

The background of the slide is a wide-angle photograph of a sunset or sunrise. The sun is low on the horizon, creating a bright, golden glow that fills the sky and reflects on the ground. The sky is filled with scattered, dark clouds, some of which are illuminated from below, giving them a soft, orange and yellow hue. In the foreground, an open Bible is laid flat on a wooden surface. The pages are white with black text, and the spine of the book is visible in the center. The overall mood is peaceful and contemplative.

Chronological Bible Study

Week 12:

A Nation and Its Leader

1 Samuel 19:18-31:13

2 Samuel 1-7

Psalms 59, 56, 34, 52, 63, 57, 142, 54, 18

Opening Prayer

[Video Link](#)





Introductions

What is your favorite Christmas holiday tradition?

Questions?

Comments?

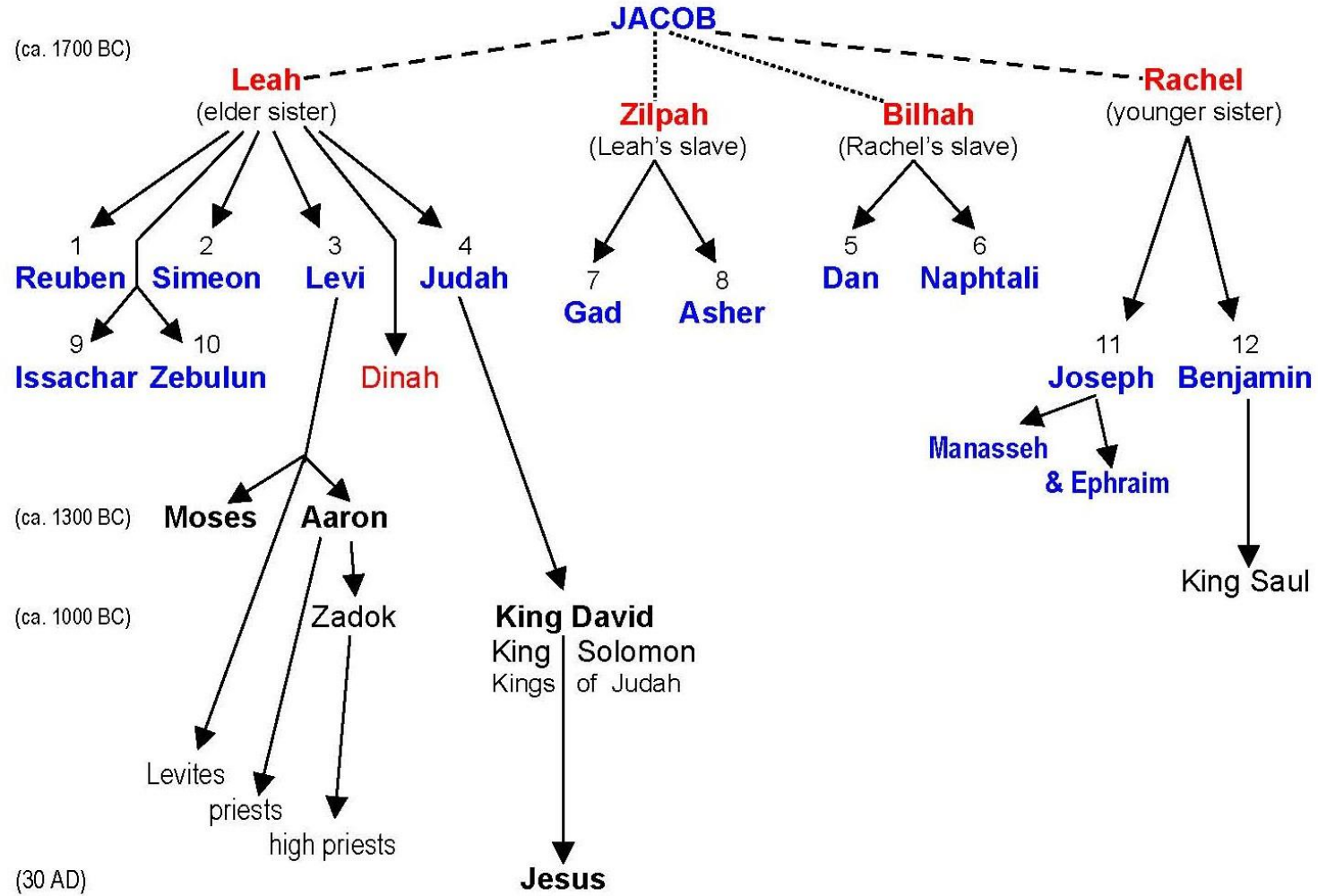
Summary of This Week's Readings

1 SA 19:18-31

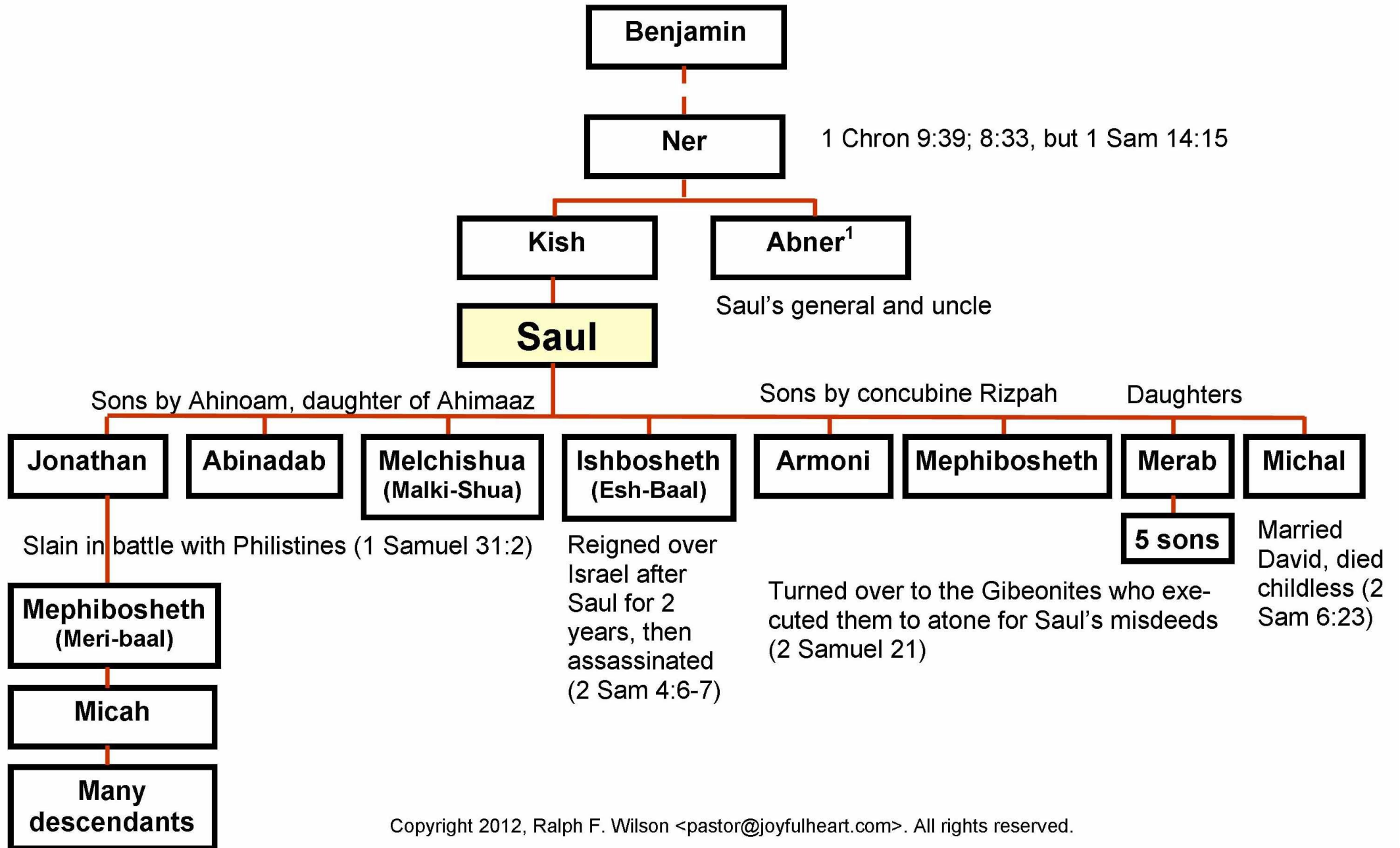
2 SA 1-7:29

Psalms 59, 56, 34, 52, 63, 57, 142, 54, 18

Sons of Jacob / Tribes of Israel

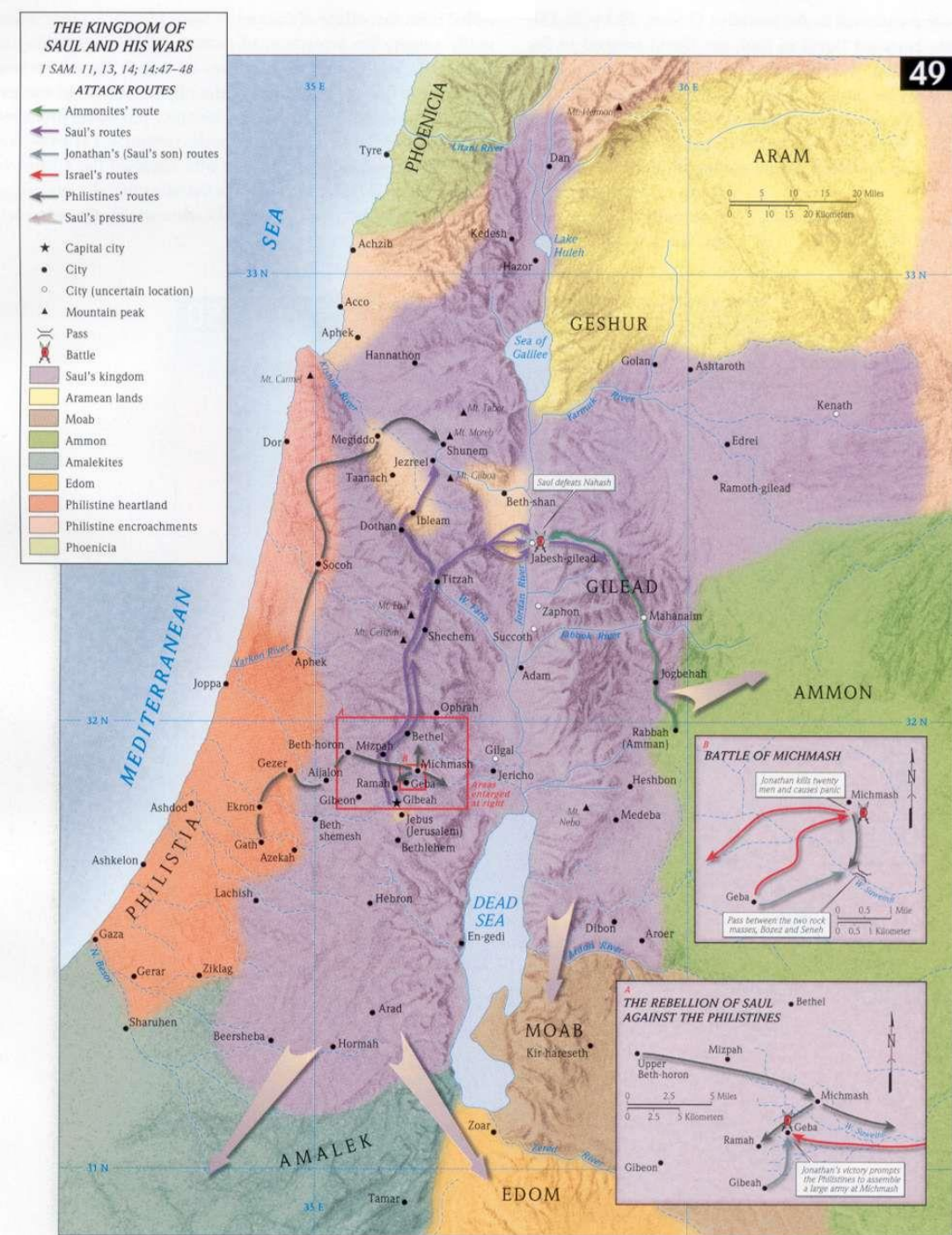


The House of Saul



Military Campaigns in 1 Samuel

- Saul's major task was to subdue the enemies of Israel.
- Initially he won several decisive battles
- His successes lessened as he was threatened by David and relied more on himself than God
- Key battles:
 - Jabesh Gilead:
 - Gibeah
 - Michmash
 - Amalek
 - Valley of Elah (Terebinth)
 - Keilah
 - Amalekite Raiders
 - Mt. Gilboa





Friendship of David and Jonathan

- Jonathan was Saul's eldest son and was fighting the Philistines
- Jonathan respected David's killing of Goliath and his leadership and a strong friendship developed.
- David was a successful commander and Saul becomes jealous of him believing David is seeking his throne. Saul decides to have David killed.
- Christian tradition understands their relationship as intimate camaraderie between two young soldiers with no sexual involvement.

Psalm 59

[Video Link](#)



DISCUSSION

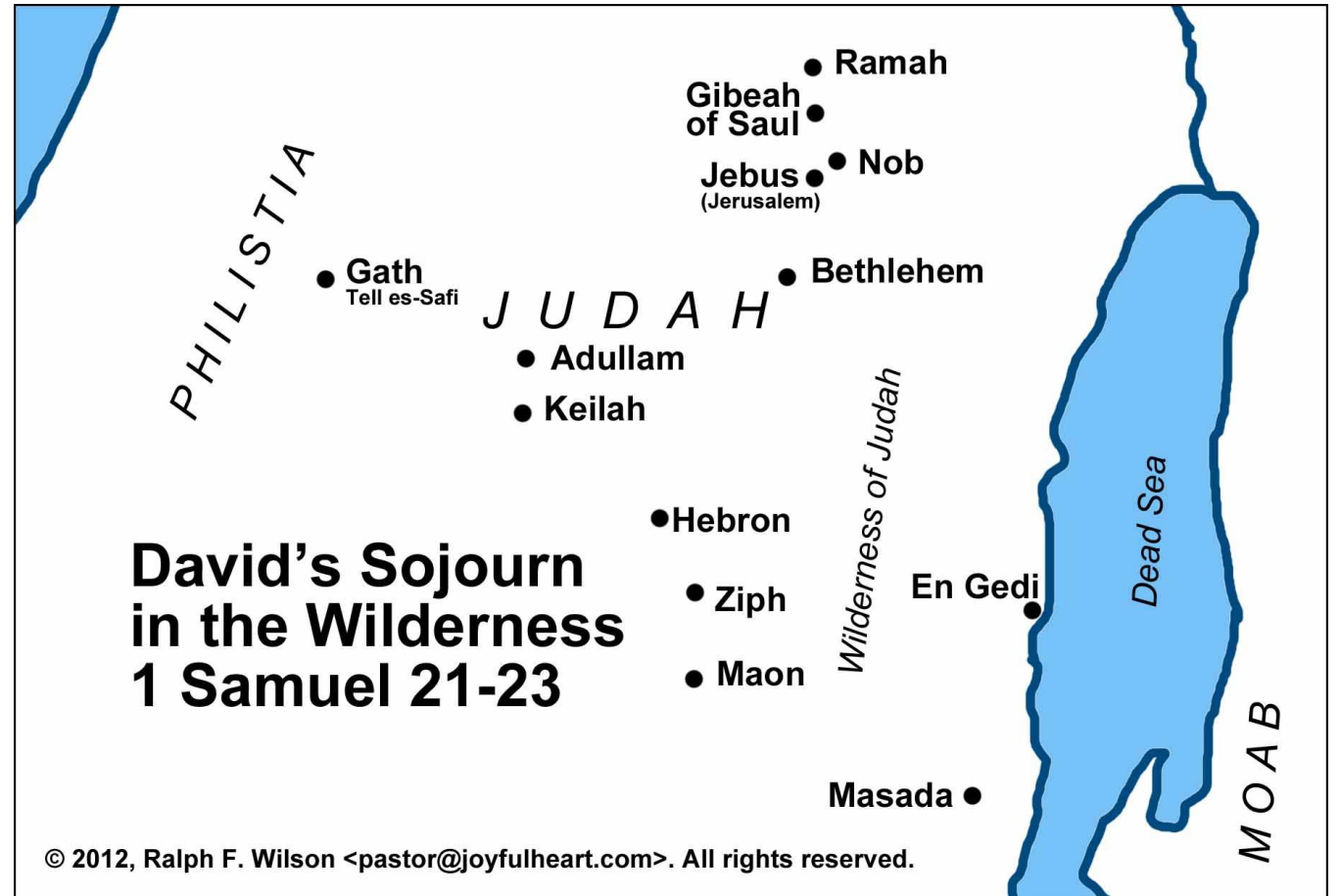
In Psalm 57, David turns to the Lord in time of crisis. He may not have understood why God was allowing him to suffer, but he understood what God wanted from him in his suffering.

How do you relate to God in times of trouble?
With praise? With requests? With complaint?



David Flees From Saul

- King Saul's jealousy and fear drove him to stalk David with the intent to kill him.
- David flees to Nob and Gath and lives among the Philistines.
- David uses guile and ingenuity in his escape.
- While being hunted by Saul he delivers Keilah from the Philistines, which Saul should have done.





David Spares Saul's Life

- David clearly has grounds to take Saul's life but does not. He forgives and tries to reconcile.
- David spares Saul's life twice saying Saul's fate would be decided by Yahweh. The two stories have different circumstances but essentially are the same

DISCUSSION

Why would God twice deliver Saul into David's hands?

Would the Lord be angry if David had killed Saul?



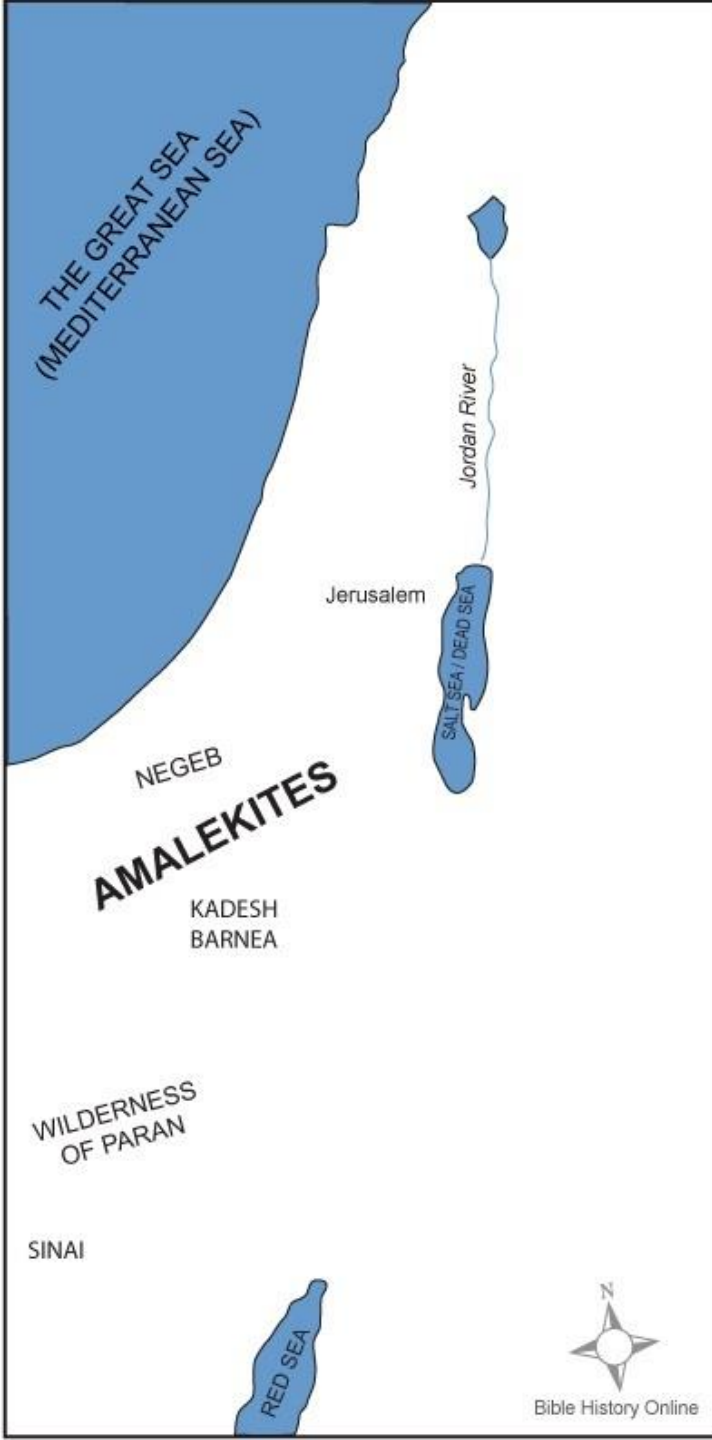
Samuel Dies

- Samuel lived a long and remarkable life (nearly 60 years)
- Samuel played a pivotal role in transition to the monarchy
- Samuel performed several miracles during his lifetime, including calling forth thunder and rain during a drought and defeating the Philistines through divine intervention.
- Samuel buried at Ramah, his hometown
- Samuel posthumously foretells Saul's impending doom
- Samuel's influence extended beyond his lifetime.



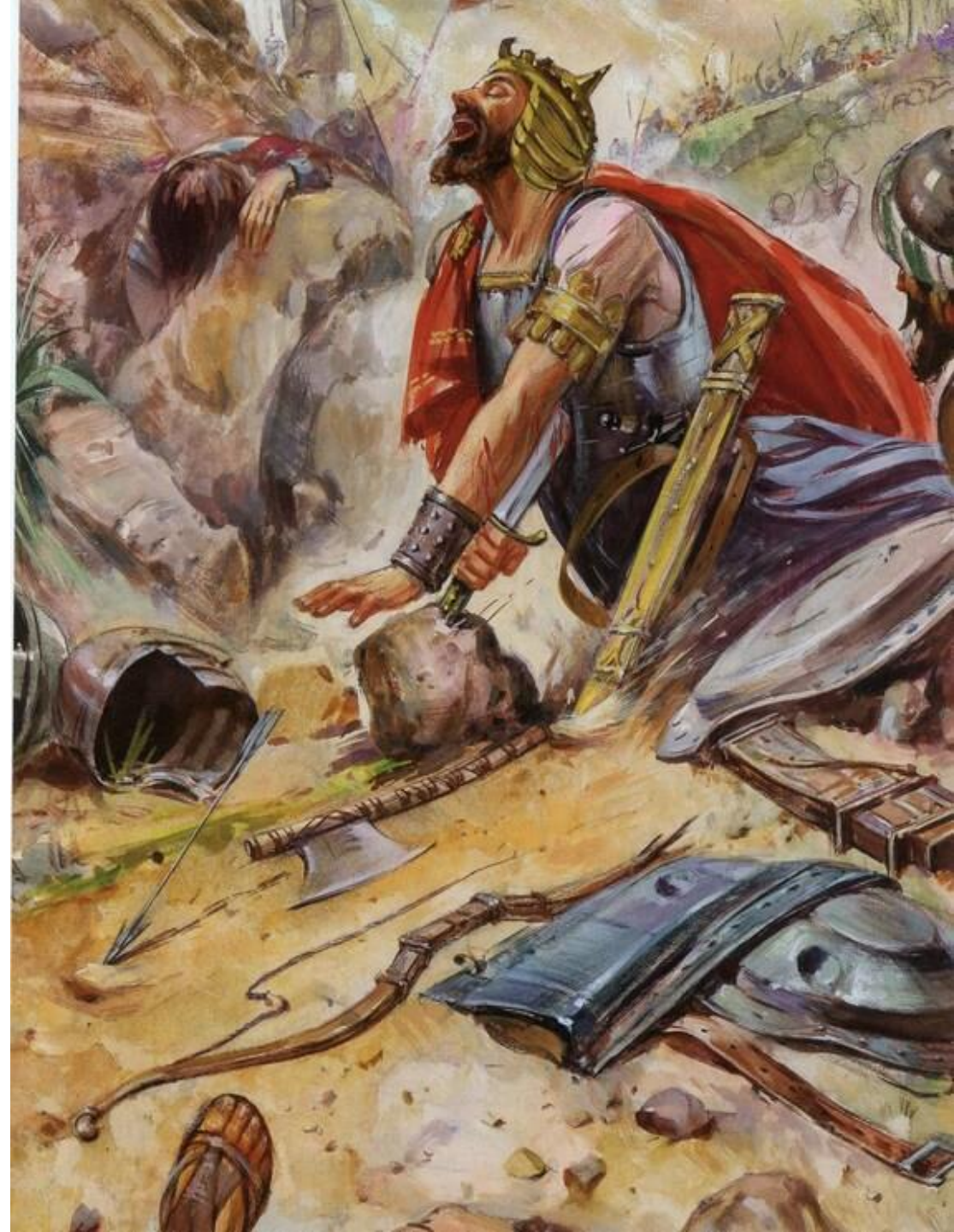
David Destroys the Amalekites

- After living in Philistia, he is dismissed from participating in the Philistine march against Israel.
- David returns to Ziklag, which the Amalekites destroyed.
- David and his men fight the Amalekites and win.
- Plunder from the war distributed to his tribal people of Judah.



The Death of Saul

- Saul and his sons (Jonathan and Abinadab and Malchi-shua eventually die in battle with the Philistines.
- Saul committed suicide during the losing battle with the Philistines.
- The bones of Saul and his sons are buried beneath a tamarisk tree.



DISCUSSION

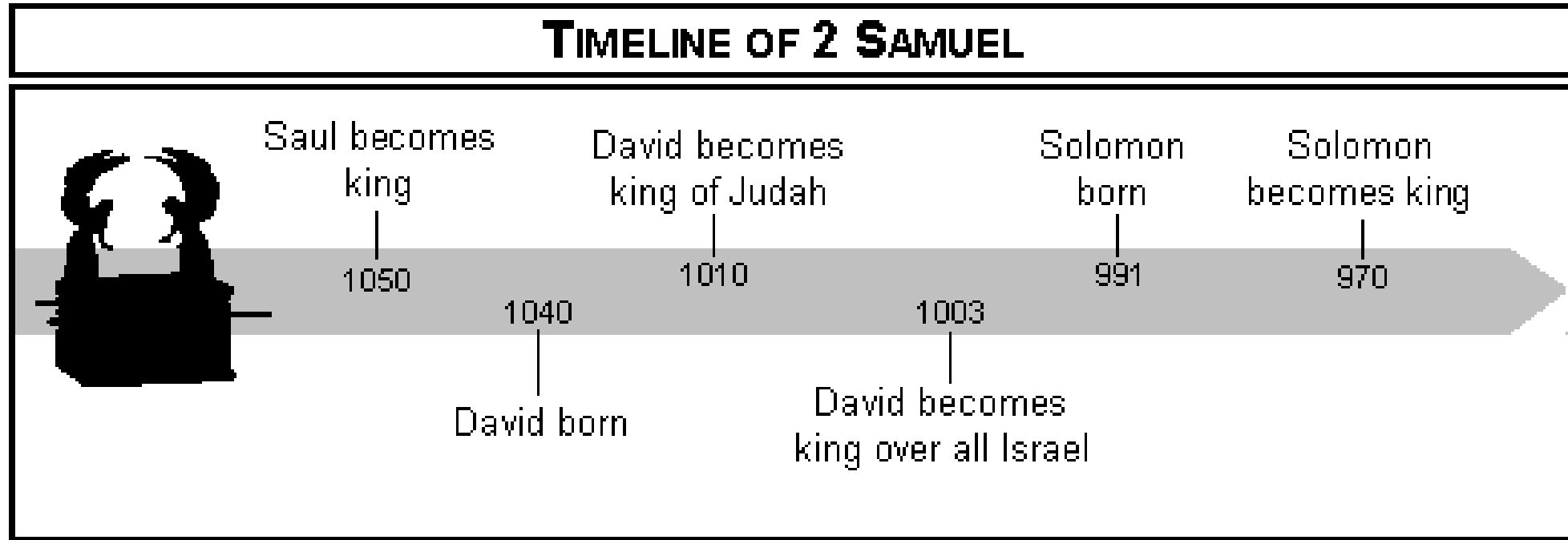
Would you expect David to lament Saul's death?
What does this teach us about David?



Psalm 18


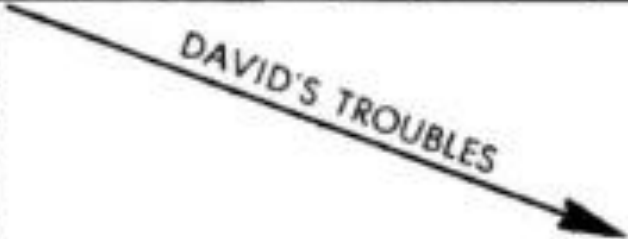
[Video Link](#)





Overview of 2 Samuel

- Records highlights of David's reign
- It traces David's ascension to the throne, his sins of adultery and murder, and the consequences of those sins on his family and nation

DAVID'S TRIUMPHS 		DAVID'S SIN	DAVID'S TROUBLES 		APPENDIXES
REIGN over JUDAH	REIGN over ALL ISRAEL	SIN	PUNISHMENT	RESTORATION	LAST ACTS and WORDS
DAVID in HEBRON	DAVID IN JERUSALEM				
7 ½ YEARS	33 YEARS (5:5)				

Overview of 2 Samuel

- How David gains the throne, loses it through rebellion and then regains it
- The story provides a picture of human greatness and folly

Key Themes

- God's opposition to the proud and exaltation of the humble.
- God's acts of forgiveness and justice toward human evil.
- Israel's promised hope of a future Messiah.

Big Ideas in 2 SAMUEL

God establishes a covenant with David and promises an everlasting dynasty through David's descendants

Though God forgives sin, sometimes consequences from actions remain

No sin is so grave that God won't forgive it

The abuse of power can have broad effects



2 Samuel

[Video Link](#)



David Rises to the Throne

- David is told of the death of Saul and his sons. David and all of Israel laments their death.
- David is anointed king of the southern kingdom of Judah at Hebron and Saul's son Ish-Bosheth leads northern kingdom at Mahanaim.
- David has great military successes in the early years of his rule.



Key

Black: Male
Pink: Female

⊖ Killed or executed

Steve Rudd
www.bible.ca/maps

The House of David

Tribe of Judah

2 Samuel 3:1

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

Tabernacle of David is anti-type of Church:

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

Salmon + Rahab the harlot: Caananite

Married in 1390 BC



Boaz + Ruth the Moabite

Married in 1284 BC



Obed

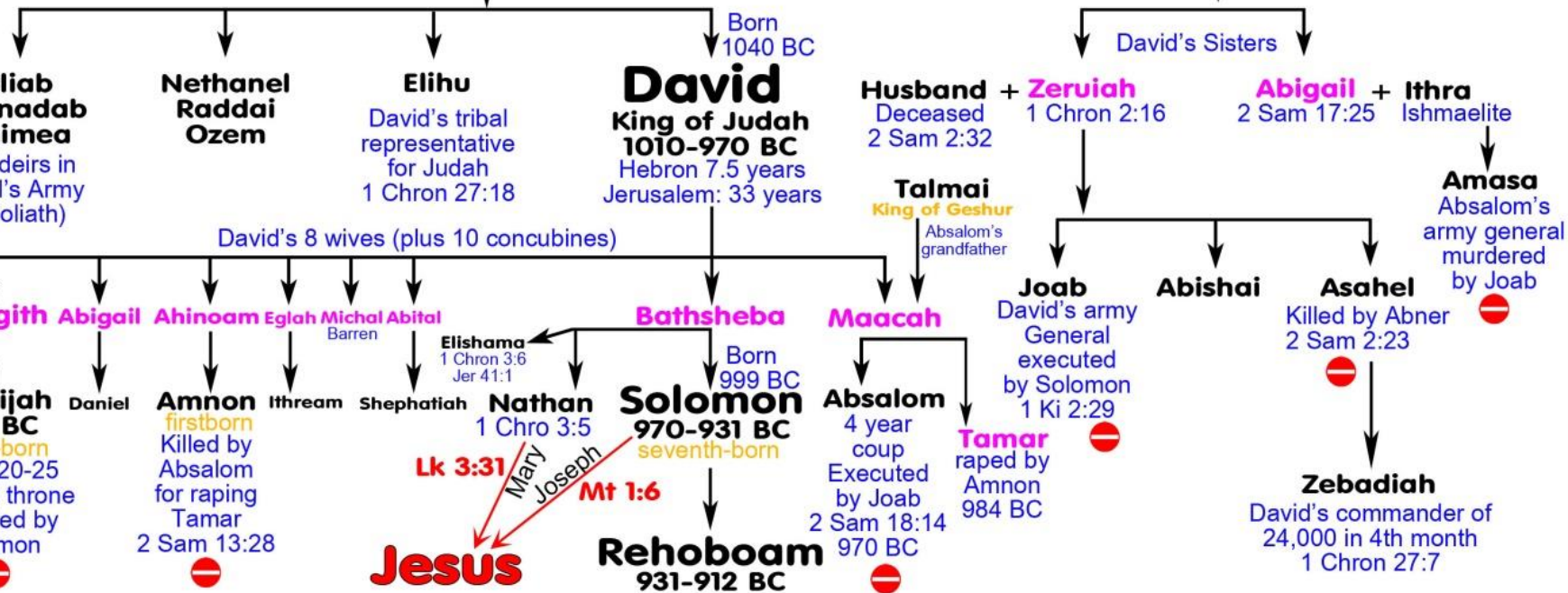


Jesse

Unknown wife + **Nahash, Ammonite king**

2 Sam 17:25

Nahash was the Ammonite king that caused Israel to demand their own king. Saul defeated Nahash in 1052 BC. Nahash fathered both Zeruah and Abigail with a woman who later became Jesse's wife, making Zeruah, David's step sister. This explains why Nahash showed kindness to David and they became friends. Both David's and Zeruah's mother are unknown. Nahash is masculine gender and cannot be Abigail's mother. Amasa was chosen as Absalom's general because he was David's first step-cousin and of the House of David. 1 Chron 19:1-2



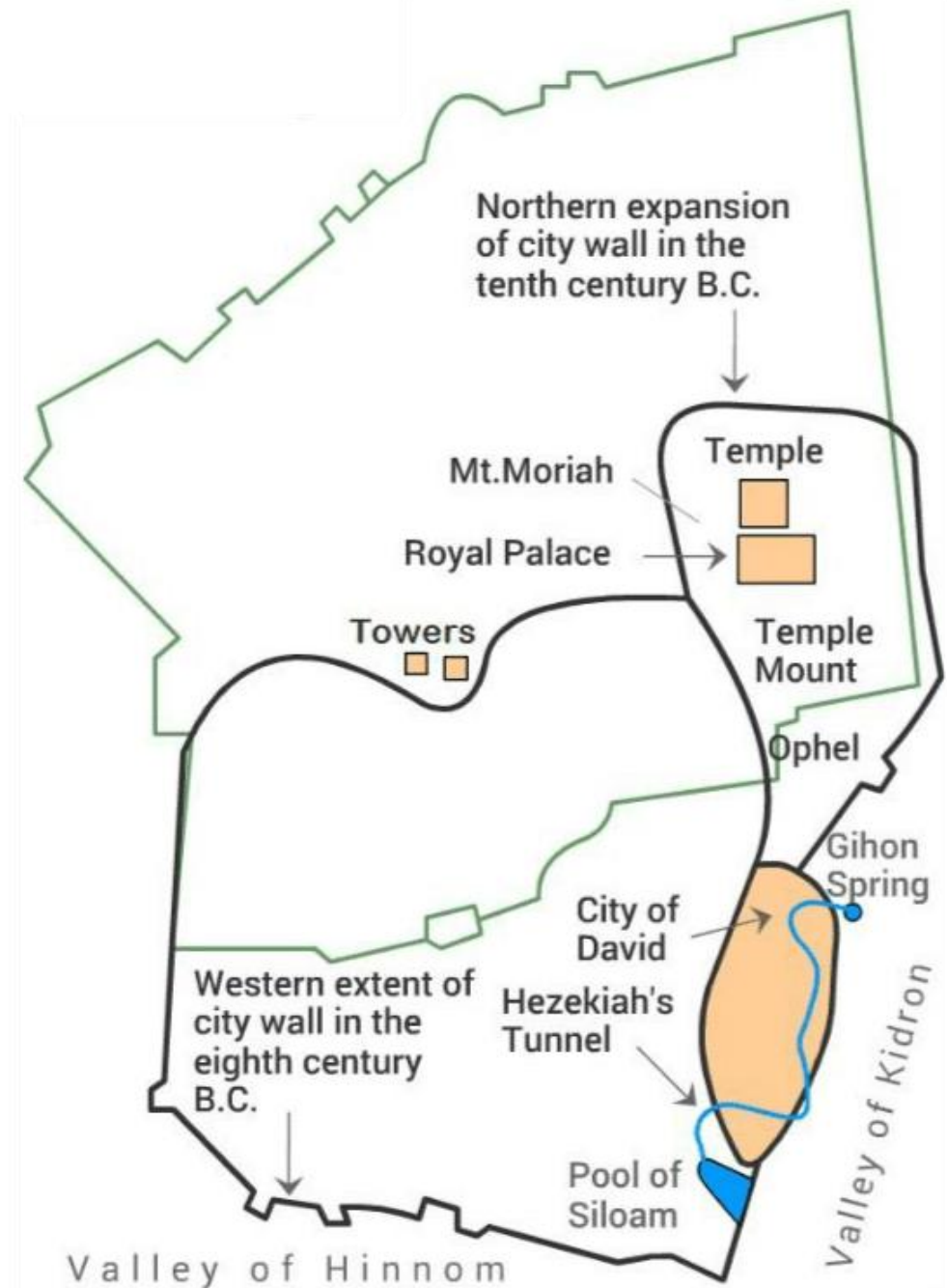
David

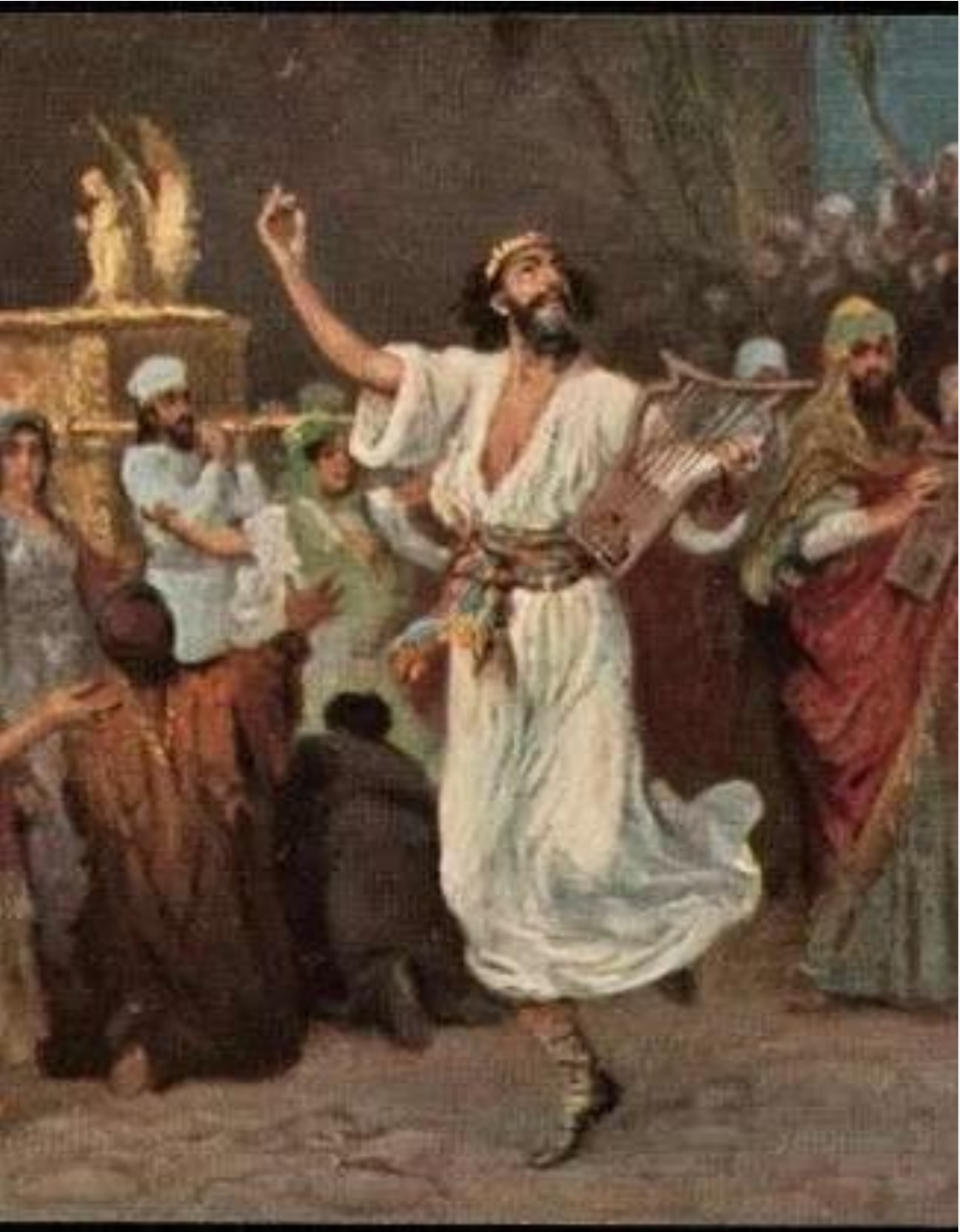
[Video Link](#)



The Expansion of David's Kingdom

- In 2 Samuel, David's kingdom expands from a territory of Judah to all of Israel and finally to the areas of Edom, Moab, Ammon, Zobah, and Syria.
- David establishes a centrally located capital in Jerusalem.
- Following the capture of Jerusalem, David won crucial victories over Philistia, Moab, Zobah, Ammon, and Syria.





The Ark is Brought to Jerusalem

- David brings the ark to Jerusalem.
- The Israelites are careless in obeying God's word on how to transport the ark.
- David dances joyfully when the ark is brought to Jerusalem. Michal resents David for his public display.

DISCUSSION

What do you think of Uzzah's punishment for his act when moving the ark of the covenant?

What does God's anger to this irreverence say about God and his holiness?



The Davidic Covenant

- God promised David an eternal kingdom
- Christ fulfills the covenant when he enters the world through one of David's descendants



Understanding the Davidic Covenant

[Video Link](#)





We will meet next week

- Refer to updated reading assignments sent out today
- Next week we begin seeing the chronological nature of our reading

Closing Hymn

[Video Link](#)

