

**2 SAMUEL 1-12:
STUDY QUESTIONS (150 pts.)
“DAVID, VICTORIOUS CONQUEROR”**

REVIEW

JUDGES

- From about 1350 to 1020 BC, the Mosaic judicial system remains intact and God raises up a series of judges to lead Israel. Around 1020 BC, Saul becomes the first king of Israel in 1 Samuel 9 to 11.

1 SAMUEL 16 – Samuel Anoints David as a Future King of Israel

- 1 Samuel 16:13-14 is the pivotal turning point in all of 1 Samuel.
- In 1 Samuel 16, the last judge and great prophet Samuel had anointed David to be the future king of a united Israel.
- From that moment on, 1 Samuel 16:13-14 tells us “the Spirit of the Lord came upon David,” but “the Spirit of the Lord departed from Saul, and an evil spirit which was not of the Lord troubled him.”
- Throughout chapters 17 to 31 of 1 Samuel, David refused to harm the present King Saul, who was “the Lord’s Anointed.” However, throughout those same chapters Saul sought diligently to kill David.
- Every time that Saul was about to capture David, he eluded Saul’s grasp. This was because every time this occurred, “Then David inquired of the Lord,” and each time the Lord answered David telling him specifically where he should go and what he should do.

1 SAMUEL 18 – The People Cause Saul’s Wrath by Praising David

- v. 1 - The soul of Jonathan “was knit with the soul of David, and Jonathan loved him as his own soul.”
- v.8-16 – The women sang “Saul has slain his thousands, and David his ten thousands. Saul was very wroth . . . Saul cast the javelin; for he said I will smite Davide even to the wall with it. And David avoided out of his presence twice. And Saul was afraid of David because the Lord was with him . . . But all Israel and Judah loved David.”

1 SAMUEL 19 – Saul Seeks to Kill David

- v. 1-2 – “Saul spoke to Jonathan his son and to all his servants that they should kill David. But Jonathan Saul’s son delighted much in David. Jonathan told David, saying, ‘Saul my father seeks to kill thee.’”
- v. 8 – “David went out and fought with the Philistines and slew them with a great slaughter; and they fled from him.”
- v. 9 – “And the evil spirit that was not of the Lord was upon Saul.”

1 SAMUEL 23 – David Inquires of the Lord

- In 1 Samuel 20 to 31, David is a fugitive who must hide from Saul. Saul repeatedly tries to kill David.
- Over and over in these chapters, when David wants to know where he should go it says, “Then David inquired of the Lord, saying ‘Shall I go . . .?’” or “‘Will these people deliver me into Saul’s hands?’” And the Lord would tell David the answer. By that continual revelation from the Lord, David avoided being killed by Saul.
- v. 14 – “And David abode in the wilderness in strongholds and remained in a mountain in the wilderness of Ziph. And Saul sought him every day, but God delivered him not into his hand.”
- v. 17 – Jonathan said to David, “The hand of Saul my father shall not find thee; and thou shalt be king over Israel, and I shall be next unto thee . . . and they two made a covenant before the Lord.”

1 SAMUEL 24 – David Spares Saul’s Life

- v. 2 – “Then Saul took three thousand chosen men out of all Israel and went to seek David and his men upon the rocks of the wild goats.”
- v. 4 – David and his men sought refuge in a cave in the wilderness of En-gedi. After chasing Philistines that day, King Saul and his men also came to this same cave to rest, entirely unaware that David and his men were there. David’s men were hiding deeper in the cave. While Saul was asleep, David cut off part of his robe, but did not kill him.
- v. 7-11 – The next morning Saul went on his way. As he descended the mountain, David called out to him from the cave and waved the piece of robe saying that he could have killed Saul but did not. Then David said, “Yet thou huntest my soul to take it.”
- v. 13-15 – Then David said, “Mine hand shall not be upon thee . . . After whom is the king of Israel come out? After whom dost thou pursue? After a dead dog, after a flea. The Lord therefore be judge and judge between me and thee, and see, and plead my cause, and deliver me out of thine hand . . . And Saul lifted up his voice and wept.”

1 SAMUEL 26 – David Spares Saul’s Life Again

- v. 1 – The Ziphites told Saul that David was hiding in the wilderness of Ziph. So Saul took 3,000 men to pursue him.
- v. 7 - While Saul and his men were encamped and sleeping, David sneaked quietly into Saul’s camp. He stood right over Saul as he was sleeping.
- v. 12 - David took Saul’s spear that was stuck in the ground next to him and a cruse of water that was by Saul’s side.
- The next morning, David appeared at the top of a nearby mountain and called out and said in verse 16, “Now see where the king’s spear is and the cruse of water that was at his bolster . . .”
- v. 18 - Wherefore does my lord thus pursue after his servant? For what have I done? Or what evil is in mine hand? . . .”
- v. 20 – “For the king of Israel is come out to seek a flea, as when one does hunt a partridge in the mountains . . .”
- v. 23 – “For the Lord delivered thee into my hand today, but I would not stretch forth mine hand against the Lord’s anointed.”

1 SAMUEL 28 – Cut Off From God, Saul Goes to the Witch at Endor

- In 1 Samuel 28, Saul had seen the Philistines assemble against his army at Mount Gilboa, and Saul was terrified.
- Samuel had passed away back in 1 Samuel 25:1.
- The Lord had stopped communicating with Saul. He was alone. So he went to the witch at Endor to summon up the spirit of Samuel from the dead.
- Samuel’s spirit told Saul, “The Lord has rent the kingdom out of your hand and given it to thy neighbor, even to David . . . The Lord will also deliver Israel with thee into the hand of the Philistines . . .”

1 Samuel 29 & 30 – tell the story of what was happening with David. His two wives had been kidnapped by the Philistines at Ziklag. David asked God if he should pursue them. The Lord said, “Go” and you will be successful.

1 SAMUEL 31 – The Death of Saul

- This chapter returns to the battle between Saul and the Philistines at Mount Gilboa that was last mentioned in 1 Samuel 28:4. Now, in 1 Samuel 31:1 that story continues.
- v. 1 says, “The men of Israel fled before the Philistines and fell down slain in Mount Gilboa . . . v.2 – “And the Philistines followed hard upon Saul and upon his sons . . . slew Jonathan . . . v. 3 – the battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him . . . v. 4 – Then said Saul unto his armor-bearer, Draw thy sword and thrust me through . . . But his armor-bearer

- would not . . . Therefore, Saul took a sword and fell upon it . . . v. 6 – So Saul died and his three sons and his armor-bearer, and all his men, that same day together.”
- In 1 Samuel 31:8-11 – The next day the Philistines cut off Saul’s head and sent it round the land of the Philistines. They fastened Saul’s body and his sons’ bodies to a wall for everyone to see.

2 SAMUEL: THE REIGN OF KING DAVID

2 Samuel 1: David & His Men Mourn the Death of Saul & Jonathan

Three days after Saul’s death, we learn that in falling upon his sword, Saul did not actually die. A young Amalekite soldier found him alive, and Saul asked the young man to kill him. The young Amalekite complied with his request.

Then the young man took the king’s crown and bracelet and ran to David in Ziklag. He informed David that Saul had requested to be killed and how he had obliged his request.

On hearing this news, verses 11-12 say, “David took hold on his clothes and rent them, and likewise all the men that were with him . . . and they mourned and wept and fasted until even for Saul and for Jonathan his son.”

Then in verses 15-16, David called one of his young soldiers and told him to kill the young Amalekite. Then David said, “Thy mouth has testified against thee, saying, I have slain the Lord’s anointed.” In verse 27 this chapter closes with David exclaiming, “How are the mighty fallen and the weapons of war perished!”

2 Samuel 2: Ishbosheth, King of Israel & David, King of Judah

In verse 1, “David inquired of the Lord, saying, ‘Shall I go up into any of the cities of Judah?’” And the Lord said unto him, “Go up . . . to Hebron.” Verse 2: “So David wen up . . . and his two wives also, Ahinoam . . . and Abigail . . .”

In verse 4, “and the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah.”

In verses 8-11, “But Abner . . . captain of Saul’s host, took Ishbosheth the son of Saul and brought him over to Mahanaim and made him king . . . over all Israel. Ishbosheth, Saul’s son . . . reigned two years. But the house of Judah followed David. And the time that David was king in Hebron over the house of Judah was seven years and six months.

In verses 13-32, Joab, the servant of David, and Abner, the army captain of Ishbosheth, met at the pool of Gibeon. And there was a great slaughter in which

David's servants killed 360 of Abner's men (v. 31), but Abner killed the son of Joab who would not stop following Abner to try and kill him (v. 21-23).

2 Samuel 3: The Great Warrior Abner Serves David & is Murdered by Joab

In verse 1, "there was long war between the house of Saul and the house of David. But David waxed stronger and stronger, and the house of Saul waxed weaker and weaker."

Verse 6 says that Abner was a strong defender of Ishbosheth and the house of Saul. But then in verses 7-12, Ishbosheth insulted Abner and falsely accused him of something. So in verse 12, "Abner sent messengers to David saying . . . Make thy league with me, and behold my hand shall be with thee to bring about all Israel unto thee."

Before he left the northern kingdom of Israel, in verses 17-18 Abner urged the "elders of Israel" saying "You sought for David in times past to be king over you. Now then do it." And in verse 20, Abner and 20 men came to David. In verse 21, Abner said, "I will and rise and go and will gather all Israel unto my lord the king, that they may make a league with thee . . ."

But Joab, David's servant, had lost his brother Asahel to Abner. He said to David in verse 24, "What have you done?" When Abner returned to Hebron, Joab murdered him to avenge his brother's death. In verse 31, David declared a day of mourning for the great Captain Abner, and David wept by his grave. And in verse 38, David said, "Know ye not that there is a prince and a great man fallen this day in Israel?"

2 Samuel 4: Ishbosheth Assassinated by Two Captains in His Army

In 2 Samuel 4:1, Ishbosheth was terrified by the news that Abner had given his loyalty to David and tried to convince the elders of Israel to follow him.

In 2 Samuel 4:2-12, two army captains who served under Ishbosheth went to his bedroom at noontime and assassinated him. They cut off Ishbosheth's head and carried it at night to David in Hebron.

In verse 12, this chapter ends by telling us what happened to these two men who had betrayed the Lord's anointed: "And David commanded his young men, and they slew them and cut off their hands and their feet and hanged them up over the pool at Hebron."

2 Samuel 5: David Anointed King of All Israel, Moves to Jerusalem

In verse 1, all of the nation of Israel then came to David in Hebron.

In verse 3, the “elders of Israel . . . anointed David king over Israel. David was thirty years old when he began to reign, and he reigned forty years. In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months; and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty and three years over all Israel and Judah.”

In verses 6-9, David then took the city of Jerusalem from the Jebusites and made it his headquarters from then on. Verse 9 says, “So David dwelt in the fort, and called it the city of David.” In verse 10, “And David went on and grew great, and the Lord God of hosts was with him.” In verse 11, the king of Tyre sent carpenters and masons to build David a house in Jerusalem. In 13-16, David had more wives and concubines and many children.

In verses 19-20, David defeated the Philistines at Baal-perazim.

2 Samuel 6: David Brings the Ark of God to Jerusalem, Uzzah Dies

In 1 Samuel 6, Israel had re-obtained the ark of the covenant after it had been captured by the Philistines for a period of seven months. In 1 Samuel 7:1, the ark was taken to the house of Abinadab at “Kirjath-jearim.” Eleazar had been put in charge of its care and keeping. Verse 2 says the ark remained in that house for twenty years.

In 2 Samuel 6:1, David gathered 30,000 chosen men of Israel who went to the house of Abinadab at “Gibeah” to take the “ark of God” to Jerusalem, and it says that the Lord dwelt “between the cherubim” on the ark.

In 2 Samuel 6:3, they brought the ark of God out of Abinadab’s house and placed it on a new cart. “Uzzah and Ahio, the sons of Abinadab, drove the new cart.”

In verse 6, on this trip “the oxen shook the ark” and “Uzzah put forth his hand to the ark of God and took hold of it” to steady it. Verse 7: “And the anger of the Lord was kindled against Uzzah, and God smote him there for his error; and there he died by the ark of God.”

In verse 9, “David was afraid of the Lord that day and said, ‘How shall the ark of the Lord come to me?’” So he waited three months and then brought the ark the rest of the way to Jerusalem.

The last time we heard of the tabernacle was in 1 Samuel 1:3 & 9 and 2:22, when it was being kept by Eli the priest in the city of Shiloh.

2 Samuel 6:17 tells us that by this time, David had moved the tabernacle (in the form of a tent) to Jerusalem. And there the ark rested in the Holy of Holies behind a curtain in the tabernacle.

2 Samuel 7: The Prophet Nathan Delivers the Davidic Covenant

Chapters 5 and 6 were a time of peace in which David was allowed to rest from attacks by his enemies.

In 2 Samuel 7:2 we have the first mention of **Nathan the prophet** of God. It bothered David that he lived in a house made of cedar (built by the king of Tyre's carpenters and masons out of cedar trees from Lebanon), but the ark of resided in a tent behind curtains. This was David's concern that led to God making a momentous covenant with him that would never be forgotten.

In 2 Samuel 7:4-16, Nathan received a powerful and profound revelation from God which is called "**the Davidic Covenant**":

- In verse 10, God said "I will appoint a place for my people Israel and will plant them that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more; neither shall the children of wickedness afflict them anymore, as beforetime."
- In verses 11-12, Nathan said of the Lord that "he will make thee a house. And when thy days be fulfilled and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, **I will set up thy seed after thee which shall proceed out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom.**"
- In 13, "He shall build a house for my name, and **I will stablish the throne of his kingdom forever.**"
- In verse 16: "**And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established forever before thee; thy throne shall be established forever.**"

2 Chronicles 13:5:

Ought you not to know that **the Lord God of Israel gave the kingdom over Israel to David forever, even to him and to his sons by a covenant of salt?** [a perpetual covenant]

Psalms 89:3-4 says:

I have made a covenant with my chosen, I have sworn unto David my servant. **Thy seed will I establish forever and build up thy throne to all generations.**

Isaiah 9:6-7 tells us about the Messiah to come:

For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The mighty God, The everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace. **Of the increase of his government and peace there is no end, upon the throne of David, and upon his kingdom to order it and to establish it with judgment and with justice from henceforth even forever.**

Jeremiah 33:15-17:

In those days . . . I will cause the Branch of Righteousness to grow up unto David; and he shall execute judgment and righteousness in the land . . . For thus saith the Lord; **David shall never want a man to sit upon the throne of the house of Israel.**

In Luke 1:31-33, the angel Gabriel told Mary:

Thou shalt conceive and bring forth a son and shall call his name **Jesus**. He shall be great and shall be called the Son of the Highest; and **the Lord God shall give unto him the throne of his father David. And he shall reign over the house of Jacob forever; and of his kingdom there shall be no end.**

In Acts 2:29-31, Peter preached on the Day of Pentecost:

Men and brethren, let me freely speak unto you of the patriarch **David** . . . being a prophet and **knowing that God had sworn with an oath to him, that of the fruit of his loins, according to the flesh, he would raise up Christ to sit on his throne.** He seeing this before, spoke of the resurrection of Christ, that his soul was not left in hell, neither his flesh did see corruption. This Jesus has God raised up, whereof we are all witnesses.

Hosea 3:5:

Afterward shall the children of Israel return and seek the Lord their God and **David their king; and shall fear the Lord and his goodness in the latter days.**

Ezekiel 37:21-25:

Behold, I will take the children of Israel from among the heathen, whither thy be gone and will gather them on every side and bring them into their own land. And I will make them one nation in the land upon the mountains of Israel; and **one king shall be king to**

**them all . . . And David my servant shall be king over them . . .
and my servant David shall be their prince forever.**

2 Samuel 8: David the Conqueror

In 2 Samuel 8, David enjoyed one conquest after another and subdued his enemies and made them servants to the king of Israel:

David smote the Philistines and subdued them . . . v. 2 – the Moabites became David's servants and brought gifts . . . David smote . . . the king of Zobah . . . David slew of the Syrians two and twenty thousand men . . . David put garrisons in Syria of Damascus; and the Syrians became servants to David and brought gifts . . . And he put garrisons in Edom . . . and all they of Edom became his servants." In verses 6 and 14 it says, "And the Lord preserved David wherever he went."

2 Samuel 9: David's Kindness to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's Son

In 2 Samuel 9:1 David said, "Is there yet any that is left of the house of Saul, that I may show him kindness for Jonathan's sake?"

2 Samuel 4:4 tells us **the story of "Mephibosheth"**:

And **Jonathan**, Saul's son, **had a son that was lame of his feet**. He was **five years old** when the tidings came of Saul and Jonathan out of Jezreel, and his nurse took him up and fled, and it came to pass, as she made haste to flee that **he fell and became lame and his name was Mephibosheth**.

Now, in 2 Samuel 9:5-13 we read:

Then David sent and fetched him . . . Now when **Mephibosheth**, the son of Jonathan, the son of Saul, was come unto David, he fell on his face, and did reverence. And David said, 'Mephibosheth.' And he answered, Behold thy servant. And David said unto him **Fear not, for I will surely show thee kindness for Jonathan thy father's sake, and will restore thee all the land of Saul thy father, and thou shalt eat bread at my table continually . . .** Then the king called to **Ziba, Saul's servant** and said unto him . . . thy sons and thy servants shall till the land for him and thou shalt bring in the fruits that thy master's son may have food to eat, but Mephibosheth shall thy master's son shall eat bread always at my table. Now Ziba had 15 sons and 20 servants . . . So **Mephibosheth** dwelt in Jerusalem; for **he did eat continually at the king's table and was lame on both his feet**.

2 Samuel 10: Joab & David Subdue the Syrian/Ammonite Alliance

In 2 Samuel 10:

- Verse 1: “The king of the children of Ammon died, and Hanun his son reigned in his stead. Then said David, I will show kindness unto Hanun the son of Nahash, as his father showed kindness unto me.”

Note: Nahash the Ammonite was the first great challenge to the newly-anointed King Saul in 1 Samuel 11:1-2. There is no record in scripture of Nahash showing kindness to David. But when David was a fugitive from Saul, he left Gath and found asylum in Moab. Ammon was their closest neighbor. Perhaps Nahash showed some kindness to David at that time when he was a fugitive in Moab.

- Verse 2 continues: “And David sent to comfort him [Hanun] by the hand of his servants for his father. And David’s servants came into the land of the children of Ammon.
- Verse 4: “Hanun [who didn’t trust David] took David’s servants and shaved off the one half of their beards and cut off their garments in the middle, even to their buttocks and sent them away . . .”
- Verse 5: “The men were greatly ashamed; and the king said, Tarry at Jericho until your beards be grown and then return.”
- Verse 6: “The children of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians . . . twenty thousand footmen and . . . a thousand men and . . . twelve thousand men.”
- Verse 7: “David sent Joab and all the host of the mighty men. And the children of Ammon came out and put the battle in array . . . and the Syrians.”
- Verse 9 – Note: Joab saw that the Ammonites were in front them and the Syrians were behind them. Joab and the Israelites were sandwiched in between. Joab took the Syrians, and his brother, Abishai, took the Ammonites.
- Verse 13: “And Joab drew nigh . . . unto the battle against the Syrians; and they fled before him.”
- Verse 14: “And when the children of Ammon saw that the Syrians were fled, then fled they also . . .”
- Verse 17: “When it was told David, he gathered all Israel together . . . And the Syrians set themselves in array against David and fought with him.”
- Verse 18: “And the Syrians fled before Israel; and David slew the men of seven hundred chariots of the Syrians, and forty thousand horsemen and smote Shobach the captain of their host, who died there.”

- Verse 19: “. . . They made peace with Israel and served them. **So the Syrians feared to help the children of Ammon anymore.**”

2 Samuel 11: David Murders Uriah to Marry Bath-sheba

In 2 Samuel 11:1, David sent his army captain, **Joab, with the entire army of Israel to go destroy the Ammonites** for what they did in chapter 10, but David remained in Jerusalem.

Verses 2-27 say:

And it came to pass in an evening-tide, that David arose from off his bed and walked upon the roof of the king’s house, and from the roof he saw a woman washing herself; and the woman was very beautiful to look upon . . . **Bath-sheba**, the daughter of Eliam, **the wife of Uriah the Hittite** . . . And David sent messengers and took her; and she came in unto him and he lay with her . . . And the woman conceived and sent and told David and said, I am with child. And David sent to Joab saying, **Send me Uriah the Hittite**. . . And when Uriah was come unto him, David demanded . . . how the war prospered. And David said to Uriah, Go down to thy house . . . and there followed him a mess of meat from the king. **But Uriah slept at the door of the king’s house with all the servants** of his lord and went not down to his house [Uriah refused to live luxuriously in his own home with its comforts while Joab and the army were suffering in the open fields and fighting a war] . . . So Uriah abode in Jerusalem that day and the morrow . . . **David wrote a letter to Joab** and sent it by the hand of Uriah. And he wrote in the letter saying, **Set ye Uriah in the forefront of the hottest battle and retire ye from him that he may be smitten and die** . . . and **Uriah the Hittite died** also . . . then Joab sent and told David all the things concerning the war . . . **And when wife of Uriah heard that Uriah her husband was dead, she mourned for her husband** . . . And when the morning was past, David sent and fetched her to his house and she became his wife and bare him a son. **But the thing that David had done displeased the Lord.**

2 Samuel 12: Nathan the Prophet: “Thou Art the Man!”

And **the Lord sent Nathan unto David**. And he came unto him and said unto him:

There were two men in one city: the one rich and the other poor. The rich man had exceeding many flocks and

herds. But the poor man had nothing, save one little ewe lamb which he had bought and nourished up. And it grew up together with him and with his children. It did eat of his own meat and drank of his own cup and lay in his bosom and was unto him as a daughter. And there came a traveler unto the rich man . . . [instead of using his own herd the entertain the visitor] he took the poor man's lamb and dressed it for the [visitor].

And **David's anger was greatly kindled against the man. And he said to Nathan, As the Lord lives, the man that has done this thing shall surely die.** And he shall restore the lamb fourfold because he did this thing and because he had no pity.

And Nathan said to David, Thou are the man. Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, I anointed thee king over Israel, and I delivered thee out of the hand of Saul. And I gave thee thy master's house and thy master's wives into thy bosom and gave the house of Israel and of Judah . . . **Wherefore have you despised the commandment of the Lord to do evil in his sight? You have killed Uriah the Hittite with the sword and have taken his wife to be thy wife** and have slain him with the sword of the children of Ammon. Now therefore **the sword shall never depart from thine house because you have despised me and have taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be your wife.** . . . I will take thy wives before thine eyes and give them unto thy neighbor, and **he shall lie with thy wives in the sight of this sun.** For you did it secretly, but I will do this thing before all Israel and before the sun.

And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the Lord. . . the child also that is born unto thee shall surely die . . . And the Lord struck the child that Uriah's wife bare unto David and it was very sick. David therefore besought God for the child, and **David fasted and went in and lay all night upon the earth . . . the elders of the house arose to raise him up from the earth, but he would not, neither did he eat bread with them. And it came to pass on the seventh day that the child was dead . . .**

Then David arose from the earth and washed and anointed himself and changed his apparel and came into the house of the Lord and worshipped . . . they set bread before him and he did eat . . . And David comforted Bath-sheba his wife and went in unto her and lay with her. And she bare a son and he called his name **Solomon,** and **the Lord loved him.**

Note: Then Joab was victorious against the Ammonites.

QUESTIONS

NOTE: Keep in mind that if a question is worth 2 points, I expect for you to give me two things. If it is worth 3 points, provide three things, etc.

2 Samuel 1: David & His Men Mourn the Death of Saul & Jonathan

1. In 2 Samuel 1:11-12, upon hearing the young Amalekite tell them the news of Saul and Jonathan's deaths, what did David and his men who had been fugitives from Saul do? (1 pt.)
2. In 2 Samuel 1:14, what question did David ask the young Amalekite? (1 pt.)
3. In 2 Samuel 1:15, what did David have one of his young soldiers do the Amalekite who had brought this news? (1 pt.)
4. Back in 1 Samuel 31:4, why had Saul asked his armor-bearer to kill him, and how did his armor-bearer react to this request? (2 pt.)
5. Now in 2 Samuel 1:16, what did David say about the young Amalekite who had complied with Saul's request? (1 pt.)
6. In 2 Samuel 1:23, how did the person who recorded this history describe the attributes of David and Jonathan? (2 pts.)

2 Samuel 2: Ishbosheth, King of Israel & David, King of Judah

7. In 2 Samuel 2:1, what did David ask the Lord, and what did the Lord tell him to do as an answer? (2 pts.)

8. In 2 Samuel 2:2, who were David's two wives? (2 pts.)

9. In 2 Samuel 2:3, what city did David go to that served as the capital city of Judah for the next two years? (1 pt.)

10. In 2 Samuel 2:4-7, what did the "men of Judah" do to David? (1 pt.)

11. In 2 Samuel 2:8-11:
 - a. Who was the valiant captain of Saul's army who gave his allegiance to another king? (1 pt.)

 - b. Who was now the king of the northern nation of Israel? (1 pt.)

 - c. In what city did the northern kingdom have its headquarters? (1 pt.)

 - d. How old was the king of Israel? (1 pt.)

 - e. How many years did he reign? (1 pt.)

 - f. How long did David reign over Judah in his capital of Hebron? (1 pt.)

12. Abner had been the leader of Saul's army and was at this point the leader of Ishbosheth's army over Israel. Joab was second in command under David's army in Judah. In 2 Samuel 12, Abner went up to Gibeon to meet Joab in a war council in which they sat on either side of a pool of water. Abner proposed that they have twelve select young men from each side to fight against one another in a contest while Abner and Joab observed. Abner's twelve lost. This became a general battle of all the soldiers gathered there at Gibeon. In verse 17, who lost this battle, Joab or Abner? (1 pt.)

13. In 2 Samuel 2:18, who were the three sons of Zeruiah who fought for David in Judah? (3 pts.)

14. In 2 Samuel 2:19, which of these three brothers was "as light of foot as a wild roe" and pursued after Abner but would not quit? (1 pt.)

15. In 2 Samuel 2:21-22, Asahel was fast but Abner was the more experienced professional soldier who knew a number of ways to kill a man. How many times did Abner ask Asahel to stop pursuing after him? (1 pt.)

16. In 2 Samuel 2:23, which of these men died, and how was he killed? (2 pts.)

17. In 2 Samuel 2:23, most of the men who saw what happened to Asahel "stood still" and did not pursue Abner anymore, but what two men would not relent and chased Abner further? (2 pts.)

18. In 2 Samuel 2:30-31, after Abner returned to Mahanaim and Joab returned to Hebron, how many men had Joab lost and how many men had Abner lost in this battle at Gibeon? (2 pts.)

2 Samuel 3: The Great Warrior Abner Serves David & is Murdered by Joab

19. In 2 Samuel 3:1, there was “long war” between Ishbosheth (the house of Saul) and David. Who waxed stronger and stronger? (1 pt.)
20. In 2 Samuel 3:2-5, who were the two sons born to David in Hebron whose names started with the letter “A”? (2 pts.)
21. In 2 Samuel 3:6, Ishbosheth relied heavily on military strength to keep his kingdom intact. Who was the main person that he relied on to provide a strong defense for Israel? (1 pt.)
22. In 2 Samuel 3:7-11, what did Ishbosheth accuse Abner of, and how did Abner react to this accusation? (2 pts.)
23. In 2 Samuel 3:12, what did Abner do? (1 pt.)
24. In 2 Samuel 3:17-18, what did Abner urge the elders of Israel to do that was treasonous toward Ishbosheth the king of Israel? (1 pt.)
25. In 2 Samuel 3:20-21, when Abner came to see David in Hebron, what did Abner propose that he would do for David? (1 pt.)

26. After Abner left to return northward, what did Joab ask David and what did he accuse Abner of doing in verses 24-25? (2 pts.)
27. In 2 Samuel 3:26-27, why did Joab kill Abner? (1 pt.)
28. In verse 30, who else does it say was responsible with Joab for Abner's death? (1 pt.)
29. In 2 Samuel 3:32, how did David react to Abner's death? (1 pt.)
30. In 2 Samuel 3:38, what did David call Abner? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 4: Ishbosheth Assassinated by Two Captains in His Army

31. In 2 Samuel 4:1, how did the news of Abner's death affect King Ishbosheth? (1 pt.)
32. In 2 Samuel 4:2-8, two captains in Ishbosheth's army were named Baanah and Rechab. What traitorous act did they commit against Ishbosheth, and what did they bring to David in Hebron? (2 pts.)
33. In 2 Samuel 1:15, David had killed a young Amalekite for killing Saul, an act that Saul requested. In 2 Samuel 4:10-12, what did David do to these two assassins? (1 pt.)

34. If you were a king who recognized that anyone could kill you at any moment, that would make it very difficult to function. Why did David take such a hard line against killing Saul who wanted him dead, and in the case of Ishbosheth who had conducted a “long war” with David? (1 pt.)

When Abner, the veteran warrior and captain of Ishbosheth’s northern army, was killed all support for Ishbosheth collapsed.

2 Samuel 5: David Anointed King of All Israel, Moves to Jerusalem

35. In 2 Samuel 5:1, who came to David in Hebron? (1 pt.)
36. In 2 Samuel 5:3, who anointed David king over all of Israel? (1 pt.)
37. In 2 Samuel 5:4, how old was David when he began to reign over all of Israel, and how many years did he reign in total? (2 pts.)
38. In 2 Samuel 5:5, taking the 40 years mentioned in verse 4, let’s now break that into years as king of Judah only and years that David presided over the united kingdom. Prior to this how many years had David ruled over Judah in Hebron, and how many more years would he reign over the united kingdom with his headquarters in Jerusalem? (2 pts.)
39. In 2 Samuel 5:6, who occupied Jerusalem at this time? (1 pt.)
40. In 2 Samuel 5:7, where did David set up his new headquarters? (1 pt.)
41. In 2 Samuel 5:10, what happened to David while he presided over all of Israel from the new capital in Jerusalem? (1 pt.)

42. In 2 Samuel 5:11, who had carpenters, masons and cedar trees sufficient to build David a home in Jerusalem? (1 pt.)
43. In 2 Samuel 5:13, what did David do in addition to the three wives he already had (Ahinoam, Abigail and Michal)? (1 pt.)
44. In 2 Samuel 5:14, this will be discussed in greater detail in 2 Samuel 12, but in verse 14 what son was born to him whose name started with the letter "S"? (1 pt.)
45. In 2 Samuel 5:19, when the Philistines arrayed for battle in the valley of Rephaim, what did David do before responding to this threat, and what was the response? (1 pt.)
46. In 2 Samuel 5:22, the Philistines came to do battle again in the Rephaim valley. In verse 23 what did the Lord tell David to do? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 6: David Brings the Ark of God to Jerusalem, Uzzah Dies

47. In 2 Samuel, David wanted to obtain the ark of the Mosaic covenant that was made at Sinai in Exodus 19. In 1 Samuel 7:1-2, who had last been entrusted with the responsibility to care for the ark of God 20 years earlier? (1 pt.)
48. In 2 Samuel 6:3, which two men were entrusted with primary responsibility to care for the ark of God as it was being transported from the house of Abinadab to Jerusalem? (1 pt.)

49. In 2 Samuel 6:6-7, what tragic thing happened when they reached Nachon's threshing floor, and why? (2 pts.)
50. In 2 Samuel 6:9, what was the problem that David was so perplexed about after the death of Uzzah? (1 pt.)
51. In 2 Samuel 6:10-11, how many months did the ark of God remain at Obed-edom's house only part of the way toward Jerusalem? (1pt.)
52. In 2 Samuel 6:14, how did David celebrate the fact that the ark was finally coming to Jerusalem, and how was he dressed? (2 pts.)
53. In 2 Samuel 6:17, it says that David had "pitched" the tabernacle (that Eli used to watch over in Shiloh) now in Jerusalem. Was the tabernacle a building or a tent? (1 pt.)
54. What is the explanation that 2 Samuel 6:20-23 gives for why Michal was never able to have children? (1 pt.)
55. So was the Lord pleased or displeased with David's joyous dancing with just an ephod (sacred apron) on? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 7: The Prophet Nathan Delivers the Davidic Covenant

56. In 2 Samuel 7:2, what was David's concern that started everything in this chapter? (1 pt.)

57. In 2 Samuel 7:4, who received this very powerful landmark revelation from God when David's reign was at its very peak? (1 pt.)
58. When the Jewish people use the word "redemption," they are not talking about personal redemption or salvation. They're talking about the redemption of the nation of Israel. A continual saying expresses their hope that verse 10 will one day be fulfilled: "Next year, in Jerusalem." In 2 Samuel 7:10, what did Yahweh promise the people of Israel would eventually happen in the distant future? (1 pt.)
59. In verse 2 David had worried about building a suitable house for the ark of God to reside in. In verse 11, who does it say would build that house? (1 pt.)
60. In 2 Samuel 7:12, which of David's children is that verse talking about? (1 pt.)
61. In 2 Samuel 7:13, who is the "he" that would build the house? (1 pt.)
62. In 2 Samuel 7:14, who will be chastened if he commits iniquity? (1 pt.)
63. In 2 Samuel 7:15, David is promised that God's mercy would not depart from whom? (1 pt.)
64. And now in verse 16:
- a. What is the main point of the Davidic covenant? (1 pt.)
 - b. How does this Davidic covenant have any bearing on the promise that Judah was given in Genesis 49:10, and according to Genesis 50:24 who is "Shiloh"? (2 pts.)

- c. Based on the scriptures given in the narrative above (Isaiah 9:6-7 and Luke 1:31-33), when Jesus is crowned what throne will he sit on when he is king and comes in glory to the earth? (1 pt.)

 - d. In verse 16, how will David's house and kingdom be "established forever"? (1 pt.)
65. The rest of this chapter (2 Samuel 7:18-29) who gave praise to God for this marvelous promise from God? (1 pt.)
66. In Acts 2:29-31:
- a. According to Peter's sermon on the Day of Pentecost, who did David know about centuries before he came who would eventually sit on David's throne forever? (1 pt.)

 - b. How does Acts 2:29-31 point to the "antiquity of the gospel"? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 8: David the Conqueror

67. In 2 Samuel 8:2, what nation did David conquer who became "servants and brought gifts" to David? (1 pt.)
68. In 2 Samuel 8:4, how many chariots and horsemen and foot soldiers did David take from Hadadezer, king of Zobah? (3 pts.)

69. In 2 Samuel 8:5, how many Syrian soldiers did David kill that caused the Syrians to become servants and bring gifts? (1 pt.)
70. In 2 Samuel 8:10-11, when David received tribute in the form of silver or gold or brass what did he do with it? (1 pt.)
71. In 2 Samuel 8:12, what are three other nations that David had conquered besides Syria, Moab and the king of Zobah? (3 pts.)
72. In 2 Samuel 8:14, what nation did he conquer that were descendants of Esau? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 9: David's Kindness to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's Son

73. In 2 Samuel 9:1, what was David's concern? (1 pt.)
74. In 2 Samuel 9:2, who was "Ziba"? (1 pt.)
75. In 2 Samuel 9:3-6, who was the lame son of Jonathan? (1 pt.)
76. In 2 Samuel 4:4, how did this son of Jonathan become lame? (1 pt.)
77. In 2 Samuel 9:7 & 11, what gift did David grant Mephibosheth? (1 pt.)
78. In 2 Samuel 9:9-11, what further gift did David grant to Mephibosheth? (1 pt.)

79. In verse 10, how many sons and servants did Ziba have to help him with this task? (2 pts.)
80. In verse 11, which of Mephibosheth's feet was lame? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 10: Joab & David Subdue the Syrian/Ammonite Alliance

81. In 2 Samuel 10:1-2, what did David want to do for Hanun the Ammonite in sending his servants to him? (1 pt.)
82. In 2 Samuel 10:3, what did the princes of Ammon suspect was the real reason David's servants were there for? (1 pt.)
83. In 2 Samuel 10:4, what did Hanun do with these men who were sent as "comforters"? (1 pt.)
84. In 2 Samuel 10:6, who did the Ammonites hire to protect them because they expected harm from David? (1 pt.)
85. In 2 Samuel 10:8, where were the Ammonites positioned, and where were the Syrians at? (2 pts.)
86. In 2 Samuel 10:9-10, when Joab, the captain of David's army, saw that they were surrounded by the Syrians in back and the Ammonites in front, who did he assign to lead the attack against the Ammonites, and who did he fight himself? (2 pts.)
87. In 2 Samuel 10:13-14, who prevailed in this battle? (1 pt.)

88. In 2 Samuel 10:17-19, when David came to punish the Syrians for this action, how many chariots did he obtain and how many of their horsemen did he defeat? (2 pts.)
89. In 2 Samuel 10:19, what does the last sentence in this chapter say that the Syrians learned from this experience? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 11: David Murders Uriah to Marry Bath-sheba

90. In 2 Samuel 11:1, who led the attack against the Ammonites at Rabbah? (1 pt.)
91. In 2 Samuel 11:2-3, who did David see from the roof of his house, and what was the person doing? (2 pts.)
92. In verse 3, did David know that she was married? (1 pt.)
93. In verse 5, what happened to this woman? (1 pt.)
94. In 2 Samuel 11:6-8, what was David trying to get Uriah to do that would provide cover for the sin he had committed? (1 pt.)
95. In 2 Samuel 11:9, what did loyal, upstanding Uriah do that ruined David's plan? (1 pt.)

96. In 2 Samuel 11:11, why wouldn't Uriah go to the comforts of his own home? (1 pt.)

97. In 2 Samuel 11:14-17, what was David's backup plan, and how successful was it? (2 pts.)

98. In 2 Samuel 11:26, how did Uriah's death affect Bath-sheba? (1 pt.)

99. In 2 Samuel 11:27, what further thing did David do? (1 pt.)

100. In 2 Samuel 11:27, what does the last sentence say the Lord felt about David's actions? (1 pt.)

2 Samuel 12: Nathan the Prophet: "Thou Art the Man!"

Read the narrative above on 2 Samuel 12.

101. In 2 Samuel 12:4, what did the rich man do to entertain the traveler who was visiting him? (1 pt.)

102. In 2 Samuel 12:5, what was David's initial reaction to Nathan's story? (1 pt.)

103. In 2 Samuel 12:7, what did Nathan tell David about who the rich man was that had abused the poor man? (1 pt.)

104. In 2 Samuel 12:9, what was David's sin? (1 pt.)

105. In 2 Samuel 12:10, what was David's punishment from the Lord? (1 pt.)
106. In 2 Samuel 12:11, what was David's further punishment from the Lord? (1 pt.)
107. In 2 Samuel 12:13, what did David say? (1 pt.)
108. In 2 Samuel 12:14, what further punishment from the Lord did David receive? (1 pt.)
109. In 2 Samuel 12:16-18, how many days did David lie prostrate on the ground not eating anything on behalf of his child? (1 pt.)
110. In 2 Samuel 12:20, when David received news that the child was dead, what did David do? (1 pt.)
111. In 2 Samuel 12:24, what son was finally born to David and Bath-sheba? (1 pt.)
112. In 2 Samuel 12:26 & 31, what city did Joab finally conquer and what did David do with the Ammonites? (2 pts.)