Crossroads International Church Singapore Dr. Rick Griffith

24 December 2017 Message 10 of 66

NLT 60 Minutes

**Be Kind**

Title

Annual Calendar

***Book of 2 Samuel***

**Topic:** Kindness

**Subject:** How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?

**Complement:** God will rule the world through David’s Descendent, Jesus.

**Purpose:** The listeners will show the same kind of kindness to others that God has shown to them.

**Attribute:** We worship the God of Kindness

**Reading:** 2 Samuel 7:12-16

**Song:** Joy to the World

# Introduction

### Interest: [People need kindness at Christmas more than any day of the year.]

Welcome!

#### One of my good friends wrote this week, “Isn't December a strange month? Well, at least I think it is. Doesn't it seem like more people die in December than any other time of year? According to an article in *Consumer News* (2013), Christmas Day actually *does* have more deaths than any other day of the year. Wow. How strange that what should be the most joyful of all days would also be the saddest for many.

25

#### “One theory is that the expectation of joy and cheer exaggerates the reality of darkness and depression for those who feel they have little reason to celebrate. May it not be so for those who have made the Babe of Bethlehem's manger the Source of their salvation. May we also be reminded that, in the midst of our *great joy* others around us may be suffering; let's be His arms and hands to them.”—Dr. Joe Hale, NICS

Kindness Needed

### Need: People need kindness. How are you doing at showing kindness when others are sad?

Beggar

### Subject: How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others? He shows it to us in the Christmas story probably more than anywhere else in Scripture with the exception of the death of Christ.

Follow Star

Subject

### Background: We last studied 1 Samuel where we saw three key transitions—the priest Eli to the last judge Samuel, who established the monarchy under Saul as the first king. But Saul was unworthy of his position, so God appointed David. By the time we get to 2 Samuel, Saul has just died but David hasn’t been crowned king yet.

Backgrnd

(4 slides)

#### The account begins right after Saul’s death in 1 Samuel 31.

Chess King

#### Saul is now out of the way—so how will David respond?

Bethlehem

(3 slides)

#### How God works in the story of 2 Samuel is the prequel to the Christmas story.

### Preview: Today we’ll see two ways that God shows kindness—to David and to us. Each implies that he wants us to show kindness as well.

2 Ways

### Text: We’ll see these two ways the LORD shows kindness in 2 Samuel. We’ll survey the whole book as part of our series through the Bible, book by book.

Bible: Book-by-Book

Subject

(How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

# I. God’s kindness gives us leaders (2 Sam 1–10).

MP

[The LORD grants us his divinely appointed kings to follow.]

## God led Israel by establishing David as king over a renewed, perpetual kingdom (2 Sam 1–10).

David

### David reigned over Judah at Hebron after Saul's death and trusted God to prepare the entire kingdom without force (2 Sam 1–4).

2 Sam 1

(6 slides)

#### David received word of Saul and Jonathan’s deaths, killed the messenger, and lamented to respect God’s inaugurated kingship (2 Sam 1).

2 Sam 5

(7 slides)

#### David became king of Judah at Hebron, but Saul's commander Abner crowned Saul's son Ish-Bosheth king over Judah against God's purposes (2:1-11).

2 Sam 2

(2 slides)

#### David refused to take the kingdom by force but trusted God to judge rivals to his throne (2:12–4:12).

##### Abner initially fought David's commander Joab but then defected to David's side and Joab killed him to remove a potential rival to the throne (2:12–3:39).

2 Sam 3

(2 slides)

##### David killed Ish-Bosheth’s murderers to punish seizing his kingdom for him by force (2 Sam 4).

2 Sam 4

(2 slides)

### David reigned over all Israel at Jerusalem and renewed the kingdom as evidence of God's blessing on him and his dynasty (2 Sam 5–10).

#### David reigned over all Israel and defeated the Jebusites and Philistines, establishing Jerusalem as the new **capital** (2 Sam 5).

#### Jerusalem became the new **worship center** when David brought the ark into the city (2 Sam 6).

2 Sam 6

(3 slides)

#### When David tried to build a temporal house for God, the LORD promised to build an eternal "house" for him as the father of a new **dynasty** in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7).

2 Sam 7

(15 slides)

##### The primary concern of kings as they look at the future is to preserve their legacy. This still comes today by kings having as many sons as possible to assure an heir to the throne. The worst possible thing to happen would be to cut off all of a king’s descendants—as nearly happened to Saul’s line (except for Mephibosheth).

##### Imagine *God himself* promising that David’s lineage would last into *eternity*! That is exactly what 2 Samuel 7:12-16 promises.

#### David expanded the kingdom with a new **boundary** through military victories in the north and south as God's fulfillment of his promise to give Israel rest from its enemies (2 Sam 8).

2 Sam 8

(3 slides)

#### David honored Jonathan's son Mephibosheth as a new **son** to show loyalty to Saul (2 Sam 9).

2 Sam 9

(2 slides)

#### David’s victory over ungrateful Ammon and Syria acquired them as new **vassals** (2 Sam 10).

2 Sam 10

(3 slides)

## God is kind to give us Jesus as king.

Jesus as King

### Our human tendency is to like to be in control.

Democracy

#### We like to elect our leaders because we feel that we can do the best job in directing our lives.

#### But how are we doing at being in control? Just look at the world we live in where we seize control! If you haven’t noticed, it’s a mess.

### We are far better to see that God shows his kindness to us when he gives the leader we really need in Christ.

Italy

Crown

2 Sam 11

(9 slides)

1000 Years!

#### How are we doing with rule from Rome now like there was in the first century?

#### Matthew 2 shows us that the Jews were more disturbed at the birth of Jesus than they were with Herod’s rule!

Jerusalem

#### Yet Jesus is the Prince of Peace to those who believe: “Peace on earth to all with whom he is pleased.” He will rule in peace for 1000 years over those who believe!

(So God’s kindness gives us leaders—David for Israel and Jesus for us. But how else does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

Sub/MPI

(2 slides)

# II. God’s kindness gives us discipline (2 Sam 11–24).

MP

[The LORD blesses us with inconveniences to turn us back to him.]

## David lacked kindness despite God choosing his dynasty (2 Sam 11).

### David’s adultery with Bathsheba resulted in a problem pregnancy (11:1-5).

### David’s murder of Uriah the Hittite—a loyal husband and soldier—shows that even God’s servants can sin greatly (11:6-26).

### David’s marriage to Bathsheba bore him an illegitimate son (11:27).

## God gave David family and political penalties for his sin but this actually purged all rivals to his throne due to God’s kindness (2 Sam 12–20).

2 Sam 12

(4 slides)

### David's family troubles in the deaths of two sons, incest, and estrangement removed Amnon as a rival to the throne (2 Sam 12–14).

#### David and Bathsheba’s son died to fulfill Nathan the prophet's words, but God gave them Solomon to fulfill the covenant promise to show both the severity and grace of God (2 Sam 12).

#### Amnon’s rape of Tamar repeated David's immorality with Bathsheba and Absalom’s murder of Amnon repeated David's murder of Uriah to show the costs of disobeying God (2 Sam 13).

2 Sam 13

(6 slides)

#### David was estranged from Absalom two years even after his return to Jerusalem (2 Sam 14).

2 Sam 14

(2 slides)

### David's political troubles from Absalom and Sheba's rebellions actually removed Absalom as a rival to David’s throne (2 Sam 15–20).

2 Sam 15

(7 slides)

#### Absalom rivaled his father's throne but David refused to protect his kingdom by force, resulting in Absalom's death and the protection of David’s dynasty (2 Sam 15–18).

##### Absalom won over many in Israel to become king, forcing David from Jerusalem into exile since he was unwilling to protect his kingdom by force (15:1–16:14).

2 Sam 16

(2 slides)

##### Absalom followed Hushai's bad advice to wait to fight David instead of Ahithophel's good advice to attack David immediately as God's design to protect David (16:15–17:29).

2 Sam 17

(3 slides)

##### David's army defeated Absalom's and Joab killed his cousin Absalom but David mourned his death, showing how God protected David’s dynasty since Absalom had no sons (2 Sam 18).

2 Sam 18

(4 slides)

#### God restored David's kingdom in Jerusalem and subdued Sheba's rebellion in the north to show his faithfulness to protect David’s dynasty (2 Sam 19–20).

##### David returned to a restored kingdom in Jerusalem but the north-south division persisted (2 Sam 19).

2 Sam 19

(2 slides)

##### The northern tribes followed Sheba the Benjamite’s rebellion and Joab regained his commander position by murdering Amasa and Sheba, thus restoring David's rule over all Israel (2 Sam 20).

2 Sam 20

(2 slides)

## An appendix of David's failures and successes in his final years proves God blessed his line while punishing sin (2 Sam 21–24).

Summary

### David ended a three-year famine in Israel due to Saul breaking the Gibeonite covenant by David’s killing seven of Saul's sons to show his commitment to fulfill oaths (21:1-14).

2 Sam 21

(2 slides)

### David's victories over the Philistines and the rest of Goliath's family in his later years show the completeness of David's victories due to God's blessing on his life (21:15-22).

### David's song of praise and last words supplement the story to display his faithful and humble trust in God's deliverance—not in his own power (22:1–23:7).

2 Sam 22

(2 slides)

#### David's song of praise for deliverance from his enemies and Saul shows his faithful and humble trust in the LORD's deliverance rather than in his own power (2 Sam 22).

#### David's last words supplement the history to reveal his faithful and humble trust in the LORD's deliverance rather than in his own power (23:1-7).

### A list of David's famous soldiers concludes the military summary of his reign (23:8-39).

2 Sam 23

(4 slides)

### David’s prideful census of his army to boast in his military might brought God's judgment in a plague that killed 70,000 Israelites up to where the temple would soon be built (2 Sam 24).

2 Sam 24

(2 slides)

## God also shows his kindness to us in his discipline.

Discipline of Us

### We seem to understand horizontal discipline better than vertical discipline.

#### We can see how valuable it is for a mother or father to discipline their children—that’s a horizontal discipline on a human level.

#### However, we seem to struggle with giving this same privilege to the God who knows *best* how to discipline us!

### Yet Jesus is central to history despite God's discipline.

Jesus Central

### God is kind to get your attention and my attention by not allowing things to go our way all the time. If we always got what we wanted, we’d be spoiled little brats!

(So God’s kindness gives us leaders and discipline as he did for Israel regarding David. But how does all this kindness *to* David and *from* David relate to Jesus? Well, connecting the dots between the OT and NT, we see that…)

Transition

(3 slides)

# III. David pictures Jesus.

MP

[God’s kindness to David recalls God’s kindness to us through Jesus.]

[Many qualities of David are also true of Jesus.]

## Both came from the line of Judah (Gen 49:10).

• Judah

## Both were born in Bethlehem (1 Sam 15; Matt 2:1).

• Beth

## Both came from humble roots—a shepherd and carpenter.

• Humble

## Both protect from evil with courage but also with the heart of a shepherd.

• Protect

## Both were appointed to rule Israel without seeking it.

• Appoint

• Exalted

• Jerusalem

## Both were exalted to rule the whole world.

## Both not only start in Bethlehem but also end in Jerusalem.

Mic 4:6-8  
(2 slides)

(How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

Subject

# Conclusion

### God will rule the world through David’s Descendent, Jesus (Main Idea).

MI

### Main Points

MPI

#### God’s kindness gives us leaders (2 Sam 1–10).

MPII

#### God’s kindness gives us discipline (2 Sam 11–24).

MPIII

#### David pictures Jesus.

APP

### Exhortation: How do you respond to God’s kindness in Jesus?

• Trust

#### Trust Jesus as your Savior and coming King.

#### Show God’s kindness to others.

• Kind

### How should we show kindness? Many ways!

Kindness

(6 slides)

### “Joy to the World” points to Christ’s second coming more than his first. Here we will see God’s kindness in full display!

Joy World

(5 slides)

### Prayer

Prayer

# Preliminary Questions

**Verses Questions**

# Context: What did the author record just prior to this passage?

### The account begins right after Saul’s death in 1 Samuel 31.

### Saul is now out of the way—so how will David respond?

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### The Davidic Covenant is the prominent text in 2 Samuel that promises that David an eternal lineage of kings.

### But what does that indicate? The key idea is God’s covenant *kindness* that is completely undeserved.

# Background: What historical context helps us understand this passage?

### The primary concern of kings as they look at the future is to preserve their legacy. This still comes today by kings having as many sons as possible to assure an heir to the throne. The worst possible thing to happen would be to cut off all of a king’s descendants—as nearly happened to Saul’s line (except for Mephibosheth).

### Imagine *God himself* promising that David’s lineage would last into *eternity*! That is exactly what 2 Samuel 7:12-16 promises.

# Questions

### Why did God choose David to be king?

### Why would God promise an eternal reign to David’s seed?

# Tentative Main Ideas

Text

# Illustrations That Apply

**Just a Thought...**

Dear Rick & Susan,

Isn't December a strange month?  Well, at least I think it is.  Doesn't it seem like more people die in December than any other time of year?  According to an article in Consumer News (2013), Christmas Day actually does have more deaths than any other day of the year.  Wow.  How strange that what should be the most joyful of all days would also be the saddest for many.  One theory is that the expectation of joy and cheer exaggerates the reality of darkness and depression for those who feel they have little reason to celebrate.  May it not be so for those who have made the Babe of Bethlehem's manger, the Source of their salvation.  May we also be reminded that, in the midst of our great joy others around us may be suffering; let's be His arms and hands to them.

**"Merry" Christmas!**

**Joe Hale email on 15 dec 2017**

# An Invitation to Touch the Skin of Infinite God

*“Behold, the virgin shall be with child, and bear a Son,  and they shall call His name Immanuel,” which is translated, “God with us.”*

*(Matthew 1:23, NKJV)*

**Childbirth** is something no man can completely appreciate. We can marvel as an observer, but we cannot experience it as a woman would. My wife tells me, “I cannot completely describe the feeling that came over me as the doctor held up Curt, our firstborn, cut the cord, and then laid him right across my tummy. I thought, *How incredible! This little life came from us!”*

This time of year adds a completely new dimension to the miracle of childbirth. Long ago in a quiet, crude place where animals sleep, Mary reached down and felt the soft, human skin of infinite God.

The humanity of this scene pulls us in for a closer look. We can identify with Joseph’s amazement, Mary’s wonder, and the irony of God’s quiet arrival in such an inhospitable world…all of those thoughts are magnificent to ponder. But we cannot stop there. These are only an entrance to wonders far more significant. Just beneath the soft, newborn skin of this beautiful story is the flesh and bone of a theological truth.

The Incarnation—God becoming flesh—is a doctrine that is foundational to everything we believe as Christians. Two millennia ago, God Almighty became Immanuel, “God with us.” He lived as we live, suffered as we suffer, died as we die, yet without sin. And He, being the God-Man, overcame the power of death in order to give us eternal life.

As you ponder the humanity of the first Christmas, remember that it is an invitation to slow down and think deeper. I invite you to touch the infant skin of the God-Man with your imagination. I invite you to wonder as the shepherds wondered and to worship as the wise men did. I invite you to allow the God-Man, Jesus, to take your problem of sin and make it His. If you can accept my invitation, you will receive the greatest Christmas present on earth: God’s indescribable gift.

Taken from Charles R. Swindoll, “An Invitation to Touch the Skin of Infinite God,” Insights (December 2005): 1-2. Copyright © 2005, Charles R. Swindoll, Inc. All rights reserved worldwide.

<https://christmas.dts.edu/2017/12/01/invitation-touch-skin-infinite-god/?utm_medium=email&utm_source=housefile&utm_campaign=cye2017&utm_content=email8&_hsenc=p2ANqtz--yItcdXIDp6mgs5Zl914gKqFDEBqqbx-H_AXpnz0wS6SW8GPF7BgvktqvLyDkrFH5olfhSa3WvDA1u7VcvfXgqzBdzMQ&_hsmi=59589791> accessed 22 Dec 2017

Yesterday, I had my friend Dr. Naim Khoury, pastor of First Baptist Church of Bethlehem on our “Washington Watch” radio program. Since meeting Dr. Khoury at his church in Bethlehem, I’ve had him on our radio program every Christmas. (It’s hard to top an interview with a Baptist preacher in the Little Town of Bethlehem at Christmas time.) Dr. Khoury spoke of the increased tension in the region and the continued hostility from the Palestinian Authority, which has jurisdiction over Bethlehem. Here at home, the hostility is mostly contained to mocking and maligning. In the Middle East, it’s bombs and bullets. (Dr. Khoury’s church has been bombed over a dozen times, and he’s personally been shot three times.)

When I asked him how we could pray for him and the other Christians who are in the extreme minority there and in other parts of the Middle East, he responded by asking that we pray for their safety in these dangerous times, but also that they would have the strength to proclaim the gospel of Jesus Christ.

As we celebrate the miracle that took place in Bethlehem over 2,000 years ago, join me in praying for the safety and strength of Dr. Khoury and our brothers and sisters in the Middle East. But let us also pray that for ourselves -- that we would have the strength, the courage, and the boldness to share the remarkable story of God’s grace delivered in a manager and then displayed upon a cross.

Merry Christmas from all of us here at Family Research Council.

Tony Perkins, FRC email 23 Dec 2017

# Old Testament Survey Notes

**2 Samuel**

**Introduction**

Note: The introduction in some part reiterates the introduction to 1 Samuel.

**I. Title** "Samuel" (laeWmv. *semuel*) means "name of El [God]" or "his name is El [God]" (BDB 1028d 1) from mve, "name," plus lae, "El," the singular form of ~yhil{a/, "Elohim." It sounds like the Hebrew for "ask, inquire" (from la;v' 1 Sam 1:20). The Books of Samuel originally formed a single scroll called "Samuel" after its first key character. The Septuagint first divided the book into two with the titles First and Second Kingdoms. First and Second Kings then followed with the titles Third and Fourth Kingdoms.

**II. Authorship**

A. External Evidence: The Jewish Talmudic tradition ascribed the authorship of First and Second Samuel to Samuel, but he could not have written beyond 1 Samuel 25:1 since this verse records his death. First Chronicles 29:29 refers to "the Book of Samuel the Seer," "the Book of Nathan the Prophet," and "the Book of Gad the Seer." This may refer to the threefold authorship of the Books of Samuel that may have been complied in their final form by a member of the prophetic school. Since they originally formed a single scroll entitled "Samuel," this may account for his name being attached to both books.

B. Internal Evidence: The book provides little, if any, evidence to identify the author(s).

**III. Circumstances**

A. Date: Although Samuel wrote 1 Samuel 1–24 at the end of his life (born ca.1105 BC, died ca.1015 BC), the rest of the Books of Samuel must have been composed over 85 years later after the division of the kingdom between Israel and Judah in 931 BC. This is seen in references to the divided monarchy (1 Sam 11:8; 17:52; 19:16; 2 Sam 5:5; 11:11; 12:8; 19:42-43; 24:1, 9) and the reference to Ziklag, a Philistine city that the writer says, "has belonged to the kings of Judah to this day" (1 Sam 27:6). In regard to the *latest* possible date of composition, the absence of reference to the fall of Samaria in 722 BC is notable. Therefore, the time of final composition most likely falls between 931 BC and 722 BC.

B. Recipients: As the Books of Samuel mention the divided monarchy (see above), those who read the books in their final form must have lived shortly after the reigns of David and Solomon. As inhabitants of a divided kingdom, this account of the nation unified under one king would have proved valuable from a historical context.

C. Occasion: Second Samuel picks up where the first left off. There is no real break between 1 Samuel 31:13 and 2 Samuel 1:1. God's approval of the Davidic dynasty is veiled in 1 Samuel 1–15, but it is clear in 1 Samuel 16 to 2 Samuel 24. Therefore, in 2 Samuel the purpose is to defend the Davidic dynasty (cf. 2 Sam. 7), especially when two reigns coexisted in the north and the south. Whereas nine dynasties eventually reigned in the northern kingdom, God, true to his promise (2 Sam 7:4-17), sustained the southern kingdom under one dynasty––David's.

**IV. Characteristics**

A. Second Samuel paints a very real picture of David––both strengths and weaknesses. While it lists his greatest achievements (2 Sam 1–10), it also does not hide his greatest failures (2 Sam 11). This chapter is the turning point of the book after which it’s mostly downhill.

B. David in 2 Samuel is one of the most important types of Jesus Christ in the Old Testament. In particular, David seeks to build a house *for God*, which the LORD refuses in order to build a “house” *for David* (7:4-17), called the Davidic Covenant. The Davidic Covenant also finds its source in the Abrahamic Covenant and further expands the original seed promise to Abraham (cf. notes, 61). God's promise of a seed to Abraham (Gen 12:1-3) from his own body (Gen 15:1-9) that will become a great nation is further explained in his promise to David (2 Sam. 7:10-16). The Davidic Covenant guarantees David that each king who will sit on the throne of Israel will be one of his direct descendants. Also, since this covenant is eternal (v. 16), it guarantees Israel that in the future a descendant of David will again occupy the throne in the kingdom––none other than our King Jesus (see. also p. 218b).

**Argument**

Second Samuel continues the argument of First Samuel––that God is working out his divine purposes through his covenant kindness to David and his seed. This is seen in David’s triumphs as ruler over a renewed kingdom (2 Sam 1–10) and God's faithfulness despite David's sin (2 Sam 11). God judges this sin (2 Sam 12–20), but never takes away the dynasty like he did with Saul. This is because the Davidic Covenant amplifies the unconditional Abrahamic Covenant and thus is also unconditional. A final section (2 Sam 21–24) is an appendix of David's final years with more accounts of his failures and successes to show God's continued blessing upon his line while still punishing sin. Throughout the account God delegates dominion or sovereignty first to David, which sets the stage for the same authority delegated to his descendants who later also sit on the throne in Jerusalem in the books of Kings and Chronicles.

In regard to spiritual truths in 2 Samuel, the most prominent one reiterates the cause and effect principle stated in every book since Genesis: obedience (2 Sam 1–7) always brings God's blessings (2 Sam 8–10), but disobedience (2 Sam 11) always brings his judgment (2 Sam 12–24; *TTTB*, 78).

**Synthesis**

**Covenant kindness towards Davidic dynasty**

**1–10 Establishment**

1–4 Over Judah at Hebron

1 Respect for Saul

2:1-11 Ish-Bosheth crowned

2:12–4:12 Rivals eliminated–refusal of force

5–10 Over all Israel at Jerusalem with new…

5 Capital (Jerusalem)

6 Worship center (Ark moved)

7 Dynasty (Davidic Covenant)

8 Boundary (Kingdom Expansion)

9 Son (Mephibosheth)

10 Vassals (Ammon and Syria)

**11 Sin**

11:1-5 Adultery

11:6-26 Murder

11:27 Illegitimate son

**12–20 Consequences**

12–14 Family troubles

12 Son dies (Solomon chosen)

13 Amnon (immorality)/Absalom (murder) (Rival eliminated)

14 Estrangement

15–20 Political troubles

15–18 Absalom's rival (Rival eliminated)

15:1–16:14 Absalom's self-coronation

16:15–17:29 Hushai's bad advice

18 Joab kills Absalom

19–20 David's restoration

19 Returned but divided

20 Joab kills Sheba

**21–24 Appendix**

21:1-15 Famine over Gibeonite oath

21:16-22 Victories

22:1–23:7 Song/Last words

23:8-39 Mighty men

24 Census

**Outline**

**Summary Statement for the Book**

**God’s *covenant kindness to David* revealed his faithfulness to David’s dynasty and justice to punish his sin*.***

# God established David as king over a renewed, perpetual kingdom to bless him and his dynasty (2 Sam 1–10).

## David reigned over Judah at Hebron after Saul's death and trusted God to prepare the entire kingdom without force (2 Sam 1–4).

### David received word of Saul and Jonathan’s deaths, killed the messenger, and lamented to respect God’s inaugurated kingship (2 Sam 1).

### David became king of Judah at Hebron, but Saul's commander Abner crowned Saul's son Ish-Bosheth king over Judah against God's purposes (2:1-11).

### David refused to take the kingdom by force but trusted God to judge rivals to his throne (2:12–4:12).

#### Abner initially fought David's commander Joab but then defected to David's side and Joab killed him to remove a potential rival to the throne (2:12–3:39).

#### David killed Ish-Bosheth’s murderers to punish seizing his kingdom for him by force (2 Sam 4).

## David reigned over all Israel at Jerusalem and renewed the kingdom as evidence of God's blessing on him and his dynasty (2 Sam 5–10).

### David reigned over all Israel and defeated the Jebusites and Philistines, establishing Jerusalem as the new capital (2 Sam 5).

### Jerusalem became the new worship center when David brought the ark into the city (2 Sam 6).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Service** | **Man’s Way** | **God’s Way** |
| Mode of Transporting the Ark | Dishonored God by use of cart (6:3) | Honored God by having priests carry it by hand (6:13) |
| David’s Role | King who forces priests to go against biblical commands | King who honors priests |
| Results | Uzzah dies trying to stabilize the cart (6:6); blessing goes to Obed-Edom instead of David (6:11) | Rest from enemies (7:1, 11)  Nation united under God |

### When David tried to build a temporal house for God, the LORD promised to build an eternal "house" for him as the father of a new dynasty in the Davidic Covenant (2 Sam 7).

### David expanded the kingdom with a new boundary through military victories in the north and south as God's fulfillment of his promise to give Israel rest from its enemies (2 Sam 8).

### David honored Jonathan's son Mephibosheth as a new son to show loyalty to Saul (2 Sam 9).

### David’s victory over ungrateful Ammon and Syria acquired them as new vassals (2 Sam 10).

# David’s adultery and murder showed his sinful, fallen nature, despite God choosing his dynasty (2 Sam 11).

## David’s adultery with Bathsheba resulted in a problem pregnancy (11:1-5).

## David’s murder of Uriah the Hittite—a loyal husband and soldier—shows that even God’s servants can sin greatly (11:6-26).

## David’s marriage to Bathsheba bore him an illegitimate son (11:27).

# David’s family and political penalties for his sin actually purged all rivals to his throne due to God’s kingdom promise to show both God’s justice and faithfulness (2 Sam 12–20).

## David's sin led to family troubles in the deaths of two sons, incest, and estrangement to teach both the costs of disobedience and God’s means to remove Amnon as a rival to the throne (2 Sam 12–14).

### David and Bathsheba’s son died to fulfill Nathan the prophet's words, but God gave them Solomon to fulfill the covenant promise to show both the severity and grace of God (2 Sam 12).

### Amnon’s rape of Tamar repeated David's immorality with Bathsheba and Absalom’s murder of Amnon repeated David's murder of Uriah to show the costs of disobeying God (2 Sam 13).

### David was estranged from Absalom two years even after his return to Jerusalem (2 Sam 14).

## David's sin led to political troubles from Absalom and Sheba's rebellions, yet God restored his kingdom to protect David’s dynasty by purging Absalom as a rival to David’s throne (2 Sam 15–20).

### Absalom rivaled his father's throne but David refused to protect his kingdom by force, resulting in Absalom's death and the protection of David’s dynasty (2 Sam 15–18).

#### Absalom won over many in Israel to become king, forcing David from Jerusalem into exile since he was unwilling to protect his kingdom by force (15:1–16:14).

#### Absalom followed Hushai's bad advice to wait to fight David instead of Ahithophel's good advice to attack David immediately as God's design to protect David (16:15–17:29).

#### David's army defeated Absalom's and Joab killed his cousin Absalom but David mourned his death, showing how God protected David’s dynasty since Absalom had no sons (2 Sam 18).

### God restored David's kingdom in Jerusalem and subdued Sheba's rebellion in the north to show his faithfulness to protect David’s dynasty (2 Sam 19–20).

#### David returned to a restored kingdom in Jerusalem but the north-south division persisted (2 Sam 19).

#### The northern tribes followed Sheba the Benjamite’s rebellion and Joab regained his commander position by murdering Amasa and Sheba, thus restoring David's rule over all Israel (2 Sam 20).

# An appendix of David's failures and successes in his final years gives more proof of God's continued blessing on his line while still punishing sin (2 Sam 21–24).

## David ended a three-year famine in Israel due to Saul breaking the Gibeonite covenant by David’s killing seven of Saul's sons to show his commitment to fulfill oaths (21:1-14).

## David's victories over the Philistines and the rest of Goliath's family in his later years show the completeness of David's victories due to God's blessing on his life (21:15-22).

## David's song of praise and last words supplement the story to display his faithful and humble trust in God's deliverance—not in his own power (22:1–23:7).

### David's song of praise for deliverance from his enemies and Saul shows his faithful and humble trust in the LORD's deliverance rather than in his own power (2 Sam 22).

### David's last words supplement the history to reveal his faithful and humble trust in the LORD's deliverance rather than in his own power (23:1-7).

## A list of David's famous soldiers concludes the military summary of his reign (23:8-39).

## David’s prideful census of his army to boast in his military might brought God's judgment in a plague that killed 70,000 Israelites up to where the temple would soon be built (2 Sam 24).

**Be Kind**

***2 Samuel***

**Exegetical Outline (Steps 2-3)**

# *Exegetical Idea*:

**The way that God showed his *covenant kindness to David* was by his faithfulness to begin David’s dynasty and by his justice to punish his sin*.***

# God led Israel by establishing David as king over a renewed, perpetual kingdom (2 Sam 1–10).

## David reigned over Judah at Hebron after Saul's death and trusted God to prepare the entire kingdom without force (2 Sam 1–4).

## David reigned over all Israel at Jerusalem and renewed the kingdom as evidence of God's blessing on him and his dynasty (2 Sam 5–10).

# David’s adultery and murder showed his sinful, fallen nature, despite God choosing his dynasty (2 Sam 11).

## David’s adultery with Bathsheba resulted in a problem pregnancy (11:1-5).

## David’s murder of Uriah the Hittite—a loyal husband and soldier—shows that even God’s servants can sin greatly (11:6-26).

## David’s marriage to Bathsheba bore him an illegitimate son (11:27).

# David’s family and political penalties for his sin actually purged all rivals to his throne due to God’s kingdom promise to show both God’s justice and faithfulness (2 Sam 12–20).

## David's sin led to family troubles in the deaths of two sons, incest, and estrangement to teach both the costs of disobedience and God’s means to remove Amnon as a rival to the throne (2 Sam 12–14).

## David's sin led to political troubles from Absalom and Sheba's rebellions, yet God restored his kingdom to protect David’s dynasty by purging Absalom as a rival to David’s throne (2 Sam 15–20).

# An appendix of David's failures and successes in his final years gives more proof of God's continued blessing on his line while still punishing sin (2 Sam 21–24).

**Purpose or Desired Listener Response (Step 4)**

The listeners will show the same kind of kindness to others that God has shown to them.

**Homiletical Outline** (Cyclical inductive form)

# Introduction

### Interest: People need kindness at Christmas more than any day of the year.

### Need: People need kindness. How are you doing at showing kindness when others are sad?

### Subject: How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?

### Background: By the time we get to 2 Samuel, Saul has just died but David hasn’t been crowned king yet. The narrative of 2 Samuel is the prequel to the Christmas story.

### Preview: Today we’ll see two ways that God shows kindness—to David and to us. Each implies that he wants us to show kindness as well.

### Text: We’ll see these two ways the LORD shows kindness in 2 Samuel. We’ll survey the whole book.

(How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

# I. God’s kindness gives us leaders (2 Sam 1–10).

## God led Israel by establishing David as king over a renewed, perpetual kingdom (2 Sam 1–10).

## God is kind to give us Jesus as king.

(How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

# II. God’s kindness gives us discipline (2 Sam 11–24).

## David lacked kindness despite God choosing his dynasty (2 Sam 11).

## God gave David family and political penalties for his sin but this actually purged all rivals to his throne due to God’s kindness (2 Sam 12–20).

## An appendix of David's failures and successes in his final years proves God blessed his line while punishing sin (2 Sam 21–24).

## God also shows his kindness to us in his discipline.

(How does all this kindness *to* David and *from* David relate to Jesus?)

# III. David pictures Jesus.

## Both came from the line of Judah (Gen 49:10).

## Both were born in Bethlehem (1 Sam 15; Matt 2:1).

## Both came from humble roots—a shepherd and carpenter.

## Both protect from evil with courage but also with the heart of a shepherd.

## Both were appointed to rule Israel without seeking it.

## Both were exalted to rule the whole world.

## Both not only start in Bethlehem but also end in Jerusalem.

(How does God model kindness to us so we can be kind to others?)

# Conclusion

### God will rule the world through David’s Descendent, Jesus (Main Idea).

### Main Points

#### God’s kindness gives us leaders (2 Sam 1–10).

#### God’s kindness gives us discipline (2 Sam 11–24).

#### David pictures Jesus.

### Exhortation: How do you respond to God’s kindness in Jesus?

#### Trust Jesus as your Savior and coming King.

#### Show God’s kindness to others.

### “Joy to the World” points to Christ’s second coming more than his first. Here we will see God’s kindness in full display!

### Prayer



**Rick Griffith**

24 December 2017

Message 10 of 66

**Be Kind**

***2 Samuel***

# Introduction

### People need kindness. Are you kind?

### How does God model \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to us so we can be kind to others?

# I. God’s kindness gives us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 Sam 1–10).

## God led Israel by instituting David as king over a renewed, perpetual kingdom (2 Sam 1–10).

## God is kind to give us Jesus as king.

# II. God’s kindness gives us \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (2 Sam 11–24).

## David lacked kindness despite God choosing his dynasty (2 Sam 11).

## God gave David family and political penalties for his sin but this actually purged all rivals to his throne due to God’s kindness (2 Sam 12–20).

## An appendix of David's failures and successes in his final years proves God blessed his line while punishing sin (2 Sam 21–24).

## God also shows his kindness to us in his discipline.

# III. David pictures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

## Both came from the line of Judah (Gen 49:10).

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## Both were appointed to rule Israel without seeking it.

## Both were exalted to rule the whole world.

## Both not only start in Bethlehem but also end in Jerusalem.

# Conclusion

### God will rule the world through David’s Descendent, Jesus (Main Idea).

### How do you respond to God’s kindness in Jesus? Trust Jesus and show kindness!

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Listen to this message online at cicfamily.com/sermon-listing/

**2 Samuel**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Covenant Kindness Towards the Davidic Dynasty** | | | | | | | |
| **Establishment** | | **Sin** | | **Consequences** | | **Appendix** | |
| **Triumphs** | | **Transgressions** | | **Troubles** | | **Tribute** | |
| **Obedience** | | **Disobedience** | | **Judgment** | | **Summary** | |
| **Chapters 1–10** | | **Chapter 11** | | **Chapters 12–20** | | **Chapters 21–24** | |
| **Faith** | **Blessing** | **Adultery** | **Murder** | **Family** | **Politics** | **Humility** | **Pride** |
| **1–4** | **5–10** | **11:1-5** | **11:5-27** | **12–14** | **15–20** | **21–23** | **24** |
| **Over Judah** | **Over All Israel** | | | | | | |
| **From Hebron** | **From Jerusalem** | | | | | | |
| **7 1/2 Yrs.**  (1011-1004 BC) | **33 Years**  (1004-971 BC) | | | | | | |

**Key Word: Covenant**

**Key Verse: “When your [David’s] days are over and you rest with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, who will come from your own body, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for my Name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever” (2 Samuel 7:12-13).**

**Summary Statement:**

**God’s *covenant kindness to David* revealed his faithfulness to David’s dynasty and justice to punish his sin*.***

**Application:**

**God blesses the obedient but judges the disobedient.**