



Northside Equip Foundations: Old Testament Overview

Samuel, Kings, Chronicles

Review: Joshua-Judges

- **Joshua:** Joshua leads Israel’s conquest of Canaan (the Promised Land). Israel divides the land and renews the covenant with the LORD.
- **Judges:** Chaos reigns because Israel disobeys the covenant. God sends enemies against Israel. God sends a series of civil and military leaders called “judges” to rescue them. Israel repeats this cycle with dire consequences.

Preview: Samuel, Kings, Chronicles

➤ Plot: Israel's monarchy begins with Saul. The LORD then chooses David as king and makes an everlasting covenant with him. The Kingdom is divided into Israel and Judah. Both Kingdoms' kings are unfaithful to the covenant, leading to exile.

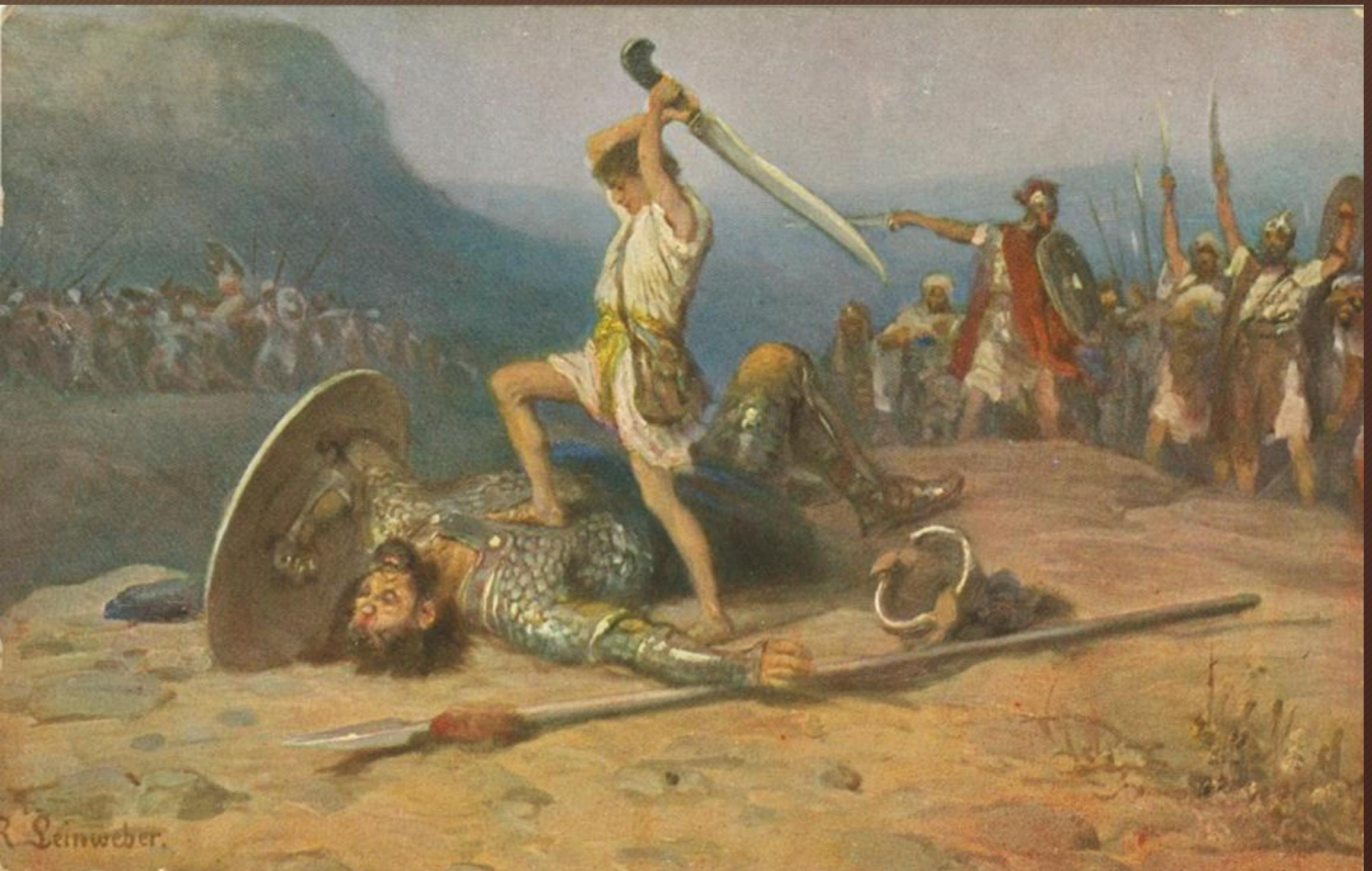
1 Sam 1-15 | Saul is Israel's first king.

- 1 Sam 1-7 | Samuel is Israel's final major judge.
- 1 Sam 8 | Israel has worldly and sinful desires for a king.
- 1 Sam 9-10 | Saul is the Lord's answer to Israel's worldly and sinful desires.
- 1 Sam 11-15 | Saul's worldly fear leads to his rejection as king.



1 Sam 16-31 | David is chosen as Israel's king.

- 1 Sam 16-17 | David is the Lord's answer to Saul's worldly failure.
- 1 Sam 18-31 | Saul tries to destroy David, but the Lord preserves David.



2 Sam 1-10 | *David is established as Israel's king.*

- 2 Sam 1-6 | David is anointed king publicly, and Jerusalem is established as the capital.
- 2 Sam 7 | The LORD makes an everlasting covenant with David.
- 2 Sam 8-10 | David enjoys widespread victory.



2 Sam 11-24 | *David is disgraced as Israel's king.*

- 2 Sam 11-12 | David's lust leads to spectacular sin and destruction with Bathsheba and Uriah.
- 2 Sam 13-18 | David's passivity leads to spectacular sin and destruction with Absalom.
- 2 Sam 24 | David's pride leads to spectacular sin and destruction in the census.



1 Kings 1-14 | Solomon continues David's dynasty.

- 1 Kgs 1-4 | Solomon receives wisdom from the LORD.
- 1 Kgs 5-8 | Solomon establishes the temple.
- 1 Kgs 9-11 | Solomon strays from the LORD.
- 1 Kgs 12-14 | The kingdom is divided.



1 Kgs 15 - 2 Kgs 25 | The kingdoms decline and fall.

Figure 10.1. The Makeup of the Southern and Northern Kingdoms

	Southern Kingdom—Judah	Northern Kingdom—Israel
Size	1(2) tribes	10 tribes
Dynasties and Kings	1 dynasty (of David)/20 kings (only two fully loyal: Hezekiah and Josiah)	10 dynasties/20 kings* (all wicked, esp. Jeroboam I and Ahab)
Capitals	Jerusalem	Samaria
Worship Centers	Jerusalem	Bethel and Dan
Economic Status	Struggling	Wealthy
Destruction	586 B.C. by Babylon	723 B.C. by Assyria

* The total number of northern kings lowers to nineteen and the dynasties to nine if Tibni from 1 Kings 16:21–22 is not included. Prepared by Jason S. DeRouchie.

1 Kgs 15 - 2 Kgs 25 | *The kingdoms decline and fall.*

- 2 Kgs 17 | All of Israel's kings are wicked, and Israel falls to Assyria.
- 2 Kgs 21 | Most of Judah's kings are wicked, and Manasseh is the worst.
- Only 2 of Judah's kings receive unmixed praise—Hezekiah and Josiah.
- 2 Kgs 24-25 | Judah falls to Babylon.





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Reliefs from the British Museum

God's Promises of a Forever King

- Samuel and Kings show us that Israel and the nations need a righteous king to redeem and rule them.
- The New Testament authors clearly show us that Jesus is the fulfillment of the LORD's promises to David.
 - The evangelists' descriptions | Matthew 1:1; Luke 2:4
 - Peter's sermon at Jerusalem | Acts 2:24-36
 - Paul's sermon at Antioch | Acts 13:18-25
 - Paul's summaries of the Gospel | Rom 1:3-4, 2 Tim 2:8