

Hebrews Series

Lesson #193

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Dean Bible Ministries

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**Heb. 11:30, “By faith the walls of Jericho fell down after they were encircled for seven days.**

**Heb. 11:31, “By faith the harlot Rahab did not perish with those who did not believe, when she had received the spies with peace.”**



## **The Promise to Joshua**

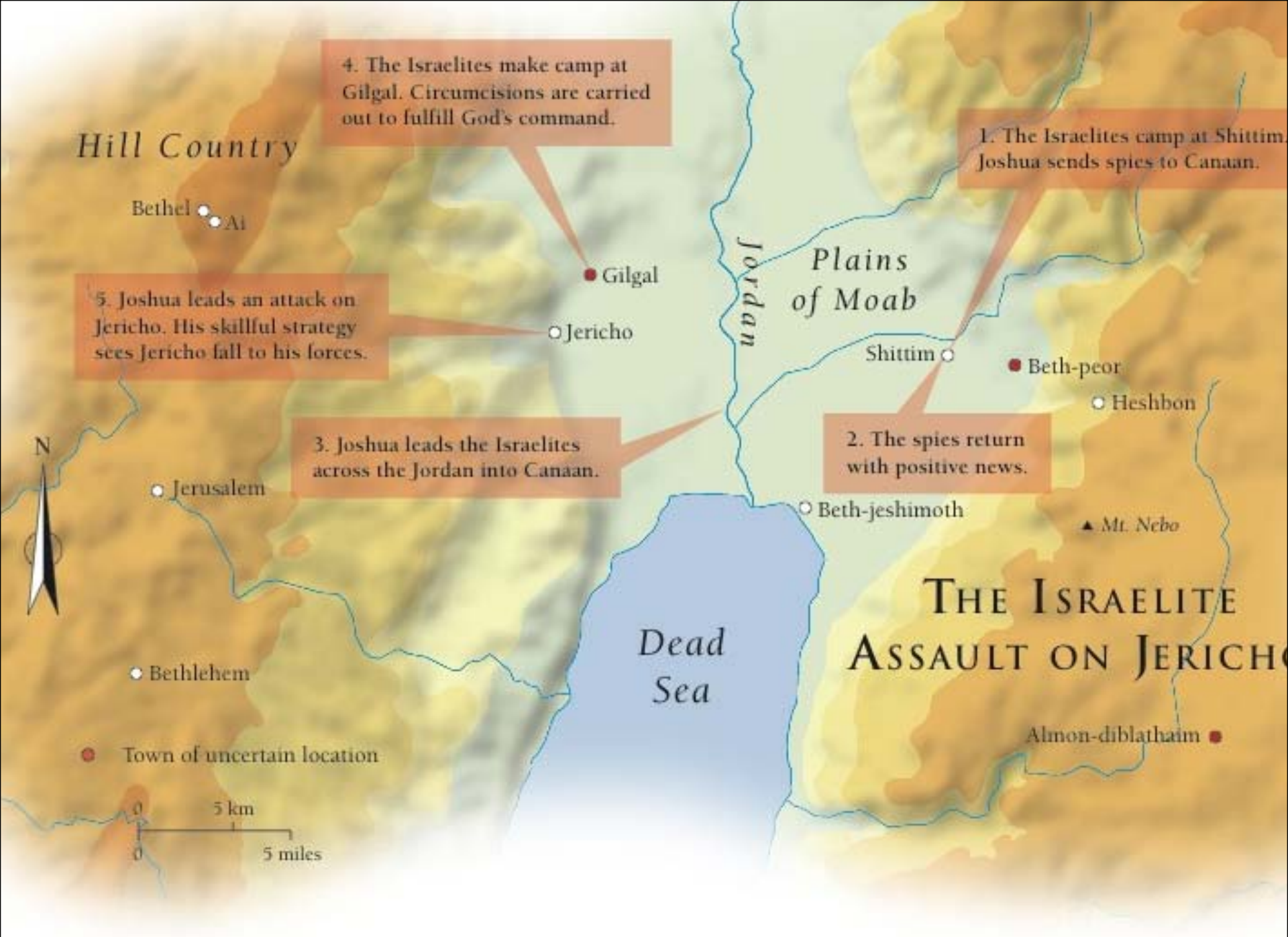
**Josh. 1:3, “Every place that the sole of your foot will tread upon I have given you, as I said to Moses.**

**Josh. 1:4, “From the wilderness and this Lebanon as far as the great river, the River Euphrates, all the land of the Hittites, and to the Great Sea toward the going down of the sun, shall be your territory.**

**Josh. 1:5, “No man shall be able to stand before you all the days of your life; as I was with Moses, so I will be with you. I will not leave you nor forsake you.”**

**Deut. 1:7, “Turn and take your journey, and go to the mountains of the Amorites, to all the neighboring places in the plain, in the mountains and in the lowland, in the South and on the seacoast, to the land of the Canaanites and to Lebanon, as far as the great river, the River Euphrates.**

**Deut. 1:8, “See, I have set the land before you; go in and possess the land which the LORD swore to your fathers—to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob—to give to them and their descendants after them.”**



4. The Israelites make camp at Gilgal. Circumcisions are carried out to fulfill God's command.

1. The Israelites camp at Shittim. Joshua sends spies to Canaan.

5. Joshua leads an attack on Jericho. His skillful strategy sees Jericho fall to his forces.

3. Joshua leads the Israelites across the Jordan into Canaan.

2. The spies return with positive news.

● Town of uncertain location

0 5 km  
0 5 miles



Hill Country

Plains of Moab

Jordan

Dead Sea

THE ISRAELITE ASSAULT ON JERICHO

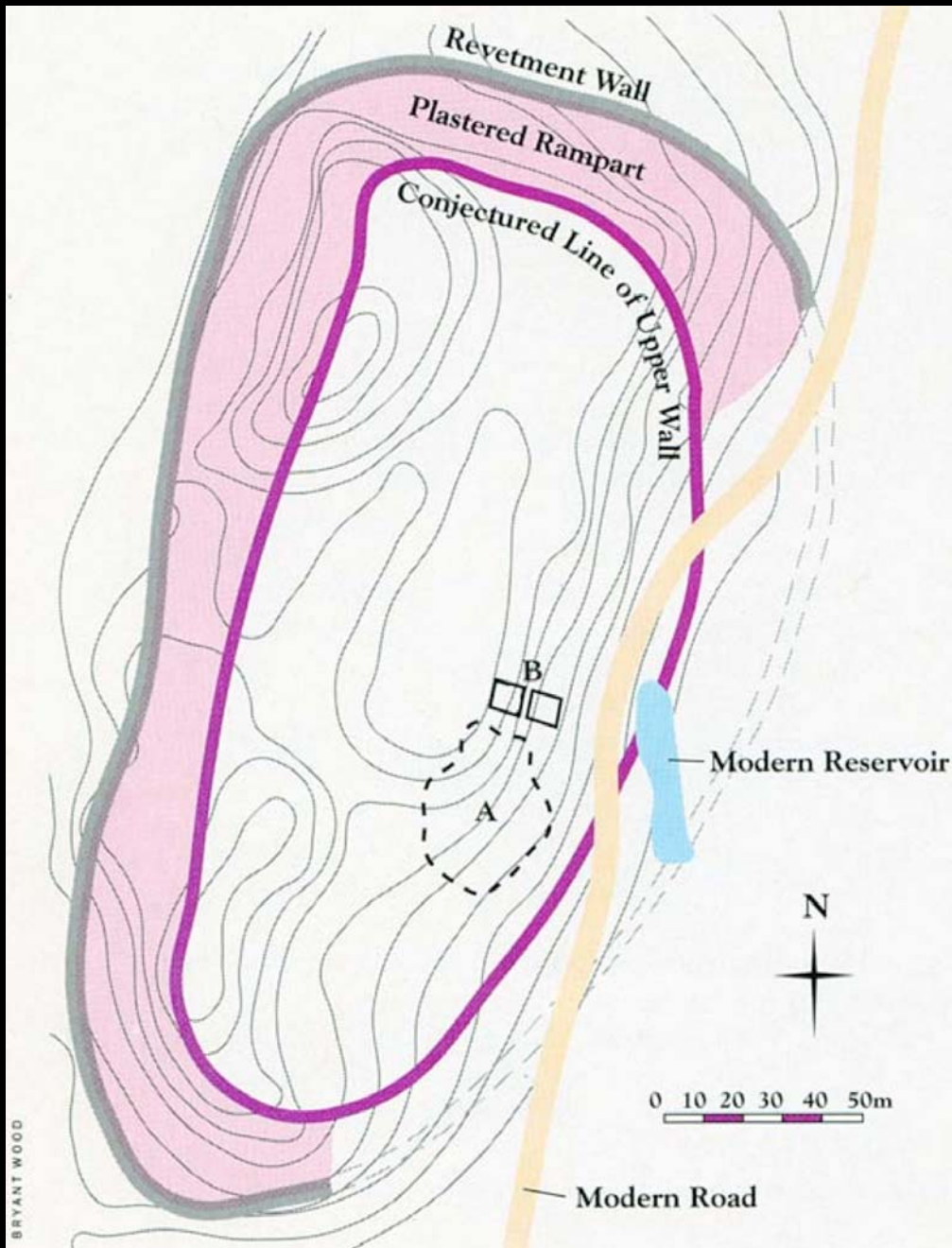


Jericho, excavations of tell northern end from east

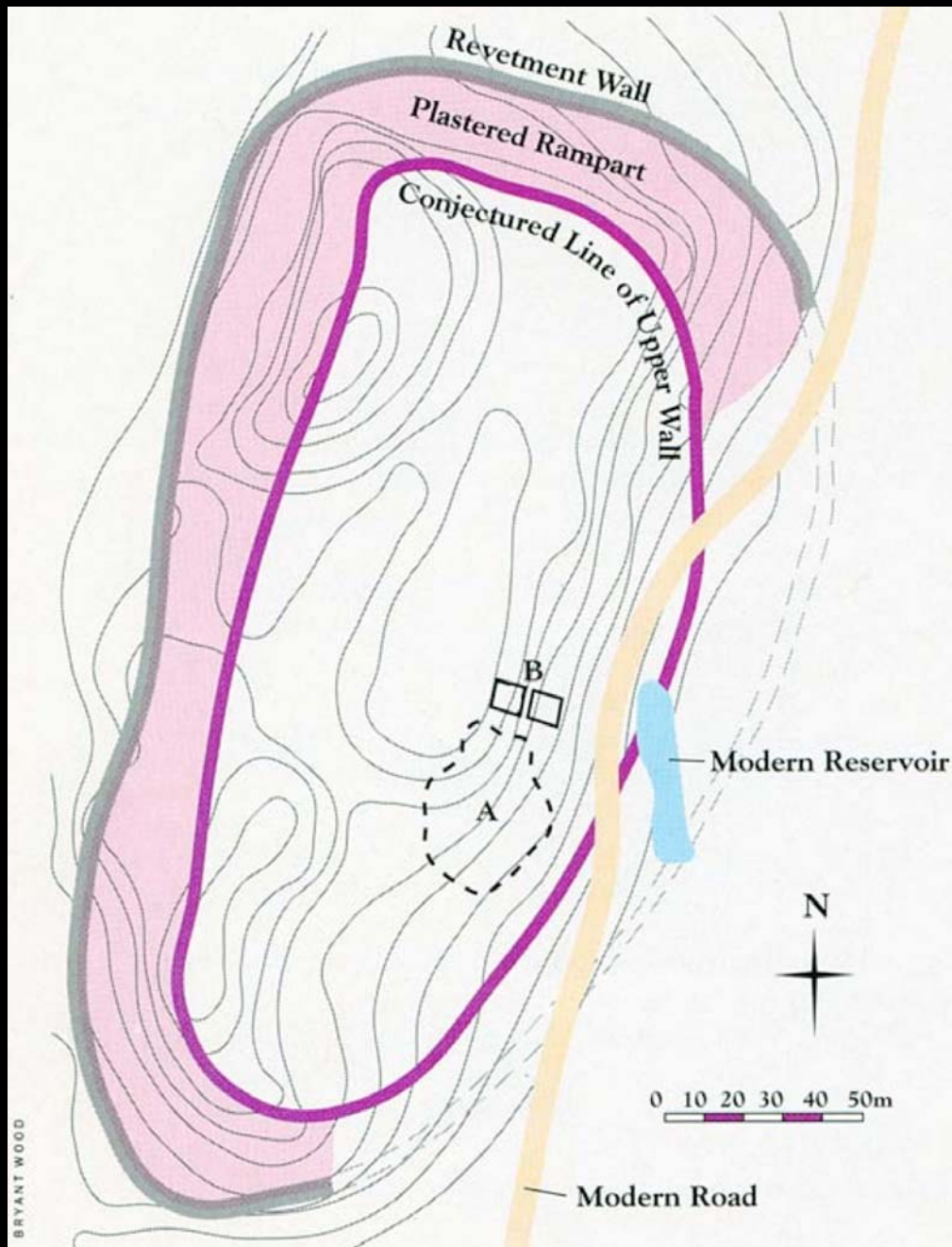


Jericho and Tell es-Sultan from above

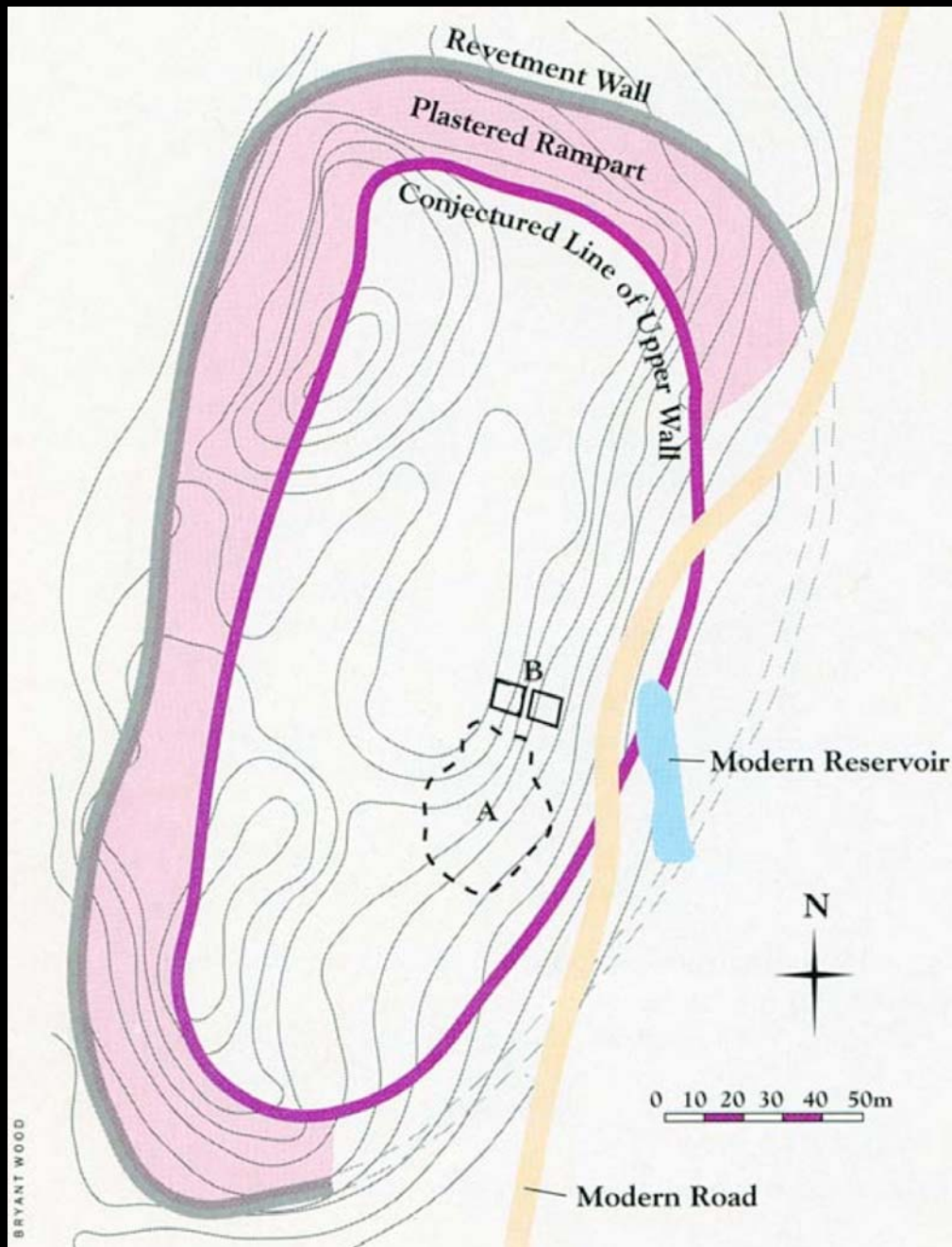




City IV at Jericho – the city that all scholars agree was violently destroyed – was a fortified enclave, drawn at left. The city's outer defenses consisted of a stone revetment wall at the base of the tell that held in place a high, plastered rampart. Above the rampart on top of the tell was a mudbrick wall which served as Jericho's city wall proper. The approximate line of this wall is indicated by the dashed line.



In the 1930s, British archaeologist John Garstang excavated a residential area, marked "A," just west of the perennial spring that supplied the city's water and which now fills the modern reservoir. (A significant portion of the tell was destroyed to make way for the modern road.) Signs of a fiery destruction and his dating of the remains led Garstang to conclude that the Israelites had indeed put the city to the torch about 1400 B.C.E., in harmony with the Biblical narrative.



Kathleen Kenyon, Garstang's successor at Jericho, excavated the area marked "B." Her conclusions dated Jericho's destruction to about 1550 B.C.E. – 150 years earlier than Garstang's date. This destruction, she concluded, was far too early to ascribe to the Israelites. By the time the Israelites appeared on the scene, she argued, there was no walled city at Jericho.



