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## The Request for a King First Samuel 8: 1-22



Probably twenty or twenty-five years elapsed between the events recorded in **Chapter 7** and those in **Chapter 8**. **Samuel** was now an old man, about to walk off the pages of the Bible, and a new generation had emerged in **Isra'el** with new leaders and new ideas. Life goes on, and circumstances change, but **God's people** must have the wisdom to adapt to new challenges without abandoning old convictions. Like other great leaders, **Samuel** in his old age faced some painful situations and had to make some difficult decisions. Unfortunately, **he** left the scene convinced that **he** had been rejected by the very people **he** had served so faithfully. **Samuel** had obeyed **ADONAI**, but **he** was a man with a broken heart.

God had chosen Moshe to lead the nation of Isra'el and Joshua to succeed him (see the commentary on Deuteronomy, to see link click Fu - The Tent of Meeting), but Joshua wasn't commanded to lay hands on any successor. Ha'Shem then raised up judges to lead, and the people tried to make at least one of them king. Gideon, however, rejected this offer, reminding them of the privilege of having the LORD as their only king when he said to them, "I will not rule over you, nor will my son. ADONAI will rule over you" (Judges 8:23). As a result, unfortunately, during the period of the judges, the people followed the idols of the land (see the commentary on Judges As - Cycles of Disobedience and Deliverance). In those days there was no king in Isra'el; everyone did what was right in their own eyes (Judges 21:25, see 17:6,18:1, and 19:1). It seems



that **the Kingship** of the invisible **God** strained **the people's** faith, so through **Samuel**, **YHVH** provided **a** human **king**, by which **He** ultimately established **His** sovereign rule over **His people**.

Today, the congregations of **God** often suffer from a crisis of leadership, especially during times of transition. Like **the Israelites** of old, believers must learn that **ADONAI** has appointed the means of governing **His people** and **He** provides the leaders to do **His** will. In addition, relying on **the Lord's** provision may inspire us to take biblical qualifications more seriously and devote more effort and energy to prayer. <sup>183</sup>

The eight speeches in **Chapter Eight** constitute a remarkable chiasm in which the second element in each pair reverses the roles of the speaker and recipient:

## A The people to Samuel (8:5)

**B** Samuel to ADONAI (8:6)

C ADONAI to Samuel (8:7-9)

D Samuel to the people (8:10-18)

D The people to Samuel (8:19-20)

C Samuel to ADONAI (8:21)

**B** ADONAI to Samuel (8:22a)

A Samuel to the people (8:22b)