

1. As we move through the historical books, there is sometimes overlapping and repetitive material.
2. The Book of 1 Chronicles:
  - Same material
  - Different readers
  - Different perspectives
3. David prepared a place in Jerusalem in a separated part of the city for the Ark - new information.
4. God gives second opportunities, and this time David gets the bringing of the Ark to Jerusalem right.
5. Pure, unmitigated joy have as much place in the worship of God as does being somber and reflective. Shouting for joy and dancing have a place along with being quiet before God.
6. God was pleased when David danced before Him in worship.
7.
  - . Celebrative worship with lots of joyful songs and a whole variety of instruments is a legitimate form of worship, even on the holiest of occasions.
8. Psalms 105 and 96 were committed by David to Asaph and his associates on that day of celebration.
9. Psalm 96: “Declare His glory among the nations, His marvelous deeds among the peoples. For great is the Lord and most worthy of praise...” David wanted to see God get glory.
10. David’s God was a missionary God and David had a missionary heart. God is not only the God of the Jews, but also the God of all the earth.
11. The “chosen ones” are chosen to proclaim the glory of the Lord and be the instruments through which His blessings can flow to the whole world.
12. “We are loved so that we can love. We are chosen to minister His grace. We are the elect so that He can reach many others who have also been called to grace.”

1. 2 Samuel 11 - "Pride goes before a fall." David is in his prime here.

2. 2 Samuel 10 - David is not blamed for being a man of war, and he does not initiate this war, the Ammonites do.

They mistrust David's motives in sending the envoys to them - he wants to honor the son because of his friendship with the king's late father.

They humiliate the envoys.

They then hire 20,000 Aramean infantrymen and mobilize an army.

3. In the midst of this war, we read the story of David and Bathsheba.

David is the villain this time.

Bathsheba is the pawn.

Uriah the Hittite is the biggest victim.

4. Four points about this story:

I John 2:16 - "...the lust of the eyes, the lust of the flesh; the pride of life." We talked about this in Genesis 3 in the account of The Fall. We see it here again in this story.

David did not avert his eyes, and so he lusted after what he saw, and then justified it in pride because he was the king and could have what he wanted.

Even a man as godly as David was vulnerable in the area of sexual sin.

Our universal response as human beings when we sin is to hide.

Sin always leads to greater sin. David would never have believed himself capable of murder.

5. Pride is always dangerous and too much leisure can bring down the most productive servants of God.

6. David thought he had gotten away with it all, but "the thing David had done displeased the Lord."

1. Today we read about the marvelous forgiveness of God, the nature of sin, repentance and confession.
  
2. This confrontation between David and Nathan is the first example in Scripture of the use of a parable to teach a lesson. Nathan used a parable to get David's attention and so that David would hear all he had to say.
  
3. The 2 Psalms we read are in response to David's encounter with Nathan.
  
4. Even when sin is great, God's forgiveness is greater.
  
5. God is only waiting for us to ask for forgiveness - that is great news.
  
6. Psalm 51 is the model for a real prayer of repentance. "I have sinned against God and I have come to hate what I have done."
  
7. In Psalm 32, David says the result of hiding his sin was that "his bones wasted away." He got physically ill because of the guilt.
  
8. Psalm 51 - He wrote his prayer of repentance; he prayed; and he taught it to the whole nation.
  
9. Psalm 51:5 - a clear statement of the Doctrine of Original Sin. We are born with a sin nature and a natural propensity to sin.
  
10. Psalm 51 and 32 - The words David uses to express the concept of sin:  
  
    Transgressions: Deliberate, rebellious acts  
  
    Iniquities: Twistedness  
  
    Sin: Falling short of the mark
  
11. God forgave David for his sin, but he lived with its consequences for the rest of his life and that is a sobering truth.

1. Today we read about Absalom and Amnon.
2. David had big family problems brought on by his multiple marriages and his own failures.
3. Children learn what they see and Amnon fell in the area of sexual sin like his father.
4. When Absalom assassinated Amnon, he became the next in line to David's throne.
5. David neglected to deal with Amnon's sin himself, as he should have.
6. Public humiliation and family conflict was in David's eyes something that he had brought upon himself.
7. Absalom had learned that in an extreme situation it was okay for a king to commit murder.
8. In spite of the folly of ungodly men who would be kings, God is still in control.
9. Joab is schemer from the first time we meet him right to the end.
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. It takes 2 more years before Absalom is allowed back into David's presence, but he never repented.
11. Joab was an intensely political man and saw Absalom as the best choice to follow David as king.
12. Absalom named his only daughter Tamar, after his sister, and took care of his sister in his own household.
13. The woman from Tekoa's story tells us that people were still operating on "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" basis.
14. David did inquire of Nathan before allowing Absalom to return, which turned out to be a very poor decision.

1. Absalom's treason and rebellion were carefully planned and executed over a number of years.
2. Did David know what Absalom was planning when he let him "go in peace" to Hebron?
3. David's attitude with Absalom, as it was with Saul, was 'Let God decide'.

We see this when Zadok wants to take the Ark with them as David escaped from the city and David has him take it back...God would decide which king the Ark belonged with.

When he refused to deal with Shimei who was hurling stones and curses at him, he thought it was possible God had told Shimei to do this.

4. David knew what Absalom was up to, but not sure what God wanted and in submission he leaves the city to "let God decide."
5. Absalom, on taking Jerusalem, fulfills Nathan's prophecy when he confronted David with his sin. And publicly sleeps with David's concubine.
6. David at his best: "Many are saying of me, 'God will not deliver him,' but you are a shield around me, O Lord."
7. "In my old age shall I now become Saul?" From A Tale of Three Kings by Gene Evans.