24. From the Sheepcote to the Throne

> *Quote:* *He chose David also his servant, and took him from the sheepfolds: From following the ewes great with young he brought him to feed Jacob his people, and Israel his inheritance. So he fed them according to the integrity of his heart; and guided them by the skilfulness of his hands.*
>
> ***Psalm 78:70-72***

Israel Divided (Mark above 2 Samuel 2 in your Bible)

In response to Divine guidance (2 Sam 2:1) which he sought, David moved his headquarters from Ziklag to Hebron (meaning fellowship or union). This move showed David's (and Yahweh's) desire to unite Israel under the rulership of one King (David - means the Beloved - a man after God's own heart) "for his people Israel's sake" (2 Sam 5:12).

By contrast, Abner was prepared to divide the ecclesia into two camps to achieve his ambitions. He knew that David was Divinely appointed to be king (2 Sam 3:9-10,17-18), yet he allowed himself to oppose the will of Yahweh with disastrous consequences. He endeavoured to capitalise on the positive feeling towards Saul among those on the east of Jordan (in the area of Jabesh-gilead – see 1 Sam 11; 31:11-13) by establishing Ishbosheth (signifies - 'man of shame') as king in Mahanaim (means – 'two camps') on the east of Jordan (2 Sam 2:8). However his real ambition was to be king himself (see 2 Sam 3:7-8).

Bible Insert

Make an Insert on David as a Type of the Lord Jesus Christ. Stick it in opposite 2 Samuel 5.

David as a Type of Jesus Christ

1. Both were shepherds of their people (Psalm 78:70-72; Matt 26:31; John 10:11; Heb 13:20).
2. Both were promised the throne of Israel (1 Sam 16:1,13; Lk 1:30-33).
3. Both were anointed above their fellows (1 Sam 16:13; Psa 45:7; Heb 1:8-9).
4. David was first introduced to the nation when he defeated Goliath, a giant with whom Israel could not cope (1 Sam 17:23-25). Jesus was introduced to the nation in defeating an even greater enemy than Goliath –See Heb. 2:14.
5. In defeating Goliath, David made it possible for the Israelites to overthrow the Philistines (1 Sam 17:52-53). Jesus, by his victory, made it possible for his followers to conquer sin and death (Heb 2:15).

6. David was persecuted by the leaders and people of the nation he helped (i.e. Saul, Keilah – 1 Sam 23). The Jewish leaders opposed and finally crucified their Messiah (Matt 27:20).

7. David left Israel, to go into a "far country" where Saul could no longer seek him (1 Samuel 27:4). There he awaited the time when he would be called to the kingdom. The Lord Jesus has done likewise (see Luke 19:12).

8. During his absence, David gathered around him followers who left all to serve him, and who later helped him to rule the kingdom (1 Chron. 12:1). Christ is doing likewise today (Acts 15:14; Rev. 5:9-10).

9. David returned to Israel at a time of great trouble, when the nation had been invaded and its army defeated (1 Samuel 31:1). Jesus Christ will do likewise (Zechariah 14:3-5).

10. David first saved his own tribe of Judah (2 Samuel 2:1-4). So will Christ (Zechariah 12:7).

11. David united all Israel under one head (2 Samuel 5:1). Christ will do likewise (Ezekiel 37:21-22).

12. David freed Jerusalem from the Gentiles (Jebus means 'trodden down') (2 Samuel 5:6-7). Christ will challenge and destroy Israel's foes (Joel 3:16-17; Psalm 110:1, 5-7), in doing so Jerusalem will likewise be freed from the Gentiles (Lk 21:24).

13. David extended his kingdom into an empire by bringing the surrounding nations into subjection to his rule (2 Samuel 8,10). The Lord will also demand dominion over the nations (Psalm 72:11; Isaiah 60:12).

14. As David employed the children of Israel to fight the battles of Yahweh in his seven military campaigns (2 Sam 8-12), so Christ will employ the restored nation of Israel as his battle bow in the age to come (Zech 9:13-15; Mic 4:13; 7:16). Revelation 10:3 indicates this will take place through seven campaigns.

15. David established the true worship in Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6) which will become a pattern for worship in the Kingdom of God. Christ will banish error and legislate for truth (Isaiah 2:2-4; Amos 9:11; Acts 15:16).

16. David's victories paved the way for the peaceful reign of Solomon, and the Temple that he built. The Lord will do likewise (Haggai 2:6-9).