1 Samuel Bible Quiz

15 questions. Choose the best answer for each question. The answer key is on the last pages.

Name _____ Date _____ Score / 15

1. What is a key teaching about obedience found in 1 Samuel?

Ⓐ Only obedience in rituals matters
Ⓑ Obedience to human leaders is more important than God's commands
Ⓒ Disobedience can be ignored if it benefits the nation
Ⓓ Obedience to God's commands is essential for divine favor

2. What did Hannah promise to God if He gave her a son?

Ⓐ To serve in the temple herself
Ⓑ To keep him at home
Ⓒ To give him to the Lord for all his life
Ⓓ To make him wealthy

3. Where did David first tend sheep, according to 1 Samuel?

Ⓐ Jerusalem
Ⓑ Ramah
Ⓒ Bethlehem
Ⓓ Gibeah

4. What was Saul doing when Samuel came to anoint him as king?

Ⓐ Looking for his father's lost donkeys
Ⓑ Fighting battles
Ⓒ Studying scriptures
Ⓓ Ruling his people

5. Why did the Israelites ask Samuel for a king?

Ⓐ To honor God better
Ⓑ To improve their worship
Ⓒ To please Samuel
Ⓓ To be like all the other nations

6. Which key theme is emphasized through Saul's disobedience in 1 Samuel?

Ⓐ Obedience to God
Ⓑ Militarism
Ⓒ Cultural tradition
Ⓓ God's love

7. What is a key theme in the book of 1 Samuel?

Ⓐ The creation of the universe
Ⓑ The establishment of the monarchy
Ⓒ The exile in Babylon
Ⓓ The building of Solomon's temple

8. What did David say he would do in the name of the Lord?

Ⓐ Strike down Goliath and cut off his head
Ⓑ Negotiate peace
Ⓒ Hide behind others
Ⓓ Run away

9. What was the outcome of David's battle with Goliath?

Ⓐ David defeated Goliath with a sling and stone
Ⓑ David was wounded but victorious
Ⓒ Goliath was captured alive
Ⓓ Saul killed Goliath

10. What is the primary role of Samuel as described in 1 Samuel?

Ⓐ King
Ⓑ Prophet and Judge
Ⓒ Military leader
Ⓓ Priest

11. Which prophet confronted King Saul for disobedience and declared that the kingdom would be taken from him?

Ⓐ Elijah
Ⓑ Samuel
Ⓒ Nathan
Ⓓ Elisha

12. Who was Saul's son who was loyal to David and opposed Saul's attempts to kill David?

Ⓐ Absalom
Ⓑ Ishbosheth
Ⓒ Joab
Ⓓ Jonathan

13. What does the book of 1 Samuel teach about obedience to God?

Ⓐ Sacrifice without obedience is acceptable
Ⓑ Obedience is optional
Ⓒ Obedience is irrelevant
Ⓓ Obedience is more important than sacrifice

14. How does 1 Samuel connect to the books of 2 Samuel and Kings?

Ⓐ It contains the final laws of Israel

Ⓑ It is unrelated

Ⓒ It introduces the monarchy which is expanded in 2 Samuel and Kings

Ⓓ It focuses only on prophets

15. How does Saul's failure as king demonstrate the relationship between divine calling and human character?

Ⓐ Character doesn't matter with calling

Ⓑ Calling can't be lost

Ⓒ Divine calling requires ongoing obedience and character development; presumption leads to rejection

Ⓓ Divine calling guarantees success

Answer key: 1 Samuel Bible Quiz

Each answer has a short explanation and the Bible passage to read.

1. **D. Obedience to God's commands is essential for divine favor**

Saul’s disobedience led to rejection by God, emphasizing the importance of obeying divine commands (1 Samuel 15).

2. **C. To give him to the Lord for all his life**

1 Samuel 1:11 - 'And she made a vow, saying, Lord Almighty, if you will only look on your servant's misery and remember me, and not forget your servant but give her a son, then I will give him to the Lord for all the days of his life, and no razor will ever be used on his head.'

3. **C. Bethlehem**

David was a shepherd boy from Bethlehem, as introduced in 1 Samuel 16:1-13.

4. **A. Looking for his father's lost donkeys**

1 Samuel 9:3 - 'Now the donkeys belonging to Saul's father Kish were lost, and Kish said to his son Saul, Take one of the servants with you and go and look for the donkeys.'

5. **D. To be like all the other nations**

1 Samuel 8:5 - 'They said to him, You are old, and your sons do not follow your ways; now appoint a king to lead us, such as all the other nations have.'

6. **A. Obedience to God**

Saul’s failure to fully obey God's commands, especially in 1 Samuel 15, highlights the importance of obedience to God’s will.

7. **B. The establishment of the monarchy**

1 Samuel details the transition from judges to monarchy in Israel (1 Samuel 8-10).

8. **A. Strike down Goliath and cut off his head**

1 Samuel 17:46 - 'This day the Lord will deliver you into my hands, and I'll strike you down and cut off your head. This very day I will give the carcasses of the Philistine army to the birds and the wild animals, and the whole world will know that there is a God in Israel.'

9. **A. David defeated Goliath with a sling and stone**

David killed Goliath with a sling and a stone, demonstrating faith in God (1 Samuel 17).

10. **B. Prophet and Judge**

Samuel is described as a prophet and judge who leads Israel and guides its spiritual direction (1 Samuel 7:15-17).

11. **B. Samuel**
Samuel confronted Saul over his disobedience regarding the Amalekites and announced the kingdom would be torn from him (1 Samuel 15).

12. **D. Jonathan**
Jonathan, Saul’s son, was loyal to David and tried to reconcile him with his father (1 Samuel 18-20).

13. **D. Obedience is more important than sacrifice**
Samuel emphasizes that obedience to God's commands is better than sacrifice (1 Samuel 15:22).

14. **C. It introduces the monarchy which is expanded in 2 Samuel and Kings**
1 Samuel sets the stage for the Davidic monarchy and subsequent history covered in 2 Samuel and Kings.

15. **C. Divine calling requires ongoing obedience and character development; presumption leads to rejection**
1 Samuel 13:13-14; 15:22-23 - Saul's disobedience and presumption leads to God's rejection: 'you have not kept the command the Lord your God gave you' and 'rebellion is like the sin of divination.'

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