

IMPACT

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A Weekly Publication of the Metropolitan Bible Baptist Church Containing
Life-Changing Sunday School Lessons and BMA's Preaching Materials

VERSE TO MEMORIZE:

*"He will keep the feet of
his saints, and the wicked
shall be silent in darkness;
for by strength shall no
man prevail."*

1 SAMUEL 2:9

INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOKS OF THE BIBLE

Lesson 9: BOOKS OF 1 & 2 SAMUEL

TITLE: This book is named after Samuel, not only because he is the principal figure in the first part, but also because he anoints Saul and David, the chief characters in the latter portion of the book.

AUTHORSHIP: Though the two books of Samuel are named for the key figure of the early chapters, Samuel could not have written more than part of I Samuel, since his death is recorded in Chapter 25. That he did in fact write a book is attested in I Samuel 10:25. First Chronicles 29:29 indicates that Nathan and Gad also wrote about the events recorded in I Samuel.

DATE OF 1 SAMUEL: 930 B.C. and later

KEY WORDS & THEMES: The Israelites are insisting on a king like the heathen nations have; they no longer want God's placement of a judge over them. I Samuel is the story of Israel's last judge and first prophet, Samuel, her first king, Saul, and the early years of her anointed, king-elect, David. Saul lacks a heart for God, so God rejects him as king. Young David then enters the picture by slaying Goliath with a sling and a stone (Chap. 17) and developing a strong friendship with Saul's son, Jonathan (Chap. 18). God selects David to replace Saul as king, but David has to flee to the wilderness to escape Saul's raging jealousy. David lives in exile until Saul and his sons die in battle at Mount Gilboa. The stage is now set for the golden age with David reigning as king of Israel.

KEY VERSES: David and Goliath (Chapter 17); David and Jonathan (Chapter 18); and Saul and the witch of En-dor (Chapter 28); Chapter 8:7, 9; 15:22

HISTORICAL SETTING:

Samuel emerged as the last judge in the 350-year span of the judges. The book covers a period of about 115 years, from the childhood of Samuel to the beginning of the reign of King David.

Appearing on the scene during one of the darkest periods of Israel's history, Samuel called the people to a revival of the true worship of Yahweh (the Lord; Acts 3:24). He was also a kingmaker, anointing both Saul (10:1) and David (16:123). Thus I Samuel forms the link between the judges and the monarchy.

**STRAIGHT FROM THE
PASTOR'S HEART
DR. BENNY M. ABANTE, JR.**

OUTLINE OF 1 SAMUEL:

A. Samuel, the last Judge, 1:1-8:22

1. His early life and call, 1:1-3:21
2. His war with the Philistines, 4:1-7:2
3. His revival ministry to Israel, 7:2-17
4. His warning to Israel concerning their demand For a King, 8:1-22

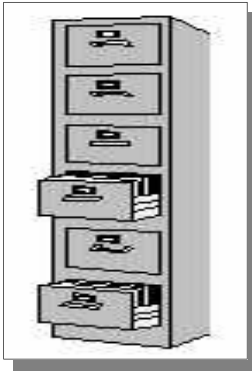
B. Saul, the First King, 9:1-31:13

1. The Rise of Saul, 9:1-11:15
2. The Reminder by Samuel, 12:1-25
3. The Rejection of Saul, 13:1-15:35
4. The Replacement of Saul by David, 16:1-23
5. The Rise of David over Saul, 17:1-18:30
6. The Rejection of David by Saul, 19:1-26:25
7. The Refuge of David in Philistine Territory, 27:1-31:13

PRACTICAL APPLICATION:

For God, **"to obey is better than sacrifice"** (15:22). God wanted his people to obey, serve and follow him with a whole heart rather than to maintain a superficial commitment based on tradition or ceremonial systems. Although we are free from the sacrificial system of the Jewish law, we may still rely on outward observances to substitute for inward commitment. God desires that all our work and worship be motivated by genuine, heartfelt devotion to him.





The BMA ARCHIVES

Dr. Benny M. Abante, Jr.'s
PREACHING MATERIALS

TITLE: Although Samuel is not living during the time of this book takes place, it is named after him because he is the one who anointed David, the chief character of 2 Samuel.

AUTHORSHIP: Unknown (possibly Gad and Nathan)

DATE OF 2 SAMUEL: 930 B.C. and later (time span: 40 years during the reign of King David)

KEY WORDS & THEMES: First Samuel closes with the death of Israel's first king, Saul. Second Samuel records the history of King David's reign, including his making of Jerusalem the political and religious center of the nation; the establishing of the Davidic dynasty; David's great military victories; his shameful sin with Bath-sheba; and his mistake in numbering the people. Second Samuel 7:4-14 records the important (and still partly unfulfilled) covenant God made with David and his posterity.

KEY VERSES: 7:4-14; 5:12

HISTORICAL SETTING:

2 Samuel is a sequel to the book of 1 Samuel. This narrative of the life of David continues with him being crowned king of Israel at the death of Saul. 2 Samuel covers the majority of David's 40-year reign in Hebron and Jerusalem. (Saul also reigned 40 years.) 1 and 2 Samuel consist of one book in the Hebrew Bible since they cover the continuous story of 3 main characters: Samuel, Saul and David.

OUTLINE OF 2 SAMUEL:

- A. David's Coronation over the Kingdom, 1:1-5:6
- B. David's Consolidation of the Kingdom, 5:7-6:23
- C. David's Covenant Concerning the Kingdom, 7:1-29
- D. David's Conquests for the Kingdom, 8:1-10:19
- E. David's Crimes Within the Kingdom, 11:1-27

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TO OBEY IS BETTER THAN SACRIFICE...

**NOTHING SHALL OUR MOUTH SPEAK
BUT THE BLESSING OF THE WORD
AND THE GLORY OF GOD.**



**THROUGH THE BIBLE
IN A YEAR**

CHAPTERS TO READ THIS WEEK:

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| MARCH 1 | DEUT. 9-12 |
| MARCH 2 | DEUT. 13-16 |
| MARCH 3 | DEUT. 17-20 |
| MARCH 4 | DEUT. 21-24 |
| MARCH 5 | DEUT. 25-28 |
| MARCH 6 | DEUT. 29-31 |
| MARCH 7 | DEUT. 32-34 |

To memorize one (1) verse in every chapter, tokens shall be awarded to those who can recite all memory verses after every book.

- F. David's Conflicts in the Kingdom, 12:1-20:26
- G. David's Conclusion in the Kingdom, 21:1-24:25

PRACTICAL APPLICATION:

Kingdom Growth—Under David's leadership, Israel's kingdom grew rapidly. With the growth came many changes: from tribal independence to centralized government, from the leadership of judges to a monarchy, from decentralized worship to worship at Jerusalem.

Importance: No matter how much growth or how many changes we experience, God provides for us if we love him and highly regard his principles. God's work done in God's way never lacks God's supply of wisdom and energy.

Personal Greatness—David's popularity and influence increased greatly. He realized that the Lord was behind his success because he wanted to pour out his kindness on Israel. David regarded God's interests as more important than his own.

Importance: God graciously pours out his favor on us because of what Christ has done. God does not regard personal greatness as something to be used selfishly but as an instrument to carry out his work among his people. The greatness we should desire is to love others as God loves us.

—THE RYRIE STUDY BIBLE/
RAINBOW STUDY BIBLE/NEW LIFE APPLICATION BI-
BLE/BMA'S MESSAGES 03/01/09

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*One day, all of us will give an account
for all our actions!*

