Book of Joshua Quiz

Use this key to check answers and read the explanations.

1. Whose leadership has ended at the opening of Joshua 1:1–2?
   A. Moses
   B. Samuel
   C. David
   D. Elijah
   Correct answer: A. Moses
   The opening verses name Moses. Joshua had served with him and receives the instruction to lead the people onward.

2. In Joshua 3:6, what do the priests carry ahead of the people as the crossing begins?
   A. A jar of river water
   B. A basket of grain
   C. The ark of the covenant
   D. A rolled map
   Correct answer: C. The ark of the covenant
   Joshua tells the priests to carry the ark of the covenant and go ahead. The people then move toward the river.

3. Joshua 4:19 names the place where the people camp after crossing the Jordan. Which place does it name?
   A. Shiloh
   B. Gilgal
   C. Shechem
   D. Bethlehem
   Correct answer: B. Gilgal
   The account places the camp at Gilgal on the eastern side of Jericho.

4. In Joshua 1:8, when is Joshua told to meditate on the book of the law?
   A. Only when an elder visits
   B. Only on the first day of each month
   C. Only after crossing the river
   D. Day and night
   Correct answer: D. Day and night
   The verse instructs Joshua to give the book regular attention both day and night so he can follow what it says.

5. In Joshua 14:6, which group approaches Joshua at Gilgal as Caleb begins his request?

A. The people of Dan
B. The people of Judah
C. The people of Gad
D. The people of Issachar

Correct answer: B. The people of Judah
The chapter names the people of Judah in the scene and then introduces Caleb as the speaker.

6. What seasonal detail does Joshua 3:15 give about the Jordan at the time of the crossing?

A. It overflows its banks during harvest.
B. It freezes during harvest.
C. It disappears each spring.
D. Its level stays the same all year.

Correct answer: A. It overflows its banks during harvest.
The account places the event in harvest time and describes the Jordan as normally over its banks then.

7. According to Joshua 21:1–3, what do the Levite family heads ask for when they speak at Shiloh?

A. A road and a central storehouse
B. Farms across the Jordan with no towns
C. Boats and a place to dock them
D. Cities to live in with nearby pasture for livestock

Correct answer: D. Cities to live in with nearby pasture for livestock
They ask for places to live and land for their livestock. The passage describes the other Israelites giving them both.

8. In Joshua 14:7–10, Caleb says he was 40 when Moses sent him, and he is 85 as he speaks. How much time has passed?

A. 55 years
B. 35 years
C. 45 years
D. 125 years

Correct answer: C. 45 years
Subtract the first age from the second. The result is 45 years, the same interval Caleb gives in the passage.

9. In Joshua 18:8–10, what do the surveyors bring back to Joshua before he casts lots?

A. A written description organizing cities into seven portions
B. Seven unopened letters from the elders
C. A list of priests’ names arranged by age
D. A map showing only the banks of the Jordan

Correct answer: A. A written description organizing cities into seven portions
They travel through the land and write a description by cities in seven portions. They return with it to the camp at Shiloh.

10. In Joshua 5:10–12, what does the account say the people ate around the time the manna ceased?

A. Goat cheese and cakes brought by visitors
B. Dried fish and salt brought from Egypt
C. Only fruit picked from trees beside the Jordan
D. Produce of the land, including unleavened bread and roasted grain

Correct answer: D. Produce of the land, including unleavened bread and roasted grain
The account describes the people eating local produce after the Passover. It names unleavened cakes and parched grain.

11. Which summary matches Joshua 19:1–9 about the portion received by Simeon?

A. Simeon and Judah received portions on opposite sides of the Jordan.
B. Judah’s portion lay within Simeon’s because Simeon’s portion was larger than needed.
C. Simeon’s portion lay within Judah’s because Judah’s portion was larger than needed.
D. Simeon received only land outside Judah with the same size.

Correct answer: C. Simeon’s portion lay within Judah’s because Judah’s portion was larger than needed.
The chapter places Simeon’s inheritance within Judah’s and links this arrangement to the size of Judah’s portion.

12. Which sequence appears in Joshua 4:10–18 after the priests stand in the Jordan?

A. The priests come onto dry ground, the water returns, and then the people start crossing.
B. The people finish crossing, the priests come onto dry ground, and the water returns.
C. The water returns, the people finish crossing, and the priests leave last.
D. The people finish crossing, the water returns, and then the priests step onto dry ground.

Correct answer: B. The people finish crossing, the priests come onto dry ground, and the water returns.
The priests stay in the river until the other people have crossed. The water returns after the priests reach dry ground.

13. In the USCCB text of Joshua 19:49–51, which note records both Joshua’s town and the time of its assignment?

A. He receives Shechem after the tribes get their portions.
B. He receives Hebron before the tribes get their portions.
C. He receives Timnah-serah before any other portion is assigned.
D. He receives Timnah-serah after the tribes get their portions.

Correct answer: D. He receives Timnah-serah after the tribes get their portions.
The passage first marks the end of the tribes’ distribution. It then says Joshua receives the town he requested, Timnah-serah.

14. A reader’s note on Joshua 24:25–28 says the agreement was written on the stone. Which description matches the passage?

A. Joshua writes in a book and sets up a separate stone under the oak as a witness.
B. Joshua writes on the stone and places the book beneath it.
C. Joshua writes in a book and asks the people to take the stone away.
D. Joshua writes on the oak and moves the stone to another town.

Correct answer: A. Joshua writes in a book and sets up a separate stone under the oak as a witness.
The passage puts the written words in the book of the law. Joshua places the stone under an oak and describes it as a witness.

15. Which note matches Joshua 24:32 on the origin and burial place of Joseph’s remains?

A. The people bring them from Shiloh and bury them at Shechem on land Joshua bought.
B. The people bring them from Egypt and bury them at Gilgal in the first campsite.
C. The people bring them from Egypt and bury them at Shechem on land Jacob bought.
D. The people bring them from Hebron and bury them at Shiloh near the Tent of Meeting.

Correct answer: C. The people bring them from Egypt and bury them at Shechem on land Jacob bought.
The final section says the remains came from Egypt. It identifies the burial place as land at Shechem that Jacob had bought.