

2 Samuel 15:1-37 and Psalm 3

Deuteronomy 17:15-20 – David knew the Law and was responsible for keeping it and administrating it in the kingdom. The Law provided a personal moral code and the laws for a theocratic kingdom.

2 Samuel 13:1 – Absalom and Tamar had the same mother, Maacah daughter of Talmai King of Geshur. Amnon was David's firstborn son of Ahinoam. Tamar was David's only daughter. He had 15 sons.

3 – Jonadab was first cousin to Amnon.

6 – His actions were premeditated, and he lied to David.

11 – Now he calls her "sister," trying to seduce her.

13 – Genesis 20:12 – Abraham and Sara were ½ brother and sister.

21 – David was angry, but he did not do what was right according to Deuteronomy 22. He was the father, but before God he was still the king. David, like so many parents, lacked sound judgment when it came to his own children. His failure to hold Amnon accountable for his sin set up the revenge of Absalom. The Mosaic Law declares emphatically the importance of holding people accountable for their wrongful actions as it will ill influence others.

27 – Just like Amnon, Absalom deceived David.

33 – Amnon as David's first born would have inherited the throne when David died.

38 – Absalom hid out at his grandfather's.

14:1-33 – Joab devised a plan to bring Absalom back to Jerusalem. Absalom forced Joab to help him regain access to the king. The scruples of both men are questionable if not outright deceitful.

Absalom committed premeditated murder against his brother. Even if Amnon was guilty and deserving of the consequence, it was not Absalom's place to kill his brother. On the other hand, David as king should have administered justice to Amnon and now to Absalom, but he did not, thereby opening doors for more evil to occur.

Numbers 15:30 and 31 – Premeditation is included in the definition of "presumptuously."

Exodus 20:13 and Deuteronomy 5:7 – The sixth commandment is thou shall not murder. A manslayer is someone who kills by accident and is not considered by God the same as a murderer. God made provision for the manslayer at the cities of refuge.

15:1 – This chapter would have not been written if David had punished his children.

Now in all Israel was no one as handsome as Absalom, so highly praised; from the sole of his foot to the crown of his head there was no defect in him. 2 Samuel 14:25

13 – The reason murderers should be punished is usually their evil grows.

17 – David Flees Jerusalem.

30 – Many years later another Messiah would shed tears in this same location.

37 – The mental anguish David endured over the actions of his son whom he loved had to be overwhelming. Of all his children, Absalom seemed to be the most like David, though not in his evil ways.

16:5-14 – David's response to Shimei indicates his humility and uncertainty in his relationship with God.

15-23 Absalom enters Jerusalem.

18:1-5 – David's concern over his son is out of place since he is the cause of civil war from which many will die.

8 – Over 20,000 people died!

17 – Again, he disobeys a direct order, rightfully so, and kills Absalom.

33-19:7 – His judgment is clouded by grief, and Joab is right to get up and stand for the living, not those who are the enemy.

Psalm 3

1-8 – David's experience caused him to have great confidence that Yahweh would again deliver him.

Psalm 55 – Many expositors conjecture that David penned this psalm upon the occasion of Absalom's rebellion, and that the particular enemy he here speaks of that dealt treacherously with him was Ahithophel.

Psalm 63 – David possibly wrote this while in the wilderness in the time of Absalom.

11 – David was in the wilderness of Judah when Saul chased him, but he would not have referred to himself as "king" as he did here.

1 Chronicles 28:1-10; 29:10-20; Psalm 30

1 Corinthians 15:57 and 58 – Having done all, like David, stand.

Ephesians 6:10-20 ...Having done everything, to stand firm. Stand firm therefore....