

“TO OBEY IS BETTER THAN SACRIFICE”

(1 Samuel 15)

I. SAMUEL (1 Samuel 1-7)

II. SAUL (1 Samuel 8-15)

A. VICTORY OVER THE AMMONITES (11:1-15)

B. SAMUEL’S FAREWELL ADDRESS (12:1-25)

C. WAR WITH THE PHILISTINES (13:1-14:46)

D. GOD’S REJECTION OF SAUL AS KING (15:1-35)

1. King Saul is sent to COMPLETELY destroy Amalek (15:1-5)

- a. The basis for this prophetic word from God is a _____ that Jehovah had previously made in the presence of _____ and _____. (Exodus 17:8-14; Deut. 25:17-19)
- b. King Saul was _____ by God to—“*go and attack Amalek and _____ destroy _____ that they have, and do not spare them.*”

2. Amalek is defeated, but not TOTALLY destroyed (15:6-9)

- a. Saul allowed the Kenites who were living among the Amalekites to _____, and he then _____ attacked the people of Amalek.
- b. “*Saul and the people spared Agag, and the best of the sheep, the oxen, the fatlings, the lambs and _____, and they were _____ to utterly destroy them.*”

* Was partial obedience still fulfilling the command of God?

3. Samuel announces God’s REJECTION of Saul (15:10-23)

* Was Samuel’s anger sin, or was he displaying righteous anger?

- a. King Saul told God’s prophet that he had _____ the commandment of the Lord.

* Was Saul self deceived or was he merely deceptive?

- b. The king cast all the _____ for the Amalek's remaining livestock on his own _____.
- c. Jehovah held the king _____ for not fulfilling His commandment, and so He stripped the _____ from Saul.

4. The REPENTANCE of Saul (15:24-31)

- a. Saul pleaded with God's prophet to _____ his transgressions before the Lord.
- b. Forgiveness is _____ available to the _____ and _____ heart.

5. Samuel EXECUTES King Agag (15:32-33)

- a. King Agag came out to meet Israel's Judge very _____, before the _____ penalty was dispensed to him.
- b. Samuel took care of Saul's _____ business and literally _____ King Agag into pieces.

6. Samuel and Saul are ESTRANGED for the rest of their lives (15:34-35)

* How does this chapter apply to you?