

“Through the Bible: II Samuel 16-19”

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I. The Plot to Overthrow David Thisckens (II Sam. 16)

- A. As II Sam. 16 opens, Ziba brings provisions to David and his household. Ziba also brought seemingly bad news about Mephibosheth as well. What was the news?

- B. After Ziba, _____, the son of Gera and also a man of the family of the house of Saul (II Sam. 16:5) came. He began to cast _____ at David and his servants (II Sam. 16:6) and pronounced, “the LORD hath delivered the _____ into the hand of _____ thy son” (II Sam. 16:6-8).
- C. Abishai came to David’s defense and offered to take off Shimei’s _____ (II Sam. 16:9). David thought little of this idea and said, “It may be that the LORD will look on mine _____, and that the LORD will _____ me good for his cursing this day” (II Sam. 16:12).
- D. As Absalom comes into Jerusalem, David’s friend (and spy), _____ comes to Absalom and utters, “_____ save the king, God save the _____” (II Sam. 16:16). He also said, “whom the LORD, and this people, and all the men of Israel, _____, his will I be, and with him will I _____” (II Sam. 16:18).
- E. Absalom seeks advice from _____ (II Sam. 16:20). His counsel included, in the “_____ of all Israel” (II Sam. 16:22), to spend time in a roof-top _____ with David’s concubines.

II. Advice Sought and Followed; Absalom Meets His Demise (II Sam. 17-18)

- A. II Sam. 17:1-13 tells of two advice-givers, Ahithophel (II Sam. 17:1-4) and Hushai (II Sam. 17:5-13). Summarize both below.
1. Ahithophel _____

2. Hushai _____

- B. “And Absalom and all the men of Israel said, The counsel of Hushai the Archite is _____ than the good counsel of Ahithophel, to the intent that the LORD might bring _____ upon Absalom” (II Sam. 17:14).
- C. David and his fellow-travelers needed to be warned of the coming danger. This warning traveled through _____ and _____ the priests, to a _____, to _____ and _____ (sons of the priests) and eventually to David (II Sam. 17:15-21).
- D. “Then David arose, and all the people that were with him, and they _____ over _____: by the morning light there lacked not _____ of them that was not gone over Jordan” (II Sam. 17:22).

- E. What did Ahithophel do when his advice was not followed (II Sam. 17:23)?

- F. As David readied for battle, he told his three leaders, “Deal _____ for my sake with the young man, even with _____” (II Sam. 18:5).
- G. The battle grew fierce. Absalom’s “_____ caught hold of the _____, and he was taken up between the _____ and the _____” (II Sam. 18:9). What happened to Absalom from this point (II Sam. 18:10-17)? _____
- H. The news was delivered to David Absalom his son was dead. “And the king was much _____, and went up to the chamber over the gate, and _____: and as he went, thus he said, O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! would God I had _____ for thee, O Absalom, my son, my son” (II Sam. 18:33)!

III. David Makes His Return to Jerusalem (II Sam. 19)

- A. As David mourned for his slain son, what kind of attitude did Joab detect among the people of Israel (II Sam. 19:1-8)? _____
- B. There was uneasiness in Israel. David was far away. Absalom had been killed. Plans were set in motion to bring the rightful king home. A blood-related man named _____ (II Sam. 19:13) came to “_____ the _____” home (II Sam. 19:15).
- C. Shimei (II Sam. 16:5-14) came to greet David and confessed, “I have _____” (II Sam. 19:20). Forgiveness was granted.
- D. Differences arose between Mephibosheth and Ziba regarding division of land. Mephibosheth said “Yea, let him take _____, forasmuch as my lord the king is come _____ in peace unto his own house” (II Sam. 19:30).
- E. Relate the touching scenes found in II Sam. 19:31-40.

- F. Why were the men of Israel upset with the men of Judah (II Sam. 19:41)?

- G. “...the words of the men of Judah were _____ than the words of the men of Israel” (II Sam. 19:43).