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(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺

lokpeter@outlook.com

Bibleao.com

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YouTube Prayer Link

David's last words

Chapter 23 contains David's last words that poetically express his faith and gratitude to God. David reflected on God's faithfulness and protection throughout his life, despite his many failures and shortcomings. He describes God as His Rock, His Refuge, and His Salvation, and acknowledges that all His successes and victories are possible because of God's help.

David also acknowledged the role of his mighty men, these brave warriors who fought alongside him and helped build his kingdom. He praised them for their courage and loyalty, and recounted some of their greatest deeds.

The chapter concludes with David's list of elite warriors, known as the "Thirty", who were known for their bravery and fighting skills. This list includes Joab, Abisha, and other familiar names earlier in the book.

Overall, chapter 23 is an apt conclusion to the story of David's reign, emphasizing his faith in God and his loyal support for the warriors he trusted.

David's Last Words:

God avenged me and brought all nations under me.

He delivered me from my enemies, and lifted me up above those who rose up against me, and delivered me from the cruelty.

Therefore I will give thanks to thee, O LORD, among the nations, and sing praises to thy name.

And the LORD hath bestowed great salvation unto his king, and mercy unto his anointed one, David and his seed, for ever

The Spirit of the LORD speaks through me, and his words are upon my tongue.

He shall be as the morning light, as the rising of the morning without clouds, and as the light after the rain in the tender pastures.

David in the Bible, one of the most influential figures in Jewish history, lived a life full of legends and drama. As the second king of Israel, David's achievements and shortcomings are deeply imprinted in the Bible and history.

David's accomplishments were first and foremost evident in his unification and expansion of the nation of Israel. He defeated Israel's enemies and expanded the country, making Israel a powerful force in the Middle East at the time. David was also an outstanding military leader, who won the respect and love of the people for his extraordinary courage and wisdom on the battlefield.

In addition to his military achievements, David was also a talented poet and musician. Many of the psalms in the Bible are credited with his composition, and his musical talent also brought cultural prosperity and spiritual enrichment to Israel.

However, David's life was also full of human weaknesses and shortcomings. His infidelity, especially an immoral relationship with Uriah's wife, Bathsheba, exposed his moral deficiencies. This event not only led to Bathsheba's pregnancy, but also to Uriah's death, creating a serious moral crisis for David's reign.

In addition, David's family experienced many difficulties and internal conflicts. His son Absalom betrayed him and attempted to usurp the throne, which eventually led to a civil war and numerous casualties. These family problems exposed weaknesses under David's rule and posed serious challenges to his dynasty.

David was a man of light and shadow, and his life brought prosperity and splendor to Israel, but at the same time exposed the weakness and fragility of human nature. His story is a reminder that even the greatest leaders have shortcomings and mistakes, but it's important to be able to learn from them and find strength and growth in the midst of setbacks.

David has many influential passages in the Bible, some of which are psalms he wrote, while others are accounts of his life and reign. Here are some of the more influential Bible passages that are relevant to David:

Psalm 23: "The Lord Is My Shepherd," a psalm that expresses trust and dependence on God, has become a scripture for many Christians seeking comfort and strength in difficult situations.

1 Samuel 17: The story of David's battle with Goliath, showing his courage and faith, became a heroic story for the nation of Israel.

2 Samuel 7: An account of God's eternal covenant with David, foreshadowing the eternal kingdom to be established.

Samuel Records 11: David's immoral relationship with Uriah's wife, Bathsheba, exposes his moral deficiencies and plunges him into a moral crisis.

Second Samuel Records 12: The story of the prophet Nathan rebuking David, reminding him of the consequences of his sin and prophesying God's punishment for his family.

2 Samuel 22 and 2 Samuel 23: David's Hymns and His Heroic Accounts, show his talent as a military leader and poet.

We pray

May the Lord have mercy on us and give us the fear of God so that our lives may be as clear and clear as a cloudless morning. Pray that the Lord will help us to remember your presence in our daily lives, to revere your holy name, and to guide us with your words and paths.

Pray that the Lord will give us wisdom and courage so that we can resist temptation, turn away from sin, and stand firm in your path. May your Spirit fill our hearts and lead us to make choices that are in line with your heart and live a life of holiness and integrity.

Pray that the Lord will keep our hearts and minds from the corruption of the world and the flesh, walk with your Word, connect with your Spirit, and enjoy the joy and peace of being with you. May your reverence be the cornerstone of our lives so that we can walk with you at all times and glorify your holy name.

Lord, may your grace and love be with us at all times, so that our lives will be as bright and clear as a cloudless morning. In the name of Jesus Christ our Savior, amen.

2Samuel chapter 23

2Sa. 23:1 These are the last words of David: “The oracle of David son of Jesse, the oracle of the man exalted by the Most High, the man anointed by the God of Jacob, Israel’s singer of songs:

[Or Israel’s beloved singer]

2Sa. 23:2 “The Spirit of the LORD spoke through me; his word was on my tongue.

2Sa. 23:3 The God of Israel spoke, the Rock of Israel said to me: ‘When one rules over men in righteousness, when he rules in the fear of God,

2Sa. 23:4 he is like the light of morning at sunrise on a cloudless morning, like the brightness after rain that brings the grass from the earth.’

2Sa. 23:5 “Is not my house right with God? Has he not made with me an everlasting covenant, arranged and secured in every part? Will he not bring to fruition my salvation and grant me my every desire?

2Sa. 23:6 But evil men are all to be cast aside like thorns, which are not gathered with the hand.

2Sa. 23:7 Whoever touches thorns uses a tool of iron or the shaft of a spear; they are burned up where they lie.”

2Sa. 23:8 These are the names of David’s mighty men: Josheb Basshebeth, [Hebrew; some Septuagint manuscripts suggest

Ish-Bosheth, that is, Esh-Baal (see also 1 Chron. 11:11

Jashobeam).] a Tahkemonite, [Probably a variant of Hacmonite (see 1 Chron. 11:11)] was chief of the Three; he raised his spear against eight hundred men, whom he killed [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 11:11);

Hebrew and other Septuagint manuscripts Three; it was Adino the Eznite who killed eight hundred men] in one encounter.

2Sa. 23:9 Next to him was Eleazar son of Dodai the Ahohite. As one of the three mighty men, he was with David when they taunted the Philistines gathered at Pas Dammim [See 1 Chron. 11:13; Hebrew gathered there.] for battle. Then the men of Israel retreated,

2Sa. 23:10 but he stood his ground and struck down the Philistines till his hand grew tired and froze to the sword. The LORD brought about a great victory that day. The troops returned to Eleazar, but only to strip the dead.

2Sa. 23:11 Next to him was Shammah son of Agee the Hararite. When

the Philistines banded together at a place where there was a field full of lentils, Israel’s troops fled from them.

2Sa. 23:12 But Shammah took his stand in the middle of the field. He defended it and struck the Philistines down, and the LORD brought about a great victory.

2Sa. 23:13 During harvest time, three of the thirty chief men came down to David at the cave of Adullam, while a band of Philistines was encamped in the Valley of Rephaim.

2Sa. 23:14 At that time David was in the stronghold, and the Philistine garrison was at Bethlehem.

2Sa. 23:15 David longed for water and said, "Oh, that someone would get me a drink of water from the well near the gate of Bethlehem!"

2Sa. 23:16 So the three mighty men broke through the Philistine lines, drew water from the well near the gate of Bethlehem and carried it back to David. But he refused to drink it; instead, he poured it out before the LORD.

2Sa. 23:17 "Far be it from me, O LORD, to do this!" he said. "Is it not the blood of men who went at the risk of their lives?" And David would not drink it. Such were the exploits of the three mighty men.

2Sa. 23:18 Abishai the brother of Joab son of Zeruiah was chief of the

Three. [Most Hebrew manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 11:20);

two Hebrew manuscripts and Syriac Thirty] He raised his spear against three hundred men, whom he killed, and so he became as famous as the Three.

2Sa. 23:19 Was he not held in greater honour than the Three? He became their commander, even though he was not included among them.

2Sa. 23:20 Benaiah son of Jehoiada was a valiant fighter from Kabzeel,

who performed great exploits. He struck down two of Moab's best men. He also went down into a pit on a snowy day and killed a lion.

2Sa. 23:21 And he struck down a huge Egyptian. Although the Egyptian had a spear in his hand, Benaiah went against him with a club. He snatched the spear from the Egyptian's hand and killed him with his own spear.

2Sa. 23:22 Such were the exploits of Benaiah son of Jehoiada; he too was as famous as the three mighty men.

2Sa. 23:23 He was held in greater honour than any of the Thirty, but he was not included among the Three. And David put him in charge of his bodyguard.

2Sa. 23:24 Among the Thirty were: Asahel the brother of Joab, Elhanan son of Dodo from Bethlehem,

2Sa. 23:25 Shammah the Harodite, Elikah the Harodite,

2Sa. 23:26 Helez the Paltite, Ira son of Ikkesh from Tekoa,

2Sa. 23:27 Abiezer from Anathoth, Mebunnai [Hebrew; some Septuagint

manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 11:29) Sibbecai] the Hushathite,
 2Sa. 23:28 Zalmon the Ahohite, Maharai the Netophathite,
 2Sa. 23:29 Heled [Some Hebrew manuscripts and Vulgate (see also 1
 Chron. 11:30); most Hebrew manuscripts Heleb] son of Baanah the Netophathite, Ithai son of
 Ribai from Gibeah in Benjamin,
 2Sa. 23:30 Benaiah the Pirathonite, Hiddai [Hebrew; some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1
 Chron. 11:32) Hurai] from the ravines of Gaash,
 2Sa. 23:31 Abi-Albon the Arbathite, Azmaveth the Barhumite,
 2Sa. 23:32 Eliahba the Shaalbonite, the sons of Jashen, Jonathan 2Sa. 23:33 son of [Some
 Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron.
 11:34); Hebrew does not have son of.] Shammah the Hararite, Ahiam son of Sharar [Hebrew;
 some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 11:35) Sacar] the Hararite,
 2Sa. 23:34 Eliphelet son of Ahasbai the Maacathite, Eliam son of
 Ahithophel the Gilonite,
 2Sa. 23:35 Hezro the Carmelite, Paarai the Arbite,
 2Sa. 23:36 Igal son of Nathan from Zobah, the son of Hagri, [Some
 Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 11:38); Hebrew
 Haggadi]
 2Sa. 23:37 Zelek the Ammonite, Naharai the Beerothite, the armour bearer of Joab son of
 Zeruiah,
 2Sa. 23:38 Ira the Ithrite, Gareb the Ithrite
 2Sa. 23:39 and Uriah the Hittite. There were thirty-seven in all.

Chapter 23 contains David's last words, which are a poetic expression of his faith and gratitude to God. David reflects on God's faithfulness and protection throughout his life, despite his many failures and shortcomings. He describes God as his rock, his refuge, and his salvation, and acknowledges that all of his success and victories were only possible because of God's help.

David also acknowledges the role of his mighty men, the brave warriors who fought alongside him and helped to establish his kingdom. He praises their courage and loyalty, and recounts some of their greatest deeds.

The chapter ends with a list of David's elite warriors, known as the "Thirty," who were renowned for their bravery and skill in battle. The list includes Joab, Abishai, and other familiar names from earlier in the book.

Overall, Chapter 23 serves as a fitting conclusion to the story of David's reign, emphasizing his faith in God and the loyal support of his trusted warriors.

Chapter 23 of the book of 2 Samuel contains David's last words, a poetic reflection on his reign and the mighty men who served him. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "The Spirit of the Lord speaks through me; his word is upon my tongue." (2 Samuel 23:2) - This verse sets the tone for the rest of the chapter, emphasizing David's belief that his words are inspired by God.

2. "When one rules justly over men, ruling in the fear of God, he dawns on them like the morning light, like the sun shining forth on a cloudless morning, like rain that makes grass to sprout from the earth." (2 Samuel 23:3-4) - This verse speaks to David's philosophy of leadership, emphasizing the importance of ruling justly and in the fear of God. It shows how he believes that a just ruler can bring blessings to his people.

3. "These are the names of the mighty men whom David had: Josheb-basshebeth a Tahchemonite; he was chief of the three. He wielded his spear against eight hundred whom he killed at one time." (2 Samuel 23:8) - This verse introduces the list of David's mighty men, warriors who were renowned for their bravery and skill in battle. It shows the kind of men that David surrounded himself with and relied upon for protection and support.

4. "But the king said to Joab and the commanders of the army, 'Why do you not number the people, for Israel mustered in order to fight against us?'" (2 Samuel 23:17) - This verse references an incident where David's pride led him to order a census of the people, an act that was seen as a sin against God. It shows how even a great leader like David was capable of making mistakes.

5. "These things did Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, and won a name beside the three mighty men. He was renowned among the thirty, but he did not attain to the three.

And David set him over his bodyguard." (2 Samuel 23:22-23) - This verse speaks to Benaiah's bravery and skill as a warrior, and how he was rewarded by David for his service. It shows the kind of men that David trusted to protect him. Overall, Chapter 23 of 2 Samuel is a reflection on David's reign and the men who served him. It shows David's philosophy of leadership and the kind of men he surrounded himself with, as well as his belief in God's inspiration and guidance. It is a fitting end to the story of David's life and reign.

In 2 Samuel Chapter 23, we encounter David's last words and a list of his mighty men. Here are some key reflections from the chapter:

David's Faithfulness and God's Covenant: The chapter begins with David's proclamation of faithfulness to God and his acknowledgment of God's everlasting covenant. David recognizes that God is the source of his strength and success, and he attributes his accomplishments to God's guidance and empowerment. This reflects David's deep trust in God's faithfulness and the importance of honoring the covenant relationship with Him.

The Mighty Men of David: The chapter provides a list of David's mighty men who were renowned for their courage and valor in battle. These warriors displayed unwavering loyalty to David, risking their lives for him and achieving remarkable feats of bravery. Their inclusion highlights the importance of courage, loyalty, and selflessness in serving a leader and accomplishing great tasks.

Examples of Heroic Deeds: Within the list of mighty men, the chapter recounts specific examples of their heroic deeds. These accounts serve as reminders of the remarkable acts of valor performed by these warriors, showcasing their unwavering commitment to David and their exceptional courage in the face of adversity. The inclusion of these stories emphasizes the significance of individual acts of bravery and the impact they can have in fulfilling a greater purpose.

God's Sovereignty in David's Rule: Throughout the chapter, David acknowledges God's role in his kingship and the establishment of his dynasty. He recognizes that his reign was part of God's plan and that God had granted him success and victory. This reflects David's understanding of God's sovereignty and his humility in recognizing that his accomplishments were ultimately a result of God's favor.

Reflection on Leadership: Chapter 23 offers reflections on the qualities of leadership, emphasizing the importance of faithfulness, trust in God's covenant, loyalty, courage, and selflessness. It highlights the significant role that leaders and their dedicated followers play in achieving success and fulfilling a greater purpose. The chapter serves as a reminder of the impact of leadership on the lives of those under their charge and the importance of honoring the covenant relationship with God in leadership.

Overall, 2 Samuel Chapter 23 offers reflections on David's faithfulness and God's covenant, the mighty men of David, examples of heroic deeds, God's sovereignty in David's rule, and reflections on leadership. It serves as a testament to the importance of trust in God, the qualities of dedicated followership, and the impact of leadership in fulfilling God's purposes.

