

Joshua - Week 2

Hittites- to prostrate; hence to break down, either (lit.) by violence, or (fig.) by confusion and fear:--abolish, affright, be (make) afraid, amaze, beat down, discourage, (cause to) dismay, go down, scare, terrify.

Cancer! Poverty! Job Loss! Failure!

Girgashites- "dwelling on a clayey soil"

You're just a nobody you have nothing to stand on!

Amorites- answer, appoint, avouch, bid, boast self, call, certify, challenge, charge, + (at the, give) command (ment), commune, consider, declare, demand,

This is what Goliath did to the soldiers of Israel.

He challenged them, he demanded they fight according to his rules.

He declared his preeminence

Canaanites- to bend the knee; hence to humiliate, vanquish:--bring down (low), into subjection, under, humble (self), subdue.

To make you subservient to it.

Habits, mind sets, generational ruts (Curses)

Perizzites- to separate

No one else will understand you!

You are the only one who has ever had to deal with this!

You're all by yourself!

You are all alone ... no one likes you!

Hivites- an encampment or village:--(small) town.

Who do you think you are?!?

You are nobody!

Don't get too big for your britches!

Jebusites- to trample (lit. or fig.):--loath, tread (down, under [foot]), be polluted.

You can't do it!

You are ineffective!

You have sin and so you can't be used by God!

Midianite = "strife"

Amalekite = "dweller in a valley"

Joshua 4:1 - 7

When modern Arabic words replace ancient Hebrew words, certain linguistic patterns emerge, and people who have studied these languages are familiar with these patterns. For example, if the Hebrew word began with the breathing sound ' , then in Arabic that's usually dropped and an Arabic ending is added, but the consonantal core remains. So if we want to look for the ancient Hebrew name Adam on a modern map, then we should look for a name containing the consonants dm, to which an Arabic ending may have been added. If you look on modern maps you'll find higher up on the River Jordan, about 17 miles north of Jericho , there's a place called Damia, which has the consonants dm and adds an Arabic ending. Many scholars agree that ancient Adam is modern Damia.

So ... how could this miracle have happened?

There are two tectonic plates involved, one on each side of the River Jordan, which move relative to each other, and it's this slippage that has created the Great Rift Valley .

A number of people have studied this earthquake, particularly Amos Nur, who is a well-known Professor of Geophysics at Stanford University and I wrote to him about this earthquake. He replied to me as follows: "During the 1927 earthquake, several ground cracks appeared, together with an outpouring of ground water. This soil liquefaction phenomenon has been well observed in earthquakes elsewhere. During the earthquake, mudslides occurred along the Jordan near Damia, about 30 kilometres [eighteen miles] north of Jericho . These temporarily stopped the river's flow."

Professor Nur is saying that in 1927 there was an earthquake which gave rise to mudslides, near Damia, precisely the place which we believe to be ancient Adam, and these mudslides temporarily stopped the flow of the River Jordan. Have similar mudslides occurred previously? Nur continued in his letter to me: "Adam is now Damia, the site of the 1927 mudslides which cut off the flow of the Jordan . Such cut-offs, lasting typically one to two days, have also been recorded in 1906, 1834, 1546, 1534, 1267 and 1160. The stoppage of the Jordan is so typical of earthquakes in this region that little doubt can be left of the reality of such events in Joshua's time." Notice that the river is typically cut off for one to two days. The water of the Jordan piles up behind the mudslide and either has to come over the top of it or divert around it.

8 - 14

15 - 24

Joshua 5: 1 - 8

* Gilgal means "Wheel" or to "Roll something away"

It was where the Israelites staged their attacks into the Promised Land from.

9 - 12

The Fall of Jericho

13 - 15

Joshua 6: 1 - 27

1 Kings 16: 29 In the thirty-eighth year of Asa king of Judah, Ahab son of Omri became king of Israel, and he reigned in Samaria over Israel twenty-two years. 30 Ahab son of Omri did more evil in the eyes of the LORD than any of those before him. 31 He not only considered it trivial to commit the sins of Jeroboam son of Nebat, but he also married Jezebel daughter of Ethbaal king of the Sidonians, and began to serve Baal and worship him. 32 He set up an altar for Baal in the temple of Baal that he built in Samaria. 33 Ahab also made an Asherah pole and did more to provoke the LORD, the God of Israel, to anger than did all the kings of Israel before him. **34 In Ahab's time, Hiel of Bethel rebuilt Jericho. He laid its foundations at the cost of his firstborn son Abiram, and he set up its gates at the cost of his youngest son Segub, in accordance with the word of the LORD spoken by Joshua son of Nun.**