

Judges 14:8

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And after a time he returned to take her, and he turned aside to see the carcase of the lion: and, behold, there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of the lion.

Analysis

And after a time he returned to take her, and he turned aside to see the carcase of the lion: and, behold, there was a swarm of bees and honey in the carcase of the lion.

This verse belongs to the Samson cycle addressing Samson's marriage and riddle at Timnath. Samson represents both the heights of God-empowered strength and the depths of human weakness through moral compromise. His Nazirite vow (Numbers 6:1-21) set him apart as holy to God, yet his persistent violations of this vow—contact with dead animals (14:8-9), seven-day feast (likely involving wine, 14:10), and finally revealing his hair's secret (16:17)—demonstrate progressive spiritual decline.

Theologically, Samson illustrates how spiritual gifts don't guarantee spiritual maturity. The Spirit of the LORD came upon Samson repeatedly, giving superhuman strength, yet this empowerment didn't produce corresponding moral transformation. His attraction to Philistine women (14:1-3, 16:1, 16:4) directly violated God's command against intermarriage with Canaanites (Deuteronomy 7:3-4). This demonstrates that God can use flawed instruments for His purposes, but this never excuses or endorses sin.

Samson's final prayer—"O Lord God, remember me, I pray thee, and strengthen me" (16:28)—shows genuine repentance and renewed faith. His death

accomplished more than his life (16:30), suggesting that even spectacular failure can be redeemed when we return to God. However, the tragedy is that Samson's potential was largely wasted through moral compromise. His story warns believers that consistent holy living, not merely spectacular spiritual experiences, characterizes faithful discipleship.

Historical Context

Historical Setting: The Book of Judges spans approximately 350-400 years (c. 1375-1050 BCE) during the Late Bronze Age collapse and early Iron Age. This period saw the disintegration of major empires (Hittites, Mycenaeans) and weakening of Egyptian control over Canaan, creating a power vacuum filled by emerging peoples including Philistines (Sea Peoples), Aramaeans, and regional kingdoms. The decentralized tribal structure left Israel vulnerable to external oppression and internal chaos.

Cultural Context: This passage relates to Samson's marriage and riddle at Timnath. Canaanite religion dominated the region, centered on Baal (storm/fertility god), Asherah (mother goddess), and Anat (war goddess). Archaeological discoveries at Ugarit (Ras Shamra) have provided extensive information about Canaanite mythology and religious practices. Baal worship involved ritual prostitution, child sacrifice, and fertility rites tied to agricultural seasons. Israel's persistent attraction to these gods demonstrates the strong cultural pressure to conform to surrounding nations' religious practices.

The material culture of this period shows gradual Israelite settlement in the Canaanite hill country, with simpler pottery and architecture than coastal Canaanite cities. Iron technology was beginning to spread, giving military advantage to peoples who mastered it (note the Philistines' iron monopoly, 1 Samuel 13:19-22). The absence of centralized government during the judges period stands in stark contrast to the bureaucratic city-states of Canaan and the imperial administration of Egypt and Mesopotamia. This political structure reflected Israel's theocratic ideal—God as king—yet the repeated cycles of apostasy showed this ideal required more than political structures; it demanded heart transformation.

Related Passages

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Study Questions

1. How does this passage about Samson's marriage and riddle at Timnath reveal God's character in dealing with persistent human rebellion and incomplete obedience?
2. What patterns of spiritual compromise or incomplete obedience in your own life mirror Israel's failures during the judges period?
3. How does understanding the cyclical nature of sin and deliverance in Judges help you appreciate Christ's perfect and final deliverance from sin's power?

Interlinear Text

לְרָא וֹת	וְיָשַׁב	מִימִים	הַקְרִיב הָ	לִקְרִיב	יְסַר	וְיָשַׁב	יְשַׁבֵּת	וְיָשַׁב
he returned	And after a time		to take		her and he turned aside		to see	
H7725	H3117		H3947		H5493		H7200	
וְיָשַׁב	מִימִים	הַקְרִיב	יְסַר	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב
the carcase	of the lion	of the lion	to take	her and he turned aside	to see	to see	to see	to see
H853	H4658	H738	H2009	H5712				
דָבָר יָמִ	עַד תִ	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב	וְיָשַׁב
of bees	and behold there was a swarm	and honey	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion
H1682	H5712	H1706	H738	H738	H1472	H1472	H1472	H1472
בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ	בְּגִינִי תִ
in the carcase	of the lion	and honey	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion	of the lion
H1472	H738	H1706	H738	H738	H1472	H1472	H1472	H1472

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