

THE DIVIDED KINGDOM: SOLOMON'S SIN AND GOD'S PROMISE

2 SAMUEL 7:8-16, 1 KINGS 11:1-13 (ESV)

I. In response to Solomon's moral _____, _____

divided Israel into two kingdoms

A. During the reign of Rehoboam (Solomon's son)...

1. Ten northern tribes rejected Rehoboam and continued under the name _____.

2. Rehoboam maintained control over the tribe of _____ in the South (including Jerusalem and the Temple).

B. God maintained Solomon's throne in the South, because of _____ He made to his father, _____:

1. That David's royal line would never _____ and

2. That he will usher in an era of _____ for God's people,

3. So long as those kings _____ and _____ the Lord.

C. The consistent story of the Old Testament is that no human—royal or not—has the capacity to _____ or _____ the generational poison of sin.

II. Where Solomon and even David _____, Jesus

_____.

A. _____ became _____ in the royal line of David, so that a human king could save humanity from sin.

B. Reading the story of the Divided Kingdom through the lens of the Gospel reminds us that:

1. Humanity's hope for salvation is grounded in Jesus' divinity,

_____, and _____.

2. Even when history seems out of control, God is still on His

_____ and His promises are _____.

3. God wields His sovereignty out of _____ for

_____.