

## King David's nation-building precepts and the possibility of application in Nigeria

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### Abstract

*The study deals with the precept of King David in Nation Building and the possibility of applying the same in Nigeria. It examines the personality of David and his anointing as the least unexpected child of Jesse to build up the Nation of Israel. The study adopts the historic approach to Religious studies. His nation building strategies were unlike that of the days of the Judges of Israel. King David's tenure was divinely arranged to fight the oppositions around Israel and obtain deliverance from the hands of enemies. This was an assignment that Saul could not complete. Did the question of David's wrongdoing not arise before God? and why does God still tag David as a King after his heart.? The role played by David in the Unity of Israel represents the main thesis of the work.*

**Key Words:** Precept, King David, Peaceful, Israelites Nation, Nigeria

### Introduction

The study examines the precept of King David in Building a strong and Peaceful Jewish Nation and the possibility of the applying same in Nigeria. A Precept is a rule or principle governing personal conduct. David had his weaknesses and with the judgment of man, sinned in a worse manner than Saul, God ascribed to him the attribute of 'the man after God's heart'. This study will examine the qualities in the life



in David that made him acceptable before God and highly revered by Man.

The study adopts the historic approach to the study of Religious History. Generally it deals essentially with probing into the past, understanding the present and creating prognosis for the future.<sup>1</sup> Through the issues that distinguish David as an exemplary personality who was qualified to build up the Nation of Israel. The nation building activities of David and his relationship with people who helped him in the nation building process of Israel a Nation chosen by God.

The Secret behind David's victory in all his wars will not be left untouched in this discourse. He lost no battle from the age seventeen when he fought the Lion, Bear and General Goliath of Gath. Does it mean that he was a versatile warrior? In David's testimony, it was God who taught his hands to battle. 2 Samuel Chapter 8 narrates the details of the wars fought by David and he won all the battles. David won all the wars that he fought because Yahweh fought the battle with and for him. That means he was a man of faith in God's favour. The implication of David's life for leaders is indeed exemplary for emulation by Nigerian leaders.

### **King David's Ancestry**

David was the great-grandson of Boaz and Ruth. Boaz was the father of Obed, Obed gave birth to Jesse and Jesse was the father of David. (Matthew 1: 4-5). David was the youngest of the eight sons of Jesse (1 Samuel 17: 12ff). David was nurtured up by his father Jesse, to always watch after the family's flocks. There is a likelihood that the extended families flock was included among what David shepherded. Jesse never treated David as the baby of the

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<sup>1</sup>Jacob KehindeAyantayo, *Rudiment of Research and Research in Religious Studies*, (Ibadan: Jay Kay- Ayantayo Publications, 2015) 196

family. He was exposed to the dangers of wild animals at a very tender age. This means his father entrusted great responsibility to him because he might have demonstrated commitment at this stage in his moral and physical development.

After the young David killed the lion and the Bear, his mother Nitzvet.<sup>2</sup> Never seemed to object to her son's incursion into the wild nor object to the assignments given to him by his father Jesse. A critical inquiry on the role of David's mother in his life during the period he killed lions and bears is a subject of debate among theologians,<sup>3</sup> Some theologians have claimed that Jesse made an arrangement of sexual intercourse with a Canaanite housemaid, but the maid made a counter plan with Nitzvet to replace her. She was largely ignored by her husband Jesse. This was similar to the exchange made at night of Jacob's marriage when Laban replaced Rachael with Leah. It was a successful plan. The aftermath was that Jesse and the Council decree that the son to be born by the intercourse will be treated with contempt and relegation.

As some theologians claim, the result of the intercourse was David the last son of the family and he was made to undergo ill treatment like a second citizen under the roof of his Father. It shows that David served the punishment of his mother's sin. David was specially assign to be in charge of shepherding of the flock in the field. It was to be an irreversible decision of Jesse. David of about seventeen years old was he was faced with the Lion and Bear. He killed both bear handed. Why did Nitzveth keep remain silent about the daily exposure of her son to danger?. David's Mother, Nitzveth, had no power to prevail over the situation that her son was going through. Since the Son, David was serving the punishment of his mother.

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<sup>2</sup><https://www.chabacd.Org>. The Jewish Women.org. Retrieved on the 8<sup>th</sup> April 2020

<sup>3</sup>A theological debate of the ministers in a class of thought. It was concluded that there is likelihood of the Mother of David to have left Jesse's house when his son was combating lion and bear.

Nitzeveth chose a vow of silence, just like Tamar who believed that God would reward her with a promised Son. Another likely reason for Nitzeveth's silence was Jewish patriarchal tradition which may have impinged on her liberty to object to her son's treatment.

David perceived the relationship between himself and flock in the light of God's relationship with his people. This is a critical precept in his character as a nation building leader. This was instructive in David's popular Psalm 23, where he relates the pastoral work of God with the relationship between the shepherd and the flock. Jesse, the father of David was the leader of the Sanhedrin- a supreme court of Torah law and a respected leader of his days. No wonder, Jesse never thought that David could possibly become the next person to be anointed as king over Israel. Jesse's youngest son was not around when Samuel came around to anoint a King from Jesse's household, David was the only absentee who was in the field with the flocks. The purpose and plan of God was fulfilled in David despite the 'punishment' that he was serving.

### **Israel in Pre-Davidic Kingship**

The Decalogue was the Israel's Manual of lifestyle. It was received through Moses on Mount Sinai. The Judges acted after the leading of the Holy Spirit of the most High God. The scattered tribes were busy in search for a perpetual homeland when Joshua left the scene. No conclusive project was achieved by their efforts in the book of Judges. They were struggling among their enemies for survival. The period of the Judges was a time in those days when there was no king in Israel every man did that which seemed right to him (Judges 21: 25). The Nation of Israel in the days of Joshua and the Judges were scattered states. There was no settlement as an empire all through the periods of the Judges.

Prophets Eli and Samuel's reigns as Judges over Israel was preparatory ground for a united Israel. Eli had his headquarters

in Shiloh, but at the period of Samuel, the headquarters was moved to Ramah in the tribe of Benjamin. It was during the period of Samuel that Israel requested for a King like other countries around them. Then, the platform for a solid nation that a king could govern was already laid.

Samuel was a Priest, although biologically from the tribe of Ephraim, not a Levi, but according to divine providence to live as a Priest, leading God's people. Samuel got into the Priesthood order through the adoption of Eli as his Father. As at the period that Ophni and Phinias were disobedient sons, Samuel was an obedient boy that was ready to discharge duties for Eli. Samuel an Ephraimite automatically became a descendant of Levi by adoption. Samuel was a Seer, Prophet, the last Judge in Israel and commander of War. He was a significant personality in the history of Israel and in the transition of leadership from Judges to Kingship. By the theocratic leadership under Samuel, it will be extremely difficult for the new King Saul to please both Samuel and Yahweh of Israel. Saul did not have the same background with Samuel and cannot in any case be equated spiritually with Samuel. It was also a difficult task for King Saul of Israel to operate as head over Samuel who was a Judge for years before the emergence of King Saul.

The request for a King by Israel was on the basis of the need to have a King around whom all Israel should gather.<sup>4</sup> Samuel anointed the first two kings in Israel. He anointed and enthroned Saul and David in succession as Kings over Israel. Samuel was the last and the fifteenth Judge of Israel. Initially, the first and second Kings and Chronicles were named after Samuel because Samuel formed the foundation of the books.<sup>5</sup> Therefore, it was difficult for Saul to have his personal

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<sup>4</sup> John Mauchline, Rev. Professor, *God's People Israel*, (Ibadan: Day Star, 1978), 58

<sup>5</sup> Wei Hu, PDF, *Communities Inferred from the Books of Samuel in the Old Testament of the Bible*, Department of Computer Science, Houghton College New York, USA, June 2013 <http://www.scrip.org/journal/ahs>

initiatives implemented. Nothing could be done by Saul without consultation with Samuel.

Saul the son of Kish a Benjamite, came in as the first king, but failed to unite the Kingdom of Israel after the mind-set of Yahweh who chose Israel out of many nations. The choice of the King for Israel against the Will of Samuel,<sup>6</sup> since he is now old and the people of Israel cried out to him for a King. King Saul established the Kingdom, King David strengthen it and enlarged its border, King Solomon enriched it<sup>7</sup> and after the death of King Solomon, in the days of King Rehoboam, the United Kingdom disagreed and separated.

Historically, David was anointed to take over from Saul even when Saul was still alive and David was about seventeen years old. Ish-boseth was enthroned by Abner after the death of his father Saul. Enthronement of Ish-boseth without the Prophetic anointing nullified his Kingship over the united nation of Israel. The anointing of David consequently granted him upper hand over Ish-boseth.

### **David as a Warrior**

David became a Military General following his anointing by Prophet Samuel. He killed a Bear, Lion and Goliath of Gath in successions. These brave encounters exposed David jealousy from Saul who suspected that he may usurp him as king. David's military leadership led the Israelites in such a systematic and decisive subjugation of their enemies-Philistines, Canaanites, Moabites, Ammonites, Aramaeans, Edomites and Amalekites.<sup>8</sup> This prolific were a classic leadership trait that David exhibited that earned him praise

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<sup>6</sup> Rabbi Sidney L. Markowitz, *Jewish Religion, History, Ethics and Culture*, (New York: The Citadel Press, 1955), 38

<sup>7</sup> Joseph Gaer, *How the Great Religions Began*, (New York: The New American Library, 1956) 153

<sup>8</sup> J.D. Douglas & et al, Ed., *The New Bible Dictionary* (Britain: Inter-Versity Press, 1962) 295

and great prestige among the ancestry of Christ who was referred to 'the son of David' (Matthew 1:1; 9: 27; 15: 22).

David's outstanding qualities as a military commander soon won him great popularity (1 Samuel 18: 6-9) and equally made him an object of suspicion to Saul.<sup>9</sup> Without long thought Saul in his calculation swiftly realized that his successor in personality of David has come to stay with him in the Palace.

The foundation of David's Military exploits started with combating a Lion and Bear respectively, without sword nor arrow, but with bear hands and a sling. In verse 37, David said, 'Moreover, the LORD who delivered me out of the paw of Lion, and out of the paw of Bear, He will deliver me out of the hands of these Philistines. And Saul said unto David, go and the LORD be with you.' David at the age of seventeen battled with Goliath using five pieces of smooth stones and cut off the head of Goliath of Gath, with Goliath's own sword.

Another key precept of governance displayed by David was is political organization and structuring of Israel as recorded in Chronicles 27: 1-end. David had twelve Generals who were assigned to each month of the year. They occupied the seat of the Minister of Defense each month they are on duty. The first who is the Minister for defense for the first month was Jashobeam the son of of Zabdiel (27:2). The second month was Dodaian Ahohiteb (27:4). Man for the third month of the year was Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, a Chief Priest. This same Benaiah was the Commander of another special set of Military Men who were thirty in number (27:5-6). The fourth General was Asahel the brother of Joab (27: 7). The fifth General for the fifth month of the year was Shamhuth the Izrahites (27:8).

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<sup>9</sup>Ogba, Okey, *Exploring Old Testament (Volume 1)*, (Ibadan: Jilog Nigeria Company, 2001) 205

The sixth General for the sixth month was Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekkoites (27: 9). The seventh General for the seventh month was Helez the Pelonite from Ephram (27: 10). The eighth General for the eighth month was Sibbecai the Hushathite of the Zarhites (27: 11). The ninth General for the ninth month was Abiezer the Anetothite of the Benjamites (27:12). The tenth General for the tenth month was Maharai the Netophathite (27: 13). The eleventh General for the eleventh month was Benaiah the Pirathonite (27:14). The twelfth General for the twelfth month was Heldai the Netophathite of Othniel (27:15). Each of these Generals has twenty four thousand army under their troops.

Yet another important precept of David was his disposition to appreciating God and the Men who served with him. 2 Samuel 23: 8-39 contains the list of men of valour who stood by David in Battle and won the victories. They were thirty seven men in all as contained in the record. Uriah the Hittite, husband to Bathsheba was the thirty seventh man. It is needful to enumerate the most famous three among them who were: Josheb Basshebeth of Tachemon who single handedly fought with eight hundred men and killed them all. The second was Eliazer son of Dodo of the clan of Ahoh. He once stood with David to challenge the Philistines who gathered for battle. Eliazer fought until his hands were glued to his sword. All these thirty seven elite military men have outstanding records and their famous performance was recognized by David.

Apart from a superb military structure, David also put in place administrative positions to handle civil matters. Over the King's Treasures was Azmaveth the son of Adiel. He oversaw the store houses in cities, villages and the fields. Jehonathan the son of Uzziah was in charge of the castles (27: 25). Ezri the son of Chelub was the Agriculture minister (27: 26). Shimei the Ramathite was over the



vineyards, while Zabdi was in charge of the wines that the vineyards produced (27: 27). Over the sycamore trees was Baalhanan the Gederite and Joash (27:28) coordinated the oils produced by sycamore. Shitrai was over the herds in Sharon and shaphat son of Adlai was over the herds in the valleys. Obli the Ishmaelite was in charge of camels and over the asses was Jehdeiah of Meronothite (27:30).

Furthermore, David made his Uncle, Jonathan a Wise Man, his Counselor and secretary. Jehiel the son of Hachmoni was in charge of cares for the King's Sons. Ahithophel was the King's Chief Counselor. Hushai the Archite was the King's Companion and best Friend. Jehoida son of Benaiah and Abiathar the Chief Priest minister in his own department. General Joab was the Chief of Army Staff. Azmaveth was in charge of the store house, Ezri was the minister of Agriculture, Shimei was the minister in charge of Crop Production. These Military Men and Ministers or Administrators were picked across the Country of Israel without prejudice. It is obvious with these arrangements that David did not only build the physical structures but also the Government of the nation of Israel.

The testimony of David was that God gave him the tutelage on how to war (Psalm 144: 1). 'Praise be to the LORD my Rock, who trains my hands for war, my fingers for battle. He is my loving God and my deliverer, my shield, in whom I take refuge, who subdues peoples under me.' The anointing through Samuel was the impetus to warfare and the victories. David will always inquire from the LORD the strategy needful for every battle. Therefore, God was already in the battle field before him.

Most crucial to the rise of Israel was David's theocratic government, through the spiritual involvement of Prophet Nathan. Nathan rebuked and encouraged David when and

where necessary. He will never spare David when it comes to delivery God's words.

### **Davidic Dynasty**

David's dynasty was anchored by In the Davidic Covenant,<sup>10</sup> The covenant was a Treaty which God made promises to David and it was ordained to last forever.

In his grace, God also made an unconditional covenant with David: 'God promised David that 'your house and your kingdom will endure forever before me', your throne will be established forever" (2 Samuel 7: 16). This is an unconditional promise. It is like a royal grant treaty. The Great King made an unconditional promise to David that his royal line would last forever.<sup>11</sup>

The divine treaty enabled David's government to flourish and it aided the Davidic covenant to be fulfilled in the Messianic concept of Jesus Christ (Luke 1: 32-33).

### **Kingship of Israel**

After the death of Saul, in his usual way, David sought the face of God on what to do and there was an instruction for him to go to Hebron in Judah and remain there for a while. This marks the commencement of the kingship of David in Israel. Hebron was his homeland and staying among his people who accepted him was a good idea. David was thirty

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<sup>10</sup>Davidic Covenant is the treaty made between Yahweh and David. In the covenant, God promised to retain the throne of David from everlasting to everlasting. It is from this treaty that dynasty of Messianic of Jesus Christ comes on board as the everlasting King.

<sup>11</sup>Timothy P. Palmer, *A Theology of the Old Testament*, (Bukuru: African Christian Textbooks (ACTS) 2001) 66

years old when he started to reign in Hebron and was a king over Hebron for seven and a half years. The first two years of his reign was a serious combat between the followers of David and the courtiers of the late King Saul. As at this time, Eshbaal or Ish-Bosheth has been set as the king in Mahanaim of Benjamine. General Abner was a great manipulator over the household of Saul as Eshbaal was kept strictly under Abner's perpetual control. At the demise of King Saul, found two factions fighting for control over Israel. As long as Saul was alive, David was a fugitive. When Saul and his three sons were killed in battle with the Philistines, David returned<sup>12</sup> to Israel fully.

Abner and Eshbaal faced assassination and the organized opposition against David ended. At this moment of momentary peace, David planned to move the headquarters of his government from Hebron to Jerusalem. One wonders, why David should develop this initiative for a new headquarters in contrast to a town, which embraced him when the kings men were against him. This new initiative was divinely motivated by God, as David did not have any opposition against this. Jerusalem used to be the ancient town where Abraham entered a covenant of Peace with Melchisedech or Mechizedek the King of 'Salem'. Melchizedek was a King and Priest of *EIElyon* (Most high God) and highly revered by Abraham (Gen. 14: 18-20). The name Melchizedek connotes righteousness. Another source says that Melchizedek might have been a worshipper of Zedek<sup>13</sup> in the pre- Israelites days when the Canaanites were in possession of the land. Melchizedek מַלְכִי־שֶׁדֶק<sup>14</sup> (malkī-šēdeq) brought out bread and wine as gifts to

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<sup>12</sup>Rabbi Sidney L. Markowitz, *What you should know about, Jewish Religion, History, Ethics and Culture*, (New York: The Citadel Press, 1955) 17

<sup>13</sup>Blenkinsopp, Joseph, *Abraham: The story of a Life* (Wm. B. Eerdmans Publishing, 2015) 56

<sup>14</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melchizedek>, retrieved on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020

Abraham and El Elyon for the celebration of a transferred property to the off-springs of Abraham.

The elements used in the deed of transfer is a similitude to the body and blood of Jesus Christ, which was sacrificed on the soil of the same city of Salem and became a sacrament for Christendom till date. Therefore, the deed of relinquishment of Jerusalem was long done between Melchizedek and Abraham sealed it with the feast of bread and wine and prophecy of a flourishing nation, which was in the loins of Abraham. This Melchizedek/Abrahamic feast is venerated in Judaism and Christianity and often commemorated on 22<sup>nd</sup> May in Eastern Orthodox Church and 26<sup>th</sup> August in the Catholic Church.<sup>15</sup>

It is on this solid agreement that Abram paid tithes of the plunder to Melchizedek a spiritual connotation that Jerusalem will stand as the headquarters of the seeds of Abraham, which had its fulfillment in the days of David as King over Israel. In Psalm 110: 4, David reiterated that the seeds of Abraham have been placed among the descendant of the King Melchizedek as a divine covenant. This possibly might have been the motivation for David to have made the choice of the venue of the covenant as the appropriate place for the headquarters of the land flowing with milk and honey.

David bowed to this agreement of antiquity by making Jerusalem the headquarters of Israel. It is obvious that David was spiritually sensitive and could discern easily the payment of the land of Salem by Patriarch Abraham. The spiritual insight of David illuminated his mind to choosing Salem which was later in life renamed Jerusalem meaning the City of Peace. This was a great achievements of David notwithstanding, the Holy Bible will never gloss over the

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<sup>15</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melchizedek>, retrieved on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020

weakness and sins of the Children of God. The records of the Bible clearly stated that David murdered one of his Captains called Uriah the Hittites. This was after impregnating his wife, Bathsheba. God did not spare David but punished him over this. The boy died and God declared through Prophet Nathan that the sword will never depart from his household.

### **Building of Israel**

The seven years spent by David in Hebron was spent fully on intra-war between his soldiers and the household of Saul. David all through the period did not execute any project in Hebron. He made the choice to build Israel as a nation and commenced this by building Jerusalem as headquarters and a city in Jerusalem as the city of David called Zion. Biblically, Zion was one of the Cities conquered by David and rebuilt after him, as the City of the King or City of David. mentioned in the Bible in the Book of Samuel (2 Samuel 5:7) as the name of the Jebusite fortress conquered by King David, its origin likely predates the Israelites.<sup>16</sup>

Psalm 48 which was composed by Son of Korah,<sup>17</sup> the Levites, makes a vivid geographical description of city of Zion as the city of the LORD, which is situated in the Northern part of the City of the great King; this is no other place than the City of David (1 Kings 8:1-2; 2 Chron. 5:2).<sup>18</sup>The great work of building Zion up was extended to Jerusalem and then to Judea. Zion is a City and citadel of King David, situated in Jerusalem, which exists under Judea the Federal State Capital Territory of Israel in the days of King David. The success of the reigns of David commences

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<sup>16</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melchizedek>, retrieved on the 5<sup>th</sup> April 2020

<sup>17</sup>Menachem Davis, ed., *The Book of Psalms*, Mesorah Publications, New York, 2001, p.128

<sup>18</sup>Ronald L. Eisenberg, *The streets of Jerusalem: who, what, why*, Devora Publishing, 2006, p.169

with the building of Zion in Jerusalem as a city.<sup>19</sup> The whole of Jerusalem is on the hills. The Building works done by King David on Zion was on the top of the hills.

It was in the days of David that the twelve tribes in Israel were identified as states. David did not saddle them with the responsibility of tributes to the Palace. Anybody who wanted to make contribution to the building of the Palace did it without compulsion. Unlike, Solomon who levied all the tribes to supply the daily meals to the palace monthly and saddled the Israelites with much burden at the reconstruction of the Palace and building of the Temple. David had the building of the Palace done without the complaint of the masses. All who worked in the Building did so willingly and David paid moderate remunerations. The complaint against Rehoboam after the demise of his father Solomon was that he should reduce the burden on Israel so as to serve him. The federation of Israel was established in the days of King David. The strategic management of human resources is a true tent of good governance.

Israel looks back on David, the second King in Israel, not on Saul who was the first King, with pride and affection as the establisher of the Kingdom of Israel. Saul was never concentrated on carrying out any project for the benefit of his people. All through Saul's days, it was meetings with his Generals on how to defend Israel against the outside enemies and how he will personally eradicate David from succeeding him. Like Saul, the first King of Israel, David was in constant war against his enemies. He refused to make friends with them as Solomon did. The friendship made by Solomon with the enemies around him made him to lose his focus on God. It is well noted that his father, David, never compromised his faith with his enemies.

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<sup>19</sup>Terry R. Briley (2000). *Isaiah, Volume 1 - The College Press NIV commentary: Old Testament series*, College Press. p. 49.

Dapo Asaju records that, there was really no nation before David came to the throne. He had to combine military, administrative and economic efforts to make Israel become a state.<sup>20</sup> David spent year of his active life in defeating the Philistines Israel's enemies decisively, but he did not annex their home territory: he left them still independent but powerless to harm him.<sup>21</sup>

### **Lessons from the Precept of David**

There are many things to learn from the precept of David which are worth emulating.

- i. David never compromised his stand with the enemies around his Countries, unlike his son Solomon who got married to the daughters of his enemies in order to get their peace.
- ii. David did not lose focus in building the Nation of Israel unlike King Saul who lost focus while fighting David instead of his enemies. Enmity of Saul against David took over need of maintaining peace with the nation and raising projects.
- iii. David had a focused vision of raising a City after his name, which gave him a plus before the people of Israel as the first builder of Israel.
- iv. Humanly speaking, the sins of David greater higher than that of Saul, but God will not judge with Man's standard. Saul would not concede his sins, but David will never cover his sin. He will expose his sins to God in such a way that men around will hear his confessions. David was a humble man before God, no wonder he won a title from God as 'Man after God's heart'.
- v. David made his successor while he was still alive. He enthroned Solomon as King in his days and vacated the

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<sup>20</sup>DapoAsaju, *Christian Foundation*,(Abeokuta: Crowther Theological Publishers, 2015) 3

<sup>21</sup>Ogba, Okey, *Exploring Old Testament (Volume 1)*, (Ibadan: Jillog Nigeria Company, 2001) 207

throne for Solomon to rule when he was alive. He made available all materials needful for the Temple for his successor, Solomon. David therefore, ensured a continuous government and building of the nation after his demise.

vi. David recognized the great performance of the military men, who fought with him and never underrate their contribution to his victory in battles fields.

vii. One of the best ways of building a nation is the principle of division of labour. David did this by making people Ministers in specific areas to work in his Government.

viii. There was no bias mind or prejudice at the choice of people who served in David's Government, they were picked from all corners of Israel.

viii. Bad management of economic was not the agenda of David. He managed economy at his disposal wisely.

ix. David's attention was not diverted from his focus. Many of Nigeria leaders do part with their dreams after they assume the platform of leadership

x. David knew how to woo God. He easily accepted divine rebuke.

xi. David did not shift blame on his predecessor's Kingship. Saul had his loopholes but he never mentioned it for once. He sees every challenge as what his regime caused and can solve.

xii. David realized that God loves praises. He praised God a lot.

The unfortunate thing in David's reign is his inability to curtail his family. David's Children were spoilt Palace Children which led to raping and murder among his Children. The Biblical records revealed that David never reprimanded his children for any of the ungodly act committed under the roof his Palace.

### **Man like David in Nigeria**

In Nigeria, the pasts and the present governments have failed to recognize the efforts of people who fought and won



victory for them. Individual wants to claim the monopoly of every victory and successor in every government. This is unlike David who made his scribes to recognize all his supporters.

Brigadier- General Godwin Alabi- Isama in his work condemned the act of Col. Olusegun Obasanjo in claiming the monopoly of Victory of Nigeria- Biafra War, having assumed duty at the dot of the closure of the War, which ended on the 14<sup>th</sup> January 1970. Isama commented:

But the tragedy was and is that in Nigeria today, those who fought for democracy are not the beneficiaries; just the same way as those who actually fought and won the civil war remained unrecognized. It is also a travesty of justice that the same run- away fellow who came to benefit from the Dimka's coup is at the Centre of this tragedy God knows why, but the country continues in drift.<sup>22</sup>

Chinua Achebe recalls a period prior to the end of the Civil War as particularly hard on the Children. Looking around one could see a proud, devastated people.<sup>23</sup> The government of Nigeria has been known for oppressing the Masses.

## Conclusion

There is no doubt that David did a lot of exploit in building the Nation of Israel. In my personal opinion, the government of David was wiser than the government of

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<sup>22</sup>Brigadier- General Godwin Alabi- Isama, *The Tragedy of Victory, on- the – spot Account of the Nigeria- Biafra War in the Atlantic Theatre* (Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, 2013) 432

<sup>23</sup>Chinua Achebe, *There was a Country- A persona History of Biafra*, (Britain: Penguin Group, 2012) 222

Solomon. David judiciously made best use of available resources and fought to sustain what he built, but Solomon squander his resources and marry the daughters of his enemies in order to make peace with his enemies. Likewise, the economic management of David would have been the best solution for Nigeria's Economy. Davidic way of governance is the best approach for the betterment of Nigeria as a Nation and a man like David's attributes can foster United Kingdom of Nigeria and give the Country unprecedented Peace.

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