



Bible History

The Time of the Judges

I. THE NOTABLE CONDITIONS

A. The Absence of Leadership

1. Although this period of time was known for its judges, there was truly no stable form of governing among the people.
2. In fact, the period was known for having no king (Judges 17:6; Judges 21:25).
3. The event that brought about the end of the period of judges for Israel was their request to Samuel for a king. In part, they desired to have a king so that they could be like the nations around them.

B. The Failure to Conquer

1. The various tribes of Israel failed to drive out the Canaanites (Judges 1:21, 27-36).
2. Instead, in their supposed strength, they determined to put the Canaanites to tribute (Judges 1:28).
3. This led to the Israelites fellowshiping with and making league with the inhabitants of the land (Judges 2:1-5).
4. God determined to leave the nations to prove Israel (Judges 2:20-23; Judges 3:1-4).

C. The Decline in Spirituality

1. The Israelites served the LORD all the days that Joshua lived (Judges 2:6-9).
2. They served the LORD all the days of the elders that outlived Joshua (Judges 2:7).
3. A new generation arose which knew not the LORD, nor the works which He had done for Israel (Judges 2:10).

D. The Cycle of Sin

1. Israel disobeyed and forsook the LORD (Judges 2:11-13; Judges 3:5-7).
2. As a result, God delivered Israel into the hands of their enemies (Judges 2:14-15).
3. In mercy, God would raise up judges who would deliver Israel out of the hands of their spoilers (Judges 2:16-18).
4. When the judge would die, Israel would return to their disobedience and forsaking of the LORD (Judges 2:19).



II. THE KEY PARTICIPANTS

A. The Oppressors

1. The Mesopotamians (Judges 3:8)
2. The Moabites (Judges 3:12-14)
3. The Canaanites (Judges 4:1-3)
4. The Midianites (Judges 6:1-6)
5. The Ammonites (Judges 10:6-9)
6. The Philistines (Judges 13:1)

B. The Judges

1. Othniel (Judges 3:7-11)
2. Ehud (Judges 3:12-30)
3. Shamgar (Judges 3:31)
4. Deborah with Barak (Judges 4-5)
5. Gideon (Judges 6-8)
6. Tola (Judges 10:1-2)
7. Jair (Judges 10:3-5)
8. Jephthah (Judges 10:6 - Judges 12:7)
9. Ibzan (Judges 12:8-10)
10. Elon (Judges 12:11-12)
11. Abdon (Judges 12:13-15)
12. Samson (Judges 13-16)
13. Samuel (1 Samuel 7:15-17)

III. A GENERAL HISTORY

A. The Period of Mesopotamian Oppression (Judges 3:8-11)

1. The duration of the oppression—8 years (Judges 3:8)
2. The foe(s) of the oppression—Chushan-rishathaim (Judges 3:8)
3. The deliverer(s) of the oppression—Othniel (Judges 3:9-10)
4. The rest after the oppression—40 years (Judges 3:11)

B. The Period of Moabite Oppression (Judges 3:12-31)

1. The duration of the oppression—18 years (Judges 3:12-14)
2. The foe(s) of the oppression—Eglon (Judges 3:12)
3. The deliverer(s) of the oppression (Judges 3:15-31)
 - a. Ehud (Judges 3:15-30)
 - b. *Shamgar (Judges 3:31)
 - (1) It appears that Shamgar judged after Ehud and following the eighty years of rest.
 - (2) He fought against the Philistines.
4. The rest after the oppression—80 years (Judges 3:30)



- C. The Period of Canaanite Oppression (Judges 4-5)
 - 1. The duration of the oppression—20 years (Judges 4:1-3)
 - 2. The foe(s) of the oppression—Jabin (Judges 4:2)
 - 3. The deliverer(s) of the oppression (Judges 4:4-24)
 - a. Deborah
 - b. Barak
 - 4. The rest after the oppression—40 years (Judges 5:31)

- D. The Period of Midianite Oppression (Judges 6 - Judges 10:5)
 - 1. The duration of the oppression—7 years (Judges 6:1)
 - 2. The deliverer(s) of the oppression
 - a. Gideon (Judges 6:11-40; Judges 7:1-25; Judges 8:1-28)
 - b. *Tola, judged Israel for twenty-three years (Judges 10:1-2)
 - c. *Jair, judged Israel twenty-two years (Judges 10:3-5)
 - 3. The rest after the oppression—40 years (Judges 8:28)
 - 4. Time of the story of Ruth

- E. The Period of Ammonite Oppression (Judges 10:6 – Judges 12:15)
 - 1. The duration of the oppression—18 years (Judges 10:8)
 - 2. The deliverer(s) of the oppression
 - a. Jephthah, judged Israel for six years (Judges 11:1-40; Judges 12:1-7)
 - b. Ibzan, judged Israel for seven years (Judges 12:8-10)
 - c. Elon, judged Israel for ten years (Judges 12:11-12)
 - d. Abdon, judged Israel for eight years (Judges 12:13-15)

- F. The Period of Philistine Oppression (Judges 13-16)
 - 1. The duration of the oppression—40 years (Judges 13:1)
 - 2. The deliverer(s) of the oppression—Samson (see Judges 13:5)

- G. The Period of Samuel’s Judgeship (1 Samuel 1-8)
 - 1. The early life of Samuel (1 Samuel 1-3)
 - a. His birth (1 Samuel 1:1-28)
 - b. His call (1 Samuel 3:1-21)
 - 2. The loss and return of the ark of God (1 Samuel 4-6)
 - a. Its capture (1 Samuel 4:1-22)
 - b. Its return (1 Samuel 5:1-12; 1 Samuel 6:1-21)
 - 3. The ministry of Samuel (1 Samuel 7:1-17)
 - a. Israel’s revival (1 Samuel 7:3-6)
 - b. Israel’s restoration (1 Samuel 7:7-14)
 - c. Israel’s judge (1 Samuel 7:15-17)
 - 4. The choice of Israel (1 Samuel 8:1-22); They saw the sons of Samuel walk not in his ways and asked a king to be like the nations around them.



Bible History

The United Kingdom

- I. THE REIGN OF KING SAUL (1 Samuel 9-31)
 - A. The Anointing of Saul (1 Samuel 9-12)
 1. The providence of God in bringing Saul to Samuel (1 Samuel 9:1-27)
 2. The proof of God's calling on Saul (1 Samuel 10:1-13)
 3. The presentation of Saul as king (1 Samuel 10:14-27)
 4. The provisions for a walk with God (1 Samuel 12:1-25)
 - B. The Reign of Saul
 1. He reigned for the space of forty years (Acts 13:21).
 2. His reign started between the years 3,124 and 3,126.
 3. From at least the second year of his reign (~ year 3,126) and on, he was rejected by God.
 4. His reign ended between the years 3,164 and 3,166.
 - C. The Rejections of Saul (1 Samuel 13-15)
 1. His first rejection—Although the scripture does not specifically identify Saul's coronation as a rejection, God made it quite obvious that the choice of a king was the people's choice and one that He knew they would make based upon a desire to be like the nations round about them (Deuteronomy 17:14-20).
 2. His second rejection (1 Samuel 13-14; see especially 1 Samuel 13:13-14)
 3. His third rejection (1 Samuel 15:1-35; see especially 1 Samuel 15:26)
 - D. The Decline of Saul (1 Samuel 22, 28, 31)
 1. His failure in courage (1 Samuel 10:21-24)
 2. His failure in battle (1 Samuel 13:2-7; 1 Samuel 14:1-23; 1 Samuel 17:1-11)
 3. His failure in obedience and faith (1 Samuel 13:8-14; 1 Samuel 15:1-29)
 4. His failure in leadership (1 Samuel 14:24-46; 1 Samuel 15:30-31)
 5. His failure in loyalty (1 Samuel 18:6-11; 1 Samuel 19:1-17)
 6. His failure in parenting (1 Samuel 18:20-30; 1 Samuel 20:30-34)
 7. His failure in fellowship (1 Samuel 22:6-23)
 8. His failure in restoration (1 Samuel 24:1-22; 1 Samuel 26:1-25)
 9. His failure in religion (1 Samuel 28:5-25)
 - E. The Death of Saul (1 Samuel 31:1-13)



II. THE REIGN OF KING DAVID

A. The Anointing of David (1 Samuel 16:1-13)

1. The concern and confusion of Samuel (1 Samuel 16:1-10)
2. The conclusion toward David (1 Samuel 16:11-13)

B. The Preparations of David (1 Samuel 17-30)

1. In one-on-one warfare (1 Samuel 17:1-58)
2. In leadership (1 Samuel 18:1-5)
3. In favour (1 Samuel 18:6-7, 16)
4. In survival (1 Samuel 18-30)

C. The Reign of David

1. He was born between the years 3,134 and 3,136 (2 Samuel 5:4).
2. His reign began at age thirty between the years 3,164 and 3,166.
3. His reign lasted forty years (2 Samuel 5:4).
 - a. For seven years and six months he reigned in Hebron over part of the nation (1 Kings 2:11; 2 Samuel 1-5).
 - (1) He was made king over Judah.
 - (2) He struggled with Ishbosheth.
 - b. For thirty-three years (beginning ~ year 3,172), he reigned over the entire nation in Jerusalem (1 Kings 2:11).
4. His reign ended in death between the years 3,204 and 3,206 at seventy years old.

D. The Early Success of David (2 Samuel 1-10)

1. His handling of Saul's death (2 Samuel 1:1-27; 2 Samuel 2:1-7)
2. His defeat of the house of Saul (2 Samuel 3:1)
3. His handling of Ishbosheth's death (2 Samuel 4:1-12)
4. His uniting of the kingdom (2 Samuel 5:1-16)
5. His conquests in battle (2 Samuel 5:17-25; 2 Samuel 8:1-18)
6. *His failure in bringing up the ark (2 Samuel 6:1-23)
7. His desire to build an house for God (2 Samuel 7:1-29)
8. His dealings with Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9:1-13)
9. His kindness to Ammon and defeat of Syria (2 Samuel 10:1-19)

E. The Crisis of David (2 Samuel 11:1-27; 2 Samuel 12:1-13)

1. His err in judgment (2 Samuel 11:1-2)
2. His willing sin (2 Samuel 11:3-4)
3. His attempt to cover the sin (2 Samuel 11:5-13)
4. His willful murder and lack of remorse (2 Samuel 11:14-27)
5. His condemnation (2 Samuel 12:1-12) and repentance (Psalm 51)



- F. The Fourfold Restoration of David
 - 1. His unnamed infant (2 Samuel 12:14-23)
 - 2. His daughter, Tamar (2 Samuel 13:1-20)
 - 3. His son, Amnon (2 Samuel 13:21-29)
 - 4. His son, Absalom (2 Samuel 13-19; see especially 2 Samuel 13:30-39; 2 Samuel 15:6; 2 Samuel 18:9-33)

- G. The Final Years of David (2 Samuel 23-1 Kings 2)
 - 1. The last words of David (2 Samuel 23:1-7)
 - 2. The numbering of the people (2 Samuel 24:1-25)
 - 3. The failing of his health (1 Kings 1:1-4)
 - 4. The consequences of failed parenting (1 Kings 1:5-10)
 - 5. The appointment of Solomon (1 Kings 1:11-53)
 - 6. The charge to Solomon (1 Kings 2:1-9)

- H. The Death of David (1 Kings 2:10-11)

- III. THE REIGN OF KING SOLOMON
 - A. The Anointing of Solomon (1 Kings 1:32-40)

 - B. The Reign of Solomon
 - 1. His reign began between the years 3,204 and 3,206.
 - 2. His reign lasted forty years (1 Kings 11:42).
 - 3. His reign ended in death between the years 3,244 and 3,246.

 - C. The Early Success of Solomon
 - 1. He settled accounts with troubling men (1 Kings 2:22-46).
 - 2. He walked with the Lord in a mighty way (1 Kings 3:2-15).
 - 3. He demonstrated God's wisdom (1 Kings 3:16-28; 1 Kings 4:29-34; 1 Kings 10:1-29).

 - D. The Emphasis of Solomon's Reign—Building
 - 1. The temple (1 Kings 5:1-18; 1 Kings 6:1-38; see 1 Kings 8:1-66)
 - 2. Other structures (1 Kings 7:1-51)

 - E. The Final Years of Solomon
 - 1. He turned after other gods (1 Kings 11:1-8).
 - 2. He was judged accordingly (1 Kings 11:9-43).

 - F. The Death of Solomon (1 Kings 11:41-43)