

KINGDOM CONSOLIDATED

Scriptures 1 Samuel 12 – 1 Kings 9

OBSERVATIONS

General Time Line for History of Israel

2000-1650

1650-1280

1280-1240

1240-1200

1200-1050

1050 (1020)

1000

970 +/-

930

Patriarchs

Egyptian Sojourn

Wilderness

Conquest

Judges & Samuel

Saul Crowned

David

Solomon

Division: Israel (North) & Judah

(South)

1 SAMUEL 20-31

20. David and Jonathan make a covenant of protection and David swears always to care for Jonathan's descendants.
21. David eats the "show" bread, the consecrated bread, the "bread of the presence", from the Holy Place.
v 8ff David takes Goliath's sword. Priest is Ahimilek at Nob.
vv 10ff David flees to Philistine Gath, Achish, King of Gath.
v13 pretends to be insane because he fears Achish who says, "Am I short of madmen that you bring me another?"
Ps 56 &
34.7, 8 "The angel of the LORD encamps around those who fear him and he delivers them." "Taste and see that the LORD is good..."
22. David escapes to Cave of Adullam and father and brothers join him, as do a rag tag group of others.
v5 *Gad the prophet* warns David to leave Adullam. Go to Judah.
vv6-19, Saul and Doeg the Edomite kill the Priests at Nob and all the town of NOB. See Ps 52
v 20 Abiathar escapes to join David taking the Ephod with him...
23. David attacks Philistines at Keilah with God's Ephod guidance.
7 ff. David, guided by God through the Ephod, escapes Saul and Keilah
14 ff. David stays in the Wilderness of Ziph with his 600 men
18 Jonathan and David make another Covenant at Horesh in Ziph.
19 ff. The Ziphites rat on David, Saul pursues.
24ff. David went to Desert of Maon
28 Saul called away to deal with the Philistines—a narrow escape for David—Ps 63
29 David escapes to the caves at En Gedi—along the coast of the Dead Sea.
24. Saul pursues David to En Gedi. The Wilderness of Judea is a hiding place of refuge throughout Israel's history.

- 3 ff Saul goes into a cave to relieve himself and David and his men are further back. David cuts off a corner of his robe. David confronts Saul, far be it from me to harm the LORD's anointed.
- 21 David swears not to kill of Saul's descendants when he becomes king, as Saul knows he will.
25. Nabal, Abigail and David story. God removes Nabal ("fool"), David marries Abigail and Ahinoam (v. 43)
44 Saul gives Michal to Paltiel son of Laish.
26. Ziphites again rat on David. First mention of Joab (v. 6) with mention of his brother
7 Abishai who goes with David to find Saul sleeping spear next to him.
9ff David prevents Abishai from spearing Saul to ground. Takes spear and water jug.
13 David stands on other side of valley and taunts Abner, son of Ner, Saul goes home...
- 27 David slips Saul by going to the Philistines. They go again to Achish of Gath. Saul gives up search. Achish gives David Ziklag. David lives there 16 months.
8 David attacks and destroys completely the Geshurites, the Girzites and the Amalekites between Shur and Egypt. He claims to attack Judah territory and Achish thinks David has made himself unacceptable back in Israel.
- 28 Philistines prepare to fight Israel again. Achish commands David to go with him.
3 Samuel is dead and buried at Ramah.
4 Philistines come against Shunem while Saul gathered his armies at Gilboa. Saul is afraid. Inquires of the LORD and God does not answer using any of the usual means. So Saul consults the witch at Endor.
11 bring up Samuel.
12 Samuel appears and the witch now knows it's Saul. And we now have the séance with Samuel. Samuel tells him the Philistines will win and he will die.
29. Philistines gather at Apehek; Israel at the spring in Jezreel. (Harod?). Philistine commanders reject David and he leaves the army of Achish.
30. at Ziklag after being sent away, David discovers Amalekites have raided and burned and taken captive the women and children. Including David's two wives. His own men were angry with him;
7 David turns to Abiathar for guidance through the Ephod.
16 ff David takes them on and gets back everything.
23 ff. David orders the plunder shared with those who only stayed with the baggage. And he used some of the plunder to give to the elders of Judah.
31. Battle on Mt Gilboa. Archers wounded Saul mortally. Armor bearer refused to kill Saul. So he "fell on his own sword." Saul and three sons and armor-bearer all died that day in battle. Philistines cut off head and hung his body on the wall of Beth Shan. Jabesh Gilead rescued the bodies of Saul and three sons and cremated them and buried the remains at Jabesh under a tamarisk tree.

2 Sam

- 1.** An **Amalekite** (irony!) reported Saul's death to David and claimed to have killed him at his request. He takes the crown and arm band and brings them to David. David has him killed.
- We got this far on Sunday 2/12 with both groups together**
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2. God sends David up to Hebron where he anointed King of Judah v.4
v 8 Abner Saul's commander made Ish-Bosheth King over "all Israel." ["bosheth" means "shame"]
V 10f. David remained King of Judah for 7 years, six months.
v. 15f Joab and Abner in combat at Gibeah. 12 v 12 each killed the other. Fierce battle ensues.
v. 18 ff Asahel the gazelle chases Abner and Abner warns him, then runs him through with spear.
v. 26 Abner appeals to stop and Joab and Abishai agree and Abner flees across the Jordan.
- 3.1 Beginning of a long war between Saul's loyalists and David's with David's gradually getting better.

- 3.2 ff David's sons born in Hebron; civil war continued a long time.
 Abner goes over to David because Ish-bosheth challenged him about a concubine...
 v 13 f David demands Michal back from Ish-bosheth and Abner delivers her.
 v 17ff Abner lines up support for David in Israel and Benjamin; David commissions him to bring
 Israel into his Kingdom.
 Joab accuses Abner of deception and brings him back secretly to Hebron and kills him to
 avenge his brother Asahel.
 v 28 David makes Joab mourn and curses Joab's family. David mourns with a lament.
4. Ish-bosheth [bosheth= shame; real name is Ish-Baal] is murdered during his nap and his murderers
 brought his head to David at Hebron whom David had them killed on the spot.
5. David anointed King over Israel and reigned 33 years plus his 7 in Hebron.
 v6ff David conquers Jerusalem from the Jebusites. Captures fortress of Zion—City of David.
 v14 ff. children born to David in Jerusalem.
 v. 17 ff. David Defeats Philistines in the valley of Rephaim. Second time God tells to wait for
 the “marching in the tops of the poplar trees. Strikes down Philistines all the way to Gibeon to
 Gezer.
6. David brings Ark to Jerusalem called by the Name, the name of the **LORD** Almighty.
 vv 6 Uzzah killed, David angry
 vv10 Ark ends up in the house of Obed-Edom for three months whom God blesses.
 vv 12 ff David goes to get the Ark and acts too enthusiastically for Michal who objects and has
 no children???
- 7.1-2 David desires to build a “house of cedar” for the LORD.
 vv. 5ff. God says he does not seek a house of cedar.
GOD'S COVENANT WITH DAVID
 Preamble: I took you from the pasture... I've been with you wherever you've gone ...
 Promise: Now I will make your name great, provide a place for my people...,
 v 11 The LORD will establish a house for you”
 v 13 Your son will build a house for my Name
 v 13b and I will establish the throne of his Kingdom forever.
 v 16 “Your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me; your throne will be
 established forever.”
- 7.18 David prays a great prayer
 7:27ff Your covenant is trustworthy and you have promised these good things to bless the house of your
 servant.

1 Chronicles

- 9: Saul's Genealogy
 10 Saul's **suicide—Like 1 Sam 31**
 10.13f “Saul died because he was unfaithful to the LORD”... So the LORD put him to death and turned
 the kingdom over to David son of Jesse.
11. 1 David anointed by all Israel at Hebron—no earlier kingship in view here.
 David conquers Jerusalem, city of Jebusites. Joab leads attack and earns “Commander-in-chief.
 v7 David takes up residence in what is NOW called the “City of David;” built terraces.
 v The mighty warriors and water from the well in Bethlehem
12. 1 the mighty warriors come to David at Ziklag, while he was banished from Saul...
- 13.1-8 David brings Ark from Kiriath Jearim
 v9 Uzzah sticks out his hand... and David did not take the Ark to the City of David, but left it in
 the house of Obed-eom the Gittite fort three months.
14. 1 ff Hiram King of Tyre sent cedar logs, stonemasons and carpenters...
 v 8 David fights Philistines after he was “anointed” king of Israel. Defeats them first time;

second time God says wait for the sound of marching in the tops of the cedar trees, from Gibeon to Gezer.

15.1ff Ark brought to Jerusalem—now they got it right—Levites only to carry the ARK.

Zadok and Abiathar priests.

v 13 “It was because you, the Levites did not bring ark up the first time that the LORD broke out...”

v 15 appointment of musicians including the famous Asaph.

v 29. David dancing as the Ark is brought; Michal despises David.

Psalms 8, 19, 29, 32, 65, 68, 103 (does not treat us as sins deserve), 108, 138

1 Chron 16:

v.1 Ark set up in tent David pitched [in Jer]

v 5 Asaph appointed chief of servers to give praise to the LORD

v 10 let the hearts of those who seek the LORD rejoice: Great song Ascribe to the LORD the glory due his name.

v 39 Zadok left before Tabernacle to serve in the high place in Gibeon

Psalms 96, 105 (like the song in 1 Chron 16), 106 (describes Wilderness journey), 39, 62, 73, 74, 75, 76-83, 88

1 Chron 17 (version of David seeking to build temple)—very similar to 2 Sam 7

2 Samuel resumes

8.1 David wins against Moab and Aram (Hadadezer) took chariots and destroyed and golden shields he takes to Jerusalem.

v 13 David becomes famous after he struck down 18K Edomites in the Valley of Salt.

Garrisoned Edom and the LORD gave David victory wherever he went.

9.1 David shows kindness to Saul’s family for Jonathan’s sake: Mephi-bosheth/baal. Lame in both feet.

10—David sends condolences to Ammonite Hanun, son of Nahash, at Nahash’s death.

Hanun humiliates envoys by cutting off half their beards and exposed their buttocks. Alliance between Arameans and Ammonites defeated by David’s armies.

WEEK 22

OBSERVATIONS *continued*

2 Samuel Continued

11—David and Bathsheba: In the spring when Kings go off to war, David stays home...

11. 3“*She is Bathsheba, the daughter of Eliam and the wife of Uriah the Hittite.*” **2 Samuel 11:3**

v 21—story of Abimelech recalled...

v 27...but the thing David had done displeased the LORD.

12—Nathan sent to David by the LORD...v. 7 **YOU ARE THE MAN** ...

v 9—Why did you despise the word of the LORD?

v11—The LORD says, Out of your own household I am going to bring calamity on you...

v13—Nathan: The LORD has taken away your sin. You are not going to die, but your son will.

Psalms 51

2 Sam 12, continues

David’s succession: Amnon, Chileab (unknown), Absalom, Adonijah...Solomon [2 S 3. 2-5]

v23 “Can I bring my child back again? I will go to him, but he will not return to me.”

v 26 Joab fights against Rabbah (Ammon). David takes Rabbah and the king’s crown...

2 Sam 13 Amnon and Tamar

v 21 David is furious but does nothing
vv23ff Absalom kills Amnon

14.21 Joab connives a skit to bring back Absalom to Jer.

v 24 David refuses to see Absalom who lives 2 years without seeing the King, his father.
v 33 Absalom persuades Joab to get David to see him and David KISSES Absalom.

15 Absalom subverts the Kingdom

v 7 after 4? Years Absalom gets permission to go to Hebron
v9ff arranges to proclaim himself King in Hebron
v 13 David flees Jerusalem
v 24 Zadok the priest and Ark were with David
v 27 David sends both Zadok and Abiathar and sons back along with the Ark
v 31 Ahithophel goes over to Absalom [Ahithophel is Bathsheba's grandfather.]
v 33 David sends Hushai the Arkite back to frustrate Ahitophel's advice and to keep David informed through the sons of Zadok and Abiathar.

Psalm 3—break the teeth of the wicked

2 Samuel 16.1-4 Ziba Mephibosheth's servant supplies David while Mephi expects to become king again.

v 5 Shimei, another Saulite, curses David; David says, let him curse. Maybe the LORD will restore to me his covenant blessing...

Psalm 7

2 Samuel 16.15 Palace intrigue Ahithophel v Hushai: Sleep with concubines as Absalom did in pitched tent on roof...

v 23 Ahithophel's advice like the voice of God...

2 Sam 17.1 Ahith tell Absalom to pursue David immediately; Hushai don't, your father is a fighter. Instead gather all Israel to a climactic fight and win.

v 14 Abslm accepts Hushai's advice for the Lord had determined to bring disaster on Abslm.
v 23 Ahith hangs himself.

v 25 Absalom appoints Amasa Commander in place of Joab—another of David's cousin of Joab nephew of David

2 Sam 18. 5—David sees his armies march out to face Absalom and says be gentle with A.

v 14f Joab kills Absalom sends a Cushite (Egyptian), but Ahimahaz, son of Zadok wants to run, too. Cushite comes and tells of Abs death and David weeps.

2 Sam 19—Joab comes to David to tell him that he has humiliated his army; it appears that you love Absalom and hate your men. So the king got up and went to the gate...

v 11: David appeals through Zadok and Abiathar to Judah to restore him and he replaces Joab with Amasa

v 22 f David shows mercy to Shimei.

v 24ff David shows mercy to Mephibosheth

41 Rivalry over the return of David to Gilgal between Judah and Israel

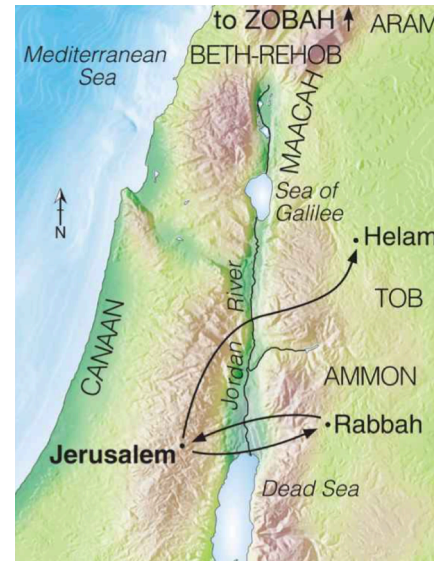
2 Sam 20 Sheba revolts and Israel deserts David; David sends Amasa who is late and then David sends Abishai, Joab's army, and Joab, who stabs Amasa to death.

vv 14-22 a wise woman from Abel Beth Maakah throws Sheba's head over wall to save her city from the siege of Joab and Abishai.

v 23ff David's officials:

Joab Army Commander

Benaiah over Kerethites and Pelethites



Adoniram force labor
 Jehoshaphat recorder
 Sheva secretary
 Zadok and Abiathar priests
 Ira the Jairite David's priest

2 Sam 21—Gibeonite vengeance: Famine for 3 successive years—God say it's Saul's fault because he put the Gibeonites to death. (not otherwise recorded). They were survivors of the Amorites whom Israel had sworn to spare... they ask David to kill 7 of Saul's male descendents
 v 15ff Philistine wars—more giants killed and the 6-fingered, 6 toed man, too.

2 Sam 22—almost duplicates Psalm 18

2 Sam 23.1 “David's last words”

v 8 David's mighty warriors

v 24 *Eliphelet son of Ahasbai the Maakathite, Eliam son of Ahithophel the Gilonite, 2 Samuel 23:34*

1 Chronicles (omits Bathsheba and Absalom rebellion)

18.1 David defeats the Philistines and subdues them. And the Moabites. And Hadadezer of Zobah.

Psalm 60 celebrates David's victories.

18.14 David's officials—list differs from 2 Sam 20

1 Chr 19: David defeats the Ammonites—in spring when kings go to war [*no Bathsheba here*]

1 Chr 20: David defeats Rabbah—Ammonites—Bathsheba not mentioned.

v4 Philistines including the 6 fingered giant also defeated.

2 Samuel 24.1 The census that God punished. Why? David was doing this for conscription—something not known in Israel?

v9 Joab reported the number of fighting men: Israel 800K, Judah 500K

1 Chr 21.1 Census was of Satanic origin: “**Satan** rose up against Israel” [SATAN mentioned on 14 times in OT, 11 in Job. So this is a remarkable statement.]

2 Sam 24.11 Gad the prophet: David has admitted his guilt and the Lord gives him 3 punishments. He chooses plague. It happened throughout the land and 70K perished from Dan to Beersheba. when the angel of death comes to Jerusalem, God says ENOUGH at the threshing floor of Arunah the Jebusite.

v 18 Gad directs an offering on the threshing floor of Araunah who gives him the whole thing.

v 24 David: “I will not sacrifice to the Lord my God burnt offerings that cost me nothing”

David buys it all for 50 shekels of silver. And the plague stopped.

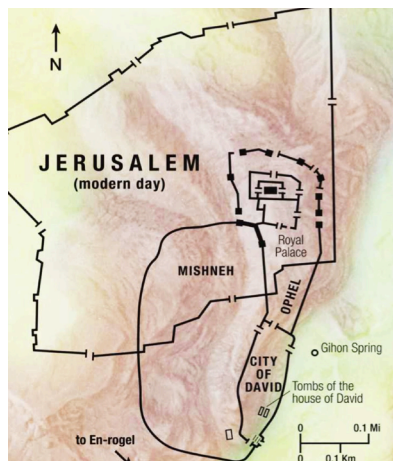
1 Kings 1 [see note on p. 413, NIV CSB]

v 5ff. Adonijah born next after Absalom asserts his right to be king before David dies.

v 7 Joab and **Abiathar** support him. Zadok, Benaiah, Nathan and David's special guard did not.

v 11 Nathan conspires with Bathsheba to save Solomon's accession.

v 29 on oath David confirms to Bathsheba that Solomon will be king



v 32 to Zadok, Nathan, Benaiah David gives instructions for coronation of Solomon riding the king's mule, down to Gihon. Have Zadok anoint him King over Israel. Blow the trumpet, then go up with him to my throne and reign in my place.

v 50 ff. Adonijah flees to the Altar and Solomon reprieves him

1K 2 David commissions Solomon and gives him instructions about his enemies.

v 10 David dies after 40 years reign—7 Hebron, 33 Jerusalem.

v 13 Adonijah gets Bathsheba to ask Solomon to give him Abishag; Bathsheba does and Solomon understands that as a threat to his throne and has Benaiah kill Adonijah.

v 26 Solomon removes Abiathar from priesthood, fulfilling the word the Lord had spoken about the house Eli.

v 28 Joab flees to the Tabernacle altar and Solomon sends Benaiah to strike him down....even at the altar.

v 36 ff Shimei executed by Benaiah.

v 46 *“The kingdom was now established in Solomon’s hands.”*

1 Chron 21.1 **“Satan** rose up against Israel” [SATAN mentioned on 14 times in OT, 11 in Job. So this is a remarkable statement.] Note ascribes “Satan” to Zoroastrian influence...

21. 5 Total 1.1 hundred thousand, including 470K Judahites. Not counting Levites and Benjamites.

Same story as 2 Sam 24 except David pays Araunah 600 Shekels of Gold.

The Tabernacle was at the high place at Gibeon.

Psalms Laments, Book I Ps 4-6,9-14, 16, 17, 22, 25-28, 31, 35, 36, 38, 40, 41

22: My God, My God, why have you forsaken me

Psalms Laments Book II 53, 55, 61, 64, 69, 70, 71

Psalms Laments Book III: 86, 102, 109, 139-141, 143

Where can I go where you are not? Not heaven or hell. Knit together in my mother’s womb. Fearfully and wonderfully made. Search me O God...

Wisdom Psalm 37

1 Chron 22—follows the disastrous census; cf 2 Sam following census, David’s feeble end.

v1 –Then David said, the house of the Lord God is to be here – Threshing floor of Araunah?

vv 2ff—David prepares for Temple construction.

Psalm 30 Dedication of the Temple

1 Chron 1.1 Summary of the transition to Solomon –No problem?

1 Chron 23.2 -26.19 – lists of Temple functionaries.

these divisions stand behind the service order of priests down to Zechariah, Luke 1.

25.1 David sets aside Asaph, Heman (king’s seer, v 5) and Jeduthun for the ministry of prophesying, accompanied by harps, lyres and cymbals...

Psalms of gatekeepers, sons of Korah 15, 24, 42-49, 84, 85, 87

24: The earth is the Lord’s and everything in it, the world and all who live in it. Lift up your heads O ye gates... that the king of glory may come in...

42: As the deer pant for streams of water...

46: God is within her [Jerusalem] she will not fall... premise of protection becomes absolutized...

1 Chron 26: 20 ff Treasurers and Officials

27.1 Army divisions of 24K men

v 16 Tribal leaders David did not take the number of those under 20 because the Lord had promised to make Israel and numerous as the stars... Joab did not finish the census because of God’s wrath—the number not entered in the book of David’s annals.

v 25 ff. Overseers

28.1ff. David plans temple (Chronicles has him do almost everything but build it.)

29.1-9 Materials and gifts for temple

vv10-20 David’s prayer—Great prayer.

vv 21-25 Solomon anointed and installed

vv 26-30 Summary of David’s reign and death.

Royal and Enthronement Psalms 2, 20-21,72, 93-95, 97-99, 101, 110, 144

2 why do the nations conspire...?

95 great worship Psalm: Today if only you would hear his voice, harden not your heart...

110 The LORD says to my lord, Sit at my right hand ... The Lord has sworn and will not

change his mind: You are a priest forever in the order of Melchizedek. [Kings not allowed to

be priests 2 Chron 26.18]—Contrast with this passage?!

144.15 Blessed is the people whose God is the LORD.

1 Kings 3 After a marriage alliance with Pharaoh, and while the people were still sacrificing at the “high places” because the temple had not yet been built, Solomon asks for wisdom in a dream, at Gibeon, the most important high place.

v 16 the Two Prostitutes ruling

1 K 4 Solomon’s Officials 12 Districts (Judah not named)—notice territory that had been held by Philistines. Taxed by month for supplies. Megiddo later conquered by Pharaoh Shishak 925 BC

v 20 ff **Extent of Kingdom**: Judah and Israel numerous as sand... ate, drank and happy. Kingdoms from Euphrates River to the land of Philistines to the border of Egypt.

SOLOMON’S WISDOM v 32—3000 proverbs

Proverbs 1-9 Attributed to Solomon—in praise of Wisdom (Greek *Sophia*)

10-15 More Proverbs attributed to Solomon: Wise V Foolish behavior.

Proverbs Miscellaneous 16-22

1 Kings 5 Preparations for Temple building with Hiram king of Tyre 4th year of Solomon (ca 966 BC) said to be 480 [40 X 12] years after Exodus 1 K 6.1)

1 K 6 Solomon builds Temple v 12: God to Solomon: if you follow my decrees, observe my laws and keep all my command and obey them, I will fulfill through you the promise I gave to David... v38 7 years in the construction of the Temple.

1 K 7 But other structures were added, including his own Palace of the Forest of Lebanon. 13 years. 7.13 ff Temple furnishings

1 K 8 Ark brought to Temple up from Zion, City of David.

v 10 the Cloud filled the Temple

vv 22 ff Solomon’s prayer of Dedication see vv. 33-34—But will God really dwell on earth—not even the heavens can contain God, “how much less this temple I have built”

vv 46: “when they sin against you—for there is no one who does not sin—and pray to this place...

THE GREAT BENEDICTION: ... **SO THAT ALL THE PEOPLES OF THE EARTH MAY KNOW** THAT Lord is God and that there is no other. And may your hearts be fully committed to the Lord our God, to live by his decrees and obey his commands...

1 K 9 The Lord appears to Solomon: Promise of eternal kingdom premised on obedience.

v 10ff. Solomon gives 20 towns in Galilee to Hiram of Tyre who is displeased—calls them Kabul “good for nothing:”

vv 15 ff Solomon rebuilds Gezer (after destroyed by Pharaoh) given to him by Pharaoh as a wedding gift when he gave his daughter to Solomon. Gezer is strategic as a western entry point to the Ai Valley. Rebuilds Beth Horon, Hazor, and Megiddo. So Solomon controls Jezreel.

Uses the Canaanite population as conscripted labor for his projects.

Assignment for week 23, January 26 and March 2

Further reading: Complete Solomon. Read 1 Kings 10- 11 And 2 Chronicles 1-9

Read Chronological Bible through Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes.

KINGDOM CONSOLIDATED – BIG IDEAS

Challenge for classes: Come up with a better visual.
Which class can do better?



Crown on far left – Saul



BIG IDEA 1: Saul's crown is GRAY – violent opposition to Saul

Saul:

- Benjamite
- Centrally located
- Immediately threatened
- Small—so jealousy would not create immediate problems

Responds to Ammonites who invaded Eastern territory at Israel's weakest time and laid siege to Jabesh Gilead offering treaty in exchange for the gouging out of the right eye of all the men. Saul is seized by spirit of God 11.6 so that he quarters his oxen on the spot and summons all Israel to battle
The people actually respond
Victory results in renewed acclamation of Saul as king.

Saul never establishes the trappings of monarchy, however.

Saul at first called N`egid (leader) not Melech (king)

No harem

No administrative machinery or bureaucracy – just a few loyal retainers – Abner and Doeg the Edomite

No palace/court – “Gibeah of Saul” was essentially a fortress, not a palace. Functioned as SAUL’S CAPITAL CITY.

Reasons for Saul’s failure

- Quarrel with Samuel – exceedingly courageous, but personality unstable
 1. Offering: right thing in a wrong way; he can’t wait for Samuel, usurps place
 2. Disobedience: Failure to “dedicate to destruction” Agag & Amalekites [1S 15]
 3. Murder of priests: 1 Sam 21.11—drives priests into hands of David
 4. Turns to medium – witch of Endor
 5. Samuel expected that Kings would be subservient to Covenant
 6. 1 Chron 10.13 ff “*Saul died because he was unfaithful to the LORD.*”
- Could not quite deliver the knockout blow to the Philistines
- Appearance of David on scene
- Sucked into Battle he should never have fought at Mt. Gilboa.

Center Crown – David



BIG IDEA 2 (4 smaller IDEAS): Star of David—Great golden Age becomes focal point of Revisionist dreams in NT era

Rise of David

REVIEW:

David’s origins: See the Genealogy of David in Ruth 4.18-20

Judah(Tamar)→ Perez→Hezron→Ram→Aminadab→Nashon→Salmon→Boaz [Ruth] → Obed→Jesse→ DAVID

How did Ruth manage to get accepted, though a Moabitess?

What does Ruth’s acceptance mean for God’s plan for Israel to be a blessing?

Judah/Israel **division gets a geopolitical reality** at death of Saul.

Philistines probably glad to have David rule Judah –divide and conquer strategy. He was their protégé.

Israel installs Saul's son Eshbaal [Baal exists]/Ish bosheth [man of shame] as king in Manaihim – Transjordan for 2 years

No real basis for hereditary kingship – *divine commission rather than blood succession*

David did not press Eshbaal; publicly repudiated the murders of Eshbaal, Abner

In essence David took charge through diplomacy and did not fight to become king of United Kingdom

David ruled 7.5 years at Hebron; 33 years in Jerusalem

David now seen as charismatic successor to Saul – union of Israel is in his person – brittle

PHILISTINES ATTACK AS SOON AS DAVID IS MADE KING

They realize that Jerusalem is strategic and so attack David outside Jerusalem—probably a Philistines dependency – Sorek and Ai Valleys used

So strategic is this place that even after one defeat, they try in essentially the same place again.

a. First Point of Crown —Jerusalem Capital

JERUSALEM TAKEN AND MADE CAPITAL

Location – Central on edge of Benjamin, but belonging to no tribe—Wash, DC

Saul's capital to north was Gibeah. David's first capital to south was Hebron.

Jerusalem was between them and between Judah and Northern Tribes.

Taken with personal troops, not conscripts

Became David's personal city, hence designation "City of David"—Bethlehem earlier called David's city

Rule from Capital of non-Israelite origin as a personal holding of King, was further change from old Tribal Order

b. Second Point of Crown —Philistine TERROR obliterated – others to come

BUT NOW THE PHILISTINES ARE SOUNDLY DEFEATED.

2Sam 5.25 – David struck down Philistines all the way from Geba to Gezer.

2 S. 8.1 – David subdued the Philistines

2 S 21.15-22

2 S 23

Coastal Plain south of Joppa – Solomon's administrative districts 2 K 4.9-11

Gath was taken – 2 Chr 11.8

Ekron drastically restricted – Bethshemesh now was Israelite

Philistines threat ended though Ashdod, Ashkelon and Gaza remained Philistine.

c. Third Point of Crown —Jerusalem becomes ecclesiastical headquarters

Ark now brought to Jerusalem—1 Chron 15.1ff & 16

David seemed to understand in a way Saul did not the power of Israel's ancient spiritual institutions

Abiathar/Ahimilech, son of Abiathar – Shiloh priestly line; and Zadok – perhaps Hebron Aaronic line

David sought to make the state and the religion overlap where Saul had neglected the Ark and the trampled on the priesthood.

But David was prevented from building a permanent temple in Jerusalem – such a place would have been comparable to Canaanite "dynastic sanctuary" – ie. religion controlled by the state for the state's ends. This becomes a primary prophetic concern in the declining years of Israel's existence. So now we see Nathan's opposition beginning that prophetic tradition. 2 Sam 7

David now takes control of all those still unconquered Canaanite sites and subjects them to central government in Jerusalem. Israel now has a definite territorial definition. 2 Sam 8-10.

Then David goes on to build an empire

- Ammonites – 2 S 10; seige of Rabbah – Bathsheba
- Southern Transjordan – Moab and Edom; Hadad escapes from Edom to Egypt
- Syria – Hadadezer of Zobah; David hamstring horses and destroys chariots 2 Sam 8
- Treaty relationships with North Syria & Hiram of Tyre

”The very nature of such a state betokened a sweeping change from the old order. Israel was not longer a tribal confederacy led by a charismatic [leader] who had been acclaimed king, but a complex empire organized under the crown. The tribal confederacy was no longer coterminous with “Israel,” nor did it even comprise the greater part of it; only with limitations could it be said to be the center of it. The center of this new Israel was actually David himself. The union of north Israel with Judah in which it had begun was a union in the person of David. The capital city was David’s personal holding. The Canaanite population annexed into Israel were subjects of the crown, not of the Israelite tribes as such. The foreign empire had been won and held, thanks chiefly to David’s professional army, not to the tribal levies of Israel....A concentration of power in the crown was, ...inevitable.”

--Bright, p. 205

David’s Administration

Harem

Table

Body Guard

Personal troops 2 S 23

Census? Story provides background for selection of Temple site see also 1 Chron 21

conscription? Taxation? Forced labor? We just do not know the reason for the census or the reason God objected.

d. Dark points of Crown – Disunity results from David’s sin with Bathsheba

Succession strife –

Had no children by Michal, Saul’s daughter, estranged

David named no heir publically – until Adonijah’s rebellion

Absalom – Son of Maacah [Geshurite princess 2 Sam 3.3] David indulged his sons; refused to punish Amnon’s rape of Tamar

Sheba the Benjamite [may have been a relative of Saul] tried to divide Israel north from South 2 Sam 20.

Adonijah – now probably oldest living son

Bathsheba – intercedes for Solomon



BIG IDEA 3: Third crown – Solomon

BIG HEAVY CROWN– expansionist policies lead to heavy taxes, labor conscription and a king devoted more to his foreign wives than to the LORD.

Solomon's Kingdom reaches the fullest extent of the promise of God to Abraham: Gen 15.18 *on that day the LORD made a covenant with Abram and said, "To your descendants I give this land, from the Wadi of Egypt to the great river, the Euphrates..."* See also 2 Chron. 9.26.



1 Kings 4.21

Solomon –self-defeating, like Saul –
wise in politics and economics, BUT
LACKING in ethics and faithfulness.

1 Put down Joab with Benaiah; removed Abiathar (Eli's descendent) for supporting Adonijah –

2 Foreign policy—marriage alliances—the cornerstone

Tyre expanding westward to Sardinia, Cypress, Sicily – financially desperate to sell cities in north
Defense – cities fortified and standing army deployed; chariots employed – stables at Jerusalem,
Megiddo now excavated

Troubles in empire -

Hadad in Syria – small problem

Syria – Rezon, servant of Hadadezer in past – never really brought to terms.

Commerce

- Red Sea: Ezion-geber – ships, Ophir—Somaliland – Gold and Monkeys
- Arabia by caravan – Sheba
- Copper Industry – one of the most important developments not mentioned in Bible.
South of Dead Sea—largest copper refining known in ancient Orient
- Horse and chariot trade –controlled trade routes to Cilicia for horses, Egypt for chariots –
large arms merchant – chariots were the ICBMs of the ancient orient.

3. 1 Kings 11.1ff King Solomon loved many foreign women. As Solomon grew old, his wives turned his heart after other gods. Ashtoreth and Molech, included. The LORD became angry with Solomon because his heart turned away from the LORD, the god of Israel... forbidden to follow other gods, Solomon did not keep the LORD's command (1 Kings 11.9-10)

“The temptation was inevitable to hallow the state in the name of God and to suppose that the aims of the state and the aims of religion must necessarily coincide.” ... “In popular thought the promises to David and the presence of Yahweh in his Temple guaranteed the continuance of the state [kingdom]. To suggest that it could fall would be regarded as tantamount to accusing God of breach of covenant...”—John Bright. *History of Israel* – p. 227

THE BIBLE PROJECT

WEEK 24 Sunday March 5 and Thursday March 9

Assignment

Review the Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Songs and Ecclesiastes. Make notes of important, inspirational and otherwise notable passages. Also, make notes of questions and curiosities. We will discuss your observations.

Also review the readings in Samuel, Kings and Chronicles so far with noting what you have seen about prophets, prophecy, seers and the Word of the Lord.

The lesson this coming week will center on early prophecy and the prophets preceding the “writing” prophets whose work we have in Scripture.

Also begin preparation for the next period in Israel’s history: Dissolution and destruction. Please **choose one of the highlighted Kings** and begin to learn everything you can about that king. Eventually you will be asked to do a “creative” presentation about that king. What place in Israel’s history? What was his relationship with the Lord? Wives, enemies, priests, idols, practices? His wealth, culture, alliances? Everything about that king.

ISRAEL (Northern Kingdom)

Jeroboam I—Joy Trevathan/ Rob McCoy

Nadab

Baasha

Elah

Zimri

Omri

Ahab—Christopher Grimes/

Claudia Predmore/Nancy Reynolds?

Ahaziah

Jehoram

Jehu

Jehoahaz

Jehoash

Jeroboam II—John Wyatt/ Larry Mundhenk

Zechariah

Shallum

Menahem

Pekahiah

Pekah

Hoshea

JUDAH (Southern Kingdom)

Rehoboam—Harriet Polleschultz/Pat Tony

Abijah

Asa

Jehoshaphat –Becky Moulin

Jehoram

Ahaziah

Athaliah (queen/regent)—Barbara Wyatt

Joash—Don Eoff

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah—Benny Hedden/ Craig Behsman

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah—Connie Eubank/Doris Struble

Jehoahaz—These four together—**Bill Ross**

Jehoiakim

Jehoiachin

Zedekiah