



“Introduction to the Judges”
Judges 1-2:5

Genesis 15:13-16; Deuteronomy 1:8; 1:21; 9:4-5; 7:1-5, 11

- I. Israel _____ of the Lord as conquerors of the promised land and God sends Judah first (1:1-2).
- a. An _____ is made between Judah and Simeon so that, Judah AND Simeon attack (1:3, cf. Joshua 19:1).

Joshua 19:1

- b. Judah has success yet leaves one king _____ for a short time as a tortured trophy of conquest (1:4-7).
- c. Judah also conquers _____, yet Jerusalem seems to not be fully conquered (1:8-10, cf. 1:21).

Joshua 15:63; Judges 1:21

- d. Caleb, one of the two faithful spies in the exodus, exhibits _____ in conquering his inheritance and favorably resolves a dispute by his daughter and her husband, who will one day be a faithful judge of Israel (1:11-11-15, cf. 3:9-11)

Judges 3:9-11

- II. Israel then scores a mixed bag of results—some partial successes and some absolute failures.

- a. The descendants of Moses’ Father-in-Law (Jethro, the Priest of Midian?) dwell _____ with the people of Arad (1:16).
- b. Judah was mostly thorough in devoting to destruction their cities of conquest, but they had _____ in the hill country (1:17-19).

Deuteronomy 7:22

- c. Caleb’s ongoing _____ in clearing his land of inhabitants is noted (1:20).
- d. Benjamin did not drive out the inhabitants of _____ (1:21).
- e. The house of Joseph was mostly obedient, sparing a man they recruited as a spy who survives to found the _____ of Luz (1:22-26).
- f. Finally a list of absolute _____ to drive out the Canaanites, often for material gain, using them for tribute or as servants (1:27-36).

- III. The _____ of the _____ appears on the scene to address Israel (2:1a).

- a. God reminds Israel of the covenant between him and them, their _____, and His faithfulness (2:1b-3).

Deuteronomy 28

- b. Israel responds with _____ and sacrifices at the news that God will judge them for disobedience (2:4-5).