

Ch 5 Once and Future King: The Covenant of David

Suggested Reading: 1 Samuel 16–24; 2 Samuel 5–12, 23

Tribes in Trouble: From Joshua to David (Judges, Joshua & 1 Samuel)

- About 500 years from the Mosaic to the Davidic Covenant
 - o Judges records a cycle of sin–suffering–sorrow–salvation that repeats itself
 - o 1 Samuel starts with the last Judge who is also a prophet, Samuel
 - o Samuel oversees the transition from judges to kings
 - o King passes his leadership role on to his son creating a dynasty
 - o First king, Saul from the tribe of Benjamin, a physically impressive man

Dearest David (Exodus 2)

- David in Hebrew means *beloved one*

What's So Great about David? (1 Samuel 16–17; 2 Samuel 5–6)

- He's reddish and handsome & God chooses Samuel to anoint him
- Summarize David's greatness in three categories
 - o Political: historic nation (skillful warrior and brilliant general, unified the 12 tribes)
 - o Liturgical: worship (great reformer who personally *practiced what he preached*: Psalms)
 - o Eschatological: what he symbolized for the future of God's people (foreshadowed Jesus)

The Davidic Covenant (2 Samuel 7)

- God ended up granting this covenant to David
- David desired to build a magnificent temple for the ark
- Instead, God promises to build David a dynasty (Ps 89)
 - o [Build God's temple](#) | [Be the Son of God](#) | [Rule over Israel forever](#)

David's Roles and How the Davidic Covenant Fits into Salvation History

- Davidic Covenant promised that David's son would be the *adopted son of God*
- David was also a *priest* in the order of Melchizedek
- David also had the *gift of prophecy*
- David was a sort of *bridegroom* for the people of Israel
- David is like a bridegroom king to Israel as his people-bride
- Image of husband and wife described the relationship of king to people
- David looks a lot like Adam, a kind of new Adam figure
- David is also a type or image of Jesus Christ, who is called the *final Adam* by St. Paul
- Davidic Covenant represents a step of progress in salvation history

Reading the Holy Scriptures confers two benefits. It trains the mind to understand them; it turns man's attention from the follies of the world and leads him to the love of God.

St. Isidore of Seville