

JOSHUA 9 SCHEMERS
13 April 13 by Glenn Palmer
Review

Joshua 1: *Strong in the Lord*
Joshua 2: *Spies*
Joshua 3: *Surge*
Joshua 4: *Stones*
Joshua 5: *Sacrament*
Joshua 5: *Supreme Commander*
Joshua 6: *Sound of the trumpet*
Joshua 7: *Sin*
Joshua 8: *Sack*

SCHEMERS

Joshua 9:1-2

1. "Now when all the kings west of the Jordan heard about these things. . ." What are these things?
 - a. The covenant and the Law - God is now in charge
 - b. The defeat of Ai
2. Psalm 2:1-2
3. From what part of Canaan do the kings come?
 - a. *Hill country*
 - b. *Western foot hills*
 - c. *Entire coast*
 - d. *As far north as Lebanon*
4. How many groupings are there? *6-Hittites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites*
5. Standard Groupings:
 - a. 3:10
 - b. Exodus 34:11
 - c. Deuteronomy 7:1
 - d. Ezra 9:1 (Ezra 9 is written in 458 BC; Joshua 9 is 1445 BC)
 - e. Do not think of six kings - Joshua 12:8-24. There were 31 kings in six groupings.
6. Note how the enemies of the Lord unite. The kings join together in a confederation. The Pharisees and the Sadducees come together to condemn Christ.
7. Had the fear of the Lord come upon them? *No*
8. Why did the kings go on the offensive, make war? *They were not going to beat the Israelites as they watch one city (Jericho) after another (Ai) get captured.*
Practical Application: *Does the devil tire of attacking us, even though he knows he has been defeated?*

Joshua 9:3-6

9. What do they do? *Pretend to be from a far off.*
10. Vs. 6: literally "make a covenant with us"

Joshua 9:7-8

11. Hebrew thought is different than Western thought. Example, Joshua 9:7 “The men of Israel” - literally “the man of Israel.” One unit. Spoke to the “Hivite.” English: “Hivites”
12. Exodus 34:10-15
13. But the men of Israel said to the Hivites, “*Perhaps you live among us*”; then how can we make a covenant with you?”
Note the act of faith: “Perhaps you live among us” - it is as if they have already conquered Canaan!!
14. Genesis 34:2 & 10. What goes around, comes around!! *The Israelites had deceived the Hivites, and now they are the ones being deceived!! See also deception of Ai.*

Joshua 9:9-13

15. Joshua’s naivety/pride: If these people had come from “a very distant country,” why would they need a treaty? Joshua may have been prideful and thus willing to negotiate. Israel is now a major player that far away countries want to negotiate treaties with him.
16. Compare 9:9-10 with 2:10-11
17. About which victories had they heard?
 - a. *Egypt - 10 plagues, crossing the Red Sea, destruction of Pharaoh’s army (40 years ago)*
 - b. *Sihon king of Heshbon*
 - c. *Og king of Bashan*
18. What victories do they not discuss?
 - a. *Crossing of the Jordan River*
 - b. *Walls of Jericho falling down*
 - c. *Defeat of Ai*
19. Why? *If they had said that they had heard of the recent victories, it would have given away that they were from a far country*
20. In vs. 11 they say “our elders.” This means that possibly they did not have a king like Jericho, Ai, and Jerusalem had. They may have been under the king of Jerusalem’s control. That would explain Joshua 10:1.
21. Contrast the clothes and sandals of the Gibeonites with the clothes and sandals of the Israelites. Look up Deuteronomy 8:4 & 29:5.

Joshua 9:14

22. What did they not do? *Although they tasted the food, they did not inquire of the Lord.*
23. Proverbs 3:5-6
24. James 1:5
25. James Montgomery Boice: “There is a spiritual world too, and in that spiritual world there is a powerful, crafty, and malicious being who is bent on our destruction.”¹

¹ James Montgomery Boice, *Joshua*, (Grand Rapids: Baker Books, 1989), 72.

Practical Application: How cognizant are we of the spiritual world? Where does the enemy want us to dwell? Dwell on material world as if that is all there is to this world. He wants us to concentrate on the mundane, not the important.

Joshua 9:15

26. Peace = shalom

Joshua 9:16

27. What do they learn? *That the Gibeonites are close by, they are locals.*

Joshua 9:17

28. These cities are powerful cities. One city, possibly Gibeon, or possibly Beeroth, in the 1930s had 17-foot thick walls and the walls stood 25 feet high. El-Jib (Gibeon) had a spring and a huge reservoir, thus making it impervious to siege. All about 8 miles north of Jerusalem, and 19 miles west of Gilgal.



Figure 1: Water pool at Gibeon http://bibleencyclopedia.com/places/Gibeon_pool_at_end_of_water_tunnel.htm accessed on 12 April 13

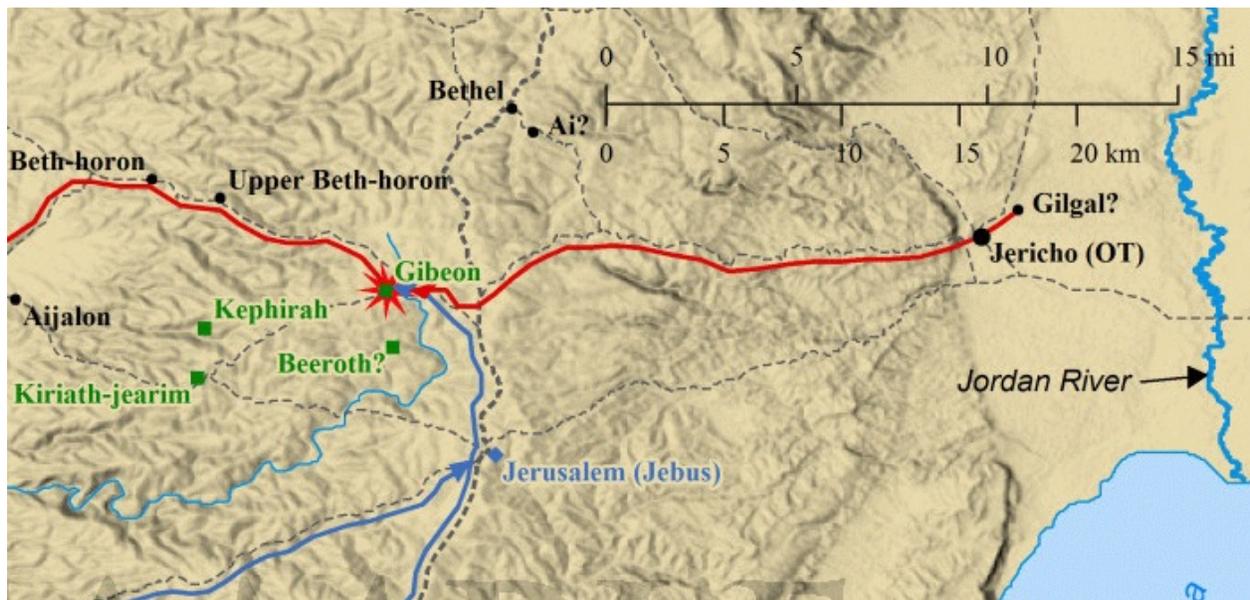


Figure 2: http://biblemapper.com/gallery1_files/ConquestOfCanaanSouthernCampaign_2_mark.jpg accessed on 12 April 13

Joshua 9:18

29. Did they still have to obey
- a. if the oath was made to pagans? Yes
 - b. if the oath was made to deceivers, *schemers*, liars? Yes
 - c. What takes precedence?
 - 1.) A command by the Lord - Deuteronomy 7:2 or
 - 2.) An oath? *An oath*
30. James Montgomery Boice: "Disobedience is no solution to the bad consequences of an earlier disobedience." (pg.75)

31. Leviticus 5:4 *Keep your vow*
32. Psalm 15:1 & 4 *Even if it hurts, we need to keep our vows*
33. I Corinthians 7:10-11 *No divorce*
34. John Calvin: "the obligation of an oath ought to be held in great sacredness . . . since the name of God is more precious than the wealth of a whole world."
35. Ezekiel 17:16, 18-20 *Zedekiah's covenant with the king of Babylon becomes God's covenant because he swore it in the Lord's name. God calls it "my covenant."*
36. Matthew 5:33-37 *Don't swear; just say yes or no*
37. Webster's: perjury: **the voluntary violation of an oath or vow** either by swearing to what is untrue or **by omission to do what has been promised under oath** : false swearing
38. I Timothy 1:9-10 *Perjurers are the equivalent of killers of fathers and mothers and sodomites*
Practical Application: When may we swear? Weddings, enlistments
Who are our witnesses when we swear? The triune God
39. Arthur W. Pink: "Since an oath be the invoking of God, it is an act of *worship*, an ascribing glory and owning him as judge."²
40. Why did the Israelites grumble? *They were forbidden to loot.*

Joshua 9:19-21

41. Why did they not break the oath? *So that the wrath of the Lord will not fall on us for breaking the oath*
42. The Gibeonites are condemned to a life of *servitude - woodcutters and water carriers*
43. What happens when that oath was broken? II Samuel 21:1-14

Joshua 9:22-27

44. How does the curse become a blessing?
 - a. Vs. 23!!! *They are water carriers and wood hewers for the temple*
 - b. Vs. 27!!! *They are water carriers and wood hewers for the temple*
 - c. I Chronicles 16:39 & 21:29 *Gibeon is now one of the chief high places for the tabernacle*
 - d. II Chronicles 1:3
 - e. I Kings 3:4-5 *Solomon offers sacrifices at Gibeon*
 - f. Ezra 2:1 & 25 & 59-60 *Three cities of Gibeon are now considered Israelite; others are not*
 - g. Nehemiah 3:7 *Gibeonites help build the wall*
45. How are the Gibeonites like Rahab?
 - a. *Their actions are treasonous - worthy of death*
 - b. *Both heard of the Lord's doings and want to join the Israelites*

Practical Application: How are we like the Gibeonites? Before we are saved, we are like Rahab and Gibeonites. Afterwards, we become part of the family of God.

² Arthur W. Pink, *Gleanings in Joshua*, (Chicago: Moody Press, 1964), 256.