

### **Monday, April 11—2 Samuel 12, 13**

The Lord sends Nathan the prophet to confront David about his sin; David, immediately convicted, confesses; the Lord puts away David's sin but David is told that evil will afflict his family because of the sin he has committed. The child born to David by Bathsheba dies. Amnon, in a mirror image of what David has done, violates his sister, Tamar, and is murdered by her brother Absalom.

### **Tuesday, April 12—2 Samuel 14, 15**

Absalom returns to Jerusalem and begins to steal away the loyalty of the people from David to the point of rallying the people to him in rebellion at Hebron; for the sake of Jerusalem David flees the city but has in place his trusted men who will help him in the conflict with Absalom.

### **Wednesday, April 13—2 Samuel 16, 17**

David continues to flee as Absalom's rebellion continues to develop; notice the sovereignty of God with regard to Ahithophel (2 Sam.17:14).

### **Thursday, April 14—2 Samuel 18, 19**

In spite of the express instruction of king David Absalom is killed and the rebellion quelled; David weeps for Absalom; David returns to Jerusalem. Notice the meekness of David to receive instructions from his commands (2 Sam 18:1-4).

### **Friday, April 15—2 Samuel 20-22**

David continues to experience the strife that God said would plague his house because of his sin with Bathsheba; and yet, he bears marvelous testimony to the lovingkindness of God to him (note especially 22:31).

### **Saturday, April 16—2 Samuel 23, 24**

In this final incident from David's life, although it is evident that one greater than David will be required to truly and finally deliver God's people, David's heart for God is readily seen (24:19).

### **Sunday, April 17—1 Kings 1**

The narrative of David's kingship, the Davidic monarchy, continues, introducing the transition from David to Solomon. Even in this, the strife that God said would plague David's house is demonstrated in Adonijah's attempt to take the throne.