TEPT4030 Homiletics I Sharyn Ng

14-April-2020 Message 2 of 2

ESV 15 Minutes

**Yes! Victory… But Why?**

***2 Sam 8***

**Topic:** Victory

**Subject:** The reason for David’s widespread victories and stable rule

**Complement:** …was because of God’s enabling.

**Purpose:** The listeners will acknowledge God’s sovereignty in their victories and trust God to enable victory in difficult situations.

**Meditation:** Psalm 18:46-50

**Reading:** 2 Sam 8

**Song:** God is Our Victory

**Benediction:** 2 Sam 8:14b-15

**Simple Inductive Outline Manuscript**

**Introduction**

1. Interest: [ILL] We are in the midst of a war–(pause)–againstCovid-19. In March, Singapore announced a three-pronged strategy to fight the disease[[1]](#footnote-1):by (1) reducing the importation of cases, (2) detecting and isolating cases early, and (3) emphasising social responsibility and good personal hygiene. Her all-of-government approach has won widespread international praise.[[2]](#footnote-2) [ILL] Similarly, many battles have been fought in the course of history. In every war, each party would develop their own strategy with one goal—to win. Often, success at war may be attributed to factors such as strong leadership, geography and resources, or perhaps, one’s strategic and tactical prowess.
2. Need: What kinds of battles are *you* facing? Perhaps it is a struggle to keep up with your readings and assignments. Some of you here may also be battling an illness or chronic pain. In whatever battles you may be facing, do *you* want to be victorious? The truth is, we all seek victory. I’m sure that nobody enjoys fighting a losing battle.
3. Subject: Why, then, are we able to achieve victory? What is the secret to success?
4. Background: As many of us would know, David fought many battles in his lifetime, especially after being anointed as king. During David’s time, kings only went to war at springtime. It is thus likely that David’s military campaigns took place over several years.
5. Preview: The chapter we are looking at today details the extent and result of David’s victory. Right in the middle of the chapter, the author focuses on the *reason* for his victory.
6. Text: In 2 Samuel 8, we see why David was victorious, and to what end. Let us all turn our Bibles to 2 Samuel 8, and I will read from verses 1 to 14.

(So, first, let us first look at the extent of David’s victory. 2 Samuel 8 tells us that…)

# I. David’s victory was widespread (1-14a).

[David won many victories against many enemies.]

## Read 2 Sam 8:1-14.

## Notice that 2 Samuel 8 starts with the connecting phrase, “after this.” The natural question to ask ourselves is, what does the “after this” refer to? In the previous chapter, David expressed his wish to build a house for the LORD. The LORD made a covenant with David and David responded in a prayer of adoration and gratitude. This, however, happened “when… the LORD had given him rest from all his surrounding enemies” (7:1). So, 2 Samuel 7 could not have preceded 2 Samuel 8 chronologically. Instead, “after this” refers back to 2 Samuel 5: after David’s anointing as king of Israel.

## As we have read, 2 Samuel 8 records David’s victory over the Philistines, the Moabites, Hadadezer and the Syrians, and the Edomites. But, clearly, this was not meant to be an exhaustive list of all the battles that David had fought. Instead, it serves as an annalistic, representative summary of David’s military activities.

## What is the point of including these victories? [ILL] I remember the first time I applied for a job. On top of filling in a 5-page application form, I had to prepare a resume to include my educational qualifications, expertise, and skills. Just as a resume highlights the major achievements of a potential employee, this list functions as a snapshot of David’s military achievements.

## In this list, each element contributes to the whole. Taken together, the idea is that David’s victory was very extensive.

(So, the first part of 2 Samuel 8 tells us how extensive David’s victories were. But, *why* was David so victorious? We see that…)

# II. David’s victory was because of God’s enabling (14b).

[David’s victory was given to him by God. They were only possible by divine help.]

## 2 Samuel 8:14b says, “And the LORD gave victory to David wherever he went.” In fact, this is mentioned twice in this chapter, in verses 6 and 14. David’s success is attributed to God.

## As we read 2 Samuel 8, we see David presented as somewhat of a national hero. Yet, lest we attribute David’s success to his military strength or great leadership, we are reminded, twice, that God, not David, is the true victor.

## In fact, the author of 2 Samuel also tells us elsewhere that it is God who delivered David and gave him rest from his enemies. 2 Samuel 7:1 says, “*the LORD had given him rest* from all his surrounding enemies” (ESV). And again in 2 Samuel 22:1, “*the LORD delivered him* from the hand of all his enemies, and from the hand of Saul” (ESV). We see, repeatedly, the reference to God as the reason for David’s victories.

## [ILL] In the spring of 1977, Rick Hoyt told his father that he wanted to participate in a 5-mile benefit run for a lacrosse player who had been paralyzed in an accident. Since then, he has completed over 1,000 races, including marathons, duathlons and triathlons. This is no easy feat for any of us, much less for Rick, who was diagnosed as a spastic quadriplegic with cerebral palsy at birth. Rick was able to accomplish all that he did because of his father, Dick Hoyt. In their six Ironman triathlons, for example, Dick would swim 2.4 miles while pulling his son in a boat, ride a 112-mile bicycle ride with a special two-seater bicycle, and push Rick in his custom-made running chair to complete a full marathon. Rick was fully dependent on his father in each race; his victory was his father’s. Likewise, David’s victory depended solely on God. God was the one who gave him victory.

(So, verses 1 to 14 tells us of David’s widespread victory and the reason for this victory—because God enabled it! Now, verses 15-18 tells us the result of this victory. Let us continue reading from verses 15 to 18. Here we see that…)

# III. David’s victory resulted in his stable rule (8:15-18).

[After having achieved widespread victory against Israel’s enemies, David was able to establish a peaceful and secure reign. David’s stable rule consisted of three elements:]

## Read 2 Samuel 8:15-18.

## First, we see David ruling over “all Israel” in verse 15a. This reinforces his total rule over *all* of Israel and Judah, which was established at his anointing recorded in 2 Samuel 5. Prior to this, David reigned for seven years over only the tribe of Judah. His anointing, and his victories, led him to secure his rule over *all* Israel.

## Second, David ruled with “justice and equity” (verse 15b). Justice is the ability to judge fairly between good and evil; equity refers to righteousness. Both these terms are usually associated with God’s rule and derives from the very character of God. Again, we see God behind David’s success—this time, his rule.

## Finally, in verses 16-18, we see that David ruled with the help of several key men. These included two administrators (Jehoshaphat and Seraiah), two military commanders (Joab and Benaiah), and two priests (Zadok and Ahimelech), as well as David’s sons, who served as “chief officials” or “royal advisors.” Clearly, these men, who were important enough to be personally named, contributed to David’s stable rule.

## [ILL] Think about it: What do superhero movies have in common? Almost all the superhero movies we know ends with the hero winning the battle against the villain. Not just that, but the victory always seems to result in a “happily ever after.” Peace is restored. Lives go back to normal. Likewise, 2 Samuel 8 presents a picture of a “happily ever after.” Of course, we know it is not entirely so—David will go on to face other battles, including a huge moral battle. But for now, peace indeed seems to have come upon Israel, as David established his stable reign.

(So, what does 2 Samuel 8 tell us? It tells us that…)

# Conclusion

### Victory and security are possible because of God! (Main Idea)

### When we experience victory, we must remember that God is the one who enables success and stability [MI restated].

### [Application/Exhortation] So what? What does this mean for us, today?

#### Of course, probably none of us have or will experience the military battles that David had faced, but we face other challenging battles in our lives. Perhaps you have experienced or are currently experiencing a battle over health, sleep, or finances. Or you may be struggling in your interpersonal relationships, with hostility or criticism or conflict. You may be fighting daily battles of temptation, fear, doubt, and anxiety. Or perhaps it is a time of bereavement, struggling with grief and loss.

#### No matter what battles we may have gone through or are currently going through, 2 Samuel 8 reminds us that we can have victory only because of God’s enabling. This offers us two challenges:

##### Firstly, in every victory, give credit to God, rather than take credit for yourself.

###### [ILL] Being in SBC has probably offered us countless opportunities to exchange stories and testimonies. Perhaps we have a story about how we have overcome a struggle in our lives, or of our calling to be equipped for full-time ministry. By all means, share these stories. But, honor God, not yourself, in your testimony sharing.

###### Let us take some time to think back: has there been a recent victory that you have forgotten to give thanks to God for? Have you usurped God’s glory when sharing about a past success? Come before God and acknowledge that he has enabled your victory.

##### On the other hand, some of you may be in the midst of one battle or another, and have not experienced victory yet. For you, I offer the second challenge: In difficult times, cling on to God’s sovereignty and trust God—even when victory does not seem to have come.

###### [ILL] David himself experienced what it was like to be in the midst of a battle and not have victory in sight. He even experienced failure and defeat. I imagine that often, as his enemies surrounded him, victory felt far off. Yet, right where he was, in the midst of his battles, David expressed trust in God—as recorded in the Psalms. He clung on to God, even when victory does not seem to have come.

###### Even in times of seeming defeat, we can cling on to the fact that God is ultimately victorious. [ILL] In fact, this is the glorious hope of the gospel. Jesus’s arrest and crucifixion on the cross looked nothing like victory. Hopes of deliverance seemed to have been dashed. Yet victory was still to come. What looked like the seeming failure of a shameful death on the cross was to be a glorious, triumphant victory over sin and death!

###### So, if you are going through a difficult time now, talk to Jesus. Continue to seek him and cling on to him who gives us the hope of ultimate, glorious victory!

### [Prayer] Let us pray. Dear God, thank you for your Word today that reminds us that you are the ultimate Victor. Thank you for the past victories that you have given us. We want to acknowledge your enabling and give you the glory. At the same time, as we go through battles in life where victory does not seem to be coming—help us cling on to you and trust your sovereignty. You are, and will be, victorious! Thank you, God, for that glorious hope. We pray all these in Jesus’s name. Amen.

# Study Questions (Step 1)

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

### 2 Sam 7 records David’s wish to build a house for the LORD, which led to the LORD’s covenant with David and David’s prayer of adoration and gratitude.

### 2 Sam 8 is also seen as a continuation of 2 Sam 5, in which David was anointed as king over Israel. 2 Sam 5:6-25 also records several of David’s military conquests.

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### 2 Sam 8 serves as an annalistic, representative summary of David’s military activities and administration.

### 2 Sam 8 acts as a “hinge”[[3]](#footnote-3)

#### Looks back on David’s earlier activities:

##### Victories led to an increased level of tribute.

##### David initiated administrative processes to manage increased tribute.

#### Looks forward to the Court Narrative (2 Sam 9-20):

##### Introduces characters and groups that feature in the Court Narrative.

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

### During the time of David, kings went to war at springtime. Thus, the campaigns in 2 Sam 8 likely took place over several years, instead of in a single season.[[4]](#footnote-4)

### A parallel account of this text appears in 1 Chron 18.

# Questions

### What does the “after this” refer to (v.1)?

#### In Hebrew, *wahiyi* is used to mark narrative sequence.

#### “After this” in 2 Sam (e.g., 2:1; 8:1; 10:1) can be either chronological or thematic.[[5]](#footnote-5)

##### Not chronological: David only made plans for a temple after his victories (7:1).[[6]](#footnote-6)

##### Chronological: David’s victories depicted to be a fulfillment of God’s promise in 7:10-11.[[7]](#footnote-7)

#### The argument that this is not strictly chronological (or possibly, that it continues from 2 Sam 5) is most plausible.

### What/who/where is Metheg-ammah (v.1)?

#### Meaning/reference is not clear:

##### Most modern translations take Metheg-ammah as a place-name; however, there is no such location elsewhere attested.[[8]](#footnote-8)

##### 2 Chron 18:1: “Gath and its villages”

##### Literal rendering: “the reins of the forearm” (i.e., control, supremacy)[[9]](#footnote-9)

##### Cross-referencing: “the authority of the mother-city”[[10]](#footnote-10)

###### Metheg = bit, halter (2 Ki 19:28; Isa 37:29; Ps 32:9; Prov 26:3)

###### Ammah = cognate to *em* (mother)

##### NASB: “control of the chief city”

#### It is only possible to conclude the general idea suggesting that David took over control (of some place?) from the Philistines.

### After defeating the Moabites, why did David measure two lines to be put to death, and one line to be spared (v.2)?

#### The meaning of David’s actions (and whether literal or figurative) is uncertain and not attested elsewhere.

#### The point is that only one-third of the Moabites were allowed to live, perhaps because “the Israelite economy was not able to absorb large numbers of slaves”[[11]](#footnote-11)

### What tribute did the Moabites bring to David, and why (v.2)?

#### The tribute that the Moabites brought likely consisted of sheep and wool (cf. 2 Kgs 3:4)

#### The giving of tribute suggests that Israel and Moab entered into a suzerain-vassal relationship. The Hebrew word *minchah* often means ‘offering’ or ‘gift’ referring to that which is presented by the vassal to the suzerain.

### Who was Hadadezer, son of Rehob (v.3)?

#### Hadadezer is the Hebrew equivalent of “an Aramean dynastic royal title that appears in transcription in Assyrian annals”[[12]](#footnote-12)

##### Meaning: “[the god] Hadad is my help”

##### An obvious wordplay since Hadad is no help to him.

#### He was the king of Zobah: an Aramean nation (cf. 14:47).

### Who was at the river Euphrates and what was he doing (v.3)?

#### In the context, it is not clear who the subject was.

#### Either David or Hadadezer had gone to Euphrates to establish his control, also translated, “set up his monument.”[[13]](#footnote-13)

### Why did David hamstring the chariot horses and leave enough for 100 chariots (v.4)?

#### David hamstrung the horses (i.e., “severed the large tendon above and behind their hocks to disable them”[[14]](#footnote-14)) to defend himself against Moab’s chariotry.

#### The fact that he left enough for 100 chariots was likely an indication of Israel’s limited chariotry, and in line with God’s commands in Deut 17:16.[[15]](#footnote-15)

### Who are the Syrians of Damascus (v.5)?

#### Arameans who allied themselves with Hadadezer in battle (1 Chron 18:5).

### What does it mean that the LORD gave victory to David wherever he went (v.6)?

#### David’s victories were only possible by divine help. It stresses that God, not David, is the true victor. This clause also makes references to 7:1 and 22:1, in which God is said to have given David rest from his enemies.

#### Some scholars[[16]](#footnote-16) believe that this verse is premature (cf. 8:14) and a result of a textual accident.

### What are garrisons (v.6)?

#### The Hebrew word *netsiv* also translates:

##### Outpost (1 Sam 10:5; 13:3 NIV)

##### Monument/pillar (Gen 19:26)

##### Governor/deputy (1 Kgs 4:19)

#### It is likely that all three overlapping meanings is referenced. These were outposts that served as a monument/pillar, which were overseen by a governor.

### Where were Betah and Berothai (v.8)?

#### Precise locations are not known.

#### Likely both were located in “the northern part of the Lebanese Beqa.‘”[[17]](#footnote-17)

##### Betah: possibly a metathesized form of Tebah (cf. Tibhath, 1 Chron 18:8)

##### Berothai: thirty miles north-northwest of Damascus (cf. Ezek 47:16)

### Who were Toi and Joram (v.9-10)?

#### Toi: king of Hamath & Joram: Toi’s son

#### Hadadezer and Toi had been at war (8:10), so it is natural for Toi to want to congratulate and make peace with David after his conquest and victory over Hadadezer.

### What does it mean for David to dedicate the silver, gold and bronze to the LORD (v.11)?

#### David’s dedication of his spoils to God demonstrates his acknowledgement that victory was only possible by divine help.

### How did David make a name for himself (v.13)?

#### The final campaign recorded in 2 Sam 8, against the Edomites, led to a large casualty count of 18,000. Several interpretations posited:

##### 18 *‘elep* refers to a literal number (*‘elep* = thousand), either precise, i.e., exactly 18,000, or rounded, i.e., approximately 18,000. This is deemed to be the most straightforward or natural reading of the text.

##### 18,000 not necessarily literal, exact figure, but an emphasis on magnitude of the battle and subsequent victory

###### *‘elep* is frequently used in censuses and lists with military significance.

###### Some scholars, finding the size of the numbers are unlikely, have sought alternative readings to account for the meaning of *‘elep*.[[18]](#footnote-18) For example, one proposal suggests that *‘elep* referred to “a military unit in old Israel” rather than a literal thousand.

##### Both interpretations have their difficulties; however, regardless of interpretation (whether literal or symbolic), the emphasis here is on the large number.

### What does it mean for David to “reign” over “all Israel” (v.15)?

#### Sense of completeness: David presented as ideal king

##### “over all Israel” is set against David’s initial limited reign over Judah (cf. 5:5).

#### David administered *mishpat* and *tsedaqah* (terms usually associated with Yahweh’s rule; cf. Davidic kingship)

### Why are Joab, Jehoshaphat, Zadok, Ahimelech, Seraiah, and Benaiah recorded here (v.16-18)?

#### This list is significant as it signifies a stable government, one that David would not have been able to form under other circumstances.[[19]](#footnote-19)

#### Three pairs of people listed:[[20]](#footnote-20)

##### Two administrators: Jehoshaphat and Seraiah

##### Two military commanders: Joab and Benaiah

##### Two priests: Zadok and Ahimelech

### What is the role of David’s sons (v. 18)?

#### This passage renders David’s sons as *kohenim* (ESV: priests), which surfaces the problem of whether there could have been legitimate priests not from the tribe of Levi (since David and his sons were from the tribe of Judah). This statement is “often altered or toned down in the versions (cf. G, Syr, Tg)”[[21]](#footnote-21) – referring to the Septuagint, Syriac Peshitta, and the Targum.

#### The parallel text in 1 Chron 18 lists them as “chief officials in the service of the king” (18:17 ESV). This cross-reference prefers the NIV rendering of “royal advisors.”

# Tentative Subject/Complement Statements

Text

# Possible Illustrations

### Singapore recently announced a three-pronged strategy to fight Covid-19.

### Victory is often attributed to effective and strong leadership, geography and resources, tactical/strategic prowess, etc. “History is written by victors” (a quotation attributed to Winston Churchill).

### Rick Hoyt, a man with cerebral palsy, was able to complete more than a thousand racing events (including six Ironman triathlons!)–with the help of his father.

### The lion cub’s first hunting experience is bolstered by his father’s ferocity. The mother eagle swoops down to catch her babies who are learning to fly.

### SBC students’ responses to victory

#### At the Intercollegiate Sports Day

#### During SBC graduation

# Possible Applications

### We may not be experiencing military battles like David, but have other battles in our lives: e.g., illness, schoolwork, emotional, spiritual.

### In our times of victory, do we take credit, or do we give the credit–rightfully–to God? For example, when we get an A on an assignment, who or what do we attribute it to?

### Honor God, not yourself, in your testimony sharing.

# Older Outlines of This Sermon Text or Outlines by Others (Books, Commentaries, etc.)

### Word Biblical Commentary[[22]](#footnote-22)

#### The wars of David (8:1-14)

##### Victory over the Philistines and Moabites (8:1-2)

##### The Aramean wars (8:3-8)

##### King of Hamath congratulates David (8:9-10)

##### The dedication of the spoils (8:11-12)

##### The defeat of the Edomites (8:13-14a)

##### Conclusion (8:14b)

#### David’s high officials of state (8:15-18)

### The Expositor’s Bible Commentary[[23]](#footnote-23)

#### David’s enemies defeated (8:1-14)

##### Enemies defeated in the west (8:1)

##### Enemies defeated in the east (8:2)

##### Enemies defeated in the north (8:3-12)

##### Enemies defeated in the south (8:13-14)

#### David’s officials (8:15-18)

### Berit Olam[[24]](#footnote-24)

#### David attacks and defeats his neighbours with God’s help (8:1-14)

##### David’s victories (8:1-6)

###### David strikes the Philistines (8:1)

###### David strikes the Moabites (8:2)

###### David strikes Hadadezar (8:3-4)

###### David strikes the Arameans (8:5-6)

##### David and the plunder (8:7-14)

###### David takes gold from Hadadezer’s servants and bronze from Hadadezer’s town (8:7-8)

###### David receives tribute from King Toi (8:9-10)

###### David dedicates all the plunder to the Lord (8:11-12)

###### David defeats the Edomites (8:13-14)

##### David establishes his government in Jerusalem (8:15-18)

**Yes! Victory… But Why?**

***2 Sam 8 (ESV)***

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

# Exegetical Idea (CPT): The reason for David’s widespread victories and stable rule was because of God’s enabling.

# I. The extent to which David was victorious was widespread (1-14a).

## David defeated the Philistines and took Metheg-ammah (1).

## David defeated the Moabites and either killed them or made them servants (2).

## David defeated Hadadezer and the Syrians and took the plunder (3-12).

### David defeated was Hadadezer while he was setting up his monument (3).

### David took Hadadezer’s horsemen, foot soldiers, and chariot horses (4).

### David defeated the Syrians was because they allied with Hadadezer (5).

### David made the Syrians became his servants (6a).

### David’s widespread victory was because of God’s enabling (6b).

### David took Hadadezer’s shields of gold and his bronze (7-8).

### Hamath congratulated and made peace with David (9-10).

### David dedicated the spoils he obtained to God (11-12).

## David defeated the Edomites and took control over Edom (13-14a).

### David became famous as a result of his victory over Edom (13).

### David took control over Edom and made the Edomites his servants (14a).

# II. The reason for David’s victories was because of God’s enabling (14b).

# III. The result of David’s victories was David’s stable rule (15-18).

## David ruled over all Israel (15a).

## David ruled with fairness and righteousness (15b).

## David ruled with the help of several key men (16-18).

### Joab was in charge of the army (16a).

### Jehoshaphat was the recorder (16b).

### Zadok and Ahimelech were priests (17a).

### Seraiah was the scribe (17b).

### Benaiah was in charge of the Cherethites and Pelethites (18a).

### David’s sons were royal advisors (18b).

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

The listeners will acknowledge God’s sovereignty in their victories
and trust God to enable victory in difficult situations.

**Sermon Outline** (Simple inductive form)—Steps 5-6

# Introduction

### Interest: [ILL] Singapore adopted a three-pronged strategy to win the battle against Covid-19. [ILL] Similarly, many battles have been fought in the course of history.

### Need: Do *you* want to be victorious? As we face various battles in life, we all seek victory.

### Subject: Why are we able to achieve victory?

### Background: During David’s time, kings went to war at springtime. After being anointed as king, David’s military campaigns took place over several years.

### Preview: The chapter details the extent and result of David’s victory. In the middle of the chapter, the author focuses on the reason for the victory.

### Text: In 2 Samuel 8, we see why David was victorious, and to what end.

(But first, let us first look at the extent of David’s victory. 2 Samuel 8 tells us that…)

# I. David’s victory was widespread (1-14a).

[David won many victories against many enemies.]

## “After this” is unlikely a strict chronology, but after David’s anointing as king of Israel.

## 2 Sam 8:1-14a serves as an annalistic, representative summary of David’s military activities.

## [ILL] An employer knows the achievements of a potential employee through a resume.

## Each element contributes to the whole. The idea is that David’s victory was extensive.

(So, 2 Sam 8 tells us how extensive David’s victories were. But, why was David so victorious?)

# II. David’s victory was because of God’s enabling (14b).

[David’s victory was given to him by God. They were only possible by divine help.]

## Twice in this chapter (6b & 14b), David’s success is attributed to God.

## It stresses that God, not David, is the true victor. This clause also references 2 Sam 7:1 and 22:1, which states that God delivered David and gave him rest from his enemies.

## [ILL] Rick Hoyt was able to complete more than 1000 racing events with the help of his father.

(Verses 1 to 14 tells us of David’s widespread victory and the reason for this victory–because God enabled it! Now, verses 15-18 tells us the result of this victory. They say that…)

# III. David’s victory resulted in his stable rule (15-18).

[Having achieved widespread victory, David was able to establish a peaceful and secure reign.]

## David ruled over all Israel (15a).

## David ruled with fairness and righteousness (15b).

## David ruled with the help of several key men (16-18).

## [ILL] In superhero movies, victory always seems to result in a “happily ever after.”

(So, what does 2 Samuel 8 tell us? It tells us that…)

# Conclusion

### [MI] Victory and security are possible because of God!

### [MI restated] God is the one who enables success and stability.

### [Application/Exhortation] What does this mean for us today? We may not be experiencing military battles like David, but have other battles in our lives.

#### In victory, give credit to God, rather than take credit for yourself. [ILL] Honor God, not yourself, in your testimony sharing.

#### Some of you may not have experienced victory yet. In difficult times, trust God–even when victory does not seem to have come.

#####  [ILL] David trusted God even in the midst of his battles.

##### [ILL] Jesus’s seeming defeat was ultimately a glorious victory.

### [Prayer] Dear God, thank you for giving us victory. Help us trust your sovereignty.

**Sharyn Ng**

14 Apr 2020

2 of 2

**Yes! Victory… But Why?**

***2 Samuel 8***

# Introduction

Why are we able to achieve \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ blank answer in hidden text?

# I. David’s victory was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer(1-14a).

# II. David’s victory was because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer (14b).

# III. David’s victory \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer (15-18).

# Conclusion

### Victory and security are possible because of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ answer .

### Application questions:

#### In victory, do you give credit to God or take credit for yourself?

#### When victory does not seem to have come, do you trust God’s sovereignty?

**Home Group Questions:**

1. Read the passage aloud. Contrast:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Issue** | **Contrast** |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |
| Text | Text |

1. Text-based question

Text

Text

Text

Text

1. Application to your own Christian experience

Text

Text

Download this sermon PPT and notes for free at BibleStudyDownloads.org/resource/new-testament-preaching/

1. The Straits Times, “Singapore’s Strategy in Fighting Covid-19,” *The Straits Times*,March 25, 2020, https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/health/singapores-strategy-in-fighting-covid-19. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Joyce Teo, “Coronavirus: WHO Praises Singapore’s Containment of Covid-19 Outbreak,” *The Straits Times*, March 10, 2020, https://www.straitstimes.com/singapore/health/coronavirus-who-praises-singapores-containment-of-covid-19-outbreak. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. David G. Firth, *1 & 2 Samuel*, AOTC 8 (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity Press, 2009), 394–95. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Craig E. Morrison, *2 Samuel*, Berit Olam (Collegeville, MN: Liturgical Press, 1989), 109–10. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Frank E. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, The Expositor’s Bible Commentary 3 (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 1992), 902. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. Firth, *1 & 2 Samuel*, 396. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. A. A. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, WBC 11 (Dallas, TX: Word Books, 1989), 131. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 131. [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 131. [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 902–3. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)
11. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 132. [↑](#footnote-ref-11)
12. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 904. [↑](#footnote-ref-12)
13. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 905. [↑](#footnote-ref-13)
14. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 905. [↑](#footnote-ref-14)
15. Firth, *1 & 2 Samuel*, 396–7. [↑](#footnote-ref-15)
16. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 133. [↑](#footnote-ref-16)
17. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 906–7. [↑](#footnote-ref-17)
18. “אלף,” NIDOTTE 1:416. [↑](#footnote-ref-18)
19. Morrison, *2 Samuel*, 115. [↑](#footnote-ref-19)
20. Firth, *1 & 2 Samuel*, 398; Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 136. [↑](#footnote-ref-20)
21. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 137–8. [↑](#footnote-ref-21)
22. Anderson, *2 Samuel*, 129–30, 135. [↑](#footnote-ref-22)
23. Gaebelein, *Deuteronomy–2 Samuel*, 901–2. [↑](#footnote-ref-23)
24. Morrison, *2 Samuel*, 108–17. [↑](#footnote-ref-24)