The Life of David - Part 2

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Introduction.

A. When we look at the life of David we see a 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. David’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. 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.