

## 1 Samuel

January 8, 2023

### Summary:

1 Samuel is a book of biographies, divided into three sections in relation to its main characters (Samuel Ch. 1-7; Saul Ch 8-15; and David Ch 16-31).

Samuel is the most important figure in this period of Israel's history.

He is a priest, the last of the Judges, the first of the prophets, and anoints the first two kings.

Thus, Israel's form of government has moved from Theocracy (Exodus to Joshua) into periods of anarchy (Judges), and now in 1 Samuel moves into a monarchy.

### Notes:

In the Septuagint Version (the Greek version of the Old Testament) 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel are known as 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings; 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Kings are known as 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Kings

1<sup>st</sup> Samuel has also been titled as: "The book of the Monarchy" and "The book of the transition".

Samuel's name means – Heard of God; i.e., asked of God;

Samuel is known as the prophet of prayer (1Sam 12:23; Jer 15:1).

1Sam covers approximately 115 years from the birth of Samuel to the death of Saul.

"The Anointed One" – 1Sam 2:10 the prayer of Hannah when she dedicates Samuel to Eli.

"The LORD will judge the ends of the earth; And He will give strength to His king (melek). And will exalt the horn of His anointed (mēšîaḥ)."

Much scholarly discussion has centered around Hannah's use of the terms "king" and "anointed" (Hb. melek and mēšîaḥ) in her prayer. It is possible that the words are prophetic of the Davidic dynasty (Gen 49:10-12).

Gen 49:10 "The scepter shall not depart from Judah, Nor the ruler's staff from between his feet, Until Shiloh comes, And to him shall be the obedience of the peoples."

The close parallels between Hannah's Prayer and Mary's Song (Lk 1:46-55) suggest that the first-century Christian community considered the entire passage, and especially the phrases "his king" and "his anointed," to be prophetic references to Jesus Christ and his ministry.

[See also Ps 2:2-3; The apostles apply this passage to the death of Jesus (Acts 4:25–27)].

### Christ is seen as our:

Anointed Prophet (Dt 18:15-18)

Priest (Ps 110:4; Heb 5:6-20; 7:1-17)

King (Mt 21:5; Jn 1:49; 1Tim 1:17; 6:15)

Intercessor (Rom 8:26-27, 34; Heb 7:25)

He is seen as the only true claimant to the – Scepter of Judah (Gen 49:10), the Throne of David, and the Everlasting Kingdom of Israel.

Lk 1:31-33 "And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall name Him Jesus. 32 "He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David; 33 and He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and His kingdom will have no end."

## Saul is a type of the flesh

1Sam 9:2 He had a son whose name was Saul, a choice and handsome man, and there was not a more handsome person than he among the sons of Israel; from his shoulders and up he was taller than any of the people.

1Cor 15:46 However, the spiritual is not first, but the natural; then the spiritual.

The 1<sup>st</sup> battle Israel had in the wilderness was with the Amalekites (Ex 17:8-16).

The Amalekites attacked stragglers during Israel's desert wanderings and God commanded Israel to blot out the memory of the Amalekites from Israel (Dt 25:17-19).

Saul was disobedient by not killing all the Amalekites and their livestock (1Sam 15)

It was an Amalekite that killed King Saul (2Sam 1:1-10)

## David is one of the clearest types of Christ.

The Redeemer is called "David" in the book of Ezekiel (Ezk 34:23-24; 37:24-25).

David was a shepherd from Bethlehem who was chosen by God to be the King of Israel. David was a shepherd/King who ruled over God's people in faithfulness.

Jesus is the Good Shepherd and the King of Kings who rules over God's people in perfect covenantal faithfulness.

David was a mighty warrior King.

Jesus is the mighty warrior King.

David faced off against the enemy of the OT church and defeated him with his own weapon.

Jesus faced off against the ultimate enemy of the church and defeated him with his own weapon.

David was a type of Christ in that he entered into a battle of representative warfare. David had a number of men who were with him in his sufferings.

Jesus had a band of "mighty men" who were with Him through the period of His humiliation and suffering.

David's mighty men were with him when he ate the showbread in the Tabernacle.

Jesus' mighty men were with Him when they walked through the grain fields on the Sabbath (Matt. 12: 1-8).

David had a betrayer (Ahithophel 2Sam15 – 17) who—when his plot was uncovered—went and hanged himself (2Sam17:23).

Jesus had a betrayer who—when his plot was uncovered—went and hanged himself.

David crossed over the Brook Kidron when he was betrayed by Ahithophel.

Jesus crossed over the Brook Kidron when He was betrayed by Judas.