

# Entering the Land: from the mountain of God to the first king of Israel

1. Overview ([timeline](#))
  - a. Abraham (land, descendants and blessing)
  - b. Israel migrates to Egypt (the incubator)
  - c. Severe oppression (state sponsored slavery and infanticide)
  - d. Operation Liberation and Moses—God’s man to lead
  - e. The ten plagues and the splitting of the Red Sea
  - f. Hearing the voice of God at the mountain
  - g. [slide reviewing the Torah](#)
  - h. [slide covering this segment](#)
2. Journeying to the Promised Land ([poster](#))
  - a. The tabernacle and the cloud ([Numbers 9.15-19](#), 20-23)
  - b. The journey begins (Numbers 10.11-13)
  - c. God’s care for them (Numbers 10.33-36)
3. At Kadesh-barnea ([map](#))
  - a. sending of the spies (Numbers 13.1-3)
  - b. negative report ([Numbers 13.25-33](#))
  - c. people won’t enter and try to stone Moses ([Numbers 14.1-10](#))
  - d. God punishes 40 years for 40 days ([Numbers 14.28-34](#))
  - e. people try to enter and are defeated (Numbers 14.39-45)
  - f. off to the wilderness for forty years
4. The last month
  - a. Deuteronomy = deuter+nomos = second Law (second telling of the Law)
  - b. The whole book of Deuteronomy spans only the last month of the 40 years just before the people enter the land (Deuteronomy 1.3). Since the current generation had not seen (or were just children when) God liberated the people from Egypt, Moses spends a lot of time reminding the people of what had happened and emphasizing the importance of obeying God wholeheartedly.
  - c. A sample of God’s commands in Deuteronomy—the Shema ([Deuteronomy 6.1-15](#)) ([shema slide](#))
  - d. Laws of God class for more detail on Deuteronomy ([slide about webpage](#))
  - e. Joshua becomes the leader ([Deuteronomy 31.1-8, 23-26](#))
  - f. Moses dies (Deuteronomy 34)
5. Entering the land
  - a. Joshua is to be courageous (Deuteronomy 34.9; [Joshua 1.1-9](#))
  - b. Battles of Canaan
    - i. Jericho ([song](#)), Ai, Gibeon, Makkedah, Libnah, Lachish, Eglon, Hebron, Debir, Merom, Hazor (Joshua 6-12)

- ii. Joshua 11.23; 21.44
  - c. Allotting of the land (map) (Joshua 13-21)
  - d. Joshua tells the story of the people to remind them of God's mighty deeds and to encourage them to stay faithful and obedient to God once he is gone (Joshua 24)
6. The period of Judges
- a. Joshua dies along with elders who had seen God's mighty deeds during the conquest of the land (Judges 2.6-10)
  - b. The Cycle (chart) Judges 2.11-29
    - i. People neglect Yahweh and wander into idolatry
    - ii. Oppression arises from a neighboring people
    - iii. Israel cries out to God for deliverance
    - iv. God rises up a judge to deliver the people
  - c. Tribal identity rather than national identity
  - d. The judges were saviors God sent to rescue the people from external oppression; however, the judges also administered justice in the land.
  - e. The Judges
    - i. An example of the cycle with the first judge: Othniel (Judges 3.7-12)
    - ii. Othniel (40 years of peace), Ehud (80 years of peace), Shagmar, Deborah (40 years of peace), Gideon (40 years of peace), Abimelech, Tola (judged for 23 years), Jair (judged for 22 years), Jephthah, Ibzan (judged for 7 years), Elon (judged for 10 years), Abdon (judged for 8 years), Samson (judged for 20 years), Eli (judged for 40 years), Samuel
  - f. Not a monarchy; no royal family
  - g. Summary statement (Judges 21.25)
    - i. *In those days there was no king in Israel; everyone did what was right in his own eyes.*
  - h. The last judge: Samuel
    - i. Birth (1 Samuel 1.1-23)
    - ii. Upbringing under Eli (1 Samuel 1.24-28; 2.18-21)
    - iii. Leadership of the people (1 Samuel 3.19-21; 7.15-17)
    - iv. People ask for a king (1 Samuel 8.1-9)
    - v. God warns the people of the problems that will be caused by a king (1 Samuel 8.10-18)
    - vi. The people decide they still want a king (1 Samuel 8.19-22)
    - vii. God chooses Saul to be king (1 Samuel 9)
    - viii. Samuel anoints Saul (1 Samuel 10.1)
    - ix. Saul publicly declared king (1 Samuel 10.17-25)
7. The United Kingdom

- a. Saul (reigned as king for 40 years)
  - i. Family, character, height
  - ii. Saul's reluctance to become king even after he was anointed (1 Samuel 10.14-16)
  - iii. Saul's mighty deeds
    - 1. victory over Ammonites (1 Samuel 11)
    - 2. victory over Philistines (1 Samuel 13-14)
    - 3. summary statement about Saul (1 Samuel 14.47-52)
  - iv. Impatience in waiting for Samuel to sacrifice (1 Samuel 13.5-14)
  - v. Saul's compromise concerning the Amalekite conquest and the resulting rejection of him by God for his disobedience (1 Samuel 15.10-35)
  - vi. The role of the prophet (mediate between God and the king)
  - vii. Saul's jealousy of David and the arrival of an evil spirit (1 Samuel 18.6-13)
  - viii. Saul relentlessly hunts David to kill him (1 Samuel 18 -27)
  - ix. Saul visits a medium to gain supernatural wisdom about a military conflict (1 Samuel 28)
  - x. Saul's death (1 Samuel 31)