

One Year Through the Bible

Week 15: April 7th through 13th

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

Chapter Titles	
1st 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
2nd 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

Psalm 63

- David yearns for the Lord, and for His Word like a sheep in desperate need for the Shepherd's care (Ps. 63:1).

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

Psalm 12

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

Psalm 57

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

Psalm 58

- This psalm is an imprecatory psalm against the Satanic forces of evil in this world.
- David addresses this song to gods and men (Ps. 58:1).
 - אֱלֹהִים ^{#410}: *god, mighty one, angel.*
 - בְּנֵי אָדָם ^{b^eney 'adam}: *sons of man.*
- Fallen humanity, walking according to the course of fallen angels, pursues works of unrighteousness (Ps. 58:2-5; Eph. 2:2).

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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).

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).

1 Samuel 25

1. The death of Samuel is marked by national mourning, but David is excluded from such activity (1st Sam. 25:1).
2. Even as Samuel is leaving the scene, the Bible introduces us to another character—Nabal the fool (1st Sam. 25:2,3,25).
 - a. נָבָל nabal ^{#5036}: foolish; ^{#5037}: Nabal.
 - b. Nabal is described as “very great” מְאֹד גָּדוֹל gadowl me’od.
 - c. This greatness is limited to temporal-life wealth.
3. David & his men enjoy a beneficial relationship with the shepherds of Nabal (1st 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 (1st Sam. 25:5-8).
5. Nabal rejects David’s emissaries, and sends them away with tremendous scorn (1st Sam. 25:9-12).

6. David responds to the insult with carnal anger, and intends to take his own vengeance (1st Sam. 25:13,21,22).
7. Nabal’s servants are not fools, however, and they take the matter to Abigail (1st Sam. 25:14-20).
8. Abigail’s gentle answer turns away the wrath of David, and serves to keep him from a great evil (1st 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 (1st Sam. 25:32-35).
10. Nabal’s enjoyment of the passing pleasures of this world comes to a sad conclusion (1st Sam. 25:36-38).
11. David marries Abigail, as a second wife to Ahinoam of Jezreel (1st Sam. 25:39-42,43).
12. The author of 1st Samuel informs us that King Saul has by this time annulled David’s marriage to Michal, and married her to another man (1st Sam. 25:44).

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).

1 Samuel 26

1. The Ziphites betray David’s location to King Saul yet again (1st 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 (1st Sam. 26:2-5).

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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 (1st Sam. 26:6).
 - b. Abishai does not know David's intent, and volunteers to assassinate Saul (1st Sam. 26:7,8).
 - c. David has to teach Bible class once again about not striking the Lord's anointed (1st 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 (1st Sam. 26:12a).
 - e. The Lord had provided for this opportunity for David & Abishai through a Divine sleep upon Saul's soldiers (1st Sam. 26:12b).
4. David calls out a challenge to Abner, and highlights Abner's faithlessness to protect the king (1st Sam. 26:13-16).
5. Saul then understands David's faithfulness in not taking his life (1st Sam. 26:17-24).
6. David departs from Saul's presence, at peace with Saul (1st Sam. 26:25), but not returning to Saul's service as formerly (cf. 1st Sam. 19:7).

1 Samuel 27

1. A period of time comes in David's life when his life as a fugitive produces a carnal mental attitude (1st 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 (1st 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 (1st Sam. 27:8-12). He has to massacre all the witnesses to his activity, though, to cover his tracks.

1 Samuel 28

1. The Philistines unite their city-states once again for a combined war against Israel (1st 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 (1st Sam. 28:1b,2).
3. Saul is so desperate for Divine guidance that he uses Satanic methods in an attempt to obtain it (1st 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 (1st Sam. 28:8-19).
5. Saul responds to his Divine rebuke with fear & trembling, and then he enjoys the witch's hospitality (1st Sam. 28:20-25).

1 Samuel 29

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 (1st Sam. 29:3-5).
 - b. Achish defended David to the Philistine commanders, and lamented having to relieve David of duty (1st 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 (1st Sam. 30).

1 Samuel 30

1. During David's absence, the Amalekites raided Ziklag, and took the Hebrew & Philistine wives and children captive (1st 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 (1st Sam. 30:6).

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- a. The people's grief produced a bitter soul that was intent on murder.
P₁=Personal loyalty will be overcome by personal interests (Matt. 16:23).
P₂=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 (1st Sam. 30:7,8; cp. 1st 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 (1st 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 (1st 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 (1st Sam. 30:21-31).
5. The Philistines enjoyed their plundering of Israel, and displayed Saul's headless body for their enjoyment (1st Sam. 31:5-10).
6. The men of Jabesh-gilead repaid their debt to Saul by rescuing his body, and burying him at Jabesh (1st Sam. 31:11-13; cf. 1st Sam. 11:1-13).

1 Samuel 31

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 (1st Sam. 31:1,2). Ish-bosheth is not present for this battle, and will shortly succeed his father on the throne of Israel (2nd Sam. 2:8-10).
3. Saul is wounded, and asks his armor bearer to put him to death (1st 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 (1st Sam. 31:4b).

Second Samuel

Βασιλειῶν Β

בְּשׁוֹמְרֵי

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

See the introduction to First Samuel for

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	10:19	11:1	11:27	12:1	13:36	13:37	24:25
							Success			Sin	Failure							
Topics	Obedience			Disobedience	Judgment													
	Place	David in Hebron	David in Jerusalem															
Time	7 1/2 Years		33 Years															

comment on Author and Title.

2 Samuel 1

1. Upon David's return to Ziklag, he receives a report on the Philistine-Israel war (2nd Sam. 1:1-16).
 - a. Since it is a three day journey from the battlefield to Ziklag (1st 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 (1st Sam. 30:13ff.), but it is an Amalekite refugee that gives David the bad news about Saul & Jonathan (2nd 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 (2nd Sam. 1:6-10).
 - d. David executes the Amalekite for his confessed role in Saul's death (2nd Sam. 1:14-16).
2. David composed a lament for Saul & Jonathan (2nd Sam. 1:17-27).

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

2 Samuel 2

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).

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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. 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).
- 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).

2 Samuel 3

1. David's house increases in his early reign through multiple marriages, and multiple children (2nd Sam. 3:1-5).
 - a. Amnon, "Faithful." אֲמֹנִי amnawn #550. אָמֵן aman #539: *to confirm, support*. Son of Ahinoam the Jezreelitess. Amnon is featured primarily in 2nd Sam. 13.
 - b. Chileab, "Like his father." כִּלְיָב kil'ab #3609. כ + ל + ב ab #1. 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 #7965. אֲבִישָׁלוֹם #53: אָב ab #1 + שָׁלוֹם shalom #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 adoniyahu #138. אֲדֹנָי adon #113: *lord* + יהוה YHWH #3068. Son of Haggith. Adonijah is primarily featured in 1st Kgs. 1&2.
 - e. Shephatiah, "YHWH has judged." שִׁפְטָיָה sh'phatyah #8203. שִׁפְטָה 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 (2nd Sam. 3:1,6-11).
 - a. During the Davidic/Saulide War, 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).

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- 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).

2 Samuel 4

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).

2 Samuel 5

1. All the tribes of Israel came to David and submitted to his rule (2nd Sam. 5:1-5).
2. David conquers Jerusalem (in Benjaminite 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 shortly come (2nd Sam. 8:1), although they will revolt again near the end of David's life (2nd Sam. 21:15-22).

Psalms 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).

2 Samuel 6

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). קַחֵשׁ sachaq ^{#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).
7. David entrusts the Ark into Obed-Edom's care, and three months later makes a second

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- 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).

Note:

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Sources:

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