

# OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

## STUDY PAK 5B

### Vocabulary

- **Theocracy** – A type of government in which Israel experienced the direct rule of God over the nation.
- **Monarchy** – The rule of a king over the nation.
- **Septuagint** – The Greek translation of the Old Testament
- **Ebenezer** – Hitherto hath the Lord helped us.

\* *Memorize and recite vocabulary to the Supervisor before proceeding to the pace material*

1. The Jewish Talmudic tradition says that \_\_\_\_\_ wrote the books of 1 and 2 Samuel.
2. It is very likely that the prophets a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ wrote about some of the events recorded in 1 and 2 Samuel.
3. 1 Samuel primarily records the history of the kingdom just prior to and through the reign of its first king, a) \_\_\_\_\_, while 2 Samuel is primarily about King b) \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Although originally one book, the two books were divided by the translators of the \_\_\_\_\_ into two books.
5. While the books of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth deal with the period of history known as a theocracy, in which God directly ruled over Israel, 1 Samuel moves us to the time of transition between the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
6. During this time, Israel had no \_\_\_\_\_, and thus were unable to turn back the Philistines.

### The Philistines

- ☞ **Were able to smelt iron, so had superior weapons to Israel**
- ☞ **Primary cities were Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron, Gath, and Gaza**
- ☞ **Sometimes they seemed to overrun the nation of Israel**
- ☞ **Their power was finally broken under David**

7. The primary reason for the Philistines superiority over the Israelites was explained by the fact that they were able to smelt a) \_\_\_\_\_, and thus had superior b) \_\_\_\_\_.
8. At times, it seemed as though the Israelites were at the verge of being completely overrun by the a) \_\_\_\_\_, but finally, about 1000 B.C., their power was broken under the rein of b) \_\_\_\_\_.

9. 1 Samuel 1-4 covers the days of the high priest, a) \_\_\_\_\_, and his b) \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Even though Eli's sons were called sons of a) \_\_\_\_\_, they were allowed by their father to assume the responsibilities of the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Beginning with his birth and training in the tabernacle, 1 Samuel describes how Samuel became a great man who led Israel as a a) \_\_\_\_\_, a b) \_\_\_\_\_.

- and their last c) \_\_\_\_\_.
12. 1 and 2 Samuel remind us that God is working out His a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ in history in His c) \_\_\_\_\_.
13. The events surrounding the birth of \_\_\_\_\_ were in themselves miraculous.
14. His mother, a) \_\_\_\_\_, prayed in Shiloh, pleading with God for a b) \_\_\_\_\_, pledging to give him unto the c) \_\_\_\_\_.
15. Eli's own sons, a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_, abused the sacrificial system and committed c) \_\_\_\_\_ with the women at the tabernacle.
16. Eli could have put a stop to this, but was a) \_\_\_\_\_ or b) \_\_\_\_\_ to restrain his sons or remove them from the c) \_\_\_\_\_.
17. Failing to call sin "sin" and put a stop to it shows that loyalties are a) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than b) \_\_\_\_\_ committed to God.
18. Instead of a) \_\_\_\_\_ with the sins of his sons, Eli chose to b) \_\_\_\_\_ with it.
19. By doing so, Eli demonstrated that he was a) \_\_\_\_\_ his sons more than God, resulting in God's b) \_\_\_\_\_ of Eli and his sons.
20. God's judgment may seem a) \_\_\_\_\_, but it must be remembered that Eli was the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel, and as the high priest had inscribed upon his hat, c) \_\_\_\_\_."
21. The fact that he allowed his sons to continue in the priesthood with nothing more than a little a) \_\_\_\_\_ was b) \_\_\_\_\_ to God.
22. God called Samuel as a special \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord by a voice in the night.
23. When Eli realized what was happening, he gave Samuel direction in responding to God's call, telling him to respond, "\_\_\_\_\_."
24. One of the things God revealed to Samuel was the \_\_\_\_\_ put upon Eli's household.
25. To define yourself just by your a) \_\_\_\_\_ is b) \_\_\_\_\_.
26. Defining yourself by your occupation puts the emphasis on a) \_\_\_\_\_

### The Miracle of Samuel

⌘ Hannah, his mother, was praying in Shiloh pleading for a male child

⌘ Eli rebuked her thinking she was drunk

⌘ When she explained her prayer, Eli said the God of Israel would grant her request

⌘ Hannah vowed her son would be dedicated to the Lord and kept it

rather than b) \_\_\_\_\_.

27. Whatever you do, whether working, playing, eating, sleeping, relaxing, or worshipping, you have a a) \_\_\_\_\_ to honor God, for He is the Lord of b) \_\_\_\_\_ your life.

28. Israel took the a) \_\_\_\_\_, almost like a b) \_\_\_\_\_, into battle against the Philistines, hoping that it would c) \_\_\_\_\_ God to give them the victory.

29. Hophni and Phineas, Eli's sons, were a) \_\_\_\_\_ in battle, and the ark was b) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Philistines.

### Ark of the Covenant

- ⌘ Israel carried into battle against like a good luck charm
- ⌘ Hophni and Phineas were killed in the battle, and the ark captured
- ⌘ When placed in Dagon's temple, the idol was found overthrown
- ⌘ Wherever it went, it caused illness for the Philistines
- ⌘ Sent back to Israel on an ox cart

30. When the Philistines captured the ark, it was not just a a) \_\_\_\_\_ defeat for Israel, but also a b) \_\_\_\_\_ and c) \_\_\_\_\_ defeat.

31. When the Philistines captured the ark, they placed it in the temple of their god, a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the city of b) \_\_\_\_\_.

32. In the morning, the idol of Dagon was a) \_\_\_\_\_, and the people were struck with some kind of b) "\_\_\_\_\_."

33. It was then sent to a) \_\_\_\_\_, where the people were also struck with b) \_\_\_\_\_.

34. They sent it to a) \_\_\_\_\_, where more b) \_\_\_\_\_ and c) \_\_\_\_\_ struck the Philistines.

35. The Philistines decided to test whether the tumors were a) \_\_\_\_\_ or whether they happened by b) \_\_\_\_\_, by sending the ark back to Israel on a cart pulled by two milk cows, with their calves left behind.

36. As the last a) \_\_\_\_\_ to exercise b) \_\_\_\_\_ over Israel, Samuel has a unique place in her history.

37. Even though he was not in the lineage of a) \_\_\_\_\_, he officiated as the b) \_\_\_\_\_ during the days in which he ruled.

38. He was well known as a a) \_\_\_\_\_

### Samuel

- ⌘ Was Israel's prophet, priest, and last judge
- ⌘ Established schools of prophets
- ⌘ Was an effective leader of Israel
- ⌘ Established yearly circuits throughout Israel
- ⌘ Had sons who perverted judgment
- ⌘ His sons caused Israel to ask for a king

and established b) \_\_\_\_\_ who influenced the kings of Israel during succeeding generations.

39. Samuel, in contrast to Eli, was an \_\_\_\_\_ leader in Israel.
40. Even though the ark was returned to a) \_\_\_\_\_ by the Philistines, it was never returned to b) \_\_\_\_\_, but stored in the home of Abinadab until c) \_\_\_\_\_ returned the ark.
41. Under his direction, the a) \_\_\_\_\_ worship of Baal and Ashataroth was b) \_\_\_\_\_ from Israel.
42. Samuel gathered all of Israel at a) \_\_\_\_\_ where Israel experienced a b) \_\_\_\_\_.
43. During this time, the \_\_\_\_\_ attacked Israel.
44. God responded by sending a a) \_\_\_\_\_ upon the Philistines, with great b) \_\_\_\_\_ that confused them and caused them to flee.
45. After the victory, Samuel erected a stone at a) \_\_\_\_\_ and called it b) " \_\_\_\_\_ " meaning "Hitherto hath the Lord helped us."
46. Samuel performed his a) \_\_\_\_\_ duties and was an effective b) \_\_\_\_\_, establishing c) \_\_\_\_\_ throughout Israel.

### **Saul, Israel's First King**

- ☞ **Was appointed under God's guidance**
- ☞ **Privately anointed by Samuel**
- ☞ **Publicly proclaimed king at Mizpah**
- ☞ **Brought into national recognition by conquering the Ammonites**
- ☞ **Had Samuel's public endorsement**

47. Although he was an effective leader, Samuel had learned his a) \_\_\_\_\_ skills from Eli, and had two sons of whom it was said they followed not in his ways, but "turned aside after a) \_\_\_\_\_, and took b) \_\_\_\_\_, and c) \_\_\_\_\_."
48. The fact is that Samuel installed his sons as a) \_\_\_\_\_ of Israel rather than facing his sons' b) \_\_\_\_\_.

49. Because of his sons' a) \_\_\_\_\_, the elders of Israel asked Samuel for a b) \_\_\_\_\_ like the nations around them.
50. Samuel was displeased by their request, warning the people of all the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_ they would experience if they had a king.
51. Under a) \_\_\_\_\_, Samuel b) \_\_\_\_\_ to the request of the people.
52. Samuel privately anointed \_\_\_\_\_ as God's choice to become the first king of Israel.

53. Later, he was publicly proclaimed as king in a convocation at \_\_\_\_\_,  
where the people enthusiastically accepted him as their king.

54. God defined the nature of Saul's kingship in 1 Samuel 9:17, when God said he was to be "...a) \_\_\_\_\_ over my people Israel, that he may b) \_\_\_\_\_ my people out of the hand of the Philistines..."
55. When the a) \_\_\_\_\_ threatened the city of Jabesh-gilead, King Saul's victory over them brought him a national b) \_\_\_\_\_.
56. Following this victory, Samuel \_\_\_\_\_ Saul as the King of Israel at Gilgal.
57. While all of Israel rejoiced, Samuel warned them that their a) \_\_\_\_\_ depended upon the obedience of the b) \_\_\_\_\_, as well as his c) \_\_\_\_\_, to the d) \_\_\_\_\_.
58. Samuel showed his continued concern for the people of Israel in his statement to them, "God forbid that I should a) \_\_\_\_\_ in b) \_\_\_\_\_ for you."
59. Sometimes when people are put in leadership, they demonstrate by their a) \_\_\_\_\_ their b) \_\_\_\_\_ at being a proper leader.

60. While waiting for Samuel to come to offer sacrifices on behalf of the people, Saul grew a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_, and took it upon himself to offer the burnt-offering.

61. Saul not only did what was a) \_\_\_\_\_, but offered b) \_\_\_\_\_ for what he had done.

62. It is not uncommon that people in authority sometimes see their main job as making things a) \_\_\_\_\_ and getting b) \_\_\_\_\_.

63. Sometimes leaders want results so badly that they are willing to a) \_\_\_\_\_ other important b) \_\_\_\_\_ to get things done.

64. If a leader concentrates on the a) \_\_\_\_\_ at the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the others, there may be short term results that are offset by the bad long term results.

65. Saul could have avoided the loss of his kingdom by a) \_\_\_\_\_ for Samuel and b) \_\_\_\_\_ to defend him and his army against the chariots and horses of the Philistines.

66. During the following battle with the Philistines at Michmash, Saul gave a a) \_\_\_\_\_ order to his people, commanding them to not b) \_\_\_\_\_ until the Philistines had been conquered.

### The Cost of Impatience

- ☞ **Saul grew impatient and presumptuous, offering the burnt offering before Samuel came**
- ☞ **Saul was not only willful, but also justified what he had done**
- ☞ **Samuel promised Saul's kingdom would not continue as a result**
- ☞ **By trusting and waiting on God, Saul's kingdom would not end**

67. His son \_\_\_\_\_, unaware of his father's order, ate from the honey he found in the forest.
68. At the end, Saul was about to a) \_\_\_\_\_ Jonathan because he had broken his father's oath, when the people stepped in on Jonathan's behalf and b) \_\_\_\_\_ him.

**Rigidity in Leadership**

- ⌘ **Get advice before giving orders**
- ⌘ **Look to God for guidance**
- ⌘ **Be realistic about the impact of your orders**
- ⌘ **Be ready to admit it when your policies are wrong**

69. Get a) \_\_\_\_\_ from others before giving b) \_\_\_\_\_.
70. "In a multitude of a) \_\_\_\_\_ there is b) \_\_\_\_\_."
71. Make sure you look to a) \_\_\_\_\_ for b) \_\_\_\_\_.
72. Be a) \_\_\_\_\_ in evaluating the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of your orders.

73. Because he had made a a) \_\_\_\_\_ to begin with, Saul's b) \_\_\_\_\_ on ordering the death of Jonathan put even more distance between Saul and his army.
74. Be willing to a) \_\_\_\_\_ it when your policies are b) \_\_\_\_\_.
75. During his reign, Saul established the city of a) \_\_\_\_\_, three miles north of Jerusalem, as his b) \_\_\_\_\_ and his c) \_\_\_\_\_.
76. Saul had many advantages as king, having both a) \_\_\_\_\_ as a military leader, and the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the nationally known prophet, Samuel.
77. Saul's success and public recognition did not hide his \_\_\_\_\_.
78. This was seen previously in his impatience in waiting for Samuel to offer the sacrifices and later in his direct a) \_\_\_\_\_ to God's command to destroy all the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
79. Unknown to Saul, a) \_\_\_\_\_ was b) \_\_\_\_\_ by Samuel to be the next king of Israel.
80. In David's anointing, Samuel was shown that man may look at the a) \_\_\_\_\_, but God looks upon the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
81. David learned to \_\_\_\_\_ in those times alone in the wilderness, playing his musical instruments, and probably singing poetry that he had written.
82. When David heard the uncouth challenges of a) \_\_\_\_\_, the giant, he had a difficult time understanding why no one was willing to accept the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
83. David had no trouble a) \_\_\_\_\_ that God would help him to kill the giant, even rejecting the use of Saul's armor for b) \_\_\_\_\_.

84. The battle between David and Goliath demonstrates a principle called a) " \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_, " in which b) \_\_\_\_\_ person stands for  
c) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Corporate Solidarity**

- ⌘ **One person stands for the many**
- ⌘ **In Adam, the whole world sinned**
- ⌘ **Achan's sin cost Israel a battle**
- ⌘ **Rahab's decision to protect the spies saved her entire family**
- ⌘ **Because of Jesus' death, all men can be saved**
- ⌘ **One life impacts those around it**

10

85. Because of the sin of a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
the b) \_\_\_\_\_ is in sin.

86. Because of the death of a) \_\_\_\_\_  
on the cross representing all humanity,  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ can be saved.

87. This has \_\_\_\_\_ for  
organizations, families, and nations today.

88. The lives we live \_\_\_\_\_ the  
lives of many others.

89. By killing Goliath, David immediately gained national b) \_\_\_\_\_ and  
c) \_\_\_\_\_.

90. Previously David had only been brought before King Saul as a \_\_\_\_\_  
to calm his troubled spirit.

91. While Saul was becoming increasingly a) \_\_\_\_\_ with David, Jonathan,  
his son, and David became b) \_\_\_\_\_.

92. David and Jonathan had a rare and valuable relationship with each other based upon mutual  
a) \_\_\_\_\_, b) \_\_\_\_\_ and c) \_\_\_\_\_.

93. One of the watershed events during Saul's reign was his decision to kill the a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
Abimelech and his family, after Abimelech fed b) \_\_\_\_\_ and gave him  
Goliath's c) \_\_\_\_\_.

94. The word of the slaughter came to David, who now was viewed as the  
a) \_\_\_\_\_ of true religion, while Saul was now viewed as the  
b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the priests.

95. Twice, while hiding in the Judean desert, David had the opportunity to take Saul's  
a) \_\_\_\_\_, but he refused to do so because Saul was the Lord's  
b) \_\_\_\_\_.

96. It is easy to look at someone whom God has placed in a position of a) \_\_\_\_\_,  
and think that you can do their job b) \_\_\_\_\_.

97. a) \_\_\_\_\_ what God has built and God has put in place is  
b) \_\_\_\_\_.

98. As 1 Samuel concludes, chapters 27-31 not only bring Saul's reign to a close, but also focus  
on the ongoing conflict between the a) \_\_\_\_\_ and b) \_\_\_\_\_.

99. David's fear that Saul would search him out and find him in the wilderness caused him to look for a) \_\_\_\_\_ in the land of the b) \_\_\_\_\_.
100. During that time, a) \_\_\_\_\_, the king of b) \_\_\_\_\_, allowed David and his followers to live in the Philistine city of c) \_\_\_\_\_.
101. While living there, David and his men regularly invaded the a) \_\_\_\_\_ villages, returning with the spoil and saying it had come from b) \_\_\_\_\_ villages.
102. When the Philistines went to war against the a) \_\_\_\_\_, David was not allowed to join them, but was sent back to Ziklag, where he found the city had been overthrown by the b) \_\_\_\_\_, and their wives and children carried away as captives.
103. Earlier, while David was hiding from Saul, a) \_\_\_\_\_ met him and b) \_\_\_\_\_ him in God.
104. Now, when David's men were a) \_\_\_\_\_ him because of the loss of their families and David was b) \_\_\_\_\_, we see that David c) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord.
105. There will be times in your Christian life when no one else will be there to a) \_\_\_\_\_ or b) \_\_\_\_\_ you, and you will have to c) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Lord.
106. As Saul faced his final battle with the Philistines at Mount Gilboa, he knew the a) \_\_\_\_\_ was off him and his family, and wanted to know the b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the battle before it happened.
107. Because a) \_\_\_\_\_ had died, Saul had no one to turn to for answers, so resorted to calling upon the b) \_\_\_\_\_ for his answers.
108. The man to whom Samuel said, "a) \_\_\_\_\_ is as the sin of b) \_\_\_\_\_" in the end resorted to c) \_\_\_\_\_ for his answers.
109. God's Word is clear that His people are to have nothing to do with a) \_\_\_\_\_, b) \_\_\_\_\_, c) \_\_\_\_\_, or any other type of d) \_\_\_\_\_.
110. God has spoken very clearly against looking for a) \_\_\_\_\_ or b) \_\_\_\_\_ that does not come from Him.
111. Christians do not have to resort to witchcraft or any other occult means, when God has given us His a) \_\_\_\_\_ and His b) \_\_\_\_\_ to guide and direct us.
112. Samuel told Saul that he and his sons would \_\_\_\_\_ in the battle which was to take place the following day.

### Encouraged in God

☞ **Jonathon strengthened David's hand in God**

☞ **When David was discouraged in Ziklag, David encouraged himself in his God**

☞ **There are times when no one else is there to strengthen or encourage you, and you have to encourage yourself in the Lord**

113. In the end, King Saul committed \_\_\_\_\_.
114. Although Saul was a) \_\_\_\_\_ by God, and b) \_\_\_\_\_ by Samuel, he failed to c) \_\_\_\_\_ God's direct commands and keep the d) \_\_\_\_\_ God had given to him as the king of Israel.
115. God removed Saul from being the king of Israel, replacing him with a) \_\_\_\_\_, a man after God's own b) \_\_\_\_\_.
116. The decline and fall of Saul as king is seen in several a) \_\_\_\_\_ decisions and in his outright b) \_\_\_\_\_ of the Lord.

**Saul's Decline and Fall**

- ⌘ **In self-will he offered a sacrifice, so losing a kingdom**
- ⌘ **His foolish curse fell upon his son and alienated the people**
- ⌘ **He spared the Amalekite king Agag and God rejected him as king**
- ⌘ **He lost fellowship with God and visited a witch**
- ⌘ **He committed suicide**

13

117. Saul offered a \_\_\_\_\_ when it was not his place to do so.

118. This showed an act of a) \_\_\_\_\_ rather than a willingness to b) \_\_\_\_\_, and resulted in being told his kingdom would not continue.

119. Saul made a a) \_\_\_\_\_ curse at Michmash, resulting in the curse falling upon b) \_\_\_\_\_ and in c) \_\_\_\_\_ from his own army.

120. Saul spared a) \_\_\_\_\_, king of the b) \_\_\_\_\_, resulting in being rejected by God from being c) \_\_\_\_\_.

121. Saul lost \_\_\_\_\_ with God, resulting in unanswered prayer.

122. Saul visited a a) \_\_\_\_\_ because of his unanswered prayer, resulting in his b) \_\_\_\_\_ being predicted.

123. Saul took his own a) \_\_\_\_\_, ending his rule as king, and ending his b) \_\_\_\_\_.

124. Saul is known today in history as the first king of Israel, whose a) \_\_\_\_\_ resulted in God's appointment of b) \_\_\_\_\_ to the throne instead.