

**6/3/2018 - #1 - Respected - 2 Samuel 1-2**

God calls individuals to lead His people, and they should be honored as such.

**Part 1 Summary of 1 Samuel - Israel Demands a King - [1 Samuel 8:1-22](#)..<sup>4</sup> Then all the elders of Israel gathered together and came to Samuel at Ramah;<sup>5</sup> and they said to him, "Behold, you have grown old, and your sons do not walk in your ways. Now appoint a king for us to judge us like all the nations."**

The prophet *"Eli's sons were worthless men; and they did know the LORD."*<sup>A</sup> Samuel was called to be a prophet by God,<sup>B</sup> however Samuel's sons were as worthless as Eli's and the people of Israel demanded a king like other nations. Samuel had grown up in the temple with Eli and saw what happened to Eli's sons, but his parenting efforts were unsuccessful. Samuel anointed Saul as ruler of Israel and the Spirit of the Lord came upon him.<sup>C</sup>

Samuel told Saul *"And you shall go down before me to Gilgal; and behold, I will come down to you to offer burnt offerings and sacrifice peace offerings. You shall wait seven days until I come to you and show you what you should do."*<sup>D</sup>

Saul went to Gilgal and waited the seven days but his men were scattering and Samuel still had not come, therefore Saul offered the burnt offering.<sup>E</sup> As soon as Saul finished Samuel came and said what have you done? Samuel told Saul his kingdom would not endure because he had rebelled against the Lord's command.

While God is patient with His children He is serious about obedience to His commands. If we do not learn from the examples of God's people in the Bible we will repeat their mistakes and find the hand of God on us.

Notes: A- [1 Samuel 2:12,31;4:17-18](#); B- [1 Samuel 3:1-21](#) - 1070 BC; C- [1 Samuel 10:1,10](#) - 1043BC; D- 1 Samuel 10:8 - 1043BC; E- 1 Samuel 13:1-14 - 1041BC;

**Part 2 Summary of 1 Samuel - Saul's rebellion against God and Samuel's abandonment of Saul - [1 Samuel 15:1-35](#)..1028BC**

The Lord told Samuel to tell Saul to go and utterly destroy the Amalek for what they did to Israel on the way from Egypt.<sup>A</sup> Saul did not fully obey God's command which would have fulfilled the promise that God made through Moses.<sup>B</sup> *"So Samuel said to him, "The LORD has torn the kingdom of Israel from you today and has given it to your neighbor, who is better than you."*<sup>C</sup>

*"Samuel did not see Saul again until the day of his death; for Samuel grieved over Saul. And the LORD regretted that He had made Saul king over Israel."*<sup>D</sup>

The first time Saul rebelled against the Lord was in 1041BC and now the final rebellion was 13 years later in 1028BC. Then the Lord waited 3 more years to anoint his successor David in 1025BC.<sup>E</sup> Also, the Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul in

1025BC. <sup>F</sup> It was not until 1010BC that Saul and his sons were killed by the Philistines and David began a 7 year process to become the king of all Israel.

God is very patient in allowing His permissive plan to be worked out in the lives of imperfect people exercising their free will. [[Romans 12:2](#)]

Notes: A- [1 Samuel 15:2-3](#) 1028BC, B- [Deuteronomy 25:17-19](#); C- 1 Samuel 15:28; D- 1 Samuel 15:35; E- [1 Samuel 16:4-13](#) 1024BC; F- [1 Samuel 16:14](#); Timeline click [here](#) & for an alternative timeline after 1025BC click [here](#).

### Part 3 Summary of 1 Samuel - David's called to soothe Saul's evil spirit

[1 Samuel 16:12-23](#)..<sup>18</sup> *Then one of the young men said, "Behold, I have seen a son of Jesse the Bethlehemite who is a skillful musician, a mighty man of valor, a warrior, one prudent in speech, and a handsome man; and the LORD is with him."*<sup>19</sup> *So Saul sent messengers to Jesse and said, "Send me your son David who is with the flock."*

After the anointing of David the Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul and he began to be tormented by an evil spirit [[vv.12-15](#)]. King Saul's servants suggested getting David to play the harp to soothe him. So David went to King Saul every time the evil spirit came and played the harp and the spirit departed. The key to David's success was *"the Lord is with him."* [v.18c]

Apparently the departure of the Spirit from Saul was close to the Spirit of the Lord coming on David. The Message translation says *"at that very moment"* [[vv.13-14](#)]. It had been 16 years from Saul's first rebellion against God and 3 years since the 2nd recorded rebellion. That may have been about the age of David at his anointing.

God's timing is often delayed but always right on time.

### Part 4 - Summary of 1 Samuel - David kills Goliath and David became a mighty warrior- [1 Samuel 17-18](#)..

To the giant Goliath challenging Israel *"David said to the Philistine, "You come to me with a sword, a spear, and a javelin, but I come to you in the name of the LORD of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom you have taunted."* [v. [17:45](#) 1024BC] David killed Goliath and Israel won a great victory. Then David moved permanently into the court of King Saul and became great friends with the king's son and heir to the throne Jonathan.

The people of Israel began to recognize David was a greater warrior than Saul. Finally when David returned from victories in battle the women sang *"Saul has slain his thousands, And David his ten thousands."* [[vv.18:5-7](#) 1015BC] Saul became

jealous and when the evil spirit came tried to kill David. David escaped and later won the right to marry Saul's daughter Michal [[18:28-29](#)].

Jonathan knew David had been anointed to be King; however Jonathan loved David and the Lord more than the prospect of being king by inheritance. Therefore Jonathan and Michal defied their father and helped David escape from Saul. <sup>A</sup>

Notes: A- [1 Samuel 18:10-30;19:1-24; 20:1-42](#) [from 1015-1013BC]

### **Part 5 - Summary of 1 Samuel - David on run from Saul until Saul killed by Philistines - 1 Samuel 21-31; 2 Samuel 1:1-16..**

*13 Then David and his men, about six hundred, arose..., and they went wherever they could go.... 14 David stayed in the wilderness in the strongholds, ... And Saul sought him every day, but God did not deliver him into his hand.” <sup>A</sup>*

From 1007-1000BC David was on the run from Saul. Two times David had the opportunity to kill Saul but refused to take action against God's anointed king <sup>B</sup>. *“Far be it from me because of the LORD that I should do this thing to my lord, the LORD's anointed, to stretch out my hand against him, since he is the LORD's anointed.”* [[v.24:6](#)] and *“<sup>9</sup> But David said to Abishai, “Do not destroy him, for who can stretch out his hand against the LORD's anointed and be without guilt?” <sup>10</sup> David also said, “As the LORD lives, surely the LORD will strike him, or his day will come that he dies, or he will go down into battle and perish.”* [[vv.26:9-10](#)]

David's prediction v.10 above came true in a battle with the Philistines for Saul and his 3 sons including Jonathan. <sup>C D</sup>

When we look back on how David responded to Saul, we find a good example of the kind of person Jesus commanded us to be: *“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you” <sup>E</sup>.*

Notes: A- 1 Samuel 23:13-14; B- [1 Samuel 24, 26](#); C- [1 Samuel 31](#) 1010BC; D- For timeline click [here](#). E- [Matthew 5:43-44](#);

### **VI. David's Lament after death of Saul and Jonathan - [2 Samuel 1:17-27](#)**

In the lament David is doing at least two important things about Saul and Jonathan:

1. David honors Saul and Jonathan for their great might. Both were mighty warriors, but used their might in different ways. Saul often used his military might to seek his own purposes above those of the people of Israel; and, ultimately, he used his might to seek David's life. Jonathan, on the other hand, used his might to help David fulfill his role as Saul's successor, God's chosen king. So while Saul used his might in pride-temporal, Jonathan used his might in humility-eternal.

2. David and Jonathan were trusted allies, but in the last 10 years of David's life Saul resisted God's will for David to be king and tried to kill David.<sup>A</sup> Even so, David displays the sorrow that Israel and Judah should feel for losing their king. So David exhorts the daughters of Israel to weep over Saul and mourn his death. David's lament displays a humility that each of us should strive for.

May we all strive for humility in our own lives and live for Eternal things not Temporal things!<sup>B</sup>

Notes: A- for a brief overview of these 7 years click [here](#). B- From page 7 of Summer Daily Devotions by FBC click [here](#).

## **VII. Decision-Making and Coronation of David as King of Judah - 2 Samuel 2:1-4.**<sup>4a</sup> *Then the men of Judah came and there anointed David king over the house of Judah.*

Vv.1-3 the next thing David did after mourning Saul was to ask God where he should go as he moved out of hiding from Saul. Over my lifetime I have given thousands of hours to considering how to best solve problems and make good decisions. Surprisingly the Bible does not give much direction to decision-making. The major focus is in doing God's will by obeying His commands from the Bible. The passage about Gideon about putting out the fleece was not about finding God's will but giving Gideon courage to do the known will of God. In most instances we have the same problem, we don't want to do what we know is the revealed will of God.

My experience for over 50 years suggests the approach in the link, used personally thousands of times, to be effective in Jesus-centered decision-making: Click [here](#).

V.4a As he blessed each son in 1859BC, Jacob prophesied that a man from Judah would become king<sup>A</sup>. David's anointing as king over Judah in Hebron began the process of him becoming king over all Israel, establishing the Davidic dynasty<sup>B</sup>. The Davidic Covenant establishes the perpetuity of the Davidic family [fulfilled in 1st coming of Jesus] and of the Davidic kingdom, over Israel, and over the whole earth; [to be fulfilled by Jesus at His 2nd coming].

**How do you approach decision making? How was David blessed by refusing to harm Saul the anointed of the Lord?<sup>C</sup> What should be our attitude toward our God anointed leaders today?**

Notes: A- [Genesis 49:10](#); For map of tribes of Israel showing Hebron just south of Jerusalem and Bethlehem in the tribe of Judah's land, click [here](#). B- [2 Samuel 7:12-16](#); C- [1 Samuel 26:9-10](#)

**VIII. Summary/application 2 Samuel 1-2:7:**

1. While God is patient with His children He is serious about obedience to His commands. If we do not learn from the examples of God's people in the Bible we will repeat their mistakes and find the hand of God on us.
2. God is very patient in allowing His permissive plan to be worked out in the lives of imperfect people exercising their free will. [[Romans 12:2](#)]
3. God's timing is often delayed but always right on time.
4. Jonathan knew David had been anointed to be King; however Jonathan loved David and the Lord more than the prospect of being king by inheritance. Therefore Jonathan and Michal defied their father and helped David escape from Saul. [[1 Samuel 18:10-30;19:1-24; 20:1-42](#) from **1015-1013BC**]
5. When we look back on how David responded to Saul trying to kill him, we find a good example of the kind of person Jesus commanded us to be: *“Love your enemies and pray for those who persecute you”*. [Matthew 5:43-44](#);
6. May we all strive for humility in our own lives and live for Eternal things not Temporal things!
7. How do you approach decision making?
8. How was David blessed by refusing to harm Saul the anointed of the Lord? [1 Samuel 26:9-10](#) What should be our attitude toward our God anointed leaders today?
- 9. Scripture memory 2 Samuel 2:1...David inquired of the Lord, saying, “Shall I go up to one of the cities of Judah?” And the Lord said to him, “Go up.” So David said, “Where shall I go up?” And He said, “To Hebron.”**