



1

David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

- David as king over Judah. 2:1-4:12
- Death of Ish-bosheth 4:1-12
 - With Abner dead Ish-bosheth was defenseless and he knew it.
 - Baanah and Rechab are introduced
 - Leaders over some of Israel's military units
 - Beerothites who were considered a part of the tribe of Benjamin. Beeroth was a Hivite city whose inhabitants were a part of the Gibeonite deception.

2

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- David as king over Judah. 2:1-4:12
- Death of Ish-bosheth 4:1-12
 - Mephibosheth, the son of Jonathan, is introduced and described as lame from an accident occurring after his father's death. He would have been about 13 years old at this time.

3

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- David as king over Judah. 2:1-4:12
 - Death of Ish-bosheth 4:1-12
 - Rechab and Baanah entered the house of Ish-bosheth and killed him as he slept during a noon day rest.
 - They brought his head to David as a trophy and proclaimed that they had avenged David for the actions of Saul.

4

David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

- David as king over Judah. 2:1-4:12
 - Death of Ish-bosheth 4:1-12
 - David had sworn to Saul that he would not take this kind of action against his offspring. (1 Samuel 24:20-22)
 - David rightly ordered the death of these men for their murderous action.
 - The head of Ish-bosheth was given a proper burial in the same tomb where Abner was buried.

5

David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - Recognized David as a fellow Israelite.
 - Recognized David's previous service to the whole nation.
 - Acknowledged that David was God's choice to lead the nation.

6

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- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - David was 30 years old at the time and reigned for an additional 33 years for a total reign of 40 years.

7

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- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - David chose Jerusalem to be his capital city.
 - Inhabited by the Jebusites therefore establishing Jerusalem as the capital city did not favor any particular tribe.
 - More centrally located than Hebron.

8

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- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - David chose Jerusalem to be his capital city.
 - The defense system of the city due to the topography of the land and the walls of the city caused the Jebusites to claim that the blind and lame could defend the city.

9

David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

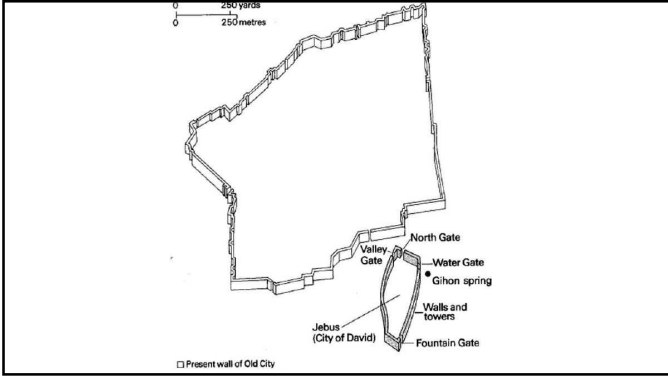
- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - David chose Jerusalem to be his capital city.
 - A weakness in the defenses through the access to their water source for the city was discovered and David's men attacked and successfully took the city.

10

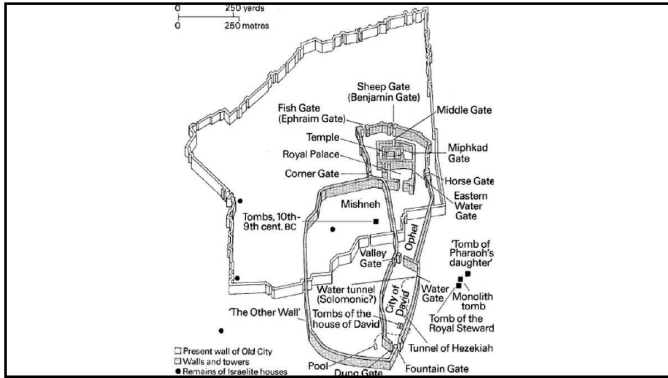
David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
 - The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - David chose Jerusalem to be his capital city.
 - David took Zion that became known as the City of David.
 - 1 Chronicles 11:6 records that David promised the position of chief and commander of his army to the first person to breach the stronghold and Joab was that person.

11



12



13



14

David established as king. 2 Samuel 2:1-5:16

- David as king over all of Israel. 5:1-16
- The tribes of Israel came to David to establish him as king over all of Israel.
 - Hiram, King of Tyre, recognized David as the ruler of Israel and sent materials and workmen to build David's house. (see 1 Kings 5:1)
 - David took this as a confirmation from God of His favor on David and his kingdom.
 - David took more concubines and wives, and more sons and daughters were born to him in Jerusalem.

15

Lessons

- The murder of Ish-bosheth by two Hivites demonstrates how our sins have the capacity to impact for generations. Exodus 34:11-12
- Never endorse a wrong even when you might benefit from it. (Murder of Ish-bosheth)
- Keep your word. (David has sworn not to take vengeance on Saul's offspring.)

16

Lessons

- Do what is best rather than what is easy. (Conquering Jerusalem and establishing the capital city there.)
- People are inspired to support what God is doing. (The King of Tyre's support for David's kingdom.)

17