

- I. Saul's anointing confirmed
 - A. Confirmation by lot
 - B. What does a king do? (1 Samuel 8:20)
 - C. The humility of the king (10:22, 27)

- II. The king arises
 - A. The Ammonites threaten Jabesh-Gilead (Ammonites: see Genesis 19:30-38; Deuteronomy 2:20-21 with Numbers 13:33; Judges 3:13; 10:6-7, 9, 11, 17-18; 11:4-6, 8-9, 12-15, 28-33, 36; 12:1-3; Jabesh-Gilead: see Judges 21:8-15)
 - B. Nahash: "serpent"

- III. Judge + General = King
 - A. News reaches Saul (Judges 14:6, 19; 15:14; 1 Samuel 10:6, 10)
 - B. An ultimatum to Israel: fight or suffer the consequences (see Judges 19:29)
 - C. Saul overwhelms the Ammonites (like Gideon, Judges 7:16)
 - D. Saul's kingship is cemented (11:13)

- IV. The Enemy
 - A. A serpent tempted Adam and Eve (Revelation 12:9; 20:2; 2 Corinthians 11:3)
 - B. God sent poisonous snakes as punishment for rebellion against him (Numbers 21:6-9)
 - C. The enemies of God and his people are described as serpents and snakes (Deuteronomy 32:33; Psalm 58:4)
 - D. Psalm 91 promises those who take refuge from God protection from lions, adders, and serpents (Psalm 91:13 with Luke 10:19)
 - E. Even the forces of nature are described in terms of dragons, sea monsters, and snakes (Job 26:13; Isaiah 27:1)
 - F. Human sinfulness is described in snake-like terms (Psalm 140:3 with Romans 3:13; Matthew 23:33)

- V. The Savior
 - A. Salvation through a savior
 - B. Like Saul, Jesus' work of salvation began when the Spirit came upon him (Matthew 3:16; Mark 1:10; Luke 3:22; John 1:32; also Luke 4:16-21)
 - C. Jesus came to defeat the Serpent (Luke 4:5; Revelation 11:5)
 - D. Jesus came to give his people triumph over the Serpent (Acts 2:1-4; Luke 10:19; 2 Corinthians 2:14; Romans 6:14; 1 Corinthians 10:13)
 - E. Jesus defeated the enemy, then gathered his army
 - F. The paradox of this victory (John 3:14; 12:31-33)