

# Battles of Joshua's Conquest

OPPONENT	KING	BATTLE LOCATION	AGGRESSOR	VICTOR	SCRIPTURE (ALL IN JOSHUA)
Jericho		Jericho	Israel	Israel	6:12-27
Ai		Ai	Israel	Ai	7:2-6
Ai and Bethel		Ai	Israel	Israel	8:1-29
Amorite Confederacy: Jerusalem Hebron Jarmuth Lachish Eglon	Adonizedeck Hoham Piram Japhia Debir	Forces met at Gibeon. Chase went through Beth-Horon and the Valley of Aijalon and ended at Azekah	Amorites	Israel	10:1-27
Makkedah		Makkedah	Israel	Israel	10:28
Libnah		Libnah	Israel	Israel	10:29-30
Lachish	*	Lachish	Israel	Israel	10:31-32
Gezer	Horam	Lachish	Israel	Israel	10:33
Eglon	*	Eglon	Israel	Israel	10:34-35
Hebron	*	Hebron	Israel	Israel	10:36-37
Debir		Debir	Israel	Israel	10:38-39
Northern Confederation		Waters of Merom	Israel	Israel	11:1-9
Hazor	Jabin	Hazor	Israel	Israel	11:10-11
Cities of the North		Various cities	Israel	Israel	11:12-17

\*Many of the kings are killed in first battle with the confederacy; thus in these latter battles just the city is taken.

# Chronology of the Judges

## Joshua and the Elders - 1406-1385

OPPRESSOR	KING	YEARS	ESTIMATED DATES B.C.	REFERENCE (ALL JUDGES)	JUDGE	TRIBE	YEARS	PLACE OF BATTLE
Mesopotamia	Cushan-rishathaim	8	1385-1377	3:8				
			1377-1337	3:9-11	Othniel	Judah	40	
Moabites	Eglon	18	1337-1319	3:12-14				
			1319-1239	3:15-30	Ehud	Benjamin	80	Jericho
Philistines				3:31				
			1260-1250	3:31	Shamgar		10	
Canaanites	Jabin	20	1259-1239	4:2-3				
			1239-1199	4:4-5:31	Deborah	Ephraim	40	Esdraelon
Midianites	Oreb, Zeeb, Zebah, Zalmunna	7	1199-1192	6:1-6				
			1192-1152	6:7-8:35	Gideon	Manasseh	40	Hill of Moreh
	Civil War of Abimelech		1152-1149	9	killed at Thebez			
			1149-1126	10:1-2	Tola	Issachar	23	
			1126-1104	10:3-6	Jair	Gilead	22	
Ammonites		18	1104-1086	10:7-9				
			1086-1080	10:10-12:7	Jephthah	Gilead	6	Transjordan
			1080-1072	12:8-10	Ibzan	Judah	8	
			1072-1062	12:11-12	Elon	Zebulun	10	
			1062-1055	12:13-15	Abdon	Ephraim	7	
Philistines		40	1115-1075	13:1				
			1075-1055	13:2-16:31	Samson	Dan	20	

The chronology of the Judges is very uncertain because we are not told where overlapping occurs. This is one possible alignment.

# Battles of the Judges Period

OPPONENT	KING	ISRAEL'S DELIVERER	VICTOR	LOCATION OF BATTLE	SCRIPTURE (ALL IN JUDGES)
Bezek	Adoni-bezek	—	Judah	Bezek	1:4-7
Kiriath-Arba (Hebron)	Sheshai, Ahiman, Talmai	Caleb	Judah	Hebron	1:10
Kiriath-Sepher (Debir)	—	Othniel	Judah	Debir	1:12-13
Various cities	—	—	Judah	Various cities	1:17-18
Luz (Bethel)	—	—	Manasseh, Ephraim	Bethel	1:22-25
Laish	—	—	Dan	Laish	18:27-29
Civil: Israel vs. Benjaminites	—	—	Israel	Gibeah	20:1-48
Mesopotamia	Cushan-rishathaim	Othniel	Israel	—	3:10
Moab	Eglon	Ehud	Israel	Jericho	3:15-30
Hazor	Jabin	Deborah	Israel	Esdraelon	4:4-16
Midianites	Zeeb, Zebah, Oreb, Zalmunna	Gideon	Israel	Hill of Moreh	7:7-8:25
Civil: Abimelech vs. Shechem	Abimelech	Gaal	Abimelech	Shechem	9:34-41
Civil: Abimelech vs. Thebez	Abimelech	—	Israel	Thebez	9:50-57
Ammonites	—	Jephthah	Israel	Transjordan	11:29-33
Civil: Gileadites vs. Ephraimites	—	Jephthah	Gilead	Zaphon	12:1-6

# Wars of Saul 1050-1010 B.C.

OPONENT	KING OR CHAMPION	PLACE OF BATTLE	AGGRESSOR	VICTOR	REASON FOR BATTLE	SCRIPTURE
Ammonites	Nahash	Jabesh-gilead	Ammon	Israel	To gain control of Jabesh-gilead	1 Sam. 11:1-11
Philistines		Geba	Israel	Israel	To chase Philistines from Israelite territory	1 Sam. 13:3
Philistines		Michmash	Philistia	Israel	To regain foothold in Israel	1 Sam. 13:5-14:46
Moab, Ammon, Edom, Zobah		Various places		Israel	Protection and enlargement of borders	1 Sam. 14:47
Amalekites	Agag	Southwest Palestine	Israel	Israel	Destruction commanded by God	1 Sam. 15:1-9
Philistines	Goliath	Valley of Elah	Philistia	Israel	Conquest of Israel	1 Sam. 17:1-54
Philistines	Achish and others	Mount Gilboa	Philistia	Philistia	Conquest of Israel	1 Sam. 31:1-6

# Israel's Neighbors

(From the Exodus until the Division of the Empire)

PERIOD	EDOM	MOAB	AMMON	AMALEK
FATHER	Esau: son of Isaac	Moab: son of Lot and his eldest daughter	Ben-Ammi: son of Lot and his second daughter	Amalek: son of Eliphaz who was a son of Esau
EXODUS	The country was controlled to some degree by Amorites. Refused passage to the Israelites (Num. 20:14-21).	The country was conquered by Sihon and the Amorites (Num. 21:26). King Balak feared Israel and sought the services of Balaam to curse them (Num. 22).		Defeated by the Israelites at Rephidim (Exod. 17:8-16).  Defeated the Israelites at Hormah following report of the spies (Num. 14:45).
JUDGES	c. 1350 Continued under the partial control of the Amorites (Judg. 1:35-36).	c. 1350 King Eglon oppressed Israel for 18 years. Ehud delivered Israel by assassinating Eglon (Judg. 3:12-30).	c. 1350 Ally of Eglon of Moab  c. 1100 B.C. Oppressed Israel for 18 years. Defeated by Jephthah (Judg. 10-12).	c. 1350 Ally of Eglon of Moab
UNITED MONARCHY	c. 1030 Saul took some cities from Edomite territory (1 Sam. 14:47).  c. 1000 Conquered and subjugated by David (1 Chron. 18:12).	c. 1030 Saul took some cities from Moabite territory (1 Sam. 14:47).  c. 1000 Conquered and subjugated by David (2 Sam. 8:2).	c. 1050 Nahash defeated by Saul at Jabesh-gilead (1 Sam. 11:1-11).  c. 1030 Saul took some cities from Ammonite territory (1 Sam. 14:47).  c. 990 Hanun defeated by David; Rabbah captured; Ammon subjugated (2 Sam. 12:26-31).	c. 1020 Agag defeated by Saul in southwest Palestine. Saul failed to destroy Amalek totally as the Lord had commanded (1 Sam. 15:1-9).  c. 1010 Destroyed David's camp at Ziklag while he was gone. David pursued and wiped them out. This is last mention of them (1 Sam. 30).

# Israel's Neighbors

	<b>PHOENICIA</b>	<b>PHILISTIA</b>
<b>ORIGIN</b>	Semitic Amorites	Aegean Sea people
<b>PRE-JUDGES</b>	c. 1500 Territory was divided between Hittite and Egyptian domination.	Not yet in Palestine
<b>JUDGES</b>	1400 – Began slow rebellion, first against Egypt. 1380-1287 – Mostly controlled by Hittites; control diminished until 1190. 1190 – Invasion by sea peoples. Independent city-states established. 1100 – Some control exercised by Tiglath-pileser I.	1190 – Defeated Hittites, destroyed capital. Defeated by Rameses III, settled on coast of Palestine. Five major cities: Gath, Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Ekron. 11th cent. – Controlled parts of at least Dan and Judah (Judg. 14:4; 15:11). Samson held somewhat in control. 1060 – Overran Israel; captured ark (1 Sam. 4). 1050 – Israel subdued Philistia at Ebenezer (1 Sam. 7:7-14).
<b>SAUL</b>	Political independence; cultural development	Philistines held in check through most of this period. They were defeated at Michmash by Jonathan and at Elah through David. Overran country at end after defeating and killing Saul at Mt. Gilboa.
<b>1000-900 B.C.</b>	Golden Age 981-947 – Hiram I of Tyre; alliance with Israel. Expansion of sea trade and exploration; colonies in N. Africa, Spain, Asia Minor, and Mediterranean.	David defeated and subdued the Philistines (2 Sam. 5:17-25).
<b>900-722 B.C.</b>	890 – High Priest Ethbaal gains throne. Alliance with Israel continues with marriage of his daughter Jezebel to Ahab. 865 – Paid tribute to Assyria – Ashur-nasir-pal II. 853 – Joined 12-nation alliance against Shalmaneser III at Qarqar. 841 – Shalmaneser III takes some cities. Assyrian tributary through end of period.	Paid tribute to Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:11). Raided Judah during the reign of Jehoram (2 Chron. 21:16-17). 805 – Assyrian Adad-nirari III collected tribute; subjugated by Uzziah but invaded Judah during reign of Ahaz (2 Chron. 28:18); subdued by Tiglath-pileser III of Assyria.
<b>722-570 B.C.</b>	725 – During reign of Shalmaneser V, Luli of Sidon tried to unite Phoenicia in revolt. 701 – Sennacherib responded by invasion – many cities taken, deportation, puppet ruler. 677 – Revolt crushed by Esarhaddon – Sidon destroyed. 665 – Baali of Tyre revolted – suppressed by Ashurbanipal. 584-571 – Nebuchadnezzar besieged & took Tyre.	Country subjugated and Gaza captured by Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:8).  People captured and deported by Nebuchadnezzar.