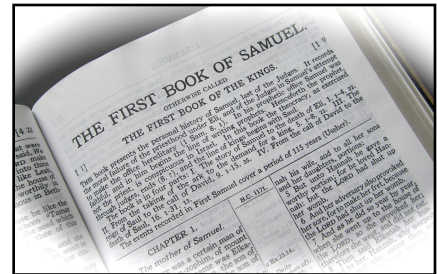


Christ in All The Scriptures

1 Samuel

Introduction

The titles or prophetic persons in 1 Samuel who prefigure the Lord are very few and the ones I am aware of are, Hannah, Samuel, David, Lord of Hosts. At first glance it may seem strange to include Hannah but God at times used the female to prefigure the Lord. This is not something new for God instructed Israel that they could offer a “male or female” in the peace offering (Lev. 3:1); a “female” for a sin offering (Lev. 4:28); and the heifer (Num. 19:5).



This meditation will deal with some of the ways Samuel and David foreshadow the Lord. Of course every shadow fails for they are “not the very image” (Heb. 10:1), and therefore not everything these individuals did was by the Spirit of God or like Christ. For instance:

- a) Samuel reneged on his not going with Saul (1 Sam. 15:26-31)
- b) Samuel mourned for Saul (1 Sam. 16:1)
- c) David acted as if he was mad (1 Sam. 21:13-15)

A Survey of Some of The Ways Samuel and David Foreshadowed The Lord

1) Samuel

- a) He was a promised child, Christ is the promised Saviour. (1 Sam. 1:17; Lk. 1:31)
- b) The child grew (1 Sam. 2:19; Lk. 2:40); He grew before the Lord (1 Sam. 2:21); “Samuel grew on, and was in favour both with the Lord, and also with men” (1 Sam. 2:26; Lk. 2:40, 52)
- c) The child ministered unto the Lord (1 Sam. 2:11, 18; 3:1) in the midst of a corrupt religious priesthood (1 Sam. 2:12). The illegalities at the judgments of the Lord. (See the paper on “The trials of the Lord and Their Illegality” at www.scripturaltruths.org)
- d) Samuel faithfully conveyed the message from God (1 Sam. 3:18; 4:1; 7:3). The Lord only spoke that which God gave Him (Jn. 7:16).
- e) Samuel, a prophet of the Lord (1 Sam. 3:20). God spoke through the Lord (Heb. 1:1, 2).
- f) Samuel was a man of prayer (1 Sam. 8:6, 21; 12:18 [called] 23; 15:11).
- g) Samuel was a judge (1 Sam. 7:6, 15, 16, 17). God had committed all judgment to the Son and the execution of the judgment (Jn. 5:22, 27; Acts 10:42)
- h) Samuel’s work as a judge or deliverer was confined to the nation of Israel, but the Lord “will judge the world” (not just a portion of it) when He comes again (Acts 17:31).
- i) Samuel taught the good and right way (1 Sam. 12:23; Jn. 8:26; 40)
- j) Samuel, while not a priest of the priestly line, performed priestly functions (1 Sam. 3:1; 10:8; Eph. 5:2 Christ giving Himself for us an offering and sacrifice)
- k) Samuel was in the House of the Lord as a child (1 Sam. 1:24; Lk. 2:41-46)
- l) Samuel trained others (1 Sam. 19:20) as did also our Lord: “And he ordained twelve, that they should be with him, and that he might send them forth to preach” (Mk. 3:14; cf. Lk. 6:13)

2) David

- a) Was a shepherd caring for the sheep (1 Sam. 17:15, 20; Jn. 10:11, 14; Heb. 13:20; 1 Pet. 2:25)
- b) Went into the valley of death to face Goliath (1 Sam. 21:9; Jn. 21:19)
- c) Came up triumphant from the valley of death (1 Sam. 17:51, 54; Eph. 4:8-10; Heb. 2:14)
- d) The spirit of God came upon David from that day forward (1 Sam. 16:13; Matt. 3:16)
- e) David was disdained and misaligned by others (1 Sam. 17:28-30; 33, 42; Isa. 53:3; Jn. 8:41)
- f) David had experiences with God before the fight with Goliath (1 Sam. 17:34-36; Matt. 4:1-10)
- g) David spoke of victory before it was accomplished because He trusted in God (1 Sam. 17:46-47; Mk. 9:31; 10:34)
- h) Goliath was permanently removed from ever being a threat again (1 Sam. 17:51; Rev. 20:10)

Christ in All The Scriptures

1 Samuel

- i) He in fellowship with God was the sole Deliverer for the People of God (1 Sam. 17:49-51; Rom. 11:26; Gal. 1:4; Heb. 2:15)
- j) David's life was repeatedly sought (1 Sam. 18:11; 17, 25; 19:1, 2, 10, 11, 15; 20:31, 33; 23:15; Jn. 8:59; 10:31)
- k) David behaved himself wisely (1 Sam. 18:5, 14, 30; Lk. 2:40)
- l) Messengers were sent to take David (1 Sam. 19:14, 20, 21) but they came back empty handed (1 Sam. 20:1; Jn. 7:30, 44-45)
- m) There was found no fault in him (1 Sam. 29:3; Lk. 23:4, 14; Jn. 18:38; 19:4, 6)

An Aspect of The Lord In The Life of David

The scriptures have many wonderful human shadows of the Lord and one of the brightest is David. As seen from the above references He was:

- a) Sent on a mission (1 Sam. 17:17; Jn. 5:23; 10:36; 1 Jn. 4:14)
 - i) John tells us some of the reasons the Lord was sent.
 - 1. "God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved" (Jn. 3:17)
 - 2. "To be the propitiation for our sins" (1 Jn. 4:10)
 - 3. "To be the Saviour of the world" (1 Jn. 4:14)
- b) He came from Bethlehem (1 Sam. 16:4, 12)
 - i) The prophet Micah begins to open up where the Lord would be born by informing his readers "Thou, Bethlehem Ephratah . . . out of thee shall He come forth unto me that is to be ruler of Israel" (Mic. 5:2). Matthew continues the story with: "When Jesus was born in Bethlehem" (Matt. 2:1); the shepherds said: "Let us now go even unto Bethlehem . . . which the Lord hath made known unto us" (Lk. 2:15). Finally, in the discussion as to whether Jesus was the Messiah or not, one of the responses was: "Christ cometh of the seed of David, and out of the town of Bethlehem" (Jn. 7:42).
- c) His victory gave impetus and victory to the people of God (1 Sam. 17:51-53)
 - i) Sometimes the words are sung, "The victory is ours, for us in might came forth the Mighty One". It is a beautiful truth foreshadowed by the effect on the people when David slew Goliath. The army of the Philistines fled and the children of Israel perusing got a great victory. The greatest battle ever fought was the defeat of Satan and the wresting from him the power of death. Not only is Satan defeated but King Sin (sin shall not reign over you, Rom. 6:12) is defeated. The military powers of earth will be defeated, the world's masterminds will be defeated, and the knowledge of this ought to give impetus to the overcoming of the flesh, the world and the devil. The resurrection of the Lord was much more than a physical resurrection as that of Lazarus, it was a spiritual conquest which carried physical consequences. Furthermore, such is the defeat of Satan that the Lord has broken the gates of death, and all who die will rise again. The sort of death they died, the duration of time since they died are of no consequences, saved and unsaved, worshipper of God or pagan, all will rise again (Jn. 5:26-29). The power that raised Christ from the dead is the power that raised us spiritually from the dead (Eph. 1:19-2:1). He is the Mighty Conqueror, and by the power of His victory we are free to have lives of victory. Then we add further to this the fact that He rose from the dead, never to die again (Rom. 6:9). Joyously we sing:

Low in the grave He lay, Jesus my Saviour
Waiting the coming day, Jesus my Lord

Up from the grave He arose, with a mighty triumph o'er his foes
He arose a Victor from the dark domain and He lives forever with His saints to reign
He arose! He arose! Hallelujah-Christ arose!

Christ in All The Scriptures

1 Samuel

With such ringing in our ears we hear His words: “I am He that liveth, and was death; and, behold, I am alive for evermore, Amen” (Rev. 1:18).

An Aspect of The Lord In The Life of Samuel

In 1 Samuel there are five instances where we read of Samuel praying (1 Sam. 8:6, 21; 12:17, 23; 15:11).

- a) He prayed when the people desired a king, for up to this point they had been a theocracy with God as king, but now wanted to be like the nations and have a visible king. It was a downward step from a theocracy to a monarchy. It was then Samuel prayed (1 Sam. 8:6).
- b) When he saw the determination of the people, even after having been warned of the consequences of an earthly monarch, he prayed (“he rehearsed them in the ears of the Lord”) again (1 Sam. 8:21).
- c) Still on the subject of the desired king and the rejection of God, an attitude which Samuel describes as: “Your wickedness is great” (1 Sam. 12:17) he will “call upon the Lord (1 Sam. 12:17, 18).
- d) Samuel prays for them without ceasing (1 Sam. 12:23).

Our Lord also was a man of prayer and Luke records seven occasions when the Lord is praying.
Of interest is:

a) When he prayed:

i) Before Great Events In His Life

1. Before His choosing of the twelve (Lk. 6:12)
2. Before walking on the water (Matt. 14:23)
3. Before raising Lazarus (Jn. 11:41)
4. Before feeding the 5000 (Mk. 6:41)
5. Before setting out on a missionary trip (Mk. 1:35)

ii) During The Great Events In His Life

1. His baptism (Lk. 3:21)
2. Healing the deaf mute (Mk. 7:34)
3. When He was about to probe the disciples who the people said He was (Lk. 9:18)
4. Before teaching (Lk. 11:1)
5. Before the partaking of food. “Jesus . . . when He had given thanks” (Jn. 6:11)
6. After a time of spiritually giving out (Lk. 5:16) Cp. verse 15.
7. Having cleansed the leper: “He withdrew Himself . . . and prayed” (Lk. 5:12, 16)
8. He was transfigured: “as He prayed” (Lk. 9:29)
9. At the declaring of the cross, and sufferings loomed before him (Jn. 12:27)
10. In the darkness of Gethsemane, when the hour of crisis was approaching (Matt. 26:39-44)
11. When surrounded by those who hated Him and mocked Him (Lk. 23:34; 1 Pet. 2:23)
12. God was silent and He in deep aloneness, His hour of desolation (Matt. 27:46; Mk. 15:34)

iii) After The Great Events Of His life

1. After the healing of the leprous man and healing many (Lk. 5:16)
2. After the Greeks came to Him (Jn. 12:27-28)
3. After the feeding of the 5000 (Mk. 6:46)
4. “My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me?” (Matt. 27:46)
5. “Father, into Thy hands I commend my spirit” (Lk. 23:46)

Christ in All The Scriptures

1 Samuel

iv) Now in Heaven

1. The Lord is in the true Holy Place, heaven itself, and there He is ever interceding for us. When Moses was on the mount and the people were being idolators and sinning having declared: "They knew not what had become of this Moses" (Ex. 32:1, 23; Acts 7:40); he was praying for them (Ex. 32:11-13). When Aaron and Miriam (Num. 12:10-15) were rebelling against his wife, Moses had prayed for them (Num. 12:13).

No heart can comprehend the "at-homeness" of Christ in His prayers to the Father. Two individuals who loved each other communing one with the other. It was all so natural. There was a void of any "uncomfortableness" when He lifted up His eyes to Heaven and said: "Father" (Jn. 11:41; 17:1).

**May God grant us good understanding as He, by His Holy Spirit, deigns to guide us into all truth.
John 16:13**

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