

We will begin our 11th lecture on “An Introduction to the Old Testament.” /We are studying the books of Samuel. /God chose Saul as king, and he raised him up and lowered him. Then, God chose David as king.

/What is the duty of the king of Israel? God raises up kings of Israel so that they will reign over God’s kingdom. /God is the one who appoints the king of Israel, and this king must rule over the people of God according to the will of God.

/However, Saul did not rule according to God’s will. /God dethroned Saul and anointed David as the new king.

/Israel's king, whom God raises up, must obey God’s word and deliver the people of Israel. David was this king. /He was chased around by King Saul, but wherever he went, he protected God’s people and saved them.

/Because God was with David, David heard the word of God and defeated the enemy in God’s power to save God’s people. /In 2 Samuel 3:18, we see that Saul dies in war, and his general Abner says something to David.

/2 Samuel 3:18 reads, / “Now then bring it about, for the LORD has promised David, saying, ‘By the hand of my servant David I will save my people Israel from the hand of the Philistines, and from the hand of all their enemies.’”

/Israel’s king’s important calling is to deliver the Israelites under God’s power. /As David does these things, Saul’s descendants and men join David, and David becomes king of the united kingdom. 2 Samuel 5.

/In 2 Samuel 6, David believes in God until the very end, the God who raised him up and saved him from Saul. David also moves the ark of the covenant of God into his city. /Unlike Saul, David respects God, and he brings the ark of the covenant into the city of David.

/In 2 Samuel 7, David desires to build the temple of God. God speaks about building the temple. /The important thing is God says David’s descendant, not David, will construct the temple.

/From 2 Samuel 7:9, God promises to bless David, who wants to build God’s temple. /The key thing here is that God says he will make David’s house be forever, that his throne will be forever. 7:13.

/We call this promise of God the Davidic Covenant. /God lowered Saul and cut his dynasty off. The promise is that David’s dynasty will not be cut off, but it will be forever.

/God didn’t make this promise because David wanted to build the temple. /God didn’t establish David’s dynasty to be forever as a reward to David for building the temple.

God, unconditionally in his sovereignty, promised to make David's dynasty go on forever.

/Verse 14 says, "I will be to him a father, and he shall be to me a son." /In this way, God promised David an eternal dynasty, but he says he will discipline them when they do wrong.

/God is talking about the eternal nature of David's dynasty. /What does this mean? Does it mean that God will make one person, David, prosper unconditionally? /When God called Abraham, he promised to give him land, make him into a great nation, and bless him. Was this promise made for Abraham personally?

/It wasn't only for Abraham or for David, but it is God's plan to bless all people of all nations, to save them. /God wants his people, sick, dying people who disobey his word and reject God's kingship, to return to him.

/To build his eternal kingdom, to build the kingdom of God, God is calling many of his people. /Through whom does he do this? /He did it through Abraham. He also did it through the kingdom of his descendant David.

/David's descendant is Jesus. /Whoever believes in Jesus is forgiven of their sins, and those who formerly disobeyed God come to obey him and become his people. /God completes his kingdom in Jesus the king, who comes as David's descendant.

/Jesus comes as David's descendant. The Biblical proof is the word of God from 2 Samuel 7:14, which is about the promise made to David. /Because David understands God's great promise, he praises God.

/2 Samuel 7:19 says, / "And yet this was a small thing in your eyes, O Lord GOD. You have spoken also of your servant's house for a great while to come, and this is instruction for mankind, O Lord GOD!"

/The verse says, "Instruction for mankind," which is "the law of God." /The promise was a promise of David's blessing, but it wasn't only for David. It was that all of humanity would be blessed through the Davidic dynasty.

/David acted like a king who received God's blessing by obeying his word and by revealing the righteousness of God. /David, of whom Jesus is the antitype, obeyed the word of God and was a servant with whom God was pleased. He was a king who saved and protected the people and judged the enemy.

/However, even this David couldn't completely reveal Jesus. In 2 Samuel 11, David takes Uriah's wife Bathsheba for himself. /While David's men are out in battle, he is sleeping, and he commits adultery with the wife of one of his men.

/In order to hide his evil, David commits the sin of killing Uriah. /God, who is righteous and knows everything, does not leave David alone. /Through Nathan the prophet, God rebukes and judges David for his sins of adultery and murder.

/David repents and seeks forgiveness from God. God forgives his sins, but David pays the price for his sins. /God says he will kill the child born between him and Bathsheba and that killing will not cease in his house.

/In spite of God's judgment, David falls down and prays to God to save the child. /It was certain that God would kill the child, but we need to learn from David's faith of seeking God's mercy.

/God didn't answer his prayer, and he took the child. Afterwards, David gets back on his feet and lives a normal life, accepting God's judgment. We need to learn from David's attitude.

/Now God gives David Solomon, and he loves Solomon. God judges sin, but he also restores lives and loves them.

/Just because we repent and are forgiven doesn't mean that the problem of sin is completely resolved. /From 2 Samuel 13, we learn that God holds David accountable for his sins.

/In the way David committed adultery with the wife of another man, his eldest son Amnon, commits adultery with his sister Tamar. /When this happens, Tamar's brother, Absalom, kills Amnon. /Absalom, who had killed his brother, betrays David and tries to take his father's throne.

/Absalom drives his father out of Jerusalem and even takes Jerusalem. /However, God was with David, and by making Absalom a fool, God makes David king again.

/Absalom commits treason and sleeps with David's concubines. Not only does he do this, but he also continuously creates war between David's princes. /David was a great man, but we see that he was a sinner who could fall down.

/The books of Samuel remind us to look forward to a greater King, a truer King. The books call us to obey God and to look forward to a new King who will save all of humanity. /David in his failure looked forward to the greater King who would save him and all of humanity. He also confesses that salvation belongs to God.

/In 2 Samuel 22:51, David confesses that God brings great salvation and shows his unchanging love to him and his offspring forever. /The Davidic dynasty was disciplined by God, but God preserves this eternal dynasty. Furthermore, through Christ who comes as David's descendant, God will save humanity and give them his grace.

/We will now study the books of Kings. /The books of Kings cover the details of David in his old age, the word regarding David's offspring, and the division of King Solomon's kingdom.

/The books are also about how God punishes and brings to destruction the kingdom that is separated into North Israel and South Judah. /David had grown old, and his son Solomon becomes king.

/But this transition did not come naturally. /The reason is Solomon's brother, Adonijah, wanted to become king. /Adonijah had the influential people of the country on his side.

/In everyone's eyes, it seemed as if Solomon's brother Adonijah would become king. /However, this was not the case. God sends Nathan the prophet and makes Solomon king. /God shows us that not everyone who wants to become king actually does become king, but that it is God who raises up kings.

/God will fulfill salvation through the king of Israel, and he will do it through the one he chooses. /If we look at the word from 1 Kings 2, we see that David leaves an earnest will for Solomon.

/David asks Solomon to obey the law of God to carry on an eternal dynasty. /He also requests that Solomon reward those who were good to David and to punish those who mistreated him.

/David dies, and Solomon becomes king. /1 Kings 2:12 says that God firmly established Solomon's kingdom. /What does Solomon do next?

/As his father requested, Solomon eliminates and removes his enemies. /1 Kings 2:46 tells us that the kingdom became strong in Solomon's hands. /This means the kingdom became strong because of Solomon's human efforts of purging his enemies.

/Rather than focusing on the word of God, Solomon, in his early days as king, acts according to his plans and his efforts. /In 1 Kings 3:1, we see more of Solomon's human efforts.

/He becomes the Egyptian Pharaoh's son-in-law. /Why did he become the Pharaoh's son-in-law? /He married Pharaoh's daughter in order to become the son-in-law of a great empire and secure the safety of his kingdom.

/Such is Solomon's political position early on in his kingship. /Obviously, this isn't everything about Solomon. /1 Kings 3:3 tells us that Solomon loved God and walked in the statutes of his father, David.

/To judge and rule over the people in accordance with God's will, Solomon sought after God's wisdom. /God promises Solomon wealth, glory, and long life.

/However, in 1 Kings 3:14, God sternly warns Solomon. Solomon must always obey God's word and commands. /Up to chapter 5, we learn about how Solomon receives wisdom as promised by God, how he reigns, and how he receives wealth and glory.

/When Solomon ruled with the wisdom of God, the people were happy and at peace. 1 Kings 4:20, 25. /In this way, where people obey the word of God, there is peace and pleasure.

/In chapter 5, we hear of Solomon's diplomatic success. /He plans to build the temple of God. /Gathering workers and materials, Solomon constructs the temple.

/But we must not forget the word of 1 Kings 6:11-13. /While Solomon is building the temple, God appears to Solomon and tells him that he must keep God's statutes and rules and honor the word of God.

/Solomon completes the construction of the temple in 7 years. /However, he spent 13 years building his palace. /If we refer to 1 Kings 7:8, we learn that Solomon builds a palace for the Egyptian princess whom he had married.

/From 1 Kings 7:13, King Solomon prepares furnishings for the temple, such as dishes and other items. /The Bible tells us that Solomon built his palace and the palace for Pharaoh's daughter while he was building the temple. Why are these details included?

/Solomon did love God, but he also loved himself and his queen. /In 1 Kings 8, after Solomon dedicates the temple, he prays to God.

/He prays that God would forever preserve his dynasty, and he prays that God would answer the people's prayers when they pray toward the temple. /The book ends with the fall of Israel. 1 Kings 8:46-53.

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/As Solomon finishes his prayer, God answers in chapter 9. /God holds the temple in high regard. But more than anything else, God warns of the importance of keeping God's word of the law.

/However, Solomon does not honor God's word of warning. /Consequently, Solomon has trouble with foreign issues, and domestically, his kingdom becomes divided.

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/Thank you.