

# WEEK #1 OF 3 "1 SAMUEL—INTRODUCTION" (HANDOUT #1 OF 1)

Encountering the Bible: 1 Samuel—By Pastor Daren Erisman

## SCHEDULE FOR CLASSES

- **1 Samuel**
  - Week#1—Oct. 3 (Eli & Samuel → 1:1 – 7:17)
  - Week #2—Oct. 10 (Saul → 8:1 – 16:13)
  - Week #3—Oct. 17 (Rise of David → 14:14 - 31:13)
- **BREAK OCT. 24 – NOV. 7**
- **2 Samuel**
  - Week#1—Nov. 14
  - Week#2—Nov. 21
- **BREAK**
- **Class on Science & Religion (Tentatively: January 9, 16, 23, 30, & February 6)**

## INTRODUCTION

- **1 & 2 Samuel are really one book**
  - The separation into two books is from their separation in the Septuagint (LXX), the Greek translation of the Hebrew O.T. in the 300s B.C.
    - **Outline of 1 & 2 Samuel (From Harper's Bible Dictionary)**
      - I. The story of Samuel (1 Sam. 1:1-7:17)
        - A. Samuel's birth and childhood (1 Sam. 1:1-3:21)
        - B. The Ark narrative (1 Sam. 4:1-7:1)
        - C. Samuel judges Israel (1 Sam. 7:2-17)
      - II. The election and rejection of Saul (1 Sam. 8:1-16:13)
        - A. The demand for a king (1 Sam. 8:1-22)
        - B. Saul's election (1 Sam. 9:1-11:15)
        - C. The farewell of Samuel (1 Sam. 12:1-25)
        - D. Saul's rejection (1 Sam. 13:1-15:35)
        - E. The anointing of David (1 Sam. 16:1-13)
      - III. The rise of David (1 Sam. 16:14-2 Sam. 5:10)
        - A. At the court of Saul (1 Sam. 16:14-21:1)
        - B. In the wilderness of Judah (1 Sam. 21:2-26:25)
        - C. In the service of the king of Gath (1 Sam. 27:1-30:31)
        - D. The death of Saul (1 Sam. 31:1-13)
        - E. David becomes king (1 Sam. 31:1-2 Sam. 5:10)
      - IV. The reign of David (2 Sam. 5:11-20:22)
        - A. David's achievements (2 Sam. 5:11-9:13)
        - B. David's crimes (2 Sam. 10:1-12:31)
        - C. Strife in the house of David (2 Sam. 13:1-14:33)
        - D. The civil war (2 Sam. 15:1-20:22)
- **1 Samuel is...**
  - The building blocks of monarchical history (but also critical → Hence the book is rightly titled "Samuel" not "Saul" or "David")
  - Akin to cycle of Judges (→ Bad Times → God Sends Deliverer → Good Times → ...)
  - A time of transition
    - Rule: Judges to Kings
    - Old to New
    - Major Figures
      - Eli → Samuel
      - Samuel (Judge) → Saul (King)
      - Saul → David

## CANAANITE WORSHIP—TEMPTATION FOR THE ISRAELITES

- Important Canaanite gods
  - **The god El:** Supreme Canaanite deity
    - Creator of earth (though there is no creation account) and humans
    - Begetter of the other gods, some 70 Sons of El
    - Was an aged deity with gray hair and was known for his wisdom, kindness
  - **The goddess Athirat:** El's consort
    - The mother of the gods, "Lady Athirat of the Sea"
    - Had sexual intercourse with El and gave birth to the gods Shajar (Dawn) and Shalem (Dusk), etc.
    - Her cult symbol was a pole called the "**Asherah**" in the O.T.
  - **The god Baal:** "**Lord**" he is the grandson or son of El
    - Usually known as the **son of Dagon**, grandson of El. Dagon was the god of fertility and wheat and is spoken of in 1 Sam 5:1-7.
    - Baal a very important god: "rider of the clouds," the **bringer of rain/storms** and the god of **fertility**
    - Appointed as King by El
  - **The goddess Anath:** chief consort of Baal
    - Devoted to Baal she cuts up rival god Mot "Death" like corn and she also defeated the Leviathan.
  - **The goddess Astarte:** another consort of Baal
    - More important to the Phoenicians and in the O.T. (called "**Ashtoreth**"; Judges 2:13; 1 Sam 7:4) who identified Astarte rather than Anat as Baal's chief consort.
  - **The goddess Shapash:** the sun
  - **The god Mot:** god of the underworld → death
- A number of Canaanite deities worshipped in Egypt (particularly the New Kingdom) as well: Baal, Anath, Astarte
- "Cycle of Baal"—6 tablets from the Ugaritic texts
  - The god of the Sea, Yam, demands of El and the assembly of gods that Baal be given to Yam. Baal refuses, fights Yam, defeats Yam, and is proclaimed King.
  - Anath demands of El a palace for her consort, Baal. Finally, Athirat, El's consort convinces El to have the palace built (by the master craftsman god Kothar-and-Hasis).
  - Mot, the god of death, lures Baal down into the underworld resulting in the earth above being hot and parched (without Baal's rain). Anath fights Mot, treating him like corn and then Baal ascends to his throne.
  - In the 7<sup>th</sup> year Mot complains, Baal and Mot fight, Shapash (the sun goddess) intervenes, and Mot concedes defeat.
  - This cycle gives an underlying story for agricultural cycles as well as droughts.
- Baal and the Israelites
  - The Baal cult seems to be the greatest temptation for the Israelites.
    - The reality of a dry, arid Israel combined with the persistent presence of the Canaanite worship of Baal (the rain/fertility god) was overwhelmingly tempting.
    - The temptation resulted in the Israelites worshipping Baal numerous times (Judges 2:11, 13; 3:7; 10:6, 10; 1 Sam 7:4; 12:10 1 Kings 16:31-33; etc.).
    - Though not indicated in the Canaanite Ugaritic texts, sacred prostitution is indicated in the O.T. as part of the Baal fertility cult (1 Sam 2:22).

### A Few Points to Consider...

- Hannah, Samuel's mother has previously been barren--like Isaac, Jacob and Samson.
- "Samuel" = "because from the Lord I have asked him" (1:20)
- The evil natural sons and the good "adopted" son
- 2:1 and 2:10 frame entire book → "my horn is raised up in the Lord...and he will raise up the horn of his anointed one"
- Divine silence (3:1)
- The presence of God with the Ark

## WEEK #2 OF 3 "1 SAMUEL—SAUL & MONARCHY" (HANDOUT #1 OF 1)

Encountering the Bible: 1 Samuel—By Pastor Daren Erisman

### REVISED SCHEDULE FOR CLASSES

- **1 Samuel**
  - Week#1—Oct. 3 (Eli & Samuel → 1:1 – 7:17)
  - Week#2—Oct. 10 (Saul → 8:1 – 16:13)
  - Week#3—Oct. 17 (Rise of David → 14:14 - 31:13)
- **BREAK OCT. 24 – NOV. 14**
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### "Give us a king to govern us" (1 Sam 8:6)

- Why do they want a king?
  - To be like the "other nations" (1 Sam 8:5, 20)
  - To be governed?
  - To "go out before us and fight our battles"
    - Security! The loose confederation of Israelite tribes can come together against a common enemy, but as demonstrated in the Book of Judges, these tribes are not of one mind and even fight against each other (such as the near destruction of the Benjamites—Judges 19-21).
    - Israel is essentially porous to competing powers and influences
      - From within such as the Canaanites, Jebusites, etc.
      - And without such as the Philistines and later the Assyrians...

### The Realities of Human Monarchy (1 Sam 8:10-18)

- From children of God to subjects of kings

### Saul, the reluctant King of Israel

- At first, Saul has a lot going for him
  - Chosen by God through Samuel
  - Saul is of extraordinary stature (handsome and "heads and shoulders above the rest")
  - The "Lord will possess you...be turned into a different person" (1 Sam 10:6)
  - God "gave him another heart" (10:9)
- Then, Saul makes an unlawful sacrifice (13:9)
  - And makes an unfortunate oath leading to Jonathan's rejection as successor (14:24)
    - And Saul doesn't kill every Amalekite and their animals (15:3)
- Saul's problem: He doesn't follow the Lord's commandments exactly resulting in the Lord withdrawing his support for Saul as King
  - Therefore, God's spirit leaves Saul and God sends an evil spirit to torment him (16:14)
- Saul is essentially a military leader (14:47-48)
- King of "Israel" possibly a subset of the tribes. With base at Benjamin and Ephraim and influence over Gilead, the Ashurites and Jezreel (2 Sam 2:9). Likely not extending into Judah or at least, Judah was lost early on to David.

**POWERS & PRINCIPALITIES—(HANDOUT 1 OF 2)**

The Archaeological Periods in Palestine			
<i>Paleolithic</i> (Old Stone Age)	700,000–15,000 bc	Iron Age 2A	1000–900
		Iron Age 2B	900–800
<i>Epipaleolithic</i> (Middle Stone Age)	15,000–8300	Iron Age 2C	800–586
<i>Neolithic</i> (New Stone Age)	8300–4500	<i>Babylonian and Persian Periods</i>	586–332
<i>Chalcolithic</i>	4500–3100	<i>Hellenistic Period</i>	
<i>Bronze Age</i>		Hellenistic I	332–152
Early Bronze Age 1	3150–2850	Hellenistic 2 (Hasmonean)	152–37
Early Bronze Age 2	2850–2650	<i>Roman Period</i>	
Early Bronze Age 3	2650–2350	Early Roman	37 BC–AD 70
Early Bronze Age 4	2350–2200	Middle Roman	70–180
Middle Bronze Age 1	2200–2000	Late Roman	180–324
Middle Bronze Age 1	2000–1750	<i>Byzantine Period</i>	
Middle Bronze Age 3	1750–1550	Byzantine 1	324–451
Late Bronze Age 1	1550–1400	Byzantine 2	451–640
Late Bronze Age 2	1400–1300	<i>Early Arab Period</i>	640–1099
Late Bronze Age 3	1300–1200	<i>Crusader Period</i>	1099–1291
Iron Age			
Iron Age 1A	1200–1150		
Iron Age 1B	1150–1000		

The Chronology of the Kings of Judah and Israel				The Herodians			
<p align="center"><b>The United Kingdom</b></p> <p>Saul c. 1020–1004 BC                      David 1004–965                      Solomon 965–928</p>				Herod I (the Great) 37–4 BC Archelaus 4 BC–AD 6 Herod Antipas 4 BC–AD 39 Philip 4 BC–AD 34 Herod Agrippa I AD 37–44 Agrippa II AD 53–100(?)			
<p><b>Judah</b></p> Rehoboam 928–911 Abijam 911–908 Asa 908–867 Jehoshaphat 867–846 Jehoram 846–843 Ahaziah 843–842 Athaliah 842–836 Joash 836–798 Amaziah 798–769 Uzziah 769–733 Jotham 758–743 Ahaz 733–727 Hezekiah 727–698 Manasseh 698–642 Amon 641–640 Josiah 640–609 Jehoahaz 609 Jehoiakim 609–598 Jehoiachin 597 Zedekiah 596–586				<p><b>Israel</b></p> Jeroboam 928–907 Nadab 907–906 Baasha 906–883 Elah 883–882 Zimri 882 Omri 882–871 Ahab 871–852 Ahaziah 852–851 Jehoram 851–842 Jehu 842–814 Jehoahaz 814–800 Jehoash 800–784 Jeroboam 784–748 Zechariah 748 Shallum 748 Menahem 747–737 Pekahiah 737–735 Pekah 735–733 Hoshea 733–724			
				<p align="center"><b>The Procurators</b></p> Coponius c. AD 6–9 M. Ambibulus 9–12 Annius Rufus 12–15 Valerius Gratus 15–26 Pontius Pilatus 26–36 Marcellus 36–37			
				<p align="center"><b>The Hasmoneans</b></p> Jonathan 152–142 BC Simeon 142–134 John Hyrcanus 134–104 Aristobulus 104–103 Alexander Jannaeus 103–76			
				Cuspius Fadus 41–46 Tiberius Alexander 46–48 Ventidius Cumanus 48–52 Antonius Felix 52–60 Porcius Festus 60–62 Albinus 62–64 Gessius Florus 64–66 Salome Alexandra 76–67 Aristobulus II 67–63 Hyrcanus II 63–40 Matthias Antigonus 40–37			

Kings of Assyria (Selected List)				Kings of Babylon (Selected List)	
Shalmaneser I	1274–1245 BC	Adadnirari	810–783 BC	Nabopolassar	626–605 BC
Tiglath-Pileser I	1115–1077 BC	Shalmaneser IV	782–772 BC	Nebuchadnezzar II	605–562 BC
Ashurnasirpal I	1049–1031 BC	Tiglath-Pileser III	745–727 BC	Nabunaid	556–539 BC
Shalmaneser II	1030–1019 BC	Shalmaneser V	726–722 BC	<b>Kings of Persia (Selected List)</b>	
Tiglath-Pileser II	966–965 BC	Sargon II	721–705 BC	Cyrus	559–530 BC
Adadnirari II	911–891 BC	Sennacherib	704–681 BC	Cambyses	530–522 BC
Ashurnasirpal II	883–859 BC	Esarhaddon	680–669 BC	Darius I	522–486 BC
Shalmaneser III	858–824 BC	Ashurbanipal	668–631 BC	Xerxes	486–464 BC
				Artaxerxes I	464–423 BC
				Darius II	423–404 BC

Kings of Egypt (Selected List)

<i>Pre-Dynastic Period</i>		Amenophis IV	1379–1362 BC
4th and 3rd millennia		(Akhenaten)	
<i>Proto-Dynastic Period</i>		Smenkhkare	1364–1361
Ist Dynasty	c. 3100–2890 BC	Narmer	1361–1352
IInd Dynasty	c. 2890–2686	Ay	1352–1348
IIIrd Dynasty	c. 2686–2613	Horemheb	1348–1320
<i>Old Kingdom</i>		XIXth Dynasty	1320–1200
IVth Dynasty	c. 2613–2494	Rameses I	1320–1318
		Sneferu	1318–1304
		Cheops	1304–1237
		Cheops	1236–1223
Vth Dynasty	c. 2494–2345	Sethos II	1216–1210
VIth Dynasty	c. 2345–2181	XXth Dynasty	1200–1085
		Rameses III	1198–1166
		Rameses IV–XI	1166–1085
<i>First Intermediate Period</i>		<i>End of New Kingdom</i>	
VIIth Dynasty–Xth Dynasty		XXIst Dynasty	1085–935
<i>Middle Kingdom</i>		XXIInd Dynasty	935–730
XIth Dynasty	c. 2133–1991	Sheshonq I	935–914
XIIth Dynasty	c. 1991–1786	Osorkon II	914–874
Ammenemes I	1991–1962	XXIIIrd Dynasty	817–740
Sesostris I	1971–1928	XXIVth Dynasty	730–709
Ammenemes II	1929–1895	XXVth Dynasty	750–656
Sesostris II	1897–1878	(Nubian or Ethiopian)	
Sesostris III	1878–1843	Shabaka	716–695
Ammenemes III	1842–1797	Taharqa	689–664
Ammenemes IV	1798–1970	XXVIth Dynasty	664–525
Sobkneferu	1789–1786	Psammetichus I	664–610
<i>Second Intermediate Period—the Hyksos Period</i>		Necho II	610–595
XIII–XVIIth Dynasties		Psammetichus II	595–589
<i>New Kingdom</i>		Psammetichus III	526–525
XVIIIth Dynasty	1567–1320	XXVIIth Dynasty	505–404
Amosis	1570–1546	(Persian)	
Amenophis I	1546–1526	Campyses	525–522
Tuthmosis I	1525–1512	Darius I	521–486
Tuthmosis II	c. 1512–1504	Xerxes	486–466
Hatshepsut	1503–1482	Artaxerxes	465–424
Tuthmosis III	1504–1450	Darius II	424–404
Amenophis II	1450–1425	XXVIIIth–XXXth	
Tuthmosis IV	1425–1417	Dynasties	404–343
Amenophis III	1417–1379		

Roman and Byzantine Emperors (Selected List)

Augustus	27 BC–AD 14	Geta	211–212	Constance	353–362
Tiberius	AD 14–37	Macrinus	217–218	Julian the Apostate	361–363
Caligula	37–41	Diadumenianus	218	Valens	364–378
Claudius	41–54	Elagabalus	218–222	Valentinian	364–375
Nero	54–68	Alexander Severus	222–235	Theodosius	379–383
Galba	68–69	Maximian I	235–238	Arcadius	395–408
Vespasian	69–79	Philip the Arab	244–249	Theodosius II	408–450
Titus	79–81	Decius	249–251	Marcian	450–457
Domitian	81–96	Trebonianus Gallus	251–253	Leon I	457–474
Nerva	96–98	Valerian	253–260	Zenon	474–491
Trajan	98–117	Gallienus	253–268	Anastasius I	491–518
Hadrian	117–138	Aurelian	270–275	Justin I	518–527
Antoninus Pius	138–161	Probus	276–282	Justinian I	527–565
Lucius Verus	161–169	Diocletian	284–305	Justin II	565–578
Commodus	180–192	Maximianus	286–305	Tiberius II	578–582
Septimius Severus	193–211	Constantius I	293–306	Focas	602–610
Pescennius Niger	193–194	Galerius	293–311	Heraclius	610–641
Caracalla	211–217	Constantine I	306–337	Constans II	641–668
		Magentius	337–353		

Source for Tables:

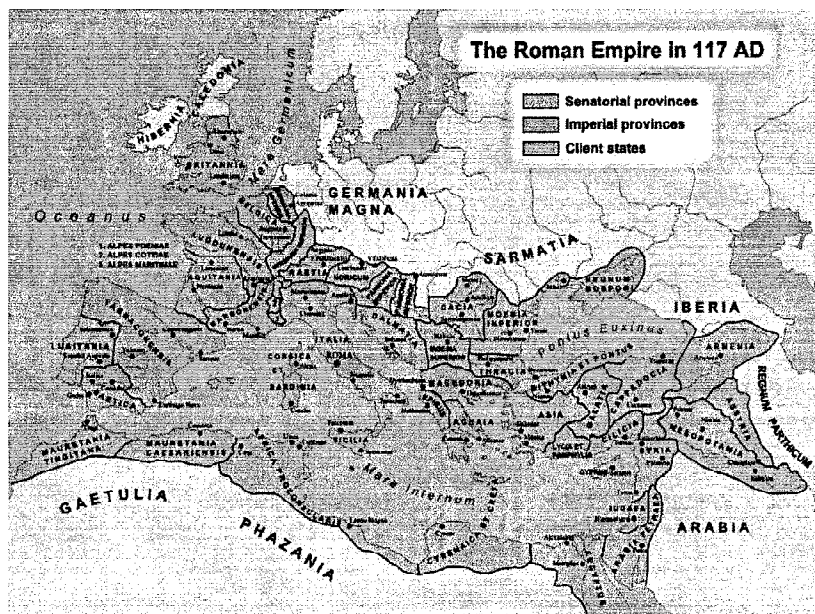
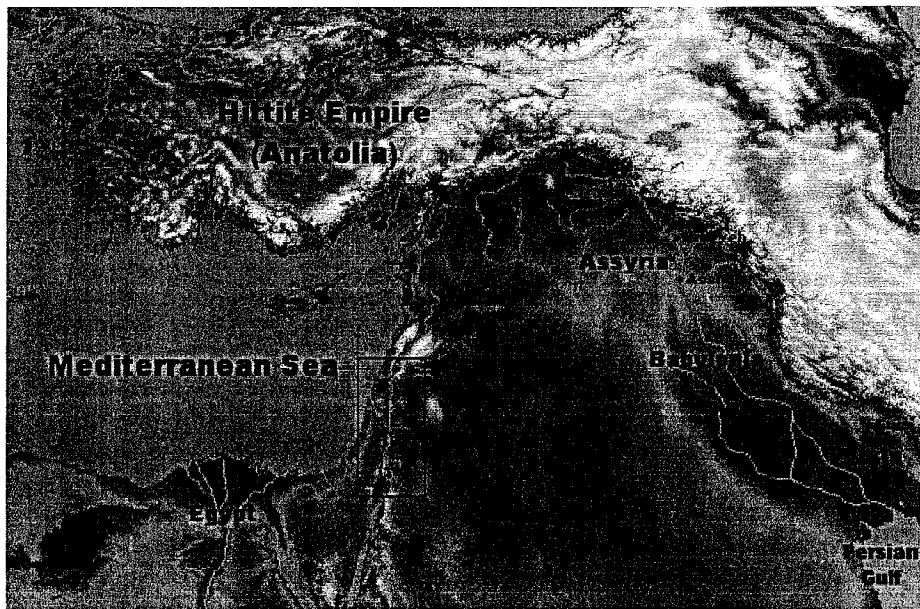
Avraham. Negev, *The Archaeological Encyclopedia of the Holy Land*, 3rd ed. (New York: Prentice Hall Press, 1996, c1990).

## POWERS & PRINCIPALITIES—(HANDOUT 2 OF 2)

Seleucid Kings					
Seleucus I Nicator	311–281 BC	Alexander Balas	150–145	Antiochus IX Cyzicenus	115–95
Antiochus I Soter	281–261	Demetrius II Nicator	145–140	Seleucus VI Epiphanes Nicator	96–95
Antiochus II Theos	261–246	Antiochus VI Epiphanes	145–138	Demetrius III Philopator	95–88
Seleucus II Callinicus	246–225	Antiochus VII Sidetes	138–129	Antiochus X Eusebes	95–83
Seleucus III Soter	225–223	Demetrius II Nicator	129–125	Antiochus XI Philadelphus	94
Antiochus III the Great	223–187	Cleopatra Thea	126	Philip I Philadelphus	94–83
Seleucus IV Philopator	187–175	Cleopatra Thea and		Antiochus XII Dionysus	87–84
Antiochus IV Epiphanes	175–164	Antiochus VIII Grypus	125–121	Antiochus XIII	69–64
Antiochus V Eupator	163–162	Seleucus V	125	Philip II	67–65
Demetrius I Soter	162–150	Antiochus VII Grypus	121–96		
The Ptolemies (Selected List)					
Ptolemy I Soter	304–282 BC	Ptolemy IX Soter II	116–107 BC		
Ptolemy II Philadelphus	285–246	Ptolemy X Alexander I	107–88		
Ptolemy III Euergetes	246–221	Ptolemy IX Soter II (restored)	88–81		
Ptolemy IV Philopator	221–204	Ptolemy XI Alexander II	80		
Ptolemy V Epiphanes	204–180	Ptolemy XII Neos Dionysos	80–51		
Ptolemy VI Philometer	180–145	Cleopatra VII Philopator	51–30		
Ptolemy VII Neos Philopator	145–144	<i>overlapping dates usually indicate co-regencies</i>			
Ptolemy VIII Euergetes II	145–116				

### A BRIEF HISTORY OF CONTROLLING POWERS WITHIN BIBLICAL PERIOD

- **Egyptians**
  - Controlled the area of Palestine many times over the centuries
  - The Hebrew people or “Israelites” emerged as a people from their bondage in Egypt.
- Surrounding smaller enemy empires
  - **Philistines** (David and Goliath)
  - **Phoenicians** (controlled the seas)
- **Assyrians**
  - Conquered the northern Kingdom of Israel and sent the members of the social elite into diaspora in 722 BCE
- **Babylonians**
  - Conquered the southern Kingdom of Judah (588 BCE), destroyed the 1<sup>st</sup> Temple in Jerusalem and sent the social elite to Babylon (called the Babylonian captivity)
- **Persians**
  - After conquering the Babylonian Empire, the Persians allowed Jews to return to Jerusalem (537 BCE) and for the temple to be rebuilt (2<sup>nd</sup> Temple).
- **Greeks**
  - After conquering the Persians, Alexander and later, his generals occupied the land, but more importantly brought Greek language and culture.
  - Two Greek states, the **Seleucid state** with its capital in Syria and the **Ptolemaic state** with its capital in Egypt, fought over control of Israel (Jerusalem changed hands 7x between 319-302 BCE).
  - In revolt to decrees by a Seleucid King, an independent Jewish Kingdom arose (165 BCE to 63 BCE) called the **Hasmonean Dynasty** (also known as the **Maccabees**). Importantly, the Hasmoneans gained recognition from the Roman Senate in 139 BCE.
- **Romans**
  - **Herodian Monarchy under Roman Control (37 BCE - 92 CE)**
    - Roman influence and gradual control occurred with brief bouts of independence, but by 40 BCE, the Roman Senate declared **Herod the Great** as King of Israel.
    - Herod the Great, with Roman military authority, gained final control of the Iudaea province by 37 BCE and eliminated the last Hasmonean heirs.
    - Herod the Great died in 4 CE and the kingdom was divided between his sons.
      - One of his sons, **Herod Antipas** had control of Galilee (4 – 39 CE) and was therefore the Herod mentioned in the Gospels responsible for John the Baptist’s death and involved in the death of Jesus.
  - **Pontius Pilate as Roman Prefect (26 – 36 CE)**
    - Under control of the Emperor, the Roman prefect had military control of the province.



# WEEK #3 OF 3 "1 SAMUEL—RISE OF DAVID" (HANDOUT #1 OF 1)

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## SCHEDULE FOR CLASSES

- **2 Samuel**
  - Week#1—Nov. 21
  - Week#2—Nov. 28
- **Class on Science & Religion (Tentatively: January 16, 23, 30, & February 6)**

## THE RISE OF DAVID

- **God is in control → God's Spirit**
  - God is discerning. "the Lord looks on the heart." (16:7)
  - Having the Spirit of the Lord means everything (16:13)
  - The leaving of the Spirit of the Lord is equally life-changing (16:14)
  - God also gives evil spirits and Saul will suffer from this as well as be comforted by David (16:23) whom the Spirit of God favors.
  - God's Spirit is connected with God's favor. When one is possessed by God's Spirit then you are protected and favorable events happen to you.
    - When one says, "the Lord be with you," such as Saul says to David in 17:37 it is a favorable wish
- **Some tidbits**
  - Israel and Judah are the two major entities (17:51) (See also 2 Samuel 5:5)
  - Strange that Saul asks David again who he is after killing Goliath (17:55-58). After all, David has been the one who has been comforting Saul with the music of his lyre (16:18-23).
- **Friendship between David and Jonathan**
  - David and Jonathan become bonded, their souls were bound to each other (18:1;19:1; 20:17).
  - Jonathan will stick up for David (19:4-7) and protect him (20:2)
- **Saul's growing enmity towards David**
  - Problem: "Saul has killed his thousands, and David his ten thousands." (18:7; 29:5)
  - Saul puts David into dangerous situations by advancing him within the military, but David's successes only makes things worse for Saul (18:12, 25-30).
  - David even becomes Saul's son-in-law by marrying Saul's daughter, Mical (18:27)
- **Prophetic frenzy**
  - Everyone gets caught up in the prophetic frenzy that surrounds Samuel. Even Saul gets caught up in the frenzy (19:24)
- **David flees**
  - Bread of the Presence (21:6)
  - Saul slaughters the priests at Nob (22:16-19)
  - David spares Saul's life (24:1-22 and 26:)
- **Saul is complex figure**
  - Lord's "anointed" (24:10)
  - Prophetic tendencies
  - Bouts of anger/jealousy, especially with regard to David
  - Changes of heart, both good and bad
  - Apologizes to David (24:16-22; 26:21)
- **God is in control**
  - Changes people's hearts for the good (10:9) and the bad (16:14)
  - Puts people into a deep sleep (26:12)
  - Nabal, the wealthy but mean sheep owner is killed by God, sparing David from committing evil against Nabal (25:38). Interestingly, David makes Nabel's wife, Abigail, his own wife (25:42), takes another wife, Ahinoam, and it is explained that Saul had taken David's first wife, Michal, and gaver her to Palti, son of Laish (25:44).

- Both Saul and David are aware that their fate is in God's hands (24:18)
- **David lives in the land of the Philistines and serves them? (27:1-12)**
  - Death of Saul (Chap 31)

### Summarizing

- An insecure land
  - Many competing and dominating powers
  - Seductive Canaanite worship
- Shift in leadership: Judges → Kings
- Shift in kings: Saul → David and Corresponding shift in power: Israel → Judah

### 1 Samuel 13:1 → How old? How long? Different translations have filled in the blanks.

1 Saul was forty years old when he began to reign; and when he had reigned two years over Israel,  
**American Standard Version—ASV**

1 Saul was a young man when he became king, and he ruled Israel for two years.  
**Contemporary English Version—CEV**

1 Saul was ... years old when he began to reign, and he reigned ... and two years over Israel.  
**English Standard Version—ESV**

1 Saul reigned one year; and when he had reigned two years over Israel,  
**King James Version—KJV**

1 (Saul was...years old when he became king and he reigned... (two) years over Israel.)  
**New American Bible—NAB**

1 Saul was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty two years over Israel.  
**New American Standard Bible—NASB**

1 Saul was thirty years old when he became king, and he was king over Israel forty-two years.  
**New Century Version—NCV**

1 Saul was thirty years old when he became king, and he reigned over Israel forty-two years.  
**New International Version—NIV**

1 Saul was ... years old when he became king, and reigned over Israel for . . . years.  
**New Jerusalem Bible—NJB**

1 Saul reigned one year; and when he had reigned two years over Israel,  
**New King James Version—NKJV**

1 Saul was thirty years old when he became king, and he reigned for forty-two years.  
**New Living Translation—NLT**

1 Saul was ... years old when he began to reign; and he reigned ... and two years over Israel.  
**New Revised Standard Version—NRSV**

1 Saul was . . . years old when he began to reign; and he reigned . . . and two years over Israel.  
**Revised Standard Version—RSV**

- The Hebrew manuscripts are missing the age of Saul when he began to reign, and the number is incomplete as to the years that Saul reigned (... and two years).
- The Greek translation of the O.T., the Septuagint does not contain this verse.
- Acts 13:21 appears to be used by some translations to fill in the blanks, but Acts 13:21 only says that God gave them Saul for 40 years.

**Martin Luther: "Scripture is the manger in which the Word of God is laid."**