24

D 1 The spies' hideout in the hill country 2:22

E 1 Their departure: {22} They departed and came to the hill country,

E 2 Their stay: and remained there for three days until the pursuers returned.

E 3 The inability of the pursuers to find them: Now the pursuers had sought *them* all along the road, but had not found *them*.

D 2 The spies' return to Joshua: {23} Then the two men returned and came down from the hill country and crossed over and came to Joshua the son of Nun, and they related to him all that had happened to them. 2:23

D 3 The spies' report to Joshua 2:24

E 1 Yahweh has given the land into our hands: {24} They said to Joshua, "Surely the LORD has given all the land into our hands;

E 2 The inhabitants have melted before us: moreover, all the inhabitants of the land have melted away before us."

### B 3 The Crossing of the Jordan River 3 - 4

C 1 The preparation 3:1-13

D 1 The officers' commanding of the people to follow the priests and the ark of the covenant at a distance 3:1-4

E 1 The lodging at the Jordan: {1} Then Joshua rose early in the morning; and he and all the sons of Israel set out from Shittim and

<sup>13</sup> 2:21 - she tied the scarlet cord in the window: One might think that the scarlet cord hanging from the window the morning after the spy incident in Jericho might be dangerous. Wouldn't someone see it, "put two and two together", and accuse her? But she was so intent on having her lifeline to safety and preservation in place in plenty of time, that she hung it out of her window immediately. God protected her. Her secret lay undiscovered.

came to the Jordan, and they lodged there before they crossed. 3:1

E 2 The three-day interval: {2} At the end of three days the officers went through the midst of the camp; 3:2

E 3 The instructions of the officers 3:3-4

G 1 Follow the ark and the priests: {3} and they commanded the people, saying, "When you see the ark of the covenant of the LORD your God with the Levitical priests carrying it, then you shall set out from your place and go after it. 3:3

G 2 Leave a space of 2,000 cubits between you and the ark: {4} "However, there shall be between you and it a distance of about 2,000 cubits by measure. Do not come near it, that you may know the way by which you shall go, for you have not passed this way before." 3:4

D 2 Joshua's instructions of preparation to priests and people 3:5-6

E 1 To the people 3:5

G 1 Consecrate yourselves: {5} Then Joshua said to the people, "Consecrate yourselves,

G 2 Anticipate miracles! for tomorrow the LORD will do wonders among you."

E 2 To the priests 3:6

G 1 Pick up the ark to cross over first: {6} And Joshua spoke to the priests, saying, "Take up the ark of the covenant and cross over ahead of the people."

G 2 The compliance of the priests: So they took up the ark of the covenant and went ahead of the people.

D 3 Joshua's prediction of the dividing of the Jordan 3:7-13

E 1 Yahweh's prediction of miraculous honor for Joshua 13:7-8

G 1 Yahweh's promise to exalt Joshua: {7} Now the LORD said to Joshua, "This day I will begin to exalt you in the sight of all Israel, 3:7a

G 2 The result -- so Israel will know God blesses their leader: that they may know that just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you. 3:7b

G 3 Joshua is to command the priests to stand in the edge of the Jordan: {8} "You shall, moreover, command the priests who are carrying the ark of the covenant, saying, 'When you come to

the edge of the waters of the Jordan, you shall stand *still* in the Jordan." 3:8

### E 2 Joshua's prediction of a miracle 3:9-13

- G 1 His calling the people to hear the words of Yahweh: {9} Then Joshua said to the sons of Israel, "Come here, and hear the words of the LORD your God." 3:9
- G 2 You will know that Elohim is with you and He will dispossess the native peoples: {10} Joshua said, "By this you shall know that the living God is among you, and that He will assuredly dispossess from before you the Canaanite, the Hittite, the Hivite, the Perizzite, the Girgashite, the Amorite, and the Jebusite. 3:10
- G 3 The ark of the Master of all the earth will cross ahead of you: {11} "Behold, the ark of the covenant of the Lord of all the earth is crossing over ahead of you into the Jordan. 3:11
- G 4 Choose 1 man from each tribe: {12} "Now then, take for yourselves twelve men from the tribes of Israel, one man for each tribe. 3:12
- G 5 The waters of the Jordan will be cut off upstream: {13} "It shall come about when the soles of the feet of the priests who carry the ark of the LORD, the Lord of all the earth, rest in the waters of the Jordan, the waters of the Jordan will be cut off, *and* the waters which are flowing down from above will stand in one heap." 3:13

### C 2 The crossing of the flooded Jordan on dry ground 3:14-17

- D 1 The setting out of the people, led by the priests: {14} So when the people set out from their tents to cross the Jordan with the priests carrying the ark of the covenant before the people, 3:14
- D 2 The dipping of the priests' feet in the flooded Jordan: {15} and when those who carried the ark came into the Jordan, and the feet of the priests carrying the ark were dipped in the edge of the water (for the Jordan overflows all its banks all the days of harvest), 3:15
- D 3 The backing up of the waters: {16} the waters which were flowing down from above stood *and* rose up in one heap, a great distance away at Adam,<sup>14</sup> the city that is beside Zarethan; and those which were flowing down toward the sea of the Arabah, the Salt Sea, were completely cut off. 3:16a

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<sup>14</sup> 3:16 - Adam: Referred to only once in Scripture, it is supposed that this city corresponds "with Tell ed-Damiyeh, about 16 miles north of the ford opposite Jericho." Donald K. Campbell, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary (TBKC)*

D 4 The crossing of the people: So the people crossed opposite Jericho. 3:16b

D 5 The standing of the priests in the Jordan riverbed on dry ground until all the nation had crossed: {17} And the priests who carried the ark of the covenant of the LORD stood firm on dry ground in the middle of the Jordan while all Israel crossed on dry ground, until all the nation had finished crossing the Jordan. 3:17

C 3 The memorial in the river 4:1-14

D 1 Joshua's command to pile up twelve stones as a memorial to the miraculous crossing of the Jordan 4:1-7

E 1 The command of Yahweh 4:1-3

G 1 The backdrop of the command: {1} Now when all the nation had finished crossing the Jordan, the LORD spoke to Joshua, saying, 4:1

G 2 The implementers of the command -- twelve tribal representatives: {2} "Take for yourselves twelve men from the people, one man from each tribe, 4:2

G 3 The substance of the command 4:3

H 1 Take up 12 stones: {3} and command them, saying, 'Take up for yourselves twelve stones from here out of the middle of the Jordan, from the place where the priests' feet are standing firm, and carry them over with you

H 2 Deposit them in your lodging place: and lay them down in the lodging place where you will lodge tonight."

E 2 The command of Joshua 4:4-7

G 1 His calling the 12 tribal representatives: {4} So Joshua called the twelve men whom he had appointed from the sons of Israel, one man from each tribe; 4:4

G 2 His instructing them to collect 12 stones: {5} and Joshua said to them, "Cross again to the ark of the LORD your God into the middle of the Jordan, and each of you take up a stone on his shoulder, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Israel. 4:5

G 3 His instruction concerning the significance of the symbol 4:6-7

H 1 His assertion of symbolism: {6} "Let this be a sign among you, so that when your children ask later, saying, 'What do these stones mean to you?' 4:6

H 2 His specification of symbolism: {7} then you shall say to

them, 'Because the waters of the Jordan were cut off before the ark of the covenant of the LORD; when it crossed the Jordan, the waters of the Jordan were cut off.' 4:7a

H 3 His perpetuation of symbolism: So these stones shall become a memorial to the sons of Israel forever." 4:7b

D 2 The erection of the memorial 4:8-9

E 1 The representatives' carrying of 12 stones to their lodging place 4:8

G 1 Their obedience to Joshua: {8} Thus the sons of Israel did as Joshua commanded, and took up twelve stones from the middle of the Jordan,

G 2 Their obedience to Yahweh: just as the LORD spoke to Joshua, according to the number of the tribes of the sons of Israel; and they carried them over with them to the lodging place and put them down there.

E 2 Joshua's pile of 12 stones in the middle of the Jordan: {9} Then Joshua set up twelve stones 4:9

G 1 in the middle of the Jordan

G 2 at the place where the feet of the priests who carried the ark of the covenant were standing,

G 3 and they are there to this day.

D 3 The crossing of the Jordan 4:10-13

E 1 The priests in the middle {10} For the priests who carried the ark were standing in the middle of the Jordan until everything was completed that the LORD had commanded Joshua to speak to the people, according to all that Moses had commanded Joshua. 4:10a

E 2 The crossing of the people: And the people hurried and crossed; 4:10b

E 3 The crossing of the priests: {11} and when all the people had finished crossing, the ark of the LORD and the priests crossed before the people. 4:11

E 4 The accompaniment of the two-and-a-half tribes: {12} The sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh crossed over in battle array before the sons of Israel, just as Moses had spoken to them; 4:12

E 5 The size of the army: {13} about 40,000 equipped for war, crossed for battle before the LORD to the desert plains of Jericho. 4:13

D 4 Yahweh's honoring of Joshua: {14} On that day the LORD exalted Joshua in the sight of all Israel; so that they revered him, just as they had revered Moses all the days of his life. 4:14

C 4 The return of the Jordan to flood stage 14:15-18

D 1 The command of Yahweh for the priests to come up out of the Jordan: {15} Now the LORD said to Joshua, {16} "Command the priests who carry the ark of the testimony that they come up from the Jordan." 4:15-16

D 2 Joshua's repetition to the priests: {17} So Joshua commanded the priests, saying, "Come up from the Jordan." 4:17

D 3 The return of the Jordan! {18} It came about when the priests who carried the ark of the covenant of the LORD had come up from the middle of the Jordan, and the soles of the priests' feet were lifted up to the dry ground, that the waters of the Jordan returned to their place, and went over all its banks as before. 4:18

C 5 The memorial on land at Gilgal 4:19-24

D 1 Camp at Gilgal: {19} Now the people came up from the Jordan on the tenth of the first month and camped at Gilgal on the eastern edge of Jericho. 4:19

D 2 The twelve-stone monument at Gilgal {20} Those twelve stones which they had taken from the Jordan, Joshua set up at Gilgal. 4:20

D 3 The purpose of the stones 4:21-24

E 1 The question of the children: {21} He said to the sons of Israel, "When your children ask their fathers in time to come, saying, 'What are these stones?' 4:21

E 2 The answer of the fathers 4:22-24

G 1 Israel crossed this Jordan on dry ground! {22} then you shall inform your children, saying, 'Israel crossed this Jordan on dry ground.' 4:22

G 2 Yahweh your God dried up the waters of the Jordan: {23} "For the LORD your God dried up the waters of the Jordan before you until you had crossed, 4:23a

G 3 Just as He had done to the Red Sea: just as the LORD your God had done to the Red Sea, which He dried up before us until we had crossed; 4:23b

G 4 All the peoples of the earth shall know Yahweh's hand is mighty! {24} that all the peoples of the earth may know that the hand of the LORD is mighty, 4:24a

G 5 You shall fear Yahweh your God forever: so that you may fear the LORD your God forever." 4:24b

#### **B 4 The Spiritual Reorientation of the Nation 5**

C 1 The Demoralization of the Amorite and Canaanite kings 5:1

D 1 The identification of the kings

E 1 The Amorites on the "West Bank (mountainous region):" {1} Now it came about when all the kings of the Amorites who *were* beyond the Jordan to the west,

E 2 The Canaanites on the coastal plain adjacent the Mediterranean Sea: and all the kings of the Canaanites who *were* by the sea,

D 2 The triggering historical event: heard how the LORD had dried up the waters of the Jordan before the sons of Israel until they had crossed,

D 3 The demoralization of the kings

E 1 that their hearts melted, [what is this Hebrew word?]

E 2 and there was no spirit in them any longer because of the sons of Israel.

C 2 Yahweh's Command to Circumcise the Nation 5:2-9

D 1 Yahweh's command: {2} At that time the LORD said to Joshua, "Make for yourself flint knives and circumcise again the sons of Israel the second time." 5:2

D 2 Joshua's obedience: {3} So Joshua made himself flint knives and circumcised the sons of Israel at Gibeath-haaraloth. 5:3

D 3 The reason for circumcision: {4} This is the reason why Joshua circumcised them: (5:4a) 5:4-7

E 1 The first generation soldiers had died: all the people who came out of Egypt who were males, all the men of war, died in the wilderness along the way after they came out of Egypt. 5:4b

E 2 Though the first generation had been circumcised, those born en route had not 5:5

G 1 {5} For all the people who came out were circumcised,

G 2 but all the people who were born in the wilderness along the way as they came out of Egypt had not been circumcised.

E 3 It had taken 40 years for the first generation to die because of their disobedience 5:6

- G 1 Israel's forty years in the wilderness: {6} For the sons of Israel walked forty years in the wilderness,
- G 2 The death of the older generation: until all the nation, *that is*, the men of war who came out of Egypt, perished
- G 3 Their failure to obey Yahweh: because they did not listen to the voice of the LORD,
- G 4 Yahweh's oath of exclusion: to whom the LORD had sworn that He would not let them see the land which the LORD had sworn to their fathers to give us, a land flowing with milk and honey.
- E 4 They needed to be circumcised because they had not been circumcised along the way: {7} Their children whom He raised up in their place, Joshua circumcised; for they were uncircumcised, because they had not circumcised them along the way. 5:7
- D 4 The pause for healing: {8} Now when they had finished circumcising all the nation, they remained in their places in the camp until they were healed. 5:8
- D 5 The significance of the circumcision 5:9
- E 1 Yahweh's rolling away the reproach of Egypt: {9} Then the LORD said to Joshua, "Today I have rolled away the reproach of Egypt<sup>15</sup> from you."
- E 2 The commemorative quality of the name, Gilgal: So the name of that place is called Gilgal to this day.
- C 3 The Observance of Passover; the Cessation of Manna 5:10-12
- D 1 Israel's observance of Passover: {10} While the sons of Israel camped at Gilgal they observed the Passover on the evening of the fourteenth day of the month on the desert plains of Jericho. 5:10
- D 2 Israel's eating of the produce of the land: {11} On the day after the Passover, on that very day, they ate some of the produce of the land, unleavened cakes and parched grain. 5:11

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<sup>15</sup> 5:9 - reproach of Egypt. Donald Campbell (*TBKC*): "'The reproach of Egypt' may refer to the Egyptians' mocking the Israelites for not having possessed the land of Canaan." Keel and Delitzsch: "'The reproach of Egypt' is the reproach proceeding from Egypt, .... the reproach involved in the thoughts and sayings of the Egyptians, that Jehovah had brought the Israelites out of Egypt to destroy them in the desert .... This reproach was rolled away from Israel with the circumcision of the people at Gilgal, inasmuch as this act was a practical declaration of the perfect restoration of the covenant, and a pledge that the Lord would not give them the land of Canaan for their inheritance."

The present writer believes it means, perhaps, that Israel had to endure the reproach of being slaves in a foreign country for most of 400 years. Now, the Israelis had renewed their covenant sign with Yahweh and were prepared spiritually to be, not slaves in the land, but conquerors of the land.

D 3 The cessation of manna: {12} The manna ceased on the day after they had eaten some of the produce of the land, so that the sons of Israel no longer had manna, but they ate some of the yield of the land of Canaan during that year. 5:12

C 4 Joshua's Encounter with the Captain of Yahweh's Army 5:13-15

D 1 Joshua sees a man with a drawn sword: {13} Now it came about when Joshua was by Jericho, that he lifted up his eyes and looked, and behold, a man was standing opposite him with his sword drawn in his hand, 5:13a

D 2 Joshua's query: and Joshua went to him and said to him, "Are you for us or for our adversaries?" 5:13b

D 3 The man's reply: I am neither. I am captain of the army of Yahweh: {14} He said, "No; rather I indeed come now *as* captain of the host of the LORD." 5:14a

D 4 Joshua's respect and asking for instructions: And Joshua fell on his face to the earth, and bowed down, and said to him, "What has my lord to say to his servant?" 5:14b

D 5 The instructions of the captain of Yahweh's host to Joshua: {15} The captain of the LORD'S host said to Joshua, 5:15

E 1 "Remove your sandals from your feet, for the place where you are standing is holy."<sup>16</sup>

E 2 Joshua's compliance: And Joshua did so.

## A 2 THE CAMPAIGNS OF CANAAN 6 - 12

### B 1 The Southern Campaign 6 - 10

C 1 Battles against individual city-states 6 - 8

D 1 The Battle of Jericho 6

E 1 Yahweh's instructions to Joshua for the encircling and taking of Jericho 6:1-5

G 1 The defensive status of Jericho: {1} Now Jericho was tightly shut because of the sons of Israel; no one went out and no one came in. 6:1

G 2 Yahweh's assurance of victory: {2} The LORD said to Joshua,

<sup>16</sup> 5:15 - Remove your sandals ... the place where you are standing is holy: These words must have shocked Joshua. They were the same words that Yahweh Himself had spoken to Moses on Mount Horeb (Exod. 3:5). Joshua could only conclude that he was standing in the presence of God! This captain was likely none other than the pre-incarnate Messiah, the second person of the Trinity.

"See, I have given Jericho into your hand, with its king *and* the valiant warriors. 6:2

- G 3 All soldiers must circle the city once a day for six days: {3} "You shall march around the city, all the men of war circling the city once. You shall do so for six days. 6:3
- G 4 Seven priests with seven trumpets of rams' horn precede the ark: {4} "Also seven<sup>17</sup> priests shall carry seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark; 6:4a
- G 5 On the seventh day, make seven circuits of the city: then on the seventh day you shall march around the city seven times, 6:4b
- G 6 Having completed seven circuits, the priests are to blow a long trumpet blast: and the priests shall blow the trumpets. 6:4c
- G 7 When the people hear the blast, they are to shout greatly and charge over the fallen walls into the city! 6:5
- H 1 The trumpet blast: {5} "It shall be that when they make a long blast with the ram's horn, and when you hear the sound of the trumpet,
- H 2 The great shout: all the people shall shout with a great shout;
- H 3 The collapse of the city wall: and the wall of the city will fall down flat,
- H 4 The people enter the city straight ahead: and the people will go up every man straight ahead."

## E 2 The circuits of the city 6:6-21

- G 1 The first circuit 6:6-11
- H 1 Seven priests bearing seven trumpets before the ark: {6} So Joshua the son of Nun called the priests and said to them, "Take up the ark of the covenant, and let seven priests carry seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark of the LORD." 6:6
- H 2 The forward division of troops ahead of the ark: {7} Then he said to the people, "Go forward, and march around the city, and let the armed men go on before the

<sup>17</sup> 6:4 - seven: Note the emphasis upon seven. Seven days of marching. Seven priests. Seven trumpets. On the seventh day, seven circuits. Commentators have long suggested that seven is the number of fullness, completeness, perfection. It seems to symbolize God's design or plan. (Note seven days in a week.)

ark of the LORD." 6:7

- H 3 The seven priests were to blow their seven trumpets continually, followed by the ark of the covenant: {8} And it was *so*, that when Joshua had spoken to the people, the seven priests carrying the seven trumpets of rams' horns before the LORD went forward and blew the trumpets; and the ark of the covenant of the LORD followed them. 6:8
- H 4 Some of the soldiers preceded the ark and the trumpeting priests: {9} The armed men went before the priests who blew the trumpets, 6:9a
- H 5 The rear guard followed the trumpeting priests and the ark: and the rear guard came after the ark, while they continued to blow the trumpets. 6:9b
- H 6 The people commanded to remain silent until Joshua's command: {10} But Joshua commanded the people, saying, "You shall not shout nor let your voice be heard nor let a word proceed out of your mouth, until the day I tell you, 'Shout!' Then you shall shout!" 6:10
- H 7 The first day's circuit with the ark: {11} So he had the ark of the LORD taken around the city, circling *it* once; then they came into the camp and spent the night in the camp. 6:11

G 2 The circuits on the second through sixth days 6:12-14

- H 1 The early rise: {12} Now Joshua rose early in the morning, 6:12a
- H 2 The priests took up the ark: and the priests took up the ark of the LORD. 6:12b
- H 3 The seven priests with seven trumpets blew the trumpets continually before the ark: {13} The seven priests carrying the seven trumpets of rams' horns before the ark of the LORD went on continually, and blew the trumpets; 6:13a
- H 4 The armed men preceded the trumpeters and the ark: and the armed men went before them 6:13b
- H 5 The rear guard followed behind the ark: and the rear guard came after the ark of the LORD, 6:13c
- H 6 The priests continually blew the trumpets: while they continued to blow the trumpets. 6:13d

H 7 The march once around the city and the return to the camp: {14} Thus the second day they marched around the city once and returned to the camp; 6:14a

H 8 The repetition for six days: they did so for six days. 6:14b

G 3 The final circuit on the seventh day: the collapse of Jericho's walls 6:15-21

H 1 The rise at dawn: {15} Then on the seventh day they rose early at the dawning of the day 6:15a

H 2 The march around the city seven times: and marched around the city in the same manner seven times; only on that day they marched around the city seven times. 6:15b

H 3 On the seventh circuit, Joshua's command to shout: {16} At the seventh time, when the priests blew the trumpets, Joshua said to the people, "Shout! 6:16a

H 4 His reason - Yahweh has given them the city! For the LORD has given you the city. 6:16b

H 5 Instructions concerning the dedication of the entire city to Yahweh 6:17-19<sup>18</sup>

<sup>18</sup> 6:17-18 - dedicated (NASB, under the ban; NIV, devoted; KJV, accursed): There are certain instances in the Old Testament where people and animals and goods are dedicated. When Israel, at God's command, conquered a city, as in this case, all the contents of the city were dedicated to God. The people were to be destroyed because of their great evil. Even the animals were seen as corrupted by the people and were obliterated in a sacrifice to God. Only the inanimate metals were retained by God, and even they were placed in his sanctuary to be used for His purposes.

Many see this as a blight upon the Old Testament. We must remember first of all that the Amorites were terribly evil people. In Genesis 15:13-16 God predicted to Abraham that his descendants would return to the land of Canaan one day after a 400 year hiatus. But that time would await the completeness of the Amorites' evil, which would then be judged by the Israelis.

In a theological sense, because we all have sinned, we are all dedicated to destruction, what the Bible terms in Rev. 20 the Lake of Fire and Brimstone which burns with eternal torment night and day. It is only the grace of God which saves any of us from that dedication to destruction.

The Israelis are no more to be blamed for destroying all of human life in Jericho than was Noah to be blamed for the destruction of millions of earth's inhabitants during the Great Flood. Any one of them could have been saved had they believed Noah. But they did not and they perished. Similarly, the people of Jericho could have been saved had they, like Rahab the Prostitute, believed in the God of Israel and sheltered the spies or given some other aid to Israel. But they all cowered behind their walls without believing, and they were all destroyed!

So too, all who do not trust in the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and in His one mediator, Jesus the Messiah, will be utterly devoted to destruction in the Lake of Fire.

In modern American history, under Harry Truman, our nation believed that the only salvation for our country other than participating in a blood bath on Japanese soil, was the dedication of the citizens of Nagasaki and Hiroshima to utter destruction. Those two atomic bombs worked, and the Emperor of Japan surrendered.

Today, we are faced with a modern peril, a religion of Islam whose most fanatical adherents both believe and practice the policy that all the world shall be converted to Islam. They engage in Jihad a holy war, which, in its broadest sense means any method or process of converting other nations to Islam. They attempted to cow America into submission on September 11, 2001, but they did not succeed. We resisted, and they have not attacked so boldly since. But Islam's jihad continues on unabated around the world. The European leaders, almost to a man, have sold

- J 1 The entire city is dedicated - it all belongs to Yahweh: {17} "The city shall be under the ban, it and all that is in it belongs to the LORD; (Lit. "And the city shall be dedicated -- it and all which is in it -- to Yahweh.") 6:17a
- J 2 Only Rahab the prostitute and her family shall be spared: only Rahab the harlot and all who are with her in the house shall live, because she hid the messengers whom we sent. 6:17b
- J 3 The express warning against coveting the dedicated items: {18} "But as for you, only keep yourselves from the things under the ban,<sup>19</sup> so that you do not covet *them* and take some of the things under the ban, 6:18a
- J 4 The consequence of violating the dedication --

out to Islam in exchange for oil, business, and freedom from terrorism. But they are insidiously and surely being conquered by Islam, which is saturating Europe with Arabic propaganda, media, religion, culture, language, education, and immigrants. While America has been exempt from further terrorism, Islam's silent jihad makes inroads across our land. In the last two weeks the largest mosque in Wichita has just been dedicated.

The reason I bring up Islam is that Islam takes seriously the practice of dedication. They believe it is their job to destroy everyone who does not submit to Islam and the prophet Mohammed. Mohammed used the Jihad of the Old Testament as his model. When he failed to convert the people of Mecca to his religion, he fled for his life to Medina. Succeeding in Medina to establish his religion, he returned to Mecca and converted the Meccans to Islam by the edge of the sword. Islam was begun with Holy War and it advances by Holy War, whether militarily or culturally.

Satan has always taken the truths of God's Word and God's Way and filled them with damning lies. Islam is right now his most alarming and frightening lie.

God utterly despises Islam, as He does witchcraft (stay away from Harry Potter), Communism, Buddhism, Hinduism, animism, and secular humanism. But God deeply loves every Muslim, every witch, every Communist, every Buddhist, every Hindu, every animist, and every secular humanist. God loves each one so much He sent His own Son to take upon His perfect and sinless body and soul all of man's hatred, deceit, murder and revenge. Jesus died and rose again to pay for the sins of each and every one of us. Our one responsibility is to trust in Jesus, God's only sacrifice for sin. Having trusted in Jesus, we are completely forgiven and we escape with great relief God's ultimate jihad against sin, the Lake of Fire.

There is a time limit on God's offer of escape from his ultimate Jihad. 2 Cor. 6:2b says, "Behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation!" When Jesus returns to this earth, it will be too late. He himself will conduct a Terrible Jihad with the Sword of His Mouth, his spoken word. In Zechariah 14:3 He will go forth to fight against the nations opposing Him as in the Day of Battle. He will be assisted by His heavenly army (Zech. 14:5). When the war is over and the survivors stand there, a terrible plague will befall those who participated in Jerusalem in the war against Jesus. Their flesh will rot while they stand on their feet, their eyes will rot in their sockets, and their tongue will rot in their mouth. Then every person who survives that time will appear for Jesus for judgment. Those who have placed their trust in Jesus and aided His people will enter into eternal life in His kingdom. Those who have not trusted Him and not aided His people will go away into eternal punishment (Matt. 25:45-46).

Jihad is coming to every person. God has waged a jihad against sin by sacrificing his own Son on Calvary and raising him up to accomplish forgiveness and resurrection to life for all who believe. While we fear Islamic Jihad today, that is not the Jihad to fear. It is God's jihad against all who spurn Him and His love which he exhibited so greatly on Mount Calvary 2000 years ago. The last book of the Bible lavishes upon humanity a wondrous invitation: "Let the one who is thirsty come; let the one who wishes take the water of life without cost!" (Rev. 22:17)

<sup>19</sup> 6:18 - keep yourselves from the things under the ban: Literally, "And you – altogether keep from the dedicated thing – lest y o u cause (yourselves) to be dedicated when you take from the dedicated thing and make the camp of Israel for a dedicated thing and trouble it."

making Israel accursed and bringing trouble! and make the camp of Israel accursed and bring trouble on it. 6:18b

J 5 All metals are holy to Yahweh and go into His treasury: {19} "But all the silver and gold and articles of bronze and iron are holy (*qodesh*) to the LORD; they shall go into the treasury of the LORD." 6:19

H 6 The great success in battle 6:20-21

J 1 The shouts: {20} So the people shouted, 6:20a

J 2 The blasting trumpets: and *priests* blew the trumpets; 6:20b

J 3 The great shout! and when the people heard the sound of the trumpet, the people shouted with a great shout 6:20c

J 4 The wall fell flat: and the wall fell down flat, 6:20d

J 5 The people charged straight ahead into the city from all sides: so that the people went up into the city, every man straight ahead, 6:20e

J 6 They conquered: and they took the city. 6:20f

J 7 The total dedication of the city: {21} They utterly destroyed everything in the city, 6:21

K1 both man and woman,

K2 young and old,

K3 and ox and sheep and donkey, with the edge of the sword.

E 3 The saving of Rahab's household 6:22-25

G 1 Joshua's command to rescue the prostitute and her family {22} Joshua said to the two men who had spied out the land, "Go into the harlot's house and bring the woman and all she has out of there, as you have sworn to her." 6:22

G 2 The two spies' rescue of Rahab and all her relatives 6:23

H 1 The rescue: {23} So the young men who were spies went

in and brought out Rahab <sup>20</sup> and her father and her mother and her brothers and all she had; they also brought out all her relatives

H 2 The placing of them outside the camp of Israel: and placed them outside the camp of Israel.

G 3 The sacking of the city of Jericho 6:24

H 1 Burning the city with fire: {24} They burned the city with fire, and all that was in it.

H 2 Placing valuable metals in the treasury of Yahweh's house: Only the silver and gold, and articles of bronze and iron, they put into the treasury of the house of the LORD.

G 4 Joshua's sparing of Rahab and her father's household 6:25

H 1 The sparing of Rahab: {25} However, Rahab the harlot and her father's household and all she had, Joshua spared;

H 2 The Israeli residence of Rahab: and she has lived in the midst of Israel to this day,

H 3 Her faith in action rewarded: for she hid the messengers whom Joshua sent to spy out Jericho.

E 4 Joshua's curse on the rebuilding of Jericho 6:26-27

G 1 The curse of Joshua 6:26

H 1 The participants in the curse - the people: {26} Then Joshua made them take an oath at that time, saying,

H 2 The origin of the curse -- Yahweh: "Cursed before the LORD is the man who rises up and builds this city Jericho;

H 3 The cost of rebuilding

J 1 Of the foundation: with *the loss of* his firstborn he shall lay its foundation,

J 2 Of setting up its gates: and with *the loss of* his

<sup>20</sup> 6:23 - brought out Rahab: The spies delivered Rahab, her father, her mother, her brothers, all she had, and evidently some other relatives. Not only did Rahab have faith in the God of Israel, she was an evangelist. She persuaded a number of other relatives, including her immediate family, to trust in Yahweh also. Rahab was a remarkable Canaanite woman whose heart God had touched!

youngest son he shall set up its gates."

## G 2 The blessing of Yahweh 6:27

H 1 He was with Joshua: {27} So the LORD was with Joshua,

H 2 His fame spread abroad: and his fame was in all the land.

## D 2 The Battle of Ai 7 - 8

### E 1 The demoralization 7

G 1 The cause of the demoralization: Achan's theft of items under the ban of Yahweh 7:1

H 1 The unfaithfulness of Israel: {1} But the sons of Israel acted unfaithfully in regard to the things under the ban,

H 2 The theft of Achan: for Achan, the son of Carmi, the son of Zabdi, the son of Zerah, from the tribe of Judah, took some of the things under the ban,

H 3 The burning anger of Yahweh: therefore the anger of the LORD burned against the sons of Israel.

### G 2 The description of the demoralization 7:2-9

H 1 The demise of Israel at Ai 7:2-5

J 1 The command to spy out Ai: {2} Now Joshua sent men from Jericho to Ai, which is near Beth-aven, east of Bethel, and said to them, "Go up and spy out the land." So the men went up and spied out Ai. 7:2

J 2 The report of the spies: {3} They returned to Joshua and said to him, 7:3

K1 "Do not let all the people go up;

K2 *only* about two or three thousand men need go up to Ai;

K3 do not make all the people toil up there, for they are few."

J 3 The flight of 3,000! {4} So about three thousand men from the people went up there, but they fled from the men of Ai. 7:4

J 4 The analysis of the defeat 7:5

K1 The death of 36: {5} The men of Ai struck down about thirty-six of their men,

K2 The flight to Shebarim: and pursued them from the gate as far as Shebarim and struck them down on the descent,

K3 The defeatist attitude of the people: so the hearts of the people melted and became as water.

## H 2 Joshua's sorrow before Yahweh 7:6-9

J 1 The signs of mourning of Joshua and the elders: {6} Then Joshua tore his clothes and fell to the earth on his face before the ark of the LORD until the evening, *both* he and the elders of Israel; and they put dust on their heads. 7:6

J 2 Joshua's dismay at Adonai Yahweh's delivering Israel into the hands of the Amorites! {7} Joshua said, "Alas, O Lord GOD, why did You ever bring this people over the Jordan, *only* to deliver us into the hand of the Amorites, to destroy us? If only we had been willing to dwell beyond the Jordan! 7:7

J 3 His dismay at the psychological effects of retreat upon the enemy: {8} "O Lord, what can I say since Israel has turned *their* back before their enemies? 7:8

J 4 His fear of a complete Canaanite victory: {9} "For the Canaanites and all the inhabitants of the land will hear of it, and they will surround us and cut off our name from the earth. 7:9a

J 5 His fear for Yahweh's great name: And what will You do for Your great name?" 7:9b

## G 3 The rectification of the demoralization 7:10-26

H 1 Yahweh's revelation of Israel's sin; His instructions to find the sinner 7:10-15

J 1 Yahweh's abrupt command to Joshua to get up! {10} So the LORD said to Joshua, "Rise up! Why is it that you have fallen on your face? 7:10

J 2 His revelation of Israel's sins of theft and deception in regard to dedicated items 7:11

K1 Israel's sin: {11} "Israel has sinned, and they

have also transgressed My covenant which I commanded them.

K2 Israel's theft and deception: And they have even taken some of the things under the ban and have both stolen and deceived.

K3 Israel's hiding: Moreover, they have also put *them* among their own things.

J 3 His explanation that the sin is the cause of Israel's disastrous defeat: {12} "Therefore the sons of Israel cannot stand before their enemies; they turn *their* backs before their enemies, for they have become accursed. 7:12a

J 4 His refusal to be with Israel unless they destroy the dedicated things: I will not be with you anymore unless you destroy the things under the ban from your midst. 7:12b

J 5 His command to consecrate the people: {13} "Rise up! Consecrate the people and say, 'Consecrate yourselves for tomorrow, for thus the LORD, the God of Israel, has said, 7:13a

J 6 His command to remove the dedicated items: "There are things under the ban in your midst, O Israel. You cannot stand before your enemies until you have removed the things under the ban from your midst." 7:13b

J 7 The command to ascertain the guilty party by lot: {14} 'In the morning then you shall come near by your tribes. And it shall be that the tribe which the LORD takes *by lot* shall come near by families, and the family which the LORD takes shall come near by households, and the household which the LORD takes shall come near man by man. 7:14

J 8 The command to burn the guilty party and all his disgraceful transgression: {15} 'It shall be that the one who is taken with the things under the ban shall be burned with fire, he and all that belongs to him, because he has transgressed the covenant of the LORD, and because he has committed a disgraceful thing in Israel.'" 7:15

H 2 The apprehension and interrogation of Achan 7:16-21

J 1 The selection of Judah: {16} So Joshua arose early in the morning and brought Israel near by tribes, and

the tribe of Judah was taken. 7:16

- J 2 The selection of the Zerahites: {17} He brought the family of Judah near, and he took the family of the Zerahites; and he brought the family of the Zerahites near man by man, 7:17a
  - J 3 The selection of Zabdi: and Zabdi was taken. 7:a7b
  - J 4 The selection of Achan: {18} He brought his household near man by man; and Achan, son of Carmi, son of Zabdi, son of Zerah, from the tribe of Judah, was taken. 7:18
  - J 5 Joshua's interrogation of Achan: {19} Then Joshua said to Achan, "My son, I implore you, give glory to the LORD, the God of Israel, and give praise to Him; and tell me now what you have done. Do not hide it from me." 7:19
  - J 6 Achan's admission of guilt: {20} So Achan answered Joshua and said, "Truly, I have sinned against the LORD, the God of Israel, and this is what I did: 7:20
  - J 7 Achan's list of stolen goods: {21} when I saw among the spoil a beautiful mantle from Shinar and two hundred shekels of silver and a bar of gold fifty shekels in weight, then I coveted them and took them; and behold, they are concealed in the earth inside my tent with the silver underneath it." 7:21
- H 3 Israel's stoning of Achan and his family 7:22-26
- J 1 Joshua's verification: {22} So Joshua sent messengers, and they ran to the tent; and behold, it was concealed in his tent with the silver underneath it. 7:22
  - J 2 The presentation of the evidence to Joshua: {23} They took them from inside the tent and brought them to Joshua and to all the sons of Israel, and they poured them out before the LORD. 7:23
  - J 3 Israel takes Achan, his family and his possessions to the valley of Achor: {24} Then Joshua and all Israel with him, took Achan the son of Zerah, the silver, the mantle, the bar of gold, his sons, his daughters, his oxen, his donkeys, his sheep, his tent and all that belonged to him; and they brought them up to the valley of Achor. 7:24

J 4 Israel's stoning and burning of Achan: {25} Joshua said, "Why have you troubled us? The LORD will trouble you this day." And all Israel stoned them with stones; and they burned them with fire after they had stoned them with stones. 7:25

J 5 The memorial to Achan's folly: {26} They raised over him a great heap of stones that stands to this day, and the LORD turned from the fierceness of His anger. Therefore the name of that place has been called the valley of Achor to this day. 7:26

## E 2 The victory 8

### G 1 Yahweh's instructions to take Ai successfully 8:1-2

H 1 Do not fear! {1} Now the LORD said to Joshua, "Do not fear or be dismayed. 8:1a

H 2 Fight against Ai with all the army! Take all the people of war with you and arise, go up to Ai; 8:1b

H 3 I am giving you the king, his people, his city, and his land: see, I have given into your hand the king of Ai, his people, his city, and his land. 8:1c

H 4 Destroy Ai as you did Jericho and its king: {2} "You shall do to Ai and its king just as you did to Jericho and its king; 8:2a

H 5 Take for yourselves its spoil and its cattle: you shall take only its spoil and its cattle as plunder for yourselves. 8:2b

H 6 Set an ambush: Set an ambush for the city behind it." 8:2c

### G 2 Joshua's strategy of ambush 8:3-9

H 1 Joshua's use of all the army: {3} So Joshua rose with all the people of war to go up to Ai; 8:3a

H 2 His deployment of 30,000 at night: and Joshua chose 30,000 men, valiant warriors, and sent them out at night. 8:3b

H 3 Their assignment to serve as an ambush: {4} He commanded them, saying, "See, you are going to ambush the city from behind it. Do not go very far from the city, but all of you be ready. 8:4

H 4 The regular army to flee again: {5} "Then I and all the people who are with me will approach the city. And when

they come out to meet us as at the first, we will flee before them. 8:5

- H 5 The people of Ai will be drawn out of their city: {6} "They will come out after us until we have drawn them away from the city, for they will say, 'They are fleeing before us as at the first.' So we will flee before them. 8:6
- H 6 Take possession of the city: {7} "And you shall rise from your ambush and take possession of the city, 8:7a
- H 7 Yahweh Elohim will deliver it into your hands: for the LORD your God will deliver it into your hand. 8:7b
- H 8 Set the city on fire: {8} "Then it will be when you have seized the city, that you shall set the city on fire. You shall do it according to the word of the LORD. See, I have commanded you." 8:8
- H 9 Joshua's positioning them between Bethel and Ai on the west side of Ai: {9} So Joshua sent them away, and they went to the place of ambush and remained between Bethel and Ai, on the west side of Ai; but Joshua spent that night among the people. 8:9
- G 3 Joshua's luring of the warriors of Ai away from their city 8:10-17
- H 1 Joshua and the elders lead the people to Ai early in the morning: {10} Now Joshua rose early in the morning and mustered the people, and he went up with the elders of Israel before the people to Ai. 8:10
- H 2 Israel's encampment on the north side of Ai across the valley: {11} Then all the people of war who were with him went up and drew near and arrived in front of the city, and camped on the north side of Ai. Now there was a valley between him and Ai. 8:11
- H 3 His deployment of an additional 5,000 men in ambush on the west of the city: {12} And he took about 5,000 men and set them in ambush between Bethel and Ai, on the west side of the city. 8:12
- H 4 Spending the night in the valley: {13} So they stationed the people, all the army that was on the north side of the city, and its rear guard on the west side of the city, and Joshua spent that night in the midst of the valley. 8:13
- H 5 The king of Ai attacks Israel early in the morning: {14} It came about when the king of Ai saw it, that the men of the city hurried and rose up early and went out to meet

Israel in battle, he and all his people at the appointed place before the desert plain. 8:14a

- H 6 His unawareness of the ambush: But he did not know that there was an ambush against him behind the city. 8:14b
- H 7 Joshua and the main army's flight by way of the plain [to the east?]: {15} Joshua and all Israel pretended to be beaten before them, and fled by the way of the wilderness. 8:15
- H 8 The pursuit of all the city of Ai: {16} And all the people who were in the city were called together to pursue them, and they pursued Joshua and were drawn away from the city. 8:16
- H 9 The pursuit of all the men of Ai and Bethel! {17} So not a man was left in Ai or Bethel who had not gone out after Israel, and they left the city unguarded and pursued Israel. 8:17

#### G 4 The sack of Ai 8:18-23

- H 1 Yahweh's command to Joshua to stretch out his javelin against Ai: {18} Then the LORD said to Joshua, "Stretch out the javelin that is in your hand toward Ai, 8:18a
- H 2 His promise of victory: for I will give it into your hand." 8:18b
- H 3 Joshua's obedience: So Joshua stretched out the javelin that was in his hand toward the city. 8:18c
- H 4 The success of the men in ambush in capturing Ai and setting fire to it: {19} The men in ambush rose quickly from their place, and when he had stretched out his hand, they ran and entered the city and captured it, and they quickly set the city on fire. 8:19
- H 5 The men of Ai entrapped! {20} When the men of Ai turned back and looked, behold, the smoke of the city ascended to the sky, and they had no place to flee this way or that, for the people who had been fleeing to the wilderness turned against the pursuers. 8:20
- H 6 The main army under Joshua turn to kill the men of Ai: {21} When Joshua and all Israel saw that the men in ambush had captured the city and that the smoke of the city ascended, they turned back and slew the men of Ai. 8:21

H 7 The ambushers from Ai entrap Ai's troops: {22} The others came out from the city to encounter them, so that they were trapped in the midst of Israel, some on this side and some on that side; 8:22a

H 8 The elimination of Ai's troops: and they slew them until no one was left of those who survived or escaped. 8:22b

H 9 Their bringing of Ai's king to Joshua: {23} But they took alive the king of Ai and brought him to Joshua. 8:23

G 5 The summary of the victory over Ai 8:24-29

H 1 The complete victory in the countryside: {24} Now when Israel had finished killing all the inhabitants of Ai in the field in the wilderness where they pursued them, and all of them were fallen by the edge of the sword until they were destroyed, 8:24a

H 2 The decimation of the city: then all Israel returned to Ai and struck it with the edge of the sword. 8:24b

H 3 The total number killed (military and civilian: {25} All who fell that day, both men and women, were 12,000--all the people of Ai. 8:25

H 4 Joshua's extension of the javelin: {26} For Joshua did not withdraw his hand with which he stretched out the javelin until he had utterly destroyed all the inhabitants of Ai. 8:26

H 5 Israel's plundering of the city at Yahweh's command through Joshua: {27} Israel took only the cattle and the spoil of that city as plunder for themselves, according to the word of the LORD which He had commanded Joshua. 8:27

H 6 Joshua's perpetual desecration of Ai: {28} So Joshua burned Ai and made it a heap forever, a desolation until this day. 8:28

H 7 Joshua's hanging and memorial burying of the king of Ai: {29} He hanged the king of Ai on a tree until evening; and at sunset Joshua gave command and they took his body down from the tree and threw it at the entrance of the city gate, and raised over it a great heap of stones that stands to this day. 8:29

G 6 Joshua's building of the Law-inscribed altar at Mt. Ebal 8:30-35

H 1 The altar on Mt. Ebal 8:30-31

J 1 Joshua's building of the altar on Mount Ebal: {30} Then Joshua built an altar to the LORD, the God of Israel, in Mount Ebal, 8:30

J 2 The authorization of the altar{31} just as Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded the sons of Israel, as it is written in the book of the law of Moses, 8:31a

J 3 The specifications of the altar: an altar of uncut stones on which no man had wielded an iron tool; 8:31b

J 4 The sacrifices to Yahweh on the altar: and they offered burnt offerings on it to the LORD, and sacrificed peace offerings. 8:31c

H 2 Transcription of the Law on stones: {32} He wrote there on the stones a copy of the law of Moses, which he had written, in the presence of the sons of Israel. 8:32

H 3 The situation of all the people on Mts. Gerizim and Ebal 8:33

J 1 All the people:{33} All Israel

J 2 The leaders: with their elders and officers and their judges were standing on both sides of the ark

J 3 The priests: before the Levitical priests who carried the ark of the covenant of the LORD,

J 4 The stranger and the native: the stranger as well as the native.

J 5 Half on Mt. Gerizim: Half of them stood in front of Mount Gerizim

J 6 Half on Mt. Ebal: and half of them in front of Mount Ebal, just as Moses the servant of the LORD had given command at first to bless the people of Israel.

H 4 Joshua's reading of the entire Law 8:34-35

J 1 The blessing and the curse: {34} Then afterward he read all the words of the law, the blessing and the curse, according to all that is written in the book of the law. 8:34

J 2 Every last word: {35} There was not a word of all that Moses had commanded which Joshua did not

read before all the assembly of Israel with the women and the little ones and the strangers who were living among them. 8:35

## C 2 Battles against alliances 9 - 10:39

### D 1 The introductory statement of the alliance of nations in Canaan against Israel 9:1-2

E 1 The instigators of the alliance: {1}Now it came about when all the kings 9:1a

E 2 The geography of the alliance: who were beyond the Jordan, in the hill country and in the lowland and on all the coast of the Great Sea toward Lebanon, 9:1b

E 3 The ethnicity of the alliance: the Hittite and the Amorite, the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite and the Jebusite, 9:1c

E 4 The occasion of the alliance: heard of it, 9:1d

E 5 The object of the alliance 9:2

G 1 Their unity: {2} that they gathered themselves together with one accord

G 2 Their purpose: to fight with Joshua and with Israel.

### D 2 The devious alliance of Gibeon with Israel 9:3-27

E 1 The Gibeonites' crafty league with unwitting Israel 9:3-15

G 1 The motivation for their league: {3} When the inhabitants of Gibeon heard what Joshua had done to Jericho and to Ai, 9:3

G 2 The deceit of their overtures 9:4-6

H 1 Their deliberate craftiness: {4} they also acted craftily and set out as envoys, 9:4a

H 2 Worn-out sacks: and took worn-out sacks on their donkeys, 9:4b

H 3 Patched wineskins: and wineskins worn-out and torn and mended, 9:4c

H 4 Patched sandals: {5} and worn-out and patched sandals on their feet, 9:5a

H 5 Worn-out clothes: and worn-out clothes on themselves; 9:5b

H 6 Old, dry bread: and all the bread of their provision was dry and had become crumbled. 9:5c

H 7 Pretending to be from afar 9:6a

J 1 Their arrival at Gilgal: {6} They went to Joshua to the camp at Gilgal

J 2 Their declaration of remoteness: and said to him and to the men of Israel, "We have come from a far country;

H 8 Their request for a covenant: now therefore, make a covenant with us." 9:6b

G 3 The first query of the Israelis: "What if you live close by?" 9:7-8a

H 1 The hypothesis of proximity: {7} The men of Israel said to the Hivites, "Perhaps you are living within our land; 9:7a

H 2 The impossibility of treaty: how then shall we make a covenant with you?" 9:7b

H 3 The Gibeonites' response -- "We are your servants!" {8} But they said to Joshua, "We are your servants." 9:8a

G 4 The second question, by Joshua: Then Joshua said to them, "Who are you and where do you come from?" (9:8b) 9:8b-10

H 1 "We've come from afar!" {9} They said to him, "Your servants have come from a very far country 9:9a

H 2 "We've heard of the fame of your God!" because of the fame of the LORD your God; 9:9b

H 3 "We've heard of all He did in Egypt: for we have heard the report of Him and all that He did in Egypt, 9:9c

H 4 "And in Transjordan:" {10} and all that He did to the two kings of the Amorites who were beyond the Jordan, to Sihon king of Heshbon and to Og king of Bashan who was at Ashtaroth.<sup>21</sup> 9:10

G 5 The command of their leaders and people 9:11

H 1 The source of their authority: {11} "So our elders and all the inhabitants of our country spoke to us, saying,

<sup>21</sup> 9:10 - beyond the Jordan: They cleverly omit news of what Israel had done at Jericho and Ai!!

H 2 The nature of their assignment -- Seek a covenant!: 'Take provisions in your hand for the journey, and go to meet them and say to them, "We are your servants; now then, make a covenant with us."

G 6 The proof of their long distance 9:12-13

H 1 Our bread was warm, but now it is dry: {12} "This our bread was warm when we took it for our provisions out of our houses on the day that we left to come to you; but now behold, it is dry and has become crumbled. 9:12

H 2 Our new wineskins are torn: {13} "These wineskins which we filled were new, and behold, they are torn; 9:13a

H 3 Our clothes and sandals are worn: and these our clothes and our sandals are worn out because of the very long journey." 9:13b

G 7 The peaceful response of the men of Israel 9:14-15

H 1 They ate of their provisions: {14} So the men of Israel took some of their provisions, 9:14a

H 2 They did not seek counsel of Yahweh: and did not ask for the counsel of the LORD. 9:14b

H 3 Joshua made a covenant of peace and life with them: {15} Joshua made peace with them and made a covenant with them, to let them live; 9:15a

H 4 Israel's leaders swore an oath: and the leaders of the congregation swore an oath to them. 9:15b

E 2 Israel's discovery of Gibeon's fraud 9:16-21

G 1 Israel's discovery that the Gibeonites were neighbors! 9:16

H 1 The time lapse: {16} It came about at the end of three days after they had made a covenant with them,

H 2 The discovery: that they heard that they were neighbors and that they were living within their land.

G 2 Israel's three-day travel: {17} Then the sons of Israel set out and came to their cities on the third day. 9:17a

G 3 The identification of the four cities: Now their cities were Gibeon and Chephirah and Beeroth and Kiriath-jearim. 9:17b

G 4 Israel's adherence to their oath by Yahweh 9:18a

H 1 Their abstention from slaughter: {18} The sons of Israel did not strike them

H 2 Because of the leaders' oath: because the leaders of the congregation had sworn to them by the LORD the God of Israel.

G 5 The unanimous grumbling against the leaders: And the whole congregation grumbled against the leaders. 9:18b

G 6 The resolve of the leaders 9:19-20

H 1 Their oath by Yahweh: {19} But all the leaders said to the whole congregation, "We have sworn to them by the LORD, the God of Israel, 9:19a

H 2 Their tied hands: and now we cannot touch them. 9:19b

H 3 Their unwillingness to attract Yahweh's wrath by violating their oath: {20} "This we will do to them, even let them live, so that wrath will not be upon us for the oath which we swore to them." 9:20

G 7 The command of the leaders to allow them to live: {21} The leaders said to them, "Let them live." 9:21a

G 8 Their consignment of the Gibeonites to slave status: So they became hewers of wood and drawers of water for the whole congregation, just as the leaders had spoken to them. 9:21b

E 3 The details of Israel's enslavement of the Gibeonites 9:22-27

G 1 Joshua's questioning the Gibeonites' deceit: {22} Then Joshua called for them and spoke to them, saying, "Why have you deceived us, saying, 'We are very far from you,' when you are living within our land? 9:22

G 2 His cursing them as temple slaves 9:23

H 1 Their curse: {23} "Now therefore, you are cursed,

H 2 Their slavery: and you shall never cease being slaves,

H 3 Their task

J 1 both hewers of wood

J 2 and drawers of water

H 4 Their domain: for the house of my God."

G 3 The response of the Gibeonites 9:24-25

H 1 What they had heard: {24} So they answered Joshua and said, "Because it was certainly told your servants that 9:24a

J 1 Yahweh had given them the land: the LORD your God had commanded His servant Moses to give you all the land,

J 2 Yahweh had commanded the inhabitants' destruction: and to destroy all the inhabitants of the land before you;

H 2 What they had feared: therefore we feared greatly for our lives because of you, 9:24b

H 3 What they had done: and have done this thing. 9:24c

H 4 They were at his mercy 9:25

J 1 {25} "Now behold, we are in your hands;

J 2 do as it seems good and right in your sight to do to us."

G 4 Joshua's policy 9:26-27

H 1 He delivered them from death: {26} Thus he did to them, and delivered them from the hands of the sons of Israel, and they did not kill them. 9:26

H 2 He made them wood choppers and water carriers: {27} But Joshua made them that day hewers of wood and drawers of water 9:27

J 1 for the congregation

J 2 and for the altar of the LORD, to this day, in the place which He would choose.

D 3 The Amorite Five-King, Jerusalem-based Alliance 10:1-39

E 1 The precipitation of the battle: The Amorite League's conspiracy to invade Gibeon 10:1-5

G 1 The report of Israel's progress reaches Adoni-Zedek, King of Jerusalem 10:1

H 1 The destruction of Ai: {1} Now it came about when Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem heard that Joshua had captured Ai, and had utterly destroyed it

H 2 The prior destruction of Jericho: (just as he had done to

Jericho and its king, so he had done to Ai and its king),

H 3 Peace with Gibeon: and that the inhabitants of Gibeon had made peace with Israel and were within their land,

G 2 The fear of Adoni-Zedek: {2} that he feared greatly, 10:2

H 1 Because of Gibeon's greatness: because Gibeon was a great city, like one of the royal cities,

H 2 Because of Gibeon's superiority over Ai: and because it was greater than Ai,

H 3 Because of Gibeon's military might: and all its men were mighty.

G 3 The communication of Adoni-Zedek: {3} Therefore Adoni-zedek king of Jerusalem sent word 10:3

H 1 to Hoham king of Hebron

H 2 and to Piram king of Jarmuth

H 3 and to Japhia king of Lachish

H 4 and to Debir king of Eglon, saying,

G 4 The invitation of Adoni-Zedek 10:4

H 1 To attack Gibeon: {4} "Come up to me and help me, and let us attack Gibeon,

H 2 Because of its truce with Israel: for it has made peace with Joshua and with the sons of Israel."

G 5 The mobilization of the Amorites against Gibeon 10:5

H 1 Their mobilization: {5} So the five kings of the Amorites, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, and the king of Eglon, gathered together and went up, they with all their armies,

H 2 Their encampment: and camped by Gibeon

H 3 Their attack: and fought against it.

E 2 The description of the battle 10:6-27

G 1 Joshua's surprise thrust against the Amorite League 10:6-11

H 1 The communication of Gibeon 10:6

J 1 The request for help: {6} Then the men of Gibeon sent word to Joshua to the camp at Gilgal, saying, "Do not abandon your servants; come up to us quickly and save us and help us,

J 2 The reason for the request: for all the kings of the Amorites that live in the hill country have assembled against us."

H 2 Joshua's departure with the army: {7} So Joshua went up from Gilgal, he and all the people of war with him and all the valiant warriors. 10:7

H 3 The assurance of Yahweh! {8} The LORD said to Joshua, "Do not fear them, for I have given them into your hands; not one of them shall stand before you." 10:8

H 4 Joshua's rapid mobilization: {9} So Joshua came upon them suddenly by marching all night from Gilgal. 10:9

H 5 The opposition of Yahweh 10:10-11

J 1 He confounded them: {10} And the LORD confounded them before Israel, 10:10a

J 2 He slaughtered them: and He slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, 10:10b

J 3 He pursued them: and pursued them by the way of the ascent of Beth-horon and struck them as far as Azekah and Makkedah. 10:10c

J 4 He killed them with huge hailstones: {11} As they fled from before Israel, while they were at the descent of Beth-horon, the LORD threw large stones from heaven on them as far as Azekah, and they died; there were more who died from the hailstones than those whom the sons of Israel killed with the sword. 10:11

G 2 Joshua's prayerful halt of the sun and moon to enable Israel a complete victory 10:12-15

H 1 Joshua's request that time stop 10:12

J 1 The Object of his request: {12} Then Joshua spoke to the LORD in the day when the LORD delivered up the Amorites before the sons of Israel,

J 2 The mode of his request: and he said in the sight of Israel, "O sun, stand still at Gibeon, And O moon in the valley of Aijalon."

## H 2 The resultant miracle! 10:13

- J 1 The stoppage: {13} So the sun stood still, and the moon stopped,
- J 2 The purpose: Until the nation avenged themselves of their enemies.
- J 3 The documentation: Is it not written in the book of Jashar?
- J 4 The description: And the sun stopped in the middle of the sky and did not hasten to go down for about a whole day.

## H 3 The unprecedented miracle 10:14

- J 1 The uniqueness: {14} There was no day like that before it or after it, when the LORD listened to the voice of a man;
- J 2 The reason: for the LORD fought for Israel.
- H 4 The return of the victorious troops: {15} Then Joshua and all Israel with him returned to the camp to Gilgal. 10:15

## G 3 The completion of Israel's victory over the Amorite League 10:16-21

- H 1 The flight of the five kings: {16} Now these five kings had fled and hidden themselves in the cave at Makkedah. 10:16
- H 2 The report to Joshua: {17} It was told Joshua, saying, "The five kings have been found hidden in the cave at Makkedah." 10:17
- H 3 The imprisonment of the kings: {18} Joshua said, "Roll large stones against the mouth of the cave, and assign men by it to guard them, 10:18
- H 4 The command to prevent the escape of the military 10:19

- J 1 Don't stay at the cave: {19} but do not stay there yourselves;
- J 2 Attack from behind: pursue your enemies and attack them in the rear.
- J 3 Prevent their escape to their cities: Do not allow them to enter their cities,

J 4 Take advantage of Yahweh's deliverance: for the LORD your God has delivered them into your hand."

H 5 The completion of the battle 10:20

J 1 The greatness of the slaughter: {20} It came about when Joshua and the sons of Israel had finished slaying them with a very great slaughter, until they were destroyed,

J 2 The escape of a few survivors into their cities: and the survivors who remained of them had entered the fortified cities,

H 6 The peaceful return to Makkedah 10:21

J 1 The peaceful return to camp: {21} that all the people returned to the camp to Joshua at Makkedah in peace.

J 2 The total absence of opposition: No one uttered a word<sup>22</sup> against any of the sons of Israel.

G 4 The execution of the five kings 10:22-27

H 1 Joshua's command to bring out the five kings: {22} Then Joshua said, "Open the mouth of the cave and bring these five kings out to me from the cave." 10:22

H 2 The identity of the kings: {23} They did so, and brought these five kings out to him from the cave: the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Jarmuth, the king of Lachish, and the king of Eglon. 10:23

H 3 Joshua's call for representatives to put their feet on the necks of the enemy kings: {24} When they brought these kings out to Joshua, Joshua called for all the men of Israel, and said to the chiefs of the men of war who had gone with him, "Come near, put your feet on the necks of these kings." So they came near and put their feet on their necks. 10:24

H 4 Joshua's call to the army to be courageous - so would Yahweh do to their armies 10:25

J 1 The call to courage: {25} Joshua then said to them, "Do not fear or be dismayed! Be strong and

<sup>22</sup> 10:21 - uttered a word: Keil and Delitzsch (K & D): "*There pointed not (a dog) its tongue against the sons of Israel, against any one*" (Not did threaten / sharpen against sons of Israel -- a man his tongue.

courageous,

J 2 Here's what Yahweh will do to your enemies! for thus the LORD will do to all your enemies with whom you fight."

H 5 Joshua's execution of the kings 10:26

J 1 Their execution: {26} So afterward Joshua struck them and put them to death,

J 2 Their exhibition: and he hanged them on five trees; and they hung on the trees until evening.

H 6 Joshua's burial of the kings 10:27

J 1 Their removal at sunset: {27} It came about at sunset that Joshua gave a command, and they took them down from the trees

J 2 Their placement in the caves: and threw them into the cave where they had hidden themselves,

J 3 Their burial: and put large stones over the mouth of the cave, to this very day.

E 3 The invasion of the League's cities 10:28-39

G 1 The defeat of Makkedah 10:28

H 1 The immediate capture of Makkedah: {28} Now Joshua captured Makkedah on that day,

H 2 The death of the king: and struck it and its king with the edge of the sword;

H 3 The liquidation of every person: he utterly destroyed it and every person who was in it. He left no survivor.

H 4 The disposition of the king: Thus he did to the king of Makkedah just as he had done to the king of Jericho.<sup>23</sup>

G 2 The defeat of Libnah 10:29-30.

H 1 The battle against Libnah: {29} Then Joshua and all Israel with him passed on from Makkedah to Libnah, and fought against Libnah. 10:29

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<sup>23</sup> 10:28 - as he had done to the king of Jericho: K & D "...who was suspended upon a stake, to judge from chap. 8:2, 29, although this is not stated in chap. 6."

H 2 Yahweh's deliverance of the city and king over to Israel: {30} The LORD gave it also with its king into the hands of Israel, 10:30a

H 3 The liquidation of all people: and he struck it and every person who was in it with the edge of the sword. He left no survivor in it. 10:30b

H 4 The disposition of the king: Thus he did to its king just as he had done to the king of Jericho. 10:30c

G 3 The defeat of Lachish 10:31-32.

H 1 The journey to Lachish: {31} And Joshua and all Israel with him passed on from Libnah to Lachish, 10:31a

H 2 The encampment and fight: and they camped by it and fought against it. 10:31b

H 3 The proactivity of Yahweh: {32} The LORD gave Lachish into the hands of Israel; 10:32a

H 4 Israel's capture on the second day: and he captured it on the second day, 10:32b

H 5 The liquidation of all as at Libnah: and struck it and every person who was in it with the edge of the sword, according to all that he had done to Libnah. 10:32c

G 4 The defeat of Horam of Gezer 10:33.

H 1 Horam's attempt to aid Lachish: {33} Then Horam king of Gezer came up to help Lachish,

H 2 Joshua's complete defeat of Horam and his people: and Joshua defeated him and his people until he had left him no survivor.

G 5 The defeat of Eglon 10:34-35.

H 1 The journey to Eglon: {34} And Joshua and all Israel with him passed on from Lachish to Eglon, 10:34a

H 2 The encampment and battle: and they camped by it and fought against it. 10:34b

H 3 The capture: {35} They captured it on that day and struck it with the edge of the sword; 10:35a

H 4 The complete annihilation: and he utterly destroyed that day every person who was in it, according to all that he had done to Lachish. 10:35b

## G 6 The destruction of Hebron 10:36-37.

H 1 The journey to Hebron: {36} Then Joshua and all Israel with him went up from Eglon to Hebron, 10:36a

H 2 The battle: and they fought against it. 10:36b

H 3 The defeat of Hebron and its environs: {37} They captured it and struck it and its king and all its cities and all the persons who were in it with the edge of the sword. 10:37a

H 4 The complete annihilation: He left no survivor, according to all that he had done to Eglon. And he utterly destroyed it and every person who was in it. 10:37b

## G 7 The destruction of Debir 10:38-39.

H 1 The travel to Debir: {38} Then Joshua and all Israel with him returned to Debir, and they fought against it. 10:38

H 2 The capture of Debir and its suburbs: {39} He captured it and its king and all its cities, and they struck them with the edge of the sword, 10:39a

H 3 The total annihilation: and utterly destroyed every person who was in it. He left no survivor. 10:39b

H 4 The identical treatment as with Hebron and Libnah: Just as he had done to Hebron, so he did to Debir and its king, as he had also done to Libnah and its king. 10:39c

## C 3 The summary of Joshua's southern conquests 10:40-43

D 1 The territories conquered: {40} Thus Joshua struck all the land, the hill country and the Negev and the lowland and the slopes and all their kings. 10:40a

D 2 His total ethnic cleansing by annihilation: He left no survivor, but he utterly destroyed all who breathed, 10:40b

D 3 His complete obedience to Yahweh: just as the LORD, the God of Israel, had commanded. 10:40c

D 4 The geographical extent<sup>24</sup> 10:41

E 1 South to north on the western side: {41} Joshua struck them from Kadesh-barnea even as far as Gaza,

<sup>24</sup> 10:41 - extent (title): The western and eastern descriptions from K & D.

E 2 South to north on the eastern side: and all the country of Goshen even as far as Gibeon.

D 5 The Divine source of Joshua's victory 10:42

E 1 The complete victory of Joshua in one campaign: {42} Joshua captured all these kings and their lands at one time,<sup>25</sup>

E 2 The reason for success - Yahweh, Israel's God, fought for Israel! because the LORD, the God of Israel, fought for Israel.

D 6 The return to Gilgal: {43} So Joshua and all Israel with him returned to the camp at Gilgal. 10:43

## B 2 The Northern Campaign 11

C 1 The coalition of northern city-states against Israel at the waters of Merom 11:1-5

D 1 The widespread overtures of Jabin, king of Hazor: {1} Then it came about, when Jabin king of Hazor heard of it, that he sent (11:1a) 11:1-3

E 1 To specific kings 11:1b

G 1 to Jobab king of Madon

G 2 and to the king of Shimron

G 3 and to the king of Achshaph,

E 2 To kings of regions 11:2

G 1 The north hill country: {2} and to the kings who were of the north in the hill country,

G 2 The Arabah in the south: and in the Arabah--south of Chinneroth

G 3 The west: and in the lowland and on the heights of Dor on the west-

E 3 To various ethnic groups variously situated 11:3

G 1 {3} to the Canaanite on the east and on the west,

G 2 and the Amorite

G 3 and the Hittite

<sup>25</sup> 10:42 - at one time: "All these kings and their country Joshua took 'once,' i.e. in one campaign, which lasted, however, a considerable time (cf. chap. 11:18)." (K & D)

G 4 and the Perizzite

G 5 and the Jebusite in the hill country,

G 6 and the Hivite at the foot of Hermon in the land of Mizpeh.

D 2 The widespread response: {4} They came out, 11:4

E 1 The personnel: they and all their armies with them,

E 2 The great numbers: as many people as the sand that is on the seashore,

E 3 The great mobility: with very many horses and chariots.

D 3 The place of encampment: {5} So all of these kings having agreed to meet, came and encamped together at the waters of Merom, to fight against Israel. 11:5

C 2 Israel's defeat of the coalition at Yahweh's prediction 11:6-9

D 1 The promise of Yahweh 11:6

E 1 His commanding Joshua not to fear: {6} Then the LORD said to Joshua, "Do not be afraid because of them,

E 2 His promise of deliverance: for tomorrow at this time I will deliver all of them slain before Israel;

E 3 His command to ruin the enemies' mobility: you shall hamstring their horses and burn their chariots with fire."

D 2 The sudden attack of Joshua: {7} So Joshua and all the people of war with him came upon them suddenly by the waters of Merom, and attacked them. 11:7

D 3 The deliverance of Yahweh 11:8

E 1 Deliverance: {8} The LORD delivered them into the hand of Israel,

E 2 Defeat: so that they defeated them,

E 3 Pursuit: and pursued them as far as Great Sidon and Misrephoth-maim and the valley of Mizpeh to the east;

E 4 Annihilation: and they struck them until no survivor was left to them.

D 4 The obedience of Joshua: {9} Joshua did to them as the LORD had told him; 11:9

E 1 he hamstrung their horses

E 2 and burned their chariots with fire.

C 3 Joshua's sack of Hazor and defeat of the other cities of the Northern Coalition  
11:10-15

D 1 The capture of Hazor 11:10-11

E 1 The defeat of Hazor and its king: {10} Then Joshua turned back at that time, and captured Hazor and struck its king with the sword; for Hazor formerly was the head of all these kingdoms. 11:10

E 2 The annihilation of all the citizens: {11} They struck every person who was in it with the edge of the sword, utterly destroying them; there was no one left who breathed. 11:11a

E 3 The burning of Hazor: And he burned Hazor with fire. 11:11b

D 2 The capture of all the cities and their kings 11:12

E 1 The capture: {12} Joshua captured all the cities of these kings, and all their kings,

E 2 The utter destruction as Moses commanded: and he struck them with the edge of the sword, and utterly destroyed them; just as Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded.

D 3 The policy with plunder 11:13-14a

E 1 No cities burned except Hazor: {13} However, Israel did not burn any cities that stood on their mounds, except Hazor alone, which Joshua burned. 11:13

E 2 All the spoil taken as plunder: {14} All the spoil of these cities and the cattle, the sons of Israel took as their plunder; 11:14a

D 4 The total destruction of the citizenry 11:14b

E 1 but they struck every man with the edge of the sword, until they had destroyed them.

E 2 They left no one who breathed.

D 5 The obedience of Joshua 11:15

E 1 The source of the policy: {15} Just as the LORD had commanded Moses his servant,

E 2 The mediator of the policy: so Moses commanded Joshua,

E 3 The executor of the policy

G 1 and so Joshua did;

G 2 he left nothing undone of all that the LORD had commanded Moses.

C 4 The Summary of Joshua's Conquests 11:16-23

D 1 The territory conquered: {16} Thus Joshua took all that land: 11:16

E 1 the hill country

E 2 and all the Negev,

E 3 all that land of Goshen,

E 4 the lowland,

E 5 the Arabah,

E 6 the hill country of Israel

E 7 and its lowland

D 2 The extremities conquered 11:17a

E 1 {17} from Mount Halak, that rises toward Seir,

E 2 even as far as Baal-gad in the valley of Lebanon at the foot of Mount Hermon.

D 3 The kings conquered 11:17b-18

E 1 Their capture and extermination: And he captured all their kings and struck them down and put them to death. 11:17b

E 2 The length of the campaign: {18} Joshua waged war a long time with all these kings. 11:18

D 4 The non-exemption from peace 11:19

E 1 No peace: {19} There was not a city which made peace with the sons of Israel

E 2 One exception: except the Hivites living in Gibeon; they took them all in battle.

D 5 Yahweh's activity 11:20

E 1 Hardening the hearts of the cities: {20} For it was of the LORD to harden their hearts,

E 2 Instigating war: to meet Israel in battle

E 3 Providing occasion for destruction: in order that he might utterly

destroy them,

E 4 The absence of mercy: that they might receive no mercy, but that he might destroy them,

E 5 In accordance with His command: just as the LORD had commanded Moses.

D 6 Joshua's destruction of the Anakim in the hill country 11:21-22

E 1 {21} Then Joshua came at that time and cut off the Anakim from the hill country, 11:21a

E 2 from Hebron,

E 3 from Debir,

E 4 from Anab

E 5 and from all the hill country of Judah

E 6 and from all the hill country of Israel.

E 7 Total destruction 11:21b-22a

G 1 Utter destruction: Joshua utterly destroyed them with their cities. 11:21b

G 2 No survivors in the land: {22} There were no Anakim left in the land of the sons of Israel; 11:22a

E 8 The lone exceptions in Philistia (Gaza) 11:22b

G 1 only in Gaza,

G 2 in Gath,

G 3 and in Ashdod some remained.

D 7 Joshua's victory 11:23

E 1 The conquering of the land: {23} So Joshua took the whole land,

E 2 The fulfillment of Yahweh's command: according to all that the LORD had spoken to Moses,

E 3 The division of the land as an inheritance: and Joshua gave it for an inheritance to Israel according to their divisions by their tribes.

E 4 The rest from war: Thus the land had rest from war.

### B 3 The Summary of Israel's Conquests 12

C 1 The Transjordan territory and kingdoms defeated by Israel under Moses 12:1-6

D 1 The general territory of the kings: {1} Now these are the kings of the land whom the sons of Israel defeated, and whose land they possessed beyond the Jordan toward the sunrise, from the valley of the Arnon as far as Mount Hermon, and all the Arabah to the east: 12:1

D 2 The territory of Sihon, king of the Amorites: {2} Sihon king of the Amorites, 12:2-6

E 1 His residence: who lived in Heshbon, 12:2a

E 2 The description of his territory 12:2b-3

G 1 *and* ruled from Aroer, which is on the edge of the valley of the Arnon, both the middle of the valley and half of Gilead, even as far as the brook Jabbok, the border of the sons of Ammon; 12:2b

G 2 {3} and the Arabah as far as the Sea of Chinneroth toward the east, and as far as the sea of the Arabah, *even* the Salt Sea, eastward toward Beth-jeshimoth, 12:3a

G 3 and on the south, at the foot of the slopes of Pisgah; 12:3b

D 3 The territory of Og, king of Bashan 12:4-6

E 1 The identity of the king: {4} and the territory of Og king of Bashan, one of the remnant of Rephaim, 12:4a

E 2 The residences of the king: who lived at Ashtaroth and at Edrei, 12:4b

E 3 The territory of the king: {5} and ruled over Mount Hermon and Salecah and all Bashan, as far as the border of the Geshurites and the Maacathites, and half of Gilead, *as far as* the border of Sihon king of Heshbon. 12:5

E 4 The victors over the king: {6} Moses the servant of the LORD and the sons of Israel defeated them; 12:6a

E 5 The distribution of the conquered territory of the king: and Moses the servant of the LORD gave it to the Reubenites and the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh as a possession. 12:6b

## C 2 The West Bank territory and kingdoms defeated by Israel under Joshua 12:7-24

D 1 The general extent of the territory: {7} Now these are the kings of the land whom Joshua and the sons of Israel defeated beyond the Jordan toward the west, from Baal-gad in the valley of Lebanon even as far as Mount Halak, which rises toward Seir; and Joshua gave it to the tribes of Israel as a possession according to their divisions, 12:7

D 2 The regions of the territory: {8} in the hill country, in the lowland, in the Arabah, on the slopes, and in the wilderness, and in the Negev; 12:8a

D 3 The ethnic clans conquered: the Hittite, the Amorite and the Canaanite, the Perizzite, the Hivite and the Jebusite: 12:8b

D 4 The listing of the kings, identified by their cities 12:9-24

E 1 {9} the king of Jericho, one; 12:9a

E 2 the king of Ai, which is beside Bethel, one; 12:9b

E 3 {10} the king of Jerusalem, one; 12:10a

E 4 the king of Hebron, one; 12:10b

E 5 {11} the king of Jarmuth, one; 12:11a

E 6 the king of Lachish, one; 12:11b

E 7 {12} the king of Eglon, one; 12:12a

E 8 the king of Gezer, one; 12:12b

E 9 {13} the king of Debir, one; 12:13a

E 10 the king of Geder, one; 12:13b

E 11 {14} the king of Hormah, one; 12:14a

E 12 the king of Arad, one; 12:14b

E 13 {15} the king of Libnah, one; 12:15a

E 14 the king of Adullam, one; 12:15b

E 15 {16} the king of Makkedah, one; 12:16a

E 16 the king of Bethel, one; 12:16b

E 17 {17} the king of Tappuah, one; 12:17a

E 18 the king of Hepher, one; 12:17b

- E 19 {18} the king of Aphek, one; 12:18a
- E 20 the king of Lasharon, one; 12:18b
- E 21 {19} the king of Madon, one; 12:19a
- E 22 the king of Hazor, one; 12:19b
- E 23 {20} the king of Shimron-meron, one; 12:20a
- E 24 the king of Achshaph, one; 12:20b
- E 25 {21} the king of Taanach, one; 12:21a
- E 26 the king of Megiddo, one; 12:21b
- E 27 {22} the king of Kedesh, one; 12:22a
- E 28 the king of Jokneam in Carmel, one; 12:22b
- E 29 {23} the king of Dor in the heights of Dor, one; 12:23a
- E 30 the king of Goiim in Gilgal, one; 12:23b
- E 31 {24} the king of Tirzah, one: in all, thirty-one kings. 12:24

### **A 3 THE TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE CONQUERED LAND OF CANAAN 13 - 21**

#### **B 1 Yahweh's Summary of Unconquered Land and Instruction to Apportion Possessed Land 13:1-7**

- C 1 Introduction: Yahweh's Instructions to Joshua 13:1
  - D 1 The condition of Joshua: {1} Now Joshua was old *and* advanced in years when the LORD said to him, "You are old *and* advanced in years,
  - D 2 The great size of the task: and very much of the land remains to be possessed.
- C 2 The Description of the Unconquered Land: {2} "This is the land that remains: (13:2a) 13:2-7
  - D 1 Of the Philistines and the Geshurites: all the regions *of* the Philistines and all *those of* the Geshurites; {3} from the Shihor which is east of Egypt, even as far as the border of Ekron to the north (it is counted as Canaanite); 13:2b-3a
  - D 2 Of the five lords of the Philistines: the five lords of the Philistines: the Gazite, the Ashdodite, the Ashkelonite, the Gittite, the Ekronite; 13:3b
  - D 3 Of the Avvites (Phoenicia): and the Avvite {4} to the south, all the land of

the Canaanite, and Mearah that belongs to the Sidonians, as far as Aphek, to the border of the Amorite; 13:4

- D 4 Of Lebanon: *{5}* and the land of the Gebalite, and all of Lebanon, toward the east, from Baal-gad below Mount Hermon as far as Lebo-hamath. *{6}* "All the inhabitants of the hill country from Lebanon as far as Misrephoth-maim, all the Sidonians, 13:5-6a
- D 5 The promise of God: I will drive them out from before the sons of Israel; only allot it to Israel for an inheritance as I have commanded you. 13:6b
- D 6 The command to apportion: *{7}* "Now therefore, apportion this land for an inheritance to the nine tribes and the half-tribe of Manasseh." 13:7

## **B 2 The Physical Description of the Boundaries of the Transjordan Territories Acquired by the 2½ Tribes under Moses 13:8-33**

### C 1 The General Description of the Land 13:8-14

- D 1 The identity of the tribes: *{8}* With the other half-tribe, the Reubenites and the Gadites received their inheritance which Moses gave them beyond the Jordan to the east, just as Moses the servant of the LORD gave to them; 13:8
- D 2 The area around Aroer: *{9}* from Aroer, which is on the edge of the valley of the Arnon, with the city which is in the middle of the valley, and all the plain of Medeba, as far as Dibon; 13:9
- D 3 The cities of King Sihon: *{10}* and all the cities of Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon, as far as the border of the sons of Ammon; 13:10
- D 4 The area of Gilead: *{11}* and Gilead, and the territory of the Geshurites and Maacathites, and all Mount Hermon, and all Bashan as far as Salekah; 13:11
- D 5 The kingdom of Og: *{12}* all the kingdom of Og in Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroth and in Edrei (he alone was left of the remnant of the Rephaim); for Moses struck them and dispossessed them. 13:12
- D 6 Entities the sons of Israel could not dispossess 13:13
  - E 1 Failure: *{13}* But the sons of Israel did not dispossess the Geshurites or the Maacathites;
  - E 2 Result: for Geshur and Maacath live among Israel until this day.
- D 7 The inheritance of Levi 13:14
  - E 1 The non-inheritance of land: *{14}* Only to the tribe of Levi he did not give an inheritance;

- E 2 The inheritance of the offerings: the offerings by fire to the LORD, the God of Israel, are their inheritance, as He spoke to him.
- C 2 The Allotment of the Tribe of the Sons of Reuben: {15} So Moses gave *an inheritance* to the tribe of the sons of Reuben<sup>26</sup> according to their families. (13:15) 13:15-23
  - D 1 The southern area around Aroer: {16} Their territory was from Aroer, which is on the edge of the valley of the Arnon, 13:16a
  - D 2 The central western area around Medeba: with the city which is in the middle of the valley and all the plain by Medeba; 13:16b
  - D 3 The northern area around Heshbon and the coastal (western) area closer to the Dead Sea: {17} Heshbon,<sup>27</sup> and all its cities which are on the plain: 13:17
    - E 1 Dibon
    - E 2 and Bamoth-baal
    - E 3 and Beth-baal-meon,
  - D 4 Southern-eastern cities of the plain 13:18
    - E 1 {18} and Jahaz
    - E 2 and Kedemoth
    - E 3 and Mephaath,
  - D 5 Central-northern cities of the plain 13:19-20
    - E 1 {19} and Kiriathaim 13:19a
    - E 2 and Sibmah 13:19b
    - E 3 and Zereth-shahar on the hill of the valley, 13:19c
    - E 4 {20} and Beth-peor 13:20a
    - E 5 and the slopes of Pisgah and Beth-jeshimoth, 13:20b

<sup>26</sup> 13:15 - sons of Reuben: Reuben's inheritance was the southern portion of the Transjordan region. (Constable, *Notes on Joshua*, <http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/htm/OT/Joshua/Joshua.htm#p846>.) Directions given in this section (13:15-23) apply only to Reuben's southern portion of Transjordan. See [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c2/12\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Israel\\_Map.svg/673px-12\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Israel\\_Map.svg.png](http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/c/c2/12_Tribes_of_Israel_Map.svg/673px-12_Tribes_of_Israel_Map.svg.png) for an off-site map.

<sup>27</sup> 13:17 - Heshbon: Heshbon was the capital city of Sihon, King of the Amorites (13:10, 21). The cities listed were all lesser cities in Sihon's kingdom, assisted by princes (13:21).

D 6 The summary of the cities 13:21

E 1 Cities of the plain: {21} even all the cities of the plain

E 2 The kingdom of Sihon, the Amorite King in Heshbon

G 1 His kingdom: and all the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites

G 2 His capital city: who reigned in Heshbon,

G 3 His demise: whom Moses struck

G 4 His subordinates: with the chiefs of Midian,

H 1 Evi

H 2 and Rekem

H 3 and Zur

H 4 and Hur

H 5 and Reba,

G 5 Further identifier: the princes of Sihon, who lived in the land.

D 7 The execution of Balaam: {22} The sons of Israel also killed Balaam the son of Beor, the diviner, with the sword among *the rest of* their slain. 13:22

D 8 The border of Reuben: {23} The border of the sons of Reuben was the Jordan. 13:23a

D 9 The summary: This was the inheritance of the sons of Reuben according to their families, the cities and their villages. 13:23b

C 3 The Allotment of the Tribe of Gad 13:24-28

D 1 The inheritance of the sons of Gad: {24} Moses also gave *an inheritance* to the tribe of Gad,<sup>28</sup> to the sons of Gad, according to their families. 13:24

D 2 Jazer and the cities of Gilead 13:25

E 1 {25} Their territory was Jazer,

E 2 and all the cities of Gilead,

<sup>28</sup> 13:24 - tribe of Gad: "The allotment of Gad lay in the middle of Israel's territory east of the Jordan roughly between the Jabbok River and the northern end of the Dead Sea." (Constable, *Notes on Joshua*, <http://soniclight.com/constable/notes/htm/OT/Joshua/Joshua.htm#p846>.)

E 3 and half the land of the sons of Ammon,

E 4 as far as Aroer which is before Rabbah;

D 3 Cities on the plain from South to North 13:26

E 1 The South: {26} and from Heshbon as far as Ramath-mizpeh and Betonim,

E 2 The North: and from Mahanaim as far as the border of Debir;

D 4 Cities of the Jordan Valley: {27} and in the valley, (13:27a) 13:27-28

E 1 Beth-haram<sup>29</sup>

E 2 and Beth-nimrah

E 3 and Succoth

E 4 and Zaphon,

E 5 The identification: the rest of the kingdom of Sihon king of Heshbon,

D 5 The western border: with the Jordan as a border, 13:27b

D 6 The north-western border: as far as the *lower* end of the Sea of Chinnereth beyond the Jordan to the east. 13:27c

D 7 The summary: {28} This is the inheritance of the sons of Gad according to their families, the cities and their villages. 13:28

C 4 The Allotment of the Half-Tribe of the Sons of Manasseh 13:29-33

D 1 The designation: {29} Moses also gave *an inheritance* to the half-tribe of Manasseh; and it was for the half-tribe of the sons of Manasseh according to their families. 13:29

D 2 The Northern sector of Bashan 13:30

E 1 Southern point: {30} Their territory was from Mahanaim,<sup>30</sup>

<sup>29</sup> 13:27- Beth-Haram: In this list of four cities in the Jordan Valley, Beth-Haram is the southernmost. Each succeeding city is farther to the North, with Zaphon being the Northern most city. Heshbon was up on the plain and farther to the South, near Mount Pisgah. Succoth and Zaphon can be seen on this map: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/zaphon.htm>.

<sup>30</sup> 13:30 - Mahanaim: This city, presumably on the North side of the Jabbok River, marked the Southern border of the Transjordan Half-Tribe of Manasseh. <http://bibleatlas.org/full/mahanaim.htm>

- E 2 Northern point: all Bashan,<sup>[31](#)</sup>
- E 3 Prior kingdom: all the kingdom of Og king of Bashan,
- E 4 Specification: and all the towns of Jair,<sup>[32](#)</sup> which are in Bashan, sixty cities;
- D 3 The Northern Half of Gilead 13:31a
  - E 1 The region: {31} also half of Gilead,<sup>[33](#)</sup>
  - E 2 Two specific cities: with Ashtaroth and Edrei,<sup>[34](#)</sup>
  - E 3 The designation: the cities of the kingdom of Og in Bashan,
  - E 4 The recipients: *were* for the sons of Machir the son of Manasseh,
- D 4 The recipients: for half of the sons of Machir according to their families. 13:3ab
- D 5 Summary 13:32-33
  - E 1 The land apportioned in TransJordan to the 2 ½ Tribes: {32} These are *the territories* which Moses apportioned for an inheritance in the plains of Moab, beyond the Jordan at Jericho to the east. 13:32
  - E 2 The disposition of the Tribe of Levi 13:33
    - G 1 No inheritance: {33} But to the tribe of Levi, Moses did not give an inheritance;
    - G 2 God is Levi's inheritance: the LORD, the God of Israel, is their inheritance, as He had promised to them.

<sup>[31](#)</sup> 13:30 - Bashan: Fertile wheat land North and East of the Sea of Galilee.

<sup>[32](#)</sup> 13:30 - Jair: Another name for the region of Gilead.

<sup>[33](#)</sup> 13:31 - Gilead: Gilead was the land up on top of the Jordan Valley and running parallel to it. By Gilead here is meant the Northern half of Gilead, not the Southern half, which belonged to Gad (13:25).

<sup>[34](#)</sup> 13:31 - Ashtaroth and Edrei, two cities due East of the Sea of Galilee. Both lay in the general drainage district of the Yarmuk River. Edrei was right on the Yarmuk, while Ashtaroth lay about twelve miles to the North-Northwest. <http://bibleatlas.org/full/ashtaroth.htm>

**B 3 The Apportionment in Canaan for the 9½ Tribes 14 - 21****C 1 Introduction 14:1-5**

- D 1 Land inherited within Canaan proper: {1} Now these are *the territories* which the sons of Israel inherited in the land of Canaan, 14:1a
- D 2 Those involved in the apportionment: which Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the heads of the households of the tribes of the sons of Israel apportioned to them for an inheritance, 14:1b
- D 3 The mechanism of apportionment: {2} by the lot of their inheritance, as the LORD commanded through Moses, 14:2a
- D 4 The tribal recipients: for the nine tribes and the half-tribe. 14:2c
- D 5 The inheritance of the 2 ½ tribes in Transjordan: {3} For Moses had given the inheritance of the two tribes and the half-tribe beyond the Jordan; 14:3a
- D 6 The exclusion of Levi from acquiring tribal land: but he did not give an inheritance to the Levites among them. 14:3b
- D 7 The double inheritance of Joseph's sons: {4} For the sons of Joseph were two tribes, Manasseh and Ephraim, 14:4a
- D 8 The situation of Levi 14:4b
  - E 1 No tribal land: and they did not give a portion to the Levites in the land,
  - E 2 Only cities with outlying districts: except cities to live in, with their pasture lands for their livestock and for their property.
- D 9 The obedience of the sons of Israel: {5} Thus the sons of Israel did just as the LORD had commanded Moses, and they divided the land. 14:5

**C 2 Judah's allotment 14:6 - 15:63****D 1 Caleb's portion 14:6-15****E 1 Caleb's request for the difficult hill country 14:6-12****G 1 Caleb's experience as a spy 14:6-8****H 1 The identification 14:6a**

J 1 The movement of the sons of Judah: {6} Then the sons of Judah drew near to Joshua in Gilgal,

J 2 The initiative of Caleb: and Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenizzite said to him,

- H 2 His reminder to Joshua of Yahweh's word through Moses: "You know the word which the LORD spoke to Moses the man of God concerning you and me in Kadesh-barnea. 14:6b
- H 3 His assignment to spy out the land: {7} "I was forty years old when Moses the servant of the LORD sent me from Kadesh-barnea to spy out the land, 14:7a
- H 4 His heart-felt report: and I brought word back to him as *it was* in my heart. 14:7b
- H 5 The fearful report of the other spies: {8} "Nevertheless my brethren who went up with me made the heart of the people melt with fear; 14:8a
- H 6 His own devotion to Yahweh: but I followed the LORD my God fully. 14:8b

G 2 Moses' promise of an inheritance to Caleb 14:9

- H 1 Moses' oath: {9} "So Moses swore on that day, saying,
- H 2 Eternal inheritance of land: 'Surely the land on which your foot has trodden will be an inheritance to you and to your children forever,
- H 3 The reason – his commitment: because you have followed the LORD my God fully.'

G 3 Caleb's strength 14:10-11

- H 1 The time lapse of 45 years: {10} "Now behold, the LORD has let me live, just as He spoke, these forty-five years, from the time that the LORD spoke this word to Moses, when Israel walked in the wilderness; and now behold, I am eighty-five years old today. 14:10
- H 2 His continued vitality: {11} "I am still as strong today as I was in the day Moses sent me; as my strength was then, so my strength is now, for war and for going out and coming in. 14:11

G 4 Caleb's fearless request! 14:12

- H 1 Give me this hill country: {12} "Now then, give me this hill country about which the LORD spoke on that day,
- H 2 The presence of giants: for you heard on that day that Anakim *were* there,
- H 3 The presence of fortified cities: with great fortified cities;

H 4 His dependence on Yahweh: perhaps the LORD will be with me,

H 5 His anticipation of victory: and I will drive them out as the LORD has spoken."

E 2 Joshua's granting of Hebron to Caleb 14:13-15

G 1 Joshua's blessing and gift: {13} So Joshua blessed him and gave Hebron to Caleb the son of Jephunneh for an inheritance. 14:13

G 2 Caleb's reward: {14} Therefore, Hebron became the inheritance of Caleb the son of Jephunneh the Kenizzite until this day, because he followed the LORD God of Israel fully. 14:14

G 3 The history of Hebron: {15} Now the name of Hebron was formerly Kiriat-arba; *for Arba* was the greatest man among the Anakim. 14:15a

G 4 The rest from war: Then the land had rest from war. 14:15b

D 2 Judah's borders 15:1-12

E 1 The southern border 15:1-4

G 1 The function of the lot: {1} Now the lot for the tribe of the sons of Judah according to their families 15:1a

G 2 reached the border of Edom, 15:1b

G 3 southward to the wilderness of Zin at the extreme south. 15:1c

G 4 {2} Their south border was from the lower end of the Salt Sea, from the bay that turns to the south. 15:2

G 5 {3} Then it proceeded southward to the ascent of Akrabbim 15:3a

G 6 and continued to Zin, 15:3b

G 7 then went up by the south of Kadesh-barnea 15:3c

G 8 and continued to Hezron, 15:3d

G 9 and went up to Addar 15:3e

G 10 and turned about to Karka. 15:3f

G 11 {4} It continued to Azmon 15:4a

G 12 and proceeded to the brook of Egypt, 15:4b

G 13 and the border ended at the sea. 15:4c

G 14 Summary: This shall be your south border. 15:4d

E 2 The Eastern border: {5} The east border was the Salt Sea, as far as the mouth of the Jordan. 15:5a

E 3 The Northern border 15:5b-11

G 1 The mouth of the Jordan: And the border of the north side was from the bay of the sea at the mouth of the Jordan. 15:5b

G 2 {6} Then the border went up to Beth-hoglah, 15:6a

G 3 and continued on the north of Beth-arabah, 15:6b

G 4 and the border went up to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben. 15:6c

G 5 {7} The border went up to Debir from the valley of Achor, 15:7a

G 6 and turned northward toward Gilgal which is opposite the ascent of Adummim, which is on the south of the valley; 15:7b

G 7 and the border continued to the waters of En-shemesh 15:7c

G 8 and it ended at En-rogel. 15:7d

G 9 {8} Then the border went up the valley of Ben-hinnom 15:8a

G 10 to the slope of the Jebusite on the south (that is, Jerusalem); 15:8b

G 11 and the border went up to the top of the mountain which is before the valley of Hinnom to the west, which is at the end of the valley of Rephaim toward the north. 15:8c

G 12 {9} From the top of the mountain the border curved to the spring of the waters of Nephtoah 15:9a

G 13 and proceeded to the cities of Mount Ephron, 15:9b

G 14 then the border curved to Baalah (that is, Kiriath-jearim). 15:9c

G 15 {10} The border turned about from Baalah westward to Mount Seir, 15:10a

G 16 and continued to the slope of Mount Jearim on the north (that is, Chesalon), 15:10b

G 17 and went down to Beth-shemesh 15:10c

G 18 and continued through Timnah. 15:10d

G 19 {11} The border proceeded to the side of Ekron northward. 15:11a

G 20 Then the border curved to Shikkeron 15:11b

G 21 and continued to Mount Baalah 15:11c

G 22 and proceeded to Jabneel, 15:11d

G 23 and the border ended at the sea. 15:11e

E 4 The Western border: {12} The west border *was* at the Great Sea, even *its* coastline. 15:12a

E 5 Summary: This is the border around the sons of Judah according to their families. 15:12b

D 3 The conquest and inheritance of Caleb and his kin 15:13-19

E 1 The inheritance of Caleb - Kiriath-Arba: {13} Now he gave to Caleb the son of Jephunneh a portion among the sons of Judah, according to the command of the LORD to Joshua, *namely*, Kiriath-arba, *Arba* being the father of Anak (that is, Hebron). 15:13

E 2 Caleb's defeat of the sons of Anak: {14} Caleb drove out from there the three sons of Anak: Sheshai and Ahiman and Talmai, the children of Anak. 15:14

E 3 Caleb's defeat of Debir: {15} Then he went up from there against the inhabitants of Debir; (15:15a) 15:15a-19

G 1 The history of Debir: now the name of Debir formerly was Kiriath-sepher. 15:15b

G 2 Caleb's offer of Achsah his daughter: {16} And Caleb said, "The one who attacks Kiriath-sepher and captures it, I will give him Achsah my daughter as a wife." 15:16

G 3 Othniel's conquest and winning of Achsah's hand: {17} Othniel the son of Kenaz, the brother of Caleb, captured it; so he gave him Achsah his daughter as a wife. 15:17

G 4 Achsah's request for a blessing of a spring 15:18-19

H 1 Achsah obtains permission from her husband: {18} It came about that when she came *to him*, she persuaded him to ask her father for a field. 15:18a

- H 2 Her approach to her father: So she alighted from the donkey, and Caleb said to her, "What do you want?" 15:18b
- H 3 Her request for the blessing of springs of water 15:19a
  - J 1 Her request for a blessing: {19} Then she said, "Give me a blessing;
  - J 2 Her possession of the Negev: since you have given me the land of the Negev,
  - J 3 Her request for springs: give me also springs of water."
- H 4 Caleb's gift of springs to his daughter: So he gave her the upper springs and the lower springs. 15:19b
- D 4 The cities inherited by the sons of Judah: {20} This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Judah according to their families. (15:20) 15:20-62
  - E 1 The 29 cities toward the southern extremity (the Negev): {21} Now the cities at the extremity of the tribe of the sons of Judah toward the border of Edom in the south (15:21a) 15:21-32
    - G 1 were Kabzeel and Eder and Jagur, 15:21b
    - G 2 {22} and Kinah and Dimonah and Adadah, 15:22
    - G 3 {23} and Kedesh and Hazor and Ithnan, 15:23
    - G 4 {24} Ziph and Telem and Bealoth, 15:24
    - G 5 {25} and Hazor-hadattah and Kerioth-hezron (that is, Hazor), 15:25
    - G 6 {26} Amam and Shema and Moladah, 15:26
    - G 7 {27} and Hazar-gaddah and Heshmon and Beth-pelet, 15:27
    - G 8 {28} and Hazar-shual and Beersheba and Biziothiah, 15:28
    - G 9 {29} Baalah and Iim and Ezem, 15:29
    - G 10 {30} and Eltolad and Chesil and Hormah, 15:30
    - G 11 {31} and Ziklag and Madmannah and Sansannah, 15:31
    - G 12 {32} and Lebaoth and Shilhim and Ain and Rimmon; 15:32a

G 13 Summary: in all, twenty-nine cities<sup>35</sup> with their villages.  
15:32b

E 2 Cities in the Shephelah (western foothills) 15:33-44

G 1 The first group of fourteen cities with their villages 15:33-36

H 1 {33} In the lowland: Eshtaol and Zorah and Ashnah,  
15:33

H 2 {34} and Zanoah and En-gannim, Tappuah and Enam,  
15:35

H 3 {35} Jarmuth and Adullam, Socoh and Azekah, 15:35

H 4 {36} and Shaaraim and Adithaim and Gederah and  
Gederothaim; 15:36a

H 5 The summary: fourteen cities with their villages. 15:36b

G 2 The second group of sixteen cities with their villages 15:37-41

H 1 {37} Zenan and Hadashah and Migdal-gad, 15:37

H 2 {38} and Dilean and Mizpeh and Joktheel, 15:38

H 3 {39} Lachish and Bozkath and Eglon, 15:39

H 4 {40} and Cabbon and Lahmas and Chitlish, 15:40

H 5 {41} and Gederoth, Beth-dagon and Naamah and  
Makkedah; 15:41a

H 6 The summary: sixteen cities with their villages. 15:41b

G 3 The third group of nine cities with their villages 15:42-44

H 1 {42} Libnah and Ether and Ashan, 15:42

H 2 {43} and Iphtah and Ashnah and Nezib, 15:43

H 3 {44} and Keilah and Achzib and Mareshah; 15:44a

H 4 The summary: nine cities with their villages. 15:44b

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<sup>35</sup> 15:32 - twenty-nine cities: Ryrie Study Bible note: "Since 38 locations are listed, perhaps nine of these were too small to be called 'cities,' or they may have been in part of Simeon's territory (19:9)."

## E 3 Philistine coastal cities 15:45-47

G 1 {45} Ekron, with its towns and its villages; 15:45

G 2 {46} from Ekron even to the sea, all that were by the side of Ashdod, with their villages. 15:46

G 3 {47} Ashdod, its towns and its villages; 15:47a

G 4 Gaza, its towns and its villages; 15:47b

G 5 The Western coastal boundary 15:47c

H 1 To the South: as far as the brook of Egypt

H 2 and the Great Sea, even *its* coastline.

## E 4 The hill country 15:48-60

G 1 Eleven cities with their villages 15:48-51

H 1 {48} In the hill country: Shamir and Jattir and Socoh, 15:48

H 2 {49} and Dannah and Kiriath-sannah (that is, Debir), 15:59

H 3 {50} and Anab and Eshtemoh and Anim, 15:50

H 4 {51} and Goshen and Holon and Giloh; 15:51a

H 5 The summary: eleven cities with their villages. 15:51b

G 2 Nine cities with their villages 15:52-54

H 1 {52} Arab and Dumah and Eshan, 15:52

H 2 {53} and Janum and Beth-tappuah and Aphekah, 15:53

H 3 {54} and Humtah and Kiriath-arba (that is, Hebron), and Zior; 15:54a

H 4 The summary: nine cities with their villages. 15:54b

G 3 Ten cities with their villages 15:55-57

H 1 {55} Maon, Carmel and Ziph and Juttah, 15:55

H 2 {56} and Jezreel and Jokdeam and Zanoah, 15:56

H 3 {57} Kain, Gibeah and Timnah; 15:57a

H 4 The summary: ten cities with their villages. 15:57b

G 4 Six cities with their villages 15:58-59

H 1 {58} Halhul, Beth-zur and Gedor, 15:58

H 2 {59} and Maarath and Beth-anoth and Eltekon; 15:59a

H 3 The summary: six cities with their villages. 15:59b

G 5 Two cities with their villages 15:60

H 1 {60} Kiriath-baal (that is, Kiriath-jearim), and Rabbah;

H 2 The summary: two cities with their villages.

E 5 The six cities in the wilderness 15:61-62

G 1 {61} In the wilderness: Beth-arabah, Middin and Secacah, 15:61

G 2 {62} and Nibshan and the City of Salt and Engedi; 15:62a

G 3 The summary: six cities with their villages. 15:62b

D 5 Judah's inability to drive out the Jebusites 15:63

E 1 Inability: {63} Now as for the Jebusites, the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the sons of Judah could not drive them out;

E 2 Co-existence: so the Jebusites live with the sons of Judah at Jerusalem until this day.

C 3 The allotment for the sons of Joseph 16 - 17

D 1 The lot for the sons of Joseph 16:1-3

E 1 The eastern border 16:1-2

G 1 The designation: {1} Then the lot for the sons of Joseph 16:1a

G 2 Jordan River at Jericho to Bethel: went from the Jordan at Jericho to the waters of Jericho on the east into the wilderness, going up from Jericho through the hill country to Bethel. 16:1b

G 3 Bethel to Luz to Ataroth: {2} It went from Bethel to Luz, and continued to the border of the Archites at Ataroth. 16:2

E 2 The western border 16:3

G 1 To the territory of the Japhletites: {3} It went down westward to the territory of the Japhletites,

G 2 Beth-Horon: as far as the territory of lower Beth-horon

G 3 Gezer: even to Gezer,

G 4 Mediterranean Sea: and it ended at the sea.

D 2 The territory of the sons of Ephraim; their failure to drive out the Canaanites in Gezer 16:4-10

E 1 The territory of Ephraim 16:4-9

G 1 The introductory statement: {4} The sons of Joseph, Manasseh and Ephraim, received their inheritance. 16:4

G 2 The territory of the sons of Ephraim: {5} Now *this* was the territory of the sons of Ephraim according to their families: 16:5a

G 3 The extent of the territory from South to North – from Ataroth-addar on the South to Michmethath on the North 16:5b-8a

H 1 The Southern border – Ataroth-addar to Upper Beth-Horon: the border of their inheritance eastward was Ataroth-addar, as far as upper Beth-horon. 16:5b

H 2 The NE corner 16:6

J 1 Michmethath: {6} Then the border went westward at Michmethath on the north,

J 2 Taanath-shiloh: and the border turned about eastward to Taanath-shiloh<sup>36</sup>

J 3 Janoah: and continued *beyond* it to the east of Janoah.

H 3 The eastern border 16:7

J 1 From Janoah: {7} It went down from Janoah

J 2 Southward to Ataroth and Naarah: to Ataroth and to Naarah,<sup>37</sup>

J 3 To Jericho at the Jordan: then reached Jericho and came out at the Jordan.

<sup>36</sup> 16:6 - Taanath-shiloh: This city, plus that of Michmethath and Janoah all mark the NE Corner of Ephraim's inheritance. All three are visible on this map: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/taanath-shiloh.htm>

<sup>37</sup> 16:7 - to Ataroth and to Naarah: This Ataroth is not the Ataroth-Addar of 16:5. It is roughly half-way between the triad of cities (16:6) of Michmethath, Taanath-Shiloh, and Janoah to the North and Naarah on the South. Naarah is just to the North of Jericho. Ataroth and Naarah can be viewed on this map: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/naarah.htm>

H 4 The Northern border – from Tappuah to the Kanah River:  
*{8}* From Tappuah <sup><sup>38</sup></sup> the border continued westward to  
 the brook of Kanah, and it ended at the sea. 16:8a

G 4 The summary statement 16:8b-9

H 1 This is the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Ephraim  
 according to their families, 16:8b

H 2 *{9} together* with the cities which were set apart for the  
 sons of Ephraim 16:9a

H 3 in the midst of the inheritance of the sons of Manasseh,  
 16:9b

H 4 all the cities with their villages. 16:9c

E 2 The failure of Ephraim to drive out the Canaanites 16:10

G 1 The failure at Gezer: *{10}* But they did not drive out the  
 Canaanites who lived in Gezer, <sup><sup>39</sup></sup>

G 2 The result: so the Canaanites live in the midst of Ephraim to  
 this day,

G 3 The statuts: and they became forced laborers.

D 3 The territory of the sons of Manasseh 17:1-13

E 1 The male and female heirs among the descendants of Manasseh  
 17:1-6

G 1 The male heirs of Manasseh 17:1-2

H 1 The designation: *{1}* Now *this* was the lot for the tribe of  
 Manasseh, for he was the firstborn of Joseph. 17:1a

H 2 To Machir the firstborn of Manasseh, the father of Gilead,  
 17:1b

J 1 The allotment: were allotted Gilead and Bashan,

<sup>38</sup> 16:8 - Tappuah ... brook of Kanah: This city, along with the River of Kanah (Wadi of Kanah) to its East, can be viewed at <http://bibleatlas.org/full/tappuah.htm>. The phrase, “and it ended at the sea” cannot refer to the territory of Ephraim, which was land-locked. The text must mean that the boundary of Ephraim terminated when it reached the brook of Kanah, which (the brook of Kanah) emptied into the Yarkon River, which, in turn emptied into the Mediterranean Sea.

<sup>39</sup> 16:10 - Gezer: Gezer seems to have been situated near the SW corner of land allotted to the tribe of Ephraim. It is located West-Southwest of Ataroth-Addar and Upper Beth-Horon (16:5). Both of those villages, along with Gezer, plus the village of Tappuah (16:8), along with the Brook (or River) of Kanah (16:8), can be viewed at this map: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/gezer.htm>.

J 2 The reason: because he was a man of war.

H 3 The remaining sons of Manasseh: {2} So *the lot was made* for the rest of the sons of Manasseh according to their families: 17:2a

J 1 for the sons of Abiezer

J 2 and for the sons of Helek

J 3 and for the sons of Asriel

J 4 and for the sons of Shechem

J 5 and for the sons of Hepher

J 6 and for the sons of Shemida;

H 4 Summary: these *were* the male descendants of Manasseh the son of Joseph according to their families. 17:2b

G 2 The daughters of Zelophehad 17:3-6

H 1 The situation of Zelophehad 17:3

J 1 His lineage: {3} However, Zelophehad, the son of Hepher, the son of Gilead, the son of Machir, the son of Manasseh,

J 2 His plight: had no sons, only daughters;

J 3 The names of his daughters: and these are the names of his daughters: Mahlah and Noah, Hoglah, Milcah and Tirzah.

H 2 The initiative of the daughters of Zelophehad 17:4

J 1 Their approach to the leadership: {4} They came near before Eleazar the priest and before Joshua the son of Nun and before the leaders,

J 2 Their reminder: saying, "The LORD commanded Moses to give us an inheritance among our brothers."

J 3 Joshua's response: So according to the command of the LORD he gave them an inheritance among their father's brothers.

## G 3 The summary 17:5-6

H 1 Ten portions for Manasseh: {5} Thus there fell ten portions to Manasseh, besides the land of Gilead and Bashan, which is beyond the Jordan, 17:5

H 2 The reason: {6} because the daughters of Manasseh received an inheritance among his sons. 17:6a

H 3 The disposition of the land of Gilead: And the land of Gilead belonged to the rest of the sons of Manasseh. 17:6b

E 2 The border of Manasseh; his failure to drive out the Canaanites completely 17:7-13

## G 1 The border of Manasseh 17:7-10b

H 1 Asher to Michmethath: {7} The border of Manasseh ran from Asher to Michmethath which was east of Shechem; 17:7a

H 2 South to En-tappuah: then the border went southward to the inhabitants of En-tappuah. (17:7b) 17:7b-8

J 1 {8} The land of Tappuah belonged to Manasseh, 17:8a

J 2 but Tappuah on the border of Manasseh *belonged* to the sons of Ephraim. 17:8b

H 3 The brook of Kanah 17:9-10a

J 1 The border of the brook: {9} The border went down to the brook of Kanah, 17:9a

J 2 South of the brook – Ephraim: southward of the brook (these cities *belonged* to Ephraim among the cities of Manasseh), 17:9b

J 3 North of the brook – Manasseh: and the border of Manasseh *was* on the north side of the brook and it ended at the sea. 17:9c

J 4 The repetition: {10} The south side *belonged* to Ephraim and the north side to Manasseh, 17:10a

H 4 The Western border – the Mediterranean Sea: and the sea was their border; 17:10b

G 2 The relationship of Manasseh to the tribes of Asher and Issachar 17:10c-11

H 1 The adjacent tribes 17:10c

J 1 Asher on the North: and they reached to Asher on the north

J 2 Issachar on the East: and to Issachar on the east.

H 2 Towns in Issachar and Asher given to Manasseh 17:11

J 1 {11} In Issachar and in Asher, Manasseh had Beth-shean and its towns

J 2 and Ibleam and its towns,

J 3 and the inhabitants of Dor and its towns,

J 4 and the inhabitants of En-dor and its towns,

J 5 and the inhabitants of Taanach and its towns,

J 6 and the inhabitants of Megiddo and its towns,

J 7 the third is Napheth.

G 3 The inability of Manasseh to conquer all the Canaanites 17:12-13

H 1 The inability of Manasseh: {12} But the sons of Manasseh could not take possession of these cities, 17:12a

H 2 The result: because the Canaanites persisted in living in that land. 17:12b

H 3 The eventuality: {13} It came about when the sons of Israel became strong, 17:13a

H 4 The policy: they put the Canaanites to forced labor, 17:13b

H 5 The failure: but they did not drive them out completely. 17:13c

D 4 Joshua's addition of hill country for the numerous descendants of Joseph at their request for more land 17:14-18

E 1 The complaint of the sons of Joseph 17:14

G 1 Their approach to Joshua: {14} Then the sons of Joseph spoke to Joshua, saying,

G 2 Their complaint about their single portion of land: "Why have you given me only one lot and one portion for an inheritance,

G 3 Their rationale: since I am a numerous people whom the LORD has thus far blessed?"

E 2 The reply of Joshua 17:15

G 1 Conceding their great number: {15} Joshua said to them, "If you are a numerous people,

G 2 Urging them to clear out the forest

H 1 The type of land: go up to the forest and clear a place for yourself there

H 2 The foes involved: in the land of the Perizzites and of the Rephaim,

G 3 Rectifying the problem: since the hill country of Ephraim is too narrow for you."

E 3 The counter of the sons of Joseph: {16} The sons of Joseph said, 17:16

G 1 The insufficiency of the hill country: "The hill country is not enough for us,

G 2 The military advantage of the Canaanites: and all the Canaanites who live in the valley land have chariots of iron,

G 3 The cities of the Canaanites

H 1 both those who are in Beth-shean and its towns

H 2 and those who are in the valley of Jezreel."

E 4 The reply of Joshua: {17} Joshua spoke to the house of Joseph, to Ephraim and Manasseh, saying, (17:17a) 17:17-18

G 1 Conceding their great number: "You are a numerous people 17:17b

G 2 Acknowledging their power: and have great power; 17:17c

- G 3 Granting them another allotment: you shall not have one lot *only*, 17:17d
- G 4 Reiterating their allotment of the hill country: {18} but the hill country shall be yours. 17:18a
- G 5 Taming the forest: For though it is a forest, you shall clear it, and to its farthest borders it shall be yours; 17:18b
- G 6 Urging them to drive out the Canaanites: for you shall drive out the Canaanites, 17:18c
- G 7 Overcoming their military advantage: even though they have chariots of iron *and* though they are strong." 17:18d

C 4 The allotment for the remaining seven tribes 18 -19

D 1 Overcoming the inertia 18:1-10

- E 1 Joshua's exhortation at Shiloh of the remaining seven tribes to survey the land and possess it 18:1-7
  - G 1 The assembly at Shiloh: {1} Then the whole congregation of the sons of Israel assembled themselves at Shiloh, and set up the tent of meeting there; 18:1a
  - G 2 The subduing of the land; and the land was subdued before them. 18:1b
  - G 3 Seven tribes without an inheritance: {2} There remained among the sons of Israel seven tribes who had not divided their inheritance. 18:2
  - G 4 The rebuke of Joshua: {3} So Joshua said to the sons of Israel, "How long will you put off entering to take possession of the land which the LORD, the God of your fathers, has given you? 18:3
  - G 5 His call for three surveyors from each tribe 18:4
    - H 1 Three men from each tribe: {4} "Provide for yourselves three men from each tribe that I may send them,
    - H 2 They must walk through the land: and that they may arise and walk through the land
    - H 3 They must write a description of it: and write a description of it according to their inheritance;
    - H 4 They must return to Joshua: then they shall return to me.

## G 6 His plan to divide the land 18:5-7

H 1 The surveyors are to divide the land into seven portions:  
 {5} "They shall divide it into seven portions; 18:5a

H 2 Judah's territory in the South: Judah shall stay in its territory on the south, 18:5b

H 3 Joseph's territory in the north: and the house of Joseph shall stay in their territory on the north. 18:5c

H 4 The surveyors are to bring Joshua a description of the seven divisions: {6} "You shall describe the land in seven divisions, and bring *the description* here to me. 18:6a

H 5 Joshua will cast lots before the LORD: I will cast lots for you here before the LORD our God. 18:6b

H 6 The exclusion of the Levites 18:7a

J 1 No apportionment: {7} "For the Levites have no portion among you,

J 2 The priesthood is their inheritance: because the priesthood of the LORD is their inheritance.

H 7 Two and a half tribes have already received from Moses their inheritance in Transjordan: Gad and Reuben and the half-tribe of Manasseh also have received their inheritance eastward beyond the Jordan, which Moses the servant of the LORD gave them." 18:7b

E 2 Joshua's casting of lots before Yahweh at Shiloh upon the return of the survey party 18:8-10

G 1 The departure of the men: {8} Then the men arose and went, 18:8a

G 2 The command of Joshua: and Joshua commanded those who went to describe the land, saying, "Go and walk through the land and describe it, and return to me; then I will cast lots for you here before the LORD in Shiloh." 18:8b

G 3 The survey of the men recorded in a book: {9} So the men went and passed through the land, and described it by cities in seven divisions in a book; 18:9a

G 4 Their return to Joshua at Shiloh: and they came to Joshua to the camp at Shiloh. 18:9b

G 5 Joshua's casting of lots: {10} And Joshua cast lots for them in Shiloh before the LORD, 18:10a

G 6 Joshua's division of the land: and there Joshua divided the land to the sons of Israel according to their divisions. 18:10b

D 2 The first lot: Benjamin 18:11-28

E 1 The boundaries of Benjamin adjacent to the Jordan River 18:11-20

G 1 The lot for Benjamin: {11} Now the lot of the tribe of the sons of Benjamin<sup>40</sup> came up according to their families, and the territory of their lot lay between the sons of Judah and the sons of Joseph. 18:11

G 2 The Northern border: From the Jordan to Bethel 18:12

H 1 The Jordan River: {12} Their border on the north side was from the Jordan,

H 2 On the North of Jericho: then the border went up to the side of Jericho on the north,

H 3 Westward through the hill country: and went up through the hill country westward,<sup>41</sup>

H 4 Ending at the wilderness of Beth-aven: and it ended at the wilderness of Beth-aven.<sup>42</sup>

G 3 The Western border 18:13-14

H 1 Near Luz (Bethel) Southward: {13} From there the border continued to Luz, to the side of Luz (that is, Bethel) southward; 18:13a

H 2 To Ataroth-addar: and the border went down to Ataroth-addar, 18:13b

H 3 Hill South of lower Beth-horon 18:13c-14a

J 1 near the hill which *lies* on the south of lower Beth-horon. 18:13c

J 2 {14} The border extended *from there* and turned round on the west side southward, from the hill which *lies* before Beth-horon southward; 18:14a

<sup>40</sup> 18:11 - Benjamin: For a general map, see <http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/division-of-promised-land-to-twelve-tribes-israel-large-map.html>

<sup>41</sup> 18:12 - westward: The word is *yam* (3220) (sea) with a directional *heh* at the end. It means, literally, "toward the (Mediterranean) Sea" – i.e., westward.

<sup>42</sup> 18:12 - wilderness of Beth-aven: For a map of Beth-aven, see <http://bibleatlas.org/full/beth-aven.htm>

H 4 Ending at Kiriath-jearim: and it ended at Kiriath-baal (that is, Kiriath-jearim), a city of the sons of Judah. This was the west side. 18:14b

G 4 The Southern border 18:15-19

H 1 From the edge of Kiriath-jearim: {15} Then the south side was from the edge of Kiriath-jearim, 18:15a

H 2 Westward to the fountain of Nephtoah: and the border went westward and went to the fountain of the waters of Nephtoah. 18:15b

H 3 To the valley of Ben-hinnom 18:16a

J 1 {16} The border went down to the edge of the hill which is in the valley of Ben-hinnom, which is in the valley of Repaim northward;

J 2 and it went down to the valley of Hinnom, to the slope of the Jebusite southward,

H 4 To En-rogel: and went down to En-rogel. 18:16b

H 5 Northward to En-shemesh: {17} It extended northward and went to En-shemesh 18:17a

H 6 To Geliloth: and went to Geliloth, which is opposite the ascent of Adummim, 18:17b

H 7 To the stone of Bohan: and it went down to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben. 18:17c

H 8 Northward to the Arabah: {18} It continued to the side in front of the Arabah northward and went down to the Arabah.<sup>43</sup> 18:18

H 9 To Beth-hoglah: {19} The border continued to the side of Beth-hoglah<sup>44</sup> northward; 18:19a

H 10 To the North bay of the Salt Sea: and the border ended at the north bay of the Salt Sea, at the south end of the Jordan. 18:19b

H 11 Summary: This was the south border. 18:19c

<sup>43</sup> 18:18 - Arabah: The desert valley running Southward from the Sea of Galilee to the Dead Sea. See <http://bibleatlas.org/full/arabah.htm>

<sup>44</sup> 18:19 - Beth-hoglah: In the Jordan valley, just North of the Dead Sea: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/beth-hoglah.htm>

G 5 The Eastern border – the Jordan River: {20} Moreover, the Jordan was its border on the east side. 18:20a

G 6 The summary statement 18:20b

H 1 This *was* the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin,

H 2 according to their families

H 3 *and* according to its borders all around.

E 2 The cities inherited by Benjamin: Fourteen cities and villages 18:21-28b

G 1 The designation: {21} Now the cities of the tribe of the sons of Benjamin according to their families were 18:21a

G 2 Twelve cities with their villages 18:21b-24

H 1 Jericho and Beth-hoglah and Emek-keziz, 18:21b

H 2 {22} and Beth-arabah and Zemaraim and Bethel, 18:22

H 3 {23} and Avvim and Parah and Ophrah, 18:23

H 4 {24} and Chephar-ammoni and Ophni and Geba; 18:24a

H 5 The summary: twelve cities with their villages. 18:24b

G 3 Fourteen cities with their villages 18:25-28b

H 1 {25} Gibeon and Ramah and Beeroth, 18:25

H 2 {26} and Mizpeh and Chephirah and Mozah, 18:26

H 3 {27} and Rekem and Irpeel and Taralah, 18:27

H 4 {28} and Zelah, Haeleph and the Jebusite (that is, Jerusalem), Gibeah, Kiriath; 18:28a

H 5 The summary: fourteen cities with their villages. 18:28b

E 3 The conclusion regarding Benjamin's inheritance; This is the inheritance of the sons of Benjamin according to their families. 18:28c

D 3 The second lot: The inheritance of Simeon (within Judah--Judah's territory too large): Seventeen cities and villages 19:1-9

E 1 The second lot – for Simeon 19:1

G 1 The number of the lot: {1} Then the second lot

G 2 The recipient of the lot

H 1 fell to Simeon,

H 2 to the tribe of the sons of Simeon

G 3 The distribution of the lot: according to their families,

G 4 The situation of the lot: and their inheritance was in the midst of the inheritance of the sons of Judah.

E 2 Thirteen cities with their villages 19:2-6

G 1 {2} So they had as their inheritance Beersheba or Sheba and Moladah, 19:2

G 2 {3} and Hazar-shual and Balah and Ezem, 19:3

G 3 {4} and Eltolad and Bethul and Hormah, 19:4

G 4 {5} and Ziklag and Beth-marcaboth and Hazar-susah, 19:5

G 5 {6} and Beth-lebaoth and Sharuhem; 19:6a

G 6 The summary: thirteen cities with their villages; 19:6b

E 3 Four cities with their villages 19:7

G 1 {7} Ain, Rimmon and Ether and Ashan;

G 2 The summary: four cities with their villages;

E 4 Villages around Baalath-beer: {8} and all the villages which were around these cities as far as Baalath-beer, Ramah of the Negev. 19:8a

E 5 The summary statement: This was the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Simeon according to their families. 19:8b

E 6 The explanation of why Simeon was allocated territory within Judah 19:9

G 1 The fact of the allocation: {9} The inheritance of the sons of Simeon was taken from the portion of the sons of Judah,

G 2 The largeness of Judah's share: for the share of the sons of

Judah was too large for them;

G 3 The summary of the allocation: so the sons of Simeon received  
*an* inheritance in the midst of Judah's inheritance.<sup>45</sup>

D 4 The third lot: The inheritance of Zebulun: Twelve cities and villages  
 19:10-16

E 1 The third lot – for the sons of Zebulun 19:10

G 1 The third lot: {10} Now the third lot came up for the sons of Zebulun according to their families.

G 2 The starting point of their territory: And the territory<sup>46</sup> of their inheritance was as far as Sarid.<sup>47</sup>

E 2 The border westward from Sarid 19:11

G 1 Westward to Maralah: {11} Then their border went up to the west and to Maralah,

G 2 Dabbesheth: it then touched Dabbesheth<sup>48</sup>

G 3 The brook near Jokneam: and reached to the brook that is before Jokneam.<sup>49</sup>

E 3 The border eastward from Sarid 19:12-13

G 1 From Sarid eastward to the border of Chisloth-tabor: {12} Then it turned from Sarid to the east toward the sunrise as far as the border of Chisloth-tabor,<sup>50</sup> 19:12a

<sup>45</sup> 19:9 - Simeon ... in the midst of Judah's inheritance: "But it was not long before Simeon was to lose her individuality as a tribe, for her territory was incorporated eventually into that of Judah and many of her citizens migrated north to Ephraim and Manasseh (cf. 2 Chron. 15:9; 34:6). This explains why after the division of the kingdom following Solomon there were 10 tribes in the north and only 2 in the south (Judah and Benjamin). Donald K. Campbell, Joshua, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary: An Exposition of the Scriptures by Dallas Seminary Faculty*, 361.

<sup>46</sup> 19:10 - territory: For a map of the inheritance of Zebulun in relation to the other tribes, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Israel\\_Map.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12_Tribes_of_Israel_Map.svg)

<sup>47</sup> 19:10 - Sarid: See <http://bibleatlas.org/full/sarid.htm>

<sup>48</sup> 19:11 - Dabbesheth, a city in western Zebulun: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/dabbesheth.htm>

<sup>49</sup> 19:11 - the brook that is before Jokneam: We do not know this brook. Jokneam is south of the Kishon River, and it may be that Joshua is referring to the Kishon River, as yet unnamed. See <http://bibleatlas.org/full/jokneam.htm>

<sup>50</sup> 19:12 - Chisloth-tabor: Alternately spelled Kisloth-tabor – <http://bibleatlas.org/full/chisloth-tabor.htm>. On this map, from left to right, slightly ascending, the cities of Jokneam, Sarid, Kisloth-tabor, and Daberath.

G 2 To Daberath: and it proceeded to Daberath<sup>51</sup> 19:12b

G 3 To Japhia: and up to Japhia.<sup>52</sup> 19:12c

G 4 Eastward to Gath-hepher: {13} From there it continued eastward toward the sunrise to Gath-hepher, 19:13a

G 5 To Eth-kazin: to Eth-kazin, 19:13b

G 6 To Rimmon: and it proceeded to Rimmon which stretches to Neah. 19:13c

E 4 The Northern border 19:14

G 1 To Hannathon: {14} The border circled around it on the north to Hannathon,

G 2 Ending at the valley of Iphtahel: and it ended at the valley of Iphtahel.

E 5 Other cities included in Zebulun 19:15

G 1 {15} Included also were Kattah

G 2 and Nahalal

G 3 and Shimron

G 4 and Idalah

G 5 and Bethlehem;<sup>53</sup>

G 6 The total of cities in Zebulun: twelve cities with their villages.

E 6 The summary of Zebulun's territory: {16} This was the inheritance of the sons of Zebulun according to their families, these cities with their villages. 19:16

D 5 The fourth lot – the inheritance of Issachar: Sixteen cities and villages 19:17-23

E 1 The fourth lot – the sons of Issachar: {17} The fourth lot fell to

<sup>51</sup> 19:12 - Daberath: A village NW of Mount Tabor. See <http://bibleatlas.org/full/daberath.htm>

<sup>52</sup> 19:12 - Japhia: West NW of Chisloth-tabor: See <http://bibleatlas.org/full/japhia.htm>

<sup>53</sup> 19:15 - Bethlehem: This Bethlehem in Zebulun is not to be confused with the Bethlehem of Judah, where Jesus was born (Donald Campbell, Joshua, *The Bible Knowledge Commentary*, p. 361).

Issachar,<sup>54</sup> to the sons of Issachar according to their families. 19:17

E 2 The essence of their territory – Jezreel: {18} Their territory was to Jezreel 19:18a

E 3 Cities included 19:18b-21

G 1 and *included* Chesulloth and Shunem, 19:18b

G 2 {19} and Hapharaim and Shion and Anaharath, 19:19

G 3 {20} and Rabbith and Kishion and Ebez, 19:20

G 4 {21} and Remeth and En-gannim and En-haddah and Beth-pazzez. 19:21

E 4 Border specifics 19:22a

G 1 {22} The border reached to Tabor and Shahazumah and Beth-shemesh,

G 2 and their border ended at the Jordan;

E 5 The number of cities: sixteen cities with their villages. 19:22b

E 6 Summary statement of the inheritance of Issachar: {23} This *was* the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Issachar according to their families, the cities with their villages. 19:23

D 6 The fifth lot: The inheritance of Asher: Twenty-two cities and villages 19:24-31

E 1 The fifth lot – Asher: {24} Now the fifth lot fell to the tribe of the sons of Asher according to their families. 19:24

E 2 The border cities of Asher 19:25-26a

<sup>54</sup> 19:17 - Issachar: For a map of Issachar in relation to the other tribes, see [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Israel\\_Map.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12_Tribes_of_Israel_Map.svg).

G 1 {25} Their territory was Helkath<sup>55</sup> and Hali<sup>56</sup> and Beten<sup>57</sup> and Achshaph,<sup>58</sup> 19:25

G 2 {26} and Allammelech<sup>59</sup> and Amad and Mishal; 19:26a

E 3 Westward: and it reached to Carmel<sup>60</sup> on the west and to Shihor-libnath. 19:26b

E 4 Eastward: {27} It turned toward the east to Beth-dagon<sup>61</sup> and reached to Zebulun, and to the valley of Iphtahel<sup>62</sup> 19:27a

E 5 Northward 19:27b-28

G 1 northward to Beth-emek<sup>63</sup> and Neiel; 19:27b

G 2 then it proceeded on north to Cabul, 19:27c

G 3 {28} and Ebron and Rehob and Hammon and Kanah, as far as Great Sidon. 19:28

<sup>55</sup> 19:25 - Helkath: A village on the Kishon River about 5 miles SE of Mount Carmel. This would mark a Southern border of Asher <http://bibleatlas.org/full/helkath.htm>. This seems somewhat strange in that the immediately following cities seem to be on the far North border.

<sup>56</sup> 19:25 - Hali: "A town named with Helkath, Beten and Achshaph on the border of Asher (Joshua 19:25). No certain identification is possible; but it may be represented by the modern Khirbet 'Alia, circa 13 miles NE of Acre." This entry is from the *International Standard Bible Encyclopedia (ISBE)*, but the map shown in the following viewing cannot be correct: <http://bibleatlas.org/hali.htm>. The following map would likely be far more accurate, pinpointing the location of Acre (Acco): <http://bibleatlas.org/full/acco.htm>

<sup>57</sup> 19:25 - Beten: According to ISBE, Beten is likely 9 Roman miles to the East of Ptolemais, which is situated on the Mediterranean Coast. <http://topicalbible.org/b/beten.htm> This would put it in the general vicinity of Helkath and Achshaph. The BibleAtlas map here, consequently, must be mistaken, for it displays a region far to the NE of Mount Hermon and Damascus in Syrian territory. This map should be disregarded: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/beten.htm>

<sup>58</sup> 19:25 - Acshaph: A village halfway down from the Valley of Iphtahel and the city of Acco, on the coast of the Mediterranean. If the location on the following map is correct, the city was *not* situated in the far North, where, supposedly, Hali and Beten were located. <http://bibleatlas.org/full/achshaph.htm>

<sup>59</sup> 19:26 - Allammelech: A city about two-thirds of the way NE between Mount Carmel and the Valley of Iphtahel. It is about 7 or 8 miles NE of Mount Carmel <http://bibleatlas.org/full/allammelech.htm>.

<sup>60</sup> 19:26 - Carmel: I.e., Mount Carmel. See [http://bibleatlas.org/full/mount\\_carmel.htm](http://bibleatlas.org/full/mount_carmel.htm).

<sup>61</sup> 19:27 - Beth-dagon: A village about 14 miles to the SW of Aphek: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/beth-dagan.htm>.

<sup>62</sup> 19:27 - valley of Iphtahel: A valley running descending SE to NW, parallel with, and farther to the North (about 7 or 8 miles), of the larger Valley of Jezreel. Both valleys parallel the Kishon River, which flows SE from near Mount Gilboa, NW to the Mediterranean Sea. In fact, one could say the Jezreel Valley *is* the Kishon River Valley. [http://bibleatlas.org/full/valley\\_of\\_iphtahel.htm](http://bibleatlas.org/full/valley_of_iphtahel.htm)

<sup>63</sup> 19:27 - Beth-emek: A city about 6 miles eastward from the Mediterranean coastline: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/beth-emek.htm>. Also visible in this map, in descending order south of Beth-emek are the Asher cities of Mishal, Neiel, Acshaph, Cabul, and Aphek, along with the Valley of Iphtahel.

- E 6 Eastward: {29} The border turned to Ramah<sup>64</sup> 19:29a
- E 7 Westward: and to the fortified city of Tyre; <sup>65</sup> 19:29b
- E 8 Southward? 19:29c
- G 1 then the border turned to Hosah,<sup>66</sup>
- G 2 and it ended at the sea by the region of Achzib.<sup>67</sup>
- E 9 Also included: {30} *Included* also were Ummah, and Aphek and Rehob; 19:30a
- E 10 The total number of cities: twenty-two cities with their villages. 19:30b
- E 11 The summary statement: {31} This *was* the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Asher according to their families, these cities with their villages. 19:31
- D 7 The sixth lot: The inheritance of Naphtali: Nineteen cities and villages 19:32-39
- E 1 The sixth lot – the sons of Naphtali 19:32
- G 1 {32} The sixth lot fell to the sons of Naphtali;<sup>68</sup>
- G 2 to the sons of Naphtali according to their families.
- E 2 Eastward: {33} Their border was from Heleph, from the oak in Zaanannim and Adami-nekeb and Jabneel, as far as Lakkum, and it ended at the Jordan. 19:33
- E 3 Westward: {34} Then the border turned westward to Aznoth-tabor

<sup>64</sup> 19:29 - Ramah: This particular Ramah seems to be situated about 11 or 12 miles NW of the Sea of Galilee and about 12 miles NE of the Valley of Iptahel (Josh. 19:27): [http://bibleatlas.org/full/ramah\\_2.htm](http://bibleatlas.org/full/ramah_2.htm).

<sup>65</sup> 19:29 - Tyre: This Phoenician (Lebanese) city was situated on the coast of the Mediterranean, about 30 miles due west of Caesarea-Philippi, and almost 40 miles WSW of Mount Hermon. <http://bibleatlas.org/full/tyre.htm>

<sup>66</sup> 19:29 - Hosah: "A city on the border of Asher, in the neighborhood of Tyre (Joshua 19:29)" (ISBE) <http://topicalbible.org/h/hosah.htm>. The representation of Hosah as being just south of Mount Gerizim is not the Hosah in Josh. 19:29: <http://bibleatlas.org/full/hosah.htm>.

<sup>67</sup> 19:29 - Achzib: This is likely the Aczib located on the Mediterranean coast about 8 miles North of Acco [http://bibleatlas.org/full/achzib\\_2.htm](http://bibleatlas.org/full/achzib_2.htm). Other towns and locations in Asher visible on this map include, in no particular order, Beth-emek, Neiel, Rehob, Ramah, the Valley of Iptahel, Aphek, Mishal, and Cabul.

<sup>68</sup> 19:32 - Naphtali: Naphtali's inheritance was parallel to that of Asher, butting up against Asher on the West, Zebulun and Issachar on the South, and the Jordan River on the East:  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12\\_Tribes\\_of\\_Israel\\_Map.svg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:12_Tribes_of_Israel_Map.svg)

and proceeded from there to Hukkok; 19:34a

E 4 The position of Naphtali in relation to other tribal territories 19:35b

G 1 Zebulun on the south: and it reached to Zebulun on the south

G 2 Asher on the west: and touched Asher on the west,

G 3 Judah on the South: and to Judah

G 4 The Jordan River on the East: at the Jordan toward the east.

E 5 The fortified cities 19:35-38

G 1 {35} The fortified cities *were* Ziddim, Zer and Hammath, Rakkath and Chinnereth, 19:35

G 2 {36} and Adamah and Ramah and Hazor, 19:36

G 3 {37} and Kedesh and Edrei and En-hazor, 19:37

G 4 {38} and Yiron and Migdal-el, Horem and Beth-anath and Beth-shemesh; 19:38a

G 5 The number of fortified cities: nineteen cities<sup>69</sup> with their villages. 19:38b

E 6 The summary statement: {39} This *was* the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Naphtali according to their families, the cities with their villages. 19:39

D 8 The seventh lot: The inheritance of Dan: nineteen cities and villages 19:40-48

E 1 The seventh lot – the tribe of Dan: {40} The seventh lot fell to the tribe of the sons of Dan according to their families. 19:40

E 2 The border towns 19:41-46

G 1 {41} The territory of their inheritance was Zorah and Eshtaol and Ir-shemesh, 19:41

G 2 {42} and Shaalabbin and Aijalon and Ithlah, 19:42

G 3 {43} and Elon and Timnah and Ekron, 19:43

G 4 {44} and Eltekeh and Gibbethon and Baalath, 19:44

<sup>69</sup> 19:38 - nineteen cities with their villages: The nineteen cities evidently refers only to the fortified cities. Only sixteen cities are listed, however. According to *K&D* (Joshua - 2 Samuel, p. 149), it would be unlikely that the missing cities are to be supplied from the border cities of vv. 34-35. *K&D* opine that “the list of towns is an imperfect one.”

G 5 {45} and Jehud and Bene-berak and Gath-rimmon, 19:45

G 6 {46} and Me-jarkon and Rakkon, with the territory over against Joppa. 19:46

E 3 Additional territory of Dan 19:47

G 1 The statement of additional territory: {47} The territory of the sons of Dan proceeded beyond them;

G 2 The battle against Leshem

H 1 The battle: for the sons of Dan went up and fought with Leshem

H 2 The capture: and captured it.

H 3 The fighting: Then they struck it with the edge of the sword

H 4 The possession: and possessed it

H 5 The settlement: and settled in it;

G 3 The renaming of Leshem: and they called Leshem Dan after the name of Dan their father.

E 4 The summary statement of Dan's inheritance: {48} This *was* the inheritance of the tribe of the sons of Dan according to their families, these cities with their villages. 19:48

D 9 The inheritance of Joshua, son of Nun: Timnath-serah in the hill country of Ephraim 19:49-50

E 1 The conclusion of the apportionment: {49} When they finished apportioning the land for inheritance by its borders, 19:49a

E 2 The inheritance for Joshua: the sons of Israel gave an inheritance in their midst to Joshua the son of Nun. 19:49b

E 3 The command of Yahweh: {50} In accordance with the command of the LORD 19:50a

E 4 The name of the city – Timnath-serah: they gave him the city for which he asked, Timnath-serah 19:50b

E 5 The location of the city – the hill country of Ephraim: in the hill country of Ephraim. 19:50c

E 6 Joshua's settlement 19:50d

G 1 Building the city: So he built the city

G 2 Settling the city: and settled in it.

C 5 The summary of the apportionment of the land 19:51

D 1 The participants in the apportionment

E 1 Eleazar: {51} These are the inheritances which Eleazar the priest,

E 2 Joshua: and Joshua the son of Nun,

E 3 Heads of the households: and the heads of the households of the tribes of the sons of Israel distributed

D 2 The method of apportionment: by lot

D 3 The place of apportionment

E 1 in Shiloh

E 2 before the LORD

E 3 at the doorway of the tent of meeting.

D 4 The completion of apportionment: So they finished dividing the land.

C 6 The cities for the sons of Levi 20 - 21

D 1 The cities of refuge 20

E 1 Yahweh's command to Joshua to designate cities of refuge 20:1-6

G 1 The command 20:1-2

H 1 The source of the command: {1} Then the LORD spoke to Joshua, saying, 20:1

H 2 The audience of the command: {2} "Speak to the sons of Israel, saying, 20:2a

H 3 The content of the command: 'Designate the cities of refuge, of which I spoke to you through Moses, 20:2b

G 2 The purpose 20:3

H 1 The beneficiary: {3} that the manslayer who kills any person

H 2 The motive: unintentionally, without premeditation,

H 3 The action: may flee there,

H 4 The function: and they shall become your refuge from the

avenger of blood. 20:3

G 3 The protocol 20:4-6

H 1 Refuge for the innocent manslayer 20:4

- J 1 The flight: {4} 'He shall flee to one of these cities,
- J 2 The position: and shall stand at the entrance of the gate of the city
- J 3 The presentation: and state his case in the hearing of the elders of that city;
- J 4 The provision: and they shall take him into the city to them and give him a place,
- J 5 The dwelling: so that he may dwell among them.

H 2 Protection from the avenger of blood 20:5

- J 1 The eventuality: {5} 'Now if the avenger of blood pursues him,
- J 2 The sanctuary: then they shall not deliver the manslayer into his hand,
- J 3 The accidental conditions
  - K1 The absence of premeditation: because he struck his neighbor without premeditation
  - K2 The absence of a motive: and did not hate him beforehand.

H 3 Tenure 20:6

- J 1 The provision for dwelling: {6} 'He shall dwell in that city
- J 2 The awaiting of trial: until he stands before the congregation for judgment,
- J 3 The tenure: until the death of the one who is high priest in those days.
- J 4 The return: Then the manslayer shall return to his own city and to his own house, to the city from which he fled."

## E 2 The designation of the cities 20:7-9

G 1 In the Hill Country, Kedesh, Shechem, and Hebron: {7} So they set apart 20:7

H 1 Kedesh in Galilee in the hill country of Naphtali

H 2 and Shechem in the hill country of Ephraim,

H 3 and Kiriath-arba (that is, Hebron) in the hill country of Judah. 20:7

G 2 In Transjordan, Bezer, Ramoth, and Golan: {8} Beyond the Jordan east of Jericho, they designated 20:8

H 1 Bezer in the wilderness on the plain from the tribe of Reuben,

H 2 and Ramoth in Gilead from the tribe of Gad,

H 3 and Golan in Bashan from the tribe of Manasseh. 20:8

G 3 Summary 20:9

H 1 Function: {9} These were the appointed cities

H 2 Coverage: for all the sons of Israel and for the stranger who sojourns among them,

H 3 Purpose:

J 1 Applicant: that whoever kills any person unintentionally

J 2 Flight: may flee there,

J 3 Preservation: and not die by the hand of the avenger of blood

J 4 Trial: until he stands before the congregation.

## D 2 Additional cities for the Levites 21

E 1 The Levites' **request** for cities as per Moses' instruction 21:1-3

G 1 The supplicants: {1} Then the heads of households of the Levites approached Eleazar the priest, and Joshua the son of Nun, and the heads of households of the tribes of the sons of Israel. 21:1

G 2 Request: {2} They spoke to them at Shiloh in the land of Canaan, saying, "The LORD commanded through Moses to

give us cities to live in, with their pasture lands for our cattle." 21:2

G 3 Provision: {3} So the sons of Israel gave the Levites from their inheritance these cities with their pasture lands, according to the command of the LORD. 21:3

E 2 The **allotment** of the cities 21:4-8

G 1 For the Kohathites 21:4-5

H 1 The sons of Aaron the priest: thirteen cities 21:4

J 1 The lot for the Kohathites: {4} Then the lot came out for the families of the Kohathites.

J 2 The sons of Aaron: And the sons of Aaron the priest, who were of the Levites,

J 3 Their receipt of thirteen cities: received thirteen cities

J 4 The method: by lot

J 5 The donor tribes

K1 Judah: from the tribe of Judah

K2 Simeon: and from the tribe of the Simeonites

K3 Benjamin: and from the tribe of Benjamin.

H 2 The other sons of Kohath – ten cities 21:5

J 1 The number of cities: {5} The rest of the sons of Kohath received ten cities by lot

J 2 From Ephraim: from the families of the tribe of Ephraim

J 3 From Dan: and from the tribe of Dan

J 4 From the half-tribe of Manasseh: and from the half-tribe of Manasseh.

G 2 For the sons of Gershom: thirteen cities 21:6

H 1 The identification: {6} The sons of Gershon

H 2 The number of cities: received thirteen cities

H 3 The method: by lot

## H 4 The donor tribes

- J 1 Issachar: from the families of the tribe of Issachar
- J 2 Asher: and from the tribe of Asher
- J 3 Naphtali: and from the tribe of Naphtali
- J 4 The half-tribe of Manasseh in Transjordan: and from the half-tribe of Manasseh in Bashan.

## G 3 For the sons of Merari: twelve cities 21:7

- H 1 The identification: {7} The sons of Merari according to their families
- H 2 The number of cities: received twelve cities
- H 3 The donor tribes
  - J 1 Reuben: from the tribe of Reuben
  - J 2 Gad: and from the tribe of Gad
  - J 3 Zebulun: and from the tribe of Zebulun.

## G 4 The obedience of Israel 21:8

- H 1 The donors: {8} Now the sons of Israel
- H 2 The method: gave by lot
- H 3 The recipients: to the Levites
- H 4 The gift
  - J 1 these cities
  - J 2 with their pasture lands,
- H 5 The obedience: as the LORD had commanded through Moses.

E 3 The **identification** of the cities 21:9-40

- G 1 The cities for the sons of Kohath 21:9-26
  - H 1 For the sons of Aaron 21:9-19
    - J 1 The donor tribes: {9} They gave these cities which are *here* mentioned by name from the tribe of the sons of Judah and from the tribe of the sons of

Simeon; 21:9

- J 2 The recipients: {10} and they were for the sons of Aaron, one of the families of the Kohathites, of the sons of Levi, for the lot was theirs first. 21:10
- J 3 Kiriath-eba: {11} Thus they gave them Kiriath-eba, *Arba* being the father of Anak (that is, Hebron), in the hill country of Judah, with its surrounding pasture lands. 21:11
- J 4 The inheritance of Caleb: {12} But the fields of the city and its villages they gave to Caleb the son of Jephunneh as his possession. 21:12
- J 5 Hebron: {13} So to the sons of Aaron the priest they gave Hebron, the city of refuge for the manslayer, with its pasture lands, 21:13a
- J 6 Libnah: and Libnah with its pasture lands, 21:13b
- J 7 Jattir: {14} and Jattir with its pasture lands 21:14a
- J 8 Eshtemoa: and Eshtemoa with its pasture lands, 21:14b
- J 9 Holon: {15} and Holon with its pasture lands 21:15a
- J 10 Debir: and Debir with its pasture lands, 21:15b
- J 11 Ain: {16} and Ain with its pasture lands 21:16a
- J 12 Juttah: and Juttah with its pasture lands 21:16b
- J 13 Beth-shemesh: *and* Beth-shemesh with its pasture lands; 21:16c
- J 14 The number of cities: nine cities from these two tribes. 21:16d
- J 15 From Benjamin: {17} From the tribe of Benjamin, 21:17-18
  - K1 Gibeon: Gibeon with its pasture lands, 21:17a
  - K2 Geba: Geba with its pasture lands, 21:17b
  - K3 Anathoth: {18} Anathoth with its pasture lands 21:18a
  - K4 Almon: and Almon with its pasture lands; 21:18b

K5 The number of cities: four cities. 21:18c

J 16 Summary of cities for the sons of Aaron: {19} All the cities of the sons of Aaron, the priests, were thirteen cities with their pasture lands. 21:19

H 2 For the remaining Kohathites 21:20-26

J 1 From the tribe of Ephraim: {20} Then the cities from the tribe of Ephraim were allotted to the families of the sons of Kohath, the Levites, *even to* the rest of the sons of Kohath. (21:20) 21:20-22

K1 Shechem: {21} They gave them Shechem, the city of refuge for the manslayer, with its pasture lands, in the hill country of Ephraim, 21:21a

K2 Gezer: and Gezer with its pasture lands, 21:21b

K3 Kibzaim: {22} and Kibzaim with its pasture lands 21:22a

K4 Beth-horon: and Beth-horon with its pasture lands; four cities. 21:22b

J 2 From the tribe of Dan: {23} From the tribe of Dan, (21:23a) 21:23-24

K1 Elteke with its pasture lands, 21:23b

K2 Gibbethon with its pasture lands, 21:23c

K3 Aijalon: {24} Aijalon with its pasture lands, 21:24a

K4 Gath-rimmon with its pasture lands; four cities. 21:24b

J 3 From the half-tribe of Manasseh: {25} From the half-tribe of Manasseh, 21:25

K1 Taanach: *they allotted* Taanach with its pasture lands

K2 Gath-rimmon: and Gath-rimmon with its pasture lands; two cities.

J 4 The total number of cities: {26} All the cities with their pasture lands for the families of the rest of the sons of Kohath were ten. 21:26

## G 2 The cities for the sons of Gershon 21:27-33

H 1 From the half-tribe of Manasseh: {27} To the sons of Gershon, one of the families of the Levites, from the half-tribe of Manasseh, 21:27

J 1 Golan: *they gave* Golan in Bashan, the city of refuge for the manslayer, with its pasture lands,

J 2 Be-eshterah: and Be-eshterah with its pasture lands; two cities.

H 2 From Issachar: {28} From the tribe of Issachar, (21:28a) 21:28-29

J 1 Kishion: *they gave* Kishion with its pasture lands, 21:28b

J 2 Daberath: Daberath with its pasture lands, 21:28c

J 3 Jarmuth: {29} Jarmuth with its pasture lands, 21:29a

J 4 En-gannim: En-gannim with its pasture lands; four cities. 21:29b

H 3 From Asher: {30} From the tribe of Asher, (21:30a) 21:30-31

J 1 Mishal: *they gave* Mishal with its pasture lands, 21:30b

J 2 Abdon: Abdon with its pasture lands, 21:30c

J 3 Helkath: {31} Helkath with its pasture lands and 21:31a

J 4 Rehob: Rehob with its pasture lands; four cities. 21:31

H 4 From Naphtali: {32} From the tribe of Naphtali, 21:32

J 1 Kedesh: *they gave* Kedesh in Galilee, the city of refuge for the manslayer, with its pasture lands

J 2 Hammoth-dor: and Hammoth-dor with its pasture lands

J 3 Kartan: and Kartan with its pasture lands; three cities.

H 5 The total number of cities for the Gershonites: {33} All the cities of the Gershonites according to their families

were thirteen cities with their pasture lands. 21:33

G 3 The cities for the sons of Merari 21:34-40

H 1 From Zebulun 21:34-35

- J 1 The beneficiaries: *{34}* To the families of the sons of Merari, the rest of the Levites, 21:34a
- J 2 The benefactors: *they gave* from the tribe of Zebulun, 21:34b
- J 3 Jokneam: Jokneam with its pasture lands 21:34c
- J 4 Kartah: and Kartah with its pasture lands. 21:34d
- J 5 Dimnah: *{35}* Dimnah with its pasture lands, 21:35a
- J 6 Nahalal: Nahalal with its pasture lands; 21:35b
- J 7 The tally: four cities. 21:35c

H 2 From Reuben: *{36}* From the tribe of Reuben, (21:36a) 21:36-37

- J 1 Bezer: *they gave* Bezer with its pasture lands 21:36b
- J 2 Jahaz: and Jahaz with its pasture lands, 21:36c
- J 3 Kedemoth: *{37}* Kedemoth with its pasture lands 21:37a
- J 4 Mephaath: and Mephaath with its pasture lands; 21:37b
- J 5 The tally: four cities. 21:37c

H 3 From Gad: *{38}* From the tribe of Gad, (21:38a) 21:38-39

- J 1 Ramoth: *they gave* Ramoth in Gilead, the city of refuge for the manslayer, with its pasture lands 21:38b
- J 2 Mahanaim: and Mahanaim with its pasture lands, 21:38c
- J 3 Heshbon: *{39}* Heshbon with its pasture lands, 21:39a
- J 4 Jazer: Jazer with its pasture lands; 21:39b
- J 5 The tally: four cities in all. 21:39c

## H 4 The summary statement 21:40

J 1 The beneficiaries: {40} All *these were* the cities of the sons of Merari according to their families, the rest of the families of the Levites;

J 2 The number of cities: and their lot was twelve cities.

D 3 Summary: 48 cities for the Levites 21:41-42

E 1 The total number of cities of the Levites: {41} All the cities of the Levites in the midst of the possession of the sons of Israel were forty-eight cities with their pasture lands. 21:41

E 2 The surrounding pasture lands: {42} These cities each had its surrounding pasture lands; thus *it was* with all these cities. 21:42

C 7 Summary statement: Yahweh's giving Israel rest from enemies, fulfilling all His promises to Israel 21:43-45

D 1 Yahweh's faithfulness in giving Israel the promised land: {43} So the LORD gave Israel all the land which He had sworn to give to their fathers, and they possessed it and lived in it. 21:43

D 2 Yahweh's gift of rest: {44} And the LORD gave them rest on every side, according to all that He had sworn to their fathers, and no one of all their enemies stood before them; the LORD gave all their enemies into their hand. 21:44

D 3 Yahweh's faithfulness in keeping His promises: {45} Not one of the good promises which the LORD had made to the house of Israel failed; all came to pass. 21:45

**A 4 THE DEPARTURE TO SETTLE THE LAND OF CANAAN 22 - 24****B 1 Joshua's Blessing in Sending Away the 2½ Tribes to Their Inheritance 22:1-9**

C 1 The Tribes Summoned: {1} Then Joshua summoned the Reubenites and the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh, 22:1

C 2 Their Faithfulness Congratulated 22:2-3

D 1 Obeying Moses: {2} and said to them, "You have kept all that Moses the servant of the LORD commanded you, 22:2a

D 2 Obeying Joshua: and have listened to my voice in all that I commanded you. 22:2b

D 3 Not forsaking their brothers: {3} "You have not forsaken your brothers these many days to this day, 22:3a

D 4 Obeying Yahweh: but have kept the charge of the commandment of the

LORD your God. 22:3b

- C 3 Rest Given: {4} "And now the LORD your God has given rest to your brothers, as He spoke to them; 22:4a
- C 4 Permission to Leave for Home Granted: therefore turn now and go to your tents, to the land of your possession, which Moses the servant of the LORD gave you beyond the Jordan. 22:4b
- C 5 Caution Administered 22:5
  - D 1 Obey the commands of Moses: {5} "Only be very careful to observe the commandment and the law which Moses the servant of the LORD commanded you,
  - D 2 Love Yahweh: to love the LORD your God
  - D 3 Walk in His ways: and walk in all His ways
  - D 4 Keep His commands: and keep His commandments
  - D 5 Hold fast to Him: and hold fast to Him
  - D 6 Serve Him with all your being: and serve Him with all your heart and with all your soul."
- C 6 Joshua's Blessing Stated: {6} So Joshua blessed them and sent them away, and they went to their tents. 22:6
- C 7 The Explanation of the Half Tribe of Manasseh: {7} Now to the one half-tribe of Manasseh Moses had given *a possession* in Bashan, but to the other half Joshua gave *a possession* among their brothers westward beyond the Jordan. 22:7
- C 8 Joshua's Blessing Detailed: So when Joshua sent them away to their tents, he blessed them, {8} and said to them, "Return to your tents with great riches and with very much livestock, with silver, gold, bronze, iron, and with very many clothes; divide the spoil of your enemies with your brothers." 22:8
- C 9 The Departure of the 2½ Tribes from Shiloh to Gilead: {9} The sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh returned *home* and departed from the sons of Israel at Shiloh which is in the land of Canaan, to go to the land of Gilead, to the land of their possession which they had possessed, according to the command of the LORD through Moses. 22:9

## B 2 The Altar Controversy 22:10-34

C 1 The 2½ tribes' building of a memorial altar 22:10-12

D 1 The building of the altar by the Jordan: {10} When they came to the region of the Jordan which is in the land of Canaan, the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh built an altar there by the Jordan, a large altar<sup>70</sup> in appearance. 22:10

D 2 The report reaches the sons of Israel in Canaan: {11} And the sons of Israel heard it said, "Behold, the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh have built an altar at the frontier of the land of Canaan, in the region of the Jordan, on the side *belonging to* the sons of Israel." 22:11

D 3 The preparation of the sons of Israel for war against the 2½ tribes: {12} When the sons of Israel heard of it, the whole congregation of the sons of Israel gathered themselves at Shiloh to go up against them in war.<sup>71</sup> 22:12

C 2 Israel's warlike accusation against the 2½ tribes of unfaithfulness in building a substitute altar 22:13-20

D 1 The delegation of Phinehas: {13} Then the sons of Israel sent to the sons of Reuben and to the sons of Gad and to the half-tribe of Manasseh, into the land of Gilead, Phinehas the son of Eleazar the priest, 22:13

D 2 The delegation of ten chiefs: {14} and with him ten chiefs, one chief for

<sup>70</sup> 22:10 - altar: Leaving **Shiloh**, the armies of the Eastern tribes headed excitedly for home. As they approached the **Jordan** River their minds were probably flooded with memories of the miraculous crossing seven years before, of the remarkable victory over nearby Jericho, and of the other triumphs shared with their brothers from whom they had so recently separated. A sense of isolation from the other tribes began to sweep over them. But this was not simply because an ordinary river would separate the Eastern from the Western tribes, for the Jordan is not an ordinary river. Mountains on each side rise to heights above 2,000 feet and the Jordan Valley nestled in between is in effect a great trench 5 to 13 miles wide. During a part of the year the intense heat greatly discourages travelers. This then was a very pronounced river boundary and may have contributed to the fear of these tribesmen that they and their brethren would permanently drift apart. After all, "out of sight" is often "out of mind." What then could be done to keep alive the ties of comradeship forged by those long years of united struggles? What could be done to symbolize the unity between the people on both sides of the river, to remind everyone that they were all the children of the promise?

The answer suggesting itself to the minds of those soldiers was that they should build a huge **altar**, one that could be seen from a great distance, **an imposing altar** that would witness their right to the original altar at the tabernacle. So they erected such an altar **on the Israelite** (western) **side** of the Jordan River. Why did they not build some other kind of monument? Because they knew that the true basis of their unity was their common worship centered in the sacrifices at the altar.

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<sup>71</sup> 22:12 - war: **22:12**. But the symbol of unity was misconstrued as a symbol of apostasy. When word reached the other tribes they **gathered at Shiloh**, the site of the one true altar (1 Sam. 4:3), prepared **to go to war against** the armies of the Eastern tribes. On the basis of what they had heard (Josh. 22:11) the Israelites concluded that this was rebellion against God, that the others had set up a second altar of sacrifice contrary to the Mosaic Law (Lev. 17:8-9).

"They thought the holiness of God was being threatened. So these men, who were sick of war said, 'The holiness of God demands no compromise.' I would to God that the church of the 20th century would learn this lesson. The holiness of the God who exists demands that there be no compromise in the area of truth" (Francis A. Schaeffer, *Joshua and the Flow of Biblical History*, p. 175).

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each father's household from each of the tribes of Israel; and each one of them *was* the head of his father's household among the thousands of Israel. 22:14

- D 3 The meeting with the 2½ tribes: {15} They came to the sons of Reuben and to the sons of Gad and to the half-tribe of Manasseh, to the land of Gilead, and they spoke with them saying, 22:15
- D 4 The challenge of their building an altar to rebel against Yahweh: {16} "Thus says the whole congregation of the LORD, 'What is this unfaithful act which you have committed against the God of Israel, turning away from following the LORD this day, by building yourselves an altar, to rebel against the LORD this day?' 22:16
- D 5 The comparison to Israel's previous erotic idolatry {17} 'Is not the iniquity of Peor enough for us, from which we have not cleansed ourselves to this day, although a plague came on the congregation of the LORD, 22:17
- D 6 The danger of rebelling against Yahweh: {18} that you must turn away this day from following the LORD? If you rebel against the LORD today, He will be angry with the whole congregation of Israel tomorrow. 22:18
- D 7 The better alternative of residing in Canaan wherein rests Yahweh's altar: {19} 'If, however, the land of your possession is unclean, then cross into the land of the possession of the LORD, where the LORD'S tabernacle stands, and take possession among us. 22:19a
- D 8 The plea not to rebel against Yahweh by building an additional altar: Only do not rebel against the LORD, or rebel against us by building an altar for yourselves, besides the altar of the LORD our God. 22:19b
- D 9 The reminder of the sin and plight of Achan: {20} 'Did not Achan the son of Zerah act unfaithfully in the things under the ban, and wrath fall on all the congregation of Israel? And that man did not perish alone in his iniquity.'" 22:20
- C 3 The 2½ tribes' explanation of the memorial and non-sacrificial nature of their altar 22:21-29
  - D 1 Their deference to El Elohim Yahweh: {21} Then the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh answered and spoke to the heads of the families of Israel. {22} "The Mighty One, God, the LORD, the Mighty One, God, the LORD! 22:21-22a
  - D 2 Their wish that Israel may know as God does: He knows, and may Israel itself know. 22:22b
  - D 3 If theirs has been an act of rebellion, may Israel destroy them: If *it was* in rebellion, or if in an unfaithful act against the LORD do not save us this day! 22:22c
  - D 4 If they meant this to be a substitute altar for burnt offerings, may Yahweh

require it: {23} "If we have built us an altar to turn away from following the LORD, or if to offer a burnt offering or grain offering on it, or if to offer sacrifices of peace offerings on it, may the LORD Himself require it. 22:23

D 5 Their desire that the altar serve as a witness to the west bank Israelis that the Gileadites also have a share in Yahweh 22:24-28

E 1 The hypothetical query of alienation: {24} "But truly we have done this out of concern, for a reason, saying, 'In time to come your sons may say to our sons, "What have you to do with the LORD, the God of Israel?"' 22:24

E 2 The perceived ill effect of the Jordan: {25} "For the LORD has made the Jordan a border between us and you, *you* sons of Reuben and sons of Gad; you have no portion in the LORD." So your sons may make our sons stop fearing the LORD.' 22:25

E 3 Their resolve to build an altar, not for sacrifice, but for witness of solidarity in mutual service of Yahweh 22:26-28<sup>72</sup>

G 1 Negatively, not for sacrifice: {26} "Therefore we said, 'Let us build an altar, not for burnt offering or for sacrifice; 22:26

G 2 Positively, for mutual solidarity: {27} rather it shall be a witness between us and you and between our generations after us, that we are to perform the service of the LORD before Him with our burnt offerings, and with our sacrifices and with our peace offerings, so that your sons will not say to our sons in time to come, "You have no portion in the LORD." 22:27

G 3 The projected symbolic reminder of the altar: {28} "Therefore we said, 'It shall also come about if they say *this* to us or to our generations in time to come, then we shall say, "See the copy of the altar of the LORD which our fathers made, not for burnt offering or for sacrifice; rather it is a witness between us and you.'" 22:28

E 4 Their repeated refusal of rebellion in using the altar for sacrifices:

<sup>72</sup> 22:26-29. The Eastern tribesmen made it clear that they were fully aware of God's laws governing Israel's **worship**; their recently erected **altar** was **not** intended as a place for **burnt offerings and sacrifices** (cf. v. 23) but as a **witness** to all **generations** that the Transjordanian tribes had a right to cross the Jordan and worship at Shiloh. This **altar** was only a copy of the true worship center and an evidence of their right to frequent that one. While their concern for the spiritual welfare of future generations was admirable, it would appear that the action of the two and one-half tribes was unnecessary. God had ordained in the Law that all Israelite males were to appear at the sanctuary three times a year (Ex. 23:17). This, if heeded, would preserve the unity of all the tribes both spiritually and politically. Furthermore, the building of another altar was also a dangerous precedent. John J. Davis comments, "The unifying factor in ancient Israel was not her culture, architecture, economy, or even military objectives. The long-range unifying factor was her worship of Jehovah. When the central sanctuary was abandoned as the true place of worship, the tribes then developed independent sanctuaries, thus alienating themselves from other tribes and weakening their military potential. The effects of this trend are fully seen in the period of the Judges" (*Conquest and Crisis*, p. 87).

--Donald F. Campbell, *TBKC*.

{29} "Far be it from us that we should rebel against the LORD and turn away from following the LORD this day, by building an altar for burnt offering, for grain offering or for sacrifice, besides the altar of the LORD our God which is before His tabernacle." 22:29

#### C 4 The placation of Israel in reference to the altar 22:30-34

- D 1 The pleasure of the representatives of Israel: {30} So when Phinehas the priest and the leaders of the congregation, even the heads of the families of Israel who *were* with him, heard the words which the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad and the sons of Manasseh spoke, it pleased<sup>73</sup> them. 22:30
- D 2 The determination of Phinehas: {31} And Phinehas the son of Eleazar the priest said to the sons of Reuben and to the sons of Gad and to the sons of Manasseh, 22:31
  - E 1 Yahweh is in our midst: "Today we know that the LORD is in our midst,
  - E 2 You have not committed an unfaithful act: because you have not committed this unfaithful act against the LORD;
  - E 3 You have delivered the Israelis from judgment: now you have delivered the sons of Israel from the hand of the LORD."
- D 3 The report of the representative back to Israel in Canaan: {32} Then Phinehas the son of Eleazar the priest and the leaders returned from the sons of Reuben and from the sons of Gad, from the land of Gilead to the land of Canaan, to the sons of Israel, and brought back word to them. 22:32
- D 4 The pleasurable response of the sons of Israel 22:33
  - E 1 Their pleasure: {33} The word pleased the sons of Israel,
  - E 2 Their blessing Elohim: and the sons of Israel blessed God;
  - E 3 Their dissuasion from war: and they did not speak of going up against them in war to destroy the land in which the sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad were living.

<sup>73</sup> 22:30 - pleased: In a book describing the occupation and distribution of the Promised Land why should this single incident be treated in such detail? Simply because it illustrates certain principles that were vital to Israel living together in the land harmoniously and under God's full blessing. The same principles apply to those in God's family today:

1. It is commendable for believers to be zealous for the purity of the faith. Compromise of truth is always costly.
2. It is wrong to judge people's motives on the basis of circumstantial evidence. It is important to get all the facts, remembering that there are always two sides to every dispute.
3. Frank and open discussion will often clear the air and lead to reconciliation. But such a confrontation should be approached in a spirit of gentleness, not arrogance (Gal. 6:1).
4. A person who is wrongly accused does well to remember the wise counsel of Solomon, "A gentle answer turns away wrath, but a harsh word stirs up anger" (Prov. 15:11).

-- Donald K. Campbell, *TBKC*.

D 5 The eastern tribes' naming the altar "Witness." {34} The sons of Reuben and the sons of Gad called the altar *Witness*; "For," they said, "it is a witness between us that the LORD is God." 22:34

### **B 3 Joshua's Final Remarks to the Newly Situated Nation 23 - 24**

#### C 1 The First Address 23

D 1 Joshua's exhortation to Israel to keep the commandments in the book of the Law of Moses, not intermarrying nor associating with the nations 23:1-13

#### E 1 The time of the address 23:1

G 1 After many days: {1} Now it came about after many days,

G 2 Rest from enemies: when the LORD had given rest to Israel from all their enemies on every side,

G 3 Joshua's advancing age: and Joshua was old, advanced in years,

E 2 The addressees: {2} that Joshua called for all Israel, for their elders and their heads and their judges and their officers, and said to them, "I am old, advanced in years. 23:2

#### E 3 His review of recent history 23:3

G 1 Yahweh's activity against the nations: {3} "And you have seen all that the LORD your God has done to all these nations because of you,

G 2 Yahweh's activity on their behalf! for the LORD your God is He who has been fighting for you.

E 4 His reference to the remaining nations: {4} "See, I have apportioned to you these nations which remain as an inheritance for your tribes, with all the nations which I have cut off, from the Jordan even to the Great Sea toward the setting of the sun. 23:4

#### E 5 His assurance that Yahweh would drive them out 23:5

G 1 Divine intervention: {5} "The LORD your God, He will thrust them out from before you and drive them from before you;

G 2 Israeli possession of their land: and you will possess their land, just as the LORD your God promised you.

#### E 6 His warning them to obey all the commands in the Torah 23:6

G 1 The care: {6} "Be very firm, then,

G 2 The compliance: to keep and do

G 3 The content: all that is written in the book of the law of Moses,

G 4 The consistency: so that you may not turn aside from it to the right hand or to the left,

E 7 His reasons for commanding obedience 23:7-13

G 1 The prevention of future association and apostasy 23:7

H 1 Association: {7} so that you will not associate with these nations, these which remain among you,

H 2 Apostasy: or mention the name of their gods, or make *anyone* swear *by them*, or serve them, or bow down to them.

G 2 The past assistance of Yahweh 23:8-10

H 1 His command of allegiance to Yahweh: {8} "But you are to cling to the LORD your God, as you have done to this day. 23:8

H 2 Yahweh's driving out strong nations: {9} "For the LORD has driven out great and strong nations from before you; and as for you, no man has stood before you to this day. 23:9

H 3 Yahweh's providing supernatural success as promised: {10} "One of your men puts to flight a thousand, for the LORD your God is He who fights for you, just as He promised you. 23:10

G 3 The prevention of future judgment 23:11-13

H 1 The exhortation to love Yahweh Elohim: {11} "So take diligent heed to yourselves to love the LORD your God. 23:11

H 2 The danger of intermarriage and association: {12} "For if you ever go back and cling to the rest of these nations, these which remain among you, and intermarry with them, so that you associate with them and they with you, 23:12

H 3 The inevitability of entrapment 23:13

J 1 Yahweh Elohim will not drive out these nations: {13} know with certainty that the LORD your God will not continue to drive these nations out from

before you;

J 2 The will serve as painful impediments: but they will be a snare and a trap to you, and a whip on your sides and thorns in your eyes,

J 3 Until you perish from this land: until you perish from off this good land which the LORD your God has given you.

D 2 Joshua's reminder of Yahweh's fulfillment of His promises and the certain fulfillment of curses if Israel forsakes Yahweh 23:14-16

E 1 Joshua's acknowledgment of his impending death: *{14}* "Now behold, today I am going the way of all the earth, 23:14a

E 2 Yahweh has kept all His promises! 23:14b

G 1 and you know in all your hearts and in all your souls that not one word of all the good words which the LORD your God spoke concerning you has failed;

G 2 all have been fulfilled for you, not one of them has failed.

E 3 As surely as Yahweh has kept His promises, so He will keep His threats 23:15

G 1 Good fulfilled: *{15}* "It shall come about that just as all the good words which the LORD your God spoke to you have come upon you,

G 2 Threats to be kept: so the LORD will bring upon you all the threats,

G 3 Destruction certain: until He has destroyed you from off this good land which the LORD your God has given you.

E 4 The repetition of the warning 23:16

G 1 The sin

H 1 Transgressing the covenant: *{16}* "When you transgress the covenant of the LORD your God, which He commanded you,

H 2 Serving other gods: and go and serve other gods

H 3 Worshiping other gods: and bow down to them,

## G 2 The consequence

H 1 Yahweh's burning anger: then the anger of the LORD will burn against you,

H 2 and you will perish quickly from off the good land which He has given you."

## C 2 The second address at Shechem 24:1-28

D 1 Joshua's prophetic (v.2) review of Yahweh's guidance in Israel's history 24:1-13

## E 1 The introduction 24:1-2a

G 1 The call to assemble: {1} Then Joshua gathered all the tribes of Israel to Shechem, and called for the elders of Israel and for their heads and their judges and their officers; and they presented themselves before God. 24:1

G 2 The source of the message -- Yahweh Elohim: {2} Joshua said to all the people, "Thus says the LORD, the God of Israel, 24:2a

## E 2 The proofs of the grace of God (Keil and Delitzsch) 24:2b-13

G 1 Yahweh's call of Abraham from idolatry 24:2b

H 1 The home of the patriarchs -- beyond the Euphrates: 'From ancient times your fathers lived beyond the River, *namely*,

H 2 The identity of the patriarchs: Terah, the father of Abraham and the father of Nahor,

H 3 The idolatry of the patriarchs: and they served other gods.

G 2 Yahweh's bequeathal of Canaan to Abraham and selected descendants 24:3-4

H 1 His bringing Abraham to Canaan: {3} 'Then I took your father Abraham from beyond the River, and led him through all the land of Canaan, 24:3a

H 2 His giving of Isaac: and multiplied his descendants and gave him Isaac. 24:3b

H 3 His blessing of Jacob over Esau: {4} 'To Isaac I gave Jacob and Esau, 24:4

J 1 Giving Mount Seir to Esau: and to Esau I gave

Mount Seir to possess it;

J 2 Leading Jacob and sons to Egypt: but Jacob and his sons went down to Egypt.

G 3 Yahweh's redemption of Israel from Egypt through Moses and Aaron 24:5-7

H 1 His servants: {5} 'Then I sent Moses and Aaron, 22:5a

H 2 His plagues: and I plagued Egypt by what I did in its midst; 22:5b

H 3 His emancipation: and afterward I brought you out. 22:5c

H 4 His bringing Israel to the Red Sea 22:6a

J 1 {6} 'I brought your fathers out of Egypt,

J 2 and you came to the sea;

H 5 The pursuit of Egypt: and Egypt pursued your fathers with chariots and horsemen to the Red Sea. 22:6b

H 6 His barrier of darkness: {7} 'But when they cried out to the LORD, He put darkness between you and the Egyptians, 22:7a

H 7 His inundation of Egypt: and brought the sea upon them and covered them; 22:7b

H 8 The eye-witness of the people: and your own eyes saw what I did in Egypt. 22:7c

H 9 Israel's stay in the wilderness: And you lived in the wilderness for a long time. 22:7d

G 4 Yahweh's giving of the land of the Transjordan Amorites to Israel 24:8

H 1 His bringing Israel to the land of the Amorites in Transjordan: {8} 'Then I brought you into the land of the Amorites who lived beyond the Jordan,

H 2 The battle: and they fought with you;

H 3 His destruction of the Amorites

J 1 and I gave them into your hand,

J 2 and you took possession of their land

J 3 when I destroyed them before you.

G 5 Yahweh's vanquishing of Moab 24:9-10

H 1 King Balak's war against Israel: *{9}* 'Then Balak the son of Zippor, king of Moab, arose and fought against Israel, 24:9a

H 2 Balak's summons of Balaam to curse: and he sent and summoned Balaam the son of Beor to curse you. 24:9b

H 3 Yahweh's changing a curse into a blessing instead 24:10

J 1 *{10}* 'But I was not willing to listen to Balaam.

J 2 So he had to bless you,

J 3 and I delivered you from his hand.

G 6 Success in the land of Canaan 24:11-13

H 1 Crossing the Jordan: *{11}* 'You crossed the Jordan 24:11a

H 2 Defeating Jericho: and came to Jericho; and the citizens of Jericho fought against you, 24:11b

H 3 Defeating the ethnicities of Canaan: *and* the Amorite and the Perizzite and the Canaanite and the Hittite and the Gergashite, the Hivite and the Jebusite. Thus I gave them into your hand. 24:11c

H 4 Yahweh's sending the hornet to defeat the Amorites 24:12

J 1 His tool: *{12}* 'Then I sent the hornet before you

J 2 His success: and it drove out the two kings of the Amorites from before you,

J 3 Israel's non-factor: *but* not by your sword or your bow.

H 5 Yahweh's grace in giving Israel land 24:13

J 1 Land unlaborered for by Israel: *{13}* 'I gave you a land on which you had not labored,

J 2 Cities unbuilt by Israel: and cities which you had not built, and you have lived in them;

J 3 Foods unprepared by Israel: you are eating of vineyards and olive groves which you did not plant.'

D 2 Joshua's challenge to follow his example and serve Yahweh 24:14-15

E 1 Fear and serve Yahweh! 24:14

G 1 Fear Yahweh! {14} "Now, therefore, fear the LORD

G 2 Serve Him! and serve Him in sincerity and truth;

G 3 Put away the gods your fathers served! and put away the gods which your fathers served

H 1 beyond the River

H 2 and in Egypt,

G 4 Serve Yahweh! and serve the LORD.

E 2 If not, pick your gods whom you will serve: {15} "If it is disagreeable in your sight to serve the LORD, choose for yourselves today whom you will serve: 24:15a

G 1 The gods beyond the Euphrates: whether the gods which your fathers served which were beyond the River,

G 2 The gods of the Amorites: or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living;

E 3 Joshua's decision -- he and his house will serve Yahweh! but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD." 24:15b

D 3 The peoples' determination to serve Yahweh 24:16-18

E 1 Their rejection rejection of forsaking Yahweh to serve other gods: {16} The people answered and said, "Far be it from us that we should forsake the LORD to serve other gods; 24:16

E 2 Yahweh is our God who has taken care of us! 24:17-18a

G 1 He brought us out of slavery in Egypt: {17} for the LORD our God is He who brought us and our fathers up out of the land of Egypt, from the house of bondage, 24:17a

G 2 He performed miracles before us: and who did these great signs in our sight 24:17b

G 3 He preserved us along the way: and preserved us through all the way in which we went and among all the peoples through whose midst we passed. 24:17c

G 4 He drove out the Amorites who lived in this land! {18} "The LORD drove out from before us all the peoples, even the Amorites who lived in the land. 24:18a

E 3 Their conclusion: We also will serve the LORD, for He is our God." 24:18b

D 4 Joshua's setting up of a stone of witness documenting Israel's decision to follow Yahweh 24:19-28

E 1 Joshua's somber prediction of apostasy 24:19-20

G 1 Their inability to serve Yahweh: {19} Then Joshua said to the people, "You will not be able to serve the LORD, 24:19a

G 2 He is a holy and jealous God: for He is a holy God. He is a jealous God; 24:19b

G 3 He will not forgive your idolatry! He will not forgive your transgression or your sins. 24:19c

G 4 If you serve foreign gods Yahweh will consume you! {20} "If you forsake the LORD and serve foreign gods, then He will turn and do you harm and consume you after He has done good to you." 24:20

E 2 Israel's insistence on serving yahweh! {21} The people said to Joshua, "No, but we will serve the LORD." 24:21

E 3 Joshua's appointment of witnesses to the decision 24:22

G 1 Joshua's appointing the people as witnesses of their choice to serve Yahweh: {22} Joshua said to the people, "You are witnesses against yourselves that you have chosen for yourselves the LORD, to serve Him."

G 2 The peoples' agreement: And they said, "We are witnesses."

E 4 Joshua's admonition to put away the foreign gods and dedicate their hearts to Yahweh: {23} "Now therefore, put away the foreign gods which are in your midst, and incline your hearts to the LORD, the God of Israel." 24:23

E 5 Israel's agreement to serve and obey Yahweh: {24} The people said to Joshua, 24:24

G 1 "We will serve the LORD our God

G 2 and we will obey His voice."

E 6 Joshua's making of a covenant in Shechem 24:25-26a

G 1 Covenant: {25} So Joshua made a covenant with the people that day, 24:25a

G 2 Law: and made for them a statute and an ordinance in

Shechem. 24:25b

G 3 Written record: {26} And Joshua wrote these words in the book of the law of God; 24:26a

E 7 Joshua's erection of a stone as witness 24:26b-27

G 1 His action: and he took a large stone and set it up there under the oak that was by the sanctuary of the LORD. 24:26b

G 2 His proclamation: {27} Joshua said to all the people, 24:27

H 1 This stone is a witness: "Behold, this stone shall be for a witness against us,

H 2 It has heard the words of Yahweh: for it has heard all the words of the LORD which He spoke to us;

H 3 It's a witness so you don't deny Elohim: thus it shall be for a witness against you, so that you do not deny your God."

E 8 Joshua's dismissing the people: {28} Then Joshua dismissed the people, each to his inheritance. 24:28

C 3 Death and burial 24:29-33

D 1 The death and burial of Joshua 24:29-31

E 1 The death of Joshua: {29} It came about after these things that Joshua the son of Nun, 24:29

G 1 His description: the servant of the LORD, died,

G 2 His age: being one hundred and ten years old.

E 2 The burial of Joshua: {30} And they buried him in the territory of his inheritance in Timnath-serah, which is in the hill country of Ephraim, on the north of Mount Gaash. 24:30

E 3 The Godly influence of Joshua: {31} Israel served the LORD 21:31

G 1 all the days of Joshua

G 2 and all the days of the elders

H 1 who survived Joshua,

H 2 and had known all the deeds of the LORD which He had done for Israel.

D 2 The burial of Joseph's bones 24:32

E 1 The disposition of the bones: {32} Now they buried the bones of Joseph,

E 2 The origin of the bones: which the sons of Israel brought up from Egypt,

E 3 The destination of the bones

G 1 The site of the burial: at Shechem,

G 2 The parties to the purchase of the site: in the piece of ground which Jacob had bought from the sons of Hamor the father of Shechem

G 3 The price of the purchase: for one hundred pieces of money;

E 4 The custodians of the bones: and they became the inheritance of Joseph's sons.

D 3 The death and burial of Eleazar ben Aaron, the priest 24:33

E 1 The death of Eleazar: {33} And Eleazar the son of Aaron died;

E 2 The burial of Eleazar: and they buried him at Gibeah of Phinehas his son, which was given him in the hill country of Ephraim.

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