

10/11/09

2Sam. 8-10

David has received the promise of God that he would build him a house and that his son would sit on the throne of David.

The extension of David's throne would be by the Messiah, who would come through his line.

8:1-18 The wars and triumphs of David.**8:1-14** The nations David conquered.

* The parallel passage. 1Chron. 18:1-17

1) The war against the Philistines. vs. 1

a) The Philistines were perpetual enemies of the Jews to the west.

1Sam. ?, 2Sam. 21:15-22

b) The time element is not given.

b) David was the leader of the battle and subdued them.

c) The city taken was, Metheg Ammah, which means "the bridle of the mother city", Gath, referring to her control and authority over the other Philistine cities. 1Chron. 18:1

d) Parallel passage. 1Chron. 18-19

e) God had promised the land to Abraham, even though David expands Joshua's occupation, he does not

possess them but only in his authority. Gen. 15:17-21, Deut. 1:6-8; 11:24; 1Kings 4:20-21

2) The war against Moab. vs. 2

a) David defeated Moab. on the east.

b) David spared one third by a odd way of measure, forcing them to the ground.

c) David make Moab his servants, paying tribute.

1) David Great Grandmother was Ruth, the Moabites and sought refuge for his parents with them, when he was fleeing from Saul.

1Sam.22:3-4

2) The tradition of the Jews says Moab put his parents to death.

3) The Moabites were the descendents of Lot by his firstborn daughter.

Gen. 19:37

3) The war against the king of Zoba. vs. 3

a) David defeated Hadadezer the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, on route to recover his territory at the River Euphrates. vs. 3

1)1Chron. 18:3

2) This was to the north. vs. 3-12

b) The great spoils of war are itemized, sparing enough horses for the chariots, rather than hamstringing them. vs. 4

- c) The Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, the king and David killed 22,000 Syrians. vs. 5
- d) David controlled the northern area. vs. 6
 - 1)) David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus, to secure Israel's authority in the area.
 - 2)) The Syrians became David's servants, and brought tribute.
 - 3)) The LORD preserved David wherever he went.
- c) David took the booty of gold and bronze that had belonged to the servants of Hadadezer, and brought them to Jerusalem. vs. 7-8
- e) Toi king of Hamath heard that David had defeated all the army of Hadadezer and sent his son to congratulate David with presents. vs. 10
- f) King David also dedicated these to the LORD, along with the silver and gold that he had dedicated from all the nations which he had subdued, for the building of the Temple, Syria, Moab, Ammon and the King of Zoba. vs. 11-12
 - * David was accumulating the materials for Solomon to build the temple. 1Chron. 22

- g) David made himself a name when he returned from killing eighteen thousand Syrians in the Valley of Salt, the area of the Dead Sea. vs. 13
 - * To the south, vs. 13-14
- h) David put garrisons, and all the Edomites becoming David's servants. vs. 14a-c
- i) The LORD preserved David wherever he went. vs. 14d
 - * "And he made devices in Jerusalem, invented by skillful men, to be on the towers and the corners, to shoot arrows and large stones. So his fame spread far and wide, for he was marvelously **helped** till he became strong. But when he (Uzziah) was **strong** his heart was lifted up, to his destruction, for he transgressed against the LORD his God by entering the temple of the LORD to burn incense on the altar of incense." 2Chron. 26:15-16

8:15-18 The officials of state serving with David.

- 1) David reigned over all Israel, as king and administered judgment and justice to all his people. vs. 15
 - a) How important it is to have godly men to carry out ministry. 1Tim. 3, Tit. 2

- b) Men and women who are faithful, loyal and interested only in the good of the people, without any hidden agendas.
- 2) Joab the son of Zeruah was over the army, his commanding general. vs. 16a
- 3) Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder, keeping all records. vs. 16b
 - a) Ministries are to keep good and accurate records, in order to be blameless.
 - b) Sadly, too many have been found to be as corrupt, as worldly corporations, if not worst.
- 4) Zadok the son of Ahitub and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar were the priests; Seraiah was the scribe. vs. 17
 - a) The blessing of good anointed teachers of God's word is priceless.
 - b) Ahimelech will be disposed for supporting Adonijah's attempt to cease the throne from Solomon. 1Kings 1:7, 2:27
- 5) Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over both the Cherethites and the Pelethites. vs. 18a
 - * Cherethites and the Pelethites were mercenaries from Cyprus and the Philistines.
- 6) David's sons were chief ministers. vs. 18b

- a) Chief officials not priest. 1Chron. 18:17
- b) There is nothing greater than that God would continue the work, to the next generation and sons be raised up in the ministry.
- c) But the placing of one's children just because they are the ministers children, that is horrible, nepotism.

9:1-13 The faithfulness of David to Jonathan by covenant.

- 9:1-5** The inquiry of heirs of the house of Saul.
 - 1) David inquired about any survivors of the house of Saul. vs. 1
 - a) The purpose was to show kindness for Jonathan's sake, about 20 years since the death of Saul and Jonathan. vs. 1a
 - 1) The word kindness "hesed", means lovingkindness and David is using it in relation to the covenant he made with Jonathan.
 - 2) The word is used for the covenant of God with the people of God. Ex. 34:6-7
 - b) For Jonathan's sake, based on the covenant they made to each other. vs. 1b

- 1) David had sworn to Jonathan to protect his heirs and not kill them and Jonathan swore to David.
1Sam. 20:42, 23:18
- 2) David had also sworn to Saul.
1Sam. 24:21
- 2) The informant that provided David with information about surviving heirs. vs. 2-4
 - a) A servant of the house of Saul, name Ziba, was called to David and met with David. vs. 2
 - * Ziba will enter the picture again but in a bad light, as he will accuse Mephibosheth falsely, slandered him, when David fled from Absalom. 2Sam. 19:26
 - b) The king asked Ziba if there were any living relatives of Saul, that he might show kindness of God. vs. 3a-b
 - c) Ziba responded, “There is still a son of Jonathan who is lame in his feet.” vs. 3c-d
 - d) David asked Ziba where was the heir and told him, “In the house of Machir the son of Ammiel, in Lo Debar.” vs. 4
 - 1)) The house of Machir, the son of Ammiel, is believed to be son of Manasseh, the father of Gilead.
Num. 26:29, 1Chron. 2:21, 23:27:1

- 2)) The location of Lo Debar was a town in Manasseh, in Gilead, east of the Jordan, related with Mahanaim, the former headquarters of Saul.
- 3)) Lo Debar “Lo’ D@bar”, means not a pasture, a barren land, so descriptive of the life of Mephibosheth.
- 4)) Mephibosheth knew the practice of all descendants of former Kings were executed, so he lived hiding, in isolation, east of the Jordan.
- e) King David sent and brought him out of the house of Machir the son of Ammiel, from Lo Debar. vs. 5
 - * Machir was helping Mephibosheth and he will be a help to David, when he flees from Absalom by bringing supplies. 2Sam.17:27-29

9:6-8 The presence of Mephibosheth before David.

- 1) Mephibosheth presented himself before David respectfully. vs. 6
 - * He could probably be heard from a long ways away, as he dragged and shuffled his feet.
- a) He fell on his face and prostrated himself, in reverent obeisance to the king. vs. 6a-d

- b) He responded to David's bidding, "Here is your servant!" vs. 6e-h
- 2) Mephibosheth was relieved at the gracious words of David. vs. 7
 - a) "Do not fear, he would not be put to death. vs. 7a-b
 - b) "I will surely show you kindness for Jonathan your father's sake." vs. 7c
 - c) "And will restore to you all the land of Saul your grandfather." vs. 7d
 - d) "You shall eat bread at my table continually." vs. 7e
- 3) The response of Mephibosheth was in admiration of David. vs. 8
 - a) He humbly bowed himself. vs. 8a
 - b) He expressed his unworthiness, "What is your servant, that you should look upon such a dead dog as I?" vs. 8b-d

9:9-13 The charge to Ziba to oversee all that belonged Mephibosheth.

- 1) All possessions and property was restored to Mephibosheth, pertaining to the house of Saul. vs. 9
- 2) Ziba, his sons and servant would be working the land for Mephibosheth for his provisions. vs. 10a-d
- 3) Mephibosheth would eat bread at David's table always. vs. 10e

- 4) Ziba had been living it up, the last 20 years, he had fifteen sons and twenty servants of his own. vs. 10f
- 5) Ziba responded in full obedience, but without doubt was fuming about the arrangement! vs. 11a-c
- 6) David repeated that Mephibosheth would eat at his table like one of the king's sons." vs. 11d-f
 - * Adopting him into the family!
- 7) Mephibosheth had a young son whose name was Micha. vs. 12a
- 8) All those in the house of Ziba became the servants of Mephibosheth. vs. 12b
- 9) Mephibosheth dwelt in Jerusalem, going from an obscure place barren place, to the capital and royal court. vs. 13a
- 10) For the fourth times, it is stated, that Mephibosheth ate continually at the king's table. vs. 13b
- 11) And he was lame in both his feet. vs. 13c

10:1-19 **The kind gesture of David at the death of the king of Ammon was insulted.**

10:1-5 The message of condolence to the people of Ammon was charged as the intent to spy the land.

* The parallel passage. 1Chron. 19

- 1) The king of Ammon died, and Hanun his son reigned in his place. vs. 1
 - a) The war alluded to a previous war described, the parallel is in Chronicles. 2Sam. 8:12, 1Chron. 19:1-19
 - b) Ammon were the descendents of Lots by his younger daughter. Gen. 19:38
 - c) The Ammonites attacked Jabesh Gilead and Saul rescued them. 1Sam. 11:1-11
- 2) David sent some of his servants to pay their respect and comfort his son Hanun. vs. 2
- 3) The princes of Ammon told the king's heir, David's men were spying out the land. to overthrow it. vs. 3
* Verse 3-8 are the Aramean wars.
- 4) Hanun took David's servants and treated them with great contempt. vs. 4-5
 - a) He shaved off half of their beards, cut off their garments in the middle, at their buttocks, and sent them away. vs. 4
 - 1)) Their beards were a sign of their manhood.
 - 2)) The exposing of their buttocks to humiliate them.
 - b) David, hearing about the incident, met with the men and had them wait at

Jericho until their beards had grown, and then return. vs. 5

- 10:6-19** The preparations for war by Ammon against David.
- 1) The recognition by Ammon they had offended David. vs. 6
 - a) The people seeing they had made themselves repulsive to David, they hired mercenaries from regions.
 - b) From Syrians of Beth Rehob and the Syrians of Zoba, twenty thousand foot soldiers. vs. 6b-c
 - c) From the king of Maacah one thousand men. vs. 6d
 - d) From Ish-Tob twelve thousand men. vs. 6e
 - 2) David hearing of it, he sent Joab and all the army of the mighty men and the armies face off. vs. 7-8
 - 3) The battle plans. vs. 9-12
 - a) Job assessed the battle plan and set some of Israel's best and put them in battle array against the Syrians. vs. 9
 - b) Job set the rest under his brother Abishai, against Ammon. vs. 10
 - c) The plan of Job and Abishai was to help each other is they were being overcome. vs. 11
 - d) The encouragement and united commitment under God. vs. 12 “

- 4) The details of the first battle. vs. 13-14
- a) Joab and his men approached the Syrians, and they fled before him. vs. 13
 - b) The people of Ammon seeing the Syrians fleeing, also fled before Abishai, and entered the city and Joab returned from the people of Ammon and went to Jerusalem. vs. 14
* Due to time of year and returned later. 2Sam. 11:1
- 5) The details of the second battle. vs. 15-19
- a) The Syrians saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they gathered together. vs. 15
 - b) Hadadezer sent and brought out the Syrians who were beyond the River, and came to Helam, Shobach the commander of Hadadezer's army went before them. vs. 16
 - c) David was alerted and gathered all Israel, crossed the Jordan, to Helam, where the Syrians set themselves in battle array against David and fought with him. vs. 17
 - d) The Syrians fled before Israel; and David killed seven hundred charioteers and forty thousand horsemen of the Syrians, and struck Shobach the commander of their army, who died there. vs. 18

- e) When all the kings who were servants to Hadadezer saw that they were defeated by Israel, they made peace with Israel and served them, being afraid to help the people of Ammon anymore. vs. 19
- 1)) This is the highest place of David, in his kingdom, the next chapter will topple David.
 - 2)) We have seen the triumphs of David. 2Sam. 1-10
 - 3)) We will start the troubles of David, 2Sam. 11-20