"DAVID: A LOVER OF GOD"

("A Man after God's Own Heart" – Part 2 – A Respectful Heart)

I Samuel 18 - II Samuel 1
9/8/10



INTRODUCTION:

David's heart for God is evidenced by his respect for divinely established authority. He respected authority!

* David had a RESPECTFUL HEART!

David's attitude and actions toward King Saul give evidence of his respect for authority:

I. David was _____ to his authority (18:5a)

II. David was _____ under his authority (18:18, 23; 24:14; 26:20)

III. David was _____ to his authority (24:3-15)

He graciously respected authority because:

A. He had a _____ (24:5)

* B. He _____ (24:6, 10; cp. 26:9-10)

C. He would not be _____ by others to disrespect authority (24:4, 6, 7, 10)

*David did _____ to his authority (24:11-12)

IV. David was _____ to his authority (26:7-25)

V. David was _____ toward his authority
(II Sam. 1:11-27)

NOTE: The different attitudes toward authority. . .

There are those who:

1) _____ authority

Mt. 21:23 - And when he was come into the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said, By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority?"

2) _____ of (despise) authority

II Pet. 2:10 - "But chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness, and despise government. Presumptuous are they, selfwilled, they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."

Jude 8 - "Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities."

3) _____ authority

I Tim. 2:12 - "But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

4) _____ to authority

Luke 2:51 - "And he went down with them, and came to Nazareth, and was subject unto them: but his mother kept all these sayings in her heart."

According to the Bible, there must be <u>respect for authority</u> in the following relationships:

1. The _____ toward the husband

Eph. 5:22 - "Wives, submit yourselves unto your own husbands, as unto the Lord."

2. The _____ toward their parents

Eph. 6:1-3 - "Children, obey your parents in the Lord: for this is right. Honor thy father and mother which is the first commandment with promise; That it may be well with thee, and thou mayest live long on the earth."

3. _____ toward employers

Eph. 6:5 - "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ"

4. _____ toward government

Rom. 13:1 - "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

5. _____ toward their pastor

Heb. 13:17 - "Obey them that have the rule over you, and submit yourselves: for they watch for your souls, as they that must give account, that they may do it with joy, and not with grief: for that is unprofitable for you."

Cp. I Thes. 5:12, 13 - "And we beseech you, brethren, to know them which labor among you and are over you in the Lord, and admonish you; and to esteem them very highly in love for their work's sake. And be at peace among yourselves."

6. The _____ toward Christ

John 14:15 - "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

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David's heart for God is evidenced by his respect for divinely established authority.

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David's attitude and actions toward King Saul give evidence of his respect for authority:

I. David was SUBMISSIVE to his authority (18:5a)

II. David was HUMBLE under his authority (18:18, 23; 24:14; 26:20)

III. David was GRACIOUS to his authority (24:3-15)

He graciously respected authority because:

A. He had a tender conscience (24:5)

* B. He feared God (24:6, 10; cp. 26:9-10)

C. He would not be influenced by others to disrespect authority (24:4, 6, 7, 10)

*David did no harm to his authority (24:11-12)

IV. David was FAITHFUL to his authority (26:7-25)

V. David was TENDER-HEARTED toward his authority (II Sam. 1:11-27)

NOTE: The different attitudes toward authority. . .

There are those who:

1) Question authority

Mt. 21:23 - And when he was come into the temple, the chief priests and the elders of the people came unto him as he was teaching, and said, By what authority doest thou these things? and who gave thee this authority?"

2) Speak evil of (despise) authority

II Pet. 2:10 - "But chiefly them that walk after the flesh in the lust of uncleanness, and despise government. Presumptuous are they, selfwilled, they are not afraid to speak evil of dignities."

Jude 8 - "Likewise also these filthy dreamers defile the flesh, despise dominion, and speak evil of dignities."

3) Usurp authority

I Tim. 2:12 - "But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence."

4) Submit to authority

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3. Workers toward employers

Eph. 6:5 - "Servants, be obedient to them that are your masters according to the flesh, with fear and trembling, in singleness of your heart, as unto Christ"

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Rom. 13:1 - "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers. For there is no power but of God: the powers that be are ordained of God."

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6. The Christian toward Christ

John 14:15 - "If ye love me, keep my commandments."

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INTRODUCTION:

"In the aftermath of Goliath's death, God began to mold David into His man for the throne. He had to soften him, shape him, cast him, and kiln him" (Swindoll, p. 33)

And He used David's relationship to his predecessor (King Saul) as His tool for the sculpting.

The secret to David's being the greatest king to ever reign, is found in his view of authority.

A prerequisite for leadership is an ability to follow!

The greatest attestation of David's ability to be king came by his attitude and actions toward his king, Saul.

David was anointed to be king (I Sam. 16:1, 13)

David had the respect of a king (18:5, 30)

David had the fame of a king (18:6, 7)

David had the qualities of a king (18:12-16)

Yet David was not king yet.

How he responds to the authority of King Saul reveals the heart David had for God.

All authority--whether domestic (the home), economic (the work place), civil (government), ecclesiastical (the church) is established by God (Rom. 13:1-2).

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He respected authority!

* David had a RESPECTFUL HEART!

David's attitude and actions toward King Saul give evidence of his respect for authority:

I. David was <u>SUBMISSIVE</u> to his authority (18:5a)

"David submitted to Saul's authority graciously and sincerely. He made no mention that he was to be the new king . . . poked no disloyal jabs . . . took no presumptuous liberties . . . made no attempt to 'out-king' Saul. No, even after slinging that triumphant stone, David clung to his humility (Swindoll, p. 34)

II. David was <u>HUMBLE</u> under his authority (18:18, 23; 24:14; 26:20)

David's response to Saul's persecution shows his humility

24:14 -After whom is the king of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue?
after a dead dog, after a flea."

26:20 -"Now therefore, let not my blood fall to the earth before the face of the LORD: for the king of Israel is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a partridge in the mountains."

"Do you try to push your way up the ladder of notoriety? Or, like David, do you leave the lifting to God? To be exalted requires only one thing of us . . . that we humble ourselves before the Lord (SEE: James 4:10; Lk. 1:52)" (Swindoll, David - Bible Study, p. 34)

III. David was <u>GRACIOUS</u> to his authority (24:3-15)

He graciously respected authority because:

A. He had a <u>tender conscience</u> (24:5)

* B. He <u>feared God</u> (24:6, 10; cp. 26:9-10)

C. He would <u>not</u> be <u>influenced</u> by others to disrespect authority (24:4, 6, 7, 10)

*David did <u>no harm</u> to his authority (24:11-12)

IV. David was <u>FAITHFUL</u> to his authority (26:7-25)

How many times can one forgive?

David had a chance to kill his enraged adversary at Engedi (ch. 24).

Now Saul is on the hunt again in chap. 26. This time David has another chance to slay Saul in the wilderness of Ziph. What does David do?

David trusted <u>God</u> to deal with King Saul. He would not take God's prerogative into his own hands (26:9-11, 23-25).

V. David was <u>TENDER-HEARTED</u> toward his authority (II Sam. 1:11-27)

CONCLUSION:

NOTE: The different attitudes toward authority. . . There are those who:

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