

1_samuel_chapter_13_part_1_v1 (1080p)

Wed, Nov 12, 2025 8:21PM • 28:32

SUMMARY KEYWORDS

King Saul, God's will, distraction, poor decisions, Samuel, Philistines, war, shofar, Hebrews, anti-Semitism, Messiah, redemption, faithfulness, obedience, humility.

SPEAKERS

Intro Voice, Baruch Korman

Intro Voice 00:00

Hi, Shalom and welcome to via hafta Yisrael, 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 00:39

It is very important. For every believer to walk in the will of God. And how do we understand that in a practical way, do the things that God has called you to do? You see, the enemy will tempt us to worry about other things that God hasn't told us to do that. It's not part of his will for our life, and we get distracted. And when we get distracted, we will make poor decisions, and we're going to see that clearly taught in the life of King Saul. We need to be people that focus in on the will of God, his unique calling for our life. When we do so, then we can expect God to bless, God to provide, and God to lead. When we are committed to his will, God will be exceedingly generous in meeting everything that we need in order to serve Him. But it begins with a foundational principle, and that is this, that we are committed to God's will. More than anything else, what we are desiring is to bring glory and honor and pleasure to the Lord, because we submit to Him, we recognize and demonstrate and bear testimony that he is the Lord of our life. Take out your Bible and look with me to First Samuel and chapter 13. First Samuel and chapter 13. Now we're seeing here that King Shaul, also known as Saul. This man was distracted from what he was called to be. He was anointed to be king over Israel. But we're going to see due to pressure, due to paying attention to what he saw, and doing things based upon the response of the people, what happened to him, he made a very foolish decision and acted in a way that was not appropriate for the king. So again, look with me to this portion of Scripture. We're in First Samuel, chapter 13, and we're going to begin in verse one. Now it begins with the expression Ben Shanah, which is one year, one year, we find that Shaul was in his kingdom, ruling over Israel. But notice something else as we continue on in this first verse, and it says in two years he ruled over Israel, so he completed his first year. Now he's in his second year ruling over Israel. He had responsibility, and again, when we are committed to the things of God, God will be faithful. God is always faithful. But

when we doubt, when we begin to allow our lives to be influenced by what we see rather than by the word of God, that's what we should be meditating upon. That's what we should be listening to. What does the Scripture say we find out in God's will that it says faith comes by hearing and hearing the Word of God. That is how we make decisions, based upon what Scripture reveals and when we do so, God is going to be faithful, He is going to be generous, he is going to provide, and he is going to give us insight, wisdom and discernment in order to make God honoring decisions, and that is going to lead to us faithfully carrying out the work of God. But we see in this passage a scripture that King Saul, he had ruled for two years. And notice what happens. Look at verse two. It says, And he chose for himself. Now that phrase lo in Hebrew to him can also be translated of himself. There are those who teach, and I would agree with them. This is teaching us that show. Who is making decisions of himself, not listening to God, not paying attention to what the man of God, and who's the man of God that God has supplied for Sheol? The answer is Samuel. But we're going to see that instead of being obedient to the instructions of Samuel and letting Samuel do what Samuel is called to do, we're going to see at the end of our study that King Sheol takes things into his own hands because of the pressure he was feeling from the response of the people. We need to be more interested in God than we are in the response of people, because God is Lord. He is the one who is sovereign. So we read in this scripture, look at verse two, and he chose of himself, who's that? King Saul, 3000

Baruch Korman 05:59

from Israel. This would be 3000 soldiers from Israel. That's the context. And we read and they were with Shaul, 2000 of them at what location, at a place called Michmash. They were with him at Michmash. But we also see that this place was near another location, it says, And on Mount Beth El, meaning also at the mountain of Beth El, which is the house of God. And there were also 1000 2000 were with Shaul. And we find that 1000 were with and we find this man, Yonatan. Who is he? The son of Shaul. And Yonatan was at, give at Binyamin. Now give at means the hill, the hill of Binyamin or Benjamin. And then it says, look at the end of our verse, verse two, where it says, and the rest of the people he sent, that is Sheol. He sent every man to his tent. Verse three, now we're going to see that those 1000 men, they too, were soldiers that were with Yonatan sheol's son. They had a very important responsibility. They were there on the front lines in order to wage war against the Philistines. The Philistines, as we see, they were the enemies of God's people. And not only were they enemies, notice something else, they were also those who were opposed to the will of God. They were very similar in spirit to Esau. What do we know about Esau? He wanted to thwart God's will. He had that spirit of defiance, and we find that that same characteristic dominated the Philistines. They were opposed to the things of God. And what happens? Well, look, if you would, to verse three. It says, In Yonatan, he struck the garrison of the Philistines, which were in Geva, and the Philistines heard and what happens? Notice, this is an act of war. And therefore when we read in the Scripture, it says, And Saul sounded the shofar. Now, as I was preparing for this, as I always do, I go over the passage with my wife, and in her Bible, it said trumpets. But it's not the word trumpet in Hebrew. It's a unique word. It's a word that relates to the shofar. What is the shofar? Well, the shofar is that ram's horn. And we need to learn something the ram's horn. When we hear it, it reminds us of something specific. What is that? It reminds us of God's provision. As I've said several times to you, also in this message, God is always, always, always faithful, and when we are committed to his will, we will experience the faithfulness of God. When we are committed to our will, our plans, our purposes, our desires, then God is not going to provide. He only provides for those things that are pleasing to Him, that are according to His will. And

God, as we know, he knows all things. He never makes a mistake, he never lies. What he tells us is truth. And if we're going to be wise, we need to respond to the truth of God. We're going to see that Saul did not do so. So look again at the text. It says and, and Shaul sounded the shofar in all the land that is the land of Israel, saying the Hebrews will hear now I would point out that we see a change for the most part when we look at the Old Testament, we don't see too many times this phrase, ha, IV ring, the Hebrews. What do we find? Beneisrael, the children of Israel. Why do we have this change? Very simply, this term, the Hebrews, it has meaning, and what does it mean? Well, this word ha IV ring for the Hebrews, it relates to those who have crossed over, crossed over what primarily crossed over the Jordan River. Why, in order to take possession of the land? Why? Because God gave this land to the children of Israel. And let me say something to you, God is at work in our generation. How is he at work? Well, just open your eyes. You know, it's not a coincidence that we see a soaring of anti semitism today. Why? Because God's at work. What's he doing? God is bringing the people back to the land. Now. Why is he doing that? Well, why did he bring the people out of Babylon? The answer is very clear. There's no debate about it, in order that Messiah would come the first time. And why is he bringing the children of Israel back to the Land of Israel again in these latter days, very simply for Messiah to come again, first at the rapture, secondly, at the Second Coming. And all of this has a kingdom purpose. Why? Well, God has sanctified the land of Israel. Don't let anyone deceive you. I hear so frequently people say God's not interested in real estate. Yes, he is. We find that it's in the city of Jerusalem that God has caused his name to dwell. Of course, he's interested in the land of Israel, and we see that the land of Israel is going to focus in on God's will in a major way in the last days. Understand that where is Messiah coming back to? Not London, not Washington, not New York, not Singapore. Where is he coming to? He's coming to Jerusalem, first to the Mount of Olives. And he will come down the Mount of Olives. He will cross over the Kidron Valley. He will enter in through the eastern gate in order for the kingdom of God to be established. And of course, I'm speaking about that millennial kingdom where Messiah himself will rule on the throne of God from the Holy of Holies for those 1000 years, that millennial kingdom. And we're going to see his righteous rule, and we're going to see that through the work at the temple, what work? Well, there's going to be offerings and sacrifices. Why? Well, they're all done in memorial to Messiah, as a memorial to his death, when he laid down his life, because it is his death that took place on Passover. That's when the crucifixion happened. On the day of preparation. All four gospels tell us the day of preparation is Passover, and we see that day of Passover is known as as the day of redemption. He has redeemed us. Why is that so important? Well, his redemption did not come through the blood of goats and bulls and sheep, but rather, his redemption came through the very blood of the Son of God. And therefore, as it says in Hebrews, chapter nine, verse 12, his blood has purchased for us, redemption is a transaction. It is a purchase. And he has purchased for us, eternal redemption. How wonderful, how encouraging. And we need to understand that as the redeemed of the Lord, we have eternity. We have eternal life in God's kingdom, in His presence, and we will participate forever in worshiping the Lord of Lords and the King of kings. So we see here that the Hebrews, they will hear these who are called over that cross the Jew. Jordan for a purpose. Look at verse four, and all of Israel heard saying that Saul has struck the garrisons of the Philistines, but also Israel, and we see something now, I don't know why that Bibles just don't translate the words accurately. So many of them will say Israel has become an abomination. That's not the word, if you do a good study of this word, it's a word for a stench. It's something that is revolting. And what's saying, being said here is that Israel has become a stench among the Philistines. And what happens? Look at verse, verse four, at the end, the people, they did something. It says, Here va yitzha ku that is

that they screamed or they cried out. It says the people cried out after Shaul and where was he? At Gilgal. Verse five and the Philistines, because this was an act of war when Yonatan attacked the garrisons of the Philistines, it says the Philistines, they assembled to fight, that is, for war with Israel. And notice they had 30,000 chariots and 6000 horsemen. And the people, what people, the Philistines, were as the sand, which is upon the seashore, in abundance. And they went up and they camped where they camped at Michmash, east of bet Avan. Now bet Avan is a phrase. It means the place of wickedness, and this is how the people it's a hint. Everything in the Word of God has the purpose of Revelation, teaching us something. And we're going to see that the people thought what Jonathan did under shaul's leadership was wicked. They weren't pleased by it. Notice what it says. Look now to verse six, and a man of Israel. Now, the verb that modifies this is in the plural, and that's why many translations will say and the men of Israel saw that. And then we have the expression Sarlo. Sar means narrow. It's a word of stress, anxiety, pressure, and that's how Israel was feeling. Another way we could translate it is the word it was troubling to him, meaning troubling to Israel, for the people approach, meaning they drew near and the people hid themselves in the caves, in the thickets or briars, in the rocks and in the holes, meaning the holes in the land and in the cisterns. And what happens? Well, look now at Verse seven,

Baruch Korman 18:01

and the Hebrews cross over the Jordan. Now, what is this? Well, the first time we had that term, it refers them crossing over the Jordan to take possession. But now they're fearful what's happening. Notice what it says. Here they are crossing over the Jordan, and they're leaving the Promised Land, going to the land of God and Gilead. And Shaul was still at Gilgal. And all the people notice this very important phrase. Pay attention to it. And all the people, what were they doing? Trembling after him. What does that mean? It means that they had no confidence in Shaul. They really weren't comfortable with him being king. They were fearful. They were this word, trembling after him. Now look, if you would two to verse eight. Why? Well, it says here in verse eight, and he waited. Who's he? Well, the subject here is Shaul, or King Saul. He waited seven days to the appointed time which Samuel. And the implication is the appointed time that Samuel had given to him, but it says Samuel did not come to Gilgal. And what happens? Well, this is a very important fact. It says here via fetz haAm meal, of which means and the people scattered from him, meaning those soldiers, those ones that Shaul were depending upon. What happened, they began to leave, depart. They scattered from him. Why? Because things were not ready for battle. Now, that is from a human. In perspective, what we're going to see is this the man of God. Who's the man of God? Well, we're talking about about Samuel. Samuel is a trusted counselor of Sheol, and he should listen. Samuel always spoke truth in the Scripture, his name Shmuel means the name of God. Name is synonymous with character, meaning that Samuel demonstrated, testified to the character of God. He was God's man for King Saul but, but we find something. We find that King Shaul doubted. He allowed his perspective to be changed by what the faithlessness of the people? Why? Well, just what we read and the people they scattered from him, and therefore Shaul, in the state of being in panic, he did something, what he should not have done, what was Saul Shaul was king over Israel. He was not a priest, and what happens because of this pressure, because he began to focus in on things, on how he saw them, rather than what the man of God had told him, what took place? Well, look again. It says, Here he waited seven days to the appointed time which Samuel. And the implication is, had given to him, had said to him, but Samuel did not come to Gilgal. What happens the people scatter from him, and here is shoals. Mistake. Look at verse nine. And

Shaul said, Bring to me the burnt offering and the peace offerings. And he offered up the burnt offering. Now, as king, he was not permitted to do so. This was something that a priest was called to do someone like Samuel. That's why Samuel said, I'm coming on the seventh day. Now he didn't come in the morning. What happened was this, as Saul saw the people departing, he panicked, and he decided to take matters into his own hands. And he, although he was king, he ceased acting as king. What did he do? He began to act as a priest by offering up those those burnt offerings and those peace offerings, which were not permissible for him to do. So what happens? Well, let's look at our last verse, verse 10, and it came about as he finished to offer up the burnt offering. And notice this, behold. Now behold. Is a very important word in Hebrew. It's the word Hina. What that word, when it appears in the Scripture is teaching us. It's teaching us to pay attention to what is going to be said immediately after this word, he may or behold. And what do we see? Well, we see that Samuel came. When did he came? He came on the seventh day, the time that he had said now, Saul simply wanted him earlier, before the people had scattered. But we see something. The victory does not depend on people. The victory, it's a biblical principle. The victory depends upon God, God's presence, God's provision, God's leadership. And we see here that King Sheol, he failed in trusting God. And when we fail to trust God, we're not going to experience victory. So notice what it says all of verse 10, and it came about when he, that is Sheol, finished offering up the burnt offering. Behold, Samuel came and notice what it says, And he went out who see Shaul Saul went out to meet him and to do what? Well, it says, literally, to bless him. Now this is to say, from Shaul standpoint, everything is okay. Let me tell you, it's not why. Because Shaul had violated a law. He was not acting in faith. He was not trusting in God. He took upon himself under the pressure of the people because they were scattering and departing from him, what did he do? He paid attention to what he was seeing, and he act based upon sight, instead of faith. We are called to walk in obedience. It does not matter what the people are doing. If God is with us, what does the Scripture. Say who can be against us. In other words, it doesn't matter who's against us if we are in God's will, doing God's will. What did King Saul do? He ceased being king, and because of the pressure he was experiencing, because he was looking at things from a human perspective. What did he do? He took it upon himself to act as a priest, which was forbidden. Priests had to be from the Levitical tribe. Had to be from the household of Aaron. We find that that King Shaul was from the tribe of Benjamin. He was not permissible to do this, but nevertheless, because of perhaps the expectations of the people, because of the dire situation, from his standpoint, he acted and he acted inappropriately. Don't allow the pressures of life to get you to violate the will of God, we are going to see that this was a major downfall in Saul's administration, and it was so serious that he never recovered from when we violate God's plan for Our life, it is very hard to recover. Let me simply say that we need to be people who are humble. Humility will keep us in the right pathway where God has called us to act, doing the things that God has commanded us to do. And there is where we find safety. There is where we find God's provision. There is where we find the presence of God. So don't take matters into your own hands. Trust God. Don't make decisions based upon what you see, but rather what you read in the Word of God, if you want God's blessings, if you want God's provision, if you want to have God's perspective, and if you want to experience his presence in your life, be someone who is committed to the truth of Scripture. Well, we can't talk to Shaul today, but if we can, I would say to you that he would testify this was a dire mistake that he made, one that changed his future. God said earlier that he was willing to establish the kingdom with Shaul, but because he was not faithful, did not walk in faith, but relied upon his eyes, he failed, and therefore that kingdom is going to be ripped away from him and given to another. Well, we'll close with that until next week. Shalom from Israel.

Intro Voice 27:56

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. You.