

I. SDAVID IS PROMISED A KINGDOM – 2 SAM. 7: 12-16 – THE DAVIDIC COVENANT

- A. God promises David three things in this covenant: 1) *An everlasting lineage*; 2) *An eternal throne*; 3) *and eternal kingdom*. God was promising David that one of his descendants would inherit His throne and rule over his kingdom for ever. These promises are clearly confirmed many times throughout the pages of the Old Testament.

¹² “When your days are fulfilled and you rest with your fathers, I will set up your seed after you, who will come from your body, 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 his Father, and he shall be My son. If he commits iniquity, I will chasten him with the rod of men and with the blows of the sons of men. ¹⁵ But My mercy shall not depart from him, as I took it from Saul, whom I removed from before you. ¹⁶ And your house and your kingdom shall be established forever before you. Your throne shall be established forever.” ’ ” 2Sam. 7: 12-16

I have made a covenant with My chosen, I have sworn to My servant David: “Your seed I will establish forever...” (Psalm 89:4

⁷of the increase of His government and peace there will be no end, upon the throne of David and over His kingdom, to order it and establish it with judgment and justice from that time forward, even forever. (Isaiah 9:6-7)

II. JESUS INTRODUCES A KINGDOM

¹⁷ From that time Jesus began to preach and to say, “Repent, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.” Matt. 4:17

¹⁰ Your kingdom come. Your will be done On earth as it is in heaven. Matt. 6:10

³³ But seek first the kingdom of God and His righteousness, and all these things shall be added to you. Matt. 6:33

- A. The term ‘kingdom’ is used 308 times in the Bible. The main meaning for ‘kingdom’ comes from two words: *malkuth* (Hebrew-OT) and *basileia* (Greek-NT). In the NT, 90 times it is used as ‘kingdom of God’ and 41 times as ‘kingdom of heaven.’
1. Webster’s Dictionary – “The rank, quality, state, or attributes of a king; royal authority; dominion; monarchy; kingship.”
 2. The *primary* meaning of **kingdom** is *the authority to rule, and the sovereignty of the king.*
- B. We see throughout the scriptures references to the birth, growth and development of kingdoms. The bible is full of historical accounts of kings and kingdoms emerging and declining on the stage of world history.

- C. From the earliest recorded history of men, we see that God, who is the highest authority, establishes kings and kingdoms (Dan. 2:20-23). This truth is so clear throughout scripture that it is undebatable.

Let every soul be subject to the governing authorities. For there is no authority except from God, and the authorities that exist are appointed by God. Rom. 13:1

1. The authority mentioned under Rom. 13:1 is more an illusion unless backed by real power. Behind legal authority stands the power of the state to give it validity, and the rights mentioned under are supported by the law and by the power of the state. Thus it is not always possible to separate between authority and power.¹
 2. Earthly Realm – difference between **power** and **authority** has a simple explanation. For example, if I am a policeman, and I want to stop a car, I use my uniform and badge of authority to stop the car. I don't have **power** (strength, physical ability) to stop the car if the driver decides not to stop. However, I have **authority** (moral permission invested by the government of the land) to stop the car because the driver knows that invested in me is the support of the higher governmental authority.
 3. **Power** is the physical ability to carry out an action and **authority** is the moral permission to legally and legitimately act.
 4. Spiritual Realm – The kingdom of God (heaven) holds both the highest power and authority since it was this realm that created the earthly realm. What you create you have power and authority over.
- D. The kingdom of God and the kingdom of heaven are names used interchangeably. Both describe the power (ability) and the authority (moral permission) to operate in any realm or place where God wants to be.
- E. The concept of kingdom. Every kingdom has specific elements that identify it as a kingdom. There are three main aspects of a kingdom that are primary elements defining kingdom.
1. Every kingdom has a king. Autocratic leader who holds all power and authority. By its very nature, a kingdom does not elect its king. Kings are born into a royal line.
 2. Every kingdom has a physical space for the king to govern. This physical space is land or property that the king has power and authority over to decide how best to use this space and its resources to advance his rule (domain or dominion).
 3. Every kingdom has people (subjects) who are governed by the king. The people under the leadership of the king are those who have sworn allegiance to the leadership of the king and seek his good.

¹ *Theological dictionary of the New Testament*. 1964- (G. Kittel, G. W. Bromiley & G. Friedrich, Ed.) (electronic ed.). Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans.

III. JESUS QUALIFIES BEFORE THE FATHER AS THE SON OF DAVID

“You are worthy to take the scroll, And to open its seals; For You were slain, And have redeemed us to God by Your blood Out of every tribe and tongue and people and nation, ¹⁰ And have made us kings and priests (kingdom of priests) to our God; And we shall reign on the earth.” Rev. 5:9-10

- A. Jesus, as Second person of the Trinity had every right to take and use his power and authority afforded him by his membership in the Godhead.

⁵Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ Jesus, ⁶who, being in the form of God, did not consider it robbery to be equal with God, ⁷but made Himself of no reputation, taking the form of a bondservant, and coming in the likeness of men. ⁸And being found in appearance as a man, He humbled Himself and became obedient to the point of death, even the death of the cross. ⁹Therefore God also has highly exalted Him and given Him the name which is above every name, ¹⁰that at the name of Jesus every knee should bow, of those in heaven, and of those on earth, and of those under the earth, ¹¹and that every tongue should confess that Jesus Christ is Lord, to the glory of God the Father. Phil. 2: 5-11

- B. However, God’s plan for redemption included much more than appeasing the wrath of God regarding man’s sin – atonement.
- C. God’s plan of redemption for mankind also meant restoring man’s original mandate to partner with God by taking dominion over the earth and bringing it under the leadership of God.
- D. In order for Jesus to redeem this original mandate, while at the same time atone for man’s sin; Jesus had to come as a man and “earn” the right to rule (authority). Power from God can be granted in a second of time, authority from God comes through consistent relationship.
- E. Jesus had to leave heaven, come in a human body, live a sinless life and obey the leadership (authority) of his Father. This led him to the cross and due to his innocence God raised him from the dead.
- F. Because he was willing to do this, he has earned the right to rule the earth as God’s chosen servant. Regardless what the nations of the earth say or how the earth resists, Jesus has been the only man found worthy due to his obedience to Father God.
- G. In Jesus’ First Coming he earned the right (authorization) to rule by his atoning work on the cross to once and for all deal with the sin of mankind. Since Jesus was willing to make atonement, he is now also trusted with the full authorization of resources and power to rule the earth as God’s chosen king, fulfilling the covenant God made with David.
- H. The consummation or fulfillment of his earthly rule will manifest at his Second Coming.