

# 2 Samuel 8:3

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

David smote also Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to recover his border at the river Euphrates.

## Analysis

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**David smote also Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, king of Zobah, as he went to recover his border at the river Euphrates.**

This verse contributes to the narrative of David's Military Victories, emphasizing God granting victory and expansion. David's military campaigns demonstrate God's promise-keeping (Genesis 15:18-21) regarding territorial boundaries. The Hebrew emphasizes that "the LORD gave David victory wherever he went," attributing success to divine enablement rather than mere military prowess. Theological themes include God's sovereignty over nations, the legitimacy of defensive/offensive warfare under certain circumstances, and proper use of conquered wealth for God's purposes.

## Historical Context

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The historical setting of 2 Samuel 8 occurs during David's reign (circa 1010-970 BCE) over Israel's united monarchy. Archaeological discoveries, including the Tel Dan inscription mentioning the 'House of David,' corroborate biblical historicity. Ancient Near Eastern customs regarding God granting victory and expansion provide crucial background. The geopolitical situation involved regional powers—Philistines, Ammonites, Arameans, Moabites, Edomites—as David consolidated and expanded Israel's territory. Cultural practices concerning kingship, warfare, covenant relationships, family dynamics, and religious observance differed significantly from modern Western contexts, requiring careful attention to avoid

anachronistic interpretation while extracting timeless theological principles applicable across cultures and eras.

## Related Passages

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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does this passage deepen your understanding of God granting victory and expansion?
2. What does this verse reveal about God's character, and how should that shape your worship and obedience?
3. In what specific ways can you apply this truth to your current circumstances and relationships this week?

## Interlinear Text

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וַיִּךְ	אֶת דָּוִד	אֲחֵי	הַדָּדָעַזֵּר	בֶּן	רְחָב	מֶלֶךְ	צוּבָה
smote	David	H853	also Hadadezer	the son	of Rehob	king	of Zobah
H5221	H1732		H1909	H1121	H7340	H4428	H6678
וַיִּשְׁבֹּר	לְהִשָּׁבֵר	יָדוֹ	בְּנָהָר	פָּרַת:			
H1980	to recover	his border	at the river	Euphrates			
	H7725	H3027	H5104	H6578			

## Additional Cross-References

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**1 Samuel 14:47** (Kingdom): So Saul took the kingdom over Israel, and fought against all his enemies on every side, against Moab, and against the children of Ammon, and against Edom, and against the kings of Zobah, and against the Philistines: and whithersoever he turned himself, he vexed them.

**2 Samuel 10:16** (Parallel theme): And Hadarezer sent, and brought out the Syrians that were beyond the river: and they came to Helam; and Shobach the captain of the host of Hadarezer went before them.

**2 Samuel 10:19** (Kingdom): And when all the kings that were servants to Hadarezer saw that they were smitten before Israel, they made peace with Israel, and served them. So the Syrians feared to help the children of Ammon any more.

**1 Chronicles 18:3** (Kingdom): And David smote Hadarezer king of Zobah unto Hamath, as he went to stablish his dominion by the river Euphrates.

**2 Samuel 10:6** (Kingdom): And when the children of Ammon saw that they stank before David, the children of Ammon sent and hired the Syrians of Beth-rehob, and the Syrians of Zoba, twenty thousand footmen, and of king Maacah a thousand men, and of Ish-tob twelve thousand men.