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King Saul, disobedience, God's Word, Samuel, sacrifice, rebellion, idolatry, stubbornness, kingdom of Israel, King David, obedience, prophecy, Messiah, redemption, covenant.

SPEAKERS

Baruch Korman, Intro Voice

Intro Voice 00:00

Hi, Shalom and welcome to via hafte Israel, a Hebrew phrase, which means you shall love Israel. We hope you'll stay with us for the next 30 minutes, as our teacher, Dr Baruch, shares his expository teaching from the Bible. Dr Baruch is the senior lecturer at the Zera Avraham Institute based in Israel. Although all courses are taught in Hebrew at the institute, Dr Baruch is pleased to share this weekly address in English. To find out more about our work in Israel, please visit us on the web@loveisrael.org That's one word, loveisrael.org Now here's Baruch with today's lesson.

Baruch Korman 00:41

We have seen how God is always faithful. He always does the right thing, and what is best for everyone is the will of God. Unfortunately, King Shaul doesn't understand this. He wants to be committed to his ways instead of the way of God. And we're going to learn in this study that that stubbornness on his part cost him the kingdom of Israel, meaning he's no longer going to be the king over the nation of Israel. With that said, take out your Bible and look with me to First Samuel. And chapter 15, again, First Samuel, chapter 15. We're now ready for verse 22 now in this scripture, we're going to see not only is King Shaul stubborn, but he does not love the Word of God. I'm going to ask you a question, Do you truly love God's word, if you're going to find his favor, if you are going to be behaving properly in a way that is pleasing to God, living a God, praising life, then your need to love the Word of God. So let's begin in that verse first, Samuel 15, and verse 22 word says here, and Samuel is speaking in regard to shaul's action. Remember what he did. He was trying to justify his disobedience by saying that he gave an offering to God. And now we're going to see God's response to Shaul through Samuel, the Prophet, verse 22 and Samuel said, and it's the form of a question, Does the Lord delight? Now this is speaking about God's will. And what it tells us here is this, that from the beginning, God does not want offerings and sacrifices. What does he want? Well, notice what the scripture says. He prefers this as hearing, and that's what it literally is. I realize most of your bibles will say obeying, but it's the word lishmoah. Now, what is the message of that verb. Well, this word to hear means to hear something and then to follow it up with a proper response. That's what we're called to do. We hear God's word. What's the best place to hear God's word, scripture, and then we respond to it? How? In obedience. So what Samuel the Prophet is saying is this, he says, Does the Lord delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as hearing the voice of the Lord? Behold, hearing. And it's that same word, hearing is better than sacrifice.

And then we use a different word for hearing and hearing better than and we have the choice parts of a sacrifice. Sacrifice, the word here is a sacrificial RAM. Move on to verse 23 now Sheol is going to understand what he has done when we look at the Scripture, it says here, look at verse 23 for the sin of sorcery. Now this is a word many Bibles will say witchcraft, but notice what it is for. The sin of sorcery is rebellion and wickedness and idolatry, and we see a third word, stubbornness. Because, why? Well, because you have loathed the word of the Lord, and because King Shaul has loathed the word of the Lord. We are told that he meaning God will loathe you from being king. So again, we see something very clear. There's going to be a transition. We're going to see in a few minutes that God is going to take that King. Kingdom away from sheul Now, remember what we heard a few weeks ago. Had Shaul been obedient? Had he loved the Word of God? Had he obeyed the instructions of God? God said, I would establish your kingdom forever, but because Shaul was not a faithful man, not interested in God's truth, not committed to the things of God. Because of that, there's going to be a transition, and we're going to see that transition being spelled out in greater detail in a few moments. So we see here that there's this change because Shaul has loathed the Word of God. God has loathed the fact that he had made him king over Israel, verse 24 and Shaul said to Samuel, and this is good, but it shows that he simply wants this problem to go away. He's not committed to the truth of God. Verse 24 and she'll said to Samuel, I have sinned, for I have transgressed thee. And again, many Bibles will say commandment. It's not the word commandment. It is the word the mouth of the LORD and your words, keep reading, for I looked at the people and I heard their voice. Now there's that same word for hearing, and remember what I said. This word for hearing demands a response, a proper response. Saul didn't do that. What did he do? He was more influenced by the people than he was the Word of God. So we have to ask ourselves, we need to make ourselves part of this account, and ask ourselves a very important question, and it's this, do I love God's word, or am I more interested in pleasing people rather than God? Remember what Paul says in Galatians, chapter one and verse 10, where he says this, And for me, this is one of the most important verses in the Bible, and it's very personal for me as well, because it says there in Galatians 110 if I was still trying to please men, I would not be a servant of the Lord. What profound wisdom. And this is true, not just for the apostle Paul, but it's true for all of us. If we are more committed to people than we are God, we cannot be a servant of God. We need to realize that he is first, he is the authority over our life and therefore everything, and hear that everything must be subjected to his authority. Let me say it differently. Everything must be subjected to His Word. So if we are someone that loathes the Word of God like Sheol, we're not going to be behaving pleasing. We're not going to be living a praiseworthy life, and we're not going to be someone that finds the favor of God. Let's press on to the next verse, verse 25 notice what Shaul is asking from Samuel, verse 25 and now we need to realize something this word. Now in Biblical Hebrew, is a word that conveys a great urgency. And this is how Shaul is feeling. He's feeling very, very pressured about this situation. Why? Because he does not like it. He wants to go back and hold on to him being king over Israel. So he says, And now lift up, please my sin, and return with me, and I will worship the Lord. What does Shaul want? He wants a quick fix to the problem, and he looks to Samuel, the prophet, saying, if you'll just stay with me, if you'll intercede, if you will go before the Lord in my behalf and ask Him to forgive me, well, everything will be okay, but we need to see something. God is displeased with sheul. He is not going to change his mind. There is not going to be a holding on to his position as king. Why? Because he has loathed the Word of God. Let me just say it this way. If you loathe God's Word, God will loathe you. We need to be people who love the word. Of God, who are committed to the Word of

God and who revere the Word of God, that's how we live a pleasing life to God. So notice what it says. Keep reading in verse, verse 26

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and Samuel said to Shaul, no, I will not return with you, for you have loathed the word of the Lord, and the Lord has loathed you from being king over Israel. Verse 27 and Samuel turned to go, and what happened? Well, notice the subject of this is Shaul, and Shaul sees the corner of his garment and what happened, it tore so notice something we see very clearly that Samuel is not agreeing to what Shaul has asked him. He says, return with me. Pray in my behalf that God will take away that sin and I can continue to be king. What does Samuel say? Samuel says, No, I will not return with you. But what does he do? He turns away from Sheol. Very important that we see this in this verse. Look again at verse 27 and Samuel turned to go, but sheul. Now, the word sheul is not there, but he's the subject sees the quarter of his garment, and it tore. Now it uses a very important word here. The word is knaf, four corner and what do we know? Well, let me give you a scripture. Look sometime at numbers, 15 verses, 37 through 41 this is the commandment that speaks about a four corner garment. And on that four corner garment, we need to place what's called a titsit. These are these cords. Now they're comprised of five knots and eight cords. Why? Because the word titsit, and that's what we're talking about, has a numerical value of 600 meaning this. If we take those words or letters that spell titsit, it adds up the letters due to 600 in their numerical value, we know that there are five knots and eight cords. That's 613 why? Because the Bible reveals, within the Torah those first five books of the Bible, there are 613 commandments. And what do we see here? Well, it's very poetic. There is a message being shared through this scripture. As Samuel turns away from Sheol, what happens Sheol grabs this garment and it tears. And notice the response. Look on to verse 2028, and Samuel said unto him, that is unto Shoal the Lord has torn the kingdom of Israel from you today, and have given it to and we have a very important word. It's the word reah. What is that? Well, it's the word for a friend. Now, by the way, this same word, when it's feminine, can speak to a man's wife. This, in this case, it's masculine, it's speaking about a close friend. And who is that close friend? Well, we know what's going to happen. It's going to be King David. David, the son of Yeshi or Jesse, is the one whom God is speaking to here. And therefore he says, look at the entire verse. And Samuel said to him, that is to Saul, the Lord has torn from his kingdom, the kingdom of Israel, from you this day, and given it to your friend. And then it says, hatov minha, which means this one is better than you. Why? Because David is referred to as a man after God's own heart. What does that mean? Well, the concept of heart relates to thinking. What it says is this, David is someone who thinks as God thinks. How do we understand that David is committed to the Word of God? And again, we always need to make the Scripture personal meaning, place ourselves within the biblical text and ask ourselves, how do we measure up according to God's word? Are we someone like David or. More like Sheol? Do we love the word of the god? Do Are we committed to scriptural truth, or are we like Sheol, who loathe the instructions of God? And we're going to see that Samuel is quite different than Sheol. Why Samuel is someone who is going to execute the Word of God. What does that mean, to implement it into his life, verse 29 now we have something here. In verse 29 there's a word nesach Now, that is a Hebrew word that speaks about eternity, but that same verb having to do with something which is eternal, can also be related to the concept of victory when it's not netzak but nitzakon, same root having two means. And notice how it's used here. And who is it referring to? Well, there's no question about it. It's referring to God. Now, it's very important that we see verse 29 where it says, And also, or that could be an even, the Eternal One of Israel. That is God,

the One who brings victory to Israel. He will not lie, nor and we have a word. Now this is a very important word, and it relates directly to the Ministry of Messiah. Why do I say that? Well, if you look at the word of God, you find that when the time came for Yeshua, that is Jesus of Nazareth, to begin his ministry, he left where he had grown up. He had grown up in this town called nazrat or Nazareth. He left there, and where did he go? Based upon biblical prophecy, I'm speaking about Isaiah For most Bibles, it's Isaiah chapter nine, verse one in the Hebrew Bible, it's the last verse of chapter eight, and it speaks about along the Sea of Galilee, between the region that belonged to Naphtali and the region belonged to Zebulon. On that way to the sea, there is going to be the start of something. And what does that start? It is the start of Messiah being the light of the world. He is going to teach and reveal truth. He is going to provide the truth of God. And where is he going to do that? Well, where did he begin his ministry from a very specific place, according to isaiah's prophecy, and I'm speaking about a town by the name of kaphar Nahum, or you might know it better as Capernaum. Now Capernaum, that word Nahum or Nechama in Hebrew, same words as two different grammatical constructions, speaks about comfort, but you have to understand the nature of this word, Nahum or nahama. It speaks about comfort, but it's comfort because the will of God has been restored. We need to remember something. Was it God's choice for Shaul to be king? What is the answer? No, it was not. He. Was the people's choice. Now God consented to that, but it was not God's will. Shaul was not God's choice. He was the people's choice. And now we're going to see something this word for comfort always involves a restoration back to the will of God. So notice what the scripture says here in this scripture, look, if you would, to verse 29 where it says, And also this eternal one of Israel, He will not lie, and he will not and the idea here is that he's not going to to do something against his will, he is going to be restored back to his will, meaning his will is going to be carried out for it says he is not a man that he should be comforted, or we could translate it, that he might regret something, that he might do something that is not correct. Move on to the next verse, verse 30.

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So now Shaul was speaking, and he says, I have sinned. Now honor me, please, before the elders of my people and before Israel, and return with me, and I will bow down. It's an expression of worship. I will worship the Lord. And notice how the Scripture ends. It says, Here, I will worship the Lord, and notice what it says, Your God. Now why doesn't it say our God? This is to tell the reader that shul is not truly. A follower of God. He is not committed to the will of God, the purposes of God, and this is why God is rejecting Him. Verse 31 and Samuel turned away, we might say he turned away from sheul, and sheul worshiped, or bowed down unto the Lord. Now, what this scripture is saying when we look at in the original language, it is not that that that Sheol followed after Shaul Samuel didn't do that. It wasn't that Samuel followed after Shaul. No, we see something different. We see that there was a separation. Remember what the Scripture says, Samuel says, I'm not going to go after you. I'm not going to go with you. So that you can make this statement before the elders of Israel and before the people, Samuel is not willing to do any such thing. Now look at verse 32 where it says, And Samuel said, Bring to me, agog, the king of Amalek. Now, Amalek has to do with a very evil people that are always opposed to God's will. So Samuel said, Bring to me, Agag, the king of Amalek, and we find that agog went unto Him. And it says, Here he went. Very interesting word. Now it's a word, literally. It speaks about delicate food or very delicious food. How is it being used here? Well, it speaks about something that is cautious. So, so agog is going to go before Samuel, but he's going to go before him consciously. But notice agog doesn't understand what's going to happen to him. Look at the end of verse 32 where it says, And agog

said, Surely or indeed, it's a word of emphasis. He truly believes that the bitterness of death has been removed, meaning he's not going to die. And what are we going to find this is wrong, because it is God's will that all of this people the amaleks that they are put to death, and that's what Samuel is going to do. Look at Verse 33 and Samuel says, just as you have caused to grieve women because of your soul, your sword Thus, your mother will grieve among women. And why is that? What is Samuel going to do? Well, we have a word, vassef Shemuel, that is Samuel. And some Bibles will say, hack to pieces. But if you look at this word, it means, basically, to slit one's throat. Now this has some important implications to it. Why? Well, when we look at this word, it is something that is also done to a sacrificial animal. And what we see here is that Samuel is doing this as an act of worship. That's why that word is used there. It's a word for slitting one's throat, bringing death so the blood will come forth. And what is that saying? It is showing how this king agog was an unrighteous man. Look at the text, verse 33 and Samuel says, just as you made by your sword, women to grieve or to mourn, thus your mother will grieve or mourn among women, and Samuel slit the throat of agog before the Lord, where at Gilgal. Now Gilgal is such an important point. Why it's an important place? Because this is where the covenant was renewed. This is where the children of Israel celebrated the Passover. And what did they do there? They rolled away their reproach by circumcising themselves again so that they might keep the Passover. And we learned something by that we see that they were circumcised at Gilgal. Why? Because it teaches us about redemption. They did so at Passover, the day of redemption. Why Passover and redemption? They go hand in hand, and they teach us something. It is only through redemption that will bring about the death of the flesh that we don't serve our objectives, but rather we serve the objectives of God. So we. See here. Look now at the next verse, verse 34 and Samuel went to Ramah, that is his hometown, and Shaul went up to his house at Givat, Shaul, meaning the hill of sheul, this high place, this elevated place. And lots of times we find that important people, they like to live on a hill overlooking others. Let's go to our last verse, verse 35 we are told here, look at verse 35 and Samuel did not again see Shaul unto the day of his death, meaning, from that moment on, Shaul and Samuel never saw each other, a very important biblical truth once again verse 35 and Samuel did not again see Shaul unto the day of His death. But we find something Samuel mourned for Shaul, for the Lord, and there's that same word that relates to comfort. Why was the Lord comforted? Well, we're going to be told this in no uncertain terms. Look at the end of verse 35 for the Lord was comforted that he had made Samuel made Saul king over Israel. Why was he comforted? Because a decision was made. What was that decision to take away the kingdom from sheul? Why? What does God know? God knows all things, and he knew that Shaul was not the right man for the job. Therefore, now that proclamation has gone forth, what proclamation that God is going to do something, that he is going to tear away the kingdom of Israel from sheul and give it to one who is better than him? What does that mean? Better one that is more faithful, one that is more obedient, one that is truly focus upon the thoughts, the purposes, the plan, the will of God. And that is King David. So we see here at the end that God was comforted because he was proclaiming that sheul would no longer be king. There was going to be a restoration back to the will of God, and that was to choose a righteous man. And we're talking about King David, not a perfect one, but a righteous man, one that was sensitive to the Word of God, very important truth that we need to learn and that we need to apply to our life. With that, I'll close until next week.

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Shalom. Well, we hope you will benefit from today's message and share it with others. Please plan to join us each week at this time and on this channel for our broadcast of loveisrael.org again, to find out more about us, please visit our website, loveisrael.org There you will find articles in numerous other lectures by Baruch. These teachings are in video form. May download them or watch them in streaming video until next week, may the Lord bless you in our Messiah, Yeshua, that is Jesus as you walk with Him, Shalom from Israel.