

1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

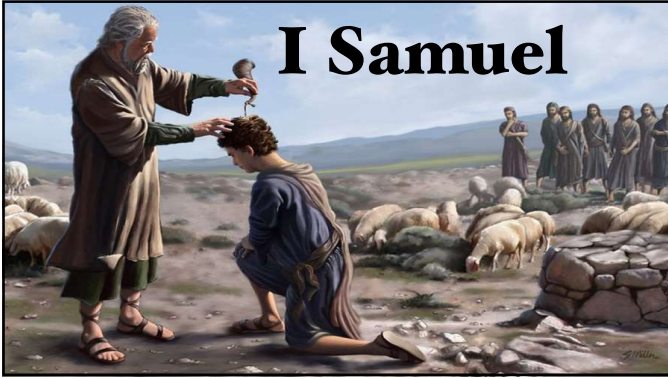
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

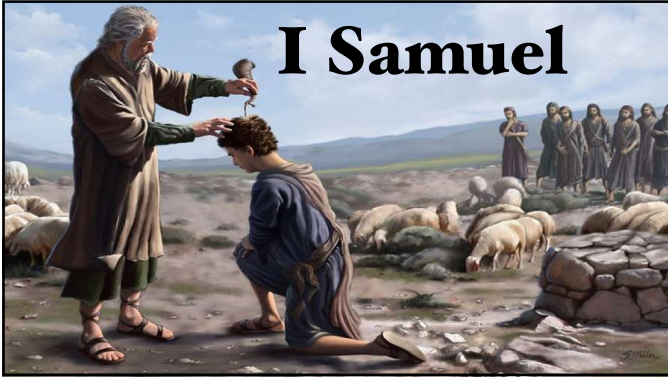
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

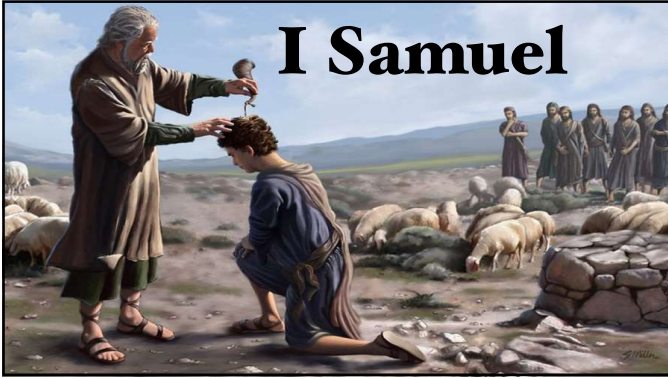
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

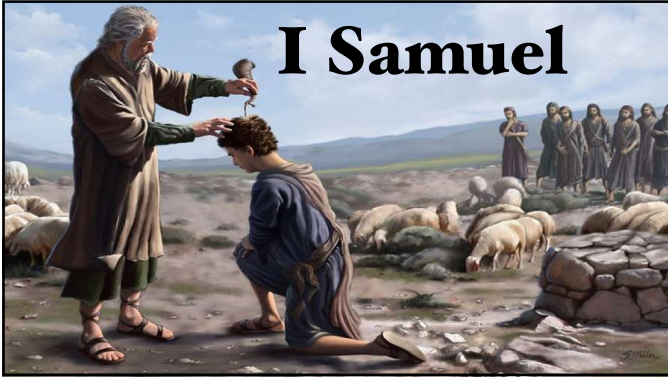
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

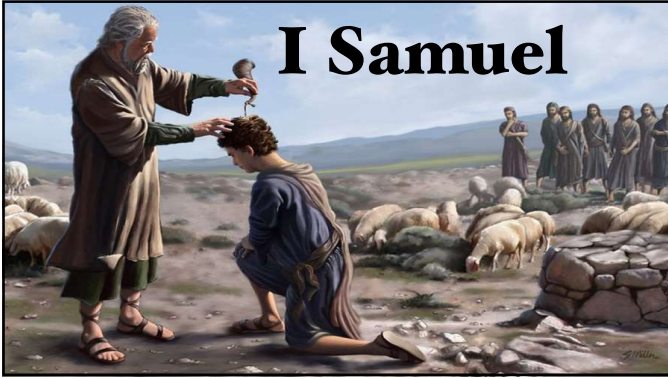
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

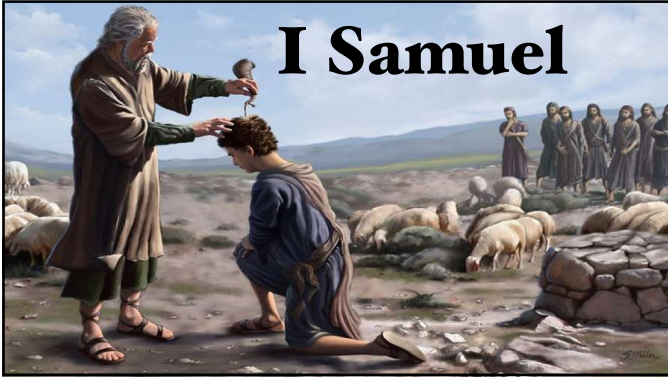
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

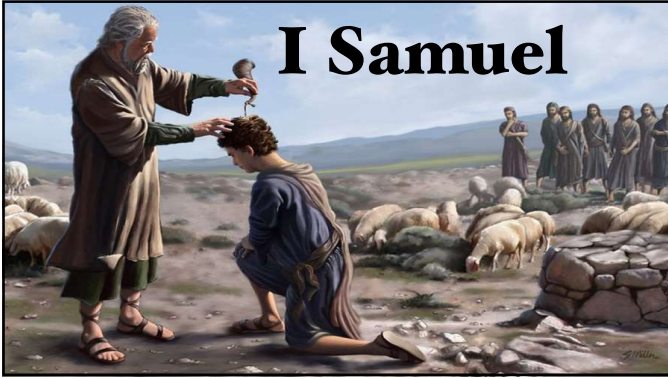
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

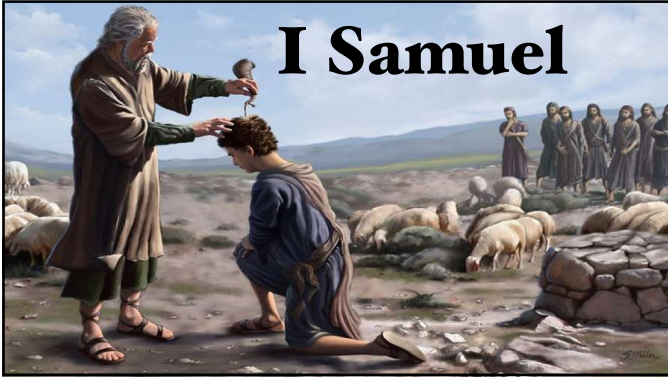
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

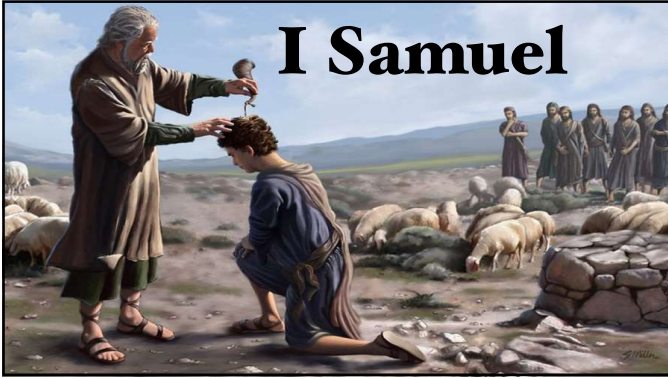
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter then so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

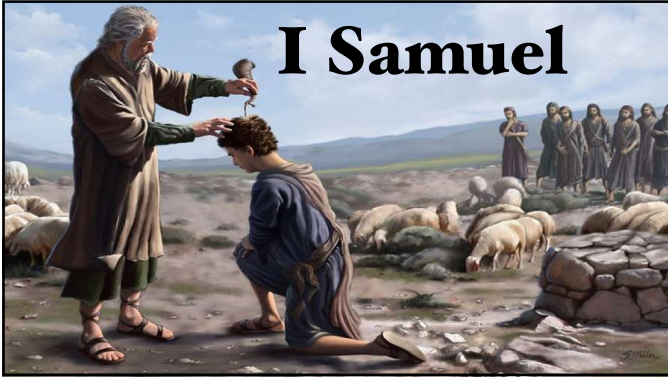
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter then so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

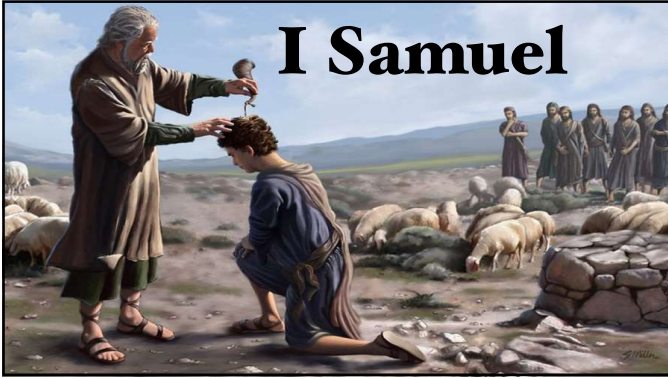
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

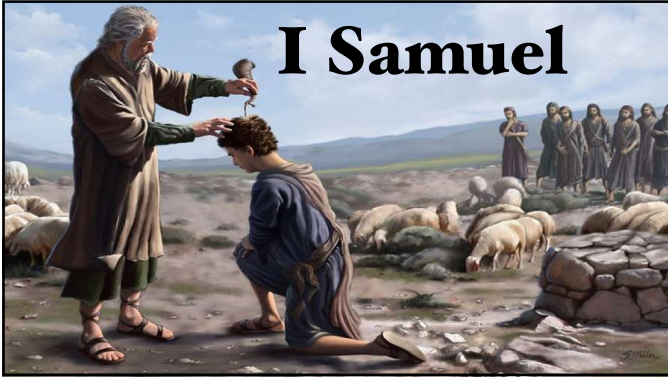
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

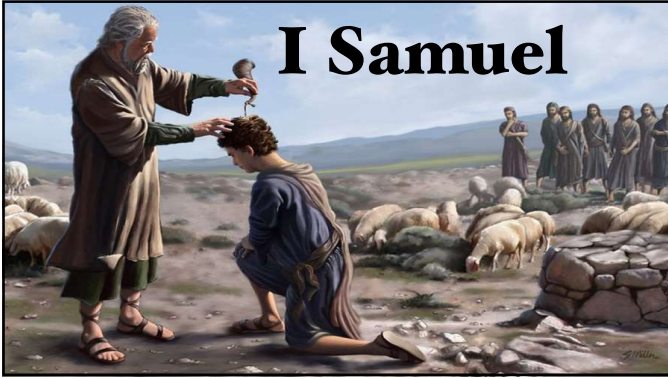
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

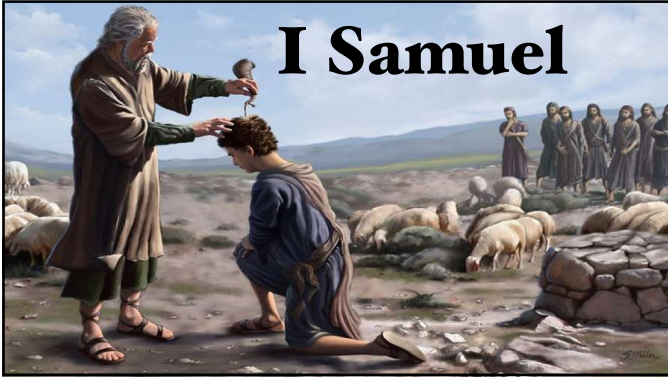
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

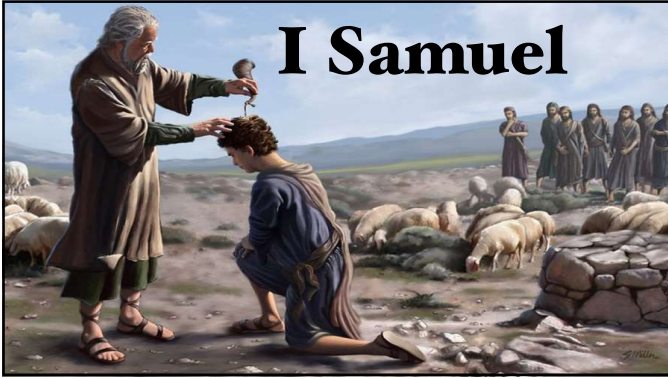
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

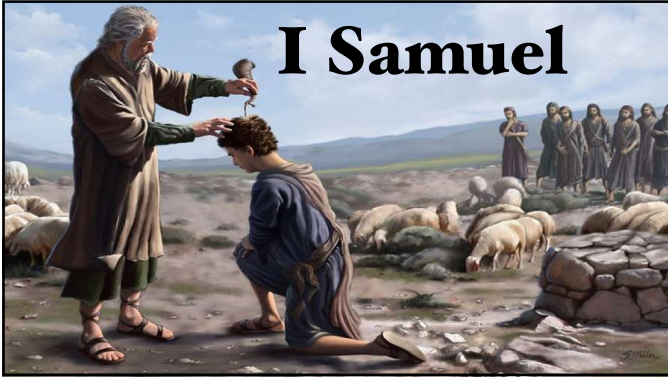
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

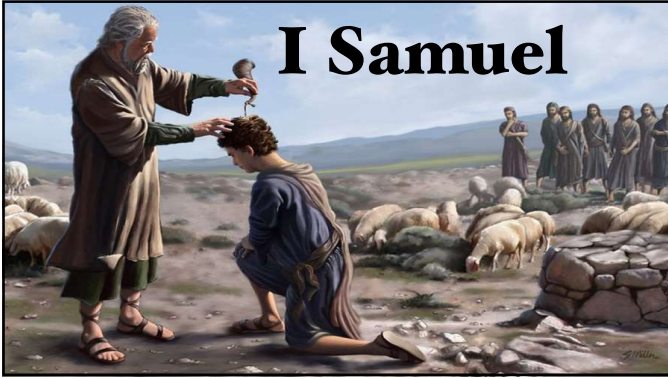
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

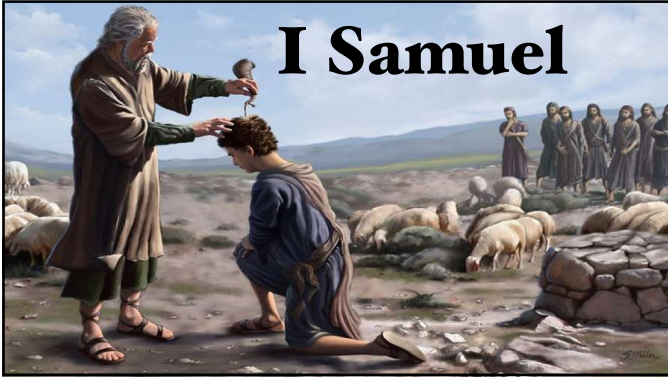
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

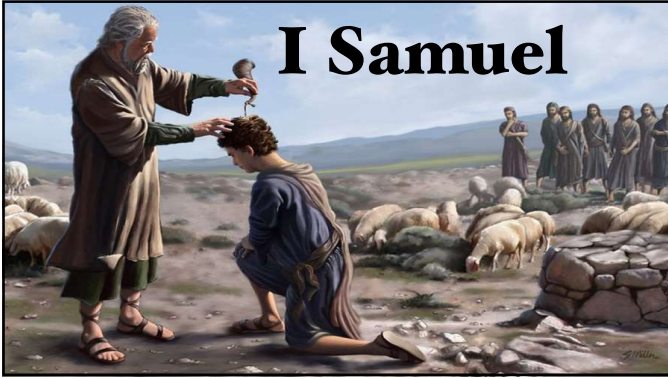
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

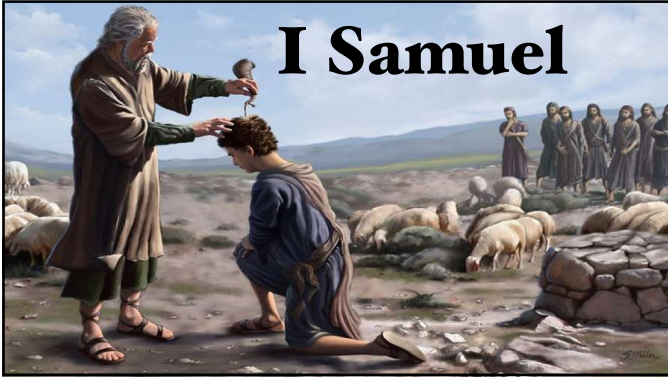
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

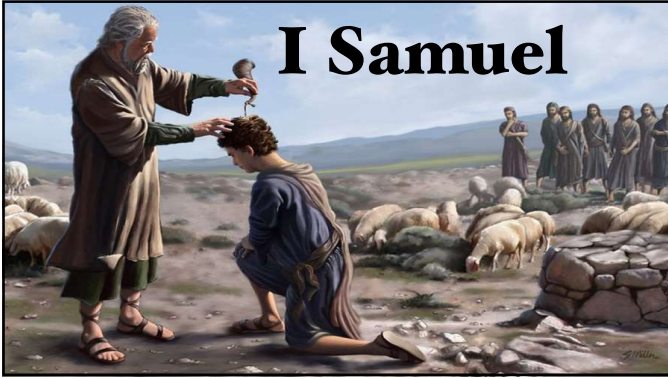
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

7

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

8

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

9

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

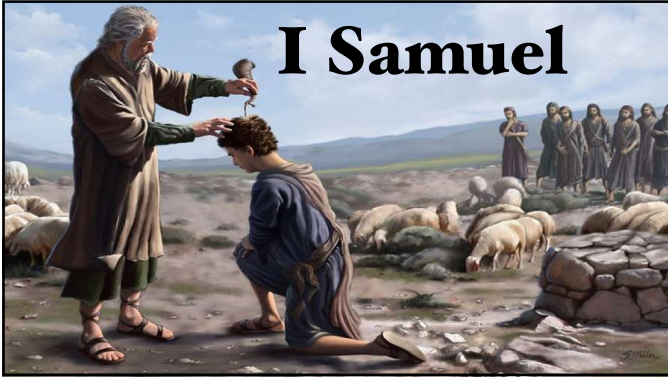
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter then so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

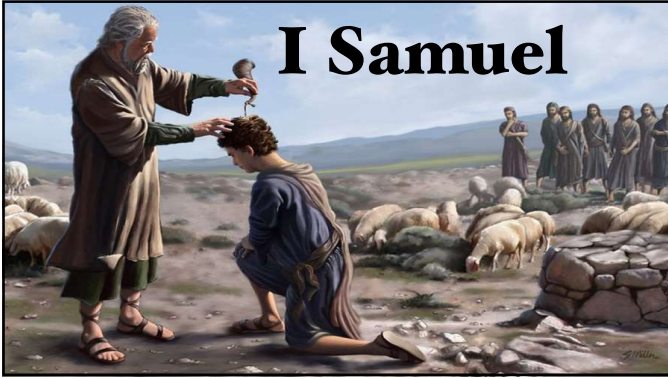
---

---

---

---

11



1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter then so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

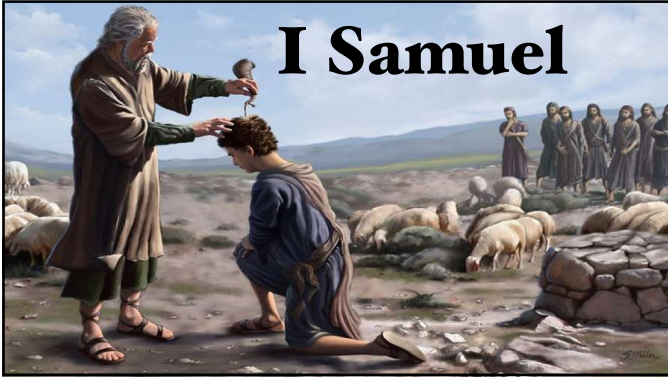
---

---

---

11





1

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Jonathan had not heard the vow and ate some honey he came across in the forest.
    - The people were weary from the battle and lack of nourishment but feared the curse of the vow.
    - Someone told Jonathan about the vow after he ate and he pointed out the lack of wisdom of making such a vow.

2

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - When evening came the famished people began to slaughter and eat whatever they could find and were not slaughtering the animals in the prescribed way. (Leviticus 17:10-14; Deuteronomy 12:15-16)
    - Saul learned what was going on and ordered the people to bring the animals and slaughter them so that the blood was properly drained.
    - Saul built an altar to Yahweh there.

3

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - Saul wanted to continue the fight through the night to wipe out the Philistines.
    - The priest suggested that they consult with God first.
    - God did not give an answer.
    - Saul interpreted the lack of God's answer to the presence of sin among the people.

4

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- The first major engagement of the Philistines.
  - Saul made a vow pronouncing a fast until he secured victory. 14:24-46
    - He called for a decision by Urim and Thummim to determine the guilty party. (see Exodus 28:15-30)
    - Jonathan was chosen and told his father that he had eaten in violation of the vow.
    - Saul was prepared to kill Jonathan and Jonathan was prepared to submit to this judgment but the people would not allow Saul to kill the one who had been a key part of the victory over the Philistines.
    - Saul did not pursue the Philistines further and they were able to make it back to their territory.

5

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Further campaigns of Saul against the enemies of Israel. 14:47-52
  - Saul fought against and was victorious over all the surrounding enemies.
  - Saul's family is introduced. Three sons and two daughters.
  - Saul's cousin, Abner was the commander of Saul's army
  - The Philistines were a constant threat (and will eventually kill Saul).
  - Saul was always on the lookout for men suited for battle. (remember 1 Samuel 8:11-12)

6

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - God had "devoted to destruction" the Amalekites and all they had.
    - The Amalekites were descendants of Esau through his son Eliphaz. (Genesis 36:12)
    - The Amalekites fought against Israel on their way from Egypt to Sinai. The Israelites defeated them, and God foretold his future complete judgment on them. Exodus 17
    - God commanded the Israelites to execute his judgment on the Amalekites when they had done the same to the people of the Promised Land. Deuteronomy 25:19

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

7

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - The command from God was clear, the Amalekites and their livestock has been pronounced "cherem". For a living being this meant being put to death, for a material object it had to be totally destroyed or placed in the holy section of the temple.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

8

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience 15:1-34
  - Saul was charged to execute this judgment on the Amalekites.
    - Saul failed to fulfill this mission.
      - Actions reveal obedience or disobedience and no amount of explanation can change that.
      - Disobedience reflects disregard for God. See verse 24 "I feared the people"

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

9

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same our regret.
      - Regret for us means that if we had it to do over we would have done something differently.
      - Regret for God means that He gave someone the opportunity and the means to succeed yet the person or group of people did not accomplish God's purpose.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

10

Saul's reign as King of Israel. 12:1-31:13

- Saul solidified his rejection as king through disobedience. 15:1-34
  - The nature of God's regret. 15:11, 20, 35.
    - The key is verse 20 which makes clear that God's regret is not the same as our regret.
      - It grieves the heart of God when people squander the opportunities given to them. This grief was reflected by Samuel. 15:35

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

11