

**Saul: A Humble Man Gone Proud**

**1 Samuel 9-31**

*“God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace unto the humble”*

**King Me?**

God is upset with Israel’s desire for a king. Although Israel having a king isn’t wrong (God gave instructions about kings [Deut 17:14-20]; Judges argues that kings were a good idea [17:6; 21:25]; and Christ comes as a Davidic king) Israel wanted a king for the wrong reasons. Their desire came from a heart of rebellion against God, not a desire to serve him more loyally.

**Act I: The Rise of Saul**

Saul’s career started very well, both spiritually and practically.

**Saul Showed Much \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

* He did not seek the king position (9:15-10:16).
* He was hiding when appointed (10:17-24).
* He forgave those who opposed him (11:12-15).

**Saul Was Initially Given the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (10:10; 11:6)**

The Holy Spirit came upon rulers in the Old Testament to equip them for their work. The Holy Spirit coming on Saul showed God’s personal assistance for his responsibilities.

**Saul Was Initially \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (1 Sam 11:1-11)**

Saul’s first military mission united the people and drove away a difficult enemy.

**Act II: The Rebellion of Saul**

Sadly, 1 Sam 13-15 shows us the subtle yet deadly rebellion that Saul engages in, and then refuses to acknowledge.

**Saul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_more than he was allowed (13:8-15).**

As a king, Saul took the role of a priest in offering sacrifices, violating the boundaries God had put in place.

**Saul refuses to accept \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (14:29-30, 36-46)**

1 Sam 14 contrasts Jonathan and Saul, highlighting Saul’s sinful character while demonstrating Jonathan’s obedient faith.

**Saul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_God’s command (15:12-31)**

God told Saul to wipe out everything in his battle with the Amalekites. Saul flat out disobeyed then tried to make excuses. As a result, God took the kingdom from him.

**Act III: The Fall of Saul**

Once Saul made the choice to rebel against God’s judgment, his life began a steady decline to insanity that led to his death.

**Saul lost the Spirit and was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (16:14).**

A loss of the Spirit does not mean a loss of salvation. The loss of the Spirit here means Saul is no longer assisted by God in his role as king.

**Saul \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to a point \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ than he thought possible (28:3, 8-10).**

The king who had once been zealous to rid the land of witchcraft not consults a witch.

**Saul is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_in battle with his sons (31).**

Saul payed the ultimate price for his rebellion, and sadly his sons payed the same price with him.



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