

The Kingdom of David
Introduction and 1 Samuel 19
3/7/10

Why Study the Kingdom of David?

1. David is frequently mentioned in New Testament (58 references)
 - A. Genealogy of Christ (Mt, Lk)
 - B. Referencing Christ as the 'Son of David' (acknowledging that he is the Messiah)
 - i. OT reference - [Jer 23:5](#), [Isa 11:1](#)
 - ii. Acknowledged by the Pharisees([Mt 22:41-46](#))
 - iii. The cause of debate in [John 7:37-44](#)
 - a. The Bible clearly answers this objection - [Lk 2:4](#), [11](#)
 - iv. Often associated with healing miracles
 - a. 2 blind men ([Mt 9:27](#), [Mt 20:30](#))
 - b. Bartimaeus ([Mark 10:46](#))
 - c. Daughter of the Canaanite woman ([Mt 15:22](#))
 - C. In a prophetic role ([Ac 1:16](#), [2:25-33](#), [4:25](#),)
 - D. Quoted by Paul ([Rom 1:3](#), [4:7](#), [11:9](#)), the author of Hebrews ([Heb 4:7](#))
 - E. Seen in the Book of the Revelation ([Rev 5:5](#), [22:16](#))
2. A type of Christ
 - A. His kingdom established by God ([1 Sam 16:1](#); [2 Sam 7](#) [[1 Chron 17](#)])
 - i. In a future time, "My servant David" will rule over the kingdom again ([Eze 34:23-24](#), [37:24-25](#))
3. David's kingdom reflects the kingdom of Christ
 - A. Saul - Earthly kingdom
 - B. David - Christ's kingdom
 - C. Solomon - Heavenly kingdom

Background

1. Chosen by God to be king after Saul is rejected ([1 Sam 16:1-13](#))
 - A. Although anointed King by Samuel, he did not come into his kingship immediately ([1 Sam 23:17](#))
 - i. The "already have" vs the "not yet"
 - ii. Anointed King of Judah ([2 Sam 2:4](#)), had war with the house of Saul ([2 Sam 3:1](#)), and eventually made king over all of Israel ([2 Sam 5:1-5](#))
2. Was a servant to Saul
 - A. As a brave warrior ([1 Sam 17:48-58](#); [18:5-8](#))
 - B. Was Saul's son-in-law ([1 Sam 18:12-30](#))

1 Samuel Chapter 19

Overview

1. Saul seeks to kill David. Jonathan warns David and then intervenes with his father. Saul relents
2. Saul again tries to kill David after his success against the Philistines
3. Saul sends messengers to take David, and then he himself goes

Saul seeks to kill David

V1 *And Saul spoke to Jonathan his son and to all his servants, that they should kill David. But Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David.*

1. *And Saul spoke to Jonathan his son and to all his servants, that they should kill David.*
 - A. Saul seeks to take David's life because of jealousy ([1 Sam 18:8-9](#))
 - B. That David is his son-in-law ([1 Sam 18:27-29](#)) seems of no consequence
 - i. Points out a flaw in Saul's character ([Pr 27:4](#), [Ecc 9:3](#), [2Ti 3:13](#))
 - C. This order from the king is to Jonathan and to the servants, both of which have a deep love for David ([1 Sam 18:1](#), [5](#))
2. *But Jonathan, Saul's son, delighted much in David.*
 - A. This friendship began after David slew Goliath ([1 Sam 18:1](#))
 - B. A rather stark contrast to his father Saul
 - C. Interesting that Jonathan's relationship to Saul is emphasized (*his son and Saul's son*)
 - i. The Scripture indicates that there was a very unique relationship between father and son. ([1 Sam 20:2](#))

V2 *And Jonathan told David, "Saul my father seeks to kill you. Therefore be on your guard in the morning. Stay in a secret place and hide yourself.*

1. *And Jonathan told David, "Saul my father seeks to kill you.*
 - A. David is told of the plot to kill him ([Prov 17:17](#))
2. *Therefore be on your guard in the morning. Stay in a secret place and hide yourself.*
 - A. "*in the morning*" would seem to indicate that
 - i. The treacherous act was imminent
 - ii. Perhaps the meeting between Jonathan and David is in the evening
 - B. "*stay in a secret place and hide yourself*"
 - i. This was to be "*in the field*" of V3.

V3 *And I will go out and stand beside my father in the field where you are, and I will speak to my father about you. And if I learn anything I will tell you."*

1. This, then, is the plan. Jonathan will intervene with Saul of behalf of David, and he will then convey to David what he learns ([1 Sam 20:9, 13](#))

V4-5 (V4) *And Jonathan spoke well of David to Saul his father and said to him, "Let not the king sin against his servant David, because he has not sinned against you, and because his deeds have brought good to you. (V5) For he took his life in his hand and he struck down the Philistine, and the LORD worked a great salvation for all Israel. You saw it, and rejoiced. Why then will you sin against innocent blood by killing David without cause?"*

1. *And Jonathan spoke well of David to Saul his father*
 - A. Not the only occasion in which Jonathan 'spoke well' about David ([1 Sam 20:32](#))
 - B. Not the only person to speak well of David ([1 Sam 22:14](#))
2. *"Let not the king sin against his servant David, "*
 - A. In intervening for David, Jonathan makes several points
 - i. *he has not sinned against you*
 - ii. *his deeds have brought good to you*
 - iii. *he took his life in his hand and he struck down the Philistine*
 - a. Refers to David killing Goliath ([1 Sam 17:49-51](#))
 - iv. *You [Saul] saw it, and rejoiced*
 - B. Jonathan concludes that killing David without cause would be sin, especially given the positives that he had related
 - i. Even Judas is convicted of his sin of betrayal of innocent blood ([Mt 27:4](#))

V6-7 (V6) *And Saul listened to the voice of Jonathan. Saul swore, "As the LORD lives, he shall not be put to death." (V7) And Jonathan called David, and Jonathan reported to him all these things. And Jonathan brought David to Saul, and he was in his presence as before.)*

1. *And Saul listened to the voice of Jonathan*
 - A. A somewhat surprising result, given the despotic nature of Saul
 - B. Success was related to the way in which Jonathan approached his father
 - i. Acknowledged Saul's authority (*the king* as opposed to 'my father')
 - ii. Emphasized that he was concerned about his father (*Let not the king sin*)

- iii. Pointed out the good that David had done (*For he took his life in his hand*)
 - iv. Showed that Saul had benefited by David's actions (*the Lord worked a great salvation for all Israel*)
 - v. Recounted Saul himself rejoiced in David's success
 - vi. Issues a righteous challenge (*Why then will you sin?*)
- C. A lesson in confrontation

Saul again tries to kill David

V8 -10 (V8) *And there was war again. And David went out and with the Philistines and struck them with a great blow, so that they fled before him. (V9) Then a harmful spirit from the LORD came upon Saul, as he sat in his house with his spear in his hand. And David was playing the lyre. (V10) And Saul sought to pin David to the wall with the spear, but he eluded Saul, so that he struck the spear into the wall. And David fled and escaped that night.*

1. *And there was war again. And David went out and with the Philistines and struck them with a great blow, so that they fled before him*
 - A. Details are not provided, but apparently another incursion by the Philistines.
 - i. Were a nation of 5 cities, each ruled by a prince. Were idolaters. Very war-like.
 - ii. Were never conquered at the time of Joshua. Continually gave Israel trouble.
 - iii. Were eventually controlled by David, and during Solomon's reign, they paid Solomon tribute.
 - B. David is victorious over the Philistines
2. *Then a harmful spirit from the LORD came upon Saul, as he sat in his house with his spear in his hand. And David was playing the lyre.*
 - A. Similar to the episode of [1 Sam 16:14](#), but with a significant difference - *his spear in his hand*
 - i. Important to note that this was one of several other attacks – [1 Sam 16:23](#)
3. *And Saul sought to pin David to the wall with the spear, but he eluded Saul, so that he struck the spear into the wall. And David fled and escaped that night.*
 - A. Although there were other episodes of Saul being tormented by the evil spirit, this is apparently the first time that he tries to kill David.
 - B. David flees and escapes by night.