Crossroads International Church Singapore Dr. Rick Griffith

Title

21 Jan 2018 Message 13 of 66

NLT 60 Minutes

**Be Established**

***Book of 1 Chronicles***

**Topic:** Security

**Subject:** How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?

**Complement:** Be established with Christ as your foundation.

**Purpose:** The listeners will establish their trust in Jesus alone.

**Attribute:** We worship the God of Firm Foundation

**Reading:** 1 Chron 17:11-14

**Song:** Firm Foundation, How Firm a Foundation

# Introduction

### Interest: Sometimes the Bible just doesn’t make sense—so we abandon our read-through-the-Bible program.

Genealogy

(4 slides)

Study

### Curiosity: In no book is this more evident than 1 Chronicles. Why Chronicles?

#### The nine chapters of genealogies are boring!

#### It is also another book about David when we’ve already read Samuel and Kings. Why Chronicles?

#### The preceding history that the people knew about was the account in Kings—a history that had been around for 100 years. Wasn’t that enough?

Map

##### Well, is one gospel sufficient? God seems not to think so, for he gave us four gospels.

##### Likewise, the Lord obviously felt the need for us to have at least two accounts of Israel’s history, so he moved godly men to give the Chronicles.

Chart

Subject

### Intro to MPI: Why would God invest six books about David?

### Preview: Today we’ll see why God focused so much on David—and then why God sent Jesus as David’s descendant 1000 years later.

### Text: We’ll survey the first part of the Book of Chronicles called 1 Chronicles. It is past of the two histories God planned for Israel.

2 Histories

(2 slides)

(So why this huge emphasis on David in 1 Chronicles? Well, what was Israel’s *major problem* through the ages? Was it the economy where they didn’t have enough money? Was it climate change? No, none of these…)

# I. God established David’s kingdom to promote temple worship over idolatry.

MP

(3 slides)

[The LORD exalted David because David exalted God.]

## The genealogy from Adam to 450 BC showed David’s throne absent but his line still present due to God’s grace (1 Chron 1–9).

1

(7 slides)

### Genealogies back to Adam emphasizing David’s line taught that his throne was absent but his line still existed due to God’s grace even eight generations after the exile (1 Chron 1–3).

#### Background: Chronicles doesn’t just rehash Israel’s history. It gives hope.

##### It was written about 120 years after Kings to show that David’s line still existed among the people.

##### Consider all that had transpired—the entire nation destroyed, the king and the people deported, living among the most idolatrous nation ever (Babylon), and worst of all that the temple system gone for generations with no sacrifices. Was there any hope?

##### The answer? Yes, there is always hope! Not only were David’s descendants among them, but the temple was soon rebuilt on its ancient spot!

##### “They needed to be reminded that the Lord was with them and that they still had a glorious future because God was faithful to His covenants. The nation’s apostasy had brought it down, but the nation would rise again.”[[1]](#footnote-1)

##### “All the books of the Bible, thus far, from Genesis to II Kings have pursued a chronological succession of events, right from Adam's creation to Judah's captivity; but now with the Chronicles we come to a writing which does not carry us forward . . . but goes back and reviews the whole story in order to derive and apply a vital lesson, namely, that *the nation's response to God is the decisive factor in its history and destiny”* (J. Sidlow Baxter, 2:179). Technically, 2 Chronicles 36:21-23 does carry the account forward, but these three verses cover only 48 more years to the return from exile under Cyrus.

#### Need: Are you firmly established in a shaky world? Do you also need reassurance?

##### Imagine the opposition towards your faith—yet the Lord is with you as well!

##### Our genealogy goes even farther than this one because it ultimately arrives at Jesus (Matt 1:1-17).

2-3

(10 slides)

##### More specifically, our response must be one of worship! Chronicles teaches that we are truly established like David when we worship the true God.

### Genealogies of the 12 tribes emphasized Judah (4:1-23), Benjamin, and Levi (6:3-80) to remind Israel to respect the Davidic and priestly lines (1 Chron 4–8).

4-8

(15 slides)

#### By the time we get to Chronicles, the nation had been judged, sent into exile and returned to the land. Yet the question remained: Had the Jews learned the lessons from history? Were they committed to be the people of God or once again get caught up in idolatry?

#### We learn from parallel accounts at this time (such as Ezra 1–6, Haggai and Zechariah) that they still struggled with some key problems:

##### The brave Jews who returned to Jerusalem from modern-day Iraq came back to a “city” with broken down walls, little infrastructure, no homes for them to live in, and fields that needed to be plowed again so they could even have food.

##### No more kings of Israel ruled on the throne in Jerusalem. Instead, they had to submit to their Persian overlords.

##### A new group of people just to the north called Samaritans had resulted from intermarriage of Jews and other conquered peoples brought into the land. Another 100 years later they also struggled with intermarriage with pagans (Ezra 9; Neh 10).

##### The remnant of Judah misplaced priorities by building their paneled homes instead of rebuilding the house of the LORD (Haggai 1:6)

##### When the temple was finally finished 20 years later, it was a far cry from the glory of Solomon’s temple (Hag 2:3).

##### The grand kingdom promised by the prophets certainly hadn’t arrived yet! No doubt they were tempted towards discouragement.

### The genealogy of priests and Levites close to the time of the compiler emphasized the legitimate priesthood required to worship the LORD (9:1-34).

9

(3 slides)

#### Priests needed to descend directly from Aaron, so here Israel was instructed that the actual, legitimate priestly line was among them as well as the kingly line.

#### God always preserves us to worship him. We may not have all the perks of freedom to worship, but we can always still worship. The founding of the USA is an example of God preserving Christians to worship him.

USA

(12 slides0

### The genealogy of Saul repeats 8:29-40 almost identically to introduce the death of Saul and succession of David that immediately follows (9:35-44).

## God blessed David so Israel would imitate his passion for temple worship (1 Chron 10–29).

10

(4 slides)

13

(3 slides)

21

(8 slides)

### *God made David king* after God removed Saul as unfit for the kingship to show David as the ideal king (1 Chron 10–12).

#### Saul’s shameful death contrasts with David’s exaltation as the Messianic ideal, upon whom the rest of Chronicles is based (1 Chron 10).

#### David's best warriors who secured his kingdom and Jerusalem are listed to show that David as a near ideal king could rally strong support from his men (1 Chron 11–12).

11-12

(3 slides)

### *God rewarded David's respect for the ark* by promising the permanent dynasty of the Davidic Covenant to show how obedience leads to blessing (1 Chron 13–17).

#### God taught his holiness to David by killing Uzzah when David incorrectly brought the ark to Jerusalem as the new religious and political capital (1 Chron 13).

#### God blessed David as king though his palace, numerous wives and children, and victories over the Philistines (1 Chron 14).

14

(2 slides)

#### God blessed David’s humility after the Uzzah incident when David respectfully transported the ark to Jerusalem with sacrifices, music, and dancing (1 Chron 15–16).

15-16

(5 slides)

#### God rewarded David's desire to build God a house by promising David a house (dynasty) in the Davidic Covenant to teach blessing for obedience (1 Chron 17).

17

(3 slides)

### *God rewarded David with victory* over the Philistines and other nations to show him as a righteous king to whom God had promised an eternal dynasty (1 Chron 18–20).

18-20

(7 slides)

### *God blessed David’s worship* by selecting the temple site, organizing the materials and leaders, and commissioning the work to encourage temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).

#### God identified the temple site in David's prideful census of his military might by stopping his judgment at this site (1 Chron 21).

#### David prepared for the temple construction by collecting the materials and charging Solomon and Israel's leaders to build it (1 Chron 22).

22

(3 slides)

#### David prepared for the temple service by organizing the leaders for the new temple worship since the tabernacle would soon be obsolete (1 Chron 23–26).

##### The Levites (Gershonites, Kohathites, and Merarites) took new maintenance roles since their tabernacle moving roles would be unnecessary (1 Chron 23).

23

(2 slides)

##### The priests became 24 divisions to offer sacrifices before the LORD in two-week rotations each year (1 Chron 24).

24

(2 slides)

##### The musicians were organized into instrumentalists and singers to offer praise to the LORD in the ministry of prophesying (1 Chron 25).

25

(3 slides)

##### The temple officers were organized into gatekeepers, treasurers, and administrators for smooth functioning of the temple (1 Chron 26).

26

(2 slides)

#### David organized the leaders of the nation of Israel into a unified military and political structure to safeguard the temple from enemies (1 Chron 27).

27

(2 slides)

#### David's final acts before his death affirmed the temple's importance (1 Chron 28–29).

28

(3 slides)

##### David commissioned Israel and Solomon to follow God’s design for the temple building and service by Levites and priests (1 Chron 28).

29

(3 slides)

##### David gave his own wealth, accepted the people's gifts, praised God publicly, and reaffirmed Solomon as heir to affirm the temple's importance (1 Chron 29).

(God established Israel in a shaky time by assuring them that the Davidic line would remain among them so they should continue their temple construction and worship. But for you here is your subject: How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?)

MPI

# II. Be established by worshipping Jesus as David’s heir.

MP

[Worship Christ as your firm foundation—He alone fulfills the promises to David.]

## We have had no temple in Jerusalem for nearly 2000 years.

Destroyed

(3 slides)

1 Cor 6:19

## Jesus is the true temple today—so worship him instead of idols for a firm foundation (John 2).

John 2

(19 slides)

## Our bodies are also temples of the Spirit—so we should likewise be holy (1 Cor 6:19).

Subject

(How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?)

# Conclusion

### Be established with Christ as your foundation (Main Idea).

MI

### Main Points

MPI

#### God established David’s kingdom *to promote temple worship* over idolatry.

MPII

#### Be established by worshipping Jesus as David’s heir.

Firm

(9 slides)

### Your firm foundation against life’s storms so you do not sink must be built upon brick-by-brick as you build on God’s Word.

How Firm a Found

### Exhortation: “How Firm a Foundation” shows that Jesus is our sure foundation for living.

#### Verse 1

How Firm

V. 1

How firm a foundation ye saints of the Lord  
Is laid for your faith in His excellent word  
What more can He say than to you He hath said  
To you who for refuge to Jesus have fled

How Firm

V. 2

#### Verse 2

Fear not I am with thee O be not dismayed  
For I am thy God I will still give thee aid  
I'll strengthen thee help thee  
And cause thee to stand  
Upheld by My gracious omnipotent hand

How Firm

V. 3

#### Verse 3

In every condition in sickness in health  
In poverty's vale or abounding in wealth  
At home and abroad on the land on the sea  
As thy days may demand shall thy strength ever be

How Firm

V. 4

#### Verse 4

When through the deep waters He calls thee to go  
The rivers of grief shall not thee overflow  
For He will be with thee in trouble to bless  
And sanctify to thee thy deepest distress

How Firm

V. 5

#### Verse 5

When through fiery trials thy pathway shall lie  
My grace all-sufficient shall be thy supply  
The flames shall not hurt thee I only design  
Thy dross to consume and thy gold to refine

How Firm

V. 6

#### Verse 6

The soul that on Jesus hath leaned for repose  
I will not I will not desert to its foes  
That soul though all hell should endeavor to shake  
I'll never no never no never forsake

CCLI Song # 107816

Unknown

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### Prayer

Prayer

# Preliminary Questions

**Verses Questions**

# Context: What did the author record just prior to this passage?

### The preceding history that the people knew about was the account in Kings—a history that had been around for 100 years. Wasn’t that enough?

#### Well, is one gospel sufficient? God seems not to think so, for he gave us four gospels.

#### Likewise, the Lord obviously felt the need for us to have at least two accounts of Israel’s history, so he moved godly men to give the Chronicles.

# Purpose: Why is this passage in the Bible?

### “All the books of the Bible, thus far, from Genesis to II Kings have pursued a chronological succession of events, right from Adam's creation to Judah's captivity; but now with the Chronicles we come to a writing which does not carry us forward . . . but goes back and reviews the whole story in order to derive and apply a vital lesson, namely, that *the nation's response to God is the decisive factor in its history and destiny”* (J. Sidlow Baxter, 2:179). Technically, 2 Chronicles 36:21-23 does carry the account forward, but these three verses cover only 48 more years to the return from exile under Cyrus.

### More specifically, our response must be one of worship! Chronicles teaches that we are truly established like David when we worship the true God.

# Background: What historical context helps us understand this passage?

### By the time we get to Chronicles, the nation had been judged, sent into exile and returned to the land. Yet the question remained: Had the Jews learned the lessons from history? Were they committed to be the people of God or once again get caught up in idolatry?

### We learn from parallel accounts at this time (such as Ezra 1–6, Haggai and Zechariah) that they still struggled with some key problems:

#### The brave Jews who returned to Jerusalem from modern-day Iraq came back to a “city” with broken down walls, little infrastructure, no homes for them to live in, and fields that needed to be plowed again so they could even have food.

#### No more kings of Israel ruled on the throne in Jerusalem. Instead, they had to submit to their Persian overlords.

#### A new group of people just to the north called Samaritans had resulted from intermarriage of Jews and other conquered peoples brought into the land. Another 100 years later they also struggled with intermarriage with pagans (Ezra 9; Neh 10).

#### The remnant of Judah misplaced priorities by building their paneled homes instead of rebuilding the house of the LORD (Haggai 1:6)

#### When the temple was finally finished 20 years later, it was a far cry from the glory of Solomon’s temple (Hag 2:3).

#### The grand kingdom promised by the prophets certainly hadn’t arrived yet! No doubt they were tempted towards discouragement.

# Questions

### Why was it so important for God to bring the people back to the land?

### Why do we have a second historical account that covers the same time period as Samuel and Kings?

# Tentative Main Ideas

Be established in your worship

How does God establish us when our foundations are destroyed?

# Illustrations That Apply

### Julie Andrews in *The Sound of Music* sings, “Let’s start at the very beginning” to assure the Von Trapp family that is good to build upon a good foundation of music before we move onto more difficult music. The same is true in our spiritual foundation, so the book of Chronicles starts right at “the very beginning” with Adam and builds from there.

### Our church has had more people and programs in the past than we have today—just like the remnant community that first read Chronicles could look back in their memory at Solomon’s amazing temple. Yet—just like them—even if things are not as glorious as previous days, God is still with us.

# Old Testament Survey Notes

**1 Chronicles**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **David’s Line Established** | | | | | | | |
| **David’s Line** | | | | **David’s Concern (Ark/Temple)** | | | |
| **Chapters 1–9** | | | | **Chapters 10–29** | | | |
| **Genealogy** | | | | **History** | | | |
| **Ancestry** | | | | **Activity** | | | |
| **Saul’s Throne to David** | | | | **David’s Throne to Solomon** | | | |
| **4143-1011 BC (3132 years)** | | | | **1011-971 BC (40 years)** | | | |
| **Davidic Line**  **1–3** | **Tribal**  **Lines**  **4–8** | **Priests/**  **Levites**  **9:1-34** | **Saul’s Line**  **9:35-44** | **Accession**  **to Throne**  **10–12** | **Respect for Ark**  **13–17** | **Military Victories**  **18–20** | **Temple  Prep.**  **21–29** |

**Key Word: Establishment**

**Key Verse: “I declare that the LORD will build a house for you: When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for me, and I will establish his throne forever. I will be his father, and he will be my son. I will never take my love away from him, as I took it away from your predecessor. I will set him over my house and my kingdom forever; his throne will be established forever” (1 Chron. 17:10b-14).**

**Summary Statement:**

**The spiritual view on the *establishment* of David’s kingdom admonishes the remnant to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.**

**Applications:**

**Trust in God’s unconditional promises.**

**Worship God in his way—not in your own.**

**Ask God to enable you to see history and world events from his divine perspective.**

**1 Chronicles**

**Introduction**

**I. Title** Like the Books of Samuel and Kings, so the Books of Chronicles originally comprised one scroll. The Hebrew name (~ymyh yrbd *Dibere Hayyamim*) translates "The Words (Accounts, Events) of the Days," which in modern idiom means "The Events of the Times." The book was divided in the 250 BC Septuagint with the name *Paraleipomenon*, "Of Things Omitted," referring to data lacking in Samuel and Kings. However, this title wrongly implies that Chronicles merely supplies omissions in Kings, which does not explain the parallel accounts and different emphases. The English title "Chronicles" is perhaps best. It stems from Jerome's Latin Vulgate (ca. AD 395) as he felt it chronicles the entire sacred history.

**II. Authorship**

A. External Evidence: The Talmud maintains that Ezra the priest authored the work, while some Talmudists believe that Nehemiah completed the genealogical tables (1 Chron. 1–9).

B. Internal Evidence: The content verifies Ezra’s authorship since it emphasizes the temple, the priesthood, and the kingly line of David in Judah. The style is very similar to the Book of Ezra, and both share a priestly perspective: genealogies, temple worship, priestly ministry, and obeying the Law (*TTTB*, 100). Ezra's authorship is especially supported by the fact that Ezra 1:1-3 repeats the closing verses of 2 Chronicles 36:22-23 almost identically.

**III. Circumstances**

A. Date: References to Judah’s deportation (1 Chron. 6:15; 9:1) show that the work was compiled after 586 BC, but another key passage shows the books were compiled after the return from Babylon. This passage (1 Chron. 3:17-24) reveals that the latest person recorded in Chronicles is Anani (v. 24) of the eighth generation from Jehoiachin (v. 17), who was taken captive to Babylon in 598 BC. Assuming 25 years for each of these eight generations places Anani's birth ca. 425 to 400 BC. However, Ezra authored the work and his ministry in Scripture does not stretch beyond ca. 445 (cf. Neh. 12:36). Therefore, the best estimate of the time of the compilation is between about 450-425 BC. The record of the Return (2 Chron. 36:22-23) also argues for a postexilic date.

B. Recipients: Using the above date of 450-425 BC for compilation, the original readers must have been Jews who had been back in the land for about a century and probably had recently experienced the reconstruction of the Jerusalem walls under Nehemiah.

C. Occasion: The Book of Kings (covering about the same period as Chronicles) had been written a century earlier (ca. 550 BC) and would certainly have been deposited in Jerusalem. They already had the book of Kings, so why did Ezra see a need to re-write the nation’s history in Chronicles? The answer lies in his focus on the temple, designed to prevent the people from ever returning to the high places. Thus Kings records the history from a political/ethical standpoint, but Chronicles provides the spiritual/priestly view. It reminded the people that David's royal line still remained to encourage the small remnant that had returned and built a meager temple compared to Solomon's (cf. Hag. 2:3). Thus Chronicles was recorded to bolster the hopes of those who saw only a vague reminiscence of the glory of former days.

**IV. Characteristics**

A. “All the books of the Bible, thus far, from Genesis to II Kings have pursued a chronological succession of events, right from Adam's creation to Judah's captivity; but now with the Chronicles we come to a writing which does not carry us forward . . . but goes back and reviews the whole story in order to derive and apply a vital lesson, namely, that *the nation's response to God is the decisive factor in its history and destiny”* (J. Sidlow Baxter, 2:179). Technically, 2 Chronicles 36:21-23 does carry the account forward, but these three verses cover only 48 more years to the return from exile under Cyrus.

B. Chronicles covers the same period of Jewish history begun in 2 Samuel (=1 Chron.) and stretches past 2 Kings (= 2 Chron.). This kingdom period charted appears as such:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  | 1 Chronicles | | 2 Chronicles | | | | | | |
| *Books* | 1 Samuel | 2 Samuel | | 1 Kings | | 2 Kings | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |
| *Kings* | Saul | David | | Solomon-Ahaziah | | Ahaziah-Zedekiah | |
|  |  |  | |  | |  | |
| *Dates* | 1043 | 1011 | | 971 852 | 852 722 586 560 | | | | | 538 | |
|  |  |  | |  |  | | | | |  | |
| *Kingdom* | ----------United------------ | | ------Divided------- | | | | -Surviving- | | -Returned- | | | |

C. By way of review (this section repeated from 1 Kings notes, p. 221), while the Books of Kings and Chronicles overlap in their records of the kingdom period, some notable differences in emphases can be cited (Constable, *BKC*, 1:484; Merrill, *BKC*, 1:591; Zuck, *BTOT*, 162):

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Kings** | **Chronicles** |
| **Kings of…** | Israel and Judah | Judah (almost exclusively) |
| **Elements** | Royal/prophetic | Priestly (temple and worship) |
| **Evaluation** | Based on Mosaic Law | Based on David/worship of Yahweh |
| **Purpose** | Ethical: Judging both nations | Covenant: Blessing Judah due to David |
| **Author** | Jeremiah the prophet/priest | Ezra the priest |
| **Faith** | Man's faithlessness | God's faithfulness |
| **Outlook** | Negative: rebellion/tragedy | Positive: hope amidst apostasy/tragedy |
| **Recipients** | Exilic Jews (ca. 560 BC) | Postexilic Jews (ca. 440 BC) |
| **Chronology** | 971-586 BC | 1011-538 BC |
| **Emphasis** | Political: emphasizes the throne | Spiritual: emphasizes the temple |
| **Content** | Historical | Theological |
| **Attributes** | God's justice | God's grace |
| **Protagonist** | Human responsibility | Divine sovereignty |

Memory Acronym: KEEP A FORCE CAP (using the first letters of each category above)

D. If one includes the genealogical section (1 Chron. 1–9; beginning 4143 BC, see p. 84) with the narrative (1 Chron. 10–2 Chron. 36; concluding 538 BC) the original single book of Chronicles covers more time than any book of Scripture (3606 years!).

E. Chronicles is unique in that it contains the largest genealogy in the Bible (1 Chron. 1–9).

F. The Book of Chronicles appears last in the Hebrew Bible (see p. 51).

**Argument**

The central idea in Chronicles that unifies the entire account is the temple. The author emphasizes the temple to encourage the returned remnant with the spiritual/divine view that while the Davidic *throne* is not among them, the Davidic *line* and *God Himself* is (1 Chron. 1–9); consequently, the people should learn from the judgment of their ancestors' idolatry and worship him correctly with the temple as the center of the nation's worship. The chief matter in David's reign is his abundant preparations for building the temple (1 Chron. 10–29), the major part of the account of Solomon's reign is the construction and dedication of the temple (2 Chron. 1–9), and the remainder of the book includes only the kings of Judah as the northern kingdom is not related to the temple and the Davidic line (2 Chron. 10–36). Thus the emphasis on temple worship in Jerusalem alone is given to re-establish proper worship after many years of idolatry at various worship places.

**Synthesis**

**David’s line established**

**1–9 Genealogy of Davidic line**

1–3 Davidic line back to Adam

4–8 Tribes (esp. Judah, Benjamin, Levi)

9:1-34 Remnant priests/Levites

9:35-44 Saul

**10–29 David's concern for the ark/temple**

10–12 Accession

10 Saul's death

11–12 David's heroes

13–17 Respect for ark

13 Incorrect transport

14 Prosperity

15–16 Correct transport

17 Davidic Covenant

18–20 Military victories

21–29 Temple preparations

21 Sinful census

22 Materials and charge

23–26 Temple leader reorganization

27 Civil/Military leader reorganization

28–29 Temple priority–last acts of commissioning and offering

**Outline**

**Summary Statement for 1 Chronicles**

**The spiritual view on the *establishment* of David’s kingdom admonishes the remnant to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.**

# The genealogy from Adam to about 450 BC encouraged the remnant that while David’s throne was absent, his line was still present due to God’s grace (1 Chron 1–9).

## Genealogies back to Adam emphasizing David’s line taught that his throne was absent but his line still existed due to God’s grace even eight generations after the exile (1 Chron 1–3).

## Genealogies of the 12 tribes emphasized Judah (4:1-23), Benjamin, and Levi (6:3-80) to remind Israel to respect the Davidic and priestly lines (1 Chron 4–8).

## The genealogy of priests and Levites close to the time of the compiler emphasized the legitimate priesthood required to worship the LORD (9:1-34).

## The genealogy of Saul repeats 8:29-40 almost identically to introduce the death of Saul and succession of David that immediately follows (9:35-44).

# God blessed David’s reign for his passion to build a temple for the ark to show Israel proper worship (1 Chron 10–29).

## God made David king after Saul was removed as unfit for the kingship to show David as the ideal king (1 Chron 10–12).

### Saul’s shameful death contrasts with David’s exaltation as the Messianic ideal, upon whom the rest of Chronicles is based (1 Chron 10).

### David's best warriors who secured his kingdom and Jerusalem are listed to show that David as a near ideal king could rally strong support from his men (1 Chron 11–12).

## God rewarded David's respect for the ark by promising the Davidic Covenant with a permanent dynasty to show how obedience leads to blessing (1 Chron 13–17).

### God taught his holiness to David by killing Uzzah when David incorrectly brought the ark to Jerusalem as the new religious and political capital (1 Chron 13).

### God blessed David as king though his palace, numerous wives and children, and victories over the Philistines (1 Chron 14).

### God blessed David’s humility after the Uzzah incident when David respectfully transported the ark to Jerusalem with sacrifices, music, and dancing (1 Chron 15–16).

### God rewarded David's desire to build God a house by promising David a house (dynasty) in the Davidic Covenant to teach blessing for obedience (1 Chron 17).

## God rewarded David with victory over the Philistines and other nations to show him as a righteous king to whom God had promised an everlasting dynasty (1 Chron 18–20).

## God blessed David’s worship by selecting the temple site, organizing the materials and leaders, and commissioning the work to encourage temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).

### God identified the temple site in David's prideful census of his military might by stopping his judgment at this site (1 Chron 21).

### David prepared for the temple construction by collecting the materials and charging Solomon and Israel's leaders to build it (1 Chron 22).

### David prepared for the temple service by organizing the leaders for the new temple worship since the tabernacle would soon be obsolete (1 Chron 23–26).

#### The Levites (Gershonites, Kohathites, and Merarites) took new maintenance roles since their tabernacle moving roles would be unnecessary (1 Chron 23).

#### The priests divided into 24 divisions to offer sacrifices before the LORD in two-week rotations each year (1 Chron 24).

#### The musicians were organized into instrumentalists and singers to offer praise to the LORD in the ministry of prophesying (1 Chron 25).

#### The temple officers were organized into gatekeepers, treasurers, and administrators for smooth functioning of the temple (1 Chron 26).

### David organized the leaders of the nation of Israel into a unified military and political structure to safeguard the temple from enemies (1 Chron 27).

### David's final acts before his death affirmed the temple's importance (1 Chron 28–29).

#### David commissioned Israel and Solomon to follow God’s design for the temple building and service by Levites and priests (1 Chron 28).

#### David gave his own wealth, accepted the people's gifts, praised God publicly, and reaffirmed Solomon as heir to affirm the temple's importance (1 Chron 29).

**Be Established**

***1 Chronicles***

**Exegetical Outline (Steps 2-3)**

# *Exegetical Idea*: The reason God established David’s kingdom was to exalt temple worship instead of idolatry.

# The reason for the genealogy from Adam to 450 BC was to encourage the remnant that David’s throne was absent but his line still present due to God’s grace (1 Chron 1–9).

## Genealogies back to Adam emphasizing David’s line taught that his throne was absent but his line still existed due to God’s grace even eight generations after the exile (1 Chron 1–3).

## Genealogies of the 12 tribes emphasized Judah (4:1-23), Benjamin, and Levi (6:3-80) to remind Israel to respect the Davidic and priestly lines (1 Chron 4–8).

## The genealogy of priests and Levites close to the time of the compiler emphasized the legitimate priesthood required to worship the LORD (9:1-34).

## The genealogy of Saul repeats 8:29-40 almost identically to introduce the death of Saul and succession of David that immediately follows (9:35-44).

# The reason God established and blessed David’s reign was to encourage Israel to imitate David’s passion for temple worship (1 Chron 10–29).

## *God made David king* after Saul was removed as unfit for the kingship to show David as the ideal king (1 Chron 10–12).

### Saul’s shameful death contrasts with David’s exaltation as the Messianic ideal, upon whom the rest of Chronicles is based (1 Chron 10).

### David's best warriors who secured his kingdom and Jerusalem are listed to show that David as a near ideal king could rally strong support from his men (1 Chron 11–12).

## *God rewarded David's respect for the ark* by promising the Davidic Covenant with a permanent dynasty to show how obedience leads to blessing (1 Chron 13–17).

### God taught his holiness to David by killing Uzzah when David incorrectly brought the ark to Jerusalem as the new religious and political capital (1 Chron 13).

### God blessed David as king though his palace, numerous wives and children, and victories over the Philistines (1 Chron 14).

### God blessed David’s humility after the Uzzah incident when David respectfully transported the ark to Jerusalem with sacrifices, music, and dancing (1 Chron 15–16).

### God rewarded David's desire to build God a house by promising David a house (dynasty) in the Davidic Covenant to teach blessing for obedience (1 Chron 17).

## *God rewarded David with victory* over the Philistines and other nations to show him as a righteous king to whom God had promised an everlasting dynasty (1 Chron 18–20).

## *God blessed David’s worship* by selecting the temple site, organizing the materials and leaders, and commissioning the work to encourage temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).

**Purpose or Desired Listener Response (Step 4)**

The listeners will establish their trust in Jesus alone

**Homiletical Outline** (Cyclical inductive form)

# Introduction

### Interest: Sometimes the Bible just doesn’t make sense—so we abandon our read-through-the-Bible program.

### Curiosity: In no book is this more evident than 1 Chronicles. Why Chronicles?

### Intro to MPI: Why would God invest six books about David?

### Preview: Today we’ll see why God focused so much on David—and then why God sent Jesus as David’s descendant 1000 years later.

### Text: We’ll survey the first part of the Book of Chronicles called 1 Chronicles.

(So why this huge emphasis on David in 1 Chronicles? Well, what was Israel’s *major problem* through the ages? Was it the economy where they didn’t have enough money? Was it climate change? No, none of these…)

# I. God established David’s kingdom to promote temple worship over idolatry.

## The genealogy from Adam to 450 BC showed David’s throne absent but his line still present due to God’s grace (1 Chron 1–9).

### Genealogies back to Adam emphasizing David’s line taught that his throne was absent but his line still existed due to God’s grace even eight generations after the exile (1 Chron 1–3).

### Genealogies of the 12 tribes emphasized Judah (4:1-23), Benjamin, and Levi (6:3-80) to remind Israel to respect the Davidic and priestly lines (1 Chron 4–8).

### The genealogy of priests and Levites close to the time of the compiler emphasized the legitimate priesthood required to worship the LORD (9:1-34).

### The genealogy of Saul repeats 8:29-40 almost identically to introduce the death of Saul and succession of David that immediately follows (9:35-44).

## God blessed David so Israel would imitate his passion for temple worship (1 Chron 10–29).

### *God made David king* after God removed Saul as unfit for the kingship to show David as the ideal king (1 Chron 10–12).

### *God rewarded David's respect for the ark* by promising the permanent dynasty of the Davidic Covenant to show how obedience leads to blessing (1 Chron 13–17).

### *God rewarded David with victory* over the Philistines and other nations to show him as a righteous king to whom God had promised an eternal dynasty (1 Chron 18–20).

### *God blessed David’s worship* by selecting the temple site, organizing the materials and leaders, and commissioning the work to encourage temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).

(Subject: How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?)

# II. Be established by worshipping Jesus as David’s heir.

## We have had no temple in Jerusalem for nearly 2000 years.

## Jesus is the true temple today—so worship him instead of idols for a firm foundation (John 2).

## Our bodies are also temples of the Spirit—so we should likewise be holy (1 Cor 6:19).

(How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?)

# Conclusion

### Be established with Christ as your foundation (Main Idea).

### Main Points

#### God established David’s kingdom *to promote temple worship* over idolatry.

#### Be established by worshipping Jesus as David’s heir.

### Exhortation: “How Firm a Foundation” shows that Jesus is our sure foundation for living.



**Rick Griffith**

13 Jan 2018

Message 13 of 66

**Be Established**

***1 Chronicles***

# Introduction

\* Why would God invest six books about David?

# I. God established David’s kingdom to promote\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over idolatry.

## The genealogy from Adam to 440 BC showed David’s throne absent but his line still present due to God’s grace (1 Chron 1–9).

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### *God blessed David’s worship* by selecting the temple site, organizing the materials and leaders, and commissioning the work to encourage temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).

# II. Be established by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as David’s heir.

## Jesus is the true temple today—so worship him instead of idols for a firm foundation (John 2).

## Our bodies are also temples of the Spirit—so we should likewise be holy (1 Cor 6:19).

# Conclusion

### Be established with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as your foundation (Main Idea).

### “How Firm a Foundation” shows that Jesus is our sure foundation for living.

Download this sermon PPT and notes for free at BibleStudyDownloads.org/resource/old-testament-preaching/

Listen to this message online at cicfamily.com/sermon-listing/

**1 Chronicles**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **David’s Line Established** | | | | | | | |
| **David’s Line** | | | | **David’s Concern (Ark/Temple)** | | | |
| **Chapters 1–9** | | | | **Chapters 10–29** | | | |
| **Genealogy** | | | | **History** | | | |
| **Ancestry** | | | | **Activity** | | | |
| **Saul’s Throne to David** | | | | **David’s Throne to Solomon** | | | |
| **4143-1011 BC (3132 years)** | | | | **1011-971 BC (40 years)** | | | |
| **Davidic Line**  **1–3** | **Tribal**  **Lines**  **4–8** | **Priests/**  **Levites**  **9:1-34** | **Saul’s Line**  **9:35-44** | **Accession**  **to Throne**  **10–12** | **Respect for Ark**  **13–17** | **Military Victories**  **18–20** | **Temple  Prep.**  **21–29** |

**Key Word: Establishment**

**Key Verse: “I declare that the LORD will build a house for you: When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for me, and I will establish his throne forever. I will be his father, and he will be my son. I will never take my love away from him, as I took it away from your predecessor. I will set him over my house and my kingdom forever; his throne will be established forever” (1 Chron. 17:10b-14).**

**Summary Statement:**

**The spiritual view on the *establishment* of David’s kingdom admonishes the remnant to *proper temple worship*—not the idolatry of the past.**

**Applications:**

**Trust in God’s unconditional promises.**

**Worship God in his way—not in your own.**

**Ask God to enable you to see history and world events from his divine perspective.**

1. Paul N. Benware, *Survey of the OT,* 2nd ed. (Chicago: Moody, 1993), 132-33. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)