

Course: Jesus the Eternal Son of God
Section Three: The Son of God in the Old Testament
Lesson Six
Lesson Title: The Presence and power of God

Text: Hebrews 12:22 'But ye are come unto mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels,'

Introduction: Zion the city of God.

Zion is the city of God where Christ reigns over His people
It is the dwelling place of God and the people of God dwell in Zion.

The Son of God came to establish His Kingdom where He reigns among His people.
His people are those who have been called out of the nations to be citizens of the kingdom.
Citizens of Zion are those who obey the King willingly out of hearts filled with love. (Psalm 110:3)

Zion is the place where

- 1) Christ reigns as King
- 2) The Lord is 'more present' because His throne is there.
- 3) The people of God are citizens of Zion. A people associated with signs and wonders, Isaiah 8:18.
- 4) In Zion there is everlasting joy.

The evidence of the Kingdom of God is the presence and power of God. Luke 11:20
Revivals are times when the presence and power of God is manifested among God's people.
The result of revival is that many are brought into the church.
Revivals happen when God's people desire the presence of the Lord, and to move in the power of the Holy Spirit.

Revival is a promise.

James 4:8 'Draw nigh to God, and he will draw nigh to you.'
The presence of the Lord comes when we draw near to Him.

Introductory Story: Times of Revival

Revivals happen when God's people desire the presence and power of God.

The 1904 Welsh Revival began when God's people desired the presence of God and began seeking after the Holy Spirit.

The 1906 Azusa Street Revival began when God's people desired to be led into the baptism with the Holy Spirit.

The baptism with the Holy Spirit is an experience that God's people move into when they desire the presence and power of God.

People can wait a lifetime for God to move and it will never happen.

We must desire the presence of the Lord

Revivals do not affect everyone.

A person may have a great awareness of the presence of God when others have no awareness of the anointing.

The Lord makes Himself known to those who have a heart to seek after Him.

Main Points:

1. The eternal plan and purpose of God, 'Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion'.
(Psalm 2:6)

Psalm 2 (Messianic Psalm)

Exposition of Psalm 2 (see notes)

- a) Christ reigns as King on Zion. Outline of Psalm 2
 - i) Man's rejection of the Christ. (Psalm 2:1-3).
 - ii) The LORD (Jehovah) has set His King on Zion. Psalm 2:4-6)
 - iii) The eternal decree of God – 'Ask for the heathen' (Psalm 2:7-9)
 - iv) The Psalmists calls for common sense to serve the Lord (Psalm 2:10-12)
- b) Apostles' prayer. Fulfilment of Psalm 2.
 - i) Rejection of the Christ. (Acts 4:24-28)
 - ii) Signs and wonders. (Acts 4:29-31) The power of the Holy Spirit confirming the word of the Apostles'
- c) The Lords Prayer. 'For Yours is the kingdom, and the power and the glory forever. Amen.' (Matthew 6:13b).
 - i) The Kingdom – where Christ reigns
 - ii) The power – the evidence of the kingdom is that the power of the Holy Spirit will be seen.
 - iii) The glory – the manifestation of the presence of God.

2. The Lord is 'more present' on Mount Zion.

Exposition of 2 Samuel 6 (see notes)

- a) Mount Zion
 - i) David captured the stronghold of Zion from the Jebusites and it became the place where David reigned as King
 - ii) Zion was called the City of David.
 - iii) David the King brought the Ark of the Covenant to Zion.
- b) God is 'more present'.
 - i) God was already in Jerusalem - God is omnipresent. David wanted the Lord to be 'more present' in Jerusalem.

- ii) A desire for His presence was not enough. God judged them because they brought the Ark the wrong way. God demands obedience to His Word.
- iii) The presence of the Lord brought great rejoicing
- iv) David appoints worshippers on Mount Zion to worship continuously in the presence of the Lord. (1 Chronicles 16:4-6).
- v) When Solomon built the temple only the High Priest could go into the Holy of holies but on Mount Zion everyone could worship in the presence of the Lord.

3. God's people are a supernatural people who live and move in the presence and power of God.

The writer to Hebrews tells us that we have come to Mount Zion. Hebrews 11:22-24 'But ye are come unto mount Zion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels, To the general assembly and church of the firstborn, which are written in heaven, and to God the Judge of all, and to the spirits of just men made perfect, And to Jesus the mediator of the new covenant, and to the blood of sprinkling, that speaks better things than *that of Abel*.'

- a) The people of God dwell in Zion in the presence of God.
 - i) Joy should characterise the people of Zion. Mount Zion is associated with everlasting joy. Psalm 9:11 'Sing praises to the LORD, who dwells in Zion: declare among the people his doings.'
 - ii) Joy in Mount Zion. The evidence of the presence of the Lord is joy. Psalms 16:11 'You will show me the path of life: in Your presence *is* fullness of joy; at Your right hand *there are* pleasures for evermore.'
 - iii) Isaiah prophesied that the redeemed would return again to Mount Zion with everlasting joy. Isaiah 51:11 'Therefore the redeemed of the LORD shall return, and come with singing unto Zion; and everlasting joy *shall be* upon their head: they shall obtain gladness and joy; *and* sorrow and mourning shall flee away.' See also Isaiah 35:10.
- b) The people of God dwell in Zion in the power of God
 - i) A people associated with signs and wonders, 'Behold, I and the children whom the LORD hath given me *are* for signs and for wonders in Israel from the LORD of hosts, who dwells in mount Zion.' Isaiah 8:18.
 - ii) The Kingdom of God is not just words but power. 1 Corinthians 4:20.
- c) The people of God are kings and priests with Christ.
 - i) Reign with Christ – seated in heavenly places with Him. Far above principalities and powers.
 - ii) Priests unto God – offering spiritual sacrifices. Life of worship

Summary:

- 1) The eternal plan and purpose is that the King, the Son of God, will reign on Mount Zion in the midst of His people.
- 2) The desire of God's people should always be for the King to be seen in our midst. We must have a longing for the presence of the Lord.
- 3) In the presence of the Lord there is great joy.
- 4) God's people are a supernatural people who reign with Christ and offer up spiritual sacrifices continuously.

Notes

EXPOSITION OF PSALM 2

Messianic Psalm

Outline of Psalm 2

- 1) The world's rejection of the Kingdom. (1-3)
- 2) The King reigns in Zion (4-6)
- 3) The citizens of the Kingdom. Son declares the eternal decree – the nations for His inheritance (7-9)
- 4) The Psalmist calls for common sense to serve the Lord (10-12). Call to obedience

The eternal plan and purpose of God, Psalm 2.

1. Man's rejection of the Christ. (Psalm 2:1-3).

The people and those in authority oppose the LORD and His Messiah, the Christ.

He is the Father's Christ. He is the Lord's anointed. (v2).

Mankind in rebellion against the plan and purpose of God.

2. The LORD (Jehovah) has set His King on Zion. Psalm 2:4-6)

The Lord laughs (v4) not because He is amused but He is in delight of His beloved Son. 'Yet have I set my King upon my holy hill of Zion'.

The evil of man in rebellion against the Lord and His Christ ultimately fulfils the eternal plan and purpose of God.

The delight of the Father in the Son seen in the New Testament.

Matthew 3:17 'And lo a voice from heaven, saying, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased'.

2 Peter 1:17 'For he received from God the Father honour and glory, when there came such a voice to him from the excellent glory, This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well pleased.'

3. The eternal decree of God – 'Ask for the heathen' (Psalm 2:7-9)

Eternal plan and purpose of God (v7). Compare Revelation 5:4-5 - only Christ is worthy.

The day of eternity - 'Thou art my Son this day have I begotten you'. The only begotten Son refers to the promise of God.

'Ask of Me' - His people that the Father has given Him.

The Son of God delights Himself in obeying the will of the Father. Psalm 40:8, 'I delight to do thy will O my God.'

Matthew 26:39, 'Not as I will, but as thou wilt.'

4. The Psalmists calls for common sense to serve the Lord (Psalm 2:10-12)

Psalm 2 in the New Testament

Acts 4:25-28

Acts 13:33

Hebrews 1:5

Hebrews 5:5

EXPOSITION OF 2 SAMUEL 6

1. Bringing the Ark to Jerusalem

God was already in Jerusalem - God is omnipresent.

David wanted God to be 'more present' in Jerusalem.

2. God demands obedience to His Word

First David brought the Ark the wrong way (6:3)

There was great praise but it was not built upon the word of God. (6:5)

God killed Uzzah when he stretched out his hand to steady the Ark. (6:6-7)

3. Joy and sacrifice

When the Ark was carried in obedience to the Word of God - Great rejoicing (6:12)

Ark is brought up with blood sacrifice (6:13)

4. David's humility

David sets the example of humility in the presence of God.

Did not dress as a king – put on linen clothes and a linen ephod.

Leapt and whirled with joy. (6:14-15)

Despised by Michal as he entered Jerusalem - Saul's daughter. (6:16)

5. Blessing on the people

Ark placed on Mount Zion with burnt offerings and peace offerings (6:17)

David blesses the people - gives food to everyone. (6:18-19)

6. The anger of Michal against David

Michal attacks David openly – David tells her he danced before the Lord. (6:20-22)

Michal – The same spirit as her father Saul called the daughter of Saul. (6:16; 20; 23).

Religious but denying the power of God. (2 Timothy 3:5).