Jephthah's Deliverance of Israel From the Ammonites

(Judges 11:1-40)

I. Historical Setting

- A. Israel failed to fully conquer the land
- B. Israel committed *idolatry*
- C. God repeatedly disciplined and then delivered Israel

II. Deliverance From the Ammonites

- A. The <u>need</u> for a <u>deliverer</u> (10:17-18)
 - 1. Oppression from the Ammonites for 18 years (cf. 10:8)
 - 2. God's decree of judgment (cf. 10:13)
 - 3. Gilead's call for a volunteer to lead their military attack
- B. Jephthah An Unlikely Candidate (11:1-3)
 - 1. He was a valiant warrior
 - 2. He was the son of a prostitute
 - 3. He was cast out of Gilead
 - 4. He lived in <u>the land of Tob</u>
 - 5. He gathered a band of worthless followers
- C. <u>Negotiations</u> for the <u>Services</u> of the <u>Deliverer</u> (11:4-11)
 - 1. The Gileadites were acting out of desperation
 - 2. Jephthah recognizes their desperation
 - 3. Jephthah seizes the opportunity
- D. Jephthah's attempted negotiations with the Ammonites (11:12-28)
 - 1. Historical argument (vv. 16-22)

- 2. <u>Theological</u> argument (vv. 23-24)
- 3. <u>Personal</u> argument (v. 25)
- 4. Chronological argument (v. 26)
- E. A <u>Tarnished</u> Victory (11:29-31)
 - 1. Jephthah's <u>rash vow</u> (vv. 29-31)
 - 2. Jephthah's <u>slaughter</u> of the Ammonites (vv. 32-33)
 - 3. A tragic celebration (vv. 34-40)

III. Lessons

A. There is tension between God's holiness and God's compassion and mercy.

B. "The heart is deceitful above all things, and desperately sick; who can understand it?" Jer. 17:9 (ESV)

C. The hand of God should be recognized in all our good works.

D. Our relationship with God is not transactional.