SAUL
DAVID
SOLOMON

WE THREE KINGS

GREENTOWN BAPTIST CHURCH

11/1/26

Today we begin a brand-new unique study of the first three kings who ruled the nation of Israel: Saul, David, and Solomon. We will examine these kings in order of their reigns and chronologically through their life journeys to glean from their successes and failures (1 Cor. 10:11). Israel had been without a king from the time of their exodus from Egypt for almost as many years as they had kings. God knew that His beloved nation would someday _____ a king to rule over them as the other nations around them. This desire and what God expected from His king who would rule His people is where we will begin our study.

ISRAEL DESIRES A KING – Deuteronomy 17:14-19

1. How Israel Came to Desire a King

   - Their exodus from Egypt – Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy = _____ years.

   - Their conquest of and rest in the land of Israel – Joshua 24:15-28 = _____ years.

   - The Judge and judges who ruled Israel – Judges 1:1; 2:18; 3:9, 15; 17:6; 21:25; Acts 13:20; Ps. 50:6, 75:7 = _____ years.

   - The _____ of Israel's final judge Samuel – 1 Sam. 8; Pr. 17:6, 22:6; Ps. 127:3-4; Ruth 1:1; Hos. 13:9-11.

2. An Overview of Some **Similarities** of Israel's First Three Kings

   - All three kings reigned _____ years – Acts 13:21 (*Saul*); 2 Sam. 5:4, 1 Kings 2:11 (*David*); 1 Kings 11:42, 2 Chron. 9:30 (*Solomon*).

     40 is a number God consistently uses to prove, try, or _____ something =

   - All three kings reigned over a _____ kingdom of Israel (*all twelve tribes*) – 1 Kings 12.

   - All three kings began their reign _____ and were anointed by God – Matt. 18:3-4; 1 Pet. 5:5; 1 Sam. 9:21, 10:1 (*Saul*); 7:18, 16:13 (*David*); 1 Kings 1:39, 3:7 (*Solomon*).

   - All three kings struggled with significant _____ (*yet public*) sin: **Saul** with disobedience/ rebellion, **David** with adultery/murder, and **Solomon** with polygamy/idolatry – 1 Sam. 16:7.

3. An Overview of Some **Differences** of Israel's First Three Kings

   - The meaning of their names depict some overall differences in their character/reign:

     Saul =

     David =

     Solomon =

- **David/Solomon** _____ books that God preserved in the Bible while **Saul** did not – Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes.

- **Saul** admitted his sin but sought to preserve his dignity, **David** confessed his sin and pleaded to be cleansed, while **Solomon** _____ publicly confessed nor repented of his sin – 1 Sam. 15:24, 30 (*Saul*); 2 Sam. 12:13; Ps. 51 (*David*); 1 Kings 11:1-13 (*Solomon*).

- **Saul** was from the tribe of Benjamin while **David/Solomon** were from _____ – Gen. 49:9-10, 27.

- Each king is distinctly described in the Bible for a standout quality:

  Saul (1 Sam. 9:2) = Physical prowess...tall and impressive (_____)

  David (1 Sam. 16:7) = A man after God's own heart (inward)

  Solomon (1 Kings 3:12) = _____ *and Understanding (inward)*

- **David/Solomon** were musical towards God while **Saul** was only comforted by music from others – 1 Sam. 16:14-23; Psalms, 1 Kings 4:32; Song of Solomon; Eph. 5:19.

- **Saul** had _____ to do with God's temple while **David** prepared for it and **Solomon** built it.

- **Saul** lost his dynasty/legacy (1 Sam. 13:13-14) while **David** received an everlasting covenant (2 Sam. 7:12-16) and **Solomon** split the kingdom in two (1 Kings 11:11-13).

- It is said and there is evidence that **Saul** was the _____ choice for king while **David/Solomon** were indeed God's choice – Rom. 1:21-28.

- **Only David** _____ well at the end of his forty-year reign.

4. How We Came to this Study

   - _____% of the Bible is the historical record and books written by these three kings.

   - We have been brought into and given a royal lineage through Jesus Christ that will continue forever – Rev. 1:1-6, 5:10; Rom. 5:17; Is. 32:1; 1 Pet. 2:9; James 2:8.