

## 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel 1:1-11

### I. 1<sup>st</sup> – 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Who's Who

A. - David - Samuel -Saul - Absalom - Jonathan - Bathsheba  
-Nathan - Goliath - Philistines

B. Why isn't this the Book of David? - The Davidic Covenant

### II. Background – Coming from the Judges

A. From the Exodus to Joshua conquering Canaan to +/- 300 years of the Judges

B. Judges 21:25: *In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes.* (ESV)

C. The Philistine Problem – Samson stirs it up

### III. Torah Prophecies Fulfilled

A. The *TNK – Tanakh*

B. Zadokites take control of the priesthood (Numbers 25)

C. Jerusalem will take the place of Shiloh to be the site “where the name of YHWH will dwell” (Deuteronomy 12)

D. A new prophet like Moses (Deuteronomy 18)

### IV. 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel 1:1-6 – Obedience to YHWH

A. vv.1-2 - Is Elkanah an Ephraimite or a Levite?

1. All Levites come from one of three sons (Gershon, Kohath, Merari)

2. 1st Chronicles 6:33-38 shows Elkanah and Samuel were Kohathites

3. Joshua 21:22 says Kohathites were given 4 cities in Ephraim – one was “Beth-horon with its pasturelands”

B. The Tabernacle was at Shiloh

C. We see a man being obedient – He's always following the Law

D. v.2 – two wives - Barren women and two wives? Sarah/Hagar: Isaac; Rachel/Leah – 12 Tribes

E. v.3 – “LORD of hosts” – 1st time used in OT - “hosts” – *tsaba* – organized army

F. vv.4-6: Just like Leah and Rachel

1. v.4 – “portions of the meat” – likely above and beyond the sacrifice

2. v.6 – “rival” or “adversary” – word means “to cramp”

## V. vv. 7-11

A. v. 7 - “whenever Hannah went up to the house of the LORD”

1. Hannah is the most God-like faithful woman in the Old Testament

2. She calls on YHWH more than any other woman in the Old Testament – 18 times

3. There is no other woman mentioned in the Old Testament that went up to the house of the LORD

4. She is praying to the LORD for an answer – she takes her grief and her worries to the LORD

5. Other women in OT certainly call out to God or give Him thanks but not to ask what to do

6. Rachel/Leah difference – Genesis 29:31-30:24

B. v.8 - Significance of 10 sons/Rachel

1. Jacob’s love for Rachel/Elkanah’s love for Hannah

2. 10th son for Jacob was Joseph who saved God’s people from famine – did a great thing

3. Joseph (through Manasseh and Benjamin) got a “double portion” of the promised land

4. Foreshadowing that God is working – “Here’s a story and let me show how God worked through it/used it”

C. vv.9-11

1. v. 9 – shows Eli was still acting as a judge even though he was a priest – this is a comparison to how Samuel will judge and act priestly as well

2. “Door post of the temple” – this is still the tabernacle but it’s surrounded by a more permanent structure of walls and gates and fences – allusion to it not moving

3. v. 10 - Hannah has “bitterness of soul”

a. Root word of “bitter” is *mara* – Naomi uses it in Ruth 1:19-21 - Naomi means delight or joy

b. KJV uses *mara* with Job to say God has “vexed my soul”

4. v. 11 – Hannah makes a vow to God

a. She makes the vow to the LORD of hosts – term used again

b. Look at the theology of this vow:

1. I'm coming to you God in a humble way because you are God of it ALL (the LORD of Hosts – LORD Almighty)

2. I am a servant – says it twice

3. I know that a relationship with you means sacrifice on my part – I'm giving to you the one thing I want the most

4. Is this a "*quid pro quo*"?

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