

1: Saul vs. David: The heart of man vs. the heart of God | Speaking the Truth in Love

David, in 1 Samuel is called "a man after [God's] own heart"; but King Saul, the first king of Israel, is labeled "the king like the nations around." Thus, as we have seen in 1 Samuel, Saul represents the man of the flesh who tries in his own way to please God by good-intentioned, highly sincere but basically disobedient efforts to be.

House of King Saul[edit] According to the Tanakh , Saul was the son of Kish , of the family of the Matrites, and a member of the tribe of Benjamin , one of the twelve Tribes of Israel. It appears that he came from Gibeah. Saul also had a concubine named Rizpah , daughter of Aiah , who bore him two sons, Armoni and Mephibosheth. Saul died at the Battle of Mount Gilboa 1 Samuel Ish-bosheth became king of Israel , at the age of forty. Ish-bosheth reigned for two years, but after the death of Abner, was killed by two of his own captains 2 Samuel 4: In time, he came under the protection of David 2 Samuel 9: Mephibosheth had a young son, Micah 2 Samuel 9: Leaving his home at Gibeah , they eventually arrive at the district of Zuph , at which point Saul suggests abandoning their search. The seer later identified by the text as Samuel offers hospitality to Saul and later anoints him in private 1 Samuel 9. Samuel organises the people by tribe and by clan. Using the Urim and Thummim , [7] he selects the tribe of Benjamin , from within the tribe selecting the clan of Matri , and from them selecting Saul. After having been chosen as monarch, Saul returns to his home in Gibeah, along with a number of followers 1 Samuel The Ammonites , led by Nahash , lay siege to Jabesh-Gilead. Under the terms of surrender, the occupants of the city are to be forced into slavery and have their right eyes removed. Instead they send word of this to the other tribes of Israel , and the tribes west of the Jordan assemble an army under Saul. Saul leads the army to victory over the Ammonites, and the people congregate at Gilgal where they acclaim Saul as king and he is crowned 1 Samuel The last of these is that Saul will be met by an ecstatic group of prophets leaving a high place and playing the lyre , tambourine , and flutes. Saul encounters the ecstatic prophets and joins them. Saul sends more men, but they too join the prophets. Eventually Saul himself goes, and also joins the prophets. Military victories[edit] After relieving the siege of Jabesh-Gilead, Saul conducts military campaigns against the Moabites , Ammonites , Edomites , Aram Rehob and the kings of Zobah , the Philistines , and the Amalekites 1 Samuel But the event showed it was a false policy; for the people were so faint and weak for want of food, that they were less able to follow and slay the Philistines than if they had stopped to take a moderate refreshment". Saul planned a military action against the Philistines. Samuel said that he would arrive in seven days to perform the requisite rites. When a week passed with no word of Samuel, and with the Israelites growing restless, Saul prepares for battle by offering sacrifices. Samuel arrives just as Saul is finishing sacrificing and reprimands Saul for not obeying his instructions. Later Samuel instructs Saul to make war on the Amalekites and to "utterly destroy" them, [14] in fulfilment of a mandate set out Deuteronomy When the Lord your God has given you rest from all your enemies on every hand, in the land that the Lord your God is giving you as an inheritance to possess, you shall blot out the remembrance of Amalek from under heaven; do not forget. Having forewarned the Kenites who were living among the Amalekites to leave, Saul goes to war and defeats the Amalekites. Saul kills all the men, women, children and poor quality livestock, but leaves alive the king and best livestock. When Samuel learns that Saul has not obeyed his instructions in full, he informs Saul that God has rejected him as king due to his disobedience. As Samuel turns to go, Saul seizes hold of his garments and tears off a piece; Samuel prophecies that the kingdom will likewise be torn from Saul. Samuel then kills the Amalekite king himself. Samuel and Saul each return home and never meet again after these events 1 Samuel Samuel heads to Bethlehem , ostensibly to offer sacrifice and invited Jesse and his sons. When brought to Samuel, David is anointed by him in front of his other brothers. In 1 Samuel David speaks mockingly of the Philistines to some soldiers; his speech is overheard and reported to Saul, who summons David and appoints David as his champion. David easily defeats Goliath with a single shot from a sling. At the end of the passage, Saul asks his general, Abner, who David is. Saul offered his elder daughter Merab as a wife to the now popular David, after his victory over Goliath, but David demurred. David distinguishes himself in the Philistine wars. Saul has slain his thousands and David his tens of thousands [17] implying that David is the greater warrior. Jonathan

recognizes David as the rightful king, and "made a covenant with David, because he loved him as his own soul. On two occasions, Saul threw a spear at David as he played the harp for Saul. David becomes increasingly successful and Saul becomes increasingly resentful. Now Saul actively plots against David. Saul offered his other daughter, Michal in marriage to David. David initially rejects this offer also, claiming he is too poor. Saul offers to accept a bride price of Philistine foreskins, intending that David die in the attempt. Instead, David obtains foreskins and is consequently married to Michal. Jonathan arranges a short-lived reconciliation between Saul and David and for a while David served Saul "as in times past" 1 Samuel Saul sends assassins in the night, but Michal helps him escape, tricking them by placing a household idol in his bed. David flees to Jonathan, who arranges a meeting with his father. But Saul sees through the ruse and reprimands Jonathan for protecting David, warning him that his love of David will cost him the kingdom, furiously throwing a spear at him. The two friends say their goodbyes, and David flees into the countryside. Saul later marries Michal to another man. Saul is later informed by his head shepherd, Doeg the Edomite, that high priest Ahimelech assisted David, giving him the sword of Goliath, which had been kept at the temple at Nob. Doeg kills Ahimelech and eighty-five other priests and Saul orders the death of the entire population of Nob. David had left Nob by this point and had amassed some disaffected men including some outlaws. With these men David rescues the town of Keilah from a Philistine attack. Saul realises he could trap David and his men by laying the city to siege. David realizes that the citizens of Keilah will betray him to Saul. He flees to Ziph pursued by Saul. Saul hunts David in the vicinity of Ziph on two occasions: Saul follows David, but is forced to break off pursuit when the Philistines invade. After dealing with that threat Saul tracks David to the caves at Engedi. David then leaves the cave, revealing himself to Saul, and gives a speech that persuades Saul to reconcile. On the second occasion, Saul returns to Ziph with his men. The next day, David reveals himself to Saul, showing the jug and spear as proof that he could have slain him. David then persuades Saul to reconcile with him; the two swear never to harm each other. After this they never see each other again. Battle of Gilboa and the death of King Saul[edit] The Battle of Gilboa, by Jean Fouquet, the protagonists depicted anachronistically with 15th Century armour The Philistines make war again, assembling at Shunem, and Saul leads his army to face them at Mount Gilboa. Before the battle he goes to consult a medium or witch at Endor. The medium, unaware of his identity, reminds him that the king has made witchcraft a capital offence, but he assures her that Saul will not harm her. She conjures the spirit of the prophet Samuel, who before his death had prophesied that he would lose the kingdom. Samuel tells him that God has fully rejected him, will no longer hear his prayers, has given the kingdom to David and that the next day he will lose both the battle and his life. In 1 Samuel, and in a parallel account in 1 Chronicles 10, as the defeated Israelites flee, Saul asks his armour bearer to kill him, but he refuses, and so Saul falls upon his own sword. David has the Amalekite put to death for accusing himself of killing the anointed king. But at night the inhabitants of Jabesh-Gilead retrieve the bodies for cremation and burial 1 Samuel Later on, David takes the bones of Saul and of his son Jonathan and buries them in Zela, in the tomb of his father 2 Samuel Saul died for his unfaithfulness which he had committed against the Lord, because he did not keep the word of the Lord, and also because he consulted a medium for guidance. The birth-narrative of the prophet Samuel is found at 1 Samuel 16” The Strength of Israel will not lie nor relent. For He is not a man, that He should relent. Understood in which sense, it can have no place in God. But it is often ascribed to him in the Scriptures when he alters his method of dealing with persons, and treats them as if he did indeed repent of the kindness he had shown them. On this view, 1 Samuel records what actually happened, while 2 Samuel records what the Amalekite claims happened. One is based on the reverse logic that punishment is a proof of guilt, and therefore seeks to rob Saul of any halo which might surround him; typically this view is similar to the republican source. The passage referring to Saul as a choice young man, and goodly 1 Samuel 9: According to this view, Saul is only a weak branch Gen. The second view of Saul makes him appear in the most favourable light as man, as hero, and as king. This view is similar to that of the monarchical source. In this view it was on account of his modesty that he did not reveal the fact that he had been anointed king 1 Samuel Nor was there any one more pious than he M. He was marvelously handsome; and the maidens who told him concerning Samuel cf 1 Samuel 9: In war he was able to march miles without rest. When he received the command to smite Amalek 1 Samuel

2: Saul - Wikipedia

After Saul had been king for many years, he was facing another dangerous foe, the Philistines. Samuel agreed to come and offer sacrifices to seek God's favor on Israel's army, but when he didn't arrive at the appointed time, and Saul's army was so intimidated by their enemies that the soldiers began to desert, Saul decided to offer the.

Who, which, what, that. Apparently a prolonged form of an obsolete primary; to make or do. I, the first-person pronoun. A primary pronoun of the first person I. An act of will, will; plur: From the prolonged form of ethelo; a determination, i. All, the whole, every kind of. Including all the forms of declension; apparently a primary word; all, any, every, the whole. The obvious purpose of this opening was, as in the case of St. It is possible that we have, as it were, but the precis of a fuller statement. Pulpit Commentary Verse This is not an exact quotation, but the combined meaning of 1 Samuel Matthew Henry Commentary The bare reading of the Scriptures in public assemblies is not enough; they should be expounded, and the people exhorted out of them. This is helping people in doing that which is necessary to make the word profitable, to apply it to themselves. Every thing is touched upon in this sermon, which might best prevail with Jews to receive and embrace Christ as the promised Messiah. Paul passes from David to the Son of David, and shows that this Jesus is his promised Seed; a Saviour to do that for them, which the judges of old could not do, to save them from their sins, their worst enemies. When the apostles preached Christ as the Saviour, they were so far from concealing his death, that they always preached Christ crucified. Our complete separation from sin, is represented by our being buried with Christ. But he rose again from the dead, and saw no corruption:

3: Was Saul chosen by God, by the people, or by casting a lot? 1 Samuel ; ; , 24

Lessons From the Life of King Saul: A Man After God's Own Heart Like many things in the Israelite culture, the king was intended to be a living symbol of the promised Christ. And Saul, being honored to be the first, was groomed to be the most resplendent, the closest likeness of the Messiah.

Because of his impatience, Saul decided to do what he thought best and offer a sacrifice to God, despite the fact that it was in direct contradiction with what God had commanded him. In verse I Samuel Think about this for a second, we use this same excuse only worded differently when we sin. Why did you do that? Because I felt like it, because it felt good to me, because I wanted to, because I felt compelled, therefore I felt compelled. To do what it is that we want to do, when we want to do, no matter the consequences. Just as the Bible says in Judges This is the world in which we live in today. But there is hope. David was also chosen by God and anointed by Samuel. But instead of cowering when it came time to assume the throne, David waited on the Lord. Just like Saul, David sinned, but his reaction was far greater. With Saul, we learned that he sinned because he felt like it. Saul said to Samuel that he felt compelled to do it. David said to Nathan that he sinned against the Lord. In fact we can read about his changes and about his remorse throughout the Psalms of David. Take Psalm 25 for example: Him shall He teach in the way He chooses. Whose heart represents yours? One who callously shrugs off their sins, with a passing repentance of words? Or the heart of the Lord, whose heartfelt remorse and repentance leads to a life change and a desire to live more like Christ each day?

4: How could David be considered a man after God's own heart?

A man after God's own heart is one who seeks to actively live in obedience to God while being captivated by the beauty, sufficiency, and necessity of God and is one who responds properly when confronted with his sin. It is this that distinguishes David from Saul and David from most other people.

In fact, it is God Himself who calls David that. Yet, as we all know, David committed some particularly egregious sins. Along with those egregious sins, he is shown to be a man who has plenty of lesser sins too. So, why is it God calls David a man after His own heart? What makes a person qualified to be described as such? It will be helpful to look at David and his predecessor, Saul, as we consider what makes a person worthy of such an honorable description. It is this that distinguishes David from Saul and David from most other people.

Obedient Early in his career in his battle against the Amalekites, Saul was commanded to kill every living thing 1 Sam 15. Rather than obeying, Saul spared the king of the Amalekites as well as many of the choicest livestock. Years later this stands in stark contrast to David who, in response to the Amalekite raid on his hometown Ziklag, went to the Amalekites and destroyed every last one of them who remained 1 Sam 30. David was obedient when Saul had not been. Had Saul obeyed previously, this people group would not have even been around to persecute David and his followers. In 1 Samuel 10 the prophet Samuel obeyed the Lord and sought out the first king of Israel. As they sought to find Saul, he who had just been selected by God Himself to be the first king of His nation, Saul was nowhere to be found. Overwhelmed by his new position, Saul had hid himself in the luggage hoping to avoid the inevitable 1 Sam 16. David turned to God in his most difficult times rather than running or hiding. After that, then, Saul switched tactics and tried to actually justify his sin by saying that they only kept the best of the livestock in order that they may be offered up to the Lord as a sacrifice 1 Sam 15. Lastly, and most sadly then, Saul actually lied and said that they did obey the Lord 1 Sam 15. In his confessional speech he acknowledged that he had sinned against God 2 Sam 21. Conclusion While not perfect, David knew where his hope was Ps 138. He was a man who sought to live his life in obedience to the Lord. He also sought to be fully dependent upon the Lord even as he faithfully waited for years for God to fulfill His promise to him to be king 1 Sam 16. Additionally, David responded with humility and true repentance by agreeing with God when his sin was made evident to him.

5: David, a Man after God's Own Heart, and the Coming King | Messianic Bible

But there is hope. For after Saul came Israel's great king. After Saul came a man after God's own heart. I Samuel After Saul came King David.

Next We return today to the story of Saul and David. He was a man of stature, taller than all his peers, an apt warrior king. Just the sort of man Israel needed to oppose the Philistines. Except that he was also a flawed king. He forgot where his power as King came from and so made one too many mistakes as far as obeying God was concerned. He was a human being with all the greatness yet all the failings of the human condition. But of all the kings of Israel, David stands out as the one King who throughout his life remained steadfast in his faith in the God of Israel. David is the model King, the one all others will be compared to, the one after whom Jesus Christ himself will be named, as the Son of David. Here is the story of a man chosen by God to bring his people to security and prosperity in the land God had promised to Abraham all those years before. Here is the beginning of a dynasty that will start well, then fade away to nothing, until at last God sends his own Son to bring his promises to completion. David has been anointed some time before, but has had to wait 15 or 20 years for Saul to die before receiving the promised kingdom. This is no fairy tale where the wicked king dies and the prince who was banished from the kingdom returns to claim his inheritance. No, this is a sad day in the history of Israel. Her first king is dead. The grand experiment is a dud. If you remember, David and his men were sent back by the Philistines from the battle with Saul and ended up in a battle of their own, attacking an Amalekite raiding party who had kidnapped their wives and children. But then a man comes into their camp with news of the battle. We know that this man is an out and out liar, an opportunistic con man. He elaborates his story with all sort of details: But he knows that the best liars are the ones who can fabricate a believable story with lots of detail. Clearly this Amalekite expects to receive a substantial reward from David. No sooner has he told his story than he realises his mistake. Instead he responds with grief. He takes his clothes and tears them as a sign of mourning. So do the soldiers standing around him. They begin weeping and mourning and it goes on until evening. The Amalekite is no doubt thoroughly confused.

6: The Mythologicon: Lessons From the Life of King Saul: A Man After God's Own Heart

We also know that Samuel did not see Saul after this pronouncement of judgment. Yet, we read that Saul, met the witch of Endor in the night, and in the morning, he was killed in battle. (The Jewish day starts from evening to evening), so Saul's death occurred on the same day as prophesied by Samuel.

Fill your horn with oil, and go; I will send you to Jesse the Bethlehemite, for I have provided for myself a king among his sons. All of them were impressive men, especially the older ones. But the one God had chosen was the youngest, David. He was still only a teenager, probably about 16 or 17. God made it clear to Samuel that He was looking for a man with the right kind of heart, as opposed to talent, ability or strength. That is because faithfulness is an attitude of the heart, not a skill or ability: Saul was not told about it because he would have killed David if he had known. David then ended up making a name for himself when he volunteered to fight a giant called Goliath in one to one combat. He was also mocking the Israelite army, because nobody volunteered. Nobody but David was brave enough, or had enough faith, to fight him. He therefore told King Saul that he wanted to fight Goliath, despite being only about 17 years old: He trusted God and believed He would help him. But he also felt outraged at the way that the heathen Goliath had been defying God and insulting His chosen people, Israel. He wanted to vindicate God and to uphold His honour. He was therefore willing to face Goliath and to stop him: Now he was insulting David and making very intimidating threats. David showed great courage that day. That is true of all people who are faithful to God. Faithfulness will inevitably lead us into situations of danger, where we have to put at risk our reputation, finances, status, or even our own lives. The courage we show at such times is a key indicator of our faithfulness. Look how much courage David showed and with such boldness: He became suspicious and paranoid. He saw David as a threat and tried to kill him. Nevertheless, even during this period on the run, David never did anything to undermine King Saul. He recognised that Saul was still the legitimate King of Israel and that, although Samuel had anointed him, his own time as King had not yet begun. Thus David refused to seize the throne, either by force or manipulation. David had the perfect chance to kill Saul. His men urged him to do so, saying that it was obviously a God-given opportunity. He stayed faithful to King Saul and chose, instead, to wait until God made him King, rather than grab power for himself: Now David and his men were sitting in the innermost parts of the cave. And Saul rose up and left the cave, and went upon his way. We are unlikely ever to face one as severe as that. But note his extreme faithfulness to God, and also to King Saul himself, who was still the rightful King. David felt that as God had appointed Saul, he had a solemn duty to be loyal to the King, even though Saul was seeking to have him killed. David came out of the cave afterwards and shouted to Saul so that he could realise what had happened and that David had done him no harm: I have not sinned against you, though you hunt my life to take it. So may the LORD reward you with good for what you have done to me this day. Then Saul went home; but David and his men went up to the stronghold. He continued, even after this, to pursue David, and to attempt to kill him. Thus, he was still seeking to do to David something which he had asked David to swear not to do to him. Saul was thus unfaithful to David, and to God and he was also a hypocrite. By contrast, David was totally faithful, both to Saul and to God. Therefore his strength gradually rose. More and more men came to join David in the wilderness and became his followers. In the end, the whole kingdom became his and he reigned over it all with justice and equity: He refused to grab the throne, which is what probably He was also totally faithful to his predecessor, despite grievous ongoing provocation. Thus he reaped a good harvest from that faithfulness. See later books in this series for a full discussion of that law and how it operates in all our lives. However, the main reason for his success was that he was so faithful to God, to his people, and to the men who served under him. There were a few spectacular exceptions when David sinned badly, but he always repented for those. Overall, he was unusually faithful, and God viewed him as "a man after my own heart, who will do all my will": God also set out His assessment of the other Kings of both Israel and Judah. The Bible records each reign, whether good or bad. When it does, it focuses not on the abilities or successes of each King, but on the degree to which they were faithful. We tend to assess other people on all the wrong criteria, such as their looks, fame, wealth, power and achievements. He considers to be

successful very many men and women whom the world regards as failures. He also regards as failures many people whom most of us would admire as great successes.

7: Saul – A man after God's own heart

The beginning of the answer starts in 1 Samuel where we discover that Saul had violated God's commandment doing as his own heart desired. A battle with the Philistines was about to occur, and Saul wanted the blessing of the God upon his troops.

Read 1 Samuel The above passages give us insight into what God saw in David. What do you observe about his character? Scriptural Insight from 1 Samuel Saul was then left to rule in his own strength without the Holy Spirit to help him. The Spirit of God would come for a temporary time to enable someone for an act of service to God and then depart and then possibly come again for another act of service. The absence or presence of the Holy Spirit in the Old Testament says nothing about salvation. However at Pentecost, and to the present era, the Holy Spirit comes into the believer at the moment of salvation and seals us until the day of redemption Ephesians 4: What did David do after Samuel anointed him? David was about 16 when he was anointed by Samuel and 30 when he became king over Judah. Describe how you knew the timing was not right and what you did. I wonder how many people think that David, after he killed the giant, within a matter of just a few days took the throne and became the youngest king in the history of Israel? Charles Swindoll, David, p. You may read it for background information although we will not be looking in detail at that chapter. Like Joseph, David was treated unfairly by others. It would have been easy for David to feel deserted by God and alone. Saul becomes more and more jealous of David. David, the boy anointed by God as the next king of Israel was now on the run from a madman and would be for 13 years! David was now living in a cave with malcontents those who were evading over-taxation by Saul or who were discontented with how Saul had treated them. It was probably during this time that David wrote many of the wonderful Psalms we know in particular Psalms 34, 52, 54, 56, 63, and Put slips of paper to hold your place in each psalm. What was the first thing that David did? What else did David consistently do in these Psalms? What does this tell you David was thinking? Where is your hope when all else fails? Support your answer with scripture. David understood waiting on God. The Greek word for patience one definition is hypomone. Those possessing this virtue are free from cowardice or discouragement. Douglas and Merrill C.

8: King David Sunday School Lesson for Children © www.enganchecubano.com

King David was a central figure of the Old Testament, a passionate man of extreme highs and lows, and God honored him in the faith hall of fame. Meet King David: A Man After God's Own Heart Search the site GO.

There cannot be found a greater king, nor one more dedicated and committed to God. The Bible does not hide the faults of biblical heroes. The inspired word of God tells it like it is with all the scandalous details. What that tells me is that in spite of all the great accomplishments of David, the exalted character of this man of God, he was human and prone to mistakes. From studying the life of David in the Bible, there is much to be learned. In context, we are reading about a conversation that God had with the prophet Samuel. The first king of Israel was a man named Saul. Saul failed to listen to the commands and directions of God, so God removed him as king. God now tells Samuel to anoint a new king over Israel. Fill your horn with oil, and go; I am sending you to Jesse the Bethlehemite. For I have provided Myself a king among his sons. As Samuel made his way to the house of Jesse, we pick up again in verse 6. He was a man of great stature and appearance. He looked like a king. Samuel made an assumption. Notice what God said to Samuel. For the Lord does not see as man sees; for man looks at the outward appearance, but the Lord looks at the heart. Now he was ruddy, with bright eyes, and good-looking. Why did God not choose Jonathan? Why did God not choose Ishbosheth? Ishbosheth was also the son of Saul. After both Saul and Jonathan were killed, Ishbosheth was next in line to rightly receive the throne. In fact, Ishbosheth was made king over Israel. There was a civil war and the kingdom was divided into the Northern kingdom which was Israel where Ishbosheth was king, and the southern kingdom which was Judah where David was made king. But why did God not appoint Ishbosheth as king? It says that God rejected Eliab and said that God does not judge by outward appearance. God looks at the heart. If you back up to 1 Samuel 13, you will find Samuel informing Saul that his reign is over. And in verse 14, we read this. That presents a question. What kind of heart did David have? When you study David in these chapters and other passages that address the heart of David, you will find that there are three observations about David. David Had a Heart of Contrition Wait a minute. David was sexually immoral. David was a liar. David tried to get Uriah to believe something that was not true. When his cover up did not work, he got Uriah drunk and tried again. David sent Uriah out to the front line of battle and told the troops to withdraw from Uriah and let the enemy kill him. He lies about it. He gets his soldier drunk. Then David, the King of Israel, has this man murdered. How can such a man be described that way? David was cut to the heart and was deeply sorrowful and regretful over his mistakes. He humbled himself and repented. In Psalm 51 we can read his words of humility, sorrow, and repentance. Wash me thoroughly from my iniquity, and cleanse me from my sin. What made David such a great king was not his perfection or sinlessness. When he did make mistakes he was deeply regretful and sorrowful, and sought for forgiveness of God. In 1 Samuel 24, you are reading about David who is on the run. Since David was to replace Saul as king, David became an enemy of the state. David is in the Wilderness of En Gedi. Right between these two mountain ranges is the Dead Sea. At the bottom of the Western mountain range just before you get to the Western shore of the Dead Sea is a large wilderness. This is known as the wilderness of En Gedi. David and his men were staying in the recesses of the cave. It just so happened that this was also the same cave in which David and his men were hiding. This is God fulfilling His promise delivering the enemy, Saul, into his hand. His heart troubled him. Why did David feel that way? David was concerned about whose Saul was. He belonged to the Lord. David had a deep respect for God, and therefore was not willing to rise up against someone whom God anointed. Do you have the same respect for God as did David? What kind of heart does God see in you? Does He see in you a deep respect for Him that prevents you from acting contrary to His will? Like David, there must always be in us a deep respect for God in all that we say and do. In this context we find that David is now king of Israel. He resides in Jerusalem, which is called the city of David. The ark of the covenant has been moved there. God had given into the hand of David all of his enemies. It was a time of peace. In terms of politics and international policy, in terms of religious purity, things were going well. It was due to the fact that he had a house of cedar. But God represented by the ark of the covenant, was dwelling in a tent. David was living in a palace while God

was living in a tent. David had in his heart a love for God that compelled him to want to build God a house. In 2 Samuel 7. The conversation can be summed up like this. I want to build You a house. But I will establish your house. Why are you making me great? You are the Great One. What we see in this conversation is this deep love for God in the heart of David. David then offers a prayer to God. He prays that God would do as He intended and promised to establish his house forever. David could not think of himself. He was only thinking about God and His name being magnified. When you study the Bible and read about David, you learn that David was a man whose heart was saturated with his love for God. His life was all about serving God. His world was a world that was ruled by God. His nation was a nation governed by God. Over and over you read of David whose heart was filled with his love for God. Do you have a heart that is filled with your love for God? In 1 Chronicle 28, we find David in an event in which he crowns his son Solomon as king. He gathers together all the leaders of Israel and he makes a speech to them, and then he turns his attention to his son and speaks directly to him. The last two chapters of 1 Chronicles contains that account. In verses 1,2, David speaks about his relationship with God. Then He said this in verse 9. If you seek Him, He will be found by you; but if you forsake Him, He will cast you off forever.

9: David Bible Study: A Man After God's Own Heart

After Saul openly disobeyed God twice, God told Samuel (1 Samuel) that his kingdom would not endure and that God had sought out a man after his own heart. That man was David. Most everyone who has ever been to Sunday school or Vacation Bible School as a child knows the familiar story of David and Goliath.

The two men were unrelated and stood in significant contrast. Left to myself, I make poor choices. In my life, there is never a question about Who is in charge of my life. Even if I make a horrible, embarrassing choice, I know I want God in control of my life. Whatever is necessary for me to reestablish relationship with God, it must occur--and quickly! It is in this contrast that Saul and David stand as significantly different men. David had to have relationship with God. He was internally motivated. Saul wanted the benefits of association with God. He continually reflected his insecurity in his impetuous, self-serving acts. There is a powerful lesson in that contrast for people of today. Too many seek benefits from God by trying to maintain association with God. What God seeks are those people who want relationship with Him because they belong to Him. God seeks people who serve Him by surrendering self rather than people who seek to associate with Him for self-centered reasons. Saul was hand-picked by God to be the first King of Israel. God did not pick him to fail. God picked him because he had the potential to succeed. Saul had an impressive physical appearance--the physique of a leader 1 Samuel 9: Samuel confirmed to Saul the role he was to serve as King of Israel and anointed him to become king with the words, "Has not the Lord anointed you a ruler over His inheritance? God was extremely patient with Saul. Is your impression of Saul this: God had Saul appointed king; Saul quickly disappointed God; and God quickly yanked Saul from his role of leadership. If that is your impression, you need to reconsider it. Saul was in very difficult circumstances when he became king. To the east, the Ammonites were a strong, formidable enemy who could make Israelites miserable see 1 Samuel To the west was the conquering Philistine force that defeated and subjugated Israel from the days of I Samuel 4. There were no blacksmiths among the Israelites, therefore the Israelites had no weapons see 1 Samuel A huge Philistine military force was assembling at Michmash 1 Samuel The people of Israel are terrified 1 Samuel Saul, likely feeling quite insecure himself, chose to offer a sacrifice to God when Samuel did not appear at the expected time 1 Samuel What should have been a marvelous opportunity to exalt God became an occasion for Saul to elevate himself. Though Samuel plainly declared Saul acted foolishly by rebelling rather than trusting 1 Samuel He only rejected the possibility of Saul becoming a dynasty through his descendants 1 Samuel He made some horrible mistakes. David was not different from Saul because Saul made mistakes and David did not. As we consider David throughout this quarter, you are challenged to see three things. Second, note how quickly David was willing to assume responsibility for his horrible actions. When David understood his mistake, he correctly assumed responsibility for his poor choice. He did not blame others to justify himself!

Discussion Questions This study needs to begin with what basic contrast? What did David have with God? What did Saul have with God? Did God reject the kingship of Saul when he foolishly offered a sacrifice at Gilgal? When did God reject Saul as king? What is NOT the point of this study? What three things are you challenged to note about David in this study? Lessons should be drawn from what two powerful things?

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