

# JOSHUA



**Manitoulin Youth Camp 2026  
Teen Workbook**

Dear Camper,

We are looking forward to another great year studying God's word at Manitoulin Youth Camp this summer, God Willing. What a blessing it is to once again be returning to Manitoulin Island to enjoy time around God's Word, renew old friendships and make new ones and forget about the cares and pressures of this world!

This year we are considering the life of Joshua together. From Joshua's early years under the mentorship of Moses, his faithful report when sent to spy out the land, his leadership of the children of Israel into the promised land all the way through to the conquest and division of the land, Joshua shows the example of faith and courage needed to enter our inheritance! As a true type of Jesus Christ, Joshua shines forth as an example for us to follow and finished his ministry with the famous words in Joshua 24, "choose ye this day whom you will serve?" Enjoy this exciting study!

We also will be continuing our group workshop classes where we will be focusing on putting the key "life lesson" principles from Joshua into practice in our lives. As always, we also will be studying five important first principle topics, including asking ourselves why this is a first principle and how does it impact my walk to the kingdom.

Please remember that it is important to do a good job on your workbook and pre-camp assignments. Not only will this allow you to fully participate in all the many fun activities Manitoulin Youth Camp has to offer but also it will allow you to get a lot more out of the classes and take home lessons that will stick with you for a lifetime!

This workbook is divided into three sections:

- 1) Daily readings and memory verses
- 2) The Joshua workbook
- 3) First principles workbook

If you have questions about the teen program this year please send a note to Uncle Steve and Aunt Realle MacFarlane [stephenandrealle@hotmail.com](mailto:stephenandrealle@hotmail.com) or Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles at [dnstyles@hotmail.com](mailto:dnstyles@hotmail.com).

Make sure to get started right away and enjoy these exciting studies. We look forward to seeing you at Youth Camp, God Willing.

Uncle Tim Badger – Main Speaker, Joshua Class

Uncle Johnnie Abel – Workshop Class

Uncle Steve and Aunt Realle MacFarlane – Teen Program Co-Coordiators

Uncle Dan and Aunt Nicki Styles – Teen Program Co-Coordiators

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson – Teen Workbook

# 1. Daily Bible Readings and Memory Verses

There will be Bible readings and a memory verse from the story of Joshua each day at camp. You will do these readings with your camp group and practice the memory verses. You will be quizzed on the verse and the readings the next morning. Below is the list of readings and verses for the quizzes each day. We suggest that you memorize these verses and read over these readings before camp to help you in your preparation for the week. This year we will be reading several supplemental or 'read only' sections at camp that will support our practical application workshop section. You will not be quizzed on these passages in the morning quizzes but they will help build on and reinforce the spiritual lessons from the life and times of Joshua.

## **Monday: Joshua Prepares to Enter the Land**

**Readings:** Joshua 1-2; Teen Read Only Joshua 3-4

**Daily Principle:** God is Among You

**Memory Verse:** Joshua 3:10 – *“And Joshua said, Hereby ye shall know that the living God [is] among you, and [that] he will without fail drive out from before you the Canaanites.”*

## **Tuesday: Entering the Land**

**Readings:** Joshua 3-5; Teen Read Only Joshua 7

**Daily Principle:** Cut Off the Flesh

**Memory Verse:** Heb 13:5-6 – *“[Let your] conversation [be] without covetousness; [and be] content with such things as ye have: for he hath said, I will never leave thee, nor forsake thee. 6 So that we may boldly say, The Lord [is] my helper, and I will not fear what man shall do unto me.”*

## **Wednesday: The Conquest Starts**

**Readings:** Joshua 6-7; Teen Read Only Josh 9-10:15

**Daily Principle:** God Fights for Us

**Memory Verse:** Josh 10:14 – *“And there was no day like that before it or after it, that the LORD hearkened unto the voice of a man: for the LORD fought for Israel.”*

## **Thursday: Dividing the Land**

**Readings:** Josh 8; Teen Read Only Josh 14-15:19

**Daily Principle:** Seeking Your Inheritance

**Memory Verse:** Josh 14:9 – *“And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance, and thy children's for ever, because thou hast wholly followed the LORD my God.”*

## **Friday: Joshua's Final Address**

**Readings:** Josh 23:1-16 Josh 24:14-33 (Joseph's early life); Teen Read Only Joshua 24:1-14

**Daily Principle:** Choose God

**Memory Verse:** Josh 23:14 – *“And, behold, this day I [am] going the way of all the earth: and ye know in all your hearts and in all your souls, that not one thing hath failed of all the good things which the LORD your God spake concerning you; all are come to pass unto you, [and] not one thing hath failed thereof.”*

## 2. Joshua Workbook

Dear Camper,

This year at Youth Camp, we will be studying the life and times of Joshua. As a young man, Joshua connected himself to Moses and would've watched his commitment and faithfulness to God. As a young person today, it is important for you to find spiritual leaders in your life. Joshua continues to develop and is then given the role of leading the people into the promised land. We hope this study will help you appreciate the commitment and faithfulness of Joshua.

Take a few minutes at this point and look through the study guide. It covers the major events that were occurring during the days of Joshua. This book is divided into key chapters of Joshua's life.

Don't forget to pray before you begin your study, asking God to help you understand His word. You will find a Strong's Concordance, a Bible program, a Bible Dictionary, and commentaries useful in completing this study.

We look forward to the day that the latter-day Joshua (Jesus) will lead us into the promised kingdom.

May God Bless you in your studies,

Uncle Joe and Aunt Courtney Robinson

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And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that *were* on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.

Josh 24:15

## Joshua Background

1. What does Joshua's name mean? (Look this up in a Bible Dictionary or Strong's Concordance)
2. According to Numbers 13:8 what was Joshua's original name? What did his original name mean? (Look this up in a Bible Dictionary or Strong's Concordance)
3. Looking at the two name definitions, how are the two names different? Why do you think his name changed?
4. List the names of some other Bible characters whose names were changed. Include their former name and their new name.
5. What does the name Jesus mean? (Look this up in a Bible Dictionary or Strong's Concordance). How is this name connected to Joshua?

6. Look up the verses below and list what they tell us about Joshua and his character.  
(The first verse has been done already as an example)

Exodus 17:10	he was obedient
Exodus 33:11	
Numbers 11:28	
Numbers 27:18	
Numbers 32:12	
Deuteronomy 34:9	

7. How old was Joshua when he went to spy out the land (Joshua 14:7)?
8. How old was Joshua when he led them into the Promised Land? (Hint – how long did they wander in the wilderness?)
9. How old was Joshua when he died (Joshua 24:29)?

## Exodus 17:8-16 – War with Amalek

### Begin by reading Exodus 17:8-16

1. The Amalekites were a nomadic people who lived in the region south of Judah. They became the enemies of Israel. According to Deuteronomy 25:17-19, what had Amalek done to Israel to provoke this war?
2. What was Joshua's job in Israel at this time? Exodus 17:9-10
3. When did Israel prevail over the Amalekites and when did Amalek prevail?
4. What does this tell us about who was really in control of the battle?
5. How did Israel continue to prevail over Amalek when Moses got tired and had to let his hands down?



6. In 1 Samuel 15, King Saul is asked to destroy the Amalekites (who were still in existence!). Read the chapter to see if Saul obeyed God.
- Who and what did he spare?
  - What was Saul's reason for sparing some of the Amalekites?
  - Was God pleased with Saul?
  - What enemy of Israel, that appears later in the Old Testament, was a descendant of the king of Amalek? (Hint: Think about the king's name and read Esther 3:1)
7. How does this event with Amalek start to shape Joshua for his future role as leader?
8. From the mini study of Amalek, what are some practical lessons we can apply in our lives as we battle temptation and sin?
9. What do we learn from the incident in Exodus 17 about helping and supporting our friends in the truth?



4. What did the spies bring back with them from the brook of Eshcol?



5. How long did the spies search out the land (Num. 13:25)?

6. Name 2 other occurrences of this number in the scripture.

The number 40 in the Bible often represents a period of testing – a period provided by God during which a person or nation has the opportunity to serve God or turn away from Him. Jesus was tempted in the wilderness for 40 days and did not once give in to sin (Luke 4)! The spies had forty days to search the land and come to a decision whether or not God was powerful enough to deliver the land into their hands.

7. When the spies returned to Moses, how many believed that God could keep his promise and give them the land of Canaan? \_\_\_\_\_  
How many were afraid? \_\_\_\_\_

8. Whose advice did the children of Israel listen to?

9. According to Num. 13:31 the 10 spies were afraid because the men of the land were stronger than they were. Why then was Caleb so confident that they could overcome the giants (hint – see chapter 14:8-9)?

10. In Num.14:2, who did the Israelites murmur against?

11. What did they want to do instead of entering into the Promised Land?
  
12. What stopped the Israelites from stoning Moses and Aaron?
  
13. What was Moses' argument for why God should not kill the entire nation and make Moses into a mighty nation?
  
14. According to Num. 14:22, how many times had the nation complained against God and tempted Him?
  
15. Who was going to die in the wilderness? Who was going to be allowed to enter in?
  
16. Why did God choose to make them wander for 40 years?
  
17. How did the people respond after hearing God's judgement? Num. 14:39-41
  
18. What nations smote the Israelites?

19. The land of Canaan that God promised to the nation of Israel is repeatedly referred to as a land flowing with milk and honey. This did not mean that milk flowed through the rivers of the land or that there were waterfalls of honey!! Rather God promised Israel a land that had fertile pastures and produce, a land that was rich in grass for cattle and flowers for bees. How does God describe the land in Deuteronomy 8:7-9 and 11:10-12?

20. List the characteristics of God from Num. 14:18:

21. Numbers 14:21 is an excellent verse that summarizes God's purpose with the earth. Find two other verses that say almost the same thing! (Use the center margin of your bible, or a concordance) Write them out beside each other. What are the differences? How do these verses answer the question, "Why were we created"?

22. Find 3 examples of when Israel had previously murmured against God in the wilderness:
23. God had promised that He would give the land to the Israelites. If that was the case, why did they have to send spies to spy out the land?
24. Two groups of people looked at the same situation in Canaan and came to vastly different conclusions. One group observed through the eye of faith, the other didn't. Make a list of some examples in your life where you can find yourself in a similar situation. How will this incident and the principles we have learned affect your outlook in hard situations in the future? (provide some examples)
25. It's in our nature to murmur and complain. We've learned in this study that ultimately when we murmur and complain, we do it against God. Identify 2-3 examples where you have murmured and complained in the past, think about, and then write down the ways in which it was really against God (sometimes it's not immediately obvious).

## Joshua 1 – Joshua Becomes Leader

### Begin by reading Joshua 1

1. It was after the death of Moses that God commanded Joshua to cross over the Jordan River and enter the Promised Land. Read Numbers 20:1-12, and explain in your own words why Moses was not permitted to enter the Promised Land?

2. What important advice is repeated to Joshua 4 times in this chapter? List the verses where this advice is repeated.



3. This same advice was given to Joshua by Moses in Deuteronomy 31:3-6. According to these verses what could have brought fear to Joshua and why did Joshua not need to be afraid?

4. Bible Marking – underline the 4 times in Joshua chapter 1 where the phrase “be strong and of a good courage” is repeated and in the margin of your Bible write “see Deut. 31:6”

5. In Joshua 1:3 God promised to Joshua all the land that the soles of his feet would walk on. Besides Moses, to whom else was this promise made? (Hint – see Genesis 13:17)

6. Re-read Joshua 1:12-15. Which 2 ½ tribes had already received their inheritance on the east side of the Jordan River?
  
7. Read Numbers 32:20-32. What had these tribes promised Moses they would do?
  
8. Jump forward and read Joshua 22:1-9. Did these tribes keep their promise?
  
9. The 2 ½ tribes on the East of Jordan did not need to cross over the Jordan River with the rest of their brethren as they already had a place to live with their families. However, Joshua expected them to leave their families behind and go before the rest of the nation until all 12 tribes had received a possession. In fact, they had previously promised Moses that they would do this. What important principles about Ecclesial life and fellowship do we learn from this example? (Hint: Check out 1 Cor. 3:9, Gal. 5:13, 1 Cor. 12:25-26)

10. Lessons from the 2 ½ tribes: Think of a few instances from daily life where you might be done with your duties, but it would be helpful to assist others with their responsibilities. Write them down in the space provided.

11. In Joshua 1:7-9, God tells Joshua that if he observed the laws given to Moses and meditated on the book of the law, that he would be prosperous and have good success. This principle also applies to us. Do you think that this means we will be rich and have an easy life if we read the Bible and obey it? What does it mean?



12. Joshua brings God into all his preparations to lead the people; how can we bring God into our daily plans?

## Joshua 2 - Rahab Hides the Spies

### Begin by reading Joshua 2

1. How many spies did Joshua send out to secretly spy out the land and Jericho?

2. Where and how did Rahab hide the spies?



3. That Rahab feared the LORD is evidenced by her words in v.11 where she says, “the LORD your God, he is God in heaven above, and in earth beneath.” What previous events caused her to believe in God and fear Him?



4. What is the Hebrew word that Rahab used for the God of Israel in v10 (use a concordance)? What does this tell us about her?

5. How do you think Rahab learned this about the God of Israel? Do you think there were others in Jericho like Rahab?



6. What was Rahab's request to the two spies in return for her showing them kindness?

7. What did she have to do in order to ensure her family's survival? (Hint: there are three things)

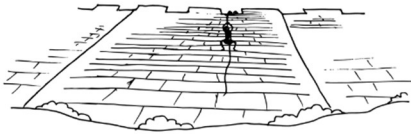
a. v18:

b. v18,19:

c. v20:



8. When the spies returned to Joshua, why were they confident that God would give them the land? Contrast the report of these spies with the 10 from Numbers 13.



9. Rahab is mentioned specifically three times in the New Testament. Using a concordance find out where she is mentioned and write down the references and what they say about her. (hint – look up both Rahab and Rachab in the concordance)

a.

b.

c.

10. In one of these references, we learn about Rahab's family tree. Whose lineage is she a part of?

It is obvious from the answers to this previous question that Rahab continued to believe in God and taught her family to worship Yahweh. We must never judge someone by their appearance and assume that they will not be interested in the truth!

11. What three other women are mentioned in this genealogy (one is referred to, but not mentioned by name)? What is surprising about these women?

12. Who was Rahab's great, great grandson?

13. Where else in the Bible did a family's salvation depend upon them staying inside?  
(Try to find two examples)

14. What do you think "staying inside the house" represented? (Looking up 1 Tim. 3:15 and Heb. 3:6 may help you answer this question)

15. How does Romans 10:17 apply to Rahab?



16. Apply the Lesson: How does the principle of “staying within the house” apply to life in the truth today? Think about decisions you make now when opportunities such as school, sports, hobbies, recreation, etc. conflict with Bible class, CYC, Sunday School, Meeting, etc. Think about decisions you’ll make when you’re ready to head to College or University.

## Joshua Chapter 3-4 – Crossing the Jordan

### Begin by reading Joshua 3-4

1. What object was to go before the people and lead them over the Jordan River?



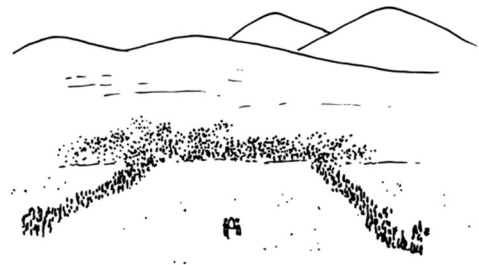
2. How much space were they to leave between this object and themselves? How far is this in a modern measurement?



3. Why do you suppose the people were to stay so far behind the priests with the Ark?

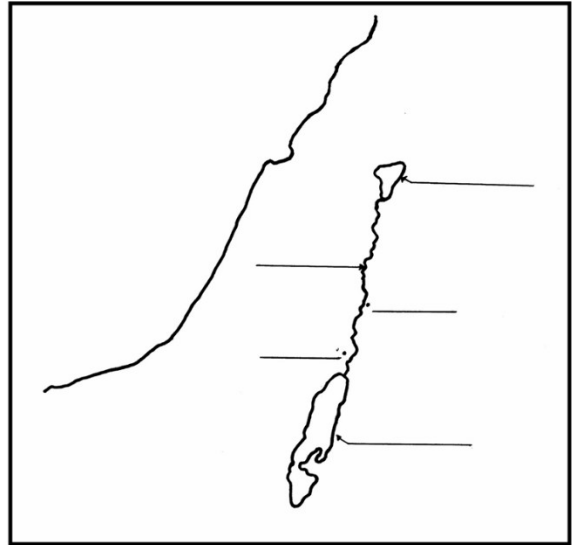
4. What does it mean to “sanctify yourselves” in Joshua 3:5?

5. List the 8 nations that the Israelites were commanded to drive out of the land.



6. Answer the following questions and mark their locations on the map provided.

- a. What river did the Israelites cross?
- b. Near what city did they cross?
- c. When the water stopped flowing, near what city did it pile up?
- d. Into what sea would the water have normally flowed?



e. What sea was the source of the river?



7. Joshua was told to gather a certain number of men for a specific job. How many men, and what were they to do? Why twelve stones?

8. Where were the twelve stones from the River Jordan placed? (4:8)

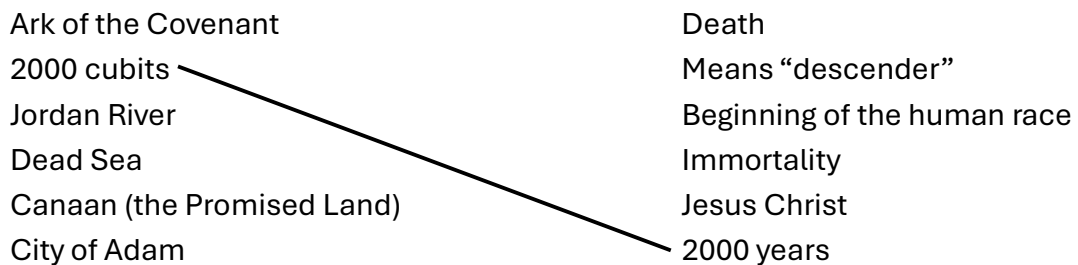
9. Apart from the stones taken from the river, another twelve stones were set up. Who set them up and where did he put them? (4:9)



10. In later years who would ask questions when they saw the piles of stones?
11. How many Israelite fighting men crossed over the Jordan River?
12. How was Joshua’s leadership solidified by these events?
13. When else did the Israelites experience a similar crossing of water? (see Josh.4:23)

The details of the crossing of the Jordan River form a parable that illustrates some very important lessons. The normal path of life flows towards death, just as the Jordan River descended into the Dead Sea, where the water had no outlet. However, when the priests stepped into the Jordan River, with the Ark of the Covenant, that natural flow was stopped. Christ’s sacrifice brought the forgiveness of sin that provides us with an opportunity to have life eternal rather than end up in the grave for eternity. The effects of the Ark extended all the way upstream to the city of Adam. So too, the power of Christ’s sacrifice extended back to the beginning of the human race – righteous men from Adam to Christ will benefit from Christ’s sacrifice at the day of judgment.

14. Connect the following symbols to their meaning:



15. Joshua recognized that the excitement of finally ending the wilderness wanderings and crossing into the promised land would eventually wear off, and the thankfulness and wonder at Yahweh's miracles would be forgotten. Thus, the memorial of the two piles of 12 stones – one in the river, and one at their encampment in Gilgal. Not for the current generation but for future generations as a marker, proof of that day's events, and as a teaching opportunity. What did the stones represent and why is it important for each generation to expend energy preparing the generation to come? Some passages to examine that may assist: 1 Peter 2:5, Deut. 4:9, Malachi 2:15.

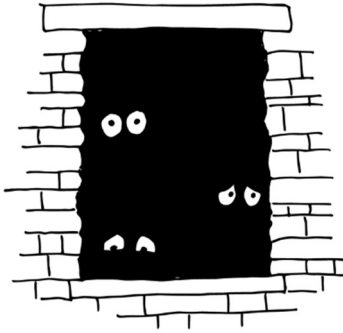
16. What are some objects or events that we as Christadelphians use to remind ourselves of God's principles?

17. In sending you to Kid's Camp, you are being prepared as the next generation. Your teachers and counsellors at Kid's camp are committed as well to this task. Make a list of the people you should be thanking for giving you this opportunity.

## Joshua 5 – Circumcision at Gilgal

### Begin by reading Joshua 5

1. What was the reaction of the kings of the surrounding nations when they heard about Israel crossing the Jordan River? What do you think this means?



2. According to Genesis 17:12 and Leviticus 12:3 at what age were males to be circumcised?
3. Why then was it necessary for males of all ages to be circumcised by Joshua in Gilgal?
4. Circumcision was a painful experience for grown men that would have left them incapable of fighting. In Genesis 34:24-29, two of Jacob's sons were able to defeat all the men of city of Shechem because the men had just been circumcised. Considering then that the Israelites had just crossed the Jordan River into enemy territory, do you think that circumcising all the warriors was a smart military decision from man's point of view? Why or why not?
5. Read Romans 2:25-29 and Colossians 2:11-12. How does the apostle Paul discuss circumcision and what does it relate to?

6. What does the name Gilgal mean? Why did they choose this name for the place where all the males were circumcised? (Joshua 5:9)

7. What feast did the Israelites celebrate in the plains of Jericho? When did they celebrate it?

8. What did the Israelites eat the day after celebrating the feast?



9. After they celebrate the feast, what ends? Look up Exodus 16:4,5,35 why did this provision start and how long did it go on for?

10. When Joshua was looking out at Jericho, who did he meet and what was in his hand?

11. What did Joshua ask him and what was the person's response and how did Joshua react?

12. What was Joshua told to do? And why?

13. The “man” in v.13-15 was an angel of God. This is one of several times in the Bible where an angel of God is mistaken for a man. Find at least two other examples where this happens.

14. What does this tell us about the physical appearance of angels?

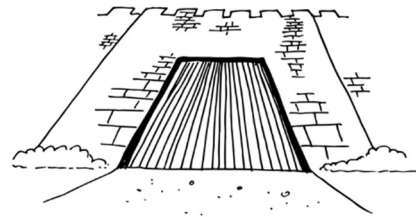
15. Who else experienced a similar situation as Joshua did in verse 15? Explain the situation.

16. Why do you think God sent an angel to speak with Joshua? (How do Psalm 34:7 and Luke 22:39-43 relate?) Mark these references in your Bible’s margin.

## Joshua 6 – Faith Conquers the Walls of Jericho

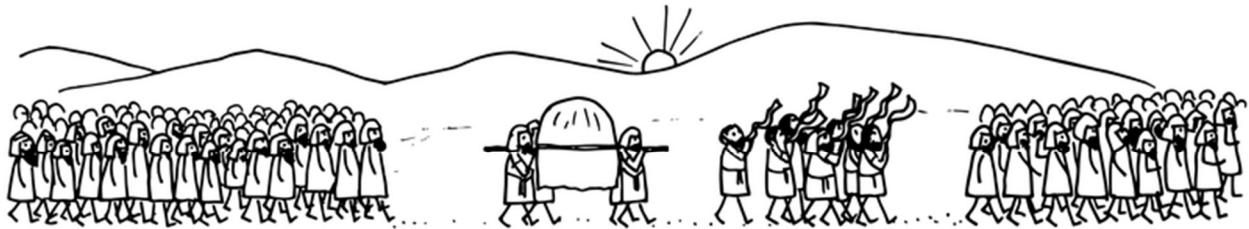
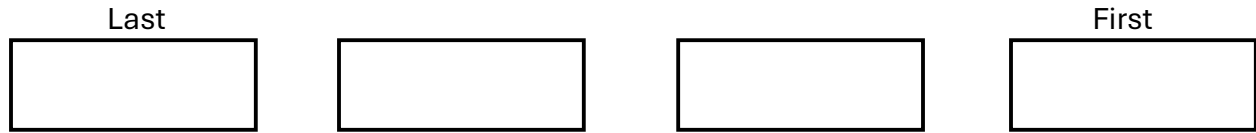
### Begin by reading Joshua 6

1. Describe in your own words the instructions given to Joshua for the defeat of Jericho. (v.2-5)



2. What were the trumpets that the priests carried made of?
3. Were the Israelites personally allowed to keep anything from the city of Jericho? Why or why not?
4. What were the only items to be taken out of the city? For what purpose?
5. What does the word “rereward” (v.9) mean? (consult your margin or an alternate translation)

6. Read v.6-9 carefully. Determine the order of procession of those that marched around the city and place the following groups in their proper order on the diagram below: the armed men, the reward, the priests with trumpets, the priests with the ark.



7. In v.12 Joshua rose early in the morning, a description that is often used about him. There are other Bible characters that also rose early. Look up the following verses and write the name of the person who rises early and what they were rising early to do (you should read the surrounding verses to understand the context).

Verse	Who	Why
Genesis 22:3		
Judges 7:1		
Judges 20:19		
2 Chronicles 29:20		

8. What does this little detail show about these men?

In each case these people were doing something to serve God and, in most cases, it was something that wouldn't be easy (e.g. Abraham offering his son as a sacrifice). We must not procrastinate when doing things for God, but rather eagerly serve the Lord even when what is required of us may be difficult.

9. Look up the word “trouble” (v.18) in Strong’s Concordance. Fill in the following blanks.

Strong’s #: \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew word: \_\_\_\_\_

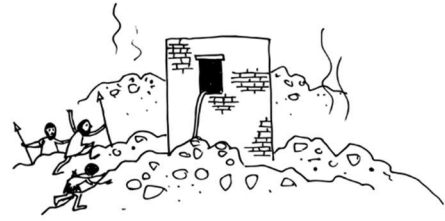
Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

(Keep this in mind – it comes up again later!!)

10. In v.26, Joshua sets out a curse that would fall upon anyone who might try to rebuild the city of Jericho. This is a prophecy of what would actually occur later in Israel’s history. Describe the details of what would happen to the man who rebuilt Jericho.

11. The prophecy mentioned in v.26 is fulfilled about 600 years later. Look up 1 Kings 16:34. Who rebuilt the city of Jericho? Read this verse in another version such as the NIV or NAS and list the details of what happened.

12. According to v.27 what was the result of the conquest of Jericho?



13. Why do you think that they had to carry the Ark of the Covenant with them around the city? (Think about the original purpose of the Ark and what it represented). Note that in v.8 the Ark is actually referred to as “the LORD”.

14. Joshua along with the children of Israel were to follow God’s instructions precisely in order for the city to be defeated. The unusual instructions and the repetitive process over the course of seven days tested what spiritual attribute, which was required for the victory? Who also required this attribute in order to be saved? (Hint: find the reference in Hebrews 11:30-31)

15. Do you sometimes find God’s instructions for us confusing? Sometimes repetitive? What have you learned from this incident that helps you realize this is all part of His plan for victory?

## Joshua 7 – Disobedience Brings Defeat at Ai

### Begin by reading Joshua 7

1. Who took of the “accursed thing”? Even though one man sinned, who is accused of committing a trespass? (see also v.11)



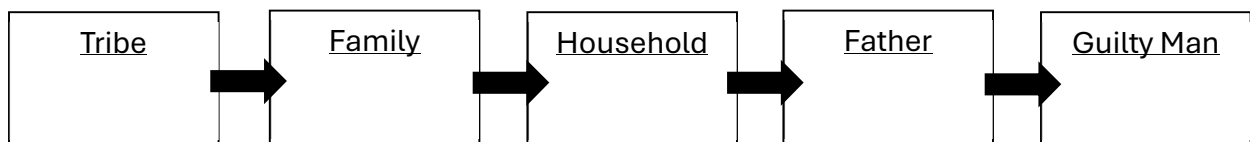
2. How many Israelites were killed in the attack of Ai? What was the reaction of the people of Israel at their defeat?



3. What was the reaction of Joshua in v.6?

4. What was Joshua afraid would happen since Israel had been defeated?

5. Explain how God would center out the man who had taken of the “accursed things”. Fill in the boxes below to show how the process finally arrived at the man who had taken spoil from Jericho.



6. What does Achan confess to having taken?



7. List everything/everyone that was taken to be burned. Where were they taken to?

8. Among other things, Joshua is worried that the nations would no longer fear the name of the LORD. Look up Exodus 32:7-14 and answer the following questions:

- Who else was concerned about God's name?

- What happened in this instance?

9. As well as doing what God had specifically instructed the people of Israel not to do, which of the 10 commandments did Achan break? (Hint: He broke two)

10. Look up the meaning of "Achan" in a concordance. Fill in the following blanks:

Strong's # : \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew word: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Look up the meaning of "Achor" in a concordance. Fill in the following blanks:

Strong's #: \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew word: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

Remember in chapter 6, you looked up the word “trouble”. Compare the word in that verse to the two words here. Joshua 6:18 was a type of prophecy of what would happen. The very man who brought trouble on the nation of Israel was named “trouble”. Afterwards they named the valley in which Achan was stoned after the very incident.

12. Bible Marking - Mark the meanings of the words above in the margin of your Bible. Connect the verses by making a note in the margin beside each verse.

13. Bible Marking - What does Proverbs 15:27 say? Note this verse in the margin beside Joshua 7:25.

14. What did Israel and its leaders forget to do before attacking the city of Ai?

15. Why do you think that Achan’s entire family was stoned and burned, when it was Achan who took of the spoil of Jericho?



16. Achan’s sin brought many consequences: 36 men lost their lives, and the nation was defeated in battle at Ai, the power of God was diminished in the sight of the nations, and an entire family was stoned and burned. Often when we do something wrong, we justify ourselves saying, “well it’s only me...”, but in many cases it does affect others. Give some specific examples of things that we do that might affect the salvation of others.



4. Why do you think the people of Ai are so confident as to leave their city unarmed in v.16?



5. Who else came to fight with the people from Ai (v17)?

6. What did God tell Joshua to do when the men of Ai came out of the city (v18)?



7. What are 2 events from the life of Moses that Moses did something similar to Joshua in v18, write the passage and a short summary of the event.



8. Who did the Israelites capture?

9. How many people died that day?



10. What happened to the king of Ai? Why do you think they did this?

Joshua did not stop until everyone had been destroyed. He continued doing what God had commanded right up until the job was done.

11. What did Joshua build at Mount Ebal? What was it made of?

12. What did Joshua write on the stones of the altar?



13. Make a list of all the people who were present. Notice that it mentions the “stranger”. Who would the strangers be? (Hint – remember what happened in Jericho.)

14. This is now the second time that Israel goes up against the city of Ai. Make a list of some of the differences between the two attacks.

If Achan had put his trust in God and obeyed His commands he would have had an opportunity to share in the spoil of Ai!

15. Look up the meaning of “Ai” in a concordance. Fill in the following blanks:

Strong’s #: \_\_\_\_\_ Hebrew word: \_\_\_\_\_

Meaning: \_\_\_\_\_

16. How does this relate to what happened to the city?

17. Why did Joshua take the king of Ai down when the sun set? (see Deuteronomy 21:22,23)

18. Bible Marking - Verse 30 mentions a place called Mount Ebal. Look at a map and locate both Ai and Mount Ebal. We are not told this, but there is a 39-mile march between verses 29 and 30! Mark this interesting note in your Bible margin.

19. It seems cruel that “innocent” women and children were to be utterly destroyed. Why do you think that God insisted on this? According to Deuteronomy 20:16-18 what would be the harm in keeping them alive? What could the Canaanites have done to avoid this fate? (Hint: think about Rahab)

20. The king of Ai was a king of one of the Canaanite cities. Throughout scripture, the Canaanites represent sin, which is why they were to be so thoroughly destroyed, and this man represents “King sin”. What does Romans 6:12,16 say happens if he is allowed to “reign” in our lives?

21. Can you think of another man who was “hanged on a tree” in order to destroy sin? Find at least one linking verse that talks of this.

22. What must happen to “King sin” in our lives? (Romans 6:6, Gal. 5:24) What is the first important step that has to happen? How does this incident and thinking of the concept of “King sin” help us overcome the flesh in daily life? (e.g. Gal. 5:25-26 etc.) What “King” has to be allowed to reign?

## Joshua Chapter 9 – The Gibeonites

### Begin by reading Joshua 9

1. What did the Kings of the nations do when they heard of the defeat of Ai?
2. What did the Gibeonites do when they heard what the Israelites had done to Jericho and to Ai?

3. What was the first response of the men of Israel (v.7)?



4. How did the Gibeonites convince Joshua and the others to believe their lie?
5. Read v.14. What was the critical mistake that the Israelites and Joshua made?
6. What did Joshua and the princes of the congregation swear to the Hivites?
7. How many days was it before they found out the truth?

8. It was not right or possible for them to break their oath. What was the solution that the princes of the congregation came up with? (See also v.23)
9. What reason did the Gibeonites give to Joshua to explain their deception?
10. What was another name for the Gibeonites (v.7)?
11. According to Deuteronomy 20:10-18, how were the Israelites to treat the surrounding nations in the following situations (read the verses carefully):
- A far away city which wanted to make peace (v.10,11)
  
  - A far away city which did not want to make peace (v.12-15)
  
  - One of the cities of the Hittites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perezites, Hivites, or Jebusites (v.16-18)
12. Based on these instructions, if the Gibeonites were telling the truth, did Joshua and the leaders do the right thing (explain)?

13. Knowing that the Gibeonites were actually Hivites, did Joshua and the leaders do the right thing (explain)?

14. When they learned of the trickery of the Gibeonites, why couldn't the leaders of Israel break their oath? See Joshua 9:19. Read also Psalm 15:1-5 (especially verse 4).



15. How do you think this incident with the Gibeonites made Joshua feel? Think of a time when you did not ask advice before doing something. (You don't have to write it down!) How did it make you feel once you realized your mistake? Did it help you to not make the same mistake again?



Sometimes we forget that even the godliest men of scripture were human, and made mistakes. We will never be perfect and shouldn't expect to be perfect even if we are baptized. We must simply try our best to do God's will, and when we slip up, we must pray for forgiveness, accept the consequences of our actions, learn from it, and move on. The important lesson we learn here is that we must always allow God to direct our lives, and only then can we trust that He is with us. Otherwise, we can be sure we will have a rocky road full of mistakes and consequences!! Read Proverbs 3:5-6.

**Joshua Chapter 10 – The Sun Stands Still!**  
**Begin by reading Joshua 10**

1. Name the five kings that decide to get together to attack the Gibeonites:

King	City

2. What was the city of Gibeon described as?

3. Where were Joshua and the Israelites camped?



4. Who went with Joshua to battle?

5. How does Joshua know that this was according to God's will?

6. How did the Israelite army get the upper hand from the very beginning? (v.9)

7. How did God defeat the Amorite army?

8. What amazing supernatural occurrence happened at Joshua's command?

9. What was the point in Joshua's commanding the sun to stay out for longer?

10. Why would Joshua even think to ask God to perform such an amazing miracle of the sun standing still?

11. The sun is the earth's source of light. Joshua asked for continuing light so that he could overcome God's enemies. Light in scripture represents God's word. What is our greatest enemy that needs to be overcome?



12. What did the five kings do when they realized what had happened? Why do you suppose they weren't fighting with their armies?
13. What is the name of the cave that they hid in?
14. How did Joshua keep them from escaping?
15. What did Joshua and the Israelites do while the kings were trapped in the cave?
16. What did Joshua command the men of war to do to the kings after bringing them out of the caves?
17. Look up the following verses and explain why putting their feet on the necks of the kings is significant (what it symbolizes): Psa.18:40, Psa. 110:1
18. What did the people do with the dead bodies of the kings?
19. What did Joshua say while they did this?
20. How long were the bodies there for?

21. List the rest of the cities that Joshua conquered in this chapter.

22. What phrase is repeated over and over again throughout this list?

23. Fill in the blanks: (v.40) “So Joshua smote all the \_\_\_\_\_ of the \_\_\_\_\_, and of the \_\_\_\_\_, and of the \_\_\_\_\_, and of the \_\_\_\_\_, and all their \_\_\_\_\_, and left \_\_\_\_\_ remaining, but \_\_\_\_\_ all that \_\_\_\_\_ as the LORD God of Israel commanded.”

24. Why was Joshua so successful (v.42)?

25. We looked earlier at what the Canaanites represent in scripture. These were the kings of the Canaanites— the kings of sin. Look up Gen. 3:15. What is this verse a prophecy of? List the similarities between what happened to these five kings, and what Jesus did to sin. See also Heb. 2:14; 1 Cor. 15:25; Rom. 16:20. How can this relate to us? (Mal. 4:3; Rev. 2:26)

The “kings of sin” were thrown into a cave that was covered with a stone, and their bodies remain there. The Lord Jesus’ body was put in a cave, covered with a stone, but his body is no longer there...it only stayed in that cave for 3 days and 3 nights. He “knew no sin” so the grave couldn’t hold him! (Acts 2:24; 2 Cor. 5:21)

## **Joshua 14 – The Inheritance**

### **Begin by reading Joshua 14**

1. How many tribes had their inheritance on the west side of the Jordan and how many on the east?
2. Which tribe did not receive land? Why?
3. Who is Caleb's father and where was he from?
4. We read about Kenizzites in one other place in scripture, read Genesis 15:18-19, what do we learn about them in this passage?
5. While we don't know for certain, it seems like Caleb's family may have been gentiles. Give at least 2 other instances where a gentile was welcomed into the family of Israel.
6. What was Caleb asking Joshua for?
7. Who was located in the land Caleb asked for and what was Caleb confident he could do about that?

8. What city is specifically mentioned as being given to Caleb?

9. This city is significant in the history of Israel. Fill in the chart below with key events that happened there.

Verse	Event
Genesis 13:18	
Genesis 23:2,19; 49:31; 50:13	
Joshua 21:13	
1 Samuel 30:31	
2 Samuel 2:1,11	

## Joshua 15 – Dividing the Land

Begin by reading Joshua 15:1-19

1. Start by coloring the bodies of water blue.

2. Label the following bodies of water with their Joshua 15 names and their current names:

- Salt Sea (Dead Sea)
- The Jordan
- The Great Sea (Mediterranean Sea)

3. Map the following places from the readings:

- Kadeshbarnea
- Karka
- Azmon
- River of Egypt
- Beth-hoglah
- Jerusalem
- Chesalon
- Timnah
- Ekron



4. Draw in the borders by connecting the cities along the north and south.

5. Map which city was given to Caleb.



## Joshua 23-24 – Joshua’s Final Words and the Covenant Renewed

### Begin by reading Joshua 23 and 24

1. In 23:6-12, what three major dangers did Joshua warn them of the need to guard against?



2. What did he warn them would happen if they did not guard against these dangers, and forsook their covenant?



3. Where did Joshua gather all the tribes of Israel and their leaders?  
(24v1)

4. List 3 other events in the Bible that happened at this place.

5. How many times does the word “I” (referring to God) appear in Josh. 24:3 – 13?
6. What does this emphasize?
7. In v14, The Israelites are told to fear God in \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Why do you think it matters what doctrines we believe and teach? (See also John 4:5,23-24 – note what town Jesus is in at this time! 2 Tim 4:3-4; Gal. 1:6-8)

The people were showing sincerity with their words, but Joshua wasn't going to accept that only. He wanted to remind the Israelites that God would not accept only sincerity without truth. This was a common problem with the Israelites, as it can be with us today. “For I bear them record that they have a zeal of God, but not according to knowledge. For they being ignorant of God’s righteousness, have not submitted themselves unto the righteousness of God...But to Israel he saith, All day long I have stretched forth my hands unto a disobedient and gainsaying people.” Romans 10:1,2,21)

9. Make a list of what God had done for the Israelites since Abram was called.



10. Why do you think God (through Joshua) reminded the people of all these events listed in this chapter?

11. What is Joshua's plea to the people (Josh. 24:15)?

12. What "side" does Joshua choose?

13. How did the people respond to Joshua's plea?

14. Josh. 24:15 “And if it seem evil unto you to serve the LORD, choose you this day whom ye will serve; whether the gods which your fathers served that were on the other side of the flood, or the gods of the Amorites, in whose land ye dwell: but as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD.” Throughout the bible, we see that God does not like indecisiveness. He wants us to serve Him wholeheartedly. Look up the following verses, and give a summary of their message:

1 Kings 18:21:

Ezek. 20:18:

Matt. 6:24:

Rev. 3:15,16:

15. Bible Marking – Note the verses you just looked up in the margin beside v.15. Some of them may already be in the center margin of your bible...if so, underline the references and connect them to v.15 so that they stand out.

16. Between verses 16-24, how many times do the people affirm that they are choosing to serve God?

17. What “Covenant” do we make with God, that we must continually remind ourselves about the related responsibility to follow, and the dangers of forsaking it? If you have not yet been obedient to God’s covenant, what is your plan to get to that point? What’s holding you back?

18. What does it mean when it says (v.15) their fathers lived on the “other side of the flood”? (Hint – it refers to a specific river, look at 24:2).

19. What does Joshua mean when he calls God a jealous God?

20. What does Joshua say is the reason for putting a stone under the oak?



21. What is significant about Joshua putting the stone under an oak (v.26)? (Hint: using your center margin, and/or a concordance, see where else the word “oak” is used).

22. How old was Joshua when he died?

23. According to v.31, for how long did Israel serve God? What does this imply? (See Judg. 8:33; 2 Chron.24:2,17,18,22)



24. Why did the children of Israel have the bones of Joseph with them?! Provide a verse as proof of your answer.

25. Have you enjoyed studying the life of Joshua? What lessons did you find particularly meaningful? How do you intend to apply them?

### 3. First Principles Workbook

The student in this section will be studying five different first principles. Over a four-year period, we hope to study a total of 20 first principles that span the fundamental teachings of the Truth, God Willing.

First principles study plan:

Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4
God Manifestation	Jesus Christ	The Sacrifice of Christ	<b>God/Creation</b>
Angels	Kingdom of God on Earth	Heaven	<b>God's Spirit</b>
One Body / One Faith	Covenants with Abraham and David	Hell	<b>Bible Word of God</b>
Satan and Devil Defined	Nature of Man/Soul Defined	Salvation Conditional	<b>Temptation/Sin</b>
Israel	Resurrection	Day of Judgment/ Responsibility	<b>Baptism</b>

**This year we are on Year 4.**

Each section will include some basic principles, questions on why this is an important “first principle” of the Truth and discussion on some “wrested scriptures” or verses that are misinterpreted to try to support false doctrines.

But first, every year we review why we have “first principles”.

Why do you think God has given us certain “fundamental principles”? See 1 Tim. 6:3; Titus 1:1; 2:1-15.

Conversely, what does incorrect doctrine frequently lead to? See 1 Tim. 6:3-6; 2 Tim.2:16; 2 Tim.3:1-8

What can a correct understanding of the “holy scriptures” ultimately do for us, if we put them into practice in our lives? See 2 Tim. 3:15-17.

Some of the questions will require use of a Strong’s Concordance. Remember, this is a list of every word in the Bible in alphabetical order. Here are some basic steps.

- 1) Look up the word (it will be shown in its context in the verse) and find the number to the right which is the Strong’s key number for that original Hebrew or Greek word.
- 2) Go to the back “lexicon” portion of the concordance and find that number (remember, there is a section for Hebrew words in the Old Testament and a separate section for Greek words for the New Testament.)
- 3) Once you find the number, you will find the derivation, definition and also how the word is translated.

Have fun answering the workbook questions! Please contact us if you have any questions and we look forward to seeing you at camp, God Willing!

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**Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation**

The Basics

What is a fundamental truth about God? See Isa. 43:10; 44:8.

Name as many characteristics of God as you can from Exod. 34:6-7 and Deut. 32:4

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_

What is the first fact stated in the Bible? Why is this important?

Why did God create the earth based on Psa. 115:15-16; Isa. 45:18?

What does God intend the condition of the earth to be? See Num. 14:21; Hab. 2:14; Matt. 6:10.

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation, continued**

If we combine the answers to the last two questions, what does this imply about man? See Isa. 42:5,12; 43:6-7, 20-2.

What should the natural world tell us about how the world came into existence? See Psa. 104:24-25; 136:5-9; Prov. 3:19-20; Jer. 10:10-13.

### Why A First Principle

Describe in your own words the theory of evolution and how has this false concept impacted our relationship and responsibility towards God?

Look up the word “polytheism” and provide a definition. What popular Christian theology came from this pagan concept and how does it negatively impact a true understanding of the one true God? See 1 Tim. 2:5; 6:15-16.

### Wrested Scriptures

Read Gen 1:1-5 carefully. How can the universe potentially be very old and yet God made this creation about 6000 years ago both be true?

### **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God/Creation, continued**

Some suggest that each day in creation actually stands for a much longer period of time, possibly allowing for “theistic evolution” or God guided evolution. While some time periods are symbolic (2 Pet. 3:8) in the Bible, why does this interpretation of Genesis 1 not make sense? Read Gen. 1:5,8,13,etc.; Exod. 20:11; 31:17.

Look at the order of creation. Give a couple examples from the order of creation that would not make sense if each day were a very long period of time.

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit**

### The Basics

Look up the word for “Spirit” of God in Gen. 1:2 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Look up the word for “breath” in Gen. 7:22 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Hebrew word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

Read Job 27:3 where both these Hebrew words are used. What does this say about what is in the “breath of life” that sustains all living beings?

Look up Gen. 1:1-2 cp. Jer. 27:5 and 51:15; Luke 1:35; Heb. 6:4-5. How does comparing these verses define what God’s Spirit really is?

Look up the word for “Spirit” in Matt. 3:16 in Strong’s concordance. What is the original Greek word? What does it mean and how else is it translated?

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit, continued**

What came on the believers in Acts 2:1-4 and what particular gift did this give them? What was this gift and why was it necessary? Read the verses that follow in Acts 2.

What were some of the other gifts of the Holy Spirit that were given to the first-century believers? See 1 Cor. 12:27-31 and list as many as you can.

What was the purpose of the Holy Spirit gifts in the New Testament? Read Mark 16:20; Eph. 4:11-12.

### Why A First Principle

Based on its definition, why do you think the Bible talks about the Holy Spirit the way it does?  
Hint: See Isa. 40:25-26; Jer. 23:23-24.

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – God’s Spirit, continued**

### Wrested Scriptures

Many use the “comforter” passages in John 14-16 to try to prove that the Holy Spirit is a separate being from the Father (ie – part of the Trinity). See John 14:26 and 15:26 for example.

What have we already established about the Holy Spirit? How does this correct understanding help understand verses like John 3:34; 20:22; Acts 8:17-19? How does the Trinity make these verses confusing?

Some believe that the Holy Spirit gifts are still available for believers today.

- What powers should be available if we have the gifts today (Mark 16:16-18)? Are they? Who only had the ability to pass on the Holy Spirit gifts? (Acts 8:7,14-18)
  
- What does the Bible tell us will be done away with once that which is “perfect” (from the Grk. “Teleios” = complete) ie – the completed Scriptures is come? 1 Cor. 13:8-10.

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God**

### The Basics

What can the Holy Scriptures do for us according to 2 Tim. 3:15?

Look up each of the following words from 2 Tim. 3:16 in a concordance and define using the lexicon in the back. “All scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for ....

Doctrine \_\_\_\_\_

Reproof \_\_\_\_\_

Correction \_\_\_\_\_

Instruction \_\_\_\_\_

What Greek word is “perfect” translated from in 2 Tim. 3:17 and what does it mean? Use Strong’s concordance.

Where did the Law of Moses come from? Exod. 24:4.

Is the Law of Moses still in effect today? See Acts 13:39; Colo. 2:14; Rom.8:3-4 What happened?

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God, continued**

Why is it still necessary to read and study the Law of Moses and other parts of the Old Testament? See Romans 3:30-31; 7:12; Gal. 3:24.

What is the true source of all prophecy. See 2 Pet. 1:19-21; Jer. 30:2; Ezek. 1:3.

Who did Jesus and Paul give credit for their teachings to? Luke 4:18; John 17:14; Gal. 1:11-12; 1 Thess. 2:13.

What does the fact that just the gospel of Matthew has 96 quotations from the Old Testament indicate?

### Why A First Principle

Why is it so important that we accept the Bible as God's only inspired book and emphasize both the Old and New Testaments?

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Bible Word of God, continued**

### Wrested Scriptures

Some claim that sections of the Bible are not inspired, citing verses like 1 Cor 7:25 – “Now concerning virgins I have no commandment of the Lord: yet I give my judgment, as one that hath obtained mercy of the Lord to be faithful.”

Was Paul saying he was not inspired or something else, cp. v.10 with v.40? See also 1 Cor. 14:37.

Some critics of the Bible claim that the Scriptures are inconsistent and contradict each other. One example they use are the signs that were nailed on the cross:

Matt 27:37 – THIS IS JESUS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Mark 15:26 – THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Luke 23:38 – THIS IS THE KING OF THE JEWS.

John 19:19 – JESUS OF NAZARETH THE KING OF THE JEWS.

Look at the Luke record, what is a possible explanation for the different version of what the sign said? Do we get the full story of Christ in every gospel? If not, why not?

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin**

### The Basics

What causes temptations according to James 1:14-15?

Look up the word for “lust” in James 1:14-15 in your concordance. What Greek word does it come from, what does it mean and how else is it translated?

Is this Greek word always used in a negative sense? See Luke 22:15; Phil 1:23. How is the word used in these verses?

What needs to happen in order for lusts to become sin?

Define sin. See James 4:17; 1 John 3:4; 5:17.

What characteristic can help us avoid sin? See Romans 14:23

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Temptation/Sin, continued**

How would you describe the natural state of our hearts or our nature? Read Matt. 15:18-20; Rom. 7:18-23.

Where did this nature come from? See Gen. 3:6-7; Rom. 5:19.

What can we do to avoid sin? See 2 Cor. 7:1; Gal. 6:8; Colo. 2:11.

### Why a First Principle

A fundamental acceptance of God's definition of right and wrong is very important. Why? What happens when man makes his own definition of right and wrong? See Isa. 5:20; Rom. 1:24-28.

### Wrested Scriptures

A modern misconception is that man is fundamentally good. Why is this so dangerous and give some examples of the disfunction this results in when we accept man's definition of right and wrong. See 2 Tim. 3:1-5 for some ideas!

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Baptism**

### The Basics

What did Jesus command the disciples to do prior to his ascension to heaven? See Matt. 28:19-20.

Name three key things that must occur prior to baptism:

1) Mark 16:15-16:

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2) 1 Peter 3:21:

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3) Acts 2:37-38:

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Look up the word “baptize” in Strong’s concordance. What Greek word does it come from and how is it defined? How does this definition give us a correct understanding of what the correct procedure is for baptism?

How do these verses reinforce the correct procedure for baptism? John 3:23; Acts 8:38.

How does baptism change our relationship with God? See Gal. 3:26-29

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Baptism, continued**

What do we receive through baptism? See Acts 22:16.

What is the procedure of baptism a symbol of? Explain using Romans 6:3-8.

What should be our attitude of mind after baptism? See Gal. 2:20; Eph. 4:24; Colo. 3:9-10.

What does it mean to be a new creature? See Gal 6:14-15; 2 Cor. 5:17.

### Why A First Principle?

God enacted very few rituals for the believer. In fact, baptism and partaking of the memorial emblems are the only two rituals commanded for the believer. Why is the symbol of baptism so important despite the fact we are far from perfect both before and after baptism?

## **Manitoulin Youth Camp – 2026 – First Principles Studies – Baptism, continued**

### Wrested Scriptures

Modern Christians have instituted the practice of “infant” baptism via sprinkling as an acceptable form of baptism. Give as many reasons as you can from the verses above why this is not an acceptable practice.

Some quote John 3:5: “Jesus answered, Verily, verily, I say unto thee, Except a man be born of water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.” to prove that the Holy Spirit gifts must accompany baptism. Is this verse talking about the Holy Spirit gifts or something else? See Romans 8:4-9.