RECEIVING EVIL FOR GOOD

| Intro | duction | n: The lost often will return for the good that believers may |
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| show | to the | m. It is then a challenge to not give in and return evil for evil. God is |
| One ' | Who o | ften returns in spite of the evil done to Him (1 Pe. 3:9). |
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| I. | Givir | ng to Others (1 Sam. 23:1-6). |
| | A. | Although not sitting on the throne, David took for |
| | | protecting the nation of Israel. |
| | B. | "Every purpose is established by counsel: and with good |
| | | make war" (Prov. 20:18). |
| | C. | Those under your leadership will face when you lead them |
| | | into uncharted waters. |
| | D. | Leaders need to show their followers that the is one from |
| | | God and not themselves. |
| | E. | When the Lord is in it, we will have victory. |
| П. | Receiving for Good (1 Sam. 23:7-13). | |
| | A. | Saul had a distorted of God and God's will. |
| | B. | "God all men better than themselves, knows their length, |
| | | their strength, what is in them, and what they will do if they come into |
| | | such and such circumstances. He therefore knows not only what will |
| | | be, but what would be if it were not prevented" (Henry). |
| | C. | Despite having been delivered by David, the people of Keilah would |
| | | him to Saul. |
| | D. | knew what it was like to receive evil for good (Jn. 10:32; |
| | | Ps. 35:12; 109:4). |
| | E. | David asked for the ephod; we say, "Bring hither the" |
| III. | Gain | ing from God (1 Sam. 23:14-29) |
| | A. | Saul could search everyday, but God kept David (Ps. 27:5). |
| | B. | God will send encouragement just when we need it |
| | C. | Encouraging others is a (Ro. 12:8; Acts 4:36). |
| | D. | Jonathan David of what God had said. |
| | E. | In spite of being surrounded, God brought to His servant. |
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Conclusion: "What a needed ministry today! The church would greatly benefit if there were more encouragers around" (MacDonald).