

STUDIES IN THE BIBLE

LESSON 6

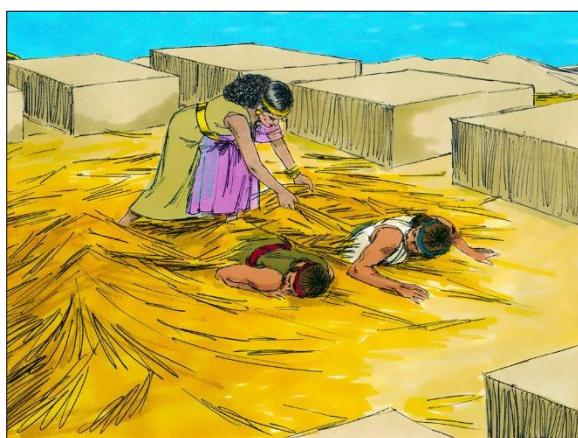
THE CONQUEST OF CANAAN

We concluded the previous lesson with Israel just east of the Jordan River, ready to enter the promised land.

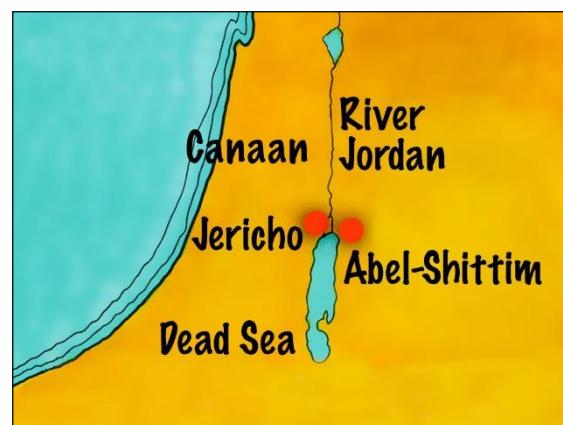
Moses was dead and Joshua was now in charge of the conquest of Canaan and the settlement to follow. The story of these events is related to the book of Joshua which may be divided as follows: (1) conquering Canaan, chapters 1 to 12; (2) dividing the land among the tribes of Israel, chapters 13 to 22; (3) Joshua's farewell address, chapters 23 and 24.

In the path of Joshua's army lay the great walled city of Jericho. Joshua selected two spies who slipped into the city and were given sanctuary by Rahab the Harlot. When they were discovered she aided them in their escape. Because of her favour to the people of God, her life was spared when Jericho later fell to Israel.

Having received a favourable report



from the spies, the Israelites were certain that God would deliver the enemy into their hands. They prepared to cross the flood-swollen Jordan River, perhaps remembering how God had delivered them forty years before as they passed through the Red Sea. How, history repeated itself, and while the Lord restrained the water, they "passed over on dry ground." (Joshua 3.) Once safely across the river, they set up two memorials of their crossing of twelve stones each – one in the bed of the river and the other on the dry land



west of the Jordan.

Before Israel lay Jericho. God commanded the people to march around the city for seven days and when they had done all that He had commanded, the walls fell and the city was conquered. Modern archaeologists have discovered remarkable testimony of this event. True to the Biblical account they have found that the walls fell outward down the hillside rather than inward as would have been true had battering rams been used.

The next city before Israel was Ai, small in comparison with Jericho. But Joshua and his people were soundly defeated because of the sin of an Israelite named Achan. He had taken

that which did not belong to him and brought defeat on God's people. (Joshua 7.) This was a terrible lesson that God will not tolerate sin among His children! Achan was punished with death and Ai was then easily conquered. So frightened were the neighbouring people of Gibeon that they made peace with Israel. This, in turn, so angered the surrounding nations that five Amorite kings went out in battle against Gibeon. The resulting encounter (Joshua 10) between the five kings on one side and Israel and Gibeon on the other was one of the world's historic battles. God made the sun and moon stand still that his people might be victorious. The enemy was soundly beaten and the way was opened for the conquest of Canaan which followed. In this, 31 kings fell to the surging forces of Israel.

Having conquered Canaan, the tribes of Israel now cast lots for the territory they were to possess. God, Reuben and half of the tribe of Manasseh had already been allotted territory east of the Jordan. The Levites were given 48 cities. Six cities of refuge were provided for those who had accidentally killed anyone. Eighty-five-year-old Caleb, one of the twelve spies, was rewarded with a special inheritance. The tabernacle was set up at Shiloh where it was to remain for several hundred years. With the people now settled in the land of promise, Joshua assembled them at Shechem for his farewell address in which he exhorted them to be faithful to God. He closed with the words, "Choose you this day whom ye will serve ... but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord." (Joshua 24:15.) Having thus exhorted the

people, Joshua died at the age of 110.

The Judges

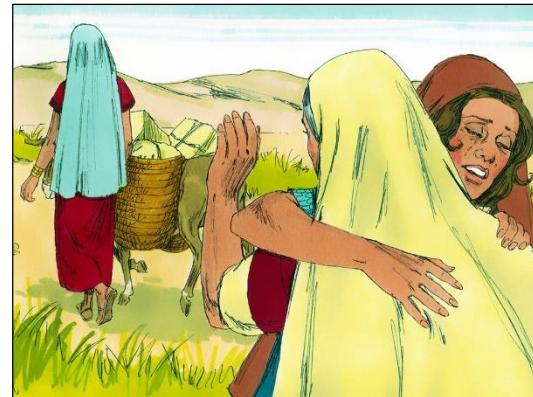
After Joshua's death, Israel was left without any organised government. The twelve tribes which had cooperated so closely in conquering Canaan now went their separate ways. During the next 300 years Israel seven times apostatised, turning to idol gods. Seven times Jehovah sent foreign oppressors upon them to bring repentance, and when they did repent, he seven times sent them deliverers called judges. The power wielded by these judges (there were 15 in all) was more than that of a shepherd than a king. They were the liberators who guided the people in time of need. They sat in judgement over differences which arose among their people. Some of them judged only part of Israel; at times there was no judge at all. The spirit of the period is best conveyed in the expression, "Every man did that which was right in his own eyes." (Judges 17:6.)

Why did the Israelites so often apostatise? There are several reasons. (1) The people around them worshipped idols. They desired to be like their neighbours. (2) The generation which conquered Canaan died, and succeeding generations forgot how God had delivered their fathers. (3) Israel had no strong leader such as Moses or Joshua to keep them faithful to Jehovah. The people, doing what was right in their own eyes, sought to please themselves rather than God. Again and again they forsook him, only to cry out for help when they were chastised. From the story of the judges we may learn the meaning of repentance. God

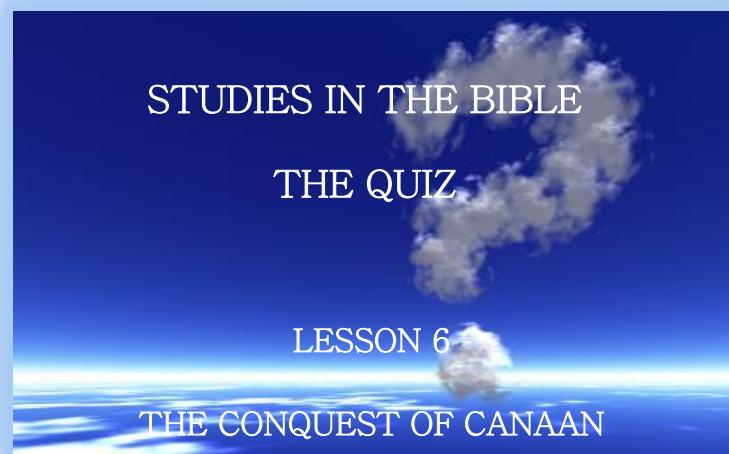
punished the Israelites to make them realise that they had sinned. This filled them with remorse and their sorrow caused them to change their ways. Sorrow itself is not repentance, but we are told "Godly sorrow worketh repentance to salvation ..." (II Cor. 7:10.) Repentance is a change of heart which produces a change in life. Of some of the judges we are told little, but of others we know quite a bit. Deborah, who judged jointly with Barak, was the only woman judge. (Judges 4,5,5.) Gideon with 300



chosen men defeated the whole Midianite army. (Judges 7.) One of the greatest judges was Jephthah, who nevertheless made a foolish vow to sacrifice to God that which he first met coming out of his house as he returned home from battle. To his great sorrow, it was his daughter (Judges 11.) And we all remember the story of Samson who with his great physical strength single-handedly sought to defeat the Philistines. (Judges 14-16.) The last and greatest judge was Samuel who was promised to God by his mother Hannah before his birth. He brought integrity to his people and prepared the way for a united Israel. Read the entire book of Judges to study the history of this era.



The story of the period of the judges would not be complete without some notice of the book of Ruth, which some call the greatest love story of all time. It is the account of a young Moabitish woman who forsook her own people to follow her mother-in-law Naomi to a new home in a distant land. Ruth eventually met and married Boaz to become the great-grandmother of David and an ancestress of Christ – a Gentile in the lineage of our Saviour! Read the whole book. It will take you only a short time and you will find it well worth your while.



Seek and ye shall find

Fill in correctly. (All references to the book of Joshua):

1. The children of Israel marched around the walls of Jericho a total of _____ times (6:3,4.)
2. Joshua saved _____ the harlot alive, because she had hidden the messengers sent to spy out Jericho. (6:25.)
3. Ai defeated Israel because _____ hid the spoils of war in his _____ (7:18-22.)
4. The inhabitants of _____ pretended they were people from a far country and deceived Joshua. (9:3-6.)
5. The kings of Jerusalem, Hebron, _____, _____ and _____ made a league to fight against Gibeon and Israel. (10:3-5.)
6. During the battle, the _____ stood still on Gibeon and the _____ in the valley of Ajalon. (10:12.)
7. The _____ and _____ and the half tribe of _____ received an inheritance east of the Jordan river. (13:7,8.)
8. _____ was given the city of _____ because he was one of the twelve spies who had wholly followed God. (14:14.)

Fill in the blanks in the following scriptures:

Ruth 1:16 – “Intreat me not to _____ thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will _____ : thy people shall be my people, and thy _____ my God.”

Joshua 24:15 – “And if it seem evil unto you to serve the _____ , choose ye this day whom ye will _____ ; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my _____ , we will serve the Lord.”

Judges 17:6 – “Every man did that which was _____ in his own eyes.”

Judges 7:5 – “Every one that lappeth of the water with his tongue, as a _____ lappeth, him shall thou set by _____ .”

Read the story of Gideon and his 300 valiant soldiers in Judges 7:1–23 and the story of Samson and Delilah in Judges 16:4–21. Answer the questions by true or false:

1. Before he sent home those who were afraid, Gideon had 22,000 men in his army. _____
2. Gideon equipped the 300 who finally went into battle with a trumpet, a pitcher and a lamp. _____
3. When Gideon and his men blew their trumpets, the Midianites were so frightened that they fled and were pursued by the men of Israel. _____
4. The Philistines selected a woman named Bathsheba to entice Samson. _____
5. The first time Delilah tempted him, Samson told her that if he were bound with seven green withs he would lose his strength. _____
6. The secret of Samson’s strength lay in the fact that he had never eaten green apples. _____
7. When Samson lost his strength, the Philistines captured him and put out his eyes. _____

LESSON 6 – ANSWERS

Seek and ye shall find

Fill in correctly. (All references to the book of Joshua):

1. The children of Israel marched around the walls of Jericho a total of thirteen times. (6:3,4.)
2. Joshua saved Rahab the harlot alive, because she had hidden the messengers sent to spy out Jericho. (6:25.)
3. Ai defeated Israel because Achan hid the spoils of war in his tent (7:18–22.)
4. The inhabitants of Gibeon pretended they were people from a far country and deceived Joshua. (9:3–6.)
5. The kings of Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish and Eglon made a league to fight against Gibeon and Israel. (10:3–5.)
6. During the battle, the sun stood still on Gibeon and the moon in the valley of Ajalon. (10:12.)
7. The Reubenites and Gadites and the half tribe of Manasseh received an inheritance east of the Jordan river. (13:7,8.)
8. Caleb was given the city of Hebron because he was one of the twelve spies who had wholly followed God. (14:14.)

Fill in the blanks in the following scriptures:

Ruth 1:16 – “Intreat me not to leave thee, or to return from following after thee: for whither thou goest, I will go, and where thou lodgest, I will lodge: thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God.”

Joshua 24:15 – “And if it seem evil unto you to serve the Lord, choose ye this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord.”

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Read the story of Gideon and his 300 valiant soldiers in Judges 7:1-23 and the story of Samson and Delilah in Judges 16:4-21. Answer the questions by true or false:

1. Before he sent home those who were afraid, Gideon had 22,000 men in his army. False
2. Gideon equipped the 300 who finally went into battle with a trumpet, a pitcher and a lamp. True
3. When Gideon and his men blew their trumpets, the Midianites were so frightened that they fled and were pursued by the men of Israel. True
4. The Philistines selected a woman named Bathsheba to entice Samson. False
5. The first time Delilah tempted him, Samson told her that if he were bound with seven green withs he would lose his strength. True
6. The secret of Samson's strength lay in the fact that he had never eaten green apples. False
7. When Samson lost his strength, the Philistines captured him and put out his eyes. True