4th Quarter – Week 6

(The Transition of Power – David Anointed King)

Day 1 **Psalm 121, 123-125, 128-130**	**Key Thoughts:** ● Psalm 121: The traditional view sees David writing the Psalm while fleeing from Saul in the hills. ● Psalm 123: Possibly written by David, but applies to his looking to God for help. ● Psalm 124: Written by David and can be applied when the Philistines rallied a large army. ● Psalm 125: Traditionally attributed to David, a Psalm regarding God's external protection. ● Psalm 128: A Psalm looking at God's promises to David's royal line. ● Psalm 129: A Psalm of victory related to David's enemies and his dependence on God. ● Psalm 130: A Psalm looking for the redemption of the Lord which could be applied to David. **Jesus Christ:** Psalm 130 points directly to Jesus Christ, especially the truth that Jesus is the Redeemer.
Day 2 **2 Samuel 1** See the Overview of 2 Samuel	**Key Thoughts:** ● David defeats the Amalekites and stays in Ziklag. A man reports to David and announces the death of King Saul and Jonathan. He gives a false report about King Saul's death. David mourns and then has the man executed because he lied about killing Saul (1:1-16). ● David composes a poetic lament mourning and honoring Saul and Jonathan. The lament includes calling on Israel to not let the Philistines victory be proclaimed; a curse on the area where the battle rook place; praises for Jonathan's and Saul's victories over the enemies and the wealth Saul secured for Israel; the grief in seeing the mighty fallen and losing a close friend (1:17-27). **Jesus Christ:** David constantly submitted to God's will for the anointed King, Saul. Jesus constantly submitted to God's will for His life as He is crucified.
Day 3 **2 Samuel 2**	**Key Thoughts:** ● David seeks God's will for the next move. God tells him to go to Hebron where he is anointed king over Judah. Abner, Saul's commander, takes Saul's son, Ish-bosheth and sets him up as king (2:1-11). ● Abner's forces and Joab's forces face off. Abner proposes a representative battle of 12 men each. The men face off and each one grabs their opponents head and thrusts their sword into each other, and all are killed. A major battle breaks out and David's men prevail. Joab's brother, Asahel pursues Abner and is killed. Abner calls for a truce and his men retreat. David's army lost only 19 men and Asahel. Abner's army lost 360 men. **Jesus Christ:** Nothing will stop God's plan for Jesus Christ to be anointed King in the line of David. In the millennial kingdom, Christ will rule as King.

Day 4 **2 Samuel 3-4**	**Key Thoughts:** ● A long civil war rages between Saul's house led by Abner and David's house, led by Joab. David's power is growing stronger. David's six sons are listed with the six different wives who bore his children (3:1-5). ● The puppet king, Ishbosheth accuses the commander of the military of sleeping with Saul's concubine, which is an attempt to gain the throne. Furious, Abner defects and makes a deal with David. Joab, David's military leader, upset by David's deal, murders Abner. David curses Joab's house (3:6-39). ● Hearing of Abner's death, Ishbosheth panics. His two military captains assassinate him and bring his head to David, expecting a reward. David orders their execution (4:1-12). **Jesus Christ:** God is constantly demonstrating there is no men who can fortify and righteously rule over Israel. Only when Jesus Christ rules will that occur.
Day 5 **Psalm 6, 8-9**	**Key Thoughts:** ● Psalm 6: A Psalm of David crying out for mercy under the weight of a trial. It could apply to divine discipline, emotional exhaustion, or hostile enemies. It concludes with confidence in God. ● Psalm 8: A Psalm of David marveling at God's glory throughout the earth. He praises God for the place of man in His creation as man is so "small" in the relationship to the universe. ● Psalm 9: A Psalm of David praising God as the external, righteous judge and protector of the afflicted. The Psalm applies to David's real-life conflicts including fleeing Saul, battling hostile enemies, or facing internal rebellion. **Jesus Christ:** The author in Hebrews 2:6-9, explains that the dominion spoken of in Psalm 8 is fully realized in Jesus quoting Psalm 8.
Day 6 **Psalm 10, 14, 16, 19, 21**	**Key Thoughts:** ● Psalm 10: The Psalm is usually attributed to David. It is a lament asking God why the wicked can be filled with pride and be "successful". ● Psalm 14: A song of David recognizing human rebellion and then moving to the need of divine rescue. ● Psalm 16: David rejects idols and contrasts them with God who gives him an inheritance, counsel, security, and eternal life. ● Psalm 19: Attributed to David, the Psalm celebrates how God reveals Himself through creation and sacred Scripture. ● Psalm 21: David addresses the joy found in the salvation of the Lord. He gives God the glory for the victories, and the salvation God has provided. **Jesus Christ:** In Acts 2:25-31, Peter quotes Psalm 16:8-11, pointing to the resurrection of Jesus Christ.