

United Kingdom II

II SAMUEL 10 – 1 KINGS 11

Lesson 1: David and Bathsheba

Text: 2 Samuel 10:1 – 12:13

Outline of Text:

- I. The defeat of the Ammonites and the Syrians, 2 Samuel 10:1-19.
- II. David's Sin with Bathsheba, 2 Samuel 11:1-5.
 - A. Both David and Bathsheba committed sin.
 - B. James 1:13-16 – The progression of sin.
- III. David tries to cover up his sin, 2 Samuel 11:6-17.
 - A. He gave Uriah leave to go home but Uriah did not go home.
 - B. He got Uriah drunk in the hope that Uriah would go home to his wife, but he did not.
- IV. David had Uriah killed, 2 Samuel 11:18-25.
 - A. Uriah took his own death notice. Joab was dishonorable enough to carry out the orders.
 - B. Others, besides Uriah, were killed in the plot.
- V. David took Bathsheba as his wife but the Lord was angry, 2 Samuel 11:26-27.
- VI. Nathan confronted David with his sin, 2 Samuel 12:1-12.
- VII. David repented, 2 Samuel 12:13, see also Psalm 51

Questions

1. What part of Israel did the defeat of Ammon and Syria protect? Identify it on a map.
2. How does the sin of David and Bathsheba demonstrate the progression of sin?
3. Who proved more honorable in this story, David or Uriah?
4. Who all paid for David and Bathsheba's sin? What would be David's punishment?
5. What does Psalm 51 tell us about David's view towards his sin? Was truly sorrowful for his sin or for being caught?

Lesson 2: Punishment and Consequences

Text: 2 Samuel 12:14 – 13:39

Outline of Text:

- I. David and Bathsheba's son died, 2 Samuel 12:14-23.
- II. Solomon was born, 2 Samuel 12:24-25.
- III. Rabbah was captured, 2 Samuel 12:26-31.
- IV. Absalom and Tamar, 2 Samuel 13:1-22.
 - A. Amnon asked David to send Tamar, his sister with whom he is obsessed, to his house under false pretense.
 - B. Amnon raped his sister then treated her disgracefully. His hatred for her became stronger than his original lust.
 - C. Absalom learned of Amnon's abuse of Tamar but did not act immediately.
- V. Absalom murdered Amnon, 2 Samuel 13:23-33.
- VI. Absalom fled to the king of Geshur for protection, 2 Samuel 13:34-39.
 - A. Note that Jonadab, the crafty nephew of David, comforted him!
 - B. David longed for Absalom.

Questions

1. How did David respond when Bathsheba's son died? What should that teach us about our attitude when God says "no?"
2. What was the progression of Amnon's sin? What part does bad influence play?
3. Why do you think Amnon's hatred for Tamar was greater than the love which he had for her at first?
4. Did David hear about the sin? How did he react and what did he do? How do you think his action/inaction affected the situation? (note 13:21,26-27,39)
5. Why do you think the other sons fled?

Lesson 3: Absalom's Rebellion

Text: 2 Samuel 14:1 – 16:14

Outline of Text:

- I. Joab influenced David to bring Absalom back, 2 Samuel 14:1-24.
 - A. Joab sent a woman to David to ask for help in a dispute regarding her sons.
 - B. The woman used David's judgment in her imaginary issue to show that he should bring Absalom back from exile.
 - C. David perceived that Joab was behind this and allowed Joab to retrieve Absalom but did not permit Absalom to come into his presence.
- II. David and Absalom were reunited, 2 Samuel 14:25-33.
- III. Absalom gained a following among the people, 2 Samuel 15:1-12.

Note: v.7, the Septuagint renders this 4 years instead of 40. 4 years is almost certainly the correct time since David only reigned 40 years.
- IV. David fled Jerusalem to escape from Absalom, 2 Samuel 15:13-23.
- V. David ordered the Ark of the Covenant back to Jerusalem, 2 Samuel 15:24-29.
- VI. David sent Hushai to Jerusalem to work with Zadok and Abiathar, the priests to defeat the counsel of Ahithophel, 2 Samuel 15:30-37.
- VII. Ziba, the servant of Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, brought provisions to David, 2 Samuel 16:1-4.
 - A. Mephibosheth was under the care of David, 2 Samuel 9:1-13.
 - B. Ziba told David that Mephibosheth was now hoping to take the throne.
- VIII. Shimei, from the house of Saul, cursed David, 2 Samuel 16:5-14.

Questions

1. Why did Joab work to bring Absalom back?
2. What was Absalom's physical appearance? How did he seduce the people?
3. Whom did David leave in Jerusalem? Why?
4. What conclusion do we draw about Mephibosheth from this lesson?
5. Why did David allow Shimei to curse him?

Lesson 4: Absalom's Defeat

Text: 2 Samuel 16:15 – 19:8

Outline of Text:

- I. Ahithophel counseled Absalom to go into his father's concubines; an affront to David that would solidify his supporters, 2 Samuel 16:15-23.
- II. Absalom listened to Hushai's advice, to bring an overwhelming army against David, over Ahithophel's advice to take a smaller army, 2 Samuel 17:1-14.
- III. Hushai warned David to flee for Absalom was coming, 2 Samuel 17:15-29.
 - A. David fled to Mahanaim, the city where Ishbosheth was crowned king.
 - B. Ahithophel killed himself when Absalom did not follow his counsel.
- IV. David's army had a great victory over the army of Absalom, 2 Samuel 18:1-8.
- V. Joab killed Absalom, 2 Samuel 18:9-32.
- VI. David mourned for Absalom, 2 Samuel 19:1-8.
 - A. David mourned Absalom's death although Absalom had no problem sending an army to kill David.
 - B. David's mourning crushed the hearts of the people and they felt defeated.
 - C. Joab wisely told David that his mourning was going to cause Israel to cease following him.
 - D. David listened to the counsel and presented himself before the people.

Questions

1. Why would it be abhorrent for Absalom to go into David's concubines?
2. Why do you think Hushai proposed an even greater force to attack David? Why do you think Ahithophel hanged himself?
3. Why would the young man not kill Absalom? Why did Joab do it?
4. Why did David mourn so strongly for Absalom?
5. Explain 2 Samuel 19:5-6.

Lesson 5: David Encounters Rebellion Again

Text: 2 Samuel 19:9 – 20:26

Outline of Text:

- I. The men of Judah, after much persuasion, reassured their allegiance to David and asked for his return to Jerusalem, 2 Samuel 19:9-18.
 - A. The Israelites were the first to declare their allegiance to David.
 - B. David replaced Joab with Amasa, the leader of Absalom's army.
- II. David repaid those who helped him, 2 Samuel 19:19-39.
 - A. He showed mercy to Shimei who cursed him.
 - B. He recognized Mephibosheth's dedication to David but ordered him to divide his inheritance with Ziba.
 - C. He took Chimham into his court to repay the kindness of Barzillai, a rich man who provided for David and his men at Mahanaim.
- III. Israel was divided about ownership of the king, 2 Samuel 19:40-43
- IV. Sheba, a Benjamite, took advantage of the division and led Israel to rebel against David, 2 Samuel 20:1-3.
- V. Joab killed Amasa and the army followed him, 2 Samuel 20:4-13.
- VI. Joab besieged the city of Abel, where Sheba was hiding, and the people gave Sheba up, 2 Samuel 20:14-22.
- VII. David's officers: 2 Samuel 20:23-26.

Questions

1. Why do you think David made Amasa commander of his army?
2. Why did David show mercy to Shimei?
3. How does Mephibosheth show that he was loyal to David in both his appearance and his attitude towards his inheritance?
4. What was the quarrel between Israel and Judah about? Who prevailed?
5. How did Joab get his job back? What did he do with Amasa?

Lesson 6: Gibeon's Revenge/David's Census

Text: 2 Samuel 21:1-14 and 24:1-25

Outline of Text:

- I. David, after inquiring of the Lord, found that a three-year famine was punishment for Saul's mistreatment of the Gibeonites, 2 Samuel 21:1-14.
 - A. The Gibeonites were the servants of Israel, Joshua 9:1-27.
 - B. The Gibeonites demanded seven descendants of Saul to hang in Gibeah.
 - C. David gave them the descendants but spared Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan.
 - D. David buried the bones of Saul and his sons, and the men hanged by the Gibeonites, in the tomb of Kish, Saul's father.
- II. David displeased God by numbering Israel, 2 Samuel 24:1-9.
 - A. The Old Law prohibited a census (Exodus 20:12) unless God commanded it.
 - B. 2 Chronicles 21:1 says that "Satan" incited David to number Israel.
- III. God, through Gad, offered three punishments for the sin, 2 Samuel 24:10-14.
- IV. David chose to be at the mercy of God, not man, so God brought a plague upon Israel, 2 Samuel 24:15-25; 1 Chronicles 27:24.
 - A. David offered a sacrifice to God to stop the plague.
 - B. God was merciful and stopped the plague after a great destruction.

Questions

1. What does the famine in Israel, for the sake of the Gibeonites, teach us about promises made before God?
2. Why did God forbid a census except by His command?
3. Why did David choose a plague instead of the other two options?
4. Why would David not accept the threshing floor and animals from Araunah?
5. What does 2 Samuel 24:24 teach us about sacrificing? How can we apply it?

Lesson 7: Preparations for the Temple

Text: 2 Chronicles 22:1 – 29:20

Outline of Text:

- I. David brought in the materials to build the temple, 2 Chronicles 22:1-19.
 - A. David wanted to build the temple but God would not allow it.
 - B. David urged Solomon to be faithful to God, especially since God had given them peace from all of their enemies.
- II. David organized the servants of the temple, 2 Chronicles 23:1-26:32
- III. David organized the government, 2 Chronicles 27:1-34
- IV. David exhorted Solomon and the people, 2 Chronicles 28:1-21.
 - A. He proclaimed Solomon king and ordered him to build the temple and to be faithful to God lest God cast him off.
 - B. David gave the plans to Solomon.
- V. David and the people contributed funds to build the temple, 2 Chronicles 29:1-9.
- VI. David praised God and blessed Solomon and the people, 2 Chronicles 29:10-20.

Questions

1. Why was David not able to build the temple?
2. What is David's advice and exhortation to Solomon in chapters 22 and 28?
3. Why did David make extensive plans for the temple and the government?
4. What was the condition of Solomon's kingdom being preserved forever?
5. What two sources provided the money for the temple?

Lesson 8: David's Death/Review of His Life

Text: 2 Samuel 21:15 – 23:39

Outline of Text:

- I. Wars continued against the Philistines, and the giants were destroyed, but David could not fight anymore, 2 Samuel 21:15-22.
- II. David's mighty men and their deeds are listed, 2 Samuel 23:8-39.
 - A. Uriah was one of these mighty men.
 - B. 1 Chronicles 11:10-47 lists these and adds several names after Uriah.
- III. David sang a song about his protection and the defeat of his enemies by the power of God, 2 Samuel 22:1-51.
- IV. Last words of David, 2 Samuel 23:1-7.

Questions

1. What area of Israel was protected by the defeat of the Philistines?
2. What prominent military leader of David was not listed among the mighty men? Why do you think he was not listed?
3. What credit does David give God for his success as king?
4. What is acknowledged in 2 Samuel 23:5?
5. As we reflect on David's life, how do we reconcile the title "a man after God's own heart" and incidents such as the sin with Bathsheba and the attempted cover up?
6. What was the condition of Israel in regards to the government and safety of the nation after David's reign?

Lesson 9: Solomon's Reign Established

Text: 1 Kings 1:1 – 2:46

Outline of Text:

- I. Adonijah, the brother of Absalom and older brother of Solomon, began to assume the throne with Joab and Abiathar's help, 1 Kings 1:5-10.
- II. Bathsheba and Nathan, the prophet, learn of Adonijah's plan and urged David to formally proclaim Solomon king before he died, 1 Kings 1:11-27.
- III. David proclaimed Solomon king. Adonijah pleaded for his life, 1 Kings 1:28-53.
- IV. Before his death, David gave advice to Solomon and urged him to avenge the blood of Abner and Amasa upon Joab and to punish Shimei, 1 Kings 2:1-12.
- V. Solomon executed Adonijah after he attempted to lay the groundwork for assuming the throne by requesting David's concubine, 1 Kings 2:13-25.
- VI. Solomon removed Abiathar from his priesthood and sent him to Anathoth. He ordered Joab killed and replaced him with Benaiah, 1 Kings 2:26-35.
- VII. Solomon confined Shimei to the city of Jerusalem and forbade him to leave. Shimei did leave and was killed, 1 Kings 2:36-46.

Questions

1. How did David, Bathsheba, and Nathan thwart Adonijah's plans?
2. How did the guests of Adonijah react when David proclaimed Solomon king? What did Adonijah do?
3. Why was Solomon displeased at Adonijah's request for Abishag?
4. Why did Solomon kill Joab but allow Abiathar to live?
5. Who was responsible for the death of Shimei?

Lesson 10: The Wisdom of Solomon

Text: 1 Kings 3:1 – 4:34

Outline of Text:

- I. Solomon began building up Jerusalem, the temple and his own house. He and the people sacrificed at the high places, displeasing God, 1 Kings 3:1-4.
- II. Solomon asked God for wisdom, and God gave him wisdom like no one had ever had and great riches, 1 Kings 3:5-15.
- III. An example of Solomon's judgment, 1 Kings 3:16-28.
- IV. Solomon's government officials, 1 Kings 4:1-19.
- V. The prosperity and wisdom of Solomon, 1 Kings 4:20-34.

Questions

1. What two problems were developing early in the reign of Solomon?
2. Why did Solomon ask for wisdom? Why did this please God?
3. What was God's condition for preserving descendants on his throne?
4. How did Solomon provide for the great amount of food needed for those who would eat at his table? What was the daily supply?
5. Identify on a map the extent of Solomon's kingdom.
6. What was the financial condition of the people of Israel and Judah?

Lesson 11: Solomon Builds the Temple

Text: 1 Kings 5:1 – 8:66

Outline of Text:

- I. Solomon called Hiram, king of Tyre to help build the temple, 1 Kings 5:1-12.
- II. Solomon organized a large labor force from Israel, 1 Kings 5:13-18.
- III. Solomon built the temple, 1 Kings 6:1-38.
- IV. Solomon built the temple furnishings, 1 Kings 7:13-51.
- V. The Ark of the Covenant was brought into the temple and the glory of the Lord filled the temple, 1 Kings 8:1-13.
- VI. Solomon dedicated the temple, 1 Kings 8:14-66.

Questions

1. What was the family relationship of Hiram to Israel?
2. As you read through the description of the temple and the furnishings, picture in your mind what an impressive sight it would be.
3. How long did it take to complete the temple?
4. In what sense would God dwell in the temple? What would it mean to the people?
5. What would be the condition of God dwelling with them and not forsaking them?
6. What was offered when the temple was dedicated? How long did they feast?

Lesson 12: Solomon's Wealth and Wisdom

Text: 1 Kings 9:1 – 10:29

Outline of Text:

- I. God appeared to Solomon after the temple was built and promised to preserve his descendants on the throne if they would remain faithful, 1 Kings 9:1-9.
- II. Solomon and Hiram exchanged gifts for the work on the temple and his houses (see 1 Kings 7:1-12), 1 Kings 9:10-14.
- III. Solomon's great building projects and slave labor, 1 Kings 9:15-28.
- IV. The queen of Sheba visited Solomon to hear his wisdom, 1 Kings 10:1-13.
- V. Solomon's wealth is described, 1 Kings 10:14-29.

Questions

1. Was the promise to have descendants of Solomon on the throne of David unconditional? Explain.
2. What was Hiram's opinion of the cities that Solomon gave him?
3. What was the queen of Sheba's evaluation of Solomon's wisdom?
4. What were the sources of revenue for Solomon's kingdom?
5. What did the prosperity of Solomon do to the value of silver and cedars?

Lesson 13: Solomon Turns from God

Text: 1 Kings 11:1 – 11:43

Outline of Text:

- I. King Solomon's wives turned his heart from God and he began worshipping foreign gods, 1 Kings 11:1-8.
- II. God was displeased with Solomon's disobedience and promised to tear the kingdom from him, and only preserve a remnant, 1 Kings 11:9-13.
- III. Nations around Israel rebelled and fought against Solomon, 1 Kings 11:14-25.
- IV. Jeroboam, leader of the labor force, led an internal rebellion against the king and was promised the northern ten tribes of Israel, 1 Kings 11:26-40.
- V. Solomon died, 1 Kings 11:41-43.

Questions

1. How many wives and concubines did Solomon have? What was the effect on him spiritually?
2. What gods did Solomon worship? What else did he do for the gods?
3. How would God punish Solomon?
4. What nations rebelled against Solomon? Be able to identify them on a map.
5. Why did God not give the whole kingdom to Jeroboam?