

## ~HADADEZER (244)

(Had-ad-e'zer) [Hadad Is a Helper]

- Son of Rehob and king of Zobah, a Syrian, Aramaean, kingdom that is thought to have been situated North of Damascus
- And David went on to strike down **Hadadezer** the son of Rehob the king of Zobah as he was going his way to put his control back again at the river Euphrates. (2 Samuel 8:3)
- When Syria of Damascus came to help **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah, David then struck down among the Syrians twenty-two thousand men. (2 Samuel 8:5)
- And God proceeded to raise up to him another resister, namely, Rezon the son of Eliada, who had run away from **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah his lord. (1 Kings 11:23)
- And David went on to strike down **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah at Hamath as he was going his way to set up his control at the river Euphrates. (1 Chronicles 18:3)
- When Syria of Damascus came to help **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah, David went striking down among the Syrians twenty-two thousand men. (1 Chronicles 18:5)
- That included vassalages,
- When all the kings, the servants of **Hadadezer**, saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they promptly made peace with Israel and began to serve them, and the Syrians were afraid to try saving the sons of Ammon anymore. (2 Samuel 10:19)
- Before being defeated by King David, **Hadadezer** had waged warfare against Toi, Tou the king of Hamath.
- Now Toi the king of Hamath got to hear that David had struck down all the military force of **Hadadezer**. (2 Samuel 8:9)
- So he sent Joram his son to King David to ask him about his welfare and congratulate him over the fact that he had fought against **Hadadezer** so that he struck him down, for **Hadadezer**

had become trained in warfare against Toi, and in his hand there proved to be articles of silver and articles of gold and articles of copper. (**2 Samuel 8:10**)

- When Tou the king of Hamath heard that David had struck down all the military force of **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah. (**1 Chronicles 18:9**)
- He immediately sent Hadoram his son to King David to ask him about his welfare and congratulate him over the fact that he had fought against **Hadadezer** so that he struck him down, for Hadadezer had become trained in warfare against Tou, and there were with him all sorts of articles of gold and silver and copper. (**1 Chronicles 18:10**)
- After the Syrians who had been hired by the Ammonites to fight against David were defeated, **Hadadezer** strengthened his forces by enlisting additional Syrians from the region of the Euphrates.
- In time the sons of Ammon saw that they had become foul-smelling to David, and the sons of Ammon proceeded to send and hire Syrians of Beth-rehob and Syrians of Zobah, twenty thousand men on foot, and the king of Maacah, a thousand men, and Ishtob, twelve thousand men. (**2 Samuel 10:6**)
- When the Syrians saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they proceeded to gather themselves together. (**2 Samuel 10:15**)
- So **Hadadezer** sent and brought out the Syrians that were in the region of the River, and then they came to Helam, with Shobach the chief of the army of **Hadadezer** before them. (**2 Samuel 10:16**)
- When the Syrians saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they proceeded to send messengers and bring out the Syrians that were in the region of the River, with Shophach the chief of the army of **Hadadezer** before them. (**1 Chronicles 19:16**)
- This may be alluded to at;
- And David went on to strike down **Hadadezer** the son of Rehob the king of Zobah as he was going his way to put his control back again at the river Euphrates. (**2 Samuel 8:3**)

- And David went on to strike down **Hadadezer** the king of Zobah at Hamath as he was going his way to set up his control at the river Euphrates. (**1 Chronicles 18:3**)
- Where the reference seems to be to **Hadadezer's** seeking to put his control back again at the river Euphrates. On this, **Cook's Commentary** notes that the Hebrew literally means to cause his hand to return and states; **The exact force of the metaphor must be decided by the context.** If, as is most probable, this verse relates to the circumstances more fully detailed at;
- When the Syrians saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they proceeded to gather themselves together. (**2 Samuel 10:15**)
- So **Hadadezer** sent and brought out the Syrians that were in the region of the River, and then they came to Helam, with Shobach the chief of the army of **Hadadezer** before them. (**2 Samuel 10:16**)
- When the report was made to David, he immediately gathered all Israel and crossed the Jordan and came to Helam. The Syrians now drew up in formation to meet David and began to fight against him. (**2 Samuel 10:17**)
- And the Syrians took to flight from before Israel, and David got to kill of the Syrians seven hundred charioteers and forty thousand horsemen, and Shobach the chief of their army he struck down so that he died there. (**2 Samuel 10:18**)
- When all the kings, the servants of **Hadadezer**, saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they promptly made peace with Israel and began to serve them, and the Syrians were afraid to try saving the sons of Ammon anymore. (**2 Samuel 10:19**)
- The meaning of the phrase here will be when he, **Hadadezer** went to renew his attack, upon Israel, or to recruit his strength against Israel, at the river Euphrates.
- At Helam the forces of **Hadadezer** under the command of Shobach or Shophach, met those of David and were defeated. Immediately afterward, **Hadadezer's** vassals made peace with Israel.
- When the report was made to David, he immediately gathered all Israel and crossed the Jordan and came to Helam. The Syrians

- now drew up in formation to meet David and began to fight against him. ([2 Samuel 10:17](#))
- And the Syrians took to flight from before Israel, and David got to kill of the Syrians seven hundred charioteers and forty thousand horsemen, and Shobach the chief of their army he struck down so that he died there. ([2 Samuel 10:18](#))
  - When all the kings, the servants of **Hadadezer**, saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they promptly made peace with Israel and began to serve them, and the Syrians were afraid to try saving the sons of Ammon anymore. ([2 Samuel 10:19](#))
  - When the report was made to David, he immediately gathered all Israel together and crossed the Jordan and came to them and drew up in formation against them. When David drew up in battle formation to meet the Syrians, they began to fight against him. ([1 Chronicles 19:17](#))
  - But the Syrians took to flight because of Israel, and David went killing of the Syrians seven thousand charioteers and forty thousand men on foot, and Shophach the chief of the army himself he put to death. ([1 Chronicles 19:18](#))
  - When the servants of **Hadadezer** saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they promptly made peace with David and began to serve him, and Syria did not want to try saving the sons of Ammon anymore. ([1 Chronicles 19:19](#))
  - In the conflict 40,000 Syrian horsemen were killed. Perhaps in order to escape through rough terrain, these horsemen dismounted and were slain as footmen. This could account for their being called horsemen at;
  - And the Syrians took to flight from before Israel, and David got to kill of the Syrians seven hundred charioteers and forty thousand horsemen, and Shobach the chief of their army he struck down so that he died there. ([2 Samuel 10:18](#))
  - Men on foot
  - But the Syrians took to flight because of Israel, and David went killing of the Syrians seven thousand charioteers and forty thousand men on foot, and Shophach the chief of the army

himself he put to death. (1 Chronicles 19:18)

- The difference in the number of Syrian charioteers killed in battle is usually attributed to scribal error, the lower figure of 700 charioteers being considered the correct one.
- David also took much copper from Betah, apparently also called Tibhath, and Berothai, perhaps the same as Cun, two cities of **Hadadezer's** realm, and brought the gold shields belonging to **Hadadezers** servants, probably the vassal kings, to Jerusalem.
- Moreover, David took the circular shields of gold that happened to be on the servants of **Hadadezer** and brought them to Jerusalem. (2 Samuel 8:7)
- And from Betah and Berothai, cities of **Hadadezer**, King David took copper in very great quantity. (2 Samuel 8:8)
- Moreover, David took the circular shields of gold that happened to be on the servants of **Hadadezer** and brought them to Jerusalem. (1 Chronicles 18:7)
- And from Tibhath and Cun, cities of **Hadadezer**, David took very much copper. With it Solomon made the copper sea and the pillars and the copper utensils. (1 Chronicles 18:8)
- When all the kings, the servants of **Hadadezer**, saw that they had been defeated before Israel, they promptly made peace with Israel and began to serve them, and the Syrians were afraid to try saving the sons of Ammon anymore. (2 Samuel 10:19)
- David also captured many of **Hadadezer's** horses, horsemen, chariots, and footmen. The variation in the enumeration of these at
- And David got to capture from him one thousand seven hundred horsemen and twenty thousand men on foot, and David proceeded to hamstring all the chariot horses, but he let a hundred chariot horses of them remain. (2 Samuel 8:4)
- Further, David captured from him a thousand chariots and seven thousand horsemen and twenty thousand men on foot. Then David hamstrung all the chariot horses, but he let a hundred chariot horses of them remain. (1 Chronicles 18:4)

- May have arisen through scribal error. In the **Greek Septuagint** both passages indicate that 1,000 chariots and 7,000 horsemen were captured, and therefore
- Further, David captured from him a thousand chariots and seven thousand horsemen and twenty thousand men on foot. Then David hamstringed all the chariot horses, but he let a hundred chariot horses of them remain. (**1 Chronicles 18:4**)
- Perhaps preserves the original reading.
- However, it may be noted that what are commonly viewed as scribal errors in the account of David's conflict with **Hadadezer** may simply reflect other aspects of the war or different ways of reckoning.