

## The Song of Solomon

### Introduction

Why study this book?

- It is, and has always been, a part of the canon of Scripture.
  - As such it is profitable for us “for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness: that the man of God may be perfect, throughly furnished unto all good works.” (II Timothy 3:16-17)
- Marriage is a picture of the Gospel (Ephesians 5:32)
- This is the only surviving song that Solomon wrote out of 1,005 (I Kings 4:32)
- It is the “song of songs” and, so, it is worth our study and attention.

The main characters and who they represent:

- Solomon – represents Christ
  - The King of Israel and the son of David
  - His name means “peace”
  - He was the king endowed with wisdom, glory, and honor
  - In life he failed to live up to what he was supposed to be
- The Shulamite woman, the choice bride of Solomon – represents the church
  - Some reference to her as a “shunammite” despite it being a fundamentally different term.
    - They do this to project that Abishag, the young woman who comforted David in his final days, was the choice bride of Solomon
  - “Shulamite” is derived from the name of Solomon. The term literally means “the wife of Solomon.” She is called by his name
    - The saved soul is called by the name of Christ. We bear His name.
  - There is strong textual evidence to suggest that the Shulamite was Pharoah’s daughter.
    - S.o.S. 1:5-6 – references to her skin colour and her being a foreigner
    - S.o.S. 1:9 – her beauty is compared to Pharoah’s chariots
    - S.o.S. 6:8-9 – indicates that there is one woman who was more special to Solomon than any other
    - I Kings 11:1 – states that Solomon “loved many strange women *together with the daughter of Pharoah*”
    - I Kings 3:1, 7:8, II Chronicles 8:11 – references to houses built for the daughter of Pharoah
    - Egypt represents the world. It would be fitting that the daughter of Pharoah typify the blood-bought bride of Christ.