

8/16/13

The First King of Israel, Saul
1Sam. 10:1-27

God having been rejected by the people, to rule over them, have requested a king to be like all the other nations, that he judge them and go out before them to fight their battles. 1Sam. 8:5, 20

God attempted to dissuade them by revealing how their families and finances would be affected by the king they were asking for, but to no avail, the people insisted on their will and God permitted it.

So, God used the occasion when Saul's father sent Saul with a servant to find some lost donkeys, to direct Saul by way of his servant, to bring Samuel and Saul together. 1Sam. 9

1. God had already told Samuel, the day before about the coming of Saul's and that he was to anoint him commander over His people. vs. 15-16
2. Samuel told Saul that all the desire of Israel was on him at the sacrifice in his honor. vs. 20, 24

Samuel having revealed to Saul the people's demand for a king, he now reveals to us the procedure in the enthroning of Saul as king of Israel in three movements. 1Sam. 10:1-27

- I. The private unction of Saul. vs. 1-8

- II. The prophetic confirmation to Saul. vs. 9-16
- III. The public inauguration of Saul. vs. 17-27

I. The private unction of Saul. vs. 1-8

- A. The consecration of Saul by Samuel. vs. 1
 1. Samuel the prophet took a flask of oil and poured it on his head. vs. 1a
 - a. This was typical method and custom in the Hebrew nation, for prophets, priests and kings.
 - 1) The anointing of something with oil meant it was set apart for special purpose, usually for God.
 - 2) There was a specific formula for anointing oil given to Moses to sanctify the tabernacle and all the furnishing. Ex. 30:25-38
 - 3) The High Priest, Aaron was consecrated with oil being poured on his head. Ex. 28:41, Lev. 8:12
* "It is like the precious **oil** upon the head, Running down on the beard, The beard of **Aaron**, Running down on the edge of his garments." Ps. 133:2
 - 4) Prophets were anointed. 1Kings 19:16
 - b. The first king to be anointed is Saul, then those after him.

- 1) Saul was anointed after God had revealed to Samuel that he was the one and made it known to Saul.
 - 2) David would be the second king to be anointed with oil, “Then Samuel took the horn of oil and **anointed** him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the LORD came upon **David** from that day forward. So Samuel arose and went to Ramah.” 1Sam. 16:13
* “I have found My servant **David**; With My holy oil I have **anointed** him.” Ps. 89:20
 - 3) Solomon would be the third king to be anointed with oil, “Then Zadok the priest took a horn of oil from the tabernacle and **anointed** Solomon. And they blew the horn, and all the people said, “Long live King Solomon!” 1Kings 1:39
 - 4) Elisha also anointed Jehu privately. 2King 9:1-13
 - 5) The word anointed is used for the “Messiah of God”, the king was type of the ultimate King!
2. Samuel then kissed Saul. vs. 1b
 - a. This was a sign of affection and respect, in affirmation as king.

- * “Then his father Isaac said to him, “Come near now and **kiss** me, my son.” Gen. 27:26
- b. This was a sign of loyalty and devotion to him as king.
* That is the reason Jesus said “Judas, are you betraying the Son of Man with a **kiss**?” Lk. 22:48
3. Samuel then said: “Is it not because the LORD has anointed you commander over His inheritance? vs. 1c
 - a. Saul was to be the anointed of God, devoted to His will and purposes.
 - b. Saul was to be Yahweh’s commander “nagiyd”, meaning leader, ruler, captain or prince.
 - c. Saul was to be the leader over Yahweh’s inheritance, His people.
- B. The signs given to Saul by Samuel. vs. 2-5
 1. Saul would be given a word of knowledge by two men about the lost donkeys. vs. 2
 - a. The time would be when Saul departed from Samuel that day. vs. 2a
 - b. The location would be by Rachel’s tomb in the territory of Benjamin at Zelzah. vs. 2b
 - d. The word of knowledge would be two-fold. vs. 2c-d

- 1) They would say to Saul, “The donkeys which you went to look for have been found.” vs. 2c-d
 - 2) They would say his father had ceased caring about the donkeys and was worrying about him, saying, “What shall I do about my son?” vs. 2e-f
2. Saul would be given a gift of bread by three men in route to worship God. vs. 3-4
- a. The next direction, “Then you shall go on forward from there and come to the terebinth tree of Tabor. vs. 3a
 - b. The individuals were worshippers of God, “There three men going up to God at Bethel will meet you, one carrying three young goats, another carrying three loaves of bread, and another carrying a skin of wine. vs. 3b-d
* Bethel mans house of God.
 - c. The individuals would provide food, “And they will greet you and give you two loaves of bread, which you shall receive from their hands. vs. 3e-f
3. Saul would meet group of prophets returning from worshipping God. vs. 5
- a. The location is given, “After that you shall come to the hill of God where the Philistine garrison is.” vs. 5a

- b. The occasion would be the return of the prophets from worship singing and prophesying, “And it will happen, when you have come there to the city, that you will meet a group of prophets coming down from the high place with a stringed instrument, a tambourine, a flute, and a harp before them; and they will be prophesying.” vs. 5b-g
 - 1) This is the first mention of a group of prophets in the Old Testament.
 - 2) Without doubt, they were part of the school of the prophets that Samuel established. 1Sam. 19:20
- C. The anointing of Saul by God. vs. 6-8
1. Saul would be Spirit filled. vs. 6
 - a. The cause, “Then the Spirit of the LORD will come upon you.” vs. 6a
 - b. The affect, “And you will prophesy with them and be turned into another man.” vs. 6b
 2. Saul was to understand the fulfillment of these three signs, as a confirmation of his anointing to be king and be obedient to God. vs. 7
 - a. The time-line was given, “And let it be, when these signs come to you.” vs. 7a-b

- b. The responsibility to trust and dependent on God for the decisions is stated, “That you do as the occasion demands.” vs. 7c
 - c. The confidence in God for the enabling is also stated, “For God is with you.” vs. 7d
3. Saul was to be submissive to Samuel. vs. 8
- a. The instructions to Saul were clear, “You shall go down before me to Gilgal.” vs. 8a
 - 1) Samuel was still the judge, priest and prophet of God!
 - 2) Gilgal was the first place after crossing the Jordan, in flood season and where all males were circumcised, a cutting off, of the flesh life. Josh. 4
 - b. The promise to Saul was unmistakable, “And surely I will come down to you to offer burnt offerings and make sacrifices of peace offerings.” vs. 8b
 - c. The time Saul was to wait was for his own protection, “Seven days you shall wait, till I come to you and show you what you should do.” vs. 8c-d

God is not looking for capable men, he is looking for men that rest in the capacity of their anointing by God. Xavier Ries

* “So he answered and said to me: “This is the word of the LORD to Zerubbabel: ‘Not by **might** nor by power, but by My Spirit,’ Says the LORD of hosts.” Zech. 4:6

Application

1. God in the New Testament anoints all believers with the Holy Spirit.
 - a. In the Old Testament only Kings, priest and prophets were given the Holy Spirit for their of service for a set time and special tasks, like Aholiab, not all had the Spirit.
 - b. In the New Testament everyone who repents and is born-again receives the Holy Spirit,.
 - c. In The New Testament every believer is to be baptized in the Spirit for empowering to serve. Acts 1:8
 - d. The gifts of the Holy Spirit are affiliated and associated with the Baptism of the Holy Spirit, to equip one for ministry, but no one gift is the evidence of the Baptism, certainly not tongues, the least of the gifts. Acts, 1Cor. 12-14
 - e. Jesus taught the three aspects of the Holy Spirit, “The Spirit shall be with, in and upon you”. Jn. 14-16, Acts 1:8

Illustration

- f. The command to all believers is to be continuously being filled with the Holy Spirit. Eph. 5:18
- 2. The signs that God gives to each of us to confirm our calling as children of God are clear.
 - a. We have been transformed into different people, than we used to be. 2Cor. 5:17
 - b. We hunger after the word of God, we do not live by bread alone but by every word that proceeds from the mouth of God. Matt. 4:4.
 - c. We are convicted, directed, given wisdom, strength, patience and joy by the Holy Spirit. Gal. 5:22
- 3. The believer is to run all things by the Word of God, in his or her decision making.
 - a. What I say.
 - b. What I do.
 - c. Who I marry.
 - d. What I get involved in.
 - e. What I believe as truth.
 - * “But you must continue in the things which you have learned and been assured of, knowing from whom you have learned them, and that from childhood you have known the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make you wise for salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus.” 2Tim. 3:14-15

The private unction of Saul was directed by God!

II. The prophetic confirmation to Saul. vs. 9-16

- A. The departure of Saul from Samuel. vs. 9
 - 1. The transformation of Saul took place instantly. vs. 9a-c
 - a. The very second Saul had turned his back to go from Samuel. vs. 9a-b
 - 1) He knew God had told Samuel he was the one who would reign over the people of God. 1Sam. 9:17
 - 2) He knew God had directed the meeting with Samuel. 1Sam. 9:19
 - b. The supernatural work of God began, “That God gave him another heart.” vs. 9a-c
 - 1) The heart “leb” in Hebrew identifies the inner man.
 - 2) The place of inclination, resolution and determination of the will, evil by nature. Jer. 17:9
 - 3) The clear implication was that Yahweh gave to Saul another heart with the capacity to obey God’s will.
 - 4) Therefore the failure of his life was his own doing, in rebellion to God, as we will see.
 - 2. The summary statement is given in advance, “and all those signs came to pass that day.” vs. 9d
 - a. All Samuel had told Saul took place.

- b. All was God's revelation to Samuel.
- B.** The meeting of Saul with the prophets. vs. 10-13
1. The Spirit of God fell upon Saul and transformed him and he became God's anointed. vs. 10
 - a. The location was as prophesied, "When they came there to the hill." vs. 10a
 - b. The people, "there was a group of prophets to meet him." vs. 10b
 - c. The Spirit enabled Saul to prophecy, "then the Spirit of God came upon him, and he prophesied among them." vs. 10c-d
 2. The Spirit of God causing Saul to prophecy caused the individuals to acknowledge his prophesying, as a divine endowment of God, not the result his natural birth by his father. vs. 11-13
 - a. The attestation came from people familiar with Saul, "And it happened, when all who knew him formerly saw that he indeed prophesied among the prophets, that the people said to one another, "What is this that has come upon the son of Kish? Is Saul also among the prophets?" vs. 11
 - b. The affirmation came from one individual, "Then a man from there

- answered and said, "But who is their father?" Therefore it became a proverb: "Is Saul also among the prophets?" vs. 12
- c. The confirmation of Saul's consecration was expressed by Saul, "And when he had finished prophesying, he went to the high place." vs. 13
 - * The high place was the place of sacrifice and worship to Yahweh, without doubt to seek God!
- C.** The arrival of Saul to his father's house. vs. 14-16
1. The uncle of Saul enquired about their encounter with Samuel. vs. 14-15
 - a. The curiosity, "Then Saul's uncle said to him and his servant, "Where did you go?" vs. 14a-b
 - b. The response, "So he said, "To look for the donkeys. When we saw that they were nowhere to be found, we went to Samuel." vs. 14c-e
 - c. The insistence of Saul's uncle, "And Saul's uncle said, "Tell me, please, what Samuel said to you." vs. 15
 - d. The response, "So Saul said to his uncle, "He told us plainly that the donkeys had been found." vs. 16a-b

2. The prophetic and anointing was concealed by Saul. vs. 16c-d
 - a. The word “But” marks the sharp contrast between what Saul said and did not say.
 - b. The silence of Saul regarded the matter of the kingdom, as Samuel had told him.

Illustration

The Bible is filled with signs for the confirmation of prophecy, revealing God as it's source.

1. The virgin birth of the Messiah. Gen. 3:15
2. The birthplace of Messiah, Bethlehem. Mic. 5:2
3. The First Coming of Messiah, riding into Jerusalem on a donkey. Zach. 9:9, Matt. 21

* Listen to Peter, “And we heard this voice which came from heaven when we were with Him on the holy mountain. And so we have the **prophetic word** confirmed, which you do well to heed as a **light that shines in a dark place**, until the day dawns and the morning star rises in your hearts; knowing this first, that no prophecy of Scripture is of any private interpretation, for prophecy never came by the will of man, but holy men of God spoke as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.”
2Pet. 1:18-21

Application

1. The new heart provides you with a new heart.

- a. The old deceitful and wicked heart is ever present but the new heart enables us to live for the glory of Christ.
- b. There are terms and phrase that teach the same thing.
 - 1) The inner man versus the outer man.
 - 2) The old man, the new man.
 - 3) The old sin-nature and the new divine nature.
 - 4) The life of the flesh and the life of the Spirit.
2. The potential of the new creature is worked out through the process of time and growth.
 - a. We begin as babes in Christ, feeding on the milk of the word. 1Pet. 2:2
 - b. We move on the young men and women in Christ, feeding on the solid word of God, meat. Heb. 5:14

* “But **solid** food belongs to those who are of full age, that is, those who by reason of use have their senses exercised to discern both good and evil.”
 - c. We move on to being fathers and mother in the faith. 1Cor. 14:20

* “Brethren, do not be children in understanding; however, in malice be babes, but in understanding be **mature**.”
 - d. John says, “I write to you, little children, Because your sins are forgiven you for His name’s sake. I write to you, fathers, Because you have known Him who is from the

beginning. I write to you, young men, Because you have overcome the wicked one. I write to you, little children, Because you have known the Father. I have written to you, fathers, Because you have known Him who is from the beginning. I have written to you, young men, Because you are strong, and the word of God abides in you, And you have overcome the wicked one.” 1Jn. 2:12-14

3. The believer in his or her walk is to be with humility, always.
- a. “The **humble** He guides in justice, And the **humble** He teaches His way. Ps. 25:9
 - b. “My soul shall make its boast in the LORD; The **humble** shall hear of it and be glad.” Ps. 34:2
 - c. “The LORD lifts up the **humble**; He casts the wicked down to the ground.” Ps. 147:6
 - d. “Surely He scorns the scornful, But gives grace to the **humble**.” Prov. 3:3
 - e. “When pride comes, then comes shame; But with the **humble** is wisdom.” Prov. 11:2
 - f. “Better to be of a **humble** spirit with the lowly, Than to divide the spoil with the proud.” Prov. 16:19
 - g. “A man’s pride will bring him low, But the **humble** in spirit will retain honor.” Prov. 29:23
 - h. “Therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, put on tender mercies, kindness,

humility, meekness, longsuffering.” Col 3:12

The prophetic confirmation was fulfilled by God!

III. The public inauguration of Saul. vs. 17-27

- A. Samuel rebuked the people for their self-will. vs. 17-19
 1. The gathering of the nation was crucial. vs. 17
 - a. Samuel called the people together to the LORD.
 - 1) The focus was on the people coming before Yahweh.
 - 2) The king to be was not a replacement of their God.
 - b. Samuel gathered them at Mizpah,
 - 1) Mizpah was where the people turned away from idolatry and were revived back to God. 1Sam. 7
 - 2) Mizpah was where they had defeated the Philistines. 1Sam. 7
 - 3) Mizpah now would be where the people instated their first king. 1Sam. 10
 - 4) Mizpah was a central site and easily accessible to all, not far from Samuel’s home, Ramah, also it could have been the new

location for the ark and tabernacle, since the destruction of Shiloh.

2. The gathering was to hear the words of God, regarding His steadfast faithful love for the people. vs. 18
 - a. He reminded the children of Israel of delivering them from their bondage in Egypt, “Thus says the LORD God of Israel: ‘I brought up Israel out of Egypt, and delivered you from the hand of the Egyptians.’” vs. 18a-c
* Samuel had done so, at their first petition for a king. 1Sam. 8:10-18
 - b. He reminded the children of Israel of delivering them from their enemies in Canaan, “And from the hand of all kingdoms and from those who oppressed you.” vs. 18d
3. The gathering was to hear the words of God, regarding their unfaithful love. vs. 19
 - a. He charged them with choosing a man over their God, “But you have today rejected your God, who Himself saved you from all your adversities and your tribulations.” vs. 19a-b
 - b. He quoted their very words, “And you have said to Him, ‘No, set a king over us!’” vs. 19c-e
 - c. He summoned them to stand before God, “Now therefore, present

yourselves before the LORD by your tribes and by your clans.” vs. 19f

- B. Samuel presented the king to the people. vs. 20-23
 1. The first selection was by tribe. vs. 20
 - a. Samuel caused all the tribes of Israel to come near. vs. 20a
 - b. The tribe of Benjamin was chosen.
 - c. The Old Testament manner of knowing the will of God was either by the Urim and Tbumin on the High Priest’s ephod or by lots. Ex 28:28-30
 - d. The escape-goat on the Day of Atonement was chosen by lots.
 - e. Achan was pointed out as guilty of taking the accursed thing. Josh. 14:2
* “The lot is cast into the lap, But its every decision *is* from the LORD.” Prov. 16:33
 2. The second selection was by family. vs. 21
 - a. Samuel caused the tribe of Benjamin to come near by their families. vs. 21a
 - b. The family of Matri was chosen. vs. 21b
 - c. The one chosen was the Saul the son of Kish. vs. 21c
 - d. But when they looked for him, he could not be found. vs. 21d-e

3. The people through Samuel asked the Lord. vs. 22
- a. They inquired of the LORD further, “Has the man come here yet?” vs. 22a-b
 - * The word inquired “sha’al” means asked, a pun on Saul’s name.
 - b. The LORD answered, “There he is, hidden among the equipment.” vs. 22c-e
 - 1) Some see this as humility.
 - 2) Others see this as fear.
 - 3) Yet the life of Saul would reveal he was a proud arrogant man.
4. The people presented the reluctant leader, Saul, before the people. vs. 23
- a. The people ran and brought him from there. vs. 23a
 - b. The man Saul, when he stood among the people, he was taller than any of the people from his shoulders upward. vs. 23b-c
 - 1) Saul weakness was his attractive appearance.
 - 2) Saul stood out wherever he went.
- C. Samuel presented the king of the people. vs. 24-26
1. The proclamation of Samuel to the people. vs. 24

- a. The permissive will of God is repeated. “And Samuel said to all the people, “Do you see him whom the LORD has chosen.” vs. 24a-b
 - b. The physical appearance of Saul is emphasized again, “that there is no one like him among all the people?” vs. 24c
 - c. The response of the people is related, “So all the people shouted and said, “Long live the king!” vs. 24d-e
 - 1) This is the first time the word for king is used “melek”.
 - 2) All others are “nagiyd”, leader, ruler, captain or prince, having a military association. 1Sam. 9:16, 10:1
2. The instructions of Samuel to the people. vs. 25
- a. Samuel explained to the people the behavior of royalty, his conduct and comportment as a leader. vs. 25a
 - * Probably in accord with God’s requirement for a king. Deut. 17:14-20
 - b. Samuel recorded the Kings duty and responsibility, then wrote it in a book and laid it up before the LORD. And Samuel sent all the people away, every man to his house.

* The phrase before Lord, most likely at Mizpah, where the Tabernacle could of been relocated, after Shiloh was destroyed.

3. The commentary of Samuel regarding the people's reaction to Saul. vs. 26
 - a. Some responded in favor of Saul. vs. 26
 - 1) Saul went home to Gibeah. vs. 26a
* Three miles, north of Jerusalem. four miles south-east of Mizpah.
 - 2) Saul was accompanied by some valiant men, whose hearts God had touched. vs. 26b-c
 - b. Some responded in rebellion against Saul, sons of Belial. vs. 27
 - 1) They had no confidence in Saul, "But some rebels said, "How can this man save us?" vs. 27a-b
 - 2) They viewed Saul with contempt and disdain, "So they despised him and brought him no present." vs. 27c-d
 - 3) They were not given any satisfaction by Saul, "But he held his peace." vs. 27e
 - 4) The people will renew the kingdom and make Saul king again, at Gibeah, after his first victory over the Ammonites. 1Sam. 11:14-15

Illustration

God allowed Judas Iscariot to be chosen as one of the 12 apostles, yet he did not thwart the purposes of God, but in fact, God was glorified through it.

* "Surely the **wrath** of **man** shall praise You; With the remainder of **wrath** You shall gird Yourself." Ps. 76:10

Application

1. God will used all for his glory, even the self-will choices we make in life that will always work against us, but God will be warning us to turn away from them and allow Him to guide our lives.

- a. Because He loves me.
- b. Because He wants the best for me.
- c. Because He alone, knows what will make me more like Him.
- d. Because He wants me to spent eternity with Him.

* "For I know the **thoughts** that I think toward you, says the LORD, **thoughts** of peace and not of evil, to give you a future and a hope." Jer. 29:11

2. The true demeanor of men in their call and service to God is not always what it appears.
 - a. At time men start humble and as soon as God begins to used them tremendously, they let it go to their head, becoming proud and self-conceited.
 - b. At other times men start proud and God humbles them, in their brokenness they become obedient humble effective vessels.

- c. Then there are times that men, appear to be humble but time reveals they are not, they are evil servant of God.
 - d. Time is the test of all things!
 - * “I have fought the good fight, I have **finished** the race, I have kept the faith.” 2Tim. 4:7
3. I am always amazed how excited people get over a man, who are leaders, even men of God, as if they are their answer to people’s life.
- a. The man is merely an instrument of God.
 - b. The man is a sinner saved by grace.
 - c. The man is endowed completely by God to do the work of God.
 - d. The man is to always point people to God.
 - e. The man is to be subject to the word of God for his qualifications and his authority that can not go beyond the boundaries of the Scriptures.
 - * “All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work.” 2Tim. 3:16-17
4. The man called by God and obedient to the will of God will experience several things in service.
- a. He will see God’s faithfulness to call and anoint other to come along side to serve in ministry with him.

- b. He will experience people oppose and criticize him and some times by the direction of God to test the man.
- c. He will witness some of the most faithful examples of servant in service to the church.
- d. He will experience great disappointments in other who become unfaithful and treacherous to the ministry.
- e. He will always have to look to God, for the ministry given to him by God, despite faithful or unfaithful people.
 - * “For this reason I also suffer these things; nevertheless I am not ashamed, for I know whom I have believed and am persuaded that He is able to keep what I have committed to Him until that Day. Hold fast the pattern of sound words which you have heard from me, in faith and love which are in Christ Jesus. That good thing which was committed to you, keep by the Holy Spirit who dwells in us. This you know, that all those in Asia have turned away from me, among whom are Phygellus and Hermogenes. The Lord grant mercy to the household of Onesiphorus, for he often refreshed me, and was not ashamed of my chain; but when he arrived in Rome, he sought me out very zealously and found me. The Lord grant to him that he may find mercy from the Lord in that Day--and you know

very well how many ways he ministered to me at Ephesus.” 2Tim. 1:12-18

The public inauguration of Saul was allowed by God!

Conclusion

Samuel has revealed to us the procedure in the enthroning of Saul as the king of Israel:

- I.** The private unction of Saul was directed by God!
- II.** The prophetic confirmation to Saul was fulfilled by God!
- III.** The public inauguration of Saul was allowed by God!