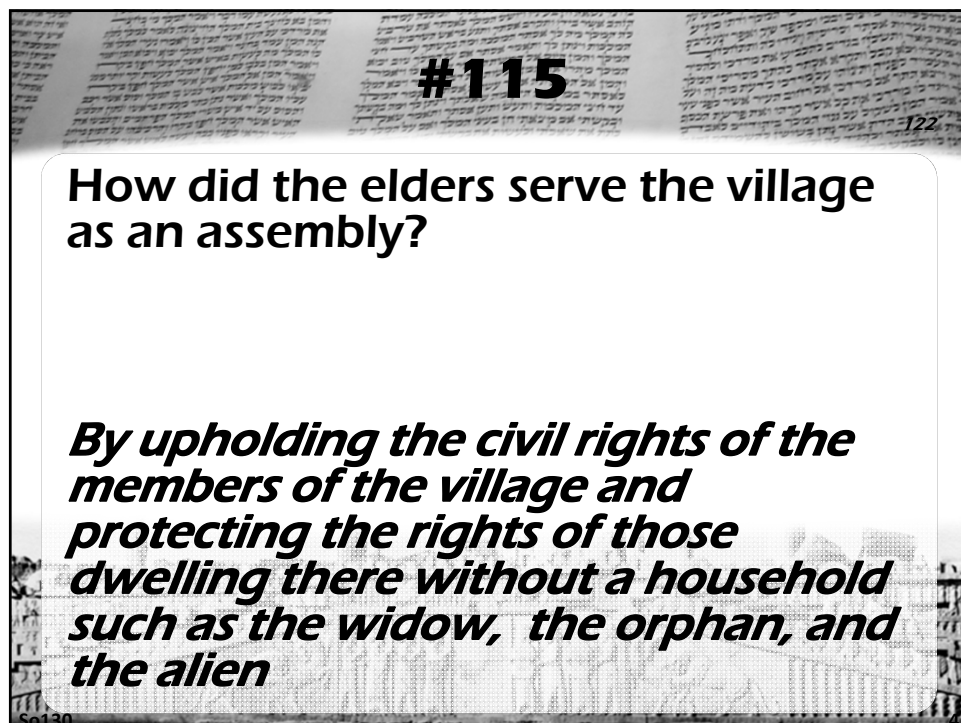


#114

Who served as the leaders or elders of a village?

The fathers of the households.

So130



#115

How did the elders serve the village as an assembly?

By upholding the civil rights of the members of the village and protecting the rights of those dwelling there without a household such as the widow, the orphan, and the alien

So130

#116

Where did the elders meet in a city?

At the city gate.

So130

#117

Where did the elders assemble in a village?

In the open air setting of the threshing floors.

So130

#118

How many citizens had to be impaneled to hear a case by the city gate?

Ten

So130

#119

Why was daybreak an important time to convene an assembly?

The greatest number of citizens came and went on their way to work at dawn. Also, there was an ancient connection between the sun and the administration of justice.

So130

#120

In ancient near east literature, who participated in the divine assembly?

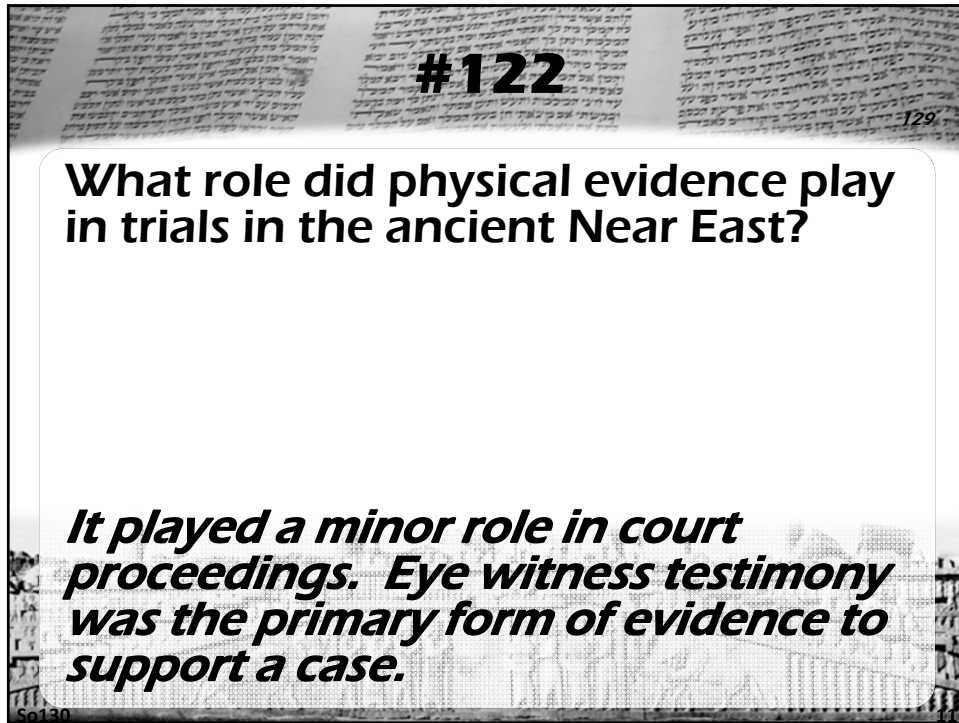
Citizens of the divine plane who were caretakers of the cosmos. These included, among others, the moon, the stars, and the planets. Prophets were regular participants as well.

#121

What is the significance of mountains?



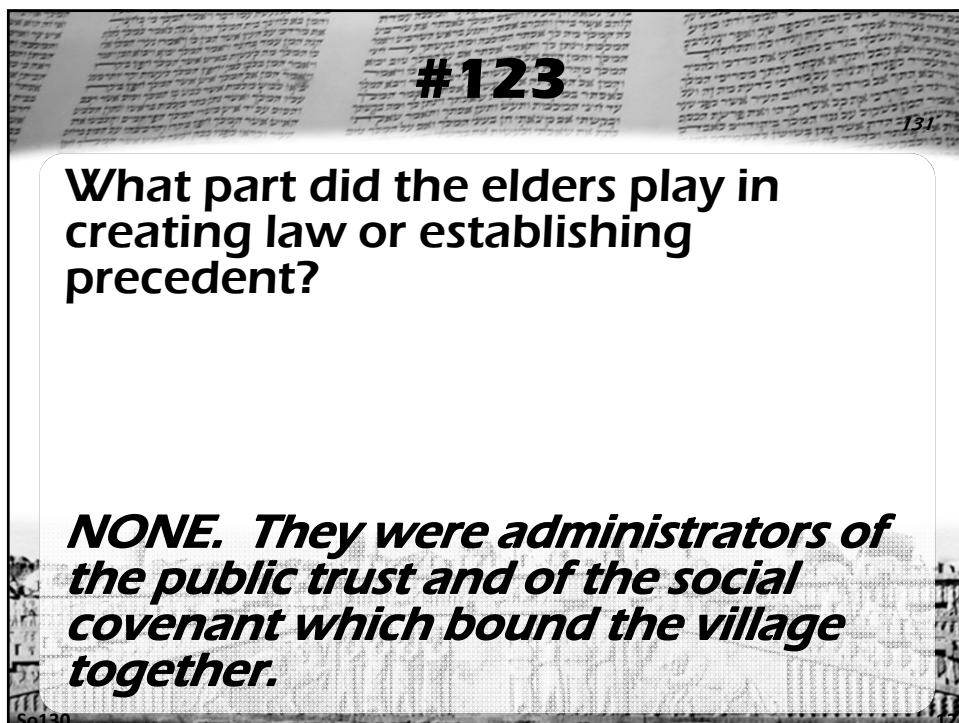
Mountains were seen as a link between the divine plane, or the heavens, and the human plane.



#122

What role did physical evidence play in trials in the ancient Near East?

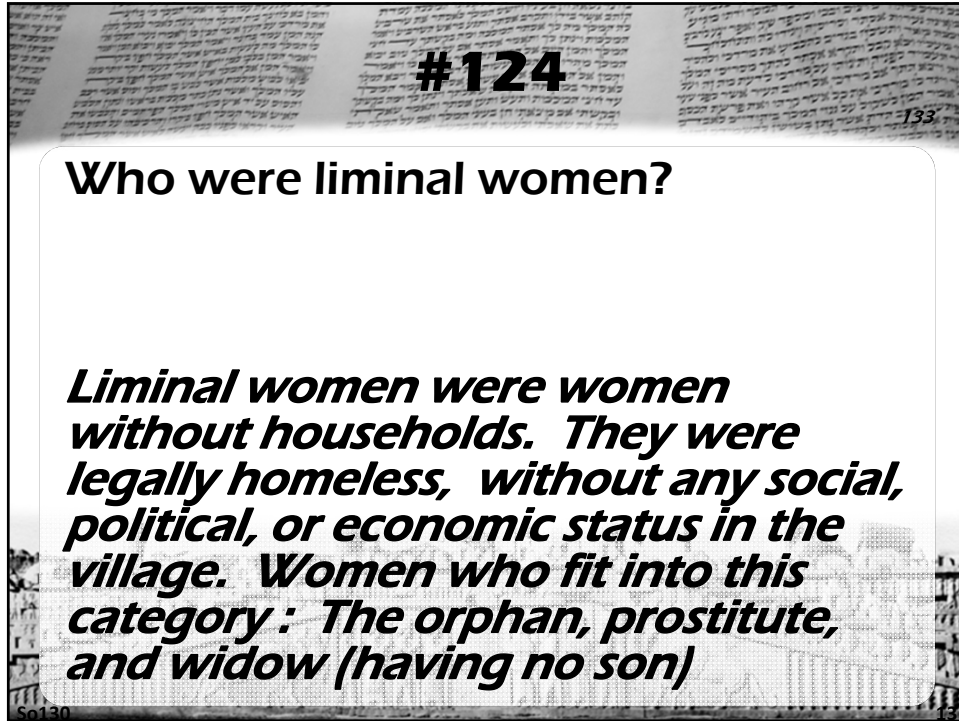
It played a minor role in court proceedings. Eye witness testimony was the primary form of evidence to support a case.



#123

What part did the elders play in creating law or establishing precedent?

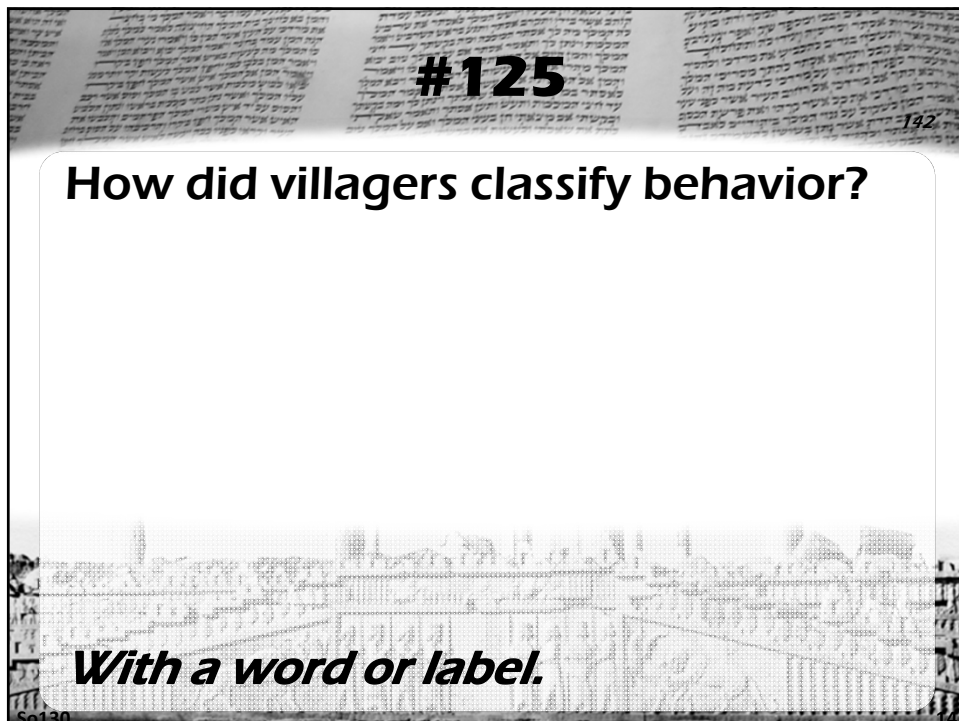
NONE. They were administrators of the public trust and of the social covenant which bound the village together.



#124

Who were liminal women?

Liminal women were women without households. They were legally homeless, without any social, political, or economic status in the village. Women who fit into this category: The orphan, prostitute, and widow (having no son)



#125

How did villagers classify behavior?

With a word or label.

#126

What did the label of “honor” signify?

Honor was the ability of a household to care for its own members and to be prepared to take over a neighboring household decimated by war, drought, or epidemic.

#127

What are some of the privileges of being labeled “clean”?

It entitled one to buy, sell, trade, marry, arrange marriages, serve in assemblies, and send warriors to the tribe. Only the clean were able to make wills, appoint heirs and serve as legal guardians to care for households endangered by death, disease, and war.

#128


What is the significance of a name?

Abram >>	The Father Exalted	➔	Abraham >>	Father of the Multitude
Jacob >>	Supplanter	➔	Israel >>	One who struggles with God.

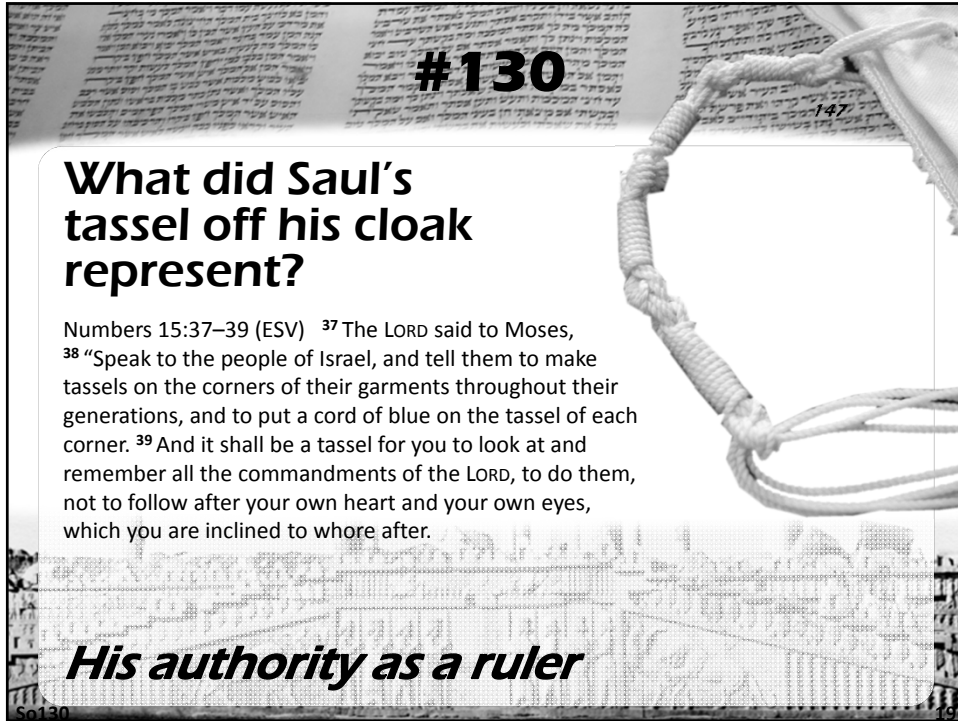
It expressed the social standing of a person's household. The name itself was an abbreviation or summary of the covenant between Yahweh and the household.

#129

What did the style, weave, and color of clothing reveal about a person?



Their social status



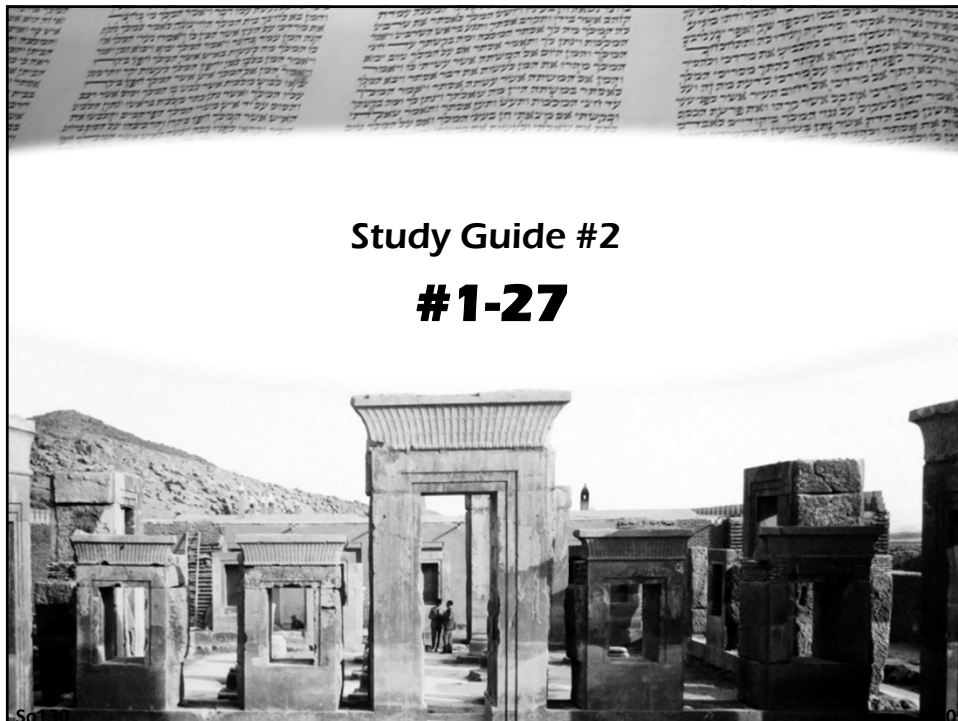
#130

What did Saul's tassel off his cloak represent?

Numbers 15:37–39 (ESV) ³⁷ The LORD said to Moses, ³⁸ “Speak to the people of Israel, and tell them to make tassels on the corners of their garments throughout their generations, and to put a cord of blue on the tassel of each corner. ³⁹ And it shall be a tassel for you to look at and remember all the commandments of the LORD, to do them, not to follow after your own heart and your own eyes, which you are inclined to whore after.

His authority as a ruler

So130



Study Guide #2

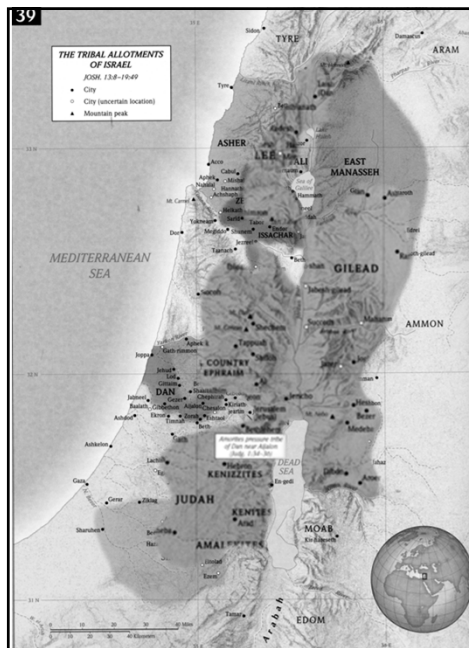
#1-27

So130

#1

What two things do the books of Joshua and Judges tell us about the conquest and settlement of Israel in Canaan?

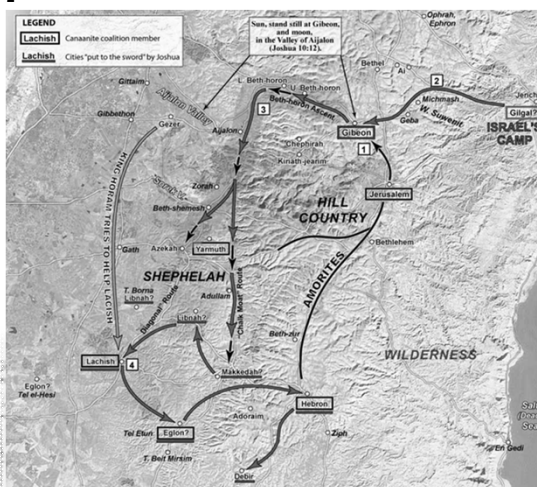
- 1) *The conquest of the land was not accomplished in one generation. The conquest was a process that extended over many generations and was not completed fully until the time of David and Solomon***
- 2) *The Israelites had a very difficult time extending the limits of their control out of the mountains into the plains and valleys.***



#2

In What part of Palestine does Joshua begin his military campaigns?

Central Palestine



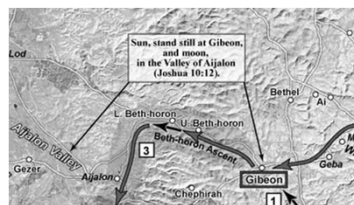
#3

Which valley were the Israelites battling in when the sun stood still?

Joshua 10:12b–13a (ESV)

¹² he said in the sight of Israel,
“Sun, stand still at Gibeon,
and moon, in the Valley of Aijalon.”

¹³ And the sun stood still, and the moon stopped,
until the nation took vengeance on their enemies.



**The Valley of Aijalon
Joshua 10:12-13**

#4

What are the two types of information given in the description of the tribal allotments?



Joshua 18:11–20 (ESV) ¹¹The lot of the tribe of the people of Benjamin according to its clans came up, and the territory allotted to it fell between the people of Judah and the people of Joseph. ¹²On the north side their boundary began at the Jordan. Then the boundary goes up to the shoulder north of Jericho, then up through the hill country westward, and it ends at the wilderness of Beth-aven. ¹³From there the boundary passes along southward in the direction of Luz, to the shoulder of Luz (that is, Bethel), then the boundary goes down to Ataroth-addar, on the mountain that lies south of Lower Beth-horon. ¹⁴Then the boundary goes in another direction, turning on the western side southward from the mountain that lies to the south, opposite Beth-horon, and it ends at Kiriath-baal (that is, Kiriath-jearim), a city belonging to the people of Judah. This forms the western side. ¹⁵And the southern side begins at the outskirts of Kiriath-jearim. And the boundary goes from there to Ephron, to the spring of the waters of Nephtoah. ¹⁶Then the boundary goes down to the border of the mountain that overlooks the Valley of the Son of Hinnom, which is at the north end of the Valley of Rephaim. And it then goes down the Valley of Hinnom, south of the shoulder of the Jebusites, and downward to En-rogel. ¹⁷Then it bends in a northerly direction going on to En-shemesh, and from there goes to Geiloth, which is opposite the ascent of Adummim. Then it goes down to the stone of Bohan the son of Reuben, ¹⁸and passing on to the north of the shoulder of Beth-arabah it goes down to the Arabah. ¹⁹Then the boundary passes on to the north of the shoulder of Beth-hoglah. And the boundary ends at the northern bay of the Salt Sea, at the south end of the Jordan: this is the southern border. ²⁰The Jordan forms its boundary on the eastern side. This is the inheritance of the people of Benjamin, according to their clans, boundary by boundary all around.

1) *Boundary descriptions*

2) *List of Cities*


#5

Why would Baalism, the religion of the Canaanites, be an appealing religious alternative for the Israelites settling in Canaan?

Partly because the Canaanite religious tradition shared several features in common with Israelite worship practices, including a sacrificial system, the celebration of certain agricultural and pastoral feasts, and several similar religious motifs

#6

Which Canaanite God was the head of the Canaanite pantheon?



EL

So130

#7


Which Canaanite God was the most important god worshiped?



Baal.
(fertility, storms, lightning, and thunder)

#8

What did the bull symbolize in Canaanite worship?



**Strength,
Power,
Fertility**

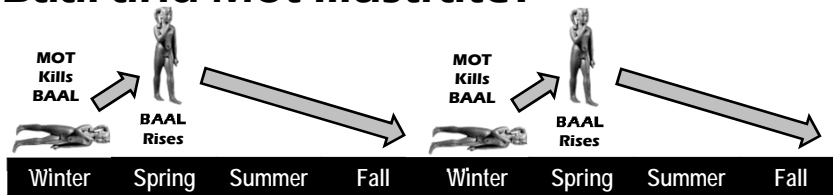
#9

Why does the Bible use the word "Baalim" to describe Baal?

It is the plural form of Baal used to describe the numerous local manifestations of this Canaanite god.

#10

What does the struggle between Baal and Mot illustrate?



The delicate balance between feast and famine, life and death.

Found in cultures whose life depends on rainfall.

The seasons, Winter, Spring, Summer and Fall

#11

Which biblical prophet directly challenged the popular belief among Israelites that Baal provided food, drink, and clothing upon which life depended?

Hosea (Hosea 2:5-13)

#12

In the book of Judges, which three distinct groups does God send as oppressors against Israel to punish the peoples sin and correct their behavior?

- 1) *The native population of Canaan*
- 2) *Recently settled people groups (Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites)*
- 3) *Seminomadic tribal groups who inhabited the desert fringe (Midianites, Amalekites)*

#13

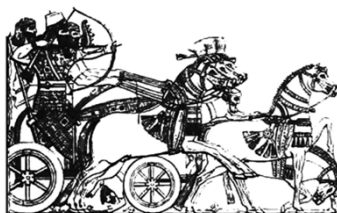
Who was the principle deity of the Philistines?



Dagon

#14

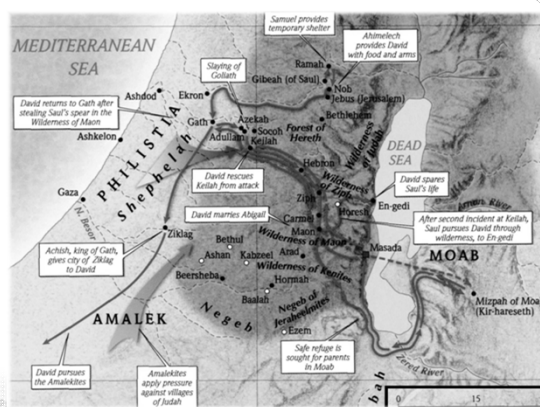
What made the army of the Philistines a formidable foe against Israel?



They had chariots, archers, horsemen, and infantry that was superior to Israel. 1 Sam 13:19-20 also implies that the Philistines maintained a monopoly on sharpening metal tools, thereby hindering the Israelites from obtaining weapons.

#15

Where did David flee to in order to get away from Saul?



The Desert regions east of Jerusalem (Ziph, Maon, and En-Gedi)

#16

Although Saul was preoccupied with his jealousy of David, Who was Saul's primary enemy?

The Philistines

#17

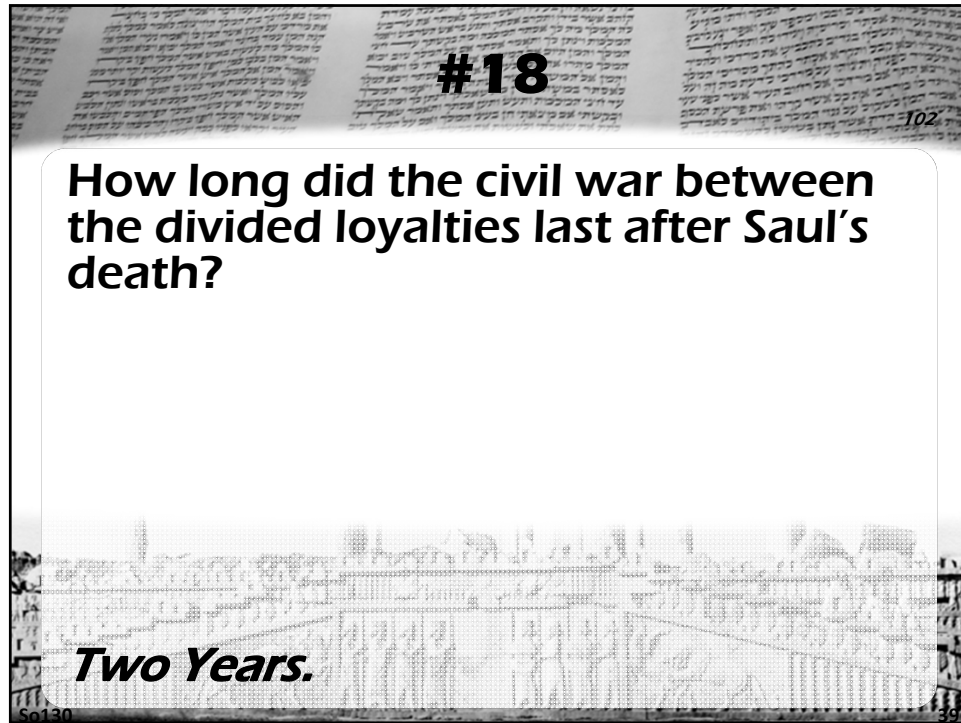
When did Saul die?

About 1000 BCE

#18

How long did the civil war between the divided loyalties last after Saul's death?

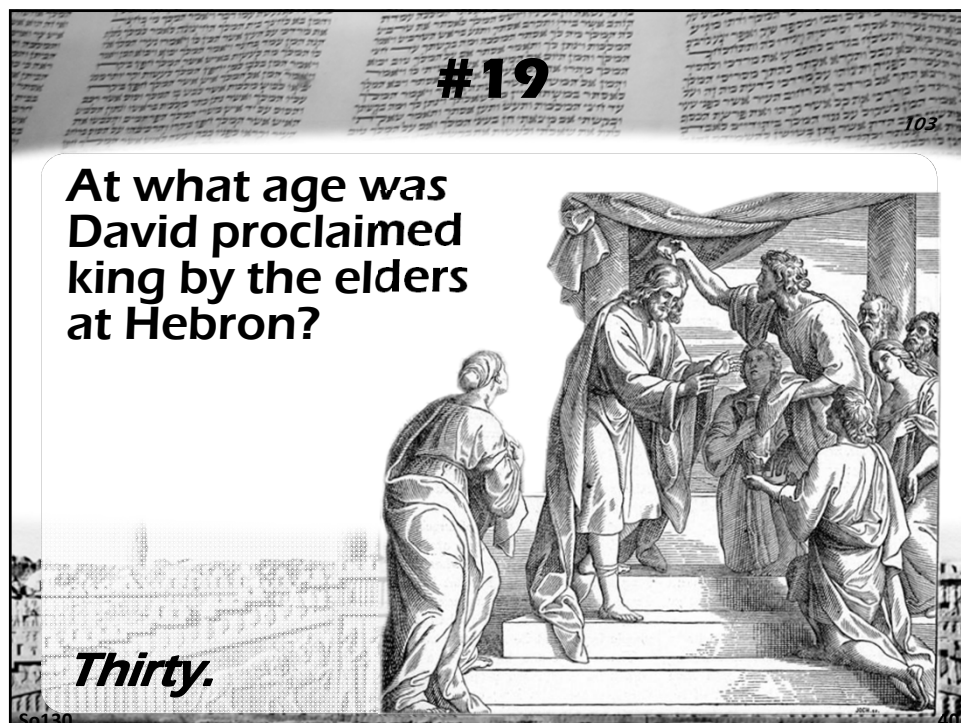
Two Years.



#19

At what age was David proclaimed king by the elders at Hebron?

Thirty.



#20

Why did David capture the Jebusite stronghold of Jerusalem and make it his capital?



Since no tribe had occupied the city, Jerusalem was a “neutral” site with no previous tribal associations.

#21

From where did David employ a professional army?

Mercenaries drawn from various backgrounds, including Hittites, Philistines, Ammonites, as well as Israelites.

#22

Who are the "Thirty"?

An inner circle of fighting men, of unquestioning loyalty to David.

So130

#23


Why is Solomon's reign often referred to as the "Golden Era"?

There existed four decades of relative peace and prosperity in Israel

So130

#24

What do the seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines tell us about Solomon?

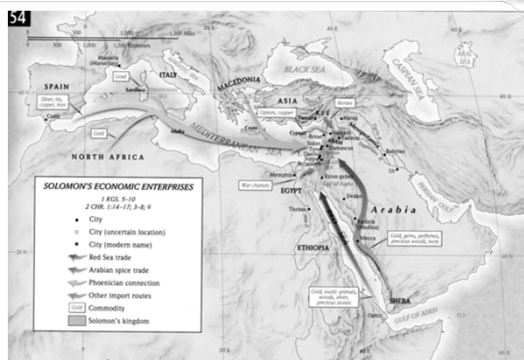


Solomon had extensive international contacts because kings customarily sealed political alliances by accepting in marriage a member of the other royal household.

So130

#25

How did both the Phoenicians and Solomon benefit from their alliance with one another?



The Phoenicians gained access to new markets and the land routes Solomon controlled, while Solomon added sea-trade to his economic activities.

So130

#26

Why did Solomon's division of the kingdom into twelve districts upset people in Israel?

It appears that Solomon ignored some of the old tribal boundaries, and, perhaps, favored his own tribe, Judah by treating it separately.

#27

What ultimately led to the economic demise of Israel under Solomon?

TAXES

Solomon's lavish state policies and heavy taxation