

HANNA'S VOW AND DEDICATION

In our last lesson, we studied the High Priest Eli and his two sons put under the sin unto death.

Now we return to Hanna and her intentions to board her infant son (0-3 yrs) under the tutelage of Eli (1 Sam.1:20-28).

Our lesson text says, that Hanna's intention was to dedicate Samuel to the Lord as long as he lives."

(1 Sam.1:11) "And she made a vow and said, 'O Lord of hosts, if Thou wilt indeed look on the affliction of Thy maidservant and remember me, and not forget Thy maidservant, **but wilt give Thy maidservant a son, **then I will** give him to the Lord all the days of his life, and a razor shall never come on his head.'"** (1 Sam.1:28; Num. 6:1-5)

Yet one wonders why Eli? Samuel was from the tribe of Ephraim not from Levi (1 Sam.1:1). Did Hanna know the common knowledge about Eli's two reversionistic sons serving in the Tabernacle (1Sam.2:12-36)?

This lesson will study five aspects of Hanna's Vow and Dedication of Samuel to Lord.

1. What we do know is what the Scriptures tell us (1 Sam.1:3, 17, 20, 27-28).

Hanna was spiritual impressed when her prayer was answered she called the child Samuel ("Because I have asked him of the Lord"/ 1 Sam.1:20).

Her prayer was answered at the time of her sacrificial worship of Christ (1 Sam.1:3, 19-23/ SC).

2. We will examine our lesson text by two homiletic points of Hanna's Vow and Dedication of Samuel to the Lord.

1 Sam.1:20-23 – Delay (until/ 3 times) – wait and wean

1 Sam.1:24-28 – Dedication – worship and waiver of first born privileges

3. Hanna's vow and dedication service was based on the peace offering of Sc (Lev.7:11-21). There were three different ceremonies with the peace offering.

1 st – Thanksgiving	(Lev.7:12-15)	for deliverance or answer to prayer or healing etc.
2 nd – Votive/ vow	(Lev.7:16-18)	related to past, present, or future favor
3 rd – Free will	(Lev.7:16-18)	purely as a voluntary act (NASB footnotes)

It also contained a special warning of uncleanness and divine discipline (Lev.7:19-21; Matt.5:33-36; Acts 5; Ps.22:25; Heb.10).

Hanna's vow fell under the special vow peace offering of Num15:3, 8 / 15:1-10). This may have been true for Abraham and Isaac (Gen22:1-19/ Jehovah-yireh/ the Lord will provide the sacrifice/ Abraham Covenant seed/ Gen.22:18; Gal.3:16).

4. **Hanna's sacrificial peace offering was shadow Christology of reconciliation to God.**

Reconciliation is the man-side of salvation of the gospel of Christ (Eph.2:11-18) [read].

(Col.1:20-22) “And through Him to reconcile all things to Himself, **having made peace through the blood of His cross**; through Him, I say, whether things on earth or things in heaven. And although you were **formerly** alienated and hostile in mind, engaged in evil deeds. Yet **He has now reconciled** you in His fleshly body through death, **in order to** present you before Him holy and blameless and beyond reproach.”

(Rom.5:1-2; “Therefore having been justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ, through whom also we have obtained our introduction by faith into this grace in which we stand; and we exult in hope of the glory of God.” (Rom.5:8-11; Col.1:27)

5. **Every Church Age Believer (CAB) is an ambassador of ministry of Christ's reconciliation (2 Cor.5:18-21).**

It is 1 of the 20 status privileges in the package of [50 Things](#) that every CAB receives at the moment of salvation that he can never lose in time of eternity.

(2 Cor.5:20) “Therefore, **we are ambassadors for Christ**, as though God were entreating through us; we beg you on behalf of Christ, be reconciled to God.”

Hanna's sacrificial offering was a visual aid of SC. It was picture of Christ dying as the lamb of God for the sin of world (AOS) (John 1:29; 1 Pet.1:19; 2:24; 3:18).

Hanna's peace offering regarding her vow was an expression of thanksgiving for such a great salvation through Christ (Heb.2:3; 10:29)