

I. Chart of the Content and Structure of the book of Joshua

So Joshua took control of the entire land, just as the LORD had instructed Moses. He gave it to the people of Israel as their special possession, dividing the land among the tribes. So the land finally had rest from war. – Josh. 11:23

B. Structure Observations Between Chapters	Introduction: 1:19; 3:7; and 4:14 provide an introduction to Joshua being the new leader of Israel, replacing Moses.					Interchange: Various examples of Israel's obedience and slight disobedience occurs in between chapters 6 and 12.						
	Summarization: Even though within these chapters there is new information introduced, this appears to be an abridgement of what has been conquered and of what has not yet been conquered.											
A. Chapter Titles	Joshua begins his leadership of the nation of Israel	Two spies scout out the land on the other side of the Jordan River (especially Jericho) and are cared for by Rehab	The nation of Israel crosses the Jordan River	Joshua has a leader of each tribe place a stone as a memorial to the Lord.	Joshua circumcises the new generation of Israelites and then meets the commander of the "Lord's Army"	Israel conquers the city of Jericho	One man's sin causes trouble for the whole nation of Israel	Israel begins to have military success again and renews their covenant to God	Israel fails to consult the Lord when inhabitants of the Promised Land approach them with a proposal	Joshua and the nation capture more cities and land	Kings in neighboring lands combine forces to attempt to conquer the Israelites	A list of the kings Joshua and the Israelites had conquered
Chapter	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
B. Structure Observations Within Chapters	Cause & Effect: Joshua is told to do something by God, then he does it.	Cause & Effect: The mighty things God did created news that spread to other nations and inflicted fear in them.	Instrumentation: In the process of leading the people across the Jordan River, Joshua is anointed by God as a great leader.	Explanation: Joshua has the leaders from each tribe place the stones together then explains why they did that.	Explanation: 5:2-3 tells how God told Joshua to circumcise and then the narrator explains that history of Israel and why they had to be circumcised.	Analysis: After the city of Jericho is conquered 6:27 tells the reader that God was with Joshua.	Interrogation: 7:7-10 are the interrogation seen as Joshua tries to understand why God had allowed them to be conquered. Then God explains why it had happened.	Repetition: The Lords Covenant is again brought back into focus even though fighting occurs before and after chapter 8.	Cruciality: 9:14 presents only the second act of disobedience since having Joshua as its leader.	Summarization: 10:40-42 have a summarization of all of the conquests that the nation of Israel has attempted.	Summarization: 11:16, 17 again summarize after another successful conquest.	Climax: The land has been conquered and a listing of it is displayed.

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B. Structure Observations Between Chapters	Summarization: The work of Joshua and <u>Eleazar</u> to allocate the land among the Israelites is summarized in 19:51.								Summarization: 21:43, 44 summarizes everything that led up to that point in time.	Summarization: This is Joshua's summarization of what had occurred in the past and what God desired from his people in the future.		
			Continuity: Tells how the Israelites failed to drive out all of the Canaanites from the land.									
A. Chapter Titles	Land had yet to be conquered but God told Joshua to divide it adequately	Caleb and delegates from his tribe of Judah approach Joshua asking for special sections of the land	Land given to the tribe of Judah	Description of the land given to <u>Ephraim</u> and <u>Manassa</u>	Land given to West <u>Manassa</u>	Joshua gathers the entire community to set up a tabernacle and he sends them out to explore the land (Benjamin)	Land is given to the six remaining tribes of Israel and a piece to Joshua	Creating of cities of refuge	Towns are given to the Tribe of Levi for their livestock	The 2 ½ tribes return to the east of the Jordan River which causes conflict and confusion	Israel's leader, Joshua, addresses specific people groups in Israel to remind them of what God had promised and desired	Israel's leader, Joshua, addresses all the tribes to remind them of what God had done and what they needed to do
Chapter	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
B. Structure Observations Within Chapters	Preparation: Begins by letting the reader know time has passed by saying, "when Joshua was an old man."	Introduction: 14:1-5 is an introduction to the dispersion of the land west of the Jordan River.	Proportion: An emphasis is placed on the tribe of Judah as an entire chapter is dedicated to Judah.		Cruciality: The author states that the decedents of <u>Manassa</u> could not drive out the Canaanites, later, however they were able to force the Canaanites to be slaves.	Summarization: Starts out with how the entire land was under Israelite control, but they needed to still distribute the final tribes their land.	Proportion: The tribes of <u>Simeon</u> , <u>Zebulun</u> , <u>Issachar</u> , <u>Asher</u> , <u>Naphtali</u> , and <u>Dan</u> have similar text length.	Instrumentation: <u>The law</u> of Moses was being lived out faithfully and God's will was being obeyed yet there was still provision for how to administer justice.	Interrogation: The people bring a question to Joshua and God answers it.	Causation: Additions were made to God's law which were accepted possibly because of the circumstances.	Cruciality: Only the elders, leaders, judges, and officers were addressed by Joshua.	Repetition: Again, the Lord's Covenant is discussed.