

THE KEY OF DAVID

1. Jesus has the power and authority to “open or shut” (allow or disallow) people entrance into His Kingdom, and only He can give knowledge concerning the Kingdom Of God.
 - a. Jesus gives a “key” to those who have true faith in Him.
 - b. They use this key to OPEN and UNLOCK the understanding of scripture.
2. In Jesus’ day, there was an “attendant, assistant or officer” who was given the key to a vault or locker which contained the scriptures. He used the key to unlock and give them to the rabbi for him to read and give the interpretation. The two working together in this way, gave understanding to the people; see Luke 4:17,20; Luke 11:52.

The Key Of David Is Associated With The Church Of Philadelphia

- A. Philadelphia is translated “brotherly love”; Revelation 3:7-12.
- B. Their love for Jesus is revealed by their works and obedience to Him; He has no words of rebuke or correction for them. He (Jesus Christ) is mentioned four times in Rev. 3:7.
 1. Jesus Christ directly leads the Church of Philadelphia in truth, while others are “casting truth to the ground”; Daniel 8:11-12; John 8:31-32.
 2. Jesus says that they have an open door that no man can shut; Job 12:14; Acts 14:27; 1 Corinthians 16:9.
 3. They have a “little strength”: were small in number and material resources. They have obeyed His word and have not denied His name (Jesus Christ alone rules them).
 4. Because they have kept the word of His patience, they shall be kept from the “hour of trial”, which shall come upon all the world; Rev. 3:10.
 5. This remnant of faithful saints will be given ruling, governmental authority as kings and priests unto God. Here is the “key” principle: those who have been personally ruled by Jesus Christ Himself, have the promise that they shall become rulers when He returns to establish His Kingdom, even as it was promised to David that his throne would be established forever; 1 Chronicles 17:14; Revelation 3:7.
 6. Those who say they are “Jews” but are not (the synagogue of Satan, apostates), shall fall at the feet of this church because they follow the Lord Jesus Christ, which makes them true spiritual Jews; Rev. 3:9; Rom. 2:28-29; Eph. 2:11-18; Deut. 30:6.

The Key Of David Is Associated With Stewardship

- A. Jesus gives us guidelines concerning the stewardship of His house:
 1. Holiness and truthfulness are necessary qualities of stewards; Exod. 18:21-22; Rev. 3:7
 2. He wants us to be faithful stewards of the holy mysteries of God; 1 Cor. 2:7-14; 4:1-2:
 - a. The mystery of the Kingdom of God; Mark 4:11
 - b. The mystery of iniquity; 2 Thessalonians 2:7
 - c. The mystery of godliness; 1 Timothy 3:16
 - d. The mystery of the Church; Ephesians 3:1-6
 - e. The mystery of the Gospel; Romans 16:25-26
 3. Because Jesus has the “Key of David”, He opens and shuts doors that believers need to go through related to their task of the Great Commission.
 4. In ancient days, keys were worn on the shoulders of officials; Isaiah 9:6; 22:22.
 5. Authority will be transferred from unfaithful to faithful stewards; Isaiah 22:15-23:
 - a. Shebna was a palace administrator, a position which carried great kingdom influence.

- b. Shebna dishonored his office due to pride and self-indulgence. He was planning to build a grand sepulcher (a memorial) for himself and his family.
 - c. Like Judas, Shebna was unfaithful with the king's "treasury"; he abused and mishandled his stewardship regarding the precious things of God; John 12:6; 13:29.
 - d. Shebna was building his own work, seeking to make himself a name, and wanted to "carve out" a tribute to himself IN A ROCK; Isaiah 22:16.
 - e. Shebna was driven from his station or "office". He was thrust out and replaced by Hilkiyah, who was clothed with Shebna's "robe", strengthened with his "girdle" (priestly vestment), and the "government" was committed into his hand.
6. The handling of both material goods and spiritual riches has a direct relation to rewards in our future life. Responsible oversight of the Lord's gifts and resources are recorded in God's books; 1 Peter 4:10; Revelation 20:12.
- B. Parables that Jesus told illustrate faithful and unfaithful stewards/servants:
1. Matthew 24:45-51; Luke 12:42 – Parable of the Faithful and the Evil Servant:
 - a. Different servants are presently ruling in some capacity in God's "house".
 - b. The reward of the faithful servant (steward) is promotion to service in a higher sphere
 - c. Unfaithful servants are "cut asunder"; Matthew 24:51.
 2. Luke 16:10 – Parable of the Dishonest Steward:
 - a. This unjust steward was not willfully dishonest, but he wasted his master's goods.
 - b. His master had placed confidence in him, and had delegated to him the legal right to handle his property and business affairs.
 - c. As a result of his wasteful practices, he was threatened with the loss of his stewardship. He had come to the "end of his game", but Jesus said he conducted himself wisely and skillfully, in that he laid up a future store of treasure for himself (in the worldly sense); Luke 16:8.
 3. Luke 19:12-26 – Parable of the Ten Pounds:
 - a. The "nobleman" delivered a pound (a responsibility) to each of his 10 servants telling them to increase it by trading. They were to "occupy" until the time of his return.
 - b. The man who received the highest reward is a type of the 100-fold Christian, who was active and faithful to the full limit of his ability; Matt. 13:23; Luke 19:17.
 - c. Rewards are received in proportion to the degree of men's faithful service and sacrifice. Talents which are used grow in value and service in the Kingdom of God.

The Key Of David Is Associated With A Crown:

1. Jesus, the "Son of David", fulfilled the Davidic covenant. He is the King of kings who wears many crowns; 1 Kings 2:45; Revelation 19:12.
2. A crown is an emblem of authority and power.
3. A crown is symbolic of a reward.
4. The Church of Philadelphia is told to "hold fast" to what they have, and let no man take your "crown"; Rev. 3:11. Crowns mentioned in scripture are related to rewards:
 - a. Crown of Rejoicing – for those who win others to Christ; 1 Thessalonians 2:19.
 - b. Crown of Righteousness – for those who look for and love Christ's return; 2 Tim. 4:8
 - c. Crown of Glory – for those who faithfully teach and preach God's word; 1 Peter 5:4.
 - d. Incorruptible Crown – for those who run a good race in the Christian life; 1 Cor. 9:25
 - e. Crown of Life – for those who suffer for the name of Christ, who lay their lives down for Him; Revelation 2:10.

The Key Of David Is Associated With The Revelation Of The Temple:

David had the “key” (the pattern, the understanding by revelation) of the “Temple” plans, which he gave to his son, Solomon, who built it; 1 Chronicles 28:11-13.

A. The Old Testament Temple was a literal building.

1. It was a reflection of that which exists in the heavenly realm.
2. It was a shadow or type of that which would be fulfilled under the New Covenant.

B. The New Testament Temple (Church) is a spiritual building, revealed through:

1. Jesus the Head of the Church, is the living Temple of God; John 2:19; Rev. 21:22.
2. The Individual Believer, who is called the temple of the Holy Spirit; 1 Cor. 3:16-17.
3. The Corporate Body of Believers are a temple, consisting of many “living stones”; Eph. 2:20-22; 2 Corinthians 6:16; 1 Peter 2:5.

C. The overcomer in the Church of Philadelphia will be made a PILLAR in the (end-time) Temple of his God; Revelation 3:12. The PILLAR CONCEPT is revealed in both the Old and New Testaments:

1. A pillar is symbolic of an important or influential person; Galatians 2:9.
2. A pillar is a symbol of strength; it is immovable and unshakeable. It does not collapse under pressure (the city of Philadelphia experienced frequent earthquakes).
3. A pillar is “set up”; it is established as a permanent fixture; 1 Kings 7:21-22.
4. Names and images were inscribed upon pillars in ancient days. Three names will be written on the overcomer: the name of God, the name of the City of God (the New Jerusalem), and a new name; Revelation 3:12; 22:4.-7.
5. The Davidic Covenant was fulfilled in Jesus Christ; Isaiah 9:6-7. Two distinct elements concerning the Messiah, were revealed in Solomon’s Temple by the two “pillars of brass” that were erected; 1 Kings 7:21-22; 2 Chronicles 3:15-17. The Messiah would be a descendant of David from both the male and female side:
 - a. “David’s seed” (Solomon); Ps. 89:3-4, 28-29; 2 Sam. 7:12-13; (Joseph was a male descendant of Solomon, who was the son of David); Matthew 1:6-16.
 - b. “David’s womb” (Mary: a female descendant of David); Psalm 132:11; Is. 7:13-14; Luke 3:23-31.
 - c. Genetically speaking, Jesus the Messiah is the Son of God (by the Holy Spirit), and the Son of David through the womb of Mary. Legally, Jesus was heir to the throne of David and Solomon because Mary was “espoused” to Joseph when she became pregnant by the Holy Spirit.
6. The two pillars that stood at the entrance of the temple were “named”:
 - a. One pillar was named “JACHIN” and it means “Yah Will Establish”; 1 Chronicles 17:11-14. This points to king Solomon.
 - b. The other pillar was named “BOAZ” and it means “By His Strength”; 1 Chronicles 17:7-8. This points to king David.
 - c. Each of the pillars had “capitals”, a bowl structure like a “lily” (symbol of purity, resurrection) on top. They were decorated with “chains” (indicates royalty) and hundreds of “pomegranate” images (seed of kings).
7. The overcomers are “pillars”, the King’s descendants, who will be established within God’s government. They shall rule and reign through the power and authority entrusted to them by the Lord Jesus Christ; Jeremiah 23:5-6; Revelation 3:9,12.

