"DAVID: A LOVER OF GOD"

("A Man after God's Own Heart" - Part 4 – **David had a <u>KIND</u> Heart)**

I Samuel 30:23-31 & II Samuel 16 & 19

9/22/2010

INTRODUCTION:

*** David had a <u>KIND</u> HEART!**

Two evidences of his kindness:

I. _____ **(I Sam. 30:23-31)**

Why was David unselfish?

A. He realized that _____ gave him what he had (v. 23-25)

B. He truly _____ what others had done for him (v. 26-31)

II. _____ **(II Sam. 16:5-14; 19:15-23)**

A. David showed mercy despite the _____ of the crime

B. David showed mercy despite the _____ of the offender (v. 19-20)

C. David showed mercy despite the _____ _____ to execute vengeance (v. 21)

D. David showed mercy because he was a recipient of God's _____ _____ (v. 22)

E. David showed mercy and sealed his forgiveness with an _____ (v. 23)

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II. MERCY (II Sam. 16:5-14; 19:15-23)

A. David showed mercy despite the enormity of the crime

B. David showed mercy despite the insincerity of the offender (v. 19-20)

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What is <u>kindness</u>?

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Two evidences of his kindness:

I. <u>UNSELFISHNESS</u> (I Sam. 30:23-31)

The background:

David and his men came to Ziklag to find the city burned and their wives and children gone (I Sam. 30:1-6).

The Lord reveals to David that they would recover everyone and everything that was plundered (v. 7-8).

David, during his time of banishment from his home and his flight from Saul, had 600 fighting men (v. 9).

When the men came to the Brook Besor 200 of those 600 were too exhausted to go any further; so they were left behind to guard the "stuff" (v. 24) (the supplies, baggage, etc.) (v. 10).

After getting directions from a sick, starving, abandoned Egyptian servant, David and his men found the Amalekites (v. 16), slaughtered their army (v. 17), and recovered their wives, children, belongings, <u>and</u> all of the belongings of the amalekites (v. 18-20). God often has a way of turning a nightmare situation into an abundant blessing!

Now when David returns back to the 200 who were left behind, he with joy greets them and tells them of the victory.

This is when a conflict occurs - SEE: V. 22
V. 22

"Wicked" - bad; evil (destructive characters)

"Men of Belial" = worthless, trouble-making, devilish men.

NOTE: There will always be some tares among the wheat; some wolves among the sheep; some unbelievers among the righteous.

NOTE: The selfishness among the "men of Belial" -- "us. . . we. . . we"

1. Selfishness is wicked and Satanic ("Of belial")

2. Selfishness manifests itself by a spirit of independence and pride ("the spoil that we have recovered)

The wicked think that by their own hand they prosper. Contrast this attitude with David's who gives the credit to the LORD (v. 23).

"Because they went not with us"

*Beware of having a "they" and "us" attitude (Christ desires a oneness and unity - Jn. 17; Ps. 133)

*Beware of being rigid and ungracious.

Applications:

In our lives we will do things and others won't help. The test of your graciousness is if you will share the fruits of your labor even with them.

EX: If I was to say that the only ones who get to come to our church are those who sink money and time and work into this ministry, I would have the same attitude that these men had. No! We open the doors to all (ILLUS: the church pew that the former Nazarene member wanted back)

Why was David unselfish?

A. He realized that GOD gave him what he had (v. 23-25)

"The Lord hath given us"
"The Lord hath preserved us"
"The Lord hath delivered [us]"

I Cor. 4:7 - "For who maketh thee to differ from another? and what hast thou that thou didst not receive? now if thou didst receive it, why dost thou glory, as if thou hadst not received it?"

John 3:27 - "John answered and said, A man can receive nothing, except it be given him from heaven."

Cp. Rom. 12:3, 6

V. 23

It's hard to be selfish when you really believe that what you have came from God.

V. 24

"They shall part alike" = They shall share alike" - Those who went down to battle and those who stayed by the stuff were both needed.

When serving God, everyone has a responsibility and all jobs are important! (I Cor. 12)

V. 25

David had this principle put into Law.

B. He truly APPRECIATED what others had done for him (v. 26-31)

The "friends" that David sent presents to were elders and people from Bethel who had helped David and his men.

NOTE: V. 31 - "to all the places where David himself and his men were wont to haunt" (accustomed to roving, going). David could travel through these towns and find refuge and help. He appreciated that.

II. MERCY (II Sam. 16:5-14; 19:15-23)

The King of Israel receives a cursing and stoning by Shimei (II Sam. 16:5-14).

Shimei's actions were like kicking a dying dog.

V. 8

Shimei's accusations were false. David hadn't murdered anyone of Saul's household, neither had he stolen Saul's throne (v. 8).

V. 10

The reason why God allowed such misfortune to fall upon David is because of his sin with Bathsheba and against Uriah (II Sam. 12:10-14).

Many times when relationships go bad, when opposers succeed against us, it is because of sin in our life.

God says, "When a man's ways please the Lord, He maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him" (Prov. 16:7 - cp. Esau with Jacob - Gen. 33:4; Jehoshaphat's revival and subsequent peace - II Chron. 17:10).

V. 11b

"The LORD hath bidden him" - David is humble enough to admit he deserves what he is getting (he recognized it as God's chastening).

V. 12

David figured that God saw the disrespect that Shimei was showing him and that God would pay the king back with good. He let God plead for him and defend him.

In chapter 19, Shimei is suddenly singing a different tune.

A. David showed mercy despite the enormity of the crime

Cursing the king was a capital offense.

"Thou shalt not . . . curse the ruler of thy people" (Ex. 22:28).

Cp. Acts 23:5 - "Then said Paul, I wist not, brethren, that he was the high priest: for it is written, Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people."

B. David showed mercy despite the insincerity of the offender (v. 19-20)

V. 18

Personally, I don't believe Shimei's repentance was real. Why not?

Because if he was truly sorry, why did he wait until David was restored to his kingdom and throne to seek his forgiveness? Also, David's advice to Solomon on his death bed reveals the shallowness of Shimei's character (I Ki. 2:8)

C. David showed mercy despite the negative pressure to execute vengeance (v. 21)

D. David showed mercy because he was a recipient of God's merciful blessing (v. 22)

E. David showed mercy and sealed his forgiveness with an oath (v. 23)

"Be ye merciful, as your Father also is merciful" (Lk. 6:36).

EX: the example of Joseph, who did not get bitter or desire to get even with his brothers.

CONCLUSION:

Col. 3:12-13 - "Put on therefore, as the elect of God, holy and beloved, bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleneess of mind, meekness, longsuffering: Forbearing one another, and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any; even as Christ forgave you, so also do ye."

Eph. 4:32 -"And be ye kind one to another, tender-hearted, forgiving one another, even as God for Christ's sake hath forgiven you."

Mt. 6:14-15 -"For if ye forgive men their trespasses, your heavenly Father will also forgive you"

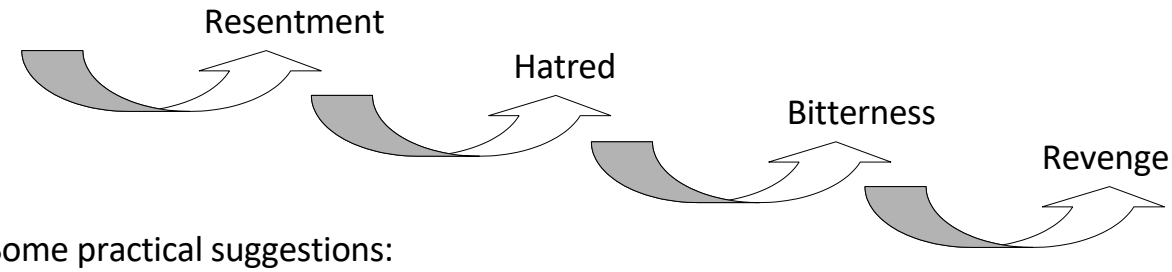
Inadequate forgiveness is:

1) Partial forgiveness ("I'll forgive, but don't expect me to forget . . ." "Don't let it happen again . . . now get out of my life")

2) Delayed forgiveness ("Just give me some time - don't push me")

*Beware - unforgiveness will lead to a dark dungeon of bitterness and revenge.

Offense



Some practical suggestions:

1. Develop a thicker layer of skin

2. Try to see your fault that may have caused their offense toward you

3. Recall the times in your life when you have needed forgiveness

4. Sincerely forgive and leave any retribution up to God.

"Forgiveness is the fragrance the violet sheds on the heel that has crushed it" (J.M. Braude)