

# II Samuel 6-10

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Historical Books II  
Lecture #11

# II Samuel

## Chapter 6

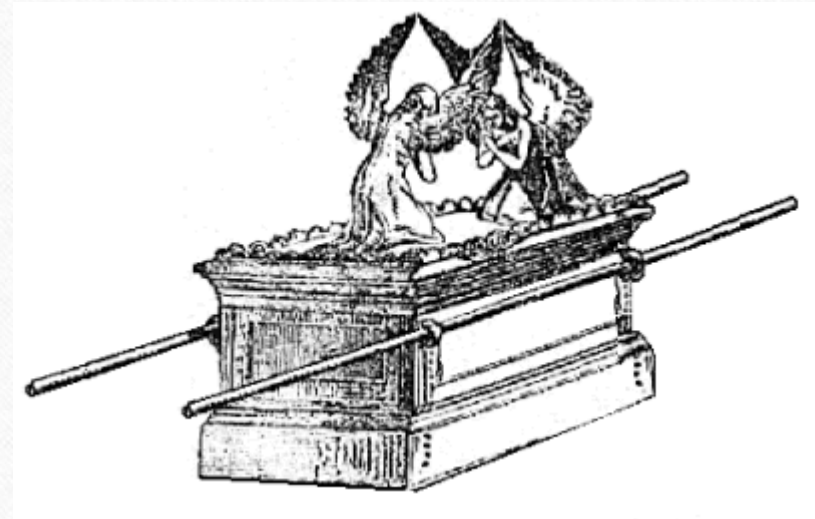
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David and the Ark

# The First Attempt

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- This first attempt is made in man's power.
  - There is little or no regard to the will of God or following His commands.
  - It is handled as an attempt to solidify the kingdom
- Moving the Ark signified the stability of the kingdom and fulfillment of God's promises.





# God's Directions Regarding the Ark

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1. Carry it by its staves on their shoulders – Numbers 7:9
2. Only allow Kohathite priests to touch or move it – Numbers 4:5
3. Cover it when it was moved – Numbers 4:5

David instead followed the example of the Philistines – I Samuel 6:7



# Uzzah

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- “When Uzzah put forth his hand to steady the ark, he was smitten for his error and died. God had spoken to His people and taught them the lesson that the ways of the Philistines and disobedience to His Word in holy things demands His judgment. How many in the past and more so today act like Uzzah when in service for God they employ the methods of the world and disregard entirely His Word. Godly fear and faithful submission to the Word of God are essentials in true service for God. Service without these is often a snare and results in dishonour.”

# Obededom

- After Uzzah's error, the Ark is kept placed in the care of Obededom.
- Gittite – probably from the Levitical city of Gath-rimmon
- I would encourage you to study out the history of his family and impact of his faithfulness.



# The Second Attempt

- David sees the blessing on the house of Obededom as a sign that God is not angry with the nation.
- This second attempt is handled as a religious and not governmental affair.
- Sacrifices and singing accompany the Ark to Jerusalem.





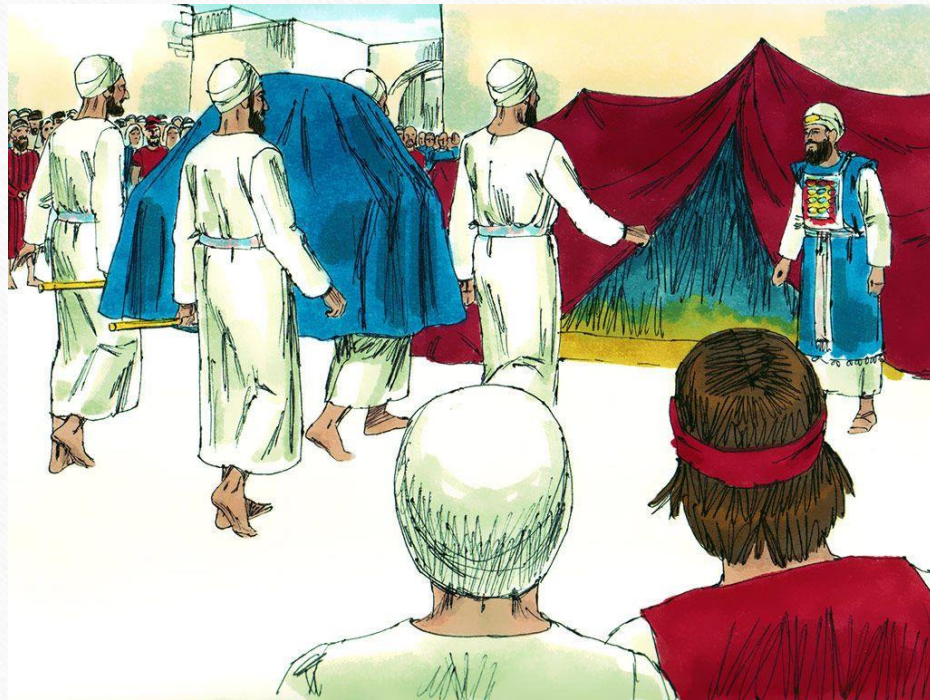
# David Dancing

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“In 2 Samuel 6, when David brought the ark to Jerusalem, ‘leaping and dancing before the Lord,’ machowl [Strong’s H4234] is not used; only karar [Strong’s H3769] and ragad [Strong’s H7540] appear to describe David's expressive act. Since the context is God punishing the people (specifically Uzzah) for not following his prescribed instructions for carrying the ark, what David was doing was certainly not an imitation of pagan dance. There is nothing in the text, outside of Michal's condemnation of David's act... that indicates David's dance was orgiastic or otherwise pagan in character. Contextually, this seems to be more of a spontaneous leaping for joy because of the safe return of the ark. Further, even if this is some kind of choreographed, artistic dance, it is the only record of a king, priest, or prophet ever dancing.”



# The Tabernacle of David



- The Ark is placed in a temporary tent in Jerusalem that will be its home until moved into Solomon's Temple in 1004 B.C.
- **WARNING** – There is A TON of Charismatic worship theology imagined around this.



## Michal's Fate

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- I think Michal is a “gold digger”, loving David for his fame and power.
- “David's offence in the eyes of Michal was, not his dancing, but his divesting himself of his royal robes, and appearing before his subjects clad in the dress of an inferior class.”
- She remains childless.

# II Samuel

## Chapter 7

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David and the Temple

# Desire to Build Temple

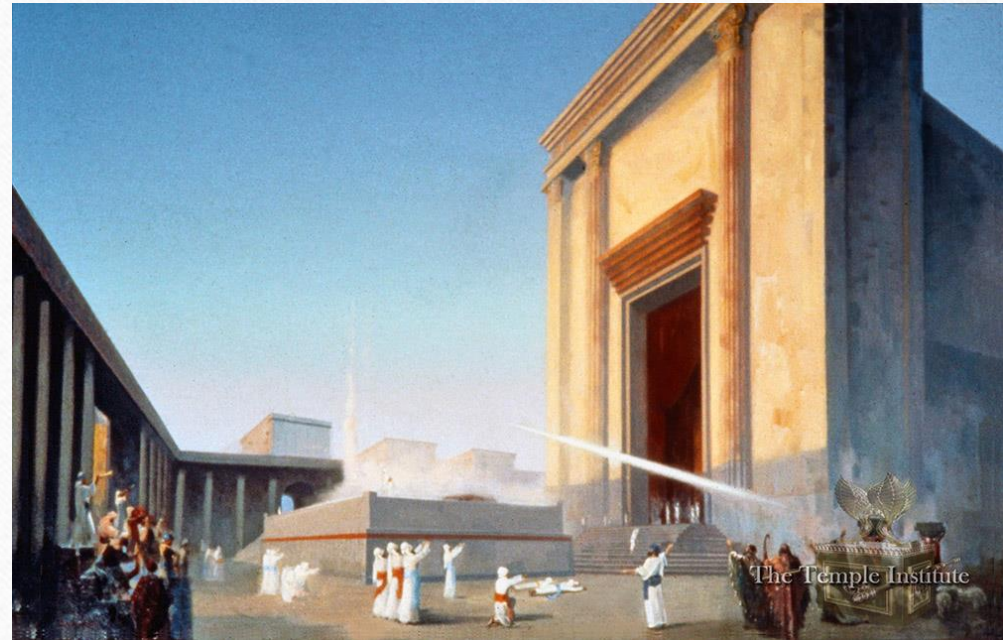
- But when ye go over Jordan, and dwell in the land which the LORD your God giveth you to inherit, and when he giveth you rest from all your enemies round about, so that ye dwell in safety;
- Then there shall be a place which the LORD your God shall choose to cause his name to dwell there; thither shall ye bring all that I command you; your burnt offerings, and your sacrifices, your tithes, and the heave offering of your hand, and all your choice vows which ye vow unto the LORD:
  - Deuteronomy 12:10-11



# Why David is not allowed to build Temple

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- Two reasons:
  - The time of peace had not yet come – I Kings 5:3
  - David is a man of war, not peace – I Chronicles 22:8, 28:3
- Had David built the Temple, it would have been seen as a monument to his own achievements.



# The Davidic Covenant

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- David will have another child (Solomon) that will rule after him – II Samuel 7:12
- That Solomon would build the Temple – II Samuel 7:13
- The throne would be established through Solomon – II Samuel 7:13
- God would not remove Solomon, even though he would deserve it – II Samuel 7:14-15
- David's house (posterity), throne (regal line), and kingdom (rule or kingdom) would be established forever – II Samuel 7:16



# David's Preparation

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- David does not see God's refusal to allow him to build the Temple as a rejection.
- Though he doesn't build the Temple, he does much work towards it.

# II Samuel

## Chapter 8

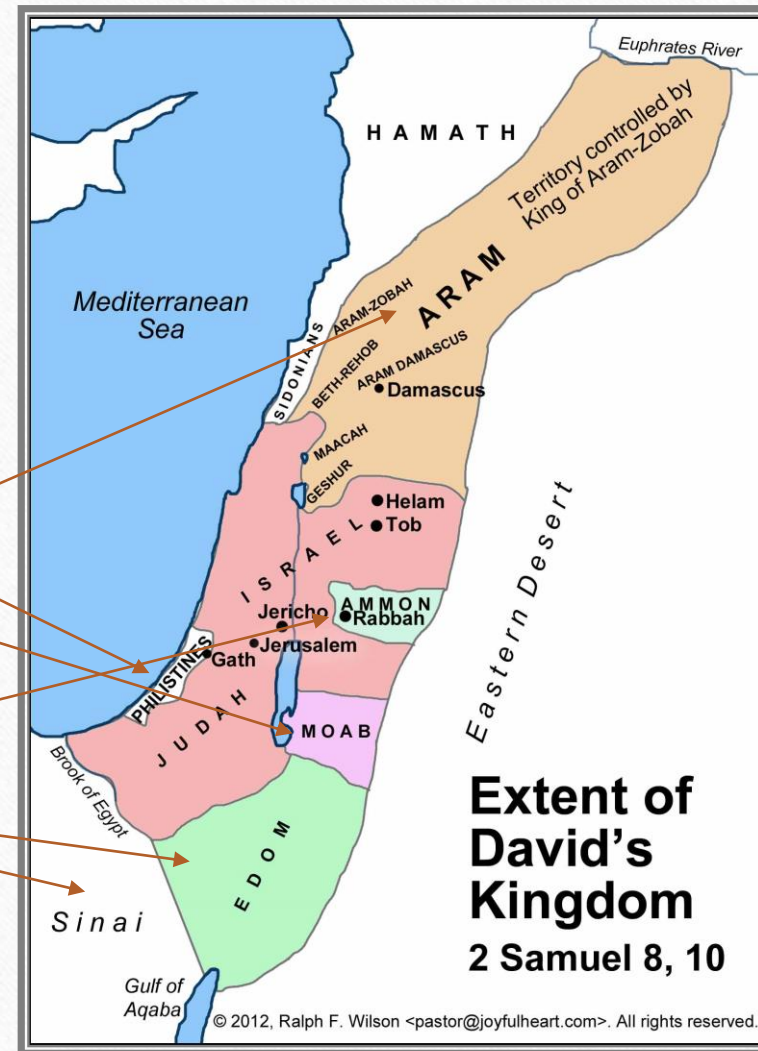
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David's Wars

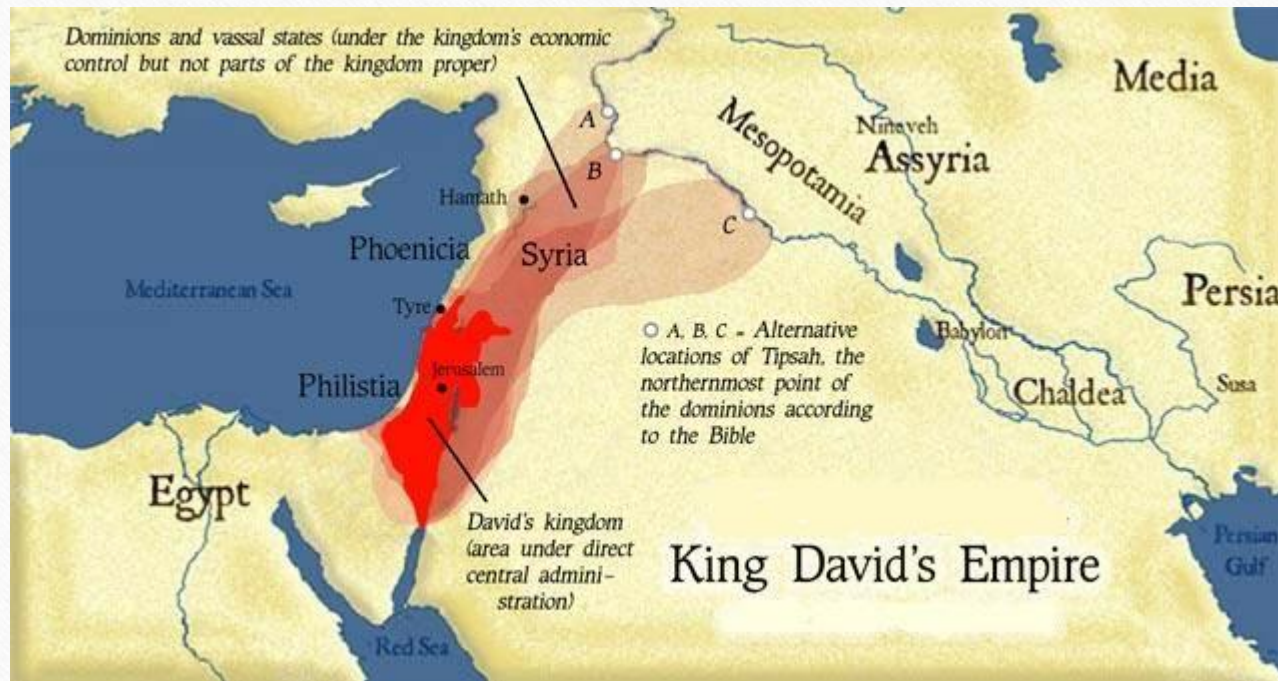


## David's Victories

- Over Philistia – vs. 1
- Over Moab – vs. 2
- Over Aram (Zobah/Syria) – vs. 3,6
- Over Ammon, Amalek, Edom – vs. 12,14



# Extent of David's Kingdom



This is roughly the same territory as promised to Abraham in Genesis 15:18.

# Three “Dark Episodes”

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- B.H. Carroll observes three “dark episodes” in David’s experience as a warrior:
  - Bathsheba and Uriah – II Samuel 11
  - Treatment of Ammonite captives – II Samuel 12:31
  - Treatment of Moabite captives – II Samuel 8:2



# David and the Moabites

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- “And he smote Moab, and measured them with a line, casting them down to the ground; even with two lines measured he to put to death, and with one full line to keep alive.” – II Samuel 8:2
- David divides the Moabites into three groups.
- He kills 2 of the groups, leaving 1 alive.
- Is this related to David seeking refuge there for his parents in I Samuel 22:3-5? We do not know for sure.

# David's Administration

- Joab – General
- Jehoshaphat - Recorder
- Zadok and Ahimelech – High Priests
- Seraiah – Scribe
- Benaiah – David's Bodyguard
- David's Sons – Misc.



# II Samuel

## Chapter 9

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David and Mephibosheth

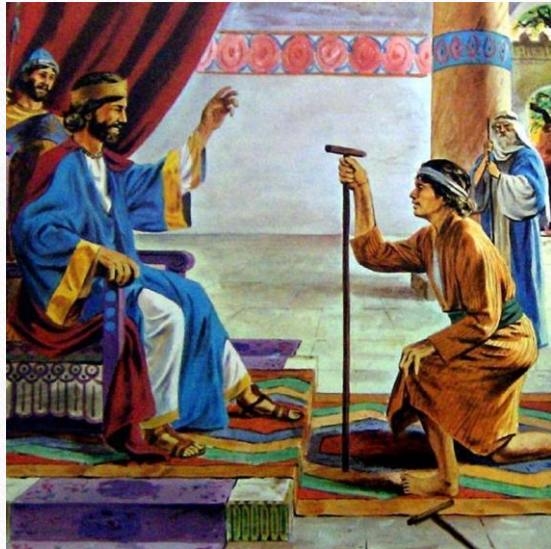
# Mephibosheth

- Last surviving son of Jonathan
  - But not the last descendent of Saul.
- Crippled since an infant – I Samuel 4:4
- Lives in Lodebar
- Has a son – Micha
- Saul's servant Ziba informs David of him



# Picture of God's Grace

- Receives his family's estates – vs. 7
- Enters David's court – vs. 7



- “Surely the kindness of God is here fully made known. He is lifted from his low place of shame to take a place at the King's table ‘as one of the King's sons.’ It is the kindness of God as made known in the gospel of His Son our Lord Jesus Christ. He takes us out of our shame and makes us one of His sons.”



# II Samuel

## Chapter 10

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The Ammonite War

# The Ammonites

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- Nahash had been some sort of ally to David.
  - Because of enmity with Saul?
- Nahash dies, and his son Hunan takes his place.



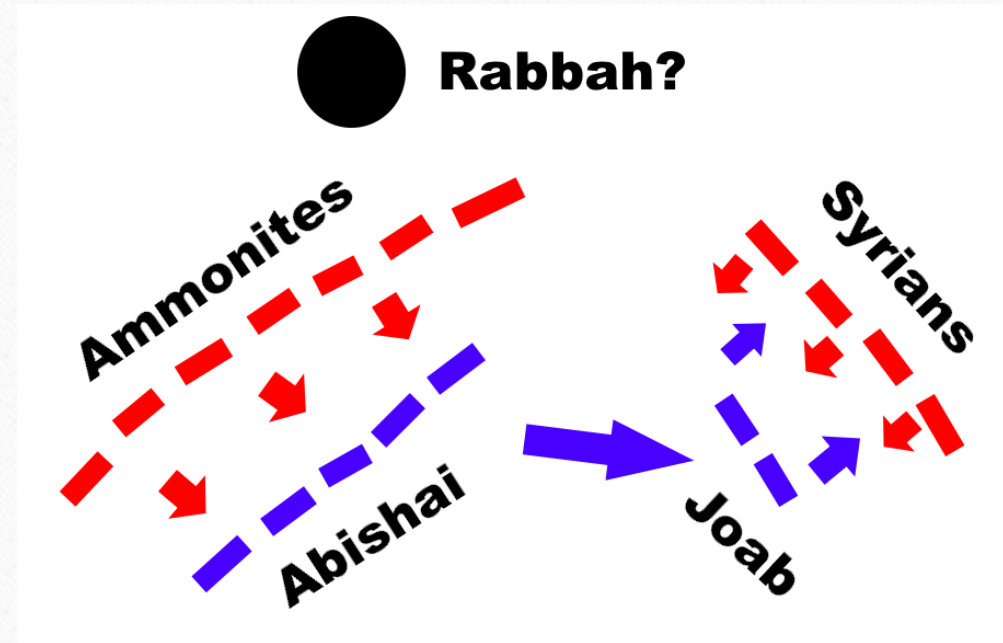
# Humiliation of David's Emissaries

- David sends friendly emissaries to Hunan, who humiliates them by cutting off half their beards and half their clothes.
- This causes an international incident and sparks war.
- David allows the men to stay at Jericho until their shame is passed.



# Joab's Victory

- The location of this battle is unclear but is by a walled city (Rammah?).
- Abishai leads the regular army against the Ammonite front, while Joab leads a smaller, stronger force against the Syrian mercenaries.
- The Syrians flee and the Ammonites retreat into their city.



# David's Victory

- The Syrians look to avenge their defeat and gather for at Helam.
- The Syrians are defeated and become tributary kingdoms to Israel.
- Note – we will deal with the issue regarding the number of soldiers in Lecture #24.

