

The Messianic Hope

Part 2 of 3

December 17, 1995

- **Acts 4:23-31**

23 And being let go, they went to their own companions and reported all that the chief priests and elders had said to them.²⁴ So when they heard that, they raised their voice to God with one accord and said: "Lord, You are God, who made heaven and earth and the sea, and all that is in them,"²⁵ "who by the mouth of Your servant David have said:

'Why did the nations rage,

And the people plot vain things?

26 The kings of the earth took their stand,

And the rulers were gathered together

Against the Lord and against His Christ.'

27 "For truly against Your holy Servant Jesus, whom You anointed, both Herod and Pontius Pilate, with the Gentiles and the people of Israel, were gathered together²⁸ "to do whatever Your hand and Your purpose determined before to be done."²⁹ "Now, Lord, look on their threats, and grant to Your servants that with all boldness they may speak Your word,³⁰ "by stretching out Your hand to heal, and that signs and wonders may be done through the name of Your holy Servant Jesus."³¹ And when they had prayed, the place where they were assembled together was shaken; and they were all filled with the Holy Spirit, and they spoke the word of God with boldness. NKJV

- **Introduction**

As we discussed in the previous lesson, it is important for Christians to be able to distinguish truth from falsehood. There have always been those who will embrace false and deceptive teachings but we are told to be able to refute such things. In this series we are considering the hope of the messiah's coming that is revealed in the Old Testament. Specifically, in this lesson we will review the Messianic hope prophetically embodied in David and the Psalms.

The Psalms represent one of the most intricate sections of the Scriptures. They are multidimensional in that on the surface they are wonderful songs of praise to God. Going even deeper, they are instructive, giving clear doctrine about the attributes and will of God. Even deeper still, they are prophetic in many realms and many of the prophecies themselves have multiple fulfillments and applications. When we sing the Psalms, they are not words to a song that were picked to rhyme, they are praiseworthy, instructive, prophetic, and encouraging all simultaneously.

- **The Davidic Covenant**

2 Samuel 7:1-17

- In the verses just prior to this section, the ark of the covenant has been returned and David has humbled himself before the Lord. The Kingdom of Israel was also enjoying a time of peace and ruling over their enemies. At this time, God comes to Nathan and commands him to speak these words to David. The words reveal a covenant that God makes with David, but this covenant is often over looked when we think covenantally. Notice that this covenant hearkens back to God's covenant with Abraham (Gen. 12:2) where He promised that He would make him a great name. (vs. 9) In addition, God had promised Abraham that He would make him a great nation and in his seed all the world would be blessed. David was of the tribe of Judah (1 Chronicles 2:1-12) and Judah was the great grandson of Abraham.
- It also looks forward to the coming of the Messiah by declaring that David's throne will last not only to his son, Solomon, but it will last forever. We have a promise that for all time, there would be someone from David ruling on the throne. This is absolutely critical: this promise is not something *to be* fulfilled, it is something that *has been* fulfilled. Many have said (especially the dispensationalists) that this promise of a perpetual throne is true, but that it will be fulfilled in the future. This cannot be the case; Jesus must be sitting on David's throne now for we know that at His resurrection He ascended and took a seat at the right hand of the Father.

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- **The Messianic Psalms and Their Fulfillment**
- **The Humanity of the Messiah**

- *Psalms 8:4-6*: quoted in Heb. 2:6-8.
- As we saw in Hebrews, these verses are discussing the dominion that God gave to man in the garden; he was to be the ruler of the creation and he was to be glorious. We come to understand that these verses also are describing the humanity of the messiah.

- **The Deity of the Messiah**

- *Psalms 2:7*: quoted in Acts 13:33; Heb. 1:5; 5:5.
- This Psalm is used in Acts to express that all of the promises that God made to the forefathers has been fulfilled by Jesus Christ. This verse describes the messiah as being begotten, that is, fathered by God.

Psalms 95:7-11: quoted in Heb. 3:7-11; 4:3,5-7.

- *Psalms 102:25-27*: quoted in Heb. 1:10-12.

- The new testament author understood these verses to be referring to the creative role of the messiah in that all things were created for Him. Note in Hebrews that the author says that these things are spoken to the Son.

Psalms 118:25,26: quoted in Matt. 21:9; Mark 11:9; John 12:13.

- **The Government of the Messiah**

- *Psalms 2:1,2*: quoted in Acts 4:25,26.

- *Psalms 8:2*: quoted in Matt. 21:16.

- *Psalms 16:8-11*: quoted in Acts 2:25-28,31.

Psalms 45:6,7: quoted in Heb. 1:8,9.

Psalms 68:18: quoted in Eph. 4:8-10.

- *Psalms 110:1*: quoted in Matt. 22:44; Mark 12:36; Luke 20:42; Acts 2:34,35; Heb. 1:13.

- *Psalms 110:4*: quoted in Heb. 5:6.

Psalms 118:22,23: quoted in Matt. 21:42; Mark 12:10,11; Luke 20:17; Acts 4:11.

Psalms 132:11,17: quoted in Luke 1:69; Acts 2:30. Isa. 7:14: quoted in Matt. 1:23

- **The Death of the Messiah**

- *Psalms 22:1*: quoted in Matt. 27:46; Mark 15:34.

- *Psalms 22:18*: quoted in Matt. 27:35; Mark 15:24; Luke 23:34; John 19:24.

Psalms 31:5: quoted in Luke 23:46.

Psalms 41:9: quoted in John 13:18; Acts 1:16.

Psalms 69:21: quoted in Matt. 27:48; Mark 15:36; Luke 23:36; John 19:28,29.

Psalms 69:25; 109:8: quoted in Acts 1:20.

- **The Resurrection of the Messiah**
 - *Psalms 16:10*: quoted in Acts 13:35.

Psalms 22:22: quoted in Heb. 2:12.