



## Study Guide: Judges – Chapter 1

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This study guide provides an educational overview of Judges Chapter 1 using a verse-by-verse structure, theological context, and application-oriented insights grounded in Scripture.

### **Introduction**

Judges Chapter 1 serves as a crucial transition from the conquest narratives of Joshua to the period of the judges. It provides a detailed account of the initial efforts of the Israelite tribes to take possession of the Promised Land. This chapter highlights both the successes and failures of the tribes as they attempt to drive out the Canaanite inhabitants, setting the stage for the recurring cycles of obedience and disobedience that characterize the book. Readers should watch for the tension between divine promise and human action, as well as the consequences of incomplete obedience.

### **Context**

Judges 1 follows the death of Joshua, the leader who guided Israel into the land God promised their ancestors. The chapter is situated in the immediate post-conquest period, where the tribes are tasked with fully possessing their allotted territories. This narrative reflects the covenantal framework established in the Pentateuch, where obedience to God's commands leads to blessing and disobedience to hardship. The key figures include the various tribal leaders who lead military campaigns, and the setting spans the geographical regions of Canaan. The chapter implicitly contrasts the faithfulness of some tribes with the incomplete obedience of others, foreshadowing the challenges Israel will face without centralized leadership.

### **Outline**

The chapter begins with the tribe of Judah taking the lead in attacking Canaanite cities, demonstrating initiative in fulfilling God's command. This is followed by accounts of other tribes engaging in battles to secure their territories, with varying degrees of success. The narrative then shifts to highlight the tribes that failed to fully drive out the inhabitants, resulting in ongoing coexistence and conflict. The chapter closes by noting the persistence of Canaanite peoples in certain regions, underscoring the incomplete conquest and the



challenges that remain for Israel.

### **Verse-by-Verse Study**

Verses 1–3: Judah leads the charge, enlisting Simeon to assist in capturing key cities such as Jerusalem, which is described as initially controlled by the Jebusites. This demonstrates Judah’s prominent role and the beginning of territorial struggles.

Verses 4–7: The narrative details the capture of several cities by Judah, including Hebron and Debir, highlighting the military successes and the spoils of war, such as the capture of the Canaanite king.

Verses 8–15: The account shifts to the tribe of Caleb, who requests and receives permission to conquer the city of Debir. His personal initiative and faithfulness are emphasized, along with the role of his family in the conquest.

Verses 16–20: The narrative turns to the tribe of Benjamin, who fails to drive out the Jebusites from Jerusalem, allowing them to remain. This introduces the theme of incomplete obedience and its consequences.

Verses 21–26: The tribes of Manasseh, Ephraim, Zebulun, Asher, Naphtali, and Dan are mentioned with varying degrees of success and failure in driving out the Canaanites, illustrating the uneven fulfillment of God’s command.

Verses 27–36: The chapter concludes by listing the Canaanite peoples who continue to live among the Israelites, including the Amorites, Hittites, and Perizzites. This coexistence sets the stage for future conflicts and challenges in Israel’s history.

### **Key Themes**

One prominent theme is the partial fulfillment of God’s promises, where Israel’s incomplete obedience results in ongoing struggles. The leadership role of Judah emerges as significant, foreshadowing its future prominence. Another theme is the tension between faith and action, as some tribes exhibit initiative and trust in God, while others show hesitation or failure. The persistence of Canaanite peoples symbolizes the challenges of holiness and separation that Israel must navigate. Lastly, the chapter underscores the consequences of disobedience within the covenant relationship.

### **Cross-References**



Joshua 15–16 provides background on the tribal allotments and the initial conquest, clarifying the territorial context of Judges 1. Deuteronomy 7:1–5 warns against allowing Canaanite peoples to remain, highlighting the covenantal imperative behind the conquest. 1 Kings 11:1–8 reflects on the long-term consequences of Israel’s failure to fully remove Canaanite influences, linking back to the incomplete conquest described here. Psalm 78:55–61 recounts Israel’s disobedience and God’s response, offering theological reflection on the events in Judges 1. These references deepen understanding of the historical and spiritual significance of the chapter.

## **Application**

Modern disciples can learn from Judges 1 the importance of wholehearted obedience to God’s commands and the dangers of partial commitment. The chapter challenges believers to consider areas in their lives where incomplete faithfulness may lead to ongoing struggles. It also encourages taking initiative in spiritual growth and community leadership, as exemplified by Judah and Caleb. Furthermore, the presence of unresolved conflicts reminds Christians of the need for perseverance and reliance on God amid challenges. Ultimately, the chapter calls for trust in God’s promises combined with faithful action.

## **Summary**

Judges Chapter 1 paints a complex picture of Israel’s early efforts to possess the Promised Land, marked by both courageous victories and troubling failures. The leadership of Judah and the faithfulness of individuals like Caleb stand in contrast to the incomplete obedience of other tribes, resulting in the continued presence of Canaanite peoples. This chapter sets the tone for the cycles of faithfulness and failure that define the book of Judges, emphasizing the consequences of partial obedience and the ongoing need for reliance on God’s guidance and power.