

**MON) FEBRUARY 26****Ch. 5 – Captain of the Lord's Army**

After crossing the Jordan River, the children of Israel were circumcised and celebrated the Passover at Gilgal. Now, ahead of the war to conquer Canaan, who is the person who appears before Joshua, and what does he say? (Compared to Exodus chapter 2, where God calls Moses from the burning bush)

**Ch. 6 – First Conquest - Jericho**

Israel's first conquest was Jericho. God commands what about the things of the city?  
1) Verse 17:

2) Verse 18:

(God repeatedly tells us to offer the city and all within it devoted to the Lord for destruction. Jericho was the first city in the conquest of Canaan, so what was taken there must be completely offered to God as first fruits.)

**Ch. 7 – Achan's Crime**

As recorded in verses 2-5, Israel is defeated in the battle against the city of Ai, which is much smaller than the city of Jericho. Why? (Verses 1, 11, 13, 15)

**Ch. 8 – The second city, Ai**

After judging Achan for his crime, God directs the strategy for victory against Ai. What is God's instruction regarding its livestock? (Verses 1-2)

**TUE) FEBRUARY 27 ****Ch. 9 – The Gibeonites deceive Joshua.**

The Gibeonites (verses 24-25) were afraid of death from war with Israel and used deception to make peace, and ended up chopping wood and drawing water in the place chosen by the Lord. For whom was their role? (Verse 27)

**Ch. 10 – Conquest of Southern Canaan**

This chapter records the war between Israel and the allied armies of the five southern Canaanite states (Jerusalem, Hebron, Armuth, Lachish, and Eglon). Looking at verse 11, Israel goes to war on earth, and God sends down ( ) from heaven to lead Israel to victory. It is recorded that more people died in this war than those who died by the sword of the Israelites.

**Ch. 11 – Conquest of Northern Canaan**

This chapter records the wars against the kings of the northern, eastern, and western tribes of Canaan. Joshua took over all of the land that had been spoken to Moses and gave it as inheritance according to the division of the tribes of Israel, finally ending the war of conquest. In particular, in verses 21-22, what kind of people do the children of Israel say they completely destroyed? (We see in Numbers 13:28 that these men were feared by the spies, but now they have defeated them by faith)

**Ch. 12 – Kings Conquered by Moses and Joshua**

Verses 1-6 list the kings conquered by Moses east of the Jordan, and verses 7-24 list the kings conquered by Joshua in the land of Canaan, west of the Jordan. Find and write the names of the kings in ( ).  
1) Kings conquered by Moses: King of the Amorites ( ),  
King of Bashan ( ).  
2) Kings conquered by Joshua: 31 kings

**WED) FEBRUARY 28****Ch. 13 – Dividing the area east of Jordan**

This chapter records the land east of Jordan river which were given to the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh. The land was distributed according to their ( ). Verses 15, 23, 24, 28, 29, and 31. We can see how God enables us to fulfill our mission centered on our families and leads God's work centered on our families.

**Ch. 14 – Caleb's Inheritance**

Here, Caleb receives Hebron as his inheritance. Remember, Caleb is one of the spies who entered Canaan with Joshua among the first generation of the Exodus 45 years ago. See Numbers chapter 14. In some ways, Caleb was treated like a second-in-command (to Joshua), but what does verse 14 of this chapter record about Caleb?

**Ch. 15 – Inheritance of the Children of Judah**

The cities distributed to the tribe of Judah are divided into the south (verses 21-32), the plains (verses 33-47), the mountains (verses 48-60), and the wilderness (verses 61-62). However, who were the residents of Jerusalem that the children of Judah could not drive out?

**Ch. 16 – The Inheritance of the Children of Ephraim**

This chapter records the land given to Joseph's sons Ephraim and half tribe of Manasseh. Like the children of Judah in chapter 15, who were the people that they could not drive out?

**THU) FEBRUARY 29****Ch. 17 – Inheritance of the half tribe of Manasseh west of Jordan**

This chapter records the land given to the half tribe of Manasseh west of the Jordan. Like the descendants of Judah and Ephraim, who were the peoples that they could not drive out?

**Ch. 18 – Preparation for distribution of the remaining land, inheritance of the tribe of Benjamin**

Joshua said to the tribes that were passive in conquering their inheritance, "How long will you put off going in to take possession of the land, which the Lord, the God of your fathers, has given you?" They selected three men from each tribe of seven tribes (21 total) and did what? (verses 8-10)

**Ch. 19 – Inheritance of the descendants of Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and Dan**

This chapter concludes the land division of these tribes. (Verse 51)

- 1) Who:
- 2) Where:

- 3) How:

**Ch. 20 – City of Refuge**

A city of refuge is used to protect those who unknowingly kill people. A total of six cities of refuge were designated, three to the west of the Jordan and three to the east of the Jordan. The meaning of each city of refuge is as follows.

- 1) Kedesh of Galilee: Set apart
- 2) Mount Ephraim (.....): Carry the burden on your shoulders.
- 3) Hebron, mountain region of Judah: union, alliance, fellowship
- 4) Bezer in the plain wilderness of the tribe of Reuben: a fortress
- 5) Of the tribe of Gad (.....): hill, highland
- 6) Bashan Golan of the tribe of Manasseh: Joy (It seems that the meaning of the city of refuge and the meaning of each region are well connected)

**FRI) MARCH 1****Ch. 21 – Completion of the division of the land; inheritance of the tribe of Levi**

This chapter records the 48 cities and pastures given to the tribe of Levi, and completes the distribution of Canaan land. Verse 48 records that God faithfully kept the promise He made to Abram in Genesis 15:18-21. Write verse 45.

**Ch. 22 – Reconciliation**

In this chapter, a dispute arises over the fact that the half-tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh (the east tribes), who were returning home after a war with the Canaanites, built a large altar on the side of the Jordan river. The 10 tribes of the west of Jordan thought that the altars were for idolatry. Verse 16. The east tribes explained that the altar was for remembrance for their children. Verses 26-29. With this, the misunderstanding was resolved and the tribes were reconciled. How did they react to the reconciliation? (Verse 33)

**Ch. 23 – Joshua's final request**

Just as Moses gave his final instructions to Israel in the land of Moab (late Deuteronomy), this chapter records Joshua's final instructions. "But just as all the (.....) that the Lord your God promised concerning you have been fulfilled for you, so the Lord will bring upon you all the (.....), until he has destroyed you from off this good land that the Lord your God has given you."

**Ch. 24 – A large stone as a testimony in Shechem**

In Shechem, Joshua and the Israelites repeatedly confess their faith. (Verses 15, 16, 21, 24) "Choose today whom you will serve. (.....) and (.....) will serve the Lord." "Choose this day whom you will serve, whether the gods your fathers served in the region beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you dwell. But as for (.....) and (.....), we will serve the Lord."

**SAT) MARCH 2 ****Judges Ch. 1 – Israel Could Not Drive Out Everyone**

The Book of Judges begins with the conquest of some of the unconquered land of Canaan.

- 1) Which tribe does God tell to go first and fight? (This tribe is the largest and strongest tribe with 76,500 people at the time of the second census)
- 2) Whom does the tribe that goes to fight first ask to go with them? (This tribe was the smallest tribe with 22,200 people during the second census. The partnership together is beautiful.)

**Ch. 2 – Spiritual Cycle**

When Israel enjoyed abundance in the land of Canaan, they left God, and God handed Israel over to their enemies. When Israel repented of their sins and cried out in prayer, God saved them through Judges. (Verses 11-19) This spiritual cycle continues in the book of Judges. It is recorded that after a Judge dies, Israel became even more (.....) and followed other gods and served them even more than their fathers.

**Ch. 3 – Judge Othniel, Judge Ehud, Judge Shamgar**

- 1) Israel was oppressed under Cushan Rishathaim, the king of Mesopotamia for eight years. Who did God send as a judge to save Israel? (After that, they were in peace for the next 40 years)
- 2) Israel was oppressed under Eglon, the king of Moab for 18 years. Who did God send as a judge to save Israel? (After that, they were in peace for the next 80 years)

**Ch. 4 – Judge Deborah**

Who became the judge and saved the Israelites who had been colonized by Jabin, the king of Canaan, for 20 years? (The time of occupation of Israel before they are willing to repent and seek God is increasing. Do we turn immediately to God?)