

Calvary Chapel  Philadelphia



CHILDREN'S MINISTRY
TEACHER'S PACKET

Kindergarten

Sunday Morning

Study 34

David Crowned King

David Crowned King

The Objective is the key concept for this weeks lesson. It should be the main focus of the study

These are the key verses that you will find helpful in teaching your study this week. The “Main passage” is the basis of the study, where the other verse support the objective of the lesson.

There is a memory verse for the students that relates to every study. If a student can memorize the verse for the following week you may give them a prize from the “reward box” found on your cart.

An introductory activity or question that will settle the class, draw their attention to the study and prepare their hearts for God’s Word.

Objective The goal of this lesson is to show that God gives us incredible promises and we can trust that they are true.

Key Verses

2 Samuel 5:1-5; 7:1-29—Main Teaching Passage

Matthew 1:1-16

Luke 3:23-38

John 3:16; Matthew 28:20; Hebrews 13:5; Proverbs 3:5-6

Memory Verse - James 1:5 NIRV (May Memory Verse)

“If any of you needs wisdom, you should ask God for it. He will give it to you.”

Hook

Choose one student volunteer to do a “trust exercise.” Have the student close his or her eyes and tell them to fall backwards into your arms, promising you will catch them. After completing this exercise, tell the student to do it a second time. Ask if it was easier to trust that you would catch them the second time after you had already done it once. Just like you made a promise to catch the student, God made a promise to David that he would be king. Today, God is going to give David another promise after fulfilling the first.

What does the Bible say? This is where we will read a passage or series of passages that teach on the subject of the day.

BOOK

Many events take place between last week's lesson and today's lesson. For years, Saul chased and tried to kill David, but eventually Saul died while fighting the Philistines. When that happened, a war broke out in Israel between those who wanted David to be king and those who wanted Saul's son Ishbosheth as king. Eventually, David prevailed. While these stories are valuable and should be mentioned to the class, what is important for our purposes is that David did eventually become king. In 2 Samuel 5, the elders of all Israel recognized David as king. As king, one of the first things David desired to do in 2 Samuel 7 was to build God a temple. However, the Lord had bigger and better things in mind. God told the prophet Nathan to go to David and tell him that the Lord would not allow David to build the temple, as David was a man of war. However, God was going to bless David by promising that no matter what happened, David's family would always be on the throne. Even if David or his family sinned, God would not take away the kingship permanently as he did with Saul. God promised to make David's name great and to allow his son to build the temple. When David heard this news, he immediately began to worship. He realized that he did not deserve this incredible blessing. In Matthew 1:1-16 and Luke 3:23-38, we find out that two of David's great-great-grandchildren were Mary and Joseph, and their son Jesus would be the ultimate fulfillment of God's promise to David. He is the everlasting King!

The interpretation/exegesis of the passage. What does this passage mean? How does this passage apply to my life?

LOOK

David understood the value of a promise from. He was a young boy when God first promised that he would be king, and after years of waiting, that promise was fulfilled when he was thirty years old. David had faith that this promise would happen, and in today's story, that faith paid off. God did exactly what He said He would do. Therefore, when God made David another promise, an even greater promise, David knew that this was not an empty promise. God was going to do exactly what He said.

Imagine how David must have felt. While He was excited that he was made king, perhaps he feared that the same thing that happened to Saul would happen to him. What was to keep David from disobeying the Lord? However, God found David's heart to be right before Him, and He promised David that what happened to Saul would never ever happen to him. No matter what David or his descendants might do, God would never take away the kingship from David forever as He did with Saul. Some of David's sons would sin greatly, and God had to take the throne away for a time, but never forever. This promise was ultimately fulfilled in David's great-great-(many more greats)-grandchild, Jesus. Jesus would be the eternal

LOOK (Continued)

King who would sit on the throne of David. In Jesus, God did all that He promised to David. While Jesus would not be born for another 900 years, David had complete confidence that the Lord would keep this promise because he had already seen the Lord keep another promise to him.

As believers we, like David, have also received incredible promises from the Lord. We have been promised that we will have everlasting life (John 3:16), that Christ will be with us always (Matthew 28:20), that He will never leave us or forsake us (Hebrews 13:5), that He will direct our path (Proverbs 3:5-6), and so many more. We have seen and will continue to see throughout the Bible that God is always faithful to keep His promises. This should be an incredible comfort to us. When we receive these promises in the Bible, we don't have to fear that God will fail to keep them. Like David, we can have full confidence. Hebrews 10:23 tells us that this promise should cause us to hold fast to our confession of hope. Our faith should be strengthened with the knowledge that God keeps His promises.

TOOK

Review the lesson by asking how David knew that God would keep His promise. How did God eventually keep it? What role did Jesus play in it?

Pray: Thank the Lord for being faithful always to keep His promises. Thank Him for the promises He gives and ask Him to strengthen our faith to believe those promises.

Parent Question: Why was David so sure that God would keep His promise?

What is my response to this passage of Scripture? How should my life change according to what this passage teaches me? What are the practical things I can do throughout the week to make this true in my life?

FURTHER STUDY

Commentary on 2 Samuel 7 by David Guzik

God's Covenant with David

A. David proposes to build God a permanent house.

1. (1-3) Nathan's premature advice to David.

Now it came to pass when the king was dwelling in his house, and the LORD had given him rest from all his enemies all around, that the king said to Nathan the prophet, "See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of God dwells inside tent curtains." Then Nathan said to the king, "Go, do all that *is* in your heart, for the LORD *is* with you."

a. **The LORD had given him rest from all his enemies all around:** This leads us to believe that the events of [2 Samuel 7](#) happened after the wars of conquest described in [2 Samuel 8](#). This section is placed before the war accounts in the text to show its greater importance.

b. **I dwell in a house of cedar:** Cedar wood was especially valued. This means that David lived in an expensive, beautiful home. When he remembered that **the ark of God dwells inside tent curtains**, the contrast bothered him. David was troubled by the thought that he lived in a nicer house than the ark of the covenant.

i. **A house of cedar:** "It was a remarkable contrast to the shelter of Adullam's cave." (Meyer)

ii. Without saying the specific words, David tells Nathan that he wants to build a *temple* to replace the *tabernacle*. More than 400 years before this, when Israel was in the wilderness, God commanded Moses to build a tent of meeting according to a specific pattern ([Exodus 25:8-9](#)). God never asked for a permanent building to replace the tent, but now David wants to do this for God.

iii. The tent of meeting - also known as the tabernacle - was perfectly suited to Israel in the wilderness, because they constantly moved. Now that Israel is securely in the land, and the tabernacle is in Jerusalem ([2 Samuel 6:17](#)), David thinks it would be better and more appropriate to build a temple to replace the tabernacle.

d. **Go, do all that is in your heart, for the LORD is with you:** Nathan said this to David because it seemed good and reasonable. What could be wrong with David building a temple?

i. **All that is in your heart** shows that David's heart was filled with this question: "What can I do for God?" He was so filled with gratitude and concern for God's glory that he wanted to do something special for God.

2. (4-7) God's response to David's offer.

But it happened that night that the word of the LORD came to Nathan, saying, "Go and tell My servant David, 'Thus says the LORD: "Would you build a house for Me to dwell in? For I have not dwelt in a house since the time that I brought the children of Israel up from Egypt, even to this day, but have moved about in a tent and in a tabernacle. Wherever I have moved about with all the children of Israel, have I ever spoken a word to anyone from the tribes of Israel, whom I commanded to shepherd My people Israel, saying, 'Why have you

a. **I will appoint a place for My people Israel:** God promised David that under his reign, God would establish a permanent, secure, Israel. God promised this first because He knew that David, being a godly shepherd, was first concerned about the welfare of his people.

b. **He will make you a house:** God promises David that he will build *him* a house in the sense of establishing a dynasty for the house of David. This was an enduring legacy for David long after his death.

i. David wanted to build God a temple. God said, "Thank you David, but no thanks. Let me build you a **house** instead." This was a greater promise than David's offer to God, because David's house would last longer and be more glorious than the temple David wanted to build.

ii. God honored what David gave him, even though he only gave it to God in his sincere intention. There are some things that we *want* to give God, but are prevented from giving. In these cases God receives the intention as the gift.

iii. Why did God say, "No" to David's offer? Because David was a man of war, and God wanted a man of peace to build His temple. [1 Chronicles 22:8-10](#) explains this: *But the word of the LORD came to me, saying, 'You have shed much blood and have made great wars; you shall not build a house for My name, because you have shed much blood on the earth in My sight ... a son shall be born to you, who shall be a man of rest ... He shall be build a house for My name.*

iv. The explanation to David recorded in [1 Chronicles 22:8](#) came years afterwards. "It would have wounded David needlessly to have been told this at the time ... Meanwhile David possessed his soul in patience, and said to himself, 'God has a reason; I cannot understand it, but it is well.' " (Meyer)

3. (12-17) God details His promise of a house for David.

"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. He shall build a house for My name, and I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever. 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. But My mercy shall not depart from him, as I took *it* from Saul, whom I removed from before you. And your house and your kingdom shall be established forever before you. Your throne shall be established forever." " According to all these words and according to all this vision, so Nathan spoke to David.

a. **I will set up your seed after you:** In this, God specifically promises a hereditary monarchy for the house of David. It was important for God to repeat this promise specifically, because there had never yet been a king succeeded by his son in Israel.

i. "The family of Saul became *totally extinct*; the family of David remained till the incarnation." (Clarke)

ii. This great promise that God made to David had only a *future* fulfillment. David would only benefit *now* from this promise through faith. If he had a "what's-in-it-for-me-right-now" attitude.

iii. "The joy which filled David's bosom was a spiritual one, because he knew that Jesus would come of his race, and that an everlasting kingdom would be set up in his person, and in him should the Gentiles trust." (Spurgeon)

b. **He shall build a house for My name:** Though David would not build a temple for God, David's descendent would.

c. **I will establish the throne of his kingdom forever:** The family of David did rule over Israel for more than

four centuries, but was eventually removed because of evil added upon evil. Yet out of the "stump" of Jesse, God raised up a new branch that would reign for ever and ever ([Isaiah 11:1-2](#)).

d. **I will be his Father, and he shall be My son. If he commits iniquity, I will chasten him:** This descendent of David will enjoy a special relationship with God. If he sins, God will not reject him. Instead, God will **chasten** him without rejecting him.

e. **Your throne shall be established forever:** God promises David that the reign of his dynasty will last forever.

i. Each of these great promises was *partially* fulfilled in Solomon, David's son and successor to his throne.

- Solomon ruled on David's throne
- God's mercies never departed from Solomon, though he sinned
- Solomon built God a magnificent house

ii. But the prophets foretold a greater fulfillment of these promises:

- *Behold, the days are coming, says the Lord, that I will raise to David a Branch of righteousness; a King shall reign and prosper, and execute righteousness in the earth.... Now this is His name by which He will be called: THE LORD OUR RIGHTEOUSNESS* ([Jeremiah 23:5-6](#))

- *For unto us a Child is born, unto us a Son is given; and the government will be upon His shoulder... Upon the throne of David and over His kingdom, to order it and establish it ... from that time forward, even forever.* ([Isaiah 9:6-7](#))

- *And behold, you will conceive in your womb and bring forth a Son, and shall call His name JESUS. He will be great, and will be called the Son of the Highest; and the Lord God will give Him the throne of His father David. And He will reign over the house of Jacob forever, and of His kingdom there will be no end.* ([Luke 1:31-33](#))

iii. God's promises to David are completely fulfilled in Jesus Christ.

- Jesus does reign, and will reign on David's throne forever
- The Father's mercies never departed from Jesus, even when He was made sin for us
- Jesus is building the Father a magnificent house ([1 Corinthians 6:19](#)) in the sense that we are God's temples ([1 Peter 2:5](#)) and the church is God's new house

C. David's prayer of thanksgiving.

1. (18-24) He humbly glorifies God for His goodness.

Then King David went in and sat before the LORD; and he said: "Who *am* I, O Lord GOD? And what is my house, that You have brought me this far? And yet this was a small thing in Your sight, O Lord GOD; and You have also spoken of Your servant's house for a great while to come. *Is* this the manner of man, O Lord GOD? Now what more can David say to You? For You, Lord GOD, know Your servant. For Your word's sake, and according to Your own heart, You have done all these great things, to make Your servant know *them*. Therefore You are great, O Lord GOD. For *there is* none like You, nor *is there any* God besides You, according to all that we have heard with our ears. And who *is* like Your people, like Israel, the one nation on the earth whom God

went to redeem for Himself as a people, to make for Himself a name; and to do for Yourself great and awesome deeds for Your land; before Your people whom You redeemed for Yourself from Egypt, the nations, and their gods? For You have made Your people Israel Your very own people forever; and You, LORD, have become their God."

a. **Who am I, O Lord GOD? ... Therefore You are great, O Lord GOD:** When David received this spectacular gift, he didn't think it made *him* any greater. In David's eyes it made *God* greater.

i. David's attitude wasn't "I am so great that even God's gives me gifts." His attitude was, "God is so great that He gives even me gifts." We should receive salvation and every blessing with the same attitude. God's giving reflects the greatness of the Giver, not the receiver.

b. **Your servant:** David's humble reception of this gift is shown by the repetition of the phrase **Your servant** - ten times in this prayer.

i. It shows that David humbly accepted God's "no" when he wanted to build the temple. "There are some professors who would do a great thing if they might, but if they are not permitted to act a shining part they are in the sulks and angry with their God. David when his proposal was set aside found it in his heart not to murmur, but to pray." (Spurgeon)

2. (25-29) David boldly asks that the promise be fulfilled as spoken.

"Now, O LORD God, the word which You have spoken concerning Your servant and concerning his house, establish *it* forever and do as You have said. So let Your name be magnified forever, saying, 'The LORD of hosts is the God over Israel.' And let the house of Your servant David be established before You. For You, O LORD of hosts, God of Israel, have revealed *this* to Your servant, saying, 'I will build you a house.' Therefore Your servant has found it in his heart to pray this prayer to You. And now, O Lord GOD, You are God, and Your words are true, and You have promised this goodness to Your servant. Now therefore, let it please You to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue forever before You; for You, O Lord GOD, have spoken *it*, and with Your blessing let the house of Your servant be blessed forever."

a. **Establish it forever and do as You have said:** David's prayer boldly asks God to *do* what He *promised*. This isn't *passive* prayer that says, "Well God, do whatever You want to do - I don't really care one way or another." This isn't *arrogant* prayer that says, "Well God, let me tell You what to do." This is *bold* prayer that says, "God, here is Your promise - now I trust You to fulfill it grandly and to be faithful to Your word."

i. The phrase "**therefore Your servant has found it in his heart to pray this prayer to You**" emphasizes this. David is saying, "I'm only praying because You promised. You told me that this is what You want to do."

ii. "God sent the promise on purpose to be used. If I see a Bank of England note, it is a promise for a certain amount of money, and I take it and use it. But oh I my friend, do try and use God's promises; nothing pleases God better than to see his promises put in circulation; he loves to see his children bring them up to him, and say, 'Lord, do as thou hast said.' And let me tell you that it glorifies God to use his promises." (Spurgeon)

iii. This kind of prayer *appropriates* God's promise. Just because God promises doesn't mean that we possess. Through believing prayer like this, God promises and we appropriate. If we don't appropriate in faith, God's promise is left unclaimed.

- We may appropriate His promise for forgiveness: *If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness* ([1 John 1:9](#))

- We may appropriate His promise for peace: *Peace I leave with you, My peace I give to you: not as the world*

gives do I give to you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid ([John 14:27](#))

- We may appropriate His promise for guidance: *I will instruct you and teach you in the way you should go: I will guide you with My eye ([Psalm 32:8](#))*

- We may appropriate His promise for growth: *He who has begun a good work in you will complete it until the day of Jesus Christ ([Philippians 1:6](#))*

- We may appropriate His promise for help: *Let us therefore come boldly to the throne of grace, that we may obtain mercy and find grace of help in time of need ([Hebrews 4:16](#))*

b. Therefore Your servant has found it in his heart to pray this prayer to You: Notice that David prayed from the **heart**. Some people pray from a book; others pray from their head. The right place to pray from is the **heart**.

i. It also says that David came before God to **pray this prayer**. Some prayers are not *prayed*. They are said or read or thought, but not *prayed*. "Not to say this prayer, but to pray this prayer. There is great force in the expression. Some prayers are never prayed, but are like arrows which are never shot from the bow. Scarcely may I call them prayers, for they are such as to form, and matter, and verbiage, but they are said, not prayed. The praying of prayer is the main matter." (Spurgeon)

c. You are God, and Your words are true: This is David's foundation of faith. He knows that God is **God**, and that every word of His is **true**. God can be trusted.

i. "The great sin of not believing in the Lord Jesus Christ is often spoken of very lightly and in a very trifling spirit, as though it were scarcely any sin at all; yet, according to my text, and, indeed, according to the whole tenor of the Scriptures, unbelief is the giving of God the lie, and what can be worse?" (Spurgeon)