

Book of 1Samuel

Synopsis



Introduction

Book No	9
Name	1Samuel
Written By	Samuel
Testament	Old
Category	History
Date Written	Approx. 1015 BC
Place Written	Ramah
Audience	To the people of Israel
Purpose	To record the life of Samuel, Israel's last judge; the reign and decline of Saul, the first king; and the choice and preparation of David, Israel's greatest king
History Covered	1105 - 1010 BC
Chapters	31
Verses	810
Key Verse	<p>And the LORD said unto Samuel, Hearken unto the voice of the people in all that they say unto thee: for they have not rejected thee, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them. (8:7)</p> <p>Now therefore hearken unto their voice: howbeit yet protest solemnly unto them, and shew them the manner of the king that shall reign over them. (8:9)</p>
Key People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Eli ❖ Hannah

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Samuel ❖ Saul ❖ Jonathan ❖ David
Key Places	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Ramah ❖ Shiloh ❖ Kiriath jearim ❖ Mizpah ❖ Gilgal ❖ Valley of elah ❖ The wilderness ❖ Gath ❖ Ziklag ❖ Mount gilboa

Purpose of the Book

Israel had been governed by judges whom God raised up at crucial times in the nation's history; however, the nation had degenerated both morally and politically. It had been under the merciless onslaught of the Philistines. The temple at Shiloh had been desecrated, and the priesthood was corrupt and immoral. Into this religious and political confusion stepped Samuel, the miraculous son of Hannah. In a remarkable way the renewal and joy that his birth brought to his mother prefigures the same for the nation.

First Samuel is a book of great beginnings . . . and tragic endings. It begins with Eli as high priest during the time of the judges. As a religious leader, Eli certainly must have begun his life with a close relationship to God. In his communication with Hannah, and in his training of her son Samuel, he demonstrated a clear understanding of God's purposes and call (chapters 1 and 3). But his life ended in ignominy as his sacrilegious sons were judged by God and the sacred Ark of the Covenant fell into enemy hands (chapter 4). Eli's death marked the decline of the influence of the priesthood and the rise of the prophets in Israel.

Samuel was dedicated to God's service by his mother, Hannah. He became one of Israel's greatest prophets. He was a man of prayer who finished the work of the judges,

began the school of the prophets, and anointed Israel's first kings. But even Samuel was not immune to finishing poorly. Like Eli's family, Samuel's sons turned away from God; they took bribes and perverted justice. The people rejected the leadership of the judges and priests and clamored for a king "like all the other nations have" (8:5).

Saul also started quickly. A striking figure, this handsome (9:2) and humble (9:21; 10:22) man was God's choice as Israel's first king (10:24). His early reign was marked by leadership (chapter 11) and bravery (14:46-48). But he disobeyed God (chapter 15), became jealous and paranoid (chapters 18-19), and finally had his kingship taken away from him by God (chapter 16). Saul's life continued steadily downward. Obsessed with killing David (chapters 19-30), he consulted a medium (chapter 28) and finally committed suicide (chapter 31).

Among the events of Saul's life is another great beginner—David. A man who followed God (13:14; 16:7), David ministered to Saul (chapter 16), killed Goliath (chapter 17), and became a great warrior. But we'll have to wait until the book of 2 Samuel to see how David finished.

Samuel's own sons do not share his godly character. The people do not have confidence in his sons' abilities; as Samuel grows old, they press him to give them a king. Reluctantly, he does so. Saul, a handsome and charismatic man, is chosen to become Israel's first king. His ego is as large as his stature. He impatiently steps into the office of priest, rather than wait for Samuel. After rejecting God's commands, he is rejected by God. After this rejection Saul becomes a tragic figure, consumed with jealousy and fear, gradually losing his sanity. His final years are spent relentlessly chasing David through the wilderness backcountry of his kingdom in an effort to kill him. David, however, has found an ally in Saul's son, Jonathan, who warns David of his father's plots to kill him. Ultimately, when both Saul and Jonathan are killed in battle, the stage is set for David to become the second king of Israel.

It is clear in 1 Samuel that God is at work in history. Even the most sinful and rebellious occurrences can be used by Him to continue His divine plan. The corruption of Eli's sons and his unwillingness to deal with them becomes the schooling environment for the child Samuel. The rejection of God and the demand for a king by Israel becomes the basis for the establishment of an earthly royal line that will bring forth the entrance of God into human history in the person of the Messiah. Finally, Saul, who had such a wonderful beginning, ends his life in tragedy and suicide. Yet, because of Saul's

insanity, David is brought from the sheepfold into the courts of the king. Saul's senseless jealousy and enraged pursuit of David provide the backdrop against which the greatest king of Israel, the "man after God's own heart," comes to the throne.

But it is not only in the broad sweeps of history that God's hand is obvious. The following lessons are also evident in 1 Samuel. God steps into the pain and misery of Hannah to give her, not only a son, but three sons and two daughters (2:21). Though men look on the outward appearance, God looks on the heart (16:7). Obedience is better than sacrifice (15:22, 23), indicating that God is concerned about men's hearts as well as their actions. God does not spare even those in high position when they have sinned, but He is still a God of patience and forgiveness.

As you read 1 Samuel, note the transition from theocracy to monarchy; exult in the classic stories of David and Goliath, David and Jonathan, David and Abigail; and watch the rise of the influence of the prophets. But in the midst of reading all the history and adventure, determine to run your race as God's person from start to finish.

Overview

- ❖ 9th book of the BIBLE, Old Testament and 4th one among 12 historical books
- ❖ The Book of 1 Samuel covers a period of about 140 years, beginning with the birth of Samuel at about 1150 B.C., and ending with the death of Saul at about 1010 B.C
- ❖ Samuel's name means "name of God."
- ❖ Samuel is a miracle child
- ❖ Samuel is from tribe of levi
- ❖ Samuel is nazarite
- ❖ Samuel is the only ghost we meet in BIBLE
- ❖ Samuel led great Passovers(2ch 35:18)
- ❖ GOD called Samuel twice by his name
- ❖ Samuel
 - Was a man of prayer.
 - Began the school of the prophets.
 - Anointed Israel's first two kings (Saul & David)
- ❖ The books of 1 & 2 Samuel were originally one book in the Hebrew Bible. It was known as the "Book of Samuel."
- ❖ 1 & 2 Samuel, along with 1 & 2 Kings, form a continuous narrative devoted to recording the early years of the Hebrew monarchy

- ❖ 1 Samuel describes the transition of leadership in Israel from the Judges to the kings. The transition involves three stages
 - From Eli to Samuel.
 - From Samuel to Saul.
 - From Saul to David.
- ❖ Three characters are prominent in 1 Samuel:
 - Samuel, the last Judge.
 - Samuel, the first Israel prophet
 - Saul, Israel's first king.
 - David, the king-elect, anointed but not yet recognized as Saul's successor
- ❖ Samuel was but a young child when God called him.
- ❖ Just as Eli's sons were evil, when Samuel was old, his sons proved to be unjust leaders, resulting in the people calling for a king to rule over them.

Hebrew Names of GOD used in 1Samuel

NA

Revelation of JESUS CHRIST

The similarities between Jesus and the boy Samuel are striking. Both were children of promise. Both were dedicated to God before birth. Both were the bridges of transition from one stage of the nation's history to another. Samuel combined the offices of prophet and priest; Christ is Prophet, Priest, and King.

The tragic end of Saul illustrates the ultimate result of earthly kingdoms. The only hope is a kingdom of God on Earth, whose ruler is God Himself. In David, the earthly lineage of God's King begins. In Christ, God comes as King and will come again as King of Kings.

David, the simple shepherd boy, prefigures Christ the Good Shepherd. Jesus becomes the ultimate Shepherd-King.

Work of THE HOLY SPIRIT

1 Samuel contains remarkable instances of the coming of the Holy Spirit upon the prophets, as well as upon Saul and his servants. In 10:6 the Holy Spirit comes upon Saul, who prophesies and is "turned into

another man,” that is, equipped by the Spirit to fulfill God’s calling. After David is anointed by Samuel, “the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward” (16:13).

The phenomenon of the Spirit inspiring worship occurs in chapter 10 and 19:20. This was not the emotionalized raving of the pagans, but true, Spirit-inspired worship and praise to God, not unlike what happened on the Day of Pentecost (Acts 2).

Even in the several uses of the ephod and the Urim and Thummim we look forward to the time when the “Spirit of truth” will guide us into “all truth,” tell us of “things to come,” and “take of what is Mine [Jesus’] and declare it to you” (John 16:13, 14).

Mega Themes of 1Samuel

KING

Because Israel suffered from corrupt priests and judges, the people wanted a king. They wanted to be organized like the surrounding nations. Though it was against his original purpose, God chose a king for them.

Establishing a monarchy did not solve Israel’s problems. What God desires is the genuine devotion of each person’s mind and heart to him. No government or set of laws can substitute for the rule of God in your heart and life.

GOD’S CONTROL

Israel prospered as long as the people regarded God as their true king. When the leaders strayed from God’s law, God intervened in their personal lives and overruled their actions. In this way, God maintained ultimate control over Israel’s history.

God is always at work in this world, even when we can’t see what he is doing. No matter what kinds of pressures we must endure or how many changes we must face, God is ultimately in control of our situation. Being confident of God’s sovereignty, we can face the difficult situations in our lives with boldness.

LEADERSHIP

God guided his people using different forms of leadership: judges, priests, prophets, kings. Those whom he chose for these different offices, such as Eli, Samuel, Saul, and David, portrayed different styles of leadership. Yet the success of each leader depended on his devotion to God, not his position, leadership style, wisdom, age, or strength.

When Eli, Samuel, Saul, and David disobeyed God, they faced tragic consequences. Sin affected what they accomplished for God and how some of them raised their children. Being a real leader means letting God guide all aspects of your activities, values, and goals, including the way you raise your children.

OBEDIENCE

For God, “obedience is far better than sacrifice” (15:22). God wanted his people to obey, serve, and follow him with a whole heart rather than to maintain a superficial commitment based on tradition or ceremonial systems.

Although we are free from the sacrificial system of the Jewish law, we may still rely on outward observances to substitute for inward commitment. God desires that all our work and worship be motivated by genuine, heartfelt devotion to him.

GOD’S FAITHFULNESS

God faithfully kept the promises he made to Israel. He responded to his people with tender mercy and swift justice. In showing mercy, he faithfully acted in the best interest of his people. In showing justice, he was faithful to his word and perfect moral nature.

Because God is faithful, he can be counted on to be merciful toward us. Yet God is also just, and he will not tolerate rebellion against him. His faithfulness and unselfish love should inspire us to dedicate ourselves to him completely. We must never take his mercy for granted.

Life Lessons in 1Samuel

Truth	Lesson
<p>Growing in Godliness</p> <p>Learning to see things and people the way God sees them is a vital step in our growth process. While people tend to place great value on outward appearance, let us note that God looks upon attitudes of the heart.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Be more concerned with the condition of your heart before God than with how you appear to others. ❖ Ask God to teach you to see as He sees. God chose David as a man after His own heart (Acts 13:22), looking at David’s devotion and character more than at his appearance.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Seek God’s perspective in each situation you face. God’s wisdom and Word may dictate a different course of action than people, pressures, or circumstances would suggest. ❖ Raise godly children. Understand that a failure to do so can result in greater ungodliness. ❖ Dedicate children to the LORD. Remember that they are an inheritance and gift from the LORD
<p>Cultivating Dynamic Devotion</p> <p>Though Samuel grew up serving the Lord, his real influence came after knowing Him through a personal encounter.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Personally encountering God is the key to knowing Him intimately. ❖ Listen for God’s voice. ❖ Know that He calls you by name. ❖ Respond, as Samuel did, with an open and receptive heart, willing to obey.
<p>Pursuing Holiness</p> <p>Parents are called to raise children in the ways of the Lord. Eli’s sons despised God’s ways, even though they ministered in His name. But Eli did not restrain or rebuke them. Shaping children requires confronting our own responsibility by addressing ungodly influences, early and consistently.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Honor the Lord first. Eli honored (yielded to) his sons more than he honored God. God’s ways are holy and wholesome; they will produce life, health, and blessing in your life and in your children’s lives. ❖ Lovingly confront the world’s ways, teaching your children the ways of the Lord and praying for them. This brings lifelong fruit (Prov. 22:6). ❖ Rely upon GOD’s wisdom, strength and ingenuity rather than that of people
<p>The Walk of Faith</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Respond with an open and obedient heart when the Lord reveals His love to you through correction or instruction.

<p>Samuel's life reveals the faith lifestyle of reaching out to and trusting in God even in the face of previously unknown experiences and seemingly insurmountable odds.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Follow the Lord fully; do all that He asks of you. Do not allow the pretense of religion to keep you from total obedience. ❖ Trust in the Lord and remember His faithfulness to you in the past. ❖ Do not fear opposition even when it seems stronger or better supported. ❖ Be confident that God can use what you have at hand to overcome any obstacles you face. ❖ Be ready to obey the words the LORD speaks to you. Know that GOD continues to speak to those who do what HE says ❖ Understand that incomplete obedience is the same as disobedience ❖ Obey the LORD completely and do not turn away from HIM ❖ Know that disobedience and rebellion are as witchcraft in GOD's sight. ❖ Understand that to hear GOD's WORD and not to practice it is to reject it
<p>Keys to wise living</p> <p>Wisdom is in large measure understanding the principles by which GOD governs the moral universe. To gain wisdom means to learn to think GOD's thoughts after HIM. Esteeming the things HE esteems and despising the things HE despises. Learning wisdom is gaining the perspective that results from</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Be aware that if you persist in ungodly or unwise prayer GOD may give you what you ask as a form of discipline which would have been unnecessary otherwise ❖ Do not overvalue size. Remember the LORD accomplishes great things through small numbers ❖ Know that GOD looks on the heart not the outward appearance. Do not judge based on what you see

<p>adopting GOD's values and rejecting the values this world espouses</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Do not despise small opportunities. Understand that they prepare us for bigger battles
<p>Keys to relating to authority</p> <p>Learning to relate properly to GOD ordained authority is an important part of spiritual maturity. Because our nature is sinful in rebellion against GOD we do not automatically know how to relate properly to authority. It is something we must be trained in and something for which we will experience much discipline from the LORD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Receive GOD appointed authority. But do not honor them above GOD or HIS WORD. Know that to do so is idolatry ❖ Practice loyalty to GOD appointed leaders in order to enhance their effectiveness on your behalf ❖ Do not speak against or take up a cause against GOD ordained leaders even if they seem to be wrong ❖ Leave them to GOD's judgement and intercede for them. Each one of us must answer to GOD for our actions
<p>Lessons for leaders</p> <p>Spiritual leadership differs radically from this world's ideas about how to lead. GOD's leaders must realize that they represent HIM in their role, since HE has given them their authority. In order to honor GOD, HIS servants must be faithful both to HIM and to HIS people</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Leaders pray for those whom you lead. Not to do so is to sin against GOD ❖ Leaders do not act presumptuously. Obedience will establish your authority ❖ Leader do not despise anyone the LORD brings to you. GOD is able to raise up even the lowliest through godly leadership ❖ Leaders honor all ministry equally. Those who support others are equally important to GOD
<p>Steps to dealing with sin</p> <p>Sin must be dealt with or it will become our downfall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Understand that GOD holds us accountable for sins we know about but do not confront as we are able
<p>How to tame the tongue</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Voice any complaints only to the LORD.

Taming the tongue involves knowing that things you should not say to men may often be said to GOD	❖ Remember that vindication comes only from the LORD
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Praise Points in 1Samuel

- ❖ Answering our prayers (1:9-20);
- ❖ Speaking to us when we listen for his voice (3:1-21);
- ❖ Defending his people against their enemies (7:10);
- ❖ Raising up leaders to rally god’s people together (11:6-7);
- ❖ Looking at a person’s heart rather than his outward appearance (16:7);
- ❖ Giving us his spirit, who empowers and guides us (16:13);
- ❖ Delivering us from seemingly overwhelming situations (17:38-54); and
- ❖ Strengthening us during difficult times (30:6).

Worship Insights in 1Samuel

The story of 1 Samuel revolves around three primary characters: Samuel, Saul, and David. From their actions we see the rewards of obeying God and the consequences of disobeying. When Israel’s worship was performed genuinely and properly, the Lord granted them victory over their enemies. When their worship was corrupted by deceit, greed, and false motives, defeat followed. A host of supporting characters—Hannah, Eli, Jonathan, and others—helped to reinforce this message of rewards and consequences.

The prophet Samuel obeyed the Lord. As a young boy, Samuel was taken to the Tabernacle to serve under the priest Eli. Eli’s corrupt sons had dishonored their priestly office, but Samuel genuinely followed the Lord and became known as his spokesman in Israel. Eventually the spiritual leadership of Israel passed from the aged Eli to the young Samuel. Samuel served as Israel’s prophet, priest, and judge until the people asked for a king.

Saul, anointed by Samuel as Israel’s first king, repeatedly blundered into disobedience. Although Saul was a valiant and skillful warrior, he lacked spiritual discernment. As he waited for Samuel to arrive and offer a sacrifice, Saul became impatient and conducted the sacrifice himself (13:8-14). Against God’s command, he spared some of the spoils of battle, supposing they would be a fit offering to the Lord (15:13-15). Such persistent disobedience forced Samuel to announce the Lord’s rejection of Saul

(15:23). Saul's downward spiral of disobedience, paranoia, and failure finally hit bottom when he consulted a medium for guidance—a practice strictly forbidden in the Law (Deuteronomy 18:10-11). Saul's life demonstrates what happens when we seek our own gain and seek spiritual guidance from those who do not follow God.

Although David made many mistakes, his heart belonged to God, and so he provides a good model for believers to imitate. The Lord directed Samuel to anoint David to replace Saul as king. Before becoming king, David demonstrated that, in contrast to Saul, he trusted the God of Israel for his success. His first challenge came in combat with Goliath, whom David overcame by the name of the Lord (17:45). Later challenges came when he was pursued by a jealous, unstable Saul. Through these experiences, David grew in his understanding and devotion to God, thus preparing him to assume the throne as king.

Why was the Lord so reluctant to appoint a king for Israel? After all, Samuel was growing old, and no one seemed qualified to take his place as judge. The nation needed leadership to fight its enemies, the Philistines. To have a king, like all the Canaanite city-states around them, seemed the reasonable solution to their problem.

God granted the Israelites' request for a king, but he warned them what their kings would do to them. God knew how quickly such leaders would begin to compete for the devotion that belonged only to him. Worse still, these kings would institute a system of worship to reinforce their rule over the nation. With few exceptions, most of the kings who ruled Israel and Judah helped to plunge their nations into idol worship. Other sins and crimes followed in idolatry's wake, including child sacrifice, theft, adultery, and murder. God knew all these vices would accompany kingship, and so he was very disappointed that Israel spurned his leadership.

- ❖ Before we question the actions of other believers, we must be certain we understand why they do what they do (1:13-17).
- ❖ Worship, both corporate and individual, is a heartfelt response to the Lord's acts of blessing and deliverance (2:1-2).
- ❖ The mark of a true worship leader is true obedience (2:12-17).
- ❖ Using the routines of worship for our own gain displeases God (4:3-11; 13:8-14).
- ❖ God's name should be treated with respect, and so we should be especially careful in worship settings, where we are made acutely aware of God's presence (chapters 5–6).

- ❖ We should seek to purify our worship by putting away those things that compromise our loyalty to God (7:3).
- ❖ Acts of worship are no substitute for obeying the Lord's commands (15:22).

An Outline of 1Samuel

I. The Story of Samuel: 1Sa. 1:1-8:22

A. Samuel's Birth and Dedication: 1Sa. 1:1-2:11

1. Samuel's Roots: [1Sa 1:1-7](#)
2. Hannah's Blessing: [1Sa 1:8-18](#)
3. Samuel's Birth and Dedication: [1Sa 1:19-28](#)
4. Hannah's Song: [1Sa 2:1-11](#)

B. From One Prophet to Another: 1Sa. 2:12-4:1

1. Contrasts in Ministry: [1Sa 2:12-21](#)
2. God's Judgment on Eli's House: [1Sa 2:22-36](#)
3. The Call of Samuel: [1Sa 3:1-10](#)
4. Samuel's First Message: [1Sa 3:11-18](#)
5. The Establishment of the Leader: 1Sa. 3:19-4:1

C. Losing the Ark of the Covenant: 1Sa. 4:1-7:1

1. When Our Symbols Fail Us: [1Sa 4:1-11](#)
2. When the Glory is Gone: [1Sa 4:12-22](#)
3. When Gods Fall: [1Sa 5:1-12](#)

4. How to Get Rid of the Ark of God: [1Sa 6:1-12](#)
5. How to Receive the Ark of God: 1Sa. 6:13-7:1

D. The Last Judge of Israel: 1Sa. 7:2-8:22

1. The Renewing of a Covenant: [1Sa 7:2-6](#)
2. Depending on God: [1Sa 7:7-11](#)
3. Building Remembering Places: [1Sa 7:12-17](#)
4. When Leaders Fail: [1Sa 8:1-5](#)
5. What It Means to Have a King: [1Sa 8:6-22](#)

II. The Story of Saul: 1Sa. 9:1-14:52

A. The First King of Israel: 1Sa. 9:1-12:25

1. A King is Chosen: [1Sa 9:1-27](#)
2. The Anointing and Assuring of a King: [1Sa 10:1-16](#)
3. Israel Meets Her King: [1Sa 10:17-27](#)
4. The Kingship Ratified: [1Sa 11:1-15](#)
5. Samuel's Sermon at Saul's Coronation: [1Sa 12:1-25](#)

B. The Wars of Liberation: 1Sa. 13:1-14:52

1. Fighting Against Odds: [1Sa 13:1-7](#)
2. Learning to Trust God: [1Sa 13:8-15](#)
3. When Things Seem Hopeless: [1Sa 13:16-23](#)
4. If God is in It: [1Sa 14:1-23](#)
5. Conflict Within Victory: [1Sa 14:24-46](#)
6. The Summary of Saul's Wars: [1Sa 14:47-52](#)

III. The Story of Saul and David: 1Sa. 15:1-31:13**A. The Beginning of the Decline of Saul's Dynasty: 1Sa. 15:1-17:58**

1. The Superiority of Obedience: [1Sa 15:1-23](#)
2. When Repentance is Too Late: [1Sa 15:24-35](#)
3. God's Unlikely Choices: [1Sa 16:1-13](#)
4. The Future King as a Servant: [1Sa 16:14-23](#)
5. The Giants that Intimidate: [1Sa 17:1-11](#)
6. Faith in the Family: [1Sa 17:12-29](#)
7. The Source of Confidence: [1Sa 17:30-40](#)
8. Claiming God's Victory: [1Sa 17:41-53](#)
9. Meeting the King: [1Sa 17:54-58](#)

B. The War Between the Anointed: 1Sa. 18:1-20:42

1. When Success Breeds Envy: [1Sa 18:1-16](#)
2. Openness and Trust Meet Deceit: [1Sa 18:17-30](#)
3. Friends Who Intercede: [1Sa 19:1-7](#)
4. When Family Intervenes: [1Sa 19:8-17](#)
5. When the Spirit Distracts: [1Sa 19:18-24](#)
6. When Friendships are Tested: [1Sa 20:1-23](#)
7. When Friends are Loyal: [1Sa 20:24-42](#)

C. David Becomes a Fugitive: 1Sa. 21:1-26:25

1. Finding Resources for Troubled Times: [1Sa 21:1-9](#)
2. Finding Safety in Helplessness: [1Sa 21:10-15](#)
3. The Gathering of a People: [1Sa 22:1-5](#)
4. The Breakdown of Leadership: [1Sa 22:6-23](#)
5. Putting Others Ahead of Self: [1Sa 23:1-13](#)
6. Help from Unexpected Sources: [1Sa 23:14-29](#)
7. Respecting God's Anointed: [1Sa 24:1-7](#)
8. A Case for Innocence: [1Sa 24:8-15](#)
9. An Effort at Reconciliation: [1Sa 24:16-22](#)
10. Samuel's Death: [1Sa 25:2](#)
11. When Wealth and Power Breed Contempt: [1Sa 25:2-11](#)
12. When Wisdom Interrupts Anger: [1Sa 25:12-35](#)
13. The Solidifying of Support: [1Sa 25:36-44](#)
14. Enemies Who Never Give Up: [1Sa 26:1-12](#)
15. When There's Talk Without Communication: [1Sa 26:13-25](#)

D. Life Among the Philistines: 1Sa. 27:1-31:13

1. Finding Safety with Enemies: [1Sa 27:1-12](#)
2. When Deceit Works Too Well: [1Sa 28:1-2](#)
3. A Leader Without Confidence: [1Sa 28:3-7](#)
4. When Desperation Rules: [1Sa 28:8-19](#)
5. Small Comfort from a Strange Source: [1Sa 28:20-25](#)
6. Being Saved by Our Enemies: [1Sa 29:1-11](#)
7. A Disastrous Homecoming: [1Sa 30:1-6](#)
8. When People Turn to God: [1Sa 30:7-10](#)
9. The Hand of God: [1Sa 30:11-15](#)
10. Recovering Everything: [1Sa 30:16-31](#)
11. The Inevitable End: [1Sa 31:1-13](#)