

OT-OV

Lesson 80

1. Last week we completed our study of the book of Judges and the book of Ruth.
2. When time expired we were about to explore the book of First Samuel.
3. Let's review some of that learned and then we will pick up with new material at point seven.
4. The author of Ruth is unknown, most think the book was written in approximately 900 B.C. and again Jewish tradition tells us Samuel was the author.
5. Ruth is a beautiful love story and an account of God's purpose for Israel. Here we read of the joys and sorrows of a Godly family from Bethlehem. Ruth, the Moabitess, became a worshiper of Jehovah.
6. After the sorrow of losing her first husband, Ruth returned to Bethlehem with her mother-in-law where she marries Boaz. In this way she became an ancestress of King David and in the line of Christ.

6.1 Ruth was one of four women specifically mentioned in Matthew's genealogy of Jesus by way of Solomon to Joseph. (Mat 1:5)

Mat 1:1 A record of the genealogy of Jesus Christ the son of David, the son of Abraham:

Mat 1:2 Abraham was the father of Isaac, Isaac the father of Jacob, Jacob the father of Judah and his brothers,

Mat 1:3 Judah the father of Perez and Zerah, whose mother was "Tamar," Perez the father of Hezron, Hezron the father of Ram,

Mat 1:4 Ram the father of Amminadab, Amminadab the father of Nahshon, Nahshon the father of Salmon,

Mat 1:5 Salmon the father of Boaz, whose mother was "Rahab," Boaz the father of Obed, whose mother was "Ruth," Obed the father of Jesse,

Mat 1:6 and Jesse the father of King David. David was the father of Solomon, "whose mother had been Uriah's wife,"

7. Now let's take a look at the book of 1st Samuel.

7.1 First Samuel Chapters 1-24 probably were written by Samuel and Chapters 25-31 were most likely written by Nathan. The book was written around 1020 to 950 B.C.

8. The Book of 1st Samuel is a story of Israel's rejection of God, His prophet and his Theocratic system and their selection of a King with its consequences occupies the message.

9. I think the best way to study the Book of 1st Samuel is to review the Doctrine of Samuel.

9.1 Samuel was one of the greatest leaders of Israel. (2Ch 35:18; Psa 99:6; Jer 15:1; Acts 3:24; and Heb 11:32)

2Ch 35:18 The Passover had not been observed like this in Israel since the days of the prophet Samuel; and none of the kings of Israel had ever celebrated such a Passover as did Josiah, with the priests, the Levites and all Judah and Israel who were there with the people of Jerusalem.

Psa 99:6 Moses and Aaron were among his priests, Samuel was among those who called on his name; they called on the LORD and he answered them.

Jer 15:1 Then the LORD said to me: "Even if Moses and Samuel were to stand before me, my heart would not go out to this people. Send them away from my presence! Let them go!

Act 3:24 "Indeed, all the prophets from Samuel on, as many as have spoken, have foretold these days.

Act 3:25 And you are heirs of the prophets and of the covenant God made with your fathers. He said to Abraham, 'Through your offspring all peoples on earth will be blessed.'

Heb 11:32 And what more shall I say? I do not have time to tell about Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah, David, Samuel and the prophets,

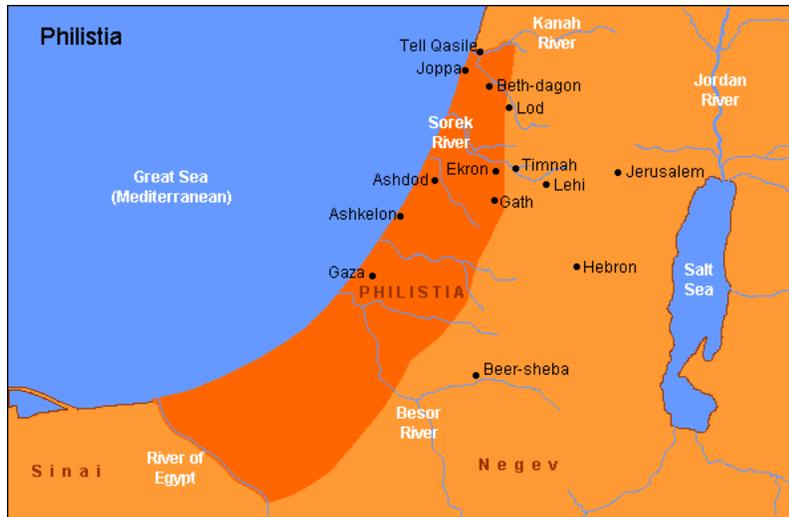
9.2 Samuel came to Israel in one of her darkest hours. The Philistines, who for a long time had menaced the Israelites, were threatening to engulf them.

9.2.1 A woman in distress is used of the Lord.

9.2.2 To better understand the strained relationship with Philistia and the close proximity to two of Israel's most significant tribes, I have provided three maps for your reference.

9.2.3 Samuel will be used of God to select over God's objection two kings. He will first select Saul.

9.2.4 Later he will select David and with great difficulty he will be forced to inform his old friend Saul of God's displeasure.



9.3 But Hannah, the wife of Elkanah from Ephraim, was more concerned about her childlessness.

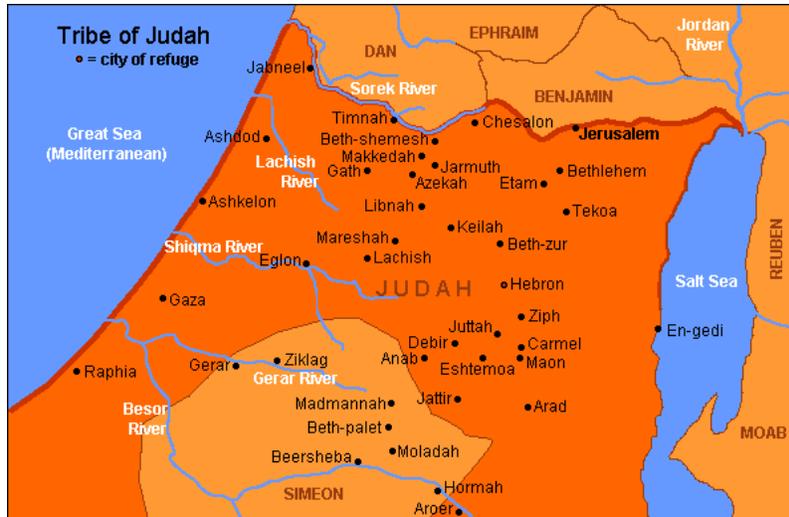
1Sa 1:15 "Not so, my lord," Hannah replied, "I am a woman who is deeply troubled. I have not been drinking wine or beer; I was pouring out my soul to the LORD.

1Sa 1:16 Do not take your servant for a wicked woman; I have been praying here out of my great anguish and grief."

1Sa 1:17 Eli answered, "Go in peace, and may the God of Israel grant you what you have asked of him."

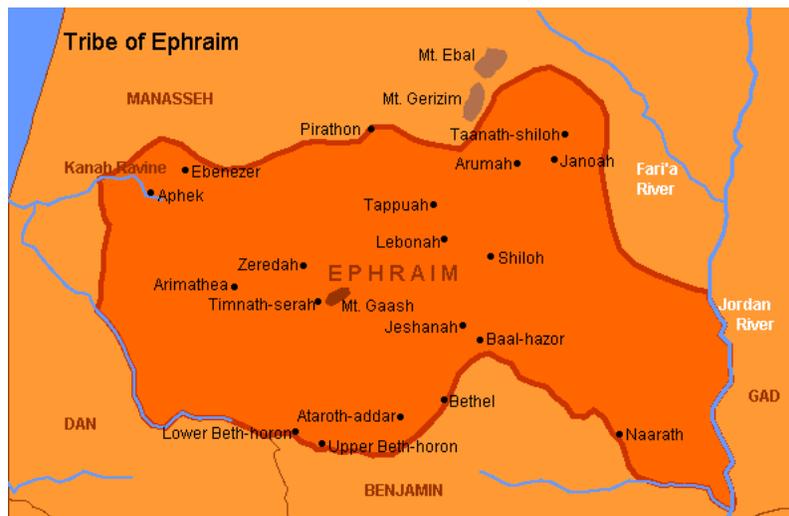
1Sa 1:18 She said, "May your servant find favor in your eyes." Then she went her way and ate something, and her face was no longer downcast.

1Sa 1:19 Early the next morning they arose and worshiped before the LORD and then went back to their home at Ramah (SEE MAP OF JUDAH). Elkanah lay with Hannah his wife, and the LORD remembered her.



1Sa 1:20 So in the course of time Hannah conceived and gave birth to a son. She named him Samuel, saying, "Because I asked the LORD for him."

9.4 While worshiping at the tabernacle in Shiloh (SEE MAP OF EPHRAIM), she vowed to make any man child the Lord would give her a Nazarite for life.



Hannah Dedicates Samuel

1Sa 1:21 When the man Elkanah went up with all his family to offer the annual sacrifice to the LORD and to fulfill his vow,

1Sa 1:22 Hannah did not go. She said to her husband, "After the boy is weaned, I will take him and present him before the LORD, and he will live there always.

9.5 This son became Samuel the king maker, the last of the judges, and the first of the major prophets after Moses.

9.6 From early childhood he ministered in the tabernacle wearing a linen ephod and became the protege of the old priest Eli.

1Sa 2:18 But Samuel was ministering before the LORD-- a boy wearing a linen ephod.

9.7 It was a time of spiritual decline in the nation: "word from the Lord was rare in those days" (1Sa 3:1).

1Sa 3:1 The boy Samuel ministered before the LORD under Eli. In those days the word of the LORD was rare; there were not many visions.

9.8 But the Bible says that "the Lord revealed himself to Samuel in Shiloh by the Word of the Lord."

9.9 And the word of Samuel came to all Israel" (1Sa 3:21b-4:1a).

1Sa 3:21 The LORD continued to appear at Shiloh, and there he revealed himself to Samuel through his word.

The Philistines Capture the Ark

1Sa 4:1 And Samuel's word came to all Israel. Now the Israelites went out to fight against the Philistines ...

9.10 The theocracy worked exactly so, for Israel had the theocratic ideal; only God was king and His will was communicated to the people through prophets or dreams or by the Urim (Exo 28:30).

Exo 28:30 Also put the Urim and the Thummim in the breastpiece, so they may be over Aaron's heart whenever he enters the presence of the LORD. Thus Aaron will always bear the means of making decisions for the Israelites over his heart before the LORD.

9.11 When Israel misused the ark of God by taking it into battle for protection, God showed His displeasure by delivering them and the ark over to the Philistines.

9.12 Samuel's mentor Eli proved too old to endure the shock of this tragic news. The capture of the ark meant that God had forsaken Shiloh (Psa 78:60-61; Jer 7:12-14; and 26:6-9), and Samuel was left without a place to minister.

Psa 78:60 He abandoned the tabernacle of Shiloh, the tent he had set up among men.
Psa 78:61 He sent the ark of his might into captivity, his splendor into the hands of the enemy.

Jer 7:12 "Go now to the place in Shiloh where I first made a dwelling for my Name, and see what I did to it because of the wickedness of 1/2 my people Israel.

Jer 7:13 While you were doing all these things, declares the LORD, I spoke to you again and again, but you did not listen; I called you, but you did not answer.

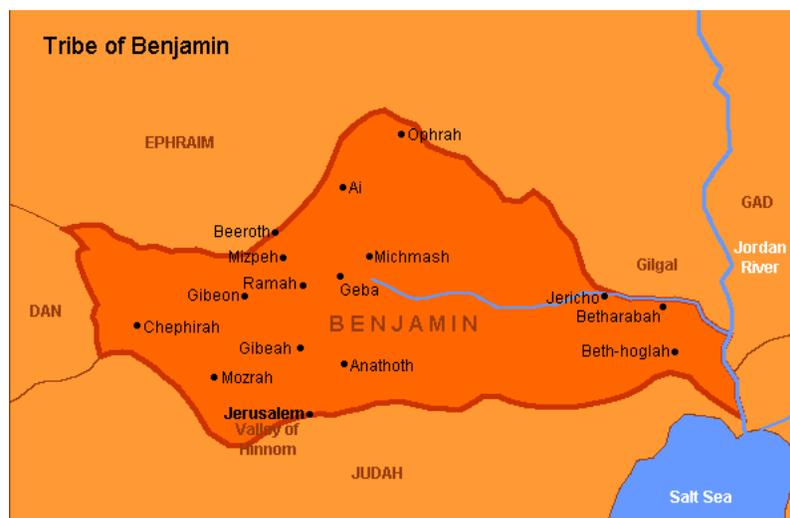
Jer 7:14 Therefore, what I did to Shiloh I will now do to the house that bears my Name, the temple you trust in, the place I gave to you and your fathers.

Jer 26:6 then I will make this house like Shiloh and this city an object of cursing among all the nations of the earth."

Jer 26:7 The priests, the prophets and all the people heard Jeremiah speak these words in the house of the LORD.

Jer 26:8 But as soon as Jeremiah finished telling all the people everything the LORD had commanded him to say, the priests, the prophets and all the people seized him and said, "You must die!

9.12.1 He returned to Ramah (SEE MAP OF BENJAMIN) his home, where he built an altar and judged Israel from there, making a regular yearly circuit of towns near Ramah, c. eight miles N of Jerusalem (1Sa 7:15-17).



1Sa 7:15 Samuel continued as judge over Israel all the days of his life.

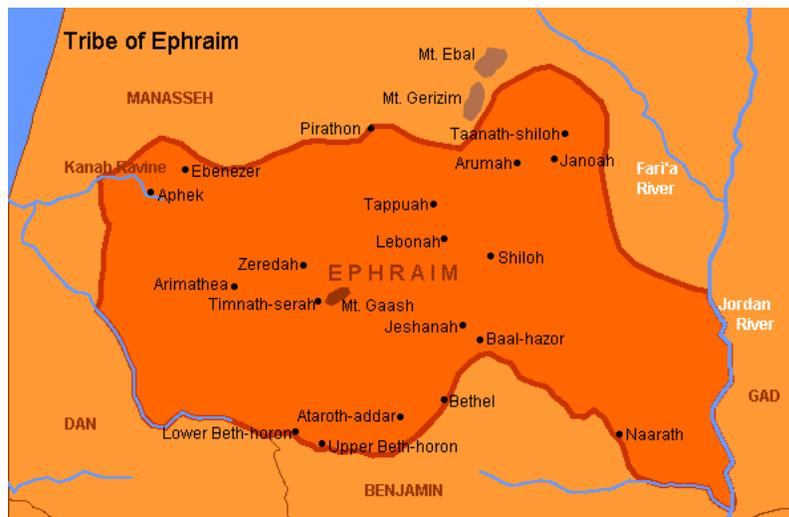
1Sa 7:16 From year to year he went on a circuit from Bethel to Gilgal to Mizpah, judging Israel in all those places.

1Sa 7:17 But he always went back to Ramah, where his home was, and there he also judged Israel. And he built an altar there to the LORD.

9.13 Samuel's task was the reviving of true worship in Israel. He besought the people to put away the images of the Canaanite deities Baal and Ashtoreth (Ashtarte) and to serve only the Lord.

9.14 At a general convocation at Mizpeh (SEE MAP OF BENJAMIN), one of the circuit towns, Samuel preached and prayed for the people (1Sa 7:17).

9.15 This resulted in a spirit of repentance, renewed trust in the Lord, and consequent victory over the Philistines at a place called Ebenezer (SEE MAP OF EPHRAIM), "the stone of help," for the people said, "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us" (1Sa 7:9-12).



1Sa 7:9 Then Samuel took a suckling lamb and offered it up as a whole burnt offering to the LORD. He cried out to the LORD on Israel's behalf, and the LORD answered him.

1Sa 7:10 While Samuel was sacrificing the burnt offering, the Philistines drew near to engage Israel in battle. But that day the LORD thundered with loud thunder against the Philistines and threw them into such a panic that they were routed before the Israelites.

1Sa 7:11 The men of Israel rushed out of Mizpah and pursued the Philistines, slaughtering them along the way to a point below Beth Car.

1Sa 7:12 Then Samuel took a stone and set it up between Mizpah and Shen. He named it Ebenezer, saying, "Thus far has the LORD helped us."

9.16 After years of faithful administration of the law and giving of the word of the Lord, Samuel failed in the same way Eli had failed.

9.17 His sons "walked not in his ways," but took bribes and perverted judgment.

1Sa 8:3 But his sons did not walk in his ways. They turned aside after dishonest gain and accepted bribes and perverted justice.

End Lesson Taught 2-27-2005