

LESSON 4: DAVID CONTINUES HIS CONQUESTS/DAVID'S GRAVE SIN

HOMEWORK

2nd Samuel: Chapters 10-12

Directions: Use your Study Bible, the internet, or any other study source to help you with these questions.

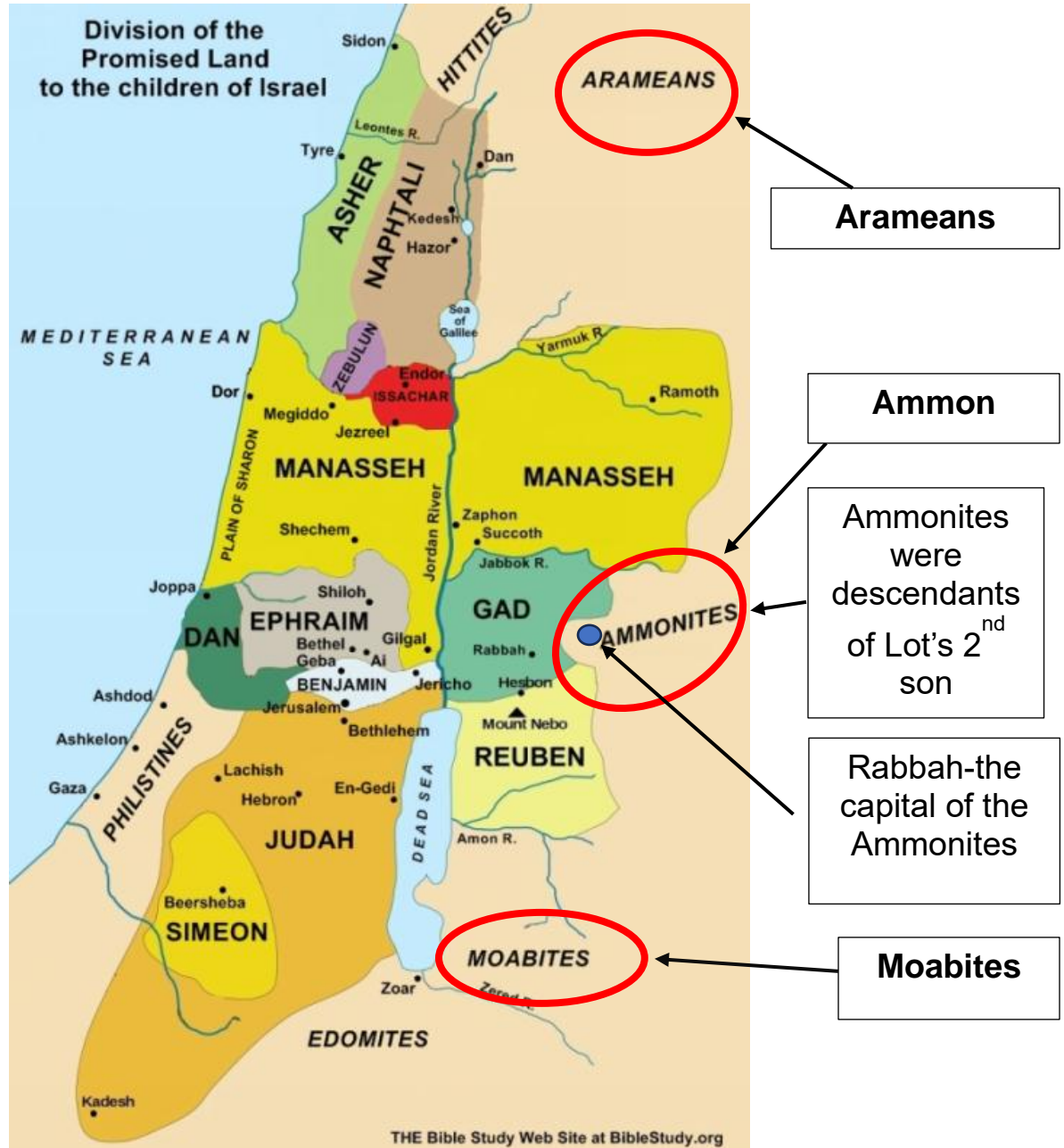
1. Read 2nd Samuel 10:1-19
 - How did Hanun treat David's envoy?
 - Explain Joab's battle plan against the Ammonites and the Arameans?
 - Describe the outcome of the Aramean battle?
2. Read 2nd Samuel 11:1-13
 - When did chapter 11 take place?
 - Did David take part in the battle at Rabbah? Explain.
 - List three steps David took that led to his sin with Bathsheba (vs. 2-4).
3. Read 2nd Samuel 11:14-27
 - Explain David's orders for Uriah?
 - Explain David's orders for Joab?
 - Explain David's orders for Bathsheba?
4. Read 2nd Samuel 12:1-25
 - Interpret Nathan's parable to David.
 - How did David respond after hearing Nathan's rebuke?
 - How did Nathan respond to David's answer?
5. Read 2nd Samuel 12:26-31
 - What battle tactic did Joab use against Rabbah?
 - Why did Joab request David's presence at Rabbah?
 - What did Israel gain from defeating Rabbah?

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2ND SAMUEL CHAPTERS 10-12

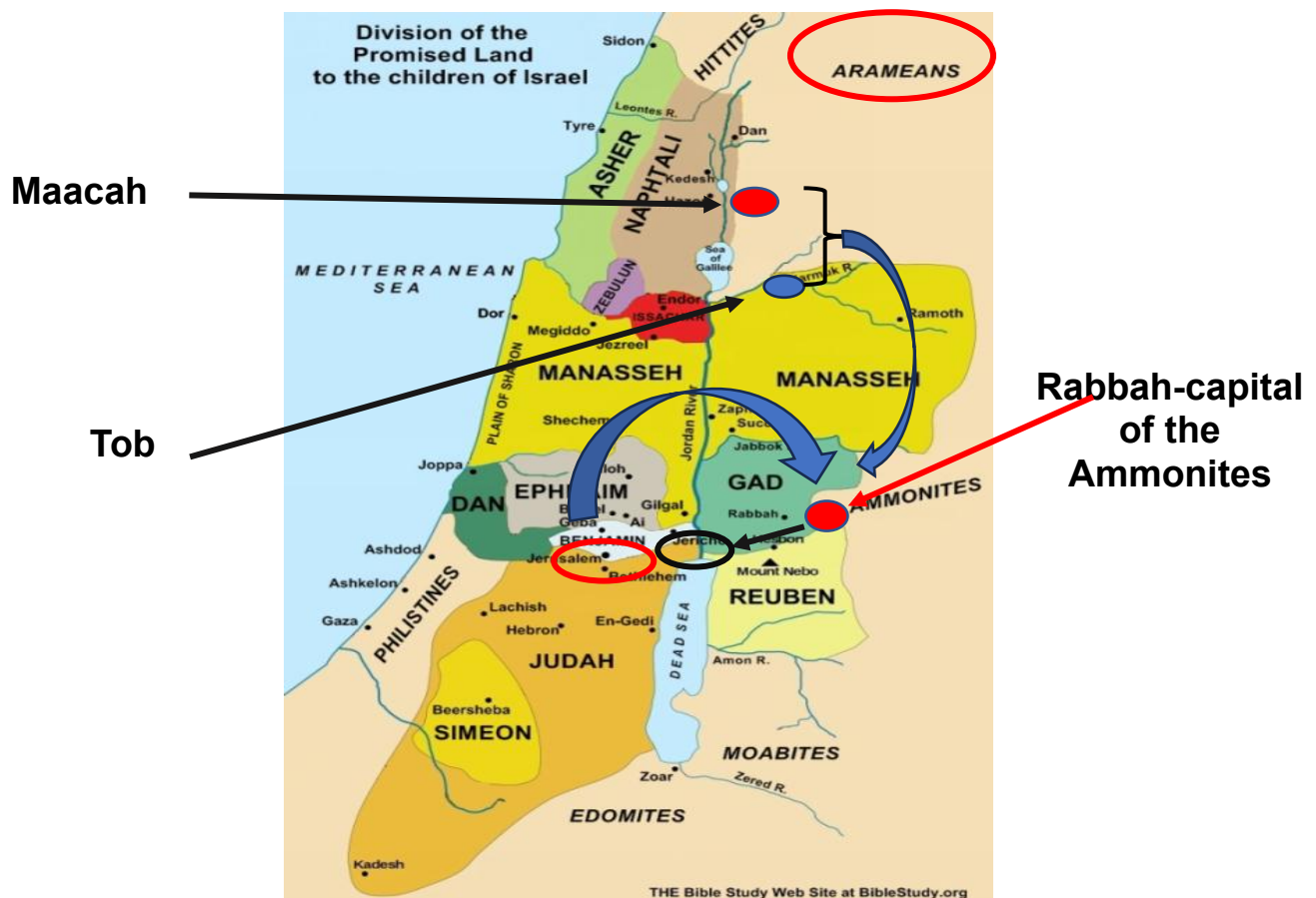
CHAPTER 10: DAVID DEFEATS AMMON

Vs. 1-19: David's Revenge Against the Ammonites

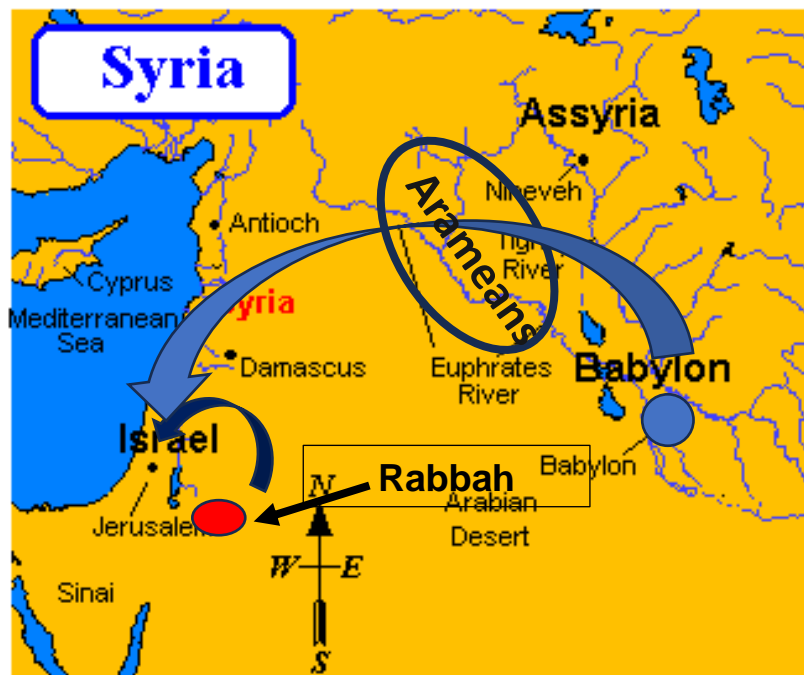
- Apparently, David had a prior cordial relationship with the king of Ammon.



- The Ammonites might have established a friendly relationship with David since both had hostile relations with King Saul.
- Hanun became king of Ammon after his father died. To show respect for Hanun's father, David sent an envoy to give condolences.
- Hanun's princes convinced him that David's envoy did not pursue peace but wanted to spy out the land.
- Hanun disrespected David's men by shaving off half their beards and cutting off half their clothes.
- David had the men stay in Jericho to hide their shame until their beards grew.
- To prepare against David's anger, Hanun hired 20,000 Aramean foot soldiers; 1,000 men from Maacah (region north of Galilee), and 12,000 men from Tob (a city east of the Jordan River). This equaled 33,000 men.



- When David heard about Hanun's plot, he sent Joab out to fight.
- The Ammonites drew up in battle array at the entrance of Rabbah while the Arameans stayed out in the field. This battle strategy put **Joab** in the middle of both forces.
- Joab selected some of his choice men and put them against the Arameans while the rest he placed in the hand of his brother, **Abishai**, to fight against the Ammonites.
- The Arameans fled from Joab. When the Ammonites saw the Arameans fleeing, they ran back into the city of Rabbah.
- Joab and his men returned to Jerusalem.
- After the Aramean defeat, Hadadezer (from the Aramean kingdom north of Damascus), brought more Arameans from beyond the **Euphrates** River.
- When David heard of this second campaign, he gathered the Israelites and crossed the Jordan to meet the Arameans. The Arameans fled once again. David killed 700 charioteers and 40,000 horsemen. He also killed Shobach, the commander of their army.
- The Arameans, after their defeat, made **peace** with Israel and served them.
- 2nd Samuel 10:19 transitions into a life-changing experience for David (10:19; 11:1).



<http://www.keyway.ca/htm2010/20100823.htm>

CHAPTER 11: DAVID'S GRAVE SIN

Vs. 1-13: David Commits Adultery with Bathsheba

- Apparently, David **continued** the battle with Ammon at Rabbah, Ammon's capital, which began the previous year (2nd Samuel 10:14-chapter 10, Lesson 3).
- Yearly battles usually commenced during the **Spring** season due to good weather and ample food supplies.
- David sent Joab, his mercenaries, and his army to besiege Rabbah. However, David stayed in Jerusalem. This specific phrase in vs. 1 seems to imply **criticism** toward David by the author (2 Samuel 11:1).
- When evening came, David-residing on the rooftop of his house, saw **Bathsheba** bathing. Ryrie states that oriental homes had an enclosed courtyard. David could have seen the interior of the courtyard from his rooftop situated on the higher elevation of Mount Zion.
- Three steps led to David's sin: 1) David **saw** Bathsheba; 2) David **inquired** about Bathsheba; 3) and then David **acted** by bringing her to him.

<https://incarnationsf.wordpress.com/2015/07/19/building-a-house-for-gods-name/>



<https://www.biblicalarchaeology.org/daily/biblical-sites-places/jerusalem/did-i-find-king-davids-palace/>

- Eliam, the father of Bathsheba, ranked as one of David's might men (2nd Samuel 23:34). **Ahithophel**, the grandfather of Bathsheba, will eventually give his allegiance to Absalom-David's son and aggressor.
- David had sexual relations with Bathsheba therefore causing a pregnancy.
- David sent for **Uriah**, a Hittite (11:6), Bathsheba's husband, and one of David's mighty men. David had dispatched Uriah to fight against the Ammonites. Uriah apparently converted to Judaism since he bore a Hebrew name that meant "the Lord is my light."



<http://www.biblestudy.org/maps/division-of->

- David encouraged Uriah to go to Bathsheba but, instead, he slept at the door of the king's house with the servants.

- Uriah refused to sleep in the comforts of his home since his men fought the battle.
- David made Uriah drunk and encouraged him to go home, however, Uriah stayed with the servants.

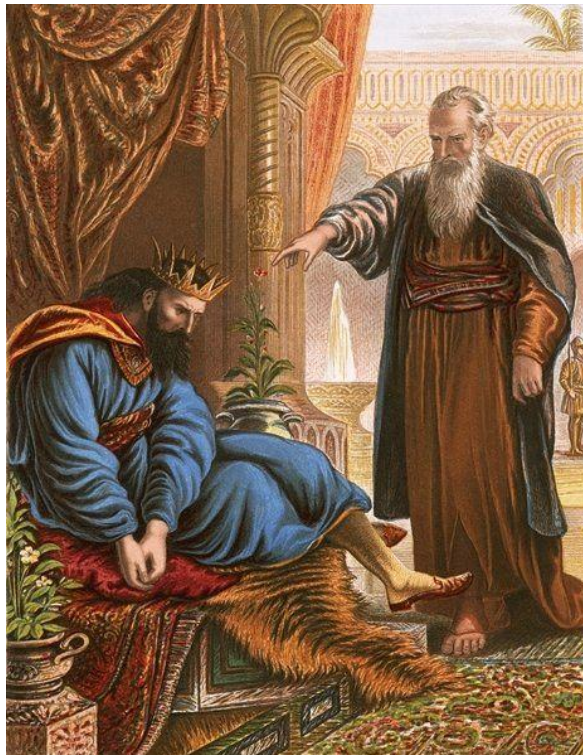
Vs. 14-27: David Commits Murder

- The next morning, David sent Uriah back into battle with a letter telling Joab to put Uriah on the front line of the fiercest part of the battle. David ordered Joab to withdraw from Uriah so that Uriah would **die**.
- Joab sent his army close to the wall of Rabbah which killed some of David's men. This move and ultimate withdrawal caused the death of Uriah.
- When Bathsheba heard of Uriah's death, she mourned for him.
- When the time of mourning ceased, David sent messengers and brought Bathsheba to his house. She became David's **wife** and bore him a son.
- Scripture specifically states God looked upon David's act as **evil** (11:27).

CHAPTER 12: GOD ADMONISHES DAVID FOR HIS SIN

Vs. 1-25: David's Child Dies

- God sent Nathan the prophet to **rebuke** David for his sin.



<https://www.pinterest.com/pin/38139928067506993/>

- Time had passed from when David sinned (11:27) to chapter 12:1 (Psalm 32:3-4).
- God gave Nathan a parable in which a rich man had many flocks, and a poor man had only one lamb.
- The poor man's children loved the lamb, and the family nourished it. One day a traveler visited the rich man, and the rich man refused to prepare a meal from his own flock.
- As a result, he killed the poor man's lamb.
- Extremely angered by this event, David said the rich man deserved to die. Nathan informed David that he played the role of the **rich man**.
- Nathan told David that God had blessed him mightily and would have given him more for the asking. However, because of David's sin, God would raise evil against his household and would have his wives violated in the open.
- David said, "I have **sinned** against the Lord." Nathan replied and said, "The Lord also has taken away your sin; you shall not die (Psalm 32:1-2). However, because by this deed you have given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme, the child also that is born to you shall surely die" (Psalm 51:1-4; 7, 10-12; 16-17).
- As it happened, Bathsheba had a child, and it died.
- Bathsheba had another child, and she named him **Solomon**. The Lord loved Solomon and named him Jedidiah which meant, "beloved of the Lord." This name marked Solomon as successor to the throne (2nd Samuel 7:12-14).



Vs. 26-31: Joab Conquers Rabbah

- Joab continued the battle against Rabbah, and he laid siege against the city.
- Joab told David to come and capture the city or else the city would be named after Joab.
- David captured the city, took the king's **crown**, and placed it on his head. The crown, made of gold, weighed about 75 pounds. Perhaps, the placing of the crown upon David's head proved more symbolic than practical (Deuteronomy 17:16-17).



<https://iglesiabautistapilar.com/2014/12/21/conocer-a-jesus-es-ver-al-padre-juan-147-14/>

- Israel received a tremendous amount of **spoils** from the city.
- Either David imposed harsh labor on the Ammonites or else David had them killed with saws depicting the cruelty by which the Ammonites treated their captors.

SUMMARY

God quickly forgives sin. Romans 3:23 states that all have sinned and fall short of the glory of God. This means all people have sinned and cannot enter the kingdom of God. However, the blood of Jesus Christ cleanses a repentant sinner from unrighteousness.

God has already forgiven a Christian who commits a sin. In other words, that sin cannot cause one to lose their salvation. Christians remain spiritually cleansed in God's sight. Unfortunately, sin can cause physical, emotional, and spiritual repercussions which can break one's desire to have a personal fellowship with God.

While we may have to accept the consequences of sin, we must repent of sin. Repentance means to "turn away from." If a Christian does not repent or turn away from sin, their life will continue on a downward slope. Repentance will set one on the right path. God's mercy will give us grace to correct our behavior and will give us strength to live righteously. God will always be with us and will never leave us (Hebrews 13:5).

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SIN
DISCUSSION QUESTIONS
2ND Samuel: Chapters 10-12**

1. The king of Ammon humiliated David's envoy.
 - A. Have you ever experienced bad treatment after showing kindness to someone? How did you respond?
 - B. How can empathy help us accept or understand someone's bad behavior?
 - C. The king of Ammon completely misunderstood David's actions. Discuss some scenarios that often cause misunderstandings? Explain.

2. David should have fought with his army at Rabbah.
 - A. Why do you think David stayed home instead of going to war?
 - B. Sometimes we might want to take an easy path in life instead of a more difficult path. Can you think of a time when you chose to take an easy path instead of a more difficult one? Explain the results?
 - C. Taking an easier path might, at times, prove beneficial. How can we know when we should take an easier life path or a more difficult one?

3. We do not always like to step out of our comfort zone.
 - A. How can we know when God calls us out of our comfort zone?
 - B. Has God ever called you out of a comfort zone?
 - C. How did you react? Explain the outcome.

4. David took three steps that led to his sin with Bathsheba.
 - A. Explain each step?
 - B. Can we apply these steps to ourselves?
 - C. As a Christian, how might we help another Christian from taking steps toward sin.

5. Even though God forgave David of his sin, David still suffered the consequences.
 - A. How can God justify an earthly punishment for sin when He forgives us? In other words, if God forgives us-why should we suffer any type of punishment?
 - B. What advantage does God's forgiveness have if we must bear the life effects of our sin?
 - C. What does God's forgiveness mean?
 - D. How can we forgive ourselves when we feel the negative effects of our sins? Choose verses from Psalm 51.