

**5**[1] And all of Israel's tribes came to David at Hebron, and they spoke saying, "We are your bone and your flesh. [2] Also, yesterday, also three days ago,<sup>1</sup> in Saul being king over us, you were going out<sup>2</sup> and the one bringing in Israel, and Yehvah said to you, 'You shall Shepherd my people Israel, and you shall be for a ruler over Israel.'" [3] And all the elders came to the king at Hebron, and the king, David, cut for them a covenant in Hebron before Yehvah. And they anointed David for king over Israel.

[4] And David was a son of thirty years in his reign. He reigned forty years. [5] In Hebron he reigned over Judah seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty three years over all Israel and Judah.

[6] And the king and his men went to Jerusalem, to the Jebusite inhabiting the land, and he<sup>3</sup> spoke to David, saying, "You shall not come in here, but the blind and the lame will turn you away," saying, "David shall not come in here." [7] And David captured the stronghold of Zion. She is David's city.

[8] And David said on that day, "Whoever strikes the Jebusite, so let him reach in the water shaft, and the lame and the blind hated of David's soul." Therefore, they say, "Blind and lame shall not come in to the house." [9] And David dwelt in the stronghold, and called her, "City of David." And David built around from the Millo<sup>4</sup> and inward. [10] And David went on and became great, and Yehvah, Gods of hosts, was with him.

[11] And Hiram,<sup>5</sup> king of Tyre, sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and workers of wood and workers of stone wall. And they built a house for David. [12] And David knew that Yehvah had established him for king over Israel, and that he exalted his kingdom for the sake of his people Israel.

[13] And David took again concubines and women from Jerusalem after his coming in from Hebron. And sons and daughters were born again to David. [14] And these are the names of those born to him in Jerusalem: Shammua, and Shobab,<sup>6</sup> and Nathan,<sup>7</sup> and Solomon,<sup>8</sup> [15] and Ibhar,<sup>9</sup> and Elishua,<sup>10</sup> and Nepheg, and

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1 גַּם-אֶתְמוּל גַּם-שְׁלֹשָׁה (gam-'etmol gam-shilshom) "Also, yesterday, also three days ago" - figure of speech for "Also, in time past."

2 Written מוֹצֵיא (motsiy') "going out"; Read הַמוֹצֵיא (hammotsiy') "the one going out"

3 "he" = the Jebusite

4 מִלּוֹ (millo') "Millo" = exact meaning unknown. See footnote for Judges 9:6.

5 חִירָם (chiyrâm) "Hiram" - found also in 1 Kings 5:1-2, 7-8, 10-12; 9:11-12, 14, 27; 10:11, 22; 1 Chronicles 14:1; 2 Chronicles 2:3, 11-12; 8:2, 18; 9:10, 21.

6 שׁוֹבָב (shovâv) "Shobab" - for a name also found in 1 Chronicles 2:18; 3:5; 14:4. Elsewhere, adjective used for "backsliding" (NKJV) in Isaiah 57:17; Jeremiah 3:14, 22.

7 נָתַן (nâtân) "Nathan" - found also in 2 Samuel 7:2-4, 17; 12:1, 5, 7, 13, 15, 25; 23:36; 1 Kings 1:8, 10-11, 22-24, 32, 34, 38, 44-45; 4:5; 1 Chronicles 2:36; 3:5; 11:38; 14:4; 17:1-3, 15; 29:29; 2 Chronicles 9:29; 29:25; Ezra 8:16; 10:39; Psalm 51:1; Zechariah 12:12.

8 שְׁלֹמֹה (shelomoh) "Solomon"; LXX Σαλωμων (Salômôn) - found about 285 times in the OT.

9 יִבְחַר (yivchâr) "Ibhar" (= "he chose" or "he chooses") - found also in 1 Chronicles 3:6; 14:5.

10 אֱלִישׁוּעַ (eliyishu'a) "Elishua" (= "God is salvation") - found also in 1 Chronicles 14:5.

Japhia, [16] and Elishama, and Eliada,<sup>11</sup> and Eliphalet.<sup>12</sup>

[17] And Philistines heard that they had anointed David for king over Israel, and all Philistines went up to seek David. And David heard and went down to the stronghold. [18] And Philistines came and spread out in Rephaim<sup>13</sup> Valley. [19] And David asked in Yehvah, saying, “Shall I go up to Philistines? Will you give them in my hand?” And Yehvah said to David, “Go up, for I have surely given the Philistines in your hand.”

[20] And David came in to Lord of Breakthroughs,<sup>14</sup> and David struck them there. And he said, “Yehvah has broken through my enemies before me as a breakthrough of water.” Therefore, the name of that place was called Lord of Breakthroughs. [21] And they left their idols<sup>15</sup> there, and David and his men carried them away.

[22] And Philistines again went up and spread out in Rephaim Valley. [23] And David asked in Yehvah. And he said, “Do not go up. Circle around to behind them and come to them from in front of balsam trees.<sup>16</sup> [24] And it shall be, when you hear a sound of marching on the top of the balsam trees, then you shall move. For then Yehvah will have gone out before you to strike in Philistines' camp.” [25] And David did just as Yehvah commanded him, and he struck Philistines from Geba unto your going to Gezer.

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11 אֱלִיָּאָדָא ('elyâdâ) “Eliada” (= “God knew” or “God knows”) - found also in 1 Kings 11:23 (same name, NKJV “Eliadah,” NAS “Eliada”); 1 Chronicles 3:8; 2 Chronicles 17:17.

12 אֱלִיפְּהֶלֶט ('eliyphâlet) “Eliphalet” (= “God is deliverance”) - found also in 2 Samuel 23:34; 1 Chronicles 3:6, 8; 8:39; 14:7; Ezra 8:13; 10:33.

13 רֶפְאִיִּם (rephâ'iym) “Rephaim” - see footnote for Genesis 14:5.

14 בַּעַל פְּרָצִיִּם (baal perâtsiym) “Lord of Breakthroughs” - found also in 1 Chronicles 14:11.

15 עֲצֻבֵיהֶם ('atsabbêyhem) “idols” (see appendix) // 1 Chronicles 14:12 אֱלֹהֵיהֶם ('elohêyhem) “their gods”

16 בִּבְכָאִים (bekhâ'iym) “balsam” NAS; “mulberry” NKJV, KJV; “weeping” Green, LXX (κλαυθμώνος [klauthmônōs] = “weeping”). LXX translates this same word in the // passage (1 Chronicles 14:14-15) as ἀπὼν (apîôn) “pear tree.”