A. When Confronted (vs. 8-9):

*For it is better, if God should will it so, that you suffer for doing what is right rather than for doing what is wrong*” (1 Peter 3:16-17; 2:21; 1 Thess. 5:18 – give thanks in everything)

1. Therefore, afterwards – David listen to his friends, who claim to hear from God, and went to kill Saul.
2. Therefore, afterwards – David changed his mind and cut off the kingly part of Saul’s robe.
3. Therefore, afterwards – David is convicted for challenging Saul’s God given authority.
4. Therefore, afterwards – After God had convicted David of what he had done David leaves from hiding in the cave to address Saul.
5. Arose; to establish
6. Called – David kept shouting Saul’s name in order to get his attention.
7. Saying my lord – Upon calling Saul David was sure to give Saul the respected that is required for God’s anointed.

a) David respected God’s structure even though he is already king:

- Saul recognized who David was.
- David called him lord, even though Saul is his enemy (vs.19).
- Prostrated means David got on his knees making himself vulnerable.
- David did not trust Saul (vs. 22), but this shows David’s trust of God (vs. 12,15).
- Father (vs. 11 – father in law 23:14).
- The best place to contain our emotions is within God’s structure. If we don’t our emotions will become our God.

8. When Saul looked behind him – Saul turned and took a careful sustained glance at David as if he is not planning to stop looking at David.

a) Bowed; worship – David demonstrated honor for Saul’s being God’s anointed by prostrating himself before Saul.

b) Face, anger – The word face here means that even though David showed Saul respect he was intensely angry.

c) Prostrated – David continuously made himself more vulnerable by
bowing his head to the ground demonstrating respect to Saul as his superior.

9. **Why do you listen** – David asked Saul why he continually with no end in sight seek to give his men his undivided attention for the purpose of coming to a full knowledge of what they are saying.

10. **Why do you listen** – David confronted Saul for believing the lies he was told. After all David played for Saul after being anointed, fought Goliath, sent out and killed 200 Philistines showing his support and commitment to Saul’s leadership.

   a) **FACT, FAITH, FEELINGS**
   b) **Behold** – The word behold means to give attention to the specific issue his men keep talking about.
   c) **David seeks** - Saul kept listening to his men who kept saying that David is pursuing him to take his life.
   d) **Harm you** – What David was supposedly trying to do was against the will of God, unpleasant and very painful to Saul.

11. **Your eyes had seen** – David now draws Saul’s attention to carefully inspect what he had in his hands.

12. **Your eyes had seen** – David shows Saul why what he believed is a lie – **FACT**.

13. **What the Lord** – God, despite all that Saul and his men are doing, remains in control because He has full authority and power – **FACT**.

14. **Given you** – The Lord has generously and completely placed Saul at the mercy of David – **FACT**.

15. **Hand** – To say that God had handed Saul over means that Saul was delivered into the control, power and strength of David. David had the authority to do what he wanted to do.

16. **Some said to kill you** – David’s friends said that God gave him, and Saul and he must kill him (24:4) – **FACT**.

17. **I will not stretch out** – David said that despite what his friends said he decided to act on what they said by delivering a fatal blow to Saul’s body.

18. **On God’s anointed** – God had a unique relationship with Saul because it was God through Samuel that established Saul as king so therefore only God can remove him.


**B. Rise Above (vs. 11-15):**

1. **Now my father** – Despite the evil Saul intended he is David’s father-in-law.

2. **Now my father see (both sees)** – David now commands Saul to inspect what he has in his hands that came from Saul’s robe.

3. **Hand** – The robe being in David’s hands means that David was in full control of taking Saul’s life.
4. **Know** – David now commands Saul to take the time to experientially come to a full knowledge that he obviously means Saul no evil.
5. **Evil** – David has no inner desire to violate the standards of God and do an unethical and immoral act.
6. **Or rebellion in my hands** - David did not seek to purposefully reject God’s authority, premeditatedly seek to violate the standards of God and totally deviate from the path of godly living.
7. **Or rebellion in my hands** – David chose not to do what he felt rather than obey God – **Feelings did not override faith.**
8. **Sin** – Sin here means that David would have purposefully be completely committed to violate the standards of God.
9. **Though you are lying in wait to take my life** – Despite the fact that Saul would have done whatever it takes to kill David it did not mean that David can now have the liberty of rebelling against God (1 Thessalonians 5:14-15).
10. **May the Lord** - David refers back to the authority, power and might of the One who is always seeking to have a relationship with His people.
11. **May the Lord** – David put his trust in God despite Saul's authority as king.
12. **Judge** – David wants to be the one who is in control and only to be the arbitrator between him and Saul, not Saul’s men or David’s men just the Lord.
13. **Judge** – David desires peace with Saul and the only one who can provide that peace is the Lord God.
14. **May the Lord avenge** – David calls on the Lord to punish Saul for what he is doing to David (Romans 12:14-21).
15. **May the Lord avenge** – David trusted God to resolve the problem.
16. **My hand shall not be against you** – David made a decision to use the opportunity to endlessly seek harm to Saul.
17. **My hand shall not be against you** – David chose not to be wicked, so he does not do wickedly.
18. **Said** – This proverb continuously and endlessly makes this point.
19. **Out of the wicked comes wickedness** – Out of those who are godless and dishonest comes evil, the violation of the social rights of others and the will to break God’s law so that they continually have no desire to seek God.
20. **After whom has the king of Israel come out** – David is referencing the heart of Saul as being wicked (vs. 11) and he most likely knows of the evil spirit that torments Saul.
21. **Lord therefore be judge** – The Lord who has all authority and power needs to continuously and endlessly govern as arbitrator between Saul and David so that there is justice and peace.
22. **Decide** – The Lord needs to be the primary person who is completely set on ruling what is fair between Saul and David. The Lord is the only one who can be the magistrate in the courtroom.
23. **May he see** – May the Lord inspect and come to a complete understanding of what is taking place.
24. **Plead my cause** – David wants to have continuously a verbal combat with the Lord about the constant feud he has with Saul.
25. **Deliver** – David standing vulnerable before Saul confidently believes that once
he pleads his case the Lord will authoritatively remove him from the injustice of Saul and will govern the process that makes that happen.

C. Deal with the Facts (vs. 16-19):

1. **It came to pass; To be/ Finished speaking** - David said to Saul everything he ever wanted to say to Saul who had been trying to kill him for years.
2. **Saul said** - Saul responds to David as if he is not going to stop responding to his voice even doing so in a tender manner by calling David his son.
3. **Lifted up his voice and wept** - Saul continually as if he will never stop elevated his voice very loudly crying as if he is in distress.
4. **Lifted up his voice and wept** - Saul's persistent crying was as if he was remorseful for what he was doing to David.
5. **Lifted up his voice and wept** - Saul had dealt with his emotions and the lies of his leaders not facts.
6. **Lifted up his voice and wept** - Pick facts not sides.
7. **You are more righteous** - Saul admits that David has more reverence for God’s will and has a better relationship with God than he does.
8. **You are more righteous** - David demonstrates a greater commitment to live up to the right standards of God than he does.
9. **You are more righteous** - A fellow warrior, Saul admit that David did what was right (vs. 19).
10. **You dealt well** - Saul admits that David was more completely committed to accomplish what is beneficial for God’s program than he was.
11. **You dealt well** - Saul admits that David was more surrendered to perform what is practically beneficial and therefore good for the nation of Israel than he was because Saul knew that David was king (24:20).
12. **I have dealt wickedly** - Saul admits that his actions demonstrate that he lacks the ability to live up to the standards of God so as a result what he does is evil, immoral and unethical.
13. **You have declared** - Saul admits that David had completely exposed what was in his heart that day.
14. **Have done good** - David was completely committed to put out a lot of energy and demonstrated a greater ethical obligation to do what is pleasant and excellent for God than Saul.
15. **Deliver** - David did what was excellent even when Saul was completely before him like a lamb given to a high priest to be slaughtered.
16. **Into your hands** - Saul was totally under the control, power and authority of David but David did not do what he had the complete opportunity to do. God gave a good man a choice.
17. **May the Lord reward** - Because David found his enemy totally at his exposure but did not hurt him Saul said that David deserves to continuously have a harmonious peaceful relationship with God.
18. **The Lord** - Because of the facts God delivered Saul to David.
19. **You did well/good** - Because the facts are true David did as God expected.
20. With good – Saul wishes for David to not just have a harmonious relationship with God but also experience a pleasant, excellent life that is of economic and practical benefit to him.

21. What done to me - Because David had every opportunity to kill Saul and did not, David purposefully put a lot of energy, because of all the evil Saul had done to him, to not kill Saul. This should culminate in a greater relationship with God.

D. Don’t be Vindictive (vs. 20-22):

1. Now behold – Saul now gives notice to the fact that he knew that David would replace him as king.

2. Know will be king - Saul says that he senses (so it seems that no one who is in a position of authority told him), from everything he can see take place, that David is going to rule Israel as their next commander-in-chief and king.

3. Know will be king - David act of kindness to Saul and his warrior ability to kill Goliath is evidence that he is completely ready to be king.

4. Know will be king - When God vindicate you do not be vindictive.

5. To establish – What God puts in place is permanent and no one can move it. So, when God decided to establish David as king no one can reverse this. Saul admits that this will take place.

6. In your hands – Saul admits that God plans to put the kingdom of Israel under the control and authority of David.

7. Vow; Swore – Saul requires for David to make a pledge allegiance to him as a result of David’s commitment to God that David would not like other kings destroy his family.

8. David swore – David’s commitment to do good was to God not Saul.

9. Cut off his descendants – Solomon was not just saying not to kill his immediate family he was seeking to maintain a heritage. Cut off here means that David would not continuously seek to find every family member of Saul and eliminate them.

10. Destroy my name – Saul wanted to make sure that David would not continuously seek to remove Saul’s reputation and accomplishments from the history of Israel so that there is no remembrance of Saul left among the people of Israel.

11. David swore – David responds to Saul by making a pledge to God before Saul that he will continuously maintain an oath to not destroy Saul’s family or name.

12. Destroy – David makes an oath to God that he will not continuously seek to annihilate Saul’s name or family from the earth.

13. Went to – Saul seem to be so convicted that he temporarily stops from pursuing David and goes home.

14. Went up; offering – David immediately and completely sets his mind on keeping guard against Saul by going up to his stronghold (Romans 14:12-13; 15:1-7).