

THE UNITED MONARCHY

I. SAUL

- A. The man
 - 1. Of the tribe of **Benjamin**: acceptable to all
 - 2. Of impressive physical and social stature (1 Sam 9:1-2)
 - 3. Made his capital at **Gibeah** in the tribal area of Benjamin
- B. Saul's conquests
 - 1. Defeated the Ammonites to deliver Jabesh-Gilead (1 Sam 11)
 - 2. Samuel's farewell address (1 Sam 12)
 - 3. Cleared the Philistines from the Hill Country (1 Sam 13-14)
 - 4. Defeated the Amalekites (1 Sam 15)
- C. Saul's rejection by God
 - 1. Disobedience at Gilgal: offered sacrifice (1 Sam 13:7-15)
 - 2. Saul spares Agag, king of the Amalekites (1 Sam 15:8-9)
 - 3. God rejects Saul (1 Sam 15:10-34)
 - 4. David chosen to succeed Saul
 - a. Samuel anoints David (1 Sam 16:1-13)
 - b. David enters Saul's service (1 Sam 16:14-23)
 - c. **David and Goliath** (1 Sam 17)
 - 5. Saul's jealousy of David (1 Sam 18)
 - 6. Jonathan's intercession for David (1 Sam 19-20)
- D. David on the run from Saul (1 Sam 21-27)
 - 1. As an outlaw (1 Sam 21-26)
 - 2. David as a Philistine vassal (1 Sam 27)
- E. The death of Saul
 - 1. Preparations for battle with Philistines (1 Sam 29)
 - 2. David's return to Ziklag; pursuit of the Amalekites (1 Sam 30)
 - 3. The **Battle of Gilboa** (1 Sam 30)
 - a. Philistine victory over Israel
 - b. Death of Saul and sons
 - c. Saul's body at Beth Shean and the men of Jabesh-Gilead

II. DAVID

- A. David rules as king over Judah for 2 1/2 years (2 Sam 1-4)
 - 1. **Eshbaal (Ishbosheth)**: Saul's son, rules over Northern tribes
 - 2. Intrigue with Abner, Saul's commander
- B. David becomes king over all Israel
 - 1. He rules from Hebron for 7 1/2 years (2 Sam 5:1-5)
 - 2. **Jerusalem**: the new capital (2 Sam 5:6-12)
 - a. Captured by David's men; his personal possession
 - b. Captured from Canaanites; no tribal associations
 - c. David moved the tabernacle and ark there (2 Sam 6)
- C. The **Davidic Covenant** (2 Sam 7)
 - 1. God promises to "establish the throne of his kingdom forever"

2. Unconditional covenant
 3. Despite Covenant, David not allowed build the Temple
- D. David expands the kingdom (2 Sam 8-10)
1. Conquered surrounding kingdoms (Philistines; Moab; Edom; Ammon)
 2. Alliance with Phoenicians of Tyre
 3. Vacuum among traditional world powers: Egypt, Mesopotamia
- E. David's great sin (2 Sam 11)
1. Adultery with **Bathsheba**; coverup
 2. David causes death of Uriah the Hittite, her husband
 3. Prophet Nathan's charge; David's conviction and confession (2 Sam 12)
 4. **Psalm 51** from this experience
- F. The results of sin: family deterioration and rebellion
1. David's son Amnon rapes his half-sister Tamar; is killed by Absalom (2 Sam 13)
 2. Rebellion of David's son Absalom (2 Sam 14-19)
 3. Rebellion of Sheba (2 Sam 20)
- G. Other events (2 Sam 21-24)

III. SOLOMON

- A. Last days of David and Solomon's rise (1 Ki 1-2)
- B. Solomon's wisdom and fame
1. He chose wisdom (1 Ki 3)
 2. Associated with Proverbs, literary wisdom (4:29-34)
- C. Administrative reorganization (1 Ki 4:1-19)
1. For:
 - a. Taxation
 - b. Labor conscription/corvee (1 Ki 5:13-18)
 2. Judah not included; may have been exempt
- D. Temple built (1 Ki 5-8)
1. Temple plans and construction (5-6): 7 years
 2. Solomon's palace and the queen's palace (7:1-12): 13 years
 3. Work of Hiram of Tyre (7:13-31)
 4. Dedication of the temple (8)
- E. Solomon's building projects (1 Ki 9:15-25)

F. Solomon inherited the political/economic fruits of David's labor

1. Trade connections (1 Ki 9-10)
 - a. Red Sea trade using Phoenician navy (1 Ki 9:26-27)
 - b. Gold from Ophir (1 Ki 9:28; 10:11)
 - c. Queen of Sheba -- spice trade from Arabia (1 Ki 10:1-13)
 - d. A military broker (1 Ki 10:26-29)
2. No major wars; large sphere of influence
3. Received princesses of other kingdoms as wives
 - a. Subject kingdoms (1 Ki 11:1-3)
 - b. Pharaoh's daughter (1 Ki 3:1)
4. Israel's most prosperous period (1 Ki 4:20-28)

G. The results of Solomon's policies

1. Military: Loss of territory (1 Ki 11:14-25)
2. Economic: Debts from building projects (1 Ki 9:10-14)
3. Domestic: Dissatisfaction of the people (cf. 1 Ki 11:26-40)
4. Religious: Practices of Solomon's wives (1 Ki 11:1-13)