

Ω THE OMEGA CODE – 20 Part Series

SESSION 14 JUDGEMENT OF DAVID'S HOUSE

The story of David and Goliath has become proverbial. This victory catapulted David into stardom and evoked the jealousy of King Saul. David had already been singled out by Samuel as the King in waiting. Saul's hatred for David and his subsequent death served as a judgement lesson to all who would turn away from God and become consumed by their lust for power. Saul's death on the battle field was self-inflicted as he did not want to be taken alive by his enemies.



David was crowned as King and the record of 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel and the Chronicles contain the expeditious rise of a humble shepherd boy to the throne of Israel.

- 1 Samuel 16:13 records David's anointing by Samuel.
- 1 Samuel 17:41-51 records David's victory over Goliath.
- 1 Samuel 18:12 reveals Saul's fears.
- 1 Samuel 18:20-21 states that David married Saul's daughter Michal, and became Saul's son-in-law.
- 1 Samuel 28 records Saul's backsliding.
- 1 Samuel 31 records Saul's death.

King David was a man of God who fell into sin by committing adultery and murder. The tragic story is told in 2 Samuel 11:2-27. The Bible, unlike other books, tells it like it happened. God's heroes were men of clay and susceptible to failure.

David's sin with Bathsheba and the murder of her husband Uriah is judged by God and Nathan the prophet challenged David leading to his repentance and remorse. The child conceived from this adulterous affair died as a consequence. Bathsheba became the wife of David, and Solomon was born. David desired to build a temple to honour God but was forbidden to do so because he was a man with "blood on his hands." (1 Chronicles 22:6-11) See also 2 Samuel 12:10.

Solomon's Sin

Although Solomon was filled with wisdom and became a global celebrity, he departed from God's commandments and flirted with the world (1 Kings 11:1-10). The queen of Sheba was an Ethiopian queen who controlled sections of Southern Egypt, Sudan and Ethiopia. She visited Solomon to behold his wisdom and her beauty seduced him so that he gave her what

she would ask for. (1 Kings 10:13). Solomon turned away from God and embraced strange gods of the pagan women he cavorted with.

Jeroboam the Rebel

Jeroboam, of the tribe of Ephraim was appointed by Solomon over the region of Israel that consisted of the land occupied by Joseph's offspring. Jeroboam undermined Solomon and attempted to lead a coup against Solomon and set up a rival army (1 Kings 11:26:40).



Rehoboam's reign

When Solomon died, his son Rehoboam became King. It was then that Jeroboam sought to seek an alliance with Rehoboam (1 Kings 12). Jeroboam requested that the new king treat his subjects more leniently than Solomon and reduce their taxes. King Rehoboam responded and said that after three days of consultation he would reply. He consulted with the older statesmen who advised him to consider the request and show grace by relieving the burden of heavy taxes and thereby win the hearts of his rival Jeroboam and the whole of Israel. King Rehoboam ignored their advice and turned to his young friends for counsel. They imprudently told him to introduce tougher penalties. This resulted in rebellion and the 12 tribes of Israel were divided into the Northern Kingdom under Jeroboam and the Southern Kingdom under Rehoboam.



Judgement of the Tribes

So Israel became divided; 10 tribes in the North and 2 tribes in the South, plus the Levites. The Northern kingdom became Israel and the Southern kingdom Judah. These brother tribes waged civil war and turned to idol worship. The great kingdom of David was divided and their decline continued. The ministry of the Old Testament prophets was to judge Israel and Judah and foretell of their exile and ultimate revival if they repented.

Assyrian Exile

God used the Assyrians (modern day Iran and Syria) to take the ten Northern tribes into exile. This invasion led to the demise of Israel as a state and the lost tribes of Israel were absorbed into the culture and tradition of their enemies. Damascus and Samaria

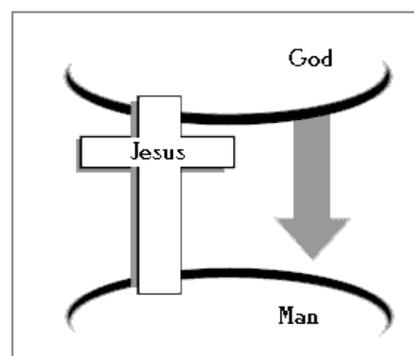
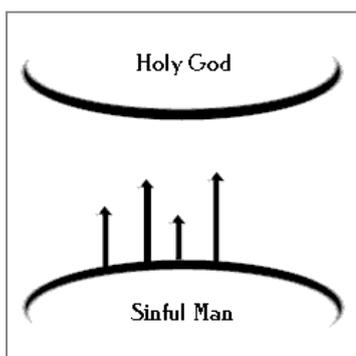
became settlements for their offspring. The Samaritans of the New Testament gospels and the encounter at the well in John 4 indicate a mixed race of people who partially held onto fragments of Judaism. History tells of the Assyrian invasion into India and Europe. It is believed that the Vikings of Norway and Scandinavia were the offspring of Assyrian and Israelite slaves. Some even believe that Denmark is derived from Dan's mark, a reference to one of the tribes of the North. Others maintain that the Saxons, a Germanic people consisting of Israelites and Assyrian tribes invaded Germany. The term "Saxon" is believed to be a derivative from the title "Isaac's sons". The theory seems to gain more credibility as one studies the migration of nations. The false theory of British Israelism subscribes to the incorrect teaching that many Western countries, especially English speaking nations (i.e. New Zealand, Australia, America, and Canada) represent the lost tribes of Israel. This is spurious and is a "super race" or Caucasian, white supremacy bias. However, there is some truth in the theory that the tribes of Israel who were absorbed into foreign nations lost their identity but influenced the foreign nations that took them into exile. These Israelites who retained their identity became the "Diaspora".

Babylonian Exile

Babylon's invasion of the holy land followed, and the Southern tribes of Judah, Benjamin and the priestly Levites were exiled. The story of Daniel and his prophecy is a study that deals with Gentile dominance, the rise of Europe and the salvation of Israel. The Southern tribes returned to the holy land and no doubt remnants of Israel also returned. The ministry of Jesus was to reach the twelve tribes of Israel and prepare them for His pending kingdom (Matthew 10:5-6).

Discussion

1. Discuss how the foolish act of one person who sins against God can affect the generations to follow or an entire family.
2. If failure has such an adverse effect on people, imagine what obedience to the gospel would mean.
3. Discuss practical ways in which we can reach people for Christ.



WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

These things I have spoken to you, that in Me you may have peace. In the world you will have tribulation; but be of good cheer, I have overcome the world."

John 16:33

For whatever is born of God overcomes the world. And this is the victory that has overcome the world—our faith.

1 John 5:4

You are of God, little children, and have overcome them, because He who is in you is greater than he who is in the world.

1 John 4:4

While we do not look at the things which are seen, but at the things which are not seen. For the things which are seen are temporary, but the things which are not seen are eternal.

2 Corinthians 4:18

Be anxious for nothing, but in everything by prayer and supplication, with thanksgiving, let your requests be made known to God; and the peace of God, which surpasses all understanding, will guard your hearts and minds through Christ Jesus.

Philippians 4:6-7

You open Your hand and satisfy the desire of every living thing. The LORD is righteous in all His ways, Gracious in all His works. The LORD is near to all who call upon Him, to all who call upon Him in truth.

Psalms 145:16-18

Trust in the LORD with all your heart, and lean not on your own understanding; In all your ways acknowledge Him, And He shall direct your paths.

Proverbs 3:5-6