



BROKEN AND BELOVED

2021 TERM 3 – 2 SAMUEL

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2 Samuel Studies

Approach

2 Samuel is an engaging narrative with a rich mix of action, personal conflict, and corrupt behaviour with complex intriguing characters. It is also about one of history's greatest kings, David, his external victories, and his character, both submissive to God but also sinful. "However, we miss the significance of David almost entirely if we do not take careful note of the fact that his story belongs to the whole Bible story."¹ 2 Samuel helps us understand the category of kingship and what is required so that we look forward to a true son of David who would rule forever. God's ultimate purpose is to bring everything under the lordship of Jesus who is the true King.

National & Positive										Personal & Negative										Theological View			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
COMING OF KINGDOM				KINGDOM OF DAVID						KINGDOM INADEQUATE										KINGDOM ASSESSED			
King Dead	Kingship transition to David			King's City	King's House	Kindness Jonathan	Kindness Nations	King's Sin	King's Son Rise - Absalom			King's Son Fall - Absalom				Kings Return		Wrath Strength	Hope	Strength	Wrath		

These studies explore the main themes of the book as they are developed and have an emphasis on reading chunks and considering the context for the original hearers. Having appreciated that message in context we can then consider how it relates to us today post Jesus' death and resurrection.

One difficulty faced in studying the Old Testament is the lack of familiarity we have with names, places, and the historical context. Handouts associated with these studies look to provide enough background information to help you. Each Study also has a brief introduction to help set the scene. Another challenge is the volume of material to cover. Sections of the book are skipped to reduce the amount of reading - where this is done a summary is provided to help with continuity.

A question followed by a star in superscript (*) indicates that the supporting notes at the back have more information.

Quick Facts

History: Originally 1 Sam and 2 Sam was one book, later split into two by translators.

Author: Not known. Given key figures deaths (Samuel, David in 2 Sam) and book covers a long period of time implies several authors and assembled later.

Purpose: Create a unified story that tells of the transition from the period of the judges to an established monarchy under the headship of David.

Who God is and how he rules his people. Note that not all events are chronological. This restructuring emphasises that there is a purpose to the narrative.

Themes: Kingship. God pledges to David an eternal covenant. David thus becomes the prototype of the future Messiah, Jesus Christ.

Timing: 1011BC to 970BC

¹ Woodhouse, J. *2 Samuel Your Kingdom Come* p6

Reading Plan

It is worth reading 2 Samuel as a book. (Ideally start from 1 Sam 1 and read it again). To help a reading plan is suggested below. In fact, once you start reading you might find it hard to stop. As you read you might like to make an outline of the book – what are different ways to group the chapters?

Day	Reading	Day	Reading	Day	Reading
1	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 1	8	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 8	15	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 16:15 – 17:23
2	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 2	9	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 9	16	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 17:24 – 18
3	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 3	10	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 10	17	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 19
4	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 4 – 5:5	11	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 11-12	18	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 20
5	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 5:6 – 25	12	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 13	19	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 21
6	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 6	13	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 14	20	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 22 – 23:7
7	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 7	14	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 15 – 16:14	21	<input type="checkbox"/> 2 Sam 23:8 – 24

Bonus Material

We gain insight into David's mental state during certain events by reading the Psalms (noting in their introduction they tell you when they relate to).

Samuel	Psalms
2 Sam 7	Ps 78, 89, 132
2 Sam 8-10	Ps 60
2 Sam 11-12	Ps 51
2 Sam 15-16	Ps 3

Introduction

1 and 2 Samuel were originally one book and designed to read as a whole. This study will recap the story focusing in on the theme development of kingship and the transition from a judge to a ruler.

Discuss

What has happened in the history of Israel leading up to this point of time?

Investigate

Read 1 Sam 2:6-10

1. Some argue that Hannah's song/prayer is a thematic and theological summary of 1 & 2 Samuel! What do we learn about God from this song?
2. Throughout 1 & 2 Samuel the theme of kingship is developed. Read the following passages and note down what is learnt about kingship under God.

Passage	What Learn about Kingship
1 Sam 8:1-9	
1 Sam 10:1	
1 Sam 12:12-15	
1 Sam 15:24-28	
1 Sam 16:1, 7-13	

3. David has been anointed but is not yet king, what do the following passages reveal about his relationship with Saul?

Passage	David's Attitude to the King
1 Sam 18:12-16	
1 Sam 24:1-7,10	
1 Sam 26:7-12	

Read 1 Sam 31:1-11

4. How does Saul die?

Read 2 Sam 1:1-16

5. How does the Amalekite's version of events differ from that portrayed in 1 Sam 31? What does that lead you to conclude about him?

6. Is David's response to the news expected? (Compare to answers in Q3)

Read 2 Sam 1:17-27

7. A lament or dirge is meant to be used as a funeral song. What does David focus on in this lament?

Reflection

David's path to kingship is not what we might have expected. God gives strength to his king and exalts him (1 Sam 2:10), not by human strength (v 9) but via humility and trust in the Lord. This foreshadows the path of David's greater son, Jesus. Jesus gained the kingship not via military strength but through death on the cross.

8. In what areas of life do you struggle to trust God?
9. Give thanks to God for his sovereign control, pray that we would trust in his kingdom plans.

Introduction

Saul, the Lord's anointed, is now dead, what is stopping David from becoming King over all Israel? And yet, in 2 Sam 5:5 we are told that David is king over Judah for 7.5 years before becoming king over all Israel. David's path to kingship, will it be via human effort or via trusting in God's provision.

2 Sam 2:1-3:5	By Military Might?
2 Sam 3:6-39	By Political Means?
2 Sam 4:1-12	By Avenging Murder?

Discuss

What are some examples of God's promises? How were they fulfilled?

Investigate

These chapters present a vivid narrative but there is an overarching theme: that of transition from Saul to David as king. Whilst reading reflect on how the key players attempt to install David as King and how these align with God's purposes.

Read 2 Sam 2:1-7

1. What positive actions/attitude does David display?*

Read 2 Sam 2:8-3:1

2. What actions do the commanders of the armies take? What is the result?
3. This 'civil' war (3:1) lasts many years. Having endured so much, how could that impact David's attitude and approach to becoming king?

Read 2 Sam 3:6-39

People are imperfect, displaying a mix of good and bad characteristics. Reflect on how each of the main characters are portrayed – what are their good and bad points:

4. Abner?

5. Joab?

6. David?

Read 2 Sam 4:1-5:5

7. 4:8 claims David is avenged yet he disagrees. What can we learn about David's character from these events?

8. In 2 Sam 5 David is finally made king. What do the people say to David, what is significant about this?

Reflection

Despite the messiness of events, we see God's purposes fulfilled. 1 Sam 16:1-13 when David was chosen and anointed, this fulfilment has now, finally, come to fruition; not via human effort or scheming but rather through trusting in God's provision. This is the beginning of God's great kingdom under God's great king, yet it is imperfect, tainted by human self-interest and power. We know as Christians that we need to look to Jesus to see God's ultimate fulfilment of his plans.

9. David was victorious over Israel's enemies (military) and was called to be a shepherd of God's people. How does Jesus fulfil these types/roles today?

a. John 10:11-18

b. Rom 8:1-4

10. How are we to bring about God's kingdom today?

a. Matthew 6:9-15

b. 1 Thess 1:9-10

Introduction

David has finally become King and is established by God. Will David remain humble and have a right attitude towards God or will he become proud and forget?

Discuss

How might God be considered dangerous?

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 5:1-25

1. There are four interactions with the surrounding nations described. Consider what we learn about the relationship between David and the LORD in each section.

Passage	Relationship
2 Sam 5:6-10	
2 Sam 5:11-16	
2 Sam 5:17-21	
2 Sam 5:22-25	

2. How would you summarise David's relationship with the LORD?

Read 2 Sam 6:1-11

3. How do you respond to God's actions here?

4. Compare 2 Sam 6:1-5 with Numbers 4:4-6, 15; 7:6-9 (also if have time 1 Sam 6). What do we learn about God's character?

5. How does God's character help us understand what happens to Uzzah?

6. Discuss David's response to these events – has his attitude to God changed from Ch 5?

Read 2 Sam 6:12-23

7. What are the differences in approach with the second attempt to bring the Ark into Jerusalem?

8. It is possible that David became proud in his achievements and had a casual attitude towards God. He was humbled by God's holiness. In v 20-23 how does David see himself now?

Reflection

The answer to the question "How can the ark (God's presence) come to me?" is answered: through sacrifice. These sacrifices are a pointer to the blood of Jesus. At the cross, God's wrath 'broke out' against his own son in our place so that we could come into his presence.

Read Heb 12:18-29

9. How do we come to God today?

10. What attitude do we need to have before God? Pray about this.

Introduction

David is king and is established by God, the ark is present, and David is successful in whatever he turns his hand to. His next initiative is to build a house for God, but is this in line with God's plans or is it presumptuous?

Discuss

Describe the role the Old Testament has in your faith as a Christian today.

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 7:1-4

1. What is the significance of God giving David rest in v 1? (See Deuteronomy 12:8-12)

Read 2 Sam 7:5-17

2. How does God respond to David's initiative to build a house for God? (v 5-7)

3. What does God promise to do for David?

4. How are these promises similar/echo those made to:

- a. Abraham (Gen 12:2),
- b. Moses (Deut 11:24),
- c. Joshua (Joshua 21:44)?

Read 2 Sam 7:18-29

5. Nathan reveals God's word (his covenant) to David, how does David respond? *

6. How is David's response to God's word a model to us? *

Looking back at the promises to Abraham, then Moses, the wandering in the wilderness (Numbers) then the taking of the land under Joshua and now finally the rest under David, we reach a high point. This is a pivotal moment in the history of Israel and in salvation history as this passage now points forward to the fulfilment of the Abrahamic covenant by a king whose eternal kingdom will be established.

7. Looking at the following passages, how does the rest of the Old Testament develop this theme of the king and his kingdom?

Passage	How does the rest of the OT use 2 Sam 7 to look forward?
Ps 110:1-4	
Ps 2:7-8	
Is 11:1-5, 10	
Dan 7:9-14	

Reflection

By the end of the Old Testament, we have seen that the ‘sons’ of David’s line are in the main, increasingly bad, eventually leading to the exile of Israel from the land. Once they return, they still fail and so we look forward to a true king, a son of David who will usher in the glorious and eternal kingdom.

8. How is Jesus introduced in these two gospels? How does this relate to 2 Sam 7?

- a. Matthew 1:1-16
- b. Mark 1:9-15

9. Peter testifies to Jesus in Acts 2:22-39, what aspects of the Old-Testament does he use?

10. How does seeing God at work through history encourage your faith today?

Introduction

Chapter 8 describes several of David's victories over the nations surrounding Israel (West: Philistines, East: Moabites, North: King of Zobah, South: Edom). In 2 Sam 8:13 David's name is famous (great), in v 14 we are told the Lord gave David victory wherever he went. Then in v 15 'David reigned over all Israel, doing what was just and right for all his people'. How will Israel and the other nations respond to such a king?

2 Sam 8	David's rule.
2 Sam 9	David's kindness received.
2 Sam 10	David's kindness rejected.

Discuss

Do we always accept kindness from others? What can make it hard to accept?

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 9:1-13

1. Why would David want to show kindness? (see 1 Sam 20:12-17)

2. 9:7 Why might Mephibosheth have cause to be afraid?

Read 2 Sam 10:1-19

3. What is surprising about David showing kindness to Hanun, son of Nahash? (see 1 Sam 11:1-6, 11; 1 Sam 12:12-13)

4. How does Hanun respond to the offer?

5. Summarise the two battles, what is the result?

Read Psalm 2

6. How could this Psalm be a portrait of David and these events?

Reflection

Read Acts 4:23-31

7. How does Peter interpret Psalm 2?

David was very great and yet died. He was promised a son in his line who would establish an eternal kingdom and Jesus is that king. Jesus conquers our greatest enemy: sin and death (1 Cor 15:56-57). He has now ascended to heaven and has received an eternal kingdom and will one day return. How will you respond to this king?

8. In Jesus, God has shown us kindness – how should we respond to it? (See Eph 2:6-10 and Romans 2:1-5)

9. If you have received God's kindness in Jesus, how can you share that with your family, friends, and colleagues? Pray for opportunities and boldness to share this great news.

Introduction

The focus of the narrative transitions from David's kingdom to his private life. This focus continues until the end of chapter 20. Notwithstanding the high point of 2 Sam 7, throughout this section we see that the problem of sin still exists – David's kingship although great is inadequate in this regard.

2 Sam 11 David concealing sin.

2 Sam 12 God dealing with sin.

Discuss

What is the bible's view of the human heart?

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 11:1-5

1. Given the high point in chapter 7 what is your reaction to David's sin?

Read 2 Sam 11:6-27

There are three stages to David's response to v 5 - complete the table for each section:

Passage	David Attempts to cover sin by...	Uriah/Joab how respond?
2 Sam 11:6-11		
2 Sam 11:12-13		
2 Sam 11:14-25		

2. What are the effects of David's sin on others? On his own conscience?

3. When we consider our own heart attitudes, are we any different? (Consider the sermon on the mount!)

Read 2 Sam 12:1-14

4. Discuss the parallels between Nathan's story and the events in ch 11.*

5. What has God done for David?

6. What punishment(s) are declared?

7. How does David respond? (If you have time look at Psalm 51)

Read 2 Sam 12:15-31

8. 12:22-23 Discuss whether it is presumptuous of David to expect that God may be gracious to him?

9. How is God gracious towards David?

Reflection

David was a man after God's own heart, yet he was deeply flawed too. David responded to his sin differently than Saul, trusting in God's grace and mercy. As a prototype king he is good, but ultimately inadequate, therefore we look forward to a future king who will rule wisely, perfectly AND who will deal with sin. In 2 Sam 12:24 Solomon is born and in Matt 1:6 he is mentioned in the genealogy of Jesus. Therefore, we also see that sinful people cannot thwart God's plans.

Read Eph 2:1-5

10. How has God dealt with our sin in Jesus?

Introduction

In 2 Sam 7 we look to the promise of a son after David on the throne forever. Since then Bathsheba's son has died. In Ch 13 Amnon rapes Tamar. David is furious but takes no action. Absalom takes matters into own hands, he waits 2 years and then murders Amnon, then he flees out of Israel to Geshur.* We see a decade of destructive behaviour and political turmoil. David's sin in Ch 11 has been forgiven but God said there would be consequences. In the following chapters we see a lot of human scheming and political moving, but are they in line with God's purposes?

2 Sam 13	Amnon rapes Tamar, Absalom murders Amnon and flees for life.
2 Sam 14	Joab attempts to restore Absalom to David
2 Sam 15	Absalom conspires to take the throne
2 Sam 16	David flees for life
2 Sam 17	Absalom's advisors thwarted

Discuss

God achieves his purposes through history, does this include using evil human schemes/plans?

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 14:1-22

1. Joab schemes: what is he attempting to do?

2. David acts passively in this passage. What does he fail to do/show?

Read 2 Sam 14:23-33

3. How do you view the reconciliation between Absalom and David?

Read 2 Sam 15:1-18

4. Absalom schemes: how does he go about 'stealing the hearts' of Israel?

Summary 2 Sam 15:19 - 16:23

David flees for his life, leaving behind 10 concubines. We see several interactions: 15:21 with Ittai who, although a foreigner recently joined, sticks with David. 15:24 the ark is carried out but is sent back by David saying, 'if I find favour in the Lord's eyes he will bring me back'. In v 31 David prays that Ahithophel's advice to Absalom would be made foolishness. In v 34 he sends Hushai back as a double agent to frustrate Ahithophel's advice. 16:1 Ziba comes and says Mephibosheth has betrayed David and 16:5 Shimei curses David who acknowledges that perhaps this cursing is from God. We see some signs that whilst David's political fortunes are very much on the decline perhaps there is some restoration of his dependence on God. Psalm 3, written about this event, gives further insight into David's attitude.

In 16:15-23 Absalom enters Jerusalem, Hushai deftly deflects questions of allegiance and Ahithophel advises Absalom to sleep with his father's concubines on the roof! 2 Sam 12:11-12 is fulfilled, David is experiencing the judgement of God!

Read 2 Sam 17:1-23

5. How is Hushai's advice different, how might it appeal to Absalom's vanity?

6. 17:14 God is at work in events. Looking back at the promises to David in 2 Sam 7 what can we surmise regarding Absalom and his schemes?

7. Several individuals remain committed to David despite the risks. How is God at work, using their actions to achieve his purposes?

Reflection

God is sovereign and brings about his purposes despite the messy or mundane nature of events in human history. In 2 Sam 16:22 his judgement of David is fulfilled and yet he still delivers David from the threat of death from within his own family! The promises in 2 Sam 7 will be fulfilled but not by human political scheming.

8. Sin has its consequences for David and others. Is it any different today for us as Christians? (Rom 8:1 and Heb 12:5-11 may help)

9. Is God sovereign over events in our life? See Rom 8:28-20. How might seeing events in 2 Sam inform our attitude to God today?

Read 2 Sam 19:5-15

5. Joab is not a prophet, but he rebukes David. What is he concerned about? (v 5-8) *
6. How are the hearts of Judah won back to David?

Summary 2 Sam 19:16 – 20:25

There are parallels in this part of the narrative to previous sections – David crossing the Jordan river and meeting people is the reverse of 2 Sam 16. His dealings here are complex and David is shown in a somewhat cold light. In 2 Sam 20 a brief civil war ensues as Sheba a Benjamite, splits the kingdom (mirroring 2 Sam 2:1-5:5). Joab murders Amasa in a similar fashion to Abner. Joab chases Sheba across Israel eventually being handed his head by a woman from the city wall. Finally, a brief description of David's leaders/structure mirroring one in 2 Sam 8.

7. By comparing these two sections and seeing what changes, what can we say about David's kingdom now?

Reflection

2 Sam 7 promised David that his house would endure forever and one of his offspring would rule. We have seen several sons die and much trouble, the promises seem to be on shaky ground. The narrative helps us to look forward to one who will succeed David and rule more wisely and without sin. Paul in Acts 13:13-52 argues that Jesus is this descendant we are looking for.

8. Seeing God at work in David's life and then bringing his promises to fulfilment in Jesus centuries later, how can you use these facts to encourage other Christians in their faith?

Introduction

This 'epilogue' to 2 Samuel is thematic, not chronological. It contains theological reflections, David was victorious because God was with him and is acceptable because of God's covenant with his house, however his military might is inadequate and his kingship sinful; unable to deal with the wrath of God. We are left looking forward to a better kingdom.

2 Sam 21:1-14	Wrath: Famine due to Saul's action
2 Sam 21:15-22	Strength: David's warriors
2 Sam 22 – 23:7	Hope: David's song and final words
2 Sam 23:8-39	Strength: David's warriors
2 Sam 24	Wrath: Plague due to David's action

Discuss

What part does hope play in society today?

Investigate

Read 2 Sam 22:1-20

1. In v 1-3 what does the repeated use of "my" (x10) reinforce?
2. In v 4-7 what troubles does David face? Is he being too dramatic? (Compare with events in 1 Samuel)
3. In v 8-16 summarise David's description of God's intervention? *
4. In v 17-20 what words are used to describe God's deliverance of David?

Read 2 Sam 22:21-30

5. David was clearly sinful; how do we reconcile v 21-25? (see Rom 4:1-8) *

Read 2 Sam 22:31-51

6. David praises God for his victories (v 50). How was God at work? *

Read 2 Sam 24:1-10

7. What was David's sin? (Compare with v 3) *

Read 2 Sam 24:11-25

8. Why does David choose option c?

9. How is the judgement for David's sin stopped? *

Reflection

In 2 Sam 24:17 David states "I have sinned, I, the shepherd have done wrong." He then requests that God's hand falls on him instead. In v 18 God provides a solution via the prophet Gad. We are seeing that to deal with sin a sacrifice is required. A thousand years later Jesus arrives and in John 10:14-16 says I am the good shepherd...and I lay down my life for the sheep!

10. What parallels between ourselves and David (his sinfulness/righteousness) can we see?

11. How does this point us forward to Jesus?

Supporting Notes

Study 1:

The Amalekites and Israel had a long history. When escaping Egypt, the Amalekites attacked Israel. Ex 17:8-16 Moses is to write down that God will blot them out. Numbers 24:20 Balaam's 5th message reiterates that their end will be destruction. 1 Sam 15:2-3 God instructs Saul to enact this destruction on the Amalekites, however Saul fails and loses the kingship due to disobedience. 1 Sam 30 the Amalekites raided David's town and captured his family. David rescues them. 2 Sam 1 we now see an Amalekite trying to gain David's favour!

Study 2:

Q1. 2 Sam 2:10 Ish-Bosheth is king of 'Israel' for 2 years, and David is king of Judah for 7.5 years (2 Sam 2:11 and 2 Sam 5:5). This implies there were several years where the 12 tribes were divided. Consider the impact on David, knowing that God had anointed him to be king (1 Sam 16) yet all these years later he is still waiting for its fulfilment.

Study 3:

Gen 15:17-21 lists the nations that will be displaced when God gives Abram's descendants the promised land, the Jebusites are one of these nations. Joshua 15:63 we are told that Judah could not dislodge them. In Judges 1:21 the Benjamites still could not dislodge them. In 2 Sam 5:6 David takes Jerusalem. Important contribution to completing the promise to take the land!?

Study 4:

Q5. Psalm 89 reflects on this chapter. The word covenant is not used in 2 Sam 7 however in Ps 89:3 it states that God made a covenant with David.

Q6. David asks for things because God has promised them.

Study 5:

Hesed is the Hebrew word translated as kindness in this section. The word means covenant loyalty, steadfast love, kindness or loving kindness and occurs 250 times in the Old Testament. It often refers to God's character (Ex 34:6, Ruth 2:20, 2 Sam 22:51).

Study 6:

Q4. Note the repeated use of the word "gave". Also in the first part of the story the repeated use of the word "sent".

Interesting to note name changes in the bible, eg Abram -> Abraham. Here we see in 2 Sam 12:24-26 Solomon, son of David name is changed to Jedidiah (Loved by the Lord). Compare to 2 Sam 7:15.

Study 7:

Why might Absalom flee to Geshur? Clue is his mother from 2 Sam 3:3. Maakah is the daughter of Talmai the king of Geshur. So he is returning to family!

Study 8:

Absalom being buried under stones implies he was judged. Joshua 7:26 Achan brings trouble on Israel, is stoned to death and buried under pile of rocks. Joshua 8:29 The king of Ai killed then covered with a large pile of rocks.

Q5. Joab is fiercely loyal yet disobedient² and is a complex character throughout 2 Samuel. His comment in 19:6 perhaps shows frustration at not being appreciated for his efforts in supporting David all these years. Yet he tries to do things via political means rather than depending on God. 1 Kings 1-3 reveal this more clearly and also David's negative attitude towards Joab is perhaps triggered by the events in chapter 19.

Study 9:

Q3. Language used is reminiscent of the Exodus, Mt Sinai and the parting of the Red Sea (Ex 19-20). David could be looking back at God's great saving event of Israel and reminding himself that God is faithful to his covenantal promises.³

Q5. Key is to think in terms of covenant. He is not claiming sinlessness but righteousness. Being righteous means having a right standing within the covenant.⁴

Q6. 2 Sam 22:32-51 mirrors the themes in 1 Sam 2:1-10 Hannah's song. Reid notes in his commentary that "In doing so it moves humans into the background and focuses on God as the primary object and divine cause behind all that happens."⁵

Q7. Taking a census was not sinful in itself, but perhaps the dependence on military might and conscription, rather than God, is implied here.

Q9. Interesting to note the location where the altar was built. In 2 Chronicles 3:1 we are told Solomon builds the temple here, and that it is also known as Mount Moriah. Mount Moriah is where Abraham was to sacrifice Isaac (Gen 22:2) but instead the Lord provides a ram in his place. In the New Testament, Jesus dies on the cross as a sacrifice for all, near this spot.

² Chester, T. *2 Samuel for you*. p133

³ Chester, T. *2 Samuel for you*. p142-143

⁴ Chester, T. *2 Samuel for you*. p147

⁵ Reid, A. *1 and 2 Samuel Hope for the Helpless*. P253

Resources

The following resources may help with reading/learning about 2 Samuel.

1. Chester, T. *2 Samuel for you*: The Good Book Company
Focus is on application and helping you explore the key themes and how they point to Jesus. Easy to read, but insightful.
2. Reid, A. *1 and 2 Samuel Hope for the Helpless (Reading the bible today series)*: Australia Aquilla press
Very accessible and straightforward commentary. Provides insights on the passage without being too detailed, also helpful in thinking about how it relates to us.
3. Woodhouse, J. *2 Samuel Your Kingdom Come. (Preaching the word series)*: Illinois Crossway Books
Detailed review of each chapter (it is not a quick read!)
4. St Helens Bishopsgate "2 Samuel bible study resources"
[Cited 22 May 2021] Online: <https://www.st-helens.org.uk/resources/study/40/>
Brief notes and good insights into structure but also the meaning of the text.
5. The Bible Project overview of 2 Samuel
[Cited June 2021] Online: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YvoWDXNDJgs>
Short video which helps to visualise the story and themes of the book.
6. *New Dictionary of Biblical Theology*. England: Inter-Varsity Press
David and Kingdom are discussed.