

# 1 & 2 Samuel Series

Lesson #162

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Dean Bible Ministries

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THE BATTLE IS THE LORD'S

GOD'S ETERNAL PROMISES TO DAVID

2 SAMUEL 7:8–17; 1 CHRONICLES 17:11–14

**1A God blesses David and he unites and expands the kingdom. 2 Sam. 2–10**

**2A God disciplines David for his sins and David reaps the consequences. But God transforms cursing into blessing.  
2 Sam. 11–20**

**3A Six appendices that evidence the greatness of the Davidic Covenant.  
2 Sam. 21–24**

**1A God blesses David and he expands and unites the kingdom. 2 Sam. 1–10**

**1B The beginning of David's kingdom, 2 Sam. 2:1–4:12**

**2B God gives David control over Jerusalem, 2 Sam. 5:1–25**

**3B God is enthroned in Jerusalem, 2 Sam. 6**

**4B God grants David a special covenant, 2 Sam. 7**

**2 Sam. 7:1, “Now it came to pass when the king was dwelling in his house, and the Lord had given him rest from all his enemies all around,**

**What is a Covenant?  
Types of Covenants?**

**Gentile Covenants  
Jewish Covenants:**

# **The Davidic Covenant**

- 1. Exegetical context: 2 Sam. 7:8–17**
- 2. The Davidic Covenant and the Abrahamic Covenant**
- 3. The Prophets and the Davidic Covenant**
- 4. The promise of the seed**

# What the Bible Teaches About *Covenants*





# **What is a Covenant?**

**A legally binding agreement or promise between two or more parties especially for the performance of some action.**

**“Covenant” is not used in 2 Sam. 7, but it is used in 2 Sam. 23:5; Psa. 89:35, 132:12 to describe the Davidic promise.**

# **Types of Covenants?**

**Theological: works, grace, redemption  
[covenant theology]**

**Biblical:**

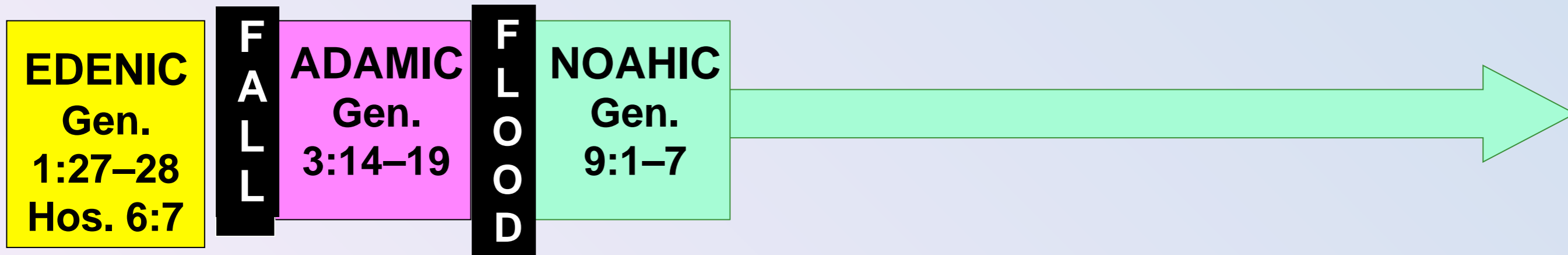
**Conditional/unconditional;  
Permanent/temporary (eternal/  
temporary)**

**Gentile vs. Jewish**

**Suzerain-vassal; royal grant**

# 8 BIBLICAL COVENANTS

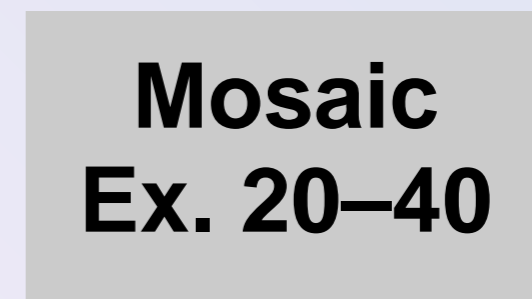
## GENTILE COVENANTS



## JEWISH COVENANTS (UNCONDITIONAL/PERMANENT)



## JEWISH COVENANTS (CONDITIONAL/TEMPORARY)



# GOD'S COVENANT WITH ISRAEL

Promises Made

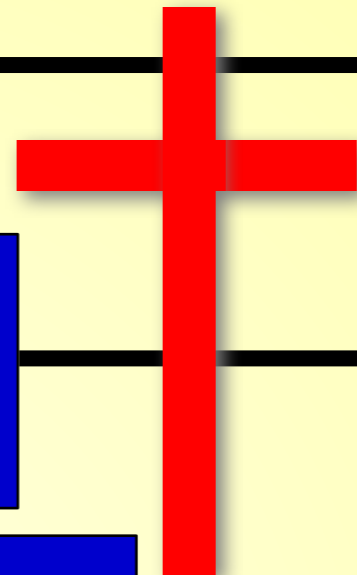
Promises Fulfilled

REAL ESTATE COVENANT

DAVIDIC COVENANT

NEW COVENANT

ABRAHAMIC COVENANT



FORMATION OF ISRAEL

THEOCRACY

MONARCHY

EXILE

RESTORATION

CHURCH

MILLENNIUM

PATRIARCHS  
MOSES

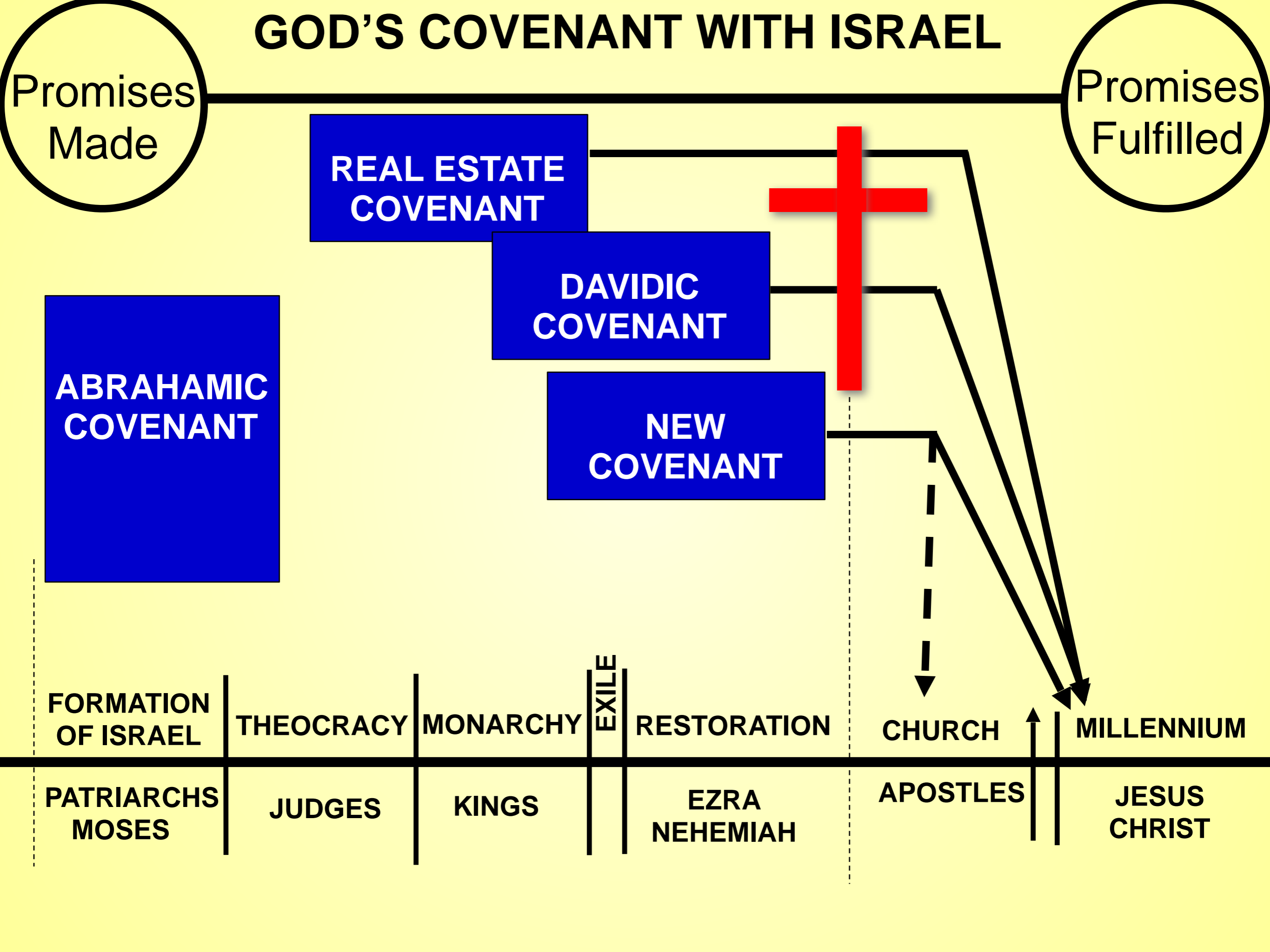
JUDGES

KINGS

EZRA  
NEHEMIAH

APOSTLES

JESUS  
CHRIST



# **Suzerain-Vassal Treaty**

**1. Common in the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> millennium BC (1500 BC), especially among the Hittites.**

**Historical prologue, Ex. 20:2b; Ex. 19:1–4**

**Preamble, Ex. 20:2a; Ex. 19:5–6**

**Stipulations**

**General requirements, Ex. 20:3–17**

**Specific requirements, Ex. 20:22–23:33**

**Provision for reading, Ex. 24:2–7; Ex.**

**25:10–22**

**Witnesses: All the tribes and altar, Ex. 24**

**Blessing and curses, Ex. 23:20–23; Lev. 26**

## Royal Grant

A gift to those who have already served their master with great loyalty.

Rewarded vassal loyalty.

Gen. 26:4, “And I will make your descendants multiply as the stars of heaven; I will give to your descendants all these lands; and in your seed all the nations of the earth shall be blessed;

Gen. 26:5, “because Abraham obeyed My voice and kept My charge, My commandments, My statutes, and My laws.”

## Suzerain-Vassal

An inducement to greater loyalty.

## **Royal Grant**

**An obligation of the King to the servant (the obligation of the superior to the inferior).**

## **Suzerain-Vassal**

**The obligations of the vassals to the King (the inferior to the superior).**

**A treaty that defined vassal loyalty.**

## **Royal Grant**

**The curses are directed against those who would violate the rights of the vassal.**

**Protects the rights of the king's servant.**

## **Suzerain-Vassal**

**The curses are directed toward the vassal who violates the rights of the King.**

**A treaty protects the rights of the king.**



## **Royal Grant**

**A list of benefits that the sovereign promised to the servant.**

***Promissory***

## **Suzerain-Vassal**

**A list of laws the vassal must follow in order to serve the king.**

***Obligatory***

**What the Bible Teaches  
About  
*the Davidic Covenant***



# ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

## ABRAHAMIC COVENANT

*Genesis 12:1–13*

“Land”

“Seed”

“Blessing”

## ISRAEL LAND COVENANT

*Deuteronomy 29*

“Land”

## DAVIDIC COVENANT

*2 Samuel 7*

“Seed”

## NEW COVENANT

*Jeremiah 31*

“Blessing”

# DAVIDIC COVENANT

## DAVIDIC COVENANT

*2 Sam. 7:12–16*

*Psa. 89*

*1 Chron. 17:11–14*

## ETERNAL HOUSE

*2 Sam. 7:11, 13a, 16*

*1 Chron. 17:10*

## ETERNAL KINGDOM

*2 Sam. 7:12c*

*1 Chron. 17:14*

## ETERNAL THRONE

*2 Sam. 7:13b*

*1 Chron. 17:12b, 14*

# The Davidic Covenant

- 1. Scripture: (2 Samuel 7:12–14: Emphasizes David's immediate seed, Solomon;  
1 Chronicles 17:10–14: Emphasizes David's Greater Son, Messiah)**
- 2. Persons:  
God and David as representative of the Davidic Dynasty.**
- 3. Importance:  
Elaborates the *seed* promise of the Abrahamic Covenant: the *Messianic Seed* aspect rather than the *national* seed.**

# The Davidic Covenant

- 1. The Lord will build you an eternal “house” (dynasty) (2 Sam. 7:11, 16; 1 Chron. 17:10)**
- 2. The Lord promised a physical descendant (Solomon) who will succeed him as king (2 Sam. 7:12). “I will set up your seed who will come forth from you.”**
- 3. God will establish his kingdom (2 Samuel 7:12, 16). “I will establish his kingdom.”**
- 4. Solomon will build the Temple, not David (2 Samuel 7:13a). “He shall build a house for My name.”**

# The Davidic Covenant

- 5. God “will establish the throne of his kingdom forever,” 1 Sam. 7:13b, 7:16  
Eternal throne**
- 6. Promise of an intimate relationship with God and promise of divine discipline for disobedience, and God will not remove His lovingkindness from him (2 Sam. 7:14, 15).**
- 7. In 1 Chronicles 17:10–14 the emphasis is on the Messiah, His throne, house, and kingdom will be established forever.**

# The Davidic Covenant

## Confirmations:

- 1. 2 Samuel 23; Psalm 89:1–52 are reconfirmations of the Davidic Covenant. God has made a guaranteed unconditional eternal covenant (note especially Psalm 89:3, 4, 36).  
Psa. 89:4, “Your seed I will establish forever, and build up your throne to all generations.’ ” Selah**
- 2. The provisions will be fulfilled despite the conduct of David’s descendants (Jeremiah 33:14–26).**



**Abraham excelled in loyally serving his Master and is promised the land because he obeyed God. Gen. 26:5. (Weinfeld, 185)**

**David was given the grace of dynasty because he served God with truth, righteousness, and loyalty. (Weinfeld, 185)**

**1 Kings 3:6, “And Solomon said: ‘You have shown great mercy to Your servant David my father, because he walked before You in truth, in righteousness, and in uprightness of heart with You; You have continued this great kindness for him, and You have given him a son to sit on his throne, as it is this day.’ ”**

**“The grant par excellence is an act of royal benevolence arising from the king’s desire to reward his loyal servant. It is no wonder, then, that the gift of the Land to Abraham and the assurance of dynasty to David were formulated in the style of grants to outstanding servants.”**

**~M. Weinfeld, 188**

# **Abrahamic and Davidic Covenants**

**God promised to make David's name great,  
2 Sam. 7:9;**

**God promised to make Abraham's name great,  
Gen. 12:2**

**God promised security for the nation in their  
land, 2 Sam. 7:10;**

**God promised a land for Abraham's  
descendants, Gen. 12:7**

**God promised David offspring, 2 Sam. 7:11–12;**

**God promised innumerable descendants to  
Abraham, Gen. 12:2**

# **Abrahamic and Davidic Covenants**

**God promised David royal descendants and one who would rule forever, 2 Sam. 7:12–16; God promised kings as descendants to Abraham, Gen. 17:6**

**God promised to bless David (2 Sam. 7:29) and to bless Abraham (Gen. 12:2)**

**God declared Himself to be the God of Israel and for Israel to be His people (2 Sam. 7:24; Gen. 17:7–8). He would be their God and they would be His people.**

# **Abrahamic and Davidic Covenants**

**God gave David and Abraham eternal covenants (2 Sam. 7:13, 16, 24–25, 29; Gen. 17:7).**

**Isa. 11:1, “There shall come forth a Rod  
from the stem of Jesse, and a Branch shall  
grow out of his roots.”**