

<b>Day</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Section</b>
Sunday	April 3, 2022	Samuel's origin; Hannah's song	1 Samuel 1-3
Wednesday	April 6, 2022	Contrast Samuel and the House of Eli	1 Samuel 1-3
Sunday	April 10, 2022	The Ark Narratives I	1 Samuel 4-7:1
Wednesday	April 13, 2022	The Ark Narratives I	1 Samuel 4-7:1
Sunday	April 17, 2022	Samuel Leads Repentance; Israel Demands a King	1 Samuel 7-8
Wednesday	April 20, 2022	Saul's Origin; Transition to Monarchy	1 Samuel 9-11
Sunday	April 24, 2022	Samuel's Farewell Address to Israel	1 Samuel 12-13
Wednesday	April 27, 2022	Saul's Reign; 1st & 2nd Rejection	1 Samuel 14-15
Sunday	May 1, 2022	David's Origin; Goliath; Saul Becomes an Enemy	1 Samuel 16-18
Wednesday	May 4, 2022	David Escapes Saul; Jonathan's Attempt to Help	1 Samuel 19-20
Sunday	May 8, 2022	David in Nob, Gath, Adullam	1 Samuel 21-23
Wednesday	May 11, 2022	David Spares Saul parts 1 & 2; Abigail	1 Samuel 24-26
Sunday	May 15, 2022	David in Philistia part 1	1 Samuel 27-28
Wednesday	May 18, 2022	David in Philistia part 2; Deaths of Saul & Jonathan	1 Samuel 29-31
Sunday	May 22, 2022	David's Rise to Power in Judah part 1	2 Samuel 1-4
Wednesday	May 25, 2022	David's Rise to Power in Judah part 2	2 Samuel 1-4
Sunday	May 29, 2022	David Rules Judah; David Rules All of Israel	2 Samuel 5-6
Wednesday	June 1, 2022	Yahweh's Covenant with David; Victories	2 Samuel 7-8
Sunday	June 5, 2022	David and Mephibosheth, the Ammonites and Arameans	2 Samuel 9-11:19
Wednesday	June 8, 2022	David and Batsheba	2 Samuel 11-12
Sunday	June 12, 2022	Amnon, Tamar, and Absalom	2 Samuel 13-14
Wednesday	June 15, 2022	VBS	
Sunday	June 19, 2022	Absalom's Rebellion part 1	2 Samuel 15-19
Wednesday	June 22, 2022	Absalom's Rebellion part 2; Sheba's Rebellion	2 Samuel 15-20
Sunday	June 26, 2022	Famine; Wars Against Philistine Giants	2 Samuel 21-22
Wednesday	June 29, 2022	David's Last Words; Census	2 Samuel 23-24

# 1 & 2 SAMUEL

Transitional Books – Transitional Leader  
Judicial Anarchy – Centralized Monarchy

Eli – David

1100 BC – 970 BC

SAMUEL

- Sun 4/3 Samuel's origin; Hannah's song 1 Samuel 1-3 James
- Wed 4/6 Contrast Samuel and the House of Eli 1 Samuel 1-3 James
- Sun 4/10 The Ark Narratives I 1 Samuel 4-7:1 Travis
- Wed 4/13 The Ark Narratives II 1 Samuel 4-7:1 Shawn
- Sun 4/17 Samuel Leads Repentance; Israel Demands a King  
1 Samuel 7-8 Travis
- Wed 4/20 Saul's Origin; Transition to Monarchy  
1 Samuel 9-11 Shawn
- Sun 4/24 Samuel's Farewell Address to Israel 1 Samuel 12-13 Travis
- Wed 4/27 Saul's Reign; 1st & 2nd Rejection 1 Samuel 14-15 Shawn

SAMUEL

- Sun 5/1 David's Origin; Goliath; Saul Becomes an Enemy  
1 Samuel 16-18 Travis
- Wed 5/4 David Escapes Saul; Jonathan's Attempt to Help  
1 Samuel 19-20 Shawn
- Sun 5/8 David in Nob, Gath, Adullam 1 Samuel 21-23 Travis
- Wed 5/11 David Spares Saul parts 1 & 2; Abigail  
1 Samuel 24-26 Shawn
- Sun 5/15 David in Philistia part 1 1 Samuel 27-28 Travis
- Wed 5/18 David in Philistia part 2; Deaths of Saul & Jonathan  
1 Samuel 29-31 Travis
- Sun 5/22 David's Rise to Power in Judah part 1 2 Samuel 1-4 Shawn
- Wed 5/25 David's Rise to Power in Judah part 2 2 Samuel 1-4 Shawn
- Sun 5/29 David Rules Judah; David Rules All of Israel  
2 Samuel 5-6 Travis

SAMUEL

- Wed 6/1 Yahweh's Covenant with David; Victories  
2 Samuel 7-8 Travis
- Sun 6/5 David and Mephibosheth, the Ammonites and Arameans  
2 Samuel 9-11:19 Shawn
- Wed 6/8 David and Batsheba 2 Samuel 11-12 Shawn
- Sun 6/12 Amnon, Tamar, and Absalom 2 Samuel 13-14 Travis
- Wednesday June 15, 2022 VBS
- Sun 6/19 Absalom's Rebellion part 1 2 Samuel 15-19 James
- Wed 6/22 Absalom's Rebellion part 2; Sheba's Rebellion  
2 Samuel 15-20 James
- Sun 6/26 Famine; Wars Against Philistine Giants  
2 Samuel 21-22 Travis
- Wed 6/29 David's Last Words; Census 2 Samuel 23-24 Travis

SAMUEL

# I SAMUEL

Hannah and Eli

SAMUEL

# Hannah in seven parts

Hannah's Pain – 1 Samuel 1:1–8

Hannah's Prayer – 1 Samuel 1:9–16

Hannah's Peace – 1 Samuel 1:17–20

Hannah's Preparation – 1 Samuel 1:21–23

Hannah's Presentation – 1 24–28

Hannah's Proclamation – 2:1–10

Hannah's Persistence – 2:11, 18–21

# Eli in three parts

Eli's Sons – 1 Samuel 1:3; 2:12–17, 22–25

Eli's Sorrow – 1 Samuel 2:27–36

Eli's Successor – 1 Samuel 2:26; 3:1–21

## Takeaways

Power of Parental Guidance

Disaster of Dishonoring God

Wondrous Word of God



# SAMUEL

The Ark Narratives part 1  
1 Samuel 4

SAMUEL

# Reviewing the prophecies heard by Eli

SAMUEL

## Unnamed Man Chapter 2

- I will cut off your strength
- There will not be an old man in your house
- Eli will weep
- Hophni & Phinehas will die
- I will raise up a faithful priest

## Samuel Chapter 3

- I will fulfill all I have spoken against Eli's house
- I will punish his house forever
- The iniquity of Eli's house will not be atoned for

# Battles Against the Philistines

## First Battle 1-4

- **Israel is defeated**
- **The elders wonder, “Why has the Lord defeated us today before the Philistines?”**
- **Solution:** bring the ark



SAMUEL

# Could bringing the ark work?

- Why the ark?
  - Visible sign of the presence of Yahweh
  - The ark has been used before
    - Led Moses and Israel from Egypt
    - Used in the defeat of Jericho
- Why not the ark?
  - God hadn't instructed them to bring the ark
  - This is not a holy war at all

# WHY has the LORD led us to defeat?

- The pattern of success early in Judges:
  - Israel sins against Yahweh
  - Yahweh turns them over to an enemy
  - **The people repent**
  - God delivers them through a judge he raises up
- By Judges 13, Samson is judge and the pattern is being abandoned
- Judges 21:25, “In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes.”

# Battles Against the Philistines

## Second Battle 5-11

- Philistines are scared
  - They know God's reputation
  - But they take courage & fight
- Israel is defeated
- Mass casualties
- Hophni & Phinehas killed
- The ark is captured



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Bringing the ark was an attempt to manipulate God's favor.

We cannot invoke God's name like a utility for our usage.

SAMUEL



# Eli's Reaction

- Eli is sitting, watching, waiting; “his heart trembled for the ark of God”
- A man from Benjamin brings the news 4:16–17
- “As soon as he mentioned the ark of God, Eli fell over backward from his seat by the side of the gate, and his neck was broken and he died, for the man was old and heavy.” (4:18)

# Eli's Failures

- Hophni & Phinehas were blaspheming God, and Eli did not restrain them (3:13)
- Eli was twice told that Hophni & Phinehas were evil and would die
  - We see no record of Eli telling them this
  - They are still allowed to take the ark to Ebenezer
- “the man was old and heavy” (4:18)

# The Reaction of Phinehas's Wife

- Upon hearing that her husband, father-in-law, brother-in-law all dead
  - She gives birth
  - As she is about to die, she is told, “Do not be afraid, for you have borne a son.”
    - Ichabod, “the glory has departed from Israel!”
    - Contrast: Ben-oni, son of my strength (Gen 35:16-19)

# What changed?

- The prophecies predicted judgment for Eli's house
  - Instead, the ark is captured
  - All Israel has been judged
- Leaders bear unique responsibility
  - But leaders do not bear all responsibility
- Indications of Israel's Pervasive Wickedness:
  - Judges 21:25
  - Eli didn't recognize sincere praying in Hannah (1:14)
  - The elders call for the ark (and perhaps Hophni & Phinehas too)

“Divine judgment, then, is not so much the *vengeful presence* of an angered God, but the *imposed absence* of the loving and protecting God. He has been driven away by the sin of his people, and with his departure the nation also loses his grace.”

-Bill T. Arnold, *The NIV Application Commentary 1&2 Samuel*

SAMUEL

# SAMUEL

Samuel Leads Repentance; Israel Demands a King  
1 Samuel 7-8

SAMUEL

# Repentance & Confession

SAMUEL

# 1 Samuel 7:3

Three Key Phrases for  
True Repentance

1. “If you are returning to the LORD with all your heart”
2. “Direct your heart to the LORD”
3. “Serve Him only”



# Repentance

Their Understanding is  
Different than Ours

- More than sorrow/remorse
- Radically turning to God as truly God
- National repentance; not about a single sinful act

Mizpah

SAMUEL

# Confession & Repentance in Samuel

Three Portraits of Repentance

1. Samuel leads national repentance at Mizpah (7:5-6)
2. King Saul's disingenuous repentance (15:24,30)
3. King David after sin with Bathsheba (2 Sam 12)

# Facing the Philistines Again

## SAME THINGS

- A familiar enemy: the Philistines
- There is no king
- The same generation of the same people

## DIFFERENT THINGS

- Led by righteous Samuel instead of Eli's sons
- “We have sinned against the LORD” 7:6

# Here I Raise My Ebenezer

- Contrast with ch. 4
- A stone marker
  - Jacob at Bethel (Gen 28:16-22)
  - Moses (Ex 24:4)
  - Joshua at the Jordan (Josh 4:1-9)
  - Joshua at Shechem (Josh 24:25-26)

*Here I raise my Ebenezer  
Hither by thy help I've come  
And I hope by thy good pleasure  
Safely to arrive at home  
Jesus sought me when a stranger  
Wand'ring from the fold of God  
He to rescue me from danger  
Interposed His precious blood*

SAMUEL

# Transition from Judges → Monarchy

SAMUEL

# Samuel the last great judge

Unlike the judges the preceded him, Samuel:

- judges on a more permanent basis
- judges a larger jurisdiction (home base in Ramah)
- passes leadership on to a king
  - Samuel's sons, Joel & Abijah are unrighteous and unjust
  - Dynasties never work in Israel

SAMUEL

# Monarchy: in God's will or no?

Genesis 7:6/16 "...kings shall come from you/her"

Genesis 49:10 "The scepter shall not depart from Judah,  
nor the ruler's staff from between his feet..."

Exodus 19:6 "...and you shall be to me a kingdom of priests  
and a holy nation."

Numbers 24:17-19

Deuteronomy 17:14-20

SAMUEL



# Samuel's warnings 8:11-18

TAKE & SERVE

Your sons

Your daughters

The best of your fields, vineyards and orchards

A tenth of your grain

Your servants, donkeys, flocks

“...and you shall be his slaves”

SAMUEL

# A rejection of God

## Israel seeks to change their identity:

From the covenant people of God, informed by Torah, led by divinely ordained judges.

They tire of being unique.

**“Obey the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me from being king over them.”**

SAMUEL

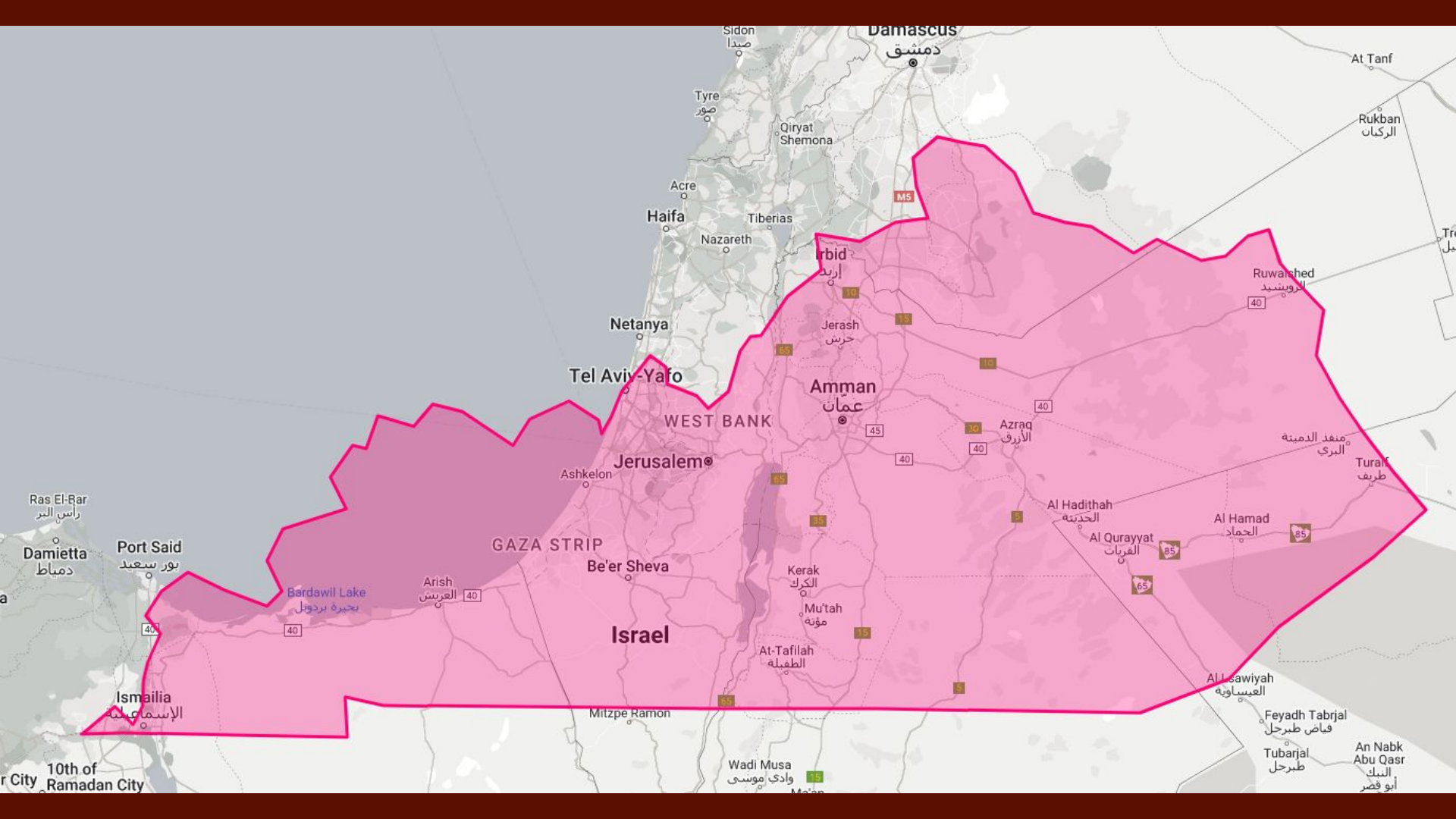
# A bad request made badly

1. *sinful in motive* they desire to be like “all the other nations” (8:5,20)
2. *selfish in its timing* God wasn't opposed to an Israelite monarchy, but Israel demands a king *now*
3. *cowardly in spirit* constant threats from surrounding enemies wore on Israel; they fail to comprehend their apostasy always precedes their military failures

# SAMUEL

Saul's Origin, Transition to Monarchy  
1 Samuel 9-11

SAMUEL



Sidon  
صيدا

Damascus  
دمشق

At Tanf

Rukban  
الركبان

Tyre  
صور

Qiryat Shemona

Acre

Haifa

Tiberias

Nazareth

Irbid  
إربيد

Ruwarshed  
الرويشيد

Netanya

Tel Aviv-Yafo

Amman  
عمان

WEST BANK

Jerusalem  
القدس

Ashkelon

GAZA STRIP

Be'er Sheva

Kerak  
الكرك

Mu'tah  
موتة

Israel

At-Tafilah  
الطفيله

Al Hadithah  
الحديثة

Al Qurayyat  
القريات

Al Hamad  
الحماد

Turaif  
طريف

Ras El-Bar  
راسي البر

Damietta  
دمياط

Port Said  
بور سعيد

Bardawil Lake  
بحيرة بردويل

Arish  
العريش

Ismailia  
الإسماعيلية

Mitzpe Ramon

Al Usawiyah  
العيساوية

Feyadh Tabrjal  
فياض طبرجل

Tubarjal  
طبرجل

An Nabk  
النابك

Abu Qasr  
أبو قصر

10th of  
Ramadan City

Wadi Musa  
وادي موسى

# Chapter 9

Looking for some donkeys

## Description of Saul

- Valiant, mighty man
  - Wealth & influence
- “Not a more handsome man in all Israel.”
- “His shoulders up he was taller than any of the people”

Why the physical descriptions?

Is this foreshadowing?

# More Ch 9

The search continues...

Spoiler: they find no donkeys.

Land of Zuph Vs. 5

- Zophni Chr 6:26

Saul's Servant: "there is a man of god here!"

"What will we take the man?..." Foreshadowing?

# God speaks to Samuel

Then Samuel meets Saul  
Vs 15-25

Vs. 15

“About this time tomorrow I will send you a man from the land of Benjamin, and you shall anoint him as ruler over My people Israel; and he will save My people from the hand of the Philistines. For I have considered My people, because their outcry has come to Me.”



# A few questions...

Why does God have Samuel anoint Saul?

Why is this private?

What does this show about the way God picks and delivers leaders?

SAMUEL

# Chapter 10

Saul among the prophets

Saul is chosen publicly

SAMUEL

# Samuel Anoints Saul

Vs 1-8

“Then Samuel took the flask of oil, poured it on Saul’s head, kissed him, and said, “Has the Lord not anointed you as ruler over His inheritance?”

10:9 “Then it happened,  
when he turned his back to  
leave Samuel, that God  
changed his heart; and all  
those signs came about on  
that day.”

SAMUEL

# Saul meets the prophets

Vs 10-13

Who are these people?

Connection to Samuel?

Why are people surprised  
Saul is associated with  
them?

# Saul Publicly Chosen

Vs 17-27

“and he said to the sons of Israel, “This is what the Lord, the God of Israel says: ‘I brought Israel up from Egypt, and I rescued you from the hand of the Egyptians and from the power of all the kingdoms that were oppressing you.’ But today you have rejected your God, who saves you from all your catastrophes and your distresses; yet you have said, ‘No, but put a king over us!’ Now then, present yourselves before the Lord by your tribes and by your groups of thousands.”

## **Vs 27**

27 But certain worthless men said, “How can this one deliver us?” And they despised him and did not bring him any gifts. But he kept silent.

# Chapter II

Saul defeats the Ammonites

SAMUEL



# Nahash the Ammonite

Vs 1-4

Eye gouging galore!

Why the right eye?

History of Jabesh Gilead

Why is the king working  
in a field?

Why does Saul rush to  
their rescue?

# Saul Gathers the People

Vs 5-11

A ruse!

Rescue of the City

Future of Jabesh Gilead



SAMUEL

12 Then the people said to Samuel, “Who is he that said, ‘Shall Saul reign over us?’ Bring the men, that we may put them to death.” 13 But Saul said, “Not a man shall be put to death this day, for today the Lord has accomplished deliverance in Israel.”

SAMUEL

# SAMUEL

Samuel the Kingmaker; Saul's Impatient Mistake  
1 Samuel 12-13

SAMUEL

# Contrast #1 seen in Samuel's Speeches

## 1 Samuel 8:10-18 Warning Against Kings

A King will take what he wants:

Sons & daughters

Fields & vineyards

Male & female servants

Livestock and crop yields

A King will force your service:

Plow & reap

“You shall be his slaves”

## 1 Samuel 12:1-5 “Testify Against Me”

Samuel has:

Made a king over them

Taken nothing

Defrauded no one

Oppressed no one

Taken no bribe

Offered to restore anything taken

SAMUEL

# Samuel Set the Standard

Samuel's treatment of Israel has been fair & just

He's not bragging on himself

He's setting the standard for Saul and those who follow him as king

SAMUEL

# 1 Samuel 12:6-18

1. God never abandoned Israel, even in their sin.
2. Conditional Success
  - a. It will be well if...
    - i. “you will fear the Lord and serve him and obey his voice and not rebel”
  - b. The Lord’s hand will be against you if...
    - i. “you will not obey the voice of the Lord but rebel against the commandment of the Lord”
3. What is demonstrated in v.16-18?



## 12:19-25 Samuel's New Role

The people repent and ask for forgiveness after Samuel's demonstration in v.16-18.

Reminder that God has not forsaken and will not forsake

What is indicated by Samuel in v.23-24?

He will still serve as priest and prophet

Praying for Israel

Instructing Israel

SAMUEL

# The Era of Israel's Judges Ends

1398 BC – 1053 BC

From Joshua's speech in  
Joshua 23/24

through

Samuel's speech in 1  
Samuel 12



1 Samuel 13-15  
Yahweh's Rejection of Saul &  
The Rise of David

SAMUEL

# 1 Samuel 13:1-7

Why did Israel want a king/Why is Saul king?

To lead Israel in battle; esp. against the Philistines

**Jonathan** comes into the scene by starting war with the Philistines

- Saul is forced into a difficult situation
- The Philistines are angry
- Israel is scared

# Philistia's Advantages

1. **Numbers** 30,000 chariots, 6,000 horsemen, and “troops like sand on the seashore”
2. **Detachments** Philistia's numbers allow them to split into “raiding parties” without risking defense (v17-18)
3. **Equipment** monopolized metallurgy to create superior weaponry (only Saul & Jonathan are properly armed for Israel)

# Saul's Impatience/Anxiety

Saul was told to wait for Samuel 7 days (10:8)

After 7 days

- The people are scattering
- The Philistines are threatening
- Samuel isn't there

What would you do as absolute ruler?

SAMUEL

# Saul is not the absolute ruler

Although Saul is king, Yahweh still rules Israel

Samuel comes and condemns Saul's actions

- “What have you done?”
- “I forced myself and offered the burnt offering”
- “You have done foolishly. You have not kept the commandment of the Lord your God.”

# Saul Punished

What was Saul's punishment?

- “Your kingdom shall not continue.”
  - God would have established his line forever
  - Now Jonathan will not succeed Saul as king
- “The Lord has sought out a man after his own heart”
  - Heart ≠ Emotion/Favor
  - Heart = Will/Understanding

SAMUEL



# What precisely was Saul's sin?

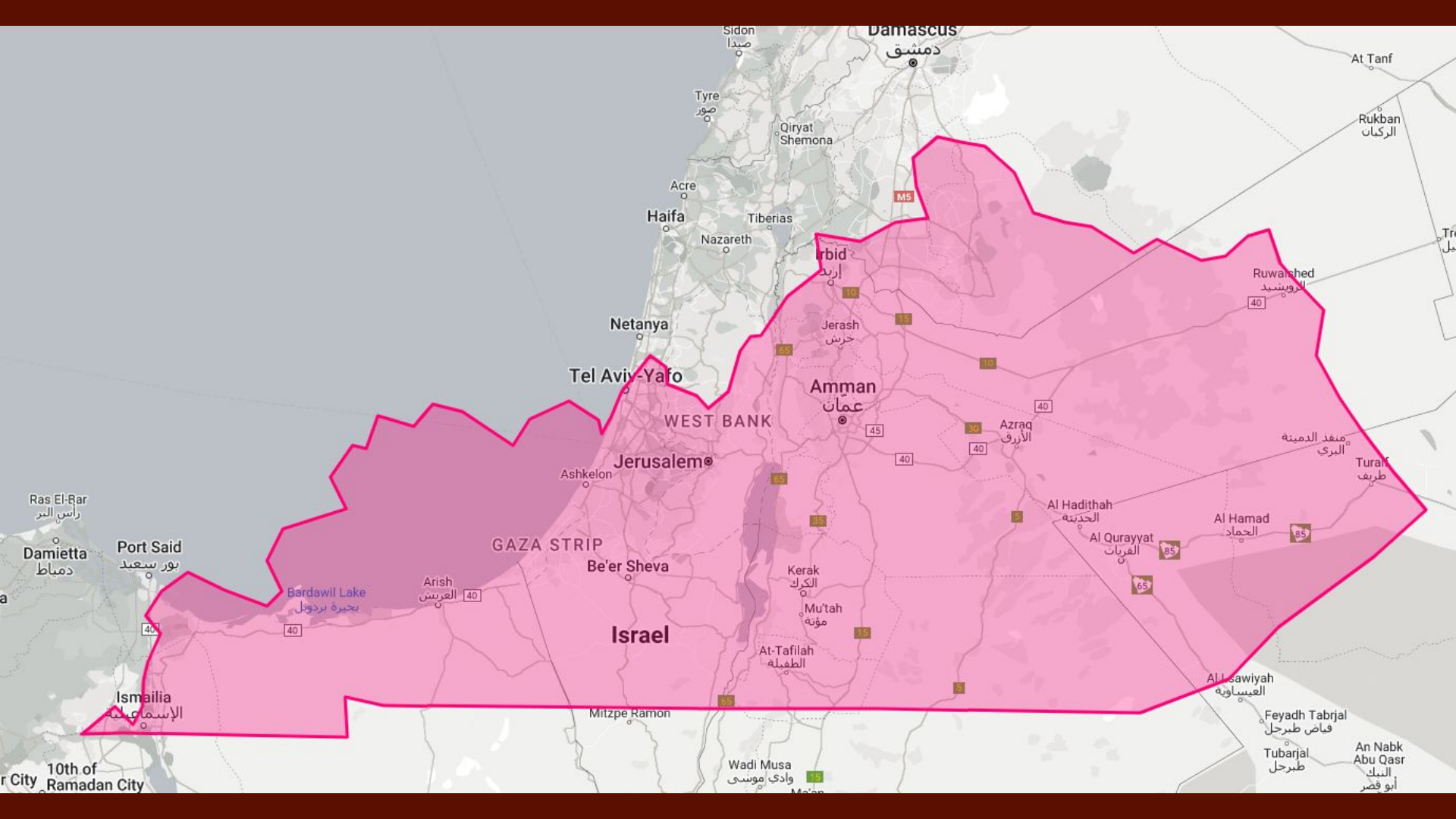
Taking for himself the authority that was Yahweh's

- Contrast 1 Sam 11:6–11 with chapter 13
  - a. What language is missing?
    - “The Spirit of God”
- Structure of Saul's sin:
  - a. Pressure from surrounding circumstances; **fearing**
  - b. Self-doubt & insecurity; **not relying on God**
  - c. Taking matters into his own hands; **rebellious**

# SAMUEL

Saul's Reign and Rejections  
1 Samuel 14-15

SAMUEL



Sidon  
صيدا

Damascus  
دمشق

At Tanf

Rukban  
الركبان

Tyre  
صور

Qiryat Shemona

Acre

Haifa

Tiberias

Nazareth

Irbid  
إربيد

Netanya

Tel Aviv-Yafo

Jerash  
جرش

Amman  
عمان

Ruwarshed  
الروينيد

WEST BANK

Jerusalem  
القدس

Ashkelon

GAZA STRIP

Be'er Sheva

Kerak  
الكرك

Mu'tah  
موتة

At-Tafilah  
الطفيله

Al Hadithah  
الحديثة

Al Qurayyat  
القريات

Al Hamad  
الحماد

Turaif  
طريف

Ras El-Bar  
راسي البر

Damietta  
دمياط

Port Said  
بور سعيد

Bardawil Lake  
بحيرة بردويل

Arish  
العريش

Ismailia  
الإسماعيلية

Israel

Mitzpe Ramon

Al Usawiyah  
العيساوية

Feyadh Tabrjal  
فياض طبرجل

Tubarjal  
طبرجل

An Nabk  
النابك

Abu Qasr  
أبو قصر

10th of  
Ramadan City

Wadi Musa  
وادي موسى

Mafraq

# Chapter 14

Jonathan's Victory, Some Oaths, A sort of Victory

SAMUEL

# Jonathan's Victory

Vs 1-5

1. Now the day came that Jonathan, the son of Saul, said to the young man who was carrying his armor, “Come and let us cross over to the Philistines’ garrison that is on the other side.” But he did not tell his father.

An outpost of the Philistines

Jonathan had found a path between the camps



# An Aside

Vs 2-3

2 Saul was staying in the outskirts of Gibeah under the pomegranate tree which is in Migron. And the people who were with him were about six hundred men,

3 and Ahijah, the son of Ahitub, Ichabod's brother, the son of Phinehas, the son of Eli, the priest of the Lord at Shiloh, was wearing an ephod. And the people did not know that Jonathan had gone.

# The Action

4-14

6 “Come and let us cross over to the garrison of these uncircumcised; perhaps the Lord will work for us, for the Lord is not restrained to save by many or by few.”



# The Action

4-14

- **A test.**
  - If they hail us...
- 14 That first slaughter which Jonathan and his armor bearer made was about twenty men within about half a furrow in an acre of land.
  - The are an oxen could plow alone

# An Earthquake & Confusion Reigns

Vs 15-23

15 And there was a trembling in the camp, in the field, and among all the people. Even the garrison and the raiders trembled, and the earth quaked so that it became a great trembling.

- Saul takes role
- Saul seeks advice
  - Some say Ark some say Ephod
    - 1 Chronicles 13:3
    - 3 Let us bring the ark of our God back to us, for we did not inquire of it during the reign of Saul.”
- Saul goes to battle
  - Some “Hebrews” switch sides

# The Oaths

Vs 24

24 Now the men of Israel were hard-pressed on that day, for Saul had put the people under oath, saying, “Cursed be the man who eats food before evening, and until I have avenged myself on my enemies.”

# Jonathan Breaks the Oath

The people are running down the enemy and are hungry.

Honey “on the ground”

Divinely placed?

29 Then Jonathan said, “My father has troubled the land. See now, how my eyes have brightened because I tasted a little of this honey. 30 How much more, if only the people had eaten freely today of the spoil of their enemies which they found! For now the slaughter among the Philistines has not been great.”

# Saul's Oath Has Consequences

The people are still  
Hungry and working  
hard!

They over run the  
philistines and eat “meat  
with the blood.”

Saul sets up an alter to  
cook the meat properly

Saul: "For as the Lord lives,  
who delivers Israel, though it is  
in Jonathan my son, he shall surely die."

The people:



Saul  
the

And make

d  
answer

# Saul's Oath Has More Consequences

Casting Lots

Urim and Thummim

Saul is pretty certain he and Jonathan aren't in trouble.

46 Then Saul went up from pursuing the Philistines, and the Philistines went to their own place.

# Constant Warfare

47-52

**52 Now the war against the Philistines was severe all the days of Saul; and when Saul saw any mighty man or any valiant man, he attached him to his staff.**



# Chapter 15

Saul's Disobedience and Rebuke

SAMUEL

# Saul's disobedience

Vs 1-9

Saul is ordered to go and destroy the Amalekites.

They spare Agag and the choice oxen and sheep.

A crisis of leadership.

# Samuel Rebukes Saul

Vs 10-23

Samuel Confronts Saul

Saul makes excuses

Saul begs and pleads

Samuel deals with Agag

# SAMUEL

David's Anointing; Goliath; Saul Becomes an Enemy  
1 Samuel 16-18

SAMUEL

# 1 Samuel 16

SAMUEL

# Samuel's Mourning → Action

- Samuel has mourned over the failure of Saul
  - God calls Samuel to action
- The first anointed one failed
  - He had rejected God's authority structure
  - His repentance had been disingenuous
- The next anointed one will not fail
  - He will accept God's authority
  - He will genuinely repent

SAMUEL

# Yahweh's Eyesight

- Jesse's 7 sons pass before Samuel
  - Samuel intends to choose Eliab
  - God says, "Do not consider his appearance or his height, for I have rejected him. The Lord does not look at the things man looks at. Man looks at the outward appearance, but the Lord looks at the heart."
- God sees what we cannot see
  - In others or in ourselves

SAMUEL

# David's Anointing

- Private ceremony
  - David seems willing, unlike Saul who hid
- Anointing
  - Symbolic of God's Spirit coming upon the chosen
  - "...and the Spirit of God rushed upon <Saul>, and he prophesied among them" (1 Sam 10:10)
  - "And the Spirit of the Lord rushed upon David from that day forward."



# The Younger Sons

Younger sons displacing the firstborn:

- Abel over Cain
- Isaac over Ishmael
- Jacob over Esau
- Joseph over Reuben
- Other examples

God's salvation can come from the young, the weak, the infant, the suffering servant.

# 1 Samuel 16:14-23

“literary, historical, and theological  
crux of 1 Samuel as a whole”  
– *Expositor’s Bible Commentary* Ronald  
Youngblood



*David Playing Harp to Saul*  
by Bernardo Cavallino

# 1 Samuel 17

SAMUEL

# Israel's Giant Problem

## Saul, the anointed one

- Anointed to protect Israel from the Philistines
- Stood head and shoulders over the others
- Intimidated by the Philistine giant Goliath

## David, the anointed one

- Anointed to deliver Israel
- Led by the Spirit of God
- Motivated to defend Yahweh's name
- Leads Israel in a rout of the Philistines after defeating Goliath

SAMUEL

# Contrasting David and Goliath

## Goliath

Angered by his small opponent

Calls David's shepherd's staff a  
"stick"

Curses David

Threatens to expose his corpse to  
the wild animals

## David

Says Goliath trusts in armor and  
weapons

David trusts in Yahweh God

All will know Yahweh is God

"...the battle is the Lord's"

# Spirit-led David

- David begins to see as God sees
  - He is not intimidated by Goliath
  - He is not impressed with physical stature, armor, or weaponry
  - He is not afraid to fight in the Valley of Elah
  - He sees that God is with him
  - He sees that God will win
  - He sees that God will be glorified

# Spirit-led David

- Vertical – chapter 16
  - God sees and chooses David to be the anointed
  - God’s Spirit comes upon David “from that day forward”
- Horizontal – chapter 17
  - David sees Goliath and chooses to fight
  - David’s courage glorifies God
  - David inspires Israel

# Messianism Themes in Samuel

1. The anointed one is God's appointed ruler
2. The anointed one trusts in God and is protected by him
3. The anointed one of God leads Israel victoriously in battle against the nation's enemies
4. The anointed one is a just ruler

*-NIV Application Bible Bill T. Arnold*



# 1 Samuel 18

SAMUEL

# David and The Family of Saul

**Jonathan**, Saul's son (18:1-4) loved David, made a covenant with David, and gave David his robe, armor, and weapons

**Saul** (18:5-16) angry, jealous, murderous

**Michal**, Saul's daughter, (18:20-30) loved David, given to David as a wife

# David & Jonathan

*the soul of Jonathan was knit to the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul*

- Pro-homosexual interpretations add sexuality
- What then does it mean?
  - Jacob's relationship to his son Benjamin "his life is bound up in the boy's life" (Gen 44:30-31)
  - *ahab* (H157) carries political overtones (J.A. Thompson, Peter Ackroyd, Bill Arnold)

# Saul's Psychosis

Failure

Jealousy

Anger

Attempted Murder

Willing to give Merab then Michal to David

SAMUEL

# David & Michal

*“Michal loved David. And they told Saul, and the thing pleased him”*

*“...it pleased David well to be the king’s son-in-law”*

- Saul is pleased with the opportunity to entrap David in a relationship that may distract him
- David is pleased with the opportunity to be the king’s relative

# SAMUEL

David's Escape; Jonathan Attempts to help  
1 Samuel 19-20

SAMUEL

Samuel 19

SAMUEL

# Vs 1-7

## Jonathan helps David

4 ...“Do not let the king sin against his servant David, since he has not sinned against you, and since his deeds have been very beneficial to you.

5 For he took his life in his hand and struck the Philistine, and the Lord brought about a great deliverance for all Israel; you saw it and rejoiced. Why then will you sin against innocent blood by putting David to death without a cause?”



## Vs 8-10

“And Jonathan brought David to Saul, and he was in his presence as formerly.”

- David has great success against the Philistines
- David is playing music and Saul tries to pin him to the wall

9 Now there was an evil spirit from the Lord on Saul as he was sitting in his house with his spear in his hand...

- **What does this mean?**
  - How is an “evil spirit from the Lord?”
- **Saul is already prone to Jealousy**
  - Shows lack of control...He knows this has been an issue before.
  - Shows lack of judgement.
  - James 3:16
  - **16** For where you have envy and selfish ambition, there you find disorder and every evil practice.

SAMUEL

# Vs 11-17

Michal steps in to protect David



- David goes home
- Michal states the obvious
- “The Household Idol”
  - Teraphim
    - Gen 31 (Rachel)
  - Carry over from other religions
  - May or may not have been of Yahweh
- Michal lies to Saul
  - “He said he would KILL me!”

# Vs 11-17

David goes to Samuel

3 Groups of Messengers go to Samuel

Saul goes to Samuel

- David flees to Ramah
- 3 Groups go after him
- Each begin to prophesy
- Saul goes and does the same
  - 23 ...and the Spirit of God came upon him also, so that he went along prophesying continually until he came to Naioth in Ramah.

● Shiloh

## The Priests of Nob 1 Samuel 21-22

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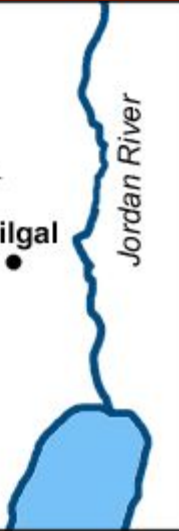
● Gilgal

Jordan River

● Ramah  
● Gibeah of Saul

● Nob  
● Jebus (Jerusalem)

● Bethlehem



Two new apartments landmark  
1.2 km 157 degrees

Jerusalem  
Temple Mount  
over hill  
5 km 175 degrees

## King Hussein's 1967 palace on Gibeah of Saul



Steve Rudd  
[www.bible.ca](http://www.bible.ca)

SAMUEL



# Nebi Samuel, Israel

www.bible.ca

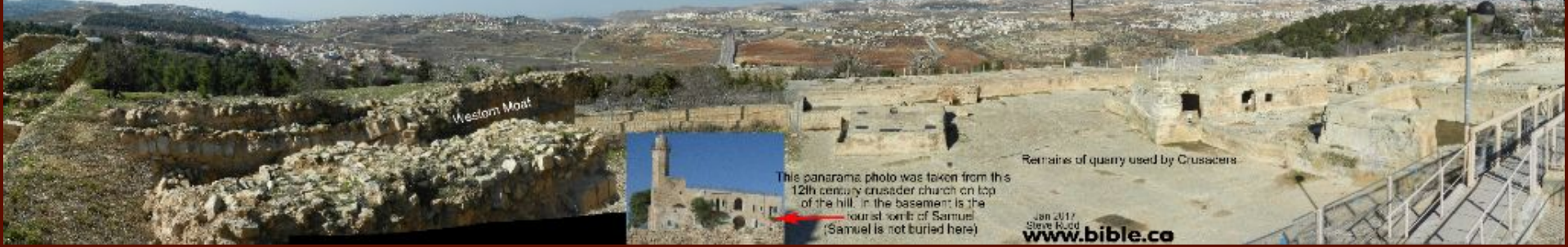
**Nebi Samuel is Misidentified as:**  
Ramah/Naioth:  
Samuel's prophets school  
Samuel's Tomb

RAMAH  
100m Hill  
10 km 210 degrees  
10 km 210 degrees

Ramoth  
8 km 170 degrees  
Clara Hill  
1.8 km  
130 degrees

Beit  
10 km  
220 degrees  
Ramoth  
11 km  
220 degrees

18 km  
120-170 degrees  
18 km  
120-170 degrees



AS:

10 km 210 degrees  
10 km 210 degrees  
10 km 210 degrees

Clara Hill  
1.8 km  
130 degrees

Terrace  
100m x 100m  
6.75 km 130 degrees

Jerusalem  
10 km  
120 degrees

18 km  
120-170 degrees



Samuel 20

SAMUEL

# David and Jonathan's Covenant

Vs 1-3

1 “What have I done?  
What is my crime? How  
have I wronged your  
father, that he is trying to  
kill me?”

- J: no way
- D: yes way



# Jonathan's Oath

12 Then Jonathan said to David, “I swear by the Lord, the God of Israel, that I will surely sound out my father by this time the day after tomorrow! If he is favorably disposed toward you, will I not send you word and let you know?”

13 But if my father intends to harm you, may the Lord deal with Jonathan, be it ever so severely, if I do not let you know and send you away in peace. May the Lord be with you as he has been with my father.

14 But show me unfailing kindness like the Lord's kindness as long as I live, so that I may not be killed,

15 and do not ever cut off your kindness from my family—not even when the Lord has cut off every one of David's enemies from the face of the earth.”

SAMUEL

# The Plan

- Plan 1:
  - David goes missing and Jonathan says he went to Bethlehem for a sacrifice.
    - Saul's reaction shows where David stands.
- Plan 2:
  - Jonathan will shoot arrows towards a rock and where they land shows David what's going on.
    - In Front of the rock: All good
    - Behind the rock: Run!

# The plan is enacted... Saul chucks a spear

- Vs 24-34
  - 1st Saul assumes David is unclean
  - 2nd Saul notices!
- 30 Saul's anger flared up at Jonathan and he said to him, "You son of a perverse and rebellious woman! Don't I know that you have sided with the son of Jesse to your own shame and to the shame of the mother who bore you? 31 As long as the son of Jesse lives on this earth, neither you nor your kingdom will be established. Now send someone to bring him to me, for he must die!"

SAMUEL

# Jonathan calls out saul...again

- 32 “Why should he be put to death? What has he done?”  
Jonathan asked his father.
- 33 But Saul hurled his spear at him to kill him...
- Then Jonathan knew that his father intended to kill David.

Takes a boy and goes to find David.

# Jonathan goes to deliver the message...

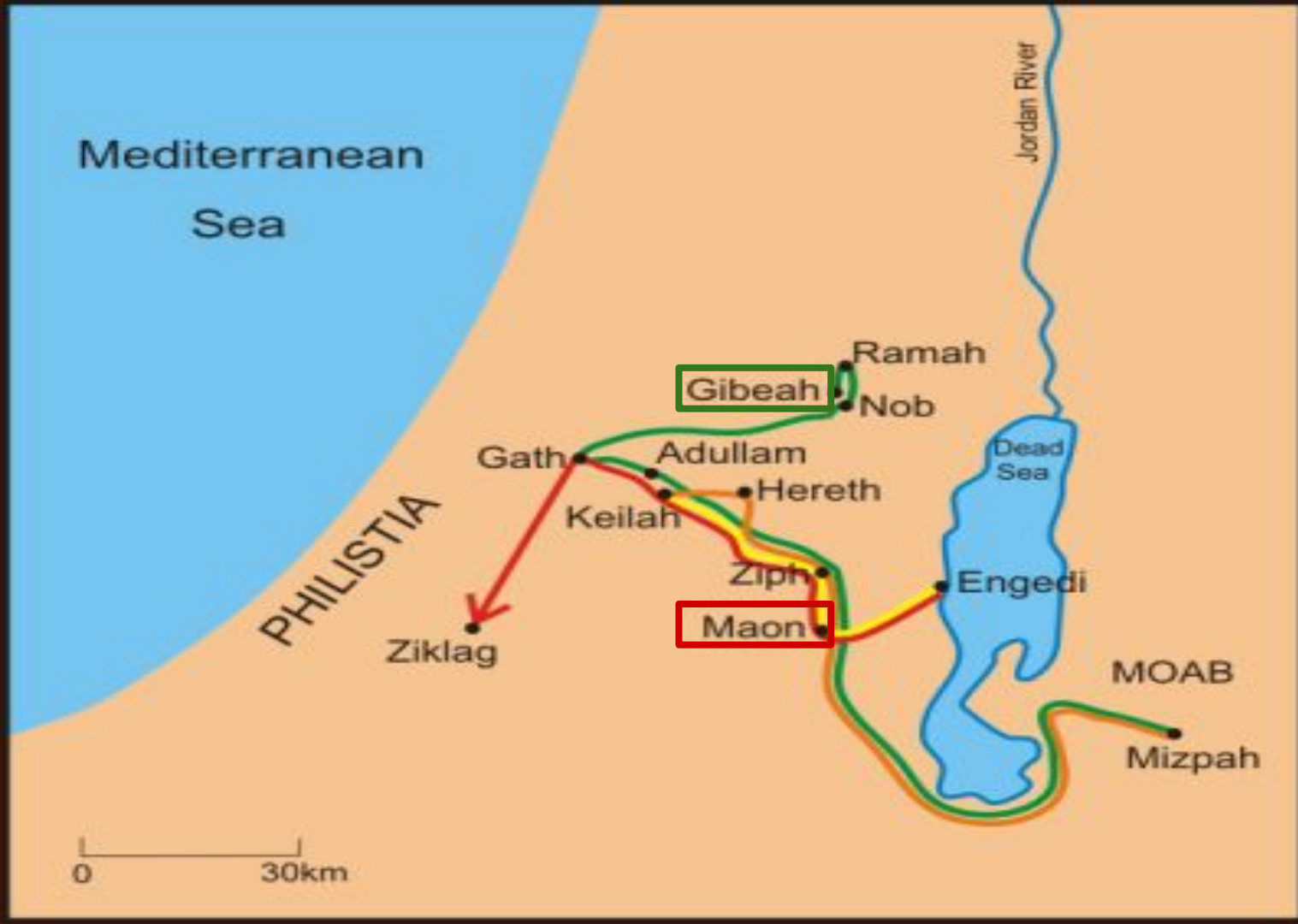
- 41 After the boy had gone, David got up from the south side of the stone and bowed down before Jonathan three times, with his face to the ground. Then they kissed each other and wept together—but David wept the most.
- 
- 42 Jonathan said to David, “Go in peace, for we have sworn friendship with each other in the name of the Lord, saying, ‘The Lord is witness between you and me, and between your descendants and my descendants forever.’” Then David left, and Jonathan went back to the town.[B]

B. In Hebrew texts this sentence (20:42b) is numbered 21:1.

# SAMUEL

David Spares Saul, Abigail, David Spares Saul Again  
1 Samuel 24-26

SAMUEL



SAMUEL

Wrapping up 23

SAMUEL



# Pursuit of God

David consistently inquired of God

- Before action
- Urim & Thummim

Motivated by serving God

# Avoidance of God

Saul has ultimately tried to avoid God's will

Often Saul doesn't ask God

When he does, he's looking for confirmation of his decision

28:6 Saul's desperation will lead him to use a medium

SAMUEL

# David Flees South

Meets Jonathan Horesh (south of Ziph)

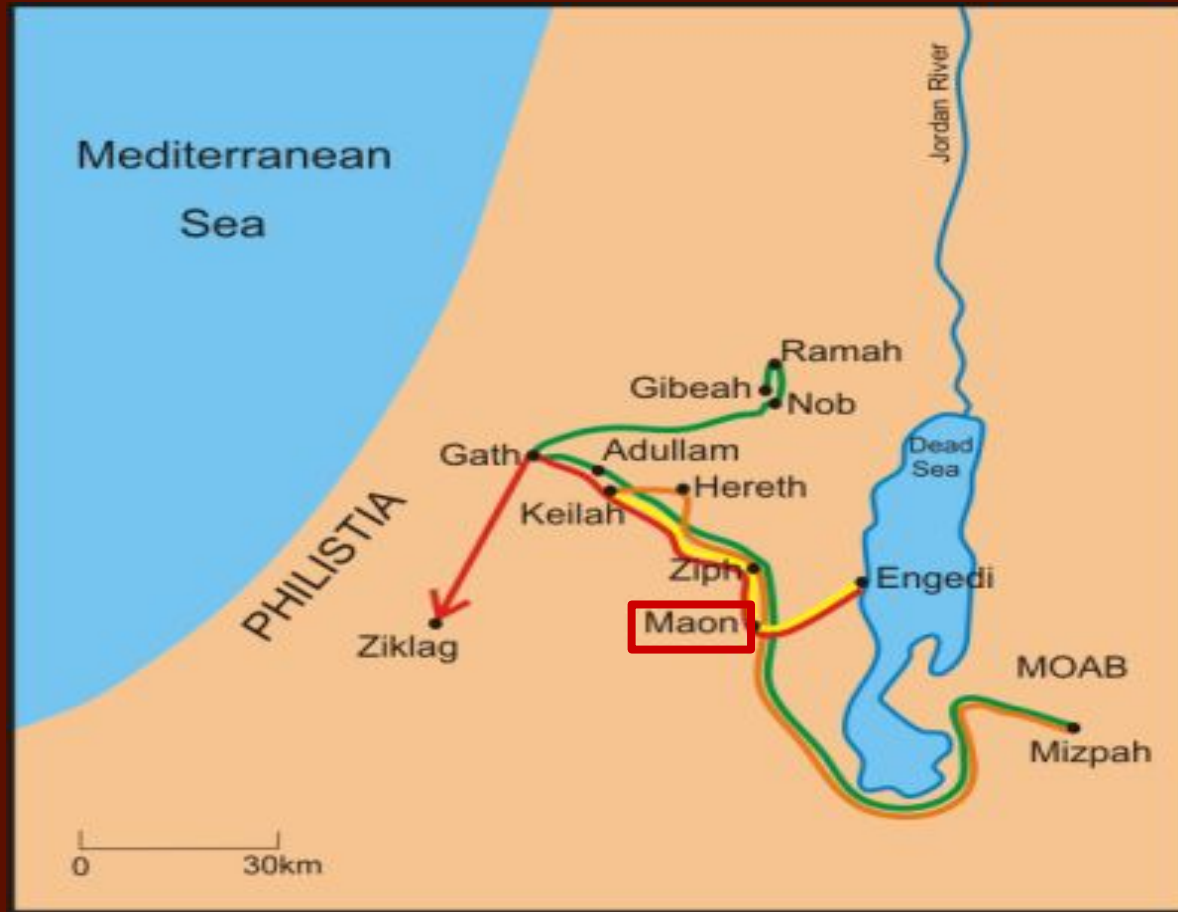
- Jonathan strengthened David's "hand in God"
- "Do not fear, for the hand of Saul my father shall not find you. You shall be king over Israel, and I shall be next to you." (23:17)
- David & Jonathan make a covenant

## David Flees South

Saul continues to pursue David wherever he goes

David hides on one side of a mountain in Maon, Saul is on the other side

God brings a Philistine threat that forces Saul to abandon his pursuit of David



SAMUEL

# Reliance on God

- David used Abiathar's divination & Jonathan's proclamations
- Abram had God's direct promises
- Moses had God's guidance at Sinai and the 10 commandments
- Paul emphasized transformation through God's wisdom in the word
- James promises that anyone who lacks wisdom should ask God for it

# Chapter 24

David spares Saul

SAMUEL

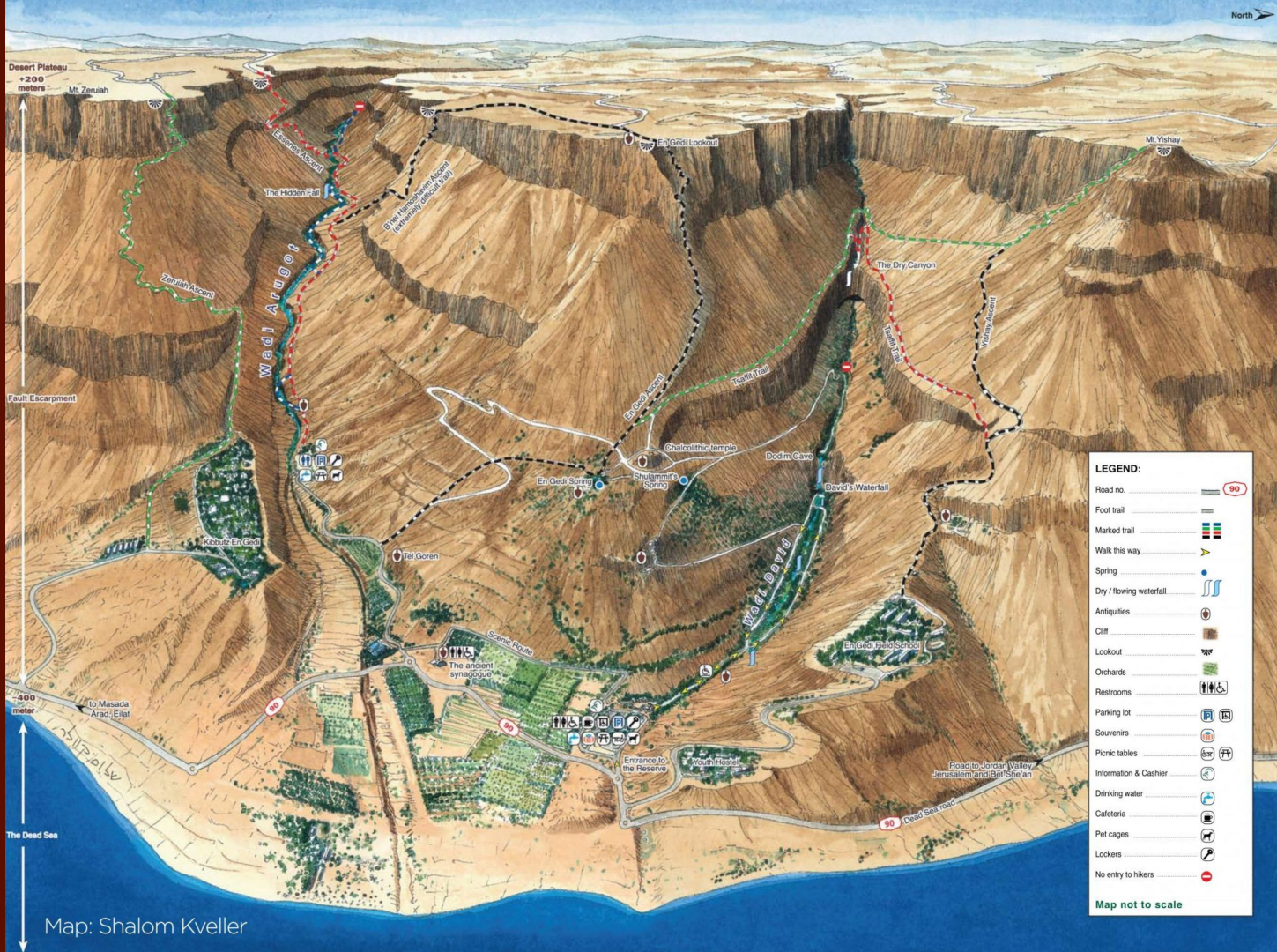
# Setting the scene...

1 After Saul returned from pursuing the Philistines, he was told, “David is in the Desert of En Gedi.”

2 So Saul took three thousand able young men from all Israel and set out to look for David and his men near the Crags of the Wild Goats.

3 He came to the sheep pens along the way; a cave was there, and Saul went in to relieve himself. David and his men were far back in the cave.





North

Desert Plateau  
+200  
meters

Fault Escarpment

400  
meter

The Dead Sea

Map: Shalom Kveller

**LEGEND:**

- Road no.  90
- Foot trail 
- Marked trail 
- Walk this way 
- Spring 
- Dry / flowing waterfall 
- Antiquities 
- Clim 
- Lookout 
- Orchards 
- Restrooms 
- Parking lot 
- Souvenirs 
- Picnic tables 
- Information & Cashier 
- Drinking water 
- Cafeteria 
- Pet cages 
- Lockers 
- No entry to hikers 

Map not to scale

MUEL





EL



# David has a crisis of conscience

5 Afterward, David was conscience-stricken for having cut off a corner of his robe.

6 He said to his men, “The Lord forbid that I should do such a thing to my master, the Lord’s anointed, or lay my hand on him; for he is the anointed of the Lord.”

7 With these words David sharply rebuked his men and did not allow them to attack Saul. And Saul left the cave and went his way.

# David Addresses Saul

8 Then David went out of the cave and called out to Saul, “My lord the king!” When Saul looked behind him, David bowed down and prostrated himself with his face to the ground.

9 He said to Saul, “Why do you listen when men say, ‘David is bent on harming you’?”

10 This day you have seen with your own eyes how the Lord delivered you into my hands in the cave. Some urged me to kill you, but I spared you; I said, ‘I will not lay my hand on my lord, because he is the Lord’s anointed.’

SAMUEL

# David Addresses Saul

11 See, my father, look at this piece of your robe in my hand! I cut off the corner of your robe but did not kill you. See that there is nothing in my hand to indicate that I am guilty of wrongdoing or rebellion. I have not wronged you, but you are hunting me down to take my life.

12 May the Lord judge between you and me. And may the Lord avenge the wrongs you have done to me, but my hand will not touch you. 13 As the old saying goes, 'From evildoers come evil deeds,' so my hand will not touch you.

14 "Against whom has the king of Israel come out? Who are you pursuing? A dead dog? A flea?"

15 May the Lord be our judge and decide between us. May he consider my cause and uphold it; may he vindicate me by delivering me from your hand."

SAMUEL

# Saul's Response

16 When David finished saying this, Saul asked, "Is that your voice, David my son?" And he wept aloud.

17 "You are more righteous than I," he said. "You have treated me well, but I have treated you badly.

18 You have just now told me about the good you did to me; the Lord delivered me into your hands, but you did not kill me.

19 When a man finds his enemy, does he let him get away unharmed? May the Lord reward you well for the way you treated me today.

20 I know that you will surely be king and that the kingdom of Israel will be established in your hands.

SAMUEL

# Another oath

21 Now swear to me by the Lord that you will not kill off my descendants or wipe out my name from my father's family.”

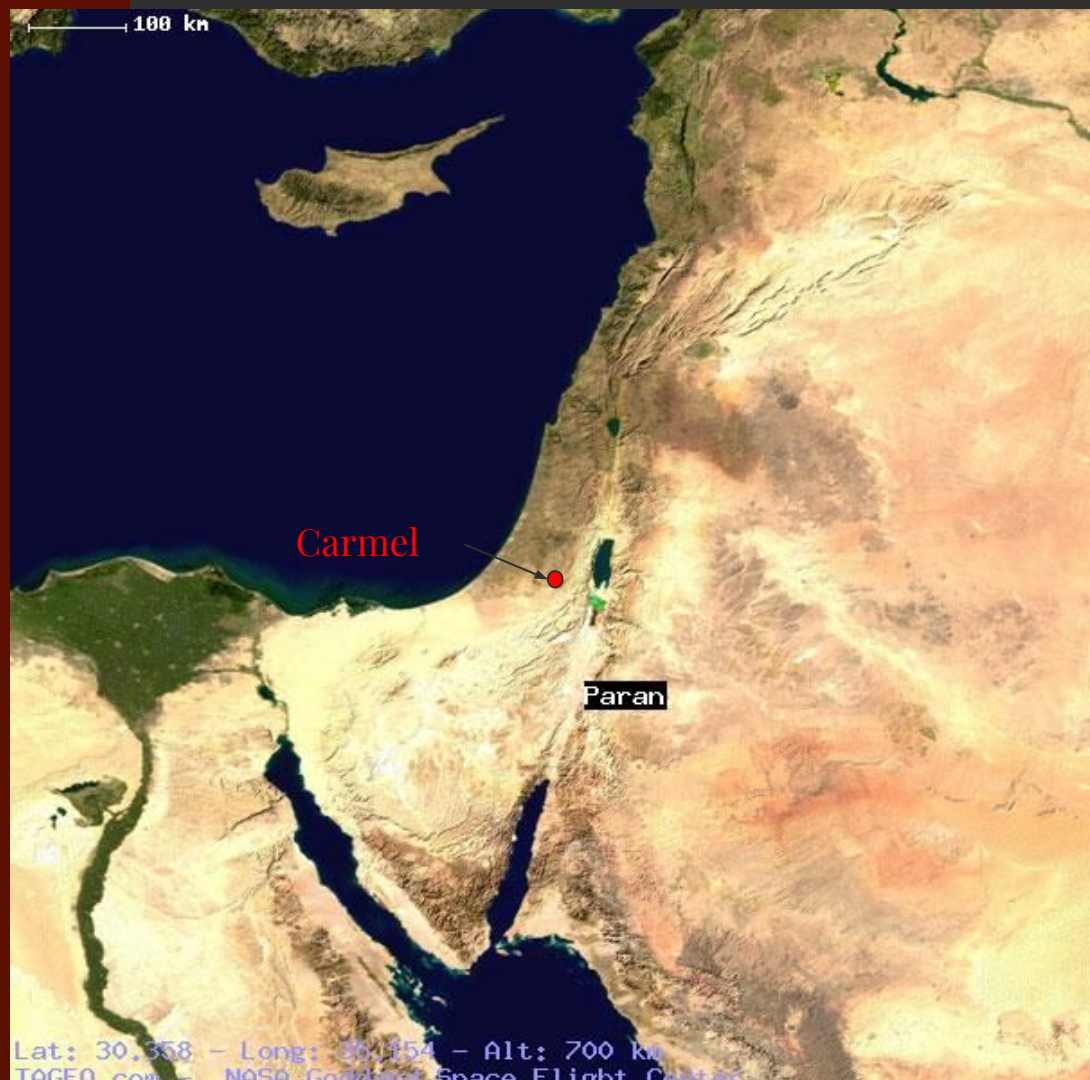
22 So David gave his oath to Saul. Then Saul returned home, but David and his men went up to the stronghold.

# Chapter 25

David almost makes a rash decision

SAMUEL

1 Now Samuel died,  
and all Israel  
assembled and  
mourned for him;  
and they buried him  
at his home in  
Ramah. Then David  
moved down into  
the Desert of Paran.  
(or maybe Carmel...)



# David, Nabal, & Abigail

## 2 Big Takeaways

- Vengeance is not ours
- Our Choices can affect others
  - Nabal
  - David
  - Abigail



# Chapter 26

David spares Saul again...

SAMUEL

1. The Ziphites went to Saul at Gibeah and said, “Is not David hiding on the hill of Hakilah, which faces Jeshimon?”

1 Samuel 26:1

SAMUEL

7 So David and Abishai went to the army by night, and there was Saul, lying asleep inside the camp with his spear stuck in the ground near his head. Abner and the soldiers were lying around him.

8 Abishai said to David, “Today God has delivered your enemy into your hands. Now let me pin him to the ground with one thrust of the spear; I won’t strike him twice.”

9 But David said to Abishai, “Don’t destroy him! Who can lay a hand on the Lord’s anointed and be guiltless?”

10 As surely as the Lord lives,” he said, “the Lord himself will strike him, or his time will come and he will die, or he will go into battle and perish.

SAMUEL

David replied, “Yes it is, my lord the king.”

18 And he added, “Why is my lord pursuing his servant? What have I done, and what wrong am I guilty of?”

19 Now let my lord the king listen to his servant’s words. If the Lord has incited you against me, then may he accept an offering. If, however, people have done it, may they be cursed before the Lord! They have driven me today from my share in the Lord’s inheritance and have said, ‘Go, serve other gods.’

20 Now do not let my blood fall to the ground far from the presence of the Lord. The king of Israel has come out to look for a flea—as one hunts a partridge in the mountains.”

SAMUEL

21 Then Saul said, “I have sinned. Come back, David my son. Because you considered my life precious today, I will not try to harm you again. Surely I have acted like a fool and have been terribly wrong.”

22 “Here is the king’s spear,” David answered. “Let one of your young men come over and get it.

23 The Lord rewards everyone for their righteousness and faithfulness. The Lord delivered you into my hands today, but I would not lay a hand on the Lord’s anointed.

24 As surely as I valued your life today, so may the Lord value my life and deliver me from all trouble.”

25 Then Saul said to David, “May you be blessed, David my son; you will do great things and surely triumph.”

So David went on his way, and Saul returned home.

SAMUEL

# SAMUEL

David in Philistia part 1  
1 Samuel 27-28

SAMUEL

# Chapters 27-31

- Chapter 27 - David flees to Philistia
- Chapter 28 - Saul consults Samuel through a seance
- Chapter 29-30 - David avoids participating in a Philistine attack on Israel; Defeats Amalekites
- Chapter 31 - Saul dies in battle

SAMUEL

# Ch. 27 - David flees to Philistia

- David is desperate
  - Saul's pursuits continue; Samuel is dead
  - David must seek help from Saul's antagonists
- David again goes to Achish for help
  - Last time David acted insane to avoid danger
- Achish gives David Ziklag
  - First promised to Joshua (Josh 15:31) but not conquered
  - "Therefore Ziklag has belonged to the kings of Judah to this day." (v.6)



# David's Campaigns & Deceptions

- David destroys every man and woman among the
  - Geshurites
  - Girzites
  - Amalekites
- David tells Achish he has defeated Negeb of
  - Judah
  - the Jerahmeelites
  - the Kenites

# Achish & the Philistines

- Golden “tumors” and confusion during the ark narratives (ch. 4-7)
- David outwitting Achish, feigning madness
  - Achish claimed he had enough crazy people in his city already
- In ch. 27, Achish is easily duped by David again
  - 28:1-2 Achish says David will be his bodyguard for life

# Saul's shortcomings

- The Philistines are still present
  - Saul was chosen to rid the nation of the Philistine threat
- David has defeated the Philistines
  - The defeat of Goliath (ch.17)
  - At Keilah (ch.23)
- Saul has burned his bridges with God
  - Makes up his mind before asking (14:36-37)
  - Killed the priests of Nob (22:6-23)



**JEZREEL VALLEY: Israel's breadbasket**

Israel & Philistia have gathered for battle here.

Saul sees the Philistine army and is afraid. (28:5)

SAMUEL

# Saul's paradox

- Saul seeks God
  - God won't answer (Amos 8:11-12)
- Saul needs Samuel
  - Samuel is dead
- Saul needs a medium/spiritist/necromancer/witch
  - Saul has banished them from the kingdom
  - The Law demanded that (Lev 19:31; 20:27, Deut 18:10-11)

SAMUEL

# Saul and the Medium of Endor

Chapter 28:7-14



*Saul and the Witch of Endor* – Benjamin West

# Saul's last consult with Samuel

- Saul is prostrate on the ground
  - “I have summoned you to tell me what to do.”
- Samuel's message (God's message) hasn't changed
  - Saul failed to wipe out Amalek
  - Saul and his sons and Israel will fall to the Philistines
- Saul sins, one last time, only to confirm the fate he has already heard before



# Desperate Circumstances

## David fleeing Saul

Fled to the protection of Achish in Philistia

Lied to gain favor of both Achish & Judah

## Saul facing Philistines

Desperately tried to inquire of God

Consults Samuel through necromancy



# SAMUEL

David in Philistia part 2; Deaths of Saul & Jonathan  
1 Samuel 29-31

SAMUEL

# Chapters 27-31

- Chapter 27 - David flees to Philistia
- Chapter 28 - Saul consults Samuel through a seance
- Chapter 29-30 - David avoids participating in a Philistine attack on Israel; Defeats Amalekites
- Chapter 31 - Saul dies in battle

SAMUEL

Achish does not know the true nature of David's military campaigns, David will continue to gain favor with the people of Judah while endearing himself further to this Philistine master.

But this is a dangerous game. The single development David can ill afford is renewed hostilities between the Philistines and Saul's armies. In such a conflict, David will be trapped. If he joins his Israelite brothers by turning against his Philistine allies, he will forfeit the protection he has found in Gath and will once again be at the mercy of Saul. But if he fights against the Israelites, he will certainly jeopardize the God-given promise of becoming their king.

*-The NIV Application Commentary*  
Bill Arnold, p.385

SAMUEL

# Chronological Order of 27-31

1. Philistines gather at Aphek, planning to march north
2. Philistine generals object to David joining the fight
3. The events of 29-30 occur, Philistines move into the Jezreel Valley, at Shunem
4. Israel is in the south of the valley at Gilboa
5. Saul visits the medium of Endor right before the battle

# Why put chapter 28 out of order?

## Highlights this Contrast

- Saul is helpless and frightened and turns to the medium of Endor
- David is in his own predicament and is providentially delivered

# Why put chapter 28 out of order?

## Highlights this Contrast

- Saul's greatest failure was against the Amalekites
- David's rejection by the Philistine generals (ch 29) sets up his victory against Amalek (ch 30)

# How they saw David

## Generals

- “What are these Hebrews doing here?”
- “Send the man back...lest he become an adversary to us.”
- “Saul has struck down his thousands, and David his ten thousands”

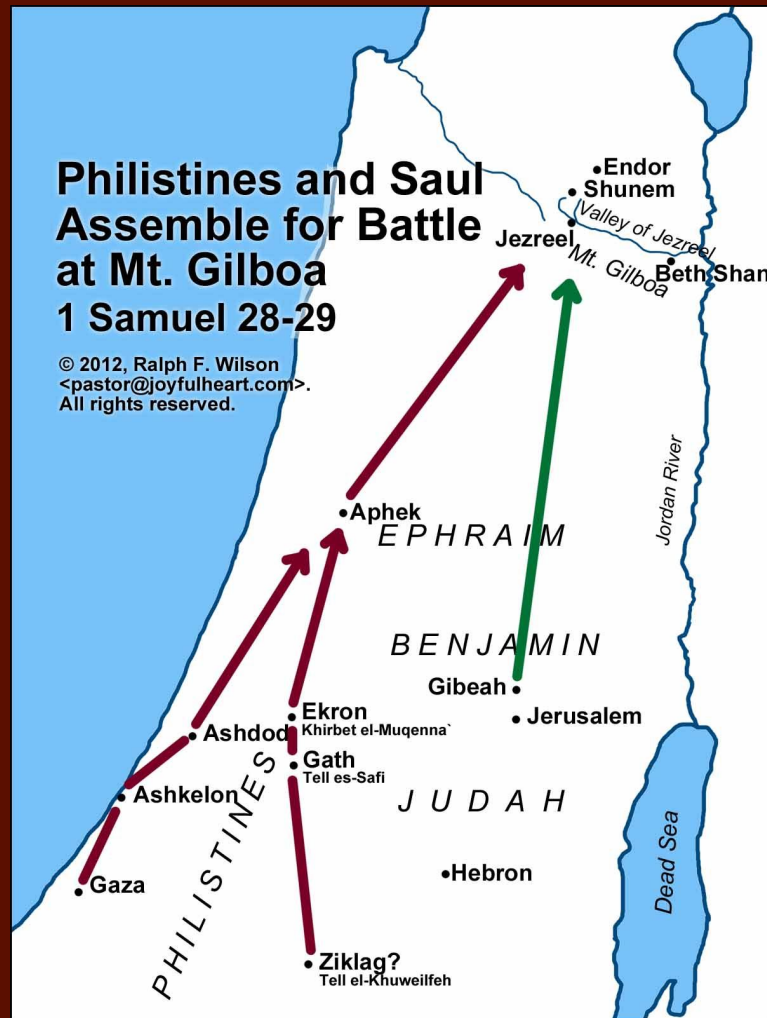
## Achish

- “I have found no fault in him to this day.”
- “You have been honest”
- “blameless in my sight”
- “as an angel of God”

# Meanwhile in Ziklag

1 Sam 30:1-6

- David is being severely tested
- “people spoke of stoning him”
- “But David strengthened himself in the Lord his God”



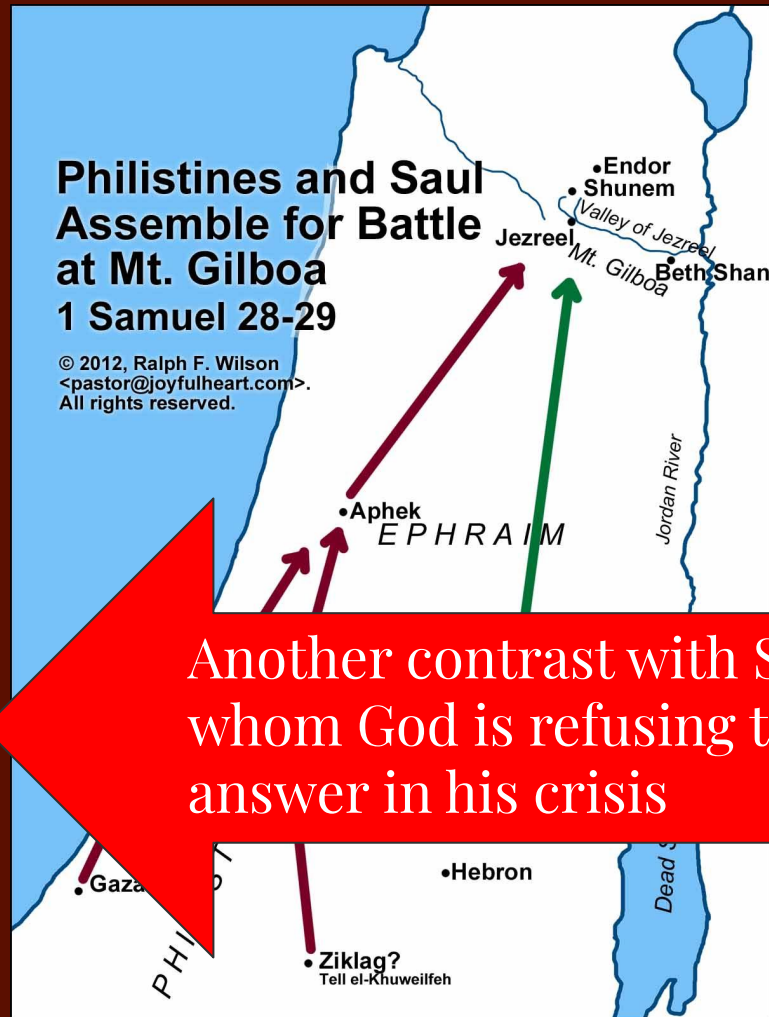
SAMUEL



# Meanwhile in Ziklag

1 Sam 30:1-6

- David is being severely tested
- “people spoke of stoning him”
- “But David strengthened himself in the Lord his God”



Another contrast with Saul, whom God is refusing to answer in his crisis

SAMUEL

# Before fighting Amalek (30:7-15)

- David request Abiathar the priest to bring the ephod
  - David used the priest's lots to inquire of God
- With his answer from God, David takes his 600 men to pursue the Amalekites (200 stay at the brook of Behor)
- David shows mercy to a seemingly random Egyptian
  - The Egyptian is a former Amalekite servant
  - God's providence appears again
  - David trades mercy for guidance to the Amalekites

# After defeating Amalek (30:19-31)

- “David brought back all” and then some
- READ 21-26
  - David recognizes the spoil is “what the Lord has given us”
  - He makes sharing with those who stay behind a statute
  - Sent part to the elders of Judah



SAMUEL

# 1 Samuel 31

The deaths of Saul & Jonathan

SAMUEL

# Utter defeat

- Israel flees, the men are slain on Mount Gilboa
- Philistines kill Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchi-shua, the sons of Saul
- Saul is wounded by Philistine archers
  - READ 31:4-7
  - Saul had rescued Jabesh Gilead (ch 11) and they are the ones who rescue his remains and bury them
- NOTE - this major battle is covered quickly and without detail. The bible is not a history book.

# SAMUEL

David's Rise To Power  
2 Samuel 1-2

SAMUEL

How did we  
get where we  
are now?

SAMUEL

# The Amalekite's Tale

Vs 1-16

1 After the death of Saul, David returned from striking down the Amalekites and stayed in Ziklag two days.

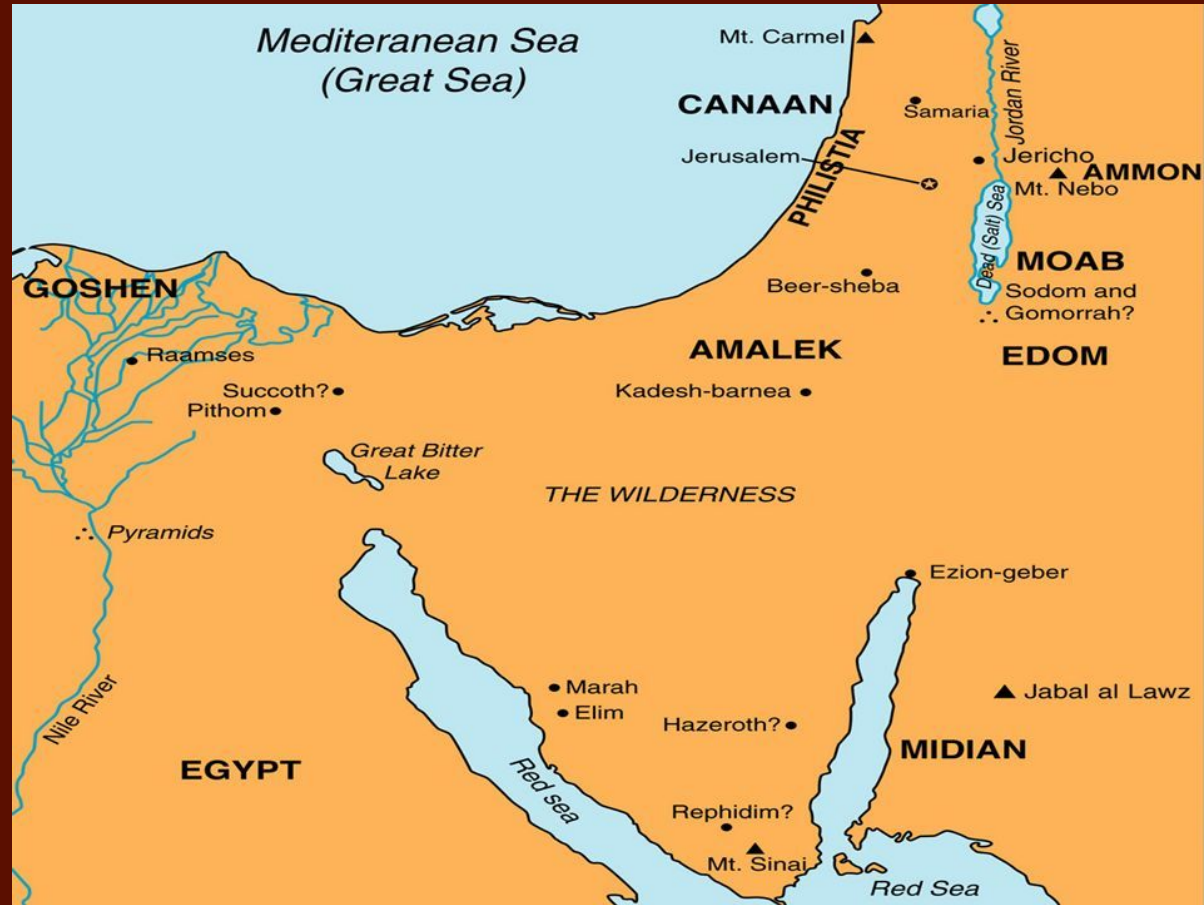
2 On the third day a man arrived from Saul's camp with his clothes torn and dust on his head. When he came to David, he fell to the ground to pay him honor.



Where were they  
From?

The Negev

Possibly wandered  
the desert in the  
“inside” of the Fertile  
crescent.



SAMUEL

# David Responds

The Amelikte should  
have known Saul's  
Anointed Status.



David lays the blame  
on the man.



Does he believe him?

13 David said to the young man who brought him the report, "Where are you from?"

"I am the son of a foreigner, an Amalekite," he answered.

14 David asked him, "Why weren't you afraid to lift your hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?"

15 Then David called one of his men and said, "Go, strike him down!" So he struck him down, and he died. 16 For David had said to him, "Your blood be on your own head. Your own mouth testified against you when you said, 'I killed the Lord's anointed.'"

SAMUEL

# David's Lament

17 David took up this lament concerning Saul and his son Jonathan,

18 and he ordered that the people of Judah be taught this lament of the bow (it is written in the Book of Jashar):

- Lament of the Bow:  
Title of the song/poem
- The Book of Jashar
  - Jashar = Holy
    - The Old Testament
    - A separate book made up of poems, psalms etc.

# Warrior Poet

Vs 20

Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it  
not in the streets of Ashkelon,  
lest the daughters of the  
Philistines be glad, lest the  
daughters of the  
uncircumcised rejoice.

Vs 22

From the blood of the slain,  
from the flesh of the mighty,  
the bow of Jonathan did not  
turn back, the sword of Saul  
did not return unsatisfied.

SAMUEL

# Chapter 2

SAMUEL

# David Makes plans.

After consulting God

<sup>1</sup> In the course of time, David inquired of the Lord. “Shall I go up to one of the towns of Judah?” he asked.

The Lord said, “Go up.”

David asked, “Where shall I go?”

“To Hebron,” the Lord answered.

Hebron was a desirable city for many reasons. It sat halfway between Bethsheeba and Jerusalem at a major crossroad, about half a mile above sea level. Over two dozen natural springs surrounded Hebron, providing its inhabitants with a continuous and reliable water supply.

ESV Archaeology Bible



What else happened in Hebron?

# David Settles

And bestows a blessing...

2 So David went up there with his two wives, Ahinoam of Jezreel and Abigail, the widow of Nabal of Carmel.

3 David also took the men who were with him, each with his family, and they settled in Hebron and its towns.

4 Then the men of Judah came to Hebron, and there they anointed David king over the tribe of Judah. When David was told that it was the men from Jabesh Gilead who had buried Saul,

5 he sent messengers to them to say to them, “The Lord bless you for showing this kindness to Saul your master by burying him.

6 May the Lord now show you kindness and faithfulness, and I too will show you the same favor because you have done this.

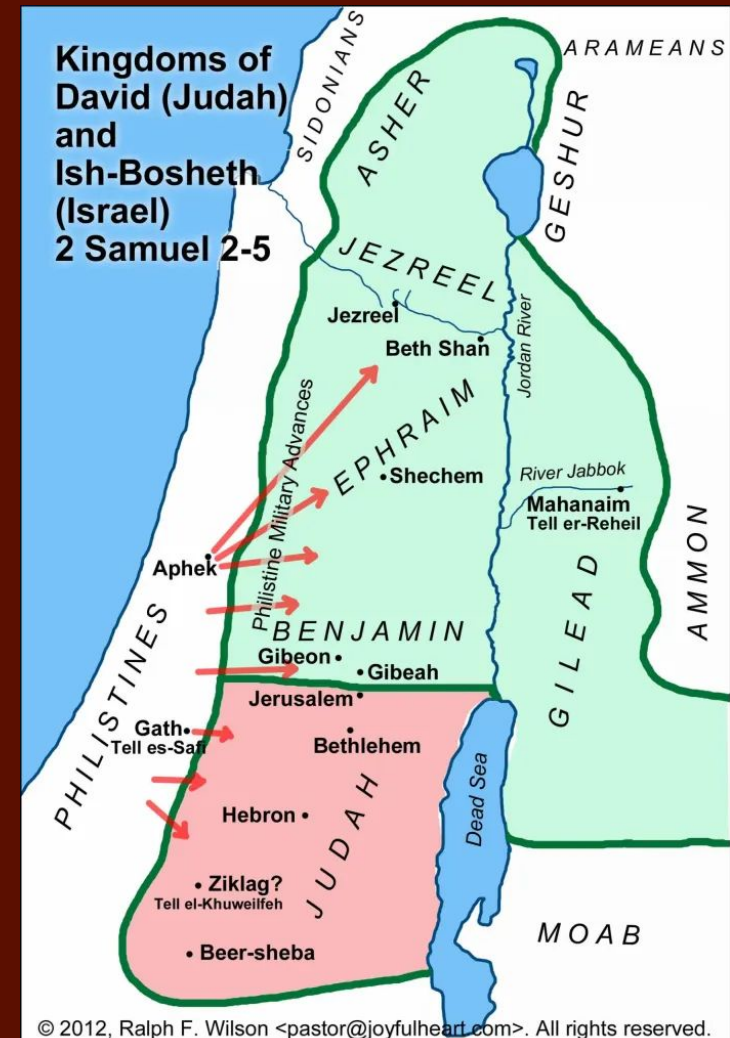
7 Now then, be strong and brave, for Saul your master is dead, and the people of Judah have anointed me king over them.”



# Vs 8-9

8 Meanwhile, Abner son of Ner, the commander of Saul's army, had taken Ish-Bosheth son of Saul and brought him over to Mahanaim. (Why???)

9 He made him king over Gilead, Ashuri and Jezreel, and also over Ephraim, Benjamin and all Israel.



Ish-Bosheth/Esh-baal/Ishvi

10 Ish-Bosheth son of Saul was forty years old when he became king over Israel, and he reigned two years. The tribe of Judah, however, remained loyal to David.

11 The length of time David was king in Hebron over Judah was seven years and six months.

Who is this guy?

Third son of Saul

Why 3 names?

- Ish-Bosheth- Given name
- Esh Baal- Son of baal or Fire (1 Chronicles 8:33)
- Ishvi- Name to avoid using baal (1 Samuel 14:49)

SAMUEL

# SAMUEL

David's Rise To Power  
2 Samuel 2:12-4

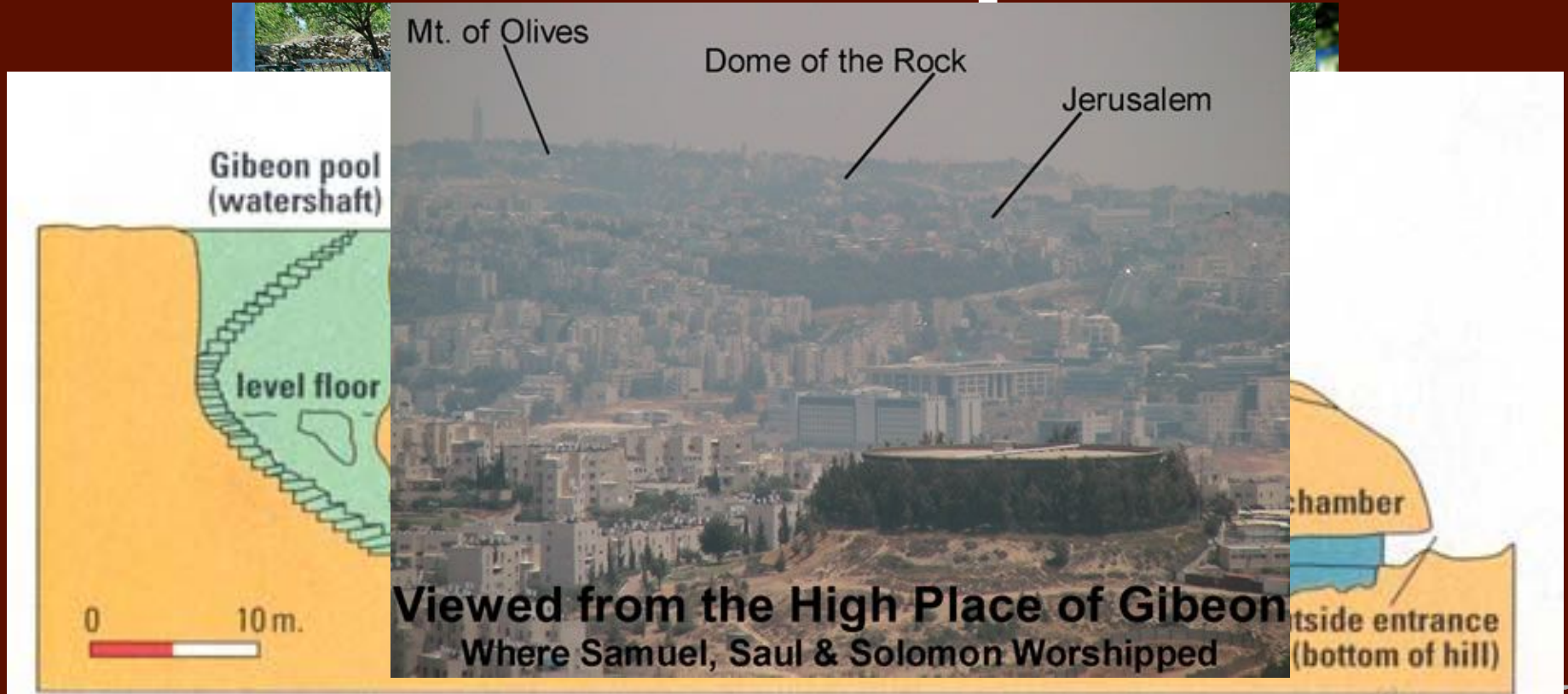
SAMUEL

# Chapter 2

Joab enters

SAMUEL

# Pool of Gibeon



# Representative combat was not uncommon

- David and Goliath

14. Then Abner said to Joab, “Let’s have some of the young men get up and fight hand to hand in front of us.” “All right, let them do it,” Joab said.

15. So they stood up and were counted off—twelve men for Benjamin and Ish-Bosheth son of Saul, and twelve for David.”

# The Place of Heroes

16 Then each man grabbed his opponent by the head and thrust his dagger into his opponent's side, and they fell down together. So that place in Gibeon was called Helkath Hazzurim.

17 The battle that day was very fierce, and Abner and the Israelites were defeated by David's men.

# Abner Appeals to Ashaeal

21 Then Abner said to him, “Turn aside to the right or to the left; take on one of the young men and strip him of his weapons.” But Asahel would not stop chasing him.

22 Again Abner warned Asahel, “Stop chasing me! Why should I strike you down? How could I look your brother Joab in the face?”

23 But Asahel refused to give up the pursuit; so Abner thrust the butt of his spear into Asahel’s stomach, and the spear came out through his back. He fell there and died on the spot. And every man stopped when he came to the place where Asahel had fallen and died.



# Both Wirthdraw

Vs 24-32

Israelites Dead	David's Men Dead
360	20 (19+1)

26 Abner called out to Joab, “Must the sword devour forever? Don’t you realize that this will end in bitterness? How long before you order your men to stop pursuing their fellow Israelites?”

27 Joab answered, “As surely as God lives, if you had not spoken, the men would have continued pursuing them until morning.”

28 So Joab blew the trumpet, and all the troops came to a halt; they no longer pursued Israel, nor did they fight anymore.

# Chapter 3

Abner goes over to David

SAMUEL

# Ish-Bosheth Runs his mouth about Abner...

Abner is less than thrilled...

6 During the war between the house of Saul and the house of David, Abner had been strengthening his own position in the house of Saul.

7 Now Saul had had a concubine named Rizpah daughter of Aiah. And Ish-Bosheth said to Abner, “Why did you sleep with my father’s concubine?”

8 Abner was very angry because of what Ish-Bosheth said. So he answered, “Am I a dog’s head—on Judah’s side? This very day I am loyal to the house of your father Saul and to his family and friends. I haven’t handed you over to David. Yet now you accuse me of an offense involving this woman!

9 May God deal with Abner, be it ever so severely, if I do not do for David what the Lord promised him on oath

10 and transfer the kingdom from the house of Saul and establish David’s throne over Israel and Judah from Dan to Beersheba.”

11 Ish-Bosheth did not dare to say another word to Abner, because he was afraid of him.

# Abner and David make a deal

17 Abner conferred with the elders of Israel and said, “For some time you have wanted to make David your king.

18 Now do it! For the Lord promised David, ‘By my servant David I will rescue my people Israel from the hand of the Philistines and from the hand of all their enemies.’”

19 Abner also spoke to the Benjamites in person. Then he went to Hebron to tell David everything that Israel and the whole tribe of Benjamin wanted to do.

20 When Abner, who had twenty men with him, came to David at Hebron, David prepared a feast for him and his men.

21 Then Abner said to David, “Let me go at once and assemble all Israel for my lord the king, so that they may make a covenant with you, and that you may rule over all that your heart desires.” So David sent Abner away, and he went in peace.

# Joab is less than thrilled at the deal...

- Joab returns, accuses Abner of spying
  - Vs 24 and 25
- Joab goes after Abner and murders him
  - Vs 26-27 (Josephus)
- David's Response
  - Vs 28 and 29
  - David's Lament
    - Vs 33 and 34

“Should Abner have died as the lawless die?”

34 Your hands were not bound, your feet were not fettered.

You fell as one falls before the wicked.”

# Chapter 4

Another murder!

SAMUEL

Another understatement!

Vs 1

1. When Ish-Bosheth son of Saul heard that Abner had died in Hebron, he lost courage, and all Israel became alarmed.

# The Murder of Ish-Bosheth

A quick aside in vs 4.

5 Now Rekab and Baanah, the sons of Rimmon the Beerothite, set out for the house of Ish-Bosheth, and they arrived there in the heat of the day while he was taking his noonday rest.

6 They went into the inner part of the house as if to get some wheat, and they stabbed him in the stomach. Then Rekab and his brother Baanah slipped away.

7 They had gone into the house while he was lying on the bed in his bedroom. After they stabbed and killed him, they cut off his head. Taking it with them, they traveled all night by way of the Arabah.

8 They brought the head of Ish-Bosheth to David at Hebron and said to the king, "Here is the head of Ish-Bosheth son of Saul, your enemy, who tried to kill you. This day the Lord has avenged my lord the king against Saul and his offspring."



# Rekab and Baanah

Don't know their history...

9 ...“As surely as the Lord lives, who has delivered me out of every trouble,

10 when someone told me, ‘Saul is dead,’ and thought he was bringing good news, I seized him and put him to death in Ziklag. That was the reward I gave him for his news!

11 How much more—when wicked men have killed an innocent man in his own house and on his own bed—should I not now demand his blood from your hand and rid the earth of you!”

# SAMUEL

David Rules Judah & Israel; the Ark Comes Home  
2 Samuel 5-6

SAMUEL

# 5:1-5 David Rules Israel

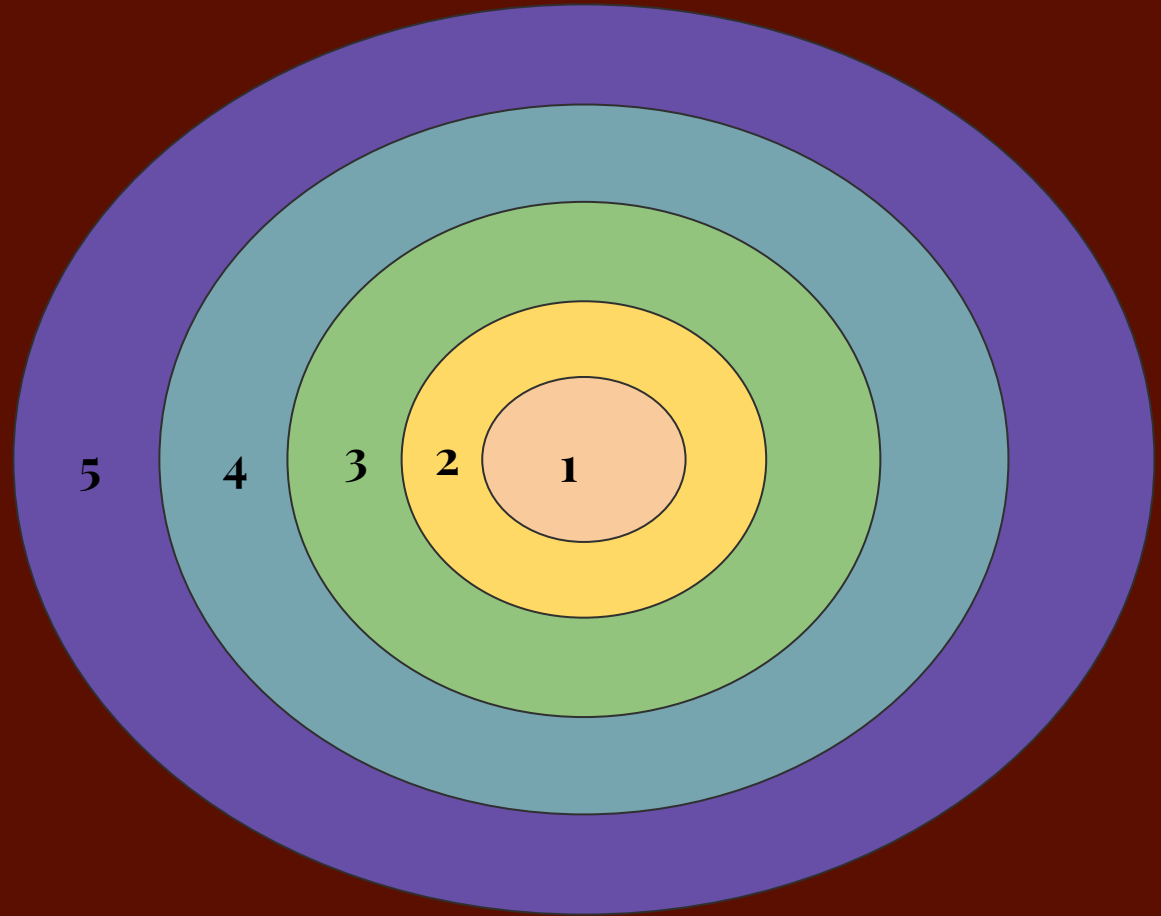
- Much of the story remains a mystery
  - Remember, this isn't a history textbook
  - Focus on ultimate cause: God chose David
- *Historically* – Abner paves the way (2 Sam 3)
- *Sociologically* – David covenants with the north (2 Sam 3)
- *Psychologically* – David has earned trust, respect, & loyalty
- *Theologically* – God chose David

# 5:1-5 David Rules Israel

- The northern tribes cite three reasons:
- ONE - “we are your bone and flesh”
- TWO - “In time past, when Saul was king over us, it was *you* who led out and brought in Israel”
- THREE - “And the Lord said to you, ‘You shall be shepherd of my people Israel, and you shall be prince over Israel.’”

# David's Grand Strategy

1. Tribal Kingdom
2. National Kingdom
3. Consolidated Territorial State
4. Multinational State
5. Empire



SAMUEL

## 5:6-10 David Captures Jerusalem

- Hebron is an insufficient base of governance
- Jerusalem
  - Central
  - Natural defenses
  - Fortified
  - Neutral to Israel before this



SAMUEL

5:11-12

## David's Palace

- Hiram, king of Tyre, aids in construction
- Hiram later will help Solomon build the temple (1 Kings 5)



SAMUEL

## 5:13-16 “concubines and wives”

- At Hebron, David had sons by six women
- At Jerusalem, David takes more concubines and wives, and fathers eleven more sons
  - The expression is almost always “wives and concubines”
  - It may be that the historian is foreshadowing trouble
    - Deuteronomy 17:17 *“And he shall not acquire many wives for himself, lest his heart turn away, nor shall he acquire for himself excessive silver and gold.”*



# 5:17-25 Victories over Philistia

- At Baal-perazim (*lord of bursting through*)
  - Inquired of the Lord; great victory
  - Carried off the idols, abandoned by the Philistines
    - A reversal of fortune from the capture of the ark
- At Rephaim
  - Inquired of the Lord; went to the rear
  - the Lord defeated the Philistines
  - David chased them “from Geba to Gezer”

# The Ark in Jerusalem

- Politically, Jerusalem is the center of Israel
- Bringing the ark makes Jerusalem the spiritual center as well
  - Israel has been without a spiritual center since Shiloh fell in 1 Samuel 4
  - The ark in Jerusalem will be an important symbol of unity and God's approval

# Zion Theology

- **NOT** the same as modern Zionism
- *the conviction that Yahweh is the great king and has chosen Jerusalem as his dwelling place*
  - “The Lord will **reign** forever and ever” (Ex 15:18)
  - “The Lord their God is with them, and the shout of a **king** is among them.” (Num 23:21)
  - “Thus the Lord became **king** in Jeshurun...” (Deut 33:5)
- The belief that Yahweh is king may explain why Israel was so late to install an earthly king

# Zion Theology

- Through David's conquests, God shows supreme and sovereign over both Philistia and Israel
  - And later will show sovereign over all Israel neighbors
- God dwells on a mountain
  - Mt. Sinai (Ex 3:1, 18:5, 24:13)
  - Mt. Paran (Deut 33:2)
  - Mt. Zion [READ Ps 78:67-69]

# 6:1-4 David brings the ark to Jerusalem



THE DEATH OF UZZAH.



SAMUEL



# 6:1-4 David brings the ark to Jerusalem



THE DEATH OF UZZAH.



SAMUEL

# 6:1-4 David brings the ark to Jerusalem

In the midst of great achievement and favor from God

- A stark reminder of God's holiness
- "Because you did not carry it the first time, the Lord our God broke out against us, because we did not seek him according to the rule" - 1 Chronicles 15:13

# 6:14-23 David & Michal

- Yes. David danced in a linen ephod
- Also
  - Sacrificed an ox and a “fattened animal”
  - Celebrated with shouting and horns
  - Made burnt offerings, peace offerings
  - Gave to the “whole multitude of Israel”
- “...shamelessly uncovers himself”
  - Not naked



# 6:20-23 Michal's Contempt

- “But Michal the daughter of Saul...” (v.16 and 20)
  - NOTE she is not identified as David's wife
  - She's acting much more like her father Saul
    - Saul was told his lineage would not rule in Israel
    - Saul is dead
    - Saul's sons Jonathan and Ish-Bosheth are dead
    - Saul's grandson Mephibosheth is crippled (2 Sam 4:4)
    - Saul's daughter will now be barren (2 Sam 6:23)

# SAMUEL

Yahweh's Covenant with David; Victories  
2 Samuel 7-8

SAMUEL



*King David with the Lyre*  
By Sebastiano Conca

“And David became  
greater and greater, for  
the Lord, the God of  
Hosts, was with him”  
-2 Samuel 5:10

# Chapter 7

- David offers a plan to build a temple
- God offers an alternate plan
- The Davidic Covenant
  - A new covenant alongside the Abrahamic and Mosaic
  - William Schniedewind compares 2 Samuel 7 to the Magna Carta or Declaration of Independence <*Society and the Promise*>
  - Inspires a people and engenders a national identity

# 7:1-3 David Intends to Build a Temple

- King David lived in a house/palace
- God had given him rest from all his surrounding enemies
- The ark is in Jerusalem, but in a tent
  - Echoes of Deut 12:10-11
- **“The Lord is with you”** – Nathan

# “...the word of the Lord came...” 7:4-7

- This phrase indicates prophecy
  - Will David listen or will he repeat Saul’s mistakes?
- God doesn’t need a house
- God hasn’t asked for a house
  - Even when the temple is finished, Solomon remarks on how inadequate it is (1 Kings 8:27)

# God's Alternate Plan 7:8-17

- God has blessed David to this point
  - David is the “Immanuel figure”; God is with him
    - 1 Sam 16:18; 18:12, 14, 28; 2 Sam 3:1; 5:10; 7:3
- God promises future blessings
  - Make David's name great
  - Give Israel a home and rest from her enemies
    - Promised rest in the land is a unifying theme through most of Israel's history

# Why couldn't David build the temple?

David is a warrior with  
blood on his hands

- 1 Kings 5:3
- 1 Chron 22:8
- David accepts this  
decision gracefully



# House wordplay

- David had intended to build God a house
- Instead, “...the Lord will make you a house”
  - A royal dynasty for David
  - David’s son will build the temple
  - David’s throne will be established “forever”
  - The Lord will never withdraw his love
    - As he did to Saul

“And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever.”

SAMUEL

# David's Prayer Response

Thanksgiving & Praise v.18-24

Supplication v.25-29

SAMUEL

# Responses to Disappointing Prophecy

Saul looked to negotiate

Saul rejected the prophet

Samuel becomes  
unwelcome

Humility & Self-Doubt

David acquiesces

David accepts Nathan

Nathan is welcomed  
everywhere he appears

Humility & Confidence in  
God working through him

SAMUEL

# God's Continuing Covenant

- Praise for God's great covenant
  - “according to all we have heard with our ears”
    - Driving out people from the land
    - Deliverance from Egypt
  - “And you established for yourself your people Israel to be your people forever. And you, O Lord, became their God.” (v.24)
- Supplication (v 26–29)

# Davidic Covenant

- Is it a covenant?
  - 7:14 “I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son”
  - 7:15 “...but my steadfast love will not depart from him”
    - “steadfast love” = *hesed*
  - Psalm 89:1-4

# Davidic Covenant

- Why is it different from other covenants?
  - “forever” (13, 16) indicate a permanent, unconditional quality to this covenant
  - 1 Kings 8:25 “..You shall not lack a man to sit before me on the throne of Israel, if only your sons pay close attention to their walk, to walk before me as you have walked before me.”
  - 1 Kings 9:4-5

# Davidic Covenant

- How is it related to other O.T. covenants?
  - Noah's (Gen 6:18, 9:1-17) **universal**
  - Abraham's (Gen 15 & 17) **deeper and narrower than Noah's**
  - Moses's (Ex - Deut) **national and very conditional**
  - David's (2 Sam 7) **narrowed to a royal family**
- **All four covenants are interconnected**

# Davidic Covenant

- How is it related to the N.T.?
  - “I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son”
  - The father son relationship echoes throughout the N.T.
    - Starting with Jesus
    - Continuing through the epistles



# 2 Samuel 8

Catalog of Victories  
&  
Catalog of Officials

- David's victories are listed out (v.1-14)
- **v. 15**
- David's officials are listed out (v.16-18)

# SAMUEL

David and Mephibosheth,  
the Ammonites and Arameans  
2 Samuel 9-10

SAMUEL

# Chapter 9

David and Mephibosheth

SAMUEL

# An Interlude

Why put this here?

1 David asked, “Is there anyone still left of the house of Saul to whom I can show kindness for Jonathan’s sake?”

2 Now there was a servant of Saul’s household named Ziba. They summoned him to appear before David, and the king said to him, “Are you Ziba?” “At your service,” he replied.

3 The king asked, “Is there no one still alive from the house of Saul to whom I can show God’s kindness?” Ziba answered the king, “There is still a son of Jonathan; he is lame in both feet.”

4 “Where is he?” the king asked. Ziba answered, “He is at the house of Makir son of Ammiel in Lo Debar.”

# David shows kindness

Kindness: Khshed  
Compassionate  
Covenant Loyalty, Faithfulness

Used for God's faithfulness to  
people

6 When Mephibosheth son of Jonathan, the son of Saul, came to David, he bowed down to pay him honor.

David said, "Mephibosheth!"

"At your service," he replied.

7 "Don't be afraid," David said to him, "for I will surely show you kindness for the sake of your father Jonathan. I will restore to you all the land that belonged to your grandfather Saul, and you will always eat at my table."

8 Mephibosheth bowed down and said, "What is your servant, that you should notice a dead dog like me?"

# Ziba's Role

Will come up again in ch 16 and 19  
Absalom's Rebellion

11 Then Ziba said to the king,  
“Your servant will do whatever  
my lord the king commands his  
servant to do.” So Mephibosheth  
ate at David’s[a] table like one of  
the king’s sons.

12 Mephibosheth had a young  
son named Mika, and all the  
members of Ziba’s household  
were servants of Mephibosheth.

13 And Mephibosheth lived in  
Jerusalem, because he always ate  
at the king’s table; he was lame in  
both feet.

# Chapter 10

David defeats the Ammonites

Virtually identical to 1 Chronicles 19

SAMUEL

# ISRAEL

IN THE TIME OF DAVID



Lake Galilee

River Jordan

Aramean Tribes

Kingdom of Ammon

Rabbath-Ammon

Jerusalem

Aramean Tribes

Dead Sea

0 10 miles  
0 10 km

MUEL



# A Quick History

- Ben-Ammi: Son of Lot, Brother of Moab
- Amorites invade just before the exodus:
  - Divides Moab and Ammon
  - Amorites= either specific group or refers to any nomadic people.
- Ammonite harassment of Israelites leads to Sauls Ascension

SAMUEL

## Vs 1-2

The eye gouging guy dies...

1 In the course of time, the king of the Ammonites died, and his son Hanun succeeded him as king.

2 David thought, “I will show kindness to Hanun son of Nahash, just as his father showed kindness to me.” So David sent a delegation to express his sympathy to Hanun concerning his father.

# Hanun's response

3 the Ammonite commanders said to Hanun their lord, “Do you think David is honoring your father by sending envoys to you to express sympathy? Hasn’t David sent them to you only to explore the city and spy it out and overthrow it?”

4 So Hanun seized David’s envoys, shaved off half of each man’s beard, cut off their garments at the buttocks, and sent them away.

5 When David was told about this, he sent messengers to meet the men, for they were greatly humiliated. The king said, “Stay at Jericho till your beards have grown, and then come back.”

# The Ammonites realize they messed up

6 When the Ammonites realized that they had become obnoxious to David, they hired twenty thousand Aramean foot soldiers from Beth Rehob and Zobah, as well as the king of Maakah with a thousand men, and also twelve thousand men from Tob.

7 On hearing this, David sent Joab out with the entire army of fighting men.

8 The Ammonites came out and drew up in battle formation at the entrance of their city gate, while the Arameans of Zobah and Rehob and the men of Tob and Maakah were by themselves in the open country.

# The battle and results

Vs 7-19

Joab leads the army against the Ammonites

- Defeats the Ammonites and they retreat

David sees their weakness and pounces

- Conflicting numbers of enemies killed
- “So the Arameans were afraid to help the Ammonites anymore.”

## 2 Views of David

### With Mephibosheth

- Looking to honor his agreements
- Seeks out ways to do kindness

### With Ammonites

- Repaying respect
- Responds to disrespect

# SAMUEL

David & Bathsheba  
2 Samuel 11-12

SAMUEL

1. David's affair with Bathsheba
2. David's attempted cover up
3. The murder of Uriah the Hittite
4. David takes Bathsheba as his wife



- A. David sends Joab to besiege Rabbah (11:1)
  - B. David sleeps with Bathsheba, who becomes pregnant (11:2-5)
    - C. David has Uriah killed (11:6-17)
      - D. Joab sends David a message (11:18-27)
        - E. The Lord is displeased with David (11:27)
          - D. The Lord sends David a messenger (12:1-14)
            - C. The Lord strikes David's infant son, who dies (12:15-23)
              - B. David sleeps with Bathsheba, who becomes pregnant (12:24-25)
                - A. Joab sends for David to besiege and capture Rabbah (12:26-31)

# 11:1 David **sends** Joab to battle

- The text makes clear that David is shirking his responsibility
- Israel is still successful
- David is left with idle time
  - Loitering on his roof
  - Lounging on his couch
  - He spots a beautiful woman bathing

*Your faith was strong  
but you needed proof*

*You saw her bathing on  
the roof*

*Her beauty in the  
moonlight overthrew ya*

SAMUEL

# 11:3 David **sends** about Bathsheba

- He learns Bathsheba is the daughter of Eliam
  - One of David's thirty (2 Sam 23:26) is named Eliam
  - This may be the same person, but we're not sure
- She is the wife of Uriah the Hittite
  - One of David's thirty (2 Sam 23:39)

# The problem in parentheses

“(Now she had been purifying herself from her uncleanness.)”

1. She wasn't pregnant before sex with David
2. David takes her at the time she's most likely to conceive
3. Uriah cannot possibly be the father

## 11:14-15 David **sends** word to Joab to kill Uriah

- The message to have Uriah killed is carried by Uriah's own hand to Joab
- The plan
  - Send Uriah to the most dangerous front of the battle
  - Pull back support
  - V.17 tells us other Israelites also died

## 11:16-21 Joab **sends** word to David

- If the king gets angry about the losses
  - “... you shall say, ‘Your servant Uriah the Hittite is dead also.’”
  - The losses will be acceptable to David

## 11:25 David **sends** word to Joab

- “Do not let this matter trouble you, for the sword devours now one and now another.”
- Calloused in his heart...the matter seems to be over

# 12:1-6 The Lord **sends** Nathan to David

- **The challenge:** confront and accuse the king of sin
  - Realistically, David was already confronted with his sin
  - He had tried to cover up his guilt
  - He chose violence
- **The method:** have the king convict himself
- **The message:** appeal to David's history as a shepherd and his compassion for the poor

# 12:7-12 Nathan reveals punishment

- What God did:
  - Anointed David king over Israel
  - Delivered David out of the hand of Saul
  - Gave David Saul's house, wives, the house of Israel, the house of Judah
  - "And if this were too little, I would add to you as much more."



# 12:7-12 Nathan reveals punishment

- What David did:
  - Despised the word of the Lord to do evil
  - Struck down Uriah with the sword of the Ammonites
  - Taken Uriah's wife

# 12:7-12 Nathan reveals punishment

- The sword shall never depart from David's house
- Evil will rise up against David's house
- The Lord shall take his wives and give them to a neighbor, and the neighbor will lay with them openly

David's punishment sounds similar to Saul's (1 Sam 15:10-31)

Everything hinges on David's response

# 12:13-15 David's response

1 Sam 15:24-31

Saul: “I have sinned...because I feared the people and obeyed their voice. Now therefore, please pardon my sin...”

Saul: “I have sinned; yett honor me now before the elders of my people and before Israel...”

2 Sam 12:13

David: “I have sinned against the Lord”

SAMUEL

# True Repentance met with Forgiveness

- “The Lord has put away your sin”
  - David’s genuine repentance
  - God’s compassion and grace
- “...the child who is born to you shall die”
  - Theory 1: the guilt is transferred to the child
  - Theory 2: David’s sin is taken away, but consequence is allowed to continue

# 12:16-23 David and the child

- David fasted, prayed, and grieved while the child was sick
  - “...for I said, ‘Who knows whether the Lord will be gracious to me, that the child may live.’”
- David arose, washed, anointed himself, changed his clothes, and worshipped when the child died
  - “...Can I bring him back again? I shall go to him, but he will not return to me.”

# 12:24-25 The Lord **sends** Nathan

- Solomon is born
  - The Lord loved him
  - Nathan brings a message of love and acceptance from the Lord to David and Bathsheba
  - *Jedidiah* = beloved of the Lord

## 12:26-31 Joab **sends** for David

- Joab is on the cusp of defeating Ammon and it's royal city
- He tells David to come take it, or else Joab will name the city after himself
- When David comes and defeats the city, Joab takes the Ammonite crown and places it on David

# SAMUEL


Epilogue: Part 1  
2 Samuel 21-22

SAMUEL



- A. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (21:1-14)
- B. David's heroes (21:15-22)
- C. David's song of praise (22:1-51)
- C'. David's last words (23:1-7)
- B'. David's mighty men (23:8-39)
- A'. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (24:1-25)

- A. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (21:1-14)
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- C'. David's last words (23:1-7)
- B'. David's mighty men (23:8-39)
- A'. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (24:1-25)



This literary structure (chiasm or ring composition) emphasizes God's deliverance of David.

SAMUEL

# A. Yahweh's wrath against Israel

## Famine

# Why a famine?

- After 3 years of famine, David prays to find out why
  - Joshua made a covenant with the Gibeonites (Josh 9)
  - The Gibeonites deceived Joshua, but the people abided by the covenant they made before God
  - Saul attacked and killed Gibeonites
    - This incident is not recorded anywhere else
- David reigned 40 years
- We do not know when this famine occurred

# David delivers Saul's descendants

- Gibeonites request the sons of Saul
  - David delivers them as requested
    - David spared Mephibosheth (son of Jonathan)
  - The seven sons are hanged together
- Rizpah protects the bodies of her sons
  - David moves in compassion to give Rizpah's sons a proper burial in the family tomb
    - **“And after that God responded to the plea for the land.”**

**B. David's Heroes**  
**War Against Philistine Giants**

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# Giant slayers

1. **Abishai** struck down Ish-benob (15-17)
  - a. David's men swear to never let David go out to battle with them again
2. **Sibbecai** struck down Saph (18)
3. **Elhanan** struck down Goliath the Gittite (19)
4. **Jonathan** struck down a giant with 24 digits (20-21)

# Giant slayers

- Two connecting themes
  - a. Victory by one of David's warriors against Philistia
  - b. Execution of a "descendant of Rapha"
    - Maybe a group of the Rephaim
    - Assumed to be giants like Goliath of Gath



C. David's Song of Praise  
Hannah's Song started this book  
David's song will end it

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# Isn't this Psalm 18?

- The two are nearly identical
  - a. 2 Sam 22 and Psalm 18 may both come from an original poem
- “I call upon the Lord, who is worthy to be praised, and I am saved from my enemies”
  - a. Similar to Psalm 22:4 “In you our fathers trusted; they trusted, and you delivered them.”

# Rock and Save/Deliver

- Rock
  - a. Four times in reference to God
  - b. God's stability, protection, deliverance
- Save/Deliver
  - a. God can be trusted to deliver
  - b. General Deliverance 22:4
  - c. Expanded 22:5-20
    - Theophany 22:8-20

# Deliverance = Vindication

- Common O.T. view; David adopts that thinking

If I had cherished sin in my heart,  
the Lord would not have listened;

but God has surely listened

and heard my voice in prayer (Ps 66:18–19)

# Second half of the song

- Victory in the strength of Yahweh (22:31–46)
  - God provided David’s strength and skill
  - God made David swift in flight & strong in battle
- Praise (47–51)
  - Familiar themes: rock/salvation/victory
  - “Steadfast love <hesed> to his anointed”
    - Only the 2nd time in Samuel David is called “anointed”
  - *Hesed* to David & his offspring
    - Ultimately to the anointed Jesus (Matthew 1:6–16)


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Epilogue: Part 2  
2 Samuel 23-24

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- A. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (21:1-14)
- B. David's heroes (21:15-22)
- C. David's song of praise (22:1-51)
- C'. David's last words (23:1-7)
- B'. David's mighty men (23:8-39)
- A'. Yahweh's wrath against Israel (24:1-25)

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This literary structure (chiasm or ring composition) emphasizes God's deliverance of David.

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# C'. David's Last Words

## 23:1-7

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# Looking Ahead

- David's song of thanksgiving looked to the past
- His "last words" look forward and show his trust in the promises of God
  - 22:51 "...shows steadfast love to his anointed."
  - 23:1 "...the anointed of the God of Jacob"

# An Everlasting Covenant

- *bərit 'ôlām*
  - The same technical term used for each of the major O.T. covenants with God
  - Similar to ancient Near East legal term for contracts with no terminus point
- Comes from 2 Sam 7:4-17 (esp. 12-16)
  - Also iterated in Ps 89:28-37
  - Echoed in prophetic expectations in Is, Jer, & Ezek.

# The Three Poems of Samuel

Combined & Summarized:

1. **The messiah (anointed) is God's appointed ruler**
  - a. 1 Sam 2:10; 2 Sam 22:51; 23:1
2. **David trusts in God and is rescued/upheld by Him**
  - a. 2 Sam 22:2, 38-43, 49
3. **Empowered by God, David leads God's people in battle**
  - a. 2 Sam 22:28, 45-46, 48
4. **The king is to rule God's people justly**
  - a. 2 Sam 23:3-4

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# B'. David's Mighty Men

23:8-39

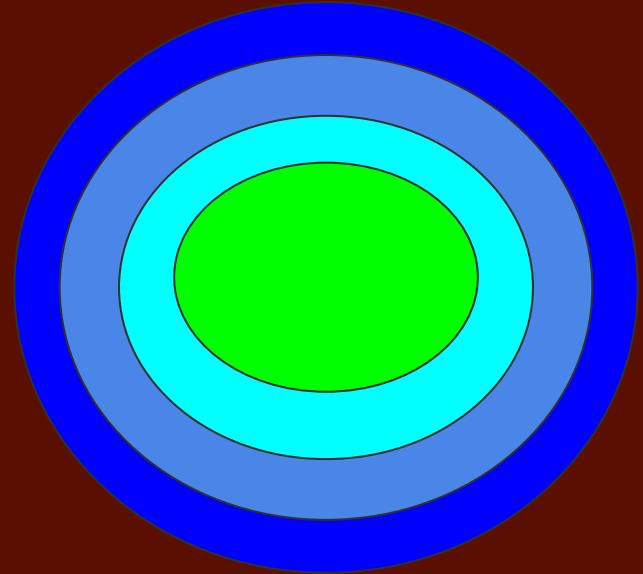
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# Three & Thirty

- Presumably ranks of honor
  - Membership in each changed over time
    - there were 37 in the Thirty
- Why share this?
  - Perhaps to show David's organization & administration
  - Perhaps to show his kingship over the “city of David”

# The structure of David's military

- His foreign mercenaries (loyal to him only)
- The Three
- The Thirty
- The standing military



# Misc. Notes

- The water
  - Retrieved by three unnamed men
  - David pours it out on the ground
    - This is a symbolic sacrifice to Yahweh God, honoring the men who retrieved it at great risk
- Joab isn't mentioned
- Uriah is mentioned



# A'. Yahweh's wrath against Israel

## Chapter 24

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# David's Census

- Joab advised against a census
- What's the big deal?
  - Not for redrawing Congressional districts
  - David is assessing his military might
- Why is that considered sinful?
  - It shows lack of trust in Yahweh
- 1 Chronicles 21:1
  - Echoes of Job

# Israel's Plague & David's Reaction

- Israel suffers a plague
- David buys land, builds an altar, offers a sacrifice
- What characteristic of David is again displayed?
  - His repentant leadership
  - “I have sinned greatly”
  - Gad the prophet comes the day after David's repentance
    - David has learned confession and repentance

**Famine**

**Military Defeat**

**Pestilence**



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# David Chooses to Trust God Again

- David chooses pestilence as his punishment
  - “Let us fall into the hand of the LORD, for his mercy is great.”
- David proves himself to be the ideal anointed one
  - Repentant & Forgiven
  - Recognizes Yahweh is the true king
  - Banks on the mercy of God

Jesus becomes the fulfillment of  
this longing for another  
David—not because David is  
perfect, but because he is  
submissive to God’s rulership and  
is used by God to establish the  
kingdom.

*-Bill Arnold*

SAMUEL