Classroom 1307 Jonas Wong

Title

30-March-2020 Message 2 of 2

NIV 15 Minutes

**There Will Be Consequences!**

***2 Samuel 13***

**Topic:** Sin & consequences

**Subject:** Why is the meaning behind sin's consequences?

**Complement:** Consequences of sin are ways God discipline His people

**Purpose:** The listeners will understand God will discipline them through the painful consequences of sin.

# Introduction

### Interest: [I wronged a friend. I was forgiven, but there was a cost.]

#### When I was in secondary school, I went to a friends' seventeenth birthday party. Of course, we were not allowed to drink alcohol until the age of eighteen—-and I was a good boy, so I didn't drink (even after ten years, I still don't enjoy liquor). My friend had this plan of renting a flat to have a party with liquor and clubbing music. Most of the cool kids were invited to the party, and as for me, being invited, I felt honored. But I did tell my parents what sort of party I'll be in, and I promised my parents I wouldn't drink at all. I had their trust, and they dropped me at the place. Of course, I expected to be out of place because drinking and dancing to loud music was not something I did. I had some chit-chat with friends and left the party early. My parents picked me up and asked me how the party was. I told them it was great; I kept my promise of not taking alcohol, and I'm glad my friends had a blast.

#### Two days later at school I found out that my friend was grounded by his parents. Why? My Mom accidentally leaked about the party to his parents when they were chit-chatting. His parents did not know the party. My Mom did tell his Mom not to be angry with her child explaining they were just trying to have fun. But my friend's Mom proceeded to punish him. The damage was done, my classmates who were at the party turned against me and wrote a letter together, verbally abusing me. I went home weeping, acknowledging it was my own mistake as I caused it. The next day, one of my classmates came to ask me for an explanation. When I explained everything to her, I was forgiven. But I was never again invited to any of the parties. I lost the trust of my friends. Even though I was forgiven, it took a long time to be able to recover the friendships.

#### You may think that I did nothing wrong and why such a small mistake brought such a traumatizing experience. But my friend planned the party behind his parents back and in most of the teenager's eyes, I was in the wrong. I will like you to think that way as well. I was in the wrong and what would happen if I did this on purpose? I would have gotten a worse treatment, and even if I were to apologize by then, it would have taken a longer time to really recover the friendships, if that were possible at all.

### Need: What are the consequences of sin? How do we make sense of the consequences to God's plan?

#### Our wrongdoings have consequences, even a small mistake can lead to unbearable costs. And sin doesn't pay, God is just and surely there will be consequences to our sin, even if we repent and are forgiven.

#### What are the consequences of sin? And how do we make sense of the consequences to God's plan? Today's story of David will show us some of the consequences.

### Subject: Today's text shows ***the consequences of sin.***

### Background: After David repented for his sins in chapter 11 and God forgave him, but did God promise to erase the consequences? Let's see.

#### When David became king of Israel, he wanted to build God a temple, where God's Spirit can dwell and be worshipped. Due to David's willingness to honor God, God instead promised to build David's kingdom that would last forever. And in chapter 11, we are familiar with the story of David, Bathsheba, and Uriah. David committed adultery with Bathsheba and tried to cover his sin by murdering Uriah, so it was a horrible act from David. But none of these acts can be hidden from God, and God sent Nathan the prophet to rebuke David (2 Sam 12).

#### David, as we know, was a God-fearing king, and he acknowledged his transgression and repented. God forgave him, so he would not have to die. But did God erase the consequences? Let's see.

### Text/Preview: 2 Samuel 13 shows how two of David's oldest sons commit sins parallel to David's sin. God orchestrates these two events to enable David to experience his own sin from the perspective of others…

(So what is the first of these two consequences of sin? The first result is…)

# I. Sin leads to God's discipline (13:1-14, 20-29).

## Sometimes his judgment is by others repeating our own sins (1-14, 20-29).

### Amnon's rape of Tamar paralleled David's adultery with Bathsheba (1-14).

#### 2 Samuel 13 shows two of David's sons committed sins parallel to David's sins. First, we see early in the chapter Amnon built up lustful desires towards Tamar, his sister. Knowing this is forbidden in the law, he should have stopped right there. Instead, he abused his rights as "son of the king" and asked David to send Tamar to his room, where he defiled her.

#### This is parallel to David's sin when he saw Bathsheba and had lustful desires towards her. Knowing she was the wife of Uriah, he should have stopped right there. Instead, he abused his rights as king of Israel and asked to send Bathsheba so he could sleep with her.

#### We also soon see this affected King David when he failed to bring any proper judgment to his son Amnon. Perhaps he was scared to be called a hypocrite? Failing in bringing proper judgment also caused Absalom to hold a grudge against Amnon for what he did to his sister, Tamar.

### Absalom's murder of Amnon paralleled David's murder of Uriah (20-29).

#### Absalom's murder Amnon in the second half of the chapter is also parallel to David murdering Uriah. Both Absalom and David invited Amnon and Uriah, respectively, to drink and got them drunk with wine. Absalom ordered his servants to kill Amnon and this is parallel to how David ordered Joab to send Uriah to get killed in the war.

#### As for David's direct personal consequence, he lost his son who was born of Bathsheba. In Absalom's case, the fake news that all David's sons got murdered caused him great pain, as he tore his clothes and wept. This pain is parallel to when he lost the son of Bathsheba, but ten times more painful.

#### Bob Deffinbaugh, a pastor who graduated from Dallas Seminary, sees this passage this way, which makes sense to me. He commented that on the death of David's son (chapter 12), and now the rape of his daughter and the murder of his son (chapter 13), are not God's *punishment* for his sin, but God's *discipline*. If David were to be punished for his sin, he would have to die. Nathan assured David that he would not die because his sins had been taken away. The tragedies which took place from this point on are meant to be instructive and corrective, even though they are also painful. This is completely consistent with the teaching of God's Word (see Hebrews 12:1-13).

## We should respond to God's discipline positively.

### David's positive response to his transgressions was righteous in God's eyes (Ps 86:12-13).

### Amnon's and Absalom's negative responses to their transgressions led to their own destructions.

## Repentance over painful discipline produces blessings.

### Allow yourself to be disciplined, rather than being cut off from God's blessings.

#### You might ask why the sons died. Why didn't they receive discipline from God? To answer this, we can see each of their responses to their transgressions. Earlier I stated King David was found righteous in the eyes of God because he responded to his sin with humility and repentance; he was a God-fearing king. On the other hand, Amnon and Absalom did not repent from their transgressions, as both of them were proud and thought highly of themselves as the rightful successor to David's throne. Both of them did evil in the eyes of God, not because they sinned, but because they chose to continue to walk in their own ways, and that led to their own tragic deaths—the judgment of God.

#### So, this is the contrast of being *disciplined* by God as opposed to being *punished* by God. Though being disciplined is painful at times, it is a painful blessing, a way God humbles and shapes His people. Allowing ourselves to be disciplined, rather than being cut off from God's blessings.

### ILL: A tree is trimmed to bear fruit, but a barren tree that doesn't get trimmed will be cut down (Luke 13:6-9).

#### Painful discipline is like a barren tree. We are like the tree sometimes. We commit sin and do not grow fruit. What the farmer does is to use sharp tools to trim the branch. Being trimmed is painful, but the soon the tree will start bearing fruit and brings blessing to people who eat it. However, in the parables of the barren fig tree in Luke 13:6-9, if the tree does not bear fruit, it will be cut down.

#### Again, God did not erase the consequences of David's sin, and there will be consequences for our own sins. Consequences of sin are ways God disciplines His people. Being disciplined by God is sometimes painful, but it shapes us to be a vessel that brings blessings to people.

(Sin not only brings painful discipline from God, but….)

#  II. Sin leads to division with others (13:15-22, 30-39).

## Division came in David's family (15-22, 30-39).

### Amnon's sin separated him from Tamar and Absalom (15-22).

#### Another terrible consequence of sin is disunity and division, and we can see how sin caused the division in David's family.

#### This is first seen in Amnon's sin, which separated him from Tamar and Absalom (15-22).

### Absalom's sin separated him from his father and brothers (30-39).

#### Secondly, Absalom's sin separated him from his father and brothers (30-39).

#### And further down the line, because of sin, Israel divided into two nations.

## Sin led to separation for others in the OT.

### Adam and Eve were separated from God by sin.

### Cain and Abel separated from each other and God.

### Joseph was separated from his brothers who sinned against him.

## But rightly responding to our transgressions can restore relationships with others.

(So, the Main Idea today is…)

# Conclusion

### Sin leads to God's discipline and division (MI).

#### The consequences are painful at times, so that is why this passage encourages us to stay away from sinning; and also, to react to our own transgressions the same way David did, in humility and repentance.

#### God's discipline of His people is sometimes painful but beneficial when we allow ourselves to be trimmed and shaped to be better vessels that bring blessings to other people.

### Application:

#### Today's text warns us to keep from sinning. Are you caught in sin right now?

#### We should repent from our own sin like David did.

#### God's discipline is painful, but it shapes us as better vessels that bring blessing.

### Let me close today's sermon in prayer:

#### Dear Heavenly Father, we seek your Word. Thank you for showing us that even in terrible consequences we experience due to our sins, you are still in full control. We come to you in humility and repentance. Your discipline will come to us when we go astray.

#### Please help us to walk in your ways, as we allow ourselves to be molded, trimmed, and shaped by your hands, into vessels that bring blessing to other people. In Jesus' name, we pray, Amen!

### Postlude:

#### As for the covenant God promised David, how would his kingdom be established through his line while his kingdom is falling apart?

#### God had His plans to fulfil the covenant through Jesus, but that's a story for another day.

# Preliminary Questions

**Verses Questions**

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

### Nathan rebukes David in chapter 12, when David murdered Uriah and took his wife.

### "…Now, therefore, the sword will never depart from your house, because you despised me (LORD) and took the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be your own."

### "Out of your own household I am going to bring calamity on you. Before your very eyes I will take your wives and give them to one who is close to you, and he will sleep with your wives in broad daylight."

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### It was the start of the wicked acts not by David himself, but amongst his sons towards each other.

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

### Amnon was David's firstborn, Absalom was David's third son and was great favorite of David's and of the people. He is described as the most handsome man throughout all Israel.

# Questions

### What was Jonadab intention? (v.3)

Jonadab was described as a shrewd man; can be understood as the man behind pulling the strings between the brothers. If he is truly a great adviser to Amnon, knowing the consequences, he should not have suggested the idea of inviting Tamar to Amnon's bed.

### What does "Sending me away would be a greater wrong than what you have already done to me" in verse 16 mean?

In that society, being the lifelong product of rape was worse than marrying after being defiled.

### How should have Absalom reacted to the matter?

If Absalom had reasoned the matter with Amnon, he might have convinced him of his sin and brought him to repentance, but Absalom said nothing.

### Why did Absalom wait for 2 years to kill Amnon? (v.23)

David could have taken action and brought judgement onto Amnon's wickedness; bring closure to both Tamar and Absalom. Absalom didn't wait, he was then given an opportunity to get close to Amnon by inviting the rest of the king's son.

### Why did Absalom invite David and all the king's sons?

Absalom urged David to join him. If David agreed to join Absalom, Absalom would not have the boldness to kill Amnon in front of David.

### What is this sheepshearer's event that had all the royal gathered together for drinking?

It was customary at shearing time to have a feast, since this time usually involved a gathering of the family.

### Why did Absalom flee, given he was bold enough and ready to kill Amnon in front of everyone?

Absalom must have realized a great sin he had committed, feeling guilt and shame that he fled to his grandfather, king of Geshur.

# Tentative Subject/Complement Statements

Text

# Possible Illustrations

### Text

# Possible Applications

### Text

**There Will Be Consequences!**

***2 Samuel 13***

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

# *Exegetical Idea*: The consequences of David's sins against Bathsheba and Uriah were God's discipline and division of David's family.

# I. The parallel of Amnon and Absalom's sins to David's sins were God's discipline to David[[1]](#footnote-1) (13:1-14, 20-29).

## Amnon's rape of Tamar paralleled David's adultery with Bathsheba (13:1-14).

### Amnon lusted over Tamar, even though he knew it was forbidden (13:1-2).

### Amnon listened to Jonadab's advice to get Tamar (13:3-5).

### Amnon requested David to send Tamar to his room to make cake (13:6-10).

### Amnon defiled Tamar despite Tamar's warning of the consequences (13:11-14).

## Absalom commits murder was a parallel to David's sin (13:20-29).

### Absalom invited the king and the king's sons to a drink during the sheep shearing event (13:23-24).

### David refused to join Absalom, so Absalom urged David to let the other king's sons join him, including Amnon (13:25-27).

### After Absalom ordered his men to kill Amnon while he was drunk, the others sons saw this and fled (13:28-29).

# II. The results of David's family's sin was division from each other[[2]](#footnote-2) (13:15-22, 30-39).

## Amnon's sin separated him from Tamar and Absalom (13:15-22).

### Amnon tried to cover his sin, so he hated Tamar and drove her away (13:15-17).

### Tamar mourned over her misfortune (13:18-19).

### Absalom's comfort to Tamar was not effective (13:20).

### King David was furious but Absalom held grudge against Amnon and never spoke to him again (13:21-22).

## Absalom's sin separated him from his father and brothers (13:30-39).

### The King's sons witnessed the murder and fled back to David (13:30-36).

### The murder broke the father-son relationship between David and Absalom (13:37-39).

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

The listeners will stay away from sinning due to its painful consequences.

**Homiletical Outline** (Cyclical inductive form)

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### Prayer

1. “14. Tragedy in the Royal Family (2 Samuel 13:1-36) | Bible.Org," accessed 19 April 2020, https://bible.org/seriespage/14-tragedy-royal-family-2-samuel-131-36. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. 14. Tragedy in the Royal Family (2 Samuel 13). [↑](#footnote-ref-2)