



STOP 10: 2 Samuel

PURPOSES:

- (1) to record the history of David's reign;
- (2) to demonstrate effective leadership under God;
- (3) to reveal that one person can make a difference;
- (4) to show the personal qualities that please God;
- (5) to depict David as an ideal leader of an imperfect kingdom, and to foreshadow Christ, who will be the ideal leader of a new and perfect kingdom (chapter 7)

AUTHOR: Unknown. Some have suggested that Nathan's son Zabud may have been the author (1 Kings 4:5). The book also includes the writings of Nathan and Gad (1 Chronicles 29:29).

ORIGINAL AUDIENCE: The people of Israel

SETTING: The land of Israel under David's rule

DATE WRITTEN:

930 B.C.; written soon after David's reign, 1010-970 B.C.

KEY VERSE:

“And David perceived that the LORD had established him king over Israel, and that he had exalted his kingdom for his people Israel's sake.” (2 Samuel 5:12)

KEY PEOPLE: David, Joab, Bathsheba, Nathan, Absalom

OUTLINE:



Absalom caught by his hair

- DAVID'S _____ (1:1—10:19)
 1. David becomes king over Judah
 2. David becomes king over Israel
 3. David conquers the surrounding nations
- DAVID'S _____ (11:1—24:25)
 1. David and Bathsheba
 2. Turmoil in David's family
 3. National rebellion against David
 4. The later years of David's rule

CHRIST IN 2 SAMUEL:

- David the _____
- Ark of the Covenant (6)
- David's _____ to Mephibosheth (9)
- The altar at the threshing-floor (24)



David & Mephibosheth

“Now these *be* the last words of David the son of Jesse said, and the man *who was* raised up on high, the anointed of the God of Jacob, and the sweet psalmist of Israel, said, The Spirit of the LORD spoke by me, and his word *was* in my tongue.” (2 Samuel 23:1-2)

MEGATHEMES

THEME	EXPLANATION	IMPORTANCE
Kingdom Growth	Under David's leadership, Israel's kingdom grew rapidly. With the growth came many changes: from tribal independence to centralized government, from the leadership of judges to a monarchy, from decentralized worship to worship at Jerusalem.	No matter how much growth or how many changes we experience, God provides for us if we love him and highly regard his principles. God's work done in God's way never lacks God's supply of wisdom and energy.
Personal Greatness	David's popularity and influence increased greatly. He realized that the Lord was behind his success because he wanted to pour out his kindness on Israel. David regarded God's interests as more important than his own.	God graciously pours out his favor on us because of what Christ has done. God does not regard personal greatness as something to be used selfishly, but as an instrument to carry out his work among his people. The greatness we should desire is to love others as God loves us.
Justice	King David showed justice, mercy, and fairness to Saul's family, enemies, rebels, allies, and close friends alike. His just rule was grounded in his faith in and knowledge of God. God's perfect moral nature is the standard for justice.	Although David was the most just of all Israel's kings, he was still imperfect. His use of justice offered hope for a heavenly, ideal kingdom. This hope will never be satisfied in our hearts until Christ, the Son of David, comes to rule in perfect justice forever.
Consequences of Sin	David abandoned his purpose as leader and king in time of war. His desire for prosperity and ease led him from triumph to trouble. Because David committed adultery with Bathsheba, he experienced consequences of his sin that destroyed both his family and the nation.	Temptation quite often comes when a person's life is aimless. We sometimes think that sinful pleasures and freedom from God's restraint will bring us a feeling of vitality; but sin creates a cycle of suffering that is not worth the fleeting pleasures it offers.
Feet of Clay	David not only sinned with Bathsheba, he murdered an innocent man. He neglected to discipline his sons when they got involved in rape and murder. This great hero showed a lack of character in some of his most important personal decisions. The man of iron had feet of clay.	Sin should never be considered as a mere weakness or flaw. Sin is fatal and must be eradicated from our lives. David's life teaches us to have compassion for all people, including those whose sinful nature leads them into sinful acts. It serves as a warning to us not to excuse sin in our own lives, even in times of success.

The Seeker, The Sought, & Salvation (2 Samuel 9)

I. The Seeker - _____

II. The Sought - _____

III. Salvation