

# Part 1: Invasion and Conquest

Lesson 2: The INHERITANCE OF THE TRIBES OF ISRAEL – Joshua 13–24

JOSHUA 13 Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh  
Joshua 14 Caleb - Judah (1)  
Joshua 15 JUDAH (2)  
Joshua 16 Ephraim - Joseph (1)  
Joshua 17 Manasseh - Joseph (2)  
Joshua 18 Benjamin  
Joshua 19 Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar,  
Asher, Naphtali, and Dan  
Joshua 20 refuge  
Joshua 21 Levi  
Joshua 22 altar  
Joshua 23 warning  
Joshua 24 REVIEW

13 = 1<sup>st</sup> 3 tribes - east of Jordan

14 = 1<sup>st</sup> 4 tribes - **START WITH "J"**

FIFTEEN - FOLLOWS Caleb (i.e., Judah [1])

Joseph (1) - sixteen = ephraimu

Joseph (2)

Who Follows JOSEPH?

SuZi **AND J** ... Joshua

Twenty = twin + Tee - accident on golf course

Twenty-one = inherit none

Twenty-two = taboo (but true)

Twenty-three = live faithfully

Last chapter - last words / choose for you!

1. What land inheritance did Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh receive? (Josh 13:8; cf. 12:1–6; Num 32:33) The Levites did not receive a land inheritance, though they did receive cities, but what inheritance(s), not land, did they receive from God? (Josh 13:14, 33; 18:7; cf. Num 18:20; Deut 10:9; 18:1–2)?
2. Who drove out the Anakim to take his promised inheritance, and who assisted him and received his daughter as wife? (Josh 14:6–15; 15:13–19) (OPTIONAL: Skeptics of the Bible claim that Scripture oppresses women. Is the case of Achsah (and the daughters of Zelophehad; cf. Num 27:1–11; Josh 17:3–6) biased against women? Explain.

3. What peoples did the Israelites fail to drive out? (Josh 15:63; 16:10; 17:13; cf. Judg 1:19, 21, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33) (We will discuss the conquest of the Jebusites and the city of Jerusalem in a later lesson.) How would this be a problem for Israel in the future? (Josh 23:12–13; Judg 2:3)
  
4. Why did Joshua cast lots to determine the divisions of the land? (Josh 18:10; Num 26:55; 33:54; 34:13; cf. Prov 16:33; 18:18) Which seven tribes still needed to take their inheritance from Josh 18 onward? To whom did the Israelites give an inheritance in their midst? (Josh 19:49–50)

5. How many special cities for manslayers and for the Levites did the Israelites establish among themselves according the commandment of the Lord? (Josh 20:2–9; 21:2–42; cf. Num 35:2–15; Deut 4:41–43; 19:1–10)
  
6. Which promises did God fulfill for Israel? (Josh 21:43–45; cf. 23:14–16) Were these promises conditional or unconditional? Explain. (We will discuss the ultimate fulfillment of the so-called nation and land promises in a later lesson.)

7. When Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh built a memorial altar, the other tribes thought they were abandoning God and reminded them of what two acts of unfaithfulness? (Josh 22:17, 20) What did Israel fear Reuben, Gad, and the half-**TRIBE OF MANASSEH'S "UNFAITHFULNESS" WOULD BRING UPON ALL THE TRIBES? WHAT DID THE** Reubenites and Gadites call the altar? (v. 34) Why?
8. What would be the inheritance of Israel? (Josh 23:4; cf. Ps 2:8) If they obeyed the law of Moses, the Israelites would not associate with whom? (Josh 23:6–7, 12–13) How did the subsequent generations of Israel fail to follow the advice of Joshua in this regard?

9. Joshua reminded Israel of its history and encouraged them to make what choice? (Josh 24:2–15) How did the people respond to his exhortation, and what did they vow to Joshua? (vv. 16–27)
  
10. Whose bones did the Israelites bury at Shechem? (Josh 24:32; cf. Gen 50:25; Exod 13:19; Heb 11:22) Why do you think the author of Joshua included this detail in the record?

Challenge: Joshua was an old man when he challenged the Israelites to **CHOOSE WHOM THEY WOULD SERVE AND WHEN HE PLEDGED HIS AND HIS FAMILY'S** allegiance to the Lord. Whether your family is big or small, under one roof or spread abroad, you can influence them for good. What is one action that you can take this week to help your family choose the Lord and his way? Do this ASAP



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