

The Life of David – Lesson 11

The Conquering King

58. David's Expanding Power

II Samuel 8:1-14, I Chronicles 18:1-13, 1046-1040 B.C., Ages 39-45

- David subdues Philistia, Moab, Zobah, Syria, Hamath, and Edom.
- 2 Samuel 8:2 – David is described as killing 2/3 of the Moabites. Josephus says it was in battle, while most commentaries say this was performed on the prisoners of war. It is an interesting turn for David, who had sought refuge for his parents in Moab (Event #17, I Samuel 22:3-5). Most speculate that Moab turned on David either allying with his enemies and/or killing his parents.
- David dedicated the spoils of war to God and did not enrich himself through them, as the prerogative of the king would have been.

♪ Psalm 2

- Is attributed to David in Acts 4:25-26
- One of the great Messianic Psalms, full of allusions to the work of Christ.

♪ Psalm 9

- Spurgeon – “We have here before us most evidently a triumphal hymn; may it strengthen the faith of the militant believer and stimulate the courage of the timid saint, as he sees here THE CONQUEROR, on whose vesture and thigh is the name written, King of kings and Lord of lords.”
- *Muthlabben* – “death of the son” or “death of a champion”, probably the tune
- vs. 16 – *Higgaion* means “meditation” and *Selah* means “pause”.

♪ Psalm 20

- Spurgeon calls this “a National Anthem”.

♪ Psalm 21

- Spurgeon calls this “The Royal Triumphal Ode”.

♪ Psalm 144

- Has many parallels to Psalm 18.

♪ Psalm 60

- *Shushaneduth* – “the lily of testimony”, probably the tune.

♪ Psalm 108

- Parallels to Psalm 57:7-11 and 60:5-12

59. David's Administration

II Samuel 8:15-18, I Chronicles 18:14-17, 1040 B.C., Age 45

- David did not and could not rule by himself and Scripture highlights the many individuals who served with him.

- Summary: Joab was military general, Jehoshaphat was historian, Zadok and Ahimelech were co-high priests, Seraiah was secretary, Benaiah was head bodyguard, and David's sons were ministers of state.

♪ **Psalm 95**

- Attributed to David in Hebrews 4:7
- Spurgeon writes: "It is a psalm of invitation to worship. It has about it a ring like that of church bells, and like the bells it sounds both merrily and solemnly, at first ringing out a lively peal, and then dropping into a funeral knell as if tolling at the funeral of the generation which perished in the wilderness."

60. Mephibosheth

II Samuel 9:1-13, 1040 B.C., Age 45

- Mephibosheth's backstory is in II Samuel 4:4
- The background for David's actions here is the covenant he made with Jonathan in I Samuel 18:3; 20:12-17, 42.
- *Mephibosheth* means "dispeller of shame". He would be 20 years old. He is also called *Meribbaal* ("Baal contends") in I Chronicles 8:34 and 9:40.
- *Lodebar* means "without pasture"
- vs. 13 – whatever estates Mephibosheth owned would have likely been around Gibeah.

61. Continued Military Successes

II Samuel 10:1-19, II Chronicles 19:1-19, 1039 B.C., Age 45

- What Nahash the Ammonite did for David is lost to history. Some suppose his enmity with Saul led him to aid David while he was on the run.
- The acts of the Ammonites in shaving the beards and cutting the clothes of David's ambassadors were two of the greatest insults that could have been done to them.
- After Joab and Abishai defeat the combined Ammonite and Syrian forces, the Syrians counterattacked and were defeated.

♪ **Psalm 110**

- Pictures the Messiah as both king and priest.
- vs. 1 – quoted by Christ in Matthew 22:43 and Peter in Acts 2:34
- vs. 4 – quoted in Hebrews 5:6, 7:17, 7:21