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The book is part of the narrative history of the ancient Israel called Deuteronomy History, a Books of Books (JosuÂ ©, Juões, Samuel and Reis) that constitute a theological history of the Israelites and to explain the law of God to Israel The guidance of the prophets. [1] According to Jewish tradition, the book was written by Samuel, with additions of the Gad and Naaan prophets. [2] Modern academic thinking Postulates that all Deuteronomy historia has been composed of about 630 years of 540 BC combining a series of independent texts of various ages. [3] [4] The book begins with the birth of Samuel [5] and the call of Yahweh for him as a boy. The history of the aliança ark follows. Account of the oppression of Israel by the Philistines, who brought Samuel's union from Saul as the first king of Israel. But Saul proved unworthy, and the choice of God For David, who defeated Israel's enemies, bought the threshing floor [6] where his son Salome f built the first temple and brought the ark of the Alliance JerusaÂ © m. Yahweh so promised David and his successors an eternal dynasty. [7] In the Septuagint, a base of the Christian Bible chalks, the text is divided into two books, now called first and second book by Samuel. Abstract Ernst Josephson, David and Saul, 1878 1 Samuel Hannah without children promises to Yahweh of hostesses that if she has a child, he will be dedicated to Yahweh. Eli, the priest of Shiloh, where the ark of the aliança is located, the blessing. A child named Samuel was born and Samuel is dedicated to the Lord as a nazirite - the only sananeous sansão to be identified in the Bible. The children of Eli, Hophni and Phinhas, sin against the laws of God and the people, a sin that causes them to die in the Battle of Aphek. But the child Samuel grows up "in the presence of the Lord." The Philistines capture the Ark of the Aliança of Shiloh and lead to the temple of his god Dagon, who recognizes Yahweh's supremacy. The Philistines are afflicted with plagues and return the ark to the Israelites, but for the territory of the Benjamin tribe, instead of Shiloh. The Philistines attack the Israelites gathered in Mizpah in Benjamin. Samuel appeals to Yahweh, the Philistines are decisively beaten, and the Israelites recover their lost territory. In Samuel's old age, he appoints his children Joel and Abijah as Judges, but because of his corruption, people ask for a king to govern them. God directs Samuel to grant people who desire him despite his worries: God tells them Saul from the tribe of Benjamin. Shortly after, Saul leads Israel to a victory over Nahash of Ammon. Despite its innumers military victories, Saul disobeys Yahweh's instruction to destroy Amalek: Saul saves the Amalequita rutor and the best part of the herds of Amalequita to present them as sacrifices. Samuel rebukes Saul and tells him that God now chose another man to be King of Israel. God tells Samuel to anointed David of Belém as king, and David enters Saul's court as his armor and Harpist holder. Saul's son and heir Jonathan made friendship with David and recognize him as the right king. Saul then thunder David's death, but David runs into the desert, where he becomes a champion of the Hebrews. David joins the Philistines, but he continues the champion secretly his own people to Saul and Jonathan are killed in battle in Mount Gilboa. 2 Samuel At this time, David offers a majestic eulogy, where he praises the bravery and the magnificence of his friend Jonathan and King Saul. [8] The elders of Juda David as king, but in the North Son of Saul Ish-Bosheth, or Ishbaal, rules on the North Tribes. After a long war, Ishbaal is murdered by Rechab and Baanah, two of his capers who wait for a reward of David. But David killed them for killing God's anointed. David is then anointed king of all Israel. David captures JerusaÂ © m and brings the ark there. David wishes to build a temple, but Nathan tells him that one of his children will be the only one to build the temple. David defeats the enemies of Israel, down the Philistines, Moabites, Edomites, Suriosis and Arameites. David commits adult with bathsheba, which is grateful. When her husband Uriah, the Hittite returns from the battle, David encourages him to go home and see his wife, but Uriah declines in the case of David may need him. David then sends uriamates in a suicide mission, and so Yahweh sends disasters against the house of David. Nathan tells David that the sword will never take away from his house. For the rest of David's reign, problems occur. Amnon (one of David's sons) rapes his half-brother Tamar (one of David's daughters). Absala (another son of David) kills Amnon and Rebels against his father, where David flees from Jerusal. AbsaÂ € o Â © dead aft battle of wood And David is restored as king and returns to his palace. Finally, only two contenders for the succession remain: Adonijah, the son of David and Haggith, and Salomon, son of David and Bathsheba. 2 Samuel concludes four chapters (chapters 21 to 24) that are out of Saul's chronological succession narrative and David, a narrative that will continue in the book of kings. These four complementary chapters [9] cover a great hunger during the reign of David; [10] The execution of seven of the remaining descendants of Saul, only Mefibosheth being saved; [11] David's action song, [12] that is almost identical to Psalm 18; The last words of David; [13] A list of David's "powerful warriors"; [14] An offer made by David using heart of the heart of Belém; [15] David sinner census; [16] A plague on Israel that David opted for hunger or oppression; [17] And the construct of an altar on Earth David bought from Araunah, Jebusite. [18] The chronological narrative of succession continues in the first book of Kings, which relates to how, as David is dying, Bathsheba and Nathan guarantee the elevation of Solomon to the throne. Composition David and Bathsheba, by Artemisia Gentsichi, c. 1636. David is seen in the background, from being on a balcony. Versions 1 and 2 Samuel were originally (and, in most Jewish Banks, are still [19]) a single book, but the first Greek translation, called a septuagint and produced around the second squ AC, divided into two; This was adopted by the Latin translations used in the early Christian church of the West, and finally introduced in Jewish Bestles around the beginning of the century XVI. [20] In imitation of the Septuagint, which is now commonly known as 1 Samuel and 2 Samuel, are called by the Vulgate, 1 kings and 2 kings, respectively. [21] What are now commonly known as 1 kings and 2 kings would be 3 kings and 4 kings in ancient BBLIS before the year 1516. [22] It was in 1517 this use of the division we know today, used â €