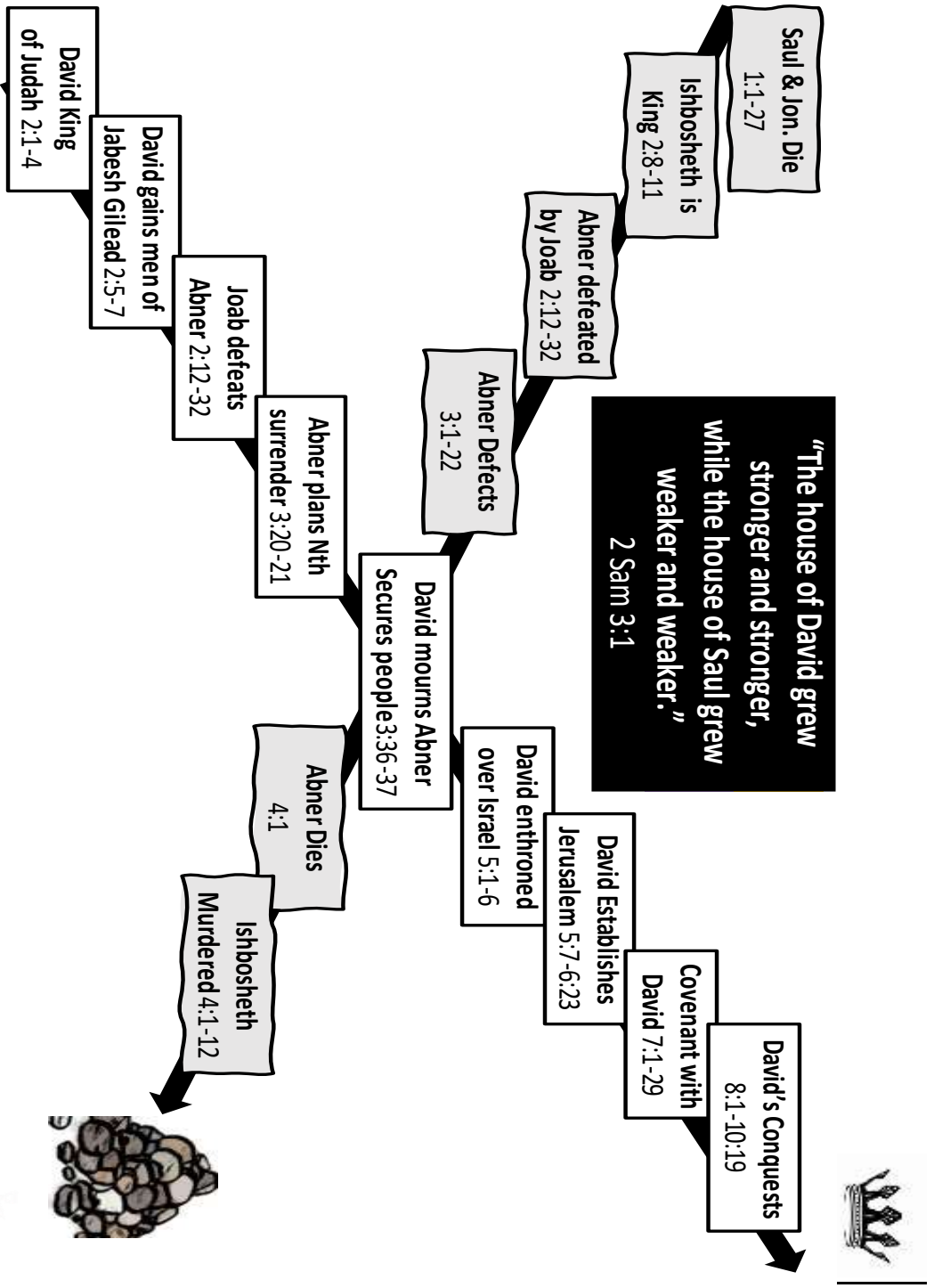


2 SAMUEL				
1		The Establishment of David as theocratic King		24
DAVID Israel's Best King				
1-10 David's Triumphs		11-20 David's Troubles		21-24
Lamentation (1:1-27) Coronation - Judah (2:1-11) Coronation / Israel (3-5:6) Consolidation of Kingdom (5:7-10:19) City of David: Political (5) City of David: Religious (6) Covenant with David (7) Conquests of David (8-10)	11-12 Personal Trouble David's Sin (11) Nathan Confronts (12)	13-18 Family Trouble Amnon's immorality (13) Absalom's Crime (14) Absalom's revolt (15) Absalom's counsellors (16-17) Absalom dies (18)	19-20 National Trouble	
	Kingship Revived 1-10	Kingship threatened/preserved 11-20		Epilogue: 21-24

DAVIDS TRIUMPHS

2 Samuel 1-10

(Kingship Revived)



DAVIDS TRIUMPHS

2 Samuel 1-10

(Kingship Revived)

A. David's Lamentation over Saul & Jonathan (1:1-27)

Note how genuine this lament is – not a shred of animosity.

Note the apparent discrepancy between the account of Saul's death in 1 Sam 31 and that recorded in 2 Sam 1. The discrepancy has been explained 3 ways:

1. Both records are true. 1 Sam 31 is the true account of Saul's death, while 2 Sam 1 is the true account of how the Amalekite finished Saul off. They argue: (a) the Amalekite had Saul's sword and bracelet; (b) David punished him for killing Saul.
2. The 1 Sam 31 account is true while the 2 Sam 1 account is a true record of the Amalekites fabricated story which he concocted to curry favour with David. 1 Chron 10 records the 1 Sam 31 account but not the Amalekite version. David executes the Amalekite on the strength of his own testimony that he killed Saul, the Lord's anointed.

B. David's Coronation over Judah (2:1-11)

David enquired of God (probably through Abiathar 1 Sam 22:20-23:10; 30:7-8) as to the appropriate time for his coronation. The Lord indicated the time was right and the place should be Hebron (1:4). David's political savvy can be seen in the way he communicated with the men of Jabesh-Gilead who had buried Saul and his sons (cf 1 Sam 31:11-13).

Abner (the commander of Saul's army) took Saul's fourth son, Ishbosheth, and made him king over the northern reaches of Israel (2:8-11).

C. David's Coronation over Israel (2:12-5:6)

The political rivalry and tension between the north and south came to a head in a representative 12 aside battle – David's side were the undisputed victors (2:12-17). David's men turned on Abner and his men - the civil war resulted in 20 losses on David's side but 360 on Abner's side. Note this statement: "David grew stronger and stronger, while the house of Saul grew weaker and weaker" (2 Sam 3:1). The house of Saul slowly collapses. Ishbosheth and Abner fall out. As a result, Abner defects to support the House of David (2 Sam 3:6-21). Joab, misreading Abner's intentions on visiting David, murders Abner out of revenge for his brother Asahel's death (3:22-39). Ishbosheth is murdered by two of his raiding elite, they take his head to David, but David has them killed for their murder of Ishbosheth (4:1-12). The North come to own David as King over all Israel. Note their reasons:

1. _____ (5:1)

2. _____ (5:2a)

3. _____ (5:2b)

“Through a series of deft military and political manoeuvres on the part of David and his followers, all pretenders to the throne of Saul evaporated and David alone is left to fill the void.” Consequently, David is anointed & crowned King over all Israel (5:1-6).

D. David Consolidates the Kingdom (5:7-10:19)

1. The City of David: Political Centre (5:7-16)

Why Jerusalem?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

g. _____

Joshua had captured Jerusalem (Joshua 10) but shortly after that the native inhabitants, the Jebusites, retook it (Judges 1:21). The Jebusites were descendants of Jebus, the third son of Canaan (Gen. 10:16; Num. 13:29; Josh. 11:1-3; 15:63; 1 Chron. 1:14). Beginning with David’s reign Jerusalem loomed large in the rest of Old Testament history. The prophets go out of their way to describe the everlasting future of Jerusalem (Isa 1:21-28; 2:2-4; 4:5-6; 14:32; 25:1-5; 27:2-6; 33:5; Jer. 30:17-20; 31:38-40; Ezek. 43:1-5; Joel 3:17; Zech. 8:3).

Hiram’s Recognition: Hiram the King of Tyre recognises David as King and contributes building material for his palace (5:11), which assures David that the Lord has appointed him as King (5:12).

Victory over the Philistines: The victory over the Philistines is another sign of God’s appointment (5:17-25).

David's Wives: Note the reference to David's additional wives (5:13-16; cf 2 Sam 3:2-5). This is a violation of the Covenant (Deut 17:17). David has succumbed to the world culture around him. David's immediate family, excluding concubines and their children, consisted of 19 sons and 1 daughter (1 Chron 3:1-9).

David had too many wives to be a good husband and too many children to be a good father!

2. The City of David: Religious Centre (6:1-23)

The Ark symbolised the dwelling place of God (2 Sam 6:2) – His rulership (1 Chron. 28:2); His reconciliation (Lev. 16:14-15); His Revelation (Ex. 25:16,21; Deut. 10:1-5) .

David is very much aware that Yahweh is the true King of Israel (1 Sam 12:12) and it is David's honour to be His sub-regent – to reign over Israel but under Yahweh.

Therefore, the Ark must have a central place in the governmental centre of Israel.

Moses anticipated there would be a central sanctuary – a national worship centre (Deut. 12:5,11; 14:23; 16:2,6,11; 26:2).

3. The Covenant with David (7:1-29)

a. Central Passages: 2 Sam 7:8-16; 1 Chronicles 17; Psalm 89; Jer.33:19-26

While the word 'covenant' does not appear in 2 Sam 7, it does appear in several other Scriptures that refer to these promises made to David as a covenant: 2 Sam 23:5; 2 Chron 7:18; 21:7; Psalm 89:3-4; 33-37; Jer. 33:19-26; Psalm 132:11

b. Importance of the Covenant:

"One of the theological high points of the Old Testament Scriptures" (Michael A Grisanti, *The World and the Word: An introduction to the Old Testament*, p233)

"2 Samuel 7 and 1 Chronicles 7 are two of the most pivotal chapters in all of the Old Testament; in fact, they could be referred to as the real powerhouse chapters of Scripture."

(Walter C Kaiser, 'The Davidic Covenant' in *The Moody Handbook of Messianic Prophecy* p. 385)

“From the very outset 1 Samuel points to 2 Samuel 7...the ultimate objective of the composition, as is fully attested by the contents. The entire account concerning the origin of Kingship culminates in the divine pledge to the Davidic Royal Family that it shall continue to endure as God’s gift on behalf of His people.”
(Claus Westermann, Handbook to the Old Testament, p 107)

c. The Promise of the Covenant

A House forever

A Kingdom forever

A Throne forever

d. Huge Implications of the Covenant

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

DAVIDS TROUBLES

2 Samuel 11:1-20:26

(Kingship Threatened but Preserved)

1. The King and The Crime (2 Sam 11:1-27)

A. David's Adultery with Bathsheba (11:1-13)

B. David's Murder of Uriah (11:14-27)

H _____

A _____

L _____

T _____

2. The King and The Consequences (2 Sam 12:1-20:26)

A. The Parable (12:1-9)

B. The Punishment (12:10-20:26)

a. Personal Troubles (12:10-25)

b. Family Troubles (13:1-18:33)

Amnon's Immorality (13)

Absalom's Crime (14)

Absalom's Revolt (15)

Absalom's Counsellors (16-17)

Absalom Dies (18)

C National Troubles (19-20)

KINGSHIP IN ISRAEL¹

Permitted Similarities between Israelite and Non-Israelite Kings

ISRAELITE KINGS

NON-ISRAELITE KINGS

Royal Symbols e.g: crowns, thrones	✔	✔
Royal Palaces	✔	✔
Capital Cities	✔	✔
Religion & Politics combined in world view	✔	✔
Collected Taxes	✔	✔
Received tribute from defeated enemies	✔	✔
Royal Administrations	✔	✔
Involved in Justice	✔	✔
Commander in Chief	✔	✔

Mandated Differences between Israelite and Non-Israelite kings (Deut. 17:14-20)

Divine Appointment	17:15a	Came to power by influence/force etc
Only Israelite/ Davidite	17:15b	Anyone with ambition
Not to amass 'horse' power	17:16	Trusted in horses (Psalm 20:7)
Not have many wives/harem	17:17	Harems = sign of prestige
Not accumulate wealth	17:17c	Sought wealth
Personal copy of Law	17:18	No constitution
Ruled by Written Law	17:18,20	Personal strategy, occult 17:9-14
Rule with humility & respect	17:20	Self-focussed

¹ Adapted from The Baker Book of Bible Charts, Maps and Timelines 2016. P.102

King Saul, Successes and Failures²

Saul's Successes

Saul rescued Jabesh Gilead from Ammon – gave God the credit (1 Sam 11:1-13)
Saul defeated the Philistines (1 Sam 14:16-23)
Saul directed successful attacks against Moab, Ammon, Edom, the Philistines, the Amalekites & the kings of Zobah (1 Sam 14:47-48)

Saul's Failures

Assumed priestly role by offering the sacrifice (1 Sam 13:9-12)
Foolish order soldiers not to eat during battle with Philistines (1 Sam 14:24-45)
Erected monument to himself (1 Sam 15:2)
Failed to follow God's directions in battle with Amalekites (1 Sam 15:10-23)
Failed to respond to Goliath's challenge (1 Sam 17:11)
Multiple attempts on David's life to prevent him becoming king (1 Sam 18:11; 20-27; 19:10-15; 23:15; 24:2; 26:2)
Killed the priests of Nob & their families (1 Sam 22:6-19)
Consulted with witch of Endor 1 Sam 28:7-19)
Lost strategic battle with Philistines & his kingdom cut in half, risking the very existence of the kingdom itself (1 Sam 31:1-7)
Ordered death of the protected Gibeonites (2 Sam 21:1)

² Adapted from The Baker Book of Bible Charts, Maps and Timelines 2016. P.103

King David, Successes and Failures³

David's Successes

Comforted Saul with music (1 Sam 16:23)
Defeated Goliath & Philistines (1 Sam 17:1-53)
Celebrated commander in Army (1 Sam 18:13-14, 30; 19:8)
Rescued Keilah (1 Sam 23:1-5)
Spared Saul's life (En Gedi) (1 Sam 24:1-21)
Spared Saul's life (Desert of Ziph) (1 Sam 26:1-24)
Infiltrated Philistines/military intelligence (1 Sam 27:-17)
Wrote famous lament Saul & Jonathan (2 Sam 1:17-27)
Became King of Judah (Hebron) (2 Sam 2:1-4)
Became King of Israel (2 Sam 5:1-4)
Took Jebus and made Jerusalem the capital city (2 Sam 5:6-12)
Brought the Ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6:1-23)
Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7:8-16)
Defeat of surrounding states that threatened Israel (2 Sam 8:1-14; 21:15-22)
Re took throne after Absalom's coup (2 Sam 19:11-39)
Composed songs of faith (2 Sam 22:1-51; Psalms)

David's Failures

Adultery with Bathsheba (2 Sam 11:1-5)
Killed Uriah in a cover up (2 Sam 11:6-17)
Failed to see & respond to moral failures in his family (rape of Tamar; murder of Amnon) (2 Sam 13:1-38)
Failed to deal with conspiracy of Absalom (2 Sam 15:1-12)
Unnecessary census (2 Sam 24:1-17)

³ Adapted from The Baker Book of Bible Charts, Maps and Timelines 2016. P.105