

***1 Samuel***  
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***Outline***

- 1A **Title:** Originally 1 & 2 Samuel were \_\_\_\_\_ in the Hebrew, “Samuel.” In the LXX this book was divided in two and called “1 & 2 Kingdoms.” The Jews called it *Samuel* because he is the first and dominate character in it. This name was carried over into the LXX and the English. In the LXX and Vulgate, the books of Samuel and Kings are called 1, 2, 3, 4, Kingdoms or Kings.
- 2A **Author:** \_\_\_\_\_; tradition assigns part of the book to Samuel, but probably reached its final form under the supervision of Gad and Nathan. The writer was obviously an eyewitness, though he lived during the time of the Davidic kingship and perhaps after the divided kingdom (i.e., 1 Sam. 25-2 Sam. 24 cf., 1 Sam. 27:6).
- 3A **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_, parts could have been written early while Samuel was still alive. Other parts were written by subsequent prophets after David became king and perhaps after the division of the nation.
- 4A **Time Period:** The narrative begins during the chaos of the Judges when the nation is overrun by the Philistines and under their domination. The book concludes with the death of Saul and his sons on \_\_\_\_\_ and the eve of the Davidic Kingship. During the book the era of the Judges ends and the United Kingdom begins. Samuel was born just a few years after Samson and the integrity of his judgeship contrasts notably with that of Samson. The debauched Eli and his degenerate sons illustrate the spiritual decadence of the period of the Judges.
- 5A **Theme:** The theme of the two books of Samuel is the theme of the Bible: God’s gracious provision of a deliverer to free us from bondage. In the beginning we find the nation in disarray, enslaved to a foreign power, and in spiritual darkness, despair, and degeneracy. Yet, God moves in grace to provide a Messianic King who delivers them from their enemies and brings in a golden age of freedom, peace, and prosperity.

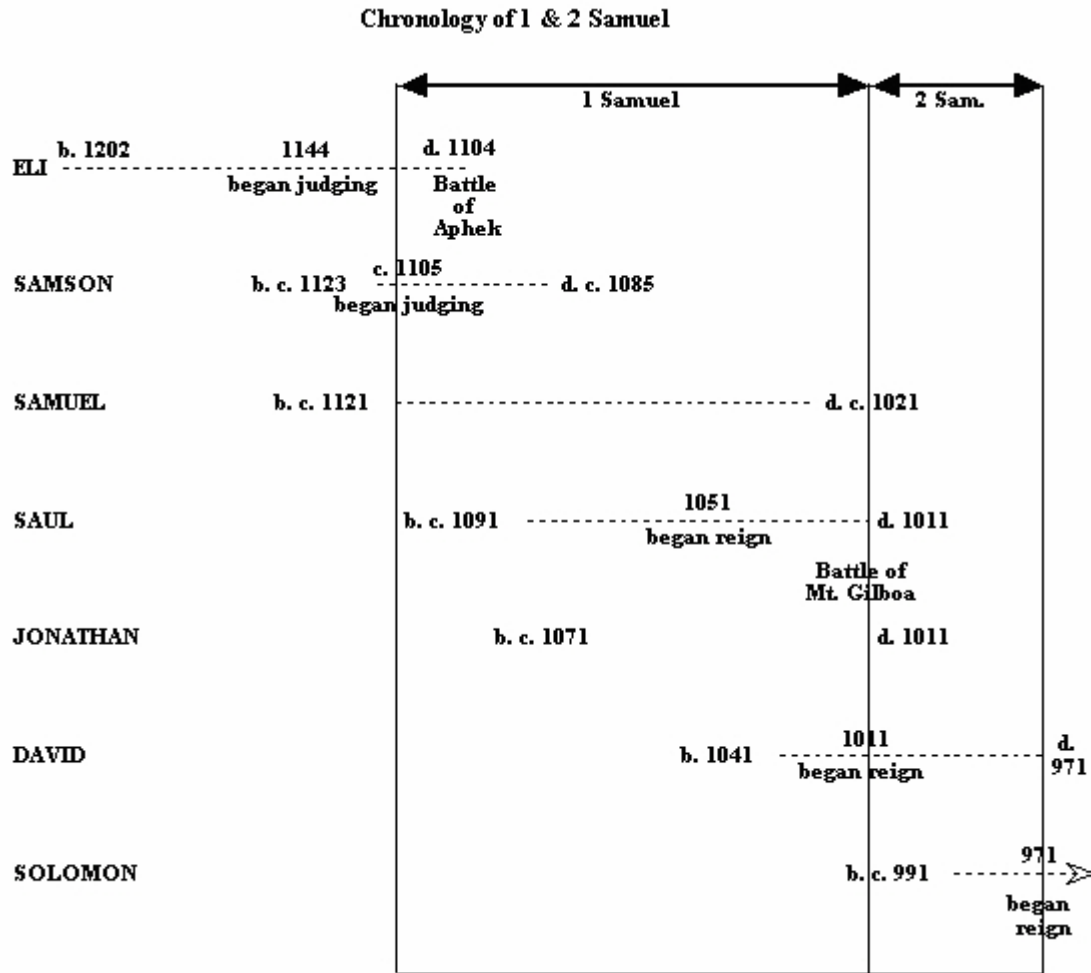
Each figure has a tragic flaw, Samuel a failed parent, Saul a rebellious King, and David a sinful believer. God in grace deals with each. Samuel is blessed, Saul disciplined, and David forgiven, yet suffers horrible consequences for his sin.

In this book Israel rejects God as her King, but God works through the rejection to provide a King who is the progenitor and type of his descendant, the greater Son of David, who will be God in the flesh, who will eventually take His throne over Israel.

1 Sam 8 is perhaps one of the greatest treatises on the dangers of centralized, political power. As a political document we see that the human king is not autonomous, but serves under the authority of God. God's representatives the prophets are the one's who reveal God's directives and warnings to the king.

\*All human government is under the authority of God.

6A Chronology



\*From Dr. Tom Constable, *Expository Notes on the Bible*, s.v. "1 Samuel."

- 7A Structure :
- Samuel, 1-7
  - Saul, 8-15
  - David, 16-31

**1 Samuel  
Exposition**

**1A God provides the prophet Samuel to replace the priestly line of Eli and prepare the nation for a change. 1 Sam. 1-7**

1B God causes Samuel to be born 1:1–2:10

1C God grace is sufficient to resolve Hannah’s problem 1:1–1:28

The key people are : \_\_\_\_\_

Hannah’s problem was that she was barren and Peninah ridiculed her about it.

Hannah vowed that if God gave her a son he would be a Nazirite from birth.

The three characteristics of a Nazirite: abstain from grapes/wine; don’t touch a carcass; cannot shave or cut hair.

Was Hannah a good mother or poor mother?

Something to think about.

Hannah bargained with God to give her a son, but then she gave her son to a reprobate priest to raise along with his degenerate sons.

2C God grace has cosmic significance, 2: 1-11

Hannah praised God and in her praise she connects the birth of Samuel to God’s provision of a \_\_\_\_\_, 2:10.

2B God causes the old order under Eli to collapse, 2:12–4:22

1C God judges the arrogance of the old order, 2:12–36

1D God is cheated by the pride of Eli’s sons, 2:12-17

2D God is honored by the humble service of Samuel, 2:17–21

3D God announces judgment on Eli 2:22-36

(the above relates to “God resists the proud and exalts the humble)

In this section:

There is a transfer announced from the line of Aaron’s son Ithamar (Num. 4:28) to the line through Eleazar which will develop through the line of Zadok the priest. The order of Zadok will minister in the Millennial Temple (Ezek. 44:15; 48:11)

2C God calls the first prophet of the new order 3: 1–4:1a

1D God trains Samuel through Eli. 3: 1-10

2D God calls Samuel to begin his prophetic ministry 3: 11-18

3D God validates Samuel’s prophetic ministry 3:19–21

**Comments:**

Before Samuel began his ministry  
\_\_\_\_\_ from the Lord was rare in  
Israel. 3:1

Samuel is a \_\_\_\_\_ when he begins to  
serve as Judge and Prophet.

Samuel’s confirmation as prophet was based on  
\_\_\_\_\_.

The two important chapters giving qualification for  
a prophet are: Deut 13 and Deut 18.

3C God removes the ark from \_\_\_\_\_ 4: 1-22

1D God causes Israel to be defeated because of her lack of trust  
4: 1-11

2D God judges the apostate house of Eli through the sin unto  
death. Hophni and Phinehas are killed in battle, the Ark  
(the presence of God) is removed from Israel, and Eli drops  
dead when he hears the news. 4: 12-22

**Comments:**

1. The Ark is lost at the battle at \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Eli's daughter in law has a son, named *Ichabod*, meaning \_\_\_\_\_.

- 4C God shows He is capable to lead and provide for His people. 5–6
- 1D God shows He is superior to all religious political systems. 5: 1-5
- 2D God shows He controls the fertility of his enemies. 5: 6-12
- 3D God shows He controls His creation. 6: 1-9
- 4D God provides totally for His people. 6:10–7:1
- 5D God grants a Token Deliverance to the nation. 7:2-12

**Comments:**

1. God has a great \_\_\_\_\_.
2. *Yhwh* humiliates the false god, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The milch cows are cows that are milking their \_\_\_\_\_. A normal \_\_\_\_\_ cow will not leave her calves.
4. God punishes those who treat him lightly, 50,070 men at Beth Shemesh are killed for looking into the Ark. 6:19
5. The Ark is moved to \_\_\_\_\_. 7:2
6. *Ebenezer* means “rock of assistance” commemorating God’s victory over the Philistines at \_\_\_\_\_. 7:12

**2A God establishes the office of King and the first King is one “like all the other nations.” 1Sam. 8–15:35**

- 1B God responds by setting up the DVP office of King. 8: 1- 22

**Comments:**

Samuel's sons are dishonest and failures, indicating his failure as a \_\_\_\_\_ . 8:3

The people want a king  
“\_\_\_\_\_.”

Samuel explains the problems with centralized political authority.

**\*\*This is the most important chapter on political authority in the Bible\*\***

The desire for a king was a rejection of \_\_\_\_\_.

- 2B God chose Saul as the first incumbent. 9:1–10:16
  - 1C God providentially brings Saul into position. 9: 1-14
  - 2C God guards Samuel in the anointing of Samuel. 9:15–10:8
  - 3C God confirms the anointing and Saul's flaw is first exposed. 10: 9-16
- 3B God confirms in history both the incumbent and the office. 10: 17–12:25
  - 1C God confirms the incumbent. 10:17–11: 15
    - 1D God publicly identifies Saul as King. 10: 17–27
    - 2D God confirms the king through a military victory. 11: 1-11
    - 3D The public acknowledges this and crowns him king. 11: 12-15

**Comments:**

1. What God announces in private, he confirms in public.

2. God confirms Saul three ways. These three ways are signs of the anointed or Messiah.

a. Confirmation by a

\_\_\_\_\_ .  
11:6-27

b. The presence of the

\_\_\_\_\_ .  
10:10

- c. \_\_\_\_\_ over the  
enemies of Israel. 11:1-15. Saul  
defeated Nahash the Ammonite.

**\*\*Principle:** Freedom and security are based on a  
strong military and military defeat of the  
enemy.

2C God confirms the office. 12: 1-25

- 1D An introductory summary and a recitation of the goodness  
of God. He has been faithful to the Law and to His Word.  
12: 1-12
- 2D We have the accusation made against the nation and the  
announcement of judgment. 12: 13-19
- 3D The final challenge of the nation to do something. 12:20-  
25

**Comments:**

1. Samuel rebukes the nation for this choice of  
a king, a foreshadowing of Saul's failure.  
12:12-18
2. **\*\*A right thing done in a wrong way is  
wrong and the consequences are  
disastrous.\*\***

4B The Failures of Saul. 13:1–15:35

1C God removes the dynasty from Saul. 13: 1-14

In these chapters we see that Saul is indeed a king like the other  
nations have. He is spiritually rebellious, arrogant, and acts no  
differently than the kings of the pagan nations.

- 1B Saul's arrogance is manifest in his impatience with Samuel  
and he usurps the role of the priest by offering a burnt offering.  
13:14.

The context is the battle \_\_\_\_\_ (13:2)

The people were afraid and hid in caves.

Saul was to wait for Samuel, but after seven days grew  
impatient and offered a \_\_\_\_\_. 13:9

2B Result: God disciplines Saul by taking away the kingdom.  
13:14

3B The Philistines exercise arms control, 13:16-23

**Comments:**

A true leader is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ who is dependent upon God.

Tyrants exercise authority by preventing citizens from having \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves against criminals and tyrants 13:19

4B Jonathan and his armor bearer attack the Philistines, but Saul swears a foolish oath which leads to catastrophe. 14:1-52

**Comments:**

Despite Divine Discipline on Saul, God graciously protects the people and defeats the Philistines.

The Philistines are a continuous problem all the days of Saul.

5B Saul disobeys God's order to totally annihilate the Amalekites and uses a religious rationale to justify his disobedience. 15:1-35

Key verse:

**1 Samuel 15:22 Then Samuel said: "Has 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 heed than the fat of rams. 1 Samuel 15:23 For rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, And stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry. Because you have rejected the word of the LORD, He also has rejected you from being king."**

**Comments:**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ is removed from Saul. This can never happen to a believer today.
2. Samuel never sees Saul again



3. Though Saul continues as king for at least another 15 years, his discipline is sure.
4. Saul functions as a type of \_\_\_\_\_ in that he is the evil ruler of the kingdom while the next ruler is anointed but must wait until God removes Saul from the scene. This is a type or shadow representation of the reality that Satan is still the god of this age and ruler of this earth, though he is defeated and Jesus is the anointed King. Jesus does not take His throne until Satan is defeated and removed by God at the end of the future Tribulation.

Therefore the period between David's anointing and his coronation is a type of the period between the ascension of Christ and His Second Advent as King.

3A God provides a new King who is a "man after God's own heart." 16:1-31:32

1B God has Samuel anoint David as King and the Holy Spirit comes upon Him (16:1-13)

2B In contrast, an evil spirit (*ra' ruah*) terrorizes Saul. 16:14

### Comment

1. Saul is not \_\_\_\_\_ but demon oppressed.
2. Demon possession occurs when a demon invades the body of a person. **Know this definition!!!**
3. Believers' cannot be demon possessed.
4. It is important to pay attention to the prepositions. Words like "upon" and "on" are used, not the preposition "in." In New Testament accounts of demon possession demons are "in" the person, and "cast out of" the person.
5. Saul was a believer: God gave him a new heart (10:9) and Samuel will say that they will be together in paradise (28:19)

3B David's private anointing is confirmed by the same signs as Saul.

1. He is anointed by a \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ comes upon Him.
3. He gives God's people \_\_\_\_\_ over their enemies.

4B As the anointed of God David defeats the giant Goliath.

Comments:

David is prepared spiritually because he knows the Word of God. He identifies Goliath as "\_\_\_\_\_" indicating he has no right to the land promised to Abraham.

David is prepared physically, because he has trusted God to aid him in his daily responsibilities by protecting the sheep from lions and bears.

David is prepared through a consistent practice of faith so that he understands,  
"\_\_\_\_\_."

5B Saul persecutes David and seeks His life, but God's grace preserves Him. (18:1-20:42)

Comments:

1. In these chapters Saul seeks to murder David at least five different times.
2. At other times Saul is remorseful and rewards David.
3. Jonathan shows his orientation to God's plan and great humility by entering into a covenant of friendship with David (18:1-3; 20:1-42)
4. David is given Saul's daughter Michal as his wife. 18:1-30.
5. God continues to bless David by giving him victory over Israel's enemies and honor among the people.

6B The Lord protects David while he flees Saul's persecution. 21:1-29:11.

- 1C Saul continues to seek David's life and he flees.
- 1D Ahimelech the High Priest gives David holy bread from the tabernacle to sustain David and gives him Goliath's sword for protection. (21:1-6)
- 2D David is betrayed by \_\_\_\_\_. 21:7, 22:6-23
- 3D David flees to Gath, the home of Goliath and feigns insanity. 21:10-15
- 4D David gathers 400 outcasts to himself in the wilderness.
- 5D Saul sends Doeg to assassinate all the priests that aided David. Doeg kills 85 priests. 22:6-23

**Comment:**

1. David, the anointed king waiting the throne and his band of mighty men who become his key leaders in his kingdom is a type or picture of the current role of Christ waiting for the kingdom and gathering a band of outcasts (the church) who will rule and reign with Him when He comes in His kingdom.
- 6D David continues in his role of Messianic protector by protecting Abiathar the priest and the residents of Keilah.
- 7D On two occasions David could have assassinated Saul, but refuses to do evil to the Lord's anointed.
- Saul is spared at *En Gedi* (24:1-22) and again at the hill of *Hakilah* (26:1-25)

**Comment:**

We must respect the authority of the office though the office holder is not worthy of respect.

8D David hides from Saul and continues the conquest of Canaan (27:1-12).

9D David seeks protection from the Philistines and becomes Achish's bodyguard (28:1-12).

David is wrongfully seeks protection from the pagan enemies of Israel rather than God. But God protects him despite his being out of fellowship.

10D The Philistines prepare to attack Israel.

Saul seeks counsel from a demon possessed medium rather than God. 28:3-25

Samuel announces his death and that he will be with him in paradise

11D The house of Saul is wiped out at the battle of \_\_\_\_\_.

Saul commits suicide by falling on his sword.

Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchishua, Saul's sons are killed. Only Mephibosheth survives.