**The Messianic King**

**The Word**

Read together 2 Samuel:1-17

**Discussion Questions**

1. What from Sunday’s survey of the kings of Israel was new or most helpful for you?

2. The idea of a king conjures up various images for each of us. When you consider the idea of Jesus as our King, what comes up for you?

2. Sunday’s message ended by talking about the need to surrender control of our lives to Jesus our King and acknowledged the beauty and freedom that can come from doing that. Can you share a time in your life when you truly gave up control in a particular area of life and experienced Jesus work in some surprising and/or life-giving ways as a result?

3. Is there any issue or area of your life at this time that you are feeling led to surrender to Jesus more fully? What might that look like for you at this time?

**Digging Deeper: Sermon Outline**

I. The Old Testament Kings

 A. The people request a king (1 Samuel 8)

 1. The request for a human king was in essence a rejection of God as king

2. God grants them their requests, but he warns them that a human king will take from them (land, money, taxes, etc.) and they will become the king’s servants

 B. King Saul

 1. He is the quintessential king from a human perspective

 2. But his heart does not trust, obey, and wait on the Lord

 C. The anointing of David

 D. David’s desire to provide a house for God (2 Samuel 7)

1. God reminds him that God is never the one in need who needs a human being to provide anything for him (a house or whatever). Rather, God took David from a position of lowliness (tending sheep) and blessed him and set him as ruler of God’s people. David is in the place of need and God chooses to provide and bless out of his love and grace

2. David will not build a house for God; rather, God will build a “house” (= dynasty) for David

 a. David’s son, Solomon, will build a temple for God (v. 13)

b. David’s descendants will have a father-son relationship with God (v. 14)

 c. David’s throne will be established forever (v. 15-16)

d. David’s descendants would be the “kings,” “sons of God,” and “Messiahs” (= anointed ones)

e. God spells out the character he wants his kings to have in Deut 17:16-20 and Psalm 72

E. The History of the Davidic Kings

1. After a golden age under David and Solomon, the kings quickly were led into disobedience. Just as God warned they “took” for themselves (wealth, power, wives, foreign gods)

2. God sent Israel into exile and then brought them back with the promise that his servant, David, would lead them once again.

II. Jesus as King

A. The birth narrative of Jesus portrays him as the fulfilment of God’s promise to David (see Luke 1:31-33, 1:69-75 and Matthew 4:17)

B. Jesus is not the kind of king the people were expecting

 1. He is not a political and military king who defeats the Romans

 2. He discerns the true enemies of God’s people: sin, death, satan

 a. Rather than taking from the people, he gives himself to the people

b. At his death he fully gives himself and becomes the servant of the people to rescue them from sin, death, and the justice of God

3. God affirms Jesus’ way of being king and raises him from the dead and gives him a heavenly throne where he reigns in fulfilment of God’s promises to David (Philippians 2:9-11)

III. What does it mean to live with Jesus as our king?

 A. We surrender our lives to him. We give over control to him

B. It’s hard for us to do this. We like the idea of having a savior, but have a hard time of giving up control in the practical issues of our lives. We are afraid that if we give over control to him he will “take” from us (our freedom, pleasure, happiness, etc.)

C. But we can trust him because he is the kind of king who constantly gives and is wholeheartedly committed to our wellbeing. The most significant moments in life happen when we fully give control over to Jesus and let him lead. That’s when he does his deepest work.