

SERMON OUTLINE

SERMON TITLE: Cleansing with Chastisement

SERMON REFERENCE: 2 Samuel 12:1-14

LWF SERMON NUMBER: #0846

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- 1) INTRODUCTION
 - a) 2 Samuel 12:1-14
 - b) David had committed adultery and then committed manslaughter in order to try to cover and hide his sin.
 - i) Proverbs 28:13
 - c) God's hand was heavy upon David, and He finally sent the prophet Nathan to challenge (or confront) David.
 - i) In our Scripture in 2 Samuel, Nathan shares with David a story of a rich man who lived near a poor man.
 - ii) The rich man had everything his heart could wish for.
 - iii) The poor man had only one little, ewe lamb that was like his own daughter.
 - (1) This little lamb ate from his table, drank from his cup and laid in his bosom.
 - iv) A stranger happened to stop at the rich man's house.
 - (1) The rich man wouldn't take one of his own goats, lambs or sheep, but he went next door and stole the poor man's lamb.
 - (2) He killed the little lamb and fed it to the stranger.
 - v) David was livid with rage at what the rich man had done.
 - (1) 2 Samuel 12:5-6
 - (2) David proclaimed that the man would pay fourfold for his actions.
 - (a) David had just sentenced himself in his own court because David was the man.
 - (b) Matthew 7:2
 - (c) 2 Samuel 12:7
 - d) The story of the rich man that Nathan had told to David was a parable, an analogy.
 - i) While the rich man had stolen a lamb, David had stolen a woman.
 - ii) While the rich man had killed an animal, David had killed a man.
 - iii) And now, David has sentenced himself in his own court.
 - e) We see the result of David's sin:
 - i) 2 Samuel 12:15-19
 - (1) A child was born out of his adulterous relationship.
 - (2) Before this child had reached eight days of age, he was very sick.
 - (3) The physicians were called.
 - (4) David fasted and prayed, asking God to spare the child; but the child died.
 - (5) David's first crop was in the barn.
 - (a) 2 Samuel 12:6
 - (i) The man shall pay fourfold.
 - ii) 2 Samuel 13:1-21
 - (1) David had a daughter, Tamar, who was lovely and beautiful.
 - (2) One of David's sons, Amnon, was depraved; he was emotionally and mentally sick.

- (3) Amnon lusted after Tamar, his own sister, and assaulted her.
- (4) When they brought the news to David, he may have thought that this was like the sin that he had committed, only more wicked and vile.
- (5) David's second crop was in the barn.
 - (a) 2 Samuel 12:6
- iii) 2 Samuel 13:22-32
 - (1) David had another son named Absalom.
 - (2) Absalom was handsome, witty and charming.
 - (3) But Absalom rose up in rebellion against his own father.
 - (4) Absalom hated his father and his brother, Amnon, for what Amnon had done to Tamar.
 - (5) Absalom plotted the murder of Amnon.
 - (a) Absalom hired his servants to kill Amnon.
 - (6) When they brought the news to David, he might have thought about Uriah the Hittite, slain on a battlefield.
 - (7) David's third crop was in the barn.
 - (a) 2 Samuel 12:6
- iv) 2 Samuel 15 - 2 Samuel 18
 - (1) Absalom continued in his rebellion and his wickedness against his father, who was now an old man.
 - (a) He sat in the city gates and won the hearts of the people away from his father.
 - (b) One more time, David had to flee for his life as Absalom, the usurper, took over the throne.
 - (2) A battle ensued between the forces of David and the force of Absalom.
 - (3) David told Joab, his commander-in-chief, to deal gently with Absalom.
 - (4) In the midst of the battle, Absalom, who had long, flowing hair, was riding beneath an oak tree.
 - (a) The locks of his hair were caught in that tree.
 - (b) The animal he was riding upon went out from beneath him and left him dangling there.
 - (5) Joab and the soldiers slew Absalom as he was caught in the tree.
 - (6) When they brought the news of the battle to David, he did not want to know whether or not his kingdom was safe or whether or not he had regained his throne.
 - (a) He only wanted to know if Absalom was safe.
 - (7) David wept over his son.
 - (8) David's fourth crop was in the barn.
- f) Galatians 6:7
 - i) David had planted a crop, and now David had reaped a harvest.
- g) There are five unbreakable laws, or five unbreakable principles, in the law of the harvest.
 - i) God is a God of order.
 - ii) God is a God of law.

- iii) Nothing in this universe happens by chance.
 - iv) God's laws are fixed in the spiritual realm and in the material realm.
 - (1) For example, there is the law of gravity.
 - (2) There is the law of centrifugal force.
 - v) Just as God's physical laws operate, God's spiritual laws operate.
 - (1) For instance, if you step out of a twenty-story building, you don't break the law of gravity; instead, you demonstrate it.
 - (2) You don't break God's spiritual laws; you are broken on them.
 - h) One of God's laws in the spiritual realm, as well as in the physical realm, is the law of the harvest.
 - i) Today's message will share these five principles of the law of the harvest.
- 2) THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPLANTATION (GALATIANS 6:7)
- a) Whatever you plant, you reap.
 - i) Galatians 6:7
 - ii) Whatever you're going to reap, you must plant.
 - b) There can be no reaping without planting.
 - c) There is no spontaneous generation.
 - i) The freedom, liberty, wealth and luxury we have in America is because of our forefathers.
 - ii) Because our forefathers planted faith, truth, hope, charity and justice, we are reaping a harvest.
 - d) John 4:35-38
 - i) When we get into God's harvest field and become soul winners, we lay the golden grain at the feet of Jesus, and He is going to pay us well.
 - ii) Many times, we reap where we've not sown.
 - (1) But if we reap where we've not sown, it is because someone else has planted before us.
 - (2) We just simply enter into their harvest.
 - iii) He that plants and he that reaps are one.
 - (1) If you plant and don't reap, then someone else will reap what you plant.
 - e) The law of the harvest teaches that there must be seed put in the ground before there can be a crop.
- 3) THE PRINCIPLE OF IDENTIFICATION (LUKE 6:38)
- a) We reap what we sow; we reap the same as we sow.
 - i) Genesis 1:11-12, 21-25
 - (1) The Bible says that the plants and the animals bring forth after their kind.
 - b) You cannot sow one thing and reap another thing.
 - i) You cannot reap figs from an olive tree.
 - ii) You cannot plant corn and reap wheat.
 - iii) You cannot plant discord and reap unity.

- iv) You cannot plant hypocrisy and reap holiness.
 - v) You cannot sow to the flesh and reap to the spirit.
 - (1) Galatians 6:7-8
 - (2) Job 4:8
 - c) Whatever you need, you ought to plant.
 - i) Luke 6:38
 - ii) People are going to give to you what you give to them.
 - iii) Wherever you have a need is the area where you need to start planting.
 - (1) That is the area where you need to start investing.
 - (2) If you need friends, then be friendly.
 - (a) Proverbs 18:24
 - d) If you're not reaping as you desire, then check up and see what you've been planting.
- 4) THE PRINCIPLE OF INCUBATION (GALATIANS 6:7-9)
- a) We don't reap immediately.
 - i) Whatever we plant has to incubate; it has to wait.
 - b) Not only do we reap what we sow and the same as we sow, but we also reap later than we sow.
 - c) God has a season for every crop.
 - i) Some seeds sprout quickly.
 - (1) David's crop started coming up in a matter of days after God pronounced judgment upon him.
 - ii) Some seeds sprout after a long time.
 - d) Many people don't understand the law of the harvest because they don't have enough patience.
 - e) Galatians 6:7-9
 - i) We will reap in due season.
 - f) Give God enough time to bring the crop in.
 - i) The crop will come in.
 - g) Ecclesiastes 11:1
 - i) 1 Kings 10:21-23
 - (1) Solomon had a navy of great ships.
 - (2) He would send these ships far away, and they would come back with ivory, spices, and much more.
 - (3) Solomon paid for these sailors, he built these ships, and he sent them out.
 - (a) It was as though he were saying goodbye to them.
 - (b) It was as though he were casting his bread out upon the water.
 - ii) Solomon knew how to invest in the maritime trade.
 - (1) He cast his bread upon the waters, and then he waited.
 - (2) After a while, his ships came sailing back.
 - h) Some people sin as they do because they don't see immediate judgment.
 - i) They think that, somehow, they have gotten away with their sin.

- ii) Ecclesiastes 8:11
- iii) God had a law in the land of Israel that they were to let the land lie fallow every seven years.
 - (1) They were to farm the land for six years.
 - (2) Just as there was a Sabbath day, there was a Sabbath year.
 - (3) This allowed the nutrients in the soil and the land to recoup and regain its strength.
- iv) But for 490 years, they failed to let the land lie fallow every seventh year.
 - (1) It seemed as though God had turned His head the other way and didn't pay any attention.
 - (2) It seemed like they were getting away with their sin.
- v) 1000 years later, Israel was carried into the Babylonian captivity.
- vi) 2 Chronicles 36:20-21
 - (1) They were in captivity for seventy years.
 - (a) There were seventy years of Sabbaths that they had failed to keep.
 - (2) God had kept the record.
 - (a) They did not get away with their disobedience.
- i) Sooner or later, our harvest will come.

5) THE PRINCIPLE OF INTENSIFICATION

- a) Not only do we reap what we sow, not only do we reap later than we sow, but we always reap more than we sow.
 - i) This is what David experienced, and it's what everyone experiences.
- b) Hosea 8:7
 - i) They have sinned like a breeze, but they have retribution like a cyclone.
- c) If we do a little good, God rewards us a lot.
 - i) If we do a little evil, then that little evil is intensified, and we reap far more than we sow.
- d) 2 Corinthians 9:6-8
 - i) When we give our money to the work of God, we are just planting a crop.
 - ii) Galatians 6:7 is referring to the matter of our giving.
 - iii) We cannot out-give God.
- e) There is a law of intensification:
 - i) When we sow to the wind, we reap the whirlwind.
 - ii) When we plant a handful of grain, we reap a crop.
 - iii) We always get back more than what we sow.
 - (1) Whether it intensifies for good or for evil depends upon what we plant.

6) THE PRINCIPLE OF IMPLEMENTATION

- a) We're going to have to put the plan into action.
 - i) God will not put it into action for us.
 - ii) If we want to reap a crop, then we're going to have to plant the seeds.
 - iii) God gives the opportunity, but we must implement the plan.
- b) The devil will try to keep us from making a spiritual investment.

- i) He will try to keep us from planting and implementing God's plan.
 - ii) He wants us sitting around.
- c) Some people don't give of their money because they don't know what may happen down the road, and they might need it later in life.
 - i) Luke 12:16-21
 - ii) Don't be afraid to invest.
- d) Ecclesiastes 11:4
 - i) A farmer is getting ready to plant a crop.
 - ii) He begins to consider that there might be a drought, or a flood might come, or there might be a freeze.
 - (1) So, he sits around considering what might happen, and he never plants.
 - iii) Don't let the devil make you a wind watcher and a cloud examiner when you ought to be out there planting.
- e) David experienced the law of the harvest.
 - i) He found out that he reaped because he planted.
 - ii) He found out that he reaped the same thing that he planted.
 - iii) He found out that he reaped more than he planted.
 - iv) He found out that he reaped later than he planted.
 - v) He found out that he reaped it all because he was the guy who put it into motion.
 - (1) He implemented the plan.
- f) God forgave David, so why didn't God just cancel out the law of the harvest?
 - i) When God forgives, the law of the harvest continues.
 - ii) Many people think that they can sow their wild oats and then pray for crop failure.
 - (1) It doesn't work that way.
 - (2) The law of the harvest goes right on.
 - iii) Psalm 99:8
 - (1) God forgave them and then carried them to the woodshed.
 - iv) God forgave David, but David still reaped what he had sown.
 - (1) One of the reasons for this is because the heathen were watching.
 - (2) Even though he was forgiven, if David did not reap certain consequences, then the world would think that they could sin and get away with that sin.
 - v) When God chastises us, He is not trying to get even with us.
 - (1) The same love that pardons is the love that punishes.
 - vi) To be forgiven means that there is unbroken communion with God.
 - (1) It doesn't mean that we're not going to suffer because of what we've done.
 - (a) God forgave Moses, but Moses did not enter into the Promised Land because of his disbelief.
 - (i) God judged Moses, and he died on Mt. Nebo.
 - vii) Galatians 6:7-8 is written to Christians, not to unsaved people.

- viii) Some people have the idea that they can go out and sin anyway they like, and then come to God, get saved and it cancels everything out.
 - (1) Salvation cancels the sin debt out as far as their eternal relationship and destiny are concerned, but there is still the law of the harvest.
- ix) Hebrews 12:11

7) CONCLUSION

- a) David was a great sinner, but he was also a great repenter.
 - i) The sin was removed, but the scar remained.
- b) We are all sinners.
 - i) The Bible says that there is no one righteous.
 - ii) Romans 3:10
- c) You can be saved today and receive God's forgiveness.
- d) Do you know Jesus personally? If not, you can pray to Him today by asking Him to come into your life.
- e) Call upon Jesus today. Repent (turn) from your sins, and turn to Jesus. Ask Him to forgive you of your sins, and acknowledge Him as Lord of your life.
 - i) Romans 3:23
 - ii) Romans 10:9-10
 - iii) Romans 10:13
 - iv) Acts 16:31
 - v) John 3:16