

OT Term2: Week 3

David established as King.

2 Samuel 1-12; 1 Chronicles 11:1 - 20:3; Psalms 2, 6, 9, 15, 16, 20-21, 24, 38-39, 60, 68, 93, 95-101, 103, 108, 110, 124, 138-139.

2 Samuel 1

1-16 The Amalekite who reports to David of Saul and Jonathan's deaths is slain by David for killing Saul, even though at his request.

17-27 David's song of lament over their deaths.

2 Samuel 2

1-4 David moves his families and men back to Hebron in Judah.

4 The men of Judah anoint him King.

5-7 He blesses the men of Jabesh-gilead for burying Saul.

8-11 At Mahanaim, Abner, Saul's commander, makes his son, Ish-bosheth [Heb. man of shame] king over the rest of Israel. David is king at Hebron for 7 and 1/2 years.

12-32 Account of battle between David's men under Joab against Ish-bosheth's men under Abner, during which Abner kills Asahel, Joab's brother.

Map of Kingdoms of David and Ishbosheth

2 Samuel 3

1 War between Saul and David's houses continues with David growing stronger.

2-5 Six sons born to David at Hebron // 1 Chronicles 3:1-4

6-12 Abner, argues with Ish-bosheth and defects to David

13-16 David requires he brings him his wife Michal.

17-21 Abner makes a secret agreement and feasts with David.

22-27 Joab returns, kills Abner to avenge Asahel.

28-39 David curses Joab and mourns Abner's death.

2 Samuel 4

1 Ish-bosheth is murdered.

18-12 When the two murderers bring the head to David, he executes them.

& 2 Samuel 5 // 1 Chronicles 11: 1-9

1-5 The tribes come to Hebron and anoint David king over all Israel. (30 years old, reigns for 40 years)

6-10 David captures Jerusalem from the Jebusites; makes it his capital.

Psalms 93

(a song of praise to God the great king.

Psalms 2

written by David after he established his throne at Jerusalem, in spite of the envy and malice of his enemies. A prophecy of the reign of Christ.

Psalm 110

RA psalm speaking of the rule of the king given by the Lord. A prophecy of Christ.

h1 Chronicles 12:23-40 mentions the divisions of men who joined David at Hebron to support him as king.

Psalm 101

David promises to live uprightly and to have godly advisers.

2 Samuel 5 // 1 Chronicles 14: 1-17

11-12 Hiram of Tyre sends materials to build him a house.

13-16 Children born to him at Jerusalem.// 1 Chron 3:5-9.

17-25 Directed by the Lord, David defeats the Philistines in 2 battles from Gibeon to Gezer.

Note addition of 1 Chron 14:17 speaking about the growth of David's fame.

2 Samuel 6 // 1 Chronicles 13: 1-14

V1-5 David fetches the Ark from Abinadab's house in Kiriath-jearim (1 Sam.7:1-2).

6-11 Uzzah dies when he touches the Ark at Perez-uzzah [Heb. the breach of Uzzah] so David leaves it at the house of Obed-edom, who is blessed.

2 Samuel 6

12-16 David brings the Ark to Jerusalem with sacrifices and dancing; Michal despises him.

17-19 He offers burnt offerings and peace offerings and feasts for the people.

20-23 Michal reproves him for his free expression of joy before the Lord; she is childless till her death.

More details of the movement of the Ark are in Chronicles.

1 Chronicles 15

1-15 David appoints the Levites to carry the Ark.

16-24 David appoints the musicians to accompany it.

25-29 They bring the Ark to Jerusalem.

1 Chronicles 16

1-6 David places the Ark in the tent; assigns Levites to lead the celebration before the Ark.

7-36 Asaph's psalm of thanksgiving

37-43 Those appointed by David to serve before the Ark.

Psalm 68

sung on bringing the Ark from Kiriath-jearim, recounting the care and goodness of the Lord in the wilderness, acknowledging His present salvation and blessing the mighty Lord now in His sanctuary.

Psalm 9

A song of thanks to the everlasting Lord who executes justice, encouraging others to praise Him; sung by David on bringing the Ark from the house of Obed-edom.

Psalm 24

Praise to the King of glory on entry to Jerusalem.

Psalm 15

describes the godly qualities of a citizen of Zion.

Psalms 95-100

A series of psalms of praise, exhorting the people to worship God for his greatness, His righteousness and His wonderful character and works, to come to His holy hill and into His courts with praise.

2 Samuel 7 // 1 Chronicles 17: 1-27

1 David has rest from his enemies

2-3 He desires to build a house for the Lord.

4-17 Through Nathan, the Lord promises it will be done by David's descendant and that his house and kingdom will last forever.

18-29 David's prayer and thanksgiving.

Psalm 16

David expresses his joy and security in the Lord as his portion in life and protector in death. A messianic psalm.

2 Samuel 8 // 1 Chronicles 18: 1-17

1-14 David defeats the Philistines,

Hadadezer of Zobah

Arameans (Syrians) in Damascus

"Toi of Hamath gives him tribute

He defeats Edomites at the Valley of Salt.

Psalm 60

Written as David battles Edom, in trouble he cries for help.

Psalm 108

similar ending as in previous psalm, but in this one David's introductory despair at defeat is turned to praise and thanks that the Lord will deliver.

2 Samuel 8

15-18 The quality of his rule and the officers who helped him in his reign.

2 Samuel 9

1-13 David cares for Mephibosheth, Saul's grandson, Jonathan's son, appointing his servant Ziba as his land manager.

2 Samuel 10 // 1 Chronicles 19:1-19

1-5 Hanun, king of the Ammonites humiliates David's messengers.

6-14 The Ammonites, allied with the Arameans (Syrians), are overcome by Joab and Abishai.

15-19 David defeats the rest of the Arameans at Helam; they make peace.

Map of extent of David's Kingdom

Psalm 20

Before the battle with the Ammonites, David prays for victory over his enemies.

Psalm 21

He thanks the Lord for deliverance and trusts him for further salvation.

Psalm 124

David praises the Lord who is on their side.

Psalm 138

A song of praise and thanks for the Lord's favour.

Psalm 139

David understands the wonder of the Lord's intimate knowledge of him and His presence in every place. He desires to live according to the Lord's way.

2 Samuel 11

1-5 While Joab fought the Ammonites at Rabbah, in Jerusalem David commits adultery with Bathsheba. U6-13 Uriah, sent for by David to cover his adultery, does not go home to his wife.

14-25 David arranges for Uriah to die in battle.

26-27 David takes Bathsheba as his wife; she has a son.

2 Samuel 12

1-6 The Lord sends Nathan to David with a parable of the ewe lamb, causing David to judge himself.

7-12 The Lord's anger at David's despising of His care in doing this sin brings a judgment on his family.

13-23 David repents; he fasts for mercy but the child dies.

A series of Psalms in which David is repentant and asks for mercy and receives forgiveness.

Psalm 38

in which David prays for mercy, describing his misery, his friends' desertion of him and his enemies' treachery. He confesses his sin and asks for help.

& Psalm 39

David decides to watch his words but finally while seeing the futility of life asks the Lord to deliver him from his sin and His chastening.

Psalm 6

David prays for mercy and healing .

Psalm 51

At the time when Nathan came to him after his adultery with Bathsheba, a repentant David recognising that it is against the Lord that he has sinned asks Him to blot out his sin; for cleansing, a new heart and restoration of joy. The sacrifice he offers is a broken and contrite heart.

Psalm 32

He speaks of the blessedness of forgiveness and of trusting in the Lord.

Psalm 33

David praises the Lord for his works and His deliverance.

Psalm 103

praise for the Lord's mercies and forgiveness.

2 Samuel 12

24-25 Solomon is born and named Jedidiah [Heb. beloved of the Lord].

26-31 David takes Rabbah; puts the Ammonites under hard labour. //1

Chronicles 20:1-3