

The Book of Samuel

Name

I and II Samuel – the books of I and II Samuel are counted as _____ in the Hebrew (MT) Bible. They were divided due to size and not content. The Greek (LXX) Bible counts I, II Samuel along with I, II Kings as one book named “Books of Kingdoms.” Jerome, in the Latin (Vulgate) Bible, called Samuel and Kings: _____.

Author

_____ – I Chronicles 29:29 says, Now the acts of King David, from first to last, are written in the chronicles of Samuel the seer, in the chronicles of Nathan the prophet and in the chronicles of Gad the seer. If one holds that the acts of King David refers to the Book of Samuel then we are given an inspired declaration of the authors of the Book of Samuel. On the other hand, this may be a separate work from Samuel that no longer exists today.

Dates

The book of Samuel covers the history of God people during the leadership of the _____ (Eli and Samuel) through the reigns of the _____ (Saul and David). Samuel was born in _____ and David reigned until _____. If we accept the Acts of King David as the Book of Samuel, Samuel was written throughout the reigns of Israel’s first two kings.

Theme

The theme of the Book of Samuel is the need for _____ to rule His people. The song of Hannah (I Samuel 2:1-10) shows the longing of the Israelites for a great _____ in their circumstances. Samuel, the last judge, is unable to bring about this reversal as they people plead for a king thanks to his disobedient sons. Saul, the first king, is unable to rule in godliness and is rejected by God Himself. David, the king after God’s own heart, does not fulfill the longings of God’s people, but he looks forward to another whose kingdom will last forever (II Samuel 7). The Book of Samuel presents our need for _____.

Genre

Samuel is a straightforward book of _____.

Structure

- I. Samuel, the Last Judge
 - A. The Plea and Praise of Hannah (1:1-2:11).

- B. The Oracle Against the House of Eli (2:12-36)
- C. The Call of Samuel (3:1-4:1a).
- D. Israel's War with the Philistines (4:1b-7:17)
- II. Saul, the First King
 - A. Israel Demands a King (8:1-22)
 - B. Saul Anointed as King (9:1-10:27)
 - C. Saul's Victory over Ammon and Confirmation (11:1-15)
 - D. Samuel's Last Warning (12:1-24)
 - E. Saul's Sin and Rejection (13:1-15:35)
 - F. Saul Anoints David (16:1-23)
 - G. David's Victories over the Philistines (17:1-18:30)
 - H. Saul's Attempts to kill David and Jonathan's Mercies (19:1-24:22)
 - I. David, Nabal, and Abigail (25:1-44)
 - J. David and Saul, Cat and Mouse (26:1-27:12)
 - K. Saul and the Witch (28:1-25)
 - L. David: Rejected by Philistines and Attacked by Amalekites (29:1-30:31)
 - M. The Philistines Kill the Saul and His Sons in Battle (31:1-13)
- III. David, the Second King
 - A. The News of the Death of the King (1:1-27)
 - B. The Civil War: David vs. Ish-bosheth (2:1-4:12)
 - C. David Anointed King of Israel and His Battle with Philistia (5:1-25)
 - D. The Ark Comes to Bethlehem (6:11-23)
 - E. The LORD's Covenant with David (7:1-29)
 - F. The Greatness of the Reign of David (8:1-10:19)
 - G. David's Sin Against Bathsheba and Uriah (11:1-27)
 - H. David Repentance and the Birth of Solomon (12:1-25)
 - I. The Conclusion of the War with Ammon (12:26-31)
 - J. Amnon Rapes Tamar and Absalom's Revenge (13:1-38)
 - K. The Rebellion of Absalom (14:1-19:43)
 - L. The Rebellion of Sheba (20:1-26)
 - M. Justice for Gibeon (21:1-14)
 - N. One Last Battle with the Philistines (21:15-22)
 - O. David's Song of Praise and Thanksgiving (22:1-51)
 - P. David's Last Words and His Warriors (23:1-39)
 - Q. The Ill-advised Census (24:1-25)

Main Characters

- _____ - the corrupt High Priest who was judged by God
- _____ - a faithful woman in Israel who was given the gift of motherhood
- _____ - the last judge of Israel and the man who anointed the first two kings
- _____ - the first king of Israel who fell into sin
- _____ - the faithful son of Saul who supported David as a brother
- _____ - the second king of Israel who walked after God's heart and yet fell

The Historical Books

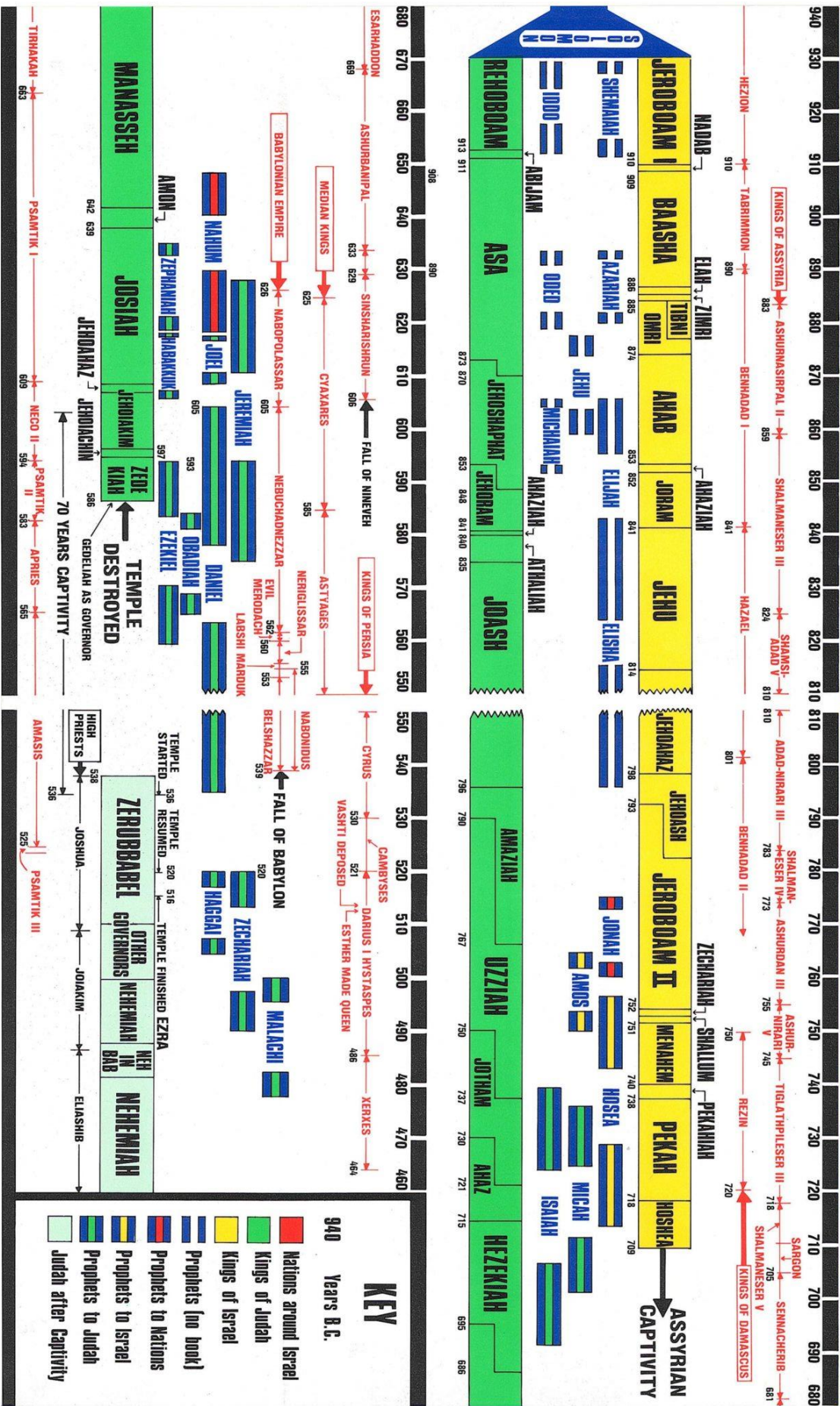
- _____ - the prophet who was used by God to restore David after his sin
- _____ - the mother of Solomon
- _____ - leader of the armies of Israel and adviser to David
- _____ - son of King David who ultimately betrayed him

Audience

The book of Samuel records the successes and failures of three of Israel's greatest leaders to show the Israelites their need for the Anointed One. The book is a record for Israelites throughout _____.

THE KINGS AND PROPHETS

OF ISRAEL AND JUDAH



The Book of Kings

Name

I and II Kings – the books of I and II Kings are counted as _____ in the Hebrew (MT) Bible. They were divided due to size and not content. The Greek (LXX) Bible counts I, II Samuel along with I, II Kings as one book named “Books of Kingdoms.” Jerome, in the Latin (Vulgate) Bible, called Samuel and Kings:

Author

_____ – we do not have any knowledge of the author of the book of Kings, but we do know of source material upon which the book was written. The author writes of using “the books of the annals of Solomon” (I Kings 11:14), “the book of the annals of the kings of Israel” (I Kings 14:29-2 Kings 15:31), and “the book of the annals of the kings of Judah” (I Kings 14:29- 2 Kings 24:5).

Dates

The book of Kings begins with the end of reign of King David (_____) until the establishment as Gedaliah as governor by Babylon (_____). Kings covers 384 years.

Theme

The theme of the book of Kings is the _____ to divinity by the LORD (Yahweh). Over 500 times God is call the LORD God (Yahweh Elohim). The central narrative of Kings is ministries of Elijah and Elisha who called the people back to the worship of the LORD.

Genre

The book of Kings is a straightforward book of _____ narrative.

Structure

See Chronological Chart

Main Characters

- _____ – the LORD God who calls His people back to Him
- _____ – the wise king of Israel who is led astray into idolatry
- _____ – the worst of the kings of Israel
- _____ – the prophets of the LORD who called Israel back to Him
- _____ – godly king who restores worship and stands against Assyria
- _____ – discovers the book of the Law and brings about needed reforms

Audience

The people of God _____ who need to return to the worship of the one true God.

The Book of Chronicles

Name

I and II Chronicles – the books of I and II Chronicles are counted as _____ in the Hebrew (MT) Bible. They were divided due to size and not content. The Hebrew (MT) Bible names Chronicles “the words of the days” which could be translated as “_____.” The Greek (LXX) Bible names Chronicles “_____” suggesting that Chronicles presents the material omitted from I Samuel – II Kings.

Author

_____ – the Bible does not explicitly state the author of Chronicles. The material in the book points to a Levitical leader. Jewish tradition holds _____ as the author of Chronicles. The author speaks of referring to other works such as: “the books of the kings of Israel and Judah,” the annals of King David,” the books of the prophets Samuel, Gad, Nathan, Ahijah, Shemaiah, and Iddo. The book also refers to the letters from Sennacherib of Assyria (2 Chron 32:17-20) and various tribal genealogies.

Dates

The book of Chronicles covers the history of God people from the death of Saul (1010BC) to the declaration of Cyrus for the exiled Jews to return and rebuild the temple (538BC). The book was originally attached to the book of Ezra, so we date the composition of the book around _____.

Theme

The theme of Chronicles is _____ to the LORD, the God of Israel. The Israelites went into exile due to their spiritual adultery against the LORD. Ezra, or another Levite, calls the Israelites back to a pure worship and devotion of the LORD. The genealogies stress the importance of purity as the chosen people of God.

Genre

Chronicles is a combination of _____, historical _____, and inspired _____ on the history of God’s people.

Structure

- I. Genealogies
 - A. Patriarchs (1:1-54).
 - B. Judah (2:1-4:23)
 - C. Simeon (4:24-43).
 - D. Transjordan Tribes (5:1-26)

- E. Levi (6:1-81)
- F. Benjamin and Five Other Tribes (7:1-9:44)
- II. The Reign of David
 - A. The Death of Saul (10:1-14)
 - B. The Rise of King David
 - i. David establishes Jerusalem (11:1-16:43)
 - ii. The LORD's Covenant with David (17:1-27)
 - iii. David's Conquests (17:1-20:8)
 - C. David's Latter Days
 - i. The Census (21:1-30)
 - ii. Organizations of his Kingdom (22:1-27:34)
 - iii. The Last Words of David (28:1-29:30)
- III. The Reign of Solomon
 - A. The Rise of King Solomon (2 Chronicles 1:1-7:22)
 - B. Solomon's Kingdom (8:1-9:31)
- IV. The Kingdom of Judah
 - A. Rehoboam (10:1-12:16)
 - B. Abijah (13:1-14:1a)
 - C. Asa (14:1b-16:14)
 - D. Jehoshaphat (17:1-20:37)
 - E. Jehoram (21:1-20)
 - F. Ahaziah (22:1-9)
 - G. Athaliah (22:10-23:21)
 - H. Joash (24:1-27)
 - I. Amaziah (25:1-28)
 - J. Uzziah (26:1-23)
 - K. Jotham (27:1-9)
 - L. Ahaz (28:1-27)
 - M. Hezekiah (29:1-32:33)
 - N. Manasseh (33:1-20)
 - O. Amon (33:21-25)
 - P. Josiah (34:1-35:27)
 - Q. Jehoahaz (36:1-4)
 - R. Jehoiakim (36:5-8)
 - S. Jehoiachin (36:9-10)
 - T. Zedekiah (36:11-16)
- V. The Exile
 - A. The Destruction of Jerusalem (36:15-21)
 - B. The Decree of Cyrus (36:22-23)

Audience

The book of Chronicles was written for the Israelites who _____
as they awaited their promised Messiah.