

Session 6

I. PRAYER/REVIEW

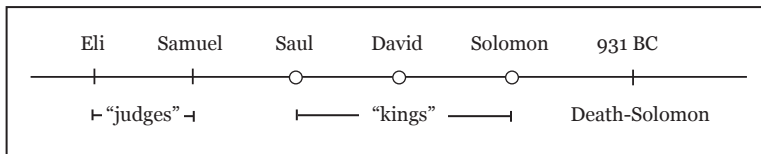
A. Movements #1-6

1. "Prologue" 4 major events?
2. "Patriarchs" 4 major characters?
3. "Redemption" 3 key events (types) from Exodus?
 "Wanderings" Kadesh-Barnea?
4. "Conquest" 3 major events from Joshua?
5. "Apostasy" "Sin cycle" (12 judges)?
6. "Kingship: United Monarchy" 3 kings?

TODAY

B. Panorama Timeline: Movement #6

Kingship: "United Monarchy"



II. OVERVIEW TO SAMUEL (2), KINGS (2), CHRONICLES (2)

A. Historical Books Charted

1. 1 Samuel

1 SAMUEL	
<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1-7	Eli and Samuel
7-15	Samuel and Saul
16-31	Saul and David

Seven Distinctive Features:

- a. Transition from “judges” to “kings”
- b. Unusual birth of Samuel (the priest, judge, prophet)
- c. Ark of the Covenant lost and regained
- d. Saul chosen to be the first king
- e. David and Goliath story
- f. Saul and David in conflict (contrast)
- g. Death of Saul

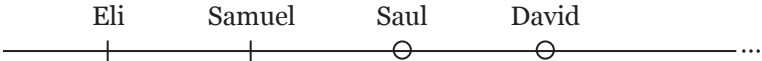
2. 2 Samuel

2 SAMUEL	
<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1-10	King David: Looking Good
11-24	King David: Looking Bad

Seven Distinctive Features

- a. David becomes king, consolidates his rule
- b. Jerusalem becomes David’s capital
- c. Joab (David’s general) murders Abner (Saul’s general)
- d. Ark of the Covenant moved to Jerusalem
- e. Davidic Covenant established
- f. Bathsheba affair and public revelation
- g. Misfortunes of David’s latter rule

Panorama Timeline Update:



3. 1 Kings

1 KINGS	
<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1-11	Rise of Solomon (The United Kingdom)
12-22	Death of Solomon (The Divided Kingdom)

Seven Distinctive Features:

- a. Solomon’s prominence (wisdom, buildings, splendor)
- b. Solomon’s construction of the Temple
- c. Solomon’s grievous failures
- d. Rehoboam’s rash treatment of the northern tribes
- e. Split of the Kingdom (Israel and Judah)
- f. Institution of calf-worship (Jeroboam), later Baal-worship (Ahab and Jezebel)
- g. Elijah

4. 2 Kings, 1-2 Chronicles (A Summary Overview)

2 KINGS	
<u>Chapters</u>	<u>Topic</u>
1-17	Divided Kingdom (Israel and Judah)
18-25	Surviving Kingdom (Judah alone)

Note: Relates to Movement #7: “Kingship: Divided Monarchy”

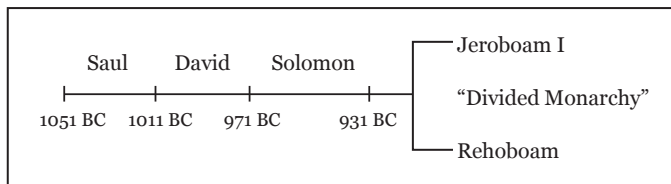
1 CHRONICLES	
Chapters	Topic
1-9	Genealogy (Adam - return from exile)
10	Reign of Saul (unfavorable view)
11-29	Reign of David (favorable view)

Note: Shaded areas relate to Movement #6: "Kingship: United Monarchy"

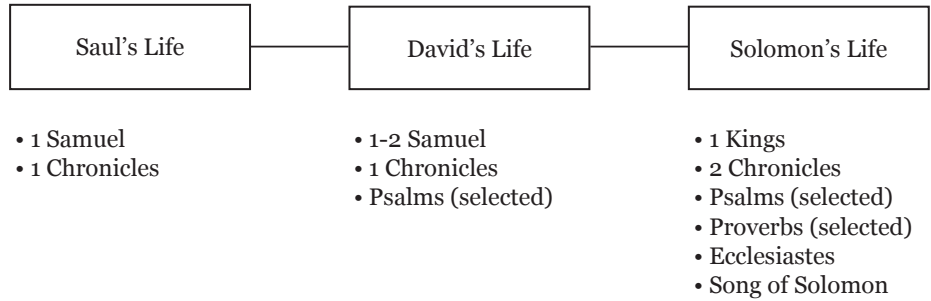
2 CHRONICLES	
Chapters	Topic
1-9	Reign of Solomon
10-36	Reign of Kings of Judah

B. Chronology of the Reign of the Three Kings

Suggested Timeline:



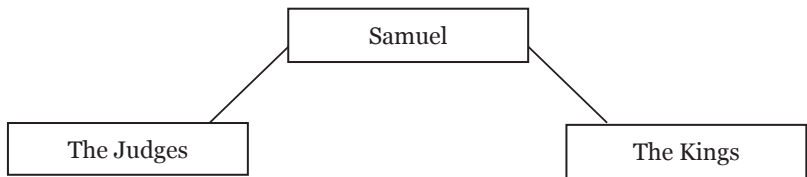
C. Books of the Bible and the Three Kings



III. BIBLICAL HIGHLIGHTS

A. Book of 1 Samuel

1. 115 year time period



2. Key people:

Elipriest/judge
Samuel priest/judge/prophet
Saul king
David king

3. Key events (chapters in 1 Samuel)

- a. Judgment on the house of **Eli** (2-3)

1 Samuel 2:12

Now the sons of Eli were worthless men. They did not know the Lord.

1 Samuel 2:22-25

Now Eli was very old, and he kept hearing all that his sons were doing to all Israel, and how they lay with the women who were serving at the entrance to the tent of meeting. ²³ And he said to them, “Why do you do such things? For I hear of your evil dealings from all these people. ²⁴ No, my sons; it is no good report that I hear the people of the Lord spreading abroad. ²⁵ If someone sins against a man, God will mediate for him, but if someone sins against the Lord, who can intercede for him?” But they would not listen to the voice of their father, for it was the will of the Lord to put them to death.

b. Birth and call of **Samuel** (1,3)

1 Samuel 1:9-11

*After they had eaten and drunk in Shiloh, Hannah rose. Now Eli the priest was sitting on the seat beside the doorpost of the temple of the Lord. ¹⁰ She was deeply distressed and prayed to the Lord and wept bitterly. ¹¹ And **she vowed a vow** and said, “O Lord of hosts, if you will indeed look on the affliction of your servant and remember me and not forget your servant, but will give to your servant a son, then I will give him to the Lord all the days of his life, and no razor shall touch his head.”*

1 Samuel 1:26-28

*And she said, “Oh, my lord! As you live, my lord, I am the woman who was standing here in your presence, praying to the Lord. ²⁷ For this child I prayed, and the Lord has granted me my petition that I made to him. ²⁸ Therefore I have **lent him** to the Lord. As long as he lives, he is **lent** to the Lord.”*

1 Samuel 3:19-20

*And Samuel grew, and the Lord was with him and let none of his words fall to the ground. ²⁰ And all Israel from Dan to Beersheba knew that Samuel was established as a **prophet of the Lord**.*

c. Israel asks for a **king** (8)

1 Samuel 8:4-5

*Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah ⁵ and said to him, “Behold, you are old and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint for us a **king to judge us like all the nations**.”*

1 Samuel 8:19-22

*But the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel. And they said, “No! But there shall be a king over us,²⁰ that we also **may be like all the nations**, and that our king may judge us and go out before us and fight our battles.”²¹ And when Samuel had heard all the words of the people, he repeated them in the ears of the Lord.²² And the Lord said to Samuel, “Obey their voice and make them a king.” Samuel then said to the men of Israel, “Go every man to his city.”*

d. Samuel anoints **Saul** as king (9)

1 Samuel 9:15-17

Now the day before Saul came, the Lord had revealed to Samuel:¹⁶ “Tomorrow about this time I will send to you a man from the land of Benjamin, and you shall anoint him to be prince over my people Israel. He shall save my people from the hand of the Philistines. For I have seen my people, because their cry has come to me.”¹⁷ When Samuel saw Saul, the Lord told him, “Here is the man of whom I spoke to you! He it is who shall restrain my people.”

e. YHWH rejects **Saul** as king (15)

1 Samuel 15:10-11

*The word of the Lord came to Samuel:¹¹ “I regret that I have made Saul king, for **he has turned back from following me** and has not performed my commandments.” And Samuel was angry, and he cried to the Lord all night.*

f. Samuel anoints **David** as (future) king (16)

1 Samuel 16:12-13

*And he sent and brought him in. Now he was ruddy and had beautiful eyes and was handsome. And the Lord said, “Arise, anoint him, for this is he.”¹³ Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers. And the **Spirit of the Lord rushed upon David** from that day forward. And Samuel rose up and went to Ramah.*

g. Strife between **Saul** and **David** (18 ff)

1 Samuel 18:10-12

*The next day a harmful spirit from God rushed upon Saul, and he raved within his house while David was playing the lyre, as he did day by day. Saul had his spear in his hand. ¹¹ And Saul hurled the spear, for he thought, "I will pin David to the wall." But David evaded him twice. ¹² Saul was afraid of David because the **Lord was with him but had departed from Saul.***

h. **Saul** takes his own life (31)

1 Samuel 31:3-4

The battle pressed hard against Saul, and the archers found him, and he was badly wounded by the archers. ⁴ Then Saul said to his armor-bearer, "Draw your sword, and thrust me through with it, lest these uncircumcised come and thrust me through, and mistreat me." But his armor-bearer would not, for he feared greatly. Therefore Saul took his own sword and fell upon it.

B. Book of 2 Samuel

Refer to the chart of 2 Samuel (p. 101).

1. "King David: Looking Good" (1-10)

a. He honors Saul and Jonathan (1:17-24).

b. He unites the north and south (5:1-5).

2 Samuel 5:1-4

Then all the tribes of Israel came to David at Hebron and said, "Behold, we are your bone and flesh." ² In times past, when Saul was king over us, it was you who led out and brought in Israel. And the Lord said to you, "You shall be shepherd of my people Israel, and you shall be prince over Israel." ³ So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them at Hebron before the Lord, and they anointed David king over Israel. ⁴ David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years.

- c. He captures Jerusalem, making it his capital (5:6-16).
- d. He defeats the Philistines (5:17-25).
- e. He brings the Ark to Jerusalem (6:1-23).
- f. He receives the Davidic Covenant promise (7:8-17).
- g. He conquered many of Israel's enemies (8:1-10:19).

Pivotal Event! "The Bathsheba Affair"

- 1. Adultery (2 Sam. 11:1-13)
- 2. Murder (2 Sam. 11:14-27)
- 3. Confrontation (2 Sam. 12:1-4)

Pivotal Neglect:

Ten Commandments (Ex. 20)

- 2. "King David: Looking Bad" (11-24)
 - a. Amnon, Tamar, Absalom drama (13)
 - b. Rebellion of Absalom (14-18)
 - c. Kingship of David crumbles (19-20)
 - d. Summary of David and his kingdom (21-24)
(the good, the bad, and the ugly)

C. Book of 1 Kings

- 1. The reign of Solomon (1 Kings 1-11)
(the last king of the United Monarchy)

2. The split of the kingdom (931 BC)
(death of Solomon)
 - a. Israel in the North led by Jeroboam I
 - b. Judah in the South led by Rehoboam
3. Refer to the charts of 1-2 Kings (p. 102).
4. Refer to the charts of 1-2 Chronicles (p. 103).
 - a. Unknown author (Ezra?)
 - b. Genealogies prominent (1 Chron. 1-9)
 - Adam to fall of Judah
 - c. Focused primarily on the lineage of David
(more favorable view of David and Solomon)

IV. OVERVIEW TO FOUR MAJOR CHARACTERS

A. Samuel

1. Transition figure: from time of “judges” to the time of the “kings”
2. Priestly ministry – anoints Saul and David as kings
3. Three roles:
 - a. Judge (1 Sam. 7:6, 15-17; 12:11)
 - b. Prophet (Acts 3:24; 1 Sam. 3:20)
 - c. Priest (Ps. 99:6; a Levite - 1 Sam. 1:1 with 1 Chron. 6:34)

4. Character:

- a. Man of prayer (1 Sam. 7:5-10; 8:6; 12:19-23)
- b. Man of distinction (1 Sam. 2:26; cf. 2:18-21)

1 Sam. 2:26

Now the boy Samuel continued to grow both in stature and in favor with the Lord and also with man.

Luke 2:52

And Jesus increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man.

- c. Man of integrity (compare to Eli's wicked sons)

1 Sam. 2:22-26

Now Eli was very old, and he kept hearing all that his sons were doing to all Israel, and how they lay with the women who were serving at the entrance to the tent of meeting. ²³ And he said to them, "Why do you do such things? For I hear of your evil dealings from all these people. ²⁴ No, my sons; it is no good report that I hear the people of the Lord spreading abroad. ²⁵ If someone sins against a man, God will mediate for him, but if someone sins against the Lord, who can intercede for him?" But they would not listen to the voice of their father, for it was the will of the Lord to put them to death. ²⁶ Now the boy Samuel continued to grow both in stature and in favor with the Lord and also with man.

- d. Man of failed legacy

1 Samuel 8:1-3

When Samuel became old, he made his sons judges over Israel. ² The name of his firstborn son was Joel, and the name of his second, Abijah; they were judges in Beersheba. ³ Yet his sons did not walk in his ways but turned aside after gain. They took bribes and perverted justice.

5. The kingship issue:

Stated:

Was it wrong of the elders of Israel (and the people) to request a king?

Key Questions:

- a. Was Israel never to have a king?

To Abram (Abraham):

*No longer shall your name be called Abram, but your name shall be Abraham, for I have made you the father of a multitude of nations. ⁶ I will make you exceedingly fruitful, and I will make you into nations, and **kings** shall come from you. ⁷ And I will establish my covenant between me and you and your offspring after you throughout their generations for an everlasting covenant, to be God to you and to your offspring after you.*

(Gen. 17:5-7)

To Jacob:

*And God said to him, "I am God Almighty: be fruitful and multiply. A nation and a company of nations shall come from you, and **kings** shall come from your own body.*

(Gen. 35:11)

To the Nation (from Moses)

*"When you come to the land that the Lord your God is giving you, and you possess it and dwell in it and then say, 'I will set a **king** over me, like all the nations that are around me,' ¹⁵ you may indeed set a **king** over you whom the Lord your God will choose. One from among your brothers you shall set as **king** over you. You may not put a foreigner over you, who is not your brother. ¹⁶ Only he must not acquire many horses for himself or cause the people to return to Egypt in order to acquire many horses, since the Lord has said to you, 'You shall never return that way again.'¹⁷ And he shall not acquire many wives for himself, lest his heart turn away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive silver and gold."*

(Deut. 17:14-17)

- b. What kind of king was being requested?

"Behold, you are old and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint for us a king to judge us like all the nations."

(1 Sam. 8:5)

But the people refused to listen to Samuel. “No!” they said. “We want a king over us. ²⁰ Then we will be like all the other nations, with a king to lead us and to go out before us and fight our battles.”

(1 Sam. 8:19-20)

c. What was the Lord’s response?

And the Lord said to Samuel, “Obey the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me from being king over them.”

(1 Sam. 8:7)

Reflection:

A king was intended; one who was God’s choice and in God’s timing (of the tribe of Judah; see Gen. 49:10 ff). The selection of Saul (a Benjamite) may have been allowed, but was perhaps premature... what do you think?

d. What was the outcome?

And the Lord said to Samuel, “Obey their voice and make them a king.” Samuel then said to the men of Israel, “Go every man to his city.”

(1 Sam. 8:22)

Now the day before Saul came, the Lord had revealed to Samuel: ¹⁶ “Tomorrow about this time I will send to you a man from the land of Benjamin, and you shall anoint him to be prince over my people Israel. He shall save my people from the hand of the Philistines. For I have seen my people, because their cry has come to me.” ¹⁷ When Samuel saw Saul, the Lord told him, “Here is the man of whom I spoke to you! He it is who shall restrain my people.”

(1 Sam. 9:15-17)

B. Saul

1. Early Promise

- A man of standing (influence, wealth, and valor - I Sam. 9:1)
- A man of stature (I Sam. 9:2)
- A man of humility (I Sam. 9:21)
- A man of discretion - initially (I Sam. 10:27)
- A man of courage (I Sam. 11:6, 11)
- A man endowed with the Spirit (I Sam. 10:10)
- A man of leadership (I Sam. 10:26)

“This was the young Saul of fair promise. Extraordinarily rich in natural endowments, and specially equipped by supernatural conferments, the future seemed bright indeed. His call to the kingship was an opportunity in a million, coming to a man in a million. He was called to the kingship, and he was constitutionally kingly... He betrayed none of the symptoms of vain-glory which others, less gifted than himself, have betrayed when suddenly elevated.”

(J. Sidlow Baxter, Explore the Book, 2:57-58)

2. Middle Decline

- Foolish sacrifice - did not wait for Samuel (I Sam. 13:5-14)
- Rash vow (oath) - honey and Jonathan (I Sam. 14:24, 43-45)
- Partial obedience to the “herem” ban on the Amalekites (I Sam. 15:1-11)
- Jealousy of David (I Sam. 18-19)

3. Final Failure

- Consults the witch of Endor (I Sam. 28)
- Takes his own life (I Sam. 31)

4. Saul's traits: charted

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 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 (23:7 ff); 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)

C. David

1. Training

- Life as a **shepherd** (1 Sam. 16-17)

With upright heart he shepherded them and guided them with his skillful hand.
(Psalm 78:72)

- Life as a **servant** (Saul's court: 1 Sam. 16:14-23)
- Life as a **soldier** (1 Sam. 18:1-5)

2. Triumphs

- Victory over Goliath (1 Sam. 17)
- Covenant with Jonathan (1 Sam. 18:1-4)
- Mercy with Saul (1 Sam. 24; esp. 14-22)
- Acknowledged as king over all Israel and Judah (2 Sam. 5:3-5)
- Ark of the Covenant brought to Jerusalem (2 Sam. 6)
- Davidic Covenant (2 Sam. 7)
- David's victories (2 Sam. 8-10)

3. Tragedies

Defining
Moment

- Sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam. 11:1-5)
- Murder of Uriah (2 Sam. 11:6-17)
- Exposure by Nathan (2 Sam. 12:1-14)
- Family troubles: murder, incest-rape, rebellion, anarchy (2 Sam. 13-19)
- Sin of "the census" (2 Sam. 24)

"David had his faults. He did much that was very wrong, but he kept his nation from going into idolatry. Although his private sins were grievous, he stood like a rock for Jehovah. He sinned, but he repented and gave God a chance to forgive and cleanse him. He illustrates the conflict that Paul describes in Romans 7. He was a great saint even though he was a great sinner."
(H. Mears, *What the Bible is All About*, 127)

D. Solomon

1. Highlights:

- a. Chosen/challenged to succeed David as King (1 Kgs. 1:28-35; 2:1-4)

When David's time to die drew near, he commanded Solomon his son, saying, ² "I am about to go the way of all the earth. Be strong, and show yourself a man, ³ and keep the charge of the Lord your God, walking in his ways and keeping his statutes, his commandments, his rules, and his testimonies, as it is written in the Law of Moses, that you may prosper in all that you do and wherever you turn, ⁴ that the Lord may establish his word that he spoke concerning me, saying, 'If your sons pay close attention to their way, to walk before me in faithfulness with all their heart and with all their soul, you shall not lack a man on the throne of Israel.'"

(1 Kgs. 2:1-4)

- b. Requested wisdom (1 Kgs. 3:4-15)

- c. Builds the first Temple (1 Kgs. 6)

Now the word of the Lord came to Solomon, ¹² "Concerning this house that you are building, if you will walk in my statutes and obey my rules and keep all my commandments and walk in them, then I will establish my word with you, which I spoke to David your father. ¹³ And I will dwell among the children of Israel and will not forsake my people Israel."

(1 Kings 6:11-13)

- d. Splendor of his kingship (1 Kgs. 10)

(1) Wisdom recounted by the Queen of Sheba (1 Kgs. 10:6-7)

(2) Wealth described by his kingship (1 Kgs. 10:14-23)

2. Downfall:

Moses' word on future kings:

“When you come to the land that the Lord your God is giving you, and you possess it and dwell in it and then say, ‘I will set a king over me, like all the nations that are around me,’¹⁵ you may indeed set a king over you whom the Lord your God will choose. One from among your brothers you shall set as king over you. You may not put a foreigner over you, who is not your brother.¹⁶ Only he must not acquire many horses for himself or cause the people to return to Egypt in order to acquire many horses, since the Lord has said to you, ‘You shall never return that way again.’¹⁷ And he shall not acquire many wives for himself, lest his heart turn away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive silver and gold.”

(Deut. 17:14-17)

Solomon ignores the warning:

- (a) He multiplied horses (1 Kgs. 10:26-29).
- (b) He multiplied wives (1 Kgs. 11:3).
- (c) He multiplied (excessively) silver and gold (1 Kgs. 10:24).

3. Final assessment

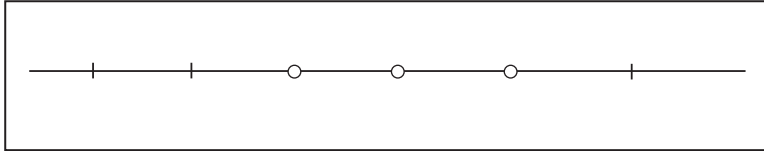
*And the Lord was angry with Solomon, because **his heart had turned away** from the Lord, the God of Israel, who had appeared to him twice¹⁰ and had commanded him concerning this thing, that he should not go after other gods. But he did not keep what the Lord commanded.*

(1 Kgs. 11:9-10)

Summary Insight on the Three Kings:

- 1) Saul lost his heart for God.
- 2) David kept his heart for God (though he sinned grievously).
- 3) Solomon shared his heart for God (by also worshipping other gods).

V. TIMELINE: “KINGSHIP: UNITED MONARCHY”



VI. FOR SESSION 7: “KINGSHIP: DIVIDED MONARCHY”

A. Minimal Reading: I Kings 17 - 19

B. Maximum Reading: I Kings 17 - 19; Habakkuk (to Judah); Amos or Hosea (to Israel)

C. Personal Project: Take a person through the “Timeline” for this session (review previous Movements as well). Draw and explain this as best you can.