



Chronological Bible Study

Week 14:

Create In Me a Clean Heart

1 Chronicles 17-20

2 Samuel 8-24

Psalms 3, 7, 51, 60

Opening Prayer: Psalm 7

[Video Link](#)





Introductions

General check-in – How were the holidays? How are you doing?

Questions?

Comments?

Summary of This Week's Readings

1 Chronicles 17-20

2 Samuel 8-24

Psalms 3, 7, 51, 60

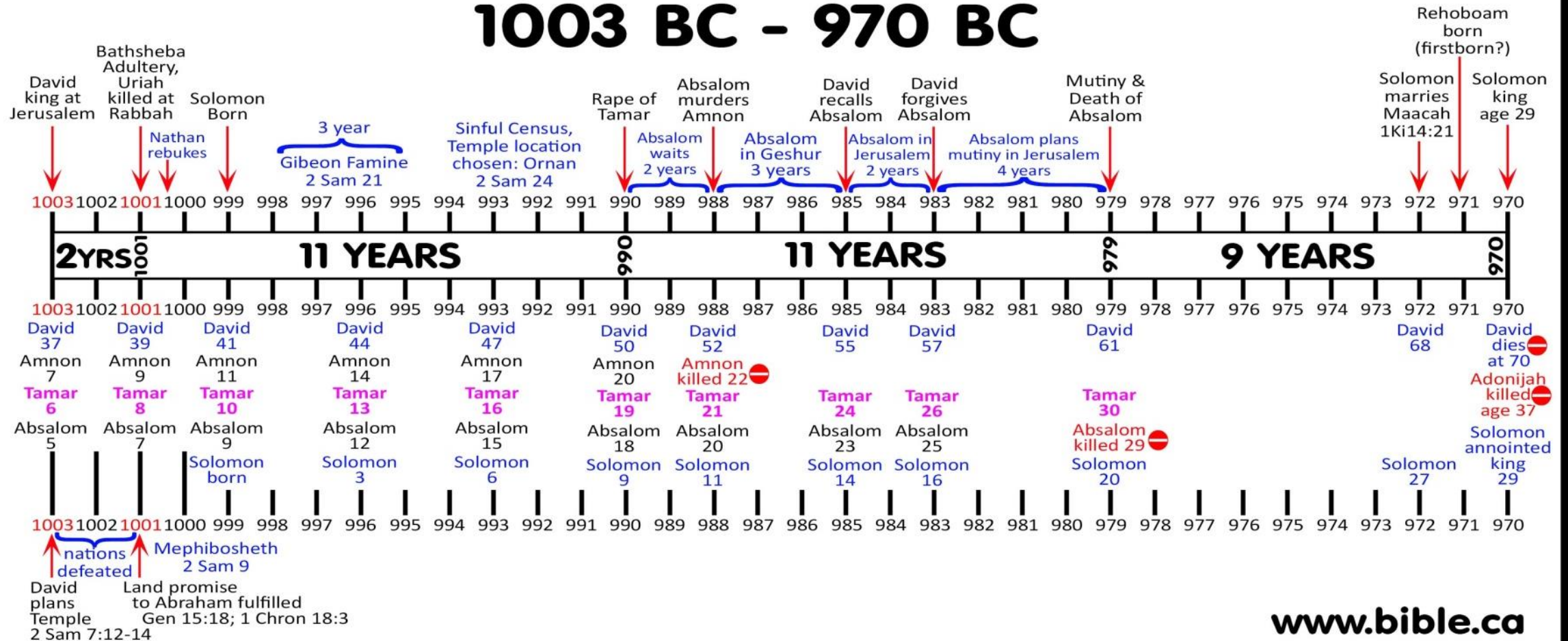
King David

[Video Link](#)



The Reign of David

David's 33 Jerusalem Years 1003 BC - 970 BC



Chronicles

[Video Link](#)



The Davidic Covenant

- God promises a descendant of David to reign on the throne over the people of God.
- It is a continuation of earlier covenants with God promising land, descendants, and blessing.
- The covenant is the basis for hope of a Messiah.
- The covenant is ultimately fulfilled in Jesus.



2 Samuel 7:16: “Your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throne shall be established forever.”

Davidic Covenant

[Video Link](#)



2 Samuel

[Video Link](#)



Summary of 2 Samuel

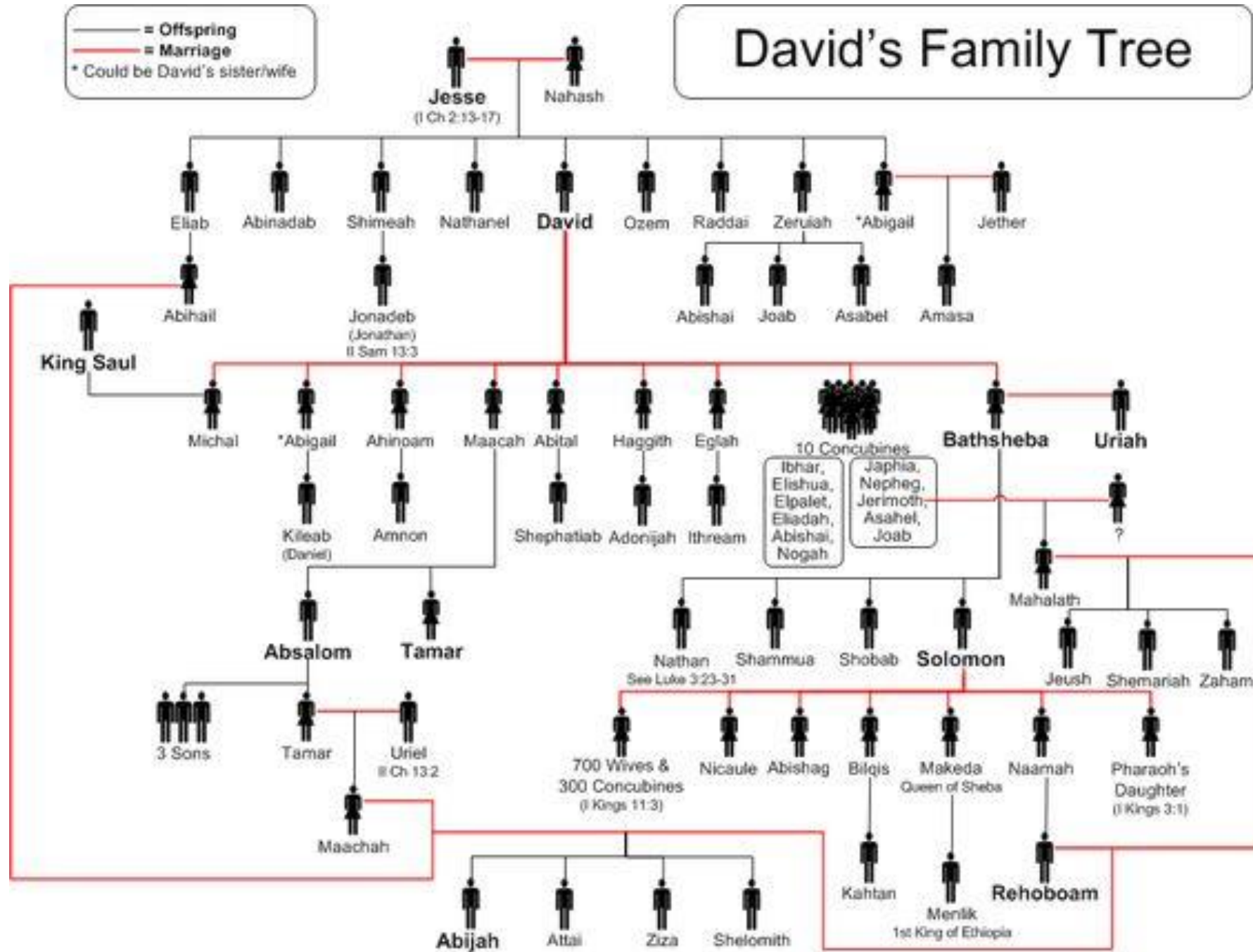
- Records the highlights of David's reign
- Author is unknown, but compiled from documents written by prophets Nathan, Gad, and Samuel
- The book was likely written around 900 BC, early in the years of the divided kingdom
- The book is set in the land of Israel during David's reign (1011-971 BC).
- The book introduces the monarchy of Israel and chronicles the expansion of the Davidic dynasty under God's chosen leader.
- The book shows David's great successes as well as flaws.
- Key theme: obedience to God brings blessing and disobedience brings trouble and judgement.

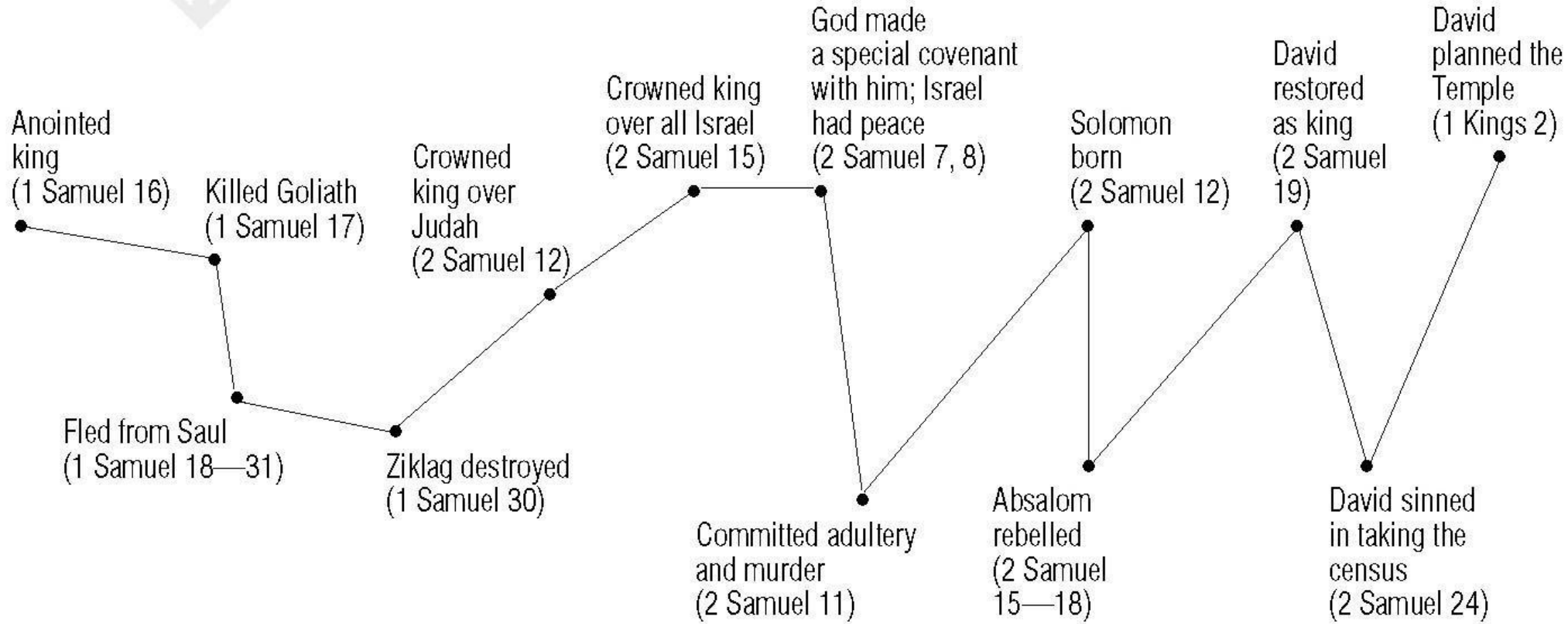


II SAMUEL

David's Family Tree

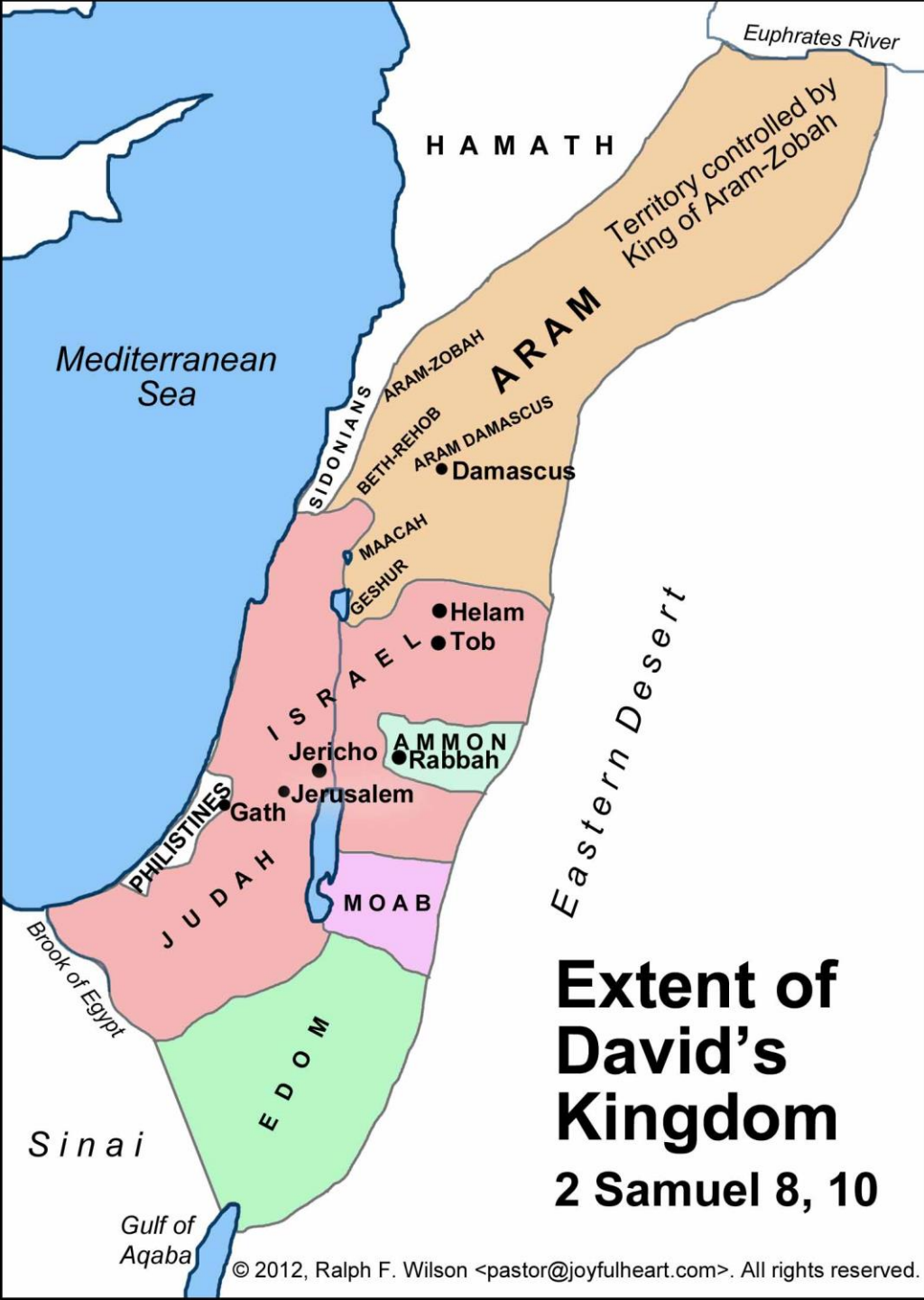
— = Offspring
 — = Marriage
 * Could be David's sister/wife





Highs and Lows of David's Life

- David was a great, successful warrior
- David had strong faith but he was also a sinner
- David faced many troubles in his life
- God loved David and was with him in his successes and failures



David's Victories

- The expansion of David's kingdom is described in 2 Samuel
- God gave David victory wherever he went.
- There is great loyalty to David among his troops.
- The victories expanded Israel's territory and brought wealth to the nation.

**Extent of
David's
Kingdom**
2 Samuel 8, 10

DISCUSSION

Why was David victorious over all his enemies (Philistines, Moabites, Edomites, etc.)? Why do you think the Lord continued to bless David with victory after victory? What does this tell us about God?



Mephibosheth

- Mephibosheth was 5 when his father (Jonathan) and grandfather (Saul) died at the battle of Mt. Gilboa.
- David sought him out and restored his inheritance to show the kindness of God to the house of Saul.
- David honored Jonathan even after his death and repeatedly acted well toward his enemy Saul.
- Mephibosheth betrays David but David keeps his commitment to Mephibosheth and continues to protect him.
- David demonstrates forgiveness in this story.



Lessons from David and Bathsheba

- Secret sin will be found out
- God will forgive anyone who repents
- Sin's consequences remain even when the sin is forgiven
- God works even in difficult situations



David Repents

- Nathan was a court prophet of David who tells a parable that allows David to see his sin clearly
- David confesses and repents
- David trusts in the goodness of God to forgive and moves on with his life



Psalm 51

OVERVIEW

- David's words and heart of repentance are universally relevant to all who feel the weight of their sin.
- The pervasive metaphor used throughout the psalm: *dirty*
- David asks God to be who he is, to act in a way consistent with himself
- God asks us to bring a broken and contrite heart. He gave His son so our brokenness could be the only prerequisite to receiving God's abundant mercy.
- David prays not for a changed situation, but to change him. He prays the Holy Spirit not to be taken from him.
- There is a relationship between individual spiritual health and the health and well-being of the whole body of God's people. Zion metaphorically represents the body of God's people.
- In Christ we are rinsed clean – invincibly, permanently, irreversibly

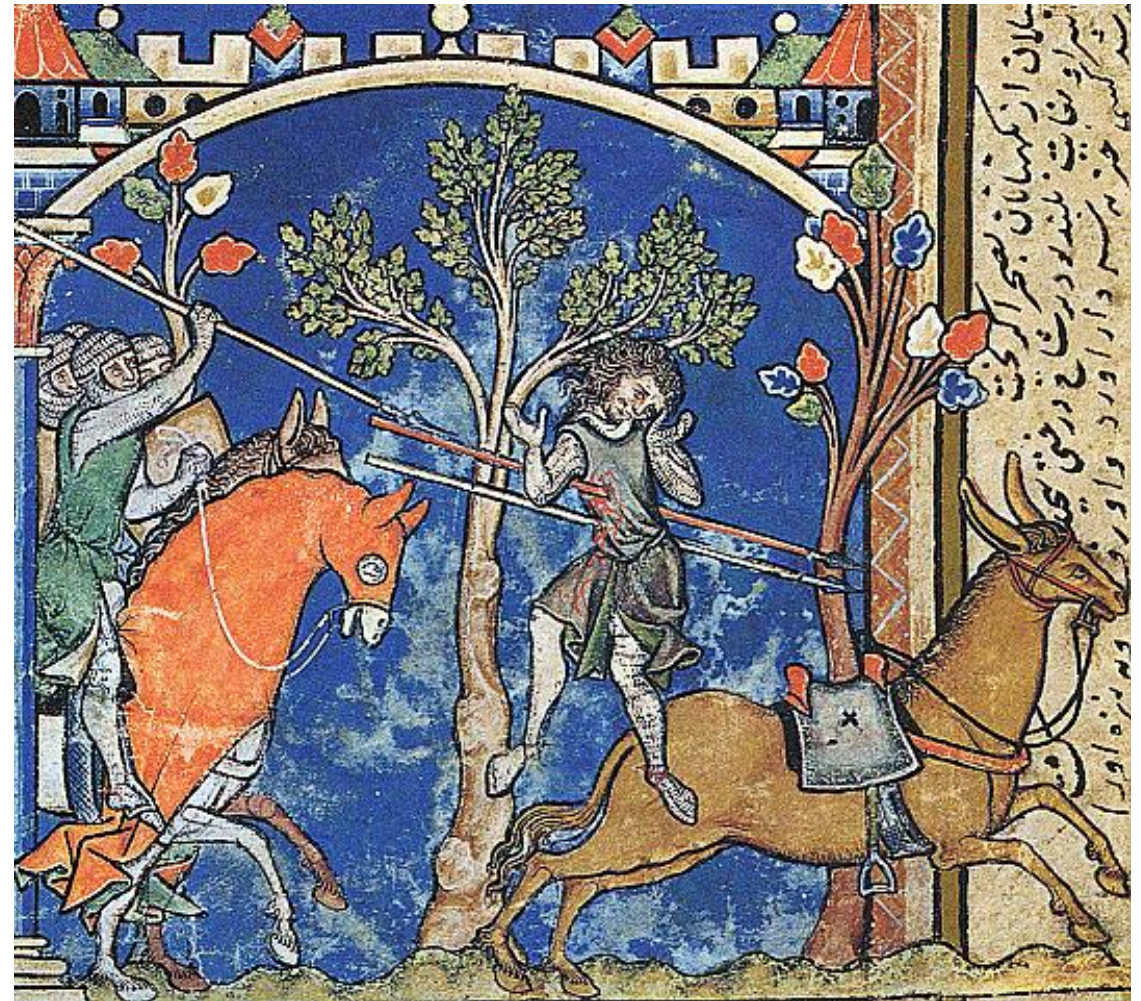


Amnon and Tamar

- Amnon was David's oldest son and heir to the throne of Israel. His lust for and rape of his half-sister Tamar presents a sordid story.
- David did not punish Amnon for his actions.
- Tamar was Absalom's sister. Absalom sought revenge for her rape and after two years of brewing hatred killed Amnon.
- The story shows how very human and flawed David's family is. The story shows the disintegration of David's family.
- Despite these flaws, God will bring the redemption of the world through this family.

Absolom's Rebellion

- David's third son with Maacah, daughter of the king of Geshur
- He was a favorite son of David's and loved by the people.
- Absolom killed David's oldest son to avenge his sister Tamar.
- Absolom built support among the people to make him king.
- He raised a revolt at Hebron and fought to overthrow David.
- David fled then gathered forces and overtook Absolom's Army. Absolom dies as he flees the battle.
- David greatly mourned Absolom's death.



Psalm 3

OVERVIEW

- Written when David in despair and danger from his son Absalom's rebellion (2 Samuel 15-16).
- David models genuine faith in a time of dire circumstance.
- God protects.
- The psalm give language to faith.



DISCUSSION

In Psalm 3, David begins with acknowledging that everyone he knows has turned against him over the years. David suffers from shame and failure and many family problems. He is isolated from his family and friends. How does David find strength in God?



Psalm 3

[Video Link](#)



Psalm 7

OVERVIEW

David is falsely accused and on the run from attack. The psalm uses a legal motif (arguing before a judge) to appeal to God based on his innocence.

The final day of judgment is not meant to be a matter of trembling and anxiety for believers- it is meant to be a matter of deep consolation.

David lived a good part of his life on the run hiding from enemies. The metaphor of God as a refuge was very applicable for him.

DISCUSSION

How did David view God in the Psalms we read?
What aspects of God's character are you especially thankful for today?



David's Last Words

- David's death will be more fully described in 1 Kings
- 2 Samuel describes his last words of public significance, which look forward to the coming messianic kingdom

'When one rules over people in righteousness,
when he rules in the fear of God,
⁴ he is like the light of morning at sunrise
on a cloudless morning,
like the brightness after rain
that brings grass from the earth.'

⁵ "If my house were not right with God,
surely he would not have made with me an everlasting covenant,
arranged and secured in every part;
surely he would not bring to fruition my salvation
and grant me my every desire.

⁶ But evil men are all to be cast aside like thorns,
which are not gathered with the hand.

⁷ Whoever touches thorns
uses a tool of iron or the shaft of a spear;
they are burned up where they lie."



Readings:

1 Kings 1:1-2:46

1 Chronicles 21:1-30

Psalms 4, 5, 6, 9, 10-14, 16-17, 22, 25-28, 31, 35, 36, 38, 40-41, 53, 55, 58, 61, 64, 69-71, 86, 102, 109, 139-141, 143

*Consider registering for “**Following Jesus for Life**” with Pastor Jack – a 6-week course after church on Sunday Jan 21-Feb 28 (11:45 – 1:15). Light lunch provided. [Click to Register](#) on the church website.*

Closing Hymn

[Video Link](#)



Create in Me a Clean Heart

2-8 JAN 2024

2 SA 8-25; 1 CH 17-20; PS 3, 7, 51, 60

Week 14

We continue with the history of David's reign. We read about the everlasting covenant God makes with David -- that his son Solomon's throne will be established. We also read about the many victories of David and his mighty warriors, as well as the troubles that begin in David's house following his adultery with Bathsheba. This history shows that a person's obedience or disobedience to God has direct consequences for that person's life. David would not build the temple he longed to build. Despite consequences, God will rule so His long-term purpose of world blessing and redemption can occur.

Weekly Reading Plan

Day 1: 1CH 17; 2 SA 8:1-12:14; PS51
Day 2: 2 SA 12:15-14:33
Day 3: 2 SA 15:1-37; PS 3;
2 SA 16:1-14; PS7
Day 4: 2 SA 16:15-20:26
Day 5: 2 SA 21:1-22
Day 6: 2 SA 22:1-23:39; 1CH 18:1-13
Day 7: PS 60; 1 CH 18:14-20:8;
2 SA 24:1-25

Outline

A Desire to Build the Temple [Day 1]
Prophetic Account of David's Reign [Day 1]
The Sons of David [Day 2]
Absalom Subverts the Nation [Day 3]
Absalom's Death [Day 4]
The Gibeonites are Avenged [Day 5]
Priestly Account of David's Reign [Day 6]
David's Final Years [Day 7]

Key Characters

David	Nathan
David's warriors	Uria
Mephibosheth	Bathsheba
Absalom	Tamar
Joab	Amasa

Key Locations

Israel
Jerusalem
Rabbah
Hebron

Key Terms

Kingship
Covenant
Dynasty
Sin
Redemption
Repentance

Key Verses

"He [Solomon] shall build for Me a house, and I will establish his throne forever." [1 CHR 17:12]

Do not cast me from your presence or take your Holy Spirit from me. Restore to me the joy of your salvation and grant me a willing spirit, to sustain me. [PS 51:11-12]

"The Lord is my rock, my fortress and my deliverer; my God is my rock, in whom I take refuge, my shield and the horn of my salvation. He is my stronghold, my refuge and my savior – from violent men you save me." [2 SA 22:1-3]

It is God who arms me with strength and keeps my way secure [2 Samuel 22:33]

EPOCH 4
(1200 – 930 BC)

Chapter Summaries (from @biblesummary)

1Ch17: The LORD said to Nathan, "Tell David: I will establish your house; your son will build my house." David prayed, "Who am I, O LORD?"

2Sa8: David defeated the Philistines, the Moabites, King Hadadezer, the Arameans and the Edomites. He reigned over Israel with justice.

2Sa9: David heard about Jonathan's son Mephibosheth, who was lame. He restored Saul's land to Mephibosheth and had him eat at his table.

2Sa10: The King of Ammon humiliated David's servants and hired the Arameans for war. Joab defeated them and David defeated King Hadadezer.

2Sa11: David lay with Uriah's wife Bathsheba and she fell pregnant. He told Joab to have Uriah killed in battle. David married Bathsheba.

2Sa12: Nathan asked David, "Why have you done evil?" David pleaded with God but his child with Bathsheba died. Then Bathsheba bore Solomon.

Ps51: Have mercy on me, O God! Cleanse me from my sin. Do not cast me away from your presence. A broken heart, O God, you will not despise.

2Sa13: David's son Amnon sent for his sister Tamar and raped her. Tamar's brother Absalom had his servants kill Amnon and then he fled.

2Sa14: Joab sent a wise woman to ask David to bring Absalom back. David agreed, but he would not let Absalom see his face for two years.

2Sa15: Absalom went to Hebron and sent out spies to proclaim him king. David fled, but he told Zadok and Hushai to return to Jerusalem.

2Sa16: Shimei cursed David but David spared him. Absalom came to Jerusalem. Ahithophel advised Absalom to sleep with David's concubines.

2Sa17: Ahithophel wanted to pursue David, but Hushai advised gathering Israel. Absalom listened to Hushai. Hushai sent a warning to David.

2Sa18: The servants of David defeated Israel. Absalom got stuck in a tree and Joab killed him. Ahimaaz and the Cushite ran to tell David.!

Chapter Summaries (from @biblesummary)

2Sa19: The king mourned for Absalom. The men of Judah came to escort him back across the Jordan. Shimei and Mephibosheth came to meet him.

2Sa20: Sheba led the men of Israel to desert David. Joab killed Amasa and besieged Sheba at Abel. The people of Abel cut off Sheba's head.

2Sa21: There was a famine; so David sought the LORD. He let the Gibeonites kill seven of Saul's descendants. Israel fought the Philistines.

2Sa22: David sang: "The LORD is my rock; I called and he thundered from heaven; He delivered me from my enemy; I will extol you, O LORD!"

2Sa23: David's last words were: "My house is secure with God." David's mighty men included the three who brought him water from Bethlehem.

1Ch18: David defeated the Philistines, the Moabites, King Hadadezer, the Arameans and the Edomites. He reigned over Israel with justice.

Ps60: O God, you have rejected us, broken us. Now restore us! God has promised: "Judah is my sceptre." O grant us help against the enemy!

1Ch19: The King of Ammon humiliated David's servants and hired the Arameans for war. Joab defeated them and David defeated King Hadadezer.

1Ch20: Joab besieged Rabbah and David took the plunder. War broke out with the Philistines and David and his men killed the giants.

2Sa24: David numbered the people of Israel and then regretted it. The LORD sent a plague. David bought Araunah's field and made offerings.

Teachings About God

- God desires the worship of his people, but only in the ways he has revealed.
- God is sovereign in carrying out his kingdom plans. His unconditional covenant with undeserving David (1 CH 17) is as magnificent as his covenant with Abraham.
- The Chronicler demonstrates that obeying the laws of Moses and proper worship in the temple result in divine blessing, while unfaithfulness bring disaster.
- God invites us to bring our troubles and pour out our hearts.
- God is our glory and hope.
- God will trample down the enemies of the faithful (PS 60).

Teachings About Humanity

- Teaches us how to approach God in worship
- David models how humans can accomplish great tasks for God when their heart is turned toward pleasing Him.
- Redeemed humans must deal with the effects of the fall in their lives.
- Man must leave all judgment to God.
- Psalm 51 models the practice of confession to cleanse us for ministry.
- David's only hope for victory against his enemies is if God goes out with him in battle. It's important to place our trust in God to battle our enemies.

Teachings About Salvation

- David's sin, Nathan's confrontation with the king, and David's repentance and restoration are a profound paradigm of salvation.
- Psalm 51 describes the relationship between confession of sin and divine forgiveness.
- Salvation is initiated by God and is his gift to those who trust in his faithful love and mercy.
- Salvation belongs to God.

Reflections of Christ/Holy Spirit

- David illustrates Christ's kingship through his compassion and loyalty.
- The messianic promise of a son of David to rule over Israel is central to 1 CH 17.
- David is described as the eternally loved son of God.
- Jesus is the greatest descendant of David.

Literary Genres/Techniques

- Samuel and Chronicles are historical narrative, written in Hebrew, with few passages of poetry.
- The psalms in this week's reading.
- The Chronicler used many sources including the books of Samuel and Kings and official court documents called "the Book of Kings of Israel). He also had access to material written by certain prophets such as Samuel, Nathan, Gad, and Isaiah.

Author/Date of Writing

- The events in 2 Samuel cover from Saul's death to David's death (his 40 year reign).
- Samuel was written c 950 BC during Solomon's reign to the Israelites living in the land of Israel during the monarchy.
- Ezra may have written 1 CH c450 BC to Israelites in Jerusalem after they returned from exile.

What did I learn about God?

- Why was David victorious over all his enemies (Philistines, Moabites, Edomites, etc.)? Why do you think the Lord continued to bless David with victory after victory? Why does God love David?
- Why are the day-to-day operations of the temple such a big deal?
- How did David view God in the Psalms we read? For what aspect of God's character are you especially thankful today?
- In Psalm 3, David begins with acknowledging that everyone he knows has turned against him over the years. David suffers from shame and failure and many family problems. He is isolated from his family and friends. How does David find strength in God?

What did I learn about human nature?

- How would you describe God's response to David's repentance (2SA 12:15-25)?
- What effect can a traumatic event, like what happened to Tamar (2SA 13:1-22) have on a person's faith in God?
- Why is it important for a nation like Israel to remember the battles it has been through?
- What does Psalm 51 say the effect of David's guilt have on him (PS 51:2,3, 7, 8, 10, 12)? Why is it so painful to be confronted with a specific sin? What role does honesty play in receiving forgiveness?

What did I learn about my life/relationship with God?

- God sent Nathan to confront David about his sins. David composed a song (psalm) expressing his sorrow for his sins and asking his God for forgiveness (Psalm 51) after Nathan confronted him. How do you generally respond to correction or criticism from someone (fear, acceptance, frustration, sorrow, defensive??)? How does God convince you of your sin?
- When someone you love disappoints you, how are you most likely to react? (get mad and yell? Forgive and forget? Forgive, but...? Get even? Other?) What does it take (or has it taken in the past) for you to reconcile a broken relationship?
- What does David's prayer (1 CH 17:16-28) inspire you to pray for? What makes certain prayer situations more satisfying than others?

Insights about the time and/or customs?

- Why would the author of 1 Chronicles retell a story that's already been told elsewhere? Is there some benefit to seeing an old story with new eyes?
- How are women treated (David and Bathsheba, Amnon and Tamar, Absalom and David's concubines, Abner and Ishbaal and Saul's concubines)? Do the narrators give any insight into the psychology and characters of the women in the story?
- How are the battles that Christians have to face different from the wars of God's Old Testament people? How are they similar?