

I. The Sensitivity Of His Saddened Heart (1:1-12)

A. A season of great conflict (1) - “After the death of Saul, when David had returned from striking down the Amalekites, David remained two days in Ziklag.”

B. A scene of bad news (2-10) - “And David said to him, “How did it go? Tell me.” And he answered, “The people fled from the battle, and also many of the people have fallen and are dead, and Saul and his son Jonathan are also dead.” 5 Then David said to the young man who told him, “How do you know that Saul and his son Jonathan are dead?”
The news of the death of Jonathan and Saul reached him by the mouth of a stranger

C. A sorrow of great weight (11-12) - “Then David took hold of his clothes and tore them, and so did all the men who were with him. 12 And they mourned and wept and fasted until evening for Saul and for Jonathan his son and for the people of the Lord and for the house of Israel, because they had fallen by the sword.”

II. The Intensity Of His Loyal Heart (1:13-16)

A. David's indignation (13) - “And David said to the young man who told him, “Where do you come from?” And he answered, “I am the son of a sojourner, an Amalekite.” **David rises from his grief to begin the process of executing justice on the Amalekite**

B. David's indictment (14) - “David said to him, “How is it you were not afraid to put out your hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?”

C. David's integrity (15-16) - “Then David called one of the young men and said, “Go, execute him.” And he struck him down so that he died. 16 And David said to him, “Your blood be on your head, for your own mouth has testified against you, saying, ‘I have killed the Lord's anointed.’” **He ordered the Amalekite's execution (15) and formalized the charges as he did so (16)**

III. The Depth Of His Surrendered Heart (1:17-27)

A. David was free from bitterness (17-18) - “And David lamented with this lamentation over Saul and Jonathan his son, and he said it should be taught to the people of Judah...” **He wrote a song and called the nation to sing it**

B. David operated in grace (19-25) - “You daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you luxuriously in scarlet, who put ornaments of gold on your apparel. 25 “How the mighty have fallen in the midst of the battle!”

C. David retained his willingness to love (26-27) - “I am distressed for you, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant have you been to me; your love to me was extraordinary, surpassing the love of women.”

IV. The Humility Of His Strengthened Heart (2:1-11) - **Now free from opposition for the first time, David seeks God's will**

A. He requested permission of God (1-3) - “After this David inquired of the Lord, “Shall I go up into any of the cities of Judah?” And the Lord said to him, “Go up.” David said, “To which shall I go up?” And he said, “To Hebron.” 2 So David went up.”

B. He received promotion from God (4a) - “And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah.” **Though not all Israel welcomed David, Judah did. David's response was not one of demanding his rights, but humbly releasing his cause into God's hands.**

C. He rewarded the servants of God (4b-7) - “David sent messengers to the men of Jabesh-gilead and said to them, “May you be blessed by the Lord, because you showed this loyalty to Saul your lord and buried him. 6 Now may the Lord show steadfast love and faithfulness to you. And I will do good to you because you have done this thing.” **David honored those who honored Saul. Whether in execution or honor, David's focus was on the things which surrounded Saul, the one who had sought to destroy him.**

D. He refrained from presuming upon God (8-11) - “And the time that David was king in Hebron over the house of Judah was seven years and six months.” **For 7.5 years David remained patiently content as the unified kingdom was denied his full rule. 7.5 years of waiting for God to bring His promise to David to pass.**