

<p>the book of 2nd Samuel Thursday Morning Bible Class</p>	
<p>2 Samuel 22 - 24</p>	

1

<p>David's Song of Deliverance – Ch 22 † The chapter is a psalm of David. It also appears as Psalm 18. † The Psalm echoes the song of Hannah (1 Sam. 2) which reminds the reader of God's salvation through His Anointed One. Through everything, God is the one who rescues His people and blesses Israel.</p>
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2

<p>Introduction – 22:1-3 † 1 – The song opens with the statement that God delivered David “from the grasp of all his enemies.” No date is given. There is a reference to Saul. † 2-3 – Five descriptions of God are given: Rock, stronghold, fortress, deliverer, rock (again). They are defensive terms, affirming God was his protector.</p>

3

Yahweh Saved Him – 22:4-7

- † 4-7 – David asserts that God is praiseworthy because of what he did for David.
- † God heard “from his temple”, a reference to God’s heavenly temple.
- † 7 – An example of Hebrew poetry: phrases repeated with different words.

4

Yahweh Defends David – 22:8-16

- † 8 – David describes the holy anger of God coming to his defense as an earthquake.
- † 9 – David uses metaphors of fire as a dragon-like image breathing fire. Remember, this is poetry!
- † 10 – God breaks through the heavens (sky) to come down to earth.

5

Yahweh Defends David – 22:8-16

- † 11 – God rides on the wings of a cheub, winged creatures that are on the ark of the covenant.
- † 12 – God controls the storms.
- † 13 – Coals of fire are another way depicting lightning.
- † 14 – Thunder is associated with God’s power.
- † 15-16 – God uses all of creation to save his people.

6

Yahweh Rescues David – 22:17-20

- † 17 – David takes no credit. He was saved by God’s power.
- † 18 – His enemies were stronger than him, but not too strong for God.
- † 20 – He was confined to a tight space, but God brought him to a wide space, because of His delight in David.

7

Reason for the Rescue – 22:21-25

- † David says he was blameless and did no wrong.
- † But David is not referring to his own righteousness, but his righteousness as he appears before God. He was forgiven and declared righteous.
- † We are sinners and saints at the same time.

8

Yahweh enables and His Nature – 22-29-32

- † 29-30 – God enabled him to overcome his enemies. With God’s help, he is a successful warrior.
- † 31-32 – God made David blameless. He is David’s shield and refuge.

9

Yahweh equips David – 22:33-46

33 – God made his way blameless.

34-35 – God gave him various skills as a warrior.

38-43 – David describes his victory over his enemies. They are crushed under his feet.

44-46 – God equips David as King. He made foreign nations subservient to him.

10

Praise for Yahweh – 22:47-51

† **47 – David’s praise goes back to the opening theme: God is a rock and a savior.**

† **48 – God subjugated people.**

† **49 – He delivered David from insurrections.**

† **52 – God gave victories to David and to his offspring forever – an allusion to the coming Messiah.**

11

David’s Last Words – 23:1-7

† **1 – This psalm may be David’s last public words. He gives an “oracle” – a word to describe a prophetic utterance.**

† **David is: the son of Jesse; raised by God; the anointed one over Israel; and the “sweet singer of the songs of Israel.” He composed at least 73 psalms.**

12

David's Last Words – 23:1-7

- † 2-3 – God's Spirit inspired him.
- † 3-4 – He was a godly ruler. God shines on people like the light at sunrise or like the rain that makes the grass grow.
- † 5 – God had given an eternal covenant to David.
- † 6-7 – Wicked men are like thorns which cause injury. Their end is destruction.

13

David's Mighty Men – 23:8-39

- † This is David's elite corps of soldiers. They are called "the Thirty" although 37 names are given.
- † 8 – The most elite was Eshbaal (Joshebbasshebeth). He killed 800 in one battle.
- † 9 – Next was Eleazar.
- † 10 – The third of the "Three" was Shammah.

14

David's Mighty Men – 23:8-39

- † 13-17 – These three were the ones who brought water from Bethlehem, but David, out of respect for their courage, poured it out as a sacrifice to God.
- † 18 – Abishai, Joab's brother, was chief of the 3.
- † 20 – Benaiah struck down the "sons of Ariel" whose name means "lion of God", and also killed a lion on a snowy day.
- † 24-38 – The rest are listed. Uriah ends the list

15

David's Census – 24:1-25

- † C. 972 BC
- † 1 – Yahweh is angry, though no reason given.
- † God incited David to take a census.
- † 2 – David commanded Joab to take a census of the entire country.
- † 3 – Joab objected because to do so was a sin. If necessary, God could provide all the soldiers needed.

16

David's Census – 24:1-25

- † 4-8 – David overruled Joab, so Joab and his staff proceeded in a counter-clockwise manner around Israel. It took 9 months and 20 days.
- † 9 – The total: 800,000 fighting men in Israel; 500,000 in Judah.
- † 10 – After the census was completed, David's conscience convicted him of not trusting God. He confessed his sin and asked for forgiveness.

17

David's Census – 24:1-25

- † 11-12 – The prophet Gad told David that God would give him a choice of consequences.
- † 13 – The three options are progressively shorter in length but more severe in intensity.
- † 14 – David ruled out being a fugitive, but let God choose.
- † 15 – God sent a plague over three days and 70,000 died.

18

David's Census – 24:1-25

- † 16 – When the angel got to Jerusalem, God told him to stop. The angel stopped at the threshing floor of Araunah.
- † 17 – David again confessed his sin and asked God to relent.
- † 18 – God told David to build an altar on the threshing floor.

19

David's Census – 24:1-25

- † 19-21 – Araunah bowed before the king and David told him he wanted to buy the threshing floor to build an altar.
- † 24 – David bought the floor for 50 shekels of silver.
- † 25 – The book ends with David's sacrifices and God's response of grace in ending the plague.
- † The place for the future temple is chosen.

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