

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

1 Samuel

"A Tale of Two Kings"

Title: 1 Samuel.

- 1 Samuel was combined with _____ in the earliest Jewish Bibles.
- 1 Kings was also combined with 2 Kings.
- The Alexandrian Jews linked 1+2 Samuel and 1+2 Kings, calling them the "books of kingdoms."
- The Latin Vulgate used the original Hebrew division between the books of Samuel and the books of Kings but divided both into a total of _____ books.
- The Eastern church still refers to these four books as 1-4 Kingdoms.
- 1 Samuel is, therefore, also known as the _____.

Author:

- Author: The Jewish Talmud attributes 1-2 Samuel to three men.
 - Samuel
 - Samuel was the author of Judges and Ruth.
 - He also would have recorded the events of his life as well.
 - Samuel's _____ is recorded in 1 Samuel 25:1 as being during the time that Saul chased David.
 - 1 Samuel 25:1

 - Gad
 - Gad was identified as David's seer in 2 Samuel 24:11.
 - 2 Samuel 24:11

 - He had been with David as early as 1 Samuel 22:5, when David took his _____ to safety in Moab.
 - Nathan
 - Nathan also came to David several times during his reign.
 - He confronted David over his sin with Bathsheba in 2 Samuel 12:1-15.
 - Nathan continued his ministry into Solomon's time.
- All three men recorded the "acts of David" in their own independent writings.
 - 1 Chronicles 29:29

- No doubt these writings were the key sources used in compiling _____.

Date:

- 1 Samuel begins with Samuel's birth around _____ BC and ends with Saul's death around _____ BC.
- It is a historical writing authored by Samuel, Nathan, and Gad.
- Although the original writing took place in the 11th century BC, the book might not have been compiled into a readable account until later, perhaps after _____ reign.
- One argument in favor of a later compilation is the editorial insertion in 1 Samuel 27:6.
 - 1 Samuel 27:6

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- This verse seems to acknowledge the split northern and southern kingdoms, which did not happen until after _____ death.

Key People

- _____
- Samuel
- Saul
- Jonathan
- David

1 Samuel summarized: Samuel, Israel's last judge, oversees the rough, two-stage transition from theocracy to God's promised monarchy.

Background:

- 1 Samuel occurs in light of the events in Judges and Ruth.
 - Judges demonstrated Israel's failures to follow God's rule under the _____ He established.
 - Ruth shows how God was establishing the _____ lineage even during the Theocracy.
 - God _____ to bring a king to Israel at the proper time.
 - Deuteronomy 17:14-15a
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- That king was supposed to be David.
 - Genesis 49:10 promised that the scepter would come from Judah and continue in his line forever.
 - Genesis 49:10 _____
 - Ruth clearly traces David's line back to Pharez, the son of Judah and Tamar.
 - Saul was from the tribe of Benjamin; therefore, he could not have been God's promised king.
 - The Israelites rejected God's theocratic leadership.
 - God gave them Saul, a physically powerful king who did truly have the heart to serve Him.
 - Saul's sin of offering a sacrifice lost him the kingdom.

- God prepared David, a man after His own heart to be the next king and the first in the Messiah's line.

Setting:

- 1 Samuel is set in the general area of the Promised Land.
- It also recounts _____ actions outside the Promised Land.
 - Taking his family to Moab for safety
 - Living in _____ to escape Saul's anger.

Key Word: _____

- Anointing refers to the action of pouring oil over someone or something to demonstrate that they are consecrated _____ for a specific purpose.
- Anointing showed God's choice of _____.
- Saul and David were God's anointed kings
 - This kept David from killing Saul on multiple occasions.
 - This motivated David's vengeance on the man who claimed to have killed Saul.

Christ in Ruth: _____

- This title was used for priests and kings that God chose in the Old Testament.
- In 1 Samuel 2:10, Samuel's mother Hannah spoke these words.
 - 1 Samuel 2:10

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- Although God used kings through history, the only King through whom He will judge His adversaries is the _____.
 - The kings of Israel were anointed as a type of the Messiah who would be "The Anointed One."
 - As "The Anointed One," the Messiah fulfilled both anointed roles so far in Old Testament times: _____ and king.

Key Doctrine

Pagan gods will never stand in Yahweh's presence.

- 1 Samuel 5:1-5; 6:1-6

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- The Philistines brought the Ark of the Covenant to Dagon's temple as a symbol of victory.
 - Yahweh ruined their land until they could no longer stand it.
 - Their only option was to acknowledge Yahweh and return the Ark to Israel.
 - When they did, the plagues ceased.

Overview:

- Samuel: The last _____ (1-7)
 - Samuel's birth
 - The prayer of Hannah

- Samuel grows up in the Tabernacle
- The Word of the LORD comes to Samuel
- Samuel judges Israel
 - The Ark of the Covenant goes into _____
 - Israel defeats the Philistines
- Saul: The first king, who failed (8-15)
 - The Israelites _____ a king (8)
 - Saul's process of becoming king (9-11:13)
 - Samuel warns Israel about having a king instead of God (11:14-12:25).
 - Saul offers an offering in Samuel's place and is rebuked (13:1-15)
 - Saul's wars against the Philistines and Amalek (13:16-14)
 - Saul is rejected as king for failing to destroy _____ (15)
- David and Saul: The kingdom transferred to God's _____ servant (16-31).
 - David anointed king (16:1-13)
 - David plays in the court of Saul (16:14-23)
 - David slays Goliath (17)
 - Saul's hate for and pursuit after David (19-27)
 - _____ and Michal, Saul's children defended David.
 - Saul killed the priests at Nob.
 - David spared Saul's life twice.
 - David fled to Philistia for refuge from Saul.
 - Saul's last night and death in battle (28-31)
 - Saul seeks Samuel through the _____.
 - David destroys the Amalekite troops that destroyed Ziklag and took their families captive while they were with the Philistine king.
 - Saul commits suicide when the battle turns against Israel.

Application: God accepts those who humbly follow Him instead of relying on their own strength.