

I SAMUEL

AT-A-GLANCE



O.T. BOOK #9



AUTHOR: SAMUEL, NATHAN, GAD,
and an unknown scribe who served as compiler



WRITTEN: AROUND
900 BC

Covering the time period of 1150 BC - 1000 BC

9

Old Testament: 39 Books

New Testament: 27 Books

CLAIMS TO FAME: Contains the famous story of David killing Goliath

FAMOUS STORIES INCLUDED:

- Samuel's mother gives him to the priests to raise.
- Samuel hears God's voice as a boy.
- Samuel anoints David as future king.
- David kills Goliath.
- Saul calls on a witch to bring the prophet Samuel back to life and speak to him.

MOST FAMOUS VERSES:

But the LORD said to Samuel, "Do not consider his appearance or his height, for I have rejected him. The LORD does not look at the things human beings look at. People look at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart." **1 Samuel 16:7**

But Samuel replied: "Does the LORD delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as much as in obeying the LORD? To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams." **1 Samuel 15:22**

Important Points about the Book:

- 1 Samuel contains the stories of Samuel the prophet, King Saul, and King David's trials before he was king.
- Prior to Samuel, the people of Israel had been in tribes, held loosely together. But God transformed them into a unified nation under one form of government in this part of their history. First Samuel focuses on the establishment of Israel as a nation.
- The people demanded a king because all the surrounding nations had one, and they were giving in to peer pressure.
- The first king was Saul, and the second king was David. This book covers mostly the prophet Samuel growing up, King Saul's good and bad adventures, and his chasing down David to try to kill him. The book ends with the death of Saul.

1 Samuel: Introduction

1. Reading Historical Books

- A. Biblical historical books are not meant to be a history of _____.
- B. Biblical historical books illustrate biblical _____ explained more directly elsewhere in Scripture.
- C. Biblical historical books may have three levels of interpretation: the _____, the _____, and the _____.
 - i. The _____ is about the _____ work of God in creation.
 - ii. The _____ is about the redemptive work of the nation of Israel.
 - iii. The _____ are about how the universal and the national relation to the personal level.
- D. Biblical history is not as concerned with _____ as much as it is concerned with revealing God to the reader.

2. Who were Israel's historians?

3. Content of 1 Samuel

- A. The main theme in Israel's theology, including historical narrative is "_____".
- B. The historical narrative is a record of the historical _____ between God and his people.

4. Theological Themes in 1 Samuel

- A. Ideal _____ leadership
- B. The use and abuse of _____
- B. The definition and nature of _____

5. Outline of the Book of 1 Samuel

- I. Israel's Need for a _____ (1 Sam. 1–7)
 - A. Shiloh Narratives (1 Sam. 1–3)
 - 1. The Birth of _____ (1 Sam. 1:1–28)
 - 2. Hannah's Song and Eli's Failure ([1 Sam. 2:1–36](#))
 - 3. The Call of _____ ([1 Sam. 3:1–4:1a](#))

- B. Ark Narratives ([1 Sam. 4–7](#))
 - 1. The Philistines _____ the Ark of the Covenant ([1 Sam. 4:1b–11](#))
 - 2. Eli's Death and Ichabod's Birth ([1 Sam. 4:12–22](#))
 - 3. The Ark's Sojourn in Philistia and _____ to Israel ([1 Sam. 5:1–7:1](#))
 - 4. Samuel's Call to _____ ([1 Sam. 7:2–4](#))
 - 5. Israel's Confession at Mizpah ([1 Sam. 7:5–17](#))

- II. The Rise and Fall of Saul, Israel's First King ([1 Sam. 8–15](#))
 - A. Saul Becomes King ([1 Sam. 8–12](#))
 - 1. Israel _____ a King ([1 Sam. 8:1–22](#))
 - 2. Saul Becomes Israel's _____ King ([1 Sam. 9:1–10:27](#))
 - 3. Saul Delivers the City of Jabesh Gilead ([1 Sam. 11:1–15](#))
 - 4. Samuel's Final Exhortations ([1 Sam. 12:1–25](#))

 - B. God Rejects Saul ([1 Sam. 13–15](#))
 - 1. Saul Offers _____ At Gilgal ([1 Sam. 13:1–22](#))
 - 2. Leadership Crisis During Philistine Wars ([1 Sam. 13:23–14:52](#))
 - 3. Saul _____ the Word of the Lord ([1 Sam. 15:1–35](#))

- III. The Rise of David, Israel's Promised King ([1 Sam. 16–31](#))
 - A. David in Saul's Court ([1 Sam. 16–20](#))
 - 1. Samuel _____ David ([1 Sam. 16:1–13](#))
 - 2. David Enters Saul's Service ([1 Sam. 16:14–23](#))
 - 3. David and Goliath ([1 Sam. 17:1–58](#))
 - 4. _____ Between Saul and David ([1 Sam. 18:1–30](#))
 - 5. David Escapes Saul's Grasp ([1 Sam. 19:1–17](#))
 - 6. David Flees to Samuel At Ramah ([1 Sam. 19:18–24](#))
 - 7. Jonathan's Final Attempt to _____ ([1 Sam. 20:1–42](#))

 - B. David and Saul Estranged ([1 Sam. 21–31](#))
 - 1. Ahimelech and the Priests of Nob ([1 Sam. 21:1–22:23](#))

2. Saul _____ David ([1 Sam. 23:1–29](#))
3. David _____ Saul's Life ([1 Sam. 24:1–22](#))
4. David and Abigail ([1 Sam. 25:1–44](#))
5. David Spares Saul Again ([1 Sam. 26:1–25](#))
6. David and His Men Settle in _____ ([1 Sam. 27:1–12](#))
7. Saul and the _____ At Endor ([1 Sam. 28:1–25](#))
8. David _____ by the Philistine Commanders ([1 Sam. 29:1–11](#))
9. David Takes _____ Against the Amalekites ([1 Sam. 30:1–31](#))
10. The _____ of Saul and Jonathan ([1 Sam. 31:1–13](#))

Discussion Questions

1. What is one of your favorite stories from 1 Samuel and why?
2. How does biblical history differ from other historical narrative?
3. How is biblical history like other historical narrative?
4. What story of 1 Samuel contains a biblical principle that is further developed in other Scripture?
5. What do we mean when we say “Yahweh is King?”
6. Why do we struggle with understanding “Yahweh as King?”
7. How can history teach us about God?