

## Second Samuel 8

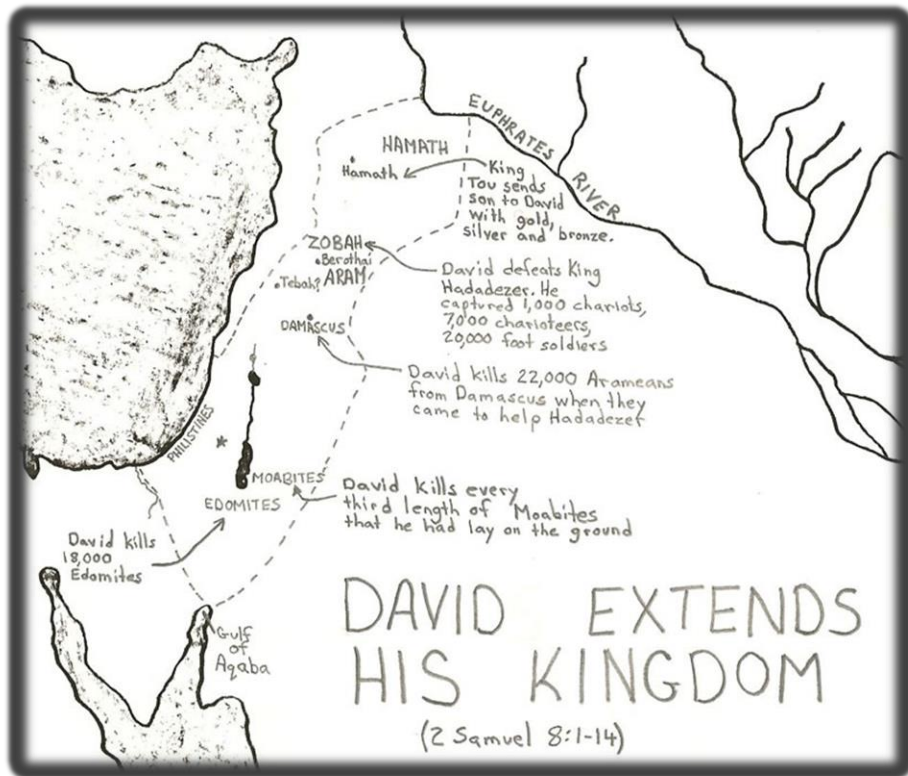
Chapters 2-8 record David's positive behavior and success.

Chapters 9-20 record David's negative decisions and failures. A collection of David's military victories over Philistines, Moab, Ammon and extending north to the Euphrates.

Chapters 10-12 may have occurred before chapter 8 was recorded as a summary.

There are no references to conflict with the Philistines until the time of Hezekiah in 720 BC in 2 Kings 18:8.

8:1 Metheg-ammah is unknown location



8:15-18 – List of officials also in 2 Sam. 20:23-26 and 1 Kings 4:1-6

Jehoshaphat was the recorder documenting events and legal proceedings.

8:17 – Priests:

- Zadok – will be with David during Absalom's rebellion. Zadok will support Solomon against Zdonijah after David's death.
- Abiathar escaped the slaughter at Nob and was with David in his years as a fugitive in 1 Samuel 22:20; 23:6; 30:7. Abiathar will be with David during Absalom's rebellion. Abiathar was the son of the High Priest Ahimelech who was slaughtered at Nob by Saul. Abiathar was David's High Priest along with Zadok.
- Ahimelech – named by his father Abiathar after his father (grandfather) Ahimelech, the HP at killed at Nob.

Seraiah was secretary

Benaiah, the warrior and one of David's "mighty men", was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites that served as David's personal bodyguard and personal military. The Cherethites and Pelethites were foreigners who served David, were paid by David and only political interests were to David and his success. Benaiah will become Solomon's general. (1 Samuel 28:2.)

Chapter 9 begins with information concerning the remaining family of Saul.

Mephibosheth was 5 when his father, Jonathan, and his grandfather, Saul died on Mount Gilboa in 1016 BC.

Mephibosheth would have been 12 years old in 1005-04 when David took Jerusalem.

In chapter 9 Mephibosheth has a young son, so Mephibosheth may be about 20 years old and the year 995.

David's reason for assisting Mephibosheth:

- 1) Covenant with Jonathan;
- 2) Keep an eye on the line of Saul;
- 3) appease the Benjamites who were still discontent about having lost the royal line of Saul (this was the negative)

