

Shadows of Shiloh: United Kingdom of Israel (1 Samuel 8-12)

The kings of Israel: shadows of the Coming One called "Shiloh" – Gen. 49:10

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INTRODUCTION

1. Moses had _____ Israel's desire for a human king (see Deut. 17:14-20).
2. But Israelite kingship was to be _____ with the continued rule of the Lord over his people as their Great King.
3. Instead, when the Elders asked Samuel to give them a King (8:5), they rejected the Lord's kingship over them (8:7; 10:19; 12:17, 19).

Their desire was for a king such as the nations around them had – to lead them in battle and give them a sense of national security and unity. Their request for a king constituted a denial of their covenant relationship to the Lord, who was their King.

The Historical Setting . . .

FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF KINGSHIP IN ISRAEL (chs. 1-7)

1. Samuel's Birth, Youth and Calling to be a Prophet (chs. 1-3).
2. Israel Defeated by the Philistines: the Ark of God Taken and the Ark Restored. The "Ark Narratives" (chs. 4-6).
 - A. These narratives reveal the _____ of Israel's notion that possession of the ark automatically guaranteed victory over her enemies.
 - B. These narratives also display the awesome power of the Lord, and His superiority over the Philistine god, Dagon.
3. Samuel as a Judge and Deliverer (ch. 7)
4. The entire ark episode performs a vital function in placing Israel's subsequent sinful desire for a human king in proper perspective.

The Establishment of Kingship in Israel . . .

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF SAMUEL THE PROPHET (chs. 8-12)

1. The people's _____ request for a king and God's intent to give them a king (ch. 8).
2. Samuel anoints Saul _____ to be king (9:1-10:16).
3. Saul chosen to be king publicly by _____ at Mizpah (10:17-27).
4. Israel's choice confirmed by victory over the Ammonites (11:1-13).
5. Saul's reign _____ at a covenant renewal ceremony convened by Samuel at Gilgal (11:14-12:25).

SAUL'S KINGSHIP A FAILURE

Saul very quickly demonstrated that he was unwilling to submit to the requirements of his theocratic office (chs. 13-15).

1. When he disobeyed the instructions of the prophet Samuel in preparation for battle against the Philistines (13:13).
2. When he refused to totally destroy the Amalekites as he had been commanded to do by the word of the Lord through Samuel (ch. 15).
3. This failure to fulfill the requirements of his theocratic office led to Saul's _____ as king (15:23).

DAVID'S RISE TO THE THRONE . . .

And the Progressive Deterioration and End of Saul's Reign (chs. 16-31).