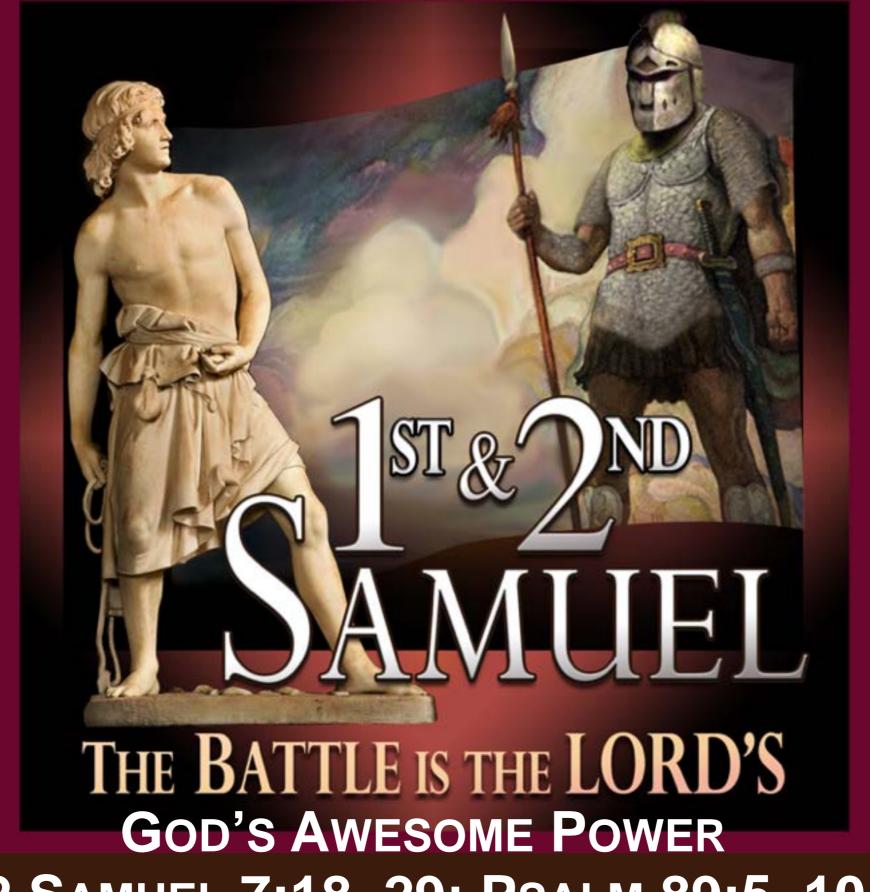
1 & 2 Samuel Series

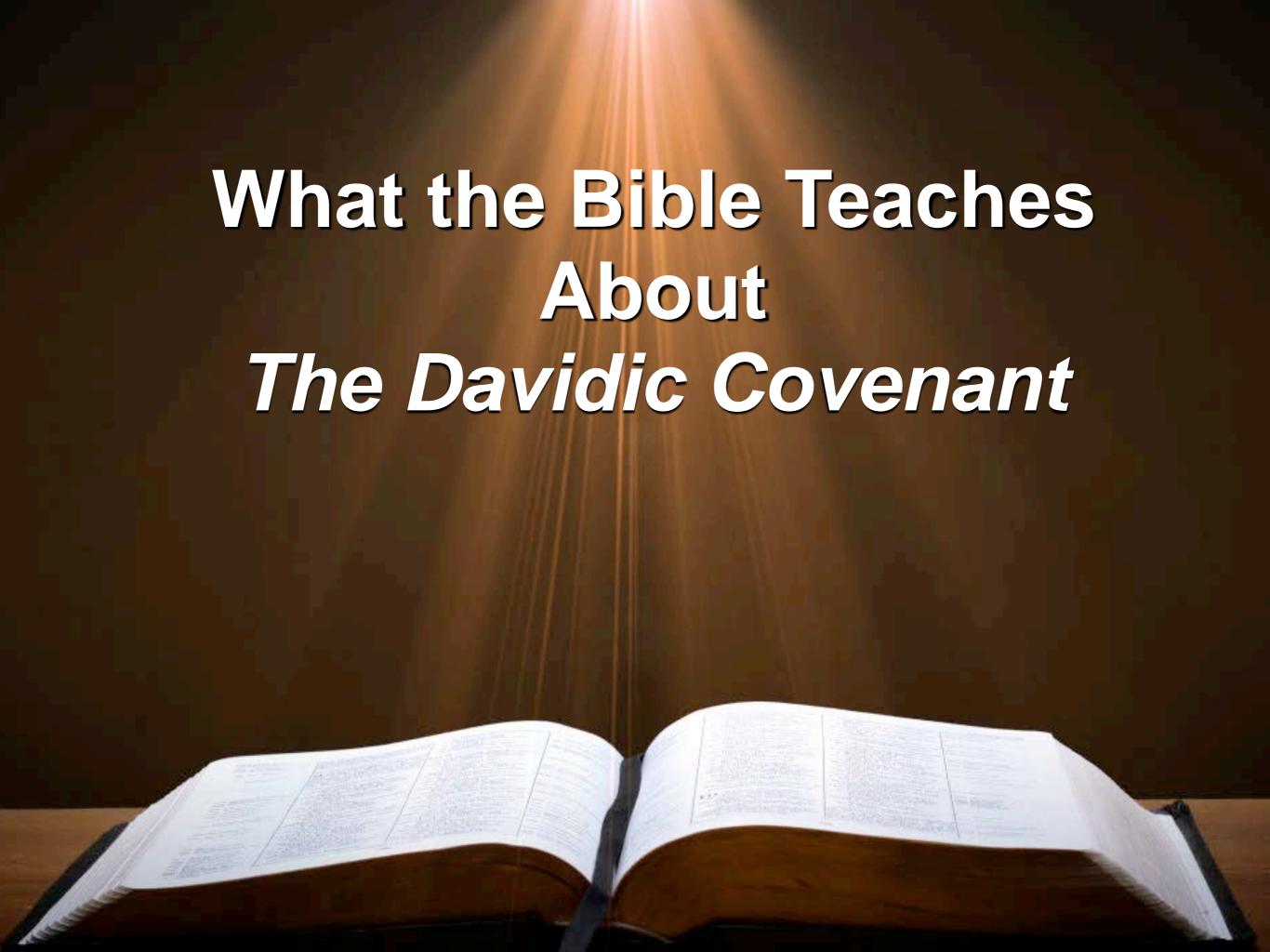
Lesson #172

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2 SAMUEL 7:18-29; PSALM 89:5-10



### DAVIDIC COVENANT

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2 Sam. 7:12–16 Psa. 89 1 Chron. 17:11–14

### ETERNAL HOUSE

2 Sam. 7:11, 13a, 16 1 Chron. 17:10

# ETERNAL KINGDOM

2 Sam. 7:12c 1 Chron. 17:14

# ETERNAL THRONE

2 Sam. 7:13b 1 Chron. 17:12b, 14

Psa. 89:0, "A Contemplation of Ethan the Ezrahite."

1A. God's love and faithfulness are praised, Psa. 89:1–18.

2A. God's promise to David is the foundation of the psalmist's petition, Psa. 89:19–37.

3A. God is petitioned to remain faithful to His promises to David even though sin and divine discipline made it appear that the covenant was cancelled, Psa. 89:38–52.

- 1A. God's love and faithfulness are praised, Psa. 89:1–18.
  - 1B Psa. 89:1–4 God's covenant loyalty and faithfulness are praised.
  - 2B Psa. 89:5–18 God's unique and awesome character, especially His righteousness, faithfulness, justice, and power are extolled.
    - 1C The Lord will be praised, Psa. 89:5.
    - 2C The Lord will be praised for His unique and awesome power over the angelic hosts, Psa. 89:6–8.
    - 3C The Lord is praised for His omnipotence and His sovereign rule over creation, including Satan, Psa. 89:9–14.
    - 4C The Lord blesses those who walk with Him and glory in His righteousness and strength, Psa. 89:15–18.

- 1A. God's love and faithfulness are praised, Psa. 89:1–18.
  - 1B Psa. 89:1–4 God's covenant loyalty and faithfulness are praised.

#### The Faith-Rest Drill

STEP ONE: Claim a promise; mix faith with a promise, principle, or rationale.

STEP TWO: Think through the doctrinal rationales embedded in the promise.

STEP THREE: Appropriate the doctrinal conclusions.

1A. God's character, 89:1–18
1B 89:1–4 God's covenant loyalty and faithfulness is praised.

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    - 1C The Lord will be praised, Psa. 89:5.
    - 2C The Lord will be praised for His unique and awesome power over the angelic hosts, Psa. 89:6–8.

Psa. 89:5, "And the heavens will praise Your wonders, O LORD; Your faithfulness also in the assembly of the saints [holy ones, i.e., angels]."

masc plur abs holy, set apart, unique, distinct, one of kind. In this sense, those who are set apart to the service of God.

A metonymy is when one noun (a place) substitutes for another noun (the inhabitants of the place).

Heavens stands for those who inhabit it.

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NET note: 9 th Hebrew "in the assembly of the holy ones." The phrase "holy ones" sometimes refers to God's people (Psa. 34:9) or to their priestly leaders (2 Chron. 35:3), but here it refers to God's heavenly assembly and the angels that surround His throne (see vv. 6–7).

Dan. 4:13, "I saw in the visions of my head while on my bed, and there was a watcher, a holy one, coming down from heaven."

Psa. 89:5, "And the heavens will praise Your wonders, O LORD;

Your faithfulness also in the assembly of the saints [holy ones, i.e., angels]."

שְׂלִישׁ qadosh

masc plur abs
holy, set apart, unique,
distinct, one of kind.
In this sense, those who
are set apart to the
service of God.

לא pele'

comm masc
sing constr
wonder, cfr.,
lsa. 9:6

1 Kings 8:23, "and he said: 'LORD God of Israel, there is no God in heaven above or on earth below like You, who keep Your covenant and mercy with Your servants who walk before You with all their hearts.'"

- 2 Chron. 6:14, "and he said: 'LORD God of Israel, there is no God in heaven or on earth like You, who keep Your covenant and mercy with Your servants who walk before You with all their hearts.
- 2 Chron. 6:15, "You have kept what You promised Your servant David my father; You have both spoken with Your mouth and fulfilled it with Your hand, as it is this day."

Psa. 89:6, "For who in the heavens can be compared to the LORD?

Who among the sons of the mighty can be <u>likened to the LORD</u>?

Psa. 89:7, "God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints ['holy ones'], And to be held in reverence by all those around Him."

Ex. 15:11, "Who is like You, O LORD, among the gods [elim]?
Who is like You, glorious in holiness, Fearful in praises, doing wonders?"

Isa. 46:5, "To whom will you liken Me, and make Me equal

And compare Me, that we should be alike?"

Isa. 46:9, "Remember the former things long past, For I am God, and there is no other; I am God, and there is no one like Me,

Isa. 46:10, "Declaring the end from the beginning, and from ancient times things which have not been done, saying, 'My purpose will be established, and I will accomplish all My good pleasure';"

Deut. 33:26, "There is no one like the God of Jeshurun, Who rides the heavens to help you, And in His excellency on the clouds."

Psa. 77:13, "Your way, O God, is in the sanctuary;

Who is so great a God as our God?

Psa. 77:14, "You are the God who does wonders;

You have declared Your strength among the peoples.

Psa. 77:15, "You have with Your arm redeemed Your people,
The sons of Jacob and Joseph."

Psa. 86:8, "Among the gods there is none like You, O Lord;
Nor are there any works like Your works."

Psa. 113:5, "Who is like the LORD our God, Who dwells on high,"

Isa. 46:5, "To whom will you liken Me, and make Me equal

And compare Me, that we should be alike?"

Jer. 10:6, "Inasmuch as there is none like You, O LORD

(You are great, and Your name is great in might),"

Psa. 89:7, "God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints,

And to be held in reverence by all those around Him."

ערץ tzaratz

nif part masc sing abs
"to dread, tremble"

Psa. 89:8, "O LORD God of hosts, Who is mighty like You, O LORD? Your faithfulness also surrounds You." Psa. 89:9, "You rule the raging of the sea; When its waves rise, You still them."

קם yam
comm
masc sing
abs sea

Psa. 89:10, "You have broken Rahab in pieces, as one who is slain; You have scattered Your enemies with Your mighty arm."

בהב comm masc sing abs *Rahab, Rahav* בּחָב proper *Rahab*, literally, *Ra<u>c</u>hav*, name This term shows up in in Job 9:13; Job 26:12; Psalm 89:10; Isaiah 51:9. TWOT describes the verbal form in this manner:

The verb occurs only four times in the OT and signifies storming at or against something. The fundamental idea of rahab appears in the proverb, 'Make sure thy friend' (Prov. 6:3 KJV), literally, storm him; ... It denotes a tempestuous, and then arrogant, attitude. ~TWOT

Prov. 6:3, "So do this, my son, and deliver yourself;

For you have come into the hand of your friend:

Go and humble yourself; Plead with your friend

Prov. 6:3 NET, "then, my child, do this in order to deliver yourself, because you have fallen into your neighbor's power:
go, humble yourself, and appeal firmly to your neighbor."

12 tn Hebrew "be bold." The verb בהב (rahav) means "to act stormily; to act boisterously; to act arrogantly." The idea here is a strong one: storm against (beset, importune) your neighbor. The meaning is that he should be bold and not take no for an answer. Cf. NIV "press your plea"; TEV "beg him to release you."