

DAVID AS A FUGITIVE

1. David visits highpriest, Ahimelech.
2. Flees to Gath, (a city of the Philistines) he acts crazy when he finds out that his reputation has preceded him.
3. Goes to Adullam cave, there his family joins him and 400 men, discontents join with him.
4. They travel to Moab, his family stays there, a prophet tells David to go back to Judah.
5. Saul kills the high priest and 85 underpriests by the hand of Doeg the Edomite, only Abiathar escapes with the priestly epon to David.
6. God directs David to go and save the city Keilah from the Philistines, he does, God then tells him to flee Keilah because Saul is coming with an army to kill him, and the inhabitants will surely turn David over to Saul.
7. David flees to a wooded mountain with about 600 men. Here Jonathan visits him and they make a covenant of peace between themselves, Jonathan tells David that he will be king and that he Jonathan would be next to him (below) in authority.
8. David is hunted all around the mountain by Saul and his army until Saul is called away to fight with the Philistines, then David escapes to En-gedi.
9. Eventually Saul pursues him there, Saul enters into the very cave that David and some of his men are, his men suggest to David that they kill Saul, but David refuses, instead cutting off a piece of his robe. After Saul has left the cave, at a safe distance David confronts him, Saul repents, but David keeps his distance, Saul goes home, and David back to his strongholds.
10. Samuel dies.
11. David's experience with Nabal and Abigail, she becoming his wife after Nabals death.
12. David marries Ahinoam of Jezreel.
13. Saul chases after David to the wilderness of Jeshimon. David and Abishai (his nephew) go down in the night to Saul in his camp and take his spear and skin of water from beside his bed, again David declines to kill him or have his men kill Saul. At a safe distance David confronts Saul again, and again Saul repents and admits that David is more righteous than he, Saul once again returns home and David goes his own way.
14. David flees once more to Gath of the Philistines, here he and his 600 men with there wives and children live for 1 year and 4 months in a village named Ziklag. During this time David plundered various gentile villages, but reported it to Achish king of Gath that he was plundering Israelites instead.
15. The Philistines gather together to make war against Saul and the Israelites, David wants to go but they forbid him. At this time Saul consults the with at Endor, having killed all the priests, in Israel , and Samuel being dead, he is without counsel from the most high.
16. David returns to Ziklag only to discover that the Amalekites had burned their village and taken all the women and children captive with their stuff. David enquires of God should they chase them? Answer, yea, they come upon an Egyptian slave who directs them to the Amalakite camp, here they slaughter the Amalakites (400 fled, the number of David's attacking force), they save everyone and upon their return they divided the spoil equally with the 200 who stayed behind with the stuff, this is a master stroke of policy by David. Furthermore, David then returns the stuff that the Amalakites had plundered from other villages in Judah, again a master stroke of policy based on justice and mercy.
17. Saul and Jonathan with Saul's two other sons all slain in battle, Israel is routed by the Philistines, Saul is actually wounded, and then commits suicide.

DAVID AS A FUGITIVE
(I SAMUEL 21-31)
CHRISTIAN PARALLELS

1. Illustrate David's movements, limits. Like a fish in a barrel. He was sought as prey, so too there is one who stalks us a prey (seeking to devour whomsoever he will).
- 2.
3. David not allowed to leave Judah for long, and spent most of his time in the wilderness. We are to be strangers and sojourners, in the world but not of the world.
4. David already secretly anointed to be king, in the future, (even thou a hostile king was already there). We are anointed to be kings and priests in the future, but it is a secret to the world, and we are opposed by the king of this present evil world.
5. David waited patiently for God's due time for permanent deliverance and exaltation. We also wait patiently for our deliverance and glorification, to reign with Christ.
6. David continually sought out God's guidance and consul before he would take action. We are to be continually in an attitude of prayer, and daily consulting the Word of God for direction.
7. David adhered to God's methods (for example he did not kill Saul because he respected the office and anointing by God). So with us we must learn of and put into practice God's methods of solving problems, (for example we are not to assassinate another's character by evil speaking).
8. David was highly principled, especially for his time for example- he shared the spoil with the 200 men who had stayed behind with the stuff, returning the stolen possessions back to the other Israelites, he honored Abigail's request to spare her foolish husband, he did not allow his men to plunder any of the farms or spoil the flocks or herds, he spoke well of Saul even after his death. The Christian is to be the most principled of people, generous, forgiving, not evil speaking even of our enemies.
9. David provided for his family needs, and protection. Likewise we are told to provide things honest and decent in the sight of God and man, and again he who does not provide for his own house is worse than an unbeliever.
10. In David's forbearance with murderous Saul we have a perfect example of Jesus' words in Luke 6:27 "Love your enemies, do good to them that hate you". David not only did not kill Saul himself, but he also did not allow his men to kill him either, he was thereby acting as Saul's protector!
11. David was being trained by God to one day be king over God's chosen people. His interaction with such a wide variety of people under such varied circumstances, he became the leader of 600 warriors, and organized them into a respectable force, he became very familiar with the common persons struggles, remember he had to leave the king's court where he had lived, but undoubtedly his greatest training lay in the fact that he had to obediently, and submissively rely on the Lord in the most absolute sense and under the most trying experiences, indeed life threatening. He learned courage, fortitude, patient endurance, and total reliance upon God.
12. Some of David's most comforting Psalms were written during these 7 years of flight . Psa. 34, 52, 56, 57, 63.
13. Can we not readily see that David prefigured the Beloved class? The Christ head and body? And that all of his battles, victories and slaughters picture our battles against the worldly influences, our own fleshly desires, ambitions, and fallen selfish tendencies, and the besetments by our great adversary the devil who intelligently plots our spiritual destruction? And cannot we easily trace how David's wilderness flight portrays God's permission of evil in the Church during this Gospel Age for our development? And finally, how encouraging it is that as faithful, humble, and submissive David was eventually delivered and exalted, so to will be those of whom it can be said, after the trial, they are as " a man after God's own heart".

David's Mighty Men

A compilation from 2 Samuel 23 and 1 Chronicles 11.

- 1** 1. Joab: (Jehovah is Father).
Chief and Captain.

- 2** 2. Jashobeam: (The people have returned).
Chief of the Captains, first among the three.
(In 2 Sam. a.k.a. the Tachmonite).
3. Eleazar: (God has helped). One of the three mighty men.
4. Shammah: (Astonishment). One of the three mighty men.

- 3** 5. Abishai: (Father exists).
Chief among three, most honourable of three, but he did not
attain to the first three.
6. Benaiah: (Jehovah has built).
He was among the three mighty men, but he did not
attain to the first three.
7. Asahel: (God has made). Also a valiant man.

The Thirty valiant men: Shammah through Uriah.

2 Samuel 23:39: "...thirty and seven in all."
1 Chronicles 11:41-47 adds sixteen more names.

Reprint 5488 subtitles: "We Must Fight To The End" and "Three Departments Of Mental Government".

1. The Executive = The Will.
2. The Legislative = The Conscience.
3. The Judicial = The Judgment.

- "In every well regulated and righteously ruled mind, *all the other faculties* must make their appeal to this Congress and , as the Will insists, in due and proper order."
- "Fight the good fight of faith" 1 Tim. 6:12.
- "...War a good warfare" 1 Tim. 1:18.
- "...Endure hardness, as a good soldier of Jesus Christ... who hath chosen him to be a soldier." 2 Tim. 2:3 and 4.
- "... We do not war after the flesh: for the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds." 2 Cor. 10:3 and 4.

