**2 Samuel 11-12:25. David’s adultery and punishment, 6/15/2018**

**Opening**

* There is a saying that if a person lies, then he/she will need ten more lies to cover up the first one. Is that true? Why?
	+ Have you seen such things, or do you have such an experience?
	+ Did one bad thing then need ten bad things to cover up the first one?
	+ Is it easy to wake up from such a stream of lies or bad things? How to wake up?
* What are the punishments of sins? Punishments of crimes?
	+ If a person’s sin is forgiven by God, will he/she be free from society’s punishment? Why or why not?
* What is your relationship with your boss? If he/she did something inappropriate, will you advise him/her or just let that go?
	+ If you want to advise your boss, how should that be done?
* Do you remember what we discussed last Friday? David Defeats Ammon and Syria.

**Outline** (ESV Study Bible)

1. Story of King David ([1:1–20:26](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B1-20/))
	1. David and the death of Saul ([1:1–27](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B1/))
	2. David becomes king ([2:1–5:5](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B2-5.5/))
	3. Jerusalem, the city of David ([5:6–25](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B5.6-25/))
	4. Zion, the place of worship ([6:1–23](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B6/))
	5. Davidic covenant: eternal throne ([7:1–29](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B7/))
	6. Catalog of David’s military activities ([8:1–18](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B8/))
	7. Mephibosheth ([9:1–13](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B9/))
	8. Israel-Ammon war ([10:1–12:31](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B10-12/))
		1. Beginning of Israel-Ammon war ([10:1–19](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B10/))
		2. David and Bathsheba ([11:1–12:25](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B11-12.25/))
		3. End of Israel-Ammon war ([12:26–31](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B12.26-31/))
	9. Absalom’s banishment and reinstatement ([13:1–14:33](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B13-14/))
	10. Absalom’s rebellion ([15:1–19:43](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B15-19/))
		1. Absalom’s conspiracy ([15:1–12](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B15.1-12/))
		2. David’s escape from Absalom ([15:13–16:14](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B15.13-16.14/))
		3. Ahithophel and Hushai ([16:15–17:23](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B16.15-17.23/))
		4. David arrives at Mahanaim ([17:24–29](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B17.24-29/))
		5. Death of Absalom ([18:1–19:8a](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B18-19.8/))
		6. David’s return to Jerusalem ([19:8b–43](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B19.8-43/))
	11. Sheba’s rebellion ([20:1–26](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B20/))
2. Epilogue ([21:1–24:25](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B21-24/))
	1. Famine and the death of Saul’s sons ([21:1–14](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B21.1-14/))
	2. Philistine wars ([21:15–22](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B21.15-22/))
	3. Song of David ([22:1–51](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B22/))
	4. Last words of David ([23:1–7](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B23.1-7/))
	5. David’s heroes ([23:8–39](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B23.8-39/))
	6. The census and the threshing floor ([24:1–25](https://www.esv.org/2%2BSamuel%2B24/))

**David and Bathsheba (11:1-13)**

* 2 Sam. 11:1–12:25 David and Bathsheba. The story of the Ammonite war continues up through 11:1 and is concluded in 12:26–31. In between comes the account of David and Bathsheba (11:2–12:25). The story of the war thus is a “frame” around the story of David and Bathsheba. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:1 With the defeat of the Syrians, David is free to concentrate on besieging Rabbah (10:14). The time when kings go out to battle. … But David remained at Jerusalem. The connection of these two phrases hints that something is wrong: the kings go out to battle, but this king does not. And all Israel went out to battle, but Israel’s leader did not. Readers can see a contrast between the king who is at leisure (11:2) and the soldiers on the field (v. 11). ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:2 The woman bathing is probably “purifying herself from her uncleanness” (v. 4) after her menstrual period (Lev. 15:19–24). Clearly, then, the child who would be conceived in 2 Sam. 11:5 was not Uriah’s. Beautiful is literally “very good in appearance.” Compared with the usual Hebrew adjective yapah for “beautiful” (as in 1 Sam. 25:3, where it is used of Abigail), the emphasis here is more distinctly on the woman’s appearance. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:6–13 The king had certain rights, but clearly adultery was not one of them. Instead of repenting and trying to settle the matter openly, David tries to cover it up by making it appear that his child by Bathsheba is Uriah’s. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:9 Sexual intercourse was a source of ritual impurity (Ex. 19:15; Lev. 15:18), and so it was avoided during a military campaign, as is mentioned in 1 Sam. 21:5. Uriah considered himself still on duty, in contrast to David. ESV Study Bible.
* Discussion
	+ What had David been thinking of within this stream of events?
	+ Why did Bathsheba go to David?
	+ What was David’s reaction to her pregnant news? If you were David, what would you do?

**The Death of Uriah (11: 14-27)**

* 2 Sam. 11:14–15 It is ironic that Uriah should unknowingly take with him the letter that orders him killed. David is hopelessly overwhelmed by the need to cover up his wrongdoings, even if it means taking another person’s life – and even more, the life of a faithful soldier. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:21 Abimelech was a son of Gideon, who was also known as Jerubbaal (Judg. 8:29–9:57). Did not a woman. Abimelech had told his armor-bearer to kill him “lest they say of me, ‘a woman killed him’” (Judg. 9:54), but this was said of him anyway. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 11:26–27 The mourning period was probably seven days (Gen. 50:10; 1 Sam. 31:13). ESV Study Bible.
* Discussion
	+ What did Joab do? Why? What if you were Joab?
	+ How to deal with one’s boss in general?
	+ If you were Uriah, how would you behave? How would you feel?
	+ Was it easy for David to wake up during this stream of events? Did he wake up? Why or why not?

**Nathan Rebukes David (12:1-15)**

* 2 Sam. 12:1–31 David started by breaking the tenth commandment (coveting, Ex. 20:17), then the seventh (adultery, Ex. 20:14), and then the sixth (murder, Ex. 20:13), while the Lord silently watched his behavior. Here at last the Lord calls him to account for standing above the law. Psalm 51 was composed in response to this occasion. Nathan apparently asks David to intervene in a legal matter. The “parable” (2 Sam. 12:1–4) is similar to the plea of the wise woman of Tekoa in ch. 14 and that of the prophet in 1 Kings 20:35–43. In all these cases, it is pointed out to the king that his own actions do not match his judgments. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 12:7–13 This passage has similarities with Nathan’s prophecy in ch. 7. In both, the Lord looks back on what he has done by grace for David. But while in ch. 7 the Lord graciously promised him an enduring house, here he announces that David by his own deeds will experience misery in his house. David has despised the Lord and his word. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 12:8 gave you … your master’s wives. There is no other record of David marrying Saul’s wives, but he was certainly in a position to do so. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 12:10–11 the sword shall never depart from your house. David’s sons Amnon (13:29), Absalom (18:15), and Adonijah (1 Kings 2:25) all will die by the sword. He shall lie with your wives in the sight of this sun. Absalom will rebel against David and publicly lie with David’s concubines on a rooftop (2 Sam. 16:22). ESV Study Bible.
* Discussion
	+ If your boss did something inappropriate, how would you advise him/her? Was Nathan wise?
	+ Pastor Tom Yoakum. The parable which Nathan told David becomes a helpful model for understanding Jesus's use of parables – a story is told which contains the situation of the person(s) to whom it was told. He or they pronounce a judgment on the situation in the story without realizing that they are in the story.
	+ What were the consequences of David’s sins? Fair or not?

**David's Child Dies and Solomon's Birth (12:16-25)**

* 2 Sam. 12:15–23 When the child falls ill, David still hopes that the Lord might change his mind and so petitions him with fasting (as in Judg. 20:26; Ezra 8:23; Est. 4:16; Ps. 35:13; etc.). Washed and anointed himself … ate. Because fasting and refraining from anointing were also part of ordinary mourning (1 Sam. 31:13; 2 Sam. 3:35; 14:2), David’s actions puzzle his servants, who seem to have thought he had been mourning. ESV Study Bible.
* 2 Sam. 12:24–25 First Chronicles 3:5 suggests that Solomon was the fourth son of David by Bathsheba. This verse may skip over a number of years to introduce the most important child of the union. And the Lord loved him hints at Solomon’s future role as king; God’s grace has triumphed over David’s terrible sin. The line promised to David will continue through this son of David and Bathsheba, and from this line the Messiah will eventually come (Matt. 1:6). ESV Study Bible.
* Discussion
	+ Did David fully wake up? How can you tell?

**Wrapping up**

* If a person lies, then he/she will need ten more lies to cover up the first one. Let us not having the first one to start with.
* How can we be wise in dealing with others?
* What are your favorite verses?

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