

II Samuel 8:1-18

Lesson #9, David's victories and officers

The Israelites were surrounded by powerful enemies who had a special hatred of their nation. David, like the Messiah after him must destroy all of his and his people's enemies (Lk 20:43). II Samuel 8 tells us of victorious wars against the Philistines, against Moab, against Zobah, against Syria, against Amalek, and against Edom.

All these successful conquests are explained in this way: 'The Lord gave victory to David wherever he went (II Samuel 8:6,14).¹

II Sam 8:1, Now after this it came about that David defeated the Philistines and subdued them; and David took control of the chief city (**Metheg Ammah**) from the hand of the Philistines.

2 He defeated Moab, and measured them with the line, making them lie down on the ground; and he measured two lines to put to death and one full line to keep alive. And the Moabites became servants to David, bringing tribute.

v:2, measured them with the line, **This could mean that David spared the young Moabites (whose height was approximately one cord) and executed the adults (whose height was two cords) or that one out of three rows of soldiers was arbitrarily chosen to be spared from execution.**

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3 Then David defeated Hadadezer, the son of Rehob king of Zobah, as he went to restore his rule at the River

8:1-14, These verses outline the expansion of David's kingdom under the hand of the Lord (v:6,14). Israel's major enemies were all defeated as David's kingdom extended N, S, E, and W. See I Chronicles 18:1-13. This conquering before the event of chap. 7 (see 7:1) MacArthur Study Bible

[1.] v:1, chief city. According to I Chr 18:1, What was probably the chief city of the Philistines?

[2.] v:2, Find Moab on your map, page #4 and write a description of it's location

[3.] v:2, According to Gen 19:36-37, who was Moab?

[4.] v:2, Since we are talking about Moab, write a brief description of Balaam, Balak and Baal of Peor (Num 23-25).

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Whoa!!! what's goin on here? v:3, as he went to restore his rule at the River?

Why did David do that? I'm glad you asked! So here we go, another rabbit trail! Let's all climb aboard our "time machine" and go back in time to Joshua and the conquering of the land. OK, here we are it's about 1,400 BC and Joshua is speaking. Josh 13:1-7, Now Joshua was old and advanced in years when the Lord said to him, "You are old and advanced in years, and very much of the land remains to be possessed. 2 "This is the land that remains: all the regions of the Philistines and all those of the Geshurites; 3 from the Shihor which is east of Egypt, even as far as the border of Ekron to the north (it is counted as Canaanite); the five lords of the Philistines: the Gazite, the Ashdodite, the Ashkelonite, the Gittite, the Ekronite; and the Avvite 4 to the south, all the land of the Canaanite, and Mearah that belongs to the Sidonians, as far as Aphek, to the border of the Amorite; 5 and the land of the Gebalite, and all of Lebanon, toward the east, from Baal-gad below Mount Hermon as far as Lebo-hamath. 6 "All the inhabitants of the hill country from Lebanon as far as Misrephoth-maim, all the Sidonians, I will drive them out from before the sons of Israel; only allot it to Israel for an inheritance as I have commanded you. 7 "Now therefore, apportion this land for an inheritance to the nine tribes and the half-tribe of Manasseh."

OK that's cool! Now take a peak at your map on page#5.

[5.] Reviewing Gen 15:18-21, Why would David even bother with this area?

[6.] II Sam 8:3, as he went to restore his rule at the River. What do you think, does this imply that it was taken during the time of Joshua and then lost and David went to re-take the area or that it was never taken until the time of David?

3 Then David defeated Hadadezer, the son of Rehob king of Zobah, as he went to restore his rule at the River. 4 David captured from him 1,700 horsemen and 20,000 foot soldiers; and David hamstringed the chariot horses, but reserved enough of them for 100 chariots. 5 When the Arameans (**Syrians**) of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, king of Zobah, David killed 22,000 Arameans. 6 Then David put garrisons among the Arameans of Damascus, and the Arameans became servants to David, bringing tribute. And the Lord helped David wherever he went. 7 David took the shields of gold which were carried by the servants of Hadadezer and brought them to Jerusalem.

OK you guys did a good job. Please note the map of the same area during the time of David. (page#6) and let's go back to the text!

[7.] v:3, locate Zobah on your map, page#6

[8.] v:3 & 5, Who was the king of Zobah? (careful here!)

[9.] v:6, What were those garrisons?

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8 From Betah (**Tibhath**) and from Berothai (**Berothah, Cun, Chun**), cities of Hadadezer, King David took a very large amount of bronze.

9 Now when Toi king of Hamath heard that David had defeated all the army of Hadadezer, 10 Toi sent Joram his son to King David to greet him and bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer and defeated him; for Hadadezer had been at war with Toi. And Joram brought with him articles of silver, of gold and of bronze. 11 King David also dedicated these to the Lord, with the silver and gold that he had dedicated from all the nations which he had subdued: 12 from Aram and Moab and the sons of Ammon and the Philistines and Amalek, and from the spoil of Hadadezer, son of Rehob, king of Zobah.

13 So David made a name for himself when he returned from killing 18,000 Arameans **In the Valley of Salt**. 14 He put garrisons in Edom. In all Edom he put garrisons, and all the Edomites became servants to David. And the Lord helped David wherever he went.

15 So David reigned over all Israel; and David administered justice and righteousness for all his people. 16 Joab the son of Zeruah was over the army, and Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder. 17 Zadok the son of Ahitub and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar were priests, and Seraiah was secretary. 18 Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites; and David's sons were chief ministers.

[10.] v:8, (I Chron 18:8) What were they going to do with all that bronze (brass)?

Arameans (Syrians) There is an alternate ms. reading that makes this reference to David's defeat of the Edomites, not the Arameans. This reading is supported by Ps 60 and I Chron 18:12.

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[11.] v:14, According to Gen 25:30, who was Edom?

[12.] v:16, Who was over all the army of Israel?

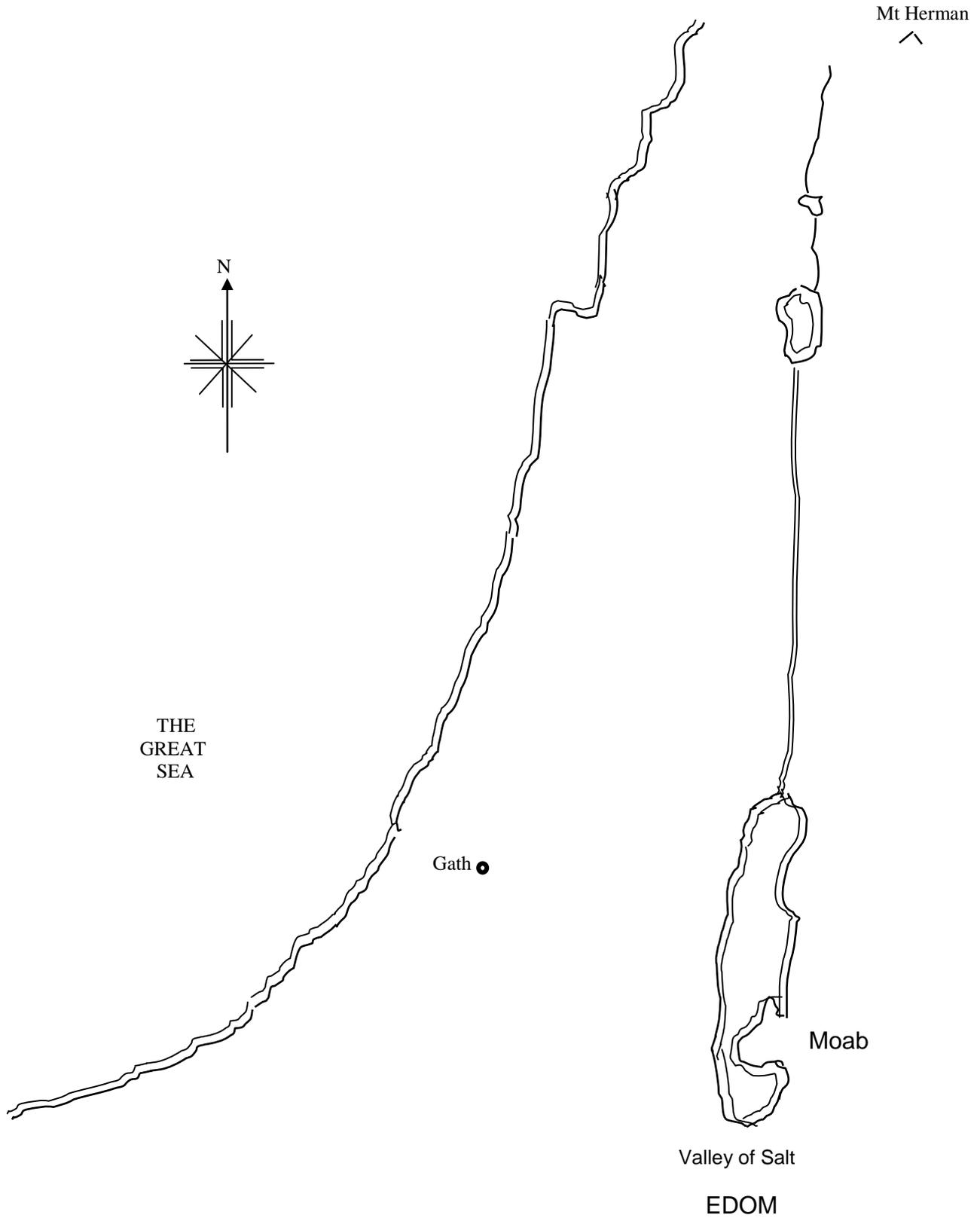
[13.] According to I Chron 18:12, who was the commanding general in the war with Edom?

[14.] Considering II Sam 8:6 & 14, What was the real source of David's power?

[15.] As a Christian leader, what is the real source of your power?

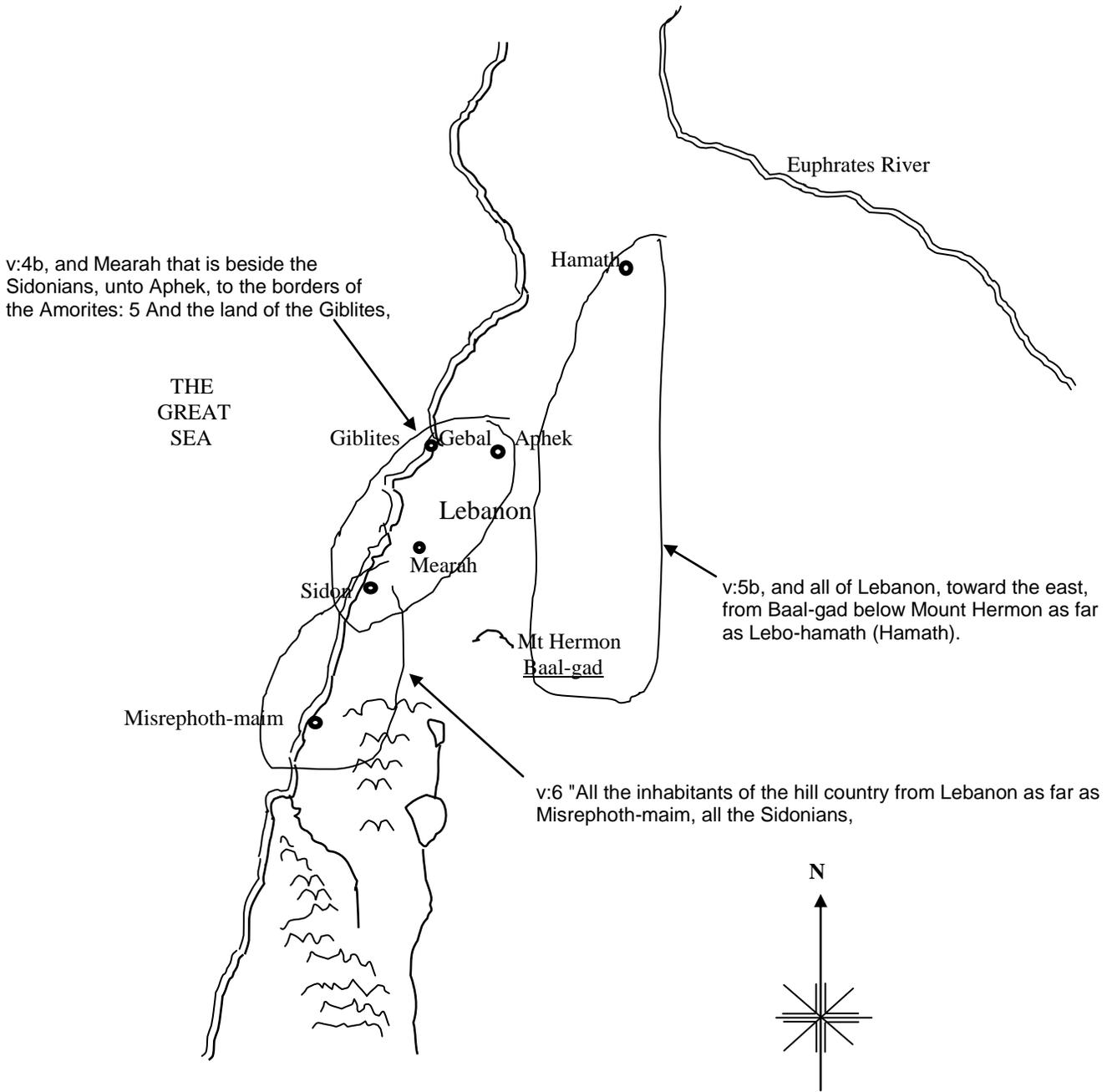
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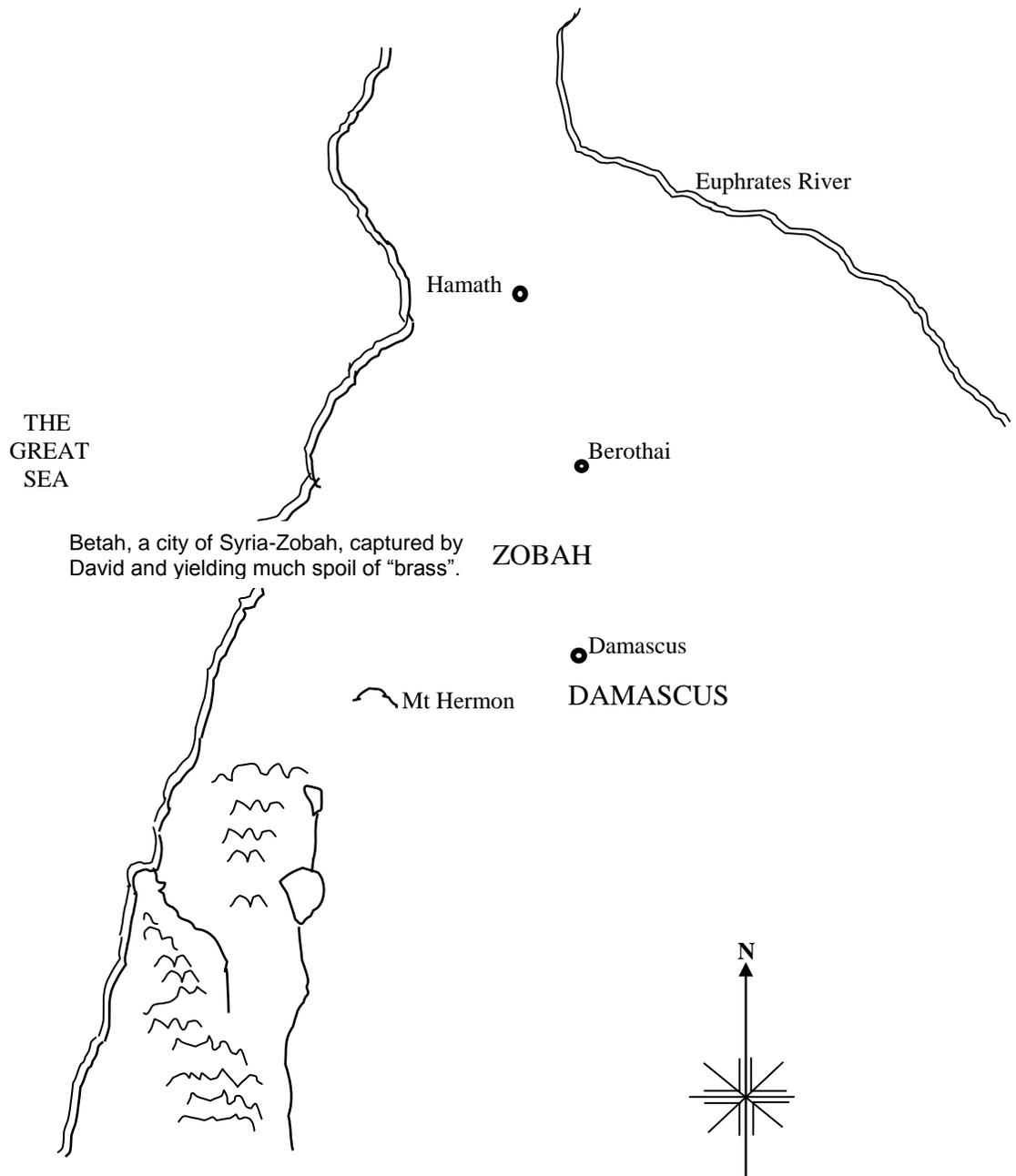
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