



## KINGS – GOD'S ANOINTED KING

The Hebrew Bible -

TaNaKh –

Torah: Law (the Penteteuch)

Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Deuteronomy

Nevi'im: Prophets

Former: Joshua – Judges – Samuel – Kings

Latter: Isaiah – Jeremiah – Ezekiel

The Twelve ("Minor"): Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah,  
Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah, Malachi

Ketuvim: Writings

Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther,  
Daniel, Ezra-Nehemiah, Chronicles

Jesus: "These are my words that I spoke to you while I was still with you, that everything written about me in the Law of Moses and the Prophets and the Psalms must be fulfilled."  
(Luke 24:44)

- Compare the list and the order of the books of the Hebrew Bible with the one in your Bible...

### WHERE ARE WE?

"In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes."  
(Judges 21:25)

### Deuteronomy 17

If there is going to be a king, he must:

- Be an Israelite who the Lord chooses (v. 15)
- Not accumulate wealth, wives, or military power for himself (v. 16-17)
- Keep a copy of the law with him and read it every day (v. 18-19)

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- Revere the Lord, carefully follow all of His ways, not turn from the law (v. 19-20)
- Not consider himself better than his people (v. 20)

### **Samuel: The Last Judge**

God (about the day when the people would request a king): “Let us set a king over us like all the nations around us,” (Deuteronomy 17:14)

The elders to Samuel: “...now appoint a king to lead us, such as all the other nations have.” (1 Sam 8:4-5)

Samuel gets upset with the peoples’ request for a king. But God told Samuel that the people were not rejecting Samuel, but rather they were rejecting God.

The Lord said to Samuel, “Obey the voice of the people in all that they say to you, for they have not rejected you, but they have rejected me from being king over them. According to all the deeds that they have done, from the day I brought them up out of Egypt even to this day, forsaking me and serving other gods, so they are also doing to you. Now then, obey their voice; only you shall solemnly warn them and show them the ways of the king who shall reign over them.” 1 Samuel 8:7-9

Samuel warns them:

- The human king will take the best portion of their produce, flocks, herds, servants, and even their sons and daughters to be in his army and work in his court.
- They will be his slaves; exactly what God had rescued them from in Egypt.
- They will regret their choice and cry out to God to save them, but He will not answer.

*Melekh* = king – one that was nominated by the people (meaning, the people cried out to God, God hears and responds and delivers)

## STRUCTURE OF THE ISRAELITES

### Tribal system

Tribes lived largely on their own and came together for:

- united military strength
- joined worship of Yahweh

### Era of the Judges (roughly 400 years)

Yahweh was ruler directly, no human ruler over the whole group; judicial matters were on a local level

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“*shofet*” – judge who was inspired by the Lord to call the people out to battle- not absolute, not continuous, not hereditary

### KINGSHIP IN ANCIENT NEAR EAST

- Son of a deity or maybe even the deity himself – thus the object of worship
- A savior figure, a channel of blessing
- The mediator and/or leader of worship of gods

How the Israelites adapt views of kingship:

- King in relation to Yahweh: metaphor of father-son (Ps 2, 89)
- King in relation to people: a channel of blessing (Ps 72)
- King in relation to worship: King is initiator (Ps 110)

ALSO – the kings are far from perfect! They have strengths and weaknesses. They are supposed to be relying on God!

### Saul: King #1

Profile: a *nagid* (warrior) - from the smallest tribe – Benjamin, tall, strong, handsome, successful – this was good for the people because they wanted someone to win their battles for them.

YET...Saul relies too much on his own strength instead of being faithful in God and began to operate out of fear.

He made two major mistakes: offered a sacrifice when it was Samuel’s job; did not kill the king of the Amalekites (as he was supposed to).

### David: King #2

The “least” in his father’s household, the one Samuel overlooked because he was looking at externals...but God chose according to David’s “heart.”

*Leb* = the inner person – God was looking for someone whose inner person was committed to him and to following him.



While David was flawed and sinful, his ultimate heart’s desire was to follow God.

David was **anointed**, but not yet coronated.

*Mashach* = anointed; *mashiach* = anointed one = “messiah”

Greek for anointed one = *Christos* = Christ

Anointing is the ritual of setting someone apart for service to the Lord (as king or priest).

## 2 SAM 7 - GOD'S COVENANT WITH DAVID: ROYAL (DAVIDIC) THEOLOGY

- God makes a covenant with David after David established Jerusalem as his city and brought the Ark of the Covenant back from the Philistines who had stolen it.
- David wanted to build a permanent building for the Ark (God's presence) to dwell instead of just a tent (the tabernacle).

God had other plans: HE will make a "house" for David (the dynasty of kings that will follow him), in fact his "throne" will last forever. (And there is no condition to this promise.)

***There are present, future and far-future implications to this covenant!***

### **Messianic Prophecies: Isaiah 11:1-2; Zechariah 9:9-10**

There are over 300 Messianic prophecies in the Old Testament which point ahead to Jesus, all of which He fulfilled. The Old Testament promised a king who would come from the line of David and rule forever.

### **King of the Jews: Matthew 26-27; John 18:33-40**

When the religious leaders had Jesus arrested, they charged him with blasphemy and giving false testimony – saying he was the king or Messiah.

In Jewish law, blasphemy deserved the death penalty, but under Roman law, the Jews were not allowed to execute people (John 18:31). So they had to take him to Pilate, the Roman governor and convince him to execute Jesus.

Pilate also asked him directly, "Are you the king of the Jews?" Jesus said, "My kingdom is not of this world. If it were, my servants would fight to prevent my arrest by the Jewish leaders. But my kingdom is from another place." John 18:33,36

The kingdom of Jesus is so much bigger than just being the king of the physical nation of Israel. Jesus is the King of kings and Lord of lords (Revelation 17:14; 19:16; Philippians 2:1-11). The people of Jesus's day were thinking much too small.