



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.

LESSON OBJECTIVES

Students will be able to

- Describe David's reaction to the deaths of Saul and Jonathan.
- Analyze why David's reaction was righteous.
- Explain how God kept His promise to make David 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 sovereign over life and death.
- Know that it is good to be sad when both the righteous and wicked die.
- Rejoice that God was faithful to make David king.

NEXT WEEK

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

Symbol Key



Craft



Memory Verse



Object Lesson



Game



Visual Aid



Activity



Q & A



Work Sheet



2 Grade Level

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

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.

What did David's men tell him to do to Saul?

David's men told him to kill Saul.

Why didn't David listen to his men?

David did not listen to his men and kill Saul because Saul was the Lord's anointed. David was not about to kill the man God had made king.

What did David do instead?

While Saul was in the cave, David cut off a piece of his robe.

When Saul found out what David had done, whom did he say was righteous (good)? Whom did he say was wicked (bad)?

King Saul said that David was righteous and he (Saul) was wicked.

Whom did Saul say would be king in the future?

Amazingly, even though Saul was trying to kill David so that he would not replace him as king, Saul said that David would surely become king of Israel.

After making a covenant, Saul went home, but David and his men went to the stronghold. Why didn't David go home?

King Saul had changed his mind before about killing David. David was concerned that Saul would change his mind again and come after him to kill him.



How Should You Respond?

David's reaction to the death of Saul revealed much about his character. David did not rejoice in the death of the Lord's anointed. Help the students to begin thinking about the right way to respond when something bad happens to an enemy. Tell the students a story or present a puppet show in which a boy is playing by himself. Another boy runs into the room, clearly having some exciting news to tell. He tells a story about a bully at school whom he saw get beat up by an older kid. He is rejoicing that the bully got what he deserved. Stop at this point and ask the students what the first boy's response should be. Read Matthew 5:44 and ask how the first boy could show love to his enemy.



Obituary Observations

Materials: obituary section from a local newspaper, obituary observation sheet (at back of lesson)

Directions: Read some obituaries from a local newspaper to the class. Inform the students that they will be participating in a review session that will help them write an obituary for King Saul. Answer the review questions as a class or in small groups. Guide the students to read the corresponding passages if they do not recall an answer to a question. Some questions regarding Saul's family were not taught in previous lessons, so students will need to read the passage to find the answer. After all questions have been answered correctly, use the information on Saul's life to write an obituary together as a class.



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)



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 guilt of their sins will not need to be punished (Heb. 9:28).



The Righteous and the Wicked

The Old Testament uses the terms “righteous” and “wicked” in more general terms than the New Testament. Noah (Gen. 6:9) and Abraham (Gen. 15:6) are both said to be righteous, although we know they still sinned. To be righteous is to be in a right relationship with God and includes both faith and obedience toward God. The wicked are those who reject God's means of relating correctly to Him—in the Old Testament, via the law, the priests, the prophets, and the sacrifices. No one is righteous in the absolute sense of being perfectly related to God (Isa. 64:6). However, in Jesus Christ we can become the righteousness of God (2 Cor. 5:21).



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.



More than Coloring

Allow the students to be creative with today's coloring sheets. For the first sheet, give the students each a piece of torn sackcloth to glue to David's clothing. For the second coloring sheet, the students can place glue where the oil was poured onto David's head and then sprinkle glitter onto the glue. They can also place a crown on David's head.

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

Reading of the Text

Read 2 Samuel 1:1–2:1–4a; 5:1–5.

Introduction

Have you ever been to a funeral or memorial service for someone who died? Funerals can be sad because the people left behind will miss the person who died. Sometimes funerals are especially sad because the person who died was not saved. For Christians, the death of another Christian can be a time of celebration because we know that heaven is a better place for him than here on earth. One thing that we do know about death is that God is in charge of when both the believer and the unbeliever die. In today’s lesson, we will take a look at how David responds to the deaths of his friend Jonathan and his enemy Saul.



Leadoff Questions

LOQ: What happened to David after he and his men rescued their wives from the Amalekites?

Answer: David was waiting to hear how Israel did in battle, and an Amalekite messenger from Saul’s camp came with some bad news.

LOQ: What did the Amalekite look like?

Answer: He had a torn shirt and had dust on his head. It looked as though he had just come from battle.

LOQ: What was the bad news that the Amalekite brought to David?

Answer: He told David a story about how Saul and his son Jonathan died. David asks if he was sure that it was Saul and Jonathan who had died. The man answered that he had killed Saul himself after Saul asked him to do so.

LOQ: What objects did he have to prove what he was saying?

Answer: He brought Saul’s crown and bracelet.

LOQ: What did David do when he heard the bad news?

Answer: David tore his clothes, mourned, wept, and fasted. He was very sad that both his good friend Jonathan and Saul, who was trying to kill him, had died.

LOQ: Why did David mourn for Saul's death?

Answer: David was sad that the king whom God had chosen had died. He was also sad that the Philistines were rejoicing because of the fallen king.

LOQ: What did David do after he had finished mourning?

Answer: He asked the Amalekite where he was from and whether he had been afraid to kill the Lord's anointed. He then had the Amalekite killed for killing Saul.

LOQ: How did David show his sadness over the deaths of Saul and Jonathan?

Answer: He wrote a song called "The Bow," which he had taught to the children of Israel. The lament spoke of Israel's beauty and the mighty men who had fallen. He sang of Saul and Jonathan's strength and speed in battle, giving honor to their success. David specifically spoke of his close friendship with Jonathan.

LOQ: What happened to David after Saul died?

Answer: David became king of Israel, as God had promised.

Summary

After rescuing their wives and children, David and his men waited to hear how Israel fared in battle. A man came to David with a message. He had torn clothes and dust on his head, and in his hands were the crown and a bracelet of King Saul. He told David the details of Israel's battle and the news of the death of King Saul and Jonathan. Hearing the news, David and his men mourned the death of the Lord's anointed by tearing their clothes and fasting. David then confronted the messenger, asking why he had killed the Lord's anointed. Because of his confession, David had the man killed for killing God's chosen king. David wrote a song called "The Bow," which described the character of Saul and Jonathan. This song was taught as a memorial to the children of Israel for his lost friend and king.

Application

Funerals can be a time of great sorrow for many people. There often is no hope for those who die. For believers, there is both sorrow and joy for another believer who dies. Sorrow comes with the leaving of a friend and fellow servant. Those left behind will miss those who die, but joy comes with the knowledge of where they are. For the believer, who truly understands heaven and salvation, there should be peace and joy that only comes through a personal knowledge of Jesus Christ.

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

After teaching about Saul's and Jonathan's deaths, describe David's reaction. To demonstrate his lament, sing or chant 2 Samuel 1:19–27, breaking it down into short phrases (depending on age/ability of the 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.

Variation: As you are about to start your lesson, have a co-teacher pretend to be the Amalekite who brought news of Saul's death to David. With a torn shirt and some flour sprinkled on his head (to simulate dust), he should run into the room, panting as if he has just run a great distance. A crown and an armband should be in his hands. Begin by asking him questions such as, "Who are you? Where did you come from? How do you know that Saul died? What are the things in your hand? Where are you going?" The answer to the last question can be a good way to begin teaching the lesson of how David responded to Saul's death.



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 My Father's World (stanza 3)

This Is the Day

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.



King David

Materials: copies of the “God Makes David King” craft pages, scissors, glue, gold glitter glue, coloring crayons

Directions: Give each student a craft page with David and one crown. Instruct students to cut out the crown and glue it to David’s head. Let them color the picture of David and decorate the crown with gold glitter glue.



Pray for the Lost

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

Directions: (Make enough praying hands for the students in your class, or trace the students’ hands during craft time.) Fold a landscape sheet of construction paper in half 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. Draw over with a black marker, then turn the sheet over and trace your right hand. Cut out the hand leaving the seam up the side. Fold the hands on the seam to make praying hands. Have the students glue the text pieces to the hand and help them 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.



“God Makes David King”

Use this work sheet to reinforce the key truths of today’s lesson. The work sheet is located at the back of the lesson.



Journal Page: “David Mourns”

Give each student a copy of the journal page at the back of this lesson. The students can complete the page individually, in small groups, or at home.

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.

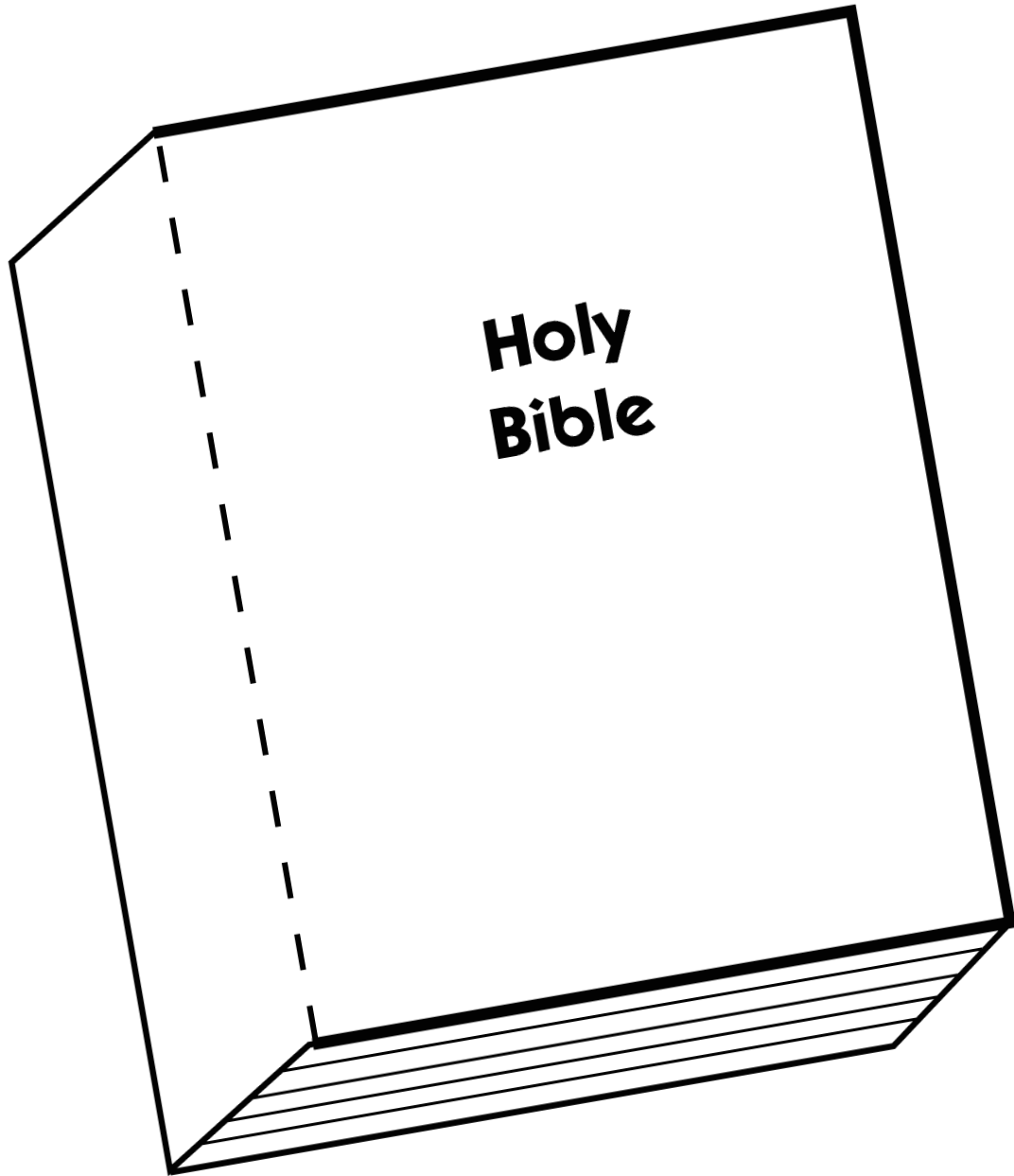


MEMORY VERSE

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

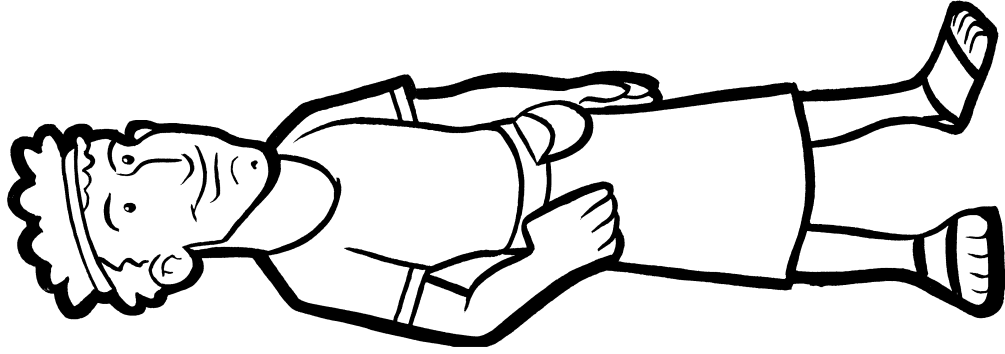
Seeing the World through God's Word

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



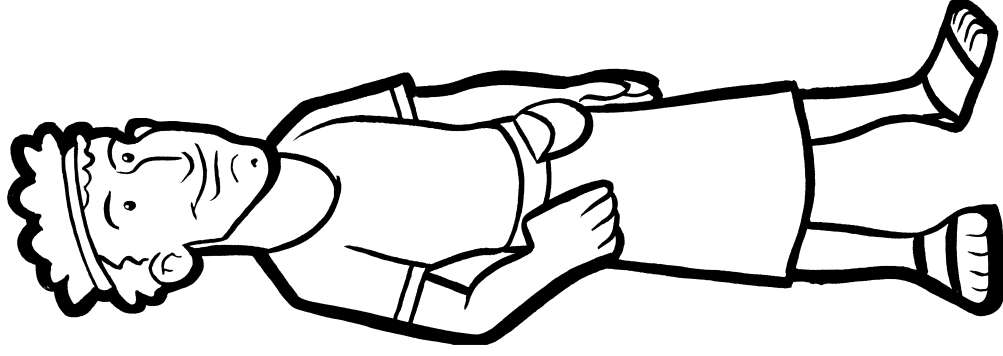
**“You have dealt well with Your servant, O LORD, according to Your word. Teach me good judgment and knowledge, for I believe Your commandments”
(Psalm 119:65–66).**

God Makes David King



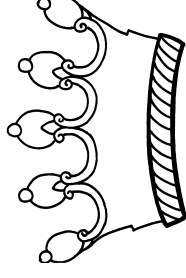
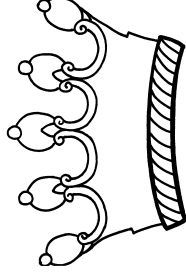
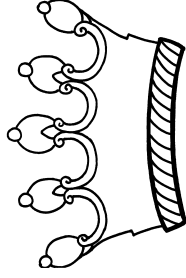
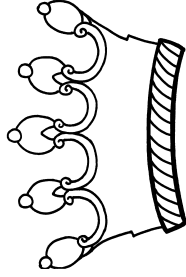
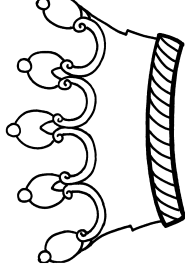
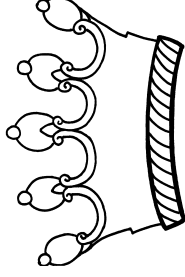
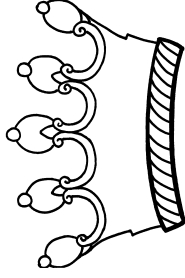
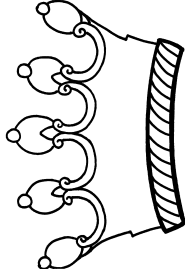
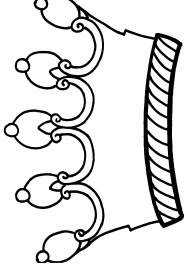
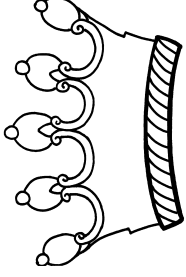
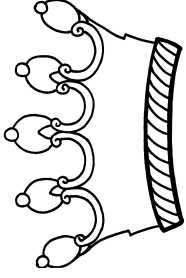
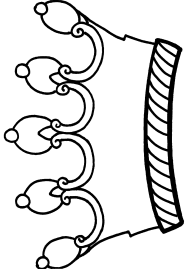
“So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them before the LORD at Hebron, then they anointed David king over Israel” (2 Samuel 5:3).

God Makes David King



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God Makes David King



God Makes David King



2 Samuel 1-2

Name _____

1. A man from Saul's camp told David that Saul and Jonathan had _____
(2 Sam. 1:4).
2. Was David happy to hear this news? _____
3. Even though Saul was David's enemy, David _____ and wept (2 Sam. 1:12).
4. What did David do to the Amalekite who told of Saul and Jonathan's death?

5. What was the name of the lamentation David wrote to remember Saul and Jonathan?
(See 2 Samuel 1:18.) _____
6. In 2 Samuel 2:4, the men of Judah anointed David _____ over the house of Judah.
7. In Matthew 5:44, Jesus says to "_____ your enemies."

David Mourns

“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 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).

Have you ever been to a funeral or known someone who died? Both of these are quite sad. How did you feel? In today’s lesson, David felt very sad when Saul and Jonathan were killed.

Even though Saul had treated him as an enemy, David still mourned for Saul, God’s anointed. He even wrote a song expressing how he felt (2 Sam. 1:17–27). He said that Saul and Jonathan were “swifter than eagles,” “stronger than lions,” and the “beloved of Israel.” He also wrote that Saul’s victories brought Israel riches and that his friendship with Jonathan was one of wonderful love. He concluded by writing that Saul and Jonathan were “Israel’s weapons of war.”

In the space below, write a song about a person you know who died. Or write about death and its power (sin).

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In the space below, write a song about a person you know who died. Or write about death and its power (sin).

It is right to be sad when someone dies. Even Christ wept at Lazarus's grave because of death's power (sin). Yet believers do not mourn as unbelievers do when a believer dies because of Christ's death on the cross. In 1 Thessalonians 4:13, Paul says that believers have hope in Christ when they die. Can you name three other reasons for having joy when a believer dies?

If you are a believer, when Christ calls you, you will bring hope to other believers because you will be in heaven with Christ.

What do you wonder about death? Write your questions in the space below, and show them to your parents or Sunday school teacher.

PRAYER

Thank the Lord for his victory over death, for providing a place in heaven for believers, and for the wonderful day when they will be with Christ.

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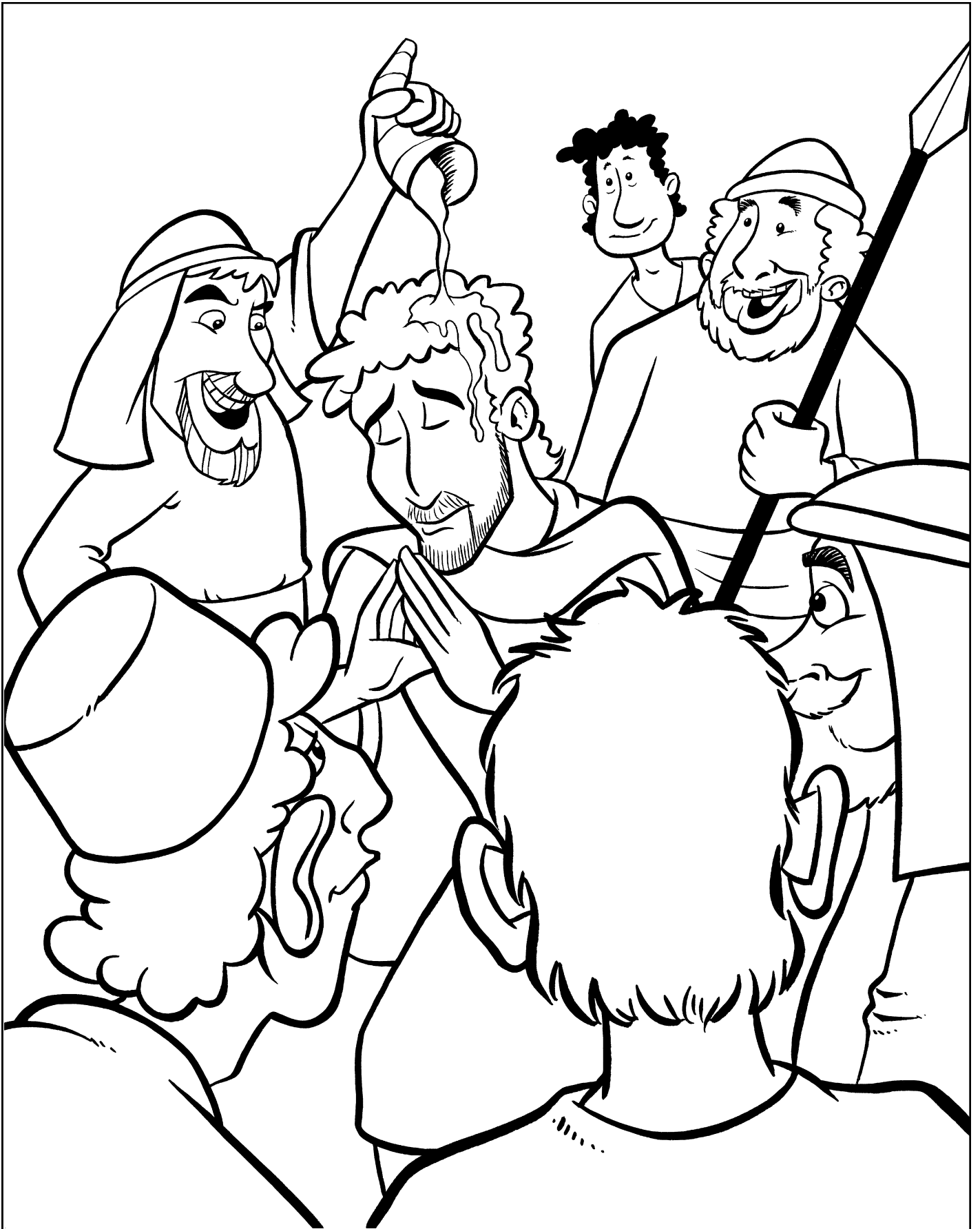
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PRAYER

Thank the Lord for his victory over death, for providing a place in heaven for believers, and for the wonderful day when they will be with Christ.



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).

