

David: Failure in the Flesh

I. INTRODUCTION

II. SAUL, THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE

III. THE RISE OF DAVID

IV. THE DEATH OF SAUL

A. Saul's Final Battle

1. Saul was petrified of the Philistine forces as he walked by _____, and he prayed to the Lord but Jehovah was _____ (1 Sam. 28:1-7).
2. King Saul and the army of Israel went up against the Philistines at Mt. Gilboa, and they experienced a humiliating _____ just as Samuel had _____ (1 Sam. 31:1-6).
3. As the Israelite soldiers retreated, Saul's sons were overtaken and _____ (including Jonathan), and Saul was _____ wounded by an arrow, so _____ his own life.

V. THE REIGN OF DAVID

A. David Rules in Hebron

1. At the same time David was made _____ in Judah (2 Sam. 2:4), Ishbosheth, Saul's surviving son assumed his _____ on the kingly throne of Israel to _____ his father (2 Sam. 2:8-11).
2. After _____ was murdered by Joab in Hebron, Ishbosheth (Saul's son) was _____ by two men who were captains in his own army (2 Sam 3:20-39; 4:5-12).

B. David Rules over All of Israel

1. With the death of Ishbosheth, all the _____ of the 12 tribes met in Hebron and _____ David King over all of Israel.
2. Israel in all of her _____ would _____ flourish under a human king like she did under the Lord's servant David.

C. The Davidic Covenant

1. It is not by accident that in 2 Samuel _____ we observe that David “reestablished” the _____ in Jerusalem by bringing up the Ark, and in turn, Jehovah in _____ established the _____ forever with a covenant (2 Sam. 7:12-16; Isaiah 9:6-7).
2. The Davidic Covenant stems from the Abrahamic Covenant, which has three key elements, a _____, a _____, and a _____ (Gen. 12:1-3; 13:14-17; 15:7-21; 2 Sam. 7:12-16).
3. It wasn’t until Genesis 49:10 that it was revealed that the divine choice would be the tribe of _____, and in 2 Samuel the “seed” aspect (of the Abrahamic Covenant) was further restricted to the family of _____, and eventually to his youngest son _____ (Gen. 49:10; 2 Sam. 7:12-16; Rev. 5:5).

D. David’s Sin and Its Consequences

1. David’s sin of _____ (11:2), _____ (11:3) and eventually _____ (11:4) is reminiscent of Eve’s progressive downfall in the garden (Gen. 3:6; Joshua 7:20-21; 1 John 2:16-17).

****Principle to Remember:***

“Secret sin” is always _____ in heaven (2 Chron. 16:9; Psalm 139:1-12; Prov. 5:21; 15:3).

****Principle to Remember:***

Human reason is _____ the measure of sin’s severity, it is... “How does that sin look to an infinitely _____, _____, and _____ God? (Prov. 3:7; 12:15; 21:2; 1 Peter 3:12)”

2. Ordinarily David would have been _____ by the news of casualties, but not in this case when he is _____ his sin, several Israelite soldiers are intentionally _____ in the process, including Uriah (2 Sam. 11:14-26).

****Principle to Remember:***

If you think that there is such a thing as a little _____, then you may as well think that you have a little _____, who is a little _____, and a little _____ (Psalm 145:17; Isaiah 46:8-9; 1 Peter 1:16).

VI. CONCLUSION