

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

2 Samuel

“A King after God’s Heart”

Title: 2 Samuel.

- We refer to this book as 2 Samuel.
- Some other branches of Christianity call it the Second Book of Kingdoms.
 - It continues the basic history of the Jewish people where 1 Samuel ends – Saul’s death.
 - It continues with an account of David’s reign as the second king.
- Subtitle: “The King after God’s Heart”

Summary Statement: “Although an imperfect man, King David became one of Israel’s greatest kings because he truly desired to serve God.”

Author:

- Author: The Jewish Talmud attributes 1-2 Samuel to three men.
 - Samuel
 - Samuel was the author of Judges and Ruth.
 - He also would have recorded the events of his life as well.
 - Samuel’s death is recorded in 1 Samuel 25:1 as being during the time that Saul chased David.
 - 1 Samuel 25:1

 - He did not _____ anything to 2 Samuel.
 - Gad
 - Gad was identified as David’s seer in 2 Samuel 24:11.
 - 2 Samuel 24:11

 - He had been with David as early as 1 Samuel 22:5, when David took his _____ to safety in Moab.
 - He continued to serve as a prophet under _____.
- Nathan
 - Nathan also came to David several times during his reign.
 - He confronted David over his sin with Bathsheba in 2 Samuel 12:1-15.
 - Nathan continued his ministry into Solomon’s time.
- All three men recorded the “_____” in their own independent writings.
 - 1 Chronicles 29:29

- No doubt these writings were the key sources used in compiling _____.

- There is another source, Jasher, who is referenced as well in 2 Samuel 1:18.
 - 2 Samuel 1:18

 - The parentheses were added by translators that recognized the _____ insertion.
 - David, as a way to honor his dead friend Jonathan, mandated archery instruction.
 - It is possible that Jasher's book was used along with Samuel's, Nathan's, and Gad's.

Date:

- 2 Samuel begins with Saul's death and ends with God mercifully stopping the _____ near Jerusalem: from 1011-971 BC.
- The original manuscripts were eyewitness accounts by Samuel, Nathan, Gad, and possibly Jasher.
- Although the original writing took place in the 11-12th centuries BC, the book was not compiled into a readable account until later, after _____ reign.
 - One argument in favor of a later compilation is the editorial insertion in 1 Samuel 27:6.
 - 1 Samuel 27:6

 - This and verses like it seem to acknowledge the split northern and southern kingdoms, which did not happen until after Solomon's death.

Key People

- David
- Bathsheba
- Nathan
- Gad
- _____
- Absalom

Background:

- 2 Samuel occurs in light of the events in Judges, Ruth, and 1 Samuel.
 - Judges demonstrated Israel's failures to follow God's rule under the Theocracy He established.
 - Ruth shows how God was establishing the Messiah's lineage even during the Theocracy.
 - 1 Samuel recounts God's _____ of His king, a man after His own heart.
- God intended to bring a king to Israel at the proper time.
 - Deuteronomy 17:14-15a

- That king was supposed to be David.
 - Genesis 49:10 promised that the scepter would come from Judah and continue in his line forever.

- Genesis 49:10 _____
- Ruth clearly traces David's line back to Pharez, the son of Judah and Tamar.
- Saul was from the tribe of Benjamin; therefore, he could not have been God's promised king.
- God used Saul's reign to prepare David to be king.
 - David began as Saul's shield bearer.
 - He learned the ways of court as he played his _____ to ease Saul's distress.
 - He gained favor with the people when he defeated the _____ time and again.
 - He learned to rely on God as Saul chased him from place to place.

Setting:

- 2 Samuel is set in the land of Israel in a variety of locations.
- One of the key locations is David's new capital city: _____.
 - It replaced his previous capital Hebron.
 - It became his political capital when he took it from the Jebusites.
 - It became his religious capital when he moved the _____ there.
 - Thus, David made Jerusalem become a politically and religiously unifying factor Israel.

Key Doctrine: _____ (2 Samuel 7:8-16)

- David's name will be great.
 - Fulfilled in his lifetime
 - David is still recognized as one of the great kings.
- David's house would be established.
 - The house was David's _____ line.
 - God promised that it would be established forever.
 - He promised never to take away the kingdom like he had done to _____.
 - This title was used for priests and kings that God chose in the Old Testament.
- David's line would be _____ if it rebelled against God.
 - There has not been a king in Israel since the restoration from Babylon.
 - Has God failed His promise?
 - No, but He is chastening Israel like He promised.
 - The final rejection of the Messiah, the King from David's line who will reign in the future, at His crucifixion allowed _____ to become God's people as well.

Christ in 2 Samuel: _____

- Christ, the _____, is and will be the ultimate fulfillment of God's promises to David.
 - Although David's line has been displaced due to the nation's _____, the Messiah will restore the Kingdom.
 - He came the first time to offer the world salvation (Acts 1:6).
 - He will come again as a victorious King (Revelation 19:11-21).

Key Themes: _____

- Ruth
 - Ruth was a foreigner that would not have come to Israel if Naomi and her husband had not sinned and left.
 - But she was probably one of a million foreigners that would have voluntarily served God at a time when even the _____ weren't.
 - Although the nation failed to serve God, He still used faithful servants to form the kingly line through which the promised " _____ " (Genesis 3:15) would come.
- _____
 - God allowed Israel to rebel and gave them a failure of a king so that He could train David to be the king He really wanted.
 - No _____, not even Saul's, could block God's plans for David to rule.
 - When David sinned by committed adultery with Bathsheba and killing her husband Uriah, God allowed her to be the mother of _____, David's successor.

Overview:

- David as king of Judah (1:1-3:5)
 - Saul and Jonathan's deaths retold
 - David re-anointed by _____
 - David victorious over Saul's family
- David as king of Israel (3:6-5:16)
 - Abner and _____ killed
 - David re-anointed by all Israel
 - David takes Jerusalem.
- David's peaceful reign (5:17-8:18)
 - Victories over Philistines
 - Bringing the _____ back to Jerusalem
 - More victories in battle against foreign enemies
- David's troubled reign (9:1-20:26)
 - Fulfilled oath to _____
 - David's adultery with Bathsheba and murder of Uriah her husband
 - Family troubles
 - _____ rebels against David
 - Sheba rebels against David
- The end of David's reign (21:1-24:25)
 - Israel judged for Saul's sins against the _____
 - David's Mighty Men
 - David punished taking a census against God's instructions

Application: Do not try to hide your sin because it is sure to find you out!