

God's Story, Our Story

Lesson 16: The Davidic Kingdom

*God establishes an everlasting throne with the Son of David
(2 Samuel – 1-2 Kings)*



Eucharistic Prayer IV

*Scott Hahn, A Father
Who Keeps His Promises*

*1 Sam 16:13
1 Sam 13:14
2 Sam 2-4*

2 Sam 5:1-5

Gen 14

*2 Sam 6:12-13
2 Sam 6:18*

2 Sam 7:1-2, 9-16

2 Sam 7:18-19

1. Even when man disobeyed God and lost His friendship, God did not abandon him to the power of death, but helped all men to seek and find Him.

2. Again and again God offered a covenant to man:

Mediator:	Adam	Noah	Abraham	Moses	David
Role:	Husband	Father	Chieftain	Judge	King
Form:	Marriage	Household	Tribe	Nation	Kingdom
Sign:	Sabbath	Rainbow	Circumcision	Passover	Throne

3. After King Saul's death, Samuel anoints David, a man after God's own heart, to be King of Israel. Civil war breaks out between the house of David and the house of Saul.

4. The tribes of Israel proclaim David as King of Israel in Hebron

5. David defeats the Jebusites and conquers Jerusalem, which he called the City of David (Zion). Jerusalem is the place where Abram paid tithes to Melchizedek and where he offered Isaac.

6. The kingdom reaches its widest territorial expansion under David.

7. David brings the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem in great festivity. He offers burnt offerings and peace offerings, and blesses the people in the name of the Lord.

8. By taking on the priestly role, David restores Israel's role as a priestly nation and realizes God's Abrahamic covenant plan to rule over the human family through his chosen people.

9. David tells the prophet Nathan that he wishes to build a house for the Lord. God replies that it is *He* who will build a house for David: a dynasty and everlasting kingdom: David transforms the national family of Israel into a kingdom over other states and nations.

10. A Law for Humanity: David shares with all nations the wisdom, the truth and the righteousness that God had given to Israel.

11. The royal psalms provide insight on the Davidic covenant:

- Ps 2: Shows a worldwide theocratic family under God's law.
- Ps 72: The royal son will reign with righteousness and justice.
- Ps 89: The Son of David will be the greatest king on earth.
- Ps 110: A priest forever after the order of Melchizedek.

12. The Davidic covenant finds partial fulfillment in Solomon, but perfect fulfillment in Christ.

<p>2 Sam 11</p> <p>2 Sam 12:10-19; Ps 51</p> <p>2 Sam 15-16</p> <p>1 Kgs 1-2</p> <p>1 Kgs 3-4</p> <p>1 Kgs 5-7; 2 Chr 7</p>	<p>13. David's commits adultery with Bathsheba and she conceives a child. David murders Bathsheba's husband, Uriah. David's sin results in covenant curses. David repents of his sin. He marries Bathsheba and she bears him a son: Solomon.</p> <p>14. Absalom leads a revolt against his father David and sleeps with his concubines. Later, Absalom is killed, to David's great sorrow.</p> <p>15. Solomon is anointed King of Israel by Nathan the prophet and Zadok the priest. His mother, Bathsheba, reigns as Queen Mother beside him.</p> <p>16. Solomon pleases God by asking not for riches or earthly power, but for wisdom to rule the nations. People from all the nations come to hear Solomon's wisdom.</p> <p>17. Solomon builds the Temple and dedicates it to the Lord. The temple replaces the tabernacle as Israel's place of worship. It also becomes the place of worship for all the nations.</p>												
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>The Sinai Covenant</th> <th>The Zion Covenant</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Tent: the center of worship is the temporary shelter that can be moved with nomadic tribes</td> <td>Temple: the center of worship is a permanent structure that draws all people to Jerusalem</td> </tr> <tr> <td>National: the covenant is with Israel only</td> <td>International: the covenant reaches to all nations through Israel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Exclusive: designed to keep the nations out</td> <td>Inclusive: designed to invite the nations in</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Torah: a law designed to keep the Israelites separate from the nations</td> <td>Wisdom literature: a new Torah designed to speak to all mankind</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sin offering: the most important religious ceremony is an offering to atone for sins</td> <td>Todah: the most important religious ceremony is the thank offering in thanksgiving for God's deliverance</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	The Sinai Covenant	The Zion Covenant	Tent: the center of worship is the temporary shelter that can be moved with nomadic tribes	Temple: the center of worship is a permanent structure that draws all people to Jerusalem	National: the covenant is with Israel only	International: the covenant reaches to all nations through Israel	Exclusive: designed to keep the nations out	Inclusive: designed to invite the nations in	Torah: a law designed to keep the Israelites separate from the nations	Wisdom literature: a new Torah designed to speak to all mankind	Sin offering: the most important religious ceremony is an offering to atone for sins	Todah: the most important religious ceremony is the thank offering in thanksgiving for God's deliverance
The Sinai Covenant	The Zion Covenant												
Tent: the center of worship is the temporary shelter that can be moved with nomadic tribes	Temple: the center of worship is a permanent structure that draws all people to Jerusalem												
National: the covenant is with Israel only	International: the covenant reaches to all nations through Israel												
Exclusive: designed to keep the nations out	Inclusive: designed to invite the nations in												
Torah: a law designed to keep the Israelites separate from the nations	Wisdom literature: a new Torah designed to speak to all mankind												
Sin offering: the most important religious ceremony is an offering to atone for sins	Todah: the most important religious ceremony is the thank offering in thanksgiving for God's deliverance												
<p>Dt 17:14-17; 1 Kgs 11:5-8, 9-43</p>	<p>18. Solomon breaks the Davidic covenant by violating the "law of the king" and by building idolatrous altars. God tells Solomon that He will take the kingdom away from him, from the hand of his son.</p>												

Questions for Discussion

1. How does the Davidic covenant relate to the Abrahamic covenant?
2. How is the Davidic covenant (Zion) different from the Mosaic covenant (Sinai)?
3. What was the role of the Jerusalem Temple?
4. What was the structure of authority in Israel at the time of the kingdom? How was it similar to the situation at the time of Moses? How was it different?