

Apl. David was Jonathan's saviour, and when a sinner accepts Christ as his Saviour, it involves a commitment to the Lord forever.

Sug. Before emphasizing what Jonathan did in giving his belongings to David as a sign of his commitment to him, talk to the children about the fruit that should be seen in the life of believers as evidence of their commitment to the Lord.

- Jonathan gave David: **1.** His prince's garment; **2.** his sword; **3.** his bow; **4.** his girdle.
- All these items would be valuable and of the best quality, for he was the son of the king.

Cns. With this act of surrender, Jonathan recognizes the lordship of David, a surrender that ought to be seen in the believer in Christ as well.

Apl.1. The act of giving his robe speaks of giving up his personal ambitions as prince.

2. The girdle is a sign of service. It was used as a case or bag to carry the articles a soldier might need in times of war or of peace.

3. The bow and arrows typify one's circle of influence with others, seen in the distance an arrow might reach.

4. The sword represented his ability to exercise his control over any situation.

Apl. Giving all this to David showed he was giving him his heart.

SUMMARY OF ABOVE SCENE:

- The visual aid of Jonathan's act of giving to David shows what was in Jonathan's heart.
- Thankful for the victory David had obtained, Jonathan recognizes that he owes David his very life.
- Jonathan gives to David that which represents his position as prince.
- He takes the mantle he is wearing and gives it to David, along with other items of his clothing.
- He also gives him his armaments, showing that he recognizes it was David who gained the victory, and no one else deserves to be Captain and Lord.

Apl. Refer here to the Lord and what he did for us.

- He humbled Himself, going into the valley of death.
- Not only did he endanger His life, but He gave it for us.
- Jonathan responded to David just as we ought to respond to the Lord Jesus Christ who merits the love, devotion, trust and obedience of every sinner.

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SCENE 2. VISUAL AIDS: (D-7) A field with a city visible in the distance and with figures of Saul, Jonathan and David, a group of women singing and the words written "Saul has slain his thousands ... " DEVELOPMENT:

- Saul takes David with him and on reaching the city, gives him responsibilities in his court.
- Although Saul does not realize it, will help to prepare David for his future as king.

Apl. God knows what is necessary in our lives to prepare us for our future service.

Note David lived with Saul until the king turned against him, and afterwards lived in the desert and mountains without a home of his own. It appears he never again lived in his father Jesse's home.

- Wherever he was, David "behaved himself wisely" (1 Samuel 18:5).
- As they traveled back to their city, women came out of every town or city they passed through, singing and dancing with joy, celebrating the victory over Goliath. They credit David with ten times greater success than Saul.
- The song of the women angered Saul greatly, for he was a weak king and he feared that one stronger than himself could take the throne from him.

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SCENE 3. VISUAL AIDS: (H-16) In a palace, with figures of an angry Saul recalling (in a small figure in a bubble above his head) the song of the women while David plays on his harp. Change the figure of Saul and add one of him directing his javelin (spear) at David.

DEVELOPMENT:

- Unlike Jonathan, Saul is jealous of David.
 - This began when the women praised David more than Saul in their song.
 - This attitude opens the door for Satan to work, and Saul once again suffers from "an evil spirit from God" that is, permitted by God.
 - In his anger, Saul tries to kill David who twice avoids the javelin.
 - When he is unable to kill David, Saul becomes afraid of him, realizing that the Lord had left him and was with David.
- Cns.** Saul had not wanted to obey God nor give first place to God's interests, and now he suffers the results of the decision he had previously made.
- Saul's next attempt to end David's life is made when he sends David on a dangerous campaign against the Philistines (1 Samuel 18:25).
- Cns.** In the life of Christ, the devil made various attempts against the Lord, trying to hinder the work God had laid out for Him to do.
- David continued to do everything well, not returning to Saul evil for evil.
- Cmt.** It is important to stress this attitude of David's because it is what should be seen in a Christian today.
- Even though he was so successful against the Philistines and so beloved by the nation, David thinks of himself with humility (1 Samuel 18:23).
- Cns.** David is a figure of the Lord Jesus in His life and walk.

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SCENE 4. VISUAL AIDS: (D-8) In a country place, figures of David who comes out of his hiding place to speak with Jonathan and in the distance, a figure of the boy that Jonathan had used to notify David, heading back to the city. In a separate space, David and Jonathan give each other a farewell embrace.

DEVELOPMENT:

- Jonathan knows that Saul has told all his servants that they must try to bring about David's death.
 - It seems that Saul thinks that Jonathan would have the same jealousy that he himself feels.
 - Saul knows nothing of the unselfish love and gratitude that Jonathan feels toward David, and both had reason to be grateful.
- Exm.** David had freed both Jonathan and Saul from death. However, each had an opposite reaction – one loved him and the other hated him.'
- Apl.** It is possible that some people who have experienced salvation show little gratitude for what God has done in their lives.
- Jonathan interceded for David, and brought about his return to the palace.
 - However, Saul experienced no real change and very soon David was in danger once again.
 - This is what brought about the situation where David hid in the field while Jonathan assessed what his father's intentions were toward David (1 Samuel 20).
 - By shouting his message to the boy, Jonathan notified David of his danger and, once they were alone, the two friends said goodbye with promises to each other about the future (1 Samuel 20:41).
- Cns.** One sign of friendship is the concern one person has for another.
- David departs to hide himself from Saul and Jonathan returns to the city.
 - The two meet only once more in Horesh, a desert area of Ziph (1 Samuel 23:16-18).
 - On this occasion, Jonathan expresses his dream that one day David will be king and he will be second to him in the kingdom.

DAVID AND JONATHAN

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- After making their covenant before the Lord, David remains in the hill country and Jonathan returns home.

Cns. Jonathan wants to be with David when he reigns, but is not willing to share with him in his time of rejection.

Apl. The Lord Jesus has been rejected by the world, but there is a promise for His own that those who suffer with Him will also one day reign with Him (2 Timothy 2:12).

Ccl. We ought to be on His side during this time of His rejection and of being disowned by the world.

- David experiences what later on the Lord Jesus was going to experience - rejection by a people that he had helped so much.
