

List of Defeated Kings

Joshua 12:1-24

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Text:

Joshua 12:1-24,

- 1. These are the kings of the land whom the Israelites had defeated and whose territory they took over east of the Jordan, from the Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon, including all the eastern side of the Arabah:**
- 2. Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon. He ruled from Aroer on the rim of the Arnon Gorge—from the middle of the gorge—to the Jabbok River, which is the border of the Ammonites. This included half of Gilead.**
- 3. He also ruled over the eastern Arabah from the Sea of Kinnereth¹ to the Sea of the Arabah (the Salt Sea), to Beth Jeshimoth, and then southward below the slopes of Pisgah.**
- 4. And the territory of Og king of Bashan, one of the last of the Rephaites, who reigned in Ashtaroth and Edrei.**
- 5. He ruled over Mount Hermon, Salecah, all of Bashan to the border of the people of Geshur and Maacah, and half of Gilead to the border of Sihon king of Heshbon.**
- 6. Moses, the servant of the LORD, and the Israelites conquered them. And Moses the servant of the LORD gave their land to the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh to be their possession.**
- 7. These are the kings of the land that Joshua and the Israelites conquered on the west side of the Jordan, from Baal Gad in the Valley of Lebanon to Mount Halak, which rises toward Seir (their lands Joshua gave as an inheritance to the tribes of Israel according to their tribal divisions-**
- 8. the hill country, the western foothills, the Arabah, the mountain**

slopes, the desert and the Negev—the lands of the Hittites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites and Jebusites):

- 9. the king of Jericho one; the king of Ai (near Bethel) one**
- 10. the king of Jerusalem one; the king of Hebron one**
- 11. the king of Jarmuth one; the king of Lachish one**
- 12. the king of Eglon one; the king of Gezer one**
- 13. the king of Debir one; the king of Geder one**
- 14. the king of Hormah one; the king of Arad one**
- 15. the king of Libnah one; the king of Adullam one**
- 16. the king of Makkedah one; the king of Bethel one**
- 17. the king of Tappuah one; the king of Hopher one**
- 18. the king of Aphek one; the king of Lasharon one**
- 19. the king of Madon one; the king of Hazor one**
- 20. the king of Shimron Meron one; the king of Acshaph one**
- 21. the king of Taanach one; the king of Megiddo one**
- 22. the king of Kedesh one; the king of Jokneam in Carmel one**
- 23. the king of Dor (in Naphoth Dor) one; the king of Goyim in Gilgal one**
- 24. the king of Tirzah one; thirty-one kings in all. (NIV)**

Introduction:

I. The first half of Joshua deals with the conquest of the land of Canaan while the second half of the book is chiefly concerned with the division of the territory of Canaan among the individual tribes, Coffman stated.

A. The first half of the book of Joshua ends with Joshua's victories, and the second half ends with Joshua's death. (Longacre via Coffman).

II. Joshua 12 shows a parallel between Moses and Joshua and the unity of all Israel in the conquest of Canaan.

A. The tribes of Reuben, Gad and half the tribe of Manasseh settled east of the Jordan River while the other tribes settled west of the Jordan River.

1. The Levites were assigned cities east and west of the Jordan River.

B. In the second division of the book of Joshua, southern conquests are listed first and northern conquests are listed second. (Rhea via Coffman)

III. Ziese wrote, "This chapter marks an important transition between the effort to acquire land and the effort to distribute it."

A. "Control must be transferred from Canaanite hands into Israelite hands."

B. "...the list (in chapter 12) justifies territorial allotments: this is land 'contractually' claimed as the spoils of war." (Ziese)

Commentary:

Joshua 12:1, These are the kings of the land whom the Israelites had defeated and whose territory they took over east of the Jordan, from the Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon, including all the eastern side of the Arabah: (NIV)

I. These are the Kings of the land whom the Israelites had defeated and whose territory they took over east of the Jordan,...

A. from the Arnon Gorge....

1. The Arnon River runs through the mountains of the Transjordan (area east of the Jordan River) and empties into the Dead Sea. (Youngblood)

a. The Arnon River served as the boundary between Moab and Ammon.

b. The Arnon River (now known as the Wadi el-Mojib) flows through the rugged sandstone ravine (gorge) which rises more than 1,650 feet above the river. (Youngblood)

Note: The area west of the Jordan River is known as Cisjordan. (see Ziese)

B. to Mount Hermon, ...

1. Mount Hermon (sacred place) was the northern boundary of the land east of the Jordan River that Israel took from the Amorites.

a. **Deuteronomy 3:8, So at that time we took from these two kings of the Amorites the territory east of the Jordan, from the Arnon Gorge as far as Mount Hermon. (NIV)**

b. **Joshua 12:1, These are the kings of the land whom the Israelites had defeated and whose territory they took over east of the Jordan, from the Arnon Gorge to Mount Hermon, including all the eastern side of the Arabah: (NIV)**

c. **Judges 3:3, the five rulers of the Philistines, all the**

Canaanites, the Sidonians, and the Hivites living in the Lebanon mountains from Mount Baal Hermon to Lebo Hamath. (NIV)

2. Mount Hermon's snow-capped peaks can be seen from the Dead Sea over 120 miles away. (Youngblood)

a. The glaciers of Mount Hermon are a major source of the waters of the Jordan River. (Youngblood)

C. including all the eastern side of the Arabah: ...

1. The Arabah usually refers to the entire valley region between Mount Hermon in the north to the Red Sea.

a. **Numbers 22:1, Then the Israelites traveled to the plains of Moab and camped along the Jordan across from Jericho. (NIV)**

b. **Deuteronomy 1:7, Break camp and advance into the hill country of the Amorites; go to all the neighboring peoples in the Arabah, in the mountains, in the western foothills, in the Negev and along the coast, to the land of the Canaanites and to Lebanon, as far as the great river, the Euphrates. (NIV)**

2. The eastern side of the Arabah here refers to the valley east of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea.

Joshua 12:2-3, Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon. He ruled from Aroer on the rim of the Arnon Gorge—from the middle of the gorge—to the Jabbok River, which is the border of the

Ammonites. This included half of Gilead. He also ruled over the eastern Arabah from the Sea of Kinnereth to the Sea of the Arabah (the Salt Sea), to Beth Jeshimoth, and then southward below the slopes of Pisgah. (NIV)

I. Sihon King of the Amorites, ...

A. Sihon was defeated under Moses' leadership by the Israelites as they journeyed toward Canaan because he (Sihon) would not give Israel permission to pass peacefully through the land.

1. Numbers 21:21-32, Israel sent messengers to say to Sihon king of the Amorites: "Let us pass through your country. We will not turn aside into any field or vineyard, or drink water from any well. We will travel along the king's highway until we have passed through your territory." But Sihon would not let Israel pass through his territory. He mustered his entire army and marched out into the desert against Israel. When he reached Jahaz, he fought with Israel. Israel, however, put him to the sword and took over his land from the Arnon to the Jabbok, but only as far as the Ammonites, because their border was fortified. Israel captured all the cities of the Amorites and occupied them, including Heshbon and all its surrounding settlements. Heshbon was the city of Sihon king of the Amorites, who had fought against the former king of Moab and had taken from him all his land as far as the Arnon. That is why the poets say: "Come to Heshbon and let it be rebuilt; let Sihon's city be restored. "Fire went out from Heshbon, a blaze from the city of Sihon. It consumed Ar of Moab, the citizens of Arnon's heights. Woe to you, O

Moab! You are destroyed, O people of Chemosh! He has given up his sons as fugitives and his daughters as captives to Sihon king of the Amorites. "But we have overthrown them; Heshbon is destroyed all the way to Dibon. We have demolished them as far as Nophah, which extends to Medeba." So Israel settled in the land of the Amorites. After Moses had sent spies to Jazer, the Israelites captured its surrounding settlements and drove out the Amorites who were there. (NIV)

2. Numbers 32:33, Then Moses gave to the Gadites, the Reubenites and the half-tribe of Manasseh son of Joseph the kingdom of Sihon king of the Amorites and the kingdom of Og king of Bashan—the whole land with its cities and the territory around them. (NIV)

3. Deuteronomy 1:4, This was after he had defeated Sihon king of the Amorites, who reigned in Heshbon, and at Edrei had defeated Og king of Bashan, who reigned in Ashtaroath. (NIV)

4. Joshua 2:10, We have heard how the LORD dried up the water of the Red Sea for you when you came out of Egypt, and what you did to Sihon and Og, the two kings of the Amorites east of the Jordan, whom you completely destroyed. (NIV)

5. Psalm 135:11, Sihon king of the Amorites, Og king of Bashan and all the kings of Canaan- NIV)

6. Jeremiah 48:45, "In the shadow of Heshbon the fugitives stand helpless, for a fire has gone out from Heshbon, a blaze from the midst of Sihon; it burns the foreheads of Moab, the skulls of the noisy boasters. (NIV)

B. Canaan was the ancestor of the Amorites.

1. **Genesis 10:16, Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, . . .**
(NIV)

2. While conquering Canaan, the Israelites frequently fought with the Amorites.

C. Sihon reigned in Heshbon.

1. Heshbon was situated in Transjordan about 50 miles east of Jerusalem and about 14 miles southwest of modern Amman, Jordan. (Youngblood)

D. He ruled from Aroer on the rim of the Arnon Gorge—

1. Aroer was a town located on the northern bank of the Arnon River.

2. This was the southern boundary of Sihon's territory. (see Ziese)

a. The boundary line was the middle of the gorge.

E. to the Jabbok River, which is the border of the Ammonites.

1. The Jabbok River was one of the main eastern tributaries of the Jordan River and entered the Jordan River about 15 miles north of the Dead Sea. (Youngblood)

2. Ammonites descended from Ben-Ammi, who was conceived by an incestuous relationship with Lot's younger daughter.

a. **Genesis 19:38, The younger daughter also had a son, and she named him Ben-Ammi; he is the father of the Ammonites of today. (NIV)**

3. The Jabbok River was the dividing line between the territories of Sihon and Og. (Coffman)

a. Sihon ruled south of the Jabbok River while Og controlled the territory north of the Jabbok River. (Coffman)

b. The Jabbok River in the area called Gilead was the northern limit of Sihon's territory.

F. This included half of Gilead.

1. Gilead was a mountain region east of the Jordan River from near the south end of the Sea of Galilee to the north end of the Dead Sea. Gilead was about 20 miles wide east to west. (Youngblood)

G. He also ruled over the eastern Arabah...

H. from the Sea of Kinneroth...

1. Kinneroth is a form of Chinnereth and is an early name for the Sea of Galilee. (Youngblood)

2. This lake is also called the Sea of Tiberias and the Lake of Gennesaret. (Youngblood)

I. to the Sea of the Arabah (the Salt Sea), ...

1. This refers to the Jordan River Valley, to the point at which it enters the Dead Sea.
2. “The Sea of the Arabah” is the Dead Sea. (Coffman)

J. to Beth Jeshimoth, ...

1. Beth Jeshimoth (house of wastelands) which was built on a strip of arid land was a town east of the place at which the Jordan River flows into the Dead Sea. (Youngblood)

a. **Numbers 33:48-49, They left the mountains of Abarim and camped on the plains of Moab by the Jordan across from Jericho. There on the plains of Moab they camped along the Jordan from Beth Jeshimoth to Abel Shittim. (NIV)**

K. and then southward below the slopes of Pisgah.

1. “Pisgah” (generically) is a word that refers to the rugged ridge that crowns a mountain. (Youngblood)
2. “Pisgah” as a proper noun was sometimes identified with Mount Nebo. (Youngblood)
3. From the top of Pisgah, Moses was permitted to view the Promised Land. (Youngblood)
4. Coffman wrote, “Pisgah was a dramatic promontory overlooking the Dead Sea” and located near the northeastern corner of the Dead Sea. (Morton via Coffman)

Joshua 12:4-5, And the territory of Og king of Bashan, one of the last of the Rephaites, who reigned in Ashtaroth and Edrei. He ruled over

Mount Hermon, Salecah, all of Bashan to the border of the people of Geshur and Maacah, and half of Gilead to the border of Sihon king of Heshbon. (NIV)

I. And the territory of Og king of Bashan, ...

A. Og was an Amorite king who ruled a territory east of the Jordan River and north of the River Jabbok in which were 60 fortified cities. (Youngblood)

1. Og had two capitals/palaces, one at Ashtaroth and one at Edrei, both of which were captured by Joshua. (Coffman)

B. Og was one of the last of the Rephaites, a race of giants, ...

1. Various tribes of giants are mentioned in the Old Testament including the Rephaites (Rephaim), Anakims, Zuzims and Emims as having lived in Canaan. (Coffman)

a. **Deuteronomy 2:10-11, The Emites used to live there—a people strong and numerous, and as tall as the Anakites. Like the Anakites, they too were considered Rephaites, but the Moabites called them Emites. (NIV)**

b. **Deuteronomy 3:11, Only Og king of Bashan was left of the remnant of the Rephaites. His bed was made of iron and was more than thirteen feet long and six feet wide. It is still in Rabbah of the Ammonites.) (NIV)**

2. who reigned in...

a. Ashtaroth and ...

i. Ashtaroth was located, it is thought, twenty (20) miles east of the Sea of Chinneroth; that is, Sea of Galilee. (Butler)

b. Edrei, ...

i. Edrei was located halfway between Damascus and Amman. (Butler)

Note: Og, who had to have two capitals and two palaces, had to make do with one grave! (see Matthew Henry)

3. from Mount Herman and Salecah in the far north to the Jabbok River in the area of Gilead in the south. (see Ziese)

C. He ruled over Mount Hermon,...

1. Well known Mount Hermon was the northern boundary of Og's kingdom.

D. Salecah,...

1. Salecah is located on the extreme eastern border of Bashon.

E. all of Bashon to the border of the ...

F. people of ...

1. Geshur and ...

a. Geshur was a small Aramean kingdom on the eastern slope of Mount Hermon. (Youngblood)

2. Maacah, and ...

a. Maacah was a small Aramean kingdom that joined Geshur on the western border of Geshur. (Youngblood)

3. half of Gilead...

4. to the border of Sihon king of Heshbon.

Joshua 12:6, Moses, the servant of the LORD, and the Israelites conquered them. And Moses the servant of the LORD gave their land to the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh to be their possession. (NIV)

I. Moses, the servant of the LORD, and the Israelites conquered them.

A. Moses was known as “the servant of the LORD” who, in this regard, surpassed all other Old Testament persons.

1. Joshua 1:1, 13, 15, After the death of Moses the servant of the LORD, the LORD said to Joshua son of Nun, Moses' aide: "Remember the command that Moses the servant of the LORD gave you: 'The LORD your God is giving you rest and has granted you this land.' until the LORD gives them rest, as he has done for you, and until they too have taken possession of the land that the LORD your God is giving them. After that, you may go back and occupy your

own land, which Moses the servant of the LORD gave you east of the Jordan toward the sunrise." (NIV)

2. Joshua 8:30-31a, Then Joshua built on Mount Ebal an altar to the LORD, the God of Israel, as Moses the servant of the LORD had commanded the Israelites. (NIV)

3. Deuteronomy 34:5, And Moses the servant of the LORD died there in Moab, as the LORD had said. (NIV)

B. What an honor, privilege to be a servant of the LORD!

II. And Moses the servant of the LORD gave their land to the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh to be their possession.

Joshua 12:7-8, These are the kings of the land that Joshua and the Israelites conquered on the west side of the Jordan, from Baal Gad in the Valley of Lebanon to Mount Halak, which rises toward Seir (their lands Joshua gave as an inheritance to the tribes of Israel according to their tribal divisions—the hill country, the western foothills, the Arabah, the mountain slopes, the desert and the Negev—the lands of the Hittites, Amorites, (NIV)

I. These are the kings of the land that Joshua and the Israelites conquered on the west side of the Jordan, ...

A. from Baal Gad in the ...

1. Baal Gad was in the Valley of Lebanon below Mount Hermon.

2. This city was the northern most point of Joshua's conquests. (Youngblood)

a. **Joshua 13:5, the area of the Gebalites; and all Lebanon to the east, from Baal Gad below Mount Hermon to Lebo Hamath. (NIV)**

b. **Joshua 11:17, from Mount Halak, which rises toward Seir, to Baal Gad in the Valley of Lebanon below Mount Hermon. He captured all their kings and struck them down, putting them to death. (NIV)**

B. Valley of Lebanon to...

Note 1: Verses 7-24 consist of only one sentence, Coffman observed.

Note 2: Not every battle Joshua fought is included in the list found in Joshua 12 nor in the preceding chapters. The accounting is to be considered summaries rather than a detailed comprehensive record.

C. Mount Halak, ...

1. Mount Halak was a mountain in southern Palestine that marked the southern limit of Joshua's conquests. (Youngblood)

D. which rises toward Seir,...

1. Seir (hairy, rough) was the mountainous country stretching from the Dead Sea to the Red Sea, the home of the Edomites, the descendants of Esau. (Youngblood)

E. (their lands Joshua gave as an inheritance to the tribes of Israel according to their tribal divisions—

1. the hill country, ...

a. “The hill country” was the hilly terrain of southeastern Palestine, referred to in the New Testament as the “hill country of Judea.”

i. **Luke 1:65, And fear came on all that dwelt round about them: and all these sayings were noised abroad throughout all the hill country of Judaea. (KJV)**

2. the western foothills, ...

a. A mountain range runs through Palestine north to south parallel to the Jordan River.

b. The “western foothills” speak of the lower elevations west of this mountain range.

3. the Arabah, ...

a. The “Arabah” as used here refers to the Jordan River valley from near Mount Hermon through the Dead Sea.

4. the mountain slopes, ...

a. the slopes of the mountain range running north to south and parallel to the Jordan River.

5. the desert and the Negev—

a. Youngblood wrote, “Negev (dry, parched) was a term

used by some English translations of the Bible for the southern desert or wilderness area of Judah including about 4,500 square miles.

F. the lands of the ...

1. Hittites,

a. “The name Hittite comes from Hatti, another name for Anatolia, the capital of which was Hatusha. They were among the people who had to be driven out when Israel conquered Canaan under Joshua.” (Youngblood)

2. Amorites, ...

a. “The Amorites were one of the major tribes, as national groups, living in Canaan. The Book of Genesis cites Canaan as the ancestor of the Amorites.” (Youngblood)

3. Canaanites, ...

a. “The Canaanites were an ancient tribe that lived in the land of Canaan before they were displaced by the nation of Israel.” (Youngblood)

4. Perizzites, ...

a. “The Perizzites, who lived in Canaan as early as the time of Abraham and Lot, were subdued by the Israelites.” (Youngblood)

5. Hivites and ...

a. “Hivites descended from Canaan. No reference to the Hivites exists outside the Bible. The Hivites may have been a smaller group within the Horites.” (Youngblood)

6. Jebusites: ...

a. Jebusites were the original inhabitants of Jebus, their name for ancient Jerusalem. (Youngblood)

Joshua 12:9, the king of Jericho one; the king of Ai (near Bethel) one (NIV)

I. The king of Jericho ... one ...

A. “Jericho is one of the oldest inhabited cities in the world. It is situated in the wide plain of the Jordan Valley about eight (8) miles northwest of the site where the Jordan River flows into the Dead Sea. Jericho is located about eight (8) miles west of the Jordan River.” (Youngblood)

B. Coffman adds that Jericho’s history dates back some five thousand (5,000) years and that Jericho owes its existence to a marvelous spring that supplies an abundance of fresh water.

II. The king of Ai (near Bethel) ... one ...

A. “Ai (heap or ruin) was a Canaanite city located east of Bethel, beside Beth Aven, and north of Michmash.” (Youngblood)

1. Ai was located two miles east of Bethel.

Joshua 12:10, the king of Jerusalem one; the king of Hebron one (NIV)

I. The king of Jerusalem ... one ...

A. Jerusalem (city of peace), which became the Israelite political and religious capital, was located in an easily defended location some eighteen (18) miles west of the point at which the Jordan River flows into the Dead Sea. (Youngblood)

II. The king of Hebron ... one ...

A. Hebron was located nineteen (19) miles southwest of Jerusalem on the road to Bearsheba. Hebron is located 3,040 feet above sea level making it the highest town in Palestine. (Youngblood)

Joshua 12:11, the king of Jarmuth one; the king of Lachish one (NIV)

I. The king of Jarmuth, one ...

A. Jarmuth was a city in the lowlands of Judah. (Youngblood)

II. The king of Lachish, ... one ...

A. Lachish was an ancient walled city located in the lowlands of Judah about thirty (30) miles southwest of Jerusalem and about fifteen (15) miles west of Hebron. (Youngblood)

Joshua 12:12, the king of Eglon one; the king of Gezer one (NIV)

I. The king of Eglon, ... one ...

A. Eglon was an Amorite city in the western Shephelah (lowlands).
(Youngblood)

II. The king of Gezer, ... one ...

A. Gezer was an important ancient Canaanite city located twenty (20) miles west of Jerusalem on the road between Joppa and Jerusalem.

Joshua 12:13, the king of Debir one; the king of Geder one (NIV)

I. The king of Debir, ... one ...

A. Debir was located in Judah's hill country, in the Negeb or Southland, and was inhabited by giant people, the Anakim.
(Youngblood)

B. Debir was in more ancient times named Kiriath-sepher.
(Coffman)

II. The king of Geder, ... one ...

A. "Geder (fence) was a town in southern Judah (Youngblood), the exact location of which is unknown," Coffman wrote.

B. Geder may be emended as Gerar. (Ziese)

Joshua 12:14, the king of Hormah one; the king of Arad one (NIV)

I. The king of Hormah, ... one ...

A. Hormah (complete destruction) was a Canaanite city in southern Judah near Ziklag and the border of Edom. (Youngblood)

B. The ancient name of Hormah was Zephath.

II. The king of Arad, ... one ...

A. Arad was a Canaanite city in the southern wilderness of Judah. (Youngblood)

B. It is thought to have been located fifteen (15) miles southeast of Gaza. (Coffman)

Joshua 12:15, the king of Libnah one; the king of Adullam one (NIV)

I. The king of Libnah, ... one ...

A. Libnah was a Canaanite city in the territory allotted to the tribe of Judah. (Youngblood)

B. Libnah, Coffman stated, was a fortified city on the Shephelah; that is, (the plateau-like area between the high mountains of central Palestine and the seacoast).

II. The king of Adullam, ... one ,,,

A. Adullam was a Canaanite city in the Shephelah or lowlands of Judah located southwest of Jerusalem.

Joshua 12:16, the king of Makkedah one; the king of Bethel one (NIV)

I. The king of Makkedah, ... one ...

A. Makkedah (the cave, the place of shepherds) was a royal city of the Canaanites in the southern Shephelah or lowlands that became part of the inheritance of Judah. (Youngblood and Bromiley)

B. The exact location of Makkedah is not definitely known, but it is thought to have been some seven (7) or more miles from the Mediterranean sea coast near Aijalan. (Coffman)

II. The king of Bethel, ... one ...

A. Bethel (house of God) was located about twelve (12) miles north of Jerusalem (Youngblood) on the high ridge road. (Coffman)

Joshua 12:17, the king of Tappuah one; the king of Hopher one (NIV)

I. The king of Tappuah, ... one ...

A. Tappuah (apple city) was a city located in the lowland of Judah. (Youngblood)

II. The king of Hopher, ... one ...

A. Hopher was a Canaanite town west of the Jordan River near the district of Sochoh. (Youngblood)

B. Hopher is usually located in the northern area of the Plain of Sharon although its precise location is uncertain. (Bromiley)

Joshua 12:18, the king of Aphek one; the king of Lasharon one (NIV)

I. The king of Aphek, ... one ...

A. Aphek was a Canaanite city on the plain of Sharon. (Youngblood)

B. There were several towns of this name, but little is known of this Aphek. (Coffman)

II. The king of Lasharon, ... one ...

A. Lasharon was a Canaanite city, the exact location of which is uncertain. (Youngblood)

B. Lasharon may have been Sarona, between Mt. Tabor and the Sea of Tiberias six and one-half (6.5) miles southwest of Tiberias. (Coffman)

Joshua 12:19, the king of Madon one; the king of Hazor one (NIV)

I. The king of Madon, ... one ...

A. Madon was a Canaanite city in Galilee; the exact location of Madon is uncertain, but it may be associated with modern day Qarn Hattin which is situated about five (5) miles northwest of Tiberias. (Youngblood)

II. The king of Hazor, ... one ...

A. Hazor (enclosure) was an ancient Canaanite fortress city in Northern Palestine, situated about ten (10) miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee. (Youngblood)

Joshua 12:20, the king of Shimron Meron one; the king of Acshaph one (NIV)

I. The king of Shimron Meron, ... one ...

A. Shimron Meron was an ancient royal Canaanite city located in the territory later assigned to the tribe of Zebulun. (Youngblood and Bromiley).

II. The king of Acshaph, ... one ...

A. Aschaph was a city in the northern part of Canaan about six (6) miles southeast of Acre and is on the boundary of the tribe of Asher. (Bromiley and Youngblood)

Joshua 12:21, the king of Taanach one; the king of Megiddo one (NIV)

I. The king of Taanach, ... one ...

A. Taanach was an ancient royal city of the Canaanites which became a Levitical city within the territory of Manasseh. It was located on the southwestern edge of the Valley of Jezreel about five miles from Megiddo. (Youngblood) ... and guarded a pass over Mount Carmel. (Coffman)

II. The king of Megiddo, ... one ...

A. Megiddo (stronghold) was a walled city located east of the Carmel Mountain range where many important battles were fought in Old Testament times. Megiddo was situated on the main road linking Egypt and Syria. Overlooking the Valley of Jezreel (Plain of Esdraelon), Megiddo was one of the most strategically located cities in Palestine. (Youngblood) ... and was allotted to the tribe of Manasseh. (Coffman)

Joshua 12:22, the king of Kedesh one; the king of Jokneam in Carmel one (NIV)

I. The king of Kedesh, ... one ...

A. Kedesh (holy) was a Canaanite city conquered by Joshua's forces.

B. This Kedesh was assigned to Manasseh and, together with Taanach, controlled the southern flank of the Valley of Esdraelon on a heavily traveled road through the Carmel range. (Coffman)

II. The king of Jokneam in Carmel, ... one ...

A. Jokneam was a royal Canaanite city later assigned to the territory allotted to Zebulun near the border allotted to Manasseh. It became a Levitical city. Jokneam was located about fifteen (15) miles west, northwest of Jezreel. (Davis and Youngblood)

Joshua 12:23, the king of Dor (in Naphoth Dor) one; the king of Goyim in Gilgal one (NIV)

I. The king of Dor (in Napoth Dor), ... one ...

A. Dor was a Canaanite town on the Mediterranean coast south of Mount Carmel and about eight (8) miles north of Caesarea. (Youngblood)

II. The king of Goiim/Goyim in Gilgal, ... one ...

A. Goyim/Goiim in Gilgal (nations in Gilgal) was a town located between Dor and Tirzah, probably Jiljulieh, located a little north of

the brook of Kanah and five (5) miles northeast of Antipatris.
(Youngblood)

Joshua 12:24, the king of Tirzah one; thirty-one kings in all. (NIV)

I. The king of Tirzah, ... one ...

A. Tirzah was an ancient Canaanite city located northwest of Shechem which served as the capital of the northern kingdom of Israel from the time of Jeroboam I until the time of Omri.
(Youngblood and Bromiley)

II. thirty-one kings in all; that is, west of the Jordan River as delineated in Joshua 12:7-24.

A. When kings Sihon and Og east of the Jordan River are added to the number, the total reaches thirty-three (33).

Conclusion:

I. “These great victories under Joshua are a pledge that God will ever fight upon the side of and in the interests of those who truly love him.”
(Coffman)

II. Moses and Joshua were truly servants of the LORD.

A. May we be servants of God, dedicated, courageous, faithful, honest, sincere ...

II. God gave Canaan, east and west of the Jordan river, to Israel.

A. The regrettable thing is that Israel did not persist in its conquest until all of the land was securely in Israel's hands.

B. For only a relatively short period of time in the era of David and Solomon did Israel possess the total promised land.

1. Israel accommodated themselves to their heathen neighbors and their idolatrous gods instead of taking full possession of the land as God had commanded.

2. Sadly, what could have been really never was.

Questions
On
List of Defeated Kings
Joshua 12:1-24

1. With what two major tasks does the book of Joshua concern itself? _____

2. Give evidence that Moses, Joshua and all the tribes of Israel were united before and during the conquest of Cisjordan. _____

3. Over what area did Sihon reign? _____

4. What happened to Sihon? When did these things occur? _____

5. Over what area did Og reign? _____

6. What happened to Og? When did these things occur? _____

7. Name at least four tribes of ancient giants. _____

8. What tribes settled east of the Jordan River? _____

9. Who were the: ...

Hittites _____

Amorites _____

Canaanites _____

Perizzites _____

Hivites _____

12. Ai _____

13. Jerusalem _____

14. Hebron _____

15. Jarmuth _____

16. Lachish _____

17. Eglon _____

18. Gezer _____

19. Debir _____

20. Geder _____

21. Hormah _____

22. Arad _____

23. Libnah _____

24. Adullum _____

25. Makkedah _____

26. Bethel _____

27. Tappuah _____

28. Hephher _____

29. Aphek _____

30. Lasharon _____

31. Madon _____

32. Hazor _____

33. Shimron Meron _____

34. Acshaph _____

35. Taanach _____

36. Megiddo _____

37. Kedesh _____

38. Jokneam in Carmel _____

39. Dor (in Naphoth Dor) _____

40. Goyim/Goiim in Gilgal _____

41. Tirzah _____

42. Define *transjordan*. _____

43. By what other names has the Sea of Galilee been known? _____

44. Give all the information you can about: ...

Shephelah _____

Seir _____

Negeb or Negev _____

Answers
To
Questions
On
Joshua 12:1-24

1. With what two major tasks does the book of Joshua concern itself? **The conquest of Canaan and the division of the land among the tribes.**

2. Give evidence that Moses, Joshua and all the tribes of Israel were united before and during the conquest of Cisjordan. **As long as Moses, Joshua and the Israelites remained faithful to God, He continued to fight for them and to hand their enemies over to them. If even one person sinned against God, He would withhold His favor from them until the sinner was punished.**

3. Over what area did Sihon reign? **From Aroer north of the Jabbok River, the eastern Arabah, from the Sea of Kinnereth to the Sea of Arabah (the Salt Sea).**

4. What happened to Sihon? When did these things occur? **He was defeated by Moses as the Israelites traveled to Canaan, after he had denied them permission to pass through his territory.**

5. Over what area did Og reign? **The territory north of the Jabbok River, east of the Jordan to Mount Hermon on the north, including half of Gilead.**

6. What happened to Og? When did these things occur? **He was defeated by Moses as the Israelites marched toward the Promised Land.**

7. Name at least four tribes of ancient giants. **Rephaites, Emims, Anakims, Zuzims.**

8. What tribes settled east of the Jordan River? **Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh.**

9. Who were the: ...

Hittites **Hittites, or “Hattians,” were descendants of Canaan’s second son, Heth.**

Amorites **A major tribe living in Canaan, descendants of Canaan.**

Canaanites **Descendants of Canaan, a prominent tribe until displaced by the Israelites.**

Perizzites **A pre-Israelite tribe living in Canaan as early as the time of Abraham and Lot. They were displaced by the Israelites.**

Hivites **Descendants of Canaan. They were delivered into the hands of Joshua by the Lord.**

Jebusites **The original inhabitants of Jerusalem, also descendants of Canaan. They inhabited the site until dislodged by King David.**

10. List the thirty-one (31) kings Joshua conquered west of the Jordan River. **The king of Jericho, the king of Ai, the king of Jerusalem, the king of Hebron, the king of Tarmuth, the king of Lachish, the king of Eglon, the king of Gezer, the king of Debir, the king of Geder, the king of**

Hormath, the king of Arad, the king of Libnah, the king of Adullum, the king of Makkedah, the king of Bethel, the king of Tappuah, the king of Hopher, the king of Aphek, the king of Lasharon, the king of Madon, the king of Hazor, the king of Shimron Meron, the king of Acshaph, the king of Taanach, the king of Megiddo, the king of Kedesh, the king of Jokeam, the king of Dor, the king of Goyim, the king of Tirzah.

Give all the information you can about each of the following places: ...

11. Jericho **The first city conquered by Joshua. It is thought to be the oldest city in the world. It is situated 5 miles west of the Jordan River and 7 miles north of the Dead Sea. God handed over Jericho to Joshua without a fight by causing the walls of the city to collapse. The only survivors from Jericho were Rahab and her family. Joshua cursed the city, preventing it from being rebuilt.**

12. Ai **Ai was the second city that Joshua attacked. Located in the hill country, northeast of Jericho, and west of Bethel. The sin of Achan at Jericho resulted in the Israelites' defeat because of the anger of the Lord. They later overcame Ai by using a clever ambush.**

13. Jerusalem **Jerusalem is located in the central part of Canaan, in the hill country southwest of Jericho near the northern end of the Dead Sea. Adoni Zedek, king of Jerusalem, led a coalition of five Amorite kings against Joshua. Jerusalem came to prominence under kings David and Solomon who built the temple. The city was destroyed in A.D. 70 by the Roman general Titus.**

14. Hebron **Located 19 miles southwest of Jerusalem, and 15 miles west of the Dead Sea. It is the highest town in Palestine at 3,040 feet. At one time it was home to Abraham. He purchased a burial plot there where Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebecca, along with Jacob and Leah were buried.**

15. Jarmuth **A city in the lowlands of Judah whose king joined a coalition against Joshua.**

16. Lachish **A walled city in the lowlands of Judah, 30 miles southwest of Jerusalem and 15 miles west of Hebron.**

17. Eglon **An Ammonite city located in the western lowlands.**

18. Gezer **An important Canaanite city 20 miles west of Jerusalem on the road between Joppa and Jerusalem.**

19. Debir **Located in Judah's hill country of the Negev, populated by the giant people, the Anakim.**

20. Geder **A "fenced" town in southern Judah. Its exact location is unknown.**

21. Hormah **Canaanite city in southern Judah near Ziklag and the border of Edom.**

22. Arad **A Canaanite city in the southern wilderness of Judah. It may have been located 15 miles southeast of Gaza.**

23. Libnah **A Canaanite city in the territory allotted to the tribe of Judah. It was a fortified city on the Shephelah, between the high mountains of Central Palestine and the sea coast.**

24. Adullam **A Canaanite city in the lowlands of Judah southwest of Jerusalem.**

25. Makkedah **A royal city of the Canaanites in the southern lowlands that became part of the inheritance of Judah. It may have been located**

about 7 miles from the Mediterranean Sea near Aijalon.

26. Bethel **Located 12 miles north of Jerusalem on the high ridge road. The name means "House of God."**

27. Tappuah **A lowland city of Judah.**

28. Hopher **A Canaanite town west of the Jordan River near the district of Sochoh. Its precise location is unknown.**

29. Aphek **A Canaanite city on the plain of Sharon.**

30. Lasharon **A Canaanite city. May have been Sarona, between Mt. Tabor and the Sea of Tiberias 6.5 miles southwest of Tiberias. Its exact location is unknown.**

31. Madon **A Canaanite city in Galilee. Its exact location is uncertain, but may be the modern city of Hattin, about 5 miles northwest of Tiberias.**

32. Hazor **Ancient Canaanite fortress city in northern Palestine, about 10 miles southwest of the Sea of Galilee.**

33. Shimron Meron **An ancient Canaanite royal city in the territory later assigned to the tribe of Zebulun. It may have been the city of Shimron, located 3 miles southeast of Bethlehem in the territory of Judah.**

34. Achshaph **A city in northern Canaan about 6 miles southeast of Acre on the boundary of the tribe of Asher.**

35. Taanach **An ancient royal city of the Canaanites, which became a Levitical city within the territory of Manasseh. It was located on the**

southwestern edge of the Valley of Jezreel about 5 miles from Megiddo. It guarded a pass over Mount Carmel.

36. Megiddo **A walled city located east of the Carmel mountain range, site of many important battles. It is situated on the main road linking Egypt and Syria. Overlooking the Valley of Jezreel, it was one of the most strategically located cities in Palestine. It was allotted to the tribe of Manasseh.**

37. Kedesh **A Canaanite city assigned to Manasseh and, together with Taanach, controlled the southern flank of the Valley of Esdralon on a heavily-traveled road through the Carmel range.**

38. Jokneam in Carmel **A royal Canaanite city later allotted to Zebulun near the border allotted to Manasseh. It became a Levitical city. It was located about 15 miles west northwest of Jezreel.**

39. Dor (in Naphoth Dor) **A Canaanite town on the Mediterranean coast south of Mount Carmel and about 8 miles north of Caesarea.**

40. Goyim/Goiim in Gilgal **A town located between Dor and Tirzah, a little north of the brook of Kanah and 5 miles northeast of Antipatris.**

41. Tirzah **An ancient Canaanite city located northwest of Shechem which served as the capital of the Northern Kingdom of Israel from the time of Jeroboam I until the time of Omni.**

42. Define *Transjordan*. **The area immediately east of the Jordan River, settled by Reuben, Gad and half of Manasseh, including Edom, Moab and Ammon from the Arnon River to Mount Hermon.**

43. By what other names has the Sea of Galilee been known? **Kinneroth, Chinnereth, Lake of Gennesart, Sea of Tibereas.**

44. Give all the information you can about: ...

Shephelah **Lowlands of Judea between the coastal plain and the Judah highlands farther inland.**

Seir **Meaning “hairy, rough.” The mountainous country between the Dead Sea and the Red Sea. Home of the Edomites, descendants of Esau.**

Negev, or Negeb **Meaning “dry, parched land.” The arid region, the southern desert or wilderness area of Judah of about 4,500 square miles.**