

II Samuel 7:1-29

Lesson #8, The House God would build

When he was about forty years of age David's kingdom had been firmly established. Most of the king's enemies had been subdued, although more wars lay in the future for him. However, instead of being pursued like a partridge on the mountains, David now lived in a cedar palace within the defenses of Jerusalem. He enjoyed success and affluence to a very high degree.¹

David Plans to Build a Temple

Now it came about when the king lived in his house, and the Lord had given him rest on every side from all his enemies, ² that the king said to Nathan the prophet, "See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwells within tent curtains."

³ Nathan said to the king, "Go, do all that is in your mind, for the Lord is with you."

[1.] v:2, Write down the difference of where David lived and where God dwelt.

[2.] v:2, Select what you think best describes David's feelings about where God dwelt.

- a) unconcern
- b) ridicule
- c) embarrassment
- d) scorn

[3.] Again considering v:2, read Daniel 4:30 and describe the difference in the attitudes of the two kings.

[4.] v:3, How did Nathan respond to David's observation?

[5.] If your church should ever gain prosperity, as a leader, how do you think the money should be spent?

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4 But in the same night the word of the Lord came to Nathan, saying, 5 "Go and say to My servant David, 'Thus says the Lord, ' Are you the one who should build Me a house to dwell in? 6 "For I have not dwelt in a house since the day I brought up the sons of Israel from Egypt, even to this day; but I have been moving about in a tent, even in a tabernacle. 7 " Wherever I have gone with all the sons of Israel, did I speak a word with one of the tribes of Israel, which I commanded to shepherd My people Israel, saying, 'Why have you not built Me a house of cedar?'"

God's Covenant with David

8 "Now therefore, thus you shall say to My servant David, 'Thus says the Lord of hosts, ' I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, to be ruler over My people Israel. 9 " I have been with you wherever you have gone and have cut off all your enemies from before you; and I will make you a great name, like the names of the great men who are on the earth. 10 "I will also appoint a place for My people Israel and will plant them, that they may live in their own place and not be disturbed again, nor will the wicked afflict them any more as formerly, 11 even from the day that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel; and I will give you rest from all your enemies. The Lord also declares to you that the Lord will make a house for you.

[6.] v:4, How long did the Lord hold off before He talked to Nathan?

[7.] In verses 5-7, God asked two questions. What were they?
question #1

question #2

[8.] v:6, God identified where He dwelt. Where was it?

[9.] Eph 2:18-22, God identifies where He dwells since the time of Christ. Where is it?

[10.] v:9, I will make you a great name, like the names of the great men who are on the earth. When, do you think, was that promise, to David, fulfilled?

Write down God's promises in v:10 & 11A. I'll give you the 1st answer.

a) I will appoint a place for My people Israel.
b)

God's reason for the promise

c)
d)
e)

Now from v:11

f)

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12 " When your days are complete and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your descendant after you, (**Acts 2:29-31**) who will come forth from you, and I will establish his kingdom. 13 " He shall build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. 14 " I will be a father to him and he will be a son to Me; when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,

[10.] v:10 & 11a, **Has this, in our time, been accomplished?**

[11.] v:11b, **To whom does the you (2 times) refer?**

[12.] v:12b, **What is the meaning of your days are complete . . . you lie down with your fathers, ?**

[13.] v:12b **again, Regarding your descendant (seed) after you, who will come forth from you, will this person come after David dies or while David is still alive? (question [12.]**

[14.] v:12b, **his kingdom, is this a different kingdom or an extension of David's kingdom?**

[15.] v:13, **What are the two statements God speaks?**

[16.] v:13, **Does the fall of Israel, during the time of Daniel, constitute an eternal kingdom?**

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OK, we really can't prolong v:14 any longer! So we will go on a little rabbit trail! Right up front, if you consult your favorite commentaries, you can read how very knowledgeable folks interpret v:14. The following trail is "another" point of view. As always, what we conclude, we conclude before the Lord.

To do: Determine if II Sam 7:14 referring to Solomon or Christ?

II Samuel 7:14, " I will be a father to him and he will be a son to Me (**Heb 1:5**); when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,

1st part; I will be a father to him and he will be a son to Me; **Are we are talking Son of God here?**
Applying a definition from Rom 9:7-8, For they are not all Israel who are descended from Israel; 7 nor are they all children because they are Abraham's descendants (seed) , but: "THROUGH ISAAC YOUR DESCENDANTS (seed) WILL BE NAMED." 8 That is, **it is not the children of the flesh who are children of God,** but the children of the promise are regarded as descendants.

What do we know?

- Solomon was **a child of the flesh** (Adam's seed passed through David) from David & Bathsheba.
- Mary was with child from the holy ghost (Lk 1:35) and from which was born one who was called the son of God whom we know was Christ Jesus.
- In the New Testament Christ was referred to as the son of David or David's son some 16 times: Matt 1:1; 9:27; 12:23; 15:22; 20:30,31; 21:9,15; 22:42; Mk 10:47,48; 12:35; Lk 3:31; 18:38,39; 20:41

OK, that was the hard part! Now we go to easy or the 2nd part. when he commits iniquity, I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,

The wheels usually come off from the phrase: when he commits iniquity,

We know that Christ was without sin so we conclude that it was some one else, like Solomon. Before we call it a day on this one let's look at the remaining part, namely: I will correct him with the rod of men and the strokes of the sons of men,

According to Heb 1:5, would the author of Hebrews use a verse, that had two meanings, to prove that Christ was the Messiah and the Son of God?

Can you think of an instance where God used men to discipline Solomon for his iniquity? (I Ki 11)

We're almost done but first let's go to page 5!

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Isa 53:1-12, Who has believed our message And to whom has the arm of the Lord been revealed?
2 For He grew up before Him like a tender shoot, and like a root out of parched ground;
He has no stately form or majesty that we should look upon Him, nor appearance that we should be attracted to Him.
3 He was despised and forsaken of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief;
And like one from whom men hide their face He was despised, and we did not esteem Him.
4 Surely our griefs He Himself bore, And our sorrows He carried;
Yet we ourselves esteemed Him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.
5 But He was pierced through for our transgressions,
He was crushed for our iniquities; the chastening for our well-being fell upon Him, and by His scourging we are healed.
6 All of us like sheep have gone astray, each of us has turned to his own way;
But the Lord has caused the iniquity of us all to fall on Him.
7 He was oppressed and He was afflicted, yet He did not open His mouth;
Like a lamb that is led to slaughter, and like a sheep that is silent before its shearers, So He did not open His mouth.
8 By oppression and judgment He was taken away; and as for His generation, who considered That He was cut off out of the land of the living for the transgression of my people, to whom the stroke was due?
9 His grave was assigned with wicked men, yet He was with a rich man in His death,
Because He had done no violence, nor was there any deceit in His mouth.
10 But the Lord was pleased to crush Him, putting Him to grief;
If He would render Himself as a guilt offering, He will see His offspring,
He will prolong His days, and the good pleasure of the Lord will prosper in His hand.
11 As a result of the anguish of His soul, He will see it and be satisfied;
By His knowledge the Righteous One, My Servant, will justify the many, as He will bear their iniquities.
12 Therefore, I will allot Him a portion with the great, and He will divide the booty with the strong;
Because He poured out Himself to death, and was numbered with the transgressors;
Yet He Himself bore the sin of many, and interceded for the transgressors.

V:4 & 5, describe how this one was disciplined. Was it for iniquities he committed or that some one else committed?

Was the iniquities to which God referred His own or the worlds?

Of whom do you believe this prophecy was speaking?

OK guys, We're done with this part. It's your call! Now back to II Sam 7:15.

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15 but My lovingkindness (**mercy**) shall not depart from him, as I took it away from Saul, whom I removed from before you. 16 " Your house and your kingdom shall endure before Me forever; your throne shall be established forever." " 17 In accordance with all these words and all this vision, so Nathan spoke to David.

[17.] v:16, God spoke three phrases that end with forever. What are they? The 1st is,

- 1) Your house. . .endure. . . *forever*.
- 2)
- 3)

Although God had denied David's desire to build a glorious temple as a tribute to the God of Israel, the king could not be disheartened. Such splendid and delightful promises were given in the process of turning down the monarch's request! Such elegant honor is bestowed on David! Nathan's rehearsing of God's word moved king David to go in and sit before the Lord (II Sam 7:18)

In a secret place the ruler poured out his heart in prayer. This heart-to-heart discussion with the Lord bore the marks of so many of his Psalms.²

David's Prayer

Then David the king went in and sat before the Lord, and he said, " Who am I, O Lord God, and what is my house, that You have brought me this far? 19 "And yet this was insignificant in Your eyes, O Lord God, for You have spoken also of the house of Your servant concerning the distant future. And this is the custom of man, O Lord God. 20 "Again what more can David say to You? For You know Your servant, O Lord God!

[18.] v:18, Who am I, O Lord God, **implies** David's:

- a) pride
- b) anger
- c) it's about time God!
- d) unworthiness

[19.] In v:18-29, about how many times did David refer to himself, before God, as "your servant" ?

[20.] What does it take for Christian leaders to refer to themselves as: "your servant" ?

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21 " For the sake of Your word, and according to Your own heart, You have done all this greatness to let Your servant know.

22 "For this reason You are great, O Lord God; for there is none like You, and there is no God besides You, according to all that we have heard with our ears. 23 "And what one nation on the earth is like Your people Israel, whom God went to redeem for Himself as a people and to make a name for Himself, and to do a great thing for You and awesome things for Your land, before Your people whom You have redeemed for Yourself from Egypt, from nations and their gods? 24 "For You have established for Yourself Your people Israel as Your own people forever, and You, O Lord, have become their God. 25 "Now therefore, O Lord God, the word that You have spoken concerning Your servant and his house, confirm it forever, and do as You have spoken, 26 that Your name may be magnified forever, by saying, 'The Lord of hosts is God over Israel'; and may the house of Your servant David be established before You. 27 "For You, O Lord of hosts, the God of Israel, have made a revelation to Your servant, saying, ' I will build you a house'; therefore Your servant has found courage to pray this prayer to You. 28 "Now, O Lord God, You are God, and Your words are truth, and You have promised this good thing to Your servant. 29 "Now therefore, may it please You to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue forever before You. For You, O Lord God, have spoken; and with Your blessing may the house of Your servant be blessed forever."

[21.] According to v:21, why did God promise these things to David?

[22.] v:25, confirm it forever and do as You have spoken. **How would you determine that God did, in fact, confirm it forever or is God still waiting to confirm what he promised?**

Thus should we learn to pray: humbled by God's goodness to us, filled with the praises of a thankful people, and pleading for the promises of God's word to be fulfilled toward us.

As has been said' 'Prayer is asking God for things which He has promised to give.'³