



Goahead Theological Seminary & College

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David

- [Ahinoam] gave birth to [Amnon]
- [Abigail] gave birth to [Kileab]
- [Maacah] gave birth to [Absalom] and [Tamar] (female)
- [Haggith] gave birth to [Adonijah]
- [Abital] gave birth to [Shephatiah]
- [Eglah] gave birth to [Ithream]
- [Bathsheba] (Uriah's wife) gave birth to [Shammua], [Shobab], [Nathan], and [Solomon]

(*Note: The colors follow the genealogy in the Gospel of Luke, and the colors follow the genealogy in the Gospel of Matthew)

- Sons of the concubine (Kingdom of Judah) > [Iphhal] [Elishua] [Eliphelet] [Nogah] [Nepheg] [Japhia] [Elishama] [Beeliada]

City of David (Holy Land)

Tomb of David (Holy Land)

Meaning: Beloved one

He was the eighth son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, the 14th descendant of Abraham, and was born in Bethlehem of Judea.



Image: Statue of David: Treated as a symbol of Christianity's victory over paganism, David was depicted as a delicate boy during the Renaissance, but Bernini portrays him as a strong figure like Hercules, offering a glimpse into a Baroque interpretation of the biblical story. Marble. Height 170 cm. Located in the Borghese Gallery, Rome.

- 1) He was strong enough to tend sheep and would kill lions or bears that attacked the flock (1 Samuel 17:34-35).



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- 2) The period of the judges ended with Samuel, and Saul was appointed as king, but because he disobeyed the will of the Lord, the Lord rejected him and commanded Samuel to choose a king from among the sons of Jesse of Bethlehem, and he was later anointed (1 Samuel 15:23).
- 3) According to the Lord's instructions, Samuel took a horn filled with oil and anointed David, and David was filled with the Holy Spirit (1 Samuel 10:10-13).
- 4) He went to the battlefield, relying on God and carrying a slingshot, and killed Goliath, the Philistine general, achieving victory (1 Samuel 17).
- 5) Saul made David a commander of a thousand men and his son-in-law, and his reputation rose throughout the country (1 Samuel 18:12-27).
- 6) Saul further valued David's strategic abilities and made him a commander of the army (1 Samuel 18:5).
- 7) Women came out from each city and sang, praising that Saul had killed thousands, but David had killed tens of thousands (1 Samuel 18:6-7).
- 8) As David's reputation grew and Saul's declined, Saul tried to kill David, but David escaped harm through God's protection and the affection of Prince Jonathan and his wife (1 Samuel 19:4-12, 20:17, 23:15-17).
- 9) David had two opportunities to kill Saul, but he did not kill him, saying that a man could not kill someone anointed by God. Instead, he only cut off a piece of Saul's robe in the cave (1 Samuel 24).
- 10) David saw Saul sleeping in the camp and took only the spear and water jug from beside his head, then went to the opposite mountain and rebuked Abner, the commander of the guard, for his lax security (1 Samuel 26:6-16).
- 11) Shortly afterward, Saul and Jonathan were killed in a battle with the Philistines (1 Samuel 31:2-6).
- 12) In Hebron, the people made David king (2 Samuel 7:1-4).
- 13) Jesus was born from among his descendants (Matthew 1:1).
- 14) Unfortunately, he committed a great sin: he killed Uriah and took his wife (2 Samuel 11:2-5).
- 15) The Lord was angry, and as a result, He killed the son who was born (2 Samuel 12:18), there was adultery among the children (2 Samuel 13:15), there was fratricide among the brothers (2 Samuel 13:28), Absalom rebelled and committed adultery with the concubines (2 Samuel 15:1, 16:22), and there was Adonijah's rebellion (1 Kings 1:5).



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16) Later, because of the census, the Lord became angry again and sent a plague, resulting in 70,000 deaths throughout the land (2 Samuel 24:2-15). 16) He passed the throne to his son Solomon (1 Kings 1:32-35).

17) He commissioned the building of the temple (1 Chronicles 22:6-16). 18) He died at the age of 70. During his 40-year reign, he ruled as king of Judah in Hebron for seven and a half years, and as king of both Judah and Israel in Jerusalem for 33 years (2 Samuel 5:4-5).

*He was a devout religious man who served God, governed the country well, and composed many beautiful poems, many of which are found in the Book of Psalms.

[David], meaning "beloved," was a man after God's own heart, who rose from a simple shepherd to become the greatest king of Israel, implementing exemplary theocratic rule. Born in Bethlehem in the land of Judah, the youngest of Jesse's eight sons, David spent his childhood tending his father's sheep, learning about God's wondrous providence in nature. The moments of crisis, when he had to protect the sheep from fierce animals, became opportunities for David to develop a deep faith and reliance on God.



Image: David and Goliath: In the foreground, against a background of a triangular structure formed by a white roof and supporting columns, the shepherd boy David is about to strike Goliath's neck with his sword.

David's courageous devotion to caring for his sheep, without regard for his own safety, led him to become a war hero who saved the nation from the Philistine invasion.

Because of this achievement, David was appointed as a military commander, and his reputation, due to his handsome appearance and the power of God he demonstrated, spread rapidly throughout the country, earning him praise from the people everywhere. However, David's soaring popularity ignited a fire of jealousy in King Saul's heart. For the next ten years, David endured great hardship, constantly on the run from King Saul, who sought to kill him.



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His situation was truly bleak, as he wandered aimlessly, completely entrusting his fate to God.

However, through this period of hardship, David was able to experience God's special love and grace. In the face of constant threats of death, God became David's refuge, and his deep friendship with Jonathan, King Saul's son, provided him with great strength. Furthermore, David possessed both a compassionate heart that cared for his subordinates and courage, embodying the qualities of a true leader. As a result, the number of his followers increased day by day. King Saul, who had pursued David for many years, ultimately met a tragic end in a battle against the Philistines, and according to God's will, David became the king of Judah.

Afterward, David established a unified kingdom of Israel in seven years and six months, building a theocratic state centered on God. Under David's rule, who faithfully obeyed God's will, Israel prospered and its territory expanded through numerous battles. However, even David, who diligently served God and governed his people, was not a perfect human being. The moment David saw Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, a general loyal to him, the lustful desire that captivated his heart led to adultery and ultimately resulted in the murder of Uriah.

However, God did not abandon David completely. Through the prophet Nathan, God sharply pointed out David's sins, and David repented of his sins with tears. God accepted David's genuine repentance, but this series of crimes became the cause of tragic events in David's family.

Furthermore, the pride hidden deep within David's heart also led to the loss of many lives. Because of the king's sin of conducting a census—which God had not commanded—in order to collect taxes and secure troops, 70,000 people lost their lives.

Even though David committed great sins on two occasions, he immediately confessed and repented, relying solely on God throughout his life. As a result, he was recognized by God as a righteous man and received the blessing of becoming an ancestor of the Messiah. David's beautiful soul, which composed numerous psalms praising God who was everything to him and knew how to repay evil with good, remains an inspiration in the hearts of all Christians.



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David means "beloved." He was the youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, born in Bethlehem. He was a descendant of Abraham, the ancestor of faith, and the second king of Israel. His boyhood was spent as a shepherd tending sheep in his hometown of Bethlehem. The fact that David's mother is referred to as a servant of God suggests that she was a devout woman who faithfully served God (Psalm 86:16, 116:16).

This shows that excellent religious influence dominated David's upbringing from a young age. He was more devout than his brothers and a spiritual person, making him a suitable candidate for God's chosen one. From a young age, David is described as having a healthy complexion, striking eyes, and handsome masculine features. He was also strong and resourceful, courageous enough to kill lions and bears while protecting his sheep.

He possessed diverse talents, including a strong aptitude for music and playing the harp. David also had other talents; he was eloquent, graceful, and confident, and remarkably handsome for his age. Furthermore, the Bible states that he was deeply religious, and that God was with him.

Therefore, when King Saul was rejected by God, God sent the prophet Samuel to anoint David. This was done in the presence of the elders to publicly confirm the event, and from that day forward, the Spirit of the Lord came powerfully upon David (1 Samuel 16:18).

1 Samuel Chapters 17-20

When King Saul was abandoned by God, an evil spirit tormented him, causing him to be seized by anxiety and exhibit pathological symptoms. During this time, in an effort to soothe him, a search was conducted for someone skilled in playing the lyre, and David was chosen. Whenever King Saul was distressed, he would summon David, and listening to the sound of the lyre would bring him peace of mind and relieve his mental anguish. Therefore, David frequented Saul's palace, becoming familiar with court life and serving King Saul closely.

At this time, when Goliath, the Philistine general, was blaspheming God and insulting Israel, David stepped forward and volunteered to fight Goliath, offering himself as Goliath's opponent. King Saul, knowing David's courage and wisdom despite his young age, granted him permission to fight. Saul also promised that whoever defeated Goliath would receive his daughter in marriage and their family would be exempt from taxes.



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David, relying on God, killed Goliath and led Israel to a great victory, but King Saul did not keep his promise to give his daughter to David in marriage. When the people began singing a song saying, "Saul has slain his thousands, and David his tens of thousands," Saul became fearful of David, seeing him as a rival. Ultimately, Saul conspired with his officials to kill David, and thus began David's life in exile, during which he faced nine life-threatening situations.

1 Samuel Chapters 21-26

From this point on, David's ordeal of fleeing from Saul's attacks began, as Saul considered him a rival and sought opportunities to kill him. The fact that he went to Ahimelech the priest in Nob, deceiving him by claiming to be acting on the king's orders to obtain food and Goliath's sword, and that he sought protection from Achish, the king of Gath among the Philistines, shows that David also displayed moments of weakness when he felt his life was threatened.

When his identity was revealed before them, he pretended to be insane, scratching on the gate and drooling, trying to conceal himself. This clearly shows that even a believer can become very weak when their faith wavers. However, when David regained his faith, he returned to Judah and hid in the cave of Adullam (1 Samuel 21:10-15).

Although David was going through great trials, the prophet Gad and the priest Abiathar followed him, and many people supported him, which became a great source of strength for David.

Despite these difficult circumstances, David's deep filial piety is evident in his actions of seeking help from the king of Moab to protect his parents, who were in distress because of him, allowing them to escape the hardships of that time. Furthermore, his actions of merely cutting off a corner of Saul's robe in the cave in the wilderness of En-gedi, sparing his life, and later entering Saul's camp while he was asleep, taking only his spear and water jug without harming him, demonstrate his remarkable character.

2 Samuel 2:12-4:12: David's name means "beloved." After King Saul's death, the tribe of Judah anointed David as their king. His reign began in Hebron, according to God's providence. The other eleven tribes of Israel, however, appointed Saul's son Ish-bosheth as king in Mahanaim, leading to a two-year conflict. However, after Rechab and Baanah murdered Ish-bosheth, David's unified kingdom was established.



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Later, David conquered Jerusalem, which was occupied by the Jebusites, and made it the capital of the united kingdom. King David reigned for 7 years in Hebron and 33 years in Jerusalem, a total of 40 years. Once his kingship was established, he had the Ark of the Covenant brought from Abinadab's house in Kiriath-jearim to Jerusalem and placed it in the designated place in the tent he had prepared for it.

At this time, David offered peace offerings and burnt offerings to glorify God, and he prepared a great feast, distributing a loaf of bread, a piece of meat, and a cake of raisins to all the people, thus giving glory to God. From this time on, Mount Zion became the City of David, and plans were made to build the temple of God. From these events, we can understand David's unwavering loyalty to God.

However, even this great king made mistakes, such as committing adultery with Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah, and conducting a census out of pride, for which he was punished. David was specially chosen as a man after God's own heart and became a witness to the messianic lineage, being introduced in the lineage of Abraham, David, and Jesus Christ.

David was the 14th descendant of Abraham and the eighth son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah, born in Bethlehem, the city of prophecy. [A shoot will come up from the stump of Jesse; from his roots a Branch will bear fruit] (Isaiah 11:1). [But you, Bethlehem Ephrathah, though you are small among the clans of Judah, out of you will come for me one who will be ruler over Israel, whose origins are from of old, from ancient times] (Micah 5:2). This is both a prophecy of the Messiah's birth and evidence of the birth of David, his predecessor. In any case, David is a figure who shines like an eternal star in Israeli history, having ushered in a golden age for the kingdom and demonstrated the power of God's chosen people to the world. His character, life, achievements, and shortcomings can be summarized as follows:

- (1) From a young age, David possessed a courageous character, and when wild animals attacked his flock in the pasture, he would kill them with a stick and stones to protect his sheep (1 Samuel 17:34-35).
- (2) He was exceptionally talented in the arts and skilled at expressing poetic emotions. When King Saul was suffering from depression due to an evil spirit, David comforted him with his lyre, and the Psalms he wrote have provided immeasurable comfort and inspiration to those in pain and distress.
- (3) The incident where David confronted Goliath, the Philistine general, saying, "[You come against me with sword and spear and javelin, but I come



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against you in the name of the Lord Almighty, the God of the armies of Israel, whom you have defied]," and then struck him down with a stone from his sling (1 Samuel 17:41-49).

(4) Even though he had the opportunity to take revenge on Saul, who was trying to kill him, he spared Saul's life, saying that he could not kill God's anointed one (1 Samuel 24:1-7).

(5) The incident of David holding the body of the traitor Absalom and weeping over him out of love (2 Samuel 19:1-8).

(6) Overwhelmed by the friendship of his friend Jonathan, he took care of Jonathan's son, Mephibosheth (2 Samuel 4:1-12). In addition to this, David's achievements in bringing prosperity to the nation and expanding its territory are undeniable great contributions to the history of Israel.

However, David's act of sending Uriah to the battlefield to be killed in order to satisfy his own desires and taking Uriah's wife Bathsheba was an indelible stain on his character (2 Samuel 11). It is no exaggeration to say that because of this crime, the sword never ceased from David's house, and the division of the kingdom began from that time. @