



## EXAMPLES OF HUMAN AND DIVINE VIEWPOINT

### 1. early in Moses' career.

HVP: he did not think he was eloquent enough to be the leader of Israel (Exod. 4:10).

HVP: he lapsed into human viewpoint when Pharaoh denied his request and increased Israel's workload (Exod. 5:22–23).

HVP: he lapsed into human viewpoint when God asked him to go to Pharaoh and request Israel's freedom again (Exod. 6:12).

### 2. at the Red Sea (Exod. 14:10–14).

HVP: the people thought they were going to die when the chariots of Pharaoh had them backed up to the Red Sea (Exod. 14:11–12). They were afraid (14:10) and accused Moses (14:11–12).

DVP: Moses exhorts the people to watch the deliverance of the Lord (14:13–14).

### 3. The report of the spies at Kadesh-Barnea (Num. 13:25–33).

HVP: ten of the twelve spies were afraid and advised the people not to fight (Num. 13:31–33).

Their human viewpoint infected the people (14:1–4) and kept them from believing God's promise of victory (14:11, 40; Psa. 106:24) and from obeying God's command to fight (Deut. 1:41). HVP led to weeping (Num. 14:1), grumbling (14:2–3, 27), rejection of God's leading (14:3–4), and mutiny (14:4; Neh. 9:17). It resulted in an immediate sin unto death for the ten spies (Num. 14:36–37); also disinheritance (14:22–23, 30) and a prolonged sin unto death for the men 20 years old and older (14:29, 32–35).

DVP: Caleb and Joshua exhorted the people to attack the Canaanites and conquer the land (Num. 13:30; Num. 14:6–9). Their DVP nearly cost them their lives (Num. 14:10) but kept them from the sin unto death (26:65) and secured their inheritance in the land (14:24, 30; 32:11–12; Deut. 1:35–36; Josh. 14:6–15).

### 4. at the anointing of David (1 Sam. 16:6–7).

HVP: Samuel looked at the outward appearance (1 Sam. 16:6).

DVP: he should have looked at the heart as the Lord does (1 Sam. 16:7).

### 5. in battle against the Philistines (1 Sam. 16–17).

HVP: Saul and all Israel were afraid of Goliath (1 Sam. 16:10–11, 24).

DVP: David was not afraid to fight Goliath (1 Sam. 16:32).

HVP: Saul thought David would be no match for Goliath (1 Sam. 17:33).

DVP: David was confident the Lord would help him kill Goliath (1 Sam. 17:36–37). Goliath had defied God and David was God's servant.

HVP: Saul's mental attitude: the Lord's help plus armor (1 Sam. 17:38).

DVP: David's mental attitude: the Lord's help plus nothing (1 Sam. 17:39–40). "He will deliver me" (17:37).

HVP: Goliath trusted in his weapons: "You come to me with a sword, a spear, and a javelin" (1 Sam. 17:45).

DVP: David trusted in the Lord: "but I come to you in the name of the Lord of hosts" (1 Sam. 17:45).

HVP: Goliath thought David would be easy to beat: "I will give your flesh to the birds of the sky and the beasts of the field" (1 Sam. 17:41–44).

DVP: David was confident of victory: "This day the Lord will deliver you up into my hands" (1 Sam. 17:45–47). We usually emphasize what David *did* in defeating Goliath, but the Bible puts the emphasis on what David *thought*. The spiritual quality that distinguished David from all other men in Israel was not what he did but what he thought: he habitually looked at life from the divine viewpoint.