

The Davidic Covenant Established
(2 Samuel 7)

II. David's Years of Prosperity & Expansion as Israel's King (5:1-10:19)

A. David Shifts the Capital to Jerusalem (chp 5)

B. Moving the Ark Of God to Jerusalem (chp 6)

C. The Davidic Covenant Established (chp 7)

1. David explains to Nathan the Prophet, his _____ to build God a suitable _____ or _____ in which to dwell (7:1-3)

- Let us note again, of the importance of asking God!

2. God's will concerning a _____ revealed to Nathan & to David (7:4-11)

a. God immediately intervened here & tells Nathan to go & tell His servant David.... _____ !

- And why was that?

b. Nathan, remind my servant David....what "I" _____ for Him...

5) I took you from the sheepfold & (I) have made you _____ over my people Israel!

6) I have been _____ wherever you have gone!

7) I have _____ your enemies from before you!

8) I have made your name _____, like the _____ men of the earth!

- All this reminds us that God is still _____, even over David who is King in Israel!

c. Then God reveals to David what He will do for the _____ in the future:

4) I will appoint a _____ for My people Israel!

5) I will _____ them in a place of their _____ & they will move _____ !

6) I will _____ them there from all future _____ !

d. Lastly he states, "David, I understand your _____ to build Me a _____, but instead, I will build you a _____"! (7:11b)

3. God's _____ concerning David's house (7:12-17)

4) These promises are in essence what theologians call The _____ !
(2 Sam. 7:12-16)

5) The Davidic Covenant is an _____ of what God had promised to Abraham in the Abrahamic Covenant (Gen 12)

6) The “house” referred to by God, refers to David’s _____ or _____ that would establish David’s _____ after him!

- What did God promise or covenant with David? (7:12-16)

7:12—David, after you die, I will set up your _____ after you, and establish his _____!

c) The immediate fulfillment of this was _____ & his earthly _____ which was the nation of Israel at its _____, or _____ point in history! (It had great glory & splendor, but it would fade & not last forever)

d) The ultimate fulfillment of this is _____ & His eternal _____, beginning with His _____ reign on earth at His 2nd Coming!

7:13—is a reference to _____, with _____ in view

7:14—God promised to be a _____ to Him, which the NT tells us He was (John 3:16)

7:15—God promised that His _____, would not _____ His Son as it did from Saul when He sinned & failed in 1 Samuel 15!

According to 2 Samuel 7:16, three things were promised David:

- 4) “Your _____” reference to... a _____ or _____—this is mentioned in vs 12, 13, & 16
- 5) “Your _____” reference to a literal _____—this is mentioned in vs 13, & 16, cf Luke 1:31-32
- 6) “Your _____” reference to a literal _____ to sit on David’s throne & _____ in Jerusalem— this is mentioned in vs 13, 16, cf Luke 1:33

* Much of the New Testament teaching is based this Davidic covenant, What it promised & Who it pointed to!

- To Mary-- Luke 1:32-33
- To the Jews by Peter on the Day of Pentecost-- Acts 2:25-36
- To the church at Rome by Paul –Romans 1:1-3
- By Christ in the last chapter in the bible—Revelation 22:16

4. David’s _____ to God’s word (7:18-29)

d. We see David’s _____ response to all that God had said (7:18)

e. Throughout these verses David praises the _____ of God at least 7x

f. David also expresses his _____ as God’s servant at least 10x

- What can we learn from all this?