

THE LORD GIVES DAVID VICTORY OVER HIS ENEMIES

(2 Samuel 8)

- I. DAVID'S MOVE TO HEBRON (2 Samuel 1-4:12)
- II. DAVID'S REIGN OVER ALL ISRAEL AT JERUSALEM (2 Samuel 5:1-10:19)
 - A. The elders of all the tribes of Israel ANOINT David as the KING (5:1-5)
 - B. David CONQUERS Jerusalem (5:6-8)
 - C. The Lord BLESSES David as King in Jerusalem (5:9-16)
 - D. David DEFEATS the Philistines – TWICE (5:17-25)
 - E. David ATTEMPTS to MOVE the Ark of the Covenant from Kirjath-jearim to Jerusalem (6:1-11)
 - F. David SUCCESSFULLY MOVES the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem (2 Sam. 6:12-23; 1 Chron. 15)
 - G. God promises to BLESS the house of David FOREVER (2 Sam. 7:1-17; 1 Chron. 17:1-15)
 - H. David PRAISES the incomparable God (2 Sam. 7:18-29; 1 Chron. 17:16-27))
- I. David EXTENDS his kingdom by CONQUEST (2 Sam. 8:1-18)
 - 1. When David defeated the Philistines to the west in battle he also took the capital city of _____, home of the familiar King _____. (8:1)

 - 2. Even though David's grandmother _____ was a Moabite, he chose the Torah over _____ and defeated them in battle. (8:2)
 - a. The Moabites were an ancient _____ that had posed a threat to Israel since the _____ of the Promised Land.

 - b. David implemented an unusual practice with the Moabite prisoners, he _____ them off by height; this most likely implied that while he spared the _____ he executed two out of every three soldiers.

 - 3. While King Hadadezer was on a campaign to the Euphrates River, David _____ and _____ his Aramean forces. (8:3-8)
 - a. David severely crippled the Aramean army by taking an enormous amount of _____, _____, and _____.

* Why would David hamstring most of the horses that he captured?

b. Reinforcements came to help King Hadadezer, but they too were royally _____, even _____ thousand in number.

* To whom does the narrator give the credit for David's great success (v. 6)?

4. Having witnessed David's remarkable military successes, Toi king of the Aramean city-state of Hamath, decided to _____ without a _____ and become a vassal of Israel. (8:9-11)

* From verses 7-8 and 11-12 it seems apparent that David was collecting precious metals from all of his conquests, but for what underlining purpose?

* With enormous triumphs such as this, what sin was David especially susceptible to at this time (v. 13)?

5. Verse 15 gives us a promising recap, "*So David reigned over all Israel; and David administered _____ and _____ to all his people.*"

* As David's government grew larger and more powerful why was there a need for delegating responsibilities?

* How can this chapter be an encouragement to you personally?