

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

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I SAMUEL

STUDY GUIDE



I SAMUEL

SCRIPTURE READING

I Samuel

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. In the book of Samuel, the transition of leadership occurs; the people, not content with judges, requested a king.
- B. Although the author of I Samuel is unknown, Jewish tradition teaches that the book was written by the prophet Samuel.
- C. Samuel was a descendant of Kohath, who was one of the sons of Levi. (I Samuel 1:1; I Chronicles 6:22-38)
 - 1. Samuel's lineage is traced through Korah, the Kohathite who rebelled against the leadership of Moses and Aaron.
 - 2. Although Korah died as a result of his rebellion, his children did not perish with him. (Numbers 26:9-11)
- D. Samuel was a prophet and judge in Israel. (I Samuel 3:20; I Samuel 7:15)

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. Elkanah had two wives, Hannah and Peninnah. (I Samuel 1-2; I Chronicles 6:22-28)
- B. Elkanah went to Shiloh every year to worship and sacrifice to God. (I Samuel 1:3)
 - 1. The tabernacle of Moses was erected in Shiloh under Joshua's leadership. (Joshua 18:1)
 - 2. Shiloh was the first permanent place of worship for the children of Israel.
- C. Hopni and Phinehas, who were sons of Eli, served in the tabernacle. (I Samuel 1:3)

- D. When Elkanah offered his sacrifice, he would give portions to Peninnah, but to Hannah he would give a double portion. (I Samuel 1:4-5)
- E. Elkanah loved Hannah, but she was barren. (I Samuel 1:5)
- F. Peninnah used Hannah's barrenness as a means to upset and irritate her. (I Samuel 1:6)
- G. Every year when they went to sacrifice at Shiloh, Peninnah would agitate Hannah to the point that she would cry and not eat. (I Samuel 1:7)
- H. Elkanah did not understand why Hannah wept and refused to eat. He suggested that he was better to her than ten sons. (I Samuel 1:8)
- I. When the meal had ended, Hannah went to the tabernacle and sought God for a son. (I Samuel 1:9-18)
 - 1. Eli was the high priest; sitting on a seat by the doorway of the tabernacle, he observed Hannah.
 - 2. In her grief, Hannah began to cry out to the Lord and weep as she spoke from her heart.
 - 3. Hannah vowed to the Lord that if He would give her a son, she would dedicate him to the Lord as long as he lived.
 - 4. Although Hannah's lips were moving, audible words were not spoken.
 - 5. Eli accused Hannah of being drunk and rebuked her.
 - 6. Hannah told him that she was not drunk, nor had she been drinking, but she was sorrowful of heart.
 - 7. Hannah asked Eli not to consider her a wicked woman.
 - 8. Her actions were the result of pouring her heart out to the Lord.
 - 9. Eli responded by saying, "Go in peace, and may the God of Israel grant your petition which you have asked of Him."

10. Hannah replied, "Let your maidservant find favor in your sight." After making this statement, Hannah went away, ate, and no longer appeared sad.
- J. The morning after Hannah had pleaded with the Lord, she and her husband worshipped the Lord and returned home. (I Samuel 1:19)
- K. God answered Hannah's prayer; she became pregnant and gave birth to a son, whom she named Samuel because she had asked the Lord for him. (I Samuel 1:20)
- L. Elkanah and the rest of his family went to offer to the Lord their yearly sacrifice and vow, but Hannah did not go with them. (I Samuel 1:21-23)
 1. Hannah determined that she would not appear before the Lord until Samuel was weaned.
 2. Hannah knew that when she took Samuel to the tabernacle, he would remain there as a servant of the Lord.
 3. Elkanah did not pressure Hannah, but told her to do what she thought was best. He added, "Only let the Lord establish His word."
 4. Hannah stayed at home and nursed her son until he was weaned.
- M. When Samuel was weaned, Hannah took him and her sacrifices to the house of the Lord, which was at Shiloh. (I Samuel 1:24-28)
 1. A bull was killed for the sacrifice, and Samuel was brought to Eli.
 2. Hannah told Eli that she was the one he had observed praying, and Samuel was the answer to her prayer.
 3. Hannah told Eli that Samuel was dedicated to the Lord and he would remain dedicated to the Lord as long as he lived.
 4. Afterwards, Hannah and Elkanah worshipped the Lord.

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. Verses one through ten are a prophetic prayer prayed by Hannah.
- B. Elkanah returned to his home in Ramah, but Samuel remained in Shiloh with Eli, where he ministered to the Lord. (I Samuel 2:11)
- C. The sons of Eli were corrupt; they did not have a personal relationship with the Lord. (I Samuel 2:12)
- D. Verses thirteen through seventeen reveal the unacceptable practices and attitudes of Eli's sons.
 - 1. A three-pronged fleshhook was used to retrieve a liberal portion of the sacrifices for the priests.
 - 2. The procedure for sacrificing was being violated. The priests would demand raw meat from the sacrifices before the fat was offered to the Lord.
 - 3. If the one offering his sacrifice resisted, the priests would take what they wanted by force.
 - 4. The sons of Eli had no respect toward God or His offerings.
- E. As a child, Samuel wore a linen ephod (a priestly garment) and ministered to the Lord. (I Samuel 2:18)
- F. Every year when his parents came to offer their yearly sacrifice, Hannah would bring Samuel a robe that she had made for him. (I Samuel 2:19)
- G. Eli blessed Elkanah and Hannah by saying, "The Lord give you descendants from this woman for the loan that was given to the Lord." Afterwards, they returned home. (I Samuel 2:20)
- H. God was merciful to Hannah, and she bore three sons and two daughters while Samuel continued to grow. (I Samuel 2:21)

- I. Eli was very old and heard about his sons' evil practices and how they had sexual relations with the women who came to the tabernacle. (I Samuel 2:22)
- J. Eli questioned his sons about their evil practices and told them that they were causing the Lord's people to transgress. (I Samuel 2:23-25)
 - 1. Eli presented this statement and question to his sons, "If one man sins against another, God will judge him. But if a man sins against the Lord, who will intercede for him?"
 - 2. Eli's sons had no regard for their father's warning; therefore, they were destined to incur the judgment of God.
- K. Samuel grew physically and gained favor with the Lord and men. (I Samuel 2:26)
- L. God sent a prophet to Eli to rebuke him and to pronounce God's judgment on his household. (I Samuel 2:27-36)
 - 1. God began speaking to Eli with questions.
 - a. "Did I not clearly reveal Myself to the house of your father when they were in Egypt in Pharaoh's house?" (I Samuel 2:27)
 - b. "Did I not choose him out of all the tribes of Israel to be My priest, to offer upon My altar, to burn incense, and to wear an ephod before Me?" (I Samuel 2:28)
 - c. "Did I not give to the house of your father all the offerings of the children of Israel made by fire?" (I Samuel 2:28)
 - d. "Why do you kick at My sacrifice and My offering which I have commanded in My dwelling place, and honor your sons more than Me, to make yourselves fat with the best of all the offerings of Israel My people?" (I Samuel 2:29)

- e. From these questions we can see that God is holding Eli responsible for the actions that have taken place in the tabernacle.
2. He continued with the judgments that would come upon Eli's descendants.
- a. "I said indeed that your house and the house of your father would walk before Me forever. But now the Lord says: 'Far be it from Me; for those who honor Me I will honor, and those who despise Me shall be lightly esteemed.'" (I Samuel 2:30)
 - b. "Behold, the days are coming that I will cut off your arm and the arm of your father's house, so that there will not be an old man in your house." (I Samuel 2:31)
 - c. "You will see an enemy in My dwelling place, despite all the good which God does for Israel." (I Samuel 2:32)
 - d. "There shall not be an old man in your house forever." (I Samuel 2:32)
 - e. "Any of your men whom I do not cut off from My altar shall consume your eyes and grieve your heart." (I Samuel 2:33)
 - f. "All the descendants of your house shall die in the flower of their age." (I Samuel 2:33)
3. He concluded with a sign to confirm the validity of the message.
- a. "Now this shall be a sign to you that will come upon your two sons, on Hophni and Phinehas: in one day they shall die, both of them." (I Samuel 2:34)
 - b. "Then I will raise up for Myself a faithful priest who shall do according to what is in My heart and in My mind. I will build him a sure house, and he shall walk before My anointed forever." (I Samuel 2:35)

- c. "And it shall come to pass that everyone who is left in your house will come and bow down to him for a piece of silver and a morsel of bread, and say, 'Please, put me in one of the priestly positions, that I may eat a piece of bread.' " (I Samuel 2:36)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. Samuel, who was now a boy, ministered to the Lord before Eli. (I Samuel 3:1)
- B. The word of the Lord was rare in those days, and there was no widespread revelation. (I Samuel 3:1)
- C. Eli was getting old, and his eyesight had become impaired. (I Samuel 3:2)
- D. Sometime between the lighting and extinguishing of the candles in the Holy Place, God called out to Samuel while both he and Eli were in bed. (I Samuel 3:3-4)
 - 1. The candlestick in the Holy Place was to be lit in the evening and extinguished in the morning. (Exodus 27:20-21; Leviticus 24:2-3)
 - 2. The lighting and extinguishing of the candlestick coincided with the offering of incense. (Exodus 30:7-8)
 - 3. "Before the lamp of God went out" indicates that it was early in the morning when God spoke to Samuel.
 - 4. Samuel thought that Eli had called him, so he ran to Eli and said, "Here I am for you called me." (I Samuel 3:5)
 - 5. Eli told Samuel that he had not called him and instructed him to go back to bed. (I Samuel 3:5)
 - 6. God called Samuel again, and Samuel responded by going back to Eli, who assured him that he had not called; once again, he instructed Samuel to go back to bed. (I Samuel 3:6)
 - 7. Samuel did not yet know the Lord, and the word of the Lord had not yet been revealed to him. (I Samuel 3:7)

8. God called out to Samuel a third time, and Samuel ran to Eli and said, "Here I am, for you did call me." (I Samuel 3:8)
9. Eli perceived that God was trying to speak to Samuel, so he instructed him to go lie down and if he heard the voice again, he was to respond by saying, "Speak, Lord, for Your servant hears." (I Samuel 3:8-9)
10. Samuel returned to his bed; afterwards, the Lord came, stood, and called, "Samuel! Samuel!" (I Samuel 3:10)
11. Samuel did as Eli had instructed him, replying, "Speak, Lord, for Your servant hears." (I Samuel 3:10)
12. God told Samuel of the coming judgment upon the house of Eli. (I Samuel 3:11-14)
 - a. He began by saying, "Behold, I will do something in Israel at which both ears of everyone who hears it will tingle."
 - b. At the time of this fearful event, Eli's house would incur God's judgment. "In that day I will perform against Eli all that I have spoken concerning his house, from beginning to end."
 - c. Eli had already been warned of this coming judgment. "For I have told him that I will judge his house forever for the iniquity which he knows."
 - d. The judgment was coming because "his sons made themselves vile, and he did not restrain them."
 - e. Because of Eli's passivity concerning his sons, God declared, "I have sworn to the house of Eli that the iniquity of Eli's house shall not be atoned for by sacrifice or offering forever."
- E. Remaining in bed until morning, Samuel then got up and opened the doors of the house of the Lord. (I Samuel 3:15)
- F. He was afraid to tell Eli about the **vision** God had given him. (I Samuel 3:15)

1. Verse ten says, "the Lord came and stood and called."
 2. Verse fifteen reveals how God communicated to Samuel in a vision.
 3. God's communication with Samuel agrees with Numbers 12:6: "If there is a prophet among you, I, the Lord, make Myself known to him in a vision."
- G. Eli called for Samuel and asked what God had spoken to him, pronouncing a curse upon him if he did not tell all that God had told him. (I Samuel 3:16-17)
1. Samuel told Eli everything God had told him. (I Samuel 3:18)
 2. Eli responded by saying, "It is the Lord. Let Him do what seems good to Him." (I Samuel 3:18)
- H. Samuel continued to grow, and the Lord was with Him, confirming the prophetic words that he spoke. (I Samuel 3:19)
- I. All of Israel from Dan to Beersheba knew that Samuel was a confirmed prophet of the Lord. (I Samuel 3:20)
- J. Once again, the Lord appeared to Samuel in Shiloh. (I Samuel 3:21)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. Samuel's messages were heard by the entire nation of Israel. (I Samuel 4:1)
- B. Israel went to battle against the Philistines. They set up their camp at Ebenezer; the Philistines encamped at Aphek. (I Samuel 4:1)
- C. The Philistine army set itself in battle position and fought against Israel. Israel was defeated, and approximately four thousand of her soldiers were killed. (I Samuel 4:2)
- D. When the soldiers returned to camp, the elders asked the question, "Why has the **Lord** defeated us today before the Philistines?" (I Samuel 4:2)

- E. They also requested that the ark of the covenant of the Lord be brought up from Shiloh to the place of the battle so they would be saved from the hand of their enemies. (I Samuel 4:3)
- F. Messengers were sent to Shiloh requesting that the ark of the covenant of the Lord be brought to the camp of the Israeli soldiers. (I Samuel 4:4)
- G. The two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, came with the ark of the covenant of God. (I Samuel 4:4)
- H. When the ark of the covenant arrived in the Israeli camp, the army of Israel shouted so loudly that the earth shook. (I Samuel 4:5)
- I. The Philistines heard the noise, investigated, and learned that the ark of the covenant had been brought to the Israeli camp. (I Samuel 4:6)
 - 1. The Philistines were frightened when they learned that “God had come into the camp.” They had never experienced anything of this nature. (I Samuel 4:7)
 - 2. The Philistines were terrified at the thought of going against the God Who had struck the Egyptians with plagues. (I Samuel 4:8)
 - 3. The Philistines were encouraged to conduct themselves like men and to fight against Israel so that they would not become servants to them. (I Samuel 4:9)
- J. When the Philistines fought against Israel, they defeated her, killing thirty thousand foot soldiers. (I Samuel 4:10)
- K. They also killed the two sons of Eli, Hophni and Phinehas, and captured the ark of the covenant. (I Samuel 4:11)
- L. A man from the tribe of Benjamin ran from the battle to Shiloh with his clothes torn and dirt on his head. (I Samuel 4:12)
- M. When the man came into the city, Eli was sitting on a seat by the wayside watching. He had deep concern for the ark of the covenant. (I Samuel 4:13)

- N. Upon hearing the man's news, the whole city cried. (I Samuel 4:13)
- O. When Eli heard the noise of the outcry, he asked what it meant, and the messenger told him. (I Samuel 4:14)
 - 1. Eli was ninety-eight years old, and his vision was impaired to the point that he could not see. (I Samuel 4:15)
 - 2. The man identified himself to Eli by telling him that he was the one who had just run from the battle line. (I Samuel 4:16)
 - 3. Eli asked what had happened, and the man told him. (I Samuel 4:16-17)
 - a. "Israel has fled before the Philistines and there has been a great slaughter among the people."
 - b. "Your two sons, Hophni and Phinehas, are dead."
 - c. "The ark of God has been captured."
- P. When Eli heard that the ark of God had been captured, he fell backwards from his seat, broke his neck, and died. Eli was old and heavy. (I Samuel 4:18)
- Q. Eli judged Israel for forty years. (I Samuel 4:18)
- R. When Eli's daughter-in-law, Phinehas' wife, heard the news, she went into labor and gave birth to a son. (I Samuel 4:19-20)
- S. Before her death, she named the child "Ichabod," which means no glory. (I Samuel 4:21)
- T. She said, "The glory has departed from Israel, for the ark of God has been captured."

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. The Philistines carried the ark of God from Ebenezer to Ashdod. (I Samuel 5:1)

- B. They placed the ark of God in the house of Dagon, the god of the Philistines. (I Samuel 5:2)
- C. The next morning, the people of Ashdod found Dagon lying on his face before the ark of the Lord. They picked up the idol and returned it to its proper place. (I Samuel 5:3)
- D. The following morning, they once again found Dagon lying on his face before the ark of the Lord, but this time his head and the palms of his hands were broken off and lying on the threshold; only his torso remained. (I Samuel 5:4)
- E. Because of this phenomenon, neither the priests of Dagon nor anyone who entered the house of Dagon would step on the threshold. (I Samuel 5:5)
- F. The judgment of God fell upon the people of Ashdod and its territory. They were smitten with tumors. (I Samuel 5:6)
- G. When these Philistines realized what was taking place, they decided it would be in their best interest to get rid of the ark of the God of Israel. (I Samuel 5:7)
- H. The lords of the Philistines assembled together and decided to carry the ark of the God of Israel to Gath. (I Samuel 5:8)
 - I. After the ark of God arrived at Gath, the men of that city began to be plagued with tumors. The plague was very severe. (I Samuel 5:9)
- J. The ark of God was sent from Gath to Ekron. The Ekronites responded by saying, "They have brought the ark of the God of Israel to us, to kill us and our people!" (I Samuel 5:10)
- K. Once again, the lords of the Philistines were assembled to determine what to do with the ark of God. There was a deadly destruction throughout the city of Ekron. (I Samuel 5:11)
- L. The men of Ekron who had not died were suffering with tumors. The cry of the city was intense. (I Samuel 5:12)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. The ark of the Lord remained in Philistine territory for seven months. (I Samuel 6:1)
- B. The Philistines consulted with their priests and diviners to determine what to do with the ark of God and how to send it back to its place. (I Samuel 6:2)
- C. The counsel of the diviners and priests was to return the ark of God with a trespass offering so the men could be healed. (I Samuel 6:3)
 - 1. Following this procedure would do two things: it would get the men healed; and it would confirm that the adversities experienced were brought about by the God of Israel. (I Samuel 6:3)
 - 2. The trespass offering to be sent with the ark of God was five golden tumors and five golden mice, one for each lord of the Philistines. (I Samuel 6:4)
 - 3. The trespass offering was a means of giving glory to the God of Israel that He might withdraw His judgment from them, their gods, and their land. (I Samuel 6:5)
- D. The Philistines were warned against being stubborn like the Egyptians and Pharaoh, and they were reminded of what God did to the Egyptians. (I Samuel 6:6)
- E. They were advised to build a new cart, to get two milk cows that had never been yoked, to hitch the cows to the cart, and to take away the calves from the cows. (I Samuel 6:7)
- F. Once the cows had been hitched to the cart, the ark of the God of Israel was to be placed upon the cart, and a chest containing the golden tumors and mice was to be placed beside it. (I Samuel 6:8)
- G. The ark of God was sent away, and the Philistines watched to see if it would return to its own territory. (I Samuel 6:8-9)
- H. They determined that if the ark of God traveled to Beth Shemesh, God was responsible for their adversities and they were not coincidental. (I Samuel 6:9)

- I. The Philistines did as they were advised, and the ark of God was taken to Beth Shemesh. (I Samuel 6:10-12)
- J. When the ark of God came to Beth Shemesh, the people were reaping their wheat harvest. They were happy to see the ark of God returned to their homeland. (I Samuel 6:13)
- K. The cows pulled the cart into the field of a man named Joshua and stood still. (I Samuel 6:14)
 - 1. The men of Beth Shemesh split the wood of the cart and offered the cows as a burnt offering to the Lord on a large stone in the field. (I Samuel 6:14-15)
 - 2. When the Levites removed the ark of the Lord from the cart, they placed it upon a large stone, along with the chest that contained the five golden tumors and mice. (I Samuel 6:15)
- L. Seeing what had taken place, the five lords of the Philistines returned to Ekron. (I Samuel 6:16)
- M. The five golden tumors given as a trespass offering to the Lord represented the five lords of the Philistines from Ashdod, Gaza, Ashkelon, Gath, and Ekron. (I Samuel 6:17)
- N. The five golden mice given as a trespass offering represented the cities of the five lords. (I Samuel 6:18)
- O. The stone upon which the ark of the Lord was placed was still in the field of Joshua at the time this book was written. (I Samuel 6:18)
- P. Fifty thousand, seventy men of Beth Shemesh were killed because they looked into the ark of the Lord. (I Samuel 6:19)
- Q. The people of Beth Shemesh were grieved because of the great slaughter and responded by saying, "Who is able to stand before this holy Lord God? And to whom shall it go up from us?" (I Samuel 6:20)
- R. They sent messengers to Kirjath Jearim, saying, "The Philistines have brought back the ark of the Lord; come down and take it up with you." (I Samuel 6:21)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. The men from Kirjath Jearim came, took the ark of the Lord, and placed it in the house of Abinadab. Eleazar his son was consecrated to protect it. (I Samuel 7:1)
- B. The ark remained in Kirjath Jearim twenty years. (I Samuel 7:2)
- C. Israel cried after the Lord and received these instructions from Samuel: "If you return to the Lord with all your hearts, then put away the foreign gods and the Astoreths from among you, and prepare your hearts for the Lord, and serve Him only; and He will deliver you from the hand of the Philistines." (I Samuel 7:3)
- D. The Israelites heeded Samuel's instructions and put away the Baals and the Ashtoreths, serving only the Lord. (I Samuel 7:4)
- E. Samuel gathered all Israel to Mizpeth and prayed for them. They fasted that day and declared that they had sinned against the Lord. (I Samuel 7:5)
- F. Samuel judged the children of Israel at Mizpah. (I Samuel 7:6)
- G. When the Philistines heard that the children of Israel had gathered at Mizpah, the lords of the Philistines came out against them. The Israelites were afraid. (I Samuel 7:7)
- H. The children of Israel urged Samuel to continue to intercede for them that they might be saved from the Philistines. (I Samuel 7:8)
 - I. Samuel offered a burnt offering to the Lord, interceding for the children of Israel, and God honored his prayer. (I Samuel 7:9)
- J. The Philistines came to engage in battle with the Israelites while Samuel was offering the sacrifice, but the Lord caused it to thunder so loud that it confused the Philistines and they were defeated by the Israelis. (I Samuel 7:10)
- K. The Israelis went out of Mizpah and drove the Philistines all the way below Beth Car. (I Samuel 7:11)

- L. Samuel took a stone, set it up as a memorial, and called its name Ebenezer, which means stone of help. The stone is located between Mizpah and Shen. (I Samuel 7:12)
- M. The Philistines were subdued, and they did not come into the territory of Israel anymore. The Lord's hand was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel. (I Samuel 7:13)
- N. The cities that the Philistines had taken were restored to Israel, from Gath to Ekron, and there was peace between Israel and the Amorites. (I Samuel 7:14)
- O. Samuel judged Israel all the days of his life. Each year he went from Ramah to Bethel, Gilgal, and Mizpah to judge Israel. He had built an altar to the Lord in his hometown, Ramah. (I Samuel 7:15-16)

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. When Samuel became old, he placed his sons, Joel and Abijah, as judges over Israel. Joel was the oldest son. (I Samuel 8:1-2)
- B. Joel and Abijah judged Israel in Beersheba. (I Samuel 8:2)
- C. Samuel's sons did not pattern after his integrity. They were dishonest, they took bribes, and they perverted justice. (I Samuel 8:3)
 - 1. This short narrative gives insight into what "judging" really meant.
 - 2. It appears from the context that a judge would hear a case, decide who was in the wrong, and declare what the restitution or punishment should be.
 - 3. We arrive at this conclusion as a result of the comment concerning dishonesty, bribery, and perversion of justice.
- D. Because of the conduct of Samuel's sons, the elders of Israel went to Ramah and requested that Samuel place a king over them. (I Samuel 8:4-5)

- E. Their request for a king displeased Samuel, and he went to God about this matter. (I Samuel 8:6)
- F. The Lord spoke to Samuel and told him to give the people what they wanted. He said, "They have not rejected you, but they have rejected Me, that I should not reign over them." (I Samuel 8:7)
- G. God declared unto Samuel that the children of Israel had followed this rebellious pattern from the time they left Egypt. (I Samuel 8:8)
- H. God told Samuel to grant their request, but to solemnly warn them about the behavior of the king who would reign over them. (I Samuel 8:9)
- I. Samuel conveyed God's message to those who had come to ask for a king. (I Samuel 8:10)
- J. Samuel described the behavior of the one who would become king over Israel. (I Samuel 8:11-17)
 - 1. "He will take your sons and appoint them for his own chariots and to be his horsemen and some will run before his chariots." (I Samuel 8:11)
 - 2. "He will appoint captains over his thousands and captains over his fifties." (I Samuel 8:12)
 - 3. He will "set some to plow his ground and reap his harvest." (I Samuel 8:12)
 - 4. He will appoint some "to make weapons of war and equipment for his chariots." (I Samuel 8:12)
 - 5. "He will take your daughters to be perfumers, cooks, and bakers." (I Samuel 8:13)
 - 6. "He will take the best of your fields, your vineyards, and your olive groves, and give them to his servants." (I Samuel 8:14)
 - 7. "He will take a tenth of your grain and your vintage, and give it to his officers and servants." (I Samuel 8:15)

8. "He will take your male servants, your female servants, your finest young men, and your donkeys, and put them to his work." (I Samuel 8:16)
9. "He will take a tenth of your sheep. And you will be his servants." (I Samuel 8:17)
- K. Samuel declared, "You will cry out in that day because of your king whom you have chosen for yourselves, and the Lord will not hear you in that day." (I Samuel 8:18)
- L. The people disregarded Samuel's warning and persisted in having a king. (I Samuel 8:19)
- M. The children of Israel were not content with being unique; they wanted to be like other nations who were ruled by kings. (I Samuel 8:20)
- N. Samuel listened to the people and then conveyed their message to God. (I Samuel 8:21)
- O. God told Samuel to give the people a king. (I Samuel 8:22)
- P. Samuel sent the elders of Israel back to their respective cities. (I Samuel 8:22)

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. Kish, who was a Benjamite and a mighty man of power, had a son named Saul. (I Samuel 9:1-2)
 1. Saul was the most handsome man in Israel.
 2. Saul was also a head taller than anyone in Israel.
- B. Kish lost his donkeys, so he sent Saul and a servant to look for them. (I Samuel 9:3)
- C. After making an extensive, unsuccessful search for the donkeys, Saul suggested to his servant that they return home. (I Samuel 9:4-5)
- D. Saul's servant recommended that they visit a "man of God" before returning home. (I Samuel 9:6)

1. Saul's servant gave a fitting and unique description of Samuel. (I Samuel 9:6)
 - a. First, he called him a man of God.
 - b. Next, he called him an honorable man.
 - c. Finally, he declared that everything this man said came to pass.
 2. The servant was certain that the "man of God" could give insight into the location of the lost donkeys. (I Samuel 9:6)
 3. Saul contended that they could not go to the man of God without a present and that their supplies had all been depleted. (I Samuel 9:7)
 4. The servant had one fourth of a shekel of silver he volunteered to give to the man of God. (I Samuel 9:8)
 5. The prophets were formerly referred to as "seers." (I Samuel 9:9)
 6. Saul agreed to go see the man of God. (I Samuel 9:10)
- E. Before entering the city, Saul and his servant met some young women going out to draw water; they asked the women if the seer was in the city. (I Samuel 9:11)
1. The women informed them that the seer was in the city, but they needed to hurry because there was a sacrifice of the people being offered that day on the high place. (I Samuel 9:12)
 2. The women were certain that if Saul and his servant hurried, they would be able to find the seer before he went to the high place to eat of the sacrifice. (I Samuel 9:13)
 3. They went on to say that the people would not eat until Samuel blessed the sacrifice; afterwards, those who were invited would eat of the sacrifice. (I Samuel 9:13)
 4. The women told Saul and his servant that the time was right for them to find Samuel. (I Samuel 9:13)

5. Saul and his servant followed the instructions of the women and as they were entering into the city, they met Samuel, who was on his way to the high place. (I Samuel 9:14)
- F. The day before Saul came to Samuel, the Lord revealed to Samuel that a man from the tribe of Benjamin was coming to him and that he was to anoint him as commander over the children of Israel. (I Samuel 9:15-16)
 1. The purpose of this commission was to save the children of Israel from the Philistines. (I Samuel 9:16)
 2. God declared that He had looked upon His people and that He had heard their cry. (I Samuel 9:16)
- G. When Samuel saw Saul, God told him that this was the man who was to reign over his people. (I Samuel 9:17)
- H. Not recognizing who he was, Saul approached Samuel and asked for directions to the seer's house. (I Samuel 9:18)
- I. Samuel replied by saying, "I am the seer." (I Samuel 9:19)
- J. Samuel invited Saul to come eat with him and declared that the next day he would let him go and that he would tell him all that was in his heart. (I Samuel 9:19)
- K. Without Saul asking a question, Samuel told him that the donkeys for which he had been looking were found. (I Samuel 9:20)
- L. After telling Saul that his donkeys had been found, Samuel asked him, "On whom is all the desire of Israel? Is it not on you and on all your father's house?" (I Samuel 9:20)
- M. Saul replied by saying, "Am I not a Benjamite, of the smallest of the tribes of Israel, and my family the least of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin? Why then do you speak like this to me?" (I Samuel 9:21)
- N. Samuel brought Saul and his guest into the banqueting hall and seated them in a place of honor among the approximately thirty invited guests. (I Samuel 9:22)

- O. Samuel told the cook to bring the portion that he had been instructed to set apart. (I Samuel 9:23)
- P. The cook brought the "thigh and upper part" and set it before Saul. (I Samuel 9:24)
- Q. Samuel told Saul to eat. He informed him that from the beginning of the sacrifice this portion had been set apart for him. Saul obeyed and ate. (I Samuel 9:24)
- R. After returning from the high place, Saul and Samuel went to the housetop and talked. (I Samuel 9:25)
- S. At the dawning of the day, Samuel awakened Saul and told him to get up so he could send him on his way. Saul and Samuel went outside together. (I Samuel 9:26)
- T. As they were nearing the edge of the city, Samuel told Saul to instruct the servant to go on ahead of them. The servant did as he was told. (I Samuel 9:27)
- U. Samuel told Saul to stand there with him so he could give him a message from God. (I Samuel 9:27)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. Samuel took a flask of oil and poured it upon Saul's head, kissed him, and said, "Is it not because the Lord has anointed you commander over His inheritance?" (I Samuel 10:1)
 - 1. "When you have departed from me today, you will find two men by Rachel's tomb in the territory of Benjamin at Zelzah; they will say to you, 'The donkeys which you went to look for have been found. And now your father has ceased caring about the donkeys and is worrying about you, saying, "What shall I do about my son?"'" (I Samuel 10:2)
 - 2. "Then you shall go on forward from there and come to the terebinth tree of Tabor. There three men going up to God at Bethel will meet you, one carrying three young goats, another carrying three loaves of bread, and another carrying a skin of wine. And they will greet you and give you two loaves of bread, which you shall receive from their hands." (I Samuel 10:3-4)

3. "After that you shall come to the hill of God where the Philistine garrison is. And it will happen, when you have come there to the city, that you will meet a group of prophets coming down from the high place with a stringed instrument, a tambourine, a flute, and a harp before them; they will be prophesying." (I Samuel 10:5)
 4. "Then the Spirit of the Lord will come upon you, and you will prophesy with them and be turned into another man." (I Samuel 10:6)
 5. "And let it be, when these signs come to you, that you do as the occasion demands; for God is with you." (I Samuel 10:7)
 6. "You shall go down before me to Gilgal; and surely I will come down to you to offer burnt offerings and make sacrifices of peace offerings. Seven days you shall wait, till I come to you and show you what you should do." (I Samuel 10:8)
- B. When Saul turned to leave Samuel, God gave him another heart. (I Samuel 10:9)
- C. All the signs that Samuel gave to Saul came to pass that day. (I Samuel 10:9)
1. When they came to the hill spoken of by Samuel, a group of prophets met them. (I Samuel 10:10)
 2. The Spirit of God came upon Saul, and he prophesied among the prophets. (I Samuel 10:10)
- D. Those who had previously known Saul observed him prophesying among the prophets and said, "What is this that has come upon the son of Kish? Is Saul also among the prophets?" (I Samuel 10:11)
1. The question was asked, "Who is their father?" (I Samuel 10:12)
 2. "Is Saul also among the prophets?" became a proverb. (I Samuel 10:12)

- E. When Saul finished prophesying, he went to the high place. (I Samuel 10:13)
- F. Saul's uncle asked him and his servant where they had gone. Saul told him they had been looking for the donkeys and when they could not find them, they went to see Samuel. (I Samuel 10:14)
- G. His uncle asked what Samuel said to them. (I Samuel 10:15)
- H. Saul told him what Samuel said about the donkeys, but he did not mention the things Samuel said to him about ruling over Israel. (I Samuel 10:16)
- I. Samuel assembled the people together at Mizpah and spoke God's words to them. (I Samuel 10:17)
 - 1. "I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you from the hand of the Egyptians and from the hand of all kingdoms and from those who oppressed you." (I Samuel 10:18)
 - 2. "You have today rejected your God, who Himself saved you from all your adversities and your tribulations; and you have said to Him, 'No, set a king over us!' " (I Samuel 10:19)
- J. After speaking God's words to the people, Samuel instructed them to present themselves before the Lord by tribes and families. (I Samuel 10:19)
 - 1. When the tribes assembled themselves before Samuel and the Lord, the tribe of Benjamin was chosen. (I Samuel 10:20)
 - 2. When the families of Benjamin presented themselves, the family of Matri was chosen. (I Samuel 10:21)
 - 3. From the family of Matri, Saul the son of Kish was chosen, but they could not find Saul because he was hiding. (I Samuel 10:21)
 - 4. God revealed Saul's hiding place, so he was brought before the people. (I Samuel 10:22-23)

- 5. Saul was a head taller than any of the people of Israel. (I Samuel 10:23)
- K. Samuel confirmed to the people that Saul was chosen by God to be their king. They responded by saying, "Long live the king!" (I Samuel 10:24)
- L. Samuel explained the government of the kingdom, wrote it in a book, laid it up before the Lord, and then dismissed the assembly. (I Samuel 10:25)
- M. After these events, Saul returned to his home in Gibeah, and some men whose hearts had been touched by God went with him. (I Samuel 10:26)
- N. Not everyone was happy with God's selection; some refused to honor Saul with presents, but he did not retaliate. (I Samuel 10:27)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. Led by King Nahash, the Ammonites came and encamped against Jabesh Gilead. (I Samuel 11:1)
- B. The men of Jabesh Gilead offered to make a covenant with the Ammonites and become their servants. (I Samuel 11:1)
- C. Nahash agreed to make a covenant with Jabesh Gilead, but only if the men were willing to allow him to put out their right eyes, thereby bringing a reproach upon Israel. (I Samuel 11:2)
- D. The elders of Jabesh Gilead asked Nahash to give them seven days before making a final decision. During this time, they would try to get help from other inhabitants of Israel. (I Samuel 11:3)
- E. Messengers from Jabesh Gilead came to Gibeah where Saul resided and told of their predicament. The people who heard them wept. (I Samuel 11:4)
- F. When Saul came in from the field, he asked why the people were weeping, and they told him what the messengers from Jabesh Gilead had said. (I Samuel 11:5)

- G. The Spirit of God came upon Saul when he heard this message, and he became angry. (I Samuel 11:6)
- H. Saul took a yoke of oxen, cut them into pieces, and appointed messengers to carry them throughout the territory of Israel, declaring that those who refused to follow Saul and Samuel into battle against the Ammonites would experience what these oxen had experienced. (I Samuel 11:7)
- I. The fear of the Lord fell upon all the people, and three hundred thirty thousand assembled together for battle. (I Samuel 11:7-8)
- J. The messengers were sent back to Jabesh Gilead with this information, "Tomorrow, by the time the sun is hot, you shall have help." The men of Jabesh Gilead were glad to hear this report. (I Samuel 11:9)
- K. Messengers carried this word to the Ammonites, "Tomorrow we will come out to you, and you may do with us whatever seems good to you." (I Samuel 11:10)
- L. The next day, Saul divided the army into three companies. During the morning watch, they invaded the camp of the Ammonites and killed them until "the heat of the day." The survivors were so scattered that no two of them remained together. (I Samuel 11:11)
- M. At that time, some of the men of Israel rose up wanting to destroy the Israelites who did not want Saul to be king, but Saul intervened, declaring that they would not be put to death that day because the Lord had brought salvation to Israel. (I Samuel 11:12-13)
- N. Afterwards, Samuel gathered the people at Gilgal and made Saul king over Israel. (I Samuel 11:14-15)
- O. Sacrifices and peace offerings were presented to the Lord, and Saul and the men of Israel rejoiced. (I Samuel 11:15)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. Samuel addressed the people, telling them that he had heeded their voice and fulfilled their desire by giving them a king. (I Samuel 12:1)

- B. Samuel was now old and gray-headed, his sons were among the people, and the king was established in their midst. (I Samuel 12:2)
- C. Samuel made himself accountable to the entire nation of Israel. (I Samuel 12:3)
 - 1. "Here am I. Witness against me before the Lord and before His anointed."
 - 2. "Whose ox have I taken, or whose donkey have I taken, or whom have I cheated?"
 - 3. Whom have I oppressed, or from whose hand have I received a bribe with which to blind my eyes?"
 - 4. Samuel declared that he would restore anything that he had wrongfully acquired.
- D. The people responded to Samuel by saying, "You have not cheated us or oppressed us, nor have you taken anything from any man's hand." (I Samuel 12:4)
- E. Samuel declared to the people, "The Lord is witness against you, and His anointed is witness this day, that you have not found anything in my hand." (I Samuel 12:5)
- F. The people replied, "He is witness." (I Samuel 12:5)
- G. Samuel rehearsed the righteous acts of the Lord to the children of Israel. (I Samuel 12:6-13)
 - 1. "It is the Lord Who raised up Moses and Aaron, and Who brought your fathers up from the land of Egypt." (I Samuel 12:6)
 - 2. "Stand still, that I may reason with you before the Lord concerning all the righteous acts of the Lord which he did to you and your fathers." (I Samuel 12:7)
 - 3. "When Jacob had gone into Egypt, and your fathers cried out to the Lord, then the Lord sent Moses and Aaron, who brought your fathers out of Egypt and made them dwell in this place." (I Samuel 12:8)

4. "When they forgot the Lord their God, He sold them into the hand of Sisera, commander of the army of Hazer, into the hand of the Philistines, and into the hand of the king of Moab; and they fought against them." (I Samuel 12:9)
 5. "They cried out to the Lord, and said, 'We have sinned, because we have forsaken the Lord and served the Baals and Ashtoreths; but now deliver us from the hand of our enemies, and we will serve You.'" (I Samuel 12:10)
 6. "The Lord sent Jerubbaal, Bedan, Jephthah, and Samuel, and delivered you out of the hand of your enemies on every side; and you dwelt in safety." (I Samuel 12:11)
 7. "When you saw that Nahash king of the Ammonites came against you, you said to me, 'No, but a king shall reign over us,' when the Lord your God was your king." (I Samuel 12:12)
 8. "Here is the king whom you have desired. And take note, the Lord has set a king over you." (I Samuel 12:13)
 9. "If you fear the Lord and serve Him and obey His voice, and do not rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then both you and the king who reigns over you will continue following the Lord your God." (I Samuel 12:14)
 10. "However, if you do not obey the voice of the Lord but rebel against the commandment of the Lord, then the hand of the Lord will be against you, as it was against your fathers. " (I Samuel 12:15)
- H. "Stand still and see this great thing which the Lord will do before your eyes." (I Samuel 12:17-18)
1. "Is today not the wheat harvest?" (I Samuel 12:17)
 2. "I will call to the Lord, and He will send thunder and rain, that you may perceive and see that your wickedness is great, which you have done in the sight of the Lord, in asking a king for yourselves." (I Samuel 12:17)

3. Samuel called to the Lord, and the Lord sent thunder and rain that day; and all the people greatly feared the Lord and Samuel. (I Samuel 12:18)
 - I. Through this phenomena, the people realized their sin and asked Samuel to intercede for them. They were fearful of dying. (I Samuel 12:19)
 - J. Samuel assured the people that though they had sinned, if they would serve God with all their heart and not pursue vain things, He would be merciful to them. (I Samuel 12:20-21)
 - K. While counseling the Israelites, Samuel reveals a profound principle: "The Lord will not forsake His people, for His great name's sake." (I Samuel 12:22)
 - L. Samuel assured them that it pleased God to make them His people. (I Samuel 12:22)
 - M. The integrity of Samuel is revealed in this statement, "Far be it from me that I should sin against the Lord in ceasing to pray for you." (I Samuel 12:23)
 - N. He further states, "I will teach you the good and the right way." (I Samuel 12:23)
 - O. Once again, Samuel exhorts the Israelites to "fear the Lord and to serve Him in truth with all their heart," considering what great things He has done for them. (I Samuel 12:24)
 - P. He warns the Israelites against doing wickedly, declaring that such action will cause them to "be swept away," both them and their king. (I Samuel 12:25)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. After reigning two years, Saul chose three thousand men to remain in full time military service. (I Samuel 13:1)
 1. Two thousand men were under Saul's auspices. They resided in Michmash and in the mountains of Bethel. (I Samuel 13:2)

2. One thousand men were under the auspices of Saul's son, Jonathan. They resided in Gibeah of Benjamin. (I Samuel 13:2)
 3. The remaining men of Israel lived at home, but they were subject to be called upon if needed. (I Samuel 13:2)
- B. After Jonathan had attacked the garrison of Philistines that was in Geba, Saul blew the trumpet to assemble the people and announced what had taken place. (I Samuel 13:3)
 - C. The people were gathered together in Gilgal and warned of the eminent danger of attack from the Philistines. (I Samuel 13:4)
 - D. The Philistines prepared to attack Israel with an army of thirty thousand chariots, six thousand horsemen, and an innumerable amount of soldiers. They set up camp at Michmash, east of Beth Aven. (I Samuel 13:5)
 - E. When the men of Israel saw that they were in danger, they hid in caves, thickets, rocks, holes, and pits. (I Samuel 13:6)
 - F. Some of the Hebrews crossed the Jordan River and went to the land of Gad and Gilead. Saul was in Gilgal with a frightened army. (I Samuel 13:7-8)
 - G. Following Samuel's instructions, Saul waited seven days for Samuel to come to him. (I Samuel 13:8)
 - H. Because of fear, the people with Saul began to dissipate. (I Samuel 13:8)
 - I. Saul commanded the people to bring him a burnt offering and peace offerings, which he offered. (I Samuel 13:9)
 - J. When Saul completed his presentation of the burnt offering, Samuel arrived, and Saul went to greet him. (I Samuel 13:10)
 - K. Samuel asked Saul, "What have you done?" (I Samuel 13:11)

- L. Saul replied to Samuel, "When I saw that the people were scattered from me, and that you did not come within the days appointed, and that the Philistines were gathered together at Michmash, then I said, 'The Philistines will now come down on me at Gilgal, and I have not made supplication to the Lord.' Therefore, I felt compelled, and offered a burnt offering." (I Samuel 13:11-12)
- M. Samuel responded, "You have done foolishly." (I Samuel 13:13-14)
 - 1. "You have not kept the commandment of the Lord your God, which He commanded you."
 - 2. "For now the Lord would have established your kingdom over Israel forever. But now your kingdom shall not continue."
 - 3. "The Lord has sought for Himself a man after His own heart, and the Lord has commanded him to be commander over His people, because you have not kept what the Lord commanded you."
- N. After rebuking Saul, Samuel left Gilgal and went to Gibeah of Benjamin. (I Samuel 13:15)
- O. Saul counted the men remaining with him; there were only six hundred. (I Samuel 13:15)
- P. Saul, Jonathan, and the remaining soldiers stayed in Gibeah of Benjamin, while the Philistines remained camped at Michmash. (I Samuel 13:16)
- Q. The Philistines sent out three companies of raiders from their camp. (I Samuel 13:17)
 - 1. One company went down the road to Ophrah, to the land of Shual. (I Samuel 13:17)
 - 2. Another company went down the road to Beth Horon. (I Samuel 13:18)
 - 3. The third company went down the road by the border that overlooks the Valley of Zeboim, toward the wilderness. (I Samuel 13:18)

- R. To prevent the Israelites from making weapons, the Philistines had banned the blacksmith trade in Israel. (I Samuel 13:19)
- S. The Israelites had to go to the Philistines to get their plowshares, mattocks, axes, and sickles sharpened; however, they were allowed to have files to maintain the sharpness of their mattocks, digging implements (hoes), hay-forks, axes, and goads. (I Samuel 13:20-21)
- T. In the day of battle, only Saul and Jonathan had a sword or spear. The men who were with them had no military weapons. (I Samuel 13:22)
- U. The military post of the Philistines went out to the pass of Michmash. (I Samuel 13:23)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. One day Jonathan said to his armor bearer, "Come, let us go over to the Philistine garrison that is on the other side," but he did not tell his father. (I Samuel 14:1)
- B. Saul remained in Gibeah with approximately six hundred soldiers. (I Samuel 14:2)
- C. Ahiah (Ahijah), the great grandson of Eli, was the priest in Shiloh. (I Samuel 14:3)
- D. No one knew that Jonathan and his armor bearer had gone over to the Philistine garrison. (I Samuel 14:3)
- E. There were two sharp rocks on either side of the pass where Jonathan chose to approach the Philistine garrison. The rocks were named Bozez and Seneh. (I Samuel 14:4)
 - 1. The front of one rock faced north, across from Michmash. (I Samuel 14:5)
 - 2. The front of the other rock faced south, across from Gibeah. (I Samuel 14:5)
- F. Jonathan suggested that he and his armor bearer cross over to the non-covenant Philistine garrison and trust God to help them defeat their enemies. (I Samuel 14:6)

- G. Jonathan declared, "Nothing restrains the Lord from saving by many or few." (I Samuel 14:6)
- H. Jonathan's armor bearer agreed to support him in his decision. (I Samuel 14:7)
 - 1. The armor bearer was totally committed to Jonathan.
 - 2. He was willing to risk his life in Jonathan's behalf.
- I. Jonathan told his armor bearer how they would determine what to do concerning the Philistine garrison. (I Samuel 14:8)
 - 1. "If they say thus to us, 'Wait until we come to you,' then we will stand still in our place and not go up to them." (I Samuel 14:9)
 - 2. "But if they say thus, 'Come up to us,' then we will go up, for the Lord has delivered them into our hand, and this will be a sign to us." (I Samuel 14:10)
- J. Jonathan and his armor bearer made themselves visible to the Philistine garrison, who mocked them and said, "Look, the Hebrews are coming out of the holes where they have hidden." (I Samuel 14:11)
- K. The soldiers in the garrison invited Jonathan and his armor bearer to come up to them. (I Samuel 14:12)
- L. Jonathan instructed his armor bearer to come up behind him, declaring that the Lord had delivered the Philistines in the garrison into their hands. (I Samuel 14:12)
- M. Jonathan climbed up, using his hands and feet, and his armor bearer followed him. (I Samuel 14:13)
- N. Jonathan and his armor bearer killed about twenty men in a half-acre area. (I Samuel 14:14)
- O. As a result of this event, there was fear among the Philistines, including their raiding parties. (I Samuel 14:15)
- P. It appears that even the earth quaked at this time. (I Samuel 14:15)

- Q. Saul's watchmen, who were stationed in Gibeah of Benjamin, saw the Philistines begin to disappear as a result of their fear. The Philistines began killing one another. (I Samuel 14:16)
- R. Saul called for a roll call to determine who had gone out the camp. (I Samuel 14:17)
- S. He discovered that Jonathan and his armor bearer were missing. (I Samuel 14:17)
- T. Saul told Ahijah to bring the ark of God before him, but when the noise in the camp of the Philistines continued to get louder, Saul disregarded Ahijah and assembled the Israeli army to battle against the Philistines. (I Samuel 14:18-19)
- U. When the Israelites arrived at the battlefield, they found the Philistines in great confusion, fighting with one another. (I Samuel 14:20)
- V. The Hebrews who were with the Philistines abandoned them and joined the Israelites who were with Saul and Jonathan. (I Samuel 14:21)
- W. The Israelite men who had been hiding in the mountains of Ephraim also came out and helped the Israeli army fight the Philistines. (I Samuel 14:22)
- X. The Lord saved Israel that day, and the battle shifted from Michmash to Beth Aven. (I Samuel 14:23)
- Y. The Israeli army was physically weakened because Saul had pronounced a curse upon anyone who ate before evening. The Israeli army had not eaten all day. (I Samuel 14:24)
- Z. The Israeli army came to a forest and saw honey lying on the ground, but no one dared to eat because of Saul's curse. (I Samuel 14:25-26)
- AA. Jonathan was not present when Saul instructed the army to abstain from food. When he saw the honey, he dipped the end of his rod into it, ate the honey, and received strength. (I Samuel 14:27)

- BB. One of the soldiers informed Jonathan of Saul's curse. Jonathan was quick to say that his father had done a very foolish thing. (I Samuel 14:28-30)
1. The soldiers were weak because they had not eaten. (I Samuel 14:28)
 2. Jonathan had received strength as a result of the honey which he had eaten. (I Samuel 14:29)
 3. Jonathan declared that if the people had been allowed to eat the spoil of their enemies, the victory would have been far greater. (I Samuel 14:30)
- CC. The Israelites drove the Philistines back from Michmash to Aijalon, but the soldiers were very tired. (I Samuel 14:31)
- DD. When the time of the curse expired, the soldiers begin to kill sheep, oxen, and calves, eating the meat with the blood. (I Samuel 14:32)
- EE. When Saul was informed of their actions, he rebuked them and had a large stone rolled before him, ordering everyone to bring his animal to the stone to be properly killed and prepared. (I Samuel 14:33-34)
- FF. Afterwards, Saul built his first altar to the Lord. (I Samuel 14:35)
- GG. Saul suggested that the Israeli army attack the Philistines at night and utterly destroy them, but the priest recommended that he seek the counsel of the Lord. (I Samuel 14:36)
- HH. Saul asked the Lord if he should go against the Philistines, but the Lord did not answer him. (I Samuel 14:37)
- II. Saul realized that the Lord was not answering him because of sin in the camp. (I Samuel 14:38)
- JJ. Saul swore that the one who had sinned would die, even if it was his son, Jonathan. No one responded to Saul's comment. (I Samuel 14:39)

- KK. To determine where the sin laid, Saul put the entire army on one side; he and Jonathan stood on the other side. He asked the Lord to give a perfect lot, and he and Jonathan were chosen. (I Samuel 14:40-41)
- LL. He then cast lots between him and Jonathan, and Jonathan was taken. (I Samuel 14:42)
- MM. Saul asked Jonathan what he had done, and Jonathan told him about the incident with the honey. Saul pronounced the death sentence upon Jonathan. (I Samuel 14:43-44)
- NN. The Israeli army stood against Saul and refused to allow Jonathan to be killed; after all, the defeat of the Philistines was initiated by Jonathan. (I Samuel 14:45)
- OO. Saul stopped pursuing the Philistines, and the Philistines returned home. (I Samuel 14:46)
- PP. Saul established himself as king over Israel and fought against Moab, Ammon, Edom, the kings of Zobah, and the Philistines. (I Samuel 14:47)
- QQ. He also fought against the Amalekites and delivered Israel from those who were stealing from her. (I Samuel 14:48)
- RR. Saul had three sons, Jonathan, Ishui, and Malchi-shua; he had two daughters, Merab and Michal. (I Samuel 14:49)
- SS. Saul was married to Ahinoam, the daughter of Ahimaaz. (I Samuel 14:50)
- TT. The commander of Saul's army was Abner the son of Ner. Ner was Saul's uncle. (I Samuel 14:50)
- UU. Kish was the father of Saul; Ner was the father of Abner and the son of Abiel. (I Samuel 14:51)
- VV. There was violent war between Saul and the Philistines during his entire reign. (I Samuel 14:52)
- WW. Whenever Saul saw a strong or valiant man, he made him a part of his army. (I Samuel 14:52)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. Samuel gave this message to Saul, "The Lord sent me to anoint you king over His people, over Israel. Now therefore, heed the voice of the words of the Lord." (I Samuel 15:1)
 - 1. "Thus says the Lord of hosts: 'I will punish Amalek for what he did to Israel, how he ambushed him on the way when he came out of Egypt.'" (I Samuel 15:2)
 - 2. "Now go and attack Amalek, and utterly destroy all that they have, and do not spare them. But kill both man and woman, infant and nursing child, ox and sheep, camel and donkey." (I Samuel 15:3)
- B. Saul assembled an army of two hundred thousand foot soldiers and ten thousand men of Judah to go against Amalek. (I Samuel 15:4)
- C. The army came near one of the cities of Amalek and stopped in the valley. (I Samuel 15:5)
- D. Because of the kindness they had shown to the Israelites when they came out of Egypt, Saul gave the Kenites opportunity to separate themselves from the Amalekites so they would not be destroyed with them. The Kenites followed Saul's advice and separated themselves from the Amalekites. (I Samuel 15:6)
- E. Saul attacked the Amalekites from Havilah all the way to Shur, which is east of Egypt. (I Samuel 15:7)
- F. He captured Agag, the king of the Amalekites and killed all his people. (I Samuel 15:8)
- G. Saul and his army did not kill Agag or the best of the sheep and oxen. They destroyed only the things that were despised and worthless. (I Samuel 15:9)
- H. God spoke to Samuel about His displeasure with Saul. He said, "I greatly regret that I have set up Saul as king, for he has turned back from following Me, and has not performed My commandments." (I Samuel 15:10-11)

- I. God's message grieved Samuel, and he prayed to the Lord all night. (I Samuel 15:11)
- J. Samuel arose early the next morning and went to meet with Saul. Saul had gone to Carmel to set up a monument for himself and, afterwards, to Gilgal. (I Samuel 15:12)
- K. When Samuel caught up with Saul, he received a warm greeting from him and a declaration that he had accomplished his God-given mission. (I Samuel 15:13)
- L. Samuel responded by saying, "What then is this bleating of the sheep in my ears, and the lowing of oxen which I hear?" (I Samuel 15:14)
- M. Instead of taking responsibility for his actions, Saul blamed the soldiers, but assured Samuel that the animals were kept for sacrifices to the Lord. (I Samuel 15:15)
- N. Samuel told Saul to be quiet so he could tell him what the Lord had to say about him. Saul listened to Samuel. (I Samuel 15:16)
 - 1. "When you were little in your own eyes, were you not head of the tribes of Israel?" (I Samuel 15:17)
 - 2. "And did not the Lord anoint you king over Israel?" (I Samuel 15:17)
 - 3. "Now the Lord sent you on a mission and said, 'Go, and utterly destroy the sinners, the Amalekites, and fight against them until they are consumed.' " (I Samuel 15:18)
 - 4. "Why then did you not obey the voice of the Lord?" (I Samuel 15:19)
 - 5. "Why did you swoop down on the spoil, and do evil in the sight of the Lord?" (I Samuel 15:19)
- O. Saul declared that he had obeyed the Lord. He made the following statements: (I Samuel 15:20)
 - 1. I brought back King Agag alive. (I Samuel 15:20)

2. I have utterly destroyed the Amalekites. (I Samuel 15:20)
 3. The people took the sheep and oxen to sacrifice to the Lord in Gilgal. (I Samuel 15:21)
- P. Samuel asked Saul a question, then answered it. (I Samuel 15:22)
1. "Has the Lord as great delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, as in obeying the voice of the Lord?"
 2. "Behold, to obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed than the fat of rams."
- Q. Samuel further stated that, "rebellion is as the sin of witchcraft, and stubbornness is as iniquity and idolatry." (I Samuel 15:23)
- R. Samuel told Saul that because he had rejected the word of the Lord, the Lord had rejected him as king. (I Samuel 15:23)
- S. When Saul heard this statement, he admitted his sin and revealed the reason he disobeyed the Lord. "I feared the people and obeyed their voice." (I Samuel 15:24)
- T. Saul asked Samuel to pardon his sin and to return with him to worship the Lord. (I Samuel 15:25)
- U. Samuel refused Saul by saying, "I will not return with you, for you have rejected the word of the Lord, and the Lord has rejected you from being king over Israel." (I Samuel 15:26)
- V. As Samuel turned to walk away, Saul grabbed his robe and it tore. (I Samuel 15:27)
- W. Samuel used this situation to reiterate God's judgment upon Saul. He said, "The Lord has torn the kingdom of Israel from you today, and has given it to a neighbor of yours, who is better than you." (I Samuel 15:28)
- X. Samuel assured Saul that "the Strength of Israel will not lie nor repent. For he is not a man, that He should repent." (I Samuel 15:29)

- Y. Once again, Saul confessed his sin and pleaded with Samuel to honor him before the elders and people by returning with him to worship the Lord. (I Samuel 15:30)
- Z. Samuel honored Saul and went back with him. (I Samuel 15:31)
- AA. Samuel told Saul to bring King Agag before him. Agag came to him cautiously and stated, "Surely the bitterness of death is past." (I Samuel 15:32)
- BB. Samuel responded by saying, "As your sword has made women childless, so shall your mother be childless among women." (I Samuel 15:33)
- CC. In the sight of God and men, Samuel cut King Agag into pieces at Gilgal. (I Samuel 15:33)
- DD. Afterwards, Samuel went to Ramah, and Saul returned to his home in Gibeah. (I Samuel 15:34)
- EE. Samuel died without seeing Saul again; however, he did mourn for him because the Lord regretted making Saul king over Israel. (I Samuel 15:35)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. God asked Samuel how long he was going to mourn for Saul. He assured Samuel that He had rejected Saul as king over Israel. (I Samuel 15:1)
- B. He instructed Samuel to fill his horn with oil, go to the house of Jesse in Bethlehem, and anoint a new king. (I Samuel 16:1)
- C. Samuel asked God how he could obey Him and not be killed by Saul. (I Samuel 16:2)
- D. God told Samuel to take a heifer with him, to offer it as a sacrifice, and to invite Jesse to the sacrifice. (I Samuel 16:2-3)
- E. God assured Samuel that He would show him what to do and whom to anoint. (I Samuel 16:3)

- F. Samuel obeyed the Lord and went to Bethlehem. Upon his arrival, the elders of the town trembled and asked, "Do you come peaceably?" (I Samuel 16:4)
- G. Samuel replied, "Peaceably: I have come to sacrifice to the Lord." (I Samuel 16:5)
- H. Samuel told the elders to sanctify themselves and to come with him to the sacrifice. (I Samuel 16:5)
- I. Samuel consecrated Jesse and his sons and invited them to the sacrifice. (I Samuel 16:5)
- J. When the sons of Jesse came to the sacrifice, Samuel's attention was drawn to Eliab, but God told him not to look at his appearance or physical stature. (I Samuel 16:6-7)
- K. God told Samuel that He had refused Eliab. God does not see as men see; men look at the outward appearance, but God looks at the heart. (I Samuel 16:7)
- L. Each of the seven sons of Jesse present at the sacrifice was brought before Samuel, but God did not select any of them. (I Samuel 16:8-10)
- M. Samuel asked Jesse if all of his sons were present. Jesse told him that the youngest son was keeping the sheep. (I Samuel 16:11)
 - 1. Samuel commanded Jesse to send for his youngest son. (I Samuel 16:11)
 - 2. The urgency of the mission is revealed when Samuel said, "We will not sit down till he comes here." (I Samuel 16:11)
- N. Jesse sent for David, and he was brought to them. (I Samuel 16:12)
- O. David was "ruddy;" he had bright eyes, and he was good-looking. (I Samuel 16:12)
- P. God spoke to Samuel and said, "Arise, anoint him; for this is the one." (I Samuel 16:12)

- Q. Samuel obeyed God. He took his horn of oil and anointed him in the presence of his brothers. (I Samuel 16:13)
- R. From that day forward, the Spirit of the Lord was upon David. (I Samuel 16:13)
- S. After accomplishing his mission, Samuel arose and went home. (I Samuel 16:13)
- T. The Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and a distressing spirit sent by the Lord troubled him. (I Samuel 16:14)
- U. Saul's servants recognized that he was plagued with a distressing spirit, so they advised him to acquire a skillful player of the harp who could play for him when he was troubled by the distressing spirit. The music would have a soothing effect on Saul. (I Samuel 16:15-16)
- V. Saul instructed his servants to find a man who could play well and to bring him to him. (I Samuel 16:17)
- W. A servant of Saul told him about one of the sons of Jesse whom he had seen. (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 1. He is "skillful in playing." (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 2. He is "a mighty man of valor." (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 3. He is "a man of war." (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 4. He is "prudent in speech." (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 5. He is "a handsome person." (I Samuel 16:18)
 - 6. "The Lord is with him." (I Samuel 16:18)
- X. Saul sent messengers to Jesse, telling him to send David, the shepherd, to him. (I Samuel 16:19)
- Y. Jesse responded by loading a donkey with bread, a skin of wine, and a young goat and sent them by David to Saul. (I Samuel 16:20)
- Z. David came and stood before Saul. Saul liked David and made him his armor bearer. (I Samuel 16:21)

- AA. Saul sent a message to Jesse requesting the full-time services of David because he had found favor with Saul. (I Samuel 16:22)
- BB. Whenever the distressing spirit came upon Saul, David would play his harp and the spirit would leave Saul. (I Samuel 16:23)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. The Israelites and the Philistines had set their armies in battle array against one another. (I Samuel 17:1)
 - 1. The Philistines had set up camp between Sochoh and Azekah in Ephes Dammim, which was part of the Judah's territory. (I Samuel 17:2)
 - 2. The Israelites had set up camp in the valley of Elah. (I Samuel 17:2)
 - 3. The Philistines stood on a mountain on one side and the Israelites stood on a mountain on the other side. There was a valley between them. (I Samuel 17:3)
- B. Each day Goliath, a champion of the Philistines, would go out and intimidate the Israeli army. (I Samuel 17:4)
 - 1. Goliath was from the Philistine city, Gath. (I Samuel 17:4)
 - 2. He was nine feet (six cubits) nine inches (a span) tall. (I Samuel 17:4)
 - 3. He wore a bronze helmet on his head. (I Samuel 17:5)
 - 4. He was armed with a coat of mail, which weighed five thousand shekels (believed to be 156 lbs. 4 Oz.) of bronze. (I Samuel 17:5)
 - 5. He wore bronze armor on his legs. (I Samuel 17:6)
 - 6. His back was covered with a bronze shield. (I Samuel 17:6)
 - 7. The shaft of his spear was like a weaver's beam. (I Samuel 17:7)

8. The iron spearhead attached to the shaft weighed six hundred shekels (believed to be 18 lbs. 6 oz.). (I Samuel 17:7)
9. A shield bearer went before him. (I Samuel 17:7)
10. Each day when Goliath went out, he would call out to the Israeli army.
 - a. "Why have you come out to line up for battle?" (I Samuel 17:8)
 - b. "Am I not a Philistine, and you the servants of Saul?" (I Samuel 17:8)
 - c. "Choose a man for yourselves, and let him come down to me." (I Samuel 17:9)
 - d. "If he is able to fight with me and kill me, then we will be your servants." (I Samuel 17:9)
 - e. "But if I prevail against him and kill him, then you shall be our servants and serve us." (I Samuel 17:9)
 - f. "I defy the armies of Israel this day." (I Samuel 17:10)
 - g. "Give me a man, that we may fight together." (I Samuel 17:10)
- C. When Saul and his army heard the words of Goliath, they were alarmed and fearful. (I Samuel 17:11)
- D. At this time, Jesse the Ephrathite of Bethlehem Judah was an old man. He had eight sons. (I Samuel 17:12)
 1. The three oldest sons, Eliab, Abinadab, and Shammah, were soldiers in Saul's army. (I Samuel 17:13)
 2. David was the youngest of Jesse's eight sons. (I Samuel 17:14)
 3. Occasionally, David would take leave from Saul and go tend his father's sheep in Bethlehem. (I Samuel 17:15)

- E. For forty days Goliath intimidated Saul and the Israeli army by presenting himself two times a day, morning and evening. (I Samuel 17:16)
- F. Jesse instructed David to go check on the welfare of his brothers who were with Saul. (I Samuel 17:17)
 - 1. Jesse sent his sons an ephah of dried grain and ten loaves. (I Samuel 17:17)
 - 2. He sent ten cheeses to the captain of their thousand. (I Samuel 17:18)
 - 3. David was to return to Jesse and give him a report of the welfare of his three brothers. (I Samuel 17:18)
 - 4. The Israeli army was in the valley of Elah, fighting with the Philistines. (I Samuel 17:19)
 - 5. After getting someone to tend the sheep, David left early in the morning and did as his father had instructed him. (I Samuel 17:20)
- G. Israel and the Philistines had set their armies in battle array, army against army. (I Samuel 17:21)
- H. Upon arriving, David left his supplies with a guard and ran to the Israeli army to greet his brothers. (I Samuel 17:22)
 - I. While David was talking with his brothers, Goliath came out as before and mocked the Israeli army, challenging any Israeli soldier to fight with him. (I Samuel 17:23)
- J. When the Israeli soldiers saw Goliath, they were terribly frightened and ran. (I Samuel 17:24)
- K. Some of the Israeli soldiers asked David if he had seen Goliath, who had come out to defy Israel. (I Samuel 17:25)
- L. They told him that the one who killed Goliath would be rewarded by King Saul. (I Samuel 17:25)
 - 1. He would receive great wealth.
 - 2. He would be married to the king's daughter.

3. His father's house would be exempt from taxes.
- M. David asked those standing by him, "What shall be done for the man who kills this Philistine and takes away the reproach from Israel?" (I Samuel 17:26)
- N. He asked a second question that gives insight into David's concept of Goliath: "Who is this uncircumcised Philistine, that he should defy the armies of the living God?" (I Samuel 17:26)
- O. The soldiers answered the first question by telling David how King Saul would reward the one who killed Goliath. (I Samuel 17:27)
- P. Eliab, David's older brother, was angry when he heard David's conversation, and he rebuked him with the following questions and comment. (I Samuel 17:28)
1. "Why did you come down here?"
 2. "With whom have you left those few sheep in the wilderness?"
 3. "I know your pride and the insolence of your heart, for you have come down to see the battle."
- Q. David asked Eliab, "What have I done now? Is there not a cause?" (I Samuel 17:29)
- R. David turned from Eliab and asked someone else about the reward for killing Goliath; he received the same answer as he had previously received. (I Samuel 17:30)
- S. Someone who heard David's conversation reported it to Saul, and he sent for him. (I Samuel 17:31)
- T. David said to Saul, "Let no man's heart fail because of him; your servant will go and fight with this Philistine." (I Samuel 17:32)
- U. Saul tried to discourage David by saying, "You are not able to go against this Philistine to fight with him; for you are a youth, and he a man of war from his youth." (I Samuel 17:33)

- V. David told Saul about the lion and the bear that he killed when they tried to harm his sheep. He assured Saul that this "uncircumcised" Philistine would be no different. (I Samuel 17:34-37)
- W. After hearing of David's experiences, Saul gave him permission to go against the Philistine, saying, "Go, and the Lord be with you." (I Samuel 17:37)
- X. Saul clothed David with his armor, but the pieces were too confining to David, so he took them off. (I Samuel 17:38-39)
- Y. David took his staff, five smooth stones from the brook, his shepherd's bag, and a sling. He went to meet Goliath. (I Samuel 17:40)
- Z. Goliath and his shield bearer went out to meet David. (I Samuel 17:41)
- AA. When the Philistine saw David, he mocked him because he was young, reddish, and handsome. (I Samuel 17:42)
- BB. The Philistine asked David, "Am I a dog, that you come to me with sticks?" (I Samuel 17:43)
- CC. He cursed David by his gods. (I Samuel 17:43)
- DD. Goliath said to David, "Come to me, and I will give your flesh to the birds of the air and the beasts of the field!" (I Samuel 17:44)
- EE. David responded by saying, "You come to me with a sword, spear, and shield, but I come to you in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom you have defied." (I Samuel 17:45)
- FF. David told Goliath what he was going to do. "This day the Lord will deliver you into my hand, and I will strike you and take your head from you. And this day I will give the carcasses of the camp of the Philistines to the birds of the air and the wild beasts of the earth, that all the earth may know that there is a God in Israel." (I Samuel 17:46)

- GG. David went on to say, "Then all this assembly shall know that the Lord does not save with sword and spear; for the battle is the Lord's, and He will give you into our hands." (I Samuel 17:47)
- HH. When the Philistine started toward David, he ran to meet him. (I Samuel 17:48)
- II. David took a stone from his shepherd's bag, placed it in his sling, and thrust it into the forehead of Goliath, who fell on his face. (I Samuel 17:49)
- JJ. David defeated Goliath with a sling and a stone, but he did not have a sword with which to cut off Goliath's head. He ran to Goliath, took his sword from his sheath, and cut off his head. (I Samuel 17:50-51)
- KK. When the Philistines saw that their champion was dead, they ran. (I Samuel 17:51)
- LL. The Israeli army, including Judah, pursued the Philistines to the entrance of "the valley" and the gates of Ekron. (I Samuel 17:52)
- MM. The Israeli army returned from pursuing the Philistines and gathered the spoil from their camps. (I Samuel 17:53)
- NN. David took the head of Goliath to Jerusalem, but he kept the giant's armor in his tent. (I Samuel 17:54)
- OO. When Saul saw David go against Goliath, he asked Abner whose son he was, but Abner did not know. (I Samuel 17:55)
- PP. King Saul commanded Abner to find out the name of David's father. (I Samuel 17:56)
- QQ. When David returned from killing Goliath, Abner met him and took him to King Saul. David was carrying the head of Goliath. (I Samuel 17:57)
- RR. Saul asked David the name of his father, and he told him that he was the son of his servant Jesse, the Bethlehemite. (I Samuel 17:58)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. When David had finished speaking with Saul, the soul of Jonathan was bound to the soul of David. Jonathan loved David as his own soul. (I Samuel 18:1)
- B. From that day forward, Saul kept David as a full-time soldier. (I Samuel 18:2)
- C. Because of their love for one another, Jonathan and David made a covenant. (I Samuel 18:3)
 - 1. It appears that this covenant was initiated by Jonathan.
 - 2. Jonathan took off his robe and gave it, his armor, his sword, his bow, and his belt to David. (I Samuel 18:4)
- D. David went wherever Saul sent him, and he behaved himself wisely. (I Samuel 18:5)
- E. Saul placed David over the men of war; he was accepted by the people and the army. (I Samuel 18:5)
- F. When the Israeli army returned from defeating the Philistines, the women came out from the cities of Israel with musical instruments, dancing and singing, "Saul has slain his thousands and David his ten thousands." (I Samuel 18:6-7)
- G. When Saul heard that they were ascribing to David ten thousands and only thousands to him, he became very angry and said, "Now what more can he have but the kingdom?" (I Samuel 18:8)
- H. From that day forward, Saul watched David. (I Samuel 18:9)
- I. The next day, the distressing spirit came upon Saul and he began to prophesy inside the house. (I Samuel 18:10)
 - 1. David was called to play for Saul as he had done in the past.
 - 2. Saul had a spear in his hand and, as David played, Saul threw the spear at him in an attempt to kill him. (I Samuel 18:11)

3. Evidently, Saul made two unsuccessful attempts to kill David. (I Samuel 18:11)
- J. Saul became more afraid of David because the Lord was with him and had departed from Saul. (I Samuel 18:12)
- K. Saul removed David from his presence and made him captain over a thousand. (I Samuel 18:13)
- L. David behaved himself wisely, and the Lord was with him. (I Samuel 18:14)
- M. When Saul saw the way David conducted himself, he was more afraid of him. (I Samuel 18:15)
- N. All Judah and Israel loved David; he went in and out before them. (I Samuel 18:16)
- O. Saul told David that he could marry his oldest daughter, Merab, but he must be valiant and willing to fight the Lord's battles. (I Samuel 18:17)
 1. Saul was hoping that the Philistines would kill David.
 2. David did not think becoming the king's son-in-law was a thing to be taken lightly. (I Samuel 18:18)
 3. Later, Saul reneged on his promise, giving Merab to Adriel the Meholathite. (I Samuel 18:19)
- P. Michal, another daughter of Saul, loved David. When Saul heard about it, he was pleased. (I Samuel 18:20)
- Q. Saul gave his daughter Michal to David, saying she would be a "snare" to him, with the intent of ending David's life by the hand of the Philistines. (I Samuel 18:21)
- R. Saul asked some of his servants to persuade David to accept the king's daughter in marriage, saying the king and all his servants love you. (I Samuel 18:22)
- S. Saul servants conveyed his message to David who said, "Does it seem to you a light thing to be a king's son-in-law, seeing I am a poor and lightly esteemed man?" (I Samuel 18:23)

- T. Saul's servants returned to him and reported David's response. (I Samuel 18:24)
- U. Saul sent his servants back to David with the message, "The king does not desire any dowry but one hundred foreskins of the Philistines, to take vengeance on the king's enemies." (I Samuel 18:25)
- V. Saul was trying to get David killed in battle. (I Samuel 18:25)
- W. After hearing Saul's requirement, David accepted the invitation to become the king's son-in-law. (I Samuel 18:26)
- X. David went with his men, killed two hundred Philistine men, and brought their foreskins to Saul. (I Samuel 18:27)
- Y. Saul gave his daughter Michal to David, and she became his wife. (I Samuel 18:27)
- Z. Saul realized that the Lord was with David and that his daughter really loved him. (I Samuel 18:28)
- AA. Saul was more afraid of David than ever and became a continual enemy of David. (I Samuel 18:29)
- BB. When the princes of the Philistines went to war, David behaved himself more wisely than all the servants of Saul, and his name became highly esteemed. (I Samuel 18:30)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. Saul met with his servants and Jonathan, telling them that they should kill David, but Jonathan was pleased with him. (I Samuel 19:1)
- B. Jonathan told David about his father's plan and advised him to hide until morning. (I Samuel 19:2)
- C. Jonathan told David that he would meet with Saul the next morning and talk with him about David; then, he would tell David Saul's intent. (I Samuel 19:3)
- D. The next morning, Jonathan talked with his father and interceded in David's behalf. (I Samuel 19:4)

1. Jonathan advised his father not to sin against David because David had not sinned against him. (I Samuel 19:4)
 2. He told his father that David's actions had been very good. (I Samuel 19:4)
 3. Jonathan reminded Saul about David taking his life in his own hands when he went against Goliath and brought deliverance to Israel and how the king had rejoiced when this victory took place. (I Samuel 19:5)
 4. Jonathan asked his father why he would sin against innocent blood by killing David when there was no just cause. (I Samuel 19:5)
 5. Saul took Jonathan's advice and swore that he would not kill David. (I Samuel 19:6)
- E. Jonathan reported back to David all that his father had said, and David returned to the presence of Saul. (I Samuel 19:7)
- F. The Israelites and Philistines fought again and, under the leadership of David, the Israeli army beat them badly and they retreated. (I Samuel 19:8)
- G. Once again, the distressing spirit came upon Saul as he sat in his house; David was playing music for him. (I Samuel 19:9)
- H. Saul threw his spear at David, trying to kill him. David ran for his life. (I Samuel 19:10)
- I. Saul sent men to David's house to find him and kill him. Michal warned David and helped him escape through a window. (I Samuel 19:11-12)
1. Afterwards, she took an image and laid it in the bed; she covered its head with goats' hair and put clothes on it. (I Samuel 19:13)
 2. When Saul sent men to capture David, Michal told them that he was sick. (I Samuel 19:14)

3. Saul sent the men back with instructions to bring David in the bed back to him so that he could kill him. (I Samuel 19:15)
 4. When the men returned to take David, they found the image Michal had placed in the bed. (I Samuel 19:16)
 5. When Saul asked Michal why she had deceived him, she told him that David had threatened to kill her if she did not help him. (I Samuel 19:17)
- J. When David escaped, he went to Samuel's house in Ramah and told him what had taken place. He and Samuel went to Naioth and stayed. (I Samuel 19:18)
- K. Saul was notified that David was at Naioth in Ramah. (I Samuel 19:19)
- L. Saul sent men to bring David back, but when they saw a group of prophets and Samuel as their leader, the Spirit of God came upon them and they began prophesying. (I Samuel 19:20)
- M. When Saul heard what had taken place, he sent more men to capture David, and the same thing occurred to them. (I Samuel 19:21)
- N. Saul sent men a third time, but they, too, prophesied. (I Samuel 19:21)
- O. Finally, Saul went to Ramah and when he came to the great well at Sechu, he inquired about Samuel and David, learning that they were staying at Naioth in Ramah. (I Samuel 19:22)
- P. Saul left for Naioth. On his way, he began prophesying and continued until he arrived at Naioth. (I Samuel 19:23)
1. He stripped off his clothes and prophesied before Samuel. (I Samuel 19:24)
 2. Saul lay naked all that day and all night. (I Samuel 19:24)

- a. In this passage, nakedness is probably not referring to nudity, but to the removal of the outer clothing.
 - b. Removal of one's outer garments stripped him of significant identity.
- Q. Some asked the question, "Is Saul also among the prophets?" (I Samuel 19:24)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. David fled from Naioth in Ramah and met with Jonathan. (I Samuel 20:1)
- B. David asked Jonathan three questions. (I Samuel 20:1)
 - 1. "What have I done?"
 - 2. "What is my iniquity?"
 - 3. "What is my sin before your father, that he seeks my life?"
- C. Jonathan responded by saying, "God forbid! You shall not die!" (I Samuel 20:2)
- D. Jonathan assured David that Saul would not do anything big or small without him knowing about it, and Saul certainly would not hide from him any evil intent toward David. (I Samuel 20:2)
- E. David emphatically told Jonathan that Saul knew of their strong relationship and that he might hide his intent against him to keep Jonathan from grieving. (I Samuel 20:3)
- F. David declared that there was only a step between him and death. (I Samuel 20:3)
- G. Jonathan told David that he would do anything he asked. (I Samuel 20:4)

- H. David reminded Jonathan that the next day was the New Moon and he would be expected to sit at the king's table. He asked for permission to be excused so he could hide until the third evening. (I Samuel 20:5)
- I. David asked Jonathan to cover him if his father should ask why he was not present by saying that he had asked permission to go to Bethlehem to be with his family at the time of their yearly sacrifice. (I Samuel 20:6)
- J. David would know from Saul's response if it was well or if Saul was angry with him. (I Samuel 20:7)
- K. David asked Jonathan to deal kindly with him, and he reminded Jonathan of their covenant. (I Samuel 20:8)
- L. David gave Jonathan permission to kill him if he was guilty of wrong doing. (I Samuel 20:8)
- M. Jonathan responded by saying, "Far be it from you!" He assured David that if his father planned anything against him, he would certainly tell him. (I Samuel 20:9)
- N. David asked Jonathan how he would be notified of Saul's intentions. (I Samuel 20:10)
- O. Jonathan and David went out into the field, where Jonathan promised David that he would let him know of his father's intent and that God was witness of this promise. (I Samuel 20:10-13)
- P. David and Jonathan cut another covenant that provided protection and kindness for Jonathan and his descendants. Breaking this covenant would result in judgment from the hand of David's enemies. (I Samuel 20:14-16)
- Q. Jonathan required David to vow to this covenant. Jonathan loved David as much as he loved his own soul. (I Samuel 20:17)
- R. Jonathan confirmed that the next day was the New Moon and that David would be missed. (I Samuel 20:18)
- S. Jonathan instructed David to go where he had previously hidden and remain by the stone Ezel. (I Samuel 20:19)

- T. Jonathan devised an unnoticeable means of communication for David. (I Samuel 20:20-22)
 - 1. Jonathan would shoot three arrows in close proximity to David to communicate the safety or danger facing David.
 - 2. After shooting the arrows, he would send a lad to recover them.
 - 3. His instructions to the lad would tell David whether to stay or to run for his life.

- U. Once again, Jonathan reminded David of their covenant, saying "The Lord be between you and me forever." (I Samuel 20:23)

- V. When the New Moon came, the king sat to eat with his companions and noticed that David's seat was empty, but he did not say anything, thinking that something may have happened to him or that he was unclean. (I Samuel 20:25-26)

- W. On the second day of the feast, Saul questioned Jonathan about David. (I Samuel 20:27)
 - 1. Jonathan told Saul that David had asked permission to go to Bethlehem to be with his family, saying that his brother had commanded him to be there. (I Samuel 20:28-29)
 - 2. Jonathan honored David's request, so David was absent.
 - 3. Saul was infuriated with Jonathan. He called him the son of a perverse and rebellious woman. (I Samuel 20:30)
 - 4. Saul asked Jonathan this question, "Do I not know that you have chosen the son of Jesse to your own shame and to the shame of your mother's nakedness?" (I Samuel 20:30)

- X. Saul told Jonathan that as long as David lived on earth, neither Jonathan nor his kingdom would be established. (I Samuel 20:31)

- Y. Saul commanded Jonathan to bring David to him so that he could kill him. When Jonathan asked why, Saul threw his spear at him in an attempt to kill his own son. (I Samuel 20:32-33)
- Z. Jonathan knew that his father was determined to kill David, so he left the table and did not eat that day; he was grieving for David and the shameful way he was being treated. (I Samuel 20:34)
- AA. The next morning, Jonathan went out into the field where he would let David know the impending danger. He took a small boy with him. (I Samuel 20:35)
 - 1. Jonathan told the boy to run and find the arrows that he shot. (I Samuel 20:36)
 - 2. As the boy was running, Jonathan shot an arrow beyond him. When the boy came to the place where the arrow was, Jonathan called out to him, "Is not the arrow beyond you? Make haste, hurry, do not delay!" (I Samuel 20:37-38)
 - 3. The boy gathered up the arrows and returned to Jonathan, but he was not aware of the communication. (I Samuel 20:38-39)
 - 4. Jonathan gave the boy his weapons and told him to take them back to the city. (I Samuel 20:40)
- BB. As soon as the boy left, David came out from his hiding place, fell to the ground before Jonathan, and bowed three times. (I Samuel 20:41)
- CC. He and Jonathan kissed one another and wept. David cried the most. (I Samuel 20:41)
- DD. Jonathan told David to go in peace, reminding him that they had sworn to one another in the name of the Lord. (I Samuel 20:42)
 - 1. Jonathan said, "May the Lord be between you and me, and between your descendants and my descendants, forever." (I Samuel 20:42)

2. Afterwards, David went away, and Jonathan returned to the city. (I Samuel 20:42)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. David went to Nob and met with Ahimelech the priest, who was afraid when he saw that David was alone. (I Samuel 21:1)
- B. Ahimelech asked David why he was alone. David told him that he was on a secret mission and that he had left his men at a certain place. (I Samuel 21:1-2)
- C. David asked Ahimelech for some bread, but the only available bread was the showbread that had been taken from the table of showbread. (I Samuel 21:3-5)
- D. When Ahimelech learned that David and those supposedly with him had not been with a woman for three days, he gave the bread to David. (I Samuel 21:5-6)
- E. Doeg, an Edomite and chief herdsman of Saul, was present when Ahimelech granted David's requests. (I Samuel 21:7)
- F. David asked Ahimelech if there were any swords or spears available. According to David, his business was so urgent that he did not have time to get his own weapons. (I Samuel 21:8)
- G. Ahimelech told David that the only sword available was the one he had taken from Goliath. David replied, "There is none like it; give it to me," so Ahimelech gave the sword to him. (I Samuel 21:9)
- H. David left and went to Achish the king of Gath. (I Samuel 21:10)
- I. David became afraid of Achish when his servants asked, "Is this not David the king of the land? Did they not sing of him to one another in dances, saying: 'Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands?'" (I Samuel 21:11-12)

- J. To protect himself, David began acting like a madman. He scratched on the doors of the gate and allowed his saliva to run down in his beard. (I Samuel 21:13)
- K. King Achish told his servants that David was insane and he did not have any need for madmen. He did not want David to come into his house. (I Samuel 21:14-15)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. David left Gath and went to the cave in Adullam. (I Samuel 22:1)
- B. When David's family learned of his whereabouts, they went to him. (I Samuel 22:1)
- C. About four hundred men who were in distress, in debt, and discontented also united with David, and he became the captain over them. (I Samuel 22:2)
- D. David left Adullam and went to Mizpah of Moab. He asked the king of Moab to allow his father and mother to stay there until he found out what God had in store for him. (I Samuel 22:3)
- E. David took his father and mother to Moab. They stayed there all the time David was in the stronghold. (I Samuel 22:4)
- F. The prophet Gad told David not to stay in the stronghold but to go to the land of Judah. David left and went into the forest of Hereth. (I Samuel 22:5)
- G. Saul was staying in Ramah of Gibeah when he heard that David had been seen. (I Samuel 22:6)
- H. With his spear in hand, Saul rebuked his Benjamite servants and accused them of conspiring against him by not letting him know that Jonathan had made a covenant with David. (I Samuel 22:6-8)
- I. He accused David of "lying in wait" for him. (I Samuel 22:8)
- J. Doeg the Edomite told Saul about David's meeting with Ahimelech. (I Samuel 22:9)

1. He reported to him that Abimelech had inquired of the Lord for David. (I Samuel 22:10)
 2. He informed him of the provisions given unto David by Abimelech. (I Samuel 22:10)
 3. He told about the sword of Goliath being given unto David. (I Samuel 22:10)
- K. Saul sent for Abimelech and all his house; they came to the king. (I Samuel 22:11)
1. Saul accused Abimelech of conspiring against him by helping David. (I Samuel 22:12-13)
 2. Abimelech defended his actions by saying, "Who among all your servants is as faithful David, who is the king's son-in-law, who goes at your bidding, and is honorable in your house?" (I Samuel 22:14)
 3. Abimelech made it clear that this was not the first time that he had inquired of the Lord for David. (I Samuel 22:15)
 4. Abimelech pleaded innocent of all the accusations against him. (I Samuel 22:15)
 5. Saul passed the death sentence on Ahimelech and all his household. (I Samuel 22:16)
 6. Saul commanded his guards to kill the priests, but they refused. (I Samuel 22:17)
 7. He commanded Doeg to kill them. He obeyed Saul, killing eighty-five priests. He then went to the city of Nob and destroyed it, men, women, children, infants, and animals. (I Samuel 22:18-19)
 8. Abiathar, a son of Ahimelech, escaped, ran to David, and told David all that had happened. (I Samuel 22:20-21)

9. David felt responsible for the death of the priests. He said, "I knew that day, when Doeg the Edomite was there, that he would surely tell Saul. I have caused the death of all the persons of your father's house." (I Samuel 22:22)
10. David told Abiathar to stay with him, assuring him of his safety. They both had the same enemy. (I Samuel 22:23)

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. Word came to David that the Philistines were fighting against Keilah and robbing the threshing floors. (I Samuel 23:1)
- B. David asked God if he should attack the Philistines and save Keilah. The Lord answered that he should. (I Samuel 23:2)
- C. David's men were reluctant to go, so he went to the Lord again and was given the same instructions. (I Samuel 23:3-4)
- D. David and his men went to Keilah, defeated the Philistines, took their livestock, and saved the city. (I Samuel 23:5)
- E. When Abiathar escaped, he came to David with the ephod, which was used to determine the will of the Lord. (I Samuel 23:6)
- F. News came to Saul that David was in Keilah. Saul felt that David's capture was certain because he had entered into a city with gates and bars. (I Samuel 23:7)
- G. Saul assembled an army to go to Keilah to capture David and his men. (I Samuel 23:8)
- H. David learned of Saul's plan and called for Abiathar to come to him with the ephod. (I Samuel 23:9)
- I. David spoke to God about his situation and asked if Saul would come after him and if the men of Keilah would turn him over to Saul. The Lord replied, "He will come down. They will deliver you." (I Samuel 23:10-12)

- J. David and the approximately six hundred men who followed him left Keilah. When Saul learned of their departure, he aborted his mission. (I Samuel 23:13)
- K. David stayed in the strongholds of the mountains in the wilderness of Ziph. Saul searched for him every day unsuccessfully. (I Samuel 23:14)
- L. It was clear to David that Saul was determined to kill him, so he remained hidden in a forest in the Wilderness of Ziph. (I Samuel 23:15)
- M. Saul's son Jonathan went to David and encouraged him with the following statements. (I Samuel 23:16)
 - 1. "Do not fear, for the hand of Saul my father shall not find you." (I Samuel 23:17)
 - 2. "You shall be king over Israel, and I shall be next to you." (I Samuel 23:17)
 - 3. "Even my father Saul knows that." (I Samuel 23:17)
- N. David and Jonathan made another covenant before the Lord. (I Samuel 23:18)
- O. Afterwards, David remained in the woods, and Jonathan returned home. (I Samuel 23:18)
- P. The Ziphites went to Saul and told him that David was hiding in strongholds in the woods, in the hill of Hachilah, south of Jeshimon. (I Samuel 23:19)
- Q. They encouraged the king to come and do whatever he desired, declaring that they would deliver David to him. (I Samuel 23:20)
- R. Saul responded by saying, "Blessed are you of the Lord, for you have compassion on me." (I Samuel 23:21)
- S. Saul told these Ziphites to go and find out for sure where David was hiding and who had seen him. He said to them, "I am told he is very crafty." (I Samuel 23:22)

- T. Saul instructed the Ziphites to go and obtain an accurate intelligence report concerning the locations where David took refuge. He assured them that if David was in the land, he would search all of Judah until he found him. (I Samuel 23:23)
- U. The Ziphites returned to Ziph. David and his men were in the Wilderness of Maon, in the plain south of Jeshimon. (I Samuel 23:24)
- V. When David heard that Saul was searching for him, he went down to "the rock" and stayed in the Wilderness of Maon. Saul learned of David's location and went to the Wilderness of Maon to pursue him. (I Samuel 23:25)
- W. Saul was on one side of the mountain and David on the other. Saul and his men were encircling David and his men when a messenger came to Saul, telling him that the Philistines had invaded the land. (I Samuel 23:26-28)
- X. Saul aborted his pursuit of David and returned to fight the Philistines. David and his men called that place the Rock of Escape. (I Samuel 23:28)
- Y. David left the Wilderness of Maon and dwelt in the strongholds of En Gedi. (I Samuel 23:29)

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. After Saul's encounter with the Philistines, he was told that David was in En Gedi. (I Samuel 24:1)
- B. Saul selected three thousand soldiers and went to seek David and his men on the Rocks of the Wild Goats. (I Samuel 24:2)
- C. He came to the sheepfolds by the road and went into a cave to relieve himself, not knowing that David and his men were hiding in the recesses of the cave. (I Samuel 24:3)
- D. David's men declared unto him that this was the day of which the Lord had spoken when He said, "I will deliver your enemy into your hand, that you may do to him as it seems good to you." (I Samuel 24:4)

- E. While Saul was relieving himself, David came quietly and cut off a corner of his robe; afterwards, his heart condemned him. (I Samuel 24:4-5)
- F. David said to his men, "The Lord forbid that I should do this thing to my master, the Lord's anointed, to stretch out my hand against him, seeing he is the anointed of the Lord." (I Samuel 24:6)
- G. These words of David restrained his men from harming Saul. (I Samuel 24:7)
- H. When Saul was through relieving himself, he left the cave and went on way. (I Samuel 24:7)
- I. After Saul left, David went out of the cave and called to him, "My lord the king!" When Saul looked behind him, David did obeisance to the king. (I Samuel 24:8)
- J. David asked Saul "Why do you listen to the words of men who say, 'Indeed David seeks your harm?'" (I Samuel 24:9)
 - 1. "Look, this day your eyes have seen that the Lord delivered you today into my hand in the cave, and someone urged me to kill you." (I Samuel 24:10)
 - 2. "My eye spared you, and I said, 'I will not stretch out my hand against my lord, for he is the Lord's anointed.'" (I Samuel 24:10)
 - 3. "Moreover, my father, see! Yes, see the corner of your robe in my hand!" (I Samuel 24:11)
 - 4. "In that I cut off the corner of your robe, and did not kill you, know and see that there is neither evil nor rebellion in my hand." (I Samuel 24:11)
 - 5. "I have not sinned against you. Yet, you hunt my life to take it." (I Samuel 24:11)
 - 6. "Let the Lord judge between you and me, and let the Lord avenge me on you. But my hand shall not be against you." (I Samuel 24:12)

7. David quoted to Saul an ancient proverb, "Wickedness proceeds from the wicked." David assured Saul that he would not harm him. (I Samuel 24:13)
 8. David asked Saul if he was pursuing a dead dog or a flea. (I Samuel 24:14)
 9. David said to Saul, "Let the Lord be judge, and judge between you and me, and see and plead my case, and deliver me out of your hand. (I Samuel 24:15)
- K. After David spoke to Saul, the king responded by saying, "Is this your voice, my son David?" Saul began to weep. (I Samuel 24:16)
1. Saul said to David, "You are more righteous than I; for you have rewarded me with good, whereas I have rewarded you with evil." (I Samuel 24:17)
 2. Saul continued, "You have shown this day how you have dealt well with me; for when the Lord delivered me into your hand, you did not kill me." (I Samuel 24:18)
 3. Realizing the purity of David's heart, he said, "If a man finds his enemy, will he let him get away safely? Therefore may the Lord reward you with good for what you have done to me this day." (I Samuel 24:19)
- L. Saul openly admitted that David would become the king of Israel. (I Samuel 24:20)
- M. He asked David to enter into an oath that would keep him from destroying the descendants of Saul, thereby cutting off his name. (I Samuel 24:21)
- N. After David swore to honor Saul's request, Saul returned home, but David and his men went up to the stronghold. (I Samuel 24:22)

XXVI. CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- A. Samuel died, and the Israelites gathered together and mourned for him. He was buried at his home in Ramah. (I Samuel 25:1)

- B. Following Samuel's death, David went down to the Wilderness of Paran. (I Samuel 25:1)
- C. There was a wealthy man in Maon who had three thousand sheep and one thousand goats. He was shearing sheep in Carmel, where he conducted his business. His name was Nabal, and his wife's name was Abigail. (I Samuel 25:2-3)
 - 1. Abigail was a beautiful and intelligent woman. (I Samuel 25:3)
 - 2. Nabal, a descendant of Caleb, was an unmerciful man and was evil in his transactions. (I Samuel 25:3)
- D. When David heard that Nabal was shearing his sheep, he sent ten of his men to greet him in his name. (I Samuel 25:4-5)
- E. The men were instructed to inform Nabal that the whole time his men were with David and his men, not one of his flock was lost. His servants could attest to this fact. (I Samuel 25:6-7)
- F. At this time of celebration, it seemed appropriate that he return the favor by sharing his food with them, so David's servants were to make this request. (I Samuel 25:8)
- G. David's men went to Nabal and conveyed his message, but they were treated with contempt. (I Samuel 25:9-11)
 - 1. Nabal responded to their request by saying, "Who is David, and who is the son of Jesse? There are many servants nowadays who break away each one from his master." (I Samuel 25:10)
 - 2. He asked them this question, "Shall I then take **my** bread and **my** water and **my** meat that I have killed for **my** shearers, and give it to men when I do not know where they are from?" (I Samuel 25:11)
- H. After hearing Nabal's remarks, David's men returned and told him of Nabal's response. (I Samuel 25:12)
- I. David instructed his men to arm themselves. He and four hundred of his men started to Carmel, while the remaining two hundred stayed with the supplies. (I Samuel 25:13)

- J. One of Nabal's servants told Abigail what had happened and how rude Nabal had been to David's men. (I Samuel 25:14)
1. He told her that David's men had been very good to them and that none of them had been hurt, nor had they lost anything while they were with David's men. (I Samuel 25:15)
 2. He further stated that David's men were like a wall to them, both day and night, while they were with them tending the flocks. (I Samuel 25:16)
 3. He exhorted Abigail to use her wisdom in this situation because he knew that David and his men would retaliate. (I Samuel 25:17)
 - a. The servant told Abigail that her husband was so wicked and foolish that no one could talk with him. (I Samuel 25:17)
 - b. Nabal's servant revealed why he came to Abigail instead of talking with Nabal.
 - (1) Nabal was so foolish and cruel that he would not take counsel.
 - (2) Abigail was a woman of wisdom who knew what to do with counsel.
- K. Abigail immediately began to take positive action to prevent any harm intended for her family. (I Samuel 25:18)
1. She took two hundred loaves of bread, two skins of wine, five sheep already dressed, five seahs of roasted grain, one hundred clusters of raisins, and two hundred cakes of figs, and loaded them on donkeys.
 2. She told her servants to go ahead and she followed, but she did not tell her husband what she was doing. (I Samuel 25:19)
- L. As Abigail and her servants traveled to David's camp, they met him and his men. (I Samuel 25:20)

- M. David felt that his kindness to Nabal's servants was in vain because he had received evil for the good he had done for them. (I Samuel 25:21)
- N. David had intended to kill every male that belonged to Nabal's household. (I Samuel 25:22)
- O. When Abigail saw David, she dismounted from her donkey and bowed with her face to the ground. (I Samuel 25:23)
- P. When she fell at David's feet, she assumed all the blame of her husband's actions. She said, "On me, my lord, on me let this iniquity be!" (I Samuel 25:24)
- Q. She asked permission to speak to David and requested that he pay attention to what she said. (I Samuel 25:24)
 - 1. She began by saying, "Please, let not my lord regard this scoundrel Nabal. For as his name is, so is he: Nabal is his name, and folly is with him!" (I Samuel 25:25)
 - 2. Abigail told David that she was not aware of his servants' visit until after the fact. (I Samuel 25:25)
 - 3. Abigail made David aware that her visit to him was God's method of protecting him from self-vindication. (I Samuel 25:26)
 - 4. She said to him, "Let your enemies and those who seek harm for my lord be as Nabal." (I Samuel 25:26)
 - 5. Abigail requested that the present which she had brought be given to David's men. (I Samuel 25:27)
 - 6. Although Abigail had done nothing wrong, she asked David for forgiveness for **her** trespass. (I Samuel 25:28)
 - 7. Abigail spoke words of encouragement to David, assuring him that the Lord would make for him an enduring house because of his diligence in fighting the Lord's battles and abstaining from evil. (I Samuel 25:28)

8. Abigail knew that Saul was seeking David and that he intended to kill him. (I Samuel 25:29)
 9. She declared that the life of David would be among the living with the Lord God, and that the lives of his enemies would be slung out as a stone is thrown from a sling. (I Samuel 25:29)
 10. Abigail seemed certain that God's word to David would be fulfilled and that he would be the ruler of Israel. (I Samuel 25:30)
 11. By accepting her gift and aborting his plan to take vengeance upon Nabal, David prevented some potential problems and accusations from occurring. (I Samuel 25:31)
 12. Referring to herself as a female servant or slave, Abigail asked David to remember her when the Lord fulfilled his word to him. (I Samuel 25:31)
- R. David responded to Abigail by saying, "Blessed is the Lord God of Israel, who sent you this day to meet me! And blessed is your advice and blessed are you, because you have kept me this day from coming to bloodshed and from avenging myself with my own hand." (I Samuel 25:32-33)
- S. He told her that if she had not come to him, all the males belonging to Nabal would have been killed before morning. (I Samuel 25:34)
- T. After receiving Abigail's gift, David told her to return home. He assured her that he had "heeded her voice" and "lifted her face." (I Samuel 25:35)
- U. When Abigail returned home, Nabal was celebrating with a feast like that of a king. He was drunk, so she did not tell him what she had done. (I Samuel 25:36)
- V. The next morning after Nabal had sobered, Abigail told him what she had done. (I Samuel 25:37)
- W. When Nabal heard what his wife had done, his heart failed him, and he died ten days later. (I Samuel 25:37-38)

- X. According to I Samuel 25:38, Nabal's death was orchestrated by God.
- Y. When David heard that Nabal had died, he thanked God for keeping him from vindicating himself and for giving Nabal his just reward. (I Samuel 25:39)
- Z. Afterwards, David sent some of his servants to Abigail, requesting that she become his wife. (I Samuel 25:39-40)
- AA. When Abigail heard the proposal, she responded by saying, "Here is your maidservant, a servant to wash the feet of the servants of my lord." (I Samuel 25:41)
- BB. Riding a donkey and accompanied by five young girls, Abigail followed David's servants and became David's wife. (I Samuel 25:42)
- CC. David also took Ahinoam of Jezreel to be his wife. (I Samuel 25:43)
- DD. Saul had given Michal, his daughter and David's wife, to Palti, the son of Laish who was from Gallim. (I Samuel 25:44)

XXVII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

- A. When Saul learned from the Ziphites that David was hiding in the hill of Hachilah, he took three thousand choice men of Israel and pursued David in the Wilderness of Ziph. (I Samuel 26:1-2)
- B. Saul set up camp in the hill of Hachilah, opposite Jeshimon; David stayed in the wilderness. (I Samuel 26:3)
- C. David sent out spies and learned that Saul had come. (I Samuel 26:4)
- D. David covertly went to the place where Saul was camped and observed where both Saul and Abner, Saul's commander, were lying. Saul was in the camp with people all around him. (I Samuel 26:5)

- E. Addressing Ahimelech the Hittite and Abishai, the son of Zeruah and brother of Joab, he asked, "Who will go down with me to Saul in the camp?" Abishai volunteered to go with him. (I Samuel 26:6)
- F. David and Abishai went down to camp where Saul and his army were sleeping. Saul's spear was stuck in the ground by his head, and he was surrounded by Abner and his soldiers. (I Samuel 25:7)
- G. Declaring that God had delivered David's enemy into his hand, Abishai requested permission from David to take the spear and kill Saul. He was certain that he could kill him with one blow. (I Samuel 26:8)
- H. David responded by saying, "Do not destroy him; for who can stretch out his hand against the Lord's anointed, and be guiltless?" (I Samuel 26:9)
- I. David was certain that Saul's day of death was coming, either by the hand of God or by the hand of the enemy in battle. (I Samuel 26:10)
- J. David refused to kill Saul, but he asked Abishai to take Saul's spear and his container of water. Abishai did as David requested, and they left the camp undetected. God had caused a deep sleep to come upon the entire army. (I Samuel 26:11-12)
- K. After leaving the camp, David went to a hill a great distance from Saul and called out to Abner and the soldiers. Abner rebuked David for letting his voice be heard in the camp of the king. (I Samuel 26:13-14)
 - 1. David rebuked Abner for not properly guarding the king, declaring that he should be put to death for negligence of duty. (I Samuel 26:15-16)
 - 2. He asked Abner to locate the king's spear and container of water. (I Samuel 26:16)
- L. Saul recognized David's voice and called out to him, "Is that your voice, my son David?" David replied, "It is my voice, my lord, O king." (I Samuel 26:17)

- M. David asked Saul why he was pursuing him and what evil he had done. (I Samuel 26:18)
- N. David requested that Saul listen to his reasoning. (I Samuel 26:19)
 - 1. "If the Lord has stirred you up against me, let him accept an offering."
 - 2. "If it is the children of men, may they be cursed before the Lord, for they have driven me out this day from sharing in the inheritance of the Lord, saying, 'Go serve other gods.'"
- O. David requested that Saul not kill him. He identified himself as insignificant, yet persistently hunted. (I Samuel 26:20)
- P. Saul admitted his sin toward David and invited him to return, declaring that would not seek to harm him any more; after all, David had spared his life. (I Samuel 26:21)
- Q. David offered to return Saul's spear if they would send one of their men over to get it. (I Samuel 26:22)
- R. Addressing Saul, David said, "May the Lord repay every man for his righteousness and his faithfulness." He reminded Saul that when given the opportunity to kill him, he refused to put forth his hand against the Lord's anointed. (I Samuel 26:23)
- S. David told Saul that he had valued his life and requested that the Lord return him the favor by valuing his life and delivering him from his tribulation. (I Samuel 26:24)
- T. Before leaving, Saul said to David, "May you be blessed, my son David! You shall both do great things and also still prevail." (I Samuel 26:25)
- U. After their conversation, both David and Saul left. (I Samuel 26:25)

XXVIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

- A. David did not trust Saul to keep his word, so he thought that it would be in his best interest to go into the land of the Philistines, where he was certain Saul would not come. (I Samuel 27:1)
- B. David and his six hundred men went to Gath, where Achish the son of Maach was king. (I Samuel 27:2)
- C. David, his two wives, Ahinoam and Abigail, his six hundred men, and their families stayed with Achish in Gath. (I Samuel 27:3)
- D. When Saul learned that David had gone to Gath, he did not pursue him any more. (I Samuel 27:4)
- E. David spoke with King Achish and requested that he be given some town in the country rather than living in the royal city with the king. (I Samuel 27:5)
- F. Achish honored his request, giving David the city of Ziklag; consequently, Ziklag became a part of Judah's territory. (I Samuel 27:6)
- G. David lived in the land of the Philistines a year and four months. (I Samuel 27:7)
- H. David and his men raided the Geshurites, the Girzites, and the Amalekites. These people were among those the children of Israel had not driven out. They occupied territory from Shur to the land of Egypt. (I Samuel 27:8)
- I. Whenever David and his men attacked a place, they killed everyone, taking their livestock and clothing as spoil. (I Samuel 27:9)
- J. When King Achish would ask where they had made their raid, David would say, "against the southern part of Judah, or against the southern part of Jerahmeelites, or against the southern area of the Kenites." (I Samuel 27:10)
- K. The entire time David dwelt in the land of the Philistines, he killed everyone in every place they raided so that no one could expose him to King Achish. (I Samuel 27:11)

- L. Achish believed him and thought that the Israelites hated David. He believed that David would be his servant as long as he lived. (I Samuel 27:12)

XXIX. CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

- A. Once again, the Philistines and the Israelites assembled their armies for battle. King Achish told David that he and his men would join forces with him and fight against Israel. (I Samuel 28:1)
- B. David agreed, assuring Achish that he would have the opportunity to see the abilities of David and his men . King Achish decided to make David his chief body guard permanently. (I Samuel 28:2)
- C. Samuel had already died, and Israel had lamented his death and buried him in Ramah, his hometown. (I Samuel 28:3)
- D. Saul had expelled the mediums and spiritists from the land. (I Samuel 28:3)
- E. After gathering together, the Philistines set up camp at Shunem. Saul gathered the Israeli army and set up camp at Gilboa. (I Samuel 28:4)
- F. Fear gripped Saul's heart when he saw the Philistine army. When he sought God for counsel, He did not reply in any way, neither by dreams, Urim, or prophets. (I Samuel 28:5-6)
- G. Saul commanded his servants to locate someone who could communicate with the dead. They told him of a woman in En Dor who operated in this capacity. (I Samuel 28:7)
- H. Saul disguised himself, took two men with him, went to the medium in En Dor, requesting that she call up someone from the dead for him. (I Samuel 28:8)
- I. The woman reminded them of Saul's edict and the risk they were asking her to take. (I Samuel 28:9)
- J. Saul swore to the woman that she would not be punished for honoring his request. (I Samuel 28:10)

- K. When the woman asked whom she was to call up, Saul told her to bring up Samuel. (I Samuel 28:11)
- L. When the woman saw the spirit, she was frightened and realized that she was in the presence of King Saul. (I Samuel 28:12)
- M. Saul told her not to be afraid and asked her what she saw. (I Samuel 28:13)
 - 1. The woman told Saul that she saw a spirit ascending out of the earth. (I Samuel 28:13)
 - 2. Saul asked her to describe his appearance. (I Samuel 28:14)
 - a. She described this spirit as an old man covered with a robe. (I Samuel 28:14)
 - b. Saul declared him to be Samuel and bowed with his face to the ground. (I Samuel 28:14)
 - 3. We must realize that Saul did not see anyone. His conversation and perception is through a medium.
 - 4. Speaking through the medium, the spirit asked Saul why he had brought him up. (I Samuel 28:15)
 - 5. Saul replied to the spirit through the medium and told him that the Philistines had gathered together to go to war against Israel, and God would not speak to him in any form so he called for him. (I Samuel 28:15)
 - a. We must realize that Samuel was a prophet of God who spoke by divine inspiration.
 - b. If God was not speaking to Saul before, it does not seem reasonable to accept this conversation that is taking place through a medium as God-inspired.
 - c. Since Samuel spoke as he was inspired of God, and God was not speaking to Saul, is it correct to assume that this spirit is that of Samuel?
 - d. Another factor that may be considered is that Satan was still in control of the death and hell.

- e. The spirit responded to Saul by saying, "Why do you ask me, seeing the Lord has departed from you and has become your enemy?" (I Samuel 28:16)
 - f. The spirit, speaking as Samuel, declared that God had done what He said He would do through him: He had taken the kingdom from Saul and given it unto David. (I Samuel 28:17)
 - g. The reason for taking the kingdom from Saul was his disobedience to the Lord. He did not execute the fierce wrath of God upon the Amalekites. (I Samuel 28:18)
 - h. Through the medium, the spirit told Saul that Israel would be defeated by the Philistines and that the following day, Saul and his sons would be with him. (I Samuel 28:19)
- N. Upon hearing these words, Saul fell to the ground with his body fully extended. He was frightened because of the message he received from the spirit perceived to be Samuel. (I Samuel 28:20)
- O. Saul was weak because he had not eaten any food all day or all night. (I Samuel 28:20)
- P. The medium came to him and saw that he was very alarmed. She told Saul that she had risked her life to honor his request. (I Samuel 28:21)
- Q. She encouraged Saul to eat some food so that he would receive strength before making his return trip, but he refused. After much persuasion from his servants and the woman, he agreed to eat. (I Samuel 28:22-23)
- R. The woman quickly killed a fatted calf, made bread, and served Saul and his servants. After eating, they left the woman's house. (I Samuel 28:24-25)

XXX. CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

- A. The Philistines gathered all their armies at Aphek, and the Israelites camped by a fountain in Jezreel. (I Samuel 29:1)

- B. The lords of the Philistines passed over by hundreds and thousands, and David and his men were in the rear with King Achish. (I Samuel 29:2)
- C. The princes of the Philistines asked what David was doing in their midst. Achish defended David's presence, but the princes of the Philistines were angry and demanded that David and his men return home. (I Samuel 29:3-4)
- D. They refused to allow David and his men to remain with them while they engaged in battle, fearing that he would turn against them and fight for the Israelites, thereby reconciling himself. (I Samuel 29:4)
- E. The princes reminded Achish that this man was the David that had been exalted through song as the Israelite women sang to one another while they danced: "Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." (I Samuel 29:5)
- F. Achish called David and told him of the decision made by the princes of the Philistines. He assured David that he did not have a problem with him, but that he must leave so that the princes would not become upset. (I Samuel 29:6-7)
- G. David questioned Achish about the decision, asking what he had done that would prevent him from fighting with them. (I Samuel 29:8)
- H. Achish assured David that in his sight, he was an angel of God, but the princes of the Philistines had forbidden him to fight with them. (I Samuel 29:9)
- I. Achish instructed David and his men to rise early the next morning and to depart as soon as they had light. (I Samuel 29:10)
- J. David followed the instructions of Achish, and he and his men left early the next morning. (I Samuel 29:11)
- K. David and his men returned to the land of the Philistines, and the Philistines went to Jezreel. (I Samuel 29:11)

XXXI. CHAPTER THIRTY

- A. The third day after leaving Achish, David and his men arrived at Ziklag, found their city burned with fire, and all its inhabitants taken captive by the Amalekites. (I Samuel 30:1-3)
- B. When David and his men realized what had happened, they cried until they could cry no more. (I Samuel 30:4)
- C. David's two wives, Ahinoam and Abigail, had also been taken captive. (I Samuel 30:5)
- D. David was very distressed because of his grief and the suggestion by some that he be stoned. He strengthened himself through the Lord his God. (I Samuel 30:6)
- E. David spoke to Abiathar the priest and asked him to bring the ephod. When he returned with the ephod, David asked God if he should pursue this enemy troop and if he would overtake them. (I Samuel 30:7-8)
 - 1. The Lord answered David and told him to pursue the troop.
 - 2. The Lord assured David that they would recover everything that had been taken.
- F. David and his six hundred men began their pursuit and came to the Brook Besor, where they left some men behind. (I Samuel 30:9)
- G. David continued his pursuit with four hundred men. They left two hundred at the Brook Besor because they were too tired to continue. (I Samuel 30:10)
- H. An Egyptian was found and brought to David. After they fed him and gave him something to drink, his strength returned, and he was able to communicate with them. (I Samuel 30:11-12)
 - 1. David asked him to whom he belonged, and he told him that he was a servant to an Amalekite. (I Samuel 30:13)

2. Three days ago he had become sick, and his master left him behind. (I Samuel 30:13)
3. He told them of the invasion of the southern area of the Cherethites, which was in the territory of Judah, of an invasion of territory belonging to the descendants of Caleb, and of how they had burned Ziklag. (I Samuel 30:14)
4. David asked the servant if he could lead them to the troop. The servant responded by saying he would lead them if they would promise not to kill him or return him to his master. (I Samuel 30:15)
 - I. The Egyptian servant led them to the Amalekites, who were spread over the land celebrating their victories by eating, drinking, and dancing. (I Samuel 30:16)
 - J. David and his men attacked them at twilight and fought with them until the evening of the next day. Only four hundred young men who rode camels escaped. (I Samuel 30:17)
 - K. David recovered all that the Amalekites had taken and rescued his two wives. (I Samuel 30:18)
 - L. Everything belonging to David and his men was recovered, both goods and people. (I Samuel 30:19)
 - M. David took all the flocks and herds that had been driven before the other livestock and declared it to be his spoil. (I Samuel 30:20)
 - N. After defeating the Amalekites and taking the spoil, David and his army returned to the Brook Besor, where they had left the other two hundred men. (I Samuel 30:21)
 - O. Some of the wicked and worthless men who followed David did not want to share the spoil with the two hundred men who did not go with them to battle. They suggested that only their wives and children be returned to them. (I Samuel 30:22)
 - P. David refused to listen to them. He declared, "As his part is who goes down to the battle, so shall his part be who stays by the supplies; they shall share alike." (I Samuel 30:23-24)

- Q. From that day forward, David made his declaration a statute and ordinance for Israel. (I Samuel 30:25)
- R. When David returned to Ziklag, he sent some of the spoil he had taken to the elders of Judah who were in Bethel, Ramoth of the South, Jattir, Aroer, Siphmoth, Eshtemoa, Rachal, the cities of the Jerahmeelites, to the cities of the Kenites, Hormah, Chorashan, Athach, Hebron, and to all the places David and his men utilized. (I Samuel 30:26-31)

XXXII. CHAPTER THIRTY-ONE

- A. The Philistines fought against Israel and killed many Israeli soldiers on Mount Gilboa. The Israeli army ran. (I Samuel 31:1)
- B. The Philistines pursued Saul and his sons. They killed Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchishua. (I Samuel 31:2)
- C. The archers hit Saul, severely wounding him. He asked his armorbearer to draw his sword and kill him to prevent the Philistines from abusing him, but the man was afraid and refused to carry out Saul's request. (I Samuel 31:3-4)
- D. Saul took a sword and fell on it in an attempt to commit suicide. When the armorbearer saw what had occurred, he too fell across his sword and died. (I Samuel 31:5)
- E. Saul, his three sons, his armorbearer, and his men died together that same day. (I Samuel 31:6)
- F. When the men of Israel who were on the other side of the valley and those on the other side of the Jordan River saw what had occurred, they fled from their cities, and the Philistines came and occupied them. (I Samuel 31:7)
- G. The next day when the Philistines came to strip the slain, they found Saul and his three sons. They cut off Saul's head, took off his armor, and announced his defeat and death throughout the land of the Philistines, both in their idol temples and to the people. (I Samuel 31:8-9)
- H. Saul's armor was placed in the temple of the Ashtoreths, and his body was fastened to the wall of Beth Shan. (I Samuel 31:10)

- I. When the inhabitants of Jabesh heard what had been done to Saul, they sent valiant men who traveled all night, took down the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons, and brought them back to Jabesh, where they burned them. (I Samuel 31:11-12)
- J. They took the bones of Saul and his sons and buried them under a tree in Jabesh; they fasted seven days. (I Samuel 31:13)
- K. According to Acts 13:21, Saul reigned over Israel forty years.