

2 Samuel: God’s King

Introduction

Key Word: **DAVID** (1,127 times in Scripture, second only to Jesus. 280x in 2 Samuel. 58x in the NT. 61 chapters are devoted to his life and reign (1 Sam 16—2 Kings 2; 1 Chronicles 11—29). David wrote 73 of 150 psalms

Saul brought *stabilization* to Israel—David brought *expansion*.

I. The Author—Compiled by someone in the prophetic school using the documents of the prophets Samuel, Nathan, and Gad

II. The Audience—The monarchy in Israel and the people.

III. The Aim—To chronicle the divine origin of the Davidic dynasty, to highlight the role of the prophets, and to point to David’s greater Son as the ultimate King.

IV. The Arrangement

The Book of 2 Samuel

Focus	David's Rise						David's Fall							
Divisions	David's Reign over a Divided Kingdom		David's Reign over a United Kingdom		David's Reign over an Enlarging Kingdom		David's Sin & God's Judgment		Absalom's Attempt to Overthrow David		David's Restoration to the throne		David's Final Words & Works	
	1	4	5	7	8	10	11	14	15	18	19	20	21	24
Topics	Triumph						Transgression		Trouble					
	Conflict in the Country						Conflict in the Court							
Place	David in Hebron		David in Jerusalem											
Time	7 ½ Years		33 Years											
Author	Samuel													

1 Samuel—book about 3 men; 2 Samuel—book about 1 man

Key Chapter: 7—the Davidic Covenant
David’s Triumphs (1—10)

FAITH

David's Transgressions (11:1—12:15) *Turning Point in the Story*
David's Troubles (12:16—24:25)

FAULTS
FOES

V. The Analysis

Second Samuel 1—10 emphasize David's political victories. They describe how David, the elect king, consolidates and unifies the entire nation under his authority.

Establishment of the kingdom (5—7)
Extension of the kingdom (8—10)

5:1-10 Capture of Jerusalem from the Jebusites

5:17-25; 8:1-4; 10:1-19 Impressive military victories (Philistia, Moab, Zobah, Aram, and Edom)

6 Moving the ark to Jerusalem

7 Davidic Covenant

9 Kindness to Mephibosheth

11 David's great sin

12-18 David's great suffering

19—21 David restored to the throne.

21—24 Six nonchronological appendixes (mixture of good and bad)

VI. The Application

1. The secret of David's greatness was his realization that he was not the final authority. Based on the biblical record, he was more prayerful than any other king in Israel. He realized his power was delegated. That it had limits.
2. David was a distracted father. Triumph in his public life—tragedy of his private one.
3. Greatest of men can sin grievously. The need to be ever vigilant against sin.
4. Importance of confession and repentance.
5. Greatness of God's grace (Psalm 32 and 51).
6. Anticipation of Christ Jesus—"Son of David" (Rev 22:12-13, 16b, 20b)

VII. The Assignment

