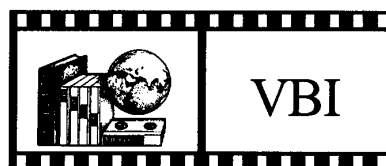
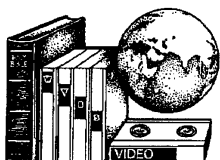


World Video Bible School®

Established 1986



OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY - TWO

This set of notes is designed to be used by non-credit students of World Video Bible School® and correspondent students enrolled in the Video Bible Institute (VBI). VBI students should pay particular attention to the syllabus. Students not taking the course for credit may bypass the syllabus and use the notes as they see fit for their spiritual enrichment.



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OLD TESTAMENT HISTORY TWO
1ST AND 2ND SAMUEL
SYLLABUS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION.

- A. Instructor: C. M. Horner.
- B. This course consists of 15 lessons on 5 DVDs or videotapes.
- C. Each class is approximately 38 minutes long.

II. DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE.

- A. This course is an in-depth study of 1 Samuel with emphasis on practical application, as well as on giving a working knowledge of the books, including background information.
- B. The lessons will help in understanding the relationship between the Old and New Testaments, as well as how God's providence was at work in Old Testament times.

III. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS.

- A. Required.
 - 1. Bible (ASV, KJV, or NKJV).
 - 2. 15 video lessons.
 - 3. Course Notes.
- B. Optional: Any good (conservative) commentary on 1st and 2nd Samuel.

IV. REQUIREMENTS.

- A. Read 1st and 2nd Samuel in their entirety.
- B. View each video lesson in its entirety.
- C. Read the course notes in their entirety (it is good to go through the notes at the same time you view the lessons, adding your own notes as needed).

- D. Complete all memory work (explained below).
- E. Submit a term paper (explained below).
- F. Take one written test.
- G. Have a combined grade average of at least 70.

V. MEMORY WORK.

- A. Memory verses must be written (or typed) from memory, then mailed to VBI for grading. Verses must come from the ASV, KJV or NKJV, according to what you indicated on your original VBI application.
- B. All verses must be written out or typed at one sitting. You may study more and start over if you make a mistake, but you must still start again from the beginning and write all the verses at one sitting.
- C. The following verses must be memorized:

1 Samuel 3:1	1 Samuel 15:29
1 Samuel 8:6,7	1 Samuel 17:45
1 Samuel 15:22,23	2 Samuel 24:24
- D. Memory work is due when you mail VBI your second written test.
- E. Hint: A good method of memorizing is to write the verses on flash cards that can be easily reviewed throughout the course.

VI. TESTS.

- A. There is one written test.
- B. When you near the end of the course, contact us to request the final test.
- C. When you receive a test, you have permission to look at and study it. However, when you take the test, you must do so completely from memory, with no help from notes, Bible, etc.

VII. TERM PAPER.

- A. Choose any person in Samuel, Kings or Chronicles and write a paper detailing his/her life. Include at the end at least three lessons we can learn from his life.

- B. The paper should be a minimum of four pages, typed and double spaced. If handwritten, the paper should be a minimum of six pages, single spaced.
- C. The paper is due when you mail VBI your test and memory work.

VII. GRADING.

- A. Memory work, term paper, and tests will be graded separately.
- B. Final grade is based on an average of all assigned work, with the written tests counting twice.
- C. You may request that a grade be explained or reconsidered, but in any case VBI will have the final say.

IX. CREDIT.

Credit will be issued, including a certificate, only after all work has been successfully completed, tapes have been returned (if rented), and all fees for this particular course have been paid in full.

PROPHETIC LITERATURE

The writings of the prophets have not been "done away with," but are vital, timely, interesting, spiritual and badly needed.

Value of prophetic literature:

1. Gives a more complete idea of the history of the ancient world, particularly the Hebrews.
2. Gives a better understanding of the social, cultural and economic conditions of the ancient oriental world, especially the Hebrews.
3. Gives a better understanding and appreciation of the laws and rituals of the Hebrews.
4. Gives some of the greatest moral and ethical teachings the world has ever known.
5. Gives some of the greatest religious and doctrinal conceptions known to man; e.g., the doctrine of man, God, sin, salvation.
6. Gives some of the finest specimens of literature the world has ever produced.
7. Gives expression to some of the loftiest conceptions, the deepest emotions, and most beautiful sentiments known to man.
8. Gives a background for a better understanding of parts of the New Testament.

Some purposes of prophetic literature:

1. To call back God's people to a religious, moral, and spiritual condition from which they had fallen.
2. To lead them on to a higher moral and spiritual level.
3. To warn them of approaching calamity or punishment.
4. To encourage and strengthen by giving promises of a better day to come; e.g. to help prepare them for the Messianic age.
5. To preserve records of the activity and ideals of the Hebrews.

6. To direct the nation of Israel (or other nations) through sermons, personal advice, and divine revelations.

The work of the prophets:

1. Religious and moral teachers.
2. Advisers of rulers.
3. Promoters of the doctrine of Israel.
4. Reformers of their age.

The Biblical meaning of "prophet" or "prophecy:"

1. Prophecy is not limited to, nor primarily concerned with, the foretelling of future events. The message might refer to the past, present or future.
2. Prophecy is not limited to the prophet's own time. The prophet spoke primarily to his own time and about the things of his own time, but could and did predict the future through divine revelation.
3. Prophecy consisted of any message of instruction given by God to man through a representative of God. The representative or agent in this message was a prophet or divine teacher. The true prophet was a speaker or spokesman for God, the agent through whom God spoke to his people.
4. Prophecy must be preceded by revelation, vision, or message from God. Before a prophet could speak the will of God, he had to "see, perceive or receive" a message from God.

FIRST AND SECOND SAMUEL BACKGROUND

I. MISCELLANEOUS.

- A. The period of the judges had been a chaotic time in the history of Israel.
- B. First Samuel bridges the historical gap between the judges and the monarchy.
 - 1. It tells the careers of the last two judges: Eli and Samuel.
 - 2. It tells of the anointing of the first two kings: Saul and David.
- C. God and Israel's monarchy.
 - 1. The people wanted a king out of the wrong motive and selected a man after their own heart - 1 Sam 8:5.
 - 2. God's reluctance about Saul (1 Sam 8:6-9) and the disastrous end of his career were not due to the fact of the monarchy but to the neglect of God's will in choosing the man to rule.
 - 3. David was the man after God's heart, and his kingship was with God's blessings.
- D. Second Samuel covers the period between the death of Saul (c. 1010 B.C.) to the time just prior to David's death (c. 970 B.C.).
 - 1. It is an uninterrupted narrative of the exploits of David.
 - 2. Sketches from this book are found throughout the Bible.
- E. Originally the books of Samuel were one book in the Hebrew canon.
- F. The prophetic office was not confined to any particular class, like that of the priest, but was founded exclusively upon the divine calling and endowment of the Holy Spirit.

II. PURPOSE.

The purpose of the books of Samuel is to relate the account of the establishment of the monarchy, and of Samuel's part in it. Samuel was both a judge (1 Sam 7:6,15-17) and a prophet (1 Sam 3:20). He serves to connect the period of the judges with the early monarchy.

III. AUTHORSHIP.

- A. We are unable to determine who put these books into their present form.
 - 1. Jewish tradition in the Talmud (Baba Bathra 14b) attributes it to Samuel, but certain parts were written after his time 2 Sam 25:1; 27:6.
 - 2. We know Samuel made some written records - 1 Sam 10:25; cf: 1 Chron 29:29.
- B. The life of Samuel.
 - 1. He was born as an answer to prayer - 1 Sam 1:11.
 - 2. Delivered to the tabernacle at Shiloh at about age three and grew up in Eli's household - 1 Sam 1:21-28.
 - 3. He was:
 - a. The last of the judges - 1 Sam 7:15,
 - b. A priest - 1 Sam 2:18; 7:9, and
 - c. A prophet - 2 Chron 35:18.
 - 4. After Eli's death Samuel became the nation's sole spiritual and civil leader.
 - 5. His work included an annual circuit to judge among the people - 1 Sam 7:15-17.
 - 6. He anointed both Saul and David to kingship.
 - 7. He was considered one of the greatest figures in Israel's history following Moses - Jer 15:1.
- C. The quality that made him great is indicated in the reply he was able to make to the Lord in his childhood, "Speak; for your servant hears."

IV. THE MESSAGE OF FIRST AND SECOND SAMUEL.

- A. They show the divine origin of the throne of David.
 - 1. This is important not only to Israel's national life but also to the

church - Acts 3:24.

2. Unlike absolute monarchs, the Israelite kings were also subject to the law of God. The king must not usurp the position of the priest.
 3. Even though Israel was a theocracy there was a separation between "church" and "state." Priests and kings were anointed to serve the Lord, but their functions were distinct.
- B. The message of First Samuel can be summarized with the words of the Lord to Samuel: "The Lord does not see as man sees" - 1 Sam 16:7.
1. The people accepted Saul as their king principally because of his size, good looks and "image" - 1 Sam 9:1,2.
 2. But Saul had a flawed character which was known by the Lord.
 3. God allowed Israel to have its own way and foretold the consequences which would come - 1 Sam 8:9ff.
 4. When Saul revealed his wickedness, the Lord made known His own choice for king and selected one on the basis of true worth 1 Sam 16:1-13.
- C. The message of Second Samuel is God's establishment of the house of David - 2 Sam 7:4-16.
- "And your house and your kingdom shall be established forever before you; your throne shall be established forever" - 2 Sam 7:16.
- D. Second Samuel shows the success of King David just as First Samuel shows the failure of King Saul.
1. The book does not conceal but exposes the personal weaknesses and sins of David.
 2. David responded to sin differently from Saul; he had a tender and penitent heart.
- E. The two books of Samuel cover a formative period in Israel's history and develop the messianic theme of the Old Testament.

V. ENDINGS

1 Samuel ends with the death of Saul.

2 Samuel ends near the death of David.

1 Kings ends near the death of Ahab.

2 Kings ends when Judah falls.

1 Chronicles ends with the death of David.

2 Chronicles ends with the decree of Cyrus.

FIRST AND SECOND SAMUEL OUTLINE

FIRST SAMUEL

- I. SAMUEL'S JUDGESHIP CH 1-7**
 - A. Samuel's Birth and Boyhood 1:1-2:11
 - B. Eli's Rejection and Samuel's Call 2:12-3:21
 - C. Ark in Captivity 4:1-7:1
 - D. Samuel Delivers Israel From The Philistines 7:2-17
- II. SAUL'S REIGN CH 8-31**
 - A. Rise of Saul Ch 8
 - B. Decline of Saul and Rise of David Ch 15

SECOND SAMUEL

- III. DAVID'S REIGN CH 1-24**
 - A. David Laments Over Saul Ch 1
 - B. Reign at Hebron Ch 2-4
 - C. National and Religious Unity Established Ch 5,6
 - D. God's Covenant with David Ch 7
 - E. David's Conquests Ch 8-10
 - F. David and Bathsheba Ch 11,12
 - G. Crimes of Ammon and Absalom Ch 13,14
 - H. Rebellion of Absalom Ch 15-18
 - I. David Restored to Power Ch 19,20

J.	Famine and Revenge of Gibeonites	21:1-14
K.	Later Philistine Wars	21:15-22
L.	David's Song and Last Words	22:1-23:7
M.	David's Mighty Men	23-8-39
N.	David's Census and Its Punishment	Ch 24

FIRST SAMUEL EXPOSITION

- I. SAMUEL'S JUDGESHIP Ch 1-7**
 - A. SAMUEL'S BIRTH AND BOYHOOD 1:1-2:11**
 - 1. SAMUEL'S BIRTH AN ANSWER TO PRAYER 1:1-20**
 - 1) Samuel compared with Samson:
 - a. Both were Nazarites from birth.
 - b. Samson began the delivery of Israel from the Philistines and Samuel finished it.
 - c. Samson with physical might and Samuel with spiritual might.
 - 2) "Hannah" = Grace, Gracefulness.
"Peninnah" = Coral.
 - 3) "Lord of hosts:"
 - a. Angels - Gen 32:2.
 - b. Stars - Isa 60:26.
 - c. Tribes of Israel - Ex 7:4; 12:41.
 - 4-8) Peninnah's reproaches.
 - 9-11) Hannah's oath.
 - 12) "Watched her mouth" = [marked her mouth].
 - 18) The words of the high priest gave her strength and assured her that her prayer would be heard by Jehovah.
 - 20) Samuel = Heard of God. Samuel is listed in Heb 11:32.

2. SAMUEL'S CONSECRATION TO THE LORD 1:21-28

- 21) "And his vow." What vow? Had he entered into a vow with Hannah? It is very possible!
- 22) "Weaned" - Israelites usually weaned their young at about age 3.
- 24) Levites generally served in the sanctuary from age 25 to 50 - Num 8:24,25.
Samuel was to serve all of his life from age 3 on.
- 28) "Lent" = given.

3. HANNAH'S SONG OF THANKSGIVING 2:1-11

Compare Hannah's song of praise with Mary's - Lk 1:46-55.

- 1) "Horn" = strength.
"My enemies" = Peninnah. Cf: 1:6.
- 3) "And by Him actions are weighed" should read: "With Him deeds are equal."
This refers to God's actions not men's - cf: vv. 4-10.
- 5) "Seven" = a full number of children.
- 6-10) These verses tell why v. 5 is true.
- 8) First part of this verse is quoted in Psa 113:7,8.
- 9) A warning to those who are not spiritually minded.
- 10) "King[s]. . . anointed" = entire succession of kings ending in Christ.
- 11) Their vow completed!

B. ELI'S REJECTION AND SAMUEL'S CALL 2:12-3:21

1. THE FAITHLESS PRIESTS 2:12-17

- 12) "Were corrupt" = [sons of Belial] = worthless fellows. See Job 18:21; Hos 2:8; 13:4.
- 13,14) "Priests' custom" = the sons of Eli usurping authority.

- 15) "Before they burned the fat" - the fat was dedicated to Jehovah - cf: Lev 3:3-5.

"Boiled" = [sodden].

"Raw" = fresh.

- 16) One sin leads to another!

"Burn the fat first" [presently] - they were to burn the fat prior to any priestly claim - cf: Lev 7:30-34. To take the meat first was stealing from God. Then to take it by force compounded the sin.

- 17) Sin is never committed just to oneself. The people became so vile they came to hate making sacrifices.

2. SAMUEL'S MINISTRY BEFORE THE LORD 2:18-21

- 18) "Ephod" = priestly garment. Even worn while he was young - he was totally devoted to Jehovah.

- 19) From the context it is assumed the coat is similar to the high priest's but without the ornaments.

- 20) "The loan that was lent" = the petition that was asked (ASV).

- 21) Hebrew women were well regarded when they had many children, especially males.

3. ELI REBUKES HIS SONS 2:22-25

- 22) "The women" = serving women who served at the door of the tabernacle (ASV - Ex 38:8).

This profaned the tabernacle with whoredom and reduced worship down to the level of Baal or Asherah.

- 23) The evil has been reported to Eli. He, according to human tendencies, would be the last to know.

- 24) Their sin rests upon the people as well as themselves.

- 25) They hardened their hearts and refused to hear Eli.

"Because the Lord desired to kill them" should read "and the Lord resolved to slay them." Jehovah's resolve to slay them is the result of their sin not the cause!

4. THE FALL OF ELI'S HOUSE FORETOLD 2:26-36

- 26) One can grow up in the midst of sin and be righteous!

Compare Samuel with Jesus - Lk 2:52.

Samuel grew:

in stature,
and favor,
with the Lord,
and men.

Jesus grew:

in stature,
and wisdom,
with God,
and men.

- 27) An unnamed man of God - we do not need personal glory. We need only to work!
- 28) Intended to shame Eli.
- 29) By allowing them to sin was to place them above the Law of God.
- 30) "Far be it from Me" etc. - God's promises are conditional and based on our response. In this place it is conditional specifically to the high priest's response.
- "Lightly esteemed" = despised.
- 31) "Cut off your arm" = to destroy the strength of a man, his family, a nation, etc. No old men to ever be in his family!
- 32) The Ark of the Covenant will be captured, moved and be unsettled constantly - cf: 4:10ff. No old men to ever be in his family is repeated.
- 33) Will this happen to us if we do not raise our children properly? What about the grief of our parents if we are not productive for the Lord?
- 34) The "sign" was the actual beginning of the curse.
- 35) But the priesthood shall not fall with Eli's house!
- 36) Great shall be the fall of the house of Eli!

5. SAMUEL'S CALL 3:1-18

- 1) "Rare" = [precious].
"No widespread revelation" = [no open vision] = visions were not frequent.
- 2) "Before the lamp of God went out" = before dawn.
- 7) This is the first call and communication from Jehovah for Samuel.
- 10) A visual as well as an audio communication.
- 11-14) Judgment on Eli proclaimed to Samuel.
- 13) NOTICE: Samuel knew of his son's evil but did not restrain them!
- 15-17) Eli wants to know all.
- 18) The Lord's will be done! What faith when faced with condemnation! And Samuel had the courage and power to declare God's word to his guardian and high priest even when not pleasant and at an early age.

6. SAMUEL ESTABLISHED AS A PROPHET 3:19-21

- 19) "Let none of his words fall to the ground" = God did not let one word which He spoke through Samuel go unfulfilled.
- 20,21) Samuel is firmly established as a prophet of God before the people.

C. ARK IN CAPTIVITY Ch 4-7:1

1. ISRAEL'S DEFEAT 4:1-10

- 1) Samuel calls Israel to war.
- 2) "In the field" = not fleeing but standing and fighting.
- 3) "Bring the ark" - they had backslidden so far they felt that Jehovah's presence was located in the ark. Therefore their bringing the ark into battle would also bring Jehovah into the battle. Jehovah says when to move the ark - here man is usurping God's authority in moving the ark without His permission.
- 4) Eli's sons must have felt the same way.
- 5-8) Fear enters the hearts of the Philistines again.

- 9) "Be strong and conduct yourselves like men" = fight against any and all odds.
- 10) Jehovah is beginning to purge Israel of sin - 30,000 dead in Israel.

2. LOSS OF THE ARK AND THE FALL OF THE HOUSE OF ELI 4:11-22

- 11) The ark is taken away - Jehovah had already withdrawn His presence.
- 12) Eli's concern was for the ark not for his sons.
- 18) The loss of the ark was too much for Eli.
- 19) "Labor pains came upon her" = [pains turned against her]. The loss of the ark was too much for Phinehas' wife also. Then add to this the loss of her husband, brother-in-law and father-in-law.
- 20) A son! A great blessing but she had no regard for it.
- 21) "Ichabod" = "No glory."
- 22) A godly woman whose husband was ungodly and "played" church.

3. CHASTISEMENT OF THE PHILISTINES FOR REMOVAL OF THE ARK Ch 5

- 1,2) "Dagon" = half man and half fish.

Philistines were descended from "Sea People" who had sailed to the area. They had been repulsed by Egyptians but won battles here and claimed the land for their own.

- 3,4) Even a god cannot stand before Jehovah. Cf: Isa 44:16ff.
- 5) Superstition and idol worship are always linked. The people felt the land was defiled where the parts of Dagon had lain.
- 8) They still wanted their trophy.
- 9) Jehovah increases their punishment - when will they learn?

"Tumors" = [emerods] = boils.

- 10-12) Jehovah increased their punishment even more. Each city received more grief and pain than the one before.

4. RESTORATION OF THE ARK WITH GIFTS 6:1-11

- 1,2) Send the ark home with presents! But what kind of presents?
- 3) They acknowledged their sin against this God of Israel - whoever he is!
- 4,5) Gold is always good! And make the gifts in the image of their plagues.
- 6) Learn from the Egyptians! Maybe the God of Israel will depart with the ark and take His plagues with Him just as He did in Egypt.
- 7-9) Let us make a test for Jehovah! But just in case - the cart and cows must never have been worked.
- 10) For the cows to leave their calves is against nature.
- 11) Their test unwittingly proved Jehovah to be a "Mighty God."

5. RECEPTION AND SETTLEMENT OF THE ARK IN ISRAEL 6:12-7:1

- 13,14) Received with gratefulness and offerings.
- 15,16) The Philistines are convinced.
- 19,20) Punishment for the Jews for violating God's holy ark.
- 21) Remove the ark.
- 7:1) Ark taken to the house of Abinidab. Eleazer, Abinidab's son, is consecrated to keep the ark.

D. SAMUEL DELIVERS ISRAEL FROM THE PHILISTINES 7:2-17

1. TWENTY YEARS OF WAITING 7:2

- 2) Twenty years to learn and repent.

2. ISRAEL REPENTS THROUGH SAMUEL'S LABORS 7:3-6

- 3-6) Israel finally returns to Jehovah.

"Drew water, and poured it out before the Lord" - a symbol of pouring out their hearts like water in repentance before the Lord.

3. ISRAEL'S VICTORY OVER THE PHILISTINES 7:7-12

- 7) The Philistines have short memories.
- 8) This time Israel turns to Jehovah for help in the correct way.
- 9-12) Jehovah wins the battle again.

"Ebenezer" = "this far by your help I have come," or "stone of help."

4. SUMMARY OF SAMUEL'S WORK AS JUDGE 7:13-17

- 13) "Territory" = [coast] = border.
- 14) God alone can restore and bring peace.
- 15-17) Samuel's judgeship circuit.

II. SAUL'S REIGN Ch 8-31

A. RISE OF SAUL Ch 8-14

1. THE PEOPLE OF ISRAEL DEMAND A KING CH 8

- 1,2) Judges? #16 - Joel?
#17 - Abijah?
- 3) History repeats itself.
- 4,5) We always want to improve our conditions - if having a judge will not work, let us try a king!

Cf: Acts 13:21,22. The Israelites did not realize they were the failure not the judge!

- 6-9) The people's ignorance:
 - a. They wanted to be united under one king and not be twelve independent tribes.
 - b. They did not recognize that troubles came only when they wandered from Jehovah.
 - c. They felt a king would solve their problems.

Samuel immediately prays! Samuel so identifies himself with Jehovah's rule that he felt the rejection personally .

10-18) The curses of an earthly king.

19,20) No! We want to be like the world!

21,22) They shall have their king.

2. SAMUEL MEETS SAUL 9:1-24

1-5) Saul's search for his father's donkeys.

6-10) Good advice! Seek out God's man.

11-14) Looking for Samuel.

15,16) God's instructions to Samuel.

19) "Go up before me" = a place of respect to go before another, especially a prophet of God.

20,21) The lost is found - Saul shows humbleness.

22-24) Saul honored at this dinner.

3. SAUL IS PRIVATELY ANOINTED BY SAMUEL 9:25-10:1

25-27) "I have a message for you from Jehovah."

10:1) Saul is anointed as king.

4. SIGNS OF THE DIVINE CONFIRMATION 10:2-16

2-7) Three confirming signs for Saul.

8) Go to Gilgal and wait.

9) Saul receives:

- a. A new heart,
- b. A new work, and
- c. New desires for accomplishment.

10-16) Prophecy fulfilled.

5. THE CHOICE OF SAUL BY LOT AT MIZPEH 10:17-21

17-19) Samuel calls Israel together to show them Jehovah's selection.

20-21) The casting of lots falls on Saul. Cf: Prov 16:33.

6. THE INSTALLATION OF SAUL AS KING 10:22-25

22) Casting of lots to find where Saul is hiding.

23-25) The people accept Saul.

7. SAUL'S BRIEF RETIREMENT TO PRIVATE LIFE 10:26,27

26,27) NOTICE: There are always some who will not accept Jehovah's decisions.

8. SAUL'S VICTORY OVER THE AMMONITES 11:1-11

1-3) Israelites still lacked faith.

6) God is with Saul in the Person of the Holy Spirit.

7) Cut up oxen for a message - cf: Judges 19:29.

11) A very early attack.

9. CONFIRMATION OF SAUL AS KING AT GILGAL 11:12-15

12) We will put them to death! Cf: 10:27.

13) This was Jehovah's day - no man was to die.

14,15) The reigns of power are now in Saul's hands.

10. SAMUEL'S FAREWELL ADDRESS Ch 12

1-5) Samuel's judgeship carried out in righteousness.

6-13) Samuel gives his rule to Saul and closes the judgeship.

11) "Jerubbaal" = Gideon.

"Bedan" = Barak.

14,15) If - then (twice)!

16-19) Their request was for the wrong reason - therefore it was sin.

Cf: 8:20.

20-22) God is still with you so do not fear.

23) But Samuel will still preach righteousness!

24,25) Obey God!

11. WAR WITH THE PHILISTINES Ch 13,14

a. SAUL'S FIRST MISTAKE Ch 13

1-7) Israel fears.

8-10) Saul's first mistake - a king doing a priest's work!

11-16) Saul could have had a long reign. And the crown would have stayed in his own house.

17,18) "Raiders" = [spoilers] = hostile bands that went about to devastate the land.

19-23) Condition of the Hebrew people and therefore their army.

b. JONATHAN'S BRAVERY 14:1-23

1) Jonathan did not tell Saul:

a. Saul would naturally not want to lose his son.

b. Saul had lost courage after Samuel's announcement of Jehovah's judgment. Cf: 13:13,14.

2,3) The camps were in sight of each other.

4,5) Very rugged terrain.

6,7) Trust in God overcomes fear of men.

8-10) If the Philistines want to leave their safety and come down to fight they are brave men. But if they call for them to come up it indicates cowardice.

11) "Showed" = [discovered].

Chiding over the cowardice previously shown by the Israelites.

12) "We shall show you something" = [we will show you a thing] = "we will communicate something to you."

13,14) Victory in the Lord!

15) "Terror" = [trembling] . Their terror and fright are understandable, if we consider the outpost of the Philistines was on the top of a ridge of a steep mountain wall, so that they could not see how many were following. The Philistines could not imagine it possible that just two Hebrews would have ventured to climb the rock alone and make an attack on them.

"The earth quaked" - take this literally.

"And so it was a very great trembling" = "and it was for a terror (quaking) of Elohim."

16) Fear at night - fighting against each other. Cf: Gideon Judges 7:19-22.

17,18) Let us check with Jehovah. Some texts show ephod instead of ark.

"Now call the roll" = [muster].

19) "Withdraw your hand" = "stop (making inquiry of God)."

20) Saul joins the battle.

21) Hebrews who were in Philistine service now turn against the Philistines.

"Hebrews who were with the Philistines:"

a. Fear for safety (self or family),

b. Need to make a living, or

c. Traitors.

22) Even the cowards hiding in the hills will join a winner.

23) Do not forget - this was Jehovah's battle and victory.

c. SAUL'S OATH 14:24-46

- 24) "Distressed" = fatigued.

This command of Saul was not a result of a proper attitude towards the Lord. But it was an act of false zeal, in which Saul had more regard for himself and his own kingly power than for the cause of Jehovah.

NOTE: "Before I have taken vengeance on my enemies" or [till I have avenged myself upon my enemies].

- 25,26) Temptation overcome by the people.

- 27) Jonathan is wise to take nourishment .

"Brightened" = [enlightened] - regained strength shows in the eyes.

- 28) Jonathan learns of his father's oath.

- 29) Saul's oath has brought trouble to Israel .

- 30) "How much better if the people had eaten freely" [Haply] = perhaps. The oath cut down on the slaughter (victory).

- 31) The extent of the battle.

- 32) The oath is broken so the people eat. But there is sin in the way the people eat - with the blood not drained. Cf: Lev 19: 26.

- 33-35) Saul seeks to stop this sin.

- 35) Altar - not for worship but for a memorial.

- 36) Good advice from the priest.

- 37) God did not say "yes" or "no." When no answer is given at all it indicates there is sin in the camp.

- 38) Saul understands that sin is the answer.

- 39) The people will not turn Jonathan in.

- 40) Saul says, "We will see if it is my house or yours!"

- 41) "Perfect" = correct or right.

“Escaped” = went out (ie: were not guilty).

42,43) Jonathan is chosen.

“I must die” = “here I am, I will die. “What faith and courage!

44) Saul's condemnation and judgment.

45) From Keil and Delitzsch: V. 45.

"But the people interposed, 'Shall Jonathan die, who has achieved this great salvation (victory) in Israel? God forbid! As truly as Jehovah liveth, not a hair shall fall from his head upon the ground; for he hath wrought (the victory) with God today.' Thus the people delivered Jonathan from death. The objection raised by the people was so conclusive, that Saul was obliged to yield.

"What Jonathan had done was not wrong in itself, but became so simply on account of the oath with which Saul had forbidden it. But Jonathan did not hear the oath, and therefore had not even consciously transgressed. Nevertheless a curse lay upon Israel, which was to be brought to light as a warning for the culprit. Therefore Jehovah had given no reply to Saul. But when the lot, which had the force of a divine verdict, fell upon Jonathan, sentence of death was not thereby pronounced upon him by God; but it was simply made manifest, that through his transgression of his father's oath, with which he was not acquainted, guilt had been brought upon Israel. The breach of a command issued with a solemn oath, even when it took place unconsciously, excited the wrath of God, as being a profanation of the divine name. But such a sin could only rest as guilt upon the man who had committed, or the man who occasioned it. Now where the command in question was one of God himself, there could be no question, that even in the case of unconscious transgression the sin fell upon the transgressor, and it was necessary that it should either be expiated by him or forgiven him. But where the command of a man had been unconsciously transgressed, the guilt might also fall upon the man who issued the command, that is to say, if he did it without being authorized or empowered by God. In the present instance, Saul had issued the prohibition without divine authority, and had made it obligatory upon the people by a solemn oath. The people had conscientiously obeyed the command, but Jonathan had transgressed it without being aware of it. For this Saul was about to punish him with death, in order to keep his oath. But the people opposed it. They not only pronounced Jonathan innocent, because he had broken the king's command unconsciously, but they also exclaimed that he had gained the victory for Israel 'with God.' In this fact (Jonathan's victory) there was a divine verdict. And Saul could not fail to recognize now, that it was not Jonathan, but he himself, who had sinned, and through his arbitrary and despotic command had brought guilt upon Israel, on account of which God had given him no reply."

46) Saul learns that rash oaths should not be kept.

c. SUMMARY OF SAUL'S WORK AS KING 14:47,48

d. THE FAMILY OF SAUL 14:49-52

49-52) Less Ishbosheth - cf: 2 Sam 2:8.

D. DECLINE OF SAUL AND RISE OF DAVID Ch 15-31

1. JEHOVAH'S REJECTION OF SAUL Ch 15

a. THE COMMISSION TO DESTROY AMALEK 15:1-3

1) Samuel reminds Saul where his kingship came from and that his total loyalty is due Jehovah.

2,3) God's memory is long! Cf: Ex 17:8-16; Deut 25:17-19.

"Destroy all." "All" is emphatic and so defined in the Hebrew that there can be no misunderstanding of God's will in the matter.

b. SAUL'S DISOBEDIENCE 15:4-9

4,5) Saul gathers Israel's forces:

a. 200,000 from Israel, and

b. 10,000 from Judah alone.

6-9) The war completed but not as ordered!

6) "Kenites" - related to the Jews. Cf: Num 10:29-32; Judges 1:16.

8) To do all of God's will except in one point is unacceptable.

9) "Destroy" = "ban." This word means "devoted" and therefore total destruction is demanded. Saul's attitude is that he is now king and that his will rules.

NOTICE: He sacrifices all that is vile or of no use.

c. THE PENALTY OF DISOBEDIENCE 15:10-31

10-12) Jehovah declares Saul's disobedience to Samuel.

- 11) "He cried out" = earnest prayer.

Do we need to pray all night? Do we have something in our lives that needs serious prayer?

"Grieved" = burned in him.

- 12) Memorial to victory.
- 13) Saul's cheerful greeting includes a lie.
- 14) Samuel exposes the lie in his answer.
- 15) Saul lies again - twice:

- a. "The people spared," and
- b. "To sacrifice."

When something is BAN to Jehovah it is already His and cannot be re-offered to Him. Cf: Lev 27:29; Deut 13:16. When victory sacrifices (thank offerings) were made the flesh of the sacrifice was used for the victory banquet.

- 16) Hear the word of Jehovah, Saul! "Be quiet" = [stay] = quit telling your lies.
- 17-19) Samuel identifies the sins committed.

- 17) Sin of pride.
- 18) "Utterly destroy" = "ban." Sin in the acts of worship.

"Consumed" = exterminated. Sin in rebellion.

- 19) Sin of greed.

- 20,21) Saul still tries to cover his sins:

- a. I have obeyed, except...
- b. But the people...

How about us today?

- 22,23) It is not that Jehovah does not want (demand) sacrifices, but what happened here was opposed to all Jehovah wanted.

ALSO: The animal sacrifice was supposed to be a substitute for the offerer who should have died.

NOTE: God's desire is:

- a. Obedience with the heart as opposed to
- b. Sacrifices without the heart.

AND

- c. Listening with the intent to obey as opposed to
- d. Giving Jehovah what is His without loving Him.

24) Saul "feared the people" not Jehovah!

25) Saul is only sorry for being caught (this is seen later).

26) Samuel will not fellowship those whom Jehovah will not fellowship.

27-29) Judgment again declared against Saul.

27) Saul was trying to restrain Samuel and the mantle was torn.

28) Samuel uses this as a very clear object lesson concerning Jehovah's rejection. Samuel does not know who the new king will be but he does know he will be better than Saul.

29) "Relent" = [repent].

"Repent" in both places in this passage should be taken as "repent as man repents."

30,31) Here is how we know Saul was sorry only for being caught in sin. Even in this Samuel will honor Jehovah:

- a. To preserve order in Israel until the new king is in office.
- b. To carry out God's commands regarding Agag.
- c. To honor Saul with his presence (Samuel's) not to honor Saul as a person or as a king.

d. THE FATE OF AGAG 15:32,33

32,33) The "ban" is carried out on Agag.

32) "Cautiously" = [delicately] = contentedly and even happily.

33) As Agag had brought shame upon other women - his mother was now to be dishonored.

e. SAMUEL AND SAUL PART 15:34,35

34,35) Fellowship severed but in grief!

2. THE EARLY HISTORY OF DAVID Ch 16

a. SAMUEL ANOINTS DAVID AS SAUL'S SUCCESSOR 16:1-13

1) Why should Samuel mourn?

a. Fear for Israel's welfare because of Saul's rejection.

b. Saul was God's anointed.

c. Perhaps even a personal love for the man himself.

"Stop now" and remedy the situation by anointing a new king!

NOTE: This choice is God's private choice.

2,3) Saul had come under the influence of an evil spirit (v. 14) so Samuel's fear was not totally unfounded. Besides this God showed him the way which shows Samuel was correct.

4,5) Samuel obeys.

Elders trembled - Samuel was in the habit of showing up anywhere unexpectedly and then would reprove and rebuke.

6) The search among Jesse's sons begins.

7) God is the "heart knower." Lit: "For man looks at the eyes, but Jehovah looks at the heart." Cf: Jn 7:24; Jas 2:1; Isa 55:8; 2 Cor 10:7.

8-10) The search continues.

13) A new king and with God's Spirit in him.

b. DAVID'S INTRODUCTION TO SAUL'S COURT 16:14-23

14,15) When God's Spirit leaves, Satan wastes no time in coming in.

NOTE: God gave permission to the evil spirit simply by removing His Holy Spirit.
COMPARE: The church today with our discipline.

16,17) Music to soothe the savage breast?

18) This is quite a list in David's favor:

- a. "Skillful in playing" = [cunning in playing],
- b. "A mighty man of valor" = [valiant man], Cf: 17:34-36.
- c. "Man of war,"
- d. "Prudent in speech,"
- e. "A handsome person" = [good looking],
- f. "The Lord is with him" = [Jehovah is with him].

19) David is sent for.

21) "Stood before" Saul = was in Saul's service.

"Armorbearer" = a special office and an officer.

22,23) David's service in Saul's house provided:

- a. Transition from shepherd life to court life.
- b. Everyday association with men of high rank.
- c. Becoming acquainted with the affairs of the kingdom.
- d. Giving others the opportunity to see all of David's attributes.
- e. David's gaining the love and confidence of the people.
- f. A school of affliction to train David both externally and internally.

3. DAVID AND GOLIATH Ch 17

a. INVASION OF THE PHILISTINES 17:1-3

- 1-3) The battle scene.

b. GOLIATH'S CHALLENGE 17:4-11

- 4) "Cubit" = approximately 18 inches (1 1/2 foot).

"Span" = 1/4 cubit.

"Six cubits and a span" = approximately 9 1/2 feet.

- 5) "And he was armed with a coat of mail" - Lit: "and clothed in scale armor."

"5.000 shekels" = up to 148 lbs.

The scale armor covered the front, back and lower body.

- 6) "Javelin" = [target] = a small sword = a small shield.

- 7) "600 shekels" of iron = approximately 17 lbs.

- 8) Goliath's taunt. Not "a" Philistine but "the" Philistine. It was their custom to taunt each other before battle.

- 9) Let your hero fight and decide the battle - why must we all fight?

- 10) "I defy the armies of Israel this day." Lit: "I have mocked the ranks of Israel this day."

- 11) The fear of man wins over the fear of Jehovah in the Israelites.

c. DAVID SENT TO HIS BROTHERS IN THE ARMY 17:12-22

- 12) The odd wording in the older KJV simply means Jesse is old.

- 15) "Went and returned from Saul." Lit: "was going and returning away from Saul."

- 16) The men in the army were supported by their own families and from the spoils of war.

- 18) [Pledge] = pledge as to their safety = "bring back news of them."

d. DAVID ACCEPTS GOLIATH'S CHALLENGE . . . 17:23-37

23-24) David hears Goliath's mocking.

25) "Exemption in Israel" = [free in Israel] = free of taxes and public burdens. Cf: 18:19.

28) Disdain from his brothers.

"Few sheep" - the loss of even one when there are few could be a major financial setback.

29) "Is there not a cause?" = "is there not cause for questions?"

30,31) David asks others and receives the same answer. The news of David's question and the obvious answer to the challenge reaches Saul.

32) "Heart" = "courage."

33) Reasons for not fighting.

34) "Or a bear" = [and a bear] = "and then a bear."

35-37) No reason not to go.

e. DAVID FIGHTS GOLIATH 17:38-51

38,39) "Tested" = [proved] = "tried."

40) David's equipment - his armor was Elohim!

43) "Am I dog that you come to me with sticks?"

44) Come here and die, child!

46) David returns the taunt. Not only will I defeat you but your army also (with God's help!).

"There is a God in Israel" = "Israel has an Elohim (God of Power)."

48) The best defense is to attack.

49) A single blow for Jehovah can give victory!

f. THE ROUT OF THE PHILISTINES 17:52-54

52-54) Courage in all the camp of Israel.

54) "His tent" = "his home."

g. DAVID BEFORE SAUL AGAIN 17:55-58

55-58) Saul positively identifies David.

4. DAVID AT SAUL'S COURT Ch 18

a. JONATHAN'S LOVE AND LOYALTY FOR DAVID . 18:1-4

- 1) "Knit" = Lit: "chained." Cf: Gen 44:30.
- 2) "Would not let him go home" = [go no more home] = to work (not visit).
- 3) A covenant of friendship.
- 4) The giving or exchanging of cloaks or armor was normal in this kind of covenant.

b. SAUL'S CHANGE OF HEART 18:5-9

5) "Went out" - to war.

David received promotions. Unusual that the servants were not jealous.

- 8) "Now what more can he have but the kingdom?" Saul's being rejected as king is weighing heavily on him. Unhappiness and rejection at the moment of victory is one of the most devastating occurrences in a person's life!
- 9) The result - jealousy.

c. ACTIONS ARE THE RESULTS OF THOUGHTS . 18:10,11

10) "Prophesied" can have the meaning of "raved."

**d. DAVID CONTINUES TO RECEIVE MORE ACCEPTANCE
AMONG THE PEOPLE 18:12-16**

- 12) This shows that the Holy Spirit is now with David and has left Saul.
- 13) "Went out and came in" = in war.

e. SAUL RESORTS TO SCHEMES 18:17-30

- 17) Saul has a promise to keep to Goliath's slayer. Cf: 17:25.

To Saul the "Lord's battles" were fighting the Philistines. Saul hoped more exposure to danger in battle would result in David's death.

- 18) David claims to have no royal lineage.

- 19) Saul breaks his promise by giving Merab to another.

- 20) By stating Michal's love for David infers Merab did not love him.

- 21) "She may be a snare" - in the dowry Saul will demand.

"A second time" - this is the second offering of a daughter.

- 22-25) Saul's attempt to ensnare David.

- 26) "Now the days had not expired" - goes with v. 27.

- 27) The dowry doubled and the reward (Michal) received.

- 28-30) The more Saul tries, the more David prospers. Saul then fears and hates David all the more.

5. DAVID IS FORCED TO LEAVE COURT Ch 19,20

a. JONATHAN IS TRUE TO HIS PLEDGE 19:1-7

- 3) The hiding place is to be near so Jonathan can report quickly to David without having to go far and arouse suspicion.

- 4-7) Jonathan's entreaty was successful - but it will be short lived.

b. MICHAL'S PLOT AND LIE 19:8-17

- 8) More success for Jonathan and David.

- 9) Saul's heart is hardened more with jealousy.

- 10) Another attempt on David's life.

- 11) This is Saul's first pursuit but Michal interferes.

"To watch him" - so that he will not get away.

- 12) Cf: Psa 59.
- 13) "Image" = teraphim - large statues of household gods. Many Jewish women had them because they were childless.
- 17) Michal lies about a threat from David.

WHY did not Saul hold Michal responsible for the idols?

c. DAVID FLEES TO SAMUEL 19:18-24

- 18) David needs reassurance as well as someone to talk to who would understand.
- 20) Jehovah intervenes.
"Prophesied" - speaking for God - not to be understood as ecstatic utterances.
- 21) Two and three tries with the same results.
- 22) When all else fails - go yourself.
- 23,24) "Naked" does not always mean completely nude - it also means with the upper garment removed. Cf: 10:6ff.

d. CONFERENCE BETWEEN DAVID AND JONATHAN 20:1-23

- 1) David comes to Jonathan for advice.
- 2) "By no means" = [God forbid] = "far be it."
- 3) Our friendship is too obvious.
"There is but a step" = Lit: "there is about a step."
- 4-7) David's plan to see what Saul's mood is toward him.
- 8-10) Their covenant invoked and David's concern if Saul turns against Jonathan.
- 11-17) They recommit themselves with oaths.
- 12,13) Jonathan vows to tell David of Saul's intentions.

14-16) Jonathan then requires an oath from David that when he is king he will cut off (kill) Jonathan's house.

17) Jonathan again received David's oath and friendship.

18-23) The plan on how Jonathan will tell David of Saul's intentions.

e. SAUL SHOWS HIS ATTITUDE TOWARD DAVID TO JONATHAN 20:24-34

25) "A seat by the wall" = in the corner - this was and is the custom in the East for the seat of honor.

31) "For he shall surely die" = Lit: "for he is a son of death."

f. DAVID AND JONATHAN PART 20:35-42

35-40) The sign given.

40) "Weapons" = [artillery].

41,42) David gives honor to Jonathan by bowing three times. They part but deepen their vows to include their descendants.

6. DAVID'S FLIGHT Ch 21,22

a. TO NOB (TO ABIMELECH, THE HIGH PRIEST) .. 21:1-9

1) "The priest" = high priest.

"Afraid" - he must have felt that David had been sent by Saul and the work for him would have been dangerous.

2) David lies again.

3) "On hand" = [under thine hand] = "in your possession."

4) Only the priests were authorized to eat the show bread and only in prescribed places. Cf: Mt 12:4. But he is willing to obey the higher law of love only if the men are ceremonially clean (had not had intercourse recently).

5) David says they are clean.

"Vessels" = clothing, weapons, etc.

- 7) An Edomite worshiping Jehovah.
- 8,9) The sword of Goliath next to the Ephod is a place of honor.

b. TO ACHISH (KING OF GATH) 21:10-15

- 11) David is recognized in Achish's court (Philistines).
- 12-13) Fear brings disguise.

"Feigned madness" = [feigned himself mad] = Lit: "he disguised his understanding."

- 14,15) Achish has enough to feed - he needs no more mad men.

c. DAVID FINDS ASYLUM FOR HIS PARENTS 22:1-5

- 1) David's family does not feel safe with Saul.
- 2) Malcontents of all sorts - a motley crew. Cf: 1 Chron 12:16-18.
- 3,4) Why go to the king of Moab? Ruth was a Maobitess.
- 5) Gad the prophet:
 - a. David's seer - 1 Chron 21:9.
 - b. Pronounces punishment on David - 2 Sam 24:11-25.
 - c. Wrote the Acts of David - 1 Chron 29:29.

d. THE MURDER OF THE PRIESTS BY SAUL 22:6-23

- 6) A formal council.
- 7,8) Stressing loyalty due and supposed guilt.
- 9,10) Doeg responds.
- 11-13) Ahimelech and family summoned and questioned.
- 14,15) Ahimelech speaks from ignorance and honesty.
- 16) Jealousy's judgment.

- 17) Fear of God prevailed in Saul's Jewish guards.
- 18,19) Saul feels that to oppose him is to oppose Jehovah so he treats all as "ban" in Nob.
- 20-23) Abiathar escapes and goes to David.
- 22) David confesses his guilt.

7. A VICTORY - A BETRAYAL - AN ESCAPE Ch 23

a. DAVID IN KEILAH 23:1-13

- 1-6) Victory at Keilah.
 - 1) Philistines robbing the harvest.
 - 2) David uses the Urim and the Thummin.
 - 3) "Afraid" - of Saul.
 - 4) David has Jehovah's reassurance for himself and for his men.
 - 5) Victory.
 - 6) Here is the reason David could use the Urim and the Thummin.
- 7,8) Saul's pursuit.
 - 7) "Delivered him" = Lit: "rejected and delivered him."
 - 8) "All the people" = men of war.
- 9-13) Seek God's advice!
- 11-12) God answered only one question at a time.
- 13) When both answers were "yes," David left.

b. DAVID'S LAST MEETING WITH JONATHAN ... 23:14-18

- 14-18) No encouragement like that of a trusted friend!

c. DAVID BETRAYED BY THE ZIPHITES 23:19-23

19-23) The Ziphites help Saul from their vantage point - they lived on high ground that overlooked David's position.

d. DAVID'S ESCAPE 23:24-29

24-26) They find David and are about to close in on him.

27-29) God provides, through evil hands, an escape for David.

28) "The Rock of Escaping" = [Salahammak-lekoth] = "rock of smoothness," ie: rock of slipping away (escape).

8. DAVID IN THE WILDERNESS OF EN-GEDI Ch 24

a. SAUL IN DAVID'S HANDS 24:1-8

1,2) 3,000 seeking 600.

4) The men said - but the Lord did not say this.

5) Just to cut off a portion of Saul's clothing was an insult to God's anointed.

6-8) David would not let anyone harm Saul.

b. DAVID ASKS SAUL WHY? 24:9-15

9-12) David gives Saul respect - asks why - let Jehovah judge between us.

13) The meaning of this proverb: Only a wicked man could wish to avenge himself - I do not!

14) For a king, especially God's anointed, to chase a dog to kill it, is far below the king's dignity.

c. SAUL'S CONFESSION AND REQUEST FOR AN OATH 24:16-22

20) Saul acknowledges David as the new king and that Israel will prosper under him.

21) Orientals customarily killed all of the former king's family when power changed hands.

22) Even though Saul leaves, David protects himself and his men.

9. DAVID IN THE WILDERNESS OF PARAN Ch 25

a. NABAL AND ABIGAIL 25:1-38

- 1) Death of Samuel - he is buried in his literal house which had his tomb built into it.
- 2) Extreme wealth.
- 3) Nabal = fool.
- 4) A feast was usually held at shearing time.
- 5-9) A request for help in the form of food, etc.
- 10-12) His obnoxious reply - you break away from your master and then expect me to help?!
- 13) David is angry and will avenge himself - cf: 24:13.
- 14-17) Wise servants of a wise lady.
- 18-20) Abigail brings gifts to David.
- 21,22) David's oath of vengeance.
- 23-31) A plea to spare innocent blood.
- 23-27) She begins her request by saying - blame me but please listen to me:
 - a. Pay no attention to a fool,
 - b. I did not know your men had come,
 - c. My coming has kept you from avenging yourself,
 - d. Let those who would hurt you be as fools, and
 - e. I have brought what you requested for your men.
- 28) She identifies David's cause with Jehovah's.
- 29) Bound up in a bundle as valuables were bound for safe keeping.
- 30,31) Let there be no cause for grief because of a foolish deed.
- 32-38) David's anger turned and Jehovah avenges David.

36,37) Abigail tells her husband.

38) God's vengeance.

b. DAVID'S WIVES 25:39-44

39-42) David takes the wise widow into his protection as his wife.

43) Another wife taken - Ahinoam.

44) Loses a wife - Saul gives Michal to Palti.

**10. DAVID BETRAYED A SECOND TIME AND SAUL
A SECOND TIME Ch 26**

1-4) Ziphites again inform Saul of David's presence and Saul pursues him.

5-9) David, Ahimelech and Abishai go into Saul's camp at night. Saul could have been killed easily.

9) Who could kill Jehovah's anointed without guilt? Why did not Saul ask himself this same question?

10) David declares Saul should die in one of three ways:

- a. The Lord smite him,
- b. Old age, or
- c. In battle.

11,12) They take positive proof of their mission.

12) The reason nobody awakened was due to deep sleep from Jehovah.

13-16) David taunts Abner with truth.

18,19) Only two reasons presented for Saul's attempts on David's life:

- a. God directed - if so, offer a sacrifice to appease God.
- b. Man directed - if so, let them be accursed.

20) Do not kill this flea or poor bird. Again, this is far below the dignity of a king!

- 21) Saul replies:
 - a. I have sinned, and
 - b. I have been a fool.
- 22) Send for your spear - in battle the spear was used for a scepter as a sign of authority.
- 23,24) David again declares his innocence and places his safety in Jehovah's hands.
- 25) Saul blesses David and they part.

11. DAVID AGAIN SEEKS SAFETY AMONG THE PHILISTINES Ch 27

- 1-4) David despairs of constant pursuit. They move to Gath and receive relief from Saul's pursuits.

- 5-7) Achish accepts David even though he remembers him. Cf: 21: 10-15.

David receives Ziklag - history tells us this town had just been captured by Achish and was virtually uninhabited.

1 CHRON 12:1-7) A list of the men who came to David at Ziklag.

- 8-12) David fights Israel's enemies (non-Philistines) and words his story to Achish in a way to deceive him.

12. DAVID AND THE PHILISTINE INVASION OF ISRAEL . Ch 28,29

a. THE WITCH OF ENDOR Ch 28

- 1-3) Achish calls for David to join in battle against Saul and Israel.
- 2) David's non-committal answer misleads Achish so he names David as his bodyguard.
- 3-6) God does not answer Saul's requests.
- 3) A good work of Saul.
- 5) Fear of men.
- 6) The three avenues to seek or receive God's will:

- a. Dreams,
- b. Urim and Thummim, and
- c. Prophets.

7-14) The witch.

7) Witchcraft - cf: Lev 19:31; Deut 18:9-14.

8) Sin takes disguises.

12) Terrified at her success:

- a. She was a fake, or
- b. She was real but could raise only evil images and this image was completely out of character.

13) As king he reassures her of her safety.

15-20) Saul and Samuel at odds.

15) How could Saul expect a dead prophet to do what a living one could not do?

16-18) God is Saul's enemy and the reasons.

17) Saul now knows for a certainty of David's kingship.

19,20) The death penalty! Cf: 1 Chron 10:13.

21-25) The witch insists on giving Saul nourishment - would he treat her more kindly if he had a full stomach?

b. GOD SOLVES DAVID'S DILEMMA Ch 29

1-5) The Philistine Lords fear David in their camp.

4) "Adversary" = Satan.

They did not resist his living among them only against him fighting among them.

6,7) Achish gives in to the lords.

8,9) David feigns hurt feelings.

10,11) David departs.

1 CHRON 12:19-22) The list of men who joined David on his way to Ziklag.

13. DAVID'S VICTORY OVER THE AMALEKITES WHO HAD DESTROYED ZIKLAG Ch 30

1-6) Ziklag is lost and all wives and children are now slaves of the Amalekites.

6) Not all had wanted to serve the Philistines and to blame David comes easy.

7,8) Go to Jehovah for answers.

9,10) Dividing of his troops - 400 to go to battle with 200 remaining behind.

11-15) They find an Egyptian who was a slave and had been abandoned to die.

16-19) David is victorious - only 400 escape on camels.

20) The excess over what had been lost is claimed by David.

21-25) The spoils go to all - fighters as well as supply-keepers.

26-31) David's booty is shared with the areas where he had traveled with his men.

These areas had most likely been plundered by the Amalekites, also. This will not hurt their feelings and will help when it comes time to make David king.

14. THE DEATH OF SAUL Ch 31

1 CHRON 10) Loyalty in action.

1-3) Saul is wounded and his three sons killed.

4-6) Saul kills himself.

7) Israel flees the land.

8-10) Displays of victory.

10) Saul's body fastened to the wall. But his head is put in the house of Dagon.

11-13) Valiant deeds to pay a debt and homage. Cf: 11:1-13.

1 CHRON 10:10-14) The reason Saul died:

- a. He did not keep the word of the Lord, and
- b. He asked counsel of the witch of Endor.

SECOND SAMUEL EXPOSITION

III. DAVID'S REIGN Ch 1-24

A. DAVID LAMENTS OVER SAUL Ch 1

1. DAVID RECEIVES THE NEWS OF THE DEATH OF SAUL AND JONATHAN 1:1-16

2) Clothes rent and dust on his head to show grief.

4) A young man tells David they are dead.

5) How do you know?

6-10) The Amalekite proclaims himself a hero.

9) "Anguish" = cramp.

10) The only truth here is the taking of the crown and bracelet!

11,12) True grief:

- a. Saul,
- b. Jonathan,
- c. The people of the Lord, and
- d. The house of Israel.

13-16) Death to the one who would slay God's anointed!

13) David verifies again who the Amalekite is. He is a "stranger" in Israel and, therefore, has accepted the Law!

2. DAVID'S EULOGY OVER SAUL AND JONATHAN 1:17-27

18) "Told" = [bade] = commanded.

"Song of the bow" = [use of the bow].

"Bow" = war.

- 20) Do not let the enemy rejoice over us.
- 21) Even nature should mourn.
- 22) Saul and Jonathan took many lives also.
- 23) Father and son, even though different, were united for Israel in life and death!
- 24) Remember the booty they brought to Israel.
- 25,26) Apply to Jonathan only.
- 27) Parallelism: "mighty" = weapons. Both represent these two as heroes.

B. REIGN AT HEBRON Ch 2-4

1. DAVID RETURNS TO HEBRON AND IS MADE KING OVER JUDAH ONLY 2:1-4a

- 1) Go to God first!
- 4) David made king.

2. THANK YOU JABESH-GILEAD! 2:4b-7

- 6) "Kindness and truth" = Lit: "grace and truth," i.e: Forgiveness and faithfulness.

3. ISHBOSHETH MADE KING OVER ISRAEL 2:8-11

- 10) Ishbosheth reigned over Israel 2 years.
- 11) David reigns over Judah 2 ½ years. It appears Ishbosheth was not made king until 5 ½ years after Saul was killed. This gave Abner the time needed to recover the land and possessions from the Philistines.

4. WAR BETWEEN THE TWO KINGS 2:12-32

- 12-16) Let single combat settle the matter for us - not a wholesale battle.
- 14) "Compete" = [play] = war play or war wrestling.
- 16) Helkath-hazzurim = field of the sharp edges.
- 17) Nothing was settled by the "battle of twelve," so a full scale battle was imperative.

- 18) These three are David's nephews. Cf: 1 Chron 2:16.
- 19-24) Asahel pursued Abner - Abner did not want to kill him out of respect for Joab. But Asahel would not turn aside to fight anyone else.
- 25-31) The battle ended.
- 25) Abner stops, gathers his troops and takes a stand.
- 26) Abner blames Joab for the slaughter.
- 27) Joab reminds Abner he is the one at fault for speaking up that morning and asking for the war-play involving the young men.
- 28) Only then does Joab call his troops back.
- 30,31) Losses of 360 to 20.

Israel's troops were weary and diminished from reclaiming land from the Philistines, and would have included several new and untried troops. Judah's troops were David's trained men who were rested, not having fought any recent battles.

- 32) Joab returns to Hebron.

5. SIX SONS BORN TO DAVID 3:1-5

- 1) "War" = hostile positions - not necessarily actual continual fighting.
- 2-5) The six sons born to David in Hebron. Cf: 1 Chron 3:1-4.

6. ABNER'S QUARREL WITH ISHBOSHETH 3:6-11

- 7) It was the succeeding king's right (and his only) to go in to the previous king's concubines. To do this was to lay claim to the kingdom. Cf: 16:20-23 (Absalom).
- 8) Abner makes it clear Ishbosheth rules only because Abner allows him to.
- 9,10) Abner states he will deliver all to David.
- 11) The king knows Abner is right.

7. ABNER MAKES THE CHANGE OVER TO DAVID 3:12-21

- 12) Abner makes the first move.

- 13) David agrees but wants Saul's daughter (Michal) back as his wife. This is a very good political move.
- 14) David makes the request formal through the son of Saul.
- 15,16) Ishbosheth had to agree legally and politically for he was weak in his national strength.
- 17-19) Abner goes to Israel - except to the tribe of Benjamin. After all agree, he then goes to Benjamin.
- 20,21) The pact is made official.

8. TREACHERY OF JOAB 3:22-30

- 25) Joab wants David to view Abner as a traitor. Joab has revenge in his heart.
- 26,27) Abner assassinated by Joab.
- 28-30) David's honor is at stake and he curses Joab. Abner had slain Asahel in battle defending his own life, so he was innocent but not Joab!

9. DAVID MOURNS ABNER'S DEATH 3:31-39

- 31) David's proof of innocence.
- 33) As Nabal dies (?).
- 34) Abner was not guilty and was not in bonds!
- 37) The people understand David's innocence.
- 8,39) David declares he is too weak as a new king to be able to punish such a powerful person as Joab. David leaves it in Jehovah's hands for now.

10. THE MURDER OF ISHBOSHETH Ch 4

- 1) "He lost heart" = [his hands were feeble] = "his hand slackened." In other words he lost the power and courage to act as the king.
- 4) Jonathan's son Miphibosheth is mentioned here to show the line of Saul effectively ends with Ishbosheth. Cf: 9:13.
- 5) The king was taking his normal midday rest.

6-8) They kill the king and take his head to David.

9,10) David recalls the Amorite in chapter 1.

11,12) These wicked men die because they shed innocent blood!

C. NATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS UNITY ESTABLISHED Ch 5,6

1. THE ANOINTING OF DAVID OVER ALL ISRAEL 5:1-5 Cf: 1 Chron 11:1-3

1,2) Three reasons for Israel's making David king:

- a. We are your bone and flesh,
- b. While Saul was king you superintended Israel, and
- c. Jehovah made him captain over all Israel.

3) David anointed king.

1 Chron 12:23-40) The number of warriors who made David king. This includes 3,000 from Benjamin - from Saul's house who had been faithful to Saul - v. 29.

4) David's total reign is 40 years. Cf: 1 Kgs 2:10,11; 1 Chron 3:4b; 29:26-30.

5) David's reign:

- a. In Judah - 7 ½ years.
- b. In all Israel - 33 years.

2. CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM 5:6-10 CF: 1 CHRON 11:4-9

6) "The blind and the lame will repel you" = [take away the blind and lame] = defeat our blind and lame.

1 Chron 11:6) David made Joab chief and captain because he was the first to smite the Jebusites.

3. THE PALACE AND DAVID'S FAMILY 5:11-16

11,12) A long treaty is established with Hiram of Tyre. Cf: 1 Chron 14:1,2.

13-16) Eleven more sons - the final count was 19 - 6 in Hebron and 13 in Jerusalem.

Cf: 1 Chron 3:5-9; 14:3-7.

4. TWO VICTORIES OVER THE PHILISTINES 5:17-25

17) This indicates these battles took place prior to David's conquering Jerusalem.

"Down to the stronghold" = [down to the hold] = down to the mountain stronghold in Judah. Cf: 1 Chron 14:8.

1 Chron 12:8-15) The 11 mighty warriors of Gad who separated themselves to David.

Mighty Warriors:

a. The least were equal to 100.

b. The greatest were equal to 1,000.

18) Cf: 2 Sam 23:13-17; 1 Chron 11:15-19; 14:9.

19-21) Go to the Lord first! Victory is theirs and they destroyed their idols with fire.

Cf: 1 Chron 14:10-12.

22) Second battle begins.

23) Go to the Lord first! God has His own plan.

24) Jehovah's army will fight.

"Marching" = [going].

"Advance quickly" = [bestir] = make haste.

25) Cf: 2 Sam 23:13-17; 1 Chron 11:15-19; 14:9.

5. THE ARK MOVED FROM KIRJATH-JEARIM 6:1-11 **CF: 1 Chron 13:1-14**

1) "Choice men" = [chosen men] = princes and heads of houses.

2) The ark had been there about 70 years.

3) This verse is the key to Uzzah's problems. Cf: 1 Chron 15:13; Num 4:15.

- 7) "For his error" = Uzzah's.
- 8) "Outbreak" = [breach] = Lit: rent. To tear or rent as a sudden tearing away from life.
- 9-11) Fear sets in. David needed to go back to the instructions written in the Law. "If all else fails, read the instructions." Uzzah is a type of all who, even with good intentions, interfere in the affairs of the kingdom of God.

6. DAVID FINALLY MOVES THE ARK TO JERUSALEM . . . 6:12-19 CF: 1 Chron 15:1-16:3

1 Chron 15:13) This verse clearly states the reason for Jehovah's wrath on the first at tempt to move the ark - not according to the Law of God.

- 14) David wore an ephod - not as a priest - but as the head of a priestly nation.
- 16) Why Michal's action? Possibly, as the direct descendant of Saul, she was not accustomed to proper worship or the joy that attended the ark. Public worship was not a part of her family life. True worship had died in Saul and that could have affected her. She loved her husband as a king and warrior not as a public worshiper of God.
- 17) The ark is where it belongs!
- 18,19) David supplies the sacrificial meal for all, including all of the men and women.

1 Chron 16:4-36) David's hymn of praise.

1 Chron 16:37-43) Continual burnt offerings are now being made according to the Law.

7. MICHAL'S REPROOF 6:20-23

- 20) Michal pushes her point - you are a king but you uncovered your honor and became common which is beneath your station. The uncovering could mean clothing but the context seems to indicate the shedding of dignity rather than clothing.
- 21) David responds to her by showing her:
 - a. He was chosen instead of anyone in her own family.
 - b. He was willing to be humbled in any way before the God who made him great in the first place.

22) Cf: Mt 23:12.

23) Therefore David never gave her children - the final shame!

D. GOD'S COVENANT WITH DAVID Ch 7

1. DAVID WANTS TO BUILD A TEMPLE FOR JEHOVAH 7:1-3

- 1) "Rest from all his enemies all around" = [rest round about]. This does not mean David did not have further conflicts. He had many conflicts but this is to be understood that David had control of all the land and there were no "major" forces able to oppose him.
- 2) David feels uncomfortable in a house superior to the Lord's, who had put him into power.
- 3) Advise without checking first! Do not ever do it! Cf: 1 Chron 17:1,2.

**2. GOD SAYS, "NO HOUSE NOW!" 7:4-17
Cf: 1 Chron 17:3-15**

- 5) This question requires a negative answer.
 - 6,7) Two reasons for not building a temple:
 - a. Until now God had lived in a tent among the people.
 - b. He had never commanded any tribe to build Him a temple.
- "House of cedar" = a palace.

8-11) Jehovah says He will build David a house:

- a. Jehovah made David king - v. 8.
- b. Jehovah won David's battles - v. 9.
- c. Jehovah made David famous - v. 9.
- d. Jehovah gives His people a home - v. 10.
- e. Jehovah gives His people peace - v. 10.
- f. Jehovah gave His people judges and peace - v. 11.

- g. Jehovah will also give David a palace - v. 11.

12-17) David's house - Messianic:

- a. Cf: Gen 49:10 - v. 12.
- b. Cf: Heb 1:8 - v. 13.
- c. Cf: Heb 1:5 - v. 14.

17) Nathan returned to David to tell him he had given David incorrect advice. He then gave him Jehovah's word.

3. DAVID'S PRAYER 7:18-29
Cf: 1 Chron 17:16-27

David's prayer has two parts:

- a. Thanksgiving for the promise: 18-24.
- b. Supplication for its fulfillment: 25-29.

18) Compare with Jacob's prayer in Gen 32:10.

20) David appeals to Jehovah's omniscience to search him and see all of David's thankfulness.

21) Truth and veracity.

22-24) God is able to do what He desires.

25) Appeal to Jehovah's faithfulness. We also need to appeal to, and rely upon, God's faithfulness.

27) "In his heart" = "in his joy."

29) But, whatever happens, let it please Jehovah!

E. DAVID'S CONQUESTS Ch 8-10

1. WARS, VICTORIES, AND MINISTERS OF STATE Ch 8

This chapter lists and reviews all the wars David fought.

- 1) Philistines defeated. Cf: 1 Chron 18:1.

“Metheg Ammah” is Gath.

“Metheg Ammah” = Lit: "bridle of the mother city" or "the power of the capital city."

- 2) Moab defeated. Cf: 1 Chron 18:2.

“Lines” - the captured warriors were made to lie down in rows side by side. 2/3 of the men (2 lines) were put to death and 1/3 (1 line) was allowed to live. By killing 2/3 of those left they inflicted great harm to Moab. These were only those not killed in battle - this was the remnant.

- 3-8) Zobah and Damascas (of Syria) defeated. Cf: 1 Chron 18:3,4, 7,8; 1 Kgs 11:23b,24a.

- 4) David saves 100 chariots and horses. Cf: Deut 18:5,6.

- 5,6) The Syrians join the battle and lose. David builds outposts. Cf: 1 Chron 18:5,6.

- 7,8) Much spoils - brass used by Solomon to make the bronze sea. Cf: 1 Chron 18:8.

- 9-13) King Toi of Hamath seeks peace. Cf: 1 Chron 18:9-11a.

- 10) The best ambassador is a son bearing many gifts.

- 11,12) The booty belongs to Jehovah. It and will assist in building and furnishing the temple. Cf: 1 Chron 18:11-13; 26: 27.

- 14-18) Administrative matters.

- 14) More outposts. Cf: 1 Chron 18:12,13a; 1 Kgs 11:14b-18.

“Preserved” = gave victory.

- 18) “Cherethites” = executioners.

“Pelethites” = runners.

David's sons were chief ministers [priests]. Cf: 1 Chron 18: 17.

2. DAVID REMEMBERS A PLEDGE Ch 9

- 1) The remembrance. Cf: 1 Sam 20:15.
- 2-4) Ziba identifies Mephibosheth and where he is living.
- 5,6) Mephibosheth is brought to David.
- 7,8) Mephibosheth's inheritance is returned to him.
- 9-11) Ziba given the task of managing Mephibosheth's property.
- 10) "Eat at my table" - means he will be personally cared for in all things by the king. This gift (of the land) would then support Mephibosheth as a prince. He would also have all the obligations that go with it.
- 12,13) Jonathan has a grandson - Micha. David's pledge to Jonathan is honored.

3. WAR WITH THE AMORITES AND SYRIANS Ch 10

- 1,2) Nahash, king of Ammon, dies and David returns kindness for a kindness. Cf: 1 Chron 19:1-5. Scripture does not tell when Nahash had been kind to David.
- 3) Distrust - first question required a "No" answer and the second question a "Yes" answer.
- 4) Two very humiliating acts:
 - a. Cut off one-half of their beards.
 - b. Cut off the bottom of their skirts.
- 5) David tells them to wait in Jericho so that they might remove their shame by growing their beards back.
- 6-14) Joab leads Israel to victory. Cf: 1 Chron 19:6-15.
- 6) When in trouble look for help.
- 7) "All of the army of the mighty men" - not the entire army but the experienced troops.
- 9,10) Joab has been caught between two armies.

Joab divides the troops and puts the best against the strongest of the enemies (Syrians).

- 11) Back to back troops to help each other if needed.
- 12) This is still Jehovah's cause.
- 13,14) Victory on both fronts - too late in the year to lay siege to them.
- 15-19) The Syrian campaign. Cf: 1 Chron 19:16-19.
- 15,16) Hadarezer regroups and secures help.
- 17) David brings the army this time.
- 18) Victory!
"Shobach" = Shophach in 1 Chron 19:16,18.
- 19) When losing - make peace. The Syrians move out and help no more.

F. DAVID AND BATHSHEBA Ch 11,12

1. BATHSHEBA Ch 11

- 1) "At the time when kings go out to battle" - they were hampered by weather, so picked the times of their wars accordingly. Cf: 1 Chron 20:1a.

Why did the king (David) remain behind? This is the turning point of David's reign - it wanes from here on.
- 2) "Arose from his bed" - after the mid-day rest. Why would a woman bathe where others could easily look down and watch her?
- 3) Lust.
- 4) There is no indication of any resistance on her part! Cf: Deut 5:21; Jas 1:15.

"Impurity" = [uncleanness] - cf: Lev 15:19.
- 5) Complications. Cf: Lev 20:10.
- 6-8) PLAN #1 - send the man to his wife to cover David's sin.
- 7) Hypocrisy.

- 9) The plan fails.
- 10,11) Uriah shames David, but David is blinded by his sin and does not see it.
- 12,13) PLAN #2 - plan fails.
- 14,15) PLAN #3 - murder.
- 16,17) Plan #3 - is successful.
- 18,21) Joab instructs his messenger to David.
- 25) Hypocrisy.
- 26,27) David took Bathsheba to him as soon as possible in order to be married as long as possible before the baby is born. The normal mourning period was 7 days. The Lord's displeasure is incurred - it is indeed "downhill" from here on.

2. NATHAN'S PARABLE 12:1-25

- 1-14) Nathan's visit to David.
- 1-6) The parable of the ewe lamb.
- 3) People kept lambs as we do pet dogs and cats.
- 4) Covetousness is the sin!
- 5,6) David's anger - he had been a shepherd.
- Twofold punishment:
 - a. Replace fourfold, then
 - b. Forfeit his life.
- 7-14) Judgment announced.
- 8) Three reasons why David should have had no occasion to covet Bathsheba:
 - a. Saul's harem was his,
 - b. He could have chosen virgins from all Israel and Judah, and
 - c. God would have given him more if he had asked.

9-14) Three sins and three punishments:

- a. Murder: the sword shall not depart from David's house.
- b. Adultery: his wives violated.
- c. Cause the nation to blaspheme; The child of adultery shall die. His sins were committed in private but will be punished in public.

15-23) The child of adultery dies.

20) After mourning the death, David washes, dresses, worships and then takes care of his needs.

23) "I shall go to him, but he shall not return to me!"

24,25) The birth of Solomon.

25) A sign from Jehovah - the marriage and his son, Solomon, are now accepted by Jehovah.

"He sent" = Jehovah.

Jedidiah = "Beloved of Jehovah."

3. THE CONQUEST OF RABBAH 12:26-31 **CF: 1 Chron 20:1b-3**

26-28) Joab had taken all the city except the highest point which was also the strongest. Joab wishes for the honor of the capture to go to the king as the head of Israel.

29,30) Victory and the spoils.

31) Cruel punishment. Cf: Amos 1:13-15; 1 Sam 11:2.

G. CRIMES OF AMNON AND ABSALOM Ch 13,14

1. AMNON'S INCEST 13:1-22

1) The stage is set. What type of child raising caused this?

2) Literally sick - the cause is sin!

3) Evil will always have a friend!

- 4) "Thinner" = [lean] = sick.
- 5) Evil friends always have evil plans!
- 6-14) Amnon puts his lust into action.
- 9) He sends the men attendants away.
- 11) Amnon makes the evil request.
- 12,13) Tamar gives him several reasons not to force her. This even included asking David for her. Her reasoning:
 - a. She may have felt David would violate the Law and give her to Amnon.
 - b. She knew David would not give her to him and this would be her escape.
 - c. In either case she acted honorably.
- 14) The sin is completed.
- 15) When the lust is gratified, hate replaces the desire! When this happens the prized possession, when attained, becomes common and even hated!
- 16,17) Amnon puts Tamar out as if she were the one who had instigated the whole affair.
- 18) She had been acknowledged as being a virgin in the king's house.
- 19) "Her hand on her head" = God's hand is heavy on her head!
- 20) Absalom knew immediately and wanted revenge quickly.
- 21) David did not condone but did not punish either - why?
- 22) Absalom would not even speak to Amnon because of his intense hatred for him.

2. ABSALOM'S REVENGE 13:23-39

- 25) "A burden" = [chargeable] = burdensome.
- 26,27) Absalom insures Amnon's presence.
- 28,29) The actual killing of Amnon. This is the beginning of the first curse on David from Jehovah! Cf: 12:9-14.

- 30,31) Bad news comes fast and, as usual, exaggerated.
- 32,33) Notice who is so sure it is Amnon: Jonadab! Cf: vv. 3-5.
- 34-36) Jonadab is correct.
- 37-39) "To go to" = to go forth unto = as in battle to punish.
- 37) Absalom runs to his grandfather. Cf: 3:3.

3. ABSALOM RETURNS TO JERUSALEM Ch 14

a. JOAB'S PLAN 14:1-20

- 1) "Was concerned" = [was toward] = "against," not in a favorable frame of mind.
- 2,3) The plan to show David he needed to forgive Absalom.
- NOTE: Tekoah was the home of Amos.
- 5-7) The woman from Tekoah presents her parable.
- 8) David agrees with her request.
- 9,10) She then states that if revenge (of blood) must come, it should fall on her personally. David declares nobody is to touch her either.
- 11) Your son is safe.
- 12,13) She brings her parable close to being revealed to David.
- 14) Even Jehovah allows evil ones to live in this life unbanished.
- 15-17) She lauds David's wisdom.
- 18-20) David sees the truth and Joab's part in all of this.

b. JOAB SECURES ABSALOM'S ACCEPTANCE WITH DAVID 14:21-33

- 21-23) David is resolute in his judgment and orders Absalom's return.
- 24) But David is still opposed to total forgiveness.
- 25,26) "Cut the hair" = [polled] = haircut. Possibly 3 lbs (?). A great amount of hair was

supposed to be a sign of great manliness.

27) Absalom remains loyal to his sister.

28-32) Absalom's scheme to obtain an audience with David.

33) Reconciliation.

H. REBELLION OF ABSALOM Ch 15-18

1. ABSALOM SEEKS THE FAVOR OF THE PEOPLE 15:1-6

- 1) A "very" princely action for "self-gratification."
- 3) "Of the king" = [deputed by the king] = delegated by the king.
- 4) "I would give him justice" = [I would do him justice] - insinuates there was no justice in David's court.
- 5) If anyone acknowledged him as judge he embraced him and won his affection.
- 6) "Stole the hearts of the people" - as a planned and open effort, not secretly.

2. THE REBELLION 15:7-12

7-9) "Forty" - Textual problem - should be "Four":

- a. LXX.
- b. Syriac.
- c. Josephus.

Absalom requires more helpers.

- 10) Seeks supporters and excites them into action.
- 11) "Who were called" - to the sacrificial ceremony.
- 12) The plans succeeds and Absalom's support increases.

3. DAVID FLEES JERUSALEM 15:13-18

13,14) The news reaches David but he does not want a battle in Jerusalem.

- 18) Cherethites and Pelethites. Cf: 8:18.

"Gittites" = "Gathites."

These are the 600 faithful men whom David had led when he was being pursued by Saul.

4. ITTAI 15:19-23

- 19) Ittai was a Philistine from Gath. He was a general and brought many followers (troops) and all their families with him. His loyalty is to David and no other!

5. DAVID SENDS THE ARK BACK TO JERUSALEM 15:24-29

- 24) The high priest Zadok with all the Levites "from Jerusalem" are leading, and now wait for all of those who will follow to catch up.

25,26) David accepts this situation as punishment for his sins so sends the ark back.

28,29) David insures their hasty return by not going any farther until he knows they have arrived back in Jerusalem.

6. AHITHOPHEL AND HUSHAI 15:30-37

- 31) Ahithophel is a traitor and David is informed.

32) Hushai is David's friend and counselor. Cf: v. 37.

33) This indicates Hushai is old and would be a burden.

34-37) Hushai becomes David's informant in Absalom's court.

37) Ahithophel comes to Jerusalem with Absalom. Cf: 16:15.

7. ZIBA'S DECEIT 16:1-4

1,2) "Beware Trojans bearing gifts!"

3) The lie.

4) David is not thinking clearly in giving Mephibosheth's possessions to Ziba.

8. SHEMEI'S CURSINGS 16:5-14

5) He is a distant relative of Saul.

7) "Bloodthirsty man" = [a man of blood] = a worthless man.

8) You are troubled because you are a man of blood.

9,10) Abishai wants to kill Shimei.

"What do I have to do with you?" - means David did not want anything to do with these feelings.

11-14) They let him curse.

9. ABSALOM COMES TO JERUSALEM AND AHITHOPHEL'S ADVICE 16:15-23

16-19) Hushai gains Absalom's approval.

20-22) Ahithophel advises Absalom to go into David's concubines in the presence of all Israel. Cf: 12:11.

23) Ahithophel's advice had been so good it was as if he had used the Urim and Thummim each time.

10. HUSHAI VERSUS AHITHOPHEL 17:1-14

1-4) Ahithophel's plan - let him personally take troops, overtake David, slay him only and bring the people back. The elders liked this plan.

5,6) Hushai's advice is sought on Ahithophel's plan.

7-10) Hushai says Ahithophel's plan is poor. David is a warrior and will not camp with the people - he is ready now.

9) If you attack David now, words of the battle will go out in David's favor.

11-14) Counter-advice of Hushai.

11,12) We win in the field.

13) We win in the city.

14) They accept Hushai's plan.

11. DAVID IS FOREWARNED 17:11-29

15,16) The message.

- 17) The feelings of the high priest were known to Absalom because he had followed David with the ark.
- 18-21) The high priest's sons are seen but a woman hides them and then sends them on their way.
- 22) David uses the advice given to him.
- 23) Ahithophel was as good as dead if any good comes to David. His advice had been turned down so he kills himself.
- 24) David is chased again.
- 25) Amasa made captain of Israel in Joab's place. Amasa is a cousin of Joab.
- 26-29) David is supplied by local supporters. They may be Gentiles or they might be Jews called by the names of the Gentiles cities in which they lived.

12. PREPARATION FOR WAR 18:1-5

- 2) The three trusted generals:
 - a. Two Jewish, and
 - b. One Gentile.
- 3) They want David to remain and continue supporting them from the city.
- 4) David takes their advise.
- 5) David wants Absalom treated gently (spared).

13. BATTLE AND FALL OF ABSALOM 18:6-18

- 6-8) 20,000 Israelites die.
- 8) The ravines, precipices and marshes claimed many lives. "And the woods devoured more people that day than the sword devoured."
- 9-17) Joab kills Absalom.
- 9,10) Absalom is caught in the forest.
- 11-13) Joab inquires as to why the soldier had not killed Absalom. The reason was David's admonition.

- 14,15) We do not know what the "spears" or "darts" were but it was the warriors who finally killed him.
- 16) Absalom is dead, the war is over.
- 17) A poor burial - compare:
- a. Achan - Josh 7:26, and
 - b. King of Ai - Josh 8:29.
- 18) Absalom's pillar. No sons (cf: 14:27). They must have died in infancy because they are not named.

14. DAVID INFORMED OF THE VICTORY AND ABSALOM'S DEATH 18:19-33

- 19,20) Joab did not want Ahimaaz bringing bad news to David.
- 21) Cushie is sent instead.
- 22,23) Ahimaaz outruns Cushie.
- 24-27) A single runner means good news. If they had been defeated, they would have all been running for their lives.
- 28-30) Ahimaaz feigns ignorance of Absalom's death.
- 31,32) Cushie's message is clear to David.
- 33) A father mourns.

I. DAVID RESTORED TO POWER Ch 19,20

1. DAVID RECEIVES HIS KINGDOM BACK Ch 19

- 1-8) Joab rebukes David's unwarranted mourning.
- 1,2) Victory turns into grief.
- 3) The people were ashamed of victory.
- 4-6) Joab shows David he is telling the people he wishes them dead and Absalom alive.

7,8) David then goes to the gate to greet the people as he should have done previously.

9,10) The people wanted David back as king.

11-15) David wants to know if Judah also supports him. They do!

16-23) Shemei pardoned.

24-30) Mephibosheth receives only a part of his inheritance back.

This is poor judgment on David's part.

31-40) Barzillai (a supporter of David) greets David.

41-43) Judah and Israel quarrel over David.

2. REBELLION OF SHEBA Ch 20

1,2) Continuation of the strife in chapter 19.

3) David cares for the ten concubines, but does not cohabit with them.

4) David begins to keep a brash promise. Cf: 19:13.

5) Amasa does not obey.

6,7) David issues new orders to Abishai.

8-10) Amasa arrives late. Joab kills him; possibly:

a. For disobedience, or

b. For jealousy.

11-13) The people do not want to pass by Amasa's body so it is removed.

14,15) They catch up to Sheba in Abel.

16-22) Joab listens to good advice and their mission is accomplished.

18) "They shall surely ask council at Abel" = this town was known for its wise inhabitants.

19) "A City and a mother in Israel" = a capital city in Israel.

22) Abel is a loyal city and delivers Amasa's head.

23-26) David's ministers of state.

J. FAMINE AND REVENGE OF GIBEONITES 21:1-14

1,2) Saul's house is at fault. Cf: Josh 9:3ff.

3,4) David asks the Gibeonites what would pay for the wrong. They did not want money nor the right to fall on and kill just any man in Israel.

5,6) But they asked for seven sons of Saul (a perfect number). They will crucify their dead bodies as a witness before Jehovah.

7) David spares Jonathan's son Mephibosheth.

8) The names of those delivered.

NOTE: Michal should be Merab. Cf: 1 Sam 18:19.

10,11) Rizpah protected her sons' bodies until Jehovah was satisfied and the rain came.

12-14) David gives them a proper burial with Saul and Jonathan in Kish's sepulcher.

K. LATER PHILISTINE WARS 21:15-22

16) Ishbi-Benob = dweller on the heights.

Spear weighed 8 pounds, about 1/2 of that of Goliath's.

17) The king is no longer able to go into battle. Therefore protect the throne by not letting him go.

18) Second giant slain. Cf: 1 Chron 20:4.

19) Third giant slain - a brother to Goliath. Cf: 1 Chron 20:5.

20,21) Fourth giant slain - 12 fingers and 12 toes. Cf: 1 Chron 20:6-8.

22) A review of vv. 15-21.

L. DAVID'S SONG AND LAST WORDS 22:1-23:7

1. A PSALM OF DAVID Ch 22

- 1) David is the author and deliverer.
- 2-4) Thanksgiving for deliverance. This section sums up the entire psalm.
- 5-20) Deliverance from troubles.
- 21-28) The reason for the deliverance.
- 25) This is a brief summary of this section.
- 29-46) The Lord's help in defeating Israel's enemies.
- 47-51) Rewarded praise.

2. DAVID'S LAST WORDS 23:1-7

- 1) David's last words.
- 2) David's words are inspired!
- 3-5) Messianic: salvation.
- 6,7) Messianic: judgment.

M. DAVID'S MIGHTY MEN 23:8-39
CF: 1 Chron 11:10-47 (+16 THERE)

1. MIGHTY MEN OF THE 1ST CLASS - 3 MIGHTY MEN! .. 23:8-12

- 8) Adino (Jashobeam in 1 Chron 11:10,11). Killed 800 in one battle.
- 9,10) Eleazar fought so long his hand cleaved to the sword. Cf: 1 Chron 11:12.
- 11,12) Shammah. Israel fled from the Philistines but held his ground in an open field of grass (like barley) and won the battle alone. Cf: 1 Chron 11:13,14; 2 Sam 23:11,12.

2. A SPECIAL DEED BY THREE 23:13-17
Cf: 2 Sam 5:18; 1 Chron 11:15-19

We do not know which three.

- 15) A wish made out loud.
- 16) These three obtain the drink with great danger to themselves.
- 17) David offers this water, which he considers to be the life (blood) of these men, to Jehovah. This was the finest tribute he could have given to them.

3. MIGHTY MEN OF THE 2ND CLASS 23:18-23

18,19) Abishai slew 300. Cf: 1 Chron 11:20,21. He was the brother of Joab.

NOTE: Joab was not among these mighty men.

20-23) Benaiah - son of a priest. Cf: 1 Chron 27:5; 11:22-25.

The great heroes of the Moabites were called "Lions of god."

The Egyptian was 5 cubits tall. Cf: 1 Chron 11:23.

**4. THE THIRTY MIGHTY MEN - HEROES OF
THE 3RD CLASS 23:24-39**
Cf: 1 Chron 11:26-47

24) Asahel - another brother of Joab.

Elhanan

25) Shammah - called Shammoth in 1 Chron 11:27. Leader of the 5th Division.

Elika

26) Helez - chief of the 7th Division.

Ira - chief of the 6th Division.

27) Abiezer - chief of the 9th Division.

Mebunnai - chief of the 8th Division.

28) Zalmon

- Maharai - chief of the 10th Division.
- 29) Helub - chief of the 12th Division.
- Ittai - possibly not the Philistine (?).
- 30) Benaiah
- Hiddai
- 31) Abi-Albon
- Azmaveth
- 32) Eliabba
- Jonathan
- 33) Shammah
- Ahiam
- 34) Eliphelet - called Hephher in 1 Chron 11:35,36. Son of Ur.
- Eliam - son of Ahithophel (a traitor - 2 Sam 17).
- 35) Hezrai
- Paarai
- 36) Igal
- Bani
- 37) Zelek
- Nahari - Joab's armorbearer.
- 38) Ira an Ithrite.
- Gareb
- 39) Uriah the Hittite, Bathsheba's husband.
- Thirty seven in all!

N. DAVID'S CENSUS AND ITS PUNISHMENT Ch 24

1. DAVID'S SIN IN THE NUMBERING OF ISRAEL 24:1-9
Cf: 1 Chron 21:1-6

- 1) Jehovah's anger was towards Israel not David! Israel had just experienced two rebellions against Jehovah's anointed. David was moved by Jehovah's permission. 1 Chron 21:1 shows this was through Satan!
- 2,3) Joab tries to convince David not to number the people.
- 4) David prevails over Joab and the captains.
- 5-9) The actual numbering.
- 8) Nearly 10 months.
- 9) A count is given but is not accurate. Benjamin and Levi were not counted. Cf: 1 Chron 21:6. There was, at this time, more good in Joab than in David.

2. ALL OF SINS ALTERNATIVES ARE BAD! 24:10-14

- 10) David knows he has sinned. And his sin is multiplied because it affects all of Israel!
- 11) The word of the Lord came before breakfast.
- 13) Three choices for punishment:
 - a. Seven years of famine,
 - b. Three months fleeing before their enemies, or
 - c. Three days pestilence (the sword of the Lord - 1 Chron 12:12).
- 14) David chooses God's hands for two reasons:
 - a. God's mercies are great, and
 - b. Man's are not!

NOTE: Implications involved in these choices:

- a. Famine from God but, through the wisdom of the farmer, it could be somewhat abated.

- b. Fleeing from enemies - from God and man.
- c. Pestilence - wholly from God.

3. THE PESTILENCE 24:15-17

15) 70,000 die.

16) Jerusalem is next.

Jehovah declares the punishment is enough - God always knows how much punishment is enough!

Angel of Jehovah is God's Avenger of Blood.

- a. Lord commanded - v. 19.
 - b. Angel of the Lord commanded - 1 Chron 21:18.
- 17) David cries to Jehovah for Jerusalem. They were not the culprits in Israel's rebellions.

4. OBEDIENCE IS BETTER THAN SACRIFICE BUT SACRIFICE FROM AN OBEDIENT HEART IS ACCEPTABLE 24:18-25

18) David's prayer is heard and answered.

20,21) David comes to buy the threshing floor from Araunah.

22,23) Araunah offers to give it. He is called "Ornan" in 1 Chron.

24) Do we give to the Lord only that which costs us little or nothing? Cf: 1 Chron 21:26.

25) Sacrifice accepted - Plague stopped.

Fire from God for the offering. Cf: 1 Chron 21:26. This will be the site of the Temple. Cf: 1 Chron 22:1.

O. DAVID'S PREPARATION FOR THE BUILDING OF THE TEMPLE 1 Chron 22

2-5) Workmen and the materials.

2) "Aliens" = [strangers] = Canaanites who were left in the land.

153,600 laborers. Cf: 2 Chron 2:17,18.

- a. 70,000 bearers of burdens,
- b. 80,000 hewers of wood, and
- c. 3,600 overseers.

4) Sidonians and Tyre = Phoenicians.

5) The reason for David's preparation - Solomon is still a youth.

6-16) Solomon commissioned to build the Temple.

13) Success will come only through the obedience to God's will.

17-19) Exhortation to the princes of Israel to assist in the building of the Temple.

P. NUMBERS AND ARRANGEMENTS OF THE LEVITES ACCORDING TO THEIR DIVISIONS AND EMPLOYMENTS 1 Chron 23-26

1. NUMBERS, DUTIES AND FATHER'S HOUSES OF THE LEVITE 1 Chron 23

1) David makes Solomon king.

3) Levites were numbered from age 30+.

6-23) David divided them into three courses:

- a. Gershonites - vv. 6-11,
- b. Kohathites - vv. 12-20, and
- c. Merarites - vv. 21-23.

24-27) David changes the age of service to age 20+.

28-32) Work of the Levites in the Temple.

2. THE DIVISION OF THE PRIESTS AND LEVITES INTO CLASSES 1 Chron 24

1-19) The 24 classes of priests.

7) All done by the casting of the lot.

20-31) The classes of Levites.

3. THE 24 CLASSES OF MUSICIANS 1 Chron 25

1-7) The number and offices.

1) "Prophecy" = speaking for Jehovah.

With musical instruments!

8-31) Their division by lot.

4. FURTHER DIVISION OF LABORS 1 Chron 26

1-19) The classes of the door-keepers.

20-28) The stewards of the treasures of the sanctuary.

26) Included the devoted treasures of David and his leaders.

27) Included the devoted spoils from battles.

28) Included the devoted treasures of:

- a. Samuel,
- b. King Saul,
- c. Abner and
- d. Joab.

29-32) The officials for the external business.

Q. DIVISION OF THE ARMY, TRIBAL PRINCES, ADMINISTRATORS AND COUNSELORS 1 Chron 27

1-15) Organization of the army.

16-24) Princes of the twelve tribes.

23,24) A history lesson.

25-31) Managers of the royal possessions and domains.

32-34) The chief counselors of the king.

33) Ahithophel and Hushai are the king's closest advisors.

R. DAVID'S LAST INSTRUCTIONS AND HIS DEATH 1 Chron 28,29

**1. DAVID RELATES GOD'S WILL TO SOLOMON AND GIVES
SOLOMON THE PATTERN FOR THE TEMPLE 1 Chron 28**

1-10) David presents Solomon to the princes of Israel as their new king.

11-19) The pattern for the Temple:

- a. Given to Solomon by David,
- b. Given to David by the Holy Spirit, and
- c. Given in writing.

20,21) David encourages Solomon to "Be strong and of good courage!"

**2. MORE DIRECTIONS FROM DAVID AND
DAVID'S DEATH 1 Chron 29**

1-9) These princes give extra for the building of the temple.

9) They offered with a perfect heart.

10-19) David's thanksgiving prayer.

20-22) Close of the public assembly.

23-25) Solomon is king!

26-30) David's death.