

## One Year Through the Bible

### Week 15: April 7<sup>th</sup> through 13<sup>th</sup>

#### Bible Texts for the Week

Sunday:	Psa. 63,12,57
Monday:	Psa. 58, 120; 1 <sup>st</sup> Sam. 25
Tuesday:	Psa. 141; 1 <sup>st</sup> Sam. 26,27
Wednesday:	1 <sup>st</sup> Sam. 28,29,30
Thursday:	1 <sup>st</sup> Sam. 31; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1,2
Friday:	Psa. 101; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3,4
Saturday:	2 <sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5; Psa. 139; 2 <sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6

#### Chapter Titles

##### 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel

25. Samuel Dies
26. David Spares Saul #2
27. David's Backsliding in Philistia
28. Saul and the Witch of Endor
29. David & Achish
30. David and Ziklag (2 Wives Captured)
31. The Death of Saul

##### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel

1. Saul & Jonathan's Death Told to David
2. Civil War—Abner vs. David
3. Civil War—House of Saul vs. David
4. The Murder of Ish-Bosheth
5. David Becomes King over Israel
6. Ark to Jerusalem

##### Psalms

63. "Most Beautiful" Psalm
12. Liars Against the Truth
57. Refuge in Trouble
58. Imprecatory Psalm
120. Prayer Against a Lying Tongue
141. "Guard My Speech" Psalm
101. The King and His Subjects
139. Spiritual Life Psalm

#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 63

1. David yearns for the Lord, and for His Word like a sheep in desperate need for the Shepherd's care (Ps. 63:1).
2. David's heavenly-mindedness allows Him to appreciate the Lord in His heavenly sanctuary (Ps. 63:2).
3. The believer who is focused on God's heavenly glory will have a value system appropriately adjusted (Ps. 63:3-5).
4. The believer who abides in the Word during the day can meditate upon it in his sleep (Ps. 63:6-8).
5. The angelic conflict will have its conclusion by the power of the Lord (Ps. 63:9-11).

#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 12

1. David's adversity testing leaves him with the impression that there are no other godly men to share in his burdens (Ps. 12:1).
2. David's conflict with the rulers and powers was manifest through the Adversary's lying agents (Ps. 12:2-4).
3. The Lord will defend His servant, even as He defends His Truth (Ps. 12:5-7).
4. The believer's vindication may have to wait until eternity, because in this present evil age, vileness is exalted (Ps. 12:8).

#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 57

1. This psalm is David's plea to God for grace upon grace (Ps. 57:1).
2. This psalm is David's praise to God for His faithful answers to prayer (Ps. 57:2,3).
3. David enjoys the Lord's glory even in the midst of angelic conflict (Ps. 57:4-6).
4. David concludes with an orchestra of praise (Ps. 57:7-11).

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#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 58

1. This psalm is an imprecatory psalm against the Satanic forces of evil in this world.
2. David addresses this song to gods and men (Ps. 58:1).
  - a. אֱלֹהִים <sup>#410</sup>: *god, mighty one, angel.*
  - b. בְּנֵי אָדָם b<sup>e</sup>ney 'adam: *sons of man.*
3. Fallen humanity, walking according to the course of fallen angels, pursues works of unrighteousness (Ps. 58:2-5; Eph. 2:2).
4. David calls upon the Lord to leave the rulers and authorities disarmed (Ps. 58:6,7), and ultimately destroyed (Ps. 58:8,9).
5. Eternal vindication must await the appointed time of judgment (Ps. 58:10,11).

#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 120

1. Psalm 120 is the first of the Songs of Ascent (Ps. 120-134).
  - a. These songs were sung by pilgrims as they ascended to Jerusalem for the annual feasts.
  - b. David is the author of 4 of the 15 ascent psalms (Ps. 122,124,131,133). Solomon wrote one (Ps. 127), and the remaining 10 are anonymous.
2. The psalmist testifies how the Lord answered prayer, and delivered him from the Liar (Ps. 120:1-4).
3. The psalmist laments how a believer living in the world system encounters hostility (Ps. 120:5-7).

#### Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Twenty-Five

1. The death of Samuel is marked by national mourning, but David is excluded from such activity (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:1).
2. Even as Samuel is leaving the scene, the Bible introduces us to another character—Nabal the fool (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:2,3,25).
  - a. נָבָל nabal <sup>#5036</sup>: *foolish*; <sup>#5037</sup>: *Nabal.*
  - b. Nabal is described as “very great” אֲדוֹל גָּדוֹל גדול me'od.
  - c. This greatness is limited to temporal-life wealth.
3. David & his men enjoy a beneficial relationship with the shepherds of Nabal (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:7,8,15,16,21).
4. David informs Nabal of an opportunity to express grace, and invites him to redeem that opportunity for Nabal's own benefit (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:5-8).
5. Nabal rejects David's emissaries, and sends them away with tremendous scorn (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:9-12).
6. David responds to the insult with carnal anger, and intends to take his own vengeance (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:13,21,22).
7. Nabal's servants are not fools, however, and they take the matter to Abigail (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:14-20).
8. Abigail's gentle answer turns away the wrath of David, and serves to keep him from a great evil (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:23-31).
9. David gives praise to God for overruling his near evil, and praises Abigail for being the Lord's instrument of blessing (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:32-35).
10. Nabal's enjoyment of the passing pleasures of this world comes to a sad conclusion (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:36-38).
11. David marries Abigail, as a second wife to Ahinoam of Jezreel (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:39-42,43).
12. The author of 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel informs us that King Saul has by this time annulled David's marriage to Michal, and married her to another man (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:44).

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#### *Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 141*

1. David worships the Lord through prayer (Ps. 141:1,2).
  - a. He cannot offer the required sacrifices at the tabernacle.
  - b. He understands the spiritual significance of prayer as the reality behind the ritual.
2. David asks the Lord to protect him from sins of the tongue, mental attitude sins, and overt sins (Ps. 141:3,4a).
3. Wicked associates need to be avoided (Ps. 141:4b), and godly friends need to be listened to when they reprove him (Ps. 141:5a).
4. David looks to the Lord to deliver him from the traps and snares the Adversary sets against him (Ps. 141:8-10).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Twenty-Six*

1. The Ziphites betray David's location to King Saul yet again (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:1; cf. 23:19ff.).
2. David's spies keep him informed of Saul's movements, and his forces are able to shadow Saul's forces (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:2-5).
3. David sneaks into Saul's camp in order to obtain evidence of his own innocence.
  - a. He invites a companion to go with him, and Abishai steps forward (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:6).
  - b. Abishai does not know David's intent, and volunteers to assassinate Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:7,8).
  - c. David has to teach Bible class once again about not striking the Lord's anointed (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:9-11; cf. 24:6,7).
  - d. David takes Saul's spear, and the jug of water by his head, and returns to his hideout (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:12a).
  - e. The Lord had provided for this opportunity for David & Abishai through a Divine sleep upon Saul's soldiers (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:12b).
4. David calls out a challenge to Abner, and highlights Abner's faithlessness to protect the king (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:13-16).
5. Saul then understands David's faithfulness in not taking his life (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:17-24).

6. David departs from Saul's presence, at peace with Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:25), but not returning to Saul's service as formerly (cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 19:7).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Twenty-Seven*

1. A period of time comes in David's life when his life as a fugitive produces a carnal mental attitude (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:1).
  - a. He mentally accepts his eventual death at the hands of Saul.
  - b. He views a number of possible temporal-life circumstances, and selects what he believes to be the "best."
2. David's second sojourn in the land of the Philistines comes as the Captain of an elite mercenary force (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:2,3,5-7).
  - a. Achish, king of Gath, accepts David's mercenary service.
  - b. Achish appoints David as the Philistine Prince of Ziklag.
3. David has to lie to Achish in order to prove his loyalty to Achish (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:8-12). He has to massacre all the witnesses to his activity, though, to cover his tracks.

#### *Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Twenty-Eight*

1. The Philistines unite their city-states once again for a combined war against Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:1a).
2. Achish makes it clear to David that he will be a participant in the war against his own people, and David eagerly consents (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:1b,2).
3. Saul is so desperate for Divine guidance that he uses Satanic methods in an attempt to obtain it (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:3-7).
4. The Lord actually allows for a communications channel to be opened with Samuel in Sheol, and Samuel delivers one final Bible class after his physical death (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:8-19).
5. Saul responds to his Divine rebuke with fear & trembling, and then he enjoys the witch's hospitality (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 28:20-25).

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*Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Twenty-Nine*

1. The Lord steps in and overrules David's negative volition.
  - a. The other Philistine Lords are displeased with David's presence, and order Achish to dismiss David from the pending war (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 29:3-5).
  - b. Achish defended David to the Philistine commanders, and lamented having to relieve David of duty (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 29:3,6-10).
  - c. David protests his dismissal, and desires to serve Achish in battle.
2. The Lord's timing, however, is perfect for David, because it returns David to Ziklag in time to pursue the Amalekites (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30).

*Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Thirty*

1. During David's absence, the Amalekites raided Ziklag, and took the Hebrew & Philistine wives and children captive (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:1-5).
2. This was the Lord's Divine discipline in David's life, designed to bring David to repentance.
3. David and his men come through their emotional trauma in two opposite directions (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:6).
  - a. The people's grief produced a bitter soul that was intent on murder.  
P<sub>1</sub>=Personal loyalty will be overcome by personal interests (Matt. 16:23).  
P<sub>2</sub>=Divine loyalty is maintained by Divine interests (Matt. 26:39).
  - b. David's grief produced great pressure that was strengthened in the Lord.
4. David goes to the Father in prayer for the first time in a long time (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:7,8; cp. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:2,4,6,9-12).
  - a. He asks of the Lord.
  - b. The Lord answers him (Jms. 1:5).
5. The Lord's next instrument for David's instruction is an anonymous Egyptian (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:11-15).
  - a. The Egyptian was a foreign lackey of the Amalekites, who was no longer of any benefit to his former masters.

- b. David undoubtedly made the connection with himself, as a foreign lackey of the Philistines, and how they had summarily dismissed him.
6. The Lord provides a great victory for David, and in His grace, provides for the restoration of all the families of Ziklag (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:16-20).
7. David's restoration to fellowship with God is marked by his spiritual capacity to instruct his men in God's revealed will for the distribution of booty (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:21-31).

*Thoughts & Notes on 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel Thirty-One*

1. By the grace of God, David is spared from observing, or even participating in, the death of Saul & Jonathan.
2. Saul's three oldest sons were slain on Mt. Gilboa (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:1,2). Ish-bosheth is not present for this battle, and will shortly succeed his father on the throne of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:8-10).
3. Saul is wounded, and asks his armor bearer to put him to death (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:3,4a).
4. When the armor bearer won't do it, Saul takes his own life, becoming one of only five recorded suicides in Scripture (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:4b).
5. The Philistines enjoyed their plundering of Israel, and displayed Saul's headless body for their enjoyment (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:5-10).
6. The men of Jabesh-gilead repaid their debt to Saul by rescuing his body, and burying him at Jabesh (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:11-13; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 11:1-13).

Focus	David's Triumphs			David's Transgressions		David's Troubles					
	1:1	10:19		11:1	11:27	12:1	24:25				
Divisions	Political Triumphs	Spiritual Triumphs	Military Triumphs	Sins of Adultery and Murder	Trouble in David's House	Trouble in David's Kingdom					
							1:1	5:25	6:1	7:29	8:1
Topics	Success			Sin		Failure					
	Obedience			Disobedience		Judgment					
Place	David in Hebron	David in Jerusalem									
Time	7½ Years	33 Years									

# Second Samuel

## Βασιλειῶν Β

### ב שמואל ב

As noted in the introduction to First Samuel, our 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel were originally one book. The story of David continues after the death of Saul. David reigns in Judah for 7 ½ years, and then from Jerusalem for an additional 33 years. The Book of 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel contains the beautiful, unconditional Davidic Covenant (ch. 7). The Book of 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel also contains the tragic failure of David with Bathsheba.

See the introduction to First Samuel for comment on Author and Title.

#### Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel One

1. Upon David's return to Ziklag, he receives a report on the Philistine-Israel war (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:1-16).
  - a. Since it is a three day journey from the battlefield to Ziklag (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:1), David comes to know that the death of Saul & Jonathan occurred on the same day as the rescue of Abigail & Ahinoam.
  - b. It was an Egyptian refugee that gave David good news (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30:13ff.), but it is an Amalekite refugee that gives David the bad news about Saul & Jonathan (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:8).
  - c. The Amalekite lies about his role in Saul's death, in a worldly attempt to find favor in David's eyes (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:6-10).
  - d. David executes the Amalekite for his confessed role in Saul's death (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:14-16).

2. David composed a lament for Saul & Jonathan (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:17-27).
  - a. He intended the sons of Judah to learn the song (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:18a).
  - b. It was recorded in the Book of Jashar (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:18b; cf. Josh. 10:13).
  - c. He desired that this song not be made known to the Philistines (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:20).
  - d. He curses the location of their death (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:21).
  - e. He praises the life and union of Saul & Jonathan (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:22-24).
  - f. He laments Jonathan especially in his conclusion (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 1:25-27).

#### Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Two

1. David becomes the King of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:1-7).
2. Ish-Bosheth becomes the King of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:8-11).
3. The time-frame is established (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:10,11).

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- a. Ish-Bosheth reigned for two years.
  - b. David reigned in Judah for seven and one-half years.
  - c. The likely harmonization fixes 5½ years for Abner to reclaim Israel from the Philistines and install Ish-Bosheth as the king (cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 31:7).
4. Civil war erupted between Judah & Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:12-17).
- a. The opposing generals met at the pool of Gibeon, and initiated a contest for the rule of the twelve tribes (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:12-15).
    - 1) Joab is David's nephew (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:15,16), and the General of David's armies (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:13,14).
      - a) Joab has only been referred to one prior time in Scripture (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 26:6), in a passing reference as the brother of Abishai.
      - b) Joab will later solidify his position as General of the Armies through personal valor at Jerusalem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:4-9).
      - c) Joab will never be listed as one of David's mighty men (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 23:8-39; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:10-47).
    - 2) Abner is Ish-Bosheth's great-uncle, and the General of Saul's armies (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 14:50,51).
  - b. The twelve on twelve gladiatorial combat resulted in all twenty-four participants being killed (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:16).
  - c. General battle then erupted with David's men smashing Ish-Bosheth's men (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:17,30,31).
    - 1) David's forces lost twenty men.
    - 2) Ish-Bosheth lost 360 men.
5. After the battle, Asahel (the brother of Joab & Abishai) continued to pursue Abner, who unwillingly had to kill him for his own self-defense (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:18-32).

#### Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 101

1. Psalm 101 can be thought of as David's inaugural prayer when he takes office as King of Israel.
2. David intends to conduct his reign, as he conducts his life—according to the integrity of his heart (Ps. 101:1,2,6-8).
3. David understands that this life of integrity will require a removal of evil things (Ps. 101:3,4), and evil people (Ps. 101:5).

#### Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Three

1. David's house increases in his early reign through multiple marriages, and multiple children (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:1-5).
  - a. Amnon, "Faithful." אֲמֹנֹן amnawn #550. אָמָן aman #539: to confirm, support. Son of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess. Amnon is featured primarily in 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13.
  - b. Chileab, "Like his father." כִּילְאֵב kil'ab #3609. כ + ל + אָב ab #1. In 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:1, he is known as Daniel, "God is my judge." Son of Abigail the Carmelitess, widow of foolish Nabal (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:3ff.). Chileab is not prominently featured in Scripture.
  - c. Absalom, "My father is peace." אֲבִישָׁלוֹם abiyshalowm #53: אָב ab #1 + שָׁלוֹם shalowm #7965: peace. Son of Maacah, daughter of Talmai, King of Geshur. Absalom is primarily featured in 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13-19.
  - d. Adonijah, "My Lord is YHWH." אֲדֹנִיָּהוּ adoniyyahu #138. אֲדֹנָן adown #113: lord + יהוה YHWH #3068. Son of Haggith. Adonijah is primarily featured in 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 1&2.
  - e. Shephatiah, "YHWH has judged." שֵׁפְטָיָה sh'phatyah #8203. שָׁפֶט shaphat #8199: to judge, govern + יהוה YHWH #3068. Son of Abital. Shephatiah is not featured elsewhere.
  - f. Ithream, "Profit of the people." יִתְרֵם yithr'e'am #3507. יֶתֶר yether #3499: remainder, excess + עַם 'am #5971: people. Son of Eglah. Ithream is not featured elsewhere.
2. The House of Saul, under Ish-Bosheth was getting weaker, as Abner increased his personal influence (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:1,6-11).

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- a. During the Davidic/Saulide War, Abner's position in the house of Saul greatly improved (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:6).
  - b. Abner claimed Saul's concubine for himself (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:7).
  - c. This could be seen as a claim for the throne (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 12:8; 16:21).
  - d. When Ish-Bosheth challenged Abner's right to Rizpah, Abner voiced his intention to give the Kingdom of Israel to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:8-11).
3. The divided kingdom is nearly united when Abner defects to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:12-21).
    - a. David agrees to Abner's offer, conditional upon his return of Michal to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:12-16).
    - b. Abner engaged in political campaigning on behalf of David, with the elders of Israel, & the tribe of Benjamin, and then reported favorably back to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:17-19).
    - c. David gives a feast for Abner and his twenty men, and commissions him to finish the work of unification (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:20,21).
  4. The sons of Zeruah murder Abner (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:22-39).
  5. David laments the news of Abner's death (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:28,29,31-39; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 2:5,6).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Four*

1. The death of Abner was a terrifying event for Ish-Bosheth, and the Kingdom of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 4:1).
2. Ish-Bosheth is assassinated by his (Beerothite/Gibeonite) military commanders (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 4:2,3,5,6), probably as revenge for Saul's abuse of the Gibeonites (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:1-6).
3. The two assassins go to David, anticipating a reward (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 4:8).
4. The two assassins receive the same reward the Amalekite received (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 4:9-12; cp. 1:14-16).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Five*

1. All the tribes of Israel came to David and submitted to his rule (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:1-5).
2. David conquers Jerusalem (in Benjaminite territory), and makes it his capital (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:6-10; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:4-9).
3. David enjoyed a peaceful relationship with Tyre (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:11,12).
4. David added wives, concubines, and many children in Jerusalem (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:13-16; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:5-9; 14:3-7).
5. David's united kingdom was tested by two Philistine invasions (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:17-25).
  - a. Invasion #1 was destroyed at Baal-perazim (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:20), and great financial blessings were reaped for Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:21, cf. Job 27:16,17; Prov. 13:22; 28:8; Ecc. 2:26).
  - b. Invasion #2 was destroyed when the Lord went forth and drove the Philistines into David's trap to their rear (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:22-25, cf. 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 7:6), providing a crushing victory over the united Philistine armies (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:25).
  - c. Total domination of the Philistine nation will shortly come (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 8:1), although they will revolt again near the end of David's life (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:15-22).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Psalm 139*

1. Psalm 139 consists of four stanzas of six verses each.
2. David celebrates God's omniscience (Ps. 139:1-6).
3. David celebrates God's omnipresence (Ps. 139:7-12).
4. David celebrates God's omnipotence (Ps. 139:13-18).
5. David celebrates God's preeminence (Ps. 139:19-24).

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*Thoughts & Notes on 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Six*

1. David desired to bring the Ark of the Covenant to his new capital of Jerusalem (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:1,2).
2. The Ark had been at Kiriath-Jearim since 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 7:1,2 (perhaps 100 years).
3. David & his men utilize Philistine methodology for the transportation of the Ark (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:3,4; cf. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 6:7).
4. David & all Israel celebrated in the parade (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:5; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:8). סָחַק <sup>#7832</sup> sachaq: *to laugh, play, dance, mock.* (Jdg. 16:25,27; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 18:7; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 2:14; 6:5,21; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:8; 15:29; Ps. 2:4; 37:13; 52:6; 59:8; 104:26; Prov. 8:30,31; 26:19; 31:25; Ecc. 3:4; Zech. 8:5).
5. Uzzah is struck dead for touching the Ark (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:6,7; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:9,10). This is an issue of irreverence, or negligence.
6. David becomes angry, afraid, and adamant (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:8,9,10; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:11,12,13).
7. David entrusts the Ark into Obed-Edom's care, and three months later makes a second attempt to bring the Ark to Jerusalem (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:11,12).
  - a. This time, he was careful to observe Levitical procedures for the transportation of the Ark (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:1-28).
  - b. David presided, not as a priest, but as a Prophet-King (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:14; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:27 cp. 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 2:18).
8. Michal reacts with disapproval over David's public image (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:20-23; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:29).

Note:

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Sources:

The Bible reading schedule is from a long-forgotten, and uncertain source.

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