



God Is Sovereign over Friendships

1 Samuel 18:1–11; 20:1–42



LESSON GOAL

Students will obey the Lord in all the relationships He gives.

BIBLE TRUTHS

- Saul was jealous of David and tried to kill him.
- Jonathan and David loved each other.
- David and Jonathan made a promise to each other.

KEY VERSE

“Then Jonathan and David made a covenant, because he loved him as his own soul” (1 Samuel 18:3).

APPLICATION

- Thank God for friends.
- Love your friends and enemies.
- Pray that God will help you obey.

NEXT WEEK

God Judges between David and Saul
Read 1 Samuel 24.

Symbol Key



Craft



Finger Play



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Center



Activity



Q & A



Age Group

4

Teacher Planning Sheet

PREPARE

Objectives/Truths to cover this week

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

Personal Application

As a result of my study in this passage, God wants me to

- _____
- _____
- _____

Three ways students need to apply this passage are

- _____
- _____
- _____

POINT

Choose from various ideas to point students to the coming Bible lesson.

- _____
- _____

PROCLAIM

Choose from various ideas to proclaim the Bible lesson.

Presentation Ideas

- _____
- _____

Praise/Music Ideas

- _____
- _____
- _____

PRACTICE

Choose ideas to help review and apply today's lesson.

- _____
- _____

Materials Needed

PREPARE WITH THE TRUTH

“Therefore you shall lay up these words of mine in your heart and in your soul... You shall teach them to your children” (Deuteronomy 11:18–19).

Please take time to prepare your mind and heart to accurately handle the truths of God’s Word (2 Tim. 2:15). Read through the Bible background and study the truths contained in this lesson. Crucial background information is included here to aid you in understanding the Scripture.

Bible Background

The Exaltation of David (1 Sam. 18:1–7)

Even before David defeated Goliath, his reputation had begun to grow. When Saul was being tormented by a distressing spirit, one of his servants recommended a youth who could play music for him. The servant told Saul about “a son of Jesse the Bethlehemite, who is skillful in playing, a mighty man of valor, a man of war, prudent in speech, and a handsome person; and the LORD is with him” (1 Sam. 16:18). After David played for Saul, Saul “loved him greatly, and [David] became his armorbearer” (16:21). God’s anointing of David was evidenced by His sovereign placement of David in the king’s presence. Even Saul unwittingly approved of the man whom God had chosen to replace him as king.

When the Philistines gathered to battle Israel, David alternated between shepherding and occasionally playing for Saul (1 Sam. 17:15). David would not stay in the background for long. After hearing Goliath “defy the armies of the living God” (17:26), David offered to fight the Philistine. The Lord honored Himself by giving victory to David, His anointed. Saul soon was busy finding out more about David (17:55). David’s family probably was important to Saul since Saul had promised that the defeater of Goliath would marry his daughter (17:25). After the dramatic battle, Saul took the new hero to stay with him and made David part of the royal household (18:2).

Saul’s son Jonathan also exalted David after the battle. After speaking with Saul, David formed a lasting friendship with Jonathan. Jonathan loved David “as his own soul” (1 Sam. 18:1). Their love was so deep that they made a covenant together (18:3). In stunning humility, Jonathan took off his princely robe, his armor, and his sword, bow, and belt and gave them to David. By clothing David in his own robes, Jonathan was sharing his status as prince with David.

Saul and Jonathan soon were joined by all Israel in their affection for David. Recognizing David’s abilities, Saul sent him out as a commander of the military. All the people, including Saul’s servants, were pleased with David’s leadership (1 Sam. 18:5). When Saul and David returned from battle, the women came “out of all the cities of Israel, singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tambourines, with joy, and with musical instruments” (18:6). Their song revealed a shift in the people’s evaluation of their king: “Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands” (18:7). The women were exalting David above their king!

The Resentment of Saul (1 Sam. 18:8–11)

Saul was both jealous and worried about the praise David received. Like a complaining child, Saul whined, “David has more than me!” If the people were already accrediting to David greater victories than Saul, Saul rightly reasoned that soon the kingdom would also belong to David (1 Sam. 18:8). Saul’s appreciation of

David changed. Instead of looking on David with fondness, now Saul suspiciously “eyed David from that day forward” (18:9). Saul could hardly avoid deducing that David was the “neighbor” to whom God had given his kingdom (1 Sam. 15:28).

Saul’s emotions of jealousy and fear quickly erupted into action. On the next day, Saul was again tormented by a demon (1 Sam. 18:10). As he had done before the death of Goliath, David played for the king in order to soothe him. While David held a musical instrument, Saul held a spear. With a shout of, “I will pin David to the wall!” Saul cast the spear at David twice but missed (18:11). The same God who had directed the stone of David against Goliath was protecting David from the spears flung by Saul.

Saul’s Attempts to Kill David (1 Sam. 18:12–19:24)

Throwing spears was only the first of Saul’s many attempts to kill David. Saul feared David because he knew that the Lord was with him (1 Sam. 18:12). In his fight against the Lord, Saul did everything he could to defeat David. First, he made David “a captain over a thousand” and sent him out on military campaigns (“he went out and came in before the people”; 18:13,16). But instead of getting killed in battle (or making a tactical mistake), David “behaved wisely in all his ways” (18:14). Saul’s plan backfired, and “all Israel and Judah loved David” (18:16).

Second, Saul tried to get David killed fighting the Philistines (1 Sam. 18:17–27). Saul offered his daughter Michal in marriage (a reward which he had previously promised) if David would bring him proof of killing 100 Philistines. When David accomplished the task, Saul had to give David his daughter in marriage. Michal loved David (18:28). Saul became all the more opposed to David, while the people esteemed David more with every battle (18:29–30).

Saul’s next attack was to command Jonathan and his servants to kill David (1 Sam. 19:1–8). But because Jonathan “delighted greatly in David” (19:1), he warned David to hide until he talked to his father. Jonathan pleaded with his father, arguing that David had not sinned against him, that the Lord had used David to deliver Israel, and that Saul would be guilty of innocent blood (19:4–5). Saul listened to his son, even swearing by the name of the Lord not to kill David (19:6). Jonathan thought that he had successfully reconciled David to Saul. David returned to Saul’s presence (19:7).

Once again, Saul sought to kill David (1 Sam. 19:9–17). Believing the best, David again played for the troubled Saul (19:9). Not surprisingly, Saul’s reward was another spear (19:10). With the help of his wife (Saul’s daughter), David escaped and fled to Samuel (19:18). Saul continued his pursuit of David. The messengers who had been sent to capture David were controlled by God and prophesied instead (19:20–22). After three groups were controlled by the Holy Spirit, Saul himself went, only to be likewise controlled. God prophesied through him and had Saul take off his kingly robes (19:23–24). Even Saul could not stop himself from admitting that his kingdom was being taken away!

David’s Plan to Reveal Saul’s Heart (1 Sam. 20:1–7)

When the rift between Saul and David seemed permanent, David was anxious for his beloved friend Jonathan to know that he had done all he could to live peaceably with Saul. David risked meeting with Jonathan and asked why Saul was trying to kill him (1 Sam. 20:1). Jonathan didn’t want to believe his father would again try to kill David. (Jonathan was unaware of the attempts on David’s life in 1 Samuel 19:9–24, which occurred after the reconciliation in 1 Samuel 19:1–8). David was still willing to return if Saul passed a test. With Jonathan’s help, David would intentionally not come to the New Moon feast (1 Sam. 20:5–7). Jonathan was to say that

he had allowed David to celebrate the feast with his brothers. If Saul was angry, both David and Jonathan could be assured that David's life was not safe.

David and Jonathan's Covenant (1 Sam. 20:8–23)

In 1 Samuel 20:8–17, David and Jonathan reminded each other of the covenant they had made (1 Sam. 18:3). David urged Jonathan to be loyal to him as he had promised. He even asked Jonathan to be the one to take his life if he had sinned against Saul (20:8). In response, Jonathan promised to let David know what he found out, whether good or bad (20:11–13). He would help David escape, if need be (20:13). Jonathan likewise reminded David to keep the covenant. Jonathan wanted David not only to spare his life but also to spare his descendants (20:14–15). Jonathan sought to ensure that when God had given David victory over his enemies (as he was sure God would), David would not follow the custom of destroying the previous king's descendants in order to secure the throne. Both David and Jonathan affirmed the covenant because they loved each other (20:16–17). After explaining the signals through which he would inform David whether it was safe to return (20:18–22), Jonathan again reminded David that it was the Lord who had witnessed the covenant between them (20:23). Jonathan and David had a friendship sanctified unto the Lord and lived in the Lord's presence.

Jonathan Discovers Saul's Heart (1 Sam. 20:24–33)

Jonathan's loyalty to David soon caused Saul to turn against his son. Perhaps Jonathan was relieved when on the first day of the New Moon feast Saul displayed no anger at David's empty place (1 Sam. 20:24–26). Saul assumed that David missed because he was ceremonially unclean (Lev. 7:20–21). But when David was absent on the second day, Saul was infuriated by Jonathan's explanation that he had given David permission to eat the feast with his brothers (1 Sam. 20:27–31). Saul ridiculed Jonathan by cursing his mother and accusing him of siding with David (20:30). It was unfathomable to Saul that Jonathan could befriend David; as long as David lived, neither Jonathan nor his sons would become king (20:31). Saul commanded Jonathan to bring him David. When Jonathan asked to know what David had done wrong, Saul threw a spear at his own son (20:32–33). From that time on, Jonathan knew that Saul was intent on killing David.

David and Jonathan's Separation (1 Sam. 20:34–42)

Though their covenant loyalty to each other would continue, Jonathan knew that his companionship with David would be interrupted. Jonathan was now certain that his father had wrongly persecuted David. "He was grieved for David, because his father had treated him shamefully" (1 Sam. 20:34). Just as Jonathan had promised, he followed the predetermined signals for telling David that Saul was committed to David's demise (20:35–38). The boy fetching the arrows couldn't have fully understood Jonathan's secret instruction to David: "Make haste, hurry, do not delay!" (20:38). Showing both his trust and his good intentions, Jonathan sent his weapons back to the city with the boy and met David (20:40). David showed the greatest respect to the prince who would never reign by bowing three times (20:41). They affectionately kissed each other and "wept together," David weeping more than Jonathan. God's sovereignty over their separation did not result in a cold acceptance of their circumstances. Separation for these men would be painful. In light of the covenant binding both themselves and their families, Jonathan bid David to go in peace (20:42). The Lord had joined the two men in fellowship, and He would judge whether they kept the covenant they had made.

Conclusion

The Lord's direction of human relationships is an opportunity for the believer to obey. Like David and Jonathan, we must trust that God sovereignly directs human affairs, between both enemies and friends. The Lord's giving and taking of relationships, which at times may be grievous, is an opportunity for the believer to show the sufficiency of Christ. Regardless of how a believer is treated, he has been enabled by Christ to behave righteously. Whether the believer experiences the blessing of close friendships, the sadness of departures, or the disappointment of betrayal and jealousy, the Lord remains both sufficient and sovereign.

POINT TO THE TRUTH

"Give ear, O my people, to my law; incline your ears to the words of my mouth"
(Psalm 78:1).

This section includes questions to review last week's lesson and ideas to prepare students for this week's lesson. Choose from the following ideas to point to the truths of this lesson.



Review Questions

Use these questions to review and reinforce key truths.

Why were the Israelites and the Philistines gathered before one another?
The two armies had gathered for war.

Why weren't the two armies fighting?
The Philistines made an agreement to serve Israel if any Israelite could beat their champion warrior.

Who was the warrior the Philistines had chosen to fight?
The Philistines chose a man named Goliath. He was about 9' 9" tall and very strong.

What did Goliath say to the Israelites?
Goliath defied the armies of God. Goliath was dishonoring God.

What did the Israelites do about it?
They were all afraid because they thought no one could beat Goliath. No one would defend God's honor.

What did David do when he saw what was going on?
He decided to fight Goliath and defend God's name.

How did David fight Goliath?
David used a stone in a sling and hit Goliath with it in the forehead. When Goliath fell, David ran to him and cut off his head with Goliath's own sword.



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Brainstorming Activity: A Good Friend

Ask the students to name qualities they look for in a good friend. Write these on

a dry-erase board or chalkboard, and discuss the answers as a class. In today's lesson we will learn about David and Jonathan's friendship.



The Signal

Use this before the lesson to review last week's lesson, or afterward to review this week's lesson. When a student answers a review question correctly, he gets to throw a beanbag toward a target representing the stone Ezel in 1 Samuel 20:19. Comment based on where the beanbag lands, "Behold, the arrows are on this side of you," or "Behold, the arrows are beyond you." After playing this game, explain to the students that what they were doing was actually part of a signal that they will learn about in today's lesson.



Red Light, Green Light

To play, one student should stand as the "signal" at one end of the room, while all the other students stand at the other end of the room. When the "signal" faces the students and says, "Red light!" the students must freeze in place. When the signal turns his back to the students and says, "Green light!" the students can approach him. If a student moves during a red light, he must go back to the starting point. The first student to reach the signal wins the game. After playing, talk with the students about how signals work. Tell them that in today's lesson, they will learn about a signal between David and Jonathan. This signal helped David to know whether to go or stop.



Good for You

In today's lesson, the students will learn about both good and bad relationships. Bring some common medicines and vitamins to class. Ask the students which ones taste good and which ones taste bad. Explain that although some medicines taste better than others, they all are designed to make you healthy. In the same way, God brings some people into our lives who are fun to be with and others who are not very nice to us. God uses both good and bad relationships to help us become like Him. We have to learn to thank God for all the people He brings into our lives.



Late for Dinner

Before the lesson, have a few volunteers stand or sit in front of the class. If space permits, seat them at a table with a simple place setting (a paper plate and cup). Make sure you go over the names of each volunteer before asking the class to close their eyes while one of the volunteers hides. Have the class guess who is missing. In today's lesson, David misses dinner with King Saul twice. Have the students listen to see how Saul will react.

PROCLAIM THE TRUTH

“Telling to the generation to come the praises of the LORD, and His strength and His wonderful works that He has done” (Psalm 78:4).

This section includes the Bible lesson, lesson questions, and praise and worship ideas. Song suggestions are included that you can use to proclaim your worship to God. Use the lesson questions to check the students’ understanding. This section also includes various presentation ideas to use during the teaching time. Read the Bible passage several times before you read these pages. All teaching should be done directly from the Bible.

Bible Lesson

God had a plan to make David the king of Israel. Even though He had already anointed David as king, Saul was still ruling the Israelites. But Saul was foolish to think that he could stop God’s plan. He knew that God had decided to give the kingdom to somebody else, and he thought he could stop God from making that happen. When Saul finally realized that David was God’s anointed king of Israel, he tried to kill him.

David had earned a good reputation even before he beat Goliath. Saul had kept him as a musician because his harp playing kept the evil spirit away from him and he was able to calm down. Saul loved David so much that he made him his armor-bearer. Saul did not realize that he was giving a high position to the man whom God had anointed as the next king. God was controlling things, even when Saul thought that he was the one in control.

This was all before David’s great defeat of the Philistine Goliath. David had volunteered to fight the mighty warrior because he was angry that Goliath was dishonoring God. And God gave David victory over Goliath. Saul brought the new hero David to stay with him and live as part of the royal household. David became best friends with Saul’s son Jonathan. Jonathan loved David as much as he loved himself. They made a covenant together, and Jonathan gave David his princely robe, armor, sword, bow, and belt. By clothing David in his own robes, he was sharing his status as a prince with David.

The rest of Israel grew to know and love David, too. Saul had made him a commander in the military, and he was very good at it. When Saul and David would come back from winning a battle, the women came out “of all the cities of Israel singing and dancing, to meet King Saul, with tambourines, with joy, and with musical instruments.” They sang a song for them. The words to the song were “Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands.” Saul did not like that song very much. When the women sang that song, they were saying that David was better than King Saul.

Saul became both jealous and worried about all the praise that David was getting. He whined, “David has more than me!” Saul realized that he already had given David everything he had to give him, except one thing, his kingdom. And he figured that David would try to become the king. Saul knew that God had already chosen another king to replace him, since the kingdom had been taken away from him. He probably figured out that it was David whom God had chosen. Saul’s feelings for David changed. Once he had loved him and given him a place of great honor in his household, but now he was suspicious of him.

Saul’s bad feelings toward David changed how he treated him. The next day, Saul was once again tormented by an evil spirit. David came to play his harp for Saul,

but Saul grew even angrier. He looked at David, held out his spear, and shouted, "I will pin David to the wall!" He threw his spear at him twice, but missed both times. God was protecting David from Saul's attacks, just as he had protected him from Goliath.

Saul tried to kill David many times after that. Saul feared him because he knew that the Lord was with him. In his fight against the Lord, Saul did everything he could to defeat David. First, he sent him out with the military to fight in many battles, thinking that he would die in a battle. But David "behaved wisely in all ways," and this only made things worse for Saul because the Israelites grew to love David even more. Second, Saul tried to get David killed by sending him to the Philistines. He told David that if he brought back proof that he had killed 100 Philistines, he would give him his daughter Michal in marriage. Saul thought that surely David would die trying to kill 100 Philistines, but he didn't, and the people grew to love him even more. The third thing he tried was to ask Jonathan to kill David. But David was Jonathan's best friend, and so instead of killing him, Jonathan warned David to run and hide until he talked his father out of killing him. Jonathan begged his father not to kill David, saying that David had not done anything wrong and that the Lord had used David to deliver Israel. He said Saul would be guilty of murdering an innocent man. Saul listened to him and even swore by the name of the Lord that he would not kill David. Jonathan thought he was telling the truth, so David came back to the household of Saul.

But Saul had not told the truth. Once again, he tried to kill David. Wanting to think the best of Saul, David still came and played his harp for him. But Saul threw another spear at him. David realized that he had to escape, so he ran off and found the prophet Samuel. Saul sent his people to chase after David, but the people were controlled by the Holy Spirit, and instead of chasing David, they started to prophesy. The Holy Spirit even took control of Saul and caused him to take off his kingly robes to show him that he was losing his kingdom.

David was worried about Jonathan. He wanted to be sure that Jonathan knew that he had done everything he could to live at peace with Saul. He also wanted to know why Saul wanted to kill him and thought Jonathan could tell him. So David risked meeting with Jonathan, hoping that Saul would not find out about it. When they met, he told Jonathan about Saul's latest attempts to kill him, but Jonathan did not want to believe him. He was convinced that his father had told him the truth when he swore that he wouldn't kill David, and he thought David must have misunderstood his father. So David came up with a plan. He was willing to return if Saul could pass a test. He told Jonathan that he would intentionally not show up at the New Moon feast. Everyone, including David, was expected and required to come to this feast. Jonathan was supposed to tell Saul that he had given David permission to go celebrate the feast with his brothers instead. If that made Saul angry, then they both would know that Saul really did want to kill David.

David begged Jonathan to remember their covenant even against the wishes of his own father. Jonathan promised to tell David what he found out, even if it was bad. Jonathan also begged David to remember their covenant. He knew that David would be given victory over Saul and would ultimately become king. He asked that David keep his promise and not kill him and his family when he became king. That's what a new king usually did to the old king's family. They both agreed to keep their covenant. Jonathan told David how he would signal him when he knew anything, and David went back into hiding.

Jonathan went to the New Moon feast. The first day, Saul didn't think much of David missing it, but the second day, he asked Jonathan why he hadn't come. Jonathan, according to the plan, told Saul that he had given David permission to enjoy the feast with his brothers. Saul became very angry. He accused Jonathan of

taking David's side and told him he was crazy for keeping David alive. If David were dead, then Jonathan would become the next king! Saul commanded Jonathan to bring him David. When Jonathan asked to know what David had done wrong, Saul threw his spear at his own son. From that time on, Jonathan knew that Saul was intent on killing David.

Jonathan was very sad. He knew that David would have to run and hide and that he wouldn't get to see his friend much anymore. He knew that his father had treated David shamefully, and that also made him very sad. Just as Jonathan had promised, he followed the signals that he had agreed upon with David. While he was out practicing shooting his arrows, he sent the boy there helping him to pick up the arrows he had already shot. He yelled out to the boy, "Make haste, hurry, do not delay!" The boy had no idea that Jonathan was actually yelling out to David, telling him that it was not safe to stay. Jonathan sent the boy back home and went to find David's hiding place to say his last goodbye. They both cried. David showed Jonathan the greatest respect by bowing to him, because he knew that Jonathan had willingly handed over the throne that David would soon reign upon. Jonathan told David to go in peace.

Like David and Jonathan, Christians must trust that God will control our lives, with both our enemies and our friends. Sometimes we have to leave our friends and people we love, but this can show us that all we really need is Jesus in our lives. We also learn that no matter how other people treat us, God has given us the power to do what is right, just as David did when Saul treated him so badly.



Lesson Questions

Why did Saul first become angry at David?

When Saul and David came back from war, the women sang, "Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands." This made Saul jealous because David was liked more than he was.

What did Saul try to do to David because of his jealousy?

When David came to play his harp for Saul, Saul threw two spears at David, trying to kill him.

What did David do because of his fear of Saul?

David left and hid from Saul.

What did Jonathan and David do to find out whether Saul truly was angry at David?

David missed a banquet for two days, and Saul became very angry. Saul was so angry that he tried to kill his own son. Jonathan told David of his father's plan.

Why was it so hard for Jonathan and David to say goodbye?

Jonathan and David loved each other. They knew that they would miss each other very much.

Presentation Ideas



A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards

Use appropriate A Beka Book Flash-A-Cards with the lesson.



Betty Lukens Flannelgraph

Use appropriate flannelgraph pieces with the lesson.



Right and Wrong Actions

In today's story, David, Saul, and Jonathan demonstrate good and bad responses to the people God brings into their lives. The narrative itself doesn't always tell us which responses are good and which are bad, but the rest of the Bible does. Hand out green and red cards, and as the story progresses, ask the students to vote as to whether a particular action was right or wrong. Read them a Bible verse to confirm their answer; for example:

1 Samuel 18:1–4—Jonathan loved David : righteous (1 John 3:11)

1 Samuel 18:6–11—Saul was jealous, angry: unrighteous (Eph. 4:26, 31–32)

1 Samuel 19:1–4—Saul wants to kill David: unrighteous (Ex. 20:13)



Pride

In today's lesson, Saul's pride is insulted when he hears the women singing, "Saul has killed his thousands, and David has killed his ten thousands." Have the students chant that together a few times when you come to this point in the story. Ask them how they think Saul might have felt about someone else being a bigger hero.

Praise and Worship

Change My Heart, Oh God

He's Got the Whole World in His Hands

Love, Love

This Is My Commandment

Trust and Obey



Friends

David was both brave and wise,
(Point to bicep and then to head.)

Greatly loved in Israel's eyes.
(Place hands over heart.)

Very angry Saul became,
(Clench fists; make angry face.)

Envious of David's fame.
(Narrow eyes enviously.)

But Jonathan was David's friend,
(Hug self.)

True and faithful to the end.
(Place hand over heart; nod head.)

So trust the Lord when foes pursue,
(Nod head; point upward.)

And honor Him in friendships, too.
(Place hand over heart; nod head.)

PRACTICE THE TRUTH

“That they may set their hope in God, and not forget the works of God, but keep His commandments” (Psalm 78:7).

Choose ideas from this section to review and apply the truths of the Bible lesson.



Covenant of Love

Materials: photocopy of scroll, moon, house, heart, and arrow for each student; scissors, hole punch, string

Directions: Before class, photocopy the craft pages on cardstock. Pass out the craft pages to each student. Instruct the students to cut on the bold lines. Instruct students to punch four holes, evenly spaced, on the bottom of the scroll. Students must punch one hole in the top center of each shape: moon, house, heart, and arrow. Demonstrate how to tie each shape in the correct order on the bottom of the scroll. Use the scroll to review the important components of the covenant between David and Jonathan.



Who Did What?

Review today’s lesson by asking the students to identify which person (David, Saul, or Jonathan) did each thing in the story. Students can hold up cards with pictures of each man (from the coloring page or “paper doll” stand-ups) or point to the man on a coloring page. Or you could have large pictures of the men at the front, and students could put stickers on the right man for each answer.

Variation: Make bingo cards with pictures of the men in each square. Students cover one picture for each answer until someone gets five in a row.

Whom did Jonathan love as himself? *David*

Which friends made a covenant? *David and Jonathan*

Who gave his clothes away? *Jonathan*

Whom did he give them to? *David*

Who went out with Saul to battle? *David*

Whom did Saul set over the men of war? *David*

Whom did the women of Israel sing about? *David and Saul*

In their song, who slayed thousands? *Saul*

Who slayed ten thousands? *David*

Who became jealous of David? *Saul*

Whom was Saul suspicious of? *David*

Who played the harp? *David*

Whom did he play it for? *Saul*

Whom did Saul throw a spear at? *David and Jonathan*

From whom did the Holy Spirit depart? *Saul*

Who was prospering during this time? *David*

Who asked Jonathan to exhort and admonish him? *David*

Who wanted to kill David? *Saul*

Who attended the feast of the new moon? *Saul and Jonathan*

Who did not attend? *David*

Who said, "If there is iniquity in me, put me to death yourself" (20:8)? *David*

Whom did David ask to kill him if he had sinned? *Jonathan*

Who shot the arrows in the field? *Jonathan*

Who hid behind the stone Ezel? *David*

Who did not eat food on the second day of the new moon? *Jonathan*

Who bowed three times to Jonathan? *David*

Who wept together? *Jonathan and David*

"The Lord will be between me and you." Whom did "me and you" refer to?
Jonathan and David

Who were friends? *David and Jonathan*

Who became David's enemy? *Saul*

Whom did God want David to love? *Saul and Jonathan*



Class Picture Frame

Materials: a class picture for each student, cardstock, pens, crayons, glue, other decorations

Directions: At least one week before, take a picture of the whole class. Print out a class picture for each student to fit into a paper frame. Have each student write "God Gives Us Friends" at the top of the frame. At the bottom of the frame, have each student write Proverbs 17:17a. Students can decorate their frames by coloring or gluing on decorations. Talk to the students about how God gives us all relationships and wants us to love each person.



God Gives Relationships

Materials: copies of the "God Gives Relationships" craft page, crayons

Directions: Give each student a copy of the craft page. Talk to the students about the relationships God gave David and the relationships He has given them. Allow the students to color the page.

Coloring Sheets

Give each student copies of the coloring sheets at the back of the lesson. Students can color the pages in class or at home.



MEMORY VERSE

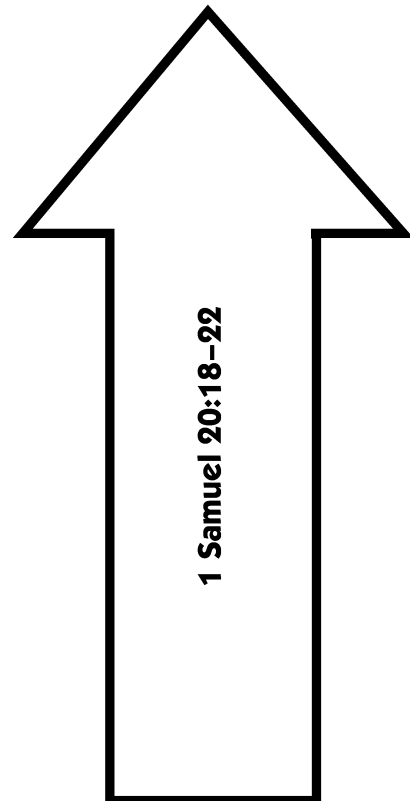
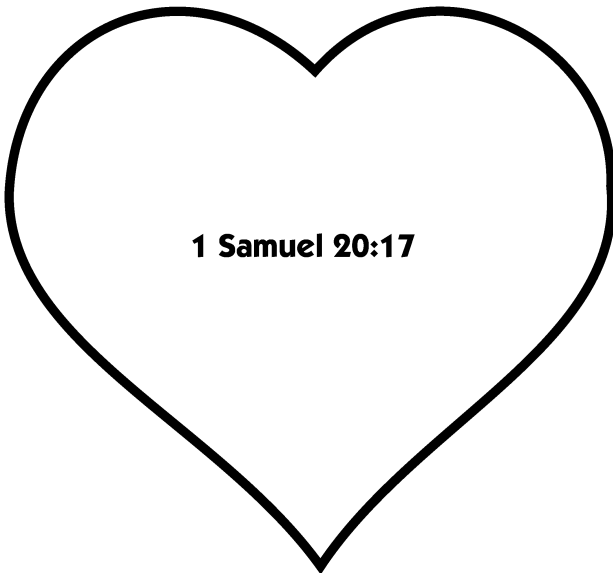
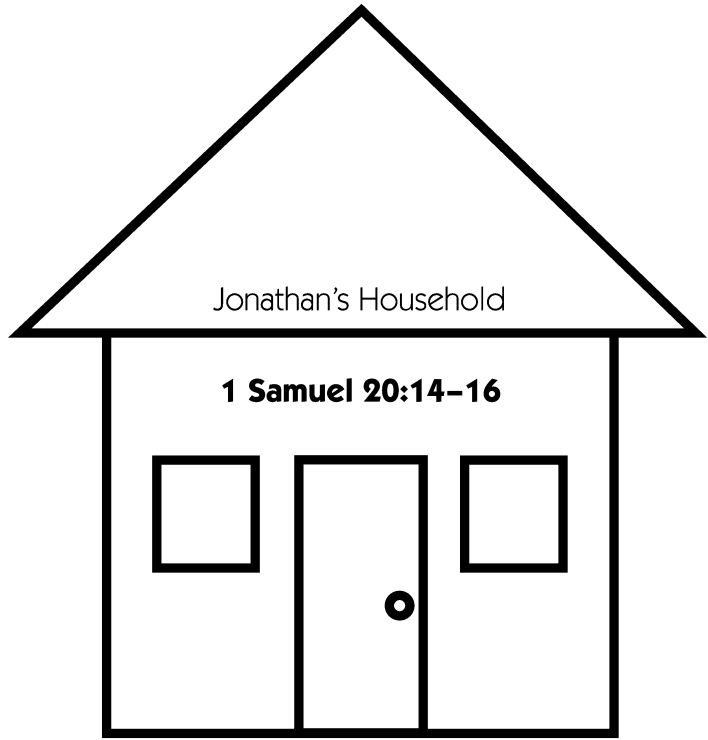
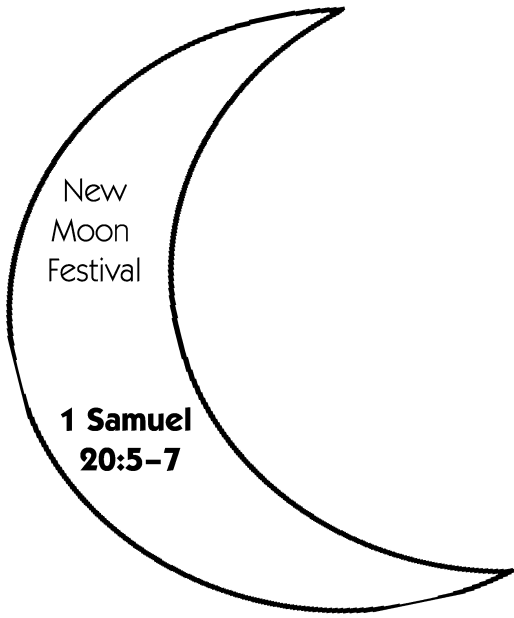
"Then Jonathan and David made a covenant, because he loved him as his own soul" (1 Samuel 18:3).

Covenant of Love

Covenant of Love

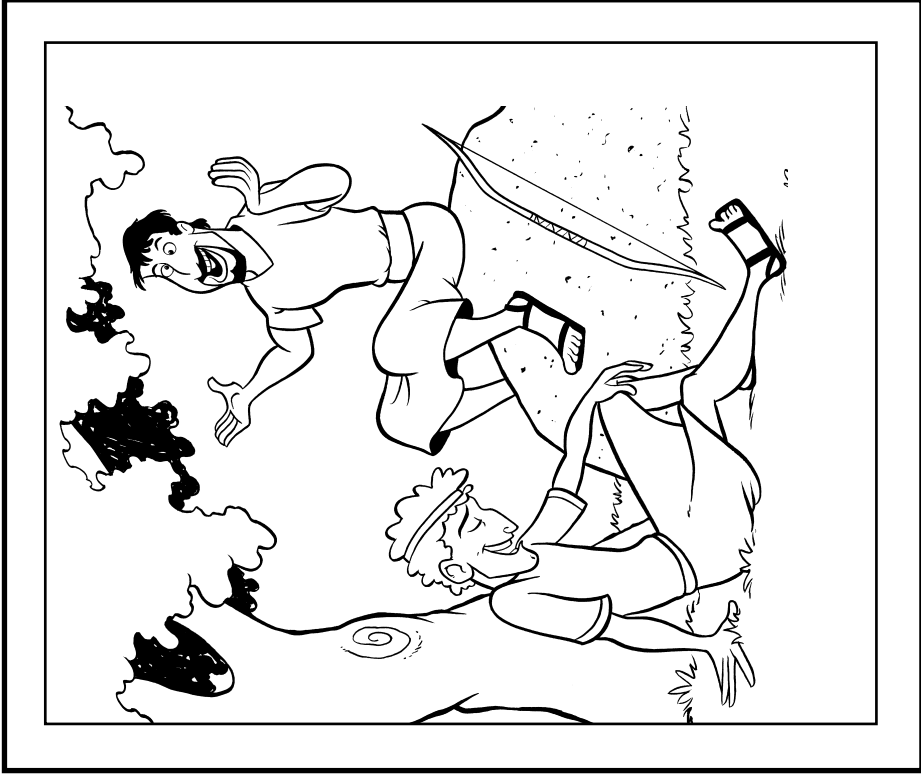
*“May the LORD be between
you and me, and between
your descendants and my
descendants forever”
(1 Samuel 20:42b).*

Covenant of Love



God Gives Relationships

God Gives Friends

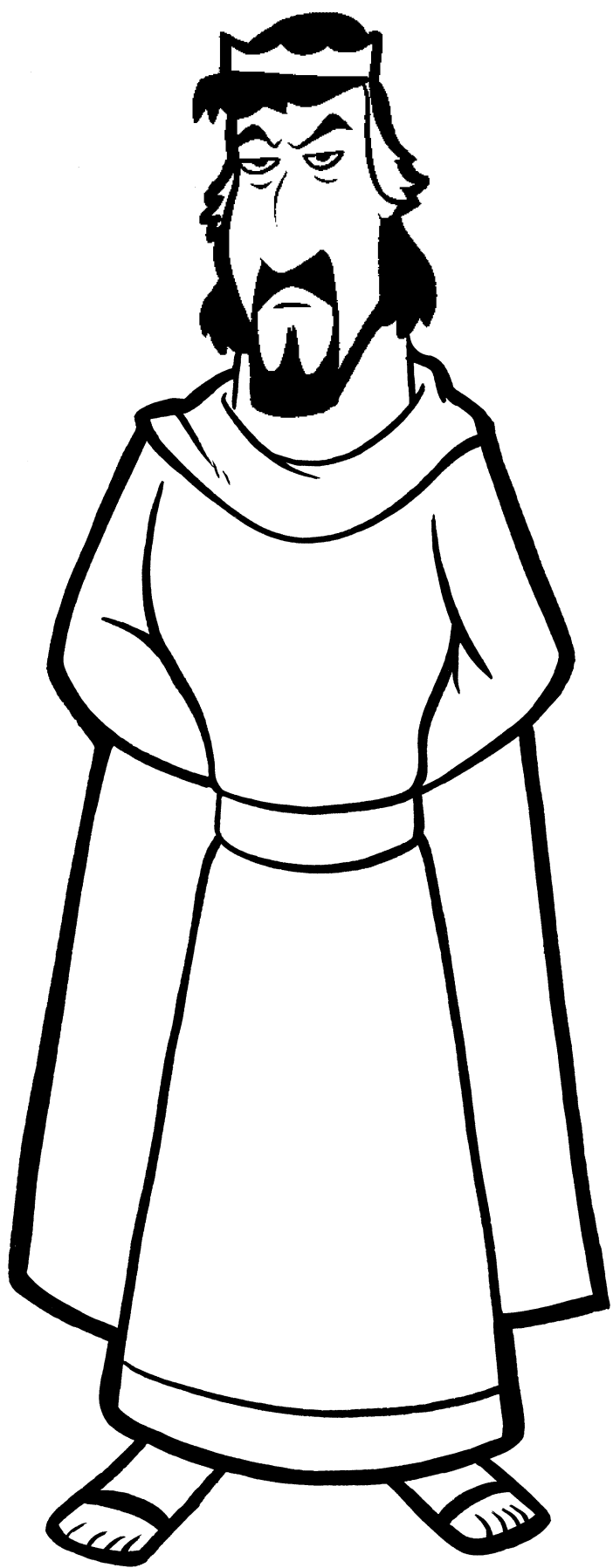


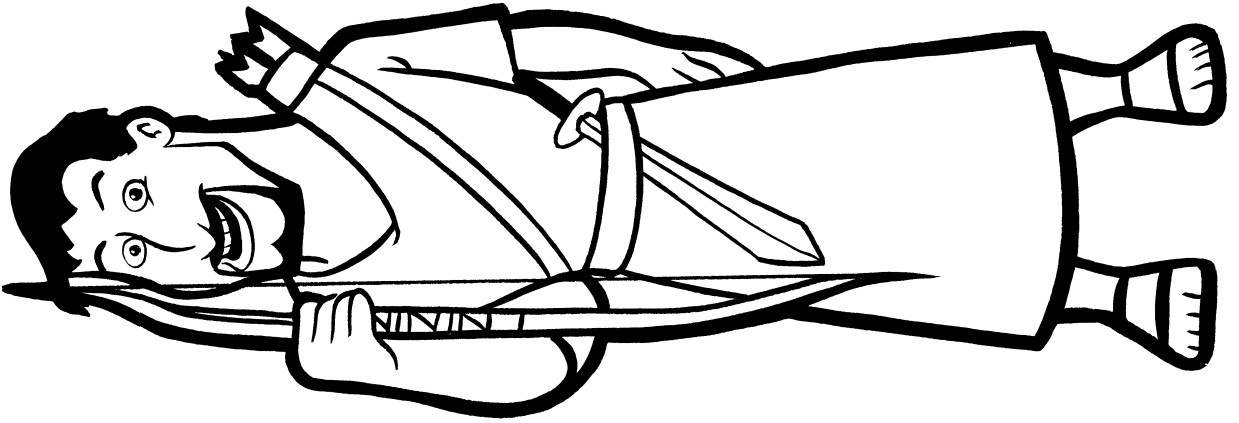
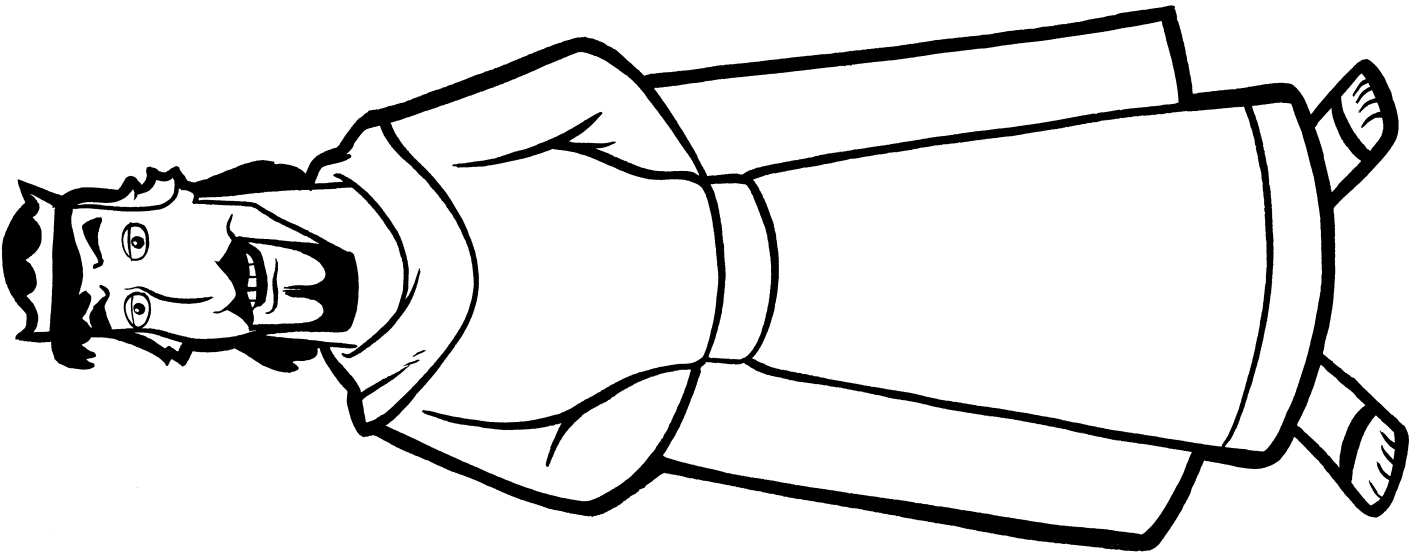
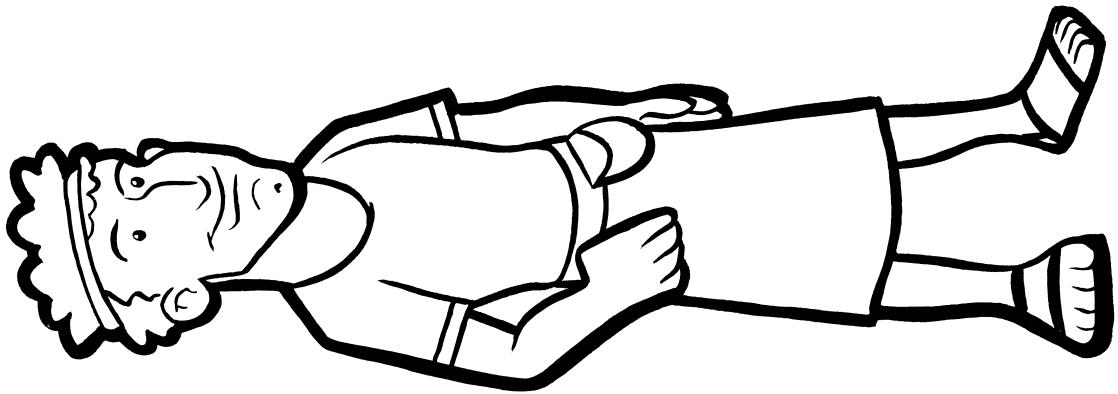
Jonathan loved David as himself
(1 Sam. 18:16).

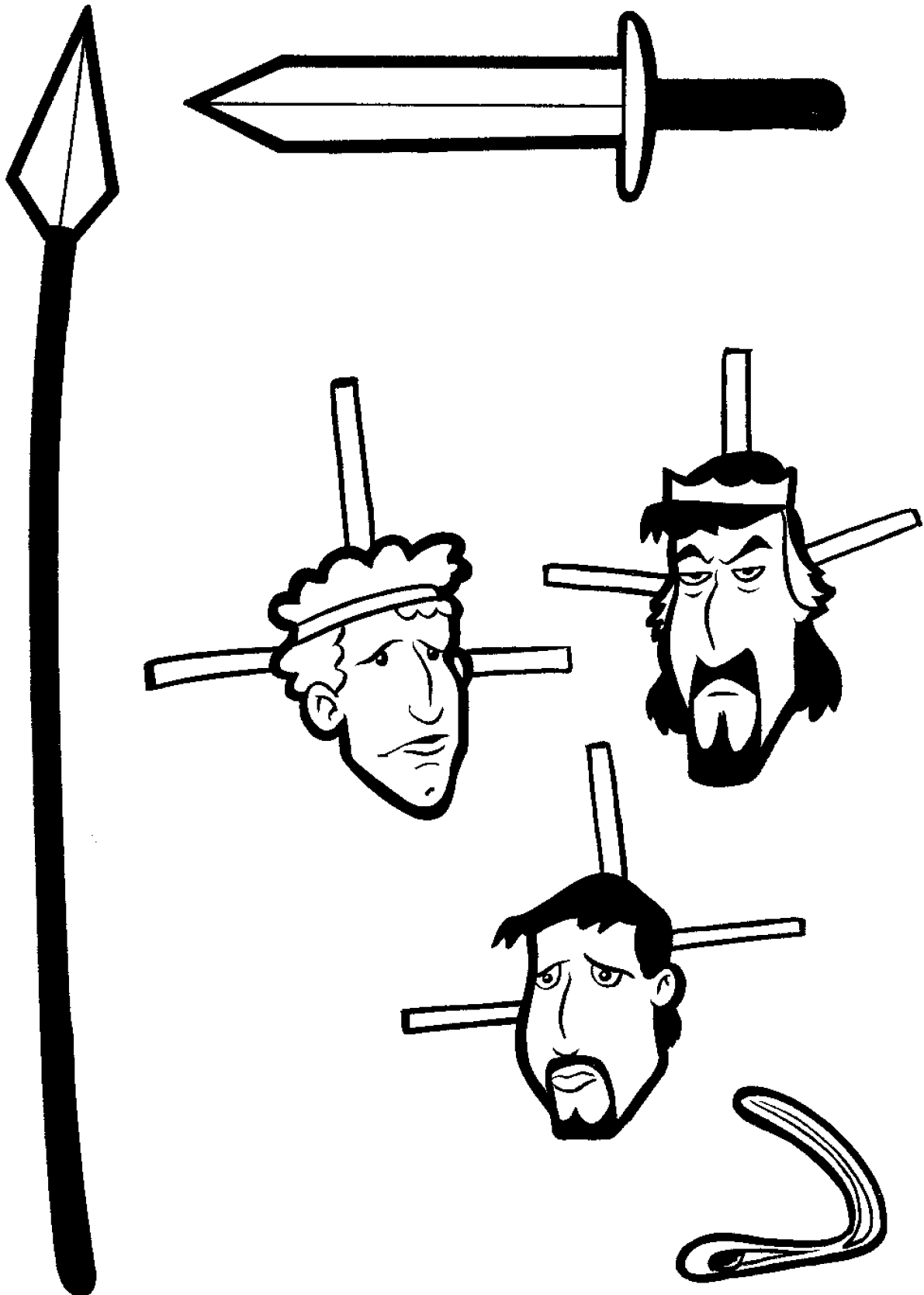
God Gives Enemies



Saul hated David and tried
to kill him (1 Sam. 18:9–11).









“The soul of Jonathan was knit to the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul” (1 Samuel 18:1b).



“Then Jonathan and David made a covenant, because he loved him as his own soul. And Jonathan took off the robe that was on him and gave it to David, with his armor, even to his sword and his bow and his belt” (1 Samuel 18:3–4).

