

## 1. Genealogy of נח- Tanach Family Tree-



- Originally, there were 7 nations living inside Israel and there were 3 nations that were living outside of Israel
    - The 7 nations that lived on the inside were: חוי, חתי, פריזי, גרגשי, יבوسی, and אמורי
    - The 3 nations that lived on the outside were: קניזי, קדמוני, and קיני
  - Then, עמון, מואב, and אדום came and took the land that belonged to the קיני, קניזי, and קדמוני and settled there.
  - Then, אמורי came and conquered the land from עמון ומואב, who then left and moved to another country (who had conquered their land from the קניני, קדמוני, and קניזי).
  - Then, we, the Jews, came and conquered the land from the אמורי
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- The פלישתים came from the Aegean World, near Greece, Anatolia, Asia Minor, Crete, and Western/Southern Turkey
  - There is a debate between רש"י and רמב"ן based on who the first inhabitants of Israel (כנען) were.
    - Originally, ה' gave the land to שם, but then כנען conquered it

from them.

- רמב"ן - Originally, ה' gave the land to כנען so they would be able to hold it for us (the Jews) until we would come and conquer it from them.

### 3. The place of יהושע in תנ"ך

- חמשי חומשי תורה ספר יהושע is an addendum to
- ספר יהושע teaches משה's mission in completing

We have 3 textual supports to this:

1. In the first paragraph of ספר יהושע, the name משה is written 6 times. So we see that there is a big connection with ספר יהושע to משה (his mission).
2. & 3. At the beginning of the ספר, the פסוק says, "ויהי":
  - a. The "ו" is a "ו ההיפוך", so it switches the tense of the word, and changes the definition to "And it will be".
  - b. Or "ו" means "and", so it is a continuation to חמשי חומשי תורה.
    - i. רד"ק/ר' ישמעאל - The "ו" is a "ו ההיפוך" and it switches the tense to "And it will be". The פסוק didn't write it in the past tense because of the literary style.
    - ii. רש"י/ר' עקיבא - There is no style in the תורה, every word has meaning, so here, it means "and".

### 4. Who fights our wars?

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Evan Goldstein-

#### 1. Genealogy of נח

See chart

#### 2. History of Land of כנען and its inhabitants

- Originally the 7 כנעני nations live inside and קניזי, קיני, and קדמוני live on the outside.
- Then amon, moav, and edom come and displace קניזי, קיני, and קדמוני
- Then emori conquers the land that amon and moav had, and they move away
- Then we come from mitzrayim and defeat emori

Plishtim come from the aegean world

Debate between rashi and the ramban whether the c'naani nations were the first people:

Rashi- hashem gave it to shem originally and c'naan took it from them

Ramban- hashem gave it to c'naan originally to safeguard it for us

#### 3. The place of יהושע in תנ"ך

Yehoshua is an addendum to the torah-completion of moshe's mission-to take the

jews into israel

Textual supports:

1. it says moshe 6 times in the first paragraph of yehoshua
2. It says ויהי at the beginning of the sefer
  - a. ו- it means and, or it changes the tense(vav hahipuch)
    - i. radak/r' yishmael- its a vav hahipuch, and it didnt write it in past bc its a literary style
    - ii. rashi/r' akiva- there is no style to the torah-everything has meaning- so here it means and
3. Red string of rachav is symbolic of the red blood on the doorposts in מצרים which shows that the stories are connected

Gemara: If not for the chet ha'agel we would only have the torah, and also yehoshua-this shows that yehoshua is important

4. Who fights our wars?

Hashem

All the examples

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Nachi Shulman-

1. Genealogy of נח

- See Chart

2. History of the land of Canaan

- Step 1- At first the 7 canaanites nations were in israel with Knini,Knizi, and Kadmoni are over the Jordan River
- Step 2 (when we arrive in the time of Yehoshua) - 7 cannaite nations within Israel and Amon, Moab and Edom are over the Jordan River
- Step 3- same as step 2 except Emori comes and pushes off Amon to the right and Moab south
- Step 4- we come and slip by Amon and Moab and conquer Amori (we didn't conquer them because they actually inherited the land)
- The
- Phishitim come from the Aegean World (near Greece, Crete, and western and southern Turkey or Anatolia)
- Rashi- land was given to them and cannot conquer it from them

חמ- land was given to the Canaanites to safeguard it for us 3. The place of Joshua in Tanach

4. Who fights our wars

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Akiva Thalheim

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- See chart

## 2. History of Land of Canaan

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- Then we come and defeat emori
- Plishtim came from Aegean world
- Rashi says aboriginal were Shems kids, then Canaan stole it
- Ramban says Hashem gave the land to Canaan to safekeeping because Canaan is slave to Shem

## 3. The place of Yehoshua in Tanach

- How is Yehoshua a bridge between Torah and Yehoshua?
- It's like the last chapter of Torah; Yehoshua is completing Moshe's mission
- 1. Says Moshe's name 6 times in first part of Yehoshua
- 2. ויהי - ו והיפך either its "and" or changes tense.
  - Radak/R' Yishmael says it's ו והיפך because it's the Torah's style.
  - Rashi/R' Akiva says the Torah doesn't have a style; everything has meaning so it means "and"
- 3. Red string of rachav is symbolic of the red blood on the doorposts in מצרים
- Gemara - if not for Chet Haegel, we would only have Torah and Tanach
- Medrash: 10 Commandments → 613 mitzvos with all their details
- Two Gemara's: Torah → Navi & Kesuvim

## 4. Who fights our wars?

- Examples: 6 Day War (1948), War with Canaanim, The War with Og & Sichon, Slavery in Egypt
- צרעה - insect that shoots poison into people's eyes
- Pasuk in Devarim - Moshe reassures Yehoshua that we will win future wars, proof was we conquered Og & Sichon
- Proofs that Hashem fights our wars "ה' אלקיכם הנלחם לכם"
  - Defeated Og & Sichon (kings of Emori) - צרעה
  - Mitzrayim - 10 Makkos & Krias Yam Suf

- MORE BELOW**

## The 4 Phases of the Land of Canaan



