

10/4/09

2Sam. 6-7

David has been anointed king by Israel and now the kingdom is united, the monarchy has been established.

David has conquered Jerusalem, from the hands of the Jebusites and has made the City of David, his capital.

The Philistines hearing of David had been anointed king waged war against him, two times, both time the Lord defeat the enemies of David.

David is now experiencing some relative comfort in his city, Jerusalem.

6:1-22 **The ark is brought to Jerusalem.**

6:1-5 The great event to seek the Ark by David.

* The parallel passage. 1Chron. 13:1-8,
15:3-24

1) David the king led the event to recover the ark, gathering all the choice men of Israel, thirty thousand.

* The importance of the event is marked by the multitude of people. vs. 1

2) The location of the Ark is stated. vs. 2

a) David and all the people went to Baale Judah to bring up from there the ark of God. vs. 2

b) The warrior title of God was associated with the Ark, “whose name is called by the Name, the LORD of Hosts, who dwells between the cherubim.” vs. 2b-c

3) The procedure to recover the Ark is described. vs. 3

a) They set the ark of God on a new cart. vs. 3a

b) They brought it out of the house of Abinadab, located on the hill. vs. 3b

c) Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, were the drivers of the new cart. vs. 3c-d

4) The procession to honor the Ark is depicted. vs. 4-5

a) They took the Ark out of the house of Abinadab, on the hill and Ahio went before the ark. vs. 4

b) David and all the house of Israel played music before the LORD on all kinds of instruments of fir wood, on harps, on stringed instruments, on tambourines, on sistrums, and on cymbals. vs. 5

6:6-11 The grievous consequences for violating the Ark grieved David.

* 1Chron. 13:9-14

- 1) The ark was touched by Uzzah. vs. 6
 - a) It took place at Nachon's threshing floor. vs. 6a
 - b) The oxen stumbled and Uzzah attempted to secure the Ark from falling out. vs. 6b
- 2) The wrath of God struck Uzzah dead. vs. 7
 - a) For his error.
 - b) He died by the ark of God.
- 3) The response of David over the wrath of God. vs. 8-9
 - a) David became angry because God struck Uzzah dead, vs. 8a
 - b) David named the place Perez Uzzah to this day. vs. 8b
 - c) David was afraid of the LORD, questioning himself, how the ark could come to him. vs. 9
- 4) The temporary resolve of David. vs. 10-11
 - a) David did not move the ark to Jerusalem. vs. 10a
 - b) David placed it in the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite. vs. 10b
 - c) The ark remained in the house of Obed-Edom for three months. vs. 11a
 - d) The LORD blessed Obed-Edom and all his household. vs. 11b

6:12-15 The godly repentance resulted in the Ark being brought to Jerusalem by David.

* The parallel passage to vs. 12-23. 1Chron. 15:25-16:3

- 1) The news came to David that God had the house of Obed-Edom in every way, due to the ark of God." vs. 12a-d
- 2) David went and brought up the ark of God from the house of Obed-Edom to the City of David with gladness. vs. 12e
- 3) David transported the ark, according to the Law. vs. 13
 - a) They bore the ark on their shoulders. vs. 13a
 - b) They sacrificed every six feet. vs. 13b-c
 - * This was not in the law but probably due to a good healthy reverence and fear of God striking them again.
- 4) David danced before the LORD with all his might, wearing a linen ephod. vs. 14
- 5) The summary statement of David and all the house of Israel, as they brought the ark with shouting and the sound of the trumpet. vs. 15
 - * Notice it is the ark of Yahweh!

6:16-19 The celebration in Jerusalem over the Ark was led by David.

- 1) The ark entered the city and Michal was revolted by David's display of dance. vs. 16
 - a) She despised David in her heart.
 - b) The word despised "bazah" to hold in contempt, worthless.
- 2) The ark was place in a tent. vs. 17
 - a) A covering David has erected for the ark. vs. 17a-b
 - b) An David offered burnt offerings and peace offerings before the LORD. vs. 17c
- 3) The closing celebrations. vs. 18-19
 - a) David finished offering burnt offerings and peace offerings and blessed the people in the name of the LORD of hosts. vs. 18
 - b) David also distributed to all, women and men, a loaf of bread, a piece of meat, and a cake of raisins, then all departed to their homes. vs. 19
 - c) The detail account is recorded in the priestly view. 1Chron. 15:1-16:3
 - d) David and the ark arrived at Jerusalem, celebrating with all by imparting a ration of food. 1Chron. 16:1-3
 - e) David then appointed Levites to care for the ark, at the arrival at Jerusalem. 1Chron. 16:4-6

- f) David gave a Psalm to Asaph on that day, to thank the Lord. 1Chron. 16:7-36
 - g) David appointed Levites to care to the ark continually, after the people's departure. 1Chron. 16:37-43
 - h) Solomon later had the ark at Gibon, before he put it in the Temple. 2Chron. 1:13, 1Kiings 8
- 6:20-23** The contempt of Michal for David in his celebration of the ark.
- 1) The joy of David is turned ridiculed by Michal. vs. 2
 - a) David setting is David's return to bless his household. vs. 2a
 - b) The confrontation was hostile and insulting, as Michal tells David he looked shameless, displaying himself before women, in the Ephod. vs. 20
* Michal is called "the daughter of Saul", emphasizing they were not living as a happy married couple.
 - 2) The rebuke of David to Michal. vs. 21
 - a) David told Michal, "It was before the LORD." vs. 21a
 - b) David, reminded Michal, the Lord chose him instead of her father and all his house, appointing him ruler over the people of the LORD, over Israel. vs. 21b-e

- c) David affirmed he would play music before the LORD. vs. 21f
- 3) David confirms his worship was to the Lord. vs. 22
 - a) He would be more undignified and be humble in my own sight. vs. 22a-b
 - b) He told her, the maidservants she had referred to, he would be held in honor by them. vs. 22c-d
- 4) The summary statement of their relation was that Michal never bore children by David. vs. 23
 - * David disgrace Michal by being barren, having not descendants of Saul on the throne.

7:1-29 The house of David would bring forth the Messiah.

7:1-17 The desire of David to build a house for God.

7:1-3 *The desire of David was shared with Nathan the prophet.*

* 1Chron. 17:1-2

- 1) The time was when God had given to David rest from his enemies, around him. vs. 1
 - a) David knew, he was king, due to God not himself.

- b) David knew, this was God's kingdom, not his own.
- 2) The king David was gripped by the fact that he was in a cedar house and the ark was in a tent. vs. 2
 - a) God had told them He would put them in the land and direct the permanent place of worship. Deut. 12:10-11
 - b) Nathan became David's advisor and friend, throughout his life and recorded many of the events of Dave. 1Chron. 29:29
 - * Nathan will confront David regarding his adulterous sin with Bathsheba and murder of Uriah. 2Sam. 12
 - c) The personal "I" is emphatic.
- 3) Nathan gave his consent, to do all in his heart because Yahweh was with him. vs. 3

7:4-17 *The denial of David's desire by God and the promise of being the Messiah lineage.*

* 1Chron. 17:3-15

7:4-11 *The denial to build God a house.*

- 1) That very night God told Nathan to return to David and ask him, If God had ever asked him, "Would you build a house for Me to dwell in? vs. 4-5

- a) The rhetorical question has only one answer, no one can build Me a house!
- b) David would not be the one. 1Chron. 17:4
- c) This was in a vision. vs. 17
- 2) God indicated He has dwelt in the Tabernacle since the Exodus. vs. 6
- 3) God asked, if He ever asked anyone why they did not build Him as house. vs. 7
- 4) God told Nathan to remind David He took him from the sheepfold and made him a ruler over His people, Israel. vs. 8
- 5) God had been with David, defeating his enemies and made his name great, like those of other men on the earth. vs. 9
- 6) God would appoint a land for His people for their own, not being moved or oppressed any more, as in the time of the judges, for He would build them a house. vs. 10-11

7:12-17 *The promise of the Messiah's kingdom through David.*

- 1) God promised David that his son would sit on his throne and establish the kingdom. vs. 12
- * Solomon is indicated by this statement, the short-term fulfillment, conditional on obedience.

- 2) David's son would build God a house and God would establish the throne of his kingdom forever. vs. 13
 - a) The Messiah's throne is indicated by this statement, the long-term fulfillment, unconditional on the decree of God, "I will establish forever."
 - b) This did not nullify the covenant of Abraham. Gen. 12:1-3, 15:1-21, 17:1-27
 - c) This did not nullify the covenant of Sinai. Ex. 19-24
 - d) This is the eternal covenant of grace through faith, the prophets spoke about. Jer. 31:31-34, Heb. 1:1-3
 - e) The New Testament is filled with the fulfillments. Lk. 1:31-33, Acts 2:29-31, 13:22-23, Rom. 1:3, 2Tim. 2:8, Heb. 1:5
 - f) THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE GO TOGETHER, YOU CAN NOT SEPARATE THEM! Deut. 30:1-10
- 3) God would be a father to chasten Solomon and be merciful, not like it departed from Saul. vs. 14-15
- 4) The house and throne of David would be established forever. vs. 16
 - a) This is through the seed of the Messiah, Jesus.

- b) That means that Israel would be brought back to the land, which took place in 1948.
 - c) The means Israel must and will be preserved by God till the last days of His coming to establish His covenant with Israel. Rom 9-11
 - d) That means that all who are true Israel, will reign with Jesus on the earth for 1,000 years. Rev. 20:1-4
- 5) The details in their entirety of the vision were spoken to David by Nathan. vs. 17
 * David was a man of war and blood. 1Chron. 28:2-3

7:18-29 The prayer of appreciation and gratitude by David for the promise of God to build him a house through his descendents and the Coming Messiah.
 * 1Chron. 17:16-27

7:18-21 *The present gratitude to God.*

- 1) David was overcome with awe by the words of God. vs. 18
 - a) David just sat before the LORD, dumbfounded. vs. 18a
 - b) David acknowledged his insignificance, “and he said: “Who am I, O Lord GOD?” vs. 18b-c
- * God resists the proud and gives grace to the humble. 1Pet. 5:5e-f

- c) David equally acknowledged the same of his house, “And what is my house, that You have brought me this far? vs. 18d
- 2) David recognized this was nothing for God but the promise throughout time could only be sourced in God. vs. 19
- 3) David understood it was not because of him, God knew the frailty of David. vs. 20
- 4) David confessed, it was for the sake of God, His word and His will that He made it know to David. vs. 21

7:22-24 *The past praise of God.*

- 1) David declares the greatness and uniqueness of God. vs. 22
- 2) David declared the uniqueness of the nation of Israel, redeemed for Himself from Egypt. vs. 23
- 3) David declared the unique privilege that God made Israel His people for ever, as their God. vs. 24

7:25-29 *The future fulfillment.*

- 1) David believed the promise of God and asked that He confirm his house forever. vs. 25
- 2) David request the name of God be magnified forever, as well as the house of David forever. vs. 26

* The Lord of host, the captain of the
armies of heaven.

3) David tells God, the captain of the armies
of heaver, due to His promise, his servant
David was ascribing this prayed to Him.

vs. 27

4) David affirms God, the truth of His word
and promised to David. vs. 28

5) David concedes to God's promise to
David, that He bring it to pass. vs. 29

* You, in reference to God, is emphatic!