

----- Joshua Lived 110 Years-----

2513c AM, 3223 JP, 1491 BC

10) They camped at Alush.

11) At Rephidim the people murmured again because of thirst. [L23] (This place was called Meribah and Massa.) Moses gave them water by striking the hard rock with his rod. {#Ex 17:1-7} This Rock followed them throughout the wilderness. {#Ps 78:16,20 105:41 1Co 10:4 De 8:15}

The Amalekites attacked the rear of the Israelites, who were all weary and tired from their long journey in the wilderness. They killed some of the stragglers and weakest among them. Moses sent out his servant Jehoshua or Joshua, the son of Nun, to fight against them. {#Ex 33:11} His proper name was Hosea, but Moses changed it to Joshua, {#Nu 13:16} or Jesus in the Greek. {#Ne 8:17 Ac 7:45 Heb 4:8}

Joshua fought and defeated the Amalekites in Rephidim while Moses prayed on the top of the hill. The people were commanded by God to utterly destroy and root out that whole nation. As a memorial of this battle they built an altar there. {#De 25:17-19 Ex 17:8-16}

2514d AM, 3224 JP, 1490 BC

241. From the wilderness of Paran, {#Nu 13:3} or Kadeshbarnea, {#Nu 32:8 De 1:19,22 9:23 Jos 14:7} at the time of the ripe grapes, God commanded Moses to send twelve spies, one from every tribe, {#De 1:22,23} to thoroughly spy out the land. Moses and the people were agreeable to this plan. {#Nu 13:1,2,20} Among these men were the forty year old Caleb, the son of Jephunneh (of the tribe of Judah) {#Jos 14:7} and Oshea the son of Nun, whom Moses called Joshua, from the tribe of Ephraim. These men entered the land from the south by the desert of Zin, passing through to Rehob in the very northern part. {#Nu 13:2-22 De 1:23,24}

2553a AM, 3262 JP, 1452 BC

42) They camped at Shittim, {#Nu 25:1} or Abelshittim. {#Nu 33:49} Here they stayed until Joshua led them to the bank of the Jordan River. {#Jos 3:1}

290. God told Moses that he was about to die and that Joshua was to be his successor. Moses laid his hands upon Joshua and gave him instructions. {#Nu 27:12-23 De 3:26-28} [L35] Various laws were then made. {#De 28:29,30}

304. The first month.

**305. God confirmed the leadership of Joshua. {#Jos 1:1-9}
The latter sent spies from Shittim to the city of Jericho, and these were hidden by Rahab in an inn. They were secretly sent away when a search was conducted for them. They hid three days in the mountain and then returned to Joshua. {#Jos 2:1-24}**

2554a AM, 3263 JP, 1451 BC

322. From the autumn of this year, after the manna stopped, the Israelites began to till the ground and sow it. This was to be reckoned the first year of their tillage. The sabbatical years are reckoned from this year. {#Ex 23:10,11 Le 25:2-7 De 15:1-9 31:10}

2554b AM, 3264 JP, 1450 BC

323. When the five kings were defeated, all the rest of the kings united and fought against the Israelites. Joshua fought against them for six years. {#Jos 11:1-18}

2559c AM, 3269 JP, 1445 BC

324. Joshua had now grown old. He was commanded by God to divide all the land west of the Jordan River among the nine remaining tribes and the other half tribe of Manasseh. {#Jos 13:1-7} He first divided the land of Gilgal, (where the tabernacle of God and the army were stationed at the time) among the tribes of Judah and Ephraim and the half tribe of Manasseh. {#Jos 14:6 15:1-17:18} [E27]

2559d AM, 3269 JP, 1445 BC

325. At this time Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, forty-five years after the time that he was sent by Moses to spy out the land, desired to have Hebron, together with the mountain country of Judah. This was assigned to him for his part in undertaking to expel the Anakims from there. {#Jos 14:5,10,13} Tremellius observed correctly that Joshua did not permit Caleb and his company to take Hebron alone but he went with the army to take it. When Hebron was conquered, Joshua gave Caleb the adjoining lands and villages. Joshua set apart the city with its common lands for a city of refuge and for the priests. {#Jos 21:11-13 1Ch 6:55-57} Neither Hebron nor Debir had yet been taken by the Israelites, though both were within the inheritance assigned to Caleb. The Anakims were not expelled from there. {#Jos

14:1-15:63} Hence the passages in Joshua and Judges seem to refer to this place, because the subject matter is the same. {#Jos 10:28-11:23 Jud 1:9-15}

326. When the children of Judah and Joseph were settled in their possessions according to their tribes, a large part of the land of Canaan still remained in the hands of the Canaanites. Before dividing up more land, Joshua took the army from Gilgal [L40] and attacked Makkedah and Libnah and utterly destroyed the kings and people of both these cities. {#Jos 10:28-30}

327. From there he marched with his army to Lachish and took it, after a two day battle. All the inhabitants were killed. When Horam, king of Gezer, came to help Lachish, Joshua defeated him and killed all his people. Joshua then marched to Eglon and took it that same day, killing all its inhabitants. {#Jos 10:31-35}

328. After this Joshua, with all of Israel, went up from Eglon to Hebron and took it. He killed its new king, for the previous one had been hung six years before. The inhabitants of Hebron with all its cities were killed. {#Jos 10:36,37} Caleb also expelled the three giants, Sheshai, Ahiman and Talmi, the sons of Anak. {#Jos 15:14} These giants were among the

reasons Israel had refused to enter the land forty-five years earlier. {#Nu 13:22,23 Jos 15:14}

329. Joshua, with the army, marched from the south of Canaan to Debir, {#Jos 10:38} which was formerly called Kirjathsepher. There Caleb had proclaimed that whoever took it should have his daughter for a wife. His first cousin, Othniel, the son of Kenaz, took it and married Caleb's daughter Achsah. Her dowry was a piece of land with its springs. {#Jos 15:15-19 Jud 1:11-15} When Othniel took the city, he killed the inhabitants and their new king. The previous king had been hung with the rest, six years earlier. {#Jos 10:39}

330. Joshua destroyed all the hill country, all the south parts, both plain and valley and all their kings, from Kadeshbarnea to Gaza, as well as all the country of Goshen, (which was part of the land allotted to the tribe of Judah {#Jos 15:51}) as far as Gibeon. Joshua took all these kings and all their lands (in one single operation), for God himself fought for Israel. When this had been accomplished, he and the host of Israel returned to Gilgal. {#Jos 10:40-43}

331. The rest of the kings united their forces and came to the waters of Merom to fight against Israel. Joshua, in a surprise attack, defeated and killed them. He took all their lands

{#Jos 11:1-16} from Mount Halak which rises toward Seir, (which was the frontier of Edom,) to Baalgad in the valley of Lebanon beside Mount Hermon. {#Jos 11:17 12:7}

332. Then Joshua expelled the giants, the Anakims, from their cities, from the hill country of Hebron, Debir, and Anab and generally from the mountains of Judah and all Israel. Hebron was taken by the tribe of Judah. {#Jos 11:21,23 Jud 1:10}

333. When the whole land had been conquered, Joshua in the following year divided it among the children of Israel according to their tribes. The land rested from war. {#Jos 11:23 14:15} [L41]

2560a AM, 3269 JP, 1445 BC

334. The first sabbatical year they observed was the seventh year from the first year when they began tilling the ground in Canaan. Joshua, a type of Jesus, had brought them into this place of rest, it being a type of that Sabbath and rest which the true Jesus was to give to God's people. {#Heb 4:9} From this time are reckoned the years of Jubilee, which were every fiftieth year. {#Le 25:8-13}

335. On the fifteenth day of the seventh month, (Saturday, November 5th) according to the law, the Levites kept the feast of tabernacles in booths made from boughs of trees. {#Le 23:39,40} This was done more solemnly than in the later times of the judges and kings {#Ne 8:17}

336. God was now about to give the Israelites rest from all their enemies around them so that they could live there securely. It was necessary that a place should be chosen which God himself would select to place his name there. {#De 12:10,11} After the whole land was subdued, they came together at Shiloh and set up the tabernacle of the congregation. {#Jos 18:1} [E28] The tabernacle with the ark of the covenant stayed there for three hundred and twenty-eight years. The meaning of the name and the city called Shiloh seems to be the same place as Salem, for, as Mlv signifies Peace or Rest {#Ge 34:21 Na 1:12} so also does hlv. {#Da 4:1} Also the Messiah is thought to have been called Shiloh, {#Ge 49:10} because not only was he to be peaceable and quiet, but he was also the author of our eternal rest and peace. As well, Melchizedek, the king of Salem, the king of peace {#Heb 7:2} lived there, according to Jerome in his 126th Epistle to Enagrius. In Jerome's time, the city was near the place where John baptised. {#Joh 3:23 Ge 33:18} According to Jerome's account and the Septuagint translation, Shiloh was called Sichem because it was located

in the country of Sichem. {#Jos 24:25,26 18:1 Ge 35:4 Jud 9:6 21:8-19}

337. The remaining land was divided among the other seven tribes for their inheritance and the boundaries were recorded in a book. {#Jos 18:1-19:51} After the seven nations of the Canaanites were destroyed, their lands were all distributed among the Israelites.

338. From the year after God's choosing Isaac until now, the period elapsed was about four hundred and fifty years, {#Ac 13:17,19,20} because from the birth of the promised seed Isaac to this time is four hundred and fifty-two years, and from the rejection of Ishmael, four hundred and forty-seven. Hence the time was approximately four hundred and fifty years.

2560d AM, 3270 JP, 1444 BC

339. Forty-eight cities were selected out of the land from both sides of the Jordan for the inheritance of the Levites. Six of these were made cities of refuge. Sanctuaries were established there, where those who had not committed wilful murder might flee for protection. {#Jos 20:1-21:45} The Israelites now possessed the land promised to their fathers. God gave them rest and peace on every side according to all

that he had sworn to their fathers. {#Jos 21:43,44} The companies of the Reubenites, Gadites and the half tribe of Manasseh, who came over the Jordan to help their brethren conquer the land, returned to their possessions on the other side of the Jordan. {#Jos 22:4 1:12,15 Nu 32:21,22}

340. On their return journey they came to Gilead at the passage of the Jordan River, in the borders of the land of Canaan. There they built a large altar. The other tribes thought they intended to revolt, so they resolved to make war against these two tribes. They sent Phinehas, the son of Eleazar, the high priest, with ten other princes of the people, to find out why the altar had been built. When they understood that the altar had not been built to offer sacrifices, but only as a memorial and as a token of the fellowship which they had with the rest of the tribes of Israel, they changed their minds and did not fight with them. {#Jos 22:1-34}

2561 AM, 3271 JP, 1443 BC

341. Joshua built the city of Timnathserah in Mount Ephraim, where he lived for many years after God had given rest to Israel. [L42] He was buried in Timnathserah and like Joseph, he lived to the age of a hundred and ten years. {#Ge 50:26 Jos 23:1 24:29,30}

(Editor's Note: According to Antiq. 5.1.29, Joshua lived 25 years after becoming the commander (Year 2553 BC 1452). With adjustments, Joshua was born in the Year 2468 BC 1537 and died in the year 2578 BC 1427.)