

## Union Chapel M.B. Church

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2 Samuel (Part 2)

*(Study Material from Through The Bible: A Complete Old & New Testament Bible Study)*

### I. The Story

#### a. The Spirit of Forgiveness

- i. **Chaps 1-4:** David is filled with remorse, and all the cruelty Saul had shown to him in attempting to take his life is forgiven (1:17-27).

#### b. The Spirit of Patience

- i. **Chaps 5-7:** David was anointed by Samuel as king over Israel (5:1-5) when he was about eighteen years old; David waited twelve years to see the fulfillment of that promise. David could have killed Saul multiple times, but he allowed the LORD to bring His promise to fruition in His own timing.
- ii. “*house* – dynasty in the lineage of David,” “*kingdom* – people who are governed by a king,” “*throne* – emphasizing the authority of the king’s rule,” “*forever* - emphasizing the eternal and unconditional nature of this promise to David and Israel” (7:12-16).

#### c. The Spirit of Submission

- i. **Chap 7:** David’s submission (7:18-29), recognizing LORD’s sovereignty, stands in sharp contrast to Saul’s spirit of self-will and rebellion.

#### d. The Spirit of Obedience

- i. **Chaps 8 & 10:** David’s conquests are recorded. The LORD’s faithfulness to give David victory over his adversaries. So, David reigned over all Israel and administered justice and equity to all his people (8:15). In contrast, Saul was disobedient in his commands to the LORD.

#### e. The Spirit of Compassion

- i. **Chap 9:** David shows kindness to Mephibosheth, the crippled son of Jonathan.

#### f. The Spirit of Repentance

- i. **Chaps 11-12:** No matter how close we are to the heart of God, we are not immune to sin (James 1:12-15). David is not where he is supposed to be (with his troops). He commits adultery with Bathsheba, and she becomes pregnant. Then he conspires to have Uriah murdered so he could take Bathsheba as his wife.
- ii. When Nathan confronts David about his sin, David did not deny it (contrast with Saul’s confrontation of sin) (12:1-15). David takes full

responsibility for his sin and admits it. Psalms 32 and 51 give us greater insight into David's remorse and his heart cries out to God for forgiveness.

g. The Spirit of Brokenness

- i. **Chaps 13-19:** Even though God is gracious and forgives David, there is always a price to pay for sin: (1) Bathsheba's baby dies; (2) Amnon rapes his sister Tamar; (3) Absalom kills Amnon; (4) Absalom leads a conspiracy against David and usurps the kingship while David flees.
- ii. **Chap 20:** After David returns to Jerusalem as king, Israel deserts David to follow Sheba, but the head of David's enemy is delivered into the hands of Joab, the commander of his army, proving that God is faithful to His servant.

h. The Spirit of Trust

- i. **Chaps 21-24:** provide information about David's reign, God's wrath against Israel, and David's mighty men.
- ii. David's poem (like Hannah in the 1 Sam) focuses on God's faithfulness and strength. Through all life's ups and downs, David continues to trust God to bring His covenant promise to fruition (23:5).

II. The Significance

a. From a Historical Perspective

- i. The Lord takes a chaotic nation and establishes a dynasty that lasts to the time of the captivity – over 450 years.

b. From a Personal Perspective

- i. We should desire to have the spirit of David. David truly lets God reign – in his kingdom and in his heart.
- ii. Who is *my* Lord? Who is on the throne of *my* heart?

c. From an Eternal Perspective

- i. 2 Samuel brings us one step closer to the fulfillment of God's promise in Genesis 3:15 (Gen 9:26-27; Gen 12; Gen 49:8-10; Ruth 4:22; 1 Sam 13:14; 2 Sam 7:16; Jer 33:14-17; Matt 1:1; 2 Tim 2:8; Rev 3:7; Rev 22:16).
- ii. David's Poems (2 Sam 22-23), God's Promise (2 Sam 7), and Hannah's Poem (1 Sam 2) ties the themes Samuel together:
  1. God opposes the proud and exalts the humble.
  2. Despite human evil: God is at work!
  3. God will raise up a messianic King.

**NOTES:**