

“Through the Bible: II Samuel 11-15”

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I. David Commits Heinous Sins; David is Confronted About His Behavior (II Sam. 11-12)

- A. “And it came to pass, after the year was expired, at the time when _____ go forth to battle, that David _____ Joab, and his servants with him, and all Israel; and they destroyed the children of Ammon, and besieged Rabbah. But David _____ still at Jerusalem” (II Sam. 11:1).
- B. From his rooftop, who did David see? What did David do to and with her (II Sam. 11:2-4)? _____
- C. The Bible informs Bathsheba _____ (II Sam. 11:5) and David recalled _____ from the battle (II Sam. 11:6).
- D. David attempted twice to persuade Uriah to go home to be with Bathsheba. Briefly explain both below.
1. II Sam. 11:8-11 _____

 2. II Sam. 11:12-13 _____

- E. David instructed Joab, “Set ye Uriah in the _____ of the hottest battle, and _____ ye from him, that he may be smitten, and _____” (II Sam. 11:15). Did this plan work? _____
- F. Anticipating a guilty conscience on the part of Joab, what calloused remark did David make in II Sam. 11:25? _____

- G. Bathsheba _____ for Uriah; she became the _____ of David; she bore David a _____. “But the thing that David had done _____ the LORD” (II Sam. 11:27).
- H. God sent _____ to speak with David. What story did he tell David, and how did David react (II Sam. 12:1-7)? _____

- I. “And Nathan said to David, _____ art the _____” (II Sam. 12:7).
- J. David confessed “I have _____” (II Sam. 12:13). However, among the many consequences of these sins, God said “the _____ also that is born unto thee shall surely _____” (II Sam. 12:14).
- K. What did David do in an attempt to appease God (II Sam. 12:22) according to II Sam. 12:16? _____
- L. “But now he is _____, wherefore should I fast? can I bring him _____ again? I shall _____ to him, but he shall not return to me” (II Sam. 12:23).
- M. We learn about the birth of _____ in II Sam. 12:24.

II. A Dreadful Account of Lust; A Sinner Pays A Steep Price (II Sam. 13)

- A. II Sam. 13:1-15 tells a sad story of unharnessed lust. Two verses are key in this passage.
1. Amnon said "I _____ Tamar, my brother Absalom's _____" (II Sam. 13:4).
 2. "Then Amnon _____ her _____; so that the hatred wherewith he hated her was _____ than the love wherewith he had loved her. And Amnon said unto her, Arise, be _____" (II Sam. 13:15).
- B. What was Absalom's attitude toward Amnon (II Sam. 13:22)? In time, what did he have done to Amnon (II Sam. 13:28-29)? _____
- C. What "false report" did David receive in II Sam. 13:30?

- D. Absalom fled, yet "David _____ for his son every day" (II Sam. 13:37).

III. A Father and Son Reunited; Absalom Plots an Overthrow (II Sam. 14-15)

- A. II Sam. 14:1-25 relates the account of Joab and a wise woman (who acted as a mourner) who devised a plan to speak with King David, all in an effort to bring _____ back to _____ (II Sam. 14:23). It worked!
- B. How was Absalom described? How much did his hair weigh? How many children were born to him (II Sam. 14:25-27)? _____
- C. Absalom tried twice to obtain Joab's attention, but Joab did not respond. What did Absalom finally do to get Joab's attention (II Sam. 14:28-32)?

- D. After two full years in Jerusalem, Absalom and David finally reconvene "The king _____ Absalom" (II Sam. 14:33).
- E. II Sam. 15 begins the description of Absalom's attempt to overthrow his father. Make a note of the key happenings and people in the following verses.
1. II Sam. 15:6 _____
 2. II Sam. 15:10 _____
 3. II Sam. 15:12 _____
 4. II Sam. 15:14 _____
 5. II Sam. 15:23 _____
 6. II Sam. 15:24 _____
 7. II Sam. 15:30 _____
 8. II Sam. 15:31 _____
 9. II Sam. 15:37 _____