## Judges

## Trent C. Butler

- I. The situation after Joshua (1:1–2:23)
  - A. The territorial situation (1:1–36)
    - 1. Judah's conquests (1:1–20)
      - a. Divine consultation and human collaboration (1:1–3)
      - b. Conquest of Bezek and divine retribution (1:4–7)
      - c. Conquest of Jerusalem (1:8)
      - d. Conquest of southland (1:9–17)
        - (1) Introductory summary (1:9)
        - (2) Conquest of Hebron (1:10)
        - (3) Caleb's challenge and gift (1:11–15)
          - (a) Judah attacks Debir (1:11)
          - (b) Othniel accepts Caleb's challenge (1:12–13)
          - (c) Caleb accepts his daughter's challenge (1:14–15)
        - (4) Kenites join the southern people (1:16)
        - (5) Conquest of Hormah (1:17)
      - e. Conquest of Philistines (1:18)
      - f. Conquest summary with divine-presence formula (1:19)
      - g. Gift to Caleb for obedience (1:20)
    - 2. Failures of the tribes of Joseph and Benjamin (1:21–29)
      - a. Benjaminites' failure in Jerusalem so Jebusites live with Benjaminites (1:21)
      - b. Joseph with divine-presence formula and spy strategy destroys Bethel but lets informant escape (1:22–26)
      - c. Manasseh does not possess Beth-shan, Taanach, Dor, Ibleam, Megiddo against determined Canaanite opposition, and only later Israel puts them to corvée (1:27–28)
      - d. Ephraim does not possess the Canaanites in Gezer, so Canaanites live in their midst in Gezer (1:29)
    - 3. The northern tribes' failures (1:30–35)
      - a. Zebulun does not possess Kitron or Nahlol, so Canaanites live in their midst and become corvée (1:30)
      - b. Asher does not possess Acco, Sidon, Ahlab, Achzib, Helbah, Aphek, or Rehob, so Asherites live in midst of Canaanites, the residents of the land because they could not dispossess them (1:31–32)

- c. Naphtali does not possess Beth-shemesh or Beth-anath and lives in the midst of the Canaanites; the residents of the land and the residents of the two cities become corvée (1:33)
- d. Amorites push Dan into hill country, not allowing them down into valley (1:34)
- e. Amorites determined to live in Har-heres, Aijalon, and Shaalbim until Joseph puts them to corvée (1:35)
- 4. Ironic epilogue: Amorites' boundaries (1:36)
- B. The religious situation: the price of not listening to Yahweh (2:1–23)
  - 1. An angelic theophany of judgment (2:1–5)
  - 2. An interpretive flashback rearranging Josh 24:28–31 (2:6–10)
  - 3. A narrative preview describing the cycle of disobedience, punishment, and deliverance (2:11–19)
  - 4. A divine-judgment speech reinforcing the theophany of Judg 2:1–5 (2:20–22)
  - 5. A narrative summation (2:23)
- II. Israel's sagging fortunes under the judges (3:1–16:31)
  - A. The bright beginning in the south (3:1–31)
    - 1. The opening exposition: a failed test (3:1–6)
    - 2. A narrative example: defeating Cushan the Doubly Wicked (3:7–11)
    - 3. The judge in operation: Ehud's escapades (3:12–30)
    - 4. A minor judge at work: Shamgar the savior (3:31)
  - B. The foreboding failures in the north (4:1–16:31)
    - 1. Barak: surrendering glory to a woman (4:1–5:31)
      - a. The prose version: Barak the coward and Jael the heroine overcome Sisera and Jabin (4:1–24)
        - (1) Exposition: Jabin of Hazor versus Deborah of Bethel (4:1–5)
        - (2) Complication: the conditional acceptance of the call to arms (4:6–8)
        - (3) The change: a search for a woman's glory (4:9–11)
        - (4) The resolution or unraveling: a man's victory without glory (4:12–15)
        - (5) Narrative climax: the woman gaining glory in unmanning the general (4:16–21)
        - (6) The ending or denouement: the glory revealed (4:22)
        - (7) Editorial interpretation (4:23–24)
      - b. The poetic version: praising Yahweh for blessed Jael (5:1–31)
        - (1) Editorial introduction (5:1)
        - (2) Opening call to individual praise (5:2–3)

- (3) Report of a theophany (5:4–5)
- (4) Historical setting (5:6–9)
- (5) Call to ponder peasant praise (5:10–11)
- (6) The call to battle (5:12–13)
- (7) The response to the call (5:14–18)
- (8) Holy war (5:19–22)
- (10) A mother's mourning (5:28–30)
- (11) Concluding petition (5:31a)
- (12) Editorial summary (5:31b)
- 2. Gideon and Abimelech: struggling to be king (6:1–9:57)
  - a. Gideon: reluctant leader, vengeful warrior, idol-making king overcoming Midianite menace (6:1–8:35)
    - (1) Call and contest preparations for leadership (6:1–32)
      - (a) Framework and exposition: Midianite control (6:1–6)
      - (b) Theological exposition: "Despite my acts, you do not obey" (6:7–10)
      - (c) Call narrative with etiological conclusion (6:11–24)
      - (d) Divine-contest narrative with etiological conclusion (6:25–32)
    - (2) Battle report with embedded testing narratives (6:33–8:21)
      - (a) Passing the test and letting God win the battle (6:33–7:22)
        - i. Battle exposition: Midian and Gideon amass troops (6:33–35)
        - ii. Human testing narrative: questions God's promise (6:36-40)
        - iii. Battle exposition resumed: sides encamped (7:1)
        - iv. Divine testing narrative: God reduces troop size (7:2-8)
        - v. Divine encouragement narrative: God allays fears (7:9–15)
        - vi. Battle narrative: battle orders carried out for victory (7:16–22)
      - (b) Vengeful pursuit narratives (7:23–8:21)
        - i. Pursuit narrative: expanded army captures captains (7:23–25)
        - ii. Complaint complication: Ephraim soothed (8:1-3)
        - iii. Battle pursuit narrative with revenge stories embedded (8:4–12)
        - iv. Revenge narratives concluded: Succoth, Penuel punished (8:13–17)
        - v. Battle narrative concluded: brothers revenged (8:18–21)
    - (3) Theological conclusion: Gideon's legacy (8:22–35)
  - b. Abimelech: illegitimate, self-seeking rogue warrior (9:1-57)

- (1) Enthronement account: Abimelech claims Baalistic heritage, not Gideon's to become king (9:1–6)
- (2) Narrative of revenge on Shechem (9:7–57)
  - (a) Fable account: Jotham shows folly of monarchy (9:7–15)
  - (b) Account of Jotham's charges against Shechem: Shechem's treachery in relation to Jerubbaal (9:16–21)
  - (c) Account of Abimelech's rule: God instigates Shechem's treachery (9:22–25)
  - (d) Account of Gaal usurping Abimelech's leadership (9:26–29)
  - (e) Battle report: Abimelech defeats Shechem (9:30–49)
  - (f) Battle report: Abimelech killed at Thebes (9:50–55)
  - (g) Theological exposition: God got revenge on Abimelech and on Shechem, fulfilling Jotham's fable (9:56–57)
- 3. Jephthah with minor judges: love lost and individualism gained (10:1–12:15)
  - a. Interim report: minor judges cannot forestall Philistines and Midianites (10:1–18)
    - (1) Introduction: minor judges introduced (10:1–5)
      - (a) Tola of Issachar (10:1–2)
      - (b) Jair of Gilead (10:3–5)
    - (2) Extended narrator's framework (10:6–18)
      - (a) Israel's evil (10:6)
      - (b) Divine punishment through Ammonites and Philistines (10:7–9)
      - (c) Israelite confession and plea for deliverance (10:10)
      - (d) Divine refusal to deliver (10:11–14)
      - (e) Israel's renewed confession and plea (10:15–16a)
      - (f) Divine response (10:16b)
      - (g) Israel's search for a leader (10:17–18)
  - b. Jephthah: sacrificing family for victory (11:1–12:15)
    - (1) Ammonite war report (11:1–33)
      - (a) Exiled Jephthah flees to Tob and leads rebels (11:1–3)
      - (b) Jephthah's leadership negotiations with Gilead leaders (11:4–11)
      - (c) Jephthah's military negotiations with Ammonite king (11:12–28)
      - (d) Jephthah's foolish vow and victory over Ammon (11:29–33)
    - (2) Vow narrative with negotiations with daughter (11:34–40)
    - (3) Intertribal battle report (12:1–6)
      - (a) Jephthah's failed negotiations with Ephraim (12:1-3)



- (b) Jephthah and Gilead defeat Ephraim (12:4)
- (c) Dialect proves deadly (12:5-6)
- (4) Annalistic reports of minor judges (12:7–15)
  - (a) Jephthah of Gilead as judge (12:7)
  - (b) Ibzan of Bethlehem as judge (12:8–10)
  - (c) Elon of Zebulun as judge (12:11–12)
  - (d) Abdon of Ephraim as judge (12:13–15)
- 4. Samson's self-centered fight with Philistines and women (13:1–16:31)
  - a. Framework (13:1)
  - b. Birth story (13:2–25)
    - (1) Exposition (13:2)
    - (2) Theophanic birth announcement (13:3–5)
      - (a) Theophany (13:3a)
      - (b) Birth announcement (13:3b)
      - (c) Instructions for mother's Nazirite vow (13:4–5a)
      - (d) Instructions for son's Nazirite vow and mission (13:5b)
    - (3) Family birth announcement (13:6–7)
      - (a) Description of the ophany (13:6)
      - (b) Repetition of birth announcement (13:7a)
      - (c) Repetition of Nazirite vows (13:7b)
    - (4) Repeated theophanic birth announcement for husband (13:8–14)
      - (a) Prayer for repeated theophany (13:8)
      - (b) Reappearance of divine messenger to woman (13:9)
      - (c) Bringing husband onto scene (13:10)
      - (d) Reiteration of wife's Nazirite instructions (13:11–14)
    - (5) Sacrifice and miraculous revelation (13:15–23)
      - (a) Man's offer of sacrifice (or meal?) (13:15)
      - (b) Instructions to offer sacrifice to Yahweh (13:16)
      - (c) Request for and denial of name revelation (13:17–18)
      - (d) Sacrifice to Yahweh (13:19a)
      - (e) Miraculous ascent of messenger as revelation (13:19b–21)
      - (f) Man's fear of death (13:22)
      - (g) Wife's reassurance (13:23)
    - (6) Birth of son and preparation for Spirit's work (13:24–25)
      - (a) Birth and naming (13:24a)
      - (b) Physical and spiritual growth (13:24b)
      - (c) Spirit of Yahweh stirring Samson (13:25)
  - c. Wedding tale gone sour (14:1–20)
    - (1) Choosing a bride (14:1–4)
      - (a) Meeting the girl (14:1)

- (b) Requesting parental action (14:2)
- (c) Parental objection (14:3a)
- (d) Samson's insistence (14:3b)
- (e) Yahweh's secret plan against the Philistines (14:4a)
- (f) Historical note (14:4b)
- (2) Wedding plans riddled with broken vows (14:5–7)
  - (a) Visit to fiancée displays power of the Spirit in killing lion (14:5–6)
    - i. Family visit to bride (14:5a)
    - ii. Appearance of lion (14:5b)
    - iii. Appearance of Spirit of Yahweh (14:6a)
    - iv. Killing of lion without cleansing for vows (14:6b)
    - v. Keeping the tale silent (14:6c)
  - (b) Reassurance the girl is the right one (14:7)
- (3) Riddling the riddler and the wedding (14:8–18)
  - (a) Wedding-march discovery (14:8-9)
    - i. Return for wedding (14:8a)
    - ii. Discovery of bees and honey in the lion's carcass and breaking of vows (14:8b–9a)
    - iii. Keeping the tale silent and leading parents to break vows (14:9b)
  - (b) Finalizing wedding preparations, breaking marital trust, and breaking off wedding (14:10–18)
    - i. Father and son finalize preparations (14:10-11)
    - ii. Riddle posed (14:12–15)
    - iii. Wife involved and trust broken (14:16a)
    - iv. Secret revealed and confidence betrayed (14:16b-17)
    - v. Riddle answered and accusations lodged (14:18)
- (4) Spirit-empowered but marriage destroyed (14:19–20)
  - (a) Spirit-empowered (14:19a)
  - (b) Riddle debt paid through deadly deed (14:19b)
  - (c) Back home in anger (14:19c)
  - (d) Wife lost to wedding companion (14:20)
- d. Donkey and fox style deliverance (15:1–20)
  - (1) Seeking revenge for a marriage gone sour (15:1–8)
    - (a) Visit to wife thwarted with better offer given (15:1–2)
    - (b) Harvest havoc created with foxes (15:3–5)
    - (c) Enemy's revenge on their own people (15:6)
    - (d) Samson's revenge on the Philistines (15:7–8a)
    - (e) Samson's retreat (15:8b)



- (2) Samson captured by his own people (15:9–13)
  - (a) The Philistine threat (15:9–10)
  - (b) Judean expedition to capture Samson (15:11–12a)
  - (c) Negotiated capture (15:12b–13)
- (3) Donkey battle report (15:14–17)
  - (a) Engagement with celebrating enemies (15:14a)
  - (b) Spirit empowerment (15:14b)
  - (c) Victory with a donkey jawbone (15:15–16)
  - (d) Editorial etiology (15:17)
- (4) Divine deliverance for thirsty warrior (15:18–19)
  - (a) Praise for deliverance and prayer for a drink (15:18)
  - (b) Divinely provided drink (15:19a)
  - (c) Editorial etiology (15:19b)
- (5) Framework: Samson as judge (15:20)
- e. Prostituting Gaza (16:1–3)
  - (1) Visit to a prostitute (16:1)
  - (2) Ambush set against Samson (16:2)
  - (3) Samson's escape with the city gates (16:3)
- f. Deceiver deceived by Delilah (16:4–22)
  - (1) Love affair with Delilah (16:4)
  - (2) Delilah's contract to deceive (16:5)
  - (3) Samson's first deception of Delilah (16:6–10)
  - (4) Samson's second deception of Delilah (16:11–12)
  - (5) Samson's third deception of Delilah (16:13–15)
  - (6) Pestered almost to death (16:16–21)
    - (a) Daily harassment brings true information about Nazirite vow (16:16–17)
    - (b) Philistines summoned, ready to pay (16:18)
    - (c) A close shave destroys a vow (16:19)
    - (d) Away from Yahweh and away to prison (16:20-21)
  - (7) The hair returns (16:22)
- g. Samson sacrifices the Philistines (16:23-30)
  - (1) Philistine religious celebration and sacrifice (16:23–24)
  - (2) Intoxicated with joy and juice, but demanding amusement (16:25)
  - (3) Entertainer entertains execution plans (16:26)
  - (4) Editorial note enumerating potential victims (16:27)
  - (5) Entertainer implores God for one last revenge effort (16:28)
  - (6) Suicidal success Samson's greatest (16:29-30)
- h. Epilogue: Samson's family burial and judgeship (16:31)



- III. Epilogue: "Who is king when all is right in my eyes?" (17:1-21:25)
  - A. Saving Dan, the cult thief (17:1–18:31)
    - 1. Expecting blessing from a Levite (17:1–13)
      - a. A thief builds a personal worship center (17:1–5)
        - (1) Micah's confession brings mother's blessing (17:1–2)
        - (2) Making an idol (17:3–4)
        - (3) Micah's house of God (17:5)
      - b. Editorial refrain: No king, right in his own eyes (17:6)
      - c. A Levite accepts employment in Micah's center (17:7–13)
        - (1) Judean Levite seeks a home (17:7–8)
        - (2) Micah hires the Levite as his priest (17:9–12)
        - (3) Micah expects blessing because of his Levite (17:13)
    - 2. Expecting blessing in a worship center with stolen priest and idol (18:1–31)
      - a. Editorial refrain: no national king, no tribal home (18:1)
      - b. Spies find a new land (18:2-10)
        - (1) Five spies commissioned (18:2a)
        - (2) Spies receive blessing of Micah's priest (18:2b–6)
        - (3) Spies discover isolated Laish (18:7)
        - (4) Spies report back to tribe of Dan (18:8–10)
      - c. On way to new home, Dan steals cultic apparatus and priest (18:11–20)
        - (1) Dan's army sets out to conquer new territory (18:11–12a)
        - (2) Editorial etiological note (18:12b)
        - (3) Dan steals Micah's idol, the ephod, the image, and the metal image (18:13–17a)
        - (4) Dan coerces priest to accept role as tribal priest (18:17b–20)
      - d. Dan forces Micah's retreat (18:21-26)
        - (1) Journey to new home resumed (18:21)
        - (2) Micah summons neighbors to war (18:22)
        - (3) Dan negotiates with Micah (18:23–24)
        - (4) Dan forces Micah to retreat (18:25)
        - (5) Parties part company (18:26)
      - e. Dan builds a new home (18:27–31)
        - (1) With Micah's priest and cult apparatus, Dan defeats Laish (18:27–28a)
        - (2) Dan settles into Laish and renames it Dan (18:28b-29)
        - (3) Dan establishes Mosaic priesthood (18:30)
        - (4) Dan retains Micah's idol (18:31)
  - B. Saving Benjaminites, the guest rapers (19:1–21:25)



- 1. Uniquely evil Benjamin violates law of hospitality by violating concubine (19:1–30)
  - a. Irate concubine leads to lingering Levite (19:1–9)
    - (1) Editorial refrain: no king in Israel (19:1a)
    - (2) Ephraimite Levite takes Judean as concubine (19:1b)
    - (3) Irate concubine returns to father for four months (19:2)
    - (4) Levite received joyously by concubine's father (19:3)
    - (5) Father's hospitality forces Levite to stay four days (19:4–7)
    - (6) Levite refuses to stay on fifth day (19:8–9)
  - b. Traveling Levite finds no hospitality in Benjamin (19:10–15)
    - (1) Levite refuses to stay in foreign Jerusalem (19:10–12)
    - (2) Levite finds no hospitality in Benjaminite Gibeah (19:13–15)
  - c. Ephraimite resident in Gibeah offers hospitality (19:16–21)
  - d. Perverse Benjaminites serially rape concubine (19:22–26)
    - (1) Benjaminites demand access to visiting Levite (19:22)
    - (2) Host refuses demand but offers virgin daughter and concubine (19:23–24)
    - (3) Benjamin refuses offer (19:25a)
    - (4) Levite forces concubine to go to them (19:25b)
    - (5) Benjaminites rape concubine until dawn (19:25c)
    - (6) Woman falls down at host's door (19:26)
  - e. Perverse Levite cuts concubine in twelve pieces for tribes (19:27–30)
    - (1) Insensitive Levite ignores concubine's needs and rides on (19:27–28)
    - (2) Butcherous Levite dissects concubine into twelve pieces (19:29a)
    - (3) Vengeful Levite gives each tribe a piece as a summons to Israel to battle (19:29b–30)
- 2. All Israel gains revenge on inhospitable Benjamin (20:1–48)
  - a. Israel decides to fight Benjamin (20:1–11)
    - (1) Israelites assemble at Mizpah to hear testimony (20:1–3)
    - (2) Levite testifies and asks for counsel (20:4–7)
    - (3) Israel decides to repay Benjamin for the stupid sin (20:8–11)
  - b. Benjamin refuses to hand over guilty Gibeanites, so sides assemble for war (20:12–17)
  - c. Assembly at Bethel finds Judah to lead (20:18)
  - d. First battle lost, but new battle finds divine affirmation (20:19–23)
  - e. Second battle lost, but new battle finds divine promise (20:24–28)
  - f. Third battle uses ambush (20:29–35)
  - g. Benjamin's retreat (20:36-41)
  - h. Israel's mop-up action completes holy war requirements (20:42-48)



- 3. Israelites work around vow and provide wives for surviving Benjaminites (21:1–25)
  - a. Israel recalls vow not to give wives to Benjaminites (21:1)
  - b. Israel laments and offers sacrifices (21:2-4)
  - c. Israel seeks way around oath so Benjaminites will have wives (21:5–8a)
  - d. Israel slaughters nonparticipating Gileadites to secure wives (21:8b–11)
  - e. Israel finds four hundred virgins of Jabesh-gilead and gives them to Benjamin (21:12–14)
  - f. Israel seeks wives for rest of Benjamin (21:15–18)
  - g. Israel authorizes Benjamin to kidnap wives from Shiloh festival (21:19–22)
  - h. Benjamin gets wives at Shiloh, and Israel returns to homes (21:23–24)
  - i. Editorial refrain: no king, right in his own eyes (21:25)<sup>1</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Butler, T. C. (2009). *Word Biblical Commentary: Judges* (Vol. 8, pp. lxxxiv–xcii). Nashville; Dallas; Mexico City; Rio De Janeiro; Beijing: Thomas Nelson.