Crossroads International Church Singapore Dr. Rick Griffith

Title

1 October 2017 Message 6 of 66

NLT 60 Minutes

**Be Courageous**

***Book of Joshua***

**Topic:** Courage

**Subject:** How can you defeat discouragement that prevents you from doing God’s will?

**Complement:** God rewards those who take him seriously.

**Purpose:** The listeners will show courage in action in what God wants them to do.

**Attribute:** We worship the God of Courage

**Reading:** Joshua 1:8

**Song:** O Church, Arise (Getty)

# Introduction

### Interest: [Discouragement paralyzes us from doing what God wants us to do.]

ICS

#### ICS had no money, no backers, few parents, no way to get teachers, no principal, and no campus. It was discouraging.

Discourage

#### Martin Luther saw many problems but didn’t want to break away from the Catholic Church and went through a deep depression. It was discouraging.

Luther

(3 slides)

#### Our church in 2008 had no money, no backers, no morning worship slot, one part-time pastor, and a frequent turnover of internationals. It was discouraging.

CIC

(3 slides)

### Need: Are you discouraged? How would you know if you are?

Are you?

#### When discouraged, we tend to look back at the “good ole days” instead of looking forward. Which way are you looking?

Good Ol’ Days

#### We’re discouraged when we feel we can’t connect to God’s network.

Prayer

Made Fun

#### Discouragement sometimes comes when we’re ridiculed for our faith.

#### It comes when we feel that it is the same ol' same ol' and we lack purpose.

Desk Head

#### Discouragement means lack of courage. Courage is the base word. When courage is missing, life makes no sense. So we need courage! But what does it look like?

Video

(2 slides)

No Courage

#### Movie Clip from introduction to “Courageous”—a movie I recommend.

#### Do you need courage today?

Need?

### Subject: How can you defeat discouragement that prevents you from doing God’s will? How can you have the courage you need to serve the King? Said positively, how can you gain the courage that enables you to do God’s will?

Subject

#### The reality of discouragement is something that everyone faces.

#### We all must see that God has a solution for discouragement—a way that we can be infused with courage.

### Background: Today we will study a man named Joshua who embodied courage. Israel had been beaten down for 40 years and saw everyone over age 20 die. What turned them around? What turned them from discouragement to be courageous?

Birth of People

Mission

(3 slides)

#### Up to this point in the OT, we have seen God working to give birth to a people (explain). The book of Joshua picks up right after the death of Moses in Deuteronomy 34. In fact, Joshua likely wrote that last chapter of Deuteronomy.

#### There is really no issue with who will take over in the place of Moses as Joshua had already been appointed to succeed him. The role to occupy Canaan was Joshua’s task before God.

Occupation

#### Yet the possibility of discouragement must have faced Joshua, who had to fill the sandals of Moses! Who could imagine taking over from the only person ever with whom God talked face-to-face?

Josh 1:3-9

(2 slides)

#### Joshua was one of the twelve spies who surveyed the land of Canaan 39 years earlier. He had shown himself faithful to trust in the LORD to bring them into Canaan.

#### However, Moses had just died (Joshua 1:1-2) and in many ways, Joshua was untested as a leader of all Israel.

### Preview: What do we need to conquer discouragement and what results from it?

Subject

### Text: The entire book of Joshua helps us defeat discouragement.

(Joshua tells us first that we can conquer discouragement when we...)

# I. Act like God will keep his Word (Joshua 1–12).

MP

[Discouragement is inaction, so serve God with faith in his promises.]

## Israel conquered most of Canaan by courageous actions based on God fulfilling his promise (Joshua 1–12).

Josh 1

(4 slides)

### Israel prepared to occupy Canaan by obeying Joshua's military and spiritual leadership as an example of trust in God and his leaders (Chs. 1–5).

#### God told Joshua to courageously conquer the land in his strength founded in God's Word (Ch. 1).

#### Joshua gained courage through two spies who gave the report of Rahab’s faith (Ch. 2).

Josh 2

(4 slides)

#### Joshua trusted God by miraculously crossing the Jordan to teach Israel to trust God and his leaders (Ch. 3).

Josh 3

(5 slides)

#### Israel built a memorial of their miraculous Jordan crossing so they would not forget God's work on its behalf (Ch. 4).

Josh 4

(5 slides)

#### Joshua prepared Israel spiritually to separate the people as committed to trust in God's promises (5:1-12).

Josh 5

(5 slides)

#### The pre-incarnate Jesus prepared Joshua for conquest to show God as Israel’s main leader (5:13-15).

Josh 6

(9 slides)

### Israel conquered each region of Canaan separately in step-by-step trust in God's sovereign leading to enjoy his promised blessing (Chs. 6–12).

#### The conquest of central Canaan in Jericho and Ai showed how obedience leads to God’s blessing (Chs. 6–8).

Josh 8

(3 slides)

Josh 7

(3 slides)

#### The conquest of southern Canaan shows the need to trust in God—not self—for victory (Chs. 9–10).

Josh 9-10

(8 slides)

#### The conquest of northern Canaan’s coalition of armies shows God’s sovereign hand to fulfill his promise (11:1-15).

Josh 11

(3 slides)

#### A summary of the conquest shows that God fulfilled his promise for Israel to possess every place where they stepped (11:16–12:24; cf. 1:3).

Josh 12

(2 slides)

## We are courageous when we act as if God will fulfill his promises to us.

APP

### ICS got $400k, NICS backing, committed parents, teacher recruitment, an experienced and godly principal, and a revitalized campus.

ICS

### Martin Luther acted in faith by taking on the pope’s claim that paying the church money could pardon sins. The public way to do this was to nail notices on the church door.

Luther

(2 slides)

### Our church in 2009 received enough funds to last a few years but still no backers. Yet the biggest thing God did was to change my attitude about the need for long-term commitments. Now in 2017 we got the morning worship slot and a “new” pastor—me!

CIC

Transition

(3 slides)

(We conquer discouragement when we actively trust God to keep his Word. So what results from this faith?)

# II. Courageous faith brings victory (Joshua 13–24).

MP

[Trust in God results in his rewards.]

## The result of Israel’s courageous faith was that they settled Canaan (Chs. 13–24).

Josh 13-19

(8 slides)

### Israel's partitioning the occupied Promised Land for each tribe, Joshua, manslayers, and Levites teaches the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (Chs. 13–21).

#### The coastal regions were not allotted to any tribe since Israel failed to conquer these areas to show that Israel possessed only land where they set foot according to the promise of God (13:1-7; cf. 1:3).

#### Portions for the two and one-half eastern tribes show that they kept the national unity as they fought for the other tribes just as those tribes fought for them (13:8-33).

#### Portions for the nine and one-half western tribes show Israel the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (14:1–19:48).

#### Land for Joshua, manslayers, and Levites show the joyful rewards of obedient faith (19:49–21:45).

Josh 20-21

(5 slides)

### Israel's emphasis on unity, obedience, and faith motivate a covenant renewal for continued occupation of the Promised Land (Chs. 22–24).

Josh 22-24

(9 slides)

### Does the book of Joshua depict salvation in that “crossing the Jordan” symbolizes going to heaven?

### What is the parallel idea of a believer’s inheritance based on Joshua?

## God will also reward your courage when you stick your neck out for him.

Stick Neck Out

### ICS grew from 17 students to 480 students and 80 staff.

ICS

(2 slides)

### Martin Luther received support from the local lord who kidnapped him and protected him in a castle where in 11 weeks he translated the NT. This set in motion the Reformation Movement that blessed a billion people!

Luther

CIC

Transition

(2 slides)

### CIC has blessed thousands but still is an unfinished story.

(How can you defeat discouragement that prevents you from doing God’s will?)

# Conclusion

MI

### God rewards those who take him seriously (Main Idea).

### Obedient faith based upon God's promises brings blessing (MI restated).

### “Courageous” ending clip

Clip

### There is a progression here (Main Points):

MPI

#### When we act like God will keep his Word (Joshua 1–12)…

Results?

#### What results when we act?

#### That courageous faith brings victory (Joshua 13–24).

MPII

### How specifically can we defeat discouragement (exhortation)?

Specifics?

#### Be led by God’s presence.

Be led

#### Remind yourself and others of His faithfulness.

• Remind

#### Be set apart to God for His purposes.

Set apart

#### Trust God as Ultimate Redeemer and Provider.

• Trust

### Prayer

Prayer

# Preliminary Questions

**Verses Questions**

# Context: What did the author record just prior to this passage?

### The book of Joshua picks up right after the death of Moses in Deuteronomy 34. In fact, Joshua likely wrote that last chapter of Deuteronomy.

### There is really no issue with who will take over in the place of Moses as Joshua had already been appointed to succeed him.

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### The reality of discouragement is something that everyone faces.

### We all must see that God has a solution for discouragement—a way that we can be infused with courage.

# Background: What historical context helps us understand this passage?

### The possibility of discouragement must have faced Joshua, who had to fill the sandals of Moses! Who could imagine taking over from the only person ever with whom God talked face to face!

### Joshua was one of the twelve spies who surveyed the land of Canaan 39 years earlier. He had shown himself faithful to trust in the LORD to bring them into Canaan.

### However, Moses had just died (Joshua 1:1-2) and in many ways Joshua was untested as a leader of all Israel.

# Questions

### Does the book of Joshua depict salvation in that “crossing the Jordan” symbolizes going to heaven?

### What the parallel idea of a believer’s inheritance based on Joshua?

# Tentative Main Ideas

Text

# Illustrations That Apply

#### We redouble our efforts when we don’t see results yet.

#### We keep praying when it seems that God ignores our requests.

#### We believe that God rewards faith (=faithfulness) rather than “success.”

#### We live as if we won’t be the victim of God’s first mistake.

#### We act as if we are on the winning team.

# Old Testament Survey Notes

**Joshua**

**Introduction**

**I. Title** The Hebrew and English names for the book are the same. Joshua ([:vuAhy> *Yehoshua*) literally means "Yahweh saves" or "Yahweh is salvation" (BDB 221c 1). His original name was *Hoshea*, "salvation" (Num. 13:8), but Moses changed it to *Yehoshua*, "Yahweh is salvation" (Num. 13:16), which is the Hebrew equivalent for the Greek name *Iesous*, Jesus. This is a good title since Joshua appears as the main character and his mission as leader of Israel is to help the people understand that God, not he, saves them by conquering the Canaanites and apportioning their land to them.

**II. Authorship**

A. External Evidence: Jewish tradition ascribes the work to Joshua himself. The Talmud says that Joshua wrote all but the last five verses which Phineas recorded.

B. Internal Evidence: The text claims that Joshua wrote at least parts of the book (8:32; 24:26). Several lines of evidence point to a very early composition: (1) The author is an eyewitness to the events as "we" and "us" describe the participants (5:1, 6), (2) Rahab was still living (6:25), (3) The Jebusites still inhabited Jerusalem (15:63), and (4) Old names of the Canaanite cities are employed (e.g., Kiriath Arba for Hebron in 15:13).

However, although the unity of style and organization suggest a single author, three sections must have been written after Joshua's death: (1) Othniel's capture of Kiriath Sepher (15:13-19; cf. Judges 1:9-15), (2) The northern migration of the tribe of Dan (19:47; cf. Judges 18:27-29), and (3) Joshua's death and burial (24:29-33). Many evangelical scholars attribute these minor additions to Eleazar the priest and his son Phineas (24:33) during the time of the judges.

Joshua was born a slave in Egypt into the "half-tribe" of Ephraim, was redeemed from slavery at 40 years old (Moses' "young aide"; cf. Exod. 33:11), began leading Israel at 80 years old, and led the nation for 30 years until his death at the age of 110 (24:29).

**III. Circumstances**

A. Date: The date of the conquest of Canaan hinges, of course, upon the date of the Exodus (see Exodus notes for support of the early date of ca. 1446 BC). Caleb was age forty at Kadesh one year after the Exodus (14:7; 1445 BC) and eighty-five at the conclusion of the conquest (14:10). Since this 45 year difference included 38 years of wanderings, it leaves a seven year conquest from 1405-1398 BC (the wanderings being from 1445-1405 BC). This places the entrance into Canaan at 1405 BC and the conclusion of the Book of Joshua seven years later in 1398 BC. Joshua died many years later at the age of 110 (23:1; 24:29). Some believe he died only eight years later (cf. *TTTB*, 53, and Schmidt's chronology chart "Old Testament Patriarchs and Judges") but a more reasonable guess is about ten to twenty years later (Campbell, *BKC*, 1:367). Therefore, the Book of Joshua, apart from minor additions, was written after 1398 and perhaps as late as 1378 BC.

B. Recipients: The first readers of Joshua were Israelites in Canaan with him after the land conquest.

C. Occasion: Moses had just died after leading Israel in forty years of wilderness wanderings. Then Joshua took the helm to lead the nation to take possession of the land God had promised. One teacher has noted that if the second book of the Bible is properly called *Exodus* ("the way out"), then this sixth book may be deemed *Eisodus* ("the way in")! In this book the nation experiences the partial fulfillment of the promise of the land that stems all the way back to Abraham nearly 600 years earlier (cf. Gen. 12:1, 7).

**IV. Characteristics**

A. Joshua marks a new method of God's communication to his people. Up to this point (i.e., in the Pentateuch) Jehovah spoke through dreams, visions, or angels. However, beginning with Joshua, the Law of Moses becomes the voice of God in written form (1:8). The importance of the written word is emphasized in the examples and commands to obey it (1:7, 8c; 23:6-16), talk about it (1:8a), meditate upon it (1:8b), honor it (8:32-33), and read it (8:34-35).

B. In the Hebrew canon the Book of Joshua heads the grouping of books called the "Prophets." The reason for this is debated, but some suggest that Joshua held the office of a prophet. Others understand the placement as indicating that this book (among the "Former Prophets") illustrates the principles preached by the prophets (Campbell, *BKC*, 1:325).

C. Joshua records the *incomplete* possession of the land. Although land ownership was unconditional (Gen. 12:7; 15:18-21; 17:8), possession was conditional (Deut. 29:9–30:20). While God promised the entire land of Canaan (1:4), the Israelites did not possess it all because they did not trust God for it all (13:1). Therefore, the Land Covenant that promises the land from the Wadi of Egypt to the Euphrates River (Gen. 15:18) was not fulfilled under Joshua. In fact, it still remains unfulfilled.

D. Many common themes connect Deuteronomy and Joshua:

**Theme Deuteronomy Joshua**

Holy War How to do it (instructed) How it was done (implemented)

Possessing Canaan Promised Possessed

Joshua's Role Appointed Operated

Law of Moses Stated Restated (Josh. 23–24)

**Argument**

The Book of Joshua divides easily into two parts. Both show the partial occupation of the Promised Land by Israel in fulfillment of God's promise. The first part (Joshua 1–12) records how the nation conquers most of the land of the Canaanites through a careful preparation (Joshua 1–5) and exploits through Joshua's faith in God (Joshua 6–12). The second part (Joshua 13–24) describes how Israel settles the conquered land by partitioning it into allotted areas for the respective tribes (Joshua 13–21) and how this land stays settled by obedience to the covenant (Joshua 22–24). The purpose of each of these sections is to instruct the nation that obedient faith based upon God's promises brings blessing.

**Synthesis**

**Partial Occupation of Canaan Partial fulfillment of the land promise**

**1–12 Land conquered**

1–5 Preparation

1 Charge

2 Spies

3 Jordan crossing

4 Memorial

5:1-12 People prepared: Ceremonies

5:13-15 Joshua prepared: Angel

6–12 Process

6–8 Central: Jericho, Ai

9–10 Southern: Gibeonites, Amorites

11:1-15 Northern: Coalition

11:16–12:24 Summary

**13–24 Land settled**

13–21 Partitioning

13:1-7 Philistia not allotted

13:8-33 Eastern (2 1/2)

14:1–19:48 Western (9 1/2)

14–15 Judah: Caleb, rest

16–17 Joseph

18:1–19:48 7 tribes

19:49–21:45 Joshua, manslayers, Levites

22–24 Principles

22 Civil war averted: unity

23:1–24:27 Covenant renewal: obedience

24:28-33 Burials: faith

**Outline**

**Summary Statement for the Book**

**The way Israel conquered and settled most of Canaan was by courageous faith that God would fulfill his promise.**

# The way Israel conquered most of Canaan was by courageous faith that God would fulfill his promise (Joshua 1–12).

## Israel prepared to occupy Canaan through obeying Joshua's military and spiritual leadership as an example of trust in God and his leaders (Chs. 1–5).

### Joshua, with divine approval, commanded Israel to courageously conquer the land in God's strength and they trust in God and Joshua’s leadership founded in God's Word (Ch. 1).

### Joshua strengthened his faith in God by two military spies who gave the believing report of Rahab of Jericho to record God's grace towards all who trust him (Ch. 2).

### Joshua showed his faith in God by miraculously crossing the Jordan to teach Israel the need to trust in God and his leaders while renouncing its past life (Ch. 3).

### The LORD commanded the nation to build a stone pile to remember the miraculous Jordan crossing rather than forget God's workings on its behalf (Ch. 4).

### Joshua prepared Israel spiritually through circumcision, Passover, and eating of unleavened bread (rather than manna) to separate the people as committed to trust in God's promises (5:1-12).

### Joshua is prepared for conquest by trusting in the preincarnate Christ to show him that he was ultimately not Israel’s main leader (5:13-15).

## Israel conquered each region of Canaan separately in step-by-step trust in God's sovereign leading to enjoy his promised blessing (Chs. 6–12).

### The conquest of central Canaan's fortified cites of Jericho and Ai recalled the need for complete obedience to experience the blessing of God (Chs. 6–8).

#### Israel miraculously and unusually defeated Jericho against tremendous odds to teach the nation that it must obey God's plan for victory (Ch. 6).

#### The initial defeat of Israel by Ai before Israel finally conquered the city points out how sin among the people prevents them from experiencing God's deliverance (Chs. 7–8).

### The conquest of southern Canaan shows the need to trust in God—not self—for victory (Chs. 9–10).

#### The foolish covenant to spare the deceptive Gibeonites shows the need to trust God instead of human wisdom (Ch. 9).

#### God’s defense of the Gibeonites by hailstones and prolonged daylight defeated the Amorites and southern Canaan to show that only obedient faith can defeat the enemy (Ch. 10).

### The conquest of northern Canaan through a coalition of armies shows God’s sovereign hand to fulfill his promise (11:1-15).

### A summary of the Canaan conquest shows that God fulfilled his promise for Israel to possess every place where they stepped (11:16–12:24; cf. 1:3).

# The result of Israel’s courageous faith was that they settled Canaan (Chs. 13–24).

## Israel's partitioning the occupied Promised Land for each tribe, Joshua, manslayers, and Levites teaches the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (Chs. 13–21).

### The coastal regions were not allotted to any tribe since Israel failed to conquer these areas to show that Israel possessed only land where they set foot according to the promise of God (13:1-7; cf. 1:3).

### Portions for the two and one-half eastern tribes show that they kept the national unity as they fought for the other tribes just as those tribes fought for them (13:8-33).

### Portions for the nine and one-half western tribes show Israel the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (14:1–19:48).

#### Land for Judah, Joseph, and half of Manasseh came by lot in Gilgal (Chs. 14–17).

##### Judah got land across southern Canaan from the Dead Sea to Philistia (Chs. 14–15).

###### Caleb occupies a portion in southeastern Judah (Ch. 14).

###### The rest of Judah’s boundaries stretch from the Dead Sea to Philistia in every area except the Jebusite city of Jerusalem (Ch. 15).

##### Joseph got Ephraim and the half-tribe of Manasseh’s land in central Canaan from the Jordan River to the Mediterranean Sea (Chs. 16–17).

#### Land for the other seven tribes came by topographical survey and by lot in Shiloh (18:1–19:48).

##### The remaining tribes moved to Shiloh where a topographical survey was added to the casting of lots to determine inheritances (18:1-10).

##### Allotments for Benjamin, Simeon, Zebulun, Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and Dan finish the undesignated land portions (18:11–19:48).

### Land for Joshua, manslayers, and Levites show the joyful rewards of obedient faith (19:49–21:45).

#### Joshua gets the city of Timnath Serah in the hill country of Ephraim (19:49-51).

#### Six cities of refuge among Levite towns protect manslayers of accidental deaths until standing trial and until the high priest’s death (Ch. 20).

#### Forty-eight Levite towns spread the teachers throughout the land rather than giving them one geographical inheritance (Ch. 21).

## Israel's emphasis on unity, obedience, and faith motivate a covenant renewal for continued occupation of the Promised Land (Chs. 22–24).

### The western tribes almost go to war against the eastern tribes, who build a memorial altar to encourage worship at the LORD’s sanctuary, to stress the importance of unity in Israel (Ch. 22).

### Joshua's charge to covenant renewal before his death insists that covenant obedience is the basis for continued occupancy of the land (23:1–24:27).

### An appendix, probably by Phineas, records that Joshua, Joseph, and Eleazar all once lived in Egypt yet were buried in Canaan to faith in God's faithfulness to keep his promises (24:28-33).

**Be Courageous**

***Joshua***

**Exegetical Outline (Steps 2-3)**

# *Exegetical Idea*: The way Israel conquered and settled most of Canaan was by courageous faith that God would fulfill his promise.

# The way Israel conquered most of Canaan was by courageous faith that God would fulfill his promise (Joshua 1–12).

## Israel prepared to occupy Canaan through obeying Joshua's military and spiritual leadership as an example of trust in God and his leaders (Chs. 1–5).

### Joshua, with divine approval, commanded Israel to courageously conquer the land in God's strength and they trust in God and Joshua’s leadership founded in God's Word (Ch. 1).

### Joshua strengthened his faith in God by two military spies who gave the believing report of Rahab of Jericho to record God's grace towards all who trust him (Ch. 2).

### Joshua showed his faith in God by miraculously crossing the Jordan to teach Israel the need to trust in God and his leaders while renouncing its past life (Ch. 3).

### The LORD commanded the nation to build a stone pile to remember the miraculous Jordan crossing rather than forget God's workings on its behalf (Ch. 4).

### Joshua prepared Israel spiritually through circumcision, Passover, and eating of unleavened bread (rather than manna) to separate the people as committed to trust in God's promises (5:1-12).

### Joshua is prepared for conquest by trusting in the preincarnate Christ to show him that he was ultimately not Israel’s main leader (5:13-15).

## Israel conquered each region of Canaan separately in step-by-step trust in God's sovereign leading to enjoy his promised blessing (Chs. 6–12).

### The conquest of central Canaan's fortified cites of Jericho and Ai recalled the need for complete obedience to experience the blessing of God (Chs. 6–8).

### The conquest of southern Canaan shows the need to trust in God—not self—for victory (Chs. 9–10).

### The conquest of northern Canaan through a coalition of armies shows God’s sovereign hand to fulfill his promise (11:1-15).

### A summary of the Canaan conquest shows that God fulfilled his promise for Israel to possess every place where they stepped (11:16–12:24; cf. 1:3).

# The result of Israel’s courageous faith was that they settled Canaan (Chs. 13–24).

## Israel's partitioning the occupied Promised Land for each tribe, Joshua, manslayers, and Levites teaches the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (Chs. 13–21).

### The coastal regions were not allotted to any tribe since Israel failed to conquer these areas to show that Israel possessed only land where they set foot according to the promise of God (13:1-7; cf. 1:3).

### Portions for the two and one-half eastern tribes show that they kept the national unity as they fought for the other tribes just as those tribes fought for them (13:8-33).

### Portions for the nine and one-half western tribes show Israel the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (14:1–19:48).

### Land for Joshua, manslayers, and Levites show the joyful rewards of obedient faith (19:49–21:45).

## Israel's emphasis on unity, obedience, and faith motivate a covenant renewal for continued occupation of the Promised Land (Chs. 22–24).

**Purpose or Desired Listener Response (Step 4)**

The listeners will show courage in action in what God wants them to do.

**Homiletical Outline** (Cyclical inductive form)

# Introduction

### Interest: Discouragement paralyzes us from doing what God wants us to do.

### Need: Are you discouraged? How would you know if you are?

### Subject: How can you defeat discouragement that prevents you from doing God’s will? How can you have the courage you need to serve the King?

### Background: Israel had been beaten down for 40 years and saw everyone over age 20 die. What turned them around? What turned them from discouragement to be courageous?

### Preview: What do we need to conquer discouragement and what results from it?

### Text: The entire book of Joshua helps us defeat discouragement.

(Joshua tells us first that we can conquer discouragement when we...)

# I. Act like God will keep his Word (Joshua 1–12).

## Israel conquered most of Canaan by courageous actions based on God fulfilling his promise (Joshua 1–12).

### Israel prepared to occupy Canaan through obeying Joshua's military and spiritual leadership as an example of trust in God and his leaders (Chs. 1–5).

### Israel conquered each region of Canaan separately in step-by-step trust in God's sovereign leading to enjoy his promised blessing (Chs. 6–12).

## We are courageous when we act as if God will fulfill his promises to us.

### ICS got $400k, NICS backing, committed parents, teacher recruitment, an experienced and godly principal, and a revitalized campus.

### Martin Luther received support from the local lord who kidnapped him and protected him in a castle where in 11 weeks he translated the NT.

### CIC in 2009 received enough funds to last a few years, still no backers, changed my attitude about the need for long-term commitments, a morning worship slot, and a renewed pastor.

(We conquer discouragement when we actively trust God to keep his Word. So what results from this faith?)

# II. Courageous faith brings victory (Joshua 13–24).

## The result of Israel’s courageous faith was that they settled Canaan (Chs. 13–24).

### Israel's partitioning the occupied Promised Land for each tribe, Joshua, manslayers, and Levites teaches the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (Chs. 13–21).

### Israel's emphasis on unity, obedience, and faith motivate a covenant renewal for continued occupation of the Promised Land (Chs. 22–24).

## God will also reward your courage when you stick your neck out for him.

### ICS grew from 17 students to 480 students and 80 staff.

### Martin Luther set in motion the Reformation Movement that has blessed a billion people!

### CIC has blessed thousands but still is an unfinished story.

(How can you defeat discouragement that prevents you from doing God’s will?)

# Conclusion

### God rewards those who take him seriously (Main Idea).

### There is a progression here (Main Points):

#### When we act like God will keep his Word (Joshua 1–12)…

#### That courageous faith brings victory (Joshua 13–24).

### How specifically can we defeat discouragement (exhortation)?

### Prayer



**Rick Griffith**

1 October 2017

Message 6 of 66

**Be Courageous**

***Joshua***

# Introduction

### Dis**courage**ment paralyzes us from doing what God wants us to do.

### How can you defeat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that prevents you from doing God’s will?

### Israel had been beaten down for 40 years and saw everyone over age 20 die. What turned them around? What turned them from discouragement to be courageous?

# I. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ like God will keep his Word (Joshua 1–12).

## Israel conquered most of Canaan by courageous actions based on God fulfilling his promise (Joshua 1–12).

### Israel prepared to occupy Canaan through obeying Joshua's military and spiritual leadership as an example of trust in God and his leaders (Chs. 1–5).

### Israel conquered each region of Canaan separately in step-by-step trust in God's sovereign leading to enjoy his promised blessing (Chs. 6–12).

## We are courageous when we act as if God will fulfill his promises to us.

(We conquer discouragement when we actively trust God to keep his Word. So what results from this faith?)

# II. Courageous faith brings \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Joshua 13–24).

## The result of Israel’s courageous faith was that they settled Canaan (Chs. 13–24).

### Israel's partitioning the occupied Promised Land for each tribe, Joshua, manslayers, and Levites teaches the joyful rewards of faith and obedience (Chs. 13–21).

### Israel's emphasis on unity, obedience, and faith motivate a covenant renewal for continued occupation of the Promised Land (Chs. 22–24).

## God will also reward your courage when you stick your neck out for him.

# Conclusion

### God rewards those who take him \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (Main Idea).

### How specifically can you defeat discouragement?

Download this sermon PPT and notes for free at BibleStudyDownloads.org/resource/old-testament-preaching/

Listen to this message online at cicfamily.com/sermon-listing/

**Joshua**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Partial Occupation of Canaan** | | | |
| **Conquered** | | **Settled** | |
| **Chapters 1–12** | | **Chapters 13–24** | |
| **Swords** | | **Spoils** | |
| **Faith Demonstrated** | | **Faith Rewarded** | |
| **Entering**  **Canaan** | **Conquering**  **Canaan** | **Dividing**  **Canaan** | |
| **Preparation** | **Subjection** | **Possession** | |
| **Jordan River** | **Canaan** | **2 1/2 Eastern Tribes**  **9 1/2 Western Tribes** | |
| **ca. One Month** | **ca. 7 Years** | **ca. 18 Years** | |
| **Preparation**  **(1–5)** | **Process**  **(6–12)** | **Partitioning**  **(13–21)** | **Principles**  **(22–24)** |

**Key Word: Occupation**

**Key Verse: “Do not let this Book of the Law depart from your mouth; meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do everything written in it. Then you will be prosperous and successful” (Joshua 1:8)**

**Summary Statement:**

**The way Israel conquered and settled most of Canaan was by courageous faith that God would fulfill his promise.**

**Applications:**

**Obedient faith based upon God's promises brings blessing.**

**Partial obedience results in difficulty.**