Judges Series
Lesson #37
November 16, 2021

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Outline of "Judges" (Chieftains, Tribal Rulers, Leaders)

1:1-3:6 Introduction

How Israel went from spiritual victory to being worse than the Canaanites

Incomplete obedience

Compromise

Failure

Cycles of discipline

3:7-16:31
Paganization
of the
Leadership

Othniel (the best)
Ehud
Shamgar
Deborah
Gideon
Tola, Jair
Jephthah
Ibzan, Elon, Abdon
Samson (the worst)

17:1-21:25
Paganization
of the
Priests
Chap. 17-18

and the People Chap. 19–21 Judg. 4:23, "So on that day God subdued Jabin king of Canaan in the presence of the children of Israel." ~NKJV

- I. Introduction (Judges 5:1)
- II. Call to praise (Judges 5:2-3)
- III. God's prior deliverance (Judges 5:4-5)
- IV. Bad times, but God raises up (Judges 5:6-8)
- V. A call for praise for Yahweh's righteous acts (Judges 5:9–11c)

Judg. 4:24, "And the hand of the children of Israel grew stronger and stronger against Jabin king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan." ~NKJV

What is "praise"?

Praise in Scripture means a public recital of the acts of God on behalf of an individual or the people as a whole. Any time the objective works of God in history are recited before men, that is praise. Praise usually also connotes a spontaneity to it. Praise psalms also may contain some lament, but the major emphasis is praise.

Thanksgiving, Declarative, or Descriptive Praise

The psalmist acknowledges how God has answered the prayer (Psalm 21, 30, 32, 34, 40, 66).

Psa. 50:14, "Offer to God thanksgiving, and pay your vows to the Most High."

Heb. 13:15, "Therefore by Him let us continually offer the sacrifice of praise to God, that is, the fruit of our lips, giving thanks to His name."

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נצ kana to humble, subdue לנצן kena an proper Canaan

Judg. 5:1, "Then Deborah and Barak the son of Abinoam sang on that day, saying:"

אַקרָּהְרָּאָ bayom hahu' "in the same day"

Judg. 4:24, "And the hand of the children of Israel grew stronger and stronger against Jabin king of Canaan, until they had destroyed Jabin king of Canaan." ~NKJV

Judg. 5:2,

"When leaders lead in Israel, When the people willingly offer themselves, Bless the LORD!

Judg. 5:3,
"Hear, O kings!
Give ear, O princes!
I, even I, will sing to the LORD;
I will sing praise to the LORD God of Israel."

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הבל nadav
hitpael infinitiveConst
to make a voluntary contribution,
to make a voluntary decision, i.e.,
a vow of some sort

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When the people willingly offer themselves,
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hitpael infinitiveConst
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to make a voluntary decision, i.e., a
vow of some sort

קמו para qal infinitiveConst to let go, neglect, uncover; Num. 5:18, 6:5

1 - pera - 1
comm masc plur abs
long hair of head, locks

Judg. 5:2, "When leaders lead in Israel, When the people willingly offer themselves, Bless the LORD!"

2⁻קר *barakh*-2 piel imper masc <u>plur</u> to bless, to praise, to salute Judg. 5:2,

"Because they wildly waved the hair in Israel, Because the people willingly offered themselves, Bless the LORD!

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Give ear, O princes!
I, even I, will sing to the LORD;
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Judg. 5:7, "Village life ceased, it ceased in Israel, until I. Deborah, arose, arose a mother in Israel."

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"Hear, O kings!
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Judg. 5:4,

"YHWH, when You went out from Seir, When You marched from the field of Edom, The earth trembled and the heavens poured, The clouds also poured water;

Judg. 5:5,

"The mountains gushed before the YHWH, This Sinai, before YHWH Elohim of Israel." 1. Seir is first mentioned as Seir the Horit who inhabited the land promised to Abraham—in land that in the future would be identified as the land of Edom. Seir was the personal name of the progenitor of the people who inhabited the land, a Horite.

Gen. 36:20, "These were the sons of Seir the Horite who inhabited the land: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah,

Gen. 36:21, "Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan. These were the chiefs of the Horites, the sons of Seir, in the land of Edom."

Gen. 14:6, "and the Horites in their mountain of Seir, as far as El Paran, which is by the wilderness."

1 Chron. 1:38, "The sons of Seir were Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan."

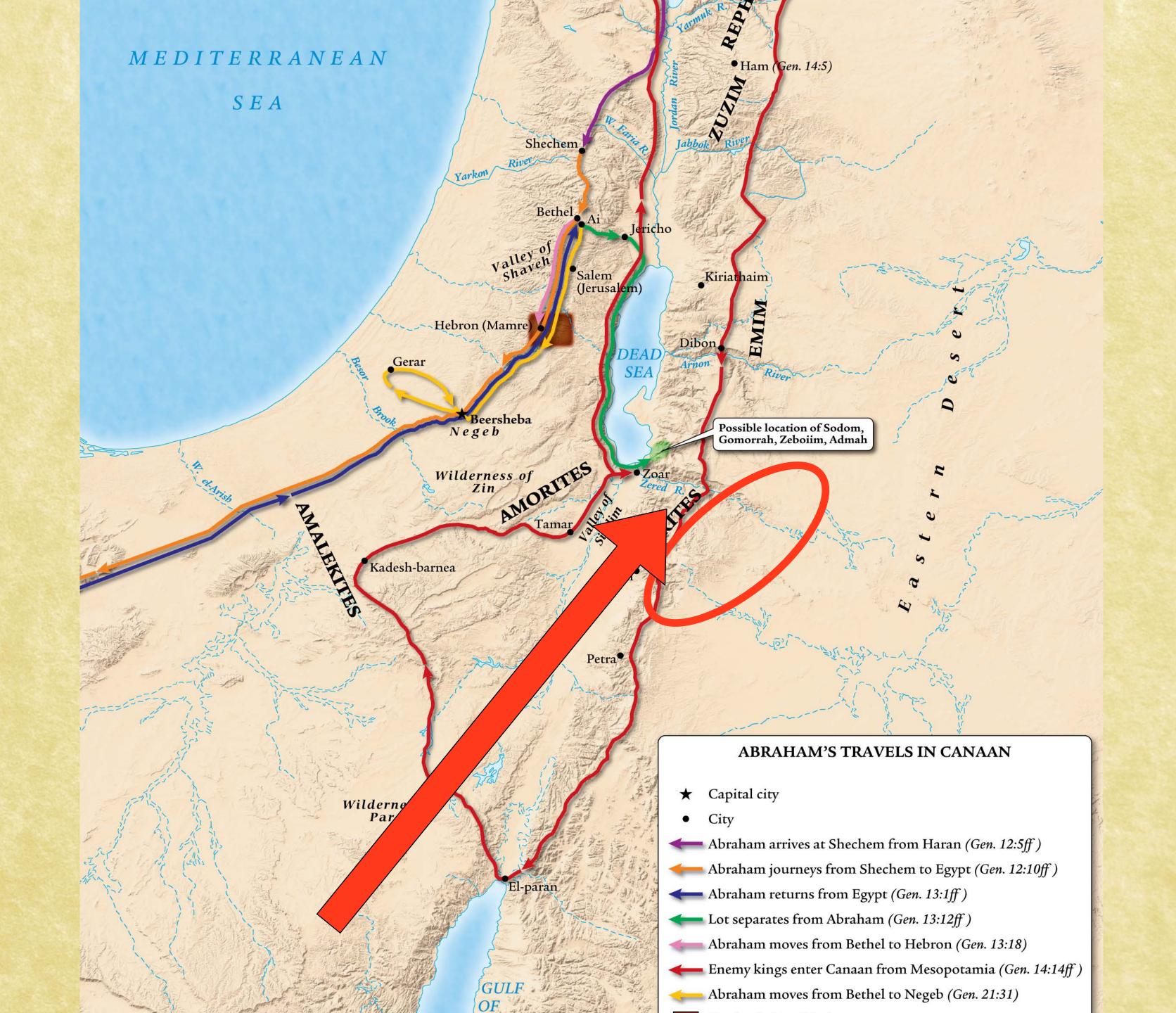
2. Deuteronomy reminds them that by the time of the Exodus, the Edomites, the descendants of Esau, Jacob's twin brother, had taken over that territory, south and east of the Dead Sea.

Deut. 2:12, "The Horites formerly dwelt in Seir, but the descendants of Esau dispossessed them and destroyed them from before them, and dwelt in their place, just as Israel did to the land of their possession which the LORD gave them.)"

<u>Deut. 2:22</u>, "just as He had done for the descendants of Esau, who dwelt in Seir, when <u>He destroyed the Horites</u> from before them. They dispossessed them and dwelt in their place, even to this day."

3. Sinai is the location where God entered into covenant with the nation Israel and revealed the covenant, the Torah, to Moses. This is a defining moment for Israel. And then we see the progression of God's victory as He moved from the south through Seir and Edom to the land He promised Israel.





Judq. 5:6, "In the days of Shamgar, son of Anath, In the days of Jael, The highways were deserted, And the travelers walked along the byways. Judq. 5:7, "Village life ceased, it ceased in Israel, Until I, Deborah, arose, Arose a mother in Israel. Judq. 5:8, "They chose new gods; Then there was war in the gates; Not a shield or spear was seen among forty thousand in Israel."

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it <u>ceased</u> in Israel,
Until I, Deborah, arose,
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לַדַל *ḥādal* I, cease, abandon

The highways were <u>deserted</u> [<u>chadal</u>] Village life <u>ceased</u> (deserted [<u>chadal</u>]) It <u>ceased</u> [<u>chadal</u>] in Israel.

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Judg. 5:11, "Far from the noise of the archers, among the watering places, there they shall recount the righteous acts of the LORD, the righteous acts for His villagers in Israel; Then the people of the LORD shall go down to the gates."

Judg. 5:8,

"They [He] chose new gods [elohim]
Then there was war in the gates;
Not a shield or spear was seen among forty thousand in Israel."