

Oct 23, 2022



Oaks Early Risers Bible Class

**The Oaks
Baptist Church**
Grand Prairie, Texas

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Lesson Leaders:

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Class Leaders:

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FOOD FOR THOUGHT

THOUGHT FOR THE WEEK:

We all need someone who models what it means to follow Jesus. May God give us godly men and women who help us grow spiritually

PRAYER FOR THE WEEK:

Father God, thank You for placing people in our lives to challenge and encourage us. Help us to do the same for others

SCRIPTURE FOR THE WEEK:

Then Elijah said to him, “Stay here, please, for the Lord has sent me on to the Jordan.” But he said, “As the Lord lives, and as your soul lives, I will not leave you!” So the two of them went on
(2 Kings 2:6 NKJV)

(From "Our Daily Bread", May 07, 2019)

**Series: God's Exceptional
Choice**

**UNIT 2: Out of Slavery
to Nationhood**

NEXT WEEK

**David Anointed as King
(1 Sam 16:1-13)**

Who is King 1 Sam 8:4-7, 10:17-24

Lesson Background and Introduction

When Samuel gathered the people together, the fate of an entire nation was at stake. But would the people recognize his authority? And would they recognize the authority behind Samuel, the Lord himself? In the Christian arrangement of the books of the Old Testament, 1 and 2 Samuel are included with the 12 historical books (Joshua–Esther). They record the transition from theocracy (being governed by the Lord) to monarchy (being governed by an earthly king). The period of the judges lasted more than 300 years, from 1380 to 1050 BC. The judges administered justice and served as God’s chosen military leaders when the people were oppressed by foreign invaders. This is told briefly in Judges 2:6-19 and recorded in detail in the rest of that book. Samuel’s prophetic ministry began during the latter part of those deplorable years, in 1067 BC; this was a time when Israel had no king (Judges 18:1; 19:1). This was also a time when moral conditions among the people were chaotic: “everyone did as they saw fit” (21:25). In his transitional role, Samuel is sometimes referred to as the last of the judges (1 Samuel 7:6, 15-17) and the first of the prophets (3:20; Acts 3:24; 13:20). Samuel was one of the greatest of Israel’s judges. After freeing the country from oppressors, he established a circuit court to administer justice (1 Samuel 7:16). His decisions were respected, for they were according to the law.

Despite having been rejected by the people, the Lord chose not to abandon them. He sometimes punished them (2 Chronicles 36:15-21), but he continued to love his people and work through them (see Genesis 12:1-3). The same goes for us. Though we make decisions that grieve God, he does not abandon us or stop working through the church. He has the power to use even our worst decisions for his glory (Romans 8:28). Samuel and the elders were concerned for Israel’s future, though they had very different plans to alleviate that worry. In the same way, leadership in churches, whether ministers, elders, or other leaders, do well to look to the future of their congregations and of the worldwide church. When considering our plans, however, we must not discount the warnings of godly people who do not share a majority opinion. We have an ally in this endeavor that Israel did not: the presence of the Holy Spirit in the life of every believer (Acts 2:17-21). May we seek clarity from the Lord in every decision, resisting worldly wisdom so that we can continue to live out our calling as the priesthood of believers (1 Peter 2:4-12).

(Adapted from the NIV Standard Lesson Commentary)

NOTES AND CROSS-REFERENCES

The Call for a King (1 Sam 8:4-7)

Rejection of Samuel (4-5)

- Rejection because of age should be no problem if living a godly example (1 Tim 4:12)
- Rejection because of age should be no problem because God appoints His followers (Jer 1:4-8)
- Rejection because of age should be no problem if seeking and using God's wisdom and discernment (1 Kings 3:6-12)
- Rejection of a leader because they will be judged more strictly (James 3:1)
- Rejection of a leader because leaders must be proven faithful (1 Cor 4:2)
- Rejection of a leader who cannot lead their families (1 Tim 3:13)

Rejection of God (6-7)

- Rejection of God as their ruler (Judg 8:23)
- Rejection of God for a human king (1 Sam 12:12-15)
- Rejection of God who is the only One who can save (Hos 13:10-11)
- Rejection of God because of not listening to Him (Ps 81:11-12)
- Rejection of God brings condemnation (John 12:48)

The Acclamation of a King (1 Sam 10:17-24)

Questioning of the need (17-19)

- False need because of trusting in mortal men (Ps 146:3)
- False need because even kings are subject to God (Prov 8:15-16)
- False need because only God should rule over man (Judg 8:23)
- False need because kings cannot save (Isa 33:22)
- False need because of forsaking God (1 Sam 12:10-16)

Choosing of the king (20-21)

- Saul was chosen because God allowed it (Acts 13:21)
- Saul was chosen because God anointed him (1 Sam 10:1)
- Saul was chosen because God establishes and disposes authorities (Dan 2:19-21)
- Saul was chosen because God does the actual selection (1 Sam 9:15-17)

Confirmation of the king (22-24)

- Confirmation by appointment (Deut 17:15)
- Confirmation by crowning and according to a covenant (2 Kings 11:12)
- Confirmation by anointing (1 Sam 15:17)
- Confirmation by God's promise (1 Kings 1:13-14)
- Confirmation by establishment by God (1 Kings 2:24)