

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

Dear Teacher/Parent,

We are grateful for the opportunity to present these family Bible studies and would like to express our thanks to many brethren and sisters for their substantial help and input.

Our aim in presenting these Bible studies is to reinforce the material in the lesson notes and provide interesting studies for young people aged 13 years old and upwards.

Our prayer is that Yahweh will bless the endeavours of young minds to grow in an appreciation of His ways.

In the Master's service,
The Christadelphian Sunday School Association Committee

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All Bible references are taken from the King James Version unless otherwise specified.

*"We will not hide them from their children, shewing to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength, and His wonderful works that He hath done."
Psalm 78:4*

*"He will bless them that fear the LORD, both small and great. The LORD shall increase you more and more, you and your children."
Psalm 115:13-14*

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THE PENTATEUCH

The first five books of the Bible are called by this name (Gk "Pente" = five and "Teuchos" = book) Written by Moses, the books show God's purpose as seen in:

GENESIS = Divine authority and power in creating, punishing and selecting.
EXODUS = Divine mercy in choosing and delivering.
LEVITICUS = Divine worship and holiness in all things.
NUMBERS = Divine goodness and severity in providing and judging.
DEUTERONOMY = Divine faithfulness in disciplining and delivering.

Mark this in the front of your Bible.

THE PASSOVER

Below is a chart showing the main points of the Passover. Mark this up in Exodus 12.

Israel was never to forget this. Read through chapter 12 to ensure you have included all the main points.

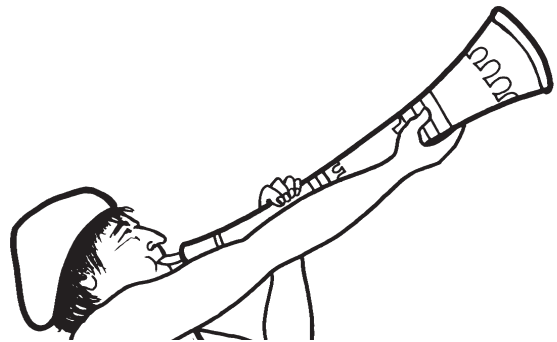
Ex 13:3 Israel enslaved in "House of Bondage"
Ex 12:2 God provides a new beginning
Ex 12:3 God provides a lamb as deliverer
Ex 12:5 Male lamb without blemish
Ex 12:7 Blood on doorposts and lintels
Ex 12:46 Not a bone of the lamb to be broken
Ex 12:8 Lamb roast with fire (persecution)
Ex 12:8 Eaten with unleavened bread (sincerity and truth)
Ex 12:8 With bitter herbs (bitterness of bondage)
Ex 12:10 Every family to eat all the lamb
Ex 12:11 Loins girded, shoes on, staff in hand
Ex 12:27 Angel of death passes over

SILVER TRUMPETS

Numbers 10 details special instructions concerning the use of these trumpets.

Mark this next to Numbers 10:2. You may like to draw a trumpet to help this section stand out.

Num 10:3 Gathered all the people to Yahweh
Num 10:5 Guided the people in the wilderness
Num 10:6 Regulated their order of marching
Num 10:9 Made them remember Yahweh in times of need
Num 10:9 Gave them help in war
Num 10:10 Assisted them in worship



HOW FAR IS IT TO THE LAND?

Israel took 38 years to reach the Promised Land from Sinai. (Remember 2 years from Egypt to Sinai which makes up the 40 years.) Look at a map and work out how far it is to walk directly from the Red Sea to the edge of Israel. They would probably walk 20-25km a day, so how many days should it have taken? Work out how far they walked during the 40 years at 20kms a day.

Answer = 11 days (Deut 1:2)
Distance = 220kms total divided by 20km a day = 11 days
During 40 years they could have walked 292,000kms.

ELEVEN MONTHS AT SINAI

Numbers 10:12 margin notes:

- cp Ex 19:1 and Num 10:11
- during their stay they
 1. Received the Law of Moses
 2. Were organised as a nation
 3. Had the gospel preached to them (Heb 4:2)

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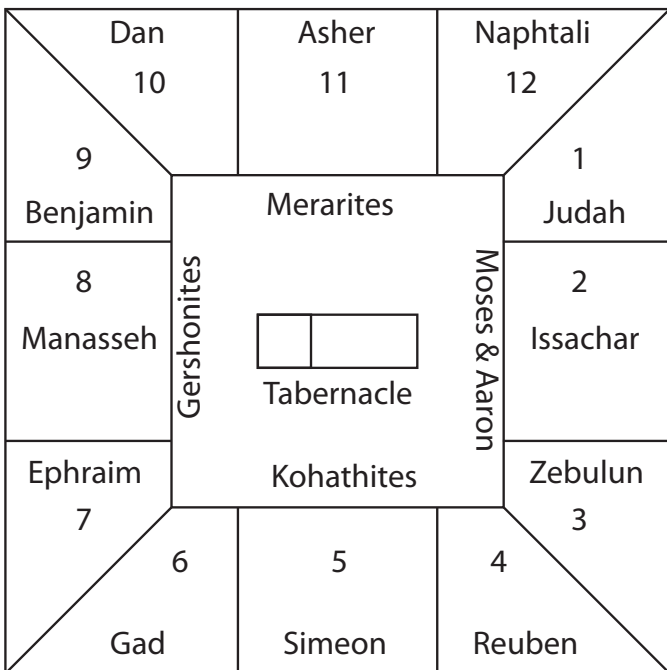
MARCHING ORDER OF THE NATION

The following chart is ideal to be marked in Numbers 10 at the top of the page.

A specific order was to be followed, including the position of leaders etc.

With over one million people plus cattle, sheep and goods, a marching order was needed and God provided this as they left Sinai.

CHALLENGE: Work out how big an area they would have taken up.



Judah
Issachar
Zebulun

Gershon Carrying the heavy portion of Tabernacle
Merari Num.4:25-26; 29-33

Reuben
Simeon
Gad

Kohath Carrying the Holy vessels and Ark

Ephraim
Manasseh
Benjamin

Dan
Asher
Naphtali

THE 12 TRIBES

The following list is a useful reminder of each tribe and the meanings of their names. This table is designed for Numbers 10.

Judah	Praise him
Issachar	He will reward
Zebulun	With a permanent dwelling
Reuben	See a son
Simeon	Hear him
Ephraim	Double fruit (will be granted)
Manasseh	Those forgetting (the flesh)
Benjamin	To the son of the right hand
Dan	The judgement
Asher	Will provide a blessing
Naphtali	To those who wrestle successfully

Each of the four leading tribes had a standard, teaching a lesson to the people.

What is a standard?

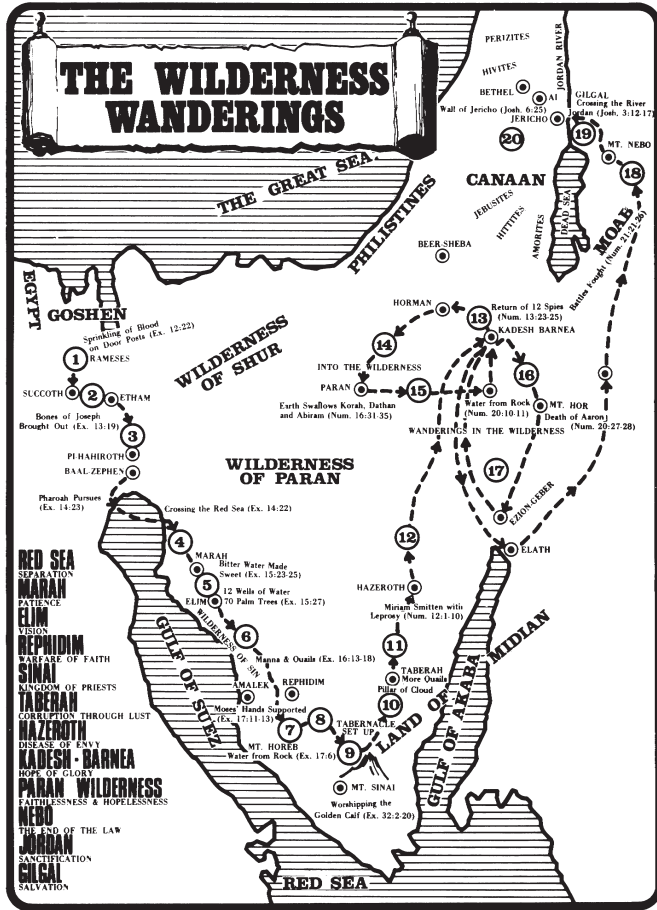
Colour in the main tribes in this chapter.

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THE WILDERNESS WANDERINGS

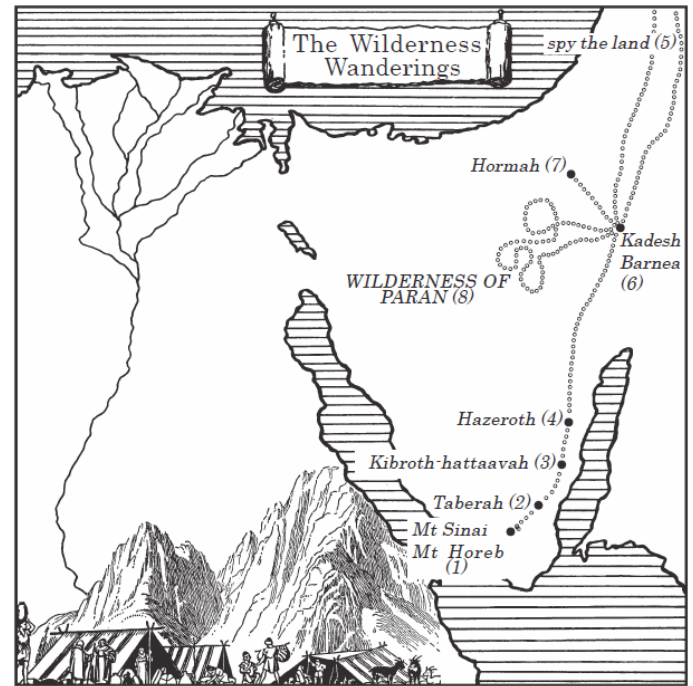
Draw a map similar to below on Bible marking paper to track the journey of Israel from Egypt to the Promised Land. It will be an excellent help in following their wanderings.



MARGIN MAPS

Margin maps also help to illustrate just how far the children of Israel travelled and can be marked adjacent to the appropriate section.

The following map is best placed at the bottom of Numbers 10.



- (1) After a stay of about twelve months, Israel leaves Mt. Sinai, led by the pillar of cloud (Num. 10:11-13).
- (2) Complaining at Taberah brings destruction by burning (11:1-3).
- (3) The people cry for flesh and quails are provided, quickly followed by a plague (11:4-35).
- (4) Miriam and Aaron speak against Moses. Miriam is smitten with leprosy and Israel is delayed seven days (12:1-16).
- (5) Twelve men are sent from Kadesh Barnea to spy out the land (13:1-26).
- (6) The report of ten faithless spies causes Israel to rebel and seek to return to Egypt under a new leader (14:1-10).
- (7) Following the declaration of God's punishment, the people seek to enter the land, but are driven back by the Amalekites and Canaanites at Horem (14:40-45).
- (8) During the 38 years further wanderings, Korah, Dathan and Abiram rebel against Moses and Aaron and are swallowed up by the earth (16:1-35).

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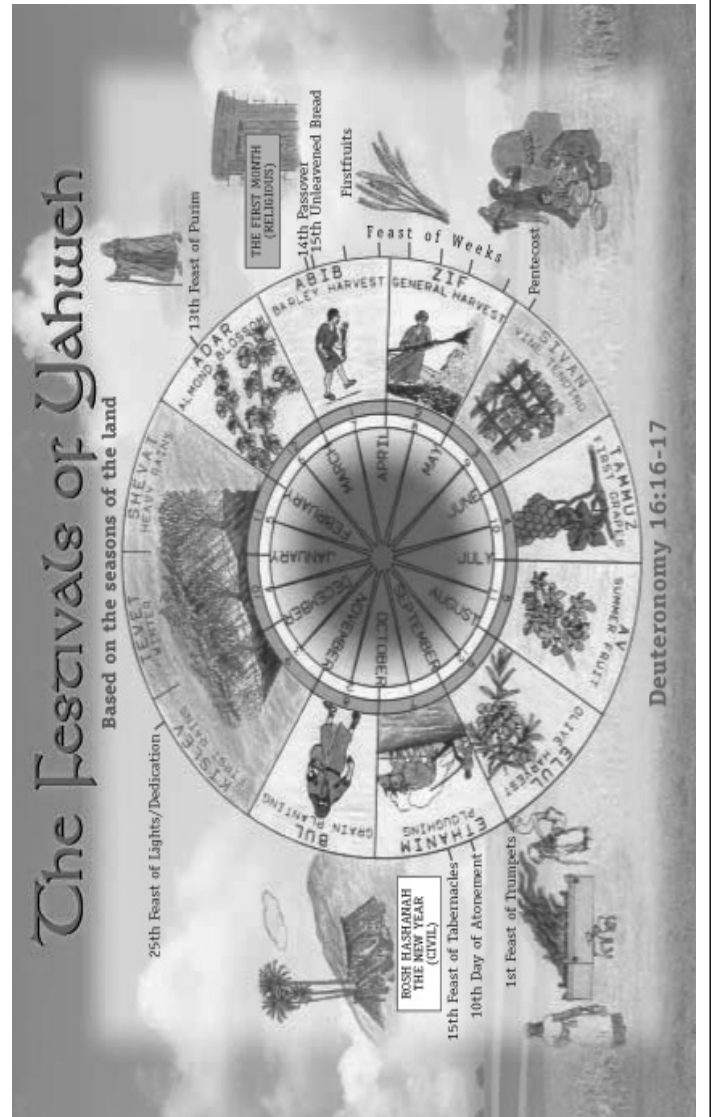
THE WILDERNESS WANDERINGS

A useful means of tracing the long wanderings of Israel is to colour in each place to which they went. This will help you identify where they are, where they have been and where they are going. Colour in the following place names:

Num 10:12	Wilderness of Paran
Num 11:3	Taberah
Num 11:35	Kibroth-hattaavah
Num 11:35	Hazeroth
Num 12:16	Wilderness of Paran
Num 13:26	Kadesh
Num 14:45	Hormah
Num 20:1	Desert of Zin
Num 20:1	Kadesh
Num 20:22	Mt Hor
Num 21:4	Red Sea
Num 21:10	Oboth
Num 21:11	Ijeabarim
Num 21:12	Zared
Num 21:16	Beer
Num 21:18	Mattanah
Num 21:19	Nahaliel
Num 21:19	Bamoth
Num 21:20	Pisgah
Num 22:1	Plains of Moab
Josh 3:1	Jordan

FESTIVALS OF YAHWEH

So much of the Bible is centred around the Jewish religious and civil year. It is very profitable to have as a ready reference. Prepare an insert similar to the one following and place in your Bible near Leviticus 23. Alternatively a coloured version of insert shown can be obtained from Logos Publications. An insert such as this will be an excellent reference when reading about the festivals of Yahweh and to help you understand the seasons of the land.



Look up the following feasts and write the day and the month when they occur. Put them in order. A good place to mark this is next to Lev. 23.

- PASSOVER AND UNLEAVENED BREAD
Lev 23:5; Ex 12; Num 28:16-25
- FEAST OF WEEKS OR PENTECOST
Lev 23:15-21
- FEAST OF BLOWING OF TRUMPETS
Lev 23:24-25; Num 29:1-6
- DAY OF ATONEMENT
Lev 23:27-32; Lev 16
- FEAST OF TABERNACLES (BOOTHES)
Lev 23:34-36; Num 29

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COMPLAINING AND MURMURING

This theme is extensive throughout the wilderness wanderings of Israel and is a valuable theme to research using a concordance.

Look up the words COMPLAINING (also complained) and MURMURING (also murmured, murmurings, murmer, chode).

Use a colour band down your inside margin for the following quotes as well as those you have looked up.

Num 11:1-2, 4, 10, 13, 18, 20

Num 14:1-3, 27, 36, 39

Num 16:11, 41

Num 17:5,10

Num 20:3-5

Num 21:5

Can you see the relevance of:

1 Cor 10:10

Phil 2:14

THE TEN PLAGUES OF NUMBERS

The following table will fit at the top of Numbers 11

1. Fire for grumbling - the misuse of the tongue (Num 11:1-3)
2. Sickness - because of the planned revolt stimulated by lust for Egypt, excited by the tongue (Num 11:4-35)
3. Leprosy - Misuse of tongue caused through jealousy. (Num 12:1-10)
4. Plague - rebellion stimulated by the tongue (Num 13:31 - 14:37)
5. Earthquake - usurption of authority (Num 16:1-3, 29-33)
6. Overthrow in the wilderness - a provocation (Num 14:11-35)
7. Fire - evil example (Num 16:34-35)
8. Divine wrath and plague - an evil accusation (Num 16:41-49)
9. Fiery serpents - complaining (Num 21:5-9)
10. Slaughter and plague - idolatry and adultery (Num 25:5-9)

STUDY ON QUAILS

Use a Bible concordance as well as a Bible dictionary to find some interesting facts about quails.

Note some of these in your margin next to the section Numbers 11:31-35. For example:



Quails:

- In Spring move from Africa north following Red Sea to Sinaitic peninsula crossing at narrow part and return in Autumn.
- Only fly short distances at a time as are very sluggish.
- Overeating can cause sickness

SINS OF NUMBERS 11

Mark this chart in Numbers 11 to show the progression of sins the children of Israel introduced.

SIN OF UNBELIEF, LACK OF FAITH (Psa 78:22)

This resulted in 10 specific sins

1. COMPLAINING	v1
2. LUSTING	v4
3. BITTERNESS	v4,10,18,20
4. REMEMBERING EGYPT	v5
5. REGRETTING OF EGYPT	v20
6. DISSATISFACTION	v6,18
7. PROVOKING YAHWEH	v1,10
8. PROVOKING MOSES	v10-15
9. UNBELIEF THAT YAHWEH WOULD PROVIDE	v4,18
10. DESPISING YAHWEH	v20

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CAUSES OF MURMURING AGAINST MOSES

This chart may help to summarise the problems of the children of Israel.

1. Lack of water Ex 15:24-26
2. Lack of food Ex 16:2-8
3. Lack of water Ex 17:3-7
4. Jealousy Num 12:1-5
5. Unbelief Num 14:2-38
6. Korah's envy Num 16:1-35/ Ps 106:16
7. Bitterness Num 16:41-50
8. Lack of water Num 20:1-13
9. Lack of food Num 21:4-9

Reason: Lack of faith and trust in God (Psa 78:18,41; 95:9; 106:14; 1 Cor 10:9)

MOSES AND PRAYER

Take the time to look up every time Moses prayed to Yahweh. You will find this a very useful exercise.

AN HOMER - NUMBERS 11:32

Do you know the weights and measures of your Bible? Take the time to check them out and you will be surprised just how much they gathered each day. Can you believe they each gathered almost 3 years worth of food each day?

WEIGHTS OF THE BIBLE

Weight	= to	Metric Equiv	Reference
Gerah		0.6 grams	Exod 30v13
Bekah	10 gerahs	6 grams	Exod 38v26
Shekel	2 bekahs	12 grams	Gen 24v22
Maneh	50 shekels	500 grams	1 Kgs 10v17
Talent	60 manehs	30 kgs	Exod 37v24

MEASURES OF THE BIBLE

Weight	= to	Metric Equiv	Reference
Finger		18mm	Jer 52v21
Palm	4 fingers	76mm	Exod 25v25
Span	3 palms	230mm	Exod 28v16
Gomed	1½ spans	360mm	Judg 3v16
Cubit	2 spans	445mm	Gen 6v15
Long cubit	cubit + palm	520mm	
Fathom	4 cubits	1.8m	Acts 27v28
Reed	1½ fathoms	3m	Ezek 40v5
Line	13.3 reeds	37.5m	Ezek 47v3

MANNA: WHAT IS IT?

The following chart is designed to fit at the top of the page of Numbers 11.

MANNA IS DESCRIBED AS:

- Corn of heaven Psa 78:24
- Angels' food Psa 78:25
- What is it? Ex 16:15
- Bread from heaven Ex 16:4 John 6:30-31
- Manna Num 11:6

Typical of Yahweh's provision to man. Speaks of His word i.e. that which can give life (Rev 2:17). Christ was the Word made flesh - from heaven (John 1:14; 6:32-33).

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MARGIN NOTES ON NUMBERS 11:31-35

The following notes detail some interesting information on this section. Read them and then condense them to write in your margin.

VERSE 31

WIND The wind blew from the east and then moved towards the north (Psalm 78:26-28). Extreme winds are evident in the Sinaitic Peninsula.

QUAILS Heb Salvim meaning sluggish. The birds after long flight become exhausted and slow to react, often stumbling in flight.

FALL Heb Natash signifying "to smite" or "to pound". It conveys the idea throw down upon the ground or to bring low. The people were easily able to take hold of as many as they liked.

DAY'S JOURNEY i.e. up to 45 kms. The camp of Israel was up to 15km square.

TWO CUBITS i.e. up to 1 metre from the ground. RV: Above. Young: From off the ground. It appears the birds flew at approximately 1 metre from off the ground, at waist height.

VERSE 32

PEOPLE STOOD They stayed up working hard for the meat which perishes (John 6:27)

TEN HOMERS

1 Homer = 10 Ephahs (Ezek 45:11)

1 Ephah = 10 Omers (Ex 16:36)

1 Omer = 1 day's food (Ex 16:16) hence 10 Homers = 10x10x10x1=1000 days food. Imagine buying 1000 days' food every day (3 years supply)!

FLESH They were so greedy they could not contain themselves and they tried to swallow it whole.

KINDLED Heb= to glow. In some form there was a physical display of Yahweh's anger.

SMOTE Heb makkeh from a root = to strike. The people, as a result of their greed, had to turn from eating to burying their dead. "He that soweth to the flesh shall of his flesh reap corruption" (Gal 6:8).

VERSE 34

KIBROTH-HATTAAVAH "The graves of the greedy" - God smote "the fattest of them" (Psa 78:29-31).

HAZEROTH means "an enclosure"

LEPROSY

What do you know about this terrible disease? Look it up in both medical and Biblical dictionaries and take notes to enable you to make up a chart.

Remember to include the lesson for us and note the spiritual significance of this condition.

MEMORIALS OF YAHWEH NUMBERS 16:40

Do you realise how extensive this theme is? You may like to note this in your Bible for reference.

Name of Yahweh	Ex 3:15, Hos 12:5
The Passover	Ex 12:14
Deliverance from Egypt	Ex 13:9
Warfare with Amalek	Ex 17:14
Ephod Stones	Ex 28:12
Breastplate of judgement	Ex 28:29
Redemption money	Ex 30:16
Covenant with Yahweh	Ex 34:27
Blowing of trumpets	Lev 23:24
Frankincense	Lev 24:7
Offering of jealousy	Num 5:15,18
Silver trumpets	Num 10:10
Brazen covering	Num 16:40
Victory over Midianites	Num 31:54
Crowns of righteous	Zech 6:14

SYMBOLS USED UNDER MOSES

These pointers illustrate key symbols and their meanings. Mark them up in your Bible.

ROD OF MOSES	Power of Yahweh in him
PILLAR OF CLOUD	Gospel & promise of resurrection
PILLAR OF FIRE	Gospel shining in darkness
ROCK & WATER	Christ (1 Cor 10:4)
MANNA	Bread of Life (John 6:48)
ARK OF COVENANT	Christ
THE ALTAR	Lord Jesus Christ (Heb 13:10)
THE TABERNACLE	Household of faith
THE VEIL	Christ (Heb 10:20)

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CALEB THE SON OF JEPHUNNEH NUMBERS 13:6

These notes are designed to be marked in Numbers 13 to give you a character sketch. You may need to condense them down to the main points.

Introduction

- Sending the spies at the people's request (Deut 1:22)
- Yahweh had already spied the land (Ex 3:8,17)
- 12 spies come back with report verifying Yahweh's promise (Num 13:23-33)
- The sight of their eyes destroyed their faith... "we saw" (Num 13:23-33)

Caleb's Faithful Report

- Of the spies it is Caleb that takes the initiative. He stills (silences) the people. He "followed [Yahweh] fully" (Num 14:24).

Caleb a Gentile

- He was an exhibition of faith not seen "no not, in all Israel"
- Name Heb. "a dog", term of contempt used of Gentiles (1 Sam 17:43; Matt 15:26-27; 7:6; Phil 3:2)
- Of Gentile extraction (Josh 14:14)
- Was of mixed multitude when came out of Egypt
- Because he wholly followed Yahweh Elohim of Israel (Josh 14:14) he was given "a part among the children of Judah" (Josh 15:13)
- A descendant of Kenaz (with Othniel) (Josh 15:17; Judg 1:13), known as a Kenezite (Num 32:12; Josh 14:6)
- Kenaz, grandson of Esau (Gen 36:15; 1 Chr 1:36)

Caleb a Man of another Spirit

- First mention of him is as a 'ruler' or 'head' in Judah (Num 13:2-3,6). Judah's sym = a lion
- His outstanding characteristics = initiative (Num 13:30), obedience to exhortation "go in and possess the land" (Deut 1:8)
- Note his impatience for inheritance (Josh 14:6, 12) = a family trait - in Othniel (the lion of God) (Josh 15:16-17). Note his fiery speech to encourage swift action (Num 13:30)
- His passionate courageous appeal for his inheritance (Num 14:6-9)
- Caleb's rough expressions, simple faith, bold initiative would inspire faith

Caleb's Inheritance

- Note Numbers 13:22 Heb. "and he came to Hebron" cp. John 14:19 language of the Abrahamic promise (Gen 13:17-18)
- Here is a Gentile partaking of the promise with the 'father of many nations' (Matt 8:11)
- Caleb's name stamped on this region "Negev of Caleb" (1 Sam 30:14)
- Hebron later given to family of Aaron (Josh 21:13). Caleb retains surrounding districts (v12)

Caleb's Future Inheritance (typical)

- A Gentile dog associated with Yahoshua
- His age at 40 typical of probation
- He enters inheritance after 7 years of war - Hebron place of fathers - became his inheritance
- His city becomes residence of kings and priests

JOSHUA THE SON OF NUN

These notes are designed to be marked in Numbers 13 to give you a character sketch of this great man. Remember to check them out before you mark them.

- Name means Yah is Salvation
- Changed by Moses from Hoshea (Num 13:8,16)
- Family - son of Nun, son of Elishama, prince of the tribe of Ephraim (Num 1:10)
- First occurs as leader of army of the Israelites (Ex 17:8-16)
- Accompanied Moses part of the way at Mt Sinai (Ex 32:17)
- Joshua given charge of the Tabernacle during golden calf episode (Ex 33:11)
- Rebuked for envy (Num 11:27-29)
- A spy (Num 13:8,16,17)
- Faithful - encouraged Israel to possess the land (Num 14:6-9)
- Became a leader - one of few faithful who led Israel into their land (Num 26:65). Became the leader after Moses (Num 27:18-23; Deut 1:38)

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REBELLION - NUMBERS 14

Can you define what rebellion is? Why not look into it and prepare a few notes suited to Bible marking? Look up the word in a concordance.

YAHWEH'S OATHS

The key words "AS TRULY AS I LIVE" occur twice in Numbers 14. Colour them in and observe the difference between them and their message. You might like to check out how many times these words are used throughout the entire Bible.

BIBLE CHALLENGE

Follow the theme of the Ark by tracing the movement of the Ark through your Bible. Note this theme and its repeated occurrences. You might like to use a pencil and colour your margin to highlight this.

CHARACTER SKETCHES

A great insight into Bible people can be found by studying characters.

Many are well suited to this.

For example

MIRIAM
MOSES
AARON
JOSHUA

Start by looking in a concordance and noting all you can find from the quotes listed. Refer to Bible dictionaries and other writings and make notes. After you have completed your work prepare a chart and mark it up in your Bible.



The rebellion of Korah, Dathan and Abiram was punished by Yahweh causing an earthquake to split open the earth and swallow them up in the pit formed. This was a "new thing" publicly revealing the abhorrence of God at the attitude and action of these princes (see Numbers 16:29-34).



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SEVEN OCCASIONS OF GLORY

Another little chart for noting in your margin.

1. Murmuring for lack of food (Ex 16:10)
2. At dedication of altar (Lev 9:23)
3. At rebellion at Kadesh (Num 14:21)
4. At rebellion of Korah (Num 16:19)
5. At destruction of 250 Levites (Num 16:42)
6. At complaining of lack of water (Num 20:6)
7. At death of Moses (Deut 31:15)

FRINGES OF BLUE

The word (*tsisith*) is said to be more correctly rendered as tassels. They were associated with "twisted threads" (Heb. *gedhillim*) worn on the four corners of the outer garment, known as the mantle or the "cloak".

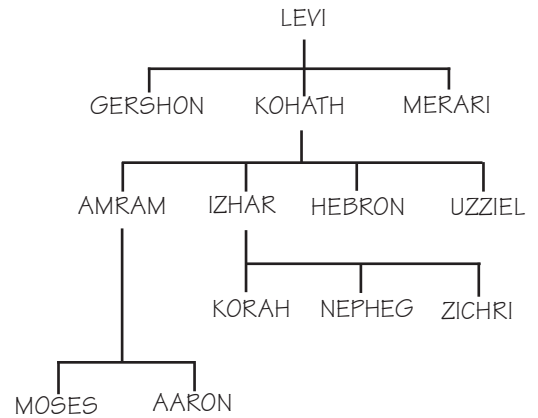


The Hebrews were commanded to "make... fringes in the borders of their garments throughout their generations... [that they may] remember all the commandments of Yahweh" (Num 15:38-39; Deut 22:12). These fringes did not go continuously around the edge of the mantle but were gathered at the four corners. The tassels were simply twisted and attached to the garment with blue thread: the blue reminding the Israelites of

their origin and what is required of their daily conduct. Such tassels were still worn in New Testament times; the Pharisees enlarged them for vain show (Matt 23:5). It is probable that the Lord himself also had tassels attached to his own mantle, for the hem of his garment was regarded as having spiritual significance (Matt 9:20; 14:36). In modern times Orthodox Jews still wear a prayer shawl, known as the *tallith*, to which tassels are attached. A small *tallith*, worn as an undergarment over the chest and upper back, also has tassels.

FAMILY TREE OF LEVI

The following chart will help to explain the relationship between some of the people in the record.



MOSES ASKS FOR HELP SIX TIMES

This chart is intended to be marked next to Numbers 16:4.

1. On Sinai (Ex 32; Deut 9:18)
2. Kadesh Barnea (Num 14:5; Deut 9:25)
3. Korah (Num 16:4)
4. Due to rebelliousness of the people (Num 16:22)
5. When people falsely accuse Moses (Num 16:45)
6. People rebelled with lack of water (Num 20:6)

MEANINGS OF NAMES

Take the time to find out the meanings of these names:

Korah - Dathan - Abiram

Mark these adjacent to Numbers 16. Can you also find out if any of these men's children were faithful?

Hint: look up the titles to some of the Psalms.

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AARON'S BUDDING ROD

NUMBERS 17

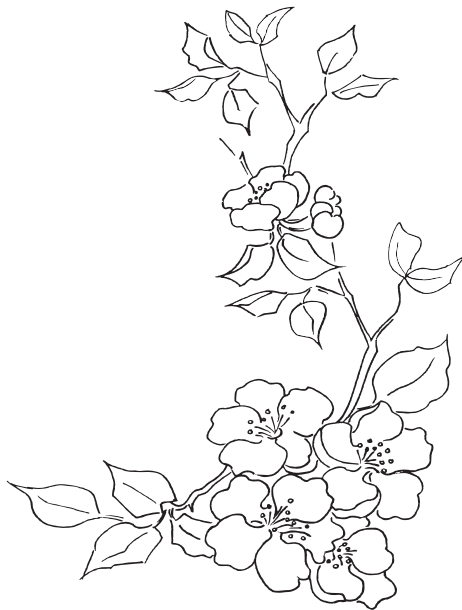
Read your lesson notes and ensure you have all the details relating to this subject. Mark them at the top of the page in Numbers 17.

ROD: Represents tribal authority

- Placed before the ark with 12 others (v7)
- Vindicated and returned before Ark (v10)
- Subsequently placed in Ark (Heb 9:4)
- Disappeared by time of Solomon (1 Kings 8:9)

ALMOND TREE: The awakening tree

- Denotes watchfulness, vigilance
- First tree to blossom in Spring
- Herald of life - typifies resurrection
- Blossoming (Psa 132:17-18; Isa 4:2)



NEW TESTAMENT CITATIONS

The following cross references are well worth your time highlighting in both the Old and New Testaments. Underline in red or colour in these verses and note the reference next to each quotation.

Numbers

16:52 Tim 2:19

Deuteronomy

5:16Eph 6:2-3
 6:4-5Matt 22:37
Mark 12:29-30
Luke 10:27
 6:13Matt 4:10
Luke 4:8
 6:16Matt 4:7
Luke 4:12
 8:3Matt 4:4
Luke 4:4
 9:19Heb 12:21
 18:15,19Acts 3:22-23
Acts 7:37
 19:15Matt 18:16
John 8:17
2 Cor 13:1
Heb 10:28
 19:21Matt 5:38
 21:23Gal 3:13
 24:1Matt 5:31
Matt 19:7
Mark 10:4
 25:41 Cor 9:9
1 Tim 5:18
 25:5Matt 22:24
Mark 12:19
Luke 20:28
 27:26Gal 3:10
 29:4Rom 11:8
 30:12-14....Rom 10:6-8
 31:8Heb 13:5
 32:171 Cor 10:20
 32:21Rom 10:19
 32:35Rom 12:19
Heb 10:30
 32:36Heb 10:30
 32:43Rom 15:10

Joshua

1:5Heb 13:5
 24:32Acts 7:16

1 Samuel

13:14Acts 13:22

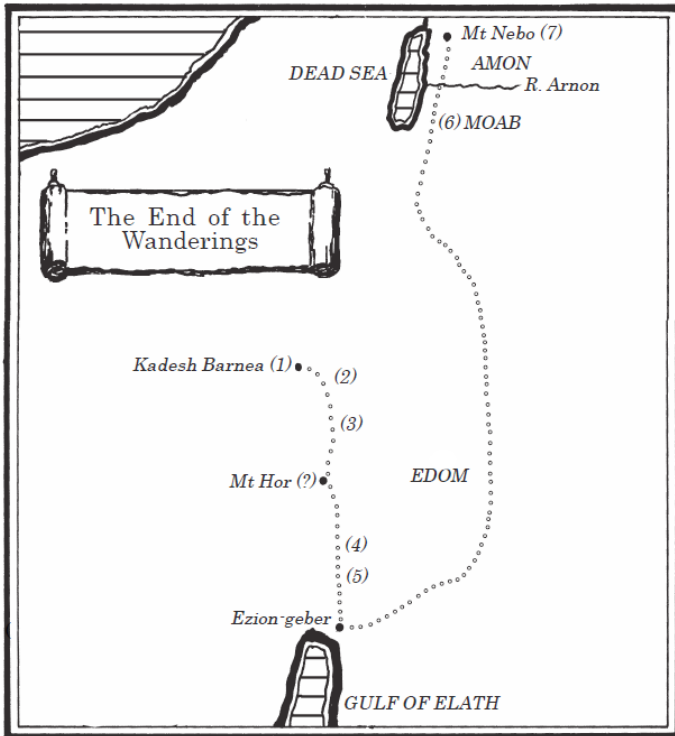
2 Samuel

7:142 Cor 6:17-18
Heb 1:5
 22:3Heb 2:13

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MAP OF JOURNEYS OF ISRAEL

The following map is suited to be placed at the bottom of the page at Num. 20.



- 1) At the end of the wilderness wanderings, Israel returned to Kadesh where Miriam died (Num. 20:1; 33:16-36).
- 2) Moses sins in striking the rock to provide water (20:2-13).
- 3) The king of Edom refuses Israel passage through his land, so Israel must detour south to skirt the land of Edom (20:14-22; 21:4; Deut. 2:8).
- 4) Aaron ascends Mt. Hor on the border of Edom and dies (Num. 20:23-29).
- 5) The people complain again and God sends fiery serpents, from whose bite those who look to the brazen serpent on a pole can be healed (Num 21:4-9).
- 6) Israel, climbing the rugged canyon of Arnon, obtained a great victory over Sihon king of the Amorites and then Og king of Bashan (Num 21:13).
- 7) Moses ascends Mt. Nebo, from whence he views the whole promised land, and then dies (Deut. 34:1-8).

MIRIAM - NUMBERS 20:1

Can you complete a character sketch of this woman of the Bible? Here are a few starting notes.

- Means "Rebellion"
- Cared for Moses as a child
- Led women in praising God
- Noted as a Prophetess
- Wife of Hur (Ex 24:14)
- Heb. for Mary
- 120 years 10-12 years older than Moses

SIX FOLD FAILURE OF MOSES

NUM 20:12

Note this in your margin at Numbers 20:12:

- *Angrily addressed the people*
- *Neglected to speak to rock*
- *Took glory from God - "We"*
- *Smote rock twice in anger*
- *Failed to act in faith*
- *Failed to sanctify Yahweh in eyes of people*

MARGIN DRAWINGS

We all know that drawings describe more than words. Bible study is all about creating pictures in the mind. It can be useful to include drawings in your margin to remind you of the chapter or an incident. For example here are a few ideas.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Num 20:1 | A coffin at death of Miriam |
| Num 20:11 | Water from rock |
| Num 20:29 | A coffin at death of Aaron |
| Num 21:6 | Serpent |
| Num 21:8 | Brazen serpent on pole |

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

BALAAM

You will find this study a very exciting and valuable section of God's word. Below we have included some notes and charts which you should take the time to check and verify before you mark them into your Bible.

THE SEVEN PARABLES OF BALAAM

Balaam tried on 4 occasions to prophesy against Israel without success. He uttered 7 parables of great future importance to the 'Israel of God'.

1. Num 23:7-10 - God's people are immune from the curse of men
2. Num 23:18-24 - Yahweh is immutable - His purpose with Israel and Jacob is irrevocable
3. Num 24:3-9 - Israel's kingdom exalted over Gog
4. Num 24:15-19 - A star shall arise out of Jacob
5. Num 24:20 - Amalek shall perish forever
6. Num 24:21-22 - The Kenites shall be preserved in exile
7. Num 24:23-24 - All fleshly power to cease

The parables are prophetic. In this context the names 'Jacob' and 'Israel' assume specific and different applications (23:7, 10, 21, 23; 24:5, 17). Two different groups are described. Their futures are inexorably linked but the prophecies reflect their varying blessings.

1. From Pethor (near Haran) where God's ways known (Gen 24:1-7, 24, 60)
2. Reputation expressed in terms of the Abrahamic covenant (Num 22:6)
3. Served 'Yahweh my God' (Num 22:18) - no other gods mentioned
4. Prayed and expected answers (Num 22:8)
5. Offered in 7's of clean animals (Num 23:1)
6. Divine mercy extended to save him (2 Pet 2:15)
7. Used as a lesson to the brotherhood of the danger from within the Ecclesia (Jude 11; Rev 2:14)

THE ASS - BURDEN BEARER

This animal speaks of some important lessons. What can you find out about the ass in the Bible? Here are some helpful notes:

1. Docile and harmless.
2. Faithful and loyal to her master (22:30)
3. Life given to serve others
4. Capable of carrying great burdens
5. Only animal that could be redeemed by the blood of a lamb (Ex 13:13)
6. Sure-footed and able to work hard (2 Kgs 4:22)
7. Ridden by royalty (Zech 9:9)

SIX METHODS OF THE FLESH

This theme is shown in the following chart suited for marking in Numbers 22.

1. Minimises the ready nature of sin (v6)
2. Offers the promise of temporary gain (v7, 17)
3. Encourages to cast off restraint (v16)
4. Ignores professed obedience to God (1 Pet 4:4)
5. Increases the power of temptation (v15)
6. Never gives up (24:25; Mk 6:5-6)

ANGEL WITH THE SWORD

NUM 22:22

Angels are with us at all times. Do you know the names of those specially mentioned in the Bible? Why not see if you can find out who they are? These notes are designed for Numbers 22.

1. Sent to protect Israel (Ex 23:20-23)
2. Appeared to Joshua (Josh 5:14)
3. Exacted judgement for David's sin (1 Chron 21:15-16)
4. Judged Balaam (Num 22:32)

"Provoke him not... for he will not pardon your transgressions"

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

BIBLE CHALLENGE:

The following notes are a challenge to those who want to look a little deeper into the significance of terms like Jacob, Israel, Edom and the Kenites. Take the time to check them out and be convinced in your mind that they are right. You will find it a great blessing.

JACOB

A term used of the Jewish nation in their imperfect state. Scripture uses the name of Jacob to distinguish from his moments of spirituality (cp. Gen 45:27-28; 37:3). Jacob was his name in his early days trusting in his own strength. When he came to trust in God completely his name was changed to Israel (Gen 32:24-32).

ISRAEL

Term used for the saints whether Jew or Gentile. They trust in God and have faith in Him. They are "Israelites indeed" (John 1:47) - with no need of Jacob's guile. They are part of the true 'Israel of God' (Gal 6:16). Not all Jews are part of this Israel (Rom 9:6). They are the true 'princes of God' (Rom 11:26). God's power will be seen in a nation (Jacob) and the saints (Israel).

SCRIPTURAL VIEWPOINT ON EDMON (ESAU AND MT SEIR)

- A man of the flesh - profane man (Heb 12:16)
- Hated of God (Mal 1:3)
- Refused Israel passage through the land (Num 20:21)
- Proud and confident in their security (Obad 3-4)
- Rejoiced over Israel's calamities (Obad 10-14; Psa 137:7-8)
- Haters of Israel (Psa 83:5-6; 1 Sam 21; Ezek 35:5)
- Edom typifies Israel's enemies - proud, confident and anti-Semitic. Name rep of all Gentiles (Amos 9:12 cp. Acts 14:14-17)
- God will destroy the latter day Edom (Obad 15-19)

KENITES

One of the nations occupying Canaan that Israel was to dispossess (Gen 15:19). Their land was promised to Abraham. They were never an organised force - rather a nomadic people moving their flocks wherever pasture dictated.

HISTORY OF KENITES

- Moses invites Hobab, his brother in law and son of Jethro to join Israel (Num 10:29-32)
- Hobab accepts and is listed as claiming his inheritance (Jug 1:16)
- His descendants became known as Kenites
- Jael, wife of Heber the Kenite shows outstanding faith and courage to kill Sisera (Jug 5)
- The Kenites were spared by Saul - provided they separated from Amalek
- Kenites later became known as Rechabites (1 Chr 2:55)
- Jonadab - son of Rechab assisted Jehu to wipe out corruption (2 Kgs 10:15-17)
- In the midst of Israel's evil, the Rechabites were used as an example of integrity and faith (Jer 35:8-10, 18-19)

Kenites rep. Gentiles who accept the Hope of Israel - who are willing to separate from Amalek to be saved and who maintain a faithful diligence to their covenant.

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

BE STRONG & VERY COURAGEOUS

The theme in Joshua 1 is based upon the words of Moses. With the aid of a concordance look up the words and colour them. Look up the words BE STRONG and COURAGEOUS and mark these in your Bible.

THEMES TO BE INVESTIGATED IN JOSHUA

Look up and colour in the following key words. You may find some are peculiar to a section of the book.

passed over
accursed thing
utterly destroyed
inherit(ance) - 61 times
possess(ion) - 24 times

JOSHUA THE SON OF NUN

A character sketch of this great man is well worth your investigation. Look in both a Bible dictionary and a concordance.

Joshua the son of Nun, of the tribe of Ephraim was originally named Oshea (Num 13:8), which literally means 'salvation'. During the wilderness journey Moses changed his name to 'Yahoshua', which signifies the 'salvation of Yah' or 'Yahweh is salvation'.

This book continues on from where Deuteronomy left off, therefore Joshua completes what Moses commenced.

Joshua had been very close to Moses over the years. He is introduced soon after the children of Israel started their journey from Egypt, when Moses instructed him to fight against Amalek. Moses stands on the mountain top to pray for victory (Ex 17:9). Joshua accompanied Moses part way up Sinai when God gave the tables of stone (Ex 24:13).

- Joshua ministered in the Tabernacle (Ex 33:11)
- He was one of the spies which went out to spy the land (Num 13:8)
- With Caleb, he was one of only 2 of that generation who entered the Promised Land

OUTLINE OF JOSHUA

The book of Joshua is suited to marking up the major sub-headings. Examine the following and mark them in Joshua.

ENTERING THE LAND - Joshua 1-5

- ch 1 Joshua charged - the warrant of faith
- ch 2 Jericho spied - the prudence of faith
- ch 3 Jordan crossed - the crisis of faith
- ch 4 Memorials built - the witness of faith
- ch 5 Gilgal occupied - the pruning of faith

OVERCOMING THE LAND - Joshua 6-12

- ch 6 Fall of Jericho - faith triumphant
- ch 7 Sin of Achan - faith disabled
- ch 8 Attack of Ai - faith re-empowered
- ch 9 Guile of Gibeon - faith endangered
- ch 10-12 Defeat of all foes - faith all victorious

OCCUPYING THE LAND - Joshua 13-24

- ch 13-17 Divisions of Canaan - faith rewarded
- ch 20 Cities of refuge - faith protected
- ch 21 Province of Levites - faith preserved
- ch 22 Altar of witness - faith unifying
- ch 23-25 Farewell of Joshua - faith continuing

JOSHUA'S LIFE IN 3 DIVISIONS

Have you ever thought of Joshua's life and how it fits these distinct periods? Notice how this great man of faith developed.

1. His life in Egypt (slavery)
2. His life in the desert of Sinai (deliverance)
3. His life in Canaan (victory)

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

JOSHUA AS A TYPE OF CHRIST

He is the Old Testament Jesus. See if you can prepare a list of how this great man typifies the Lord. Here are a few starting points.

1. His name is the Hebrew form of Jesus. In the LXX it is always rendered as 'Jesus' (the salvation of Yah)
2. Joshua's military campaigns have led to him being spoken of as 'the first soldier consecrated in the sacred history'. He typifies our Lord, the great conqueror (cp. Rev 2:7; 3:5,12; 6:2; 11:13; 12:11; 17:14; 21:7)
3. Like the Lord, he came out of Egypt
4. He took over the work of Moses, who represented the Law. The Law was given by Moses, but grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

CROSSING JORDAN

The following diagram is ideal for marking in your Bible next to Joshua 3-5. Study it and discover the importance of this event.

BAPTISM OF THE SPIRIT
Joshua 3, 4 & 5; John 3:5-6; 1 Cor. 15:50-56

The crossing of the river Jordan is an enacted parable teaching in many ways the change from mortality to immortality (baptism of the Spirit) which the "Israel of God" will experience when they enter the "Promised Land".

Joshua (Heb.) = Jesus (Gk.) = God shall save.

The Promised Land = the Kingdom of God

Galilee—fresh water—living water 200 m below sea level.

River Jordan = the descender
Tide of humanity flowing from life to death.

City of Adam

Its shape is that of a serpent as it meanders down—the "sting of sin is death".

When the priests' feet bearing the Ark (Christ) touched the waters they were turned back as far as the City Adam. Christ's victory over death has reversed the tide of mortality giving life to all God's servants as far back as Adam.

← The Ark = Christ
← 2000 cubits
← Israel = Spiritual Israel
Christ entered promised land about 2000 years before his saints.

Gilgal

Dead Sea — no life 400 m below sea level.

When Israel entered the land they were circumcised. Circumcision speaks of "the cutting off of the flesh", and in the ultimate sense it refers to the change from mortality to immortality when the Kingdom is established.

PRINCIPLES OF A GOOD SOLDIER

The following traits characterised Joshua and are worth noting in Joshua. Can you find other faithful soldiers in your Bible?

1. Trained
 2. Self disciplined
 3. Loyal to a leader
 4. Courageous
 5. Determined
 6. Obedient
 7. Prepared to suffer
- Objective = victory. Need for training equipment and preparation (2 Cor 10:4-5,15)

RAHAB JUSTIFIED BY WORKS & FAITH

What did the cord that Rahab used really look like? Investigate this by looking up the phrases "line of scarlet" and "cord". You may find it interesting to think about how Israel would have seen it in the window. You might like to sketch what it looked like. It may be helpful to write the following notes on Rahab in your margin next to Joshua 2.

- Heb 11:31 - of the faithful
 - Jam 2:22,25 She believed (or had faith) in God and showed her faith in action
 - Matt 1:5 - Rahab later married Salmon: son of Nahshon head of the tribe of Judah - in the line of the Lord Jesus Christ
- Line of scarlet - a single cord taken from rope - a testimony of faith
- A cord - twisted rope consisting of many lines

RESEARCH - WALLS OF JERICHO

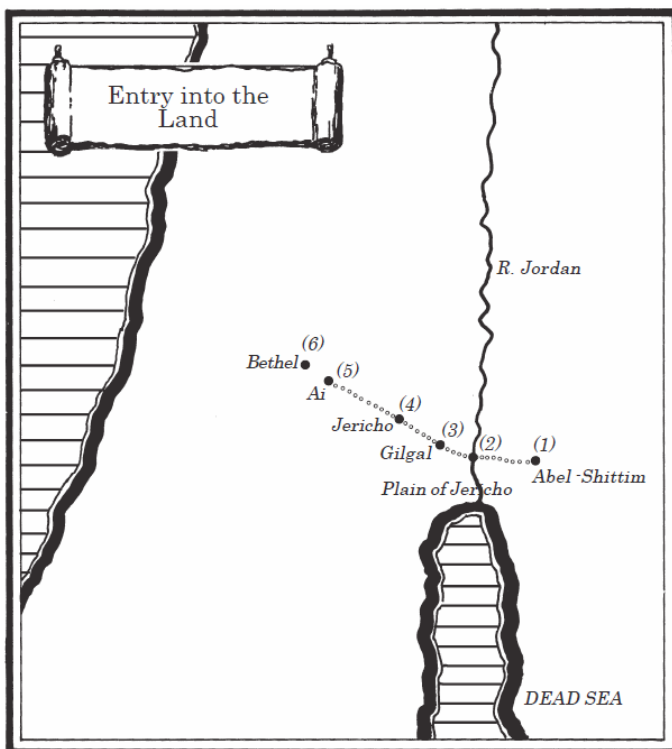
How thick were they and what was the size of this city? When you have found the answer, mark this information near Joshua 2.

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

JOSHUA'S CENTRAL CAMPAIGN

The following chart fits well at the bottom of Joshua 3.



- (1) Two spies are sent by Joshua from Shittim to reconnoitre Jericho (Josh. 2:1).
- (2) Led by Joshua, the Israelites leave Shittim and cross the Jordan, the flow of which miraculously ceases (3:1).
- (3) Israel encamps at Gilgal where they are circumcised and where the manna ceases and they eat of the corn of the land (4:19; 5:9-12).
- (4) Jericho is besieged and taken after its walls miraculously collapse (6:1).
- (5) A force of 3,000 men is sent to Ai, but they are repulsed because of Achan's sin (7:1-4).
- (6) By setting an ambush of 5,000 men between Bethel and Ai, and drawing out the men of Ai from the city by his other men, Joshua overcomes Ai and destroys it (8:12-21).

CIRCUMCISION - JOSHUA 5

This is an extensive principle in the Bible. Using the following notes mark this important theme.

The cutting off of the foreskin sym removal of the inherent sin and flesh (Deut 10:15-21). See the Apostolic exposition (1 Cor 7:19; Rom 2:29)

ANGEL - JOSHUA 5:14

The presence of angels are an important part of all our lives. This incident is yet another occurrence of the many you might like to investigate throughout the Scriptures.

An angel of God's presence, who bore His name, appeared to Moses at the bush (cp. v15; Ex 3:5; 23:20-23; Isa 63:9)

Israel's angel or 'prince' is later identified by another angel as 'Michael' (Dan 10:21; Jude v9) - chief angel

JERICHO

The falling of the walls of Jericho and how it happened are clearly shown in the text of Joshua 6. Read this very carefully noting things like the order of those walking about the walls and how many times they walked around each day. Prepare notes for yourself. The following points may help a little.

- By faith the walls of Jericho fell down, after they were compassed about 7 days (Heb 11:30).
- Typified 6 x 1000 years 'days' of warfare against sin (2 Cor 10:4-5)
- On seventh day, at beginning of millennium, Yahweh to give victory to the faithful
- Work of Yahweh i.e. flesh is powerless in warfare against sin (Eph 2:10; Gal 4:19)
- Jericho represents the apostate world devoted to self and the collapse of the apostate system (Rev 18:17).

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

ISRAEL'S FAILURE - JOSHUA 7

The incident of Joshua 7 serves to teach some important lessons. See if you can confirm the following points from this chapter.

1. Breaking a solemn vow
2. Stealing that which was not theirs
3. Acting deceitfully
4. Taking possession of that which belongs to God

CHAPTER BREAKUPS

It is helpful to prepare breakups of each chapter or section. Spend a little time and see if you can prepare other chapter breakups, besides that shown below, for Joshua 7-8.

- ch 7:1-5 - Dramatic reversal at Ai
- ch 7:6-15 - Joshua seeks guidance of Yahweh
- ch 7:16-21 - The guilty one is revealed
- ch 7:22-26 - The verdict against sin
- ch 8:1-14 - Return to Ai
- ch 8:15-19 - Victory through faith and obedience

Joshua 7:21, Genesis 3:6, James 1:14-15

Look up these verses and you will find a re-occurring theme. It is best suited to mark in Joshua 7.

saw	lust of eyes	lust
coveted	lust of flesh	conception
took	pride of life	bringeth death

Achan had kept for himself

- Babylonish garment
- 200 shekels of silver
- wedge of gold

This was a sin committed in full awareness (Heb 4:13). Need to seek the kingdom (Matt 6:19-21).

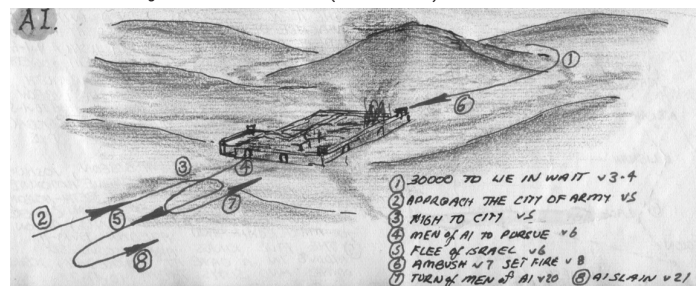
LESSONS OF ACHAN

- Achan - coveting - seeking of the material things of life (Matt 6:19-21)
- Hiding of accursed thing - couldn't be hidden from God (Heb 4:12-16)
- Sin - sin may seem pleasant but it brings trouble (Achan) which will lead to destruction (Josh 7:26)
- Ai - King rep. king sin (Josh 8:1) Words of encouragement to fight sin

DEFEAT OF AI - JOSHUA 8

Can you work out the sequence of events in this dramatic incident? You may find it useful to sketch this in a diagram.

- Victory through faith and obedience
- Ai = ruin
- King = king sin
- hanging = crucifying the flesh
- victory = God at work (Gal 5:24)



LEAGUE WITH THE GIBEONITES

These notes describe how Israel should have remained separate and yet they entered into an association with these men. Investigate this important theme remembering the lessons for us. It is worth marking in Joshua 9.

- Israel were to utterly put away and make no alliances with the Canaanites - Hivites being part thereof (Ex 23:32; 34:10-17; Deut 7:1-5; 20:10-20)
- Cities from afar off, which voluntarily made peace, could be saved (Deut 20:15)
- Israel failed in v.14 "asked not (counsel) at the mouth of Yahweh"
- Contrast - Christ would "not judge after the sight of his eyes" (Isa 11:2-3) (2 Cor 6:14, 17; 2 Tim 2:3-4)

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

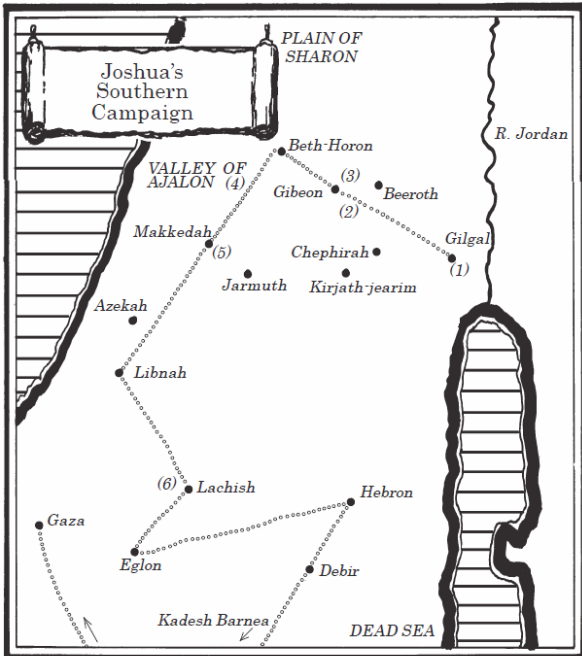
THE GIBEONITES - JOSHUA 9

This tragic episode has lessons worth noting in your margin. Take the time to note this at Joshua 9.

- League with Gibeonites - deception. Need to heed the instructions of God and seek on His terms (Mark 16:16; Gal 3:27-29). Need to approach Yahweh in prayer asking for guidance to avoid these mistakes (Mark 1:35; John 8:28)
- Mixing with Gibeonites - compromise but oaths binding - faithful to word (Psa 15:4; Matt 5:37)
- Destroying nations rep putting away the world

JOSHUA'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN

Mark the following map and notes in your margin at Joshua 9. It is interesting to note how far Joshua traveled. Can you work out the distances?



- (1) The men of Gibeon, faced with the evidence of Israel's success at Jericho and Ai, make a league with Joshua (Josh. 9:1-6).
- (2) Adonizadek, king of Jerusalem, along with the kings of Hebron, Jarmuth, Lachish and Eglon, move to smite Gibeon because of its league with Joshua (10:1-5).
- (3) With an overnight march from Gilgal, Joshua comes to the rescue of the Gibeonites (10:9).
- (4) After a great battle at Gibeon, Joshua chases the armies of the five Amorite kings through the pass of Beth-Horon, down the steep valley of Ajalon (where many are slain by hailstones) and on to Makkedah and Azekah (10:10-11).
- (5) The five kings are discovered hiding in a cave at Makkedah. Joshua comes and slays them (10:17-27).
- (6) In a great thrust southward, Joshua subdues Makkedah, Libnah, Lachish, Eglon, Hebron and Debir (10:28-39).
- (7) All the centre of the land and the southern regions to Kadesh Barnea and Gaza are now under Israel's dominion and Joshua returns to Gilgal (10:41-43).

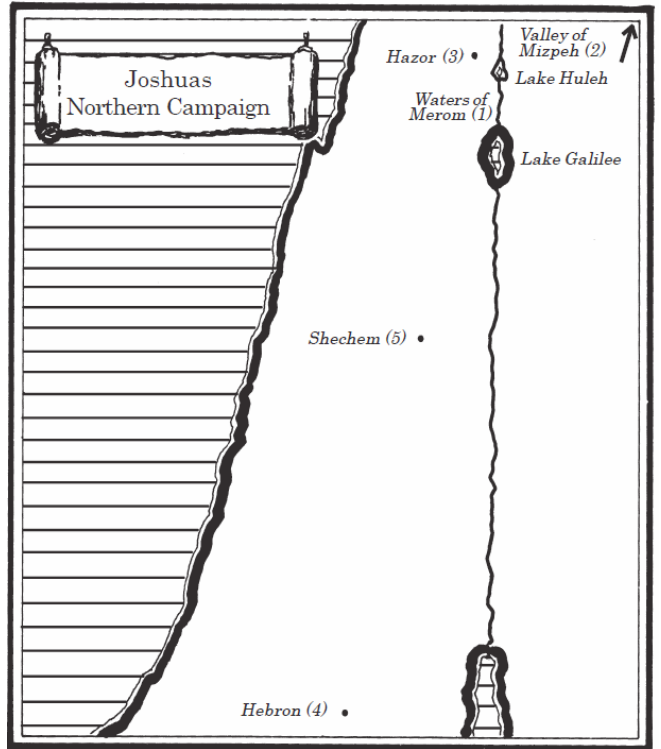
SUN STANDING STILL - JOSHUA 10:13

What an amazing miracle! Mark this in your margin next to Joshua 10:13

Unique intervention: God appointed the sun and moon to stay their course for almost a day for Israel to complete their work (v12-14)
 An event which will be paralleled in the future when Yahweh will fight against the federated enemies when they besiege Jerusalem (Hab 3:11; Zech 14:3)
 Yahweh will again use forces of nature including hailstones, earthquakes, etc.

JOSHUA'S NORTHERN CAMPAIGN

Mark the following map and notes in your margin at Joshua 11.



- (1) Jabin king of Hazor assembles at the Waters of Merom the kings of the nations in the north of the land to fight against Israel (Josh. 11:1-5).
- (2) Joshua suddenly marches his army to the Waters of Merom and routs the kings, chasing them as far as the valley of Mizpeh (11:7-9).
- (3) Hazor is burnt and its king is slain (11:10-11). All the northern section of the land as far as Mt. Hermon is now under the control of Joshua (11:16-17).
- (4) Joshua divides the land and Caleb seeks for an inheritance in Hebron (14:12-13).
- (5) At the end of his life Joshua gathers the tribes to Shechem for his final words of instruction and exhortation (24:1).

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

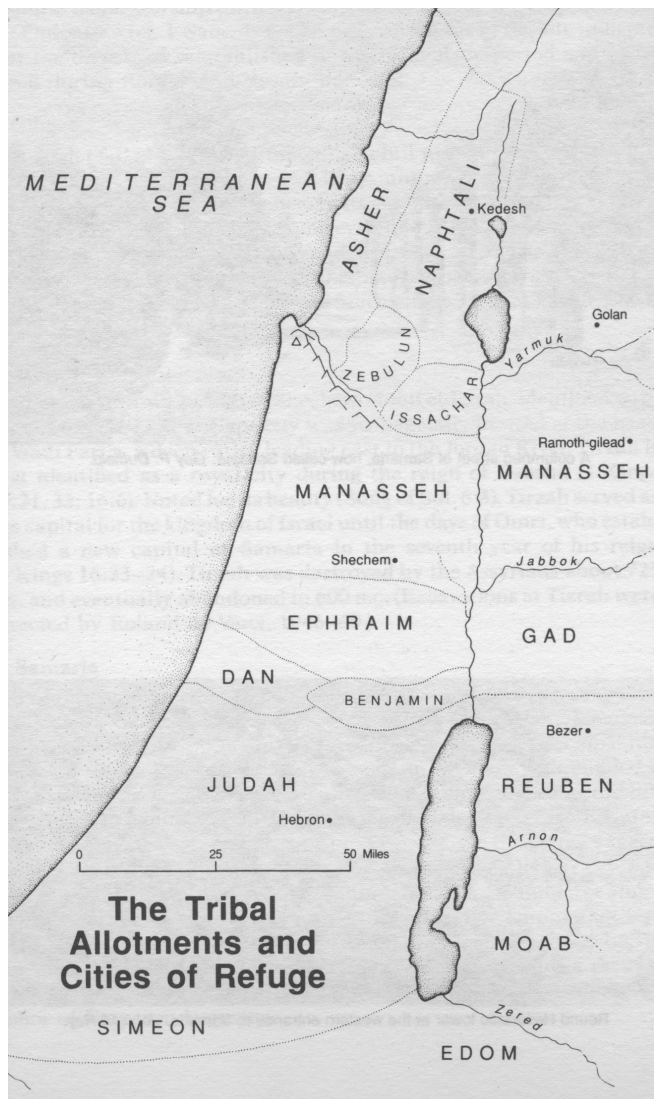
ISRAEL'S FAILURE

Notes on Joshua 11: take the time to colour in the phrase in your Bible "UTTERLY DESTROYED".

Joshua "utterly destroyed" with his sweeping attacks but it now lay as a personal responsibility for each tribe, family and individual to secure the inheritance - yet they failed (Josh 13:13; 15:63; 16:10; 17:12, 13; 18:3; Heb 4:8-11). Failure was through lack of faith (Heb 4:1-2)

JOSHUA'S CITIES OF REFUGE

These cities played an important role in the land. Prepare a map in your margin at Joshua 20 and mark the cities of refuge on the map.



JOSHUA'S SPEECH - JOSHUA 23

Prepare a chapter breakup, similar to the one below, and mark it in your margin.

- v1-2 Joshua assembles Israel
- v3-5 Praise and thanksgiving to God
- v6-10 Exhortation and encouragement
- v11-16 A final warning

BIBLE CHALLENGE

Joshua 24:14-31 contains some important words. Some of these are quoted by the Lord. Find where and observe the change. What does this change mean?

REPETITION OF 'I' IN JOSHUA 24

Colour in the word "I". You will be amazed at the repetition of this word in this chapter.

NAME AND TITLES

Have you coloured in the different titles of God? If not, take some time to do this exercise using the book Phanerosis with a concordance, or "Englishman's", to help you. Understanding these names will greatly enhance your appreciation of the Scriptures.

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

WHAT IS THE THEME OF JUDGES?

Work out what you consider to be the theme of this outstanding book.

- Failure through Compromise
- Sin brings suffering, seeking God brings salvation
- Every man did that which was right in his own eyes

THE BOOK OF JUDGES

Compile a list of interesting features in this unique book. You will soon realise it is one of the most dramatic Biblical records.

It takes its name from the leaders who Yahweh raised up to deliver the nation. The Hebrew word for "judges" means "to defend, deliver, to avenge and to punish"

The first 300 years in the Promised Land had alternated between periods of oppression and deliverance. It is a thrilling record of great exploits, triumphs and tragedies.

Judges is one of the saddest books in the Bible, telling the history of repeated apostasy, chastisement and yet God's outstanding mercy.

COMPARISON BETWEEN JOSHUA AND JUDGES

This chart is suited to be marked at the beginning of Judges. You might like to add other points and perhaps a quotation that demonstrates each point.

Joshua	Judges
Victory	Defeat
Freedom	Servitude
Faith	Unbelief
Progress	Declination
Spiritual vision	Earthy emphasis
Fidelity to Yahweh	Apostasy from Yahweh
Joy	Sorrow
Strength	Weakness
Sense of unity	Anarchy
Sin judged	Sin lightly regarded

ANALYSIS OF JUDGES

Spend the time marking the main sections of this book. You may find other breakups to which you can compare. Don't be afraid to change them to suit your needs.

Part One 1:1-3:7

Failure because of compromise (the condition of Israel after Joshua)

- | | |
|---------|------------------------------------|
| 1:1-36 | Failure to consolidate inheritance |
| 2:1-5 | Rebuke by angel - Israel weeps |
| 2:6-10 | Death of Joshua recalled |
| 2:11-23 | Summary of failure |
| 3:1-4 | Summary of the enemies |
| 3:5-7 | Israel's failure under trial |

Part Two 3:8-16:31

History of the Judges

- | | |
|-----------|---------------|
| 3:8-11 | Othniel |
| 3:12-30 | Ehud |
| 3:31 | Shamgar |
| 4-5 | Deborah/Barak |
| 6-8 | Gideon |
| 9 | Abimelech |
| 10:1-2 | Tolar |
| 10:3-5 | Jair |
| 10:6-12:7 | Jephthah |
| 12:8-10 | Ibzan |
| 12:11-12 | Elon |
| 12:13-15 | Abdon |
| 13-16 | Samson |

Part Three 17:1-21:25

The Double Appendix

- | | |
|------------|---|
| 17:1-18:31 | Idolatry of Micah and the Danites (Corruption in doctrine) |
| 19:1-21:25 | The crime in Gibeah and its punishment (Corruption in practice) |

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

COLOUR CODE BOOK OF JUDGES

Show the patterns throughout Judges with a coloured bar down the inside of your margin. Use red for sin, yellow for suffering, green for seeking God, and blue for salvation. You will find this a useful tool when reading through the book. Remember to put a code at the front of Judges.

THE SIX EPISODES OF THE JUDGES

	SIN	SUFFERING	SEEKING GOD	SALVATION
1. Judges 3:7-11	"And the children of Israel did evil in the sight of Yahweh and served Baalim..."	"Therefore the anger of Yahweh was hot against Israel, and He sold them into the hand of Cushan-rishathaim, King of Mesopotamia."	"And when the children of Israel cried unto Yahweh".	"Yahweh raised up a deliverer, even Othniel the son of Kenaz, Caleb's younger brother..."
2. Judges 3:12-30	"And the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of Yahweh".	"And Yahweh strengthened Eglon the King of Moab against Israel".	"But when the children of Israel cried unto Yahweh..."	"Yahweh raised them up a deliverer, Ehud the son of Gera a Benjamite, a man lefthanded..."
3. Judges 4 & 5	"And the children of Israel again did evil in the sight of Yahweh when Ehud was dead".	"An Yahweh sold them into the hand of Jabin, King of Canaan, the captain of whose host was Sisera..."	"And the children of Israel cried unto Yahweh".	"And Deborah, a prophetess, she judged Israel at that time, and also sent and called Barak..."
4. Judges 6 to 8	"And the children of Israel did evil..."	"And Yahweh delivered them into the hand of Midian seven years..."	"And the children of Israel cried unto Yahweh because of the Midianites..."	"And there came an angel unto Gideon."
5. Judges 10 to 12	"And the children of Israel did evil again and forsook Yahweh".	"And the anger of Yahweh was hot, and He sold them into the hand of the Ammonites".	"And the children of Israel cried saying 'We have sinned against thee...'"	"Then the spirit of Yahweh came upon Jephthah..."
6. Judges 13 to 16	"And the children of Israel did evil again in the sight of Yahweh..."	"And Yahweh delivered them into the hands of the Philistines forty years..."	There is no cry recorded on this occasion, it doubtless being included in the cry of Jud. 10:15 which followed oppression by the Philistines as well as the Ammonites	"The angel of Yahweh said, He (Samson) shall begin to deliver..."

'BEHOLD THE GOODNESS AND SEVERITY OF GOD' Romans 11:22

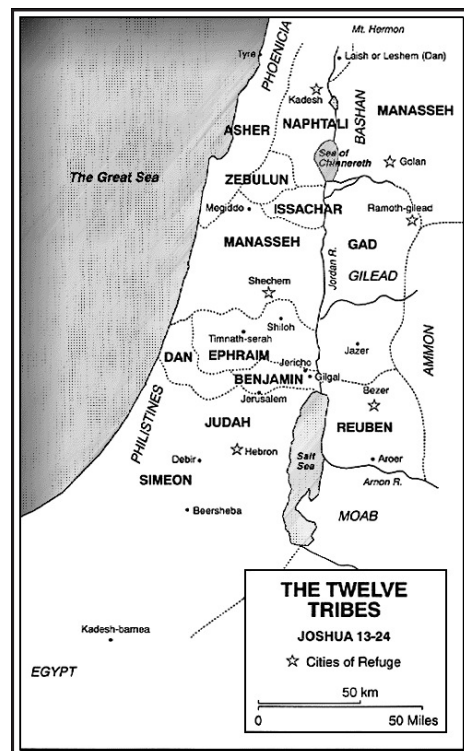
DO YOU KNOW YOUR JUDGES?

The following chart is an excellent help in following the major events of the times of the Judges.

Judge & Tribe	Meaning of name	Yrs	Ref	Adversary of Israel
Othniel (Judah)	Violent force of El	40	3:8-11	Cushan-Rishathaim
Ehud (Benjamin)	United	80	3:12-30	Eglon of Moab, Ammon & Amalek
Shamgar (Naphtali)	Cup-bearer	?	3:31; 5:6	Philistines
Deborak (Ephraim) & Barak (Naphtali)	See (orderly motion) Flashing	40	4-5	Jabin and Sisera North Canaan
Gideon (Manasseh)	Hewer-down	40	6-8:32	Midian, Sons of the East
Tola (Issachar)	Crimson grub	23	10:1-2	
Jair (Gilead - East of Jordan)	Enlightener	22	10:3-5	
Jephthah (Gilead - East of Jordan)	He will open	6	10:6-12:7	Ammon
Ibzan (Zebulun)	Splendid	7	12:8-10	
Elon (Zebulun)	Oak/Grove	10	12:11-12	
Abdon (Ephraim)	Slave	8	12:13-15	
Gamson (Dan)	Brilliant sunlight	20	13-16	Philistines

MARGIN MAPS

This map shows the 12 tribes and the cities of refuge.



Family Bible Studies Stage 2

WHILE READING JUDGES

This book teaches all of us not to put our strength in the flesh but rather in Yahweh's great hand who overshadows all things. Extend the following basic notes on the Judges.

A. The wonderful Divine patience of our God seen contrasting with the failings of flesh. We need to remember not to presume upon God.

B. The principle of Judges is illustrated in the words of Zech 4:6 "Not by might, nor by power, but by My spirit, saith Yahweh of Armies."

This is seen in the following:

Othniel	He had no ability
Ehud	Wielded a dagger
Shamgar	Used an ox goad
Barak	Was favoured by a storm
Gideon	Operated with only 300 men

"THE SPIRIT OF YAHWEH" IN JUDGES

Take a moment and follow this theme through the book. You may colour this phrase to highlight God at work in the lives of these people.

Look up the phrase: "And the Spirit of Yahweh came upon him" (3:10; 6:34; 11:29; 11:61)

BACKGROUND OF JUDGES

On an insert page, mark the background to the book of Judges as a ready reference.

HISTORY OF THE JUDGES

- Joshua conquers enemy, makes inheritance possible (Josh 23:9, 14 cp. Heb 2:14)
- Calls upon people to worship God in sincerity and in Truth (Josh 24:14 cp. John 4:23)
- Israel faithful in the days of Joshua and elders who outlived him (Josh 24:31 cp. John 4:23)
- No king - rapid decline in Israel (Judg 17:6 cp. Matt 24:48-49)
- Failure through compromise (Judg 1:28 cp. Rev 2:14, 20)
- Corruption in doctrine and practice (Judg 7-21 cp. 2 Tim 3:1-12)

INTRODUCTION TO JUDGES - FAILURE THROUGH COMPROMISE

1. Time of entry into land "iniquity of the Amorites" (Gen 15:16)
2. Order of extermination (Deut 7:1-4)
3. "When Israel was strong" (Jud 1:28) they compromise N.B. retrogression (Jud 1:27, 29, 30, 32, 33)
4. "They were mingled among the heathen" (Psa 106:34-36) Heb. braid, intermix
5. Four times "every man... in his own eyes". (17:6; 18:1 cp. Deut 12:8; Judg 19:1; 21:25)
6. Record of violence, bloodshed and immorality

GOD'S STRENGTH MADE PERFECT IN WEAKNESS

1. Faith the necessary factor in delivering from their enemies. "No king is saved by the multitude of an host" (Psa 33:16)
2. N.B. The "weak things" chosen by God to confound the mighty (1 Cor 1:25-30)

- | |
|--------------------------------|
| 1. Lefthanded man - 3:15-16 |
| 2. An ox goad - 3:31 |
| 3. Tent peg - 4:21-22 |
| 4. A woman - 5:7 |
| 5. 300 men with lamps - 7:6,16 |
| 6. A woman and a stone - 9:53 |
| 7. A social outcast - 11:2-3 |
| 8. Jaw-bone of an ass - 15:16 |

TIME OF WRITING OF JUDGES - AUTHOR

Written prior to the capture of city of David (2 Sam 5:6-7)

- Still in hand of Jebusites (Judg 1:21)
- Temporarily captured by Joshua (Josh 12:10; Judg 1:7-8)

Written after the establishment of first king in Israel as writer familiar with regal form of government (17:6; 18:1; 19:1)

Phrase "unto this day" occurs often between 2:6-16 and 15:19 with the last occurrence written after Samson

In Judg 18:30-31 mention of captivity of land - this should be captivity of Ark - note v31.

Author = Samuel:

1. Jerusalem in hands of Jebusites
2. Written after first king and before David
3. Written after Samson and just prior to the captivity of Ark recorded (1 Sam 4)
4. Occurred during days of Samuel

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

BETHLEHEM-JUDAH

A cross section of the community can be seen in this remarkable town. It is well worth your efforts to mark these points.

1. Though "little among the thousands of Judah" (Micah 5:2) yet village produces cross section of characters
 - Elimelech and Naomi - failure and desertion under trial (Ruth 1:1-2)
 - Mahlon and Chilion - weak and sickly brothers (Ruth 1:2)
 - Boaz - strong man exhibiting faith in midst of apostasy (Ruth 2:4; 4:14)
 - Jonathan - grandson of Moses - worthless, indecent, turns apostate (Judg 17:7; 18:30)
 - Concubine of Levite - loose and faithless woman (Judg 19:1-2)
 - Ibzan - the judge (Judg 12:8)
2. "Out of thee shall he come forth unto me" (Mic 5:2) - Jesus Christ
3. Samson typical of Israel esp. during this period "right in my eyes" (14:3 mg) epitome of the behaviour of the enemies of Israel

THE ENEMIES OF ISRAEL?

How much do you know concerning the enemies of Israel? You will find it useful to mark these in your Bible.

CANAANITES

1. Heb. "to bend the knee", "to humiliate". Word rendered "merchant" (Hos 12:7; Zeph 1:11) "traffickers" (Isa 23:8; Ezek 17:4) - economic opportunists, prepared to debase themselves for gains.
2. "Canaan" a son of Ham and a child of a curse (Gen 9:18-25)
3. Original settlers of Sodom and Gomorrah (Gen 10:19)
4. Israel commanded to destroy them (Deut 7:1-5) but they were still in the land during days of Solomon (1 Kings 9:16)
5. Typical of spiritual merchants to be eradicated from the kingdom (Zech 14:21; cp. Mark 11:17; Rev 18:11)

PHILISTINES

1. Heb. "Migratory" rolling in the dust N.B. play on name "House of Aphrah" (dust) (Micah 1:10). Also root of word used (Jer 6:26; 25:34)
2. Descendants from Ham (Gen 10:14)
3. Migrated from Caphtor (Crete) into Canaan via Egypt (Amos 9:7). Known earlier as "Caphtorims" (Deut 2:23)
4. In land in time of Abraham (Gen 21:32)
5. Powerful nation at time of Exodus (Ex 13:17)
6. Their territory assigned to Judah (Josh 15:45-47) yet no portion of their territory conquered in Joshua's day (Josh 13:3)
7. In days of Judges and of first king they made constant raids against Israel (Judg 3:31; 15:11; 1 Sam 10:5; 13:16; 23:1; 29:1)
8. Their triumph over Saul's army lamented by David (2 Sam 1:20)
9. They captured and made slaves of Israel (Joel 3:4-6; Amos 1:6) yet God able to save individual Philistines
10. Listed among the arch enemies of Israel (Psa 83:7)
11. Styled by Israel "the uncircumcised" (Judg 14:3; 1 Sam 17:26) - later applied to all Gentiles (Eph 2:11)
12. Superstitious and lewd and a dirty race - their main diety was Dagon, the fish god (Judg 16:23)
13. Israel imitated their ways (Isa 2:6) so much so that the Philistines became ashamed of them (Ezek 16:27,57)
14. Judah to finally overcome the Philistines (Isa 11:13-14; Zeph 2:4-7)

SIDONIANS

1. Heb. "to lie in wait" "to catch fish" rend "hunt" (Mic 7:2; Prov 6:26; Ezek 13:18)
2. The eldest son of Canaan, "Sidon" (Gen 10:15)
3. Descendants settled around Zidon in Lebanon and became skilled timber merchants (1 Kgs 5:6; 1 Chr 22:4)
4. Home of goddess Ashtoreth (1 Kgs 11:5,33; 2 Kgs 23:13)
5. Home of Jezebel (1 Kgs 16:31)
6. Carefree society living in lawless indulgence (Judg 18:7) N.B. their unwarlike qualities
7. Final overthrow as removing briars and thorns from the land (Ezek 28:20-24)

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

HIVITES

1. Heb. "villager" another unwarlike mercenary people
2. Israel warned to make no league with them (Ex 34:11-12)
3. Joshua deceived by them (Josh 9:3-15) "Hivites" (v7), "work wily" (v4), made a league (v15)
4. They would have compromised Jacob (Gen 34) "The Hivite" (v2) their appeal (v8-10)

TYPICAL HISTORY - JOSHUA TO DAVID

When you examine the record you will be amazed at the parallels to other sections of the Bible. Consider the following:

1. Joshua - Work of Jesus
 - Overcomes opposition makes inheritance possible (23:9-14; Heb 2:14)
 - Serves Yahweh in sincerity and truth (24:14; John 4:23)
 - Israel serves Yahweh until death of Joshua's elders (24:31; Acts 20:29)
2. Judges - Faithless Ecclesia
 - No king in Israel (21:25; Luke 19:12-14)
 - Compromise (1:28; Rev 2:14,20)
 - Corruption in doctrine and practice (Chapters 17-21; 2 Tim 3:8)
3. Ruth - Faithful Ecclesia
 - Boaz (strength) faithful in midst of apostasy (2:4; Phil 2:15)
 - Man of Bethlehem the Redeemer (2:4; Matt 2:5)
 - Gentile woman accepts the Hope of Israel (2:12; Acts 15:14)
4. Samuel - The Kingdom
 - David executes judgement and justice (2 Sam 8:15; Psa 72:2)
 - Israel united (2 Sam 5:5; Ezek 37:24)
 - Promise of king in Israel (2 Sam 7:12-16; Luke 1:30-33; Zech 14:17)

THE TWO APPENDICES - CHAPTERS 17-21

This section of the Bible is perhaps the most tragic record of how far apostasy can go. Consider the following notes and condense them into your margin.

The two historical accounts of corruptions are set in the very early period of Judges

1. They are linked together as occurring at the same time (19:1)
2. In the second appendix Dan already established in the north (20:1)
3. Their establishment in north recorded in first appendix (18:29)
4. In the second appendix "Phinehas son of Eleazar" is the High Priest (20:28). He figured in the overthrow of the Balaamite influence (Num 25:7-8) and in the controversy soon after settlement of the tribes in the land (Josh 22:13-14)

First Appendix - Corruption of Doctrine - Chapters 17-18

1. Story of Micah's idolatry with Jonathan the grandson of Moses (18:30)
2. Story of the tribe of Dan establishing their own inheritance in the north. Becomes centre of apostasy (18:31)

Second Appendix - Corruption of Practise - Chapters 19-21

1. Horrible outrage of Levite's concubine in Gibeah
2. Revenge against Benjamin resulting in near extermination of that tribe

Stories are selected to indicate general condition of whole nation. N.B. leading characters and localities

1. From Mt Ephraim
 - Micah 17:1
 - The Levite 19:1
2. From Bethlehem
 - Jonathan 17:7
 - Levite's Concubine 19:1

CANAANITE

Colour this word throughout chapter one. It occurs 13 times. Do you know what a Canaanite represents?

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

STUDY OF TOWNS IN THE BIBLE

The study of towns in the Bible can reveal a lot more than you might imagine. Take the time to investigate places by looking them up in a Bible Dictionary.

HEBRON - JUDGES 1:10

1. Originally called "Mamre" - fatness, strength, vigour (Gen 13:18)
2. Also known as "Kirjath-arba" - City of the poor, named after Arba, father of the Anarims (Josh 15:13)
3. One of the oldest cities of world (Num 13:22)
4. Now called by Moslems "El Khulil" the friend because of Abraham "the friend of God" (2 Chr 20:7; Isa 41:8; Jam 2:23). From Hebron spies brought a huge bunch of grapes (Num 13:22-24) itself a symbol of fellowship (John 15:5)
5. Cave of Machpelah - "here folded together" (Gen 23:19-20). Patriarchs and wives are "folded together" in burial place (Gen 49:29-31)
6. Caleb's inheritance in Hebron (Josh 14:14). Gentiles become 'fellowheirs' (Eph 3:6) on the basis of promises (Gal 3:26-29)
7. Also the portion of the High Priest's family (Josh 21:11-13). Priesthood is associated with Gentiles (Melchizedek - Abraham in Gen 14)
8. One of the cities of refuge (Josh 21:13)
9. Samson carries "gates of his enemies" towards Hebron. (Judg 16:1-3 cp. Gen 22:17)
10. David's first capital for seven years (2 Sam 5:4-5) brings all Israel into fellowship with the beloved - David (Ezek 37:24)

JERICO - CITY OF PALM TREES - JUDGES 1:16

- Placed under a curse by Joshua (Josh 6:26)
- Fell into the inheritance of Benjamin (Josh 18:21)
- Kenites settle in its district (Judg 1:16)
- Rebuilt by Hiel (living god) under Ahab's patronage (1 Kgs 16:34)
- Elisha (Salvation of God) heals springs - removes curse (2 Kgs 2:19-22)
- Zedekiah, last king captured here - Israel start and finish (2 Kgs 25:5)
- Parable of Good Samaritan - down to Jericho (Luke 10:30)
- Jesus heals Bartimaeus on his way to Jericho removing sin and death (Mark 10:46)

THE WORSHIP OF BAAL - JUDGES 2:11

The sad history of Israel was that they turned to the worship of other false gods. Baal worship traces throughout your Bible and is particularly seen in this section of Judges.

1. Supreme male diety of Phoenecians and Canaanites often associated with "Asherah" supreme female diety (v13)
2. "Asherah" often rend. "groves" (Judg 3:7) object of indecent licence (Isa 57:3-8)
3. Baal - "Master, Possessor" - title used for whatever form of idolatry and immorality "possessed" the people
 - Baal Peor - title signifying the corruption of young women (Num 25:3). A lasting shame (Deut 4:3; Hos 9:10). N.B. "joined themselves unto Baal Peor" (Psa 106:28 quoting Num 25:3) N.B. Paul's exhortation in 1 Cor 6:13-20
 - Baal Berith (Judg 8:33) Enslaved to a false covenant N.B. use of this title with Abraham (Gen 14:13) "owners of a covenant"
4. Term "Baal" used for a husband (Ex 21:22; Lev 21:4) (mg) Israel confused Baal with Yahweh (Hos 2:16-17)
5. Term Baal used as "lord" or "master" also confused Israel (Jer 23:27)
6. Jehu appointed scourge on house of Ahab - turns house of Baal into a public toilet (2 Kgs 10:27)

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

EHUD - JUDGES 3:15

Take the time to investigate the following notes.

1. Unites Israel on basis of destruction of flesh (Heb 2:14-15)
2. Destroys curse of Moab in the city of a curse (v13)
3. A man of Benjamin - "Son of right hand" (v15) - the fact he is left handed - emphasises need of Christ (Psa 80:17)
4. He has two edged sword - v16 (cp. Heb 4:12)
5. Worn on his thigh - v16 (Psa 45:3-4; Rev 19:16)
6. Sends people away - v18 accomplishes his work alone.
7. Eglon "very fat" rep. the flesh - v17 (Psa 73:4 mg)
8. Conceives his plan at Gilgal - v19 - Place of circumcision (Josh 5:9) cutting off of the flesh (Col 2:10-12)
9. Flesh destroyed at fords of Jordan - v29 (John 1:28) "all flesh is grass"
10. Not a man to pass over - v28-29
11. 10,000 lusty (fat) slain - v29 - aggregate number

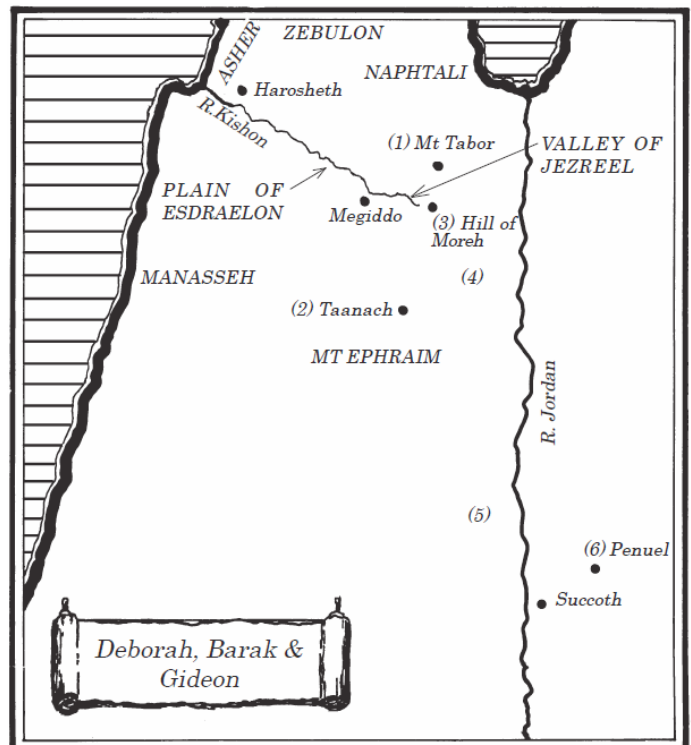
TYPICAL WORK OF DEBORAH AND BARAK CHAPTER 4

This story has lots of lessons and points which you may add.

- Deborah - "bee" - orderly motion. The multitudinous manifestation of Yahweh
- Barak "Glittering" the splendid one
- Mt. Tabor elevated mountain from whence the burning sun arises.
- 10,000 men - innumerable host of glory (Psa 68:17 cp. 5:12; Psa 68:18)
- Sisera "warlike" arrayed as an army - typical of nations - sign of the work of flesh i.e. of the devil (Heb 2:14)
- 9,000 chariots - sym. of military might and fleshly strength
- Rain - elements of nature used to destroy "spoiler of the people"
- Jael - seed of woman - to bruise him in the head (Gen 3:15) and to destroy the flesh and abolish death (1 Cor 15 NB. Judg 5:31. See Psa 83:1,2,9)

MARGIN MAPS - JUDGES 4

The following notes summarise the events around Deborah, Barak and Gideon. Condense the notes down to fit into your margin.



- (1) Deborah calls Barak to assemble on Mt. Tabor with 10,000 men from the tribes of Naphtali and Zebulun (Judges 4:6).
- (2) They fight Sisera's army at Taanach by the waters of Megiddo. The chariots of the Canaanites are bogged as the river Kishon suddenly floods and they flee before Barak unto Harosheth (4:15-16; 5:19-21).
- (3) The Midianites and the Amalekites gather at the valley of Jezreel by the hill of Moreh (6:33; 7:1).
- (4) Gideon summons the tribes of Asher, Naphtali and Zebulun together with his tribes of Manasseh (6:34-35). He chooses a small force of 300 men which routs the Midianites (7:22).
- (5) Gideon appeals for help from the tribe of Ephraim to cut off the retreat of the Medianites at Jordan (7:24).
- (6) Gideon pursues the Midianites across Jordan and on his return punishes the towns of Succoth and Penuel for not assisting his work (8:1-17).

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

SAMSON – A MAN OF PARALLELS

It is a common feature of the divine revelation in Scripture that many of the Old Testament worthies had resemblances of character to Jesus. They never completely provided a mirror-image since the weakness of the flesh always in some way marred the comparison. A Messianic title is “my servant, David” (Ezek. 34:24), indicating the extent to which King David, a man after God’s own heart, provided a type of the Son of God. David’s sin with Bathsheba and the numbering of Israel are examples of imperfection not found in the “Lamb of God” who was without spot and blemish.

Similarly, Samson was only a shadowy type. As the following analysis points out, there were nevertheless some important points of comparison. It should not be forgotten that it is a matter of inspiration that Samson is catalogued along with the other worthies of old in Hebrews 11. He was a deliverer of his people – sent by God to be such.

	SAMSON	JESUS
1	Birth announced by an angel (Judges 13:3)	Birth likewise announced by an angel (Matt. 1:20-21)
2	Made strong by divine power – “The Spirit of the LORD came mightily upon him” (Judges 14:6)	Made strong by divine power – “The son of man whom Thou madest strong for Thyself” (Psa. 80:17)
3	A deliverer of his people – “He shall begin to deliver Israel” (Judges 13:5)	A deliverer of his people – “He shall save his people from their sins” (Matt. 1:21) “And deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage” (Heb. 2:15)
4	Delivered into the hands of Gentile overlords and for the price of peace by the men of Judah (Judges 15:13-15)	Delivered into the hands of Gentile overlords for the price of peace by the men of Judah – “Caiaphas said... ‘Nor consider that it is expedient for us, that one man should die for the people, and that the whole nation perish not’” (John 11:49-50)
5	Betrayed for 1,100 pieces of silver per lord (Judges 16:5)	Betrayed for 30 pieces of silver (Matt. 27:3-5)
6	Ridiculed and mocked before his death (Judges 16:25)	So was Christ (Matt. 26:67, 68; 27:29)
7	Burst the Philistine bonds of death to vanquish the foe (Judges 16:30)	He burst the bonds of death to vanquish the “prince of this world” – sin (John 12:31)

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

SAMSON – A MAN OF PARALLELS

	SAMSON	NATURAL ISRAEL
1	Nazarite from birth, separated for divine service (Judges 13:5)	Separated for divine service (Lev. 20:24, 26). The nation was a first-born son (Exod. 4:22)
2	God was the source of his amazing strength (Judges 15:14)	God was the source of Israel's strength (Exod. 15:2, 13)
3	Source of strength inexplicable by enemies (Judges 16:5)	"The nations shall see and be confounded at all their might" (Micah 7:16)
4	Unable to be overcome by enemies when faithful (Judges 16:9, 12, 14)	"No weapon that is formed against thee shall prosper" (Isa. 54:17; Deut 28:7)
5	Despite great blessing constantly going astray (Judges 14:1-5; 16:1-4)	So was natural Israel (Judges 2:17, 18)
6	Broke his vow and lost his God-given strength (Judges 16:17-20)	Broke their covenant with God and lost national strength (cf Lev. 26:15-20). "They were brought low ['impoverished', 'weakened', mg] for their iniquity" (Psa. 106:41, 42)
7	Sin led to blindness and chains (Judges 16:21)	Zedekiah the last king of Judah had his eyes bored out and was placed in fetters (2 Kgs. 25:7). National blindness to things spiritual is to remain until the Kingdom Age (Rom. 11:25, 26)
8	Punishment – captivity. Samson worked as a slave in the prison house at Gaza (Judges 16:21)	This was the national punishment (2 Chron. 36:15-20)
9	A glorious future awaits him (Heb. 11:32, 39)	"Blindness in part has happened to Israel, until the fullness of the Gentiles be come in. And so all Israel shall be saved" (Rom. 11:25, 26)

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

SAMSON - Weakness and Strength

It is useful to consider Samson's life as divided into the following two categories:

WEAKNESS

There were three Philistine women with whom Samson debased the Truth and shamed himself:

- a) Woman of Timnath (referred to as his wife) – Judges 14
- b) Prostitute of Gaza – Judges 16:1-3
- c) Delilah the paramour – Judges 16:4-20

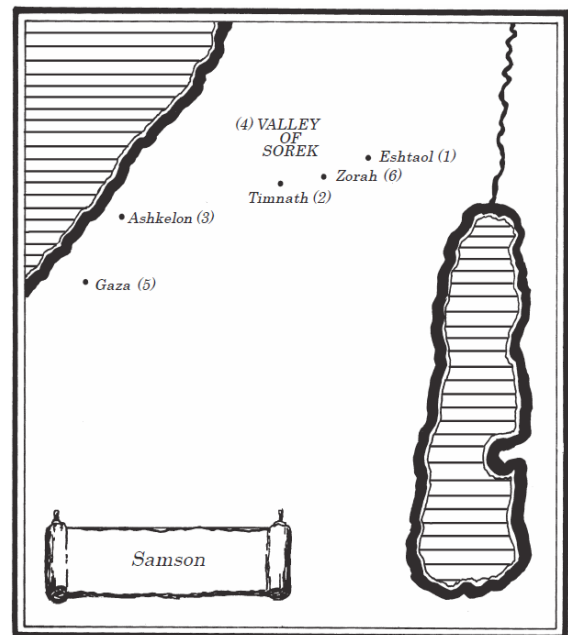
STRENGTH

Samson was said by the Philistines to be "our enemy... the ravager of our country, who has slain many of us" (Judges 16:24 RSV). He delivered Israel on the following recorded occasions:

- a) He killed 30 men of Ashkelon (probably wealthy Philistines) in order to pay the debt owed to the wedding guests as a result of a bet on a riddle (Judges 14:19).
- b) Destruction of the Philistine grain fields, vineyards and olives by an inferno caused by 300 foxes (jackals) with burning lamps between their tails (Judges 15:4-5).
- c) Attack of reprisal (for the Philistines burning his wife and father-in-law, Judges 15:6, 7). Samson slaughtered the Philistines "hip and thigh" (Judges 15:8)
- d) 1,000 were killed with the jaw-bone of an ass at Lehi (Judges 15:15).
- e) 3,000 died, probably many more, when he pulled down the temple of Dagon. He destroyed more Philistines in his death than he had in all his life (Judges 16:30).

SAMSON MAP

Do you know where Samson spent his life? The following map is suitable for the bottom of your page in Judges 13.



1. The spirit of Yahweh begins to move Samson at times in the camp of Dan between Zorah and Eshtaol (Judges 13:25).
2. Samson marries a woman of Timnath (14:1-4)
3. Because of her, his riddle is solved and he supplies the wages by killing 30 men of Ashkelon (14:19).
4. Samson falls prey to the wicked Delilah from the valley of Sorek and is deprived of his strength (16:4)
5. He is blinded and taken to grind in the prison house at Gaza (16:21).
6. In his death he brings down the house of Dagon and is then buried between Zorah and Eshtaol (16:31).

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

RUTH

The background to this book is an exciting study. Follow the story and read the record carefully. Compile some background notes similar to those below:

- Setting is time of the Judges (v.1). Same epoch when "every man did that which was 'convenient' in his own eyes" (Judg 21:25).
- A time of famine prevails (v1)
- The book is included as an appendix to the Book of Judges to illustrate that a few had faith in the midst of the depressing time of the Judges.

BOOK OF JUDGES

- Gloomy national history
- Divine worship deteriorated
- Every man did that which was right in his own eyes
- Lawlessness and great wickedness
- Widespread apostasy, idolatry
- Savagery, ruthless oppression
- Anarchy, disorder, civil war
- Ignored God's instructions

BOOK OF RUTH

- Shining individual examples
- Yahweh honoured and blessed
- Faithful men like Boaz
- Righteousness and virtue
- Examples of faithfulness
- Tenderness and submission
- Master and servants united
- Obeyed God's commands

Sin brought suffering
Seeking Yahweh brought salvation

THEMES IN RUTH

The book of Ruth is full of themes worth following through with a concordance.

Read the book and look for recurring words.

Highlight the three main theme words throughout the Book of Ruth

"Turn" Translated "return, turn again, gone back, brought me home again, came back, come again"

"Turn" or "return" is the dominant word of chapter 1. Ruth was faced with the decision which way to turn: to Moab or to Israel.

"Gleaning" Translated "glean, gleaned, gather"

Having made a decision for God, we must glean in His field as Ruth did in the field of Boaz. Gleaning requires work and effort, time and energy.

"Redeemer" - Heb "goel" Translated "kinsman, kinsmen, redeem"

Ruth acknowledges her need for redemption and secondly the ability of Boaz to redeem.

RUTH - A VIRTUOUS WOMAN

The study of this Gentile woman is well worth your effort. Take a Bible concordance and dictionary and prepare some notes which you can mark in your Bible. The following notes will assist you on your way.

HER MEEKNESS

- Her unselfish service underlines the lessons of faith and love
- Her appeal to Naomi expressed the gentleness of her nature
- Her determination to provide for them both revealed the strength of her character
- Her decision to stay with Naomi was governed by love for her

HER STRENGTH

- She accepted the path of duty and cheerfully walked where it led
- For a time it brought her into experiences of poverty and difficulty, but she was equal to them all
- She accepted the God of Israel as her God, because she was convinced that He should be worshipped

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

- There was strength of purpose in her actions
- She quietly sought out a service she could perform and patiently toiled in the field to relieve the pressing need of both Naomi and herself

HER INDUSTRY

- She did not presume on others
- She manifested a noble spirit of independence
- She resolved to obtain the necessities of life by working with her hands in the way that the Law provided
- She manifested a willingness to submit to what was required

HER AFFECTION

- Her love was expressed in action not only to Naomi and to Boaz, but also to Yahweh
- She accepted the country, the hope, the religion of Israel
- Ruth was modest, industrious, meek, patient and doubtless beautiful
- She had the qualities to attract Boaz and engage his affection
- She appeals to him and her character draws his affection

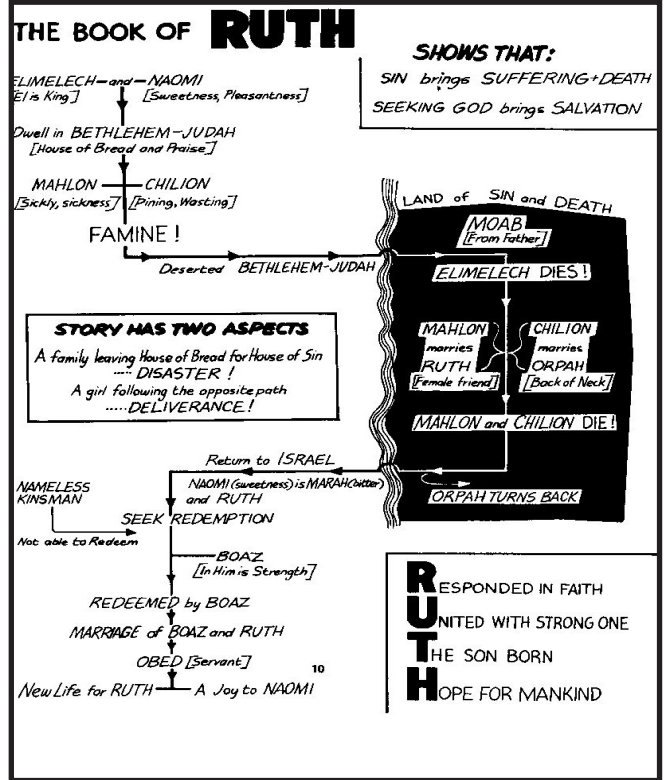
TPOLOGY

- Represents the Gentile Ecclesia united to the Hope of Israel as Ruth was to Naomi, and redeemed by the strong man provided by Yahweh



THE STORY OF RUTH

The following chart is available as a Bible insert but it is best if you hand draw your own, adding a little colour. Follow the story and you will find it very accurately depicts the story of this book.



Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

NAOMI - A FAITHFUL WOMAN

The study of this remarkable woman is well worth your effort. Use a Bible concordance and dictionary to prepare some notes which you can mark in your Bible. The following will assist you on your way:

HER FAITH

- An outstanding woman of faith, courage and kindness
- She never lost faith, but when in trouble sought the help of Yahweh, out of weakness gained strength
- She maintained a constancy of purpose that won through to victory and joy in the end

HER LOVING-KINDNESS

- The love of Ruth and Orpah is seldom seen
- It had not only won their respect and affection, but their warmest attachment
- They had confidence in her guiding hand that had greater appeal than the security of their kindred

HER PIETY

- She was a godly woman
- Her language was steeped in expressions that revealed her reverence for the Creator
- She constantly recognised the hand of Providence in her life, and accepted her adversaries as the hand of discipline, administered for her good
- She sought the way of Yahweh, humbling herself in her distress, seeking the means of restitution in the provisions of His law, educating Ruth

HER PRUDENCE

- She was prudent, kind and tender
- She refused the temptation to impose a burden on her daughters-in-law
- She allowed the invisible, guiding hand of Yahweh to direct her affairs in accordance with His purpose
- She exercised faith and patience

TYPOLGY

- Represents the Abrahamic Covenant, drawing Gentiles to embrace the Hope of Israel and leading to the wonderful marriage between Ruth and Boaz, the Strong One who typified Christ

BOAZ - THE STRONG MAN

The study of this highly typical man is well worth your effort. Use a Bible concordance and dictionary to prepare some notes which you can mark in your Bible. The following will assist you on your way:

HIS OCCUPATION

- He was a farmer
- The farmer must work in cooperation with the creation. He knows, more than any other, how dependent we are upon the mercy and goodness of Him who sendeth His rain on the just and unjust alike
- Angels are as farmers toiling in the field of Yahweh, bringing forth fruit to His glory

HIS DISCIPLINE

- He was a successful farmer
- He was wealthy
- He employed an overseer in his field but did not commit his business entirely into his hand
- He strictly supervised what went on in his field
- He was strict but fair, just but merciful

HIS HUMILITY

- He was not above joining in the common labour of the field
- He was prepared to humble himself as Christ did and was not above doing the menial tasks

HIS COURTESY

- He showed courtesy to all
- His courtesy sprang out of his consideration for others. This brought forth suitable responses from those about him
- There was joy when Boaz visited his field
- His treatment of Ruth was courteous
- Boaz showed a consideration for Ruth that sprang from his kind and strong nature

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

HIS PIETY

- Name sig. "in him is strength" but that strength was derived from one far higher than flesh
- His love for Yahweh is exhibited in his obedience to His laws, his acceptance of its responsibilities, his praise of His name, his reflection of the Divine character
- Divine love molded his life

TPOLOGY

- He was permitted by the grace of Yahweh to become like the Lord Jesus, the Goel (Redeemer) of his family

ELIMELECH - HIS ACTIONS BELIED HIS NAME

This man failed. Work out why and then examine the following notes:

- Husband of Naomi, father of Mahlon and Chilion
- Name sig. "El is king" but did not express the name, in action, for in time of famine he deserted Bethlehem to make his way to the land of Moab
- Perhaps Elimelech was motivated by considerations for his family but should have manifested sufficient faith to trust God more completely

TPOLOGY

- Represents the Kingdom of God which divided into two parts (his sons), went into captivity and to political death because of the faithlessness of its adherents



THE LAW OF REDEMPTION

This is a theme which traces throughout the entire Bible. Take a moment to trace this theme in the book of Ruth.

The Law of Redemption involved the following points:

1. If a man became poor so that he had to sell his land, it was the duty of the nearest kinsman (ie. nearest relation) to redeem it for him, by buying it back or paying what was owing (Lev 25:25)
2. If a man became poor so that he had to sell himself as a slave to a stranger, then his nearest relation could pay to set him free (Lev 25:47-48)
3. If a man died, leaving no heir, it was the duty of the nearest kinsman to marry his widow and to raise children in the name of the dead man so that his name would not die out in Israel (Deut 25:5-10; Luke 20:28)

Ruth was in the position of needing a redeemer.

CHRIST OUR REDEEMER

Consider the significance of this section and its relevance to each of us.

Note the following points:

1. The redeemer must be a near-kinsman (Lev 25:48-49). Christ is our kinsman because he himself was of our nature (Heb 2:14-15)
2. The redeemer must be able to redeem (Ruth 4:6). Christ was able to give himself as a perfect sacrifice for our redemption (Rom 3:24-25; Rev 5:9-10).
3. The redeemer purchased both persons and inheritance (Ruth 4:5; Lev 25:25,47,48). Christ redeems those who are in bondage to the law of sin and death and provides the inheritance in the Kingdom of God. Thus we are redeemed "with the precious blood of Christ, as of a lamb without blemish and without spot" (1 Pet 1:18-19; Isa 61:1-3)

Family Bible Studies

Stage 2

SAMUEL AND JOHN THE BAPTIST

There is a wonderful parallel between these two men. Take the time to examine the following notes for similarities.

It is significant that many points of similarity can be traced between the births of Samuel and of John the Baptist

1. Hannah was barren (1 Sam 1:5) so also was Elizabeth (Luke 1:7)
2. Both these faithful women took their sorrows to Yahweh in prayer and He heard their petitions (1 Sam 1:10-11; Luke 1:13)
3. Both children were to be consecrated as Nazarites, separated to the service of God (1 Sam 1:11; Luke 1:15; Num 6:1-5)
4. In commemoration of the mercy extended to them, both women (with Mary) uttered similar songs of praise and thanksgiving (1 Sam 2:1-10; Luke 1:42-55)
5. Notice also the names of the two children:
Samuel "heard of God" (1 Sam 1:20)
John "whom Yah has graciously given" (Heb. "Johanani")

SAMUEL

This man stands in the record as one we should study closely. A character study of Samuel using concordances and dictionaries is well worth your effort.

THE DEDICATED

- He reorganised the nation's spiritual values and brought them to repentance (1 Sam 7:3-5)
- He planned the orders of duties which were associated with the worship of the tabernacle (1 Chr 9:22)
- He organised the dedication of war spoils for the maintenance of the tabernacle (1 Chr 26:28)
- He revitalised the standards and fervour of the nation's celebration of the feasts (2 Chr 35:18)
- He established the schools of the prophets to continue the direction of the nation (1 Sam 19:20)
- He compiled a history of the times to record the transition to the monarchy (1 Chr 29:29)
- He laboured unceasingly as a judge (1 Sam 7:15), prophet (1 Sam 3:20), priest (1 Sam 7:9), intercessor.

THE PROPHET

The matter of presiding over the prophets

- Samuel was confirmed to be a prophet from his childhood years (1 Sam 3:20) and in old age was known as a seer (1 Sam 9:9)
- Despite his labours as a judge (1 Sam 7:15-16), he was recorded in later history as being preeminently both seer (1 Chr 9:22) and prophet (Cp. 2 Kgs 23:22; 2 Chr 35:18). He was not the first with the prophetic gift (Num 11:25) but was the founder of the prophetic office, and head of a college (1 Sam 19:20) as was Elisha later (2 Kgs 4:38)
- Samuel is taken up in the N.T., not so much as the last judge, but as the first in the era of the prophets (Heb 11:32; Acts 13:20; Acts 3:24)

THE INTERCESSOR

The matter of praying for Israel

- His name was indicative of the power of his prayers. Shama Ail means "heard of God". His prayers were characterised by a peculiar shriek or strident cry (1 Sam 7:8-9) which aroused the divine response (Psa 78:65)
- A play upon the meaning of his name is twice found though using a different word (1 Sam 7:9). "Samuel cried unto Yahweh...and Yahweh heard him" and similarly in Psa 99:6 "...Samuel among them that call upon his name; they called upon Yahweh and he answered them"
- His whole ministry was characterised by prayer and conversation with God (1 Sam 3:10-11; 7:8-10; 8:6-7; 8:21-22; 12:17-19; 15:10-11; 16:1-2)
- Associated with Moses as being the greatest intercessors in the history of the nation (Jer 15:1)
- His mind and his petitions in accord with the Divine purpose (1 John 5:14-15)

THE JUDGE

- Times of Samuel from anarchy to monarchy - resolute determination
- Samson begins to deliver Israel from 40 years Philistine oppression (Judg 13:1-5) - he dies after 20 years (Judg 15:20)
- Samuel finally subdues Philistines 20 years later (1 Sam 7:2,13)
- Last judge (7:15) leads Israel out of anarchy of no king

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THE PROPHET

- Established as a prophet (1 Sam 3:20) independent of priesthood
- Head of new order (1 Sam 19:20; 2 Chr 35:18)
- New order noted in N.T. (Acts 3:24; 13:20)

THE ADMINISTRATOR (MUSICIAN)

- Helps David organise temple services (1 Chr 9:22)
- Heman (faithful) his grandson a leading singer (1 Chr 6:33)

THE HISTORIAN

- Writes the history of David's life (1 Chr 29:29)

THE MEDIATOR

- Outstanding feature of his life coupled with Moses as man of prayer (Jer 15:1)
- Samuel "heard of God" (1 Sam 1:20; 7:9)
- Son of earnest prayer (1:15), his own life characterised by prayer on behalf of others (1 Sam 7:8-9; 12:18-19,23; 15:11)
- Glorified in kingdom on account of his earnest prayers (Psa 99:6)

THE SONG OF HANNAH - CHAPTER 2

This remarkable prayer is a wonderful insight into this woman of faith. Analyse it.

- v.1 Hannah exalts in her emancipation
- v.2 To Yahweh deliverance is due
- v.3-8 Yahweh reverses the fortunes of people
- v.9-10 Yahweh reverses the fortunes of nations

HANNAH'S SONG - THE SPIRIT OF CHRIST

- The first mention of Messiah as Yahweh's king (v10)
- Her personal experience coupled with God's purpose (v10)
- Her words taken up in the Psalms (v8 cp. Psa 113:7-8 NB. v9)
- Cp. Mary's song

Luke 1:46	Samuel 2:1
1:49	2:2
1:51	2:3
1:52	2:8
1:53	2:5

ELI'S SONS

This family ended in ruin. Look at the progression.

1 Sam 2:12	Knew not Yahweh
1 Sam 2:13	Enforced their own ideas
1 Sam 2:12-16	Violated sacrifices
1 Sam 2:16	Threatened by force
1 Sam 2:22	Defiled the door (women)
1 Sam 2:30	Despised Yahweh
1 Sam 4:4-5	Tried to hold God to ransom

Eli's Failure - His Sons

- 3:13 - He did not intervene
- 2:29 - Honoured his sons above Yahweh

THE SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

One of the great strengths of Israel at this time was the school of the prophets. Take time to study the following notes:

- The schools had an established organisational structure of authority (2 Kgs 6:32)
- Those in the schools shared their food and had communal accommodation (2 Kgs 6:1-4)
- Worship with music and song formed an important part of the activities (1 Sam 10:5; 2 Kgs 3:15)
- There were regular meetings scheduled on both weekly and monthly basis. (2 Kgs 4:23)
- There was diligent application to study, writing and copying of scriptural texts (1 Chr 29:29; 2 Chr 34:22)
- The schools appear in the reigns of Ahab (1 Kgs 18:4), Uzziah (Amos 7:14), Josiah (2 Chr 34:22; Neh 6:7)

MAP - SCHOOL OF THE PROPHETS

Draw a map for your margin showing the locations of the schools of the prophets.

There were schools found at:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Ramah.... | 1 Sam 19:19 |
| Jericho... | 2 Kgs 2:5 |
| Gilgal..... | 2 Kgs 4:38 |
| Bethel | 2 Kgs 2:3 |

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BASIS OF SAUL'S SIN

The failure of Saul was a tragic event. Why? The following notes summarise why he failed and are intended to be marked in 1 Sam 15.

- More conscious of people than God (1 Chr 10:13-14)
- Obedience is more important than sacrifice (Psa 40:6-8; 50:8-9; 51:15-17; Prov 15:8; Ecc 5:1; Jer 7:22-23)
- Presumption - a dangerous spirit
- Rejection of Word

ANOINTING

Do you know what it represents and teaches? Look up a Bible dictionary and a concordance and prepare a small chart suitable for marking adjacent to the anointing of David in 1 Sam 16.

- Formal manner of inducting kings and priests to their office (Lev 8:12)
- Oil = Spirit of God (2 Cor 1:21-22)
- Descended down upon head = God's approval and sanctification i.e. set apart for His purpose (1 Sam 16:13). Spirit followed
- Typical of Messiah = Greek "Christ" anointed with Spirit (Matt 3:16; Isa 61:1; Heb 1:9; John 3:34)
- Approved of God and glorified (Acts 2:36; 3:13)

NUMBERS OF THE BIBLE

Do you know that numbers teach a lesson? In the record of David and Goliath the number 6 is particularly significant. Look it up in a concordance and deduce what it represents.



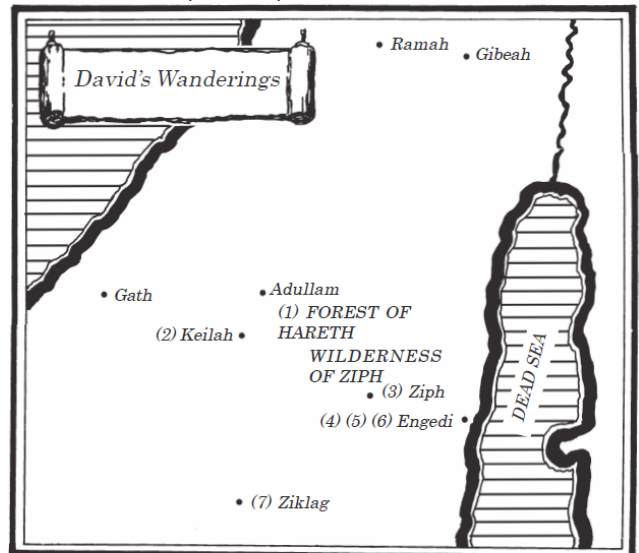
DAVID AND CHRIST

The types are very easy to see. Examine the following, add some more to the list, and then mark in your Bible near 1 Samuel 17.

David – A type of Christ		
	David	Christ
1.	Both were shepherds of their people.	Ps. 78:70-72
2.	Both were exiled and rejected by their countrymen.	Matt. 26:31 John 11: 53- 54 Isa. 53:3
3.	Both were honoured and loved for their integrity and righteousness and were followed by men.	Mark 3:7-9
4.	Both were promised the throne of Israel.	Luke 1:30-33
5.	The Lord Jesus will, like David, save Judah first.	Zech. 12:7
6.	The Lord Jesus will, like David, unite both houses of Israel.	Ezek. 37:22
7.	Like David, Christ will redeem Jerusalem from the treading down of the Gentiles (Jebus = 'trodden down') and rule therefrom.	Luke 21:24; Jer 3:17; Joel 3:16

DAVID'S WANDERINGS

Another margin map



- (1) After escaping from Gath, David comes to the cave of Adullam where 400 men gather around him. On the advice of Gad, he removes to the forest of Hareth (1 Sam. 22:1-15).
- (2) While hiding in the forest of Hareth, David hears of the Philistines fighting against Keilah and moves against them, saves Keilah, and makes it his new base (23:1-6).
- (3) Saul comes against Keilah with his army, but David and his men escape to the wilderness of Ziph, knowing that the men of Keilah would have delivered them into Saul's hand (23:7-14).
- (4) The Ziphites tell Saul where David is hiding, Saul's men surround David, but suddenly Saul is called away to fight the Philistines and David removes to Engedi (23:19-29).
- (5) Saul, having returned from repelling the Philistines raid, pursues David again. He enters the cave where David and his men are hiding and David cuts off part of his robe but leaves Saul unharmed. The King is touched by David's mercy and goes back to Gibeah (24:1-22).
- (6) The Ziphites again inform Saul of David's whereabouts, David and Abishai cross Saul's lines at night. Taking his spear and cruse of water. Again Saul is touched by David's mercy and returns home (26:1-25).
- (7) David takes refuge with Achish, king of Gath, and dwells with his men in Ziklag (27:1-7).

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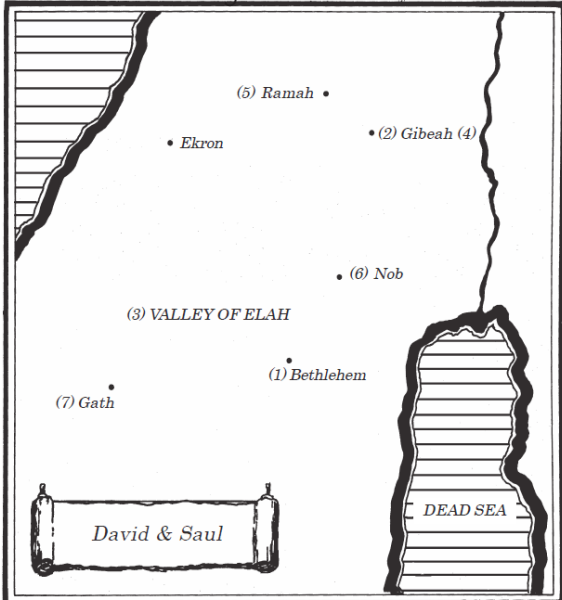
TWO CONTRASTING WAYS

You will find that David and Saul stand in contrast to each other. The following chart demonstrates the degree of this between these men.

David	Saul
* Obedient to Word	Rebelled against Word
* Sought Yahweh's advice	Sought witch's advice
* Heard of God	Not heard of God
* Yahweh was with him	Yahweh not with him
* Given the kingdom	Kingdom rent from him
* Victorious over Amalek	Lost battle to Philistines
* His life & faith preserved	Life & family destroyed
* His men pursued	His army fled
* Crowned & honoured	Head cut off

LOCATIONS SIGNIFICANT TO SAUL & DAVID

Can you identify the key locations and what happened in each location? The following chart is suited to marking in 1 Samuel 16.



- (1) Samuel anoints David before his family at Bethlehem, then returns to his home at Ramah (1 Sam. 16:1, 13).
- (2) David plays his harp before King Saul at Gibeah (16:21: 15-34).
- (3) David fights Goliath in the Valley of Elah (17:1-2, 20). The Philistines are pursued to Ekron (17:52).
- (4) David returns to the palace of Saul (18:2) where he receives Jonathan's friendship but is the product of Saul's envy, especially in view of his successful forays against the Philistines (18:3-8).
- (5) With the help of Michal, David flees to Samuel at Naioth in Ramah (19:18).
- (6) On receiving a signal from Jonathan that he is in great danger from Saul (20:1, 33-37), David flees to Nob, the place of the priests (21:1).
- (7) Taking the shewbread and the sword of Goliath, he flees to King Achish of Gath from whom he escapes by feigning himself mad (21:10-13).

BACKGROUND TO PSALMS

Many Psalms are based on the record of David and were penned by him.

Investigate the Psalms written by David and determine the background (see margin 1 Sam 22:1, 21:10). You will find many are easy and some are very difficult to locate. Note, both at the Psalm and the Davidic record, the cross-reference and notes.

We have provided the following notes which apply to 1 Sam 21:13 and Psalm 34 which may be marked.

- Superscription: Changed his behaviour before Abimelech = Achish - Abimelech may be an official designation given to kings of Philistines (as Pharaoh for Egyptian monarch) cp. Gen.20:2
- Note: Spirit of David in Psalm
- v.6, 17, 18 - poor man cry, righteous cry, Yahweh is near
 - Trust in God v.4 etc
 - Praise and thankfulness to God (v2, 3 cp. v5, 7, 8)
 - Words of Psalm 24 quoted in context of hour of crucifixion (Psa 34:20; John 19:36)

Family Bible Studies Stage 2

DAVID'S LIFE

The following notes give the parallel life records of David. It is a great reference tool and suited for the front or back of your Bible.

SAMUEL KINGS CHRON

EVENT

Amnon is love for Tamar - she is defiled Absalom kills Amnon & flees away David mourns for Absalom Joab's plot to bring Absalom home Absalom's beauty & influence Absalom's return Absalom steals the people's hearts Absalom's conspiracy David flees from Jerusalem The Ark sent back to Jerusalem Huelai returns to defeat Ahithophel's counsel Ziba by tricky gains an inheritance Shimei curses David Ahithophel's counsel Ahithophel is defeated by Huelai Secret intelligence is sent to David Ahithophel hangs himself Food & refreshments sent to David Israelites smitten in the wood of Ephraim Absalom slain and cast in pit David told of Absalom's death Joab causes David to cease his mourning David returns to Jerusalem and pardons Shimei David's gratitude to Barzillai Sheba's revolt Amaasa slain by Joab The wise woman of Abel 3 years famine 7 sons of Saul hanged Battles with Philistines at Gezer, Gob and Gath David's Psalms of thanksgiving - God's deliverance David speaks with his mighty men A catalogue of David's mighty men The numbering of Israel David acknowledges his sin - 3 days penitence David's repentance - the plague is stayed Abielah cherishes David in his old age Revolt of Adonijah David appoints Solomon as king Adonijah pleads for mercy Solomon is instructed in regard to temple Divisions of the priests Divisions of the singers Office of the sons of Levi Appointments of officers and judges The twelve captains Rulers of the tribes David's officers David exhorts the princes and Solomon David's gifts for the temple David exhorts the people concerning the temple Offering of the people for the temple Solomon is anointed king the second time David's change to Solomon Afterthought upon David	13:1-22 13:23-36 13:37-39 14:1-24 14:25-32 14:33 15:1-9 15:10-12 15:13-23 15:24-29 15:30-37 16:1-4 16:5-14 16:15-23 17:1-4 17:15-22 17:23 17:24-29 18:1-8 18:9-17 18:18-33 19:1-15 19:16-30 19:31-43 20:1-7 20:8-13 20:14-26 21:1-5 21:6-14 21:15-22 22:1-51 23:1-7 23:8-39 24:1-9 24:10-17 24:18-25 25:1 25:1-19 25:2-24:31 25:1-31 26:1-19 26:20-28 26:29-32 27:1-15 27:16-24 27:25-34 28:1-10 28:11-21 29:1-5 29:6-9 29:10-19 29:20-30 1st: 1:1-4 1:5-10 1:11-49 1:50-53
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SAMUEL KINGS CHRON

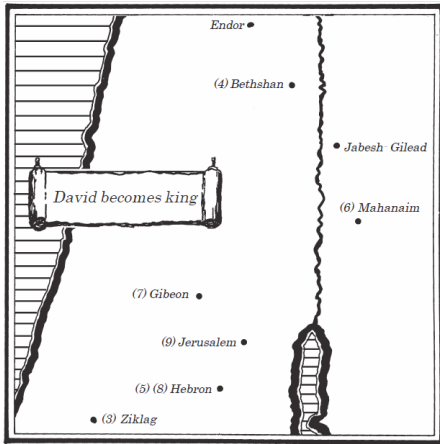
EVENT

Anointing of David David plays before Saul David slays Goliath David's introduction to Saul Jonathan's love for David Saul envies David Saul tries to kill David with javelin Saul plots David's death in battle Saul attempts to entice David with marriage dowry Saul makes further attempts on David's life David flees to Samuel at Ramah David & Jonathan renew their covenant David at Nob Goes to Gath - feigns madness David flees to Achish David takes parents to safety in Moab Priests slain by Doeg Rescue of Keilah David flees to Ziph - Dwells in Engedi Incident at Engedi Death of Samuel Nabab's folly - Ahigai's wisdom David takes wives David spares Saul's life Saul refuses to pursue David to Gath David obtains Ziklag The companies that came to David in Ziklag Philistines advance to Shunem Witch at Endor David distributed by Philistines David finds Ziklag destroyed Pursuit of the Amalekites David destroys the Amalekites Battle of Gilboa Saul's body recovered David laments death of Saul and Jonathan David anointed king over Judah in Hebron The armies that came to David in Hebron Ishboosheth made king in Gilead by Abner Abner slays Asahel - beaten by David's men Ishboosheth in league with David Death of Abner Ishboosheth is slain David king over all Israel David takes Zion & dwells therein Sons & daughters born to David in Jerusalem David defeats Philistines - Mulberry tree incident David fetches Ark - Uzzah is smitten Ark resides with Obed-Edom - he is blessed The Ark brought to Zion Michal despises David - is childless to death The Ark in Zion - celebrations held David purposes to build a temple Message from Yahweh not to do so Promise to David David's prayer & thanksgiving David smites Philistines, Moabites, Hadadezer David's officers David sends for Mephibosheth Mephibosheth exalted to eat at David's table Ziba becomes David's farmer Messengers sent to Hanun are ill-treated David rears judgement on the Ammonites Joab besieges Rabbah David commits adultery with Bathsheba David's encounter with Uriah - Uriah is slain David takes Bathsheba to wife David's sin discovered The child dies Solomon is born Joab and David take Rabbah	1st: 16:1-15 16:14-23 17:1-54 17:55-58 18:1-4 18:5-9 18:10-12 18:13-16 18:17-30 19:1-17 19:18-24 20:1-42 21:1-9 21:10-15 22:1-2 22:3-5 22:6-23 23:1-6 23:7-25 24:1-22 25:1 25:2-42 25:43-44 26:1-25 27:1-4 27:5-12 28:1-6 28:7-29 29:1-11 30:1-2 30:3-16 30:17-30 31:1-10 31:11-13 2nd: 14-27 2:1-7 2:8-11 2:12-32 3:1-16 3:17-39 4:1-12 5:1-5 5:6-12 5:13-16 5:17-25 6:1-8 6:8-11 6:12-19 6:20-23 7:1-3 7:4-10 7:9-10 7:11-17 7:18-19 8:1-15 8:16-18 9:1-6 9:7-8 9:9-13 10:1-5 10:6-19 11:1 11:2-5 11:6-25 11:26-27 12:1-14 12:15-23 12:24-25 12:26-31
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Family Bible Studies Stage 2

A MARGIN MAP ON DAVID AS KING

The following map is suited to 1 Samuel 29.



- (1) The Philistines prepare for war against Israel at Jezreel. David assembles with them, but then is told to return to Ziklag (29:1-11).
- (2) Saul gathers his army at Gilboa. He seeks solace from the witch of Endor but hears only of his impending defeat and death (28:4-20).
- (3) Meanwhile David and his men, returning to Ziklag, find it burned by the Amalekites, but all is recovered (30:1-20).
- (4) Saul is defeated on Mt. Gilboa. The bodies of he and his sons are hung by the Philistines upon the walls of Bethshan, but the men of Jabesh Gilead take them back for a proper burial (31:1-13).
- (5) David is brought to Hebron and anointed King of Judah (2 Sam. 2:1-4).
- (6) Abner, the captain of Saul's army, establishes Saul's son Ishbosheth as king over Israel in Mahanaim (2:8-11).
- (7) Civil war breaks out at Gibeon between the two houses of Israel, during which Abner slays Asahel, Joab's brother (2:12-32).
- (8) Following the murders of Abner and Ishbosheth, the way is clear for David to be anointed king over a united Israel at Hebron (5:3).
- (9) David takes Jebus (Jerusalem) which he makes his capital (5:6-9).

DAVID'S CAMPAIGNS

The great campaigns certainly introduced a time of peace. Do you realise the area they covered?

21. wine. * So all the people departed every one to his house. 20 ¶ Then David returned to bless his household. And Michal the daughter of Saul came out to meet David, and said, How glorious was the king of Israel to day, who * uncovered himself to day in the eyes of the handmaids of his servants, as one of the * vain fellows * shamelessly uncover-eth himself!

21 And David said unto Michal,

5 THE SEVEN MILITARY CAMPAIGNS OF DAVID.

1. PHILISTIA.....2 SAM 5:17-21 8v1 1 CHRON 18:11
2. MOAB.....2 SAM 8:2 8v2
3. ZOBAB.....2 SAM 8:3-8 1 CHRON 18:2-8
4. EDOM.....2 SAM 8:13-14
5. AMMON.....2 SAM 10:6-15
6. SYRIA.....2 SAM 10:15-19
7. AMMON.....2 SAM 11:1 12:26-31

DAVID EXTENDED HIS EMPIRE ALMOST TO THE CONFINES OF THE AGRARIAN PROMISES.

18:1 TYPICAL OF THE GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF EMPIRE IN THE KINGDOM OF MAN. THE KINGDOM OF MAN IS THE KINGDOM OF THE FLESH. THE KINGDOM OF GOD IS THE KINGDOM OF THE SPIRIT. THE KINGDOM OF THE FLESH IS THE KINGDOM OF THE WORLD. THE KINGDOM OF THE SPIRIT IS THE KINGDOM OF GOD.

12:23- MICHAL DESPISES DAVID - THE REVELATION

PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE ARK

The movement of the ark is an interesting study. Note what happens whenever the Ark moves by tracing this via a concordance. The following map and notes are intended for 2 Samuel 6.

21 - POSITIONED UPON THE PRIESTS SHOULDERS 1 CHRON 15:14-15 NOTE THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROCESSION 1 CHRON 15: 15. UNDER. ZADOK AND ABITHAR.

edom, and all that pertaineth unto him, because of the ark of God. ^b So David went and brought up the ark of God from

2 Or, 8
b To v
c Ch 7
d 25-29.
e Kin

THE PROGRESS OF THE ARK

- * JOSH 18:1 ARK ESTABLISHED AT SHILOH.
- * ARK REMOVED FROM SHILOH TO EDENEBER AT ISRAEL'S SIDE 1 SAM 4:3 ①
- * TAKEN BY PHILISTINES 1 SAM 4:11 TO ASHDOD ② 1 SAM CH 5.
- * REMOVED TO EKRON 1 SAM 5:10 ③
- * PHILISTINES RETURN ARK TO ISRAEL CH 6 INTO THE FIELD OF JOSHUA CH 6:1 FOR 7 MONTHS. TO BETH-SHEMESH. ④
- * ARK FETCHED TO HOUSE OF ABINADAB TO KIRIATH-JEARIM CH 7:1 20 YRS ⑤
- * ARK GATHERED ON CART - TO GIBEAH UZZAH SMITTEN AT PEREZ - LIZZAH 2 SAM 6 ⑥
- * SPENDS 3 MONTHS AT OBED-EDOM. YAHWEH BLESSES HIS HOUSE
- * DAVID REMOVES ARK TO CITY OF DAVID 2 SAM 6 ⑦

2 Samuel 7

This chapter contains one of the three great covenants of promise. Study it and mark it using notes and aids which will explain it in detail. You might be interested in Bro Thomas' translation from Eureka Volume 2 pg 12.

- v11 Yahweh will make for thee a house
- v12 When thy days shall be completed and thou hast slept with thy fathers, I will cause to raise up after thee thy seed, which shall proceed out of thy bowels and I will establish his kingdom
- v13 He shall build a house for my name and I will establish the throne of his kingdom during the hidden period
- v14 I will be to him for a father, and he shall be to me for a son, whom in his being caused to bow down, I will chasten with a sceptre of men and with stripes from the sons of Adam
- v15 But my mercy I will not take from him as that I put away from with Saul whom I have removed from before thee
- v16 And thy house and thy kingdom shall be established during the "olahm" before thy face - thy throne shall be set up for the "olahm"