

# ATTEST the TRUTH

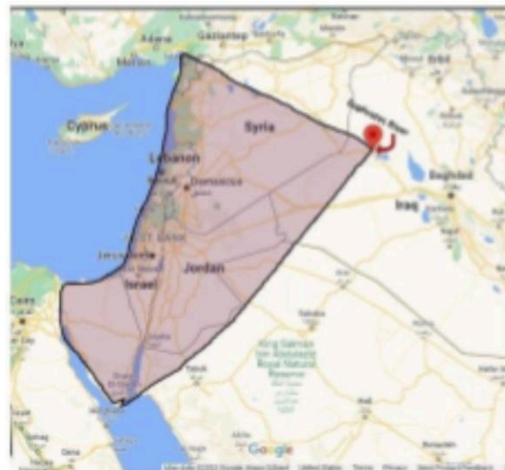
*History from Moses' Charge to Exile*

## Moses Charges Joshua and Israel

Before Moses' death, Moses appointed Joshua successor: ***"Be strong and courageous, for you shall bring the people of the land of Canaan into the inheritance about which I swore to them"*** (Numbers 27:18-19; Deuteronomy 31:7). He commanded Israel: divide the land by lot among the 12 tribes, but ***"drive out all the inhabitants of the land before you... utterly destroy them"***—Hittites, Girgashites, Amorites, Canaanites, Perizzites, Hivites, Jebusites. The seven nations of Canaanites (Numbers 33:51-56; Deuteronomy 7:1-2).

Core 12 Tribes		
Tribe	Origin (Son of Jacob)	Torah Allotment Area
Reuben	Eldest son	East of Jordan
Simeon	Son of Leah	South, near Judah
Judah	Son of Leah	South central
Issachar	Son of Leah	Jezreel Valley
Zebulun	Son of Leah	Galilee area
Dan	Son of Bilhah	North, later south
Naphtali	Son of Bilhah	Upper Galilee
Gad	Son of Zilpah	East of Jordan
Asher	Son of Zilpah	Northwest coast
Ephraim	Joseph's son	Central hills
Manasseh	Joseph's son	North/central, split
Benjamin	Son of Rachel	Between Judah/Ephraim

Exodus 23:31 - "I will give you all the land from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean Sea, and from the desert of Sinai to the Euphrates River. I will let you defeat the people living there and force them all to leave."



**FYI**, Joshua properly was around 60-year-old when he led Israel after Moses. The first five books that Moses wrote did not explicitly state that Joshua was 60 years old when he took over leadership after Moses' death.

However, the 60-year-old figure is derived through chronological calculations by how we can research based on the following textual clues:

- **Exodus 33:11:** Refers to Joshua as a "young man" during the early period of the wilderness wanderings, suggesting he was likely born in Egypt and in his 20s at the time of the Exodus.

- **Military Age:** In the census (**Numbers 1:3**), men were counted for war starting at age 20. If Joshua was a commander at the start of the journey, he was likely at least in his early 20s.
- **The 40-Year Wilderness:** Since approximately 39-40 years passed between the Exodus and the entry into the Promised Land, a "young man" in his 20s at the start would be in his early-to-mid 60s when Moses died.

### Tribal Lands Allotted

East of Jordan: Reuben, Gad, half-Manasseh (**Numbers 32**). West of Jordan: Judah (south), Simeon (within Judah), Benjamin (central), Ephraim/Manasseh (hill country), Issachar/Zebulun (Jezreel), Asher/Naphtali/Dan (north coast/Galilee)—borders from River of Egypt to Lebanon waters (**Numbers 34:1-29; 26:52-56**).

### Commands on Foreigners and Canaanites

- **Seven nations inside borders:** *"Make no covenant with them... utterly destroy them"*—no mercy, to prevent idolatry (**Deuteronomy 7:2,5; 20:16-18**).
- **Distant cities outside:** Offer peace first; if refused, kill fighters but spare others as laborers (**Deuteronomy 20:10-15**).
- **Consequence of failure:** *"Those you let remain shall be barbs in your eyes and thorns in your sides, and they shall trouble you in the land"* (**Numbers 33:55**). Gradual removal only, lest beasts overrun (**Deuteronomy 7:22**).

Before the Israelites overtaken the lands and city of the Canaan, the city of future Jerusalem was most commonly known as **Jebus** and **Urusalim**. Many people don't realize where the name Zion came from before the city was named Jerusalem.

### Common Pre-Israelite Names

- **Jebus:** The name used by the [Jebusites](#), the Canaanite tribe that once lived there. That city was known as "**city of stronghold**" on the eastern hill side. It was later called it as the "**Stronghold of Zion**."
- **Urusalim:** The most frequent name in ancient diplomatic records, like the [Amarna Letters](#) from Egypt (c. 14th century BCE).

The area was known in the Canaanite period as Urusalim or a similar form, long before Israelite took control. In the time when the books of Number and Deuteronomy were started writing, the city appears with an older name Jebus. So, the name existed first, and Israel later took over and renamed or re-used it in their own tradition.

**Zion's Location:** Eastern hill of Jerusalem (Judah's southern hill-country allotment, **Numbers 34**)—Israelite highlands, **FYI**, not in the Canaanite lowlands who were living along with the Israelites.

The Philistines lived on the southern coastal plain of ancient Canaan, including the area of modern Gaza, and Gaza was one of their main cities.

The Philistines arrived in the coastal region of Canaan around the 12th century BCE as part of the Sea Peoples migrations, during the same era when the 12 tribes of Israel were establishing themselves in the hill country and inland areas after the conquest narratives.

Ancient Egyptian records from **Pharaoh Ramesses III** call them the "***Peleset***," one of the Sea Peoples invading from the Aegean region, and this is widely accepted as the direct origin of the scriptural Hebrew word "***Pelishtim***" (Philistines). They didn't have a prior "tribal name" that changed upon arrival; "Peleset/Philistine" was their identifier in contemporary records right from their coastal settlement near Gaza and Ashkelon.

According to Greek history, Greek may be the ones who created the name "**Palestine**" for **Philistia**; to describe the five city areas in the Philistine confederacy. The area was known as Philistia, or the **Land of the Philistines**, and included the cities of **Gaza, Ashkelon, Ashdod, Gath, and Ekron**. These Philistines were a distinct people who lived on the southern coastal plain of the land near the reign of ancient Yisrael.

So, after the successor leader of Joshua, it's very possible that the Israelite started to change not long before Joshua's passing because of his dying age. They began not obeying the laws. While they started looking for a new leader, things weren't going well. So, keep in mind, we cannot fall for what the next book of Joshua tells us about what happened after Deuteronomy timelines. Because remember what Deuteronomy 4:2 along with chapter 13 warned us about, we were not supposed to add new words (become a written new book), etc... They also did not ***utterly destroy*** the remaining Canaanites people who were still living and ended up living among them. So, we kind of miss the history of the whole gaps between Joshua times; leading the 12 tribes of Israel in the promised land for the last maybe 50 years to the day of his passing. We also don't really know exactly what happened between after Joshua's day to the day the Assyrian invasion of the Israelites lands. Since we cannot fall for what the books of Joshua, Judges, or Kings said, etc.. Because those books conflict with the 5 books that Moses wrote. Those are the forbidden books.

**Evidence suggests:**

Joshua likely was not written as a single simple memoir by Joshua himself; many scholars place its final form much later, within the broader Deuteronomistic History.

Some traditions and scholars still argue that earlier source material or core memories could go back much earlier, even if the final shape came later.

The historical sequence after Joshua's leadership moves into what appears to happen during the Judges period possibility, where Israel is portrayed as fragmented and repeatedly disobedient, and then into the Kings period. Like what the books of Judges and Kings timeline mentioned. They may have had their leaders and kings, but again, their story can trick us.

I, Bro. Pouliot believe that Joshua did not personally write a book that carries in his name. I believe the book of Joshua was written much later time. That book may have been compiled later from older traditions, while the historical memory of Joshua's leadership remained part of Israel's national record in their own word. The main reason is, I believe Joshua would still obey and respectful what Deuteronomy 4:2 along with chapter 13 commanded us not to do. He would not add new words, new book to write down to change the history, ritual, and the law.

### **Missing-gap idea:**

Joshua led the people into the land. After Joshua's death, Israel entered a long period of tribal instability. Israelite was looking for a new leader. This is where they may have dealt with the judges' and kings' period, which is where they also show their repeated cycles of disobedience.

Later royal and exile-era writers may have shaped the surviving historical books into their final form. All this is where we have a strong missing gaps bridge history between Joshua's time and the later kings, without claiming more than the evidence can prove.

### **Prophecy of Rebellion and Loss**

יְהוָה warned Moses: Israel would rebel after settlement, serve other gods, and lose the land—*"When you have had children and grandchildren... and done evil... you will soon utterly perish from the land... you will not live long in it"* (Deuteronomy 4:25-26). They would *"go and serve other gods... then יְהוָה's anger will be kindled... you will soon perish from the good land"* (Deuteronomy 31:16-18,20).

### **Reality: Troubled After Settlement, No Peace**

Israelites settled amid Canaanite remnants from entry due to incomplete obedience (Numbers 33:55). Canaanite culture—idolatry, intermarriage—turned them from יְהוָה:

**"They will turn away your sons from following Me to serve other gods" (Deuteronomy 7:4).** Israelites alone corrupted the 5 instruction books through this bad influence, becoming weak internally. Apart from Creator ONE, **אלהים** who knows what is best for us in life HE created.

## **Loss of Land and Slavery to Man's Law (~2,350 Years Ago)**

Prophecy fulfilled—no Canaanite rule, but foreign empires after self-weakening:

- **Assyrian**                    **734-722 BC**
- **Egyptian (brief)**        **609-605 BC**
- **Babylonian**                **605-586 BC**
- **Persian**                    **539-332 BC**
- **Greek (Hellenistic)** **332-167 BC**
- **Hasmonean (brief)** **167 BC – 63 AD**
- **Roman**                    **63 AD+**
  
- **Byzantine (Roman) Rule ends: 638 AD**
  
- **Arab Rule:**                **638 – 1099 AD**
- **Crusader Rule:** **1099 – 1291 AD**
- **Mamluk Rule:** **1291 – 1517 AD**
- **Ottoman:**                **1517 – 1917 AD**

After the Roman conquest of Jew's land, they adopted the term in the 2<sup>nd</sup> century CE and renamed the southern portion of the province of Syria "**Syria Palaestina**". The Romans identified the Philistines as the worst enemies of the Jews. This is why the future British used to name them "**Mandatory Palestine**" in the 20<sup>th</sup> century to refer to a territory from the former Ottoman Empire. The **Sykes–Picot Agreement** divided the territory, and Britain secured it via the Mandate for Palestine obtained from the League of Nations. The Sykes-Picot Agreement was a 1916 secret treaty between the United Kingdom and France, with assent from the Russian Empire and the Kingdom of Italy, to define their mutually agreed spheres of influence and control in an eventual partition of the Ottoman Empire.

So, the name "**Palestine**" was assigned to the region after the Romans put down the Bar Kochba rebellion around A.D. 135. They were the ancient **Jewish-Palestinian** state that came into existence around 135 A.D., following the Bar Kochba rebellion. However, after the Ottoman invasion, they ruled over them for a very long time. Over the course of time, the Philistia people were no longer the same as those ancient people, because they married along with the other people throughout time. During the Ottoman period in

Palestine, the native Arab Muslim and Christian population were composed of various identifiable groups, clans, tribes, and families. Here are some examples of such groups:

### **Christian Examples:**

- The “Christian Kasabra group” in Bayt Jala, as recorded in the mid-16th century Ottoman census. These were Christian families living together, such as the families of Ibrahim, Hassan, Hilal, Mifrih, and others.
- Christian clans in the Ramallah area included descendants of the Hadid (al-Hadada) clan and the al-Naqash clan.
- Christian villages with significant populations such as Taybeh, Beit Rima, Jifna an-Nasara, Ramallah, Bethlehem, and Beit Jala.

### **Arab Muslim Examples:**

- Various Muslim families and tribes were distributed in villages and towns, often aligning with larger Ottoman administrative divisions like Jerusalem or Nablus districts.
- Areas were often divided among groups aligning with the broader Arab tribal identities seen also in the neighboring regions of the Levant.

During the Ottoman Empire, the empire itself became a refuge for many Jews who were expelled from parts of Europe. For example, after the expulsion of Jews from Spain and Portugal in the late 15th century, many Sephardic Jews found safe haven under Ottoman rule. The Ottomans welcomed Jewish immigrants fleeing from persecution in Western and Central Europe and allowed them to settle in major cities such as Istanbul, Salonika, Smyrna, Jerusalem, Safed, and others.

At the same time, many divisions of Jews remained in or migrated to various parts of Europe, including Switzerland, maintaining communities outside the Ottoman lands. The Jewish populations were spread throughout Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa, maintaining religious, cultural, and familial ties across this wide geography known as the Jewish diaspora.

Thus, while many Jews lived in the Ottoman-controlled land of Israel/Palestine, others lived far away, including in European countries like Switzerland, due to historical movements, expulsions, and settlements over many centuries. During the Ottoman Empire’s rule, the people referred to as “Palestinians” were mainly the Arab inhabitants—both Muslim and Christian—living in the geographical area of Palestine. At that time, the local population identified mostly by religion, clan, or village affiliations rather than a distinct national identity as Palestinians, which developed later in the 20th century.

The Ottomans administered Palestine through various districts but did not designate a formal Ottoman province called “Palestine.” The term “Palestinian” appeared in some Ottoman records and local discourse, referring to residents of the area. These included Arab Muslims and Christians native to the land who had a shared cultural and regional identity distinct from other Arabs in the Ottoman Empire.

In summary, the “Palestinians” in Ottoman times were predominantly native Arab Muslims and Christians recognized by their connection to the land and local culture but without a fully formed national identity as known today.

After World War 1 and 2, the U.S. became a world power. After how the U.S. used its massive economic and military strength after **World War II** to build the **United Nations (UN)** and **NATO** organizations and lead the new world order. But, keep in mind, the organizations of the UN and NATO are just the key tools of American influence. The U.S. didn't become a power *because* of the UN and NATO; it was already so powerful that it was able to **write the rules** for these organizations to suit its own interests.

## 1. The Real Engine of Power: World War II

The U.S. became a superpower primarily because it was the only major industrial nation to emerge from the war with its territory and factories **unharm**ed.

- **Economic Giant:** By 1945, the U.S. manufactured **half of all goods** in the world and held **two-thirds of the world's gold reserves**.
- **Military Superiority:** At the end of the war, the U.S. was the only nation with **nuclear weapons**, giving it undisputed military leverage.

## 2. How the UN and NATO Solidified That Power

The U.S. established these organizations to ensure its newfound power would last and to prevent the rise of rivals like the Soviet Union.

- **The UN (Political Control):** By hosting the UN headquarters in New York and holding a **permanent veto** on the Security Council, the U.S. ensured it would always have a dominant voice in global diplomacy.
- **NATO (Military Control):** This alliance locked Western Europe into a security deal where they relied on American military protection in exchange for following U.S. leadership.
- **Bretton Woods (Financial Control):** Alongside these, the U.S. created the **IMF and World Bank**, making the **U.S. Dollar** the world's reserve currency, which forced other nations to trade using American money.

All those periods of loss occurred because ﷲ's people continued to live under man's laws rather than His governing way. Consequently, they became slaves to human empires, as foretold by the curses in ***Deuteronomy 28:15–68***. Israel faced a clear choice: obey ﷲ's laws fully or endure the "***thorns***" of exile. Following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire, divided nations faced the devastation of World Wars I and II and now the United States had taken the world leading power. All those periods of time loss have been more severe than the 430 years of Israelite bondage in Egypt before Moses rescued them. From the Assyrian invasion to the end of Ottoman rule and now we the people around the world are living under the US superpower, the people have been treated like slaves under human rule for more than 2,350 to 2,460 years.

Let's get back to our true ruler, the creator Sovereign ONE who knows how to handle us and give us a peaceful healthy life on the planet. Only we must return to HIM by repenting fully by living under HIS laws and HE will return to us (Deuteronomy 30).

Trust and stay with only the five books that Moses wrote, no other doctrine books.

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Here the TIMELINE MAP link:

[https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1SJM74b\\_TAhCWehsPbg-m-JD2k2Cq20kD/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113509695297449095042&rtpof=true&sd=true](https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1SJM74b_TAhCWehsPbg-m-JD2k2Cq20kD/edit?usp=sharing&oid=113509695297449095042&rtpof=true&sd=true)