

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

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APPENDIX B

"SAUL"

SAUL: A STUDY IN CONTRASTS (1 Samuel NIV)	
Positive Traits (Actions)	Negative Traits (Actions)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Impressive young (or "choice") man (9:2) • Head taller than peers (9:2) • Early humility about family (9:21) • Enabled by the Holy Spirit...“changed into a different person” (10:6-7) • “Prophesied” with the prophets (10:10-11) • Early humility about recognition as new king (10:20-22) • Good early impression with the people (10:23-26) • Restraint with early detractors (10:27) • Righteous anger against Ammonite aggression and arrogance (11:6-8) • Did not seek revenge on his early detractors (11:12-13) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foolishly and inappropriately offered a sacrifice (did not wait for Samuel) (13:7-14) • Enacted a rash oath upon the people in time of war—must not eat (14:24) • Attempted to kill his son for breaking Saul’s rash vow—action thwarted by his soldiers (14:43-45) • Disobeyed (with his army) instructions from the Lord concerning the spoils of battle with the Amalekites (15:7-11) • Was prideful over his victory over the Amalekites (15:12) and dishonest with Samuel over his disobedience (15:13-23) • Concerned about appearances before the people—not his personal disobedience (15:24-31) • Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul and “evil spirit from the Lord tormented him” (16:14) • Became jealous of the people’s praise of David (after killing Goliath) (18:6-9) • Became afraid of David because of the Lord’s obvious presence with him; led to Saul’s enmity with David (18:28-29) • Plotted to have David murdered (19:1); attempted to kill David with a spear (19:9-10); attempted to kill David with assassins (19:11); sent men to capture David (19:19) • In anger, threw a spear at his own son, Jonathan (20:32-34) • Pursued David relentlessly (23:7ff); upon realizing David spared his life, offered words of repentance (24:14-22); later searched for David with his army to again try to kill him (26:2-4); David again spares Saul’s life (26:13-21) and again Saul professes repentance. • Sought counsel from the witch of Endor (28:5-19) • Wounded in battle, Saul takes his own life (31:1-6)

APPENDIX C

CHRONOLOGY OF DAVID'S LIFE ¹			
Event	Dates (BC)	Age	Reference
Birth	1041	0	2 Sam 5:4-5
Anointing by Samuel	1029	12	1 Sam 16:1-13
Defeat of Goliath	1024	17	1 Sam 17
Exile from Saul	1020-1011	21-30	1 Sam 21-31
Anointing as King over Judah	1011	30	2 Sam 2:1-4
Anointing as King over all Israel	1004	37	2 Sam 5:1-3
Philistines Wars	1004	37	2 Sam 5:17-25
Conquest of Jerusalem	1004	37	2 Sam 5:6-10
Mephibosheth's Move to Jerusalem	996	45	2 Sam 9:1-13
The Three Year Famine	996-993	45-48	2 Sam 21:1-14
The Ammonite Wars	993-990	48-51	2 Sam 10-12
Adultery and Murder	992	49	2 Sam 11
Birth of Solomon	991	50	2 Sam 12:24-25
Rape of Tamar	987	54	2 Sam 13:1-22
Death of Amnon	985	56	2 Sam 13:23-36
Exile of Absalom	985-982	56-59	2 Sam 13:37-39
Absalom's Return to Jerusalem	982-980	59-61	2 Sam 14:21-24
Construction of Palace	980-978	61-63	1 Chron 15:1
Construction of Tabernacle	977	64	1 Chron 15:1
Move of Ark to Jerusalem	977	64	2 Sam 6:12-19
Absalom's Rebellion and David's Exile	976	65	2 Sam 15:18
Rebellion of Sheba	976	65	2 Sam 20:1-22
The Census	975	66	2 Sam 24:1-17
Purchase of Temple Site	973	68	2 Sam 24:18-25
The Davidic Covenant	973	68	2 Sam 7
Co-regency with Solomon	973-971	68-70	1 Chron 23:1
Rebellion of Adonijah	972	69	1 Kings 1:5-37
Coronation of Solomon	971	70	1 Chron 29:22-23
Death	971	70	1 Kings 2:10-11

¹Taken from Constable, *Notes on 1 Samuel*, p. 72. The chart is based on the chronological work of Eugene Merrill, *Kingdom of Priests*.

APPENDIX D

Catagories of Psalms

The collection of hymn praises referred to as the Book of Psalms can be distinguished by type of psalm. These are not grouped together systematically in the Books of Psalms but are scattered throughout. The most common topical classifications follow.

I. Prophetic (or Messianic)

A. Explanation

In these psalms, there is a predominant prophetic note. Jensen notes:

There is strong prophetic character of the Psalms. Many of the hymns prophesy the suffering and sorrows of God's people, Israel, and their coming deliverance, restoration, and blessing in a future glorious kingdom. But, most of all, they prophesy of Christ in His two advents: His first advent in humiliation, and His second advent in glory.¹

B. Examples

Psalms 2; 20-24; 41; 68; 118

II. Praise (Hallelujah or Thanksgiving)

A. Explanation

These psalms are characterized by the word "praise" or the exclamation "hallelujah." While all of the psalms are basically hymn-praises, these psalms are particularly so.

B. Examples

Psalms 16; 18; 72; 89; 106; 145-150

III. Petition (Supplication or Lament)

A. Explanation

The petition psalm contains the pleas and cries of the psalmist for assistance or aid either for himself or for others. Generally they are addressed directly to God.

B. Examples

Psalms 3; 44; 86

IV. Penitential**A. Explanation**

The major characteristic or predominant theme of the penitential psalm is the confession of sin.

B. Examples

Psalms 6; 32; 51; 102; 130

V. Pastoral (Creation, Nature)**A. Explanation**

As a general category, those psalms which speak of God's handiwork or the imagery of the idyllic setting of the pasture, shepherd, and sheep can be termed pastoral or nature.

B. Examples

Psalms 8; 19; 23; 33; 104

VI. Precept (Didactic)

A. Explanation

Those psalms which contain formal instructions or that give precepts for living are classified under this heading.

B. Examples

Psalms 1; 5; 19; 37; 49; 94; 101; 119

VII. Patriotic (Historical)

A. Explanation

The patriotic psalms deal specifically with the history of the covenant people, Israel. These often mention historical notes or figures as well as reflect upon a kind of theocratic patriotism. Elements of the designation occur throughout the Psalter.

B. Examples

Psalms 44; 78; 105; 108; 126; 136

VIII. Pilgrim (Pilgrimage)

A. Explanation

Geisler explains as follows:

The children of Israel would sing psalms on their way to festal holy days in Jerusalem. These are commonly called songs of degrees or ascent, so named from the climb toward Jerusalem.²

B. Examples

Psalms 120-134

IX. Personal Trust (Devotional)

A. Explanation

These psalms demonstrate the desire and heart of the psalmist to know God better through personal experience.

B. Examples

Psalms 4; 11; 46; 101

X. Imprecatory (Cursing or Woe)

A. Explanation

These psalms express the desire of the psalmist for God to judge and punish His enemies.

B. Examples

Psalms 7; 32; 52; 59; 109; 140

N.B. The psalms can also contain an element of one or more of these categories. Thus, it is not surprising to have a combination of categories in one psalm. The ten types are not conclusive but simply representative of the major kinds of psalms. Other types could be listed.

Notes

¹Irving L. Jensen, *Jensen's Survey of the Old Testament*, p. 275.

²Norman L. Geisler, *A Popular Survey of the Old Testament*, p. 202.

APPENDIX E

Family and Ancestry of David¹

ANCESTRY (Ruth 4:18-22; 1 Chron 2:1-15)		
Patriarchs	Abraham - Isaac - Jacob - Judah	
Egypt	Perez - Hezron - Ram - Amminadab - Nahshon	
Conquest and Judges	Salmon - Boaz - Obed - Jesse - David	
FAMILY (2 Sam 3:2-5; 5:14-16; 1 Chron 3:5-8)		
Children of Jesse	Wives of David	Sons of David
Sons: Eliab	Ahinoam	Amnon (killed by Absalom)
Abinadab	Abigail	Chileab (died in youth)
Shammah	Maacah	Absalom (killed by Joab)
Nethanel	Haggith	Adonijah (deposed by Solomon)
Raddai	Abital	Shephatiah
Ozem	Eglah	Ithream
David	Bathsheba	Solomon, Shimea, Shobab, Nathan
Daughters: Zeruiah (mother of Joab, Abishai, Asahel)	Michal	None
Abigail (mother of Amasa)	Various	Ibhar, Elishama, Eliphelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Eliada, Elishama, Eliphelet

¹Taken from Walton, *Chronological Charts of the Old Testament*, 52.

APPENDIX F

THE BOOK OF ECCLESIASTES

(Outline by Robert V. Cupp)

I. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM (1:1-11)

A. Determination of the Author: "words of the Preacher" (1)

1. The Preacher was the "son of David."
2. The Preacher was the "king in Jerusalem."

B. Declaration of the Theme: "vanity" (2)

C. Discussion of the Theme: "nothing new under the sun" (3-11)

1. The theme introduced: by a question (3)
2. The theme illustrated: by the answer (4-11)
 - a. Futility in the cycles of the natural world (4-7)
 - 1) Cycle of life (4)
 - 2) Cycle of the sun (5)
 - 3) Cycle of the winds (6)
 - 4) Cycle of the waters (7)
 - b. Futility of toil in the context of the human experience (8-11)
 - 1) Toil is profitless because man can never be satisfied (8).
 - 2) Toil is profitless because man can never contribute any new thing (9-10).
 - 3) Toil is profitless because man can never leave a lasting effect.

II. STUDY OF THE PROBLEM (1:12-12:8)

A. The Emptiness of Life's Pursuits (1:12-2:26)

1. Concern #1: futility of man's wisdom and philosophy (1:12-18)
 - a. The pursuit of human endeavor is futile (12-15)
 - 1) Based on the fact of the Preacher's research (12-14)
 - 2) Based on the fact of the Preacher's conclusion (15)
 - b. The pursuit of human wisdom is futile (16-18)
 - 1) Based on the fact of the Preacher's research (16-17)
 - 2) Based on the fact of the Preacher's pleasure (2:1-11)
2. Concern #2: futility of man's wealth and pleasure (2:1-11)
 - a. No satisfaction in pleasure (1-3)
 - 1) Not in pleasure (1)
 - 2) Not in laughter (2)
 - 3) Not in wine (3)
 - b. No satisfaction in wealth (4-9)
 - 1) Not in achievements (4-6)
 - 2) Not in possessions (7-8)
 - 3) Not in fame (9)
 - c. No satisfaction in indulgence (10)

Conclusion: "all was vanity and striving after the wind" (11)

B. The Emptiness of Life's Process (3:1-6:12)

1. The foundation for life's process (3:1-22)
 - a. God has an appointed time for everything
 - 1) A time for every event: in general (1)
 - 2) A time for every event: in specifics (2-8)
 - 3) A time for every event: in summary (9-11)
 - b. God has an appointed purpose for everything (12-21)
 - 1) A purpose for man in view of the good in life (12-15)
 - 2) A purpose for man in spite of the bad in life (16-21)

Conclusion: Enjoy life as God provides (22)

2. The futility of life's process (4:1-5:20)
 - a. In view of cruel oppression (4:1-3)
 - b. In view of misdirected work (4:4-12)
 - 1) Work should be properly balanced (4-6)
 - a) Not motivated by envy (4)
 - b) Not motivated by laziness (5)
 - c) Not motivated by overwork (6)
 - 2) Work should be properly motivated (7-12)
 - a) Not by endless labor (7-8a)
 - b) Not by endless greed (8b)
 - c) But by equitable partnership (9-12)
 - c. In view of ambitious aspirations (4:13-16)
 - d. In view of faulty worship (5:1-7)
 - 1) Addressing God in prayer (1-3)
 - a) The right attitude: "draw near to listen" (1)
 - b) The right actions: "do not be hasty" (2-3)

- 2) Addressing God with a vow (4-6)
 - a) If you vow, pay your vow (4-5)
 - b) If you vow, don't avoid your vow (6)

Summary: "fear God" (7)

- e. In view of consuming greed (5:8-17)
 - 1) Greed corrupts the government (8-9)
 - 2) Greed corrupts the wealthy (10-17)
 - a) Because riches cannot satisfy (10)
 - b) Because riches increase worry (11-12)
 - c) Because riches can be lost (13-14)
 - d) Because riches cannot survive death (15-17)

Conclusion: Enjoy life as God provides (5:18-20)

- 3. The futility of life's pursuits (6:1-12)
 - a. Man cannot be satisfied with riches (1-9)
 - 1) Can a man's luxury insure satisfaction? (1-2)
 - 2) Can a man's lifespan insure satisfaction? (3-6)
 - 3) Can a man's longings insure satisfaction? (7-9)
 - b. Man is not the shaper of his destiny (10-12)
 - 1) Man is limited by God's sovereignty (10-11)
 - 2) Man is limited by man's knowledge (12)

C. The Encouragements for Life's Practice (7:1-12:7)

- 1. Counsel concerning suffering in life (7:1-29)
 - a. Value of suffering hard times (1-14)
 - 1) There is value in sorrow (1-4)
 - 2) There is value in rebuke (5-7)
 - 3) There is value in caution (8-10)
 - 4) There is value in wisdom (11-12)
 - 5) There is value in resignation (13-14)

- b. Value of seeking true wisdom (15-29)
 - 1) The level for true wisdom: moderation (15-22)
 - a) True wisdom is balanced (15-18)
 - b) True wisdom is realistic (19-22)
 - 2) The limits of true wisdom: mysterious
 - a) True wisdom can be elusive (23-24)
 - b) True wisdom can be explanatory (25-29)
- 2. Counsel concerning submission in life (8:1-17)
 - a. A wise man submits to the wisdom of life (1)
 - b. A wise man submits to the authority of the ruler (2-9)
 - 1) He obeys the king's authority (2-4)
 - 2) He recognizes the king's limitations (5-9)
 - c. A wise man submits to the sovereignty of God (10-17)
 - 1) Even in view of the incongruities of life (10-17)
 - 2) Even in view of the limitations of understanding (16-17)
- 3. Counsel concerning shortness of life (9:1-18)
 - a. Man's certain limitations before God (1)
 - b. Man's uncertain lifespan before God (2-9)
 - 1) Expect death as God purposes (2-6)
 - 2) Enjoy life as God provides (7-9)
 - c. Man's certain lifestyle before God (10-18)
 - 1) Realize that work is necessary (10-12)
 - 2) Realize that wisdom is necessary (13-18)

4. Counsel concerning the surprises of life (10:1-20)
 - a. Consider that wisdom can be nullified (1-11)
 - 1) By a little foolishness (1)
 - 2) By a lack of fellowship (2-4)
 - 3) By a lack of foundation (5-7)
 - 4) By a lack of foresight (8-11)
 - b. Consider that criticism can be harmful (12-20)
 - 1) Foolish words may be harmful (12-15)
 - 2) Foolish criticism may be harmful (16-20)
 - a) Even though the ruler is weak (16, 18-19)
 - b) Even though the ruler is strong (17)
 - c) Even though done in secret (20)
 5. Counsel concerning satisfaction in life (11:1-12:8)
 - a. Consider how to invest your labor (11:1-6)
 - 1) Work diligently but with appropriate caution (1-3)
 - 2) Work diligently but without over-caution (4-6)
 - a) One cannot always predict the laws of nature (4-5a, 6)
 - b) One cannot always predict the activity of God (5b)
 - b. Consider how to live your life (11:7-12:7)
 - 1) Enjoy life: throughout your years (7-8)
 - a) Knowing that life is pleasant (7-8a)
 - b) Knowing that death is certain (8b)

- 2) Enjoy life: throughout your youth
 - a) But remember: God will judge your actions (9-11)
 - b) But remember: old age will change your actions (12:1-7)
 - i. Pleasure of life will fade (1)
 - ii. Process of aging will come (2-7)

Conclusion: "All is Vanity" (12:8)

III. SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM (12:9-14)

A. The Course of the Study (9-10)

B. The Commendation of the Study (11-12)

1. By means of an illustration (11)
2. By means of a warning (12)

C. The Conclusion of the Study (13-14)

1. His resolution (13)
 - a. God is to be feared.
 - b. God is to be obeyed.
2. His reason (14)
 - a. God will judge every man's act.
 - b. God will judge every man's intent.

The Training Center

The Training Center is a ministry of Fellowship Bible Church of Northwest Arkansas. The Training Center is the tangible expression of one of the three guiding metaphors that best describe the vision and mission of Fellowship; namely, that Fellowship is a “greenhouse,” a “training center,” and a “launching pad.” The necessary link between the greenhouse and launching pad is the Training Center where people are **prepared** and **equipped** for leadership in life and ministry.

CORE TRAINING

Core Training is a training track of ten training experiences for everyone at Fellowship. These ten trainings are meant to provide a starting point for engaging life at Fellowship and growing into a prepared and equipped spiritual leader. Whether you are new to Fellowship or have been around for decades, The Training Center is the place to start growing and developing.

BIBLE AND THEOLOGY

Panorama of the Bible
We Believe or Our Faith
Personal Bible Study

MISSION AND MINISTRY

Perspectives/GO Primer (coming soon)
Leadership Lab
Great Commission: Evangelism & Discipleship

LIFE AND GROWTH

Align Your Finances with the Heart of God
Re I Frame Family: Marriage and Parenting
Great Commandment: Worship, Prayer, and Spiritual Growth (coming soon)

DISCOVER

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