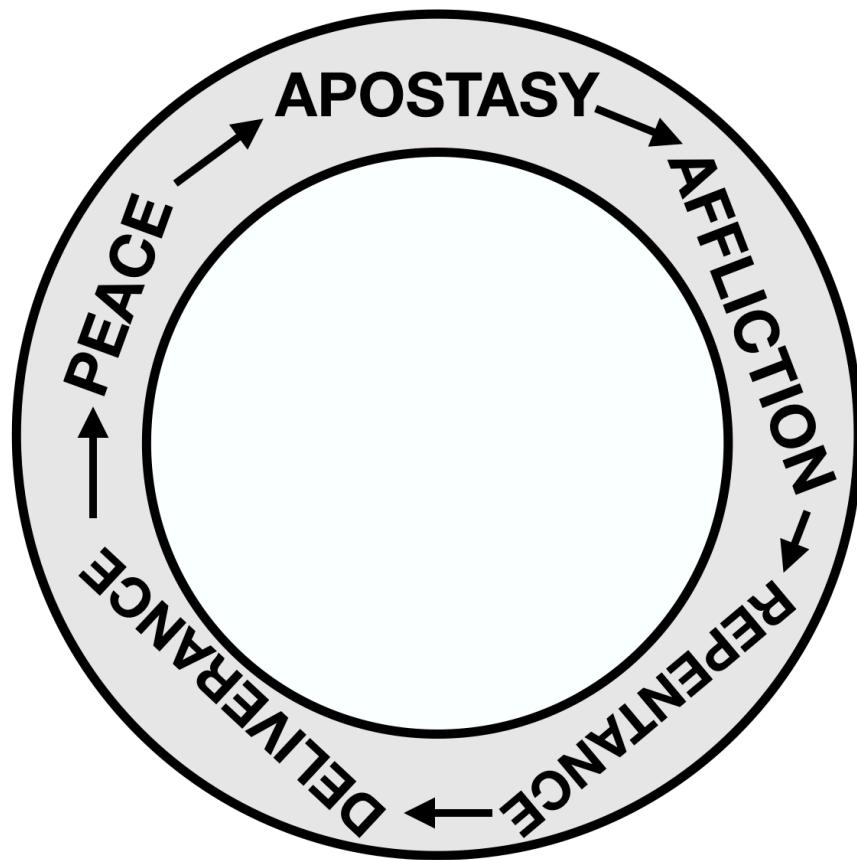


In the Days of the Judges

Conquest of the Land and
the Period of the Judges



A study corresponding to the workbook created by Bob and Sandra Waldron

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Time to Take the Land

17 Periods of Bible History

- 1. Creation Stories/Before the Flood**
- 2. The Flood**
- 3. Scattering of the People**
- 4. The Patriarchs**
- 5. Exodus From Egypt**
- 6. Wandering in the Wilderness**
- 7. *Invasion and Conquest of the Land***
- 8. *Judges***
- 9. United Kingdom**
- 10. Divided Kingdom**
- 11. Judah Alone**
- 12. Captivity**
- 13. Return and Rebuilding**
- 14. Years of Silence**
- 15. Life of Christ**
- 16. Early Church**
- 17. Letters to Christians**

1. The events of the first five chapters of Joshua take place at the close of the forty years of **wandering in the wilderness**.
2. What promise was given regarding Abraham's descendants in Genesis 12:2?
 - a. How many family members were there when they went to Egypt in the days of Joseph? (Genesis 46:26-27; Acts 7:14)
 - b. Who did God send to deliver the people of Israel? (Exodus 3-4)
3. When God delivered the people of Israel from Egypt, He brought them to Mount Sinai where He would offer them a covenant:
 - a. What were the conditions of agreement? (Exodus 19:4-6)
 - b. The Israelites had become the great nation that God promised Abraham they would be.**
4. What was the second main promise that God made to Abraham? (Genesis 12:4-7)
5. As we enter the book of Joshua, the time has come for God to help His people obtain the Promised Land of Canaan.
6. Who led the people in the wilderness with God's help/guidance?

In the Day of the Judges 1

7. Who does God appoint to lead the people into the land of Canaan? (Joshua 1:1-2)
8. How the Israelites to deal with the inhabitants when they invaded the land? (Deuteronomy 7)

9. "*Do not say in your heart, after the LORD your God has thrust them out before you, 'It is because of my righteousness that the LORD has brought me in to possess this land,' whereas it is because of the wickedness of these nations that the LORD is driving them out before you.*" (Deuteronomy 9:4)
10. The book of Deuteronomy covers Moses' admonitions to the people of Israel before they were to enter the land of Canaan:
 - a. Remain faithful and be obedient (Deut. 4:40)
 - b. Tell their children about God so that future generations would remain faithful (Deut. 6:7)
 - c. Drive out all the wicked inhabitants and destroy their idols (Deut. 7:1-5)
 - d. Remember God and how He had blessed them (Deut. 8)
 - e. There are blessings for obedience and curses for disobedience. (Deut. 28)
 - f. Be careful to keep the covenant or God will judge them (Deut. 29)
 - g. Go conquer the land courageously (Deut. 31:6)
11. Joshua is now responsible for leading the people, but he is new to taking big responsibilities:
 - a. He led an army against the _____. (Ex. 17:8-6)
 - b. He was with Moses at Mount Sinai when God gave the law. (Exodus 24:13; 32:17)
 - c. He and _____ were the only two of twelve _____ at Kadesh-Barnea who brought back a good report and said they could take the land. (Numbers 13-14)
12. When the soldiers are numbered in Numbers 26, who are the only ones numbered that were included in the original census in Numbers 1? (Numbers 26:63-65)
 - a. _____ the son of Jephunneh
 - b. _____ the son of Nun

The Geography of Canaan

1. Where did name Canaan come from? (Genesis 10:6, 15-20)
 - a. The land is also referred to as the *Promised Land* because God promised to give it to the descendants of Abraham. (Genesis 12:7)
 - b. After the Israelites take the land, it is also called the Land of Israel.
 - c. In recent history, due to the name given by the Romans (Syria Palaestina), we referred to this piece of land as _____.
 - d. Today, the name is called *Israel*.
2. Palestine covered approximately 12,000 square miles. (Alabama is 52k square miles)
 - a. Dan (north) to Beersheba (south) - 150 miles
 - b. The term “Canaan” only applied to the area to the west of the Jordan. “Palestine” includes part of the land east of the Jordan as well.
3. Canaan was on the southeastern shore of the _____ Sea.
4. To the east of Canaan was the _____ Desert.
5. What prominent nation was to the southwest of Canaan?
6. During the life of Joshua, the Canaan was very fertile. (Num. 13:27; Deut. 8:7-9, 11:10-11)
7. What was God’s promise to the people if they were faithful? (Deuteronomy 11:13-17)

Zones and Boundaries

The Coastal Plain

8. The Mediterranean was the only large body of water that was known to the Israelites, therefore it is often referred to as *the sea* or the _____ sea.
9. There wasn’t a good natural harbor for ships in the southern part of Canaan, however Joppa and For could be used as you went further north.
10. Along the coast was primarily flat plains until you reached Mt. Carmel in the north.
11. Three sections of the coastal plains:
 - a. Northern (above Mt. Carmel)
 - b. Central “*The Plain of Sharon*” (Mt. Carmel to Joppa)
 - c. Southern (Joppa to Gaza)
12. The busiest trade route of the land (“The Way of the Sea”) went along the coastal plains.

The Central Hill Country

13. Mt. _____ and Mt. _____ are mountains in the north section of Palestine.
14. The section from the Leontes River and the Valley of Jezreel is called Galilee in the New Testament.
 - a. Upper Galilee had hills that averaged about 2k ft. above sea level.
 - b. Lower Galilee had hills averaged about 700 ft. above sea level.
15. The Valley of Jezreel (also known as the Plain of Esdraelon) was in southern Galilee and was one of the richest portions of the land.
16. The central portion of the hill country was called the hill country of Ephraim.
17. Shechem was where God promised to give the land to Abraham's descendants. (Gen. 12:7)
18. The hilly country of Judah is where you find Jerusalem and Bethlehem.
 - a. Bethlehem is 3,800 feet above the Dead Sea which is 14 miles away.
 - b. From Jerusalem, the land falls from 2,680 feet above sea level to 1,292 below sea level in less than 20 miles.

The Jordan Valley

19. The Jordan Valley had towering cliffs on either side for a good portion of its length.
20. The land around Lake Huleh was swampy.
21. The Jordan River drops 900 feet in elevation to the Sea of Galilee which is 696 feet below sea level.
22. What three other names are used for the Sea of Galilee?
 - a. _____ (Numbers 34:11)
 - b. _____ (John 6:1; 21:1)
 - c. _____ (Luke 5:1)
23. The Jordan flows from Galilee and into the _____ Sea which is 1,292 ft below sea level.

The Trans-Jordan Plateau

24. To the east of the Jordan Valley is a range of mountains known as the Anti-Lebanons.
25. Moses viewed the Promised Land from Mt. _____. (Deuteronomy 34:1)
26. Four rivers flow into the Jordan River:

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____

27. The plateau was divided into four sections:

- a. Bashan
- b. Gilead
- c. Moab
- d. Edom

28. A major trade route went along the eastern plateau called the “King’s Highway”.

The Inhabitants of the Land

29. Name the nations/tribes that the Israelites would find in the land of Canaan. (Ex. 3:17; Deut. 7:1)

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____
- f. _____
- g. _____

30. In addition to the Canaanite tribes, giants also lived in the land. (Numbers 13:33)

31. The Israelites would also encounter those closely related to them:

- a. Edomites - descendants of _____ (Genesis 36)
- b. Moabites and Ammonites - descendants of _____ through his incestuous relationship with his daughters. (Genesis 19:30-38)

Map of Palestine



In the Day of the Judges 6

Journey's End (Joshua 1:1-5:12)

Joshua takes the reins of leadership (Joshua 1:1-9)

1. What was Joshua's relationship to Moses before he died? (1:1)
2. What reassurance does God give Joshua? (1:5)
3. "be _____ and _____" (1:6,7,9)
4. How did God expect them to treat the Law? (1:8)

Preparations for crossing the Jordan (Joshua 1:10-18)

5. How long would it be till they people passed over the Jordan? (1:11)
6. Why was it necessary to give special instruction to the Reubenites, Gadites, and the half-tribe of Manasseh?

Two spies to Jericho (Joshua 2:1-24)

7. Where did two spies stay? (2:2)
8. How did Rahab cover for the spies? (2:3-7)
9. Why did Rahab do what she did? (2:8-11)
10. "*I know that the _____ has _____ you the _____* (2:9a)
11. "*For the _____ your _____, He is _____ in the _____ above and on the _____ beneath.*" (2:11)
12. What request did she make of the spies? (2:12-14)
13. What instructions did the spies give Rahab to follow? (2:18-20)
14. "*And in the same way was not also _____ the _____ justified by _____ and not by _____ alone.* (James 2:25)
15. "*By _____, Rahab the prostitute did not _____ with those who were disobedient, because she had given a _____ welcome to the _____ spies.* (Hebrews 11:31)
16. How would you describe the attitude of the spies when reporting back to Joshua? (2:24)

Israel cross the Jordan (Joshua 3:1-17)

17. What instructions does Joshua give to the people? (3:5) the priests? (3:6,8)

18. How would the people of Israel know God was with them? (3:10)

Memorial stones (Joshua 4:1-24)

19. After crossing the Jordan, how many men were appointed to set up a memorial? (4:2)

20. Of what did they make the memorial? (4:3)

21. What was said to be the significance of the memorial? (4:6-7, 21-24)

22. How many soldiers were there in number? (Numbers 26:51)

23. How many soldiers passed over from the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh? (4:13)

24. What happened when the priests carrying the ark of the covenant came out of the midst of the Jordan river? (4:18)

25. On what day of the year did the people come up out of the Jordan? (4:19)

The men are circumcised (Joshua 5:1-9)

26. What command does God give in Joshua 5:2? Why was this necessary? (5:5)

27. What did the Lord name this place? (5:9)

Time to observe the Passover; The forty years are complete (Joshua 5:10-12)

28. What else of significance did Israel do at Gilgal? (5:10-11)

29. What happened to the manna? Why? (5:12)

Conquest of the Land (Joshua 5:13-12:24)

Conquest of the Central Hill Country (Joshua 5:13-8:35)

The Prince of Jehovah's Army (Joshua 5:13-6:5)

1. Who does Joshua see by Jericho? What is Joshua's reaction? (5:13-14)
2. *Note that this figure is a manifestation of God Himself:*
 - a. *Joshua worships* (5:14)
 - b. *Very similar to the scene of Moses at the burning bush.* (Exodus 3:3-6)
 - c. *He's later referred to as LORD (Jehovah) in Joshua 6:2.*
3. What instructions does God give the people? (6:1-5)

The Battle For Jericho (Joshua 6:6-27)

4. "So they _____ for _____ days." (6:14)
5. Joshua recognized that the Israelites success in battle was because of what? (6:16b)
6. What instructions were the people given regarding the plunder of the city? (6:17-19)
7. "Then they _____ all in the city to _____, both men and women, _____ and _____, oxen, sheep, and _____, with the edge of the _____. (6:21)
8. What promise was kept in 6:25? What happens to Rahab after? (Matt. 1:5-6)

The Central Campaign (Joshua 7:1-8:35)

The Sin of Achan (Joshua 7:1-26)

9. "But the people of Israel _____" (7:1a)
10. What was the recommendation of the spies in attacking Ai? What was the result of the attack? (7:2-5)
11. What was Joshua's reaction? (7:6-9)
12. God had promised to help Israel against their enemies under what condition? (Deut. 28:1,7)
13. Who was determined to have taken some of the devoted things? (7:16-21)
14. What was the punishment for Achan's sin? (7:25)

The Defeat of Ai (Joshua 8:1-29)

15. How many men did Israel take the second time they attacked Ai? (8:1)
16. What plan of attack was used against Ai? (8:2)
17. How many soldiers were used? (8:3,12) How many were sent the first time? (7:4)
18. “*Then the _____ said to _____, “Stretch out the _____ that is in your hand toward _____, for I will give it into your hand.”* (8:18)

Israel Stakes Her Claim to the Land (Joshua 8:30-35)

19. What three main things did Joshua do at Mt. Ebal?
 - a. He built an _____ and made _____ offerings and _____ offerings. (8:30-31)
 - b. He wrote on _____ a copy of the _____. (8:32)
 - c. He read all the words of the _____ to the people of _____. (8:34-35)

The Southern Campaign (Joshua 9:1-10:43)

The Deception of the Gibeonites (Joshua 9:1-27)

20. How did the Gibeonites deceive the Israelites? (9:3-13)
21. What mistake did they make in dealing with the Gibeonites? (9:14)
22. How important did the Israelites view an oath/covenant? (9:18-20) *Thought Question: How can we apply this today?*

Battle with the Kings of the South (Joshua 10:1-43)

23. Who attacked Gibeon and why? (10:1-5)
24. What two miracles did God do aid the Israelites? (10:11-14)
25. What was the ultimate fate of the five kings? (10:24-27)
26. “*So Joshua struck the _____ land, the _____ country and the _____ and the _____ and the _____, and all their _____. He left none remaining, but devoted to _____ all that _____, just as the Lord God of Israel commanded.*” (10:40)
27. Who fought for Israel? (10:42)

The Northern Campaign (Joshua 11:1-15)

28. Who was responsible for uniting the northern kingdoms of Canaan to fight against Israel? (11:1a)
29. Who all was part of this united effort? (11:1b-5)
30. “*Just as the _____ had commanded _____ his servant, so _____ commanded _____, and so _____ did. He left _____ undone of all that the _____ had commanded _____.*” (11:15)

A Summary of the Victories (Joshua 11:16-12:24)

31. Why did the Lord harden the hearts of the inhabitants of the land? (11:20)
32. How much of the land promised did Joshua and the people take? (11:23)
33. What kings were conquered when the people were led by Moses? (12:1-6)
34. How many kings were conquered by Joshua? (12:7-23)

The Division of the Land (Joshua 13:1-24:33)

Land Still to be Conquered (Joshua 13:1-7)

1. How was the land to be divided? (13:6; also see 14:2)
2. Had all the current inhabitants been driven out at this point in time? (13:1-6)

Portions of the Trans-Jordanic Tribes (Joshua 13:8-33)

3. Which tribe was not to receive a land inheritance? (13:14,33)
4. What happened to Balaam? (13:22)

Judah's Territory (Joshua 14:6-15:63)

5. What was the promise made to Caleb and was it fulfilled? (14:6-15)
6. What was the reward for taking the city of Kirjath-sepher? (15:15-17)
7. Were the children of Israel able to drive out all of the inhabitants? (15:63)

Portion for Joseph's Descendants (Joshua 16:1-17:18)

8. What did they fail to do according to Joshua 16:10?
9. What was the complaint of the children of Joseph and what answer did Joshua give them? (17:14-18)

The Remaining Tribes (Joshua 18:1-19:51)

10. What was set up at Shiloh? (18:1)
11. What questions as asked of the remaining tribes? (18:3)
12. What inheritance was given to Joshua? (19:50)
13. Was the land ever completely divided among the tribes? (19:51)

Inheritance for the Levites (Joshua 20:1-21:42)

14. Why were the cities of refuge to be established? (20:2-9)
15. What promise was made concerning the cities of refuge? (Deut. 19:7-9)
16. How many cities were established? What were they named? (20:7-9)
17. What request was made by the Levites? Was it granted? (21:1-3)
18. How many cities were there in all? (21:41,42,48)

The Trans-Jordanic Tribes Return Home (Joshua 22:1-34)

19. What commendation is given in Joshua 22:1-3?
20. What warning is given to the tribes east of the Jordan? (22:5)
21. What was to be done with the spoils of their enemies? (22:8)
22. What did the descendants of Reuben, Gad, and the half tribe of Manasseh do that made the other tribes angry? (22:10-12,16)
23. What explanation was given for their actions? (22:21-34)

The Land Promise is Fulfilled (Joshua 21:43-45; 23:1-24:33)

24. "*Thus the LORD _____ to Israel all the _____ that he _____ to give to their _____. And they took _____ of it, and they settled there.*" (21:43)
25. What conditions did the children of Israel have to meet in order to not lose the land of Canaan? (23:6-11)
26. What would the Canaanites become if they were allowed to intermarry with the Israelites? (23:13)
27. What warning is given concerning their keeping the covenant with God? (23:15-16; see also Jer. 2:17)
28. What admonition does Joshua give to the children of Israel in Joshua 24:14? What about 24:19-20?
29. What kind of covenant did Joshua make with the people at Shechem? (24:24-27)
30. How long did the Israelites serve the Lord after the death of Joshua? (24:31)
31. Explain the significance of Joshua 24:32. (Genesis 50:22-25; Hebrews 11:22)

Map of the Tribal Territories of Israel



In the Day of the Judges 14

Little By Little (Judges 1:1-3:6)

1. One of the clearest points God made to Israel was that they were to...
 - a. completely drive out the inhabitants of the land
 - b. destroy all signs of their gods
 - c. make no convening with the people
 - d. see Exodus 23:32-33; Deut. 7:2-6,16,24-26; 9:1-3; 11:22-25
2. “*The Lord your God will clear away these nations before you little by little.*” (Deuteronomy 7:22a)
3. “*And all that _____ also were gathered to their _____. And there arose another _____ after them who did not _____ the _____ or the work that he had done for _____.*” (Judges 2:10)

The Exploits of Judah and Her Allies (Judges 1:1-21)

4. All of the places mentioned in 1:1-21 were in the portion belonging to Judah and Simeon except for Jerusalem and Bezek. (Note from Waldron - p. 52)

The Exploits of the Other Tribes (Judges 1:22-36)

5. When was place formerly known as Luz changed to Bethel? (1:22; Genesis 28:19)
6. Were the children of Israel able to drive out all the inhabitants of the land? (Judges 1:19, 21, 27-33)

The Visit From the Angel of Jehovah (Judges 2:1-5)

7. Why did God say that He would not drive out the Canaanites that remained? (2:1-3)
8. What was the reaction of the people to God’s words? (2:4)

Overview of the Period of the Judges (Judges 2:6-3:6)

9. What kind of generation arose after the generation of Joshua? (2:10-13)
10. What did the people do that caused God to be angry with them? (2:11-15)
11. Thought Question: *Did Joshua’s generation obey the teaching of Deuteronomy 6:7-14?*
12. Who did the Lord raise up to save them out of the hand of those that plundered them? (2:16)
13. What was the result of the Israelite’s unfaithfulness? (2:20-23)

Introduction

List of the Judges

Othniel
Ehud
Shamgar
Deborah
Gideon
Abimelech
Tola
Jair
Jephthah
Ibzan
Elon
Abdon
Samson
Eli
Samuel

Date of the Period

14. The beginning point of the Judges is approximately between 1366-1341 B.C.
15. The anointing of Saul marks the end of the period of the Judges. His reign began some where between 1060-1020 B.C. Therefore, the period of the Judges lasts approximately 300 years.
16. Consider that I Kings 6:1 states that Solomon built the temple 480 years after the Exodus.
17. Compare English translations of Acts 13:20 which follows a brief explanation of the history of Israel -
 - a. "After that He gave *them* judges for about four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet." (NKJV)
 - b. "All this took about 450 years. And after that he gave them judges until Samuel the prophet." (ESV)

Overlapping Judges?

18. The figures given for the periods of oppression and rest add up to approximately 450 years which is too long.
19. Some Judges were likely contemporary with others in different locations.

The Recurring Cycle

20. Note the recurring cycle during the period of the Judges using Judges 3:7-11 as an example:
 - a. Apostasy (3:7)
 - b. Oppression (3:8)
 - c. Repentance (3:9a)
 - d. Deliverance (3:9b-10)
 - e. Peace (3:11)

The Early Judges (Judges 3:7-9:57)

Othniel and the Opression of Cushan-rishathaim (Judges 3:7-11)

1. How long did the people of Israel serve Cushan-rishathaim? (3:8)
2. How was Othniel related to Caleb? (3:9)
3. How long was their peace after Othniel prevailed against Cushan-rishathaim? (3:10)

Ehud and the Oppression of Eglon and the Moabites (Judges 3:12-30)

4. Who did the Moabites join forces with to defeat Israel? (3:13)
5. What was a semi-rare physical observation about Ehud? (3:15)
6. How did Ehud kill Eglon? (3:16-22)

Shamgar and the Philistines (Judges 3:31)

7. What is remembered about Shamgar's time as a judge? (3:31)

Deborah and the Canaanites (Judges 4:1-5:31)

8. Who was the Canaanite king and who was the commander of his army? (4:2)
9. How long had the people been oppressed? (4:3)
10. How is Deborah described in Judges 4:4?
11. Who did the Lord choose to lead an army against the Canaanites? (4:6)
12. What tribes helped in the battle? Which didn't help? (4:10; 5:14-18)
13. How did God help them gain victory? (4:15; 5:20-21)
14. How did Sisera die? (4:17-22)
15. How long did the land have peace? (5:31)

Gideon and the Midianites (Judges 6:1-8:35)

16. Because of the Midianite oppression, where did Israel go to live? (6:2)
17. Why had oppression come upon the Israelites? (6:7-10)
18. What convinced Gideon that he had seen an angel of the Lord? (6:11-22)
19. What did God tell Gideon to do? (6:25)
20. What other name was Given given and why? (6:32)
21. What signs were used to convince Gideon that the Lord would be with him? (6:36-40)
22. Why was it said that Gideon initially had too many men for battle? (7:2)
23. What methods are used to reduce the number of soldiers? (7:3-8)
 - a. 32,000 → 10,000 -
 - b. 10,000 → 300 -
24. How did God give Israel the victory against the Israelites? (7:19-25)
25. Why were the Ephraimites angry? How did Gideon calm their anger? (8:1-3; Proverbs 15:1-6)
26. What request was made of the men of Succoth and Penuel? Was it granted? (8:5-9) What happened to them? (8:15-17)
27. What request was made of Gideon by the Israelites and how did he answer? (8:22-23)
28. What mistake did Gideon and the people make in Judges 8:24-27?
29. How long did Israel have peace from Midian? (8:28)
30. How many sons did Gideon have? (8:30)

Abimelech (Judges 9:1-57)

31. How did Abimelech become the king of Shechem? (9:1-6)
32. Which son of Gideon escaped and what did he prophesy? (9:7-21)
33. Who called into question Abimelech's rule? (9:26-29)
34. What did Abimelech do to the city of Shechem? (9:45)
35. How did Abimelech die? (9:50-55)

The Later Judges (Judges 10:1-16:31)

Tola (Judges 10:1-2)

1. How long did Tola judge Israel? (10:2)

Jair (Judges 10:3-5)

2. How long did Jair judge Israel? (10:3)

Jephthah and the Ammonites (Judges 10:6-12:7)

3. After these two judges, how did Israel live? What did the Lord do because of their idolatry? (10:6-9)
4. When the people cried out to God this time, how did the Lord answer them? (10:11-14)
5. How did the people of Israel react after the Lord rejected their pleas? (10:15-16)
6. Where did the people go to find Jephthah to request his help? What was his reaction and why? (11:1-11)
7. In his negotiations with the king of Ammon, what main reason does Jephthah give for Israel being able to claim the land? (11:21,23-24,27)
8. What vow does Jephthah make for God to help against the Ammonites? (11:30-31)
9. What was the tragedy of his vow? (11:34-40)
10. Why did Jephthah go to war against Ephraim? (12:1-4)

Ibzan (Judges 12:8-10)

11. What do we know about Ibzan's family?
12. How long did he judge Israel? (12:9)

Elon (Judges 12:11-12)

13. How long did Elon judge Israel? (11:11)

Abdon (Judges 12:13-15)

14. How many sons and grandsons did Abdon have? (12:14a)
15. How long did Abdon judge Israel? (12:14b)

Samson (Judges 13:1-16:31)

16. How long was Israel under Philistine oppression? (13:1)
17. When it was promised that Manoah's wife would have a son, what conditions were given? (13:3-5)
18. Describe the Nazarite vow. (13:5; Numbers 6:1-8)
19. What question did Manoah ask the angel of the Lord concerning the child of promise? (13:12)
20. What was the name of the child born to Manoah and his wife? (13:24a)
21. What effect did the Lord have on Samson's life? (13:24b-25)
22. Why did Samson insist on a wife from among the Philistines? (14:1-3) How did God plan to use this opportunity? (14:4)
23. How did Samson kill a young lion that rushed him? (14:5-6)
24. Samson made a deal concerning a riddle at the wedding feast, how did the people learn the answer? (14:11-20)
25. What did Samson do when he learned his father in law had let his wife be married to his best man? (15:1-5)
26. How did the Philistines retaliate? (15:6)
27. What request did Samson make of the men of Judah (15:12)
28. When the Spirit of the Lord came upon Samson at Lehi, what was he able to do? (15:14-15)
29. What happened to Samson at Gaza? (16:1-3)
30. What false things did Samson say would remove his strength? (16:6-15)
31. What was the truth and why did he give in? (16:16-17)
32. What last heroic act does Samson do before his death? (16:23-30)
33. “**32** And what more shall I say? For time would fail me to tell of _____, _____, _____, _____, of David and _____ and the prophets—**33** who through _____ conquered _____, enforced _____, obtained _____, stopped the mouths of lions, **34** quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, were made strong out of _____, became mighty in _____, put foreign _____ to _____.” (Hebrews 11:32-34)

Eli and Samuel (I Samuel 1:1-8:22)

Hannah Prays for a Child (I Samuel 1:1-20)

1. What were the names of Elkanah's wives? (1:1-2)
2. Why would Hannah weep and not eat? (1:2b-8)
3. What vow was made by Hannah? (1:11)
4. What did the name Samuel mean? (1:20)

Samuel is Given to God (I Samuel 1:21-28; 2:1-11, 18-21, 26)

5. After Hannah weaned Samuel, what did she do with him? (1:24-26)
6. Consider the attitude demonstrated by Hannah when she "lent" Samuel to the Lord. (1:24-2:10)
7. How does the Bible describe the character of Samuel? (2:18-21,26) Who else is described this way at a young age? (Luke 2:52)

The Wickedness of Eli's Sons (I Samuel 2:12-17, 22-36)

8. In what ways would Eli's sons sin? (2:14-17,22)
9. Because Eli honored his sons above the Lord, what did the Lord say He would do? (2:29-36)

God Calls Samuel as a Prophet (I Samuel 3:1-21)

10. Tell the account of the Lord calling Samuel and how he answered the Lord. (3:1-10)
11. What was the Lord's message for Samuel? (3:11-15)
12. How did Eli receive the message from God? (3:18)
13. How did the Lord reveal Himself to Samuel? (3:21)

The Ark of God is Captured (I Samuel 4:1-22)

14. After the first defeat by the Philistines, what did Israel decide to do? (4:2-5)
15. What perception of God did the Philistines have? (4:6-8)
16. What caused Eli's death? (4:12-18)
17. Why did Phinehas's wife name her son Ichabod? (4:19-22)

The Ark of God in Philistine Territory (I Samuel 5:1-7:2a)

18. Where was the Ark of the Covenant taken after it was captured by the Philistines? (5:1-2)
19. What happened to the idol Dagon after the arrival of the Ark of God? (5:3-5)
20. What happened to the cities of Ashdod and Gath because of the arrival of the Ark? (5:6-9)
21. How was the Ark of the Lord received by the people of Ekron? (5:10-12)
22. How did the Philistines plan to appease the wrath of God? (6:1-9)
23. What test was used to further determine if God was really the cause of their affliction? (6:9-12)
24. Where was the Ark returned? (6:13-14)
25. Why were the men of Bethshemesh stricken? (6:19)
26. What request was made by the men of Kirjath-jearim? (6:21-7:2)

The People Repent and God Gives Them Victory (I Samuel 7:2-17)

27. What plea does Samuel make to the people of Israel? How did they respond? (7:2-4)
28. Was Samuel a priest? (I Sam. 3:20; 7:6, 8-10, 15; I Chron. 6:33-34)
29. What happened to the Philistines at Mizpah? (7:10-13)
30. How long did Samuel judge Israel? (7:15)

The People Ask for a King (I Samuel 8:1-22)

31. In what ways did Samuel's sons sin? (8:1-3)
32. Why did the Israelites ask for a king? (8:4-5)
33. How did Samuel feel about their request? (8:6)
34. How did the Lord answer their request? (8:7-9, 22)
35. What manner of king did the Lord say would reign over them? (8:11-17)
36. How did the people answer Samuel's plea to reject a king? (8:19-20)

Appendices to the Period of the Judges (Judges 17:1-21:25)

The Migration of the Danites (Judges 17:1-18:31)

1. What kind of person was Micah? (17:1-5)
2. What was man's standard of morality at this time? (17:6)
3. What kind of offer does Micah make a Levite? (17:7-13)
4. Who do you suppose the Levite was really serving? (17:10; 18:5-6, 19-20; I Kings 22:6-8)
5. What did the Danites take of Micah's? (18:16-27)
6. What did the Danites set up at the city of Dan? (18:29-31)

The Sin of the Men of Benjamin (Judges 19:1-21:25)

7. What occasion brought the Levite and his concubine to Gibeah? (19:1-15)
8. Who showed hospitality to the Levite and his concubine? (19:16-21)
9. What type of wickedness were the men of Gilbeah guilty of? (19:22-23; Rom. 1:24-32; 19:1-11)
10. What was done to the Levite's concubine? (19:25-28)
11. What did the master do to the concubine's body? (19:29-30)
12. When Israel heard about the Levite's concubine, what did they decide to do? (20:1-11)
13. What request was made of the tribe of Benjamin and was it fulfilled? (20:12-13)
14. What was the purpose of the two defeats of Israel by the tribe Judah? (20:18-25)
15. Who delivered Benjamin into the hands of the Israelites? (20:28)
16. How complete was the destruction of Benjamin? (20:29-48)
17. What oaths did the children of Israel make at Mizpah? (21:1,5,7)
18. What provisions were made for the survival of the tribe of Benjamin? (21:7-23)
19. How important is good leadership? (21:25; 17:6; Joshua 24:31)

The Story of Ruth (Ruth 1:1-4:21)

Elimelech Moves his Family to Moab (Ruth 1:1-5)

1. The book of Ruth took place “in the days when the judges ruled”. (1:1a)
2. What caused the family of Elimilech to move to the land of Moab? (1:3-5)
3. In time, what happened to Elimilech and his sons? (1:3-5)

Naomi Determines to Return to Bethlehem (Ruth 1:6-22)

4. What moved Naomi to return to the land of Judah? (1:6-7)
5. What suggestion did Naomi make to her daughters-in-law? (1:8-9)
6. What belief did Naomi have concerning how the Lord had dealt with her? (1:13, 20-21)
7. What choices did her daughters-in-law make? (1:14-17)
8. Upon her return to Bethlehem, Naomi requested to be called Mara. Why? (1:20-21)

Ruth Gleans in the Field of Boaz (Ruth 2:1-23)

9. What law did Ruth use to her benefit? (2:2; Deut. 24:19; Lev. 19:9-10; 23:22)
10. What kind of relationship do you think Boaz had with his reapers? (2:4)
11. List some of the kindnesses that Boaz showed unto Ruth. (2:5-16)
12. What reasons did Boaz give for showing kindness unto Ruth? (2:10-12; 3:11)

Ruth Asks Boaz to do the Part of the Near Kinsman (Ruth 3:1-18)

13. What plan did Naomi suggest to Ruth? (3:1-13)

Boaz Arranges to Marry Ruth (Ruth 4:1-12)

14. Why wouldn't the near kinsman redeem the parcel of land? (4:1-8)

Boaz Marries Ruth (Ruth 4:13-17)

15. What was said by the woman to Naomi upon the birth of Obed? (4:13-16)

The Generations of Perez (Ruth 4:18-22)

16. Give the lineage from Boaz to David. (4:21-22)

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