

SAUL'S JUDAISM CONTRASTED WITH DAVID'S BACKGROUND

SAUL THE CLASSIC JUDAISER

- 1 Sam. 14:18-19 – First indications of a Judaistic approach – Ark a magic box, not presence of Yahweh
- 1 Sam. 14:24 – Touch not, taste not approach – Col. 2:20-23 – Focus on external self-righteousness
- 1 Sam. 15:13-15,17 – Mimicking Cain (first Judaiser) by prescribing what is acceptable to God
- 1 Sam. 15:20-23 and 28:3 – Saul tried to eradicate witches but fell to its equivalent - Rebellion
- 1 Sam. 20:24-26 – Saul's mind fixated on being ritually clean but not spiritually clean
- 2 Sam. 21:1 – Saul's zeal for Israel and Judah overrides 500 year old oath by Israel
- 1 Sam. 17:55-18:2 – Saul recoils from the prospect of connection with a scandal ridden family

A problem with David's Origins?

- ❖ 1 Sam. 17:28-29 – His brethren despised him and could not speak kindly to him.
- ❖ 1 Sam. 17:55-58 – Saul realises David will soon become his son-in-law.
- ❖ 1 Sam. 16:19-23 reveals David was well known by Saul personally – but not his family connections.
- ❖ 1 Sam. 17:12 – Jesse had 8 sons but was regarded as beyond any influence.
- ❖ 1 Sam. 18:2 – The impending connection with Jesse's house disgusts Saul.

Scandals in Jesse's family?

2 Sam. 17:25 - **And Absalom made Amasa captain of the host instead of Joab: which Amasa was a man's son, whose name was Ithra an Israelite, that went in to Abigail the daughter of Nahash, sister to Zeruiah Joab's mother.**

No reason! → Why not Jesse if she is David's sister? i.e. seduced 'Ithra' a contraction of 'Jether'

Should read "Ishmeelite"

1 Chron. 2:15-17 – "...David the seventh (of Jesse): Whose sisters were Zeruiah, and Abigail. And the sons of Zeruiah; Abishai, and Joab, and Asahel, three. And Abigail bare Amasa: and the father of Amasa was Jether the Ishmeelite. Abigail (at least) was fathered by Nahash (not Jesse) via David's mother.

Why was David not invited to Samuel's anointing feast?

- ❖ 1 Sam. 16:5 – "And he sanctified Jesse and his sons, and called them to the sacrifice." Was Jesse embarrassed or worried about tensions in the family?
- ❖ V.12 – "ruddy" – *admoniy* – reddish. Assumed to be evidence of time in the open as a shepherd, but more importantly of birth colour (not Jesse's nor that of his brothers).
- ❖ V.13 – "anointed him in the midst of his brethren" – The 'enemies' of Ps. 23:5.
- ❖ Ps. 51:5 is generally interpreted as a figure of speech *Asterismos* (or Indicating – employing some word which directs special attention to some particular point or subject) referring to the acquisition of human nature with its bias towards sin (as in Job 14:4; 15:14), but is likely referring to David's belief, at the time of his own sexual indiscretion with Bathsheba, that he was illegitimate as Jesse and David's brothers **incorrectly** believed and accordingly mistreated him.

We know Jesse was David's father (Ruth 4:22; Matt. 1:6), and his mother was Jesse's wife – 1 Chron. 2:15-17 – as David has one full blood sister, namely Zeruiah and a half sister Abigail – 2 Sam. 17:25. The evidence suggests there had been scandal in Jesse's family involving his wife around the time of David's conception creating his suspicion about David's origin just as it was for Joseph at the conception of the Lord Jesus Christ (Matt. 1:18-20) – a suspicion still alive 30 years later - **John 8:41** – Compare Isaac – Gen. 21:9 and Jephthah – Judges 11:1-2.

David was one of the greatest types of Christ in the O.T. – 2 Sam. 7:19; 1 Chron. 17:17

- ❖ 2 Sam. 7:19 – "And is this the manner of man, O Lord GOD?" - "manner" is *towrah* - law, custom, mode or manner (Ges.) The idea is of a type or pattern. Lit. - "This is the type of the Adam" (i.e. the last Adam = Christ).
- ❖ 1 Chron.17:17 – "and hast regarded me according to the estate of a man of high degree". "estate" is *towr* - a manner, mode. Interlinear Bible translates "as a type of the man who is on high".

Perhaps he is a fuller type than we realised!