

2/10/19

God Established The House Of David
1Chron. 17:1-27

God had allowed David to be anointed King, the Kingdom is united, he has made Jerusalem the capital and David is so thankful to God that he wants to build God a house.

1. This is the proper response to the goodness of God by every believer, but the message of the Bible is not what you can do for God, but rather what God has done for us!

2. Paul says, “Blessed *be* the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has blessed us with every **spiritual blessing** in the heavenly *places* in Christ.”
Eph. 1:3

The desire of David to build a house for God that unfolds in three movements. 1Chron. 17:1-27

I. The conversation of David with Nathan to build God a house. vs. 1-6

II. The revelation of God to Nathan about building David a house. vs. 7-15

III. The celebration of David about the promise of God to bless forever his house. vs. 16-27

I. The conversation of David with Nathan to build God a house. vs. 1-6

- A.** The words of David were probably in a very casual conversation as he expressed his desire to Nathan to build a house for God. vs. 1-2
1. The time is stated, “Now it came to pass, when David was dwelling in his house.” vs. 1a-b
 - a. David has conquered the city from the Jebusites.
 - b. David had build houses for his family and expanding the city of Jerusalem
 - c. David was now in his own house David was safe and secure in Jerusalem.
 2. The concern of David was spoken, “David said to Nathan the prophet, “See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the LORD *is* under tent curtains.” vs. 1
 - a. David was in his luxurious house in Jerusalem. vs. 1c-d
 - 1) His uneasiness is expressed by the words “see now” translated behold.
 - 2) His house was constructed of cedar “erez” of beautiful wood Hiram sent from Lebanon, along with masons and carpenters to build David a house. 2Sam. 5:11; 1Chron. 14:1
 - 3) Hiram would also send Solomon cedars for the temple. 1Kings 5:1-12
 - b. David knew the ark of the covenant was out exposed to the elements. under a “tent curtain”. vs. 1e

- 1) The word “but” marks the sharp contrast of his comfort and the ark of the covenant under tent curtains.
 - 2) The ark was a very important part of the covenant made with Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and now David.
 - * The ark is mentioned 9 times in chapter 13, 15 times in chapter 15, 5 times in chapter 16, totaling 42 times.
 - 4) God did not reside in the Tabernacle, He only appeared to the High Priest, God was the center of their spiritual and national life.
3. The desire of David was pleasing to Nathan, “Then Nathan said to David, “Do all that *is* in your heart, for God *is* with you.” vs. 2
- a. Nathan as God’s prophet saw nothing wrong with David’s desire.
 - * Nathan was a prophet of God when the Spirit of God came on him, but was otherwise a mere man!
 - b. Nathan’s expression “do all that is in your heart” indicating a good and honorable inclination, not selfish or evil.
 - * David responded in loving gratitude!
 - c. Nathan qualified it, “for God is with you”, implying that God probably would not object to it also
 - * God had established David as King and Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

- B.** The words of God to Nathan about David’s desire. vs 3-6
- * The parallel passage. 2Sam. 7:1-17
1. The intervention of God, “But it happened that night that the word of God came to Nathan, saying.” vs. 3
 - a. The word “but” again marks a sharp contrast between the word Nathan spoke to David and the words God was going to speak to Nathan. vs. 3a
 - 1) Nathan was not presumptuous.
 - 2) Nathan expressed his own opinion.
 - b. The time is given, the same night Nathan had been in the company of David, “It happen that night that the word of God came to Nathan, saying.” vs. 3a-b
 - 1) The length of time when Nathan left and returned to David is not given, only that it was the same night.
 - 2) But what is clear is that God spoke clearly to Nathan to correct his words.
 2. The refutation of God, “Go and tell My servant David, “Thus says the LORD: “You shall not build Me a house to dwell in.” vs. 4
 - a. God told Nathan to return to David, “go” an imperative command. vs. 4a
 - * This is under Inspiration by the Holy Spirit of God!
 - b. God had a message for David, “tell My servant David.” vs. 4c

- * God was not mad at David, He call him, “My servant”. vs. 4a
- c. God prefaced His message with heavenly authority, “Thus says the LORD” vs. 4b
* These are not the words of Nathan
- d. God denied David from building Him a house, “You shall not build Me a house to dwell in.” vs. 4c
* This is not a rebuke, but a mere denial.
- 3. The explanation of God was that He had always been with His people. vs. 5
 - a. From the Exodus of Egypt when He redeemed His people to Mount Sinai, “For I have not dwelt in a house since the time that I brought up Israel.” vs. 5a
 - 1) God led them out of Egypt.
 - 2) God met them at Mount Sinai to give Moses the Law.
 - b. Through the forty year wildrness death march to the present day, “even to this day, but have gone from tent to tent, and from *one* tabernacle to *another*.” vs. 5
 - 1) God was in the midst of His people dealing with the disobedience and rebellion of His people.
 - 2) God led them by a cloud by day, a pillar of fire by night protecting and providing for them, being one with them.
- 4. The conclusion of God was that He never required a house from His people. vs. 6

- a. The answer come through a simple rhetorical question God asked David through Nathan. “Wherever I have moved about with all Israel, have I ever spoken a word to any of the judges of Israel, whom I commanded to shepherd My people, saying, ‘Why have you not built Me a house of cedar?’” vs. 6
 - 1) The answer is NO!
 - 2) God had never asked nor commanded such a thing for Himself.
- b. The judges were never budened with constructing a building for God, but rather to care for the people of God,
 - 1) The word judges “shaphat”, indicates men who decided judgmenet over offenses to the law.
 - 2) The word shepherd “ra; ah”, means to tend, pasture and teach the people of God His word.

Illustration

The last place we rented before the Lord gave us this building was a theatre on Atlantic and Main Street in Alhambra that had cockroaches big enough to ride to the bathroom, but God had us there for about a year and a half or so.

Application

1. God is so different from man.

- a. God could care less about the incredible structure or luxury of a church building, He is not impressed.
 - * In the law, God said listen, when you build an altar unto me, don't even take a hammer or chisel to it, just pile up some rocks and some dirt and that's it. Duet. 27:5
 - b. Man desires such a building at times to impress and point to God's approval over the work God.
 - * Truth of the matter there are many impressive church building that are dead as a cemetery!
 - c. The reality is that when people come simply because of the building or facilities and not their love for God, it is in vain.
 - * "But when some were hardened and did not believe, but spoke evil of the Way before the multitude, he departed from them and withdrew the disciples, reasoning daily in the **school** of Tyrannus." Acts 19:9
2. The place where the church of Jesus meets is not important, He will always provide for His people.
- a. We started our bible studies in 1980 in a house, to a Woman's Club, a sort of red-wood barn type building, loaded with crickets.
 - b. We rented a YMCA, a Masonic Lodge, a Seventh Day Adventist Church, etc.
 - c. Then God gave us this building in Pasadena on Oct. 1, 1986.
 - d. The important criteria regarding the church is that the people of God be taught the word of God, fed spiritually.

- * "So continuing daily with one accord in the temple, and breaking bread from house to house, they ate their food with gladness and simplicity of heart, praising God and having favor with all the people. And the Lord **added** to the church daily those who were being saved." Acts 2:46-47

The conversation of David with Nathan to build God a house was from his heart!

II. The revelation of God to Nathan about building David a house. vs. 7-15

- A. The words of God for David were to remind him of his past that He had raised David up. vs. 7-10
 - 1. The authority of the words, "Now therefore, thus shall you say to My servant David, 'Thus says the LORD of hosts.'" vs. 7a-c
 - a. God repeats that David was "My servant".
 - 1) He was called and anointed by God.
 - 2) He killed Goliath and fought the battles of God.
 - b. God qualifies the message again, "Thus says the LORD of hosts."
 - 1) The word LORD "Yahweh" is the covenant name of God was to be known. Ex. 6:3

- 2) The Jews wrote only the consonants, no vowels, to not be able to pronounce it because they thought it was too holy and no one should say the name, call Tetragrammaton.
- 3) It is believed to be “Yahweh or Yaheveh”?
- c. The title LORD of hosts means the Captain of the armies of heaven or Israel.
 - 1) It appears 274 times in the Bible.
 - 2) 272 times in the Old Testament.
 - 3) Two times in the New Testament. Rom. 9:29; Ja. 5:4
2. The reminder of his humble beginnings of David, “I took you from the sheepfold, from following the sheep, to be ruler over My people Israel.” vs. 7d-f
 - a. David was a mere shepherd boy in the house of his Father Jesse.
 - 1) David had seven older brothers.
 - 2) David was the eighth and youngest.
 - b. This must have caused David to remember how God had rejected Saul? And Samuel went down to the house of Jesse. Every one of his brothers came forth and they were handsome and tall, and everyone that came by, Samuel said, “Oh surely this is the one.” And God said, not to all seven. Samuel asked Jesse if he had any other sons and declare David who was watching the sheep.” “Why don’t you

- call him in?” The minute David walked in, God said, “That’s the one, anoint him.” And the Spirit of God came upon David from that day on.
- * God doesn’t look on the outward appearance, but He looks upon the heart. 1Sam. 16:3-14
- c. David was reminded of his call by God, “to be ruler” over the people of God.
 - 1) The word for ruler “nagiyd”, means prince or captain.
 - 2) Not in the sense of a despot, but rather of a caring shepherd over lambs and sheep that were vulnerable to the wolves, leading and protecting them.
 3. The reminder of God’s constant love He gave to David, “And I have been with you wherever you have gone, and have cut off all your enemies from before you.” vs. 8a-b
 - a. When David went out to fight the Philistines for Saul.
 - b. When Saul was trying to kill David.
 - c. When David was running and hiding from Saul in the wilderness and at Ziklag when his men wanted to stone him.
 - d. When they defeated and conquered the Jebusites and took over Jerusalem.
 4. The reminder about the renowned reputation of David due to God, not himself, “and have made you a name like the name of the great men who *are* on the earth.” vs. 8c

- a. God had shown David to be a man of integrity and character.
 - b. God had proved David to be a fierce warrior.
 - c. God had revealed the incredible leader he was to the nation of Israel.
 - d. God had promoted the name of David as one of the great men in history.
5. The reminder of God's faithful provision for the people and David. vs. 9-10b
- a. God gave Israel the land of Canaan, "Moreover I will appoint a place for My people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more." vs. 9a-b
 - b. God protected Israel, "nor shall the sons of wickedness oppress them anymore, as previously, since the time that I commanded judges *to be* over My people Israel." vs. 9c-10a
 - c. God would continue to protect Israel, "Also I will subdue all your enemies." vs. 9-10b
* God chose the city of Jerusalem for His people to call it their own.
- B. The words of God to David about to establishing his house in the future. vs 10c-15
- 1. The throne of David would go on, "Furthermore I tell you that the LORD will build you a house." vs. 10c

- a. The house God was speaking about was not a building.
 - b. The house God was speaking about was his descendants to sit on his throne and the line of the Messiah to come.
2. The son of David would sit on his throne, "And it shall be, when your days are fulfilled, when you must go *to be* with your fathers, that I will set up your seed after you, who will be of your sons; and I will establish his kingdom." vs. 11
- a. Solomon would sit on the throne of David in the short-term fulfillment.
 - 1) Solomon's brother Adonijah attempted to usurp the throne.
 - 2) Bathsheba and Nathan intervened for David to declare Solomon King, calling Zadok the priest and Nathan to anoint Solomon. 1Kings 1:11-40
 - b. God said, "I will establish his kingdom".
 - 1) This did not happen due to the wisdom of talent of Solomon.
 - 2) The wisdom, the abilities and wealth would all be due to God, making Solomon famous.
3. The son of David would be allowed to build God a house, "He shall build Me a house, and I will establish his throne forever." vs. 12
- a. Solomon built the temple, but it was David that made all the preparation.

- 1) The materials of bronze, gold, silver, etc.
- 2) David dedicated constantly the spoils he acquired in war for the building of the Lord's house. 1Chron. 18:6-11; 22:14; 26:27
- b. Solomon at the dedication of the temple gave witness to David's preparations.
 - 1) "Then David gave his son Solomon the **plans** for the vestibule, its houses, its treasuries, its upper chambers, its inner chambers, and the place of the mercy seat; and the **plans** for all that he had by the Spirit, of the courts of the house of the LORD, of all the chambers all around, of the treasuries of the house of God, and of the treasuries for the dedicated things; also for the division of the priests and the Levites, for all the work of the service of the house of the LORD, and for all the articles of service in the house of the LORD." 1Chron. 28:11-13
 - 2) Solomon said, "The heavens of heavens cannot contain You. How is this house going to contain You?" 1Kings 8
3. God would be with him, "I will be his Father, and he shall be My son; and I will

- not take My mercy away from him, as I took *it* from *him* who was before you." vs. 13
- a. The failures of Solomon would be great.
 - 1) Multiplying wives and horses disobeying the law. Deut. 17:16
 - 2) Solomon would import horses and chariots from Egypt, setting up an international business. 1Kings 10:27-29
 - 3) Solomon would marry many foreign women of Moab, Amon, Edom, Sidon, having 700 wives and 300 concubines, but they turned his heart away from God when he was old. 1Kings 11:1-4
 - 4) The implication of "not taking His mercy from him" as Saul means Solomon would repent and not be removed as Saul. Eccl.
 4. God would establish His throne in the long-term fulfillment by the Messiah, "And I will establish him in My house and in My kingdom forever; and his throne shall be established forever." vs. 14
 - a. Through the divided kingdom of Solomon's son Rehoboam.
 - b. Through the captivity in Assyria, Babylon.
 - c. Through the line of Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, David to Joseph and Mary, the

line of Judah, the Messiah would be born. 1Chron. 1-9; Matt. 1; Lk. 3:24-38

5. The summary statement, “According to all these words and according to all this vision, so Nathan spoke to David.” vs. 15
 - a. The revelation was directly from God.
 - b. The revelation came in a vision.
 - c. None of this was source in man, but God!

Illustration

About 25% of the Bible is prophecy. Out of the 23,210 verses in the O.T., 6,641 contain predictive material or 28 ½%. Out of the 7,914 verses in the N.T., 1,711 contain predictive material or 21 ½%. So of the 31,124 verses of the entire Bible, 8,352 contain predictive material or 27% of the whole. (J. Barton Payne; Ency. Of Biblical Prophecy:12-13)

Application

1. God gave His first prophecy of the Messiah to Adam and Eve. Gen. 3:15
* “And I will put enmity Between you and the **woman**, And between your **seed** and her **Seed**; He shall bruise your head, And you shall bruise His heel.”
2. God told Abraham that in him Jew and Gentile earth would be bless. Gen. 12:3
* “And in you all the **families** of the **earth** shall be blessed.”
3. God confirmed the first promise of the Messiah to Isaiah. Is. 7:14

* “Therefore the Lord Himself will give you a sign: Behold, the **virgin** shall conceive and **bear** a Son, and shall call His name Immanuel.”

4. God fulfilled the prophecy of the Messiah through Mary. Matt. 1:23

* “Behold, the **virgin** shall be with child, and **bear** a Son, and they shall call His name Immanuel,” which is translated, “God with us.”

5. God name the city the Messiah would be born. Mic. 5:2

* “But you, **Bethlehem** Ephrathah, *Though* you are little among the thousands of Judah, *Yet* out of you shall come forth to Me The One to be Ruler in Israel, Whose goings forth *are* from of old, From everlasting.”

6. The Gentiles would call on Jesus the Messiah. Is. 11:10

* “And in that day there shall be a Root of **Jesse**, Who shall stand as a banner to the people; For the Gentiles shall seek Him, And His resting place shall be glorious.”

The revelation of God to Nathan about building David a house was from His throne!

III. The celebration of David about the promise of God to bless for ever his house. vs. 16-27

- A. The words of David in awe of God. vs. 16-18
 1. The overwhelmed state of David. vs. 16

- a. The posture of David in prayer, “Then King David went in and sat before the LORD; and he said.” vs. 16a-b
 - 1) LORD, Yahweh the covenant name of God.
 - 2) The entire section is in the context of prayer. vs. 16-27
- b. The perspective of David’s insignificance, “Who *am* I, O LORD God? And what is my house, that You have brought me this far?” vs. 16
 - 1) The sense of being unworthy of God’s goodness, “Who am I, O LORD GOD.”
 - 2) The unpretentiousness, “what is my house, that You have brought me this far?”
- 2. The humble expression of gratitude by David. vs. 17
 - a. For what God had done for David, “And *yet* this was a small thing in Your sight, O God.” vs. 17a-b
 - b. For what God was going to do for the descendants of David, “and You have *also* spoken of Your servant’s house for a great while to come.” vs. 17c
 - c. For how God had exalted David to be the line of the Messiah, “and have regarded me according to the rank of a man of high degree, O LORD God.” vs. 17d-e
- 3. The speechlessness of David. vs. 18

- a. The sense of having no words, “What more can David say to You for the honor of Your servant?” vs. 18a
 - b. The sense of being insufficient God knowing him fully and completely, “For You know Your servant.” vs. 18b
- B.** The words of David about the greatness of God. vs. 19-22
- 1. The incomprehensible sovereignty of God excepted by David, “O LORD, for Your servant’s sake, and according to Your own heart, You have done all this greatness, in making known all these great things.” vs. 19
 - a. God knows all things.
 - b. God decides what is best.
 - 2. The incomparable person of God stated by David, “O LORD, *there is* none like You, nor *is there any* God besides You, according to all that we have heard with our ears.” vs. 20
 - a. God is unique, one of a kind., the high point of David’s prayer!
 - b. God reveals His will through His word.
 - 3. The inexplicable love of God for his people, “And who *is* like Your people Israel, the one nation on the earth whom God went to redeem for Himself *as* a people--to make for Yourself a name by great and awesome deeds, by driving out nations from before

Your people whom You redeemed from Egypt?” vs. 21

- a. He deliverance His people and judged the gods of Egypt by a mighty miracles revealing His Omnipotence.
 - b. He judged the inhabitation of Canaan to give the land to Israel.
4. The inexhaustible passion of God for Israel, “For You have made Your people Israel Your very own people forever; and You, LORD, have become their God.” vs. 22
- a. He chose them at a set time.
 - b. He will be One with them till the end of time.

C. The words of David about His trust and confidence in God. vs. 23-27

1. The acceptance of the will of God by David, “And now, O LORD, the word which You have spoken concerning Your servant and concerning his house, *let it* be established forever, and do as You have said.” vs. 23
 - a. The revelation, “The word You have spoken”.
 - b. The application, “let it be established forever.”
2. The resting of David in the ability of God to do as He said, “So let it be established, that Your name may be magnified forever, saying, ‘The LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, *is* Israel’s God.’ And let the house of

Your servant David be established before You.” vs. 24

- a. The name of God was magnified forever because He can not lie, does what He promises.
 - b. The LORD of hosts is the captain of the armies of heaven, able to establish the house of David.
3. The gratitude of David responding to God in prayer, “For You, O my God, have revealed to Your servant that You will build him a house. Therefore Your servant has found it *in his heart* to pray before You.” vs. 25
- a. God had personally initiated to reveal these things to David.
 - b. David had a personal relationship to respond in appreciation to His God.
4. The faith of David on the promise of God, “And now, LORD, You are God, and have promised this goodness to Your servant.” vs. 26
- a. David believed the LORD was God.
 - b. David believed the goodness promised.
 - c. Twelve times the word “servant” is found in this chapter, this is the context!
5. The summary statement of David, “Now You have been pleased to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue before You forever; for You have blessed it, O LORD, and *it shall be* blessed forever.” vs. 27

- a. The declaration of God's sovereign will to bless the house of David.
- b. The stipulation of time is forever.
- c. The affirmation of its fulfillment.

Illustration

"When Simon Peter saw Jesus fill up the two boats with fish, Peter fell down at the knees of Jesus and said, "**Depart** from **me**, for I am a sinful man, O Lord!" Lk. 5:8

Application

1. The believer is forever in awe of God from the first time they hear the gospel, till they go home to heaven.
 - a. That God would love us so much to send His Son to die in our place. Heb. 2:9
 - b. That God would love us so much to forgive us of every sin we committed. 2Cor. 5:21
 - c. That God would desire to make us more like Him. 1Jn. 4:17
2. The believer is to walk humbly with gratitude acknowledging God's greatness.
 - a. By how kind, patient and merciful He is with us.
 - b. By how He imparts to us wisdom through His word and as we go in prayer to Him.
 - c. By all the things and situation He keeps and delivers us from and sometimes through them.
 - d. By the promises He give to us in the Scriptures, knowing He is faithful.

- e. By recognizing all we have and are is because of God, not ourselves.
 - * "For who makes you differ *from another*? And **what** do you **have** that you did not receive? Now if you did indeed receive *it*.' why do you boast as if you had not received *it*?" 1Cor. 4:7
- 3. The believer trusts, rests and has his or her confidence in God not themselves.
 - a. If you have repented then you will be thanking Jesus for His grace.
 - b. Are you growing, developing and maturing spiritually, then you will be serving the Lord!
 - c. Do you believe the promises of Jesus that He is coming back for you and that you are going to spend all eternity with Him?
 - * "Let not your heart be troubled; you believe in God, believe also in Me. "In My Father's house are many mansions; if *it were* not *so*, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you. "And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you to Myself; that where I am, *there* you may be also." Jn. 14:1-3

The celebration of David about the promise of God to bless forever his house was on earth!

Conclusion

The desire of David to build a house for God unfolded in three movements.

- I.** The conversation of David with Nathan to build God a house was from his heart!
- II.** The revelation of God to Nathan about building David a house was from His throne!
- III.** The celebration of David about the promise of God to bless forever his house was on earth!