

2Ti 2:1-3

12-29-2019

1. Last week I taught in part 2Ti 2:1-3 by way of the *Doctrine of the Soldier*. When the clock tolled 11:30, we had just completed a study of various warriors who either hated or supported David and later Solomon.
2. Before we begin our analysis of the *Soldier*, I want to give you opportunity to use 1Jo 1:9 as may or may not be necessary.

NIV

2Ti 2:1 You then, my son, be strong in the **grace** that is in Christ Jesus.

2Ti 2:2 And the things you have heard me say in the presence of many **witnesses** entrust to reliable men who will also be qualified to teach others.

2Ti 2:3 Endure hardship with us like a good **soldier** of Christ Jesus.

1. I want to review some of that learned last week and then begin new material on page 5.
2. In the Old Testament God is frequently called the Lord of hosts.
3. The Word for Host in the Hebrew is **TSAVA** and means army; God is often called then the Lord of the Armies.

3.1 The word most often translated soldier or soldiers in the New Testament is **STRAIOTES**. Let's look at 24 uses of **Straiotes**:

Mat 8:9 For I am a man under authority, having **soldiers** under me: and I say to this man, Go, and he goeth; and to another, Come, and he cometh; and to my servant, Do this, and he doeth it.

Mat 27:27 Then the **soldiers** of the governor took Jesus into the common hall, and gathered unto him the whole band of soldiers.

Mat 28:12 And when they were assembled with the elders, and had taken counsel, they gave large money unto the **soldiers**,

Luk 23:36 And the **soldiers** also mocked him, coming to him, and offering him vinegar,

Joh 19:2 And the **soldiers** platted a crown of thorns, and put it on his head, and they put on him a purple robe,

Joh 19:23 Then the **soldiers**, when they had crucified Jesus, took his garments, and made four parts, to every **soldier** a part; and also his coat: now the coat was without seam, woven from the top throughout.

Joh 19:24 They said therefore among themselves, Let us not rend it, but cast lots for it, whose it shall be: that the scripture might be fulfilled, which saith, They parted my raiment among them, and for my vesture they did cast lots. These things therefore the **soldiers** did.

Joh 19:32 Then came the **soldiers**, and brake the legs of the first, and of the other which was crucified with him.

Joh 19:34 But one of the **soldiers** with a spear pierced his side, and forthwith came there out blood and water.

Acts 10:7 And when the angel which spake unto Cornelius was departed, he called two of his household servants, and a devout **soldier** of them that waited on him continually;

Acts 12:4 And when he had apprehended him, he put Peter in prison, and delivered him to four quaternions of **soldiers** to keep him; intending after Passover to bring him forth to the people.

Acts 12:6 And when Herod would have brought him forth, the same night Peter was sleeping between two **soldiers**, bound with two chains: and the keepers before the door kept the prison.

Acts 12:18 Now as soon as it was day, there was no small stir among the **soldiers**, what was become of Peter.

Acts 21:32 Who immediately took **soldiers** and centurions, and ran down unto them: and when they saw the chief captain and the **soldiers**, they left beating of Paul.

Acts 21:35 And when he came upon the stairs, so it was, that he was borne of the **soldiers** for the violence of the people.

Acts 23:10 And when there arose a great dissension, the chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in pieces of them, commanded the **soldiers** to go down, and to take him by force from among them, and to bring him into the castle.

Acts 23:23 And he called unto him two centurions, saying, Make ready two hundred **soldiers** to go to Caesarea, and horsemen threescore and ten, and spearmen two hundred, at the third hour of the night;

Acts 23:31 Then the **soldiers**, as it was commanded them, took Paul, and brought him by night to Antipatris.

Acts 27:42 And the **soldiers'** counsel was to kill the prisoners, lest any of them should swim out, and escape.

Acts 28:16 And when we came to Rome, the centurion delivered the prisoners to the captain of the guard: but Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a **soldier** that kept him.

2Ti 2:3 Thou therefore endure hardness, as a good **soldier** of Jesus Christ.

2Ti 2:4 No man that warreth entangleth himself with the affairs of this life; that he may please him who hath chosen him to be a **soldier**.

3.2 Keep in mind war is conducted by soldiers. Their job is to display preparedness thus avoiding war.

Doctrine of the Soldier

1. The Israelites were not intended by God to be a warlike people with a large standing army at the federal level.
2. They found it necessary to make adequate preparations for their defense against hostile attacks. They did this by requiring the various tribes to maintain fighting forces and universal military training for all males over 20 years.
3. The first recorded use of armed forces in the history of the Jews is that of Abraham's conflict with the king of Elam and his confederates (Genesis chapter 14), in which Abraham displayed heroic military leadership with a small band of soldiers. Gen 14:8-16

4. Military organization of the Jews began with the Exodus from Egypt. The Exodus generation was a nation with Moses as its national leader. Israel became a race when Abram crossed the river but they were not a nation until they were called out of Egypt some 2,000,000 in number.
5. Except for the Levites, men of 20 years of age and older who were fit to go to war were assigned a post in the army. Num 1:3
6. Certain individuals were exempt from military service: those who were newly married, those who had built a new home or planted a vineyard, the fearful and fainthearted. Deu 20:5-8
7. It is evident that their journeyings in the wilderness prepared them for the discipline and tactics of a military company. Under the brilliant leadership of Joshua and following the conquest of Canaan, there was further development of military organization, strategy, and equipment.
8. God in His grace actions often however put Israel to the test so that they would never think they had succeeded in their own strength. Examples: the hand of Moses, (see Exo 17:11-Amalekites), Joshua and the battle of Jericho, And Gideon and his small band of courageous men.
9. United action of the armed forces was sometimes jeopardized, however, by tribal jealousies and rivalries which threatened the national solidarity. Num 32:6-25
10. Individual tribes generally defended their own territory and people; only great emergencies united the armies of the various tribes in common action.
11. Provisions for the army were the responsibility of each tribe. The soldiers' pay generally consisted only of supplies, plus a portion of the spoil.
12. It was not until the monarchy that Israel had a professional or standing army. There was universal military training and then the men were to serve certain active duty time and then they were returned to their tribes apparently as reserves.

13. Saul and David had bands of select warriors, the nuclei of which served as the kings' bodyguards. David developed a national militia of 12 regiments, each of which was called up for duty for one month in the year under their appointed officers.

14. Over the entire army there was a commander-in-chief or "captain of the host" (1Sa 14:47-50; 2Sa 24:2), a role only rarely assumed by the king himself after Saul's reign.

15. General Joab of David's army, though rough and unscrupulous, was well known for his military genius. His tactical brilliance revolutionized Israel's warfare, particularly his skill in the art of siege warfare which he taught David's soldiers.

16. Although peace generally prevailed during Solomon's reign, there was no diminution of the armed forces.

17. Foreign troops, such as the Cherethites and Pelethites, mainly of Philistine origin, were sometimes hired as mercenaries. Philistia would be punished for their indiscretions, but in contrast many were used in David's army.

18. David after taking over from Saul became very popular. He put together an efficient ruling body. 2Sa 8:13-18

2Sa 8:13 And David became famous after he returned from striking down eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt.

2Sa 8:14 He put garrisons throughout Edom, and all the Edomites became subject to David. The LORD gave David victory wherever he went.

2Sa 8:15 David reigned over all Israel, doing what was just and right for all his people.

2Sa 8:16 Joab son of Zeruiah was over the army; Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was recorder;

2Sa 8:17 Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech son of Abiathar were priests; Seraiah was secretary;

2Sa 8:18 Benaiah son of Jehoiada was over the Kerethites and Pelethites; and David's sons were royal advisers.

19. After the rape of Absalom's sister by Amnon and the subsequent murder of Amnon by Absalom, a revolution and military coup led by Absalom took place and David was forcibly removed from office.

20. As we saw last week military officers supporting David were successful in reinstating David as King. Absalom was executed by Joab. 2Sa 15:14-18

21. There were revolts against all of the Kings but especially against David, a type of Christ. Sheba's Revolt begins an example of many. Take note there were many revolts against Christ and his many ambassadors.

22. Sheba's revolt following Absalom's successful coup seem to be only one of many.

2Sa 20:1 Now a troublemaker named Sheba son of Bicri, a Benjamite, happened to be there. He sounded the trumpet and shouted, "We have no share in David, no part in Jesse's son! Every man to his tent, O Israel!

22.1 As we saw last week Sheba was making his way north to his home in Israel (the Northern Kingdom) when David ordered first Amasa and then Abishai to find Sheba and execute him.

2Sa 20:4 Then the king said to Amasa, "Summon the men of Judah to come to me within three days, and be here yourself."

2Sa 20:5 But when Amasa went to summon Judah, he took longer than the time the king had set for him.

2Sa 20:6 David said to Abishai, "Now Sheba son of Bicri will do us more harm than Absalom did. Take your master's men and pursue him, or he will find fortified cities and escape from us."

2Sa 20:7 So Joab's men (not Joab) and the Kerethites and Pelethites and all the mighty warriors went out under the command of Abishai. They marched out from Jerusalem to pursue Sheba son of Bicri.

22.2 Joab though not having been asked by David, joined the hunt for Sheba. Joab overtook Amasa and executed him tossing his head over a wall.

2Sa 20:9 And Joab said to Amasa, Art thou in health, my brother? And Joab took Amasa by the beard with the right hand to kiss him.

2Sa 20:10 But Amasa took no heed to the sword that was in Joab's hand: so he smote him therewith in the fifth rib, and shed out his bowels to the ground, and struck him not again; and he died ...

23. The revolt of Sheba was subsequently put-down by Joab.

24. David appointed Joab over the armies of Israel: and Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada was placed over the Cherethites and Pelethites:

25. Solomon was anointed King but only after the “resolution” of a significant coup attempt. David had promised Bathsheba, Uriah’s wife, that her son by David, Solomon would be King.

25.1 However, Adonijah, the rightful heir to the throne had other ideas. As the older brother to Solomon and quite head strong and undisciplined, he had himself crowned but it would not last. 1Ki 1:1-53

26. Zadok-High Priest, Nathan-David’s personal prophet, Benaiah-commander of David’s personal body guards, Bathsheba and several members of David’s cabinet would put Solomon on the throne. 1Ki 1:38-43

1Ki 1:38 So Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, Benaiah son of Jehoiada, the Kerethites and the Pelethites went down and put Solomon on King David's mule and escorted him to Gihon.

1Ki 1:39 Zadok the priest took the horn of oil from the sacred tent and anointed Solomon. Then they sounded the trumpet and all the people shouted, "Long live King Solomon!"

1Ki 1:40 And all the people went up after him, playing flutes and rejoicing greatly, so that the ground shook with the sound.

26.1 A disappointed Adonijah would be told of Solomon’s crowning. This would not however be the end of his efforts to become King.

1Ki 1:41 Adonijah and all the guests who were with him heard it as they were finishing their feast. On hearing the sound of the trumpet, Joab asked, "What's the meaning of all the noise in the city?"

1Ki 1:42 Even as he was speaking, Jonathan son of Abiathar the priest arrived. Adonijah said, "Come in. A worthy man like you must be bringing good news."

1Ki 1:43 "Not at all!" Jonathan answered. "Our lord King David has made Solomon king.

1Ki 1:44 The king has sent with him Zadok the priest, Nathan the prophet, Benaiah son of Jehoiada, the Kerethites and the Pelethites, and they have put him on the king's mule,

27. The "rats" begin to leave Adonijah's sinking ship.

1Ki 1:49 At this, all Adonijah's guests rose in alarm and dispersed.

1Ki 1:50 But Adonijah, in fear of Solomon, went and took hold of the horns of the altar.

28. Solomon calmed the fears of Adonijah.

1Ki 1:51 Then Solomon was told, "Adonijah is afraid of King Solomon and is clinging to the horns of the altar. He says, 'Let King Solomon swear to me today that he will not put his servant to death with the sword.'"

1Ki 1:52 Solomon replied, "If he shows himself to be a worthy man, not a hair of his head will fall to the ground; but if evil is found in him, he will die."

1Ki 1:53 Then King Solomon sent men, and they brought him down from the altar. And Adonijah came and bowed down to King Solomon, and Solomon said, "Go to your home."

29. Joab was not so lucky.

30. Solomon put together what he thought was a loyal cadre of subordinates:

31. There are many Scriptures describing many judgments on Judah's enemies:

32. As one example let's see what Zephaniah had to say:

Zep 2:1 Gather together, gather together, O shameful nation (s),

Zep 2:2 before the appointed time arrives and that day sweeps on like chaff, before the fierce anger of the LORD comes upon you, before the day of the LORD'S wrath comes upon you.

Zep 2:3 Seek the LORD, all you humble of the land, you who do what he commands. Seek righteousness, seek humility; perhaps you will be sheltered on the day of the LORD'S anger.

Zep 2:4 **Gaza** will be abandoned and **Ashkelon** left in ruins. At midday **Ahdod** will be emptied and **Ekron** uprooted.

Zep 2:5 Woe to you who live by the sea, O **Kerethite** people; the word of the LORD is against you, O **Canaan, land of the Philistines**. "I will destroy you, and none will be left."

Zep 2:6 The land by the sea, where the **Kerethites** dwell, will be a place for shepherds and sheep pens.

Zep 2:7 It will belong to the remnant of the house of Judah; there they will find pasture. In the evening they will lie down in the houses of **Ashkelon**. The LORD their God will care for them; he will restore their fortunes.

End Lesson

We do not authorize any third party to solicit donations on behalf of the Church.