

## Outline of 2 Samuel

### 1A God blesses David and he expands and unites the kingdom. 2 Sam. 1–10

1B The beginning of David's kingdom 2 Sam. 2:1–3:5 (5 events)

1C David's move to Hebron 2 Sam. 2:1–4a

For the first 7.5 years David is ruler of Judah alone, and reigns from Hebron.

2C David's overtures to Jabesh-Gilead 2 Sam. 2:4b–7

3C Ish-bosheth's coronation over Israel, he reigns for 2 years. 2 Sam. 2:8–11

4C The conflict between Abner and Joab, 2 Sam. 2:12–32

The battle of the Sharp Swords. This battle between champions was typical of the ancient world as seen in the battle of Troy in the *Iliad*.

Asahel, Joab's brother, is killed by Abner.

5C God blesses the house of David. 2 Sam. 3:1–5

David has 6 sons in Hebron: Amnon, Chileab, Absalom, Adonijah, Shaphatiah, Ithream.

### Comment

1. During this time we see the foreshadowing problems with Joab. Joab was a realist who had little spiritual interest but worked to manipulate the events to his advantage.
2. These chapters set the stage for later political turmoil and civil war in the nation.
3. David sought God's counsel in prayer before making important decisions.
4. David treats Saul, his family, and supporters with grace.
5. We see God blessing David, he is prosperous and fruitful.

2B God unifies David's kingdom, 2 Sam. 3:6–5:16

1C David's acceptance of Abner, 2 Sam. 3:6–39

Abner retaliates against Ish-bosheth because Ish won't let him have his way. Abner throws the civil war to David.

David orders the return of Michal, his wife, the daughter of Saul, 2 Sam. 2:14-21

Joab acts on his own and gets revenge and murders Abner, 2 Sam. 3:22-30

David honors Abner's loyalty to Saul, orders a period of mourning.

2C David's punishment of Ish-bosheth's murderers, 2 Sam. 4

Ish-bosheth is assassinated by his own bodyguards.

David executes the assassins.

Again David demonstrates grace and love toward his enemies. He does not act like a pagan, but demonstrates the application of the Law of Moses in his life.

3C David's acceptance by all Israel 2 Sam. 5:1-12

David is 30 at the time he becomes king. He reigns for 7.5 years in Hebron and 33.5 years over all Israel. 2 Sam. 5:1-5

David conquers the Jebusites and makes Jerusalem, the city of Zion the capital. 2 Sam. 5:6-10

David begins to operate like a pagan king by multiplying wives and concubines. 2 Sam. 5:11-16.

David defeats the Philistines and drives them from the land. 2 Sam. 5:17-25.

4C David's additional children born in Jerusalem are summarized here, but the details come later. 2 Sam. 5:13-16

3B God establishes David's kingdom 2 Sam. 5:17-8:18

1C David's victories over the Philistines 2 Sam. 5:17-25

2C David's moving of the ark to Jerusalem 2 Sam. 6

First, David secures the nation, then he secures the site for God's presence.

Uzzah attempts to stabilize the Ark and instantly dies.

David becomes fearful, stores the ark with Obed-Edom the Gittite, until he realizes God is blessing Obed-Edom

David then brings the Ark into Jerusalem with a parade, sacrifices, and dancing before the Lord.

Michal, his wife ridicules him and is divinely disciplined for it.

3C The giving of the Davidic Covenant 2 Sam. 7

God honors David with the Covenant.

**The Davidic Covenant** The fourth Jewish and third unconditional covenant.

A. **Scripture:** 2 Sam. 7:11–14; Emphasizes David's immediate seed, Solomon. 1 Chron. 17:10–14;

B. **Persons:** God and David as representative of the Davidic Dynasty.

C. **Importance:** Elaborates the seed aspect of the Abrahamic Covenant, the Messianic seed aspect rather than the national seed.

D. Provisions (6)

1. A house, 2 Sam. 7:11, 16; 17:10

2. Solomon will be established upon David's throne. 2 Sam. 7:12;

3. Solomon will build the Temple, not David, 2 Sam. 7:13

4. The throne of Solomon's kingdom will be established forever. Not the person, but the throne itself, the throne of the kingdom, 2 Sam. 7:13, 16.

5. Solomon will be punished for disobedience, but God's covenant love will not be removed from Him, 2 Sam. 7: 14, 15. Because it focuses on Solomon there is the possibility of sin.

6. In the Chron. passage the emphasis is on the Messiah, His throne, house, and kingdom will be established forever. 1 Chron. 17:10-13

E. Promised 4 eternal things: an eternal house (dynasty); kingdom, throne, an eternal descendant.

The eternality of the first three things is guaranteed because the seed of David

culminates in the God-man.

F. Confirmations. 2 Sam. 23; Psalm 89, all 52 verses are a reconfirmation of the Davidic covenant, v. 3,4; v. 36; God has made a guaranteed unconditional covenant. The provisions will be fulfilled despite the way David's descendants conduct themselves. Jer. 33:14-26.

G. Extent: forever and everlasting, Hebrew has no word that means eternal as we think of it; to the end of the age, as long as the Sun and Moon last, until Rev. 20, the end of the Messianic Kingdom.

D. **Status:** Unconditional, partly fulfilled but not fully so until the second coming.

4C God expands David's kingdom 2 Sam. 8:1–10:18

- David protects the nation from external enemies
- David expands into more territory
- David provides justice.

Each of these is a picture of the Messiah's role.

1D God gives David victory over Israel's enemies: Philistines, Moabites, Syrians, Ammon, Edom, 2 Sam. 8:1–18

2D God's covenant faithfulness is demonstrated by David to the son of Jonathan, 2 Sam. 9:1–13

3D God's faithfulness despite David's unfaithfulness chs. 2 Sam. 10

**2A God disciplines David for his sins and David reaps the consequences. 2 Sam. 11–20**

1B David's unfaithfulness to God 2 Sam. 11–12

David's sin: adultery, conspiracy to commit murder, murder, cover-up

The prophet of God challenges David, the prophet is always over the King.

In response to the parable David announces a fourfold punishment which becomes his own.

- The baby dies
- Amnon rapes and commits incest with Tamar

- Absalom kills Amnon
- Absalom leads a revolt against David, at the end Absalom is killed by Joab.

2B David's rejection and return 2 Sam. 13–20

1C Events leading up to Absalom's rebellion 2 Sam. 13–14

David leaves Zadok and Abiathar in Jerusalem as spies.

2C Absalom's attempt to usurp David's throne 2 Sam. 15–20

Ziba, Mephibosheth's servant is disloyal to Mephibosheth.

Shimei, a Benjamite, curses David who deals with him in grace.

The manipulations of Hushai to undercut the advice of Ahithophel (who was Bathsheba's grandfather).

Ahithophel commits suicide.

### 3A **Six appendices that evidence the greatness of the Davidic Covenant 2 Sam. 21–24**

1B David averts a famine as punishment for Saul's sin 2 Sam. 21:1–14

1. Saul's broken treaty with the Gibeonites 2 Sam. 21:1–6

2. David's justice and mercy 2 Sam. 21:7–9

3. David's honoring of Saul and Jonathan 2 Sam. 21:10–14

2B David's defeat of the four giant killers 2 Sam. 21:15–22

These men kill the brothers of Goliath.

3B David's praise of Yahweh for His faithful deliverance, 2 Sam. 22

4B David's last testament reflects on the Davidic Covenant, 2 Sam. 23:1–7

5B David's thirty-seven mighty men 2 Sam. 23:8–39

1C Selected adventures of outstanding warriors 2 Sam. 23:8–23

2C A list of notable warriors among The Thirty 2 Sam. 23:24–39

6B Pestilence from David's sin 2 Sam. 24

1C David's sin of numbering the people 2 Sam. 24:1–9

2C David's confession of his guilt 2 Sam 24:10–14

3C David's punishment 2 Sam 24:15–17

4C David's repentance 2 Sam 24:18–25