

2 Samuel - Chapters 5 to 10
6 Studies
[Part 2]

OUTLINE OF THE BOOK—

A. Triumphs of David (2 Samuel 1-10)

- i. David mourns the deaths of Saul & Jonathan (2 Sam 1)
- ii. David make king over Judah (2 Sam 2)
- iii. Civil war (2 Sam 3)
- iv. Ish-Bosheth, son of Saul killed (2 Sam 4)
- v. David, king over all Israel (2 Sam 5)
- vi. David's attempts to bring the ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6)
- vii. God's covenant to build the house of David (2 Sam 7)
- viii. David consolidates his kingdom (2 Sam 8)
- ix. David befriends Mephibosheth (2 Sam 9)
- x. David wars against Ammon and Syria (2 Sam 10)

B. Troubles of David (2 Samuel 11-24)

- i. David's two great sins (2 Sam 11)
- ii. Nathan faces David with his sins; David repents, (2 Sam 12)
- iii. David's daughter Tamar raped by Amnon, David's son; Amnon murdered by Absalom, David's son, (2 Sam 13)
- iv. David permits Absalom to return with half-hearted forgiveness, (2 Sam 14)
- v. Absalom rebels against David (2 Sam 15)
- vi. Ziba, Mephibosheth's servant, deceives David; Shimei curses David (2 Sam 16)
- vii. Absalom's advisers disagree on attack against David (2 Sam 17)
- viii. Absalom slain and David mourns (2 Sam 18)
- ix. David restored to throne (2 Sam 19)
- x. Sheba revolts against David (2 Sam 20)
- xi. Three years of famine; Gibeonites take vengeance on house of Saul; war with Philistines (2 Sam 21)
- xii. David's song of deliverance (2 Sam 22)
- xiii. David's last words; David's mighty men (2 Sam 23)
- xiv. David's sin in taking census (2 Sam 24)

Study 1 – 2 Samuel 5:1-25 – David Becomes King Over All Israel

(Sermon on 02-Aug-20)

Read 2 Samuel 5:1-5

1. What reasons do the tribes of Israel give for David to become King of all Israel, in verses 1 and 2?

They give 3 reasons:

- a. "You are our own flesh and blood"
- b. "You led Israel on their military campaigns"
- c. "The Lord promised 'you will **shepherd** my people Israel, and you will become their ruler" - see 1 Sam 13:14

2. What should the idea of David '**shepherding**' God's people remind us of? (1 Samuel 16:1; Matt 2:6 & John 21:16)

We are meant to see David as point to Jesus, the Good Shepherd (John 10:11)

*1 Samuel 16:1 - The LORD said to Samuel, "How long will you mourn for Saul, since I have rejected him as king over Israel? Fill your horn with oil and be on your way; I am sending you to Jesse of **Bethlehem**. I have chosen one of his sons to be king."*

*Matthew 2:6 - "But you, **Bethlehem**, in the land of Judah, are by no means least among the rulers of Judah; for out of you will come a ruler who will **shepherd** my people Israel."*

*John 21:16 - ⁶Again Jesus said, "**Simon son of John, do you love me?**" He answered, "Yes, Lord, you know that I love you." Jesus said, "**Take care of my sheep.**"*

3. What did the elders of Israel do for David in verse 3?

They made a covenant with David at Hebron and they anointed him as King over Israel.

See also 1 Chronicles 12:23-40 for more details on this.

4. What age did David become King of all Israel? Is this significant? (cf. Luke 3:23)

30 years old.

*Luke 3:23 - Now Jesus himself was about **thirty years old** when he began his ministry. He was the son, so it was thought, of Joseph...*

*Note Samuel anointed David when he was a boy (about 15 years old) and now David is 30; it has taken a long time for God to bring about His promises. Not every promise from God is fulfilled immediately; sometimes we have to **wait** and sometimes we have to **prepare**.*

Priests (from the Levites) in the Old Testament started at age 30 - see Num 4:3

5. How long was David's reign over Judah and over all of Israel?

Over Judah - 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ years from Hebron

Over Israel - 33 years from Jerusalem.

6. Find the cities mentioned on the map in appendix 1

Jerusalem is red circle

Hebron is blue circle

Read 2 Samuel 5:6-15

7. Who is occupying the city of Jerusalem? Why is that a problem? (cf. Jos 15:8, 63; Judges 1:21)

The Jebusites were occupying Jerusalem.

It is a problem because a) the Jebusites aren't Israelites and b) the city of Jerusalem was seen as impregnable. Some 400 years after God commanded Israel to take the whole land, Jerusalem was still in Canaanite hands.

Joshua 15:8 says: Then it ran up the Valley of Ben Hinnom along the southern slope of the **Jebusite city (that is, Jerusalem)**. From there it climbed to the top of the hill west of the Hinnom Valley at the northern end of the Valley of Rephaim.

Judges 1:21 says: The Benjamites, however, *did not drive out the Jebusites*, who were living in Jerusalem; *to this day the Jebusites live there with the Benjamites.*

8. How do the Jebusites taunt David?

They tell David he will not get in the city and that even the blind and lame can ward him off! They felt their city was that well protected that they could protect themselves with disabled people and still win!

Note: When Jebusites refer to blind and lame - they could be referring to their "gods".

9. How did David conquer the city? (cf. verses 7 and 8)

He used a water shaft perhaps.

10. David made Jerusalem his capital city. Why was Jerusalem a good choice?

Yes, it is virtually a fortress.

It had served the Jebusites well for many many years.

It is also on a hill, so they can see the enemy approaching.

11. How did God bless David in verse 10?

He became more and more powerful because the Lord Almighty was with him

12. What did Hiram King of Tyre do for David in verse 11? What does this show?

He sent envoys with cedar logs and carpenters and stonemasons and they built a palace for David.

Why? Out of respect. It also showed David's power and importance.

13. What did David know in verse 12?

a. That the Lord had established him as king

b. He had exalted David's kingdom

c. David knew that God wanted to use him as a channel to bless His people. It wasn't for David's sake that he became king and was lifted up by God; it was for God's people's sake.

14. What did David do in verse 13? Is this wrong? (cf. Deut 17:17)

He took more concubines and wives in Jerusalem and had more sons and daughters.

Yes it is wrong - see Deut 17:16-17 - ¹⁶The king, moreover, must not acquire great numbers of horses for himself or make the people return to Egypt to get more of them, for the LORD has told you, "You are not to go back that way again." ¹⁷He must not take many wives, or his heart will be led astray. He must not accumulate large amounts of silver and gold.

15. **Ponder:** David had more sons and daughters in verses 14 and 15. David (and everyone else) saw these many children as a sign of a blessing from God upon David and his many marriages. Yet down the track most of his trouble came from his relationships with women and his children. It seems like David handled his trials better than his success. What do you think?

There are ALWAYS consequences for our wrong choices.

We must live our lives as in Proverbs 3:5-7: ⁵Trust in the LORD with all your heart and lean not on your own understanding; ⁶in all your ways submit to him, and he will make your paths straight. ⁷Do not be wise in your own eyes; fear the LORD and shun evil.

Read 2 Samuel 5:17-25

16. What had the Philistines heard and what did they do?

They had heard that David had been anointed King over Israel and they went up to attack David with full force. They searched for David but he had gone down to the stronghold.

17. Find the locations mentioned in verses 17 to 25, on the map in appendix 2.

Baal Perazim - blue rectangle

Valley of Rephaim - red circle

Gezer - green triangle

Gibeon - yellow triangle

18. What is impressive about David's actions in verses 19 and 23?

V19 - David inquired of the Lord if he should go and attack the Philistines. And God said "yes"

V23 - Again, David inquired of the Lord and God said 'do not go straight up, but circle around behind them and attack them in front of the poplar trees'

Presumably David is using the ephod with the two stones - Urim and Thummim but we're told that.



What's so impressive is - even though he won the first victory (v20) - he still inquired of God for the second battle. He didn't presume upon God.

19. What was the outcome of both inquiries to God in verses 19-20 and 23-25?

V20 - He defeated the Philistines at Baal Perazim

V25 - He struck down the Philistines from Gibeon to Gezer. See map.

20. What's significant about the Philistines abandoning their idols in verse 21?

Their idols were no match for the One True God!

21. What sign is given in verse 24?

The sound of marching in the tops of the poplar trees!

Ancient Rabbinic teaching suggests the marching was the footsteps of angels making the trees rustle. Quoted by Charles Spurgeon in one of his sermons! More likely, a wind sent by the Holy Spirit, to make the trees rustle.

22. **Optional question:** Find Bible references for when King Jesus came to Jerusalem?

Jesus coming to the temple:

- *Luke 2:22 - Jesus presented at the temple as a baby*
- *Luke 2:41 - Every year Jesus' parents went to Jerusalem for Passover*
- *Luke 2:44-46 - Jesus found by his parents in the temple talking with the teachers*
- *Luke 9:51 - Jesus set his face resolutely towards Jerusalem*
- *Luke 13:34 - Jesus wept for Jerusalem*
- *Luke 19:28-44 (Matt 21:1-9; Mark 11:1-10 and John 12:12-13 - Jesus comes into Jerusalem as King - Palm Sunday*
- *Luke 19:45-48 (Matt 21:12-16; Mark 11:15-18; John 2:13-16) - Jesus drives out traders in the temple*
- *Mark 10:33 - Jesus on his way to Jerusalem - predicts his death*
- *John 5:1-3 - Jesus went up to Jerusalem and healed disabled people at the pool of Bethesda*
- *Revelation 21 - The New Jerusalem coming down from Heaven - prepared for the Lamb (Jesus) and the Bride (the church - believers)*

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 5:1-25?

- *God's promise of His anointed (David and Jesus) coming to the Holy City fulfilled*
- *The King comes to Jerusalem (David and Jesus)*
- *The King gives victory (David and Jesus)*



If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

Just like David came to Jerusalem to give victory - so did King Jesus



How does this passage **apply to your life?**

Inquire of God in all things - on EACH occasion

We have victory over sin and death (our enemies) because of King Jesus.

We are Jesus' flesh and blood - He is our Shepherd & King

Doing things God's way will bring blessings

Idols can't save us only King Jesus

We must make Jesus king of our lives.

Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

V10

V12

V19

V23

Finish in prayer: Thanking God that we have a King, King Jesus, who gives us victory over the enemies of sin and death.

Study 2 – 2 Samuel 6:1-23 – The Ark Brought to Jerusalem

(Sermon on 09-Aug-20)

Before we begin

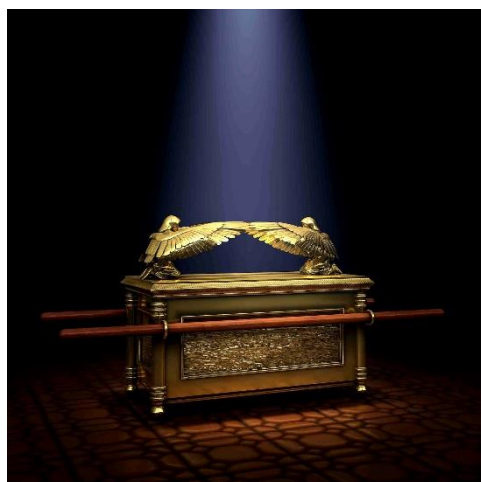
1. What is the Ark of the Covenant? What does it represent? What does it contain? (cf. Exodus 25:10-22; Heb 9:1-10)

As a sign of God's covenant with His people, He had the Israelites make a box according to His own design, in which to place the stone tablets containing the Ten Commandments. This box, or chest, was called an "ark" and was made of acacia wood overlaid with gold. The Ark was to be housed in the inner sanctum of the tabernacle in the desert and eventually in the Temple when it was built in Jerusalem. This chest is known as the Ark of the Covenant.

The real significance of the Ark of the Covenant was what took place involving the lid of the box, known as the "Mercy Seat." The term 'mercy seat' comes from a Hebrew word meaning "to cover, placate, appease, cleanse, cancel or make atonement for." It was here that the high priest, only once a year (Leviticus 16), entered the Holy of Holies where the Ark was kept and atoned for his sins and the sins of the Israelites. The priest sprinkled blood of a sacrificed animal onto the Mercy Seat to appease the wrath and anger of God for past sins committed. This was the only place in the world where this atonement could take place.

Exodus 25:21-22: ²¹ Place the cover on top of the ark and put in the ark the tablets of the covenant law that I will give you. ²² There, above the cover between the two cherubim that are over the ark of the covenant law, I will meet with you and give you all my commands for the Israelites.

Hebrews 9:4b: This ark contained the gold jar of manna, Aaron's staff that had budded, and the stone tablets of the covenant.



2. How was the Ark of the Covenant supposed to be transported? (cf. Exodus 25:14; 27:7; Numbers 4:15; 7:9)

Exodus 25:14: Insert the poles into the rings on the sides of the ark to carry it.

Exodus 27:7: The poles are to be inserted into the rings so they will be on two sides of the altar when it is carried.

Numbers 4:15: ¹⁵ "After Aaron and his sons have finished covering the holy furnishings and all the holy articles, and when the camp is ready to move, only then are the Kohathites to come and do the carrying. But they must not touch the holy things or they will die. The Kohathites are to carry those things that are in the tent of meeting.

Numbers 7:9: ⁹ But Moses did not give any to the Kohathites, because they were to carry on their shoulders the holy things, for which they were responsible.

Note: The Kohathites were one of the clans of the Levite (priestly tribe) - see Num 26:57

Read 2 Samuel 6:1-7

3. What does David decide to do in verses 1 to 2?

David and his men went to Baalah (**Kiriath Jearim - red rectangle in appendix 2**) in Judah to bring up the Ark of the Covenant. The Ark being where God was enthroned between the two cherubim.

4. How did the Philistines transport the Ark in 1 Samuel 6:10-12?

¹⁰ So they did this. They took two such cows and hitched them to the cart and penned up their calves. ¹¹ They placed the ark of the LORD on the cart and along with it the chest containing the gold rats and the models of the tumors. ¹² Then the cows went straight up toward Beth Shemesh, keeping on the road and lowing all the way; they did not turn to the right or to the left. The rulers of the Philistines followed them as far as the border of Beth Shemesh.

5. How did the sons of Abinadab transport the Ark here in 2 Samuel 6:3-4? Is this okay?

The placed the Ark on a new cart (v3) and the sons of Abinadbab, Ahio and Uzzah were guiding the cart.

No, it's not okay; they were supposed to use the poles to carry it.

6. What sort of occasion was it, in verse 5?

It was a joyous occasion.

David and all of Israel were celebrating with castanets, harps, lyres, timbrels, sistrums and cymbals

7. What went wrong in verses 6 and 7? Why?

The oxen pulling the cart with the Ark on it stumbled; and God was angry so He struck Uzzah down dead.

Why? Because it was an irreverent act.

This might seem like an extreme punishment but here's the reasons why God struck down Uzzah:

- a. *God gave specific instructions about how to carry the Ark and Num 4:15 says if they touch the holy things of God they will die (should remind us of the tree in the garden). No matter how innocently it was done, touching the ark was in **direct violation of God's law** and was to result in death. **This was a means of preserving the sense of God's holiness and the fear of drawing near to Him without appropriate preparation.***
- b. *Notice it was David and his men rather than the Levites who got the Ark. And the Ark was carried on a cart and not by the poles.*
- c. *The Ark had been at Abinadab's house for some time and his sons, Uzzah and Ahio may well have become accustomed to its presence. Familiarity breeds contempt. Like Uzzah, perhaps we can forget the holiness of God; becoming too familiar and forgetting to be reverent towards our Holy God.*
- d. *The oxen stumbled. The cart didn't fall and neither did the Ark. Uzzah felt he was responsible for the integrity of God and that somehow God need his help. We need to listen carefully to what God has to say to us, and in obedience strive to do all He commands. Yes, God is loving and merciful, but He is also holy and He defends His holiness with His power, and affronts to His holiness sometimes bring about His holy wrath. "It is a dreadful thing to fall into the hands of the living God" (Hebrews 10:31).*

Read 2 Samuel 6:8-11

8. How did David react to Uzzah being struck down by God?

David was angry because of God's wrath upon Uzzah

David was also afraid of God that day

9. What does David think of the Ark?

David was no longer willing to take the Ark of the Lord with him to Jerusalem.

10. What does David do with the Ark?

He took the Ark to the house of Obed-Edom, the Gittite. And it remained there for 3 months and God blessed Obed-Edom's entire household.

Read 2 Samuel 6:12-19

11. What did David find out about the Ark in verse 12?

David was told that because of the Ark being in Obed-Edom's household; God had blessed Obed-Edom.

12. What does David decide to do?

David decided to bring the Ark to Jerusalem, with rejoicing

13. What does David do differently when transporting the Ark? (cf. 1 Chronicles 15:11-15)

¹¹ Then David summoned Zadok and Abiathar the priests, and Uriel, Asaiah, Joel, Shemaiah, Eliel and Amminadab the Levites. ¹² He said to them, "You are the heads of the Levitical families; you and your fellow Levites are to consecrate yourselves and bring up the ark of the LORD, the God of Israel, to the place I have prepared for it. ¹³ It was because you, the Levites, did not bring it up the first time that the LORD our God broke out in anger against us. We did not inquire of him about how to do it in the prescribed way." ¹⁴ So the priests and Levites consecrated themselves in order to bring up the ark of the LORD, the God of Israel. ¹⁵ And the Levites carried the ark of God with the poles on their shoulders, as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the LORD.

14. How does David's wife, Michal, react to David leaping and dancing before the Lord? Why?

When she saw David leaping and dancing before the Lord; she despised David. Why? She does not have a heart for God as David has. She sees David as an embarrassment.

15. What did David do when the Ark was in its new location?

David sacrificed burnt offerings and fellowship offerings before the Lord; out of respect and thanks to the Holy God.

Then he blessed the people in the name of the Lord Almighty.

And gave each person a loaf of bread, a cake of dates and cake of raisins.

Read 2 Samuel 6:20-23

16. What do you make of Michal's comments to David in verse 20?

She is sarcastic about David's behaviour saying 'How the King distinguished himself today...'

17. How does David respond? Does he care?

David says his behaviour was before the Lord - and that the Lord chose David rather than Michal's father, Saul, to be King.

He doesn't care about her opinion and is prepared to be even more indulgent about his worship of God if necessary.

Bottom line - David acted this way for God, not for Michal and not for anyone else.

18. What '**curse**' is put on Michal? Why?

Curse - she will have no children

Why? Because she has insulted God's anointed, David and she does not respect God.

Read 2 Corinthians 2:12-17

19. How does the Apostle Paul describe the Gospel of Jesus Christ and its effect on people?

The Gospel brings an aroma to people.

It will be an aroma that brings death to those who are perishing (unbelievers) and it will be an aroma that brings life (eternal) to those who are being saved (believers)

The Gospel of Jesus is a matter of life and death.

20. What does the passage from 2 Corinthians 2:12-17 have to do with 2 Samuel 6?

In 2 Samuel 6 - not accepting and believing in the holiness of the Ark of the Covenant was a matter of life and death; so too, not accepting and believing the Gospel of our Lord Jesus, is a matter of life and death

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 6:1-23?

Taking the Holiness of God seriously



If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

The Ark of Covenant points to the Gospel of our Lord Jesus.

In the Ark is the 10 commandments which only Jesus can keep.

Above the Ark is the holy presence of God - where God meets His people in the Old Testament - In the New Testament Jesus open up the access to God, through His death and resurrection.

- ➔ How does this passage **apply to your life**?
- How seriously are we taking the holiness of God?*
 - How seriously are we taking God's commands/instructions?*
 - How seriously are we taking the Gospel of Jesus - we are ministers of the Gospel.*

Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

2 Sam 6:21

2 Cor 2:16-17

Finish in prayer: Pray that our worship of the Lord would always be with reverence. Pray that people we reach out to would respond in a positive way to the Gospel.

Study 3 – 2 Samuel 7:1-29 – God's Promise to David and his response

(Sermon on 16-Aug-20)

Read 2 Samuel 7:1-3

1. What's on David's mind?

David is settled in the Palace and He has been successful over his enemies because of God's help; so David sees that it is a great idea to build God a proper dwelling place for the Lord, since the Ark of the Covenant is in a tent, whilst David is living in a luxurious Palace.

There's no doubt that David has a heart for God here and so grateful for what God has done for him.

2. How does the prophet Nathan respond?

Nathan can't see anything wrong with David's plan; the Lord is with David, so David should go ahead with whatever is on his mind.

He seems Nathan's response is presumptuous, because God speaks to Nathan overnight...

Read 2 Samuel 7:4-11a

3. Where has God dwelt during the Israelites travels, thus far, in verses 4 to 6?

God as always dwelt in a house – the Tabernacle – the mobile tent that the Israelites carried around with them in the desert.

4. Has God ever asked for a 'house' in verse 7?

No! God has never asked any of the rulers who shepherded Israel to build Him a house!

God does not dependent upon a "house" or temple being built.

5. List all the things that God has done for David in verses 8 to 11a.

- a. God took David from being a shepherd boy to ruler over God's people – v8*
- b. God has been with David wherever He went and cut off David's enemies – v9*
- c. God will make David's name great – v9*
- d. God will provide a permanent place for the Israelites – v9*
- e. Wicked people will not oppress Israel anymore – v10*
- f. God will give David rest from his enemies – v11a*

Read 2 Samuel 7:11b-17

6. List the promises that God makes to David in verses 11b to 16.

- a. *God will establish a house (dynasty) for David - v11b*
- b. *When David dies, he will be succeeded by his son. This had never happened in Israel before. The previous (and first) king, Saul, was not succeeded by his son*
- c. *It will be this son (Solomon) who builds the Temple for God.*
See 1 Chronicles 22:6-10

⁶ Then he called for his son Solomon and charged him to build a house for the LORD, the God of Israel. ⁷ David said to Solomon: "My son, I had it in my heart to build a house for the Name of the LORD my God. ⁸ But this word of the LORD came to me: 'You have shed much blood and have fought many wars. You are not to build a house for my Name, because you have shed much blood on the earth in my sight. ⁹ But you will have a son who will be a man of peace and rest, and I will give him rest from all his enemies on every side. His name will be Solomon, and I will grant Israel peace and quiet during his reign. ¹⁰ He is the one who will build a house for my Name. He will be my son, and I will be his father. And I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever.'

- d. *This descendant's throne will last forever. The House of David did rule over Israel for 4 centuries. There is no King of Israel now; yet God raised a "stump" of Jesse, namely Jesus as the forever King (Isaiah 11:1-2)*
- e. *This descendant of David will enjoy a special relationship with God. If he sins, God will not reject him (like he did Saul) - instead, God will discipline him*

7. In what way are these promises fulfilled in David's son, Solomon?

- a. *Solomon ruled on David's throne*
- b. *God was merciful to Solomon even though he sinned.*
- c. *Solomon did build God a magnificent house*

8. In what ways are these promises fulfilled in Jesus?

- a. *Jesus [the Son of David] as a descendant of David, reigns forever*
- b. *God, the Father, was merciful to Jesus even though He was made sin for us*

- c. *Jesus is the Temple - Jesus is the cornerstone of His Spiritual House - and we [the church of believers] are living stones and part of a holy priesthood that makes spiritual sacrifices for God (1 Peter 2:5)*

Read 2 Samuel 7:18-24

9. What is the tone of David's prayer in verses 18 to 24?

David is humble - he doesn't see himself as great but sees God as great for blessing him.

David sees himself as coming from an ordinary family and refers to himself as a servant.

10. In what ways is David thankful to God?

- a. *David is thankful that God has brought him this far - from lowly shepherd boy to King*
- b. *David is thankful for the future that is promised for his house (dynasty)*
- c. *David is thankful for God's greatness and sovereignty*
- d. *David is thankful God chose the nation of Israel as His people and performed great wonders and drove out the nations that worshipped other gods.*
- e. *David is thankful that God's promises and covenant are trustworthy*

Read 2 Samuel 7:25-29

11. What does David ask for in verses 25 to 29?

- a. *David asks God to keep the promises He has made to David and to his house (dynasty)*
- b. *David asks God to bless the house of David - and that this blessing be forever!*

12. What beautiful statement about God, does David make in verse 28?

V28 - Sovereign Lord, you are God! Your name is trustworthy and you promised these good things to your servant.

Read Luke 1:26-33

13. How does this passage relate to 2 Samuel 7?

Jesus' earthly father is Joseph, who is a descendant of King David.

The Angel promised Mary (Joseph's wife to-be) she would give birth to a son. He will be great (like David), He will have David's throne (as promised in 2 Sam 7) and He will reign forever (as promised in 2 Sam 7) over a kingdom that will never end (as promised in 2 Sam 7)

Read Hebrews 1:1-14

14. How does this passage relate to 2 Samuel 7?

This passage speaks about the rule of God's Son Jesus - a descendant of David.

V5 - God the Father has that special relationship with His Son mentioned in 2 Sam 7:14.

V8 - God the Father has given Jesus His throne forever and ever - and v13, Jesus sits at the right hand of the Father and reigns from Heaven.

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 7:1-29?

God's promise of a forever king in a forever kingdom - pointing to Jesus



If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

- a. Jesus is the temple of God*
- b. David's dynasty and family line - trace forward to Jesus*
- c. The promise of a forever kingdom points to Jesus' forever Kingdom*
- d. The promise of a king reigning forever points to Jesus, the forever King*
- e. God gave David rest from his enemies*
- f. Jesus gives us rest from our enemies of sin and death*
- g.*

➔ How does this passage **apply to your life**?

- a. God always keeps His promises - we can trust Him*
- b. Let's not be presumptuous about what God wants us to do - let's ask first*
- c. If God says no to us - He has a reason - and we need to accept that - and continue to work for the Lord. In 1 Chron 29:2-9, David still gathered all the materials together so Solomon could build the temple.*

- d. Let us pray to God like David did. Praising God's awesomeness, thanking God for all His blessings upon us; and asking God to reveal His plans for us.*
- e. Let us always be thanking God for Jesus*

Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

Finish in prayer: Thanking God for His promises that find their ultimate fulfilment in our Lord Jesus.

Study 4 – 2 Samuel 8:1-18 – David's Victories

(Sermon on 23-Aug-20)

Read 2 Samuel 8:1

1. What did David do to the Philistines?

2. According to 1 Chron 18:1, Metheg Ammah is Gath; locate Gath on map in appendix 3.

Read 2 Samuel 8:2

3. What did David do to the Moabites? Is this surprising? (cf. 1 Sam 22:3-4)

Read 2 Samuel 8:3-8

4. What victories are described in verses 3 to 8?

Read 2 Samuel 8:9-14

5. Who congratulated David and why?

6. What did David do with the spoils from his victories, in verses 11 and 12?

7. What happened to Edomites and how did that enhance David's reputation?

8. How does verse 14b summarize David's progress?
9. Locate the nations that were defeated on the map in appendix 3.
10. What **victory** has King Jesus won? (cf. 1 Cor 15:54-57; 2 Cor 5:21; 1 Peter 2:24; 3:18-20; 1 John 1:7, 9; 2:2; 5:4-5)

Read 2 Samuel 8:15-18

11. How does verse 15 summarize David's reign? What's striking about that?
12. How does Jesus reign? (cf. Isaiah 9:9; Mark 16:19; John 1:1; 14:6; Hebrews 9:27-28; 1 Peter 3:22)
13. Who were the key people in David's government, in verses 16 to 18?

Read Romans 13:1-7

14. Who establishes governments?

15. How are governments meant to govern?

16. How are subjects meant to behave?

17. **Ponder:** What will God do if a government doesn't rule like Romans 13:1-7 advocates? (cf. Psalm 75:7; Proverbs 8:15-16; Jeremiah 25:8-9; Daniel 2:21; John 19:11; Acts 4:27-28;)

18. What should we do ***for*** our Government? (cf. Mark 12:17; Romans 13:1-4; and 1 Timothy 2:1-2; and 1 Peter 2:13-17)

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 8:1-18?



If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

➔ How does this passage **apply to your life?**

Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

Finish in prayer: Thanking God for King Jesus' victory over sin and death; and thanking God for Jesus' righteous reign. Pray for our state and federal governments that they would not learn on their own understanding but rule with grace and truth, according to God's Word.

Study 5 - 2 Samuel 9:1-13 - David's Kindness to Mephibosheth

(Sermon on 30-Aug-20)

Before we begin

Remind yourself who Mephibosheth is from 2 Samuel 4:4.

Remind yourself of the promise that David made to Jonathan in 1 Samuel 20:12-17.

Read 2 Samuel 9:1

1. What is David's kind question?

Read 2 Samuel 9:2-4

2. What is the reply to his question from Ziba, Saul's former servant?

3. Whose kindness is to be shown in verse 3?

Read 2 Samuel 9:5-13

4. What is Mephibosheth's demeanour?

5. What does Mephibosheth think of himself? Why?

6. How does David treat Mephibosheth? Why?
7. What was David's instructions to Ziba? Why?
8. How does David fulfill his promise to Mephibosheth in verse 13?
9. David showed Mephibosheth grace. Read Psalm 103 and list the ways that God shows us grace.
10. How do the following verses explain God's grace?

John 3:16

Romans 3:21-26


Romans 5:6-11

Ephesians 2:1-10

2 Corinthians 5:21

11. How should we respond to God's grace? (cf. Ephesians 2:8-10; Romans 6:1-2; Titus 2:11-14; John 13:34-35; and 1 Peter 4:10-11)

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 9:1-13?

 If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

➔ How does this passage **apply to your life**?

Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

Finish in prayer: Asking God to help us to show His kindness to others. Thanking God for His kindness (grace) to us through Jesus.

Study 6 – 2 Samuel 10:1-19 – David defeats the Ammonites

(Sermon on 06-Sep-20)

Before we begin

Remind yourself who the Ammonites are. And see map in Appendix 3.

The Ammonites, descendants of Ben-Ammi, were a nomadic people who lived in the territory of modern-day Jordan, and the name of the capital city, Amman, reflects the name of those ancient inhabitants.

In the time of Moses, the fertile plains of the Jordan River valley were occupied by the Amorites, Ammonites and Moabites. When Israel left Egypt, the Ammonites refused to assist them in any way, and God punished them for their lack of support (Deuteronomy 23:3-4). Later, however, as the Israelites entered the Promised Land, God instructed them, "When you approach the territory of the people of Ammon, do not harass them or contend with them, for I will not give you any of the land of the people of Ammon as a possession, because I have given it to the sons of Lot for a possession" (Deuteronomy 2:19). The Israelite tribes of Gad, Reuben, and half of Manasseh claimed the Amorite territory bordering that of the Ammonites.

The Ammonites were a pagan people who worshiped the gods Milcom and Molech. God commanded the Israelites not to marry these pagans, because intermarriage would lead the Israelites to worship false gods. Solomon disobeyed and married Naamah the Ammonite (1 Kings 14:21), and, as God had warned, he was drawn into idolatry (1 Kings 11:1-8). Molech was a fire-god with the face of a calf; his images had arms outstretched to receive the babies who were sacrificed to him. Like their god, the Ammonites were cruel. When Nahash the Ammonite was asked for terms of a treaty (1 Samuel 11:2), he proposed gouging out the right eye of each Israelite man. Amos 1:13 says that the Ammonites would rip open pregnant women in the territories they conquered.

Under King Saul's leadership, Israel defeated the Ammonites and made them vassals. David continued that sovereignty over Ammon and later besieged the capital city to solidify his control. After the split of Israel and Judah, the Ammonites began to ally themselves with the enemies of Israel. Ammon regained some sovereignty in the seventh century B.C., until Nebuchadnezzar conquered them about a hundred years later. Tobiah the Ammonite (Nehemiah 2:19) was

possibly a governor of the region under Persian rule, but the inhabitants were a mix of Ammonites, Arabs, and others. By New Testament times, Jews had settled in the area, and it was known as Perea. The last mention of Ammonites as a separate people was in the second century by Justin Martyr, who said they were very numerous. Sometime during the Roman period, the Ammonites seem to have been absorbed into Arab society.

Read 2 Samuel 10:1-2

1. What does David decide to do? Why?

The King of the Ammonites died and his son, Hanun son of Nahash, succeeded him, so David decided to show kindness to Hanun and sent a delegation to express sympathy for Hanun's bereavement. Why? Because Hanun had shown kindness to David in the past.

Read 2 Samuel 9:3-5

2. How is David's kindness met?

David's act of kindness is not seen as that; it is seen as an attempt to spy and explore the land of the Ammonites with a view to overthrowing them. So Hanun seized David's men; shaved half their beards, cut off their garments at the buttocks, and sent them away. Shaving of their beards and garments cut to show nakedness were both great insults to David's ambassadors.

3. What was David's response in verse 5?

David saw how humiliated his men were and ordered them to stay in Jericho until their beards had grown back. To David, these insults were just like they had done it to David himself. In the culture of the day, many men would rather die than have their beard shaved off. Clean shaven faces were the mark of slaves and free men wore beards. To preserve their dignity and honour, David allowed the men to wait before returning home.

Read 2 Samuel 10:6-7

4. What did the Ammonites realize and what did they do? (verse 6)

They realized they had become obnoxious to David. So, they hired 20,000 Aramean soldiers, as well as the King of Maakah with 1,000 men and 12,000 men from Tob. Ready to fight David.

5. Check where Aram is on the map in appendix 3. Note: Aram is modern day Syria.

See red circle on map in appendix 3.

6. What did David hear? What did he decide to do? (verse 7)

David sent out his entire army with his commander, Joab.

Read 2 Samuel 10:8-12

7. How did the Ammonites position in battle? (verse 8)

The Ammonites were in battle formation at the entrance of their city.

Arameans and men of Tob and Maakah were in open country.

This meant there were two separate battle fronts.

8. How did Joab and Abishai counter this? (verses 9 & 10)

They split into 2 groups. Joab led men against the Arameans and Joab's brother, Abishai, led men against the Ammonites.

9. What proposal does Joab make to Abishai in verse 11? Is this a good idea?

Joab proposed that if Arameans were too strong for his group, then Abishai's group would rescue him; and vice-versa. This is a good idea. It offers backup to both groups, should they need it.

10. What do you make of Joab's statement in verse 12? What comfort do you find in this statement?

Joab's statement declares that the cities they are protecting are God's cities. And he is confident that the Lord will do what is good in His sight. This is of great comfort because it means we can always trust God and He will always do what is right and good. This is comforting in such times as we are currently living in with the pandemic.

Read 2 Samuel 10:13-14

11. What was the outcome of the battle in verses 13 and 14?

Both the Arameans and the Ammonites fled.

Read 2 Samuel 10:15-19

12. What do the Arameans see and what did they decide to do?

They saw they had been routed. So, they regrouped.

Hadadezer (King of Zobah) had Arameans brought from the Euphrates River region, to have another go at David's men.

13. What was David's response?

David went to Helam with all of Israel. See green square in the map in appendix 3.

14. What was the result of the battle?

The Arameans fled again. David killed 700 of their charioteers and 40,000 of their soldiers. And struck down Shobak, the commander of their army.

15. What was the final outcome in verse 19?

When all the kings who were vassals of Hadadezer saw the huge defeat, then quickly made peace with Israel and became subject to David instead.

Read Ephesians 6:10-20

16. What sort of battle are we in as Christians?

See v12 - For our struggle is not against flesh and blood, but against the rulers, against the authorities, against the powers of this dark world and against the spiritual forces of evil in the heavenly realms.

17. What does God's armour do in general terms?

See v13 - Therefore, put on the full armor of God, so that when the day of evil comes, you may be able to stand your ground, and after you have done everything, to stand.

18. Describe each element of God's armour:

Belt - of Truth

Truth is symbolically represented as a belt which protects our abdomen and gathers up our garments so that we can fight effectively. So, the belt of

truth puts on the Biblical beliefs that Christians build their lives on. Remember Jesus said He is the way, the TRUTH and the life.

Breastplate - of Righteousness

The breastplate provides protection for the vital organs.

Righteousness we have is not our own, earned by us, but the righteousness of Jesus received by our faith in Him. It gives us a general sense of knowing we are standing on the righteousness of Jesus.

Feet - fitted with the readiness of the Gospel of peace

A soldier wore protective shoes/sandals worn by Roman soldiers, so that they can stand firm and sure-footed (sound grip) when they fight.

We have the protective shoes of the Gospel

The Gospel - Jesus died for the forgiveness of our sins - and rose for us to have eternal life. This Gospel provides the footing we need to stand firm and ready in our lives, as we face this spiritual battle.

Shield - of Faith

Paul describes is not the small round one, but the large, oblong shield that could protect the whole body. In ancient warfare, these **fiery darts** were launched in great numbers at the beginning of an attack. The idea was not only to injure the enemy, but to shoot at him at all sides with a massive number of arrows, and thus to confuse and panic the enemy.

Thoughts, feelings, imaginations, fears, and lies - all of these can be hurled at us by Satan as fiery darts. Our Faith shield turns them back

Helmet - of Salvation

What does a helmet protect? Our head, our brain!

Remember we are saved by Jesus; but Satan we try to trick us into being discouraged. But if we put our helmet on which says we're saved by Jesus - that protects our minds from being discouraged

Sword - of Spirit which is the Word of God

The idea is that the Spirit provides a sword for us which is the understanding of God's Word. So, when we are attacked, we can also come

back to the Word of God to give answers. Remember how Jesus used the Word of God to repel the temptations that Satan tried.

19. What other "weapon" do we have in verses 18 to 20?

Prayer and the message (power) of the Gospel.

20. What comfort do you find in knowing you have God's armour at your disposal?

It reminds me that I am not doing things under my own strength and with my own skills and armour; but with God's strength, power and armour.

What's the **BIG IDEA** of 2 Samuel 10:1-19?

Be strong in the Lord (v12); He will fight for His people.

The Lord will do what is good in His sight.



If the Old Testament points to Jesus and Scripture is all about Him (Luke 24:27), in what ways does this passage point to Jesus, if at all?

The Lord did what was good in His sight and He sent His Son to fight the spiritual battle against Satan - and to wage a war on sin and death, and claim the victory for His people to live in the Promised Land of Heaven.



How does this passage **apply to your life**?

- a. *We can be strong in the Lord - rely on His strength not our own*
- b. *The Lord will fight our spiritual battles*
- c. *The Lord has given us His armour to help us in these spiritual battles)*

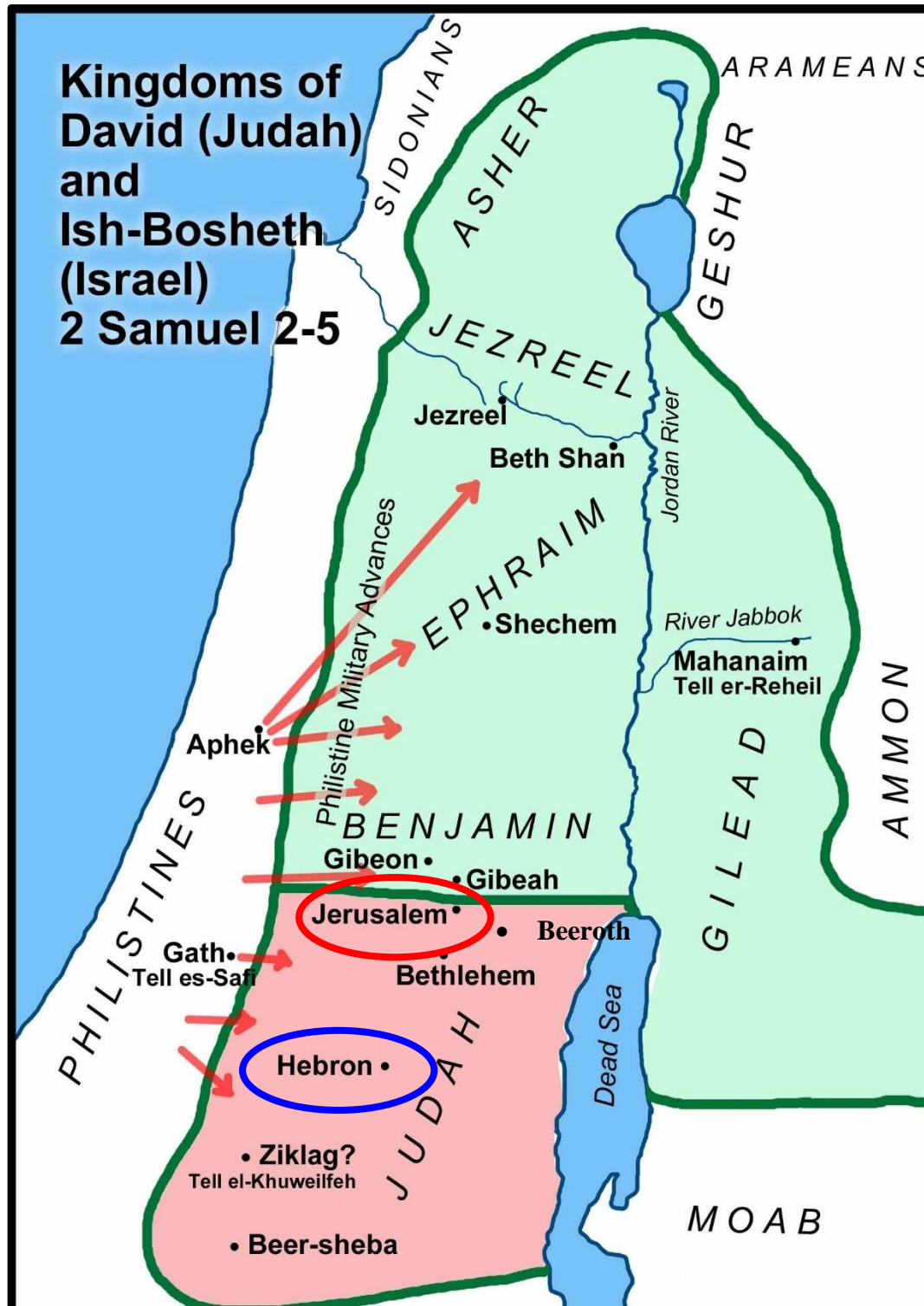
Share the verse that had a special meaning to you in this study?

2 Sam 10:12

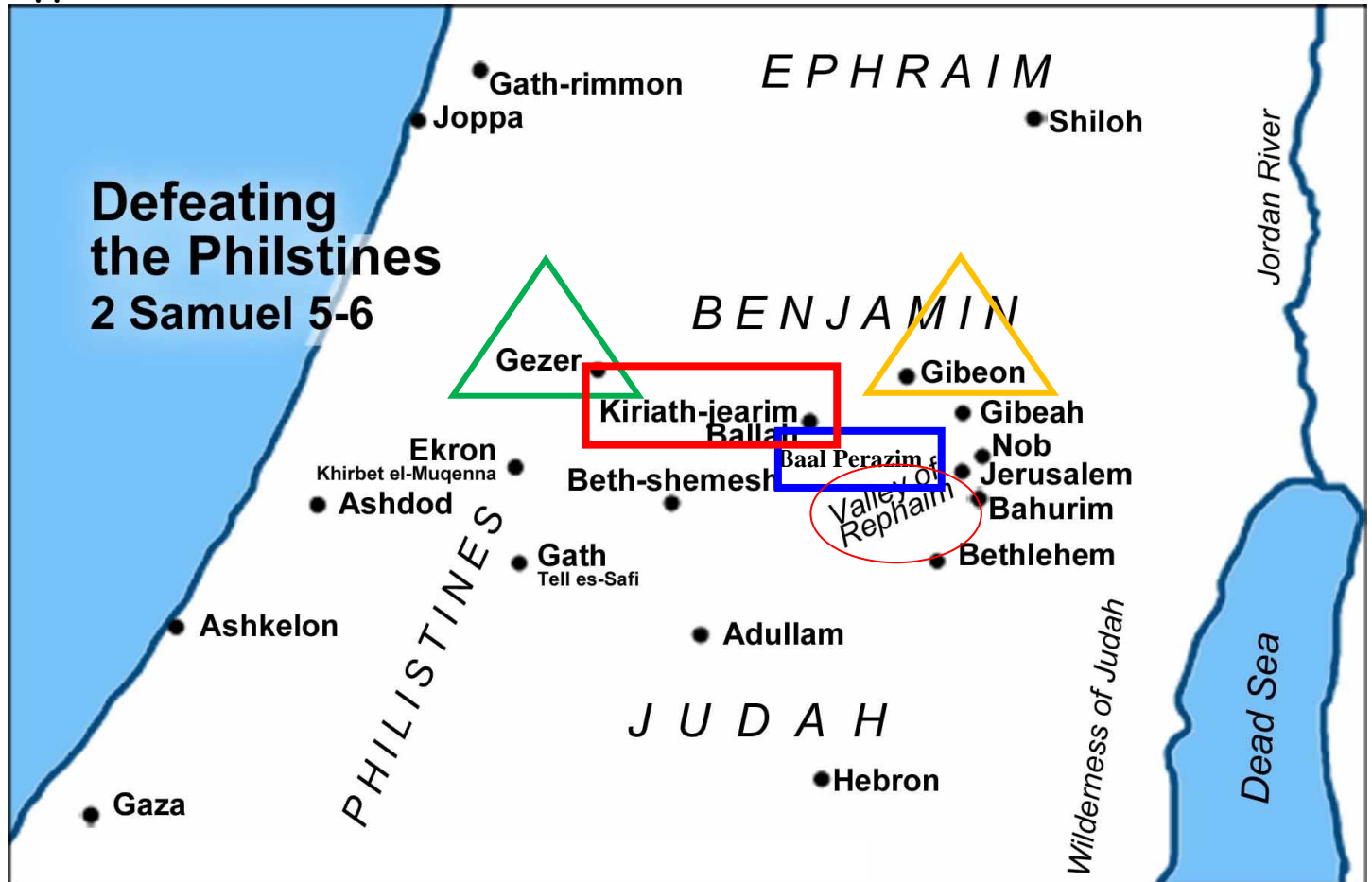
Ephesians 6:10-11

Finish in prayer: Thanking God that He always does what is good in His sight (2 Samuel 10:12) and thanking God for His armour of protection.

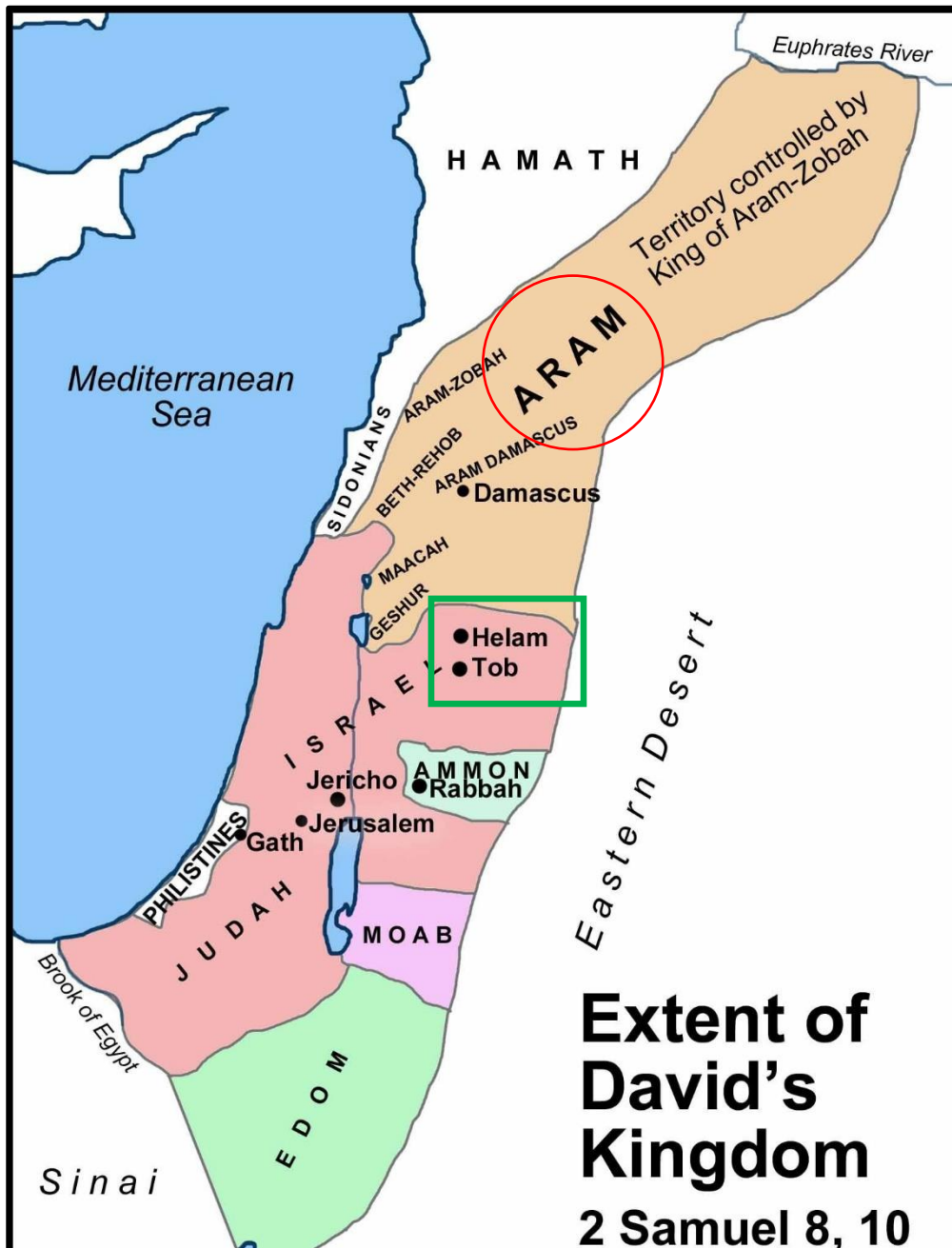
Appendix 1 - Map of the time of 2 Samuel

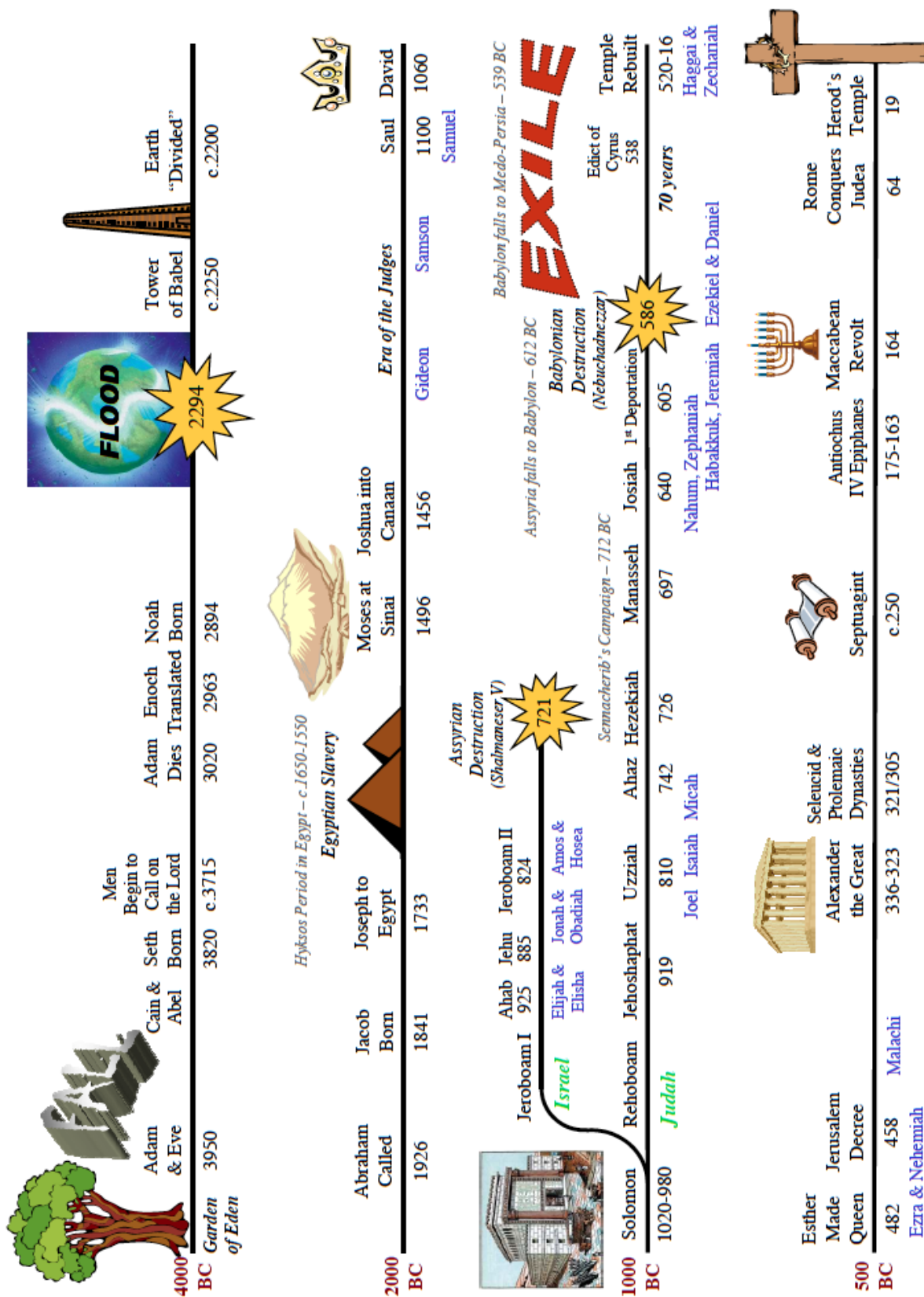


Appendix 2



Appendix 3





Appendix 5

The House of David

Tribe of Judah
2 Samuel 3:1

"Now there was a long war between the house of Saul and the house of David; and David grew steadily stronger, but the house of Saul grew weaker continually."

Salmon + **Rahab the harlot: Caananite**
Married in 1390 BC

Nahash was the Ammonite king that caused Israel to demand their own king. Saul defeated Nahash in 1046 BC. Nahash fathered both Zeruiah and Abigail with a woman who later became Jesse's wife, making Zeruiah, David's step sister. This explains why Nahash showed kindness to David and they became friends. Both David's and Zeruiah's mother are unknown. Nahash is masculine gender and cannot be Abigail's mother. Amasa was chosen as Absalom's general because he was David's first step-cousin and of the House of David. 1 Chron 19:1-2

Boaz + **Ruth the Moabite**
Married in 1284 BC

Obed

Jesse + **Unknown wife** + **Nahash, Ammonite king**
2 Sam 17:25

Tabernacle of David is anti-type of Church:

David was **Hebrew, Caananite, Moabite and Ammonite**:
"I will rebuild the tabernacle of David which has fallen, and rebuild its ruins; and I will restore it, so that the gentiles may seek the Lord" (Amos 9:11-2; Acts 15:16-18)
David, the "Gentile blooded king" brought salvation to the Gentiles through Christ and the Church.

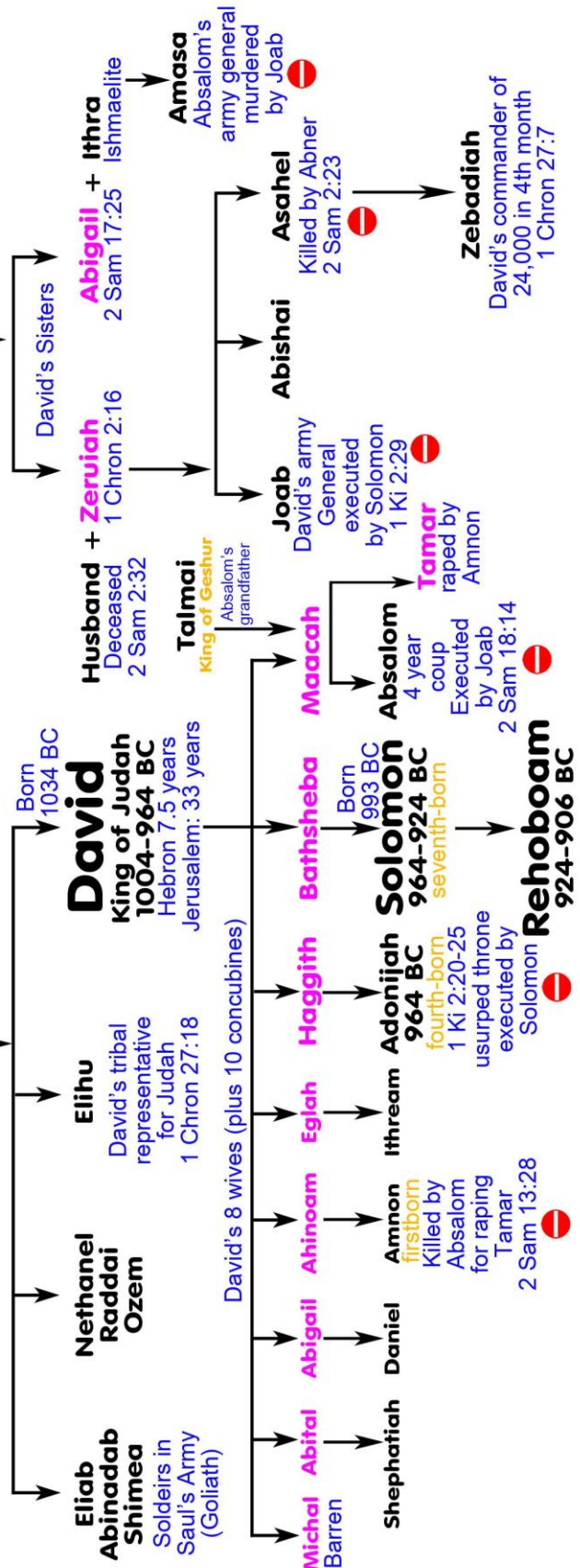
Key

Black: Male
Pink: Female



Steve Rudd

www.bible.ca/maps



Studies prepared by Paul O'Rourke
July 2020

Resources:

The MacArthur Study Bible

New Bible Commentary (Carson, France, Moyter & Wenham)

The Message of Samuel (Mary J. Evans)

The Books of Samuel (Keil and Delitzsch)

Notes/Prayer Points