

1 & 2 Samuel

From Theocracy to Monarchy

A mother _____. God hears. A baby is born. They name him _____. A nation is _____.

A nation _____. God hears. A king is given. The nation is _____.

In a nutshell, that's what 1 & 2 Samuel are about.

The three-hundred-plus years of rulership by the judges of Israel has been a period of political, moral, and spiritual _____ and _____. Even the high priest, Eli, can't control the sinful actions of his own sons who serve in God's temple. The nation of Israel looks like it's about to _____ for the last time... but then, it happens... a mother prays, God answers, and the nation of Israel is saved.

It was in response to Hannah's _____ that God provided her a son named Samuel who grew up serving God and who called the nation of Israel to repentance. Samuel's godly leadership as _____, _____, and _____ provided respite to the people from both internal and external threat.

Unfortunately, when Samuel became too old to continue leading the nation, and a successor was needed, his sons were _____ to take his place. So the Israelites cried out for a _____. _____, Samuel granted their request and, following God's directions, anointed _____ as king.

1 & 2 Samuel were originally written as one book, recording the transition of Israel from a _____ to a _____.

1 Samuel focuses on _____ principal characters: _____ (the last judge and the first prophet), _____ (the first king of Israel), and _____ (the second king of Israel).

2 Samuel centers exclusively on the life of King _____.

1 Samuel can be divided as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1-8	Rise and Rule of _____
9-15	Rise and Rule of _____
16-31	Rise and Early Role of _____

Some key events in 1 Samuel:

1. Hannah, a _____ wife, prays for a _____ and God answers "yes" (1 Sam. 1:1-6,10,11,20).
2. Samuel hears God's _____ on his life (1 Sam. 3:1-9,19,20).
3. The Philistines defeat Israel, the ark of the covenant is _____, and the two sons of Eli, the high priest, are _____ (1 Sam. 4:10,11).
4. Eli learns that the Ark of the Covenant was _____, falls backwards, breaks his neck, and _____ (1 Sam. 4:12-18)!
5. The Ark of the Covenant _____ the Philistine's false god, Dagon (1 Sam. 5:1-4).
6. The Ark causes a _____ of hemorrhoids upon the Philistines (1 Sam. 5:6).
7. The Philistines decide to _____ the Ark (1 Sam. 6:1-5).
8. _____ into the Ark leads to 50,070 _____ (1 Sam. 6:19-21)!
9. Samuel sparks _____ in Israel (1 Sam. 7:3,4).
10. Samuel gets _____, his sons get _____, and Israel wants to get a _____ (1 Sam. 8:1-22).
11. _____ is selected as the first king of Israel (1 Sam. 10:17-19,24).
12. By _____ a king, Israel was _____ God's Kingship over them (1 Sam. 12:12,19,20,25).
13. Saul arrogantly usurps the _____ duty and _____ up a burnt offering (1 Sam. 13:5-14).
14. Saul arrogantly _____ God's direct command and is _____ as king (1 Sam. 15:1-3,9,13-15,20-23).
15. David is _____ anointed as Israel's second _____ (1 Sam. 16:1,6-13).
16. Goliath _____ Saul and the Israelites (1 Sam. 17:1-9).

17. David _____ Goliath and gives _____ the glory (1 Sam. 17:45–51).
18. Saul becomes _____ of David and repeatedly tries to _____ him (1 Sam. 18:6–12; 19:1,2,8–11).
19. David _____ to kill Saul, the Lord’s anointed (1 Sam. 24:1–7).
20. David _____ Saul’s life yet again (1 Sam. 26:1–12).
21. Saul consults a _____ and learns he’s going to _____ the next day (1 Sam. 28:5–19).
22. Saul is _____ in battle so he commits _____ (1 Sam. 31:1–4).

2 Samuel can be divided as follows:

<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Theme</u>
1–10	David’s _____
11–14	David’s _____
15–24	David’s _____

Some key events in 2 Samuel:

1. David _____ the Ark incorrectly, and Uzzah touches it and _____ (2 Sam. 6:1–7).
2. The _____ Covenant is established. This includes a _____ (a dynasty from the physical lineage of David), a _____ (the realm of rulership), and a _____ (the authority to rule). This covenant is the promise of a future Messiah who will come from the lineage of David and will establish a kingdom over which He will reign _____ (2 Sam. 7:12–16).
3. David _____ his enemies and _____ well (2 Sam. 8:15).
4. David’s commits _____, and then _____, to cover up his sin (2 Sam. 11:1–5,14,15,26,27).
5. David is _____ about his _____ by the prophet Nathan. David _____, but God still punishes David and takes the life of his _____ son (2 Sam. 12:9–14).
6. David’s son, Amnon, _____ his half-sister, Tamar. Tamar’s brother, Absalom, seeks revenge and has Amnon _____ (2 Sam. 13:1,2,10–14,28).

7. David's son, Absalom, _____ against David. David _____ for his life, and then Absalom openly _____ his father's concubines (2 Sam. 15:13,14; 16:21,22) as predicted in 2 Sam. 12:11,12.
8. David's army _____ Absalom's army and then David's commander-in-chief, Joab, _____ Absalom while he hangs by his _____ from a tree (2 Sam. 18:6-14). David bitterly _____ the death of Absalom (2 Sam. 18:33).
9. David _____ by numbering the people, repents, and is punished with a national _____ that kills _____ men (2 Sam. 24:10-15).