

**Lecture 25- David's Sin and It's Consequences**

*When King David heard all this, he was furious. Absalom never said a word to Amnon, either good or bad; he hated Amnon because he had disgraced his sister Tamar.*

*2 Sam 13:21-22*

**Key Terms**

Incomplete reconciliation, inaction, rebellion, man without God, restoration, mourning

**Lecture Objectives**

- Briefly trace the cancerous effects of Sin through David's life
- Identify applications to your own Christian life and ministry from the family life of David.

**Preliminary Questions**

- Most of us are aware that sin has its consequences. Consider David's sin with Bathsheba. What might be some lingering effects of that sin upon David's ability to rule effectively? Upon his ability to be a father? Upon David's children?

**David's Sin and It's Consequences****I. Sin and Reconciliation (2 Samuel 11-12)****A. The high cost of getting comfortable; the hazards of success (part 2)**

1. Bathsheba is not a fully developed character in the text
2. Genre misidentification
3. Difference between Saul and David
4. Sin has consequences

Compare Saul's reaction (1 Sam. 15) and David's reaction (here) to exposed sin. What is different? How do you know?

**II. Sin and Incomplete Reconciliation (2 Samuel 13-14)****2 Samuel 13:21 - Why does David not act?****A. What's wrong with kids these days? (Chpt. 13)**

The sins of the fathers visited upon their children

1. Amnon and Tamar
2. 2 Samuel 13:21 - David's inaction
3. Absalom and Amnon

What application to godly parenting can be made from these episodes?

**B. Doing wrong by halfway resolving (Chpt. 14)**

1. 14:33 - What is lacking here?

**III. Absalom's Rebellion and Death (2 Samuel 15-18)****A. A man of God in trouble (chapter 15, 16, 17)**

1. What is Absalom's complaint?
2. Why did Ahithophel betray David? 11:3 and 23:34
3. Shimei curses David

Why does David counsel Solomon to kill Shimei in 1 Kings 2?

4. Notice David's response also in 15:25-26
  - B. A man without God (Chpt. 18)
    1. 18:18 - monument - 1 Samuel 15 - Saul at Gilgal
- IV. David's Reign Restored (2 Samuel 19-20)
- A. David mourns Absalom

Absalom had children, so what do we make of 2 Samuel 18:18?

Is it significant that Absalom's children are not named?

Is it certain that David was in general not doling out justice?

Should Absalom have been given a position? (2 Samuel 8:15)

- B. The debilitating effects of sin
  1. Amnon
  2. Absalom
  3. Adonijah (I Kings 1)
- C. Ask God to give us the right balance in discipline.
  1. Joab also

What do we learn about sin and its consequence from David's life? How are his sins different from Saul's?

- V. Epilogue (2 Samuel 21-24)
- A. Not chronologically arranged
    - a famine story 21:1-14
      - b short list of David's men 21:15-22
      - c long poem 22:2-51
      - c' short poem 23:1-7
    - b' long list of David's men 23:8-39
    - a' plague story 24:1-25
  - B. The long poem stresses that the Lord has been David's deliverer
    1. Images from Hannah's song
  - C. The short poem stresses God's everlasting covenant with David.
  - D. David's census – "God incited..." (see 1 Chronicles 21 "the accuser incited")

Why isn't David's polygamy condemned?

- \* 2 Samuel 12:8 - Nathan's statement
- \* God's progressive unfolding
- \* Common practice
- \* It is gracious that God does not reveal all of our sin at one time.
- \* Uganda

1 Samuel 14:18-19 What does "withdraw your hand" mean?

- \* Ephod/ark

In 2 Samuel 21, do the Gibeonites contradict themselves?

Could you give a character sketch of Joab?