



# God Makes David King

2 Samuel 1:1–2:4a



## LESSON GOAL

Students will trust that God's plan includes the death of the righteous and the wicked.

## BIBLE TRUTHS

- David was very sad when Saul and Jonathan died.
- David knew that God was in control of Saul and Jonathan's deaths.
- After Saul's death, the people accepted David as king.

## KEY VERSE

"Therefore David took hold of his own clothes and tore them, and so did all the men who were with him. And they mourned and wept and fasted until evening for Saul and for Jonathan his son, for the people of the LORD and for the house of Israel, because they had fallen by the sword" (2 Samuel 1:11–12).

## APPLICATION

- Trust that God is in control when good and bad people die.
- Praise God for making David king as He said He would.
- Pray that people would come to know Jesus as their Savior before they die.

## NEXT WEEK

God's Gracious Promise to David  
Read 2 Samuel 7.

### Symbol Key



Craft



Finger Play



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Center



Activity



Q & A



Age Group



## 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

In 1 Samuel 24:12, David said to Saul, “Let the LORD judge between you and me, and let the LORD avenge me on you. But my hand shall not be against you.” No matter how many opportunities David had, he would not kill the man whom God had appointed to lead Israel. The author of 1 and 2 Samuel knew that David (and his descendants) would be criticized as usurpers if he did not show that David was blameless in his becoming king. It needed to be clear that David was made king by God alone. David’s willingness to be reconciled with Saul (1 Sam. 19:1–10; 20:1–42) and his sparing of Saul’s life (1 Sam. 24, 26) showed that David was not motivated by personal gain. God protected David from fighting against Israel in the battle in which Saul died (1 Sam. 27–31). One of the greatest testimonies to David’s innocence in becoming king was his response to the death of Saul and his heir, Jonathan. David did not rejoice or boast at the death of his wicked enemy Saul. Even though David longed to be justified and avenged by the Lord, he mourned greatly at the death of Saul and Jonathan.

### Sparing Saul to Saul’s Last Battle: Overview of 1 Samuel 24–31

When David spared Saul’s life in 1 Samuel 24, his men must have wondered what he was thinking. God had given David the perfect opportunity to kill his enemy, but he refused. David realized that an opportunity did not mean God’s permission. He would not disobey God by killing the man whom God had anointed to lead Israel.

David’s obedience in sparing Saul’s life does not make him a perfect model. In 1 Samuel 25, David and his men went to kill an evil man named Nabal for offending them. The only thing that saved Nabal’s life was the wise action of his wife, Abigail—and God’s protection! David praised the Lord for keeping him from the evil of innocent bloodshed and from avenging himself (1 Sam. 25). Had God allowed David to commit the slaughter, David would have had “grief” and “offense of heart” whenever he remembered his sin (1 Sam. 25:31).

Like all worshipers of the one true God, David was only sometimes a good example. In 1 Samuel 26, David again righteously spared Saul’s life. This second time David actually snuck into Saul’s camp and stole his spear. Because of David’s innocence, David could say to Saul, “May the LORD repay every man for his righteousness and his faithfulness” (26:23). In 1 Samuel 27, David was a less positive example. Certain that Saul would kill him if he stayed in Israel, David again fled to the Philistines (27:1). David, his men, and their families stayed among the Philistines in the city of Ziklag for over a year (27:7). David told the Philistine king Achish that he was raiding Israelite towns when really he was raiding Israel’s neighbors. Achish was so convinced by David’s lies that he made David his body-guard (28:2)! Although the reader must be careful in his judgments, chapter 27 is noticeably lacking any mention of the Lord. The reader must wonder whether David had God’s permission in allying himself with the Philistine king.

When the Philistines marched out to war against Israel, David and his men were expected to accompany Achish to fight Israel! God graciously allowed David a way out of the predicament (1 Sam. 29:1–11). The Philistines were not comfortable having David among their troops, and Achish sent David back to Ziklag. When David and his men returned to Ziklag, they found the city burned and all their wives and children gone (1 Sam. 30:1–31). At this moment of crisis, David turned to God. While all his men were grieving, “David strengthened himself in the LORD his God” (30:6). David again asked the Lord what he should do and relied on Him for guidance (30:7–8). After rescuing their wives and children, David humbly gave credit to the Lord (30:23).

David was an exemplary character only when he followed the Lord’s heart. Saul, who had no place for God in his heart, never followed God’s law and is not an example for the believer. The Philistine troops that David had almost accompanied were advancing toward Israel. Saul was terrified and called to the Lord to know what to do (1 Sam. 28:5–6). But the Lord did not answer unrepentant Saul (28:6). Showing contempt for God’s Law, Saul found a medium to bring back the spirit of Samuel (who had died in 1 Samuel 25:1). Samuel confirmed that God was giving the kingdom to David because of Saul’s disobedience (28:17–18). Samuel also prophesied that Israel would lose to the Philistines and that Saul and his sons would be killed the next day (28:19).

### **David’s Reaction to the Death of Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. 1:1–16)**

After David and his men had rescued their wives and children and returned to Ziklag, David waited two days, no doubt anxious to hear how Israel had fared against the Philistine troops. On the third day, David found out the sad news. A messenger arrived from Saul’s camp at Mount Gilboa, nearly 80 miles from Ziklag. The man, an Amalekite, arrived with a torn shirt and dust on his head (2 Sam. 1:2). When David found out where the man had come from, he asked how the battle had gone (1:3–4). The Amalekite said that Israel had lost the battle and that Saul and Jonathan were dead. When David asked if he was certain (1:5), the man responded that he had killed Saul (1:6–10). He claimed that Saul had asked him to kill him since he was injured and since the Philistines were approaching. The man then presented Saul’s crown and arm bracelet.

David needed no more proof that Saul and Jonathan were dead. He and his men tore their clothes, mourned, wept, and fasted (2 Sam. 1:11–12). They mourned for “Saul and Jonathan his son, for the people of the LORD and for the house of Israel, because they had fallen by the sword” (1:12). Not surprisingly, David mourned for his beloved friend Jonathan. Jonathan had been swept up into his father’s wicked reign but still remained a faithful son. He served his father even after his father had tried to kill him (1 Sam. 20:33). David’s mourning for Saul is much more surprising! Saul had tried to kill David multiple times. He had forced David to flee from Israel and to live for years as a hunted man. But still Saul’s death brought David no joy.

When the fast had ended, David turned his attention to the Amalekite. After David discovered that he had grown up in Israel, the son of an alien (2 Sam. 1:13), David held him responsible for killing Saul. The man should have been “afraid to put forth [his] hand to destroy the LORD’s anointed” (1:14). David had him executed because he boasted, “I have killed the LORD’s anointed” (1:16). The foolish Amalekite had rushed to David, hoping to exchange evidence of Saul’s death for rewards. Instead, he was rewarded with death for claiming to have taken Saul’s life.

The Amalekite most likely was lying. After Jonathan and two of Saul’s other sons were killed, injured Saul asked his armorbearer to kill him so he would not be

killed by Philistines (1 Sam. 31:1–4). Since the armorbearer was afraid to do so, “Saul took a sword and fell on it” (31:4). When the armorbearer saw Saul dead, he also killed himself (31:5). The Amalekite’s reported conversation with Saul is not recorded in 1 Samuel 31. He most likely watched the events, got to Saul’s body first, and stole the arm bracelet and crown. Although David did not know of the Amalekite’s deceit, the Lord ensured that the Amalekite was punished.

### **David’s Lament over the Death of Saul and Jonathan (2 Sam. 1:17–27)**

David wrote a lament for Saul and Jonathan called “The Bow” a song that was to be taught to the children of Israel (2 Sam. 1:17–18). (Perhaps the name was chosen because of the reference to Jonathan’s bow in verse 22). David expressed his sadness so well that the song is painful to read. David began by announcing what had happened: the “beauty of Israel” and “the mighty have fallen” (1:19). He hated to think how the Philistines were rejoicing at the news that made Israel mourn (1:20). Next, David switched his attention to the battle where Saul and Jonathan fell. David desired that Mount Gilboa, where Saul had died and his shield had been “cast away,” would not enjoy the blessing of rain or dew. Although Saul and Jonathan had died in battle, they still had fought well, killing many Philistines (as they had done many times) with bow and sword.

Throughout their lives, Saul and Jonathan were successful leaders of Israel; they were “swifter than eagles” and “stronger than lions.” For their leadership, they were beloved by Israel (2 Sam. 1:23). They were together throughout Jonathan’s life and even died together (1:23). The daughters of Israel would especially mourn for Saul because his victories had allowed Israel to become rich with “scarlet” clothes, “with luxury,” and with “ornaments of gold” (1:24).

After David had mourned for Saul and Jonathan together, he specifically mourned for Jonathan (2 Sam. 1:25). David was “distressed” at Jonathan’s death. Because of their covenant together, Jonathan had become like David’s brother. David’s love for Jonathan was so deep that David could say to the departed Jonathan, “Your love to me was wonderful, surpassing the love of women” (1:26). In David’s experience, he had known no greater friendship and love than that of Jonathan; Jonathan was even closer to David than David’s wives. David finished by again referring to both Saul and Jonathan, Israel’s “weapons of war” who had perished (1:27).

### **David Becomes King after Saul and Jonathan Die (2 Sam. 2:1–4a; 5:1–5)**

After David had mourned for Jonathan and Saul, he started the process of becoming king. The first step was to return to Israel. David submitted to the Lord’s guidance and asked Him where he should go (2 Sam. 2:1). The Lord picked Hebron, a city 20 miles southwest of Jerusalem, for David’s return to Israel. When David and his men arrived in Hebron, the men of the tribe of Judah came and “anointed David king over the house of Judah” (2:4). The men anointed David not because Samuel’s anointing was insufficient, but as a public recognition of David as king, like a coronation ceremony. For seven and a half years (2:11), David reigned over the tribe of Judah from Hebron. The rest of Israel was ruled by Saul’s last living son, Ishbosheth (2:8–10). After much fighting and the murder of Ishbosheth (for which David was not responsible) (2:12–4:12), all Israel assembled and made David king over the 12 tribes (5:1–3). David had been 30 when he became king of Judah. Seven and a half years later, David reigned over all Israel. He reigned for “thirty-three years over all Israel and Judah” (5:5). The Lord had faithfully made David king.

## Conclusion

The Lord had judged between David and Saul. As He had promised, He made David king over Israel. Saul had lived wickedly, his heart becoming darker and darker the longer he lived without the Lord. He was punished by a righteous God. But neither the death of the wicked Saul nor the death of the godly Jonathan brought David joy. David's mourning and lament are recorded by the author of 1 and 2 Samuel as David's righteous response to the death of his enemy and his friend. David was vindicated by his sadness at the death of Saul.

Because David acted righteously, he can be an example for the believer in this regard. Like Jesus at the death of Lazarus, David mourned over the effects of sin as evidenced in death. David's desire to be avenged and see God glorified in justly punishing the wicked did not mean he could not or should not mourn over the death of his enemy. The Lord has said that He does not take pleasure in the death of the wicked (Ezek. 18:23). While believers eagerly wait for God's name to be vindicated in His punishment of those who have despised it, they must also mourn the fact that the one whom God made and loved is dead.

David also mourned for the righteous Jonathan. Believers may experience grief at the death of other believers. While it is true that the believer does not mourn as he does for those who have no hope (1 Thess. 4:13), he still sorrows at the death of the redeemed. Paul praised the Lord for sparing Epaphroditus from death because in doing so the Lord had mercy upon Paul, sparing him from "sorrow upon sorrow" (Phil. 2:27). The believer can mourn over the death of the righteous.

Both the death of righteous Jonathan and wicked Saul were in God's sovereign plan for David becoming king. God's plan is a refuge of hope and confidence. We know that God is working all things "together for good to those who love God" (Rom. 8:28). Both the death of the wicked and the death of the righteous are part of God's perfect plan to bring glory to Himself. Our confidence in the sovereign control of Christ must not be shaken by death. We can still trust Him while meeting the death of the righteous and the wicked with mourning.

## 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.*

After running from Saul, where did David hide?

*David first went to the Philistines, then to the land of Moab, and then to the wilderness near the Dead Sea.*

Why was Saul chasing David?

*Saul was trying to kill David so that he would not become the next king of Israel.*

What happened when Saul entered the cave?

*When Saul came into the cave, David's men told him that he should kill Saul. They thought this was an opportunity that God was giving David.*

Did David kill Saul?

*No; David would not kill Saul because Saul was God's chosen man as king. David knew that God would take care of Saul in His timing.*

What did David do to Saul while in the cave?

*David cut off the corner of Saul's robe.*

What did David do after Saul left the cave?

*David followed Saul out of the cave and told him what he had done. David said that although he had a chance to kill Saul, he did not do it. He also asked Saul why he was pursuing him.*

What did Saul say in response?

*Saul said that David was a better man than he was. If Saul had been given that chance, he would have killed David.*



### **Judge between Right and Wrong**

Just as God judged between David and Saul (1 Sam. 24:15), we can judge between right and wrong by using God's standard, the Bible. Display a balance or scale (real or homemade). On one side, put notes about Saul; on the other side, put notes about David. While you are "comparing" them for what's right or wrong, each time David does what is right (what God commanded), add the Bible to the scale, which of course tips it to his favor. Besides the examples of Saul and David, talk to the students about comparing their choices and decisions using God's Word as the standard (see examples below).

#### **Saul; David**

Saul's sinful sacrifice (1 Sam. 13:5–14); David's worship pleases God

Saul's incomplete obedience (1 Sam. 15:1–9); David obeys God

Saul does not confess and repent (1 Sam. 15:19–21); David confesses and repents

Saul fears Goliath (1 Sam. 17:11); David defends God's honor (1 Sam. 17:45–47)

Saul is jealous of David (1 Sam. 18:6–9); David loves Saul

Saul tries to kill David (1 Sam. 18:10–11); David serves Saul

#### **Sin; Obedience**

Disobey your parents; obey your parents (Deut. 5:16)

Lie to protect yourself; tell the truth (Deut. 5:20)



### **Can versus Should**

Materials: a tray of brownies

Directions: Bring in a tray of brownies. Talk to the students about eating one brownie. Then talk about eating the whole pan of brownies! What would happen? Just because we can do something does not mean that we should do it. In today's lesson, we'll talk about how David had the opportunity to do something but had to decide whether or not he should do it.



## The Death of the Righteous

Today's lesson covers the death of both Saul and Jonathan. Ask the students why people die. God warned Adam and Eve that if they sinned by eating the forbidden fruit, they would die (Gen. 2:16–17). Since that time, all people have sinned and so all people die (Rom. 3:23; 1 Cor. 15:22). You can review some of the great characters of the Bible who all died: Abraham, Isaac, Joseph, Moses, Joshua, Samuel, and David, for example. After death, we will be judged by God (Heb. 9:27). Those who have trusted in Christ to take away the punishment of their sins will not need to be punished (Heb. 9:28).



## God Makes David King

Materials: copy of the “God Makes David King” craft page (at back of lesson), butcher paper or poster board, overhead transparency, crayons

Directions: Students may enjoy working on this craft as a team. Copy the picture of David from the “God Makes David King” page onto an overhead transparency. Project the image onto a large piece of butcher paper or several pieces of poster board. Attempt to create a life-size image of David. Trace the lines from the overhead projection onto the butcher paper. Allow students to enjoy coloring the picture of David together. This picture of David can then be used as a visual aid during this lesson time.



## Opportunity Is Not Permission

Discuss with the students the difference between opportunity and permission. Place a piece of candy on a desk and walk away from it. Explain to the students that just because they have an opportunity to take the candy does not mean that they have permission to do so. Explain that in today's lesson, David will have an opportunity to do something that would be great for him but that he did not have permission to do. There are times when it is okay to take an opportunity to do something, but not when it goes against God's Word.



## Puppet Skit

Present to the class a skit involving three puppets. Single out one puppet as “evil.” While participating in an activity, this “evil” puppet injures himself. The other two puppets then rejoice over his injury, saying that he got what he deserved because he is wicked. Discuss with the students why rejoicing in the suffering of the wicked is wrong. Also discuss what the right response would have been in this situation.



## 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

David had been faithful to God’s choice of a king. Although he had been given the chance to kill Saul on several occasions, he trusted that God’s plan and timing are always best.

The Philistines and Israel were enemies. There were many times when Israel and the Philistines would battle each other. One of these times, David and his men were waiting on news about how the battle was going. While they were waiting, a messenger came to David with some news. The man’s shirt was torn and his head was dirty. He was an Amalekite and had been in the battle with Saul. David asked him what had happened in the battle. The man told him that Israel had lost the battle and Saul and Jonathan had died. He said that he had killed Saul himself. He said that Saul had asked to be killed because he was injured and the Philistines were approaching. Then the man gave David Saul’s crown and arm bracelet.

David and his men were very sad. They cried and fasted. They mourned for King Saul and for Jonathan his son, for the people of the Lord and for Israel. David was especially sad for his best friend Jonathan, but he also mourned for Saul. Even though Saul had tried to kill him many times, David was still sad that Saul had died. When he was through mourning, he spoke with the Amalekite man. He held him responsible for killing King Saul and asked if he was not afraid to kill the Lord’s anointed. The man came to David with this news because he thought that David would give him a reward for killing Saul, but instead David had him killed for killing God’s chosen servant.

David wrote a song for Saul and Jonathan. It was a sad song called “Bow,” and it was to be taught to the children of Israel. The song talked about Israel and where Saul and Jonathan had died, but it also spoke about who Saul and Jonathan were and what they had done. David said that they were “swifter than eagles” and “stronger than lions” (2 Sam. 1:23). David wrote how he was especially sad about losing Jonathan, who was like a brother to him. He had never had a better friend than Jonathan.

After Saul died, Israel needed a king. God had promised that David would become king, and this is when his rule began.. He knew that he had to return to Israel, and he asked God to tell him where in Israel he should go. The Lord directed him to a city called Hebron, and the men of that city anointed David king. David was now officially king of the house of Judah.

The Lord had judged between David and Saul. As God had promised, He made David king over Israel. David is an example to us because of how he handled the death of Saul, his enemy, and Jonathan, his friend. David was sad when Saul died because it is very sad to see someone pay for his sins with death. But David was also sad about the death of his friend Jonathan because he would miss him. Both



the death of righteous Jonathan and wicked Saul were part of God's plan for David becoming king.

## Lesson Questions

What happened after David and his men rescued their wives from the Amalekites?  
*An Amalekite messenger from Saul's camp gave David bad news.*

What was the bad news that the Amalekite brought to David?  
*Saul and Jonathan had died.*

What did David do when he heard the bad news?  
*David tore his clothes, mourned, wept, and fasted.*

How did David lament the death of Saul and Jonathan?  
*He wrote a song called "Bow," which he had taught to the children of Israel.*

What happened to David after Saul died?  
*David became king of Israel as God had promised.*

## 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.



### David's Lament

Although David chanted this lament and also had it taught to the sons of Judah, you do not need to teach the words to the students, but rather let them participate in the ceremony. Describe David's reaction after he heard of Saul's and Jonathan's death. Sing or chant 2 Samuel 1:19–27, breaking it down into short phrases (depending on age/ability of students) so that the students can repeat after you.



### False Report

Materials: crown; bracelet; additional objects that may enhance the lesson, such as torn clothes, dust (or flour), and weapons of war (sword, spear, shield, bow)

Directions: Instruct a student or another teacher to interrupt the beginning of the lesson by bringing a crown and bracelet to you in front of the class. Have him tell you the news of Saul's death, as the Amalekite did in 2 Samuel 1:1–16.



### Good for You, Bad for Me

The death of Saul would have appeared to be good news for David, but He responded in mourning and grief. Divide the class into two groups, one to support David and one to support Saul. At various points in the lesson, ask the students whether the developments in the story are good or bad for the one they are supporting. Explain that even though David should have been relieved that Saul was dead, he actually was very sad. We need to view the events in our lives from God's perspective if we are to respond in a way that pleases God.

## Praise and Worship

*Great Is Thy Faithfulness*

*He's Got the Whole World in His Hands*

*Rejoice in the Lord Always*

*The Wise Man and Foolish Man*

*This Is the Day*



### Saul and Jonathan Died

In battling the Philistines, both king and son were killed.

*(Hold out arm as though thrusting a sword.)*

When David heard the tragic news, his heart with woe was filled.

*(Place hands over heart; lower head sadly.)*

He wrote a song to voice his grief; the name of it was "Bow."

*(Pretend to shoot an arrow from a bow.)*

He sang of Saul and Jonathan, their bravery to show.

*(Wave arms as though directing a choir.)*

And though the deaths made David weep, a blessing they would bring:

*(Trace tears down cheek; holds hands out as though presenting a gift.)*

God's perfect plan would be fulfilled, and David would be king.

*(Point upward; pretend to place crown on 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.



### "Seeing the World through God's Word"

Materials: copies of the "Seeing the World through God's Word" craft pages, scissors, cellophane, tape, crayons

Directions: Before class, cut out three sides of the Bible to make it open. Give each student a copy of the craft page, and have him decorate the Bible. On the back side, attach clear cellophane over the open Bible area. Talk to the students about making decisions using God's Word, the Bible, as the standard for right and wrong. Role play some examples, and hold up the craft to "look through" God's standard.



### Teacher, May I?

Have the students form a line against the wall. Stand at the opposite wall, facing the students. Direct the students to take turns asking, "Teacher, may I move \_\_\_\_\_ steps toward you?" Respond by saying, "You might, if you answer correctly." Then ask a review question from the lesson. If the student answers correctly, he may move forward the appropriate number of steps.



### **“Rejoice and Mourn”**

Materials: copies of “Rejoice and Mourn” craft page, craft sticks, glue, crayons, scissors

Directions: Cut out the craft along the solid lines. Have each student decorate the circle on the “Rejoice!” side with a happy face and the circle on the “Mourn” side with a sad face. Fold the sheet in half, and glue it to a craft stick. Talk to the students about why we rejoice and mourn when a Christian, a saved person, dies.



### **Pray for the Lost**

Materials: construction paper, black marker, scissors, copies of the “Pray for the Lost” craft page, scissors, glue

Directions: Fold a sheet of construction paper in half lengthwise so that the seam is on the left side. Trace your left hand with a pencil so that the left side of your hand is on the seam. Trace the outline with a black marker, and then turn the sheet over and do the same with your right hand. Cut out the hand leaving the seam up the side. Fold the hands on the seam to make praying hands. Make enough praying hands for the students in your class, or trace the students’ hands during craft time. Have the students glue the text pieces to the hand and fill in the blank with the name of someone they would like to pray for. Encourage each student to use this as a reminder to pray for the person during the week.

### **Coloring Sheets**

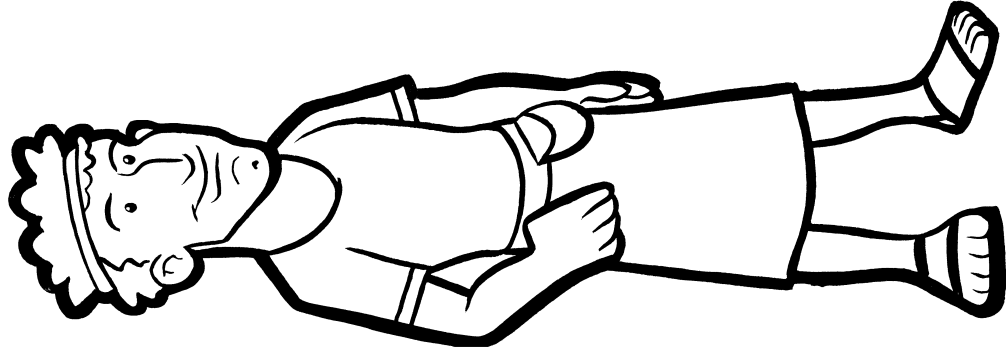
Give each student copies of the coloring sheets at the back of the lesson. Students can color the pages in class or at home.



### **MEMORY VERSE**

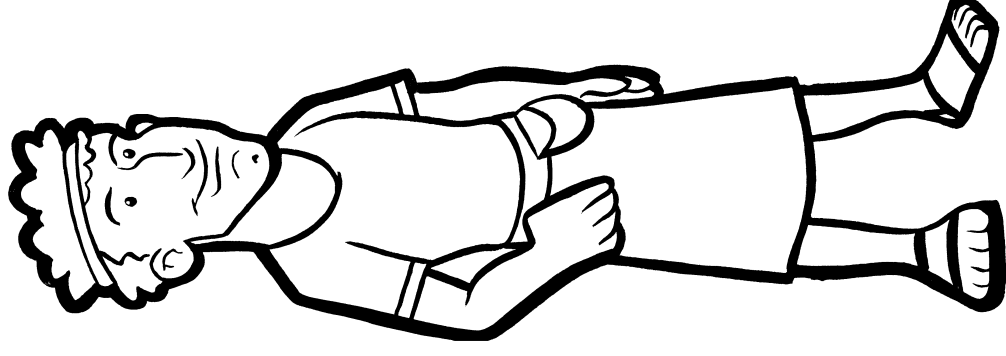
“Trust in the LORD with all your heart, and lean not on your own understanding” (Proverbs 3:5).

# God Makes David King



**“So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them before the LORD at Hebron, then they anointed David king over Israel” (2 Samuel 5:3).**

# God Makes David King

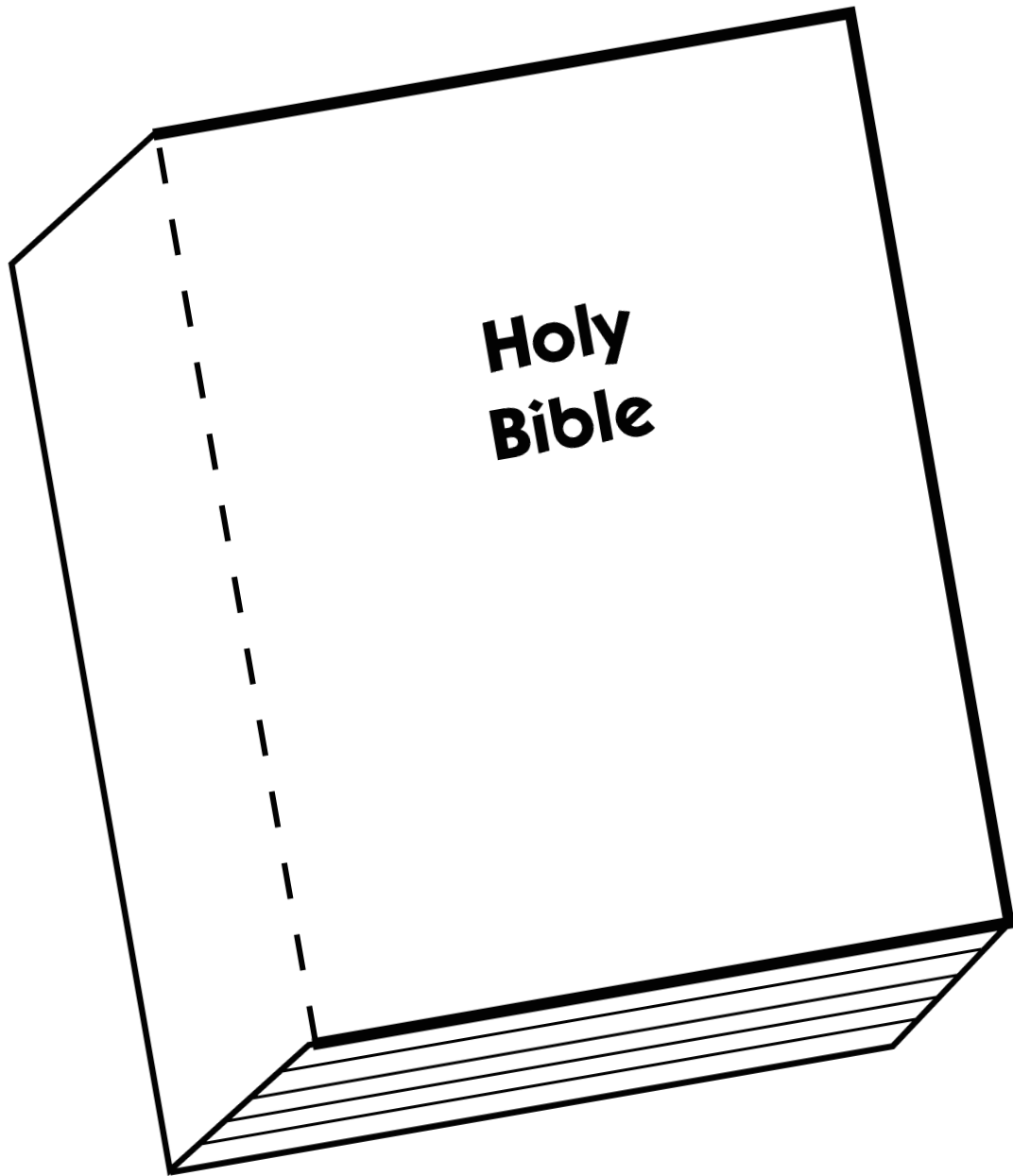


**“So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them before the LORD at Hebron, then they anointed David king over Israel” (2 Samuel 5:3).**



# Seeing the World through God's Word

God's Word shows us what is right and wrong.



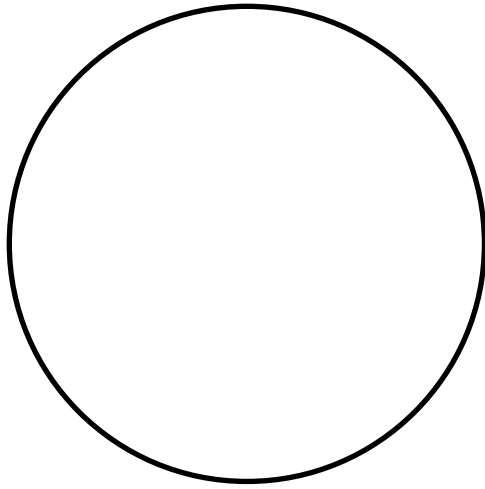
**“You have dealt well with Your servant, O LORD, according to Your word. Teach me good judgment and knowledge, for I believe Your commandments”  
(Psalm 119:65–66).**





# Rejoice and Mourn

## Rejoice



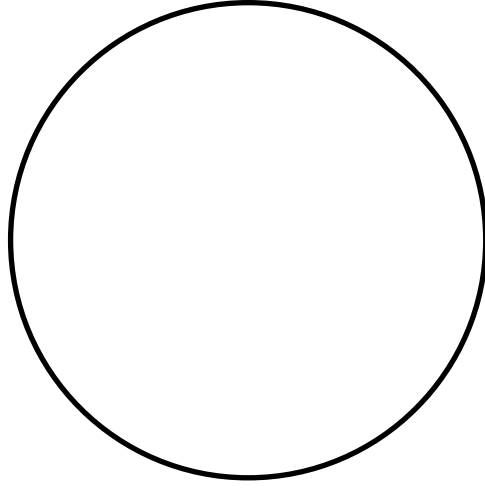
Why do we rejoice when  
a Christian dies?

We know he is going to heaven.

His pain has ended.

"Precious in the sight of the LORD is the death  
of His saints" (Psalm 116:15).

## Mourn



Why do we mourn when  
a Christian dies?

We know that death is sometimes  
hard and painful.

We will miss him.



# Praying Hands

Remember  
to pray for the  
unbeliever.

Remember  
to pray for the  
unbeliever.

Dear God,  
I want to pray  
for

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to trust You as  
Lord and Savior.  
Amen

Dear God,  
I want to pray  
for

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to trust You as  
Lord and Savior.  
Amen

Remember  
to pray for the  
unbeliever.

Dear God,  
I want to pray  
for

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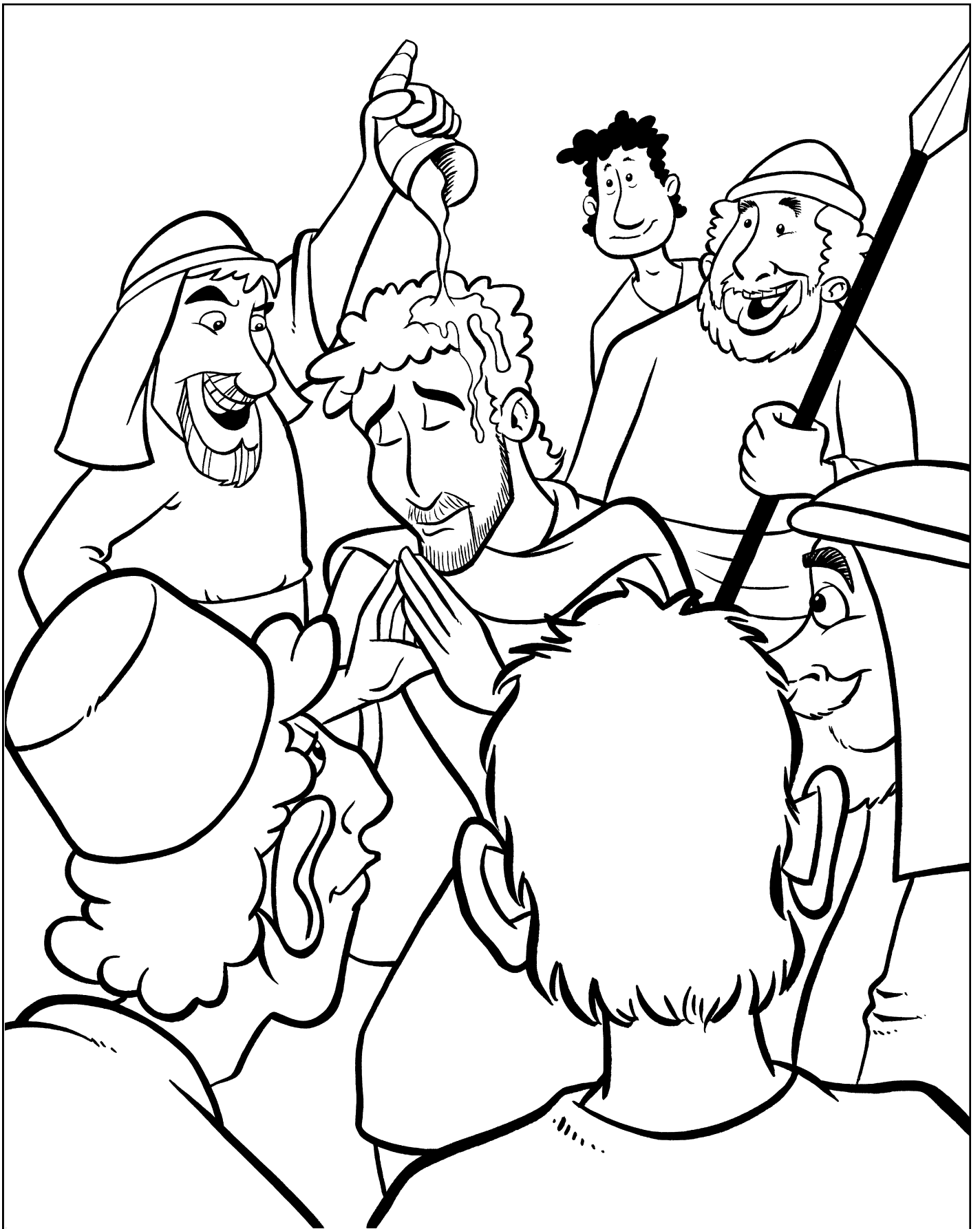
to trust You as  
Lord and Savior.  
Amen





**David expressed great sorrow when he heard that Jonathan and Saul were dead (2 Sam. 2:1–15).**





**“Then the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah” (2 Samuel 2:4a).**

