

דָּוִד

Dāwīd

دَاوُد

Dāwūd

Form	Gloss	Pos	Root
دَاوُد	David;Daud;Daoud	Proper noun	IL

<http://arertools.com/#word-dict-tab>

David (Hebrew name) דָּוִד

<http://www.morfix.co.il/en/%D7%93%D6%B8%D6%BC%D7%95%D6%B4%D7%93>

David One of the seven archons in gnosticism according to the *Catholic Encyclopedia*, “Gnosticism”.

<http://www.angelfire.com/journal/cathbodu/Angels/Dangels.html>

David (name)

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David is a common male English and French given name. It is also a surname.

The name David is a derivation of an ancient Mesopotamian given name and appears in the Bible as the Biblical Hebrew name דָּוִד (*Dāwīd* pronunciation: [dɔːˈviːð]; Modern Hebrew: [daˈvid]), meaning "Darling" or "Beloved". Dudi is a common nickname for David in Hebrew, while Dave and Davy are common English nicknames.^[1] The Arabic and Assyrian versions of David are *Daud* (pronounced "Da-ood") and *Dāwūd* داود (pronounced [dæːˈwuːd, dæˈwuːd]).

Name days are celebrated on 8 February (for David IV of Georgia), 1 March (for St. David of Wales) and 29 December (for King David), as well as 25 June (St. David of Sweden), 26 June, 26 August, 11 December, and 30 December (Hungary, Latvia, Norway).

David, Davit

Pronunciation	/ˈdeɪvɪd/
Gender	Male
Origin	
Word/name	Hebrew
Meaning	<i>"beloved"</i>

a multilingual free
encyclopedia
Wiktionary
[ˈwɪkʃənəri] n.,
a wiki-based Open
Content dictionary
Wiktionary David David

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Variations

David is often shortened to "Davey/Davie/Davy". In Wales, such variants as "Dafydd" and "Dewi" and such diminutives as "Dai" or "Daf" are fairly common (although "Dai" was formerly used as a name in its own right prior to the late fifteenth century, possibly derived from a word meaning "shining" in Celtic). The name was very popular in Wales, leading to the situation whereby outside Wales, particularly in England, "Taffy" or "Taff" (crude imitations of the Welsh pronunciation of "Dafydd") became used as a nickname, pejorative or not, for Welshmen whatever their actual name. The oldest, most popular and most commonly used diminutive form in the English speaking countries of "David" is "Dave", which first appeared in written form in the 16th century (but is probably much older). In Ashkenazi Jewish culture, including outside Israel, it is common to apply the nicknames "Dovi" and "Dov". The nickname "Dave" has been used as a name in its own right in the 19th and 20th centuries, at least in the U.S. At the height of its popularity in the 1950s and early 1960s, the name Dave was bestowed upon more than 3,000 infants each year.^[2] "Davo" is also used as a nickname, and is quite common in Armenia and Australia while nickname 'Dato' for 'Davit' is popular in Georgia. A less common variant is "Daveth", the origin of which is uncertain (but could be an anglicised form of the Welsh "Dafydd").

Female equivalents of the name David include "Davida" (no longer in common usage) and "Davina". The girl's name "Davinia" may also have originated from David, though some have argued it is actually the female version of the Gaelic name "Devin".

Statistics

- United Kingdom: David was the most popular masculine given name in Northern Ireland for newborns in 1975 and dropped to a fluctuating rank around 20th in the first few years of the 21st century.^[3]
- United States: David is the second most popular masculine name in the United States. 10,905,563 (1 out of 28) Americans are named David. Approximately 92,597 Davids are born each year.^[4]

In Other Languages

- Afrikaans: Dawid
- Albanian: Davidi, Dauti
- Arabic: modern Arabic spelling: داوود or traditional: داود (Dāwūd, Daawuud, Daafid, Dawud, Dawood, Da'ud, Daúd)
- Armenian: Դավիթ (Davit), Դավթի (Davt'i), Դավթից (Davt'ic'), Դավթնվ (Davt'ov), Դավիթ (Davit'), Դավիթի (Davit'i), Դավիթից (Davit'ic'), Դավիթնվ (Davit'ov)
- Biblical Greek: Dauid
- Biblical Hebrew: Dawid
- Bashkir: Дауыт (Dawīt)
- Basque: Dabid
- Bosnian: Davud, Dawud, Daud, Daut
- Breton: Dewi

- Bulgarian: Давид, Давидко
- Catalan: David (accent on the second syllable)
- Cornish: Daveth
- Croatian: David
- Czech: David, Davidek
- Danish: David
- Dutch: David
- Esperanto: Davido
- Estonian: Taavet, Taavi
- Amharic: Dawit
- Faroese: Dávur, Dávid, Dávið
- Filipino: David, Davide
- Finnish: Daavid, Taavetti. Taavi, Taavo
- French: David
- Fula: Dauda, Daouda
- Galician: Davide
- Ge'ez: Dawit
- Georgian: დავით (Davit), დათო (Dato), დათა (Data), დათუჩა (Datucha), დათიკო (Datiko), დათუნა (Datuna)
- German: David
- Greek: Δαβίδ (David)
- Gujarati: ડેવિડ (Ḍēviḍa)
- Hausa: Dauda, Daouda
- Hawaiian: Kawika, Havika, Kāwika
- Hebrew: Hebrew spelling without diacritics: דָּוִד or full diacritics: דָּוִיִּד (David)
- Hindi: डेविड (Ḍēviḍa)
- Hungarian: Dávid
- Icelandic: Dávið
- Indonesian: Daud
- Inuktitut: ᑕᐱᖃᑦ (Taavit)
- Irish: Dáibhídh, Dáibhead, Daithí
- Italian: Davide
- Japanese: デイビッド, ダビデ (Deibiddo) (Dabide)
- Kannada: ಡೇವಿಡ್ (Ḍēviḍ)
- Khmer: ដាវីត (Daaviit)
- Korean: 데빗, 데이빗, 데이비드, 다비드, 다윗 (Deibideu)
- Latin: David

- Latvian: Dāvids, Dāvis
- Lithuanian: Dovydas, Deividas
- Malayalam: David, Devassy
- Macedonian: Давид (DeJvid)
- Manado Malay: *Davij*, *Davi*, *Dav*, "Daud"
- Mandarin Simplified Chinese: 戴维 (Dàiwéi), 大卫 (Dàwèi), 大維 (Dàwéi)
- Mandarin Traditional Chinese: 戴維 (Dàiwéi), 大衛 (Dàwèi), 大維 (Dàwéi)
- Mandinka: Dawda, Dauda, Daouda
- Manx: Davy
- Māori: Rāwiri
- Marathi: दावीद (Dāvīda)
- Medieval English: Daw
- Mi'kmaq: Dabit
- Northern Sami: Dávvet
- Norwegian: David
- Persian: داود or داوود (Davud)
- Polish: Dawid
- Portuguese: Davi (*only in Brazil*), David (*Brazil and Portugal*)
- Punjabi: ਦਾਵੁਦ ਨੂੰ (Dā'ūda nū)
- Romanian: David
- Russian: Давид (Davíd) or Давыд (Davýd), Дэвид (Déjvid)
- Scots: Dauvit, Daud
- Scottish Gaelic: Dàibheid, Dàibhidh
- Serbian: Давид (David)
- Skolt Sami: Daa´ved
- Slovak: Dávid, David
- Slovenian: David
- Spanish: David (accent on 2nd syllable)
- Swahili: Daudi
- Swedish: David or Dawid
- Syriac: ܕܐܘܕ (Dawid or Da'wood)
- Tamil: தாவீது (daveedu)
- Telugu: డేవిడ్ (Dēviḍ)
- Thai: เดวิด (Dewid)
- Tiberian: Dāwîḏ
- Turkish: Davut, Davud
- Ukrainian: Давид (Davyd), (Devid)

- Welsh: Dafydd, Dewi, Dai, Dewydd
- Yiddish: Dovid, Dawid
- Yoruba: Dawodu, Dauda, David

People with the given name David

Monarchs

- David, biblical King of Israel (c. 1011–971 BC)
- Edward VIII, whose name in personal use was David
- **Princes of Armenia**
 - David Saharuni
 - David Bek
- **Emperors of Ethiopia**
 - David I or Dawit I of Ethiopia
 - David II or Dawit II of Ethiopia
 - David III or Dawit III of Ethiopia
- **Kings of Georgia**
 - David I of Iberia
 - David II of Iberia
 - David III of Tao
 - David IV of Georgia
 - David V of Georgia
 - David VI of Georgia
 - David VII of Georgia
 - David VIII of Georgia
 - David IX of Georgia
 - David X of Kartli
 - David XI of Kartli
- **Kings of Scots**
 - David I of Scotland
 - David II of Scotland
- **Princes of Wales**
 - Dafydd ap Gruffydd (1238–1283), Prince of Wales 1282–1283
 - Dafydd ap Llywelyn (1215–1246), Prince of Wales 1240–1246

- Duke of Windsor formerly Prince of Wales later Edward VIII

- David (Da'ud), an 11th-century CE ruler of the Seljuk Turks
- David of Taman, Khazar ruler of the late 10th century CE

Saints

- Saint David (c. 500–589), patron saint of Wales
- David of Munktorp (died c. 1082)
- Saint David of Muscovy or Gleb (987–1015), brother of saint Roman of Muscovy or Boris, and son of saint Vladimir
- David I of Scotland Saint for Roman Catholic Church
- David IV of Georgia Saint for Eastern Orthodox Church

Actors

- David Ames (born 1983), English actor
- David Anders (born 1981), American actor
- David Arquette (born 1971), American actor, director, producer
- David Battley (1935-2003), British actor
- David Boreanaz (born 1969), American actor
- David Carradine (1936–2009), American actor
- David Caruso (born 1956), American actor
- Dave Chappelle (born 1973), American comedian
- David Abraham Cheulkar (1909–1981), Indian actor known as "David"
- David Cross (born 1964), American actor
- David Conrad (born 1967), American actor
- David Dayan Fisher, American actor
- David DeLuise (born 1971), American actor
- David Dorfman (born 1993), American actor
- David Duchovny (born 1960), American actor
- Dave Foley (born 1963), Canadian actor/Comedian
- David Gasman, American actor and director
- David Hasselhoff (born 1952), American actor, singer, songwriter
- David Hemmings (1941–2003), British actor
- David Henrie, American actor
- David Hewlett (born 1968), English-born Canadian actor
- David Jason (born 1940), British actor
- David Kaye (born 1964), Canadian actor

- David Keith (born 1954), American actor
- David Kross (born 1990), German actor
- David Lander (born 1947), American actor, comedian, composer, musician, and baseball scout
- David Letterman (born 1947), American comedian
- Dave Mallow, American actor
- David Mitchell (comedian) (born 1974), British comedian, actor and writer
- David Moscow (born 1974), American actor
- David Oakes (born 1983), British actor
- David Niven (1910–1983), English actor
- David Nykl (born 1967), Czech-born Canadian actor
- David Ogden Stiers (born 1942), American actor and musician
- David Reivers (born 1958), American actor
- David Palffy (born 1969), Canadian actor
- David Schwimmer (born 1966), American actor
- David Soul (born 1943), British-American actor
- David Spade (born 1964), American comic actor
- David Tennant (born 1971), Scottish actor
- David Thewlis (born 1963), English actor
- David Walliams (born 1971), British comedy actor
- David Wain (born 1969), American comedian
- Dave Wittenberg (born 1971), American actor

Biologists

- David Attenborough (born 1926), English broadcaster and naturalist
- David Bellamy (born 1933), British author and environmental campaigner
- David J. Lipman, Director of the National Center for Biotechnology Information
- David Suzuki (born 1936), Japanese Canadian science broadcaster and environmental activist

Politicians

- David Ben-Gurion, first Prime Minister of Israel
- David Blunkett, British MP
- David Byrne (politician) (born 1947), Irish and European official
- David Cameron (born 1966), British Prime Minister
- Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th President of the United States
- David Grimes, former member of the Alabama House of Representatives
- David Lam, Canada's first Asian-Canadian Lieutenant-Governor

- David Laws (born 1965), British MP
- David Lloyd George, Welsh Liberal Prime Minister of the United Kingdom 1916–1922
- David Miliband (born 1965), British MP
- David Owen (born 1938), UK politician, Labour Foreign Secretary (1977–1979); SDP founder, and leader (1983–1987)
- David Shaw (UK politician) (born 1950), accountant, British Conservative politician
- David Steel, (born 1938), UK politician, leader of Liberal Party (1976–1988)

Musicians

- Dave Abbruzzese (born 1968), American drummer with Pearl Jam
- David Archuleta (born 1990), 2008 *American Idol* (TV show) runner-up
- David Arkenstone (born 1952), new age composer
- David Bowie (born 1947), British rock singer, songwriter, producer
- David Brubeck (1920–2012), American jazz pianist and composer
- David Byrne (born 1952), musician and former Talking Heads frontman
- Dave Clark (born 1942), drummer with UK band The Dave Clark Five
- David Clayton Thomas (born 1941) lead singer for Blood Sweat & Tears
- David Cook (born 1982), 2008 *American Idol* (TV show) winner
- David Coverdale (born 1951) British hard rock vocalist
- David Crowder (born 1971), singer of a 6-piece Christian electronic rock and worship band from Waco, Texas
- David & David, 1980s pop group consisting of two men named David
- Dave Davies (born 1947), lead guitarist and vocalist of the Kinks
- David Desrosiers (born 1980), member of Simple Plan
- David Draiman (born 1973), vocalist of the band Disturbed
- Dave Edmunds (born 1944), Welsh singer, guitarist and record producer
- Dave Ellefson (born 1964), member of Megadeth
- David H. Evans (born 1961), known as The Edge, guitarist in Irish rock band U2
- David Essex (born 1947), English singer-songwriter and actor
- David Gahan (born 1962), lead singer of the band Depeche Mode
- David Garrett (born 1981), German-American classical violinist and recording artist
- David Gilmour (born 1946), British rock singer-songwriter
- David Gray (born 1968), British rock singer-songwriter
- Dave Grohl (born 1969), American drummer with Nirvana, then Foo Fighters
- Davey Havok (born 1975), American vocalist of the band AFI
- Davy Jones (1945-2012), actor and singer-songwriter with The Monkees
- Dave Lombardo (born 1965), drummer for Slayer

- Dave Matthews (born 1967), South African-born singer, guitarist
- Dave Mustaine (born 1961), member of Metallica and Megadeth
- Dave Navarro (born 1967), guitarist with Jane's Addiction and Red Hot Chili Peppers
- David Nevue (born 1965), solo piano composer and a pianist
- Dave O'Higgins (born 1964), British jazz saxophonist
- David Paich (born 1954), keyboardist of Grammy-winning band Toto
- David Pybus, bassist of British heavy metal group Cradle of Filth
- David Lee Roth (born 1953), American rock singer-songwriter
- Dave Rowntree (born 1964), drummer of Blur
- David Silveria (born 1972), former drummer of KoRn
- David A. Stewart (born 1952), Eurythmics and Dave Stewart and the Spiritual Cowboys
- David Ray Stephens (born 1961), independent singer/songwriter
- Dave Swarbrick (born 1941), English folk musician and singer-songwriter
- David Tao, (born 1969), Taiwanese singer-songwriter
- David Usher (born 1966), British rock singer-songwriter

Athletes

- David Abrard (born 1976), French butterfly swimmer
- David Alaba, Austrian footballer
- David Albelda, Spanish footballer
- David Álvarez Aguirre, Spanish naturalized Equatoguinean footballer
- David Ambler (ice hockey) (born 1979), Canadian ice hockey player and coach
- David Andersen, Australian professional basketball player
- Dave Andreychuk, Canadian ice hockey player
- David Archuleta (kickboxer), American kickboxer, former United States Air Force airman
- David Artell, English footballer
- David Aucagne, French rugby union player
- Dave Batista, American professional wrestler
- Dewi Bebb, a Welsh rugby player
- David Beckham, English footballer
- David Belle, French founder of Parkour
- David Ben Dayan, Israeli football player (Hapoel Tel Aviv & national team)
- David Bentley, English footballer
- David Binn, American football All-Pro long snapper (San Diego Chargers)
- David Bishop (Athlete), British junior athlete
- David Blair (rugby player), Edinburgh rugby player
- David Blu (formerly "Bluthenthal"), American and Israeli Euroleague basketball forward (Maccabi Tel

Aviv)

- David Boston (born 1978), American football player
- David Byrne (English footballer) (born 1961), English football player
- David Byrne (South African footballer), (born c. 1961), South African soccer player and coach
- David Carney, Australian footballer
- David Chaussinand, French hammer thrower
- David Cloke, Australian rules footballer
- David Coulthard, Scottish Formula One racer
- David de Gea, Spanish footballer
- David Douillet, French judo athlete
- David Dunn, English footballer
- David Eckstein, American baseball (Toronto Blue Jays, Cardinals 2006 World Series MVP)
- David Ferrer, Spanish tennis player
- David Foucault, Canadian gridiron football player
- David Freese, American baseball player
- David de Gea, Spanish footballer, goalkeeper playing for Manchester United
- David Ginola, French footballer
- David Gower, English cricketer
- David Gower (rugby league), Australian Rugby League player
- David Hala, Australian Rugby League player
- David Healy (footballer), Northern Ireland international footballer
- Dave Hiscock, New Zealand professional motorcycle racer (1970s–80s)
- David Jack, English football manager
- David James (footballer), English footballer
- David Jarolím, Czech footballer
- David Klemmer, Australian Rugby League player
- David Lane (cricketer), Montserratian cricketer
- David Lee (basketball), American basketball player
- David Legwand, American professional ice hockey player
- David Lighty, American college basketball player (Ohio State University)
- David Lipsky, golfer
- David Logan (basketball), Polish basketball player
- David Lyons (swimmer), American swimmer
- Dave Magadan, American baseball player
- David Mark Berger, American-born Israeli, Maccabiah champion (middleweight); killed by terrorists in the Munich Massacre
- David McCray, German basketballer

- David McDuling, Australian Rugby Union player
- David Monasterio, Puerto Rican swimmer
- David Moyes, Scottish football manager
- David Murphy (disambiguation), multiple people
- David N'Gog, French footballer
- David Nalbandian, Argentine tennis player
- David Neitz, Australian rules footballer
- David Nemirovsky, Canadian hockey right wing (CSKA Moscow)
- David Nofoaluma, Australian Rugby League player
- David O'Leary, Irish football manager
- David Odonkor, German footballer
- David Ortiz, Dominican baseball player (Boston Red Sox)
- David Pizarro, Chilean footballer
- David Pleat, English football manager Tottenham Hotspur, Luton Town)
- David Rhys-Jones, Australian rules footballer
- Dave Roberts (pitcher), American major league baseball pitcher
- David Robinson (basketball), American former basketball player
- David Rundqvist (born 1993), Swedish ice hockey player
- David Seaman, English football goalkeeper
- David Shaw (American football) (born 1972), Stanford Cardinal football head coach
- David Shaw (Australian footballer) (born 1938), Australian footballer
- David Shaw (Canadian football) (born 1953), Canadian football player
- David Shaw (cricketer) (born 1967), English cricketer
- David Shaw (diver) (1954–2005), Australian scuba diver
- David Shaw (footballer) (born 1948), English footballer
- David Shaw (ice hockey) (born 1964), Canadian professional hockey player
- David Silva, Spanish footballer
- David Simmons (rugby league) (born 1984), Australian Rugby League player
- David Stagg (born 1983), Australian Rugby League player
- Dave Stephens (javelin thrower) (Born 1962), American Javelin Thrower
- David Stephens, (Born 1991), English Footballer
- David Stockdale, goalkeeper playing for Fulham
- David Suazo, Honduran footballer
- David Sullivan, South African Triathlete
- David Taylor (footballer born 1965), Welsh football player and coach
- David Trezeguet, French footballer
- David Tsebe, South African marathon runner

- David Tua, New Zealand heavy weight boxer
- David Tyshler, Soviet saber fencer
- David Villa, Spanish footballer
- David West (basketball), American basketball player
- David Wharton, American butterfly and medley swimmer
- David Wright, American baseball player

Authors

- David Batstone (21st century), American journalist
- David S. Broder, political commentator for *The Washington Post*
- David Chase, American screenwriter
- David Eddings, American fantasy writer
- David Eggers, American writer, editor, and publisher
- David Frum, conservative Canadian-American political writer
- David Gerrold, science fiction novelist who wrote "The Trouble With Tribbles" episode of *Star Trek*
- Dafydd ab Hugh, American science fiction author
- David Hume, Scottish philosopher
- David Henry Hwang, American playwright
- Dovid Kaplan, senior lecturer at Ohr Somayach, Jerusalem, popular author and speaker
- David Kroyanker, Israeli architectural historian
- David Lassman, British writer responsible for the 'Rejecting Jane' article about Jane Austen and co-author of *The Regency Detective* series of novels
- David Le Sage, Australian writer and Christian anti-war activist
- David Mamet, American playwright
- David Mills (1961–2010), American television writer and producer
- David Mitchell, British novelist
- David Rakoff, American essayist
- David Ricardo, British political economist
- David Sedaris, American essayist
- David Shaw (writer) (1943–2005), American journalist for the *Los Angeles Times*
- David Simon, American author, journalist, and TV producer
- David Shore, Canadian writer and television producer
- David Foster Wallace (1962–2008), American novelist and essayist

Other figures

- David Brooks (disambiguation)

- David Burroughs Mattingly, digital artist
- David Carnegie (disambiguation)
- David Carson, graphic designer
- David Carter CBE (born 1927), British industrial designer and educator.
- David Dimbleby, British TV commentator and presenter of current affairs and political programmes.
- David Feinstein, rabbi
- David Fincher, film director
- David Frost, (1939–2013), British broadcaster
- David Gest, American TV producer
- David Wark Griffith, film director
- David Hamilton, British photographer
- David Hayter, screenwriter and voice actor for Solid Snake.
- David Horler, father of Natalie Horler
- David H. Jarvis, captain in the United States Revenue Cutter Service
- David Lynch, film director
- David Marshall, goalkeeper playing for Cardiff City F.C
- David Ramsden, contestant on Big Brother 10 UK
- David Rebibo, congregational rabbi, Jewish day school dean, and founder and head of a kosher certifying agency in Phoenix, Arizona
- David Saint-Jacques, Canadian astronaut
- David Sanders (disambiguation)
- David of Sasun, Armenian folk hero
- David Shaw (disambiguation)
- Dafydd Stephens, professor of audiological medicine
- David Stephens Sculptor
- David Stephens Public Servant
- David Talbot, founder of Salon.com Internet magazine
- David Toska, Norwegian bank robber
- Dafydd Williams, Canadian astronaut
- David Willis, cartoonist
- David Yonggi Cho, Korean Christian minister

Fictional characters

- David (Animorphs), a character in four of the 54+ *Animorphs* books.
- David (*Sesame Street*), a human character on *Sesame Street* from 1971 to 1989, played by Northern Calloway.
- David, a character in the *Battle Arena Toshinden* fighting game series.

- Dr. David Banner, main character from TV series *The Incredible Hulk*.
- David Copperfield, title character in the book of the same name by Charles Dickens.
- David Fisher, one of the main characters from the HBO series, *Six Feet Under*.
- David Freeman, the main character in the movie *Flight of the Navigator*.
- David Hoover, the main protagonist from the horror game *The Crooked Man*
- Davy Jones, legendary pirate portrayed in *Pirates of the Caribbean*; see also Davy Jones' Locker.
- Dave Lister, main character of the British sitcom *Red Dwarf*.
- David Marcus, Captain Kirk's son in *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan* and *Star Trek III: The Search for Spock*.
- David Mason, The main protagonist in *Call of Duty: Black Ops 2* and is the son of Alex Mason from the previous *Black Ops*
- David Platt, character in *Coronation Street*.
- David Tarrant, a senior police chief at New Scotland Yard, London, England, from the *Power of Five* series.
- David Telford, a recurring character in *Stargate Universe*.
- David Turner, a character in *Degrassi: The Next Generation*.
- David the Gnome.
- David is the real name of Solid Snake, protagonist of several Metal Gear videogames.
- David, a robotic child, is the main character in the movie *A.I. Artificial Intelligence*.
- David, an android in the movie *Prometheus*.

People with the surname David

- Albert David (1902–1945), American naval officer
- Anna David (singer) (born 1984), Danish pop and soul music singer
- Anna David (journalist) (born 1970), American journalist
- Colt David (born 1985), American football player
- Craig David (born 1981), English musician
- Cristian David (born 1967), Romanian politician
- Dickie David (1879–1939), Wales national rugby union player
- Elizabeth David (1913–1992), British cookery writer
- Félicien-César David (1810–1876), French composer
- Ferdinand David (musician) (1810–1873), German violinist and composer
- Ferenc Dávid (1510–1579), founder of the Unitarian Church in Transylvania
- F. R. David (born 1947), Tunisian-born French singer
- Gary David (born 1978), Filipino professional basketball player
- Gerard David (c. 1455–1523), Dutch renaissance painter

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David

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

David (/ˈdeɪrɪvɪd/; Hebrew: דָּוִד, דָּוִד, Modern *David* Tiberian *Dāwīd*; ISO 259-3 *Dawid*; Arabic: دَاوُد *Dāwūd*; Syriac: ܕܐܘܕ *Dawid*; Greek: Δαβίδ; Strong's: *Daveed*) was, according to the Bible, the second king of the United Kingdom of Israel and Judah, and according to the New Testament Gospels of Matthew and Luke, an ancestor of Jesus. His life is conventionally dated to c. 1040–970 BC, his reign over Judah c. 1010–1002 BC, and his reign over the United Kingdoms of Israel c. 1002–970 BC.^[1]

The Books of Samuel, 1 Kings, and 1 Chronicles are the only sources of information on David, although the Tel Dan Stele (dated c. 850–835 BC) contains the phrase בֵּית דָּוִד (*Beit David*), read as "House of David", which most scholars take as confirmation of the existence in the mid-9th century BC of a Judean royal dynasty called the House of David.^[2]

He is depicted as a righteous king, although not without faults, as well as an acclaimed warrior, musician, and poet, traditionally credited for composing many of the psalms contained in the Book of Psalms.

David is an important figure to members of the Jewish, Christian and Islamic faiths. Biblical tradition maintains the Messiah's direct descent from the line of David. In Islam, he is considered a prophet.



Statue of King David by Nicolas Cordier in the Borghese Chapel of the Basilica di Santa Maria Maggiore

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Biblical narrative

Saul rejected

According to the Biblical narrative, God appointed Saul to be the first king of Israel, after the leading elders of the land demanded a king to replace the Judges who had previously ruled the country.^[3] Although successful at first, Saul quickly fell afoul of God by disobeying his instructions. He was told that God had "rejected" him from being king,^[4] and that he would give the kingdom instead to "a man after [my] own heart"^[5] who was "better than you."^[6]

The Bible next says that the prophet Samuel sought a new king from the sons of Jesse of Bethlehem. Samuel examined seven of Jesse's sons, but said to him, "The Lord has not chosen these." Samuel inquired if Jesse had any other sons. "There is still the youngest", Jesse answered, referring to David. Samuel said, "Send for him,"



Samuel anoints David, Dura Europos, Syria, 3rd century CE

and had him brought in. Then the Lord said, "Rise and anoint him; this is the one." So Samuel took the horn of oil and anointed him.^[7]

At the court of Saul

As punishment for his previous misdeeds, Saul was tormented by an "evil spirit from the Lord" (1 Samuel 16:14 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=16:14&src=NIV>)) and it was suggested he send for David, a young warrior famed for bravery and his lyre playing. Saul did so, and made David one of his armor-bearers.^[8] From then on, whenever "the spirit from God came on Saul, David would take up his lyre and play. Then relief would come to Saul; he would feel better, and the evil spirit would leave him."

David and Goliath

According to 1 Samuel 17, the 'men of Israel' under King Saul faced the Philistines near the Valley of Elah. David heard the Philistine giant Goliath challenge the Israelites to send their own champion to decide the outcome in single combat; Goliath used to regularly stand opposite the Israelite camp and shout insults concerning King Saul and the Israelite people. David told Saul he was prepared to face Goliath alone. David picked five smooth stones from a nearby brook, and struck Goliath in the forehead with a stone from his sling. Goliath fell dead, and David took Goliath's sword and beheaded him. The Philistines fled in terror. Saul inquired about the name of the young champion and David told him that he was the son of Jesse.^[8] In 2 Samuel 22, David credited God for delivering him from the hand of the Philistines and saving him from "the snares of death," in his psalm, "David's Song of Praise."^[9]



"David Giving Thanks to God After the Death of Goliath", 18th century painting attributed to Charles Errard the Younger



Young David holds the impaled head of Goliath and marches before a general on a white horse, as envisioned by Poussin, ca. 1632

In some translations 2 Samuel 21:19 states that Goliath was killed by Elhanan son of Jair from Bethlehem. "Most likely, storytellers displaced the deed from the otherwise obscure Elhanan onto the more famous character, David."^[10] The King James version reads 1 Samuel 21:19 And there was again a battle in Gob with the Philistines, where Elhanan the son of Jaare-oregim, a Beth-lehemite, **slew the brother of Goliath** the Gittite, the staff of whose spear was like a weaver's beam.

David and Jonathan

Saul made David a commander over his armies and offered him his daughter Michal in marriage for bringing 100 foreskins of the Philistines but David brought back 200, saying "God was with me". David was successful in many battles, and his popularity awakened Saul's fears. Saul tried to arrange for David's death, but the plots only endeared David

further to the people, and especially to Saul's son Jonathan, who loved David (1 Samuel 18:1, 2 Samuel



Saul threatening David, by José Leonardo.

1:25–26).^{[11][12]} Jonathan warned David, who fled into the wilderness, gathered a band of followers and became the champion of the oppressed while evading Saul's pursuit. He accepted the town of Ziklag from the Philistine king Achish of Gath, but continued secretly to champion the Israelites. Achish marched against Saul, but David was excused from the war after suspicion from Philistine nobles that his loyalty could not be trusted.

Proclaimed king

Jonathan and Saul were killed in battle with the Philistines at Mount Gilboa. David mourned their deaths, especially that of Jonathan. He travelled to Hebron, where he was anointed king over Judah. In the north, Saul's son Ish-Bosheth was anointed by Abner as King of Israel. War

ensued between Ish-Bosheth and David, until Ish-Bosheth was murdered. The assassins brought the head of Ish-Bosheth to David hoping for a reward, but David executed them for their crime. With the death of Saul's son, the elders of Israel came to Hebron and David was anointed King over Israel and Judah.^[13]

Jerusalem and the Davidic covenant

David conquered the Jebusite fortress of Jerusalem, and made it his capital. David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem, intending to build a temple. The prophet Nathan, announced that the temple would be built at a future date by one of David's sons (Solomon). Nathan told David that God had made a covenant with David, promising to establish the house of David: "Your throne shall be established forever."

David wins victories over the Philistines, and the Moabites and Hadadezer of Zobah paid tribute.^[14]

Bathsheba and Uriah the Hittite

David committed adultery with Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite.^[15] Bathsheba became pregnant. David sent for Uriah, who was with the Israelite army at the siege of Rabbah, so that he could sleep with his wife and conceal the identity of the child's father. Uriah refused to do so while his companions are in the field of battle and David sent him back to Joab, the commander, with a message instructing him to ensure that Uriah died in battle. David married Bathsheba and she bore his child, "but the thing that David had done displeased the Lord."^[16] The prophet Nathan confronted David, saying: "Why have you despised the word of God, to do what is evil in his sight? You have smitten Uriah the Hittite with the sword, and have taken his wife to be your wife." Nathan presented three punishments from God. First, that the "sword shall never depart from your house" (2 Samuel 12:10); second, that "Before your very eyes I will take your



King David in robes of a Byzantine emperor, miniature from the Paris Psalter



David Playing the Harp, by Jan de Bray, 1670

wives and give them to one who is close to you, and he will sleep with your wives in broad daylight", and finally, that "the son born to you will die" (2 Samuel 12:14 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=12:14&src=KJV>)).

David repented, yet David's child died. David left his lamentations, dressed himself, went to the House of the Lord and worshiped, and then returned home to eat. His servants asked why he wept when the baby was alive, but ended his mourning when the child dies. David replied: "While the child was still alive, I fasted and wept. I thought, 'Who knows? The LORD may be gracious to me and let the child live.' But now that he is dead, why should I fast? Can I bring him back again? I will go to him, but he will not return to me." (2 Samuel 12:22–23 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=12:22–23&src=KJV>))

David's son Absalom rebels

David's son Absalom rebelled, forcing David to flee Jerusalem as the kingdom plunged into civil war. However, David sent his servant Hushai to Absalom's court as a double agent both to thwart the counsel of Absalom's chief adviser, fellow traitor Ahitophel and relay intelligence to David's forces. Hushai is successful in persuading Absalom from immediately pursuing his father in favor of better preparing Absalom's own forces for a major battle, thus allowing David to regroup for it. In the battle of the Wood of Ephraim, Absalom's forces were defeated, and his head was caught in the branches of an oak, and David's general Joab killed Absalom.^[17] When the news of the victory was brought to David, he was grief-stricken, and he cried out "O my son Absalom, my son, my son Absalom! Would I had died instead of you, O Absalom, my son, my son!"^[18]



The funeral of King David, while his son Solomon watches (from a medieval manuscript)

Death

When David had become old and bedridden, Adonijah, his eldest surviving son and natural heir, declared himself king. Bathsheba, David's favorite wife, and Nathan the prophet went to David and obtained his agreement that Solomon, Bathsheba's son should become king.^[19] David gave his final instructions, to Solomon including his promise that the line of Solomon and David will inherit the throne of Judah forever, and his request that Solomon kill his oldest enemies on his behalf.^[20] David died and was buried on Mount Zion.

Family

David was born in Bethlehem, in the territory of the Tribe of Judah. His grandfather was Obed, whose mother was the Moabite Ruth and whose grandmother was the former prostitute Rahab.^[21] David's father was Jesse. His mother is not named in the Bible, but the Talmud identifies her as Nitzevet daughter of Adael.^[22] David had seven older brothers and two sisters, Zeruiah and Abigail.^[23]

David had eight wives: Michal, the second daughter of King Saul; Ahinoam the Jezreelite; Abigail the Carmelite, previously wife of Nabal;^[24] Maachah, daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur; Haggith; Abital; Eglah; and Bathsheba. The Book of Chronicles lists his sons by various wives and concubines. In Hebron, David had six sons 1 Chronicles 3:1–3 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Chronicles&verse=3:1–3&src=NIV>): Amnon, by Ahinoam; Daniel, by Abigail; Absalom, by Maachah; Adonijah, by Haggith; Shephatiah,

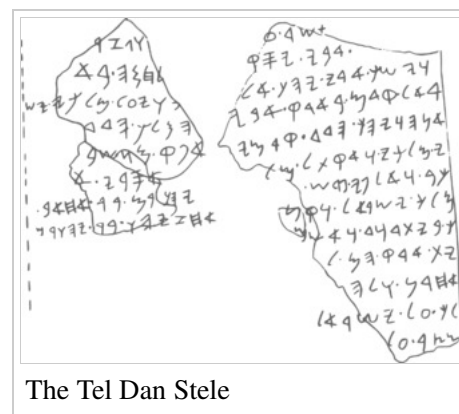
by Abital; and Ithream, by Eglah. By Bathsheba, his sons were: Shammua; Shobab; Nathan; and Solomon. David's sons born in Jerusalem by other wives included: Ibhar; Elishua; Eliphelet; Nogah; Nepheg; Japhia; Elishama; and Eliada. 2 Samuel 5:14–16 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=5:14-16&src=NIV>) According to 2 Chronicles 11:18 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Chronicles&verse=11:18&src=NIV>), Jerimoth, who is not mentioned in any of the genealogies, is mentioned as another of his sons. According to 2 Samuel 9:11 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=9:11&src=NIV>), David also welcomed Jonathan's son Mephibosheth to his table after giving him the land which previously belonged to King Saul.

David also had at least one daughter, Tamar, by Maachah, who was raped by Amnon, Tamar's half-brother. Tamar's rape leads to Amnon's death. 2 Samuel 13:1–29 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=13:1-29&src=NIV>) Absalom, Amnon's half-brother and Tamar's full-brother, waits two years, then avenges his sister by sending his servants to kill Amnon at a feast to which Absalom had invited all the king's sons. 2 Samuel 13 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=13&src=NIV>)

Historicity

Archaeology

Two archaeological finds, the Tel Dan Stele and the Mesha Stele, have direct bearing on the question of the existence of a historical David. The first of these is an Aramean victory stele (inscribed stone) discovered in 1993 at Tel Dan and dated c. 850–835 BC: it contains the phrase **בֵּית דָּוִד** (*bytdwd*), which has been interpreted as "House of David".^[25] The Mesha Stele from Moab, dating from approximately the same period, may also contain the name David in line 12, where the interpretation is uncertain, and in line 31, where one destroyed letter must be supplied, but apparently no other letter produces a word that makes sense in the context.^[26]



The Tel Dan Stele

The evidence from surface surveys indicates that Judah at the time of David was a small tribal kingdom.^[27] The Bronze and Iron Age remains of the City of David, the original urban core of Jerusalem identified with the reigns of David and Solomon, were investigated extensively in the 1970s and 1980s under the direction of Yigal Shiloh of the Hebrew University, but failed to discover significant evidence of occupation during the 10th century BC.^[28] In 2005 Eilat Mazar reported the discovery of a Large Stone Structure which she claimed was David's palace,^[29] but the site is contaminated and cannot be accurately dated.^[30]

Academic views on the biblical account

The biblical account about David comes from the Books of Samuel and the Books of Chronicles. Chronicles merely retells Samuel from a different theological vantage point, and contains little (if any) information not available there, and the biblical evidence for David is therefore dependent almost exclusively on the material contained in the chapters from 1 Samuel 16 to 1 Kings 2.

Since Martin Noth put forward his analysis of the Deuteronomistic history, biblical scholars have accepted that these two books form part of a continuous history of Israel, compiled no earlier than the late 7th century BC, but



Russian icon of St. David, the Prophet and King, 18th century (iconostasis of Kizhi monastery)

incorporating earlier works and fragments. Samuel's account of David "seems to have undergone two separate acts of editorial slanting". The original writers show a strong bias against Saul, and in favour of David and Solomon. Many years later the Deuteronomists edited the material in a manner that conveyed their religious message, inserting reports and anecdotes that strengthened their monotheistic doctrine. Some of the materials in Samuel I and II—notably the boundary, allotment and administrative lists—are believed to be very early, since they correspond closely to what we know of the territorial conditions of the late Davidic-early Solomonic period.^[31]

Beyond this, the full range of possible interpretations is available. The late John Bright, in his *History of Israel* takes Samuel at face value. Donald B. Redford, however, thinks all reconstructions from Biblical sources for the United Monarchy period are examples of "academic wishful thinking".^[32] Thomas L. Thompson rejects the historicity of the biblical narrative, "The history of Palestine and of its peoples is very different from the Bible's narratives,

whatever political claims to the contrary may be. An independent history of Judea during the Iron I and Iron II periods has little room for historicizing readings of the stories of I-II Samuel and I Kings."^[33] Amihai Mazar however, concludes that based on recent archeological findings, like those in City of David, Khirbet Qeiyafa, Tel Dan, Tel Rehov, Khirbet en-Nahas and others "the deconstruction of United Monarchy and the devaluation of Judah as a state in 9th century is unacceptable interpretation of available historic data". According to Mazar, based on archeological evidences, United Monarchy can be described as a "state in development".^[34]

Some studies of David have been written: Baruch Halpern has pictured David as a lifelong vassal of Achish, the Philistine king of Gath;^[35] Israel Finkelstein and Neil Asher Silberman have identified as the oldest and most reliable section of Samuel those chapters which describe David as the charismatic leader of a band of outlaws who captures Jerusalem and makes it his capital.^[36] Steven McKenzie, Associate Professor of the Hebrew Bible at Rhodes College and author of *King David: A Biography*, states the belief that David actually came from a wealthy family, was "ambitious and ruthless" and a tyrant who murdered his opponents, including his own sons.^[37]

Critical Bible scholarship holds that the biblical account of David's rise to power is a political apology—an answer to contemporary charges against him, of his involvement in murders and regicide.^[38]

Jacob L. Wright Associate Professor of Hebrew Bible at Emory University has written that the most popular legends about David, including his killing of Goliath, his affair with Bathsheba, and his ruling of a United Kingdom of Israel rather than just Judah, are the creation of those who lived generations after him, in particular those living in the late Persian or Hellenistic period.^[39]

Physical descriptions

1 Samuel 16:12 "And he sent and brought him in. Now he was ruddy and had beautiful eyes and was handsome. And the LORD said, "Arise, anoint him, for this is he." - Holy Bible; English Standard Version.^[40] 1 Samuel 17:41-43 "And the Philistine moved forward and came near to David, with his shield-bearer in front of him. And when the Philistine looked and saw David, he disdained him, for he was but a youth, ruddy and handsome in appearance."^[41]

The Hebrew word for 'ruddy' used in the above passages is *admoni* (אַדְמוֹנִי), from the root ADM (אִדָּם, see also

Adam and Edom).^{[42][43][44][45]} "Admoni", reddish-brown, was the ideal colour for men, and indicates David's heroic nature.^[46] Despite the fact his hair is not mentioned in the passages, the description led to a later Sephardic and Ashkenazi tradition that David was a red-head.

Abrahamic religious traditions

David as Psalmist

While almost half of the Psalms are headed "A Psalm of David" (though the phrase can also be translated as "to David" or "for David") and tradition identifies several with specific events in David's life (e.g., Psalms 3, 7, 18, 34, 51, 52, 54, 56, 57, 59, 60, 63 and 142),^[47] the headings are late additions and no psalm can be attributed to David with certainty.^[37]

Psalm 34 (<http://mechon-mamre.org/p/pt/pt2634.htm>) is attributed to David on the occasion of his escape from the Abimelech (king) Achish by pretending to be insane.^[48] According to the narrative in 1 Samuel 21, instead of killing the man who had exacted so many casualties from him, Abimelech allows David to depart, exclaiming, "Am I so short of madmen that you have to bring this fellow here to carry on like this in front of me? Must this man come into my house?"^[49]

Judaism

David is an important figure in Judaism. Historically, David's reign represented the formation of a coherent Jewish kingdom centered in Jerusalem. David is an important figure within the context of Jewish messianism. In the Hebrew Bible, it is written that a human descendant of David will occupy the throne of a restored kingdom and usher in a messianic age.

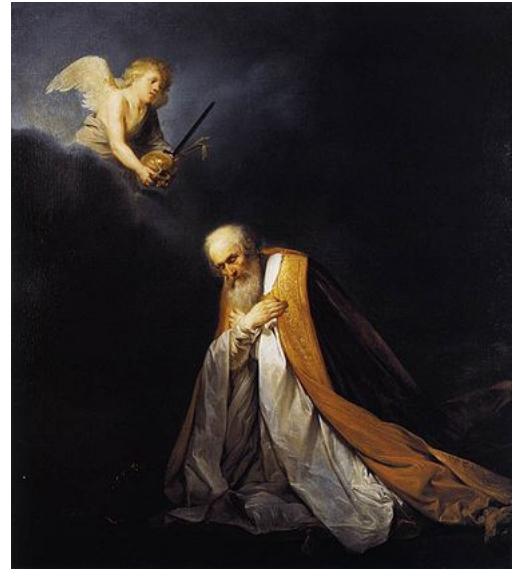
David is also viewed as a tragic figure; his acquisition of Bathsheba, and the loss of his son are viewed as his central tragedies.

Many legends have grown around the figure of David.

According to one Rabbinic tradition, David was raised as the son of his father Jesse and spent his early years herding his father's sheep in the wilderness while his brothers were in school. Only at his anointing by Samuel—when the oil from Samuel's flask turned to diamonds and pearls—was his true identity as Jesse's son revealed.

David's adultery with Bathsheba was only an opportunity to demonstrate the power of repentance, and the Talmud states that it was not adultery at all, quoting a Jewish practice of divorce on the eve of battle.

King David the Prophet



King David in Prayer, by Pieter de Grebber (c. 1640)

Holy Monarch, Prophet, Reformer, Spiritual Poet & Musician, Vicegerent of God, Psalm-Receiver

Born	c. 1040 BC Bethlehem
Died	c. 970 BC Jerusalem
Honored in	Judaism Christianity Islam
Feast	December 29 - Roman Catholicism
Attributes	Psalms, Harp, Head of Goliath

Furthermore, according to Talmudic sources, the death of Uriah was not to be considered murder, on the basis that Uriah had committed a capital offence by refusing to obey a direct command from the King.^[50] However, in tractate Sanhedrin, David expressed remorse over his transgressions and sought forgiveness. God ultimately forgave David and Bathsheba but would not remove their sins from Scripture.^[51]

According to midrashim, Adam gave up 70 years of his life for the life of David.^[52] Also, according to the Talmud Yerushalmi, David was born and died on the Jewish holiday of Shavuot (Feast of Weeks). His piety was said to be so great that his prayers could bring down things from Heaven.



Saul and David, by Rembrandt, c. 1650. David plays the lyre (depicted here as a harp) to the king "tormented by an evil spirit."

Christianity

The concept of the Messiah is important in Christianity. Originally an earthly king ruling by divine appointment ("the anointed one", as the title Messiah had it), the "son of David" became in the last two pre-Christian centuries the apocalyptic and heavenly one who would deliver Israel and usher in a new kingdom. This was the background to the concept of Messiahship in early Christianity, which interpreted the career of Jesus "by means of the titles and functions assigned to David in the mysticism of the Zion cult, in which he served as priest-king and in which he was the mediator between God and man".^[53] The early Church believed that "the life of David [foreshadowed] the life of Christ; Bethlehem is the birthplace of both; the shepherd life of David points out Christ, the Good Shepherd; the five stones chosen to slay Goliath are typical of the five wounds; the betrayal by his trusted counsellor, Achitophel, and the passage over the Cedron remind us of Christ's

Sacred Passion. Many of the Davidic Psalms, as we learn from the New Testament, are clearly typical of the future Messiah."^[8] In the Middle Ages, "Charlemagne thought of himself, and was viewed by his court scholars, as a 'new David'. [This was] not in itself a new idea, but [one whose] content and significance were greatly enlarged by him".^[54] The linking of David to earthly kingship was reflected in later Medieval cathedral windows all over Europe through the device of the Tree of Jesse, its branches demonstrating how divine kingship descended from Jesse, through his son David, to Jesus.

Western Rite churches (Lutheran, Roman Catholic) celebrate his feast day on 29 December, Eastern-rite on 19 December.^[55] The Eastern Orthodox Church and Eastern Catholic Churches celebrate the feast day of the "Holy Righteous Prophet and King David" on the Sunday of the Holy Forefathers (two Sundays before the Great Feast of the Nativity of the Lord), when he is commemorated together with other ancestors of Jesus. He is also commemorated on the Sunday after the Nativity, together with Joseph and James, the Brother of the Lord.

Latter Day Saints

In the Latter Day Saint movement, the Book of Mormon offers a negative commentary on David's practice of polygamy. In the Book of Jacob, the Nephite nation begins to practice polygamy, justifying it by the example of David and Solomon. In response the prophet Jacob denounces both David's taking of "many wives"^[56] and the Nephites' taking of multiple wives,^[57] though he stops short of denouncing polygamy altogether.^[58]

Editions of the Doctrine and Covenants utilized by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, the largest Latter Day Saint denomination, state that of David's sexual relationships, only his relationship with Bathsheba

was a sin. However, in consequence of this sin and the further sin of killing Uriah, David had "fallen from exaltation" and would not be married to any of his wives in the next life.^[59]

The Foundation for Apologetic Information & Research argues that there is no contradiction between the Book of Mormon and Doctrine and Covenants because the Lord authorized David to have some wives, but not "many" wives. They see a parallel between Jacob 2:24 (<http://www.lds.org/scriptures/bofm/jacob/2.24?lang=eng#23>) and Deuteronomy 17:17 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=Deuteronomy&verse=17:17&src=KJV>), which some rabbis interpreted as a limit of four wives per husband. When David took Bathsheba, he crossed the line into having "many" wives, which he was not authorized to do. Jacob's denunciation then becomes, not a complete denunciation of David's polygamy, but a denunciation of unauthorized indulgence in polygamy.^[60]

The Community of Christ, the second-largest Latter Day Saint faction, does not accept the validity of 132nd section of the LDS Doctrine and Covenants; nor does the Church of Christ (Temple Lot), the Church of Jesus Christ (Cutlerite), and many other smaller factions. Although the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Strangite) accepted the validity of polygamy as an institution, they do not accept Doctrine and Covenants 132, nor do they believe that Joseph Smith instituted or taught it (they believe that James Strang was responsible for that, when he released his Book of the Law of the Lord in 1850).

Islam

David (Arabic داود, *Dāwūd*) is a highly important figure in Islam as one of the major prophets sent by God to guide the Israelites. David is mentioned several times in the Qur'an, often with his son Solomon. The actual Arabic equivalent to the Hebrew Davīd is Dawūd. In the Qur'an: David killed Goliath (II: 251), Goliath was a powerful king who used to invade random kingdoms and villages. Goliath was spreading evil and corruption. When David killed Goliath, God granted him kingship and wisdom and enforces it (XXXVIII: 20). David is made God's "vicegerent on earth" (XXXVIII: 26) and God further gives David sound judgment (XXI: 78; XXXVII: 21–24, 26) as well as the Psalms, which are regarded as books of divine wisdom (IV: 163; XVII, 55). The birds and mountains unite with David in uttering praise to God (XXI: 79; XXXIV: 10; XXXVIII: 18), while God made iron soft for David (XXXIV: 10 (<http://quran.com/34/10>)), God also instructed David in the art of fashioning chain-mail out of iron (XXI: 80 (<http://quran.com/21/80>)); an indication of the first use of Wrought iron, this knowledge gave David a major advantage over his bronze and cast iron-armed opponents, not to mention the cultural and economic impact. Together with Solomon, David gives judgment in a case of damage to the fields (XXI: 78) and David judges in the matter between two disputants in his prayer chamber (XXXVIII: 21–23). Since there is no mention in the Qur'an of the wrong David did to Uriah nor is there any reference to Bathsheba, Muslims reject this narrative.^[61]

Muslim tradition and the *hadith* stress David's zeal in daily prayer as well as in fasting.^[62] Qur'an commentators, historians and compilers of the numerous *Stories of the Prophets* elaborate upon David's concise Qur'anic narratives and specifically mention David's gift in singing his Psalms as well as his musical and vocal talents. His voice is described as having had a captivating power, weaving its influence not only over man but over all beasts and nature, who would unite with him to praise God.^[63]

Baha'i Faith

In the Baha'i Faith, David is described as a reflection of God and one among a long line of prophets who came in the shadow of the dispensation of Moses to develop and consolidate the process he set in motion.^{[64][65]} The Kitáb-i-Íqán describes David as being "among the more exalted Manifestations who have appeared during the intervening period between the revelations of Moses and Muhammad, ever altered the law of the Qiblih".^[66]

Legend and legacy

In European Christian culture of the Middle Ages, David was made a member of the Nine Worthies, a group of heroes encapsulating all the ideal qualities of chivalry. His life was thus proposed as a valuable subject for study by those aspiring to chivalric status. This aspect of David in the Nine Worthies was popularised firstly through literature, and was thereafter adopted as a frequent subject for painters and sculptors.

David was considered as a model ruler and a symbol of the God-ordained monarchy throughout medieval Western Europe and Eastern Christendom. David was perceived as the biblical predecessor to Christian Roman and Byzantine emperors and the name "New David" was used as an honorific reference to these rulers.^[67] The Georgian Bagratids and the Solomonic dynasty of Ethiopia claimed a direct biological descent from him.^[68] Likewise, the Frankish Carolingian dynasty frequently connected themselves to David; Charlemagne himself occasionally used the name of David as his pseudonym.^[67]

Representation in art and literature

Art

Famous sculptures of David include (in chronological order) those by:

- Donatello (c. 1430 – 1440), *David* (Donatello)
- Andrea del Verrocchio (1476), *David* (Verrocchio)
- Michelangelo (1504), *David* (Michelangelo)
- Gian Lorenzo Bernini (1624), *David* (Bernini)
- Antonin Mercié (1873)

Literature

- Dryden's long poem *Absalom and Achitophel* is an allegory that uses the story of the rebellion of Absalom against King David as the basis for his satire of the contemporary political situation, including events such as the Monmouth Rebellion (1685), the Popish Plot (1678) and the Exclusion Crisis
- Elmer Davis's 1928 novel *Giant Killer* retells and embellishes the Biblical story of David, casting David as primarily a poet who managed always to find others to do the "dirty work" of heroism and kingship. In the novel, Elhanan in fact killed Goliath but David claimed the credit; and Joab, David's cousin and general, took it upon himself to make many of the difficult decisions of war and statecraft when David vacillated or wrote poetry instead
- Gladys Schmitt's 1946 novel *David the King* was a richly embellished biography of David's entire life. The book took a risk, especially for its time, in portraying David's relationship with Jonathan as overtly homoerotic, but was ultimately panned by critics as a bland rendition of the title character
- In Thomas Burnett Swann's 1974 Biblical fantasy novel *How are the Mighty Fallen*, David and Jonathan are explicitly stated to be lovers. Moreover, Jonathan is a member of a winged semi-human race (possibly nephilim), one of several such races coexisting with humanity but often persecuted by it

- Joseph Heller wrote a 1984 novel based on David called *God Knows*, published by Simon & Schuster. Told from the perspective of an aging David, the humanity—rather than the heroism—of various biblical characters is emphasized. The portrayal of David as a man of flaws such as greed, lust, selfishness, and his alienation from God, the falling apart of his family is a distinctly 20th-century interpretation of the events told in the Bible
- Juan Bosch, a Dominican political leader and writer, wrote *David: Biography of a King* in 1966, as a realistic portrayal of David's life and political career
- Allan Massie wrote *King David*, a 1996 novel about David's career that portrays the king's relationship to Jonathan and others as openly homosexual
- Madeleine L'Engle's 1993 novel *Certain Women* explores family, the Christian faith, and the nature of God through the story of King David's family and an analogous modern family's saga
- Sir Arthur Conan Doyle used the story of David and Bathsheba as the main structure for the Sherlock Holmes story *The Adventure of the Crooked Man*. The betrayal of the Crooked Man is paralleled with David's betrayal of Uriah the Hittite, carried out in order to win Bathsheba
- Stefan Heym wrote *The King David Report*, a work of fiction published in 1998 by the Northwestern University Press depicting the writings of the Bible historian Ethan, upon King Solomon's orders, of a true and authoritative report on the life of David, Son of Jesse
- Malachi Martin's 1980 factional novel *King of Kings: A Novel of the Life of David* relates the life of David, Adonai's champion in his battle with the Philistine deity Dagon
- William Faulkner's *Absalom, Absalom!* (1936) refers to the story of Absalom, David's son; his rebellion against his father and his death at the hands of David's general, Joab. In addition it parallels Absalom's vengeance for the rape of his sister Tamar by his half-brother, Amnon.
- Dan Jacobson's *The Rape of Tamar* (1970) is an imagined account, by one of David's courtiers Yonadab, of the rape of Tamar by Amnon

Film

- Gregory Peck played King David in the 1951 film *David and Bathsheba*, directed by Henry King
- Jeff Chandler played David in the 1960 film *A Story of David*
- Finlay Currie played an aged King David in the 1959 film *Solomon and Sheba*, directed by King Vidor
- Richard Gere portrayed King David in the 1985 film *King David* directed by Bruce Beresford
- Langley Kirkwood portrayed King David in the 2013 miniseries *The Bible* produced by Mark Burnett and Roma Downey.

Music

- Josquin des Prez's *Planxit autem David* is a polyphonic setting of 2 Samuel, chapter one verses 17–27, David's lamentation for the dead Saul and Jonathan. His *Absalon fili mi* is a polyphonic lamentation from

David's perspective on the death of his son.

- George Frideric Handel's oratorio *Saul* features David as one of its main characters^[69]
- Arthur Honegger's oratorio *Le Roi David* ("King David"), with a libretto by Rene Morax, was composed in 1921 and instantly became a staple of the choral repertoire; it is still widely performed
- Leonard Cohen's song "Hallelujah" (1984) has references to David ("there was a secret chord that David played and it pleased the Lord", "The baffled king composing Hallelujah") and Bathsheba ("you saw her bathing on the roof") in its opening verses
- The song "One of the Broken" by Paddy McAloon, performed by Prefab Sprout on the 1990 album *Jordan: The Comeback*, has a reference to David ("I remember King David, with his harp and his beautiful, beautiful songs, I answered his prayers, and showed him a place where his music belongs").
- "Mad About You", a song on Sting's 1991 album *The Soul Cages*, explores David's obsession with Bathsheba from David's perspective
- The Pixies' song "Dead" on *Doolittle* (1989) is a retelling of David's adultery and repentance
- Eric Whitacre composed a choral piece, "When David Heard" (1999), chronicling the death of Absalom and David's grief over losing his son
- The Song "Gimme a Stone" appears on the Little Feat 2000 album *Chinese Work Songs* chronicles the duel with Goliath and contains a lament to Absalom as a bridge.
- "The Angel of Death Came to David's Room" (2009) by MewithoutYou is in reference to King David
- "Your Heart" by Chris Tomlin on *Music inspired by The Story* (2011) is a prayer of David

Musical theater

- King David, a modern oratorio, with a book and lyrics by Tim Rice and music by Alan Menken

Television

- TV film *David* (1997), with Nathaniel Parker portraying King David
- Max von Sydow portrayed an older King David in the TV film *Solomon*, a sequel to *David*
- The NBC series *Kings* (2009), explicitly designed as a modern retelling of the David story
- The episode "Little Big Dog" of the PBS series *Wishbone* recounts the story of David, his favor with Saul, and his triumphant battle over Goliath
- The season two episode of *Xena: Warrior Princess* "Giant Killer" features David and his killing of Goliath

Cards

For a considerable period, starting in the 15th century and continuing until the 19th, French playing card manufacturers assigned to each of the court cards names taken from history or mythology.^{[70][71]} In this context, the King of Spades was often known as "David".

See also

- Large Stone Structure
- David's Tomb
- David's Mighty Warriors
- Midrash Shmuel (aggadah)

Notes

- ↑ Carr, David M. & Conway, Colleen M., *An Introduction to the Bible: Sacred Texts and Imperial Contexts* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=dJerjvlxCHsC&printsec=frontcover>), John Wiley & Sons (2010), p. 58
- ↑ Alter 2004, p. xii.
- ↑ 1 Samuel 8:4-22 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=8:4-22&src=NIV>)
- ↑ 1 Samuel 15:23 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=15:23&src=NIV>)
- ↑ 1 Samuel 13:14 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=13:14&src=NIV>)
- ↑ 1 Samuel 15:28 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=15:28&src=NIV>)
- ↑ 1 Samuel 16:10-12 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=16:10-12&src=NIV>)
- ↑ ^{*a*} ^{*b*} ^{*c*} John Corbett (1911) King David (<http://www.newadvent.org/cathen/04642b.htm>) *The Catholic Encyclopedia* (New York: Robert Appleton Company)
- ↑ "David's Song of Praise" (<http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=2%20Samuel%2022&version=NIV>), *Bible Gateway*, 2 Samuel 22
- ↑ David's Secret Demons (http://books.google.com/books?id=tn8PG4XfuBAC&pg=PA8&lpg=PA8&dq=lahmi+bethlehemite&source=web&ots=WaPbURmioi&sig=MlsQ1hyzeYlZbhI7i_KQ9KL6Qis#PPA8,M1), Baruch Halpern, (2004), p.8
- ↑ 2&src=Samuel 1 Samuel 18:1, 2 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Samuel&verse=18:1>),
- ↑ *See* David and Jonathan. There is debate amongst some scholars on whether this relationship might have been platonic, romantic or sexual. The Hebrew word 'ahav, meaning "love," has a very broad range of meanings, including simply the opposite of "hate" (The New Brown-Driver-Briggs-Gesenius Hebrew and English Lexicon [1978], p. 12), which can be shown by loyalty, as in 1 Samuel 18:16, "All Israel and Judah loved David, because he led them in their campaigns." Boswell, John. *Same-sex Unions in Premodern Europe*. New York: Vintage, 1994; Martti Nissinen, *Homoeroticism in the Biblical World*, Minneapolis, 1998; *When Heroes Love: The Ambiguity of Eros in the Stories of Gilgamesh and David* (New York & Chichester, Columbia University Press, 2005); *Homosexuality and Liminality in the Gilgamesh and Samuel* (Amsterdam, Hakkert, 2007); Gagnon, *The Bible and Homosexual Practice. Texts and Hermeneutics* (Nashville, Abingdon Press, 2001); Markus Zehnder, "Observations on the Relationship Between David and Jonathan and the Debate on Homosexuality", *Westminster Theological Journal* 69 (2007) Nevertheless, the Biblical narrative depicts their relationship favourably.
- ↑ 2 Samuel 5 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=5&src=NIV>)
- ↑ BibleGateway.com (<http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=2%20Samuel%208:7&version=NASB>) 2 Samuel 8:7
- ↑ Stassen, Glen H; Gushee, David P (2003). *Kingdom Ethics: Following Jesus in Contemporary Context* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=LIMVrmA-b-4C&pg=PA200>). InterVarsity Press. p. 200.

16. ^ 2 Samuel 11 (<http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=2sam%2011;&version=47;>)
17. ^ 2Samuel 18:14–15 (<http://www.biblegateway.com/passage/?search=2%20Samuel%2018:14-15&version=ESV>)
18. ^ 2 Samuel 18:33 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=2%20Samuel&verse=18:33&src=9>), King James Version
19. ^ 1 Kings 1 (<http://www.usccb.org/nab/bible/1kings/1kings1.htm>)
20. ^ 1 Kings 2 (<http://www.usccb.org/nab/bible/1kings/1kings2.htm>)
21. ^ Mathew 1:5-6
22. ^ Talmud Tractate Bava Batra 91a
23. ^ 1 Chronicles 2:15-16 (<http://tools.wmflabs.org/bibleversefinder/?book=1%20Chronicles&verse=2:15-16&src=NIV>)
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28. ^ See David Ussishkin, "Solomon's Jerusalem: The Text and the Facts on the Ground," in: A.G. Vaughn and A.E. Killebrew (eds.), *Jerusalem in Bible and Archaeology: The First Temple Period*, (Society of Biblical Literature, Symposium Series, No. 18), Atlanta, 2003, pp. 103–115. See also Cahill, J., "David's Jerusalem, Fiction or Reality? The Archaeological Evidence Proves It," and Steiner, M., "David's Jerusalem, Fiction or Reality? It's Not There: Archaeology Proves a Negative," both in *Biblical Archaeology Review* 24 (July/August 1998). (These two scholars argue opposite sides of the case for a Jerusalem in keeping with the biblical portrayal).
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31. ^ Norman K. Gottwald, *Tribes of Yahweh: A Sociology of the Religion of Liberated Israel, 1250–1050 BCE*, Continuum 1999 pp.156–157, p.162.
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35. ^ Baruch Halpern, "David's Secret Demons", 2001.Review of Baruch Halpern's "David's Secret Demons" (http://www.bookreviews.org/pdf/1551_3721.pdf).
36. ^ Finkelstein and Silberman, "David and Solomon", 2006. See review "Archaeology" magazine (<http://www.archaeology.org/0601/reviews/kings.html>).
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38. ^ <http://www.barnesandnoble.com/w/the-historical-david-joel-baden/1115175366?ean=9780062188311>

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43. ^ "Strong's Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible" (<http://www.abibleconcordance.com/40H-0700.htm>).
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51. ^ *Babylonian Talmud, Tractate Sanhedrin*. pp. 107a.
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54. ^ McManners, John. *The Oxford Illustrated History of Christianity* (<http://books.google.com/books?id=DhpKxQT8n74C&pg=PA101>). p. 101.
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59. ^ "David's wives and concubines were given unto him of me, by the hand of Nathan, my servant, and others of the prophets who had the keys of this power; and in none of these things did he sin against me save in the case of Uriah and his wife; and, therefore he hath fallen from his exaltation, and received his portion; and he shall not inherit them out of the world, for I gave them unto another, saith the Lord." Doctrine and Covenants 132:39 (<http://www.lds.org/scriptures/dc-testament/dc/132.39?lang=eng#38>)
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External links

- Complete Bible Genealogy (http://www.complete-bible-genealogy.com/names/david_593.htm) David's family tree
- Double Identity: Orpheus as David. Orpheus as Christ? (<http://bib-arch.org/>) Biblical Archaeology Review
- David engravings from the De Verda collection ([http://www.colecciondeverda.com/search/label/Personajes%20Antiguo%20Testamento%20\(David\)](http://www.colecciondeverda.com/search/label/Personajes%20Antiguo%20Testamento%20(David)))
- King David (<http://www.christianiconography.info/david.html>) at the Christian Iconography (<http://www.christianiconography.info>) web site
- The History of David (<http://www.christianiconography.info/goldenLegend/david.htm>), by William Caxton



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New title <div>Rebellion from Israel under Ish-bosheth</div>	King of Judah <div>1010 BC–1003 BC</div>	Succeeded by Solomon
Preceded by Ish-bosheth	King of the United Israel and Judah <div>1003 BC–970 BC</div>	

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داوود

از ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

داود



پیکره پادشاه داود اثر نیکلاس کوردیه

لقب(ها)	دومین پادشاه اسرائیل
زادروز	حدود ۱۰۴۰ (پیش از میلاد)
زادگاه	بیت‌لحم
مرگ	حدود ۹۷۰ (پیش از میلاد)
محل مرگ	اورشلیم
آرامگاه	کوه صهیون
پیش از	سلیمان
همسران	میخل شیتوموم و بثشبع
پدر	یسی

داود (عبری: **דָּוִד** **داوید** به معنی محبوب) دومین پادشاه

اسرائیل به روایت عهد عتیق بود. در این کتاب پادشاهی برحق اما نه بی‌اشتباه، جنگ‌جویی متبحر و نوازنده و شاعری بزرگ معرفی می‌شود. تعدادی از ترانه‌های منسوب به وی در کتاب مزامیر یا زبور جمع‌آوری شده‌است.

داود، پسر یسی از فرزندان یهودا و از طایفهٔ بنی‌اسرائیل بود که در بیت‌لحم زاده شد. داود، دو پسر به نامهای آدونیا و سلیمان داشت. داود در سال ۱۲۵۰ پیش از میلاد، توانست اورشلیم را از دست کنعانیان آزاد کند و آن را «پایتخت اسرائیل» خواند. به روایت عهد عتیق، داود، تابوت عهد را که حامل ده فرمان و ردای موسی و نسخه اصلی تورات بود به اورشلیم آورد و آن را در معبدی جدید نصب کرد.^[۱]

داود چهل سال در یهودیه فرمان راند و در ۷۱ سالگی در اورشلیم درگذشت. جسد داود را بر کوه صهیون دفن کردند.

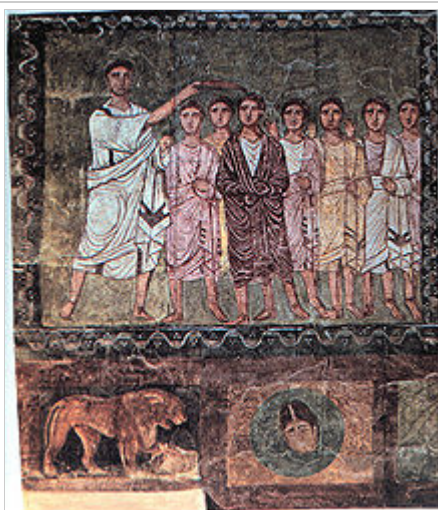
سلیمان، فرزند داود، با ادامه کاری که پدرش آغاز کرده بود، شهر را گسترش داده و معبد مقدس یا هیکل سلیمان را که امروزه معبد اول خوانده می‌شود در شهر اورشلیم بنا کرد.^[۲]

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 - ۱.۲ در دربار طالوت
 - ۱.۳ داوود و جالوت
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داود پس از کشتن غول جالوت، اثر کلود وینیون، ۱۶۳۰ میلادی، در موزه هنر بلاتون در تگزاس



ساموئل داوود را مسح میکند.

- ۲ در مسیحیت
- ۳ در اسلام
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داستان داود به روایت عهد عتیق

نوشتار اصلی: طالوت

مسح شدن داوود

قوم اسرائیل ابتدا دارای پادشاه مشخصی نبود و مسائل آن توسط گروهی از افراد به نام قاضیان حل میشد. بعد از اینکه اسرائیلیها از خداوند درخواست پادشاهی نمودند، او طالوت را به عنوان اولین پادشاه اسرائیل برگزید. با اینکه طالوت در ابتدا موفق بود ولیکن به دلیل کارهای او برکت از او دور شد و خداوند او را رد کرد. خداوند به طالوت میگوید که پادشاهی را از او گرفته و به فردی بهتر از او خواهد داد. کتاب مقدس میگوید که در این زمان ساموئل به دنبال فردی از بین فرزندان یسی برای جایگزینی طالوت بود. ساموئل هفت پسر یسی را دید ولیکن به او گفت که خداوند هیچیک از آنان را انتخاب نکرده است. ساموئل به یسی میگوید که آیا او پسر دیگری دارد و او پاسخ میدهد که کوچکترین پسر او مانده است. یسی **داوود** را به نزد ساموئل میآورد و در این هنگام خدا به ساموئل میگوید که "برخیز و او را مسح کن. او آن فرد است" ساموئل روغن مقدس مسح را میگیرد و داوود را مسح میکند.

در دربار طالوت

به دلیل کارهای نادرست طالوت توسط یک روح شیطانی مورد آزار قرار میگیرد و مشاوران او به او پیشنهاد میکنند که داوود را به نزد خود بیاورد که او جنگجوی شجاع و نوازنده ای چیره دست است. داوود به نزد طالوت میرود و شروع به نواختن ساز خود میکند و روح شیطانی از نزد طالوت دور میشود.

داوود و جالوت

مردان اسرائیل در زمان طالوت با فلسطین وارد جنگ شدند. داوود شنید که قهرمان فلسطین جالوت مردان اسرائیل را به مبارزه تن به تن دعوت کرده است. جالوت در برابر چادر اسرائیلیها شروع به بی احترامی به طالوت و قوم اسرائیل نمود. داوود به طالوت گفت که او حاضر به مبارزه با جالوت است. داوود پنج سنگ برداشت و جالوت را در سر به وسیله سنگ هدف قرار داد. جالوت به زمین افتاد و داوود به وسیله شمشیر او سر او را برید.

فلسطینیها با مشاهده شکست خوردن قهرمانشان از ترس فرار کردند.

داوود و یوناتان

طالوت داوود را فرمانده ارتش خود کرد و دختر خود میشل را به شرطی که داوود 100 پوست آلت تناسلی فلسطینیان را بیاورد می‌دهد ولیکن داوود 200 پوست برمیگرداند. داوود در بسیاری جنگها موفق بود و موفقیت او طالوت را ترسان کرد. طالوت تلاش کرد که ترتیبی دهد تا داوود کشته شود ولیکن نقشه او شکست خورده و داوود در نزد مردم محبوبتر میشود و حتی پسر طالوت یوناتان نیز داوود را بسیار دوست دارد. یوناتان داوود را از نقشه طالوت خبردار میکند و داوود به بیابان فرار کرده و قهرمان مردم میشود. پادشاه فلسطین اشیش شهری را به او می‌دهد ولیکن وقتی اشیش قصد حمله به طالوت را دارد داوود از جنگ خود را معاف میکند.

اورشلیم و عهد خدا با داوود

داوود اورشلیم را تسخیر کرده و آن را پایتخت خود میکند. داوود تابوت عهد را به اورشلیم می‌آورد و تصمیم دارد که برای خداوند معبدی بسازد. ولیکن ناتان پیامبر اسرائیل به داوود می‌گوید که معبد توسط پسر او سلیمان ساخته خواهد شد. ناتان به داوود می‌گوید که خداوند با او عهد بسته است و اهل بیت او را برکت خواهد داد "تخت پادشاهی تو برای همیشه باقی خواهد ماند" داوود تمامی دشمنان اسرائیل را شکست می‌دهد.

بث شبع و اوریای حتی

نوشتار اصلی: بث شبع
نوشتار اصلی: اوریای حتی

داوود با همسر اوریای حتی، بثشبع مرتکب زنا میشود. بث شبع در اثر این اتفاق باردار میشود. داوود به دنبال اوریا که در این زمان به همراه ارتش اسرائیل مشغول جنگ است می‌فرستد تا او با همسرش بخوابد تا هویت کودک معلوم نشود. ولیکن اوریا می‌گوید که اکنون زمان این کار نیست. داوود به اطرافیان خود دستور می‌دهد که مطمئن شوند که اوریا در جنگ کشته خواهد شد تا او بتواند با بث شبع ازدواج کند. اینکار داوود باعث خشم خداوند نسبت به او میشود. ناتان به داوود می‌گوید که عمل او باعث خشم خداوند نسبت به او شده است و اینکار باعث میشود که اول شمشیر از اهل بیت او دور نشود.دوم خداوند یکی از زنان او را گرفته و به فرد دیگری خواهد داد و همه خواهند دانست که آن فرد با همسر قبلی او خوابیده است. سوم یکی از پسران او خواهد مرد. داوود توبه کرده و از خدا درخواست بخشش میکند ولیکن پسر او میمیرد.

پسر داوود ابسالوم شورش میکند

پسر داوود ابسالوم شورش کرده و داوود به اورشلیم فرار میکند. ابسالوم در جنگ با داوود شکست خورده و کشته میشود و یکی از فرماندهان داوود سر او را از تن جدا میکند. وقتی داوود متوجه میشود گریه کرده و در عزای پسر خود مینشیند.

مرگ داوود

بعد از اینکه داوود به سن کهنسالی رسید سلیمان پسر بٲ شبع به پشتیبانی ناتان پیامبر به پادشاهی رسید. داوود وصیت خود را به سلیمان میکند و از او می‌خواهد که دشمنان او را نابود کند. داوود در کوه صهیون دفن میشود.

خانواده داود

در برخی روایات اسلامی داود را نه از نسل یهودا بلکه از نسل لاوی دانسته‌اند.^[۳]

در مسیحیت

در مسیحیت ایده مشیحا بسیار مهم است. این ایده مرتبط با پادشاهی زمینی است که توسط خداوند مسح شده است. در اناجیل معمولاً از عیسی به عنوان پسر داوود یاد میشود. از این رو در مسیحیت عیسی وارث تخت داوود دانسته میشود و زندگی آن دو شبیه هم است.

در اسلام

داود در قرآن پیامبر و خلیفه خدا در زمین نامیده شده‌است.^[۴] واژه داود که در زبان عبری «داوید» تلفظ می‌شود، به معنای «محبوب» بوده و نام یکی از پیامبران بزرگ بنی اسرائیل می‌باشد، او اولین پیامبری است که دارای کتاب آسمانی به نام «زبور» بوده و از ذریه اسحاق (ع) فرزند ابراهیم و هم‌عصر با «اشموئیل» می‌باشد و از جمله انبیایی است که دارای حکومت و منصب قضاوت بوده و زبان پرندگان را می‌دانسته. حضرت داود(ع) در سر زمینی بین مصر و شام دیده به جهان گشود، او از نواده های حضرت یعقوب است و به ٲه واسطه به یکی از فرزندان حضرت یعقوب می رسد، پدرش «ایشا» نام داشت. او صد سال عمر کرد، که چهل سال از آن را حکومت نمود. حضرت داود در روایات اسلامی فرزند «ایشا بن لاوی بن یعقوب است. ایشا، ده پسر داشت که داود از همه کوچک تر بود و به شغل شبانی اشتغال داشت. اما داود (ع) دارای نوزده فرزند بود که از میان آنها سلیمان(ع) جانشین او شد. چون در قرآن هیچ کار نادرستی به داوود نسبت داده نشده است مسلمانان داستان بٲ شبع و زنای داوود را نفی میکنند.

داستان داود در قرآن این گونه است که در سوره بقره میگوید :چون طالوت با لشکریان [خود] بیرون شد گفت خداوند شما را به وسیله رودخانه‌هایی خواهد آزمود پس هر کس از آن بنوشد از [پیروان] من نیست و هر کس از آن نخورد قطعاً او از [پیروان] من است مگر کسی که با دستش کفی برگیرد پس [همگی] جز اندکی از آنها از آن نوشیدند و هنگامی که [طالوت] با کسانی که همراه وی ایمان آورده بودند از آن [نهر] گذشتند گفتند امروز ما را یارای [مقابله با] جالوت و سپاهیان‌ش نیست کسانی که به دیدار خداوند یقین داشتند گفتند بسا گروهی اندک که بر گروهی بسیار به اذن خدا پیروز شدند و خداوند با شکیبایان است.و هنگامی که با جالوت و سپاهیان‌ش روبرو شدند گفتند پروردگارا بر [دل‌های] ما شکیبایی فرو ریز و گام‌های ما را استوار دار و ما را بر گروه

کافران پیروز فرمای. پس آنان را به اذن خدا شکست دادند و داوود جالوت را کشت و خداوند به او پادشاهی و حکمت ارزانی داشت و از آنچه میخواست به او آموخت و اگر خداوند برخی از مردم را به وسیله برخی دیگر دفع نمیکرد قطعاً زمین تباه میگردید ولی خداوند نسبت به جهانیان تفضل دارد. در جای دیگر به قضاوت های عادلانه داود می پردازد: و داوود و سلیمان را [یاد کن] هنگامی که در باره آن کشتزار که گوسفندان مردم شب هنگام در آن چریده بودند داوری میکردند و [ما] شاهد داوری آنان بودیم. پس آن [داوری] را به سلیمان فهمانیدیم و به هر یک [از آن دو] حکمت و دانش عطا کردیم و کوهها را با داوود و پرندگان به نیایش واداشتیم و ما کننده [این کار] بودیم.

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۳. ↑ بحار الأنوار ج: ۱۳ ص: ۴۴۰ و تفسیر القمی ج: ۱ ص: ۸۲ و قصص الأنبياء سید نعمت الله جزایری ص: ۳۳۱
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منابع

قرآن: سورہ بقرہ 249 تا 251/ انسبا 78 تا 80

در ویکی‌انبار پرونده‌هایی دربارهٔ **داوود** موجود است.



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سایمان و ریحان در قاف (688: 689) DB%8C%D8%A7%D9%85%D8%A8%D8%B1%D9%88%A7%D9%86%D8%F%D8%9D9%82%D8%B1%D8%A2%D9%86&action=edit) و ب. ب.

آدم • ادريس • نوح • هود • صالح • ابراهيم • لوط • اسماعيل • اسحاق • يعقوب • يوسف • ايوب • شعيب • موسى • هارون • ذوالكفل • داود • سليمان • الياس • اليسع • يونس • زكريا • يحيى • عزيز • عمران بن ماثان (پدر مريم) • عيسى • محمد

الگو:آدم تا داود

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[تعديل]

شخصیت‌ها و آعلام قرآنی

[بافتن]

شخصیت‌ها

نام‌ها و صفات بیان شده در قرآن

خداوند (الله)

إسرافیل • جَبْرِئِل (جبریل، روح‌الأمین) و روح‌القُدُس • عِزرائیل (مَلَكُ‌الموت) • میکائیل (میکال) • هاروت و ماروت • فرشته روح

فرشتگان (ملانکه)

شکل‌های حیات فراانسانی

إبلیس یا شَیطان • عَفْرِیت

جن‌ها

حورّ عین • غِلَمان و ولدان

در بهشت

آدم • اِبراهیم (خلیل‌الله) • اِدریس • إِسحاق • إِسماعیل (ذبیح‌الله) • اسماعیل صادق الوعد • اِلیاس (الیاسین) • اَلْیَسَعَ • آیّوب • **داوود** • ذوالِکِفَل • زَکَرِیّا • سُلَیمان • شُعَیب • صالِح • عَزَّیر •

نام بُرده شده

پیامبران و فرستادگان الهی

عِمران بن ماثان (پدر مریم) • عیسیٰ مَسیح (روح‌الله) • لوط • محمّد یا احمد • موسیٰ (کلیم‌الله) • نوح • هارون • هود • یَحییٰ • یَعقوب (اسرائیل) • یوسُف • یونس (ذو النّون، صاجِبِ الحوت)

إرمیا بن حلقِیّا • سَموئیل (أشموئیل) • یوشَعَ بن نون

اشاره شده

ذو القَرَتَین • طالوت • لُقمان • مَریم

نام بُرده شده

آسیة بنت مزاحم (همسر فرعون) • آصِف بن بَرخیا • یَلقیس (ملکه سَبّا) • بَنیامین • جادوگران فرعون • حَبیب نَجّار (مؤمن آلیاسین) • خِضر • شَمعون الصّفا (شمعون فطرس) • کالِب بن یوقّنا (همراه یوشع) • مؤمن آل‌فرعون (حزبیل/حزقیل بن صبورا)

اشاره شده

افراد نیک (پیش از اسلام)

آزَر (عموی ابراهیم) • جالوت • سامیرتّ • فِرعون • قارون • هامان

نام بُرده شده

ابرّه • بُختُ‌نَصَر • بَرصِیصا • بَلَعَم باعورا • پوتیفار (عزیز مصر) • پولس • زُلَیخا یا راعیل (زن عزیز مصر) • شَدّاد • شَمعون بن یعقوب • قاتلان ناقه صالح(قدار بن سالف و مصدع بن دهر (مصدع بن مهرج)) • نمرود • ولید بن رِیان یا آمنحوتپ چهارم آخِناتون(پادشاه مصر زمان یوسف)

اشاره شده

دیگر افراد (پیش از اسلام)

ابولَهَب • زید بن حارثه

افراد نام بُرده شده
(پس از اسلام)

إلیصابات یا ایشاع (همسر زکریّا) • حَوّٰا (همسر آدم) •
منسوبان نیکِ
تصریح‌شده
ساره (همسر ابراهیم، مادر اسحاق) • صَفُورا (همسر موسی) و
لَیّا (خواهر صفورا) • کُلْثُم یا کُلْثوم (خواهر موسی) • هابیل (پسر آدم) •
یوکاِید (مادر موسی) • دختران لوط (رینا، زعورا و...)

منسوبان پیامبران
منسوبان نیکِ
تصریح‌نشده
ابیونا (مادر ابراهیم) • بتشایع یا بث‌شبع (همسر داوود) • پسر لقمان •
تَارَح یا تَارَح (پدر ابراهیم) • حَنَّة (حَنّا) بنت فاقوذ (مادر مریم) •
دختران محمد • راحیل (همسر یعقوب) • رَحْمه (همسر ایّوب) •
شمخا بنت أنوش (مادر نوح) • عِمران (پدر موسی) •
لَمِک بن مَتَوْشَلَح (پدر نوح) • هاجَر (همسر ابراهیم، مادر اسماعیل)

دیگر منسوبان
آزَر (عموی ابراهیم) • اُمّ‌جَمیل (زن ابولهب) • قابیل (پسر آدم) •
کنعان یا یام (پسر نوح) • والِهه یا واهله (همسر لوط) •
والِعه یا واعله (همسر نوح) • همسران محمد • برادران یوسُف •
فرزند سلیمان (جسد مرده) • فرزندان ایّوب

گروه‌ها و قبیله‌ها

[نمایش]

نام بُرده شده
اقوام و قبایل
اصحاب رَسّ • رومیان • قُریش • بنی‌اسرائیل • عرب و عجم •
قوم الیاس (الیاسین) • قوم ابراهیم • قوم تُبّع •
قوم تَمود (قوم صالح، اصحاب حِجر) • قوم شُعَیب (اصحاب مَدَین (اهل مدین) و
اصحاب آپکه) • قوم سَبّا • قوم عاد (قوم هود) • قوم لوط (مؤتفکات) • قوم نوح •
قوم یوئس • یأجوج و مأجوج

اشاره شده
اهل‌بیت • ایرانیان • بنی امیه • بنی قُریظه • بنی قَیْنُقاع • بنی نَضیر • بنی‌هاشم •
عمالقه

نام بُرده شده
گروه‌ها
اسباط (پیامبران) • اسباط بنی‌اسرائیل • اصحاب اخدود •
اصحاب الجنة (صاحبان باغ سوخته) • اصحاب سبت • اصحاب سفینه نوح •
اصحاب فیل • اصحاب القرية (اصحاب یاسین) • اصحاب کهف و رقیم • اهل یَثرب یا
اهل مدینه • حواریان (انصار عیسی) • نقبای بنی‌اسرائیل
آل‌ابراهیم • آل‌داوود • آل‌عمران • آل‌لوط • آل‌موسی و آل‌هارون • آل‌یعقوب •
اهل نوح • پیامبران اولوا العَزم

اشاره شده	<p>اصحابِ صُفّه • اصحابِ عقبه • اهلِ قبا • اهلِ مَکّه • امتِ اسلام (امتِ محمد) • اوس و خزرج • مهاجرین و انصار • حزبِ الله • قبطیان (آل‌فرعون، قومِ فرعون)</p>
گروه‌های دینی	<p>اهلِ ذِمّه • اهلِ کتاب • صابئان • کافران • مَجوس (زرتشتیان) • مسلمانان • مشرکان • منافقان • نصاری (اهل انجیل، مسیحیان) • یهود • آحبار (عالمان یهود) • رَبّانیّون (عالمان دین) • رَهبان (عابدان و زاهدان مسیحی) • قِسسِین (عالمان مسیحی)</p>
نام بُرده شده	<p>مکان‌ها، موجودیت‌ها و رویدادها</p> <p>[نمایش]</p> <p>آحقاف • ارض مقدس(فلسطین و شام) • اِرم • بابِ حطه • بایل • بدر • حِجر • حُتّین • رَسّ • سَبَأ • طور سینا (طور سینین، کوه طور) • عرفات و مشعر الحرام • کعبه (بیت الحرام، بیت العتیق) • کوه جودی • کوه صفا و مروه • مجمع البحرین • مَدین • مدینه (پیشتر یثرب) • مسجد الأقصى • مسجد الحرام • مسجد ضِرار • مِصر • مقام ابراهیم • مَکّه (مَکّه، بَلَدُ الْأَمین، اُمّ‌القُرَى) • مؤتَفِکَة (سدوم) • وادیِ طُوّی</p>
مکان‌ها	<p>انطاکیه (انتاکیه) • ابله • بهشت شَدّاد • بیت المقدس و اریحا • بین النهرین • حِجَرِ إِسماعیل و حَجَرِ الْأَسْوَد • حُدَیبیّه • دار الندوة • رود اردن • رود فلسطین • رود نیل • سِدِّ ذُو الْقَرْنِین • سَدِّ مَأْرِب • صحرای سینا و تیه • طائف • غار خَرا و غار ثور • غار اصحاب کَهِف • مسجد قُبا و مسجد النبی • نینوا • کنعان (منطقه)</p>
اشاره شده	<p>انطاکیه (انتاکیه) • ابله • بهشت شَدّاد • بیت المقدس و اریحا • بین النهرین • حِجَرِ إِسماعیل و حَجَرِ الْأَسْوَد • حُدَیبیّه • دار الندوة • رود اردن • رود فلسطین • رود نیل • سِدِّ ذُو الْقَرْنِین • سَدِّ مَأْرِب • صحرای سینا و تیه • طائف • غار خَرا و غار ثور • غار اصحاب کَهِف • مسجد قُبا و مسجد النبی • نینوا • کنعان (منطقه)</p>
مکان‌های دینی	<p>بیعه (کلیسا) • صَلَات (کنیسه، کنشت) • صومعه (دیر) • مِحْرَاب • مسجد</p>
کتاب‌های آسمانی	<p>اِنْجیل عیسی • تورات (صُحُف موسی) • زَبُور داوود • صُحُف ابراهیم • قُرْآنِ مُحَمَّد</p>
حیوانات منسوب	<p>ابابیل • سگ اصحاب کَهِف • شتر صالح • گاو بنی اسرائیل و گوساله سامری • ماهی یونس • هدهد سلیمان</p>
موجوداتِ مادیِ غیرانسان	<p>الواح موسی • تابوت بنی اسرائیل (صندوق عهد) • تخت بلقیس • درخت ممنوعه آدم • صور اسرافیل • عصای موسی • کشتی نوح • مائده آسمانی حواریون</p>
اشیای منسوب	<p>بَعل • لات، عَزْزَى و مَنات • وَدّ، سُواع، یَغوث، یَعوق و نَسر • (جِبّ و طاغوت • آنصاب)</p>
بُت‌های نام‌برده‌شده	<p>بَعل • لات، عَزْزَى و مَنات • وَدّ، سُواع، یَغوث، یَعوق و نَسر • (جِبّ و طاغوت • آنصاب)</p>

کوهن • حذان • Gabbai • مگید • Mashgiach • موهل • Posek • ربی • Rebbe • Scribe • Rosh yeshiva •

نقش‌ها

Minyan • بر میتسوا و بت میتسوا • مرگ و سوگ • ختنه‌سوران •
 گاه‌شماری عبری • Hebrew birthday • منشأ واژه یهود • ازدواج در یهودیت •
 Zeved habat • Shidduch • Hiloni • Cuisine • Music • Pidyon haben •
 چه کسی یهودی است؟ • Capital Punishment • Assimilation • Abortion •
 Conversion to Judaism • آنوسی • Environmentalism •
 Heresy • Gender • Forbidden Relationships • هوش یهودیان اشکنازی •
 Jewish studies • Israeli–Palestinian Conflict • یهودیت موعودباور •
 ازدواج در یهودیت • یهودیت و همجنس‌گرایی • ازدواج همجنس در نظر یهودیت •
 تروریسم یهودی • Vegetarianism • Schisms • دانشنامه یهودی •
 دانشنامه جودائیکا

فرهنگ

Issues and others

زبان عبری (Biblical) • (Juhuri (Judeo-Tat • Judeo-Aramaic • Judeo-Arabic •
 Judæo-Iranian • زبان لادینو • یشیویش • زبان یدیدیش

زبان‌های یهودی

Aleinu • Amidah • اربعه مینیم • Gartel • Hallel • Havdalah • Kaddish •
 Kol Nidre • Kittel • Ma Tov • منوره (منورا) • Mezuzah • سفر • نماز •
 (Prayer) • شمع ییسرائل • شوفار • سیدور • تالیت • تغیلین • Yad •
 کپیا

نیایش
و ادعیه

Jewish views on religious pluralism • دین ابراهیمی • مسیحیت و یهودیت •
 Judeo-Christian • Christian–Jewish reconciliation • Catholicism) •
 یهودیت موعودباور) • اسلام و یهودیت • Semitic Neopaganism • Mormonism •
 Others • Kabbalah Centre • Black Hebrew Israelites •

رده:یهودیت و دین‌های دیگر

Timeline • تاریخ قوم اسرائیل • پرستش‌گاه اورشلیم • اسیران یهودی در بابل •
 اورشلیم (اورشلیم در یهودیت • Timeline) • Hasmonean dynasty •
 هیروود بزرگ • سنهدرین • فریسیان • صدوقیان • اسنی‌ها •
 نخستین نبرد یهود با روم • شورش بارکوخبا • Middle Ages • Diaspora •
 Muslim rule • شبتای زوی • هاسکالا • Emancipation • هولوکاست •
 علیا (صهیونیسم) • تاریخ صهیونیسم • تاریخ اسرائیل •
 ستیز عرب‌ها و اسرائیل / مناقشه اسرائیل-فلسطین • سرزمین اسرائیل •
 Baal teshuva movement

تاریخ یهود

اسرائیل • صهیونیسم (General • Labor • Religious • Revisionist) •
 Bundism • (Anarchism • Right • Left) Political movements •
 Politics of Israel • Feminism • Edah HaChareidis • World Agudath Israel •
 تاریخ یهودستیزی • New • Persecution • Racial • Religious • Secondary

جنبش سیاسی یهودیت

یهودستیزی

 رده:یهودیان و یهودیت •  درگاه •  ویکی‌پدیا:ویکی‌پروژه یهودیت

برگرفته از «<http://fa.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=داوود&oldid=13304634>»

-
- این صفحه آخرین‌بار در ۲۱ سپتامبر ۲۰۱۴ ساعت ۰۲:۴۷ تغییر یافته‌است.
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داوود

آزاد دائرۃ المعارف، ویکیپیڈیا سے

ویکیپیڈیا پر اس نام سے فی الحال کوئی
مضمون نہیں ہے۔

ویکیپیڈیا کے مصفوفہ موقع میں داوود کو تلاش کریں:

وِکِشنری (لغت و مخزن)

ویکی کتب (آزاد نصابی و دستی کتب)

ویکی اقتباسات (مجموعۂ اقتباساتِ متنوع)

ویکی منبع (آزاد دارالکتب)

العام (انبارِ مشترکہ ذرائع)

ویکی اخبار (آزاد متن خبریں)

■ “داوود” کو تلاش کریں

■ جن مضامین کے عنوان کا نام اس لاحقہ

سے شروع ہوتا ہے ان کا اشاریہ دیکھیں۔

■ اس عنوان سے نیا صفحہ شروع کریں

([https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88))

%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88

یا اس کے لیے درخواست دیں۔ (%D8%AF&action=edit

■ عالمی ویکیپیڈیا تلاش کے ذریعہ اس صفحہ کو دیگر زبانوں میں تلاش کریں (-/vs.aka [https://vs.aka-](https://vs.aka-online.de/cgi-bin/globalwpsearch.pl?search=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88)

online.de/cgi-bin/globalwpsearch.pl?search=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88

-(%D8%AF

برائے مشارکین: اگر آپ نے کچھ دیر قبل اس نام کا صفحہ مرتب کیا ہے اور یہ صفحہ ابھی ظاہر نہیں ہے

ہو رہا، تو اس کی وجہ یہ ہوسکتی ہے کہ مواد کی تجدید (اپ ڈیٹنگ) میں تاخیر ہو رہی ہو۔ براہ کرم

اپنے متصفح (براؤزر) کی تطہیر (<https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF&action=purge>) کی کوشش کریں۔ بہ صورت دیگر اسی نام کا صفحہ

دوبارہ مرتب کرنے سے قبل کچھ دیر انتظار کے بعد دوبارہ دیکھیے۔

اگر آپ ماضی میں اس نام کا صفحہ مرتب کرچکے ہیں، تو ہو سکتا ہے کہ اسے حذف کیا جاچکا ہو۔

یہ معلوم کرنے کے لیے براہ کرم اس صفحہ کا تاریخچہ ([https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=](https://ur.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B5:Log&type=delete&page=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF))

%D8%AE%D8%A7%D8%B5:Log&type=delete&page=%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%88%D9%88%D8%AF

دیکھ لیں۔

“داوود”http://ur.wikipedia.org/wiki/داوود”مستعاده منجانب

(+)

David Joe दाऊद जो (rdavidjoe) | Twitter

<https://twitter.com/rdavidjoe>

The latest Tweets from David Joe दाऊद जो (@rdavidjoe). ♥JESUS♥ | Photography | MC | Announcer | Coffee | Smoking | Travelling |.

इस्लाम दाऊद | Facebook

<https://www.facebook.com/islam.david.31>

इस्लाम दाऊद is on Facebook. Join Facebook to connect with इस्लाम दाऊद and others you may know. Facebook gives people ... Flo Rida · David Guetta ...

दाऊद ने बदला दाऊद का नाम - David changed the ...

navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/.../da... Translate this page Navbharat Times

Aug 5, 2013 - David changed the name of David पिछले महीने एक फिल्म ... कि यह फिल्म डी गैंग के डॉन दाऊद इब्राहिम पर केंद्रित है।

अमेरिकी मदद से दबोचेंगे दाऊद को - David ... - NBT

navbharattimes.indiatimes.com/.../224... Translate this page Navbharat Times

Sep 10, 2013 - David Dbochenge U.S. HELP जहां तक दाऊद इब्राहिम की बात है, उसे अरेस्ट करने के लिए हम अमेरिकन एजेंसी एफबीआई के ...

David taped conversations in the charge sheet - www ...

www.bhaskar.com > ... > News Translate this page Dainik Bhaskar

Jul 31, 2013 - नई दिल्ली. दिल्ली पुलिस के पास दाऊद इब्राहिम की बातचीत का अहम टेप है। दाऊद और उसके गुर्गों के बीच हुई ...

David Shinde's statement broke Modi - www.bhaskar.com

www.bhaskar.com/.../BIZ-ART-david-... Translate this page Dainik Bhaskar

Apr 27, 2014 - सवाल-जवाब मोदी का सवाल, क्या दाऊद के लिए प्रेस नोट जारी करेंगे शिंदे शिंदे ने कहा, दाऊद को लाने के लिए ...

दाऊद, शकील की सम्पत्ति कुर्क करने के आदेश

www.deshbandhu.co.in/newsdetail/214533/1/20 Translate this page


May 31, 2014 - 6 में स्पॉट फिक्सिंग और सट्टेबाजी के मामले में अंडरवर्ल्ड सरगना दाऊद इब्राहिम. उसके निकट सहयोगी छोटा ...

II Samuel 11 - BibleGlott.com


bibleglot.com/pair/KJV/HinERV/2Sam.11/ Translate this page


बसन्त में, जब राजा युद्ध पर निकलते हैं, दाऊद ने योआब उसके ... And it came to pass in an eveningtide, that David arose from off his bed, and ...

米国／編集において天使デイビッド手とレスリーM ... 


iss.ndl.go.jp/books/translate_detail?...to...  [Translate this page](#)

タイトル,「私達は独立に be しましょう」: 米国／編集において天使デイビッド手とレスリーM.アレキサンダーによってスペースを要求するというアフリカ系アメリカ人場所制作と苦闘. 出版地 (国名コード), 米国. 出版地, Boulder, Colo. 出版社, コロラドの大学プレス.

The Crow Poster Movie E 27 x 40 In - アメリカ・ダイレクト 

import.buy.com/ja/product/221279606/  [Translate this page](#)

... David Patrick Kelly Rochelle Davis Angel David: 中でカラス・ポスター映画E 27×40ー69cm×102cmのブランドン・リー・アーニー・ハドソン・マイケルWincottデイビッド・パトリック・ケリー・ロシェル・デビス天使デイビッド: Pop Culture Graphics | 473585.

The Crow Poster Movie Foreign 27 x 40 In - アメリカ・ダイレクト 


import.buy.com/ja/product/222175234/  [Translate this page](#)

... Kelly Rochelle Davis Angel David: クロー族は、映画外国人の27 x 40に中でポスターをほりますー69cm×102cmのブランドン・リー・アーニー・ハドソン・マイケルWincottデイビッド・パトリック・ケリー・ロシェル・デビス天使デイビッド: Pop Culture Graphics | ...

洗脳不可能インチキ苦米地英人20 - 2ちゃんねる 


uni.2ch.net/test/read.cgi/healing/1324267607/924  [Translate this page](#)

洗脳不可能インチキ苦米地英人20. 924 :癒されたい名無しさん:2012/08/05(日) 06:04:12.47 ID:sshCzf+l: 英語を攻略します。地球表面の神の能力のひとつ。『英会話界の天使:デイビッド・セイン。』トフル英単語5000とデイビッド・セインの英語表現8000を ...

ベンジャミン・フルフォード 28 - 2ちゃんねる 

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ベンジャミン・フルフォード 28. 577 :名無しさん@お腹いっぱい.:2012/08/05(日) 06:03:35.74 ID:br6wJggd: 英語を攻略します。地球表面の神の能力のひとつ。『英会話界の天使・デイビッド・セイン。』トフル英単語5000とデイビッド・セインの英語表現8000 ...

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