

Resurrection Life of Jesus Church

THE DESTINY OF HUMANITY

RLJ-1692

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FEBRUARY 24, 2019

PART 25: GOOD INTENTIONS, COMPASSION & CRUELTY

The life of David was chronicled by different scribes and their works are known by the following names:

- ❖ The Book of Samuel the seer
- ❖ The Book of Nathan the prophet
- ❖ The Book of Gad the seer
- ❖ First Chronicle

The Old Testament only contains the records of Samuel and the first Chronicle. **1 Chronicles 29:29**

BRINGING THE ARK TO JERUSALEM

David was a complicated man. He had multiple personalities so that he could be absorbed in worship of God, a shrewd politician, and a skilled military officer. He also had a hot temper when confronted over his sins; he was quick to repent, had the gift of forgiving and had a strong sex drive.

David used the ephod brought by Abiathar in the early part of his life as a refugee and found it to be powerful. We don't know David motives for bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem; it could be that he felt the presence of God would be there. Nevertheless, David set up a special tent for the ark in Jerusalem. **2 Samuel 6:1-2**

The Ark had been put on a wagon by the Philistines and the journey to the house of Abinadab. So when King David ordered the ark brought to Jerusalem, it was decided to transport the Ark on a wagon. **verses 3-4**

David and the people were excited, among them were individuals who could play instruments while the rest sang and danced around the wagon as it moved forward. **verse 5**

We don't know how far they got but at some point it looked like the Ark of the Covenant was going to fall off the wagon. Uzzah, the son of Abinadab, tried to stabilize it and was instantly struck dead by the Lord. David lost all his joy and became afraid of God. The singing was over and David installed the ark into the house of Obededom. David named the place where Uzzah died "Perez-uzzah," which means "to burst out against Uzzah." **verses 6-10**

God began to bless Obededom and eventually news reached David. **verses 11-12**

David realized that he needed to conduct this project on God's terms, including the music and the singing. **1 Chronicles 15:11-16**

There were sacrifices every six paces (18 feet). **2 Samuel 6:13**



David was confident this time that he was in God's will and that the Lord was going to bless Israel. David got so excited that he danced before the Lord as the procession proceeded toward Jerusalem. **verses 14-15**

Everyone was happy except for Michal. **verse 16**

David threw a big party where every person received bread, a large piece of meat and a 32 ounce pitcher filled with wine. **verses 17-19**

David's happiness did not last long. Upon returning to his house, he was confronted by Michal; their argument caused a permanent rift that never was healed. **verses 20-23**

DAVID WANTED TO BUILD A TEMPLE

Once David settled down after retrieving the Ark of the Covenant, he did not want it to sit in a tent while he himself lived in a house. He wanted to build a temple for the Lord. **1 Chronicles 17:1**

The prophet Nathan responded in the wrong way and was corrected by the Lord. Nathan was told that David's son would build the temple. **verses 2- 13**

God had seen the innocent blood shed by David and this was the disqualifying factor for him to build the temple. **1 Chronicles 22:7-8**

When God told David that his kingdom would be established forever, He was referring to the coming Messiah, Jesus, who will always reign. **1 Chronicles 17-14-15; Isaiah 9:6-7**

During the 1,000 years kingdom, David will return to earth, receive his resurrected body, and then he will reign under Jesus in Jerusalem. **Ezekiel 37:24-28**

ESTABLISHING THE KINGDOM OF ISRAEL

King Saul was never able to establish Israel as a sovereign nation with a strong military; instead, he reigned over portions of Israel and was constantly at war with the Philistines. **1 Samuel 14:52**

This was to change under the rule of David since it was God's will for him to be the king. David was led by the Holy Spirit, who directed the war effort. David knew that he had to defeat the Philistines if he was ever going to have a strong nation and this is where he began to expand his kingdom. **2 Samuel 8:1; 1 Chronicles 18:1**

Once he had subdued the Philistines and had taken away their major cities located in what is today known as the Gaza strip, he turned his army on Moab, which was located on the eastern shore of the Dead Sea. Moab came from the incestuous union of Lot and his oldest daughter. **Genesis 19:37**

Once David defeated the Moabites, he went beyond God's mandate and committed genocide. He threw the people of Moab to the ground and divided them into two groups. One side was murdered and the Moabites that survived became slaves to the Israelites and were forced to pay tax. **2 Samuel 8:2**

David then turned his army against the kingdom of Zobah, located in what is today the Beqaa Valley and stretching northward toward the Euphrates River. This was a strong

military kingdom which fielded a thousand chariots, seven hundred cavalry, and twenty thousand infantry.

As the Israelites fought the forces of Zobah, reinforcements arrived from the Syrians in Damascus. Since God was with David and his men, all the enemy forces were defeated and David was able to establish his own military presence in the captured cities with garrisons to subdue the population. Both Zobah and Syria were forced to pay taxes to Israel. **verses 3-8**

The Kingdom of Hamath was located in northwestern Syria, bordering modern day Turkey. King Toi had been at war with the kingdom of Zobah, and when he heard that David had defeated Zobah and made it into a vassal state, he wanted to be on good terms with Israel in order to make sure that David did not extend his kingdom into Hamath. **verses 9-11; 1 Chronicles 18:9-11**

David had put Abishai, the brother of Joab, in charge of the southern army group and he was tasked with subduing Edom, the country of Esau and brother to Jacob. Once Edom was conquered, David put garrisons in their cities and began to collect taxes from them. **1 Chronicles 18:12-13**

DAVID'S HIERARCHY

David was not only the king, but he was also the supreme judge of Israel. **2 Samuel 8:15**

His nephew Joab was the commander of the army, Ahilud was the official that recorded all legal documents, Zadok and Ahimelech were the official priests, and Seraiah was the official historian. **2 Samuel 8:16-17**

David had two elite mercenary groups commanded by Benaiah; the adult sons of David were regional chief rulers in Israel. **verse 18**

THE COMPASSION OF DAVID

David did not forget his deep friendship with Jonathan, the son of King Saul. Once David had been established, he began to think about his friend and whether there were any survivors from Saul's family. **2 Samuel 9:1-4**

When David found out that Mephibosheth was alive, he ordered the property of Saul restored to Jonathan's son, and for him to live in Jerusalem and eat his meals at David's house. **verses 5-13**

HANUN'S BETRAYAL

King Nahash of Ammon, located north of Moab on the eastern side of the Jordan River, had been a friend of David. When Nahash died and his son Hanun took over, David wanted to show kindness and extend friendship, but the delegation was mistreated terribly. **1 Chronicles 19:1-4**

David became angry and Hanun realized that war was coming and that he needed to spend money in order to get help and hold back King David's soldiers. **verses 5-7**

David dispatched Joab and the army of Israel to take care of the Ammonites, but when Joab saw that he had the Syrians on side and the Ammonites on the other, he divided

his forces and took his best troops to fight the Syrians while the rest of the army under Abishai fought the Ammonites. **verses 8-13**

When the Ammonites saw that Joab's forces had defeated the Syrians, they fled to their capital. **verses 14-15**

The coalition put together by King Hanun collapsed and Ammon was left to fend for itself. **verses 16-19**

A TERRIBLE REVENGE

The score with the children of Ammon was settled the following year as Joab and the army of Israel invaded Ammon and laid waste to its cities and then approached the capitol of Rabbah. Joab wanted to make sure that David got the glory of defeating the Ammonites and called for the king to participate in the final battle. **2 Samuel 12:26-30**

Once the city was taken, every man, woman and child was removed from the city and massacred. In addition, David's soldiers went from city to city, killing the civilians with saws, harrows and axes; some people were even burned alive in brick kilns. **verse 31; 1 Chronicles 20:3**

God had never instructed David to massacre the people of Ammon. This was a work of the flesh that was fanned by evil spirits. In time this would haunt the people of Israel as their nation was destroyed and ceased to exist.

SUMMARY

David experienced great joy in bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem but Michal spoiled it for him.

David was told by God that he could not build the temple because he had shed too much blood. David did not take this to heart and continued to indiscriminately spill the blood of people out of anger or as with the murder of Uriah.

David received great joy in showing compassion to the son of Jonathan, but he failed to show compassion to the people he defeated.

David took horrible revenge when he was betrayed. **Matthew 5:38-48**

Remember, it's not so important how you begin your life after salvation, but how you finish it!

Do you have an ear to hear with?