

Dr. Robert Chisholm, 1 & 2 Samuel, Session 22, 2 Sam. 12 – Your Sin Will Find You Out Resources from NotebookLM

1) Abstract, 2) Audio podcast, 3) Briefing Document, 4) Study Guide Quiz, and 5) FAQs

1. Abstract of Chisholm, 1 & 2 Samuel, Session 22, 2 Sam. 12 – Your Sin Will Find You Out, Biblicalearning.org, BeL

Dr. Robert Chisholm's lecture analyzes 2 Samuel 12, focusing on **God's judgment and subsequent forgiveness of David's sins**. The lecture uses **Nathan's parable** to illustrate David's transgressions, highlighting the **severity of David's actions** and the **consequences he faces**. Chisholm emphasizes **God's justice**, but also his **mercy and enduring covenant** with David. The lecture traces the unfolding consequences of David's sin, illustrating **God's disciplinary actions** while ultimately showing God's commitment to David and his dynasty. Finally, the lecture concludes by looking forward to the next chapter, hinting at further consequences to come.

**2. 17 - minute Audio Podcast Created on the basis of
Dr. Chisholm, Session 22 – Double click icon to play in
Windows media player or go to the Biblicalearning.org [BeL]
Site and click the audio podcast link there (Old Testament →
Historical Books → 1 Samuel).**



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3. Briefing Document: Chisholm, 1 & 2 Samuel, Session 22, 2 Sam. 12 – Your Sin Will Find You Out

Okay, here's a detailed briefing document summarizing the key themes and ideas from the provided excerpts of Dr. Robert Chisholm's lecture on 2 Samuel 12:

Briefing Document: Dr. Robert Chisholm on 2 Samuel 12

Main Theme: The lecture focuses on God's confrontation of David's sin (adultery with Bathsheba and the murder of Uriah), the consequences of that sin, and God's subsequent discipline, forgiveness, and enduring love for David. It emphasizes that while God forgives, sin has real and lasting consequences.

Key Ideas and Facts:

1. **David's Sin and Its Consequences (2 Samuel 11):**
 - David committed adultery with Bathsheba and then orchestrated the death of her husband, Uriah, in an attempt to cover up his actions.
 - David's attempt to minimize Uriah's death to Joab ("*don't let this thing be evil in your eyes, the fact of Uriah's death...the sword devours one as well as another.*") reveals his attempt to rationalize his actions.
 - The narrator notes that David's actions were "*evil in the eyes of the Lord.*" (2 Sam. 11:27)
1. **The Lord's Confrontation through Nathan:**
 - The Lord sends Nathan to confront David, demonstrating God's authority over him. ("*the Lord sent Nathan to David.*")
 - Nathan uses a parable of a rich man stealing a poor man's beloved lamb to entrap David and make him understand the gravity of his sin, rather than directly accusing him.
 - The parallels in the story subtly echo David's sin, such as the word "sleep" (*And there's that word, sleep. That's what David did with Bathsheba. It's what Uriah refused to do with his own wife.*) and the lamb being like a daughter which echoes Bathsheba's name. (*It was like a daughter, a bot to him. That's echoing Bathsheba.*)

- David, angered by the story, declares that the rich man deserves death and should pay back fourfold for the lamb, unaware he is judging himself. (*as surely as the Lord lives, the man who did this must die...he must pay for that lamb four times over*).

1. "You are the Man" - David's Self-Condensation:

- Nathan reveals to David, "*You are the man*," showing him that he is the "rich man" in the parable, thus making David's self condemnation apparent.
- The Lord reminds David of his past blessings and the fact that David "*despised the word of the Lord by doing what is evil in his eyes*." This is seen as despising the very person of God. (*When you despised my word, you despised me*.)
- The Lord points out David's murder of Uriah and taking of his wife and that David did evil in the eyes of the Lord, connecting David to the sinful actions of Saul and idolatrous Israel. (*You struck down Uriah the Hittite with the sword. And you took his wife to be your own*.)

1. God's Judgment and Discipline:

- The Lord declares that "*the sword will never depart from your house*," a direct consequence of David's violence.
- Calamity will come from David's own household, and his wives will be taken and given to one close to him in public. This is later fulfilled by Absalom's actions. (*out of your own household, I am going to bring calamity on you. Before your very eyes, I will take your wives and give them to one who is close to you*.)
- David will experience a fourfold payment, losing four sons: the unnamed child of Bathsheba, Amnon, Absalom, and Adonijah, each of whom died in violent or premature ways. (*David is going to lose four sons*...).

1. David's Repentance and God's Forgiveness:

- David humbly confesses, "*I have sinned against the Lord*," without making excuses.
- Nathan declares that "*the Lord has taken away your sin. You are not going to die*," signifying forgiveness.

- However, this forgiveness does not mean a complete wiping away of consequences, as seen in the death of the first child of the adulterous relationship. (*You are not going to die. But because by doing this you have shown utter contempt for the Lord, the son born to you, the son born to you will die.*)

1. **The Nature of Forgiveness:**

- The lecture stresses that "*forgiveness in the Old Testament sometimes simply means a reduced sentence*" rather than a complete absence of consequences.
- David's self-pronounced four-fold repayment will be played out in his life, demonstrating the reality of God's justice. (*God is going to make David pay some consequences for his crimes...David's self-pronouncement, the fourfold payment, is going to play itself out.*)
- God's discipline is viewed as a father disciplining a son, maintaining their covenant relationship. (*the Lord is never going to cut off David as he did Saul, but he will discipline him severely using the rod of men...because it's a father-son relationship and a father is going to discipline a son*)

1. **David's Grief and Acceptance:**

- David initially pleads with God for the child's life, fasting and lying in sackcloth.
- When the child dies, David accepts the Lord's will and gets up to wash and worship, accepting his grief and punishment.
- David's statement "*I will go to him, but he will not return to me*" is interpreted not as a testament to a belief in heaven, but as an acknowledgement of the finality of death and the one way nature of its journey.

1. **God's Love and the Birth of Solomon:**

- David and Bathsheba have another son, Solomon, who is named Jedediah by the Lord. Jedediah means "beloved of the Lord," signifying God's continued commitment to David and his dynasty. (*And the name Jedediah means beloved of the Lord...*).
- The naming of Solomon as Jedediah is seen as a way for God to reassure David of his love and commitment despite his actions and discipline. (*this is the Lord's way of reminding David, that I'm still committed to you and your dynasty. And I have attached my love, I am committed to you.*)

1. David's Restoration and Return to Duty:

- David returns to his role as king, leading the army in the battle against the Ammonites and capturing Rabbah.
- This return to duty is contrasted with his sin, showcasing a restoration of his leadership and connection to God. (*David gets back to doing what David does best, obeying the Lord, fighting the wars of the Lord.*)

Key Quotes:

- " *Your sin will find you out.*"
- " *the sword will never depart from your house.*"
- " *I have sinned against the Lord.*"
- " *the Lord has taken away your sin. You are not going to die.*"
- " *I will go to him, but he will not return to me.*"
- " *This is what the Lord the God of Israel says.*"

Conclusion: 2 Samuel 12 is a crucial chapter in understanding the complex relationship between sin, consequence, forgiveness, and God's enduring love. While David's sin was grievous, God's justice and mercy are both clearly displayed. While forgiveness was extended, it did not erase the consequences, highlighting the real impact of sin, even for a man after God's own heart. This chapter serves as a powerful reminder that "Your sin will find you out," but also that genuine repentance and God's love are available.

4. Study Guide: Chisholm, 1 & 2 Samuel, Session 22, 2 Sam. 12 – Your Sin Will Find You Out

2 Samuel 12 Study Guide

Quiz

Instructions: Answer each question in 2-3 sentences.

1. How does Nathan approach David to reveal his sin, and why does he take this approach?
2. What is the story that Nathan tells David, and what are the key details that mirror David's own actions?
3. What is David's initial reaction to Nathan's story, and what sentence does he pronounce on the rich man?
4. What does David's pronouncement of a four-fold payment for the stolen lamb reveal about his knowledge of the Law?
5. How does Nathan expose David's sin after David judges the story of the rich and poor man?
6. According to the prophet Nathan, what are some of the things the Lord has done for David, and what is the key question implied by these reminders?
7. What are some of the consequences the Lord declares for David's sins against Uriah and the Lord?
8. How does David respond to Nathan's pronouncement, and what does the Lord say is the consequence of David's sin, particularly in relation to his new child?
9. How does David react to the news of the child's death, and what does he say about the child and the nature of death?
10. What is significant about the naming of David's second son with Bathsheba, and what does the name Jedediah mean?

Answer Key

1. Nathan approaches David with a parable about a rich man stealing a poor man's lamb, rather than directly accusing him. He does this to entrap David, leading him to pronounce judgment on his own actions without initially realizing it.

2. Nathan tells the story of a rich man with many sheep who steals a poor man's beloved lamb to feed a traveler. This mirrors David's actions of taking Bathsheba from Uriah, a man he had wronged.
3. David is angered by the story and declares the rich man deserves to die, and he should repay the poor man four times over for the stolen lamb. He is, at this point, unaware of his own hypocrisy.
4. David's reference to a four-fold payment demonstrates his knowledge of the Law in Exodus 22.1, showing that he is aware of the legal implications of his own actions and what the law stipulates.
5. Nathan exposes David by saying, "You are the man," thereby revealing that David is the rich man in the story who has wronged Uriah, and therefore himself, as well as the Lord.
6. Nathan reminds David that the Lord had anointed him king, delivered him from Saul, given him Saul's house and wives, and all of Israel and Judah. He implies that despite these blessings, David was not satisfied and despised God's word.
7. The Lord declares that the sword will never depart from David's house, that calamity will come from within his own household, and his wives will be given to another, also in public.
8. David confesses, "I have sinned against the Lord." While David will not die, the child born to him as a result of his sin will die, a further consequence of David's sin.
9. David initially mourns and fasts but then accepts the child's death. He explains that while the child could not return to him, he will eventually join him in death, indicating a resignation about the finality of death.
10. The second son with Bathsheba is named Solomon (Shlomo), meaning peace, and Jedediah, meaning "beloved of the Lord." The name Jedediah is significant because it signifies God's continuing love and commitment to David and his dynasty despite the previous sin and its consequences.

Essay Questions

Instructions: Answer each question in a well-organized essay, using details from the source text to support your claims.

1. Analyze the use of the parable in 2 Samuel 12. How does it function rhetorically to expose David's sin, and what is the significance of David pronouncing his own judgment?
2. Examine the concept of divine justice and mercy as it is presented in this chapter. How does the Lord's punishment of David reflect both elements, and what does this reveal about God's character?
3. Discuss the consequences of David's sin as described in 2 Samuel 12. What are the immediate and long-term effects, and how do they demonstrate the principle of "your sin will find you out"?
4. Compare and contrast David's reaction to his sin in 2 Samuel 12 with other instances of confession by figures like Achan and Saul, as mentioned by the narrator. What does this analysis suggest about David's true character and relationship with God?
5. Explore the theme of forgiveness and consequences as they appear in 2 Samuel 12. How is David both forgiven and punished, and what does this suggest about the nature of divine forgiveness and justice?

Glossary of Key Terms

- **Parable:** A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as used by Nathan in his interaction with David.
- **Adultery:** Voluntary sexual intercourse between a married person and someone other than their spouse; David's sin with Bathsheba.
- **Coveting:** Having a strong desire for something that belongs to someone else, which led to David's adultery and murder.
- **Four-fold payment:** A legal concept from Exodus requiring restitution for theft, which David unwittingly pronounces upon himself.
- **Discipline:** Corrective action or punishment, which the Lord imposes upon David in order to help him grow in faith.
- **Harem:** A term for a king's collection of wives and concubines, which David inherited from Saul.
- **Contempt:** The feeling that a person or thing is worthless or deserving of scorn, referring to David's actions toward the Lord.
- **Sackcloth:** A coarse fabric worn as a sign of mourning or repentance, as David did while seeking God's mercy for his child.
- **Jedediah:** A name given to Solomon, meaning "beloved of the Lord," a sign of God's ongoing commitment to David's dynasty.
- **Rabbah:** The capital city of the Ammonites, where Joab was fighting when David's sin occurred.

5. FAQs on Chisholm, 1 & 2 Samuel, Session 22, 2 Sam. 12 – Your Sin Will Find You Out, Biblicalearning.org (BeL)

Frequently Asked Questions on David's Sin and Repentance in 2 Samuel 12

1. What were the major sins committed by David in the events leading up to 2 Samuel 12?

David committed adultery with Bathsheba and then orchestrated the murder of her husband, Uriah, to cover up his initial sin. He abused his royal authority, initially sending for both Bathsheba and Uriah, and demonstrated a callous disregard for both the lives of others and God's commandments.

2. How does the prophet Nathan confront David about his sins?

Nathan doesn't directly accuse David. Instead, he tells a parable about a rich man who steals and kills a poor man's beloved ewe lamb. This story is designed to elicit David's judgment and anger. David, unaware that he is the subject, angrily condemns the rich man. Then, Nathan reveals that the story was a mirror, declaring, "You are the man."

3. Why did David pronounce a fourfold restitution for the rich man's crime, and what is its significance in the context of his own life?

David's judgment of a fourfold restitution was based on his knowledge of the law in Exodus 22:1. The text states that a person who steals and slaughters a sheep must pay back fourfold. Ironically, this self-pronouncement becomes prophetic for David, as he ends up losing four sons as a consequence of his sins—an unnamed child, Amnon, Absalom, and Adonijah.

4. How does the Lord demonstrate that David's sin was a direct offense against Him?

The Lord reminds David of the blessings he had received, including being made king and being delivered from Saul. The Lord states that David despised his word and by doing so, despised the Lord himself. Additionally, the Lord specifically states that He is the one who struck down Uriah despite the fact it was the Ammonites who physically did it.

5. What are the immediate consequences that the Lord declares for David's sin?

As punishment for David's sin, the Lord declares that the sword will never depart from his house and that calamity will come upon him from his own household. He specifically notes that the sexual dimension to David's sin will be mirrored in David's own family. Additionally, the Lord states that the child born from David's adulterous union with Bathsheba would die.

6. How does David respond to Nathan's confrontation and the Lord's judgment?

Unlike Saul, David doesn't attempt to defend or justify his actions. He immediately admits, "I have sinned against the Lord." He deeply repents and mourns for his sin. David's remorse is evident in his subsequent fast and prayer for the life of his child as well as his later worship.

7. Does God's forgiveness mean that David escapes all consequences of his sin?

While the Lord forgives David and spares his life, forgiveness does not negate consequences. The Lord states the child born from David's adultery will die, and David will still face further consequences and discipline as outlined earlier. This demonstrates that in the Old Testament, forgiveness often means a reduced or altered sentence, not a complete erasure of all consequences.

8. What do David's actions after the death of his child reveal about his faith and understanding of God?

After the death of his child, David demonstrates a surprising resilience and acceptance. He ends his period of mourning, washes, changes his clothes, and worships at the house of the Lord. His explanation to his servants reveals that he prayed for the child's life while there was a chance but accepts the finality of the child's death, resigning himself to the will of the Lord, and returning to a life of purpose. He shows deep devotion and love for the Lord with his understanding that sometimes consequences must be borne.