

The book of Joshua – the Conquest of Canaan

The first two cities taken by Israel in Canaan were _____ & _____ which takes us through most of chapter 8. The balance of the book is the continuation of the _____ through its completion, with several notable happenings.

1) Joshua 8:30-35 – Following the conquest of Ai, Joshua built an altar of _____ as it was written in the law of Moses. He also wrote on prepared stones (Deuteronomy 27:2-3) a copy of the _____ in the presence of the people. As Moses had directed earlier, half the people stood in front of Mount _____, and the other in front of Mount _____, and Joshua read all the words of the law with its _____ and _____ to them.

2) Joshua 9:1-27 – “The Gibeonites Guile” – Hearing what Israel had done, all the Canaanite kings _____ to fight Joshua. The Gibeonites, however, having heard particularly of the conquest of _____ & _____, used a ruse to fool Joshua & the men of Israel into thinking they were from a _____ and so sought to make a _____ of peace so they would not be destroyed. Apparently, as it had been with Ai, there was no _____ for instruction as to what to do. It was not until _____ after making the covenant with the Gibeonites that it was discovered what close neighbors they were. Bound by their oath not to kill them, they put them in _____ to the _____ of God, drawing water and cutting wood.

3) Joshua 10:1-15 – “Liability, or Opportunity?” – Gibeah was now _____ by the Canaanites because of their covenant with Israel, and the men of Gibeah ask Joshua for help. God instructed Joshua, “*Do not _____ them, for I have given them into your hands; not one of them shall _____ before you*”. Having marched all night from _____, Israel attacked the Canaanites and God _____ them and struck them down with _____. Speaking to God, Joshua commanded the _____ and _____ to stand still, and God consented for it to be so until they had avenged themselves of their enemies. This day is recorded as unique in that the Lord _____ to the voice of a man; because the Lord fought for Israel.

4) Joshua 11:21-22 – The record shows that Joshua killed the _____ in every place except for a few of the Anakim that remained in Gaza, _____ & Ashdod.

5) Joshua 13:13 – “Persistent Canaanites” – in some places, Israel did not _____ the inhabitants. 13:13 tells of the Geshurites & Maacathites who continued, dwelling _____ Israelites. 15:63 says the Jebusites in _____ cohabited with Israel, as did those in Gezer (16:10) & several towns in Manasseh (17:12).

6) Joshua 11:23, 21:43-45 & 23:14 all recount statements claiming that God had given Israel all the _____ he had _____ them. In spite of the fact that several groups of Canaanites _____ in the land, the claim is true and can be said to be true in at least two ways:

#1. God had given them the land, even if Israel had not taken _____ of it. The land remained "theirs" just as Jericho & Ai were theirs _____ they ever set foot in those cities (6:2 & 8:1-2)

#2. Israel had certainly overwhelmed the land and "_____ " so to speak having become the dominant force in Canaan in spite of the fact that Canaanites remained. This has been a common historical occurrence all over the globe.

7) Joshua 24 – Joshua's "farewell address" and death – Joshua recounts God's _____ of Israel and the many ways he had _____ them up to that time, and says, *"If it is disagreeable in your sight to serve _____, choose for yourselves today whom you will serve: whether the gods which your fathers served which were beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you are living; but as for _____ and _____, we will serve the Lord"* (24:15).

The book closes with the portentous statement, *"Israel served the Lord _____ of Joshua and all the days of the _____ who survived Joshua, and had known all the _____ of the Lord which He had done for Israel"* (24:31)... See Judges 2:6-10