

Covenant Theology: from a Reformed Baptist Perspective

Lesson 10: The Davidic Covenant continued

The Davidic Covenant in Scripture

There are two main passages that we must look at to understand the Davidic Covenant

Passage 1: 2 Samuel 7:1-17

-Promises

-In this passage God promises several things. God promises to “make for you a great name” for David (verse 9). God promises to bring _____ and _____ for the nation of Israel (verses 10-11a). God promises to David a “house”, which is a reference to an established kingly family line (verses 11b-12). God promises to establish the kingdom of David’s son forever and to be a _____ to him (verses 13-15). God promises to establish David’s house, kingdom, and throne forever (verse 16).

-Requirement

-David’s son is to build a _____ for the Lord’s name (verse 13). As leader of the people the descendants of David were also to walk rightly before the Lord.

-Warning

-God will discipline the son of David for his _____ (verse 14).

Passage 2: Psalm 89

-Promises

-In this passage we are reminded of God’s _____ promises to David and his offspring (verses 3-4, 28-29, 35-37).

-Warning

-God will _____ the descendants of David for violating His law (verses 30-32).

-Requirements

-The close of the Psalm is a _____ that the punishment of the Lord has come upon the descendants of David for their sin (verses 38-51). At the time Psalm 89 was written the nation of Judah was in peril because the descendants of David had violated God’s law, led the people astray into false worship, and did not walk in the ways of their father David. The king was not above the Law but was to be the leader of law keeping obedience and in this way the king moved into a headship role over the people under the Mosaic Covenant.

“Righteous kings brought blessing on the land. Wicked kings brought curses on the land.”-Renihan

Summary: The Davidic Covenant was the covenant that God made with David. This covenant promises God’s _____ and _____ to David and his descendants. While David wanted to build God a house, it was the Lord who promised to build David a house. The Lord does say that in the future one of David’s sons will build Him a house. This covenant contained promises, warnings, and requirements.

The Davidic Covenant and the Eternal Covenant

-Physical and Spiritual fulfillment

-Very close to the time of David the fulfillment of this covenant could be seen through the kingly reign of Solomon. Solomon's reign was one of relative peace, free from oppressive enemies. Solomon built a house for the name of the Lord in Jerusalem. The reign of Solomon is seen as the _____ of Israel's glory under the Old Covenant.

"Under Solomon all of the promises and blessings of God delivered to Abraham and Moses and David reach their zenith. Solomon's dedication of the temple is the high point of the entire Old Testament."-Renihan

-However, as with all of the covenants, there was never simply an earthly fulfillment in view but always the eternal covenant was the _____. All the covenants God made with man were pointing forward to the covenant of redemption. We must remember that in all these OT covenants God is dealing with man as man, that is, as a weak creature that cannot understand that which is beyond his level. So, all these covenants foreshadow the eternal covenant using symbols and types that were recognizable to those to whom God was dealing with. If we forget this simple truth, we will look for carnal fulfillments yet to come instead of seeing God's condescending communication that was calling men in gentle ways to look heavenward.

"In their primary and inferior aspects those promises respected Solomon and his immediate successors, but in their ultimate and higher meaning they looked forward to Christ and His kingdom."-Pink

"Let it be again pointed out that the new things of Christ's kingdom were portrayed under the veil of the old, that when the Holy Spirit made mention of gospel times they necessarily partook of a Jewish coloring. In other words, existing things and institutions were employed to represent other things of a higher order and nobler nature, so that the fulfillment of those ancient predictions are to be looked for in the spirit and not in the letter, in substance and not in regards to actual form...The Old Testament is to be interpreted in the light of the New-not only in its types, but in its prophecies also."-Pink