

The Life of David - Part 2

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Introduction.

- A. When we look at the life of David we see great picture that is besmirched by a big dark blotch on his otherwise beautiful portrait.
- B. David's life reveals not only the depravity of man but also the grace of God.
- C. How can such a man commit such a terrible sin?
- D. Is it not true that each of us is capable of sinning against God too?

I. Davis's life is best understood in light of two Scriptures. (Galatians 5:16-26; Romans 7- 8)

A. Walking in the Spirit is a continuous, daily conflict between the flesh and the Spirit.

- 1. The verb tense here is imperfect, signifying an ongoing conflict.
- 2. This is the reality of a believer.
- 3. But if we are led by the Spirit we are not under the law.
 - a. The sin list in this verse warns us that those who practice such things will not inherit the kingdom of God.
 - b. Sexual immorality is at the head of the list and is the one David fell to.
 - c. Saul had a terrible problem with envy.
- 4. How does the sin nature express itself so we can be warned?
 - a. When we walk in the Spirit we experience love, joy, peace, etc.
 - b. The red lights are envy, anger, selfish ambition, immoral thoughts. etc.
 - c. Those who belong to Christ have crucified the flesh with its lusts.
 - 1. Crucifixion takes time.
 - 2. The flesh pleads for one more opportunity to sin.
 - 3. The flesh requires constant, moment by moment discipline.

B. First look at David's sin under three headings; the slide, the fall, and the wallow.

- 1. The slide shows we don't just slide into sin. (Psalm 7:14-16)
 - a. Sin is conceived in our minds. (James 1:13-15)

- b. Sin conceived in the mind becomes a foothold.
 - c. David's life was a mess largely due to Saul's persecution.
 - d. David lost Michael and married another women in the wilderness, then took Michael back after he became king.
 - e. David seems to have no women in his life that was intimate with him.
 - f. He also ignored the warning to not accumulate wives. (Deuteronomy 17:17)
2. The fall happens when the slide is allowed to go on. (Micah 2:1)
- a. Sew a thought, reap an act habit; sew an act, reap a habit; sew a habit, reap a character.
 - b. This is the sad progression of sin.
 - c. David failed to go out to battle when he should have gone out. (2 Samuel 11:1)
 - d. When we are not in the battle for God we are in danger.
 - e. David rose from his bed at night to walk around on his roof.
 - f. He saw a woman bathing and did not turn away but looked and sent someone to inquire about her and to get her.
 - g. Do you have a plan to handle temptation?
 - h. Resolve beforehand how to handle temptation.
 - 1. Have an accountability partner.
 - 2. Pray in the time of trouble. (Psalm 50:14)
 - 3. Memorize Scripture. (1 Corinthians 10:13; Psalm 119:11; 37:31)
3. The wallow is Satan's objective to keep us down. (Micah 7:8)
- a. David didn't rise quickly because he didn't confess his sin quickly.
 - b. David is wretched in comparison to Uriah. (Proverbs 24:16)
 - c. The one who confesses and forsakes sin is blessed. (Proverbs 28:13)
 - d. David tried to cover his sin up but it displeased the Lord. (2 Samuel 27)
 - e. God in mercy and grace exposed David's hypocrisy. (Luke 12:2)
 - f. We will all be revealed for what we are.

- g. It is foolish to think we can cover sin.
- h. We used to pray for our children that they would never sin and get away with it.
- i. David did confess his sin after Nathan confronted him and Psalm 38 reveals his pain in trying to cover up his sin.
- j. God wants us to confess sin and appropriate the forgiveness of sin that is our birthright, but he requires confession. (1 John 1:7-9)
- k. David confessed his sin in the Psalms. (Psalm 51:4)
- l. There may also be need for restitution:
 - 1. Some sins need to be confessed only to God.
 - 2. Some sins need to be confessed to others.
 - 3. Some sins need to be confessed to another for prayer and restitution. (James 5:16)
 - 4. If we confess our sins God is faithful to forgive, but un-confessed sin blocks the Spirit from flowing through a life.
 - 5. God completely forgives because of the blood of Christ and David seems to have understood something of the perfect sacrifice for sin. (Psalm 22)
 - 6. David asks God to blot out his transgression using three words. (Psalm 51:1)
 - i. He pleads for mercy, meaning grace to the undeserving, like a defeated gladiator to a Roman emperor.
 - ii. He pleads for lovingkindness, pointing to covenant keeping power.
 - ii. He pleads for compassion.
 - 7. The line of Christ comes through David to prove that when God forgives he forgives completely. (Matthew 1:1-17)
 - 8. Nothing is too difficult for God to forgive if we just come to him in confession, pleading for mercy.