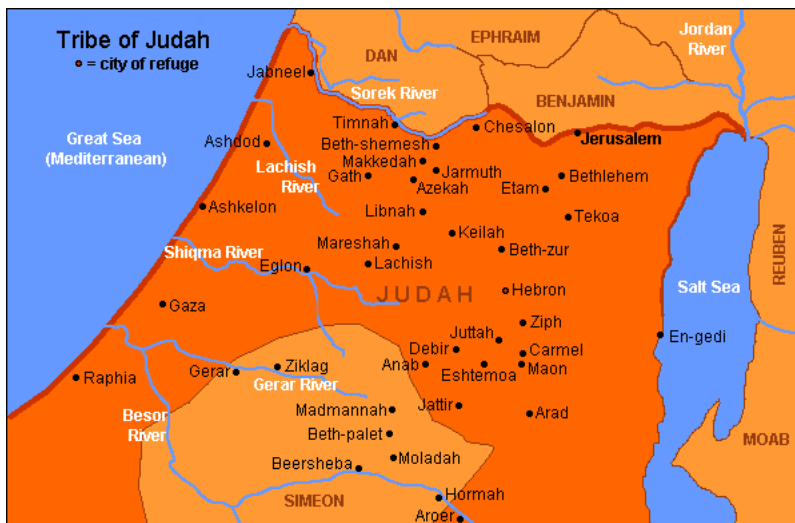


## OT-OV

### Lesson 85

1. Last week I continued teaching the book of 2nd Samuel. I am going to review some of that learned and then we will pick up with new material at point 11 on page 2.
2. The Book of 2nd Samuel was written at least in part by Nathan and an unknown writer in c. 1020-950 B.C.
3. The Book is a story of David and his Kingdom, a scenario replete with successes and failures, triumphs and defeats.
4. Like 1st Samuel where we found a study of Samuel and Saul was the best way to review the book, I think a study of David will best suit our overview.
5. David was the second king of Israel and the founder of the united monarchy. (1000-960 B.C.)
16. David was born in Bethlehem of Judah, a city about six miles south of Jerusalem.



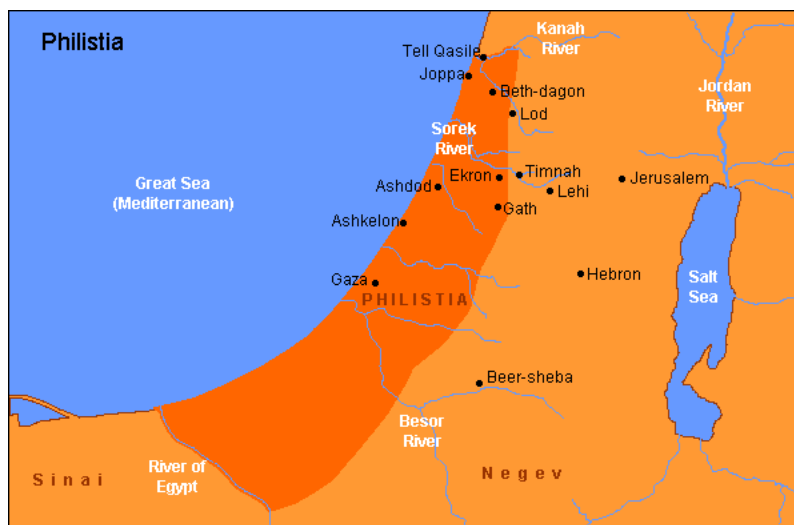
7. David was the youngest child of a family of ten children (1Sa 16:10-11). There were seven brothers and two sisters.
8. The first mention of David occurs in the account of the visit of the prophet Samuel to Bethlehem to select a successor to King Saul.
  - 8.1 He was the choice of God for the task which faced the nation. David would become the people's choice at a later time.

9. David came to public attention in Israel through two important events, one related to music, the other to physical prowess.

10. At the approximate age of 21 David is summoned to the palace because one of Saul's advisors suggests his name as a candidate for special service.

10.1 Again it is noted that "the Lord is with him." David's versatility commanded the attention of Saul, and David quickly attained a dual role in the royal court. He was the King's armor bearer and private musician.

10.2 The other event in David's early life that commanded national attention was his victory over Goliath in the battle that took place in the valley of Elah (a valley some 25 miles west of Bethlehem).



10.3 No one wants to take on the 9'9" Goliath who is so large that his breast plate weighs 125 pounds.

10.4 David offered to accept Goliath's challenge and Saul gave him the best military equipment the Army of Israel could muster, his very own.

10.4.1 The predicament of the Army of Israel was bleak but God's man had arrived on the scene.

10.5 David accepted the offer of Goliath with a heroic expression of his faith in God and his desire to deliver the nation from the hand of the Philistine infidels.

10.6 David slays what he rightfully considers an infidel unbeliever and receives from Saul the earlier promised reward for the man who slays the giant.

10.7 The victory of David over Goliath brought him more permanently into the court of Saul for he had been promised the hand of the King's daughter. There he became the husband of Michal and he also develops a strong bond with Prince Jonathan, son of Saul.

10.8 Saul was unable to enjoy his subordinates loyalty and success as he was suffering from a severe psychosis.

10.9 Saul soon was overtaken by psychotic arrogance and, under the permissive will of God, he is led to attempt the murder of David.

10.10 Saul hoped David would be killed in battle but the Lord was with David and his military success continued in spades.

10.11 Now for new material and point 11.

## 11. Fugitive from King Saul

11.1 David performed his task so well that his fame spread through all the land. He became the favorite son of the common people and of the court.

1Sa 18:5 Whatever Saul sent him to do, David did it so successfully that Saul gave him a high rank in the army. This pleased all the people, and Saul's officers as well.

11.2 Hymns were composed by the singing women lauding his exploits beyond those of the king himself. This fed the breach which had developed between Saul and David.

11.3 Saul attempted on several occasions to assassinate David, encouraged his court to put him out of the way, sent him on dangerous missions, and even proposed a seemingly impossible feat under the pretext that by performing the feat he would become a worthy son-in-law.

1Sa 18:20 Now Saul's daughter Michal was in love with David, and when they told Saul about it, he was pleased.

1Sa 18:21 "I will give her to him," he thought, "so that she may be a snare to him and so that the hand of the Philistines may be against him." So Saul said to David, "Now you have a second opportunity to become my son-in-law."

1Sa 18:22 Then Saul ordered his attendants: "Speak to David privately and say, 'Look, the king is pleased with you, and his attendants all like you; now become his son-in-law.'"

1Sa 18:23 They repeated these words to David. But David said, "Do you think it is a small matter to become the king's son-in-law? I'm only a poor man and little known."

1Sa 18:24 When Saul's servants told him what David had said,

1Sa 18:25 Saul replied, "Say to David, 'The king wants no other price (dowry) for the bride than a hundred Philistine foreskins, to take revenge on his enemies.'" Saul's plan was to have David fall by the hands of the Philistines.

1Sa 18:26 When the attendants told David these things, he was pleased to become the king's son-in-law. So before the allotted time elapsed,

1Sa 18:27 David and his men went out and killed two hundred Philistines. He brought their foreskins and presented the full number to the king so that he might become the king's son-in-law. Then Saul gave him his daughter Michal in marriage.

1Sa 18:28 When Saul realized that the LORD was with David and that his daughter Michal loved David,

1Sa 18:29 Saul became still more afraid of him, and he remained his enemy the rest of his days.

1Sa 19:10 Saul tried to pin him to the wall with his spear, but David eluded him as Saul drove the spear into the wall. That night David made good his escape.

11.3.1 No plan of Saul nor any member of his court was able to eliminate David, for "the Lord was with him".

11.4 Saul's fears of David were legitimate, for he saw quite clearly that David, rather than Jonathan, would succeed him in the kingship.

11.4.1 Jonathan knew the reality of his father's fears, but he saw in David the better man to succeed to the throne in those troubled days.

11.4.2 It is also likely Jonathan knew that Samuel had anointed David and therefore Jonathan as a positive believer full of doctrine was willing to accept the leadership of God.

11.5 Jonathan tried several times to heal the rift between Saul and David but failed, and David finally had to flee for his life. His wife Michal helped him to escape.

11 I6 She placed a teraphim (household god) in David's bed, enlarged the torso of the dummy with a goat hair quilt, and covered it with a garment.

11.7 Then she reported to the men whom Saul had sent to arrest David that he was ill and bed ridden. Saul ordered David be brought before him, sick or not.

11.8 Saul's family had turned from Saul in favor of the youthful David.

1Sa 19:11 Saul sent men to David's house (Palace apartment) to watch it and to kill him in the morning. But Michal, David's wife, warned him, "If you don't run for your life tonight, tomorrow you'll be killed."

1Sa 19:12 So Michal let David down through a window, and he fled and escaped.

1Sa 19:13 Then Michal took an idol and laid it on the bed, covering it with a garment and putting some goats' hair at the head.

1Sa 19:14 When Saul sent the men to capture David, Michal said, "He is ill."

1Sa 19:15 Then Saul sent the men back to see David and told them, "Bring him up to me in his bed so that I may kill him."

1Sa 19:16 But when the men entered, there was the idol in the bed, and at the head was some goats' hair.

1Sa 19:17 Saul said to Michal, "Why did you deceive me like this and send my enemy away so that he escaped?" Michal told him, "He said to me, 'Let me get away. Why should I kill you?'"

11.9 David fled first to Samuel at Ramah to be reassured that God had a future for him in the scheme of national affairs as either King or prophet.

11.10 Samuel no doubt assured David he had been selected to replace Saul as King.

1Sa 19:18 When David had fled and made his escape, he went to Samuel at Ramah and told him all that Saul had done to him. Then he and Samuel went to Naioth and stayed there.

11.11 Saul's repeated attempts to capture David in Ramah met with failure as the Lord continued to protect both David and Samuel.

1Sa 19:18 When David had fled and made his escape, he went to Samuel at Ramah and told him all that Saul had done to him. Then he and Samuel went to Naioth and stayed there.

1Sa 19:19 Word came to Saul: "David is in Naioth at Ramah";

1Sa 19:20 so he sent men to capture him. But when they saw a group of prophets prophesying, with Samuel standing there as their leader, the Spirit of God came upon Saul's men and they also prophesied.

1Sa 19:21 Saul was told about it, and he sent more men, and they prophesied too. Saul sent men a third time, and they also prophesied.

1Sa 19:22 Finally, he himself left for Ramah and went to the great cistern at Secu. And he asked, "Where are Samuel and David?" "Over in Naioth at Ramah," they said.

1Sa 19:23 So Saul went to Naioth at Ramah. But the Spirit of God came even upon him, and he walked along prophesying until he came to Naioth.

1Sa 19:24 He stripped off his robes and also prophesied in Samuel's presence. He lay that way all that day and night. This is why people say, "Is Saul also among the prophets?"

11.11.1 David's next stop was at the sanctuary in Nob to secure weapons and food for a flight to Philistine Gath.

11.11.2 His method of securing aid has been seriously questioned by those who overlook the military exigencies of stealth and deceit in military intelligence.

11.11.3 Many fundamentalist are upset because he lied to get bread and a sword.

1Sa 21:1 David went to Nob, to Ahimelech the priest. Ahimelech trembled when he met him, and asked, "Why are you alone? Why is no one with you?"

1Sa 21:2 David answered Ahimelech the priest, "The king charged me with a certain matter and said to me, 'No one is to know anything about your mission and your instructions.' As for my men, I have told them to meet me at a certain place.

1Sa 21:3 Now then, what do you have on hand? Give me five loaves of bread, or whatever you can find."

1Sa 21:4 But the priest answered David, "I don't have any ordinary bread on hand; however, there is some consecrated bread here--provided the men have kept themselves from women."

1Sa 21:5 David replied, "Indeed women have been kept from us, as usual whenever I set out. The men's things are holy even on missions that are not holy. How much more so today!"

1Sa 21:6 So the priest gave him the consecrated bread, since there was no bread there except the bread of the Presence that had been removed from before the LORD and replaced by hot bread on the day it was taken away.

1Sa 21:7 Now one of Saul's servants was there that day, detained before the LORD; he was Doeg the Edomite, Saul's head shepherd.

11.11.4 The hospitality of the priests at Nob cost them their lives.

1Sa 22:13 Saul said to him, "Why have you conspired against me, you and the son of Jesse, giving him bread and a sword and inquiring of God for him, so that he has rebelled against me and lies in wait for me, as he does today?"

1Sa 22:14 Ahimelech answered the king, "Who of all your servants is as loyal as David, the king's son-in-law, captain of your bodyguard and highly respected in your household?"

1Sa 22:15 Was that day the first time I inquired of God for him? Of course not! Let not the king accuse your servant or any of his father's family, for your servant knows nothing at all about this whole affair."

1Sa 22:16 But the king said, "You will surely die, Ahimelech, you and your father's whole family."

1Sa 22:17 Then the king ordered the guards at his side: "Turn and kill the priests of the LORD, because they too have sided with David. They knew he was fleeing, yet they did not tell me." But the king's officials were not willing to raise a hand to strike the priests of the LORD.

1Sa 22:18 The king then ordered Doeg, "You turn and strike down the priests." So Doeg the Edomite turned and struck them down. That day he killed eighty-five men who wore the linen ephod.

1Sa 22:19 He also put to the sword Nob, the town of the priests, with its men and women, its children and infants, and its cattle, donkeys and sheep.

1Sa 22:20 But Abiathar, a son of Ahimelech son of Ahitub, escaped and fled to join David.

11.11.5 Later when needing counter-insurgency work David will require falsehoods of many of his subordinates not the least of whom will be his old friend Hushai, the two High Priests, their sons, etc.

11.11.6 In these cases a lie is not a lie is not a lie.

2Sa 15:32 When David arrived at the summit, where people used to worship God, Hushai the Arkite was there to meet him, his robe torn and dust on his head.

2Sa 15:33 David said to him, "If you go with me, you will be a burden to me.

2Sa 15:34 But if you return to the city and say to Absalom, 'I will be your servant, O king; I was your father's servant in the past, but now I will be your servant,' then you can help me by frustrating Ahithophel's advice.

2Sa 15:35 Won't the priests Zadok and Abiathar be there with you? Tell them anything you hear in the king's palace.

2Sa 15:36 Their two sons, Ahimaaz son of Zadok and Jonathan son of Abiathar, are there with them. Send them to me with anything you hear."

11.12 David made a wise choice in fleeing to the land of the Philistines. He received training in warfare from the very people whom he was to challenge later on for the right to full control of Palestine.

11.12.1 His newly acquired military knowledge would better equip him to fight Israel's most dreaded foe for he will know their tactics.

1Sa 21:10 That day David fled from Saul and went to Achish king of Gath...

1Sa 27:5 Then David said to Achish, "If I have found favor in your eyes, let a place be assigned to me in one of the country towns, that I may live there. Why should your servant live in the royal city with you?"

1Sa 27:6 So on that day Achish gave him Ziklag, (See Map of Judah) and it has belonged to the kings of Judah ever since.

1Sa 27:7 David lived in Philistine territory a year and four months.

1Sa 27:8 Now David and his men went up and raided the Geshurites, the Girzites and the Amalekites. (From ancient times these peoples had lived in the land extending to Shur and Egypt.)

1Sa 27:9 Whenever David attacked an area, he did not leave a man or woman alive, but took sheep and cattle, donkeys and camels, and clothes. Then he returned to Achish.

1Sa 27:10 When Achish asked, "Where did you go raiding today?" David would say, "Against the Negev of Judah" or "Against the Negev of Jerahmeel" or "Against the Negev of the Kenites."

1Sa 27:11 He did not leave a man or woman alive to be brought to Gath, for he thought, "They might inform on us and say, 'This is what David did.'" And such was his practice as long as he lived in Philistine territory.

11.13 While in flight from King Saul, David collected a motley army. The dispossessed, those in debt, and the discontents gathered around him, and from this strange mixture David formed a hard core of loyal adherents.

11.13.1 Many were gentiles and some were Philistines. With them he began a series of movements in the Negeb area of Judah. His flight from Saul offered him numerous opportunities to woo the clans of Judah to his cause.

11.13.2 Many were disillusioned in Saul's program and in his tribal preferences, and were slowly but surely becoming backers of David, the champion of Judah's cause.

1Sa 22:1 David left Gath and escaped to the cave of Adullam. When his brothers and his father's household heard about it, they went down to him there.

1Sa 22:2 All those who were in distress or in debt or discontented gathered around him, and he became their leader. About four hundred men were with him.

11.13.3 David made many fine gestures for the support of Judah's clans by his gifts and protective policies.

End Lesson