

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

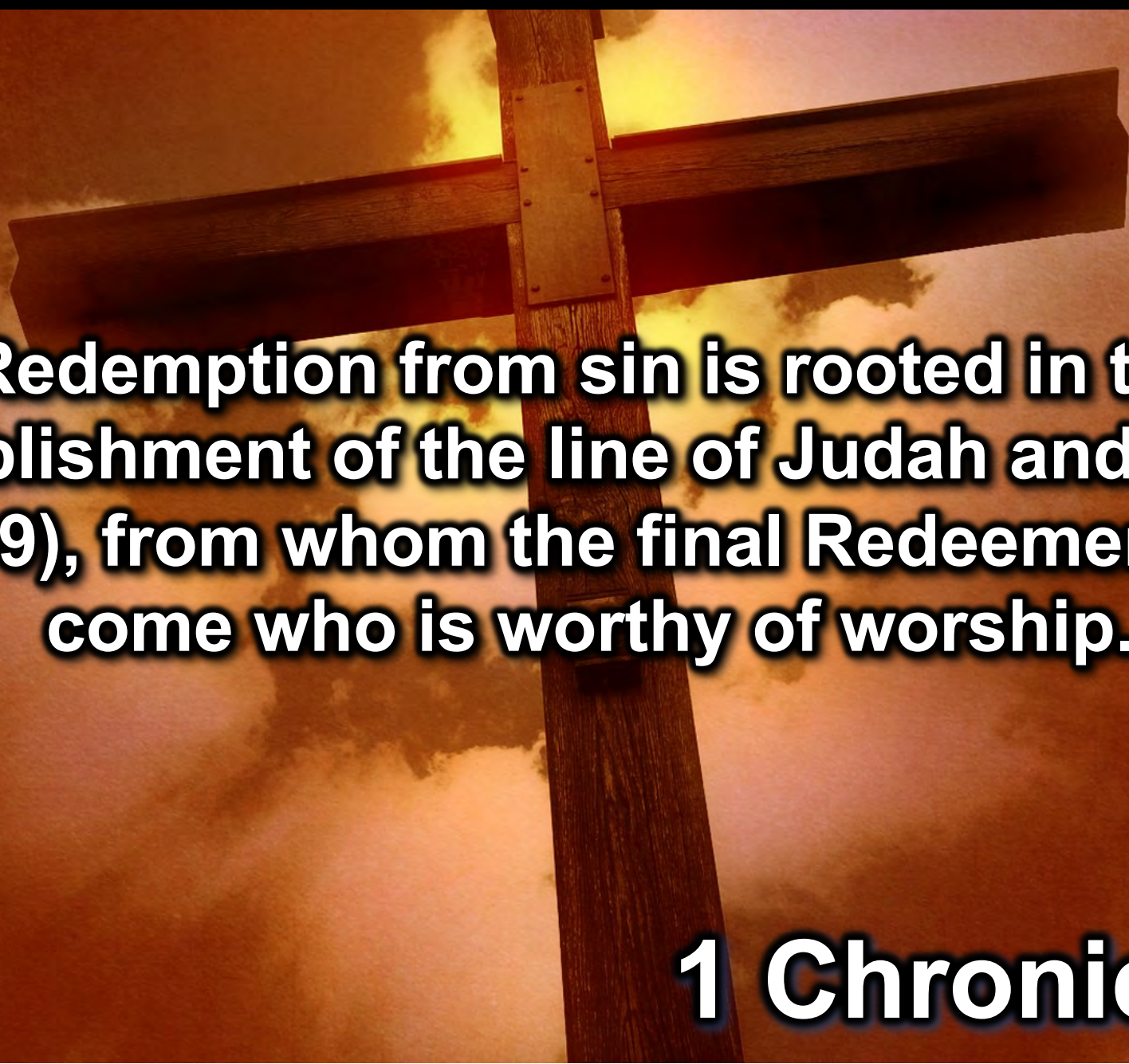
The spiritual perspective on the **establishment** of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant with God's preservation of the Davidic line and to admonish them to proper temple worship—not the idolatry of the past.

1 Chronicles

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.

Redemption

42d

A wooden cross is centered in the background, set against a dramatic sky with warm, orange, and yellow hues, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The cross is made of dark wood and has a metal plate on the vertical beam.

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

- 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



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

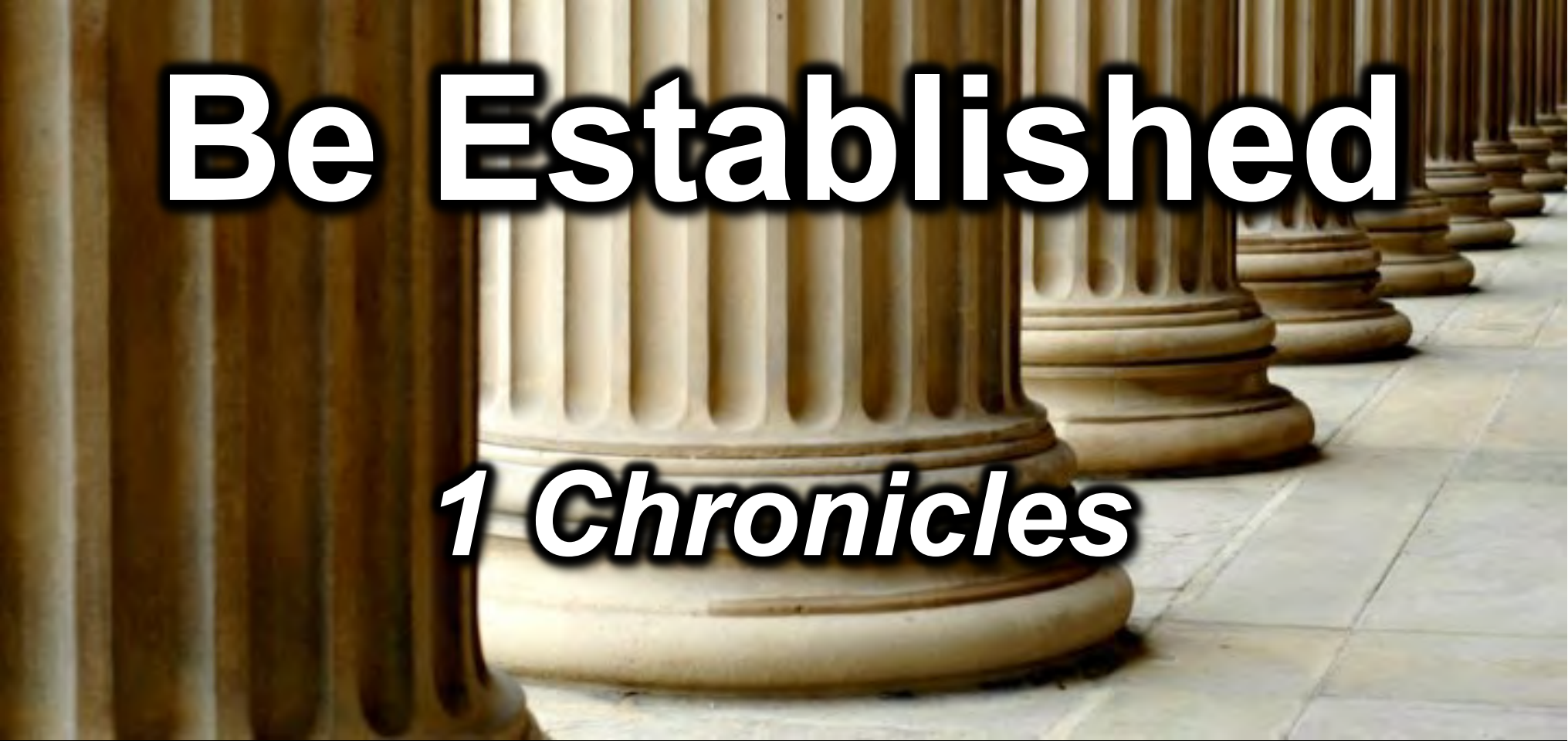
- 6 **O**ffspring of Levi's sons
- 7 **F**our sons of Issachar

- 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



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

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

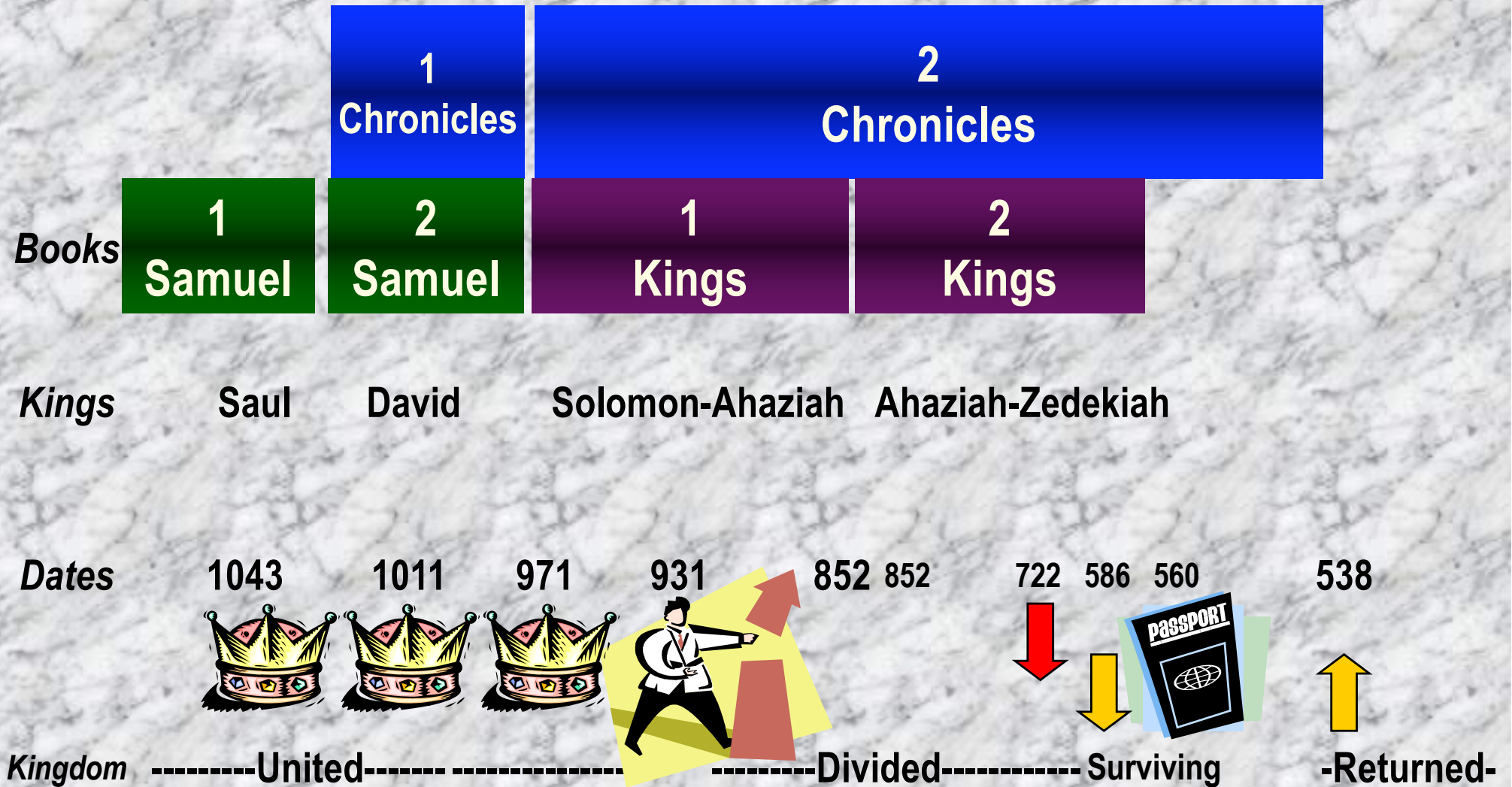
Be Established

1 Chronicles

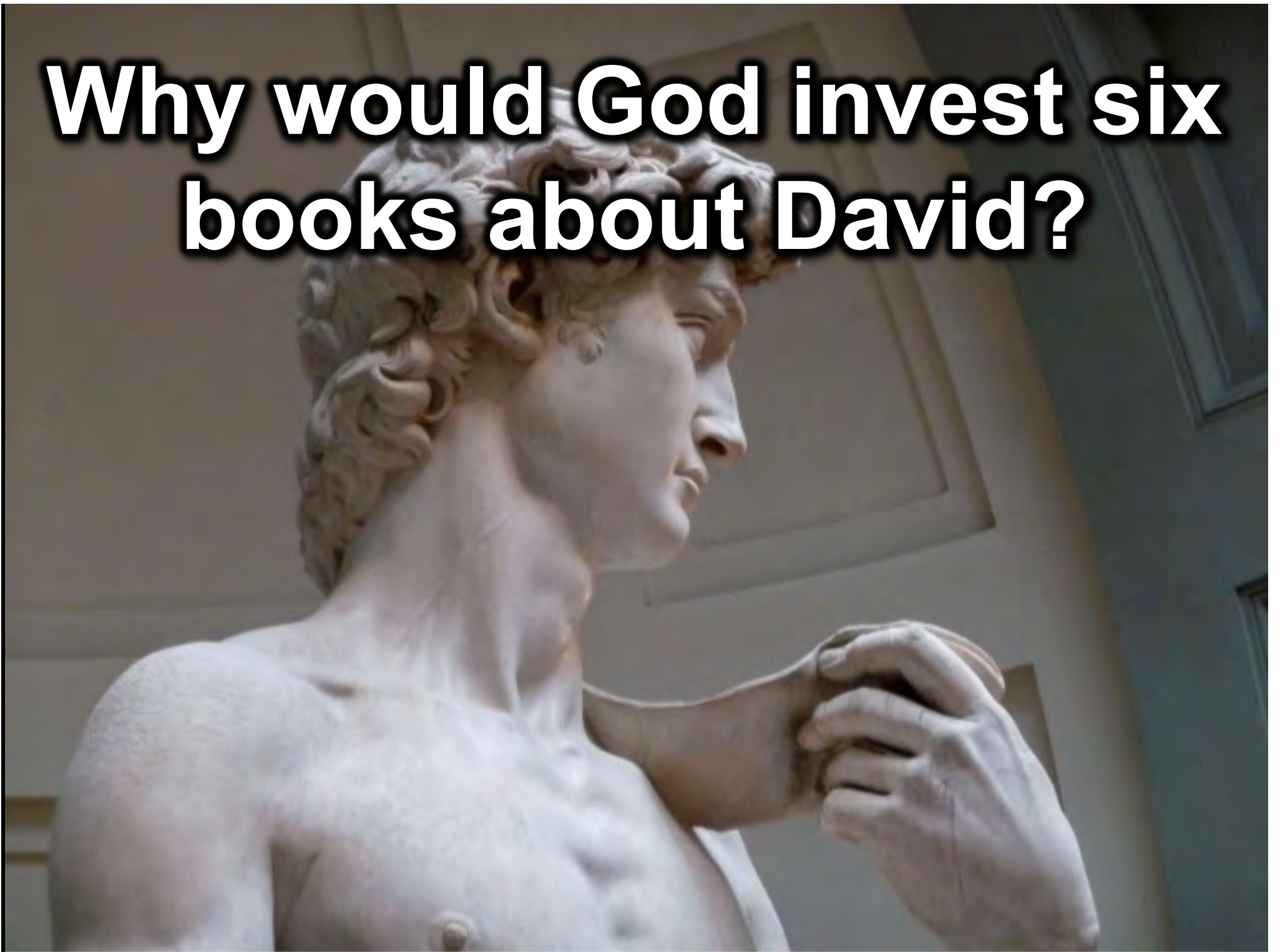
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Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

220
264



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



Two Histories of the Same Events

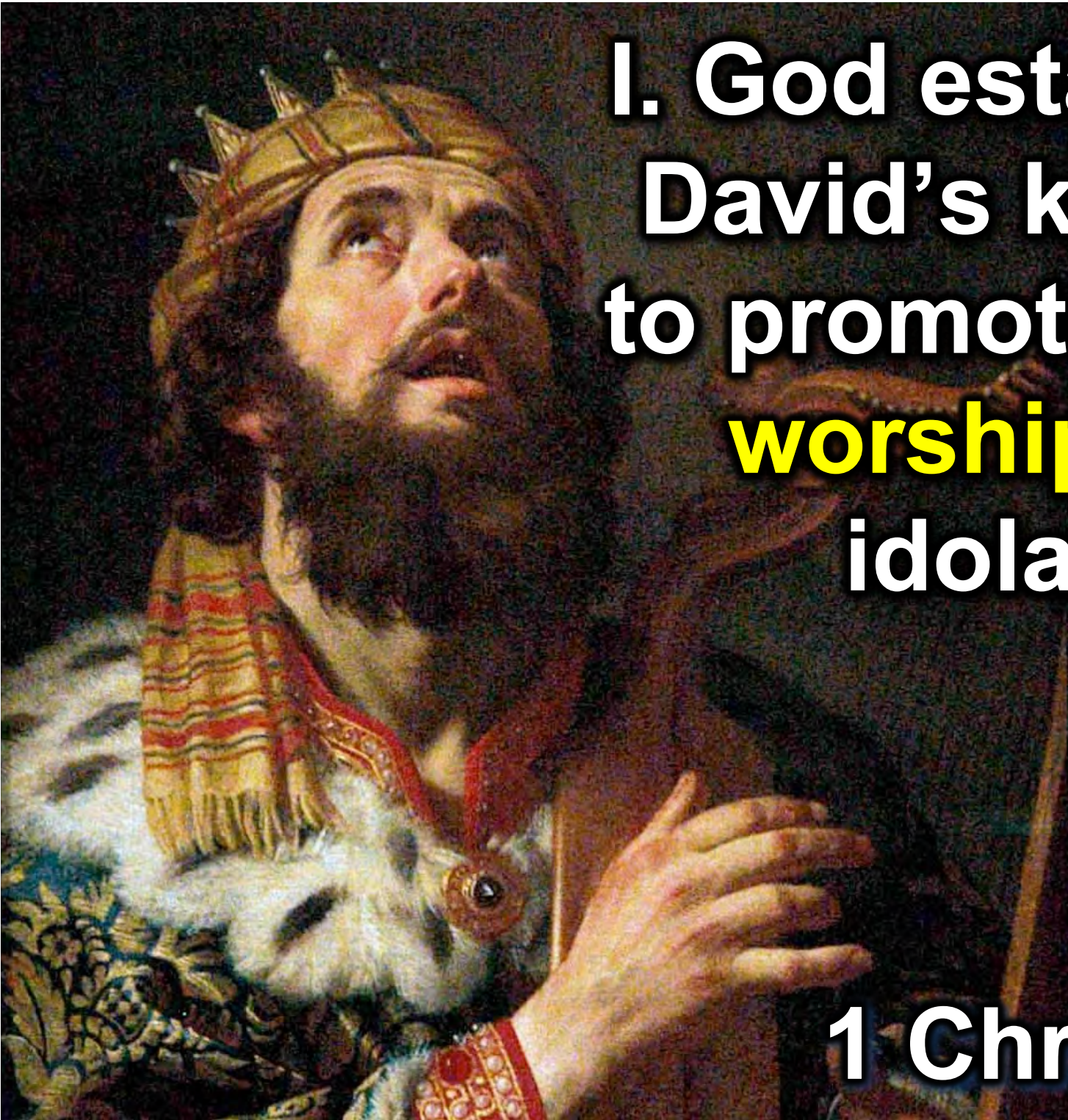
**Earlier
History
Close to
the Events**

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

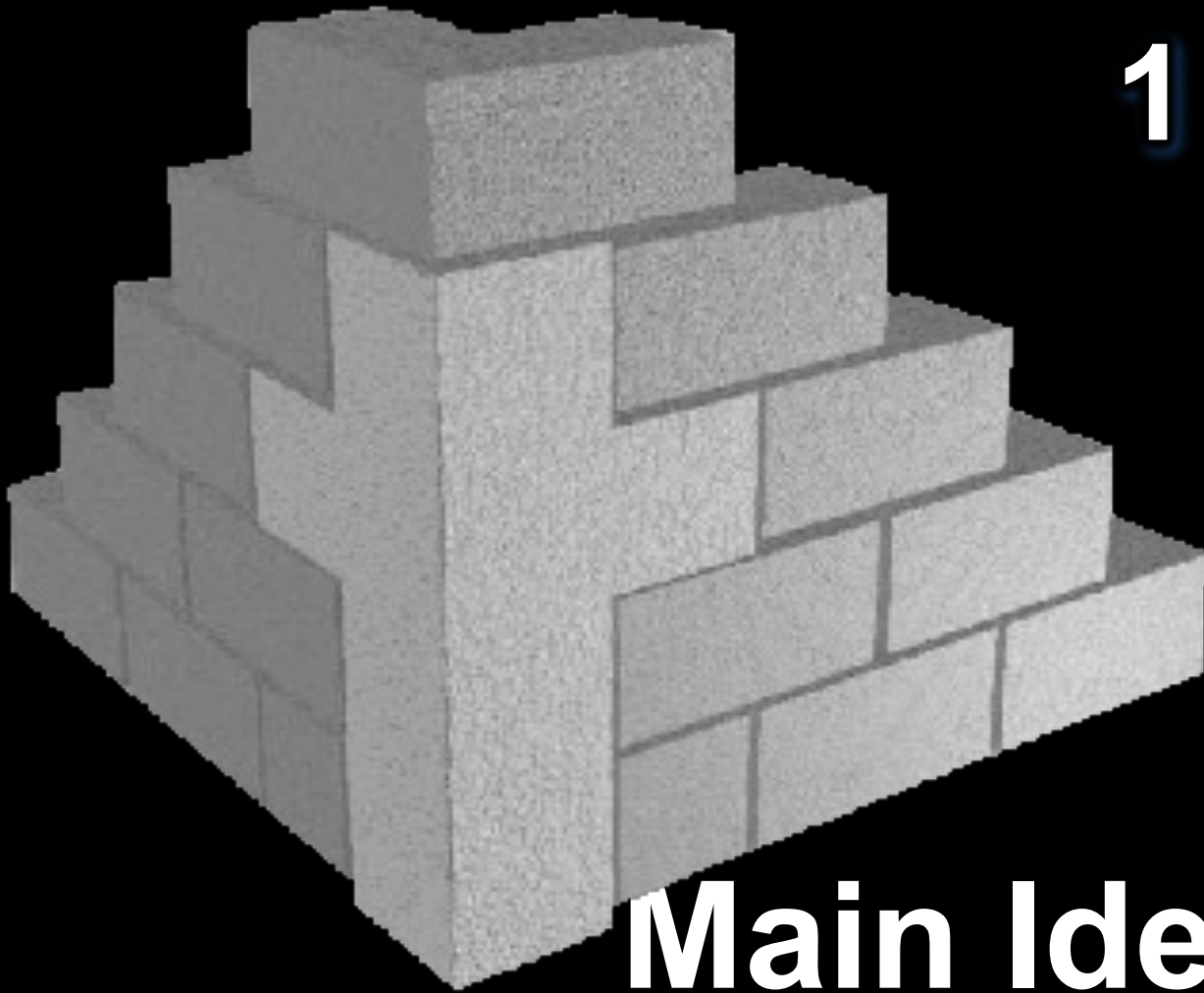
**How can you be firmly
established in a shaky world?**



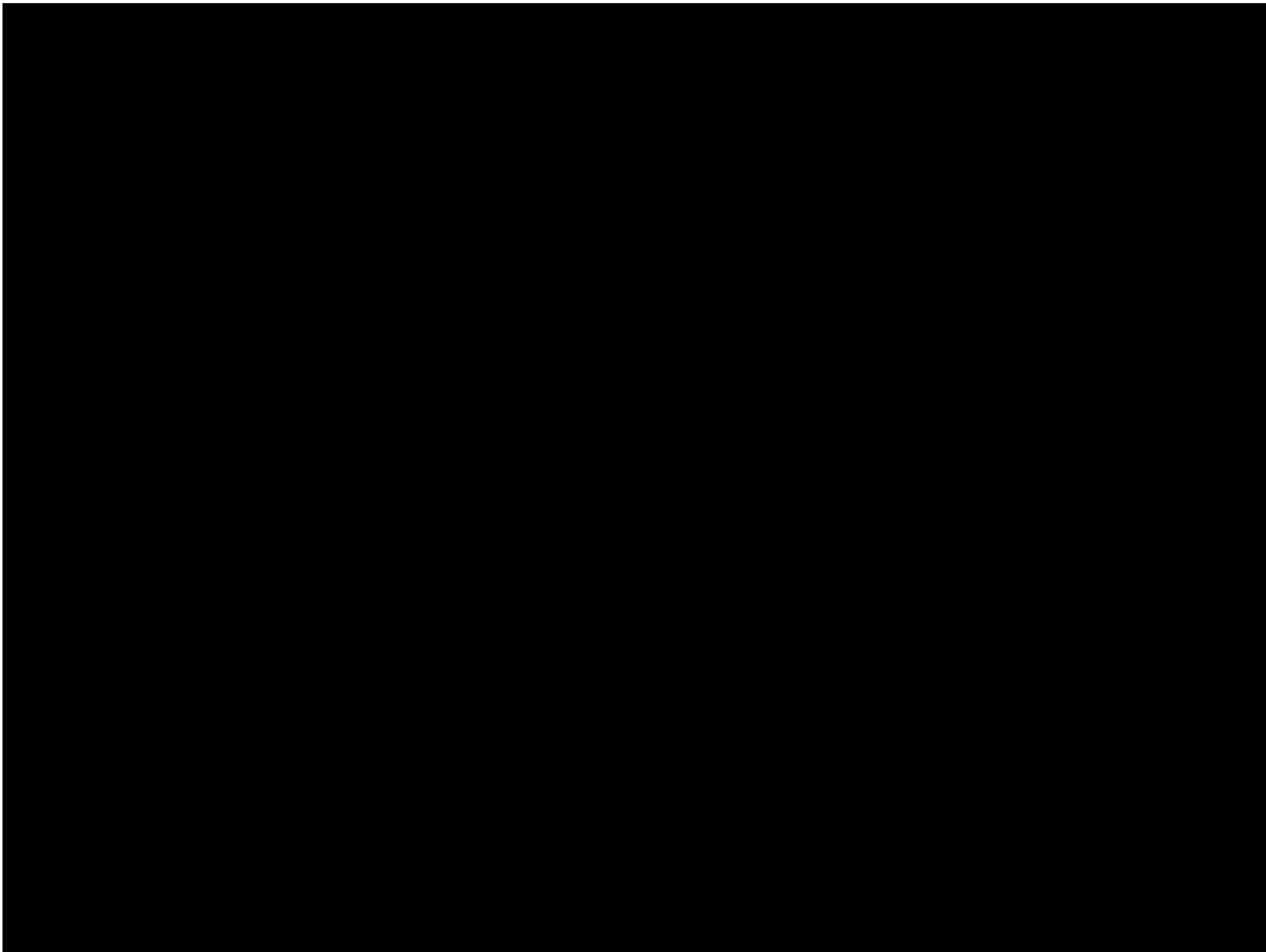
1 Chronicles

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
*Israel's terms of
obedience*

Superceded by

New
*Terms of obedience
under Messiah*

Summary Statement

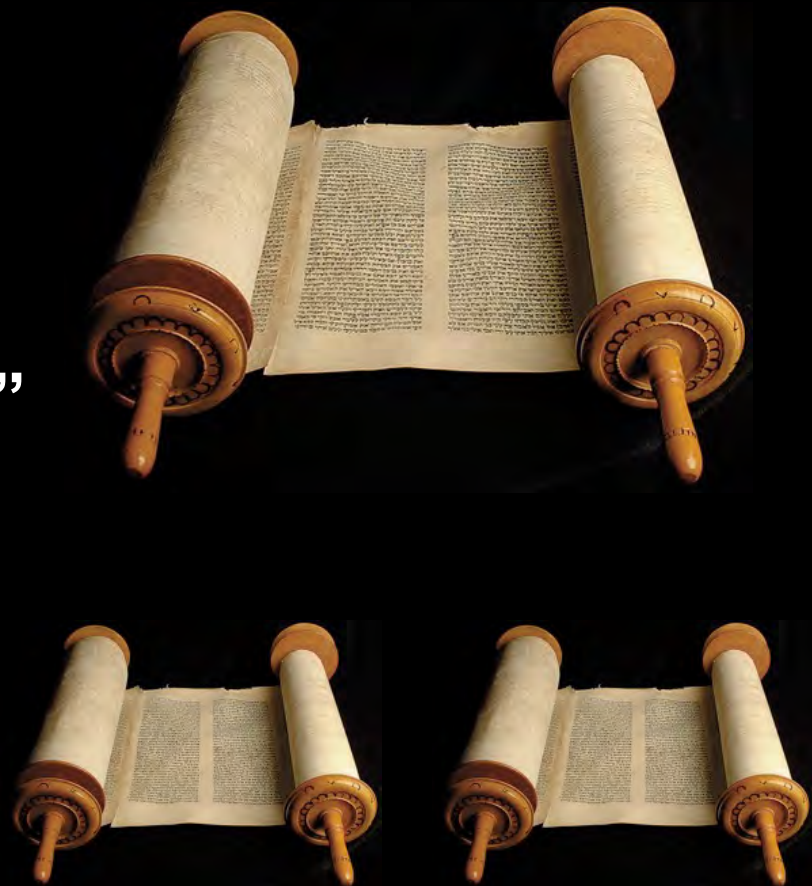
The spiritual perspective on the establishment of David's kingdom is given to encourage the remnant with God's *establishment of the Davidic line* and to admonish them to *proper temple worship* — not the idolatry of the past.

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, the Books of Chronicles originally comprised a single scroll.
- The Hebrew name (דִּבְרֵי הַיָּמִים *Dibere Hayyamim*) means "The Words (Accounts, Events) of the Days," which in modern idiom means "The Events of the Times."
- The Septuagint named the book Paraleipomenon, "Of Things Omitted," referring to data lacking in Samuel and Kings. Yet this title wrongly implies that Chronicles only supplies omissions in Kings, failing to explain the parallel accounts and different emphases.
- The English title "Chronicles" is perhaps the best choice. 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

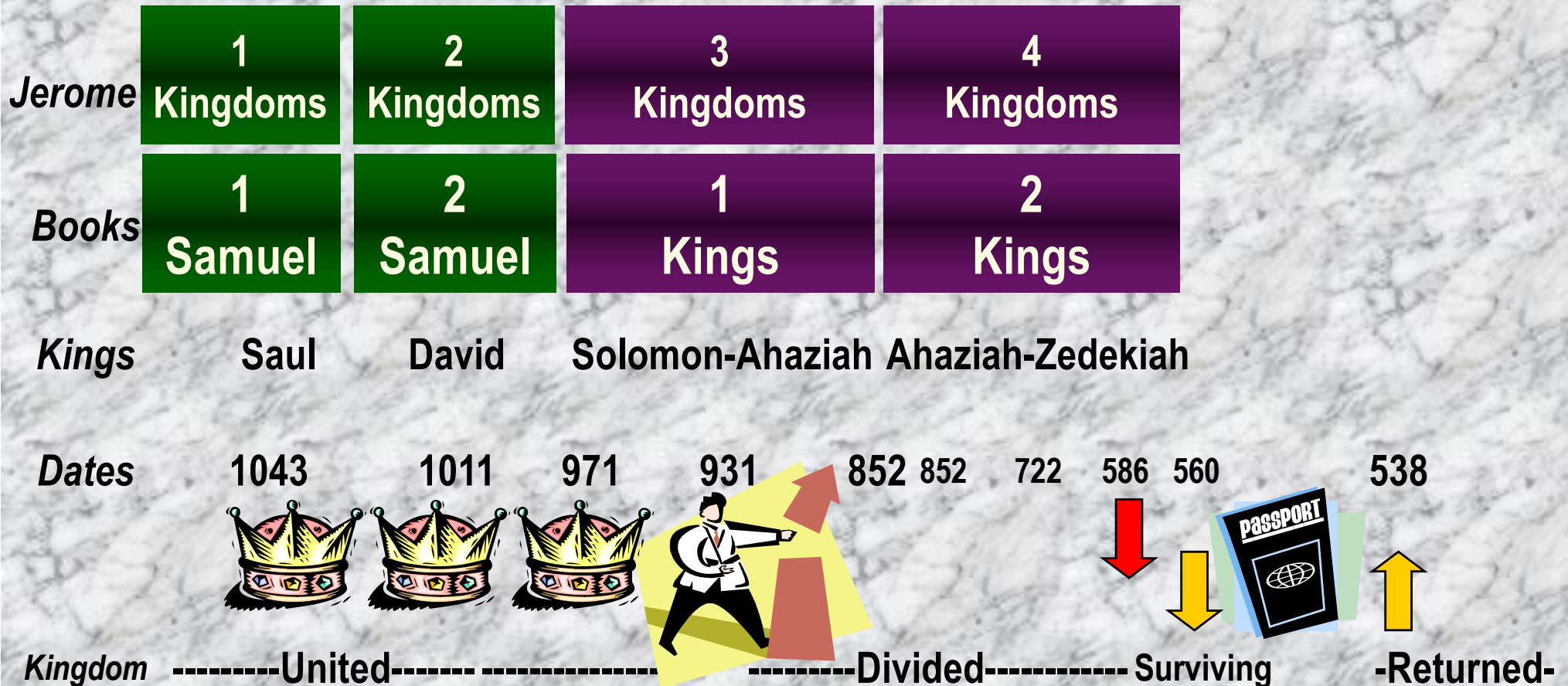
- It makes sense that the book was written by a priest as it emphasizes the temple, the priesthood, & the theocratic line of David in the kingdom of Judah.
- The style is very similar to the Book of Ezra & both share a priestly perspective: genealogies, temple worship, ministry of the priesthood, & obedience 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:

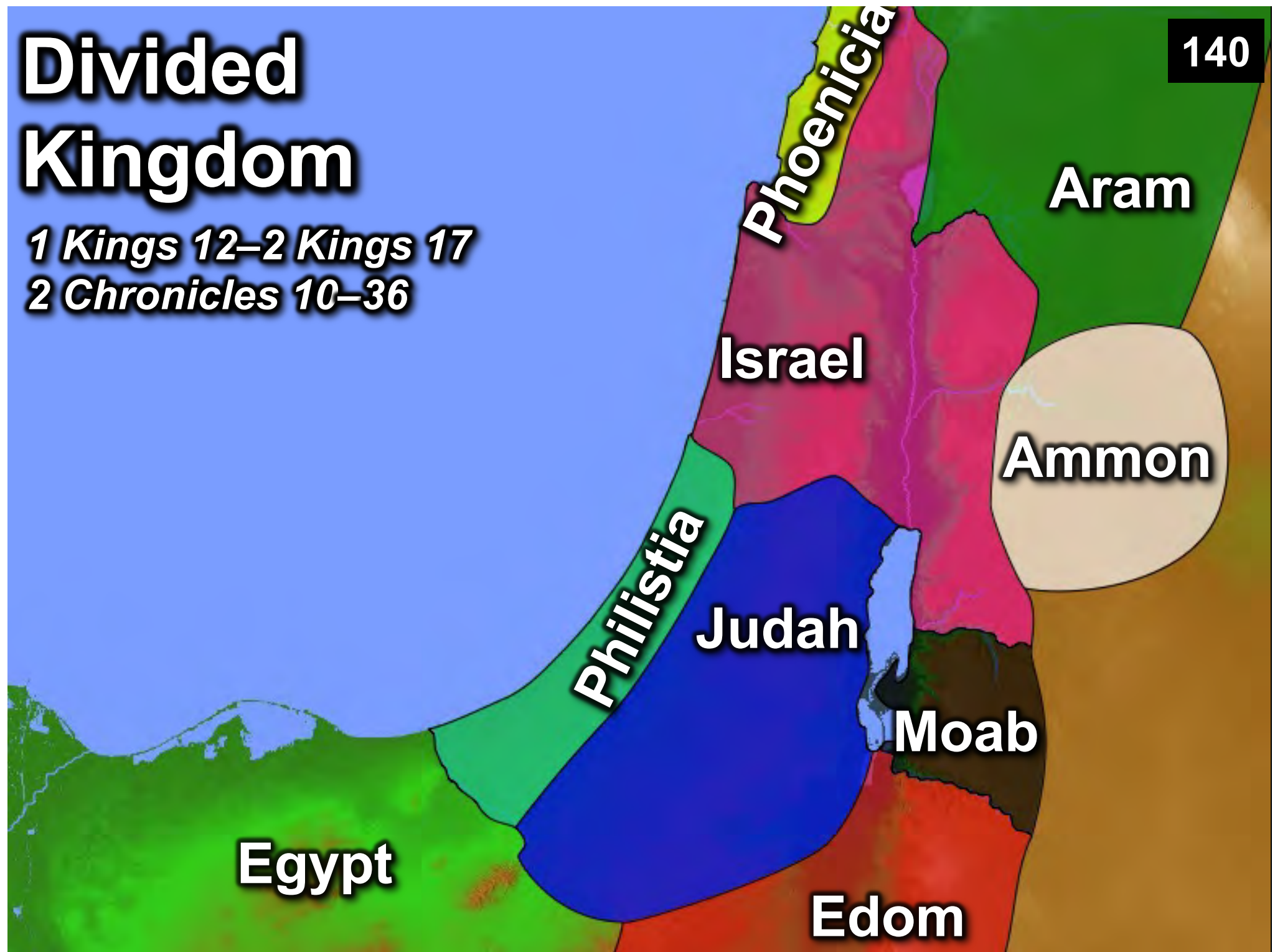
Kings

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

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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**

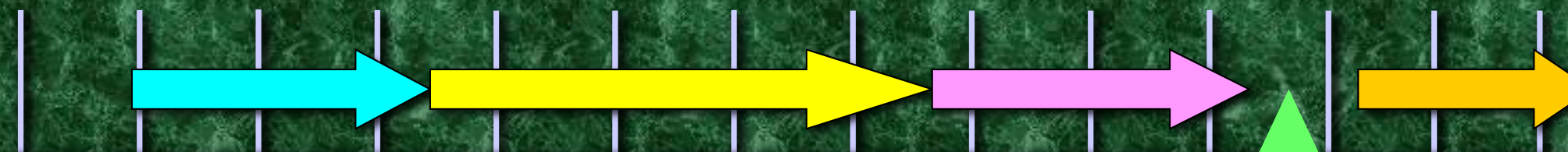
930-722

**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?

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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



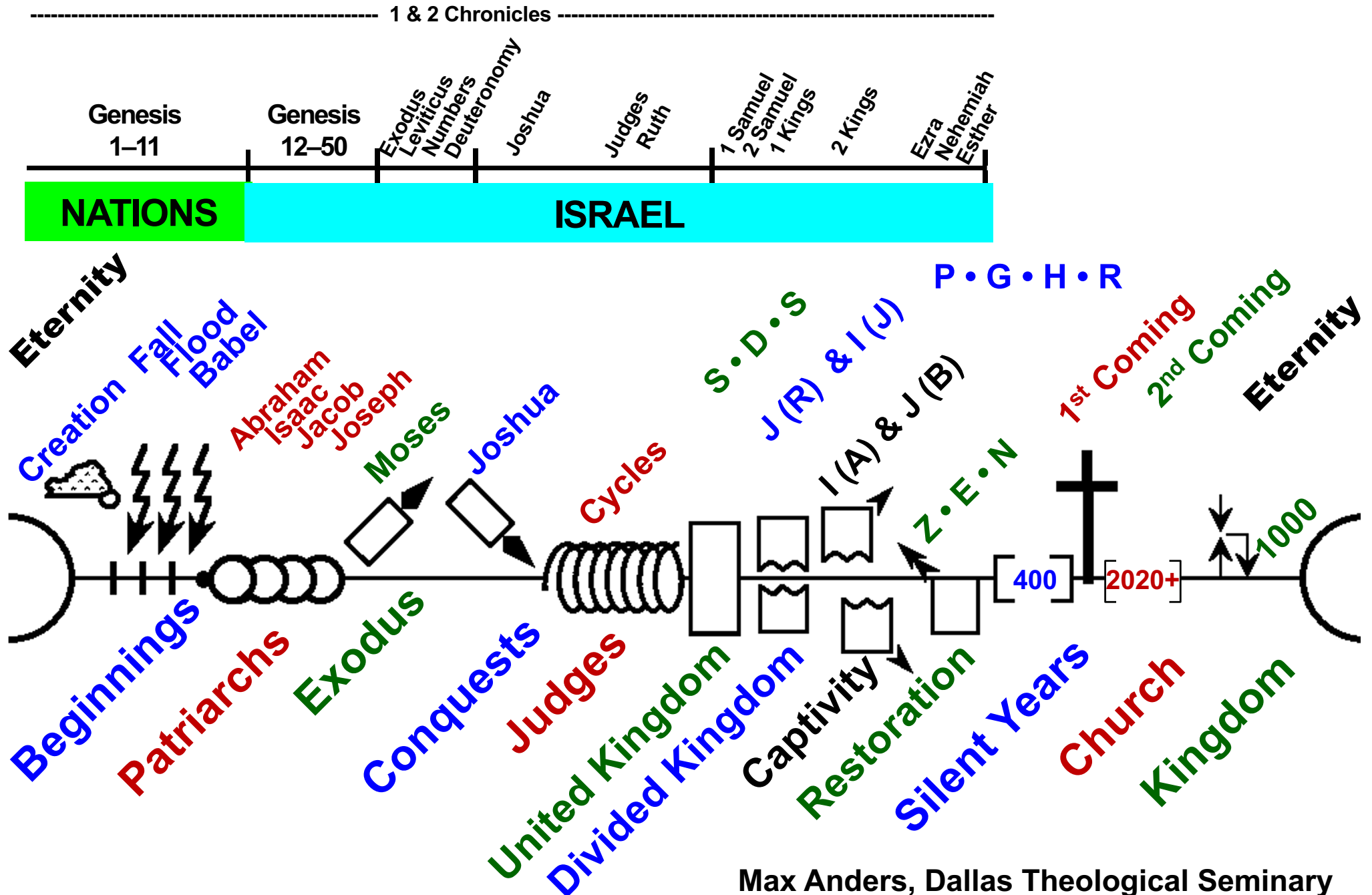
1 Kings 12–
2 Kings 25
Divided Until Exile

Occasion

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- **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).**

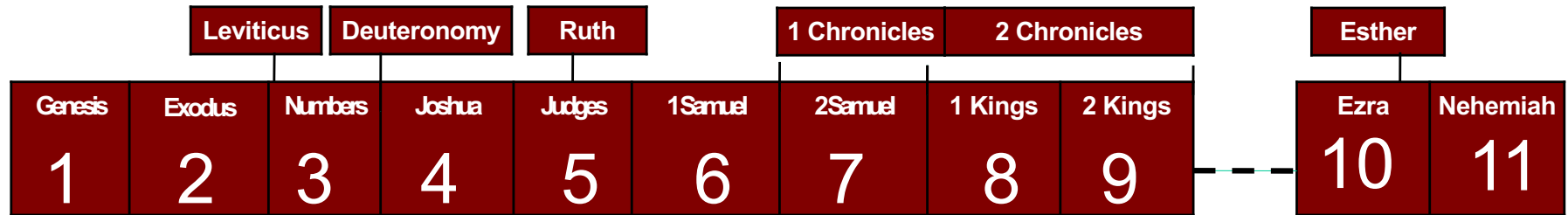
World History Detailed



Integration of the Old Testament

43

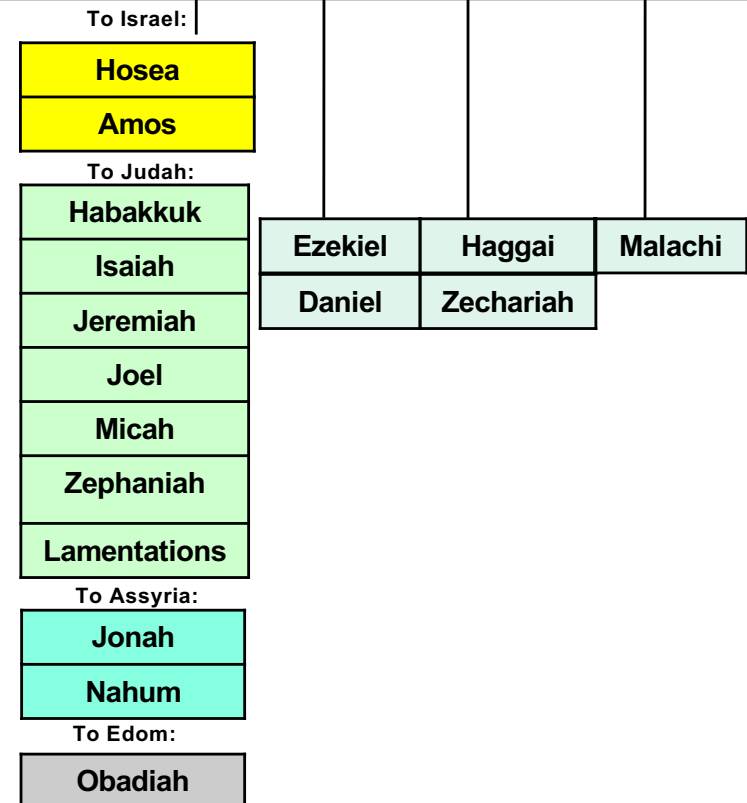
Historical



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)

Noahic Covenant

Genesis 6:18; 9:8-17

Abrahamic Covenant

Genesis 12:1-3

land

Land Covenant

Genesis 15:18 (cf. Deut. 30:1-10) promises:
•Land from Wadi of Egypt to Euphrates River (Isa. 27:12)
•Eternal possession of land (Gen. 17:8) after exile/restoration
•Whole world blessed via the land (Isa. 14:1-2)

ISRAEL
(National Focus)

CHURCH

The "New Man" (Eph. 2:15)

Israel judged for rejecting Messiah by dispersion away from land for 19 centuries (AD 70–AD 1948) but now partially restored (Ezek. 37:1-7)

MESSIANIC
Millennial

Full restoration (Ezek. 37:8-28)
Jerusalem world capital (Isa. 2:1-5)

KINGDOM
Eternal

New Jerusalem (Rev. 21–22)

seed

Davidic Covenant

2 Samuel 7:12-16 promises:
•Sons ("house" never wiped out)
•Kingdom (political dynasty)
•Throne (right to rule by descendants)
•Temple (son to build it)

Christ is Head over His Church, which is a spiritual temple (Eph. 2:19-22; 2 Cor. 6:16)

Christ reigns over the world (Isa. 11) with saints (Rev. 5:10; 20:4-6)

Christ hands kingdom over to Father (1 Cor. 15:24)

blessing

New Covenant

Jeremiah 31:31-34 promises:
•Forgiveness
•Indwelling Spirit
•New heart, nature, mind
•Reunification of Israel and Judah
•No need for evangelism

Mosaic Law replaced with first three elements of the New Covenant (Luke 22:20; 2 Cor. 3:6)

All 5 elements fulfilled in national restoration (Zech. 8)

All things made new! (Rev. 21:5)

Mosaic Covenant

Temporary (Gal. 3:19) and conditional (Deut. 28) to reveal sin (Rom. 7:7) and regulate Israel (Gal. 3:23-25)

Law abolished, fulfilled, and replaced at the cross (Rom. 7:1-6; 1 Cor. 9:19-21; Heb. 8:13)

10th Edition
10 Nov 2020

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	2		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
Zedekiah ended

Total Years

931 BC

586 BC

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

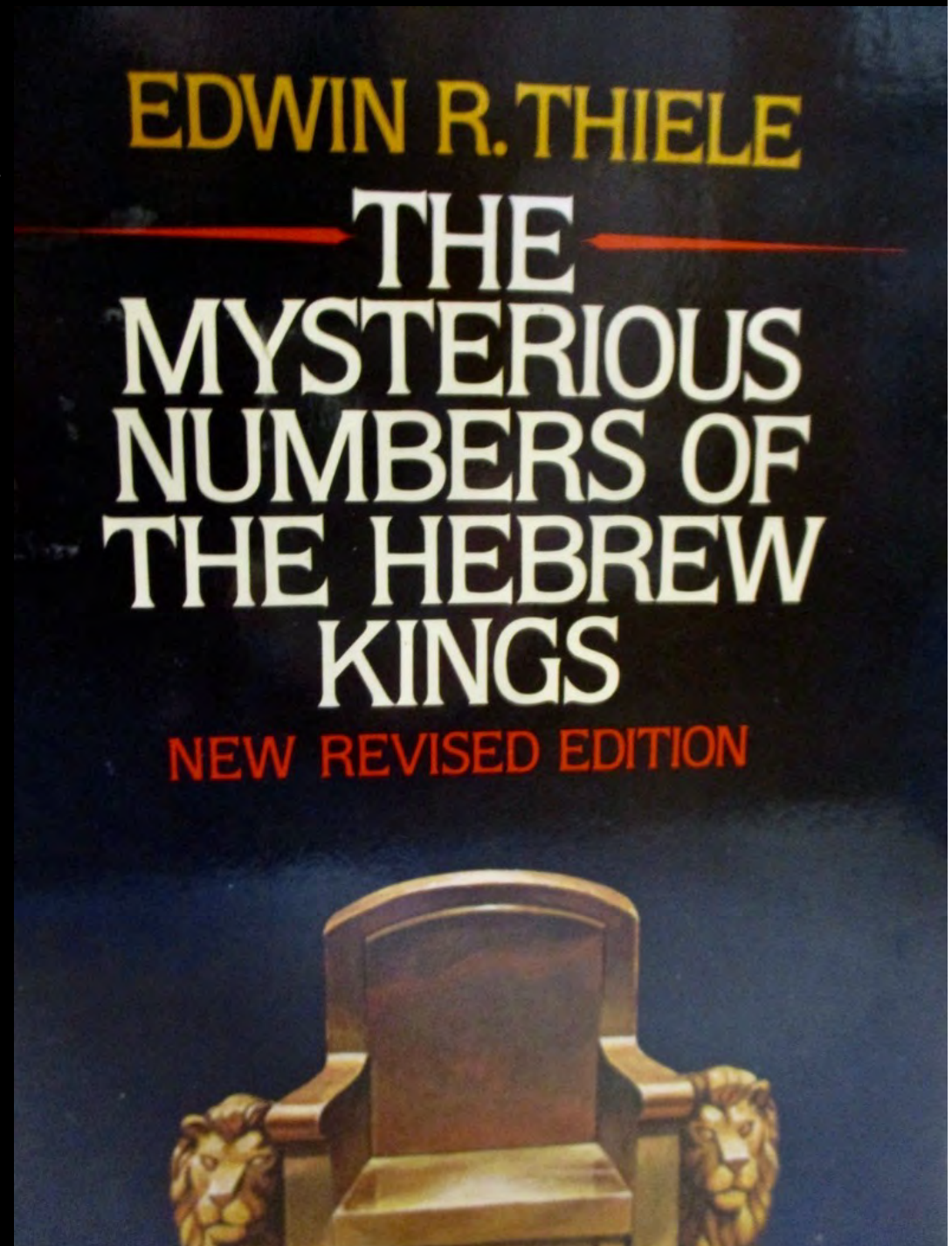
- 
- 1) **Editorial changes** to the chronological data (3rd century B.C. Septuagint)
 - 2) **Include periods of political chaos** in which no king sat on the throne
 - 3) **Disregard the data** in the Masoretic Text and determine dates with synchronisms with ANE history
 - 4) **Discover original method**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

Civil Calendar Begins



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

Sacred Calendar Begins

Did they count the accession year?

Two Key Issues:

Civil Calendar Begins

4 Tammuz

Judah began with Tishri & counted accession year

3 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



Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

232 & 342

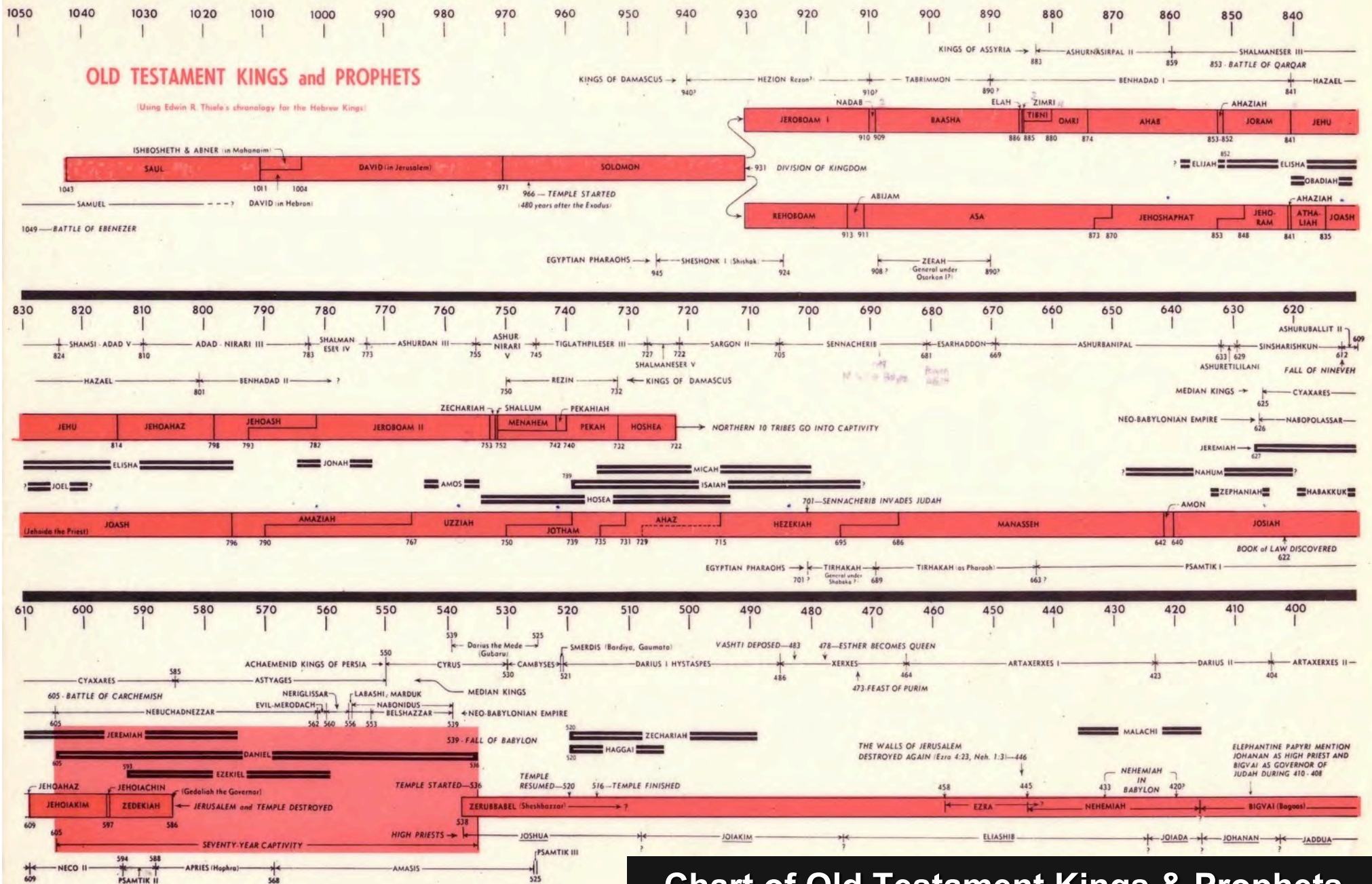


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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

Chart of OT Kings & Prophets

232 & 342

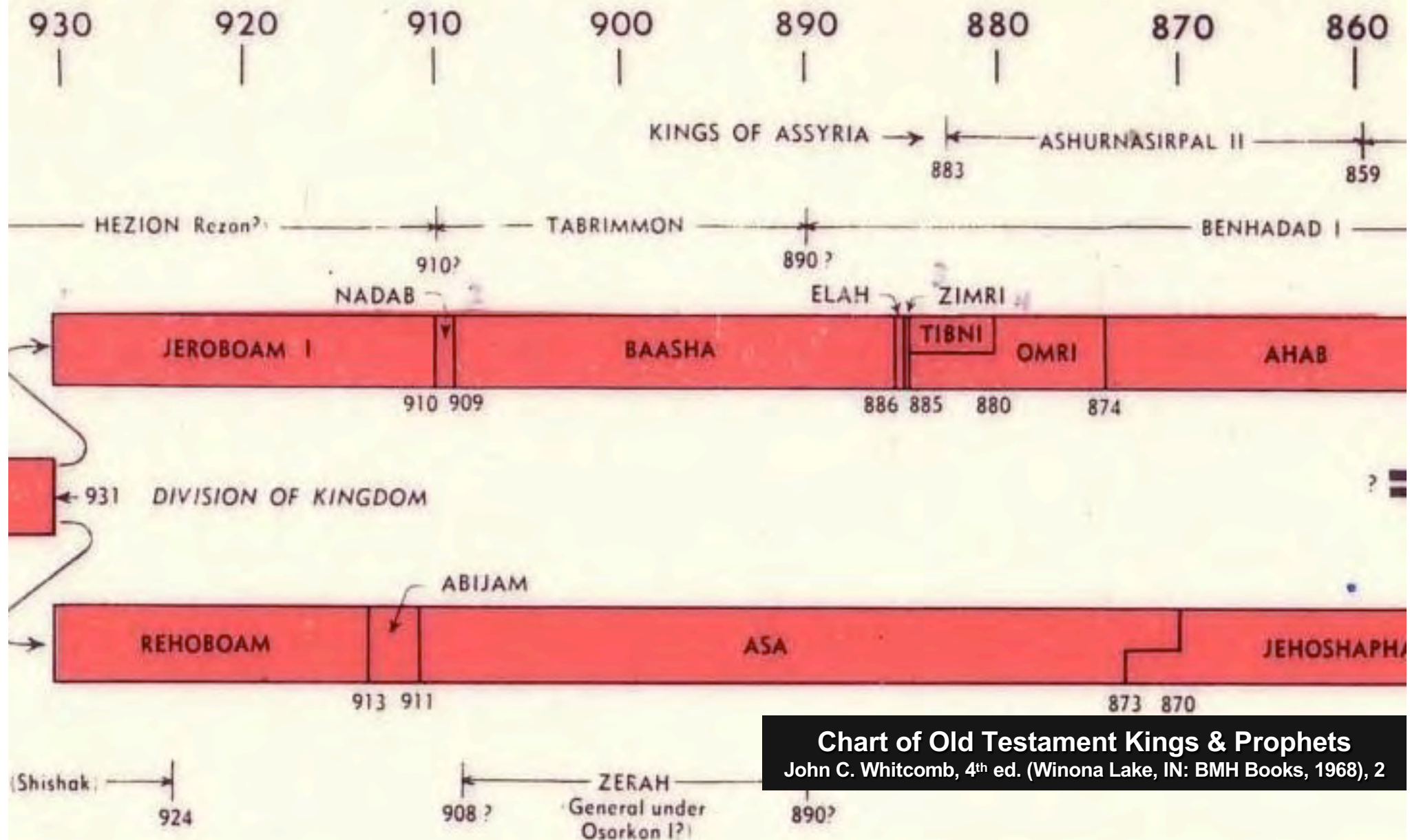
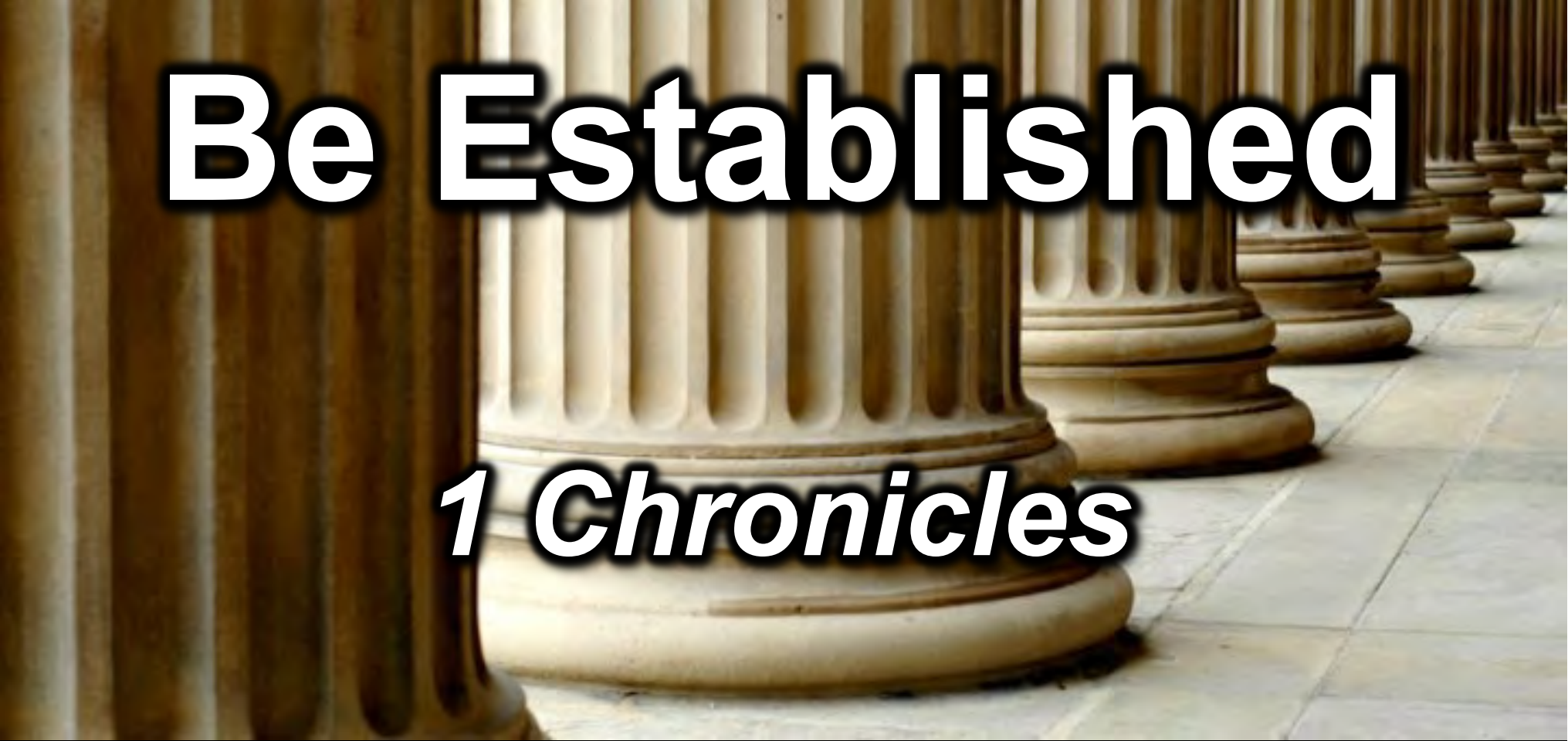


Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets
John C. Whitcomb, 4th ed. (Winona Lake, IN: BMH Books, 1968), 2

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



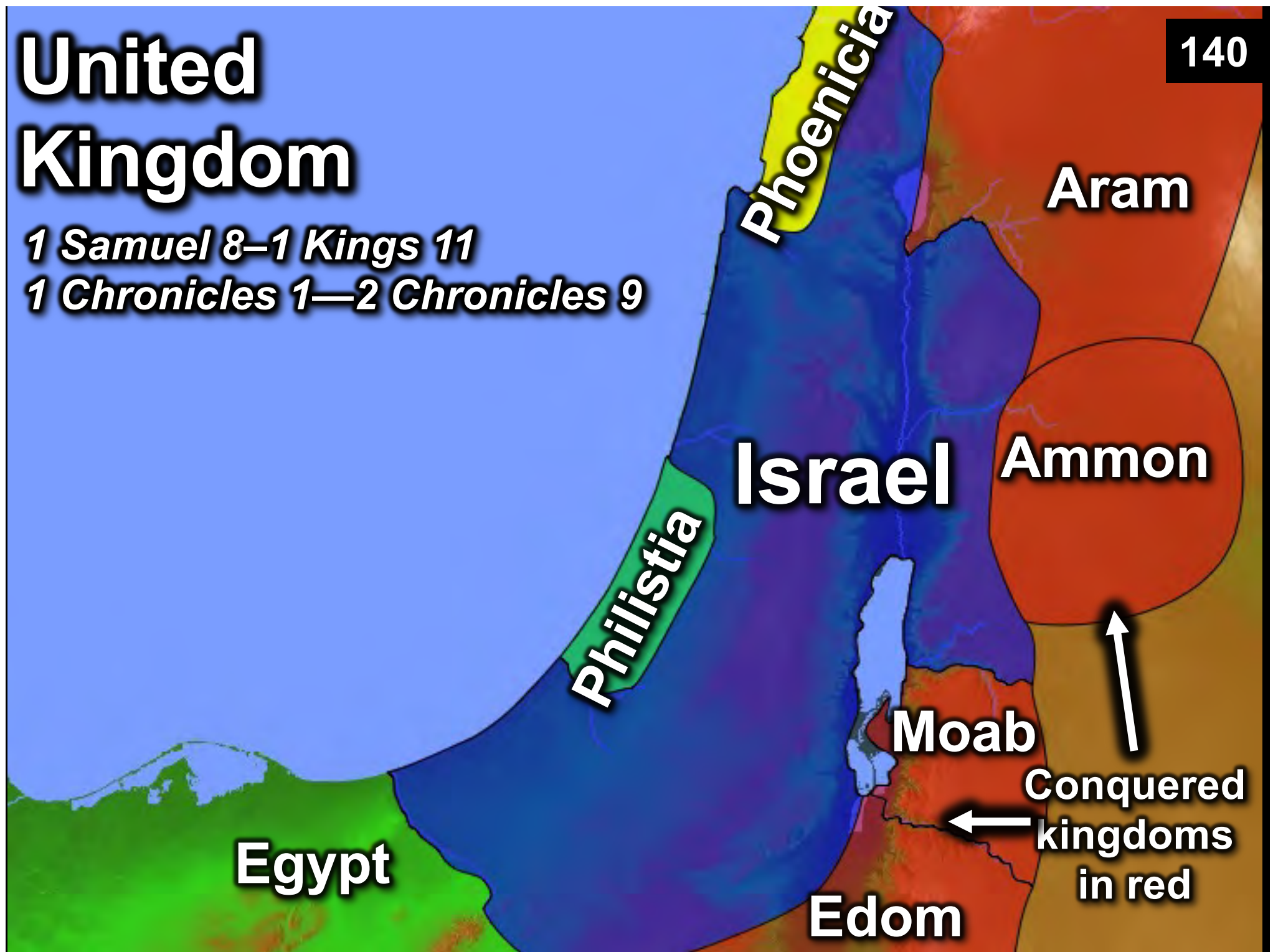
The throne is empty, but David's descendants continue

United Kingdom

1 Samuel 8—1 Kings 11

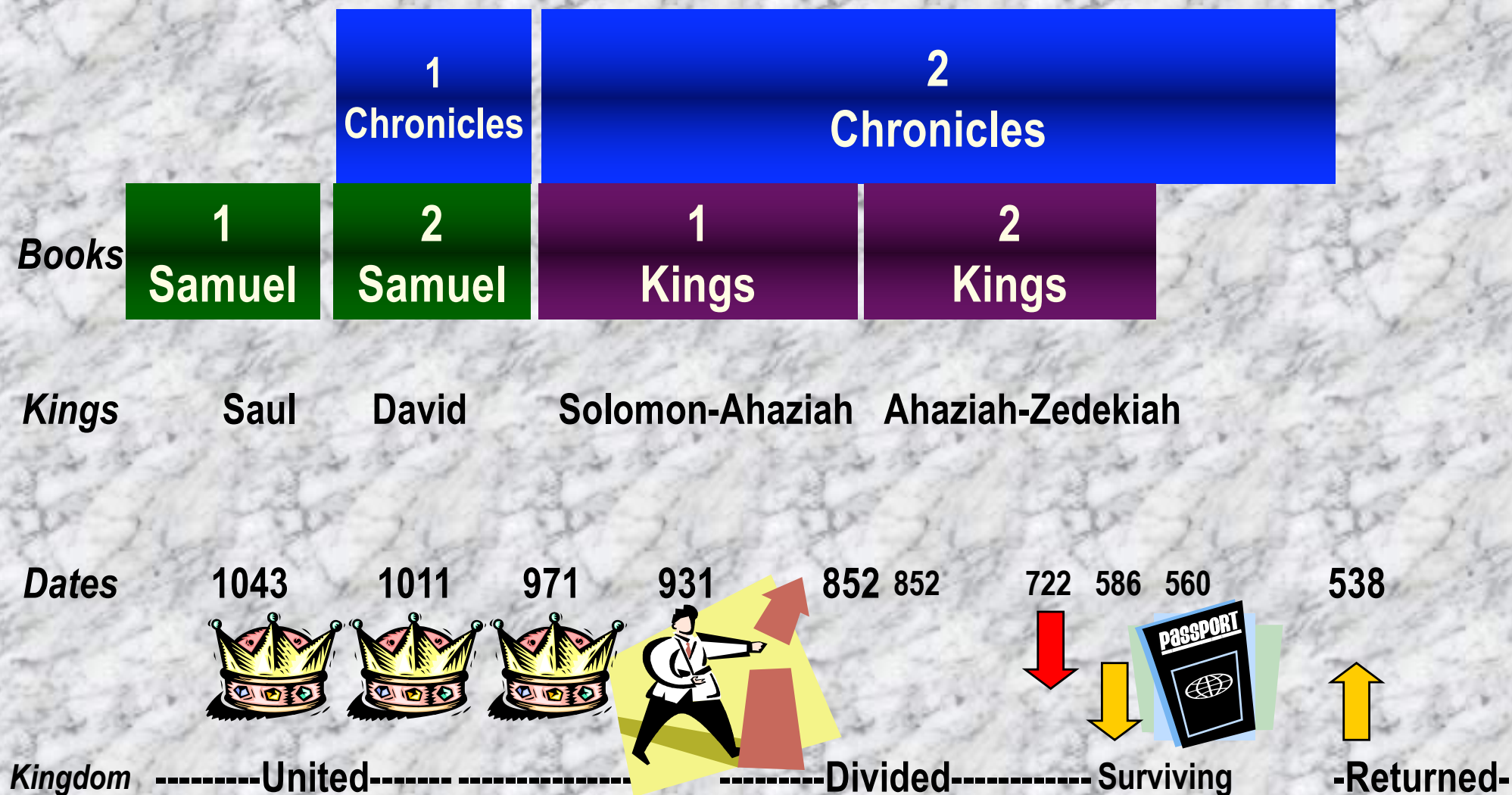
1 Chronicles 1—2 Chronicles 9

140

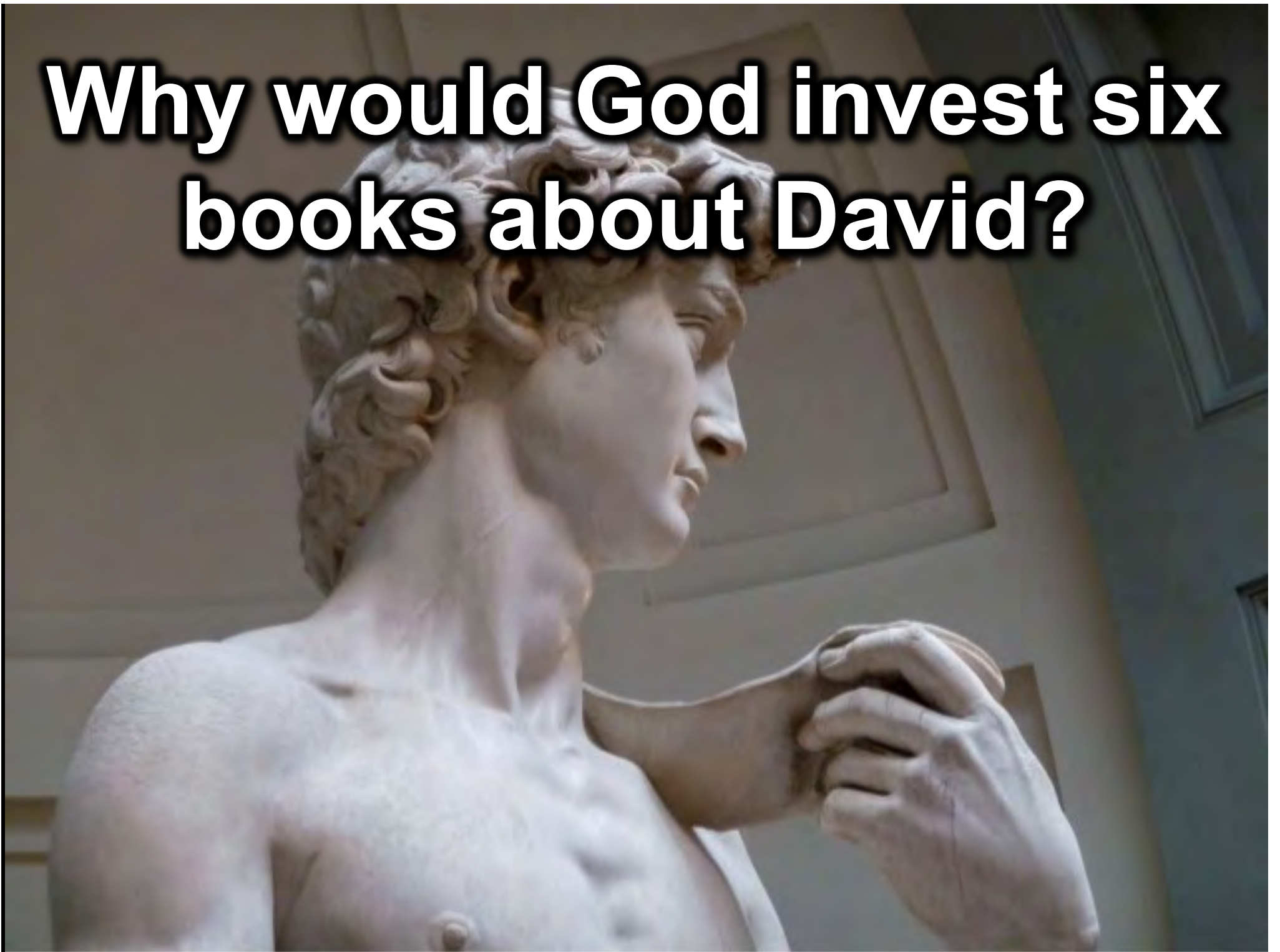


Making Sense of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

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**

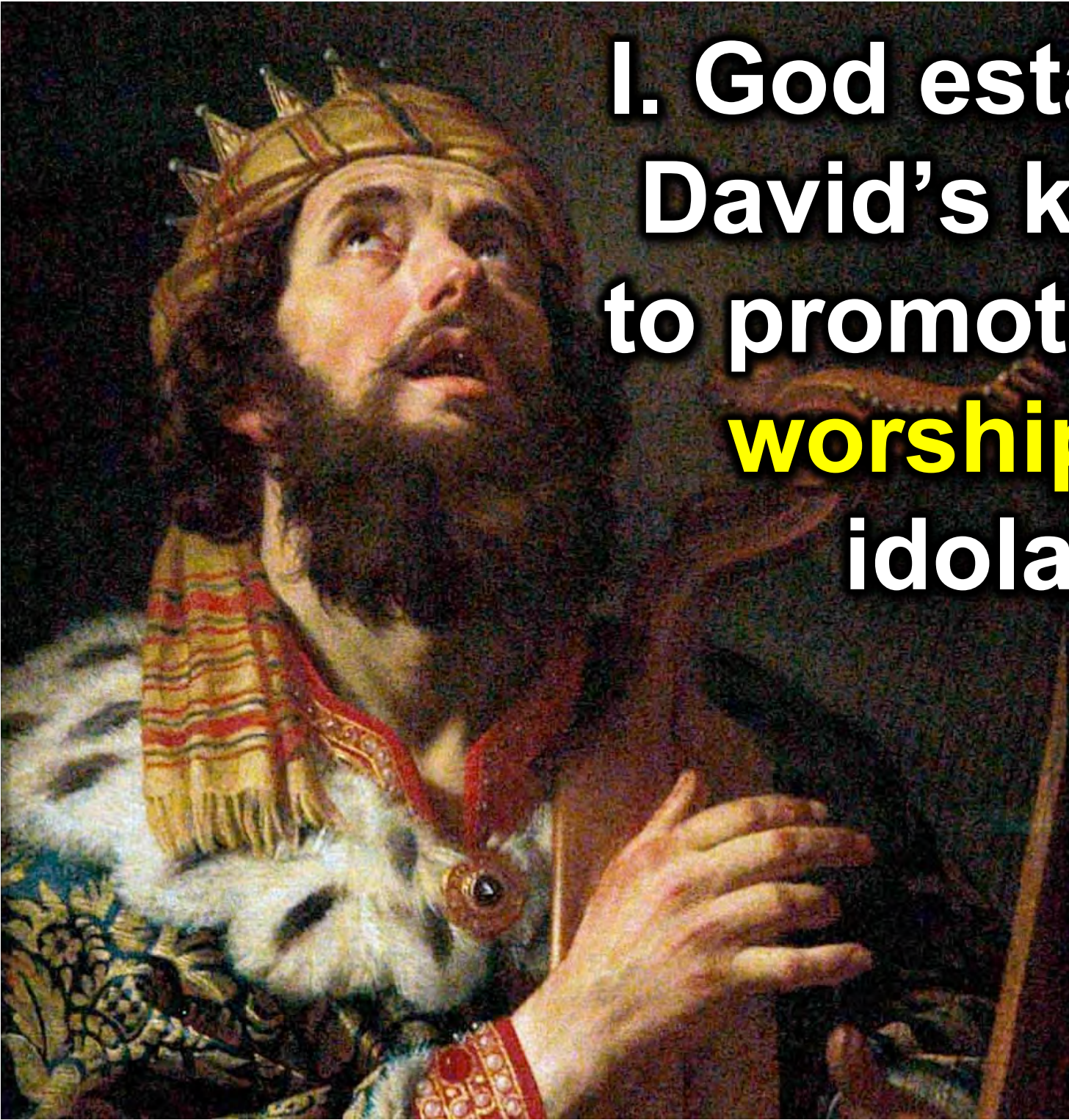
Chronicles

1 Chronicles: Editorial on David



Editorial Nature of 1 Chronicles

Walk Through The Bible ©1989



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

Key Word

262
39

Establishment

1 Chronicles

Theme

262

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

The Table of Nations

1 Chronicles 1:4-27

NOAH

Sino

Japheth

HAM

SHEM

Caucasians

Canaanites

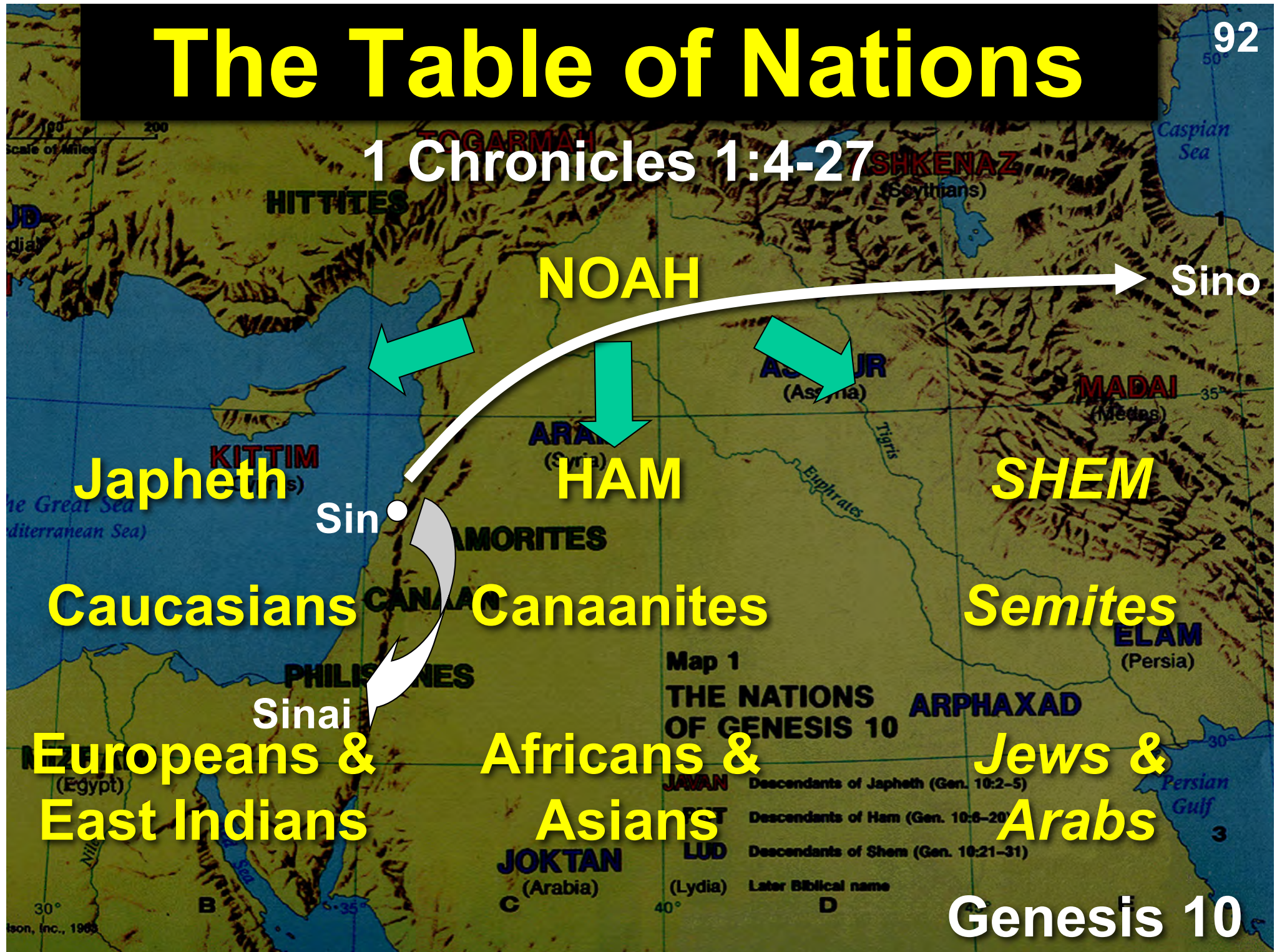
Semites

Europeans &
East Indians

Africans &
Asians

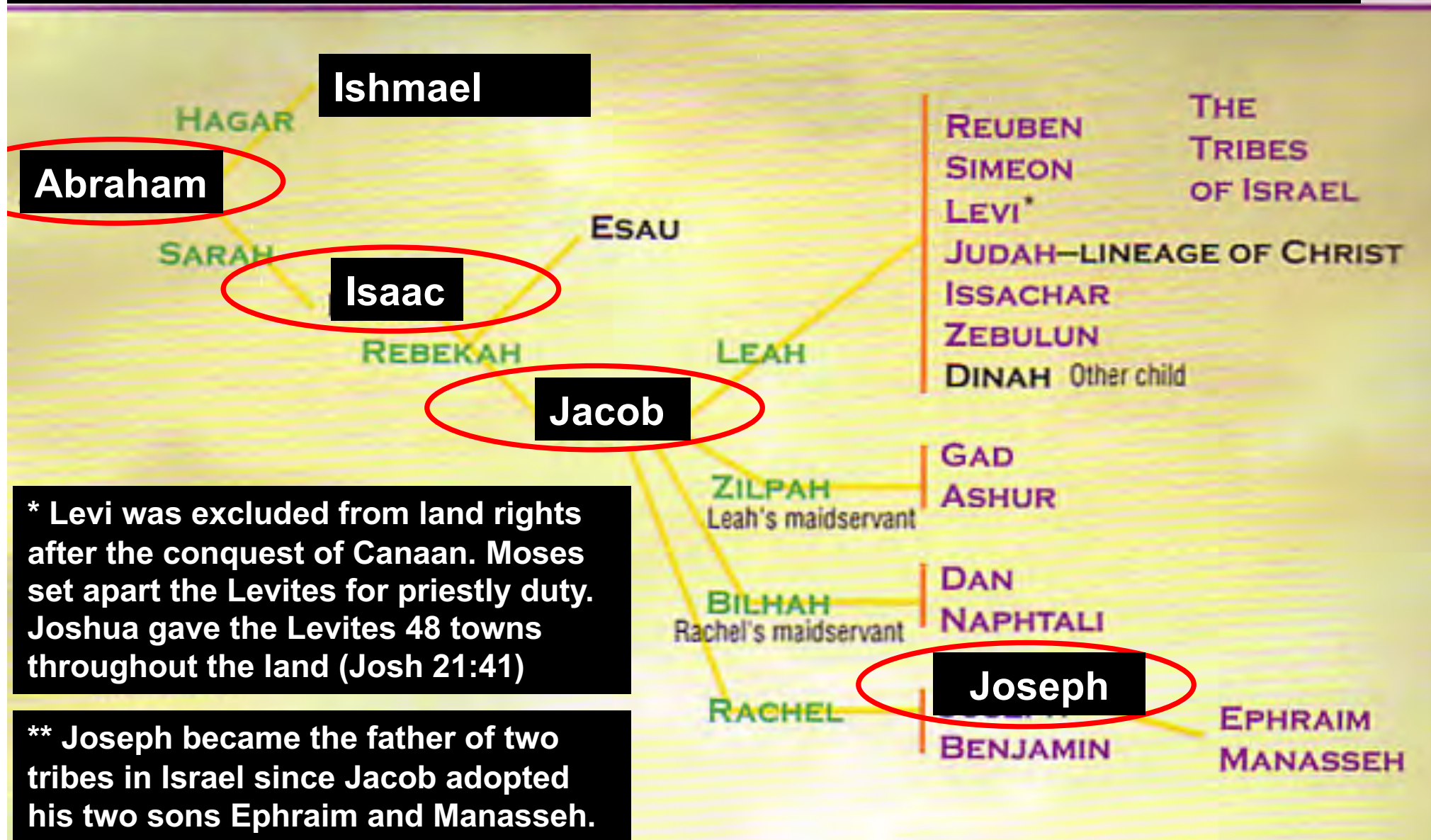
Jews &
Arabs

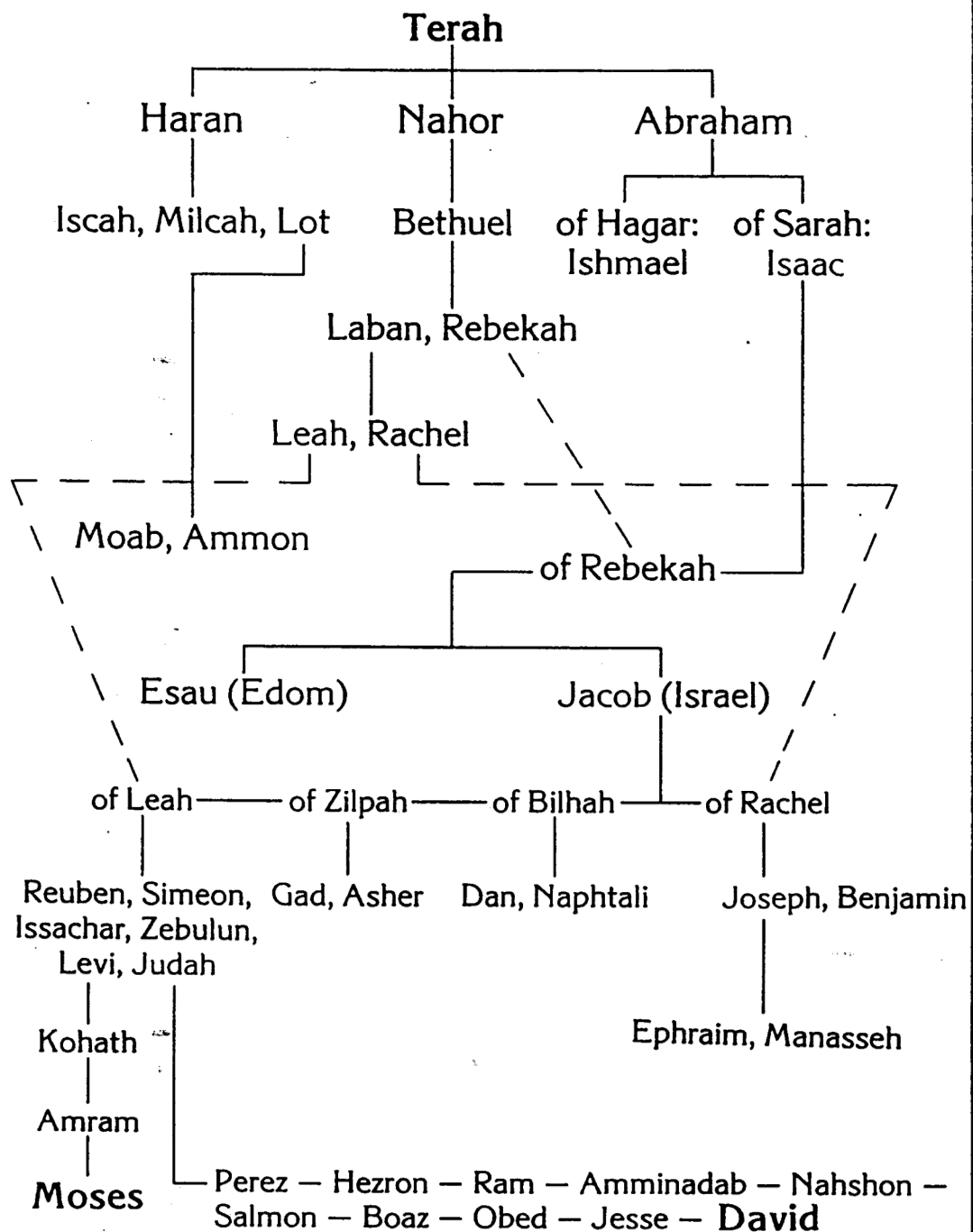
Genesis 10



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

91



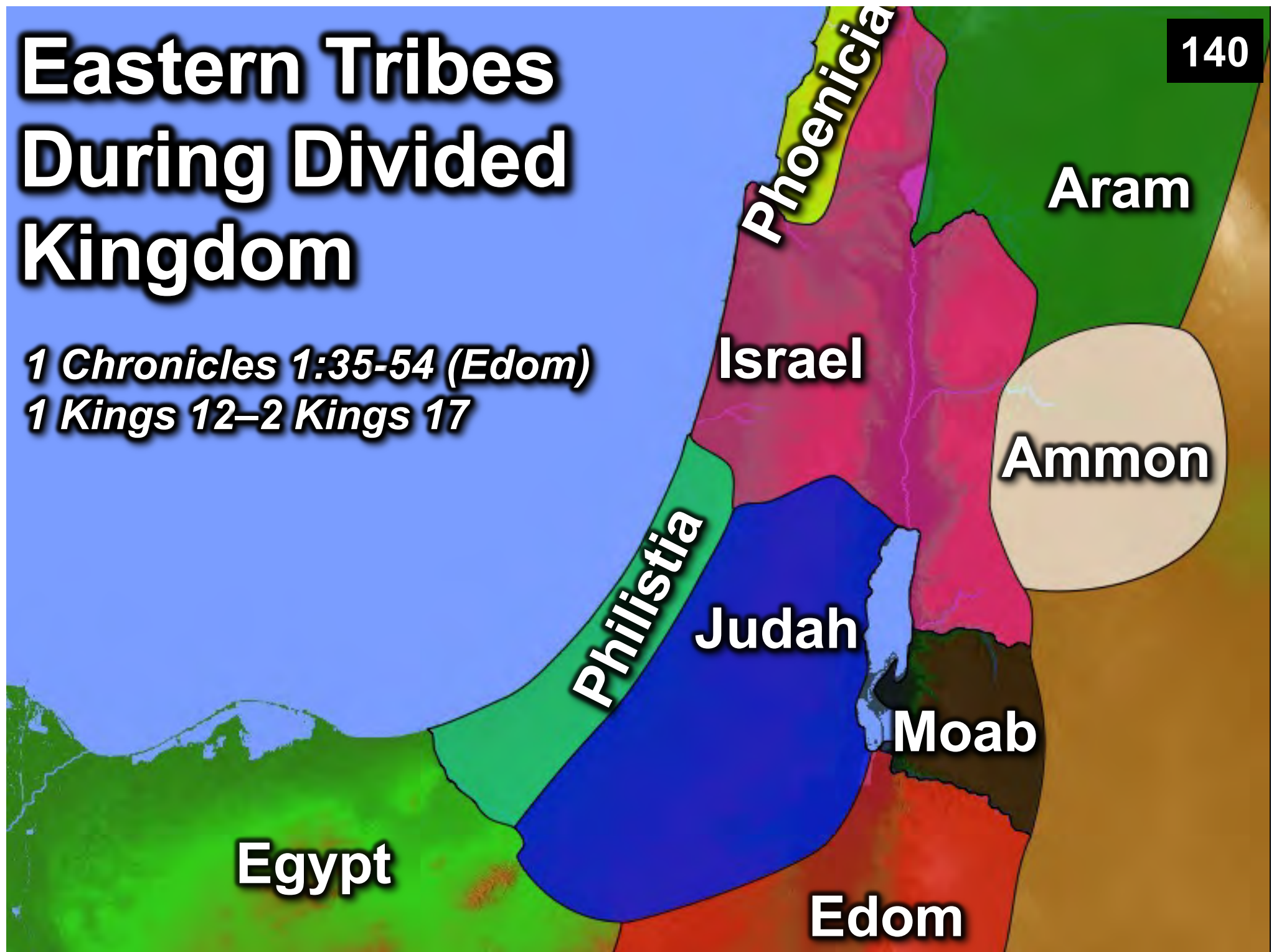


Patriarchal Family Tree

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

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

Terah

Haran

Nahor

Abraham

Lot

Bethuel

(of Hagar)
Ishmael

(of Sarah)
Isaac

Laban

Rebekah

married

Esau

Jacob

Leah

Rachel

(of Leah)
Reuben,
Simeon,
Levi,
Judah,
Issachar,
Zebulun

(of Zilpah)
Gad,
Asher

(of Bilhah)
Dan,
Naphtali

(of Rachel)
Benjamin, Joseph

Manasseh Ephraim

Green = line of blessing with rights of firstborn even though none of these were born first (1 Chron. 5:1-2)

Populations by Tribe

171

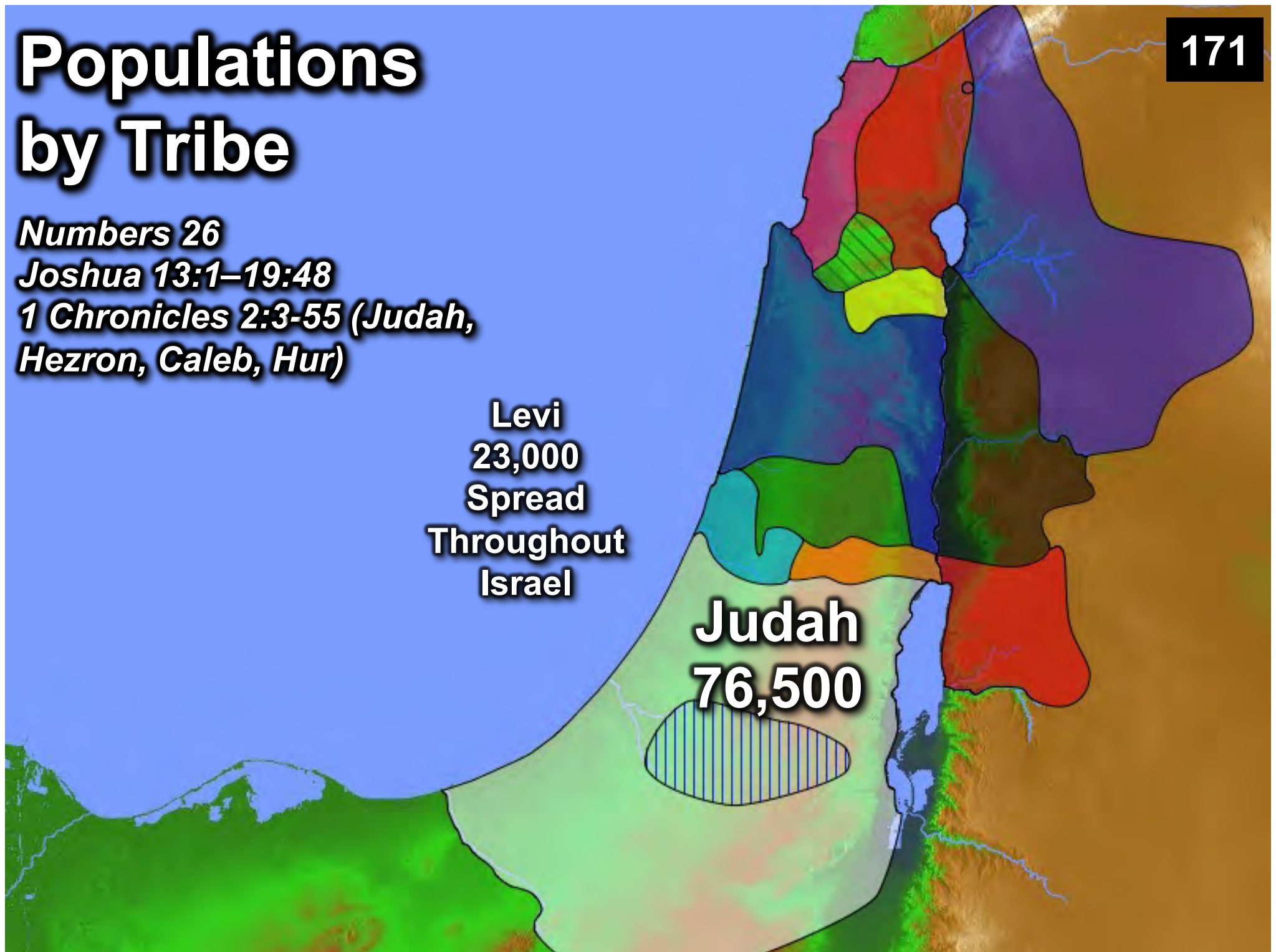
Numbers 26

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	Abital	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



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



B, Vs. II :

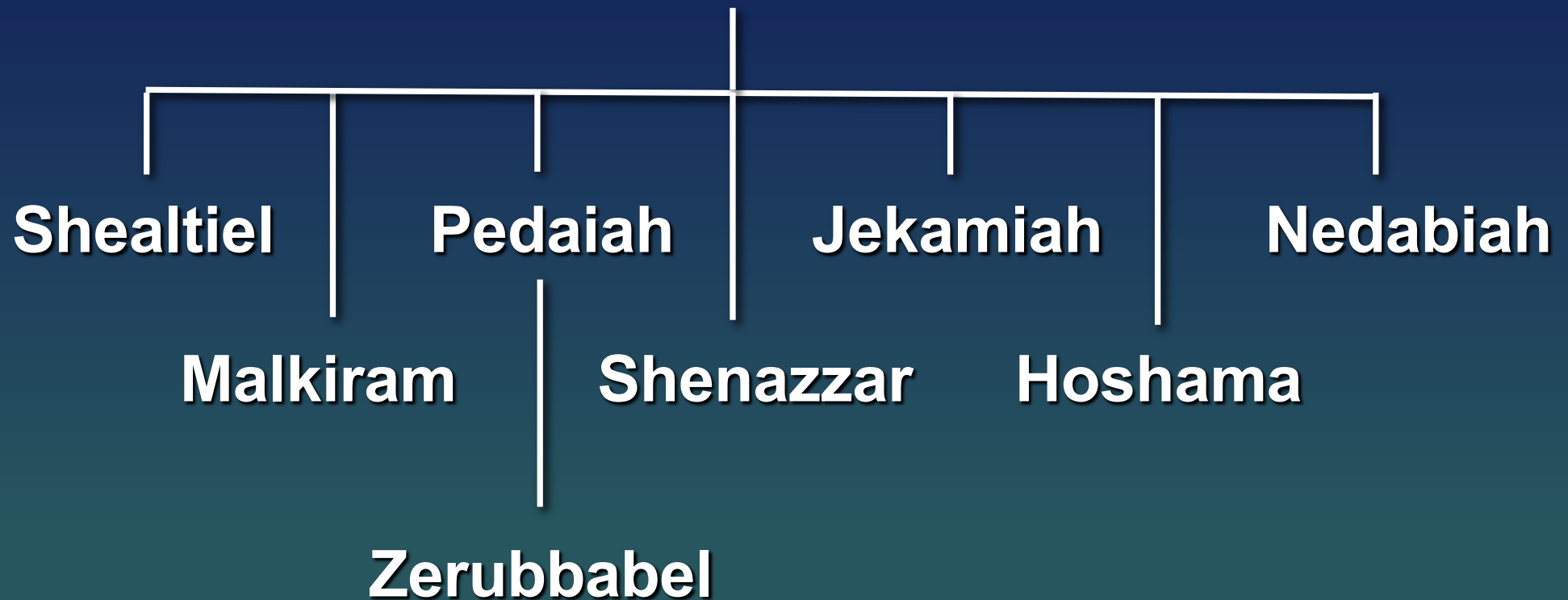
38. $\frac{1}{2}$ (PI)	<i>a-na</i> [¹ <i>j</i>] <i>a-'u-DU</i> <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>málja</i> -[<i>a-hu-du</i>]
39. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 2[+ 3 <i>mârê</i>] ^{<i>meš</i>} <i>šarri</i> <i>šá</i> <i>málja</i> - <i>a-hu-du</i> [...]
40. 4 <i>sila</i>	<i>a-na</i> 8 ^{<i>amélja</i>}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

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

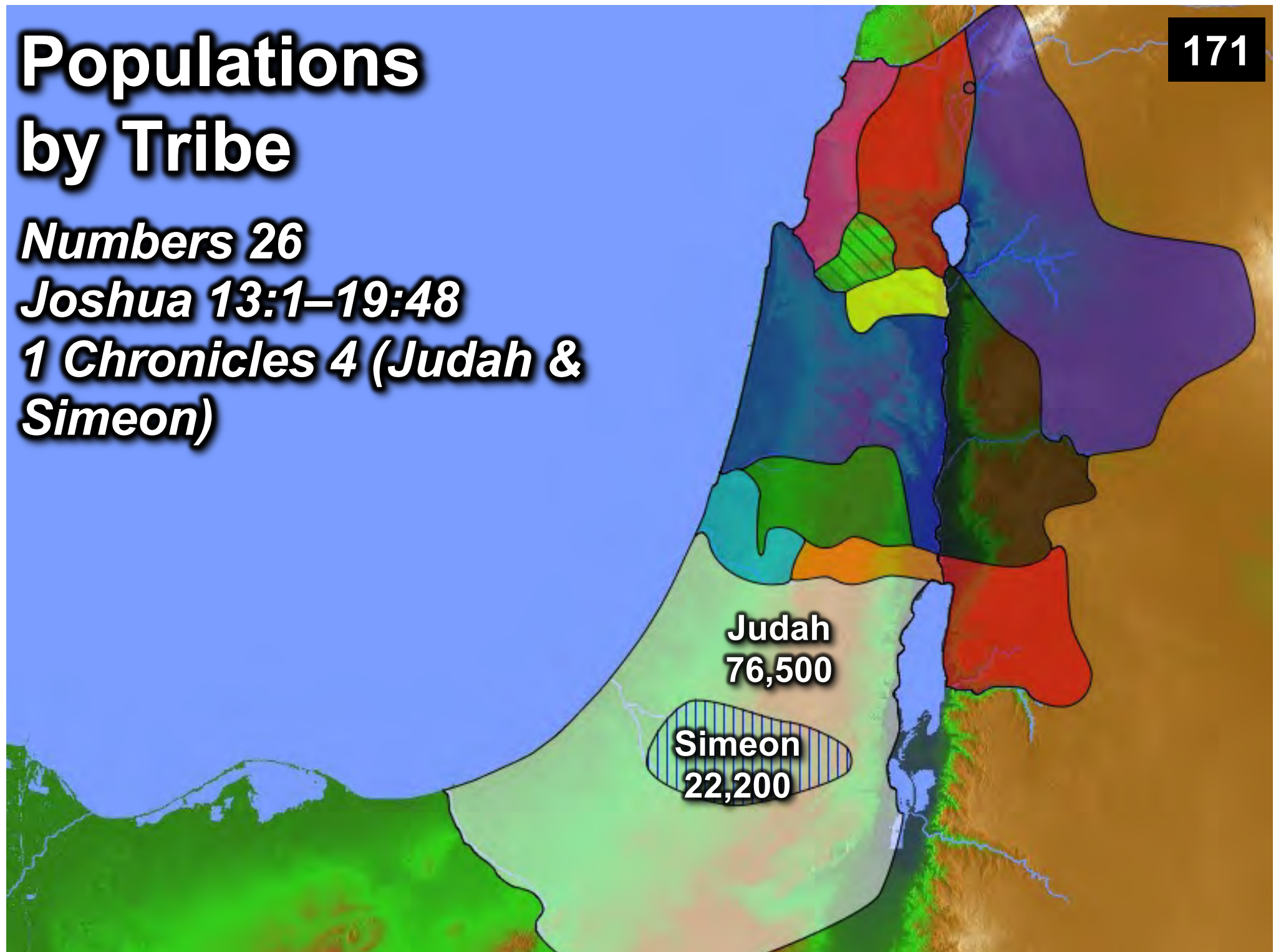
Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

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

171



1 Chronicles 5

Patriarchal Family Tree

1 Chron. 2:1-5

91

Terah

Haran

Nahor

Abraham

Lot

Bethuel

(of Hagar)

Ishmael

(of Sarah)

Isaac

Laban

Rebekah

married

Esau

Jacob

Leah

Rachel

(of Leah)

Reuben,
Simeon,
Levi,
Judah,
Issachar,
Zebulun

(of Zilpah)

Gad,
Asher

(of Bilhah)

Dan,
Naphtali

(of Rachel)

Benjamin, Joseph

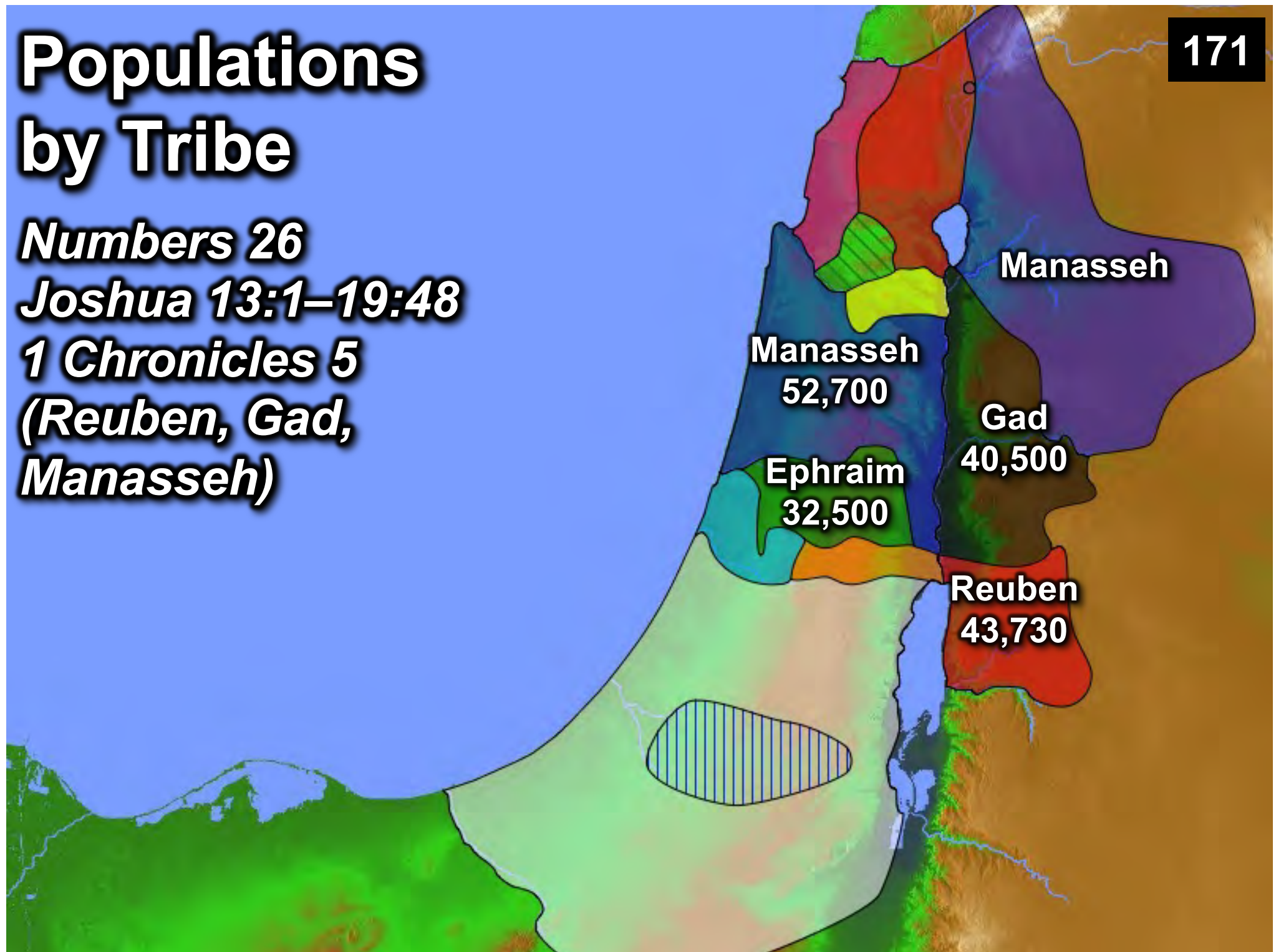
Manasseh Ephraim

Green = line of blessing with rights of firstborn even though none of these were born first (1 Chron. 5:1-2)

Populations by Tribe

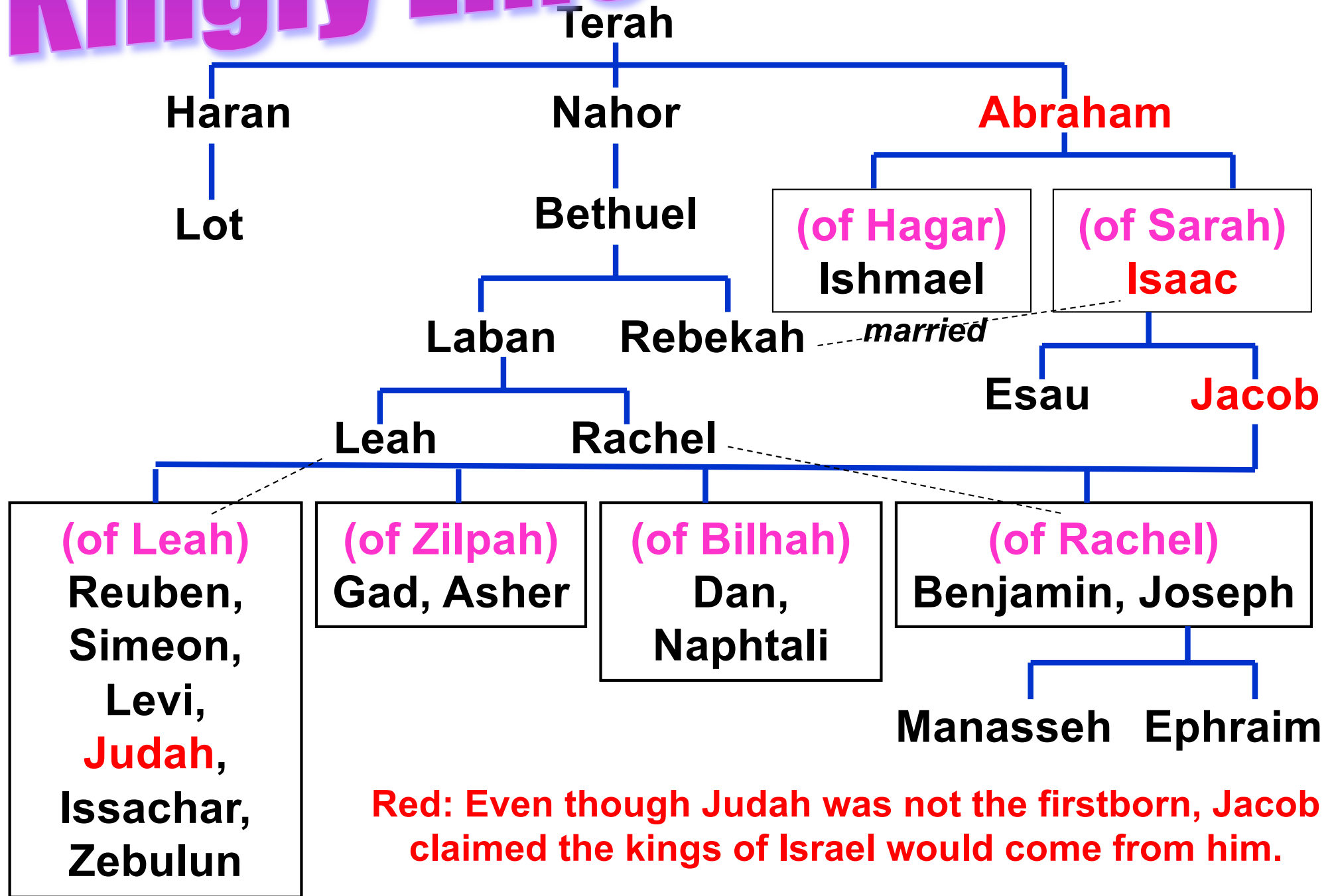
Numbers 26
Joshua 13:1–19:48
1 Chronicles 5
(Reuben, Gad,
Manasseh)

171



Kingly Line

91



1 Chronicles 6

Contrasting Levites and Priests



Contrasting Levites and Priests

Levites

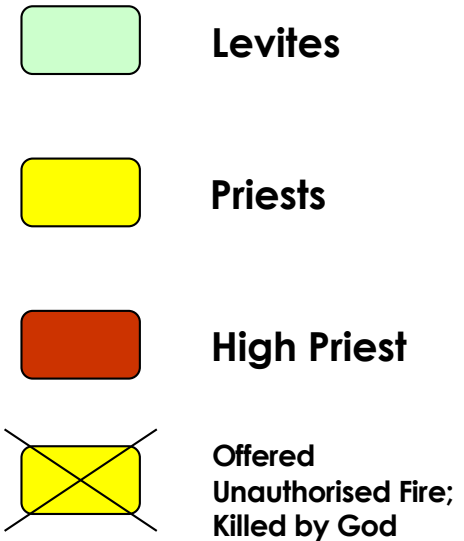
Priests

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

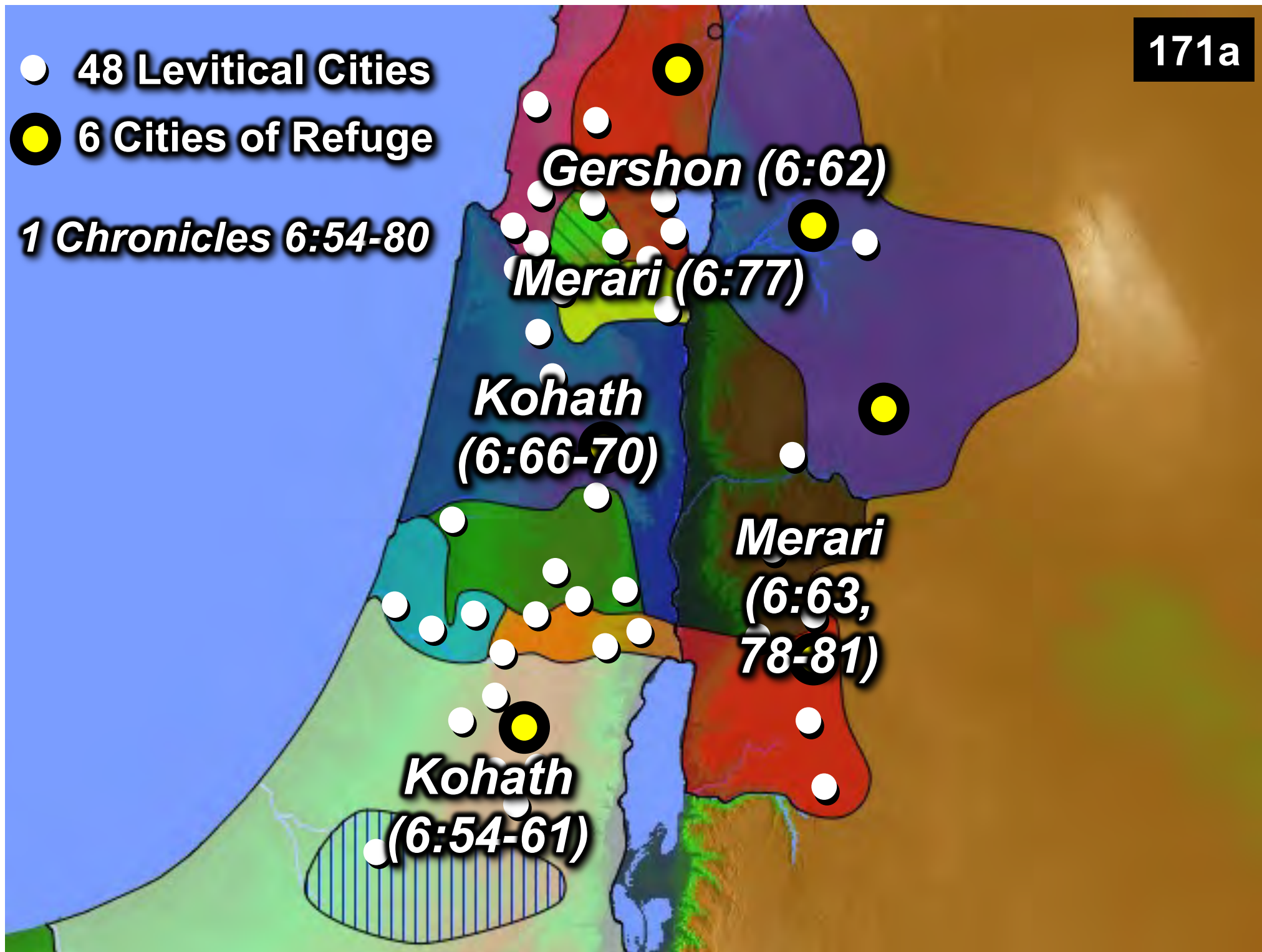
Gershon (6:62)

Merari (6:77)

Kohath
(6:66-70)

Merari
(6:63,
78-81)

Kohath
(6:54-61)



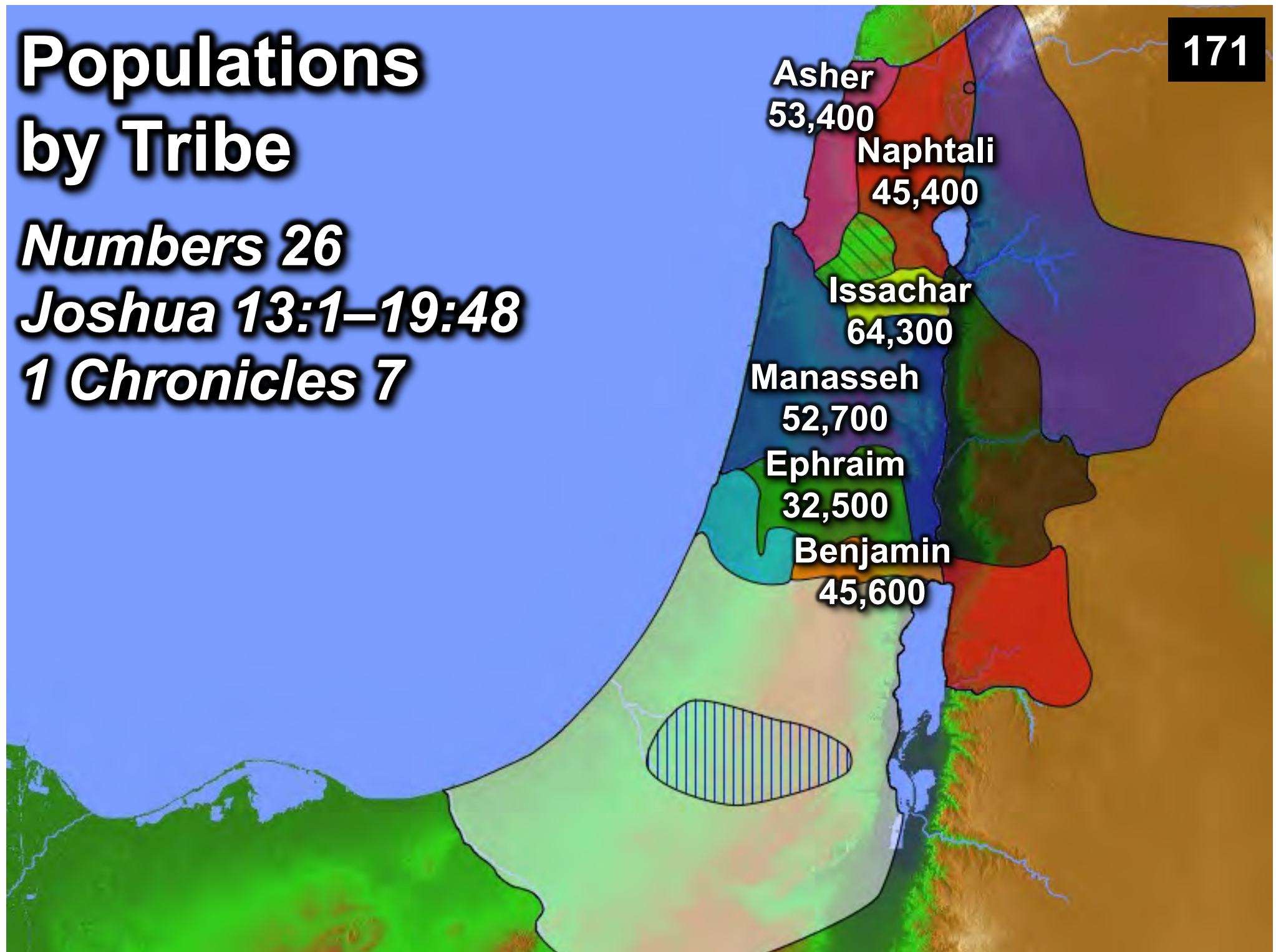
1 Chronicles 7

Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

1 Chronicles 7



1 Chronicles 8

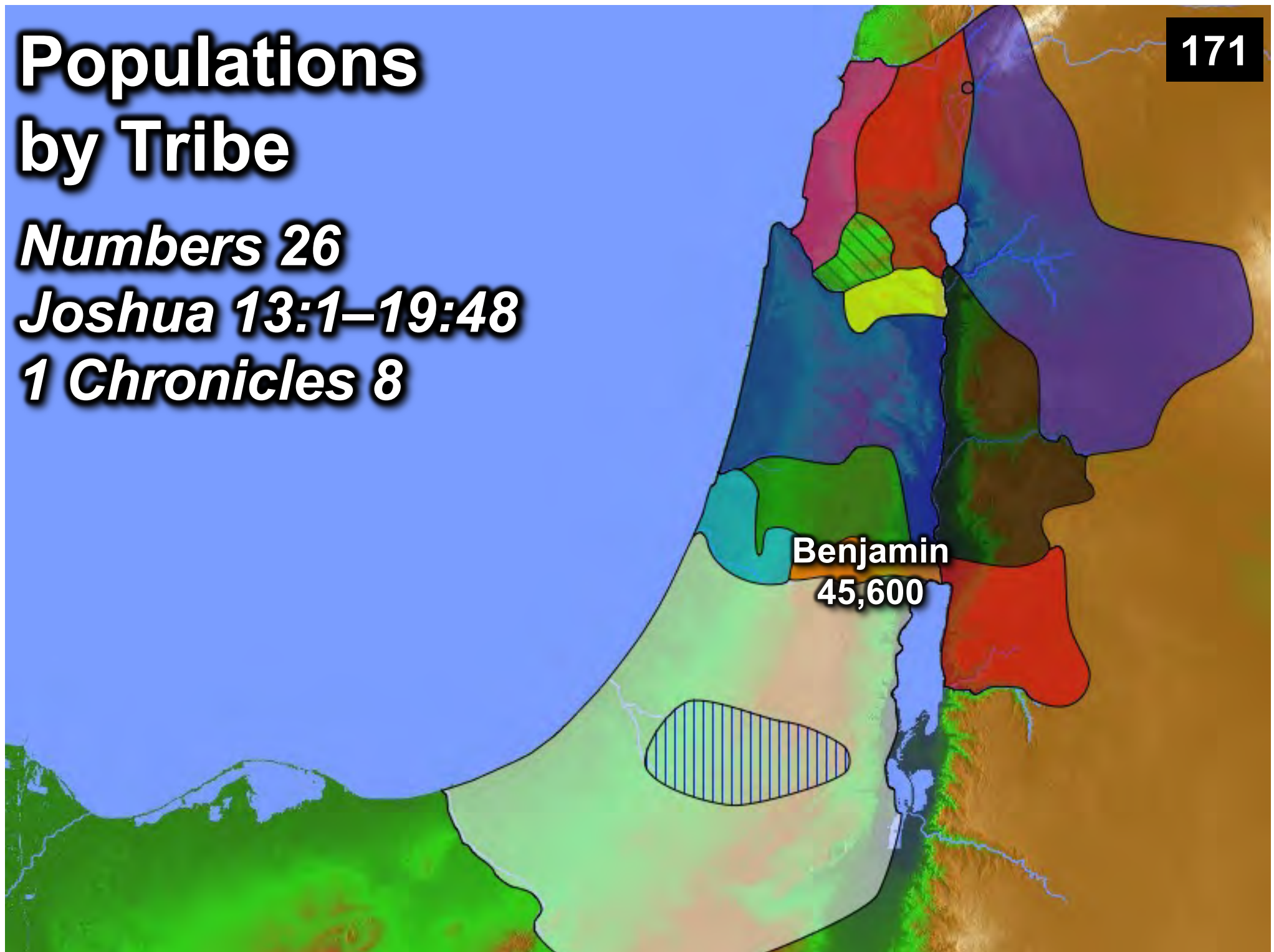
Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

1 Chronicles 8

171



1 Chronicles 9

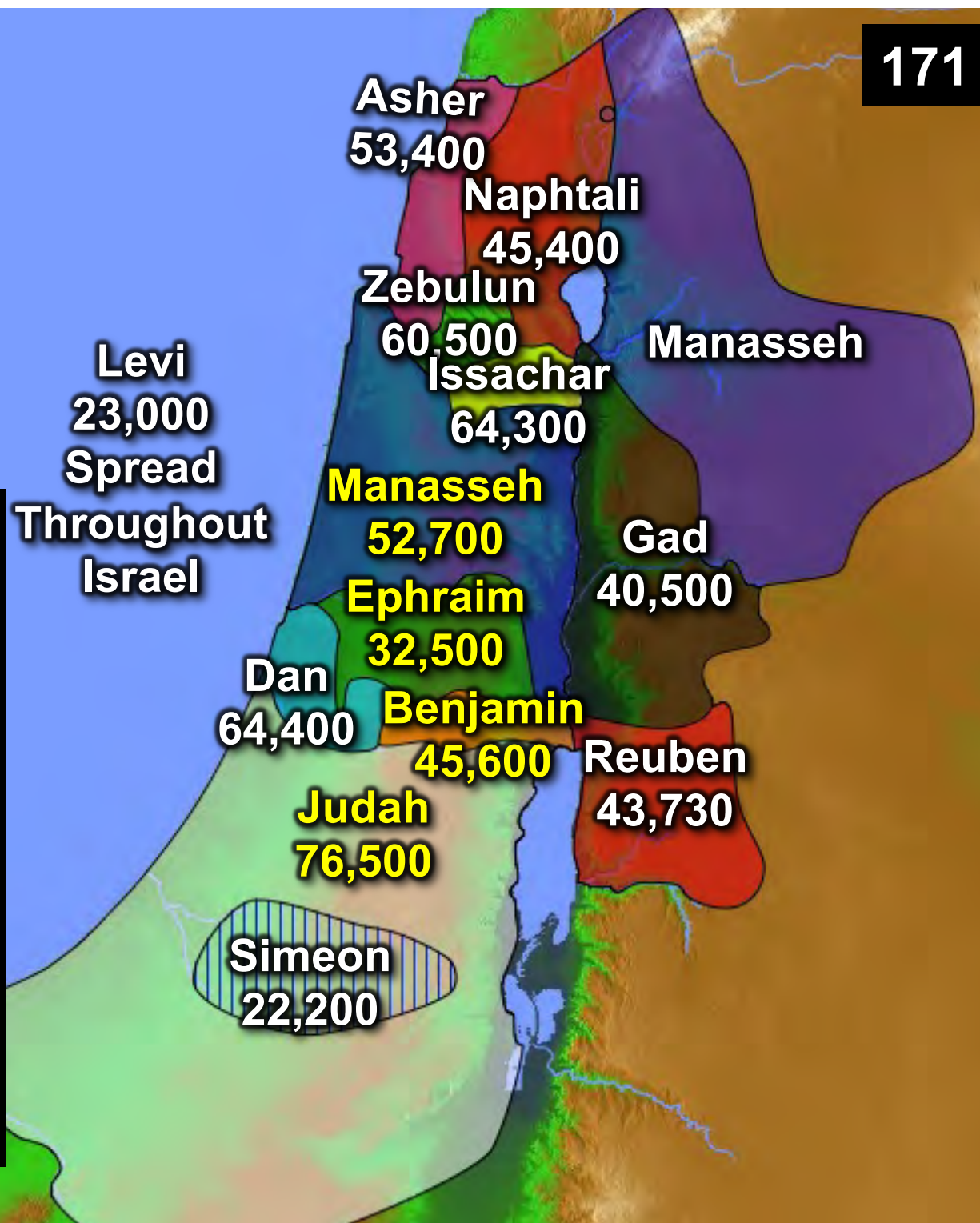
Populations by Tribe

Numbers 26

Joshua 13:1–19:48

1 Chronicles 9

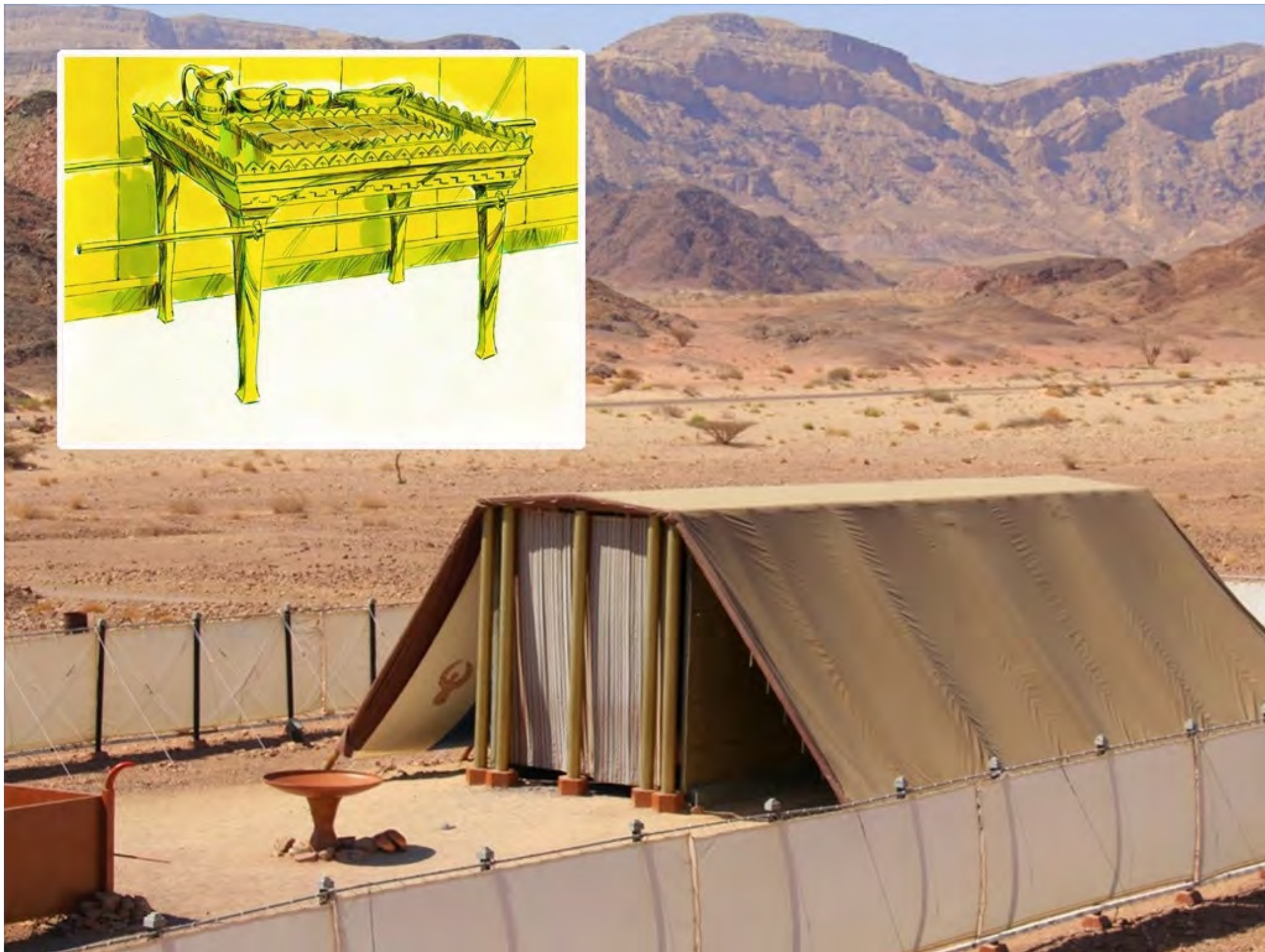
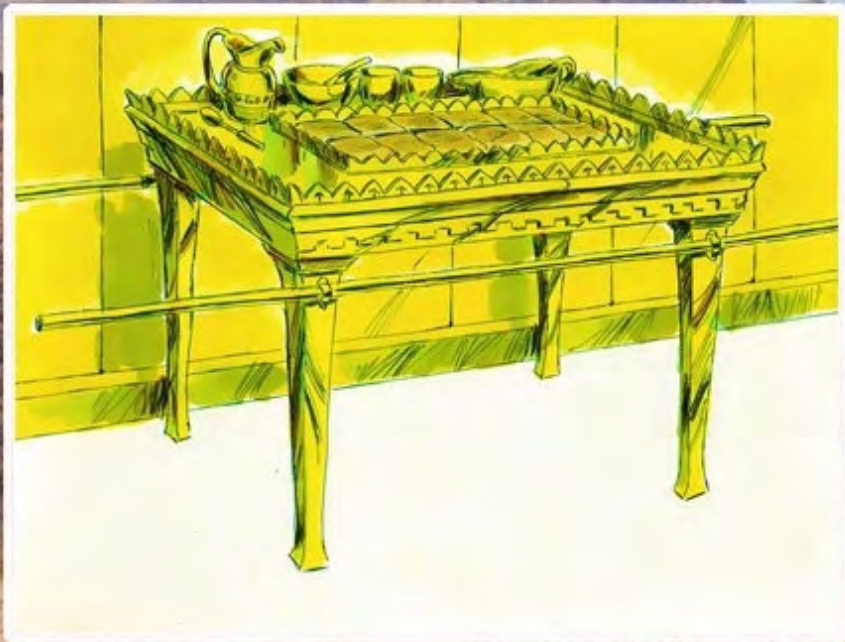
“The first of the exiles to return to their property in their former towns were priests, Levites, Temple servants, and other Israelites. ³Some of the people from the tribes of **Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh** came and settled in Jerusalem” (1 Chron 9:2-3 NLT).



THE MAKING OF SHOWBREAD

Leviticus 24:5-9; 1 Chronicles 9:32

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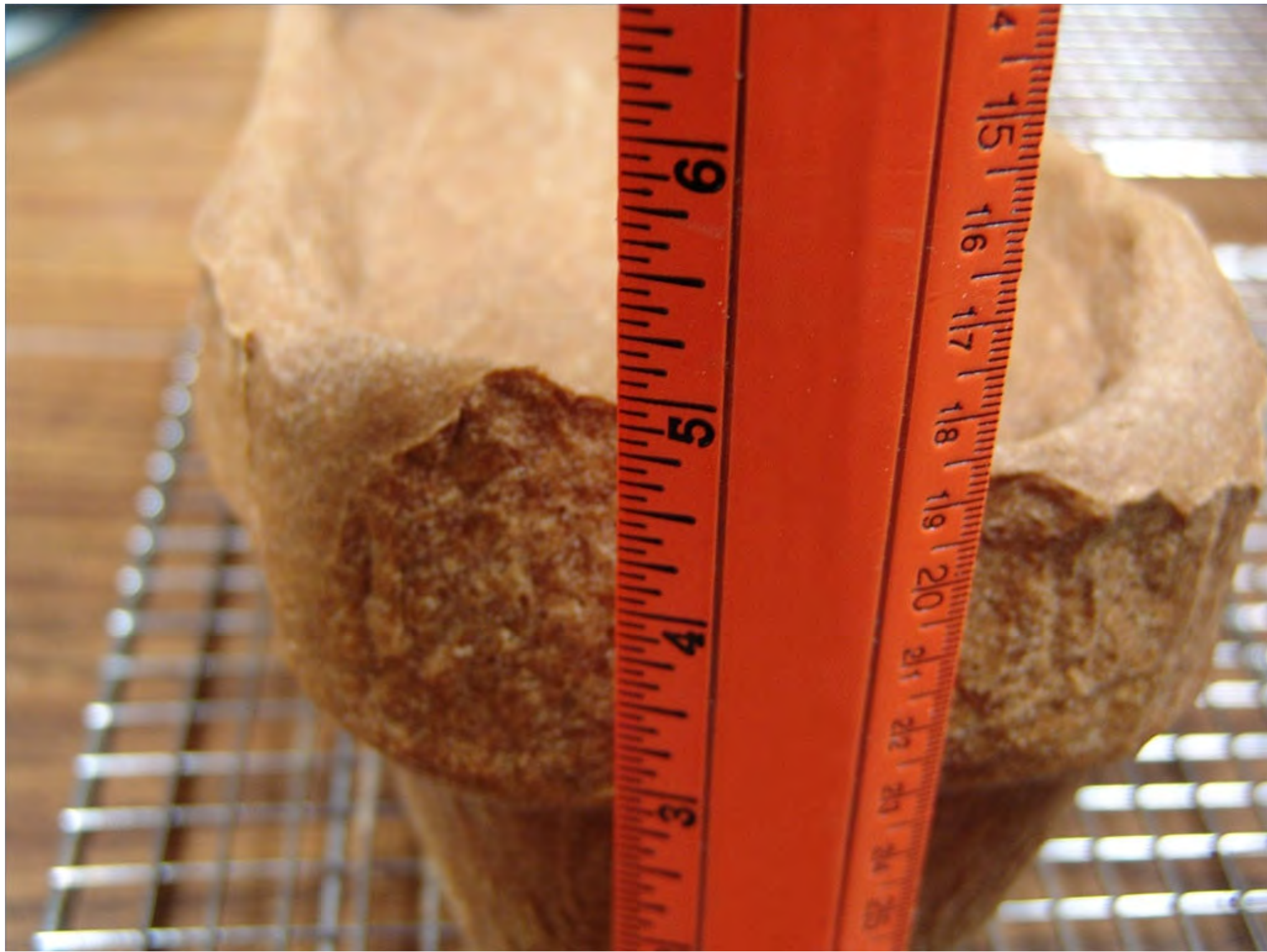






















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www.freebibleimages.org

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?**



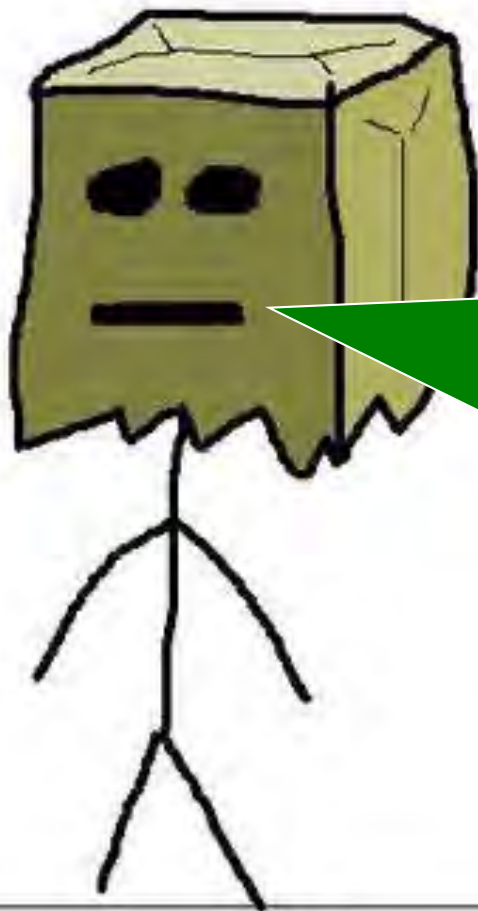
Do we trust in God?



**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

Freedom ~~Hearts~~ Across America.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).



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

	<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
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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

	<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

Chronicles vs. Samuel/Kings

267a

What's <u>Missing</u> in Chronicles but Included in Samuel/Kings?	What's <u>Included</u> in Chronicles but Missing in Samuel/Kings?
These are generally <i>negative</i> elements or related to Israel and royalty.	These are generally <i>positive</i> elements or related to Judah and the temple.
Michal despises David at ark (2 Sam. 6:20b-23)	Levites honor God at ark (1 Chron. 16:4-42)
Discipline aspects of the Davidic covenant (2 Sam. 7:14b)	Identification of the temple site even as God disciplines David's prideful census (1 Chron. 21:27-22:1; cp. 2 Sam. 24:25)
David's adultery with Bathsheba, murder of Uriah, & confrontation by Nathan the prophet (2 Sam. 11:2-12:25)	Divisions of Levites (1 Chron. 22-27)
David's troubles with Absalom (2 Sam. 13-19)	David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1-29:22a)
Sheba's rebellion put down (2 Sam. 20)	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

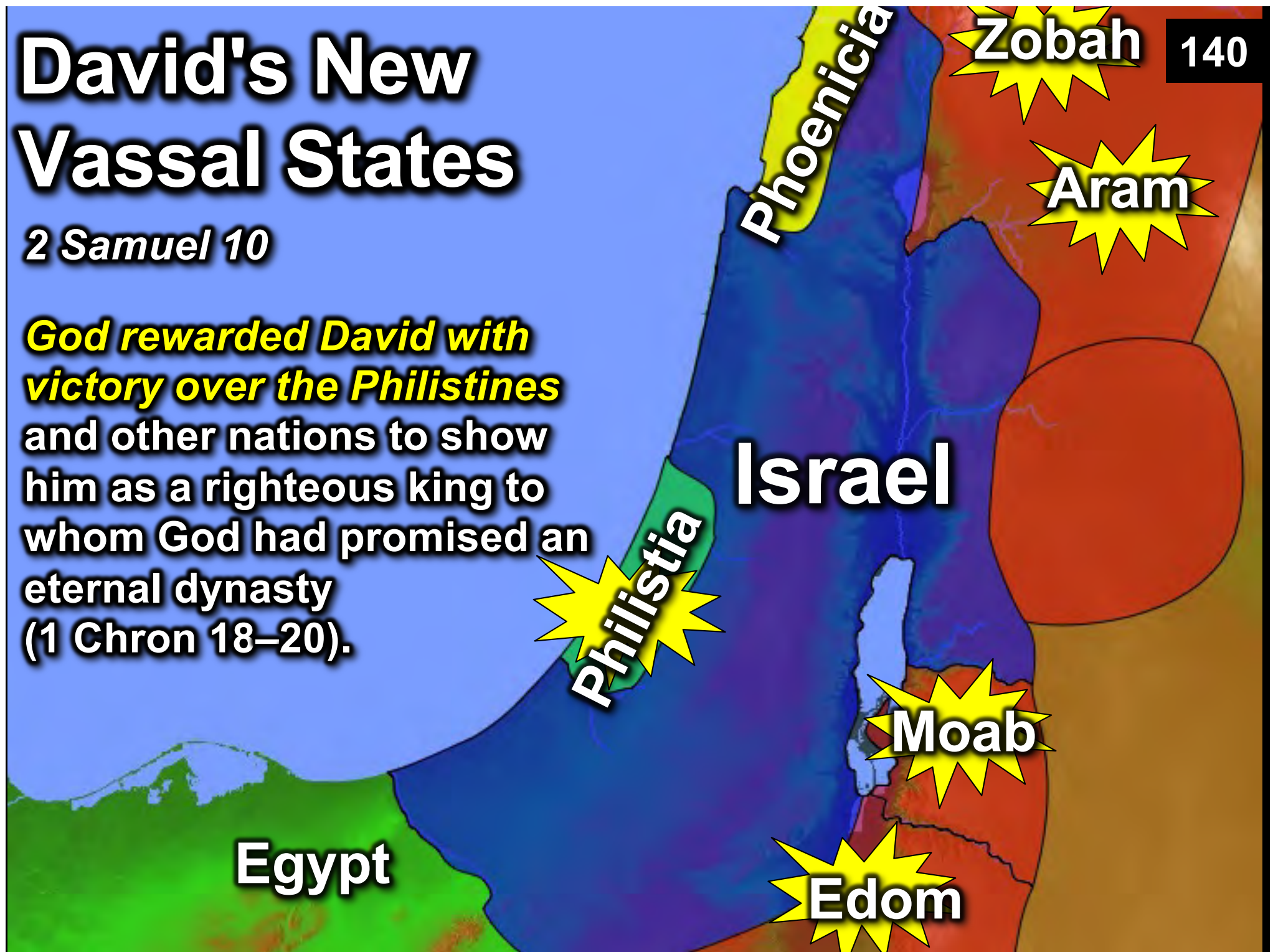
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<i>Prayer by the king</i>	17:16-27	6:12-42

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

A map of the region around Israel, with the following labels and features:

- Israel**: The central landmass, colored blue.
- Phoenicia**: A yellow strip along the northern coast of Israel.
- Philistia**: A green strip along the southwestern coast of Israel.
- Egypt**: A green area to the southwest of Israel.
- Aram**: A red area to the northeast of Israel, marked with a yellow starburst.
- Ammon**: A red area to the east of Israel, marked with a yellow starburst.
- Moab**: A red area to the southeast of Israel, marked with a yellow starburst.
- Edom**: A red area to the south of Israel, marked with a yellow starburst.
- Zobah**: A red area to the northeast of Aram, marked with a yellow starburst.
- 140**: A black box with the number 140, located near Zobah.

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

A map of the region around Israel, showing neighboring territories and victories. The map is color-coded: Israel is blue, Philistia is green, Egypt is green, Moab is red, Edom is red, Ammon is red, Aram is red, and Zobah is red. The Mediterranean Sea is blue. The Red Sea is red. The Dead Sea is brown. The Jordan River is blue. The Euphrates River is blue. The Tigris River is blue. The Nile River is blue. The map shows the following territories and victories:

- Israel
- Philistia
- Egypt
- Moab
- Edom
- Ammon
- Aram
- Zobah

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

Phoenicia

Zobah 140

Aram

Ammon

Israel

Philistia

Moab

Edom

Egypt

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

Phoenicia

Zobah

Aram

Ammon

Israel

Philistia

Moab

Edom

Egypt

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

A map of the region around Israel, showing neighboring territories and victories. The map is color-coded: Israel is blue, Philistia is green, Egypt is green, Moab is red, Edom is red, Ammon is red, Aram is red, and Zobah is red. The Mediterranean Sea is blue. The Red Sea is red. The Dead Sea is brown. The Jordan River is blue. The Euphrates River is blue. The Tigris River is blue. The Nile River is blue. The map shows the following territories and victories:

- Israel
- Philistia
- Egypt
- Moab
- Edom
- Ammon
- Aram
- Zobah

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

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- Israel
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- Edom
- Ammon
- Aram
- Zobah

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

A map of the region around Israel, showing neighboring territories and victories. The map is color-coded: Israel is blue, Philistia is green, Egypt is green, Moab is red, Edom is red, Ammon is red, Aram is red, and Zobah is red. The Mediterranean Sea is blue. The Red Sea is red. The Dead Sea is brown. The Jordan River is blue. The Euphrates River is blue. The Tigris River is blue. The Nile River is blue. The map shows the following territories and victories:

- Israel
- Philistia
- Egypt
- Moab
- Edom
- Ammon
- Aram
- Zobah

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

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140

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- Egypt
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- Edom
- Ammon
- Aram
- Zobah

140

Victory over Aram & Ammon

1 Chronicles 19

Phoenicia

Zobah 140

Aram

Ammon

Israel

Philistia

Moab

Edom

Egypt

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

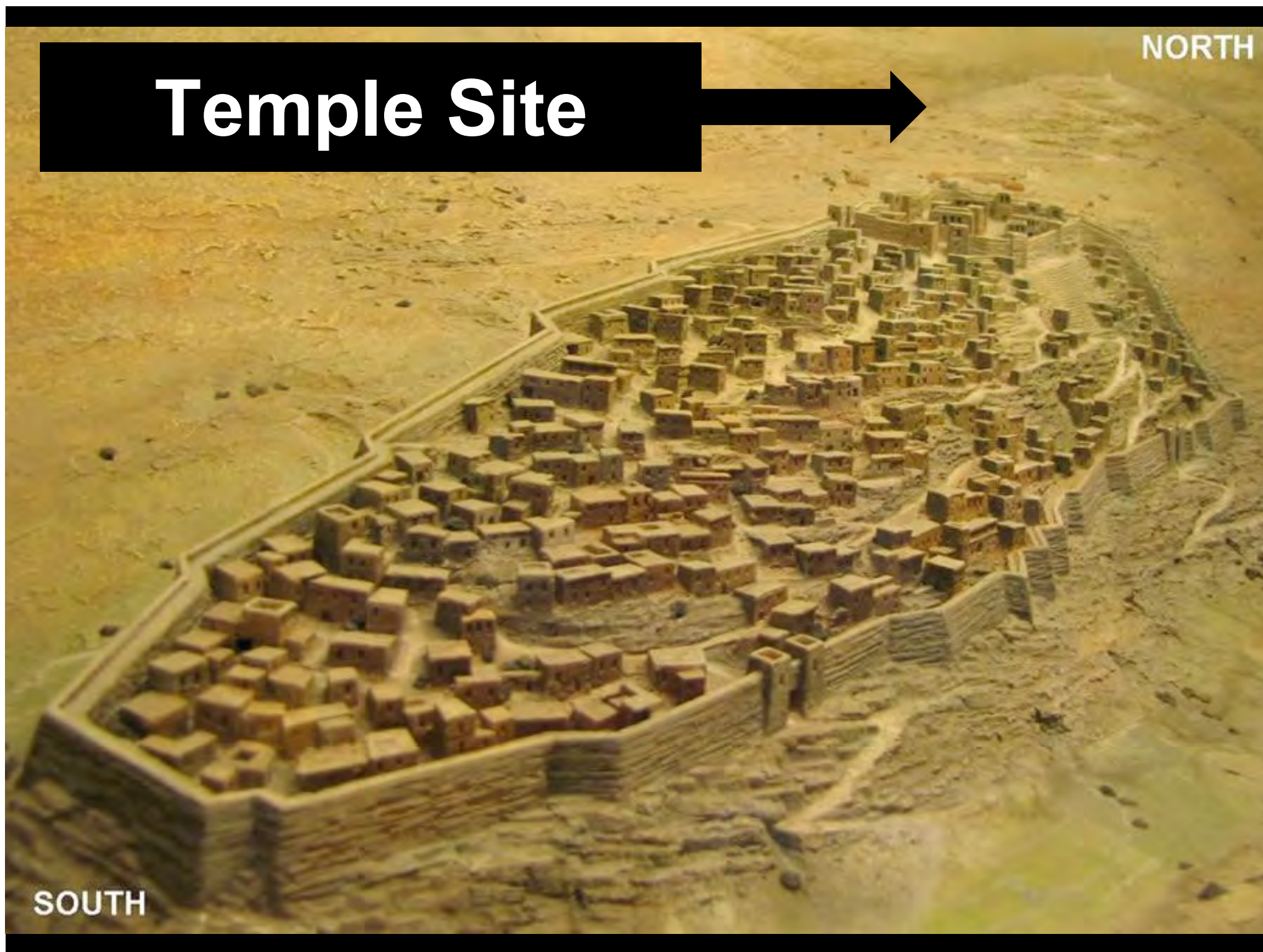
God blessed David's worship
**by selecting the temple site, organizing
the materials and leaders, and
commissioning the work to encourage
temple worship (1 Chron 21–29).**



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

What's <u>Missing</u> in Chronicles but Included in Samuel/Kings?	What's <u>Included</u> in Chronicles but Missing in Samuel/Kings?
These are generally <i>negative</i> elements or related to Israel and royalty.	These are generally <i>positive</i> elements or related to Judah and the temple.
Michal despises David at ark (2 Sam. 6:20b-23)	Levites honor God at ark (1 Chron. 16:4-42)
Discipline aspects of the Davidic covenant (2 Sam. 7:14b)	Identification of the temple site even as God disciplines David's prideful census (1 Chron. 21:27-22:1; cp. 2 Sam. 24:25)
David's adultery with Bathsheba, murder of Uriah, & confrontation by Nathan the prophet (2 Sam. 11:2-12:25)	Divisions of Levites (1 Chron. 22-27)
David's troubles with Absalom (2 Sam. 13-19)	David's charge to Israel & Solomon & prayer (1 Chron. 28:1-29:22a)
Sheba's rebellion put down (2 Sam. 20)	Enterprises of Rehoboam (2 Chron. 11:5-23)

1 Chronicles 22



David & Solomon

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)
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1 Chronicles 23

Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

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Sheba's rebellion put down (2 Sam. 20)	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 <u>Missing</u> in Chronicles but Included in Samuel/Kings?	What's <u>Included</u> in Chronicles but Missing in Samuel/Kings?
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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

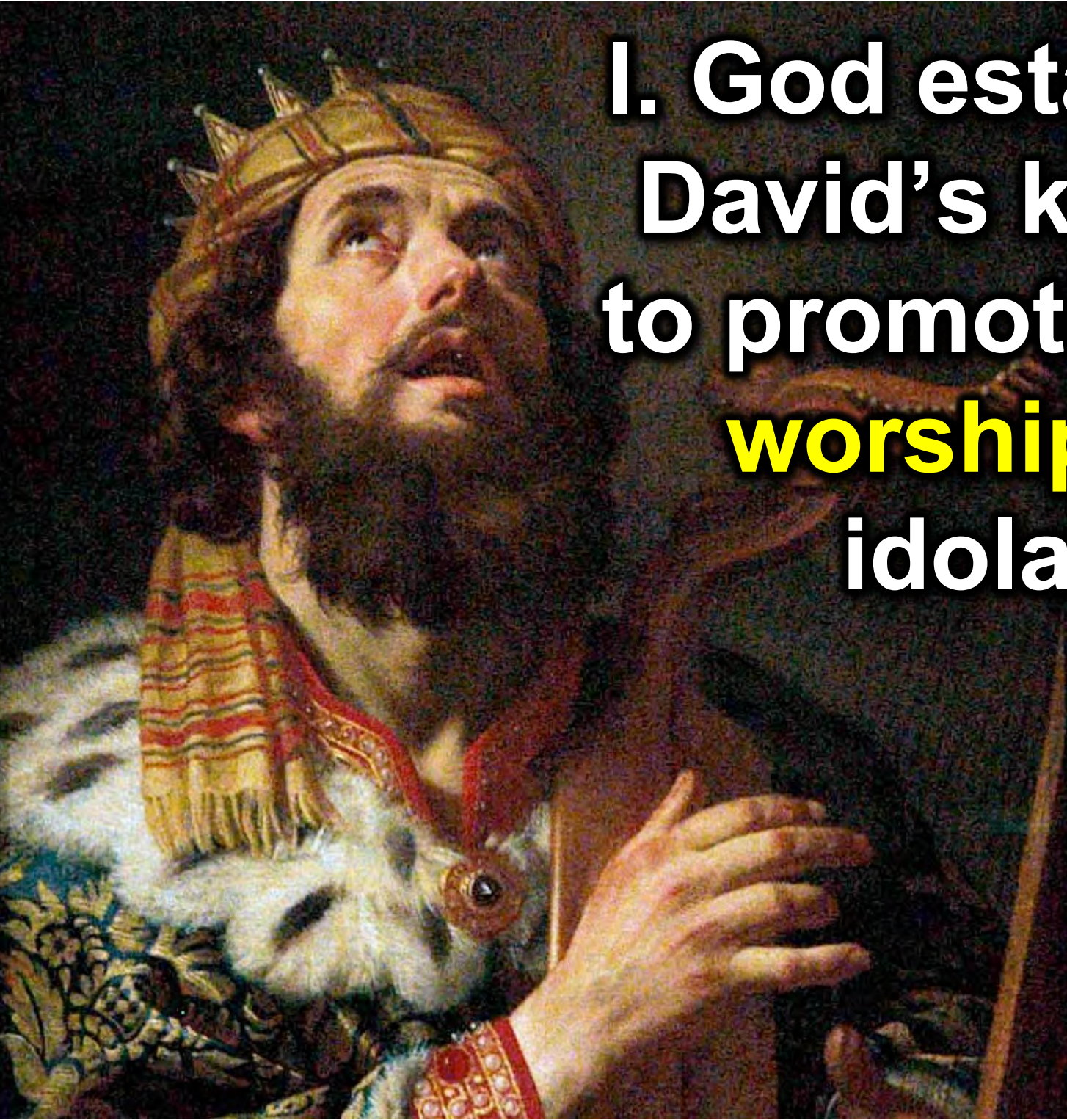
Respect
for Ark
13–17

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 photograph of Jesus with long dark hair and a beard, wearing a white robe, tearing at a white cloth. In the background, a man in a brown robe is visible. The scene is set in a temple with stone walls.

Matthew 21:12-17

Mark 11:15-19

Luke 19:45-48

John 2:13-24

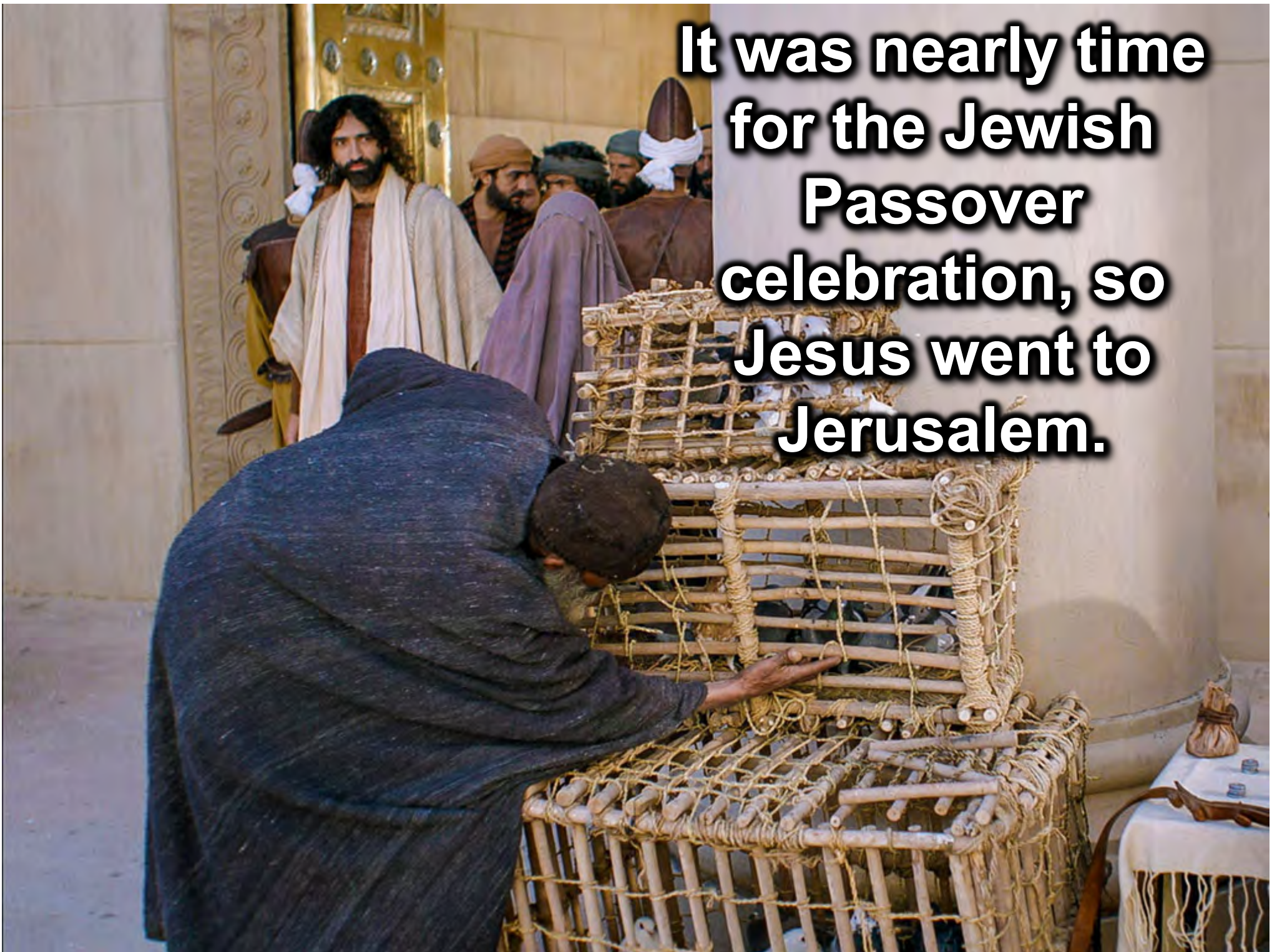
THE EASTER STORY

CLEANSING THE TEMPLE

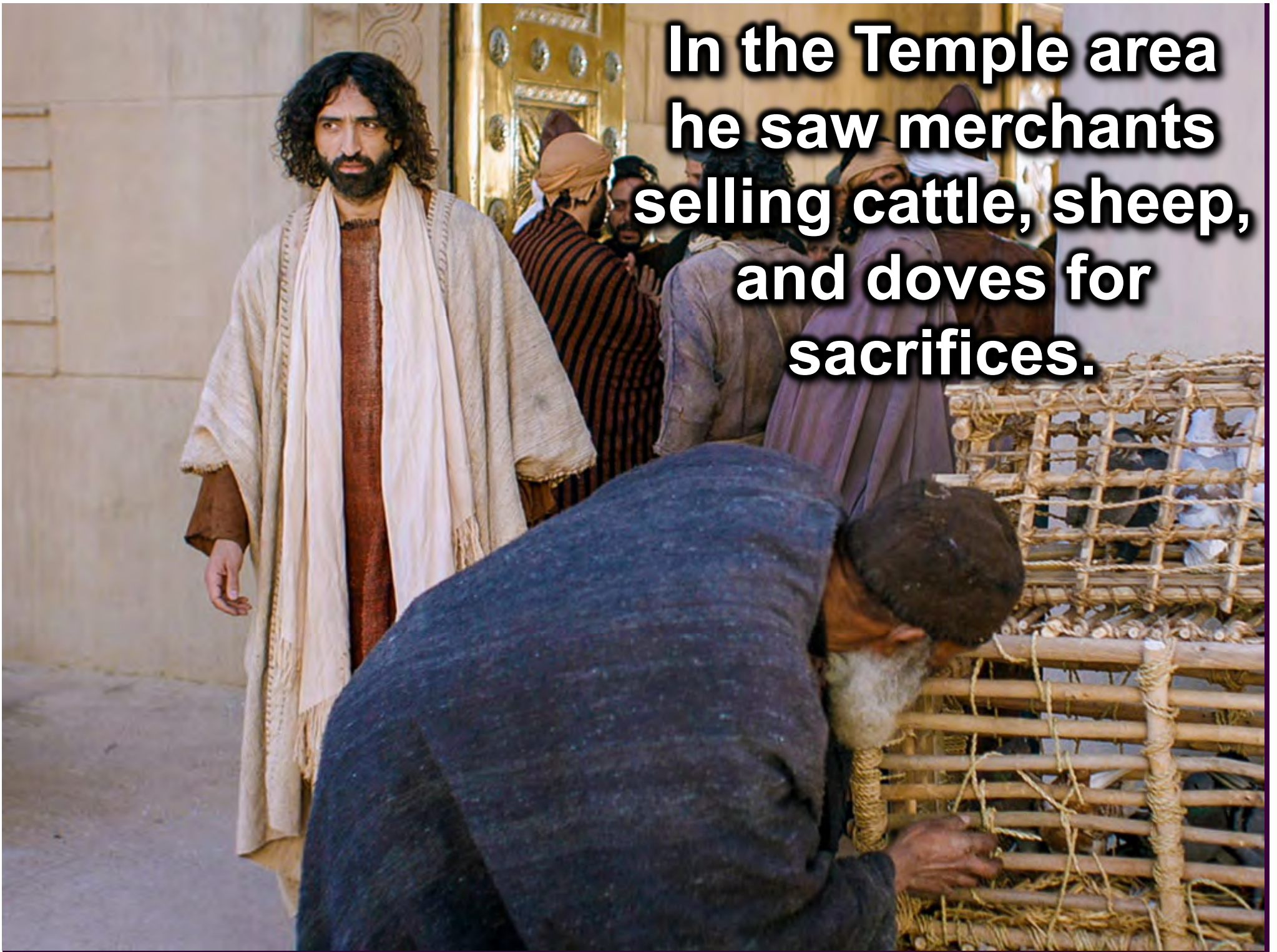


www.freebibleimages.org

**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.**

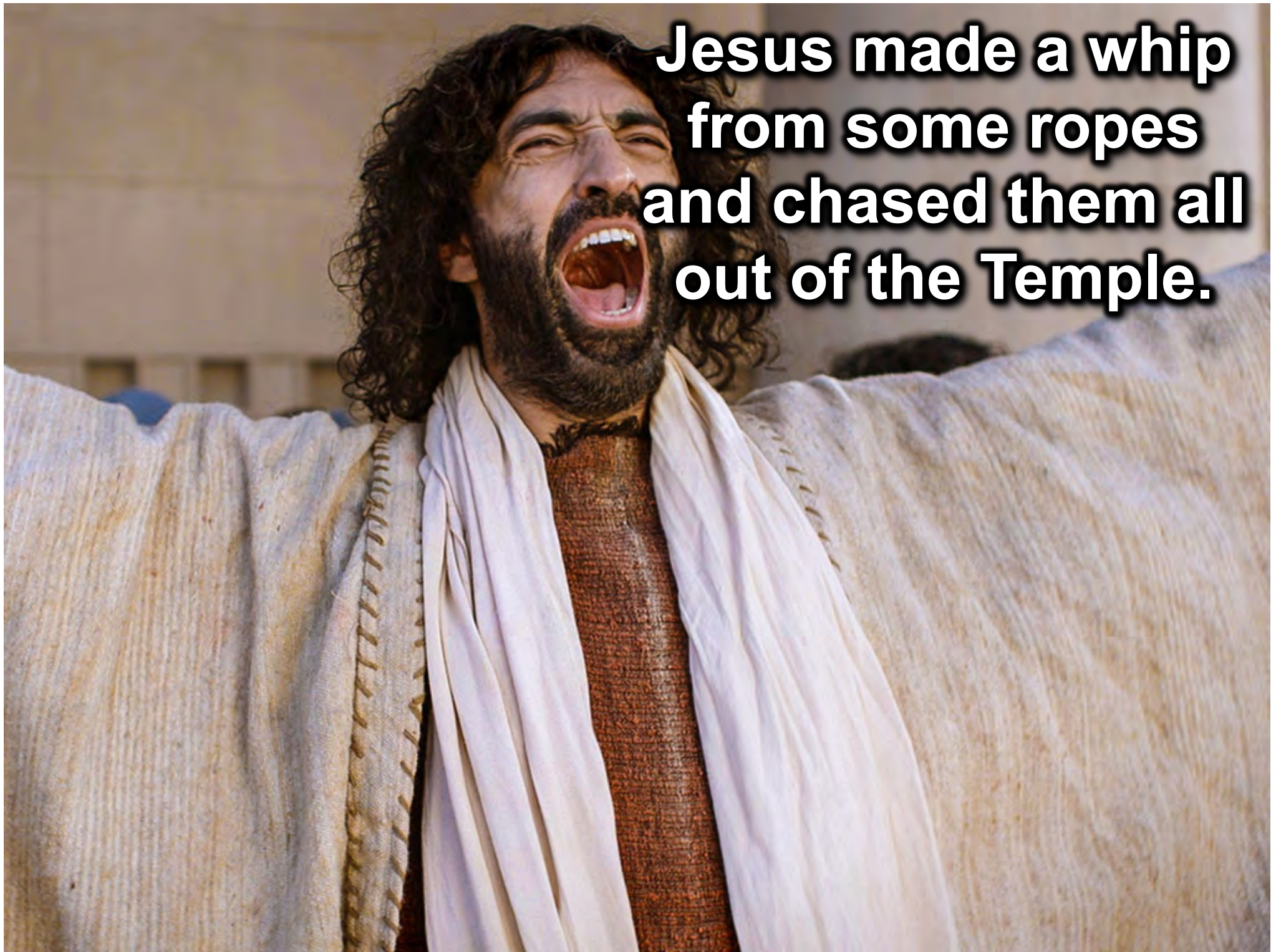


**He also saw dealers
at tables exchanging
foreign money.**





**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.**

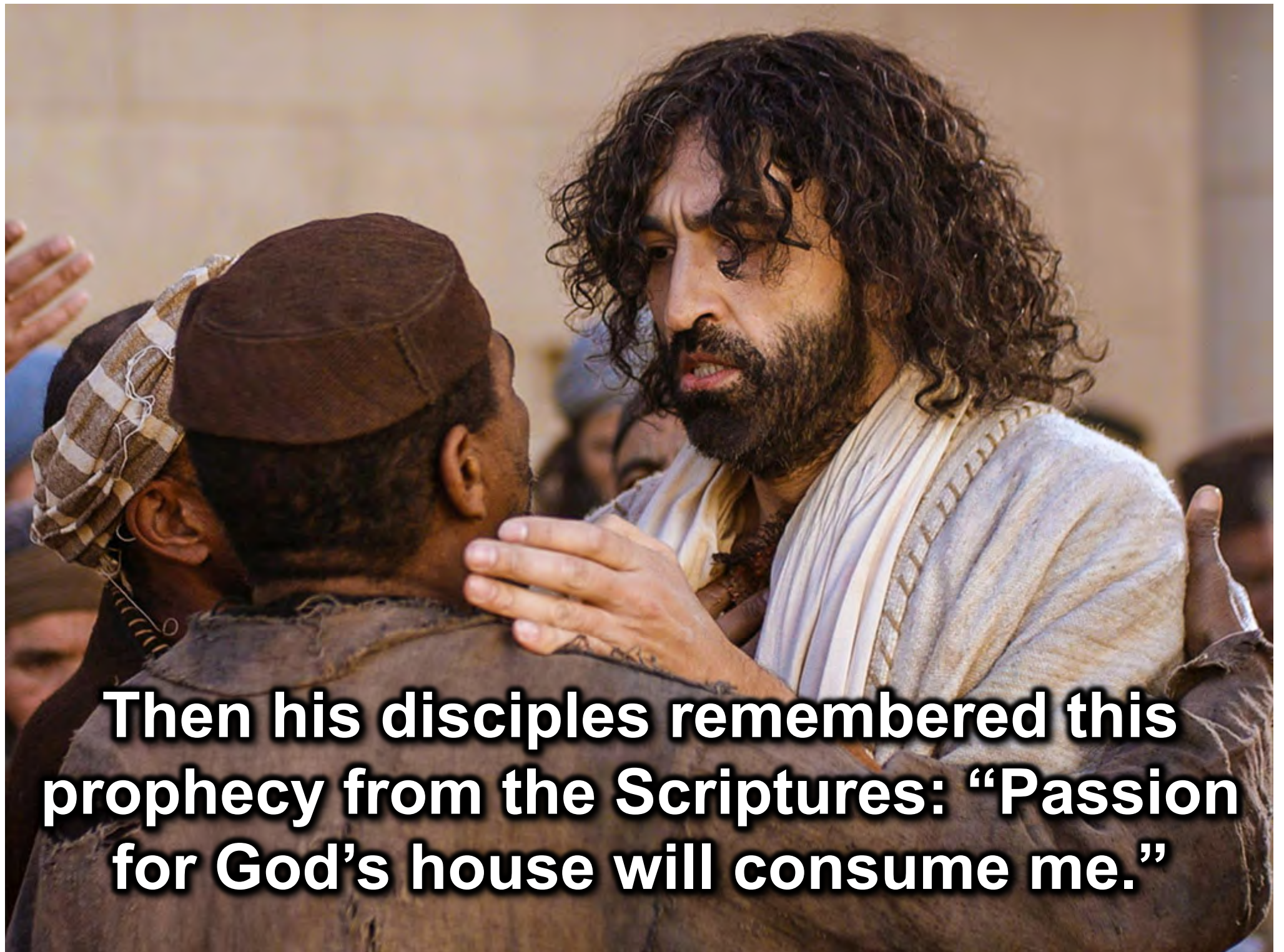


**Then, going over to
the people who sold
doves, he told
them...**



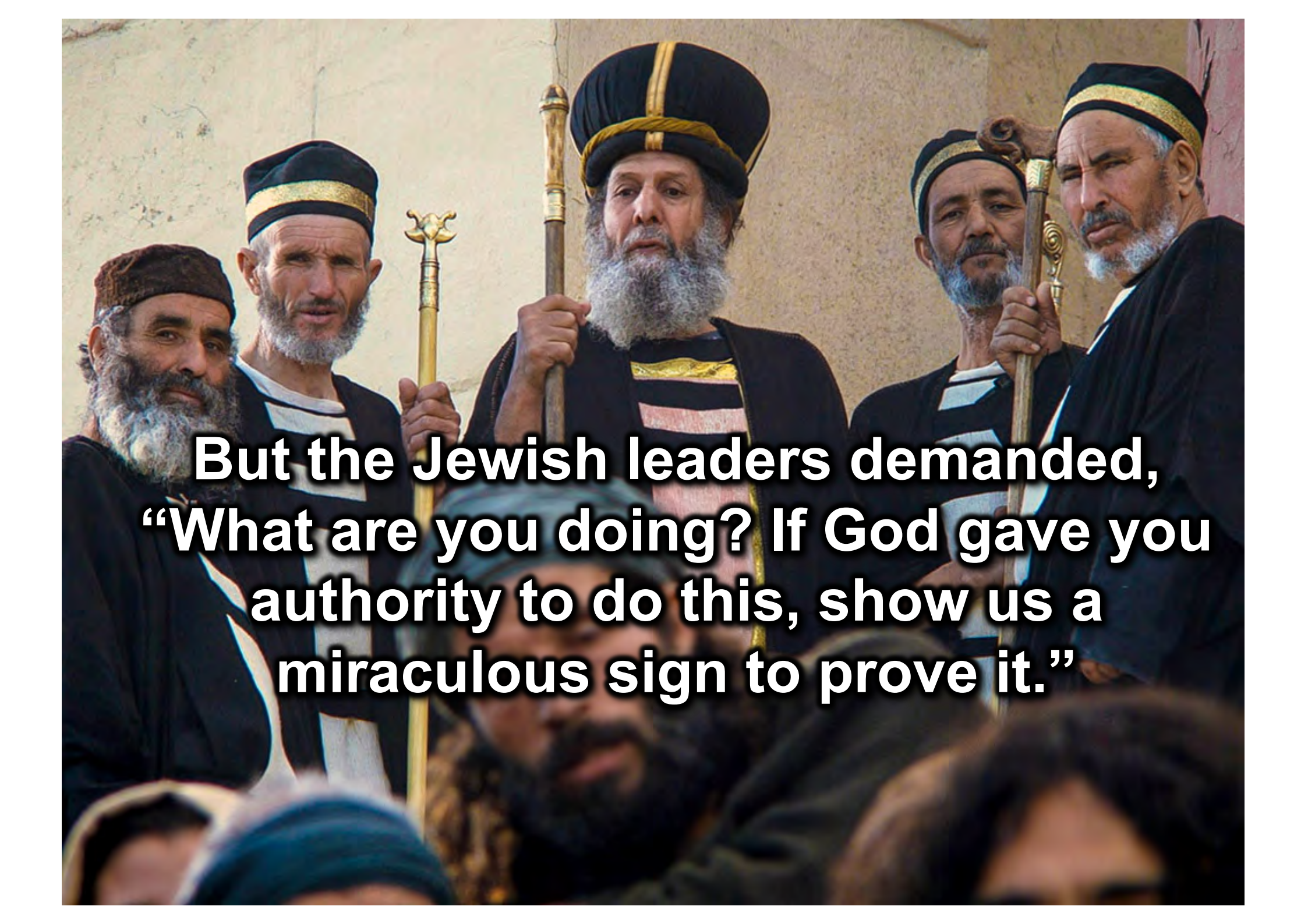
“Get these things out of here. Stop turning my Father’s house into a marketplace!”





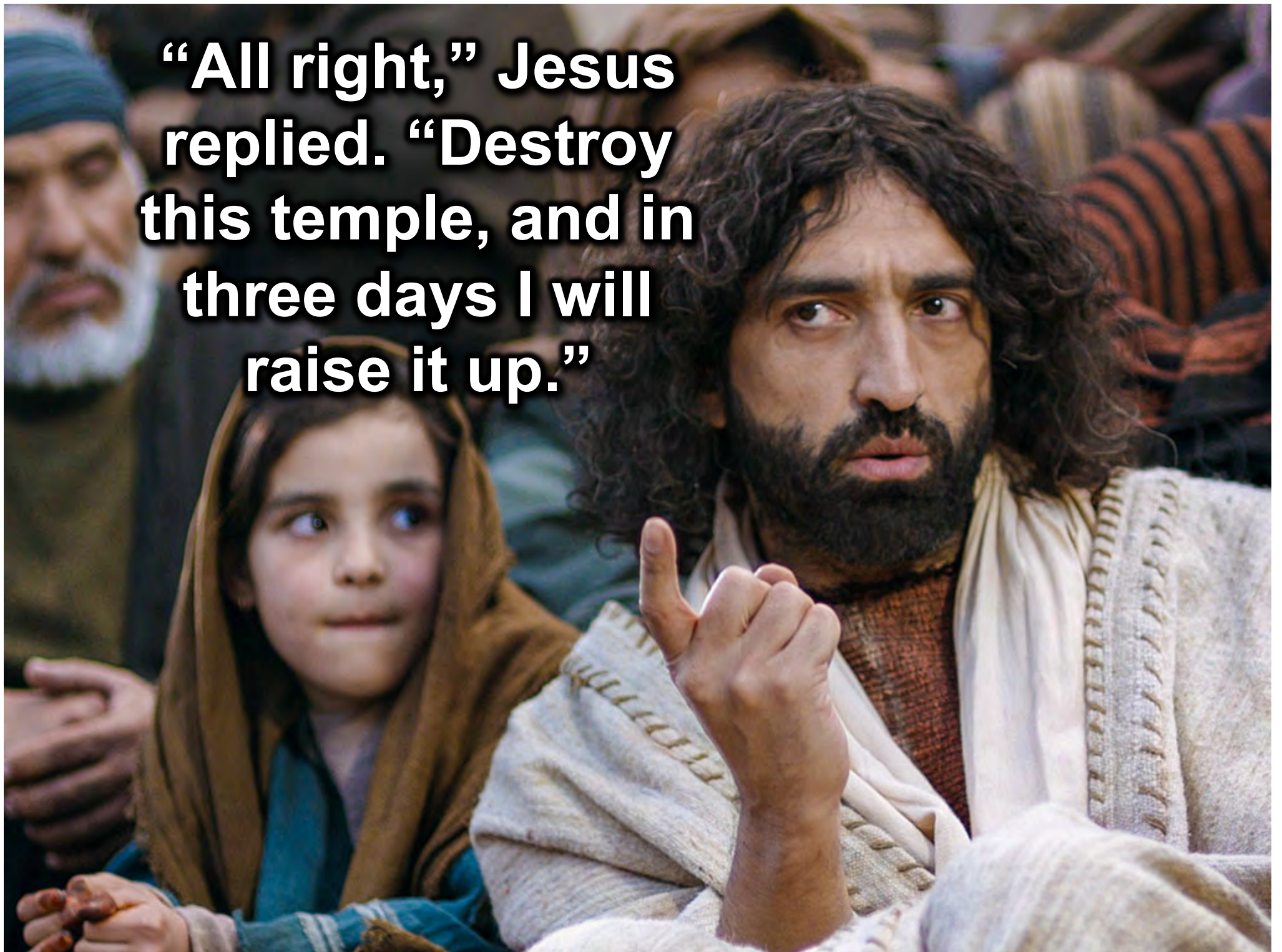
Then his disciples remembered this prophecy from the Scriptures: “Passion for God’s house will consume me.”





**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.”**

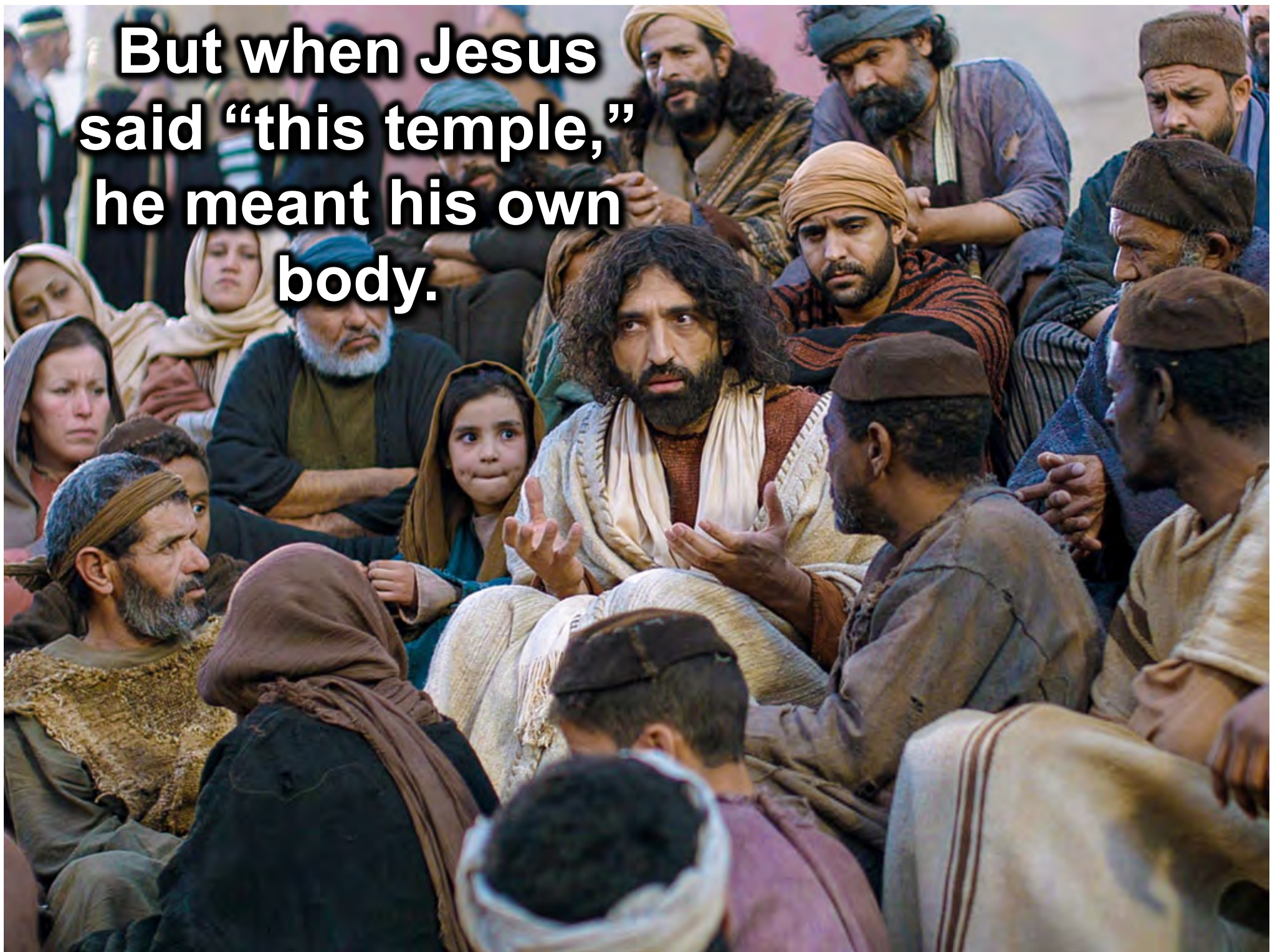
**“All right,” Jesus
replied. “Destroy
this temple, and in
three days I will
raise it up.”**

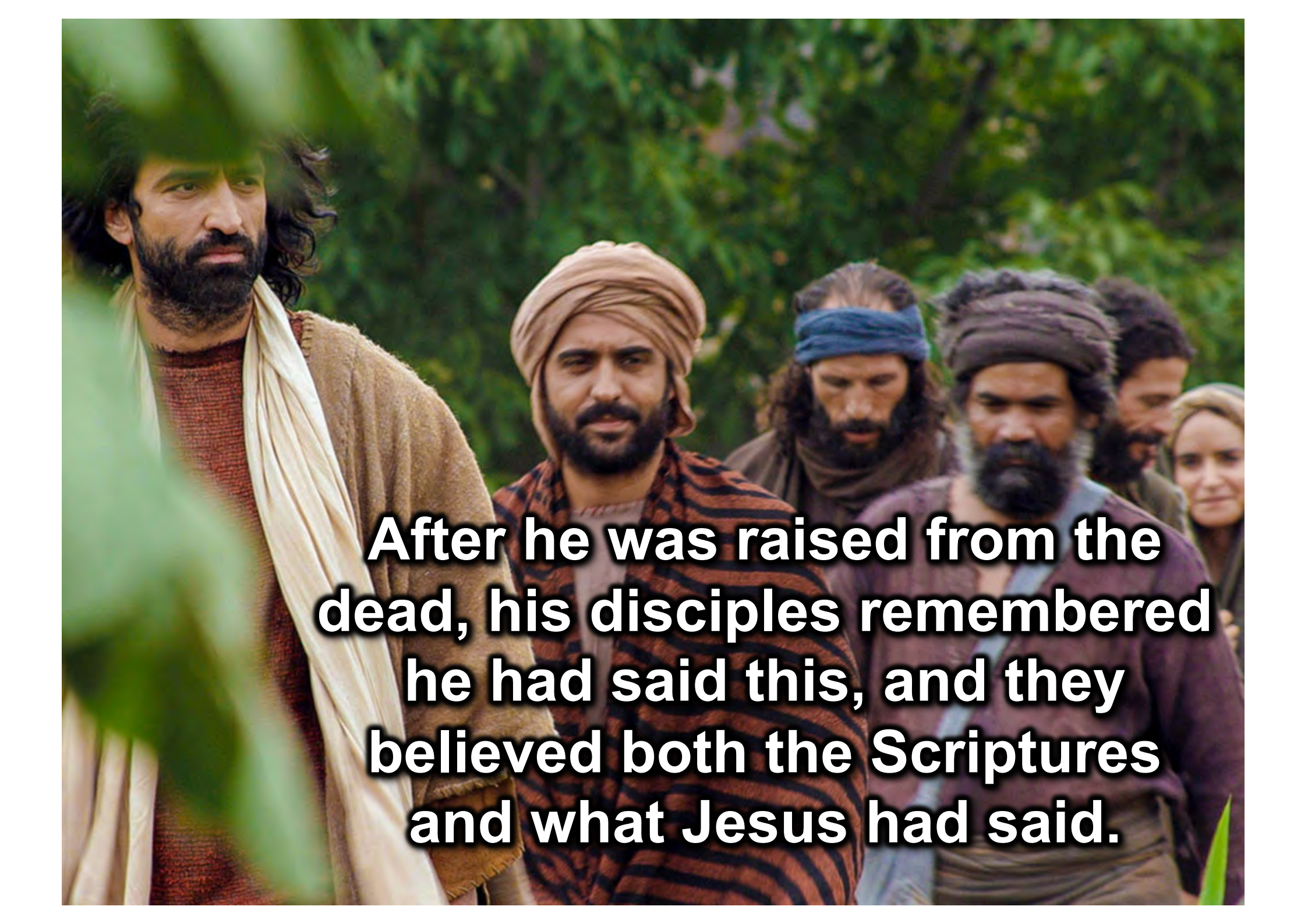


**“What!” they
exclaimed. “It has
taken forty-six
years to build this
Temple, and you
can rebuild it in
three days?”**

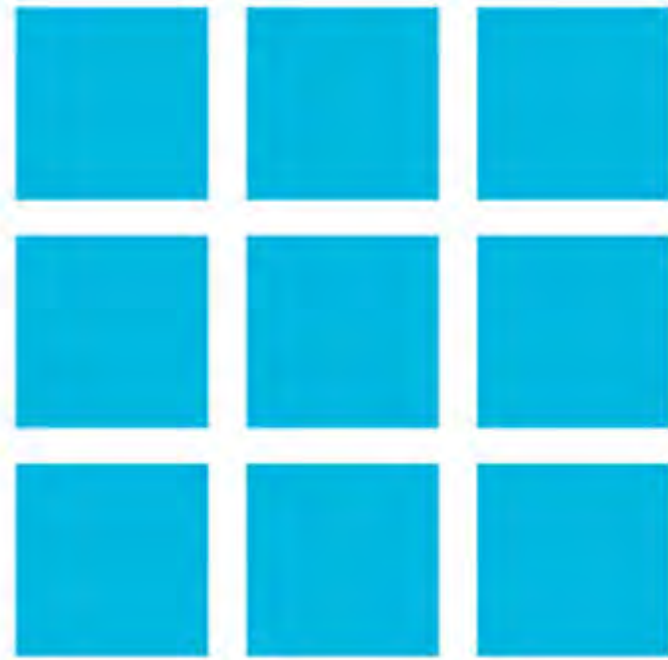


**But when Jesus
said “this temple,”
he meant his own
body.**





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.



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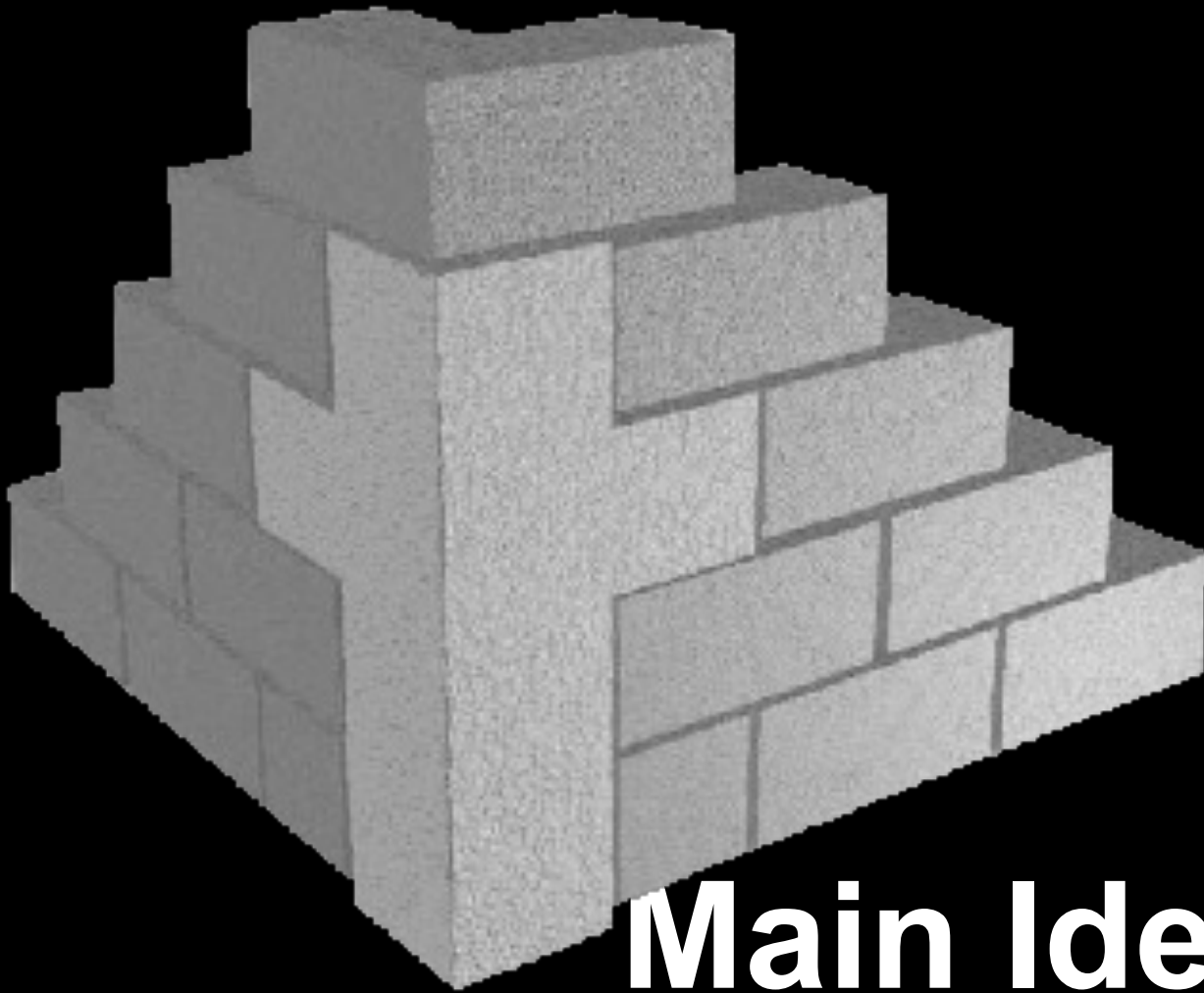
**"Don't you realize that
your body is the temple
of the Holy Spirit, who
lives in you and was
given to you by God?
You do not belong to
yourself, ²⁰ for God
bought you with a high
price. So you must
honor God with
your body"**

(1 Cor 6:19-20 NLT).

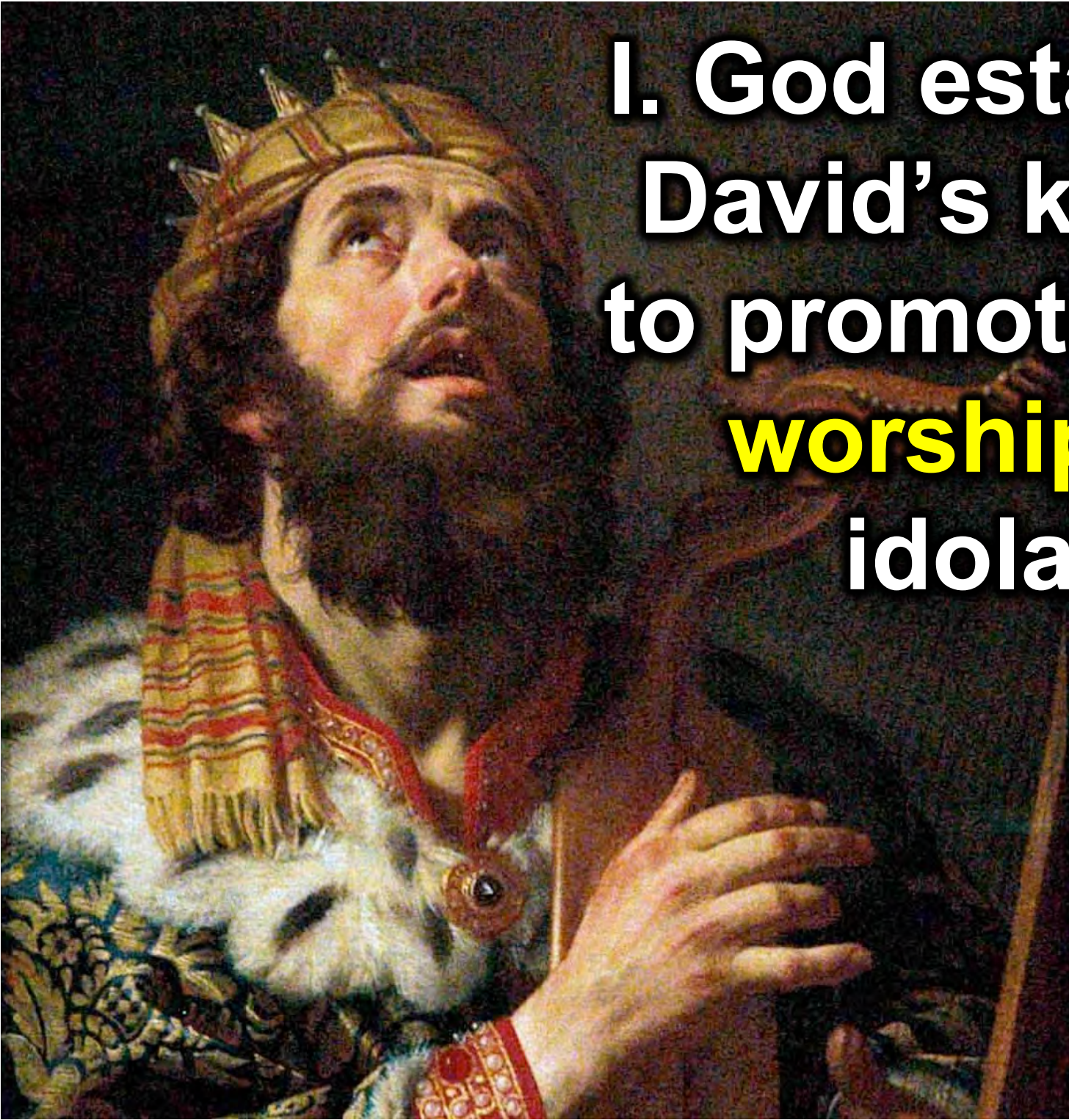
**How can you be firmly
established in a shaky world?**



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



Main Idea

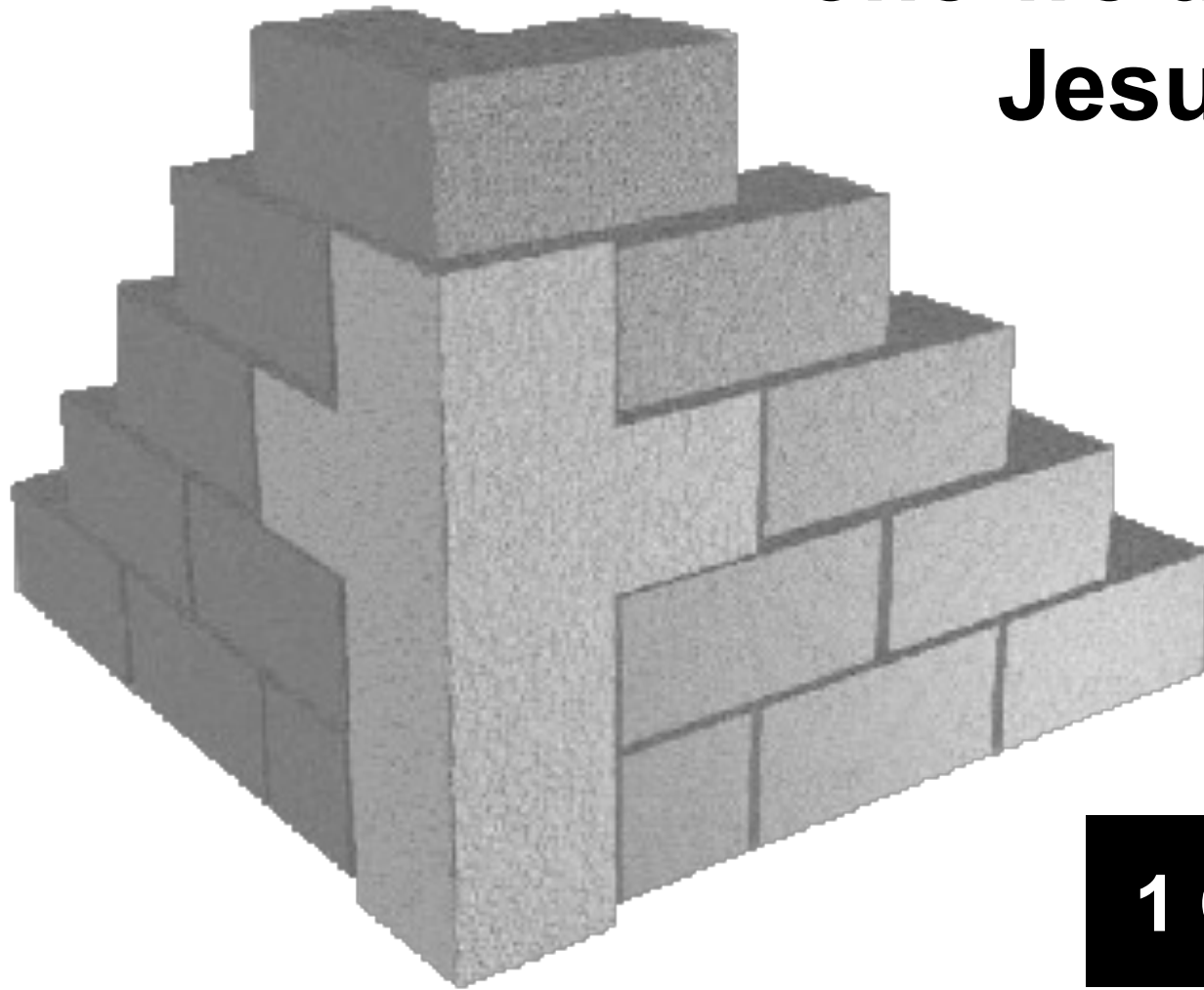
A classical painting of King David, depicted with a long brown beard and hair, wearing a golden crown and a red and gold striped sash. He is shown in a moment of intense prayer, looking upwards with his hands raised. The background is dark and textured.

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

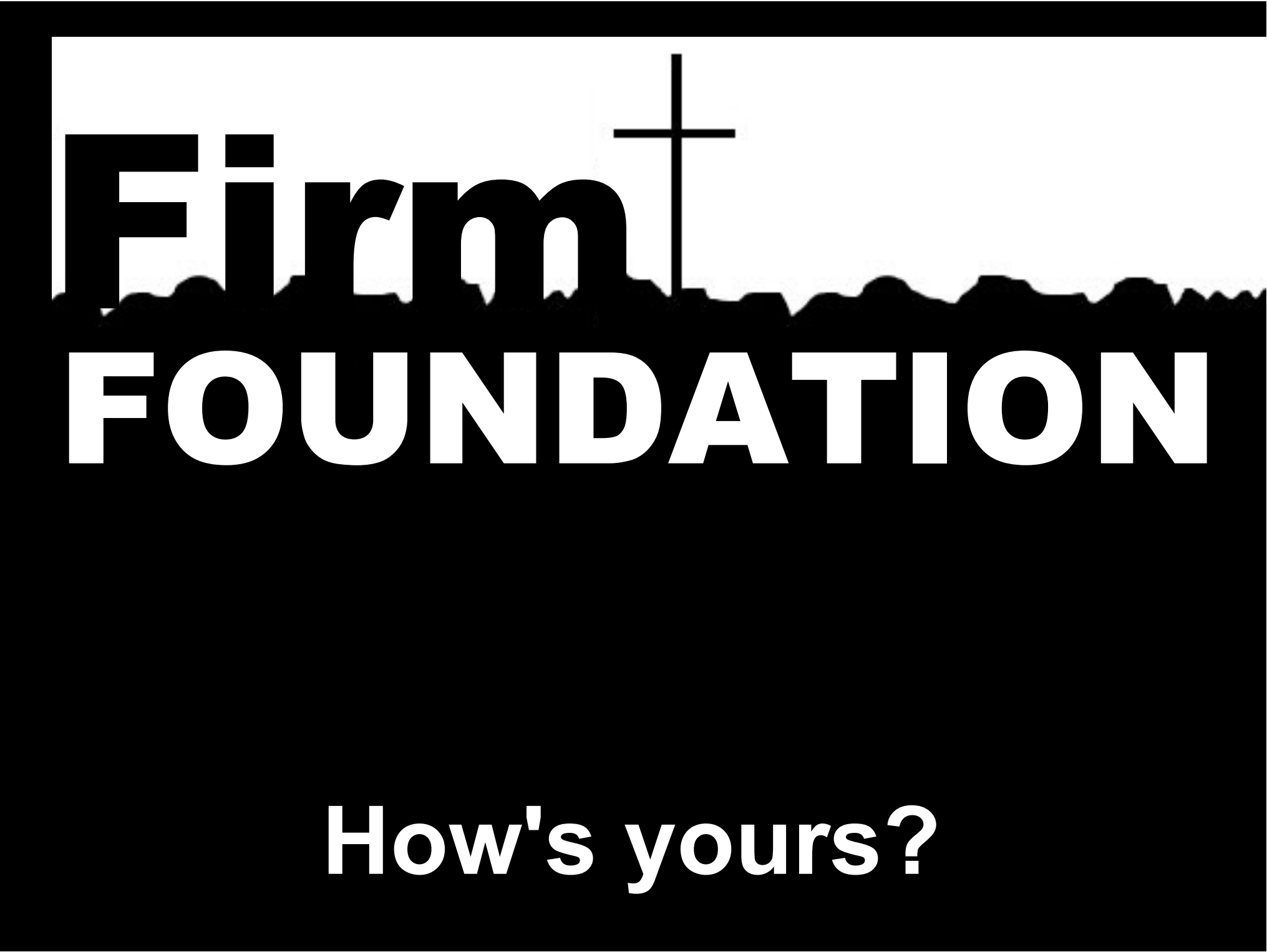
II. Be established by
worshipping Jesus as
David's heir.



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



1 Corinthians 3:11



Firm

FOUNDATION

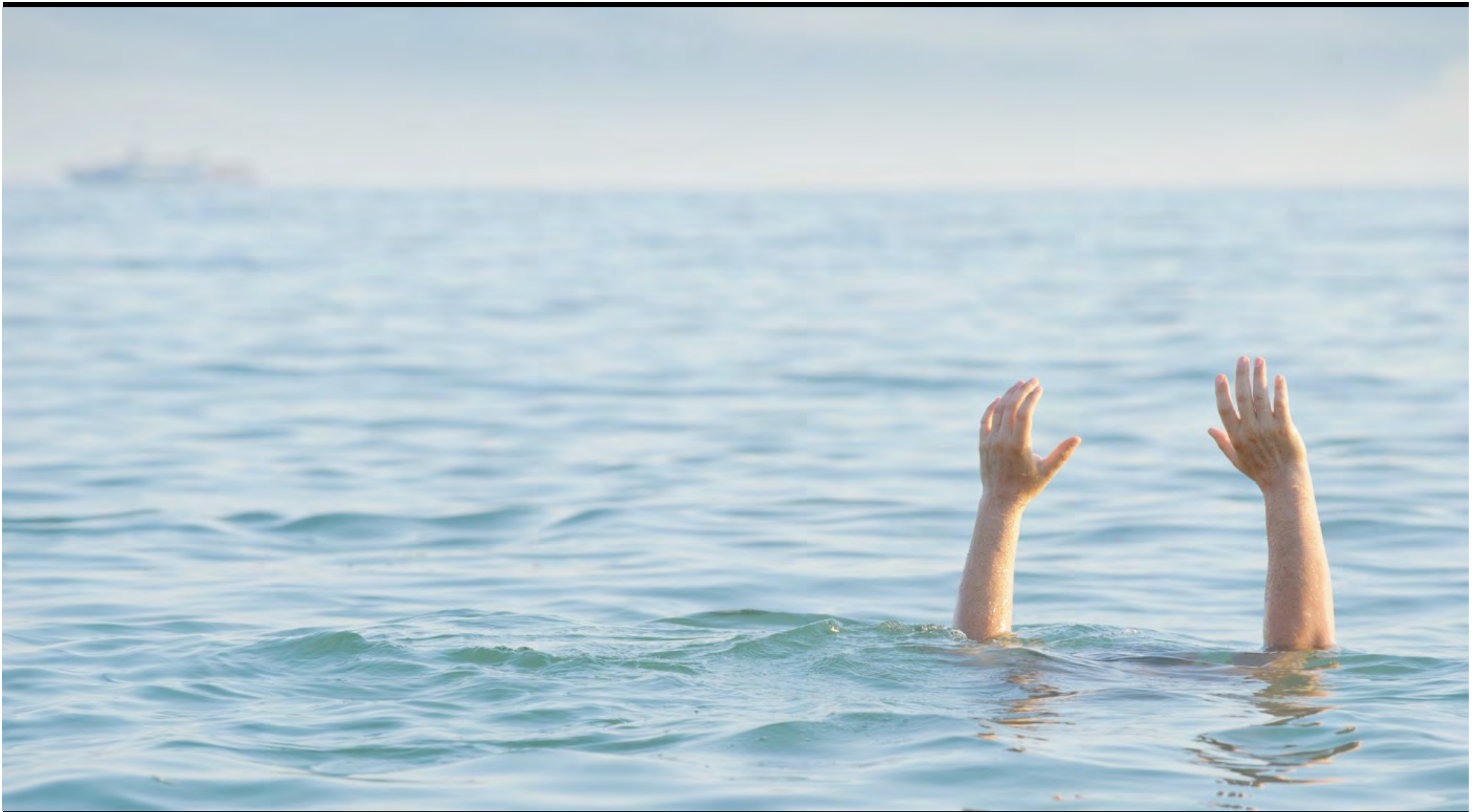
How's yours?



Firm Foundation



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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**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?**

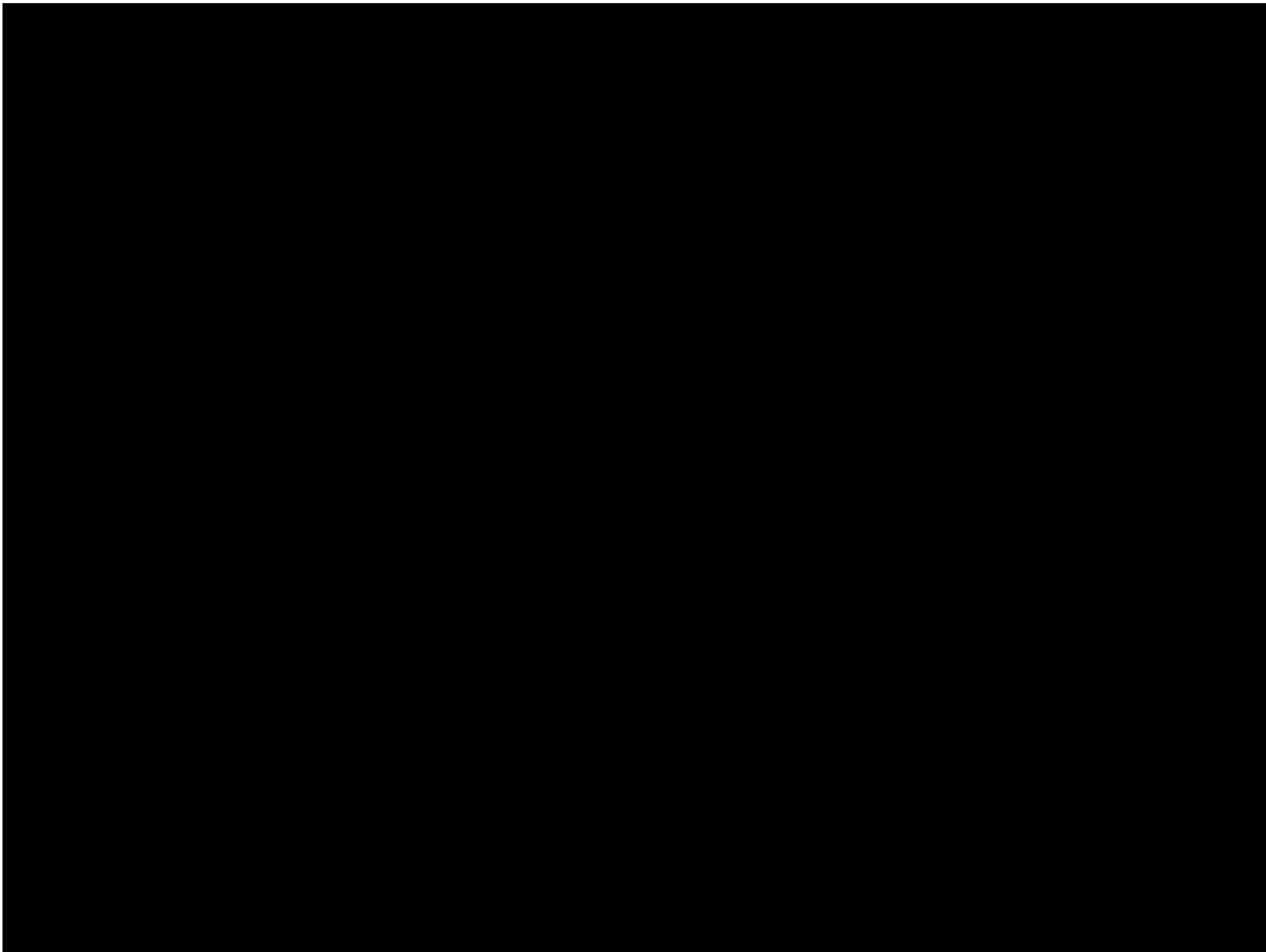
**Fear not I am with thee, O be not dismayed
For I am thy God, I will still give thee aid
I'll strengthen thee, help thee
And cause thee to stand
Upheld by My gracious omnipotent hand**

**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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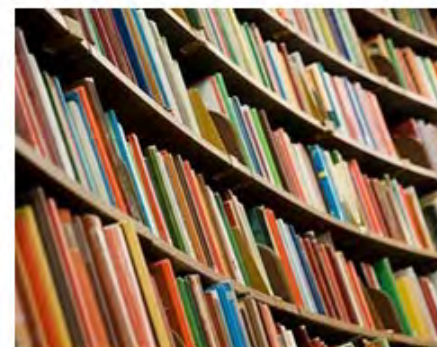


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OT Kings (Animated)

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

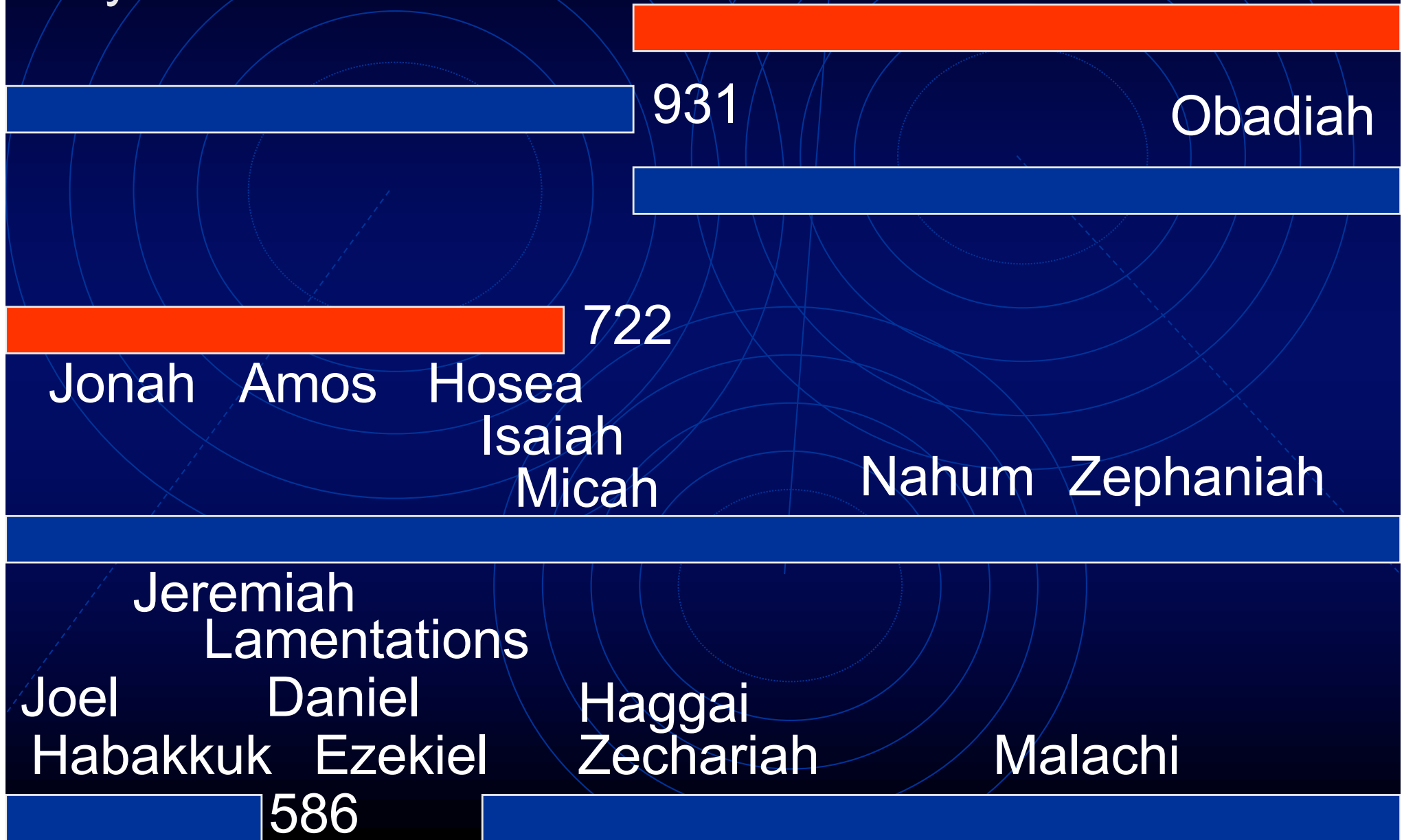
Chart of Old Testament Kings & Prophets

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

Placing the Prophets

342

Key Dates



Samuel/Kings vs. Chronicles

267a

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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**

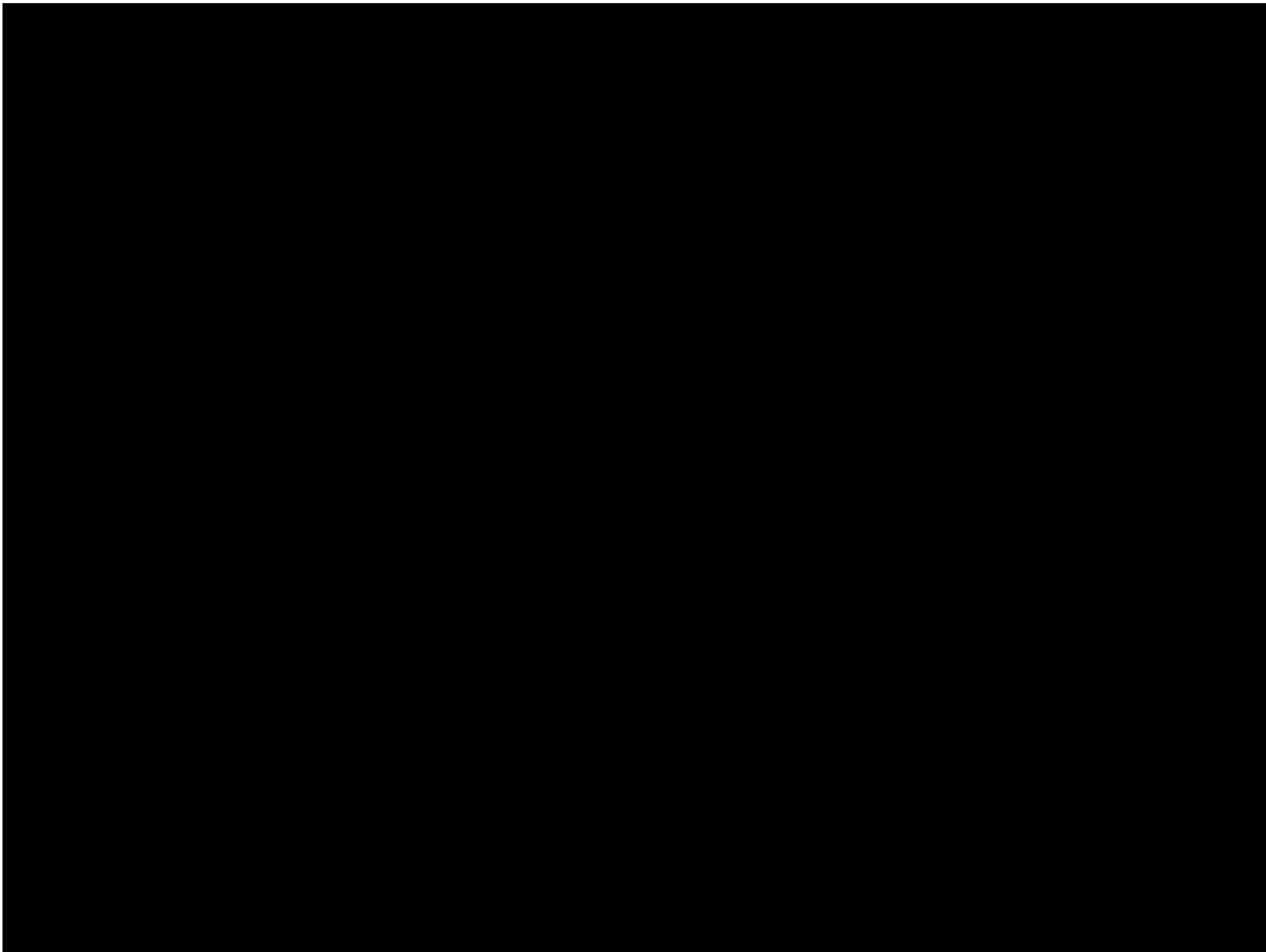
**7 Bad,
8 Good
Kings
13–35**

**4 Bad Kings then
Judah Falls
36**

1 Kings 1–11

1 Kings 12–22

2 Kings 1–25



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