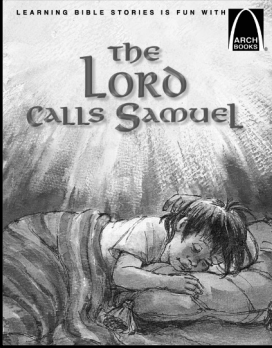
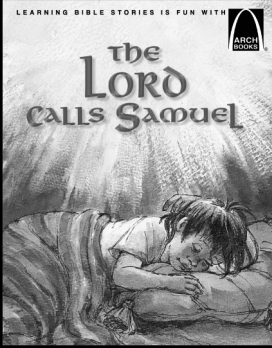
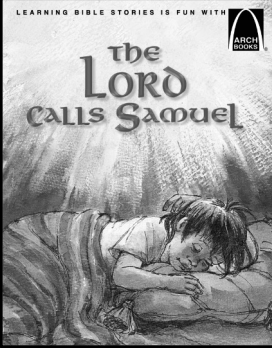


the book of 1st Samuel Thursday Morning Bible Class 1 Samuel 13 -14	LEARNING BIBLE STORIES IS FUN WITH ARCH BOOKS 
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1

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19 † C. 1021 BC † 1 – Saul's age and length of reign is hard to guess. The Hebrew manuscripts give no numbers at all. † 2 – One of his first acts as king was to establish a standing army. (Jonathan mentioned for the first time.)	
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2

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19 † 3 – Jonathan attacked the Philistine garrison at Geba. † 4 – Saul issues a call to arms because Israel had become a "stench to the Philistines." † 5 – The Philistines had 30,000 chariots and 6000 horsemen and troops. † 6 – Many Israelites ran and hid. Some crossed the Jordan.	
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3

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19

- † 8 – Saul is at Gilgal with the army. He waited 7 days for Samuel to arrive and offer sacrifices.
- † The story shows that Samuel was not the kind of king that God wanted.
- † 9 – 10 – Samuel was delayed, and the army is going home. Saul performed the sacrifice.

4

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19

- † 11-12 – Samuel asks what Saul had done. Saul sought to justify himself. He also shifts blame that the troops were leaving and the Philistines who were menacing and to Samuel who was late.

5

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19

- † 13-14 – Saul acted foolishly and didn't obey the command to wait. So his dynasty would not last. God had chosen a "man after His own heart."
- † Saul had been chosen that would please the Israelites. Now the choice is purely God's, and David will be all that Israel requested and more.

6

Saul Fights the Philistines – 13:1-19

- † 16 – Saul's army had shrunk to 600. He joined Jonathan at Geba, and the Philistines were at Michmash.
- † 19 – We are told that the Israelites did not have the expertise to work with iron, but the Philistines did. Thus most of the army did not have iron weapons.

7

Jonathan defeats the Philistines – 14:1-23

- † 4 – The hills were known enough to have been given names.
- † 6 – Jonathan believed the Lord would help them win.
- † 8-10 – The plan is simple: If they say, "Wait", they will not attack. If they say "Come" then God will give them the victory.

8

Jonathan defeats the Philistines – 14:1-23

- † 13 – They attacked and killed about 20 in a short distance.
- † 15 – The attack led to panic among the Philistines, which grew when God added an earthquake.

9

Jonathan defeats the Philistines – 14-1-23

- † 16-17 – Saul noticed the fight and discovered that Jonathan wasn't there.
- † 18 – Saul told Ahijah to "bring the ephod" (some Hebrew MS say "ark")
- † 19 – "Withdraw your hand." - Saul didn't need to consult God.

10

Jonathan defeats the Philistines – 14-1-23

- † 20 – Saul's army joined the battle.
- † 21 – Some Israelites who had joined the Philistines, turned on them.
- † 22 – Some who had deserted joined in the rout.
- † 23 – The Lord gave the victory.

11

Saul's rash vow – 14:24-46

- † 24 – The army is "stressed" because Saul laid an oath on them not to eat until the battle was won. A foolish act.
- † 25-26 – But foolish or not, the army obeyed.
- † 27 – Jonathan had not heard the oath and ate some honey.
- † 29 – Jonathan said his father had "troubled the land." His "eyes became bright."

12

Saul's rash vow – 14:24-46

- † 30 – Because of the oath, the victory would not be a decisive one.
- † 32 – As soon as the battle was over, the army began slaughtering the captured animals and eat the meat with the blood.
- † 34-35 – So Saul built an altar so that the meat could be properly killed and the blood drained out. Saul's first altar.

13

Saul's rash vow – 14:24-46

- † 36-37 – Saul wanted to continue the fight at night, so he inquired of God, but got no answer.
- † 38-39 – Saul determined a sin had been done and sought to find the culprit.
- † 41 – The "Urim" and "Thummim" were consulted, pointing to Saul and his son.

14

Saul's rash vow – 14:24-46

- † 42 – Jonathan is the guilty one.
- † 43-44 – Jonathan admits he ate honey, and Saul vows that Jonathan would die.
- † 45 – But the troops come to his defense.
- † 46 – Their vow was seen as ransom for Jonathan, offering their own lives for him.
- † This campaign ended in a draw.

15
