

1. Hannah’s name means “_____.”
2. Hannah is known for her amazing _____ & perseverance.
3. Hannah’s child would be named _____ .
4. Samuel would become the last of the _____ we read about in the Old Testament.
5. A biblical judge was a _____, military leader, & someone who presided over legal hearings.
6. The judges were the successive individuals, each from a different _____ of Israel, chosen by God to rescue the people from their enemies and establish justice & the practice of the Torah (1st 5 books of the OT) among the Hebrews.
7. Samuel was also a _____ – the one who formally inaugurated the true royal line of Israel by anointing David as king.
8. Hannah was an obscure woman living in a remote part of Israel with her _____, Elkanah.
10. This couple made their home in the territory occupied by the tribe of _____ .
11. I Chronicles 6:22-27 gives a detailed genealogy for Elkanah, showing that he actually descended from _____ by way of Kohath. The Kohathites were one of the three major lines in the tribe of Levi.
12. This was an _____ clan. Moses and Aaron were Kohathites.
13. The sons of Kohath were assigned responsibility for the most sacred furnishings of the _____, including the ark of the covenant. (Numbers 3:30-31)
14. When Israel moved camp from one place to another place in the wilderness, it was the Kohathites’ duty to _____ the Holy of Holies & transport the ark and all the sacred utensils according to a strict procedure. (Numbers 4:4-16)
14. Once Israel occupied the Promised Land permanently and the tabernacle was finally situated at Shiloh, the Kohathites seem to have devoted themselves to other _____ functions - especially leading music, prayer, and praise in the tabernacle. (I Chronicles 6:31-33)

15. The Levites were the _____ tribe in Israel allotted no independent territory of their own because they were the priestly tribe, and God Himself was their inheritance. (Numbers 18:20)
16. When the land of Israel was divided and distributed according to the 12 other tribes, the Levites were _____ throughout the whole nation.
17. Elkanah's ancestors, probably as far back as the earliest generation after the conquest of Canaan, had lived among the _____ of Ephraim.
18. Men from the tribe of Levi took turns every year (for a few weeks at a time) _____ in the tabernacle.
19. Since the Levites had this duty to _____ in the tabernacle, taking them away from their land and homes for an extended time each year, their income was supplemented with tithes collected from all Israel. (Numbers 18:24-32)
20. Hannah faithfully traveled with Elkanah to the tabernacle every year to _____ & offer a sacrifice.
21. The Bible reminds us that at the time Elkanah made _____ trips to Shiloh (tabernacle was situated at Shiloh) to worship & offer his sacrifice, "the two sons of Eli, Hophni & Phinehas, the priests of the Lord, were there. (I Samuel 1:3)
22. Hophni & Phinehas were 2 of the _____ priests we will ever read about in the Scriptures.
 - A. They were _____ men who illegally – & sometimes forcibly – took the best portions of people's offerings for themselves. (I Samuel 2:13-16).
 - B. They used their position as priests to _____ young women. (I Samuel 2:22)
 - C. They turned the tabernacle into a lewd & vulgar house & they had formed a kind of 'priestly _____,' bullying worshipers & flagrantly showing contempt for God's law.
 - D. The end results were that the people of Israel grew to _____ bringing their offering to God. (I Samuel 2:17)
23. All the people of Israel were aware of what Hophni & Phinehas were doing, but their father _____ made only a half-hearted attempt to

reprimand them, even though he was the high priest.
(I Samuel 2:24)

24. At this point in the story, the _____ manifestation of God's glory that once resided over the ark of the covenant was long gone.



25. What was the ark of the covenant? The Ark of the Covenant was one of the most instrumental symbols of faith and God's _____. The contents of which included the 10 Commandments tablet, a pot of manna, and the rod of Aaron.
26. The Ark required "an atonement cover," called the _____ Seat. The Mercy Seat was where God would dwell. He said, "There, above the cover between the two cherubim that are over the ark of the covenant law, I will meet with you and give you all my commands for the Israelites" (Exodus 25:22).
27. Unlike the statutes of gods idolized by many of the Israelites, the Ark of the Covenant served as a religious symbol where the people could meet with _____. He hovered over the Ark when the priests were present.
28. I Samuel 1:2 says: "There was a certain man from Ramathaim, a Zuphite from the hill country of Ephraim, whose name was Elkanah son of Jeroham, the son of Elihu, the son of Tohu, the son of Zuph, an Ephraimite. ² He had two wives; one was called Hannah and the other Peninnah. Peninnah had children, but Hannah had none."
29. Peninnah – called Hannah's ' _____ ' (1:6) - deliberately provoked her, goading her about the fact that God had withheld children from her.
30. From the beginning of Scripture's accounts of her family, it is evident that Hannah had a deep _____ for Elkanah, as he did for her.

31. When they made a peace offering to God (a _____ in which the one offering the sacrifice would toast the sacrificial animal and eat a portion of it as a feast unto God), Elkanah gave portions to Peninnah and all her children, but he gave a _____ portion to Hannah because of his great love for her. (I Samuel 1:4-5)
32. There are 3 great loves in Hannah's life that were the foundation of her influence as a godly wife & mother.
- A. love for her _____
 - B. love for _____
 - C. love for her _____
33. Hannah possessed a deep & _____ love for God. Her spiritual passion was seen in the fervency of her prayer life. She was a devout woman whose affections were set on heavenly things, not on earthly things.
34. One of Hannah's most distinctive virtues was her _____, steadfast faith. I Samuel 1:12 speaks of her prayers as continual: **"She CONTINUED praying before the Lord."**
35. Let us take note of the _____ of her prayer described in I Samuel 1:10-11: **"In her deep anguish Hannah prayed to the LORD, weeping bitterly. " And she made a vow, saying, "LORD Almighty, if you will only look on your servant's misery and remember me, and not forget your servant but give her a son, then I will give him to the LORD for all the days of his life, and no razor will ever be used on his head."**
36. The value of _____ & passionate prayer is one of the central lessons from Hannah's life.
37. There were two parts of Hannah's vow:
- A. The promise to give her child to _____.
 - B. The promise never to _____ his hair.

This was one of the 3 provisions of the ancient Nazirite vow found in Numbers 6:1-9: (1) abstinence from wine & strong drink, (2) refraining from cutting the hair off the head during the whole period of the continuance of the vow, & (3) the avoidance of contact with the dead. These restrictions were signs of consecration to God.

38. Hannah obviously wanted her son to be a _____ man, serving and glorifying God all his life. These were not promises she made lightly, and when God finally answered her prayer, she did not hesitate from the difficult duty her vow had placed on her as Samuel's mother.

“Then, she said, ‘I will take him, that he may appear before the Lord and remain there forever.’” (v. 22)

39. Hannah's _____ to home & motherhood was exemplary in every way. Her devotion to her son in those early years makes her ultimate willingness to hand Samuel over to a life of service in the tabernacle seem all the more remarkable.

40. Her love for heaven, husband, and home are still the true _____ for every godly wife & mother.

41. Hannah showed us what God can do through one woman _____ & unreservedly devoted to Him.