

**Lesson Twelve**  
**“2 Samuel”**  
**Dr. Robert Dean, Jr.**

**Introduction**

See notes on 1 Samuel

**Exposition of 2 Samuel**

Introductory Comments

1. David \_\_\_\_\_ the twelve tribes as never before.
2. David \_\_\_\_\_ the borders from Egypt and the Gulf of Aqaba to the Phoenician coast. But David \_\_\_\_\_ over all the land God promised to Abraham.
3. David’s Kingdom was the \_\_\_\_\_ Kingdom in the middle east until the death of Solomon.
4. The positive aspects of David’s kingdom foreshadow the blessings that will come in the future Messianic Kingdom.
5. David organized the priests and Levites to lead the nation in \_\_\_\_\_.
6. 2 Samuel and 1 Chronicles present \_\_\_\_\_ accounts of David’s reign.
7. 2 Samuel focuses on his \_\_\_\_\_ including his failures.
8. 1 Chronicles focuses on his \_\_\_\_\_ as a motivation to the post-exilic generation.

**Outline**

- 1A God blesses David and he expands and unites the kingdom. chs. 1–8
- 1B The beginning of David’s kingdom 1:1–3:5
- 1C. David’s discovery of Saul and Jonathan’s deaths ch. 1
  1. David finally defeats the \_\_\_\_\_.
  2. Saul’s death is reported and David laments. He shows tremendous respect for Saul as the Lord’s anointed.

3. The Amalekite messenger lies about Saul's death to curry favor with David, but is executed for allegedly killing Saul.
4. A lament is a \_\_\_\_\_.

2C David's move to Hebron 2:1–4a

For the first 7.5 years David is ruler of Judah alone, and reigns from Hebron.

3C David's overtures to Jabesh-gilead 2:4b–7

4C Ish-bosheth's coronation over Israel, he reigns for 2 years. 2:8–11

5C The conflict between Abner and Joab 2:12–32

The battle of the \_\_\_\_\_. This battle between champions was typical of the ancient world as seen in the battle of Troy in the *Iliad*.

Asahel, Joab's brother, is killed by Abner.

6C God blesses the house of David. 3:1–5

David has 6 sons in Hebron: Amnon, Chileab, Absalom, Adonijah, Shaphatiah, Ithream.

### Comment

1. During this time we see the foreshadowing problems with Joab. Joab was a realist who had little spiritual interest but worked to manipulate the events to his advantage.
2. These chapters set the stage for later political turmoil and civil war in the nation.
3. David sought God's \_\_\_\_\_ before making important decisions.
4. David treats Saul, his family, and supporters with \_\_\_\_\_.

2B The unification of the kingdom 3:6–5:16

1C David's acceptance of Abner 3:6–39

Abner retaliates against Ish-bosheth because Ish won't let him have his way. Abner throws the civil war to David.

David orders the return of Michal, his wife, the daughter of Saul, 2:14-21

Joab acts on his own and gets revenge and murders Abner, 3:22-30

David honors Abner's loyalty to Saul, orders a period of mourning.

2C David's punishment of Ish-bosheth's murderers ch. 4

Ish-bosheth is assassinated by his own bodyguards.

David executes the assassins.

Again David demonstrates grace and love toward his enemies. He does not act like a pagan, but demonstrates the application of the Law of Moses in his life.

3C David's acceptance by all Israel 5:1-12

David is 30 at the time he becomes king. He reigns for 7.5 years in Hebron and 33.5 years over all Israel. 5:1-5

David conquers the Jebusites and makes Jerusalem, the city of Zion the capital. 5:6-10

David begins to operate like a pagan king by multiplying wives and concubines. 5:11-16.

David defeats the Philistines and drives them from the land. 5:17-25.

4C David's additional children born in Jerusalem are summarized here, but the details come later. 5:13-16

3B The establishment of the kingdom 5:17-8:18

1C David's victories over the Philistines 5:17-25

2C David's moving of the ark to Jerusalem ch. 6

First, David secures the nation, then he secures the site for God's presence.

Uzzah attempts to stabilize the Ark and instantly dies.

David becomes fearful, stores the ark with Obed-Edom the Gittite, until he realizes God is blessing Obed-Edom

David then brings the Ark into Jerusalem with a parade, sacrifices, and dancing before the Lord.

Michal, his wife ridicules him and is divinely disciplined for it.

3C The giving of the Davidic Covenant ch. 7

God honors David with the Covenant.

**The Davidic Covenant** The fourth Jewish and third unconditional covenant.

- A. **Scripture:** 2 Sam. 7:11-14; Emphasizes David's immediate seed, Solomon. 1 Chron. 17:10-14;
- B. **Persons:** God and David as representative of the Davidic Dynasty.
- C. **Importance:** Elaborates the seed aspect of the Abrahamic Covenant, the Messianic seed aspect rather than the national seed.
- D. Provisions (6)
  - 1. A house, 7:11, 16; 17:10
  - 2. Solomon will be established upon David's throne. 2 Sam 7:12;
  - 3. Solomon will build the Temple, not David, 2 Sam. 7:13
  - 4. The throne of Solomon's kingdom will be established forever. Not the person, but the throne itself, the throne of the kingdom, 2 Sam. 7:13, 16.
  - 5. Solomon will be punished for disobedience, but God's covenant love will not be removed from Him, 2 Sam. 7: 14, 15. Because it focuses on Solomon there is the possibility of sin.
  - 6. In the Chron passage the emphasis is on the Messiah, His throne, house, and kingdom will be established forever. 1 Chron 17:10-13
- E. Promised 4 eternal things: an eternal house (dynasty); kingdom, throne, an eternal descendant.

The eternity of the first three things is guaranteed because the seed of David culminates in the God-man.

F. Confirmations. 2 Sam. 23; Psalm 89, all 52 verses are a reconfirmation of the Davidic covenant, v. 3,4; v. 36; God has made a guaranteed unconditional covenant. The provisions will be fulfilled despite the way David's descendents conduct themselves. Jer. 33:14-26.

G. Extent: forever and everlasting, Heb has no word that means eternal as we think of it; to the end of the age, as long as the Sun and Moon last, until Rev 20, the end of the Messianic kingdom.

D. **Status:** \_\_\_\_\_, partly fulfilled but not fully so until the second coming.

4C The security of David's kingdom ch. 8

- David protects the nation from external enemies
- David expands into more territory
- David provides justice.

Each of these is a picture of the Messiah's role.

2A God disciplines David for his sins and David reaps the consequences. chs. 9–20

1B David's faithfulness to the house of Saul despite their unfaithfulness. ch. 9

2B God's faithfulness despite David's unfaithfulness chs. 10–12

1C The Ammonite rebellion ch. 10

2C David's unfaithfulness to God chs. 11–12

David's sin: adultery, conspiracy to commit murder, murder, cover-up

The prophet of God challenges David, the prophet is always over the King.

In response to the parable David announces a fourfold punishment which becomes his own.

- The baby dies
- Amnon rapes and commits incest with Tamar

- Absalom kills Amnon
- Absalom leads a revolt against David, at the end Absalom is killed by Joab.

- 3B David's rejection and return chs. 13–20
- 1C Events leading up to Absalom's rebellion chs. 13–14  
David leaves Zadok and Abiathar in Jerusalem as spies.
- 2C Absalom's attempt to usurp David's throne chs. 15–20  
Ziba, Mephibosheth's servant is disloyal to Mephibosheth.  
Shimei, a Benjamite, curses David who deals with him in grace.  
The manipulations of Hushai to undercut the advice of Ahithophel (who was Bathsheba's grandfather).  
Ahithophel commits suicide.
- 3A Summary illustrations chs. 21–24
- 1B Famine from Saul's sin 21:1–14
1. Saul's broken treaty with the Gibeonites 21:1–6
  2. David's justice and mercy 21:7–9
  3. David's honoring of Saul and Jonathan 21:10–14
- 2B Four giant killers 21:15–22  
These men kill the sons of Goliath.
- 3B David's praise of Yahweh ch. 22
- 4B David's last testament 23:1–7
- 5B Thirty-seven mighty men 23:8–39
- 1C Selected adventures of outstanding warriors 23:8–23
- 2C A list of notable warriors among The Thirty 23:24–39
- 6B Pestilence from David's sin ch. 24
- 1C David's sin of numbering the people 24:1–9

- 2C David's confession of his guilt 24:10–14
- 3C David's punishment 24:15–17
- 4C David's repentance 24:18–25

### Introduction to 1 Chronicles

Passages Unique to Chronicles (In probable chronological order)		
Genealogies	The genealogical tables	1 Chron. 1–9
David	The list of the men who came to David at Ziklag	1 Chron. 12:1–7
	The list of the men who joined David on his way to Ziklag	1 Chron. 12:19–22
	Data concerning the number of warriors who made David king	1 Chron. 12:23–40
	The Gadites who “separated themselves unto David”	1 Chron. 12:8–15
	David's hymn of praise when he moved the ark	1 Chron. 16:4–36
	David's final preparations for the building of the temple	1 Chron. 22:1–19
	The national convention	1 Chron. 23:1–9:22

- 1A **Name:** The earliest Hebrew title was “The Things Left Behind,” later this was changed to “The Accounts of the Days.” (cf., Esth. 2:23; 1 Kings 14:19). These titles indicate that Chronicles contained information not recorded in Samuel or Kings. The LXX was the source of the division into two separate books.
- 2A **Author:** The Talmud assigned authorship to Ezra. Some modern scholars dispute this based on linguistic comparison with Ezra. However, thematic emphases are similar indicating it could have been a contemporary of Ezra's.

<sup>1</sup>Tom Constable. *Tom Constable's Expository Notes on the Bible*, 2 Ki 25:8. Galaxie Software, 2003; 2003.

- 3A **Date:** Opinions vary, but most conservative assign the date to the period of Ezra's lifetime, from 450-400 B.C. Of course scholar's with liberal presuppositions date Chronicles as late as 200 B.C.
- 4A **Theme:** The focus of Chronicles is on the spiritual heritage of Israel and the function of the priesthood and Temple. For this reason the first 10 chapters of 1 Chronicles focus on the genealogical or historical record which grounds the ritual of Israel in real history.

Chronicles was written after the exile to challenge the returning Jews with their spiritual heritage and their responsibilities before God.

Like the earlier prophets these books are an interpretation of history within a theological framework and designed to challenge the people to a specific course of action.

Gleason Archer writes:

“The purpose of these two volumes [1 and 2 Chronicles] is to review the history of Israel from the dawn of the human race to the Babylonian captivity and Cyrus' edict of restoration. This review is composed with a very definite purpose in mind, to give to the Jews of the Second Commonwealth the true spiritual foundations of their theocracy as the covenant people of Jehovah. This historian's purpose is to show that the true glory of the Hebrew nation was found in its covenant relationship to God, as safeguarded by the prescribed forms of worship in the temple and administered by the divinely ordained priesthood under the protection of the divinely authorized dynasty of David. Always the emphasis is upon that which is sound and valid in Israel's past as furnishing a reliable basis for the task of reconstruction which lay ahead. Great stress is placed upon the rich heritage of Israel and its unbroken connection with the patriarchal beginnings (hence the prominence accorded to genealogical lists).” (Archer, *Introduction to the Old Testament*, 404)

“. . . ‘the Chronicler’ is no mere chronicler! He is a theologian, sharing with all the biblical writers the burden of interpreting God's ways to human beings.” (J. G. McConville, *I & II Chronicles*, pp. 2–3).

The author is challenging the people with their historic destiny as defined in the Abrahamic, Mosaic, and Davidic Covenants.

### Outline

- 1A Israel's historical roots chs. 1–9
- 1B The lineage of David chs. 1–3

- 2B The house of Israel chs. 4–7
  - 1C The family of Judah 4:1–23
  - 2C The family of Simeon 4:24–43
  - 3C The families of Transjordan ch. 5
  - 4C The family of Levi ch. 6
  - 5C The remaining families of Israel ch. 7
- 2B The lineage of Saul chs. 8–9
- 2A The reign of David chs. 10–29
  - 1B The death of Saul ch. 10
  - 2B David’s coronation and capital 11:1–9
  - 3B David’s mighty men 11:10–12:40
  - 4B David and the ark chs. 13–16
    - 1C The removal of the ark from Kiriath-jearim ch. 13
    - 2C Restoring fellowship with Yahweh ch. 14
    - 3C The importance of the priests and Levites 15:1–15
    - 4C The joy produced by God’s presence 15:16–16:6
    - 5C David’s concern for the universal worship of Yahweh 16:7–43
  - 5B God’s covenant promises to David chs. 17–29
    - 1C The first account of God’s promises to David chs. 17–21
    - 2C The second account of God’s promises to David chs. 22–27
    - 3C The third account of God’s promises to David chs. 28–29<sup>2</sup>

---

<sup>2</sup>Tom Constable. *Tom Constable's Expository Notes on the Bible*, 2 Ki 25:8. Galaxie Software, 2003; 2003.