

Joshua 12 and 13

FIRST DAY: Introduction

In your life, there are still magnificent, manifold, and many promises to claim through Jesus Christ. Second Corinthians 1:20 reminds us that *all the promises of God in Him are Yes, and in Him Amen, to the glory of God through us*. Jesus already conquered the enemy! He has already allotted the rewards of victory to all those who believe in Him and have received Him as their Savior. Now it is time to move into those promises and lay claim by faith, prayer, and God's Word to what He has given us.

Joshua 12–13 lists thirty-three kings defeated by the armies of Israel. It was time for the people to move into the land that was specifically allotted to them. Settling into the land would require perseverance, skirmishes with those remaining in the land, unity with the other tribes of Israel, and fidelity to Joshua's leadership. Joshua had shown them the importance of seeking God in order to defeat the enemy. Now it was time to personalize those lessons and lay claim to the land that was theirs.

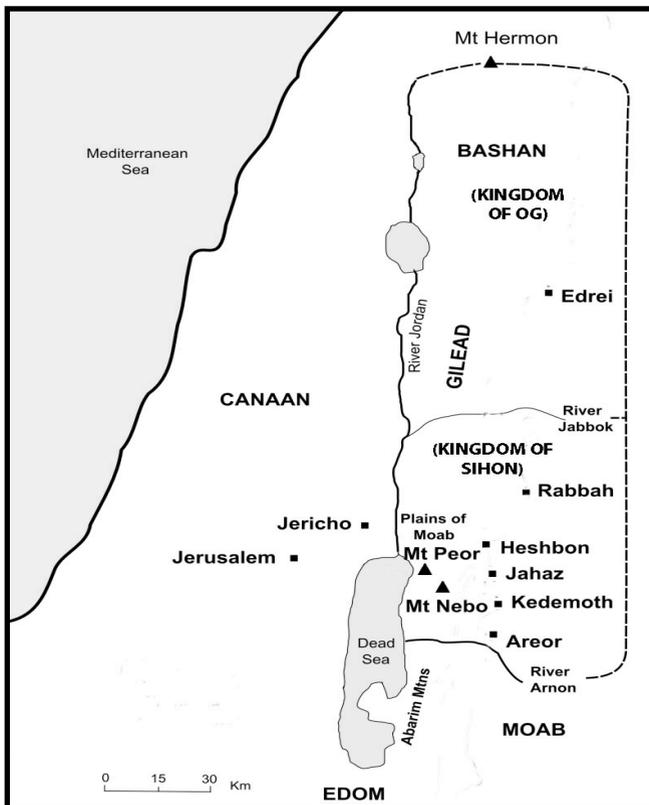
It is time for you to lay claim to what God has allotted to you. As it was required of Israel, so it will be required of you. You will need to persevere, deal with the uprisings of the enemy (doubt, fear, spiritual attack, lust of the flesh, opposition, etc.), continue to fellowship with believers, and walk in obedience to your Leader—Jesus. The battle has been won!

Ask the Lord to help you lay claim to His promises.

SECOND DAY: Read Joshua 12:1–6

1. Joshua 12 documents the many kings Israel defeated as they took possession of the Promised Land of Canaan. In verses 1–6, we are told about the *kings of the land* who were defeated under Moses' leadership. Where were these kings located? Joshua 12:1

2. On the map below, identify the kingdoms of:
 - a. Sihon, king of the Amorites (Joshua 12:2–3)
 - b. Og, king of Bashan (Joshua 12:4–5)



(1) Note that Og *was of the remnant of the giants*. Read Deuteronomy 3:11 to comment on his stature.

(a) Why was this victory so remarkable?

3. According to Joshua 12:6a, who *conquered* these kingdoms?

a. What did he do with these kingdoms? Joshua 12:6b

4. Although the Reubenites, Gadites, and half the tribe of Manasseh crossed over the Jordan River to help their brethren conquer the rest of the Promised Land, they chose to settle on the already conquered land (Numbers 34:13–15). Read Numbers 32:28–30 to cite what was required for those tribes to settle into their inheritance.

a. What does this convey to you about possessing God's promises?

b. Share a promise God gave you that you have already inherited.

THIRD DAY: Read Joshua 12:7–24

1. The remainder of Joshua 12 records the kingdoms Israel conquered under Joshua's leadership. Observe and remark on the extent of this land from Joshua 12:7–8.

2. From Joshua 12:9–24 observe the thirty-one kingdoms that the Israelites conquered. What do these victories convey to you about what was necessary for the children of Israel to possess the Promised Land?

3. Why do you think it was important for Israel to document these victories?

4. Take a moment to document a victory God has given you.

FOURTH DAY: Read Joshua 13:1–7

1. When *Joshua was old, advanced in years*, what did God say to him?
Joshua 13:1

- a. Link this with Psalm 90:12 and share your thoughts.

- b. Although Joshua had conquered the major kingdoms of Canaan and broken the power of the enemy, there were still cities and territories that the Israelites needed to fully *possess*. Why was it important for Joshua to know this?
 - (1) Link this with Philippians 3:12 NLT, *I don't mean to say that I have already achieved these things or that I have already reached perfection. But I press on to possess that perfection for which Christ Jesus first possessed me.* How does this minister to you about possessing the promises?

2. In Joshua 13:2–6a, God described the *land that yet remains*. What do you find interesting about this?
 - a. Why do you think God listed these enemies and territories so specifically?

 - b. What land *yet remains* to be conquered in your life?

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3. In order for the children of Israel to possess this land, use Joshua 13:6b–7 to note and comment on:
 - a. What God promised to do (verse 6b)
 - (1) Link this with Deuteronomy 4:37–39 and share your thoughts.
 - (2) How does this speak to you about the spiritual opposition in your life?
 - b. What Joshua was to do (verses 6c–7)
4. The possession of the Promised Land is in many ways a picture of the Christian life. What parallels do you see between:
 - a. What Joshua accomplished and what Jesus accomplished (see also 1 Peter 1:3–4)
 - b. The task of the Israelites and the task of believers (see also 1 Peter 1:13–16, 22–23)

(1) How does this speak to you personally?

FIFTH DAY: Read Joshua 13:8–33

1. The children of Israel revered Moses as their deliverer, leader, law-giver, and a prophet. According to Joshua 12:6 and 13:8, how did God acknowledge him?

a. How does this speak to you?

2. Joshua 13:8–12 reiterates the *inheritance* of the Reubenites, Gadites, and half the tribe of Manasseh. Though they received this land, according to verse 13, what did they fail to do?

a. Why would this be problematic? See Numbers 33:55.

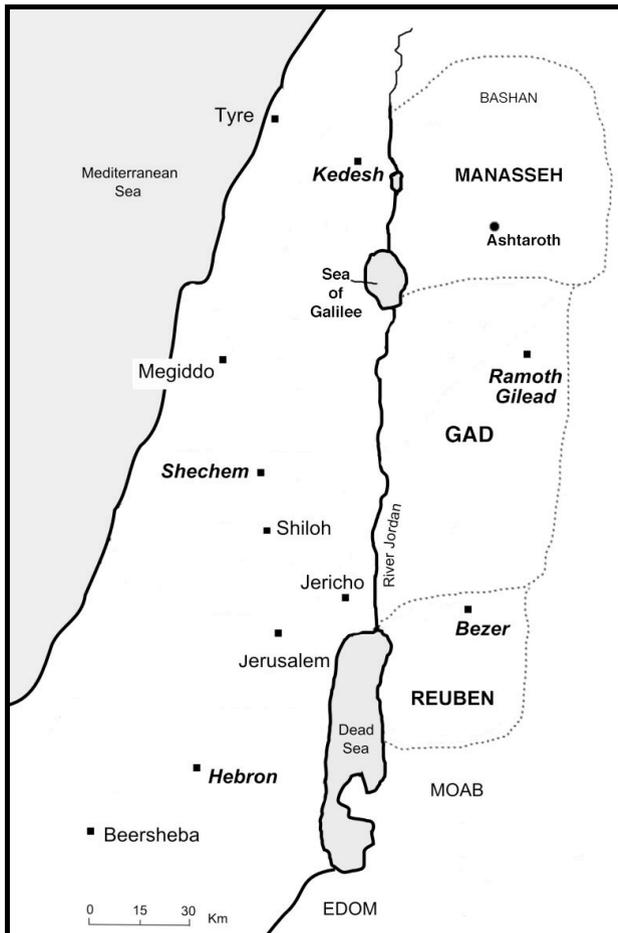
b. Why do you think these tribes failed?

(1) How is this a warning to you?

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3. From Joshua 13:14 note and comment on the special circumstances of the priestly *tribe of Levi*.

4. Joshua 13:15–32 delineates the specific *inheritance* of each of the tribes that settled on the east side of the Jordan. Use the following map to trace the allotments of:
 - a. Reuben (verses 15–23)
 - b. Gad (verses 24–28)
 - c. Manasseh (verses 29–32)



5. From Joshua 13:33, record and remark on the *inheritance* of the Levites.
 - a. What do you find appealing about *their inheritance*?

6. Joshua 13:22 makes a special note of the death of Balaam (Numbers 22–24). Use Deuteronomy 23:4–5 and Revelation 2:14 to understand and comment on why Balaam is mentioned here.
 - a. Is there anything in your life that needs to be put to death so you can live in the promises of God? See Galatians 5:19–21 and Colossians 3:5–10.

