

Read Through The Bible In A Year

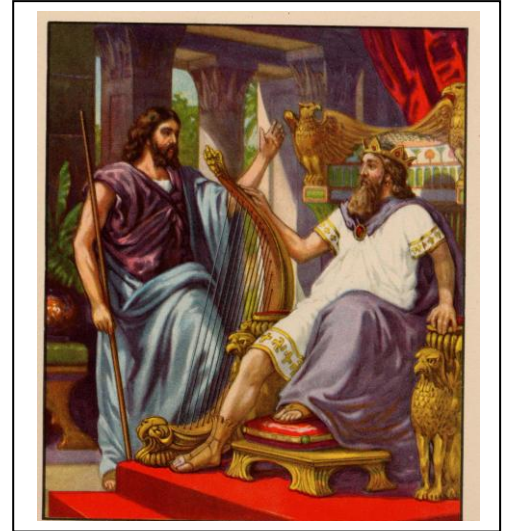
Week 15 – David becomes King

You need to persevere so that when you have done the will of God, you will receive what he has promised. Hebrews 10:36

1. Looking Back

Samuel is the last judge. After advising the Israelites that a King would not be a good idea, God relents and Saul is chosen as Israel's first king. While he gets off to an encouraging start, Saul soon begins to ignore God and grows increasingly self-reliant and disobedient. Finally he goes off the deep end and God arranges for David to become Saul's successor. David proves to be a gifted and talented leader, a "man after God's own heart." However David also proves to be mortal and succumbs to temptation with Bethsheba.

About the books. 1/2 Samuel, 1/2 Kings, 1/2 Chronicles, 465 years of God's chosen people



1 and 2 Samuel The Books of Samuel arose as a reflection upon the nature of human kingship in light of Israel's tradition that Yahweh was their king. The Books tell the narrative of three major figures: Samuel, Saul, and David. Leadership is the guiding theme. Can God's people continue with a loosely knit organization as in the days of the judges, or must they have "a king to judge us like all the nations."

1 and 2 Chronicles

- The entire history of the Kingdom of Israel is told in two books of Samuel and the two books of Kings. Chronicles tell the same story.
- 1-2 Samuel = 1 Chronicles
1-2 Kings = 2 Chronicles (both 1 Kings and 2 Chronicles begin with Solomon)
- Main differences. 1 Chron. Lengthy genealogy. 2 Chron. Omits the history of northern Kingdom

Psalms *"The psalms are poems, and poems intended to be sung: not doctrinal treatises, nor even sermons...they must be read as poems if they are to be understood...Otherwise we shall miss what is in them and think we see what is not."* C. S. Lewis Authorship: Various authors written about 300 B.C. David wrote 73; sons of Korah, Asaph, Moses, and Solomon also wrote some. 120-134 and 146-150 are anonymous.

2. What happened in this week's reading. Apr 12 - 18 (pp. 460-490)

a. Absalom's Rebellion

- Solomon born
- Amnon rapes Tamar/Absalom kills Amnon/Flees/Ultimately reconciled with David
- Absalom politics

- David goes into exile
 - Psalm 3
 - Ahithophel's advice
 - The battle ensues/Absalom killed
 - Mephibosheth meets David
- b. Two Major Calamities
- David counts soldiers
 - David builds altar
- c. Preparations for Building the Temple
- Psalm 30
- d. The National Convention
- David prepares to transition to Solomon

3. What does it mean?

- a. David's "little" sin and its consequences.
- b. Prodigal Children
- c. Where does ___appearance_____ figure in in our dealings with others? What's so attractive about being attractive?
- d. And yet David was "a man after God's own heart." How can that be?
- e. The Davidic Covenant.

1) God reaffirms the _____promises_____ that He made in the first two covenants with Israel (The Abrahamic and Mosaic Covenants). 2 Samuel 7:10

2) God promises that David's descendent or "seed" will succeed Him as king of Israel and that David's throne will be _____eternal_____. 2 Samuel 7:12-13

2 Samuel 7:16, "And your house and your kingdom shall be established forever before you. Your throne shall be established forever." The promise that David's "house", "kingdom" and "throne" will be established forever are significant because they show that the Messiah will come from the lineage of David and that He will establish a kingdom from which He will reign. The covenant is summarized by the words "house," promising a dynasty in the lineage of David; "kingdom," referring to a people who are governed by a king; "throne," emphasizing the authority of the king's rule; and "forever," emphasizing the eternal and unconditional nature of this promise to David and Israel.