

“David-A Study of Sin and Repentance”

2 Sam. 11:1-4

Introduction

- I. David's sin arose from the Biblical process (James 1:12-15; 1 John 2:16).
- II. Adultery and murder are sin, regardless if you are a king or not (Exo. 20:13-14; 2 Sam. 11:1-17).
- III. Our sins are just as bad as David's sins (Rom. 3:23).
- IV. Our repentance should be equal to David's repentance (2 Sam. 12:1-13).

Discussion

- I. David did not try to blame others.
 - A. What about Bathsheba's role in all of this (cf. 1 Tim. 2:9-10; Matt. 5:28; 2 Sam. 11:4)?
 - B. Others have unsuccessfully tried to blame others.
 1. Adam and Eve (Gen. 3:12-13).
 2. Aaron (Exo. 32:21-24).
 3. Saul (1 Sam. 15:13-15).
 - C. We all will be judged for the what we have done (2 Cor. 5:10).
- II. David acknowledged his sin.
 - A. David came to understand that he had sinned against God (2 Sam. 12:13; Psm. 51:3-4).
 - B. How many people today are willing to acknowledge that they sin?
 - C. Any violation of the law of Christ is sin (1 John 3:4; cf. Isa. 59:1-2).
- III. David repented of his sin.
 - A. David pleaded for God's mercy (Psm. 51:1-2).
 - B. God extends mercy to all who are penitent (Psm. 86:5; Isa. 55:7; Micah 7:18-19).
 - C. David demonstrated authentic godly sorrow (2 Cor. 7:10; cf. Acts 2:37-38; 8:22).
- IV. David brought forth “fruit meet for repentance”.
 - A. A change of mind must lead to a change of life (Matt. 3:8; Acts 26:20).
 - B. David took the opportunity to warn others (Psm. 51:12-13).
- V. David obtained forgiveness.
 - A. The penitent can be forgiven (Psm. 32:5; Luke 15:20-24).
 - B. God is giving man time to repent (2 Pet. 3:9).
 - C. If a man is unforgiven, it will not be God's fault (1 John 1:6-10).

Conclusion

- I. David's life serves as an example to all of us in regard to sin and repentance.
- II. We must realize that we sin, need to repent, and need God's forgiveness.