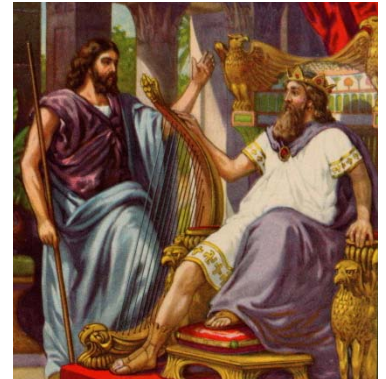


10 - 2 Samuel: David, Israel's Greatest King

- **Samuel is a continuation of 1st Samuel.** There is no time gap. Its main theme is the career of David, the greatest king of Israel, who also happened to be very human, yet a man after God's own heart.
- **The scarlet thread of redemption and royal reign of the Messiah is continued in this book. We saw its beginnings when God promised the Messiah would be from the human race (Genesis 3). It is next confirmed that He will be from the nation of Israel in the Abrahamic covenant (Genesis 12). It is narrowed down even further when the blessings of Jacob in Genesis 49 indicate the messiah will be from the tribe of Judah. And here in 2 Samuel 7 God singles out a particular family now – the family of David.**

Highlights

- **David first crowned king over only the tribe of Judah.** Benjamites crowned one of Saul's surviving sons, Ishbosheth, king over all Israel. After much fighting, David is strong, and Ishbosheth becomes weaker and is soon murdered. David does not rejoice over this but instead, has his zealous supporters executed.
- **David makes Jerusalem capital of Israel,** over which he reigned 40 years.
- **A gap is opening up between Judah and rest of the tribes.** Although they come together to crown David king over a united Israel, gap widens and causes nation to split in two after Solomon.
- Perhaps the most important event of this book is the **Davidic Covenant in 2 Samuel 7.** God confirms an UNCONDITIONAL covenant with David and promises that kings of Israel will all descend from David, and this is a permanent condition, not just in human history, but FOREVER. The Kingdom of David will last forever. Note what Gabriel told Mary: *“He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David. And He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there will be no end.”* (Luke 1:32-33) At the time these words were spoken, there WAS no throne of David. Refers to future reign of Jesus from Jerusalem.
- **David's great triumphs turned into personal problems,** a result of his sins, and the sins of the nation. Although David repented, remorse did not remove consequences. David's family suffered incest, fratricide, intrigues and schemes, rebellion, and then civil war in the land as a result.
- **David committed a series of sins with Bathsheba** (adultery, murder of her husband), his turning point, from triumph to trouble. Not an accidental glimpse of a pretty woman on a rooftop. Ahitophel, one of David's long-time counselors, was the grandfather of Bathsheba and later turned against David and sided with David's son Absalom because he had come to hate David. Appears David knew of Bathsheba for some time, and this first sin was most likely planned, not spontaneous. Prophet Nathan confronts David, David repents. Psalm 51 is about David's contrite spirit and remorse. Nathan also prophesied that the sword would never depart from David's house. This, unfortunately, came true.
- A passage in Deuteronomy chapter 17 **forbids the king of Israel from accumulating wives,** because they will turn him away from God. Neither David or Solomon paid much heed to this.
- **David not allowed to build the house of God,** the Temple, (God told him he had “too much blood on your hands”) yet he still prepaid and gathered most of materials. Solomon (son) would build the Temple.
- David called a **“man after God's own heart”** (1 Samuel 13:14) because he always grieved over his sins, repented and returned to God. He was a major influence for good in Israel, but he was also very human.
- David **divided up the priesthood into 24 courses** for their duties in Tabernacle/Temple. (This has implication later, see Revelation 4-5).
- **David was generally a good king,** a great leader, an excellent administrator, a wise judge, a clever military strategist and an excellent songwriter and poet. He is considered the greatest king of Israel. David was, however, self-indulgent, and paid a price for that indulgence.
- **Joab was the head of Israel's army** and a confidante of David's, fiercely loyal to him. However, Joab does not always conduct himself with the same dignity or desire to please God.



Prophet Nathan confronts David

- **Mephibosheth was the crippled son of David's beloved Jonathan**, so David cared for him the rest of his life, bringing him into the palace where Mephibosheth would eat at the king's table.
- **Famine in the land for 3 years.** God tells David it is because Saul killed the Gibeonites. (*Joshua had made a sworn oath to the Gibeonites that they would be protected in the land. God did not want these kinds of treaties or oaths, but Joshua did it anyway because he was tricked and did not consult the Lord.*) God is serious about oaths! David asks Gibeonites how he can make restitution. They demand 7 of Saul's descendants so they can hang them in Saul's hometown. David agrees and hands them over to them.
- **David sinned by numbering the troops of Israel.** (*Forbidden by God - caused people to place faith in selves, rather than God.*) God gave him choice of evils as a consequence, then brought plague that killed 70,000. David purchased threshing floor owned by Araunah the Jebusite as place to offer sacrifices to God. (*Where Solomon would build temple, Mt Moriah, see Genesis 22*). This event ends books of Samuel.
- **OBSERVATION: Frequently the children of great men of God do not lead godly lives.** This was true for the sons of Jacob, Aaron, Joshua, Eli, Samuel, Jonathan, David, and many others. One of God's most primary instructions to Israel, found in the great Sh'ma, (Deuteronomy 6) is *"...You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart, with all your soul, and with all your strength. And these words which I command you today shall be in your heart. You shall teach them diligently to your children, and shall talk of them when you sit in your house, when you walk by the way, when you lie down, and when you rise up..."* God is serious about this – it is the future of His people. What we read about the children of great men of God should warn us of the consequences of not teaching our children throughout their lives.

REIGN OVER JUDAH (1 – 4)	REIGN OVER ALL ISRAEL (5-12)	PROBLEMS, LATTER REIGN (13-24)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ David and his men mourn death of Saul and sons; David's eulogy of Saul and Jonathan; David appointed King over Judah; rewards people of Jabesh-Gilead for burying Saul ▪ Conflict between King David of Judah and rest of the nation; Abner makes Ishbosheth, Saul's son, King over Israel; Battle between Judah and Israel; Abner of Israel kills Asahel, brother of Joab; Joab and Abishai pursue Abner; Abner negotiates truce with Joab; Joab and his army retire to Hebron ▪ Long war between Judah and Israel (3:1-39); Six sons born to David at Hebron; Ishbosheth, falsely accuses Abner, his general; Abner agrees to deliver Israel to David; Abner comes to David when Joab is absent; Joab upset over visit of Abner; Joab kills Abner; David rebukes Joab and Abishai for killing Abner; David grieved over death of Abner; nation of Israel solidified behind David; Baanah and Rechab bring head of Ishboseth to David; Baanah and Rechab executed for murdering Ishboseth ▪ [NOTE: Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth, was lame] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The kingdom united (5:1-25) ; Victories of David; Jerusalem captured, known as "the city of David" - Joab led assault, became chief captain; David's fame increased; Palace built for David; David's family; Defeat of Philistines ▪ Ark of the Covenant brought to Jerusalem (6:1-23); David tries to move ark from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem; Uzzah struck dead; Ark later moved to Jerusalem; Michal upset ▪ David not allowed to build house for Jehovah; David's victories over all enemies (Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, Hadadezer of Zobah, Syrians) ▪ David seeks out and honors Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son (9:1-13) ▪ David's great sin (11:1 to 12:24); Joab fights against Ribbah, but David remains in Jerusalem; David seduces Bathsheba, wife of Uriah, the Hittite; David tries to cover his sin; David has Uriah killed in battle; marries Bathsheba; Prophet Nathan's parable of ewe lamb, condemnation of David, David repents; Death of David's son (by Bathsheba); Birth of Solomon ▪ Victory over Ribbah of Ammon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Absalom's rebellion (13:1 to 19:40); Amnon raped Absalom's sister, Tamar; Absalom had Amnon murdered, goes into exile; Joab arranges to have Absalom brought home; David refuses to see Absalom; David and Absalom reconciled; Absalom's conspiracy against David; David leaves Jerusalem; Ahithophel among conspirators; David receives gifts from Mephibosheth; Shimei curses David; Word sent to David about plans of Absalom; Ahithophel hangs himself; Provisions given to David at Mahanaim; battle begins; Joab kills Absalom; Absalom's monument; David mourns for Absalom; Joab rebukes David for his grief that shamed people and their victory; David's kingship confirmed by all tribes ▪ Shimei forgiven (19:16-24) ▪ Mephibosheth restored (19:25-30) ▪ Dissension and jealousy among tribes (19:41-43) ▪ Revolt of Sheba (20:1-26) ▪ Famine, numbering of the People, and David's return to God (21:1 to 24:25); 3-yr famine; Reburial of Saul and Jonathan; 4 battles against Philistines; David's psalm of thanksgiving for God's protection; List of David's mighty men; David orders numbering of people (<i>God had forbidden this</i>), Joab protests but to no avail; Plague sent for taking census; David repents, buys threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite (future site of Jerusalem, capital of Israel) to offer sacrifices to God to end plague.