

-Boaz- like Christ, a mighty man of wealth, the lord of the harvest. He was the kinsman redeemer, the bridegroom and his love for Ruth and Naomi made him willing to meet their need -Naomi- Went out full and came back empty, and bitter. The world cost her husband and sons

-Orpah- she intended to go the right way but counted the cost and departed in sorrow

-Ruth- Turned her back on the gods of Moab, on her heathen family and on her homeland, that she might seek the true and living God. Ruth sought the redeemer by humbly bowing at his feet as a stranger, by begging mercy. In complete submission she sought him above all others and became the purchased bride.

The person of Ruth

•Ruth is a virtuous woman 3:11

-She is faithful 1:16

-She is hard working 2:3

-She is humble 2:10

-She is giving 2:18

-She is modest 3:7, 14

-She is submissive 3:14

-She is patient 3:18

-She is steadfast 1:14; 2:17,23

-The reward that came to Ruth

-Grace 2:8

-Safety2:9

-Recompence 2:12

-Provision 2:14

-Abundance 3:15

-Husband 4:13

-Fruit (child) 4:13 -

Praise 4:11

- Boaz was the son of Rahab Mt. 1:5

- Boaz and Ruth become the great grandparents of David

-They begot Obed

-Obed begot Jesse

-Jesse begot David

-David's great grandmother was a Moabite and his great grandfather was a half Canaanite -

This is in the line of the Messiah

1. Rest Forsaken Ruth 1:1-5

a. Elimelech- God is king

-he leaves and goes to Moab

b. Him and his two sons die

2. Rest Desired Ruth 1:6-22

a. Naomi hears of harvest in Bethlehem-house of bread

b. She leaves Moab with Ruth, leaving Orpah behind

c. Naomi returns, but she's not the same as when she left

-bitter

-empty (doesn't count Ruth as much)

3. Rest Sought Ruth 2-3

a. Ruth is willing to go to work to provide for her and Naomi

- b. She "falls" on the field of Boaz - Providence of God
- c. Boaz notices her and provides for her
- d. Ruth is sent by Naomi to request Boaz to fulfil his responsibility as a kinsman redeemer
- e. Boaz is willing but there was one closer kinsman than him
- f. Ruth returns home and Boaz pursues the matter

4. Rest secured Ruth 4

- a. Boaz meets with the other kinsman
- b. The other kinsman refuses to perform his duty
- c. Boaz fulfills the responsibilities, including marrying Ruth

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- d. They have a baby name

Another outline for Ruth

- Ruth Renouncing ch. 1
- Ruth Requesting ch.2
- Ruth Reaping ch.3
- Ruth Rejoicing ch.4

D. Hannah- A Dedicated Mother I Samuel 1:1-2:21

I Samuel

- Samuel has 31 chapters, 810 verses, and 25,061 words
- Samuel ends the conquest stage and begins the united kingdom Stage -

The three main divisions are:

- Samuel 1-7
- Saul 8-15
- David 16-31

- Samuel is a book of transition
- Three main characters in I Samuel- muel, Saul and David
- Many say Samuel wrote the book, but he dies in 25:1

Hannah was sorrowful I Sam. 1 :1-19 -she

- was barren
- she had an adversary
- she was misunderstood by Eli the priest

2. She Prayed to the Lord for a man child

3. Her Song I Sam. 2:1-10

- a. God answered her prayer
- b. Samuel is born
- c. She later has 5 more children

Her Sacrifice

- a. She brings Samuel to the Temple to Eli the high priest
- b. She makes him a coat every year

E. Eli- The undisciplined priest and father I Samuel 2-4 Sins of his sons

- a. sons of Belial- weren't saved

- b. Stole offerings from God's people
- c. Committed fornication in the tabernacle
- d. They caused God's people to sin
- e. They despised the offerings of God

2. The Warning to Eli and his sons

- a. Through an unnamed prophet
- b. Through Samuel

3. The death of Eli and his sons I Sam. 4:1-22

- a. Israel is defeated by the Philistines 4:1-10
- b. The ark of the covenant is taken 4:11
- c. Eli's sons are killed 4:11
- d. Eli, upon hearing that the ark is taken falls over in his chair and dies 4:12-18

F. Samuel I Samuel 3-25

- 1. His revelation in the Temple I Sam. 3:19-21
- 2. Revival under Samuel
- 3. Samuel had a yearly circuit 7:15-17
- 4. Samuel judged Israel
- 5. God let none of his words fall to the ground

VI. The United Kingdom Stage

Samuel.	Samuel. Kings, Chronicles and Chronicles
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(II Kings covers the divided kingdom)

•)vers about 120 years

-This begins with a selection of a ruler (Saul) and ends with the rejection of another ruler (Rehoboam) -

Covers the reigns of Saul, David and Solomon

-Recovery of the ark

-Construction of the first Temple

-II Samuel has 24 chapters, 695 verses, and 20,614 words

-The key word is David- it appears 268 times

-This book shows David as the Shepherd of the people, and David as a wise and generous king

- It covers the 40 year reign of David

- Possible authors are Nathan, Gad or Abiathar

-I Kings had 22 chapters, 816 verses, and 24,524 words

-The word king or kings is used 250 times

-The two books of the kings show Israel's failure as they pass from affluence and blessing to poverty and division

-I Kings covers about 126 years, from the death of David to the death of Jehoshaphat

-The purpose of the book is show the history from David to Babylon

-For 120 years the 12 tribes were united and ruled by 3 kings, but they were divided after the death of Solomon, and 10 tribes broke away from the throne of David to set up their own kingdom to the north. This kingdom, known as Israel, was ruled from Samaria. The southern two tribes (Benjamin and Judah) were known as Judah and ruled out of Jerusalem

-I Chronicles- has 29 chapters, 942 verses, and 20,369 words

-II Chronicles has 36 chapters, 822 verses, and 26,074 words

-The Chronicles were written after the captivity- the Kings were written before the captivity

-Chronicles tells the history of the kings from God's point of view

- Samuel and Kings trace the history from the viewpoint of the prophets, Chronicles shows the matter from the viewpoint of the priests
- Chronicles is almost exclusively about Judah
- The story in Chronicles centers on the Temple
- II Chronicles records the building and dedication of the Temple, then the degeneration that resulted from the neglect of the house of God
- II Chronicles open with the glory of Solomon's reign 1-9, then the decline under the kings of Judah 10-36, and ends with the captivity of Cyrus
- Chronicles proves that all Israel's troubles come from apostasy
- The key words are house, used 203 times, and priest or priests, used 80 times

A. Saul, Israel's first king I Sam. 8-15

1. The selection of Saul I Sam. 8-12

- a. The elders of Israel demand a king 8:3-20
- b. Samuel is displeased and lists the many disadvantages of having a king 8:11-18
- c. God tells Samuel he is going to give Israel a king 9:16 J Samuel anoints Saul at Ramah 10:1
- e. Saul is humble in his beginnings 9:21, 10:21
- f. Saul raises an army of 330,000 to rescue Jabesh Gilead 11:8-15
- g. Samuel gathers Israel to Gilgal and delivers his last recorded sermon to the people 12:1-25

2. The rejection of Saul I Sam. 13:1-15:9

- a. By offering the sacrifice of a priest 13:9
- b. By disobeying God concerning Amalek 15:1-35
 - Both times, Saul makes excuses for his wrongdoing
 - This is the last meeting between Saul and Samuel until Samuel died I Sam. 15:35

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B. David, Israel's second (and finest) king I Sam. 16-11 Sam. 31; I Chron. 11-29

1. David the Shepherd 16:1-13

- a. David faithfully and diligently watches his father's sheep
- b. David is anointed king when Samuel visits
- c. David plays the harp for Saul

2. David the Soldier ch. 17

- a. David is sent on an errand by his father
- b. David David sees the giant and hears him defy the armies of Israel and their God
- c. David kills the giant with a sling

3. David is sought by Saul (to kill him) I Sam. 18:31

- a. He begins a lifelong friendship with Jonathan **b**. He's put over the men of war 18:5
- c. Saul becomes angry and jealous David over the song the women sing 18:6-7
- d. Saul's first attempt to kill David 18:11
- e. Saul demotes David from general over his army to captain 18:13
- f. Saul tries to have the Philistines kill David by falsely promising his daughter as reward for defeating the enemy 18:19
- g. Saul then promises his second daughter (Michal) to David for wife if he can kill 100 Philistines; David kills 200 18:20-27
- h. Saul again tries to kill David with a javelin 19:10
- i. David begins to run from Saul I Sam. 21-31
- j. He goes to Nob and gets bread and Goliath's sword from Ahimelech the priest 21 : 1-9

- k. He goes to the Philistine city of Gath and feigns to be crazy 21:10-15
 - l. David goes to the cave of Adullam 22:1-2
 - Men begin to gather unto him (400 to start)
 - m. David goes to Moab, but is told by the prophet Gad to get back to Judah 22:3-5
 - n. Doeg the Edomite betrays Ahimelech to Saul and 85 priests are slain at Nob 22:12-19
 - o. Abiathar, the son of Ahimelech, the only one to escape, comes to David 22:20-23
 - p. David saves the city of Keilah from the Philistines 23:5
 - q. He now has an army of 600 men 23:13
 - r. David and Jonathan meet in the woods of Ziph and renew their friendship 23:16-18
 - s. Saul surrounds David in the wilderness of Maon, but hears of the Philistines invading is force to return home 23:26-28
 - t. He spares Saul's life at Engedi (in a cave) and cuts off piece of his skirt 24:1-15 Samuel dies 25:1
 - v. David marries Abigail 25:1-42
 - w. David spares Saul's life a second time 26:1-16
 - x. David goes to the Philistine city of Ziklag 27: 1
 - David carries out numerous raids on non Israelite cities
 - z. David and his men avenge the destruction of Ziklag by destroying the Amalekites 30:1-18
4. David as King II Sam. 1-10; I Chron. •11-1 9 II Samuel can be summarized as:
- David's triumph's 1-10
 - David's trespass 11 -12
 - David's troubles 13-20
 - David's testimony 21-24
- a. David grieves the death of Saul and Jonathan II Sam. 1 :1-27
 - b. David is anointed king by the men of Judah at Hebron 2:1-4
 - c. Abner makes Ishbosheth king over eleven tribes 2:8-10
 - d. After seven years, David is anointed at Hebron by all the tribes II Sam. 3-5
 - He's king over Judah for 7 years and 33 years over all of Israel
 - e. He captures the city of Jerusalem and makes it the new capital of his kingdom 5:6-10
 - f. He brings the ark of the covenant into Jerusalem 6:1-19; I Chron. 15-16 -Took two tries-
Uzzah died the first time
 - g. He desires to build a temple but is not allowed to II Sam. 7:17
 - h. He is given the Davidic covenant 78-17; I Chron. 17:7-15

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-This promise is repeated to Solomon, in the Psalms, and by the prophets Amos, Isaiah, Micah, Jeremiah and Zechariah, over a period of about 500 years

- i. He seeks out and shows kindness to Mephibosheth 9:1-3
- j. He commits adultery with Bathsheba and has Uriah killed II Sam. 11
- k. Nathan the prophet confronts David about his sin and he confesses 12:1-12
- l. God forgives him, but David will pay back fourfold for his sin
 - The child dies, Tamar is raped, Amnon is killed, and Absalom's rebellion
- m. A three year plague is ended by executing seven of Saul's sons 21:1-14
- n. David gives in to the temptation of Satan and numbers the people II Sam. 24 -This brings a plague on Israel
- o. He prepares for the Temple by raising money for it I Chron. 22-29
- p. David writes many of the Psalms
- q. On his deathbed he gives a charge to Solomon I Kings 2:1-5

- Shew thyself a man -Be true to the Word of God
- Trust the promises of God
- Execute the judgment of God
- r. David dies, having been king for 40 years I Kings 2:10

Ended
2-28-22

5. Solomon as King I Kings 1-11; II Chron. 1-9
 - a. Triumph over his enemies I Kings 1-2
 - Adonijah- tried to steal the throne
 - Abiathar- for helping Adonijah (he wasn't very loyal to David)
 - Joab- for helping Adonijah and killing Abner and Amasa -
 - Shimei- for cursing David
 - b. His answered prayer and blessings 3:4-28
 - c. His peaceful reign 4:1-34
 - d. The Temple is built 5-8; II Chron. 2-7
 - Took 7 years
 - Twice the size of the tabernacle
 - 10,000 were in Lebanon for a month at a time
 - 70,000 that bare burdens
 - 80,000 hewers of stone
 - 3,600 overseeing the work
 - No sound of a tool was allowed inside during the building of the Temple
 - It had 10 candlesticks and 10 tables of shewbread
 - Ivory throne overlaid with gold
 - e. The dedication, prayer and offering for the new Temple I Kings 8:12-66; II Chron. 6:1-42 L
The glory of the Lord filled the Temple II Chron. 7:1-3
 - g. Solomon had 700 wives and 300 concubines I Kings 11:3
 - h. Solomon was very wealthy
 - 40,000 horses, 1400 chariots, and a fleet of ships, plus much gold
 - i. The testimony of Solomon's reign- "the half has not been told"
 - j. Solomon had great wisdom
 - k. Solomon's transgression- he didn't follow the Word of God Deut. 17:14-17
 - Had many wives that turned his heart from God
 - He owned thousands of horses
 - He had much silver and gold (much gotten by his own means)
 - i. The results of Solomon's transgressions
 - Would face trouble and revolts in the kingdom
 - The kingdom would be divided under his son
 - j. Solomon reigns 40 years

VII. The Divided Kingdom Stage

I Kings 12-22; II Kings 1-17; II Chron. 10-36