



DAWN OF A KINGDOM

1 SAMUEL

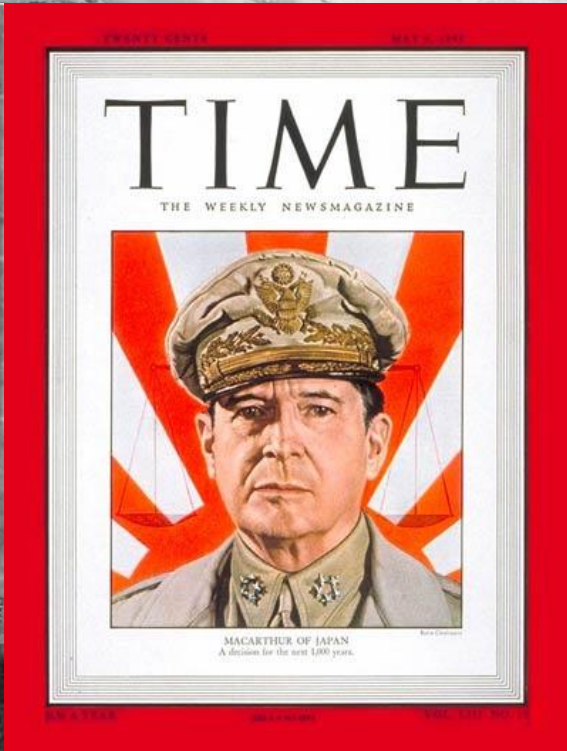
1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address



Calvary Baptist
Church
Valley Center, KS

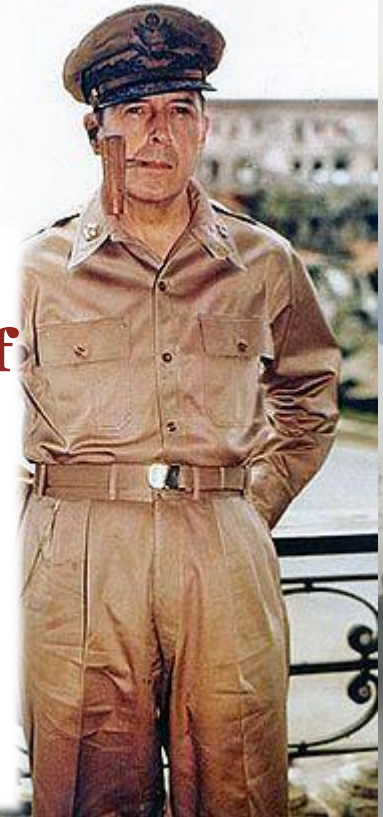
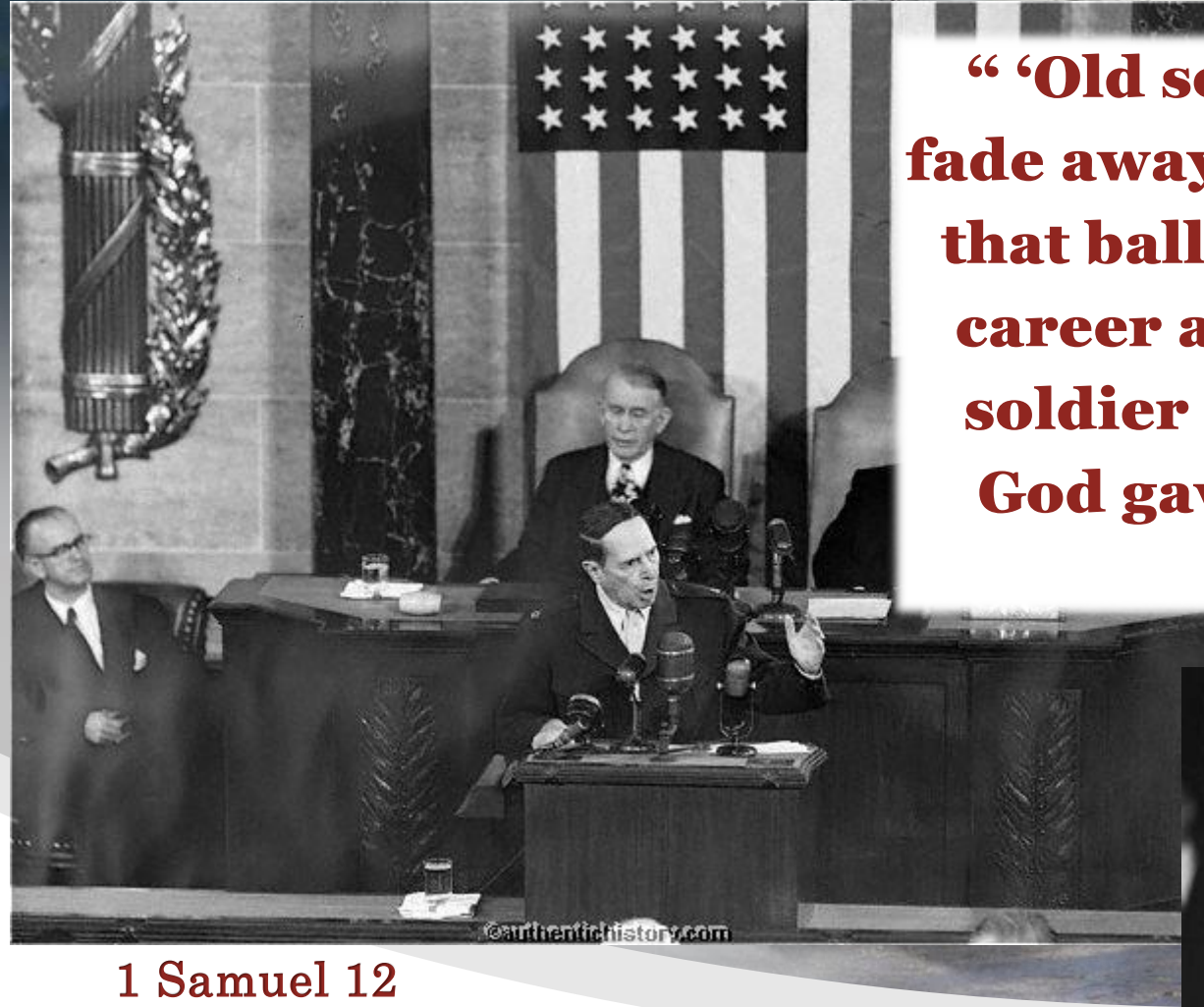
General Douglas MacArthur Farewell Address April 19th, 1951



1 Samuel 12
The Farewell Address

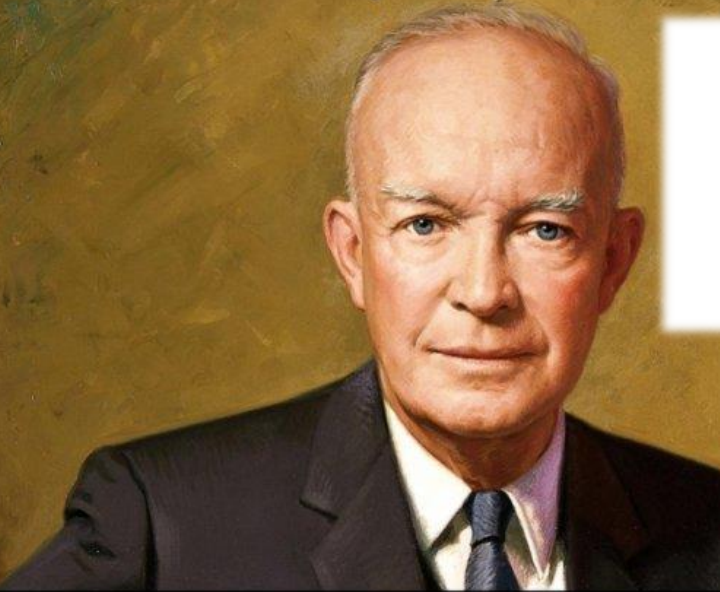
General Douglas MacArthur Farewell Address April 19th, 1951

“ ‘Old soldiers never die, they just fade away.’ And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away — an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty.”



1 Samuel 12
The Farewell Address

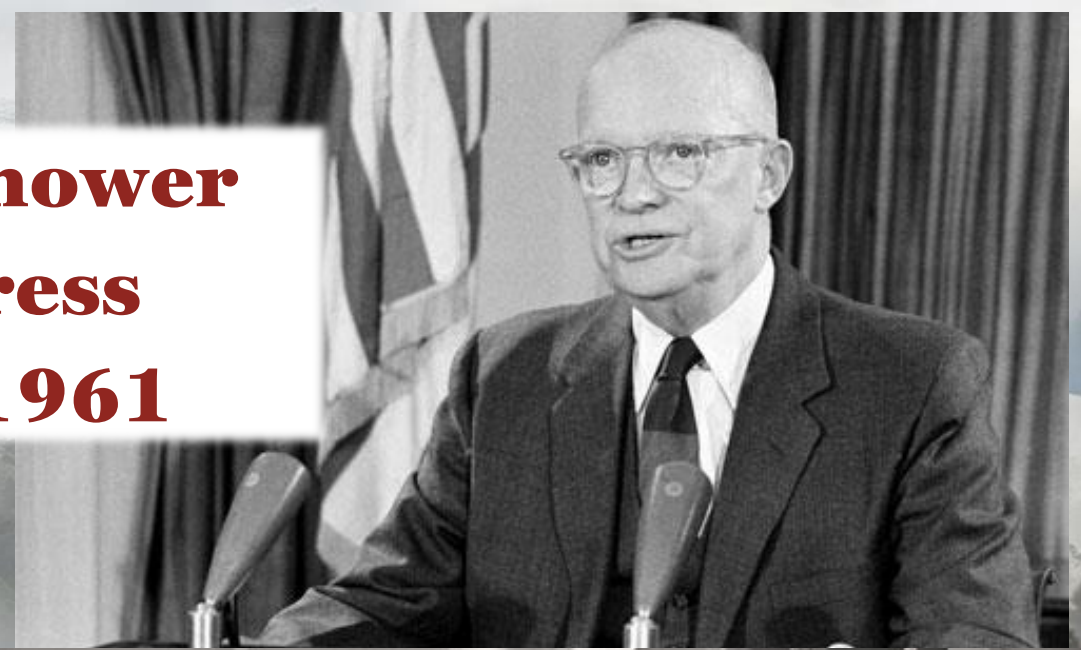
Farewell Address. January 17, 1961.



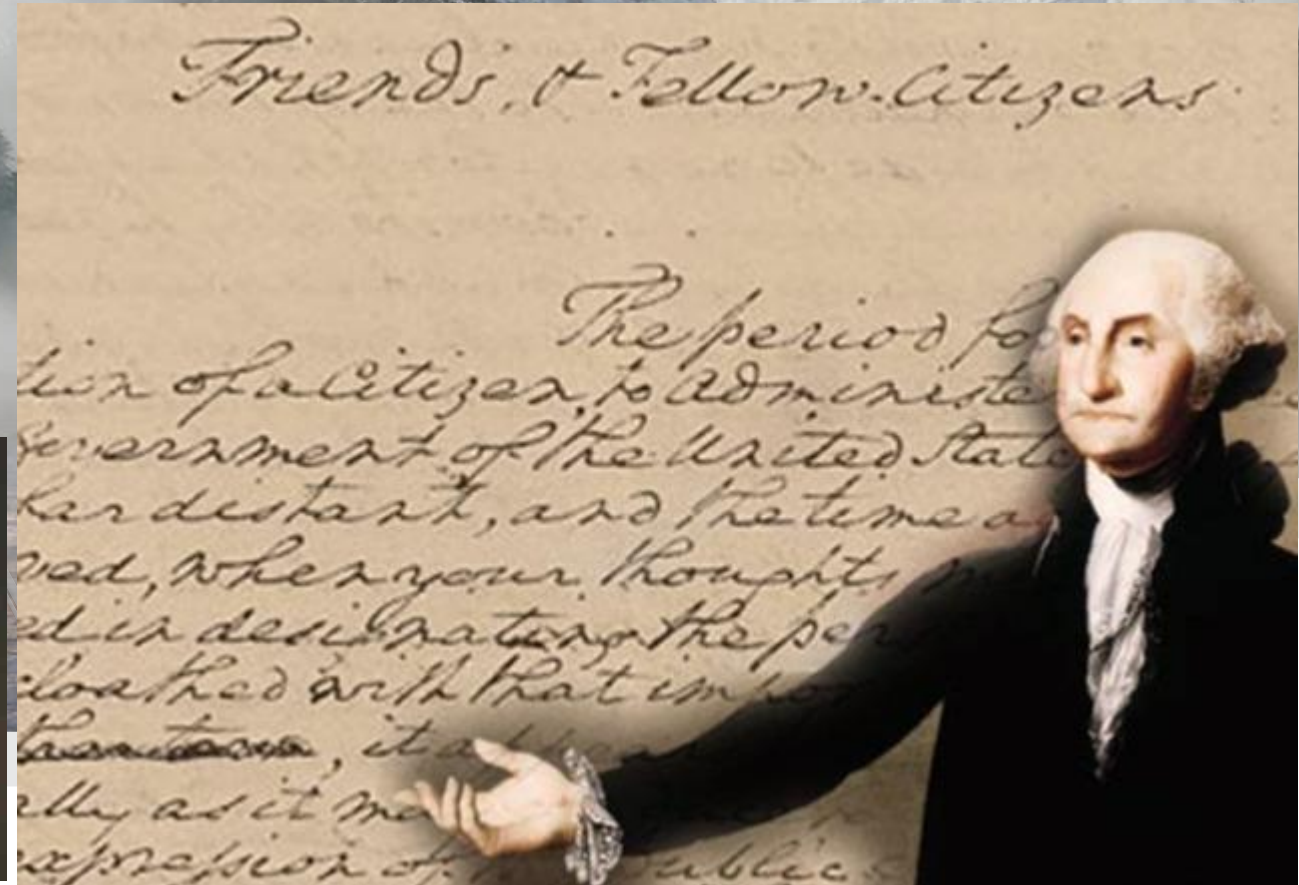
DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

President Eisenhower Farewell Address January 17th, 1961

“In the councils of government, we must guard against the acquisition of unwarranted influence, whether sought or unsought, by the military-industrial complex. The potential for the disastrous rise of misplaced power exists, and will persist.”



President George Washington Farewell Address September 17, 1796



Washington's Farewell Address

President George Washington Farewell Address September 17, 1796

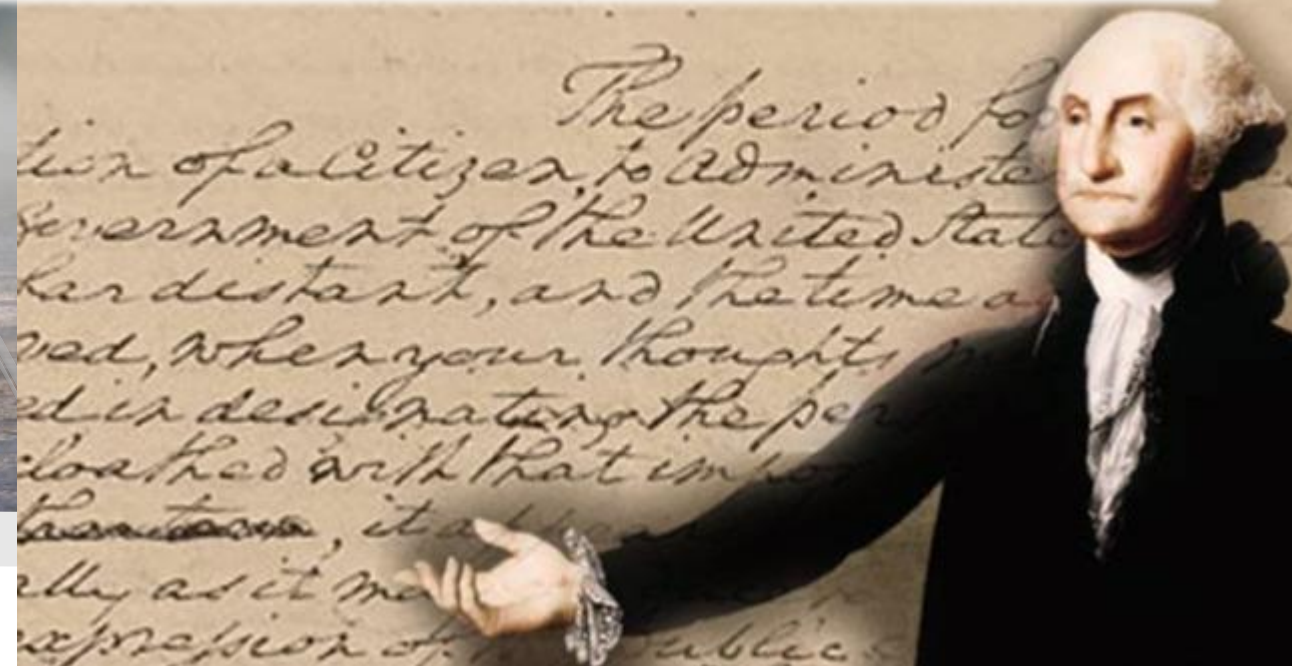
Friends & Fellow Citizens

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived . . .

Friends & Fellow Citizens

The period for a new election of a citizen to administer the executive government of the United States, being not far distant, and the time actually arrived, when your thoughts must be employed in designating the person, who is to be clothed with that important trust for another term, it appears to me proper, especially as it may conduce to a more distinct expression of the public voice, that I should give you notice of the resolutions I have formed, to decline being considered among the number of those, out of whom a choice is to be made.

I beg you, at the same time, to do me the justice to be assured, that this resolution has not been taken, without a strict regard to all the considerations appertaining to the relation, which binds a dutiful citizen to his country — and that, in withdrawing the tender of service, which silence in my situation might imply, I am influenced by no disposition of real or supposed interest, and deficiency of grateful respect for your past kindness; but am moved by a sense of duty, and a conviction



President George Washington Farewell Address September 17, 1796



"However [political parties] may now and then answer popular ends, they are likely in the course of time and things, to become potent engines, by which cunning, ambitious, and unprincipled men will be enabled to subvert the power of the people and to usurp for themselves the reins of government, destroying afterwards the very engines which have lifted them to unjust dominion."

For this you have every inducement of sympathy and interest. Citizens, by birth or choice, of a common country, that country has a right to your service. The sense of this duty, which belongs to you, as just natural agents, must always vest the just side of patriotism, even there any application directed from local attachments. With slight shades of difference, you bear the same religious, political, and political principles. You have in a common sense brought and mingled together, the independence and liberty you possess are the work of just interests, and just efforts, of common dangers, sufferings, and success.

In occupying the course, which may stretch our views, it seems in nature of human nature, that every good should have been forbidden for stretching parties by geographical distinctions, Northern and Southern, Atlantic and Western, wherever they may be, as to choose to settle a local bias there is a real distinction of local interests and views. One of the objects of party to acquire influence, within particular districts, is to encompass the opinions and views of other districts. You cannot think yourselves the least, upon the judgments and instructions, which spring from these dissimulations; they tend to render them to each other views, who ought to be bound together by mutual affection.

To the safety and permanency of your Union, a Government for the whole is indispensable. In all cases, however strict, between the party and the whole, a common election; they must necessarily experience the influence and interposition, which all nations in all more have experienced. Scarcely of the numerous trials, you have enjoyed since your first union, by the adoption of a Constitution of Government, which has been your benefit for an extended time, and for the efficacious management of your common concerns. This Government, the offspring of our own choice, matured and improved, adopted upon full deliberation and mature deliberation, rapidly grew in its progress, in the distribution of its powers, striking exactly with energy, and answering withal that a good law for the new constitution, but just then in your condition and your support. Support for its authority, compliance with its laws, acquiescence in its measures, and talents acquired by the fundamental maxims of true liberty. The sense of our political system is the right of the people to make and to alter their constitutions

Prudence, such as an object of primary importance, facilitates the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion to the structure of a government grows free to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

As a very important source of strength and security, which justice ought. The wisdom of providing it is, to use it as far as possible; creating a sense of security by maintaining peace, but overlooking also that timely adjustments to prepare for danger (especially) would much greater disadvantages to ward it, according to the necessities of duty, not only by observing occasions of opinion, but by vigorous exertion to time of peace to discharge the duty, which inevitable wars may have occasioned and ungenerously showing upon publicly the hands which we ourselves ought to see. The necessities of these nations belong to your representation, but it is necessary that public opinion should be enlightened.

Observe good faith and justice towards all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all. Religion and morality ought to be supported, and care to be, that good policy does not easily exist. It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and in no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and just example of a people always guided by an unswerving justice and benevolence. Who can doubt, that in the course of time and change, the duties of such a State would easily supply any temporary advantages, which might be lost by a steady adherence to it? Can it be that Providence has not connected the present lot of a nation with its virtue? The experiment of laws, is recommended by every sentiment which exalts human nature. And is it not a sacred obligation to be true?

The great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is to keep inviolate our charters of commerce and to have with them a little political connection as possible. So far as we have already formed connections, let them be ratified, with perfect good faith. Here let us stop.

Europe has a set of primary interests, which to us have none, or a very remote relation. Hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the consequences of which are essentially foreign to our concerns. Hence, therefore, it must be our aim to be in no way connected, by artificial ties, in the ordinary intercourse of her politics, so the ordinary connections and conduct of her knowledge or conduct.

...the government to support laws, conventional rules of intercourse, the best that present circumstances and mutual opinion will permit, but temporary, and liable to be from time to time amended or varied, as experience and circumstances shall dictate, constantly keeping in view, that it is fully in our interest to look for disinterested justice from nations; that it shall pay with a justice, if the independence for whatever it may seem under that structure; that, by such acquiescence, it may place itself in the position of being governed, not for mutual benefit, and yet of being respected with equal care for not giving more. There can be no greater error than to expect to obtain upon our laws from nations to nation. It is an illusion, which ought never to exist, with a just pride ought to exist.

In offering to you, my countrymen, these maxims of an old and illustrious law, I have not hope they will enter the strong and lasting impressions I would wish; that they will remain the usual motto of the patriot, or prevent our nation from running the usual course, has led me to the desire of success. But, if I can ever feel myself, that they may be productive of some partial benefit, more consistent good, than they may now and then seem to produce the duty of justly spirit, to mark against the attacks of foreign intrigues in good against the passions of pretended patriots; this hope will be a full recompense for the solicitation for your welfare, by which they have been directed.

Though, in reviewing the incidents of my administration, I am sensible the amount of my defects not to think it probable that I may have committed many errors. Whatever they may be I solemnly beseech the Almighty to avert or mitigate the evils to which they may lead. I shall die with you for hope, that my countrymen will soon in some time with tolerance; and that after forty-five years of my life dedicated to my country with an equal zeal, the basis of my country's welfare will be respected to obtain, as speed must soon be to the nation of man.

George Washington

The period for the election of a citizen to administer the Government of the United States is now at hand, and the time is now at hand, when your thoughts are directed to the election of a citizen to administer the Government of the United States, it is a duty which is as it may be expressed in the expression of the public.



President George Washington Farewell Address September 17, 1796

20)
evils any partial or ~~temporary~~ benefit which
they could bear at any time yield. —

Of all the dispositions and habits
which lead to political prosperity, Religion
and morality are indispensable supports.

— It vain would that man claim the tribute
of Patriotism, who should labour to subvert
these great Pillars of human Happiness, the
firmest props of the duties of Men & Citizens.

The supposition, that morality can be main-
tained without Religion. — Whatever may
be conceded to the influence of refined edu-
cation on minds of peculiar structure —
Reason & Experience both forbid us to expect
that National morality can prevail in exclu-
sion of Religious principle. —

It is substantially true, that virtue
or morality is a necessary spring of popular

**“Of all the dispositions and habits
which lead to political prosperity,
Religion and morality are
indispensable supports. . . .**

**Whatever may be conceded to the
influence of refined education on minds
of peculiar structure, reason and
experience both forbid us to expect that
National morality can prevail in
exclusion of religious principle.”**

1 Samuel 12:1-7 (ESV)

1 And Samuel said to all Israel, “Behold, I have obeyed your voice in all that you have said to me and have made a king over you. **2** And now, behold, the king walks before you, and I am old and gray; and behold, my sons are with you. I have walked before you from my youth until this day. **3** Here I am; testify against me before the LORD and before his anointed. Whose ox have I taken? Or whose donkey have I taken? Or whom have I defrauded? Whom have I oppressed? Or from whose hand have I taken a bribe to blind my eyes with it? Testify against me and I will restore it to you.” **4** They said, “You have not defrauded us or oppressed us or taken anything from any man’s hand.” **5** And he said to them, “The LORD is witness against you, and his anointed is witness this day, that you have not found anything in my hand.” And they said, “He is witness.” **6** And Samuel said to the people, “The LORD is witness, who appointed Moses and Aaron and brought your fathers up out of the land of Egypt. **7** Now therefore stand still that I may plead with you before the LORD concerning all the righteous deeds of the LORD that he performed for you and for your fathers.

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

1 Samuel 12:13-25 (ESV)

13 And now behold the king whom you have chosen, for whom you have asked; behold, the LORD has set a king over you. 14 If you will fear the LORD and serve him and obey his voice and not rebel against the commandment of the LORD, and if both you and the king who reigns over you will follow the LORD your God, it will be well. 15 But if you will not obey the voice of the LORD, but rebel against the commandment of the LORD, then the hand of the LORD will be against you and your king. 16 Now therefore stand still and see this great thing that the LORD will do before your eyes. 17 Is it not wheat harvest today? I will call upon the LORD, that he may send thunder and rain. And you shall know and see that your wickedness is great, which you have done in the sight of the LORD, in asking for yourselves a king.” 18 So Samuel called upon the LORD, and the LORD sent thunder and rain that day, and all the people greatly feared the LORD and Samuel.

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

1 Samuel 12:13-25 (ESV)

19 And all the people said to Samuel, “Pray for your servants to the LORD your God, that we may not die, for we have added to all our sins this evil, to ask for ourselves a king.” **20** And Samuel said to the people, “Do not be afraid; you have done all this evil. Yet do not turn aside from following the LORD, but serve the LORD with all your heart. **21** And do not turn aside after empty things that cannot profit or deliver, for they are empty. **22** For the LORD will not forsake his people, for his great name’s sake, because it has pleased the LORD to make you a people for himself. **23** Moreover, as for me, far be it from me that I should sin against the LORD by ceasing to pray for you, and I will instruct you in the good and the right way. **24** Only fear the LORD and serve him faithfully with all your heart. For consider what great things he has done for you. **25** But if you still do wickedly, you shall be swept away, both you and your king.”

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

1) Samuel's Integrity

1 SAMUEL

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address



1) Samuel's Integrity
2) Israel's History

1 SAMUEL

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

1) Samuel's Integrity

2) Israel's History

3) God's Severity

1 SAMUEL

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

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- 1) Samuel's Integrity**
 - 2) Israel's History**
 - 3) God's Severity**
 - 4) Covenant Mercy**

1 SAMUEL

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address

- 1) Samuel's Integrity**
- 2) Israel's History**
- 3) God's Severity**
- 4) Covenant Mercy**
- 5) The Divine Intermediary**

1 SAMUEL

1 Samuel 12

The Farewell Address