

*The Covenant with*

David

A  
Ruín and Redemption.com  
*Teaching Series*

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# Lesson 8 Outline: *God's Covenant with David*

## I. The Background of the Covenant with David

### 1. The JOURNEY of ISRAEL: *The Book of Numbers*

#### A) Israel's PATH:

\*Egypt was BEHIND them: They had crossed the Red Sea (Exodus 1-15)

*... We likewise look BACK to the cross*

\*The land of promise was BEFORE them: They would cross the Jordan River (Deut. 6:23)

*... We likewise look FORWARD to future glory*

\*But to get there, they had to travel through the WILDERNESS

*... Israel's story is OUR story: The wilderness is our time of sojourning in this world*

	THE BEGINNING OF THE JOURNEY	THE LONG ROAD HOME	THE END OF THE JOURNEY
OT CHURCH	The Passover & Crossing the Red Sea	<i>Journey through the Wilderness</i>	Crossing the Jordan River
NT CHURCH	Christ's Atonement & New Life in Him	<i>Our Present Christian Pilgrimage</i>	Entering into Eternal Glory

#### B) Israel's POSITION:

\*It's true: Egypt was a picture of the slavery of sin; and Canaan is a picture of future glory

\*God taught His people through pictures—but they were still His people (Ex.3:10; Num.15:21)

\*Some say: Israel was a PICTURE of God's people; but we say: Israel WAS God's people

\*See Deut. 7:6; Num. 5:3; 14:14; 23:9; 22:12; Hebrews 4:2,6; 1 Corinthians 10:1-4; Acts 7:38

#### C) Israel's PROBATION:

\*So then, Israel wasn't just a TYPE of the church—they WERE the church

\*But this makes Paul's words all the more shocking in 1 Corinthians 10:5 (Num. 14:27,35)

\*Israel was the church—yet Scripture calls them *an evil congregation* (Num.14:27, 35; Ps. 78:21)

\*The **FIRST** generation versus the **SECOND** generation (Deut. 1:35; Psalm 78:8; Psalm 95:10)

\*The lessons for us? 1 Corinthians 10:6-10: Watch yourselves, because you are no different.

## 2. The CONQUEST of CANAAN: *The Book of Joshua*

### A) Joshua and the RESURRECTION:

\*When Israel crossed the Jordan, they entered into their promised inheritance (Josh.21:43-45)

\*But how was it in particular that God gave them their inheritance? It was *through Joshua* (1:6)

\*The significance (the meaning of Joshua's name): God gives us our inheritance through Jesus

NAME	LANGUAGE	MEANING
JOSHUA	HEBREW	“The Lord saves”
JESUS	GREEK	

\*Future glory: A wonderful day for God's people (but a terrifying day for those outside Christ)

### B) Joshua and the CHRISTIAN LIFE:

\*The Question: If it's true Canaan represents the rest of glory—then why all the fighting???

\*The Truth: Entering Canaan teaches us about future glory—but also about the Christian life

	CROSSING THE JORDAN	THE REST OF CANAAN	ISRAEL ENTERING INTO CANAAN
REPRESENTS	Entering into Eternal Glory	The Rest of Heaven (Future)	Glorification: The Final Resurrection
	Beginning our New Life in Christ	The Rest of Salvation (Present)	Sanctification: The Christian Life

\*God's instructions for the peoples **OUTSIDE** the land and **INSIDE** the land (Deut.20:10-15):

→ Those living **OUTSIDE** got an offer of peace: *Signifies the mission of the church*

→ But those living **INSIDE** didn't get this offer: *Signifies how we're to deal with our sin*

\*This didn't happen all at once. It took a long time to dispossess the Canaanites (Josh.11:18)

\*The Applications: 1) Sanctification takes time. 2) Sanctification happens as we see our sin. . .

FOR ISRAEL	Possessing the land happened	. . .through the process of seeing/ discovering/locating more and more	. . .of the CANAANITES
FOR US	Sanctification happens		. . .of our SIN

3. The TIME of the JUDGES: *The Books of Judges and Ruth*

A) The Plight of ISRAEL:

\*The time of the judges was a dark time in Israel's past

\*The cycle: 1) Rebellion; 2) Chastisement; 3) Cry for help; 4) Deliverance (Judges 2:11-19)

\*Summary of the book of Judges: “In those days there was no king in Israel. . .” (Judges 17:6)

\*One example among the judges: *The Life of Samson (Judges 13-16)*. . .

→ In many ways, Samson is actually set forth as a type or picture of Christ: 1) he was born to deliver God's people; 2) he delivered them by his death; 3) God delivered by just one.

→ But his life is also a warning: He was incredibly gifted yet driven by lust and revenge. It's possible to be really gifted and do amazing things for Jesus and yet be far from God.

\*Judges: Bad to worse. But instead of leaving His people, God renewed His promise to them.

B) The Story of NAOMI:

\*The book of Ruth is really about Naomi: When a *blessed* life turns into a *bitter* life (1:20-21)

\*Behind the courtship of Boaz and Ruth is the Lord re-courtship Naomi:

→ “empty” of 1:21 with not being “empty-handed” in 3:17

→ How God “brought her back” (1:21) with the grandson that would “restore” life (4:15)

HEBREW	MEANING	NAOMI'S SORROWS	GOD'S GRACE
SHUB	“Empty”	God brought me back EMPTY (1:21)	Don't go back to her EMPTY-handed (3:17)
REQAM	“Bring back”	God BROUGHT me BACK empty (1:21)	May he BRING BACK life to you (4:15)

\*Sometimes God has to empty us of everything. . .but He does it to bless us beyond our wildest dreams. He makes us to walk through seasons of *death*. But our story will end with *resurrection*.

→ Naomi embraced a grandson after all (4:16-17)

→ . . .and baby Obed would become who? The grandfather of King David (4:17)

→ . . .and it wouldn't stop there: the Christ would come through Naomi's line.

\*Naomi had thought herself barren. But she had no idea what God had in store for her.

#### 4. The RISE of the MONARCHY: *The Book of 1 Samuel*

##### A) SAMUEL:

\*The last of the judges (1 Samuel 7:15); ministry of prayer and the word (3:21; 12:23)

\*The problem wasn't Israel having a king; God was behind it (Gen.17:6,16; 35:11; Deut.17)

\*The problem was rather WHY it was Israel wanted a king (8:20): 1) They wanted a king to be more (not less) like the pagan nations. 2) And they wanted a king they could see with their eyes.

##### B) SAUL:

\*Saul means *asked for*, and that's exactly what he was: God gave Israel what they asked for (9:2)

\*Saul was a natural born leader. But he stopped listening to God; so God rejected him (15:23)

\*Turns out, Israel didn't need a leader with amazing gifts—they needed a man after God's heart.

##### C) DAVID:

\*Remember David's ancestry: David was the son of Jesse; Jesse was the son of Obed (Naomi)

\*David wasn't what people expected (1 Samuel 16:6-7). He was left behind to baby-sit sheep.

\*David was given a unique privilege; but that would also require unique preparation (sufferings)

\*A lot we can learn from David. But perhaps most of all, he points us forward to *another King*

5. The CONTEXT of the COVENANT: *2 Samuel 1-7*

A) God's PLAN (*2 Samuel 1-2*):

\*Lessons in suffering: Waiting on God versus seeking to take vengeance (the Psalms)

B) God's PRINCE (*2 Samuel 2-5*):

\*David is anointed king over Judah in 2 Samuel 2:4; but his kingship would come in stages

STAGES OF KINGSHIP	SCRIPTURE	LOCATION	DURATION	CHARACTERIZED BY
David is Anointed as King	1 Samuel 16:13	Bethlehem	Unknown	Suffering and hardship
David Reigns over Judah	2 Samuel 2:4	Hebron	7 1/2 years	Reigning partially over some
David Reigns over all Israel	2 Samuel 5:1-5	Jerusalem	33 years	Reigning fully over all

C) God's PRODIGALS (*2 Samuel 5:1*):

\*David is anointed over ALL Israel in 2 Samuel 5:1.

\* “Bone and flesh” echoes back to Genesis 2:23. In many ways, this was a confession. . .

\*The prodigal people and David's response: He receives them with a feast (1 Chron.12:39)

D) God's PURPOSE (*2 Samuel 5:12*):

\*God had done wonderful things for David. . .But there was a bigger purpose behind it all.

\*God didn't make David king for David's sake. He made him king for the sake of His people.

E) God's PLACE (*2 Samuel 5*):

\*After anointed king over all Israel, David chose Jerusalem as location for his throne

\*Jerusalem was the city that connected Judah to the rest of Israel (Josh.15:8 with Josh.18:28)

\*Possible significance: *Unity*: God was bringing all His people together at Jerusalem.

F) God's PRESENCE (*2 Samuel 6*):

\*David also brought the ark of the covenant into Jerusalem; this signified God's dwelling place

\*God was associating His presence with a particular place AND with a particular kingship.

\*David's throne was now the throne *of the Lord* (1 Chron.29:23); his reign represented God's.

G) God's PEACE (*2 Samuel 7:1*):

\*It's after all this that we read of peace and rest from Israel's enemies (7:1).

\*God had given Israel a PLACE, endowed it with His PRESENCE; and given them PEACE.

## II. An Overview of the Covenant with David

A) The covenant with David is *the next stage* in the Covenant of Grace:

I. The Covenant of Works with Adam

II. The Genesis 3:15 promise of a Redeemer:

- A) The Noahic Covenant
- B) The Abrahamic Covenant
- C) The Mosaic Covenant
- D) The Davidic Covenant*
- E) The New Covenant

B) In the Davidic Covenant, there is unity with the Abrahamic Covenant *and* Covenant at Sinai:

\**The PROMISES made to ABRAHAM:* It's through David that many of the promises made to Abraham find their fulfillment (kings in Genesis 17:6; multitude of offspring from Genesis 22:17).

\**The REQUIREMENTS revealed at SINAI:* These continue to apply in the Davidic Covenant: Israel's kings commanded to heed God's law (Deut.17:18-20; cf. David's last words, 1 Kings 2:3).

C) The primary passages that deal with the Davidic Covenant are 2 Samuel 7 and Psalm 89:

\*2 Samuel 7 records the promises God made to David; Psalm 89 is written later as a reflection

\*The word "covenant" doesn't appear in 2 Samuel 7 but is explicit in Psalm 89 (vv3,28,34,39).

D) There are both **TEMPORAL** and **ETERNAL** components in this covenant with David:

\* God makes promises about David's throne, David's city, and David's lineage. . .

\* But just like with Noah, Abraham, and at Sinai, these are meant to point to the gospel.

E) The Davidic Covenant sets the stage for the coming of Christ in the gospels:

\* It is the last stage of the Covenant of Grace in the OT and the covenant of the **KINGDOM**

\* So it shouldn't surprise us that this was the language of Christ in the gospels. With David, God promised that the kingdom would come. When Christ comes, He declares that it **HAS** come. In and through Christ, God was bringing to fulfillment everything He had promised to David.

### III. What we learn from the Covenant with David

1. The **FOUNDATION** of the Covenant of Grace: *We learn what is the only basis of our hope*

\* All the manifestations of the OT Covenant of Grace are about Christ—but wrapped with a husk:

→ We saw it with **NOAH**; we saw it with **ABRAHAM**; and we saw it at **SINAI**:

COVENANT	TEMPORAL ASPECTS (THE HUSK)	ETERNAL SIGNIFICANCE (THE KERNEL)
NOAH	Noah and his family are saved from the flood in the ark	We are pointed to <b>JESUS</b> and the <b>GOSPEL</b>
ABRAHAM	Abraham is promised a land, a seed, and blessing	
SINAI	The tabernacle, the sacrifices, the feasts and priesthood	

→ . . . And we're going to see the same truth in God's covenant with **DAVID**. God's covenant with David is ultimately about **CHRIST** and the **GOSPEL**—but it's wrapped with an outer husk.

→ So, what are the promises God makes to David in 2 **SAMUEL**7? Let's take them one by one:

A) God's First Promise to David: **PREEMINENCE** (*2 Samuel 7:8-9*):

\* David's **RULE** has been established (**VERSE 8**): *Compare with Psalm 89:19-21.*

\* David's **ENEMIES** are subdued (**VERSE 9**): *Compare with Psalm 89:22-23.*

\*David's NAME shall be enlarged (VERSE 9): *Compare with Psalm 89:24.*

\*But ultimately, in all these things we're pointed to the GREATER DAVID. . .

→ It's CHRIST whose RULE has been established (Hebrews 1:9; cf. Psalm 4:7)

→ It's CHRIST whose ENEMIES will be subdued (Ps. 2:9; 110:1-2; 1 Cor. 15:25)

→ It's CHRIST whose NAME would be enlarged (Psalm 72:17)

→ The preeminence of DAVID is meant to point us to the preeminence of CHRIST: “He is the head of the body, the church. . .that in everything he might be preeminent.”

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
PREEMINENCE	Truths about his rule, enemies, and name	Speaking of DAVID	Speaking of CHRIST

B) God's Second Promise to David: SHELTER (*2 Samuel 7:10-11a*):

\*PLACEMENT (verse 10). *See also Psalm 132:13-16.*

\*PLANTING (verse 10). *See also Exodus 15:17 and Psalm 80:8.*

\*PEACE (verses 10-11). *See also Psalm 72:1-4.*

\*God did these things for Israel, but ultimately these are fulfilled in GOSPEL realities:

→ PLACEMENT: “I will place them and multiply them. . . (Ezekiel 37:26)

→ PLANTING: “they will be called. . .the planting of the Lord” (Isaiah 61:3; Jer. 32:41)

→ PEACE: “they will live securely, and no one will make them afraid” (Ezekiel 34:28-29)

→ We are the Lord's garden (Is. 27:3); when He draws us He plants us in His kingdom forever. We've come to the *heavenly* Jerusalem that can't be shaken (Heb. 12:22,28).

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
SHELTER	To plant Israel in a safe place	Jerusalem BELOW	Jerusalem ABOVE

C) God's Third Promise to David: **DYNASTY** (2 Samuel 7:11c-12):

\*David had **PURPOSED** to build a house for God. . .

\*But God **PROMISED** to build a house for David:

	WHAT IT WAS	WHAT IT MEANT
DAVID'S PURPOSE	To build a house for <b>THE LORD</b>	By <i>house</i> David meant a <b>TEMPLE</b>
GOD'S PROMISE	To build a house for <b>DAVID</b>	By <i>house</i> the Lord meant a <b>DYNASTY</b>

\*God is promising **TWO** things here: 1) to raise up David's heir, and 2) to establish his kingdom:

1) **HEIR** (2 Samuel 7:12):

\*Who was it? **SOLOMON** (1 Kings 4:20-21; 10:13,23,27; 1 Chronicles 22:7-10)

\*But David wasn't **ONLY** speaking of Solomon. . .

→ David says God was speaking of the *distant* future (2 Samuel 7:19)

→ Long after Solomon the prophets still looked for this heir. . .

\*Sometimes called **A BRANCH** of David (Is. 11:1-4; 23:5; Zech.6:12-13)

\*Sometimes called **THE HORN** of David (Psalm 132:17)

The <b>HEIR</b> of 2 Samuel 7:12	The <b>BRANCH</b> of David	Isaiah 11:1-4; Jeremiah 23:5; Zechariah 6:12-13
	The <b>HORN</b> of David	Psalm 132:17

→ Ultimately, this **HEIR** God was promising was Jesus Christ:

\*Jesus is the **HORN** of salvation (Luke 1:68-69)

\*Jesus is the **BRANCH** of David (Rev. 22:16)

\*Jesus is David's true **SON** and **HEIR** (Matt. 1:1; Acts 2:30-31; Rom.1:3)

\*The promise is **PARTIALLY** fulfilled in Solomon but **FULLY** in Jesus

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
AN HEIR	To raise up an heir of David and establish his kingdom	SOLOMON	CHRIST

2) KINGDOM (*2 Samuel 7:12*):

\*Whose kingdom is this? Again, at first glance it's SOLOMON'S (1 Chron.29:23)

\*But Solomon's kingdom was meant to point us to that of the GREATER Solomon:

\*Luke 1:31-33; Psalm 2:6; Psalm 110:1; Acts 2:30-31; Hebrews 12:2

\*It's ultimately the kingdom of CHRIST that God was promising to establish.

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
KINGDOM	To establish the kingdom of David's heir	The Reign of SOLOMON	The Reign of CHRIST

D) God's Fourth Promise to David: HOUSE (*2 Samuel 7:13*):

\*The HOUSE likewise has both a *near* and *distant* fulfillment. . .

→ *The PARTIAL fulfillment*: The TEMPLE of SOLOMON (1 Kings 8:17-20)

→ *The ULTIMATE fulfillment*: The CHURCH of CHRIST (Eph.2:19-22; 1 Pet.2:4-5)

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
HOUSE	David's heir will build a house for God's name	The TEMPLE of Solomon	The CHURCH of Christ

E) God's Fifth Promise to David: FATHER (*2 Samuel 7:14e*):

\*This heir wouldn't just be *the son of DAVID*—he would be *the son of GOD*. Not only would this heir have DAVID for his father—he would have GOD as his father.

\*Again: The PARTIAL fulfillment is in SOLOMON (1 Chron. 28:6)

\*But the GREATEST and ultimate fulfillment is in CHRIST:

→ The first hint of this is in Psalm 89:26-27 (David rather than Solomon). Psalm 89 is interpreting 2 Samuel 7: the promise would be fulfilled in the Greater David/Solomon.

→ Luke 1:32; Psalm 2:7-9; Hebrews 1:5; Romans 1:3-4.

→ So again, *partially* this was fulfilled in SOLOMON, but *ultimately* only in CHRIST.

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
FATHER	God would be his father, and he would be God's son	SOLOMON	JESUS CHRIST

F) God's Sixth Promise to David: **DISCIPLINE** (*2 Samuel 7:14b-15*):

\* At first this language sounds harsh—but it's actually the language of mercy.

\* The promise: God wouldn't just extend his mercies to David, but also to his offspring.

\* God wouldn't just be a FATHER to Solomon (14a)—He would be a GOOD Father (14b)

\* Again: God did this for SOLOMON (1 Kings 11:14).

\* But in Psalm 89:30-33, this promise is expanded from David's SON to David's SONS.

\* So: the way God dealt with Solomon is the way He deals with us in Christ (Heb.12:7-10)

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
DISCIPLINE	God will lovingly correct David's offspring	David's PHYSICAL son	David's SPIRITUAL sons

G) God's Seventh Promise to David: **PERPETUITY** (*2 Samuel 7:16*):

\* God wasn't just promising to do these things for David—but to do them FOREVER

\* David's reign is unparalleled in history: The longest EGYPTIAN dynasty was 250 years

\* David's dynasty lasted 400 years: “there has never been a longer reign of a single dynasty”

\* 400 years is impressive. . .but it's not forever. The big question: Did God break His promise?

→ The answer: *No*. The kingdom that would last forever is CHRIST'S kingdom.

→ God will establish David's kingdom forever (v16) but it will be *through his heir* (v13)

→ God would establish David's kingdom forever *in and through* the kingdom of *his heir*

PROMISE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
PERPETUITY	David's kingdom will endure forever	An EARTHLY kingdom	An ETERNAL kingdom

→ David's kingdom would be established forever because the Messiah would ever live to sit on his throne (Isaiah 9:7; Luke 1:31-33). The earthly dynasty would come to a close. But the promise of perpetuity would be realized in the eternal Davidic rule of Jesus Christ.

→ *Summary:* All the promises of 2 Samuel 7 find their ultimate fulfillment in Christ.

#### A SUMMARY OF THE PROMISES GIVEN TO DAVID IN 2 SAMUEL 7

PROMISE	VERSE	WHAT GOD DECLARED TO DAVID	NEAR FULFILLMENT	ULTIMATE FULFILLMENT
PREEMINENCE	8-9	Truths about his rule, enemies, and name	Speaking of DAVID	Speaking of CHRIST
SHELTER	10-11	To plant Israel in a safe place	Jerusalem BELOW	Jerusalem ABOVE
AN HEIR	12a	To raise up an heir of David and establish his throne	David's heir is SOLOMON	David's heir is CHRIST
KINGDOM	12b	To establish the kingdom of David's heir	The kingdom of SOLOMON	The kingdom of CHRIST
HOUSE	13	David's heir will build a house for God's name	Solomon will build THE TEMPLE	Christ will build THE CHURCH
FATHER	14a	God would be his father, and he would be God's son	This son of God was SOLOMON	This son of God is JESUS CHRIST
DISCIPLINE	14b-15	God would correct David's offspring with the rod and strokes of men	Speaking of David's PHYSICAL SON	Speaking of David's SPIRITUAL SONS
PERPETUITY	16	God would cause David's throne and kingdom to endure forever	An EARTHLY throne and kingdom	An ETERNAL throne and kingdom

## 2. The NATURE of the Covenant of Grace: *We learn how it is that God's blessings flow to His people*

\*The significance of 2 Samuel 23. . .

→ In 2 Samuel 7, the covenant was about David's SEED; *but here it's about his SALVATION*

→ In 2 Samuel 7, Christ would come FROM David; *in 2 Samuel 23 He would come FOR David*

SCRIPTURE	THE DIFFERENCE OF EMPHASIS IN 2 SAMUEL 7 AND 2 SAMUEL 23		
2 Samuel 7:8-17	A Seed FROM David	HOW it is He would come	Jesus would come THROUGH David's line
2 Samuel 23:5	Salvation FOR David	WHY it is He would come	Jesus would come FOR David's salvation

→ 2 Samuel 23: Christ wouldn't just come as David's SEED—*He would come to be his SAVIOR.*

→ We see the same truth in Psalm 89:24,28,33: the Lord's mercies and favor were upon David

→ God's mercies will be sent THROUGH David—but they would also be displayed TO him

→ And it's the same for all of God's people in Christ. . .

\* Isaiah 55:3: The covenant God made with DAVID is also extended to US

\* 2 Samuel 7:14-15: God's grace for SOLOMON

\* Psalm 89:30-33: God's grace for ALL OF DAVID'S TRUE SONS. Even if THEY go astray (v30), God will never break off His mercies from us because of Christ (v33).

→ *So, what do we learn from all this about how God's blessings flow to His people?*

A) God's blessings flow to His people BY GRACE ALONE:

\* What was true for David is true for us (Isaiah 55:3; Psalm 89:24,28,34).

\* David writes about the blessings of the covenant in Psalm 32:1-2; quoted in Romans 4:6-8:

→ *Verse 6* tells us God's blessings flow to us apart from any good things we do. . .

→ *Verses 7-8* tell us God's blessings flow to us in spite of all the ugly sins we commit. . .

	WHAT WE TEND TO THINK	WHAT SCRIPTURE SAYS	REFERENCE
God's blessing flows to us. . .	when we are being more obedient	<i>whether we've obeyed or not</i>	ROMANS 4:4-6
	when we aren't sinning very much	<i>whether we've sinned or not</i>	ROMANS 4:7-8

\* **OBJECTION 1:** What about Scriptures that talk about David's righteousness???

→ Psalm 7:8 and Psalm 18:20-24 seem to contradict what we're saying. . .

→ But David here is speaking in the context of having been falsely accused

	HOW DAVID PRAYED	WHERE IT IS IN SCRIPTURE
BEFORE THE FALSE ACCUSATIONS OF MEN	David protested his innocence	Psalm 7:8; 18:20-24; 35:24; 43:1
BEFORE THE JUDGMENT SEAT OF GOD	David pleaded God's mercy	Psalm 25:11; 103:10-14; 143:2

\*OBJECTION 2: What about Scriptures that seem to say David's sin messed it all up???

→ Psalm 31:10; Psalm 38:3-5, 17-18 seem to say that David's sin nixed God's blessing. . .

→ But here we have to see the difference between God's blessing and our experience of it

\*God's blessing itself is never taken away from us in Christ (Eph.1:3; Lam.3:22)

\*But the level we are enjoying and experiencing that blessing can change (Ps.51:12)

	WHAT IS TRUE	SCRIPTURES
EXISTENTIALLY	In the Covenant of Grace, God has given us His blessing	Psalm 89:24,28,34; Romans 4:4-8
EXPERIENTIALLY	We experience the joy of this blessing in different degrees	Psalm 31:10; 38:3-5,17-18; 51:12

→ God's grace is real. It's precious. And sins' consequences attest to it (Psalm 89:30-33)

**B) God's blessings flow to His people THROUGH FAITH ALONE:**

\*Isaiah 55:3: *“Incline your ear and come to Me. Listen, that you may live. . .”*

→ The feast is already prepared, and the invitation extended. All we have to do is come.

→ And this feast is free (without money or cost). All we have to do is listen and come.

→ God has done everything for us and He beckons us to come receive it empty-handed.

	THE LANGUAGE OF ISAIAH 55:1-3	THE MEANING OF ISAIAH 55:1-3
WHAT'S OFFERED TO US	<i>A lavish banquet</i> is set before us	GOD'S GRACE
HOW WE RECEIVE IT	We simply <i>come</i>	FAITH
	We come <i>without money</i>	FAITH ALONE

\*The “listening” of Isaiah 55:3 is the listening of FAITH.

→ Galatians 3:1-5:

\*The difference between *entering* into God's blessing and *continuing* in it. . .

\*How do we *obtain* God's blessing at first? How do we *maintain* it as Christians?

\*What we tend to think versus what God's Word tells us in Galatians 3:1-5. . .

\***OBJECTION:** What about the passages that say the Davidic covenant was based on obedience?

→ 1 Kings 2:2-4; 9:6-9; and Psalm 132:12 seem to make the blessings hinge on obedience

→ The main thing we have to see is that in these passages, God is speaking of His dealings with His people corporately; how He will deal with the entire visible church on the whole.

→ The mistakes of trusting in *the ark* (1 Sam. 4); and trusting in *the temple* (Jer. 7)

→ Salvation is by faith alone. But God cannot bless a church that has become apostate

	IF GOD'S PEOPLE	MANIFESTING ITSELF IN	THE RESULT WILL BE	WHICH WOULD MEAN
UNDER DAVID'S RULE	Respond in faith	Corporate Allegiance	Corporate Blessing	Prosperity in the land
	Turn in unbelief	Corporate Apostasy	Corporate Judgement	Exile from the land

C) God's blessings flow to His people **IN CHRIST ALONE:**

1) Seeing **THE PERSON OF CHRIST** in the covenant with David:

\***PSALM 45:6-7:**

→ The Messiah would be **A MAN** (verse 7). . .

→ But he would also be **GOD HIMSELF** (verse 6).

PSALM 45	TRUTH	EXPLANATION	IMPLICATION
VERSE 7	This king is anointed <b>BY</b> God	The one anointing is God <i>the Father</i>	Jesus is <i>distinct</i> from the Father
VERSE 6	This king himself <b>IS</b> God	The one anointed is God <i>the Son</i>	Jesus is as <i>divine</i> as the Father

\*PSALM 110:1: Two important truths about the Messiah. . .

→ The Christ wouldn't just be David's SON—He would be David's LORD

→ The Christ wouldn't just come FROM David—He existed long BEFORE David

	HOW THE MESSIAH RELATED TO DAVID		THE IDENTITY OF THE COMING MESSIAH	
	TRUTH	IMPLICATION	TRUTH	IMPLICATION
2 SAMUEL 7	He will come from David	He is David's Son	He will come from David	He will be a man
PSALM 110	Yet He ruled over David	<i>He is David's Lord</i>	Yet He existed before David	<i>He is God himself</i>

\*ISAIAH announced the same truths:

→ *Isaiah 11:1*: The Christ will be the BRANCH FROM JESSE (Jesus' humanity)

→ *Isaiah 11:10*: But the Christ is also the ROOT OF JESSE (Jesus' divinity)

	THE CHRIST IS	JESSE IS	THE EMPHASIS	THE DOCTRINE	HIS TITLE AS
ISAIAH 11:1	The Branch	The Root	How it is the Christ will come	His humanity	The Son of David
ISAIAH 11:10	The Root	The Branch	Who it is the Christ will be	His divinity	The Son of God

\*Gabriel's words in Luke 1:31-32 wasn't anything new—it's what Scripture always taught.

2) Seeing THE HEADSHIP OF CHRIST in the covenant with David:

*A) IN PICTURES FROM SCRIPTURE. . .*

\*SAUL AND DAVID:

→ SAUL is set forth as an echo of the FIRST ADAM (1 Samuel 13)

→ DAVID is set forth as a picture of the SECOND ADAM

SAUL AS AN ECHO OF ADAM (IN 1 SAMUEL)	DAVID AS A TYPE OF CHRIST
There was a test based on his obedience to a command (13:13-14)	He was also from the town of Bethlehem
The command seemed in itself an insignificant thing (10:8)	Samuel went before him as John before Jesus
But there was more at stake than he may have realized (13:13-14)	Chosen by God yet hated by his own kinsmen
He failed the test as Adam failed his test in the garden (13:8-9)	Suffering before glory; a cross before a crown
The Divine response is: "What have you done?" (13:11)	But in due time his kingdom was exalted
Saul tries to blame others for his sin (13:11)	A lamb towards his friends; a lion to his foes
His sin results in the tearing away of his kingdom (13:13-14)	A king who ruled over Israel in righteousness

\*DAVID AND GOLIATH:

→ How we usually read this story. . . (putting ourselves in David's shoes)

→ How the Bible actually puts forth this story. . . (Jesus conquered for us)

*B) IN PASSAGES OF SCRIPTURE. . .*

\*SOLOMON'S FAILURE:

→ When Solomon fell, it meant disaster for ALL Israel (1Kgs 6:12-13)

→ Here, Solomon is also set forth as an echoing back to Adam's headship

\*DAVID'S REWARD:

→ God blessed His people because of *David's* obedience (1 Kings 15:4-5)

→ Here, David is set forth as a picture of Christ's headship: Jesus' obedience secured the blessing of God for all of God's people.

	SCRIPTURE	TRUTH	MEANING
NOAH	“Enter the ark, you and all your household, for you alone I have seen to be righteous before Me in this time.” ( <i>Genesis 7:1; cf. Genesis 6:18; 7:23</i> )	Noah's family would be saved because <i>Noah</i> was righteous	<i>Noah's righteousness</i> is meant to point us to the righteousness of JESUS
ABRAHAM	“In your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed, because you have obeyed My voice.” ( <i>Genesis 22:18; cf. also Genesis 26:4-5, 24</i> )	The nations would be blessed because <i>Abraham</i> obeyed	<i>Abraham's obedience</i> is meant to point us to the obedience of JESUS
DAVID	“For David's sake the Lord [would] establish Jerusalem; because David did what was right in the sight of the Lord” ( <i>1Kings 15:5; cf. 2 Kings 19:34</i> )	God would continue to bless Israel because <i>David</i> did right	<i>David's uprightness</i> is meant to point us to the uprightness of JESUS

→ The well-being of God's people DID hinge on the obedience of David's son. But the question is: Which son of David did it hinge on? (Jesus). . .

REQUIREMENT	SCRIPTURES	SON	IDENTITY	RECORD	RESULT
The Obedience of David's son	1 Kings 6:11-13 and 9:4-5; also 1 Chron. 28:7; 2 Chron. 7:17-18	Solomon	David's <i>initial</i> son	Failure	Disaster for Israel
		Christ	David's <i>ultimate</i> son	Triumph	Blessing for Israel

3) Seeing THE REIGN OF CHRIST in the covenant with David:

*A) The reign of Christ in the PROPHECIES of David's PSALMS. . .*

\*We see Christ in His HUMILIATION:

→ His *incarnation* (Ps.8:4-6; Heb.2:6-9); His *sufferings* (Ps.41:9; 2:1-3; Ps.22:1,6-8,16-18; 69:21; 22:1); His *death and burial* (Ps.16:10; Acts 2:31).

\*We see Christ in His EXALTATION:

→ His *resurrection* (Ps.16:10; Acts 2:24ff); His *ascension* (Ps.68:18; Eph.4:8-10); and his *sitting and reigning at God's right hand* (Ps.110:1; Acts 2:23).

	CHRIST IN HIS HUMILIATION	CHRIST IN HIS EXALTATION
FIRST STAGE	The INCARNATION of the Christ	The RESURRECTION of Christ from the dead
SECOND STAGE	The SUFFERINGS of the Christ	The ASCENSION of Christ into heaven
THIRD STAGE	The DEATH and BURIAL of the Christ	The ETERNAL REIGN of Christ from His throne

*B) The reign of Christ in the PATTERN of David's LIFE. . .*

\*We see Christ's humiliation and exaltation in the life of David as well:

→ 1 SAMUEL: David is hated and hunted (*Christ in his humiliation*)

→ 2 SAMUEL: David is exalted and ruling (*Christ in his exaltation*)

	CHARACTERIZED BY	DAVID'S REALITY	DAVID'S DWELLING	DAVID'S ENEMIES
1 SAMUEL	David's Humiliation	Hated and Hunted	In the wilderness and outside the land	Do seem to prevail
2 SAMUEL	David's Exaltation	Exalted and Ruling	In the palace and on his royal throne	Don't cease to exist

\*We also learn more about Christ's exaltation in the beginning of Solomon's reign:

→ David in 2 Samuel is set forth as the BEGINNING of Christ's exaltation

→ But Solomon's rule is set forth as the CLIMAX of Christ's exaltation

TIME PERIOD	SCRIPTURE	CHARACTERIZED BY	SIGNIFIES
David's time in the wilderness	1 Samuel	Suffering before glory	Jesus' humiliation (incarnation, passion, death)
David's reign in Jerusalem	2 Samuel	Ruling from his throne	Jesus' present reign in heaven over all things
Solomon's rise to the throne	1 Kings	Subduing of all things	Jesus' coming again to usher in His kingdom

3. The WARNINGS and COMFORTS of the Covenant of Grace: *We learn what this all means for us*

A) There are WARNINGS: 2 Samuel 23:6-7 with John 15:1,6 and Matthew 8:11-12

B) There are COMFORTS: 2 Samuel 23:3-4: *In Christ we have an eternal home in glory.*

SPACE FOR ADDITIONAL NOTES: