

## LESSON 12

# Nathan's Confrontation, David's Repentance, and God's Discipline

### 2 Samuel 12

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*"So David said to Nathan, 'I have sinned against the Lord.' And Nathan replied, 'The Lord has taken away your sin; you will not die,'" 2 Samuel 12:13.*

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**Class Overview:** Second Samuel 12 records one of the most important moments in David's life. After months of silence following his sin with Bathsheba, God sends the prophet Nathan to confront the king. Nathan does not accuse David directly at first. Instead, he tells a story — a parable about injustice — and allows David to pronounce judgment on himself before hearing the devastating words, *"You are the man."*

This chapter shows both the seriousness of sin and the mercy of God. David's repentance is immediate and sincere. He does not excuse himself. He does not blame others. He confesses plainly, *"I have sinned against the Lord."* God forgives David, but the consequences of sin remain. Discipline follows forgiveness, and David must live with the fallout of his choices.

2 Samuel 12 teaches that grace does not erase accountability, repentance does not remove consequences, and forgiveness does not undo damage. Yet it also shows that God restores the brokenhearted and continues His purposes even after failure. This chapter prepares the way for Psalm 51 and reminds us that repentance is the doorway back to fellowship with God.

**Class Objectives:**

By the end of this class, you should be able to:

1. Explain how Nathan confronted David and why he used a parable.
2. Recognize David's response as genuine repentance, not regret.
3. Understand the difference between forgiveness and consequences.
4. Identify God's discipline as an act of mercy, not rejection.
5. Apply principles of confession, humility, and accountability to their own lives.

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### Introduction:

For nearly a year, David lived with unconfessed sin. The nation saw a successful king. The palace saw stability. But God saw a hardened heart. Chapter 11 ended with a simple sentence: *The thing David had done was evil in the Lord's sight.* Chapter 12 shows what God does when He loves His servant so much that He will not leave him there.

God did not strike David down. He sent a prophet.

Nathan approached David with wisdom, not accusation. He told a story about a rich man who stole a poor man's only lamb. David burned with anger and demanded justice — never realizing he was condemning himself. Then Nathan spoke the words that shattered David's defenses: *You are the man.*

What follows is one of the clearest pictures of repentance in Scripture. David does not argue. He does not minimize. He does not deflect. He confesses. And God forgives him.

But forgiveness does not mean there are no consequences. God's mercy is real, but so is His discipline. The remainder of the chapter shows both judgment mixed with grace, sorrow mixed with hope, and a broken man being restored rather than rejected.

This chapter teaches us how God deals with His people when they fall: He exposes sin, calls for repentance, forgives fully, disciplines wisely, and continues His work through humbled hearts.

## **Nathan's Parable and David's Self-Condemnation (12:1-7)**

Nathan came to David as a prophet, but he spoke first as a storyteller. He did not accuse the king directly. He told a simple, relatable parable.

There were two men in one city. One was rich. The other was poor. The rich man had many flocks and herds. The poor man had only one little ewe lamb. He raised it. It ate from his food, drank from his cup, and slept in his arms. It was like a daughter to him. When a traveler came to the rich man, he refused to take one of his own animals. Instead, he seized the poor man's lamb and prepared it for his guest.

David burned with anger. He saw the injustice clearly. He said the man deserved to die and must repay fourfold. David spoke with moral clarity and righteous outrage. What he could not see was that he was pronouncing judgment on himself.

Then Nathan spoke the words that pierced the king's heart:

**"You are the man."**

In that moment, every defense collapsed. The story was no longer about a lamb. It was about Bathsheba. The rich man was David. The poor man was Uriah. The lamb was Uriah's wife.

This confrontation shows the wisdom of God. Nathan did not provoke David's pride. He bypassed it. He allowed David's own sense of justice to expose his guilt. Before David could argue, justify, or deflect, the truth was already clear.

This moment teaches several critical lessons:

- Sin blinds us to ourselves while sharpening our judgment of others.
- God often uses truth spoken wisely, not loudly, to break hard hearts.
- The greatest danger is not ignorance of right and wrong, but self-deception.

David was not unaware of God's law. *He was ignoring it.* Nathan's parable stripped away the excuses and forced David to see himself as God saw him.

This is where repentance begins. Not with consequences. Not with punishment. But with truth.

When the mask falls, grace can finally do its work.

## God's Indictment and the Cost of David's Sin (12:7-14)

After saying, *You are the man*, Nathan speaks for the Lord and lays out the indictment clearly. God reminds David of everything He had done for him.

"I anointed you king."

"I delivered you from Saul."

"I gave you your master's house."

"I gave you the house of Israel and Judah."

"And if that was not enough, I would have given you more."

David's sin was not the result of deprivation. It was the result of ingratitude. God had been generous, patient, and faithful. David's actions were not a momentary lapse; they were a rejection of God's word.

Nathan names the sin without softening it:

- You despised the word of the Lord.
- You struck down Uriah with the sword.
- You took his wife.

God does not separate the adultery from the murder. He treats them as one chain of rebellion. David may have hidden his actions from people, but God says plainly, *You did it secretly, but I will do this before all Israel*.

Then come the consequences. The sword would never leave David's house. Violence would rise from within his own family. What David took in secret would be mirrored in public shame. And the child born from the sin would die. This is the hardest part of the chapter. God forgives David, but He does not remove the consequences. Forgiveness restores the relationship. Discipline addresses the damage.

Then David speaks one sentence: *I have sinned against the Lord*. No excuses. No blame-shifting. No defense.

And Nathan responds just as plainly:

**"The Lord has taken away your sin; you will not die."**

That exchange is one of the clearest pictures of repentance and grace in all of Scripture. Sin is confessed. Forgiveness is granted. But the cost remains.

This section teaches a truth many resist, but Scripture makes clear:

- Forgiveness is immediate.
- Consequences are lasting.
- Discipline is not rejection; it is mercy.

God did not remove David from the throne. He did not abandon His covenant. But He also did not pretend the sin had no impact. Grace does not cancel reality.

David is forgiven. But David is changed forever. What happened here explains the deep sorrow behind Psalm 51 and the turmoil that will soon come upon David's house. It also shows us how God deals with His people when they fall—not with silence or destruction, but with truth, mercy, and discipline.

## David's Repentance and the Death of the Child (12:15-23)

After Nathan left, the Lord struck the child born to David and Bathsheba with a severe illness. This was the consequence Nathan had announced. The weight of it crushed David. For seven days the child lay sick, and during that time David did something we have not yet seen from him in this chapter: he humbled himself completely before God.

- David fasted.
- He lay on the ground.
- He refused food.
- He prayed continually.

The elders of his household tried to lift him, but he would not move. This was brokenness. David knew he could not undo what he had done, but he also knew the character of God. He said, *Who knows? The Lord may be gracious to me and let the child live.*

David was not bargaining. He was pleading for mercy. On the seventh day, the child died. When David's servants saw it, they were afraid to tell him. They expected rage, despair, or collapse. But David surprised them all. When David learned the child was dead, he got up.

- He washed.
- He anointed himself.
- He went to the house of the Lord and worshiped.
- Then he returned home and asked for food.

This behavior confused everyone. So David explained:

*While the child was alive, I fasted and wept because I thought, 'Who knows? The Lord may be gracious to me.' But now that he is dead, why should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I will go to him, but he will not return to me.*

David's words reveal true repentance. He accepted God's judgment. He did not resent God. He did not accuse God. He trusted God.

This moment shows the difference between *repentance and remorse*. Remorse is angry at consequences. Repentance submits to God's will. David worshiped not because the outcome changed, but because God had not changed.

This is one of the most mature moments of faith in David's life. It shows that repentance doesn't end suffering, but it does restore fellowship. David learned to live forward under grace, even when carrying the weight of his past.

## Restoration, Hope, and God's Continuing Grace (12:24-31)

The chapter does not end with loss. It ends with hope.

After the death of the child, David comforted Bathsheba. She later gave birth to another son. They named him **Solomon**, and the text says, *The Lord loved him*. God sent word through Nathan that the child would also be called **Jedidiah**, which means "beloved of the Lord."

This is grace layered upon grief. God did not erase the consequences of David's sin, but He did not withdraw His covenant love either. From a broken marriage and a shattered moment came the son through whom the promise of chapter 7 would continue. Solomon would build the temple David was forbidden to build. God's plan was not derailed by David's failure.

David then returned to his leadership role. He rejoined Joab at Rabbah and finished the campaign against the Ammonites. The king who had once stayed home in comfort now stepped back into responsibility. The chapter closes with David acting decisively and faithfully, not because he was flawless, but because he had been restored.

This closing section teaches several powerful truths:

- God's grace is greater than our worst failure.
- Repentance restores fellowship even when consequences remain.
- God continues His work through repentant hearts.
- Failure does not disqualify someone from future usefulness when humility and obedience follow.

Solomon's birth is especially significant. The future king, the builder of the temple, and the heir to the covenant came not from David's strength, but from God's mercy. Redemption often grows in the soil of repentance.

2 Samuel 12 shows us the full arc of grace:

- Sin exposed.
- Sin confessed.
- Sin forgiven.
- Discipline endured.
- Fellowship restored.
- Purpose continued.

God does not abandon His servants when they fall. He confronts them, humbles them, forgives them, and reshapes them. David's story is not the story of a perfect man — it is the story of a merciful God.

## Practical Application

### 1. God confronts those He loves.

Nathan's visit was not an act of anger, but of grace. God did not ignore David's sin or abandon him in it. He sent truth to bring David back. Loving confrontation is a gift, not a punishment.

### 2. Sin must be named before it can be healed.

Nathan didn't soften God's words. He named David's actions for what they were. Healing begins when sin is brought into the light and called what God calls it.

### 3. True repentance is immediate and honest.

David did not argue, justify, or delay. He simply said, "*I have sinned against the Lord.*" Repentance is not long speeches or emotional displays — it is humility and surrender.

### 4. Forgiveness does not cancel consequences.

God took away David's guilt, but the consequences of sin still unfolded. Discipline is not rejection; it is correction meant to restore the heart and protect others.

### 5. Repentance changes how we respond to suffering.

David accepted God's will after the child's death. He worshiped instead of rebelling. Repentance brings peace even when pain remains.

### 6. God's grace continues His purposes through broken people.

Solomon's birth shows that God's plan was not destroyed by David's failure. Grace does not excuse sin, but it redeems the sinner and restores usefulness.

### 7. Brokenness can lead to deeper faith.

David was never the same after this chapter — and that's a good thing. His later psalms show a humility and dependence that only come through repentance.

## Conclusion

Second Samuel 12 brings us to the heart of the gospel story within David's life. Sin is exposed, truth is spoken, repentance is demanded, and grace is given. God does not overlook David's sin, but He also does not abandon David because of it. Instead, He confronts, forgives, disciplines, and restores.

Nathan's words, "*You are the man,*" remind us that God's grace never ignores truth. Real forgiveness begins when we stop hiding and start confessing. David's response shows what repentance truly looks like — not excuses, not bargaining, not self-pity, but humble surrender: "*I have sinned against the Lord.*"

This chapter also teaches that forgiveness and consequences can exist together. God removed David's guilt, but the cost of sin still rippled through his family and kingdom. Discipline was painful, but it was not cruel. It was the work of a loving God determined to restore His servant rather than discard him.

The chapter ends with hope. God's purposes continue. Solomon is born. The covenant stands. The King is restored. Grace does not minimize sin, but it is always greater than sin when repentance is real.

Second Samuel 12 assures us that no failure is final when the heart is broken before God. He still redeems. He still restores. And He still writes His story through repentant lives.

## For Discussion

1. Why did God use Nathan's parable instead of a direct accusation to confront David?

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2. What does David's simple confession, "*I have sinned against the Lord*," teach us about true repentance?

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3. How does this chapter help us understand the difference between forgiveness and consequences?

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4. What do David's actions during the child's illness and death reveal about his faith in God?

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5. How does the birth of Solomon show that God's grace continues even after serious failure?

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