

**I. Introduction.**

**II. Understand the significance of God's covenant with David.**

**A. God deals with His people through covenants.**

1. What is a covenant? *An unchangeable, divinely imposed legal agreement between God and man that stipulates the conditions of their relationship. (Grudem)*
2. Through the covenants we see God's progressive revelation.
3. What are the important covenants in the Bible?
  - a. God's covenant with Adam. Gen. 2-3 Hos. 6:7
  - b. The Noahic Covenant. Gen. 8:20-9:17
  - c. The Abrahamic Covenant. Ge. 12,15,17 Ex. 2:24 Ga. 3:16ff
  - d. The Mosaic Covenant. Exodus 19-24 Deuteronomy Heb. 8:6,13 2 Co. 3:14
  - e. The Davidic Covenant. 2 Sam. 7 I Chron. 17 Ps. 89
  - f. The New Covenant. Jer. 31:31ff Luke 22:20 2 Co. 3:6 Heb. 8:8ff 9:15 12:24
4. How can we know that this is a covenant, given that the word 'covenant' is not used in this text? 23:5 Ps. 89:3-4,28,34 2 Chron. 13:5 21:7 Jer. 33:20-21

**B. How does the Davidic covenant relate to previous covenants?**

1. Though Adam failed, the LORD promised that one day the *seed* of the woman would crush the head of the serpent. v. 12 Gen. 3:15
2. God promised Abraham a great nation, a *great name*, offspring (*seed*). v. 9,12
3. How does the Davidic Covenant relate to the Mosaic? v. 10,14b Dt. 12:5ff 28:25ff I Ki. 8:21 Ex. 1:11 15:17 Lev 20:22

**C. What are the covenant promises to David and to whom do these apply?**

1. Some promises are fulfilled in David's lifetime. v. 8-11
2. Some promises are fulfilled through David's son, Solomon. v. 12-13a
3. Some promises are fulfilled through David's ongoing dynasty. v. 13b-15
4. Ultimately these covenant promises are fulfilled in Christ. Acts 2:30

**D. Is the Davidic covenant conditional or unconditional?**

1. The covenant is unconditional in terms of its ultimate fulfillment. v. 12,14-15
2. The covenant is conditional in terms of its application to particular descendants of David. v. 14 I Ki. 2:4 6:12-13 8:25 9:4,6-7 11:11-13
3. The conditions of covenant faithfulness are met by Christ, the King (and Son) who perfectly represents His people.

**E. How are these promises fulfilled in history?**

1. Through David, Israel is established as a world power.
2. David's son Solomon reigns after him, builds the temple, and is chastised. I Ki. 8:20 2 Chron. 22:9-10 Acts 7:47
3. David's dynasty rules in Judah for over 400 years.
  - a. 1 and 2 Kings is the record of God's faithfulness to His covenant. 2 Ki. 11:1ff
  - b. The LORD chastises those who are unfaithful to Him, but He sustains David's line. 24:17 I Ki. 8:47 9:4ff 11:14,23ff 2 Chr. 21:7 Lam. 3:1,22f
4. During the dark days of Israel's exile and oppression under foreign dominion, the LORD remains faithful to His covenant promises.
  - a. The LORD sustains David's line. Mt. 1:12ff
  - b. The prophets remind Israel of God's promises to David. Is. 9:6-7 11:1ff 16:5 55:3 Am. 9:11 Jer. 23:5-6 33:14ff Zec. 12:7-8 Mic. 5:2 Eze. 37:24ff 34:23-24

5. Israel desperately needs a better king than any previous king in David's line.  
Isa. 9:6-7 11:2-5 7:14 Ezek. 37:24ff

**III. Jesus Christ comes as the ultimate fulfillment of the LORD's covenant promise to David.**  
Luke 1:31-33 2:29f Mark 1:1

- A. The Incarnation came at just the right time! Gal. 4:4 Isa. 9:2 Jo. 7:42 Acts 15:13-18 Luke 2:25ff
- B. Jesus is the LORD's *servant* who perfectly meets the requirement of covenant obedience. v. 5 Isa. 42:1 49:3ff 52:13ff 53:11 Phil. 2:5ff Acts 3:26
- C. His Name is great. v. 9b Luke 1:32 Phil. 2:9-11 Isa. 9:6-7 Mt. 1:21
- D. He is the true Son (*seed*) of David. v. 12 Mt. 1:1ff 20:30 Ga. 3:16 Ro. 1:3 2 Tim. 2:8 Acts 13:23 3:25 Rev. 22:16
- E. He is the *Son* of God. v. 14 He. 1:5 Ro. 1:4 Jo. 1:14 3:16 17:1 20:31 Ps. 89:26-27 2:7f Mk. 1:1 Acts 9:20 Mt. 1:21 3:17 17:5 22:41ff 27:43 Lu. 22:70 Re. 2:18 2 Pe. 1:17
- F. He was *chastised* (for our iniquities). v. 14b Isa. 53:4-5 II Co. 5:21 Heb. 5:8-9
- G. He builds an indestructible *house* (sanctuary) for God's dwelling (church). v. 13 Mt. 16:18 John 2:19 14:23 I Ti. 3:15 Heb. 3:1ff I Pe. 2:5 Eph. 2:19 Rev. 21:1ff
- H. He reigns on David's *throne*. v. 16 Acts 2:30 15:15-18 Is. 55:3 9:7 Ps. 110:1 Rev. 22:16 Mt. 19:28
- I. His Kingdom endures *forever*. v. 13b,16 Heb. 1:8 Ps. 89:29,36f 16:10ff I Co. 15:25 Dan. 2:44 Acts 2:31f 13:33ff Isa. 55:3 Luke 22:29 John 18:36
- J. He gives us, His offspring (*seed*), everlasting *rest*. v. 10-11 He. 4:1ff Dt. 12:10 Is. 53:10

**IV. Why does the Davidic Covenant matter to us today?**

- A. All of God's covenant promises are ours in Christ. Gal. 3:14,26-29 4:6 2 Co. 1:20 Eph. 2:11,19 Acts 15:14-18 Amos 9:11 Ro. 8:18 Rev. 3:21 2 Pe. 1:11 2 Tim. 2:12
- B. Seeing how God kept His promises to David, we can trust His promises to us.  
1. God's covenant faithfulness is the basis of our assurance. 2 Ti. 2:12-13 I Pe. 1:5  
2. We too await the final fulfillment of God's covenant promises to us.
- C. The LORD disciplines us when we stray. v. 14b Heb 12:4ff Pr. 3:11-12 13:24 29:15
- D. God's faithfulness reminds us to be faithful to our covenant promises. Ps. 15:4
- E. The evangelistic value of the Davidic Covenant. Acts 13:23 2:30 Is. 55:1-3 Re. 22:16f

**Discussion questions**

1. What is a covenant?
2. What are the important biblical covenants?
3. In what sense is the Davidic covenant conditional?  
In what sense is the Davidic covenant unconditional?
4. To whom do the promises of the Davidic covenant apply?  
How are they fulfilled in history?
5. In what ways does Jesus fulfil the LORD's covenant promise to David?
6. How does the Davidic covenant relate to our present lives?
7. How does 2 Samuel 7 build assurance and hope?
8. Why don't many people in our day take the covenants they make seriously?
9. How could you use the Davidic covenant as an evangelistic tool?