# JRES & FAITHF

## STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF JUDGES

Part 6 — "Repentance & Availability to God" — June 15, 2025

<u>Introd</u>	uction: How then shall we f	ight?	
"In orde be wage	ed Secondly, a just cause is requi	are necessary. First, the authority of red Thirdly, it is necessary that the —Thomas Acquinas, <i>Summa Theology</i>	the sovereign by whose command the war is belligerents should have a rightful intention gica
<u>Main P</u>	oint: The account of Ehud demon desires to be useful to God for		in the life of the believer who
		Judges 3:12-31	
begin to	unfold. Ehud's story is vivid and a	, the accounts of the primary figures ction packed while Shamgar's is brie e subtle hints that the downward spi	who will comprise the narrative of the book f. Although nothing is specifically said that ral of the judges has begun.
<u>Expositi</u>	on:		
1. Isra	el abandoned the Lord and so He	permitted them to be oppressed by	enemies from the East. (3:12-14)
Eglo		because they had done what was evil	sight of the Lord, and the Lord strengthened in the sight of the Lord <sup>14</sup> And the people of
"ag	ain did what was evil"		
⇒ <b>2. In r</b> <u>Jud</u> the  16 A  clot	esponse to Israel's oppression, Go ges 3:15-16—15 Then the people of son of Gera, the Benjaminite, a lef and Ehud made for himself a sword	s, Eglon was able to recapture "the can hat Israel's unfaithfulness has begun a deliverer for them. (So Israel cried out to the Lord, and the t-handed man. The people of Israel swith two edges, a cubit in length, an	to reverse the conquest begun under Joshua.
			) which is ironic given that he is described as
Ehu	being left-handed.  d's Preparations:  He recognized that a unique	was before him.	Which is helic given that he is accompanied
•	He made a specific kind of	•	
•	He the weapon	n in a way that would have helped to	avoid detection.
	d's actions led to the destruction Assassination:	of the Moabite king and his forces.	(3:17-30)
•	The account hints at Ehud's	as well as his own per	sonal (3:19)
	"he himself turned back from the	idols at Gilgal"	

"There may be an implied criticism of Israel for tolerating foreign idols or actually worshiping idols themselves, but the text points out that Ehud himself turned back from the idols...the Hebrew word for "turned" is shoob, which in the Deuteronomistic History often has clear implications of repentance, of turning away from false gods."—Boda & Conway

Key Question: What is our response to the \_\_\_\_\_ of the culture that surrounds us?

	"I have a message from God for you"				
	"As far as Eglon is concerned, Ehud is bringing a he is bringing something secret from YHWH, the				
	⇒ The graphic description of Eglon's assassina God and also offers an explanation for Ehuc	tion pictures him in some ways at's escape.	as a offered to the true		
	• Following his escape, Ehud rallied his country "he passed beyond the idols"	_	oabites. (3:26~30) r enemiesinto your hand"		
	⇒ The description of the defeat of the Moabi may also recall the "sacrificial" killing of	ites demonstrates YHWH's their king.	over Israel's enemies and		
	Key Point: There are times when God's people are	called to act boldly	those who would harm others.		
	Assessing Ehud				
	(1) While Ehud's methods are never specifically _ and faithful leader.	inly portrays him as a heroic			
	"Ehud is a courageous, clever, faithful leader of willingness to risk his own life, his leadership sk —Bo	d served the Living God. His initiative, his ould be emulated rather than condemned."			
	(2) At the same time, the fact that he first engages promise to give victory to His people when the	s in deception seems to hint at a ey turn to Him.	a lack of complete in the Lord's		
	"silence is here severest condemnation. It need is said for this deed. It was <i>not</i> under the influen —A	led not cunning and murder to e nce of "the Spirit of Jehovah" tha Ifred Edersheim	ffect deliverance. Not one wordor excuse t such deliverance was wrought"		
4.	This section ends with a brief description of the career of Shamgar. (3:31)				
	Israel's Oppressor: The Philistines				
	Israel's Deliverer: Shamgar ('Son of Anath')				
	⇒ 'Anath' was the Canaanite goddess (sister of B associated with a certain warrior class.	aal) of war, violence, and hunt	ing. 'Son of Anath' was possibly a title		
	* He could have been a fro	om Paganism			
	* He could have been a				
	Assessing Shamgar				
	(1) Whoever he was, the fact that a foreigner because failure to worship and serve the Lord.	of them and their general			
	(2) If he was a proselyte, it illustrates that the Lorenthem from their enemies through unlikely me		unfaithfulness and can		
	Key Point: is the primary charge be useful to Him.	aracteristic that God is looking	for in His people in order that we might		
	Δη	oplying the Text			
1	Repentance is intended by God to restore our				
	Rev. 3:19-20—19 Those whom I love, I reprove and		repent. <sup>20</sup> Behold, I stand at the door		
	and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens th	ne door, I will come in to him an	nd eat with him, and he with me.		
2.	Through repentance, we arebe	efore the Lord and thereby bec	ome useful to Him.		
	1 Pet. 5:5b-7—Clothe yourselves, all of you, with grace to the humble." <sup>6</sup> Humble yourselves, therefore exalt you, <sup>7</sup> casting all your anxieties on him, beca	ore, under the mighty hand of	, for "God opposes the proud but gives God so that at the proper time he may		

# FAILURES & FAITHFULNESS

### STUDIES IN THE BOOK OF JUDGES

Part 6 — "Repentance & Availability to God" — June 15, 2025

#### Introduction: How then shall we fight?

"In order for a war to be just, three things are necessary. First, the authority of the sovereign by whose command the war is to be waged... Secondly, a just cause is required... Thirdly, it is necessary that the belligerents should have a rightful intention."

—Thomas Acquinas, Summa Theologica

<u>Main Point</u>: The account of Ehud demonstrates the importance of <u>repentance</u> in the life of the believer who desires to be useful to God for His purposes.

### Judges 3:12-31

With Othniel introduced as the ideal judge, the accounts of the primary figures who will comprise the narrative of the book begin to unfold. Ehud's story is vivid and action packed while Shamgar's is brief. Although nothing is specifically said that indicts the character of these men, there are subtle hints that the downward spiral of the judges has begun.

#### Exposition:

1. Israel abandoned the Lord and so He permitted them to be oppressed by enemies from the East. (3:12-14)

<u>Judges 3:12~14</u>—<sup>12</sup> And the people of Israel again did what was evil in the sight of the Lord, and the Lord strengthened Eglon the king of Moab against Israel, because they had done what was evil in the sight of the Lord...<sup>14</sup> And the people of Israel served Eglon the king of Moab eighteen years.

"again did what was evil"

#### Israel's Oppressor: Eglon ('Young Bull') the King of Moab

⇒ With a coalition of Canaanite allies, Eglon was able to recapture "the city of palms," probably the city of <u>Jericho</u>, demonstrating that Israel's unfaithfulness has begun to reverse the conquest begun under Joshua.

#### 2. In response to Israel's oppression, God raised up a deliverer for them. (3:15-16)

<u>Judges 3:15-16</u>—<sup>15</sup> Then the people of Israel cried out to the Lord, and the Lord raised up for them a deliverer, Ehud, the son of Gera, the Benjaminite, a left-handed man. The people of Israel sent tribute by him to Eglon the king of Moab. <sup>16</sup> And Ehud made for himself a sword with two edges, a cubit in length, and he bound it on his right thigh under his clothes.

#### Israel's Deliver: Ehud ('United/Strong')

⇒ Ehud was from the tribe of **Benjamin** ('son of the right hand') which is ironic given that he is described as being left-handed.

#### Ehud's Preparations:

- He recognized that a unique opportunity was before him.
- He made a specific kind of weapon.
- He concealed the weapon in a way that would have helped to avoid detection.
- 3. Ehud's actions led to the destruction of the Moabite king and his forces. (3:17-30)

#### The Assassination:

• The account hints at Ehud's motivations as well as his own personal conversion. (3:19)

"he himself turned back from the idols at Gilgal"

"There may be an implied criticism of Israel for tolerating foreign idols or actually worshiping idols themselves, but the text points out that Ehud *himself* turned back from the idols...the Hebrew word for "turned" is *shoob*, which in the Deuteronomistic History often has clear implications of repentance, of turning away from false gods."—Boda & Conway

• Ehud's deception allowed him to get close enough to kill the king. (3:20-25)

"I have a message from God for you"

"As far as Eglon is concerned, Ehud is bringing a divine message back from the idols at Gilgal; as fare as Ehud is concerned, he is bringing something secret from YHWH, the God of Israel." —Boda & Conway

- ⇒ The graphic description of Eglon's assassination pictures him in some ways as a <u>sacrifice</u> offered to the true God and also offers an explanation for Ehud's escape.
- Following his escape, Ehud rallied his countrymen to go to battle with the Moabites. (3:26~30)

"he passed beyond the idols"

"...the Lord has given your enemies...into your hand"

⇒ The description of the defeat of the Moabites demonstrates YHWH's <u>power</u> over Israel's enemies and may also recall the "sacrificial" killing of their king.

#### Assessing Ehud

1. While Ehud's methods are never specifically <u>condoned</u>, the text certainly portrays him as a heroic and faithful leader.

"...Ehud is a courageous, clever, faithful leader of Israel who repudiated idols and served the Living God. His initiative, his willingness to risk his own life, his leadership skills, and his loyalty to YHWH should be emulated rather than condemned."

—Boda & Conway

2. At the same time, the fact that he first engages in deception seems to hint at a lack of complete <u>trust</u> in the Lord's promise to give victory to His people when they turn to Him.

"...silence is here severest condemnation. It needed not cunning and murder to effect deliverance. Not one word...or excuse is said for this deed. It was *not* under the influence of "the Spirit of Jehovah" that such deliverance was wrought..."

—Alfred Edersheim

3. This section ends with a brief description of the career of Shamgar. (3:31)

Israel's Oppressor: The Philistines

Israel's Deliverer: Shamgar ('Son of Anath')

- ⇒ 'Anath' was the Canaanite goddess (sister of Baal) of war, violence, and hunting. 'Son of Anath' was possibly a title associated with a certain warrior class.
  - (1) He could have been a convert from Paganism
  - (2) He could have been a mercenary

#### Assessing Shamgar

- 1. Whoever he was, the fact that a foreigner becomes Israel's deliverer is an <u>indictment</u> of them and their general failure to worship and serve the Lord.
- 2. If he was a proselyte, it illustrates that the Lord is not limited by His people's unfaithfulness and can <u>rescue</u> them from their enemies through unlikely means.

#### Applying the Text

1. Repentance is intended by God to restore our fellowship with Him.

Rev. 3:19-20—19 Those whom I love, I reprove and discipline, so be zealous and repent. <sup>20</sup> Behold, I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in to him and eat with him, and he with me.

2. Through repentance, we are humbled before the Lord and thereby become useful to Him.

<u>1 Pet. 5:5b-7</u>—...Clothe yourselves, all of you, with humility toward one another, for "God opposes the proud but gives grace to the humble." <sup>6</sup> Humble yourselves, therefore, under the mighty hand of God so that at the proper time he may exalt you, <sup>7</sup> casting all your anxieties on him, because he cares for you.