

# **David and Bathsheba**

Chapter 8

## Chapter 8 David and Bathsheba

A man after God's own heart: Acts 13:22, 1 Sam 13:14

**SLIDE 2:** From Judah to David

- Tamar and Ruth both redeemed via Levirate law
- Rahab and Ruth only females mentioned, both Gentiles

**SLIDE 3:** Ruth, David, and a Moabite Mandate (AP article: <https://apologeticspress.org/ruth-david-and-a-moabite-mandate-5633/>), also see Chap 7.

**SLIDE 4:** Biblical Timeline slide

- After Judges, Samuel anointed Saul king, 40 year reign
- David reigned 40 years with asterisk. His reign was filled with a lot of controversy
- **SLIDE 5:** Acts 13:
  - 16 Then Paul stood up, and motioning with his hand said, "Men of Israel, and you who fear God, listen: 17 The God of this people Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an uplifted arm He brought them out of it. 18 Now for a time of about forty years He put up with their ways in the wilderness. 19 And when He had destroyed seven nations in the land of Canaan, He distributed their land to them by allotment.
  - 20 "After that He gave them judges for about four hundred and fifty years, until Samuel the prophet. 21 And afterward they asked for a king; so God gave them Saul the son of Kish, a man of the tribe of Benjamin, for forty years. 22 And when He had removed him, He raised up for them David as king, to whom also He gave testimony and said, 'I have found David the son of Jesse, a man after My own heart, who will do all My will.'

**SLIDE 6:**

David and Bathsheba

Pre-Intro

- David the shepherd
- David defeats Goliath (~23-26)
- Marries Michal Saul's second daughter (who loved him by the way)
- David goes to war for Saul
- David wars with Saul (or runs from him)
- David marries more women while on the run
- Jonathan and Saul die, David becomes king over Judah (30 years old)
- David wars with Ishbosheth (Saul's son)
- Ishbosheth is murdered
- David becomes king over all Israel (37)
- Wars with Philistines, Moab, Ammonites, Syrians, etc...
- David's sin with Bathsheba (~39)
- Solomon born (~40)
- More wars
- Internal fighting (Amnon, Tamar, Absalom)
- Solomon anointed king

A Man after God's Own Heart

- David's reaction to King's deaths
  - Saul's death: 2 Sam 1:14-16
    - 14 So David said to him, "How was it you were not afraid to put forth your hand to destroy the Lord's anointed?" 15 Then David called one of the young men and said, "Go near, and execute him!" And he struck him so that he died. 16 So David said to him, "Your blood is on your own head, for your own mouth has testified against you, saying, 'I have killed the Lord's anointed.' "
  - Ishbosheth killed: 2 Sam 4:7-12
    - 7 For when they came into the house, he was lying on his bed in his bedroom; then they struck him and killed him, beheaded him and took his head, and were all night escaping

through the plain. 8 And they brought the head of Ishbosheth to David at Hebron, and said to the king, “Here is the head of Ishbosheth, the son of Saul your enemy, who sought your life; and the Lord has avenged my lord the king this day of Saul and his descendants.”

- 9 But David answered Rechab and Baanah his brother, the sons of Rimmon the Beerothite, and said to them, “As the Lord lives, who has redeemed my life from all adversity, 10 when someone told me, saying, ‘Look, Saul is dead,’ thinking to have brought good news, I arrested him and had him executed in Ziklag—the one who thought I would give him a reward for his news. 11 How much more, when wicked men have killed a righteous person in his own house on his bed? Therefore, shall I not now require his [f]blood at your hand and [g]remove you from the earth?” 12 So David commanded his young men, and they executed them, cut off their hands and feet, and hanged them by the pool in Hebron. But they took the head of Ishbosheth and buried it in the tomb of Abner in Hebron.

#### INTRODUCTION: Regarding David and Bathsheba

- 1) Those who have studied the Bible know of the contents of this chapter.
- 2) David looked with lust upon another man's wife and committed adultery with her.
- 3) God doesn't cover up the sins of faith heroes.
- 4) Faith heroes aren't heroes because they didn't sin, but because they didn't let their sin define them.
- 5) The good thing is that we can learn from David's mistakes.
- 6) “For whatever things were written before were written for our learning, that we through the patience and comfort of the Scriptures might have hope.” (Romans 15:4).

#### DISCUSSION: Regarding David and Bathsheba

- I. DAVID WAS NOT WHERE HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN.
  1. It was the time when kings went out to battle.
  2. Many people get into trouble when they are at places they should not be.
- II. DAVID ASKED QUESTIONS THAT HE HAD NO BUSINESS ASKING.
  1. He wanted to know who this woman was whom he saw.
- IV. DAVID TRIED TO COVER UP HIS SIN.
- V. DAVID FAILED TO FOLLOW THE RIGHT EXAMPLE.
- VI. DAVID COMPOUNDED HIS SIN BY COMMITTING OTHER SINS.
  2. Sin does not get us out of sin.
  - 2) “Do not be overcome by evil, but overcome evil with good” (Romans 12:21).
- VII. DAVID REPENTED OF HIS SINS.
  1. Nathan confronted David about his sin.
  2. David's penitence is recorded in Psalm 51.
  3. We need to repent of our sins.

- I. Introduction
  - A. Time when kings should have been in battle.
  - B. Bathsheba name not in NT (wife of Uriah)
    1. Matt 1:6: David the king begot Solomon by her who had been the wife of Uriah.
    2. **Uriah among “the 30” (2 Sam 23:24, 39)**
  - C. Bathsheba, daughter of Eliam (2 Sam 11:3)
    1. Eliam, the son of Ahithophel (2 Sam 23:34), David's wise counselor who defected to Absalom (2 Sam 15:12)
    2. **Eliam, one of David's mighty men**
- II. Their Sin (2 Sam 11:1-9)
  - A. Adultery, pure and simple. Broke one of the ten commandments
    1. God's covenant with David: 2 Sam 7:10-16 (1 Chr 17:3-14)
  - B. Started with idleness, followed by lust (see Matt 5:28)
  - C. David couldn't sleep, saw Bathsheba, inquired about her.

- D.
  - 1. When told she was “the wife of...” he should’ve stopped right there
  - He fulfilled his desires, then it blossomed out of control. He tried to cover it up.
  - 1. Pretty decent plan, actually
  - 2. But Uriah’s loyalty and attitude set the example David should have been setting
  - 3. Then he had him killed...then married his wife
- E. 2 Sam 12:11: raise up adversity against you from your own house
- F. 2 Sam 12:14: child will also die

III. Their Child’s Death (2 Sam 12:15-23)

- A. God was displeased
- B. David was a mighty king but he was accountable to God
- C. Nathan the prophet risked his life to admonish the king
- D. The child was struck ill, and David pleaded with God
  - 1. Fasted and prayed, but child still died
  - 2. David’s servants puzzled why he acted how he did after he died
  - 3. 2 Sam 12:22-23: this is interesting considering in OT little is said about life after death
    - a) Compare to Gen 49:33, Jacob “was gathered to his people”
- E. **SLIDE 7:** More laws broken: Deut 17:14-17: law forbidding kings from marrying multiple wives, David took multiple wives (2 Sam 3:2-5, 5:13)
- F. **SLIDE 8:** Show Families slide 1, discuss Solomon below

IV. Solomon Born (2 Sam 12:24-25; 1 Kings 1:28-37)

- A. Bathsheba pregnant following the child’s death, Solomon is born
- B. 2 Sam 12:24: The Lord loved him. (1 Chr 22:9)
  - 1. Nathan called him Jedidiah (2 Sam 12:25) – only occurrence of the name (“Beloved of the Lord”)
- C. Solomon’s succession: 1 Kings 1 (tumultuous)
  - 1. Most uncertain time for stability of a gov is transfer of power from one ruler to the next
  - 2. **SLIDES 9-12:** Families slides
    - a) Absalom: 2 Sam 13-15
      - (1) Murders Amnon (because of Tamar)
      - (2) Flees then returns to Jerusalem
      - (3) David forgives him (after being set up by Joab)
      - (4) Absalom’s treason (Chap 15)
      - (5) Death (Chap 18)
    - b) Adonijah would have been next in line (see 1 Kings 2:17). He wanted David’s last wife, and had support from Abiathar (priest) and Joab (David’s general)
  - 3. David promised Bathsheba Solomon would be king (1 Kings 1:29-30)
    - a) David had Nathan (prophet), Zadok (priest), Benaiah and David’s bodyguard (Cherethites and Pelethites) to proclaim Solomon king (1 Kings 1:38)
    - b) Long live King Solomon (1 Kings 1:39)
  - 4. Solomon had to kill Adonijah and Joab
- D. **SLIDES 13-14:** Mighty men: 2 Sam 23:8-39 (1 Chr 11:10-47)
  - 1. List from 2 Sam (only count 35, book says 37), perhaps Joab and maybe David?

V. **SLIDE 15:** Conclusion

- A. Portrait of moral failure, divine justice, and eventual restoration
- B. David allowed idleness, lust, and deception to lead him into grievous sin
- C. Even the most faithful men can fall to ruin from certain sins
- D. David’s repentance was sincere, but could not shield from consequences
- E. Birth of Solomon (“peaceful”) shows God’s redemptive work
- F. Why Bathsheba for the lineage? (1 Chr 22:9)
  - 1. Word of the Lord came to David: 9 Behold, a son shall be born to you, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies all around. His name shall be [b]Solomon, for I will give peace and quietness to Israel in his days.
  - 2. God works through imperfect people to fulfill His perfect plans

# Judah to David

- Judah (Tamar\*) → Perez (Gen 38:29)
- Perez → Hezron (Ruth 4:18; 1 Chr 2:5)
- Hezron → Ram (Ruth 4:19; 1 Chr 2:9)
- Ram → Amminadab (Ruth 4:19)
- Amminadab → Nahshon (Ruth 4:20; Num 1:7)
- Nahshon → Salmon (Ruth 4:20)
- Salmon (Rahab) → Boaz (Ruth 4:21)
- Boaz (Ruth\*) → Obed (Ruth 4:21–22)
- Obed → Jesse (Ruth 4:22)
- Jesse → David (1 Sam 16:1,13; Ruth 4:22)

# Ruth, David, and a Moabite Mandate

# Biblical Timeline by books

- Gen: ~1656 years to flood, ~2200 years total
- Exo: 1-2 years
- Lev: ~1 month
- Num: 38-39 years
- Deut: 1-2 months
- Joshua: 31 years
- Judges: ~~~300 years~~ 450 years (Acts 13:20)
  - Ruth: maybe 10-20 years (during judges, v 1:1)
- Saul: 40 years reign
- David: 40 years reign\*

# Acts 13

- 16 Then Paul stood up, and motioning with his hand said, “Men of Israel, and you who fear God, listen: 17 The God of this people Israel chose our fathers, and exalted the people when they dwelt as strangers in the land of Egypt, and with an uplifted arm He brought them out of it. 18 Now for a time of about forty years He put up with their ways in the wilderness. 19 And when He had destroyed seven nations in the land of Canaan, He distributed their land to them by allotment.
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# Outline – David and Bathsheba

I. Introduction

II. Their Sin  
(2 Sam 11:1-9)

III. Their Child's Death  
(2 Sam 12:15-23)

IV. Solomon Born  
(2 Sam 12:24-25; 1 Kings 1:28-37)

V. Conclusion

# Deut 17:14-17

- 14 “When you come to the land which the Lord your God is giving you, and possess it and dwell in it, and say, ‘I will set a king over me like all the nations that are around me,’ 15 you shall surely set a king over you whom the Lord your God chooses; one from among your brethren you shall set as king over you; you may not set a foreigner over you, who is not your brother. 16 But he shall not multiply horses for himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt to multiply horses, for the Lord has said to you, ‘You shall not return that way again.’ 17 **Neither shall he multiply wives for himself, lest his heart turn away;** nor shall he greatly multiply silver and gold for himself.

# David's Family(ies)

<b>Wives</b>	<b>Sons</b>
Michal (1 Sam 18:27)	
Ahinoam (1 Sam 25:43)	Amnon (2 Sam 3:2, 1 Chr 3:1)
Abigail (1 Sam 25:42)	Chileab (Daniel-1 Chr 3:1) (2 Sam 3:3)
<i>Maacah (2 Sam 3:3)</i>	Absalom (2 Sam 3-3) <i>Daughter: Tamar (2 Sam 13)</i>
<i>Haggith (2 Sam 3:4; 1 Kings 1:5)</i>	Adonijah (2 Sam 3:4; 1 Kings 1:5)
<i>Abital (2 Sam 3:4, 1 Chr 3:3)</i>	Shephatiah (2 Sam 3:4, 1 Chr 3:3)
<i>Eglah (2 Sam 3:5, 1 Chr 3:3)</i>	Ithream (2 Sam 3:5, 1 Chr 3:3)
Bathsheba (2 Sam 11)	Solomon (1 Kings 1:28-30)

\*\*\*Nathan (Zech 12:12, Luke 3:31)

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# David's Mighty Men

- Jashobeam (Josheb-Basshebeth)
- Eleazar son of Dodo the Ahohite
- Shammah son of Agee the Hararite
- Abishai son of Zeruiah (Joab's brother)
- **Benaiah son of Jehoiada**
- Asahel brother of Joab
- Elhanan son of Dodo of Bethlehem
- Shammah the Harodite
- Elika the Harodite
- Helez the Paltite
- Ira son of Ikkesh the Tekoite
- Abiezer the Anathothite
- Mebunnai (Sibbekai) the Hushathite
- Zalmon the Ahohite
- Maharai the Netophathite
- Heleb (Heled) son of Baanah the Netophathite
- Ittai son of Ribai from Gibeah of Benjamin
- Benaiah the Pirathonite
- Hiddai (Hurai) from the ravines of Gaash
- Abi-Albon (Abiel) the Arbathite
- Azmaveth the Baharumite
- Eliahba the Shaalbonite
- Jonathan the son of Shageh the Hararite
- Ahiam son of Sharar the Harorite
- Eliphelet son of Ahasbai
- **Eliam the son of Ahithophel the Gilonite**
- Hezrai (Hezro) the Carmelite
- Paarai the Arbite
- Igal the son of Nathan of Zobah,
- Bani the Gadite
- Zelek the Ammonite
- Naharai the Beerothite (armor-bearer of Joab)
- Ira the Ithrite
- Gareb the Ithrite
- **Uriah the Hittite**

# Conclusion: David & Bathsheba

- Portrait of moral failure, divine justice, and eventual restoration
- David allowed idleness, lust, and deception to lead him into grievous sin
- Even the most faithful men can fall to ruin from certain sins
- David's repentance was sincere, but could not shield from consequences
- Birth of Solomon ("peace") shows God's redemptive work
- Why Bathsheba for the lineage?
  - God works through imperfect people to fulfill His perfect plans