

TTB2022-203 – Week 16 – April 17 to 23

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Day 107 – April 17 - The Partial Obedience of Saul 1st Sam. 15:1-17:311st Samuel Chapter Fifteen

- Chapter 15 marks another failure of Saul's, and Samuel's final message to the reversionistic king.
- Samuel commissions Saul for the Lord's work-assignment against the Amalekites (1st Sam. 15:1-3; Ex. 17:8-16).
- Saul defeated the Amalekites, but disobeyed the command of the Lord (1st Sam. 15:4-9).
- Saul's disobedience became a test of Samuel's faith, in his personal intercessory prayer ministry before the Lord (1st Sam. 15:10,11).
- When Saul sees Samuel, he boasts of his success in the Lord's work (1st Sam. 15:12,13).
 - Samuel's sarcastic response exposed Saul for the liar he was (1st Sam. 15:14).
 - Saul is then left making lame excuses for his disobedience (1st Sam. 15:15-23).
- Samuel's message reveals a seminal truth for all of Scripture—the real issue is not the external ritual, but the internal humble obedience (1st Sam. 15:22,23; cf. Hos. 6:6; Matt. 9:13; 12:7).
- Saul confesses his sin, but continues to blame others for his downfall (1st Sam. 15:24-31).
- Samuel utters another prophetic word concerning Saul's replacement—a better man than Saul (1st Sam. 15:28).
- Samuel personally administered the Lord's Divine discipline upon Agag (1st Sam. 15:32,33).
- This was the last time Samuel would ever “see” (visit) Saul until after his death (1st Sam. 15:35; cf. 1st Sam. 19:24; 28:15-19).

1st Samuel Chapter Sixteen

1. The Lord arranges for David's private anointing (1st Sam. 16:1-13), much as He arranged for Saul's private anointing (1st Sam. 10:1).
2. Samuel's arrival at Bethlehem prompted a degree of fear (1st Sam. 16:4). **חָרַד** *chārad* ^{#2729}: to tremble, be terrified.
 - a. The elders of Bethlehem asked, "Do you come in peace?"
 - b. Our modern idiom of "hanging judge" pales in comparison to Samuel's renown as the "dismembering judge" (1st Sam. 15:32,33; Hos. 6:5).
 - c. The Lord Jesus Christ prompted a similar response (Lk. 5:8; 8:37).
3. Samuel proclaims a sacrifice, and invites all of Bethlehem to participate (1st Sam. 16:5).
4. Samuel carefully observes the arrival of Jesse and his sons (1st Sam. 16:6-11).
 - a. Samuel is impressed by Eliab's stature and appearance (1st Sam. 16:6,7).
 - b. The Lord admonishes Samuel to not be misled by the outer appearance (1st Sam. 16:7).
 - c. Six additional sons pass by Samuel, and one-by-one the Lord informs Samuel that His selection has not yet appeared (1st Sam. 16:8-10).
 - d. Samuel concludes that there must yet be a son remaining, and calls for his immediate appearance (1st Sam. 16:11).
5. The description of David (1st Sam. 16:11,12).
 - a. The youngest (smallest) of eight according to this text, the seventh born according to 1st Chr. 2:15. Seven sons was a reference in Ruth (Ruth 4:15).
 - b. A shepherd, the perfect preparation for kingship (2nd Sam. 7:8; Ps. 78:70,71).
 - c. Ruddy (red), an attribute of a man's complexion, indicating vigorous health (Song. 5:10).
 - d. Beautiful eyes and handsome appearance, like Joseph and Moses (Gen. 39:6; Ex. 2:2). Disdained by Goliath (1st Sam. 17:42).
 - f. After God's own heart (1st Sam. 13:14; 16:7).
6. The Lord positively identified His anointed one, as He did for Saul (1st Sam. 9:17), and as He will do again for John the Baptist at the Jordan river (1st Sam. 16:12; Matt. 3:16,17; John 1:32,33).
7. The result of this anointing is the indwelling of God the Holy Spirit (1st Sam. 16:13b).
 - a. This indwelling was powerful. **צָלַח** *tsalach* ^{#6743}: to rush, break forth. This expression was also used of Samson (Jdg. 14:6,19; 15:14), & Saul (1st Sam. 10:6,10; 11:6). An evil spirit will also come upon Saul mightily (1st Sam. 18:10).
 - b. This indwelling was life-long (cf. Ps. 51:11). This was very unusual for an OT saint.
8. After the anointing, the Lord arranged for David to obtain some experience in the King's court (1st Sam. 16:14-23).
 - a. King Saul's indwelling of the Holy Spirit is revoked (1st Sam. 16:14).
 - b. In place of the Holy Spirit, an evil spirit is sent to terrorize King Saul (1st Sam. 16:14,15).
 - 1) There are innumerable demons, evil spirits, and fallen angels eager to function within God's permissive will, and anxious to afflict believers (1st Kgs. 22:19-23).
 - 2) Satan was eager to function within God's permissive will, and afflict Job (Job 1:11,12; 2:5-7).
 - 3) Paul's thorn in the flesh is also a Satanic messenger (2nd Cor. 12:7). ἄγγελος σατανᾶ *angelos satana*.
 - c. Saul's servants suggest that soothing music would ease the king's demonic terror (1st Sam. 16:15-17).

- 1) They don't suggest Saul humble himself before Samuel.
- 2) They suggest a pagan method for calming the mind.
- d. The servant's description of David (1st Sam. 16:18).
 - 1) A skillful musician.
 - 2) A mighty man of valor (גִּבּוֹר חַיִּל gibbowr chayil).
 - 3) A warrior.
 - 4) Prudent in speech.
 - 5) A handsome (well-formed) man.
 - 6) The Lord is with him.
- e. David's youthful service to Saul was a time of blessing for both men (1st Sam. 16:21-23).

1st Samuel Chapter Seventeen

1. Chapter 17 is the famous David & Goliath chapter in the Bible.
2. The Philistine-Israel War is summarized, and Goliath is introduced (1st Sam. 17:1-11).
 - a. The United Philistine forces were gathered, as was the army of King Saul.
 - b. The Philistines put forth a champion to determine the outcome of the war (1st Sam. 17:4).
 - 1) איש־הַבַּנַּיִם iysh-habbenayim. בַּיִן bayin ^{#996}: an interval, space between.
 - 2) Goliath. גּוֹלְיָתַת golyāth ^{#1555}: splendour(?) conspicuous (?). גָּלָה gālāh ^{#1540}: to uncover, remove, reveal, carry to exile. The etymology of the name is uncertain, perhaps even an Anatolian Hittite origin.
 - 3) Gath was one of the five Philistine cities (with Ekron, Ashdod, Ashkelon, and Gaza), and by this time was considered the capital of the five cities (1st Sam. 6:17).
 - 4) Six cubits and a span (MT). 117" or 9'9" alternatively four cubits and a span (DSS:4QSamA, Codex Vaticanus, Jos.Ant. 6.171, LXX Lucian) 6'6"
 - 5) Heavy armor, 5,000 shekels of bronze. Over 126 pounds!
 - c. The challenge is issued daily for 40 days (1st Sam. 17:8-11,16).
 - 1) The result of the single combat between the Philistine champion (Goliath), and any champion Israel cared to send forth would be the enslavement of the defeated side (1st Sam. 17:9).
 - 2) This custom was known among the Greeks, and Homer's Iliad contains accounts of Paris and Menelaus, Hector and Ajax, Achilles and Hector. Apparently the Hittites of Asia Minor also practiced individual combat to a limited extent.
 - d. Israel fails to take up the challenge for 40 days.
 - 1) King Saul does not take up the challenge, even though he has been anointed by the Lord to judge (deliver) Israel.
 - 2) Jonathan does not take up the challenge. He is mentioned in 1st Sam. 18:1 as being present, and was possibly under direct orders from his father to not go into battle.
 - 3) David's three oldest brothers were present, and also failed to step forward by faith (1st Sam. 17:13).
 - 4) David is not present, as his duties had placed him among his father's flocks (1st Sam. 17:15).
3. David finds out about the challenge, and cannot believe that nobody has gone forward to kill the uncircumcised Philistine (1st Sam. 17:12-30).
 - a. His work-assignment as King Saul's minstrel was a part-time job, with extended time off to care for Jesse's flock (1st Sam. 17:12,15).

- 1) We don't have specific information regarding David's age, but it appears that he is too young for regular military service under King Saul.
 - 2) We can estimate an age of 10 for David's anointing by Samuel (1st Sam. 16:13).
 - 3) We can estimate an age of 11 for David's musical ministry in Saul's court (1st Sam. 16:21-23).
 - 4) We can estimate an age of 12 for David when he kills the lion and the bear (1st Sam. 17:34-36).
 - 5) We can estimate an age of 13 for David when he kills Goliath (1st Sam. 17:50,51).
 - 6) We can estimate an age of 14-16 for his marriage to Michael (1st Sam. 18:27).
- b. Jesse sends David to his brothers with provisions for them and their commander (1st Sam. 17:17-19).
 - c. David overhears some Hebrew soldiers speaking of the reward Saul was offering for possible champions to fight the giant (1st Sam. 17:20-27).
 - d. David's brothers are angry at his presence, and accuse him of seeking glory from a wicked heart (1st Sam. 17:28-30).

(Chapter Seventeen continues tomorrow)

Day 108 – April 18 - David Slays Goliath 1st Sam. 17:32-19:24; Psalm 59

1st Samuel Chapter Seventeen

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. When it comes to Saul's attention that David is willing to kill the giant, he does not believe it is possible for David to win (1st Sam. 17:31-37).
 - a. David convinces King Saul that he is not unaccustomed to danger.
 - b. David recounts his experience without boasting about it—simply describing the facts.
 - c. In the eyes of Saul's servants, David is a mighty man of valor (1st Sam. 16:18), but in Saul's eyes, he's but a youth (1st Sam. 17:33).
5. David's confidence in the Lord convinces Saul that he is the one to fight the giant (1st Sam. 17:37b).
 - a. Saul provides David with his own armor and weapons (1st Sam. 17:38).
 - b. David felt uncomfortable with the untested (and ill-fitting) equipment, so he went forward with his shepherd's weaponry (1st Sam. 17:39,40).
 - c. Is it possible that David gathered five smooth stones (1st Sam. 17:40) because Goliath had four giant sons (2nd Sam. 21:15-22; 1st Chr. 20:4-8), and David intended to kill them all? Pastor Bob likes the idea.
6. Goliath's viewpoint of David from the standpoint of a pagan unbeliever matched Saul's viewpoint of David from the standpoint of a reversionistic believer (1st Sam. 17:41-44).
7. David approached the giant with the faith that the battle is the Lord's (1st Sam. 17:45-47).
 - a. Goliath's weapons were according to the flesh (1st Sam. 17:45a; 2nd Cor. 10:4).
 - b. David's weapons were divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses (1st Sam. 17:45b; 2nd Cor. 10:4).
 - c. David's goal is to glorify the Lord God of Israel in the eyes of the unbelievers, and in the eyes of Israel (1st Sam. 17:46,47).
8. The Lord used David's shepherding weapons to achieve the victory (1st Sam. 17:48-50a), and the pagan's weapons to achieve his own execution (1st Sam. 17:50b,51).
9. The Philistines defy their obligation to become enslaved to Israel, and run in retreat (1st Sam. 17:52-54).
 - a. David kept Goliath's head, and weapons for souvenirs.
 - b. The weapons will end up in the tabernacle at Nob (1st Sam. 21:9).

10. Although Saul had greatly benefited from David's prior musical ministry, he never bothered to find out David's family, or the advantages he might find by an alliance with the house of Jesse (1st Sam. 17:55-58).

1st Samuel Chapter Eighteen

1. Saul & Jonathan reacted differently to David's victory over Goliath (1st Sam. 18:1,2).
 - a. Jonathan found a fellow believer with a matching soul-capacity love for the Lord (1st Sam. 18:1).
 - b. Saul found a mighty man of valor that he could attach to his staff (1st Sam. 18:2; cf. 14:52).
 - c. Jonathan gave gifts to David, and exalted David over his own claim as crown-prince (1st Sam. 18:3,4).
 - d. Saul used David, and sent him various places to win battles that Saul could not win (1st Sam. 18:5).
2. David's military success produced a jealousy on the part of King Saul (1st Sam. 18:6-9).
3. Saul's continued slide into reversionism was marked by the greater impact that his demonic affliction was permitted to have (1st Sam. 18:10,11).
 - a. As a believer, Saul cannot be possessed by demons (Lk. 11:21-26; 1st Cor. 6:19; 1st Jn. 4:4), but he can certainly be obsessed by them, as he submits to their influence (1st Tim. 4:1,2).
 - b. Saul went through a demonic cycle of anger, fear, & dread (anger + fear).
 - c. Even dispatching David to the frontier didn't help, as everywhere David served produced even more victories (1st Sam. 18:12-16).
4. Saul devises a plot "to snare" David into death at the hands of the Philistines (1st Sam. 18:17-30).
 - a. The bait for Saul's snare is his daughter's hand in marriage.
 - b. David declines Saul's offer of marriage with Merab, as not being worthy of such a marriage arrangement (1st Sam. 18:17-19).
 - c. Saul's other daughter, Michal, actually loves David, so Saul has another chance to "snare" his enemy (1st Sam. 18:20,21).
 - d. Saul also allays David's concerns by "only" asking for a dowry of 100 Philistine foreskins (1st Sam. 18:22-27).
 - e. Saul's efforts are fruitless, however, as David presents the king with a double-portion dowry for his daughter.
 - 1) David is blessed with career success.
 - 2) David is blessed with marital success.

1st Samuel Chapter Nineteen

1. Saul's demonic affliction has driven him to the point of murder (1st Sam. 19:1a).
2. Jonathan's spiritual fellowship with David had become a great delight (1st Sam. 19:1b). יָצַח *chāphēts* ^{#2654}: to delight in, take pleasure in.
3. Jonathan warns David of the murder plot, and urges Saul to recognize the Lord's blessings upon him through David (1st Sam. 19:2-5).
4. Saul listens to the wisdom of Jonathan, and rescinds the execution warrant (1st Sam. 19:6,7).
5. The next Davidic victory drove Saul to murderous anger once again (1st Sam. 19:8-10).
6. Saul has David's house watched, in order to ambush him in the morning, but Michal warns David, and assists in his escape (1st Sam. 19:11-17 cf. Ps. 59 prescript).
 - a. Michal covers for David with a lie, and provides him with additional time to make his escape.
 - b. She places a teraphim (household idol) in the bed, and tells the guards that he is sick (1st Sam. 19:13,14).

- c. She tells another lie to her father to cover for her first lie (1st Sam. 19:15-17).
- 7. David flees to Ramah, and stays with the Prophet Samuel (1st Sam. 19:18-24).
 - a. Saul's repeated messengers will be unable to arrest David (1st Sam. 19:20,21).
 - b. Saul himself is unable to lay a hand on the Lord's anointed (1st Sam. 19:22-24).

Psalm Fifty-Nine

1. Psalm 59 is an Imprecatory Psalm, where David calls for God's vengeance against his enemies. The Imprecatory Psalms are: Ps. 35, 52, 55, 58, 59, 79, 109, & 137.
2. David opens his prayer (psalm) with an expectation of deliverance (Ps. 59:1,2).
 - a. Deliver me. נָצַל nātsal ^{#5337}: to snatch away, rescue, deliver (Ps. 22:20).
 - b. Set me high away. (NIV: protect me; NKJV: defend me). שָׂגַב sāgab ^{#7682}: to be high, to be set (securely) on high (Ps. 20:1; 69:29; 91:14; 107:41).
 - c. Save me. יָשַׁע yāsha' ^{#3467}: to deliver, save (Ps. 86:2).
3. David professes the innocence of his heart, and describes the wickedness of his enemies (Ps. 59:3-7).
4. David enjoys the Sovereignty of God, Who laughs at his enemies (Ps. 59:8; 2:4; 37:13).
5. David turns to the Lord for strength, and expects the Adversaries lies to be manifest for what they are (Ps. 59:9-15).
6. David understands that spiritual conflict is cause for rejoicing because He provides the victory, and He is entitled to the praise (Ps. 59:16,17).

Day 109 – April 19 - David Flees For His Life 1st Sam. 20-21; Psalm 34

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty

1. David confronts Jonathan with Saul's latest murder plot, but Jonathan has no knowledge of Saul's current intentions (1st Sam. 20:1,2).
2. David advises Jonathan on a plan of action, so that Jonathan can discover Saul's true intentions (1st Sam. 20:3-8).
3. Jonathan agrees to David's plan, and initiates a procedure for surreptitious communication (1st Sam. 20:9-11,18-23).
4. Jonathan & David make a covenant with one another, that recognizes the Lord's will in anointing David to replace Saul (1st Sam. 20:12-17).
5. Jonathan puts David's plan into action, and finds out quite violently what Saul's intentions are (1st Sam. 20:24-34).
6. Jonathan uses his procedure for surreptitious communication, but then works against that plan by speaking directly with David (1st Sam. 20:35-42).

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-One

1. David's flight takes him to Ahimelech the priest, at Nob (1st Sam. 21:1a).
 - a. Ahimelech was a priest of the line of Ithamar, and descended from Eli (1st Chr. 24:3; 1st Kgs. 2:26,27).
 - b. Nob was a town of priests, just north of Jerusalem in Benjamin (Isa. 10:32).
2. Ahimelech is frightened by the manner in which David was coming to him (1st Sam. 21:1b).
3. David invents a story (the old "secret mission" story) and asks the priest for assistance (1st Sam. 21:2-9).

4. Doeg the Edomite observes David's presence, and will be used by the Adversary to bring about a great evil (1st Sam. 21:7; 22:9,10,18,19; Ps. 52).
5. David flees to the land of the Philistines (1st Sam. 21:10-15).
 - a. He intends to offer himself to Achish for service, but the Philistine servants recognize him (1st Sam. 21:10,11).
 - b. David acted insanely for the purpose of escaping from the Philistines (1st Sam. 21:12-15). Pastor Bob's favorite rhetorical question in the entire Bible is featured here: do I lack madmen? Nice Wikipedia entry for Meshuga.

Psalm Thirty-Four

1. Psalm 34 is an acrostic psalm.
 - a. There is no verse beginning with ׀.
 - b. The surprise comes in Ps. 34:6 (Heb. v.7) with a verse that begins with ׀: This poor man cried, and the Lord heard him, and saved him out of all his troubles.
 - c. Since the acrostic ends at v.21, instead of v.22, the final verse of the chapter makes the overall point—David's gospel message to the down-trodden.
2. David has blessings and praise for the Lord Who delivered him from the Philistines (Ps. 34:1).
3. David will boast in the Lord, and allow his failures to instruct others (Ps. 34:2,3).
4. David's Bible class was an encouragement to the down-trodden that had come to him for hope (Ps. 34:4-7; 1st Sam. 22:2).
5. David's Bible class was an exhortation to those down-trodden, to live for the Lord, and for His glory (Ps. 34:8-14).
6. David's Bible class was an exhibition of the Lord's faithfulness towards believers, and the Lord's righteous judgment against unbelievers (Ps. 34:15-22).

Several Logos resources are available to identify where the Psalms (and other OT passages) are quoted in the NT.

David Jones, Old Testament Quotations and Allusions in the New Testament ([Psalm 34](#)).

David Philipps, Old Testament Quotes in the New Testament ([1st Peter 3](#)).

Logos Interactive New Testament Use of the Old Testament ([Psalm 34](#)).

Logos Interactive [Bible Books Explorer](#).

Day 110 – April 20 - David Hunted By Saul 1st Sam. 22:1-23:12; 1st Chr. 12:8-18; Ps. 52; 57; 142

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Two

1. David's return to Israel was also a family reunion (1st Sam. 22:1).
2. David's return to Israel was a subject of hope for many who were afflicted by Saul's unrighteous reign (1st Sam. 22:2 cf. Jdg. 11:3; Prov. 28:12,28; 29:2; Amos 5:13).
3. David secured his family's care, and then kept himself in the geographic will of God (1st Sam. 22:3-5).
Family connections in Moab via Ruth?
4. Saul hears of David's return to Israel, and accuses his entire staff of a conspiracy with his enemy (1st Sam. 22:6-8). Nobody cares! Nobody is sorry for me!
5. Doeg proves his carnal allegiance to Saul by exposing the role Ahimelech played in David's escape (1st Sam. 22:9,10).

6. Saul summons the house of Ahimelech for trial (1st Sam. 22:11-16).
 - a. The charge is conspiracy and treason.
 - b. The guilt is presupposed.
 - c. Ahimelech knows nothing about a conspiracy, and testifies to the righteousness of David.
7. Saul orders the priests' execution, and Doeg is willing to carry it out (1st Sam. 22:17-19).
8. Abiathar escapes the massacre, and arrives safely into David's company (1st Sam. 22:20-23).

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Three

1. David is notified of a Philistine raid on the Judean city of Keilah (1st Sam. 23:1).
 - a. King Saul is doing nothing about the raid.
 - b. The people of Judah are looking for leadership.
 - c. David inquires of the Lord, and receives his instructions to deliver Keilah (1st Sam. 23:2).
2. David's men, however, are not privy to the Lord's instructions, and are in need of encouragement (1st Sam. 23:3), so David inquires a second time of the Lord for the benefit of his followers (1st Sam. 23:4).
3. The Lord provided for victory, as promised (1st Sam. 23:5).
4. At this time, Abiathar arrives from Nob, with the High Priest's ephod in hand (1st Sam. 23:6). David now has a second witness to the Lord's leading, while Saul is being deprived of Divine witnesses (see 1st Sam. 28:6).
5. Saul (with human observation) sees David in a trap (Keilah), and moves his armies to surround the city (1st Sam. 23:7,8).
6. David, by prophetic knowledge, knows what Saul intends, and verifies it through priestly revelation in a public manner (1st Sam. 23:9-12).

(Chapter Twenty-Three continues tomorrow)

1st Chronicles Chapter Twelve

(Outline anachronistically disjointed, with 1st Chr. 12:1-7,19 not presented until Day 112)

3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1st Chr. 12:8-18; 1st Sam. 22:2; 23:14). Considered to be in distress, in debt, and discontent, these men are actually great heroes.

(Chapter Twelve outline continues on Day 113 and Day 116)

Psalms Fifty-Two

1. Psalm 52 is David's rebuke of Doeg the Edomite in the human realm but also a rebuke of Satan in the angelic realm.
2. Numerous passages of Scripture span the human/angel spectrum (e.g. Isa. 14; Ezek. 28). This text features repeated allusions to Satanic motifs: boasting, evil, might, destruction, deceit (repeatedly), the eternal object lesson, the presence of godly ones.
3. Psalm 52 is a sad Psalm, because the evil man is uprooted (Ps. 52:5), when he could have been a tree firmly planted (Ps. 52:8,9; 1:3).

Psalms Fifty-Seven

1. This psalm is David's plea to God for grace upon grace (Ps. 57:1).
2. This psalm is David's praise to God for His faithful answers to prayer (Ps. 57:2,3).
3. David enjoys the Lord's glory even in the midst of angelic conflict (Ps. 57:4-6).

4. David concludes with an orchestra of praise (Ps. 57:7-11).

Psalm One Hundred Forty-Two

1. Believers may come to the point of an overwhelmed soul (Ps. 142:3,6).
2. The answer in these troubled times is a fervent, effective prayer life (Ps. 142:1,2,5).
3. God's motivation to deliver the believer is for the further glorification of His holy name (Ps. 142:7).

Day 111 – April 21 - David Confronts Saul 1st Sam. 23:13-25:44; Ps. 54

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Three

(Outline continues from yesterday)

7. David & his men then flee to the wilderness, and rely upon the Lord to keep his movements hidden from Saul's daily search (1st Sam. 23:13,14).
8. Jonathan has no problem finding David, and together they enjoy their final spiritual fellowship in their physical life (1st Sam. 23:15-18).
9. The Ziphites sell out David's location to Saul (1st Sam. 23:19-24a).
10. The Lord utilizes circumstances in Saul's kingship to deliver David from Saul's hand (1st Sam. 23:24b-29).

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Saul finishes with pursuing the Philistines, and returned his attention to hunting David (1st Sam. 24:1).
2. Saul needs to "cover his feet" and unknowingly picks the cave in which David & his men are hiding (1st Sam. 24:3).
3. David's men are convinced that God was arranging circumstances to fulfill prophecy (1st Sam. 24:4a).
 - a. Such a direct prophecy is not revealed in Scripture.
 - b. God's promise to David before Keilah was to deliver the Philistines into his hand (1st Sam. 23:4).
 - c. Jonathan had promised David that David would be the next king, but only stated that Saul's hand would not be successful against David. He made no mention of David's hand against Saul (1st Sam. 23:17).
4. David responds to the urging of his men, but not in a violent manner against Saul (1st Sam. 24:4b). Cutting off the edge of Saul's robe is interesting as a remembrance of Samuel's rebuke (1st Sam. 15:27,28).
5. Although David clipped off Saul's robe as proof of his innocence, David's conscience was burdened because of what he had done against Saul (1st Sam. 24:5).
6. David's conscience does not allow him to stretch out his hand against the Lord's anointed (1st Sam. 24:6,12; 26:9,11,16; 2nd Sam. 1:14,16; Rom. 14:5,22,23).
 - a. מָשִׁיחַ māshiy^ach #4899: anointed one, Messiah.
 - b. Χριστός christos #5547: anointed one, Christ, Messiah.
7. David followed Saul out of the cave, and gave himself up to the mercy of the Lord (1st Sam. 24:8-15).
8. Saul's response was of grief and sorrow for what he had done against David, and the unrighteousness of his activity (1st Sam. 24:16-21).
9. David agrees to Saul's vow, but chose to remain in En-Gedi rather than return to court at Gibeah (1st Sam. 24:22).

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Five

1. The death of Samuel is marked by national mourning, but David is excluded from such activity (1st Sam. 25:1).
2. Even as Samuel is leaving the scene, the Bible introduces us to another character—Nabal the fool (1st Sam. 25:2,3,25).
 - a. נָבָל nābāl #5036: foolish; #5037: Nabal.
 - b. Nabal is described as “very great” מְאֹד גָּדוֹל gādowl m^ood.
 - c. This greatness is limited to temporal-life wealth.
3. David & his men enjoy a beneficial relationship with the shepherds of Nabal (1st Sam. 25:7,8,15,16,21).
4. David informs Nabal of an opportunity to express grace, and invites him to redeem that opportunity for Nabal’s own benefit (1st Sam. 25:5–8).
5. Nabal rejects David’s emissaries, and sends them away with tremendous scorn (1st Sam. 25:9–12).
6. David responds to the insult with carnal anger, and intends to take his own vengeance (1st Sam. 25:13,21,22).
7. Nabal’s servants are not fools, however, and they take the matter to Abigail (1st Sam. 25:14–20).
8. Abigail’s gentle answer turns away the wrath of David, and serves to keep him from a great evil (1st Sam. 25:23–31).
9. David gives praise to God for overruling his near evil, and praises Abigail for being the Lord’s instrument of blessing (1st Sam. 25:32–35).
10. Nabal’s enjoyment of the passing pleasures of this world comes to a sad conclusion (1st Sam. 25:36–38).
11. David marries Abigail, as a second wife to Ahinoam of Jezreel (1st Sam. 25:39–42,43).
12. The author of 1st Samuel informs us that King Saul has by this time annulled David’s marriage to Michal, and married her to another man (1st Sam. 25:44).

Psalm Fifty-Four

1. Salvation is according to the integrity of God’s own name (Ps. 54:1a).
2. Salvation is the outworking of God’s own power (Ps. 54:1b).
3. A great memory verse—God is my helper (Ps. 54:4a). עֲזָרָה לִי אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה אֲלֹהִים עֲזָרָה לִי *hinneh ^olohiym ‘ozēr liy. עֲזָרָה* ‘āzar #5826: to help, support (1st Sam. 7:12; Job 9:13; Ps. 22:11; 37:40; 107:12; 118:7; Isa. 44:2; 49:8; 50:7,9; 63:5; Dan. 10:13).

Day 112 – April 22 - Saul Consults a Medium 1st Sam. 26–29; 1st Chr. 12:1–7,19; Ps. 56

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Six

1. The Ziphites betray David’s location to King Saul yet again (1st Sam. 26:1; cf. 23:19ff.).
2. David’s spies keep him informed of Saul’s movements, and his forces are able to shadow Saul’s forces (1st Sam. 26:2–5).
3. David sneaks into Saul’s camp in order to obtain evidence of his own innocence.
 - a. He invites a companion to go with him, and Abishai steps forward (1st Sam. 26:6).
 - b. Abishai does not know David’s intent, and volunteers to assassinate Saul (1st Sam. 26:7,8).
 - c. David has to teach Bible class once again about not striking the Lord’s anointed (1st Sam. 26:9–11; cf. 24:6,7).
 - d. David takes Saul’s spear, and the jug of water by his head, and returns to his hideout (1st Sam. 26:12a).

- e. The Lord had provided for this opportunity for David & Abishai through a Divine sleep upon Saul's soldiers (1st Sam. 26:12b).
- 4. David calls out a challenge to Abner, and highlights Abner's faithlessness to protect the king (1st Sam. 26:13-16).
- 5. Saul then understands David's faithfulness in not taking his life (1st Sam. 26:17-24).
- 6. David departs from Saul's presence, at peace with Saul (1st Sam. 26:25), but not returning to Saul's service as formerly (cf. 1st Sam. 19:7). Forgiveness does not equal return to former circumstances. Bygones may be bygones, but once they go by there may be no going back.

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Seven

1. A period of time comes in David's life when his life as a fugitive produces a carnal mental attitude (1st Sam. 27:1).
 - a. He mentally accepts his eventual death at the hands of Saul.
 - b. He views a number of possible temporal-life circumstances, and selects what he believes to be the "best."
2. David's second sojourn in the land of the Philistines comes as the Captain of an elite mercenary force (1st Sam. 27:2,3,5-7).
 - a. Achish, king of Gath, accepts David's mercenary service.
 - b. Achish appoints David as the Philistine Prince of Ziklag.
3. David has to lie to Achish in order to prove his loyalty to Achish (1st Sam. 27:8-12). He has to massacre all the witnesses to his activity, though, to cover his tracks.

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Eight

1. The Philistines unite their city-states once again for a combined war against Israel (1st Sam. 28:1a).
2. Achish makes it clear to David that he will be a participant in the war against his own people, and David eagerly consents (1st Sam. 28:1b,2).
3. Saul is so desperate for Divine guidance that he uses Satanic methods in an attempt to obtain it (1st Sam. 28:3-7).
4. The Lord actually allows for a communications channel to be opened with Samuel in Sheol, and Samuel delivers one final Bible class after his physical death (1st Sam. 28:8-19).
5. Saul responds to his Divine rebuke with fear & trembling, and then he enjoys the witch's hospitality (1st Sam. 28:20-25).

1st Samuel Chapter Twenty-Nine

1. The Lord steps in and overrules David's negative volition.
 - a. The other Philistine Lords are displeased with David's presence, and order Achish to dismiss David from the pending war (1st Sam. 29:3-5).
 - b. Achish defended David to the Philistine commanders, and lamented having to relieve David of duty (1st Sam. 29:3,6-10).
 - c. David protests his dismissal, and desires to serve Achish in battle.
2. The Lord's timing, however, is perfect for David, because it returns David to Ziklag in time to pursue the Amalekites (1st Sam. 30).

1st Chronicles Chapter Twelve

1. In Chapter 12, Ezra chronicles the blessings of God upon David, even before he became King over all Israel.
2. Men joined David at Ziklag during his Philistine exile (1st Chr. 12:1-7; 1st Sam. 27:1-7).
3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1st Chr. 12:8-18; 1st Sam. 22:2; 23:14). Considered to be in distress, in debt, and discontent, these men are actually great heroes.

(Chapter Twelve continues tomorrow)

Psalm Fifty-Six

1. David composes the Psalm as an expression of gratitude for the Lord's deliverance from the Philistines.
2. Regardless of human (demonic) activity against us, we can rejoice in the grace of God (Ps. 56:1).
3. Believers have the faith in God's deliverance, as a provision against fear (Ps. 56:3,4,11).
4. Believers have faith in God's limits—the extent to which we must suffer and cry (Ps. 56:8).
5. Believers must walk in the light of life, giving praise to God for each victory over darkness (Ps. 56:12,13).

Day 113 – April 23 - The Philistines Defeat Saul 1st Sam. 30-31; 1st Chr. 9:40-44; 10:1-14; 12:20-22; 2nd Sam. 1; 4:4

1st Samuel Chapter Thirty

1. During David's absence, the Amalekites raided Ziklag, and took the Hebrew & Philistine wives and children captive (1st Sam. 30:1-5).
2. This was the Lord's Divine discipline in David's life, designed to bring David to repentance.
3. David and his men come through their emotional trauma in two opposite directions (1st Sam. 30:6).
 - a. The people's grief produced a bitter soul that was intent on murder.
 - b. David's grief produced great pressure that was strengthened in the Lord.
 - Principle #1: Personal loyalty will be overcome by personal interests (Matt. 16:23).
 - Principle #2: Divine loyalty is maintained by Divine interests (Matt. 26:39).
4. David goes to the Father in prayer for the first time in a long time (1st Sam. 30:7,8; cp. 1st Sam. 23:2,4,6,9-12).
 - a. He asks of the Lord.
 - b. The Lord answers him (Jas. 1:5).
5. The Lord's next instrument for David's instruction is an anonymous Egyptian (1st Sam. 30:11-15).
 - a. The Egyptian was a foreign lackey of the Amalekites, who was no longer of any benefit to his former masters.
 - b. David undoubtedly made the connection with himself, as a foreign lackey of the Philistines, and how they had summarily dismissed him.
6. The Lord provides a great victory for David, and in His grace, provides for the restoration of all the families of Ziklag (1st Sam. 30:16-20).
7. David's restoration to fellowship with God is marked by his spiritual capacity to instruct his men in God's revealed will for the distribution of booty (1st Sam. 30:21-31).

1st Samuel Chapter Thirty-One

1. By the grace of God, David is spared from observing, or even participating in, the death of Saul & Jonathan.

2. Saul's three oldest sons were slain on Mt. Gilboa (1st Sam. 31:1,2). Ish-bosheth is not present for this battle, and will shortly succeed his father on the throne of Israel (2nd Sam. 2:8-10).
3. Saul is wounded, and asks his armor bearer to put him to death (1st Sam. 31:3,4a).
4. When the armor bearer won't do it, Saul takes his own life, becoming one of only five recorded suicides in Scripture (1st Sam. 31:4b).
5. The Philistines enjoyed their plundering of Israel, and displayed Saul's headless body for their enjoyment (1st Sam. 31:5-10).
6. The men of Jabesh-gilead repaid their debt to Saul by rescuing his body, and burying him at Jabesh (1st Sam. 31:11-13; cf. 1st Sam. 11:1-13).

1st Chronicles Chapter Nine

3. At the time of their Z-E-N* Returnings to the land, Ezra (the Chronicler) begins to review their spiritual heritage & history—beginning with the genealogy of Saul (1st Chr. 9:35-44), and introducing the history of Saul (1st Chr. 10).

1st Chronicles Chapter Ten

1. Ezra begins his review of the spiritual heritage of Israel by recording the death of Saul (1st Chr. 10:1-14; 1st Sam. 31:1-13).
2. For Ezra, the return from Babylon to Jerusalem was reminiscent of the transition from Saul to David.
3. Ezra's account of Saul's death features a detail not found in 1st Samuel: the hanging of Saul's head in the temple of Dagon (1st Chr. 10:10).
4. Ezra's account is more than a history—it is a spiritual commentary. The reign of Saul is ended and the dynasty of David begins as a Sovereign act of God as a consequence of Saul's disobedience (1st Chr. 10:13,14).

1st Chronicles Chapter Twelve

(Outline continues from yesterday)

4. Men joined him on his way to the battle of Mt. Gilboa (1st Chr. 12:19), and on his way back to Ziklag (1st Chr. 12:20-22; 1st Sam. 30).

2nd Samuel Chapter One (+ 2 Sam. 4:4)

1. Upon David's return to Ziklag, he receives a report on the Philistine-Israel war (2nd Sam. 1:1-16).
 - a. Since it is a three day journey from the battlefield to Ziklag (1st Sam. 30:1), David comes to know that the death of Saul & Jonathan occurred on the same day as the rescue of Abigail & Ahinoam.
 - b. It was an Egyptian refugee that gave David good news (1st Sam. 30:13ff.), but it is an Amalekite refugee that gives David the bad news about Saul & Jonathan (2nd Sam. 1:8).
 - c. The Amalekite lies about his role in Saul's death, in a worldly attempt to find favor in David's eyes (2nd Sam. 1:6-10).
 - d. David executes the Amalekite for his confessed role in Saul's death (2nd Sam. 1:14-16).
2. David composed a lament for Saul & Jonathan (2nd Sam. 1:17-27).
 - a. He intended the sons of Judah to learn the song (2nd Sam. 1:18a).
 - b. It was recorded in the Book of Jashar (2nd Sam. 1:18b; cf. Josh. 10:13).
 - c. He desired that this song not be made known to the Philistines (2nd Sam. 1:20).
 - d. He curses the location of their death (2nd Sam. 1:21).

- e. He praises the life and union of Saul & Jonathan (2nd Sam. 1:22-24).
- f. He laments Jonathan especially in his conclusion (2nd Sam. 1:25-27).

Answers to TTB2022-202 Exercises

1. Mahlon. ref. Ruth 4:10
2. Rahab. Matthew 1:5
3. False
4. About 30 pounds.
5. [answers vary]
6. Hannah and Peninnah.
7. Israel's apostasy
8. 1050 to 930 BC
9. Kish, the son of Abiel.
10. Obed
11. The Ammonite invasion
12. He was the son of Lot and one of Lot's daughters.

TTB2022-203 Exercises

1. Pastor Bob refers to Saul as a reversionistic king. What does the word "reversionistic" mean?
Answer:
2. In Scripture, the real issue is not external _____, but internal humble _____.
Answer:
3. Who was Eliab?
Answer:
4. What town was considered the capital of Philistia?
Answer:
5. What is the weight in pounds of 5000 shekels of bronze, the weight of Goliath's armor?
Answer:
6. What is an "imprecatory" Psalm?
Answer:
7. With what priest was David associated who was a descendant of Eli?
Answer:
8. Where was the Kingdom of Edom located?
Answer: