
Kids' Prophecy Corner

David And Goliath

Welcome to the Kids 'Prophecy Corner.

Today we will look at the story of David and Goliath from a present truth perspective. This study is the second in a series on Daniel and Revelation and their connection with Daniel 11:40.

This story contains many common points with the statue of Daniel 2. We will highlight these points and make some conclusions. This story is found in 1 Samuel 17.

1 Samuel 17 describes a series of events that happened after David was anointed. Saul had been bypassed and God chose David to be Israel's new leader. Saul was at war with the Philistines but he had no soldier in his army who could fight Goliath. At this time Jesse sent David his son to bring food to his brothers on the battlefield. David saw the crisis Israel's armies were in because of Goliath and he wanted to help.

The materials

17:4 And there went out a champion out of the camp of the Philistines, named Goliath, of Gath, whose height [was] six cubits and a span.

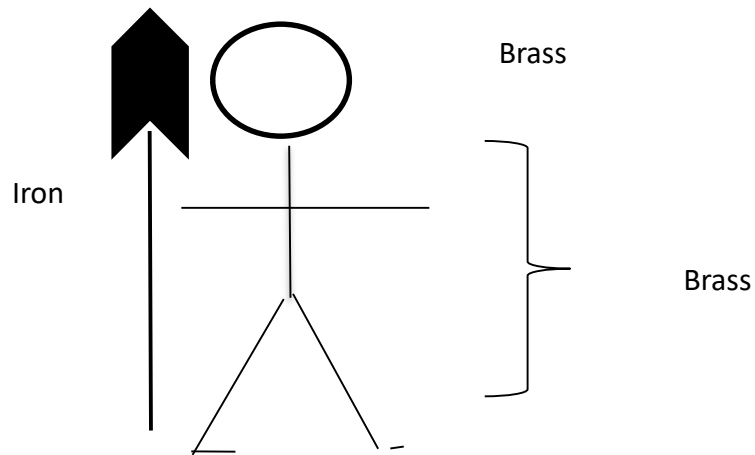
17:5 And [he had] an **helmet of brass** upon **his head**, and he [was] armed with a **coat of mail**; and the weight of the coat [was] five thousand shekels of brass.

17:6 And [he had] greaves of **brass upon his legs**, and a target of **brass between his shoulders**.

17:7 And the staff of **his spear** [was] like a weaver's beam; and his spear's head [weighed] six hundred shekels of **iron**: and one bearing a shield went before him.

The verses above describe Goliath. We are told his helmet was made of brass, he had a coat made of brass, his leg coverings were made of brass, and the plate of armour between his shoulders was also made of brass. He had a spear made of iron. So two metals are mentioned in this description - brass and iron.

Many more symbols can be drawn from this passage; but because we want to make a specific point we will focus on the two metals.



The animals

17:32 And David said to Saul, Let no man's heart fail because of him; thy servant will go and fight with this Philistine.

17:33 And Saul said to David, Thou art not able to go against this Philistine to fight with him: for thou [art but] a youth, and he a man of war from his youth.

17:34 And David said unto Saul, Thy servant kept his father's sheep, and there came **a lion**, and **a bear**, and took a lamb out of the flock:

17:35 And I went out after him, and **smote** him, and delivered [it] out of his mouth: and when he arose against me, I caught [him] **by his beard**, and smote him, and slew him.

17:36 Thy servant slew **both the lion and the bear**: and this uncircumcised Philistine shall be **as** one of them, seeing he hath defied the armies of the living God.

In these verses, David explains that when he was a shepherd, a lion and a bear attacked him, but he was able to deliver his lamb from the mouth of the lion.

In Verse 36 David compares Goliath to the lion and bear he had killed. He said the way he defeated the lion and the bear was the same way he would defeat Goliath. The word **“as”** is used in the verse and it is a word used for making a comparison. When the Bible shows two things being compared we can be sure we are reading a parable.

Literal (Natural)

Symbolic (Spiritual)

Lion

“as”

Goliath

Bear

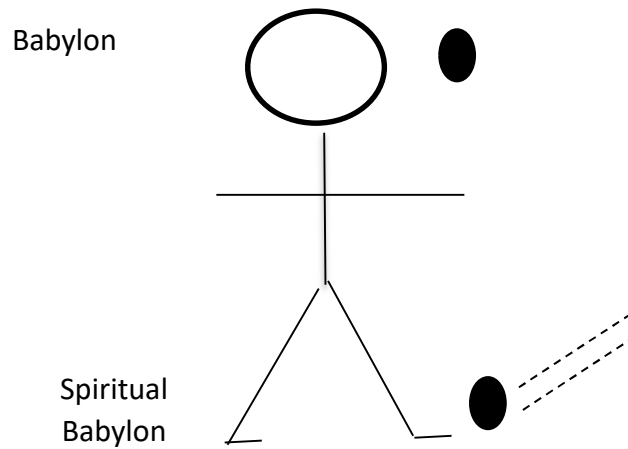
In this literal (or natural) story, God wants to teach us a spiritual (or symbolic) lesson. The natural lion and the natural bear are compared to Goliath. We also see how Goliath's armour was made of brass and of iron.

If we juxtapose the stories of 1 Samuel 17 and Daniel 2, the lion and the bear represent the kingdoms of Babylon and Medo-Persia. Brass and iron are seen in the kingdoms of Greece and Rome. All are referring to Goliath, in what he wears and what he is compared to.

In verse 35 David held the lion by its beard when he killed it. When we look at the statue the beard is part of the head. David killed Goliath by striking his head. Thus we see how the natural illustrates the spiritual.

Question: Why didn't David hit Goliath on his feet? In Daniel 2 the stone hits the feet while in 1 Samuel 17 it hits Goliath's head? What is the significance of David hitting Goliath's head?

We have said that God declares the end from the beginning; He is the alpha and the omega. We can see through the statue of Daniel 2 that the head represents Babylon. The feet are also Babylon. Therefore the stone hitting the feet and the stone hitting the head - both are hitting Babylon. David hits Babylon's head and the stone of Daniel 2 hits Babylon at the feet.



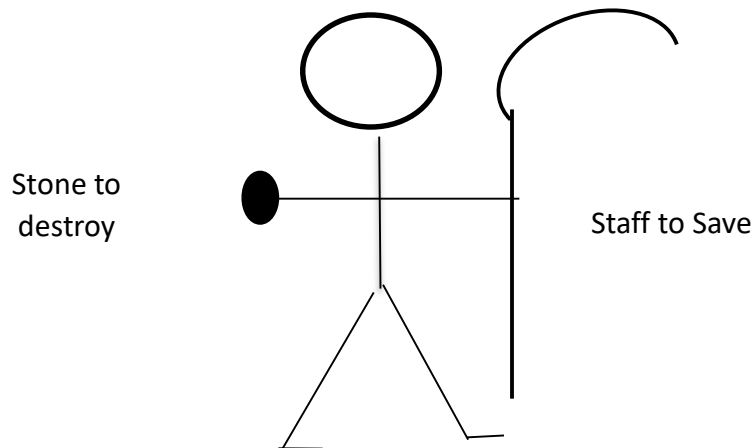
The instruments

17:40 And he took **his staff** in his hand, and chose him five smooth **stones** out of the brook, and put them in a shepherd's bag which he had, even in a scrip; and his sling [was] in his hand: and he drew near to the Philistine.

The staff according to Webster's dictionary is a stick carried in the hand **for support or defense** by a person walking. It can be a stick or club used as a weapon.

For a shepherd, a staff is here to guide the animals, to separate and to rescue. If a sheep has fallen into a pit, for example, the hand of the shepherd is not long enough to reach it. So, he uses a staff to pull it out.

Who can we compare David to? Do we know someone who has a staff, who is a stone and is saving but also destroying? Yes, this is Christ. We can compare David to Christ. David had a staff in one hand and a stone in the other. He used the stone to destroy and the staff to save.



So, when we come to Daniel 2 and we see the stone hitting the feet the stone cannot be Christ otherwise it will break the natural rule. We compare David to Christ and the stone is something else. In Daniel 2, the stone that is used to destroy is cut out without hand. It represents an instrument in the hand of God to destroy the image.

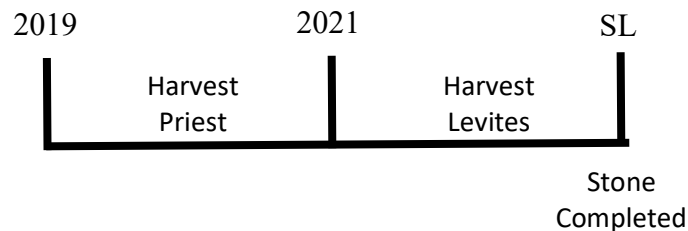
We see two natural symbols - **a stone and a staff** in 1 Samuel 17.

Although we cannot see it in Daniel 2, the role of the stone is twofold - to destroy the image; but it is also a saving tool. Daniel 2:35 says the crushed statue became like chaff from the summer threshing-floors. When we look at the threshing-floors as a parable we see that when the stone hits the feet, it separates the chaff. But for the chaff to be separated, there has to be wheat.

So the stone separates and destroys but it also does a redemptive work. And from 1 Samuel 17 we can easily see that the stone cannot be Christ. But it is an instrument in Christ's hand that Christ uses to destroy the nations of the world. This instrument is his people.

The mountain represents the Seventh-Day Adventist church. The stone or the instrument that is cut out of it is a portion of the Adventist church. They are the Priests and the Levites. The Priests began to be separated in 1989 when the message of the first angel arrived. And only those who will be

harvested successfully in 2021 will be part of the stone. The Levites began to be formed in 2001. But only those who will be harvested successfully from 2021 to the Sunday Law will be part of the stone. So the stone will be fully formed and separated from the mountain at the Sunday Law and fully It will then be ready to do its work.



We should also note that if the stone is cut out of the mountain, by comparing and contrasting, we can also expect something to be cut out of from Satan’s kingdom. When we view the summer threshing-floors in verse 35 as a parable, we see that when the stone hits the statue’s feet the chaff is separated. But for chaff to be separated there has to be wheat. The wheat represents those who reflect God’s character - who hear his voice and choose to follow him. The wheat here are the Nethinim. They separate from Satan’s kingdom and become part of God’s kingdom.

To conclude. In The story of David and Goliath, we see natural elements: brass, iron, a lion, a bear, stones, and a staff. The first 4 give us a description of the kingdoms in Daniel 2 and Daniel 7 which is Babylon or the king of the north from head to toe. The stone and the staff help us to understand how the work of destruction and redemption is done and by whom. By comparing and contrasting this story we can find missing information that is important in helping us avoid making mistakes. Especially the mistake of saying the stone is Christ when it is in fact God’ people.