

# 1\_samuel\_chapter\_22\_part\_1 (1080p)

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## SUMMARY KEYWORDS

King David, faithfulness, prophetic truth, covenantal relationship, God's love, obedience, King Saul, paranoia, bribery, loyalty, Doeg the Edomite, priestly service, righteousness, kingdom of God, conflict.

## SPEAKERS

Baruch Korman, Intro Voice

### **Baruch Korman** 05:00

Bitter soul. Now we're talking about those who were in distress, they would be unhappy, those who were indebted, meaning indebted to King David, and those who had a bitter soul. All of this, even though we're talking about three different groups of people, they all had something in common. And what was that they were not pleased with how their life was going. They wanted a change. And when we look at the situation, they probably were blaming one individual. And who was that? The king? It's the king's empire. He's over everything. So if things are not good for you, you're probably going to blame, blame the king. And that's what has happened. And notice what it says at the end of our verse, verse two, where it says, and there was with him. And that means together with him, meaning those who are going to be loyal to King David. There was approximately 400 men. Look now to verse three, and David went from there. And where did he go? He goes to a place called mitzvah moath. Now a mitzvah is a lookout point. It's probably elevated. So he went to this place, as that is located, in regard to the place called Moab, and he said to the king of Moab, please let my father and mother Be with you until that I should know what God that He will do for me. Now, what I see here is faith. David knew something. What did David know? David knew that he was in a covenantal relationship with the God of Israel, and he also knew that God is faithful. God does not leave us abandon us. He is not careless with us, but God always demonstrates his love, and His love produces the faithfulness of God in our life, everyone, especially those who are in a new covenant relationship with God through Messiah, we can have that same faith. We can believe those same things, that God will be there for us, that He will supply all of our needs. And when I say all of our needs, what am I talking about, all those things that we need to do God's will. When we are committed to obeying God, serving God, doing His will, being faithful to the purposes of God, we can be assured that God will provide everything that we need in order to accomplish His will. So we see here in this passage of Scripture, that he was waiting to see what God was going to do for him. There was never a doubt in David's mind that God was going to do something for him in this situation. Look now to the next verse, verse four, and he brought them before the face of the king of Moab. Now notice it's singular, that verb, so it's David. David brought them, meaning his father and mother and his brothers, meaning his family. He brought them before the king of Moab, and they dwelt with him all the days that David was being in the Citadel. Now maybe your Bible will say this stronghold, but it was a place of safety. Now, remember, David said something he was going to wait to see what God will do for him. And so frequently, when God moves in a person

situation, he does so by providing prophetic truth, and that's to teach us something. We are very, very dependent upon prophetic truth, we need to pray for an understanding of the biblical prophets. But also, even today, God can speak and give prophecy through individuals. Now we need to be careful. Just because God gives someone prophecy doesn't mean that they are prophets, like the biblical prophets. See, when the biblical prophets spoke, they spoke the word of God. It was very common for them to say, Thus saith the Lord. And that was scripture. There was perfect authority to these biblical prophets. And. What God was conveying to them, teaching them, sharing to them, and it's the word of God today, we need to see that. We need to test the words of the prophets. Why? There are many people who call themselves prophets, but they are not. And we need to see that we are living in a time, yes, the Spirit of God is still moving. Yes, the Spirit of God is still empowering and providing us all the things that we need to serve God to carry out His will. But we are living in a time that yes, the Spirit of God gives prophecy, but we need to verify that prophecy and make sure always that what someone is saying and proclaiming as prophecy is in line with the Word of God that is foundational in order to check or to test or act in discernment in regard to what people are saying. Look now to the next verse, and you'll see why I'm talking about this. Look at verse five of chapter 22 it says, And God, the Prophet, said to David, do not dwell at the Citadel. But rather he says, go and you shall come to the land of Judah. And David went, and he came to the force of heret. Now what does this show? It shows something very important, and that is this, that David was faithful to God's prophetic truth. David, he knew God, and therefore when he spoke, David was quick to obey what He said. He thought that there would be safety there in the Citadel, which is the stronghold of the king of Moab. But when God's prophetic word came to him to tell him, do not remain there. David was quick to obey. And that's a message for us, when God reveals something to us, whether it is a prophetic utterance that comes from an individual, or it's something that we read in the scripture, and we feel led to obey that and if we're walking in the Spirit, and God reveals something, whether it's through His Word or through some prophetic utterance. If we're under the authority of God, this is God's word we're going to be quick to obey. Let me just simply encourage us be obedient to the Word of God. Notice what it says in the next verse, verse six, and Shaul heard that it was made known that David and his men that were with him and Saul was dwelling in the hill underneath the the tree at Rama. Now, why was he there? Well, remember Rama was a tied to the prophet Samuel. Samuel is, is there with, with, was with this place in Ramah. That was where he was from. And notice what it says about King Shaul, that he was there at Ramah, but it says and his spear in his hand, and all of his servants, meaning the servants of King Shaul were standing over him. Now that is an expression, that they were there at his disposal, that these were men who were supporting King Shaul in this conflict, and notice what it says. And they heard that the Benjamites heard, also all of a view that that the son of Jesse, will he give you fields and vineyards to all of you. Now, what is Saul speaking of? Well, Saul's intent. He's king, he's wealthy, and therefore he's offering these individuals a bribe. There's no other way to see it. Now, when we look closely at the Scripture, let's read it correctly. It says, Please hear o the Benjamites. This is those from the tribe of Benjamin, also all of you. And then there's a question, will the son of Jesse give fields and vineyards to all of you? Will. He set you as and we have a term for a high official over 1000 or a high official over 100 and so Saul is bribing the people for their loyalty. What does he want? He's going to tell them immediately, look at our next. Verse, verse eight,

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for you all have conspired against me. There is no one that that reveals in my ear the fact that my son has entered into a covenant with the son of Jesse. And then it's interesting, because, and there's no one, when I was going over this with my wife, she says, Who is sorry, but it doesn't say that. It says, and holy, holy is sick. And what it means is no one is sick over this, that there's someone who is against me, as Saul sees it, King David, and therefore we see that. He says, there's no one who is sick from among you, but rather you're all against me. And no one has revealed. And He says it again, no one has revealed into my ear that my son has risen up with my servant, meaning David, against me. For what purpose? Well, here again, I made mention last week that when we are not committed to God, we will act and behave with a sense of paranoia. And this is what he says to ambush today, as this one meaning, as this one intends. So what is Saul saying? He's saying that that my servant, and he's talking about David was his servant, that he has risen up with my son in a conspiracy against me. They have entered into an agreement biblical word, covenant. And what it's saying here is that that Sheol fills that his son and David, they are going to lie in ambush against him, to put him to death. And he's saying to people, if you are loyal to me. If you are faithful to my purpose, my objective, my desire, then I will give to each one of you fields, meaning a bribe, and vineyards, in order that you have wealth. And then secondly, you'll also have prestige, because I'll set you over 1000 or over 100 so all of this was, was trying to buy loyalty, in making people important, in making people wealthy. Well, keep reading. Notice what it says in verse nine. Now, among those servants who were there, loyal to sheul. It says there was one, and we've come across his name before. His name is Doeg, the Edomite. Now this is important, because Edom are the descendants of Esau, and Esau is a man that was deceitful, a man who did not want to serve God. You recall back in Genesis, in Genesis, chapter 25 when, when Esau did something, he sold his birthright, which was forbidden to do. He sold his birthright to his brother, Yaakov, or Jacob. And do you remember what he says at the end? He says two things, why is this birthright unto me? Why do I have it? And secondly, it says that he despised his birthright. What does that mean? It means that he was not interested in serving God. And we see, if you look, for example, in the prophecy of Malachi, the first chapter, we see that God came against the people of Edom, and he says, what you're doing, I can't allow and God tore down what they were building up. And what did they do? In a spirit of defiance, they said, You can tear down God, but we're going to go back and build it up again. When we look at Esau, when we look at his descendants, the Edomites, one thing is being emphasized. They had a spirit of defiance. They did not want to serve God. And this is what we see for this same man, Doeg, the Edomite. And it says, And he was standing over the servants of Shoal, meaning he had a position of authority. Keep reading. And he says, I have seen the son of Jesse come to Nov to achi Melech, the son of achit akhitov. Now this means my brother is good. Now, why? Is that important? Because we see that that these two men that are named here, and let's look at them again. We're talking about achi Malek, which means the king is my brother, so it's not someone who is disloyal. And then we have achi TUV, which means my brother is good. Now, this is who this priest is, is under what I mean by that is he's of this heritage. He's not a disloyal man. He's not an enemy of King Shaul, but he wants to be faithful to God. So Doeg, the Edomite, he understands what is going on. Look now to verse 10, and it says, And he inquired for him unto the Lord, and not only that, not only inquiring, but also provision or equipment, he gave to him and the sword of Goliath, the Philistines, he gave to him. Now, all of this is for a reason. We find that Doeg, the Edomite, wants to sow dissension among these priests to Shaul. Why? Well, Doeg is going to be an individual that does not fear God. He's not interested in the things of God. What does he want to do? He wants to serve his own personal objectives. And that is exactly the type of man that King Saul is as well. So let's conclude. Look now, if

you would, to verse 11, notice what it says and the king sent to call achi Melech, the son of achitoph, the priest. And this man was faithful to God. This man was serious about being a priest. Now it's very important that we understand the word Kohan, or priest in Hebrew, if you go and you look at this word Kohan, they'll have some definitions of it. And what is it? Well, the best understanding of a priest is with the Hebrew word mesheret, which is a servant. So what is a priest? A priest is a servant of God, one who puts God's first, and that is the will of God first. And that's what he was doing. Because he understood this man, achi Malik, the priest. He understood that God had anointed David, that David was the legitimate king over Israel, even though King Shaul did not want to acknowledge that and go on where it says.

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And this one, this king has sent to call achi malach, the son of achitoph, the priests and all the house of his fathers, meaning all the priests which were in Nov and they came, all of them, to the king. Now what we see here is that this call for all of these priests to come before King Shaul had a purpose behind it. And what was that purpose? Very simply, the purpose was to intimidate them. What the Scripture is sharing in this passage is this Saul is obsessed with one objective. He sees his greatest opponent. His adversary is David. This is far from the reality of the situation, David wants to be faithful to God, and David understands, as many other people do, that Sheol is not the legitimate King, that David has been anointed, and Therefore, what is Saul doing? He is trying to bribe, he is trying to threaten, and he is trying to coerce individuals to be loyal to him and to help him do his objective, which is what, which is to put King David to death. Why he doesn't fear God? He's not committed or interested in the plans of God. He's only interested in his own personal objectives, which is to hold on to being king. Why? Well, if you recall when, when sheul was being looked for by the people in order that he would be anointed. What was he doing? He was hiding from that. But wow, Have things changed and changed quickly, this man who was timid, this man who felt a degree of insecurity about being king, now he is doing everything possible. Possible to hold on to that position. Why? Well, it was all about self. And this brings us to a very important biblical principle, you are either going to serve self or God. You can't serve both. Now, Messiah said it in a different way, you will either serve money, which is for your own interests, or you will serve God. Now in that passage in Luke chapter 16, where Messiah says this, he calls money here unrighteous. Why? Because money belongs to this world. We see that righteousness, that concept, is associated with the kingdom of God. You see, where is that taught in the Bible, in the book of of Matthew and chapter chapter six, where it says, Seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, the righteousness of God. So if we want to be committed to the kingdom of God, we're going to be committed to righteousness. And who defines what is righteous? Not you, not me, but but God does. Righteousness is inherent to the characteristic of God. It's not that God, and I said this not too long ago, it's not that God fulfills the standard of righteousness. No, if you are a good student of theology, God is righteous, therefore whatever God does is righteous. That's what we need to understand, that God Himself defines what is righteous, what is holy, what is good, what is just. All these things are part of who he is. They originate in his character. And that's what we need to do we need to understand the character of God. How do we do that by understanding the commandments of God and then submitting to God's perfect instructions. Everything that God says it is good, everything that God commands it is to move us away from ourselves and into the will of God, so we can serve God and be the people that God wants us to be. So what we're finding is this. We're finding in this passage that those who are frustrated with life, they are going to side with with King Shaul, but those who are

committed to the will of God, the purposes of God, the plans of God, they are going to be on David's side. And we're going to see more and more this conflict is going to grow. And we're going to see that Saul is going to that Saul is going to want to persecute and pursue David for the future.

**Intro Voice** 28:02

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