

Ron Gannon - David the Man - David the King

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Preacher: Ron Gannon

[0 : 00] And I got to admit that most of my study and time in the scriptures and stuff, when we talked about David, I always thought about King David, what he did as a king.

There's a lot of information before we get to there that shows what David was as a man. And we're going to see that unfolded as we go through here, but how he reacts to Saul, King Saul, and all these stories that goes on there.

So it's going to be interesting. It's interesting how that all unfolds. I think we'll get a clear picture of David the man before he comes David the king.

And that was the whole intent of the study. So is there any prayer requests this morning before we get started? Yes. Oh, yeah?

Okay. Still not? Yeah. He's very malnourished. So he's having difficulty absorbing any kind of nutrients. Okay. Yeah, Roger.

[1 : 12] I was just talking to John Bobby, his brother Bobby. Yeah. He has pneumonia in his life. No, no. Okay. So that's a concern, of course.

That is a concern. Because it's fishing time, and that's going to take into his fishing time. I'm sure that's a concern for you, too. Don't mess with me right now.

That's right. Hey, it's April and getting into May. It's time to go out there and do the fishing. I hope my voice stays with me today. I kind of got a thing in my throat.

So I hope I'm not coming down with something. But we'll see. Okay. Let's have a word of prayer, then. So, Father, we just thank you. Thank you for this new day you've given us. And, Father, we thank you for your amazing love that you would send your Son to live among us and then to suffer on that cross and take our sins with it.

And we thank you for that. We praise you for that. And, Father, we just pray that you'll guide this study this morning as we go through it. And, Father, we also thank you for this morning and the things that he's going through with his nourishment.

[2 : 23] And just pray that these things will come and that the right people will give him the diet information or whatever it is he needs. And just pray for Brock and also for Bob that he has gotten pneumonia.

We pray for him and pray that he'll have a quick healing there. So, Father, we thank you again this morning. We praise you and we ask it in Christ's precious name. Amen. Amen. All right.

So let's turn to Chapter 8, 1 Samuel. Now, we know we've already gone through what Joshua did. The people came into the land. They took part of the land. They didn't take it all like they were supposed to. Everybody was kind of doing what they wanted to do. Things were not good, so they appointed judges.

God appointed judges. And we went through all the judges and now Samuel was the last appointed judge. And we're going to get in and see what he did there, the first part of Samuel.

[3 : 28] How they dealt with the Philistines when they came in and they brought the ark out and they lost the ark. All the things that happened to the Philistines. Hey, we captured the ark. Ooh, maybe we shouldn't have captured the ark because all kinds of bad things happened.

You know, the ark is God's special thing and he doesn't want people messing with it. Right. And we'll see that clear through the whole study and even in the future, what's going to happen with that. It isn't even going to be in the near future or in the future. But so those are the things that were happening in the first part of Samuel. So they were doing what they wanted to do.

They had the judges. The judges would be good for a while. They would win the victories that they wanted to win, but then the people would go right back. So we get into chapter 1 and it says there, Now it came to pass when Samuel was old that he made his sons judges over Israel.

The name of his firstborn was Joel and the name of his second was Abijah. But his sons did not walk in his ways. They turned aside after a dishonest gain, took bribes, and perverted justice.

[4 : 38] Does that sound familiar? So Samuel is one of the godliest men in the entire Bible. Yet his action here may be a sin on his part. We never have the pattern of judges being appointed by men. Men didn't appoint the judges. Who appointed the judges? God did. Samuel was turned around and appointed his two sons as judges.

Well, that doesn't go along with God's word, does it? So, Samuel was not right to appoint his sons judges over Israel. His sons did not walk in the ways.

This was why Samuel was wrong to appoint the sons as judges over Israel. Samuel probably could not look objectively at his sons.

He excused sins in them that he saw in others. And, hey, that's typical. But any family, any father, these are the type of things we do.

[5 : 39] Then the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Rome and said to him, Look, you are old, and your sons do not walk in our ways.

Now make us a king to judge us like all the other nations. Now make us a king to judge us like all the nations. While it is wise for the elders of Israel to reject Samuel's sons as leaders, it was wrong for them to say this.

In itself, the desire to have a king was not bad. God knew one day Israel would have a king. How do we know that? Well, 400 years earlier, before this, God gave instructions to Israel concerning their future king.

You need to turn back and let's read that. Deuteronomy chapter 17. Verses 14 through 20.

Okay. 14. For those nations which shall dispose, listen to those who practice witchcraft and diviners. Am I in the right spot? Okay.

[7 : 03] 17. Okay. 17. 15. The Lord your God will raise up for you a prophet like me among you from your countrymen, and you shall listen to him.

This is according to all that you ask of the Lord for your God and hereborn on the day of assembly, saying, Let me not hear. This is not the right verse.

17. 17. Oh, I mean 19. That's why. Okay. 17. 14. I knew when I was reading it, this does not sound right.

Okay. Okay. 14. When they entered the land which God, your, when the Lord your God gives you and you possess it and live in it, you shall say, I will set a king over me like all the nations who are around me.

God already foreknew that. You shall surely set a king over you whom the Lord your God chose from among your countrymen. You shall set his king over yourselves.

[8 : 11] You shall not put a foreigner over yourselves who is not your countrymen. So God knew that they were going to ask for a king, but God had a purpose.

He had a certain type king that he wanted chosen. And this is what he's telling them here. Moreover, he shall not multiply horses for himself, nor he shall, shall he cause the people to return to Egypt to multiply horses.

Since the Lord has said to you, you shall never again return to Egypt. Neither shall he multiply wise for himself, or else his heart will turn away, nor shall he greatly increase silver and gold for himself. Now it will come about when he sits on the throne of his kingdom. He shall write for himself a copy of this law on the scroll in his presence of the Levitical priest.

And it shall be with him, and he shall read it all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God by carefully observing all the words of this law and its statutes.

[9 : 15] So God had a purpose. And these are the type of things that he wanted from his king. But it seems here that the nation of Israel did not have that in sight.

They said, we want a king like all the other nations. So they're wanting something completely different than what God has planted back there in Deuteronomy.

So we see that. Okay, the reason they wanted the king was wrong. Like all the other nations, there's no reason at all. For often, we often get into trouble by wanting to be like the world when we should be instead be transferred to the image of Jesus Christ.

And we see that in Romans chapters 1 and 2, how we should be conformed to be like Christ. Now, in verses 6 and 8, Samuel prays about the request of God, and God answers him.

But the thing displeased Samuel when they said, give us the king to judge us. So Samuel prayed to the Lord, and the Lord said to Samuel, heed the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they do not reject you, but they have rejected me, that I should not reign over them.

[10 : 35] No doubt, Samuel was stung by the rejection of his sons. But more than that, Samuel saw the ungodly motive behind the elder's request for a king. So Samuel prayed to the Lord.

This is the right thing to do whenever we are displeased. We should never carry such troubles with us. Instead, we should come to the Lord with our prayer request. So God told Samuel to fulfill the people's request.

It was not because the request was good or right, but because God would teach Israel through this. And we're going to see the lessons as we go through these chapters of what he's talking about here.

Sometimes when we insist on having something bad, God will allow us to have it and then teach us through it. And we see that sometimes in our own life, don't we?

So he says, They have not rejected you, they have rejected me. God had a purpose in not giving Israel a king up to that point.

[11 : 41] It was because he did not want them to put an ungodly trust in the king instead of a godly trust in the Lord. There is a sense in which their rejection of God as their king is prophetic.

When Jesus stood before Pilate, the Jewish mob cried, we have no king but Caesar. John 19. Jesus was a rejected king.

Oh, the nation of Israel. They were good at what they did. They would go along with God for so long and then they would turn against God.

And they would reject kings. They even rejected the king, Jesus Christ, when he hung there on the cross. So God is going to be giving them what they want.

So in verse 9, Now therefore heed their voice, however you shall solemnly forewarn them and show them the behavior of a king who will reign over them. The sense is that Israel will not change their minds, so Samuel's goal is to simply forewarn them.

[12 : 44] If Israel chooses this course, God wanted them to make an informed choice. So the Lord told Samuel to show them the behavior of a king who will reign over them.

And this not only gives them information, but it gives them accountability to make the right choice. They can't say that they weren't warned.

So God is using Samuel to warn them, Okay, if you want a king, I want to give you some warnings here. This is what might happen when you initiate a king over you.

So Samuel warns the nation of the responsibilities of having a king. So Samuel told the words of the Lord to the people who asked him for a king. And he said, This will be the behavior of the king who will reign over you.

He will take your sons. This is verse 10 through 18. He will take your sons and appoint them for his own chariots and to be his horsemen. And some will run before his chariots.

[13 : 45] He will appoint captains over his thousands and captains over his fifties. He will set some to plow his ground and reap the harvest. And some to make his weapons of war and equipment for his chariots.

He will take your daughters to be performers, cooks, and bakers. He will take the best of your fields, your vineyards, and your olive gardens, and give to his servants.

He will take a tenth of your grain and your vintage, and he will give it to his officers and servants.

And he will take your male servants, your female servants, your finest younger men, and your donkeys, and put them to his work.

He will take a tenth of your sheep. He will be, you will be his servants, and you will cry out in that day because of your king whom you have chosen for yourselves.

And the Lord will not hear you in that day. Wow. God laid out something here for these people. He said, all right, if you want a king, I'm not going to stop you.

[14 : 48] But things are going to change. You've been pretty much a people that did things on your own. You were governed by yourselves. You had some judges.

But now you want a king. And this king is going to be in charge. He's going to set up a kingdom, and things will be different. Once a king, king is not a giver necessarily.

A king is a taker. And if you establish a big kingdom, it does take a lot to have that kingdom going.

You've got to establish an army, do all these things to set up a kingdom like what he's talking about.

So he full-womenes them. He gives these warnings. God wanted Israel to know what their problems. God wanted Israel to know that there would be problems connected with having a king. The Lord gave them fair warning. Most kings are takers, not givers. And they come to be served, not to serve. If Israel wanted a king, they must realize that he will be a taker and not a giver.

[15:56] However, every king is not a taking king. The king of kings is a king, is a giving king. Jesus said to himself, the son of man did not come to serve, but to serve.

He didn't come to be served, but he came to serve. And that's the true type of a man that God wanted. And we see that as we become Christians. He wants us to be a server and not a taker. And we see that as it comes out. So 19 through 22, Israel demands a king despite God's warning. Nevertheless, the people refused to obey the voice of Samuel.

And they said, no, but we will have a king over us. God will give us a king and their king, Saul, later after taking their king, fails.

God will give Israel his king, David. But because we suppose that God ultimately wanted Israel to become a monarch based on Deuteronomy 17 to 24, which it was already seen.

[17:08] We might even guess that it was Israel not forsake the Lord here. God would have made David the first human king. That's what he's saying.

Now, what that is saying there is because of what Israel wanted, God established king in Saul. And we see what happens with that.

And then we see how it's going to work into David. And if the people had obeyed and let God establish the king when he wanted to establish the king, and the way he wanted to establish the king, he may have established it with David instead of Saul.

So we have a whole history of going there that could have been prevented. So the Lord said to Samuel, Heed their voice and make them a king.

Israel rejected the rule of God, yet they could not escape it because God appointed their king. God will never step off his throne, even if man asks him to do it.

[18:07] Yet if we resist the rule of God, we will find that we do not benefit from him in the way that we expect. That we expect. When we resist God, we only hurt ourselves.

Now let's go to chapter 9. So how are they going to get this king? The king is going to, really going to be made because of a man looking for a donkey.

Now that's just kind of weird, isn't it? Verse 1 and 2 of chapter 9. They're giving us some kind of a description of what Saul was.

And evidently he was the type of person, very large in structure, that would make, probably make a good king. Somebody that could run and rule.

And that's what the people were looking for. So Saul was, Saul was both noted for his family and his appearance. He was taller than most people and good looking.

[19:27] In fact, there was not a more handsome person than he among the children of Israel. Saul looked like a great king. Saul, what is mentioned, not mentioned though in the first two verses is God.

There's no mention of God that Saul or his family had any relationship with God. But nothing is said about his relationship with God of Israel.

Saul reflected the spiritual state of the whole nation of Israel. At this time, they may have presented a spiritual image, but their heart was far from where God wanted it to be.

Verses 3 through 14. Saul and his servants searched for his father's donkeys and met Saul the prophet. Now the donkeys of Kish, Saul's father, were lost.

And Kish said to his son Saul, Please take one of the servants with you and arise and go and look for the donkeys. So they looked here and they looked there, but they did not find him. Finally, Saul said to his servant, Come, let us return, lest my father cease caring about the donkeys and become worried about us.

[20:38] And the servant, he said, There is in the city this man of God, and he is an honorable man, and all that he says surely comes to pass. So they went to the city where the man of God was.

As they were coming into the city, there was Samuel coming toward them on his way up to the high palace. So they were coming into the city. I don't think they had anything spiritual in their minds at all.

They lost their donkeys and they couldn't find them. They were going all over the place. It describes all the different places they went. They couldn't find their donkeys. So when they came into the city

and they wanted to find this man of God, to ask him if he could help them find where their donkeys were at.

So, wow. Now the donkeys of peace, Saul's father were lost. Israel's first king will be led to the throne by three donkeys. There are two mistakes people make regarding God's guidance through circumstances.

One mistake is to think every event of life is heavy with a meaning from God. God, this is wrong because though nothing happens by accident, not everything happens for a great purpose.

[21 : 50] So there's a lot of things in our life that comes about that a lot of people will say, oh, wow, that has to be because God said this. And sometimes that's not true.

Circumstances just come into your life and things happen just because of life. So it's not necessarily everything that comes in is directed by God because there's a lot of things that just is not.

The second mistake is to ignore the moving of God in our lives. And I think through this situation, God was wanting to work through Saul. So that's what we see.

The circumstance was, why was these guys out looking for donkeys? It doesn't seem to make sense to be in this chapter at this time. But God had a purpose for it.

God wanted him to meet Samuel. And that's exactly what's happening here. So they went into the city.

[22 : 48] Look now that the suggestion of Saul's servants shows something about these two men. They weren't spiritual characters. They were just looking for the donkeys. He says, hurry now.

It just happens that Saul, his servant, came looking for their donkeys. On the same day, Samuel was in town. We see God is guiding through these circumstances in the whole thing.

So in verses 15 through 17, God tells Samuel that Saul is a man who will be king. Now the Lord told Samuel in his ear that day before Saul came, saying, Tabar, about this time, I will send you a man from the land of Benjamin, and you shall anoint him, commander over all my people Israel, that he may save the people from the hand of the Philippines.

For I have looked upon him by people because their cry has come to me. So when Samuel saw Saul, the Lord said to him, There he is, the man who I have spoke to you, the one who shall reign over my people.

So Saul had no relationship with the Lord, so God had to speak to Saul through the donkeys. But Samuel knew and loved the Lord, so God spoke to Samuel through his ear.

[24 : 02] And he told him, And he told him, Tomorrow this time. God gave the prophet some specific guidance regarding the future events. I will send you. Even though Israel rejected the Lord as their king, they were getting ready to establish that king through Saul.

There it says that he may have saved my people from the hand of the Philippines. Though there were many problems with the reign of Saul, no one should think that it was a total disaster. Because Saul led many military victories and great independence from the Philippines. We'll see that as we go through here. So as he established this king's sin, we see him failing, but it wasn't all failure.

Because he did have a great military and he had a lot of victories. So verses 18 to 21, Saul and Samuel meet. Then Saul drew near to Samuel in the gate and said, Please tell me, where is the seer's house?

Samuel answered Saul and said, I am the seer. Let's go up to the high place, for you shall eat with me today and tomorrow. And I will let you go, and I will tell you all that is in my heart.

[25 : 17] But as for your donkeys, they were lost three days ago. Do not be anxious about them, for they have been found. Why do you think he had to say that?

I think now, Saul is saying, whoa, what's going on here? This man does have insight.

How would he know that I was looking for my donkeys when I haven't asked him yet? So that was a great thing there, with Samuel saying that. He said, you shall eat with me today.

Saul must have been amazed, because he looked for a noted prophet, and the first man he asked about the prophet was the prophet. Then the man of God invited Saul to dinner.

With this, Samuel proved to Saul that he was a true prophet from God, and he showed him about the supernatural, him knowing about the donkeys. With this, when he invited him to dinner, we're going to see that they went to dinner.

[26 : 27] They invited the finest meal. He got to sit on the same side that Samuel sat on. And through the history of the nation of Israel, you've seen as they went in, if you were honored, that you

would go and sit beside the person that would honor you.

And that's just the things that go on. And he also fed them the best of the food that night. So Samuel was honoring Saul at this point. But he's still not made him king yet.

And he told Saul certain things and told him to depart, and certain things would start happening. And that's exactly what happened as we end there in chapter 9. Now, chapter 10, we're going to see Samuel anoints Paul.

Then Samuel, verse 1, Then Samuel took a flask of oil and poured it on his head and kissed him and said, Is it not because the Lord has anointed you, commander, over his inheritance?

This is a literal anointing of Saul. The word anoint means to rub or sprinkle on, apply an anointment or an oily liquid.

[27 : 34] This was a special oil that was used in Israel for purpose of ceremonial cleansings. The oil was the specific mixture of olive oil and spices.

The oil used for religious anointing was a carefully blended with fine spices according to specific formula prescribed by the Lord back in Exodus chapter 30.

And that's back there when God was explaining to Israel all the things that he wanted them to do with all the laws and what came to anointing. He just didn't pour any oil on them.

They had a specific anointment. And these are the things that was done. Using the oil for any other purpose was a serious offense carrying the penalty of being cut off from the community. And we see that also in Exodus 30.

So this was a specific oil that was made for a specific reason. But the idea of anointing is much bigger than just pouring oil on the head. What happened to Saul's head and body was a picture of what God did with him spiritually.

[28 : 38] The Holy Spirit was poured out on him, equipping him for the job of ruling his king over Israel. Kings, priests, and prophets were anointed outwardly with oil to symbolize a more powerful spiritual reality that God's presence was with them and his favor was upon them.

We see that in Psalms 20 and Psalms 28. Now, the anointing. The New Testament, Jesus Christ reveals himself as an anointed king, priest, and prophet.

He is God's holy and chosen son, the Messiah. In fact, the Messiah, which literally means anointed one, is derived from the Hebrew word for anointed.

Jesus declared at the launch of his ministry, the Spirit of the Lord is upon me because he has anointed me to proclaim the good news to the poor and to proclaim the freedom for the prisoners of recovery, of sight for the blind, to set the oppressed free.

We see that all in Luke 4, verses 18. We also see it prophesied in Isaiah. In Isaiah. So Jesus Christ fulfilled the Old Testament prophet as anointed one.

[29 : 51] The chosen one, the Messiah. There is also a sense in which Christians today are anointed through Jesus Christ. Believers, when we accept Christ into our life, we have an anointing.

We're set aside for a special thing. And it's not like this was here. It's a private thing. It's something that happens within your heart.

And when we accept Jesus Christ into our life, this anointment, this anointing comes in. We see that in 1 John. About that. It's that those in the charismatic religious circles speak of anointing as something Christians can and should be seeking.

It is common for them to speak of anointed preachers, sermons, and ministries, and songs. The idea is that anointing is an outgoing pouring of God's power to accomplish a task through an anointed one.

Special anointings. And, well, we see that today. We still see it. The charismatic movement is big on anointing. A lot of times you go to churches and they anoint for everything.

[31 : 04] There's all kinds of anointings in some of these type churches. And I think that God is, today, he's using an anointing through the Spirit, the Holy Spirit.

And that's how we get anointed today. Most of the charismatic teachings on the anointing goes beyond what Scripture says. In their hunger for signs and wonders, many christatics seek new and ever more titillating experiences that requires more outpourings of spiritual blessings and more anointings.

The more you get, the more spiritual you are. So in chapter 10, verse 1 there, there may be verse 2, Saul anointed, or Samuel anointed Saul, and he kissed him.

This was not only a greeting, it was also a sign of Samuel's personal support of Saul to be king. It was important that the king of Israel felt the support of the man of God.

Also, go along with this anointing. If you go to Psalm 133.2, you don't have to turn there, but it describes an anointing, this type of anointing that we're talking about.

[32 : 18] And it says it's a messy anointing. And it's like this, it's like the precious oil upon the head running down over the beard, running down over the edge of the garments.

Saul could look back on this event and know that God called him to do something special as a king. So this anointing was a special type of anointing and evidently, you know, they just poured it on there and it just ran everywhere.

And so that's something that you remember. You did remember that. So Saul appointed him to king over his inheritance.

Samuel tells Saul a sign to confirm the anointing as king. Samuel the prophet informs the future king of Israel, Saul, of a series of events that will take place as he heads back to his father's house on a particular day.

You see here, he wasn't anointed king, he wasn't anointed king, was he? Samuel told Saul all the things that he wanted and he would be a king, but he didn't do it.

[33 : 33] He anointed him, but he sent him back home. So he's not appointed a king yet. And one of the events he told Saul is that they would run into a couple of prophets who were prophesied to him and their prophecies will thoroughly change the outlook on his life.

Samuel says to Saul, you will be turned into another man. These all are signs to Saul to let him know that God is with him.

Saul is then commanded to wait seven days for Samuel to come and tell him what he is to do. Now this is a little confusing. It was confusing to me because later on, Saul was going to be scrutinized because he didn't wait on Samuel.

And I'm not really sure how this all ties together because we're talking about two chapters away when Samuel does this. And I think Saul has already been king for several years.

So I don't know, maybe somebody else will have some insight on that when we get to it. But anyway, he told Saul to wait seven days and then Samuel would come and he would come and tell him what to do.

[34 : 55] And he would also give a sacrifice at that point. He said, you will surely go down before me to Gibeon and surely I will come down to you to offer burnt offerings and make sacrifices of peace offerings.

Each seven days you shall wait till I come to you and you shall know what you should do. This was an important command because the nature of their office, kings did not wait for anybody.

Others wait on them. Kings do not wait on somebody else. But Saul here is telling him that if you're going to be king, you have to do it through God's power.

And that's what he's trying to point out here. So all the same signs came to pass and Saul saw the word. He had another heart or mindset. No longer was he worried about the sheep or the donkeys, but he was concerned about the nation.

And this all changed when the prophets came to him and prophesied to him. Samuel saw, or Saul saw the light and things changed in his life at that point. And that's how, that's how we changed, isn't it?

[36 : 02] We changed by information. Samuel sent the two prophets or the prophets down. They prophesied to Saul. Here's a man that probably had no instinct for God at all.

And he started explaining to him things. And this changed Saul's life. So in verse 24, Samuel said to all the people, Do you see him who the Lord has chosen?

Surely there is no, none like him among you. So all the people shouted and said, Long live the king. Samuel then told the tribes of Israel the manner of the kingdom and wrote it in a book.

It was kept before the Lord. Verse 27 says, But certain worthless men said, How can this one deliver us? And they despised him.

They showed no respect, no honor, and brought no gifts. So here's a bunch of people that were against Saul. And maybe they knew him from the previous life.

[36 : 59] They knew what he was like. So they were not going to join on here at this point. And we see that in our lives today when we accept Jesus Christ into our life.

There's a lot of times that people knew us in our old life. And sometimes it's very difficult to go back to those people and be friends with them because they say, Wait a minute.

Now you're talking about Jesus Christ into your life. What he's doing for you. I was with you two years ago when you did all these things. How can this be?

It's a hard sell. Saul. And we have that today in our own life. And here, the same thing was happening. These people knew Saul and a lot of them was not going to get on board.

So we get into verse, or go into chapter 11 now. And we're going to see Saul has a victory. Chapter 11 is going to cover the rescue of a town called Jabesh in Gilgad.

[38 : 01] It was rescued from the newly appointed king by the newly appointed king, King Saul, which gave him the approval rating that he needed. Saul needed to do something to get these people on his side.

This chapter begins with a general named Nahash of the country of Ammon, and he came to fight against the men of this city. The men there wanted to make a peace agreement or a treaty with him. However, this Nahash said it would cost them the right eye. They, the town, wanted seven days to think about this. What did they do? They went to Saul, who told him all the tribes of Israel to come and fight and face the consequences that they did not fight.

So here, this town is going to be attacked by these people coming in. They didn't want to do it. They knew that they were going to be outnumbered. They go to their king, Saul, to get help.

And this is the first time that Saul does that. So Israel is so happy with that act to be of Juhad's required the help needed. Saul coordinated it all as the Benjaminite king of Israel put his nation in three companies and they destroyed the Ammonites.

[39 : 15] Israel was happy with the leadership of Saul. They wanted to kill the men who said Saul shouldn't be going in the first place and that Saul shouldn't deliver them. Saul ordered no one to die that day in Israel because God had worked salvation in Israel.

Instead, they went to Juhad to renew the manner of the new kingdom there. They rejoiced in their victory and salvation and sacrifice before God. Saul was accepted as the king of the entire nation. So at this point, Saul proved himself and the people accepted him as king. And we get into chapter 12.

Chapter 12 is pretty much Samuel kind of giving his story and defending himself and it's just a short chapter but chapter 12 presents Samuel's farewell speech.

The speech is issued after Samuel's invested a long life as a prophet for the Lord. Samuel mentions to the people of Israel he is old and feeble.

[40 : 23] He is slowly stepping down from the role that he once held. He has established a king now over Israel and the people are to look forward for the king to their leadership.

He defends himself by asking if he has defrauded them or oppressed them or stolen from them. They answered him saying, No, you have done none of these things.

Samuel proceeds to rehearse the history of God's righteousness acts towards Israel through Jacob, Moses, Aaron, Joshua, all the history of Israel he is now putting before them.

Now therefore here is the king whom you have chosen. If you will fear the Lord and serve him and how many times have we heard that going through this Old Testament?

If you will fear the Lord and serve him and listen to his voice nor rebel against him then both you and also the king the Lord will be with you.

[41 : 26] However, if you do not listen and rebel the Lord will be against you and the king. And again, all these things just keep getting repeated in their cells to the nation of Israel.

Well, I'm going to get into chapter 13. I don't know if I've got time to do that. Is there any questions about what we've covered so far this morning? I know it's a lot of information.

I'm going kind of quick but I want to get through this so we get to the point where David gets into this and it just kind of gives a little insight insight of how this all coming about with Saul being chosen king the way it's happening here.

Yes, Roger. It gives me great encouragement that the Lord foresaw that Israel was going to rebel against him and ask for a king.

Yeah. So back in the giving of the law and the Mosaic covenant the Lord God said to Israel when you do this Yeah.

[42 : 29] this your king your king's going to act like this but you still are going to obey and you and your king have to act this way. It gives me great comfort because before I was born back when

Adam and Eve were in the garden back before creation God knew I was going to be a sinner and he provided for me salvation.

Yeah. The lamb is slain from the foundations of the world. I am so thankful that God though he doesn't orchestrate orchestrate my sin provided for it.

I find great comfort in that. Yes. And he also doesn't stop you. And it's a no and and it's a great picture of salvation what he did with Israel.

Oh yeah. Exactly. It's also a picture for me as you're going to get into it when Saul starts out well but he doesn't finish very well.

Yes. Yeah. That is true. Yes. So I had a few comments as we went along here. I really appreciated your insight on the whole desire for the king.

[43 : 51] That wasn't like you said it was part of the law that God would give them a king. That was God's plan for Israel. They just they rejected you know Samuel as their judge originally and wanted it too early.

And I imagine that you might be right there when you said that you know if they would have waited maybe David would have been the initial king they could have skipped all the kind of turmoil and misery that came through Samuel.

That could possibly be the case. A couple other comments. I really like how in Deuteronomy there it talks about the king that he was supposed to copy the Bible basically.

Copy the scriptures the law back then and what a neat way to get God's word into your heart you know. Jamie has actually done that with the kids.

You know they've done a lot of Bible copy work and it's just you know you get to practice handwriting and all that but you're also it's the word of God so I think that's a neat thing to do.

[44 : 57] the other thing that I noticed was it talked about Samuel talked about how kind of the onerous nature of a king or how oppressive the king would be and that he's going to take 10% of your wheat and your other goods and I think wow wouldn't that be nice if our leaders only took 10% from us right?

That's what the tithe is isn't it? 10%? but that was to the Levites this was an extra 10% that he was talking about to the king for him to raise an army and for his land and for his for the service for all of his stuff so anyway so it seemed Samuel was saying 10% was kind of oppressive so anyway I guess I'll leave it there but it's been a good one today okay when you brought up about the word that was written back there in Deuteronomy you know God did all these rules and set everything in place for Israel and it was all written down and what was written down they put it in the ark that's where the word of God was and they were to take that and I guess I don't know how they copied it back then I mean today it would be very simple to copy anything that we wrote down but the kings were supposed to have this information now they weren't going to take it out of the ark because it was still supposed to be there so they had this information somehow and all the kings and you'll see as we went if you went through the book of kings that some of the kings got to the place where Israel were completely lost yeah let's go back and start over give me the word of God and write it down and we're going to go by this they lost the word for generations for generations it was lost but God's intention was for these kings to have this book that he wrote with them and judge by it but we see a lot of times that just didn't happen and it's an amazing thing when you go through the history through the Old Testament how things work out and it's what's it there for for history for history of how God worked with this nation and how he's going to bring it out in the future with the salvation with the new new with the second coming and all of that so it's going to be amazing next week we'll start with chapter 13 chapter 13 is that's going to be some battles going on some of the battles are going to start taking place and I'm going to try to not give the details of these battles because I don't know that it means that much except for the fact they did and some of them lost and some of them won and they're also going to see here that this is chapter 13 and it's going to be Saul's first disobedience and again

I'm a little confused on how that works because it's going to go back to the chapter 10 where he said Samuel told Saul to wait seven days and it's going to be talking about that in future chapters and we'll see how it works out now I need to do some more study on that thing okay any other questions before we stop today yes what do you think the reason for the changing of the words from seer to prophet and also from the philistines to an amorite what's why would he change words was seer the term used in the pagan cultures for a prophet at the time I can't answer that I don't know next question was David also called a prince before he was called king like Saul was named

the prince before he was named king

I don't think so I think David came in in a different way okay because I know it comes back to the millennial kingdom where David is the prince over Israel and God is Jesus the king of kings but it's prince ship and I just it's interesting to note that it's it changes over yeah okay yeah that is interesting I you know the Bible talks about becoming prince yeah in the old or in the prophets talking about Jesus yeah but when we start with David they definitely don't think him being a prince because things are going to be different okay we'll see that and we'll see you next week we had one more question yeah why did he anoint him and kiss him I'm sorry why did he anoint him why did he anoint him and kiss him was there kissing involved I missed that yeah there was kissing involved okay and that was not uncommon in that day and I think the kissing was the fact to assure [50 : 06] Saul that Samuel was going to be with him through this whole thing so he anointed him and he also had to kiss and that was all part of that thing oh yeah oh yeah oh yeah it wouldn't be a kiss a romantic type kiss at all yeah or maybe on the forehead or something like that yeah alright see you next week