

SESSION 05 David Anointed King in Bethlehem (1 Sam. 16:1-13)

MB added more to this outline (needing editing) from session 3 (1998 course) – see transcription

David is a picture of what God will release by the Spirit on the End-Time David-generation. ***He is a picture of the anointed Church that operates in power through worship that comes from those who walk out lifestyles of radical love and obedience towards Jesus.*** The foundation of David's ministry was his revelation of the governmental impact of prophetic worship (Ps. 22:3). Prophetic worship is God's most powerful weapon in shifting government in the spirit and transforming the earth (Ps. 149:6-9; Rev. 4-5). This is called the beauty of holiness or the Tabernacle of David.

I. SAMUEL TOLD TO GO TO BETHLEHEM TO ANOINT A NEW KING (1 SAM. 16:1-3)

The LORD said to Samuel, "How long will you mourn for Saul, seeing I have rejected him from reigning over Israel? Fill your horn with oil, and go; I am sending you to Jesse the Bethlehemite. For I have provided Myself a king among his sons." 2 Samuel said, "How can I go? If Saul hears it, he will kill me." The LORD said, "Take a heifer with you, and say, 'I have come to sacrifice to the LORD.' 3 "Then invite Jesse to the sacrifice, and I will show you what you shall do; you shall anoint for Me the one I name to you." (1 Sam. 16:1-3)

- A. Saul's Rejection- A Private Action (1 Sam. 15:34-35)
 - 1. The government continues without knowing the Holy Spirit has left Saul.
 - 2. No one knew the Holy Spirit left Saul except Samuel and Saul.
- B. Samuel No Longer Visits the Royal Court. (1 Sam. 15:36)
- C. Samuel Mourns (1 Sam. 16:1)
 - 1. Samuel mourned because the nation he loves has a demonized king.
 - 2. A new season- A new beginning and anointing in the midst of mourning
 - 3. Suddenly- The word of the Lord comes suddenly
- D. Samuel Is Committing An Act of Treason (1 Sam. 16: 2)
- E. Elders Are Fearful Of Samuel's Unprecedented Visit (1 Sam. 16:4)
 - 1. 25 mile walk from Ramah to Bethlehem
 - 2. Samuel is going to make a sacrifice. (There is no central sanctuary yet.)

II. 4 EVENTS IN SAMUEL'S VISIT

- A. Confrontation-
- B. Sacrifice Heifer-
- C. Private Dinner-
- D. Anoint David- (they assumed it was to replace Samuel vs. Saul)
- E. ***Mourn for Saul*** – Samuel's humanity is seen in mourning over a right choice that God made.

- F. *Saul...will kill me* – Samuel loved and mourned for Saul knowing Saul might kill him. This is a picture of selfless prophetic ministry without regard for one’s personal agenda. Establishing another king could be seen as an act of treason. **Leadership Lesson:** leadership transitions are difficult and dangerous times even when they are in God’s will. Samuel, David and David’s family were put at risk in the unfolding of God’s will in Israel.
- G. *Jesse the Bethlehemite* – Samuel was sent to David’s father Jesse who lived in Bethlehem.
- H. *I have provided “for Myself” a king (v1)...anoint “for Me” (v3)* – a king for God’s pleasure and purpose. David will rule for God even into the Millennial Kingdom (Ezek. 34:23-24; 37:24-25; Isa. 55:3-4; Jer. 30:9; Hos. 3:4-5; Am. 9:11-12; 1 Sam. 13:14?).
The LORD has sought for Himself a man after His own heart, and the LORD has commanded him to be commander over His people...(1 Sam. 13:14)
1. David’s two core life realities: first, to establish his primary identity (his sense of value/success) as being loved by God and in being a lover of God then second, to walk in meekness. This was the primary way in which David saw himself and measured (evaluated) the success of his life. In other words, David *felt successful before God (ultimate sense) in context to how much he grew in the anointing of love and meekness.* David lived in Bethlehem until he was approximately 17 years old. God’s purpose for him in the “Bethlehem years” was to be established in this.
 2. **Leadership Lesson:** Our primary identity in life is to be one who is “loved and a lover” therefore, we are successful before God (which is ultimate). Our primary attitude must be to grow in lowliness of heart (meekness or a servant spirit) as one faithful in small things.
- I. *I will show you what you shall do...anoint...the one I name to you* – God directs us one step at a time. He did this with Paul at his conversion (Acts 9:6) Jesus taught us to pray, "Give us this day our daily bread." Daily bread speaks of God’s daily provision and direction. We prefer monthly bread.

III. GOD CORRECTS SAMUEL’S WRONG VIEWS OF THE NEW KING (1 SAM. 16:4-11)

*Samuel did what the LORD said, and went to Bethlehem. And the elders of the town trembled at his coming, and said, "Do you come peaceably?" 5 And he said, "Peaceably; I have come to sacrifice to the LORD. Sanctify yourselves, and come with me to the sacrifice." Then he sanctified Jesse and his sons, and invited them to the sacrifice. 6 So it was, when they came, that he looked at Eliab and said, "Surely the LORD's anointed is before Him." The LORD said to Samuel, "Do not look at his appearance (*externals: performance, accomplishments, skills, position, training, wealth, fame, opportunities, failure*) or at the height of his stature, because I have refused him. For the LORD does not see as man sees; for man looks at the outward appearance, but the LORD looks at the heart (*movements of the heart: anointing of love*)." 8 Jesse called Abinadab, and made him pass before Samuel. And he said, "Neither has the LORD chosen this one." 9 Then Jesse made Shammah pass by. And he said, "Neither has the LORD chosen this one." 10 Thus Jesse made seven of his sons pass before Samuel. And Samuel said to Jesse, "The LORD has not chosen these." 11 And Samuel said to Jesse, "Are all the young men here?" Then he said, "There remains yet the youngest, and there he is, keeping the sheep." And Samuel said to Jesse, "Send and bring him. For we will not sit down till he comes here." (1 Sam. 16:4-11)*

- A. *Samuel went to Bethlehem* – God chooses lowly David of lowly Bethlehem which was a very insignificant village (Mic. 5:2). Bethlehem which was about a 25 mile walk (south) from Samuel's home in Ramah (1 Sam. 8:4; 16:13). God is making a statement about His values which are so different than man's. **Leadership Lesson:** God chooses differently than man by esteeming weak and unknown people and selecting the “out of the way” place for His purposes.
- B. *The elders trembled* – they automatically assume that if God visited them that it would be negative. They had no idea that God's was setting things into place for the Messiah to come. **Leadership Lesson:** Do not automatically assume God's prophetic word/plan is negative.
- C. *Samuel said of Eliab, "Surely he is the LORD's anointed"* – Samuel as a seasoned prophet made false assumptions and missed what God was doing in the most significant appointment of all the kings of Israel. God's revealed to Samuel, "You must anoint a new king." Samuel interpreted this as the oldest of Jesse's sons. The revelation was right however Samuel's interpretation was wrong. **Leadership Lesson:** we distinguish the revelation (prophetic info) from its interpretation (what it means) to its application (when is the timing to take action on it or to share it)
- D. *The LORD does not see as man sees* – man looks at the outward appearance and God looks at the movements of the heart. People measure themselves and each other by externals (performance, gifting, achievement, opportunity and position of honor) while God measures by internals (the intentions and movements of the heart toward God). Sometimes we look at the negative side of externals (our lack of gifting, spiritual achievement or lack of current opportunity or position of honor) and wrongly conclude that we have no future in God's purpose. **Leadership Lesson:** we must not be content to choose people with great gifts and skills if they lack a servant spirit or spiritual devotion to the Lord. Nor should we give up because of lacking opportunity or a victory in a certain area of our lives. God sees the movements of our heart much more than our present achievements or opportunities.

IV. PRINCIPAL #1: GOD CHOOSES ACCORDING TO HEART DESIRE (I SAM. 16:7)

- A. Man Looks At Outward Achievements
- B. The Lord Doesn't Evaluate The Way The Human Heart Evaluates:
 - 1. If human heart evaluates as good, it results in pride.
 - 2. If human heart evaluates as bad, it results in condemnation.
- C. New Focus In Evaluating Life. God Defines Us By Heart Intentions:
 - 1. He sees our heart motives (1 Cor. 4:5)
 - 2. He sees our inner qualities (Ps. 29:2)
- D. God Is Calling Forth Beauty In Us That Is Only Budding. (SS 4:1-5)
- E. The Spirit Of Accusation Is What Chokes Our Hearts.

V. PRINCIPLE # 2: DAVID IS CHOSEN FOR GOD'S PLEASURE

- A. God References David 3 Times:
 - 1. God's desire- "I sought for a man for Me."

(1 Sam 13:14) "But now your kingdom shall not continue. The LORD has sought for Himself a man after His own heart

- 2. Heart of Beauty- He has a longing for obedience

(1 Sam 15:28) So Samuel said to him, "The LORD has torn the kingdom of Israel from you today, and has given it to a neighbor of yours, who is better than you.

- 3. Divine Passion- "I have set him apart for Myself"

(1 Sam 16:1) Now the LORD said to Samuel, ...For I have provided Myself a king among his sons."

(2 Sam 5:12) So David knew that the LORD had established him as king over Israel, and that He had exalted His kingdom for the sake of His people Israel.

(Psa 4:3) But know that the LORD has set apart for Himself him who is godly;

VI. PRINCIPLE #3: GOD DESIRES PEOPLE THAT OTHERS REJECT

- A. A Profile Of David's Family Dynamics
 - 1. David was rejected by his family (16:11)
 - 2. David is keeping the sheep
 - 3. David is running errands after he is anointed as King (17:15-19)
 - 4. Eliab's rejection (17:28)
- B. First Human Descriptions Of David
 - 1. By family- (1 Sam 16:11)
 - 2. By Saul- (1 Sam. 16:19)
 - 3. By David- (1 Sam. 17:34)
- C. David's foundation of understanding about God's heart was formed by the truths that God reveal to Samuel about how God choose him. This dynamically affected David's view of himself.

- 1. As God's Beloved

That Your beloved may be delivered...hear me. (Ps 60:5)

2. As the apple of God's eye "
Keep me as the apple of Your eye (Ps 17:8)
 3. As one God delighted in
He delivered me because He delighted in me. (Ps. 18:19)
 4. As one treated with divine gentleness
Your right hand has held me up, Your gentleness has made me great. (Ps. 18:35)
 5. Seeing the saints as excellent to God affected David's view of them personally.
As for the saints ..., "they are the excellent ones, in whom is all my delight." (Ps. 16:3)
- D. David was overlooked by his family (authority structure and/or relational network). David was serving by keeping the sheep with faithfulness in the midst of the mundane. Samuel refused to sit down and begin the dinner (prophetic drama) until David was present. Developing a history in God – as David understood that God found him in Bethlehem, he grew in confidence that God would “find him” in conflicts in the future (2 Sam. 15). I have found My servant David and anointed him (Ps. 89:20). He chose David and took him from the sheepfolds; and brought him, to shepherd His people. (Ps. 78:70-71). David said to Zadok, "Carry the ark of God back into the city. If I find favor in the eyes of the LORD, He will bring me back...²⁶ But if He says thus: 'I have no delight in you (**to keep David as king**),' here I am, let Him do to me as seems good to Him." (2 Sam. 15:25-26).
- E. *The Lord did not choose the seven older sons* – note the significant difference between God loving individuals and choosing people or nations for leadership (as in Rom. 9-11).
- F. *Samuel asked if Jesse had any others sons* – Jesse said, "The youngest one...there he is, keeping the sheep." Samuel said, "we will not sit down till he comes."
1. *There he is* – David overlooked by his family (authority structure/relational network).
 2. *Keeping the sheep* – David was serving with faithfulness in the midst of the mundane.
 3. *We will not sit down* – God did not allow the dinner (prophetic drama) to begin without David being present.

most significant historical event in Jesse's family, most dramatic in his history

probably 17 years old - maybe 2-3 years after Amalekite rejection

G. **Leadership Lessons:** God knows our address and His timing is never late. The Lord will make all seven brothers stand and wait until “His David” is in place. David did not try to get Samuel’s favor or attention. God needs no help in locating “His Davids.” We don’t have to strive to get attention from the people in charge. David was out of the sight of men worshipping God and serving. We do not need to push (invite) ourselves to places of honor if we believe that God will call us to His ordained place for us in His perfect time.

1. Do not confuse offering oneself to serve with offering oneself for a position of honor. It is common for some to “wait to be asked” when it comes to serving. This is the opposite of what God wants. The Scripture teaches us to be diligent in serving, yet hesitate to hint or push for more to receive more honor (value) from people.

2. It is best not to measure how much people are valuing or honoring us – it usually leads to complaining with a negative spirit. When we know that God will point to us in His time, then we can serve with a free spirit.

H. Developing a history in God – as David understood that God found him in Bethlehem, he grew in confidence that God would “find him” in conflicts in the future (2 Sam. 15)

I have found My servant David...with My holy oil I anointed him. (Ps. 89:20)

He also chose David His servant, and took him from the sheepfolds; 71 from following the ewes that had young He brought him, to shepherd Jacob His people. (Ps. 78:70-71)

The king (David) said to Zadok, "Carry the ark of God back into the city. If I find favor in the eyes of the LORD, He will bring me back...26 But if He says thus: 'I have no delight in you (to keep David as king),' here I am, let Him do to me as seems good to Him." (2 Sam. 15:25-26)

VII. SAMUEL ANOINTS DAVID AS THE NEW KING OF ISRAEL (1 SAM. 16:11-13)

So he (Jesse) sent and brought him in. Now he was ruddy, with bright eyes, and good-looking. And the LORD said, "Arise, anoint him; for this is the one!" 13 Then Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him in the midst of his brothers; and the Spirit of the LORD came upon David from that day forward. Samuel arose and went to Ramah. (1 Sam. 16:12-13)

A. The 3 different anointings in David’s life occurred on 3 different occasions and with 3 different purposes. **Bethlehem** (1 Sam. 16:13) – David was empowered to do tasks while developing spiritual identity and meekness (servant spirit). **Hebron** (2 Sam. 2:4)- David was empowered to govern God’s people. **Jerusalem** (2 Sam. 5:3)- David was empowered to conquer God’s enemies.

B. **Ruddy** – reddish complexion and hair. Most Jewish boys had black hair and a dark complexion.

- C. ***The Spirit came on David*** – as it did on Saul (1 Sam. 10:16) to equip him as a king. Samuel would teach David that he was anointed as a king “for God” (God’s pleasure).

- D. ***Anoint him in the midst of his brothers*** – this resulted in potential danger to Samuel, David, and Jesse’s entire family. This probably created negative dynamics with David and his 7 older brothers as young Joseph experienced.
Joseph had a dream, and he told it to his brothers; and they hated him even more. (Gen. 37:5)

- E. This was the first of three times that David was anointed. He was empowered to be faithful in the mundane (small things) and to further develop a meek servant spirit. This season in David’s life was one to be rooted in his identity as one who is loved by God and is a lover of God and walk in humility. In a ministry context, this corresponds to serving behind the scenes in the mundane that supports others without it consciously contributing to our promotion in a ministry position.

- F. ***Leadership Lesson:*** focus on establishing our identity as we are faithful to serve in the mundane (Mt. 25:21; 1 Sam. 16:10-11; 17:22).