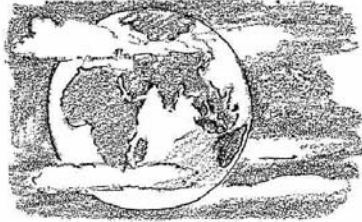


THE KING OF ZION

Ask of me, and I shall give thee the



for thine inheritance, and the uttermost parts of the



for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a



of iron; thou shalt



like a



Be wise now therefore, O ye



be instructed, ye



of the earth. Serve the Lord with fear, and



with trembling. Kiss the



lest he be angry, and ye perish

from the way, when his wrath is kindled but a little. Blessed are all they that put their trust in him.

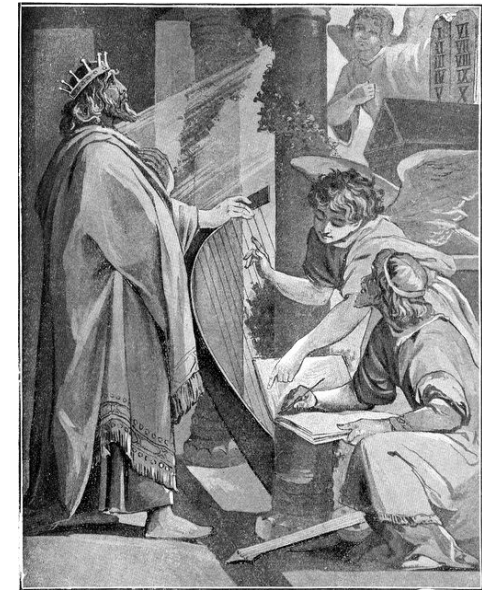
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PSA. II: 8-12.

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Great Prophecies of the Bible

Promises of Christ and His Kingdom in Psalm 2



Introduction: Beyond recording the rich hymnody of the Jews, the Psalter records many specific prophecies of Christ, some of which were fulfilled in His First Advent, and others which will meet with literal fulfillment at His Second Advent. It is important to note the *theological* unity of the historical books, the Prophets, and the poetical books of the Old Testament. All with one accord predicted a literal King and a literal kingdom.

I. The Messiah: Prophecies of His First Advent and Beyond—the Son

A. Christ's Earthly Reception Predicted (2:1-3)

1. Unbelievers vigorously reject the claims of Christ and set themselves in opposition to Him (1, 2).
2. Such opposition is both to the LORD and to His "Anointed." The term "Anointed" refers to both David as the anointed King of Israel and to Jesus as the Messiah (Acts 4:25-28).
3. Note that the New Testament makes direct, literal application of this Old Testament passage to Jesus Christ. If the first portion of the Psalm met with literal fulfillment, why not the second?

B. God's Future Response Predicted (2:4, 5)

1. God will execute divine wrath upon those who have rejected His anointed, the Messiah.
2. The "wrath" referred to certainly includes the 7 year tribulation period—a future time called "Jacob's trouble" that marks the beginning of the Day of the Lord.

C. The Progressive Identification of Messiah (2:6, 7)

1. As King (6)—the expected function of Messiah
2. As Son (7)
 - a. This is the key Old Testament passage revealing the relationship between God the Father and God the Son.
 - b. "Thou art my Son; this day have I begotten thee"
 - 1) Refers to Christ's incarnation (Heb. 1:4-6).
 - a) Christ's eternal Sonship is *declared* at His incarnation, the relationship of David and Solomon being typical of Christ and God the Father (Heb. 1:5b C/F II Sam. 7:14).
 - b) The *angels* (6) refer to the angelic host accompanying Christ's birth (Luke 2: 13, 14).
 - 2) Refers to Christ's resurrection (Acts 13:28-33; 34-38)
 - a) Christ's eternal Sonship is *declared* at His resurrection (Rom. 1:4 "...declared to be the Son of God with power...by the resurrection from the dead.")
 - b) Note that Christ did not *become* the Son of God, but rather was *declared* the Son of God—progressive revelation—by both the incarnation and resurrection.
 - c) Note the contrast of Christ/David (13:34-38).

II. The Messiah: Prophecies of His Second Advent—the King

A. The King will one day be set upon the "holy hill of Zion"—a reference to Christ's reigning from Jerusalem (2:6). Note that in His First Advent, Christ was lifted up on the hill called Calvary.

1. That David himself is *not* in view here may be seen from the fact that God is speaking of Christ in verse 7.
2. Christ's kingdom will extend far beyond David's, to include the whole earth (8). Note that this prophecy regards a real "king" (Jesus), enthroned in a real place ("Zion"—Jerusalem), reigning over a real kingdom ("the uttermost parts of the earth").

B. The King will come to power through a bloody conquest of the kingdoms of this earth (9).

1. This text predicts the future battle of Armageddon. Note that Christ will "break them" and "dash them," bringing in His own kingdom. The church knows no such authority nor commission.
2. Revelation 14:14-20 and 19:11-16 describe the fulfillment of verse 9 in detail. Note the increased detail of progressive revelation. The New Testament intensifies the necessity of literal fulfillment by providing numerous, more specific prophetic details.

III. The Mandate: Sound Counsel for Those in Governmental Authority

A. Be wise—make suitable application of the knowledge revealed by prophecy in Psalm 2. Act in accordance with God's revelation.

B. Be instructed—submit yourself to the authoritative teaching and prophecy of the Bible. Take heed to God's predictions, for they will certainly come to pass.

C. Serve the Lord with fear—fulfill your responsibilities as a minister of God (Rom. 13), and maintain Godly reverence.

D. Rejoice with trembling—be glad for your part in God's plan, but always maintain a proper awe and fear of God.

E. Kiss the Son—demonstrate specific public reverence for Jesus, the Son of God. It is not enough to acknowledge a generic "god" or "supreme being." Human governments must specifically acknowledge Jesus Christ, the Son of God and God the Son.

1. Avoid the Son's wrath by public acknowledgement.
2. Acquire the Son's blessing by trusting Him for the outcome.