

# Joshua 10

## FIRST DAY: Introduction

In Romans 8:28, the apostle Paul declared, *All things work together for good to those who love God, to those who are called according to His purpose.* This declaration offers blessed assurance to anyone who loves God and is walking in God's will for his or her life. As we will witness in our study of Joshua 10, the *all things* includes mistakes, failures, and even attacks from the enemy. The leadership of Israel had failed to seek the counsel of God when they entered into a covenant with the Gibeonites. That covenant pre-empted a battle against five of the most powerful kings in Canaan. Yet God's presence, power, promise, and victory remained with Israel. It is possible for our mistakes and failures to bring us into unintended battles. However, when we acknowledge and render to God our mistakes and failures, He is able to use them for our good and give us the victory through Jesus!

*Take a moment to acknowledge and surrender your mistakes and failures to Jesus.*

## SECOND DAY: Read Joshua 10:1–11

1. The renown of Israel's exploits continued to spread throughout the land of Canaan. According to Joshua 10:1, what had *Adoni-Zedek king of Jerusalem* heard?
  - a. As a result, they *feared greatly*. Why was this the case? Joshua 10:2

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- (1) How does this amplify your perspective of the situation with the Gibeonites in Joshua 9?
  
2. *Therefore*, what did Adoni-Zedek do? Joshua 10:3–4
  - a. What do you think was the motivating factor in his actions?
  
3. *The five kings of the Amorites* went to make war with Gibeon (Joshua 10:5). Comment on the response of *the men of Gibeon*. Joshua 10:6
  
4. How did Joshua respond to the Gibeonites' request? Joshua 10:7
  - a. Use Joshua 9:15 to recall and record how Israel was brought into this conflict.
  
5. From Joshua 10:8 remark on God's:
  - a. Command

- b. Promise
6. Joshua 10:9–11 records the battle to defend Gibeon. Note and comment on the role of:
- a. Joshua and the Israelites
    - (1) They marched all night from Gilgal over twenty miles of difficult terrain. What do you find noteworthy about this?
  - b. The Lord
    - (1) Link this with Deuteronomy 1:30, 3:22, and 20:4. How does this minister to you?
  - c. The Lord's tactics
7. What is your takeaway from today's lesson?

**THIRD DAY:** Read Joshua 10:12–15

1. What did Joshua command *in the day when the LORD delivered up the Amorites*? Joshua 10:12

a. Remark on what happened as a result of Joshua's command. Joshua 10:13a

(1) Notice that Joshua did this *in the sight of Israel*. How do you think this might have affected those who witnessed it?

2. Most Bible scholars believe that the *Book of Jasher* was a collection of Hebrew songs and poems praising the heroes of Israel and their victories in battle. According to this book, how long did this miraculous phenomenon last? Joshua 10:13b

3. Use Joshua 10:14 to describe that *day*.

a. Link this event with the following Scriptures to comment on God's power:

(1) Job 9:7–10

(2) Psalm 8:3

(3) Psalm 74:16

(4) Isaiah 40:12, 22, 26

(5) Jeremiah 32:17

(6) Mark 4:41

4. From your study today, what spoke to you most concerning:
  - a. Joshua
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. God

**FOURTH DAY:** Read Joshua 10:16–27

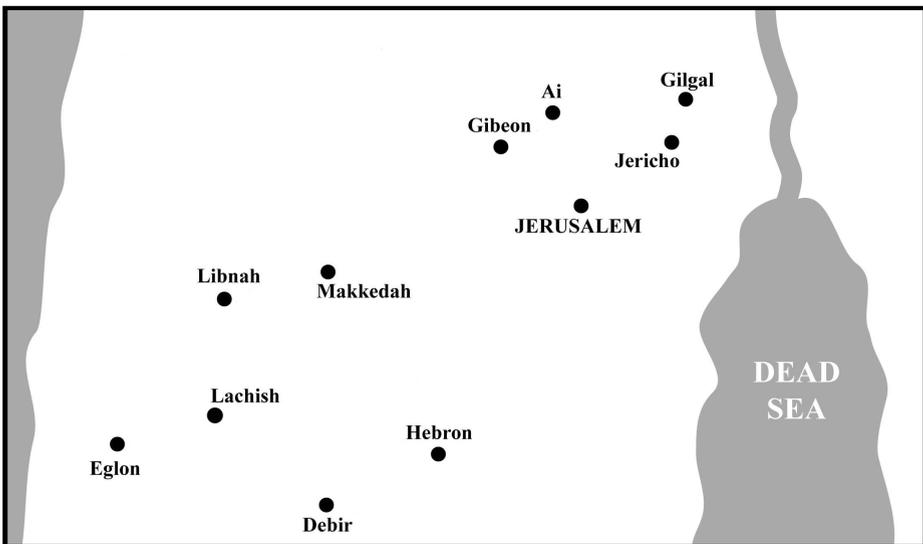
1. According to Joshua 10:16–17, the *five kings* that fought against Israel had *fled and hidden in the cave at Makedah*. What did Joshua command concerning them? Joshua 10:18
  
2. Summarize Joshua's instructions to his soldiers. Joshua 10:19a
  - a. Why do you think this instruction was important?
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  
  - b. What was guaranteed to the soldiers? Joshua 10:19b
  
3. From Joshua 10:20–21 recap the results of the battle.
  - a. Observe that *no one moved his tongue against any of the children of Israel*. What does this convey to you?

4. At the end of the battle, Joshua commanded his men to *open the mouth of the cave and bring out those five kings* (Joshua 10:22–23). What did Joshua have the *captains of the men of war* do? Joshua 10:24
  - a. This act signified their victory and humiliation over the enemy. Why do you think it was important to make this public display?
    - (1) Link this with Psalm 18:40 and Romans 16:20. What do you see?
  
5. Record Joshua's declaration in Joshua 10:25.
  - a. Joshua had heard these same words from Moses (Deuteronomy 31:6–7), the Lord (Joshua 1:9), and the Reubenites (Joshua 1:18b). Why is it significant that Joshua is saying this now?
  
6. From Joshua 10:26–27, briefly note and remark on the fate of the five kings of the Amorites.

7. Notice that Joshua gave the credit for Israel's victory to God. Use the space provided to write your own word of praise for God's victory in your life.

**FIFTH DAY:** Read Joshua 10:28–43

1. The remainder of Joshua 10 records a series of battles Joshua and the Israelites won in the southern region of Canaan. From Joshua 10:28–39, use the cities listed to trace Joshua's conquests on the map below:
  - a. Makkedah (verse 28)
  - b. Libnah (verses 29–30)
  - c. Lachish (verses 31–33)
  - d. Eglon (verses 34–35)
  - e. Hebron (verses 36–37)
  - f. Debir (verses 38–39)



2. Use Joshua 10:40–43 to describe and comment on Joshua’s conquest of *the South*.
  - a. Link this with Deuteronomy 7:16–24 to briefly outline how Joshua fulfilled what God *commanded*.
  - b. From Joshua 10:42b, remark on why Joshua was able to defeat so many kings *at one time*.
    - (1) Link this with Deuteronomy 31:3 and share your thoughts.
3. Making a treaty with the Gibeonites (Joshua 9) was not part of God’s plan for the conquest of Canaan. Yet, how do you see the Lord using Israel’s mistake to accomplish His purposes?
  - a. How does this encourage you concerning God’s work in your life? See Romans 8:28.



c. God's promises

d. Battles

e. Victories

3. Choose a promise from this week's lesson you need to possess.

a. Briefly share why you chose this promise.