

## LESSON

**6**A Kingdom United

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Under the leadership of Joshua, God's people entered the land of Palestine. They made many conquests and settled there. Then they went through a troublesome period of transition under the judges. Times were difficult, but God raised up leaders to deliver Israel from their oppressors. It was during this time that the last judge—Samuel—became Israel's leader.

It was Samuel who anointed Saul, Israel's first king. Saul's reign marked the beginning of the kingdom era. This era of the united kingdom continued through two more kings, David and Solomon. Each of these three kings ruled for about forty years.

The kingdom era was the most brilliant of Israel's history. The dark ages we have studied became a golden age. It was a time when God's promise was fulfilled. Israel took its place among the nations of the world. Its buildings, writings, and prosperity showed forth God's blessing for all the world to see! In this lesson you will learn about this marvelous time of blessing and prosperity and about the first three kings who ruled Israel.

## ***lesson outline***

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The Idea of Kingship  
The Reign of Saul  
The Reign of David  
The Reign of Solomon

## ***lesson objectives***

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When you finish this lesson you should be able to:

- Summarize God's instructions and warnings concerning Israel's kingship.
- Summarize the major events in Saul's life.
- Identify facts connected with the four basic periods of David's life.
- State the reasons for Solomon's success and failure as king of Israel.

## ***learning activities***

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1. Read from 1 Samuel 8 through 1 Kings 11 as the lesson directs you.
2. Carefully study the map and illustrations given in the lesson. Study the lesson as usual. Be sure to read the objectives and review the material until you can fulfill each one. Answer the study questions and the self-test, checking your answers. Remember to make use of the glossary.

## ***key words***

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alliance  
anointed  
conviction  
dethroned.

kingdom  
obligation  
prosperity

reign  
theocracy  
transition

## ***lesson development***

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### **THE IDEA OF KINGSHIP**

#### *Read 1 Samuel 8*

**Objective 1.** *Summarize God's instructions and warnings concerning Israel's kingship.*

#### **God's Instructions**

Israel had not had a man as king until this time, for Jehovah had been their king! They had a *theocracy*, or a “government by God.” The idea of a theocracy, in which God ruled through His appointed leaders, had not failed. The people, however, were unable to appreciate its benefits.

Although it was not His perfect will for Israel, God allowed them to have a king. He had foreseen the day when they would want one. Before they came into Palestine, He had given them instructions concerning how their kings should behave.

#### ***Application***

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**1** Read Deuteronomy 17:14–20. In your notebook answer the following questions:

- a)** Who was the king to be?
- b)** What was the king to do?
- c)** What was the king not to do?

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We may summarize these instructions by stating the following four principles:

- 1. The kings of Israel were not to rule by their own will.
- 2. They were not to rule for their own honor or glory.
- 3. They were to be concerned about the will of God and His direction for the good of the people.
- 4. The king was to be as much the subject of Jehovah as the humblest Israelite.

In all the future reigns of the kings in Israel these principles operated. As long as a king was dependent upon the will of God, he prospered. When a king made a practice of disobeying God's will he was ultimately dethroned.

## The People's Demand

The people of Israel saw the nations around them and felt disunited and powerless in contrast. Also, Samuel's sons were evil and the elders wanted some way to avoid having them become Israel's leaders (1 Samuel 8:1–5). The Israelites gathered at Ramah, Samuel's home, and demanded to have a king. Their impatience, lack of trust, and rebellion was a grievous sin, and Samuel sought the Lord in sorrow. While God wanted Israel to be His special people, they wanted to be like the nations around them (1 Samuel 8:5, 19–20). Their request for a king showed that they did not trust God to protect them, as Samuel pointed out later (1 Samuel 12:6–12). God reminded Samuel, “It is not you they have rejected, but they have rejected me as their king” (1 Samuel 8:7).

### ***Application***

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**2** Why did God say to Samuel that He, not Samuel, was the one whom they had rejected?

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## God's Warning

God then directed Samuel to warn the people of the results of their choice to have a king.

## **Application**

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**3** Read 1 Samuel 8:10–22 and compare it to Deuteronomy 17:14–20. In your notebook, answer the following questions with one or two sentences in your own words.

- a)** According to God’s instructions in Deuteronomy 17:14–20, what was to be the king’s main obligation? If the king fulfilled this obligation, what results would follow?
  - b)** According to the warning God gave through Samuel in 1 Samuel 8:10–22, what would be the king’s principal activity? What result would follow?
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After the people had been warned of the consequences of their action, they still insisted on having a king. Then God told Samuel to go ahead and give them one (1 Samuel 8:19–22). When Saul had been anointed as king, Samuel gave his last message to Israel as their leader (1 Samuel 12). In his message he asked them to agree that his conduct had been blameless, which they did (vv. 3–5). He reminded them of what the Lord had done for them and told them again that they had sinned in mistrusting the Lord and asking for a king (vv. 6–12).

The people were fearful at his words and at God’s miraculous confirmation of them which followed. They cried to Samuel, “Pray to the Lord your God for your servants so that we will not die, for we have added to all our other sins the evil of asking for a king” (v. 19). Samuel reassured the people and told them to serve the Lord. The principles which he stated formed a prophecy concerning all the kings which were to rule: “Fear the Lord and serve him faithfully with all your heart; consider what great things he has done for you. Yet if you persist in doing evil, both you and your king will be swept away” (vv. 24–25).

Though Samuel was no longer to be Israel’s official ruler, he still was to have a great influence on the nation. The people sensed their need for his help, and Samuel responded gracious and beautiful manner (vv. 19–23).

## Application

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**4** Read 1 Samuel 12:23. What did Samuel promise to do?

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Has the Lord reminded you of people for whom you should pray? Perhaps they, like the people of God during Samuel's time, have strayed away from the Lord. We should follow Samuel's example and not sin against God by ceasing to pray for them.

## Application

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**5** In your notebook, write down the names of any people for whom you should pray. You may want to look at this list from time to time to remind you to pray for them.

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## THE REIGN OF SAUL

*Read 1 Samuel 9–15*

**Objective 2.** *Summarize the major events in Saul's life.*

### Chosen as King

Although the people did not choose a king by electing one, it is obvious that God picked one based on their desire. Saul was a handsome man in the prime of life, “an impressive young man without equal among the Israelites—a head taller than any of the others” (1 Samuel 9:2). He was the people's idea of a king.

After God revealed to Samuel that Saul would be king (1 Samuel 9:15–17), Samuel anointed him in a private ceremony (vv. 27–10:1). Samuel told Saul about the signs God would give him to confirm this choice and told Saul to wait for him at Gilgal. The signs came to pass as Samuel had prophesied. Then at Mizpah, after reminding the Israelites of their sin in asking

for a king, Samuel publicly declared Saul to be king (1 Samuel 10:1–27).

## **Application**

**6** Read 1 Samuel 10:9. In what way did God display His grace and help toward Saul?

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## **Victories and Failures**

As commander of Israel’s armies, Saul was a brilliant leader. He won victory after victory. But Saul could not bring himself under the authority of God. This failure ultimately caused God to reject him as king.

## **Application**

**7** In your notebook, make a chart like the following. Then read in your Bible the Scriptures which are listed. Under the appropriate heading, list the reference of each Scripture that belongs under it. Opposite the reference, write a brief description of the victory or failure. The first one is done as an example.

- a) 1 Samuel 11:1–15      d) 1 Samuel 15:1–7  
 b) 1 Samuel 13:8–13      e) 1 Samuel 15:8–23  
 c) 1 Samuel 14:1–23

<b>Saul’s Victories</b>		<b>Saul’s Failures</b>	
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
<i>1 Samuel 11: 1–15</i>	<i>Defeated the Ammonites</i>		

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You may want to add other Bible references and descriptions to your chart as you continue to read about events in Saul’s life.

## Rejected as King

After Saul's disobedience at Gilgal (1 Samuel 13:8–12), Samuel told him for the first time that he and his family would not continue to rule Israel. “The Lord has sought out a man after his own heart and appointed him leader of his people, because you have not kept the Lord's command” (1 Samuel 13:14). After Saul's second disobedience, Samuel repeated his statement, now in stronger language:

“Does the LORD delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as much as in obeying the voice of the LORD? To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams. For rebellion is like the sin of divination, and arrogance like the evil of idolatry. Because you have rejected the word of the LORD, he has rejected you as king.” (1 Samuel 15:22–23).

As Saul's life went on, he frequently admitted his sin but never really changed.

### Application

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- 8** The main reason Saul was rejected as king was because he
- a)** did not think it was necessary for him to completely obey the Lord.
  - b)** spared the life of one of the kings whose city he had captured.
  - c)** offered burnt and fellowship sacrifices to the Lord.
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Saul's rejection was a great grief and disappointment to Samuel (1 Samuel 15:35). But God had another man in mind.

## THE REIGN OF DAVID

**Objective 3.** *Identify facts connected with the four basic periods of David's life.*

The prophet Samuel prepared the way for David, Israel's greatest king. David had spent much of his youth as a shepherd,



and these experiences form the background for many of the psalms he wrote which are recorded in the book of Psalms. But David did not remain a shepherd, for he was the man God had chosen to be a king.

## Anointed as King

*Read 1 Samuel 16:1–13*

God stirred Samuel from his mourning over Saul and sent him to Bethlehem to the family of Jesse. David was Jesse's youngest son.

### **Application**

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**9** Read 1 Samuel 9:2, 10:23, and 16:1–13. In your notebook, answer the following questions.

- a)** What did Saul and Eliab have in common?
  - b)** Why did God reject Eliab?
  - c)** What did God's choice of David indicate about him?
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Samuel anointed David, and the Spirit of God took possession of him from that time on (1 Samuel 16:13).

## Awaiting God's Time

*Read 1 Samuel 16:14–23; 17:1–31:13; 2 Samuel 1*

But several years passed before David actually became king of Israel. At first, David was associated with Saul's court, where his musical ability soothed the spiritually troubled king (1 Samuel 16:14–23).

### **Application**

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**10** Read 1 Samuel 16:14–23. In your notebook, describe in your own words Saul's condition at this time.

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David displayed his courage and trust in the Lord by answering the challenge of Goliath the Philistine (1 Samuel 17:20–58). His victory brought him to the attention of the people of Israel, and his popularity with them caused Saul to become jealous (1 Samuel 8:6–9). But none of the plans that Saul made to destroy David were successful. David married Michal, Saul’s daughter, and became close friends with Jonathan, his son.

As David’s military successes increased, so did Saul’s jealousy of him. Saul knew the Lord was with David (1 Samuel 18:12, 28). Finally, David was forced to become an outlaw, fleeing from Saul’s efforts to kill him (1 Samuel 19:11–17). The prophet Gad (whom David had probably already met among the prophets who were with Samuel at Ramah) was associated with him during this time and later on as well (1 Samuel 22:5; 2 Samuel 24:11–25).

At first David sought refuge in the kingdom of Israel. Later he fled to the nation of Gath to King Achish (1 Samuel 21). When he returned to Israel he took refuge in the cave of Adullam (1 Samuel 22) where many men gathered to him. After the prophet Samuel died and was buried at Ramah, David went to Paran (1 Samuel 25:1). Finally, after many narrow escapes, he made his headquarters at Ziklag (1 Samuel 27) where he remained until Saul’s death.

During these years of exile and danger, David chose to submit himself to God’s will.

## ***Application***

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**11** Read 1 Samuel 24 and 26. Why did David refuse to kill Saul when he had a chance to do so?

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In his submission to God’s will, David represented the true ideal of kingship. Saul was just the opposite. His willful rebellion ultimately led him even into witchcraft (1 Samuel 15:23; 28:3–25). The closing years of Saul’s reign were a struggle between

the wayward king and God. Finally, in a terrible moment of defeat, Saul died by his own hand on Mount Gilboa. Three of his sons including Jonathan, David's closest friend, had already been killed in the battle with the Philistines. It was a tragic end to the career of Israel's first king. David's moving lament for Saul and Jonathan is recorded in 2 Samuel 1.

## Ruling Over Judah

*Read 2 Samuel 1–4*

After Saul's death, only the tribe of Judah recognized David as king. He was anointed by them and reigned over Judah from Hebron for seven years (2 Samuel 1–4). Ishbosheth, Saul's son, reigned over the rest of the tribes, which were collectively called "Israel." But whereas David's family and descendants grew stronger, Saul's grew weaker. The two parts of the kingdom came into conflict with each other. Then, in a series of violent events, Ishbosheth was murdered by two of his own captains.

## Ruling Over All Israel

*Read 2 Samuel 5–24; 1 Kings 1:1–2:12*

After the death of Ishbosheth, the tribes all gathered at Hebron and anointed David as king over all of Israel and Judah (2 Samuel 5:1–5). David took Jerusalem from the Jebusites who lived there, and established it as the capital of the united kingdom (2 Samuel 5). He reigned there for 33 years.

David continued to show his submission to God's desires. His first act was to bring back the Ark of the Covenant and place it in the capital city (2 Samuel 6). You remember that this symbol of God's presence had been lost at the battle of Aphek by Eli's godless sons, and then returned by the Philistines because of God's judgment upon them. The Israelites, also in fear, had kept it in a barn at a place called Kiriath Jearim. Although this place was only 8 miles west of Jerusalem, the ark had remained there for more than 20 years (1 Samuel 5–7), including all of Samuel's time as judge, all of Saul's years as king, and part of David's reign.

## Application

12 Read 2 Samuel 7:1–29. Circle the letter of each TRUE statement.

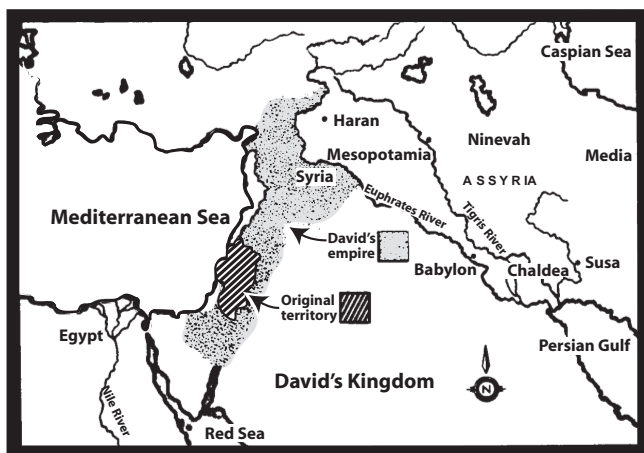
- a) God asked David to build a house for the Ark of the Covenant.
- b) David promised God he would build a house for the Ark of the Covenant.
- c) God told David that one of his sons would build a house for the Ark of the Covenant.

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It was at this time that God made His covenant with David, promising him an everlasting kingdom. As time went on, David extended Israel's borders by making foreign conquests. He defeated the Philistines, the Moabites, and the Ammonites (2 Samuel 8–10).

## Application

- 13 Compare the boundaries of David's kingdom as shown on the following map to the boundaries of the land when it was divided among the tribes as shown by the area which is shaded. About how much larger was David's kingdom?



At the height of his success, David fell into terrible sin. He committed adultery with Bathsheba and arranged for her husband, Uriah, to die in battle (2 Samuel 11). Uriah had been David's associate and military captain for a long time. David's sin was brought to his attention by the prophet Nathan, and God's judgment was announced. The child Bathsheba bore to David died (2 Samuel 12:15–23). David sincerely repented and was forgiven by God and because of his humility and brokenness, God continued to use him. David wrote Psalms 32 and 51 at this time of conviction.

### ***Application***

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**14** Read Psalms 32 and 51. In your notebook, answer the following questions.

- a)** How did David respond to God's conviction in his life?
  - b)** Has the Lord convicted you of something in your life? How have you responded?
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God then, as though to prove to David His complete forgiveness, gave him and Bathsheba (who was now his wife) another son. This child was called Solomon, and it was he who became the next king of Israel (2 Samuel 12:24–25; 1 Kings 1:39–40).

But though David repented, the results of his sin were seen in his family. Most notable was the outbreak of wicked behavior among the sons of his different wives, such as Amnon's rape of his half-sister, Tamar, and Absalom's subsequent murder of Amnon (2 Samuel 13–14). Finally, there came the attempt of Absalom to overthrow his father. David was even driven from his throne for a short time by Absalom (2 Samuel 15–18). He was then restored to his kingdom (2 Samuel 19–20), and in a wonderful psalm of thanksgiving he honored God (2 Samuel 22–23).

David sinned again by numbering his people. This showed that he was trusting in the number of soldiers he had, not in the Lord. A plague was sent to Israel. After David's repentance and


intercession, the plague was stopped, and David built an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor which belonged to a man named Araunah (2 Samuel 24:10–25).

As David reached the end of his life, one of his sons, Adonijah, tried to claim the throne. He was prevented from doing so, however, and Solomon became king. David died and was buried (1 Kings 1:1–2:12). As Israel's history unfolded, it was to his reign and his devotion to God that all other kings were compared.

### **Application**

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**15** Review this section on the life of David. Then match each event (left side) with the period of David's life during which it took place (right side).

- |   |                           |
|---|---------------------------|
| ... <b>a</b> He reigned from Hebron.                              | 1) Anointed as king       |
| ... <b>b</b> He refused to kill Saul.                             | 2) Awaiting God's time    |
| ... <b>c</b> He brought the Ark of the Covenant.                  | 3) Ruling over Judah      |
| ... <b>d</b> He was brought to the palace to play music for Saul. | 4) Ruling over all Israel |
| ... <b>e</b> God made a covenant with him.                        |                           |
| ... <b>f</b> Samuel anointed him as king.                         |                           |
| ... <b>g</b> He won a victory over Goliath.                       |                           |
| ... <b>h</b> Saul's son Ishbosheth was murdered.                  |                           |
| ... <b>i</b> His son Absalom rebelled against him.                |                           |
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## THE REIGN OF SOLOMON

*Read 1 Kings 2:13–11:43*

**Objective 4.** *State the reasons for Solomon's success and failure as king of Israel.*

### Obedience and Success

During the reign of Solomon, God brought Israel to a magnificence that astounded the world. Solomon ruled for 40 years (1 Kings 11:42) and began in greatness. When God asked him what he would like to have, he requested wisdom to rule God's people. This request pleased the Lord (1 Kings 3:5–14) and Solomon became known for his wisdom (1 Kings 3:28; 4:29–34). He trusted and loved God (1 Kings 3:3).

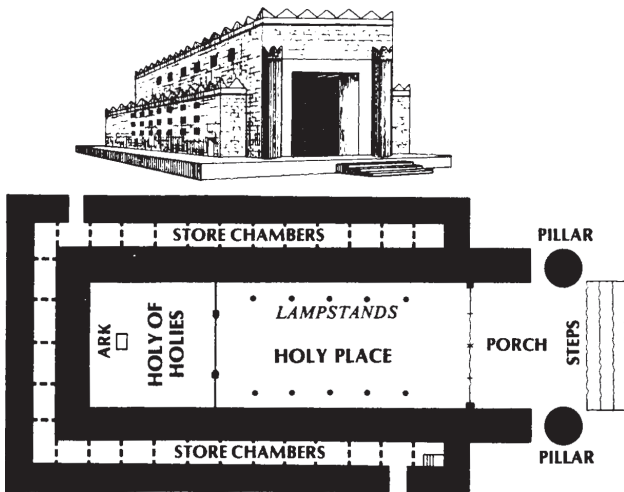
During his reign, many sacred songs and writings were produced. Solomon alone wrote 3,000 proverbs, of which some 375 are preserved in the Old Testament. He also wrote 1,005 songs, three of which are in the Bible (Psalms 72 and 127, and the Song of Solomon).

Four of the eleven chapters which tell about Solomon's kingdom are given to a description of the temple he built (1 Kings 5–8). This temple, which was built at Jerusalem on the same place where David had built his altar (2 Samuel 24), amazed the world. Its value in today's currency would be incalculable! The labor force alone included 30,000 Jews and no less than 153,000 Canaanites.

### ***Application***

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**16** Read the description of the temple in 1 Kings 5–8 and study the following illustrations which represent how it may have looked. Then review the description of the Tabernacle (also called the Tent of the Lord's Presence) in Lesson 4. In your notebook, list three ways the temple and the Tent were alike and the one main way in which they were different.



**17** After Solomon built and dedicated the temple, God appeared to him again. Read 1 Kings 9:1–9. In your notebook, describe in your own words what God said would happen to the temple if Solomon or his descendants worshipped other gods.

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During those years of Solomon's reign, the kingdom of Israel was an illustration of God's desire to bless His people, the people with whom He had made a covenant. The description we read in 1 Kings 10:14–29 suggests how great that kingdom was. God's people with His glory upon them were a wonder for the world!

## Disobedience and Failure

But in spite of all of Solomon's success, he failed in his devotion to God. His kingdom increased in wealth and fame. He made alliances with foreign nations and married many wives from outside Israel, although God's command was against a king having many wives (Deuteronomy 17:17). Solomon's wives led him away from his father's God (1 Kings 11:1–8). He worshipped other gods, and the Lord judged him because of his disobedience.



## **Application**

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**18** Read 1 Kings 11:9–11. Then circle the letter in front of each TRUE statement.

- a)** God said he would leave two tribes for Solomon's son for the sake of David and Jerusalem.
- b)** Solomon's kingdom would be taken away during the reign of his son.
- c)** Solomon was judged because he had become very rich.

**19** Review this section on the reign of Solomon and read 1 Kings 3:3 and 11:1–2. Which of the following statements is the best description of the reasons for Solomon's success then failure as king?

- a)** As Solomon gained wealth and power he became successful. But it was these same blessings which later turned him away from the Lord.
- b)** As the son of king David, Solomon was promised great and lasting success. But this desire for wisdom became too strong and he failed.
- c)** In his first years as king, Solomon loved and obeyed the Lord. But later he married many foreign wives and began to worship their gods.



Solomon behaved like the tyrannical kings who ruled in the surrounding nations. When he died, the kingdom which had risen to such greatness was on the decline. Nevertheless, the glory and wealth of his kingdom are an example of the abundant blessings God wants to give His people.

## **self-test**

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**1** Which is the best summary of God's instructions and warnings concerning kingship?

- a)** His instructions were that the king's main task was to be the spiritual leadership of the people. His warning was that unless the king brought a large group of priests into his household, he would be unable to rule the people.
- b)** His instructions were that the king was to obey His law completely and allow nothing to turn him aside from doing this. His warning was that the king would take from the people to build his own household and that the people would complain bitterly.
- c)** His instructions were that the king was to be responsible for building Him a temple and gathering a large army for Israel's protection. He warned that unless the king had a powerful group of soldiers his kingdom would be taken away.

**2** Match each event (left side) to the king with whom it is associated (right side).

- |              |  |            |
|--------------|--|------------|
| ... <b>a</b> | Brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem                               | 1) Saul    |
| ... <b>b</b> | Tried to kill the man who became king after him                            | 2) David   |
| ... <b>c</b> | Was known for his wisdom   | 3) Solomon |
| ... <b>d</b> | Spared the life of Israel's first king                                     |            |
| ... <b>e</b> | Built the temple   |            |
| ... <b>f</b> | Married a large number of foreign wives                                    |            |
| ... <b>g</b> | Wrote two psalms about his response to God's conviction of sin in his life |            |
| ... <b>h</b> | Turned to witchcraft   |            |

**3** Suppose you were teaching a group of people that God forgives sin and continues to use the person who truly repents. The account of which king would provide the best illustration to use?

- a) Saul
- b) David
- c) Solomon

**4** Put the following ten events in this era of Israel's history in order. Write 1 in front of the event which occurred first, 2 in front of the event which occurred next, and so forth.

- ... **a** Saul was anointed as king.
- ... **b** David was anointed in Bethlehem.
- ... **c** Solomon was born.
- ... **d** The people asked Samuel for a king.
- ... **e** Saul was rejected as king.
- ... **f** David ruled Judah from Hebron.
- ... **g** David built an altar on the threshing floor of Araunah.
- ... **h** Solomon built a temple for the Lord.
- ... **i** Absalom drove David from his throne for a time.
- ... **j** David took the city of Jerusalem and became king of all Israel.

**5** Match each of the following lessons or statements (left side) to the person with whom it is most closely associated (right side).

- |              |  |            |
|--------------|--|------------|
| ... <b>a</b> | His request for wisdom to rule God's people pleased the Lord.  | 1) Samuel  |
| ... <b>b</b> | Though he knew the influence of God's Spirit, his disobedience to God finally caused him to be rejected as king. | 2) Saul    |
| ... <b>c</b> | He continued to be faithful in praying for Israel though they had sinned.  | 3) David   |
| ... <b>d</b> | Because of the influence of his many foreign wives, he turned from the Lord and worshipped other gods.           | 4) Solomon |
| ... <b>e</b> | He had been anointed as king but spent many years waiting for God's time for him to actually become king.        |            |

**answers to study questions**

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**10** My answer: Because of his disobedience, Saul seemed to be depressed and in a state of spiritual darkness. The only time he felt relief was when David played his harp for him.

- 1 a)** He was to be God's choice and an Israelite, not a foreigner.
- b)** He was to have a copy of God's law made for himself. He was to keep this copy nearby, read from it, and obey it. He was to realize that he was subject to God like all the other Israelites.
- c)** He was not to have a large number of horses or buy them from Egypt. He was not to have many wives or make himself rich. He was not to think of himself as better than the people.

**11** Because he respected Saul as the one who had been chosen by God and anointed as king

**2** Because in asking for a king they took themselves out from under God's direct authority and placed themselves under man's.

- 12 a)** False
- b)** False
- c)** True

- 3 a)** His main obligation was to know the law and obey it. If he did this, the result would be a long reign for him and for his descendants.
- b)** He would take from the people to build up his royal household and army. As a result, the people would complain bitterly, but God would not hear them.

**13** About 4 to 5 times larger

**4** Samuel promised to continue to pray for them and teach them what was right for them to do.

- 14 a)** He confessed his sin and asked God to make him clean. He humbled himself and repented.
- b)** Your answer. David's attitude shows us how we should respond when God convicts us of sin.

**5** Your answer

- 15 a** 3) Ruling over Judah  
**b** 2) Awaiting God's time  
**c** 4) Ruling over all Israel  
**d** 2) Awaiting God's time  
**e** 4) Ruling over all Israel  
**f** 1) Anointed as king  
**g** 2) Awaiting God's time  
**h** 3) Ruling over Judah  
**i** 4) Ruling over all Israel

**6** God gave him a new nature.

**16** Your answer could include the following (or other) similarities: 1) Both had an inner room in which the Ark of the Covenant rested; 2) Both had altars for sacrifice; and 3) Both were indwelt by the presence of the Lord. The main difference between them is that while the Tent was portable and had been moved from place to place during the time Israel wandered in the desert, the temple was not. It served as the permanent center of worship for the Israelites who had now been settled in their land.

**7** Your chart should look similar to this:

<b>Saul's Victories</b>		<b>Saul's Failures</b>	
<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Reference</b>	<b>Description</b>
1 Samuel 14:1-23	Defeated the Philistines at Gibeah and saved the city of Jabesh	1 Samuel 13:8-13	Disobeyed God by acting as priest and offering sacrifices
1 Samuel 15:1-7	Defeated the Amalekites, fighting from Havilah to Shur	1 Samuel 15:8-23	Disobeyed God's command to completely destroy the Amalekites
1 Samuel 11:1-15	Defeated the Ammonites		

**17** According to verses 7–8, God would abandon the temple and it would become a pile of ruins.

**8 a)** did not think it was necessary for him to completely obey the Lord. (This is the real reason. Saul’s acts of disobedience given in statements b) and c) came from his attitude of disrespect towards the Lord’s will and commands.)

**18 a)** False

**b)** True

**c)** False

**9 a)** They were both tall and handsome.

**b)** Eliab was rejected because God saw his heart.

**c)** God’s choice indicated that David’s heart was right with God.

**19 c)** In his first years as king . . . .

***for your notes***

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