

I. HISTORY BOOKS

- A. They are not Called "Books of History" any place in the Bible, but are so named because they give the History of Israel from the Entering of Canaan to the Return from Babylon Captivity.
- B. This group has not always been arranged like this.
- 1) The Septuagint Version (that Jesus used) ended the Old Testament with 2 Chronicles. (Zacharias- Last in O.T. slain Luke 11:51; Matt. 23:35)
- C. The Books are:
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|-----------|---------------|
| Joshua | II Kings |
| Judges | I Chronicles |
| Ruth | II Chronicles |
| I Samuel | Ezra |
| II Samuel | Nehemiah |
| I Kings | Esther |

II. The Authors

- A. A varied number of people wrote these books. It is thought that some of them are the product of several writers.
- B. Much doubt is given to clearly giving anyone total credit for any book.
- C. Probably men that did Help in Writing these books. Joshua, Samuel, David, Ezra, Nehemiah, and prophets involved in the Kings and Chronicles.

IV. THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOKS.

- A. Historically these books reveal Israel when they first entered Canaan as a Nation. The Conquest of Canaan, their later rebellion to God, the Kingdom being established and Divided, and the Captivity of both Kingdoms, with the return of Judah.
- BB. The periods of the Old Testament that are Covered by these Books are:
1. The Conquest of Canaan- Book of Joshua
 2. The Judges- Judges, Ruth, I Samuel 1-7:17
 3. The United Kingdom- I Samuel 8:-1 Kings 11:43 I Chron 10:1 and II Chron 9:31
 4. The Divided Kingdom- I Kings 12:1- II Kings 17:41, II Chron 10:1-28:26
 5. Judah Alone- II Kings 18:1-25:30, II Chron 29:-26:23
 6. Babylonian Captivity II Chron 36
 7. Post Exile Period- Ezra, Nehemiah, Esther
- C. All the Other Books of the Old Testament (With exception possibly of Job) can be fitted into the Story as it is related in the Books of History.
- D. The Social Custom of Israel and the Influence of the Heathen nations on them is seen through these books.
- E. Tho the People were mainly Rebellious (Days of Judges, Desiring a King, BEcoming Idolatrous) The providence of God is seen in preserving the Jewish people even through Captivity till Christ could come and be of Pure Seed.

1. Significance Of The Term "Joshua."
 - A. Refers to Joshua, the son of Nun., the successor of Moses.
 - B. "Joshua" is the Hebrew term for the Greek work translated "Jesus."
 1. Acts 7:45.
 2. Heb. 4:8.
- II. By Whom Written.
 - A. Scholars are divided over the authorship of this book. attributing it to various men.
 1. Joshua.
 2. Phinehas.
 3. Eleazar.
 4. Jeremiah.
 5. Samuel.
 - B. Joshua 24:26. (Cf 1:1).
 - C. Joshua 5:1.
 1. The writer implies that he is one of the ones who crossed the river Jordan.
 2. If that be true, none of the above mentioned men could have written the book save Joshua, Phinehas, or Eleazar. (Ex. 6:25; Joshua 24:33).
 - D. It is reasonable and logical, however, to attribute this book to the man whose name it bears. (Jewish tradition agrees with this conclusion).
- III. To Whom Written: Israel. (1:1-2).
- IV. When Written: If Written By Joshua, It Was Written Before His Death.
- V. Time Covered In The Writing. (Circa 18 Years).
 - A. Ussher: 1451 B.C. to 1443 B.C.
 - B. Calmet: 1448 B.C. to 1430 B.C.
 - C. Hales: 1609 B.C. to 1591 B.C.
- VI. Purpose Or Scope Of The Book.
 - A. Joshua 21:45.
 - B. Joshua 23:14.
- VII. Types Of The Messiah. (A Possible Type Exists Between Joshua And Jesus---Cf. Heb. 4:).
- VIII. Reason For Its Specific Location In The Bible.
- IX. Outline Of The Book.
 1. Conquest And Occupation Of Canaan By The Israelites. (1:--12:).
 - A. Preparation. (1--2:).
 - B. Crossing The Jordan. (3--4:).
 - C. Conquest of Jericho. (5--6:).
 - D. Conquest of South. (7--10:).
 - E. Conquest of North. (11:).
 - F. Summarization of conquests under Moses and Joshua. (12:).

- 11. Division Of The Conquered Lands. (13:--22:).
 - A. Territory of the different tribes. (13:--19:).
 - B. Cities of refuge. (20:).
 - C. Cities of the Levites. (21:).
 - D. Return of the two and one half eastern tribes. (22:).

- 111. Joshua's Last Counsel; Death And Burial. (23:--24:).
 - A. Exhortation to fidelity. (23:).
 - B. Farewell address; death, and burial. (24:).
 - 1. His burial and the burial of Joseph's bones.
 - 2. Death of Eleazar the high priest.

X. INTERESTING EVENTS IN JOSHUA.

- A. The Manna ceased, 5:12
- B. Walls of Jericho falling Chapter 6
- C. Jericho rebuilt by man who would lose His two sons. 6:26- See 1 Kings 16:34
- D. Sin within the Camp, Chapter 7
 - 1. No time to pray but remove the sin. 7:10
 - 2. Achan was the guilty one 7:20,21
- E. Men of Gibeon deceived Israel because Israel refused to ask the Council of God. Chapter 9
- F. Balaam slain. 13:22
- G. The Sun commanded to Stand still. 10:12
- H. The Cities of Refuge. 20:7,8
 - 1. Cities for place of safety for the one who accidentally killed another until the death of the High Priest. If slayer left the City prior to the death of the High priest He would be killed. Safety given as long as he remained in the City. Chapter 20
 - 2. The Cities:
 - East of Jordan- Golan, Ramoth-Gilead, Bezer
 - West of Jordan- Kedesh, Shechem, Hebron (Kirjath-arba)
 - 3. Locate these Cities on the Map next page.
- I. God Fulfilled the promise he had made to their Fathers about the Land of Canaan. 21:43-45. This promise is not to be fulfilled in the Future (End of Time) because it has already been fulfilled.
- J. Joshua's Influence on the People.
 - 1. To get them to commit themselves to God. 24:14-15
 - 2. The People served God all of Joshua's life and even longer.
- K. New Testament References found in the Book of Joshua.
 - 1. Rahab and the spies. 2:1-6:22- Heb.11:31, Jas. 2:25
 - 2. Israel Forbidden entrance into Canaan. 5:6- Heb. 3:8-13
 - 3. Jericho Falling Chapter 6 - Heb.11:30
 - 4. Punishment for disloyalty 24:20- Acts 7:42
- L. The Tabernacle was set up in Shiloh. 18:1
- M. The Division of the Land given chapter 18-19
 - 1. On the Map next page- Note the area each of the 12 tribes inhabited.



1. Significance Of The Term "Judges".
 - A. Refers to the thirteen judges of Israel whose deeds it records.
 - B. In reality, these judges were the deliverers of Israel from oppression.
- II. By Whom Written.
 - A. Scholarship is divided.
 1. Phinehas.
 2. Hezekiah.
 3. Jeremiah.
 4. Ezekiel.
 5. Ezra.
 6. Samuel.
 - B. The majority attribute the book to Samuel.
 1. The Jews likewise give credit to Samuel as the author of the book.
 2. The true author, however, is God: the human instrument used by God is of no great import.
- III. To Whom Written: The Israelites In Particular.
- IV. When Written.
 - A. Most agree that it was written sometime before the writing of 11 Samuel.
 - B. Compare: Judges 9:53 with 11 Samuel 11:21.
- V. Time Covered In The Writing.
 - A. Impossible to know.
 - B. Approximately 300 years.
 1. 1 Kings 6:1.
 2. From the time of the Exodus to the beginning of the building of the temple in the 4th year of Solomon's reign was 480 years.
 3. Subtract from the above figure: 40 years of the wandering, 80 years for the reigns of Saul and David, 4 years equals 356 years.
 - C. The following are very approximate figures.
 1. Ussher: 1443 B.C. to 1130 B.C.
 2. Calmet: 1430 B.C. to 1151 B.C.
 3. Hales: 1591 B.C. to 1202 B.C.
- VI. Purpose Or Scope Of The Book.
 - A. Shows that the Lord will not tolerate sin. This true in respect to those who are His children as well as those who are not.
 - B. Also shows that when man repents of his sins and obeys the Lord's will that God will give him deliverance.