



HOW TO LOSE THE KINGDOM

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The background image is a painting depicting the biblical scene of Samuel anointing King Saul. On the left, Samuel, an elderly man with a long white beard and hair, is dressed in a white robe with a purple cloak draped over his shoulders. He is looking towards the right. On the right, King Saul is shown from the waist up, wearing a golden crown and a purple and gold robe. He has his arms outstretched in a gesture of surprise or acceptance. The setting is outdoors, with a large tree on the right and a landscape of hills and a body of water in the background.

KING SAUL

- ▶ 1 Samuel 10:6, 9-Encounters the new covenant, and was humble when called
- ▶ What is the new covenant? FLB 111, Ezekiel 36:24-27, Jeremiah 31:31-34
- ▶ 1 Samuel 13:8-14-He tries to make himself, and the people right with God by making his own sacrifice. Which was in direct violation of God's counsel, and he tries to justify himself when confronted, instead of taking responsibility

A background illustration depicting the biblical scene of King Saul's repentance. On the left, Samuel, an elderly man with a long white beard and hair, wearing a purple robe, stands with his arms outstretched in a gesture of blessing or judgment. On the right, King Saul, wearing a golden crown and a purple robe, is shown in a state of distress, with his hands raised in a gesture of surrender or prayer. The background features a landscape with trees and a body of water.

KING SAUL

- ▶ 1 Samuel 15:8-9-He doesn't destroy King Agag and all of the property as God commanded him to. Another direct violation of God's counsel
- ▶ 1 Samuel 15:10-23-He doesn't take responsibility. He claims that he obeyed when he clearly didn't

A background image depicting King Saul and David. King Saul, on the left, is an older man with a long white beard, wearing a purple robe. David, on the right, is a younger man with dark curly hair, wearing a yellow and red tunic and a yellow helmet. They are standing in a rocky, outdoor setting with trees in the background.

KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ 1 Samuel 15:24-31, 34-35—He is more worried about what the people around him will think when he gets in trouble. This is “worldly sorrow”
- ▶ 2 Corinthians 7:10—Godly sorrow produces a repentance that doesn’t need to be repented of. Worldly sorrow, just being afraid of the consequences, leads to death
- ▶ 1 Samuel 16:1-13—God moves on to someone else
- ▶ 1 Samuel 16:7—God’s ways are not like ours. He looks at the heart, not the outward appearance. A good principle for us in choosing leadership



KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ 1 Samuel 16:13-God's Spirit falls upon David
- ▶ This significance continues in David's life and ministry. His prayer in Psalm 51 shows that he knew his desperate need of the Spirit in his life. Saul never understood his dependence upon the Spirit, he thought it was based upon what he did. And he wasn't even faithful in that. He would pick and choose how he would obey God

A background illustration depicting King Saul and David. King Saul, on the left, is an older man with a long white beard, wearing a purple robe with gold trim. David, on the right, is a younger man with dark hair and a beard, wearing a white tunic and a dark cape with a gold sash. He is gesturing with his hands towards Saul. The scene is set outdoors with a large tree on the right and a rocky landscape in the background.

KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ 1 Samuel 16:14-For these reasons the Spirit left Saul
- ▶ Interestingly enough the Spirit that enters David is the one that ministers to Saul. I wonder if it was God's merciful reminder of what he could have if he would genuinely repent

A background illustration depicting King Saul and David. King Saul, on the right, is shown in profile, wearing a golden crown and a white tunic with a yellow sash. He has a dark beard and is looking towards David. David, on the left, is an older man with a long white beard, wearing a white robe and a brown cloak. He is looking back at Saul. The scene is set outdoors with a large tree on the right and a body of water in the background.

KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ 1 Samuel 16:18-It was already known that God was with David as a young man
- ▶ 1 Samuel 17-David is given great boldness through God's Spirit to fight His battles. It's a reminder of the boldness Saul had when first anointed in 1 Samuel 11:4-7
- ▶ 1 Samuel 18:12-Saul was afraid of David, because the Spirit left him and was in David
- ▶ 1 Samuel 23:16-19-Saul has fallen so far from God that he is willing to kill the priests of God in pursuit of David



KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ 1 Samuel 24, 26-Saul gives a false, short-lived repentance when encountering the goodness of David
- ▶ Romans 2:4-The goodness of God is meant to lead us to repentance. But again, Saul's repentance is a worldly sorrow that will eventually lead to death
- ▶ 1 Samuel 28:6-Saul seeks an answer from God, but God won't answer him. He doesn't really want God's answer. He runs to spiritualism to meet his need



KING SAUL AND DAVID

- ▶ When Saul was confronted with his sins, he refused to take responsibility. He made excuses, he justified himself. And when he would repent, many times it was just to get out of trouble. That's not taking responsibility. He lost sight of his nothingness and His need of the Savior and His Spirit. It cost him the kingdom.



DAVID

- ▶ 2 Samuel 11-Bathsheba. David forgot where he came from
- ▶ 2 Samuel 12:1-12-Nathan tells parable, and then confronts him "You are the man!"
- ▶ 2 Samuel 12:13-I have sinned. The Lord has put away your sin because you confessed
- ▶ 1 Samuel 25:23-35, 39—Abigail confronts David. He acknowledges his error and praises God for keeping him from taking revenge and being guilty of bloodshed



THE HALL OF SHAME

- ▶ Adam and Eve-"Your fault, you gave her to me" "Your fault you made the snake"
- ▶ Aaron after the golden calf incident "I put gold in the fire and this came out"
- ▶ Balaam and the donkey-"Have I ever been mean to you before?" "No... (that's true... hmmm)"
- ▶ Nabal "Who's the son of Jesse that I should care?" His wife ends up taking responsibility for him to save her own life and his

THE HALL OF SHAME

- ▶ Jonah “Yes I have every right to be mad about this branch shriveling up. I knew you were an awesome God who forgives”
- ▶ Saul telling Samuel “I have obeyed the Lord fully” “🤔 Really? What’s this bleating of sheep I hear? 🐏”
- ▶ David when hearing Nathan’s story “That man must die!” “Yeah, so, ummm....about that....it’s actually you”
- ▶ Pharisees “[Reading Jesus’ writing on ground]....K bye!”



THE HALL OF FAME

- ▶ David-2 Samuel 11/Psalm 51 with Bathsheba, 1 Samuel 25 with Abigail
- ▶ Peter, when seeing the merciful look of Jesus in the courtyard weeps bitterly and repents Luke 22:61
- ▶ Paul confessing who he was and how he hurt the church, and his radical conversion 1 Tim 1:13, Phil 3:6, Acts 29:9-11, 1 Cor 15:9, Galatians 1:13 etc. He told his testimony of how wrong he was at least 3 times in the book of Acts, plus in his epistles he alludes to it multiple times
- ▶ Nebuchadnezzar in Daniel 4



THE HALL OF FAME

- ▶ Jesus, the ultimate example, takes responsibility for what you did, for what I did, and prepares a way for us to be saved



WHY THIS MATTERS

- ▶ The sanctuary service was one big act of taking responsibility. It trained the believer to martyr the pride, and take their “walk of shame” to the sanctuary with their animal for sacrifice. Everyone would see, yet when they left that sanctuary at peace with God nothing else mattered.
- ▶ The investigative judgment and Psalm 51:4/Romans 3:4
- ▶ Our sin needs to be in the sanctuary for it to be covered. The day of atonement was a time to search one’s heart and motives. We are currently living in the day of atonement



WHY THIS MATTERS

- ▶ Steps to Christ 38-True confession is specific
- ▶ Your personal life and relationships-Matt 5 & 18
- ▶ Literally, one of the best ways to find reconciliation and to overcome conflict is to man up, and take responsibility. If you mess up individually own it individually. Publicly, own it publicly. Martyr your pride and own it.
- ▶ Joshua Harris TedX Talk "Strong Enough To Be Wrong"



WHY THIS MATTERS

- ▶ Taking responsibility is not only the right thing to do, it's the only pathway to freedom
- ▶ The only sin God can't forgive is the sin you don't confess
- ▶ We're missing out when we don't do this
- ▶ It's a reversal of the fall of Adam and Eve. They refused to take responsibility
- ▶ You can have peace with God and with those you have hurt

The background of the slide is a religious painting. On the left, a man with a long white beard and hair, wearing a white robe with a purple sash, stands with his arms crossed. On the right, a man in a crown and armor, wearing a white tunic and a purple cloak, is gesturing with his hands towards the first man. The background shows a landscape with a river, trees, and mountains.

HOW TO LOSE THE KINGDOM

- ▶ Personal testimony-My dad, my mistakes here
- ▶ Life gets better when you build a pattern of taking responsibility
- ▶ You find peace with God, and your fellow man



HOW TO LOSE THE KINGDOM

- ▶ When Saul was confronted with his sins, he refused to take responsibility. He made excuses, he justified himself. And when he would repent, many times it was just to get out of trouble. That's not taking responsibility. He lost sight of his nothingness and His need of the Savior and His Spirit. It cost him the kingdom.
- ▶ FLB 111, 1 John 1:9



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