

1 Chronicles

David's Line Established



Key Word

**262
39**

Establishment

1 Chronicles

Theme

262

David's Line Established

1 Chronicles

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" (17:10b-14).**

1 Chronicles

Kingdom Statement

39

God's sovereign establishment of David's line (1–9) and David's concern for proper temple worship (10–29) reminded Israel not to repeat the idolatry of the past.

1 Chronicles



Summary Statement

The spiritual perspective on the **establishment** of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant with God's preservation of the Davidic line and to admonish them to proper temple worship—not the idolatry of the past.

1 Chronicles

Covenant

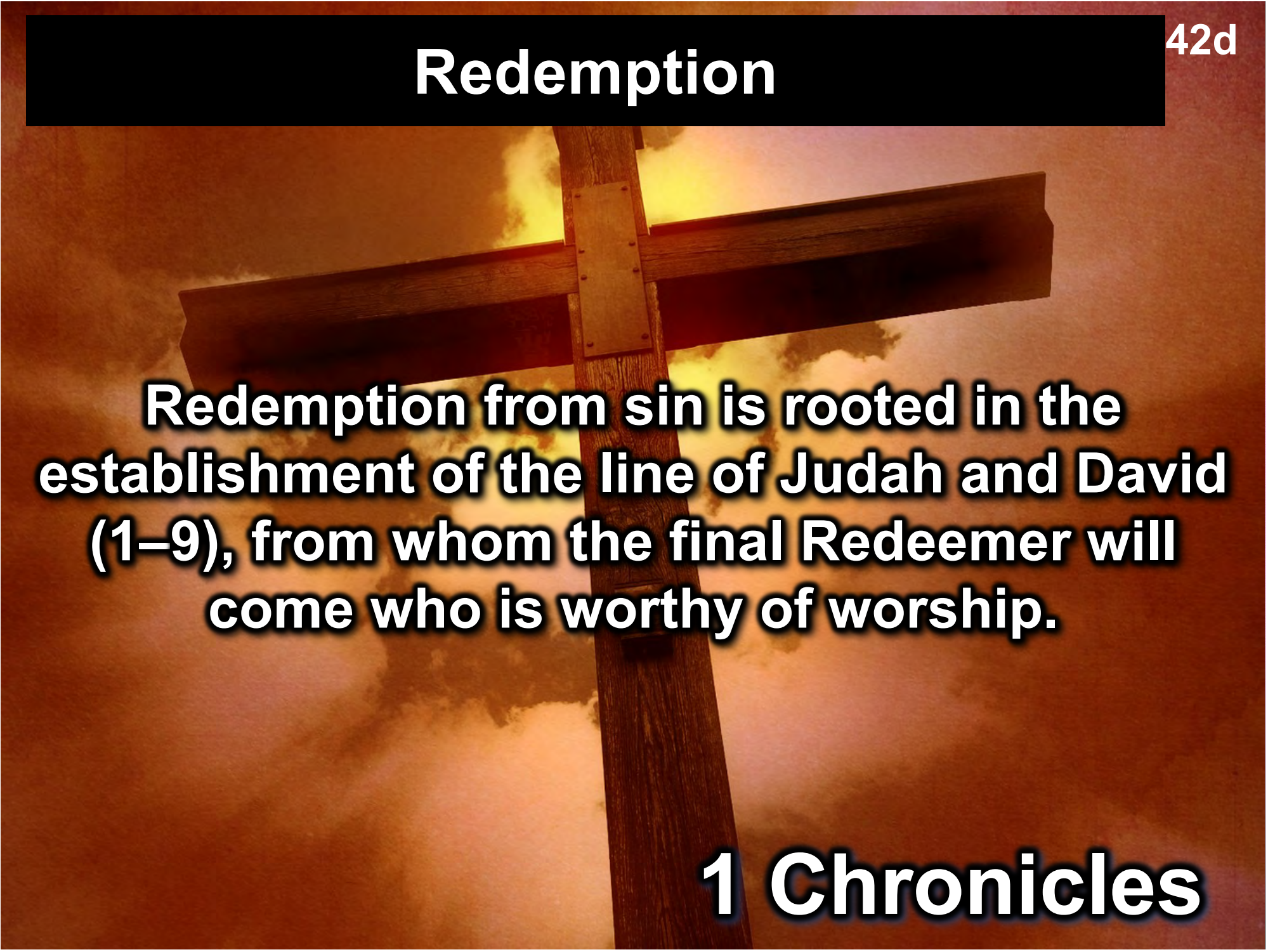
42d

The preservation of David's line during the exile (1–9; 17:10b-14) and his priority of worship model the remnant's proper response to God's covenant loyalty.

1 Chronicles

Redemption

42d



Redemption from sin is rooted in the establishment of the line of Judah and David (1–9), from whom the final Redeemer will come who is worthy of worship.

1 Chronicles

Messiah

Jesus is Messiah at birth in David's unbroken lineage despite Judah's exile (1–9) due to the unconditional promise of God to guard David's seed forever (17:11-14; Luke 1:32-33).

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



First Chronicles

- 1 **D**escendants Adam to Edom
- 2 **E**ach descendant of Judah
- 3 **A**ll of David's sons
- 4 **T**ribes of Judah, Simeon
- 5 **H**ouses of Reuben, Gad

- 6 **O**ffspring of Levi's sons
- 7 **F**our sons of Issachar

- 8 **S**ons of Benjamin's tribe
- 9 **A**ssigned positions for Levites
- 10 **U**gly end of Saul
- 11 **L**eaders in David's army

- 12 **T**ribal totals of army
- 13 **H**and on ark disciplined
- 14 **R**aids of Philistines repelled
- 15 **O**btaining ark for Jerusalem
- 16 **U**nited celebration at tabernacle
- 17 **G**od's covenant to David
- 18 **H**armony through David's reign

- 19 **D**efeat of Ammon, Syria
- 20 **A**ssault against the Philistines
- 21 **V**erdict against David's census
- 22 **I**nstructions to build temple
- 23 **D**avid organizes Levitical duties
- 24 **S**ervices assigned temple priests

- 25 **R**esponsibilities of temple musicians
- 26 **E**mployment of gate keepers
- 27 **I**sraeli army division commanders
- 28 **G**uidelines for building temple
- 29 **N**ecessary materials given gladly



Barry Huddleston, *The Acrostic Summarized Bible* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1992)

A photograph of a long row of classical columns, likely in a grand hall or temple, receding into the distance. The columns are made of light-colored stone and have a fluted design. The floor is made of large, light-colored tiles.

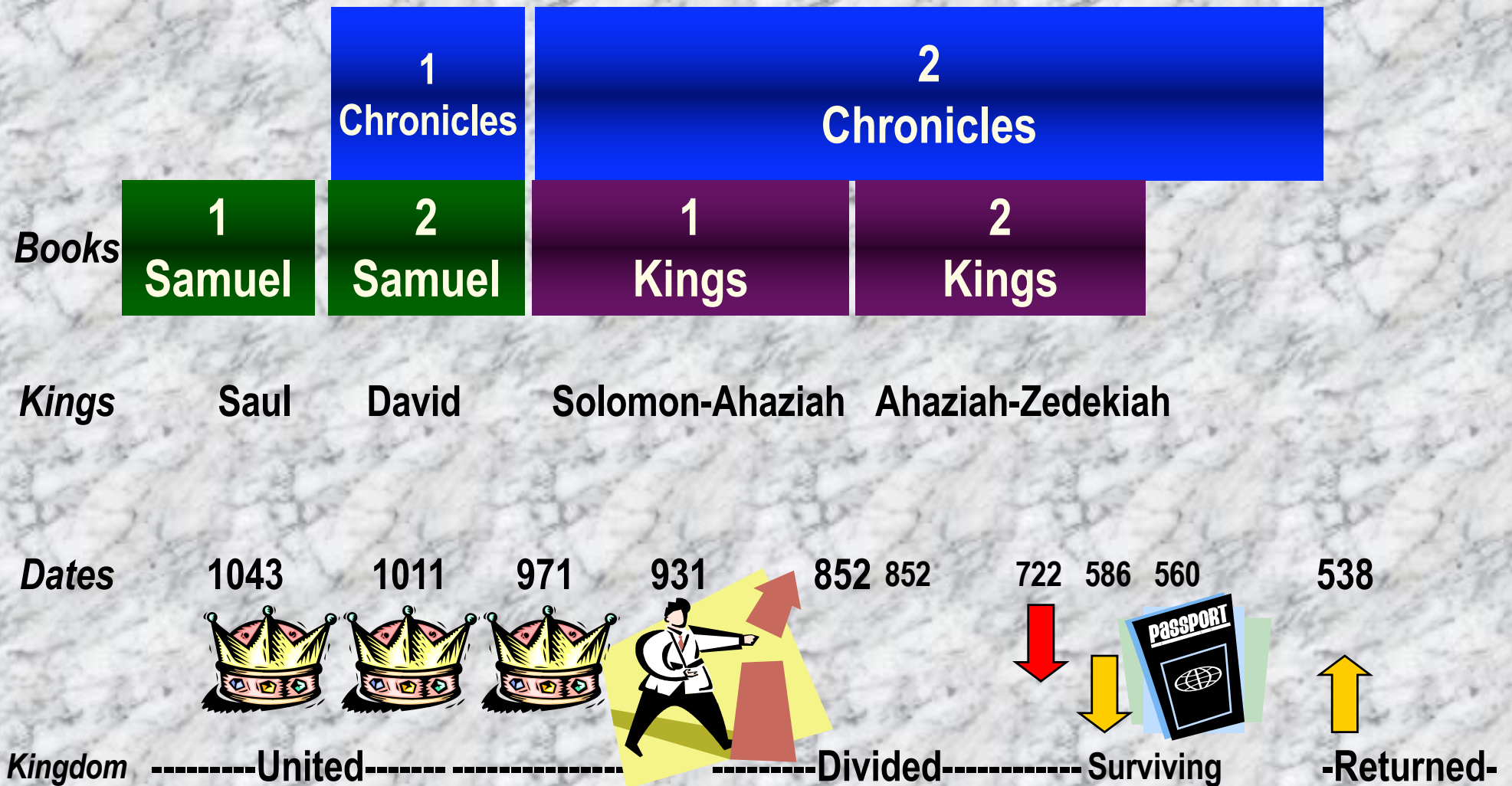
Be Established

1 Chronicles

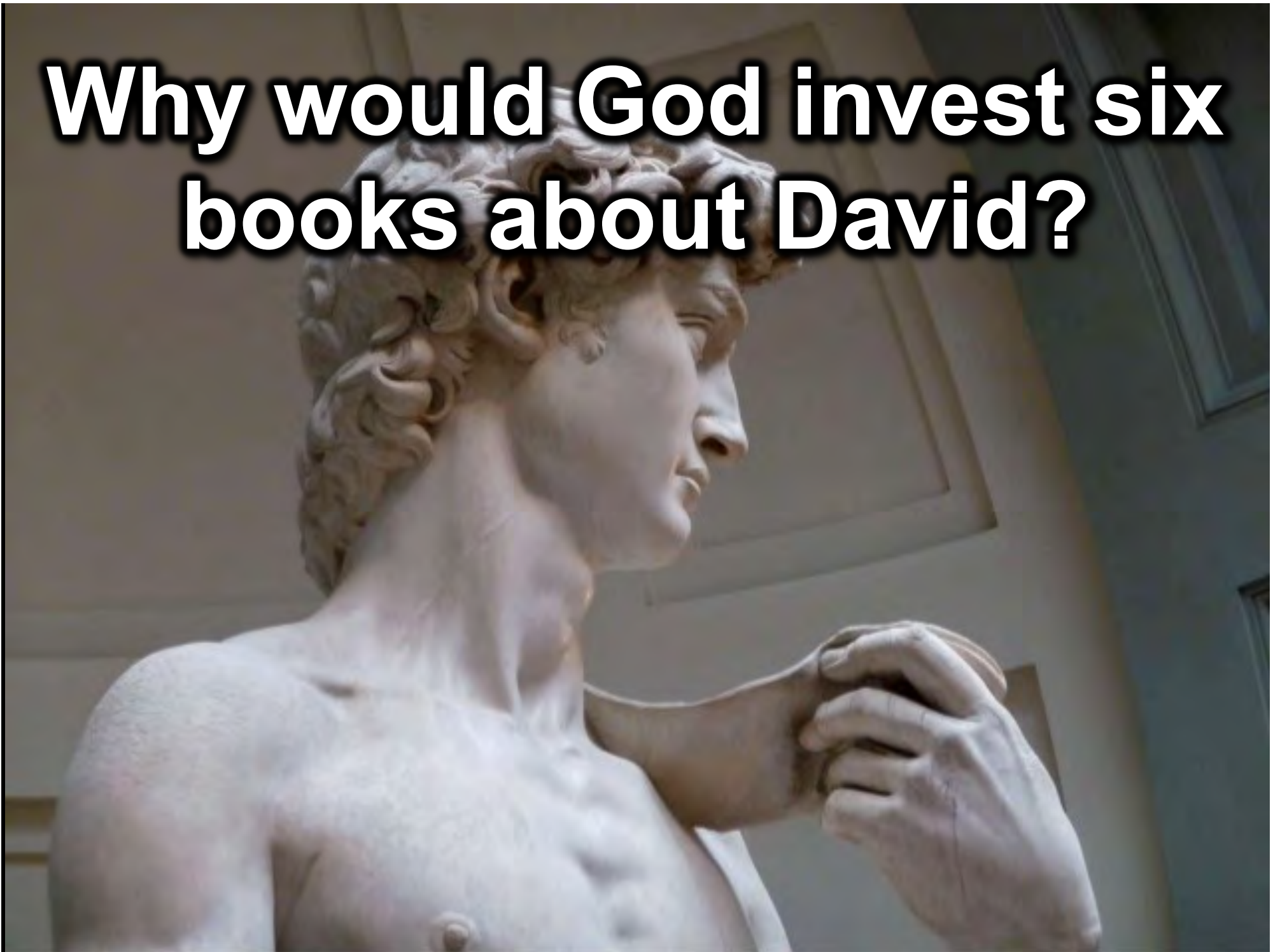
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Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

220
264



**Why would God invest six
books about David?**



Two Histories of the Same Events

**Earlier
History
Close to
the Events**

Kings

**Time for
Reflection**

**Later
History
Long After
the Events**

Chronicles



I. God established
David's kingdom
to promote **temple
worship** over
idolatry.

1 Chronicles

II. Be established by
worshipping Jesus as
David's heir.



1 Chronicles

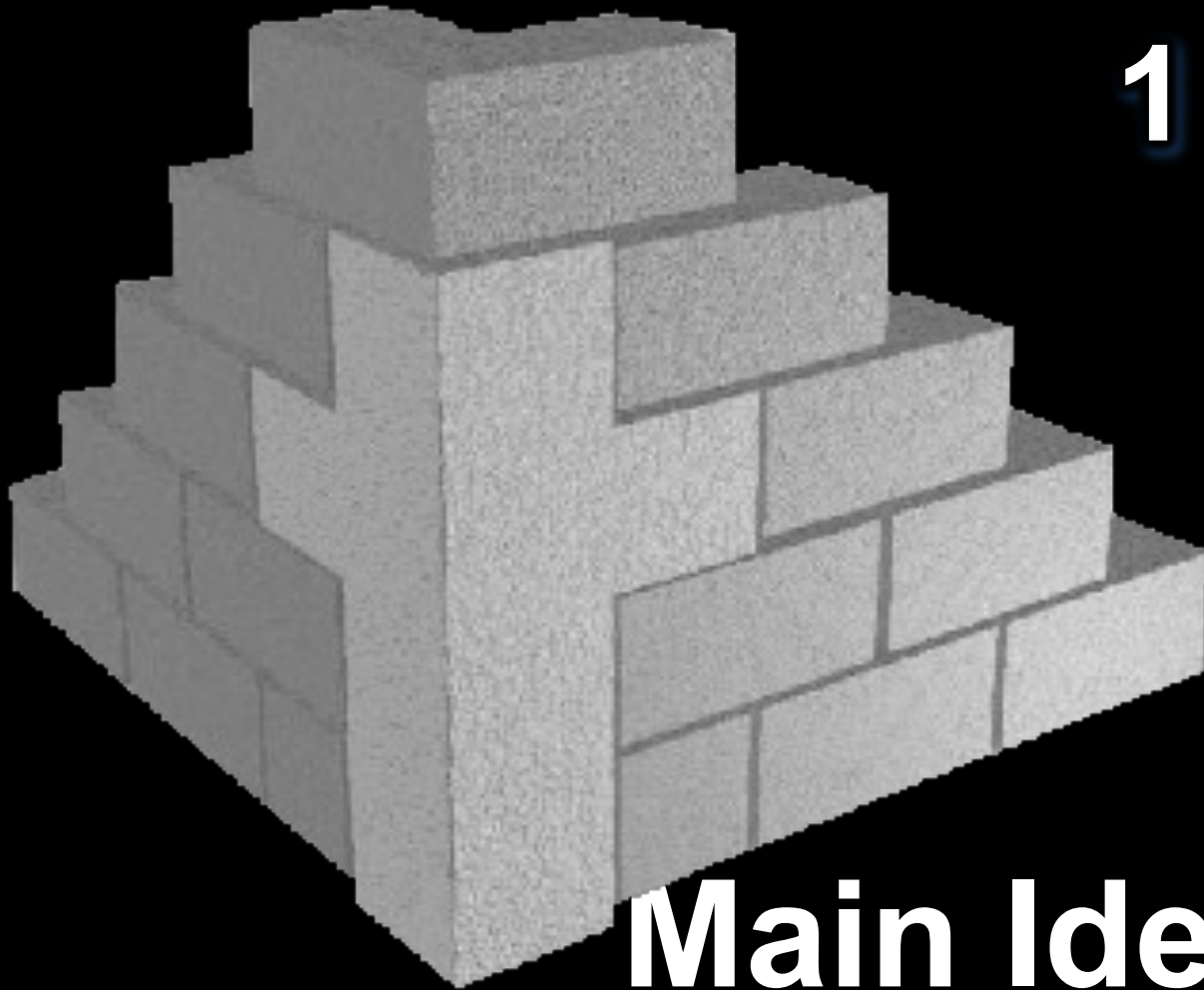
**How can you be firmly
established in a shaky world?**



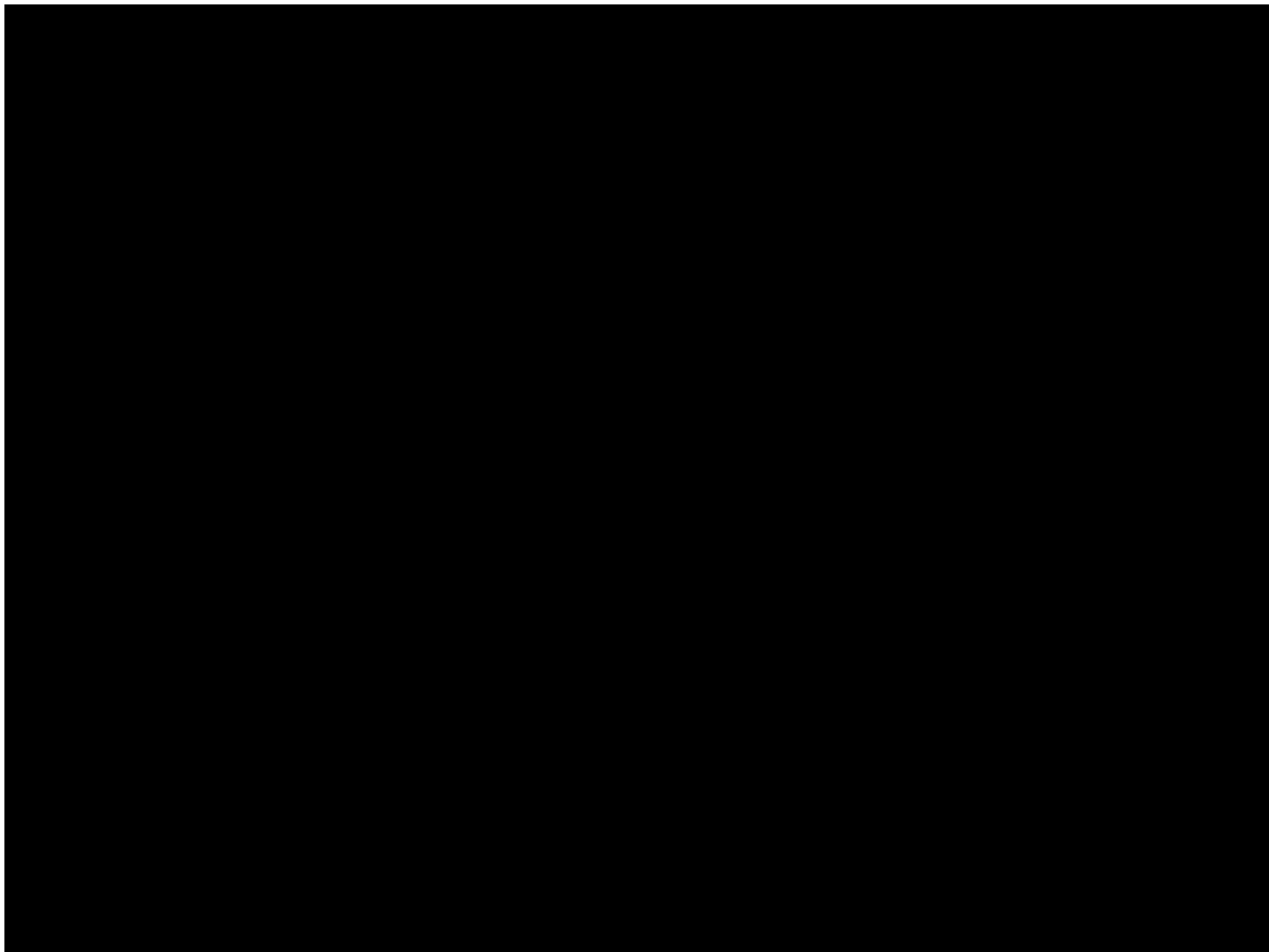
1 Chronicles

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

1 Chronicles



Main Idea



BLESSING

Covenants of Promise

Abrahamic

Amplified by

Land

Davidic

Administrative Covenants
How to experience the blessing

Mosaic

Superceded by

New

*Israel's terms of
obedience*

*Terms of obedience
under Messiah*

Summary Statement

The spiritual perspective on the establishment of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant with God's

establishment of the Davidic line

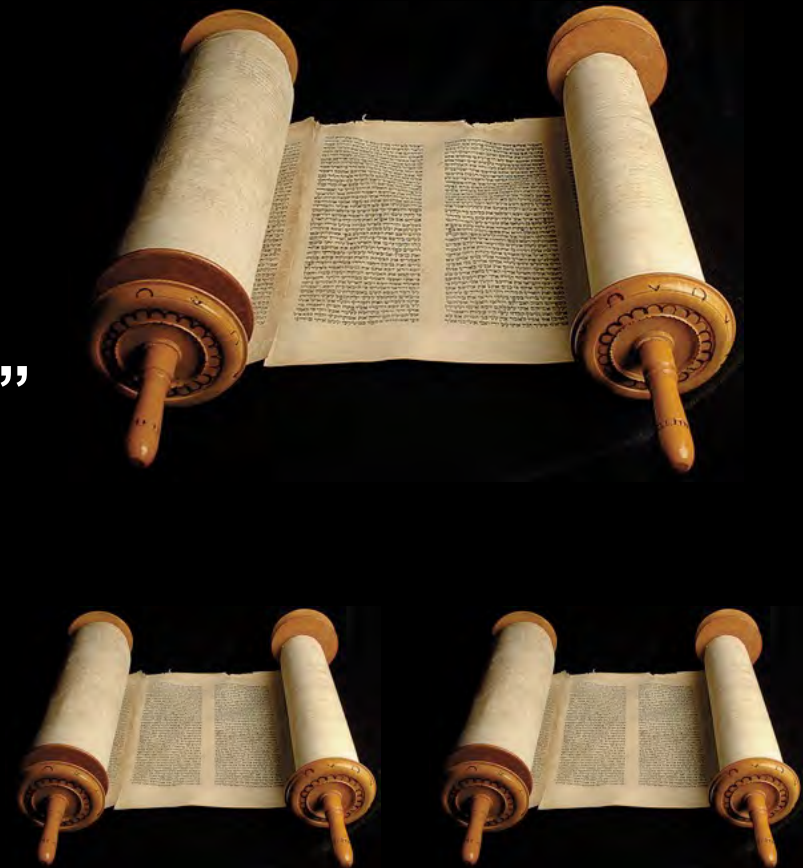
and to admonish them to
proper temple worship —
not the idolatry of the past.

Application

- **Trust in God's unconditional promises.**
- **Worship God in His way—not your own.**
- **Ask God to enable you to see history and world events from His divine perspective.**

- Like the Books of Samuel & Kings, so the Books of Chronicles originally comprised a single scroll.
- The Hebrew name (דברי הימים *Dibere Hayyamim*) means "The Words (Accounts, Events) of the Days," which in modern idiom means "The Events of the Times."
- The Septuagint the book with the name *Paraleipomenon*, "Of Things Omitted," referring to data lacking in Samuel and Kings. Yet this title wrongly implies that Chronicles only 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.

- **First and Second Chronicles originally comprised only one book in the Hebrew canon called "Chronicles"**
- **This single scroll was arbitrarily divided in the Septuagint (250 BC) since the Greek required a greater amount of scroll space.**



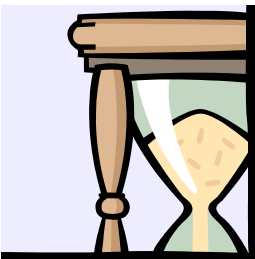
External Evidence

- The Talmud says Ezra the priest authored the work.
- Some Talmudists believe that Nehemiah wrote the genealogy (1 Chron. 1–9).

Internal Evidence

- It makes sense that the book was written by a priest as it emphasizes the temple, the priesthood, & the theocratic line of David in the kingdom of Judah.
- The style is very similar to the Book of Ezra & both share a priestly perspective: genealogies, temple worship, ministry of the priesthood, & obedience to the Law.
- Ezra's authorship is especially supported in that Ezra 1:1-3 repeats the closing verses of 2 Chronicles 36:22-23 almost identically.

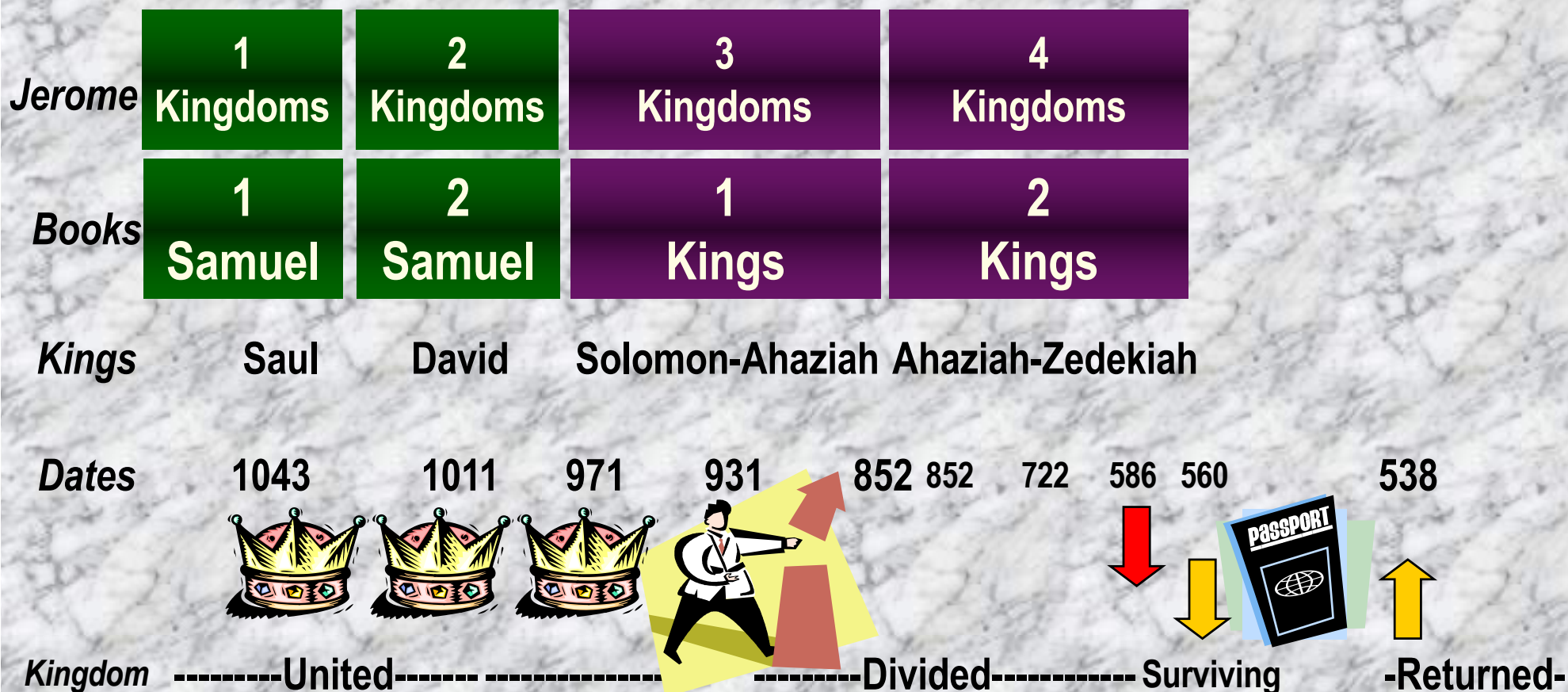
- References to the deportation of Judah (1 Chron. 6:15; 9:1) show that the work was compiled after 586 BC.
- Chronicles was compiled long after the return from Babylon (1 Chron. 3:17-24). This text reveals that the latest person in Chronicles was Anani (v. 24) of the 8th generation from Jehoiachin (v. 17), who was taken captive to Babylon in 598 BC. Assuming 25 years for each of these 8 generations places Anani's birth ca. 425 to 400 BC.
- The record of the Return (2 Chron. 36:22-23) also argues for a postexilic date.
- However, Ezra authored the work & 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.



Date

250
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- First Kings covers 120-years: from 971 BC with the crowning of Solomon to 852 BC during Ahaziah's reign. The year 931 marks the most significant date when Solomon's kingdom split into the northern nation of Israel and the southern kingdom of Judah after his death.



Why Two Records?

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While Kings & Chronicles overlap in recording the kingdom era, some notable differences can be cited:

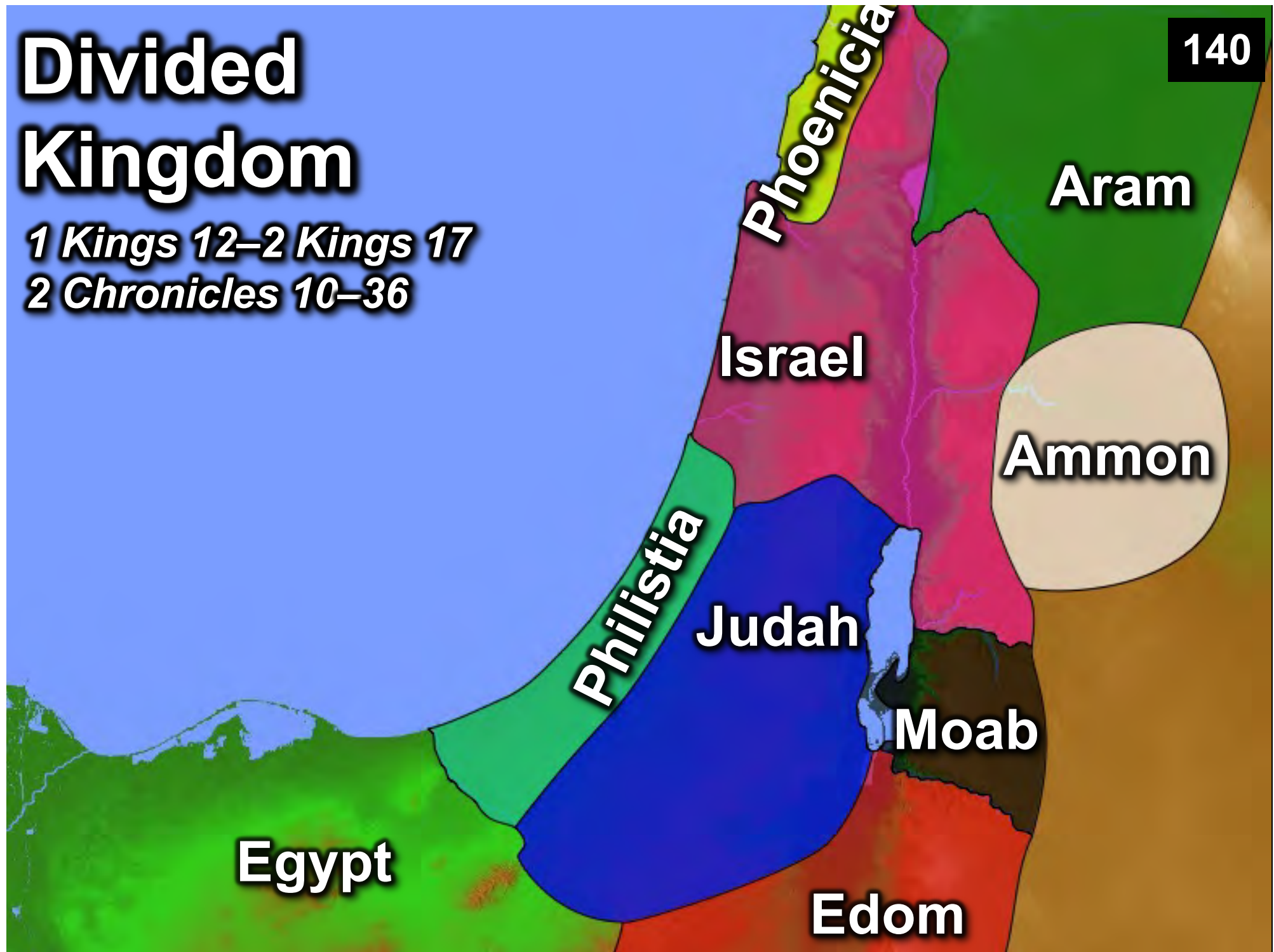
Kings

Chronicles

<i>Kings of...</i>	Israel & Judah	Judah (almost exclusively)
<i>Elements</i>	Royal / prophetic	Priestly (temple and worship)
<i>Evaluation</i>	Based on Mosaic Law	Based on David/worship of Yahweh
<i>Purpose</i>	Ethical: Judging both nations	Covenant: Blessing Judah due to David
<i>Author</i>	Jeremiah the prophet / priest	Ezra the priest
<i>Faith</i>	Man's faithlessness	God's faithfulness
<i>Outlook</i>	Negative: rebellion/tragedy	Positive: hope amidst apostasy/tragedy
<i>Recipients</i>	Exilic Jews (ca. 550 BC)	Postexilic Jews (ca. 440 BC)
<i>Chronology</i>	971-586 BC	1011-538 BC
<i>Emphasis</i>	Political: emphasizes the throne	Spiritual: emphasizes the temple
<i>Content</i>	Historical	Theological
<i>Attributes</i>	God's justice	God's grace
<i>Protagonist</i>	Human responsibility	Divine sovereignty

Divided Kingdom

1 Kings 12–2 Kings 17
2 Chronicles 10–36



Recipients

Using the above date of 450-425 BC for compilation, the original readers comprised 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.

- "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 & reviews the whole story in order to derive & apply a vital lesson, namely, that *the nation's response to God is the decisive factor in its history and destiny*" (J. Sidlow Baxter).
- 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:

1-2 Chronicles

**United
Kingdom**

1050-930

**Divided
Kingdom**

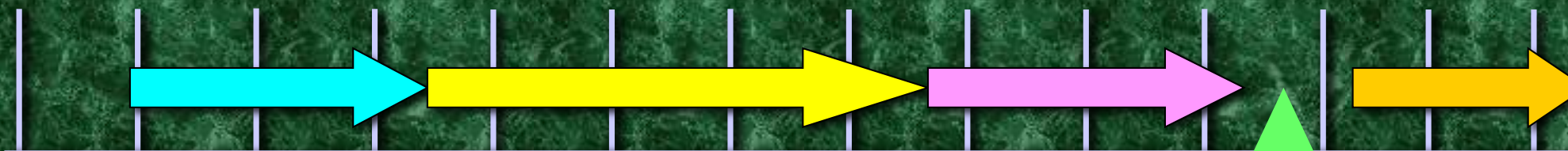
930-722

**Solitary
Kingdom**

722-586

**Post-
Exile**

536-425



1	1	1												
1	0	0	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6		5	5	4
0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	5	0		5	0	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0

Timeline of Chronicles

Exile 586-536

2 Chronicles: Editorial on Judah



Editorial Nature of 2 Chronicles

Walk Through The Bible ©1989

Why Two Records?

264

While Kings & Chronicles overlap in kingdom era details, some notable differences can be cited:

Kings

Chronicles

<i>Kings of...</i>	Israel & Judah	Judah (almost exclusively)
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Characteristics

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-264

- *When you add these together:*
 - *The genealogies (1 Chron. 1–9 begins 4143 BC), plus*
 - *The narrative (1 Chron. 10–2 Chron. 36 ends 538 BC),*
 - *then the original single book of Chronicles covers more time than any book of Scripture (3606 years!).*
- *Chronicles is unique in that it contains the largest genealogy in the Bible (1 Chron. 1–9).*
- *The Book of Chronicles appears last in the Hebrew Bible.*

Argument

- The central idea in Chronicles which unifies the entire account is the temple.
- The author's reason for emphasizing the temple is to encourage the returned remnant with the spiritual/divine perspective that while the Davidic throne is not among them, the Davidic line & God Himself is (1 Chron. 1–9).
- Therefore, the people should learn from the judgment of their ancestors' idolatry & worship Him correctly with the temple as the center of the nation's worship.

Synthesis

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David's line established

1–9 Genealogy of Davidic line

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

The United & Divided Kingdoms



**1 Kings 1–11
United Under
Solomon**

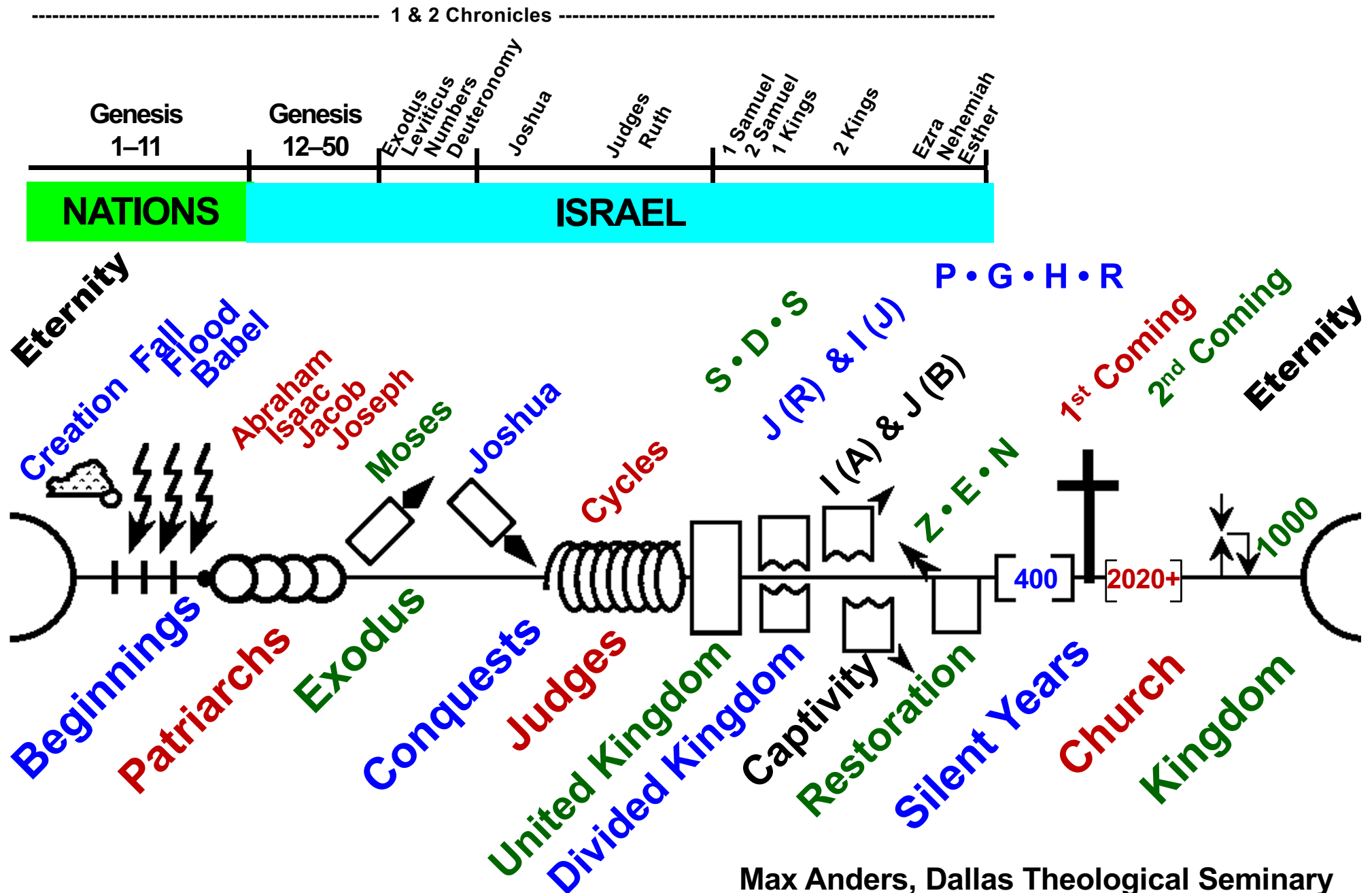


**1 Kings 12–
2 Kings 25
Divided Until Exile**

Occasion

- **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 who had returned & built a meager temple compared to Solomon's (cf. Hag. 2:3).**

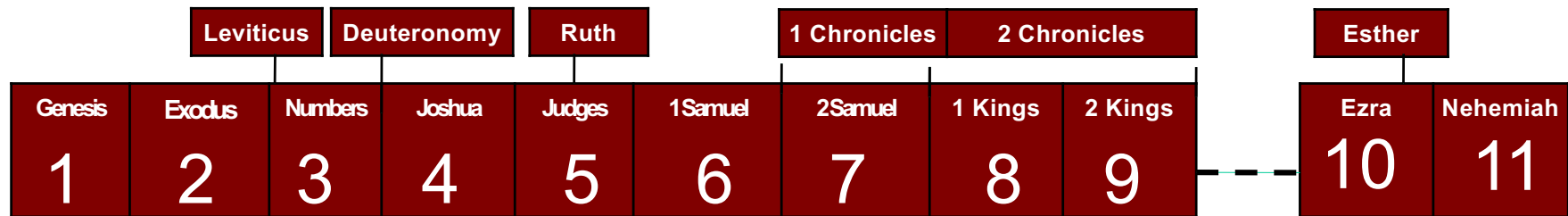
World History Detailed



Integration of the Old Testament

43

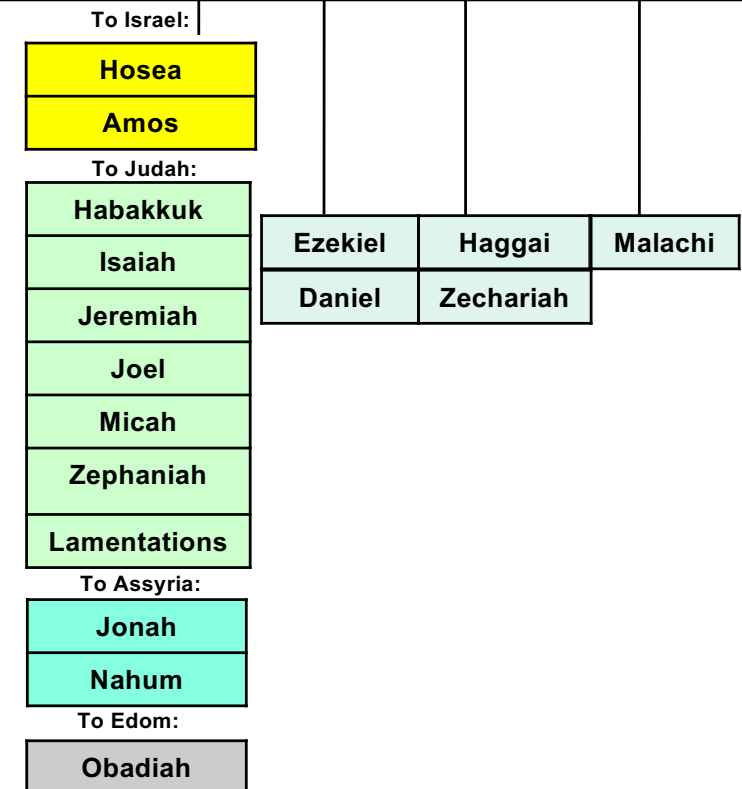
Historical



Poetical



Prophetical



Kingdom & Covenants Timeline



22

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Kingdom Teaching...

Adam rules with God (Gen. 1:26, 28; 2:19)

Satan begins rule as god of this world (Gen. 3:15; 2 Cor. 4:4)

God covenants with Abraham to reestablish man's rule via Israel as a "kingdom of priests" (Gen. 12:1-3; Exod. 19:6)

Israel's failure to witness to nations as a kingdom of priests is judged via exile under foreign rule

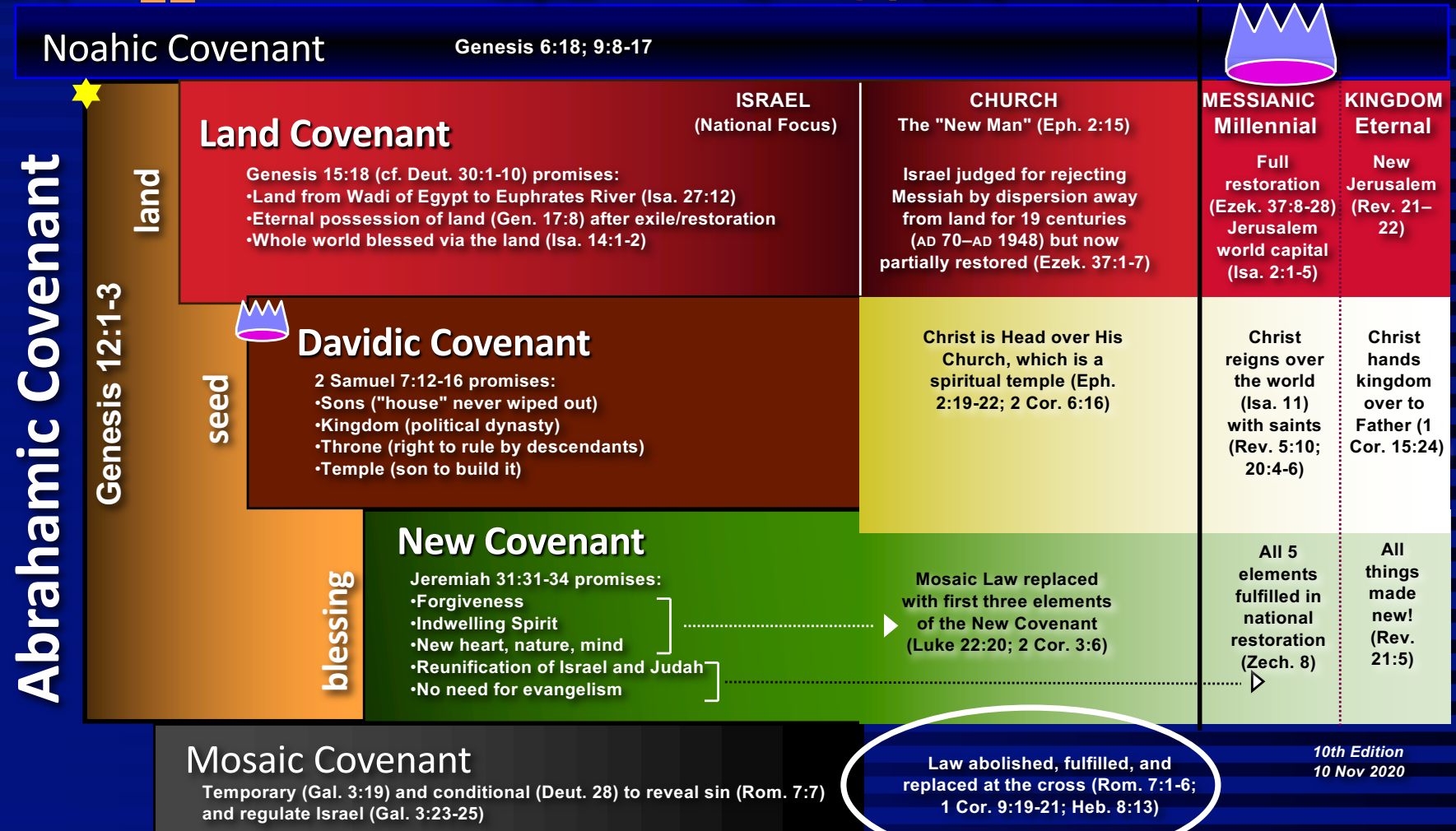
Israel rejects Messiah's offer of kingdom (Matt. 12:41-42; 23:37-39)

Jesus extends His kingdom in mystery form to the Church (Matt. 13)

Christ subdues Israel's enemies and nation believes (Rom. 11:26-27)

Christ rules over everything with saints (Eph. 1:9-10; Rev. 20:1-6; 22:5b)

Fall of Man (Gen. 3)



Scripture has a dual kingdom-covenant theme. Israel's role from Abraham to Christ expands to include the Church (continuity) yet the Church never replaces the nation as the "new Israel" (discontinuity). Israel will enjoy world prominence after trusting Christ at His second coming.

Critical scholars point out many places where the chronologies of Kings and Chronicles do not match—and the reigns of the kings of Israel and Judah seem contradictory. So what should we do?



Oh, well... The Bible just has those contradictions?

The Mystery of the Kings

- ◆ The **total number of years** of the reigns of Israel and Judah in a fixed time span were **not the same**
- ◆ If chronology is worked according to lengths of reign, synchronisms **won't fit** (and vice versa)
- ◆ Seeming **lack of harmony** between OT chronology and that of ANE
- ◆ Why does it matter?
 - It concerns the **historicity** and **reliability** of the Bible and the **accuracy** of its transmission





Is the Chronology of Israel's Kings Necessary?

- ◆ Whether David and Solomon ever even lived was doubted by “Biblical Minimalists” in the July/Aug 1997 issue of *BAR*



Years Kings of Judah Ruled

◆ Rehoboam	17	◆ Jotham	18
◆ Abijam	3	◆ Ahaz	19
◆ Asa	41		29
◆ Jehoshaphat	28		55
◆ Jehoram	7		2
◆ Ahaziah	1	◆ Josiah	31
◆ Athaliah	6	◆ Jehoahaz	3 months
◆ Joash	40		11
◆ Amaziah	29	◆ Jehoiachin	3 months
◆ Azariah (Uzziah)	52	◆ Zedekiah	11
		◆ Total	398

Rehoboam began 931 BC
 Zedekiah ended 586 BC
 Total Years 345 years


Why the difference?
 How can we explain this?

Proposed Reasons for Discrepancies



- a) **Inaccurate** systems used by biblical historians
- b) Accidental **errors of transmission**
- c) Largely **schematic** and **artificial** chronology
- d) **Intentional mutilation** of text to cover up various facts

Proposed Solutions

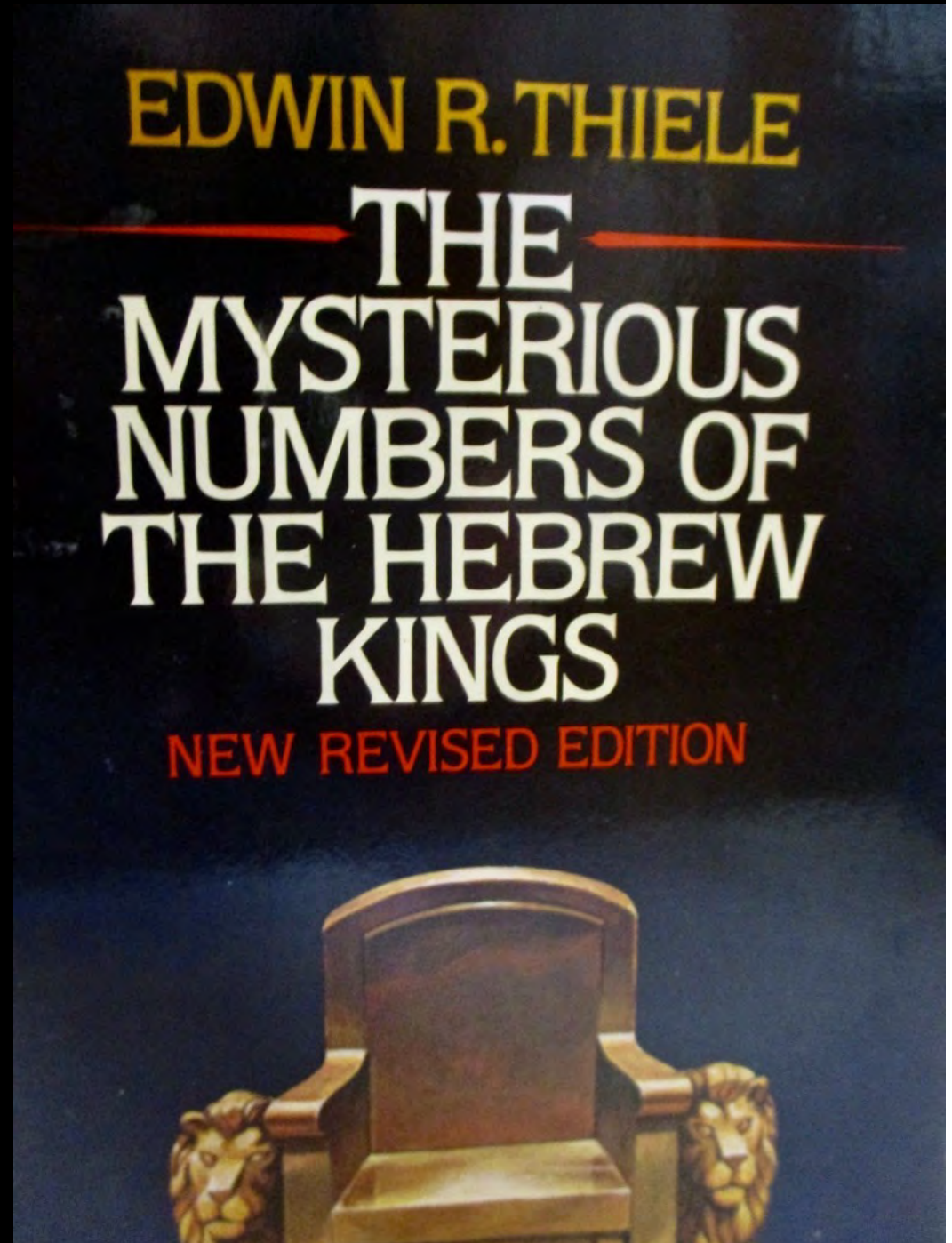
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- 1) **Editorial changes** to the chronological data (3rd century B.C. Septuagint)
 - 2) **Include periods of political chaos** in which no king sat on the throne
 - 3) **Disregard the data** in the Masoretic Text and determine dates with synchronisms with ANE history
 - 4) **Discover original method** of dating

Enter stage...

**Seventh-Day Adventist
OT scholar
Edwin R. Thiele
(pronounced TEE-lee)**



1924-2006



The Exodus Night:

While the Israelites were still in the land of Egypt, the LORD gave the following instructions to Moses and Aaron:

2"From now on, this month will be the first month of the year for you" (Exod. 12:1-2)

Hebrew Calendars

Sacred Calendar Begins

12 Adar → 1 Nisan → Mar-Apr → 2 Iyar

3 Sivan

4 Tammuz

5 Av

6 Elul

7 Tishri

8 Cheshvan

9 Kislev

Civil Calendar Begins

Sep-Oct



Which system did they use to determine the king's reign?

Israel began with Nisan & didn't count accession year

1 Nisan

Mar-Apr

2 Iy

evat

Sacred Calendar Begins

Did they count the accession year?

Two Key Issues:

Civil Calendar Begins

4 Tammuz

Judah began with Tishri & counted accession year

6 Cheshvan

Sep-Oct

7 Tishri

6 Elul

5 Av

What if the king's reign began here?

Thiele's Solution

- a) **Different Dating Systems** used by Judah and Israel

Judah	Israel
Accession -year system, beginning with Tishri (931-848)	Non-Accession year system, beginning with Nisan (931-848)
Time of alliance and intermarriage with Israel Non-Accession year system, beginning with Tishri for Judah and Nisan for Israel (848-796)	
Accession -year system, beginning with Tishri for Judah and Nisan for Israel (796-586)	



Thiele's Solution

- 
- b) Some **co-regencies** in Israel and Judah
 - c) Two instances of **rival reigns** in Israel
 - d) Certain synchronisms in 2 Kings 17 and 18 inserted by a **late hand** out of harmony with original pattern of reigns

232 & 342



John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

232 & 342

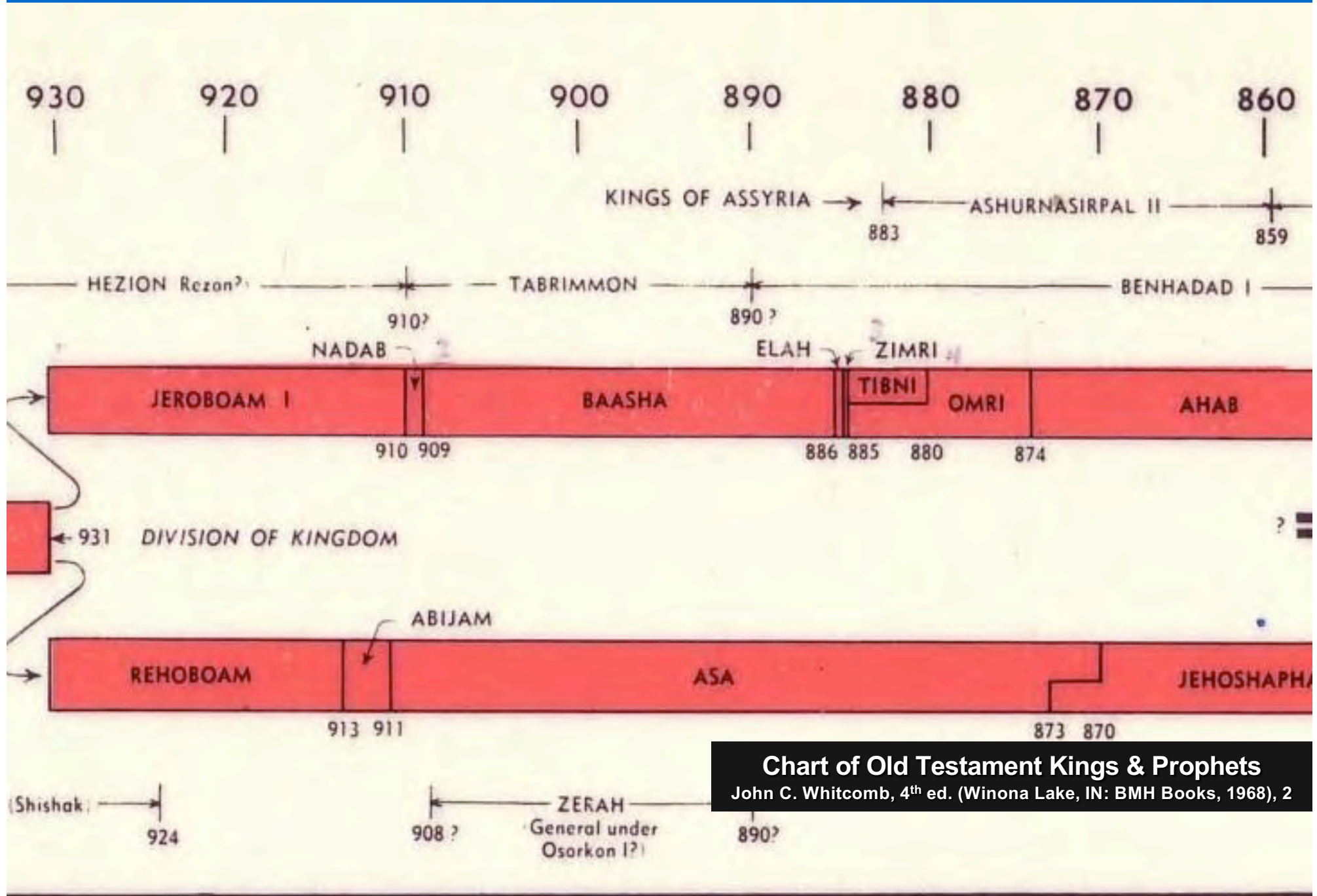


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

A photograph of a long, receding row of classical columns, likely in a grand hall or temple. The columns are light-colored with fluted shafts and papyrus capitals. The perspective is from a low angle, looking down the length of the colonnade.

Be Established

1 Chronicles

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Let's Study Through Scripture

The Bible: Book by Book



Oh, no... I hit the genealogies



**in my read-through-the-Bible
program again...**

What's the point?

GENEALOGY



What's the point?



Here's a great way to catch up on your sleep?

What's the point?

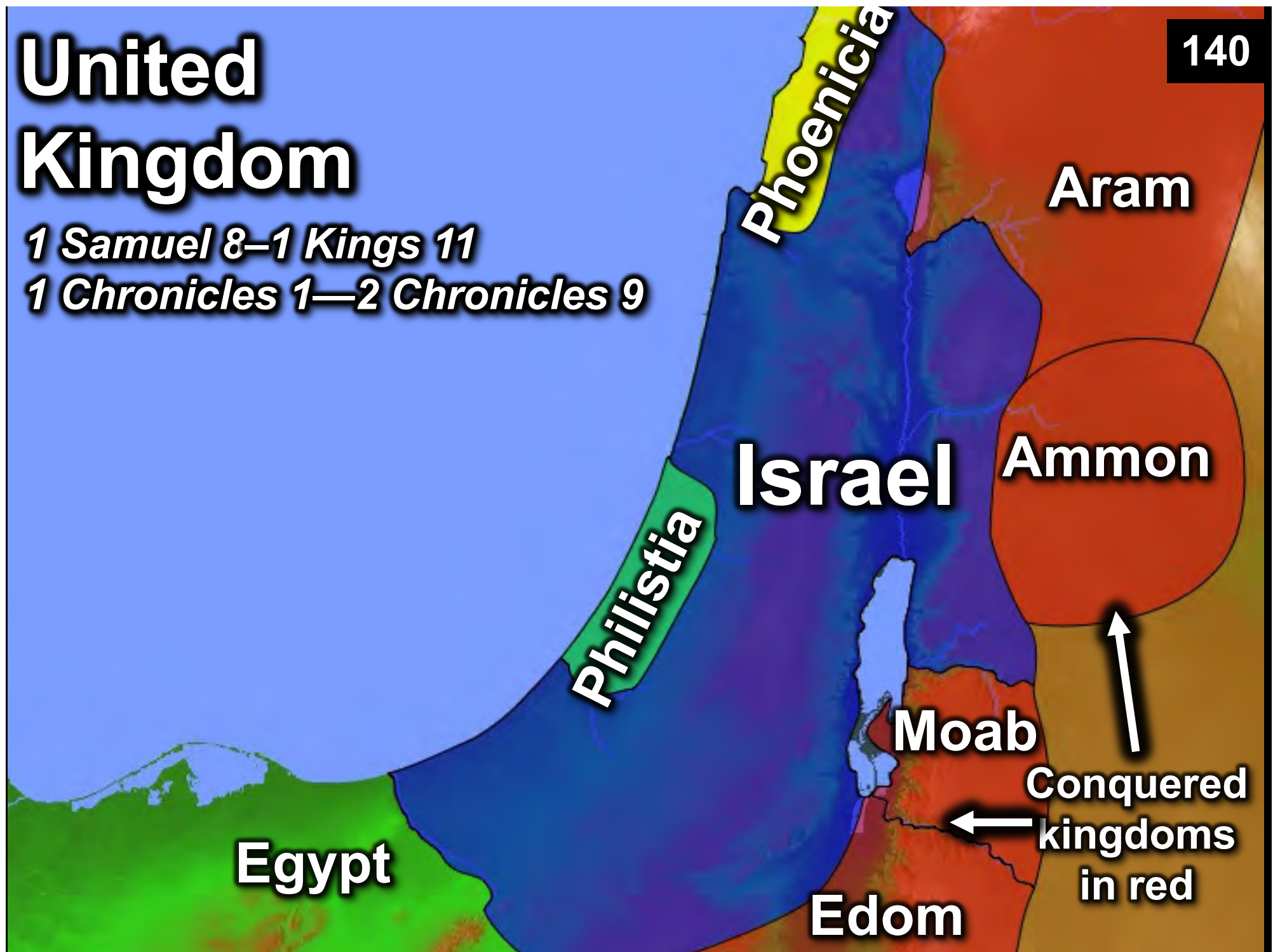
GENEALOGY



The throne is empty, but David's descendants continue

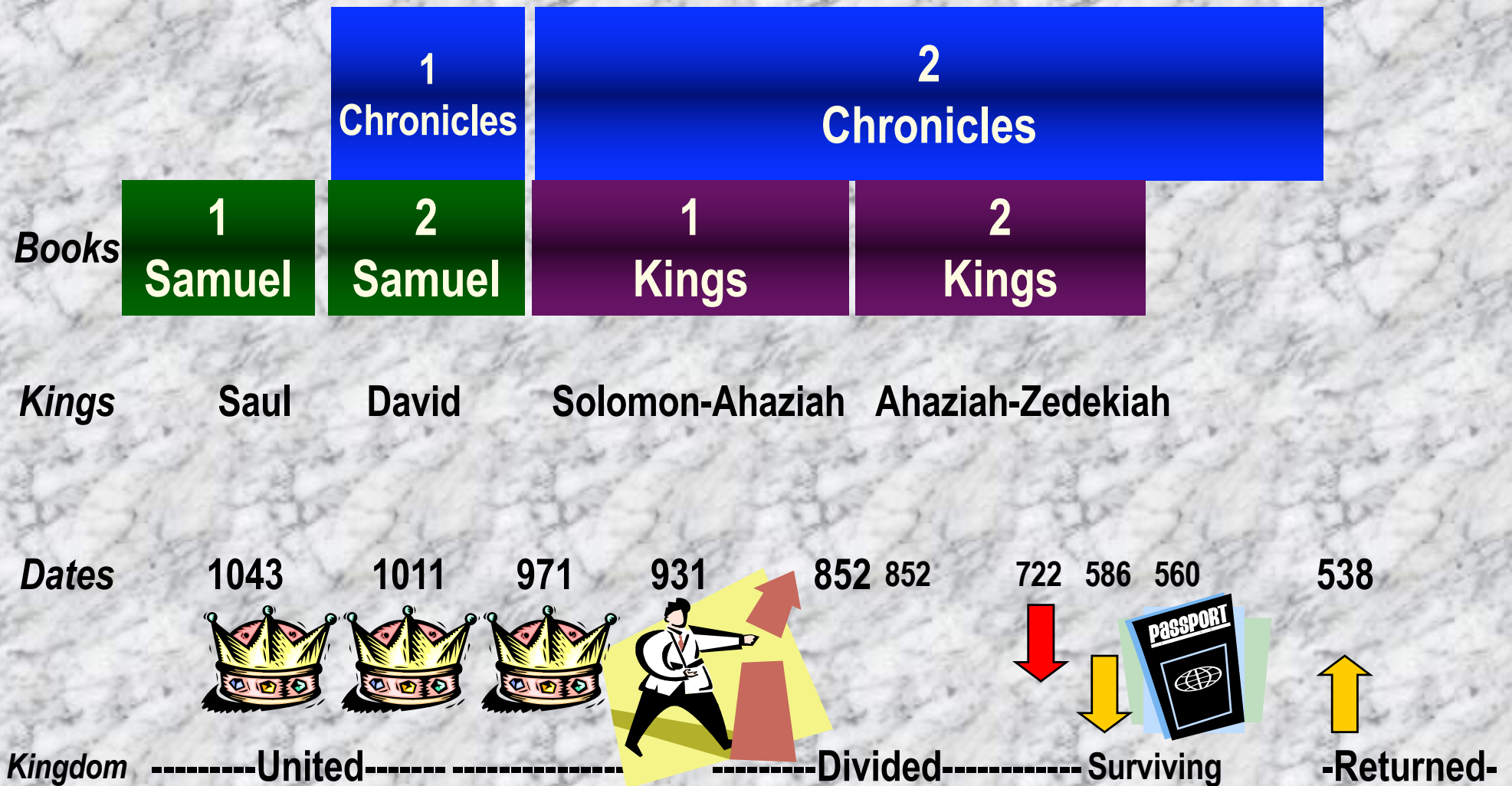
United Kingdom

1 Samuel 8–1 Kings 11
1 Chronicles 1—2 Chronicles 9

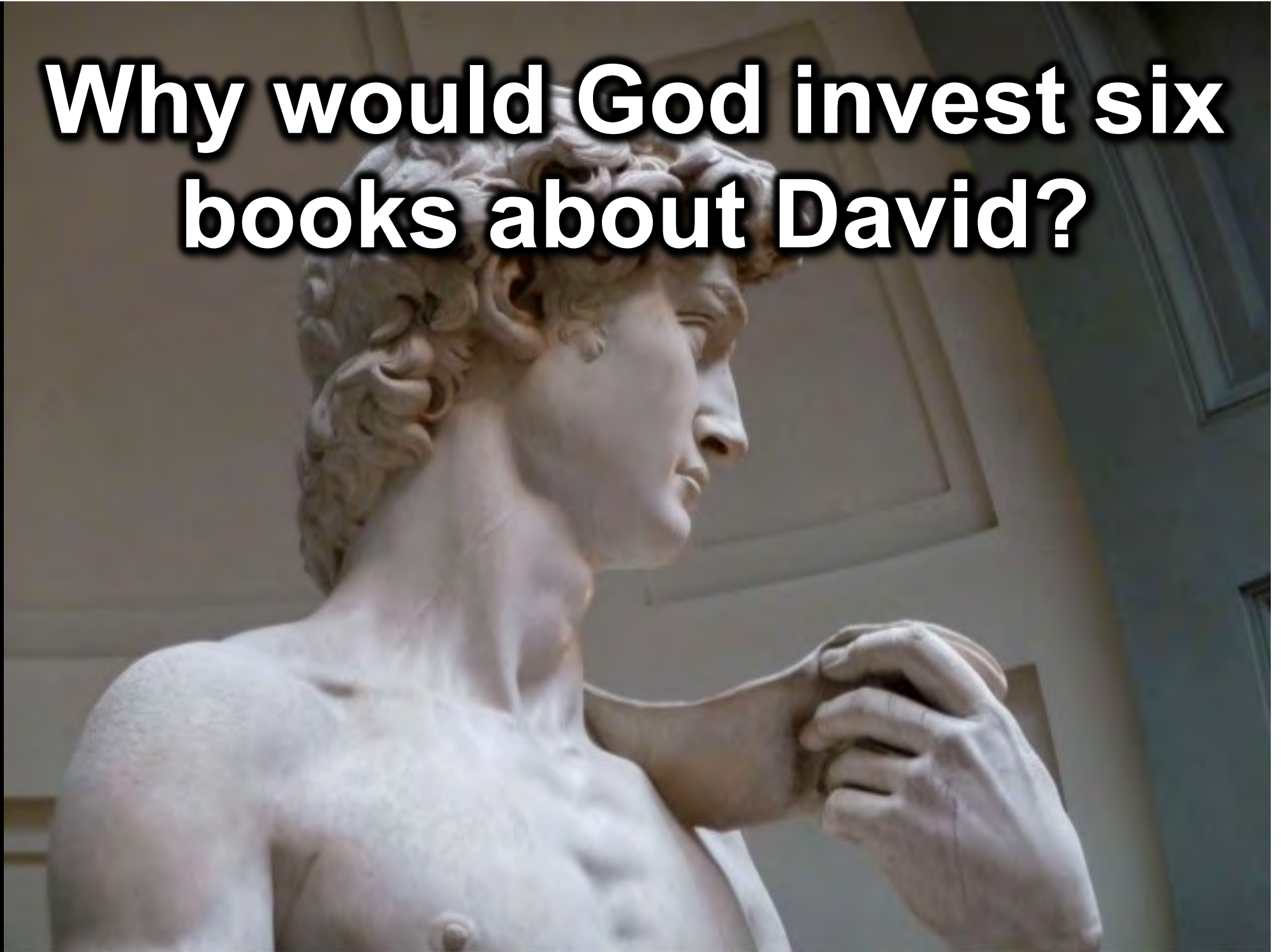


Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

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Chronicles

1 Chronicles: Editorial on David



Editorial Nature of 1 Chronicles

Walk Through The Bible ©1989



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Key Word

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Establishment

1 Chronicles

Theme

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David's Line Established

1 Chronicles

1 Chronicles 1

**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) .**



Adam to Noah Genealogy (1 Chron. 1:1-4)

Adam

Seth

Enosh

Kenan

Mahalalel

Jared

Enoch

Methuselah

Lamech

Noah

= Genesis 5

92

1 Chronicles 1:4-27

NOAH

Sino

Japheth

Sin

HAM

SHEM

Caucasians

Canaanites

Semites

Sinai

Europeans & East Indians

Africans & Asians

Jews & Arabs

Genesis 10

Map 1

THE NATIONS OF GENESIS 10

Descendants of Japheth (Gen. 10:2-5)

Descendants of Ham (Gen. 10:6-20)

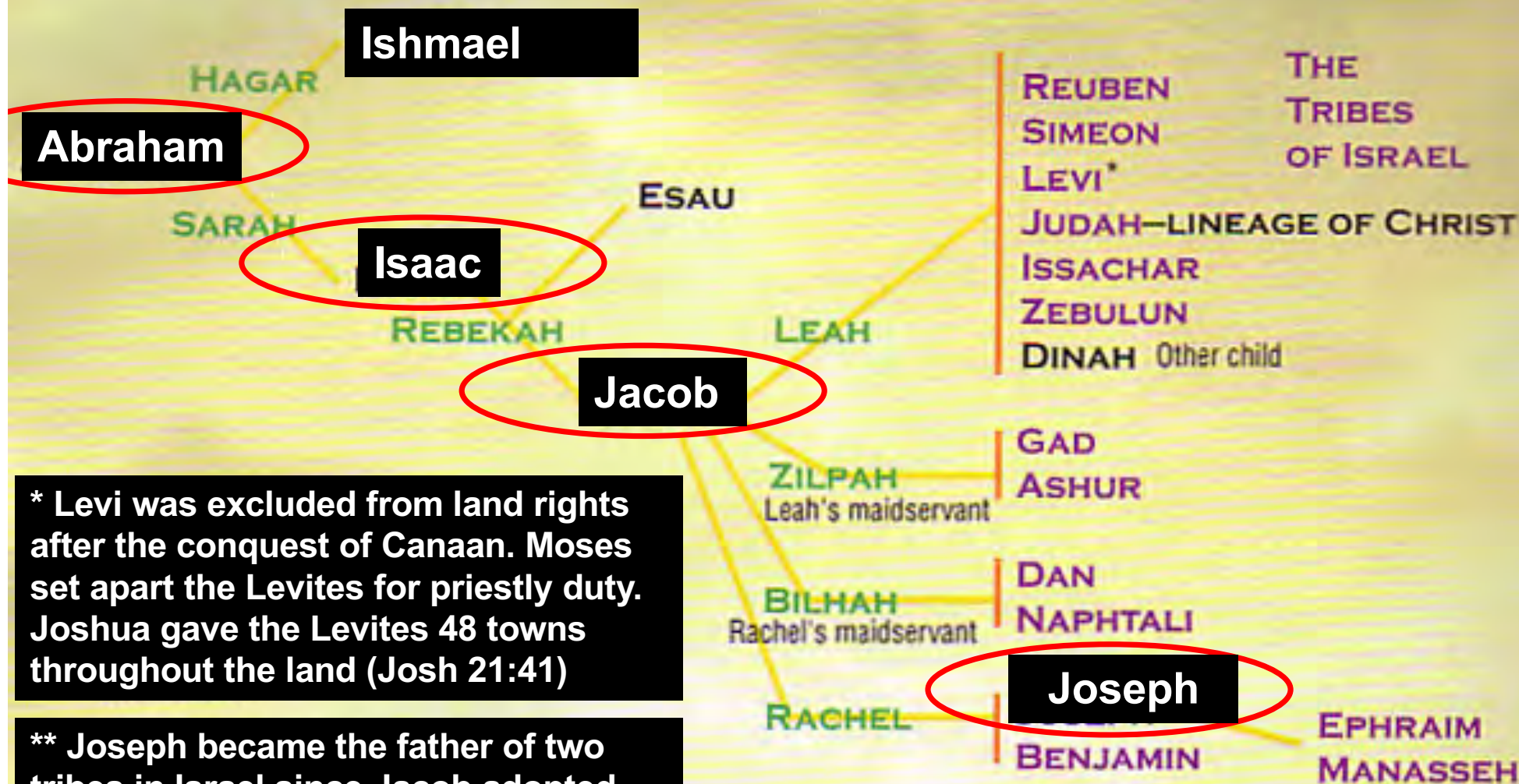
Descendants of Shem (Gen. 10:21-31)

Later Biblical name

□

Patriarchal Family Tree (Gen. 12–50; 1 Chron. 1:28-34)

91

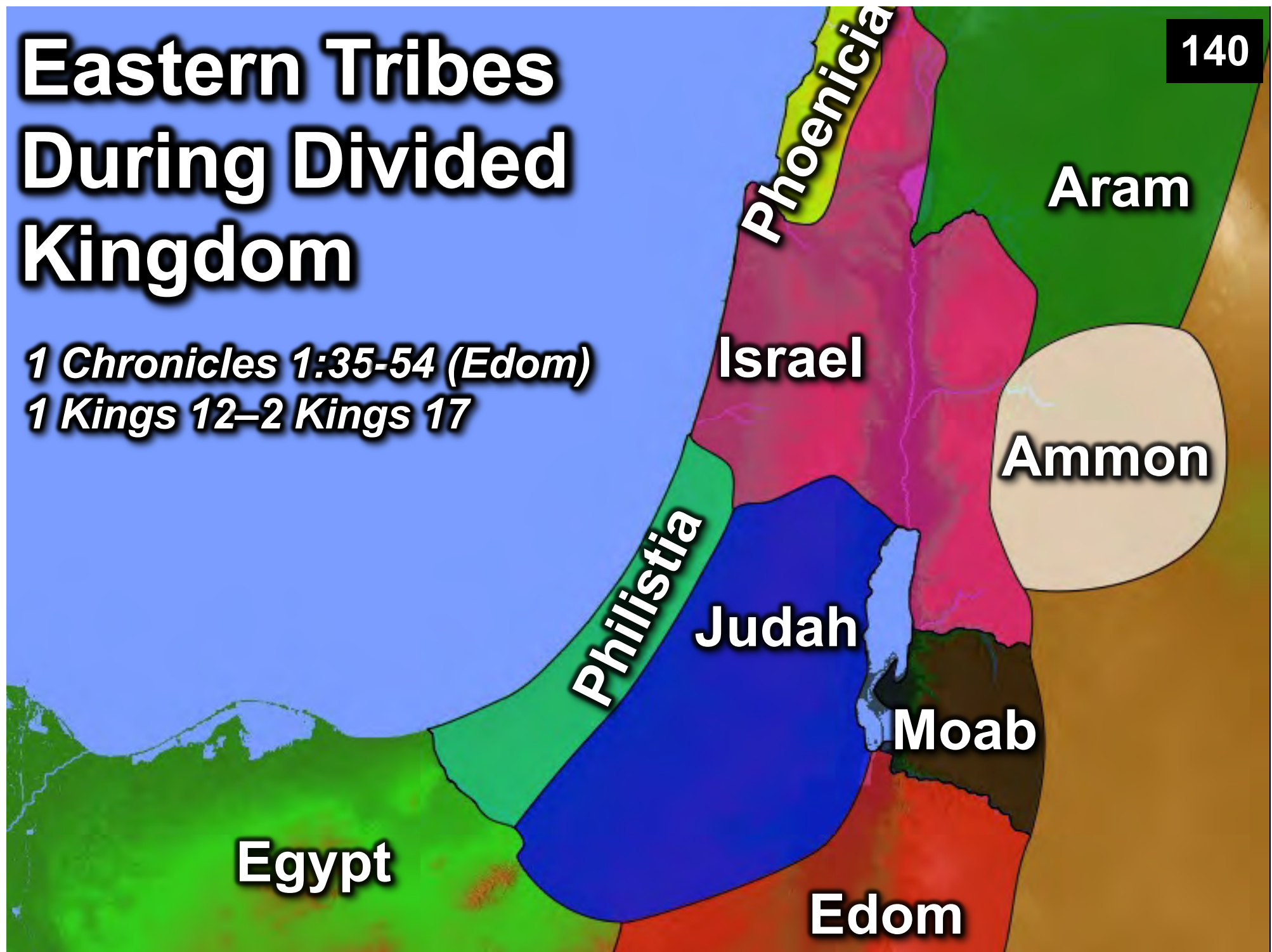


* Levi was excluded from land rights after the conquest of Canaan. Moses set apart the Levites for priestly duty. Joshua gave the Levites 48 towns throughout the land (Josh 21:41)

** Joseph became the father of two tribes in Israel since Jacob adopted his two sons Ephraim and Manasseh.

Eastern Tribes During Divided Kingdom

1 Chronicles 1:35-54 (Edom)
1 Kings 12–2 Kings 17

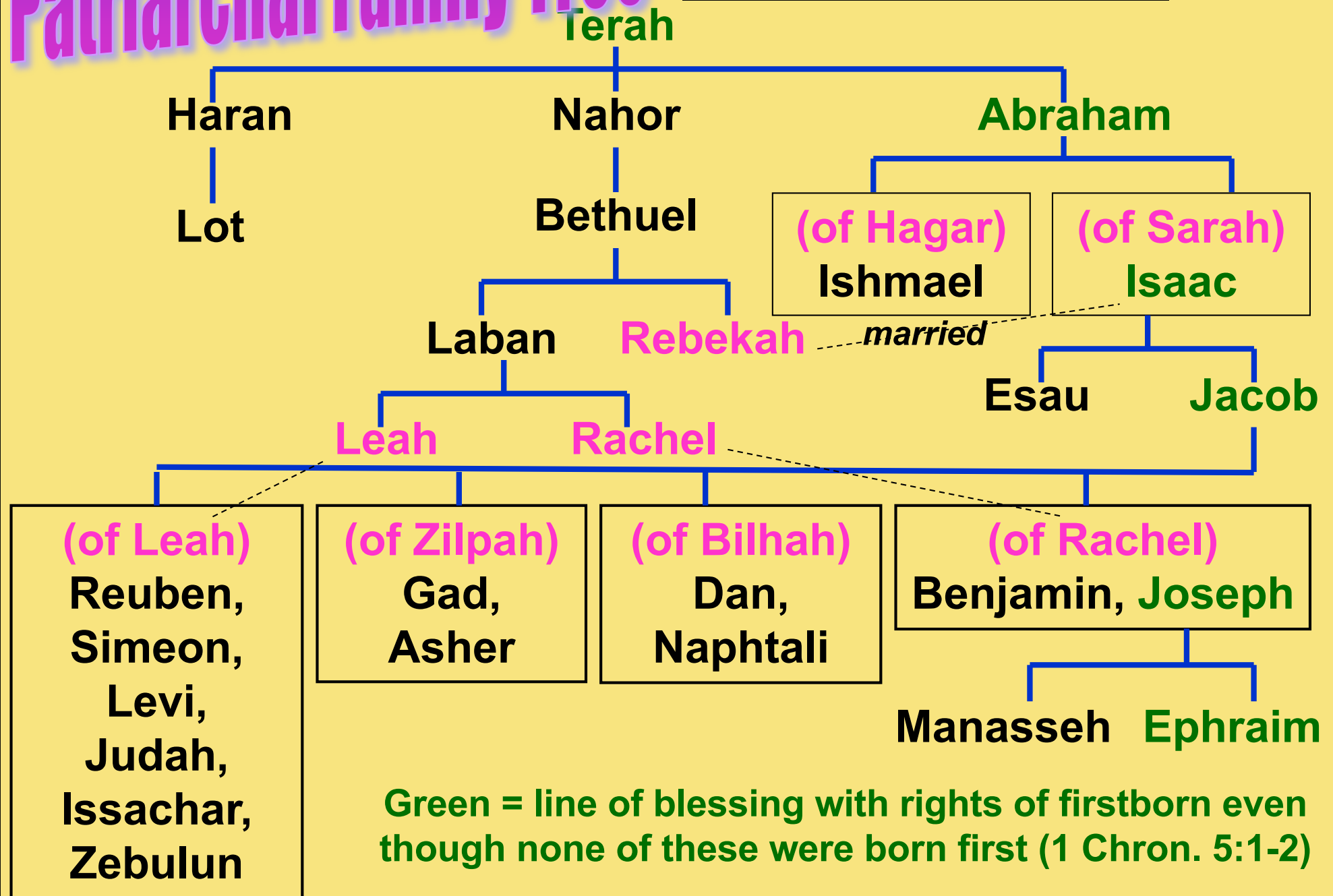


1 Chronicles 2

Patriarchal Family Tree

1 Chron. 2:1-5

91



Populations by Tribe

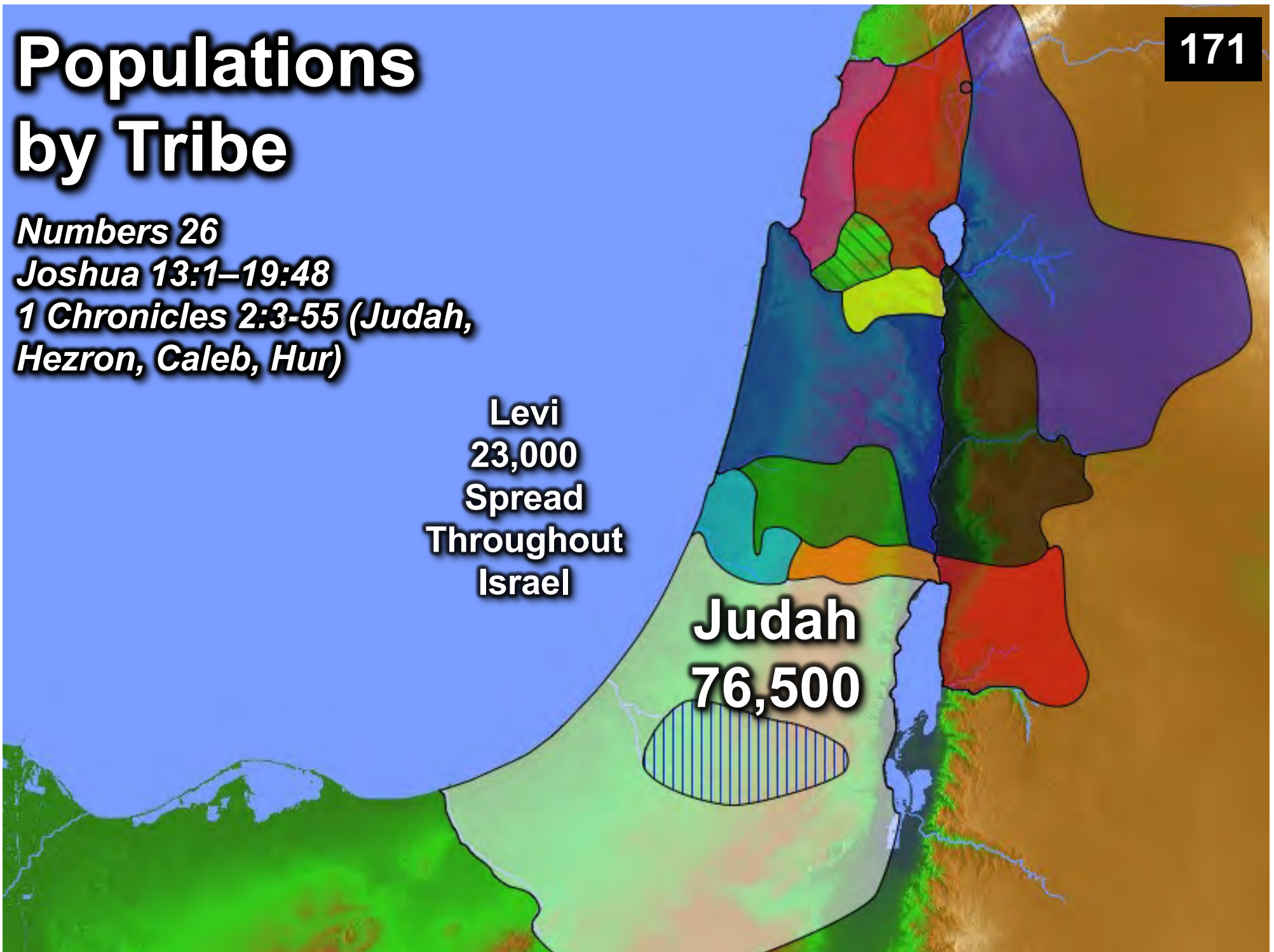
Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

**1 Chronicles 2:3-55 (Judah,
Hezron, Caleb, Hur)**

**Levi
23,000
Spread
Throughout
Israel**

**Judah
76,500**



1 Chronicles 3

Family & Ancestry of David

John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the OT*

ANCESTRY (Ruth 4:18-22; 1 Chron. 2:1-15)	
Patriarchs	Abraham — Isaac — Jacob — Judah
Egypt	Perez — Hezron — Ram Amminadab — Nahshon
Conquest and Judges	Salmon — Boaz — Obed — Jesse — David

ABRAHAM

Isaac

Jacob

Judah

Perez

Hezron

Ram

Amminadab

Nahshon

Salmon

Boaz

Obed

Jesse

DAVID

The Lineage of David

Messiah from Judah



**Since
Jacob's
blessing in
Genesis
49:9-10, the
lion has
depicted a
king...**

**"Judah, my son, is a young lion that
has finished eating its prey. Like a
lion he crouches and lies down; like
a lioness—who dares to rouse him?
¹⁰The scepter will not depart from
Judah, nor the ruler's staff from his
descendants, until the coming of
the one to whom it belongs, the one
whom all nations will honor" (NLT).**

Oh, David, why so many wives?



Family & Ancestry of David

270

John H. Walton, *Chronological and Background Charts of the OT*

FAMILY (2 Sam. 3:2-5; 5:14-16; 1 Chron. 3:5-8)

Children of Jesse	Wives of David	Sons of David
Sons: Eliab	Ahinoam	Amnon (killed by Absalom)
Abinadab	Abigail	Chileab (died in youth)
Shammah	Maacah	Absalom (killed by Joab)
Nethanel	Haggith	Adonijah (deposed by Solomon)
Raddai	Abitai	Shephatiah
Ozem	Eglah	Ithream
David	Bathsheba	Solomon, Shimea, Shobab, Nathan
Daughters: Zeruiah (mother of Joab, Abishai, Asahel)	Michal	None
Abigail (mother of Amasa)	Various Concubines	Ibhar, Elishama, Eliphelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Eliada, Elishama, Eliphelet

The Kingdom in Matthew 1

FALL OF THE KINGDOM

ESTABLISHING THE ETERNAL KINGDOM



An Evil End to Judah

256

2 Kings 25

1 Chronicles 3:16-24

2 Chronicles 36

1

Josiah

640-609

(31 yrs.)

Good king in white

Evil kings in yellow

3

Johanan
(no rule)

Jehoiakim
(Eliakim)

609-597

(11 yrs.)

5

Zedekiah
(Mattaniah)

597-586

(11 yrs.)

2

Jehoahaz
(Shallum)

609

(3 mos.)

4

Jehoiachin
(Jeconiah/Coniah)

597

(3 mos.)

Exiled

Babylon



Josiah's Sons & Prophets

232
342

Daniel

605

Ezekiel

Josiah

Jehoahaz

Jehoiakim

Jehoiachin

Zedekiah

City
Fell

609
(3 mos.)

(11 yrs.)

597
(3 mos.)

(11 yrs.)

586

Jeremiah

627



Brief Puppet Kings



The Hanging Gardens of Babylon

"In the thirty-seventh year of the exile of King Jehoiachin of Judah, Evil-merodach ascended to the Babylonian throne. He was kind to Jehoiachin and released him from prison on April 2 of that year. ²⁸He spoke kindly to Jehoiachin and gave him a higher place than all the other exiled kings in Babylon. ²⁹He supplied Jehoiachin with new clothes to replace his prison garb and allowed him to dine in the king's presence for the rest of his life. ³⁰So the king gave him a regular food allowance as long as he lived."

—2 Kings 25:27-30 NLT

Kindness to Jehoiachin in Exile



**Ration Tablet
Berlin Museum**

Babylon
excavation
1899-1917



Jehoiachin's Ration Tablet in Exile

38. 38.
39. 39.
40. 40.

B, Vs. II :

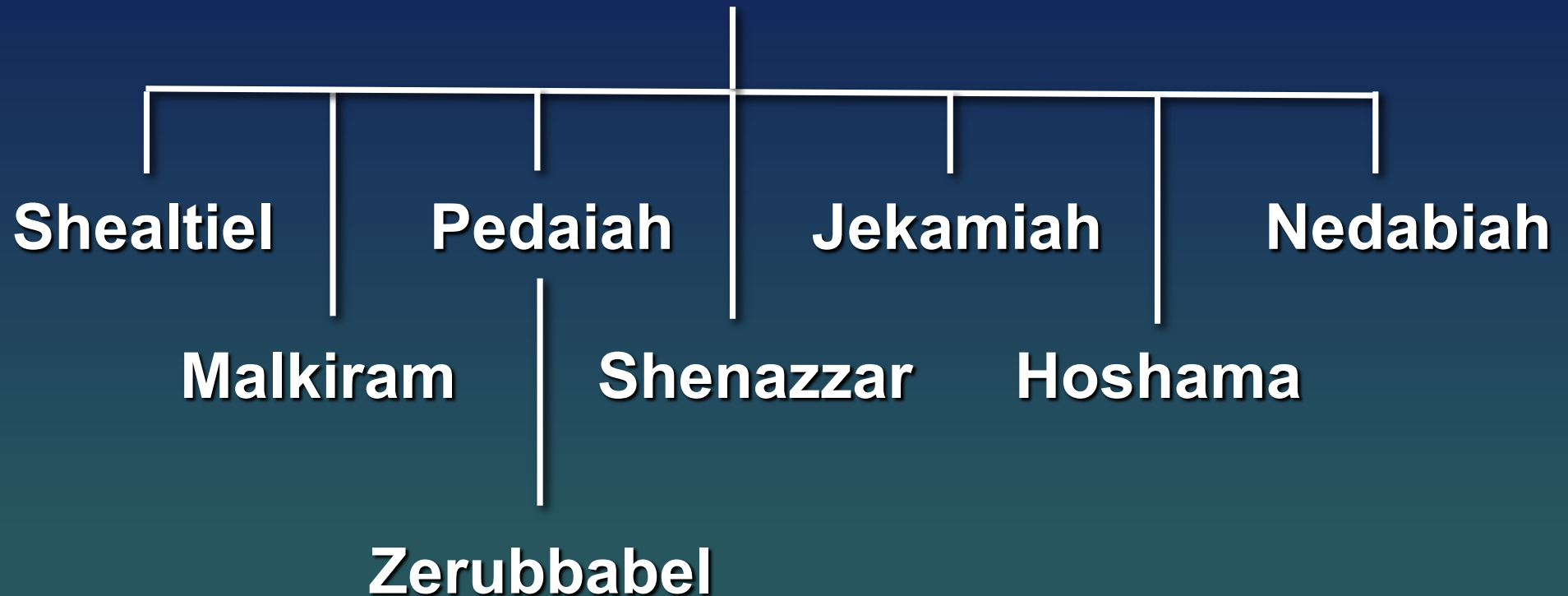
38. $\frac{1}{2}$ (PI)	<i>a-na</i> [¹ <i>j</i>] <i>a-'u-DU</i> <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>mátja</i> -[<i>a-hu-du</i>]
39. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 2[+ 3 <i>mârê</i>] ^{meš} <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>mátja</i> - <i>a-hu-du</i> [...]
40. 4 <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 8 ^{amél} <i>ja-a-hu-da-a-a</i> $\frac{1}{2}$ [<i>sila</i> ^{am}]

38. 10 <i>sila</i> (oil)	for Jaukin, King of Judah.
39. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i> (oil)	for 5 sons of the King of Judah.
40. 4 <i>sila</i> (oil)	for 8 men of Judah; $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i> [for each man].

Grace in Exile

256

Jehoiachin
(Jeconiah/Coniah)
597 (ruled 3 mos.)



1 Chronicles 3:17-19

Jehoiachin



Pedaiah

+ 6 brothers



Zerubbabel

+ 1 brother (Shimei)



Hananiah

+ 6 brothers + 1 sister



Shecaniah

+ 5 brothers



Shemaiah

+ 0 brothers



Neariah

+ 5 brothers



Elioenai

+ 2 brothers

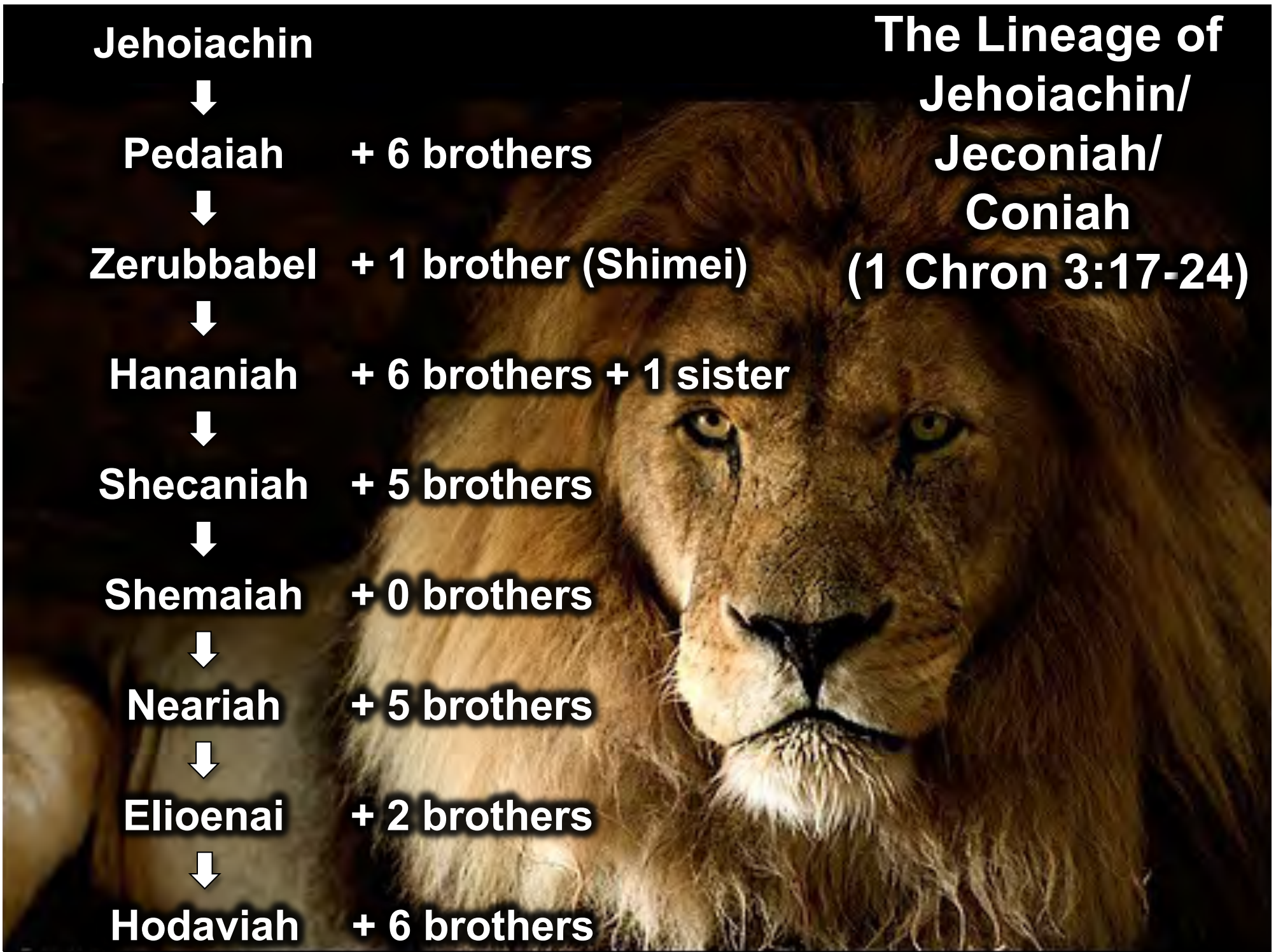


Hodaviah

+ 6 brothers

**The Lineage of
Jehoiachin/
Jeconiah/
Coniah**

(1 Chron 3:17-24)



1 Chronicles 4

Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

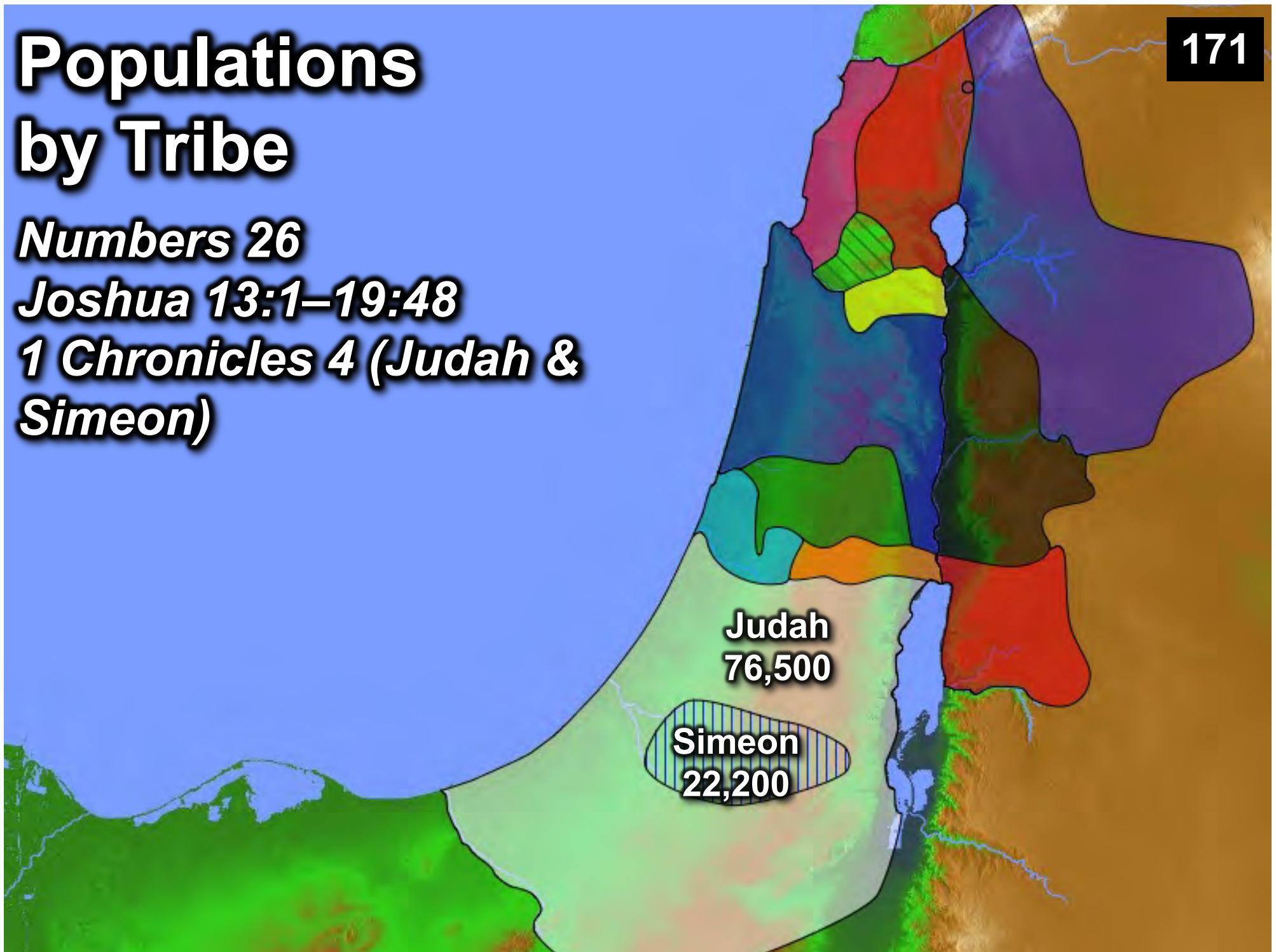
Joshua 13:1–19:48

**1 Chronicles 4 (Judah &
Simeon)**

171

Judah
76,500

Simeon
22,200

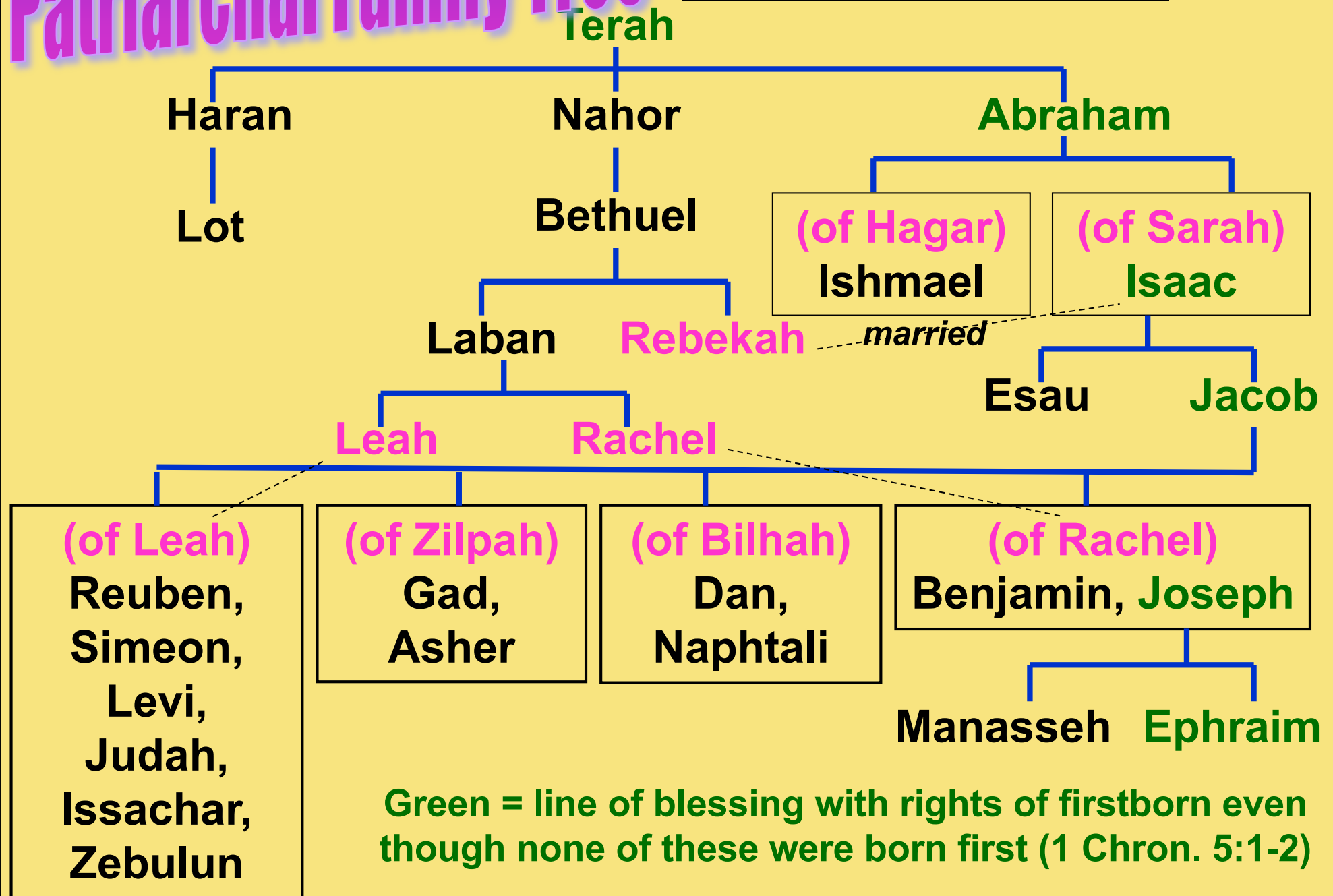


1 Chronicles 5

Patriarchal Family Tree

1 Chron. 2:1-5

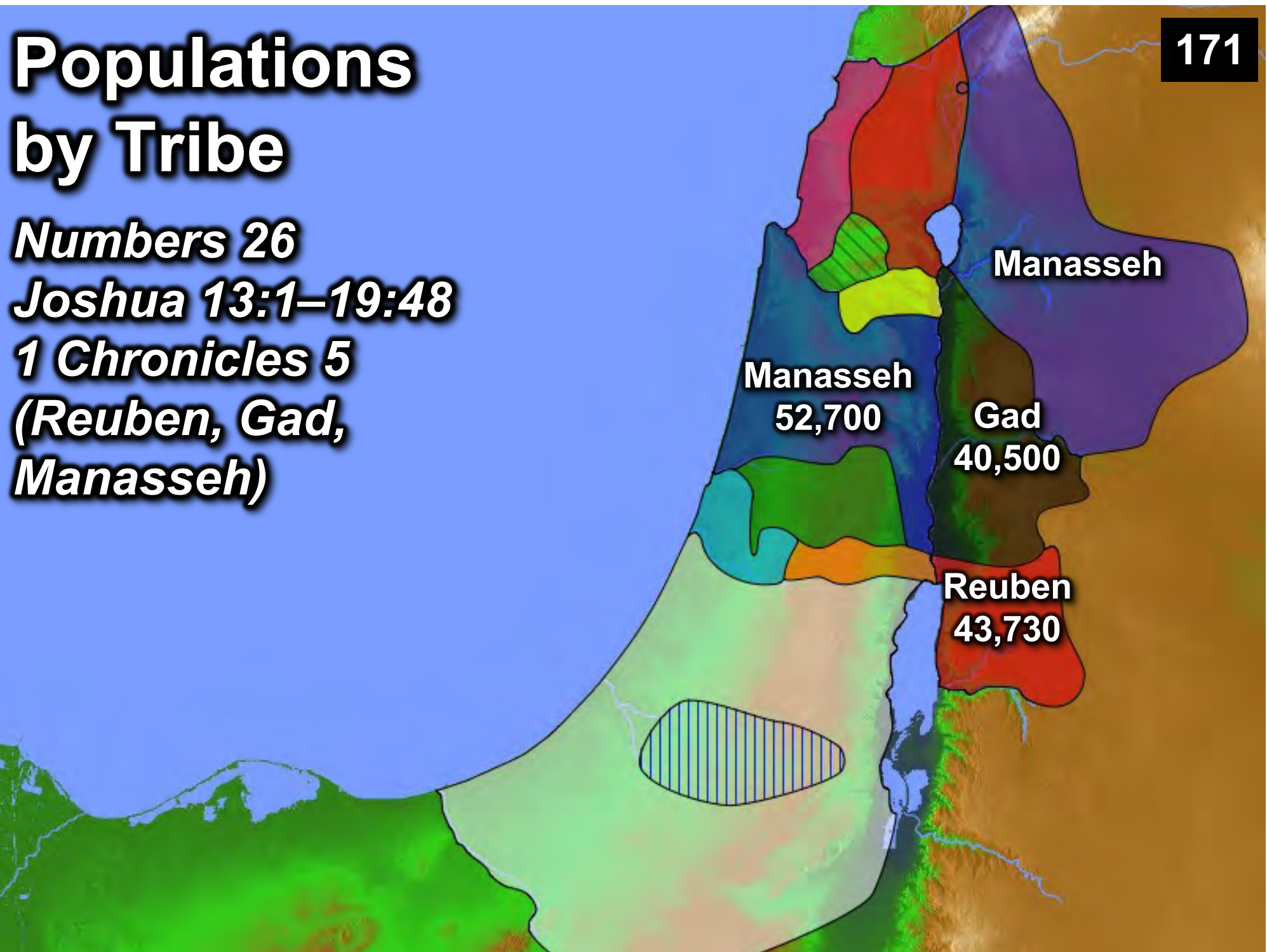
91



Populations by Tribe

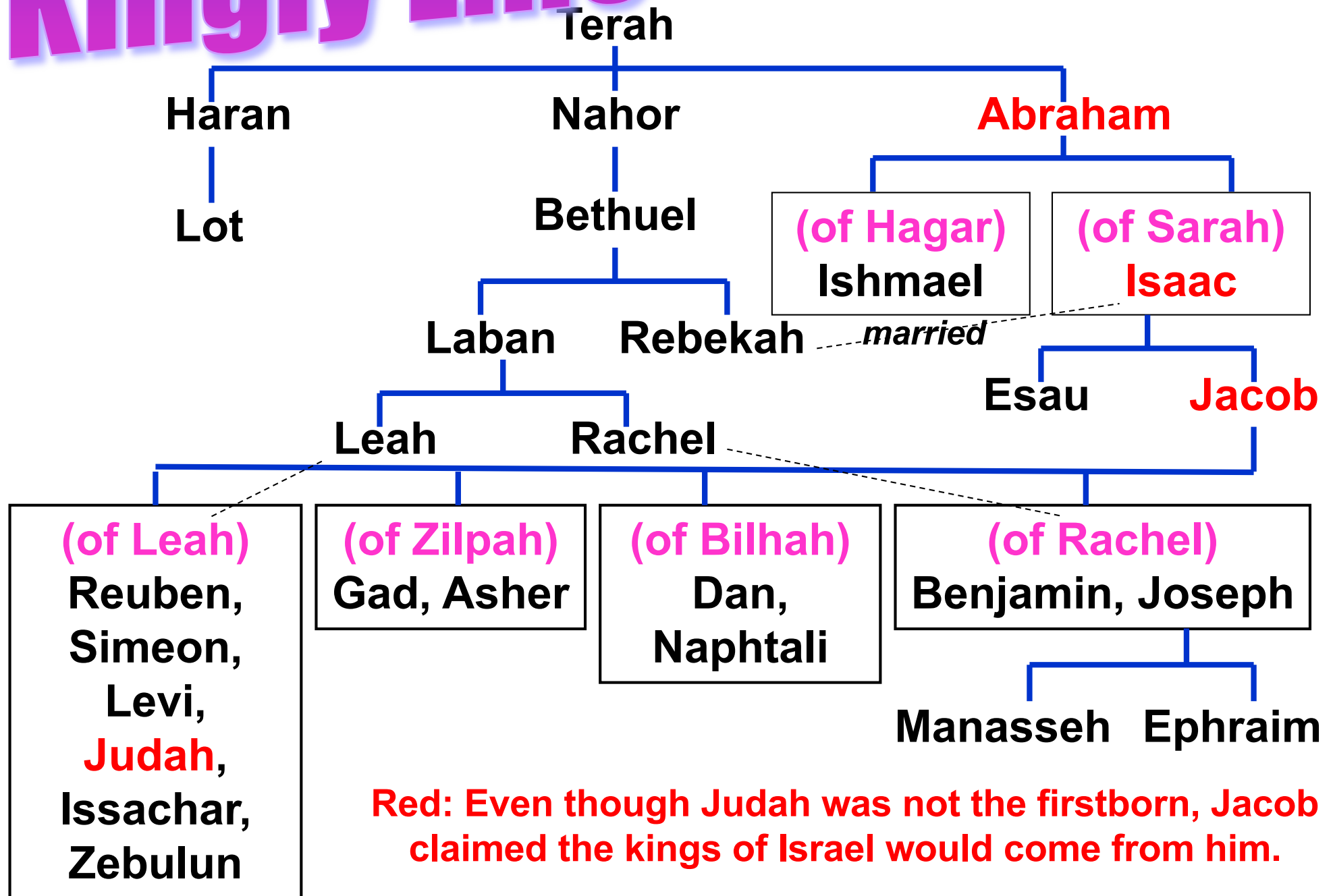
Numbers 26
Joshua 13:1–19:48
1 Chronicles 5
(Reuben, Gad,
Manasseh)

171



Kingly Line

91



1 Chronicles 6

Contrasting Levites and Priests



Contrasting Levites and Priests

Levites

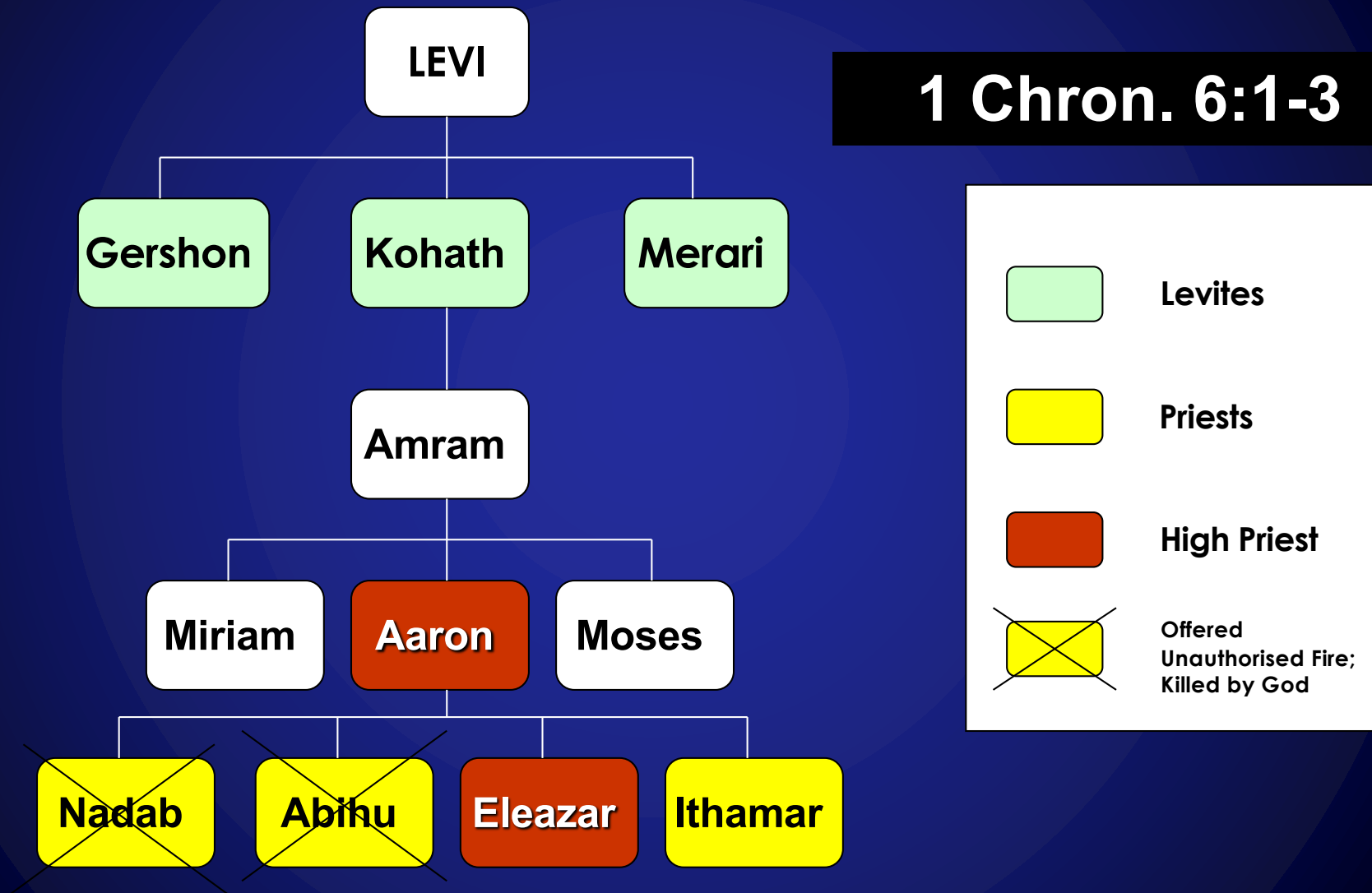
Priests

Descendants of...	Levi	Aaron (also a descendant of Levi)
Population	Many (the larger group)	Few (a subset of the Levites, Josh. 21:4)
Role	Assisted priests and supervised religious activities permitted outside of the sanctuary: teaching, singing, leading worship, officials, administration, judges & gatekeepers	Mediators between God and Israel
Sacrificial Role	Didn't offer sacrifices though they did offer incense (Deut. 33:10b)	Offered sacrifices (Deut. 33:10b)
Location of Homes	Extensive—in 35 cities throughout the tribes in the central, northern, and eastern parts of Israel (Josh. 21:5-7)	Limited to 13 cities in Judah, Simeon, & Benjamin that were near the temple (Josh. 21:4, 9-13)

Levi's Family Tree

125
202

1 Chron. 6:1-3



- 48 Levitical Cities
- 6 Cities of Refuge

1 Chronicles 6:54-80

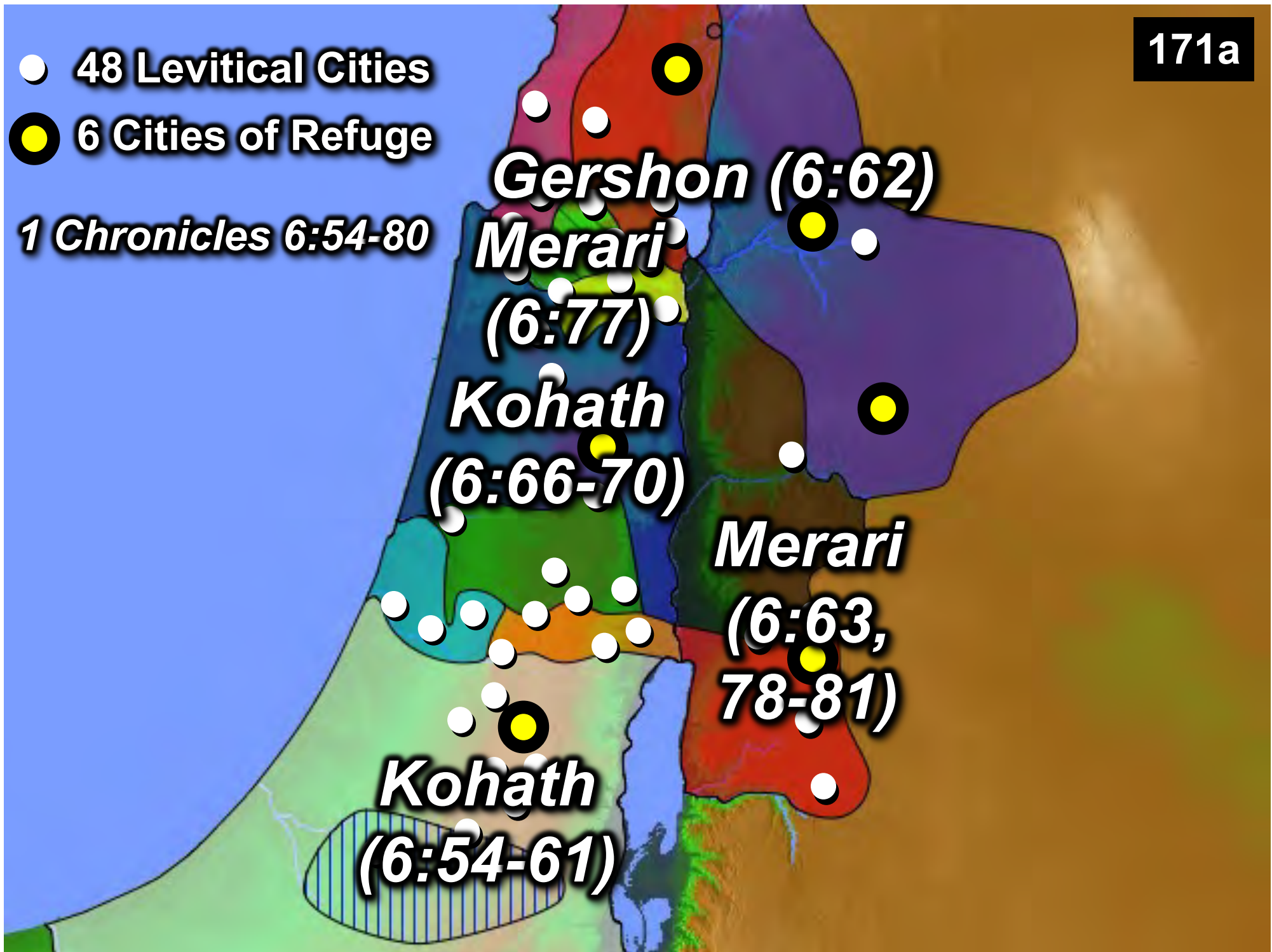
Gershon (6:62)

**Merari
(6:77)**

**Kohath
(6:66-70)**

**Merari
(6:63,
78-81)**

**Kohath
(6:54-61)**



1 Chronicles 7

Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

1 Chronicles 7

Asher
53,400

Naphtali
45,400

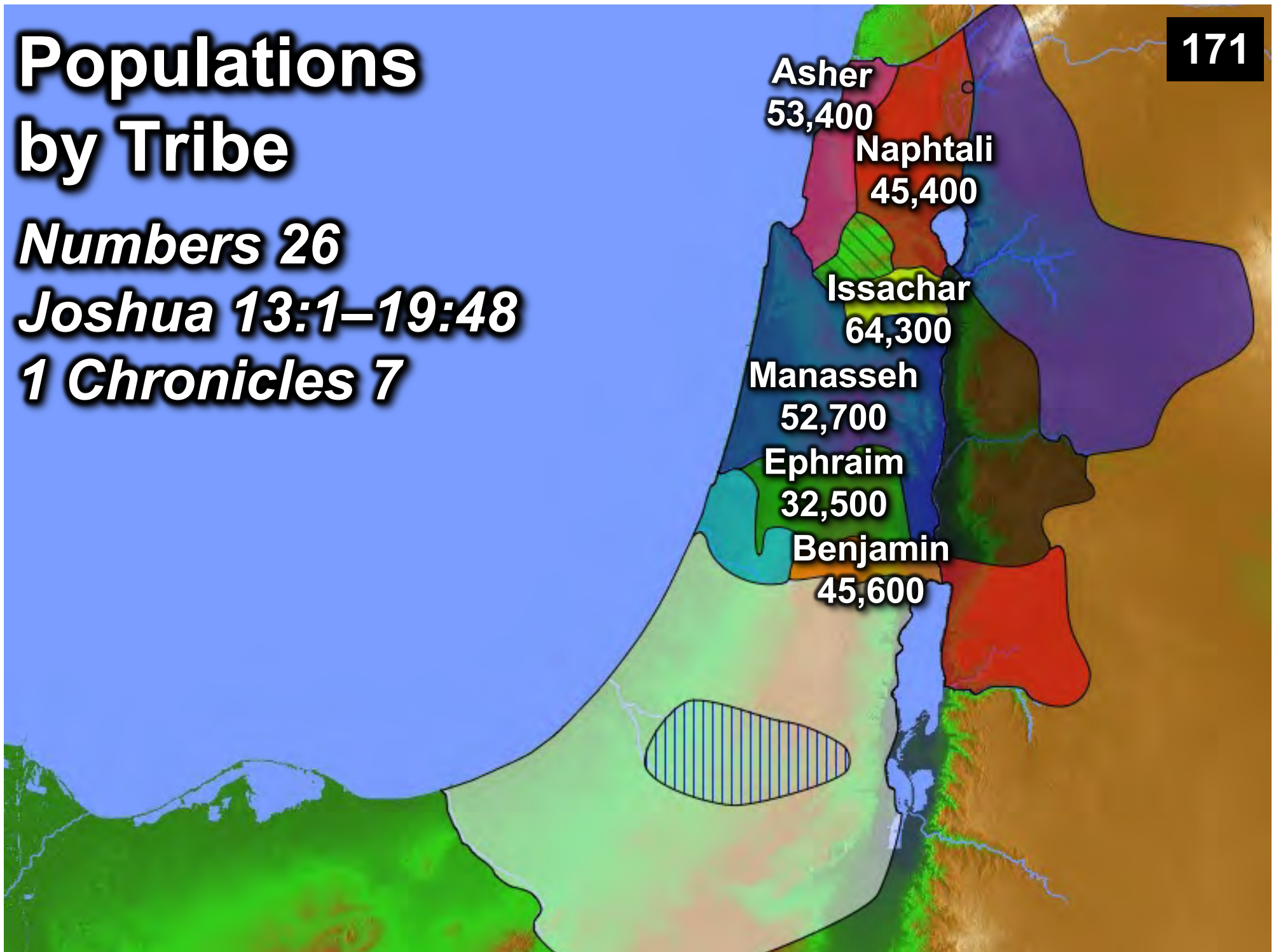
Issachar
64,300

Manasseh
52,700

Ephraim
32,500

Benjamin
45,600

171

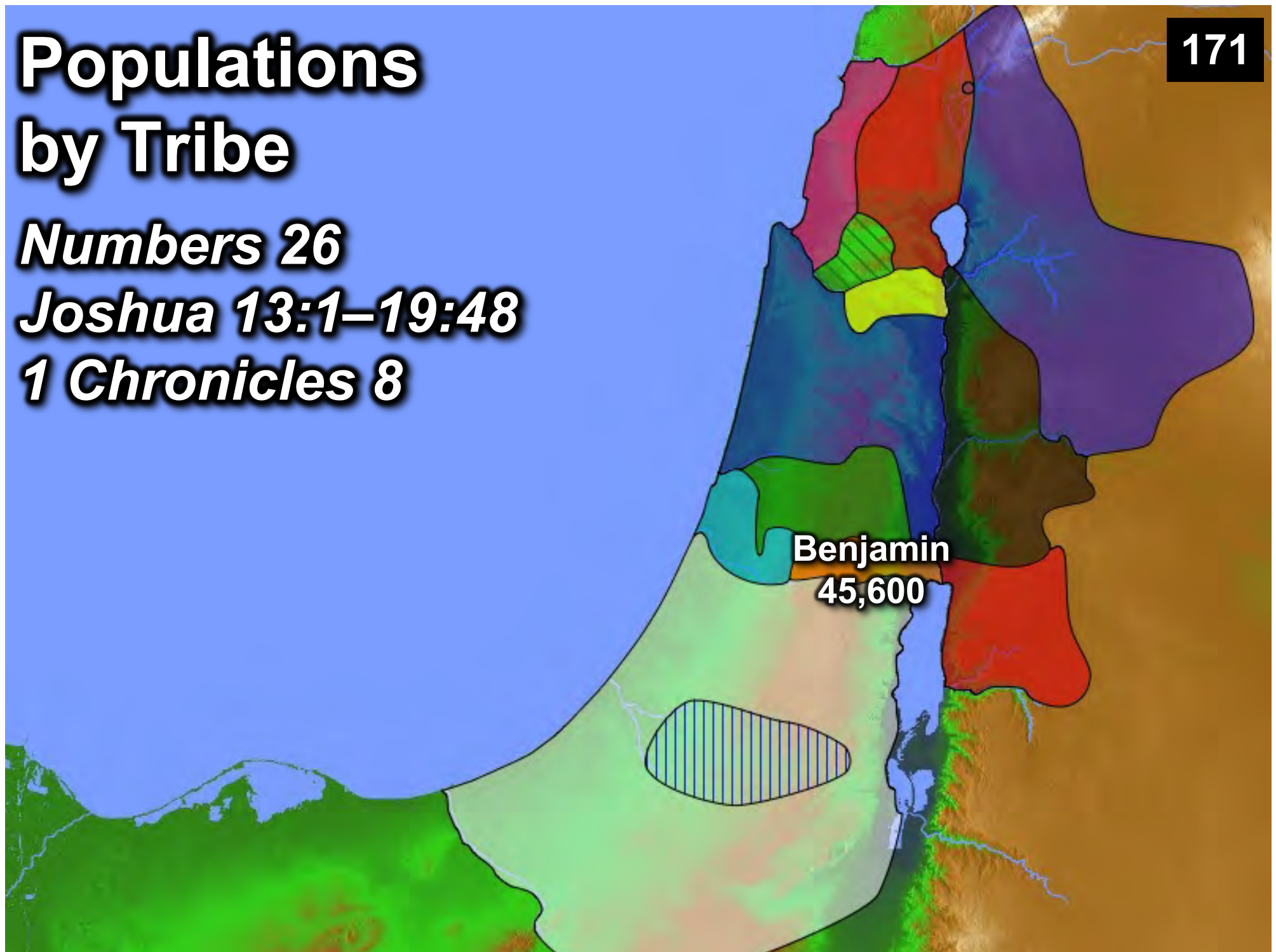


1 Chronicles 8

Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26
Joshua 13:1–19:48
1 Chronicles 8

171



1 Chronicles 9

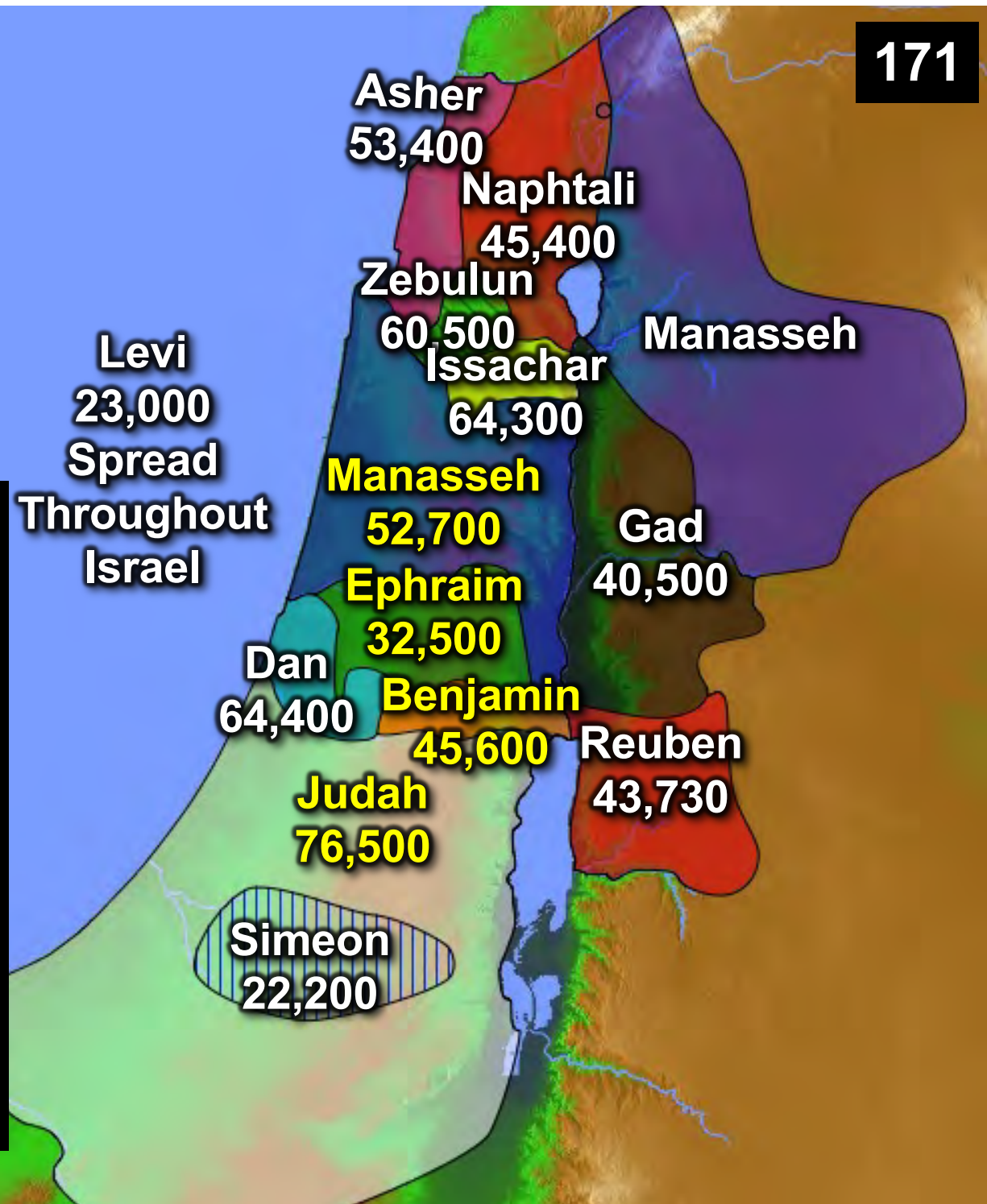
Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

1 Chronicles 9

“The first of the exiles to return to their property in their former towns were priests, Levites, Temple servants, and other Israelites. ³Some of the people from the tribes of **Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh** came and settled in Jerusalem” (1 Chron 9:2-3 NLT).



Why the Genealogies? *If My People*

1 Chronicles		
God's Sovereignty 1-9		
Genealogy		
Prepared		
4143-1011		

The USA began as a Christian nation

408
c



Plymouth Pilgrims

408

C



Yet they massacred the Pequot



The USA began as a Christian nation

408
c

- The **Declaration of Independence** (1776) notes God 4 times
- The **Founding Fathers, early presidents, and the Supreme Court** called the USA a “Christian nation” until 1947 (see http://www.afn.org/~govern/Christian_Nation.html)
- The US **sent the most missionaries** in 1900s
- “**In God We Trust**” is the national motto
- The **preamble of every single state** among the 50 states appeals to God for help

The USA began as a Christian nation

408
c





**Do you
trust in
God?**



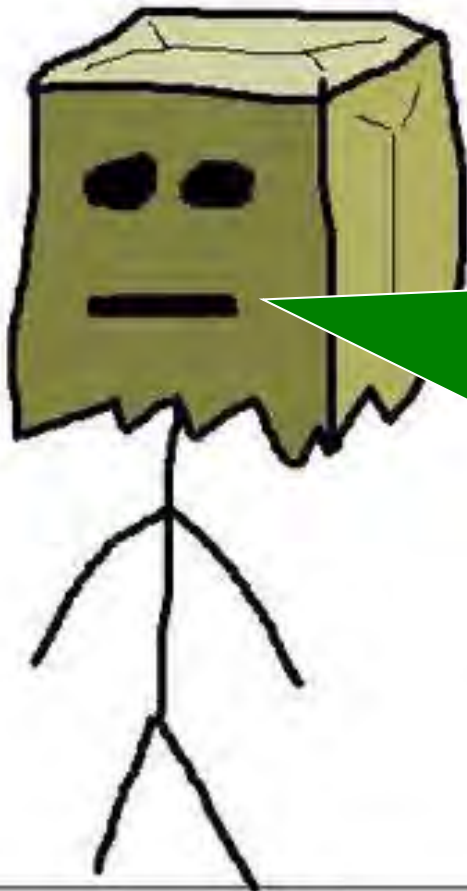
Do we trust in God?



**Does your trust in God
embarrass you?**



A Cause for Shame?



"Who, me? Well,
I'm *not* saying that
I *am* a Christian...
but I'm *not* saying
that I'm *not*..."

A background image of Barack Obama speaking, with the US Capitol building visible in the distance under a blue sky. The image has a blue and yellow color scheme.

OBAMA EMAIL TO CBN NEWS

**"WHATEVER WE ONCE WERE,
WE'RE NO LONGER JUST A
CHRISTIAN NATION; WE ARE
ALSO A JEWISH NATION, A
MUSLIM NATION, A BUDDHIST
NATION, A HINDU NATION, AND A
NATION OF NON-BELIEVERS..."**

**"We are no longer a
Christian nation."**

Barack Obama

FreedomBoardsAcrossAmerica.com

**The USA began
as a Christian
nation but has
left its godly
heritage.**





hotly debated!



1 Chronicles 10

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



Focus on David *If My People*

1 Chronicles		
God's Sovereignty 1-9	David's Service 10-29	
Genealogy	History	
Prepared	United	
4143-1011	1011-930	

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



Outline

266
-267

I. (Chs. 1–9) A genealogical history from Adam to many years after the return from Babylon is given to encourage the remnant of God's grace in that while the Davidic throne is absent, the Davidic line is still present with the nation.

II. (Chs. 10–29) The reign of David shows God's blessing on him in his military victories for his spiritual obedience shown in his concern for building a temple to house the ark permanently, recorded to show Israel proper worship.

1 Chronicles 11

"The Three": Jashobeam, Eleazar, & Shammah



1 Chronicles 11:10-19; 2 Sam 23:11

"David's Valiant Men" by James Tissot



1 Chronicles 11:26-47

1 Chronicles 12

The Model King



KING DAVID

A MAN AFTER GOD'S OWN HEART

What a contrast from Saul...

1 Chronicles 13

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).



Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

	<u>David</u> (1 Chron.)	<u>Solomon</u> (2 Chron.)
<i>Ark location before transfer</i>	Kiriath Jearim	City of David
<i>Ark location after transfer</i>	House of Obed near the City of David	Temple on Moriah (former threshing floor of Araunah)
<i>Consultation with Israel's leaders & national procession</i>	13:1-5	5:2-3
<i>Transports the ark correctly</i>	15:1-16:3	5:2-10
<i>Celebration of praise at arrival</i>	16:7-36	5:11-14
<i>System of regular worship set up</i>	16:4-6, 37-42	8:12-16
<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

1 Chronicles 14

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



1 Chronicles 15

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

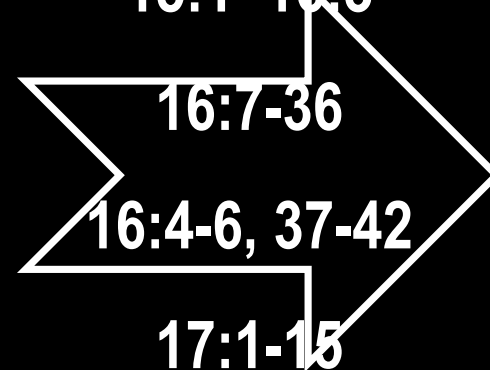
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<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

1 Chronicles 16

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

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<i>Ark location after transfer</i>	House of Obed near the City of David	Temple on Moriah (former threshing floor of Araunah)
<i>Consultation with Israel's leaders & national procession</i>	13:1-5	5:2-3
<i>Transports the ark correctly</i>	15:1-16:3	5:2-10
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<i>Divine revelation given</i>	17:1-15	7:12-22
<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42



Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

What's Missing in Chronicles but Included in Samuel/Kings?

These are generally *negative* elements or related to Israel and royalty.

Michal despises David at ark
(2 Sam. 6:20b-23)

Discipline aspects of the Davidic covenant
(2 Sam. 7:14b)

David's adultery with Bathsheba, murder of Uriah, & confrontation by Nathan the prophet (2 Sam. 11:2–12:25)

David's troubles with Absalom
(2 Sam. 13–19)

Sheba's rebellion put down
(2 Sam. 20)

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Levites honor God at ark
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(1 Chron. 21:27–22:1; cp. 2 Sam. 24:25)

Divisions of Levites (1 Chron. 22–27)

David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1–29:22a)

Enterprises of Rehoboam
(2 Chron. 11:5-23)

1 Chronicles 17

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).**

1 Chronicles

Parallels between David's and Solomon's Transfers of the Ark

275

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<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

1 Chronicles 18

David's New Vassal States

2 Samuel 10

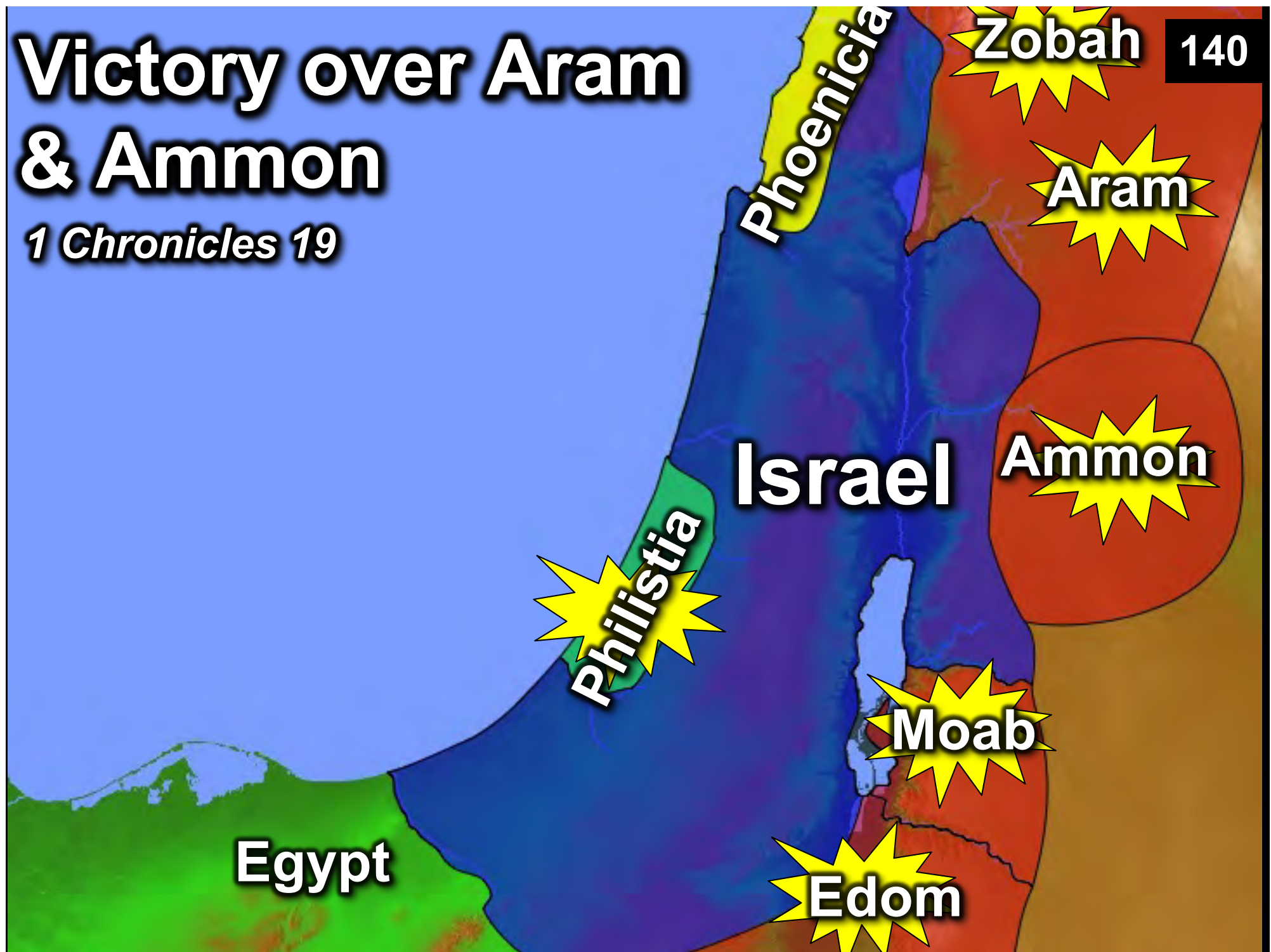
God rewarded David with victory over the Philistines and other nations to show him as a righteous king to whom God had promised an eternal dynasty (1 Chron 18–20).



1 Chronicles 19

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19



1 Chronicles 20

**"During another battle with the Philistines,
Elhanan son of Jair killed Lahmi, the brother of
Goliath of Gath. The handle of Lahmi's spear was
as thick as a weaver's beam!"
(2 Sam 21:19; cf. 1 Chron 20:5 NLT).**



"In another battle with the Philistines at Gath, they encountered a huge man with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, twenty-four in all, who was also a descendant of the giants. But when he defied and taunted Israel, he was killed by Jonathan, the son of David's brother Shimea" (2 Samuel 21:20; cf. 1 Chron 20:6-7 NLT).



1 Chronicles 21

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).**

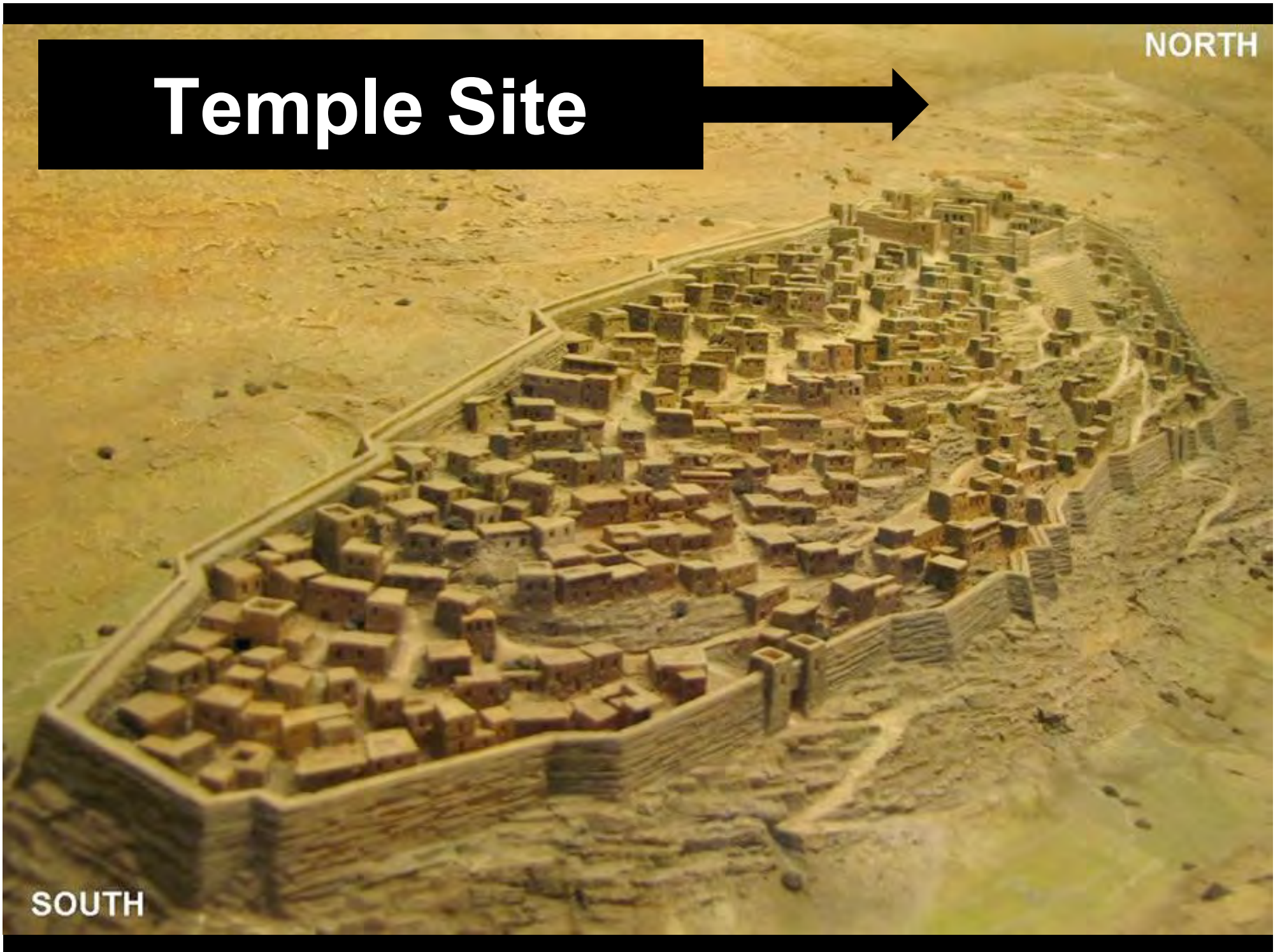


Temple Site

NORTH



SOUTH



Floor of Araunah

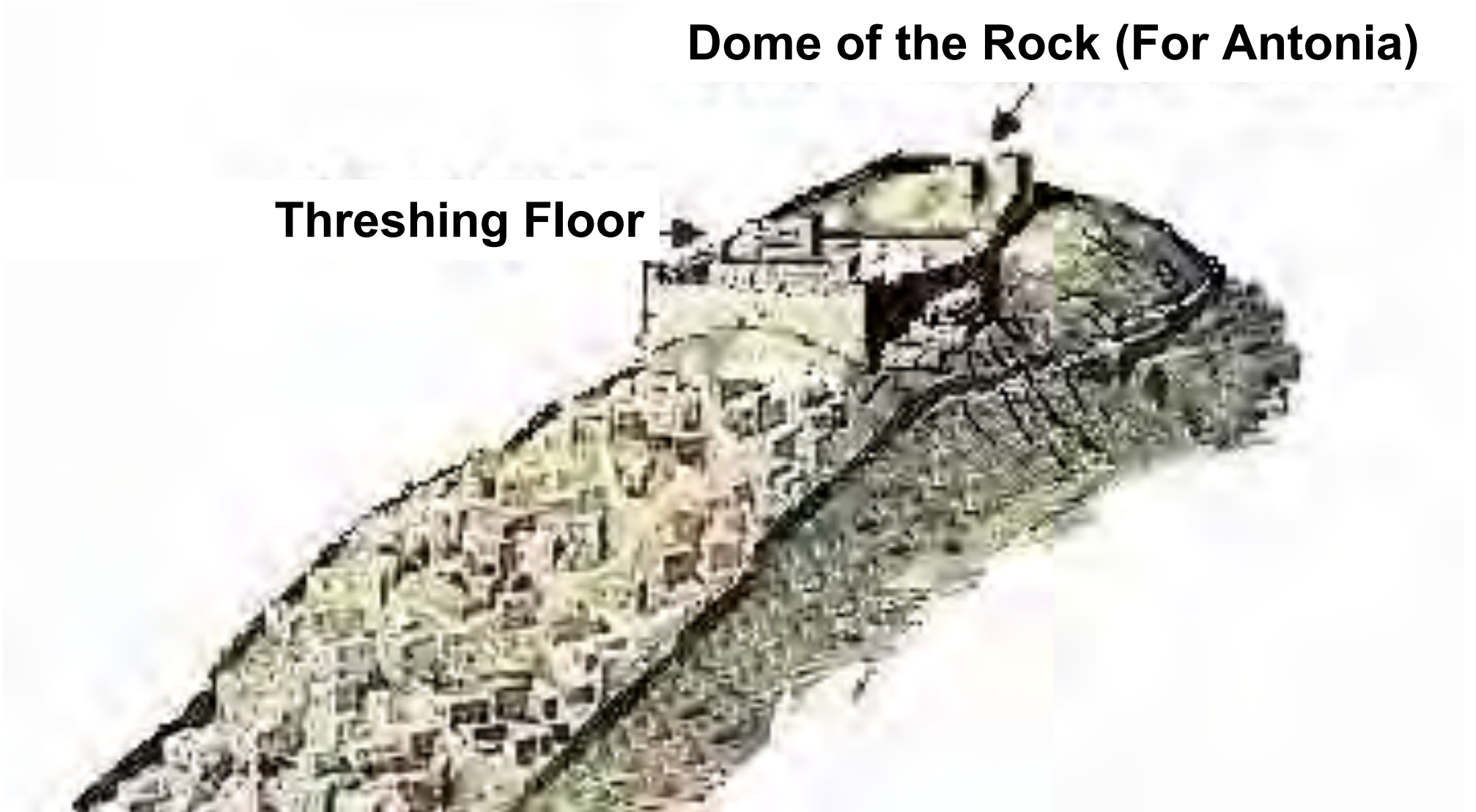


1 Chronicles 21:15, 18

Temple Site (1 Chron 21)

Dome of the Rock (For Antonia)

Threshing Floor





Temple Site

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
David's charge to Solomon to avenge his opposers (1 Kings 2:1-9)	David's charge to Solomon to build the temple (1 Chron. 22:2-19)
Negative information on the kings of Israel (e.g., 1 Kings 13:1-14:20 on Jeroboam; 1 Kings 15:25-21:29 on others)	Positive details about kings of Judah: Asa (1 Chron. 14:6-15:15), Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:1- 19), Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:27-30), etc.
Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6; 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

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David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1–29:22a)

Enterprises of Rehoboam
(2 Chron. 11:5-23)

1 Chronicles 22



David & Solomon

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

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1 Chronicles 23

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

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David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1–29:22a)

Enterprises of Rehoboam
(2 Chron. 11:5-23)

1 Chronicles 24

The priests became 24 divisions to offer sacrifices before the LORD in two-week rotations each year



1 Chronicles 24

1 Chronicles 25

David organized the musicians



1 Chronicles 25

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



1 Chronicles 26

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



1 Chronicles 27

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

What's Missing in Chronicles but Included in Samuel/Kings?

These are generally *negative* elements or related to Israel and royalty.

Michal despises David at ark
(2 Sam. 6:20b-23)

Discipline aspects of the Davidic covenant
(2 Sam. 7:14b)

David's adultery with Bathsheba, murder of Uriah, & confrontation by Nathan the prophet (2 Sam. 11:2–12:25)

David's troubles with Absalom
(2 Sam. 13–19)

Sheba's rebellion put down
(2 Sam. 20)

What's Included in Chronicles but Missing in Samuel/Kings?

These are generally *positive* elements or related to Judah and the temple.

Levites honor God at ark
(1 Chron. 16:4-42)

Identification of the temple site even as God disciplines David's prideful census
(1 Chron. 21:27–22:1; cp. 2 Sam. 24:25)

Divisions of Levites (1 Chron. 22–27)

David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1–29:22a)

Enterprises of Rehoboam
(2 Chron. 11:5-23)

1 Chronicles 28

"Then David gave Solomon the plans for the Temple and its surroundings, including the entry room, the storerooms, the upstairs rooms, the inner rooms, and the inner sanctuary—which was the place of atonement. ¹²David also gave Solomon all the plans he had in mind for the courtyards of the Lord's Temple, the outside rooms, the treasuries, and the rooms for the gifts dedicated to the LORD" (28:11-12)



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



The Choristers, by James Tissot, 1896-1900

1 Chronicles 29

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

Summary Statement

The spiritual perspective on the establishment of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant with God's

establishment of the Davidic line

and to admonish them to
proper temple worship —
not the idolatry of the past.



I. God established
David's kingdom
to promote **temple**
worship over
idolatry.

II. Be established by
worshipping Jesus as
David's heir.



That temple was glorious



But what about that temple?



**Even the temple
rebuilt near the time
of Chronicles was
later destroyed—so
what about temple
worship now?**



A dramatic scene of Jesus with long dark hair and a beard, wearing a white robe, tearing at a white cloth. He is surrounded by people in ancient attire. In the background, a man in a brown robe is visible. The scene is set in a temple with stone walls and columns.

Matthew 21:12-17

Mark 11:15-19

Luke 19:45-48

John 2:13-24

THE EASTER STORY

**CLEANSING
THE TEMPLE**

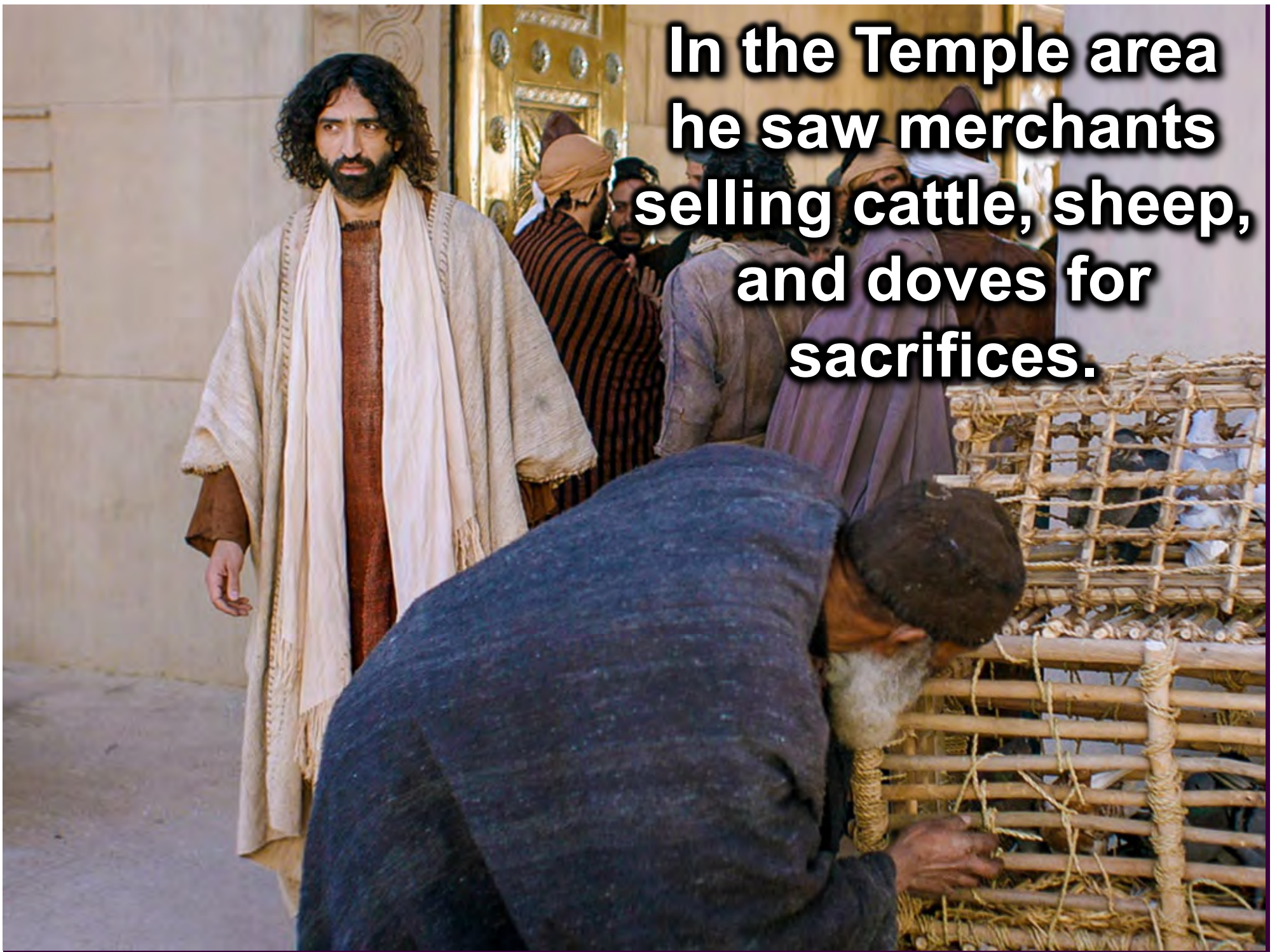


www.freebibleimages.org

**It was nearly time
for the Jewish
Passover
celebration, so
Jesus went to
Jerusalem.**



**In the Temple area
he saw merchants
selling cattle, sheep,
and doves for
sacrifices.**

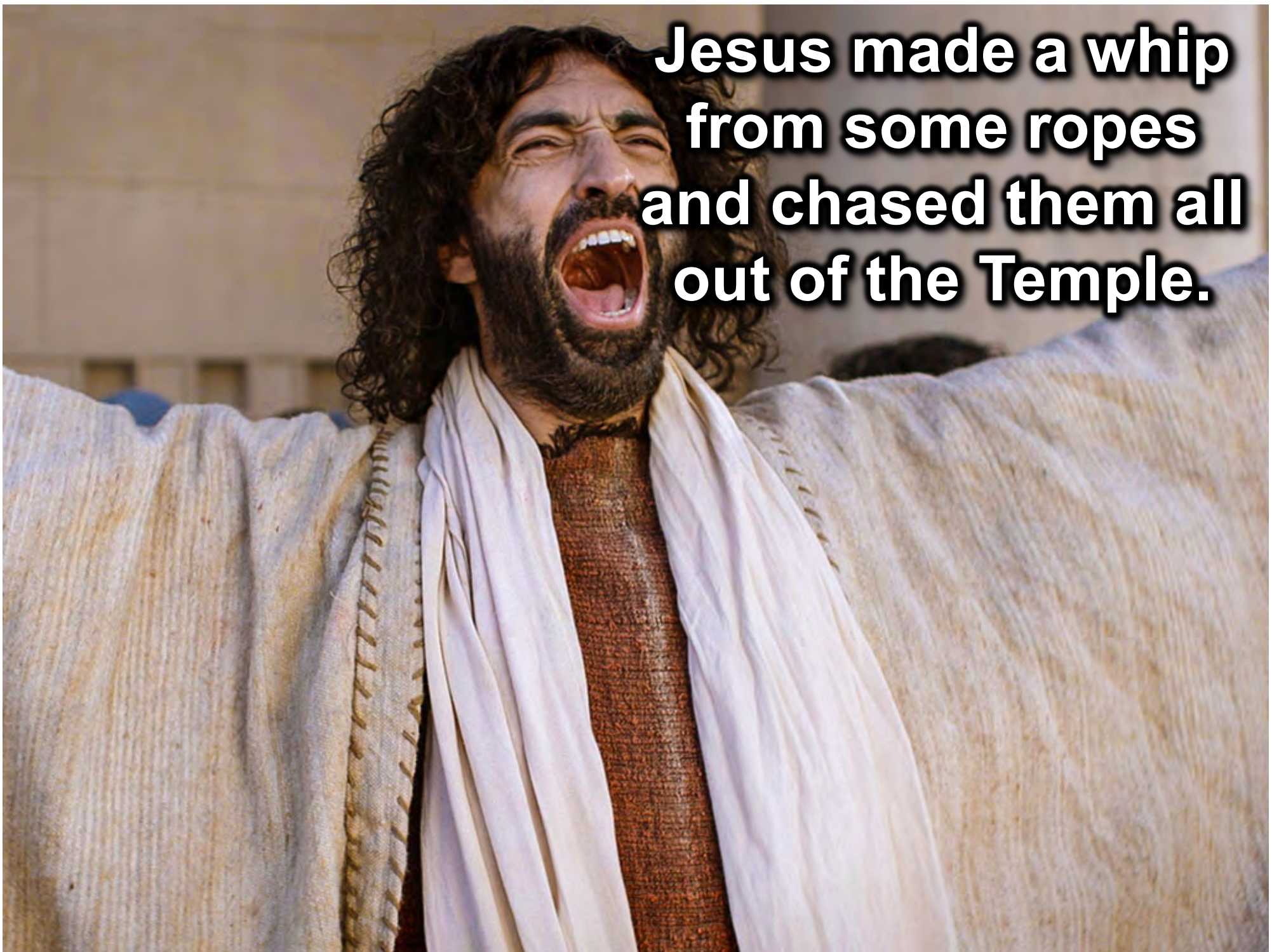


**He also saw dealers
at tables exchanging
foreign money.**





**Jesus made a whip
from some ropes
and chased them all
out of the Temple.**



**He drove out the
sheep and cattle,
scattered the money
changers' coins
over the floor**



**and turned over
their tables.**



**Then, going over to
the people who sold
doves, he told
them...**



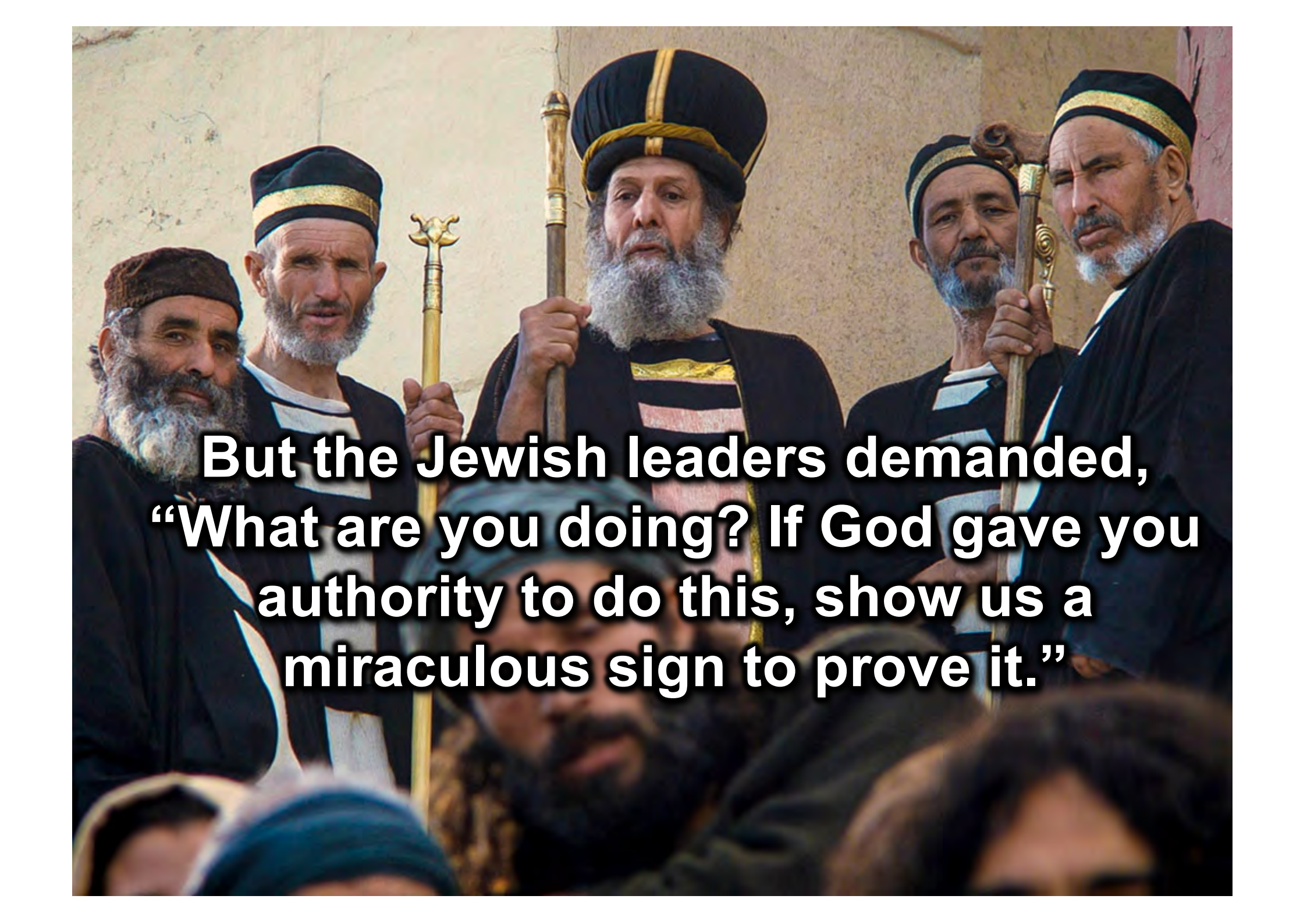
“Get these things out of here. Stop turning my Father’s house into a marketplace!”





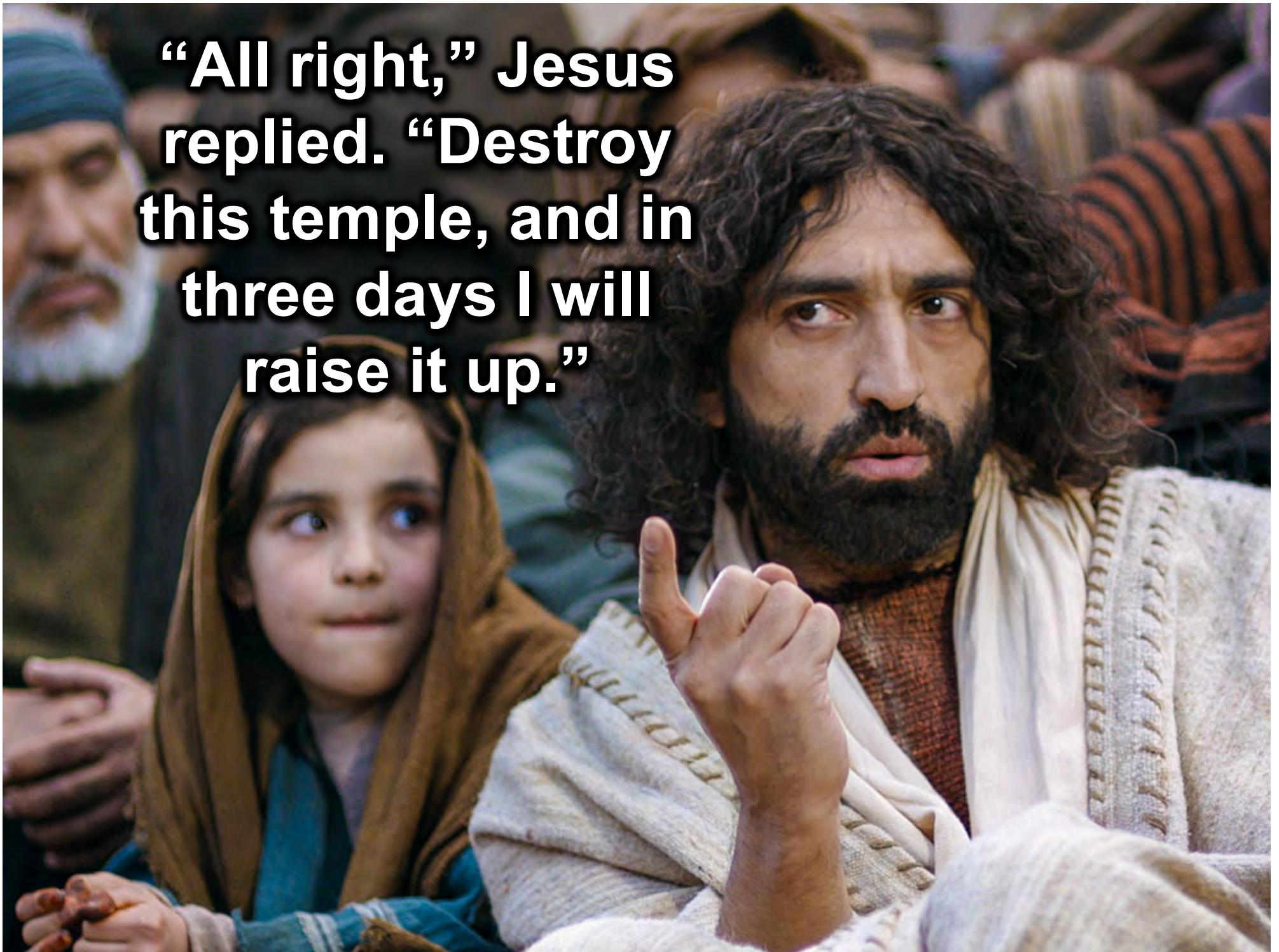
Then his disciples remembered this prophecy from the Scriptures: “Passion for God’s house will consume me.”



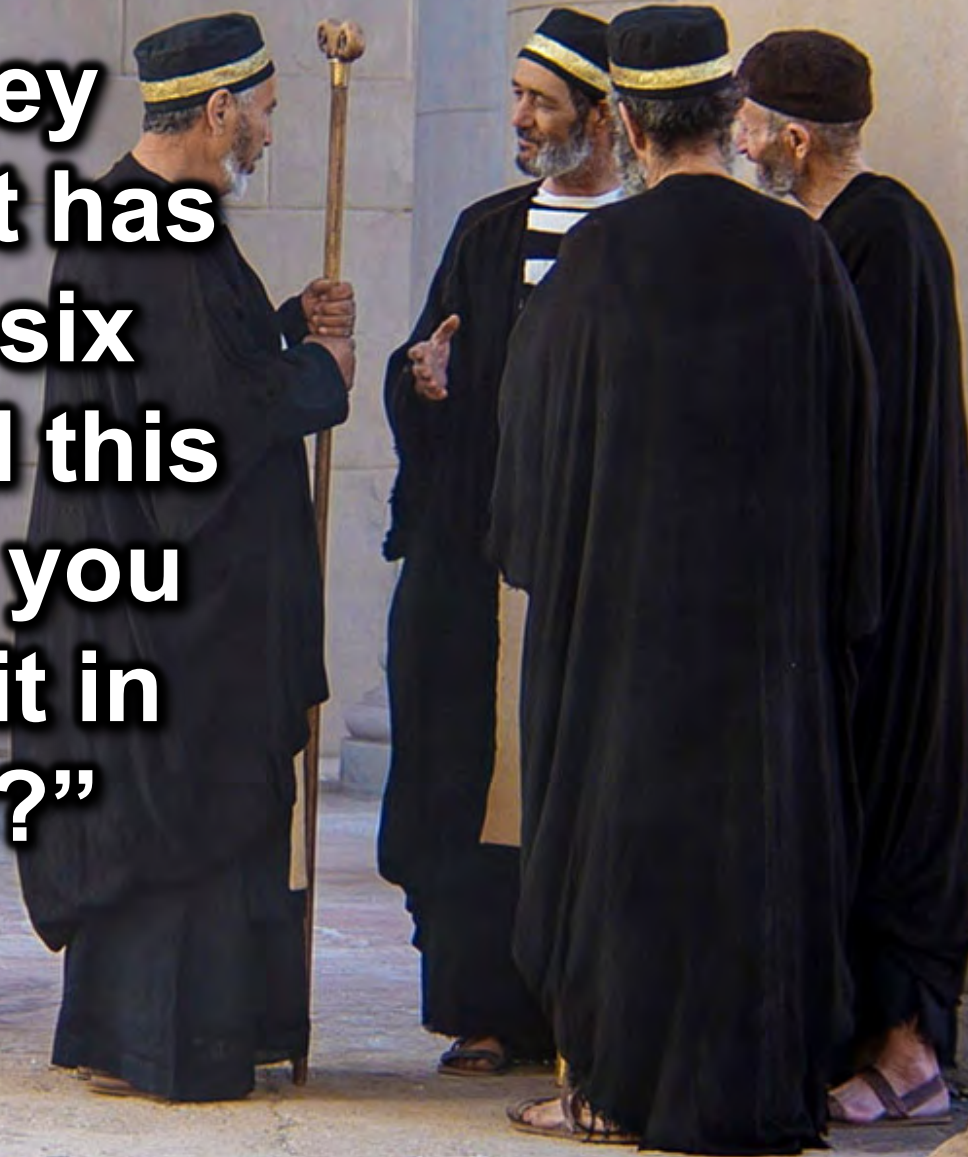


**But the Jewish leaders demanded,
“What are you doing? If God gave you
authority to do this, show us a
miraculous sign to prove it.”**

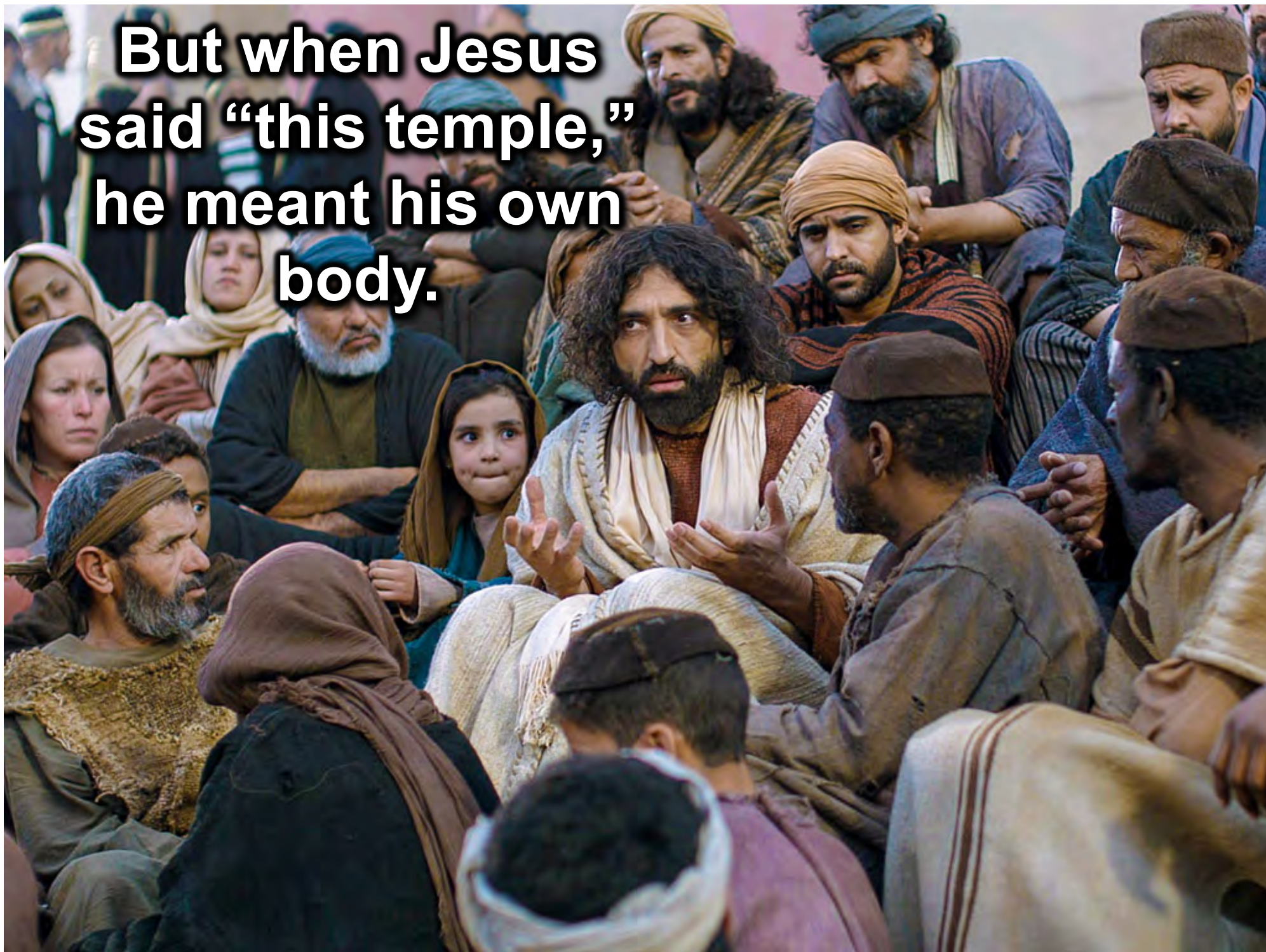
**“All right,” Jesus
replied. “Destroy
this temple, and in
three days I will
raise it up.”**

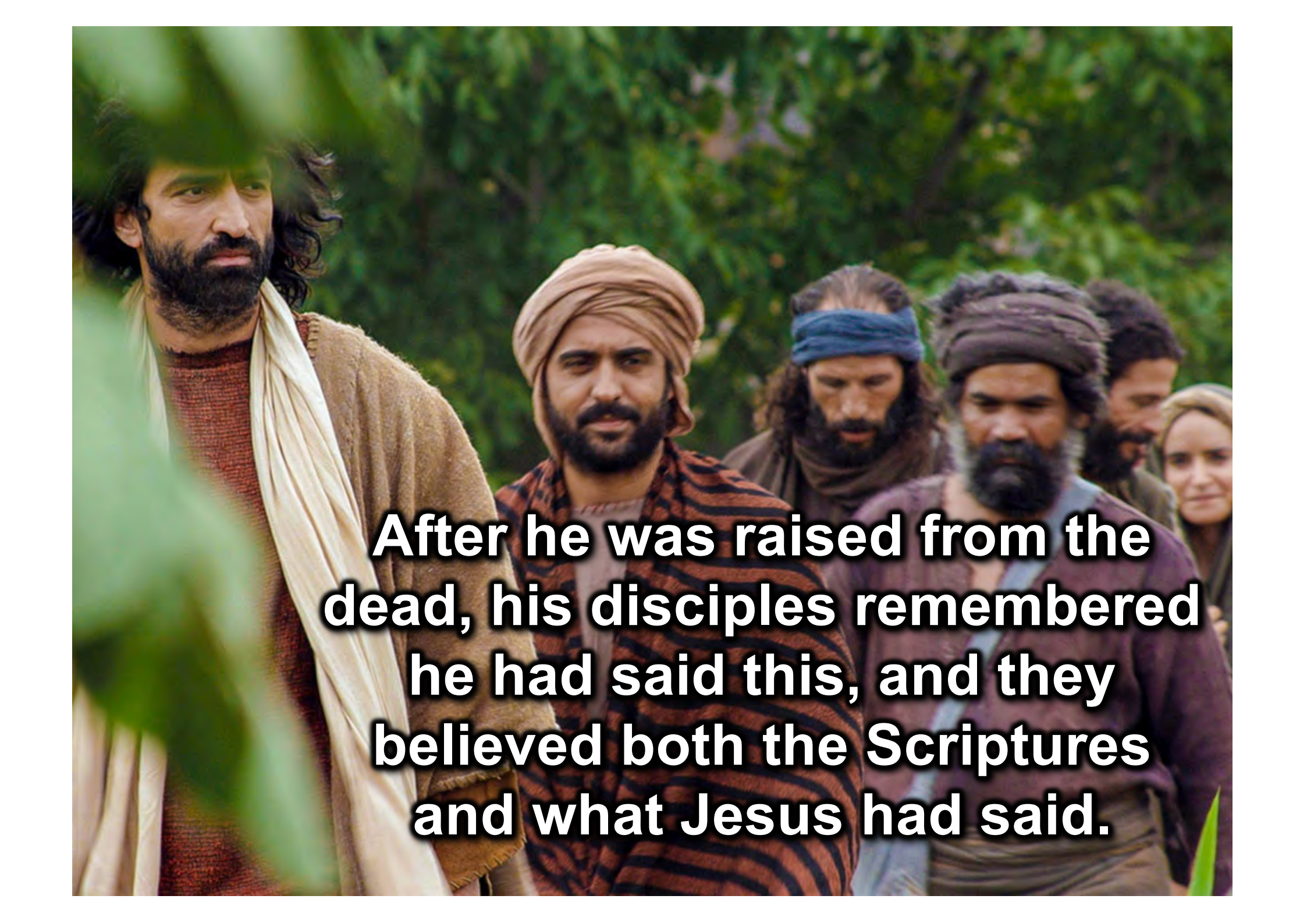


**“What!” they
exclaimed. “It has
taken forty-six
years to build this
Temple, and you
can rebuild it in
three days?”**



**But when Jesus
said “this temple,”
he meant his own
body.**





After he was raised from the dead, his disciples remembered he had said this, and they believed both the Scriptures and what Jesus had said.



THE WORD IN PICTURES

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Lumo
P R O J E C T

THE GOSPEL —OF— MATTHEW	THE GOSPEL —OF— MARK	THE GOSPEL —OF— LUKE	THE GOSPEL —OF— JOHN
----------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------	-------------------------------

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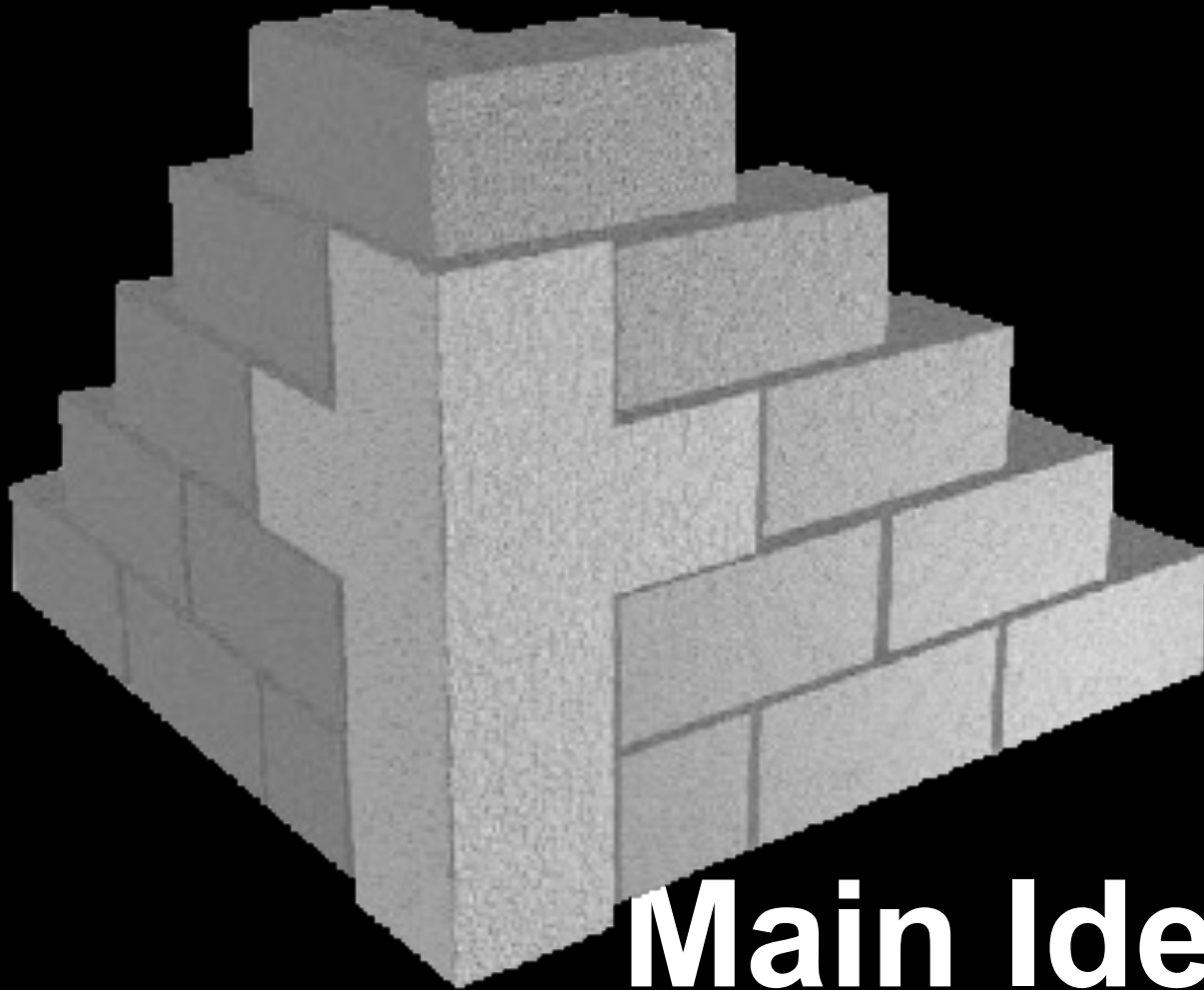
**"Don't you realize that
your body is the temple
of the Holy Spirit, who
lives in you and was
given to you by God?
You do not belong to
yourself, ²⁰ for God
bought you with a high
price. So you must
honor God with
your body"**

(1 Cor 6:19-20 NLT).

How can you be firmly established in a shaky world?

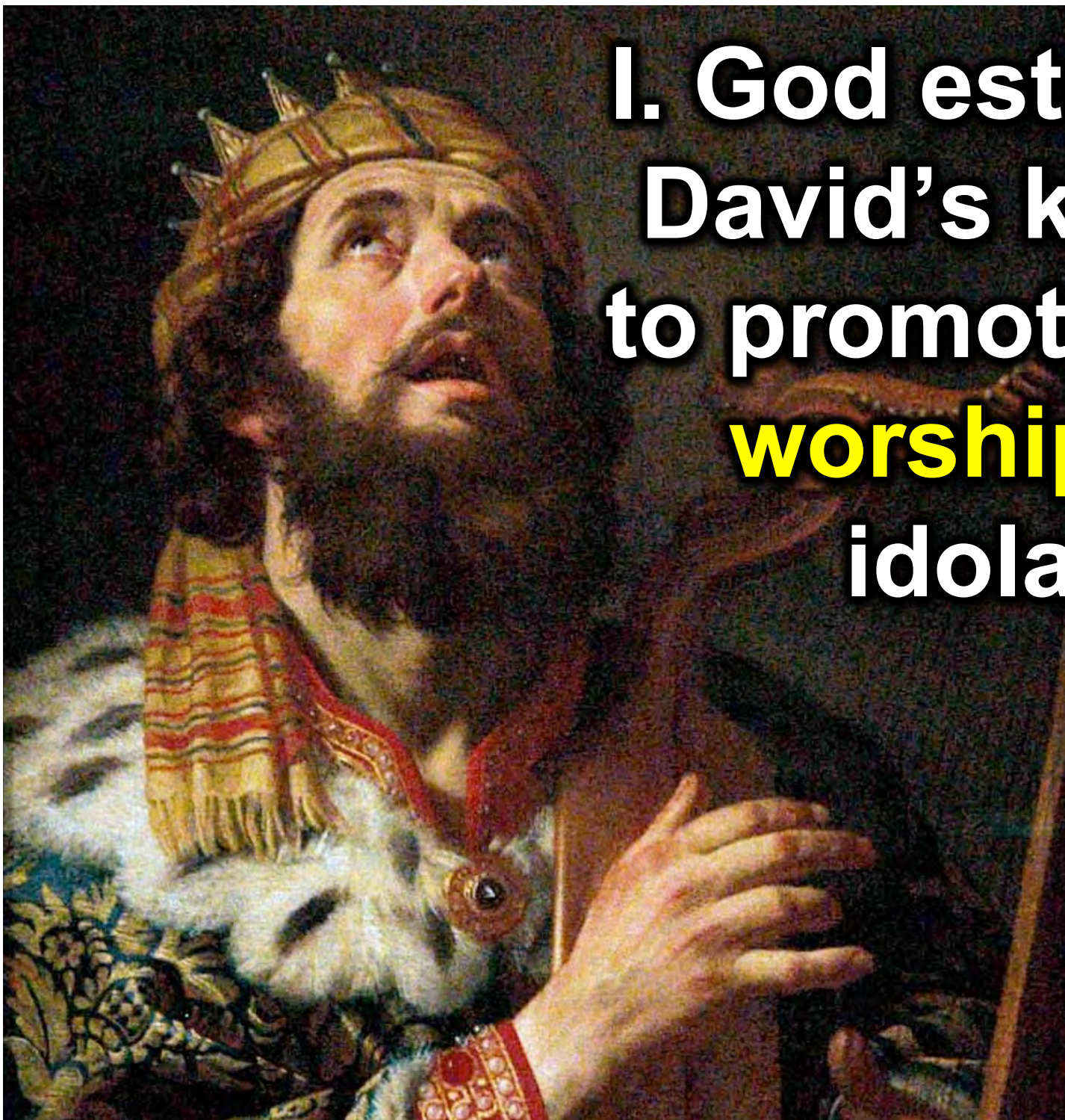


Be established with **Christ**
as your foundation.



Main Idea

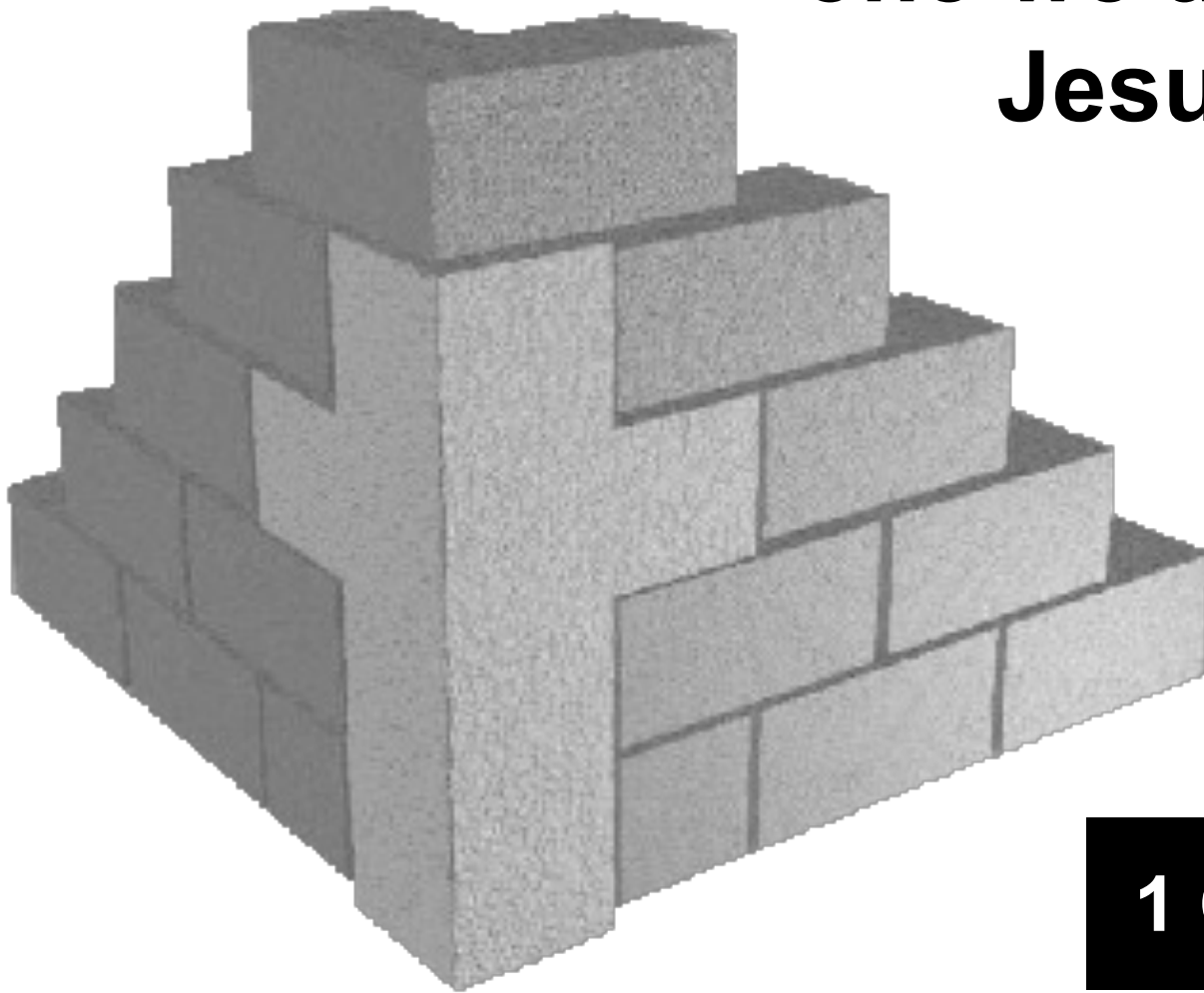
I. God established
David's kingdom
to promote **temple
worship** over
idolatry.



II. Be established by
worshipping Jesus as
David's heir.



**"For no one can lay any
foundation other than the
one we already have—
Jesus Christ."**



1 Corinthians 3:11



Firm

FOUNDATION

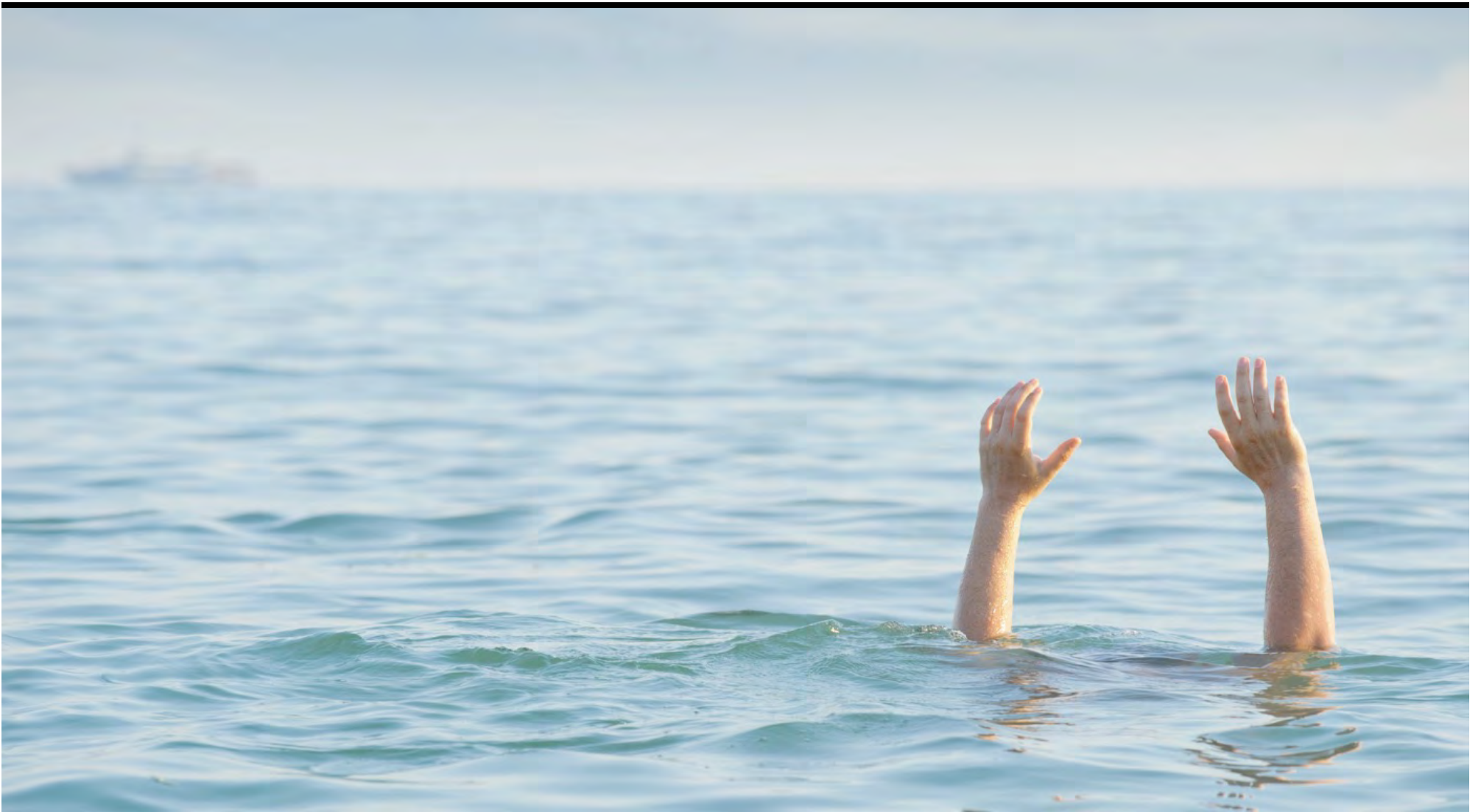
How's yours?



Firm Foundation

A dramatic photograph of a stone lighthouse perched on a rocky outcrop in the middle of the ocean. A colossal, white-capped wave is crashing directly against the base of the lighthouse, creating a massive spray of water. The lighthouse itself is a tall, cylindrical stone tower with a lantern room at the top. The sky is filled with dark, heavy clouds, and the sea is a deep, turbulent blue. The overall mood is one of resilience and strength.

Firm Foundation



Be Established



Firm Foundation



Firm Foundation



Be Established

GOD'S WORD

**A FIRM
FOUNDATION**



Build on Your Foundation



How Firm a Foundation

Unknown

CCLI Song # 107816
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CCLI License # 277507

**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?**

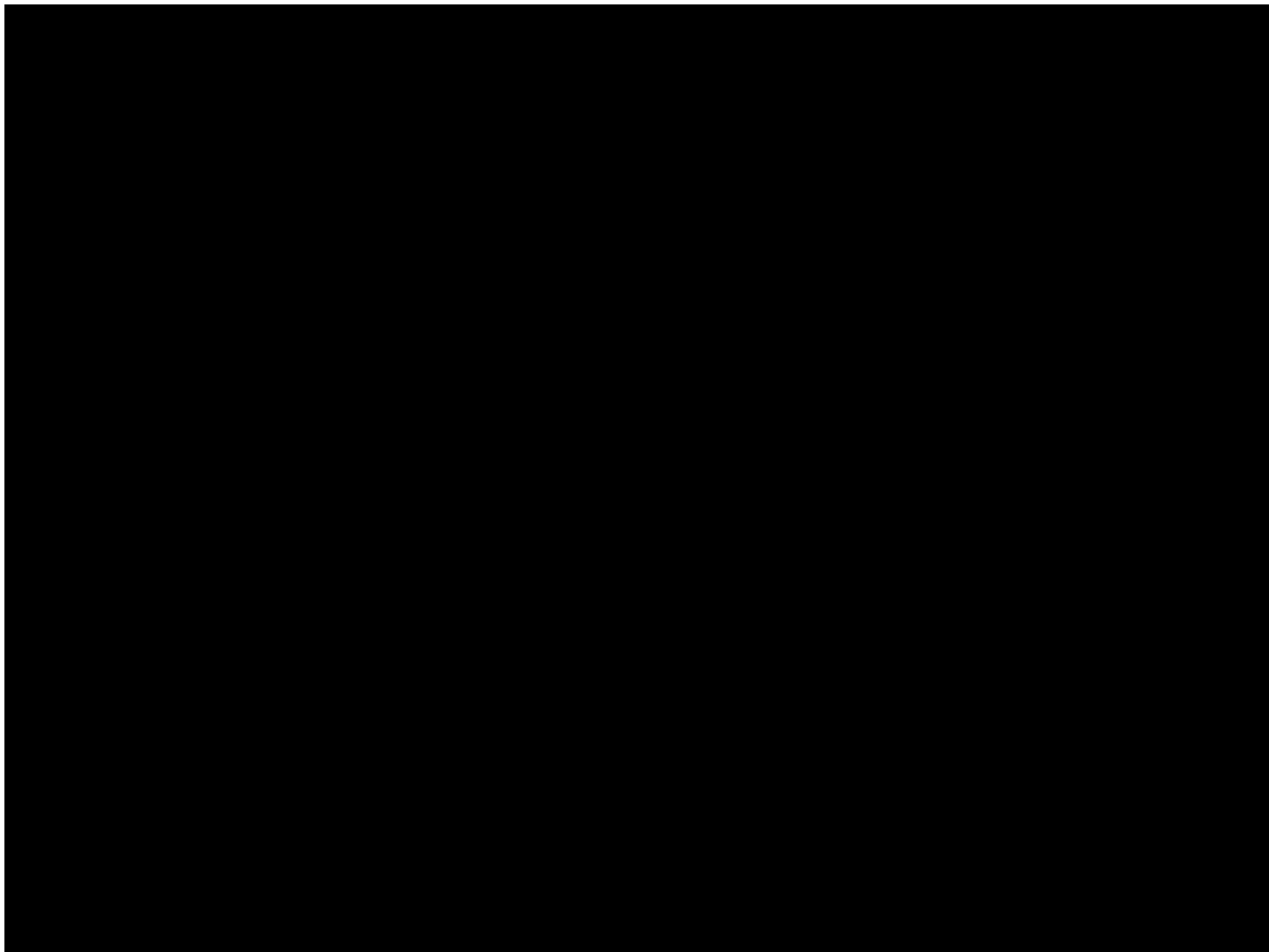
**Fear not I am with thee, O be not dismayed
For I am thy God, I will still give thee aid
I'll strengthen thee, help thee
And cause thee to stand
Upheld by My gracious omnipotent hand**

**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**

**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**

**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**

**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**




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A large background image for the main banner showing a pair of hands holding an open, small, black leather-bound book with yellowed pages. A semi-transparent dark box with white text is overlaid on the lower left of the image.

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OT Kings (Animated)

232 & 342

JNBEZOAAJJ

Jeroboam
Nadab
Baasha
Elah
Zimri
Omri
Ahab
Ahaziah
Joram
Jehu

RAAJJAAJ

Rehoboam
Abijam
Asa
Jehoshaphat
Jehoram
Ahaziah
Athaliah
Joash

U Has Ash 2

ZS MPPH

Jehu
Jehoahaz
Jehoash
Jeroboam II
Zechariah
Shallum
Menahem
Pekahiah
Pekah
Hoshea

Joash

Amaziah

Uzziah

Jotham

Ahaz

Hezekiah

Manasseh

Amon

Josiah

JAU JAH MAJ

Has Kim's Chin Zed

Jehoahaz
Jehoiakim
Jehoiachin
Zedekiah

19 Kings of Israel (all bad)

Black/Blue = 9 dynasties in Israel

12 Bad Kings of Judah

8 Good Kings of Judah

One

Dynasty

Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

Placing the Prophets

342

Key Dates



931

Obadiah



722

Jonah Amos Hosea

Isaiah

Micah

Nahum Zephaniah



Jeremiah

Lamentations

Joel

Daniel

Haggai

Habakkuk Ezekiel

Zechariah

Malachi



586



Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

The execution of the Saulites (1 Sam. 21:1-14)	Abijam of Judah defeats Jeroboam of Israel by honoring temple (2 Chron. 13:3-21)
Adonijah's rebellion against his father David (1 Kings 1)	Revivals under 6 kings of Judah, all "sons" of David
David's charge to Solomon to avenge his opposers (1 Kings 2:1-9)	David's charge to Solomon to build the temple (1 Chron. 22:2-19)
Negative information on the kings of Israel (e.g., 1 Kings 13:1-14:20 on Jeroboam; 1 Kings 15:25-21:29 on others)	Positive details about kings of Judah: Asa (1 Chron. 14:6-15:15), Jehoshaphat (2 Chron. 17:1- 19), Hezekiah (2 Chron. 32:27-30), etc.
Stories of Elijah (1 Kings 15:25-21:29) and Elisha (2 Kings 2:1-8:15; 13:14-25) since they ministered primarily in Israel	God's discipline by plague and enemy invasions upon Joram of Judah for his evil ways (1 Chron. 21:11-20)
Negative events after Judah's fall (2 Kings 25)	Renewal of Passover (2 Chron. 30) & other reforms of worship (2 Chron. 31)
The 2 falls of Israel (2 Kings 17:1-41 & 17:5-6; 18:9-12)	The end of Judah's exile (2 Chron. 36:22-23)

Solomon

Davidic Dynasty

Chapters 1–9

Chapters 10–36

Temple Constructed

Temple Destroyed

Royalty

Ruins

40 Years

393 Years

971-931 BC

931-538 BC

**Wealth &
Wisdom**
1

**Temple
Construction**
2–7

**Successes
& Death**
8–9

**Kingdom
Divides via
Rehoboam**
10–12

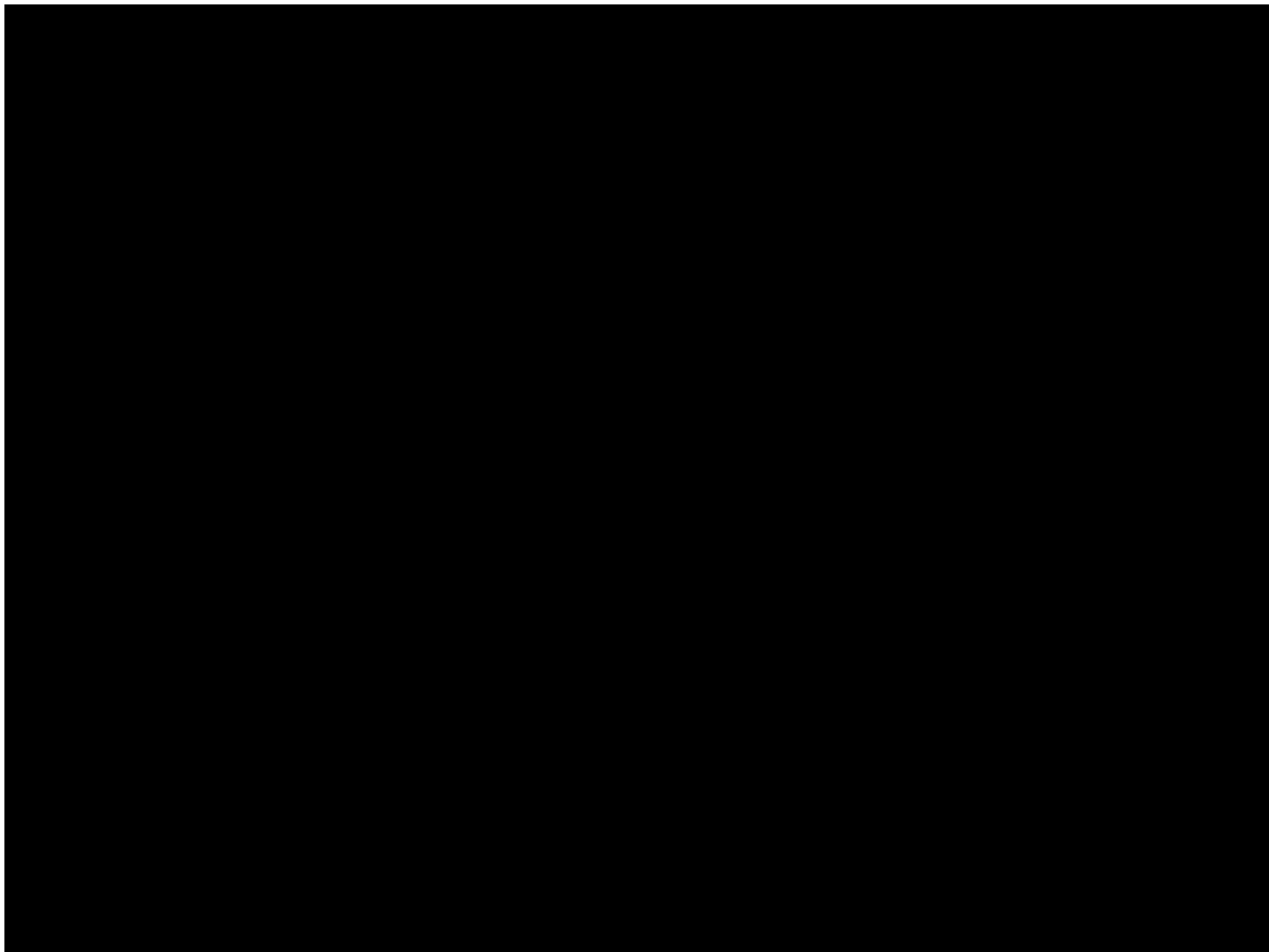
**7 Bad,
8 Good
Kings**
13–35

**4 Bad Kings then
Judah Falls**
36

1 Kings 1–11

1 Kings 12–22

2 Kings 1–25




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