

The Throne Of David

Introduction. The first promise of redemption involved the seed of woman who would come to bruise the head of the serpent (Genesis 3:15). The threefold promise to Abraham involved a spiritual promise which stated that in his seed all nations would be blessed (Genesis 12:3; 22:18). The promise was renewed to Isaac (Genesis 26:4) and to Jacob (Genesis 28:14).

The seed promise took on a special significance with the selection of David as king. When David was king, he was given one of the most significant promises in the Old Testament.

I. *The Promises To David*

- A. David wanted to build a house (temple) for Jehovah but was not permitted because he had been a man of war (1 Chronicles 28:1-8). But Jehovah would make David a "house" (2 Samuel 7:11-14). In a play on the word "house," we learn that David could not build a physical house for God until God had built a house or lineage for him.
- B. The promises given to David.
 1. David would lie down with his fathers.
 - a. This promise would not be fulfilled until after David's death.
 - b. Peter argued that David was dead and that his tomb was known (Acts 2:29).
 2. God would raise up your descendant.
 - a. As we will see in a moment, Jesus is the seed or offspring of David.
 - b. This was according to the flesh (Romans 1:3; Matthew 1:12; Luke 3:27).
 3. God would establish his kingdom.
 - a. Solomon's kingdom was established, but this promise looks beyond Solomon.
 - b. Gabriel announced that Jesus would be given the throne of David (Luke 1:32-33). The church is the kingdom of Christ (Colossians 1:13; Hebrews 12:22-28).
 4. He would build a house for God's name.
 - a. Solomon did build the temple, or God's house, but the promise was only partially fulfilled by the temple construction.
 - b. The promise's ultimate fulfillment came in the church, the house of God (1 Timothy 3:15; Ephesians 2:20-22; Hebrews 3:6; 1 Peter 2:5).

5. God would establish his throne forever.
 - a. "Throne" means "the right to rule."
 - b. Jesus is seated on the throne of David (Acts 2:29-36; 1 Kings 2:12), which is also called the Father's throne (1 Kings 1:46-48), the throne of Jehovah (1 Chronicles 29:23), the throne of Israel (1 Kings 8:20), and the throne of the kingdom of Jehovah (1 Chronicles 28:5).
6. God would be his father.
 - a. This was said of Solomon (1 Chronicles 28:6).
 - b. This was ultimately fulfilled in Christ (Hebrews 1:5).

II. ***From David To Christ***

- A. Coniah was written childless.
 1. The lineage of David continued to rule in Judah until Jerusalem was captured by the Babylonians on March 16, 597 B.C., and the young king Jehoiachin (Jeconiah, Coniah) was taken to Babylon (2 Kings 24:6-15).
 2. God stated that Coniah was to be written childless (Jeremiah 22:28-30). Coniah did have children but he was considered childless as far as the continuance of the throne was concerned (1 Chronicles 3:17). God also said that no one else of his seed would prosper setting on the throne of David and ruling in Judah.
- B. Zedekiah was made king.
 1. The Babylonians set up Zedekiah (Mattaniah), uncle to Coniah, as king (2 Kings 24:17). God did not recognize Zedekiah as the rightful heir to the throne.
 2. God announced through Ezekiel that the reign of Zedekiah was to be overturned and that the turban and the crown would be removed until He whose right it is comes (Ezekiel 21:25-27).
- C. The absence of a right ruler on the throne of David.
 1. From Zedekiah's time, no one was on David's throne until Christ (Acts 2:31-36).
 2. Zedekiah was not the seed of Coniah. He was the brother of Jehoiakim and the son of Josiah (Jeremiah 37:1). His real name was Mattaniah (2 Kings 24:17).
- D. Christ has the right to David's throne.
 1. Christ cannot sit on the throne of David in Judah and prosper because He is the seed of Coniah (Matthew 1:11; Luke 1:32).
 2. Therefore, He Jesus cannot have an earthly reign from Jerusalem during a millennium. (Jeremiah 22:28-30).

III. ***Jesus Is Now On The Throne Of David***

- A. The Bible teaches that Jesus must remain on the throne of David in heaven until death is destroyed (1 Corinthians 15:24-26).
- B. The objection is sometimes offered that Jesus is seated on His own throne at the right hand of God, but is not seated on the throne of David now. This objection may be answered by showing that Solomon sat on his own throne (1 Kings 1:46-48), the throne of David (1 Kings 2:12), and the throne of Jehovah (1 Chronicles 29:23).
 - 1. Jehovah had been king over Israel before the people selected Saul as their king. Their request for a king to rule over them and to lead them like the kings of the nations about them was a rejection of the Lord (1 Samuel 8:5-7).
 - 2. God selected David, a man after His own heart (Acts 13:22).
 - 3. God gave David the right to rule. Therefore, the throne of David was the throne of Jehovah. God established this throne forever. When Solomon sat on the throne of his father David he also sat on the throne of Jehovah. Jesus, likewise, is seated on His own throne (Revelation 3:21), the throne of God (Revelation 3:21) and the throne of David (Luke 1:32; Acts 2:31). There is one throne described three ways.

IV. ***Jesus Is Now Both King And Priest***

- A. Jesus was prophesied to sit on the throne of David forever (2 Samuel 7:12-13).
- B. Jesus is to be priest after the order of Melchizedek forever (Psalm 110:4). Melchizedek was both king and priest (Genesis 14:18).
- C. Jesus is to be a king and priest on His throne (Zechariah 6:12-13).
 - 1. Psalm 110:4 states that He will be priest while ruling at the right hand of God.
 - 2. Jesus cannot be king on the throne of David ruling in Judah and prosper (Jeremiah 22:28-30). He is the seed of Coniah (Matthew 1:12; Luke 3:27).
 - 3. Jesus cannot be priest on the earth (Hebrews 8:4). He is of the tribe of Judah (Hebrews 7:14; Matthew 1:2).
- D. If He returns to earth He cannot be priest and He cannot prosper as king.
 - 1. This rules out the idea of Jesus ruling from the throne of David in Jerusalem during a millennial kingdom.
 - 2. How can a "king forever" be unlimited, and "priest forever" be limited to the period before Jesus sits on the throne of David?
 - 3. The two offices (priest and king) are concurrent.

Conclusion. The prophecy given to David regarding his house is one of the basic texts in the Old Testament. From this prophecy, there arises the messianic hope of Israel. This is not the hope of a future Messiah with a reign in Jerusalem. This hope is Jesus, the seed of David.