Samuel & The United Monarchy

1st Samuel

2nd Samuel

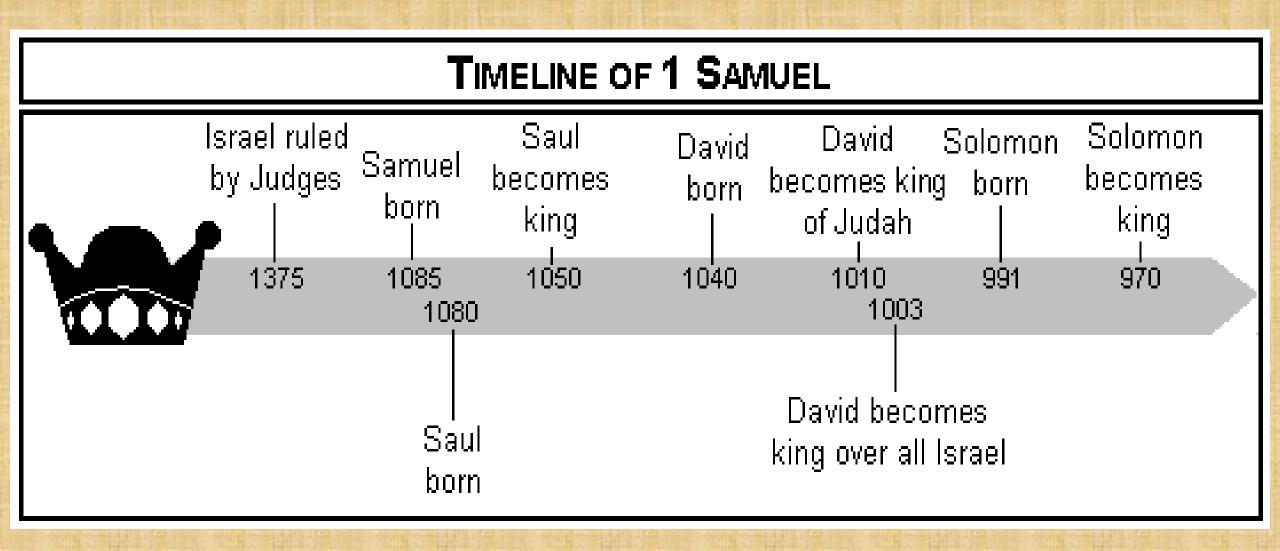
1st Kings

1st Chronicles

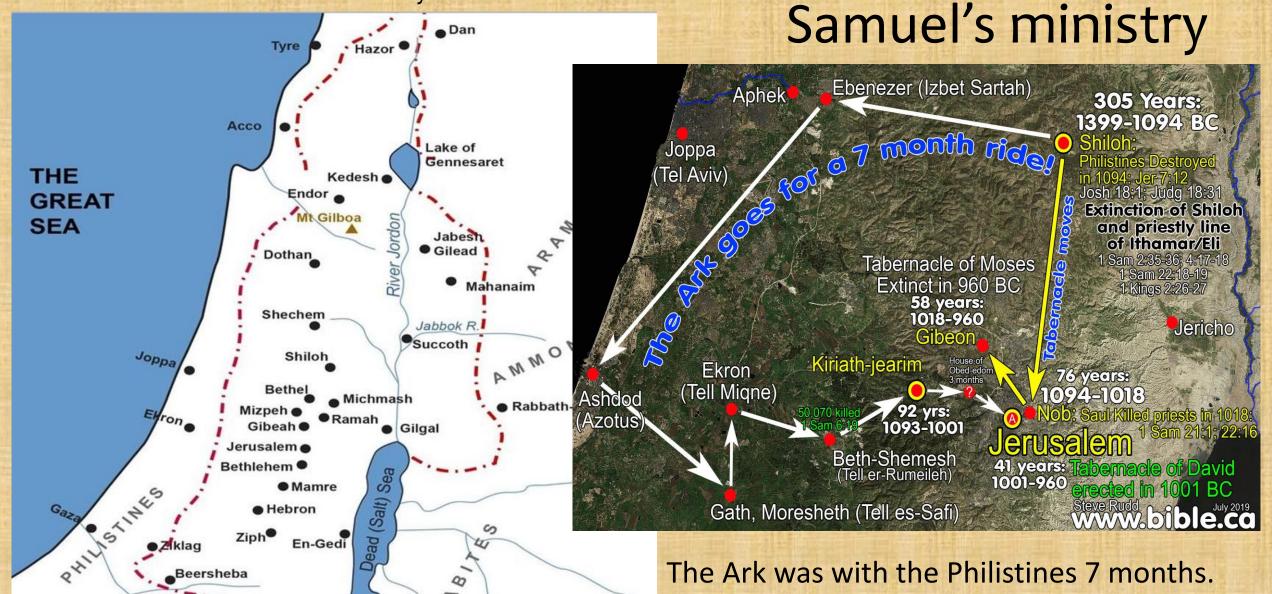
1st Samuel (Author - Samuel +)

- The Shiloh Traditions (1-4).
 - The birth, adoption, & calling of Samuel as judge/prophet/priest.
- The Ark Narrative (4-7).
 - The loss & return of the Ark, Eli's death, and the apostate state of Eli's sons.
- The Institution of the Monarchy (7-12).
 - The failure of Samuel's sons & Israel demands a king.
- The Reign (& reprobation) of Saul (13-15).
 - Saul's calling, reluctance, rashness, (later) resentment towards David, unfaithfulness, occultism & rejection by God.
- David's rise to power (16 31).
 - David's anointing, defeats Goliath, resorts to the wilderness,
 - Saul's death (+ Jonathan's) fighting the Philistines.

1st & 2nd Samuel & The United Monarchy



Samuel & The United Monarchy



1117-1055 BC

Major Themes

Israel's folly (& God's faithfulness).

- Israel's theological failure, brought military failure, and loss of the Ark.
 - Emblematic of Israel's systemic (although not exhaustive) unfaithfulness to God (and each other) and unworthiness of His presence & blessings.
 - God made a way (judging the Philistines) to return to Israel (Abrahamic).

The establishment of Monarchy.

- Moses prophesied God would establish a monarchy for His purposes (Duet 18).
- Israel ask for a king to accommodate their inadequacies (not God's purposes).
- Saul had God's sanction, but Saul became emblematic of the people's failures.
 - Saul had all the natural attributes to be king (strong/humble).
 - Proved unfaithful, rash, cowardly, divisive, resentful & occultic.

Samuel

Major Themes

Shift in Theocracy (God's rule).

- Previously, God ruled/protected Israel directly as King through His Law.
- When Israel were disobedient and divided (tribal/region) God sent oppressors.
- God appointed Judges to restore Israel, when Israel repented of apostacy.
- A hereditary Kingship COULD compensate for Israel's disobedience & division.
- A King acts as a Judicial mediator between the people & God (priests religious).
- The King takes ultimate responsibility for discipline/defence + religious integrity.
- Israel devolved their judicial responsibility to the King & forfeited freedoms.

1117-1055 BC

Samuel

Major Themes (2)

- A Godly king would remove 'idolatry', but a bad king could import 'idolatry'.
- Israel would be blessed/judged as a single unit (not per individual, or tribe).
- Added another mediatorial office to Israel's relationship with God (+ priests).

David, 'a man after God's own heart'.

- Started with the right 'spiritual' credentials.
- Believed God's word, despite his limitations, and contrary circumstances.
 - (in contrast, Saul had all the natural attributes and conducive circumstances, but doubted God).

Samuel & The United Monarchy

Kingship

- Don't multiply horses Nat security doesn't depend upon military strength.
- Don't multiply wives General distraction/taking foreign wives = making treaties with foreign nations.
 - o Encourages religious syncretism.
 - Suggests Israel's security dependant on diplomacy, politics.
 - o The king's royal offspring (heir apparent) could be half Jew, half gentile.

Don't multiply silver and gold

- o Don't seek wealth as an end, or abuse position for personal gain (take bribes).
- Suggests Israel's security dependent upon wealth.

Do rule according to God's Law

- The king is 'under' (subject) to the same law as his 'brethren' (Theocracy).
- The king cannot make/change The Law (unlike Medes & Persians).
 - Autocracy everyone does what the king says God said.
 - Theocracy Priest represents God (no civil power) king serves God (no religious power).