

**MON) MARCH 11****Ch. 5 – The Ark of the Covenant, The Hand of God**

As recorded in chapter 4, during its war with Philistines, Israel lost the Ark of the Covenant to Palestine, and Eli and his two sons died. Philistines moved the Ark to Ashdod, (verse 1), to Gath (verse 8), and then to Ekron (verse 10). Where it went, it caused distress and panic. How did the Philistines refer to the Ark? (see verses 6, 9 and 11).

**Ch. 6 – Like the Beth Shemesh Cow**

This chapter records how the Ark of the Covenant was sent by Philistines to Israel – using a cart drawn by cows. Verse 12 records: "And the cows went ( ) in the direction of Beth-shemesh along one highway, lowing as they went. They ( ) ( ) to the right nor to the left" (Like these cows, we should live faithfully at the place where God planted us).

**Ch. 7 – The God of Ebenezer**

When Israel gathered at Mizpah to pray and repent of their idolatry, Philistines attacked. The Lord thundered and threw them into confusion, and Israel defeated the Philistines. As a memorial, Samuel took a stone and set it up between Mizpah and Shen. What is the name of the memorial stone and what is the meaning of the name? (We are grateful to the God who is our ever present helper)

**Ch. 8 – The People Demand a King**

Here, the people demand a king and Samuel points out the evils of a monarchy. Why did the people demand a king? Find the two reasons from below:

- 1) For a better life
- 2) They did not like God's rule.
- 3) Because there is a hero fit to be a king
- 4) To defeat other countries in a war.

**TUE) MARCH 12 ****Ch. 9 – Saul, the first king**

Listening to the people's demand for a king, God chooses Saul as the first king to deliver Israel from the hands of the Philistines. (v. 16). When meeting Samuel, Saul humbly confesses what about himself? (Verse 21).

**Ch. 10 – The Spirit of God came**

Saul was anointed (v. 1), and the Spirit of God came upon him.

- 1) Verse 6: Then the ( ) of the Lord will rush upon you, and you will prophesy with them and be turned into ( ) ( ).
- 2) Verse 9: When he turned his back to leave Samuel, God gave him ( ) ( ).
- 3) Verse 10: When they came to Gibeah ... ( ) of God rushed upon him

**Ch. 11 – After victory over Ammon, Saul is installed king**

Saul and his people defeated invading Ammonites. Saul is recognized and install as king even by those who disfavored his reign. To whom does Saul give the glory of for the victory? (verses 12-14)

**Ch. 12 – Samuel's Farewell Address**

Here, Samuel, the last Judge who ministered for 25 years, gives his last message. Verse 17 records that the Lord will send thunder and rain during the time of wheat harvest because of Israel's great wickedness. What is that great wickedness?

**WED) MARCH 13****Ch. 13 – Saul could not wait**

As recorded in 1Sam. 10:8, Samuel told Saul to wait seven days for Samuel to come to make the burnt offering. As a battle with the Philistines loomed, King Saul did not wait for Samuel and made a burnt offering to God, violating the Law that only priests could offer burnt offering. At this time, how long has Saul been king? (Saul humbly accepted the throne and the Spirit of God came upon him. Only a short time later, Saul disappoints God with disobedience. Are we like Saul?)

**Ch. 14 – Battle at Michmash**

Chapters 13-14 record the Battle of Michmash in the second year of his reign. In addition, these chapters record various victories of Saul against kings of Moab, Ammon, Edom, Zoba, and Amalek. (Verses 47-48). Even though these victories were by God's help, what kind of men did Saul recruit for these wars? (Verse 52)

**Ch. 15 – Obedience is better than a sacrifice**

Here, Samuel tells Saul to attack Amalek and completely destroy them and all their possessions. Verses 1-3. (See also Exodus 17:14-1 and Deuteronomy 25:19) However, Saul spared Agag, their king, and the best of the possessions of Amalek from destruction. What was the reasons that Saul offered to Samuel? (verse 21). What was the real reason for Saul's actions? (verse 24)

**Ch. 16 – Anointing the Second king**

This chapter records Samuel's journey to the house of Jesse in Bethlehem to find the second king. What happened when Samuel anointed David, the youngest, as God commanded? (Verse 13) On the other hand, what happens to Saul in verse 14?

**THU) MARCH 14**

**Ch. 17 – David and Goliath**

This chapter records the battle between David and Goliath, which we all know well. David declares to Goliath, the commanding general of the Philistines, "I come to you in the name of the Lord of hosts" (verse 45), and states that the Israelites will learn two things through their victory in this war. Look for it in verses 46-47.

- 1)
- 2)

**Ch. 18 – Jonathan and David 1**

This chapter records deep friendship and love between David and Jonathan, the prince.

- 1) Verse 1 - "The soul of Jonathan was knit to the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as (.....)."
- 2) Verse 3 - "Then Jonathan made a covenant with David, because he loved him as (.....)."

(Is it possible to help and love David, who may take his place as king? But Jonathan loved and helped David to the end.)

**Ch. 19 – David's Flight: Ramah**

Chapter 19 records the arduous flight of David from king Saul who sought to kill him. This chapter records one person who sought to kill David and two people who tried to protect him. All three were members of the same family. Who sought to kill David? Who were the two people who tried to protect David?

**Ch. 20 – Jonathan and David 2**

Continuing the story from chapter 18, Jonathan learns of his father Saul's desire to kill David and helps David escape. David's heart toward Jonathan is expressed in Verse 41. "David rose from beside the stone heap and fell on his face to the ground and bowed (.....). And they kissed one another and wept with one another, (.....) weeping the most."

**FRI) MARCH 15 **

**Ch. 21 – David's Flight to Philistine's Gath**

This chapter continues to record David's flight from Saul. David flees from Nob, a city of priests, to Gath, a Philistine city. Gath is the home of Goliath. In chapter 17, David killed Goliath of Gath; yet, he has to flee to Gath and pretends to be crazy to save his own life. David's song of thanks to God for saving his life is recorded as Psalm 34. Write Psalm 34:7.

**Ch. 22 – David's flight: Cave of Adullam, Mizpeh of Moab, and Forest of Hereth**

In this chapter, Saul commits the atrocity of killing 85 men at Nob (including priest Ahimelech) because they helped David and his group. Who informed Saul that David was helped by these people? Who killed the 85 men?

**Ch. 23 – David's flight: City of Keilah, Wilderness of Ziph, and Wilderness of Maon.**

About 600 warriors followed David as he fled from Saul. Saul searched for David yet could not find such a large group of people. Why?

**Ch. 24 – David's Flight: Desert of En Gedi**

This chapter records an incident where David had an opportunity to kill Saul yet decides against such action. "May the (.....) judge between me and you, may the (.....) avenge me against you, but my hand shall not be against you." (David trusted God to judge Saul, who is trying to kill him. Like David, we should allow God to judge all our relationships with others)

**SAT) MARCH 16**

**Ch. 25 – David's Flight: Desert of Paran, David and Abigail**

Here records actions of Nabal who repaid evil for good and the story of wise Abigail who was Nabal's wife. Wise Abigail invites David to consider his future before taking actions in the present so that David would "have no cause of grief or pangs of conscience for having shed blood without cause or for my lord working salvation himself" by killing Nabal. When David hears of Nabal's death, he states: "Blessed be the Lord who has avenged the (.....) I received at the hand of Nabal, and has kept back his servant from (.....)."

**Ch. 26 – David's Flight: Wilderness of Ziph**

Once again David is given an opportunity to kill Saul. (Compare with the events of chapter 24). And again, David refuses to kill Saul out of respect for the man who was anointed by God. How was it that no one noticed when David took Saul's spear and water bottle near Saul's head?

**Ch. 27 – David's Flight: Gath and Ziklag**

David, who was exhausted from his continuing flight, decides to enter the land of Philistines. With permission of Achish the son of Maach, king of Gath, David and his men stay in Ziklag for one year and four months. Even then, David fights with and defeats enemies of Israel. Who does David fight and defeat?

(However, David lies to Achish that he defeated Israel's ally and earns Achish's trust)

**Ch. 28 – War between Israel and Philistines. Saul at a dead end**

Philistines assembled in Shunm for war against Israel. Desperate Saul inquired of the Lord but He did not answer, either by dreams, or by Urim, or by prophets. What did Saul's do?

(Saul's action was against God commands. Deuteronomy 18:9-14)