

## The Glory And Greatness Of The Messiah-King Psalm 2

### Introduction:

As Scripture unfolds, God has painted the portrait of a Savior.

- Gen 3:15 - He will crush the head of the Serpent (Satan).
- Gen 12:1-3 - He will come from Abraham.
- Gen. 49:10 - He will be of the tribe of Judah from whom the scepter shall not depart, until Shiloh (Peace) comes.
- Deut. 18:15 - He will be a prophet greater than Moses.
- 2 Sam. 7:5-16 - He will be a Son of David and a Son of God whose throne and kingdom will be established forever.

Psalm 2 is a royal Psalm, a coronation Psalm for the King. Acts 4:25 informs us that the author is David. Psalms 1 and 2 serve as the preface to the psalter. These twin songs begin and end with the theme of blessedness (1:1; 2:12). The blessed Man of Psalm 1 becomes and is the Messiah-King of Psalm 2. The blessed righteous of Psalm 1 are the blessed humble who trust this King in Psalm 2. The wicked scoffers in Psalm 1 are the foolish rebels in Psalm 2. This Psalm finds its climatic fulfillment in the Lord Jesus Christ.

### I. First Stanza: See the fools who rebel in sinful insurrection 2:1-3

#### 1) Be careful when you scheme 2:1

In Acts 4:25-27 Peter saw this verse fulfilled in the murder of God's "holy servant Jesus whom God anointed" (2:2).

#### 2) Be careful where you stand 2:2

- The counsel of the wicked in Psalm 1 is now the wicked counsel of the kings and rulers of the earth.
- The righteous/blessed Man of Psalm 1 is not wanted or desired by these political rulers and leaders.

#### 3) Be careful what you say 2:3

They declare freedom from the Lord and His Anointed.

### II. Second Stanza: See the God who ridicules with scathing indignation 2:4-6

Those who scoff and mock God in Psalm 1:1 are now mocked themselves with divine laughter and derision in 2:4. Verses 1-2 describe the actions of the earthly kings, and v.3 their speech. Verses 4-5 describe the response of the Heavenly King, and v.6 His speech.

#### 1) God derides the senseless peoples 2:4-5

- Boice says, "he does not even rise from where he is sitting. He simply "laughs" at these great imbeciles" (p. 24).
- 2 Sam. 7:12-14 will come to pass.

#### 2) God declares His sovereign plan 2:6

### III. Third Stanza: See the Son who reigns with a supreme inheritance 2:7-9

God's Messiah now speaks. These Davidic kings were anticipating a final king, the greatest son of David who would reign universally and eternally. That son of David would be Jesus.

1) The Son will be revealed to the nations 2:7

- The divinely appointed King, God's Messiah, now declares, publicly proclaims the promise made to Him by the Lord. "I will declare (*NIV*, "proclaim") the decree: The Lord has said to Me, "You are my Son, Today I have begotten You." This Davidic King is by birth and promise the "Son of God." This is observed in the Baptism of Jesus, "This is my Beloved Son" (Matt. 3:17; Mark 1:11, Luke 3:22) and in Isaiah 42:1, "In whom I am well pleased." Jesus is the Lord's Anointed, the Messiah, the Christ. He is also the Servant of the Lord, the Suffering Servant of Isaiah's prophecy.
- Psalm 2:7 and Isaiah 42:1 are wed and the portrait of the Messiah is made clear. Acts 13:33 sees the resurrection as the occasion of vindication of Jesus' divine Sonship. Romans 1:4 can declare that Jesus Christ is "our Lord, who was born of the seed of David by the resurrection of the dead." Hebrews 1:5 can unite the theme of resurrection to heavenly exaltation and Hebrews 5:5 can further unite the Kingly motif with the priestly idea so that great David's greater Son is now exalted and enthroned as a King-Priest, a Messiah-Priest, after the order of Melchizedek (cf Ezk. 34; Is. 9:6-7).
- You want to know if Jesus is the anointed Son of God, the fulfillment of Ps. 2:7? Look to His empty tomb. Look to His exalted throne at God's right hand.

2) The Son will rule over the nations 2:8-9

- Malachi, the last of the prophets, opens the door for Messiah. Psalm 2, the first of the writings, sees Him come marching in!
- The book of Revelation beautifully develops the themes and trajectories of Psalm 2:8-9. (Rev. 2:26-27; 12:5; & 19:15)

IV. Fourth Stanza: See the blessed who respond to salvation's invitation 2:10-12

1) Be wise and instructed by the Lord 2:10

2) Serve and rejoice for the Lord 2:11

3) Honor and trust the Lord 2:12

Again we see a "fork in the road," 2 lives, 2 ways to live that life, 2 ways to end that life.

**Conclusion:** In Phil. 2:9-11 Paul speaks of God's exalted Messiah, the Lord Jesus Christ. The language is drawn from Is. 45:23 but the imagery from Psalm 2. Let us bow and kiss the exalted Son!

