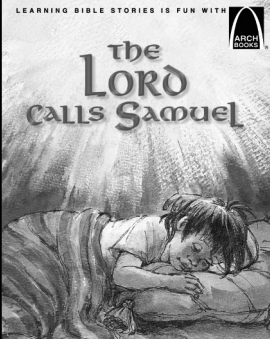


<p>the book of 2nd Samuel Thursday Morning Bible Class</p>	
<p>2 Samuel 20 - 21</p>	

1

<p>Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26 † The chapter concludes the accounts of the struggles of David as king. Two themes in this chapter: † 1) David’s struggle to restore his position † 2) How to rein in Joab and remove him. † David needed Joab because Joab knew how to handled the threats to David’s kingdom.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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2

<p>Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26 † C. 973 BC † As the leaders of Judah and Israel argued, a “worthless” man named Sheba saw his opportunity to succeed from David’s kingdom. † He blew his trumpet and called for the people of Israel to leave David and go home. † 2 – At this invitation, the men of Israel left David. The men of Judah did not.</p>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
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3

Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

- † 3 – When David returned to Jerusalem he did two things. The first was to sequester the 10 concubines he had left behind.
- † Since Absalom had slept with them, he continued to provide for them, but they were treated as widows.

4

Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

- † 4 – The second thing he did was to suppress Sheba’s revolt. He told his new commander, Amasa, to round up the men of Judah and report in 3 days.
- † 5 – For whatever reason, it took him too long.
- † 6 – So David turned to Abishai and pursue Sheba before he gets to a fortified city.

5

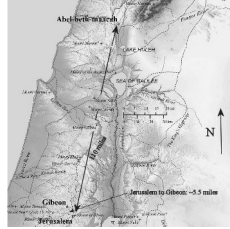
Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

- † 7 – Abishai took David’s personal guard and pursued Sheba.
- † 8-10 – When Amasa showed up, Joab greeted him by grabbing his beard and stabbing him.
- † 11 – Joab and Abishai pursue Sheba while Amasa lay dying on the road.
- † 12-13 – Amasa was a distraction, so they covered his body and put it aside.

6

Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

14 – Sheba goes as far north as he can.
15 – Joab arrived and besieged the city.
16 – A “wise” woman calls for Joab.



7

Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

† 18-19 – The city had a history of being a place where disputes were resolved. She was not a rebellious woman and asks if Joab really wants to destroy a significant city.
† 20-21 – Joab doesn’t want to destroy the city. All he wants is Sheba. The woman said that his head would be thrown over the wall.

8

Rebellion of Sheba – 20:1-26

† 22 – After convincing the people, they cut off Sheba’s head, threw it to Joab, and Joab called off the siege.
† 23-24 – For the 2nd time, a list of David’s cabinet is given (8:15-18). Three groups: Military, Administration, and Priests. No longer are David’s sons listed.

9

Avenging the Gibeonites – 2:1-14

- † The last section of 2 Samuel consists of loosely connected stories that highlight David's relationship with Yahweh. There are also 2 psalms of David
- † C. between 997 and 980 BC
- † The author takes us back to some unspecified 3 year period of famine. It happened because of what Saul did to the Gibeonites.

10

Avenging the Gibeonites – 2:1-14

- † Who were the Gibeonites? Josh. 9:3-37 tells the story. A Canaanite tribe who lived in Israel pretended to be travelers from a far country, seeking a treaty with Israel.
- † Rather than consulting God, Joshua made a binding oath to protect them.
- † 2 – Sometime in Saul's reign, Saul attacked them and killed many.

11

Avenging the Gibeonites – 2:1-14

- † 3 – Yahweh told David of the problem but gave no solution. So David asked the Gibeonites how he could make restitution.
- † 4 – They did not want money but justice.
- † 5-6 – What they wanted was 7 of Saul's descendants to hang and display their bodies in Gibeah, Saul's home town.

12

Avenging the Gibeonites – 2:1-14

- † 7-8 – Passing over Mephebosheth, David took the two sons of Saul’s concubine, Rizpah, and the five sons of Merab, Saul’s daughter.
- † 9 – They were executed at the barley harvest.
- † 10 – Rizpah guarded the bodies, and it rained.
- † 11-14 – David took the bones of Saul and Jonathan and buried them all in the tomb of Saul’s father.

13

The Philistine Giants – 21:15-22

- † Four short stories about killing the Rephaim – the giants related to Goliath.
- † 15-16 – The first battle was between David and Ish-benob, a “Rapha” (giant).
- † 17 – Abishai killed the Philistine and David was told not to fight anymore battles.

14

The Philistine Giants – 21:15-22

- † The “Raphaim” were a family of giants in Gath. 9 feet tall, some had six fingers and six toes on each hand and foot.
- † 18 – The 2nd battle is of Sibbecai, one of David’s “30”, killing one of the giants.

15

The Philistine Giants – 21:15-22

† 19 – Battle #3: Elhanan killed “Goliath”. 1 Chron. 20:5 says it was Lahmi, Goliath’s brother.

† 20 – Battle #4 – A giant with 24 digits.

† 21 – He taunted Israel and Jonathan, son of Shimei, David’s brother, killed him.

† 22 – The four were all “raphaim” (giants) who were killed by David’s men.
