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SUMMARY KEYWORDS

Samuel's faithfulness, Eli's sons, spiritual discernment, family commitment, priestly corruption, God's judgment, parental influence, worship at Shiloh, priestly customs, raw meat demand, God's visitation, Hannah's vow, parental example, spiritual outcome, generational impact

SPEAKERS

Intro Voice, Baruch Korman

Intro Voice 00:03

Shalom and welcome to via hafte yesrael, a Hebrew phrase, which means you shall love Israel. We hope you'll stay with us for the next 30 minutes, as our teacher, Dr Baruch, shares his expository teaching from the Bible. Dr Baruch is the senior lecturer at the Zera Avraham Institute based in Israel. Although all courses are taught in Hebrew at the institute, Dr Baruch is pleased to share this weekly address in English. To find out more about our work in Israel, please visit us on the web@loveisrael.org That's one word, loveisrael.org Now here's Baruch with today's lesson.

Baruch Korman 00:42

You can tell a great deal about someone by observing one's children, if the children's are serious about God, and walking in the authority of Scripture, you can be assured that that person also is committed to God. But unfortunately, the converse of that statement is also true, and that's exactly what we're going to learn in today's study. So take out your Bible and look with me to First Samuel and chapter two. First Samuel and chapter two. Now last week, we began this chapter with the prayer of Hannah, and we saw that she was a woman who acknowledged with gratitude and thanksgiving the faithfulness of God. And we see that her child, and I'm speaking of Samuel, is going to walk in that same character, like her mother and like her father. And today, when we look at the sons of Ellie, we are going to see the exact opposite. We are going to see that this man, who we've already learned, lacked spiritual discernment, we are going to find that his sons were very evil. And there's going to be a word that is used to describe them, which gives us great significance in understanding who these young men were. So again, look with me to our passage, first, Samuel, chapter two, and we're going to begin in verse 11. We saw that this family, I'm speaking about Elkanah and Hannah and all the children, they would go up year from year to Shiloh in order to worship God, in order to pay their vows, in order to offer up sacrifices, because they were committed to the Lord God of Israel, and they demonstrated that commitment, that is wisdom. But we're going to see that the sons of Ellie did not have that same commitment. Notice what the scripture says. Let's begin in verse 11, Elkanah would go to Rama, that is returned there after he had worshiped, he would go to Rama unto his house. But the young boy was ministering before the Lord, before Ellie, the priests. Now what we see here is that there is a close relationship between Samuel and the Lord. The reason why I say that, if you look at it in the original language, it says that

the boy, and it's a word that means a very young boy. He was ministering literally, not before, as I translated, but literally with the Lord. And that shows that intimacy, that closeness between Samuel and the Lord himself, that he was faithful, He was also faithful, and was serving God by ministering before as well Eli or Eli the priest. Look now to verse 12, in contrast to Samuel, we see that the sons of Ellie were sons of and we read it carefully, believe ya Al, what does that mean? That is a Hebrew expression that speaks to those who are most wicked, who are thoroughly corrupt, those who are individuals that reject the instructions of God, and they are governed by their own lust and desires. They're not faithful, but they are faithless, and they do so with intention, meaning that they are willfully rebellious against God. They do it not be. Because of a lack of understanding, but they rebel against God because that is their nature. That is what they're committed to. They have no trust, no belief, no faith in the Word of God or the commandments of God. So we read about these individuals, and notice how verse verse 12 concludes they did not know the Lord. Now again, what we see here is in the same way the biblical language wants to emphasize this close relationship between Samuel and the Lord. We see the exact opposite. The word here for knowing is not a word that speaks of knowing by simply knowledge. But they had no experience with the Lord God of Israel. They were not interested. They were not with him. They were separated from him because of the lust of their flesh, and we'll see that in a moment. Look now to verse 13, it says, And it's literally mishpat, which is a judgment or a rule. We know that some of the commandments of God, when they refer to. They are spoken of as the mishpa team, the judgments of God. But here, most Bibles say a custom, but it's really a stronger word than that. So a judgment of the priests, meaning a rule of the priests, with the people that every man sacrificing a sacrifice. And it says, and would come a servant of the priest, meaning a young man, a young worker of the priests. And it says, as the meat was boiling and a three pronged fork was in his hand. So we're going to learn about this, this tradition. It is a ritual. It is a rule that the priest would enforce. And it was this, when anyone would come to make an offering, offer up an animal, the animal would be prepared, and as the the flesh was boiling, what would happen would be this young man would come with this, this instrument, a a fork, so to speak, that had three teeth. That's literally what it says, a three teeth fork. And he would thrust that fork into the place where the meat was boiling, and whatever would come out would be for the priest. And this was simply a custom, a rule, a judgment for those who would offer up a sacrifice unto the Lord at the tabernacle in Shiloh. Now we keep reading, and it would say verse 14, and it would strike into the the vessel, meaning what contained the water, or the pot or the cauldron, or whatever was holding that water that also had the meat within it. So we have four different words that are used here, for a vessel, for a cadre, for a pot, for a an instrument that would contain the water while it was boiling in the meat inside. This was what was done. And it says, And all which he would bring up with that fork he would take. Who would take? The priest would take with it. And thus all of Israel would do the ones coming there in Shiloh. So this was just a custom that was a rule that the priest would enforce for getting their portion, and we know that according to the scripture, there was a portion of that offering that the priests were entitled to, and this was the formula that they would use in order to Get their portion. Now keep reading, because it gets different. It gets worse. We might say, look at verse 15,

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also before the the burning of the fat. Now, not too long ago, I was asked a question about this word fat. Now, if we look at it in Hebrew, it's the word khaleif, and it's not the normal word for fat, which is Schumann. And what's the difference? Well, do not think that when it Bible says fat, it's talking about that fat, grisly portion of the meat that all. All meat would have. We're not talking about that at all. This

word is used for a preferred portion, that which is the choice portion, and that would be offered up in a unique way. And it was forbidden for one to eat this. And therefore we see that the Word of God is being referred to. And it says here, look at verse 15 before the offering up, the burning of the fat, a servant of the priest, this young man would come, and he would say to the man sacrificing, give the flesh for roasting to the priests, and he will not take from you the boiled meat rather the raw. Now, what this teaches is this, under the leadership of the sons of Ellie, what would happen? Instead of following the tradition that had been going on for a long time, what would they do? They would say, we don't like the boiled meat now that was seen as inferior. So they would want raw meat, and they would demand it. And if not, well, we'll see what the scripture says in a moment. Look now to the end of verse. Verse 15, Word says, and he will not take from you the boiled meat, but rather the raw verse 16, and a man would say to him, burn utterly as the day of the the fat meaning, do what is required on this day, the day that you are to burn the fat, offer that up. And then it says, take for yourself as your soul desires and and would say to him that now give me, and if not, I will take literally. I have taken it shows his intent with with force, and it means in a strong manner. So what is the Scripture saying if people did not want to comply or wanted the biblical requirement of the fat to be offered up as it should have been on that day, in that way, if, if the priests were told, No, let's do it the biblical way, what Would they do? They would say, give to us first what we want, and if we don't get it, I'll have taken it meaning I am totally committed. It's in the past tense. In English, we would say, I will take it, but literally I have taken it. Shows their strong intense in in their strong intention. I will take it with strength, meaning by force. Now this is not at all how priests should function. They should see themselves as servants of God, but they did not. They would do things according to their own selfish desires, how they wanted to receive, not according to what God said that they could receive. Verse 17 because of this. Notice the commentary from God. Now it's scripture, but notice what God comments about this verse 17, and there came about a sin of the young men. Now, what young men are we talking about? We're talking about the sons of Ellie. So God is speaking here, and it says, And it came about, the sins of the young men were very great before the presence of the Lord for the men. And it's talking about these two men, the sons of Ellie. These two men despise the the offering of the Lord, so they weren't interested in God getting it in the right way they despise. They had no, no commitment whatsoever to worship. This giving was was related to worship. They weren't interested in worshipping God. They simply wanted to get what they wanted, and they wanted to get it in the way that they wanted to get it raw so that they could roast it because that was to their liking more than the boiled meat. And in the end result, we are told that their sin was very great, and they despise this, this gift unto the Lord. They weren't interested in what God was interested in. It, and this all comes forth from the improper leadership of Ellie. Let's move on to the next verse, verse 18, but schmuel. That is, but Samuel. Now this is a way, when we look at it in the original language, what we see is this, there is making a distinction between Samuel and the sons of Ellie, we see something very different about him. Look at verse 18, but Samuel a servant before the Lord, a young man or a boy that would gird Himself with a linen effort, meaning a learned linen vest. Now, this was one of the priestly garments, and he was a servant of the priests. He was serving God. This is what's unique. He was serving God in this capacity as a very young boy, verse 19, and notice the next thing that is said is to tell us, where is he getting this commitment? Why is he behaving in the way that he's behaving? Well, we'll see that in verse 19, it says a small coat. Now this is the word may ill in Hebrew. It is one of the priestly garments. And it says here, a small male, a small coat his mother would make for him, and she would bring it to him when she would come up from year to year, literally from days to days, meaning they would count this time as as days that we were interested in, in going

and seeing him, when she would come up with her husband, in order To sacrifice the sacrifice of the days. Now the word Yamin is being emphasized, which means days. Why it is to tell the reader that this family is operating based upon the Lord's schedule. It's not simply once a year, but every day they were committed to worship, and when the days were at hand for one to go up to Shiloh to the tabernacle and worship God and sacrifice and pay the vows they were doing so and it was this commitment that they had to God that did something. It was this commitment that influenced Samuel and caused Samuel to be that faithful servant of the Lord. Remember what I said in the previous study, and that was when we look at the Scripture, nothing is negative about Samuel. We don't read anything in the Word of God negative towards Samuel. He was a man that demonstrated his name. What does his name mean? The name of God, Shmuel, El, from the term Shem and El the name of God. And therefore, what the scripture is telling us, it was his family's influence upon him, primarily, who's being emphasized here, the wife, meaning his mother, Hannah. She was the one that would make that coat. She was the one that would bring it to him year after year, counting the days. So this is what we see concerning this family. Look now to verse 20 and Ellie would bless el Cana and his wife

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and say to put the Lord may the Lord place for you a seed from this woman. Now notice what is being said here Ellie is blessing this family. And he says, May the Lord put meaning, would the Lord give a seed, an offspring to you from this woman? And the implication is this, if we missed out, if we did not recognize or had the skills to interpret the Bible, understanding the influence of this woman, Hannah, on her family and on her son, Samuel. Well, now we see that Ellie is speaking. He's blessing el Canal, the man, and he's saying, here's the blessing may God give to you an offspring from this woman, what the scripture is doing is elevating Hannah. It is a way of teaching the reader how godly this woman was, how committed she was, and what a tremendous influence she. Head upon her family. It says here, why? Because, in exchange for, in exchange for her receiving that son, she has loaned this one to the Lord, and then they would go to their place, meaning this, she constantly live with this understanding of this vow she had made a couple times. When we're looking at this family, we see that this family is one that pays their vows. They go up at the appointed time unto the Lord, to worship Him, to sacrifice to Him, and to influence their son, Samuel, who as a response of God's faithfulness. Kind of was faithful? God gave to her, and what does she do? She gave to the Lord. She returned Samuel so that he might serve the Lord and demonstrate the same family faithfulness unto the Lord. And we see that that Samuel was indeed a man of God, a servant of the Lord, Humble. And all of this came about in response to this, this loan, which she had loaned to the Lord, her son, and then they went to his place, meaning the home of Elkanah, where they all lived. Look now to verse 21 now there's a word here that is most significant. It is comprised of three Hebrew letters, pe couf Dalin and what does it mean? Well, we've come across that before in our studies, and it speaks of giving, but giving in a whole or complete manner. Now I've shared with you probably a few times that this word is used today in modern Hebrew when you make a deposit into your bank account. And I usually ask the question, how much of your deposit Do you want going into your account? Now, obviously the answer is, all of it. I want all the money that I'm depositing in my bank account to be there, to to arrive there. And what this word speaks of is commitment. It tells us that God is thoroughly committed, and that God is going to be all in in regard to his response to his people. If the people are faithful, God is going to be all in to bless but if the people are faithless or rebellious or wicked, then God is equally going to be fully committed all in to bring about his punishment, his judgment, his displeasure, he will place thoroughly and completely

upon his people. So notice what it says in verse 21 for the Lord visited Hannah. It shows a commitment. It shows God acting, moving in this woman's life. Why? Because this woman is committed to God. When you are committed to the things of God, you are going to experience in a powerful way and in a consistent way the faithfulness of God. Now there are times when we are under attack of the enemy, there are times when we are persecuted. There are times when we are even tested, just like Abraham was tested according to the Word of God 10 times. And what did he do? He overcame through faith, through prayer, through pursuing the promises of God and realizing whatever we endure in this world is only temporary, but the kingdom of God is eternal. It is forever and ever and ever, and we need to have the mindset of the Apostle Paul. What did he say? He says, I don't consider worthy to be compared this present day suffering with the future glory we are going to have in the kingdom of God. Those are wise words we need to stand on. Those words. Notice what we read in verse 21 for the Lord visited Hannah, and she conceived and she gave birth to three sons and to two daughters. And we see that the son Samuel literally the young man, the NAR which is constantly repeated this word in this passage, that the young man. Samuel grew notice what it says here with the Lord. She was influential, and Samuel being with the Lord and growing in the Lord, what we need to be thankful for our parents, parents who not only love us, not only provide for us, but parents that teach us the value of having a relationship with God, parents that we look to who influence us because of their commitment to the things of God. And what we find is this, when a parent is demonstrating faith, showing one's commitment to the things of God, that is going to greatly impact that child, or children, and they are going to learn from that example. There is going to be a spiritual outcome. There is going to be results because of one's commitment to the Lord, and how that commitment is going to influence on the children, not just for one generation, but I believe for multiple generations, we see that God, God is faithful. When he sees you taking care of his business, his priorities, walking in His will, you are going to be amazed on how God will move within your family, and not just for a generation, but for generations. God is good, God is holy, and God desires to bless His people. But the question we have to answer is this, what type of influence are we having upon our children? Are they seeing parents that are faithful, parents that are committed parents, that are living sacrificially for the purposes of God. That's what we need to do, because that's what Hannah did. That's what El cannot do. They demonstrated year in and year out, going up to Shiloh in order to show and demonstrate by example, worshiping God, giving to God, and knowing their vows unto the Lord and paying them properly. So let's be people, parents, fathers and mothers who demonstrate one's commitment to the Lord that we might see in our children that same love for the things of God while close with that until next week, may God bless you. Shalom from Israel.

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Well, we hope you will benefit from today's message and share it with others. Please plan to join us each week at this time and on this channel for our broadcast of loveisrael.org again, to find out more about us, please visit our website, loveisrael.org There you will find articles in numerous other lectures by Baruch. These teachings are in video form. May download them or watch them in streaming video until next week, may the Lord bless you in our Messiah, Yeshua, that is Jesus, as you walk with Him, Shalom from Israel. You.