

# The Young David

The Life of David—part 1

January 20, 2019

## DAY 1: Messianic Typology

1. Fifteen hundred years of prophetic ministry and hundreds of prophecies all point to one figure as the promised Messiah--Jesus Christ.

2. In roughly the middle of Old Testament history David, a young shepherd boy, the eighth son in his family becomes one of the most central figures in God's story.

3. One of the literary genres used in the Old Testament is what is known as **"type."** A person **"suggests (hints, or pictures) forward"** what is still to come. By the time David comes on the scene, the coming messiah will have a prophetic role and a priestly role. By itself, no one else has these two. David indicates a third role for the coming Messiah, the role of king. No other figure has all three.

4. David comes from the lineage of Abraham, who lived a thousand years before David.

5. The Old Testament prophets reinforce the prophecy that the messiah will be brought forth from the line of King David.

*Isaiah 11:1 A shoot will come up from the stump of Jesse; from his roots a Branch will bear fruit.*

(Jesse was the father of David).

*Jeremiah 23:5 "The days are coming," declares the LORD, "when I will raise up to David a righteous Branch, a King who will reign wisely and do what is just and right in the land.*

*<sup>6</sup>In his days Judah will be saved and Israel will live in safety. This is the name by which he will be called: The LORD Our Righteousness.*

6. Through the line of David a King, who is God Himself, will come.

7. When the angel comes to announce the baby to be born to Mary, the angel highlights the same prophecy.

*Luke 1:32 He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High. The Lord God will give him the throne of his father David,<sup>33</sup> and he will reign over the house of Jacob forever; his kingdom will never end."*

8. What strikes you from today's devotional?

## DAY 2: Israel's historical context

1. The major events of in the book of Genesis are creation, the fall of man, the proliferation of evil in the time of Noah, and then the promises to the patriarchs in Genesis of a coming redeemer.

2. Next comes 400 hundred years of slavery in Egypt, the exodus from Pharaoh, and entrance into the Promised Land.

3. The nation then went into an awful downward spiral where there was virtually little distinction between God's people and the surrounding pagan nations. The bottom falls out in the book of Judges.

4. The people reject God as their king and clamor for a human king.

*1 Samuel 10:17 Samuel summoned the people of Israel to the LORD at Mizpah <sup>18</sup> and said to them, "This is what the LORD, the God of Israel, says: 'I brought Israel up out of Egypt, and I delivered you from the power of Egypt and all the kingdoms that oppressed you.'*

*<sup>19</sup> **But you have now rejected your God, who saves you out of all your calamities and distresses. And you have said, 'No, set a king over us.'** So now present yourselves before the LORD by your tribes and clans."*

5. Saul becomes king, but also rebels against God.

*1 Samuel 15:22 But Samuel replied: "Does the LORD delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices as much as in obeying the voice of the LORD? To obey is better than sacrifice, and to heed is better than the fat of rams. <sup>23</sup> For rebellion is like the sin of divination, and arrogance like the evil of idolatry. **Because you have rejected the word of the LORD, he has rejected you as king.**"*

6. The people finally listen to Samuel, the prophet. They realize their folly in rejecting God as king and asking for a human king instead, but it is too late. They will have to live with their foolish and rebellious choices. Samuel gives this charge and this warning to the people.

*1 Samuel 12:24 But be sure to fear the LORD and serve him faithfully with all your heart; consider what great things he has done for you. <sup>25</sup> Yet if you persist in doing evil, both you and your king will be swept away."*

7. King Saul is not immediately removed as king. He continues on for several years, but without the power or anointing of God on his life and rule. Because Saul was committed to doing what he wanted instead of what God wanted, God let him continue in that life. (Good luck with that)

8. What strikes you from today's devotional?

### DAY 3: The young David appears on the scene

1. Israel was at war with the Philistines and was paralyzed by the Philistine army and by their hero, Goliath.

2. Though Saul remains king, God is on the move to prepare King Saul's successor to be king. He gives instruction to the prophet, Samuel in how to proceed.

*1 Samuel 16:1 The LORD said to Samuel, "How long will you mourn for Saul, since I have rejected him as king over Israel? Fill your horn with oil and be on your way; I am sending you to Jesse of Bethlehem. I have chosen one of his sons to be king."*

3. Samuel heads to Bethlehem. The first person he meets is the oldest son of Jesse.

*1 Samuel 16:6 When they arrived, Samuel saw Eliab and thought, "Surely the LORD's anointed stands here before the LORD."*

4. In spite of "appearances," Samuel was wrong.

*1 Samuel 16:7 (RSV) But the LORD said to Samuel, "Do not look on his appearance or on the height of his stature, because I have rejected him; for the LORD sees not as man sees; man looks on the outward appearance, but the LORD looks on the heart."*

5. Samuel has Jesse bring each of his seven sons before him, looking to see which son will be the next king of Israel.

6. One-by-one, each of Eliab's sons is brought before Samuel. It is very apparent that none of Eliab's sons are chosen by God to be the new king. Samuel is stumped.

7. Then he asks, "Are all of your sons here?" Eliab says that there is one more, but he is out **keeping the sheep**. David is the youngest of eight sons. In Eliab's eyes, David was so insignificant that there was no need for him to come to see Samuel and join the sacrifice.

8. We get two great indications regarding the choice of David. (1) His heart. As we'll learn, he had "a heart for God." He valued God, his relationships with God, and the things of God. (2) David was not clamoring for the kingship, for political position, for glory, or for himself. While everyone else was clamoring to make a name for himself, David was doing the lowliest of duties, tending his father's sheep.

9. What strikes you from today's devotional?

## **DAY 4: David's anointing**

*1 Samuel 16:12 So he sent and had him brought in. He was ruddy, with a fine appearance and handsome features. Then the LORD said, "Rise and anoint him; he is the one."*

*1 Samuel 16:13 So Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the presence of his brothers, and from that day on the Spirit of the LORD came upon David in power. Samuel then went to Ramah.*

1. That day, David was anointed king.

2. However, he would not hold the office of king for a number of years. Saul remained king of Israel.

3. If I think in terms of literary type, I am struck by these indicators:

a. David was taken from the **lowliest of positions to become the highest of kings**. Jesus' birth in a dirty, smelly manger, witnessed by shepherds, and then raised to be king of kings certainly relates.

*2 Samuel 7:8 (RSV) Now therefore thus you shall say to my servant David, 'Thus says the LORD of hosts, I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, that you should be prince over my people Israel;*

*Luke 2:15 When the angels had left them and gone into heaven, the shepherds said to one another, "Let's go to Bethlehem and see this thing that has happened, which the Lord has told us about." <sup>16</sup> So they hurried off and found Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger. <sup>17</sup> When they had seen him, they spread the word concerning what had been told them about this child, <sup>18</sup> and all who heard it were amazed at what the shepherds said to them.*

*<sup>19</sup> But Mary treasured up all these things and pondered them in her heart.*

*<sup>20</sup> The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen, which were just as they had been told.*

b. David was a **shepherd**. Jesus called Himself **the Good Shepherd**, shepherding His people.

*John 10:11 "I am the good shepherd. The good shepherd lays down his life for the sheep.*

c. David was **anointed king**. "Christ" means "the Anointed" One.

*Isaiah 61:1 The Spirit of the Sovereign LORD is on me, because the LORD has anointed me to preach good news to the poor. He has sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim freedom for the captives and release from darkness for the prisoners,*

4. What strikes you from today's devotional?

## DAY 5: Service and testing

1. Even though David is anointed as king, Saul is still king, and will remain king until his death. What happens between David's anointing as king and his becoming king? In a word, "testing!"

*1 Samuel 16:14 Now the Spirit of the LORD had departed from Saul, and an evil spirit from the LORD tormented him.*

King Saul had so torpedoed his leadership that though he still held the position of king, God had left Saul to his own devices, which Saul had already been doing. Having forsaken God, God let Saul go his own way, a way he had been fiercely determined to go.

*Romans 1:28 Furthermore, since they did not think it worthwhile to retain the knowledge of God, he gave them over to a depraved mind, to do what ought not to be done.*

2. King Saul's attendants saw the problem as a physical one, and so did Saul. Solution? Find someone who can play some relaxing music.

*1 Samuel 16:18 (RSV) One of the young men answered, "Behold, I have seen a son of Jesse the Bethlehemite, who is skilful in playing, a man of valor, a man of war, prudent in speech, and a man of good presence; and the LORD is with him."*

3. David is sent for, and Jesse sends his son David to meet the needs of King Saul.

4. God moves David from pasture life to palace life. Not only did David **play the harp** for King Saul, but also became his **armor-bearer**.

5. What a test for David. David knew he had been anointed king. However, Saul didn't know that. What would King Saul do to David if he found that out? The first test is a test of physical protection.

6. David's second test: David knows he will one day be king. He will make the final decisions, command armies, and lead a nation. But for now, he is to be a lowly servant.

He who would be a great king must learn to be a great servant.

*Mark 10:45 (RSV) For the Son of man also came not to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many."*

7. There is one more type I'd like to end the week with. "It was the dire need of Saul which moved Jesse to send forth his anointed son (David): so it was a world lying in sin unto which the Father sent His Beloved!" –Arthur Pink

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