

"Historical Books Of The Bible"

2 Samuel 8:1-18

Wednesday May 6, 2015

2 Samuel 8:1-6

2 Samuel 5-10 – Describes the steps David took to unite and strengthen the nation.

2 Samuel 5 – David Crowned King Over Israel

2 Samuel 6 – David Desires To Place God As Center Of Israel's Life.

2 Samuel 7 – Accepting God's Will

2 Samuel 8 – Fighting God's Battles: 2 Samuel 8:6

2 Samuel 7:1

1. Verses 1-14 – Victory Over The Enemies:

2. Verses 15-18 – Wise Administration:

1. Verses 1-14 – Victory Over The Enemies:

2 Samuel 8:1

1 Chronicles 18-19 – This is the Holy Spirit's historical commentary of 2 Samuel 8.

"Now after this" – 2 Samuel 7:28-29

Verse 1 – West – The Philistines:

2 Samuel 21:15-22

The Philistines were "Israel's Public Enemy #1 In The West"; They were a thorn in Israel's flesh.

At least 4 different Philistine campaigns are mentioned 1 Chronicles 20:4-8.

"and David took control of the chief city" – "Gath?" 1 Chronicles 18:1.

"chief city" – means "the bridle of the mother city, chief city."

Verse 2 – East – The Moabites: 2 Samuel 8:2

“He defeated Moab,” – The Moabites were actually related to the Jews because of Abraham’s nephew Lot, Genesis 19:30-38.

“He defeated Moab,” – 1 Samuel 22:3-24

“And the Moabites became servants to David,” – Ruth 4:18-22

Verses 3-12 – North – The Arameans & Syrians: 2 Samuel 8:3

“king of Zobah” – Zobah was located North of Damascus.

“as he went to restore his rule at the River.” – Genesis 15:18, “the river Euphrates.”

2 Samuel 8:4

“David hamstringed the chariot horses,” – this was the practice of cutting the back sinews of the hind legs, to disable them from military action.

“but reserved enough of them for 100 chariots.” – Deuteronomy 17:16-17

Deuteronomy 20:1

2 Samuel 8:5-6

“Then David put garrisons” – This would be forts, substations, barracks.

2 Samuel 8:7-12

“the sons of Ammon” We will see these battles in 2 Samuel 10:1-19.

“Amalek,” – Saul had failed to fulfill 1 Samuel 15.

Verses 13-14 – South – The Edomites: 2 Samuel 8:13

1 Chronicles 18:12-13 names the Edomites as the enemy, 1 Kings 11:14-18; but it’s possible that the Syrians and Arameans at this time were in control of Edom and were also involved in the battle.

“Edomites” – Were the descendants of Isaac, Jacob and Esau. Psalm 83:1-8 is a list of Israel’s enemies and Edom is in the list. Psalm 83:6 – The tents of Edom.

Psalm 60:1-5

Psalm 60:8

2 Samuel 8:14

"And the LORD helped David wherever he went." Psalm 1:3

2. Verses 15-18 – Wise Administration:

2 Samuel 8:15

"and David administered justice and righteousness for all his people." –
2 Samuel 23:1-7

Verse 16 – The Military: 2 Samuel 8:16

"Joab the son of Zeruiah was over the army," – David's nephew Joab had treacherously killed Abner, 2 Samuel 3:27-39.

"and Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder." – The "recorder" ("secretary") a secretary of state.

Verse 17 – The Spiritual: 2 Samuel 8:17

"Zadok the son of Ahitub" – Zadok and Ahimelech were both serving as priests, for the Ark was in Jerusalem and the tabernacle was at Gibeon, 1 Chron. 16:39.

"and Seraiah was secretary." – Scribe ("secretary")

Verse 18 – Body Guards: 2 Samuel 8:18

"Benaiah" – The most remarkable appointment is that of Benaiah, the officer over David's bodyguard and a mighty warrior, 2 Samuel 23:20-23, who was a priest, 1 Chronicles 27:5; a priest who became an army officer.

Benaiah became an invaluable aide to Solomon, 1 Kings 1:38, 44.

In a theocratic state there was no separation between secular and sacred!

"was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites;" – were exceptional mercenaries from other nations who made up David's personal bodyguard.

"chief ministers." – The title "chief rulers", "royal advisers" is a translation of the Hebrew word for "priests", "confidential advisers".

Application:

1. David's Victories Are All Ascribed To God Alone: 2 Samuel 8:6
2. Some Of The Battles Of The Lord Were Extremely Difficult As Revealed In Psalm 60. God Being With Us Does Not Mean It Is Always Easy.
3. When God Is On The Throne, The Child Of God Sees No Distinction Between The Secular And The Sacred.