

2 Sam 5-7

David

"David's
Covenants"

KINGDOMS

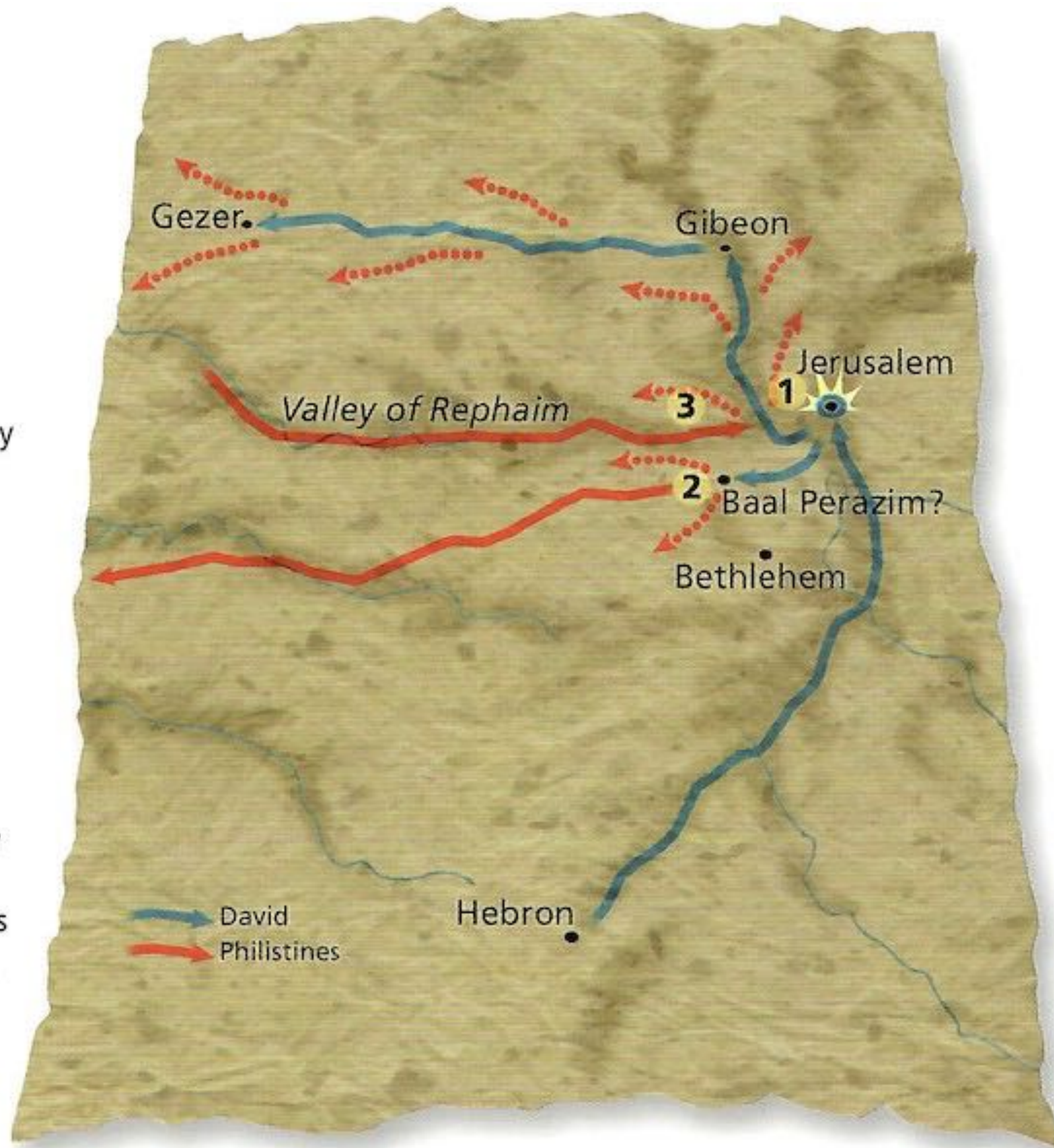
THE CONQUEST OF JERUSALEM

David reigned for seven years at Hebron (2 Samuel 5:5). Then he turned his attention to capturing Jerusalem.

1. David captures the city of Jerusalem and takes up residence.

2. Probably before this capture, the Philistines send a raid to Baal Perazim (2 Samuel 5:17–21).

3. The Philistines send a second raid to the valley of Rephaim (2 Samuel 5:22–25). David encircles them and defeats them, pursuing them all the way to the coast.



The top of Mount Moriah, called **The Rock** (Arabic "Sakhra"), is now visible inside the Islamic Dome of the Rock. King Solomon built the Most Holy Place (or Holy of Holies) of the temple on this rock (cf. 2 Chron. 3:1).

Mount Moriah is the name of the hilltop north of the city of David. It is part of the same Eastern Hill of Jerusalem on which David built his city. This hill is first mentioned in the book of Genesis as the place where Abraham went to sacrifice Isaac (Gen. 22:2).

David's Palace was built on the ruins of the Jebusite Citadel. The excavated "Stepped Stone Structure" supported this building on the east.

Western Hill

Eastern Hill

Central Valley
(later: Tyropoeon Valley)

"Stepped Stone Structure"

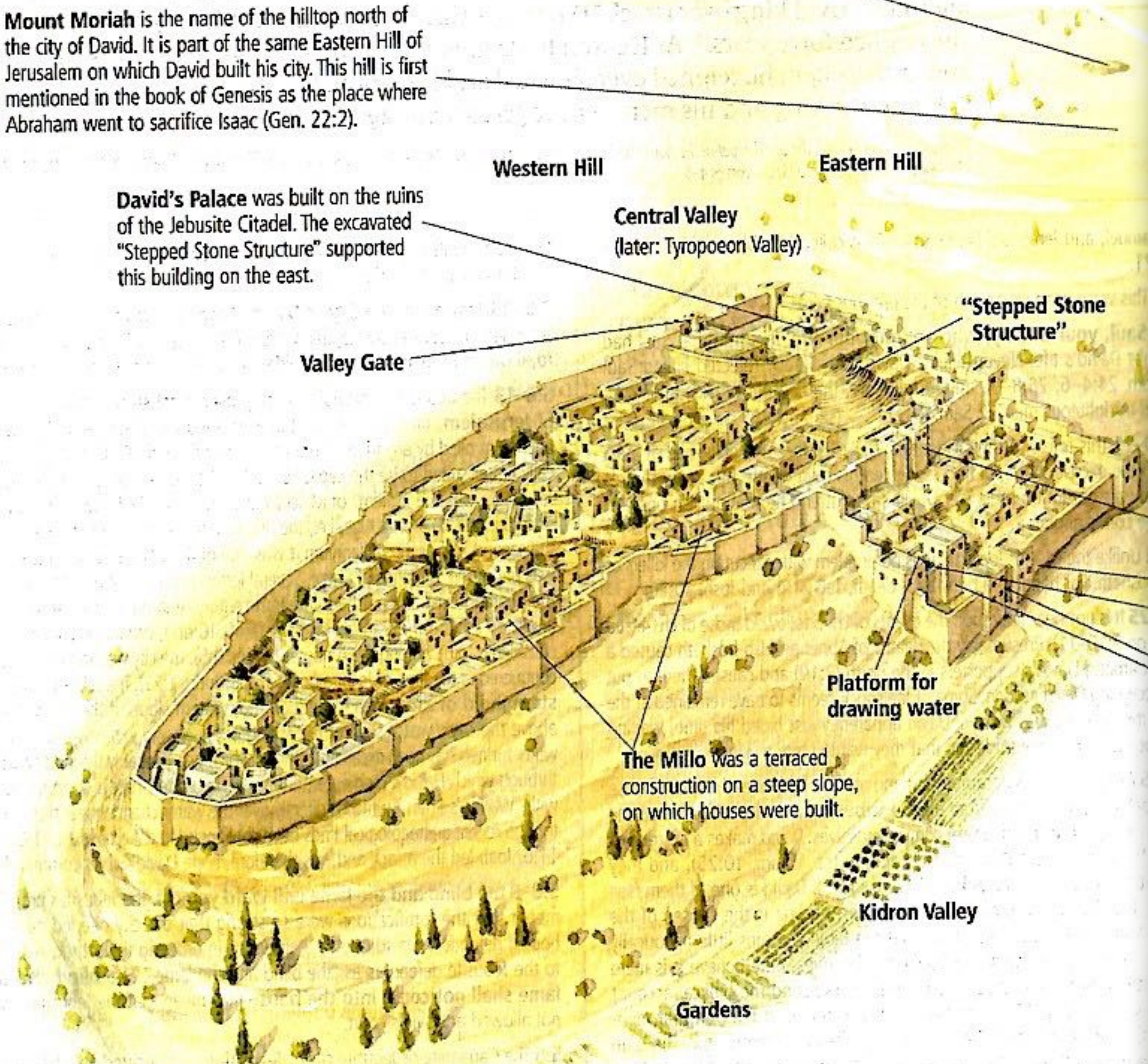
Valley Gate

Platform for drawing water

The Millo was a terraced construction on a steep slope, on which houses were built.

Kidron Valley

Gardens



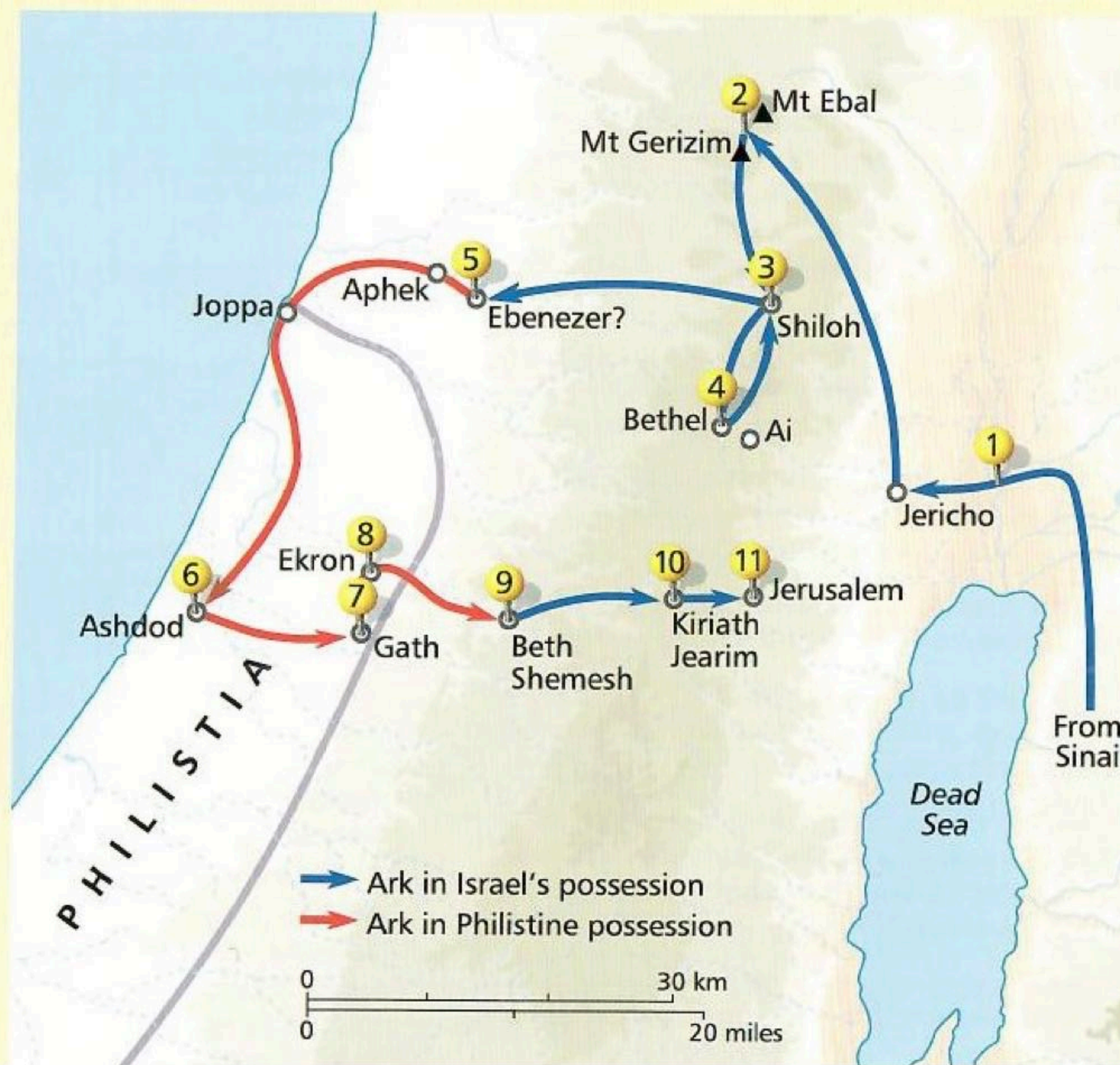
THE ARK IS CAPTURED

c. 1050–980 BC

When the Israelites invaded Canaan the ark of the covenant was carried to the fore. After the land was conquered, it was placed in the shrine at Shiloh. And there it stayed, apart from a brief trip to Bethel, until it was taken into battle by the Israelite forces who were fighting the Philistines. It was a disastrous move. The Israelites were decimated, and the ark was captured and taken to the Temple of Dagon in Ashdod.

Holding the ark, however, proved problematic for the Philistines. Their temple was damaged, and a plague was visited on the vicinity. They moved it from city to city, but eventually they were forced to return it. It was placed on a cart and sent back into Israelite territory, eventually resting at Kiriath Jearim.

It was to stay there for several decades, until David secured the kingdom, captured Jerusalem and brought the ark into his new capital.



1. The ark dries up the Jordan (Joshua 3:7–13), c. 1400 BC.
2. The ark between the mountains (Joshua 8:33), c. 1400 BC.
3. The ark rests in the shrine at Shiloh (1 Samuel 3:2–3), c. 1350–1050 BC.
4. The ark “visits” Bethel (Judges 20:26–27), c. 1200 BC.
5. The ark is captured by the Philistines (1 Samuel 4:1–11), c. 1050 BC.
6. The ark in the Temple of Dagon (1 Samuel 5:1–5), c. 1050 BC.
7. The ark is moved to Gath (1 Samuel 5:6–9), c. 1050 BC.
8. The ark is moved to Ekron (1 Samuel 5:10–12), c. 1050 BC.
9. 70 people die when the ark arrives at Beth Shemesh (1 Samuel 6:13–19), c. 1050 BC.
10. The ark rests at Kiriath Jearim (1 Samuel 7:2), c. 1050–980 BC.
11. David brings the ark to the house of Obed (2 Samuel 6:1–11), then into Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6:12–19), c. 980 BC.

The Location and History of the Tabernacle (*The Tent of Meeting*) is separate from the Ark of the Covenant. After the Ark was captured by the Philistines it was separated from the Tabernacle, and the Tabernacle went to Gilgal. *1 Sam 11:15* says, "So all the people went to Gilgal, and there they made Saul king before the LORD in Gilgal. There they also offered sacrifices of peace offerings before the LORD; and Saul and all the men of Israel rejoiced greatly."

The only place sacrifice can be officially offered by the congregation is at the Tabernacle.

King Saul moved the Tabernacle from Gilgal to Nob, near his home town of Gibeah. After he massacred the priests at Nob (*1 Samuel 21-22*), it was moved to Gibeon (*1 Chronicles 16:39*).

The Ark was in Kiriath-Jearim this whole time. (*1 Chronicles 13:5-6*).

After he became King, David brought the Ark to Jerusalem and placed it "inside the tent David had pitched for it" (*2 Samuel 6:17*). This "tent" David pitched was not the Tabernacle. It remained at Gibeon, where it continued to be used for sacrificial worship (*1 Kings 3:2-4*).

Solomon finally brought the Tabernacle and all of its furnishings from Gibeon to Jerusalem after he built the Temple. (*1 Kings 8:4*)

2 Sam 8-12

David

"Ecstasy and Agony"

KINGDOMS