



Series: Bible Survey

Lesson: 15. Samuel B

- **Review**

- The time of the judges showed that Israel needed leaders to govern itself, but the judges' temporary nature kept getting Israel back into trouble.
- Without a central leader, the nation was loosely affiliated, susceptible to attack, and not carrying forward God's redemptive purposes.
- Samuel is all one book likely compiled from multiple sources after Israel split.

- **God's sovereignty**

- The second part of Samuel shows God continuing to work to not only protect David's rule against threats, but also to both preserve promises and enact punishments for him.
- God is using everything in David's life—good and bad—as part of His _____ with him, both to bless and to chastise.

- We shouldn't assume everything happens in our lives for the same reasons as in David's, but we should take the time to try to find out how God is working and not miss what He's trying to say/show.

- **The Establishment and Nature of the Monarchy**

- As Samuel progresses through David's reign, we see how seriously God takes His relationship with the king because of how seriously God _____ the one who is supposed to represent His righteous rule over the people.
- David's high-profile position as YHWH's anointed makes his sin much more serious, so God addresses it much more seriously despite his repentance.

2 Sam. 12:14 – However, because by this deed you have given occasion to the enemies of the Lord to blaspheme, the child also that is born to you shall surely die.”

- The more high-profile our role is as believers, the more serious our _____ is (in earthly terms).
- Pastors are not YHWH's anointed today; _____ is.

- **The Davidic Covenant**

- David is promised a _____ monarchy through his line and promises initially fulfilled by Solomon and ultimately fulfilled by Jesus Christ.
- This addresses both how a righteous king will finally lead the people and what the monarchy ultimately is intended to be.
- Every king after David was anointed in the hope that he would finally be the righteous one who delivered everlasting peace to Israel.
- Jesus Christ is that King and fulfills the promise of an everlasting reign from David's line, and He will fulfill the function of bringing full and final peace to _____ when He returns one day.

- **The Nature of Sin and Repentance**

- All of Samuel emphasizes accountability for personal sin, but the second part brings out the importance of dealing with sin _____ and how much harm that can cause otherwise.
- David's love for his people, his great mercy, and his trust in God as the ultimate Judge were strengths of his, but they fed into his greatest weakness: an unwillingness to _____ sin in those he loved:

- Amnon (Tamar)
 - Absalom (Amnon, rebellion)
 - Joab (Abner, Absalom, Amasa)
- The consequences of not dealing with sin appropriately can be _____.
- The effects of sin don't just 'go away'; they fester and create more problems the longer they are ignored.
 - It's *unloving* not to call someone to repentance.

Discussion:

1. How should the seriousness of the role of those who lead us spiritually affect how we treat them?
2. How does sin create additional harm when it's not dealt with?

Blanks: relationship, chastises, sin, Jesus, Christ, monarchy, Israel, in, others, confront, catastrophic