Samuel & the Kings

Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah and said to him, “Behold, you are old and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint for us a king to judge us like all the nations.” 1 Samuel 8:4-5

1 Samuel 10:23-24(ESV)
Then they ran and took him from there. And when he stood among the people, he was taller than any of the people from his shoulders upward. And Samuel said to all the people, “Do you see him whom the Lord has chosen? There is none like him among all the people.” And all the people shouted, “Long live the king!”

But now thy kingdom shall not continue: the Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart, and the Lord hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee. 1 Samuel 13:14

And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever. 2 Samuel 7:12, 13
Books of Samuel

Old Testament Study

Embry Hills church of Christ
1/05/2014
### LESSON NUMBER/SUBJECT AND CHAPTERS COVERED/DATES

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<td>W Story of the ark of God &amp; Judgeship of Samuel</td>
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<td>W David's Preparation for Temple</td>
<td>1 Chronicles 22:1 - 29:22</td>
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**Objectives:**
1. Learn about First Kings of Israel.
2. Learn about what God considers a Good King
3. Study the Geography of the United Kingdom
The book of Samuel and Kings end the former prophets of the Hebrew bible that started with Joshua. In the Hebrew Bible, the first and second books of Samuel are counted among the “Former Prophets” (Joshua–2 Kings) and are actual 1 book and 1 and 2 Kings is 1 book.

The Greek translation, the Septuagint, divides Samuel and Kings into the four “Books of Kingdoms; thus 1–2 Samuel are 1–2 Kingdoms with 1 and 2 Kings being 3 and 4 Kingdoms.

In the Latin Vulgate and Douay Bible they are styled as the “Books of the Kings.” The first book of Kings would be 1st Samuel and accordingly they are called the “First” and “Second” Books of Kings, and not, as in the modern Protestant versions, the “First” and “Second” Books of Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings would be 3 and 4 Kings.

### Order of Hebrew Bible

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<td>B. Latter Prophets</td>
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### Order of English OT

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<td>Prophets</td>
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### Key chapter/s

1 Sam. 8, where Israel demands a king  
1 Sam. 15, where kingship passes to David from Saul.  
2 Sam. 5, David is king over all Israel.  
2 Sam. 11, David’s sin.

### Key verse/s

But now thy kingdom shall not continue: the Lord hath sought him a man after his own heart, and the Lord hath commanded him to be captain over his people, because thou hast not kept that which the Lord commanded thee. 1 Samuel 13:14

And Samuel said, Hath the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord? Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams. 1 Samuel 15:22

And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build an house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom for ever. 2 Samuel 7:12, 13

The Lord rewarded me according to my righteousness: according to the cleanness of my hands hath he recompensed me. 2 Samuel 22:21
When we study 1st and 2nd Samuel we tend to focus on the people and events. In fact asking what you remember about the Book of Samuel is how we start this class. What we may not think about is the change going on during the days of Samuel where 1 Samuel covers a little more than 90 years. The book of First Samuel is, among other things, a transitional “bridge” book which takes us from the theocracy (where God ruled directly through priests and military leaders) to the monarchy (the direct rule by various kings). The time of the judges was a time of lawlessness and disorder, where “everyone did as they saw fit” (Judges 21:25). Israel’s moral and spiritual decline is well represented by the high priest Eli and his children. Hopefully as we read and learn about people and events we need to also consider how the changing times may impact their behavior and the unchanging nature of God. As Moses was the leader of the nation out of Egypt, so it was Samuel who led the nation into the monarchy. Looking at the key verses we see the importance of a man’s heart toward God.

The book of Samuel gives a prophetic assessment to a crucial time of Israel’s history: the early era of the kings. It is meant to expose sin, warn people against rebellion, and instruct people about how God works in history. In Samuel important facts are omitted, which the author must have been acquainted—and to which, in some instances, he afterwards expressly refers,—while other periods and events are detailed at great length. All these peculiarities are not accidental, but designed, and in accordance with the general plan of the work. For, we must bear in mind, that as in the case of other parts of Holy Scripture, so in the Books of Samuel, we must not look for biographies, as of Samuel, Saul, and David, nor yet expect merely an account of their administration, but a history of the kingdom of God during a new period in its development, and in a fresh stage of its onward movement towards the end.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Events of Change</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>Iron Age begins 1200 BC</td>
<td>The increase use of iron created more wealth and a population explosion among Israel and saw the fall of the great late bronze kingdoms including the Hittite Empire over run by the Sea People (which included the Philistines). Israelite four room houses made of stone become common, Denoting increased wealth.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arrival of Philistines</td>
<td>The Philistines are part of sea people coming from the Aegean area and tried to invade Egypt in 1188 BC. The primary enemies of Samson and Saul were the Philistines. We see their dominance in the destruction of Shiloh and making Israelites use them for blacksmithing &amp; sharpening tools (1 Sam 13:19-21).</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ark taken by Philistines</td>
<td>The elders think the ark itself rather than the Lord can help them defeat the Philistines. The ark is captured and journeys through the cities of the Philistines pitting their Dagon against Jehovah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Destruction of Tabernacle</td>
<td>Not mentioned in Samuel, the battle saw the loss of the ark but also saw the destruction of the tabernacle (Jer 7:12-14, 26:6-9), eliminating an important unifying element to the 12 tribes. According to archaeological evidence, Shiloh apparently was destroyed about 1050 B.C. by the Philistines.</td>
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<tr>
<td>People ask for King</td>
<td>The people wanted a king to be like the other nations about them, so with Samuel too old and his sons unfaithful the era of the Judges come to an end. Saul a king like the people wanted stood a head taller than all of the people who is followed by David, a man after God’s on heart through whom the Christ would come.</td>
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</table>
God is King. Although he appoints humans to lead his people—Moses, Samuel, Paul, Peter, and others—he doesn’t surrender his authority. Only he is King, to him alone belongs all glory and honor. For that reason, we must not allow other humans, or things, to take the place of God. In the book of Samuel, the kings forgot their place and acted as having ultimate authority. God does not share his glory. When the king took the throne of his kingdom he was to write for himself on a scroll a copy of this law, taken from that of the Levitical priests. It is to be with him, and he is to read it all the days of his life so that he may learn to revere the Lord his God and follow carefully all the words of this law and these decrees” (Deut. 17:18–19).

This book also serves as an encouragement and a warning to Christian parents to raise their children in the Lord. Hannah’s beautiful words of dedication as she gives her child to God: “For this child I prayed; and the Lord hath given me my petition which I asked of him: Therefore also I have lent him to the Lord; as long as he liveth he shall be lent to the Lord. And he worshipped the Lord there” (1:27-28). But not all God’s servants practiced such dedication. Both Eli and Samuel would rise up ungodly and worthless sons (see 2:12-17, 22-25; 8:1-5).
Lesson 1: Rise of Samuel as prophet

Readings - I Samuel 1:1 to 4:1

A. Pre-Class Questions
1. What would you like to gain from studying Samuel?

2. What are three things you remember or know about the Book of Samuel?

B. Introduction
The book of I Samuel is a book of history as are the books that precede it and the books that follow it. At this point, Israel is at a point of transition. Just as the book of Ruth closes with the birth of Obed to Ruth and Boaz, the book of I Samuel opens with the record of another Israelite woman desperately seeking to have a child. Jehovah blesses Hannah with a son, whom she in turn dedicates to God’s service. Samuel, who serves as both prophet and judge, is the last in the line of judges chosen by God to deliver Israel from various surrounding enemies. He goes on to lead the nation from being a theocracy to a monarchy, anointing and counseling its first kings as directed by God.

God had set-up a theocracy with him as the king. As seen in Judges the people had difficulty in having a spiritual king but rather each man did what was right in his own heart. As the pressure of the Philistines mounted rather than once more asking for a deliverer/a judge to safe them the people request a king to rule over them so that they may be like the nations around them. As we shall learn the people were not rejecting Samuel and his sons but rather rejecting God's plan for governance.

The books of 1 and 2 Samuel provide numerous examples of good and bad leadership. When leaders focused their attention on the Lord and saw their leadership roles as instruments for His glory, they flourished; when they abandoned the Lord and used their offices for their own gain, they failed. As part of the lesson we will look at how those leaders showed self denial and selfishness.

Outline of 1 Samuel

I. Samuel's Ministry (1 Sam 1:1-12:25)
   A. Samuel's birth and call (1 Sam 1:1-3:21)
   B. The ark narrative (1 Sam 4:1-7:17)
   C. The people ask for a king (1 Sam 8:1-12:25)
II. Saul's Reign (1 Sam 13:1-31:13)
   A. Saul's battles with the Philistines (1 Sam 13:1-14:52)
   B. Saul's failure against the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:1-35)
   C. David's selection as Saul's successor (1 Sam 16:1-23)
   D. David's victory over Goliath (1 Sam 17:1-58)
   E. David's struggles with Saul (1 Sam 18:1-26:25)
   F. Saul's reign ends (1 Sam 27:1-31:13)
C. Birth and dedication of Samuel (1 Samuel 1:1 - 28)

1. Describe the inter-family relationships in Elkanah’s household. (1-7)
   - Elkanah & Hannah
   - Elkanah & Peninnah
   - Peninnah & Hannah

2. Describe Hannah’s countenance while she was in Shiloh. (8-10)

3. Describe Hannah’s petition and vow to the Lord (11).

4. What kind of condition did Eli think Hannah was suffering from while praying (12-16)?

5. How did Eli know that God would grant this petition (17)?

6. When God granted Hannah’s petition, Hannah also fulfilled her vow (22-28).
   - When and how was Hannah’s vow fulfilled?
   - Do you think that Elkanah or Eli knew about the vow before Samuel was born?
D. Hannah's Prayer (1 Samuel 2:1-10)

Read Hannah's prayer in I Samuel 2:1-10. Although we can see how parts of this prayer relate to her specific situation, there is more to the content of her song than merely her own experience. Make a list of lessons that are taught in this prayer and a list of examples of how those lessons are demonstrated in life. If you can, use examples from the stories in I Samuel wherever possible.

E. Samuel's Childhood (1 Samuel 2:11-36)

1. Describe the wickedness of Eli's sons (12-16).

2. What effect did this have on others’ worship to God (17)?

3. How did Hannah and Samuel's relationship continue after he was dedicated (18-21)?

4. What did Eli instruct his sons to do and their response (22-26)?

5. Describe Samuel's characteristics (26).

6. Study the prophecy given to Eli by the man of God. List some points in this prophecy (27-36).

7. To what does God attribute the wickedness of Eli's sons (29)?

8. Who is Eli's father referred to in 2:27-31, 36?
F. Samuel's First Prophecy (I Samuel 3:1-21)

1. How many times did Samuel think Eli had called to him and why did it take so many times to release it was the Lord calling to him (1-9)?

2. What was the prophecy (10-14)?

3. How does God describe the information contained in this prophecy (11)?

4. How does Samuel react (15)?

5. How does Eli react (16-18)?


G. Eli’s Parenting Skills

Ezekiel 18:1-3, 20 (NKJV)

1The word of the Lord came to me again, saying,
2“What do you mean when you use this proverb concerning the land of Israel, saying: ‘The fathers have eaten sour grapes, And the children’s teeth are set on edge’?
3“As I live,” says the Lord GOD, “you shall no longer use this proverb in Israel.
4“ASh the soul who sins shall die. The son shall not bear the guilt of the father, nor the father bear the guilt of the son. The righteousness of the righteous shall be upon himself, and the wickedness of the wicked shall be upon himself.

In view of the above teaching of Ezekiel 18, how could the Lord punish Eli for the wickedness of his sons (2:30-31), particularly when Eli did not approve of their sin (2:23-25)?

Explain how Samuel grew up to be a righteous man, even though he was raised by Eli, who also raised wicked Hophni and Phinehas.

What can we conclude about the responsibilities of parents? The character of Eli?
### H. Selfless and Selfish Heart

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<th>Person</th>
<th>Selfless Heart</th>
<th>Selfish Heart</th>
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<td>Eli</td>
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<td>Hophni and Phinehas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Samuel</td>
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</table>
Find Ramah and Shiloh on the map - what is the distance between the two places?
Lesson 2: The Ark of God & Judgeship of Samuel

Readings - I Samuel 4:1 to 7:17

A. Introduction

The Philistines pressed the nation Israel hard at this time and appears to have done so for about 20 years. This lesson starts with Israel trying to defeat the Philistines and after being defeated with 4000 dead the leaders of Israel decided to bring the Ark of the Covenant to the battlefield which results in the lost of the ark, death of 30000 and the death of Eli and his sons. Then the Philistines learn that their gods are not more powerful than Jehovah. Although Samuel is the last judge and at least the namesake for 2 books of the bible we know little of the events of his judgeship. After 20 years Samuel directs the people to put away their idols, serve only the Lord. After the people put away their idols Samuel gathers Israel to Mizpah, defeats the Philistines and then Israel proceeds to recapture the cities taken by the Philistines.

I. Historical Summary

A. The Philistines Capture the Ark of the Covenant (4: 1-22)
   1. The Defeat of Israel (4:1-11)
   2. The Death of Eli (4:12-18)
   3. The Birth of Ichabod (4:19-22)

B. The Philistines Suffer because of the Ark (5:1-12)
   1. The Curse Against Dagon (5:1-5)
   2. The Plague Against the Cities of Philistia (5:6-12)

C. The Philistines Return the Ark (6:1-7:2)
   1. The Philistines Propose a Plan (6:1-9)
   2. The Philistines Execute the Plan (6:10-18)
   3. The Israelites Receive the Ark (6:19-7:2)

D. Samuel Leads Israel to Repentance (7:3-17)
   1. The Repentance of the People (7:3-6)
   2. The Philistines React & Israel Prevails (7:7-14)
   3. The Circuit Judgeship of Samuel (7:15-17)
B. The Philistines Capture the Ark (1 Samuel 4:1 - 22)

1. What events preceded the capture of the Ark of the Covenant (1-4)?

2. Who did the ark rally in the battle (5-9)?

3. Was it wrong for the Israelites to carry the ark into battle considering how it had been used in Numbers 10 & Joshua 3?

   Numbers 10:33-36 (NKJV)
   
   33 So they departed from the mountain of the Lord on a journey of three days; and the ark of the covenant of the Lord went before them for the three days’ journey, to search out a resting place for them. 34 And the cloud of the Lord was above them by day when they went out from the camp. 35 So it was, whenever the ark set out, that Moses said:

   “Rise up, O Lord! Let Your enemies be scattered,
   And let those who hate You flee before You.”

   36 And when it rested, he said: “Return, O Lord, To the many thousands of Israel.”

   Joshua 3:4 (NKJV)
   
   4 Yet there shall be a space between you and it, about two thousand cubits by measure. Do not come near it, that you may know the way by which you must go, for you have not passed this way before.”

4. Based on the Israelites’ use of the ark in Chapter 4, what can we say about their attitude toward God (3-5)?

5. What about the Philistines’ attitude (6-9)?

6. What three things did the man of Benjamin tell Eli about the battle (17)?

7. Which of these messages caused Eli’s death (18)?

8. Why is the story of Ichabod important to our understanding of this period in Israel’s history (21)?
C. The Philistines Suffer because of the Ark (1 Samuel 5:1 - 12)

1. What did the Philistines do with the ark of the covenant (1-2)?

2. What happened to Dagon and the Philistines at Ashdod (3-7)?

3. What happened to the Philistines at Gath (9)?

4. What happened to the Philistines at Ekron (10,12)?

D. The Philistines Return the Ark (6:1-7:2)

1. What advice did the Philistine priests and diviners make about the ark (3)?

2. What guilt offer should be made and why (4-5)?

3. Why would the cows chosen to transport the ark not go to Beth-shemesh (7-8)?

4. Why would the cows chosen to transport the ark go to Beth-shemesh (9)?

5. How did the people of Beth-shemesh react to the return of the ark (13-15)?

6. Did these people fare any better in possessing the ark (19-20)?
Using the typical distance traveled listed in the reference section, is it reasonable to expect a man to travel from Aphek to Shiloh in the same day (4:12).

Mark out the circuit taken by Samuel during his judgeship (7:16).
Lesson 3: Saul made King

Readings 1 Samuel 8:1 to 11:15

A. Introduction
With Samuel as a Judge/ Deliverer of Israel the cities taken by the Philistines were restored and peace made with the Amorites. His sons were found to be unfit and the Elders of Israel asked for a king to judge us like all the nations. Samuel saw this as a rejection of himself and his sons. The Lord came to him and told him that the people were rejecting Jehovah as king and this was just another step in their ways since entering the land and worshipping other gods. As instructed Samuel warns the people about how kings would treat them and the people still demand a king so Israel could be like the other nations, with a king to judge them and to go out before us and fight our battles. Saul is selected the first king, a man taller than any other of the people and yet not all considered him to be king. It is when Saul defeats the Ammonites and saves Jabesh-gilead that all the people recognize him as the king.

We should always remember this story of rejected God's design because of a desire to be like those around about us.

I. Historical Summary
A. The Israelites Request a King (8:1-22)
1. The Problem with Samuel’s Sons (8:1-3)
2. The Request of the People for a King (8:4-9)
3. The Response of the Lord through Samuel (8:10-18)
4. The Decision of the Lord (8:19-22)
B. The Lord Selects Saul (9:1-27)
1. Saul Searches for the Lost Donkeys (9:1-10)
2. Saul Approaches Samuel (9:11-14)
3. The Lord Identifies Saul to Samuel (9:15-17)
4. Samuel Meets Saul (9:18-21)
5. Samuel Honors Saul at the Feast (9:22-24)
C. Anointing Saul King of Israel (10:1-27)
1. Samuel Anoints Saul (10:1)
2. Samuel Prophesies the Three Signs (10:2-8)
3. Saul Witness the Three Signs (10:9-13)
4. Saul Returns Home (10:14-16)
5. Samuel Announces Saul is King (10:17-27)
D. Saul Becomes King of Israel (11:1-15)
1. Saul Defeats the Ammonites (11:1-11)
2. Kingdom Renewed (11:12-15)
B. The Israelites Request a King (8:1-22)

1. Describe how the sons of Samuel judged the people (1-3)?

2. Were the sons of Samuel as bad as the sons of Eli (2:22, 29)?

3. How did the actions of Samuel's sons influence Israel (4-5)?

4. What was Samuel's reaction the people's request for a king (6)?

5. What was the Lord's answer to Samuel's prayer (7-9)?

6. Why would having a king be a rejection of the Lord?

7. Samuel warns the people about the nature of a king. List the warnings he gives (10-18).

8. How do the people respond to Samuel's warnings (19-20)?

C. The Lord Selects Saul (9:1-27)

1. What was Saul searching for that resulted in him meeting Samuel (1-6)?

2. Did God have anything to do with the meeting of Saul and Samuel (15-16)?

3. Saul's Journey - Would you have expected Saul meeting Samuel?
D. Anointing Saul King of Israel (10:1-27)

1. What signs did Samuel give Saul that the Lord had anointed him to be King of Israel (2-7)?

2. Did all of these signs come to pass (9-13)?

3. What procedure did Samuel use to identify Saul as the new King (20-24)?

4. Why did Samuel write down the rights & duties of the kingship (25)? see Dt 31:24-27

5. What reactions of two different groups are described in 1 Samuel 10:26-27?

E. Saul Becomes King of Israel (11:1-15)

1. Who attacked Jabesh-gilead and what did he require for a treaty (1-2)?

2. How did the people at Gibeah respond to the message from Jabesh and how did Saul respond? (4-6)?

3. What message did Saul send throughout the territory and what was the response (7-8)?

4. What was the result of Saul's victory over the Ammonites (12-15)?
G. Selfless and Selfish Hearts

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<th>Person</th>
<th>Selfless Heart</th>
<th>Selfish Heart</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Saul</td>
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1. How far was Mizpah, the place where Saul was proclaimed King from his hometown of Gibeah?

2. Based on the rate of travel in the reference section, how long would it take messangers from Jabesh-gilead to reach Gibeah?

3. Based on the rate of travel in the reference section, how long would it take an army to go from Rabbah to Jabesh-gilead and from Bezek to Jabesh-Gilead?

4. Was seven days enough time for the elders of Jabesh-gilead to get help (11:3)?
Lesson 4: Reign of Saul
Readings 1 Samuel 12:1 to 15:35

A. Introduction
In this lesson Samuel makes his farewell address, reminding the people that he has been just with them. He reminds them of the Lord's history with Israel and how he has delivered them from numerous adversaries. He then goes on to remind them to obey God and the King should obey God. The chapter brings to mind the farewell message of Joshua some 300+ years earlier. We then move into Saul's battles with the Philistines and are told his kingdom would not last forever. His poor judgment continues in the battles with the Philistines and War with the Amalekites and is rejected due to his disobedience with respect Agag, king of the Amalekites.

Historical Summary
A. Samuel's Farewell Address (12:1-25)
   1. Samuel Asks People to Witness that He has Been Honest (12:1-6)
   2. Samuel Reminds People that God has Delivered Them(12:7-11)
   3. Samuel tells them King & People need to Obey God & Sign of Rain (12:12-18)
B. Saul Fights the Philistines (13:1-23)
   1. Saul Fights Philistines (13:1-6)
   2. Saul's Unlawful Sacrifice (13:7-15)
   3. No Weapons for Saul's Army (13:16-23)
C. Saul's Inept Handling of the Philistine War (14:1-46)
   1. Jonathan Skirmishes with the Philistines (14:1-15)
   2. Saul Turns to God but then Attacks (14:16-23)
   3. Saul's Vow Regarding Food (14:24-30)
   4. The People Break Saul's Vow & God's Law (14:31-35)
   5. Saul's Vow Regarding his First Vow (14:36-42)
   6. The People Rescue Jonathan (14:43-46)
D. Saul's Military Exploits (14:47-52)
E. Saul's Failure Regarding the Amalekites (15:1-35)
   1. The Lord Commands Saul to Destroy Utterly (15:1-3)
   2. Saul Destroys Amalek but not Utterly (15:4-9)
   4. The Lord Rejects Saul as King (15:20-23)
   5. Saul Confesses & Begs for Samuel's Public Support (15:24-31)
   6. Samuel Kills Agag, King of the Amalekites (15:32-33)
   7. Samuel & Saul Go Separate Ways (15:34-35)
### B. Samuel’s Farewell Address (12:1-25)

1. Samuel asks if he is guilty of what 5 charges? (1-3)?

2. Do the people find him guilty, do you think these might have been the charges against his sons (4-5)?

3. What people were sent to deliver the people from their oppressors? (6-11)?

4. Despite this history & judgeship of Samuel who made them now ask for a King (12)?

5. How many times is the word "if" used in verses 13-15?

6. What was condition that Israel had to do to have hand of God against them (15)?

7. What was special about Samuel's rain (16-18)?

8. What was Samuel's instructions to the people (23-25)?

### C. Saul Fights the Philistines (13:1-23)

1. How did the people respond when the Philistines came after them after Saul's attack on Geba (6-7)?

2. How long did Saul wait for Samuel and how long was he suppose to wait (8-10)?

3. What excuse did Saul give Samuel for making the burnt offering (11-12)?

4. What was the result of Saul's foolishness (13-14)?
D. Saul’s Inept Handling of the Philistine War (14:1-46)

1. What reason did Jonathan give for going over to the Philistine garrison (4-6)?

2. What was test Jonathan used to determine if he would battle the garrison (8-12)?

3. What happened about the time Jonathan killed 20 Philistines (13-16)?

4. Who went all to war with the Philistines (20-23)?

5. What vow did Saul make & what was the result of this rash vow (24-33)?

6. How many altars had Saul built to the Lord before this battle with the Philistines (35)?

7. What kept Saul from going down and attacking the Philistines (36-46)?

E. Saul’s Military Exploits (14:47-52)

1. What nations did Saul fight battles against for Israel (47-48)?

2. Name the sons and daughters of Saul (49)?

3. What type of men did Saul seek in his fierce battle with the Philistines (52)?
F. Saul's Failure Regarding the Amalekites (15:1-35)

1. What message did the Lord give to Samuel to tell Saul (1-3)?

2. What did Saul take after utterly defeating the Amalekites (8-9)?

3. What did Jehovah regret (11)?

4. Did Saul think he had obeyed God (15)?

5. Did God think he had obeyed (19-23)?

6. What was Samuel's response to Saul's plead to return with him (26-28)?

7. What honor did Saul request of Samuel (30)?

8. What was the fate of Agag (32-33)?

G. Geography

1. Locate Geba, how far is it from Gibeah?

2. Based on the rate of travel in the reference section and the map in lesson 1, how long would it take an army of Philistines from Ashkelon to reach Gibeah?

3. Samuel ask to wait 7 days for him to come, if Samuel was at Ramah, how long would it take him to reach Gilgal?

4. Draw arrows showing the 3 directions of attack by the Philistines to Ophrah, Beth Horon & the road leading to the Valley of Zeboim?
### G. Selfless and Selfish Hearts

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Selfless Heart</th>
<th>Selfish Heart</th>
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<td>Saul</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jonathan</td>
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Lesson 5: Saul & David

Readings 1 Samuel 16:1 - 20:42

A. Introduction
In this lesson Samuel is once more kingmaker anointing David king at the direction of the Lord. We see David coming to interact more with Saul and his family. David comes to the royal court to play the harp, defeats Goliath, and becomes friends with Jonathan and goes on to marry one of his daughters. Throughout these events Saul's fear of David grows and moves closer to openly seeking to kill David.

Historical Summary
A. The Lord Sends Samuel to Anoint a New King (16:1-5)  
B. Samuel Anoints David, the Youngest Son of Jesse (16:6-13)  
C. Saul Employed David in his Royal Court (16:14-23)  
D. David Defeats Goliath (17:1-58)  
E. David and Jonathan Become Friends (18:1-4)  
F. Saul Begins to Fear David (18:5-16)  
G. David marries Michal, daughter of Saul (18:17-30)  
H. Jonathan Persuades Saul to Spare David (19:1-10)  
I. Michal Protects David from Saul (19:11-17)  
J. Samuel Provides Refuge to David from Saul (19:18-24)  
K. Jonathan and David Make a Covenant (20:1-23)  
L. Saul and Jonathan Argue Over David (20:24-34)  
M. Jonathan Warns David to Flee from Saul (20:35-42)

B. The Lord Sends Samuel to Anoint a New King (16:1-5)
1. What phrases indicate the emotional condition of Samuel (1)?
2. How did the Lord tell Samuel to protect himself from Saul (2)?
3. What did the elders of Bethlehem ask Samuel when he arrived (4)?
4. Why was the elders concerned? (7:15-16, 15:33)

C. Samuel Anoints David, the Youngest Son of Jesse (16:6-13)
1. When Eliab passed before Samuel, what did Samuel think (6)?
2. How did the Lord respond to Samuel's reaction (7)?
3. How many of Jesse's sons did Samuel reject (10)?
4. Summarize the characteristics of David found in verses 11 and 12.
## D. Saul Employs David in his Royal Court (16:14-23)

1. When David was anointed the Spirit of the Lord came upon him and what happened to Saul (14)?

2. What was suggested to help Saul with the distress spirit sent from the Lord (16)?

3. Who was sent for to play the harp and did it work (18, 23)?

4. What did Saul think of David (21-22)?

## E. David Defeats Goliath (17:1-58)

1. How is Goliath described (4-7)?

2. What challenge did Goliath make for 40 days (8-10)?

3. What was the response of the army of Israel to the challenge (11, 24)?

4. How many of David's brothers were with Saul and why did he visit them (13-18)?

5. What was David's response to Goliath's challenge (26)?

6. What did David tell Saul (32)?

7. How did Saul respond (33)?

8. Diagram David's arguments listed in verses 34-37.

9. What did Saul try to do to prepare David and did it help (38-39)?

10. How did David prepare himself (40)?

11. What did Goliath and the Philistines think of David (43-44)?

12. How did David respond (46-48)?
F. David and Jonathan Become Friends (18:1-4)

1. How is the friendship of David and Jonathan described (1, 3)?

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G. Saul Begins to Fear David (18:5-16)

1. What happened to make Saul very angry and displeased with David (6-8)?

2. How did Saul respond to his fear of David (11-15)?

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H. David marries Michal, daughter of Saul (18:17-30)

1. What did Saul promise David and what was his reason (17)?

2. Why did Saul finally honor his promise to have David marry a daughter (20-21)?

3. What dowry to Saul ask of David and what was the purpose of the dowry (25-27)?

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I. Jonathan Persuades Saul to Spare David (19:1-10)

1. What did Saul plan to do to David (1)?

2. What argument did Jonathan use to convince Saul to spare David (4-6)?

3. What did Saul try to do when David returned from fighting the Philistines (9-10)?

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J. Michal Protects David from Saul (19:11-17)

1. What did Michal do to save David's life (11-16)?
K. Samuel Provides Refuge to David from Saul (19:18-24)
   1. What happened to the messengers sent by Saul to take David (20-21)?
   2. What happened to Saul when he went to take David (23-24)?

L. Jonathan and David Make a Covenant (20:1-23)
   1. What did David ask Jonathan (1)?
   2. Did Jonathan think Saul meant to kill David (2)?
   3. How would Jonathan let David know what Saul meant to do with him (19-22)?

M. Saul and Jonathan Argue Over David (20:24-34)
   1. What did Saul think was wrong when he missed the first day of the feast (26)?
   2. What was Saul's response to Jonathan when he stated why David had missed the 2nd day of the feast (30-31)?
   3. What was Saul's reaction when Jonathan asked why he wished to kill David (33)?

N. Jonathan Warns David to Flee from Saul (20:35-42)
   1. Does Jonathan follow the prearranged procedure to tell David of Saul's intentions (36-38, 19-22)?
   2. What was the covenant made between David and Jonathan (42)?
   3. How do the events of Chapter 20 mark a significant change in David's dealings with Saul?
   4. After this chapter, does David ever again hold the position in Saul's court that he held previously?
Lesson 6: David Escapes Saul

Readings 1 Samuel 21:1 - 26:25

A. Introduction
   In this lesson David flees from Saul and though giving two opportunities if refuses to kill Saul because he is God’s anointed King. We learn much about David’s character as he faces many challenges in his life. Much of this is echoed in Psalms writing during this time period.

   Historical Summary
   A. David Visits Ahimelech at the City of Priests (21:1-9)
   B. David Flees to the King of Gath for Protection (21:10-15)
   C. David Forms his Band of Men (22:1-5)
   D. Saul Slays the Priests of Nob (22:6-23)
   E. David Rescues Keilah from the Philistines (23:1-12)
   F. Saul Pursues David in the Wilderness of Ziph (23:13-29)
   G. David Spares Saul's Life at Engedi (24:1-22)
   H. Samuel Dies (25:1)
   I. The Story of David & Abigail (25:2-44)
   J. David Spares Saul's Life Again (26:1-25)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1 Samuel</th>
<th>Incident</th>
<th>Psalm</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19:11</td>
<td>David's house surrounded</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:10–11</td>
<td>David seized by Achish</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:12–22:1</td>
<td>David escapes from Achish (called Abimelech in Psalm 34 title)</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:1 (possibly also 24:3)</td>
<td>David in cave</td>
<td>57; 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:9–19</td>
<td>Doeg the Edomite</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:19</td>
<td>David betrayed by Ziphites</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. David Visits Ahimelech at the City of Priests (21:1-9)

1. What was Ahimelech’s concern (1)?

2. How truthful was David’s answer to Ahimelech (2)?

3. What two items did David request from Ahimelech (3, 8)?

4. What did Ahimelech have to give David (4, 6, 9)?

5. Was it right for David to take the show bread (?)?

C. David Flees to the King of Gath for Protection (21:10-15, Psalms 56, 34)

1. Why was David afraid (10-12)?

2. How is the behavior of the Philistines of Gath described in Psalms 56:1-2, 5-7

3. What did David change his behavior (13)?

4. What was the response of the King of Gath (14-15)?

5. List what happens to those who sought, looked, feared etc the Lord (Psalm 34)
D. David Forms his Band of Men (22:1-5)
   1. Whom did David gather at the Cave of Adullam (1-2)?

E. Saul Slays the Priests of Nob (22:6-23), Psalms 52
   1. What is Saul's complaint to his servants (7-8)?

   2. Who responded to Saul's request and what did he report (9-10)?

   3. Why did Ahimelech help David (14-15)?

   4. Who would not and who did carry out Saul's judgment (16-19)?

   5. What does David pray will be the fate of such an evil mighty man (Psalm 52:1-7)

F. David Rescues Keilah from the Philistines (23:1-12)
   1. How many times did David inquire of the Lord if he should go down to Keilah (1-5)?

   2. What did David use to inquire of the Lord (9)?

   3. Why did Saul think he could capture David at Keilah (7-8)

G. Saul Pursues David in the Wilderness of Ziph (23:13-29), Psalms 54
   1. Who did David meet with in the Wilderness of Ziph and what was discussed (16-18)?

   2. Who informed Saul where David was hiding and what was his hiding place (19)?

   3. What is David's response to the Ziphites (Psalm 54:4-7)?
I. David Spares Saul's Life at Engedi (24:1-22)

1. What did David's men advise him when Saul entered into the cave (4)?

2. What was David's reply to his men after cutting off a portion of Saul's robe (6-7)?

3. What did David say to Saul to seek for him to stop hunting him (8-15)?

4. What was Saul's response to David (16-21)?

J. The Story of David & Abigail (25:2-44)

1. What request does David make of Nabal (4-8)?

2. What was Nabal's answer to David's men (10-11)

3. Why should Nabal's answer have been different (14-17)?

4. What did Abigail do and say to turn away David's wrath (18, 25-31)?

5. What was David's response to Abigail (32-35)?

6. What was the fate of Nabal (37-38)?

7. How did David's marriage status change (41-44)?
K. David Spares Saul's Life Again (26:1-25)

1. Who went down to Saul's tent while he was sleeping (7)

2. What did David's companion want to do (8)?

3. What was David's response to this request (9-12)?

4. What statement did David make about Abner (15-16)?

5. What was David's response to Saul (18-20)?

6. What was Saul's response to David (21)?

7. What did David return to Saul and what did David value (22-24)?

Based on the following Topographical map, how would you explain Saul's statement in Samuel how would you explain the go "down" comment.

1 Samuel 23:19-20 (NKJV)

19 Then the Ziphites came up to Saul at Gibeah, saying, "Is David not hiding with us in strongholds in the woods, in the hill of Hachilah, which is on the south of Jeshimon? 20 Now therefore, O king, come down according to all the desire of your soul to come down; and our part shall be to deliver him into the king's hand."
David Flees from Saul

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>David fled from Saul in Gibeah</td>
<td>After some time, goes to the forest of Hereth</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>went to Samuel at Naioth in Ramah</td>
<td>Rescues Keilah from some Philistine raiding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Saul sought him there, and fled back to Jonathan in Gibeah</td>
<td>His growing army of 600 men relocated to the wilderness of Ziph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fled to Ahimelech the priest at Nob</td>
<td>After the men of Ziph betrayed David to Saul, David and his men went to live in the wilderness of Maon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Briefly sought refuge in Philistine city of Gath</td>
<td>Fleeing the strongholds of Engedi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Set up his headquarters at cave of Adullam</td>
<td>David returned to “the stronghold”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>To protect his parents from harm, leaves them in the care of the king of Moab at Mizpeh</td>
<td>Then to the wilderness of Paran, was again betrayed to Saul by the men of Ziph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Went to live in &quot;the stronghold&quot;</td>
<td>Sought refuge with Achish, the king of Gath</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After fleeing from Nob, how many of the places David hid was not within the Tribal lands of Judah?

Ziklag
Lesson 7: Last Days of Saul

Readings 1 Samuel 27:1 - 31:13, 1 Chronicles 10:13-14

A. Introduction
As 1 Samuel comes to an end so does the Kingship of Saul. This is also a dark time for David as he flees back to the Philistines. His Wives are captured by the Amalekities.

**Historical Summary**
A. David Seeks Refuge from King Achish (27:1-28:2)
B. Saul and the Medium of En-dor (28:3-25)
C. David Escapes from Waging War Against Israel (29)
D. David’s Wives Are Captured by Amalekites (30:1-15)
E. David Destroys the Amalekites (30:16-30)
F. The Death of Saul (31:1-13, 1 Chronicles 10:13-14)

B. David Seeks Refuge from King Achish (27:1-28:2)
1. What was David's reasoning for fleeing to the Philistines (1)?

2. Was David's reasoning correct (4)?

3. What did David request of Achish, King of Gath (5-7)?

4. How did David deceive Achish into thinking he had made himself an utter stench to the people of Israel (8-12)

C. Saul and the Medium of En-dor (28:3-25)
1. What made Saul afraid and his heart to tremble greatly (3-5)?

2. What drove Saul to inquire of the medium at En-dor (6-7)?

3. Why was the medium reluctant to help Saul (8-10)?

4. Was the medium surprised to see Samuel (11-14)?

5. What did Samuel say would happen in the battle with the Philistines (13-19)?

6. Why was Saul lacking in strength after talking with Samuel?
### D. David Escapes from Waging War Against Israel (29)
1. Who among the Philistines wanted David to stay with them (3, 6)?

2. Who among the Philistines wanted David to depart (3-5)?

### E. David’s Wives Are Captured by Amalekites (30:1-15)
1. Is 3 days a reasonable amount of time for David to go from Aphek back to Ziklag (use map from Lesson 6 or 8)?

2. What had happened while David was away from Ziklag (1-4)?

3. Who was among the people taken by the Amalekites (5-6)?

4. How did David determine if he should go after the Amalekites (7-10)?

5. Who helped David find the Amalekites (11-15)?

### F. David Destroys the Amalekites (30:16-30)
1. How victorious was David over the Amalekites (16-20)?

2. What did the wicked men following David wish to do to those who had stopped and not followed him into battle (21-25)?

3. What did David say he would do to those who had stayed behind (23-25)?

4. What did David send to those cities he and his men had roamed (26-31)?
G. **The Death of Saul (31:1-13, I Chronicles 10:13-14)**

1. In the battle at Gilboa, who pressed Saul hard leading to his Death (1-3)?

2. How did Saul die in the battle (4)?

3. Based on verse 7, the Philistines took control of the cities and land to at least the Jordan river. Going back to lesson 2 how much land did the Philistines control compared to this time at the death of Saul?

4. What did the Philistines do when they discovered Saul's body(8-10)?

5. What did the men of Jabesh-Gilead do upon hearing of what had been done to Saul's body(11-13)?

6. What was the cause of Saul's death (I Chronicles 10:13-14)

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H. **Selfless and Selfish Hearts**

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<tr>
<td>Saul</td>
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David


If the battle took place in the valley of Jezreel, how many miles did Saul retreat to reach Mt Gilboa where he died?

How long would it take the men of Jabesh-gilead to reach Beth-shean?