

2 Samuel 12:1-25

DAVID'S REPENTANCE

Introduction:

1. David sinned and thought that he had successfully hidden his transgression.
2. However, one cannot hide his heart or his sins from God.
3. David, the man after God's own heart, had fallen.
4. He needed to learn the danger to his soul and change his hardened heart.

Proverbs 28:13 *"He that covereth his sins shall not prosper: but whoso confesseth and forsaketh them shall have mercy."*

- I. The Sermon (2 Samuel 12:1-12)
 - A. As an act of mercy and justice, God sent Nathan unto David.
 1. To confront him with his sin
 2. To seek his repentance
 - B. Nathan is called "the prophet" when he is first mentioned in Scripture (7:2).
 1. This means that he was a spokesman for God who received revelation from Him.
 2. This is how Nathan knew of David's sin.
 - C. Nathan proved himself to be a true servant of God.
 - D. Nathan proved himself to be a true friend of David.
 - E. With great wisdom Nathan appealed to the good, loving, and just nature of David.
 - F. David's response to Nathan's story was righteous indignation – and, unknowingly, to condemn his own actions.
 1. Note that David did not condemn this man to death.
 2. Literally, he said, "He is a son of death" – meaning that he was worthy of death or deserved to die for his callous actions.
 3. The punishment given in the Law of Moses for stealing a sheep was to restore it with four sheep – exactly what David commanded (Exo. 22:1).
 4. Furthermore, David declared that he had not pity – no feeling, tenderness, or humanity toward the pain he would cause another.
 - G. Nathan's response was stinging – "Thou art the man."
 1. So often we easily can see the sins of others.
 2. Yet, we have difficulty recognizing our own faults (cf. Matt. 7:1-5).
 - H. Nathan clearly defined David's sins...
 1. Ingratitude (vs. 7-8)
 2. Insubordination (vs. 9-10)
 3. Indifference (vs. 14)
 - I. Nathan precisely declared David's punishment...
 1. Turmoil (vs. 10)
 2. Rebellion (vs. 11a)
 3. Loss (vs. 11b)
 4. Shame (vs. 12)
 5. Death (vs. 14-15)
 - a. The punishment for adultery was death (Lev. 20:10).
 - b. God put away David's sin and declared that he would not die.
 - c. The word for 'put away' means, "To pass over, cross over, transition."

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- d. Thus, God “passed over” David’s sin or caused David’s sin to “pass over” – resulting in his forgiveness.
 - e. Yet, his innocent son would pay the price for his father’s sin.
 - f. This gives us a picture of the heart of the Father who would sacrifice His innocent, pure, only-begotten Son for the sins of the world.
- J. “Do not err, my beloved brethren” (James 1:16).
- II. The Salvation (2 Samuel 12:13; Psalms 51, 32)
- A. David confessed, “I have sinned against Jehovah.”
 - B. In order to find salvation from sin, one must perceive correctly...
 - 1. Sin is personal (vs. 7).
 - 2. Sin is singular (vs. 13).
 - 3. Sin is perpetual (Psalm 51:3).
 - 4. Sin is insulting (Psalm 51:4).
 - 5. Sin is overwhelming (Psalm 51:5).
 - 6. Sin is internal (Psalm 51:6, 16-17).
 - 7. Sin is devastating (Psalm 32:3-4).
 - 8. Sin is insolent (Psalm 32:9).
 - C. David repented of and confessed his sin.
 - D. Therefore, he was forgiven of his sin.
- III. The Sorrow (2 Samuel 12:14-25)
- A. In spite of David’s repentance and forgiveness, there were still consequences to his sins.
 - B. David’s newborn son became extremely sick and, after seven days, died.
 - C. During that week of sickness, David endured grief and sorrow like he had never known.
 - D. We must never forget that sin always brings sorrow – even when it is forgiven.