

Forgiveness and Repentance

2 Samuel 12 (David and Nathan the prophet)	2 Samuel 14 (David and the Woman of Tekoa)
The sin: Murder	The sin: Murder
God sends Nathan to David, puts words in his mouth to convict David of his sin	Joab sends the woman of Tekoa, puts words in her mouth to convict David to overlook the sin
Nathan begins with a fictitious story about a poor man who is robbed of his one lamb by a rich man.	The woman begins with a fictitious story of herself as the poor widow about to be robbed of her last lamb, whose fate rests in David's hands.
David rules for justice without mercy (the offender will be put to death).	David rules for mercy instead of justice (the offender will not be put to death).
Nathan accuses David of being the offender—the rich man who robbed the poor man of his lamb.	The woman accuses David of being the offender in not being merciful like God in finding a way to bring his own banished son home.
David faces God as God pronounces judgment on him for his sin.	David refuses to face his son or deliver a charge against him, even when Absalom challenges him, <i>“if there is iniquity in me, let him execute me.”</i>
David repents.	Absalom does not repent.
God forgives David and spares his life by putting away the sin (transferring the penalty for the sin to his son).	David forgives Absalom but still doesn't deal with the sin.
The son dies for the father's sin.	???

How to Stage a Coup (Abimelech-style, Judges 9)

Step 1: Identify and isolate your support base.

Step 2: Appeal to your support base using a skewed argument. Create a fight where there is no fight, and an enemy where there is no enemy.

Step 3: Let others promote you.

Step 4: Build an army.

Step 5: Slaughter the opposition.

Step 6: Assume the throne.

Chiastic Structure of David's Flight From Jerusalem (2 Samuel 15:13-37)

