Joshua

Keys:
- 1.1-9; 24.26, 29-31
- "Until this day"
- Holy War
- Jericho
- Ai

Purpose:
To record the fulfillment of God's promise to give Israel the Land of Canaan through conquest, through its distribution to the 12 Tribes, and through continued covenant faithfulness.

Outline:
1. Joshua’s Introductory Commission (1.1-9)
2. Israel Conquers the Land (1.10-12.24)
3. Israel’s Land Inheritance is Distributed (13-21)
4. Joshua Leads Israel in Exemplary Covenant Renewal (22-24)

Memory Verse:
"Do not let this Book of the Law depart from your mouth; meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do everything written in it. Then you will be prosperous and successful."
Lecture Notes:

Authorship and Archeology

Affirming Joshua's Leadership

1.12-18
3.7
4.14
5.13-15
6.27

Paradigms for Holy War

Jericho (2-6) [+]

Ai (7-8.29) [-]

1.
2.
3.

Tactics of Conquest

Central Campaign (6-9)
Southern Campaign (10)

Northern Campaign (11)

Distributing the Inheritance of Land

Qualification of Conquest (13.1)

Land Distribution in Accord with Numbers 26 (15-19)

The Land Belongs to the LORD

Six Cities of Refuge (20)

Levite Towns (21.3; cf. Num 35)
Keeping Covenant

The Grammar of Grace in Joshua

Questions:
1. Who wrote Joshua? What is significant about the refrain "until this day" seen throughout the book?
2. What important themes is the reader reminded of concerning the land? Why is this important for the original audience? (note: It would be good to make sure you are aware of who the original audience was.)
3. What is important about the relationship between law and land in Joshua? How does this demonstrate Joshua's relationship with the Pentateuch?
4. How is Israel's history being told and evaluated? How is this evident in Joshua (esp. in the affirmation of Joshua's leadership)?

(Further Reflection) Discuss the positive and negative patterns of Holy War? What are the 3-4 primary aspects of Holy War? How does this fit into the covenantal telling and evaluation of Israel's history?
Judges

**Keys:**
- Ch. 2, 17 -21
- There was no King in Israel
- Everyone did what was right in his own eyes
- Anarchy

**Purpose:**
To establish the need for a godly King who would consolidate Israel's power to complete the conquest and lead her in covenant faithfulness.

**Outline:**
1. Failure to Complete the Conquest (1.1-2.5)
2. Cycles of Good & Bad Under the Judges (2.6-16.31)
3. Anarchy Without A King (17-21)

**Memory Verse:**
"In those days Israel had no king; everyone did what was right in his own eyes."
Lecture Notes:

The Office and Age of the Judge

The Judges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Major Judges</th>
<th>Minor Judges</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Othniel 40 yrs &quot;rest&quot;</td>
<td>Shamgar ?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ehud 80 yrs &quot;rest&quot;</td>
<td>Tola 23 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deborah 40 yrs &quot;rest&quot;</td>
<td>Jair 22 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gideon 40 yrs &quot;rest&quot;</td>
<td>Ibzan 7 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Abimelech) 3 yrs 50 yrs</td>
<td>Elon 10 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jephthah 6 yrs 50 yrs</td>
<td>Abdon 8 yrs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samson 20 yrs 50 yrs</td>
<td>Total ? 300 yrs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Age of the Judges

The Period between Joshua and Samuel (Approximately ________ - ________

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A de-chronologized account, not necessarily arranged in sequence, but by theme of deepening crisis.

Regionally based stories which overlap in time.
The Faltering Conquest & Covenant Failure

- 1.10 'the men of Judah…''
- 1.21 'the Benjamites'
- 1.27 'Manasseh'
- 1.29 'Nor did Ephraim'
- 1.30 'Neither did Zebulun'
- 1.31 'Nor did Asher'
- 1.33 'Neither did Naphtali'
- 1.34 'The Amorites'

- '_________ to drive the people from the plains'
- '_________ to dislodge the Jebusites'
- 'did not ___________ the people'
- 'drive out the ____________'
- 'drive out the ____________'
- 'drive out those living in…'
- 'drive out those living in…'
- 'confined the ____________'
## Cycles of Good and Bad Under the Judges

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pattern</th>
<th>Outline</th>
<th>Othniel</th>
<th>Ehud</th>
<th>Deborah</th>
<th>Gideon</th>
<th>Jephthah</th>
<th>Samson</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apostacy</td>
<td>2.11-13</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.12a</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>6.1a</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>13.1a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punishment</td>
<td>2.14-15</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>3.12b-14</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>6.1b-6a</td>
<td>10.7-9</td>
<td>13.16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Cyclical Pattern of the Judges Stories

Anarchy Without a King
Cultic Anarchy (17-18)

Social Anarchy (19-21)

The Grammar of Grace in Judges

Questions:
1. Identify an early summary of the book of Judges, and demonstrate and explain how Judges is a covenantal history. Explain how this will affect your preaching/teaching.
2. What is a Judge and what is their primary function?
3. Demonstrate, in as many ways as you can, the ways in which Judges tells the opposite story of Joshua.
4. Identify and explain the argument against the tribe of Benjamin that is present in the book of the Judges? (Make sure to discuss chapter 9 and the important political agenda that may be present in the story of Abimelech.)

(Further Reflection) List the Judges and identify which ones can be considered exemplary.
Ruth

**Keys:**
- Kinsman-Redeemer
- Gleaning
- Levarite Marriage

**Purpose:**
To illustrate covenant faithfulness in David's ancestor, Ruth the Moabite, as one demonstration of the legitimacy of his Kingship.

**Outline:**
1. Naomi's Bitterness and Near Emptiness (1.1-22)
2. Ruth Discovers Her Kinsman-Redeemer (2.1-23)
3. Boaz Promises Ruth a Kinsman-Redeemer (3.1-18)
4. Boaz Becomes Ruth's Kinsman-Redeemer (4.1-12)
5. Naomi's Blessing and Abundant Provision (4.13-22)
Lecture Notes:

A Narrative of Resolution

Problem -

Rising Action -

Turning Point -

Falling Action -

Resolution -

Legal Protections in Israel for the Poor

Covenant Community (Deut 15.4; Ruth 1.16)

Gleaning (Lev 19.9-10; Deut 24.19; Ruth 2-3)

Levarite Marriage (Deut 25.5-10; Ruth 4)

Protection of Land Inheritance (Lev 25; Deut 15)
The Grammar of Grace in Ruth: The Kinsman-Redeemer

Questions:
1. What is the purpose of the story of Ruth?
2. Explain how Boaz might be the most exemplary character within the O.T.?
3. Demonstrate how the story of Ruth is being told through the lens of the covenant?