

240403-4 2Samuel 5, David Anointed King of Israel & Takes Possession of Jerusalem–CThurman

In the 3rd chapter, we read that there was long war between the house of Saul and the house of David, but as Saul's house was weakening in its grip on the kingdom of Israel, David's was strengthening. Through deceit Joab, captain of David's hosts murdered Abner, captain of Ishbosheth's hosts. In the 4th chapter, Ishbosheth had two officers (Baanah and Rechab of Benjamin), refugees of Beeroth, perhaps disgruntled that Ishbosheth was unable to restore them to their city, that came to Mahanaim and murdered Ishbosheth. After doing this, the two fled south to David with Ishbosheth's head in hand, thinking that David would be glad to hear the news that Ishbosheth was dead. Instead, David was quite displeased for killing a righteous man, and had them slain immediately.

In this chapter it was also revealed that Jonathan had a son named Mephibosheth. Remember that there are two named Mephibosheth. One was the son of Saul and the other the son of his son Jonathan, and therefore his grandson. Mephibosheth was five years of age when his father and grandfather died on the battlefield. It was then that he was severely injured and became crippled in his feet. Mephibosheth is presently about 13 years of age.

To this account compare 1Chr.11.1-9.

Chapter 5

1 ¶ Then came all the tribes of Israel to David unto Hebron,

the tribes of Israel – in other words all the tribes of the north that had been under the rule of Ishbosheth. This was a very, very large gathering to David at Hebron. These came to the south, to Judah, to the city of Hebron to speak with David.

1Ch 12:23 And these [are] the numbers of the bands [that were] ready armed to the war, [and] came to David to Hebron, to turn the kingdom of Saul to him, according to the word of the LORD.

...

set king over thee: thou mayest not set a stranger over thee, which [is] not thy brother.

Note: *we are thy bone and thy flesh*, rather than saying ‘flesh and blood.’

Lu 24:39 Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I myself: handle me, and see; for a spirit hath not flesh and bones, as ye see me have.

2 Also in time past, when Saul was king over us, thou wast he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel:

in time past – Perhaps David thought that so few took notice of him. But some did. This started when David was only a stripling. (cf. 1Sa.17.56)

stripling: definition of an adolescent boy: the period of life from puberty to maturity terminating legally at the age of majority (majority, meaning **2 a** : the age at which full civil rights are accorded; *esp* : the age of 21 **b** : the status of one who has attained this age). (The Scriptures put the age of majority at 20. [cf. Lev.27.3; Nu.1.3, 18])

David was born no earlier than about ten years after Saul had been king of Israel. (cf. Ac.13.32; 2Sa.5.4)

Young people (teenagers), especially of those that know Christ, even if you don't think so, someone is always watching you, friends, family, brothers and sisters, and your Christian brothers and sisters. You might think that no one sees your struggles as a young child of God, but someone is watching. And in the time to come this can return to you as a great blessing. Perhaps some will say, I remember what you did then. What a blessing that was to me.

thou wast he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel –

1Sa.18.13 Therefore Saul removed him (David) from him, and made him his captain over a thousand; and he went out and came in before the people.

14 And David behaved himself wisely in all his ways; and the LORD [was] with him.

15 Wherefore when Saul saw that he behaved himself very wisely, he was afraid of him.

16 But all Israel and Judah loved David, because he went out and came in before them.

and the LORD said to thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be a captain over Israel.

People follow the crowd for the most part. They seem fickle and unpredictable most of the time. Reasonably Israel could have acknowledged David as their next king earlier than they did, but this was all part of the will of God, for David and Israel. Sometimes it feels like it takes a while before folks come around. Year after year, someone of the brethren would give away where David was hiding from Saul. And since Saul's death it's been 7 ½ years of warring back and forth, and finally they come to him to be their king.

Samuel knew the LORD's choice for king almost 40 years ago. (cf. 1Sa.16.13) So did Saul and Jonathan. (cf. 1Sa.18.8; 20.31) Achish, king of Gath knew. (cf. 1Sa.21.11) Abner knew. (2Sa.3.9, 10)

3 So all the elders of Israel came to the king to Hebron; and king David made a cut

league with them in Hebron before the LORD:
covenant

Very likely this league was a grant of general amnesty for all of the elders and warriors that fought to defend the northern kingdom of Israel for the past 5 years. (cf. 2Sa.2.10) Abner had been granted such an amnesty by David earlier. (cf. 2Sa.3.22b)

and they anointed David king over Israel.

4 David [was] thirty years old when he began to reign, [and] he reigned forty years.

Again, David being 30 years of age when his reigning began from Hebron, in the south of Judah, means that he wasn't even *born* until the tenth years of Saul's reign as king. David wouldn't have faced Goliath for another 13-20 years. By then Saul was 23-30 yrs. into his reign.

(See a developing chronology of judges and kings at end of chapter.)

5 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.

So, Jerusalem being mentioned it is now revealed how Israel managed to expel the Jebusites from it.

Jos 15:63 As for the Jebusites the inhabitants of Jerusalem, the children of Judah could not drive them out: but the Jebusites dwell with the children of Judah at Jerusalem unto this day.

6 ¶ And the king and his men went to Jerusalem unto the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land:

The city of Jerusalem was formerly known as the city of Jebus, for the Jebusites.

1Chr.11.4 And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which [is] Jebus; where the Jebusites [were], the inhabitants of the land.

which spake unto David, saying, Except thou take away

thou take away, Hiphil infin. of the verb סִוַּר, tss. to turn aside, to depart, to go, to be past, to take away, to remove, to put away, etc.

the blind and the lame, thou shalt not come in hither: thinking, David cannot come in hither.

hated, Qal part. Poel of the verb אָוַן, tss. *to hate, to be odious*
(repugnant), *to be enemy*.

[he shall be chief and captain].

The bracketed words which indicate that they are lacking in this text are supplied from 1Chr.11.6. Notice that this is an example proper textual criticism, not this that we see today, taking ancient corrupted and rejected texts reinserting those things into the Bible.

Wherefore they said, The blind and the lame shall not come into the house.

‘inward’ part of
the city (vss.9, 12)

Perhaps as mocking the audacious remarks of the Jebusites to David.

9 So David dwelt in the fort, and called it the city of David.

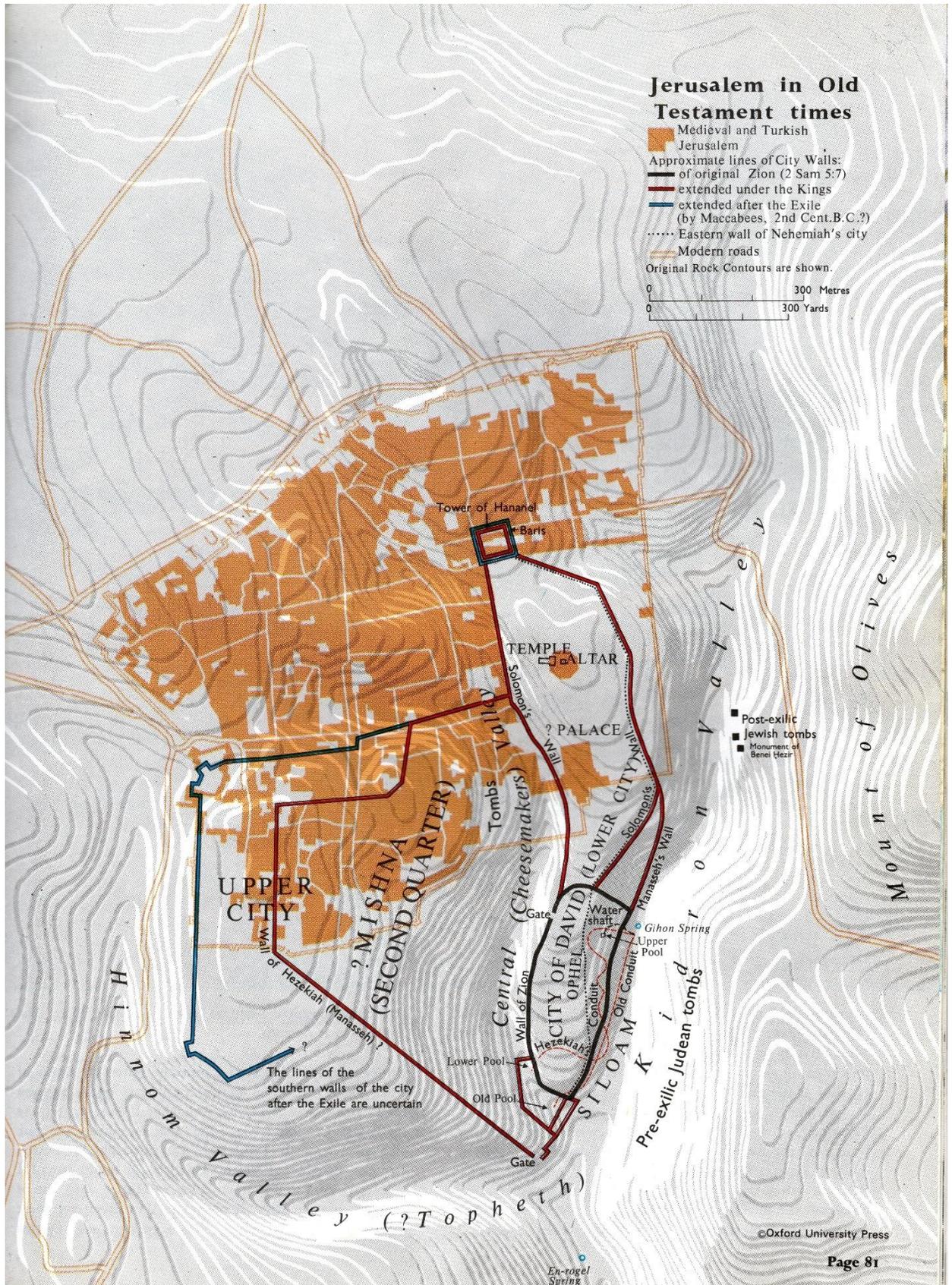
strong hold, hold

And David built round about from Millo and inward.

or, possibly meaning *house*, **v.8, 12**

inward, בֵּית, a masc. noun tss. *within, house, inward, places, Beth-, home, without*.

Oxford Bible Atlas notes that Millo might refer to terraces on the eastern slope of Ophel, or to a fortified tower. See topographical map below. (cf. 2Chr.32.5, Millo is in the city of David.)



Again, David behaved himself wisely in the matter of selecting a place to be the capital of Israel. Evidently, he had been thinking about this day, when it came.

As a capital city for the nation, the city of Hebron is too far to the south and in the heartland of the tribe of Judah. And Hebron is known as Caleb's inheritance. (Nu.13.22; Jos.15.14; Jud.1.10) However, Jerusalem is perfectly situated for Israel's capital city. It belongs to Benjamin on the north (cf. Jos.18.11, 28) and Judah (cf. Jos.15.1, 8) on the south. Josephus called Jerusalem the 'navel of the earth.' It is certainly the 'naval' of Israel. And for conquering this it will be called '*the city of David.*' (v.7)

Hebron is too far south, and this was the inheritance of Caleb. (Nu.13.22; Jos.15.14; Jud.1.10) But Jerusalem is centrally located and shall be known as David's, and it will be called after David, 'the city of David.' (cf. 1Sa.5.7, 9; 6.10, 12, 16; 1Ki.2.10; 3.1; 8.1; etc.

1Ki 8:1 Then Solomon assembled the elders of Israel, and all the heads of the tribes, the chief of the fathers of the children of Israel, unto king Solomon in Jerusalem, that they might bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD out of the city of David, which [is] Zion (1Sa.5.7, Jerusalem and Zion are the same.).

10 And David went on, and grew great, and the LORD God of hosts [was] with him.

At this place refer also to 1Chr.14.1-17.

11 ¶ And Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and

(Hebrew phrases are ordered L-R rather than R-L)

וְתַרְשִׁי עֵץ		וְתַרְשִׁי אֶבֶן	
carpenters,	and	masons:	and they built David an house.
craftsmen in wood,		craftsmen in stone	

carpenters, craftsmen in wood, craftsmen is of the Hebrew masc. noun שָׂרָף, tss. engraver, craftsman, smith, worker, artificer, workman, makers, skilful.

כִּוַּן, Hiphil pret.

12 And David perceived that the LORD had established him king over Israel,
caused to be prepared, directed,
set forth, framed, make firm

נִשָּׂא, Piel pret.

and that he had exalted his kingdom for his people Israel's sake.
borne up, carried, lifted up,
received, respected

13 And David took [him] more concubines and wives out of Jerusalem, after he was come from Hebron:

Deu.17.17 Neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away: neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold.

and there were yet sons and daughters born to David.

David's wives that he had taken by the time he came to Hebron were Ahinoam, Abigail, Maacha, Haggith, Abital, and Eglah. These six wives bore to David a son each while at Hebron. (cf. 2Sa.3.2-5; 1Chr.3.1-4a)

In the following there are eleven sons named. The names of two sons are missing. They are Eliphalet (aka, Elipalet, 1Chr.14.5) and Nogah. (comp. 1Chr.3.5-8; 1Chr.14.4-7) It is thought that they had died. The Bible doesn't tell why their names were dropped from the chronology.

14 And these [be] the names of those that were born unto him in Jerusalem; Shammua, and Shobab, and Nathan, and Solomon, Shimea (1Chr.3.5)

Each text (1Sa.5.5-8; 1Chr.3.5-8; 14.4-7) gives these four sons first. They are the sons born of Bathshua, otherwise known as Bathsheba. (cf. 1Chr.3.5)

15 *Ibhar also, and Elishua,* **and Nepheg,**
Elishama (and Eliphalet or Elipalet, and Nogah)
1Chr.3.6 1Chr.3.6, 7; 14.5, 6

and Japhia,

16 *And Elishama, and Eliada, and Eliphalet.*

Beeliada

But for Bathsheba, the mothers of these sons are not revealed.

These do not count the children born of David's concubines. Concubines are servant-turned wives. But specifically, they are servants to the wives, and under them.

1Ch 3:9 [These were] all the sons of David, beside the sons of the concubines, and Tamar their sister.

17 ¶ *But when the Philistines heard that they had anointed David king over Israel, all the Philistines came up to seek David;*
specifically purposing to seek

to seek, לְבַקֵּשׁ, Piel (intensive act.) infin. of the verb בָּקַשׁ, tss. to request, to require, to seek, to seek out, to inquire.

What fighting need the enemy to do when the people fight among themselves? The kingdom being newly united, and David recently settled in Jerusalem, perhaps this looks like an opportune time for the Philistines to route this new king.

and David heard [of it], and went down to the hold.
strong hold, fort

18 *The Philistines also came and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim.*

The Valley Rephaim is said to be southwest of Jerusalem. It could be the valley that leads over to Bethshemesh.

19 And David enquired of the LORD, saying, Shall I go up to the Philistines? wilt thou deliver them into mine hand? And the LORD said unto David, Go up: for I will doubtless deliver the Philistines into thine hand.

20 And David came to Baalperazim, and David smote them there,
(this name assigned after the following event)

Baalperazim, meaning 'The lord or master of breeches.' Baal + פָּרָץ, to breach, to break forth, to break in.

and said, The LORD hath broken forth upon mine enemies before me, as the breach of waters. Therefore he called the name of that place Baalperazim.

21 And there they left their images, and David and his men burned them.

22 And the Philistines came up yet again, and spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim.

23 And when David enquired of the LORD, he said, Thou shalt not go up;

Perhaps the Philistines thought they were better prepared this time, expecting David to employ the same tactics. But the LORD had other plans.

[but] fetch a compass behind them, and come upon them over against
circle to the rear

the mulberry trees.

24 And let it be, when thou hearest the sound of a going in the tops of the
shuffling

going, of the fem. noun הֹלְכָה, three times in the OT and tss. *going* (2), *ornaments of the legs* (1); the verb הֹלַךְ, is tss. *to run over, to go, to march, to bring*; the masc. noun הֹלֵךְ, is tss. *paces, steps, goings*.

mulberry trees, that then thou shalt bestir thyself: for then shall the LORD
commit (to strike)

mulberry trees, אֲזֵבֵד, a masc. noun tss. *mulberry trees* (4, 2Sa.5.23, 24; 1Chr.14.14, 15), Baca (1, Ps.84.6).

thou shalt bestir thyself, Qal fut. of the verb יָקַח, tss. to bestir, to decide, to decree, to determine.

go out before thee, to smite the host of the Philistines.
 proceed

25 And David did so, as the LORD had commanded him;

commanded, of the verb צִוָּה, tss. to command, to bid, to appoint, to order, to charge, etc.

and smote the Philistines from Geba until thou come to Gazer.
 or Gibeon Gezer
 1Chr.14.16

Now David desires to bring the Ark of the Covenant up to Jerusalem. This account is in the 6th chapter. Both the first failed attempt and the second successful attempt are in the 6th chapter. (cf. 1Chr.13, first attempt; 1Cor.15, second attempt)

Mesopotamian oppression (v.8)	8 years (Jud.ch.3)	8	
*Othniel peace (v.11)	40	48	
Moab's oppression (v.14)	18	66	
*Ehud's peace (v.30)	80	146	
*Shamgar (unknown)	---		
Canaanite's oppression	20 (ch.4)	166	
*Deborah's peace	40	206	
Midian oppression	7	213	
*Gideon's peace (v.28)	40 (ch.8)	253	
Abimelech's treachery	3 (ch.9)	256	
*Puah's peace	23 (ch.10)	279	
*Jair's peace	22	301	
Philistine oppression	18	319	
*Jephthah's peace	6 (ch. 12)	325	
*Ibzan's peace	7	332	
*Elon's peace	10	342	
*Abdon's peace	8	350	
Philistine's oppression	40 (ch.13)	390	
*Samson's peace	20 (ch.16)	410	
*Eli	40 (1Sa.4.18)	450	
Samuel	until Samuel the prophet (Ac.13.20)		
Total		450	
Saul	(Ac.13.21)	40 years	
David	(2Sa.5.4)	40	
Solomon's 4 th year of reigning, begins constr. of Temple		4	2,928 SC
Total		530 years	

- Noting the judges.

The Book of 2Samuel

1Ki.6.1 corrects some difficulties of lapses or perhaps overlapping of time for the judges. This text states that from Israel's coming out of Egypt to the 4th year of the reign of King Solomon is 480 yrs. Israel came out of Egypt in 2,448 SC. So, the time of Solomon's 4th year is 2,928 SC.

Note: Caleb was 85 when he went to battle against Hebron and took it, killing the three sons of Anak, Ahiman, Sheshai, and Talmi. (cf. Nu.13.22; Jos.14.10; 15.14; Jud.1.10)

Time since creation to Noah	1,056
Time to Abraham	892
Time to Moses	420
Time to Judges	127
Time of the judges	450
Time of the kings to Babylonian Captivity	530
<u>Babylonian Captivity</u>	<u>70</u>
Total Years	4,499 yrs.