

“Your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me: your throne will be established forever.” – 2 Samuel 7:16

“Now be pleased to bless the house of your servant, that it may continue forever in your sight; for you, O Sovereign Lord, have spoken, and with your blessing the house of your servant will be blessed forever.” – 2 Samuel 7:29

1. David Hears of Saul’s and Jonathan’s Death (Chapter 1)

- a. An Amalekite brings the news to David (along with Saul’s crown).
- b. David laments over Saul and Jonathan (1:19-27)
 - i. See especially 1:26-27.

2. David is Anointed; Judah and Israel Under Different Leadership (Chapter 2)

- a. David inquires of the Lord (2:1).
 - i. God tells him to go to Hebron (which is in Judah).
 - ii. David goes to Hebron and is anointed over the house of Judah (2:4).
- b. Abner, commander of Saul’s army takes Ish-Bosheth (son of Saul) and makes him king over all Israel (with the exception of Judah).
- c. Battle breaks out.
 - i. Abner and Ish-Bosheth vs. Joab and the servants of David.
 - ii. First they do 12 vs. 12 at the pool of Gibeon, they all kill each other and die there.
- d. Three sons of Zeruiah: Joab, Abishai, and Asahel.
 - i. Asahel pursues Abner, Abner ends up killing Asahel.
 - ii. Joab and Abishai further pursue Abner. Abner speaks to them saying “shall the sword devour forever?”
 - iii. Joab blows the trumpet and the men of Judah cease their attack.

3. Abner Joins David, Joab Kills Abner (Chapter 3)

- a. We’re told of a long war between the house of David and the house of Saul.
 - i. Yet, David’s house is growing stronger, Saul’s is growing weaker.
- b. David has six sons with six different women (3:2-5).
 - i. Including Amnon and Absalom (whom we’ll soon encounter).
 - ii. Including Adonijah who we’ll see again in 1 Kings.
- c. Conflict between Ish-Bosheth and Abner (3:6-11).
- d. Abner goes to David and they come to an agreement.
 - i. Abner leaves “in peace” (3x we’re told he left in peace).
 - ii. Joab comes back from battle and is upset that David has been talking with Abner.
 - iii. Joab sends messengers after Abner, brings him back, and kills him (v30 tells us that Abishai was in on it too).
- e. David declares a time of mourning over Abner’s death and leads a lament – show’s David’s heart in the matter.

4. Introduction to Mephibosheth, Ish-Bosheth Gets Murdered (Chapter 4)

- a. Ish-Bosheth, Saul’s son, hears of Abner’s death and is discouraged.
- b. We’re introduced to Jonathan’s (son of Saul) crippled son, Mephibosheth.
- c. Baanah and Rechab come to Ish-Bosheth’s house and kill him and behead him while he is sleeping in his bed at mid-day.
 - i. They go to David claiming to have avenged for David.
 - ii. David reminds them of the Amalekite that claimed to killed Saul in chapter 1; has these two killed.

5. David Anointed as King of Israel, Defeats the Philistines (Chapter 5)

- a. Elders of Israel come to Hebron and anoint David as King over Israel (5:3).
- b. David regains Jerusalem.
- c. David became more and more powerful, because the Lord God Almighty was with him (5:10).
 - i. And David knew that the Lord had established him as king over Israel and had exalted his kingdom for the sake of his people Israel (5:12).
- d. Philistines come up to attack.
 - i. David inquires of the Lord (5:19), follows the Lord's direction, and has success.
 - ii. 5:20 – David recognizes God's hand in the victory.
- e. Philistines come up again.
 - i. David inquires of the Lord (5:23), follows the Lord's direction, and has success.

6. The Ark Moves to Jerusalem (Chapter 6)

- a. The ark is moved (via cart...) to Jerusalem.
 - i. Uzzah touches the ark when the oxen stumble – is struck dead.
- b. Eventually they bring it into Jerusalem; David is dancing as they bring it in to town.
- c. What's up with Michal?
 - i. Notice she is introduced as the “daughter of Saul” rather than the “wife of David” (6:16 and 6:20).
 - ii. Saul, Jonathan, and Ish-Bosheth are dead; Mephibosheth is crippled; Michal is barren.

7. The Davidic/Dynastic Promise (Chapter 7)

- a. (See 1 Chronicles 17:1-15 for a parallel).
- b. The promise:
 - i. I will make for you a great name.
 - ii. I will appoint a place for my people Israel and will plant them so that they may dwell in their own place and be disturbed no more.
 1. They will have rest from their enemies.
 - iii. The Lord will make David a house.
 - iv. Will rise up his offspring and establish his kingdom.
 1. He (Solomon) shall build a house for His name.
 - v. God will establish his (Solomon's) throne forever.
- c. Note the unconditionality of the promise.
 - i. “Forever” occurs 3 times in the promise.
- d. David responds in worship (7:18-29).
 - i. God is referred to as Sovereign six times.
 - ii. “Forever” occurs 4 times in David's response.

8. Summary of David's Victories (Chapter 8)

- a. 8:6b and 14b: “And the Lord gave victory to David wherever he went.”

9. The Restoration of Mephibosheth (Jonathan's Crippled Son) (Chapter 9)

- a. 9:3 – David's intent is to “show God's kindness.”

10. David Defeats the Ammonites and the Arameans (Chapter 10)

- a. Joab's speech in 10:12 as revealing Joab's dependence on the Lord.

11. David and Bathsheba: Lust, Adultery, Conspiracy to Murder (Chapter 11)

- a. David was not on his guard.
 - i. Sins with Bathsheba.
 - ii. Note that verse 4 makes it clear to us that Bathsheba was not pregnant prior to her encounter with David.
 - 1. “(She had purified herself from her uncleanness.)”
 - 2. She had just become ceremonially clean (Lev 15:28-30) after the seven day period of monthly impurity due to menstruation (Lev 15:19).
- b. David calls Uriah back from battle, tries to get him to go and sleep with Bathsheba (to cover-up the oops).
 - i. Uriah is presented as faithful – does not go home.
- c. David sends Uriah back to battle carrying his death sentence (a letter to Joab directing him to send Uriah to the front lines to be killed).
- d. Uriah is killed.
- e. 10:27c: “the thing David had done displeased the Lord.”

12. Nathan Calls David Out (Chapter 12)

- a. Nathan tells David a story of a rich man, a poor man, the poor man’s lamb, and the rich man’s visitor.
 - i. David condemns the rich man in the story for taking the poor man’s lamb for his visitor.
 - ii. Nathan tells David “he’s the man.”
- b. God speaks directly and specifically to David’s sin via Nathan.
 - i. Consequences:
 - 1. The sword shall never depart from your house (12:10)
 - 2. I will raise up evil against you out of your own house (12:11).
 - 3. I will take your wives before your eyes and give them to your neighbor and he shall lie with your wives in the sight of this sun (12:11).
 - ii. David owns up and Nathan responds that the Lord has taken away his sin (12:13).
 - 1. Very brief exchange here.
 - 2. See Psalm 51 – David’s heart.
- c. The child is born, becomes ill and dies.
 - i. David’s curious trust in the sovereignty of God (12:18-23).
- d. David lies with Bathsheba and they have another son, Solomon.
 - i. The Lord sends word through Nathan to name him Jedidiah (loved by the Lord).

13. For Next Time:

- a. Finish 2 Samuel (13-24)
 - i. Why doesn’t David take action against Amnon?
 - ii. What is a result of that (i.e. how does David’s inaction play out in Absalom’s life)?
 - iii. Take special note of the chaos: lust, rape, murder, deceit, conspiracy, the obnoxious protestor, indecent exposure, brutal death, murder (again), lynching.
 - iv. Take special note of any insight into the heart of David that you see.
 - v. Read 24:1 and then read 1 Chronicles 21:1. What’s up with the census?

14. Class Handouts, etc Available Online:

- a. I’m making all of the handouts, etc available online at:
 - i. www.toddsmindblogger.wordpress.com