Handout 1: 1 Samuel Lesson 6

The inspired writer tells us that three times Samuel either cried or was deeply distressed:

1. When the Israelites asked for a king other than Yahweh, Samuel was deeply offended by the people’s lack of gratitude to God (8:6-8).
2. When God told Samuel He was not only withdrawing Saul’s dynasty but that His divine Spirit would no longer continue with Saul, Samuel cried and prayed for Saul all night but in the morning submitted to God’s will (15:10-11).
3. When Samuel continued to mourn for Saul, feeling responsible or Saul’s failure (16:1).

1 Samuel 16:11 ~ He then asked Jesse, “Are these all the sons you have?” Jesse replied, “There is still one left, the youngest; he is looking after the sheep [shepherd].”

The inspired writers use shepherd imagery to describe the way God shepherds the flock of His people (Ps 23:1; 80:1), the role of Israel’s kings and priests as the shepherds or failed shepherds of their people (1 Kng 22:17; 2 Chr 18:16; Ez 34:5, 8), and as an image of the Messiah who will come to shepherd His people (Is 40:11; Ez 34:12, 23-24). This is one of the four reoccurring prophetic images of the prophets. The New Testament inspired writers will use this same “shepherd” imagery to describe Jesus’ role as Redeemer-Messiah:

- Jesus identifies Himself as the Shepherd sent to find the “lost sheep” of His people (Mt 15:24).
- Those who belong to Jesus recognized His voice and are obedient in the same way sheep recognize the voice of their shepherd (Jn 10:1-3).
- Jesus is the Good Shepherd who lays down His life for His sheep (Jn 10:11, 15, 17)
- Jesus is the Divine Shepherd of the sheep by “the blood that sealed an eternal covenant” (Heb 13:20).
- Jesus is the Chief Shepherd who seeks the lost who have “gone astray like sheep but who are returned to the Shepherd and guardian of your souls” (1 Pt 2:25) who will return to give the faithful sheep of His flock the crown of glory (1 Pt 5:4).

Some other younger sons who were favored by God: Abel was favored over Cain, Isaac was favored over Ishmael, Jacob was chosen over Esau, Ephraim was ranked over Manasseh, and Moses was chosen as the people’s redeemer/lawgiver over Aaron.

David will be anointed three anointed times:

1. Anointed by Samuel (16:13).
2. Anointed by the men of Judah to be king of Judah (2 Sam 2:4).
3. Anointed by the elders of Israel to be king of the twelve tribes of Israel (2 Sam 5:3).

Sin is an act that is contrary to reason that wounds man’s nature, injures human fellowship, and separates man from the unity of fellowship with God. Jealousy/envy is a sin that became a serious problem in Saul’s life and later the source of that jealousy will be transferred from Jonathan to David of Bethlehem. St. Paul lists jealous/envy as a sin that is among the self-indulgent works of the flesh in Gal 5:19-21; also see Rom 1:29-32. It is listed as one of the seven “capital sins” (see CCC 1866-67 and the chart on Virtues and Sins: http://www.agapebiblestudy.com/charts/Virtues%20vs%20Sins%20Chart.htm).

Michal E. Hunt Copyright © 2014
Ruth’s Family Tree

Abraham
Genesis 11:26-31
Matthew 1:2

Judah
Gen 29:30-35
Matthew 1:2

Perez
Ruth 4:18
Matthew 1:3

Boaz
Ruth 4:21
Matthew 1:5

Ruth
Ruth 4:13
Matthew 1:5

Lot
Genesis 11:27

Moab
Genesis 19:33-37

Descent

Married

Obed
Ruth 4:17
Matthew 1:5

Jesse
Ruth 4:17
Matthew 1:5

David
Ruth 4:17
Matthew 1:6

Marriage