

David's Throne Established Forever

2 Samuel 7 describes a very important moment in David's life and in the overall storyline of the Bible. As David dreams of building a "house" for the ark of God, the LORD promises to build of David a different sort of "house."



"When your days are fulfilled and you lie down with your fathers, I will raise up your _____ after you, who shall come from your body, and I will establish his kingdom. He shall build a house for my name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom _____. I will be to him a father, and he shall be to _____ a _____. When he commits iniquity, I will discipline him with the rod of men, with the stripes of the sons of men, but my steadfast love will not depart from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I put away from before you. And your house and your kingdom shall be made sure forever before me. Your throne shall be established forever."

(2 Sam 7:12-16)

Isn't this the sort of thing any king would want? To know that his "house"—his royal family line—would thrive, be well established, and endure. But **"forever"**? Could that *really* happen? And if so, how?

Significantly, the very first verse of the New Testament connects to God's promise in **2 Samuel 7**.

The book of the genealogy of Jesus _____, the son of _____, the son of Abraham. (Matt 1:1)

Beyond that opening verse, throughout Matthew's Gospel, notice how Jesus of Nazareth is repeatedly described:

And as Jesus passed on from there, two blind men followed him, crying aloud, "Have _____ on us, Son of David." (9:27)

And all the people were amazed, and said, "Can this be the _____ of David?" (12:23)

And the crowds that went before him and that followed him were shouting, " _____ to the Son of David!" (21:9)

"Son of David" was a phrase loaded with significance that reached all the way back to God's promises in **2 Samuel 7**. It will continue to be highlighted throughout the rest of the New Testament (Rom 1:1-4; 2 Tim. 2:8). But what does it *mean*? **Let's talk about it...**



For Class & Family Discussion:

- Reaching back to [2 Samuel 7](#), what should we make of David's observation and Nathan's response in the first three verses?
- How would you rephrase the LORD's message to Nathan in [2 Samuel 7:4-7](#)? What is he communicating?
- Does God's promise to "make" for David "a great name" ([2 Sam 7:9](#)) make you think of any similar promise to another person in the Old Testament? Who else did God promise: "I will make your name great"?
- Let's think carefully through the language of God's promise in [2 Samuel 7:12-16](#). Is there any sense in which these words find their fulfillment in David's immediate royal heir, Solomon? If so, how?
- Do they find their *complete* fulfillment in Solomon? If not, why not?
- We heard many speculating in their amazement, "Can this be the Son of David?" ([Matt 12:23](#)). What did they mean? What were they anticipating? Why, if Jesus was the Son of David, would this be an extremely exciting time?
- In [Matthew 21:4-5](#), Matthew quotes [Zechariah 9:9](#). Jesus, in fact, is a king. But what **sort** of king? Why does the apostle Paul encourage Timothy (and his readers) to "remember Jesus Christ, risen from the dead, the offspring of David" ([2 Tim 2:8](#))?

For NEXT Sunday:

- We hear Jesus referencing Solomon in [Matthew 6:25-33](#) and [12:38-42](#). What does Solomon have to do with our search for our King, and in what way is Jesus "greater than" Solomon?