

Week 3 **Scripture Reading**

- Feb 13 2 Samuel 3:13-19
- Feb 14 2 Samuel 3:20-30
- Feb 15 2 Samuel 3:31-39
- Feb 16 2 Samuel 4:1-12
- Feb 17 2 Samuel 5:1-5

Week 4 **Scripture Reading**

- Feb 20 2 Samuel 5:6-16
- Feb 21 2 Samuel 5:17-25
- Feb 22 2 Samuel 6:1-10
- Feb 23 2 Samuel 6:11-15
- Feb 24 2 Samuel 6:16-23

Week 5 **Scripture Reading**

- Feb 27 2 Samuel 7:1-7
- Feb 28 2 Samuel 7:8-17
- March 1 2 Samuel 7:18-29
- March 2 2 Samuel 8:1-8
- March 3 2 Samuel 8:9-18

Week 6 **Scripture Reading**

- March 6 2 Samuel 9:1-13
- March 7 2 Samuel 10:1-10
- March 8 2 Samuel 10:11-19
- March 9 2 Samuel 11:1-13
- March 10 2 Samuel 11:14-27

Week 7 **Scripture Reading**

- March 13 2 Samuel 12:1-9
- March 14 2 Samuel 12:10-15
- March 15 2 Samuel 12:16-23
- March 16 2 Samuel 12:24-31
- March 17 2 Samuel 13:1-14

Week 8 **Scripture Reading**

- March 20 2 Samuel 13:15-22
- March 21 2 Samuel 13:23-33
- March 22 2 Samuel 13:34-39
- March 23 2 Samuel 14:1-11
- March 24 2 Samuel 14:12-21

Week 9 **Scripture Reading**

- March 27 2 Samuel 14:22-33
- March 28 2 Samuel 15:1-12
- March 29 2 Samuel 15:13-23
- March 30 2 Samuel 15:24-37
- March 31 2 Samuel 16:1-14

Week 10 **Scripture Reading**

- April 3 2 Samuel 16:15-23
- April 4 2 Samuel 17:1-10
- April 5 2 Samuel 17:11-19
- April 6 2 Samuel 17:20-29
- April 7 2 Samuel 18:1-13

Week 11 **Scripture Reading**

- April 10 2 Samuel 18:14-27
- April 11 2 Samuel 18:28-33
- April 12 2 Samuel 19:1-8
- April 13 2 Samuel 19:9-15
- April 14 2 Samuel 19:16-30

Week 12 **Scripture Reading**

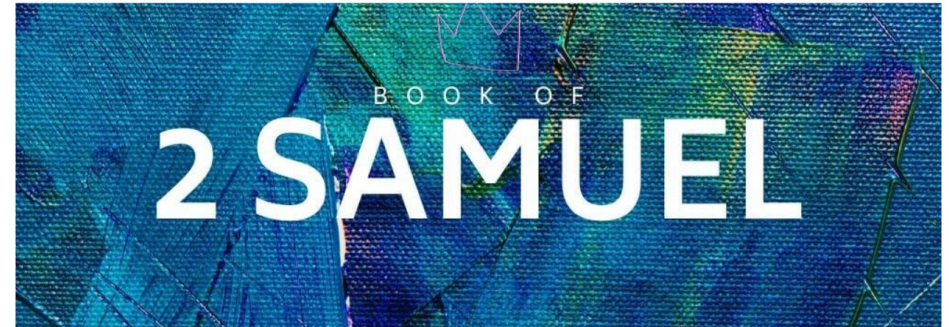
- April 17 2 Samuel 19:31-43
- April 18 2 Samuel 20:1-13
- April 19 2 Samuel 20:14-26
- April 20 2 Samuel 21:1-14
- April 21 2 Samuel 21:15-22

Week 13 **Scripture Reading**

- April 24 2 Samuel 22:1-10
- April 25 2 Samuel 22:11-20
- April 26 2 Samuel 22:21-29
- April 27 2 Samuel 22:30-39
- April 28 2 Samuel 22:40-51

Week 14 **Scripture Reading**

- May 1 2 Samuel 23:1-14
- May 2 2 Samuel 23:15-39
- May 3 2 Samuel 24:1-9
- May 4 2 Samuel 24:10-17
- May 5 2 Samuel 24:18-25



Quiet Time Guide
January 30 - May 5, 2023

2 Samuel

First, a short review on the Books of Samuel from the introduction to 1 Samuel. 1st and 2nd Samuel are classified as one book in the Jewish canon. Our title identifies the name of Samuel with these first two historical books. This is not because he is the writer, although we do believe that he is the writer of a good portion of it. It is because his story occurs first, and he figures prominently as the one who poured the anointing oil on both Saul and David. Samuel is considered the writer of 1 Samuel up to the twenty-fifth chapter, which records his death. More than likely, Nathan and Gad completed the writing of these books. First Samuel is a record of triumph and tragedy. Its three main characters, Samuel the prophet, Saul, and David are among the most powerful people in Jewish history, yet their lives were scarred by far-reaching mistakes.

Samuel was the last of Israel's judges and the first of its prophets. Saul, anointed by Samuel, became Israel's first king. David, son of Jesse and Israel's second king, began a family dynasty that ultimately produced the Savior of the World, Jesus Christ.

The central themes of the Books of Samuel is how the Lord (1) established a dynasty (“house”) in Israel for David rather than Saul and (2) how he chose Jerusalem as the place where David’s successor would establish the temple (“house”) for the worship of the divine King Yahweh.

The themes of 2 Samuel:

- God is in sovereign control.
- God is guiding David’s life.
- God chooses David as the ruler of God’s people.
- God pledges to David an eternal covenant.
- David thus becomes the prototype of the future Messiah, Jesus Christ.

Davidic covenant - Messianic promise. 2 Samuel 7 is a turning point in the history of salvation. God chose David to be the beginning of an enduring dynasty from which the ultimate ruler, Jesus Christ, would come. God used David to fulfill his eternal plan of salvation not because he was perfect from a human viewpoint, but because the Lord was “with him” and showed grace to him.

The Book of 2 Samuel recounts David’s reign over Israel and his battles to establish Israel as the dominant power in Syria and Palestine. The book opens as David learned of Saul’s death. His lament over the deaths of Saul and of Jonathan. The Lord God soon set David over the tribe of Judah (chapter 2:4) and then over all Israel as his anointed king (chapter 5:3), uniting all twelve tribes into a tight-knit nation. David expanded Israel’s borders from Saul’s smaller territory. By the end of his reign, David controlled all of Israel, Edom, Moab, Ammon, Syria, and Zobah.

We will see David dance before the Lord in the streets of Jerusalem as his men brought the Ark of the Covenant back home (chapter 6:12–16). We also meet Mephibosheth, the crippled son of Jonathan to whom David extended grace, “for the sake of [his] father Jonathan” (chapter 9:7).

We will not overlook David’s flaws. In our study of 2 Samuel, we will note David’s adultery with Bathsheba (chapter 11:1–27), which is followed by a series of tragedies: their child’s death (chapter 12:18), David’s daughter Tamar’s

rape by his son Amnon (chapter 13:1–39), Amnon’s murder (chapter 13:28–30), David’s own political overthrow by his son Absalom (chapter 15:1–37), and Absalom’s subsequent death (chapter 18:1–33).

Despite the turmoil in David’s later years, David enjoyed the Lord’s forgiveness and favor. His genuine sorrow and regret over his sins revealed his repentant heart with which the Lord was pleased.

Key to the Book of 2 Samuel and to the life of David biblical record is 2 Samuel chapter 7, verses 12 and 16.

2 Samuel 7:12 [ESV], “*When your days are fulfilled and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring after you, who shall come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom.*”

2 Samuel 7:16 [ESV], “*And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever.*”

These divine promises marked the beginning of a new covenant, called the Davidic covenant, in which God promised an eternal throne to the house of David. Because of David’s faith, God did not treat [David’s] descendants as he had treated Saul’s. Sin would be punished, but David’s line would never be completely cut off.

God’s unconditional promise to David would be fulfilled ultimately in David’s descendant Jesus Christ. The covenant also included a continuing promise that the people of Israel would have a land of their own forever.

How do we apply the lessons from David’s life? David is known as a “man after God’s own heart” (1 Samuel 13:14) because, though he sinned greatly and made mistakes, he acknowledged those failures and repented before God. Repent means to turn away from sin and turn toward righteousness. Our Heavenly Father knows we are not perfect, so his Son (God in human flesh), Jesus Christ, paid the price for our sins so that we can become righteous in God’s sight through faith. Although our salvation is secure, our daily sins can hinder our relationship with God. When we confess our sins, turning to the Lord in humility, he will forgive us and restore our relationship with him.

The apostle James has written what might be an appropriate epitaph for David: “*Humble yourselves in the presence of the Lord, and He will exalt you.*” (James 4:10).

Quiet Time Text

<u>Week 1</u>	<u>Scripture Reading</u>	<u>Week 2</u>	<u>Scripture Reading</u>
Jan 30	□ 2 Samuel 1:1-10	Feb 6	□ 2 Samuel 2:8-11
Jan 31	□ 2 Samuel 1:11-16	Feb 7	□ 2 Samuel 2:12-23
Feb 1	□ 2 Samuel 1:17-22	Feb 8	□ 2 Samuel 2:24-32
Feb 2	□ 2 Samuel 1:23-27	Feb 9	□ 2 Samuel 3:1-6
Feb 3	□ 2 Samuel 2:1-7	Feb 10	□ 2 Samuel 3:7-12

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