

Joshua 11

Norther Palestine in Johua’s era:

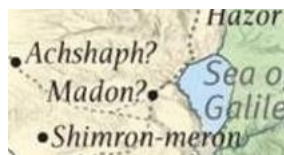
Cities:



Hazor:

Meaning: Village, Castle, Trumpet, Enclosure

Canaanite Powerhouse. During the Bronze Age, Hazor was a powerful Canaanite city—remembered as “the head of all those kingdoms” in Joshua 11:10. Some 10 miles north of the Sea of Galilee and 30 miles southwest of Mt. Hermon, Hazor sat on major trade routes connecting Mesopotamia and Egypt. With an upper city and expansive lower city, Hazor spans more than 200 acres. It overlooked the lake of Merom.



Madon:

Meaning: Contention, Strife, Place Of Judgment

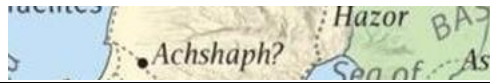
Canaanite city in the north of Erez Israel whose king was defeated by Joshua in the battle at the waters of Merom (Josh. 11:1; 12:19). It is usually identified with the tell at Qarn Ḥiṭṭīn (Horns of *Hittin), a peak about 4 mi. (7 km.) west of Tiberias. It was the place of Moses' father-in-law Jethro, the priest of Midian, whose grave is venerated nearby.



Shimron:

Meaning: Guardian, Watching

A village in the territory allotted to the tribe of Zebulun (Joshua 19:15), which is probably the same as Shimron-meron (Joshua 12:20). Before this town befell Zebulun, it was a Canaanite city with its own king. This king joined Jabin, king of Hazor, and many others in an alliance against Israel under Joshua, after the battle of Gibeon (Joshua 11:1). In the resulting battle of Merom, the alliance was defeated and Hazor was razed to the ground (Joshua 11:13).



Achshaph

Meaning: sorcery," or "fascination

An ancient city in northern Canaan along the border of the territory of Asher. The king of Achshaph joined the coalition led by Jabin of Hazor against the Israelites, but the city was eventually captured by Joshua (Josh 11:1; Josh 12:20).



Chinneroth

Meaning: Fenced or fortified city

the name of a fenced city which stood near the shore of the lake of Galilee, a little to the south of Tiberias. The town seems to have given its name to a district, as appears from 1 Kings 15:20, where the plural form of the word is used. The Sea of Chinnereth (Numbers 34:11; Joshua 13:27), or of Chinneroth (Joshua 12:3), was the "lake

of Gennesaret" or "sea of Tiberias" (Deuteronomy 3:17; Joshua 11:2).



Dor

Meaning: Habitation, Generation, Dwelling, Period

Dor is the name of a city fittingly located in the heights of Dor, in the highlands of Canaan. When Jabin, king of Hazor, receives word of the fall of Jericho and Ai and Israel's victory over the Amorites, he musters a large group of his colleague kings from all over the place, including the heights of Dor (Joshua 11:2). But Joshua and his army attack them at the waters of Merom and defeat them entirely. When Canaan is divided, the area of Dor and its towns come to be situated in the territories assigned to the tribes of Issachar and Asher, but the actual town of Dor befalls Manasseh (Joshua 17:11). The men of Manasseh, however, fail to take possession of Dor, and the indigenous inhabitants remain there (Joshua 17:12). Later, Israel grows strong enough to subdue the Canaanites anyway and make them slaves (Judges 1:28).

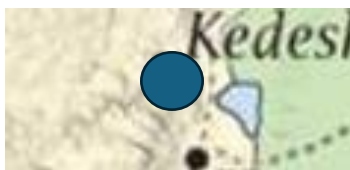


Hermon

Meaning: Sacred, Designated

Where Peter declared Jesus was the Christ Matt 16:16 and possible transfiguration when Peter, John, James, got to witness Jesus in all his glory. Matt 17:1-9

The name Hermon belongs to a mountain on the extreme of the territory of the Amorites, on the east of the Jordan; the other extreme was marked by the valley of Arnon. The forces of Israel conquered this territory at the end of the wilderness years, as an interlude to the invasion of Canaan (Deuteronomy 3:8). At the time of this invasion, the area at the foot of mount Hermon appears to have been peopled by Hivites, and was known as Mizpeh (Joshua 11:3), and as the valley of Lebanon (Joshua 11:17). At the end of the campaign, mount Hermon remained the eastern-most point of the conquered area (Joshua 12:1, 13:11), and its area was settled by the half-tribe of Manasseh (1 Chronicles 5:23). Mount Hermon was known for its proverbial beauty. The Psalmist exclaims that Tabor and Hermon shout for joy at the name of YHWH (Psalm 89:12), and that the dwelling together of brothers is as pleasant as the dew of Hermon, coming down upon the mountains of Zion (Psalm 133:3). The Groom of the Song of Solomon declares the Bride altogether beautiful, and invites her to come along with him, from Lebanon and from the summit of Senir and Hermon (Song of Solomon 4:8).



Merom

Meaning: high place

height, a lake in Northern Palestine through which the Jordan flows. It was the scene of the third and last great victory gained by Joshua over the Canaanites (Josh. 11:5-7). It is not again mentioned in Scripture. Its modern name is Bakrat el-Huleh. "The Ard el-Huleh, the centre of which the lake occupies, is a nearly level plain of 16 miles in length from north to south, and its breadth from east to west is from 7 to 8 miles. On the west it is walled in by the steep and

lofty range of the hills of Kedesh-Naphtali; on the east it is bounded by the lower and more gradually ascending slopes of Bashan; on the north it is shut in by a line of hills hummocky and irregular in shape and of no great height, and stretching across from the mountains of Naphtali to the roots of Mount Hermon, which towers up at the north-eastern angle of the plain to a height of 10,000 feet. At its southern extremity the plain is similarly traversed by elevated and broken ground, through which, by deep and narrow clefts, the Jordan, after passing through Lake Huleh, makes its rapid descent to the Sea of Galilee."



Sidon:

Meaning: Fishery, Hunting Place

A Phoenician town a little over a day's journey north of Tyre, mentioned among the boundaries of the Canaanites (Genesis 10:19). This town rose to prominence and began to oppress Israel (Judges 10:12). The Sidonian main deity, Ashtoreth, was apparently so enticing that even Solomon succumbed to its charms (1 Kings 11:5)



Misrephoth

Meaning: Burning of Waters

The name Misrephoth-maim belongs to a place that marked the edge of the battle field on which Israel under Joshua fought against

the Canaanite alliance of king Jabin of Hazor (Joshua 11:8, spelled מִשְׂרֵפֹת מַיִם).

The latter had heard about Joshua's victory over the Ammonites (during which the sun and the moon famously stood still at Gibeon and the valley of Aijalon) and rounded up every colleague king he could find to stop the invasion. They camped at the waters of Merom, where Joshua attacked. The allies fled and Joshua pursued them as far as Great Sidon and Misrephoth-maim, until there was not one allied soldier left standing. Misrephoth-maim is mentioned once more, when the Lord tells the now aging Joshua how he will drive out the remaining indigenous population of Canaan, including the Sidonians of the hill country, from Lebanon as far as Misrephoth-maim (Joshua 13:6, spelled מִשְׂרַפְתַּיִם).



Negev

Meaning: Dry, Parched. Undulating, Rolling Hills

“The name Negev means “dry land” in Hebrew, but the Bible sometimes uses the term to refer to the “south country,” or “south.” An alternate spelling for Negev in the Bible is Negeb. The King James Version regularly translates Negev as “the south,” whereas the New International Version (Negev) and English Standard Version (Negeb) normally use the name for the territory.

Although no specific geographical boundaries define the Negev in the Bible, the region extends between Beersheba and Kadesh

Barnea from north to south, and from near the Mediterranean Sea to the Arabah Valley from west to east, an expanse of about 70 miles wide. In Bible times, the territory resembled an hourglass or figure eight turned on its side. On all but the west side, highlands and mountains border the Negev, but to the west it stretches to within a few miles of the Mediterranean coast.” (source: <https://www.gotquestions.org/Negev-in-the-Bible.html>)



Goshen:

Meaning: Drawing Near

”The land of Goshen is the area in Egypt where the Israelites lived for over four hundred years. The land of Goshen is the area in Egypt where the Israelites lived for over four hundred years. Joseph, one of Jacob's sons, had been sold by his brothers into slavery and ended up in Egypt where, by God's protection and provision, he rose to become the second in command (Genesis 37:25–28; 39—41). Goshen" in the Bible. It was a city defeated by Joshua and the Israelites on the southern border of Judah in Palestine and given to the tribe of Judah (Joshua 10:41; 11:16; 15:51)” (source: <https://www.compellingtruth.org/land-of-Goshen.html>)

Mount Halak



Meaning: Smooth mountain

“Jebel Halaq faces towards southern Jordan and the mountains of Edom (i.e. Mt. Seir), which matches the passages from Joshua. When we add Mount Halak (Jebel Halaq) to the accepted identifications of Tamar (En-Hazeva), the Ascent of Akkrabim (Roman road west of Tamar rising to Mamshit), and Kadesh-barnea (Ein el-Qudeirat), it is clear that the various boundary descriptions were describing the same border, which they demarcated using various topographical features (oases, mountains, and natural roads).” (sources:

<https://www.bibleplaces.com/blog/2015/10/mount-halak-on-southern-border-of/>)

Seir: Hairy, Shaggy

“Mount Seir, an entirely different place from the foregoing; one of the landmarks on the north boundary of the territory of Judah. (Joshua 15:10) only. It lay westward of Kirjath-jearim, and between it and Beth-shemesh. If Kuriel el-Enab be the former and Ain-shems the latter of these two, then Mount Seir cannot fail to be the ridge which lies between the Wady Aly and the Wady Ghurab . In a pass of this ridge is the modern village of Seir.” (source: <https://biblehub.com/topical/s/seir.htm>)



Baal-Gad

Meaning: lord of fortune, troop of Baal

“Canaanite city in the valley of Lebanon at the foot of Hermon, hence called Baal-hermon (Judge 3:3 ; 1 Chronicles 5:23), near the source of the Jordan (Joshua 13:5 ; 11:17 ; 12:7). It was the most northern point to which Joshua's conquests extended. It probably derived its name from the worship of Baal. Its modern representative is Banias. Some have supposed it to be the same as Baalbec.” (source: <https://www.biblestudytools.com/dictionary/baal-gad/>)



Valley of Lebanon – on Mount Hermon

Meaning: Place of Whiteness

“Hermon marked the northern limit of Joshua's victorious campaigns (Joshua 12:1, etc.). It was part of the dominion of Og (Joshua 12:5), and with the fall of that monarch, it would naturally come under Israelite influence. Its remote and solitary heights must have attracted worshippers from the earliest times; and we cannot doubt that it was a famous sanctuary in far antiquity. Under the highest peak are the ruins of Kacr `Antar, which may have been an ancient sanctuary of Baal. Eusebius, Onomasticon, speaks of a temple on the summit much frequented by the surrounding peoples; and the remains

of many temples of the Roman period have been found on the sides and at the base of the mountain. The sacredness of Hermon may be inferred from the allusion in Psalm 89:12 (compare Enoch 6:6; and see also BAAL-HERMON).” (source: https://bibleatlas.org/valley_of_lebanon.htm)



Hebron

Meaning: Place of Joining, Alliance

Hebron (Al-Khalil in Arabic) is about 20 miles (32 km) south of Jerusalem and is built on several hills and wadis, most of which run north to south. The Hebrew word Hebron is derived from the Hebrew word for friend (haver), a description for the Patriarch Abraham. The Arabic Al-Khalil, literally “the friend,” has a nearly identical derivation and also refers to Abraham (Ibrahim), whom Muslims similarly describe as the friend of God. Hebron is one of the oldest continually occupied cities in the world and has been a major focus of religious worship for over two millennia.

Hebron has a long and rich Jewish history. Numbers 13:22 states that (Canaanite) Hebron was founded seven years before the Egyptian town of Zoan, i.e., around 1720 BCE, and the ancient (Canaanite and Israelite) city of Hebron was situated at Tel Rumeida. The city’s history has been inseparably linked with the Cave of Machpelah, which the Patriarch Abraham purchased from Ephron the Hittite for 400 silver shekels (Genesis 23) as a family tomb. This was the first parcel of land owned by the Jewish people in their Promised Land. As recorded in Genesis, the Patriarchs Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, and the Matriarchs Sarah, Rebekah, and Leah are buried there, and — according to a Jewish tradition — Adam and Eve are also buried there.

Hebron is mentioned 87 times in the Bible and is the world's oldest Jewish community. Joshua assigned Hebron to Caleb from the tribe of Judah (Joshua 14:13-14), who subsequently led his tribe in conquering the city and its environs (Judges 1:1-20). As Joshua 14:15 notes, "the former name of Hebron was Kiryat Arba..." (source: <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/history-and-overview-of-hebron>)



Debir

Meaning: A place of speaking, a word

A town in the mountains of Judah, (Joshua 15:49) one of a group of eleven cities to the west of Hebron. The earlier name of Debir was Kirjath-sepher, "city of book," (Joshua 15:15; Judges 1:11) and Kirjath-sannah, "city of palm." (Joshua 15:49) It was one of the cities given with their "suburbs" to the priests. (Joshua 21:15; 1 Chronicles 6:58) Debir has not been discovered with certainty in modern times; but about three miles to the west of Hebron is a deep and secluded valley called the Wady Nunkur, enclosed on the north by hills, of which one bears a name certainly suggestive of Debir--Dewir-ban. (source: <https://biblehub.com/topical/d/debir.htm>)



Anab

Meaning: A grape; a knot, a place in the hill country

“Mentioned in the list of cities which fell to Judah (Joshua 15:50). In the list it follows Debir, from which it was a short distance to the Southwest. It lay about twelve miles to the Southwest of Hebron. It was a city of the Anakim, from whom

Joshua took it (Joshua 11:21). Its site is now known as the rum `Anab.

A'NAB, means place of grapes, now Anab, 14 ms. s.w. of Hebron, 31 ms. from Jerusalem; the formerly supposed site, on the east of the present site, was a mistake of Robinson's guide; it is on the heights west where Conder has discovered the ruins and name; the ruins are 1970 ft. above the Mediterranean and there are two ancient cisterns." (source: <https://bibleatlas.org/anab.htm>)

Hill country of Judah

Meaning: Praised, Let Him Be Praised

The hill country of Judah is by far the most characteristic part of that tribe's possessions; it was on account of the shelter of these mountain fastnesses that this people managed to hold their own against their neighbors and hide away from the conquering armies of Assyria and Egypt. No other section of the country was so secluded and protected by her natural borders. It was the environment of these bare hills and rugged valleys which did much to form the character and influence the literature of the Jews. The hill country is an area well defined, about 35 miles long and some 15 broad, and is protected on three sides by natural frontiers of great strength" (source: <https://bibleatlas.org/judah.htm>)

GAZA- Anakin was not annihilated.

Meaning: strong

“In the time of Joshua, the Israelites conquered the land “from Kadesh Barnea to Gaza and from the whole region of Goshen to Gibeon” (Joshua 10:41). The tribe of Judah inherited Gaza, and they were able to keep the city for a short time before it fell back into the hands of the Philistines (Judges 1:18). By the time of Samson’s judgeship, the Philistines were living in and controlling Gaza (Judges 16:1). When Samson visited Gaza, the people there planned to kill him, but he escaped and carried off the city gates (Judges 16:1–3). After Delilah tricked Samson into divulging the secret of his strength, the Philistines captured him and took him to a prison in Gaza (Judges 16:21). Later, Samson regained his strength from the Lord and pushed down the pillars of Dagon’s temple, destroying the edifice and killing many Philistines in the process (Judges 16:23–30).”

(sources: <https://www.gotquestions.org/Gaza-in-the-Bible.html>)

Gath- Anakin was not annihilated.

Meaning: Winepress

Gath is a [Philistine](#) city, and a person from Gath is called a Gittite. Gath was one of the Famous Five listed in Joshua 13:3 as part of the area that still remained to be conquered at the end of [Joshua's](#) life: [Gaza](#), Ashdod, Ashkelon, Gath, [Ekron](#) and [Avva](#) (which are actually six names, so we may



assume that two of them belong together somehow). Gath was a regular hot-spot for giants. The last of the Anakim also took refuge there, as well as in Gaza and Ashdod (Joshua 11:22). And when David had to run from king Saul, he fled to Gath twice (1 Samuel 21:10 and 27:3). Much later, king David actually conquered Gath in a war against the Philistines (1 Chronicles 18:1), and king Rehoboam fortified it (2 Chronicles 11:8). But Israel lost Gath again to king Hazael of Aram (2 Kings 12:17). Later still, king Uzziah of Judah warred against the Philistines, who then apparently had Gath back, and destroyed its wall (2 Chronicles 26:6). (source: <https://www.abarim-publications.com/Meaning/Gath.html>)

Ashdod- Anakin was not annihilated.

Meaning: Powerful, to ravage

Ashdod or Azotus (Acts 8:40) was situated about 30 miles from the southern frontier of Palestine, three from the Mediterranean Sea, and nearly midway between Gaza and Joppa. It was assigned to the tribe of Judah (Joshua 15:47), but was never subdued by the Israelites, and even down to Nehemiah's age it preserved its distinctiveness of race and language (Nehemiah 13:23-24). It was the city of Dagon (1 Samuel 5:1-7), and against it, as against Gaza, the prophets often direct their denunciations (Jeremiah 25:20; Amos 1:8; Zephaniah 2:4; Zechariah 9:6). (source: <https://biblehub.com/commentaries/joshua/11-22.htm>)

Key people in Joshua 11:

Jabin, King of Hazor

“The name Jabin was based on the Hebrew language, which means “wise” or “discerner” (“he shall understand”). It is a Biblical name, which refers to the King of the land of Hazor, as mentioned in the Book of Joshua 11:1-14. Based on the scriptures, he was a part of the confederacy against Joshua. He was also responsible for the conquest of the land during that period, as stated in Joshua 11:21. Jabin can be found on the Bible Timeline Chart starting around 1354 BC.” (Source: <https://amazingbibletimeline.com/blog/jabin-canaanite-king/>)

Jobab (King of Madon) Means to Call Shrilly.

King of Shimron: not mentioned

King of Achshaph: not mentioned

Madon, Shimron, and Achshaph, were probably in the neighborhood of Hazor, but their sites cannot be determined. Said to be Shimron and Achshaph were one city Shiron-Meron.

Canaanites:

“The Canaanites are best known from the biblical accounts that portray them as a hostile, pre-Israelite indigenous population residing in the “promised land” who were conquered by the tribes of Israel under the leadership of Joshua following their Exodus from Egypt. Earlier references to the “Canaanites” and “Canaan” first appear in 2nd millennium BCE Near Eastern and Egyptian texts, a time span defined archaeologically as the Middle Bronze, Late Bronze, and Iron I Ages (c. 2000–1000 BCE).” (Source:

<https://www.oxfordbibliographies.com/display/document/obo-9780195393361/obo-9780195393361-0216.xml>)

Amorites:

“The Amorites were a Semitic people who seem to have emerged from western Mesopotamia (modern-day Syria) at some point prior to the 3rd millennium BCE. In Sumerian they were known as the Martu or the Tidnum (in the Ur III Period), in Akkadian by the name of Amurru, and in Egypt as Amar, all of which mean 'westerners' or 'those of the west', as does the Hebrew name Amorite. They worshipped their own pantheon of gods with a chief deity named Amurru (also known as Belu Sadi - 'Lord of the Mountains' whose wife, Belit-Seri was 'Lady of the Desert'), which also became a designation for the people as the Akkadians also referred to them as 'the people of

Amurru' and to the region of Syria as 'Amurru'. There is no record of what the Amorites called themselves.” (Source: <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Amorite>)

Hittites:

The Hittites play a prominent role at key places in the Hebrew Bible: Ephron the Hittite sells Abraham the family burial ground (Genesis 23); Esau married Hittite women, and Rebecca despised them (Genesis 26:34); frequently they are listed as one of the inhabitants of Canaan (e.g., Exodus 13:5; Numbers 13:29; Joshua 11:3); King David had Uriah the Hittite killed in order to acquire Uriah’s wife (2 Samuel 11); King Solomon had Hittites among his many wives (1 Kings 10:29–11:2; 2 Chronicles 1:17); and the prophet Ezekiel degrades Israel with the metaphor of a Hittite mother” (Ezekiel 16:3, 45).(source: <https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/ancient-cultures/ancient-near-eastern-world/who-were-the-hittites/>)

Perizzites:

Perizzites, which means “villagers” or “dwellers in the open country,” were one of the people who lived in the Land of Promise. They are one of the Nations of Ham found on the Amazing Bible Timeline with World History around 2300 BC. They stayed in Canaan prior to the time of Jews. They were one of the tribes mentioned in the Bible that God wanted to expel from the land He gave to Abraham. Later on, they were one of the nations conquered by Joshua. They managed to stay in the kingdom but as slaves of Solomon.” (Source: <https://amazingbibletimeline.com/blog/perizzites/>)

Jebusites:

The Jebusites are first mentioned in the Bible when Joshua was conquering the land of Canaan. The Jebusites were one of the nation’s living in Canaan at the time. The Jebusites were a Canaanite tribe who lived in the city of Jebus. The city of Jebus

was located on a hill and was surrounded by high walls. The Jebusites believed that their city was impregnable, and they were not afraid of the Israelites.

The Israelites, led by Joshua, attacked the city of Jebus and took it. The Jebusites were then enslaved by the Israelites. The Bible says that the Israelites did not completely drive out the Jebusites from the land and that they continued to live in the land even after Joshua's time.

Hivites:

“One of the Canaanitic nations dispossessed by the children of Israel (Gen. x. 17; Ex. xxiii. 23, 28; et al.). In the Hebrew text the name occurs only in the singular; its meaning is, according to Gesenius, "the villager" (comp. , or, according to Ewald ("Gesch. des Volkes Israel," i. 318), "the midlander," the Hivites having previously inhabited central Palestine. The Hivite was the sixth son of Canaan (Gen. x. 17). In the first enumeration (Gen. xv. 19-21) of the nations which occupied Palestine in the time of Abraham, the Hivites are not mentioned. Hamor, the Prince of Shechem, was a Hivite; if the Hivites were Shechemites, they are represented as peaceful, credulous, and given to trade and cattle-raising (Gen. xxxiv. 2, 18-29). Like the Hittites, they held their assemblies in the gates of their cities (Gen. xxxiv. 20). Later, in the time of the conquest of Palestine by Joshua, fearing to meet the Israelites in battle, they resorted to stratagem; as they had been outwitted by the sons of Jacob, so they duped Joshua and all the Israelites (Josh. ix. 3-27). The Hivites had then four cities—Gibeon, Chephirah, Beeroth, and Kirjath-jearim (Josh. ix. 17), situated a considerable distance apart. The Gibeonites were spared by Joshua on account of his oath. The Hivites spread toward the north of Palestine, their main body lying under Mount Hermon, in the land of Mizpeh (Josh. xi. 3), "in Mount Lebanon," from Baal-hermon to Hamath (Judges iii. 3). Joab, when numbering

the Israelites, is stated to have come to the stronghold of Tyre and to all the cities of the Hivites (II Sam. xxiv. 7). Targ. Yer. Gen. x. 17 renders "ha-Hiwwi" by "Ṭeripola'e" (Tripolitans?)." (source: <https://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/articles/7776-hivites>)

Anakin:

“Anakim were the descendants of Anak. Joshua 15:13 states “Arba was the forefather of Anak.” Kiriath Arba, also known as Hebron, was located in Judah and part of the Land of Canaan. Easton’s Bible Dictionary identifies Anakim as “a remnant of the original inhabitants of Palestine before the Canaanites, a Cushite tribe from Babel, and of the same race as the Phoenicians and the Egyptian shepherd kings.”

The Israelites were terrified of the Anakim and compared them to giants. When the Israelites arrived at the Promised Land, God told them to scout out the area. 12 spies explored the area and discovered the Anakim living there. Caleb believed the people could overtake the giants, but the other eleven men disagreed.

The spies spread bad news about the area to the other Israelites. They compared themselves to grasshoppers in the eyes of the Anakim. Joshua was on Caleb’s side. He believed the Lord would come through and help his people take the Promised Land, despite the Anakim’s size and strength.

The rest of the Israelites didn’t believe. They grumbled and complained, questioning God and his plan. Because of their unbelief, the Lord sentenced the Israelites to 40 years of wandering the desert. He declared only Caleb and Joshua would enter the Promised Land and every Israelite over the age of 20 would die in the wilderness.” (source:

<https://www.biblestudytools.com/bible-study/topical->

[studies/were-the-anakim-the-giants-who-roamed-in-the-old-testament.html](#))

Last Week's Lesson (Doug):

Adoni-Zedek – lord of righteousness

Of the Royal Cities, Joshua Only burned mount Hazor Joshua 11:12-20.

Gibeonites: Don't abandon your slaves.

Do not be afraid of them (the kings of the Amorites, Jerusalem, Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish, Eglon) Joshua 10:8

At Gibeon, Joshua therefore came unto them suddenly, and went up from Gilgal all night." And the LORD discomfited them before Israel, and slew them with a great slaughter at Gibeon, and chased them.." Joshua 10:9

The LORD cast down great stones from heaven upon them unto Azekah, and they died: they were more which died with hailstones than they whom the children of Israel slew with the sword. Joshua 10:11

"the sun stood still and the moon stopped until the nation took vengeance upon its enemies." @ Gibeon and Aijalon Joshua 10:13

The five kings fled and hid in a cave. Rolled a great stone over the mouth of the cave @ Azekah and Makkedah. This was the royal city of the Canaanites in the plains of Judah. Joshua 10:16-27

All other cities were destroyed, and its kings captured, and God fought for Israel Joshua 29-43

When God ask you to go in to battle, finish it.!!

Definitions:

Royal Cities: In today's terms, the royal cities are capitals.

- 1 Samuel 27:2 If there was a king planted there, it was good cause to be a capital or “royal city”.
- 1 Samuel 27:5 – David's statement about king Achish, that lived in Gath, indicates it was a “royal city”.
- 2 Samuel 12:26 Joab fought and took the “royal city”.

Hamstring/Hamstrung: In the Hebrew, means to pluck up or exterminate by cutting the sinews of the hinder hoofs which, once severed, cannot be healed.



Map of Canaan at the Time of Joshua (source: <https://i.pinimg.com/originals/4f/db/52/4fdb52305b536c709d3449beb35c238f.jpg>)

<https://duckduckgo.com/?q=Map+of+Debir+in+Joshua%27s+time&atb=v314-1&t=chromentp&iar=images&iax=images&ia=images&iai=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.jesuswalk.com%2Fjoshua%2Fmaps%2Fhebr-on-debir-1500x1532x300.jpg>

Chapter 11

Joshua had just finished the quest of battling southern Palestine. Next up. Northern Palestine.

Jabin, was an irritable and formidable foe to Israel, even during its strengthened years until Deborah and Barak, where Jael nailed a peg in Jabin's head. (Judges 4). He ruled Hazor in Upper Galilee and joined forces with other Canaanite kings. Hazor was the principal city joining with other "petty" kings to battle Israel.

v.1a He heard of it: The report that was gathered through intelligence and needed an action or decision. (an intelligence report).

v.1-2 Sent this report to Jobab king of Madon and to the King of Shimron and to the king of Achshaph and other kings.

v.2 North of the hill country (Lebanon). Chinneroth, it was the fortified town of Naphtali, and on lake Gennesaret. (Mt 14:34) Dor, was the ancient royal city on the coast of the midland sea and was one of the Phœnician seats of commerce where shell fishing (called murex) yielded the famous purple dye.

v.3 Canaanites, lived near Jordan, Amorites were scattered up and down the country. All of these "ites" gathered together to defeat Israel. The Hivites were divided from the Gibeonites as

they resided under mount Hermon on the north of Canaan and the others in the hills of Lebanon. The Mizpeh (prospect of watchtower), was on the northern part of Gilead. Thus, term the watchtower or watching place, was coined as the topography was advantageous. The foot of Hermon was known as the “lookout” named after the village Metullah which is south of lake Merom, on a hill 200 ft high.

v.4 This is the first-time horses and chariots appeared in Canaanite warfare as lake Merom had level shores.

v.4-5 The mere number of equipment and men may have appeared to be very intimidating to Israel.

v.6 The Lord encouraged Joshua during his march to the enemy. (hough or hamstringing their horses).

v.7 Joshua quickly surprised them on the mountain slopes before they could attack on the level ground.

v.8 God’s hand helped Joshua lay siege to disperse the enemy into 3 parts

- Sidon: north-west
- Misrephoth-maim: west- to the warm springs or salt pits by the waters
- Valley of Mizpeh: eastward toward the foot of Hermon (Sidon)

v.9 For me, this was a reminder unto Joshua not to claim confidence in men, horses, or chariots (Psalm 20:7, 147:10)

v.10 Hazor was the head or Royal City

v.11 Hazor was burned, which can be seen even until this day.

v.12 Moses was instructed by the Lord to utterly destroy them. Deut.7:2; 20:16-17.

v.13 Cities will be stood on their own group or heaps.
(Jeremiah 30:18)

v.14 God allowed them to take the spoils for their own use and needs.

v.15 God keeps His promises Exodus 34:11-16, Numbers 33:51

v.16-21 All the land: summary of the conquest

v.22 The 3 Cities Joshua did not conquer: Gaza, Gath, and Ashdod

There were Anakin (giants) present, in these Philistine cities, that did escape. King David later encountered these Anakin that Israel did not expel in the giant names Goliath (1 Samuel 17:4, 2 Samuel 21:18-20). Gath maintained a strong position (2 Chronicles 11:8), on the border of Judah and [Adullam (1 Samuel 21:10; 1 Chronicles 18:1). Ashdod was about 30 miles from the frontier of Palestine, 3 miles from the Mediterranean, and midway between Gaza and Joppa. It was assigned to Judah (Joshua 15.47) but never subdued.

v.23 War was no longer necessary against the Canaanites to allot the Israelite inheritance.

