

The Church of the Servant King

Survey of the Bible Series – Prophecy Series

Proph9B_Some Genealogical Issues & the Davidic Covenant

Read: Psalm 110 – David’s kingship transcends a mere political office

- ❑ Psalm 110 is one passage that helps establish the genealogical link between the patriarchs and Jesus.
- ❑ David was from the tribe of Judah, a non-priestly tribe. Yet, his descendant (“my Lord” – see also 2 Sam 7:12-13) is said to be a “priest forever.”
- ❑ However, the order is according to that of Melchizedek, not according to the Mosaic Law (i.e. Aaron & the tribe of Levi).
 - Melchizedek (Ge 14:18-20) lived centuries prior to Aaron
 - Melchizedek was unrelated to Abraham
 - Melchizedek was a priest of Yahweh, the same God Who was God of Abraham
 - Aaron and Levi were still in the loins of Abraham when Abraham offered tithes to Melchizedek, thus establishing the superiority of Melchizedek’s priesthood.
 - The writer of Hebrews elaborates on this very topic (Heb 5:5-11; 6:20; 7:1-28)
- ❑ The Davidic dynasty did not originate from the conditional Mosaic Covenant, rather its historical and theological roots are based upon the promises to the patriarchs
- ❑ David recognized this fact. The link to the patriarchs is clearly seen in the initiation of the Davidic covenant (1 Chron 15-17).
 - After preparing facilities for the ark and appointing ministers, David clothed himself in priestly array and transported the ark to its resting place (1 Chron 15:25-28)
 - He then officiated a sacrifice (1 Chron 16:1-3) – an act which under the Aaronic priesthood would have been entirely inappropriate for a Judahite.
 - Then David sings a thanksgiving hymn (1 Chron 16:8-36) in which he makes direct reference to the Abrahamic covenant (1 Chron 16:15-17) and avoids any mention of the Mosaic Covenant.

Read: Matthew 1:1, 17

- ❑ Note the emphasis upon the fact that the Messiah has his historical roots in Abraham and that he has come as a Davidic king in response to the promises to the patriarchs.
- ❑ Mentions David first before Abraham. Very important to understand why.
 - Jesus’ legal right to the throne of Israel came through David (see 2 Samuel 7:12-13).
 - Joseph, Jesus’ legal human father, was a descendant of David.
 - Jesus’ right to be King of Israel is essential to His offer of the Kingdom to Israel which is a theme of the Gospel narrative.
 - Jesus’ claim to be the Messiah is related to His legal right to the throne.
- ❑ David in Hebrew is Dwd which consists of the 4th letter of the Hebrew alphabet (Da’Leth), followed by the 6th letter (Waw), followed by the 4th letter (Da’Leth). When summed, 4 + 6 + 4 = 14. Matthew’s genealogy lists 14 individuals, three separate times. Some ingenious symbolism.