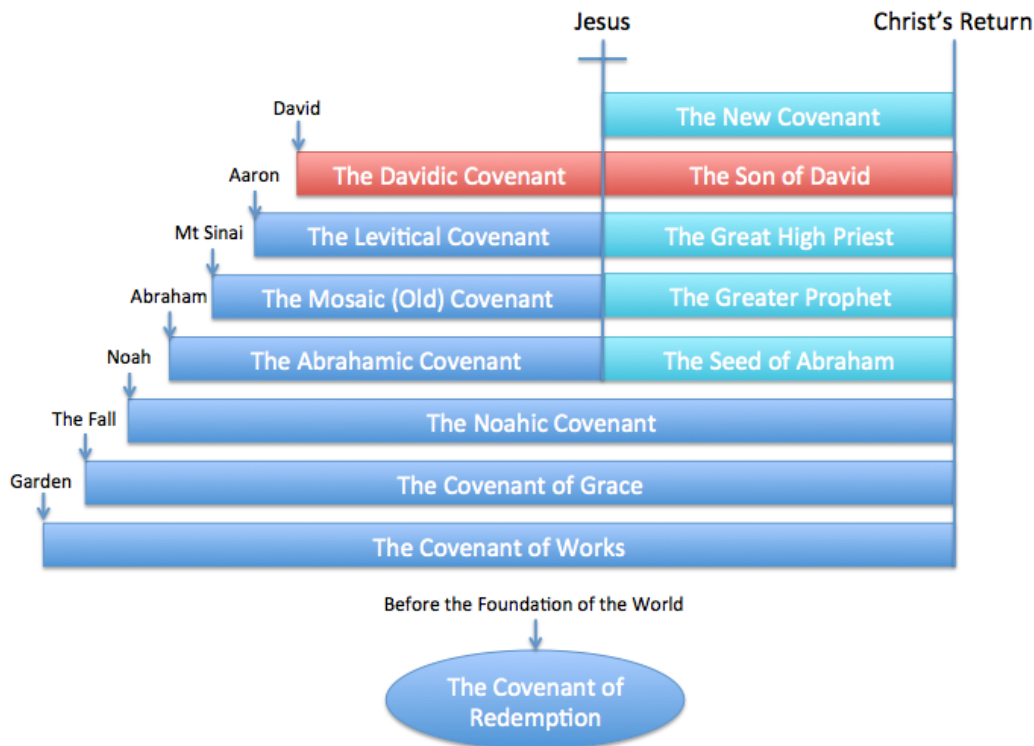




Introduction

- The book of Judges, which covers a period of anywhere from 200 to 350 years, chronicles the downward spiral of the people of Israel. Judges 21:25
- The people go from not wanting a king to wanting a king. Judges 8:22–23
- The desire for a king grew with the rise of the Philistine threat. 1 Samuel 8:4–9
- The problem was not that the people wanted a king but that they wanted a king like all the other nations. 1 Samuel 12:14–15
- The king is not a prophet, and the king is not a priest. 1 Samuel 13:13–14
- Samuel tells Saul that the Lord has rejected him from being king. 1 Samuel 15:28–29
- Samuel goes to the house of Jesse and anoints Jesse's youngest son, David, as king. When Samuel anoints David as king God makes a covenant with him that he will never fail to have a descendant on the throne.



The Covenant Defined

David's Kingdom Established

- David waited for the Lord to remove Saul as king.
- David conquered Jerusalem and made it his capital.



- David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem.

God's Promise to David

- David wants to build a temple, and Nathan the prophet agrees. 2 Samuel 7:1–3
- God tells Nathan to tell David not to build a temple. 2 Samuel 7:4–7
- God doesn't want David to do something for him; he wants to do something for David. 2 Samuel 7:8–17
- David understood this to be a covenant. 2 Samuel 23:5, Psalm 89:3
- David wants to build God a house, that is, a temple, but God promises to build David a house (dynasty).
- The Davidic covenant can be defined as *God's promise to David that, when his righteous Son builds a house for God's name, God will grant him an eternal kingdom.*
- God promises David an everlasting house, kingdom, and throne.

Unconditional Covenant

- Just like the covenant God made with Abraham God makes an unconditional covenant with David.
- Both Abraham and David are promised an offspring whose name will be great.
- The unconditional promise made to Abraham will be fulfilled through the unconditional promise God made to David. Jeremiah 33:20–21, Jeremiah 33:25–26, Psalm 89:34–37
- The prophets speak of God restoring David's kingdom. Ezekiel 34:23–24, Amos 9:11

Conditional Provision

- David's son must build a temple. 2 Samuel 7:12–15
- The king is to lead the people in obedience. 1 Kings 3:9
- Solomon proclaims that God has fulfilled the promise he made to his father David. 1 Kings 8:20, 1 Kings 9:3–9

The Righteous King

- God will only permanently establish the throne of a righteous king.
- God's unconditional covenant with David requires the obedience of the king.
- The piety of the king determines the piety of the people.
- Future kings are compared to David 1 Kings 15:11, 1 Kings 15:3–4

The Son of David

- David's son and God's son are the same. Psalm 2:6–7
- The Jews of Jesus' day understood that the Messiah would be a king descended from David. John 7:40–42
- The New Testament is overwhelming in its testimony that Jesus is the son of David, the righteous king. Luke 1:31–33



Jesus Is David's Son

- The New Testament shows that Jesus is descended from David. Matthew 1:1, Luke 2:4–5, Romans 1:3, 2 Timothy 2:8
- Jesus literally is a son of David.

Jesus Is David's King

- David wrote psalms about the king. Psalm 16:10, Acts 2:24–31, Psalm 110, Acts 2:32–26, Matthew 22:41–46
- David understood that his son would be his Lord, his king. 1 Corinthians 15:25

Conclusion

- The very that the New Testament over and over proves that Jesus is the Christ, the anointed one, shows the centrality of the Davidic Covenant.
- Jesus is the perfect king who obeyed the law on our behalf, and the house he is building is not a temple in Jerusalem but the heavenly temple, the church. Ephesians 2:19–22