

10/8/15

1Sam. 10-11

We left Samuel and Saul standing together at the outskirts of the city and Samuel was going to share with Saul the word of God.

God had allowed the people to have their will about a king, but it would cost them in the long-run.

10:1-16 **The private anointing of Saul.**

10:1-8 The private anointing of Saul.

- 1) The prophet Samuel consecrated Saul by Samuel. vs. 1
 - a) Samuel took a flask of oil and poured it on his head. vs. 1a
 - 1)) This was the typical method and custom in the Hebrew nation, for prophets, priests and kings.
 - 2)) The anointing of something with oil meant it was set apart for special purpose, usually for God.
 - 3)) There was a specific formula for anointing oil given to Moses to sanctify the tabernacle and all the furnishing. Ex. 30:25-38

4)) 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

5)) Prophets were anointed. 1Kings 19:16

b) Saul was the first king to be anointed is Saul, followed by David and Solomon. 1Sam. 16:13, 1Kings 1:39

1)) The word anointed is used for the “Messiah of God”, the king was type of the ultimate King!

2) Samuel then kissed Saul, a sign of affection and respect, affirming him as king. vs. 1b

a) This was a sign of loyalty and devotion to him as king.

b) That is the reason Jesus said “Judas, are you betraying the Son of Man with a **kiss**?” Lk. 22:48

3) The prophet Samuel declared the clear purpose for the anointing, that Saul understand the LORD had anointed him commander over His inheritance. vs. 1c

- a) Devoted to the will and purposes of God.
 - b) To be Yahweh's commander "nagiyd", meaning leader, ruler, captain or prince.
 - c) To be the leader over Yahweh's inheritance, His people.
- 4) The prophet Samuel gave certain signs to Saul to be assured of his calling and anointing. vs. 2-5
- a) It would begin the minute he left Samuel and reached Rachel's tomb in Benjamin. vs. 2a-b
 - b) The first would include a word of knowledge that would be two-fold. vs. 2c-d
 - 1)) That the donkey were found." vs. 2c-d
 - 2)) That his father was now worried about him. vs. 2e-f
 - c) The second would provide him with food for he and his servant. vs. 3-4
 - 1)) Saul would be given a gift of bread by three men in route to worship God.
 - 2)) The three individuals were worshippers of God going up to God at Bethel.
* Bethel mans house of God.

- d) Saul would meet group of prophets returning from worshipping God. vs. 5
 - 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
- 5) The Spirit of the LORD would come upon Saul. vs. 6
- a) He would prophesy with them.
 - b) He would be turned into another man.
- 6) 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) He was responsible to trust and dependent on God for the decisions he would make as king, "That you do as the occasion demands." vs. 7c
 - c) He was to have confidence in God who was enabling him, "For God is with you." vs. 7d
- 7) Saul was to be under the direction of Samuel to seek God at Gilgal and wait for seven days. vs. 8
- a) Gilgal was the first place after crossing the Jordan in flood season and the manna ceased. Josh. 4

- b) Gilgal was where they were circumcised, vulnerable before their enemies, Jericho. Josh. 4

10:9-16 The prophetic signs were to be confirmation to Saul, to be king.

- 1) The departure of Saul from Samuel began the work of God on Saul. vs. 9
 - a) The transformation of Saul took place instantly, as he turned his back to Samuel. vs. 9a-c
 - b) The divine miracle took place, God gave him another heart, to obey and do the work he was called to do. 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
 - c) The summary statement is given in advance, “and all those signs came to pass that day.” vs. 9d
- 2) The Spirit of God fell upon Saul and transformed him and he became God’s anointed, when he met the prophets and prophesied. vs. 10
- 3) The individuals gave witness to the divine endowment of God, instead of his natural birth by his father. vs. 11-13

- a) The attestation came from people who knew Saul. vs. 11
- b) The affirmation came from one individual. vs. 12
- c) The confirmation of Saul’s consecration was expressed by Saul, as he went to worship God. vs. 13
 - * The high place was the place of sacrifice and worship to Yahweh, without doubt to seek God!
- 4) The arrival of Saul to his house, resulted in the curiosity of his uncle enquiring about their encounter with Samuel. vs. 14-15
 - a) Saul simply told him about the lost donkeys. vs. 14-15
 - b) Saul did not share anything about the kingdom. vs. 16

10:17-27 The public inauguration of Saul.

10:17-19 The Gathering at Mizpah.

- 1) Samuel gathered the nation to rebuked them for their self-will. vs. 17-19
 - a) Samuel called the people together to the LORD. vs. 17
 - b) Samuel gathered them at Mizpah,
 - 1) **At** Mizpah the people turned away from idolatry and were revived back to God and defeated the Philistines. 1Sam. 7

- 2) At Mizpah they were going to institute their first king. 1Sam. 10
- 3) 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) Samuel gathered them to hear the words of God, regarding His steadfast faithful love for the people in the past. vs. 18
 - a) From their bondage in Egypt. vs. 18a-c
 - * Samuel had done so, at their first petition for a king. 1Sam. 8:10-18
 - b) From their enemies in Canaan. vs. 18d
- 3) Samuel gathered them to hear the words of God, regarding their unfaithful love. vs. 19
 - a. He charged them with choosing a man over their God. vs. 19a-b
 - b. He quoted their very words. vs. 19c-e
 - c. He summoned them to stand before God. vs. 19f

10:20-23 The presentation of their king. vs. 20-25

- 1) The first selection was by tribe, Benjamin was chosen. vs. 20
 - a) 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
- b) The escape-goat on the Day of Atonement was chosen by lots.
- c) 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, Matri was chosen. vs. 21
 - a) The one chosen was the Saul the son of Kish. vs. 21c
 - b) But when they looked for him, he could not be found. vs. 21d-e
- 3) The people through Samuel asked the Lord, Perhaps he had not arrived yet. vs. 22
 - a) The word inquired "sha'al" means asked, a pun on Saul's name.
 - b) The LORD revealed he was 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) Saul stood taller than any of the people from his shoulders upward.

- b) Saul weakness was his attractive appearance.

10:24-26 Samuel presented the king of the people. vs. 24-26

- 1) The proclamation of Samuel to the people about God's permissive will. vs. 24
 - a) The physical appearance of Saul is emphasized again, "that there is no one like him among all the people?" vs. 24c
 - b) The response of the people is stated, "Long live the king!"
 - 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 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, dismissing the people.

* 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

11:1-11 The first victory God gave to Saul.

11:1-3 The Ammonites attacked Jabesh Gilead.

- 1) The attack was led by Nahash the Ammonite as he encamped against Jabesh Gilead. vs. 1a
- 2) The entire male population of Jabesh pleaded with Nahash to make a covenant with them and they would serve him. vs. 1b-d
- 3) Nahash the Ammonite gave the conditions of the covenant. vs. 2
 - a) That he could put out all their right eyes. vs. 2a-c
 - b) That he bring reproach on all Israel.” vs. 2d
- 4) The response of the elders. vs. 3
 - a) Then the elders told him to, “Hold off for seven days, that they might send messengers to all the territory of Israel. vs. 3a-c
 - b) Then, if there is no one to come to their rescue, they would come out and defend themselves. vs. 3d-f

11:4-8 The news came to Saul by messengers.

- 1) The arrival of the messengers. vs. 4
 - a) They arrived at Gibeah of Saul and told the news to all the people. vs. 4a

- b) They all responded in lifting up their voices and wept. vs. 4b
- 2) The arrival of Saul. vs. 5
 - a) Saul was just arriving behind the herd from the field. vs. 5a-b
 - b) Saul inquired as to the trouble and weeping. vs. 5c-e
 - c) Saul was told the words of the men of Jabesh. vs. 5f
- 3) The response of Saul. vs. 6
 - a) The Spirit of God came upon Saul when he heard this news. vs. 6a
 - b) His anger was greatly aroused. vs. 6b
- 4) The announcement of Saul to the people. vs. 7
 - a) He took a yoke of oxen and cut them in pieces, and sent them through the entire territory of Israel by messengers. vs. 7a-b
 - b) He said whoever did not go out with Saul and Samuel to battle, the same would be done to their oxen.” vs. 7c-e
 - 1)) This begins the methods of Saul’s doings, through intimidation and fear by abusing his power and authority.
 - 2)) He joins Samuel with him, as a name dropper to be excepted by the people in the plan.
 - c) The fear of the LORD fell on the people, and they all complied. vs. 7f-g

* The decision to go rescue their brethren was not wrong, it was the attitude and methods.

- 5) The King Saul wanted to know the power of his fighting forces. vs. 8
- a) The number of the children of Israel in Bezek, were 300,000 men. vs. 8a-b
 - b) The number of Judah, were 30,000. vs. 8c

11:9-11 The message of deliverance was sent back to Jabash Gilead.

- 1) They sent messengers promising to rescue them. vs. 9
 - a) The message was, “Tomorrow, by the time the sun is hot, you shall have help.” vs. 9a-d
 - b) The messengers reported it to the men of Jabesh, and they were glad. vs. 9e-f
- 2) The men of Jabesh told the Ammonites that on the next day they would come out to fight them and they would expect the consequences. vs. 10
- 3) The victory over the Ammonites. vs. 11
 - a) The next day, that Saul put the people in three companies. vs. 10a-b
 - b) They came into the midst of the camp in the morning watch, and killed Ammonites until the heat of the day. vs. 11c-d

- c) The Ammonites who survived were scattered, no two of them were left together. vs. 11e-f

11:12-15 **The confirmation of Saul being king.**

11:12-13 The unanimous devotion to the first king.

- 1) The supporters of Saul as king spoke up. vs. 12
 - a) They retaliated against those who opposed Saul at his public inauguration., “The people said to Samuel, “Who is he who said, ‘Shall Saul reign over us?’” vs. 12a-c
 - b) They considered them as enemies of Israel, “Bring the men, that we may put them to death.” vs. 12d-e
- 2) The intervention of Saul put a stop to it. vs. 13
 - a) He was their king, “But Saul said, “Not a man shall be put to death this day.” vs. 13a-b
 - b) He gave glory to the true King, “For today the LORD has accomplished salvation in Israel.” vs. 13c-d

11:14-15 The unanimous acceptance of the first king.

- 1) Samuel saw the opportunity to unite the nation, “Then Samuel said to the people, “Come, let us go to Gilgal and renew the kingdom there.” vs. 14
- 2) The nation celebrated the transition from anarchy to monarchy. vs. 15
 - a) All the people went to Gilgal, and there they made Saul king before the LORD in Gilgal. vs. 15a-b
 - b) All made sacrifices of peace offerings before the LORD. vs. 15c
 - c) Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly. vs. 15d