

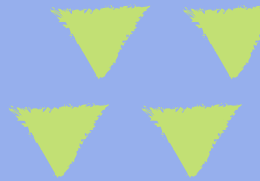


JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



UNIT II

HISTORICAL BOOKS





INTRODUCTION

The second section of the Old Testament corresponds to the history books, which begin with Joshua and end with Esther. This division is called "The Historical Books", because its content narrates predominantly, the events that occurred from the time when the Israelites entered the promised land, up until their return to captivity; about a thousand years' worth of history.



INTRODUCTION



It narrates in detail the conquest of Canaan, the different stages of growth until it becomes a flourishing kingdom, the construction of the temple, the magnificence of known kings, the decline and their idolatry, the division of the kingdom, the captivity of the northern and then the southern kingdoms after they divide, some events during their captivity, their return for the reconstruction of the wall, etc. In this unit some lessons will not be exclusive to a book, as we will follow a chronological order of events and characters.



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UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS

SETTLEMENT IN THE PROMISED LAND: JOSHUA

LESSON 8

JOSUÉ
LA TIERRA PROMETIDA



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LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To show that God's promise, made to Abraham, was fulfilled when He introduced the Israelites into the land of Canaan and by giving it to them for inheritance.





Lesson 8 - Settlement in the Promised Land: JOSHUA

CENTRAL TRUTH

Joshua's book is an extension of the Pentateuch. It is the continuation of the story that tells us of the departure of Israel out of Egypt having as a goal, the entrance into Canaan. If it were not for the book of Joshua, history would be incomplete, and we would not know whether God's promise to Abraham was fulfilled.

BIBLICAL BASE

“Be strong and of a good courage: for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land, which I swore unto their fathers to give them.” **Joshua 1:6.**





"Nadie llega a la Tierra Prometida
sin pasar por el desierto"

TO MEMORIZE

"From the wilderness and this Lebanon even unto the great river, the river Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and unto the great sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your coast."

—JOSHUA 1:4



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DRAFT

1. Military Campaigns

Josué 6-12



2. Distribution of the Land

Josué 13-21





INTRODUCTION

Upon Moses' death, Joshua remains as the leader to enter and conquer the promised land: Canaan. Canaan was made up of several independent cities that were often at war with each other. Their religious rites included many degrading practices, such as the sacrifice of children, idolatry, and prostitution. The conquest of Israel was God's judgment against Canaan's most entrenched corruption.





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DEVELOPMENT





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DEVELOPMENT

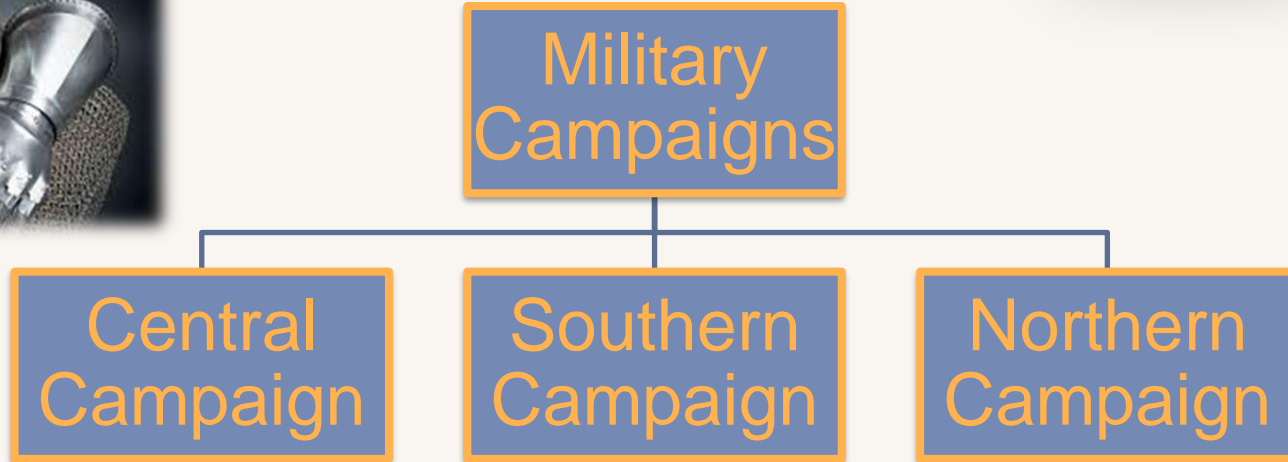
Joshua's book covers a period of thirty years. God's faithfulness in fulfilling his promise is seen in his provision of the land of Canaan for his people. Israel would now have its own land and for the first time would be a true nation. Under the direction of God Himself, the captain of this extraordinary work was Joshua who led the Israelites in the conquest of the earth. It's exciting to read the success of the conquest, in three brilliant campaigns: Central Campaign, Southern Campaign, and Northern Campaign.





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I. Military Campaigns. Jos. 6-12





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Sabática 1. Military Campaigns. Jos. 6-12



Central Campaign

- The first campaign began with the conquest of Jericho. This divided the land of Canaan into two parts. By separating enemies from the north from those in the south, Joshua prevented a coalition of enemies in the entire area (chapter 6-8)

Southern Campaign

- In the second campaign, the southern kingdoms, prepared a unified attack on God's people (chapter 9 and 10). It was a memorable war! God commanded a hailstorm over Israel's enemies that contributed greatly to their victory. So, they took the whole area from Gabaon to Cades-barnea.



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I. Campañas Militares. Jos.6-12



Northern Campaign

- When Jabin, king of Hasor, heard of Israel's triumphs in the south, he organized the northern kingdoms against the Israelites. Finally, Joshua took the enemy's fortress, in a surprise attack on the same city of Hasor. Although Israel did not destroy all the inhabitants of Canaan, Joshua was able to divide the earth according to the instructions God had given him (chapter 11 and 12)



2. Distribution of the Land. Jos.13-21



Land Sharing

Ruben, Gad and the
half tribe of
Manasseh.
Jos.13,14

Judah.
Jos.15

Ephraim, Manasseh
and the rest of the
tribes.
Jos. 16-19



2. Distribution of the Land. Jos.13-21



The division of the land was Joshua's next great task, recounted in chapters 13 to 26. Joshua and high priest Eleazar used the raffle method to determine the region assigned to each tribe (14:1; 19:51). This way God would guide them in the distribution of Canaan.



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A. Ruben, Gad and the Half Tribe of Manasseh Jos.13,14

When the Israelites, under Moses' command, conquered the region east of Jordan, the Rubenites, along with Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh, asked to be settled in this territory.

These tribes managed large herds and the extensive fertile highlands, with its abundant pastures, was very suitable for them.

Their request was granted by Moses, if they participated in the conquest of the rest of Canaan. Joshua now confirms Moses' promise and sets the boundaries of his inheritances.



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B. Judah. Jos.15

The great tribe of Judah was given the southern territory, the land of the five kings. It stretched from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean and accounted for about a third of Canaan itself.

However, half of Judah's land was a desert and largely mountainous, two opposing characteristics that contributed to both the country's poverty on one side and its safety against invaders on the other.





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C. Ephraim, Manasseh and the rest of the tribes. Jos.16-19

- The tribe of Ephraim and the other half tribe of Manasseh received the richest territory of Canaan: the central part between the Dead Sea and that of Galilee. At first there was no distinction between their inheritances and for this reason they came to complain to Joshua (Jos. 17:14-18)
- However, although not very clear, the border of the inheritance of the half tribe of Manasseh extended from Jordan to the Mediterranean Sea (Jos. 17:9-11), with Ephraim in the south, and in the north Aser and Isacar, and possibly Zabulon.



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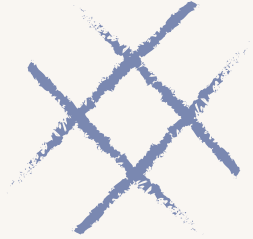
C. Ephraim, Manasseh and the rest of the tribes. Jos.16-19



- On the other hand, the tribe of Ephraim had to the western border the Mediterranean, to the south-west Dan's inheritance, and to the east, the Jordan and possession of Gad; in the southeast was Benjamin.
- This was a region hard to conquer, due to the combined strength formed by the cities of Bethsan, Ibleam, Taanach and Megiddo.
- **The tribe of Ephraim was the most important after Judah and they were always great rivals.**



CONCLUSION



The campaigns did not rid Canaan from all its inhabitants, nor did they take over all the cities. The territory still occupied by heathens was mostly to the south and north.

Now, each tribe had the task of gradually subduing the rest of the Canaanites in the territory assigned to them in the distribution of the land.





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QUESTIONS

01

QUESTION

What method did Joshua and high priest Eleazar use to assign land ownership to the different tribes and why did they use this method?

02

QUESTION

What were the characteristics of the region east of the Jordan?

03

QUESTION

Which tribe received roughly one-third of the land of Canaan?



Thanks!!!



"IN SABATIC SCHOOL
I LEARN TO
PROCLAIM THE
TRUTH"



SÍGUENOS EN FACEBOOK COMO: "SOLDADOS DE LA CRUZ -
ESCUELA SABÁTICA SCC "JOSUÉ Y ESTHER"