

The image features two silhouettes against a warm, orange-brown background. On the left, a man in a hooded robe is shown in profile, walking towards the right. On the right, a larger, more muscular figure in a helmet and armor stands holding a long spear. The scene is set in a desert with rolling hills. The text '1 Samuel' is centered in the middle of the image, and 'Come Follow Me' is centered below it.

1 Samuel

Come Follow Me

The Birth and call of Samuel

1 Samuel 1:1 – 4:1a



The Tabernacle at Shilo





1 Samuel 3



The Philistines sack Shilo – 1 Sam. 4.1-7.1

The Move to Monarchy 1 Samuel 7-12

1 Samuel 8 on what kings will do to
Israel:

1. He will take your stuff – 1 Samuel
8:10-12, 14-18

2. He will take your daughters – 1
Samuel 8:13

Their response: 1 Samuel 8:19-22



The Move to Monarchy 1 Samuel 7-12

There are 2 accounts of Saul's election:

1. The "lost donkey" story – **1 Samuel 9**
2. The "chosen by lot" story – **1 Samuel 10:20** should read, "the tribe of Benjamin was taken by lot."



The Move to Monarchy 1 Samuel 7-12

Saul's kingship is reaffirmed at Gilgal – 1 Samuel 11:14-15

Samuel exhorts the people to do well in the sight of God – 1 Samuel 12

The Trials of Saul – 1 Samuel 13-15

Saul's unauthorized offering – 1 Samuel 13:8-9, 13-14.



The Trials of Saul – 1 Samuel 13-15

Saul's charge to fast during war and Jonathan's disobedience – 1 Samuel 14

The tension in the text seems to be there on purpose: We see a clash between moderate pragmatism on the one hand and an ethic that attaches great importance to oaths and vows on the other. In this case, Saul is cast as the defender of the ethic of obedience.



A group of sheep in a field, with one sheep in the foreground looking directly at the camera. The sheep are white and fluffy, and the background is a soft-focus landscape with green trees and a brownish ground.

The Trials of Saul – 1 Samuel 13-15

1 Samuel 15 – What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear? (1 Samuel 15:14)

The Downfall of Saul

1. 1 Samuel 13:3-4 He takes credit for Jonathan's victory.
2. 13:8-9 – Saul offers unauthorized sacrifice.
3. 14:24, 27, 43-45 – Saul makes a rash oath – not to eat during battle.
Jonathan unknowingly eats.
4. 15:9, 23-24– Saul keeps the best sheep & other animals of the Amalekites.
5. 15:13 – Saul lies, saying he kept the commandments.

The Downfall of Saul

6. 18:7-8 – Saul becomes jealous of David's successes.

7. 18:10-11 – Saul attacks David with a javelin.

8. 18:17,21,25 – Saul requires David to kill 100 Philistines in order to marry Michal. Saul hopes that in doing so that David will die by the hand of the Philistines.

9. 19:1 – Saul asks his servants to kill David.

10. 19:9-10 – Saul attacks David again with a javelin.

The Downfall of Saul

11. 20:32-33 – Saul tries to kill Jonathan (Saul isn't a very good shot!)
12. 22:17-19 – Saul commands his men to commit murder.
13. 28:7 – Saul visits the Witch of Endor.
14. 31:4-6 – After being shot in battle, Saul kills himself.

The Election of King David

There are 3 narratives of the election of David to the throne

1. David is anointed by Samuel – 1 Samuel 16:1-13
2. David is chosen for his musical skills – 1 Samuel 16:14-23
3. David's combat with Goliath raises his status to king – 1 Samuel 17

Textualization

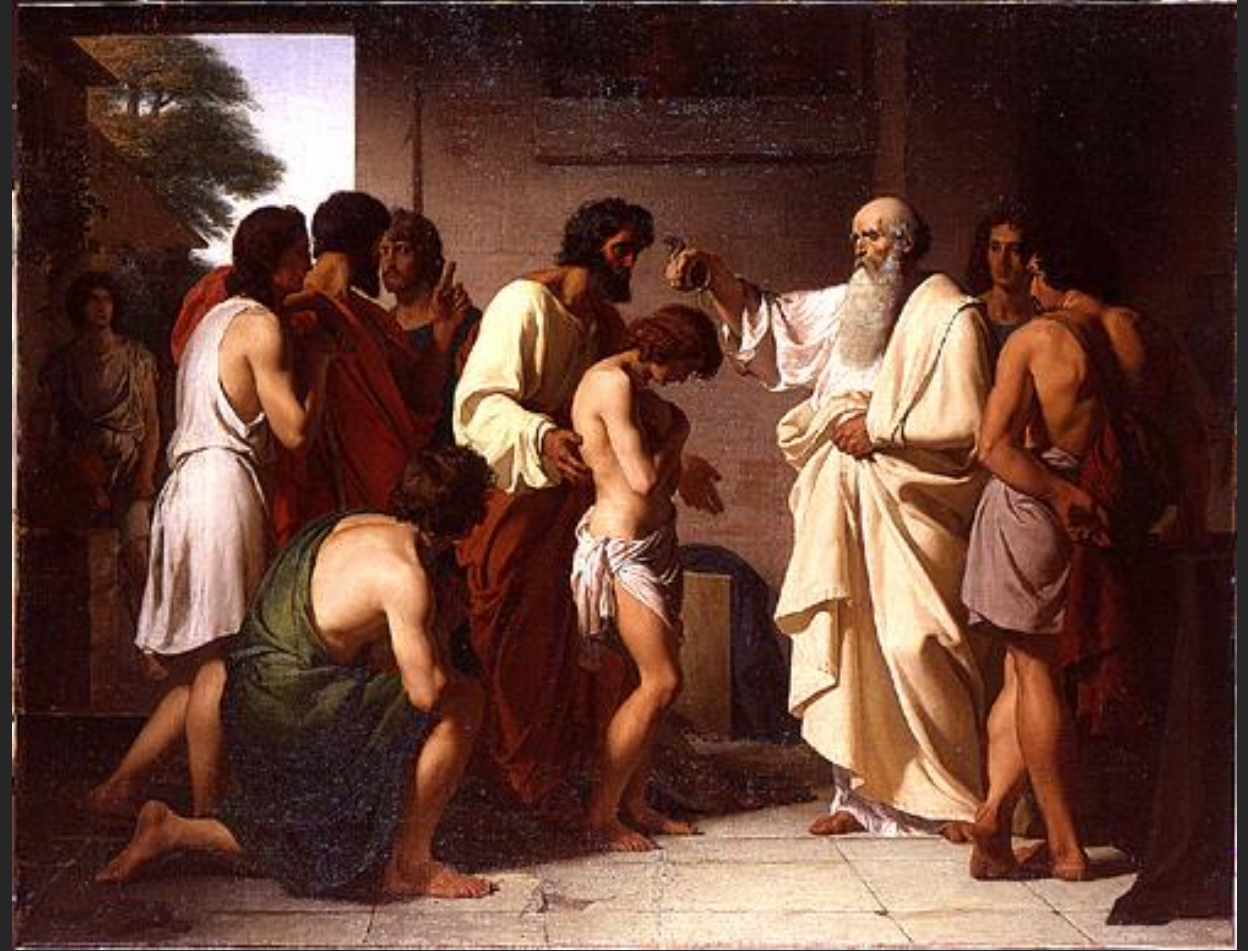
There is general agreement that the final form of the work (David's story in 1-2 Samuel) belongs to the period of the exile (586-540 BCE). On the other hand, dates for individual component units of the work vary from near the time of the events depicted to the time of final completion, a span of some 500 years.

(Bruce Metzger and Michael Coogan, *The Oxford Companion to the Bible*, p. 153)



David anointed by Samuel

1 Samuel 16:1-13



Samuel anoints David, by Victor Biennoury, 1842

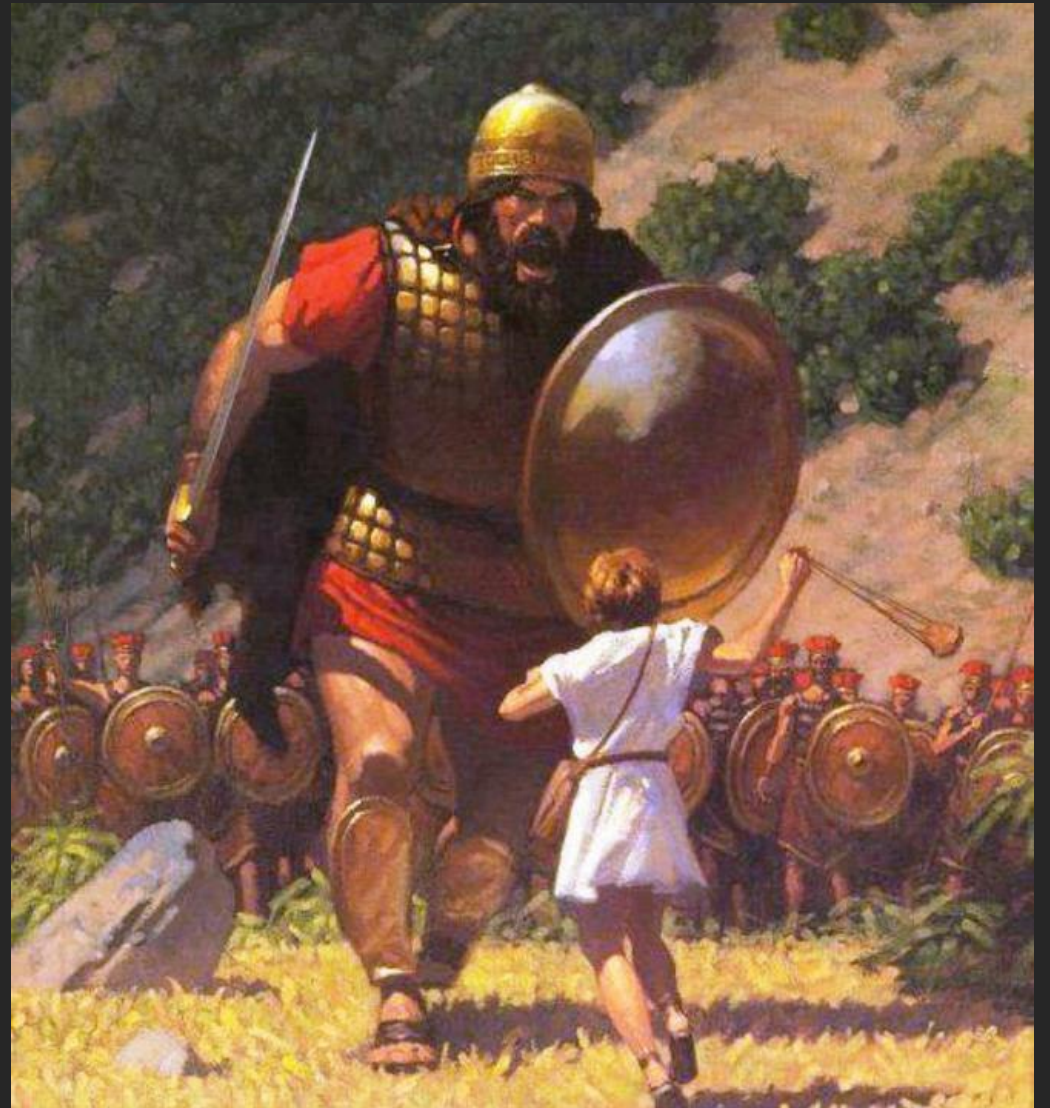
David chosen for his musical skill

1 Samuel 16:14-23



David's Divine Combat

1 Samuel 17



Parallel Passages in 1 Samuel and 1 Nephi

1 Samuel 17:4–7, 11

1 Samuel 17:32

1 Samuel 17:34–37

1 Samuel 17:45–46

1 Samuel 17:51

1 Samuel 17:54

1 Nephi 3:31

1 Nephi 4:1

1 Nephi 4:2–3

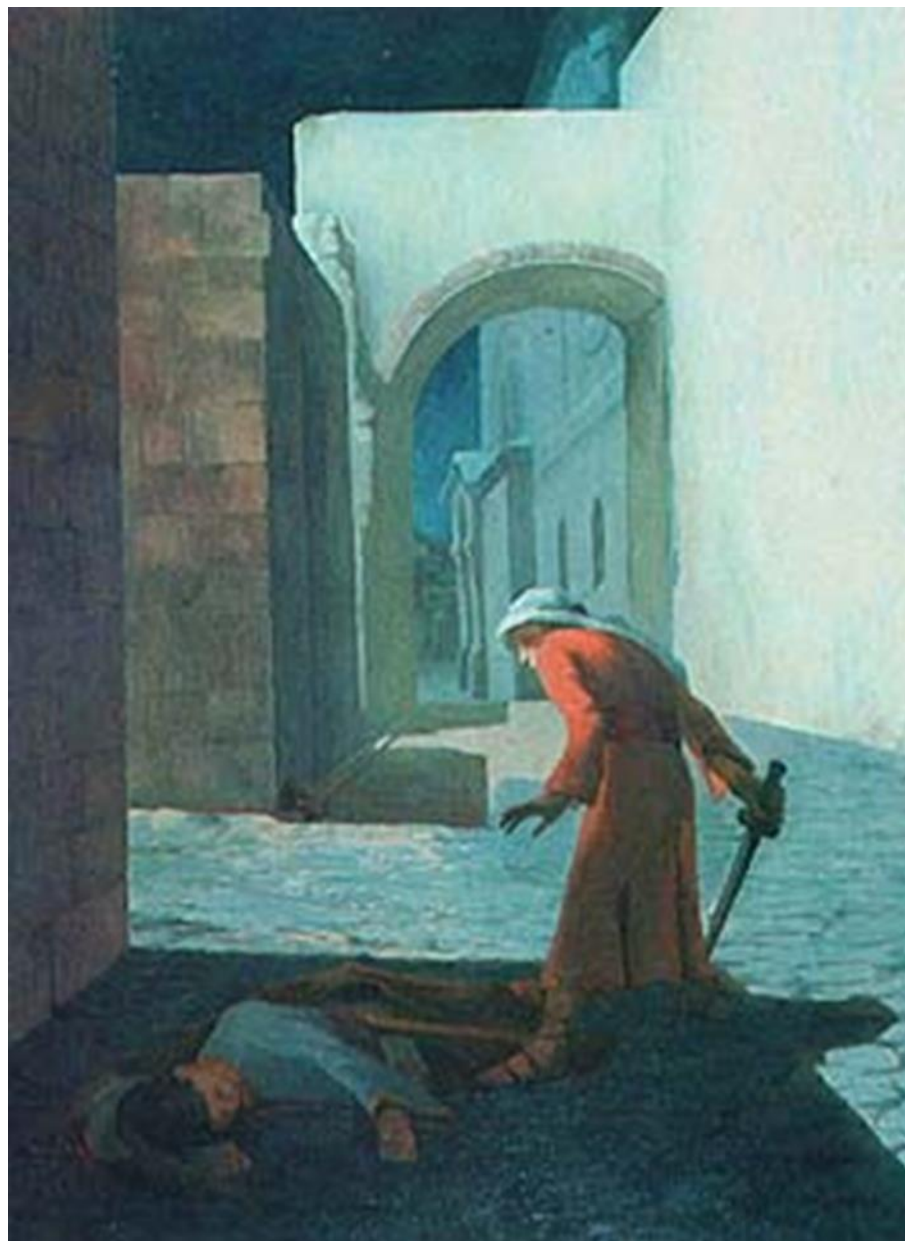
1 Nephi 4:6, 10–12, 17

1 Nephi 4:9, 18

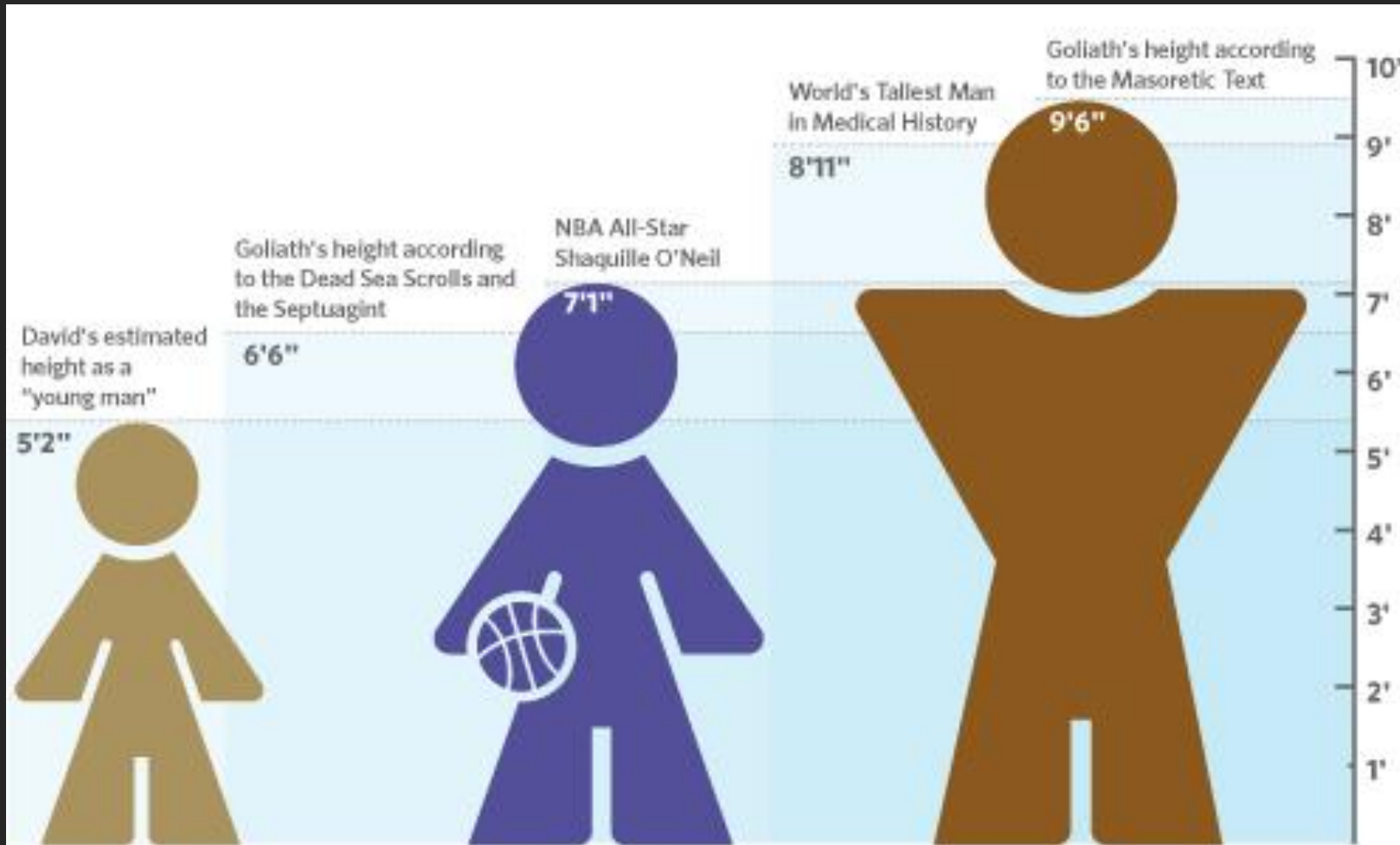
1 Nephi 4:19

McGuire, Ben (2009) "Nephi and Goliath: A Case Study of Literary Allusion in the Book of Mormon," *Journal of Book of Mormon Studies*: Vol. 18 : No. 1 , Article 12.

Available at: <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/jbms/vol18/iss1/12>

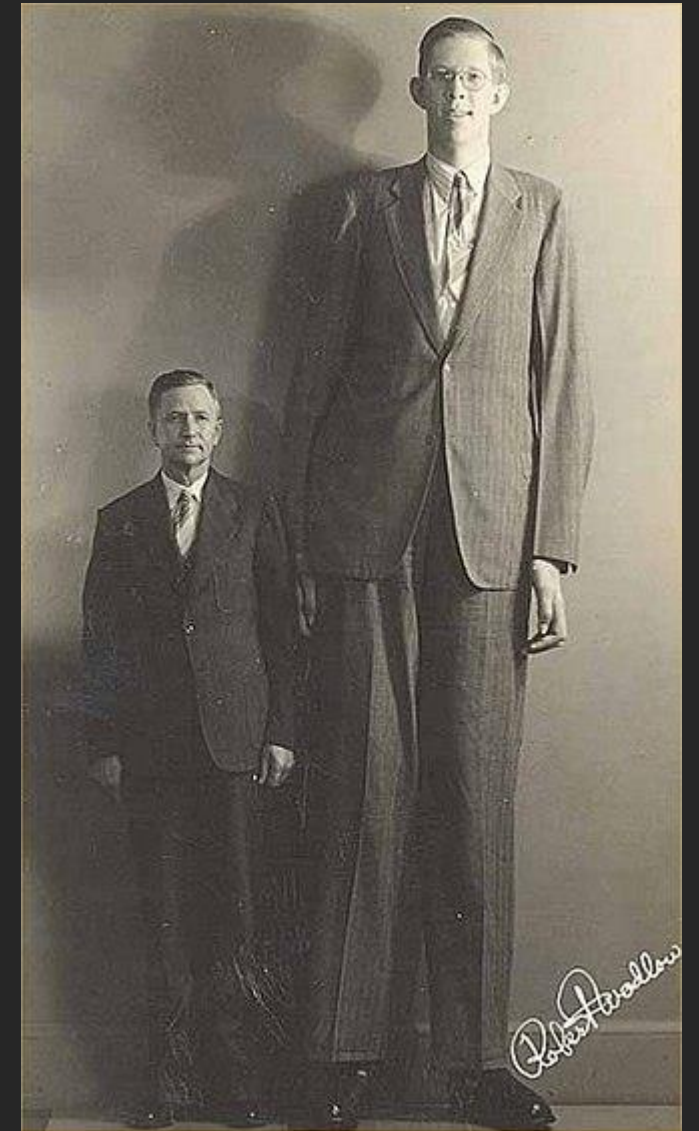


How tall was Goliath really?



Source: Michael Heiser, Clash of the Manuscripts, Goliath and the text of the Old Testament.

Robert Wadlow - 8'11"



A Man of Large Strides: Goliath's Foot Size



Goliath Version 1

About 19 3/8" long

An estimate based on the Masoretic Text's record of his height.



Goliath Version 2

About 12" long

An estimate based on the Dead Sea Scrolls and the Septuagint's record of his height.



Robert Wadlow

18 1/2" long

Wadlow's shoe size—the closest comparison to the Masoretic Text's Goliath



David

About 9 3/10"

An estimate based on the Masoretic Text's record of his height.

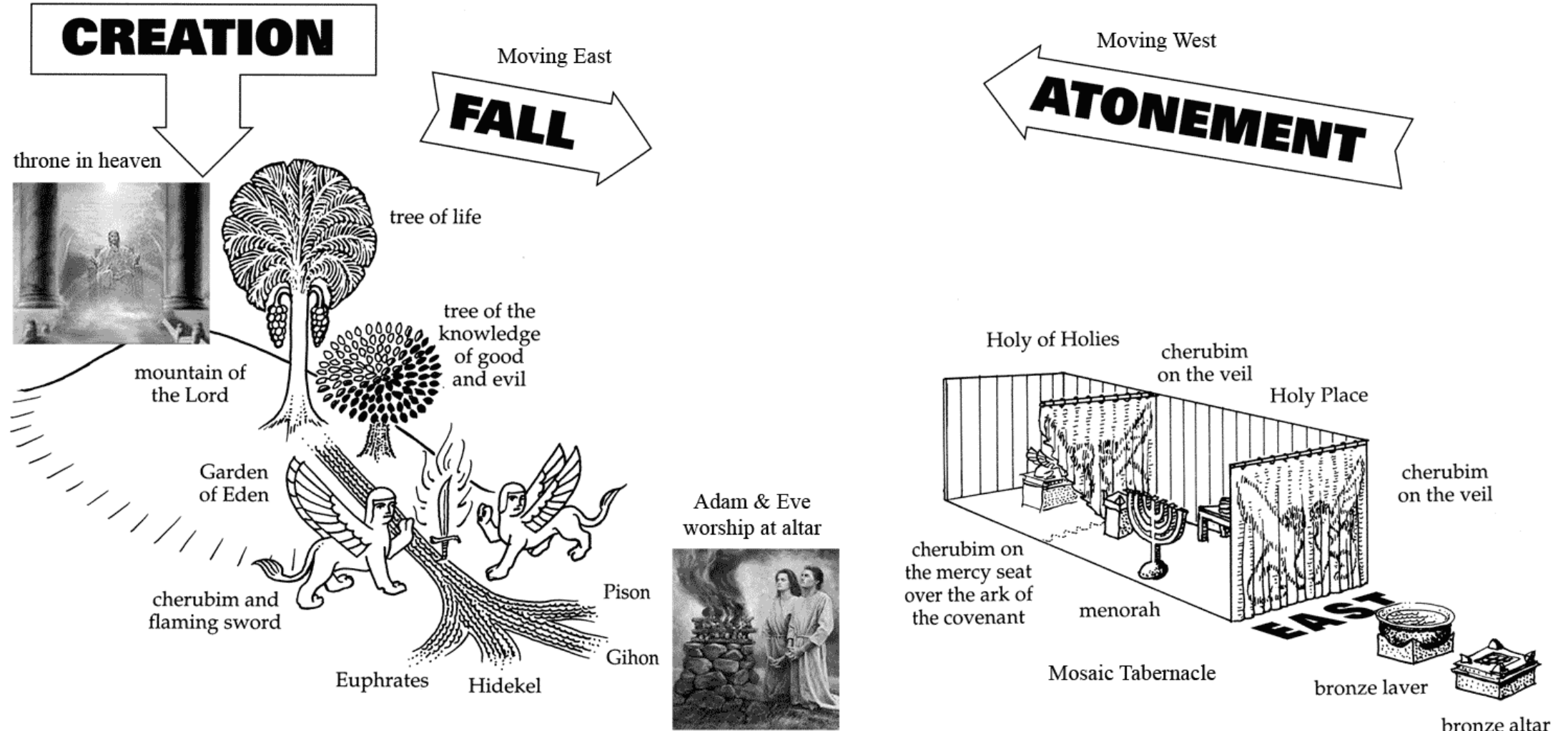


NBA All Star Shaq

14 5/16" long

According to his NBA Profile

Garden of Eden: Prototype Sanctuary



The Temple Drama

Lehi left Jerusalem right when the temple was destroyed and the Temple Drama during the Feast of Tabernacles was lost. For Lehi and Sariah, the ceremony of the New Years Festival would have been vital. This ceremony was a renewal of the covenants that held their nation together – which reaffirmed the covenant with Jehovah and with the nation of Israel and her king. The temple rite culminated in an anointing ceremony where the king was adopted as a son and heir of Jehovah. Israel's relationship with God was a covenant relationship, and the king was a living token of that relationship.

The Temple Drama

Grand Council in Heaven

Jehovah anointed King & Protector of Israel

Prophets & Israel set apart

Creation of the world

Adam & Eve make covenants w/God

King & Queen of Israel make covenants w/God

Ritual Combat w/Chaos

Jehovah Defeats “Death & Hell” ~ “The Sea”

7th day, Jehovah (the ark), the king & queen, & Israel parade around the temple.

The King & Queen & symbolically all Israel receive rites of coronation

8th day there is feasting, sacrifices and symbolized eternal peace. Order is restored!

The Cosmic Myth – A Chiasmus



The hero is required to leave the safety of home

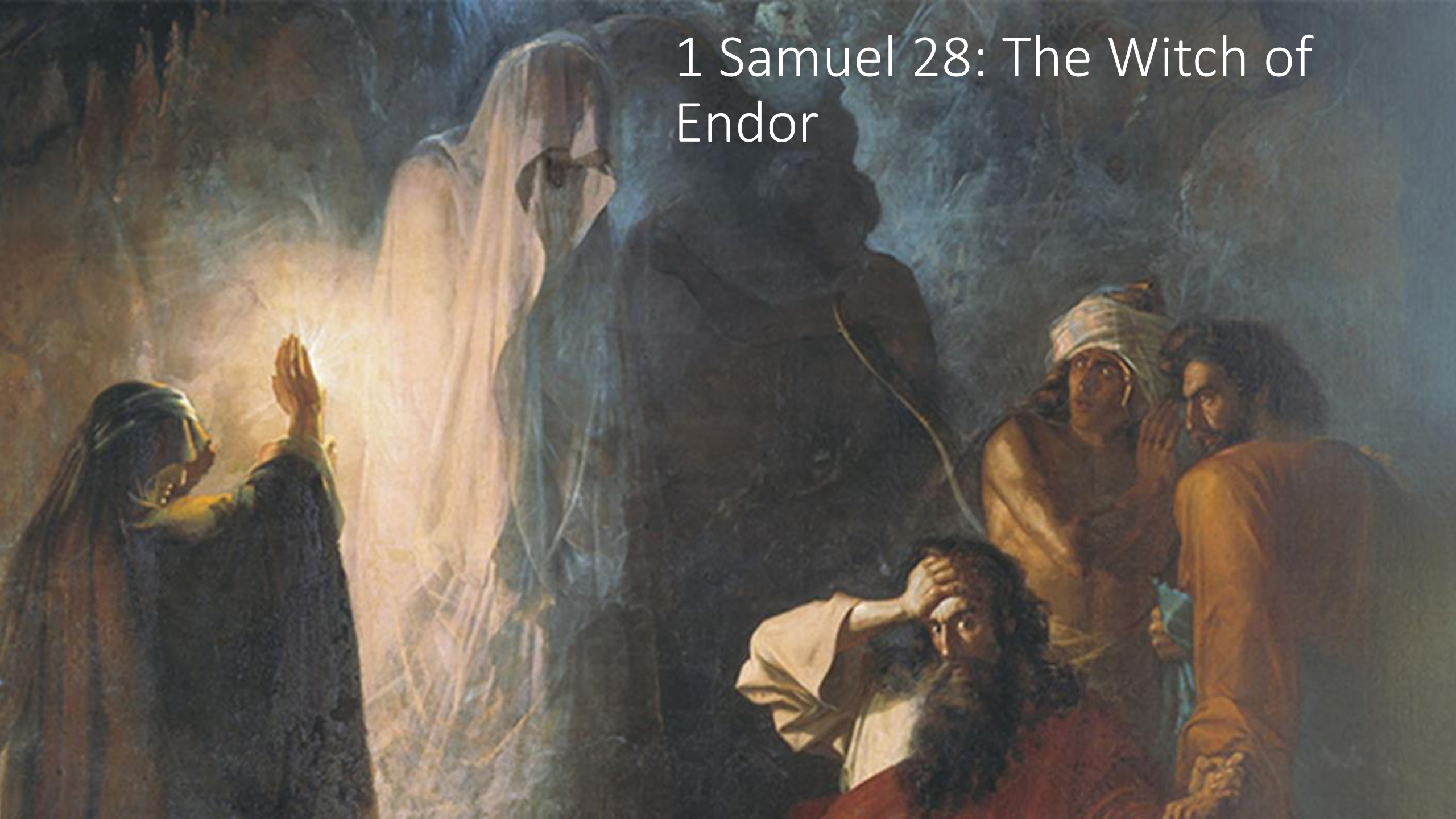
The hero is given a seemingly impossible task

The hero succeeds against huge odds

The hero is victorious, peace is restored

The hero returns home triumphant, knowing that evil is put down and order is restored

1 Samuel 28: The Witch of Endor





1 Samuel 31: The Death of Saul