

Joshua thru II Kings

Joshua 1:7

- Our study will take us on a brief journey through each of the books of the Bible.
- Our aim: To impart perspective and the key to each book.
- Our construction: Key word; key verse; Key to Christ.

Joshua

A. Means: Salvation (Heb: *Hoshea*).

- a. Joshua is the author and is leading the nation in conquest of Canaan.
- b. He uses the first person “us” as an eyewitness to the victorious conquest to “a land flowing with milk and honey” (Jos.5:6).
- c. He deals with conquest by being “strong and courageous” obeying the “law” (Jos.1:7) that succeeds in Jericho; Achan’s sin in the camp and its removal and resulting conquest of Ai (Jos.7-8); unfortunate compromise with the Gibeonites (Jos.9); victory over the Amorites (Jos.10) etc.
- d. He then draws up the tribal boundaries based on the ballot system of “by lot” as the “Lord had commanded Moses” (Jos.14:1-5).

B. Keys to Joshua:

- a. Key word: Conquest “Now therefore arise, go over this Jordan, you and all this people, into the land that I am giving to them, to the people of Israel. Every place that the sole of your foot will tread upon I have given to you, just as I promised to Moses” (Jos.1:2-3)
- b. Key Verses: Jos.1:8 “This Book of the Law shall not depart from your mouth, but you shall meditate on it day and night, so that you may be careful to do according to all that is written in it. For then you will make your way prosperous, and then you will have good success”
- c. Key Chapter: Chapter 24 – “And if it is evil in your eyes to serve the LORD, choose this day whom you will serve, whether the gods your fathers served in the region beyond the River, or the gods of the Amorites in whose land you dwell. But as for me and my house, we will serve the LORD” (Jos.24:15).
- d. Key to Christ: Types abound in the name *Yeshua* is salvation; Commander “God always leads us in triumph in Christ” (II Cor.2:14); salvation thru blood as Rahab’s scarlet cord demonstrates (Heb.9:19-22).

Judges

A. Means: Judges, rulers, deliverers or saviours.

- a. Anonymous. Could be Samuel or one of Samuel’s students. Clear that from 18:31 the book was written after the Ark had been removed from Shiloh.
- b. The theme “In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in their own eyes” (17:6; 18:1; 19:1; 21:25)..
- c. The writer deals with deliverance from a type of Dark Age for they had been invaded by the Philistines termed “captivity” 18:30.
- d. He deals with events covering years 1380-1045 BC (335 years) then some 30 years for Samuel covered in the I&II Sam. Some rulers overlap and they did not necessarily cover the whole land. The situation covers the cycle of sin apostasy, oppression and deliverance.

B. Keys to Judges:

- a. Key word: Cycles regarding sin. 5 Points, 1) Sin, 2) servitude, 3) supplication, 4) salvation, 5) silence.
- b. Key verses: **Judges 2:20** “So the anger of the LORD was kindled against Israel, and he said, “Because this people have transgressed my covenant that I commanded their fathers and have not obeyed my voice” **Judges 21:25** “In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in their own eyes
- c. Key chapter: Chapter 2 is the whole book in miniature. Read it and you have the gist of it all.
- d. Key to Christ: Each judge is a saviour, ruler and spiritual and political deliverer. Gideon, a warrior; Eli, a priest, and Samuel a prophet types for Christ the Prophet, Priest and King described in Hebrews 7.

Ruth

A. Means: Probably derived from a Moabite name meaning friendship.

- a. Unknown author dealing with a Moabite woman set first in the Dead Sea region of Moab (descendants of Lot) then shifts to Bethlehem “in the days when the judges ruled” (Ruth 1:1).
- b. The theme is one of love and devotion in a time of apostasy and warfare. The central characters are Ruth, Naomi a Hebrew and Boaz, Naomi’s “kinsman”.
- c. Ruth’s love is demonstrated in chapters 1-2 and the reward for that devotion is seen in chapters 3-4.

B. Keys to Ruth:

- a. Key word: Kinsman (*goel* used 13 times)/ redeemer. By buying back Naomi’s land and marrying Ruth, Boaz is the redeemer and kinsman that keep the lineage to Christ going.
- b. Key verses: Ruth 1:16 “But Ruth said, “Do not urge me to leave you or to return from following you. For where you go I will go, and where you lodge I will lodge. Your people shall be my people and your God

my God.” – Ruth 3:11 “And now, my daughter, do not fear. I will do for you all that you ask, for all my fellow townsmen know that you are a worthy woman.”

- c. Key chapter: Ruth 4 describes a poverty stricken widow to marriage and wealth Ruth optimises God’s providence which also brings a gentile into the lineage of Christ.
- d. Key to Christ: The kinsman aspect relates to Christ the redeemed elder brother “For he who sanctifies and those who are sanctified all have one origin. That is why he is not ashamed to call them brothers, saying, “I will tell of your name to my brothers; in the midst of the congregation I will sing your praise” (Heb.2:11-12).

I & II Samuel

- A. Means: Originally one book. Samuel “Heard of God”
 - a. Anonymous author (Jews considered Samuel as author but his death in I Sam.25:1 makes it clear he did not write all).
 - b. The theme is set 1100 yrs. before Christ covering the last days of David (971 BC) but before Assyrian captivity of Northern tribes (721 BC).
 - c. He deals with Samuel’s calling during the time of the judges (1-3); Saul’s anointing as king and David’s blessing 13:14 “The Lord sought for Himself a man after His own heart” (8-15); Saul and David’s trials and tribulations (16-31); II Sam. Continues the account of David’s life and his triumphs (1-10); Sins (11); Troubles (12-24).
- B. Keys to I & II Samuel:
 - a. Key word: Transition in power from Eli-Samuel-Saul-David.
 - b. Key verses: I Sam.13:14 “The Lord sought for Himself a man after His own heart”; II Sam.7:12 “I will set up your seed after you, who will come from your body, and I will establish His kingdom”
 - c. Key chapter: Saul’s fall from grace I Sam.15:23 “Because you have rejected the word of the Lord, He has also rejected you from being king” – II Sam.11 the sin concerning David’s adultery with Uriah’s wife and his ultimate murder to cover it up but also his confession “I have sinned against the Lord” (II Sam.11:13).
 - d. Key to Christ: Samuel a prophet, priest and judge; David the prophet and king “seed of David” (Rom.1:3) and “offspring of David” (Rev.22:16); David the antitype of the “righteous king” (Gen.14:18) thereby the standard from then on that would only emanate from Judah from whence came the “Son of David” (Matt.21:9) that sits on the throne of David to this day “even forever” (Isa.9:7).

I & II Kings

- A. Means: Originally I & II Kings one book i.e. *Melechim* “Kings”
 - a. Unknown author but similar to Jeremiah’s style written before the Babylonian Captivity 586 BC with the last 2 chapters written by an eyewitness after the Captivity.
 - b. I Kings deals with the United Kingdom under Solomon (1-11) and the Divided Kingdom beginning with Jeroboam, son of Nebat ending with the evil king Ahab and his wife Jezebel. II Kings deals with the continuation of division with evil kings from Ahaziah to Hoshea. Elisha’s ministry dealing with Jezebel and the prophets of Baal and Joash who restores the temple and restores by going back to God’s word.
 - c. Both books deal with the problem of apostasy and how it comes about and the end result being punished by God. II Kings 18-25 deal with Judah where only 8 of its 20 rulers did what was righteous – the end would be Babylonian Captivity.
- B. Keys to I & II Kings:
 - a. Key word: Division as a result of Israel and Judah not being faithful to God’s instructions.
 - b. Key verses: I Kings 9:4-5 And as for you, if you will walk before me, as David your father walked, with integrity of heart and uprightness, doing according to all that I have commanded you, and keeping my statutes and my rules then I will establish your royal throne over Israel forever ... But if you turn aside from following me, you or your children, and do not keep my commandments and my statutes that I have set before you, but go and serve other gods and worship them then I will cut off Israel from the land that I have given them, and the house that I have consecrated for my name I will cast out of my sight, and Israel will become a proverb and a byword among all peoples”
 - c. Key chapter: I Kings 12 the tipping point of apostasy for the Northern tribes who never repented. II Kings 25 with the destruction of Jerusalem a type for what was to come in AD 70.
 - d. Key to Christ: Solomon’s wisdom; Elijah’s miracles and stressing obedience to law, judgement and repentance.