

Biblical judges

The **Biblical judges**^[a] are described in the Hebrew Bible, and mostly in the Book of Judges, as people who served roles as military leaders in times of crisis, in the period before an Israelite monarchy was established.

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Role

A cyclical pattern is regularly recounted in the Book of Judges to show the need for the various judges: apostasy of the Israelite people, hardship brought on as punishment from God, crying out to the Lord for rescue.^[1]

The story of the judges seems to describe successive individuals, each from a different tribe of Israel, described as chosen by God to rescue the people from their enemies and establish justice.

While *judge* is a literalistic translation of the Hebrew term used in the Masoretic text, the position as described is more one of unelected non-hereditary leadership^[2] than that of legal pronouncement. However, Cyrus H. Gordon argued that they may have come from among the hereditary leaders of the fighting, landed and ruling aristocracy, like the kings (*basileis*) in Homer.^[3] Coogan says that they were most likely tribal or local leaders, contrary to the Deuteronomistic historian's portrayal of them as leaders of all of Israel,^[4] but Malamat pointed out that in the text, their authority is described as being recognized by local groups or tribes beyond their own.^[5]



The judge Shamgar slaughters 600 men with an ox goad. From a medieval German manuscript.

Historicity and timeline

The biblical scholar Kenneth Kitchen argues that, from the conquest of Canaan by Joshua until the formation of the first Kingdom of Israel and Judah (c. 1150–1025 BCE), the Israelite tribes may have formed a loose confederation. In this conception, no central government would have existed but in times of crisis, the people would have been led by *ad hoc* chieftains, known as judges (*shoftim*).^[6] However, some scholars are uncertain whether such a role existed in ancient Israel.^[7]

Working with the chronology in *Judges*, Payne points out that although the timescale of Judges is indicated by Jephthah's statement (*Judges* 11:26) that Israel had occupied the land for around 300 years, some of the judges overlapped one another. Claiming that Deborah's victory has been confirmed as taking place in 1216 from archaeology undertaken at Hazor, he suggests that the period may have lasted from c. 1382 to c. 1063.^[8]

Bill T. Arnold and H. G. M. Williamson wrote that if

all the figures given in Judges (years of oppression, years the judges led Israel, years of peace achieved by the judges) are treated as consecutive, then the total duration of the events described in Judges is 410 years. If we accept a date of 1000 BCE for the beginning of David's reign over all Israel, which puts the beginning of Eli's leadership of Israel at about 1100 BCE, then the judges period would begin no later than 1510 BCE – impossible even for those who date the conquest to the fifteenth century BCE^[9]

There is also doubt among some scholars about any historicity of the Book of Judges.^[10]

Judges mentioned in the Hebrew Bible

In the Hebrew Bible, Moses is described as a *shofet* over the Israelites and appoints others to whom cases were delegated in accordance with the advice of Jethro, his Midianite father-in-law.^[11] The Book of Judges mentions twelve leaders who judged Israel: Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Gideon, Tola, Jair, Jephthah, Ibzan, Elon, Abdon, and Samson. The First Book of Samuel mentions Eli and Samuel, as well as Joel and Abiah (two sons of Samuel). The First Book of Chronicles mentions Kenaniah and his sons. The Second Book of Chronicles mentions Amariah and Zebadiah (son of Ishmael).

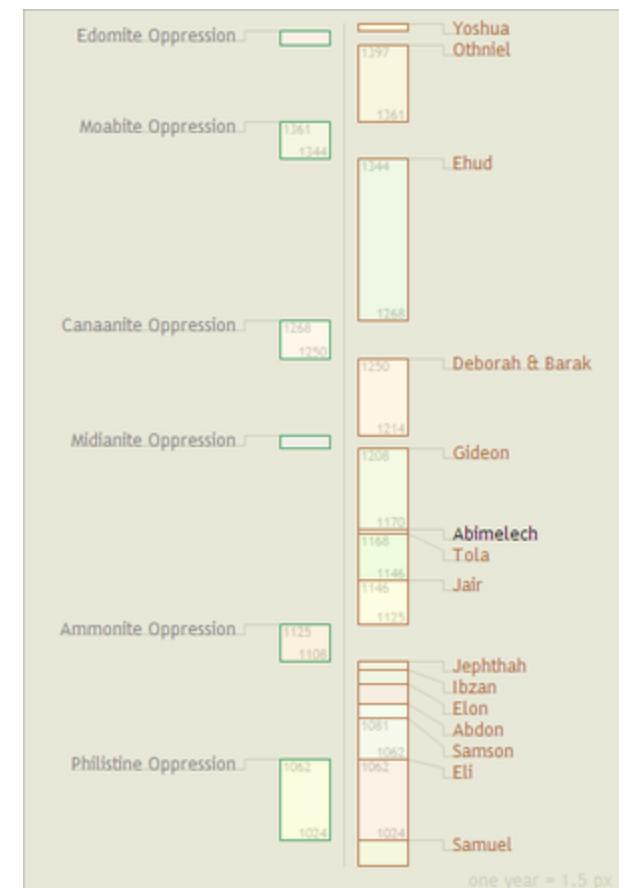
The biblical text does not generally describe these leaders as "a judge", but says that they "judged Israel", using the verb שֹׁפֵט (š-f-t).^[12] Thus, Othniel "judged Israel" (*Judges* 3:10), Tola "judged Israel twenty-three years" (*Judges* 10:2), and Jair judged Israel twenty-two years (*Judges* 10:3).

See also

- Shophet

Notes

a. (sing. Hebrew: שופט *šōpēṭ*/shofet, pl. שופטים *šōpēṭîm*/shoftim)



Timeline of biblical judges (one interpretation)

References

1. Boling & Nelson 2006.
2. Judges 12:7–15 (<https://bible.oremus.org/?passage=Judges+12:7-12:15&version=nrsv>).
3. Gordon 1962, pp. 296–297.
4. Coogan 2009, p. 178.
5. Malamat 1971, p. 129.
6. Kitchen 2003.
7. Thompson 2000, p. 96.
8. Payne 1996, pp. 630–631.
9. Arnold & Williamson 2005, p. 590.
10. Brettler 2002, p. 107; Davies 2006, p. 26; Thompson 2000, p. 96.
11. Exodus 18:13–26.
12. Hauser 1975.

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