

# Notes on the Lessons.

## LESSON I—July 5th, 1896.

### David King of Judah. 2 SAM. 2: 1-11.

(Commit to memory verses 5-7).

**GOLDEN TEXT:** "The Lord reigneth; let the earth rejoice." Ps. 97: 1.

**PROVE THAT**—The Lord knows our hearts. Jer. 17: 10

**SHORTER CATECHISM.** Quest. 65. *What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?* A. The fifth commandment forbiddeth the neglecting of, or doing anything against, the honor and duty which belongeth to every one in their several places and relations.

**LESSON HYMNS.** *Children's Hymnal*—Nos. 126, 161, 139, 167.

**DAILY PORTIONS.** *Monday.* David King of Judah. 2 Sam. 2: 1-11. *Tuesday.* The first anointing. 1 Sam. 16: 1-13. *Wednesday.* The death of Saul. 2 Sam. 1: 1-12. *Thursday.* Lamentation for Saul and Jonathan. 2 Sam. 1: 17-27. *Friday.* Burial of Saul. 1 Sam. 31: 7-13. *Saturday.* A king's homage. Ps. 21: 1-7. *Sabbath.* The Son of David. Mark 11: 1-11. (*The I. B. R. A. Selections*).

## EXPOSITORY NOTES.

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**INTRODUCTORY.** In our last lesson in the study of the life and times of David, "David and Jonathan," we find an illustration of the spirit of unselfishness in the matter of true friendship unparalleled in O. T. history. David then became a fugitive and an outlaw. He first visited Nob, at that time the chief sanctuary of Israel, although the ark was at Kirjathjearim. Ahimelech the priest believing him to be on a royal mission gave him some of the sacred "shew-bread" and Goliath's sword (1 Sam. 21: 6; 22: 10). This act of kindness cost Ahimelech and 84 other priests their lives, led also to the destruction of Nob and all its citizens save Abiathar who escaped the fury of Saul. David for a season found shelter in Gath, where he feigned madness in the presence of Achish the king. Driven out he found refuge in the stronghold of Adullam. There he was joined by 400 discontents. His next act was to rescue Keilah from the Philistines. Fearing Saul he fled to Ziph. His whereabouts was made known to Saul by the Ziphites. Pursued by Saul and 3000 chosen men, he generously spared the life of Saul on this as well as on a later occasion. David and his men nobly defended those districts from the Amalekite raiders. Nabal a wealthy citizen of Maon "requited" David "evil for good" (1 Sam. 25: 21). David determined "to wreak a terrible vengeance," but his anger was appeased by the noble Abigail, Nabal's wife. Deserting Saul, David formed a feudal alliance with Achish, king of Gath, and was given the town of Ziklag, agreeing to pay tribute, and to render military service when required. The lords of the Philistines were bitterly opposed to David. Forced to quit the army, he found Ziklag in ashes, and the families of himself and followers taken captives by the Amalekites. With 400 men David pursued, overtook, routed and destroyed all the Amalekites save 400 slaves that escaped. Tidings of Saul and Jonathan's death grieved David exceedingly. The beautiful elegy he composed he bade the men of Judah learn by heart (2 Sam. 1: 19-27).

**LESSON PLAN.** I. Divine Guidance. vs. 1-3. II. David Anointed King of Judah. vs. 4. III. David's Reign at Hebron. vs. 5-11.

**I. DIVINE GUIDANCE.** In the death of Saul and Jonathan, the way to the throne was made clear for David. The time for decisive action had come. **After this**—The death of Saul and Jonathan, and David's grief for them assuaged. **Enquired of the Lord**—Through Abiathar, the high priest, respecting "the divine purpose he was chosen to fulfil, and the divine guidance he needed for its accomplishment." There is a divine purpose in the life of every man, which all should strive to realize. David would not choose his own way but entreated the Lord to direct his steps. **Cities of Judah**—The land of his nativity, the people he had deserted. **Go up**—Such as wait upon the Lord, will the Lord strengthen and encourage (Isa. 40: 31). **Unto Hebron**—20 miles south of Jerusalem; one of the oldest cities in the world, "named about 40 times in the Old Testament but nowhere in the New." **2. His two wives**—Bigamy and even polygamy were permitted, but not authorized, in Old Testament times, contrary to the whole spirit and teaching of scripture (Matt. 19: 5; Eph. 5: 25, 31). **3. And they dwelt in the cities of Hebron**—David and his wives, his warriors and their households settled down in the districts of Hebron, David making Hebron his headquarters, the seat of government.

**II. DAVID ANOINTED KING OF JUDAH.** **4. The men of Judah**—The tribe of Judah often stood by itself and resolved, whatever the other tribes might do, "that they would be ruled by him whom God had chosen." **Anointed David king**—He had been anointed privately by Samuel (1 Sam. 16: 13). The anointing by the elders of Judah "was his public solemn installation into the