God Does Not Forsake His People

(Deuteronomy 31:8)

Introduction:

- 1. In Deuteronomy 31, Moses knew that his life would soon end (see vs.2).
- 2. He wanted Joshua and the Israelites to remember something very special as they went into the Promised Land.
 - a. He gave a message to the Israelites (vs.6).
 - b. He gave the same message to Joshua (vs.8).
 - c. Moses wanted Joshua and the Israelites to remember that "God Does Not Forsake His People."
- 3. This same message is given to Christians today in the New Testament.
 - a. (Matthew 28:19-20) Jesus said He would always be with His followers.
 - b. The message that Moses gave is repeated in Hebrews 13:5-6.
- 4. The fact that God does not forsake His people receives a great amount of attention throughout the Bible.
- 5. This is the subject we are studying in our lesson.
- 6. You might be surprised to learn that . . .

Discussion:

SOME GREAT PEOPLE HAVE STRUGGLED WITH THIS ISSUE

A. Elijah

- 1. (1 Kings 18) Elijah won a great victory on behalf of the Lord.
- 2. (1 Kings 19:2) Jezebel threatened to take Elijah's life.
- 3. (1 Kings 19:3-4) Elijah fled into the wilderness and wanted to die.
- 4. From God's conversation with Elijah, it seems that Elijah thought that God had forsaken him (1 Kings 19:9-10).
- 5. Elijah was shown in 1 Kings 19:18 that God had not forsaken him or Israel.
- 6. Elijah survived this time of difficulty, he continued serving God faithfully, and he was eventually taken up into heaven by a whirlwind.

B. Job

- 1. (Job 1-2) Job is introduced as a righteous man, but he suffered greatly.
- 2. Immediately after Satan afflicted him, Job did not curse God.
- 3. However, he eventually began to express how he felt (Job 3:1-6, 25).
- 4. It seems from these words that Job thought God had forsaken him.
- 5. Job never found out why he suffered as he did, but he eventually realized that God had not forsaken him (Job. 42:1-3, 12).

C. David

- 1. See Psalm 22:1-2
- 2. This psalm was written by the same man who wrote:
 - a. Psalm 21 (see vs.1-2)
 - b. Psalm 23 (see vs.1).
- 3. What caused David to wonder if God had forsaken him?
- 4. (1 Samuel) David spent a lot of time avoiding Saul because Saul wanted to take his life.
- 5. Did David have a change of mind? (see Psalm 22:3-5, 11, 19, 24)

D. Jesus

- 1. Psalm 22 is also a prophecy of the Lord's crucifixion.
 - a. Psalm 22:1 -- Matthew 27:46
 - b. Psalm 22:7-8 -- Matthew 27:39-43
 - c. Psalm 22:18 -- Matthew 27:35
- 2. These are not the last words that Jesus spoke (Matthew 27:50 -- Luke 23:46).
- 3. Does this sound like someone who still thought that God had forsaken him?

II. APPLICATION

A. The Bible emphasizes the fact that God does not forsake His people.

- B. However, circumstances may arise that can cause us to wonder if He has.
- C. At times like this, what can we do?
 - 1. We learn from Elijah that we must listen to God.
 - a. In His Word, God has some encouraging information for us.
 - b. He also has work that He needs us to do, and we cannot accomplish it if we are wondering if God has forsaken us.
 - 2. We learn from Job that sometimes we just have to hang on, even though we may not understand why a certain crisis has come upon us.
 - a. Job wanted to challenge God to a debate -- he wanted some answers from God.
 - b. (Job 38-41) God taught Job a lesson in humility when He asked a series of questions that Job could not answer.
 - 3. We learn from David to reflect upon God's goodness that He has demonstrated in the past (Psalm 37:25).
 - 4. We learn from Jesus to commit our care to God and trust that His will be done.

Conclusion:

- 1. God does not forsake His people, and He does not want His people to forsake Him.
- God will forsake those who forsake Him.
- 3. The good news is that those who forsake God can be restored through repentance, confession, and prayer (Acts 8:22).
- 4. A good prayer to offer during a time of crisis is found in Psalm 38:21-22.
- 5. This request will help us to avoid wondering if God has forsaken us.
- 6. Let us always remember and appreciate the message that Moses gave to Joshua and the Israelites (Deuteronomy 31:6, 8).