



## The Nine Major Movements of OT History

- Universal Dealings Gen. 1-11 4000-2166
- Patriarchal Period Gen. 12-50 2166-1804
- Slavery in Egypt Ex. 1 1804-1446
- The Exodus under Moses Ex. 2—Deut. 1446-1406
- Conquest & Division of Canaan Joshua 1406-1350
- Period of the Judges Judges, Ruth, 1350-1051  
1 Sam. 1-8

## The Nine Major Movements of OT History

- The Monarchy 1 Sam. 9—2 Sam;  
1-2 Kings; 1-2 Ch. 1051-605
  - United - 1 Sam. 9—1 Kings 11 - 1051-931
  - Divided - 1 Kings 12—2 Kings - 931-586
- The Babylonian Exile Ezekiel, Daniel,  
certain Psalms 605-538
- Restoration Period Ezra; Esther;  
Nehemiah 538-4

## I Samuel's Purpose

- Politically
  - Record the establishment of the monarchy
  - Serve as an apologetic from Samuel for his contemporaries and for future generations explaining the change in dynasties: from Benjamin and Saul to David and Judah
  - Record the rise of the prophetic office along with the office of king
- Spiritually
  - "God alone was the supreme King and any government had to function under his authority" Kaiser
- Theologically
  - It shows the need for and points to David's greatest Son—the Lord Jesus—the perfect King

## An Outline of 1 Samuel

- I. Samuel (1-7)
- II. Saul (8-15)
- III. David (16-31)



## The Monarchy



## The Monarchy

- 1051—586 BC
- Recorded in 1 Samuel 9—2 Kings 25; 1 & 2 Chronicles
- Principle of Succession
- Two Distinct periods:
  - 1) The United Monarchy – these kings ruled over all 12 tribes of Israel.
  - 2) The Divided Monarchy – the 12 tribes were divided into two separate kingdoms with separate kings.



## Saul (1051 to 1011 BC)

- Tribe of Benjamin
- The people's choice
- Two specific acts of rebellion:
  - The sacrifice at Gilgal (1 Sam. 13:13-14)
  - The sparing of the Amalekites (1 Sam. 15:23, 28-29)

**1 Sam 13:13-14** – Samuel said to Saul, "You have acted foolishly; you have not kept the commandment of the LORD your God, which He commanded you, for now the LORD would have established your kingdom over Israel forever. 14 "But now your kingdom shall not endure. The LORD has sought out for Himself a man after His own heart, and the LORD has appointed him as ruler over His people, because you have not kept what the LORD commanded you."

## Saul's Murderous Plots

- Saul's first attempts to kill David were in the privacy of the palace—twice, he tried to pin him to the wall with his spear (18:10-11).
- Then Saul reconsiders the potential ramifications of the king actually murdering one of his staff, so he sets out to kill David by stealth (18:12—19:10).

## David's Defenders

- 1 Sam. 19:11—21:9
  - Michal, Saul's daughter & David's wife (19:11-17)
  - Samuel & the Lord (19:18-24)
  - Jonathan (20:1-42)
  - Ahimelech, the high priest (21:1-9)

## David's Two Choices

- Leave Israel and live outside the land
  - But that would be risky, because he had served as the leader of Israel's army.
  - If he was recognized, he would undoubtedly be captured and killed.
- The other option is to remain in the country, gather some men to help protect him, and stay in sparsely populated areas where it would be difficult for Saul to follow.
- 1 Samuel 21-31 shows us that David tried both plans at various times.

## David (1011 to 971 BC)

- From tribe of Judah (cp Gen 49:10).
- United the nation and made Jerusalem the capital.
- Given a covenant (2 Sam 7; Ps 89) in which God promised never to do to his house (dynasty) what He had done to Saul's.

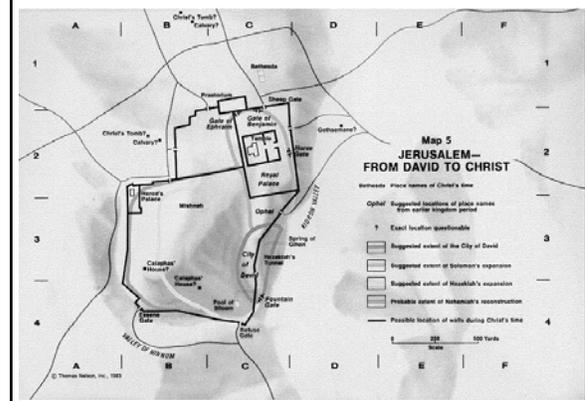
## An Outline

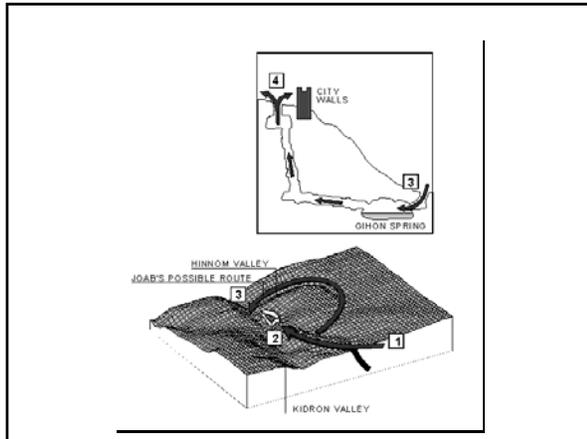
- I. David's Difficult Rise to the Throne (1:1--5:16)
- II. David's Glorious Reign in Jerusalem (5:17--9:12)
- III. David's Weak and Sinful Latter Days (10--20)
- IV. Reflections on David's Reign (21--24)

## David: a Brief Timeline

- anointed at about 15 years old (1 Sam. 16)
- begins serving in the court as a musician (1 Sam. 16)
- late teens defeats Goliath (1 Sam. 17)
- at least three years, was fleeing for his life
- anointed King over Judah
- civil war breaks out
- for 7 ½ years rules as king—but only over 1 of Israel's 12 tribes
- at 30 he became king of all Israel (2 Sam. 5:4)!
- For 15 years he patiently waited on God!

## Israel in Relief





## The Ark to Jerusalem

- 6:1-23
  - Ark = the earthly throne of Israel's God
  - By bringing it to Jerusalem David was publicly acknowledging the Lord's Kingship and rule over himself and the nation (cf. Ps. 132:3-5).

## 7:1-29 God's Promise of an Eternal Dynasty to David

- Gen. 3:15 – the future Seed of the woman will crush the head of the serpent.
- Gen. 4:26 – Line of Seth
- Gen. 11:10-32 – Line of Shem
- Gen. 12:1-3 – Descendant of Abraham (Jewish)
- Gen. 21:12 – Through Isaac
- Gen. 28:10-22 – Through Jacob
- Gen. 49:10 – Judah
- 2 Sam. 7:16 – a Descendant of one family in Judah—King David's

## David's Failures

- 2 Sam. 10-20 traces David's weaknesses and failures, and their results.
- Two chief sins:
  - Bathsheba (2 Sam. 11-12)
  - Census (2 Sam. 24)
    - Unclear what the sin was.
    - Possibly: pride & ambition; dependence on Israel's army rather than God; intended tax burden; or conscription of labor.
- Major issue during this time: Absalom's revolt (2 Sam. 12-19)

## 1 & 2 Kings

- **Purpose :**
- 1) to remind them of their consistent violation of the Mosaic covenant
- 2) to show that the exile was consistent with the covenant
- 3) to encourage repentance

## 1 & 2 Kings

- 1 Kings:
  - Kingdom United/Solomon (1 - 11)
  - Kingdom Divided/Many Kings (12 - 22)
- 2 Kings:
  - Kingdom divided/Israel Falls (1 - 17)
  - Kingdom which survives/Judah Falls (18 - 25)

## Solomon (971 to 931 BC)

- Name means, peace or peaceable.
- The 10th son of David; the 2nd son of Bathsheba.

## Solomon

- 1 Kings 1:1—2:12
  - 1 Kings begins with the defeat of an attempted coup by Adonijah.
  - And from his deathbed, David charges Solomon to loyalty to the Mosaic covenant.
- 1 Kings 2:13-46
  - Solomon consolidates his power by following his father's orders.
- 1 Kings 3:1-28
  - Solomon offers a 1,000 burnt offerings to acknowledge his need of God's blessing.
  - God responds with a gracious offer—ask whatever you want.
  - Solomon wisely asks for wisdom to rule.
  - God approved that request and with it also gave him riches and honor.

## Solomon

- 1 Kings 4:1-34
  - Solomon's reign is pictured as the fulfillment of the promises made to Abraham.
  - Cf. 1 Kings 4:20 – Judah and Israel *were* as numerous as the sand that is on the seashore in abundance; *they* were eating and drinking and rejoicing.

## Solomon

- 1 Kings 5:1—9:9
  - Focuses on Solomon's two great building projects.
    - His own palace
    - The temple
  - The key passage is 1 Kings 8, when the temple is completed.
    - The ark is brought in (8:1-9).
    - And the Glory Cloud fills the Temple (8:10-11).
    - After a brief speech (8:12-21), Solomon offers a prayer of dedication (8:22-53).
    - This prayer is very important—both in 1 Kings and in the flow of OT history.

## Solomon

- **1 Kings 9:10—10:29**
  - The achievements of his reign are all connected to God's blessing and tied to his faithfulness.
    - Building
    - Sacrifices
    - Merchant fleet
    - Wisdom
    - Riches
    - Reputation
  - Solomon's reign was also the golden literary age of Israel.
    - History, music, psalms, & wisdom literature.

## Solomon's Sin

- **1 Kings 11:1-13**
  - **international treaties**
  - common to seal those alliances with marriages
  - The foreign women won his heart and then turned his heart to other gods
  - 1 Kings 11:7-8 - Solomon built a high place for Chemosh the detestable idol of Moab, on the mountain which is east of Jerusalem, and for Molech the detestable idol of the sons of Ammon. 8 Thus also he did for all his foreign wives, who burned incense and sacrificed to their gods.

## Solomon

- God confronts Solomon; cf. 1 Kings 11:9-10—God spoke twice.
- And God raised up men to bring pressure on Solomon to lead him to repentance; cf. 11:14—Hadad; 23—Rezon; 26—Jereboam; 2 Ch. 11:17).

## Solomon's Repentance

- Young man - Song of Solomon.
- Middle age - Proverbs.
- Old Age - Ecclesiastes (cf. 12:1ff; possibly autobiographical)
  - Likely after repentance for his sin.
  - Around 950—931 BC

## Ecclesiastes 12:13-14

The conclusion, when all has been heard, *is*: fear God and keep His commandments, because this *applies to every person*. 14 For God will bring every act to judgment, everything which is hidden, whether it is good or evil.