

The Children's Bible WordShop

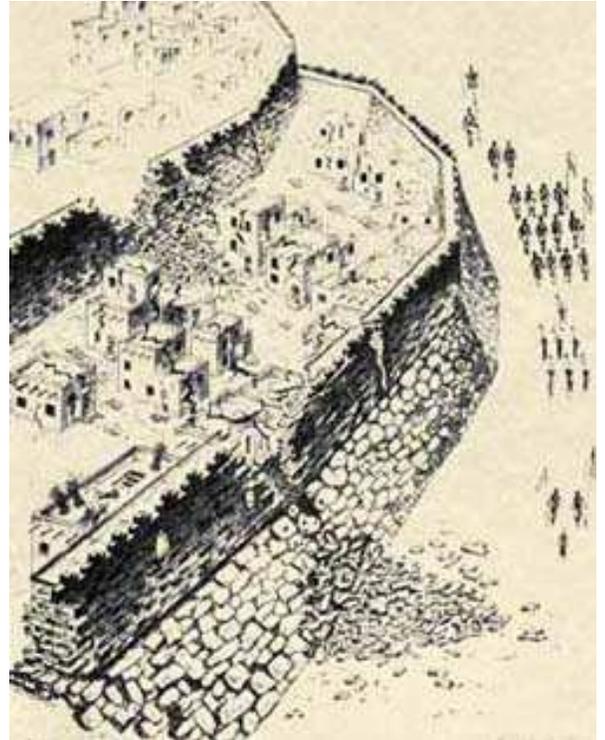
Berean Bible Church – Edgewater, Florida - Preaching The Grace Of God From The King James Bible Dispensationally Delivered

THE BOOK OF JOSHUA Lesson 6 "Jericho A Real Place"

P1 Until recently there was no evidence outside of the Word Of God for the city of Jericho.

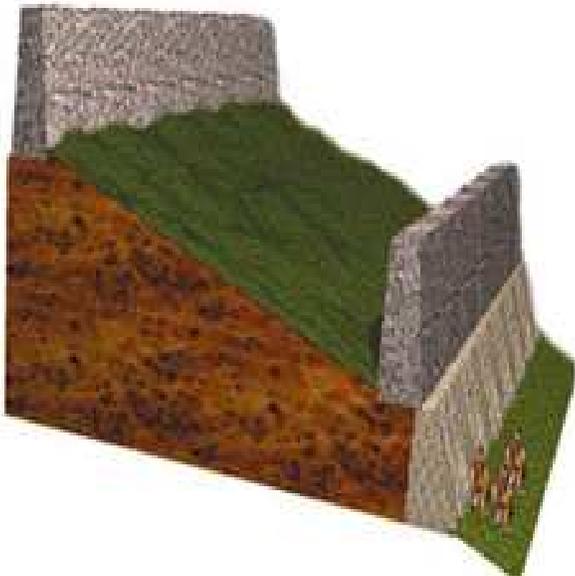
P2 However, as we know, the Bible is always true and Jericho was a real city.

P3 Artist's reconstruction of the north side of ancient Jericho, based on the German excavations of 1907-1909. Note the houses built against the mud brick city wall, which rests on top of the stone retaining wall. The Bible says that Rahab's house was built against the city wall (Joshua 2:15).



P4 The walls of Jericho, Archaeology confirms: they really DID come a-tumblin' down!

P5 The meticulous work of Mrs. Kenyon, an archaeologist, showed that Jericho was indeed heavily fortified and that it had been burned by fire.



P6 An in-depth analysis of the evidence reveals that the destruction took place around 1400 B.C. exactly when the Bible says the conquest occurred.

P7 This is a cross-section diagram of the fortification system at Jericho based on Kenyon's west trench.

P8 You can see how the walls would have fallen outwards instead of inwards.

P9 The hill, or 'tell' of Jericho was surrounded by a great earthen embankment, with a stone retaining wall at its base. The retaining wall was some 12-15 feet high.

P10 On top of that was a mud brick wall six feet thick and about 20-26 feet high.

P11 At the crest ^{top} of the embankment ^{hill side} was a similar mud brick wall whose base was roughly 46 feet above the ground level outside the retaining wall (see diagram).

P12 This is what loomed high above the Israelites as they marched around the city each day for seven days. Humanly speaking, it was impossible for the Israelites to penetrate the impregnable bastion of Jericho.

P13 The citizens of Jericho were well prepared for a siege. A spring which provided water for ancient, as well as modern, Jericho lay inside the city walls.

P14 At the time of the attack, the harvest had just been taken in (Joshua 3:15), so the citizens had an abundant supply of food. We know this because many large jars full of grain found in the Canaanite homes by John Garstang in his excavation in the 1930s and also by Kenyon.

P15 With a plentiful food supply and ample water, the inhabitants of Jericho could have held out for perhaps several years.

P16 After the seventh trip around the city on the seventh day, Scripture tells us that the wall 'fell down flat' (Joshua 6:20).

P17 Is there evidence for such an event at Jericho? YES! It turns out that there is ample evidence that the mud brick city wall collapsed and was deposited at the base of the stone retaining wall at the time the city met its end.



P18 Kenyon writes: On the west side of the tell, at the base of the retaining, or revetment, wall, I found, 'fallen red bricks piling nearly to the top of the revetment. These probably came from the wall on the summit of the bank [and/or] ... the brickwork above the revetment.'

P19 In other words, she found a heap of bricks from the fallen city walls! An Italian team excavating at the southern end of the mound in 1997 found exactly the same thing.



P20 The Israelites burned the city and everything in it (Joshua 6:24). Once again, the discoveries of archaeology have verified the truth of this record.

P21 A portion of the city destroyed by the Israelites was excavated on the east side of the tell. Wherever the archaeologists reached this level they found a layer of burned ash and debris about three feet thick.

P22 Kenyon described the massive devastation as follows.

P23 'The destruction was complete. Walls and floors were blackened or reddened by fire, and every room was filled with fallen bricks, timbers, and household utensils; in most rooms the fallen debris was heavily burnt, but the collapse of the walls of the eastern rooms seems to have taken place before they were affected by the fire.'

P24 According to the Bible, Rahab's house was built into the fortification system (Joshua 2:15). If the walls fell, how was her house spared?



Jos 6:24 Then the Israelites burned the whole city and everything in it.

P25 The German excavation of 1907–1909 found that on the north side of the wall, a short stretch of the lower city wall did not fall as everywhere else.

P26 A portion of that mud brick wall was still standing to a height of over eight feet. It is quite possible that this is where Rahab's house was.

P27 Lessons of Jericho?
Jericho was once thought to be a 'Bible problem' because of the

seeming disagreement between archaeology and the Bible.

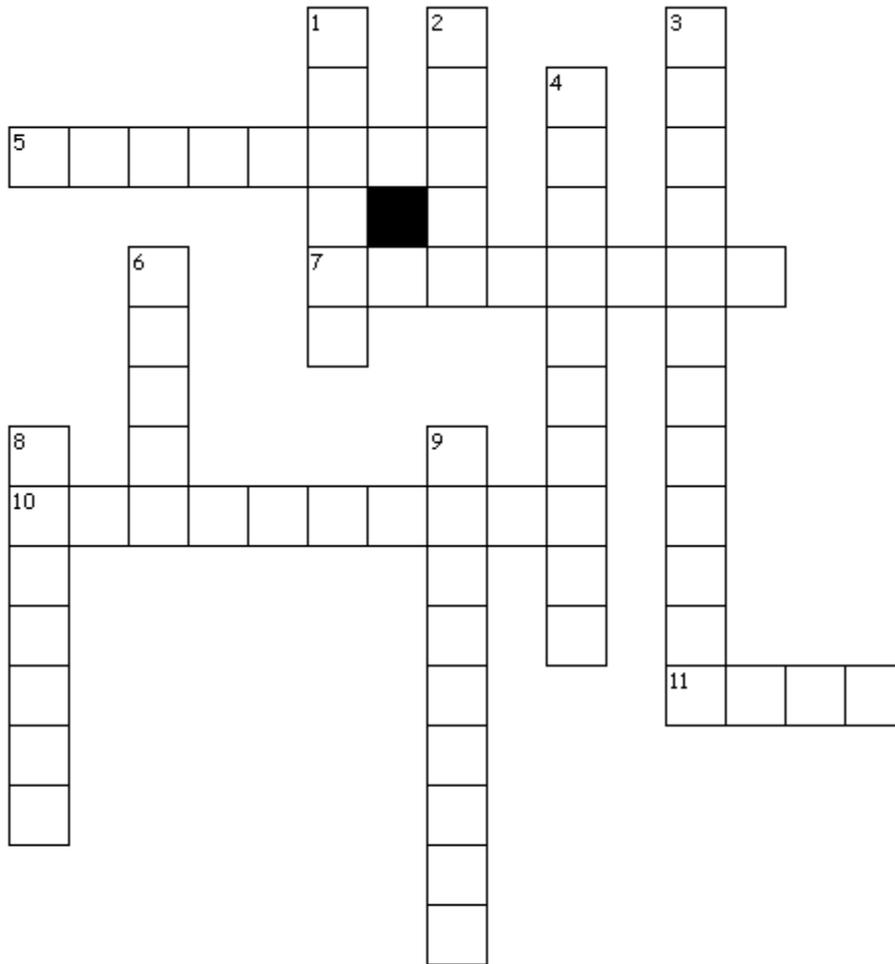
P28 When the archaeology is correctly interpreted, however, just the opposite is the case. The archaeological evidence supports the historical accuracy of the biblical account in every detail.

P29 Every aspect of the story that could possibly be verified by the findings of archaeology is, in fact, verified.



More On Rahab Next Week! ☺

think >>Think >>>> THInk >>>> THInk >>>> THInk >>>> “THINK” 



Across

5. Until recently there was ___ for Jericho. P1
7. The walls of Jericho fell P8
10. hill side P11
11. the Bible is always P2

Down

1. Mrs. ___ an archaeologist P5
2. top P11
3. the walls ___ P16
4. The ___ burned the city and everything in it P20
6. Her house was still standing P26
8. was destroyed around 1400 B.C. P6
9. This ___ wall was 12-15 feet tall P9

