Prayer

Recap of Doug's teaching last Wednesday 2.22.24

Chapters 12,13

King OG – Amorite giant that was king who was defeated by Israel, whom at times considered him "too big" to defeat. This reminds us of how powerful a God we serve. Numbers 13:31–33

Rephaim - Rephaim are known from biblical, Ugaritic, and Phoenician sources. In the Bible two uses of the term are discernible. The first is as a <u>gentilic</u> (A person's name that is derived from a place name) (e.g., <u>Gen. 14:5; 15:20; Deut. 2:11)</u> referring to a people distinguished by their enormous stature. In its second use Rephaim designates "shades" or "spirits" and serves as a poetic synonym for metim; (<u>Isa. 26:14; Ps. 88:11</u>). It thus refers to the inhabitants of the netherworld (<u>Prov. 9:18</u>). (Source: https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/rephaim)

Bashan - It was ruled by King Og. Bashan was a broad, fertile plateau ranging from 1,600 to 2,300 ft. in height. It was well adapted for raising cattle (Ps 22:12; Ezek 39:18) and was celebrated for its sheep and goats (Deut 32:14), and great groves of oak trees (Isa 2:13; Ezek 27:6; Zech 11:2).

Half tribe of Manasseh

2-6 Land that still remains not completely overtaken by Joshua

7-13 Allotted the land to Israel according to Moses

14-15 The elimination of the Anakim from the promised and lead to rest from war for Israel.

Urim and Thummim - a priestly device for obtaining oracles. An oracle is deeply rooted in the concept of divine communication and revelation. On the high priest's ephod (an apron-like garment) lay a breast piece, a pouch inlaid with 12 precious stones engraved with the names of the 12 tribes of Israel – that held the Urim and Thummim (Ex. 28:15–30; Lev. 8:4-8). The priestly linens had the colors: Gold=Deity, Purple=Royalty, Blue=Heavenly nature (perfection) and Scarlet=sacrifice. Jesus is the very fabric of this type and shadow meaning His deity and royalty, came from Heaven and became our sacrifice!

By means of the Urim, the priest inquired of YHWH on behalf of the ruler (Num. 27:15-21;"only for the king, the high court, or someone serving a need of the community"); they were one of the three legitimate means of obtaining oracles in early Israel (Urim, dreams, prophets; I Sam. 28:6). Owing to the oracular character of the Urim, the breast piece is called "the breast piece of decision". The right to work this oracle was reserved for the Levitical priests (Deut. 33:8). The Urim was a text bearing divine names placed inside the breast piece, by virtue of which various letters out of the tribes' names and lit up; the Thummim were other divine names by whose virtue the priest was able to combine the letters perfectly into the divine message.

Urim=Light

Thummim= Perfection

When the priest rocked back and forth (as today at the "whaling wall") in Jerusalem, the light from the Menorah would illuminate or "lite up" and indicate a letter which was used to answer the priest. Trained priest would also receive a combination of letters to decipher a message.

Nephilim- a giant, bully or tyrant; Anakin – Canaanites. Giants.

Joshua 14

When you are obedient and receive the promise.

V.1 "head of the households or heads of the fathers of the tribes": "These heads or princes were twelve, Joshua and Eleazar included; and the reader may find their names in Numbers 34:19–28. It is worthy of remark that no prince was taken from the tribes of Reuben and Gad because these had already received their inheritance on the other side of Jordan, and therefore could not be interested in this division.

Numbers 34:19–28 "These are the names of the men: from the tribe of Judah, Caleb the son of Jephunneh; 20 from the tribe of the children of Simeon, Shemuel the son of Ammihud; 21 from the tribe of Benjamin, Elidad the son of Chislon; 22 a leader from the tribe of the children of Dan, Bukki the son of Jogli; 23 from the sons of Joseph: a leader from the tribe of the children of Manasseh, Hanniel the son of Ephod, 24 and a leader from the tribe of the children of Ephraim, Kemuel the son of Shiphtan; 25 a leader from the tribe of the children of Zebulun, Elizaphan the son of Parnach; 26 a leader from the tribe of the children of Issachar, Paltiel the son of Azzan; 27 a leader from the tribe of the children of Shelomi; 28 and a leader from the tribe of the children of Naphtali, Pedahel the son of Ammihud."

29 "These are the ones the LORD commanded to divide the inheritance among the children of Israel in the land of Canaan." Numbers 34:19-29

v.2 "by the lot ... "

What is Casting/Drawing Lots?

Casting lots were actually white, smooth stones put into a cup, but there was usually one stone that was black, thus the expression today of being "black balled." When they cast lots, each person took a stone out after they were shaken up and the one who received the black one was the guilty party. If it was disputes that were being settled, the same process was involved and the guilty party got the black stone. For decisions about priestly duties or dividing up land they would frequently have a symbol or name for the tribe or priest that was mixed together with the others, and whichever lot came out at a particular time, a decision was based upon that. There was no chance for the lot being cast for the wrong person or the wrong tribe because God is sovereign even over the lots.

Here is another example when the division of land is casted/drawn of lots:

Ancient rabbis believed the division by lot happened in this manner: (1) The land west of the Jordan was divided into ten provinces and assigned a number for each province. Numbers one to ten were written on ten pieces of pottery or parchment and put in a container. (2) The names of the ten tribes receiving land on the west side of the Jordan were written on ten pieces of pottery or parchment, and these were put in a second container. (3) Joshua drew a piece from one container, and Eleazar drew a piece from the other container. (4) The tribe drawn received the land of the province drawn.

Casting Lots outside of the temple or direction from God is **divination!** Trusting in any source to find an answer outside of seeking God is sin.

If God says to cast lots, then He knows what the outcome will be as directed by His will!

i. God had commanded that the land be divided by lot (Numbers 26:55-56, 33:54). This was a way to leave the choices up to God (Proverbs 16:33, 18:18).

v.3-5 Inheritance and dividing the land: There are two and one-half tribes on the east side of the Jordan, nine and one-half tribes on the west side of the Jordan, and one tribe with no province as their inheritance.

there were thirteen tribes of Israel: Although there were twelve sons of Jacob (Israel), the descendants of one of his sons, Joseph, divided into two tribes (Manasseh and Ephraim).

v.6-13 A little background about Caleb

- He was One of the twelve spies that scouted out the land.
- He was Gentile <u>representative</u> of the Tribe of Judah (A strong possibility that he and some of the Kenizzites integrated with Israel before the conquest of Canaan, joining God's people during the exodus from Egypt (see <u>Exodus 12:37-38</u>)
- He was a Kenizzite, thus a **Gentile** (Gen 15:18-19) God considered His creation and has a heart for all of us!
- He brought back a good report (not fearful) from his heart Num 13:30
- Caleb reminded Joshua of his faithfulness. v.7

 Judah was the first tribe to receive its allotment on the west side of the Jordan. Caleb would be the first among the people of Judah to receive his inheritance. (Joshua 14:6)

In verse 7 & 8, the bible discusses the heart of Caleb and his brethren.

If you look up heart (3824) in Strong's concordance, it means the entire disposition of the inner person that God can discern.

Disposition means habitual inclination. In other words, Caleb was continuously inclined to have believe God!!

As for his brethren (251), a close friend, there was a continuous inclined to not believe God! Thus, a negative report of fear. Num 13:31-32

v. 14 Caleb receives his land, Hebron, because He followed the Lord fully!

We should all be as bold as Caleb when approaching or making our requests known to God! (Heb 4:16)

We can look at Hebrews 14:6 to understand how to come to God

Let us therefore <u>come</u> boldly to the throne of <u>grace</u>, that we may obtain mercy and find <u>grace</u> to help in time of need. <u>Hebrews 4:16</u>

In Strong's concordance, come or draw near (4334) means: approach, come near or visit. He is our Father.

Grace (5485) Favor, Goodwill

"Let us therefore come (draw near, approach, come near or visit) boldly to the throne of grace (favor, goodwill), that we may obtain mercy and find grace (favor, goodwill) to help in time of need. Hebrews 4:16

Then the Land had rest from war.