

## Parallels between Shechem's "taking" of Dinah and David's "taking" of Bathsheba

Jacob "built himself a house" (Genesis 33.17)	King Hiram of Tyre sent messengers to David, along with cedar trees, and carpenters and masons who <b>built David a house.</b> (2 Samuel 5.11)
Jacob makes "booths" (Heb, <i>sukkoth</i> ) for his cattle (Genesis 33.17)  he camped ( <i>chnh</i> ) before the city. (Genesis 33.17)  Jacob bought a portion of "the field" from the sons of Hamor (Genesis 33.19)	Uriah said to David, "The ark and Israel and Judah remain in booths; and my lord Joab and the servants of my lord are camping ( <i>chnh</i> ) in the open field; shall I then go to my house, to eat and to drink, and to lie with my wife? (2 Samuel 11.11)
Jacob "settles" too soon, apart from where YHWH told him (cf. Genesis 35.1)	David "settles" too soon, while his army is in battle (2 Samuel 11.1)
Jacob comes to the city of Shechem (Genesis 33.18) and is challenged by the local king	David's grandson, Rehoboam, goes to Shechem to be made king (1 Kings 12.1)
Shechem, prince of the land, "takes" a "foreign woman" in seemingly nonconsensual sex (Genesis 34.1-2)	David, king of the land, "takes" a "foreign woman" in seemingly nonconsensual sex (2 Samuel 11.4)
Dinah is silent throughout	Bathsheba is silent throughout
After the sexual taking, Shechem seeks to marry Dinah (Genesis 34.4, 12)	After the sexual taking, David marries Bathsheba (2 Samuel 11.27)
Dinah's full brothers, Simeon and Levi, kill Shechem and his people to prevent the marriage	David has Bathsheba's husband, Uriah, killed to allow the marriage  Tamar's full brother, Absalom, has his servants kill Amnon (2 Samuel 13.28-29)
Jacob's name "stinks" ( <i>b'sh</i> ) as a result (Genesis 34.30, only use of <i>b'sh</i> in Genesis)	Absalom's name "stinks" as a result (2 Samuel 16.21)
<b>Troubles that follow</b>	
Rachel dies in childbirth (Genesis 35.19)	Bathsheba's child dies (2 Samuel 12.18)
Jacob's son, Reuben, lay with Bilhah, his father's <i>pilegesh</i> (Gen 35.22)	David's son, Absalom, lay with his father's <i>pilegeshey</i> (2 Samuel 16.21-22)
Joseph dreams about ruling over his parents and brothers (Genesis 37.5-11)	Adonijah and Solomon compete to rule after their father, David (1 Kings 1.5ff)
Joseph marries an Egyptian priest's daughter (Genesis 41.45)	Solomon marries pharaoh's daughter (1 Kings 3.1)
Joseph's actions lead "the Israelites" out of the land and into Egypt (Genesis 46.28ff)	Solomon's actions lead to "the Israelites" separating from Jerusalem/Judah (1 Kings 12.16)
The longterm result of Joseph's actions is Egyptian captivity	The longterm result of Solomon's (and his successors') actions is Babylonian captivity