



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS



REVIEW "SETTLEMENT IN THE PROMISED LAND: JOSHUA"

LESSON 8

JOSUÉ
LA TIERRA PROMETIDA



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate that God's promise, made to Abraham, was fulfilled by introducing the Israelite people into the land of Canaan and giving it to them as inheritance.





Lesson 8 - Settling in the Promised Land: JOSHUA

CENTRAL TRUTH

Joshua's book is an extension of the Pentateuch. It is the continuity of the story that tells us the departure from Egypt and the entrance into Canaan. If it were not for the book of Joshua, history would be incomplete, and we would not know whether God's promise to Abraham was fulfilled.

BIBLICAL BASE

“Be strong and of a good courage: for unto this people shalt thou divide for an inheritance the land, which I sware unto their fathers to give them.”

Joshua 1:6.





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



TO MEMORIZE

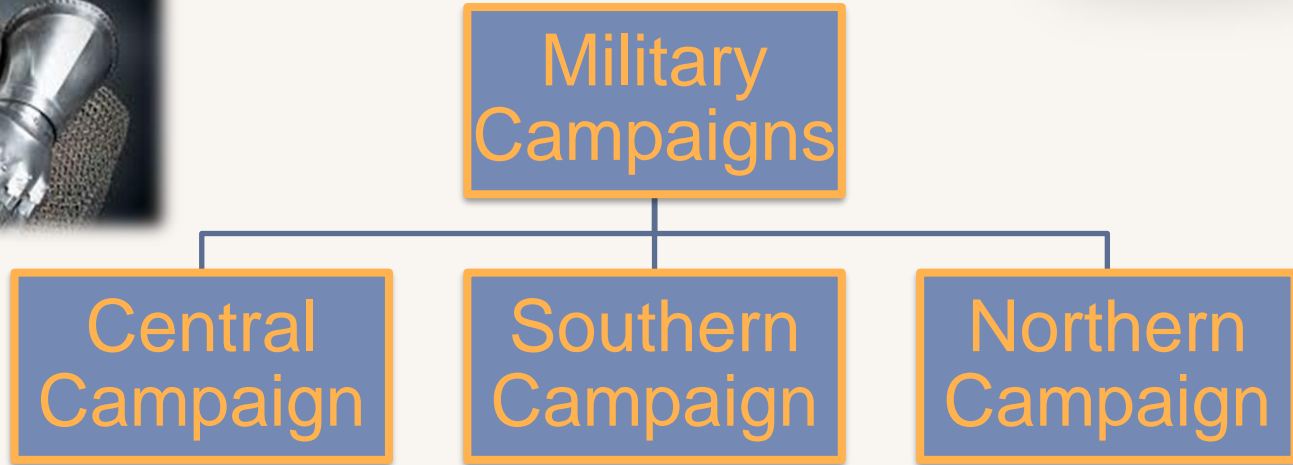
"From ---- and this ---- to the great river ---, all
the ---- of the --- to the great --- of the west of
---, will be your ---"

—JOSHUA 1:—



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

I. Military Campaigns. Joshua 6-12





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1. Military Campaigns. Joshua 6-12



Central Campaign

- The first campaign began with the conquest of Jericho. This divided the land of Canaan into two parts. By separating enemies from the north from those in the south, Joshua prevented a coalition of the whole land (chapter 6-8)

Southern Campaign

- In the second campaign, the southern kingdoms prepared a united attack on God's people (chapter 9 and 10). It was a memorable war! God commanded a hailstorm over Israel's enemies which contributed greatly to their victory. So, they took the whole area from Gabaon to Cades-barnea.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1. Military Campaigns. Joshua 6-12



Northern Campaign

- When Jabin, king of Hasor, heard of Israel's triumphs in the south, he organized the northern kingdoms against the Israelites. Finally, Joshua took the enemy's fortress, in a surprise attack on the same city of Hasor. Although Israel did not destroy all the inhabitants of Canaan, Joshua was able to divide the earth according to the instructions God had given him (chapter 11 and 12)



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

2. Distribution of the Land Joshua 13-21



Repartición de la Tierra

Rubén, Gad y la
media tribu de
Manasés.
Jos.13,14

Judá.
Jos.15

Efraín, Manasés y el
resto de las tribus.
Jos. 16-19



2. Distribution of the Land Joshua 13-21



The splitting of the land was Joshua's next great task, recounted in chapters 13 to 26. Joshua and high priest Eleazar used the raffle method to determine the region that would go to each of the tribes (14:1, 19:51). Thus, the Lord would be involved in guiding them in the distribution of Canaan.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



A. Ruben, Gad and the Half Tribe of Manasseh Jos.13,14

When the Israelites, under Moses' command, conquered the region east of the Jordan, the Rubenites, along with Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh, asked to settle down in this territory.

These tribes possessed large herds. The extensive fertile highlands, had regions with abundant pastures, which was suitable for them.

Their request was granted by Moses, if they participated in the conquest of the rest of Canaan. Joshua then confirmed Moses' promise and sets the boundaries of their respective inheritances.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

B. Judah. Jos.15

The great tribe of Judah was given the southern territory, the land of the five kings. It stretched from the Dead Sea to the Mediterranean and accounted for about a third of Canaan itself.

However, half of Judah's land was desertic and largely mountainous, two characteristics that contributed to both the poverty of the country and its security against invaders.





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

C. Ephraim, Manasseh and the rest of the tribes. Jos.16-19



- The tribe of Ephraim and the other half tribe of Manasseh received the richest territory of Canaan: the central part between the Dead Sea and the Sea of Galilee. At first there was no distinction between their inheritances and for this reason they came to complain to Joshua (Jos. 17:14-18)

- However, although not very clear, the limits of the inheritance of the half tribe of Manasseh extended from Jordan to the Mediterranean Sea (Jos. 17:9-11), in the south was Ephraim, and in the north Asher and Issachar, and possibly Zebulun.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

C. Ephraim, Manasseh and the rest of the tribes. Jos.16-19



- The tribe of Ephraim bordered the Mediterranean on the west, Dan's inheritance on the south-west, and to the east, the Jordan and settlement of Gad; on the southeast was Benjamin.
- This was a difficult region to conquer, due to the chain of fortresses that formed the cities of Beth-san, Abelam, Tanach and Megiddo.
- The tribe of Ephraim was the most important after Judah and was always his great rival.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

QUESTIONS

01

QUESTION

What method did Joshua and high priest Eleazar use to assign the lands to the different tribes and why did they use this method?

02

QUESTION

What were the characteristics of the region east of Jordan?

03

QUESTION

Which tribe was roughly one-third of the land of Canaan?



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS

REVIEW "THE JUDGES"

LESSON 9





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To show an aspect of God's personality. He is holy and punishes his people for their sins, but he is also merciful to save them when there is repentance.





Lesson 9 - The Judges

CENTRAL TRUTH

Judges is a book of defeat, describing seven apostasies, seven oppressions and seven liberations. Apostasy led them to weakness and subjugation to their adversaries.



BIBLICAL BASE

“The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit: a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise.”

Psalm 51:17.





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

TO MEMORIZE

"JAH, if you look at the ____, who, oh ____, can ____?
However there is ____ near ____, For you to be ____"

—PSALM 130:_,_

Cuando Dios
perdona,
quita
nuestro pecado
y restaura
nuestra alma...

"Cuanto está lejos
el oriente del occidente,
luzo alejar de nosotros
nuestras rebeliones!"
— Salmo 135:12 —



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

SKETCH

1. Apostasy Cycle

Judges 3:7

APOSTASÍA

2. Fifteen Judges



3. Story of Ruth



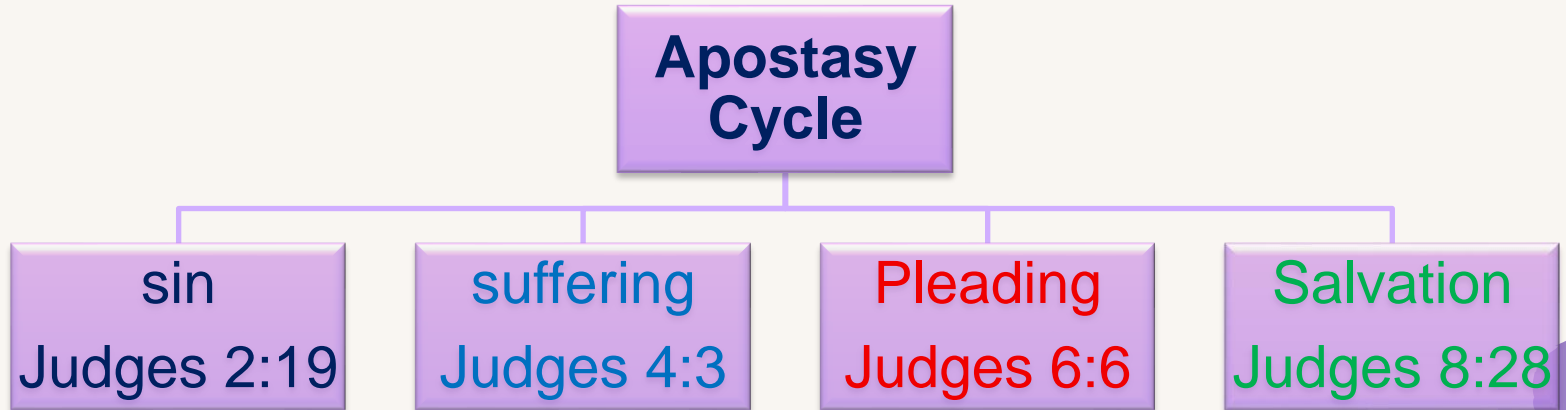


JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

I. Apostasy Cycle. Judges 3:1



APOSTASÍA





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1. Apostasy Cycle. Judges 3:1



SIN (Judges 2:19)

- The cycle would always begin every time Israel fell into sin. Their association with the pagans led them to apostasy, which generally included idolatry.



SUFERING (Judges 4:3)

- Due to their sin, Israel was punished with great suffering. The oppressors of Israel were the nations of Mesopotamia, Moab, Philistine, Canaan, Miman, Ammon, and Amalec. Israel's borders disappeared during this period, as the land was fought for, by the tribes that re-emerged in Canaan.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1. Apostasy Cycle. Judges 3:1

LA APOSTASÍA



PLEADING (Judges 6:6)

- In their affliction, Israel would finally repent and turn to God with a plea to deliver them from their oppressors.



SALVATION (Judges 8:28)

- In the face of the plea of the people, God raised up judges or leaders, as his instruments to bring salvation to Israel.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

2. Fifteen judges



Judges then weren't like our concept of "judge" today. They usually didn't hold trials; they didn't make legal decisions.

These liberators and temporary governors **did not** inherit their authority and were **not** kings. In addition, **their government was territorial** and not at the national level.

Therefore, their periods of rule may have coincided in part. The judges came from different strata of society, **and there was a woman among them.**



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2. Fifteen judges

The fifteen Judges are:



Othoniel
(3:7-11)

Oda
(3:12-30)

Samgar
(3:31)

Deborah
(4:1-5:31)

Gideon (6:1-
8:35)

Abimelech
(9)

Tola (10:1-
2)

Jair
(10:3-5)

Jephté
(10:6-12:7)



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2. Quince jueces



**Ibzan
(12:8-10)**

**Elon
(12:11-12)**

**Abdon
(12:13-15)**

**Samson
(13-16)**

**in the book of
judges,**

**Later Eli and
Samuel (in
Samuel's 1st)**



3. The Book of Ruth

The scene in this book corresponds to the judges' period, so it occupies that place in the Bible.



It contains the story of a young Moabite who enters the Israelite people by marrying Mahalon. Naomi, a widow, had lost her children, returned from Moab to her hometown, Bethlehem, with Ruth her daughter-in-law.

Ruth harvested in the countryside of Boaz, who was Naomi's wealthy relative.

Ruth, advised by her mother-in-law, asks Boaz to be her husband's redeeming relative. This whole story unfolds in Ruth's book



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QUESTIONS

01

QUESTION

What was Israel's attitude to God's opportunity to submit to the covenant and why?

02

QUESTION

What were the consequences of their sin?

03

QUESTION

What is the difference between the judges from back then, with those we know today?



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS



REVIEW 'INAUGURATION OF THE MONARCHY'

LESSON 10





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To know how the judges' period relates, to the establishment of the monarchy, by telling the story of the lives that most influenced the kingdom.





Lesson 10 - Inauguration of the Monarchy

CENTRAL TRUTH

Samuel inaugurated the monarchy, anointing the first two kings; Saul and David.



BIBLICAL BASE

“Then Samuel took a vial of oil, and poured it upon his head, and kissed him, and said, Is it not because the LORD hath anointed thee to be captain over his inheritance??”

1 Samuel 10:1.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



TO MEMORIZE

Without ___ you will put for ___ on you who ___ your ___
chooses: from your ___ you will put ___ on you: you will not
be able to ___ on you man ___, other than your ___".

—DEUTERONOMY 17:—



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

SKETCH

1. Samuel

1. S 1:1-16:13



2. Saul

1. S 9:1-31:13



Pero el Señor le dijo a Samuel:
—No te dejes impresionar por su
apariencia ni por su estatura, pues
yo lo he rechazado. La gente se fija
en las apariencias, pero yo me fijo
en el corazón.

1 Samuel 16:7





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1) Samuel 1 s. 1:1-16:13.

Eli's sons made lust and selfish gratification their goals in the service of the tabernacle. Their contempt for the sacred bordered on being rude (1.S. 2:12-22), which produced terrible uncertainty in the devout Israelites.

Samuel came on scene, like refreshing rain on dry land. Born to pious parents, he was first introduced to the Lord and then in fulfillment of a promise he stayed to live in the tabernacle to help in divine services (1. S. 1:20-28)

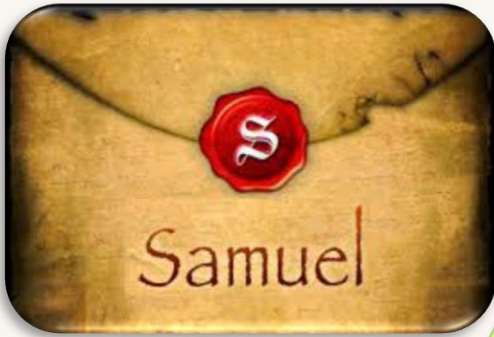
ELÍ, UN PADRE QUE NO SUPO CRIAR A OFNI Y FINES

- No formó la vida espiritual de sus hijos. (1 Sam. 2: 12)
"No tenían conocimiento de Jehová."
- Era un padre débil y tolerante
"Haz honrado a tus hijos más que a mí." (1 Samuel 2:29)

Este niño es lo que yo pedía;
el Señor me ha concedido mi
petición. Por eso se lo cedo
al Señor de por vida, para
que sea suyo.

1 Samuel 1,27-28

1) Samuel 1 s. 1:1-16:13.



**Samuel:
profeta,
sacerdote, y
juez**

As a child, God called Samuel to serve him (1S:3).

After Eli's death, Samuel became a priest in Shilo.

He was also named prophet and judge in Israel (1S. 3:20,21; 7:15-17)

***Dios lo
llama para
ser su
profeta a
los 12 años
(1S 3)***



2) Saul 1 s. 9:1-31:13.



The first king of Israel was Saul

Samuel was greatly troubled when the nation demanded that a king rule over them. What two reasons did Israel give to ask for a king? What warning did Samuel give Israel about their request for a king? (1S.8)

Saul started well and for a while, he was obedient to God's will. But then he turned away disobeying, being abusive and controlled by his pride.

Israel was under the oppression of the Philistines when Saul began his reign. It was Saul's eldest son, Jonathan, who destroyed the Philistines' garrison, penetrating their companies and re-establishing contact between Benjamin and the northern tribes.



2) Saul 1 s. 9:1-31:13.

**Saúl desobedece
y es desechado**

Estudio Bíblico

Despite Jonathan's victories,
Saul's glory did not last long.

Then he degenerated into a
brutal and jealous tyrant.

He failed as king and
eventually perished in battle.
An evil heart prevailed in Saul.



QUESTIONS

01

QUESTION

At what stage in Israel's history, does Samuel appear on stage?

02

QUESTION

In how many trades did Samuel perform?

Name three.

03

QUESTION

Point out three facets of Saul's character and discuss them.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS



UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS

REVIEW "THE UNITED KINGDOM"

LESSON 11





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

To learn how the judges' period relates to the establishment of the monarchy and to tell the story of the lives that most influenced the kingdom.





Lesson 11 - The United Kingdom

CENTRAL TRUTH

The brightest time in Israel's history takes place in the reigns of David and Solomon.



BIBLICAL BASE

“Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brethren: and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward. So, Samuel rose up, and went to Ramah.”.

1 Samuel 16:13.





TO MEMORIZE

"Now, then, ---; because --- has spoken to ---, saying:
By the --- of my --- David --- to my --- Israel by
the hand of the ---, and by hand of --- their ---"

—2 Samuel 3:—.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

SKETCH

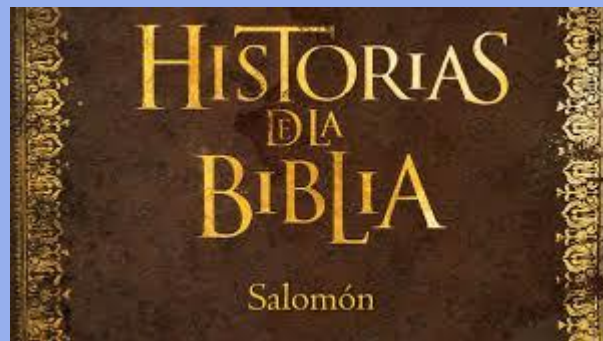
1. David

1. S 16 -1 Rey. 2:11



2. Solomon

1 R. 1-11



El Pacto de Dios con David

"Cuando te llegue el momento de descansar con tus padres, yo elegiré a uno de tus hijos y afirmaré su reinado. Será él quien me edifique un templo, y afirmaré su trono para siempre. Yo seré un padre para él, y él me será un hijo... jamás le negaré mi misericordia... Tus descendientes vivirán seguros, y afirmaré tu trono, el cual permanecerá para siempre" (2 Sam 7:12-16)



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1) DAVID. (1 S. 16-1 - 1 K. 2:11)

He arrived at the palace as a private musician to King Saul (1S.16:14,21). After a while, David returned to his former field service, but very soon he would have the opportunity to return to the palace, this time as the king's squire (16:21), and later as a captain of war (18:5).

1 Samuel 16:14

King James Version

But the Spirit of the LORD departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the LORD troubled him.

Pablo Hoff, makes the observation that "in those days David learned to love Saul with a love that never died, even in the years of persecution by him".

DAVID

Saúl

"Un hombre conforme al corazón de Dios" fue imperfecto pero experimentó la gracia y la misericordia de Dios.
¿Por qué?

MI VIDA ES LUZ



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1) DAVID. (1 S. 16-1 - 1 K. 2:11)



David also earned the affection of the people (1 S. 18:7-9) which filled the king with envy and persecuted him for the rest of his life (1S. 18-27).

David was king of the tribe of Judah in Hebron, seven and a half years, and 33 years over all of Israel for 33, in total forty years (2S. 5:4,5)



David's accomplishments include the following. "He captured the fortress of Jerusalem and made it his religious and political capital (2S. 5:6-10). He managed to bring the Covenant Arch to the city of "Zion" and made worship a central part of national life.



He also won decisive victories over long-time enemies, the Philistines. He organized the government of Israel; extended its territories to the Euphrates River to the northwest, and to the Nulo River to the southeast".



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1) DAVID. (1 S. 16-1 - 1 K 2:11)

No busques la manera
de agradar a otros.
Busca la manera
de agradar a Dios.

Lávame de toda mi maldad
y límpiame de mi pecado (...)
Contra ti he pecado, solo contra ti,
y he hecho lo que es malo ante tus ojos.

Salmo 51.2, 4

The Bible presents the men of history as they were; men with strengths and weaknesses.

David committed sin by taking The Wife of Uriah and planning his death in battle. This was unpleasant in God's eyes.

Psalm 51 records his prayer of repentance, God forgave him, but he paid the consequences (2S.12). Before he died, he placed his son on the throne.

2) SOLOMON. 1 Kings 1-11.



Solomon was young when he began to reign, his story encompasses the first eleven chapters of the first book of Kings. His beginning in the reign was pleasing in the eyes of God, He granted him a docile, wise and understanding heart to rule the people (1R 3:12-15).

Solomon's government was characterized as a period of peace and prosperity. David had held his enemies back and prepared the way for the new king. His fame became international (1K. 4:21)

He had many riches, Earl P. Mc Quay comments, "His main achievement was the construction of the temple, which had been planned by David. Built during the first decade of the kingdom, the temple represents a point at the height of Israel's religious history.

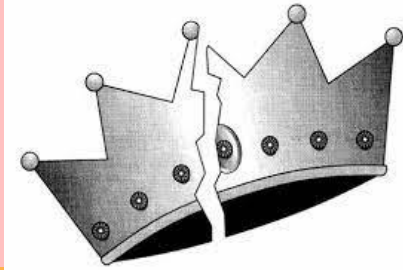
2) SOLOMON 1 Kings 1-11.



Built on Mount Moriah (where many years earlier Abraham had gone to sacrifice Isaac, Gen 22:2), Solomon's temple was never matched in beauty."



Solomon neglected his spiritual life, began taking foreign women as wives. They diverted his heart to other gods, and built altars to them, this greatly annoyed God (1K. 11:1-13)



And he advanced that his kingdom would be divided by this cause, but it would not be in his day, but in the reign of his son. When Solomon died, Rehoboam his son succeeded him on the throne.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

QUESTIONS

01

QUESTION

Who anointed David as king?

03

QUESTION

Find the New Testament Bible passage that says of David, "man according to my heart."

02

QUESTION

Why would the kingdom be divided into the days of Solomon's son?

04

QUESTION

What was Solomon's greatest achievement in his reign?



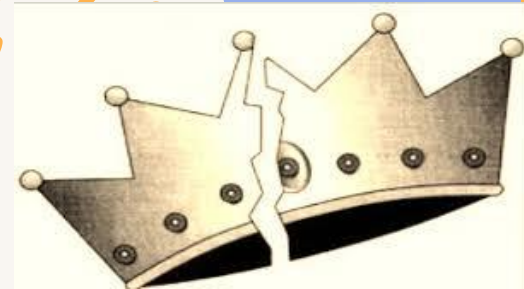
JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

UNIT 2: HISTORICAL BOOKS



REVIEW "DIVISION OF THE KINGDOM"

LESSON 12



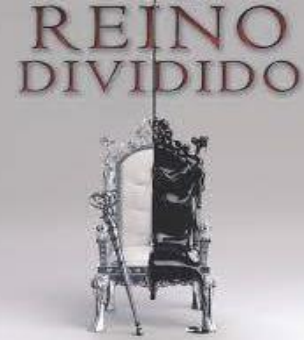


JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

LEARNING OBJECTIVE

Demonstrate the fulfillment
of the Word of God, over
the years: obedience
precedes blessing;
disobedience precedes
punishment.





Lesson 12 - Division of the Kingdom

CENTRAL TRUTH

The spiritual weakness of the leader lays the way for the breakup of government and the people.

BIBLICAL BASE

“Wherefore the LORD said unto Solomon, Forasmuch as this is done of thee, and thou hast not kept my covenant and my statutes, which I have commanded thee, I will surely rend the kingdom from thee, and will give it to thy servant.”

1 Kings 11:11.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

TO MEMORIZE



"And he said to ___: Take for ___ the ten ___; because so said ___ God of ___: He ___ that I ___ the ___ of the ___ of ___, and I will give you ___ tribes"

—1 Kings 11:___.



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

SKETCH



1. Rehoboam 1K. 12,14

- Después de que el Rey Salomón murió, su hijo **Roboam** fue rechazado por el pueblo por no bajar los **impuestos**; quedó como rey de dos tribus: Judá y Benjamín, en Jerusalén. Roboam reinó durante 18 años (931-913).
- Introduce la prostitución sagrada (hieródulos).

2. Jeroboam 1 K. 11:28-14:30

- Fue el primer rey en el reino del norte.
- Ahías el profeta le anunció que sería rey rompiendo su capa en 12 pedazos y dándole 10 de ellos (**1 R 11:29-32**).
- Su mayor pecado fue promover la idolatría en Israel construyendo dos becerros de oro en Dan y Bet-el. Al tratar de detener a un profeta que le exhortó se le secó su mano



JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

1) REHOBOAM. (1 Kings 12,14)

From the beginning of his reign he saw the folly of Solomon's son. David's grandson did not bow his heart to wisdom. On the same day that all Israel came to make him king, he was presented with a petition.



Just as Solomon used wisdom at the beginning of his reign, in the business of the two women who brought a child alive to determine who the child belonged to, and in judgment all the people knew that there was in him wisdom of God to judge, (1K. 3:15,16); Also, Rehoboam was tested on the day of his coronation: he was asked to reduce the burden Solomon had placed on the nation (2K. 12:1-5)



1) REHOBAM. (1 Kings 12,14)

Pablo Hoff is right about this comment: "Rehoboam lacked the wisdom that comes with home discipline and work experience. He was raised in the harem, separated from the life of the common people and probably pampered by his mother and by the servants of the palace."

Although he had a set of elder counselors, he preferred the counsel of inexperienced young advisors, who counseled him according to the selfish desires of his heart (1R. 12:6-16).

The king's rude and arrogant response brought with him the division of the people, and with it, the Davidic reign.

Pero, cuando los de Israel
le solicitaron que
"aligere el yugo" de su padre
(1 Reyes 12,3-4)
la respuesta de Roboam
fue insolente y desatinada

1) ROBOAM. (1 Kings 12,14)

Rehoboam reigned over the tribes of Judah and Benjamin. From now on it will appear as the southern kingdom, or kingdom of Judah.



BENJAMIN

JUDA

EL REINO DE
JUDA-SUR
ROBOAM
DIVIDE EL
REINO



Rehoboam wanted to recover the ten tribes of Israel back to him, but God sent the prophet Shemaiah who spoke to the king, Judah, and Benjamin to dispel the intention to fight against his brethren (1 King.12:20-24)

2) JEROBOAM. 1 Kings 11:28-14:30

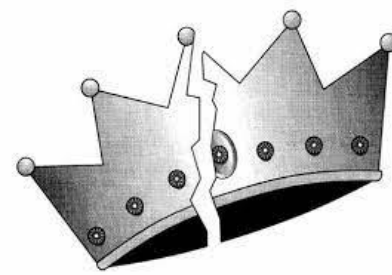


Jeroboam was no stranger to the royal court, since Solomon's time he was already in the palace and under the king's command. It was constituted on his house. Jeroboam says: "He was valiant and hard-working" (1K.11:28)

One day, when King Solomon lived, the prophet Ahijah stumbled on his path and prophesied that he would be king in Israel. This came to Solomon's knowledge, and he sought to kill him, but Jeroboam fled to Egypt until Solomon's death (1K. 11:29-40)

When Rehoboam began to reign, Jeroboam returned from Egypt (1K. 11:26-28; 12:1-16). He led the request to the king to share the load.

2) JEROBOAM. 1 Kings 11:28-14:30



As the people separated from Solomon's son, the elders of the ten tribes that did not follow him, appointed him king (1K. 12:20)

Thus, the nation was divided into two reigns: the northern kingdom, led by Jeroboam and the southern kingdom ruled by Rehoboam. From then on, each nation had its own succession of kings.

Sadly, the story was repeated in Jeroboam. God had given him the kingdom of the North and promised him that if He walked in his ways and did the right thing before his eyes, He would be Jeroboam, and His kingdom would be steadfast (1K. 11:37,38)

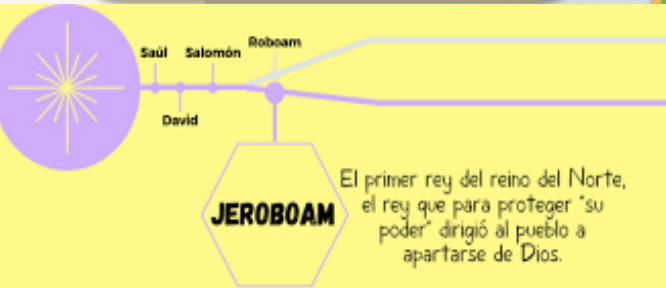


2) JEROBOAM. 1 Kings 11:28-14:30

But trials came into his life, **at the time of worship**, he made two golden calves and placed them, one in Beth-el and the other in Dan.

Paul Hoff again comments: "Beth-el was on the road leading to Jerusalem, and Dan was in the far north. He probably came up with the idea of melting images in the form of a calf, due to what he saw when he lived in Egypt"

From then on, all the kings who succeeded him fell into the sin of idolatry.





JOSHUA AND ESTHER CLASS

PREGUNTAS

01

QUESTION

Name of the prophet who spoke to Rehoboam not to fight against his brethren.

03

QUESTION

Why do you think Rehoboam took the advice of the young counselors?

02

QUESTION

Name of the prophet who spoke to Jeroboam about his kingdom.

04

QUESTION

What was the sin that was repeated in the Northern Kingdom, initiated by Jeroboam?



Thanks!!!



"IN SABATIC SCHOOL
I LEARN TO
PROCLAIM THE
TRUTH"



SÍGUENOS EN FACEBOOK COMO: "SOLDADOS DE LA CRUZ -
ESCUELA SABÁTICA SCC "JOSUÉ Y ESTHER"