Lesson 25 Marking Notes – The Promise to David

QUOTE: 2 Samuel 7:12-13

The three great covenants of promise:

1. Provides the seed of the woman with the Hope of life (Genesis 3).
2. The promise to Abraham is a promise of an eternal inheritance (Genesis 12,13,22).
3. The promise to David is a promise of an eternal royal authority and dignity (2 Samuel 7; 1 Chronicles 17).

The Promise to David (2 Samuel 7 and 1 Chronicles 17)

2 Samuel 7	1 Chronicles 17	Comments
V8 - "Now therefore so shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, I took thee (1) from the sheepcote, from following the sheep, to be ruler over my people, over (2) Israel:"	V7 - Now therefore thus shalt thou say unto my servant David, Thus saith Yahweh of hosts, I took thee (1) from the sheepcote, *even* from following the sheep, that thou shouldest be ruler over my people Israel: (2)	1. see 1 Sam 16:11-12; Psa 78:70-72. 2. Heb "nahgid" – a commander – one at the front. Used of Christ in Isa 55:4.
V9 - "And I was with thee (1) whithersoever thou wentest, and have cut off all thine enemies out of thy (2) sight, and have made thee a great name, (3) like unto the name of the great *men* that *are* in the earth.	V8 - And I have been with thee (1) whithersoever thou hast walked, and have cut off all thine (2) enemies from before thee, and have made thee a name like the (3) name of the great men that *are* in the earth.	1. see 1 Sam 18:14; 2 Sam 5:10. 2. ie. Saul etc. Yahweh's past deliverance of David was an assurance that His promise to David would be fulfilled. 3. Should say "and WILL make thee a great name" – see NASB, Roth, RSV. See Psa 71:20-21; also said of Abraham – Gen 12:2.
V10 - Moreover I will (1) 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; neither shall the (2) children of wickedness afflict them any more, as beforetime,	V9 - Also I will (1) ordain a place for my people Israel, and will plant them, and they shall dwell in their place, and shall be moved no more; neither shall the (2) children of wickedness waste them any more, as at the beginning,	1. God knew Israel would be driven from their land, scattered (Deut.28:63-65), but they would not be cast away for ever (Jer 33:20-26), but would return again (Ezek 37:21-22; Jer 30:3, 10-11) as they began to in 1948. 2. Ever since the times of the Judges, Israel has always been at enmity with its surrounding nations. This promise will be fulfilled in the kingdom.
V11 - And as since (1) the time that I commanded judges *to be* over my people Israel, and have (2) caused thee to rest from all thine enemies. Also Yahweh telleth thee (4) that he will make thee	V10 - And since the time that I (1) commanded judges *to be* over my people Israel. Moreover I (3) will subdue all thine enemies. Furthermore I tell thee that (5) Yahweh will build thee an house. (6)	1. Continues from previous verse. Roth has: "even from the day when I put judges in charge over my people Israel". 2. Roth has: "thus **will** I give thee rest from all thine enemies". LXX, RSV etc all have future tense. 3. Means to humble, bring into subjection. The same is said of the seed of Abraham – Gen 22:17; see also 1 Cor 15:23-28. 4. Means - to do/make/produce. ie Work of Yahweh. 5. Means - to build a house, or a family.

an house. 6		6. Used of a dwelling or a habitation. Also often used to refer to a family (Gen 18:19; 35:2; Luke 2:4). God is going to build through David a spiritual house of people (Heb.3:6, Eph.2:19-22, 1 Pet.2:5, 2 Cor.6:16). We can become living stones in the house of David (Zech.12:8) if we embrace the covenant made to David (Isa.55:3) and make it our own through baptism into Jesus Christ, who was the Son of David. This is similar to the promise made to Abraham, where *"in thee shall all families of the earth be blessed"* (Gen.12:3). By being "in Christ", we are embracing the covenants made to both Abraham and David, where we will become part of their seed or family, to ultimately become heirs to their promises (Gal.3:29).
1 V12 - And when thy days be fulfilled, and thou shalt sleep with thy fathers, I will set up thy seed after thee, which shall proceed 2 out of thy bowels, and I will establish his kingdom. 5 1	V11 - And it shall come to pass, when thy days be expired 1 that thou must go *to be* with thy fathers, that I will raise up thy seed after thee, which shall be of thy sons; 3 and I will establish his kingdom. 5 4 1	1. The promise would begin to be fulfilled after David was dead. Therefore it could not have complete fulfilment in Solomon, because Solomon's throne was established in David's lifetime (1 Kg 1:28-34). 2. ie. A descendant of David – refers to the Lord Jesus Christ (Rom 1:3; Acts 2:30). Emphasises that Jesus Christ bore our nature (Heb.2:14) and hence was mortal during his ministry on earth, because he was a human descendent from David (Psa.132:10-11, Mat.1:1, Acts 2:29-30; 13:23, Rom.1:3, Rev.22:16). For this reason, one of the titles of Jesus was "Son of Man". 3. Heb "bene" – can refer to a future descendant. 4. see Psa 110:1-2; Ezek 21:27. 5. Means to make firm, fixed, certain or right (more than simply to bring into being).
V13 - He shall build an house for my name, and I will 2 stablish the throne of his kingdom for ever.	V12 - He shall build me an house, and I will stablish his throne for ever. 2	1. Refers to: a. A spiritual house of people for God's name (Acts 15:14-16 + see above). b. A literal house. A *"house of prayer for all people"* (Isa.56:7), to be built in Jerusalem (Isa.2:2-3, Zech.6:12-13; 14:16-17). Ezekiel describes in intricate detail the design of this house (ch.40-48), and David himself looked forward to when he would behold its beauty and worship personally within it (Psa.27:4). 2. Jesus Christ will inherit the throne of David in Jerusalem (Jer.3:17), and will rule over the kingdom of God for ever (Psa.89:35-36, Isa.9:6-7, Luke 1:31-33).
V14 - I will be his father, and he shall be my son. 1	V13 - I will be his father, and he shall be my son:	Can only apply literally to Christ (Luke 1:32, John 1:49, Heb.1:5). Note: These words are also applied to Solomon in 1 Chron.22:9-10; 28:6. Whilst not literally true, they apply in type. Solomon was chosen to be God's son by *selection*, and not by fact.
V14b - If he commit iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of 2		1. Not in the original Hebrew. 2. Hebrew "avat" signifying to "bow down, or to be distorted".

men, and with the stripes of the children of men:		In the Hiphil as it is in 2 Samuel 7:14 it means "cause to bow down", or "to suffer iniquity". See Acts 2:23. Bro Thomas (Eureka Vol 2 p28) has: *"Whom in his being caused to bow down I will chasten with the septre of men, and with the stripes from the sons of Adam."* Elpis Israel p 302-303 has similar. See Phil 2:8-11; 1 Pet 2:23-24.
V15 - But my mercy shall not depart away from him, as I took *it* from Saul, whom I put away before thee.	V13b - and I will not take my mercy away from him, as I took *it* from *him* that was before thee:	Yahweh's mercy and the certainty of His covenants are linked in the following quotations: Psa.89:28, 33-35; Isa.55:3. Jesus Christ's resurrection to eternal life ensured that Yahweh's mercy never departed from him and that the covenant to David would be fulfilled. Paul beautifully describes the connection between these two ideas in Acts 13:32-37.
V16 - And thine house and thy kingdom shall be established for ever (1) before thee: thy throne shall be established for ever.	V14 - But I will settle (2) him in mine house and in my kingdom for ever: and his throne shall be established for evermore.	1. **"for ever"** – David must therefore be raised from the dead and granted immortality to see this accomplished (Psa 16; Acts 2:24-31; 13:35-37). **"before thee"** – lit 'in thy presence', or 'in thy sight'. Same word in 2 Sam 7:9 (of thy sight) and 1 Chron 17:8 (before thee). 2. Heb "amad" – to stand – used of Christ in his Kingdom – Dan 12:1; Isa 11:10.
Vv19 … but thou hast spoken also of thy servant's house for a great while to come. And *is* this the (1) manner of man, O Adonai Yahweh?	V17 - "… for thou hast *also* spoken of thy servant's house for a great while to come, and hast (2) regarded me according to the estate of a man of high degree, O Yahweh Elohim."	1. LXX has: "And *is* this the law of man, O Lord, my Lord". YLT has: "and this is the law of the Man, Lord Yahweh" Adam Clarke has: "And this, O Lord God, is the law of Adam" David linked the promise he had just received to the one given in the garden of Eden. In this promise, Adam and Eve were told that a future seed would arise, which would deliver them from sin and death. David therefore saw that the seed promised to him which would build Yahweh's house and establish His kingdom, would be the same promised seed that would also redeem mankind and provide a hope of life. 2. Interlinear Bible has: "and have looked upon me as a type of the Man who is on high, O Yahweh God!" YLT has: "and hast seen me as a type of the man who is on high, O Yahweh God". David saw in this promise, the greater than David and Solomon, even the Lord Jesus Christ.

Fulfilment of the Covenant:

- Whilst the Lord Jesus Christ ultimately fulfilled the covenant made to David, Solomon partially fulfilled the promise also.
  - David's seed was "set up" – 2 Sam 7:12; 1 Chron 6:10.
  - Solomon proceeded out of the bowels of David – 2 Sam 7:12; 1 Kings 8:19.
  - Solomon built a "house for my Name" – 2 Sam 7:13; 1 Kings 8:17-18.
  - Solomon's kingdom was established "for ever" (Heb 'ohlam' = a hidden period – 2 Sam 7:13; 1 Chron 28:7.
  - Solomon was chosen to be God's son by *selection*, and not by fact. - 2 Sam 7:14; 1 Chron 28:6.

- Solomon was punished for his sins – 2 Sam 7:14; 1 Chron 28:9.

- There are some additional reasons as to why Solomon only partially fulfilled the promise:
  - AFTER the death of Solomon, the scriptures describe how the promises made to David still awaited fulfilment:
    - Amos 9:11 – 250 years after his death
    - Jer.33:14-26 – 450 years after his death
    - Zech.12:6-8 – 500 years after his death
    - Luke 1:32-33 – 1,000 years after his death

  - Paul quotes 2 Sam.7:14 and applies it to the Lord Jesus Christ in Heb.1:5.
  - Christ claimed the right to rule on David's throne (John 18:36-37), given that Zedekiah lost the throne through wickedness (Ezek.21:25-27). This is confirmed by Peter (Acts 2:29-31) and Paul (Acts 13:22-23, Rom.1:3-4).