Monday Night Discipleship: Week 9

Overview:

- 1. Review: What is the best translation of the Bible?
- 2. Longman Chapter 10 discussion:
 - a. Content: What Is 1-2 Samuel About?
 - b. Authorship and Date: Who Wrote 1-2 Samuel and When?
 - c. Genre: What Style of Literature Is 1-2 Samuel?
 - d. Connections: How Does 1-2 Samuel Connect to the Gospel?

Review:

1. In what language/s was the Bible originally written? Most of the Old Testament was written in with a few portions in

_____. The New Testament was written in _____.

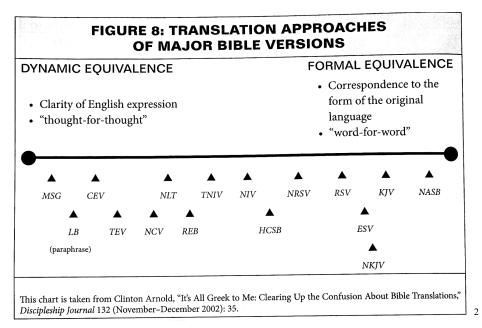
- 2. In what ways is the English language limited in translating the Bible?
 - a. Young Language-
 - b. Constantly Developing-
- 3. What is the origin of Modern English?
 - a. 5th century (Old English)-
 - b. 11th century English (Middle English)-
- 4. What is the origin of the English Bible translation?

DATE	WORK	DESCRIPTION
1382	Wycliffe Bible	First complete translation (handwritten) of th Bible into English based on the Vulgate.
1526	Tyndale Bible	First printed New Testament in English based on Greek.
1535	Coverdale Bible	First complete printed English Bible. Relies heavily on Tyndale Bible, German versions, and Vulgate.
1537	Matthew's Bible	Edited by John Rogers. Relies on Tyndale and Coverdale. First licensed English Bible.
1539	The Great Bible	Revised version of Matthew's Bible by Coverdale. Based on Tyndale, Hebrew, and Greek.
1560	Geneva Bible	The New Testament is a revision of Tyndale, and the Old Testament is revised based upon the Hebrew. First English Bible with verse divi- sions. Strongly Calvinistic footnotes.
1568	Bishops' Bible	A revision of the Great Bible translated by a committee of Anglican bishops.
1610	Douay-Rheims Bible	Literal rendering of the Vulgate by Roman Catholics.
1611	King James Version	Translated by a committee of scholars.

- 5. What is the best translation of the Bible?
 - a. Translation Approaches-

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¹ Robert L. Plummer, Benjamin L. Merkle, *40 Questions About Interpreting the Bible* (Grand Rapids, MI: Kregel Publications, 2010), 71.



- i. Dynamic Equivalence-
- ii. Formal Equivalence-
- 6. What are paraphrases and are they considered Bible translations?
- 7. Is there a strong case for King James Version onlyists? What makes a good Bible translation, is that it is based on "the most ______ ancient manuscripts of the Old and New Testaments."³
- 8. What are some practical conclusions to these translation approaches?
 - a. If you're doing a Bible reading plan in a year, it could be helpful to use a equivalent translation because of the flow and ease of its language.
 - ² Plummer, 72.

³ Plummer, 73.

- b. If you're doing an in-depth study, going verse by verse, it would be beneficial to use a ______ equivalent translation because the translation will correspond more closely with the form of the original language.
- c. If you are doing REAP, or preparing to teach, or trying to understand a difficult passage of Scripture, it would be beneficial to read from several _________ translations to get further clarification of the different glosses (interpretive variations) of the text.

Longman Chapter 10 Discussion:

- 1. Content: What Is 1-2 Samuel About?
 - a. This single composition focuses on the lives of three individuals: "Samuel, the last ______; Saul, the first _____; and David, the ______ of a dynasty of kings."⁴
 - b. Outline:
 - i. Samuel: The Last Judge (1 Sam. 1-7)
 - 1. God Provides (1 Sam. 1:1-2:10)-
 - 2. Eli: The Failing Judge/Priest (1 Sam. 2:11-3:21)-
 - 3. The Ark: Israel's Defeat and Victory (1 Sam. 4-7)-
 - ii. Saul: The First King (1 Sam. 8-15)1. Israel Foolishly Elects Saul (1 Sam. 8-12)-
 - 2. Saul Fails and Forfeits Kingship (1 Sam. 13-15)-

⁴ Tremper Longman III. Introducing The Old Testament: A Short Guide to its History and Message (Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 2012), 57.

- iii. Saul and David (1 Sam. 16-31)1. God Elects David: the First of a Dynasty of Kings (1 Sam. 16-17)-
 - 2. Saul's Jealousy and Death (1 Sam. 18-31)-
- iv. David's Triumphs (2 Sam. 1-10)-
- v. David's Sin (2 Sam. 11)-
- vi. The Product of David's Sin (2 Sam. 12-24)
- 2. Authorship and Date: Who Wrote 1-2 Samuel and When?
 - a. Anonymous
 - b. A reasonable date for the final composition of 1-2 Samuel is during the exile, 6th century B.C.
- 3. Genre: What Style of Literature Is 1-2 Samuel ? Most of Samuel is written in prose narrative
- 4. Connections: How Does 1-2 Samuel Connect to the Gospel? Davidic Covenant-

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R.E.A.P.

1 Samuel 8:1-9

When Samuel became old, he made his sons judges over Israel. ² The name of his firstborn son was Joel, and the name of his second, Abijah; they were judges in Beersheba. ³ Yet his sons did not walk in his ways but turned aside after gain. They took bribes and perverted justice.

⁴ Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah ⁵ and said to him, "Behold, you are old and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint for us a king to judge us like all the nations." ⁶ But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, "Give us a king to judge us." And Samuel prayed to the LORD. ⁷ And the LORD said to Samuel, "Obey the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me from being king over them. ⁸ According to all the deeds that they have done, from the day I brought them up out of Egypt even to this day, forsaking me and serving other gods, so they are also doing to you. ⁹ Now then, obey their voice; only you shall solemnly warn them and show them the ways of the king who shall reign over them.³⁵

- 1. Read aloud together
- Explain by answering the three questions: What does this passage teach us about _____?
 a. God:
 - b. Man:
 - c. Christ:
- 3. Ask- What question/s would help you understand the text more fully?
- 4. Pray- Using some of your observations and questions, write out a prayer to God.

⁵ The Holy Bible: English Standard Version (Wheaton, IL: Crossway Bibles, 2016), 1 Samuel 8:1-9. All passages of Scripture will come from this translation unless otherwise referenced.