

Wednesday Night Bible Study: 2 Samuel 5-9
November 4, 2020

Outline and Structure

Section 1: Samuel, the last Judge (1 Samuel 1:1-7:17)

Section 2: Samuel & Saul Israel's first King (1 Samuel 8:1-15:35)

Section 3: Saul & David – The era of two kings (1 Samuel 16:1-2 Samuel 1:27)

1. The Future king introduced (1 Samuel 16)
2. David & Goliath (1 Samuel 17)
3. David in Saul's House (1 Samuel 18-20)
4. David flees and Saul pursues (1 Samuel 21-30)
5. Saul's death and David's response (1 Samuel 31:1-2 Samuel 1:27)

Section 4: The establishment of David's reign (2 Samuel 2:1-9:13)

1. Conflict as David takes the throne, murder of Abner and Ish-bosheth (2 Samuel 2-4).
2. David established as king of all of Israel (2 Samuel 5-9)
 - A. David reigns of _____ Israel from Jerusalem (2 Samuel 5)
 - B. The _____ is brought to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6)
 - C. God makes a _____ with David (2 Samuel 7)
 - D. The greatness of David's _____ (2 Samuel 8)
 - E. David shows _____ to Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9)

Section 5: The dark days of David's reign (2 Samuel 10:1- 20:26)

Section 6: The conclusion of David's reign (2 Samuel 21:1-24:25)

Opening Questions

What is the Relationship of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles?

1 & 2 Samuel cover from Samuel's birth to the end of David's kingship (1100-970 BC). The emphasis is on the beginning of kingship in Israel, God establishing David, the Davidic covenant, the Arc, and Jerusalem. Possibly written/compiled by the prophets Gad or _____.

1 & 2 Kings covers from the death of David to the exile of Judah (970- 586 BC. Emphasis on national loyalty or disloyalty to Yahweh and the blessings or consequences. Civil war between north and south, prophets who speak to God, the demise of Jerusalem and

gradual decline. Failure of Kings to lead the people. Likely written mid exile. Ancient Jewish tradition believes _____ was the author.

1 & 2 Chronicles begins with genealogies going back to Adam and covers from David's life to the decree of Cyrus (1000-538 BC). The emphasis is on temple, Levites, worship, and restoration. The Chronicler seems to have a different agenda than Samuel & Kings, retelling Israel's history with a theological perspective to show how they got to where they were and outlining the big story of God. Written at the end of exile. Jewish tradition names _____ as the author.

Who were Ichabod and Ish-bosheth?

Ichabod is Eli's grandson born in 1 Samuel 4:21. Name means "The _____ has departed from Israel"

Ish-bosheth is Saul's youngest son and the only son not killed in battle at the end of 1 Samuel. For a few years he is made king in opposition to David. Name means "man of _____"

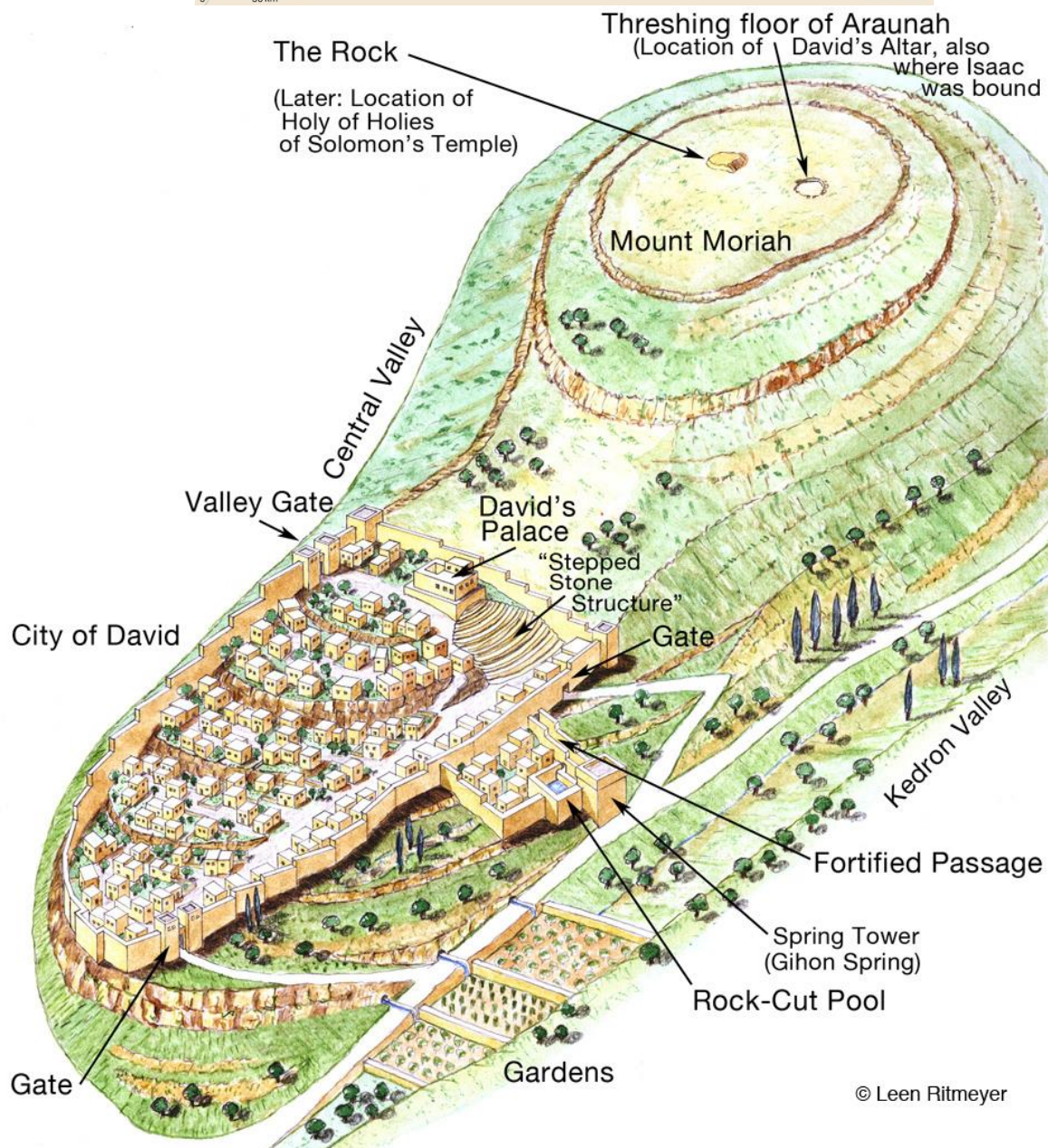
How are the events in 2 Samuel in ordered?

Digging Deeper

David reigns of all Israel from Jerusalem (2 Samuel 5)

1. David _____ as king over all of Israel (v. 1-5)
2. David captures _____ (v. 6-10)
3. Hiram king of Tyre _____ David (v. 11-12)
4. David's _____ and children (v. 13-16)
5. David's _____ over the Philistines (v. 17-25)

GOSPEL CONNECTIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND QUESTIONS



The Arc is brought to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6)

1. The first _____ attempt to move the Arc (v. 1-5)
2. God's _____ against Uzzah (v. 6-10)
3. The Arc is successfully brought to _____ (v. 11-19)
4. _____ against Michal (v. 20-23)

GOSPEL CONNECTIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND QUESTIONS

God makes a covenant with David (2 Samuel 7)

1. David desires to build a _____ for the Lord (v. 1-3)
2. Nathan communicates the _____ of the Lord to David (v. 4-17)
 - a. David will not build a _____ for the Lord (v. 4-7)
 - b. The Lord will build a _____ for David (v. 8-18)
3. David's _____ of response (v. 18-29)

35 Once for all I have sworn by my holiness;
I will not lie to David.
36 His offspring shall endure forever,
his throne as long as the sun before me.
—Psalm 89:35-36

30 And the angel said to her, "Do not be afraid, Mary, for you have found favor with God. 31 And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bear a son, and you shall call his name Jesus. 32 He will be great and will be called the Son of the Most High. And the Lord God will give to him the throne of his father David, 33 and he will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of his kingdom there will be no end."
—Luke 1:30-33

GOSPEL CONNECTIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND QUESTIONS

The greatness of David's kingdom (2 Samuel 8)

1. David's victories on _____ sides (v. 1-14)
2. David's _____ (v. 15-18)

GOSPEL CONNECTIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND QUESTIONS

David shows kindness to Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 9)

1. David looks for a descendant of Saul & Jonathan to show _____ to (v. 1-8)
2. David makes arrangements to _____ Mephibosheth (v. 9-13)

to grant to those who mourn in Zion—
to give them a beautiful headdress instead of ashes,
the oil of gladness instead of mourning,
the garment of praise instead of a faint spirit;
that they may be called oaks of righteousness,
the planting of the Lord, that he may be glorified.
—Isaiah 61:3

28 In that place there will be weeping and gnashing of
teeth, when you see Abraham and Isaac and Jacob and all
the prophets in the kingdom of God but you yourselves
cast out. 29 And people will come from east and west,
and from north and south, and recline at table in the
kingdom of God.
—Luke 13:28-29

GOSPEL CONNECTIONS, APPLICATIONS, AND QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

APPLICATION

Who is God?

What has He done?

Who are we?

What are we to do?