

## 1: Solomon - Wikipedia

*Furthermore, David's throne would endure forever " that is, a descendent of David would be king forever " though if David's successors sinned, they would be punished harshly. David was thrilled to have this excellent promise from God.*

He was a righteous king, a poet, musician and an acclaimed warrior. David was the youngest son of Jesse and spent most of his early years as a shepherd. He was born in the land of Judah, in Bethlehem. There, God would show Samuel the future King of Israel. After that, Samuel was to anoint the chosen king. Samuel went to Bethlehem and informed Jesse about his mission. Jesse never thought that David would be considered to become a king and therefore told his other 7 sons to pass before Samuel. However, Samuel informed him that God did not choose any of them. He therefore asked Jesse whether he had any other son. Jesse told him that the youngest was a small boy who was tending sheep. Samuel ordered for David to be brought before him. After the anointing, an evil spirit from God started to torment King Saul. One of his attendants suggested that a good musician be brought to the king and play music. Thenceforth, whenever the evil spirit started to torment Saul, David would play the harp and the king would feel better. David and Goliath Israelites were at war with the Philistine in the valley of Elah. Jesse would send David from time to time to take food to his older brothers at the battle. One day David heard one of the Philistines, Goliath, demanding the Israelites to send one of their soldiers to fight him. David told Saul that he was willing to fight Goliath. Saul allowed David to fight Goliath. David took a sling and a stone and moved towards the battle field where Goliath was waiting for his opponent. Goliath was amazed to see David, since he was still a small boy. Using his sling, David struck Goliath with a stone in the forehead, killing him instantly. Becoming Commander After winning this battle, King Saul decided to retain David permanently in his troops. He also offered his youngest daughter Michah to become the wife of David. This made David his son-in-law. The king would send David on military expeditions from time to time and was successful all the time. This made David very popular among Israelites and people loved him very much. The king did not like the popularity that David was getting and decided to kill him. King Achish of Philistine at the time gave David the town of Ziklag. However, David continued to support Israelites secretly. The battle took place at Mount Gilboa, where the Philistines managed to kill Saul and his son Jonathan. David mourned the death of his friend Jonathan and then moved to Hebron where he was anointed as the king of Judah. Ish-Bosheth was killed in one of the battles, and the elders of Israel went to Hebron where they anointed David as the King over Judah and Israel. David was 30 years old when he was anointed as the King of Israel. His Second Wife David continued to win many battles, including the one where he conquered the Jebusite fortress and made it his capital. Bathsheba became pregnant and David became very worried. David sent Uriah to a battle and instructed his army to abandon Uriah in the battlefield. Uriah died at the battle and later on David married Bathsheba. God sent prophet Nathan to David to tell him that He was not happy with what he had done to Uriah and that there would be consequences for those actions. After Bathsheba had given birth, the child became very ill and died on the seventh day. Contrary to the expectation of many, David rejoiced and feasted after the death of the child. Absalom, son of David, rebelled against his father and went to battle at Ephraim. David did not rejoice for the victory, rather, he was shaken with grief. To David, he would have preferred to die instead of Absalom. Old Age King David reigned over Israel until when he was old and bedridden. After getting bedridden, his eldest surviving son, Adonijah, declared himself as the king. Solomon was the son of Bathsheba. Their plans succeeded and Solomon was anointed as the king of Israel. Before his death, David called Solomon and requested him to kill his oldest enemies. David also made Solomon to swear that the line of David and Solomon would become heir to the throne of Judah forever. David died in B. Islam regards David as one of the major prophet that was sent by Allah to guide Israel. In the Bible, David is credited as the author of the Book of Psalms, which is regarded as book of divine wisdom. Leave a Reply Your email address will not be published.

## 2: Bible Stories: The Biography Of King David - Catholic Teacher Resources

*David is described in the Hebrew Bible as the second king of the United Kingdom of Israel and Judah.. In the biblical narrative, David is a young shepherd who first gains fame as a musician and later by killing Goliath.*

In the Bible sources 1 Samuel 16–27 and 2 Kings 2 is our main source for David, supplemented by 1 Chronicles. Other texts name him, but in the main to emblemize either the dynasty in Jerusalem or a salvific ideal. He appears in superscriptions to many Psalms, on occasion as Ps. Some scholars maintain that, like King Arthur, David is a late invention. This ninth-century evidence explains his significance in the eighth and later centuries as an icon of Judah and as the progenitor of a line of kings whom yhwh adopted at accession Isa. Our sources in Samuel may be divided into three or more categories. In 2 Samuel, we have literature that is nearly contemporary with David himself, probably produced mainly in the court of Solomon. Some of this material is continuous with materials in 1 Samuel. Thus, at a minimum, 1 Samuel 25–30 Conversely, 1 Samuel 31 This text consists of two parallel sources now in combination. A representative division yields narrative sources as follows: Further legendary material shared by the sources is the etiology of the phrase, "Is Saul, too, among the prophets? This was originally a proverb, "Is it asked, too, among the prophets? It is the material in the b source that seems to continue directly into 2 Samuel. Further, the b source concedes, while the a source denies, that David worked as a subordinate of the Philistines. Arguably, both sources are composite, such that some material in each is early, other material later. All the same, the compilation of the a source postdates the compilation of the b source in this context. It presents the monarchy, however, as an institution adopted by humans, and tolerated by yhwh, This view programmed later Israelite views of the monarchy see Hos. The a source, conversely, treats kingship as lowered from heaven. The syntax of complex sentences in 2 Samuel is not, typically, that of later biblical prose. We may add that the settlement patterns, especially of the Negev and Philistia, reflected in the b source 1 Sam. To take a particular example, 1 Samuel 31 As Ziklag lay in the hinterland of Gath, it could not have belonged to kings of Judah after the eighth century b. Finally, 2 Samuel starts a continuous reportage that ends at the end of 2 Kings in which reports of external contact are consistently corroborated and never falsified. David is then elected king of Israel; he conquers Jerusalem, and brings the ark there from the Gibeonite center, Kiryath-Jearim. A report about a census and the acquisition of the ground for the temple closes 2 Samuel. It contains independent information about officials, but the text is usually derivative or projects later information into the past. However, Chronicles is important as a textual witness for reconstructing early readings in Samuel. Various prophets – Amos, Hosea, Isaiah, Jeremiah, and Ezekiel – refer to David as the emblem of the dynasty that will rule Israel in time. After the exile, so does Zechariah chaps. Ezra and Nehemiah, like Chronicles, remember David as a cult founder for example, Ezra 3: Proverbs and Ecclesiastes cite David as an ancestor of their authors. And, Song of Songs 4: Finally, David appears in the superscriptions of numerous psalms, usually in an indeterminate setting. Several superscriptions stipulate particular conditions as Ps. No reference is plainly early; Psalms 89, address dynastic promises. Is the superscription "to David" musical, then, or dedicatory? The audience, learning that Israel "revolted against the house of David," thus 1 Kings 15 The root is dwd, usually "paternal uncle" or "beloved. It is unlikely that there is any relation to the term for uncle. Several other names are related to this one: The meaning of "Ariel" is unknown. It may be a sort of hero or statue or icon of a cult founder for Moabites, 2 Sam 17 It also appears as a name Gen. Dwd in the Mesha stela is not proprietary to Judah. The inscription attests the fortification of Atarot and Nebo by Omri and Ahab, whose dynasty lent Israel its own dynastic name "the house of Omri". Nevertheless, the dwd of Ataroth was a significant item, as singular as yhwh. It probably is a divine epithet or hypostasis. Chronicles also refers to "David son of Jesse" in order to punctuate the narrative 1 Chr. Later materials – the end of Ruth and 1 Chronicles 2: The age of this tradition, which supplies the place of authentic royal ancestry, is probably reasonably old. Some even argue that the story of David taking his parents to Moab for safekeeping 1 Sam. Every tradition Ruth; 1 Sam. The aim of the earliest versions was to deny that he acted as a subordinate to the king of Gath, and that he remained a Philistine ally throughout his reign. It is uncertain whether David served Saul. David was the vassal of Achish of Gath. One source claims

that Achish rejected him in Sam. Another source admits that David worked for Achish but blunts the point of the embarrassment by alibiing David for the battle in which Saul perished. David reigns seven years in Hebron in Sam 2: There was, however, no interregnum between Saul and Ishbaal so in Sam 2: This explains why his alleged conflict with Philistia arises over Jerusalem. He was in name the same throughout his reign. But his taking of Jerusalem could be portrayed as the occasion of Israelite declarations of allegiance to him in Sam. His expansion must reflect service to Achish, as the hills, previously, were virtually empty. Likewise, Samuel alleges that Michal was betrothed to David in Sam. This narrative strategy transforms her delivery into the settlement of a contractual claim, and thus denies that it was the price of a peacemaking marriage alliance. Later, David sequestered Michal: David proclaimed his innocence in the matter and executed the assassins in Sam. The killers had good reason to expect a heartier reception; David had good reason for silencing them. His policy regarding Saulides was to export the living and import the dead. Mephiboshet Meribbaal in 1 Chr. After the Absalom revolt, David awarded half the estate to Ziba. The only other relation to survive the purge was Shimei, who accused David of murdering the entire family in Sam. Solomon later executed Shimei. David exterminated or permitted the extermination of Saul and his descendants. All these presentations serve to insulate David against accusations that must have stemmed from his contemporaries. Any other explanation violates the nature of Near Eastern literary history, and will be too clever by half. Judah at the time was sparsely settled, especially outside the Shephelah. Pastoralists were probably traversing the Negev from Philistia to North Arabia at the time. Judah does not appear in any clearly premonarchic Israelite tradition especially Judg. No such defined geographical entity existed before David occupied Hebron. Even in Hebron, David continued to contain Israelites from reaching or threatening the Philistine plain in the Shephelah, particularly at Gath. He may have helped to project a threat against Ekron. He also engaged in marital diplomacy. David took her from Saul. Her first husband, Nabal, was a man of parts in Judah in Sam. Marriage with Abigail established a claim on Judah. A marital alliance with the king of Geshur in the Golan then surrounded Israel. David added appeals to Transjordan to defect from Ishbaal in Sam. Combining the peripheral powers with alliances in Philistia, another border region, David engulfed the northern tribes. He enlisted Gibeonites north of Jerusalem and other mercenary elements, including "Gittites," some of whom stemmed from Kiryath-Jearim, a Gibeonite town. According to 2 Samuel 2, David asked Gileadites elements in Transjordan to recognize him as king. In Samuel the collaborators represent the whole of Israel. David was, in the end, a Middle Eastern politician, and can only have ruled by division and terror. Yet nothing comparable appears later in Kings, again distinguishing writing about the United Monarchy from that about its successor regimes. The reports about the course of bureaucratization attest the development of the state. Later titulature, attested in Kings and in epigraphs, indicates a far more extensive administrative apparatus. The most diagnostic element of any narrative history is its omissions.

### 3: David - Wikipedia

*David: David, second king of ancient Israel, an important figure in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam. He was the father of Solomon. The primary evidence for David's career is constituted by several chapters of the books 1 and 2 Samuel in the Hebrew Bible (Old Testament).*

Early in his reign, God promised him great wisdom, and in fact his wisdom was legendary in his own time and today. However, in spite of the great advantages of his heritage from David, wisdom from God, and the prosperity and security that resulted, late in life Solomon fell away from God and lived a life full of sin. As a result, the glory days of Israel were short-lived. Adonijah held a coronation ceremony just outside the capital city, Jerusalem, inviting only his supporters and excluding those not in sympathy with his cause. In alarm, the guests dispersed to their homes. It would have been normal for Solomon to execute Adonijah and Joab as conspirators and traitors to the throne. Solomon freed Adonijah, with the stipulation that if he offended again, he would be executed for treason. Some time later Adonijah petitioned for the hand of Abishag, a servant of dead King David, in marriage. Upon this infraction, Solomon executed his sentence of death, previously stayed, upon Adonijah and Joab. He could have asked for wealth, political or military security, long life or fame, but instead he asked for wisdom to carry out the responsibilities God had given him. He was the acknowledged expert in botany and biology. He held seminars attended by cabinet members of kings from throughout the region. Even the Queen of Sheba, who traveled 1,000 miles to visit Solomon, was totally wowed by the magnificence of his operations. Two women, plaintiff and defendant, each had a baby. One baby had died, and each woman claimed to be the mother of the surviving infant. Clearly one woman was lying, but which one? And failure to provide justice in this difficult case would set the tone for the rest of his administration. Solomon ordered that a sword be brought to the courtroom, and a murmur must have rumbled through the crowd. God had indeed kept his promise. But the most famous of all his achievements was the temple that bore his name. King David, forbidden by God from building the temple, consoled himself by accumulating vast amounts of building materials, including timber, dressed stone, iron and bronze, silver and gold. Solomon followed this up with further imports of lumber and quarried stone. The amount was so great that, to transport the materials, Solomon conscripted a labor force of nearly 1,000,000 of his own people, not counting the workers of the foreign exporters. Even with a huge staff of both paid and conscripted labor, its construction had taken seven years. As the Ark was positioned in its place, the LORD showed his approval; the glory of the LORD, in the form of a cloud, at once dark and shining brightly, filled the temple. It was so intense the priests had to abandon their rituals and go outside. Solomon preached sermons and prayed prayers, asking the LORD to be present in the temple, to use the temple to draw his people to faithfulness, and to bless all who worship him there. When all was done, the LORD spoke to Solomon, promising that if his people were faithful, he would bless them, but if they turned to sin, he would destroy them. Even so, if they repented of their sin, he would bless them again, rescuing them from the troubles that resulted from their sin. She asked all her difficult questions, and Solomon answered them all to her satisfaction. The king gave her gifts fit for a queen, and she returned home. In all, he had 1,000 wives, many of them foreign. And in fact, this is what happened to Solomon. Out of love for his wives, Solomon built shrines to their idols. To please his wives, he personally participated in the worship of those idols. This was no small sin, nor a positive expression of religious freedom. Each of these idols was connected with detestable practices. For example, both of the idols Chemosh and Molech required human sacrifice of children or infants in their worship. And so Solomon, previously pure and committed to the LORD, introduced much sin into Israel in the name of political success. For this apostasy, God told Solomon he had decided to remove him from being king.

## 4: David - Simple English Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The biblical King David of Israel was known for his diverse skills as both a warrior and a writer of psalms.*

King David is one of the most important figures in Jewish history. There is so much that can be said about him. We get the glimpse of the beauty of his soul when we read the Psalms, most of which he wrote. The Lord is my shepherd I shall not want Psalm 23 The Lord is my light and my salvation, whom should I fear My help comes from the Lord, Maker of heaven and earth Psalm Even when we consider his military conquest, we see that the driving force behind them was his attachment to God. The hereditary bloodline of King David will become the only legitimate royal bloodline in Jewish history. From David will come all the future kings of Judah and ultimately, at the end of history, the Messiah. This idea of a God-ordained monarchy will be copied by many other nations throughout history and will serve as the basis for the concept of "the divine right of kings" in Medieval and Renaissance Europe. When David takes the throne, Egypt and Assyria are both on a significant decline. For the years since the Jewish people first entered the Land of Israel until the time of King David, Jerusalem has remained an unconquered non-Jewish city in the heart of a Jewish country. It is a city-state inhabited by Canaanite tribe called Jebusites the Arab village of Silwan, just south of the walls of the Old City, is located there now. The spring is accessed from inside the city by a long shaft carved into rock. The first thing that David does after he occupies the city is make it his capital. And here we have to pause and ask: Certainly there were more suitable sites for the capital of Israel. Jerusalem does not adjoin any important body of water nor is it located on any trade route. All the capital cities in the world are built near oceans, seas, rivers, lakes, or at least near a major trade route. There are major trade routes crisscrossing Israel at this time. Logically, the capital of Israel should have been on the Mediterranean Sea. The reason why Jerusalem has to do with a very unique aspect of the Jewish people, and why the children of Israel became a nation in the first place. Normally, nations become nations by living in a piece of real estate for a long period of time, developing a common language and a common culture. Take the French for example. A group of people over a period of time moved into a common piece of real estate which later became known as France , and shared a common language. After a shared period of national experience, they coalesced into an identity known as the French. More or less, this scenario works for every nation. The Jews became a nation shortly after escaping slavery in Egypt. The Jews became a nation there, when they made a covenant with God, promising "we will do and we will hear. And it turns out that there is no better place to relate to God than Jerusalem. The purchase is recorded in the Bible in two places 2 Samuel This hill is Mount Moriah and what it may lack in physical size, it more than compensates for spiritual greatness. This is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven. Jerusalem has been conquered or destroyed 36 times in 3, years. Today on this spot stands an Islamic structure known as the Dome of the Rock. Under this golden dome is an exposed piece of the bedrock of Mount Moriah-metaphysically known as the even shatiya, literally, "drinking stone. And it is an occasion of great communal happiness. In ecstasy David dances wildly at this celebration. For this he is condemned by his wife Michal, the daughter of Saul, who had stuck with him through thick and thin and who even saved his life when King Saul wanted to kill him. But now Michal attacks David, ridiculing his behavior 2 Samuel 6: And I shall behave even more humbly than this, and I shall be lowly in my eyes; and of the maidservants of whom you have spoken, by them shall I will be held in honor. And Michal the daughter of Saul had no child to the day of her death. A number of reasons are given. One is that the Temple is a house of God and a house of peace and David has a lot of blood on his hands from subduing the enemies of Israel. However, he is promised that his son will build it. Now David has a number of sons by several wives, some of whom give him serious trouble. One, Amnon, rapes his sister, Tamar. Another, Absalom plots against David and tries to have him deposed. In summary, however, this is what happens. Restless one night, David is pacing the roof of his palace from where he has a view of the homes and gardens in the city below 3. And there he spies a beautiful woman bathing. She is the wife of one of his generals, Uriah, the Hittite, who is away at war. David sends for Bathsheba and spends the night with her. When she becomes pregnant, he commands that Uriah be placed on the front lines, where he dies in battle. David then marries Bathsheba. At this point, the prophet Nathan is sent

by God to reprove David. See 2 Samuel He says that he has come to inform the king of a great injustice in the land. A rich man with many sheep, stole the one beloved sheep of a poor man, and had it slaughtered for a feast. Furious at what he hears, King David, declares, "As God lives, the one who has done this deserves death. This is an enormously complex story and there is much more here than meets the eye. As noted in earlier installments, the Bible takes a hyper-critical position of Jewish leaders. David goes into a period of prayer and fasting, but the child dies nevertheless. David realizes that the death of the baby and later the revolt of his beloved son, Absalom II Samuel , were divine punishment and also served as atonement for his actions. David "pays his dues," repents for many years and is ultimately forgiven by God. Before long Bathsheba is pregnant again. One fascinating example are the Makuya sect in Japan who claim that there is an ancient connection between the Japanese and the Jews and that the Royal family of Japan is actually descended from King David. Another example is the British. For seven hundred years, every king and queen of England was crowned king while sitting on a throne mounted on a large block of limestone. Scottish tradition held that the stone was the "pillow" that Jacob rested his head on when he had his dream. As outrageous as this idea may sound it shows us the centrality and importance of the Davidic line in history. This is simply not true. The holiest spot is Mt Moriah itself. Today this holiest of places is hidden behind the Western Wall and under the Moslem shrine called the Dome of the Rock. As a prophet, David saw that Bathsheba was destined for him. The issue was not that Bathsheba was meant to be his wife, but rather how he acquired her. Article 18 of 68 in the series Jewish History.

### 5: King David (c. BC) Biography - The 2nd King of Israel

*David, the son of Jesse of Bethlehem, of the tribe of Judah, was the most brilliant leader of ancient Israel. David's Early Life. When David was just a shepherd boy, he was called to play music for King Saul in order to cure his melancholy.*

Biblical account[ edit ] The life of Solomon is primarily described in the second Book of Samuel , and by 1 Chronicles and 1 Kings. His two names mean " peaceful " and " friend of God ", both appropriate to the story of his rule. Solomon had three named full brothers born to Bathsheba: Nathan , Shammua, and Shobab, [16] besides six known older half-brothers born of as many mothers. After he died, David was finally able to marry his wife. As punishment, the first child, who was conceived during the adulterous relationship, died. It is this reason why his name, which means peace, was chosen. Some historians cited that Nathan the Prophet brought up Solomon as his father was busy governing the realm. According to 1 Kings 1: According to the First Book of Kings , when David was old, "he could not get warm". The young woman was very beautiful, and she was of service to the king and attended to him, but the king knew her not. He founded numerous colonies, some of which doubled as trading posts and military outposts. Trade relationships were a focus of his administration. Solomon is considered the most wealthy of the Israelite kings named in the Bible. Solomon was the Biblical king most famous for his wisdom. In 1 Kings he sacrificed to God, and God later appeared to him in a dream [25] asking what Solomon wanted from God. Solomon asked for wisdom. The Judgment of Solomon, painting on ceramic, Castelli, 18th century, Lille Museum of Fine Arts Perhaps the best known story of his wisdom is the Judgment of Solomon ; two women each lay claim to being the mother of the same child. Solomon easily resolved the dispute by commanding the child to be cut in half and shared between the two. One woman promptly renounced her claim, proving that she would rather give the child up than see it killed. Solomon declared the woman who showed compassion to be the true mother, entitled to the whole child. In a single year, according to 1 Kings Solomon is described as surrounding himself with all the luxuries and the grandeur of an Eastern monarch, and his government prospered. He entered into an alliance with Hiram I , king of Tyre , who in many ways greatly assisted him in his numerous undertakings. Construction projects[ edit ] Solomon and the plan for the First Temple , illustration from a Bible card published by the Providence Lithograph Co. Solomon is described as undertaking the construction of the temple , with the help of an architect, also named Hiram , and other materials, sent from King Hiram of Tyre. After the completion of the temple, Solomon is described in the biblical narrative as erecting many other buildings of importance in Jerusalem. For 13 years, he was engaged in the building of a royal palace on Ophel a hilly promontory in central Jerusalem. This complex included buildings referred to as: Solomon is also described as rebuilding cities elsewhere in Israel, creating the port of Ezion-Geber , and constructing Palmyra in the wilderness as a commercial depot and military outpost. Although the location of the port of Ezion-Geber is known, no remains have ever been found. More archaeological success has been achieved with the major cities Solomon is said to have strengthened or rebuilt, for example, Hazor , Megiddo and Gezer. Wives and concubines[ edit ] According to the biblical account, Solomon had wives and concubines. The Biblical narrative notes with disapproval that Solomon permitted his foreign wives to import their national deities, building temples to Ashtoreth and Milcom. The queen is described as visiting with a number of gifts including gold, spices and precious stones. When Solomon gave her "all her desire, whatsoever she asked," she left satisfied 1 Kings In a Rabbinical account e. Targum Sheni , Solomon was accustomed to ordering the living creatures of the world to dance before him Rabbinical accounts say that Solomon had been given control over all living things by Yahweh , but one day upon discovering that the mountain-cock or hoopoe Aramaic name: Colloquy of the Queen of Sheba. An Ethiopian account from the 14th century Kebra Nagast maintains that the Queen of Sheba had sexual relations with King Solomon and gave birth by the Mai Bella stream in the province of Hamasien , Eritrea. The Ethiopian tradition has a detailed account of the affair. The claim of such a lineage and of possession of the Ark has been an important source of legitimacy and prestige for the Ethiopian monarchy throughout the many centuries of its existence, and had important and lasting effects on Ethiopian culture as a whole. The Ethiopian government and church deny all requests to view the alleged ark. According to 1 Kings Solomon sins in all

three of these areas. Solomon collects talents of gold each year 1 Kings Solomon gathers a large number of horses and chariots and even brings in horses from Egypt. Just as Deuteronomy 17 warns, collecting horses and chariots takes Israel back to Egypt. Finally, Solomon marries foreign women, and these women turn Solomon to other gods. Solomon was said to have "sinned" by acquiring many foreign wives. But he did not keep what the Lord commanded. Therefore the Lord said to Solomon, "Since this has been your practice and you have not kept my covenant and my statutes that I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom from you and will give it to your servant. Yet for the sake of David your father I will not do it in your days, but I will tear it out of the hand of your son. However, I will not tear away all the kingdom, but I will give one tribe to your son, for the sake of David my servant and for the sake of Jerusalem that I have chosen. Enemies[ edit ] Near the end of his life, Solomon was forced to contend with several enemies, including Hadad of Edom , Rezon of Zobah , and one of his officials named Jeroboam who was from the tribe of Ephraim. He dies of natural causes [37] at around 60 years of age. However, ten of the Tribes of Israel refuse to accept him as king, splitting the United Monarchy in the northern Kingdom of Israel under Jeroboam , while Rehoboam continues to reign over the much smaller southern Kingdom of Judah. Henceforth the two kingdoms are never again united. Jewish scriptures[ edit ] King Solomon is one of the central Biblical figures in Jewish heritage that have lasting religious, national and political aspects. As the builder of the First Temple in Jerusalem and last ruler of the united Kingdom of Israel before its division into the northern Kingdom of Israel and the southern Kingdom of Judah , Solomon is associated with the peak "golden age" of the independent Kingdom of Israel as well as a source of judicial and religious wisdom. According to Jewish tradition, King Solomon wrote three books of the Bible: Mishlei Book of Proverbs , a collection of fables and wisdom of life Kohelet Ecclesiastes , a book of contemplation and his self-reflection. Shir ha-Shirim Song of Songs , an unusual collection of poetry interspersed with verse, whose interpretation is either literal i. The Hebrew word "To Solomon" which can also be translated as "by Solomon" appears in the title of two hymns, 72 and , in the book of Psalms Tehillim , suggesting to some that Solomon wrote them. In this work, Solomon is portrayed as an astronomer. Other books of wisdom poetry such as the Odes of Solomon and the Psalms of Solomon also bear his name. The Gnostic Apocalypse of Adam , which may date to the 1st or 2nd century, refers to a legend in which Solomon sends out an army of demons to seek a virgin who had fled from him, perhaps the earliest surviving mention of the later common tale that Solomon controlled demons and made them his slaves.

*David was the second of the Israelite kings (from c. to c. ), who established a united kingdom over all Israel, with Jerusalem as its capital. David was the second of the Israelite kings.*

The Battle with Goliath King Saul wanted a private musician, and one of his men, who knew Jesse, suggested his son David, who was a skilled harpist, singer, and songwriter. So David, probably 16 years old now, got a part time job with the king. And he began training to be an armor-bearer for the king. The ongoing war with the Philistines had been going badly in recent times. This summer, the Philistine army and the Israelite army faced each other deep in Israelite territory. For weeks, nothing happened; each army was afraid to engage the other. He challenged any comer to one-on-one combat. David began asking who he had to talk to to volunteer to fight this giant, and soon he was introduced to King Saul. As David advanced toward Goliath, the giant was enraged that the enemy had sent not a great warrior, but only an unarmed boy. In fury he screamed curses at David. David confidently replied that the LORD would defeat Goliath without the benefit of a sword, spear, or javelin, and beyond that, the entire Philistine army would be slaughtered by the God of Israel. David approached Goliath on the run, sling in hand. Seeing their great hero thus felled by an unarmed boy, the Philistines panicked. As they fled, the Israelites chased them, slaughtering them all the way to the Philistine border and beyond. David himself commanded many successful raids that summer. The three oldest brothers were in the military. The age of military service in those days was 20 Numbers 1: The next three brothers were 19, 18, and 17, making David But, depending on the birth order of his two sisters, David may be been only 15 or During that summer battle season, his continuing victories made him famous. When the war season ended and the soldiers returned home, the civilians met them with great celebration, because this summer, unlike recent years, had been a great success. The Philistine invaders had been beaten back in battle after battle. It was customary for artists to write songs to commemorate events, and this successful summer inspired some songs. Probably by now Saul had heard that Samuel had anointed David king. In any case, from that time on, Saul considered David a rival to the throne, and therefore an enemy. This was irrational because, as we shall see, David was forever loyal to Saul. His train of thought plunged Saul into a terrible mood. When he became moody, his advisors supplied music to calm him. So on this day after homecoming, his advisors, not realizing his thoughts about David were the cause of his melancholy, called David to play the harp for Saul. Saul listened, all the time fondling his spear and ruminating hateful thoughts about David. Suddenly he hurled his spear to kill him. David narrowly dodged the weapon and fled the room. He sent him on the most dangerous military assignments, hoping he would be killed in action. But David frustrated him by completing each one successfully. When Saul found out, he decided again to kill David with subtlety. He offered Michal to David in marriage, provided David would kill Philistines. Saul, of course, hoped David would die trying. He ordered his top men to hunt David down and kill him. Again Saul became depressed, and again David played the harp for him. And again, Saul threw his spear, and David narrowly dodged. This time, though, Saul became enraged and hurled his spear to kill Jonathan. He told David about it, and David went into hiding. Where could he run? He decided to visit the high priest, who would be above suspicion. He left immediately, so he would be sure to arrive before any messenger. The priest was suspicious, but David was able to calm his fears and obtain food and a sword. Unfortunately, when King Saul found out about this, his paranoia overruled his intelligence. He executed not only this priest, but all the priests and their families as traitors. The high priesthood was handed down from father to son, and so Abiathar now became the high priest. But he was a wanted man, and so he fled to join David, another wanted man. In those days, a priest could ask God a question and God would answer. Saul no longer had a priest, having murdered them all. David placed his parents in asylum with distant relatives in neighboring Moab, lest irrational Saul kill them as traitors. Other relatives stayed with David as he fled. Back in Israel, David wandered the wilderness, living in caves. Many other fugitives sought him out, and soon he had a community of families in his care, and after a while, David heard the Philistines were running raids on the town of Keilah, deep in Israelite territory. David saw this as an opportunity to win friends and thereby provide for his community. They obtained much plunder from the

defeated enemy, and this helped them survive. He set out immediately for Keilah. But David, being warned by God, took his men and fled for the desert, where he lived for some time. So he lived in the desert, far from civilization. Saul immediately assembled a posse of 3,000 of his best men, and set out to capture David. But just as they were closing in on them, Saul received a report of a Philistine attack on his territory, and had to break off the chase to defend his kingdom. David moved on, but after the battle Saul and his elite troops again set off in pursuit. David and his men were hiding in caves, while Saul and his men marched around the area looking for them. Saul was nearly blind, having just come in from the desert sun. David and his men had spent hours in the cave, and their eyes were adapted to the dark, so they could see clearly. Saul had dropped his weapons, and was unarmed. David and his men had their weapons in their hands. David had a small army with him. David was determined to use this as an opportunity to show his faith in God, and to display that faith in front of everyone present. So David went to where Saul had left his robe, and quietly cut off the hem. Then he waited until Saul left the cave. As Saul was returning to his men, David came to the mouth of the cave, and bowed to the ground, as people in his culture did to show deep respect for someone. He furthermore promised he would never harm the king the LORD had chosen. He announced he was calling off the chase, and he returned home. David would never be safe while Saul lived. So he and his men returned to their cave, and before long moved on to hopefully safer grounds. However, David and his men worked without a contract, hoping only to receive necessary food in consideration for services rendered. Nabal, however, showed extremely poor judgment. Take a moment to consider the stress under which David lived at that time in his life. First, he was responsible for a community of families. Perhaps you know the stress of providing for a family. Second, he was in constant danger of death, hunted by a powerful and irrational king. While providing for this community, many times he had to drop everything and start over again in a new location. Fourth, his strongest supporter, the prophet Samuel, had just died. It was against this backdrop that David, expecting to receive only a few weeks worth of food in return for valuable services provided, received nothing but insults instead. David, who was raised in a brutal culture, constantly surrounded by war and death, told his men to ready their weapons. Immediately sizing up the situation, he realized David would do something savage, and Nabal, his family, and his employees, were in serious trouble. Nabal was not a man who could be talked to about this. In a flurry of activity, she gathered food supplies, loading it on donkeys, and assigning servants to escort the gifts to David. After she had dispatched several donkey-loads of supplies, she herself followed them to meet David. Meanwhile, David was leading his men into battle, raging in fury over their wasted efforts and ill treatment. As he ranted, Abigail approached him, bowed to the ground to show deep respect, and made a beautiful appeal. She added that the LORD was at this moment saving David from doing something foolish, something that would be a skeleton in his closet later, when he became king. And of course, she presented the gifts of food. David was deeply moved by her words. He humbly acknowledged her wisdom, and praised God for his mercy in sending her to him.

### 7: Solomon Biography - Childhood, Life Achievements & Timeline

*King David Biography Biblical Figure The heroic yet human life of David, ancient Israel's most important king, is told in the biblical books 1 Samuel, 2 Samuel, 1 Kings and 1 Chronicles.*

Family[ edit ] David raises the head of Goliath as illustrated by Josephine Pollard The first book of Samuel portrays David as the youngest of the eight sons of Jesse of Bethlehem. His mother is not named in any book of the Bible, but the Talmud identifies her as Nitzevet daughter of Adael. David is described as cementing his relations with various political and national groups through marriage. In Hebron , David had six sons: His daughter Tamar , by Maachah, is a key character in the incident of her rape by one of her half-brothers. All Israel loves David, but his popularity causes Saul to fear him "What else can he wish but the kingdom? Saul plans to besiege Keilah so that he can capture David, so David leaves the city in order to protect its inhabitants. After the people of Ziph notify Saul that David is taking refuge in their territory, Saul seeks confirmation and plans to capture David in the Wilderness of Maon, but his attention is diverted by a renewed Philistine invasion and David is able to secure some respite at Ein Gedi. David realises he has an opportunity to kill Saul, but this is not his intention: The two are thus reconciled and Saul recognises David as his successor. Achish believes that David had become a loyal vassal , but he never wins the trust of the princes or lords of Gath, and at their request Achish instructs David to remain behind to guard the camp when the Philistines march against Saul. He spies a woman, Bathsheba , bathing on a nearby rooftop and summons her; she becomes pregnant. Uriah does not visit his wife, however, so David conspires to have him killed in the heat of battle. David then marries the widowed Bathsheba. Would I had died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son! Must this man come into my house? The relief is damaged and interpretation is uncertain. Redford , however, sees all reconstructions from biblical sources for the United Monarchy period as examples of "academic wishful thinking". Thompson rejects the historicity of the biblical narrative: According to Mazar, based on archeological evidences, the United Monarchy can be described as a "state in development". Baruch Halpern has pictured David as a lifelong vassal of Achish , the Philistine king of Gath; [84] Israel Finkelstein and Neil Asher Silberman have identified as the oldest and most reliable section of Samuel those chapters which describe David as the charismatic leader of a band of outlaws who captures Jerusalem and makes it his capital. A Biography, argues that David came from a wealthy family, was "ambitious and ruthless" and a tyrant who murdered his opponents, including his own sons. Wright , Associate Professor of Hebrew Bible at Emory University, has written that the most popular legends about David, including his killing of Goliath, his affair with Bathsheba, and his ruling of a United Kingdom of Israel rather than just Judah, are the creation of those who lived generations after him, in particular those living in the late Persian or Hellenistic periods. Furthermore, according to Talmudic sources, the death of Uriah was not to be considered murder, on the basis that Uriah had committed a capital offense by refusing to obey a direct command from the King. God ultimately forgave David and Bathsheba but would not remove their sins from Scripture. His piety was said to be so great that his prayers could bring down things from Heaven.

### 8: King David - Biography

*David. David, the second king of the Israelites (reigned ca. ca. B.C.), was regarded as a model king and founded a permanent dynasty. David was born in Bethlehem, the youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah.*

David Quotes David, the second king of the Israelites reigned ca. David was born in Bethlehem, the youngest son of Jesse of the tribe of Judah. David attained great popularity by killing the Philistine giant Goliath in combat 1 Samuel A skilled harpist, David was brought to the royal court to divert Saul with music and alleviate the depression that Saul had succumbed to under the strain of his responsibilities. At court David won the undying friendship of the crown prince, Jonathan, whose sister Michal he married. Saul eventually met his end at Gilboa, together with three of his sons, including Jonathan. After a period of mourning, David proceeded to Hebron, where he was chosen king by the elders of Judah. In the civil war that ensued, Ishbaal and Abner were slain. After numerous battles David liberated Israel from the yoke of the Philistines and ushered in a golden era for his people. He captured Jerusalem and made it his capital because of its strategic military position and its location outside the boundaries of any tribe. He placed the Ark of the Covenant in a tent near his residence, thereby making Jerusalem the religious, as well as the national, center of all of Israel and preparing the way for his son and successor, Solomon, to erect the Holy Temple there. David expanded his kingdom to Phoenicia in the west, the Arabian Desert in the east, the Orontes River in the north, and Etzion Geber Elath in the south. But internal political troubles overtook David. The Bible idealizes David as a warrior, statesman, loyal friend, and gifted poet, yet it does not fail to mention his faults and moral lapses. For this he was denounced by the prophet Nathan, and, recognizing that he had committed a great moral wrong, the King fasted and prayed in repentance. Jewish tradition ascribes to David the authorship of the Book of Psalms and refers to him as the "sweet singer of Israel. Zion, has become a venerated place of pilgrimage. Cohen, "David the King," in Simon Noveck, ed. Encyclopedia of World Biography. Copyright The Gale Group, Inc.

### 9: King David - History of King David

*King David (c. B.C.), is also famous for composing the psalms contained in the Bible book of Psalms. David's reign over Judah is dated at c. to B.C., while that over Israel is c. to B.C. David was the youngest son of Jesse and spent most of his early years as a shepherd.*

He is depicted as a righteous king, though not without faults, as well as an acclaimed warrior, musician, and poet, traditionally credited for composing many of the psalms contained in the Psalms. His life is conventionally dated to c. Jewish tradition maintains that a direct descendant of David will be the Messiah. In Islam, he is known as Dawud, considered to be a prophet and the king of a nation. David is chosen by God God withdraws his favour from Saul, king of Israel: It repenteth me that I have set up Saul to be king, for he is turned back from following me, and has not performed my commandments. The prophet Samuel seeks a new king from the sons of Jesse of Bethlehem. Then relief would come to Saul; he would feel better, and the evil spirit would leave him. The boy David is bringing food to his older brothers who are with Saul. He hears the Philistine giant Goliath challenging the Israelites to send their own champion to decide the outcome in single combat. David tells Saul he is prepared to face Goliath and Saul allows him to make the attempt. He is victorious, striking Goliath in the forehead with a stone from his sling. Goliath falls, and David kills him with his own sword and beheads him; the Philistines flee in terror. Saul sends to know the name of the young champion, and David tells him that he is the son of Jesse. David and Jonathan Saul makes David a commander over his armies and offers him his daughter Michal in marriage for bringing more than foreskins of the Philistines to him. Warned by Jonathan, David flees into the wilderness, where he gathers a band of followers and becomes the champion of the oppressed while evading the pursuit of Saul. He accepts the town of Ziklag from the Philistine king Achish of Gath, but continues secretly to champion the Israelites. Achish marches against Saul, but David is excused from the war on the accusation of the Philistine nobles that his loyalty to their cause cannot be trusted. David mourns their deaths, especially that of Jonathan, his friend. He goes up to Hebron, where he is anointed king over Judah. Yet with the death of the son of Saul, the elders of Israel come to Hebron and David, who is 30 years old, is anointed King over Israel and Judah. God makes a covenant with David, promising that he will establish the house of David eternally: The Philistines are subdued, the Moabites to the east pay tribute, along with Hadadezer of Zobah, from whom David takes gold shields and bronze vessels. You have smitten Uriah the Hittite with the sword, and have taken his wife to be your wife. His servants ask why he wept when the baby was alive, but ends his mourning when the child dies. The Lord may be gracious to me and let the child live. Can I bring him back again? I will go to him, but he will not return to me. When the news of the victory is brought to David, he does not rejoice, but is instead shaken with grief: Would I had died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son! And so the plans of Adonijah collapse, and Solomon becomes king. It is to Solomon that David gives his final instructions, including his promise that the line of Solomon and David will inherit the throne of Judah forever, and his request that Solomon kill his oldest enemies on his behalf. David dies and is buried in the City of David, having ruled forty years over Israel, seven in Hebron and thirty-three in Jerusalem. Wikipedia Psalms of David There are 73 chapters of the Book Psalms that are ascribed to King David in association with some events of his life. According to the New Testament, there are other anonymous chapters the said book 2,16,32,69,95, and are also written by him. King David of Israel Poems.

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