

THE HOUSE OF DAVID AND THE HOUSE OF GOD

Introduction:

1. We have focused on David's many victories in battle against the enemies of Israel.
2. We have studied David's mighty men and their courage, loyalty, and faithfulness in helping David secure victory over all enemies.
3. Now, we come back to David's role as King and his priority in building a house for Jehovah.

- I. The House of David (2 Sam. 7:1, 11, 16; 1 Chron. 17)
 - A. Upon becoming king over all Israel, David captured the city of Jerusalem for the Lord (2 Sam. 5:6-9).
 - B. There, David built a house for himself – a palace for the King (2 Sam. 5:11).
 1. It was constructed of the best materials – cedars of Lebanon sent by Hiram, King of Tyre (cf. 1 Kings 7:2).
 2. It was here that David first organized his royal court (2 Sam. 5:12).
 3. It was from here that David reigned as King (2 Sam. 5:10).
 - C. As magnificent and beautiful as this house must have been, it was not the house that David desired to build.

- II. David's Desire and God's Response (2 Sam. 7:2-11; 1 Chron. 17:1-15)
 - A. More than anything, David wanted to build a house for Jehovah.
 1. The Tabernacle was sufficient and had been prepared in Jerusalem (2 Sam. 6:17).
 2. Yet, David wanted to do something extravagant for the Lord.
 3. God deserves better than that which we give ourselves!
 - B. David made his desire known to Nathan the prophet.
 - C. Nathan encouraged David to do this, "for the LORD is with thee."
 1. Clearly, God was with David.
 2. David's motive was pure and his heart was right.
 3. There seemed to be no reason for this work to be rejected.
 - D. However, God had something to say about this.
 1. He reminded David that He had not needed a house up to this time.
 2. He reminded David that He had authorized and travelled among His people in the Tabernacle.
 3. He reminded David that He had never asked His people to build Him a house.
 - E. In fact, God said, "Thou shalt not build me a house to dwell in" (1 Chr. 17:4).
 1. This does not mean that God disapproved of the Temple.
 2. When it was built, His glory "filled the house of God" (2 Chr. 5:14).
 3. Also, God chose Solomon to build the Temple (1 Kin. 5:5; 8:18-19).
 4. It does mean that David would not build a house for God.
 - F. God wanted His people to understand what a Temple would represent and also what it would not accomplish or provide.
 1. God did not need a house to live among His people – "The most High dwelleth not in temples made with hands" (Acts 7:47-49).
 2. The presence of the Temple did not guarantee the presence or approval of God.
 - a. God departed from the Temple (Eze. 11:22-23; Matt. 23:37-39).
 - b. God destroyed the Temple, twice (2 Chr. 36:18-19; Matt. 24:1ff).

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3. Jesus is the true Temple of God (John 2:19) and the church is His house (Luke 1:32-33; 1 Tim. 3:15).
 - G. Thus, for several reasons, David would not be allowed to build a house for God.
 1. God did not ask him to.
 2. David was a man who shed much blood (1 Kin. 5:3; 1 Chr. 22:8; 28:3).
 3. God had a greater plan and purpose – the Temple is a type of the church.
- III. The Faith of David and the Temple of God (2 Sam. 24:18-21; 1 Chron. 22)
- A. Though he was denied his desire to build a house for God, David did not become angry or bitter.
 - B. Instead, he trusted in God and helped to prepare for the work to begin.
 - C. David found the location for the altar (2 Sam. 24:18-21).
 - D. David selected workers and stored up materials for construction (1 Chron. 22:2-4).
 - E. David prepared his son, Solomon, to accomplish this work (1 Chr. 22:5-7, 11).
 - F. Though he did not live to see the Temple of God completed, David did his part to prepare for its building – by looking to the future.
- IV. The Promise (2 Sam. 7:8-11; 1 Chron. 17:7-10)
- A. David desired to build a house for the Lord.
 - B. Though his motive was pure and his heart was in the right place, God declared that David would not be the one to build such a house.
 - C. Instead, God stated that He would build a house for David.
 - D. God was drawing David's focus to His ultimate purpose – the sending of the Messiah and the establishing of the church.
- V. The Prophecy (2 Sam. 7:12-17; 1 Chron. 17:11-15)
- A. When David died and was buried, God would raise up his descendant and establish his kingdom.
 - B. This descendant of David would build a house for the Lord's name.
 - C. The kingdom of this man would be established forever.
 - D. God would be his Father and he would be God's son.
 - E. In some ways, this seems to be a reference to Solomon (1 Kings 8:15-20).
 1. He was the son of David.
 2. He was established as King after David.
 3. He oversaw the building and completion of the Temple.
 4. The end of verse 14 and verse 15 clearly refer to Solomon.
 - F. However, Solomon does not fit the full description given in this passage.
 1. Solomon's kingdom was not established forever.
 2. Solomon was not the Son of God.
 - G. In fact, this is a prophecy of Jesus the Messiah and His kingdom, the church.
 1. Acts 2:30 – Peter declared that this passage was a prophecy of Jesus.
 2. Matt. 1:1 – Jesus was a direct descendant of David (cf. Isa. 11:1-2, 10; Matt. 22:42; Luke 1:27, 32; John 7:42; Acts 13:22-23; Rom. 1:3; 2 Tim. 2:8; Rev. 5:5; 22:16).
 3. Luke 1:32-33 – Jesus reigns over His kingdom from the throne of David (cf. Psalms 89:35-37; 132:11; Isaiah 9:7).
 4. Matt. 16:18 – Jesus built the house of God, the church (cf. Zechariah 6:12-13; Hebrews 3:3; 1 Peter 2:5).

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5. 1 Cor. 15:24-26 – Jesus' kingdom will last until the end of time.
 6. Heb. 1:5 – Jesus is the Son of God (cf. Matt. 3:17; John 3:16; etc.).
 - H. Consider Psalm 16:8-11, written by David.
 1. Acts 2:25-28 – This also was a prophecy of Jesus.
 2. Acts 2:29-31 – In fact, this was a prophecy of Jesus' resurrection (cf. Acts 13:35-38).
 - I. Consider Psalm 110, also written by David.
 1. Acts 2:34 – This was a prophecy of Jesus.
 2. Mark 16:19 – In fact, this was a prophecy of Jesus' ascension (cf. Eph. 1:20-23; Heb. 12:2; 1 Pet. 3:22).
 3. Heb. 1:3 – It is a prophecy of the victory of Jesus (cf. Heb. 1:13; 10:12-13; 1 Cor. 15:25).
 4. Heb. 6:20 – It is also a prophecy of the priesthood of Jesus (cf. Zech. 6:13; Heb. 7; Rev. 1:6).
 - J. Clearly, David was a prophet and foresaw the coming Messiah and His kingdom.
 1. The kingdom is established and exists today.
 2. It is a spiritual kingdom – the church.
 3. Anyone can be a member of it by obeying the Gospel of Christ.
- VI. The Prayer (2 Sam. 7:18-29; 1 Chron. 17:16-27)
- A. David was humbled at God's promise for him.
 - B. David was thankful.
 - C. David was submissive.