

Death of Saul and Jonathan and David's Lamentation (1 Sam 1)

King David (2 Sam 2-8)

David became a king.

Over Judah-**2 Sam 2:4**: And the men of Judah came, and there they anointed David king over the house of Judah. ----- Remember that David was secretly anointed by Samuel earlier (1 Sam 16:1-13)

Over Israel: **2 Sam 5:3**----So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron... and they anointed David king over Israel

The transferring of the ark to Jerusalem (2 Sam 6) and Nathan's oracle (2 Sam 7)

present David's success in 2 Sam 8-9 as the outcome of YHWH's blessing.

-remember! The ark was kept at Kiriath-jearim (1 Sam 7:1) and stayed there, Baale-judah, 2 Sam 6:2 (=Kiriath-jearim, cf. Josh 15:9, "Baalath, that is , Kiriath-jearim)

The absence of the ark during the time of Saul signifies YHWH's absence to king Saul.

The Succession to the Throne of David (2 Sam 9-20)

What's going on in 2 Samuel 11? David's committing adultery became the cause of his downfall and eventual misfortune for the kingdom according to DtrH historians.

ch. 11. David commits adultery with Bathsheba

ch. 12. Nathan's oracle

-child dies

-Solomon spared, but the cause of the split of the kingdom, acc. to DtrH (1K 11)

ch. 13 Rape of Tamar--- among his children and death of Amnon

ch. 14-19 Absalom's revolt

ch. 20 Sheba's revolt, a Benjaminite

According to Leonhard Rost's book, *Die Uberlieferung von der Thronnachfolge Davids* (1926, eng. trans. The succession to the Throne of David, 1982),

The succession narrative deals primarily with the problem presented to David by the house of Saul, and "who will occupy the throne of David"?

1. 1 Kings 1-2: contains the conclusion, Solomon's accession to the throne.

2. 2 Sam 10-12: recounts the background story of the successor himself; this is embedded in an account of David's wars with the Ammonites

3. 2 Sam 9 and chs 13-10: presents the story of the background to the succession

Therefore, 2 Sam 9-20 and 1 Kings 1-2 can be named "succession story."

1. However, we must go beyond this section to find a beginning of the story.

Nathan's prophecy, as Bathsheba relates it to David.

2. Michal's remaining childless (2 Sam 16-23) also points to the question, "who will sit on David's throne" (1 Kings 1:13). This eliminates Michal as queen mother in the quest of the succession.

3. The transfer of the ark to Jerusalem in 2 Sam 6:16, 20ff.

The account of the Ammonite War (2 Sam 10:1-11:1 and 12:26-31) did not belong to the succession work. This has been added because of the episode of Uriah and Bathsheba, and its relevance to Solomon.

-by Michal as David's lawful wife, David has shown a legitimate connection with the house of the first king

The account of the Ammonite was inserted into the story of succession narrative
1. division of the account of the war into two parts: 11:1 and 12:26. In between lies the story of David and Bathsheba. So the Ammonite war provides a narrative context for the problem of David's adultery, introduction of Solomon, a future king.

1 kings 1-2, also belong to the succession narrative, describe Adonijah's attempt to occupy the throne of his father.

The children of David in Hebron (2 Sam 3:2)

1. Amnon << Ahinoam-- died in ch. 13
2. Chileab << Abigail--- disappeared
3. Absalom << Maacah--- died in ch. 18
4. Adonijah << Haggith-- died in 1 kings 2
5. Shephatiah << Abital--
6. Ithram << Eglah

David's sin and inability to deal rightly in the matter of succession brought about mess.

1. David's adultery
2. David did not say anything about Tamar's case (2 Sam 13:21)
3. David's weakness in case of bringing Jonathan back (2 Sam 14)
4. Even David's attitude toward Jonathan's death caused a serious and damaging consequences ---Joab's response (2 Sam 19:5f). Remember David's instruction to Solomon to kill Joab (1 kings 2:5)
5. David's inability to point a rightful heir (1 Kings 1-2)..... "old and advanced in years"--not an expression of wisdom and feable, worthless individual

David's affair with Bathsheba and its significance in the Deuteronomistic History

2 Samuel 12:13 in many translations

וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד אֶל־נָתָן חַטָּאתִי לִיהוָה וַיֹּאמֶר נָתָן אֶל־דָּוִד גַּם־יְהוָה הָעֲבִיר חַטָּאתְךָ לֹא תָמוּת:

KJV And David said unto Nathan, I have sinned against the LORD. And Nathan said unto David, The LORD also hath put away thy sin; thou shalt not die.

NRS David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the LORD." Nathan said to David, "Now the LORD has put away your sin; you shall not die.

NIV Then David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against the LORD." Nathan replied, "The LORD has taken away your sin. You are not going to die.

AWP And David said to Nathan, "I have sinned against YHWH." And Nathan said to David, "YHWH also has transferred your sin; you will not die."

개역한글 다윗이 나단에게 이르되 내가 여호와께 죄를 범하였노라 하매 나단이 다윗에게 대답하되 여호와께서도 당신의 죄를 사(赦)하셨나니 당신이 죽지 아니하려니와

공동번역 "내가 야훼께 죄를 지었소." 다윗이 이렇게 자기 죄를 고백하자 나단이 말하였다. "야훼께서 분명 임금님의 죄를 용서해 주실 것입니다. 그리하여 임금님께서 죽지는 않으실 것입니다"

2 Sam 3:10 to transfer (לְהַעֲבִיר) the kingdom from the house of Saul, and set up the throne of David over Israel and over Judah, from Dan to Beer-sheba."

** 옮기다, 넘겨 주다