

# **Joshua – Judges - Ruth**

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## Introduction to Joshua – Judges – Ruth

### How are these books linked?

- ) The “Law of Moses” is linked with Joshua. We see this in the last book of the Pentateuch, as in the beginning of Joshua. **(Deut 34... Josh 1:1-2, 16-18)**
- ) Joshua is linked with Judges.  
**(Josh 24:29-31..... Judges 1:1.... 2:6-10)**
- ) Judges-Ruth are linked with 1 & 2 Samuel. **(Ruth 4:17-22.... 1 Sam 16:1...13)**  
The events recorded in both books take place during the time of judges.

These links show the continuation in Israel’s written historical records.

The Pentateuch (Genesis-Deuteronomy) - traces the development of the nation of Israel and their land promise, with the end of the Pentateuch bringing God’s chosen nation to the promised land. The book of Joshua begins what are called the twelve “historical” books. Joshua leads them into the promised land. The rest of the twelve historical books trace their history in the promised land, their expulsion, and return.

## **Introduction to Joshua**

### **Who wrote Joshua?**

It doesn't say, but he may have written part of it.

See Josh 5:1. Some versions use the term "they", but if you compare the versions, some use the term, "we" (KJV, NKJV, ASV, NIV). Josh 5:6 also uses the term "us". All of the versions I looked at use this term. Even the ones that used the term "they" in 5:1. Josh 24:26 shows that he recorded the covenant that he made with Israel.

Read Josh 15:13-19 and Judges 1:1-3.... 9-15. Judges 1:1 tells us that this took place after the death of Joshua.

### **Who is this Joshua?** What do we know about him?

Num 13:8 – Tells us that he was from the tribe of Ephraim. His name was Hoshea, he was the son of Nun. 13:16 ... Moses called Hoshea the son of Nun, Joshua.

Chose men and led battle against Amalek. (Ex 17:8-13)

He was the servant of Moses. We see this in Josh 1:1, and mentioned in other places.

(Ex 24:13, Num 11:28, Ex 33:11)

### **We can split the book in four sections.**

Chapters 1-5: The children of Israel prepare to enter into the land.

Chapters 6-12: The conquest of the land.

Chapters 13-21: The allotment of the land.

Chapters 22-24: Israel to serve the LORD that gave them the land.

# Joshua 1

In our introduction to the class, we saw that Moses would not be allowed to enter into the land. God tells him that. He lets Moses and Aaron see it, but they were not going to be allowed to enter into it..... So, who would fulfill this promise? Who would lead Israel into the promised land?

We see three things happening in this chapter.

- ) In verses 1-9, we see God's charge to Joshua.
- ) In verses 10-15, we see Joshua's charge to the people.
- ) In verses 16-18, we see the people's response, or pledge.

## Section 1:

In these first 3 verses, let's mark some things that might be helpful. Mark the words about "the LORD" in one color. Also mark what He did in that same color, and the pronouns referring to Him. In another color, mark who He was speaking to and the pronouns for them. (Don't mark the references to Moses in the first 2 verses, these are only explanatory about the charge)

Jos 1:1 Now it came about after the death of Moses the servant of the LORD that the LORD spoke to Joshua the son of Nun, Moses' servant, saying,

Jos 1:2 "Moses My servant is dead; now therefore arise, cross this Jordan, you and all this people, to the land which I am giving to them, to the sons of Israel.

Jos 1:3 "Every place on which the sole of your foot treads, I have given it to you, just as I spoke to Moses.

What does God say at the end of verse 5? Just as I have been with Moses, I will be with you. I will not fail you or forsake you.

Verse 6 – "Be strong and courageous"

Dt 31:7, 23; Josh 1:6, 7, 9, 18, 10:25. (Note who was speaking, and to whom.)

How will Joshua have success according to these verses 7-9?

## Section 2:

Vs 10 – Then Joshua commanded the officers of the people, saying....

Vs 11 – says that the officers were to command the people, saying.... Prepare provisions for yourselves, for within three days you are to cross this Jordan, to go in to possess the land which the LORD your God is giving you, to possess it.

According to verse 12, who else did this include?

Section3:

Verse 16 – And they answered Joshua, saying, “All that you have commanded us, we will do, and where ever you send us we will go.” “Just as we obeyed Moses in all things, so we will obey you; only may the LORD your God be with you, as He was with Moses.”

We see our term again in verse 18, “be strong and courageous”. Who is speaking to whom?

## Joshua 2

Joshua sends two men from Shittim, to secretly spy out the land of Canaan. When in Jericho they end up finding an ally, and enter into a covenant with her. We will see her reason for this, and that this agreement was conditional.

We see three main things happening in this chapter.

- ) In verses 1-7, Rahab hides the two spies.
- ) In verses 8-21, we see Rahab's faith and the covenant she made with the spies.
- ) In verses 22-24, the two spies return to Joshua and report what took place.

### Section 1:

Verse 3, the king of Jericho asks Rahab to bring the men to him. Rahab lies about where the two men are. What has she actually done with them?

### Section 2:

According to verses 9-11, does Rahab believe in the LORD?

Doesn't this describe faith? She is acting on this faith. (Heb 11:31; Jas 2:25)

Verse 12 – Now therefore, please swear to me by the LORD.

What were the conditions of the oath?

### Section 3:

The men were successful in spying out the land. They returned to Shittim and told Joshua what had taken place.

## Joshua 3-5

We can break these chapters down into 6 sections.

- ) 3:1-5, the sons of Israel prepare to set out from Shittim and cross the Jordan.
- ) 3:6-17, they cross the Jordan.
- ) 4:1-24, they set up the memorial stones to remember the crossing of the Jordan.
- ) 5:1-9, the new generation is circumcised.
- ) 5:10-12, they have the first Passover in Canaan.
- ) 5:13-15, we see this section that speaks about the captain of the host of the LORD. Who is this? We will look at that.

### Section 1:

They are preparing to cross the Jordan. What is to guide them according to verses 3 & 4?

See 1 Sam 4:1-9.

What does this tell us about the ark? Who gives success?

Joshua tells the people to consecrate themselves because tomorrow, the LORD will do wonders among you (3:5).

### Section 2:

The sons of Israel cross the Jordan. Consider what God did in order for the people to cross.

Josh 3:6, 8, 11-17.

What does God say He is going to accomplish with these wonders, according to verse 7?

(also see Josh 4:14)

3:10 – Joshua says – “By this” you “shall know”. Two things they shall know. What are they?

How were they to know?

### Section 3:

What was the purpose of the twelve stones? What were they to cause?

Why 12 stones?

Where were these stones set up?

Is there only one set of twelve stones mentioned in chapter 4?

### Section 4:

Why did the Sons of Israel need to be circumcised a second time?

Verse 5 states that all the men that came out of Egypt were circumcised. Why does this no longer have any significance?

What was the significance of circumcision? Gen 17:9-14.

They renew the covenant relationship with God through circumcision. Compare with Gal 5:1-6; 6:14-16.

#### Section 5:

(Ex 12:2-3) When was the Passover to be observed?

Note when they crossed the Jordan and camped at Gilgal (Josh 4:19).

Josh 5:10 states that they observed the Passover that day.

The sons of Israel observed the first Passover in Canaan on the 41<sup>st</sup> year after leaving Egypt.

(Dt 1:3;34:8)

When did the manna cease (Josh 5:11-12)?

#### Section 6:

Josh 5:13-15 talks about the captain of the host of the LORD. Who is this?

Compare the term captain in other versions (H8269).

The term hosts (H6635), can have several meanings, or different words used for it.

Consider what we can learn from the verses

Ex 12:41, 51; Ex 7:4



## Joshua 6-7

We can break these chapters down into 5 sections.

- ) 6:1-5, the LORD gives Joshua instructions on how to take Jericho.
- ) 6:6-21, they take Jericho
- ) 6:22-25, Rahab and her father's household are spared.
- ) 6:26-27, A curse on Jericho
- ) 7:1-26, Israel defeated at Ai because of Achan's sin.

### Section 1:

The LORD tells Joshua that He has given Jericho into his hands.

Verses 3-5 give instructions on how to take Jericho.

### Section 2:

According to Heb 11:30, what caused the walls of Jericho to fall down?

Verse 6, Joshua acts.

As stated in an earlier class, there are a lot of references to the ark in chapters 3, 4, and 6.

Compare verses 4, 6, and 8.

When referring to the ark, we see it stated in different terms. Note what it is said in each verse behind the statement, "seven priests shall carry seven trumpets of rams' horns before"... Before what?

Vs 4 –

Vs 6 –

Vs 8 –

The city was put under a ban. They are warned in 6:18.

Verses 17 and 19 talk about some things that are excluded from the ban. What are they?

Everything else was to be destroyed.

### Section 3:

Rahab and her father's household spared.

What does Joshua tell the two men that spied out the land to do?

### Section 4:

Curse on Jericho

Section 5:

What took place? Why weren't they able to defeat Ai? Were they out numbered?

Who was the LORD angry with?

How did this impact the nation?

Is there a way to find favor once again with the LORD?

Look at what Achan says in 7:20-21. Compare James 1:13-15

Who punished them?

How did they do it?

## Joshua 8-9

We see four things happening here:

- ) 8:1-29, Israel given success in the taking of Ai.
- ) 8:30-35, the Law written and read.
- ) 9:1-2, the kings of Canaan unite to fight Israel.
- ) 9:3-27, Gibeon's covenant of peace.

### Section 1:

What was different this time? Why would they be able to have victory over Ai?

Did the way their battle went the first time play a part in the plan? What was the plan?

Whose plan was it?

What did the LORD say that they were allowed to take? Were they faithful in that? [Verse 27](#)

### Section 2:

What is verse 31 describing? Where was it written "in the book of the law of Moses" to build an altar of uncut stones and write the Law on them?

### Section 3:

We just see this brief statement in 9:1-2, then it starts talking about something else.

Have we seen something like this before?

### Section 4:

What impact did Ai have on the Gibeonites? (9:3,24)

How were they able to persuade Joshua to make a covenant with them? How did they convince him that they were not inhabitants of the land?

What did the men of Israel and Joshua not do, that they should have? (9:14)

## Joshua 10-12

We will discuss 6 sections here:

- ) 10:1-27, the defeat of the five Kings.
- ) 10:28-43, the conquest of southern Canaan
- ) 11:1-15, the conquest of northern Canaan
- ) 11:16-23, the summary of the entire campaign
- ) 12:1-6, the kings defeated by Moses and the sons of Israel
- ) 12:7-24, the kings defeated by Joshua and the sons of Israel

### Section 1:

Who initiated or pursued this unity? Why ... or based on what?

Why did he fear greatly, according to verse 2?

According to verse 4, why does the king of Jerusalem want help from the other kings?

Who are the five kings?

Even though it was five against one, Israel defeated them. How is that?

See 10:8, 11, 14, 25.

### Section 2:

How many cities are listed as conquered in 10:28-39?

We see a recurring phrase or phrases in 10:28-40. Terms that show Joshua left no survivors.

What right did Joshua have to kill men, women, and children in these cities?

### Section 3:

11:1-15 talks about the conquest of northern Canaan.

Why did Jabin, king of Hazor, send word to these other kings?

### Section 4:

11:16-23 is a summary of the entire campaign.

When the kings and their cities saw what was happening, why didn't they seek peace with Israel?

See Josh 11:20. Compare Ex 4:21; 7:3, 13; etc. Note Gen 15:16; Dt 9:4-5.

### Section 5:

Which two kings are mentioned being conquered in this section? These kings were conquered east of the Jordan.

Section 6:

How many kings west of the Jordan are listed as conquered? (12:7-24)

## Joshua 13-21

- ) 13:1-7, the land remaining to be possessed
- ) 13:8-33, land that was already apportioned to 2 ½ tribes, and the summary of that section
- ) 14:1-5, the introduction to the share of 9 ½ tribes
- ) 14:6-15, Caleb's portion
- ) Chapters 15-17, talks about 2 ½ of these tribes
- ) Chapters 18-19, the division of the land for the remaining seven tribes
- ) Chapter 20, cities of refuge
- ) Chapter 21, cities designated for the Levites

What does the LORD tell Joshua in Joshua 13:1?

In 13:8-31, it talks about lands that were already apportioned to 2 ½ of the tribes.

Which tribes were these? \_\_\_\_\_

14:1-5, is the introductions to the share for the 9 ½ tribes.

Whose portion is talked about in 14:6-15? \_\_\_\_\_

What about chapter 15? \_\_\_\_\_ portion.

Chapters 16-17, talk about the share for the sons of \_\_\_\_\_.

These are who? Which tribes? (1 ½) \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Chapters 18-19, at Shiloh. The division of the land for the remaining seven tribes.

Joshua 18:11 thru 19:48 discusses the division for these seven tribes. Who are they?

(Please fill in the blank with the tribe discussed in that section)

First, \_\_\_\_\_ - 18:11-28

Second, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:1-9

Third, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:10-16

Fourth, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:17-23

Fifth, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:24-31

Sixth, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:32-39

Seventh, \_\_\_\_\_ - 19:40-48

Whose inheritance is being discussed in 19:49-50? \_\_\_\_\_'s inheritance.

What cities are discussed in chapter 20? \_\_\_\_\_  
What are they for?

Chapter 21 talks about cities designated or allotted for the \_\_\_\_\_.  
Note 13:14,33; 14:3,4; 18:7 Compare Num 18:20,24; 35:1-8; Dt 10:9.

How was it determined who received which portion? Josh 18:6, 8, 10, etc.  
See Prov 16:33; Acts 1:24-26

## Joshua 22-24

- ⌋ 22:1-9, the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh return to their land beyond the Jordan.
- ⌋ 22:10-34, the altar of witness
- ⌋ 23:1-16, Joshua exhorts them to be faithful.
- ⌋ 24:1-28, Joshua's farewell challenge to the nation.
- ⌋ 24:29-31, Joshua's death and his legacy
- ⌋ 24:32-33, concluding notes about Joseph and Eleazar.

We see in 22:1-9, that the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh return to their land beyond the Jordan. They were away from their land because of a pledge. What was this pledge? (see Num 32; Josh 1:12-18)

In 22:10-34, we read about this altar of witness.  
Where was this built? Which side of the Jordan?  
What did the sons of Israel think it was? What did it almost cause?  
What did the eastern tribes say it was for?

23:1-16, they are exhorted to be faithful.

24:1-28, is Joshua's farewell challenge to the nation.

24:29-31, talks about Joshua's death and legacy.



## Introduction to Judges

What is a Judge?

*Webster's Universal Dictionary* defines a judge as – 1. a public official with authority to hear and decide cases in a court of law. While the “judges” may have decided cases of civil law, is that the focus that we see in the book of Judges? (Judges 4:4-5)

What was their mission that was emphasized in this book? (2:16,18a; 3:9,15,31, etc.)

### Outline:

- ) 1:1-3:6, we see Israel's disobedience and failure to drive out the nations. We see the consequences of that. The apostasy and oppression.
- ) 3:7-16:31, the judges and the cycles.
- ) Chapters 17-21, the spiritual and moral condition of the age.

2:16-19 explains this cycle.

Fill out the blank chart – Six Cycles of the Judges.

Fill out this chart for the sections listed in the top of it. This does not cover all of the judges, but these sections give more detail of what was happening at that time.

*(This chart is borrowed from Steve Fontenot. I recreated the exact chart, just changed some wording in the instructions.)*

In this book, we will see the judges listed. There are several ways of numbering the judges. You might only consider 12, or it could be 14, depending on factors that you might use. Please fill in the blank for the judge in that section. I will give the answer on 2 of them, as you might not consider them as a judge.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 3:7-11
2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3:12-30
3. \_\_\_\_\_ 3:31
4. \_\_\_\_\_ ch 4-5
5. Barak ch 4-5 – he is not called a judge in the book of judges, but he is named among 3 known judges in Heb 11:32. Does that prove he was a judge? No.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ ch 6-8
7. Abimelech ch 9 – If you count him. He was a usurper.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ 10:1-2
9. \_\_\_\_\_ 10:3-5

10. \_\_\_\_\_ 10:6-12:7
11. \_\_\_\_\_ 12:8-10
12. \_\_\_\_\_ 12:11-12
13. \_\_\_\_\_ 12:13-15
14. \_\_\_\_\_ 13:1-16:31

## Judges 1-3

We will split this up into 8 sections.

- ) 1:1-36, Israel's failure to drive out the Canaanites.
- ) 2:1-5, The angel of the LORD convicts them for their failure to drive out the inhabitants of the land, and to tear down their altars. He foretells that national trouble would be the result. This sets the stage for the rest of the book.
- ) 2:6-10, this explains the change in generations. Joshua's generation served the LORD, but the next generation did not.
- ) 2:11-19, we see the start of this cycle of apostasy and deliverance.
- ) 2:20-3:6, Due to Israel's continual disobedience, the LORD decided to leave nations in the land to test Israel to see if they would obey Him.
- ) 3:7-11, Othniel delivers Israel from Cushan-rishathaim, king of Mesopotamia.
- ) 3:12-30, Ehud delivers Israel from Eglon, king of Moab
- ) 3:31, Shamgar delivers Israel from the Philistines.

### Section 1:

Judges 1:1 – “Now it came about after the death of Joshua that the sons of Israel inquired of the LORD.” What was the issue?

Now, as we were just looking at their success in Judges 1:1-18, we see a change in 19-36. In this section, note the words “did not drive out” and “lived among”.

### Section 2:

2:1, the angel of the LORD speaks to the sons of Israel.  
Note verse 3.

### Section 3:

2:6-10, This section seems to be reflecting back. Note that these are the same or similar to what was stated in Joshua 24.  
It states these things to build up to verse 10.

### Section 4:

2:11-19, Explaining the sons of Israel's unfaithfulness and this cycle of apostasy and deliverance.  
What can we learn about the judges from 2:18?

Section 5:

2:20-3:6, the LORD states that He will no longer drive out before them any of the nations which Joshua left when he died.

What reason does He state in this section, as to why He isn't driving them out?

Section 6:

3:7-11, Othniel delivers Israel from Cushan-rishataim king of Mesopotamia.

How did Israel sin?

How long did Israel serve Cushan-rishathaim?

How long did the land have rest?

Section 7:

3:12-30, Ehud delivers Israel from Eglon, the king of Moab.

How long did Israel serve Eglon?

The land was undisturbed for how many years?

Section 8:

3:31, Shamgar delivers Israel from the Philistines.

## Judges 4-5

We will break this down into 4 sections:

- ) 4:1-3, Israel did evil again, after Ehud died. They apostatized and the LORD allowed Jabin, king of Canaan, to oppress them.
- ) 4:4-10, Deborah summons Barak and convinces him to lead the battles against Sisera, the commander of Jabin's army.
- ) 4:11-24, Jabin's army conquered, and Sisera slain by Jael the wife of Heber.
- ) 5:1-31, Deborah and Barak's song of victory and praise.

### Section 1:

Again (this pattern, or cycle)... The sons of Israel **again** did evil in the sight of the LORD. When did this happen? What does the verse state?

What does the LORD do because of their apostasy?

How long did Jabin oppress Israel?

What did that cause Israel to do?

### Section 2:

Why did Deborah summon Barak?

What does 4:9 reveal?

### Section 3:

Jabin's army is conquered in this section. And Sisera is slain by Jael.

Verse 14- Deborah tells Barak to arise Arise! "For this is the day in which the LORD has given Sisera into your hands.

What do we learn about Jabin the king of Hazor and the house of Heber, according to 4:17?

### Section 4:

5:1-31, is Deborah and Barak's song of victory and praise.

Verse 1 says that they sang on that day, saying...

## Judges 6-8

- J 6:1-6, Israel's apostasy and their oppression by Midian.
- J 6:7-10, Israel cried out to the LORD, and He scolds them for their disobedience.
- J 6:11-24, Gideon chosen by the LORD to deliver Israel.
- J 6:25-32, Gideon destroys his father's idol and is given the name Jerubbaal.
- J 6:33-8:21, Gideon delivers Israel from Midian with only 300 men.
- J 8:22-32, Gideon's ephod idol and concluding remarks about his life and his family.
- J 8:33-35, Israel's apostasy after Gideon's death.

### Section 1:

What did Israel do according to verse 1?

So what did the LORD do because of that?

How long did they suffer this time?

What is being described in verses 3-5?

### Section 2:

Verse 7 starts explaining what the LORD did after they cried out.

### Section 3:

Who appeared in 6:11-12?

Did you notice what the angel of the LORD calls Gideon in verse 12?

6:14, the LORD tells Gideon, "Go.... deliver Israel."

### Section 4:

6:25-32, Gideon destroys his father's idol and is given the name Jerubbaal.

### Section 5:

6:33-35, All the Medianites and the Amalekites and the sons of the east assembled themselves to battle Gideon and Israel.

6:36-40, Gideon asks for a sign to confirm that he is God's appointed deliverer.

7:1-25, They are getting ready to battle. Why does God want to decrease the amount of men that Gideon has?

8:1-3, Ephraim contends with Gideon for not calling them to battle.

8:4-21, Gideon completes the victory over the kings of Median and returned to discipline the men of Succoth and Penuel for not assisting his army with food when they were weary.

Section 6:

8:22-32, Gideon's ephod idol and concluding remarks about his life and his family.

Section 7:

8:33-35, Israel's apostasy after Gideon's death.

## Judges 9:1-10:5

Chapter 9 talks about Abimelech, one of Gideon's (Jerubbaal) sons. It describes how he and the men of Shechem killed his brothers, except for Jotham. Abimelech usurped rule, and this resulted in his death and the death of the men of Shechem. After his death, Tola and Jair judged Israel – 10:1-5.

We will break this down into 6 sections:

- ) 9:1-6, Abimelech convinces the leaders of Shechem that it would be better for one man to rule over them, instead of all the sons of Jerubbaal.
- ) 9:7-21, Jotham speaks his fable. He questions and curses what they did.
- ) 9:22-49, Abimelech's three year rule and the troubles that came with it. Abimelech destroys Shechem and its leaders.
- ) 9:50-57, Abimelech dies in his fight against Thebez.
- ) 10:1-2, Tola of Issachar judges Israel for twenty-three years.
- ) 10:3-5, Jair of Gilead judged Israel for twenty-two years.

### Section 1:

9:1a, Abimelech the son of Jerubbaal went to Shechem...

Verse 2 tells us that he convinces or persuades them of something.

There are two things that he appeals to, what are they?

What did the men of Shechem do according to verse 6?

### Section 2:

What did Jotham do when he heard?

### Section 3:

How long did Abimelech rule over Israel?

### Section 4:

9:50-57, Abimelech dies in his fight against Thebez.

How did Abimelech die?

How did Abimelech react to what was causing his death? What did he do according to verse 54 and why?

What does this tell us about him?



We do not see terms used about Abimelech, like what we see used with the Judges. It does not state that he “judged” Israel, or saved them, or delivered them. God did not raise him up, and it doesn’t state that God was with him. We do see these kinds of terms used with the other judges.

Actually we know that God was against him. God did not give him this authority, he usurped it. 9:56-57, shows that God repaid Abimelech and Shechem for their wickedness. The curse of Jotham came upon them.

Section 5:

10:1-2b, Tola of Issachar judges Israel 23 years.

Section 6:

10:3-5, Jair of Gilead judges Israel 22 years.

## Judges 10:6-12:15

- J 10:6-9, Israel again apostatized and God sold them into the hands of the Philistines and the sons of Ammon. Israel was afflicted and crushed for 18 years.
- J 10:10-16, God rebukes them for their reliance on these other gods. He even tells them to cry out to these gods that they are serving, and let those gods deliver them from their distress.
- J 10:17-12:7, Jephthah the Gileadite delivers Israel from the sons of Ammon. He judges Israel six years.
- J 12:8, Ibzan judges Israel 7 years
- J 12:11-12, Elon judges Israel 10 years
- J 12:13-15, Abdon judges Israel 8 years

### Section 1:

According to verse 6, what did the sons of Israel do? .... Again....  
What did the LORD do because of this?

### Section 2:

10:10, Then the sons of Israel cried out to the LORD.....  
What do the sons of Israel confess to doing in 10b? saying,.....  
What does the LORD state in verse 13?  
What does the LORD tell them to do in verse 14? Does He think these other gods can do that?  
Verse 16, So they put away the foreign gods from among them, and served the LORD;  
What do you call that?  
So what does God do in 16b?

### Section 3:

What were the people and the leaders trying to figure out in 10:18?  
We start learning about Jephthah in chapter 11.  
11:1 tells us that he was a valiant warrior. Why did his brothers drive him away?  
What does Jephthah vow?  
What ended up falling under the vow? What came out of his house to meet him?  
39b says that he did to her according to the vow he had made. So what does that mean?  
Did Jephthah vow and offer up a human sacrifice? If we consider the law of harmony, we know what it can't mean.  
With God being all knowing, He knew what would come out of the house, would He bless him with victory in view of such a vow. If it really meant that he would offer a human sacrifice, consider how the LORD feels about that.

(Dt 12:30-31; 18:10) Also note – characteristic of Molech worship (Lev. 18:21; 20:2-5)  
Also note that her virginity was brought up after the statement.... Why is that?

Section 4:

12:8-10, Ibzan of Bethlehem judges Israel seven years.

Section 5:

12:11-12, Elon the Zebulunite judged Israel ten years.

Section 6:

12:13-15, Abdon the Pirathonite judged Israel eight years.

## Judges 13-16

- ) Chapter 13, The birth of Samson.
- ) Chapter 14-15, Samson and the Philistine woman of Timnah.
- ) Chapter 16, Samson and Delilah.

### Section 1:

13:1, Now the sons of Israel again did evil in the sight of the LORD.

What does that cause the LORD to do?

How long did this last?

What was the reason given for no razor to come upon his head in verse 5?

There are indications that Samson did not give complete deliverance to Israel.  
(Jdg 13:5; 15:20)

### Section 2:

What do we see taking place in 14:1-2?

What does 3b tell us the reason Samson wants this woman? Was it because of her kindness to others?

We see that the Spirit of the LORD is mentioned several times as coming upon Samson.  
List what happens when the Spirit of the LORD comes upon Samson in the following verses.  
(13:25; 14:5-6; 14:19; 15:14)

- ) 13:25 – \_\_\_\_\_
- ) 14:5-6 – \_\_\_\_\_
- ) 14:19 – \_\_\_\_\_
- ) 15:14-15 – \_\_\_\_\_

### Section 3:

16:4 says that he loved a woman in the valley of Sorek. Who was this?

Why is Delilah helping the Philistines, according to verse 5?

Does Delilah love Samson?

## Judges 17-21

- ) **Chapters 17-18**, This starts off talking about Micah and his idols. Then he has a Levite that becomes his priest. Then the idols and the Levite are taken from Micah in Ephraim. This is taken by the tribe of Dan and they conquer Laish and call it Dan. They set up the graven images there.
- ) **Chapters 19-21**, Due to the rape and abuse of the Levite's concubine, Israel waged war against the tribe of Benjamin. The tribe was almost eliminated, so a plan was devised to repopulate the tribe.

There is a reoccurring phrase that we see in every chapter except for 20. (17:6; 18:1; 19:1; 21:25)

What is this phrase? \_\_\_\_\_

What related phrase are we seeing with it? \_\_\_\_\_

Israel's later request for a king was considered evil – 1 Sam 8:6-8; 10:19; 12:17-20; Hos 13:10-11.

They had a King. What does the LORD tell Samuel in 1 Sam 8:7-8? \_\_\_\_\_

Who did they reject in 10:19? \_\_\_\_\_

Also see Ps 5:2; 10:16; 24:7-10; 29:10; 44:4-8. This is who should be their King.

As we read chapters 17-21, we see that they were not serving their king. We see the degraded spiritual and moral state following Joshua's death. See Judges 2:6-13.

In this portrayal of the moral and spiritual condition of the nation, we observe the following:

Idolatry (chapters 17-18)

Stealing (17:2; 18:20f)

Sacrilege (17:10-13)

Unbelief (18:1)

Pride, covetousness, and lust for power (18:19)

Not being hospitable (19:15-20)

Homosexuality (19:22-24)

Brutality (19:25)

Rape (19:25-26)

Murder (19:25-28)

Intertribal war (chapters 20-21)

All of these things were going on, but we did see some hospitality (19:16-21)

Some sense of right and wrong (19:23)

Some sense of morals and religion (chapter 20)

Some compassion (chapter 21)

# Ruth

- ) Chapter 1, we learn of Ruth and see that she goes with her mother-in-law to Bethlehem
- ) Chapter 2, Ruth gleans in the fields of Boaz
- ) Chapter 3, Ruth appeals to Boaz to redeem her
- ) Chapter 4, Boaz marries Ruth and she bears Obed, the father of Jesse, the father of David

## Section 1:

Ruth 1:1, starts out by giving a background of what was going on.

First we see that this is in the time of the Judges, and also during a famine in the land.

Besides Naomi losing her husband and two sons, why is she wanting to return to her land according to 1:6?

When did they return to Bethlehem? What was it the beginning of?

## Section 2:

We learn of Boaz in this section. A man of great wealth. A kinsman of Naomi's husband.

What does Boaz think about her. What was stated in 2:11.

## Section 3:

Note Naomi's statement in verse 1. Although bitter, she does seem to care for Ruth and her future.

What is thought about Ruth according to verse 3:11?

What is said about Boaz and this situation in verse 18?

## Section 4:

What does Boaz do in verse 1?

What else did he do according to verse 2

What changed the situation in verse 5?

What reason was given by the closest relative as to why he could not redeem *it*?

4:18-22, talk about the genealogy of David (also see Mt 1:1-17)

What things can we learn about Ruth from the following verses?

1:8 – \_\_\_\_\_

1:8,10,14; 2:11,18; 3:5 – \_\_\_\_\_

1:16,17; 2:12 – \_\_\_\_\_

2:7,17,23 – \_\_\_\_\_

3:11 – \_\_\_\_\_