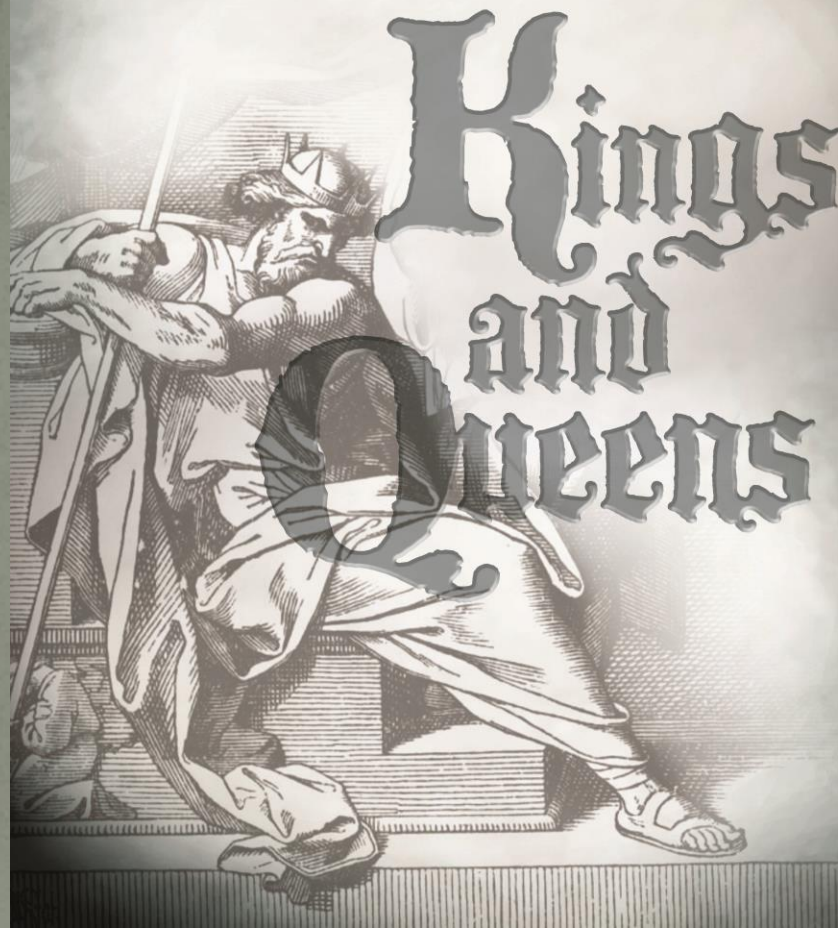


The Rise and Fall of Israel's Monarchs



<http://goodnewsbiblestudies.com>

King David

Part II

David as King

After the death of Saul
there was division
among the Tribes of
Israel as to which King
they would follow

David as King

- David will be declared King over the tribes of Judah (II Samuel 2:1-7)
 - 1) “And David brought up his men who were with him, each with his household; and they lived in the cities of Hebron. Then the men of Judah came and there anointed David king over the house of Judah” (II Samuel 2:3-4)
 - 2) David had already been anointed as king by Samuel (I Samuel 16:11-13) but now after the death of Saul he is recognized as the king the over Judah.

David as King

- David will be declared King over the tribes of Judah (II Samuel 2:1-7)
 - 3) An important consideration that is worth noting here is that during his final remarks and comments to his sons, Jacob makes this claim to his son Judah; “The scepter will not depart from Judah, nor the rulers staff from between his feet, until Shiloh comes, and to him shall be the obedience of the peoples” (Genesis 49:10)
 - 4) David is from the lineage of Judah and he will begin a dynasty of kings from which the Messiah, The King of Kings, Jesus Christ Himself will come.

David as King

Genealogy of Jesus according to Luke

1. God	14. Cainan	27. Hezron	40. Eliakim	53. Addi	66. Hesli
2. Adam	15. Shelah	28. Ram	41. Jonam	54. Melchi	67. Nahum
3. Seth	16. Eber	29. Amminadab	42. Joseph	55. Neri	68. Amos
4. Enosh	17. Peleg	30. Nahshon	43. Judah	56. Shealtiel	69. Mattathias
5. Kenan	18. Reu	31. Salmon	44. Simeon	57. Zerubbabel	70. Joseph
6. Mahalalel	19. Serug	32. Boaz	45. Levi	58. Rhesa	71. Jannai
7. Jared	20. Nahor	33. Obed	46. Matthat	59. Joanan	72. Melchi
8. Enoch	21. Terah	34. Jesse	47. Jorim	60. Joda	73. Levi
9. Methuselah	22. Abraham	35. David	48. Eliezer	61. Josech	74. Matthat
10. Lamech	23. Isaac	36. Nathan	49. Joshua	62. Semein	75. Heli
11. Noah	24. Jacob	37. Mattatha	50. Er	63. Mattathias	76. Mary ^[5] & Joseph*
12. Shem	25. Judah	38. Menna	51. Elmadam	64. Mahath	77. Jesus
13. Arphaxad	26. Perez	39. Melea	52. Cosam	65. Naggai	

David as King

- Ish-bosheth will be declared King over Israel (II Samuel 2:8-11)
 - 1) He is Saul's son from one of Saul's concubines
 - 2) He will rule over the tribes of Israel for 2 years

David as King

Because of the division that existed between the tribes and Israel and Judah and the unwillingness of some to follow David (their divinely chosen leader), a civil war will take place between the house of David and the house of Saul.
(II Samuel 2-4)

David as King

“Now there was a long war between the house of Saul and the house of David; and David grew steadily stronger but the house of Saul grew weaker continually”. (II Samuel 3:1)

David as King

- This civil war will continue between these two groups (the house of David and the house of Saul) and much bloodshed will occur.
 - 1) This warfare and bloodshed is neither sanctioned by David nor is it something that the Lord required or directed.
 - 2) The actions of the military leaders and other who participated in the various betrayals and murderous behavior were self-serving and it will show itself later in their own personal character.
 - 3) The murder of an innocent life is always considered sin and to do so goes against all that the Scriptures teach and all the Lord commands.

David as King

This war will come to an end but ironically these same divisions will resurface for different reasons after the death of King Solomon (David's son) and once again the people of God (the Israelites) will divide pretty much along these same lines.

David as King

3. David is made King over all Israel (II Samuel 5)

“Then all the tribes of Israel came to David at Hebron and said, Behold, we are your bone and your flesh. Previously when Saul was king over us, you were the one who led Israel out and in. And the Lord said to you, you will shepherd My people Israel and you will be a ruler over Israel”

(II Samuel 5:1-2)

David as King

3. David is made King over all Israel (II Samuel 5)

“So all of the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and King David made a covenant with them before the Lord at Hebron; then they anointed David King over Israel” (II Samuel 5:3)

David as King

“David was thirty years old when he became king and he reigned 40 years.

At Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned 33 years over all Israel and Judah” (II Samuel 5:3-4)

David as King

- This summarizes the overall extent of David's reign as king over Israel and during this time he experienced a number of successful endeavors and triumphs.
 - 1) During his reign as King, David successfully expanded the territories and borders of Israel to their largest ever as a nation or empire.
 - 2) David wrote a large percentage of the Psalms, many of which express his own personal triumphs and failures, but often the primary focus of his writings were on the Lord God and His provisions, blessings, grace and love.

David as King

- This summarizes the overall extent of David's reign as king over Israel and during this time he experienced a number of successful endeavors and triumphs.
 - 3) It will be David, who will be known as the “**man after God's own heart**” (I Sam. 13:14, Acts 13:22), and the Lord will make a covenant with David; in which the Lord will promise that He will make the name of David great, and that his house and his kingdom will be established forever. (II Sam 7:8-29)

David as King

- During this time Davis also experienced a number of challenges and personal failures, some of which were outside of his control while many of them were the result of bad choices and decisions.
 - 1) David's lust will drive him to commit adultery with Bathsheba
 - 2) David's sin with Bathsheba will drive him further and deeper into sin by having her husband Uriah murdered in order to have her as his wife since she was pregnant with his child.

David as King

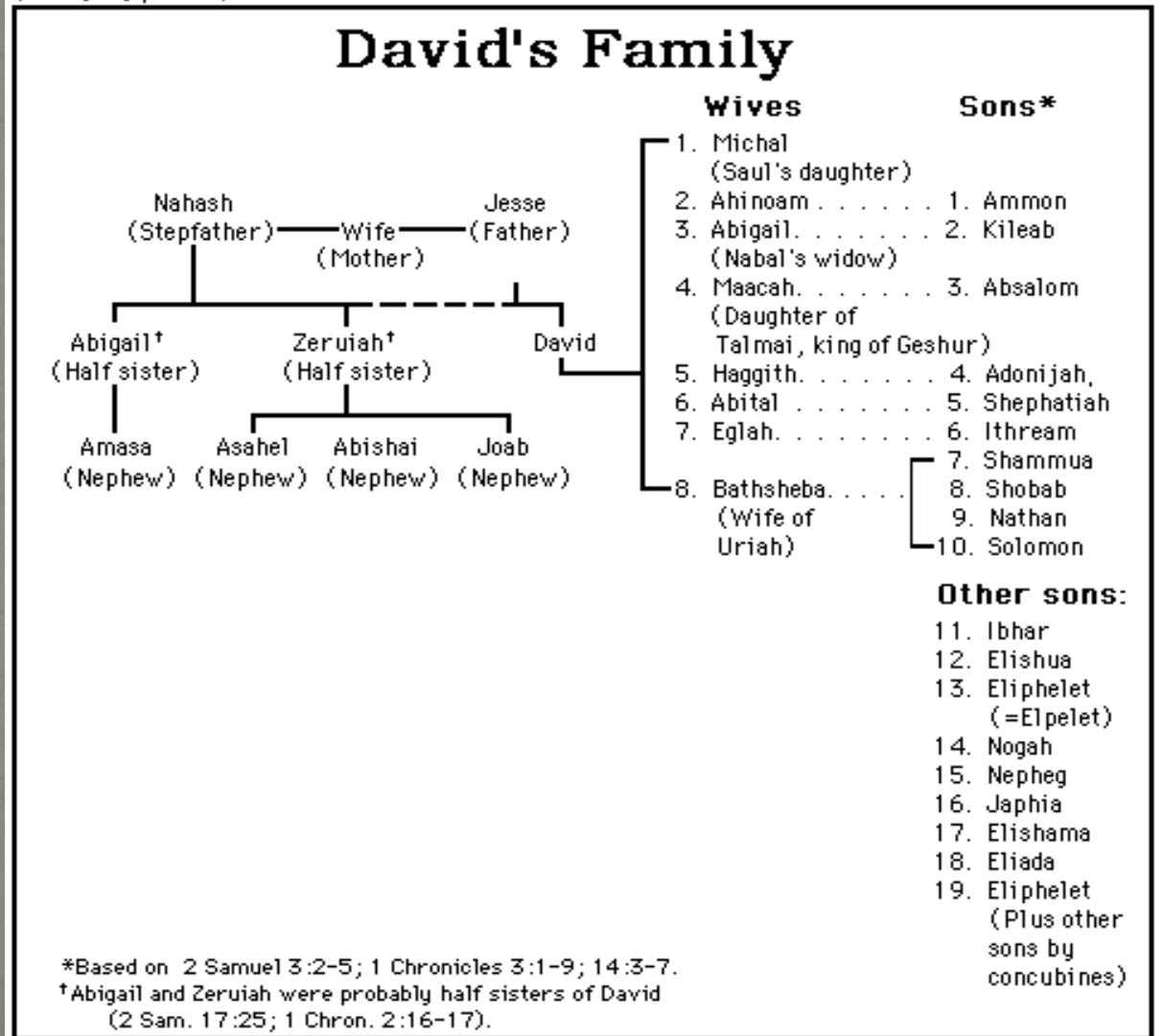
- 3) David's family will be both a blessing and a curse as he had many wives and concubines and many offspring in which some were good and some bad.
- 4) David's relationship with his son Absalom will become estranged because Absalom kills one of his brothers (Amnon) who raped his sister (Tamar).
- 5) Absalom's rebellion and attempt to overthrow his father will be some of the low points of David's life but David will repent and be restored.

David's Family

(BKC [OT] p. 460)

What problems
do you see?

What blessings
do you see?



The Expansion of the Kingdom during the Reign of David

David makes *Jerusalem*
the new headquarters!
(II Samuel 5:1-25)

The Expansion of the Kingdom

“Now the king and his men went to **Jerusalem** against the **Jebusites**, the inhabitants of the land, and they said to David, you shall not come in here but the blind and the lame will turn you away, thinking, David cannot enter here.

Nevertheless, David captured the **stronghold of Zion that is the city of David.**” (II Samuel 5:6-7)

The Expansion of the Kingdom

“So David lived in the stronghold and called it the **city of David**. And David built all around from Millo and inward. **David became greater and greater** for the Lord God of hosts was with him” (II Samuel 5:9-10)

The Expansion of the Kingdom

2. The major powers of Western Asia (Hittites, Egyptians, Philistines, and even Tyre) were either diminished/destroyed or they sought friendly alliances with David.
3. The enemies that continually attacked Israel (Edomites, Moabites, and Ammonites) were either routed by David or at least brought under submission to his rule during his reign.
4. During the reign of David; major trade routes were opened up to the neighboring countries/territories of Phoenicia, Damascus, Assyria, Arabia, Egypt and even the distant lands of the up and coming Persians.

The Expansion of the Kingdom

“And David had realized that the Lord had established him as king over Israel, and that He had exalted his kingdom for the sake of His people Israel” (II Samuel 5:12)

The Expansion of the Kingdom

- The territorial boundaries of the kingdom were said to have expanded from 6,000 Sq. miles to 60,000 sq. miles.
- David emphasized the importance of the priesthood and made the teachings of (*what would later be called*) Judaism, universal throughout the kingdom and outlying areas.
- In addition, David sought to destroy all idols and the altars of idol worship throughout his kingdom.

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

1. David's obedience brought rest to him and the kingdom which allowed him to focus his attention on internal matters.

“Then the fame of David went out into all the lands; and the Lord brought the fear of him on all the nations” (I Chronicles 14:17)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

1. David's obedience brought rest to him and the kingdom which allowed him to focus his attention on internal matters.

“Now it came about when the king lived in his house, and the Lord had given him rest on every side from all his enemies, that the king said to Nathan the prophet, see now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwells within tent curtains. Nathan said to the king, go, do all that is in your mind, for the Lord is with you”

(II Samuel 7:1)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

1. David's obedience brought rest to him and the kingdom which allowed him to focus his attention on internal matters.

Here are a couple of parallel texts to this period of David's life (especially during the time of the relocation of the ark of God to its proper place). Give them a read and then see if you are able to see the genuine heart felt love that David had for his Lord.
(II Chronicles 16:8-36, Psalm 105, Psalm 106)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

2. David desired to build a “house” (permanent dwelling) for God. (II Samuel 7:1-7)

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God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

2. David desired to build a “house” (permanent dwelling) for God. (II Samuel 7:1-7)

This continues to speak of David's heart and clearly his intentions were admirable as he may have felt guilty that he resided in a pretty nice place while the dwelling for the Lord (The Tabernacle) was something much less permanent and elaborate.

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

- David wanted to build a house for God, but it was actually God's plan to build a house for David. (II Samuel 7:11)
 - 1) This went beyond just the physical structure of his grand palace but was actually to be a **royal house, a dynasty of kings!**
 - 2) The kingdom and his throne would be permanent and over something David would reign forever. (II Samuel 23:5)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

It may have been the heart of David to build a permanent dwelling for the Lord but that responsibility and opportunity will fall on David's son Solomon who will construct the grand and majestic Temple David dreamed of. (II Samuel 7:12-13)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

3. The Covenant that the Lord makes with David is what sets the course of not just David's immediate future, but also lays out a future for his descendants - forever.

“Now therefore, thus you shall say to my servant David, thus says the Lord of hosts, I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people Israel. I have been with you wherever you have gone and have cut off all your enemies from before you; and **I will make you a great name like the names of the great men on the earth**” (II Samuel 7:8-9)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

3. The Covenant that the Lord makes with David is what sets the course of not just David's immediate future, but also lays out a future for his descendants - forever.

“Your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throne shall be established forever. In accordance to these words and all this vision, so Nathan spoke to David”

(II Samuel 7:16-17)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

3. The Covenant that the Lord makes with David is what sets the course of not just David's immediate future, but also lays out a future for his descendants - forever.

David prays to the Lord and concludes his prayer with these words; “For You, O Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, have made a revelation to Your servant, saying, I will build you a house; therefore Your servant has found courage to pray this prayer to You. Now, O Lord God, you are God, and Your words are truth, and You have promised this good thing to Your servant. Now therefore may it please You to bless the house of Your servant that it may continue forever before You. For You, O Lord God, have spoken; and with Your blessing may the house of Your servant be blessed forever” (II Samuel 7:27-29)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

3. The Covenant that the Lord makes with David is what sets the course of not just David's immediate future, but also lays out a future for his descendants - forever.

I will sing of the lovingkindness of the Lord forever; to all generations I will make known Your faithfulness with my mouth. For I have said, Lovingkindness will be built up forever; in the heavens You have establish Your faithfulness. **I have made a covenant with My chosen; I have sworn to David My servant, I will establish your seed forever and build up your throne to all generations.**" (Psalm 89:1-4)

God's Covenant with David (II Samuel 7)

4. This is an everlasting covenant and the obvious connection is to the Lord Jesus Christ; “For a child will be born to us, a son will be given to us; and the government will rest on His shoulders; and His name will be called Wonderful Counselor, Mighty God, Eternal Father, Prince of Peace. There will be no end to the increase of His government or of peace, on the **throne of David** and over his kingdom, to establish it and to uphold it with justice and righteousness from then on and **forevermore**. The zeal of the Lord of hosts will accomplish this” (Isaiah 9:6-7, Luke 2:1-20)

King David

Part II

David's Continued Successful
Military Campaigns

1. The fulfillment of the promise the Lord made David to bring rest from all of his enemies (II Samuel 7:8-11) comes true as **David is given military victories over 3 significant adversarial groups** of people who continually attacked Israel:

- The *Philistines* – enemies of Israel for over 125 years (II Samuel 8:1)
- The *Moabites* – descendants of Lot and a continual thorn in the side of the Israelites since the days of Moses. (II Samuel 8:2)
- The *Arameans* – A people group that formed as a rather loose confederation of “city states” to the north with their headquarters near Damascus. They too were a continual problem for the Israelites and David subdued them. (II Samuel 8:3-8)

2. David's victories stretched all the way to the south and to the east in which he also subdued and brought under control these groups:

- *Amalekites* – descendants of Esau (II Samuel 8:12)
- *Edomites* – also descendants of Esau (II Samuel 8:14)
- *Ammonites* – also descendants of Lot (II Samuel 10)

“So David made a name for himself when he returned from killing 18,000 Arameans in the Valley of Salt. He put garrisons in Edom. In all Edom he put garrisons, and all the Edomites became servants to David. And the Lord helped David wherever he went. So David reigned over all Israel; and David administered justice and righteousness for all his people”

(II Samuel 8:13-15)

“When all the kings, servants of Hadadezer, saw that they were defeated by Israel, they made peace with Israel and served them. So the Arameans feared to help the sons of Ammon anymore” (I Chronicles 18:14)

As David defeated each of these nations and people groups, he brought them under control and in turn peace treaties were made allowing warfare to subside and this allowed him to focus a little more on some domestic affairs.