

1st Samuel Chapter 19

- When a man turns his back upon God, there is always a loss of judgment, and a person who has turned his back on God often times does foolish things.
1. Saul has turned his back upon the Lord, and he has developed a great jealousy of David. He correctly suspects that David is God's choice to succeed him on the throne – and so he's doing his best in the flesh to keep by force the throne which has been taken from him and given to David, thus he attempts to kill David.
 2. David is a type of Jesus, and Saul is a type of Satan. The Bible calls Satan "the god of this age", Jesus called him "the prince of this world."
 3. Satan did the best that he could to try to destroy Jesus, as a child in Bethlehem, and many times as an adult – trying by force to hold onto that which is not rightfully his.
 4. We'll observe David through this time, a stressful time in his life, Saul trying to kill him, a death sentence over his head, constantly being pursued:
 5. We will see David in his imperfections, his lapses of faith, resorting to the flesh at times. We will probably see a little of ourselves in David and hopefully not judge him too harshly, knowing that he is still a man after God's own heart.

James describes Elijah:

James 5:17 "Elijah was a man subject to like passions as we are..."

- We tend to think of Elijah as a "super saint" – same thing with David – we'll see that he like Elijah is human, having human frailties like us – which encourages me – that our heroes are men like us whom God used in a mighty way, whom God anointed, men after God's own heart – in spite of their frailties, used of God.

V: 1 David is still behaving himself honorably, (**1 Samuel 18:30**) but Saul is walking in the flesh.

Galatians 5:19-21 ¹⁹"Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, ²⁰idolatry, witchcraft, hatred, variance (strife / contentious), emulations (jealousies), wrath, strife, seditions (divisiveness), heresies, ²¹envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God."

- It is bad enough that Saul is walking in the flesh, but he's also dragging other people into his sin – encouraging others to murder David.

1 Corinthians 15:33 "Evil company corrupts good manners / habits."

V: 2-3 Translational note: KJV separates these verses differently than the NKJV, NIV, NASB, etc.

- Contrast: Jonathan, a man of faith who trusts God, instinctively loves God's anointed.
- As such Jonathan and David are in communion together, nothing to hide – moving in the same direction.

Amos 3:3 “How can two walk together unless they be agreed.”

- Jonathan seeks to warn David of the danger posed by his father – Jonathan will search is out from his father and communicate what he learns to David.

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- Saul had put Jonathan in a pretty difficult spot. Jonathan knew what the Bible said on this subject.

Exodus 20:13 (6th commandment) “Thou shalt not kill.” (murder)

- Saul was on record as on insisting that his servants kill David.
- We are under authority, and commanded to submit to God's Word; there is Biblical submission from children to their parents, from citizens to their government, from employees to their employers, from Christians to their church leadership, and from wives to their husbands.
- But in all these relationships we are never excused from sin because we obeyed an authority that told us to sin.
- In this case it would be wrong for Jonathan to obey his father and kill David. This is a situation where Jonathan could rightly say what the apostles said when they were told to stop preaching the Gospel.

Acts 5:29 “We ought to obey God rather than men.”

V: 4-5 We see that Jonathan is of a noble character: knowing that Saul dislikes or even hates David, knowing in general his murderous thoughts towards David, Jonathan still speaks well of David to Saul, which could have cost him his life.

- Jonathan intercedes to Saul on behalf of David pointing out that David hasn't sinned against Saul, he has served Saul faithfully, reminding him of David's courage in battle on behalf of Saul and the nation.
- Jonathan points out the obvious, that if Saul commits this act of murder, it will be a sin on his own part.
- Looking again to the typology of Jesus as represented by David, who hadn't done anything wrong.

2 Corinthians 5:21 “For He hath made Him to be sin for us, who knew no sin; that we might be made the righteousness of God in Him.”

- Jesus’ works towards mankind were only good; teaching, preaching, and healing all manner of illness and disease.
- Jesus came to bring salvation:

Luke 19:10 “For the Son of man is come to seek and to save that which was lost.”

- Saul rejoiced, and so did the nation.
- Rejoicing: The triumphant entry into Jerusalem – the people crying out Hosanna! Hosanna in the highest!
- Jonathan asks Saul; will you sin against innocent blood?

Pilate testified to the crowd of people:

Luke 23:14-15 “¹⁴... I having examined Him before you, have found no fault in this man touching those things whereof ye accuse Him: ¹⁵No, nor yet Herod: for I sent you to him; and, lo, nothing worthy of death is done unto Him.”

V: 6 God protects us in the same way that he protected David, through a princely intercessor.

1 John 2:1 “My little children, these things write I unto you, that ye sin not. And if any man sin, we have an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ the righteous:”

- Saul momentarily came to his senses and relented briefly. Saul took an oath before the Lord – which he would soon break because he didn’t fear God.

V: 7 David is restored to his position in Saul’s household.

V: 8 David goes again out to battle and returns victorious over the enemy, there has been a great slaughter of the Philistines.

- Jesus went to battle on our behalf and the enemy was vanquished, we have our own victory in Christ Jesus.

1 Corinthians 15:54-57 “⁵⁴So when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption, and this mortal shall have put on immortality, then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written, death is swallowed up in victory. ⁵⁵O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory? ⁵⁶The sting of death is sin; and the strength of sin is the law. ⁵⁷But thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ.”

V: 9 David wasn't killed in the battle as Saul might have not so secretly have hoped, he is again frustrated in his plans, or he's simply jealous of David's success on the battle field and is again plagued by the evil spirit from the Lord.

- Once again David is holding an instrument of praise and worship, Saul is holding an instrument of death and destruction.

V: 10 Saul alternately rejoices with David, then turns on a dime and wants to kill him. The people rejoiced in Jesus at the triumphant entry, then the same group was screaming "crucify Him, crucify Him."

- Saul tries to pin David to the wall, the children of Israel pin Jesus to the cross.
- Saul tried to spear David who escapes and flees.
- Saul is seemingly just giving in to this evil spirit, being given over to the power of darkness.

James 4:7 "Submit yourselves therefore to God. Resist the devil, and he will flee from you."

- How do we resist? Prayer, God's Word, Worship.
- David takes advantage of another one of the ways in which our Lord protects us – he runs!

2 Timothy 2:22 "Flee also youthful lusts:..."

1 Corinthians 10:13 "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to man: but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able; but will with the temptation also make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

V: 11-15 Saul does not give up the chase too easily, he sends servants to David's house the lay in wait for him that he might kill him.

- Michal, David's wife figures out what is up and warns David not to wait around until morning. She facilitates his escape, and the ruse that buys him a little more time.
- Saul sends the messengers back to David's house to fetch him in his sick bed.
- This is all the back ground to Psalm 59:

Psalm 59:3 "For, lo, they lie in wait for my soul: the mighty are gathered against me; not for my transgression, nor for my sin, O Lord."

- Here again we see David being protected by God in one of the ways that He protects us.

- Michal was not a perfect bride, she has her blemishes, she was untruthful and an idolater, but God uses this imperfect bride; which in some ways reflects the bride of Christ in her imperfections to protect David.

James 5:16 “Confess your faults one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed...”

Proverbs 27:17 “As iron sharpeneth iron; so a man sharpeneth the countenance of his friend.”

Hebrews 10:25 “Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is; but exhorting one another: and so much the more, as ye see the day approaching.”

- There are those times when the bride, the body of Christ will keep us from sin, will exhort us in the ways of the Lord, will hold us accountable in a way that is a protection to us.

V: 16 Why didn't the messengers uncover David when they first took hold of his bed to make sure he was there? Why did they wait until they were in the presence of Saul to pull the covers back?

- You don't tug on Superman's cape, you don't pull the mask off the o'll Lone Ranger, and you don't mess around with the guy who slew Goliath and slaughtered the Philistines!

V: 17 Michal reveals that she's not quite the same as her brother Jonathan. Jonathan loves David and identifies with him because they both have a love for the Lord, and a faith that is manifest in their actions.

- Michal loves David for his exploits and his physical attributes – but doesn't necessarily share his fear for the Lord.
- When pressed, she lies to save her own skin, blaming her husband instead of telling her father the truth that David has done nothing deserving of death.

V: 18 David flees to Ramah to Samuel. In times of trouble men of God go to other men of God.

- Samuel represents God to the people, essentially David is running to God.

Psalms 32:7 “Thou art my hiding place; thou shalt preserve me from trouble; thou shalt compass me about with songs of deliverance.”

- Map: Gibeah of Benjamin to Ramah.
- Natioth is Samuel's home in Ramah, they dwelt there, David didn't run any further at that time.

V: 19-20 Saul gets wind of where David is hiding; that he's with Samuel in Ramah and sends "messengers" to take David.

- Saul doesn't hesitate to confront or challenge Samuel, the representation of God.
- When the messengers of Saul arrive, seeing Samuel along with the company of prophets – the Holy Spirit comes upon them and they begin to prophesy – in other words they don't take David as they had planned.

Prophesy: (H5012). naba', naw-baw'; to prophesy, speak or sing by inspiration in prediction or simple discourse. Tense: niphal / hithpael.

Philippians 2:10-11 ¹⁰That at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of thing in heaven, and things in earth, and things under the earth; ¹¹and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father."

V: 21 When the Pharisees sent the Temple guard to arrest Jesus and bring Him hither:

The guards come back empty handed and respond:

John 7:46 "The officers answered, never man spake like this man."

- When Saul hears about the first group of servants who are now prophesying – and not taking David, he sends another group to take David.
- After the 2nd group, then the 3rd group all end up prophesying in a like manner – and not taking David.
- God's anointing is upon David, the Holy Spirit is protecting David.

Psalms 105:15 "... touch not mine anointed, and do my prophets no harm."

V: 22 Sechu is just outside of Ramah and had a very large cistern at that time.

- Some years prior Saul had walked into Ramah and asked the same question, where is Samuel – when he was anointed to be king over Israel.
- Now he enters Ramah asking the same question, but this time so that he may kill God's anointed.
- Saul learns that David is at Samuel's house, but is not dissuaded – because he doesn't fear God.

V: 23-24 As Saul is approaching Samuel's house where he and David are – the Spirit of God came upon Saul as well and he began prophesying.

- The Spirit of God was “upon” Saul as opposed to “in” Saul.

1 Corinthians 3:16 “Know ye not that ye are the temple of God, and that the Spirit of God dwelleth in you?”

- The Holy Spirit comes upon Saul and compels him to do that which he would not normally do – he prophesies along the way to Naioth in Raman. (Singing songs of praise.)
- As Saul arrives, he strips off his clothes and prophesies before Samuel all that day and all that night.
- Saul did “in the Spirit” the same thing that Jonathan had done in recognizing David as the truly anointed king of Israel.
- Jonathan removed his princely robes, whereas Saul removed his kingly robes – “naked” doesn't necessarily mean nude, just that he gave up his robes.

Naked: ^(H6174) 'arowm, aw-rome'; nude, either partially or totally:--naked, also as being naked before God, a statement of openness and vulnerability to God and His power.

- There are times when the Holy Spirit comforts, and confirms God's truth, the Holy Spirit also reminds us of all things that our Lord has said, and there are times when the Holy Spirit reveals – and seemingly leaves us naked and vulnerable, transparent before the Lord.

Hebrews 4:13 “Neither is there any creature that is not manifest in His sight: but all things are naked and opened unto the eyes of Him with whom we have to do.”

1. Saul gave himself over to the evil spirit – that was a choice he made, we always have a choice.
2. We will all worship God one way or the other, we can choose to worship Him now of our own free will – or we can be forced to do that later.