

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

**A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1984**

II SAMUEL

STUDY GUIDE



II SAMUEL

SCRIPTURE READING

II Samuel

THEME

II Samuel highlights David's reign over both Judah and Israel. This book reveals the successes and failures of David and God's faithfulness to him throughout his life.

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. II Samuel covers the major events of King David's forty-year rule.
- B. As we look at the various events in the life of David, we can see why he was identified as a man after God's own heart.
- C. David continually pursued the heart of God.
- D. Although this book is identified as II Samuel, Samuel was dead before David began ruling as king.
- E. II Samuel records the transgressions, troubles, and triumphs of King David.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. The third day after David had returned to Ziklag following his defeat of the Amalekites, a man came from the camp of Saul with his clothes torn and dust on his head and prostrated himself before David. (II Samuel 1:1-2)
- B. David asked the man from where he had come and he replied, "I have escaped from the camp of Israel." (II Samuel 1:3)
- C. David inquired about the outcome of the battle. The man told him of Israel's defeat and of Saul and Jonathan's deaths. (II Samuel 1:4)

- D. David asked him how he knew that Saul and Jonathan were dead. (II Samuel 1:5)
- E. According to the young man, he had been on Mount Gilboa and witnessed Saul “leaning on his spear.” The Philistine chariots and horsemen were pursuing him. (II Samuel 1:6)
 - 1. There is a discrepancy between the Amalekite’s account of what Saul did and the account recorded in I Samuel 31:4.
 - 2. The Amalekite told David that Saul was leaning on his spear, still alive; I Samuel 31:4 says that Saul fell on his sword and his armor bearer witnessed his death.
- F. When Saul looked behind and saw this young man, he asked who he was and he replied, “I am an Amalekite.” (II Samuel 1:7-8)
- G. According to the Amalekite, Saul requested to be killed by him. Saul was seriously wounded and asked that his life be ended. (II Samuel 1:9)
- H. The Amalekite declared that he had killed Saul because he knew that he would not recover from his wound. (II Samuel 1:10)
- I. He had taken the crown and bracelet from Saul and had brought them to David. (II Samuel 1:10)
- J. When David heard this man’s testimony, he and his men tore their clothes. (II Samuel 1:11)
- K. They mourned, fasted, and wept for Saul, for Jonathan, for the people of the Lord, and for the house of Israel until evening. (II Samuel 1:12)
- L. David asked the young man, “Where are you from?” He replied, “I am the son of a foreigner, an Amalekite.” (II Samuel 1:13)
- M. David questioned why he was not afraid to destroy the Lord’s anointed. (II Samuel 1:14)
- N. David called for one of his servants to execute the man. The servant obeyed, and the man was killed. (II Samuel 1:15)

- O. David made this statement concerning the Amalekite man: “Your blood is on your own head, for your own mouth has testified against you, saying, ‘I have killed the Lord’s anointed.’ ” (II Samuel 1:16)
- P. David lamented over Saul and Jonathan. (II Samuel 1:17)
1. He commanded that the following lamentation be taught to the children of Judah. It is called the *Song of the Bow*, and it is written in the book of Jasher. (II Samuel 1:18)
 2. “The beauty of Israel is slain on your high places! How the mighty have fallen!” (II Samuel 1:19 NKJV)
 3. “Tell it not in Gath, proclaim it not in the streets of Ashkelon—lest the daughters of the Philistines rejoice, lest the daughters of the uncircumcised triumph.” (II Samuel 1:20 NKJV)
 4. “O mountains of Gilboa, let there be no dew nor rain upon you, nor fields of offerings. For the shield of the mighty is cast away there! The shield of Saul, not anointed with oil.” (II Samuel 1:21 NKJV)
 5. “From the blood of the slain, from the fat of the mighty, the bow of Jonathan did not turn back, and the sword of Saul did not return empty.” (II Samuel 1:22 NKJV)
 6. “Saul and Jonathan were beloved and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided; they were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions.” (II Samuel 1:23 NKJV)
 7. “O daughters of Israel, weep over Saul, who clothed you in scarlet, with luxury; who put ornaments of gold on your apparel.” (II Samuel 1:24 NKJV)
 8. “How the mighty have fallen in the midst of the battle! Jonathan was slain in your high places.” (II Samuel 1:25 NKJV)
 9. “I am distressed for you, my brother Jonathan; you have been very pleasant to me; your love to me was wonderful, surpassing the love of women.” (II Samuel 1:26 NKJV)

10. "How the mighty have fallen, and the weapons of war perished!" (II Samuel 1:27 NKJV)

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. After Saul's death, David asked the Lord if he should go to any of the cities of Judah. The Lord told him to go to Hebron. (II Samuel 2:1)
- B. David and his men went to Hebron, taking their entire households with them. The cities of Hebron became their new home. (II Samuel 2:2-3)
- C. Representatives from Judah came and anointed David king over the house of Judah. (II Samuel 2:4)
- D. These men informed David that some of the men of Jabesh Gilead were the ones who buried Saul. (II Samuel 2:4)
- E. David sent messengers to Jabesh Gilead commending them for the kindness they had shown to Saul. (II Samuel 2:5)
- F. He desired that they be rewarded by the Lord, and he assured them that he would show them kindness for their generous deed. (II Samuel 2:6)
- G. He exhorted them to be strong and valiant. He acknowledged that Saul was dead, but made them aware that the house of Judah had anointed him as king. (II Samuel 2:7)
- H. After the death of Saul, Abner, the commander of Saul's army, brought Saul's son Ishbosheth to Mahanaim and made him king over all Israel; however, Judah followed David. (II Samuel 2:8-10)
- I. Ishbosheth was forty years old when he began to reign over Israel. He reigned for two years. (II Samuel 2:10)
- J. David ruled over Judah in Hebron seven years and six months. (II Samuel 2:11)
- K. Abner took Ishbosheth's army to Gibeon and met Joab and the army of Judah by a pool, each army on opposite sides of the pool. (II Samuel 2:12-13)

- L. Abner suggested to Joab that some of the young men arise and compete with one another, to which Joab agreed. (II Samuel 2:14)
- M. Twelve men from Benjamin competed against twelve men from Judah. Each one grabbed his opponent by the head and thrust his sword in the other's side, so that all twenty-four men died. (II Samuel 2:15-16)
- N. The place where the young men fought was named "Field of Sharp Swords;" it is located in Gibeon. (II Samuel 2:16)
- O. Following the contest of the young men, a very fierce battle took place; Abner's army was defeated by Joab's army. (II Samuel 2:17)
- P. Three sons of Zeruah, David's sister, were in the battle, Joab, Abishai, and Asahel. (II Samuel 2:18; I Chronicles 2:13-16)
- Q. Asahel pursued Abner. When Abner realized who was following him, he told him to turn aside and fight one of the young men and take his spoil, but Asahel would not listen. (II Samuel 2:19-21)
- R. Once again, Abner warned Asahel to stop following him. He did not want to kill him because he was Joab's brother. (II Samuel 2:22)
- S. Asahel refused to turn aside so Abner killed him with the shaft of his spear. He hit him with such force that the end of the spear came out his back; Asahel died. Those who came to the place where Asahel was killed stood still. (II Samuel 2:23)
- T. Joab and Abishai continued to pursue Abner. As the sun was going down, they came to the Hill of Ammah, which is in front of Giah by the road to the Wilderness of Gibeon. (II Samuel 2:24)
- U. Abner's army, the Benjamites, had regrouped and positioned themselves at the top of the hill. (II Samuel 2:25)
- V. Abner called to Joab and recommended that they cease battle; Joab agreed. He blew the trumpet, withdrew his troops, and stopped fighting with Israel. (II Samuel 2:26-28)

- W. Abner and his army traveled all night, crossed the Jordan River, and returned to Mahanaim. (II Samuel 2:29)
- X. After discontinuing his pursuit of Abner, Joab took a census of his army and found that twenty of his men had been killed, including Asahel his brother. (II Samuel 2:30)
- Y. David's army had killed three hundred sixty men of Abner's army. (II Samuel 2:31)
- Z. Asahel was taken back home and buried in his father's tomb in Bethlehem. (II Samuel 2:32)
- AA. Joab and his army traveled all night and arrived in Hebron at daybreak. (II Samuel 2:32)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. For a long time, there was war between the house of Saul and the house of David; David became stronger and Saul's house became weaker. (II Samuel 3:1)
- B. The following sons were born to David in Hebron:
 - 1. His firstborn son was Amnon, whose mother was Ahinoam, the Jezreelitess. (II Samuel 3:2)
 - 2. His second son was Chileab, or Daniel, whose mother was Abigail, the Carmelitess. (II Samuel 3:2; I Chronicles 3:1)
 - 3. His third son was Absalom, whose mother was Maacah the daughter of Talmai, the king of Geshur. (II Samuel 3:3)
 - 4. His fourth son was Adonijah, whose mother was Haggith. (II Samuel 3:4)
 - 5. His fifth son was Shephatiah whose mother was Abital. (II Samuel 3:4)
 - 6. His sixth son was Ithream whose mother was Eglah. (II Samuel 3:5)

- C. While there was war between the house of Saul and the house of David, Abner was strong for the house of Saul. (II Samuel 3:6)
- D. Ishbosheth rebuked Abner for having a sexual relation with Rizpah, Saul's concubine. (II Samuel 3:7)
- E. Abner became furious with Ishbosheth. He reminded him how he had helped the house of Saul and let him know that his rebuke for this incident was totally out of order. (II Samuel 3:8)
- F. Abner swore to Ishbosheth that he would transfer the kingdom of Israel from the house of Saul to the house of David, thus fulfilling God's prophecy to David. (II Samuel 3:9-10)
- G. Ishbosheth was speechless; he was afraid of Abner. (II Samuel 3:11)
- H. Abner sent messengers to David requesting that he and David enter into a covenant that would result in all Israel being under the reign of David. (II Samuel 3:12)
- I. David agreed to make a covenant with Abner if he would return Michal the daughter of Saul to him. (II Samuel 3:13)
- J. David sent messengers to Ishbosheth requesting the return of Michal, whom he betrothed for one hundred foreskins of the Philistines. (II Samuel 3:14)
- K. Ishbosheth did as David requested and took Michal from her husband Paltiel, who was the son of Laish. (II Samuel 3:15)
- L. Michal's husband wept as he followed her to Bahurim. Abner told Paltiel to return home, and he did. (II Samuel 3:16)
- M. Abner spoke with the elders of Israel, including the Benjamites, recommending that they make David king over all Israel. (II Samuel 3:17-18)
- N. After speaking with the elders of Israel, Abner and twenty men went to Hebron to talk with David. (II Samuel 3:19-20)

- O. David welcomed Abner and his men with a feast. (II Samuel 3:20)
- P. After their meeting, Abner left David with the intent of returning to Israel that he might bring them into a covenant with David. (II Samuel 3:21)
- Q. After Abner's departure, Joab and his troops returned to Hebron with much spoil that they had taken from a raid. (II Samuel 3:22)
- R. Someone told Joab that Abner had visited with the King and was sent away in peace. (II Samuel 3:23)
- S. Upon hearing this report, Joab angrily approached David and rebuked him for sending Abner away in peace. (II Samuel 3:24)
- T. Joab accused Abner of coming to deceive David and to gather intelligence against him. (II Samuel 3:25)
- U. Joab left the presence of David and without David's knowledge, he sent messengers to Abner to bring him back to Hebron from the well of Sirah. (II Samuel 3:26)
- V. When Abner returned to Hebron, Joab took him aside privately and stabbed him in the stomach, taking vengeance on him for killing his brother Asahel. (II Samuel 3:27)
- W. When David learned what Joab had done, he said, "My kingdom and I are guiltless before the Lord forever of the blood of Abner the son of Ner. Let it rest on the head of Joab and on all his father's house; and let there never fail to be in the house of Joab one who has a discharge or is a leper, who leans on a staff or falls by the sword, or who lacks bread." (II Samuel 3:28-29 NKJV)
- X. Together, Joab and Abishai had conspired to kill Abner for the death of their brother Asahel, who was killed by Abner in the battle at Gibeon. (II Samuel 3:30)
- Y. David demanded that Joab and the people with him tear their clothes, put on sackcloth, and mourn for Abner. King David followed Abner's coffin. (II Samuel 3:31)

- Z. Abner was buried in Hebron. At his grave, David and all the people wept for him. (II Samuel 3:32)
- AA. King David sang this lamentation over Abner: (II Samuel 3:33-34 NKJV)
- “Should Abner die as a fool dies?
Your hands were not bound,
Nor your feet put into fetters;
As a man falls before wicked men, so you fell.”
- BB. Following David’s lamentation, the people wept again. (II Samuel 3:34)
- CC. When the people tried to persuade David to eat, he replied, “God do so to me, and more also, if I taste bread or anything else until the sun goes down.” (II Samuel 3:35)
- DD. The people observed David, and they were pleased at his response. (II Samuel 3:36)
- EE. When the people saw how David conducted himself, they were convinced that he had nothing to do with Abner’s death. (II Samuel 3:37)
- FF. David asked his servants, “Do you not know that a prince and a great man has fallen this day in Israel?” (II Samuel 3:38)
- GG. Following his question, David said, “I am weak today, though anointed king; and these men, the sons of Zeruah, are too harsh for me. The Lord shall repay the evildoer according to his wickedness.” (II Samuel 3:39)

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. When Saul’s son Ishbosheth heard that Abner had been murdered, both he and Israel realized that his source of power was gone. The people of Israel were frightened. (II Samuel 4:1)
- B. Rimmon the Beerothite was a descendant of Benjamin. He had two sons, Baanah and Rechab, who were captains of troops in Ishbosheth’s army. (II Samuel 4:2-3)

- C. Jonathan's son Mephibosheth was five years old when his nurse received news that his father and grandfather had been killed. (II Samuel 4:4)
 - 1. Fearing for their lives, she picked up Mephibosheth and began to run.
 - 2. During their flight, Mephibosheth fell and became lame.
- D. Rechab and Baanah conspired against Ishbosheth. (II Samuel 4:5-8)
 - 1. Pretending to be getting wheat, they entered the house of Ishbosheth around noon and found him lying on his bed.
 - 2. They stabbed him in the stomach, cut off his head, and successfully escaped.
 - 3. They brought the head of Ishbosheth to David.
- E. David let these men know that he was not pleased when he heard of Saul's death, nor was he pleased with their criminal actions. (II Samuel 4:9-11)
- F. At David's command, both Rechab and Baanah were executed. Their hands and feet were cut off, and their bodies hanged by a pool in Hebron. (II Samuel 4:12)

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. After the death of Ishbosheth, the elders of Israel went to Hebron and met with David. He entered into a covenant with them, and they anointed him as king over Israel. (II Samuel 5:1-3)
- B. David was thirty years old when he became king. (II Samuel 5:4)
 - 1. In Hebron, he reigned over Judah seven years and six months. (II Samuel 5:5)
 - a. Immediately following Saul's death, David was anointed king over Judah, and Ishbosheth was made king over Israel. (II Samuel 2:1-11)

- b. Ishbosheth reigned only two years before he was assassinated. (II Samuel 2:10)
 - c. Following Ishbosheth's assassination, the elders of Israel went to Hebron and anointed David to be king over all Israel. (II Samuel 5:3)
 - 2. In Jerusalem, he reigned over all Israel and Judah thirty-three years. (II Samuel 5:5)
 - 3. From this information, it appears that David lived to be seventy years old.
- C. When David and his men went to fight against the city of Jerusalem, the Jebusites were so confident in the security of their city that they told David the blind and the lame would be able to defend them from his army. (II Samuel 5:6)
- D. Nevertheless, David captured Zion and called it the "City of David." (II Samuel 5:7)
 - 1. David revealed a plan for taking Jerusalem: "Whoever climbs up by way of the water shaft and defeats the Jebusites (the lame and the blind, who are hated by David's soul), he shall be chief and captain." (II Samuel 5:8 NKJV)
 - 2. The original text does not say anything about making someone chief and captain; however, I Chronicles 11:6 does make this statement.
 - 3. Zion is a mountain in Jerusalem; sometimes, those two names are used interchangeably.
- E. David built all around Jerusalem, from the citadel Millo, inward. (II Samuel 5:9)
- F. David became great, and the Lord God of hosts was with him. (II Samuel 5:10)
- G. King Hiram of Tyre sent messengers to David. He also furnished cedar trees and sent carpenters and masons to build a house for David. (II Samuel 5:11)

- H. It was obvious to David that the Lord had established him as king over Israel, and for the sake of His people, God had exalted David's kingdom. (II Samuel 5:12)
- I. After coming from Hebron, David took more concubines and wives, and more children were born to him. (II Samuel 5:13)
- J. The following eleven children of David were born in Jerusalem: Shammua; Shobab; Nathan; Solomon; Ithar; Elishua; Nepheg; Japhia; Elishama; Eliada; and Eliphelet. (II Samuel 5:14-16)
- K. When the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over Israel, they began to search for him. David went to the stronghold. (II Samuel 5:17)
- L. The Philistines came to the Valley of Rephaim and set up camp. (II Samuel 5:18)
- M. When David sought counsel from the Lord, he was told to go against the Philistines and that they would be delivered into his hands. (II Samuel 5:19)
- N. David went to Baal Perazim and defeated the Philistines. He said, "The Lord has broken through my enemies before me, like a bursting forth of water;" therefore, he named the place Baal Perazim, which means "possessor of breaches." (II Samuel 5:20)
- O. The Philistines left their images at Baal Perazim. David and his men carried them away. (II Samuel 5:21)
- P. Once again, the Philistines came to the Valley of Rephaim and set up camp. (II Samuel 5:22)
- Q. When David asked the Lord if he should go up against the Philistines, he was told no. (II Samuel 5:23)
 - 1. The Lord instructed him to circle behind them and to approach them in front of the mulberry trees. (II Samuel 5:23)

2. The Lord said to David, “When you hear the sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, it will be time to attack. At that time, the Lord will go out before you to strike the camp of the Philistines.” (II Samuel 5:24)

R. David did as the Lord commanded, and he defeated the Philistines, driving them back from Geba to Gezer. (II Samuel 5:25)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

A. David assembled all the choice men of Israel, approximately thirty thousand, and went to Baale Judah to bring the ark of God to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 6:1-2)

B. They removed the ark of God from the house of Abinadab and placed it on a new cart. Abinadab’s sons, Uzzah and Ahio, accompanied the cart; Ahio went before the cart. (II Samuel 6:3-4)

C. David and other musicians from Israel used a variety of instruments to play music before the Lord. (II Samuel 6:5)

D. When the cart carrying the ark of God came to Nachon’s (Chidon) threshing floor, the oxen stumbled. (II Samuel 6:6-7; I Chronicles 13:9)

1. In order to stabilize the ark of God, Uzzah took hold of it. (II Samuel 6:6)

2. He immediately incurred God’s judgment, and he was killed for his sin. (II Samuel 6:7; Numbers 4:15)

E. David was upset over Uzzah’s death, and he called the name of the place where Uzzah died Perez Uzzah, which literally means “break of Uzzah.” (II Samuel 6:8)

F. David was afraid of the Lord and asked, “How can I bring the ark of the Lord to me?” (II Samuel 6:9)

G. David temporarily aborted his plan to bring the ark of God into Jerusalem; he took it to the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite, where it remained approximately three months. (II Samuel 6:10-11)

- H. When David heard that Obed-Edom's house and possessions were blessed, he decided to bring the ark of God to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 6:12)
- I. Instead of trying to move the ark of God on a cart, David followed proper procedure; the priests carried the ark on their shoulders. (II Samuel 6:13; I Chronicles 15)
- J. When the priests carrying the ark of the Lord had gone six paces, David sacrificed oxen and fatted sheep. (II Samuel 6:13)
- K. David, who was wearing a linen ephod, danced before the Lord with all his might. (II Samuel 6:14)
- L. David and the house of Israel brought forth the ark of the Lord with shouting and the playing of trumpets. (II Samuel 6:15)
- M. As the ark of God was brought into the city, Michal, Saul's daughter, looked through a window and saw David leaping and dancing before the Lord. She despised him in her heart. (II Samuel 6:16)
- N. The ark of God was brought into **Jerusalem** and set in its place in the center of **the tabernacle that David had prepared** for it. (II Samuel 6:17; I Chronicles 21:29)
- O. After David finished offering burnt offerings and peace offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the Lord of hosts. (II Samuel 6:18)
- P. David gave everyone who had assembled for the celebration, both men and women, a portion of bread, a piece of meat, and a cake of raisins; afterwards, everyone went home. (II Samuel 6:19)
- Q. When David went home to bless his household, he was met by Michal, who rebuked him for his display of emotions as the ark of the Lord came into the city. (II Samuel 6:20)

- R. David responded to Michal's rebuke by saying, "It was before the Lord, Who chose me instead of your father and all his house, to appoint me ruler over the people of the Lord, over Israel. Therefore I will play music before the Lord. And I will be even more undignified than this, and will be humble in my own sight. But as for the female slaves of whom you have spoken, they will honor me." (II Samuel 6:21-22)
- S. Michal died childless. (II Samuel 6:23)

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. After David had subdued his enemies and built a house for himself, he spoke these words to Nathan the prophet, "I live in a house of cedar, but the ark of God resides in a tent." (II Samuel 7:1-2)
- B. Nathan responded by saying, "Go, do all that is in your heart; the Lord is with you." (II Samuel 7:3)
- C. That night God spoke to Nathan and gave him the following message to give to David: (II Samuel 7:4-16)
 - 1. "Would you build a house for Me to live in? I have not lived in a house from the time I brought the descendants of Israel out of Egypt, even to this day. I have moved about and resided in a tent." (II Samuel 7:5-6)
 - 2. "In all the journeys that I have moved about with all the descendants of Israel, have I ever spoken a word to anyone from the tribes of Israel, whom I commanded to shepherd My people Israel, saying, 'Why have you not built for Me a house of cedar?' " (II Samuel 7:7)
 - 3. "I took you from the sheepfold, where you were a shepherd of sheep, to be ruler over My people, Israel." (II Samuel 7:8)
 - 4. "I have been with you wherever you have gone and destroyed all your enemies from before you, and I have made you a great name, like the name of those who are great on the earth." (II Samuel 7:9)

5. “Moreover, I will appoint a place for My people Israel and will plant them, that they may permanently dwell in a place of their own. The sons of wickedness shall not oppress them anymore, as they have previously done since the time that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel. I have caused you to rest from all your enemies.” (II Samuel 7:10-11)
 6. “The Lord says to you that He will make you a house.” (II Samuel 7:11)
 7. “When your days are complete and you are buried with your ancestors, I will raise up your seed after you, who will come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom.” (II Samuel 7:12)
 8. “He will build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever.” (II Samuel 7:13)
 9. “I will be his Father, and he shall be My son. If he commits iniquity, I will chastise him with the rod of men and with the blows of the sons of men. But My mercy will not depart from him, as it did with Saul, whom I removed from before you.” (II Samuel 7:14-15)
 10. “Your house and your kingdom will be established forever before you, and your throne will be established forever.” (II Samuel 7:16)
- D. Nathan conveyed to David the message that God had given him through a vision. (II Samuel 7:17)
- E. After hearing God’s message, David went in, sat before the Lord, and said these words: (II Samuel 7:18-29)
1. “Who am I, O Lord God? Who is my house, that You have brought me this far?” (II Samuel 7:18)
 2. “This was a small thing in Your sight, O Lord God, and You have also spoken of Your servant’s house for a great while to come. Is this the custom of man, O Lord God?” (II Samuel 7:19)
 3. “What more can David say to You? For You, Lord God, know Your servant.” (II Samuel 7:20)

4. “Because of Your word and Your heart, You have done all these great things, and revealed them to your servant.” (II Samuel 7:21)
5. “You are great, O Lord God. For there is none like You, neither is there any God besides You, none of which we have heard.” (II Samuel 7:22)
6. “Who is like the people Israel, the one nation on the earth whom God went to redeem for Himself—a people, to make for Himself a name, and to do great and awesome things for Your land before Your people whom You redeemed for Yourself from Egypt, the nations, and their gods?” (II Samuel 7:23)
7. “You have established Your people Israel as Your own people forever; You, Lord, have become their God.” (II Samuel 7:24)
8. “Now, O Lord God, may the word that You have spoken concerning Your servant and his house come forth and remain. Do as You have spoken.” (II Samuel 7:25)
9. “Magnify Your name forever. May it be said, ‘The Lord of Hosts is the God over Israel,’ and let the house of Your servant David be established before You.” (II Samuel 7:26)
10. “You, Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, have revealed this to Your servant, saying, ‘I will build you a house;’ therefore Your servant has found it in his heart to pray this prayer to You.” (II Samuel 7:27)
11. “O Lord God, You are God, and Your words are true, and You have promised this goodness to Your servant. Now, let it please You to bless the house of Your servant that it may continue before You forever. You, O Lord God, have spoken it, and with Your blessing let the house of Your servant be blessed forever.” (II Samuel 7:28-29)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. After receiving this message from God, David attacked the Philistines and took Metheg Ammah from them. (II Samuel 8:1)

- B. He also defeated Moab. They became his servants and brought tribute. (II Samuel 8:2)
 - 1. David forced the Moabites to the ground and divided them into three lines.
 - 2. Two lines of the Moabites were killed; one line was kept alive.
- C. David also defeated Hadadezer, the king of Zobah, as he was going to recover territory at the Euphrates River. (II Samuel 8:3-4)
 - 1. David captured seventeen hundred horsemen and twenty thousand foot soldiers.
 - 2. He hamstrung all their horses, except those he kept for one hundred chariots.
- D. When the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, David killed twenty-two thousand of them. (II Samuel 8:5)
- E. David put military posts in Syria of Damascus. The Syrians became servants of David and brought tribute to him. (II Samuel 8:6)
- F. The Lord preserved David wherever he went. (II Samuel 8:6)
- G. David took the shields of gold that belonged to Hadadezer's servants and brought them to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 8:7)
- H. David took large amounts of bronze from the cities of Bethah and Berothai, which were under the reign of Hadadezer. (II Samuel 8:8)
- I. Toi, the king of Hamath, sent his son Joram to King David with gifts of silver, gold, and bronze to express his appreciation for the defeat of his enemy, Hadadezer. (II Samuel 8:9-10)
- J. David received these gifts and dedicated them to the Lord, along with the other silver and gold that he had taken from the nations he subdued in battle. (II Samuel 8:11)

- K. In battle, David had defeated Syria, Moab, Ammon, the Philistines, Amalek, and Hadadezer. (II Samuel 8:12)
- L. David made a name for himself when eighteen thousand Syrians were killed in the Valley of Salt under his leadership. (II Samuel 8:13)
- M. David set up military outposts in Edom, and the Edomites became his servants. (II Samuel 8:14)
- N. Wherever David went, he was protected by the Lord. (II Samuel 8:14)
- O. David reigned over the nation of Israel and executed righteous judgment and justice to all the people. (II Samuel 8:15)
- P. Joab, the son of David's sister Zeruah, was over the entire army of Israel. (II Samuel 8:16)
- Q. Jehoshaphat, the son of Ahilud, was David's recorder. (II Samuel 8:16)
- R. Zadok, the son of Ahitub, and Abiathar, the son of Ahimelech, were the priests. (II Samuel 8:17)
- S. Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada, was over both the Cherethites and the Pelethites. (II Samuel 8:18)
- T. David's sons were his chief ministers. (II Samuel 8:18)

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. David asked, "Is there anyone left of the house of Saul that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?" (II Samuel 9:1)
- B. Someone located Ziba, a servant of Saul, and brought him to David. (II Samuel 9:2)
- C. When David asked Ziba about Saul's descendants, he told him of Jonathan's crippled son who lived with Machir the son of Ammiel in Lo Debar. (II Samuel 9:3-4)
- D. David sent an envoy to Lo Debar to bring Jonathan's son to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 9:5)

- E. When Jonathan's son Mephibosheth was brought before David, he fell upon his face in the presence of the king, identifying himself as his servant. (II Samuel 9:6)
- F. David spoke these words to Mephibosheth, "Do not fear, for I will surely show you kindness for Jonathan your father's sake, and I will restore to you all the land of your grandfather Saul. You will eat bread at my table continually." (II Samuel 9:7)
- G. Mephibosheth responded by bowing and saying, "What is your servant, that you should look upon such a dead dog as I am?" (II Samuel 9:8)
- H. David called for Ziba, Saul's servant, and told him that he had given to Mephibosheth all that belonged to Saul's house. He commanded him, his fifteen sons, and his twenty servants to work the land and bring in the harvest for Mephibosheth. (II Samuel 9:9-10)
- I. David told Ziba that Mephibosheth would be given a place at the king's table. As long as he lived, he would have the privilege of eating with the king. (II Samuel 9:10)
- J. Ziba agreed to do as the king had commanded. (II Samuel 9:11)
- K. David declared that Mephibosheth would eat at his table like one of the king's sons. (II Samuel 9:11)
- L. Mephibosheth had a young son named Micha. (II Samuel 9:12)
- M. All of Ziba's household became servants of Mephibosheth. (II Samuel 9:12)
- N. Mephibosheth, who was lame in both feet, lived in Jerusalem and continually ate at the king's table. (II Samuel 9:13)

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. After David's act of kindness to Mephibosheth, the king of Ammon died and Hanun his son succeeded him. (II Samuel 10:1)

- B. The king of Ammon had been kind to David. Intending to show his appreciation and respect for Hanun's father, David sent some of his servants to pay their respects. (II Samuel 10:2)
- C. The princes of Ammon accused David of sending spies, not comforters. They suggested that he intended to overthrow the land. (II Samuel 10:3)
- D. Hanun took David's servants, shaved off half their beards, cut off their garments to the buttocks, and sent them away. (II Samuel 10:4)
- E. When David heard what had happened, he sent a message to the embarrassed men telling them to wait in Jericho until their beards had grown; afterwards, they were to return to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 10:5)
- F. When the people of Ammon saw how they had offended David, they hired twenty thousand Syrian foot soldiers from Beth Rehob and Zoba, one thousand soldiers from the king of Maacah, and twelve thousand soldiers from Ish-Tob. (II Samuel 10:6)
- G. When David heard what the people of Ammon were doing, he sent out Joab with the army of Israel to engage them in battle. (II Samuel 10:7)
- H. The people of Ammon set their army in battle array at the entrance of the gate. The Syrians of Zoba, Beth Rehob, Ish-Tob, and Maacah were assembled in the field. (II Samuel 10:8)
- I. When Joab saw that he was between two armies, he chose some of Israel's best soldiers and set them against the Syrians. The rest of the soldiers were placed under the command of his brother, Abishai, who set them against the people of Ammon. (II Samuel 10:10)
- J. Joab instructed Abishai to come to his rescue if the Syrians proved to be too strong for his soldiers. Joab also told Abishai that he would come to his rescue if the people of Ammon were too strong for his soldiers. (II Samuel 10:11)

- K. Joab encouraged Abishai with these words, “Be courageous, and strong for our people and for the cities of our God. May the Lord do what is good in His sight.” (II Samuel 10:12)
- L. When Joab engaged the Syrians in battle, they fled before him. (II Samuel 10:13)
- M. When the people of Ammon saw the Syrians fleeing, they fled also and entered into the city. (II Samuel 10:14)
- N. Joab took his army back to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 10:14)
- O. When the Syrians saw that Israel had defeated them, they regrouped and brought other soldiers from beyond the river. They gathered at Helam under the command of Shobach, the leader of Hadadezer’s army. (II Samuel 10:15-16)
- P. David heard what the Syrians were doing, so he assembled the army of Israel, crossed the Jordan River, went to Helam, and fought against the Syrians. (II Samuel 10:17)
- Q. Once again, the Syrians fled from Israel. David’s army killed seven hundred charioteers, forty thousand horsemen, and Shobach the commander of the Syrian army. (II Samuel 10:18)
- R. Following their defeat, all the kings who were under Hadadezer made peace with Israel and became servants to David. (II Samuel 10:19)
- S. The Syrians were afraid to help the people of Ammon anymore. (II Samuel 10:19)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. In the spring of the year, when kings go out to battle, David sent out Joab and the Israeli army to fight against the people of Ammon. (II Samuel 11:1)
- B. While David remained in Jerusalem, Joab and his army destroyed the people of Ammon, and they set a siege against the city of Rabbah. (II Samuel 11:1)

- C. One evening David arose from his bed and walked on the roof of his house, at which time he saw a very beautiful woman bathing. (II Samuel 11:2)
- D. David made inquiry and learned that the woman was Bath-sheba, the daughter of Eliam and the wife of Uriah the Hittite. (II Samuel 11:3)
- E. King David sent messengers to her, and she was brought before him. He had sexual intercourse with her before sending her home. She was ceremonially clean. (II Samuel 11:4)
- F. Bathsheba became pregnant and notified David of her situation. (II Samuel 11:5)
- G. David sent word to Joab requesting that he send Uriah to him, and he did. (II Samuel 11:6)
- H. When Uriah arrived, David asked about the welfare of Joab and the army of Israel and how the war was going. (II Samuel 11:7)
- I. David told Uriah to go home, so Uriah left. David sent food for him to eat, but Uriah did not go home. He slept at the door of the king's house with other servants. (II Samuel 11:8-9)
- J. David was told what Uriah had done. He asked Uriah why he had not gone home. (II Samuel 11:10)
- K. Uriah replied to David, "The ark of the covenant and Israel and Judah are dwelling in tents, and my lord Joab and his soldiers are encamped in the open fields. Should I go to my house to eat and drink, and have sexual relations with my wife? As you live, and as your soul lives, I will not do this thing." (II Samuel 11:11)
- L. David detained Uriah in Jerusalem for another day. He fed him and got him drunk, but Uriah did not go home; he slept with the king's servants. (II Samuel 11:12-13)
- M. The next morning David wrote a letter to Joab commanding him to set Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle and to retreat from him that he might be killed. He sent the message by Uriah. (II Samuel 11:14-15)

- N. Joab carried out David's command and assigned Uriah to a place where he was certain to be killed. (II Samuel 11:16)
- O. Not only was Uriah killed in this incident, but also other soldiers were killed as a result of this scheme. (II Samuel 11:17)
- P. Joab sent a messenger to David apprising him of their status and of Uriah's death. (II Samuel 11:18-21)
- Q. The messenger came to David and relayed Joab's message. (II Samuel 11:22-24)
- R. David sent word back to Joab and encouraged him saying, "Do not view this thing as bad, because the sword consumes one as well as another. Strengthen your attack against the city and destroy it." (II Samuel 11:25)
- S. When Bathsheba heard that her husband had been killed, she mourned for him. (II Samuel 11:26)
- T. After the days of her mourning were over, David sent for Bathsheba; she became his wife and bore his son. (II Samuel 11:27)
- U. God was displeased with David's actions. (II Samuel 11:27)

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. The Lord confronted David's sin through the prophet Nathan. (II Samuel 12:1)
- B. Nathan spoke to David in the form of a parable.
 - 1. A parable is a simple story that illustrates a moral or religious message.

2. This is the parable: “There were two men in one city, one was rich and the other poor. The rich man had very many flocks and herds, but the poor man had nothing, except one little ewe lamb that he had bought and nourished. It grew up together with him and his children, ate of his own food, drank from his own cup, and lay in his bosom; it was like a daughter to him. A traveler came to the rich man. The rich man would not take an animal from his own flock and herd to prepare for the traveler who had come to him. He took the poor man’s lamb and prepared it for the man who had come to him.” (II Samuel 12:1-4)
- C. When David heard the parable, he was infuriated with the selfish character in the story and declared that he must repay fourfold and receive the death penalty. (II Samuel 12:5-6)
- D. Nathan said to David, “You are the man! Thus says the Lord God of Israel: ‘I anointed you king over Israel, and delivered you from the hand of Saul. I gave to you your master’s house and wives, and I also gave you the house of Israel and Judah. If that had been too little, I also would have given you much more! Why have you despised the commandment of the Lord and done evil in His sight? You have killed Uriah the Hittite with the sword of the people of Ammon, and you have taken his wife to be your wife.’” (II Samuel 12:7-9)
- E. God pronounced His judgment on David’s household, saying, “Because of what you have done, the sword will never depart from your house because you have despised Me and taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be your wife. Behold, I will raise up adversaries against you from your own house, and I will take your wives from your sight and give them to your acquaintance, and he will have sexual relations with your wives before the sun. You did it secretly, but I will do this thing in the sight of all Israel and the sun.” (II Samuel 12:9-12)
- F. David declared to Nathan, “I have sinned against the Lord.” (II Samuel 12:13)

- G. Nathan responded by saying, “The Lord has put away your sin, and you will not die. What you have done has given great occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme; therefore, the child who is born to you will surely die.” (II Samuel 12:13-14)
- H. Nathan went home; the child of David and Bathsheba became sick. (II Samuel 12:15)
- I. David fasted, pleaded, and lay on the ground all night interceding for the child. (II Samuel 12:16)
- J. The elders of David’s house tried to get him to get up and eat, but he refused. (II Samuel 12:17)
- K. The child died on the seventh day, but David’s servants were afraid to tell him. (II Samuel 12:18)
 - 1. He had disregarded their suggestions while the child was living. (II Samuel 12:18)
 - 2. They did not know how David would react to the child’s death. (II Samuel 12:18)
- L. David saw his servants whispering and perceived that the child was dead. (II Samuel 12:19)
- M. David asked his servants if the child was dead, and they replied, “He is dead.” (II Samuel 12:19)
- N. After hearing the news, David got up from the ground, washed and anointed himself, changed clothes, went into the house of the Lord and worshipped, then went to his own house and ate. (II Samuel 12:20)
- O. David’s servants did not understand his response, and they questioned him about his actions. (II Samuel 12:21)
- P. He said to them, “While the child was alive, I fasted and wept. I said, ‘Who can tell whether the Lord will be gracious to me and let the child live?’ But now that he is dead, why should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I will go to him, but he will not return to me.” (II Samuel 12:22-23)

- Q. David consoled Bathsheba and had sexual relations with her, at which time she became pregnant with Solomon. (II Samuel 12:24)
- R. Solomon, whose name means “peaceful,” was loved by the Lord. (II Samuel 12:24)
- S. God sent Nathan to express His love for Solomon; Nathan called him Jedidiah, which means “beloved of Jah.” (II Samuel 12:25)
- T. Joab fought against Rabbah, the royal city of the people of Ammon, and prevailed. (II Samuel 12:26)
- U. He sent messengers to David telling him that he had captured the city’s water supply. (II Samuel 12:27)
- V. Joab requested that David gather the rest of the Israeli army, come to Rabbah, and capture the city. (II Samuel 12:28)
- W. Joab told David that if he took the city, it would be named after him, not David. (II Samuel 12:28)
- X. David followed Joab’s advice, went to Rabbah, and took the city. (II Samuel 12:29)
- Y. The crown of the king of Rabbah was removed from him and placed on David’s head. The crown weighed a talent (approximately 75-100 lbs.) of gold, and it was decorated with precious stones. (II Samuel 12:30)
- Z. Much spoil was taken from the city of Rabbah. (II Samuel 12:30)
- AA. David made the people of Ammon common laborers. They were brought to the brick works, where they were made to work with saws, picks, and axes. (II Samuel 12:31)
- BB. After defeating the people of Ammon, David returned to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 12:31)

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. After the death of David and Bathsheba’s first son, another tragedy occurred in the household of David.

- B. Absalom's sister Tamar was a beautiful young lady. Her half-brother Amnon loved her. (II Samuel 13:1)
- C. Because of his strong desire for Tamar, Amnon was so distressed that he became sick. (II Samuel 13:2)
- D. Tamar was a virgin, and it seemed impossible that Amnon could ever fulfill his love for her. (II Samuel 13:2)
- E. Jonadab, Amnon's friend and first cousin, was a very wise man. (II Samuel 13:3)
- F. He asked Amnon why he, the king's son, was becoming so thin. Amnon told Jonadab about his love for Tamar. (II Samuel 13:4)
- G. Jonadab devised a scheme that would give Amnon access to Tamar. (II Samuel 13:5)
 - 1. He told Amnon to lie down on his bed and pretend to be sick. (II Samuel 13:5)
 - 2. His sickness would cause his father to come see him, at which time he could request that his half-sister Tamar prepare a meal for him. (II Samuel 13:5)
 - 3. Amnon followed Jonadab's counsel and pretended to be sick. David came to visit Amnon, and Amnon requested that Tamar prepare a meal for him. (II Samuel 13:6)
 - 4. David sent Tamar to Amnon's house to prepare the meal that he had requested. (II Samuel 13:7)
 - 5. Tamar prepared the meal in Amnon's presence, while he remained in bed. (II Samuel 13:8)
 - 6. When the meal was ready for him, he refused to eat and commanded everyone except Tamar to leave. (II Samuel 13:9)
 - 7. After everyone had left, Amnon asked Tamar to bring the food into his bedroom; she did as he requested. (II Samuel 13:10)

8. When Tamar brought the food to Amnon, he grabbed her and told her to get in bed with him. (II Samuel 13:11)
 9. She responded by saying, “No, my brother, do not force me. Nothing like this should be done in Israel. Do not commit this disgraceful act!” (II Samuel 13:12)
 10. She told Amnon that she would not be able to hide her shame, and that he would be recognized as a fool. (II Samuel 13:13)
 11. She told him to ask the king for her, assuring him that he would not be denied. (II Samuel 13:13)
 12. Amnon would not listen to Tamar; he raped her. (II Samuel 13:14)
- H. After raping her, Amnon hated Tamar more than he had previously loved her. He told her to leave, but she refused saying, “There is no reason! The evil of sending me away is worse than what you have done to me.” (II Samuel 13:16)
- I. Amnon would not listen to Tamar. He called for one of his servants and had him to physically remove her from his presence and to lock the door behind them. (II Samuel 13:17)
- J. As was the custom of the king’s virgin daughters, Tamar was wearing a colorful robe. When the servant removed her from Amnon’s house, she tore her robe, put ashes upon her head, placed her hand on her head, and went away crying. (II Samuel 13:18-19)
- K. Absalom asked Tamar if Amnon had violated her. He told her to keep quiet and not to take this incident to heart, reminding her that the violator was her brother. (II Samuel 13:20)
- L. Tamar lived in Absalom’s house, devastated by what had occurred. (II Samuel 13:20)
- M. When King David heard what had happened, he became very angry. (II Samuel 13:21)

- N. Absalom hated Amnon for raping his sister but said nothing to him, good or bad. (II Samuel 13:22)
- O. Two years after the incident with Tamar, Absalom had a feast for his sheepshearers in Baal Hazor, which is near Ephraim. He invited all the king's sons. (II Samuel 13:23)
- P. Absalom also invited his father, King David, to the feast, but David declined the invitation. (II Samuel 13:24-25)
- Q. Absalom asked David to allow Amnon to go to the feast, and David asked, "Why should he go?" (II Samuel 13:26)
- R. After much persuasion, David consented to let Amnon and the rest of the king's sons attend Absalom's feast. (II Samuel 13:27)
- S. Absalom had plotted to kill Amnon. He instructed his servants to observe Amnon, and when his heart was merry with wine, they were to kill him. (II Samuel 13:28)
 - 1. Absalom told his servants to be courageous and valiant, not fearful. (II Samuel 13:28)
 - 2. Absalom reassured his servants by saying, "Did I not command you?" (II Samuel 13:28)
- T. Absalom's servants did as he commanded them and killed Amnon. (II Samuel 13:29)
- U. David's other sons mounted their mules and fled. (II Samuel 13:29)
- V. David was told that Absalom had killed all of the king's sons. (II Samuel 13:30)
- W. David got up, tore his clothes, and then laid on the ground. His servants also tore their clothes. (II Samuel 13:31)
- X. David's nephew Jonadab, the son of David's brother Shimeah, told him that all the king's sons had not been killed, only Amnon. (II Samuel 13:32)
- Y. From the time that Amnon had raped Absalom's sister Tamar, Absalom had determined to kill him. (II Samuel 13:32)

- Z. Jonadab reassured King David that only Amnon had been killed. (II Samuel 13:33)
- AA. Absalom fled from the murder scene. (II Samuel 13:34)
- BB. The watchman reported that many people were coming from the road on the hillside behind him. (II Samuel 13:34)
- CC. Jonadab told David that it was just as he had said, and that the king's sons were returning. (II Samuel 13:35)
- DD. When Jonadab had finished speaking, David's sons came in crying. David and his servants also began to cry. (II Samuel 13:36)
- EE. When Absalom fled, he went to Talmai the son of Ammi-hud, who was king of Geshur. He stayed there three years. (II Samuel 13:37-38)
- FF. After recovering from the death of Amnon, David longed for his son Absalom. (II Samuel 13:39)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. Joab, the son of David's sister Zeruah, perceived that David's heart went out to Absalom. (II Samuel 14:1)
- B. Joab brought a wise woman from Tekoa and instructed her to pretend to be someone who had been in mourning for a long time. (II Samuel 14:2)
- C. He sent her to the king with a fabricated story that would relate to the situation with Absalom. (II Samuel 14:3-22)
 - 1. David listened to the woman's story, told her to go home, and assured her that he would give orders concerning her. (II Samuel 14:4-8)
 - 2. The woman responded by saying, "My lord, O king, let this iniquity be on me and my father's house and the king and his throne be innocent." (II Samuel 14:9)
 - 3. Thinking that the woman's story was true, David offered to defend her. (II Samuel 14:10)

4. When the woman continued to plead with King David, he assured her that her son would not be harmed. (II Samuel 14:11)
 5. The woman began to speak more directly, and David realized that the story told by the woman was actually relating to him and Absalom. (II Samuel 14:12-17)
 6. David asked the woman if Joab was the instigator of this scheme. She told him that Joab had told her what to say. (II Samuel 14:18-20)
- D. David instructed Joab to bring Absalom back home. (II Samuel 14:21)
 - E. Joab bowed before David and thanked him for honoring his request. (II Samuel 14:22)
 - F. Joab went to Geshur and brought Absalom back to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 14:23)
 - G. When Absalom returned, David sent him home. Absalom was not given permission to see the king. (II Samuel 14:24)
 - H. Absalom was the best-looking man in Israel. There was no physical blemish in his appearance. (II Samuel 14:25)
 - I. Absalom cut his hair annually; the hair that was cut off weighed approximately five pounds. (II Samuel 14:26)
 - J. He had three sons and a daughter, Tamar. She was a beautiful woman. (II Samuel 14:27)
 - K. After returning from Geshur, Absalom lived in Jerusalem two years, but he did not see his father, David. (II Samuel 14:28)
 - L. Absalom wanted Joab to talk with his father. He sent messengers on two different occasions, but Joab would not come to him. (II Samuel 14:29)
 - M. Joab had a field of barley near Absalom's property. Absalom instructed his servants to set fire to Joab's barley field; they did as they were instructed. (II Samuel 14:30)

- N. Joab came to Absalom and asked why his servants had burned his field of barley. (II Samuel 14:31)
- O. Absalom's reason was so that Joab would listen to him and represent him before King David. (II Samuel 14:32)
- P. Absalom concluded that under the present circumstances he would be just as well off in Geshur. (II Samuel 14:32)
- Q. Joab went to the king in Absalom's behalf. David allowed Absalom to come into his presence, and when Absalom bowed before him, David kissed him. (II Samuel 14:33)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. After being welcomed back into the king's presence, Absalom got for himself a horse and chariot and fifty men to run before him. (II Samuel 15:1)
- B. Absalom would get up early and stand beside the road that led to the gate. In an attempt to win their favor, he would flatter the people coming to see the king. (II Samuel 15:2-6)
- C. Absalom's conniving actions gained him great favor with the men of Israel. (II Samuel 15:6)
- D. After four years of politicizing, Absalom requested permission from David to go to Hebron and honor a vow that he had made to the Lord. (II Samuel 15:7)
- E. He told his father that he had made a vow in Geshur of Syria, declaring that if he were allowed to return to Jerusalem, he would serve God. (II Samuel 15:8)
- F. David honored Absalom's request and gave him permission to go to Hebron. (II Samuel 15:9)
- G. Absalom sent secret messengers throughout the tribes of Israel. When they heard the trumpet blow, they were to proclaim, "Absalom reigns in Hebron." (II Samuel 15:10)
- H. Absalom invited two hundred men from Jerusalem to go with him. These men did not know what was taking place. (II Samuel 15:11)

- I. Ahithophel, David's counselor, joined Absalom. The conspiracy was strong, and the number of people involved continued to increase. (II Samuel 15:12)
- J. A messenger came to David and told him of the conspiracy. David informed his servants that they must leave Jerusalem immediately to avoid harm to themselves and the city. (II Samuel 15:13-14)
- K. David's servants agreed to do whatever he commanded. (II Samuel 15:15)
- L. With the exception of ten concubines, whom he left to take care of the house, David took his household with him. (II Samuel 15:16)
- M. David and the people with him stopped at the outskirts of the city. (II Samuel 15:17)
- N. Six hundred men who had followed David from Gath went before him, the Cherethites, the Pelethites, and the Gittites. (II Samuel 15:18)
- O. David tried to persuade Ittai the Gittite to stay in Jerusalem, but he declared that he would go wherever King David went and he would stay with him in both life and death situations. (II Samuel 15:19-21)
- P. After hearing Ittai's declaration, David allowed him and his family to go with the king. (II Samuel 15:22)
- Q. There was great weeping as the king and the people crossed over the Brook Kidron toward the road leading to the wilderness. (II Samuel 15:23)
- R. Zadok, Abiathar, and the Levites carrying the ark of the covenant went out with David. (II Samuel 15:24)
- S. David told Zadok to take the ark of the covenant back to the city. He concluded that if he had favor with the Lord, he would return to Jerusalem, but if God did not delight in him, He could do as He wished. (II Samuel 15:25-26)
- T. David sent Zadok, his son Ahimaaz, Abiathar, and his son Jonathan back to Jerusalem to act as informants for him. (II Samuel 15:27-28)

- U. Zadok and Abiathar carried the ark of the covenant back to Jerusalem, where they remained. (II Samuel 15:29)
- V. As David went up the Mount of Olives with his head covered and his feet bare, he cried. The people with him also covered their heads and wept. (II Samuel 15:30)
- W. When David was told that his counselor Ahithophel had conspired with Absalom, he prayed that God would turn his counsel into foolishness. (II Samuel 15:31)
- X. When David got to the top of the mountain, Hushai the Archite met him with his robe torn and dust on his head. (II Samuel 15:32)
- Y. David told Hushai that he would be more beneficial in Jerusalem as a counselor to Absalom than with him. He could counter the counsel of Ahithophel and communicate his counsel through Zadok and Abiathar. (II Samuel 15:33-34)
- Z. David advised Hushai to utilize Ahimaaz, Zadok's son, and Jonathan, Abiathar's son, to keep him informed. Hushai did as David requested and returned to Jerusalem. Absalom also came to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 15:37)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. After David passed the top of the mountain, Ziba, Mephibosheth's servant, met him with two saddled donkeys loaded with two hundred loaves of bread, one hundred clusters of raisins, one hundred summer fruits, and a skin of wine. (II Samuel 16:1)
 - 1. David inquired about the donkeys and supplies. (II Samuel 16:2)
 - 2. Ziba told David that the saddled donkeys were for the king's household to ride. (II Samuel 16:2)
 - 3. The bread and the summer fruit were food for the servants of David. (II Samuel 16:2)
 - 4. The skin of wine was for those in the wilderness who became faint. (II Samuel 16:2)

- B. David asked Ziba about Mephibosheth. He told him that Mephibosheth had stayed in Jerusalem, hoping that he would be appointed as the new king. (II Samuel 16:3)
- C. Upon hearing Ziba's reply, David declared that all of Mephibosheth's possessions would be given to Ziba. (II Samuel 16:4)
- D. Ziba responded to David by prostrating himself and saying, "May I find favor in your sight, my lord, O king!" (II Samuel 16:4)
- E. When David came to Bahurim, a relative of Saul, Shimei the son of Gera, began cursing David and throwing rocks at him and the people with him. (II Samuel 16:5-6)
- F. Shimei cursed David in this manner: "Come out! Come out! You worthless man of blood! The Lord has returned to you all the blood of the house of Saul, in whose place you have reigned, and the Lord has delivered the kingdom into the hand of Absalom your son. Now evil has come upon you because you are a man of blood." (II Samuel 16:7-8)
- G. Wanting to retaliate, Abishai, the son of David's sister Zeruiah, said to David, "Why should this dead dog curse my lord the king? Please, let me go over and cut off his head!" (II Samuel 16:9)
- H. David declined his request, and he would not allow Abishai to harm Shimei. (II Samuel 16:10)
- I. David reminded those who were with him that his own son Absalom was seeking to kill him. Shimei the Benjamite was no more hostile than David's own son. (II Samuel 16:11)
- J. David surmised that the Lord would look on his affliction and repay him good for the cursing of Shimei. (II Samuel 16:12)
- K. As David and his men continued on their way, Shimei went along the hill opposite them, cursing and throwing stones at them. (II Samuel 16:13)
- L. David and all those with him became tired, so they refreshed themselves. (II Samuel 16:14)

- M. Absalom and those who had conspired with him came to Jerusalem. Ahithophel, David's counselor, was with them. (II Samuel 16:15)
- N. Hushai the Archite, who was David's friend, came to Absalom and proclaimed, "Long live the king! Long live the king!" (II Samuel 16:16)
- O. Absalom responded to Hushai saying, "Is this your kindness to your friend? Why did you not go with your friend?" (II Samuel 16:17)
- P. Hushai told Absalom that whomever the Lord and the people chose, he would serve. (II Samuel 16:18)
- Q. He further stated that he should serve Absalom just as he had served David, Absalom's father. (II Samuel 16:19)
- R. After his conversation with Hushai, Absalom asked for Ahithophel's advice. (II Samuel 16:20)
- S. Ahithophel advised Absalom to have sexual relations with David's concubines. Absalom followed Ahithophel's advice, thus fulfilling the prophetic word spoken to David. (II Samuel 16:21-22; II Samuel 12:11-12)
- T. The counsel given unto Absalom by Ahithophel was as though one had inquired of the Lord. He gave excellent counsel to both David and Absalom. (II Samuel 16:23)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. Ahithophel advised Absalom to let him choose twelve thousand men and immediately pursue David. (II Samuel 17:1)
 - 1. The intent was to overtake David and his men while they were mentally stressed and physically tired. (II Samuel 17:2)
 - 2. Ahithophel's strategy was to catch the people unaware and cause them to succumb to fear. (II Samuel 17:2)

3. He believed that the people with David would run for their lives, leaving David exposed to be killed. (II Samuel 17:2)
 4. Ahithophel's plan was to kill the king and to bring the people back to Absalom, whose reign would then be peaceful. (II Samuel 17:3)
- B. Absalom and all the elders of Israel liked the counsel of Ahithophel. (II Samuel 17:4)
- C. After hearing the counsel of Ahithophel, Absalom called for Hushai the Archite and asked for his advice. (II Samuel 17:5)
1. Absalom asked Hushai what he thought of Ahithophel's counsel. (II Samuel 17:6)
 2. Hushai told Absalom that Ahithophel's counsel about this matter was not good. (II Samuel 17:7)
 3. Hushai reminded Absalom that David and his men were mighty warriors and that they were angry. (II Samuel 17:8)
 4. He also told Absalom that David would not camp with the people, but he would be hiding somewhere. (II Samuel 17:8-9)
 5. He further suggested that if Absalom's soldiers caught up with David's soldiers, David's men would overthrow them, and even his valiant soldiers would become fearful. (II Samuel 17:9-10)
 6. Hushai reiterated that everyone in Israel knew David was a powerful warrior, and his men were valiant. (II Samuel 17:10)
 7. He advised Absalom to assemble the entire Israeli army, to lead them personally into battle against David, to destroy utterly David and his entire army, and to destroy every city that harbored any of David's men. (II Samuel 17:11-13)

- D. Absalom and the elders of Israel decided that the counsel of Hushai was better than the counsel of Ahithophel. (II Samuel 17:14)
- E. The Lord divinely intervened and overthrew the good counsel of Ahithophel that Absalom might be destroyed. (II Samuel 17:14)
- F. Hushai told the priests, Zadok and Abiathar, the counsel that both he and Ahithophel had given to Absalom. (II Samuel 17:15)
- G. He urged Zadok and Abiathar to send word to David immediately. (II Samuel 17:16)
 - 1. Hushai advised David to leave the plains of the wilderness at once.
 - 2. He warned him of the imminent danger that faced him and the people with him.
- H. Jonathan and Ahimaaz stayed at En Rogel so they would not be detected as informants to David. (II Samuel 17:17)
- I. Zadok and Abiathar would send messages to Jonathan and Ahimaaz by a female slave. Jonathan and Ahimaaz would carry the messages to David. (II Samuel 17:17)
- J. A boy saw Jonathan and Ahimaaz and told Absalom, but they escaped to Bahurim and hid in a well. (II Samuel 17:18)
- K. The woman of the house in whose well they were hiding covered the well and spread ground grain upon it. (II Samuel 17:19)
- L. When Absalom's servants came to the house and asked the woman about Jonathan and Ahimaaz, she told them that they had already crossed the brook. (II Samuel 17:20)
- M. Absalom's men were unable to find Jonathan and Ahimaaz, so they returned to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 17:20)
- N. When Absalom's men left, Jonathan and Ahimaaz came up from the well and ran to David with the message from Hushai. (II Samuel 17:21)

1. David listened to the message from Hushai and immediately followed his counsel. (II Samuel 17:22)
 2. Before the morning dawned, David and all those with him had crossed the Jordan River. (II Samuel 17:22)
- O. When Ahithophel saw that his counsel was not followed, he saddled his donkey, went home, set his household in order, and hanged himself. He was buried in his father's tomb. (II Samuel 17:23)
- P. David went to Mahanaim; Absalom and his army crossed the Jordan River. (II Samuel 17:24)
- Q. Amasa, the son of Jithra and Abigail, was captain of Absalom's army. (II Samuel 17:25)
1. Abigail was the daughter of Nahash, who was the sister of Zeruiah. (II Samuel 17:25)
 2. Zeruiah was the mother of Joab, Abishai, and Asahel.
 - a. Joab was captain of David's army.
 - b. Abishai and Asahel were mighty warriors in David's army.
 - (1) Abishai was the head over David's three mightiest men. (II Samuel 23:18)
 - (2) Asahel is listed among David's renowned men. (II Samuel 23:24)
 3. Abigail, Joab, Abishai, and Asahel were first cousins.
- R. Absalom and his army camped in the land of Gilead. (II Samuel 17:26)
- S. Realizing the people were hungry, weary, and thirsty, Shobi the son of Nahash, a descendant of the people of Ammon, Machir the son of Ammiel, who was from Lo Debar, and Barzillai the Gileadite from Rogelim brought food and supplies for David and the people with him. (II Samuel 17:27-29)

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. David numbered and structured his army. (II Samuel 18:1)
- B. David placed one third of his army under Joab's command, one third under the command of Abishai, and one third under the command of Ittai the Gittite. (II Samuel 18:2)
- C. When David announced that he was going out with the army, his people rejected the idea and discouraged him from going to battle with them. (II Samuel 18:3)
 - 1. They knew that Absalom did not care about them; David was the one Absalom wanted to destroy.
 - 2. They told David that he would be more beneficial to them if he stayed in the city. (II Samuel 18:3)
- D. David yielded to the counsel of his faithful followers and remained in the city as his army went out. (II Samuel 18:4)
- E. David commanded Joab, Abishai, and Ittai to deal gently with Absalom. All the people heard David's orders. (II Samuel 18:5)
- F. David's army went out to battle against Absalom's army in the woods of Ephraim. (II Samuel 18:6)
- G. David's army defeated the Israeli army. (II Samuel 18:7)
 - 1. Twenty thousand soldiers were killed. (II Samuel 18:7)
 - 2. The woods devoured more than the sword. (II Samuel 18:8)
- H. Absalom was riding a mule when he met some of David's soldiers. (II Samuel 18:9)
 - 1. The mule went under a terebinth tree, and Absalom's head was caught in its thick boughs. (II Samuel 18:9)
 - 2. The mule continued to go forward, and Absalom was left hanging by his head from the boughs of the tree. (II Samuel 18:9)

- I. When one of the soldiers saw what had happened, he went to Joab and told him that Absalom was hanging in a tree. (II Samuel 18:10)
- J. Joab asked the soldier why he had not killed Absalom, declaring that he would have given him ten shekels of silver and a belt if he had slain Absalom. (II Samuel 18:11)
- K. The soldier told Joab that he would not kill the king's son for ten thousand shekels of silver. He reminded Joab of the king's command: "Be certain that nobody harms the young man, Absalom." (II Samuel 18:12)
- L. The soldier told Joab that if he had killed Absalom, his life would have been taken, and Joab would not have defended him. (II Samuel 18:13)
- M. Joab disregarded the soldier and went to the place where Absalom was hanging. He threw three spears into Absalom's heart. (II Samuel 18:14)
- N. Ten young soldiers who bore Joab's armor surrounded Absalom and struck him until he was dead. (II Samuel 18:15)
- O. After the death of Absalom, Joab blew the trumpet, withdrawing his troops from battle. (II Samuel 18:16)
- P. Absalom was taken down from the tree, thrown into a large pit in the woods, and covered with stones. (II Samuel 18:17)
- Q. When the Israeli army learned of Absalom's death, they fled. (II Samuel 18:17)
- R. When Absalom had no sons to carry on his name, he set up a monument for himself in the King's Valley. He named it "Absalom's Monument." (II Samuel 18:18; II Samuel 14:27))
- S. Zadok's son Ahimaaz requested permission to run to the king with the news that his enemies had been subdued, but Joab did not want him to be the one who told David of Absalom's death. (II Samuel 18:19-20)

- T. Joab told a Cushite messenger to go and tell David what he had seen. The Cushite obeyed. (II Samuel 18:21)
- U. Ahimaaz insisted on running as a messenger to the king. Joab asked why he wanted to run, since he had no specific news to give to the king. (II Samuel 18:22)
- V. Ahimaaz's persistence persuaded Joab to let him run to the king. (II Samuel 18:23)
- W. Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain and outran the descendant of Cush. (II Samuel 18:23)
- X. David was sitting between the two gates when the watchman reported that he saw a man running alone. (II Samuel 18:24)
- Y. David responded by saying, "If he is alone, there is good news in his mouth." (II Samuel 18:25)
- Z. Ahimaaz continued to run toward the city at a rapid pace. (II Samuel 18:25)
- AA. When the watchman saw a second runner, he notified the gatekeeper; the gatekeeper informed the king that another man was running alone. (II Samuel 18:26)
- BB. David responded by saying, "He, too, brings news." (II Samuel 18:26)
- CC. The watchman reported that the first runner appeared to be Ahimaaz the son of Zadok. (II Samuel 18:27)
- DD. David replied, "He is a good man; he is coming with good news." (II Samuel 18:27)
- EE. Ahimaaz called out to the king, "All is well," then bowed to the king and said, "Blessed is the Lord your God, Who has delivered up the man who raised his hand against my lord the king!" (II Samuel 18:28)
- FF. David asked Ahimaaz about the welfare of Absalom. Ahimaaz told him that he saw a great tumult, but he did not know what it was about. (II Samuel 18:29)

- GG. David told Ahimaaz to step aside while they waited for the second messenger. (II Samuel 18:30)
- HH. The Cushite declared, “Good news, my lord the king! Today, the Lord has avenged you of all those who rose up against you.” (II Samuel 18:31)
- II. David asked the Cushite if Absalom was safe. He replied, “May the enemies of my lord the king, and all who rise against you to hurt you be like that young man!” (II Samuel 18:32)
- JJ. David was deeply moved. He went to the chamber over the gate and wept. As he went to the chamber he said, “My son Absalom—my son, my son Absalom—if only I had died instead of you! O Absalom my son, my son!” (II Samuel 18:33)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. Someone told Joab that the king was weeping and mourning for Absalom. (II Samuel 19:1)
- B. The victory that David’s men had wrought was turned into mourning because the king was grieving for his son. (II Samuel 19:2)
- C. David’s army slipped back into the city as those who are ashamed slip away when they flee in battle. (II Samuel 19:3)
- D. David covered his face and cried with a loud voice, “My son Absalom! Absalom, my son, my son!” (II Samuel 19:4)
- E. Joab went to David and rebuked him. (II Samuel 19:5)
 - 1. He told him that he had disgraced the army that had saved his life and the lives of all the members of his family. (II Samuel 19:5)
 - 2. He also accused David of loving his enemies and hating his friends. (II Samuel 19:6)
 - 3. He told him that he did not regard his princes or servants. (II Samuel 19:6)

4. Joab said to David, “I perceive that if Absalom had was still alive today and all of us were dead, it would be good in your sight.” (II Samuel 19:6)
 5. Joab advised David to go out and speak to the hearts of his servants. He declared that if the king did not speak to them, not one would stay with him through the night. (II Samuel 19:7)
 6. Joab told David that if his army abandoned him, it would be worse than all the evil he had experienced in his lifetime. (II Samuel 19:7)
- F. David followed Joab’s advice and went to the city gate. (II Samuel 19:8)
1. When the people heard that the king was sitting at the gate, they came out to him. (II Samuel 19:8)
 2. Because of David’s reaction to Absalom’s death, all of his servants had withdrawn to their tents. (II Samuel 19:8)
- G. Throughout the tribes of Israel, there was contention over bringing David back to Jerusalem to assume his position as king over Israel. (II Samuel 19:9-10)
1. They remembered the times David had saved them from their enemies and how he had defeated the Philistines. (II Samuel 19:9)
 2. They were also aware that he had run from Absalom, whom they had anointed to be king, and that Absalom was dead. (II Samuel 19:10)
 3. Someone posed the question, “Why are you silent about bringing back the king?” (II Samuel 19:10)
- H. David sent word to Zadok and Abiathar requesting that they speak to the elders of Judah concerning his return. (II Samuel 19:11)
- I. David was a descendant of the tribe of Judah, but they had not invited him back to Jerusalem; however, it appears that the other tribes of Israel had welcomed his return. (II Samuel 19:12)

- J. David told Zadok and Abiathar to meet with Amasa, his niece's son, and tell him that he would replace Joab as commander over David's army. (II Samuel 19:13)
- K. The hearts of the men of Judah were united in agreement to David's return, so they invited him and all his servants to return to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 19:14)
- L. David returned to the Jordan River, and representatives from the tribe of Judah came to Gilgal to meet and escort him across the river. (II Samuel 19:15)
- M. Shimei the son of Gera, a Benjamite from Bahurim, joined the men from Judah who were going to meet David. (II Samuel 19:16)
- N. Shimei brought with him a thousand men from Benjamin, Ziba, the servant of Saul's household, Ziba's fifteen sons, and twenty servants of Ziba. (II Samuel 19:17)
- O. These Benjamites accompanied those from the tribe of Judah as they crossed the Jordan River to meet David. (II Samuel 19:17)
- P. The means to bring the king's household across the Jordan River was provided for David. (II Samuel 19:18)
- Q. When Shimei met David, he fell on his face and requested a reprieve from the wrong he had done to David when the king fled from Absalom. (II Samuel 19:18-19)
 - 1. Shimei admitted his sin. (II Samuel 19:19-20)
 - 2. He demonstrated his repentance by coming to escort the king back to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 19:20)
 - 3. Abishai recommended that Shimei be killed for his offence against the Lord's anointed, but David spared Shimei's life. (II Samuel 19:21)
 - 4. David declared that he knew that he was king over Israel, and he swore to Shimei that he would not kill him. (II Samuel 19:22-23)
- R. Jonathan's son Mephibosheth went to Jerusalem to meet David. (II Samuel 19:24-30)

1. Mephibosheth had not cared for his feet, trimmed his beard, nor washed his clothes from the day David left Jerusalem until he returned. (II Samuel 19:24)
 2. When Mephibosheth met David, David asked why he had not gone with him. (II Samuel 19:25)
 3. Mephibosheth told David that Ziba had deceived him. He was supposed to saddle a donkey for Mephibosheth, who was crippled, but he left him behind. (II Samuel 19:26)
 4. Mephibosheth declared that Ziba had slandered him before the king. He told David to do what he thought was right. (II Samuel 19:27)
 5. He reminded David that Saul's household could have been destroyed, but not only had David spared Saul's household, he had also invited Mephibosheth to eat at the king's table continuously. (II Samuel 19:28)
 6. Mephibosheth declared that he had no right to request anything of the king. (II Samuel 19:28)
- S. Upon hearing Mephibosheth's explanation, David commanded that the land of Saul be divided between Mephibosheth and Ziba. (II Samuel 19:29)
- T. Mephibosheth let David know that he was not interested in material gain; he was interested in the welfare of the king. (II Samuel 19:30)
- U. Barzillai the Gileadite came from Rogelim to escort David across the Jordan River. (II Samuel 19:31)
1. Barzillai was eighty years old. He was very wealthy. (II Samuel 19:32)
 2. He had provided supplies for David during his stay at Mahanaim. (II Samuel 19:32)
 3. David invited Barzillai to stay with him in Jerusalem, promising to provide for him. (II Samuel 19:33)

4. Barzillai declined, reminding David that he was a very old man who no longer enjoyed various pleasures of life. He did not want to be a burden to David. (II Samuel 19:34-35)
 5. He told David that he would accompany him across the Jordan River and asked why the king should give him such a reward. (II Samuel 19:36)
 6. Barzillai requested permission to return to his own city, where he could die and be buried near his parents. (II Samuel 19:37)
 7. Barzillai presented Chimham to David and requested that he do for him what seemed good in David's eyes. (II Samuel 19:37)
 8. David honored Barzillai's request and told him that he would do for Chimham whatever seemed good to Barzillai. He said, "Whatever you ask, I will do for you." (II Samuel 19:38)
- V. David and all those with him crossed the Jordan River. After crossing the river, David kissed and blessed Barzillai, who afterwards returned home. (II Samuel 19:39)
- W. David went on to Gilgal, and Chimham accompanied him. (II Samuel 19:40)
- X. Representatives from Judah and half the tribes of Israel also accompanied David. (II Samuel 19:40)
- Y. Men from the other tribes in Israel were upset with the tribe of Judah because they had gone out to escort David back to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 19:41)
- Z. The men from Judah reminded the representatives from Israel that David was a descendant from their tribe. (II Samuel 19:42)
- AA. They further stated that they had not eaten at the king's expense, nor had they received any gift from the king. (II Samuel 19:42)
- BB. The men from Israel declared that they had ten shares in David; therefore, they had more right to David. (II Samuel 19:43)

- CC. The men of Israel contended that they were the first to advise the return of David, but the men of Judah prevailed in the discussion. (II Samuel 19:43)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. Among the Israelite representatives was a rebel named Sheba. He was the son of Bichri, a Benjamite. (II Samuel 20:1)
1. Sheba blew a trumpet and declared, "We have no portion in David, neither do we have any inheritance in the son of Jesse; every man to his tent, O Israel!" (II Samuel 20:1)
 2. The men from Israel deserted David and followed Sheba, but the men of Judah, from the Jordan River to Jerusalem, remained loyal to David. (II Samuel 20:2)
- B. David returned to his house in Jerusalem and placed the ten concubines whom Absalom had defiled in another house. (II Samuel 20:3)
1. He supported them, but he did not have sexual relations with them. (II Samuel 20:3)
 2. They lived as widows until their death. (II Samuel 20:3)
- C. David instructed Amasa to assemble the army of Judah and to return to him within three days. (II Samuel 20:4)
- D. Amasa did as David instructed, but he did not return to David within the allotted time. (II Samuel 20:5)
- E. Fearful that Sheba the son of Bichri might do more harm than Absalom, David called Abishai, commanding him to take the army of Judah and pursue Sheba before he had opportunity to escape. (II Samuel 20:6)
- F. Joab's men, the Cherethites, the Pelethites, and all the mighty men went with Abishai in pursuit of Sheba. (II Samuel 20:7)

- G. When Abishai and the army of Judah came to the great stone at Gibeon, Amasa met them. (II Samuel 20:8)
1. Joab was dressed in his battle armor, with his sword in its sheath. (II Samuel 20:8)
 2. As Joab was going forward to meet Amasa, his sword fell out of its sheath. (II Samuel 20:8-9)
 3. Joab greeted Amasa, taking him by the beard as if to kiss him. Amasa paid no attention to the sword in Joab's hand. (II Samuel 20:9-10)
 4. Joab stabbed his second cousin Amasa in the stomach one time. His entrails poured out on the ground, and he died. (II Samuel 20:10)
- H. After stabbing Amasa, Joab and his brother Abishai pursued Sheba. (II Samuel 20:11)
- I. One of Joab's men stood by Amasa and called out, "He who desires Joab and David follow Joab!" (II Samuel 20:11)
1. Amasa did not die immediately but wallowed in his blood in the middle of the highway. (II Samuel 20:12)
 2. When Joab's servant saw the soldiers stopping by Amasa, he removed him from the highway to a field and threw a garment over him. (II Samuel 20:12)
 3. Once Amasa was removed from the highway, the army followed Joab in his pursuit of Sheba the son of Bichri. (II Samuel 20:13)
- J. Joab went through all the tribes of Israel gathering more soldiers to go up against Sheba.
1. They went to Abel of Beth Maachah and besieged the city, setting up a mound of defense around it. (II Samuel 20:14)
 2. Joab's soldiers began battering the wall of the city to tear it down. (II Samuel 20:15)
- K. A wise woman in the city called out to Joab and asked permission to talk with him. (II Samuel 20:16)

1. Joab honored her request and came near the city wall to speak with her. (II Samuel 20:17)
 2. The woman asked if indeed he was Joab, and he told her that he was. (II Samuel 20:17)
 3. The woman identified herself as a maidservant and asked Joab to listen to her words. He replied, "I am listening." (II Samuel 20:17)
 4. She told Joab that in former times people would seek counsel at Abel, and disputes would be ended. (II Samuel 20:18)
 5. She told Joab that she was among the peaceable and faithful in Israel, yet he was seeking to destroy a city and a mother in Israel. (II Samuel 20:19)
 6. She asked Joab why he wanted to destroy an inheritance of Israel. (II Samuel 20:19)
 7. Joab responded by saying, "Far be it, far be it from me, that I should destroy or ruin." (II Samuel 20:20)
 8. Joab told the woman that a man from the mountains of Ephraim, Sheba the son of Bichri, had lifted up his hand against the king. (II Samuel 20:21)
 9. Joab made a proposition to the woman. He assured her that if she would deliver Sheba to him, he would depart from the city. (II Samuel 20:21)
 10. The woman responded by saying, "Look, his head will be thrown over the wall to you." (II Samuel 20:21)
 11. Using her wisdom, the woman approached her people about the proposal. They responded by cutting off the head of Sheba and throwing it over the wall to Joab. (II Samuel 20:22)
 12. After receiving the head of Sheba, Joab blew the trumpet, withdrew from the city, sent his men home, and he returned to Jerusalem. (II Samuel 20:22)
- L. Joab was over the entire army of Israel. (II Samuel 20:23)

- M. Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites. (II Samuel 20:23)
- N. Adoram was in charge of the revenue. (II Samuel 20:24)
- O. Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder. (II Samuel 20:24)
- P. Sheva was the scribe. (II Samuel 20:25)
- Q. Zadok and Abiathar were the priests. (II Samuel 20:25)
- R. Ira the Jairite was a chief minister under David. (II Samuel 20:26)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. During David's reign, the land of Israel experienced famine for three consecutive years. (II Samuel 21:1)
- B. When David asked God why the famine had come upon the land, the Lord replied, "It is because of Saul and his household shed blood by killing some of the Gibeonites." (II Samuel 21:1)
 1. The Gibeonites were not Israelites; they were Amorites.
 2. The children of Israel had cut a covenant of protection with them under Joshua's leadership. (Joshua 9)
 3. In his zeal for Israel and Judah, Saul had attempted to destroy the Gibeonites. (II Samuel 21:2)
- C. David met with the Gibeonites and asked them what he could do for them to rectify the wrong done by Saul. David sought their blessing for Israel. (II Samuel 21:3)
- D. The Gibeonites responded to David's request by saying they were not interested in silver or gold from Saul's house; neither were they interested in killing Israelis. (II Samuel 21:4)
- E. David assured them that whatever they asked he would do. (II Samuel 21:4)

- F. The Gibeonites requested that seven men from the family of Saul be given to them so they could hang them before the Lord in Gibeah of Saul. (II Samuel 21:5-6)
- G. David honored their request, but he spared the life of Mephibosheth because of the covenant that he had made with Jonathan. (II Samuel 21:7)
- H. David gave to the Gibeonites Armoni and Mephibosheth, the two sons of Rizpah (the daughter of Aiah), Saul's concubine. (II Samuel 21:8)
- I. He also gave to them the five sons of Merab, Saul's daughter. Adriel the son of Barzillai, the Meholathite, was their father. (II Samuel 21:8; I Samuel 18:19)
- J. The Gibeonites hanged the seven descendants of Saul on a hill before the Lord in the first days of barley harvest. (II Samuel 21:9)
- K. Rizpah the daughter of Aiah spread sackcloth on a rock and stayed with the bodies from the beginning of harvest until the rain began. She did not allow the birds or the beasts to have access to the bodies. (II Samuel 21:10)
- L. Someone told David what Rizpah, Saul's concubine, had done. (II Samuel 21:11)
- M. David took the bones of Saul and Jonathan that the men from Jabesh Gilead had stolen from the street of Beth Shan, where the Philistines had hanged them, along with the bones of the descendants of Saul who had been hanged by the Gibeonites, and buried them in Zelah, in the tomb of Kish, Saul's father. Zelah is in the territory of Benjamin. (II Samuel 21:12-14)
- N. Following the vindication of the Gibeonites, the famine ended. (II Samuel 21:14)
- O. Once again, the Philistines warred against Israel. David went out with his men and fought against them. (II Samuel 21:15)
- P. While fighting, David became faint. Ishbi-Benob, who appears to be a son of Goliath, attempted to kill David, but Abishai came to David's rescue and killed him. (II Samuel 21:15-17)

1. Ishbi-Benob's bronze spear weighed three hundred shekels. (II Samuel 21:16)
 2. He was carrying a new sword which he intended to christen with David's blood. (II Samuel 21:16)
- Q. Afterwards, David's men concluded that he should not go out to battle; he was more valuable to them as a leader than a warrior. (II Samuel 21:17)
- R. Later on, there was another battle between the Philistines and Israel. During this battle, Sibbechai the Hushathite killed Saph, who appears to be another son of Goliath. (II Samuel 21:18)
- S. When the Philistines warred against Israel at Gob, Elhanan the son of Jaare-Oregim the Bethlehemite killed "Goliath the Gittite." (II Samuel 21:19)
1. Some translations read "the brother of Goliath the Gittite," but when we read verse twenty-two of this chapter, it appears that the man was the son of Goliath.
 2. We know that David killed Goliath the Gittite, whose spear shaft was as large as a weaver's beam. (I Samuel 17)
 3. The writer may be using Goliath as a reference in order to identify the man who was killed by Jaare-Oregim, or the son may have had the same name as his father.
- T. Israel and the Philistines warred again at Gath, where Jonathan the son of Shimea, David's brother, killed another giant. (II Samuel 21:20-21)
1. This giant had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot.
 2. It appears that he, too, was a son of Goliath.
- U. The four Philistine men who were killed by David's men are identified as sons of the giant in Gath. (II Samuel 21:22)
1. Goliath was the renowned giant of Gath.

2. It appears that these four Philistine men, who were slain by David's men, were sons of Goliath.

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. After being delivered from the hand of Saul and all his enemies, David wrote a song to the Lord. (II Samuel 22:1)
- B. Verses two through fifty-one contain the words of David's song.
- C. Psalm eighteen is another documentation of David's song to the Lord.

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. Verses one through seven record the last words David wrote.
- B. Verses eight through thirty-nine list the mighty men of David.
- C. David's number-one warrior was Josheb-Basshebeth the Tachmonite. He was chief among the captains. (II Samuel 23:8)
 1. He was also called Adino the Eznite. (II Samuel 23:8)
 2. He killed eight hundred men at one time. (II Samuel 23:8)
- D. David's number-two warrior was Eleazar the son of Dodo the Aholite. (II Samuel 23:9)
 1. He was with David when they defied the Philistine army that had driven back the Israeli army. (II Samuel 23:9)
 2. He arose and attacked the Philistines until his hand adhered to his sword. (II Samuel 23:10)
 3. Through him the Lord wrought a great victory. After he had single-handedly defeated the Philistines, the people returned to him and gathered the spoil. (II Samuel 23:10)

- E. David's number-three warrior was Shammah the son of Agee the Hararite. (II Samuel 23:11)
1. When the Philistines gathered together in a place full of lentils, the Israelis ran from them, but Shammah stationed himself in the middle of the field. (II Samuel 23:11)
 2. He defended the field and killed the Philistines, thereby bringing about a great victory for Israel. (II Samuel 23:12)
- F. Josheb-Basshebeth, who is also called Adino, Eleazar, and Shammah are the three renowned mighty men of David.
1. At harvest time, these three mighty men went to the cave of Adullam where David was staying. (II Samuel 23:13-17)
 2. A troop of Philistines was camped in the Valley of Rephaim, David was in the stronghold, and a garrison of Philistines was in Bethlehem. (II Samuel 23:13-14)
 3. David longed for a drink of water from the well that was by the gate in Bethlehem. (II Samuel 23:15)
 4. These three mighty men broke through the camp of the Philistines, drew water from the well at the gate of Bethlehem, and brought it to David. (II Samuel 23:16)
 5. David refused to drink the water, saying, "Far be it from me, Lord, to drink this water! It the blood of the men who jeopardized lives." David poured the water out as an offering to the Lord. (II Samuel 23:17)
- G. Abishai the son of David's sister Zeruah and the brother of Joab was head of the three. (II Samuel 23:18)
1. Abishai went against three hundred men with his spear and killed them all. (II Samuel 23:18)
 2. Although he earned a reputation with the three, he did not attain to the three. (II Samuel 23:18-19)
 3. He was more honorable than the three; therefore, he was made captain over them. (II Samuel 23:19)

- H. Benaiah was also a valiant warrior. (II Samuel 23:20-23)
1. He was the son of Jehoiada, who was the son of a valiant man from Kabzeel who had done many deeds. (II Samuel 23:20)
 2. Benaiah killed two lion-like heroes of Moab. (II Samuel 23:20)
 3. He went down in a pit on a snowy day and killed a lion. (II Samuel 23:20)
 4. Benaiah also killed an impressive Egyptian man. (II Samuel 23:21)
 - a. The Egyptian had a spear in his hand, but Benaiah had only a staff. (II Samuel 23:21)
 - b. Benaiah took the spear away from the Egyptian and killed him with his own spear. (II Samuel 23:21)
 5. Benaiah also won a reputation among the three, and he was more honored than the thirty; however, he did not attain to the renowned three. (II Samuel 23:23)
 6. David appointed Benaiah as chief of his guard. (II Samuel 23:23)
- I. The following men are listed as David's mighty men. They were mighty warriors; however, none of them attained to the three renowned men. (II Samuel 23:24-39)
1. Asahel the brother of Joab was one of David's mighty men. (II Samuel 23:24)
 2. Elhanan the son of Dodo of Bethlehem was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:24)
 3. Shammah the Harodite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:25)
 4. Elikah the Harodite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:25)

5. Helez the Paltite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:26)
6. Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:26)
7. Abiezer the Anathothite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:27)
8. Mebunnai the Hushathite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:27)
9. Zalmon the Ahohite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:28)
10. Maharai the Netophathite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:28)
11. Heleb the son of Baanah the Netophathite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:29)
12. Ittai the son of Ribai from Gibeah of Benjamin was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:29)
13. Benaiah a Pirathonite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:30)
14. Hiddai from the brooks of Gaash was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:30)
15. Abi-Albon the Arbathite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:31)
16. Azmaveth the Barhumite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:31)
17. Eliahba the Shaalbonite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:32)
18. Jonathan the son of Jashen was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:32)
19. Shammah the Hararite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:33)

20. Ahiam the son of Sharar was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:33)
 21. Eliphelet the son of Ahasbai, the son of the Maachathite, was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:34)
 22. Eliam the son of Ahithophel the Gilonite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:34)
 23. Hezrai the Carmelite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:35)
 24. Paarai the Arbite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:35)
 25. Igal the son of Nathan of Zobah was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:36)
 26. Bani the Gadite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:36)
 27. Zelek the Ammonite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:37)
 28. Naharai the Beerothite, Joab's armorbearer, was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:37)
 29. Ira the Ithrite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:38)
 30. Gareb the Ithrite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:38)
 31. Uriah the Hittite was among the mighty men of David. (II Samuel 23:39)
- J. Thirty-six names are listed in this chapter; however, the last verse says there were thirty-seven mighty men. (II Samuel 23:38)
- K. According to I Chronicles 11:26-47, David had forty-seven mighty men.

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. The Lord was angry with Israel; consequently, David was moved to take a census of the nation. Because of David's census, God brought judgment upon Israel. (II Samuel 24:1)
1. David instructed Joab, the commander of the Israeli army, to take a census of all the tribes of Israel. (II Samuel 24:2)
 2. Reluctant to carry out the king's command, Joab questioned David about taking the census. (II Samuel 24:3)
 3. David would not yield to Joab, so he and his captains went out to take the census. (II Samuel 24:4)
 4. Verses five through seven record the territory covered by Joab and his captains while taking the census. (II Samuel 24:5-7)
 5. Nine months and twenty days later, Joab and his captains returned to Jerusalem with the census. (II Samuel 24:8)
 6. Joab reported to David that there were eight hundred thousand valiant soldiers in Israel and five hundred thousand in Judah. (II Samuel 24:9)
- B. After the people were numbered, David's heart condemned him and he confessed to the Lord: "I have greatly sinned in what I have done; now, I pray, Lord, take away the sin of Your servant; I have done very foolishly." (II Samuel 24:10)
- C. The next morning, God spoke to Gad, David's seer, about David's sin. (II Samuel 24:11)
1. God sent Gad to David with three options from which he was to choose his own punishment. (II Samuel 24:12-13)
 - a. David's first option for punishment was seven years of famine in the land. (II Samuel 24:12)

- b. David's second option was fleeing before his enemies for three months. (II Samuel 24:12)
 - c. David's last option was three days of plague throughout the land of Israel. (II Samuel 24:12)
2. David responded to Gad saying, "I am in a tight place. I ask to fall into the hand of the Lord because His mercies are great; do not let me fall into the hands of men." (II Samuel 24:14)
- D. The Lord sent a plague upon Israel for three days. From Dan to Beersheba, seventy thousand men died from the plague. (II Samuel 24:15)
 - E. When the destroying angel stretched out his hand over Jerusalem, God brought an end to the punishment. He said to the angel, "It is enough; restrain your hand." (II Samuel 24:16)
 - F. The destroying angel was at the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite when God stopped the punishment. (II Samuel 24:16)
 - G. When David saw the angel who was striking the people, he spoke to God, saying, "Look, I have sinned and done wickedly, but these sheep, what have they done? Let Your hand be against me and my father's house." (II Samuel 24:17)
 - H. Gad, David's seer, came to him and instructed him to go and erect an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite. (II Samuel 24:18)
 - I. David followed Gad's instructions and built an altar to the Lord. (II Samuel 24:19)
 - J. When Araunah saw the king and his servants coming toward him, he bowed before the king. (II Samuel 24:20)
 - K. Araunah asked David why he had come, and David told him that he had come to buy his threshing floor so that he could build an altar to the Lord that the plague might be stopped. (II Samuel 24:21)

- L. Araunah offered to give David the threshing floor, the animals for a sacrifice, and wood to burn the sacrifice. He added, “May the Lord God be pleased.” (II Samuel 24:22-23)
- M. David responded to Araunah’s offer with this statement: “I will buy it from you for a price. I will not offer burnt offerings to the Lord God that do not cost me anything.” (II Samuel 24:24)
- N. David bought the threshing floor and the oxen from Araunah for fifty shekels of silver. (II Samuel 24:24)
- O. David built an altar to the Lord and offered upon it burnt offerings and peace offerings. (II Samuel 24:25)
- P. God heeded the prayers and withdrew the plague from Israel. (II Samuel 24:25)