

10. So Boaz goes ahead and redeems the land (i. e. he buys all the harvests of the land from that time until the year of jubilee) and then he marries Ruth.
11. That means that Ruth's husband's line is going to continue.
  - i. Ruth had no children.
  - ii. And Mahlon didn't have a son to carry on his line.
  - iii. So Boaz marries Ruth and the firstborn son is going to be entered into the register as the son of Mahlon and he is going to get the inheritance of Mahlon and ~~he is going to get the inheritance of Mahlon and Mahlon's line~~ is going to continue.
12. So Boaz had a son named Obed and Obed had a son named Jesse and Jesse had a son named David.
13. And it was from that line that Jesus would come.

### **XIII. Authorship, date and brief outline of 1 and 2 Samuel**

#### **A. Authorship of 1 and 2 Samuel**

1. We don't know who wrote it.
2. One thing we know for sure is that Samuel did not write it
  - i. We know that because in 1 Sam 25, Samuel dies.
  - ii. We know Samuel dies before Saul ceased to be king.
    - a. When Saul went to the witch at Endor, Samuel was the one brought up from the dead and Saul was still king at that time.

#### **B. Date of 1 and 2 Samuel**

1. It seems to have been written after the division of Israel into the northern and southern kingdoms.
2. That occurred in 932 B. C.
3. It seems to be written after that because of what we read in 1 Samuel 27:6.
  - i. This is where David wrote to Achish, the king of Gath.
  - ii. It says, "So on that day, Achish, the king of Gath, gave his Ziklag and it has belonged to the kings of Judah ever since."
  - iii. That would suggest that this was written after the division of Israel into the northern and southern kingdoms because the kings of Judah would be the southern kingdoms.
  - iv. How long after, we don't know.