

**I. DAVID ESTABLISHED POLITICALLY**

**A. Overview**

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1. [Life of David chart] David's patience
  - a. David anointed at age 11
  - b. Now 37, waited patiently on God for Samuel's prophecy fulfillment
2. 2 Sam Chapter 5 describes the steps for this fulfillment

**B. David's Coronation**

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1. (2 Sam 5.1-5) Abner's promise to gather Israel under David is successful
  - a. The elders gathered at Hebron after Ishbosheth's death
  - b. They acknowledged David's leadership over all Israel
    - 1). They were David's "bone and flesh" > family
    - 2). They knew David was their military leader even under Saul
    - 3). They knew that God had anointed David ruler over all Israel
  - c. They then anointed David king of Israel
  - d. David reigned over Israel for 40 years
    - 1). 7 years over Judah
    - 2). 33 years over Israel and Judah combined

2. Chronicles gives more detail (1 Chr 12.23-40) > [Chart "3rd Anointing"]

a. Hundreds of thousands of warriors reported to become David's army

- 1). In total, 339,600 men, 1,222 chiefs
- 2). (vs 38) Note they came voluntarily, not called to war
  - a.) They came with a "perfect" heart > *Heb sa-lem* = full, at peace
- 3). They came from even the northernmost parts of Israel
  - a.) Issachar, Zebulun, and Naphtali
  - b.) Issachar sent 300 of its prominent leaders

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ARMY LIST

C. Taking of Jerusalem (2 Sam 5.6-10 / 1 Chr 11.4-9)

1. David's 1st task was to set up a capital for the new nation of Israel

a. They decided to attack Jebus, the lead city of the Jebusites

- 1). On The border between Judah and Benjamin
- 2). Jebusites were part of the Canaanites that Judah was supposed to finish off during the Judges period
  - a.) Judah captured all of the area, but didn't totally dislodge them
  - b.) The Jebusites still occupied the fortress, Millo

b. The Jebusites felt that their fortress was impregnable

- 1). Jebus lay on the southern slope of the mountain {Jerusalem map}
- 2). It was protected by steep valleys
  - a.) Hinnom on the west and south shoulders
  - b.) Kidron on the east shoulder
- 3). They also had a reliable source of water in the spring of Gihon
- 4). They boasted that even the blind and lame could defend their fortress

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MAP CITY OF DAVID

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SKETCH CITY OF DAVID

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c. David gave the order to take the citadel

- 1). Whoever would kill the first Jebusite would become the army's commander
- 2). Joab led the charge up the water tunnel & scored the first strike
  - a.) Charles Warren discovered the water tunnel in 1857
  - b.) 52 foot shaft leading to a stairway into the city
  - c.) Not Hezekiah's Tunnel
- 3). Joab thus became commander of the Israelite army

d. Once the citadel was secured, David took over the city

- 1). First time it was called the City of David
- 2). Joab took charge of repairing the damage done, and extending fortifications

e. David was supported by God, and continued to grow

1). 2 Sam 5.10

- a.) 1st "greater" very general, means walking about, spreading out
- b.) 2nd "greater" means to grow
- c.) Bottom line = his power and influence spread because God was supporting him

D. Recognition by Hiram (2 Sam 5.11-12 / 1 Chr 14.1-2)

1. Mention of Hiram this point problematic

a. Archaeological finds pinpoint Hiram's reign starting 979 BC

b. This is in David's latter years (David's Chronology chart)

- 1). Josephus records many instances of Hiram gambling with Solomon over riddles, as recorded in Tyre's records

c. A few other shifts in time occur in 2 Sam

- 1). Apparently the writer was giving more attention to events rather than chronology
- 2). Some scholars continue to debate why the match in dates

2. The probable sequence

a. Hiram recognized David's new kingship and sent emissaries to form a covenant

- 1). Important beyond just kingly partners
- 2). Tyre was a key area of commerce

b. At some point, he sent the cedar trees and craftsmen to build David's palace

3. The gestures were assuring to David that God was supporting him

- a. He had finally and actually been established as king over all Israel
- b. His kingdom had been exalted to benefit his people

E. Growth of David's family (2 Sam 5.13-16 / 1 Chr 3.5-9, 14.3-7)

1. David apparently decided to follow the practices of kings of the east

a. Part of their stature was determined by the number and stature of their wives

2. A recap to this point

- a. Six sons by six wives while living in Hebron
- b. Thirteen sons were born in Jerusalem
- c. A number of unnamed sons by concubines
- d. Tamar is named in 1 Chr 3 since she will be mentioned in a later incident

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F. Wars with the Philistines (2 Sam 5.17-25 / 1 Chr 14.8-17)

1. What were the Philistines doing prior to this time ?

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- a. David had ruled seven years in Hebron over Judah
- b. The Philistines apparently were silent
  - 1). Did they regard him as a friend ??

2. But when he became king over the united tribes, they were concerned

- a. They went to Israel, perhaps to redivide them

3. The 1st invasion (5.17-21)

- a. From the description, it is likely this occurred before David made his actual move to Jerusalem
- b. The Philistines probably came to capture him
  - 1). David moved to the "stronghold" likely the Cave of Adullam
  - 2). The Philistines spread over the Valley of Rephaim, the western approach to Jerusalem > to capture him as he entered ?
- c. Safe, David inquired of the Lord if he should attack them
  - 1). God assured him of his victory
  - 2). David struck them and they fled, leaving their idols behind
    - a.) David named the place Baal-perazim > "the master of breaking through"
    - b.) (1 Chr 14.12) David ordered the idols to be burned

4. The second invasion (5.22-25)

- a. The Philistines returned later to the Valley of Rephaim
- b. David again inquired instructions from the Lord
  - 1). God instructed David to circle around them and hold his troops in front of the balsam trees (show photo of valley)
  - 2). When David would hear rustling in the balsam trees, he should strike them
- c. David followed God's instructions
  - 1). David's army was victorious
  - 2). They struck down the Philistines from Gibeon (six miles NW of Jerusalem) to Gezer (15 miles NW of Jerusalem)

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MAP

## II. DEVELOPING RELIGIOUS PRACTICE

### A. Overview

1. 1st priority was to bring the ark to Jerusalem
2. Brought about in two stages

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### Reverence taught (2 Sam 6.1-10 / 1 Chr 13.1-14)

1. (1 Chr 13.1-4) David consulted with his military commanders, who agreed to bring the ark to Jerusalem
  - a. (2 Sam 6.1) David assembled an honor guard of 30,000 to accompany it
2. 1st attempt at bringing the ark brought a tragedy
  - a. The ark was at Abinadab's house in Baale-judah
    - 1). 10 miles from Jerusalem
    - 2). Had been there for about 70 years
      - a.) Philistines had taken it in war
      - b.) God struck them several times, so they took it back to Judah
      - c.) Men of Kiriath-jearim took it the house of Abinadab
  - b. They placed the ark on a new cart for transport to Jerusalem
    - 1). Abinadab's sons, Uzzah and Ahio accompanied the cart
    - 2). David and his men were celebrating joyously as the caravan proceeded
  - c. When they reached the threshing floor of Nacon, the oxen nearly upset the cart
    - 1). Perhaps David should have reached a more reliable method of transporting the ark
    - 2). Uzzah put his hand on the ark to steady it
    - 3). God's long standing law had been broken
      - a.) (Num 4.5, 15, 19-20) It was to be covered and not seen or touched by anyone but the high priest
        - High priest was Abiathar at this time
          - .. Lone survivor of Saul's massacre of priests at Nob
          - .. A second high priest was Zadok
          - .. Where were they in this scene ??
        - Both passages say all Israel was involved, including priests
        - Was this an indication of looseness regarding awe of God ?
      - Uzzah was a Levite, and likely knew this
      - Had it been covered properly, this tragedy would not happen
    - b.) God was angered by this breach of respect
      - He killed Uzzah on the spot

- 4). David was angered by God's action
  - a.) Probably angry with himself as well
  - b.) David also became afraid of God
    - Wondered if he would ever get the ark into Jerusalem
    - He had it moved to the house of a nearby Levite

C. 2nd attempt a success (2 Sam 6.11-19 / 1 Chr 15.1-29)

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- . The ark was at Obed-edom, the Levite's, house for three months
    - a. God blessed his family while it was there
    - b. David noticed this and regained confidence
      - 1). He saw the ark caused the Levite's blessings
      - 2). (1 Chr 15.1-14) He realized what they had done wrong the 1st time
  - 2. David assembled all Israel for moving the ark again
    - a. This time he followed ceremonial dictates from Moses
      - 1). 862 priests and Levites instead of military guards
        - a.) They were to consecrate themselves to the Lord 1st
      - 2). Poles were attached to the ark, and they carried it on their shoulders (no touching)
    - b. After six paces, the group stopped and David offered sacrifices
      - 1). David wasn't from Aaron's line, but he was the anointed of the Lord
        - a.) Some other subsequent kings of the Davidic line also offered sacrifices
      - 2). It appears this happened several times
  - 3. There was once again great enthusiasm along the way
    - a. David led the way in joyous singing and dancing, along with Chenaniah, the chief Levite (1 Chr 15.22)
      - 1). He had taken off his garments except for the ephod, a short sleeveless garment
- D. David's zeal rebuked (2 Sam 6.20-23)
- 1. When they got to the city, David's wife, Michal, despised him for his actions
    - a. No reason is given for her disgust
      - 1). Was this from pride ? Too formal expectation for the king ? What ?
      - 2). Perhaps she compared what she then saw in David with the grandeur of her father's court in disgust

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- b. When David returned to his house, she tried to shame him
  - 1). He reminded her that the Lord had anointed him king over her father
  - 2). He was worshipping the Lord because of the Ark returning, and not trying to get notice of himself
  - 3). He had not behaved immodestly, but probably set an example to all of how to rejoice in giving honor to the Lord

- c. Michal had no children until she died
  - a. It could be punishment for rebuking the king/her husband unjustly, and while he was worshipping the Lord
  - b. It may also be that this incident drove a wedge between David and Michal so that they had no further relations

#### E. Organizing order to worship the Lord

1. (1 Chr 16.4-7) David appointed a priestly order from among the Levites

- a. Asaph was appointed chief
- b. Others were appointed priestly duties

2. What follows is a beautiful psalm of thanksgiving to the Lord

- a. Not stated who wrote it
- b. Set the order for Israel's worship that was carried later into Temple worship
  - 1). Defined a service of praise
  - 2). Had responses by the people
  - 3). Scholars say it formed Psalm 34, and parts of many other Psalms to form a worship structure
    - a.) Ascharah or "memorial" Psalms
      - Sung when meat offerings were brought
      - e.g. Ps 38 and Ps 70
    - b.) Hodim, or "Thank" Psalms
      - e.g. Ps 105
    - c.) "Hallelujah," or "Praise" Psalms
      - e.g. Ps 106
  - 4). Considered the OT version of the NT praises

- c. (1 Chr 16.8-36)

3. Continuous worship set up (1 Chr 16.37-43)

- a. At Jerusalem before the Ark
  - 1). Levites and priests conducted musical praise before the tent
  - 2). Obed-edom and 68 brothers set up as gate keepers
- b. At the Tabernacle, now at Gibeon
  - 1). Zadok set up as priest in charge
  - 2). Morning and evening sacrifices reinstated
  - 3). Levitical musicians assigned

These notes were originally written as I composed this study for our Faculty & Staff Bible Study at the local university. It is important to note that they follow the narrative in *Old Testament Survey Series: The Books of History* by James E. Smith (1995, College Press Publishing Company) very closely. It is the best summary I found, so it is the foundation for the study. In many cases, I used Dr. Smith's words directly, sometimes paraphrased them for clarity, sometimes enlarged on them with other resources. Since I didn't expect to publish the notes, I did not cite them at the time. It is now difficult to distinguish quotes from Dr. Smith, material from other resources, or what thoughts the Spirit gave me. Suffice to say that, if it is insightful to your spiritual growth, give all the glory to the Spirit, some credit to Dr. Smith, and none to me. I'm just the Spirit-led editor and teacher.

Bob Kostrubanic, November 5, 2021