

11/1/09

2Sam. 13-14

David having been confronted with his sin by Nathan the prophet, acknowledged his sin and make confession.

Though he would not die and was forgiven, God declared that the consequences of his sins would not be removed from his life, in fact they would bring a very difficult life to him.

David has just conquered Rabbah, the city of the Ammonites and has made them labors for Israel, but the glorious days of David were over, all he would be able to do is remember them.

13:1-39 The sins of David are manifested in his own family.

13:1-22 The rape of Tamar by Amnon.

13:1-5 *The perverse desire and council in view of the rape.*

- 1) The characters involved in the tragic event. vs. 1
 - a) The account is dated, right after the defeat of Ammon and the conquest of the city of Rabbah by the phrase “after this’. vs. 1a

b) Absalom the son of David had a lovely sister, whose name was Tamar. vs. 1a-b

- 1) Absalom was the third son of David by Maacah, the daughter of Talmai, the king of Geshur, in Hebron. 2Sam. 3:3d-g
- 2) Tamar “taw-mawr” means palm-tree, whose mother was also Maacah.

c) Amnon the son of David loved her. vs. 1c

- 1) Amnon was the first born of David by Ahinoam the Jezreelitess, in Hebron. 2Sam. 3:2b
- 2) Amnon was first heir to the throne.
- 3) His love was sexual lust, not love at all.
- 4) Eros is sexual love, Phileo is emotional love, Agape is God’s love, to enhance these two love, rather than abuse and misuse them.

2) The two cousins joined forces to bring about the evil plan. vs. 2-5

a) Amnon was going through mental and emotional conflict over his inordinate lust for his half-sister. vs. 2

- 1) The word distressed “yatsar” means to bind or be cramped, being in turmoil. vs. 2a

- 2) So much so, that he became sick.
vs. 2a
- 3) The reason was she was a virgin, to do anything sexual to her would be improper. vs. 2b-c
- b) Amnon had a friend, with whom he confided. vs. 3-4
 - 1)) His friend's whose name was Jonadab the son of Shimeah, David's brother, therefore his cousin, nephew to David. vs. 3a-b
* 1Sam. 17:13
 - 2)) Jonadab was a very crafty man. vs. 3c
* The word crafty "chakan" means shrewd, wily and prudent, but regarding evil.
- c) Jonadab seeing his cousin's distraught appearance, inquired from Amnon. vs. 4
 - 1)) He asked him, why being the king's son, he was losing so much weight, every day? vs. 4a-c
 - 2)) He asked, "Will you not tell me?" vs. 4d
* Perhaps because he and his bothers always got their way in the kingdom.
 - 3)) Amnon told him, "I love Tamar, my brother Absalom's sister." vs. 4e-g

- a)) He confessed his incestuous lust for his half-sister!
- b)) Just like his father David, who lusted after Bathsheba.
- d) Jonadab devised an evil plan for Amnon, vs. 5
 - 1)) He told Amnon to pretend he was sick in bed. vs. 5a-b
 - 2)) He then told Amnon, when his father, David, came to see him, to request Tamar to come and prepare food, before him. to eat from her hand. vs. 5c-g

13:6-10 *The deceptive plan to accomplish the rape.*

- 1) The plan was executed by Amnon, requesting Tamar be sent. vs. 6
- 2) David commanded Tamar to tend to Amnon with some food. vs. 7
- 3) Tamar went to her brother Amnon's house and prepared him food. vs. 8
- 4) Tamar offered him food but he refused and ordered everyone out of the room. vs. 9
- 5) Amnon, then told Tamar to bring the food into the bedroom, that he might eat from her hand and she did so. vs. 10

13:11-17 *The treacherous entrapment accomplish the rape.*

- 1) Amnon took hold of Tamar and said to her, “Come, lie with me, my sister.” vs. 11
- 2) Tamar pleaded with Amnon to stop. vs. 12
 - a) She reminded him of their relation, “No, my brother.” vs. 12a-c
 - b) She said, “do not force me.” vs. 12d
 - c) She declared the evil, “for no such thing should be done in Israel. Do not do this disgraceful thing!” vs. 12e-f
- 3) Tamar told Amnon about the irreversible consequences. vs. 13
 - a) She would be dishonored, “And I, where could I take my shame?” vs. 13a-b
 - b) He would be vile senseless person, “And as for you, you would be like one of the fools in Israel.” vs. 13c-d
 - c) She gave him an option to do it the right way, pleading, “Now therefore, please speak to the king; for he will not withhold me from you.” vs. 13e-g
 - 1)) Marriages of half brothers and sisters were forbidden. Lev. 18:11
 - 2)) Though, they existed, such as Abraham and Sarah.
- 4) Amnon raped Tamar, regardless of her pleading. vs. 14-17

- a) Amnon would not be denied, being stronger he forced himself on her and raped her. vs. 14
 - 1)) Amnon did not fear his father, in fact he involved him in his sin.
 - 2)) David is the king, who failed as a parent, never bringing consequences to his children.
 - 3)) Like Eli.
- b) Amnon was more vile after the rape. vs. 15
 - 1)) Amnon hated her exceedingly, so that the hatred with which he hated her was greater than the love with which he had loved her.” vs. 15a-b
 - a)) He saw her a common now and defiled!
 - b)) Ladies, any man that tells you he does not like purity in a woman is a liar, for he will want it for his wife.
 - c)) Amnon said to her, “Arise, be gone!” vs. 15c-d
 - * This was adding insult to injury!
 - 2)) Tamar refused to go, for the evil of sending her away was worse than having raped her, but he would not listen to her. vs. 16
 - 3)) Amnon ordered Tamar out with contempt. vs. 17

- a)) He called his servant attending him. vs. 17a
- b)) He told him, “Here! Put this woman out, away from me, and bolt the door behind her.” vs. 17b-e
 * According to the law, a man had to marry a virgin he defiled, unless her father objected and then he paid a ransom price. Deut. 22:28-29

13:18-22 *The various responses regarding the rape.*

- 1) The innocent victim. vs. 18-19
 - a) Tamar was shamed, being put out by the servants, with her coat of many color, with long sleeves, signifying her virginity, bolting the door behind her. vs. 18
 - b) Tamar demonstrated her loss and grief, by putting ashes on her head, and tearing her robe of many colors and laying her hand on her head and going away crying bitterly. vs. 19
- 2) The older brother of Tamar. vs. 20
 - a) Absalom lovingly questions her, “Has Amnon your brother been with you?” vs. 20a-b
 - b) Absalom comforts her, “But now hold your peace, my sister. He is your

- brother; do not take this thing to heart.” vs. 20c-f
- c) Absalom sheltered her, “So Tamar remained desolate in her brother Absalom’s house” vs. 20g
- 3) The father of Tamar, King David, was very angry but did nothing. vs. 21
 * David made his decisions with his children based on his emotions, rather than obedience to the word of God!
- 4) Absalom said nothing to Amnon, good nor bad, though he hated Amnon, for raping his sister Tamar. vs. 22

13:23-39 *The vengeance of Absalom over Amnon for raping his sister Tamar.*

- * Bitterness leads to vengeance!

13:23-29 *The plan of Absalom to kill Amnon.*

- 1) Two years later Absalom had sheepshearers in Baal Hazor, near Ephraim and he invited all the king’s sons. vs. 23
 * About fifteen miles north of Jerusalem.
- 2) Absalom invited the King, his father and his servants. vs. 24
- 3) The king declined, not wanting to be a burden and blessed Absalom. vs. 25
- 4) Absalom then asked David that Amnon go and David asked why, but Absalom insisted and David allowed it. vs. 26-27

- 1)) David is the very instrument for the destruction of his children, first by never disciplining them, second by being used to set up the crimes!
- 2)) Absalom did not fear his father, as Amnon, in fact would end up attempting to over through him in the kingdom.
- 5) Absalom had already ordered a plan to kill Amnon. vs. 28-29
 - a) Absalom commanded his servants, “Watch now, when Amnon’s heart is merry with wine, and when I say to you, ‘Strike Amnon!’ then kill him. Do not be afraid. Have I not commanded you? Be courageous and valiant.” vs. 28
 - b) The servants of Absalom executed Amnon as Absalom had commanded and all the king’s sons arose, and each one got on his mule and fled. vs. 29

13:30-33 *The news of Amnon’s murder reached David.*

- 1) The news reached David that all his sons had been killed by Absalom. vs. 30
- 2) The king arose and tore his garments and laid on the ground, and all his servants stood by with their clothes torn. vs. 31
- 3) The evil Jonadab the son of Shimeah, David’s brother, informed David that

only Amnon had been killed by Absalom, which he intended from the day he raped Tamar. vs. 32

- a) This guy is the instigator of the evil.
- b) This guy is trouble maker that plays both sides, when convenient.
- 4) Jonadab presents himself as compassionate, while being corrupt in heart, “Now therefore, let not my lord the king take the thing to his heart, to think that all the king’s sons are dead. For only Amnon is dead.” vs. 33
* 17 sons have been named. 2Sam. 3:2-5, 5:14-15

13:34-39 *The flight of Absalom and the return of the king’s sons.*

- 1) Absalom fled, as a watcher saw many people were coming from the road on the hillside behind him. vs. 34
- 2) Jonadab presented himself as a servant, while being a Judas, he said to the king, “Look, the king’s sons are coming; as your servant said, so it is.” vs. 35
- 3) The reunion of the sons and the king was emotional and bitter. vs. 36
- 4) The flight of Absalom. vs. 37-39
 - a) But Absalom fled and went to Talmai the son of Ammihud, king of Geshur. vs. 37a-b

- b) And David mourned for his son every day, Amnon. vs. 37c
- c) Absalom fled to Geshur for three years. vs. 38
 - 1)) The mother of Absalom was the daughter of the king of Geshur, the daughter of Talmai.
 - 2)) A small kingdom in Syria, between Mount Hermon and Damascus.
- d) King David longed to go to Absalom, after being comforted concerning Amnon dead. vs. 39

14:1-33 The return of Absalom to Jerusalem.

14:1-20 The shrewd plan of Joab for David to allow Absalom to return to Jerusalem.

14:1-3 *The deceptive plan of Joab to manipulate David by a woman.*

- 1) Joab knew David very well and perceived the heart of David was longing for Absalom. vs. 1
 - * Joab knew David was permissive with his children.
- 2) Joab devised a plan to trick David, so that he would send for Absalom. vs. 2-3
 - a) Joab sent for a wise woman from Tekoa and brought her and asked her

to pretend to be mourning for the dead for a long time. vs. 2

* Tekoa was the city of Amos the prophet, situated 10 miles south of Jerusalem.

b) Then Joab laid out the plan to her. vs. 3

* This a parallel to the parable delivered by Nathan, with the exception that this is not Inspired revelation coming from God.

14:4-7 *The fictitious story presented to David by the woman.*

1) The woman came in humble desperation. vs. 4

a) She fell on her face to the ground and prostrated herself.” vs. 4a-b

b) She said, “Help, O king!” vs. 4c-e

2) David asked her about her trouble, to which she said, she was a widow mourning her husband. vs. 5a-b

3) The woman proceeded to give all the details of her circumstances. vs. 6-7

a) She had two sons, who fought and one killed the other. vs. 6

b) She declared the family wanted vengeance and to kill the only heir, leaving no heir to her husband. vs. 7

14:8-14 *The verdict of David exposed his hypocrisy by the woman.*

- 1) David said he would take care of the matter. vs. 8
- 2) The woman of Tekoa expressed her gratitude and took all the blame of the matter. vs. 9
- 3) David assured her, if anyone told her anything, she was to bring them to him, none would touch her. vs. 10
- 4) The woman persisted pleading to not permit the avenger of blood to take vengeance, so he assured her not one hair of her son would fall to the ground. vs. 11
* The avenger of blood. Num. 35:6-28, Deut. 19:1-13
- 5) The woman turned the story on David, even as Nathan had with his parable. vs. 12-14
 - a) She asked permission for one final word. vs. 12
 - b) She said the king was guilty of hypocrisy in his judgment. vs. 13
 - c) She mentioned the banishing of Absalom. vs. 14

14:15-20 *The fictitious story is confessed by the woman.*

- 1) The woman said she had been forced to come and say these things that he might deliver her son. vs. 15-16
- 2) The woman declared her confidence that David would do the right thing. vs. 17
 - a) His words would be comforting. vs. 17a-b
 - b) He was as an angel of God, prudent regarding good and evil. vs. 17c
 - c) She bless him in God. vs. 17d
* Flattery and emotions again win David over!
- 3) David asked the woman if Joab had sent her, to which she affirms with more flattery. vs. 18-20

14:21-33 The permission of David to Joab to bring back Absalom to Jerusalem.

14:21-24 *The journey of Joab to bring Absalom back to Jerusalem.*

- 1) David gave Joab the permission to return Absalom. vs. 21
- 2) Joab acts humble and respectful, having found favor with David, but it is not real. vs. 22
 - a) Joab will join Absalom in his rebellion against David.
 - b) Remember Joab had David under his thumb with the sin of Bathsheba but

not he has nothing on David, except no respect.

- 3) Joab went to Geshur and brought Absalom to Jerusalem. vs. 23
- 4) Absalom was restricted to his own house and could not see David's face. vs. 24

14:25-27 *The vanity of Absalom.*

- 1) The popularity of Absalom was great. vs. 25-26
 - a) No one was praised more than Absalom, in Israel, for his good looks, being a specimen of perfection from head to toe. vs. 25
* Proud and vain!
 - b) Yearly he would cut his hair because it was heavy, weighing two hundred shekels according to the king's standard. vs. 26
* About 3 1/2 pounds.
- 2) Absalom bore three sons, and one daughter whose name was Tamar. She was a woman of beautiful appearance. vs. 27
 - a) "Now Absalom in his lifetime had taken and set up a pillar for himself, which is in the King's Valley. For he said, "I have no son to keep my name in remembrance." He called the pillar after his own name. And to this day it

is called Absalom's **Monument.**"
2Sam. 18:18

- b) His sons must of died.

14:28-33 *The manipulation of Joab by Absalom.*

- 1) Absalom dwelt two full years in Jerusalem, without seeing the king's face. vs. 28
* Three years in exile, a total of five.
2Sam 13:38
- 2) Absalom sent for Joab twice but he did not come. vs. 29
- 3) Absalom sent his servants to set on fire the fields of barley of Joab. vs. 30
- 4) Joab came furious to Absalom's house, asking why had order his servant to do that. vs. 31
- 5) Absalom told Joab he wanted him to go the David and ask him why he had brought him back, he might as well remained in Geshur and if there was iniquity in him, David should kill him. vs. 32
 - a) Absalom saw himself as innocent regarding the murder of Amnon.
 - b) Again David gets worked by emotions and feelings, rather than common sense and obedience to the word of God.

- 6) Joab got the audience for Absalom, he prostrated himself and David kissed Absalom. vs. 33