



the prelude

# DAVID

A MAN AFTER GOD'S HEART

1 Samuel 1,2



The background of the image features a blue-tinted photograph of Michelangelo's David statue. The statue's head and hand are visible on the right side, looking towards the left. The background also includes architectural elements like columns and arches, creating a sense of depth and grandeur.

**King David is in the Bible**

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**more than anyone except Jesus**



The background of the slide features a monochromatic blue-tinted image. On the right side, the head and shoulders of Michelangelo's David statue are visible, looking towards the left. The left side of the image shows the curved, layered lines of classical architectural columns. Centered over this background is the text 'Abraham' in a large, white, sans-serif font. A thin white horizontal line is positioned directly beneath the word 'Abraham'.

# Abraham

## 14 chapters



The background of the slide features a monochromatic blue-tinted image. On the right side, the head and shoulders of Michelangelo's David statue are visible, looking towards the left. The left side of the image shows the curved, layered lines of classical architectural columns. Centered over this background is the text 'Joseph' in a large, white, sans-serif font. A thin white horizontal line is positioned directly beneath the word 'Joseph'.

**Joseph**

**14 chapters**



The background of the slide features a monochromatic blue-tinted image. On the right side, the head and shoulders of Michelangelo's David statue are visible, looking towards the left. The left side of the image shows the curved, layered lines of classical architectural moldings. Centered over this background is the text 'Jacob' in a large, white, sans-serif font. A thin white horizontal line is positioned directly beneath the word 'Jacob'.

**Jacob**

**11 chapters**



The background of the slide features a monochromatic blue-tinted image. On the right side, the head and upper torso of Michelangelo's famous statue of David are visible, looking towards the left. The left side of the image shows the curved, layered lines of classical architectural columns. Overlaid on this background is the text 'David' in white, followed by a horizontal white line, and then '66 chapters' in yellow.

# David

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**66 chapters**

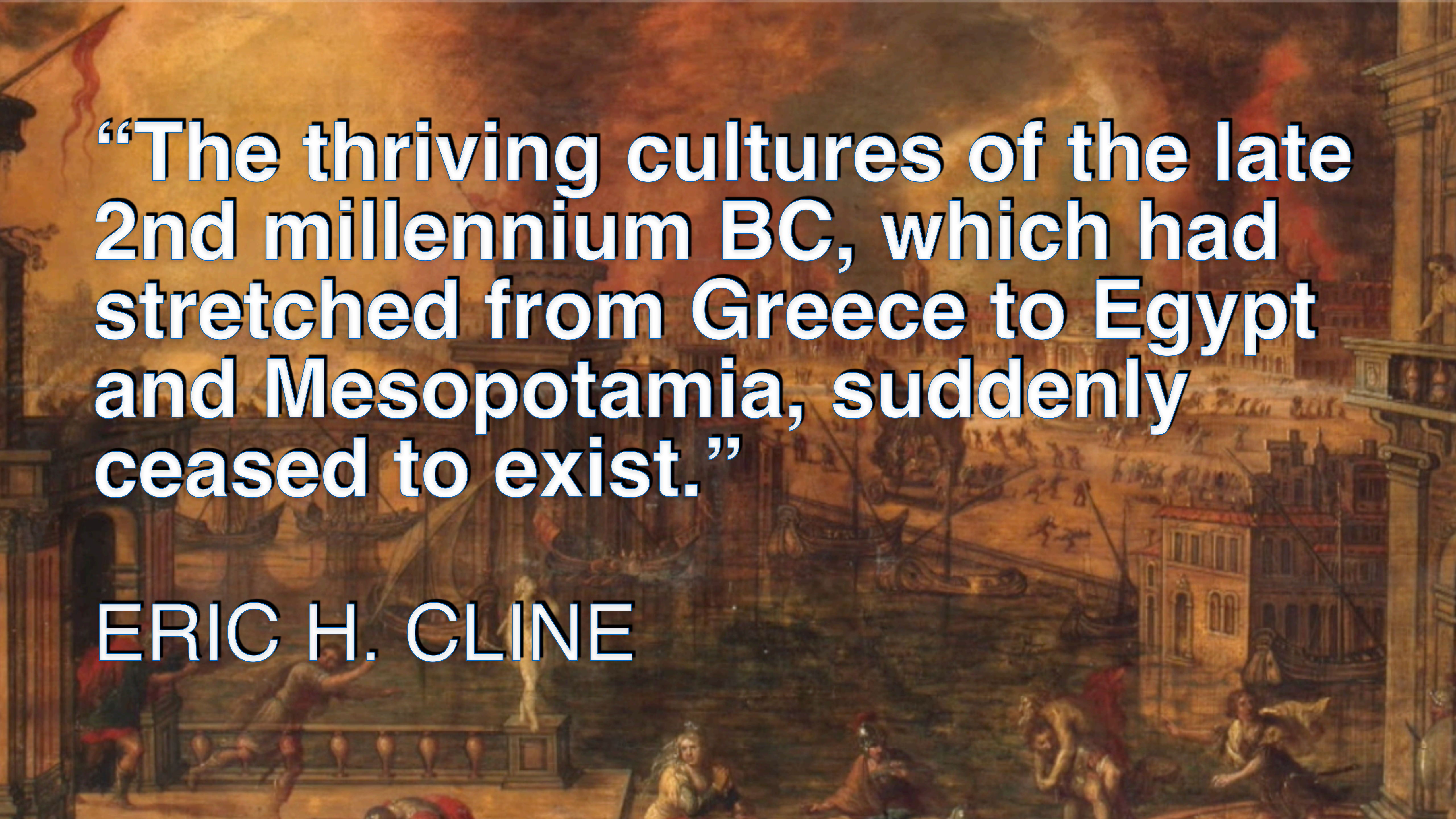


ERIC H. CLINE

1177 B.C.

THE YEAR  
CIVILIZATION  
COLLAPSED






**“The thriving cultures of the late 2nd millennium BC, which had stretched from Greece to Egypt and Mesopotamia, suddenly ceased to exist.”**

**ERIC H. CLINE**

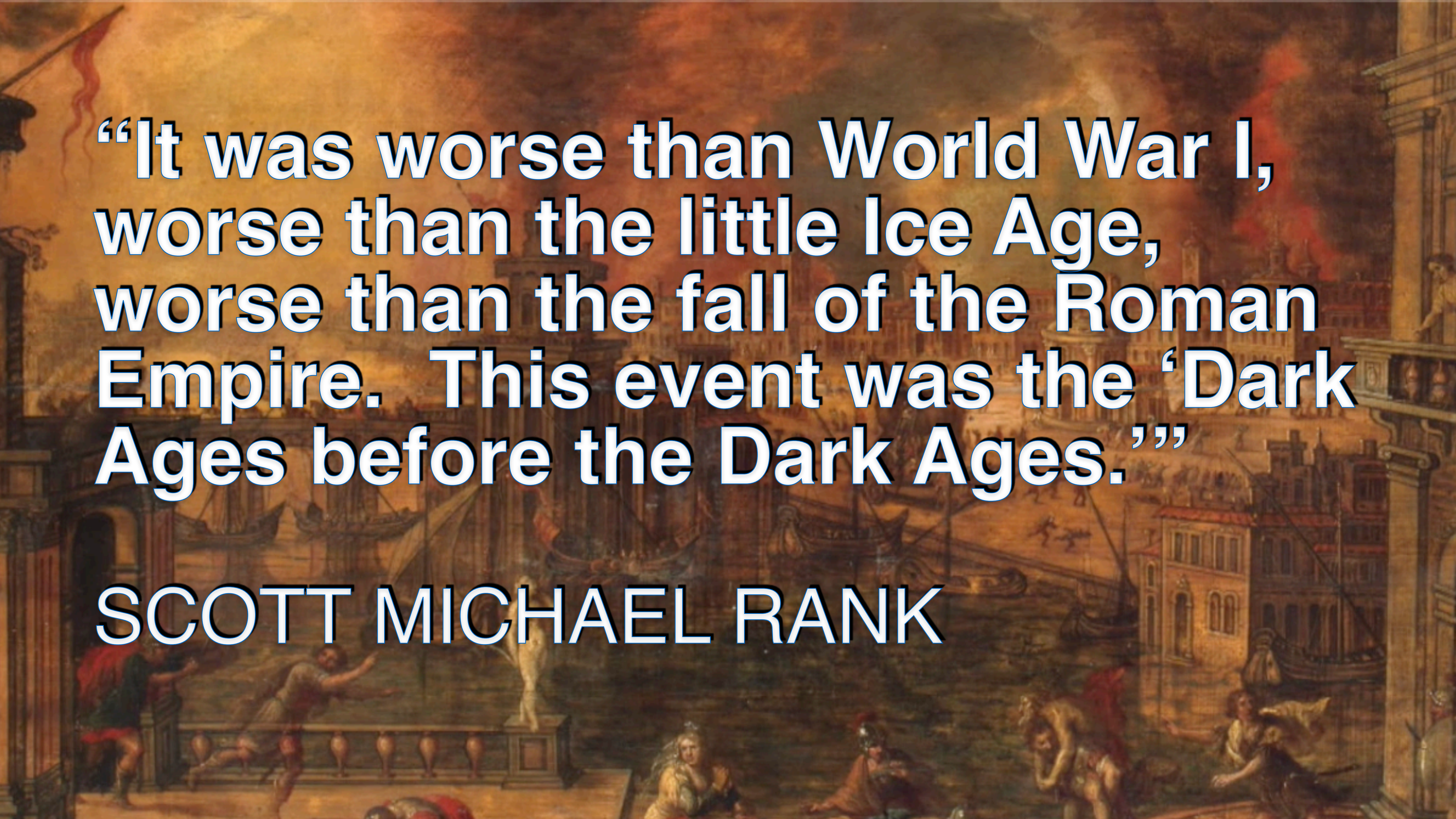




**“Long-used trading routes were abandoned, along with writing systems, advanced technology, and monumental architecture.”**

**ERIC H. CLINE**



The background is a detailed painting depicting a city under siege. In the foreground, soldiers in Roman-style armor are engaged in combat. The middle ground shows a city with smoke rising from several points, suggesting fires. The sky is filled with dark, swirling smoke and a few flying objects, possibly projectiles or birds. The overall tone is dramatic and chaotic.

**“It was worse than World War I,  
worse than the little Ice Age,  
worse than the fall of the Roman  
Empire. This event was the ‘Dark  
Ages before the Dark Ages.’”**

**SCOTT MICHAEL RANK**



The background is a dramatic painting depicting a city, likely Rome, under a massive, fiery orange and red sky, suggesting a volcanic eruption or a city on fire. In the foreground, a large, dark, classical building with a balcony is visible on the left, with a red flag flying from it. The city below is filled with numerous buildings, including a prominent church with a tall dome. The overall atmosphere is one of chaos and destruction.

# Minoans vanished



A dramatic painting depicting the fall of Mycenae. The scene is set in a harbor with a city in the background, its towers and walls engulfed in flames and thick smoke. In the foreground, a harbor filled with numerous sailing ships is visible. On the left, a figure in a red cloak stands on a balcony, looking out over the scene. In the center, a figure in a white dress stands on a pedestal. In the foreground, several figures are shown in various states of distress and action, including a figure in a red cloak running, a figure in a white dress sitting, and a figure in a red cloak lying on the ground. The overall atmosphere is one of chaos and destruction.

# Myceneans vanished



The background is a detailed painting depicting a city under siege and fire. In the foreground, a balcony or terrace is visible with several figures in classical attire. Some figures appear to be in distress or fleeing. In the middle ground, a harbor or river is filled with numerous sailing ships, some of which are on fire. The city in the background is densely packed with buildings, many of which are engulfed in flames, with thick smoke rising into the sky. The overall color palette is dominated by warm, fiery tones of orange, red, and yellow, contrasting with the darker, more muted colors of the architecture and figures. The text 'Hittites vanished' is superimposed over the center of the image in a large, white, sans-serif font with a blue outline.

# Hittites vanished





Why?

Climate change





Why?

Drought





Why?

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Earthquakes





Why?

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Volcanic eruptions



The background is a painting depicting a dramatic scene, likely a shipwreck. In the foreground, a large, dark, curved structure, possibly a ship's hull or a large rock, dominates the left and center. The ground is covered in debris and dark, jagged rocks. In the background, a body of water stretches towards a horizon under a dark, stormy sky. A bright, glowing light source, possibly the sun or moon, is visible in the upper left corner, casting a beam of light across the water. The overall color palette is dominated by dark, earthy tones with a strong contrast from the bright light source.

Why?

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The “Sea Peoples”

A dark rectangular box is positioned below the text. From each of the four corners of this box, a thin, dark diagonal line extends upwards and outwards, pointing towards the corners of the text above it.



A dramatic painting depicting the fall of Troy. The city is shown in flames, with smoke rising from the burning buildings. In the foreground, the Trojan Horse is visible, surrounded by soldiers and civilians. The scene is filled with chaos and destruction.

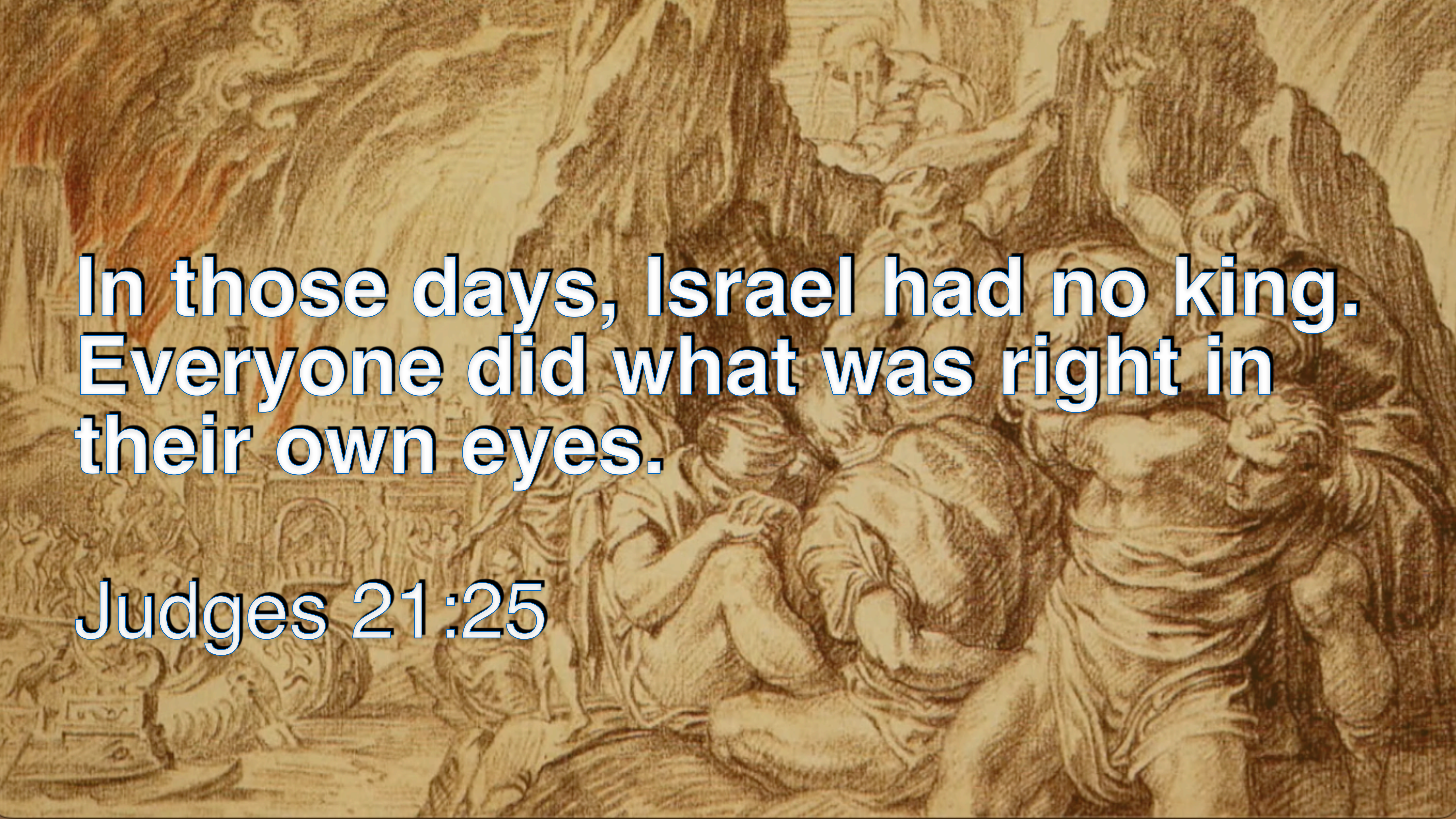
**“By 1100 BC, this whole world  
and all its splendors were gone.”**

**STEVE WEINTZ**









**In those days, Israel had no king.  
Everyone did what was right in  
their own eyes.**

**Judges 21:25**











“There was a man named Elkanah...

*(1 Samuel 1:1a)*



“There was a man named Elkanah...  
Elkanah had two wives, Hannah and  
Peninnah.

*(1 Samuel 1:1a-2)*



“There was a man named Elkanah...  
Elkanah had two wives, Hannah and  
Peninnah. Peninnah had children,  
but Hannah did not.”

*(1 Samuel 1:1a-2)*



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“The priests of the LORD at that  
time were two sons of Eli —  
Hophni and Phinehas.”  
*(1 Samuel 1:3b)*



“The priests of the LORD at that time were two sons of Eli — **Hophni** and **Phinehas**.”

“pugilist”

“mouth of brass”



“The priests of the LORD at that time were two sons of Eli — **Hophni** and **Phinehas**.”

“bully”

“loudmouth”



“Pehinnah would taunt Hannah and make fun of her because the LORD had kept her from having children.”

*(1 Samuel 1:6)*



“**Year after year** it was the same — Peninnah would taunt Hannah as they went to the Tabernacle. Each time, Hannah would be reduced to tears and would not even eat.”

*(1 Samuel 1:6)*



“Year after year it was the same —  
Peninnah would taunt Hannah as  
they went to the Tabernacle. Each  
time, Hannah would be reduced to  
tears and would not even eat.”

*(1 Samuel 1:6)*



“Why are you crying, Hannah?”  
Elkanah would ask. “Why aren't you  
eating? Why be downhearted just  
because you have no children? **You  
have me — isn't that better than ten  
sons?**”

*(1 Samuel 1:8)*



“There are two voices  
addressing Hannah here:  
Social approval  
and male affection.  
It is narratively significant  
that she doesn’t answer  
either voice.”

ROBERT ALTER  
UC BERKELEY



**Refuse the voices that tempt you  
to base your self-worth on**

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Refuse the voices that tempt you  
to base your self-worth on

---

the **expectations** of others



Refuse the voices that tempt you  
to base your self-worth on

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the **expectations** of others

the **affections** of others



“Once after a sacrificial meal at Shiloh, Hannah **got up** and went to pray. Eli the priest was sitting at his customary place beside the entrance of the Tabernacle.”

*(1 Samuel 1:9)*



“Once after a sacrificial meal at Shiloh, Hannah **got up** and went to pray. Eli the priest was sitting at his customary place beside the entrance of the Tabernacle.”

*(1 Samuel 1:9)*



“Hannah was in deep anguish,  
crying bitterly as she prayed to  
the LORD.”

*(1 Samuel 1:10)*



“Hannah was in deep anguish,  
crying bitterly as she prayed to  
the LORD.”

*(1 Samuel*

“pain of the soul”



“As she was praying to the Lord,  
Eli watched her. Seeing her lips  
moving but hearing no sound, he  
thought she had been drinking.”

*(1 Samuel 1:12, 13)*



“Must you come here drunk?” he demanded. “Throw away your wine!”

*(1 Samuel 1:14)*



“Oh no, sir!” she replied. “I haven’t been drinking wine or anything stronger. But I am very discouraged, and I was pouring out my heart to the LORD.”

*(1 Samuel 1:15)*



“Don’t think I am a wicked woman! For I have been praying out of great anguish and sorrow.”  
*(1 Samuel 1:16)*



“In that case,” Eli said, “go in peace! May the God of Israel grant the request you have asked of him.”

*(1 Samuel 1:17)*



“Then they returned home to Ramah. When Elkanah slept with Hannah, the Lord remembered her plea, and in due time she gave birth to a son. She named him Samuel, for she said, “I asked the LORD for him.”

*(1 Samuel 1:19b,20)*





Van Eeckhout, "Hannah brings Samuel to Eli"



Then Hannah prayed:  
“My heart rejoices in the Lord!  
The Lord has made me strong.  
Now I have an answer for my  
enemies; I rejoice because you  
rescued me.”

*(1 Samuel 2:1)*



“No one is holy like the Lord!  
There is no one besides you;  
there is no Rock like our God.”

*(1 Samuel 2:2)*



God works through the **excluded**  
not just the **included**

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God works through the **excluded**  
not just the **included**

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“He lifts the poor from the dust  
and the needy from the  
garbage dump.

He sets them among princes,  
placing them in seats of honor.”  
*(1 Samuel 2:8a)*







God **has a plan** though the world  
seems **out of control**

---



God **has a plan** though the world  
seems **out of control**

---

“For all the earth is the LORD’s,  
and he has set the world in order.”  
*(1 Samuel 2:8b)*







God works through **weakness**  
not just **strength**

---



God works through **weakness**  
not just **strength**

---

“He will protect his faithful ones,  
but the wicked will disappear in  
darkness. **No one will succeed by  
strength alone.**”

*(1 Samuel 2:9)*







God works through the **excluded**  
not just the **included**

God **has a plan** through the world  
seems **out of control**

God works through **weakness**  
not just **strength**



“He gives power to his king;  
He increases the strength  
of his **anointed one**.”

*(1 Samuel 2:10b)*





Eugene Delacroix, Christ on Cross



**While your suffering  
is never meaningless...**

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**While your suffering  
is never meaningless...**

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**in your lifetime you may not see  
how God brings meaning to it.**



# **After this, things get worse:**

- Eli's sons get more corrupt



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- The Ark is captured, leaders die



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- Samuel's sons out of control



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- Israel asks for king despite warning



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- Israel asks for king despite warning
- Saul starts downward spiral



# **After this, things get worse:**

- Eli's sons get more corrupt
- The Ark is captured, leaders die
- Samuel's sons out of control
- Israel asks for king despite warning
- Saul starts downward spiral
- Ceaseless war



“The Lord said to Samuel, “How long will you mourn for Saul, since I have rejected him as king over Israel? Fill your horn with oil and be on your way; I am sending you to Jesse of Bethlehem. I have chosen one of his sons to be king.”

*(1 Samuel 16:1)*



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