Preaching Through The Bible Michael Eaton 1 Samuel Refusing Vindictiveness (25:18-44) Part 29 Abigail's Abigail shows great skill in the use of her tongue. Like the rudder of a great ship, the tongue can steer us to where we truly ought to wisdom go¹¹. Abigail decides to do what she can to persuade David to ¹ see James 3:4 She makes relent². Her wisdom is striking. She acts speedily. Disaster could ²24:18-19 amends for strike at any moment and she is gripped with a sense of urgency. Nabal's rebuff Leaving broken and damaged relationships to some future time would be a mistake. While she is getting the provisions ready^{m^3}, she ³25:18 ²⁴ 25:19a lets David know she wants to talk to him^{m^4}. She is ready to meet the practical needs of David. His men are lacking food; she takes the ¹¹⁵ 25:18 supplies they need¹¹⁵. Thus she makes amends for Nabal's rebuff. She shows great skill in her words but words alone will not be enough. She and David meet at the very point where David is promising himself vengeance upon Nabal¹¹. Again we see Abigail's great • She ¹25:20-22 acknowledges ²25:23 that her husband wisdom and tactfulness. She treats David with great respect²². She was entirely has no criticism of him whatsoever and takes all the blame upon wrong to oppose herself. David could have been blamed for his vindictive spirit but and disparage Abigail has no desire to accuse David of any sin whatsoever^{im3}. She [□]³25:24 God's future king acknowledges that her husband was entirely wrong to oppose and disparage God's future king. David was entirely in the right in what had happened. Nabal's reaction was foolish. The Hebrew name means 'fool' and Nabal was living up to his name! If David's men ⁴ 25:25 had got to her first, the reception would have been entirely different^{\mathbf{m}^4}. Then she puts her request^{m1}. Her reasonings are the arguments ¹25:24-31 She puts her requests with of a woman who has faith in God and faith in David as the future reasoned ² 25:26a king. By her arrival in time God has prevented David from arguments violence²². She implies that God is the true judge and is capable of based on her dealing with someone as foolish as Nabal. David does not need to faith ³25:26b take vengeance because vengeance can be left to $God^{\mathbf{m}3}$. She points to the gifts that have been brought, which fulfils David's original request for supplies¹⁴. She puts herself entirely in the ⁴ 25:27 ¹25:28a wrong, asks David's forgiveness¹⁰⁵ and expresses her confidence that God's will for David will be fulfilled without his taking matters ¹⁰⁰⁶ 25:28b into his own hands. His cause is entirely from God⁴⁴⁶. It would be better if his kingship did not have any evil in it in as would be the case if David kills Nabal^{¹¹⁷}. God will keep him safe and overthrow 25:28c his enemies without David's help²⁸. If David refrains from killing ²⁸ 25:29 ⁹25:30-31 Nabal he will have a good conscience when he becomes king^{m_9}. David David is raised to new heights of forgiveness and graciousness.

• David is raised to new heights of forgiveness and graciousness

• David is impressed and grateful David is raised to new heights of forgiveness and graciousness. Abigail's entire plea has assured David that she sees him as God's future king. Everything she says shows a confidence that David will get to his kingdom without the need for bloodshed. It is a plea that generosity and forgiveness will be built into his kingdom in its earliest beginnings. She shows that she believes in God and she believes in David as the future king.

David is impressed and grateful. He immediately sees the truth of what she is saying, thanks God for her and expresses his gratitude to her^{m1}.

¹25:32-35

• David has learned a lesson that remained with him the rest of his life

Vindication –
 Nabal dies

 David marries Abigail

The happy ending spoiled

• By David's polygamy – earlier and premature marriages It is another lesson in forgiveness and takes David higher in the life of forgiving graciousness than he had yet known. He now is encouraged to treat all his enemies in this way, trusting God for vindication and refusing to avenge himself. There is reason to think Abigail's influence remained with him the rest of his life. When he later shows great tolerance of Saul's family and the highly offensive Shimei^{m1}, he is standing by the lesson he had learnt from Abigail^a.

Soon the lesson Abigail taught him is proved and vindicated. Nabal gets to hear what had happened^{m_1} and is so shocked he dies^{m_1}. Abigail's words about the Lord being able to handle David's cause have been proved correct, as David notices^{m_2}.

Immediate blessing and reward come to both David and Abigail. Abigail was a beautiful and intelligent woman, someone fit to be David's queen. She shared his faith, was convinced in God's purpose for his life and had already proved herself to be a spiritually valuable partner for him. David marries Abigail^{¹⁰¹}.

There is one thing that spoils the happy ending. David became a polygamist. The spirituality of the people of God had not yet got to the level of the teaching of Jesus and the apostles. Polygamy was tolerated on account of the hardness of the hearts of the men and women of those days. Life in the Holy Spirit outstrips the pre-Christian standards of Old Testament believers. In his youth David had married Saul's daughter. Saul had broken that marriage into pieces. Then David had married Ahinoam. David evidently felt polygamy was open to him as one who expected to be king of Israel. It was following the typical life of a king in the ancient world. If he had exercised patience and not rushed into early and premature marriages, and if there had been no Bathsheba in his life, the story of David and Abigail would have been one of the world's great romances. His learning the lesson of forgiveness was rewarded. But David had already spoiled the story by his impatience and his being too influenced by the pagan view of kingship. Later David's family life was ruined by his polygamy. But the son of Abigail gave him no problems; he had a wise mother.

Footnote

a In 1 Kings 2, where David seems unforgiving, he is concerned about the stability of Solomon's new kingdom, not personal vindication.

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^{@1} 2 Samuel 16:5-12; 19:16-23

^{**1**} 25:36-38

^{Ⅲ2} 25:39a

¹25:39-44