

# VIA EMMAUS: A CHRIST-CENTERED WALK THROUGH THE BIBLE

## 2 Samuel: The Rise and Fall of King David (13)

### Literary Outline

#### David's Rise (1:1-10:19)

- David and the death of Saul (1:1–27)
- David becomes king (2:1–5:5)
- God's Earthly Dwelling—David captures Jerusalem (5); God resides in Zion (6)
- God Promises David and Eternal House/Dynasty (7:1–29)
- David's Military Might (8:1–18 & 10:1-19)
- David's Magnanimous Mercy – Mephibosheth (9:1–13)

#### David's Fall (11:1-20:26)

- David and Bathsheba (11:1–12:25)
- End of Israel-Ammon war (12:26–31)
- Absalom's banishment and reinstatement (13:1–14:33)
- Absalom's rebellion (15:1–19:43) – Passivity vs.

#### David's Finale (21:1-24:25)

- Famine and the death of Saul's sons (21:1–14)
- Philistine wars (21:15–22)
- Song of David (22:1–51)
- Last words of David (23:1–7)
- David's mighty men (23:8–39)
- The census and the threshing floor (24:1–25)

### Christological Themes in 2 Samuel

#### Messianic Pattern

- (1) Anointed; (2) Save God's People; (3) Restrain them from evil<sup>1</sup>
- This pattern is begun with Saul (1 Sam. 9:16-17; this is exceeded by David)
- David anointed three times (1 Sam 16:16; 2 Sam 2:2; 5:3)
- David defeated the Philistines et al decisively (1 Sam 17; 2 Sam 5; 8; 10)
- David restrained evil people by 'disciplining' a band of malcontents (cf. 1 Sam 22:2; 2 Sam 23:8-39), by ignoring suggestions to strike Saul (1 Sam 24:4; 26:8) and punishing the one who did kill Saul (2 Sam 1:1-16)
- *Jesus fits this pattern – anointed by HS, sent to save, defeat evil, make disciples*

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<sup>1</sup>Much of the information in this section is from Jim Hamilton, "The Typology of David's Rise to Power: Messianic Patterns in the Book of Samuel," available at

[www.sbts.edu/resources/lectures/jb-gay/the-typology-of-davids-rise-to-power-messianic-patterns-in-the-book-of-samuel](http://www.sbts.edu/resources/lectures/jb-gay/the-typology-of-davids-rise-to-power-messianic-patterns-in-the-book-of-samuel).

### Unexpected King

- David's selection in 1 Sam 16 surprised Samuel, Jesse, and his brothers
- Saul anticipated his own son to reign after him (1 Sam 20:31)
- David was opposed by the establishment, provoking Saul's ire
- ***Jesus is likewise unexpected and opposed*** (cf. Mk 6:1-4; Jn 7:1-9; 27; 8:48), ***yet like David is upheld by God and raised to sit eternally at God's throne***

### Sojourning

- David was constantly on the run; hiding in caves; eluding Saul (1 Sam 23:4)
- David was fed by priests (1 Sam 21:1-10), resided with Gentiles
- ***Jesus had no place to lay his head, eluded Pharisees often, outside of Jerusalem***

### Other

- David is betrayed by those he serves (Absalom; Ahitophel; Keilah & Ziph)
- David entrusts himself to God (2 Sam 22; cf. the Psalms)
- David initiates the construction of the temple (cf. 1 Kings 1-10)
- ***In the same way, Jesus is betrayed, entrusts himself to God, and does all God commands, so that he could build a temple of living stones—the church***

### Davidic Covenant (7:1ff)

- Davidic Covenant expands the Abrahamic Covenant (**Gen 12:1-3; 15; 17; 22**)
  - God promises David a great name (**v. 9**); God promises a place (**v. 10**)
  - God promises a royal 'house' / offspring (**v. 10, 11, 12**) / eternal throne (**v. 12, 13**)
  - God promises a blessing & rest (**v. 10-11**)
- Davidic Covenant demands holiness & obedience, *a.k.a.* Sinai Covenant (**Exod 19-24**)
  - I will be to him a father and he shall be to me a son (**v. 14**; cf. Israel = YHWH)
  - Discipline comes to the one who disobeys (**v. 14**)
- Davidic Covenant shapes the New Covenant and the rest of history (**Jer 33:14-26; Isa 55:1-5; Ezek 37:24-28; cf. Ezek 34:23; Hos 3:1-5; Amos 9:11-15 = Acts 15:16-17**)
- *More completely than anything else in the OT, God's covenant with David defines the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus Christ*

### David's Sin with Bathsheba (11:1ff)

- **Historically:** The sword enters David's House
  - This shows the tension of the Davidic Covenant; Explains Absalom's defection
  - Sets the stage for the Divided Kingdom and the vacillation of good / bad kings
- **Typologically:** Shows that David is a fallen man – Pattern of Failed Messiahs
  - **Noah:** God's Savior thru judgment. Failed to bring rest, becoming drunk w/ wine.
  - **Moses:** God's Rescuer of Israel out of Egypt. Fails to lead Israel into Canaan.
  - **David:** God's Chosen King. Fails to Rule with Righteousness.
- **Ethically:** Demonstrates that all have sinned, even the most godly
  - David was one of the greatest saints and one of the worst sinners
  - David's sin is programmatic for temptation/sin, but also repentance/restoration
  - Another King is Coming (**2 Sam 23:2-4**) who can atone for sin (**2 Sam 24:15-17**)