

#17 King David | June 3, 2018

The Intertwined Lives of Saul and David

- The very first introduction we have of David (except the postscript in the book of Ruth) is David's anointing – 1 Samuel 16:1-13.
 - Whereas King Saul had been selected by God as a punishment, King David had been selected as a "savior."
 - Saul's last act before Samuel had been one of disobedience (1 Sam. 15).
 - In this, **the Lord repented that he had made Saul King** (1 Sam 15:34).
 - David was God's *provision* to be the new King (1 Sam 16:1), and he was anointed long before Saul was dead.
- After his anointing, David's life immediately became intertwined with the chaotic life and spirit of Saul – 1 Samuel 16:14-19.
 - Had there been a gap in time between v. 13 and this incident? At this point in the text, David has only been introduced as the shepherd boy, yet here he is introduced as a **valiant man, and a man of war and prudent in matters**. Since David was only 8-10 years of age at his anointing, there must have been a gap. However, David must have very quickly (with the anointing of the Spirit) become far beyond his years in both music, prudence, and valiance.
 - Early on, David was deeply respected by Saul – 1 Samuel 16:21-23.
- Beginning with the slaying of Goliath (1 Sam. 17), Saul began to be jealous of David and the relationship was one of tremendous conflict. The activities of King Saul and future King David are impossible to separate from 1 Samuel 16 through Saul's death in 1 Samuel 31.

King David's Amazingly Odd Response to Saul's Death | 2 Samuel 1

- God gives a commentary on King Saul's life in Hosea 13:11.
- An Amalekite comes to David and tells of Saul's death. David, in turn, kills the Amalekite. The story is tremendously odd at its beginning, but in the end shows exactly why David should be King.
 - 2 Samuel 1:5- is key to understanding David's execution of the Amalekite.

- When comparing 1 Samuel 31:4-5, it is clear that the Amalekite is lying and is simply trying to receive some honor or reward as the expense of Saul's death.
- The wisdom/insight of David in this regard is an example of the manner in which David was **prudent in matters**, as described in 1 Samuel 16:12. At this point, David is now 30 years of age.

David's Coronation as King | 2 Samuel 5

- David was made King in Hebron (southeast of Jerusalem) by the men of Judah for 7 ½ years. During this time, Ish-bosheth, son of Saul, ruled on Saul's throne over 11 tribes. Most of this time was spent in a civil war between the tribes.
- David was made King of all of the tribes in Hebron after Abner, Ish-bosheth's captain of the army aligned with David. The coronation is recorded in 2 Samuel 5:1-5.
- When David was the King of all the nation, he conquered Jerusalem, which had been left to the Jebusites since the time of the conquest by Joshua. From that time, the Jewish nation has never had a capital city in another location – 2 Samuel 5:6-7.
- After securing Jerusalem, David defeated the Philistines and brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem – 2 Samuel 6:1-23.

The Davidic Covenant | 2 Samuel 7:1-29

- When the nation was firmly established under David's reign, God made a covenant with David that has implications for the future.
- The covenant contained three specific promises, found in 2 Samuel 7:16:
 - An everlasting dynasty – (compare 2 Chron. 21:7)
 - An everlasting kingdom – (see the continued faith in this promise in Mark 11:10 and Acts 1:6).
 - An everlasting throne – the exercise of the Davidic dominion.
- Some important observations:
 - There are no conditions to the covenant.
 - The covenant does not promise a continual operation of the Davidic monarchy, but rather an ultimate fulfillment.
- The angel Gabriel announced that Jesus Christ would be given the fulfillment of the covenant – Luke 1:32-33.
- The ultimate fulfillment of this promise will come at the Second Coming of Jesus Christ – Revelation 12:10.