

From David to Deportation

Matthew 1:6b-11

Introduction

A common refrain in the book of Judges is this: “In those days there was no king in Israel. Everyone did what was right in his own eyes.” (see Judges 17:6, 18:1, 19:1, 21:25) In the absence of an earthly king (an earthly sovereign) over the people of Israel, they committed some of the most heinous acts.

This morning, we will be looking at how God provided the people with certain kings and how those kings failed to fulfill their God-given purpose. Finally, we will see how God did not abandoned His people, but ultimately sent them a king that would fulfill everything that the other kings would not and could not fulfill. This king would bring all things into subjection under Him. He would be the king of peace and justice...

Read Matthew 1:6b-11

Exposition

I. Review

Last week, we traced God’s story of salvation from creation through the fall of man to the first glimpses of redemption in Abraham.

We recognized Abraham as being significant because Matthew argues that Jesus is the fulfillment of the promises that God made to Abraham. Hence, Jesus is called the “son of Abraham.” The essence of God’s promises to Abraham was for an offspring to come from him that would bring blessings to all the people of the world. We then saw in Galatians 3 that Jesus fulfills this promise as “the offspring” through whom the blessings of God come to the Gentiles.

T.S. – Having briefly reviewed last week’s material, we can now turn to consider Jesus’ title as the “Son of David” in relationship to verses 6-11...

II. The Promise to David

Like with Abraham, we must establish the storyline to understand why David is significant in both our text this morning and in our personal life. In **2 Samuel 7:1-16**, God promises David that one of His sons will have an eternal kingdom established by God.

The nature of the eternal kingdom can be summarized as God promising to give the king of the Kingdom 1) A Great Name, 2) A Permanent Place of Dwelling, 3) Rest from Enemies, 4) A Temple for the LORD, 5) An Eternal Kingdom.

T.S. – So who would fulfill the promises made to David?

III. The People of David

a. Solomon

i. Good King (1 Kings 2:1-10:29)

1. United Kingdom
2. Temple Built
3. Great Wisdom and Wealth

ii. Bad King – (1 Kings 11:1-12)

1. **1 Kings 11:12-13** - ¹¹ Therefore the LORD said to Solomon, “Since this has been your practice and you have not kept my covenant and my statutes that I have commanded you, I will surely tear the kingdom from you and will give it to your servant. ¹² Yet for the sake of David your father I will not do it in your days, but I will tear it out of the hand of your son. ¹³ However, I will not tear away all the kingdom, but I will give one tribe to your son, for the sake of David my servant and for the sake of Jerusalem that I have chosen.”

2. As the kingdom divides, the tribe that will continue to be ruled by a Davidic descendent is the tribe of Judah.

- b. **Rehoboam** – Bad King – 1 Kings 12:8 [Scorned the counsel of the older generation and oppressed God’s people as an evil king]
- c. **Abijah** (Abijam) – Bad King – 1 Kings 15:1-3 [Was not “wholly true to the ways of the LORD, lived like his father Rehoboam]
- d. **Asaph** (Asa) – Good King – 1 Kings 15:9-11 [Righteous king like David, but did not eliminate idolatry from the land]
- e. **Jehoshaphat** – Good King – 1 Kings 22:41-44 [Righteous king that followed in the way of his father, Asaph)
- f. **Joram** (Jehoram) – Bad King – 2 Kings 8:16-19 [Lived like the kings of Israel in evil]
- g. **Uzziah** (Azariah) – Good / Bad King – 2 Kings 15:1-3 [Personally did the right things in the eyes of the LORD, but overstepped His role by attempting to function like a priest and was struck with leprosy on account on it – See 2 Chronicles 26:18-19]

- h. **Jotham** – Good King – 2 Kings 15:34-35 [Followed in the footsteps of his father, Uzziah]
- i. **Ahaz** – Bad King – 2 Kings 16:2-4 [Made alliances with godless nations instead of trusted the LORD and listening to the words of the prophets]
- j. **Hezekiah** – Good / Bad King – 2 Kings 18:1-8 [Trusted the LORD initially in His reign, but eventually placed his trust in Babylon, which would take his children into exile)
- k. **Manasseh** – Bad King – 2 Kings 21:2 [Though he eventually repented, Manasseh’s wickedness (2 Chronicles 33:1-9) impacted the people so greatly that we are told in 2 Kings 24:3 that the Judah was sent into exile on account of Manasseh’s sins)
- l. **Amos (Amon)** – Bad King – 2 Kings 21:20-23 [Increased the wickedness of his father Manasseh]
- m. **Josiah** – Good King – 2 Kings 22 [Reformed the Religious Practices of Judah according to God’s law]
- n. **Jechoniah (Jehoiachin)** – Bad King – 2 Kings 24:6-9 [Captured and Exiled]
- o. DEPORTATION by the hand of the Babylonians – This was God’s work to bring judgment upon His people for their sin!
- p. **Instead of fulfilling the promises that God gave David, these kings went in the other direction.**

T.S. – So what about God’s promise to David?

IV. The Son of David

There are at least two ways that we can look at God’s promise to David. Either God intended for there to always be successive descendants of David on the throne. OR, one day there would be a descendent of David that would never live forever! Given the fact that there was a time during the deportation that there was no throne to be inhabited by a descendent of David, the promise must mean there was another descendent, another “son” of David that was coming to fulfill God’s promise!

This is where we see the importance of Matthew’s title for Jesus as the “Son of David.” Not only was he stating that Jesus was the One through whom the blessings of Abraham would come to all people, Jesus was also the promised King whose throne would be established forever!

V. Conclusion

Jesus fulfills God's promise to David by establishing a kingdom and reigning forever! Matthew's point in Matthew 1:6-11 is that Jesus is the King that you have been waiting for! (1 Corinthians 15:20-28; Hebrews 1:1-9)

VI. Application

As Christians, we desperately need to realize and ponder the fact that:

- 1) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus obeys the will of His Father perfectly.
- 2) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus defeats our enemies.
- 3) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus frees us from our idols.
- 4) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus represents us in righteousness before the LORD.
- 5) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus leads us OUT of captivity.
- 6) Unlike these earthly kings, Jesus reigns forever.

Invitation

Have you submitted to Jesus Christ as the king (the LORD, the sovereign) of your life?