

4. Read 1 Samuel 22.
 - a. What are some of the contrasts between David and Saul in terms of what it was like to be under their leadership?

Sermon Notes

"Desperate Times and Desperate Measures"

1 Samuel 21-22

November 5, 2017

Introduction

- b. How do elements of Saul's jealousy, pride, or paranoia show up in your own life?

- c. Saul says that he "gives" to his people, but what's the whole story (1 Samuel 8:11-17 may help here)? Satan stands behind Saul as a liar, a taker, and a killer (John 8:44; 10:10a). How has Satan taken from you? How did God bring you to see the light of his goodness and sin's deceit?

Let's Pray:

For our missionaries:

Julie Denker, Family Life - Little Rock, AR

Pray that God would continue to give to Julie and her co-workers script ideas that would offer help and hope to the many who listen to Family Life Blended (which goes out to 600 radio stations nationwide).

Conclusion

Growth Group Homework

For the week of 11-05-17

Questions adapted from Ryan Kelly, *Sermon Summary for Community Group Leaders*, 03/02/14, https://www.desertspringschurch.org/messages/Documents/2014_03_02.pdf accessed 11/4/17; 1&2 Samuel: Life Change Series, NavPress, Colorado Springs, CO, 2012, pp. 68-70.

Getting Started:

1. Desperation led David to some pretty reckless behavior in today's texts. How about you? Do you have a story of desperation in your past?

Digging Deeper:

2. Read 1 Samuel 21:1-9.
 - a. For those burdened by David's apparent deceit, note that the text neither condemns nor justifies David's conduct. It is not recommending, but rather only reporting. (Dale Ralph Davis, Focus on the Bible 1 Samuel, Looking on the Heart, Bell & Bain, Glasgow, Great Britain, 2014, p. 217). How do you feel about the Bible showing the "hero" of the story (David) as flawed (deceitful, and later regretting it [1 Samuel 22:22])?
 - b. "...provided the men have kept themselves from women" (21:4). "Behind Ahimelech's words is the Law in Leviticus that says that sexual intercourse temporarily rendered a person "unclean" (Leviticus 15:18; cf. Exodus 19:15). Why is that? Sex within marriage and the birth of children are clearly good gifts from God (Genesis 1:28; 9:7; Psalm 127:3-5; 128:3-6; not to mention the Song of Solomon!). It had to do with the symbolic system that those laws of Leviticus

set up. In that system the loss of life liquids (blood or semen) symbolized death. Such a loss, in various life circumstances, rendered persons "unclean" until they had recovered from the loss, in the Leviticus symbolic system. (It is important to understand that the Bible consistently regards sexual relations in marriage as good.)" (John Woodhouse, Preaching the Word: 1 Samuel, Crossway: Wheaton, IL, 2008, pp. 410).

3. 1 Samuel chapters 19-31 reflect a prolonged period in David's life when he lived as a fugitive. The significance of these events are reflected in the fact that the book of Psalms contains seven psalms that are explicitly associated with the events recounted here (Psalms 34, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 142).
 - a. Read Psalms 34 and 56. Summarize what David learned about God from the incident in Gath (Read 1 Samuel 21:10-15).
 - b. Where do these same truths about God have immediate bearing in your own life?
 - c. How do David's circumstances and words anticipate and point us toward his great descendant, Jesus Christ?