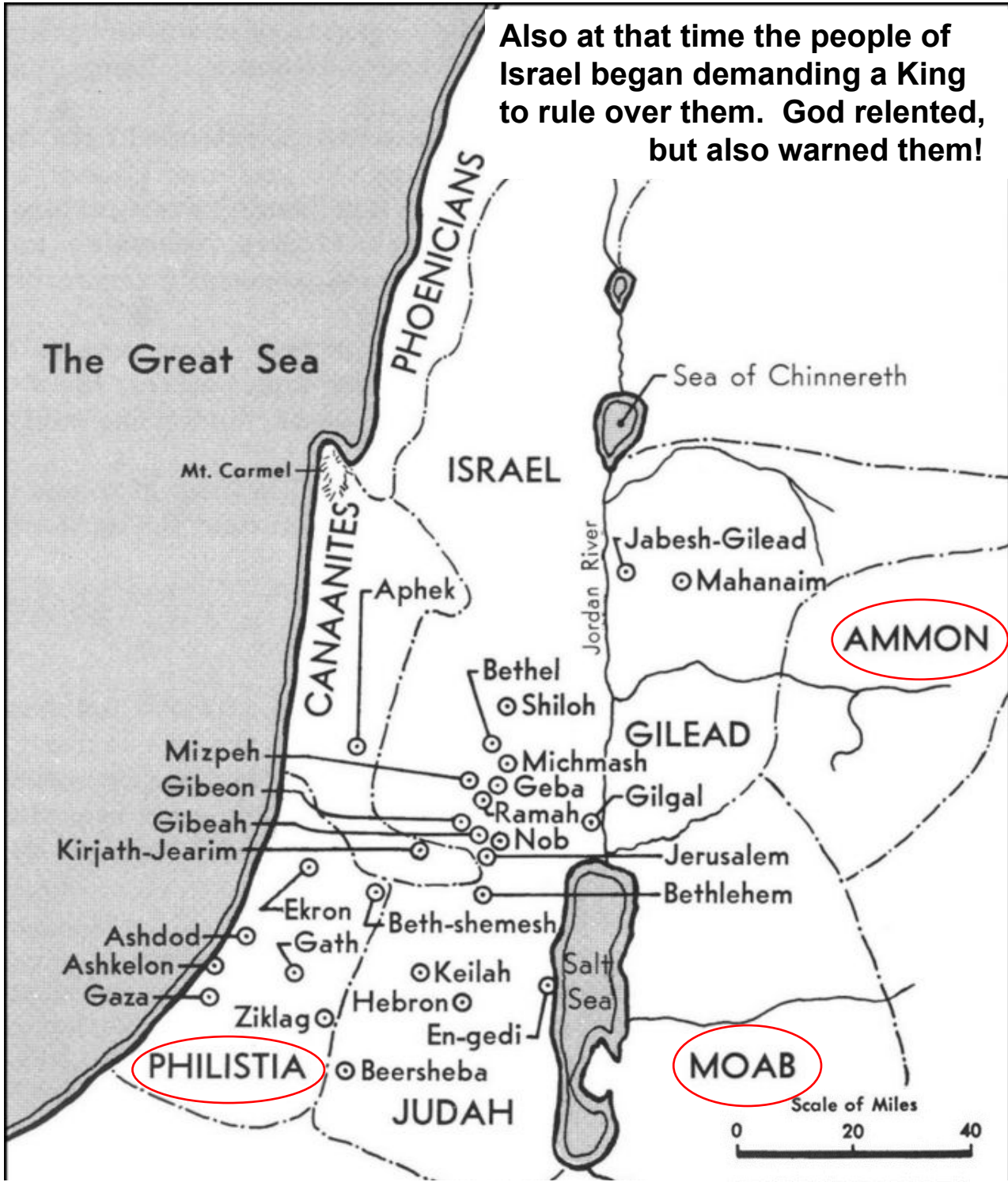


Samuel lived during the 11th century BCE, appearing on biblical timelines after the death of Eli around 1154 BCE.

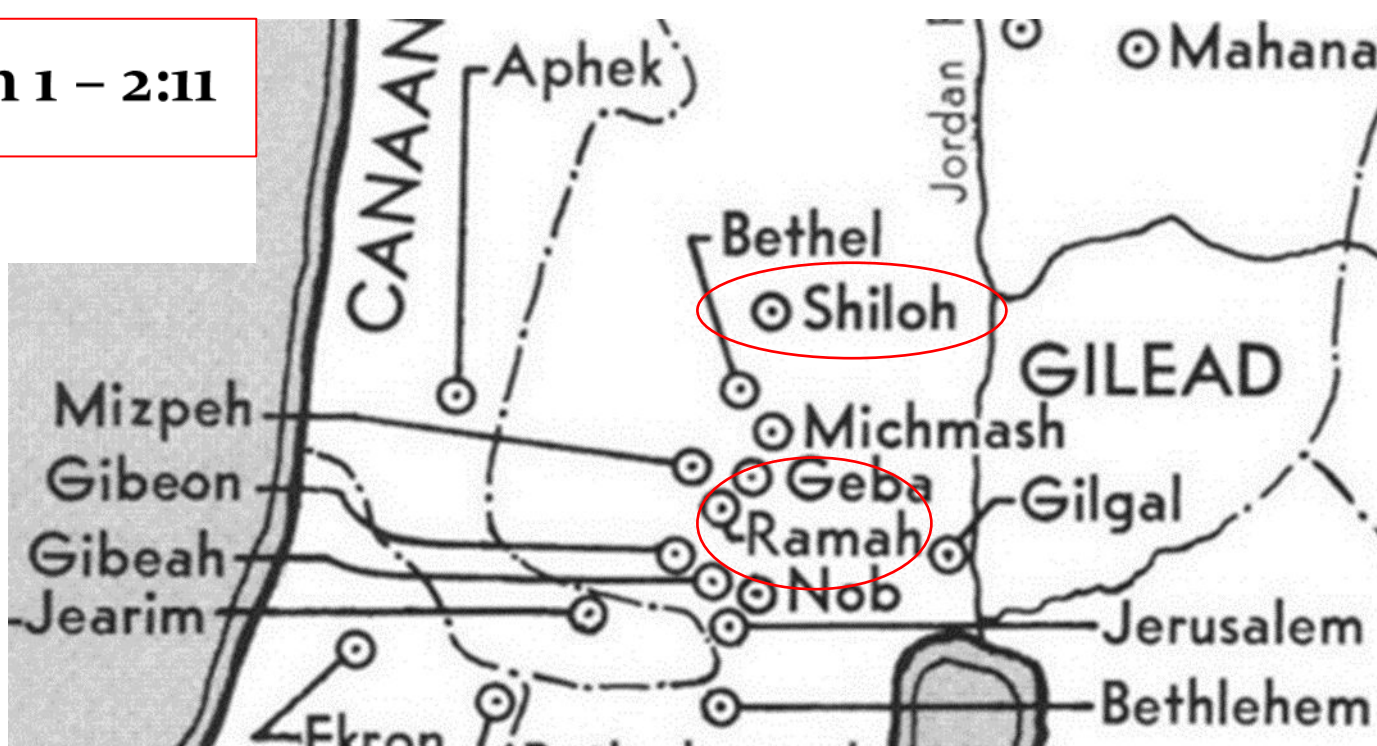
1 Sam 8:10-18 During the time of Samuel and Saul, Israel transitioned from a confederation of tribes led by judges to a unified monarchy.

Samuel anointed Saul the first King. His reign was marked by significant military successes against enemies like the Philistines, Moabites, and Ammonites.

Also at that time the people of Israel began demanding a King to rule over them. God relented, but also warned them!



1 Sam 1 – 2:11



Elkanah had 2 wives in Ramah:
Peninnah (children)
Hannah (childless)

Gen 29-30

Jacob had 2 'wives':
Hagar (Ishmael)
Sarah (childless . . .)

Annual trek to the 'temple' in Shiloh (the law demanded 3X/year

Eli was the high priest at Shiloh. He had 2 wicked sons, Hophni and Phinehas, who eventually were to die on the same day.

Hannah's vow 1 Sam 1:11: no razor upon her son's head

Nazirite: (a separated or dedicated one)

an Israelite who was consecrated to the service of God, under vows to abstain from alcohol, let the hair grow, and avoid defilement by contact with dead bodies. (Num. 6: 1-8).

Samson's (lifetime) Nazarite status was unique because it was declared by an angel before his birth, as a divine mandate to his mother. Judg 13:5

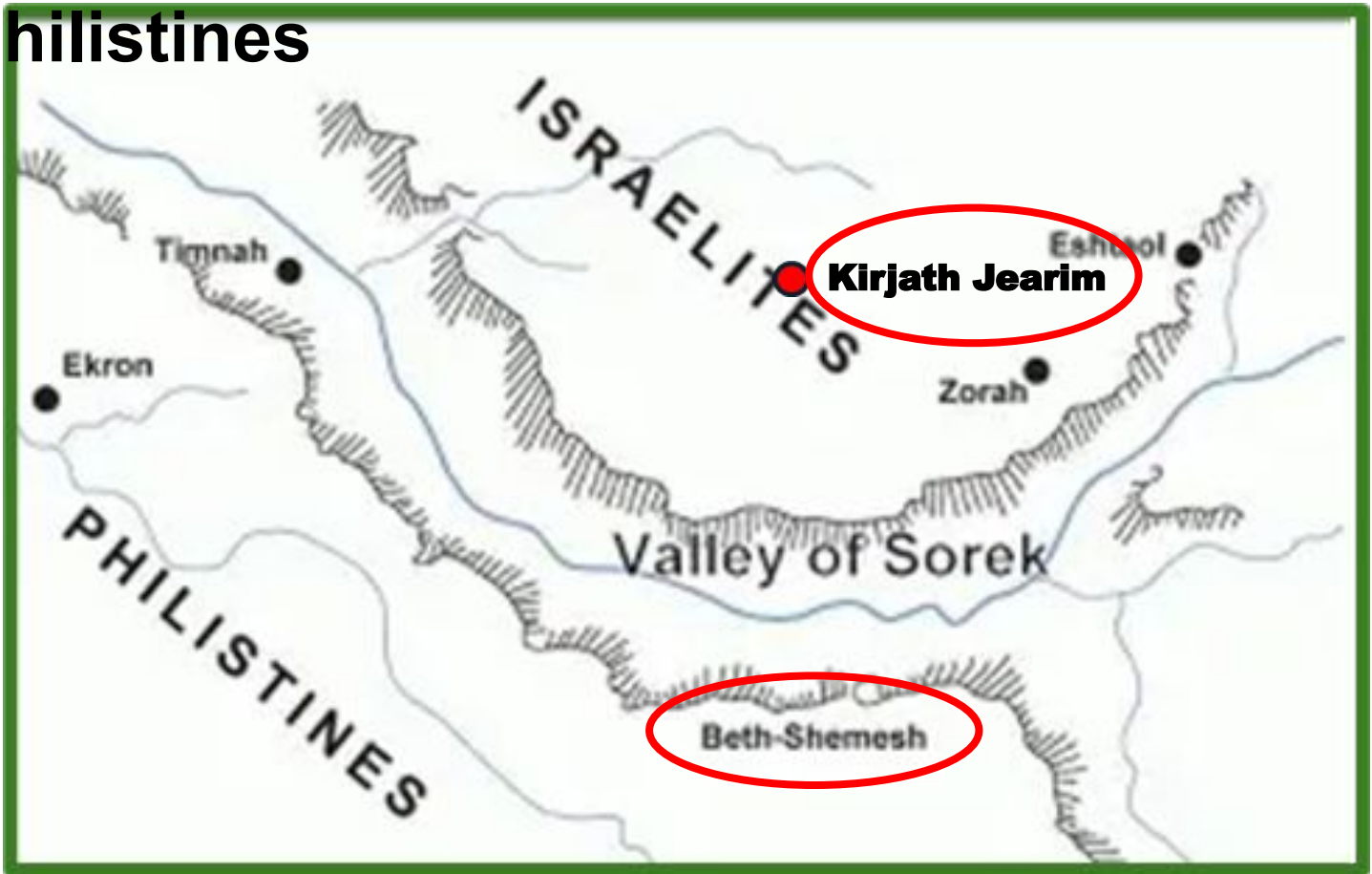
Hannah was dedicating her son, similarly, for service to God for his life.

Mary's Psalm (<u>Luke 1:46-55</u>)	Hannah's Psalm (<u>1 Samuel 2:1-10</u>)
My soul doth magnify the Lord,	... mine horn is exalted in the Lord
And my spirit hath rejoiced In God my Savior.	My heart rejoiceth in the Lord... my mouth is enlarged over mine enemies; because I rejoice in thy salvation.
For he hath regarded the low estate of his handmaiden: for, behold, from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed.	Hannah calls herself a "handmaiden" in 1 Sam 1:11 .
For he that is mighty hath done to me great things; holy is his name.	There is none holy as the Lord: for there is none beside thee:
And his mercy is on them that fear him from generation to generation.	for the pillars of the earth are the Lord's, and he hath set the world upon them.
...he hath scattered the proud in the imagination of their hearts.	The Lord maketh poor, and maketh rich: he bringeth low, and lifteth up.
He hath put down the mighty from their seats, and exalted them of low degree.	The bows of the mighty men are broken, and they that stumbled are girded with strength.
He hath filled the hungry with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away.	They that were full have hired out themselves for bread; and they that were hungry ceased:
He hath holpen his servant Israel, in remembrance of his mercy;	He will keep the feet of his saints, and the wicked shall be silent in darkness; for by strength shall no man prevail...
As he spake to our fathers, to Abraham, and to his seed for ever	...and he shall give strength unto his king, and exalt the horn of

Jdgs 16: Sampson, one of the Judges

v. 20: 20 years in the 'days of the Philistines.'

He was the scourge of the Philistines



The Nazirite vow: Samuel - from Hannah home to Delilah

Sampson from his mother Judg 13:5

He never cut his hair – unfortunately, his vow did not include a vow of celibacy

The saga of Sampson and Delilah: Jdgs 15:4-22

Jdgs 15:17b & c: “no razor has touched my head, . . . Because I am a Nazirite, consecrated to God from the day of my birth. If my head were shaved, then my strength would leave me . . .

1 Sam 6:21 – Kirjath Jearim after the 50,000 were killed in Beth-Shemesh

The resting place of the Ark until David brought it to Jerusalem 2 Sam 6 in an effort to unite the tribes

of Israel under a central worship location

TIME LINE: BC

World Empire: Egypt-----

-----Assyria

UNITED KINGDOM

---DIVIDED KINGDOM

Samuel

Northern Kingdom = Israel
Southern Kingdom = Judah

c.1300

c.1200

1100

1047

1000

930

722

Conquest of Canaan

c. Period of the Judges

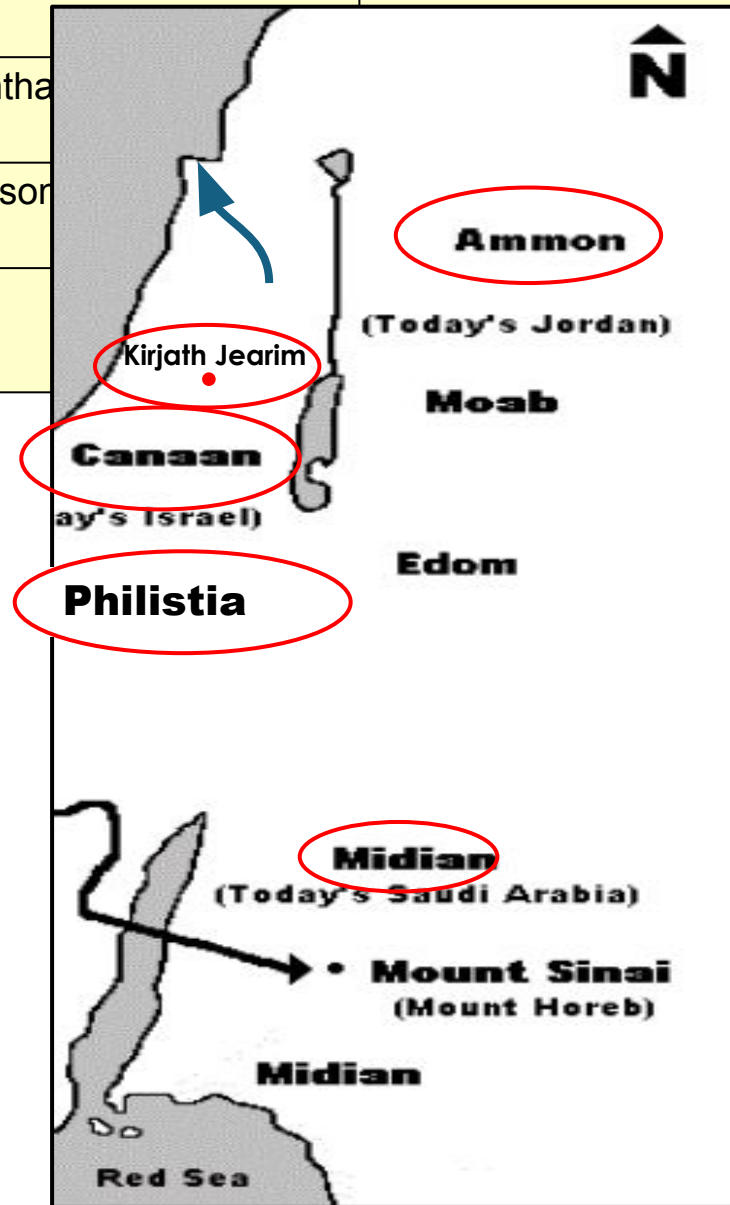
Saul
/ Ruth and Boaz

David conquers Jerusalem

Rehoboam= Civil War

Assyria conquers Israel

Israel Falls into Sin God Raises up the Judges	<u>Judges 2:11-23</u>	1405 BCE	
Othniel, Ehud and Shamgar* Serve Israel	<u>Judges 3:7-11</u>	Othniel: 1350-1310 Ehud: 1292-1212	
Deborah and Barak defeat Sisera	<u>Judges 4:1-5:31</u>	Deborah and Barak: 1192-1152	
Gideon Defeats the Midianites	<u>Judges 6:1-9:57</u>	Gideon: 1145-1105	1105: Samuel is born
Jephthah Defeats the Ammonites	<u>Judges 10:6- 12:7</u>	Jephthah	
Samson Defeats the Philistines	<u>Judges 13:1-16:31</u>	Samson	
The Birth of Samuel The War vs. the Philistines	<u>1 Samuel 1:1-28; 7:1-17</u>		



Sisera of Canaan (Kishon River)
Midianites
Ammonites
Philistines
Kirjath Jearim

ALSO the site of the temple of Ashtaroth, which the young King Josiah destroyed in 2 Kgs 23:13

Does anyone remember Josiah?

HULDAH

1 Sam 3:19-21 The Lord appearing (again) in

Shiloh

1 Sam 4:3-11

The Battle with the Philistines

ARK

CAPTURED

Hophni and Phinehas die.

Eli dies, wife of Phinehas dies,

Ichabod is born

Ark is placed at the foot of Dagon at Ashdod



Who was

Dagon?

oldest deities in Mesopotamia, 3,000 BC ±



To the Philistines, who lived by the sea, Dagon was depicted as a Fish-God.

Known as a father of other

gods: biblical connection

from ancient texts: the father of Baal

In polytheistic cultures, when nations went to war, it was understood that the gods of the different people groups also fought, (cf 'battle of

Placing the Ark at the foot of the statue of Dagon meant "the god of the Philistines is greater than the God of the Hebrews.

idolatry is worshipping what we make with our own

hands

And so, what to conclude FROM THE SAGA OF THE ARK TAKEN TO BATTLE?

- God in a box does not guarantee the presence of God.
- Eli died of shock concluding that in losing the Ark, they lost God.
- God is not dependent on the People – who might ‘lose’ him.

1 Sam 6:4-9:

20 years of settled leadership under Samuel; the Israelites abandon Baalim and Ashtaroth.

The Philistines again.

Israelites gathered in one place: Mizpah

The Philistines at

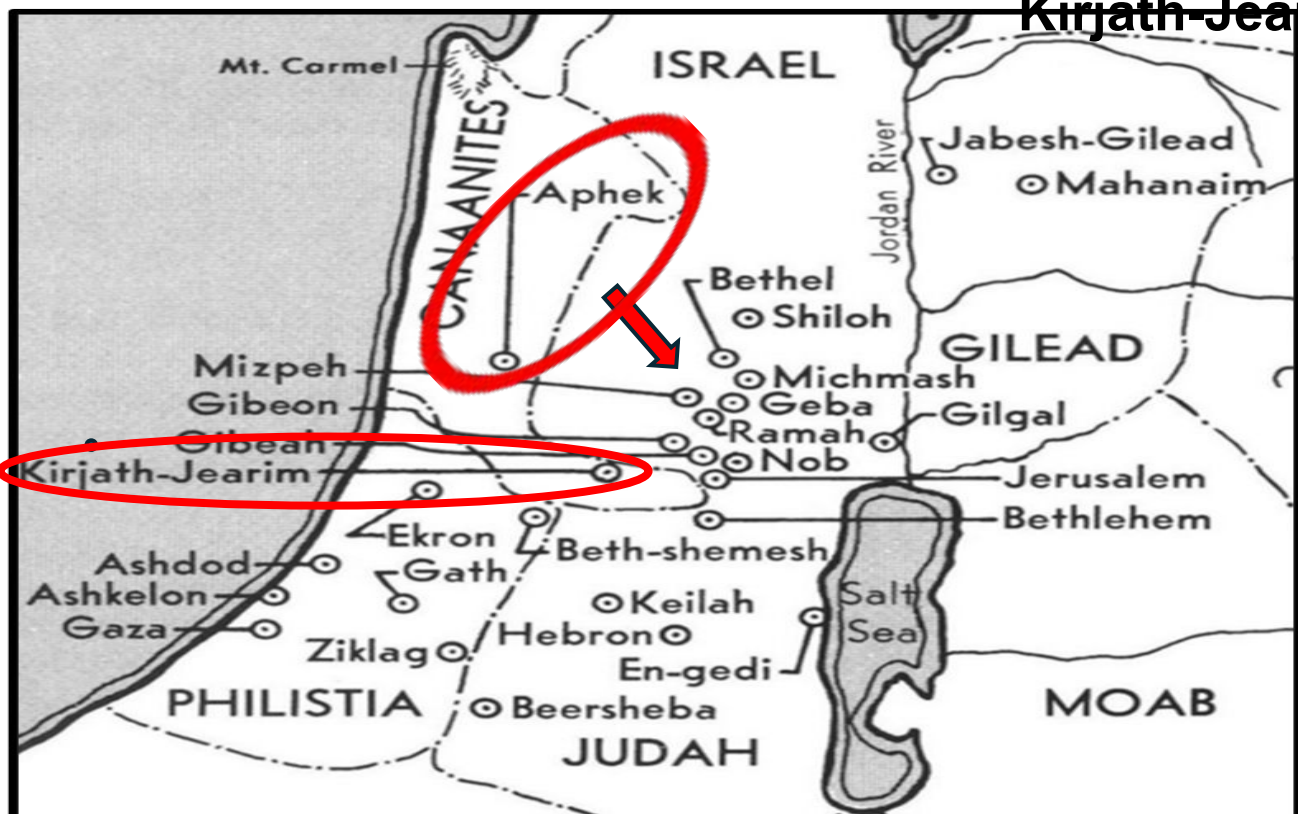
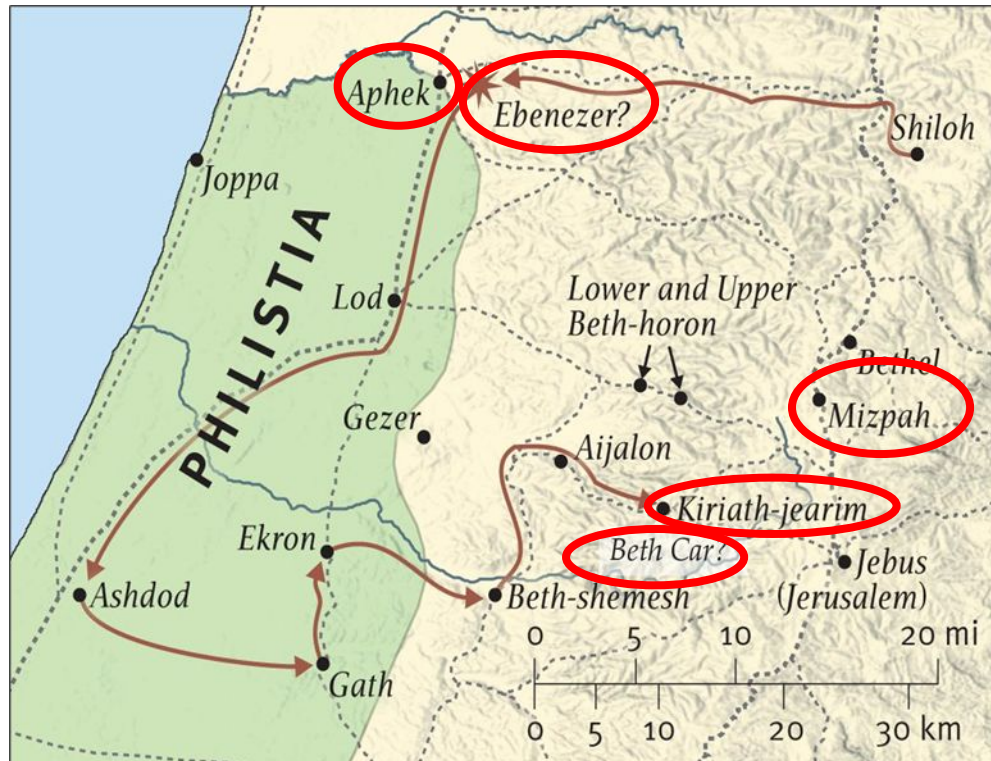
Aphek
Beth-car:

stone of Ebenezer

After the Lord dispersed them with loud and long thundering.

Gideon's Trumpet
Jdgs 7:1-23

The ARK is safely kept in
Kirjath-Jearim



Semitic Languages

BRANCH	REGION
East Mesopotamian Semitic	Akkadian Assyrian Babylonian
Central Semitic	Levant & Arabia Hebrew Aramaic Phoenician Arabic

What is the

Levant?

- Egypt NOT Iraq
- Greece NOT Saudi
- Israel
- Jordan
- Lebanon Arabia
- Syria • Turkey

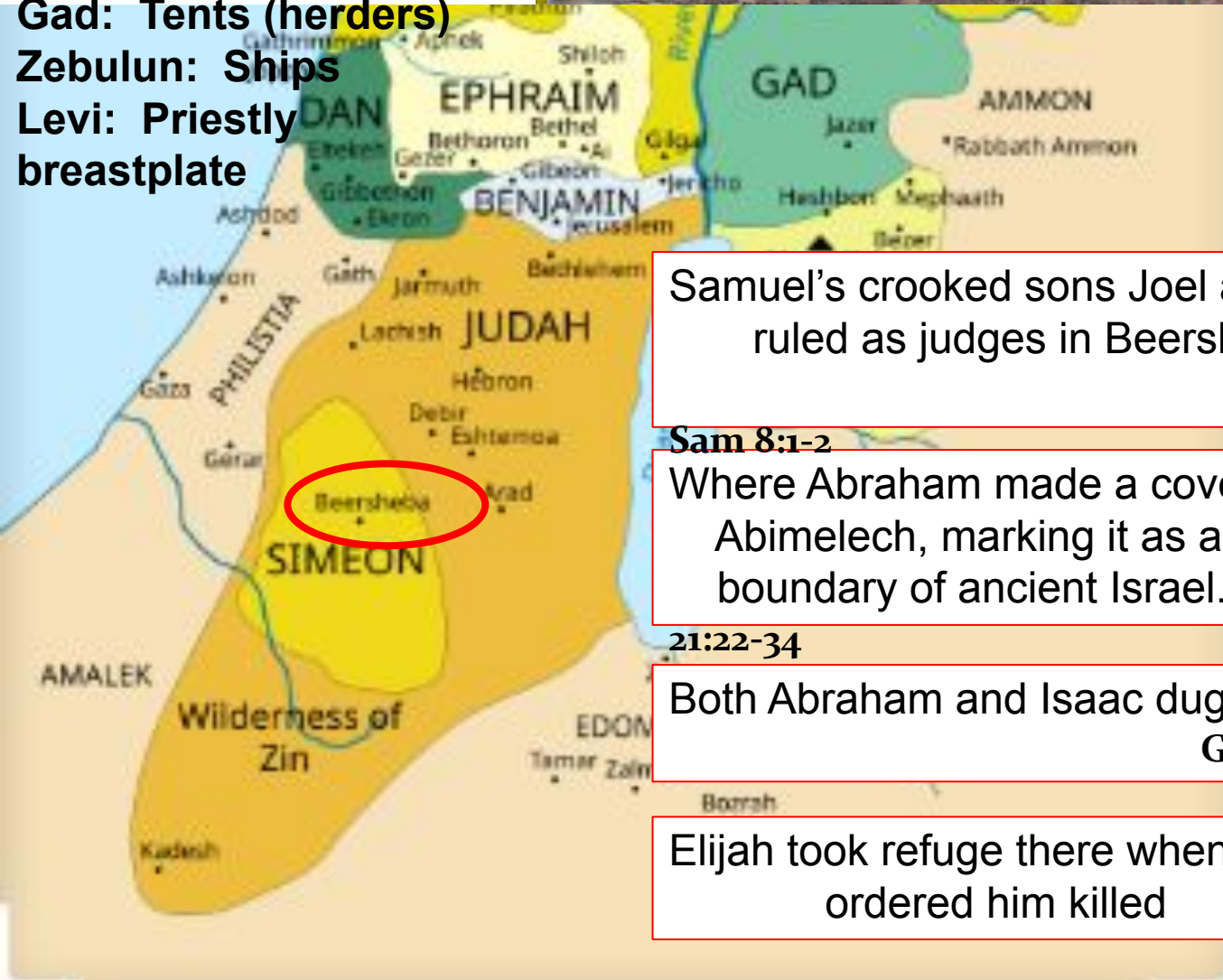


THE TWELVE TRIBES OF ISRAEL

Around 1200-1050 B.C.
(according to the Book of Joshua)



- Asher: Tree**
- Dan: Justice scales**
- Judah: lyres & crown**
- Reuben: Mandrake**
- Joseph (Ephraim): Palm**
- Naphtali: Gazelle**
- Issachar: Sun, moon**
- Simeon: Schechem walls**
- Benjamin: Jug, ladle, fork**
- Gad: Tents (herders)**
- Zebulun: Ships**
- Levi: Priestly breastplate**



Samuel's crooked sons Joel and Abiah ruled as judges in Beersheba.

1

Sam 8:1-2

Where Abraham made a covenant with Abimelech, marking it as a southern boundary of ancient Israel. Gen

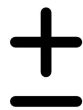
21:22-34

Both Abraham and Isaac dug wells there Gen 26:18

Elijah took refuge there when Jezebel ordered him killed

1 Kgs 19:3

BEERSHEBA



250,000 population

4th largest city in Israel today

Today, the metropolitan area is composed of approximately equal Jewish and Arab populations (since the creation of Israel in 1948). A large portion of the Jewish population is made up of the descendants of Sephardic Jews and Mizrahi Jews, as well as smaller communities of Bene Israel and Cochin Jews from India.

Sephardic Jews were expelled from Spain in 15th century by Ferdinand and Isabella. Wealthy Jews married Spanish royalty (many of whom were impoverished), and were often ridiculed for being “marked:” having ‘la mancha,’ or Jewish blood in the family line.

Mizrahi Jews (Jewish communities including Iraqi, Iranian, Bukharian, Kurdish, Afghan and Georgian Jews) believed to derive their ancestry from the Babylonian captivity.

(instead of returning to Jerusalem, they stayed in the “east.”)

Second and third waves of immigration have taken place since 1990, bringing Russian-speaking immigrants from the former Soviet Union as well as Beta Israel immigrants from Ethiopia.

Beta Israel Jews are possibly descendants of Menilek, traditionally believed to be the son of the Queen of Sheba and King Solomon

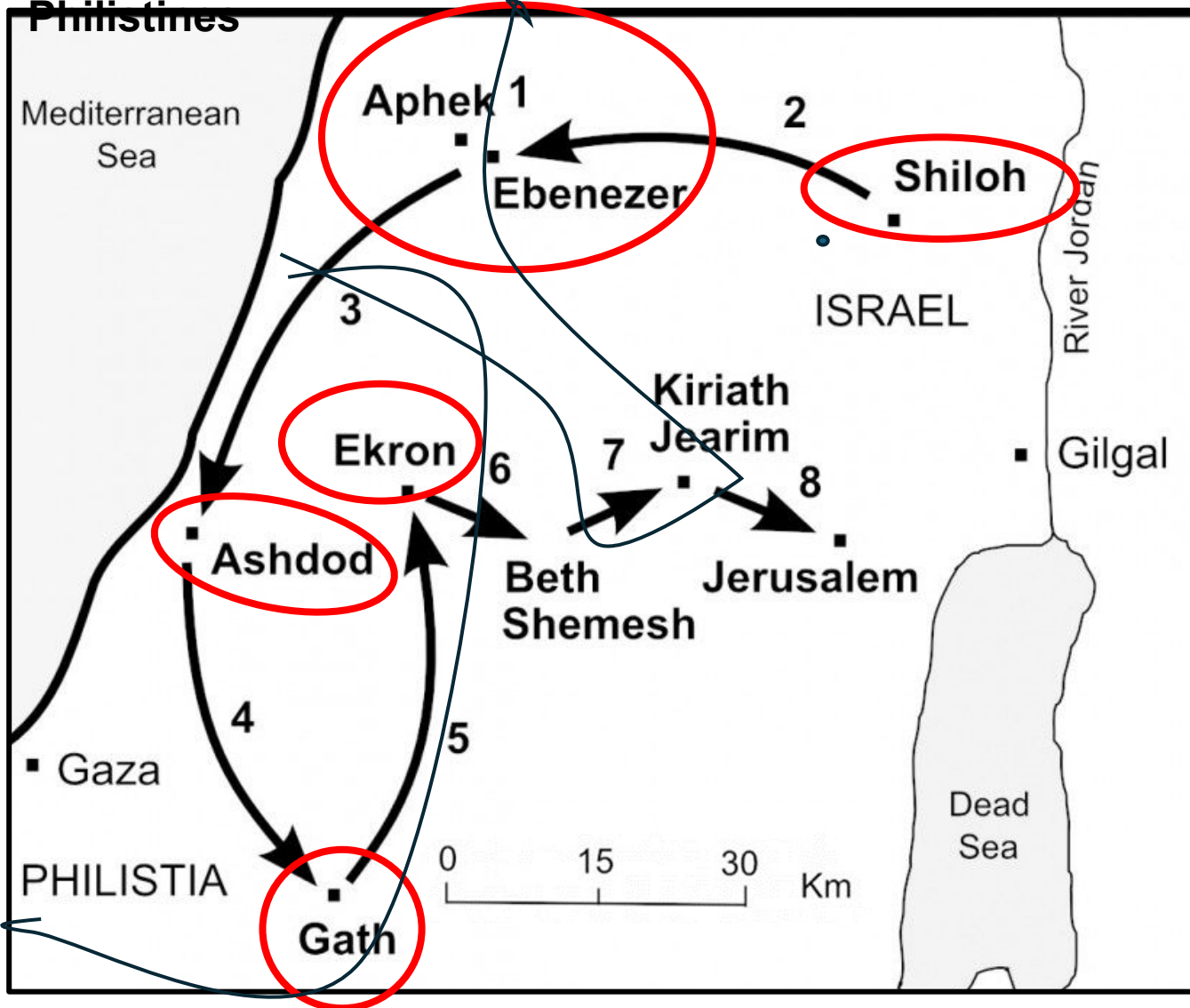
1 Kgs 10:1-13; 2 Chron 9:1-12).

The Soviet immigrants have made the game of chess a major sport in Beersheba, and it is now Israel's national chess center, with more chess grandmasters per capita than any other city in the world.

Chapter 4

1 Sam 4:10-11 The Ark is captured by the

Philistines



1. The Philistines were camped at Aphek and the Israelites at Eben-Ezer. They defeated the Israelites during the first battle, killing 4,000 Israelites.
2. The Israelites then brought up the Ark of the Covenant from Shiloh. The Philistines again defeated the Israelites, killing 30,000 & capturing the Ark. The 2 sons of the Eli, Hophni & Phinehas, died that day, as well as Eli.

Chapter 5 begins

3. The Philistines set the Ark of God at the feet of Dagon in Ashdod, twice. That idol failed and people died of tumors; a plague of rats.
4. Gath
5. Ekron

Nursing cows, never trained to pull wagons,
left their calves and made their own way to
Beth-Shemesh – proof that the Hebrew God
had indeed punished them for taking the **Ark**

1 Sam 6:19a

New International Version

But God struck down some of the inhabitants of Beth Shemesh, putting seventy of them to death because they looked into the ark of the LORD.

New Living Translation

But the LORD killed seventy men from Beth-shemesh because they looked into the Ark of the LORD.

English Standard Version

And he struck some of the men of Beth-shemesh, because they looked upon the ark of the LORD. He struck seventy men of them,

Berean Standard Bible

But God struck down some of the people of Beth-shemesh because they looked inside the ark of the LORD. He struck down seventy men,

King James Bible

And he smote the men of Bethshemesh, because they had looked into the ark of the LORD, even he smote of the people fifty thousand and threescore and ten men:

New King James Version

Then He struck the men of Beth Shemesh, because they had looked into the ark of the LORD. He struck fifty thousand and seventy men of the people,

New American Standard Bible

Now He fatally struck some of the men of Beth-shemesh because they had looked into the ark of the LORD. He struck 50,070 men among the people,

NASB 1995

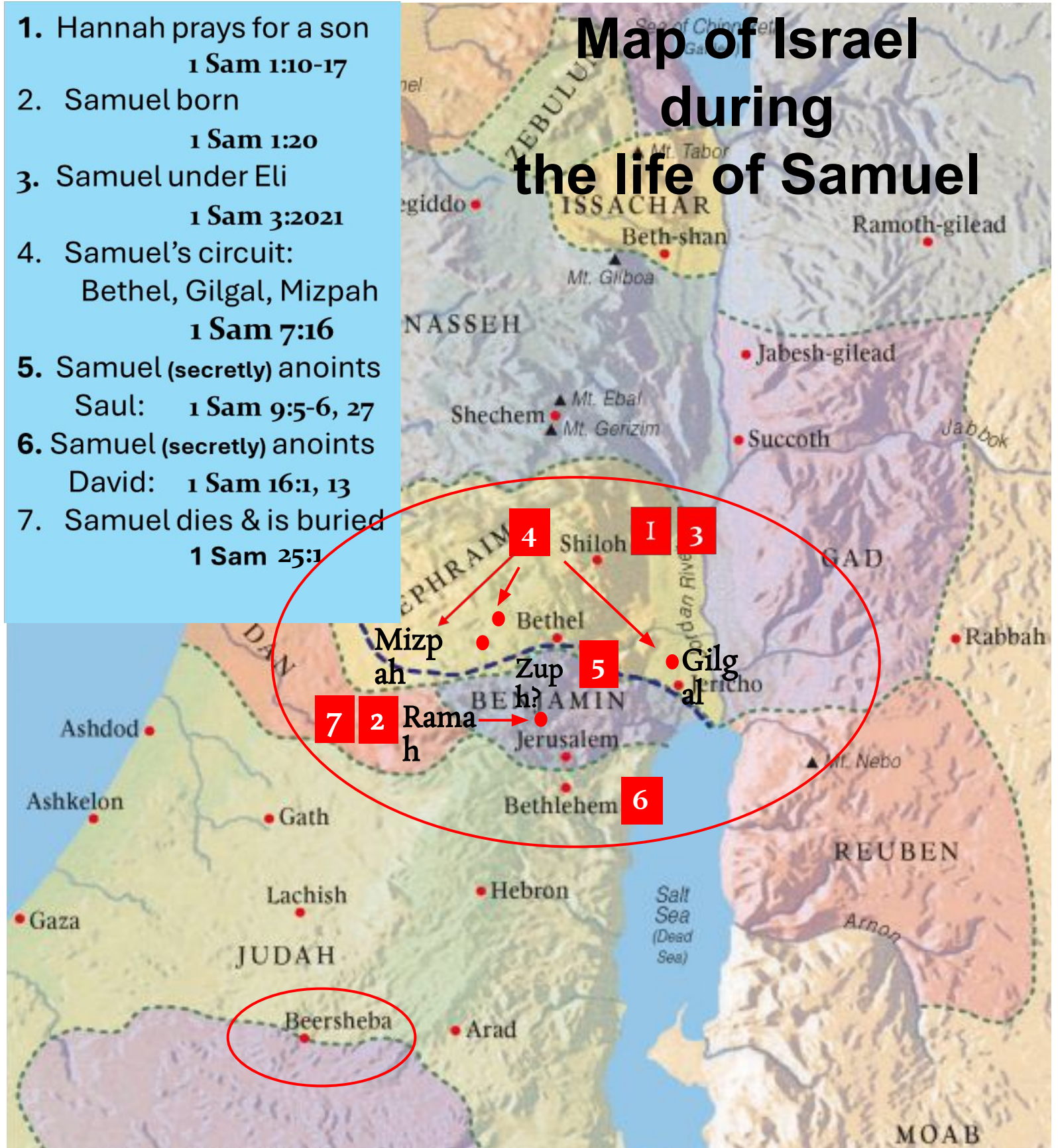
He struck down some of the men of Beth-shemesh because they had looked into the ark of the LORD. He struck down of all the people, 50,070 men,

Holman Christian Standard Bible

God struck down the men of Beth-shemesh because they looked inside the ark of the LORD. He struck down 70 men out of 50,000 men.

Map of Israel during the life of Samuel

1. Hannah prays for a son
1 Sam 1:10-17
2. Samuel born
1 Sam 1:20
3. Samuel under Eli
1 Sam 3:20-21
4. Samuel's circuit:
Bethel, Gilgal, Mizpah
1 Sam 7:16
5. Samuel (secretly) anoints Saul:
1 Sam 9:5-6, 27
6. Samuel (secretly) anoints David:
1 Sam 16:1, 13
7. Samuel dies & is buried
1 Sam 25:1



Easter egg: Beersheba, the promise of things to come .

..

Samuel Chapter 8

The sons of Samuel, like those of Eli, were not righteous

Eli: sons were of priesthood, serving the Temple

Samuel: sons were Judges; i.e. political

**Either way,
corruption
was
not good**

Demands of the People: your sons are not good judges, anyway
We need a king, like every
nation around us

GOD: “they are rejecting me, not you. Go ahead, here is what they will get . . .”

A king will take your sons for soldiers, workers, and

slaves

A king will take your daughters for performers, cooks, &

confectioners

A king will take your best fields, vineyards and

oliveyards

A king will take your slaves, the best of your cattle and

asses

A king will take 1/10th of your grain, vintage, and

flocks

A king will do all these things for himself and to benefit his

lackeys

**A king will make you his
slaves**

v. 20: “no, we will have a king over us, . . . Just like other nations”

Samuel Chapter 9, the story of Saul, of Benjamin. Samuel’s vision

Samuel Chapter 10, Samuel anoints Saul “prince over (God’s) People Israel

. . . **NB v. 16** (to his uncle): “(Samuel) told us the asses had been found,

. . . but Saul did not repeat what Samuel had said about his being king
To be continued

The wanderings of SAUL, 1 Sam

9:15ff



Shalisha? Generally rugged hill

District of Shaalim? Both locations

unknown!

Zuph? Location also unknown; home of Samuel (the seer)

Story-telling shifts (oral) ???
or simply 'contemporary?'

[1950s: Negroes

1970s African Americans]

seer v. prophet

1 Sam 9:15ff The Lord to Samuel –
anoint Saul – so he can defeat
the?

PHILISTINES!!

. . . as previously seen a slide or 2 earlier .

. . .

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A king will take your sons for soldiers, workers, and slaves

A king will take your daughters for performers, cooks, & confectioners

A king will take your best fields, vineyards and oliveyards

A king will take your slaves, the best of your cattle and asses

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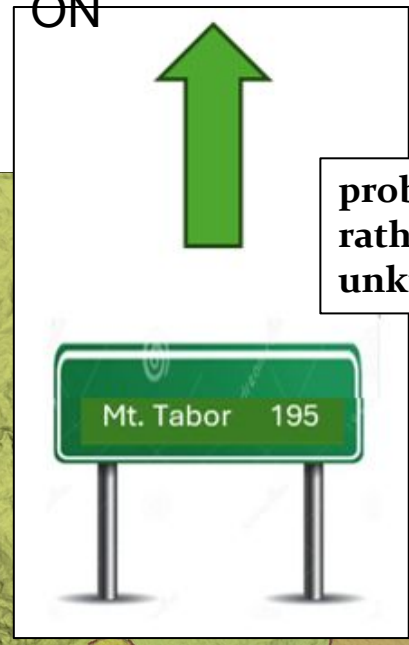
and gives him elaborate instructions, with promise of a ‘sign’ of

- CONFIRMATION:** 1st Leave 2nd meet 2 men at Zelzah.
- (The place where Samuel anoints Saul) “your asses are OK”
- 3rd Trek to the terebinth of Tabor . Mt.

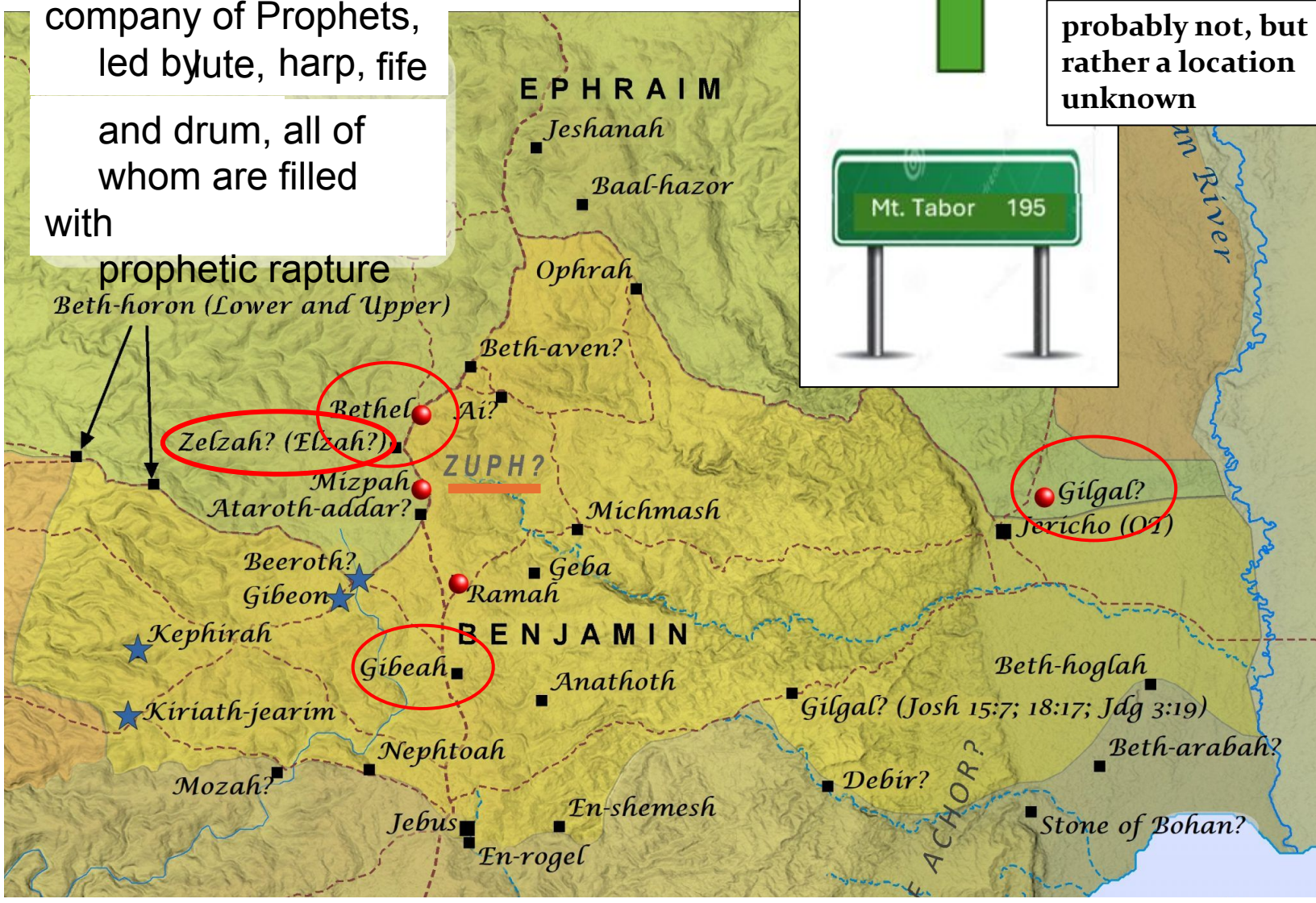
There 4th to meet 3 men who are going to .
BETHE Yeah, about a half mile from Zelzah
 Finally, go to the Hill of God (in Gibeah). .
 to meet a

company of Prophets,
 led byute, harp, fife
 and drum, all of
 whom are filled
 with

Deborah Tabor?
 Sisera
**TRANSFIGURATI
 ON**



probably not, but
 rather a location
 unknown



v. 6: possession of the Spirit of the
 Lord
 Saul returns to Gibeah – where his father lives. His uncle questions
 him:

v.8 to Gilgal (?) ahead of me
 (Samuel)

Saul ‘fesses’ on seeing Samuel but is mum on being anointed

1 Sam 10:17-27

Samuel has already anointed Saul; appears to go through an elaborate SAU

Saul is tall, like no other, "long live the king,"

etc. 1 Sam 10:25 Samuel explains the nature of a king

- A king will take your sons for soldiers, workers, and slaves
- A king will take your daughters for performers, cooks, & confectioners
- A king will take your best fields, vineyards and oliveyards
- A king will take your slaves, the best of your cattle and asses
- A king will take 1/10th of your grain, vintage, and flocks
- A king will do all these things for himself and to benefit his lackeys

A king will make you his slaves

These, as opposed to what the King of the Hebrews should behave! Dt 17:14-20

Samuel sends them all home, Saul goes home to Gibeah . . . and a month later . . .

Ammonites attack Jabesh-Gilead

When Saul hears? "The Spirit of God seized him."

1 Sam 11:6

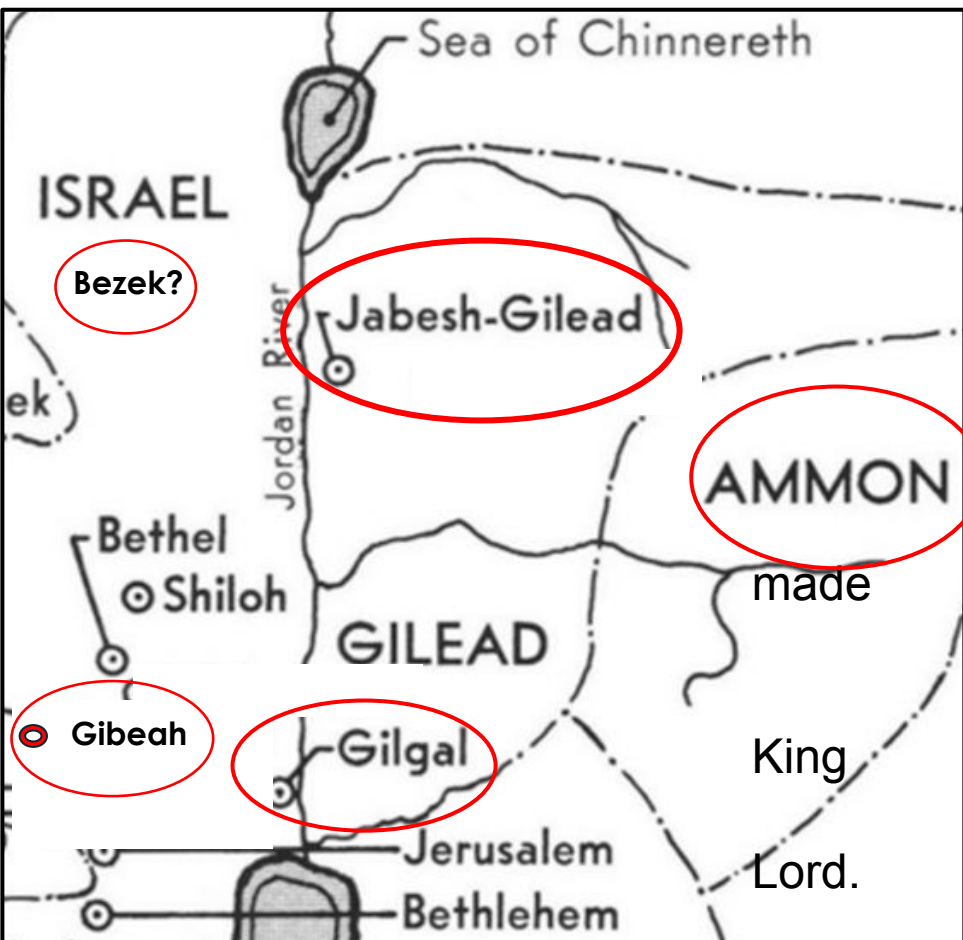
Saul musters 130,000 at Bezek? and massacres the

Ammonites in their camp. Samuel leads everyone to

Gilgal 1 Sam 11:14 and in the temple there

sacrifice and renewed allegiance to Saul the

King in the presence of the Lord.



1 Sam 12 – Samuel recites the history of God’s blessings on Israel . . . and Israel’s failure to obey and trust in God
 Slavery in Egypt: God sends Moses and Aaron
 Unfaithfulness, so abandonment, over the years, to the

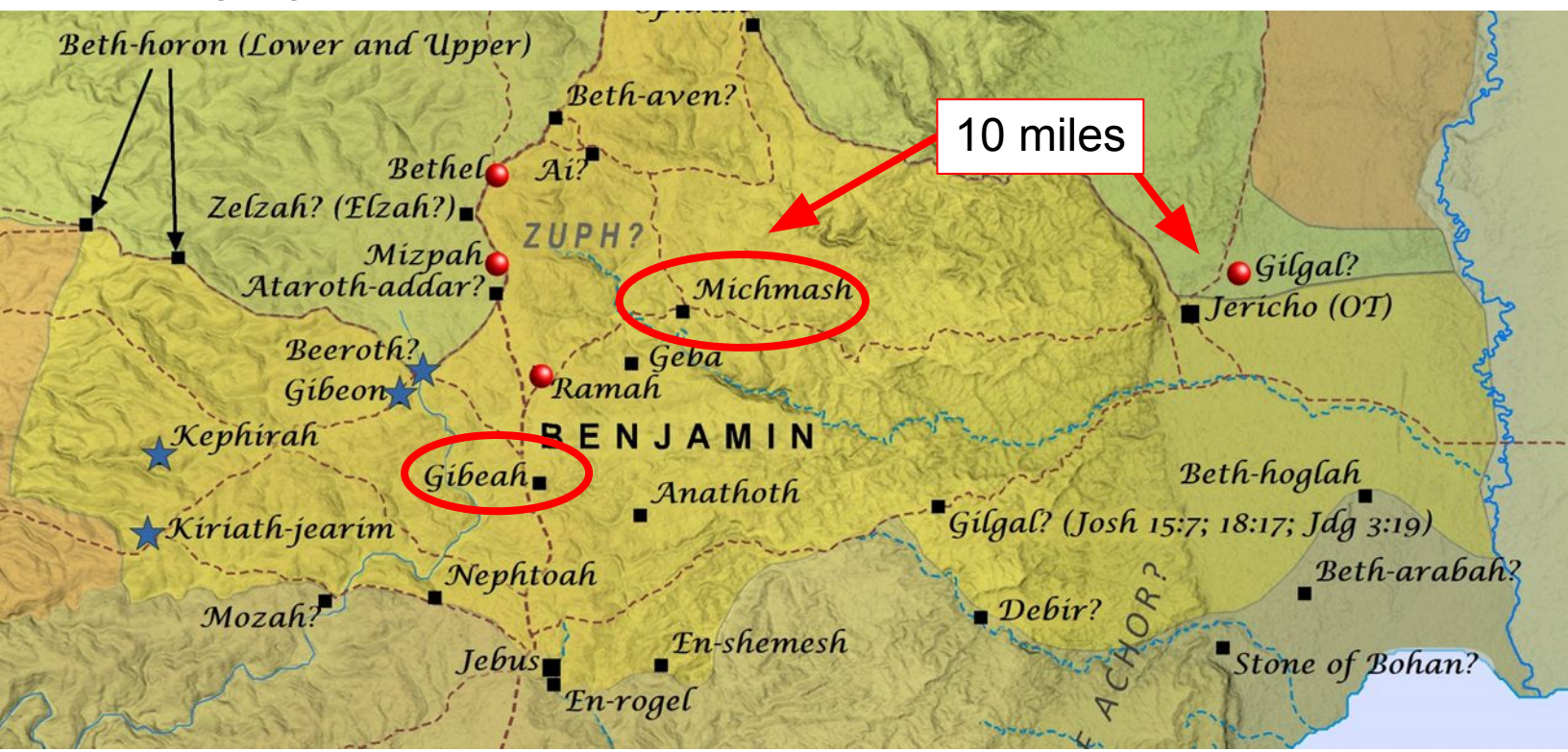
Canaanites (Sisera), the Philistines, Moabites.
 Taking up the worship of Baal and Ashtaroth (unfaithfulness): God sends the judges Jerubbaal (Gideon) and Barak, Jephthah and Samson.

Deborah and Barak defeat Sisera	<u>Judges 4:1-5:31</u>
Gideon Defeats the Midianites	<u>Judges 6:1-9:57</u>
Jephthah Defeats the Ammonites	<u>Judges 10:6- 12:7</u>
Samson Defeats the Philistines	<u>Judges 13:1-16:31</u>

Chapter 11 begins here
 Nahash the Ammonite: through King

Saul, victory at Bezek way up north
Samuel to the people: 1 Sam 12:20;

25
1 Sam 13-15 – THE FALL OF SAUL



An army of 2,000 with Saul in Michmash 1,000 with Jonathan in Gibeah
 NB. Saul was King of the Hebrews; but they were governed by the Philistines
 c. 1012 BCE the Israelites rebelled against their Philistine overlords!

1 Sam 13:3 Jonathan's revolt (he destroyed a pillar) located in Michmash.

1 Sam 13:8ff Saul panics, despite **1 Sam 10:6ff**

The Spirit of the LORD will come powerfully upon you, and you will prophesy with them; and you will be changed into a different person. Once these signs are fulfilled, do whatever your hand finds to do, for God is with you. "Go down ahead of me to Gilgal. I will surely come down to you to sacrifice burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, but **you must wait seven days until I come to you and tell you what you are to do.**"

But. Not.

Saul's lack of faith cancels God's promise through Samuel.

Yet!

the shoe

Only priests were permitted to offer sacrifice according to the law

has

If Saul had remained committed to following what the Lord demanded, he would have been a man after the heart of God. That man **dropped**

not

DAVID

The effect of this 'disobedience' is already baked into his fate ...

In the meantime: the revolt started by Jonathan continues toward victory!

1 Sam 14:10 – Jonathan sets up a "sign:" If the Philistines say "come up to us" it is

the sign that the Lord has put them into our power.

Jonathan slays 20; Philistines panic! Saul sees this, and musters all of Israel.

1 Sam 14:23a: The Lord delivered Israel that day, ..."

1 Sam 14:36-39: Saul wishes to rout the Philistines, but God goes quiet!

Where does the sin lie? They draw lots ...

Jonathan.

Oaths exchanged, (recall the oath of Herod to Salome!); the people

... and Saul goes on to defeat

ransom Jonathan (who was successful, after all,)

everyone.

Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, the kingdom of Zobah (Syria today)

It sounds like maybe God has not condemned Saul after all.

But. Not. Yet!

Chapter 15

Samuel to Saul: the Lord sent me to anoint you king.

The shoe .

Wipe out the

Who were the Amalekites?

They attacked Israel less than two months after the Israelites were miraculously freed from Egypt.

In **Exodus 17:8-16** the Israelites had just left Egypt and were traveling through the wilderness. News of their migration spread, and the Amalekites, descendants of Esau, launched an unprovoked and brazen raid on them.

They targeted the weak, the elderly, women, and children — those lagging behind in the march — This attack occurred **shortly after the Passover** (the 2nd year after leaving Egypt, (**Num 9:1-3**) before the Israelites had time to organize their military defenses exploiting Israel's military inexperience.

The battle was led by Joshua, with Moses standing on a hill with the staff of God, supported by Aaron and Hur, until sunset, when Israel achieved victory.

What about Eli taking the Ark to Aphek in Chapter 4?

So Saul routs the Amalekites, wipes everyone out except the King Agog, and

takes the spoils to sacrifice to the Lord (**1 Sam. 15:15a**)
Samuel catches up to Saul at Gilgal: you were supposed to .

... oh, and by the way, God had actually vowed (**Ex 17:8-13 & Dt 25:17-19**) to .

Wipe out the

Amalekites!

1 Sam 15:22-23 **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.

For rebellion is like the sin of divination, and arrogance like the evil of idolatry.

“Right, Teacher,” the scribe replied. “You have stated correctly that God is One and there is no other but Him, and to love Him with all your heart and with all your understanding and with all your strength, and to love your neighbor as yourself. This is more important than all burnt offerings and sacrifices.”

When Jesus saw that the man had answered wisely, He said, “You are not far from the kingdom of God.”

Hosea 6:6 “For I desire mercy, not sacrifice, and the knowledge of God rather than burnt offerings.”

Micah 6:6-8 “[W]hat does the LORD require of you but to act justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with your God?”

You do not delight in sacrifice, or I would bring it;

Ps 51:16-17 you do not take pleasure in burnt offerings.

My sacrifice, O God, is a broken spirit;
a broken and contrite heart

Mt 7:21 you, God, will not despise.

Not everyone who says to Me, ‘Lord, Lord,’ will enter the kingdom of heaven, but only (those) who (do) the will of My Father in heaven.

Saul destroyed everything that was of value TO HIM! It is easy to give to God

~~those things that one does not need or care about . . .~~

Acts Chapter 5: remember Ananias and his wife, Sapphira?

They also had sold a field. Part of the profit from their sale was kept back by the couple, and Ananias only laid a part of the money at the apostles’ feet.

Ananias made a pretense of having given *all* the proceeds. Peter, filled with the power of the Spirit, knew instantly that Ananias was lying — not just to Peter but to God — and exposed his hypocrisy. Ananias fell down and died. (Acts 5:4) When Sapphira showed up, she, too, lied . . . And died! (Acts 5:10)

Finally, about the King who was after the heart of God?

1 Sam 15:12

Saul built a monument to himself at

Carmel
1 Sam 7:12

Samuel had built a monument to God in thanksgiving at Ebenezer

Saul's obedience was self-serving, so caught, he immediately blames others. 1 Sam 15:15 – "The people have taken the sheep and cattle . .

The hallmark of a self-serving person? Quick to seek their own advantage

Quick to pass the blame.

With the power of being king, Saul's true character emerged: self-serving.

The difference with David? He had developed godly character before he became king.

1 Sam 15:23 **"Because you have rejected the word of the Lord, he has rejected you as king."**

Even though it is apparent God rejected Saul as King – going back to 1 Sam 12:14:

"Your line will not endure," Saul reigned (& won victories) for a total of 40 years.

Chapter 16

1 Sam 15:34-35: at home in Ramah, Samuel mourns for Saul

because the Lord had repented of having made

The Lord to Samuel:

1. forget that loser Saul ("but I'm afraid of him")
King over Israel.

2. take a heifer to Jesse of

Bethlehem

3. 7 sons of Jesse before

1 Sam 16:7b "the Lord does not see as man sees . . . but judges by the heart."
DAVID:

Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming

Christmas Lyrics

Lo, how a Rose e'er blooming
From tender stem hath sprung!

Of Jesse's lineage coming

As men of old have sung.

It came, a flower bright,

Amid the cold of winter

When half-gone was the night.

Isaiah 'twas foretold it,

The Rose I have in mind:

With Mary we behold it,

The virgin mother kind.

To show God's love aright

She bore to men a Savior

When half-gone was the night.

This Flower, whose fragrance tender

With sweetness fills the air,

Dispels with glorious splendor

The darkness everywhere.

True man, yet very God,

From sin and death He saves us

And lightens every load

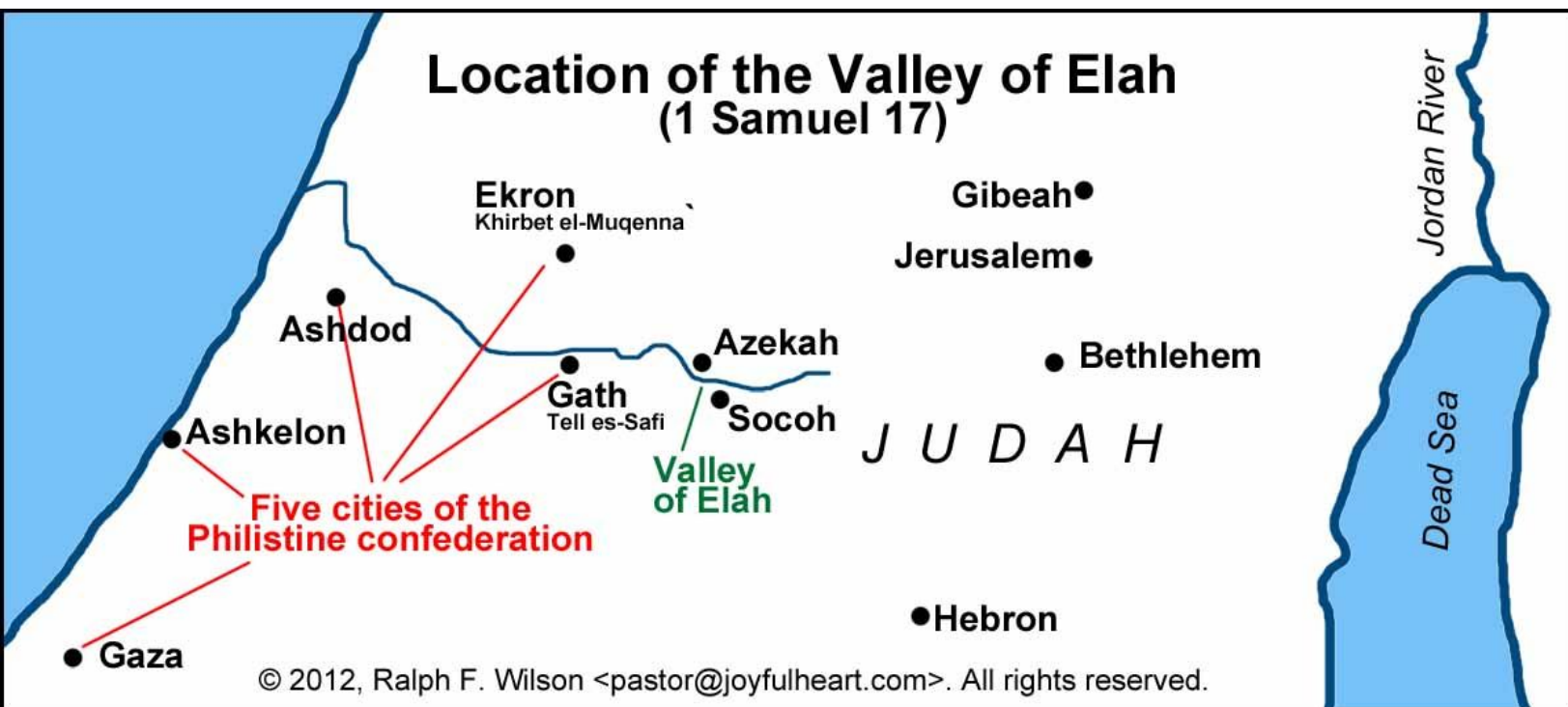
Lo, How a Rose E'er Blooming dates back to the late 16th century in Germany. *Es ist ein Ros entsprungen*, first appeared in print in 1599; the melody may be even older.

The English translation was crafted by Theodore Baker in the it may represent the Virgin Mary (Guadalupe) or, more broadly, Jesus as a divine gift sprouting in the dead of winter.

The song draws heavily on imagery from **Isaiah 11:1**

“And there shall come forth a rod out of the stem of Jesse,”
which links the rose to the lineage of Christ.

Chapter 16



1 Sam 17:4 – Goliath, 9 feet in height . . . might have had Marfan Syndrome?

- Tall stature with long limbs and fingers (arachnodactyly).
- Hyperflexible joints, leading to increased range of motion.
- Cardiovascular issues, particularly aortic dilation or dissection.
- Eye problems, such as lens dislocation (ectopia lentis) and myopia.
- Skeletal abnormalities; scoliosis and chest (pectus excavatum).

- President Abraham Lincoln - speculated to have had Marfan Syndrome.
- Michael Phelps - The Olympic swimmer has been open about his diagnosis and its impact on his athletic career.
- Vince Vaughn - The actor has discussed his experience in interviews.
- Lance Armstrong - associated with the condition.
- Anna Kendrick - The actress has mentioned it in various discussions.
- Kurt Cobain - The late Nirvana frontman was believed to have had traits associated with Marfan Syndrome.

Chapter 16

Chapter 16

1 Sam 15:34-35: at home in Ramah, Samuel mourns for Saul because the Lord had repented of having made him King over Israel.

- The Lord to Samuel:**
1. forget that loser Saul (“but I’m afraid of him”)
 2. take a heifer to Jesse of Bethlehem
 3. 7 sons of Jesse before DAVID:

1 Sam 16:7b “the Lord does not see as man sees . . . but judges by the heart.”



1 Sam 16:14ff - Saul bummed; let’s get you a harpist. An attendant suggests

David is a rock star on the harp David is brave and a fighter

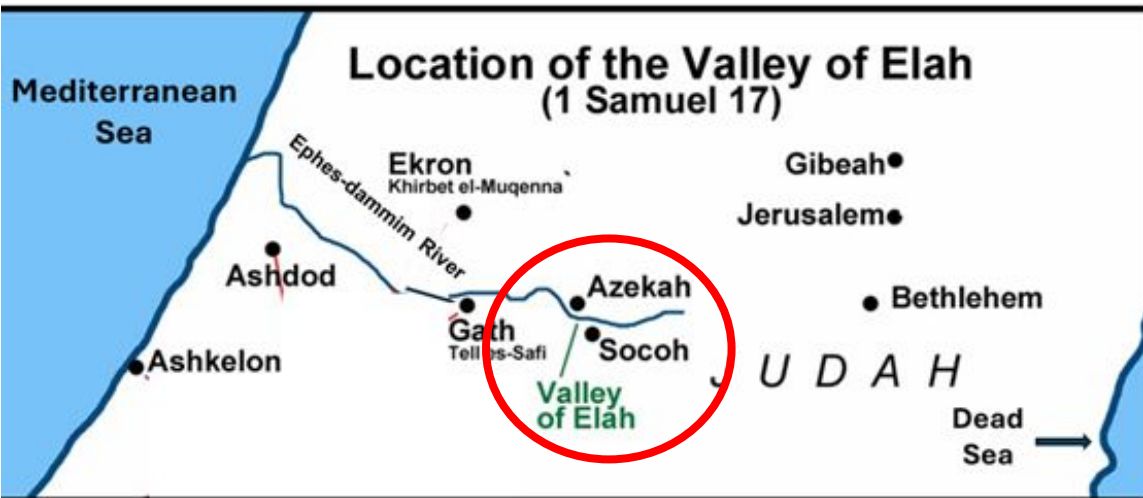
David is wise and well-spoken He’s good-looking

What’s not to like?

Saul becomes enamored of David, who serves his King well



The Staging of David and



The Valley of Elah, a strategic lowland between Socoh and Azekah. - **15 miles SW of Jerusalem**
Strategic access between Philistine territory and Israel

David was from Bethlehem, **15 miles east** Elah, underscoring David’s connection

Jesse’s sons Eliah, Abinadab and Shamai to the land and his people’s history; David ‘commutes’

Jesse sends David with provisions to his brothers, who are jealous from Saul’s service to minding the flock back home

Recall Joseph and his older brothers – Gen 37:3-11

1 Sam 16:36 – “Lions I have killed and bears, and this uncircumcised Philistine will fare no better . . . (he met Goliath) with his sling in his hand.”

Lights Camera and Action! Philistines thoroughly routed by

The relationship between Saul and

David

1 Sam 17:21b Saul loved David dearly – sent word to Jesse: let him stay.

1 Sam 17:31-40 David convinces Saul he can handle Goliath. Does it seem odd?

1 Sam 17:55b Saul to Abner: that boy; who's his daddy?
1 Sam 17:58 Saul to David: who's your daddy?

Because David was a courageous and brave warrior?

Because David was a great harpist & calmed Saul's anxieties? No-oooo

From that day forward, no more returning home to mind Jesse's

Chapter 18

Saul saw that his son Jonathan had given his heart to

David and had grown to love him as himself.

The relationship between Jonathan and David

1 Sam 18:3 Jonathan and David made a solemn compact because each loved the other as dearly as himself.

1 Sam 18:7b Saul made havoc among thousands but David among tens of

thousands.
1 Sam 18:9 From that day forward Saul kept a jealous eye on

David.
Tries to spear (the calming harpist)

David
Exiles him from the household to the army.
Witnesses his military successes

Saul more afraid of David

because Judah & Israel

loved him

The courtship of David and Michal;

a dowry needed from a poor man!?

David remaining humble, but taking 100 Philistine foreskins would be

A foreshadowing, honorable and make it acceptable to him.
2 Samuel 11:14-12:25 Urian the Hittite

anyone?

Throughout, David has the humble heart of the Lord; not self-serving

Chapter 19

Jonathan brokers peace between Saul and

David back in the household service of

Saul. Still an army commander; trounces those pesky Philistines . . . again.

. . . Saul gets angry and jealous . . . again

· Attempts to spear David . . . again.

David is at home with his wife Michal (2nd daughter of King

Saul)

1 Sam 19:11-17 David lowered to safety by Michal.

How did Paul escape from

Damascus? Acts

9:23-24

1 Sam 19:18

David escapes to prophetic community of Naioth near

Ramah,

“The Power of the Force is strong in Naioth!” where Samuel presides in his retirement. 3 times

Naioth!”

1 Sam 19:24 Saul, too, succumbs!

Rapturous conversions!

troops fall into trance!

Chapter 20

Communication gap between Jonathan and Saul

Jonathan to David, signs and David, signs! given to Saul by Samuel,

1 Sam 20:42

Jonathan & David renew their pledge before the Lord to one another

Of note: 1 Sam 21:6 – THE BREAD OF THE PRESENCE (the priest Ahimelech)

1) made of fine flour, 2) baked in 12 loaves, 3) arranged in two piles of 6 loaves,

each on a table of pure gold, 4) covered with frankincense, and 5)

served as

a memorial food offering to the Lord. It could only be eaten by Aaron and his sons in a holy place and was set out every Sabbath

in the tabernacle, and listed in the contribution **Kohathite**

24:8-9 tabernacle

noted as part of the completed tabernacle. In Num, the Kohathites

who were sons of Levi, were given responsibility for the care of the

table. the Bread of the Presence. Jesus later refers to this event, using it

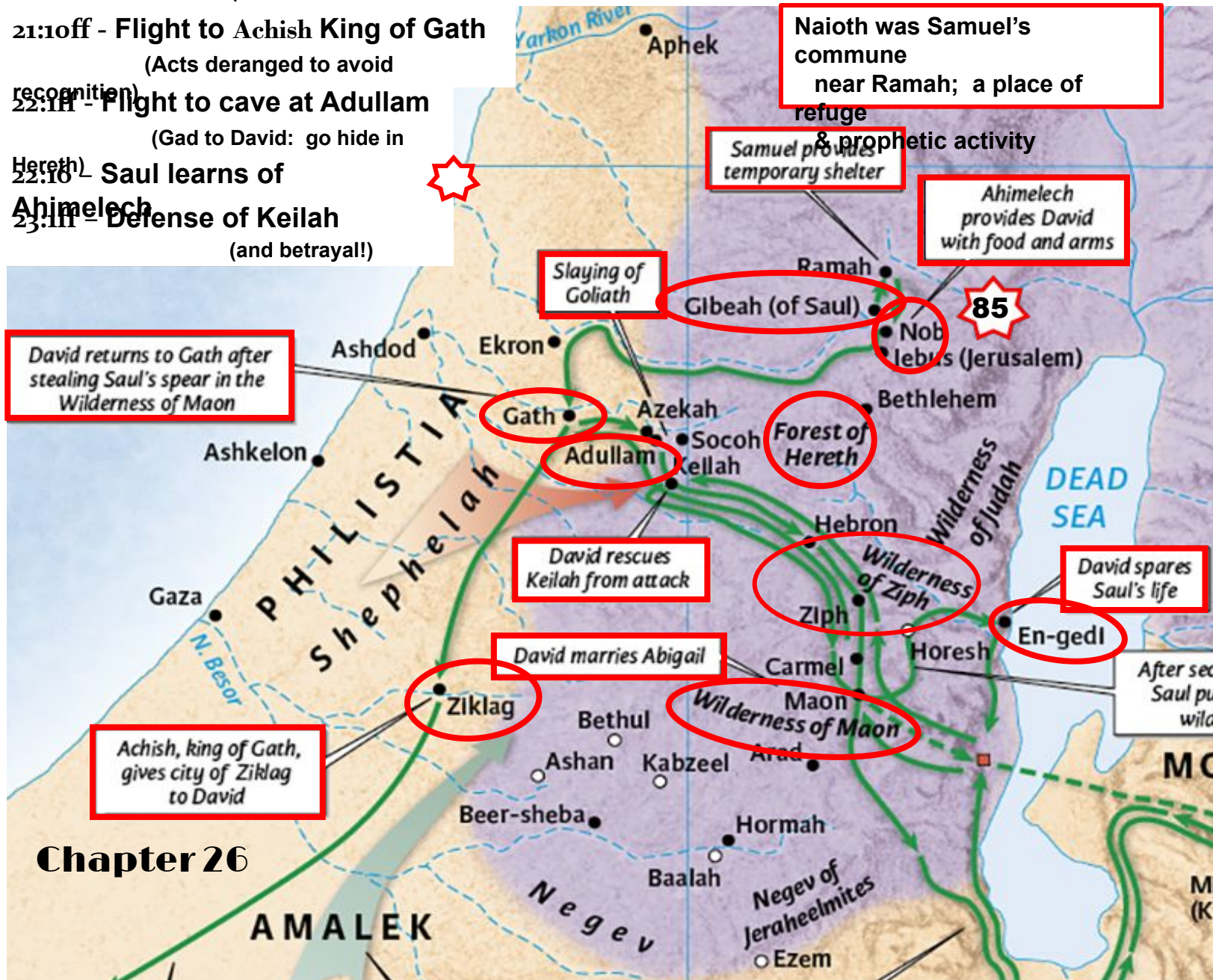
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THE TRAVAILS OF DAVID BEFORE SAUL

1 Sam

- 17:51b - Slaying of Goliath
- 19:18 - Flight to Samuel at Naioth
- 20:1 - Return to Jonathan in Gibeah
- 21:1b - Flight to Nob (Ahimelech)
 - (Bread of the
- 21:10ff - Flight to Achish King of Gath
 - (Acts deranged to avoid
- 22:1ff - Flight to cave at Adullam
 - (Gad to David: go hide in
- 22:16 - Saul learns of Hereth
- 23:1ff - Defense of Keilah
 - (and betrayal!)

- 23:14ff - Flight to wilderness of Ziph
- 23:28 - Saul 'distracted' by Philistines
- 23:29 - Eventual encampment at En-gedi
- 25:1 - SAMUEL dies



Chapter 26

Chapter 24

Everlasting peace therefore?

Chapter 25

The wives of David: Abigail, Ahinoam; Michal??

David and troops hiding in a cave into which Saul comes to relieve himself! DAVID is EVER Faithful!

Samuel dies: 1012 BCE

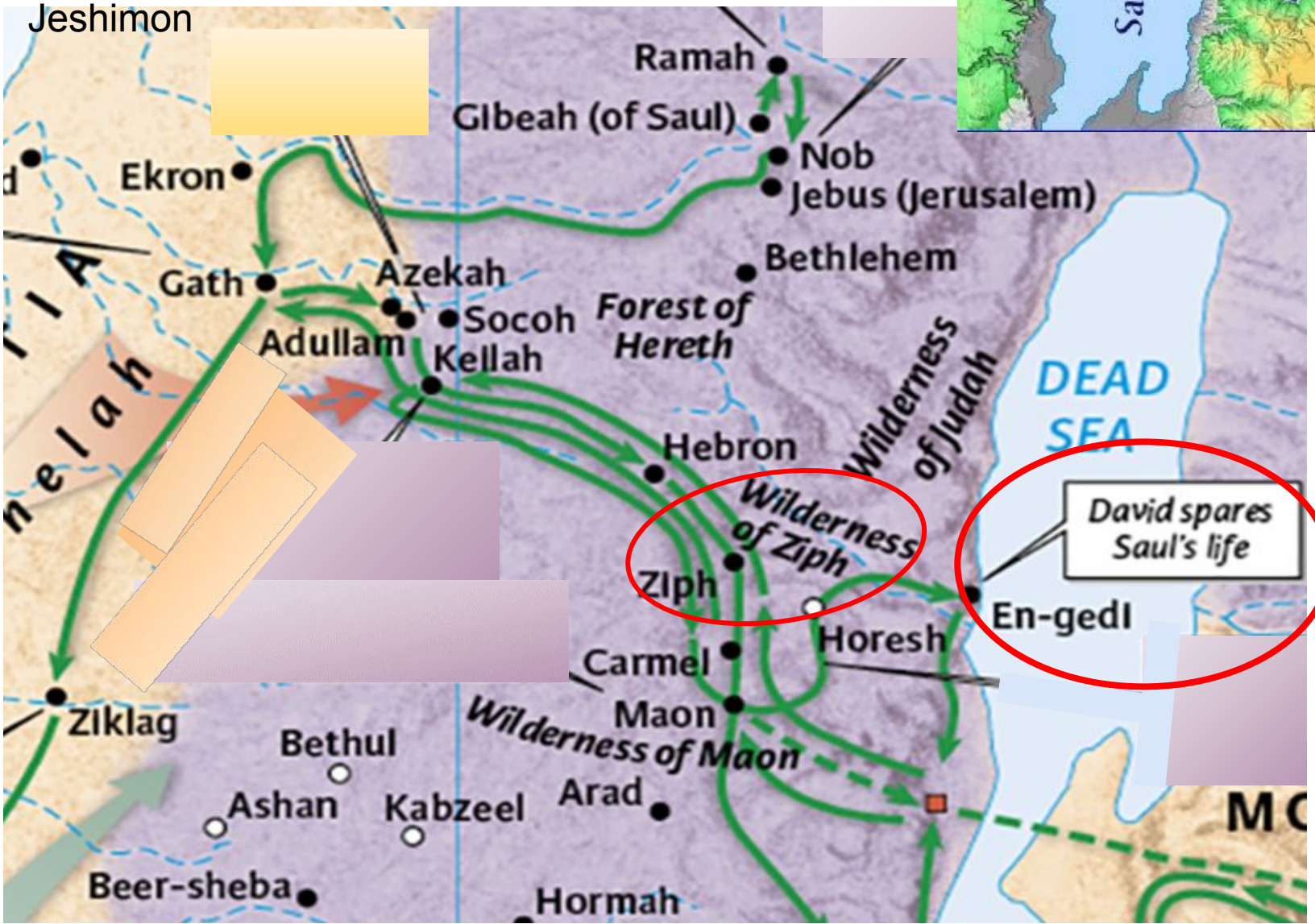
The Saga of David, Nabal of Maon, intervention of Abigail.

God kills Nabal, sparing David's doing 'wrong!' Given to Palti by Saul

Chapter 26

The Ziphites? cf Chapter

En-gedi is a specific location²³ within the general wasteland of Jeshimon



A similar re-telling of the same story?

The prolonged story of David being pursued by Saul came from oral tradition

Oral tradition would have allowed for variations and local adaptations of the story, which may explain some of the differences within the biblical text

- Narrative contains clear moral contrasts (David's integrity vs. Saul's jealousy)
- Dramatic encounters are memorable in spoken form (the cutting of Saul's robe; the taking of his spear)
- It serves to teach about God's sovereignty and the dangers of human ambition.

