

## 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. How did Saul die? (Chapter 1)
2. What did David do when he heard the news of Saul's death? (Chapter 1)
3. Who was anointed king at the same time as David? (Chapter 2)
4. How did Abner die? (Chapter 3)
5. How old was David when he became king over all Israel? How long did he reign? (Chapter 5)
6. What city became the capital? (Chapter 5)
7. What characterized David's reign and how is that pictured by his kindness to Mephibosheth? (Chapter 8 & 9)
8. What did David do to try to conceal his sin? (Chapter 11)
9. What method did Nathan use to confront David? (Chapter 12)

## 02

# DEEPER THOUGHT

1. The accounts of Saul's death seem to differ. (I Samuel 31 & II Samuel 1) Why?
2. What was David's attitude toward Saul and his position as king? (Chapter 1)
3. What did David do when Rechab and Baanah told him that they killed Ish-Bosheth? Why? (Chapter 4)
4. What had David learned about God's guidance? (Chapter 5)
5. Why did Uzzah die? (Chapter 6)
6. Why did Michal have no children? (Chapter 6)
7. What was God's promise to David concerning building a temple? How did David respond to this? (Chapter 7)
8. In David's conflict with the Ammonites, was David taking the offensive or defensive position? (Chapter 10)
9. What does God want us to see about David's attempt to hide his sin? (Chapters 11 & 12)
10. There were three judgments to David spoken by Nathan the prophet. What were they? (Chapter 12)
11. When David's son died why did he respond the way he did? (Chapter 12)
12. What does this chapter show us about children dying? (Chapter 12)

03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

Consider this:

The ark of God was a symbol of God’s manifest presence. David danced with all his might when the presence of God was returning home. Christians should do the same in the time of Christ’s return with His presence coming into the camp!!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 24

OBSERVATIONS

1. He was fatally wounded in battle, so he purposely fell on his sword. His life still lingered in him, so he persuaded an Amalekite to kill him. (1:5-10)
2. He tore his clothes, fasted and mourned, and then killed the man who killed Saul. (1:11-16)
3. Ish-Bosheth, Saul's son. (2:10)
4. He was murdered by Joab. (3:27)
5. David was 30 and he reigned 40 years. (5:4)
6. Jerusalem, the City of David. (5:1-10)
7. He did what was just and right for all his people and the kindness he showed to Mephibosheth, the grandson of Saul, was a perfect example of this. (8:15, 9:3-13)
8. First, he attempted to make Uriah think the child was his own, then arranged circumstances so Uriah would be killed in battle. (11:6-17)
9. A parable. (12:1-10)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Each account tells a portion of the story from two different perspectives. (1:5-10)
  2. He kept Saul's position in the highest esteem. (1:17-27)
  3. He killed them because Ish-Bosheth was anointed as king and was an innocent man. David had no rivalry in his heart (4:9-12)
4. He learned not to assume that God's direction would be the same, though the situations were identical. Seek the Lord every time. (5:17-25)
  5. He touched the ark. Because he was a priest, he was responsible to know that only the Levites could touch the ark and it must be carried on their shoulders. (6:6-7)
  6. Because she despised David for his dancing. (6:16-23)
  7. That Solomon would build it. David was very grateful and his heart was filled with praise, even though he would never see it. (7:5-29)
  8. Defensive. When David's delegation was humiliated, David did not come out to fight until the Ammonites initiated the battle. (10:1-14)
  9. It takes more sin to hide sin. David ended up in a worse place and was unable to conceal his sin anyway. (11:4-12:18)
  10. The sword would never depart from his house, calamity would come to his household so that even his wives will be taken, and the child that is born to him will die. (12:10-14)
  11. He had fasted and wept that perhaps God might spare the child. When the child died, he acknowledged God's justice, for there was nothing he could do. (12:15-23)
  12. This baby went to be with the Lord. This is one of just a few Scriptures concerning what happens to children when they die. (12:23)

## II Samuel 13-24

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. What greater evil did Amnon do after he raped his half-sister Tamar? (Chapter 13)
2. To where did Absalom flee after he killed Amnon? (Chapter 13)
3. When Joab ignored Absalom's request, what did Absalom do to get his attention? (Chapter 14)
4. Why did David send back Zadok, Abiathar, and Hushai? (Chapter 15)
5. Mephibosheth joins the conspiracy, but Ziba does not. What does David do about this? Does Ziba tell David the truth? (Chapter 16)
6. What were David's orders concerning Absalom? (Chapter 18)
7. Why was the victory in Chapter 18 treated like a defeat?
8. What judgment does Shimei receive when David returns? (Chapter 19)
9. How was Sheba's revolt stopped? (Chapter 20)
10. Why didn't David drink the water that the three men stole from the Philistine camps? (Chapter 23)
11. What was the total of the census? (Chapter 24)

## 02

# DEEPER THOUGHT

1. How did Joab convince David to bring back Absalom? (Chapter 14)
2. What kind of man was Absalom? Describe his character. (Chapters 14 & 15)
3. Absalom conspires and seizes the kingdom. When David flees, Shimei curses him. Why does David submit to Absalom & Shimei? Why doesn't he resist and fight? (Chapters 15 & 16)
4. Why did Ahithophel hang himself when he saw that his advice was not heeded? (Chapter 17)
5. Who killed Absalom? Why? (Chapter 18)
6. What was the difference between the two messengers Ahimaaz and the Cushite? What can we learn from this incident? (Chapter 18)
7. What did David do with his ten concubines when he returned? Why? (Chapter 20)
8. What do we learn from the three-year famine in the days of David and how it was stopped? What do we learn from David's song? (Chapters 21 & 22)
9. Why was it a sin for David to number the people? (Chapter 24)
10. Which of the three options of judgment did David choose? Why? (Chapter 24)

03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

Consider this:

In spite of Absalom's sinful ways, David loved him greatly. How much more does our Heavenly Father love us in spite of our sinfulness!

ANSWERS TO LESSON 25

OBSERVATIONS

1. He hated her and sent her away. (13:1-19)

2. Geshur, which was evidently a city of refuge. (13:38-39)

3. Absalom had his servants set Joab's field on fire. (14:30-31)

4. So that David would secretly have men on his side of the palace. (15:32-37)

5. He gave everything to Ziba that had belonged to Mephibosheth (16:4)

6. "Be gentle with the young man Absalom, for my sake;" (18:5)

7. Because David was mourning for Absalom to the extent of ignoring the victory. (18:19-33)

8. Nothing. David forgave him for his cursing. (19:18-23)

9. Joab began to attack the city where Sheba was holding out but a wise woman convinced the people to cut off Sheba's head and throw it over the wall. (Ch. 20)

10. Because the men risked their lives for it. (23:17)

11. In Israel, there were 800,000 valiant men and in Judah, 500,000. (24:9)

QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. He convinced a wise woman from Tekoa to pretend to have a comparable situation. David made the decision in favor of the woman's plea and the woman compared it to Absalom. (14:1-21)

2. He was extremely handsome with a lot of hair. He was cunning, hot-tempered, deceitful, proud, selfish, vengeful and power-hungry. (14:25-26, 15:1-12)
3. David did not want to fight his own son; he loved him. David realized that the hearts of the people were with Absalom; and he was outnumbered. Most importantly, he did not want to fight the judgment of God. (15:13-16:14)
4. His identity was totally wrapped up in his advice. If his counsel was ignored, his life's meaning was destroyed. Who we are and what we do are two separate things. (17:23)
5. Joab did because he disagreed with the king's command, rebelled, and took matters into his own hands. (18:4-15)
6. Ahimaaz was too eager to be the messenger and had to step aside for the Cushite anyway. Sometimes we have to step aside when another has the word. (18:19-32)
7. They lived as widows because Absalom had defiled them. (20:3)
8. It was because Saul had killed the Gibeonites. They killed seven of Saul's descendants and the famine was ended. The Gibeonites had a grudge against the kingdom, not against David. (21:1-14)
9. It was an act of trusting in the size of the armies and not God. (24:1-10)
10. The three days of plague. David chose direct discipline from the Lord instead of falling into the hands of men, because God is merciful. (24:13-16)