

The Hebrew scriptures were translated into Greek beginning in the 3rd Century BCE in a version known as the Septuagint (see <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Septuagint> ). The translators named Joshua (that is, Yahshua) the son of Nun as Ἰησοῦς, or Iesous, in Greek. Other Old Testament “Joshuas” – such as Joshua the son of Josedech in Haggai 1:12 or Zechariah 6:11 – are also rendered as Ἰησοῦς in the Septuagint.

According to Wikipedia, “The Septuagint enjoyed widespread use in the Hellenistic Jewish diapora and even in Jerusalem, which had become a rather cosmopolitan (and therefore Greek-speaking) town. Both [Philo](#) and [Josephus](#) show a reliance on the Septuagint in their citations of Jewish scripture.”

Given this widespread presence of the Septuagint and its Ἰησοῦς usage for the name “Yahshua,” it is not surprising that those who later translated the so-called “New Testament” into Greek utilized this existing convention.