

# *Know the God of Scripture*

*Volume 1*

## **Week 14: The Davidic Covenant - Answer Guide**

*Below is the answer guide for this week's lesson. By no means are the answers complete or the only possible responses to each question. They are a guide to fully understanding the intent of the questions posed.*

**1.** In 2 Samuel 7 God makes a covenant with David. Instead of David building a house (physical Temple) for God, Yahweh will build a house (a dynasty or lineage from which the future Messiah will come) for David. From his loins a Messianic King will lead Israel into the Kingdom of God. Theologians call this the apex (visualize a mountain) of the Old Testament where Genesis (beginning) is the left base and Malachi (closing chapter prior to the Messiah) is the right base. It is important because now the Israelites know what lineage the future saving King will come from. The fulfilment of this covenant is one of many underlying themes throughout the rest of Scripture. This covenant is mentioned several times later (2 Samuel 23:5; Psalms 89:3-4, 20-38; 132:11-12; Jeremiah 23:5,6; Ezekiel 37:24-25).

**2.** David was a man after God's heart (1 Samuel 13:14; Acts 7:46) and thought the mobile Tabernacle was not good enough to house God. So, yes, he had a desire to please the heart of God (2 Corinthians 5:9) by building God a proper and glorious Temple in which to preside. God, however, seemed more interested in establishing His name throughout the land than a structure to reside in. Although David's desire was admirable, the truth is God wants all mankind to come to know Him, not be drawn to a physical Temple.

**3.** David's intention was a physical house or a glorious Temple. God's intention was a dynasty or lineage summed up in a promise or covenant. The literary bookends of 7:11b & 7:16 both mention the building of a house. They encompass the idea that there's no greater love than between a father (God) and his son (Jesus: John 3:16).

**4.** In chapter 6 the Ark of the Covenant is moved to Jerusalem near David's residence. The scene had now been set for David to engage God in conversation regarding his intentions. In addition, outward praise and worship was evident. After David's conversation with God in chapter 7, the scene is set (7:18-28) to accept the New Covenant of a Messiah in David's lineage and celebrate in song and worship. In chapter 8 David seems content with God's newly formed covenant and begins to expand his kingdom and dedicates the spoils and tributes to God in whom he trusts.

**5.** Both of these quotes are good examples of letting scripture interpret scripture.

In 2 Corinthians 6:18 Paul is informing the Corinthian believers that God acts as a loving and compassionate father to all that are His elect. God uses this same type of language in 1 Chronicles 17:13, Isaiah 43:6, Hosea 1:10 & Romans 8:14. It is comforting to know that God is our loving Father.

In Hebrews 1:5 the author is describing Jesus as the Father's only begotten Son that was clearly pronounced in 2 Samuel 7:14.

6. 2 Samuel 7 was authored by Samuel whereas 1 Chronicles 17, many believe, was written by the prophet Ezra some 500 years later. They are very similar accounts. Here are a couple of places where they vary:

2 Sam 7:14 “... when he commits iniquity I will correct him”	2 Chr 17 omitted
2 Sam 7:16 “ <u>Your</u> house ... <u>Your</u> kingdom ..”	2 Chr 17:14 “ <u>My</u> house ... <u>My</u> kingdom”

Ezra experienced the destruction of the Temple when he returned to Jerusalem so his intent was to amplify God’s promise of building a dynasty versus building a place for God to dwell.

7. These Psalms, plus several others, are considered to be Messianic Psalms because they prophesy about the coming Messiah. Many of these Psalms parallel actual events and quotes by Jesus. David knew the Messiah would suffer for the sins of mankind, but in the end knew He would overcome the spiritual darkness and dwell with God forever. Review several of these Psalms and where they are quoted in the New Testament by Jesus.

8. Abraham (Genesis 26:24), Moses (Numbers 12:7; Deuteronomy 34:5; Joshua 1:2,7), Job (Job 1:8, 2:3), Isaiah (Isaiah 20:3), Jesus (Matthew 12:14), You & I (Luke 7:7, John 12:26). These people were all considered to be holy priests in the eyes of God. Note that modern-day believers are called “my servants” by Jesus. This points to the fact that believers have given their lives of slavery to sin in exchange for eternal freedom with the King.

**Additional Questions:**

1. God initiated seven covenants in the Old Testament. Below is a short synopsis of each:

Adamic Covenant	Genesis 3:15	There will be hostility between the two offsprings
Noahic Covenant	Genesis 9:11	God will never flood the earth again
Abrahamic Covenant	Genesis 15	Abraham’s descendants will be many
	Genesis 17	Promised land of eternal possession
	Genesis 22:18	All nations blessed through Abraham’s descendants
Mosaic Covenant	Exodus 19-24	The Law; Obey & be blessed; Don’t and be cursed
David Covenant	2 Samuel 7	Messiah will come from David’s lineage
Peace Covenant	Ezekiel 34:23:37:26	Future dwelling of eternal peace
New Covenant	Jeremiah 31:31-33	Law put in man’s heart; No longer under law

2. Answers will vary depending on personal experience

3. Any prophecy that points to the Messiah is called a Messianic prophecy ... and there are hundreds! The most popular ones can be found in Isaiah 7:14 (Birth of Messiah from house of David), Jeremiah 23:1-8 (The Branch of David) and Ezekiel 34 (My servant David). In the New Testament we have the opening chapter in Matthew with the lineage of Jesus plainly showing he came from the lineage of David. Several times Jesus is referred to by the crowd as the Son of David (Matthew 9:27; 15:22). One of the biggest obstacles for the Pharisees in accepting Jesus as the Messiah is they knew the Messiah was to come from the lineage of David but did not believe He was it (Matthew 22:41-46).

4. Some interesting places where Jesus is mentioned as coming from the lineage of David are: Matthew 20:30-31; 21:9; Luke 18:38-39; John 7:42; Romans 1:3; 2 Timothy 2:8

