

## TTB2022-203 – Week 16 – April 17 to 23

TTB2022-201, Apr 3 to 9	TTB2022-208, May 22 to 28
TTB2022-202, Apr 10 to 16	TTB2022-209, May 29 to Jun 4
<b>TTB2022-203, Apr 17 to 23</b>	TTB2022-110, Jun 5 to 11
TTB2022-204, Apr 24 to 30	TTB2022-111, Jun 12 to 18
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**Day 107 – April 17 - The Partial Obedience of Saul 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:1-17:31****1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:1-3; Ex. 17:8-16).
- Saul defeated the Amalekites, but disobeyed the command of the Lord (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:4-9).
- Saul's disobedience became a test of Samuel's faith, in his personal intercessory prayer ministry before the Lord (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:10,11).
- When Saul sees Samuel, he boasts of his success in the Lord's work (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:12,13).
  - Samuel's sarcastic response exposed Saul for the liar he was (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:14).
  - Saul is then left making lame excuses for his disobedience (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:24-31).
- Samuel utters another prophetic word concerning Saul's replacement—a better man than Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:28).
- Samuel personally administered the Lord's Divine discipline upon Agag (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:32,33).
- This was the last time Samuel would ever "see" (visit) Saul until after his death (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 15:35; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:24; 28:15-19).

**1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Sixteen**

1. The Lord arranges for David's private anointing (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:1-13), much as He arranged for Saul's private anointing (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 10:1).
2. Samuel's arrival at Bethlehem prompted a degree of fear (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:4). **חָרַד** *chārad* <sup>#2729</sup>: 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" (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:5).
4. Samuel carefully observes the arrival of Jesse and his sons (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:6-11).
  - a. Samuel is impressed by Eliab's stature and appearance (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:6,7).
  - b. The Lord admonishes Samuel to not be misled by the outer appearance (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:8-10).
  - d. Samuel concludes that there must yet be a son remaining, and calls for his immediate appearance (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:11).
5. The description of David (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:11,12).
  - a. The youngest (smallest) of eight according to this text, the seventh born according to 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:15. Seven sons was a reference in Ruth (Ruth 4:15).
  - b. A shepherd, the perfect preparation for kingship (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:42).
  - f. After God's own heart (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 13:14; 16:7).
6. The Lord positively identified His anointed one, as He did for Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 9:17), and as He will do again for John the Baptist at the Jordan river (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:13b).
  - a. This indwelling was powerful. **צָלַח** *tsalach* <sup>#6743</sup>: to rush, break forth. This expression was also used of Samson (Jdg. 14:6,19; 15:14), & Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 10:6,10; 11:6). An evil spirit will also come upon Saul mightily (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:14-23).
  - a. King Saul's indwelling of the Holy Spirit is revoked (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:14).
  - b. In place of the Holy Spirit, an evil spirit is sent to terrorize King Saul (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:21-23).

### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:13).
    - 4) David is not present, as his duties had placed him among his father's flocks (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:15).
3. David finds out about the challenge, and cannot believe that nobody has gone forward to kill the uncircumcised Philistine (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:13).
  - 3) We can estimate an age of 11 for David's musical ministry in Saul's court (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:21-23).
  - 4) We can estimate an age of 12 for David when he kills the lion and the bear (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:34-36).
  - 5) We can estimate an age of 13 for David when he kills Goliath (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:50,51).
  - 6) We can estimate an age of 14-16 for his marriage to Michael (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:27).
- b. Jesse sends David to his brothers with provisions for them and their commander (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:17-19).
  - c. David overhears some Hebrew soldiers speaking of the reward Saul was offering for possible champions to fight the giant (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:20-27).
  - d. David's brothers are angry at his presence, and accuse him of seeking glory from a wicked heart (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:28-30).

(Chapter Seventeen continues tomorrow)

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

#### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 16:18), but in Saul's eyes, he's but a youth (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:33).
5. David's confidence in the Lord convinces Saul that he is the one to fight the giant (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:37b).
  - a. Saul provides David with his own armor and weapons (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:38).
  - b. David felt uncomfortable with the untested (and ill-fitting) equipment, so he went forward with his shepherd's weaponry (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:39,40).
  - c. Is it possible that David gathered five smooth stones (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:40) because Goliath had four giant sons (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:15-22; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:41-44).
7. David approached the giant with the faith that the battle is the Lord's (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:45-47).
  - a. Goliath's weapons were according to the flesh (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:45a; 2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 10:4).
  - b. David's weapons were divinely powerful for the destruction of fortresses (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:45b; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:46,47).
8. The Lord used David's shepherding weapons to achieve the victory (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:48-50a), and the pagan's weapons to achieve his own execution (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:50b,51).
9. The Philistines defy their obligation to become enslaved to Israel, and run in retreat (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 17:55-58).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Eighteen

1. Saul & Jonathan reacted differently to David's victory over Goliath (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:1,2).
  - a. Jonathan found a fellow believer with a matching soul-capacity love for the Lord (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:1).
  - b. Saul found a mighty man of valor that he could attach to his staff (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:2; cf. 14:52).
  - c. Jonathan gave gifts to David, and exalted David over his own claim as crown-prince (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:3,4).
  - d. Saul used David, and sent him various places to win battles that Saul could not win (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:5).
2. David's military success produced a jealousy on the part of King Saul (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:10,11).
  - a. As a believer, Saul cannot be possessed by demons (Lk. 11:21-26; 1<sup>st</sup> Cor. 6:19; 1<sup>st</sup> Jn. 4:4), but he can certainly be obsessed by them, as he submits to their influence (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:12-16).
4. Saul devises a plot "to snare" David into death at the hands of the Philistines (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:17-19).
  - c. Saul's other daughter, Michal, actually loves David, so Saul has another chance to "snare" his enemy (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:20,21).
  - d. Saul also allays David's concerns by "only" asking for a dowry of 100 Philistine foreskins (1<sup>st</sup> 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.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Nineteen

1. Saul's demonic affliction has driven him to the point of murder (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:1a).
2. Jonathan's spiritual fellowship with David had become a great delight (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:1b). וַיִּשְׂמַח *chāphēts* <sup>#2654</sup>: 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:2-5).
4. Saul listens to the wisdom of Jonathan, and rescinds the execution warrant (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:6,7).
5. The next Davidic victory drove Saul to murderous anger once again (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:13,14).

- c. She tells another lie to her father to cover for her first lie (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:15-17).
- 7. David flees to Ramah, and stays with the Prophet Samuel (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:18-24).
  - a. Saul's repeated messengers will be unable to arrest David (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:20,21).
  - b. Saul himself is unable to lay a hand on the Lord's anointed (1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20-21; Psalm 34

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty

1. David confronts Jonathan with Saul's latest murder plot, but Jonathan has no knowledge of Saul's current intentions (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20:1,2).
2. David advises Jonathan on a plan of action, so that Jonathan can discover Saul's true intentions (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20:3-8).
3. Jonathan agrees to David's plan, and initiates a procedure for surreptitious communication (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20:12-17).
5. Jonathan puts David's plan into action, and finds out quite violently what Saul's intentions are (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20:24-34).
6. Jonathan uses his procedure for surreptitious communication, but then works against that plan by speaking directly with David (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 20:35-42).

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-One

1. David's flight takes him to Ahimelech the priest, at Nob (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 21:1a).
  - a. Ahimelech was a priest of the line of Ithamar, and descended from Eli (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24:3; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 21:1b).
3. David invents a story (the old "secret mission" story) and asks the priest for assistance (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 21:7; 22:9,10,18,19; Ps. 52).
5. David flees to the land of the Philistines (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 21:10-15).
  - a. He intends to offer himself to Achish for service, but the Philistine servants recognize him (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 21:10,11).
  - b. David acted insanely for the purpose of escaping from the Philistines (1<sup>st</sup> 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; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 ([1<sup>st</sup> 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    1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 22:1-23:12; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:8-18; Ps. 52; 57; 142

### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Two

1. David's return to Israel was also a family reunion (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 22:1).
2. David's return to Israel was a subject of hope for many who were afflicted by Saul's unrighteous reign (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 22:9,10).

6. Saul summons the house of Ahimelech for trial (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 22:17-19).
8. Abiathar escapes the massacre, and arrives safely into David's company (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 22:20-23).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Three

1. David is notified of a Philistine raid on the Judean city of Keilah (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:2).
2. David's men, however, are not privy to the Lord's instructions, and are in need of encouragement (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:3), so David inquires a second time of the Lord for the benefit of his followers (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:4).
3. The Lord provided for victory, as promised (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:5).
4. At this time, Abiathar arrives from Nob, with the High Priest's ephod in hand (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:6). David now has a second witness to the Lord's leading, while Saul is being deprived of Divine witnesses (see 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:6).
5. Saul (with human observation) sees David in a trap (Keilah), and moves his armies to surround the city (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:7,8).
6. David, by prophetic knowledge, knows what Saul intends, and verifies it through priestly revelation in a public manner (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:9-12).

(Chapter Twenty-Three continues tomorrow)

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twelve

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

3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:8-18; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:13-25:44; Ps. 54

#### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:13,14).
8. Jonathan has no problem finding David, and together they enjoy their final spiritual fellowship in their physical life (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:15-18).
9. The Ziphites sell out David's location to Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:19-24a).
10. The Lord utilizes circumstances in Saul's kingship to deliver David from Saul's hand (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:24b-29).

#### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Four

1. Saul finishes with pursuing the Philistines, and returned his attention to hunting David (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:1).
2. Saul needs to "cover his feet" and unknowingly picks the cave in which David & his men are hiding (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:3).
3. David's men are convinced that God was arranging circumstances to fulfill prophecy (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:17).
4. David responds to the urging of his men, but not in a violent manner against Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:4b). Cutting off the edge of Saul's robe is interesting as a remembrance of Samuel's rebuke (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:5).
6. David's conscience does not allow him to stretch out his hand against the Lord's anointed (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:6,12; 26:9,11,16; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:14,16; Rom. 14:5,22,23).
  - a. מָשִׁיחַ māshiy<sup>a</sup>ch #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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 24:22).

**1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Five**

1. The death of Samuel is marked by national mourning, but David is excluded from such activity (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:1).
2. Even as Samuel is leaving the scene, the Bible introduces us to another character—Nabal the fool (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:2,3,25).
  - a. נָבָל nābāl <sup>#5036</sup>: foolish; <sup>#5037</sup>: Nabal.
  - b. Nabal is described as “very great” מְאֹד גָּדוֹל gādowl m<sup>o</sup>od.
  - c. This greatness is limited to temporal-life wealth.
3. David & his men enjoy a beneficial relationship with the shepherds of Nabal (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:5–8).
5. Nabal rejects David’s emissaries, and sends them away with tremendous scorn (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:9–12).
6. David responds to the insult with carnal anger, and intends to take his own vengeance (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:13,21,22).
7. Nabal’s servants are not fools, however, and they take the matter to Abigail (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:14–20).
8. Abigail’s gentle answer turns away the wrath of David, and serves to keep him from a great evil (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:32–35).
10. Nabal’s enjoyment of the passing pleasures of this world comes to a sad conclusion (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:36–38).
11. David marries Abigail, as a second wife to Ahinoam of Jezreel (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:39–42,43).
12. The author of 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel informs us that King Saul has by this time annulled David’s marriage to Michal, and married her to another man (1<sup>st</sup> 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). עֲזַר לִי אֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה <sup>lohiym</sup> ‘ozēr liy. עֲזַר ‘āzar <sup>#5826</sup>: to help, support (1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26–29; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:1–7,19; Ps. 56

**1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Six**

1. The Ziphites betray David’s location to King Saul yet again (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:6).
  - b. Abishai does not know David’s intent, and volunteers to assassinate Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:7,8).
  - c. David has to teach Bible class once again about not striking the Lord’s anointed (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:12a).

- e. The Lord had provided for this opportunity for David & Abishai through a Divine sleep upon Saul's soldiers (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:12b).
- 4. David calls out a challenge to Abner, and highlights Abner's faithlessness to protect the king (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:13-16).
- 5. Saul then understands David's faithfulness in not taking his life (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:17-24).
- 6. David departs from Saul's presence, at peace with Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:25), but not returning to Saul's service as formerly (cf. 1<sup>st</sup> 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.

### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:8-12). He has to massacre all the witnesses to his activity, though, to cover his tracks.

### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Eight

1. The Philistines unite their city-states once again for a combined war against Israel (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:1b,2).
3. Saul is so desperate for Divine guidance that he uses Satanic methods in an attempt to obtain it (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:8-19).
5. Saul responds to his Divine rebuke with fear & trembling, and then he enjoys the witch's hospitality (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:20-25).

### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 29:3-5).
  - b. Achish defended David to the Philistine commanders, and lamented having to relieve David of duty (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30).

**1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:1-7; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:1-7).
3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:8-18; 1<sup>st</sup> 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    1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30-31; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 9:40-44; 10:1-14; 12:20-22; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1; 4:4

**1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Chapter Thirty**

1. During David's absence, the Amalekites raided Ziklag, and took the Hebrew & Philistine wives and children captive (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:7,8; cp. 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:21-31).

**1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:1,2). Ish-bosheth is not present for this battle, and will shortly succeed his father on the throne of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:8-10).
3. Saul is wounded, and asks his armor bearer to put him to death (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:4b).
5. The Philistines enjoyed their plundering of Israel, and displayed Saul's headless body for their enjoyment (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:5-10).
6. The men of Jabesh-gilead repaid their debt to Saul by rescuing his body, and burying him at Jabesh (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:11-13; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 11:1-13).

### 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 9:35-44), and introducing the history of Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Ten

1. Ezra begins his review of the spiritual heritage of Israel by recording the death of Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10:1-14; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10:13,14).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twelve

(Outline continues from yesterday)

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

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter One (+ 2 Sam. 4:4)

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

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

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### 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: