Series: Life's Defining Moments

VBC Pastor John Johnson April 12-13, 2014 2 Samuel 11

"Avoiding Moral Failure"

<u>Crimes and Misdemeanors</u> is a story about <u>Judah Rosenthal</u>, a successful <u>ophthalmologist</u>, a man highly regarded in the community, as well as a respectable family man

- -but Judah has a secret—he is having an affair with flight attendant Dolores Paley
- -and over time, after it becomes clear to her that Judah will not end his marriage, <u>Dolores threatens</u> to inform his wife of their affair
- -but <u>Judah does not wish to imperil</u> his marriage, nor his career, nor his reputation, so he <u>hires a hit man</u> to kill Dolores
- -and in this story, <u>Judah succeeds</u> in covering his tracks
- -more than this—after a season—Judah has worked through his guilt and is enjoying life once more
- -as he has worked it out—with time—ANY CRISIS WILL PASS
- -and the film ends
- -but as the story in 2 Samuel 11 reveals—this is really not how life works—how things end
- -in this narrative—the man's name is David—and he too is accomplished, respectable
- -David is the anointed one—the warrior king
- -a true success story—administering justice, showing compassion—everything God intends a king to be
- -but David also has a secret—he too has met a woman he finds alluring
- -and what follows is a <u>defining moment</u>, a watershed moment
- -David's tragic decision will set the course for the rest of his life—this crisis will not pass
- -there is a <u>loss of innocence</u> never to be retrieved—a family dysfunction that will take a long time to heal
- -<u>like Crimes and Misdemeanors</u>, the story can be broken into two pieces—THE AFFAIR/THE COVER UP

1. THE AFFAIR—read verses 1-5

- -the phrase "<u>at the time of the year when kings go out</u>" is the one clue to explain what happens
- -kings go out to battle when the time is most favorable for military campaigns—and David is the king
- -Spring is the optimal period between winter rains and harvest—when roads are passable—and the heat is tolerable
- -and there is still unfinished business—especially with the Ammonites (see map)

-BUT DAVID SENT JOAB

-maybe it was necessary for David to attend to business at home

- -meeting with the city council—going over land use planning, zoning restrictions—meeting with global warming experts—who knows?
- -what we do know is that <u>David was not where he was supposed to be</u>
- -and now it is <u>early evening</u>, when the sun has just set—the twilight hour—the time when men are most vulnerable
- -David is restless—tired from not being tired
- -worse—he is adrift, having lost his way
- -his guard is down—he has neglected core disciplines
- -when we do, hordes of opportunistic sins breach the walls and get through the gates
- -David has escaped the challenges that drive kings to their knees—seek for God
- -and now he throws caution to the wind
- -the text tells us David <u>saw a woman</u> "of very good appearance"—a Hebrew phrase descriptive of one with striking physical form—a woman of exceptional beauty
- -and so he inquired—receiving back more information than he probably wanted
- -for this was a married woman—this was a wife of one of David's thirty men
- -Bathsheba was a member of his own tribe—a granddaughter of one of his closest advisors
- -and David was a married man
- -everything internal and external shouted—don't go there!!
- -but it is too late for rational thought
- -driven by impulse, David has become like the fool his son will write about in Proverbs 7
- -who gets perilously close to something he should be running from
- -like a fly buzzing a spider's trap—an alcoholic who dallies on the premises of a liquor store
- -David is <u>reckless</u>—loitering in the twilight—and we can almost feel the impending darkness as he sends for her
- -the language is forceful
- -David is the king—he will have his way—take what he wants—even if it is not his to take
- -each verb-send, get, laid-is an abuse of power
- -there is a tendency for powerful men to become full of themselves—play God
- -like Nebuchadnezzar who walked his roof and considered his might—Daniel 4:29
- -we would be naïve if we assumed this was something sudden—a spiritual blow-out
- -but like any sin, sexual sins occur gradually—they are the result of long, slow leaks
- -no one falls into an affair any more than one falls off the Markham Bridge—it takes effort to get there
- -and now David must give his best efforts to other things
- -for Bathsheba (who has purified herself—underscoring she was <u>not</u> pregnant) is now pregnant—and this leads to the second part of the story—

2. THE COVER UP—read verses 6-15

- -David panics—he is like a car that begins to run with more speed than direction
- -driven by lust and ego and power—and now by the need to avoid exposure
- -David begins his <u>cover up</u>—for this is what we do with sin—it goes back to Adam and Eve

- -David sends for Joab/sends for Uriah/sends Uriah home in hopes he will sleep with his wife
- -but <u>David's plans to manipulate</u>—remove evidence of a one night stand—is not to be
- -Bathsheba's husband—Uriah—called from duty—will not go home
- -he will not sleep in his comfortable bed—and wash his feet—perhaps a euphemism for sexual intercourse
- -he is a man compelled by duty—not lusts
- -so David sends him back—with a death sentence—and marries a grieving widow
- -and it appears that this crisis also passed
- -but like us—kings are not capable of revising moral reality
- -not capable of hiding from God—who sees everything
- -He always has the last word—"<u>And the thing which David did was evil in the eyes of</u> God"—verse 27

APPLICATION—This story <u>tells us more than we want to know</u> about David—more than we want to know about ourselves

- -for most of us are in this story—whether in fact or imagination
- -for we are <u>sexual beings</u>—vulnerable to sexual temptations, to lust
- -the long list of <u>moral failures</u> in our nation's leaders—in our friendships—in my seminary class—and maybe in our own personal lives—confirm this
- -that our <u>culture</u> is flooded with sex—and sexual impurity is pretty normal—also tells us this
- -no one is too young or gets too old to fall—too important or too spiritual
- -and if we do—these become our <u>defining moments</u>
- -for what sexual sin is to David— is what sexual sin is to us—

1. SEXUAL SIN IS DEGRADING

- a) degrading of character
 - -like all sin—this sin diminishes and disgraces lives
 - -possessed by his lust, David <u>begins a descent</u> from a man of substance to a man hollowed out
 - -from a man <u>conformed</u> to the will of God—to a man <u>deformed</u> into a leering voyeur—a sexual predator—and eventually a cold blooded murderer
 - -more than any other sin, sexual immorality despoils and wrecks wholeness
 - -ask anyone addicted to pornography—possessed by desire

b) degrading of rationality

- -David is no longer wise—no longer cognizant that he is accountable
- -people who get involved in affairs bypass all reason
- -start thinking they deserve a little pleasure—a few indulgences-start assuming they are <u>morally autonomous</u>
- -there is a blundering to his movements
- -he is trying to cover up—but his plans only involve more people
- -he is actually creating more exposure—he has no sense of the consequences
- -what is he thinking? He is not thinking!

-David is no longer guided by divine will—he is driven by fleshly impulse

c) degrading of sex

- -a gift from God intended to be experienced at the deepest levels—emotionally, spiritually—is reduced to something <u>merely physical</u>
- -what was designed for more than pleasure is <u>reduced to mere pleasure</u>—and ultimately to emptiness
- -for there is no relationship here in this story—no conversation—no love
- -rather than the substance of intimacy—there is only the hollowness of indulgence
- -which seems to be David's pattern from the beginning
- -he does not seem to experience intimacy with any woman
- -with Michal—it seemed to be a marriage of royal convenience
- -with <u>Abigail</u>—it was a beautiful love story that ends with the words—and David also took Ahinoam of Jezreel
 - -add to the list the concubines (secondary wives) of 2 Samuel 5:13—as well as <u>Abishag</u>, the young nurse called to play the role of wife near the end of his life -and you see <u>a pattern</u>—you develop a picture
- -David was—at worst—<u>a womanizer</u> who sacrificed intimacy for multiple relationships never sanctioned by God
- -and it diminished his life—as it does ours

2. SEXUAL SIN IS DISORDERING

- -all sin ultimately curves inward—sexual sin in particular
- -"Lust is a self-gratification project"—DeYoung
- -Nebuchadnezzar walked his roof considering his power—David walked his roof and considered himself
- -for men who engage in an affair with another woman first engage in an affair with themselves
- -we become infatuated with our accomplishments, our position, and our wants
- -we become fascinated with how we feel—and how we feel about how we feel
- -problem—the more self-absorbed we are, the less there is to find absorbing

3. <u>SEXUAL SIN IS DESTRUCTIVE</u>

- -like a cancer that destroys—<u>sexual sin metastasizes</u>, branching out in devastating ways
- -"It's a polluted river that keeps branching and branching into tributaries"—Plantinga
- -this is what sin does—what this story underscores
- -<u>lust</u> branches out into gratification and <u>greed</u>, which branches into <u>deception</u> and lying, branches into murder, and finally branches out into the next generation
- -David will eventually have a son through Bathsheba who will have the same propensity to have multiple relationships
- -all of this underscores the words of Romans 6:23—the wages of sin is death

- -for sexual sin—and all of the sins it hatches—rip families, churches, and communities apart
- -they take away one's strength, wrecks integrity and wholeness
- -all that one has worked for—the loss of self-respect—the respect of others—respect of family and friends
- -they rob one of laughter—and ruin one's fellowship with God
- -in a defining moment—all of this happened to David

CONCLUSION

- -thankfully-the goal of Scripture is not to leave us here
- -not to push us down and shame us—or resurrect guilt
- -David will have another defining moment—healing is possible
- -but Scripture does warn and tell us how we can avoid this
 - 1. RUN FROM—I Corinthians 6:18; 2 Timothy 2:22
 - -when it comes to sexual temptation—don't reason with it
 - -don't court it, flirt with it—don't dabble—don't experiment—don't linger on the roof top
 - -don't test your resolve—walk close to the edge—RUN!!
 - -because if you don't-you will fall

2. RUN TO

- -Psalm 119:9—"How can a man keep his way pure? By keeping God's Word—seeking God's face"
- -merely denying ourselves, cutting off impure relationships, securing internet filters—cutting out habits that lead to sexual sin <u>is not enough</u>
 - -we're still left with the emptiness that led to the pursuit of lust in the first place
 - -we must fight the pleasures of disordered lust with the massive promise of a superior happiness
 - -we're back to the <u>Jesus creed</u>—love the Lord with all of your heart and mind and soul—Matthew 22:37

So—read your gauges—take your spiritual temperature—examine your soul

- -look for the warning lights—that might signal you are no longer in the chase, pursuing God
- -no longer running hard to fulfill your call
- -skipping the rigors of a holy life—adapting to the culture

LG QUESTIONS

- 1. What led to David's moral failure? What leads to ours?
- 2. Was Bathsheba culpable? Should we assume this? Does the writer suggest this?
- 3. What if Uriah wasn't murdered? Would it have mattered? What does this say about the way sin works?
- 4. Does this story remind you of a contemporary story of sexual sin? What are the similarities?
- 5. How can sexual sin be prevented?