

TTB2022-204 – Week 17 – April 24 to 30

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Day 114 – April 24 - David Becomes King of Judah 2nd Sam. 2:1-3:5; 23:8-39; 1st Chr. 3:1-4; 11:10-47

2nd Samuel Chapter Two

1. David becomes the King of Judah (2nd Sam. 2:1-7).
2. Ish-Bosheth becomes the King of Israel (2nd Sam. 2:8-11).
3. The time-frame is established (2nd Sam. 2:10,11).
 - 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. 1st Sam. 31:7).
4. Civil war erupted between Judah & Israel (2nd 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 (2nd Sam. 2:12-15).
 - 1) Joab is David’s nephew (1st Chr. 2:15,16), and the General of David’s armies (2nd Sam. 2:13,14).
 - a) Joab has only been referred to one prior time in Scripture (1st 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 (1st Chr. 11:4-9).
 - c) Joab will never be listed as one of David’s mighty men (2nd Sam. 23:8-39; 1st Chr. 11:10-47).
 - 2) Abner is Ish-Bosheth’s great-uncle, and the General of Saul’s armies (1st Sam. 14:50,51).

- b. The twelve on twelve gladiatorial combat resulted in all twenty-four participants being killed (2nd Sam. 2:16).
- c. General battle then erupted with David’s men smashing Ish-Bosheth’s men (2nd 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 (2nd Sam. 2:18-32).

2nd Samuel Chapter Three + 1st Chronicles Chapter Three

1. David’s house increases in his early reign through multiple marriages, and multiple children (2nd Sam. 3:1-5; 1st Chr. 3:1-4).
 - a. Amnon, “Faithful.” אֲמֹנִי amnown #550. אָמַן ‘aman #539: to confirm, support. Son of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess. Amnon is featured primarily in 2nd Sam. 13.
 - b. Chileab, “Like his father.” כִּלְאֵב kil’āb #3609. In 1st Chr. 3:1, he is known as Daniel, “God is my judge.” Son of Abigail the Carmelitess, widow of foolish Nabal (1st Sam. 25:3ff). Chileab is not prominently featured in Scripture.
 - c. Absalom, “My father is peace.” אֲבִישָׁלוֹם biyshālowm #53: אָב ‘ab #1 + שָׁלוֹם shālowm #7965: peace. Son of Maacah, daughter of Talmai, King of Geshur. Absalom is primarily featured in 2nd Sam. 13-19.
 - d. Adonijah, “My Lord is YHWH.” אֲדֹנִיָּהוּ doniyyāhu #138. אֲדֹנָי ‘adown #113: lord + יְהוָה YHWH #3068. Son of Haggith. Adonijah is primarily featured in 1st Kgs. 1&2.
 - e. Shephatiah, “YHWH has judged.” שִׁפְטִיָּה sh’phatyāh #8203. שָׁפַט shāpat #8199: to judge, govern + יְהוָה YHWH #3068. Son of Abital. Shephatiah is not featured elsewhere.
 - f. Ithream, “Profit of the people.” יִתְרָעַם yithr’ēam #3507. יִתְרַר yether #3499: remainder, excess + עַם ‘am #5971: people. Son of Eglah. Ithream is not featured elsewhere.

2nd Samuel Chapter Twenty-Three + 1st Chronicles Chapter Eleven

(2nd Samuel Outline continues from Day 130. 1st Chronicles Outline continues from Day 116)

2. David’s mighty men are then described (2nd Sam. 23:8-39; cf. 1st Chr. 11:10-47).
 - a. גִּבּוֹר gibbowr #1368: strong, mighty.
 - b. The mighty man is not victorious because of his strength (Ps. 33:16), but because of his understanding and knowledge of the Lord (Jer. 9:23,24).
 - c. 37 men are listed (2nd Sam. 23:39), although the platoon of heroes is simply called “the thirty” (2nd Sam. 23:18).
 - 1) “The Three” (2nd Sam. 23:8-17).
 - 2) Greater than “The Thirty,” but not quite equal to “The Three” (2nd Sam. 23:18-23).
 - 3) “The Thirty” (2nd Sam. 23:24-39).
3. The Chronicler details an additional 16 names after Uriah the Hittite, reflecting additional spiritual heroes which joined the elite unit after 1st & 2nd Samuel were written (1st Chr. 11:10-47).

Day 115 – April 25 - An Alliance and a Murder 2nd Sam. 3:6-4:12

2nd Samuel Chapter Three

2. The House of Saul, under Ish-Bosheth was getting weaker, as Abner increased his personal influence (2nd Sam. 3:1,6-11).

- a. During the war between the House of David & House of Saul, Abner's position in the house of Saul greatly improved (2nd Sam. 3:6).
- b. Abner claimed Saul's concubine for himself (2nd Sam. 3:7).
- c. This could be seen as a claim for the throne (2nd 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 (2nd Sam. 3:8-11).
3. The divided kingdom is nearly united when Abner defects to David (2nd Sam. 3:12-21).
 - a. David agrees to Abner's offer, conditional upon his return of Michal to David (2nd 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 (2nd Sam. 3:17-19).
 - c. David gives a feast for Abner and his twenty men, and commissions him to finish the work of unification (2nd Sam. 3:20,21).
4. The sons of Zeruiah murder Abner (2nd Sam. 3:22-39).
5. David laments the news of Abner's death (2nd Sam. 3:28,29,31-39; cf. 1st Kgs. 2:5,6).

2nd Samuel Chapter Four

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

Day 116 – April 26 - David Becomes King of All Israel 2nd Sam. 5:1-13,17-25; 6:1-11; 1st Chr. 3:4; 11:1-9; 12:23-14:2,8-17

2nd Samuel Chapter Five

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

2nd Samuel Chapter Six

1. David desired to bring the Ark of the Covenant to his new capital of Jerusalem (2nd Sam. 6:1,2).
2. The Ark had been at Kiriath-Jearim since 1st Sam. 7:1,2 (perhaps 100 years).

3. David & his men utilize Philistine methodology for the transportation of the Ark (2nd Sam. 6:3,4; cf. 1st Sam. 6:7).
4. David & all Israel celebrated in the parade (2nd Sam. 6:5; 1st Chr. 13:8). סָחַק *sāchaq* ^{#7832}: to laugh, play, dance, mock. (Jdg. 16:25,27; 1st Sam. 18:7; 2nd Sam. 2:14; 6:5,21; 1st 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 (2nd Sam. 6:6,7; 1st Chr. 13:9,10). This is an issue of irreverence, or negligence.
6. David becomes angry, afraid, and adamant (2nd Sam. 6:8,9,10; 1st Chr. 13:11,12,13).

1st Chronicles Chapter Eleven

1. Chapter 11 begins with the united tribes of Israel coming to David and accepting his kingship (1st Chr. 11:1-3; 2nd Sam. 5:1-5).
2. The 7½ year reign of David in Hebron is overlooked, as it is not a part of the LORD's spiritual ministry to His united nation (2nd Sam. 2-4).
3. The capture of Jerusalem, and the establishment of the City of David as the capital of Israel is important to Ezra's spiritual commentary of Israel's history (1st Chr. 11:4-9; 2nd Sam. 5:6-10).
4. While 2nd Samuel omitted the account of Joab's valor, the Chronicler included it as an explanation for how such a godless man could hold such a trusted position in David's court.

1st Chronicles Chapter Twelve

(Outline continues from Day 112, 110, 113)

5. The greatest gathering of soldiers to David's side occurred at his coronation over all Israel (1st Chr. 12:23-40).
 - a. This is where Zadok is introduced, as a faithful priest and a mighty man of valor over 22 units of Levitical soldiers (v.28).
 - b. These men came to David with a perfect heart, and one mind (v.38), and feasted in Godly fellowship before the LORD (vv.39,40).

1st Chronicles Chapter Thirteen

1. Chapter 13 describes David's first attempt to bring the Ark into Jerusalem (1st Chr. 13:1-14; 2nd Sam. 6:1-11).
2. The Ark was not a priority for the unspiritual reign of King Saul (1st Chr. 13:3).
3. Israel chose to transport the Ark via a new cart (1st Chr. 13:7; cf. Num. 7:3-9). This was a Philistine method of transport, not the LORD's prescribed method.
4. Believers need to understand that the right thing done in the wrong way is wrong (1st Chr. 13:9,10).
 - a. In the area of God's worship, the wrong thing brings about immediate Divine Discipline.
 - b. Our worship is a direct responsibility of God the Father (Jn. 4:22).
5. David's failure becomes the opportunity for Obed-edom the Gittite to bear fruit for Divine blessing (1st Chr. 13:11-14).

1st Chronicles Chapter Fourteen

1. The LORD blessed David's kingdom, and motivated Hiram, king of Tyre, to bless David with material and craftsmen to construct a new palace (1st Chr. 14:1,2; 2nd Sam. 5:11,12).
2. David's Jerusalem marriages and children are then described (1st Chr. 14:3-7; 3:5-9).

3. David's early reign was marked by two Philistine invasions, and David's crushing victories over them (1st Chr. 14:8-17; 2nd Sam. 5:17-25).
 - a. In 2nd Samuel it is recorded that David's men carried away the Philistine idols (2nd Sam. 5:21).
 - b. In Chronicles, it is recorded that David vetoed their plunder, and ordered the idols destroyed (1st Chr. 14:12).
4. David's fame was designed to produce fear on all the nations (1st Chr. 14:17; Ex. 15:14-16; Deut. 2:25; Josh. 2:9).

Day 117 – April 27 - Michal's Contempt for David 2nd Sam. 6:12-23; 1st Chr. 15-16

2nd Samuel Chapter Six

(Outline continues from yesterday)

7. David entrusts the Ark into Obed-Edom's care, and three months later makes a second attempt to bring the Ark to Jerusalem (2nd Sam. 6:11,12).
 - a. This time, he was careful to observe Levitical procedures for the transportation of the Ark (1st Chr. 15:1-28).
 - b. David presided, not as a priest, but as a Prophet-King (2nd Sam. 6:14; 1st Chr. 15:27 cp. 1st Sam. 2:18).
8. Michal reacts with disapproval over David's public image (2nd Sam. 6:20-23; 1st Chr. 15:29).

1st Chronicles Chapter Fifteen

1. Chapter 15 details David's second attempt to bring the Ark of the Covenant into the city of Jerusalem (1st Chr. 15:1-29; 2nd Sam. 6:12-16).
2. David realized his error in his previous attempt (1st Chr. 15:2,12,13).
 - a. He assembles the Levitical clan chiefs of Kohath, Gershon, and Merari (1st Chr. 15:3-7).
 - b. He supplements Kohath with three additional Kohath family chiefs (1st Chr. 15:8-10).
 - c. He assembles the Aaronic chief priests from the line of Eliezer (Zadok) and the line of Ithamar (Abiathar) (1st Chr. 15:11).
3. It is on this occasion that David institutes a total reform of the primary Levitical activity—organizing the Levitical orchestra and choir (1st Chr. 15:16-24).
 - a. The Levites no longer had tabernacle caretaking responsibilities.
 - b. Their service of assistance to the Aaronic priesthood would take a new form in the settled condition of the coming Jerusalem temple.
 - c. Introduced here are lead-singers Heman, Asaph, & Ethan (1st Chr. 15:17).
 - 1) From the Clan of Kohath: Heman son of Joel, son of Samuel (1st Chr. 6:33-38). He is called the seer of David (1st Chr. 25:5).
 - 2) From the Clan of Gershon: Asaph son of Berechiah (1st Chr. 6:39-43). The author of 12 psalms (Ps. 50,73-83).
 - 3) From the Clan of Merari: Ethan son of Kushaiah (1st Chr. 6:44-47). Ethan was also known as Jeduthun (1st Chr. 25:1). 3 psalms are dedicated to Jeduthun (Ps. 39,62,77).
4. David led the national parade into Jerusalem (1st Chr. 15:25-28), but his wife Michal did not have the soul capacity to rejoice with David's rejoicing (v.29).

1st Chronicles Chapter Sixteen

1. David placed the Ark in a special tent, and personally financed a national celebration (1st Chr. 16:1-3).

2. David assigned Asaph the responsibility to minister before the Ark (1st Chr. 16:4-6).
3. Either David, or Asaph compiled a psalm to celebrate the event (1st Chr. 16:8-36). This psalm is a medley of three other psalms.
 - a. 1st Chr. 16:8-22 = Ps. 105:1-15.
 - b. 1st Chr. 16:23-33 = Ps. 96:1b-13a.
 - c. 1st Chr. 16:34-36 = Ps. 106:1,47,48.
4. For the time-being, David leaves the Ark in Jerusalem, and the tabernacle in the high place at Gibeon (1st Chr. 16:37-43).

Day 118 – April 28 - The Davidic Covenant 2nd Sam. 7:1-8:14; 1st Chr. 17:1-18:13; Psalm 60

2nd Samuel Chapter Seven

1. David expressed his desire to build a temple for the Lord (2nd Sam. 7:1-3), even making a vow to do so (Ps. 132:2-5).
2. The believer who is focused on the glory of the Lord can be assured that his mind will be in-line with God's mind—until God makes it abundantly clear otherwise (2nd Sam. 7:3 cp. vv.5-16).
 - a. David's heart was right (1st Kgs. 8:18).
 - b. David's information was incorrect (1st Kgs. 8:19).
3. The Davidic Covenant is a foundational study for Church Age believers to understand.
 - a. Like the Abrahamic Covenant, the David Covenant is unconditional.
 - b. God declared all of the faithful blessings He would bestow upon Israel, through the House of David.
 - c. The Church does not replace Israel, and God's purpose for the Church does not nullify His purpose for Israel.
4. The David Covenant guarantees a place of security for Israel within the land, eternal rest from their enemies, and blessings for Israel under the House of David (2nd Sam. 7:10,11).
5. A short-term prophecy is established as a preview of the long-term prophecy of the Davidic Covenant (2nd Sam. 7:12-16).
 - a. Solomon, whose name means peace, is the preview.
 - b. The Lord Jesus Christ is the greater Son of David (Matt. 1:1,20; 9:27; 12:23; 15:22; 20:30,31; 21:9,15; 22:42), and the Prince of Peace (Isa. 9:6) who will ultimately fulfill the promises given here to David (Isa. 9:7).
6. David responds to the Lord's message with praise and adoration (2nd Sam. 7:18-29).

2nd Samuel Chapter Eight

1. After a period of rest from his battles, David returned to his life's work assignment.
2. David was used by the Lord to defeat the enemies of Israel. David's military victories provided for the peace that Solomon will enjoy.
3. The Lord Jesus Christ, likewise, must conquer the forces of darkness before He can reign as the Prince of Peace.
4. David achieved victory in every endeavor, as he kept himself in a right relationship with the Lord (2nd Sam. 8:1-14).

1st Chronicles Chapter Seventeen

1. David's intention was to not leave the Ark and tabernacle separated, but to build a temple to the LORD in Jerusalem (1st Chr. 17:1-27; 2nd Sam. 7:1-29).
 - a. Nathan assumed that David's heart was in tune with God's heart, and that David's desire was therefore appropriate (1st Chr. 17:2).
 - b. David's heart was right, but his finite understanding of God's will did not know that Solomon would be the one tasked to build the temple (1st Kgs. 8:17-19).
2. The LORD answered "no" to David's specific request, but answered "yes" to David's heart-desire. The LORD answered beyond anything David could ask or think (Eph. 3:20), and provided the unconditional Davidic Covenant (1st Chr. 17:3-15).
3. David responded to the LORD's denial of his request with praise and adoration (1st Chr. 17:16-27).
4. The Seed of the Woman Redeemer, through Shem, through Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob, through Judah, has now been promised to come through David. This is the final lineage qualification for the Christ and the basis for the royal title "Son of David."

1st Chronicles Chapter Eighteen

1. Chapter 18 describes David's military victories, and the tribute he exacted during those years (1st Chr. 18:1-17; 2nd Sam. 8:1-18).
2. David did not hoard the tribute to personally enrich his own bank account. He was making provision for Solomon to build the temple that he would never see (1st Chr. 18:7,8,11).

(Chapter Eighteen continues tomorrow)

Psalms 60

1. While David was waging war in the north, against the Arameans, Judah was invaded from the south by the Edomites.
2. As if that wasn't enough on David's plate, an earthquake added to Israel's "drunken" confusion.
3. David reminded the Lord that he was marching under the Lord's banner, and was trusting the Lord to provide the deliverance.
4. Ps. 60:5-12 is identical to Ps. 108:6-13. David quotes the Lord's promises, and expects that the Lord will fulfill His promises.

Day 119 – April 29 - David's Kindness to Mephibosheth 2nd Sam. 8:15-10:19; 1st Chr. 6:16-53; 18:14-19:19**2nd Samuel Chapter Eight**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. David's administration is then detailed (2nd Sam. 8:15-18).

2nd Samuel Chapter Nine

1. David desired to show grace to the house of Saul because of his love for Jonathan.
 - a. Military defeat produces widows and orphans within a land.
 - b. These widows and orphans become the object of God's kindness (Ex. 22:22-24; Isa. 1:16,17).
2. Mephibosheth is the crippled son of Jonathan (2nd Sam. 4:4).
 - a. In worldly terms, Mephibosheth is cursed by an unfortunate birth—the House of Saul would be a liability for him in the eyes of most oriental kings.

- b. Also in worldly terms, Mephibosheth is physically incapable of delivering himself from his condition.
 - c. Mephibosheth becomes a great picture of grace, in that David expresses grace provision for him, and brings him into his own household.
3. Ziba's work-assignment is to be a faithful steward of Mephibosheth's estate (2nd Sam. 9:9-13).

2nd Samuel Chapter Ten

1. David desired to show grace to the house of Nahash because of a similar show of grace by Nahash (2nd Sam. 10:1,2).
 - a. Nahash נָחָשׁ nāchāsh #5176: serpent (same as #5175).
 - b. Hanun. חָנוּן chānuwn #2586: gracious (from חָנָן chānan #2603).
2. David's servants were mistreated because of the hatred that Hanun had for their lord (2nd Sam. 10:3,4; John 15:18-21).
3. David was compassionate towards his servants as he understood their suffering and shame (2nd Sam. 10:5; Heb. 2:17,18; 4:15).
4. David delegated the punitive strike against Ammon to his military commanders Joab & Abishai (2nd Sam. 10:6-14).
5. David personally led the defensive war against the Amorite invasion (2nd Sam. 10:15-19).

1st Chronicles Chapter Eighteen

(Outline continues from yesterday)

3. David ruled with righteousness and justice because he served the LORD with all his heart (1st Chr. 18:14). This becomes the standard by which all subsequent kings of Judah are judged (1st Kgs. 11:4,6; 15:3,5,11).

1st Chronicles Chapter Nineteen

1. Chapter 19 describes the Ammonite-Aramean war (1st Chr. 19:1-19; 2nd Sam. 10:1-19).
2. Hanun insults David's messengers, and the Ammonites prepare for war (1st Chr. 19:1-7).
3. David delegated the punitive strike to Joab & Abishai (1st Chr. 19:8-15).
4. David personally led the defense of Israel against the subsequent Aramean invasion (1st Chr. 19:16-19).

Day 120 – April 30 - David Plummets Into Sin 1st Chr. 3:5-9; 14:3-7; 20:1; 2nd Sam. 5:14-16; 11:1-12:25; Psalm 51

2nd Samuel Chapter Eleven

1. David delegated the war against Ammon to Joab, while he remained behind to enjoy a wild night-life (2nd Sam. 11:1,2a, cf. v.11).
2. David was not prepared for the temptation he faced, because he was already out of God's will to begin with.
3. David's attraction to Bathsheba was entirely physical, as he had no idea who she even was (2nd Sam. 11:2b,3).
 - a. Bathsheba was the wife of Uriah the Hittite, one of David's mighty men (2nd Sam. 23:39).
 - b. She was the daughter of Eliam, one of David's mighty men (2nd Sam. 23:34).
 - c. She was the granddaughter of Ahithophel the Gilonite (2nd Sam. 15:12,31; 16:23; 17:23).
4. Even though David is warned that Bathsheba is a married woman, he sends for her anyway (2nd Sam. 11:4a).
 - a. "She purified herself" is not likely a reference to the purification that was required after the sexual act (Lev. 15:18).

- b. “She purified herself” is more likely a reference to menstrual purification before the sexual act (Lev. 15:19ff.; 18:19).
- 5. David is caught in undeniable guilt (2nd Sam. 11:5).
- 6. David makes two attempts to make Uriah think he was the father of Bathsheba’s child (2nd Sam. 11:8,13).
 - a. Uriah sleeps with the servants who arranged for his own wife’s adultery (2nd Sam. 11:9).
 - b. These servants aid David by notifying him of Uriah’s lack of cooperation (2nd Sam. 11:10).
- 7. When the lie cannot be manufactured, the murder must be achieved (2nd Sam. 11:14,15).
- 8. Once again, David marries another man’s widow (2nd Sam. 11:26,27; cf. 1st Sam. 25:39-42).

2nd Samuel Chapter Twelve

1. The Lord dispatched Nathan the Prophet to deliver the message of Divine judgment to King David (2nd Sam. 12:1-15a).
2. Nathan’s parable incites David to anger (2nd Sam. 12:1-6), and produces an irrefutable indictment (2nd Sam. 12:7-9).
3. The Lord’s Divine discipline is spelled out (2nd Sam. 12:10-12).
 - a. David’s house would continually be in need of their military (v.10).
 - b. David would have his worst enemies from his own household (v.11; Mic. 7:6; Matt. 10:36).
 - c. David’s concubines will be sexually mistreated as consequences for David’s sexual misconduct (vv.11,12).
4. David responds to the Divine judgment with immediate and total repentance and confession (2nd Sam. 12:13,14).
 - a. He was on the verge of the Sin Unto Death (v.13).
 - b. The child of adultery must die (v.14).
5. David’s immediate repentance does not prevent the execution of Divine discipline (2nd Sam. 12:15b,18a; Gal. 6:7; Heb. 12:11).
6. David humbled himself through the Divine discipline, fasting and praying on behalf of the child (2nd Sam. 12:16-23). He must also comfort Bathsheba, as she endures the Divine discipline (2nd Sam. 12:24,25).
7. Joab finishes the war that David should have been fighting, and gives David the glory (2nd Sam. 12:26-31).

Psalms Fifty-One

1. Psalm 51 is David’s prayer of confession before the Lord, when he was finally convicted in his heart by Nathan’s rebuke (2nd Sam. 12:1-15).
2. The forgiveness and cleansing of a believer’s sin is entirely a work of God’s grace, as a response to the believer’s confession (Ps. 51:1-4).
3. Although we are born into a body of sin, the Lord’s cleansing makes us clean (Ps. 51:5-9; Isa. 1:18; Eph. 5:26; 1st Jn. 1:9).
4. The believer’s restoration to fellowship is his opportunity to become a teacher for others (Ps. 51:10-13).
5. The believer’s restoration to fellowship is his opportunity to serve with an even greater devotion (Ps. 51:14-17; Lk. 7:47).
6. The believer’s restoration to fellowship is his opportunity to focus once again upon the eternal plan of God (Ps. 51:18,19).

Answers to TTB2022-203 Exercises

1. A reversionist is someone who lapses into previous undesirable patterns of behavior. In the Christian life, a reversionistic person is a backslider, a carnal believer.
2. Ritual; obedience.
3. Jesse's oldest son; David's older brother.
4. Gath
5. 126 pounds
6. An imprecatory psalm (or an imprecatory prayer) invokes evil upon someone; it is a curse.
7. Ahimelech
8. South of Moab and the Dead Sea.

TTB2022-204 Exercises

1. When David became King of Judah, who became King of Israel?
Answer:
2. How did Abner die?
Answer:
3. In what tribe's territory was Jerusalem located?
Answer:
4. What person was struck dead for touching the Ark of the Covenant?
Answer:
5. What does it mean to say that the Davidic Covenant was unconditional?
Answer:
6. How did God answer David's prayer to build the Temple?
Answer:
7. Who was Mephibosheth?
Answer:
8. What war is described in 1 Chronicles 19?
Answer: