

Handout 1: Joshua lesson 8

Chapter 15 is divided into four parts:

1. The boundaries of the tribe of Judah (15:1-12)
2. The inheritance of the clan Calebites within Judah's lands (15:13-20)
 - a. Caleb's conquest of Hebron
 - b. Othniel's conquest of Debir
3. The list of Judah's towns and their villages and dependencies (15:21-62)
4. Conclusion: Judah's failure to capture Jerusalem (verse 63)

Chapters 16-17 are one unit divided into four parts:

1. The general boundaries of the tribe of Joseph (16:1-4)
2. Ephraim's boundaries (16:5-10)
3. Manasseh's boundaries (17:1-13)
4. The complaint of the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh concerning their lot (17:14-18)

Chapters 18-19 are one unit divided into three parts:

1. Land allotments continue at Shiloh after a survey of the remaining land (18:1-10)
2. The allotments for the remaining seven tribes
 - a. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Benjamin (18:11-28)
 - b. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Simeon (19:1-9)
 - c. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Zebulun (19:10-16)
 - d. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Issachar (19:17-23)
 - e. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Asher (19:24-31)
 - f. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Naphtali (19:32-39)
 - g. the boundary lines and towns of the tribe of Dan (19: 40-48)
3. Joshua's heritage and the allotment concluded (19:49-51)

The Twelve Sons/Tribes of Jacob-Israel

Birth Order Genesis 29:31-30:34; 35:16-20	Mother Order L = Leah R = Rachel Z= Zilpah B = Bilhah	Tribal Allotment Order Joshua chapters 13-19
1. Reuben	Reuben = L	Reuben (east)
2. Simeon	Simeon = L	Gad (east)
3. Levi	Levi = L	½ Manasseh (east)
4. Judah	Judah = L	Judah (west)
5. Dan	Issachar = L	Ephraim (west)
6. Naphtali	Zebulun = L	½ Manasseh (west)
7. Gad	Joseph = R	Benjamin (west)
8. Asher	Benjamin = R	Simeon (west within Judah)
9. Issachar	Gad = Z	Zebulun (west)
10. Zebulun	Asher = Z	Issachar (west)
11. Joseph	Dan = B	Asher (west)
12. Benjamin	Naphtali = B	Naphtali (west)
		Dan (west)

The tribe of Levi did not receive an allotment of tribal lands (Num 18:20-21; Josh 13:14, 33; 18:7).

Handout 2: Joshua Lesson 8

While the Israelites were encamped on the Plains of Moab on the east side of the Jordan River, God commanded that a census be taken of the fighting men in each tribe over twenty years of age and fit for war. There was a twofold purpose for the census in Numbers 26:

1. To number the fighting men in preparation for the war (26:2).
2. To prepare for allotting the land based on the population of each tribe (26:52-56).

Census of the Twelve Tribes in Year 40 (Num 26:1-50)	
Tribe	Numbers of fighting men
1. Reuben	43,730
2. Simeon	22,200
3. Gad	40,500
4. Judah	76,500
5. Issachar	64,300
6. Zebulun	60,500
7. Manasseh	52,700
8. Ephraim	32,500
9. Benjamin	45,600
10. Dan	64,400
11. Asher	53,400
12. Naphtali	45,400
Total	601,730 men

The History of Othniel in the BOOK of JUDGES

Judge and Tribe	Significant Events in the life of the Judge	Period of Oppression & Years of peace	Scripture references
<p>Othniel of Judah First of the judges listed in the era of the Judges of Israel. Son of Kenza, a Gentile Kenizzite convert of the Exodus generation and younger brother of Caleb, the hero chieftain of Judah in the conquest</p>	<p>Othniel was the nephew of Caleb, the only man other than Joshua to survive from the adults of the Exodus generation and a chieftain of Judah. In the conquest of Canaan, Othniel was the hero of the capture of Kiriath-Sepher/Debir, the son-in-law of Caleb, and was the first warrior-Judge of Israel. He delivered Israel from the oppression of the Edomites.</p>	<p>8 years of oppression (Judg 3:8), and after Othniel's successful campaign there were 40 years of peace.</p>	<p>Josh 15:13-19 Judg 1:9-21; 3:1-11 1 Chr 4:13</p>