

UNITED KINGDOM

1) Introduction

- a) When God made Israel a nation, He became their King (Ex 19:4-6; Judg 8:22-23)
 - i) Not content w/God as King, Israel desires a king like all the other nations (1 Sam 8:1-6)
 - ii) God comforts Samuel – they are not rejecting him, but God as King over them (1 Sam 8:7-9)
 - iii) God agrees to their demands, but assures them they will have buyers' remorse (1 Sam 8:10-18)
 - iv) God will now turn their unfaithfulness into a teaching tool (Rom 8:28)

2) Saul

- a) Israel's first king was a man the people wanted (1 Sam 12:13)
 - i) Saul was a tall, handsome man w/the outward appearance of a great king (1 Sam 9:2; 10:23-24)
 - ii) In the early part of his reign, he led Israel to victory against Ammon (1 Sam 11)
 - iii) He also led Israel to victory against the Philistines (1 Sam 13:2-3)
- b) However, Saul proved to be an unfaithful king on multiple occasions
 - i) Before battling the Philistines, he was told to wait for Samuel to offer the sacrifices (1 Sam 13:8)
 - (1) When people began to scatter, Saul grew impatient, offering the sacrifice himself (1 Sam 13:9)
 - (2) Samuel rebukes Saul, declaring God would take away his kingship (1 Sam 13:11,13-14)
 - (3) Saul blames his disobedience on the people (1 Sam 13:8,11-12)
 - ii) Saul makes a rash, selfish vow (1 Sam 14:24)
 - (1) This vow causes the army to become very weary and sin (1 Sam 14:28; 31-33)
 - (2) Jonathan had not heard the vow and therefore tastes honey from the ground (1 Sam 14:27)
 - (3) When Saul finds out and is about to kill Jonathan, the people prevent him (1 Sam 14:43-45)
 - iii) Saul is commanded to destroy Amalek for what they did to Israel in the wilderness (1 Sam 15:2)
 - (1) The annihilation is to be complete, every man, woman, child, and animal (1 Sam 15:3)
 - (2) Saul defeats Amalek, but spares the king and the best of the animals (1 Sam 15:4-9)
 - (3) Samuel rebukes Saul, telling him that God has rejected him as king (1 Sam 15:17-19,26-29)
 - (4) Saul was once again fearful of the people (1 Sam 15:21,30)

3) David

- a) Samuel is sent to the house of Jesse to anoint a new king (1 Sam 16:1-5)
 - i) Samuel thinks the older sons are worthy because of their appearance. God corrects him (1 Sam 16:7)
 - ii) God has him anoint instead the youngest son, David, to be the next king (1 Sam 16:11-13)
 - iii) God sends an evil spirit to torment Saul. David is sent to play music for him (1 Sam 16:14-23)
- b) David is chosen by God because he is a man after God's own heart (1 Sam 13:14; 15:28)
 - i) The Philistines gather to battle against Israel, showcasing their champion Goliath (1 Sam 17:1-7)
 - ii) Goliath mocks Israel and God, and Israel is afraid to fight this giant (1 Sam 17:8-11)
 - iii) David overhears Goliath, and rises up to defend God's honor (1 Sam 17:32-40)
 - iv) Goliath mocks David; David promises victory because the battle is the Lord's (1 Sam 17:41-47)
 - v) David strikes Goliath in the forehead with a stone, killing him (1 Sam 17:48-51)
 - vi) Israel is inspired to pursue and defeat the remaining Philistines (1 Sam 17:52-53)
 - vii) Saul takes David into his house; his son Jonathan becomes his best friend (1 Sam 18:1-5)
- c) Saul begins to resent David for his popularity (1 Sam 18:6-9)
 - i) Saul tries to spear David, but is unable to kill him (1 Sam 18:10-11)
 - ii) Saul tries to bait David w/his daughter, but David overcomes (1 Sam 18:17-29)

- iii) David flees Israel while Saul spends years pursuing him (1 Sam 19:18; 23:14)
- iv) David has opportunity to kill Saul, but refuses to strike the Lord's anointed (1 Sam 24,26)
- v) The Philistines eventually defeat Israel, killing Saul's sons, mortally wounding Saul (1 Sam 31:1-3)
- vi) Saul falls on his sword to avoid being killed by the Philistines (1 Sam 31:4-6)
- d) Saul's death opens the door for David to finally become king (2 Sam 2:1-4)
 - i) However Abner, Saul's commander, made Saul's son Ish-bosheth king of Israel (2 Sam 2:8-11)
 - ii) The war between these 2 kings was long (2 Sam 3-4)
 - iii) When Ish-bosheth is killed, all of Israel makes David king (2 Sam 5:1-5)
 - iv) David takes Jerusalem from the Jebusites and makes it Israel's capital (2 Sam 5:6-12)
 - v) David brings the Ark back to Jerusalem and learns not to take away from God's word (2 Sam 6)
 - vi) David desires to build a temple for God and learns not to add to God's word (2 Sam 7:1-7)
 - (1) Messianic Prophecy – **2 Sam 7:12-16**
- e) David's sin and consequences
 - i) David commits adultery with a married woman named Bathsheba, impregnating her (2 Sam 11:1-5)
 - ii) David attempts to cover up his sin, eventually having her husband, Uriah, killed (2 Sam 11:6-27)
 - iii) Nathan rebukes David of his sin, who then repents (2 Sam 12:1-9,13)
 - iv) Nathan informs David that though forgiven, he will suffer consequences (2 Sam 12:10-12,14-20)
 - v) David's son, Absalom, is able to usurp the throne from David (2 Sam 15)
 - vi) After a great war, David is able to regain the kingship at the cost of Absalom's life (2 Sam 16-19)
- f) David's death
 - i) As David is about to die, he passes on the kingship to his son Solomon (1 Kings 1-2)
 - ii) Solomon is charged to keep the Lord's commandments (1 Kings 2:1-4)
 - iii) David instructs Solomon on consolidating the kingdom (1 Kings 2:5-9)

4) Solomon

- a) Solomon's Prayer
 - i) Knowing he is a youth, Solomon prays to God for wisdom to lead Israel (1 Kings 3:3-9)
 - ii) God rewards his selfless prayer by also giving him what he did not ask for (1 Kings 3:10-11,13-14)
 - iii) God also gives Solomon abundant wisdom, exceeding all those before and after him (1 Kings 3:12)
- b) Solomon's Wisdom
 - i) Solomon settles a difficult dispute between 2 women (1 Kings 3:16-28)
 - ii) Solomon writes many proverbs and songs and many gather to hear him (1 Kings 4:29-34)
 - iii) The queen of Sheba visits Solomon, coming away impressed by his wisdom (1 Kings 10:1-13)
- c) The Temple
 - i) Solomon hires Tyre's King Hiram to deliver cedar trees for construction of the temple (1 Kings 5)
 - ii) A magnificent temple, covered in gold, is erected to replace the tabernacle (1 Kings 6-7)
 - iii) Solomon offers a prayer of dedication for the temple (1 Kings 8)
 - iv) God visits Solomon a 2nd time, renewing the covenant w/him that He made w/David (1 Kings 9:1-9)
- d) Solomon Falls Away
 - i) Solomon married many foreign wives, who eventually turned his heart to idolatry (1 Kings 11:1-8)
 - ii) God tells Solomon he will take away the kingdom from his son (1 Kings 11:9-12)
 - iii) However, God will allow Solomon's sons to keep one tribe for the sake of David (1 Kings 11:13)