

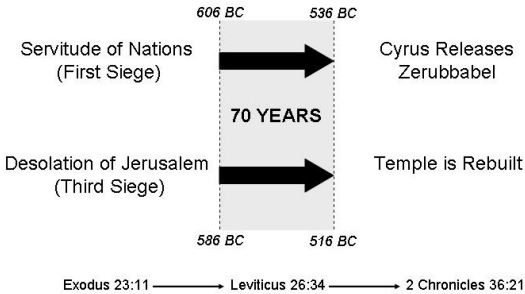
# 1 CHRONICLES

- The Hebrew Title is “The Words (or Events) of the Days,” hence “The Annals”; this title was not taken from the first verse but instead from 1 Chronicles 27:24.
  - o Jerome (a.d. 347–420), translator of the Latin Vulgate, suggested that a more appropriate title would be “chronicle of the whole sacred history.”
    - Jerome stated in his prologue to the books of Samuel and Kings that “we might more significantly call it the ‘chronicles’ of the whole sacred history.’
  - o Even though Jerome used the Greek title, his suggestion influenced Luther and became the title for the books used in English today
- The Septuagint (the pre-Christian Greek translation of the OT) refers to the book as “the things omitted,” indicating that its translators regarded it as a supplement to Samuel and Kings.
- There are nearly 900 names in first nine chapters of Chronicles.
- After summarizing creation to the patriarchs, the Books of Chronicles elaborates on the history of the same period as 2 Samuel through 2 Kings from the (spiritual) perspective of blessing and of the grace of God.
  - o The book of Chronicles as a whole is concerned with God’s sovereignty throughout the lineage to His Messiah.
  - o These genealogies reflect the reality of human lives and lineage in contrast to a fictitious novel
- Chronicles is the last “sequenced” book in the Jewish Bible (Old Testament - Tanakh).
  - o Kings is written from a Prophet’s perspective;
    - Chronicles is written from a Priest’s perspective
  - o Chronicles is focused on the Lineage of Christ
    - which is the reason only Saul’s death is mentioned
  - o Chronicles is focused on the Ark of the Covenant and the Temple who houses it
    - Who is the Temple now?
    - All of those sizes and guidelines were about you
  - o Chronicles begins before Kings – the genealogy is from Adam
  - o Chronicles concludes after Kings
    - Kings ends going into Exile
      - o Israel Exiled by Assyria
        - o King Tiglath Pileser (Pul) 740 BC
          - Took the 2 ½ Tribes East of the Jordan
          - 1 Chronicles 5:26
        - o King Shalmaneser 722BC
          - Took the Capital of Samaria
          - 2 Kings 17:5-6
        - o King Sargon 701 BC
          - Final March through Samaria into Judah
          - 2 Chronicles 32:22
      - o Judah Exiled by Babylon
        - o Royal court (Daniel – 606BC)
        - o Craftsmen (Ezekiel – 597BC)
        - o Commoners (586BC)
    - Chronicles concludes returning to the Promised Land
      - o Zerubbabel brought the royal line back (Mt 1 Genealogy)
      - o “Exodus 2” from Babylon
        - o Zerubbabel – 536BC
          - Only 50,000 returned
            - Few b/c they were in business instead of enslaved
          - Primarily Judah/Benjamin
          - Restore Social Life
        - o Ezra – 458BC

- 1,800 Priests/Levites
- Restore Religious Life
- Nehemiah – 444BC
  - Brought a Few Craftsmen
  - Restore Physical Life

## 70 Year Prophecy

Jeremiah 25:11-12; 29:10



- It is thought that Ezra may have penned Chronicles due to the description of the decree by Cyrus in 2 Chronicles 36:22.
  - The literary and linguistic features in Chronicles also seems similar to the books of Ezra-Nehemiah.
- The tribes of Judah and Levi are given special prominence and have their genealogies continued beyond the Exile.

| <b>Chronicles begins with nine chapters of genealogies that sequence men and family lineages that were important to God's work in establishing His people.</b>                      |  |              |
|---|--|--------------|
| 1.  | The genealogy of the patriarchs from Adam to Jacob   | Chapter 1    |
| 2.  | The genealogy of the twelve tribes   | Chapters 2-8 |
| 3.  | A list of the families of Judah, Benjamin, and Levi dwelling in Jerusalem after the Exile, with the genealogy of the family of Saul repeated | Chapter 9    |
| <b>At the end of time, God will have another book listing those in His spiritual family (Daniel 12:1; Nehemiah 7:64; Philippians 4:3; Revelation 3:5, 13:8, 17:8, 20:15, 21:27)</b> |  |              |

- Chiastic (inversion in the second of two parallel phases) outline of 1 Chronicles 1-9 shows that the genealogies focus on Levi.
  - A. Peoples of the world, 1:1-54
  - B. Judah, 2:3-4:23
    - C. Simeon and trans Jordanian tribes, 4:24-5:26
    - D. Levi, 5:27-6:66
    - C. Northern tribes, 7:1-40
    - B. Benjamin, 8:1-40
  - A. Persian inhabitants of Jerusalem, 9:2-34

20 1 Chronicles 1, 2

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:1-4...Adam's Lineage to Noah

#### 1:1-4 Genealogy of Adam through Seth to Noah's three sons. (same as Genesis 5)

| <b>First Lineage of Scripture (Genesis 5, 1 Chronicles 1:1-4)</b> |            |                         |
|---|------------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | Adam       | "Man"                   |
| 2.  | Seth       | "Is Appointed"          |
| 3.  | Enosh      | "Mortal"                |
| 4.  | Kenan      | "Sorrow"                |
| 5.  | Mahalalel  | "The Blessed God"       |
| 6.  | Jezreel    | "Shall Come Down"       |
| 7.  | Enoch      | "Teaching"              |
| 8.  | Methuselah | "His Death Shall Bring" |
| 9.  | Lamech     | "The Grieving"          |
| 10.   | Noah       | "Comfort and Rest"      |

1:5-7 Genealogy of Japheth including Magog (Ex 38:2)

| <b>Japheth had seven (complete) sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:5)</b> |         |                              |  |
|---|---------|------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Gomer   | “To Finish/Complete”         | Complete<br>the covering<br>and judge<br>the Deceiver<br>of this world’s confusion<br>separated by force and<br>desire |
| 2.  | Magog   | “Covering/Roof”              |  |
| 3.  | Madai   | “Measure/Judge”              |  |
| 4.  | Javan   | “Deceiver/One who makes sad” |  |
| 5.  | Tubal   | “World/Confusion”            |  |
| 6.  | Meshech | “Drawn Out by Force”         |  |
| 7.  | Tiras   | “Desire”                     |  |

1:6-7 Only Gomer (three) and Javan’s (four) sons are named equating to seven grandchildren.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:8-16...The Sons of Ham**

1:8-16 Genealogy of Ham including Nimrod (v 10) who was a warrior (unlike peace)  
- Cush fought against Assyria in 2 Kings

| <b>Ham (the cursed of Noah – Gen 9:22-24) had four (trial/test) sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:8)</b> |         |                              |   |
|---|---------|------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Cush    | “Black”                      | Evil<br>trials<br>of a fleeing<br>businessman |
| 2.  | Mizraim | “Tribulation/Egypt/Fortress” |   |
| 3.  | Put     | “Flight/Libya”               |   |
| 4.  | Canaan  | Merchant/Trader”             |   |

1:12 It is notable that the Philistines originated from Casluhim, the grandson of Ham.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:17-23...The Sons of Shem**

1:17-27 Genealogy of Shem to Abraham (v 27)

| <b>Shem (the blessed of Noah – Gen 9:26-27) had nine (finality/judgment) sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:17)</b> |            |                         |  |
|---|------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Elam       | “Hidden/Concealed”      | Hidden<br>joy<br>is released<br>in the nativity<br>of the Highness<br>with counsel<br>for the hurting<br>and seeking<br>to pull them out |
| 2.  | Asshur     | “Happiness/Joyful”      |  |
| 3.  | Arpachshad | “Healer/Releaser”       |  |
| 4.  | Lud        | “Nativity/Generation”   |  |
| 5.  | Aram       | “Highness/Magnificence” |  |
| 6.  | Uz         | “Counsel/Words”         |  |
| 7.  | Hul        | “Pain/Infirmary”        |  |
| 8.  | Gether     | “Searching”             |  |
| 9.  | Meshach    | “Drawn Out by Force”    |  |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:19**

1:19 The earth was divided linguistically (like Babylon because of sin) just four generations from Shem on the ark:  
Arpachshad --> Shelah --> Eber --> Peleg (meaning “Division”).

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:24-28...Shem’s Lineage to Abraham**

| <b>Shem’s Lineage to Abraham<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:24-27)</b> |            |                              |  |
|---|------------|------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Shem       | “Name; Renown”               | Famous<br>healer<br>of the blind.<br>passing over<br>the brook<br>as a Shepherd<br>leading with a tether<br>the snorting<br>wild goat<br>to the exalted Father |
| 2.  | Arpachshad | “Healer/Releaser”            |  |
| 3.  | Shelah     | “Blind”                      |  |
| 4.  | Eber       | “Pass Over”                  |  |
| 5.  | Peleg      | “Brook/Little River”         |  |
| 6.  | Reu        | “His Friend/Shepherd”        |  |
| 7.  | Serug      | “Branch; Layer; Twining”     |  |
| 8.  | Nahor      | “Hoarse; Snorting; Dry; Hot” |  |
| 9.  | Terah      | “Delayed; Wild Goat”         |  |
| 10.   | Abram      | “High/Exalted Father”        |  |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:28-31...The Sons of Ishmael**

1:28 Abraham’s two sons are listed from Sarai (Isaac listed first) and then Hagar (Ishmael)

1:29 Ishmael's 12 sons listed, and his firstborn identified – Nebaioth (whose sister, Mahalath, was one of Esau's wives (Genesis 28:9; 36:3). The "rams of Nebaioth" (Isaiah 60:7) are the gifts which these wandering tribes of the desert would consecrate to God as are the “flocks of the second son, Kedar (a name which occurs frequently in Assyrian inscriptions)

| Ishmael's Lineage<br>(1 Chronicles 1:29-31) |          |                                    |  |
|---|----------|------------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Nebaioth | “To Prophecy/Speak with Authority” | Prophecy<br>of dark<br>vapors with<br>sweet spiritual aroma<br>of hearing & obeying<br>in silence<br>Moving<br>as a worker<br>of righteousness<br>surrounded<br>with life<br>as priority |
| 2.  | Kedar    | “Swarthy/Dark”                     |  |
| 3.  | Adbeel   | “Vapor”                            |  |
| 4.  | Mibsam   | “Sweet Smelling”                   |  |
| 5.  | Mishma   | “Hearing/Obeying”                  |  |
| 6.  | Dumah    | “Silence”                          |  |
| 7.  | Massa    | “Breaking Camp; Pulling Out”       |  |
| 8.  | Hadad    | “Blacksmith”                       |  |
| 9.  | Tema     | “Palm Tree; Righteous”             |  |
| 10.   | Jetur    | “Enclosed; Encircled”              |  |
| 11.   | Naphish  | “Life/Breath”                      |  |
| 12.   | Kedemah  | “Eastward / Precedence”            |  |

- According to 1 Chronicles 1:28, what order were Abraham's sons listed?
  - Isaac & Ishmael – w/ Isaac (Sarai) listed first and then Hagar's
- According to 1 Chronicles 1:29, how many of Ishmael's sons are listed?
  - Twelve – the same as Israel

#### Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:32-33...The Sons of Keturah

1:32 Six sons of Keturah are named. Jokshan was the second born, and two of his sons are listed – Sheba (“promise”) and Dedan (“breast/nipple”).

| Keturah's Six Sons<br>(1 Chronicles 1:32) |         |                            |  |
|---|---------|----------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Zimran  | “Holy”                     | Holy<br>Hunter<br>fights<br>for judgment<br>leaving<br>the humiliated. |
| 2.  | Jokshan | “Hunter/Snarer”            |  |
| 3.  | Medan   | “Quarrel/Fight”            |  |
| 4.  | Midian  | “Strife/Place of Judgment” |  |
| 5.  | Ishbak  | “To Leave or Let Go”       |  |
| 6.  | Shuah   | “Ditch/Humiliation”        |  |

1:33 The five sons of Midian (Keturah's fourth son) are also listed.

| Keturah's Five Grandsons Through Midian<br>(1 Chronicles 1:33) |        |                        |   |
|--|--------|------------------------|---|
| 1.   | Ephah  | “Measure”              | The measure<br>of sand and dust<br>experiences<br>My Father knows<br>Because He is Omniscient |
| 2.   | Epher  | “Dust”                 |   |
| 3.   | Hanoch | “Experienced/Profound” |   |
| 4.   | Abida  | “My Father Knows”      |   |
| 5.   | Eldaah | “Knowledge of God”     |   |

- According to 1 Chronicles 1:32, how are Abraham's sons through Keturah referenced?
  - These six sons from Abraham are referenced as “Keturah's sons”
  - 1 Chronicles 1:28 references Ishmael and Isaac as “Abraham's sons”

#### Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:34-37...The Posterity of Abraham by Esau

1:34 Abraham BEGOT Isaac. “Israel” is listed as Isaac's son instead of his other name, “Jacob”

1:35 Five sons of Esau are listed: Eliphaz (“God of gold”), Reuel (“God's friend”), Jeush (“opponent/adversary”), Jalam (“to be hidden/young man/counselor/heir”) and Korah (“bald/ice”)

1:36 Timna was Eliphaz's concubine and bore him Amalek (Genesis 36:12)

| Esau's Seven Grandsons through His Eldest Son, Eliphaz<br>(1 Chronicles 1:36) |       |                        |   |
|---|-------|------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Teman | “South”                | In the south<br>flourishing<br>and guarding<br>as they reduce their interaction |
| 2.  | Omar  | “Flourishing”          |   |
| 3.  | Zephi | “Watchtower; to watch” |   |
| 4.  | Gatam | “Loving their touch”   |   |

|    |        |                                    |  |
|----|--------|------------------------------------|--|
| 5. | Kenaz  | “Hunter”                           | as hunters<br>holding back<br>the Amalekites |
| 6. | Timna  | “Withhold”                         |  |
| 7. | Amalek | Amalekites – the enemies of Israel |  |

1:37 Esau’s four grandsons through his second son, Reuel are listed: Nahath (“rest a leader”), Zerah (“glowing”), Shammah (“astonishment”) and Mizzah (“strong”)

- **According to 1 Chronicles 1:34, how is Isaac referenced to Abraham?**
  - Abraham begot Isaac
- **According to 1 Chronicles 1:34, who were the two sons of Isaac?**
  - Esau and Israel (listed instead of Jacob)
  - Chronicles focuses on the spiritual line

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:38-42...The Sons of Seir

1:38 The Sons of Seir (“hairy”) were not offspring of Esau, but were the family that Esau and one of his sons married into (Genesis 36:20-21) resulting in the Edomites.

- Seir had descended from the Horites (Gen 36:29-30) who lived southeast of Canaan on Mount Seir (Gen 14:6).
- During the Exodus, Israel would circle Mount Seir for many days (Deuteronomy 2:1). Ezekiel would prophecy against Mount Seir (Ez 35:2) as well as Obadiah.

| The Seven Sons of Seir<br>(1 Chronicles 1:38) |        |                                |  |
|---|--------|--------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Lotan  | “To wrap/envelop”              | To limit<br>the flowing river<br>to a dab<br>as an answer for<br>those who walk upon<br>His strength to rescue from<br>a threshing |
| 2.  | Shobal | “Flowing garment/stream/grain” |  |
| 3.  | Zibeon | “To Paint/Dab”                 |  |
| 4.  | Anah   | “Answer”                       |  |
| 5.  | Dishon | “Walks upon”                   |  |
| 6.  | Ezer   | “Rescue/to save/Strength”      |  |
| 7.  | Dishan | A threshing                    |  |

1:39 Lotan was the eldest son of Seir, and he had two sons: Hori (“cave dweller”) and Homom (“doe/female dear”). Lotan also had a sister named Timna (“withhold”).

1:40 The second son of Seir was Shobal (“Flowing garment/stream/grain”) who had five sons.

- The third son of Seir, Zibeon (“To Paint/Dab”), had two sons: Alah (“to ascend”) and Anah (“answer”). These are the two grandsons of Seir.

1:41 The second son of Zibeon was Anah who had a son named Dishon (“walks upon”). Dishon was the great grandson of Seir.

- Dishon has four sons listed: Hamram (“forbidden”), Eshban (“vigorous”), Ithran (“To remain over/remnant/abundance”) and Cheran (“lyre”). These are the four great-great grandsons of Seir.

1:42 The sixth son of Seir was Ezer (“strong”) who had three sons: Bilhan (“modest”), Zaavan (“trembling”) and Jaakin (“God will judge”)

- The seventh son of Seir was Dishan (“a threshing”) who had two sons: Uz (“counsel/words”) and Aran (“wood/forest”).
- **Whose family is introduced in 1 Chronicles 1:38?**
  - The family of Seir
  - The Sons of Seir were not offspring of Esau, but were the family that Esau and one of his sons married into (Genesis 36:20) resulting in the Edomites.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:43-50...The Kings of Edom

1:43-44 The name meanings reflect a transition from “the burning torch” (Beor) that “consumes” (Bela) to a “trumpet call” (Jobab) coming from a “springing up of light” (Zerah) that resulted from a “friend of almighty God” (Reuel).

- **The book of Obadiah was completely dedicated to Esau’s descendants?**
- **The three defining characteristics of the Edomites were: Pride – Impregnable Defense – Wisdom (Teman – Job/Eliphaz; Psalms)**
- **Edom had a unique location east of the Jordan:**
  - 5000 ft high mountains
  - Tolls on caravans through their mountains
  - Raiding parties who could retreat
- **The Edomites are judged for their sin towards Israel during the exile:**
  - The Edomites mocked the downfall of Israel
  - They pillaged Israel
  - They assisted the attackers

- In the New Testament the Edomites were called “Idumeans”
  - The most famous Idumean was Herod – Obadiah is symbolic of Herod’s relationship with a well-known Jew

| <b>Edom had Eight (new beginning) Kings Prior to Israel having any.<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:43-51)</b>                          |             |               |                 |              |
|---|-------------|---------------|-----------------|--------------|
|   | <u>King</u> | <u>Father</u> | <u>Township</u> | <u>Verse</u> |
| 1.  | Bela        | Beor          | Dinhabah        | 1 Chron 1:43 |
| 2.  | Jobab       | Zerah         | Bozrah          | 1 Chron 1:44 |
| 3.  | Husham      | n/a           | Temanites       | 1 Chron 1:45 |
| 4.  | Hadad       | Bedad         | Avith           | 1 Chron 1:46 |
| 5.  | Samlah      | n/a           | Marekah         | 1 Chron 1:47 |
| 6.  | Shaul       | n/a           | Rehobeth        | 1 Chron 1:48 |
| 7.  | Baal-hanan  | Achbor        | n/a             | 1 Chron 1:49 |
| 8.  | Hadad       | n/a           | Pai             | 1 Chron 1:50 |
| There was no royal lineage in Edom like that of Judah’s David;<br>these were chaotic and random usurpers seizing the power. |             |               |                 |              |

1:46 Husham defeated the Midianites in the country of Moab

1:50 Although the last King’s (Hadad) father is not named, his wife, Mehetabel, and her family, Matred and Me-zahab, were recorded.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 1:51-54...The Dukes/Chiefs of Edom**

| <b>The Dukes/Chiefs of Edom<br/>(1 Chronicles 1:51-54)</b> |            |                                      |
|--|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.   | Timna      | “To restrain; To allot/divide”       |
| 2.   | Aliah      | “Noble; Ascender; Exalted”           |
| 3.   | Jetheth    | “Princess”                           |
| 4.   | Oholibamah | “Tent of the Height”                 |
| 5.   | Elah       | “Oak Tree”                           |
| 6.   | Pinon      | “Pearl; Gem; That Beholds”           |
| 7.   | Kenaz      | “Bright”                             |
| 8.   | Teman      | “On the right” / “In the south”      |
| 9.   | Mibzar     | “Defending, forbidding, taking away” |
| 10.  | Magdiel    | “Declaring God; Chosen fruit of God” |
| 11.  | Iram       | “Twinkle/Shining”                    |

To restrain from noble princesses on the high places under the oak trees being a gem that is bright in the south defending and declaring God as a star.

**Discuss the sequence of 1 Chronicles 2:1-2...The Sons of Jacob/Israel**

2:1 Jacob/Israel’s sons by Leah are listed as: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar and Zebulun (Genesis 35:23-26)

- Issachar and Zebulun are listed in the first verse with Leah although the order of their birth would place them at nine and ten.

2:2 Bilhah’s first son, Dan, is listed before Rachel’s sons. Then Bilhah’s second son, Naphtali, is listed before Zilpah’s sons.

- Leah’s six sons are listed first (Reuben through Zebulun)
  - Followed by Rachel’s two sons
  - Then the handmaids: Bilhah and then Leah
- According to 1 Chronicles 2:2, who was the one exception to this order?
  - Bilhah’s son, Dan, was moved up before Rachel’s sons
- Chronologically, Leah’s 2 sons Issachar & Zebulun would be sequenced after Zilpah’s sons (Gad & Asher) with Rachel’s two sons (Joseph & Benjamin) at the end

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:3-12...The Posterity of Judah by Tamar**

- The focus of 1 Chronicles turns towards the fourth son, Judah, because 1 Chronicles is concentrated on the Messianic line.

| <b>Judah has Five Sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 2:3-4)</b> |   |              |
|---|---|--------------|
| 1 Chronicles 2:3                                    | Judah had three sons by Bathshua (“Daughter of Opulence” - Gentile) |              |
| 1.  | Er  | “Enmity”     |
| 2.  | Onan  | “Iniquity”   |
| 3.  | Shelah  | “the Branch” |

Hostility and sin until the Branch

|                  |  |                        |
|------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1 Chronicles 2:4 | Judah had two (witness) sons through his daughter-in-law, Tamar (“palm/righteousness”) |                        |
| 1. Perez         | “Breaking Out”   | liberates<br>the light |
| 2. Zerah         | “brightness of sunrise or scarlet thread”  |                        |

2:5-6 Judah had seven grandsons by Perez (two sons – ancestor of Jesus) and Zerah (five sons)

2:7 Achar means troubler. Achan stole Babylonian robes from Jericho (Joshua 7:1)

2:8 Ethan was the second born of Zerah

| <b>Hezron was Perez’s oldest son, and the remainder of the chapter lists the lineages of three of his sons (1 Chronicles 2:9)</b> |                  |                |               |
|---|------------------|----------------|---------------|
| 1.  | Jerahmeel        | 2:25-41        | Listed Second |
| 2.  | Ram              | 2:10-17        | Listed First  |
| 3.  | Chelubai (Caleb) | 2:18-20, 42-55 | Listed Third  |
| Hezron has two other sons, Segub and Ashhur, as footnotes (1 Chronicles 2:21-24)  |                  |                |               |

2:10 Ram (“elevated/exalted”) was Hezron’s second son, but his lineage (1 Chron 2:10-17) is listed first as the line of David

2:11 Nahshon (“nation”) was the father of Salma (Matthew 1:4), married Rahab (Ruth 4:21).

- Nahshon offered the first offering after Moses had set up the Tabernacle; the offering represented the Tribe of Judah (Numbers 7:12)
- Nahshon was the leader over the tribe of Judah (Numbers 10:14) which led all of Israel through the wilderness.

2:12 Boaz (married to Ruth) was David’s great-grandfather.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 2:3, why is Judah’s genealogy the first tribe of Israel listed?**
  - The genealogies begin w/ Judah b/c Chronicles is chiefly a book of Judah’s Kings
  - Judah’s Genealogy (1 Chronicles 2:3-55)- a picture of the prosperity of Judah’s family in general, and that of Caleb’s family in particular, who was faithful to God during his lifetime.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 2:7, who violated the ban?**
  - Achan – the great-great grandson from Judah (via Perez, Hezron and Carmi)
  - Carmi was Hezron’s son (1 Chronicles 4:1). Achan (“trouble”) took the Babylonian clothing from Jericho causing Joshua’s loss at Ai (Joshua 7:1, 16-26).
  - He was called “unfaithful” for becoming polluted by taking something “destined for destruction.”

#### Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:13-17...The Children of Jesse

- The names of David’s Brothers are listed

| <b>Jesse’s Family with David as the Seventh Son (1 Chronicles 2:13-15)</b> |          |                                |   |
|--|----------|--------------------------------|---|
| 1.   | Eliab    | “God is the Father”            | God, the Father<br>Whose willingness<br>is well-known<br>Has given<br>a Ruler to come down<br>in strength<br>as the Beloved |
| 2.   | Abinadab | “My Father is Noble & Willing” |   |
| 3.   | Shimea   | “Famous”                       |   |
| 4.   | Nethanel | “God has given”                |   |
| 5.   | Raddai   | “Ruling/Coming Down”           |   |
| 6.   | Ozem     | “Eager/Strong”                 |   |
| 7.   | David    | “Beloved/Well-Loved”           |   |

#### Names of David’s military nephews:

2:16 David’s two sisters (Zeruiah and Abigail) and three nephews (by Zeruiah) are named: 1.Abishai 2.Joab 3.Asahel

- Abishai took Saul’s spear and water bottle w/ David
- Joab was David’s commander
- Asahel was the young runner who Abner killed

2:17 Abigail married Jether, the Ishmaelite, and she bore a son, Amasa

#### Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:18-20...The Posterity of Caleb the Son of Hezron

2:18 Caleb (“faithfulness/devotion”) was Hezron’s third (and youngest) son. Caleb married Azubah (“desolation”) and had three sons: Jeshar (“right/singing”), Shobab (“returned; turned back”) and Ardon (“place of solitude and great beauty”).

2:19 When Caleb’s first wife, Azubah, died, Caleb married Ephrath (“to split/expand/multiply”) who bore him a son named Hur (“liberty/whiteness/whole”).

2:20 Hur became the father of Uri (“my flame/my light”) and the grandfather of Bezalel (“Shadow of God”).

#### Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:21-24...Hezron’s Posterity by the Daughter of Machir

- 2:21 Hezron had married the daughter of Machir (father of Gilead) when he was sixty years old (six being the “number of man” – insufficient). Segub was not listed among the three legitimate sons of Hezron (1 Chronicles 2:9).
- 2:22 Jair owned twenty-three cities in the Transjordan area east of the Jordan until Machir’s sons took them from him.
- 2:23 Machir’s sons, Geshur and Aram, captured sixty villages (six being the number of man – insufficient).
- 2:24 Hezron died in Bethlehem (Calebephrathah – 1 Chron 2:19) while his wife, Abijah (“the Lord is my Father”), was still pregnant with Ashhur who is not listed among the three valid sons of Hezron (1 Chronicles 2:9). Tekoa was a village twelve miles from Jerusalem and within eyesight of Bethlehem. It was a place known for wisdom (2 Sam 14:2; 2 Chronicles 20:20; Amos 1:1)

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:25-33...Jerahmeel’s Posterity**

- 2:25 Hezron had five grandchildren through his eldest son, Jerahmeel (1 Chronicles 2:9). The sons of Jarahmeel (“compassion/mercy of God”) was: Ram (“Godlike”), Bunah (“building/understanding”), Oren (“pine tree”), Ozem (“eagerness”) and Ahijah (“God’s brother”).
- 2:26 Jerahmeel had a child, Onam (“pain/force/iniquity”), by his second wife, Atarah (“crown”).
- 2:27 Ram had four sons: Jerahmeel (“compassion/mercy of God”), were Maaz (“protection/asylum”), Jamin (“son of the right hand”) and Eker (“root/offspring”). Jerahmeel was named after his grandfather (1 Chronicles 2:25).
- 2:28 Onam was the son of Jerahmeel’s second wife (1 Chronicles 2:26), and he had two sons: Shammai (“to be desolate/appalled”) and Jada (“wise”).
- 2:29 Ahban (“the brother is wise/creator”) and Molid (“To beget/bring forth”) were the sons of Abishur (“Father of the wall/uprightness”) and Abihail (“My father is strength/might”). Ahban and Molid were the great-great grandsons of Jerahmeel (Jerahmeel- Onam- Shammai- Abishur).
- 2:30, 32 A statement is made that two of Jerahmeel’s descendants “died without children,” Seled and Jether. As children were viewed as a blessing from the Lord, it appears that Jerahmeel’s lineage did not walk with the Lord as they should. Jerahmeel (“mercy”) was the firstborn, but his lineage was passed over for Ram to be the ancestor of David. With elder Jerahmeel’s lineage listed as second, he himself might not have walked with the Lord as he should.
- 2:33 Peleth (“swiftness”) and Zaza (“movement”) were the great-great grandsons of Jerahmeel (Jerahmeel- Onam- Jada- Jonathan).

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:34-41...Sheshan’s Posterity**

- 2:34 Another Jerahmeel descendant, Sheshan, had no sons, but Sheshan did have an Egyptian servant.
- Sheshan’s father, Ishi was the great-great-great grandson of Jerahmeel (Jerahmeel- Onam- Shammai - Nadab- Appaim- Ishi).
- 2:35 Sheshan gave his daughter in marriage to his Egyptian servant, Jarha.
- 2:36 Attai (“timely/opportune”) was part Egyptian (father- Jarha) and part Israeli (mother). Attai’s son was Nathan (“given”) and grandson was Zabad (bestowal/gift).
- 2:37 Zabad’s son was Ephial (“stability/to remain”) and grandson was Obed (“servant of God/worshipper/follower”).
- 2:38 Obed’s son was Jehu (“God is”) and grandson was Azariah (“helped by God”).
- 2:39 Azariah’s son was Helez (“armed/set free”) and grandson was Eleasah (“God has made”).
- 2:40 Eleasah’s son was Sismai (“water crane/swallow”) and grandson was Shallum (“perfect/agreeable”).
- 2:41 Shallums son was Jekamiah (“may God establish”) and grandson was Elishama (“God hearing”).

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:42-49...Another Line of Caleb’s Posterity**

- 2:42 It is noted that Caleb (“dog” or “raging with canine madness”) was the brother of Jerahmeel instead of being identified with his blessed brother, Ram. (1 Chronicles 2:9)
- 2:43 Hebron had four sons: Korah (“bladness”), Tappuah (“exhaled fragrance; aromatic breath), Rekem (“vain pictures”) and Shema (“pride”). These four are the great-great grandsons of Caleb (Caleb- Meshah- Mareshah- Hebron).

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 2:50-55...The Posterity of Caleb the Son of Hur**

- 2:50 The genealogy reverts to Caleb’s son, Hur (1 Chronicles 2:19)
- 2:50-51 The lineages of Hurs firstborn, Shobal, and second born, Salma are briefly described, but there is no elaboration on Hur’s third son, Hareph.
- 2:55 Salma was the predecessor of the Kenites (Judges 1:16, 4:17; 1 Samuel 15:6) and Rechab’s family (2 Kings 10:15-23).

21 1 Chronicles 3, 4, 5

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 3:1-9...The Sons of David Born in Hebron & Jerusalem**

- 3:1-9 David’s Genealogy
- 3:1 David had six sons in Hebron while reigning as King over Judah (2 Samuel 2:1-7)

**David had six sons in Hebron  
(2 Samuel 3:2-5; 1 Chronicles 3:1-4)**



|    |                                |            |                                      |   |
|----|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | Ahinoam of Jezreel             | Amnon      | “Faithful”                           | Faithful<br>God will judge<br>and be my peace<br>because the Lord is my<br>Master.<br>the Lord will also judge<br>the rest of the people. |
| 2. | Abigail of Carmel              | Daniel     | “God is my Judge”                    |   |
| 3. | Maacah, King Talmai’s daughter | Absalom    | “Father of Peace”                    |   |
| 4. | Haggith                        | Adonijah   | “The Lord is my<br>Master”           |   |
| 5. | Abital                         | Shephatiah | “The Lord that Judges”               |   |
| 6. | Eglah                          | Ithream    | “Abundance or Rest<br>of the People” |   |

3:4 Six (insufficient) sons were born in Hebron where David ruled seven (satisfactory, fullness) years before he ruled in Jerusalem for thirty-three (resurrection/revelation) years.

| David had four sons in Jerusalem from Bath-shua/Bathsheba<br>(2 Samuel 5:13-16; 1 Chronicles 3:5) |         |                        |  |
|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Shimea  | “Rumor”                | It is told<br>that repentance<br>is rewarded<br>with peace |
| 2.  | Shobab  | “Returned/Turned Back” |  |
| 3.  | Nathan  | “Given/Rewarded”       |  |
| 4.  | Solomon | “Peaceful”             |  |

3:6-8 There were nine (judgment/finality) other sons listed: 1.Ibhar 2.Elishua 3.Eliphelet 4.Nogah 5.Nepheg 6.Japhia 7.Elishama 8.Eliada 9.Eliphet

3:9 Their sister Tamar who was raped by Amnon (2 Samuel 13) is the only sister listed; the sons of David’s concubines were not held as valid to be listed.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 3:10-16...David’s Line to Zedekiah

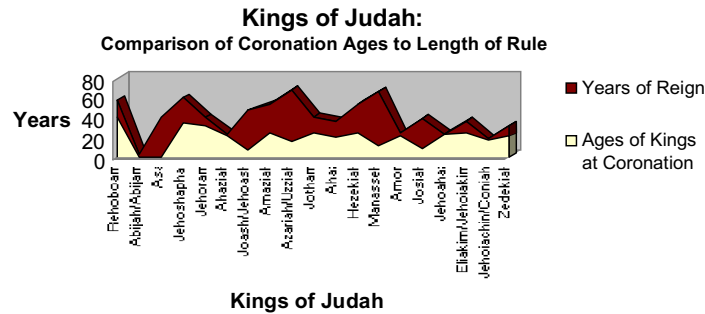
3:10-16 Kings of Judah

| Descendants of Solomon – Kings of the Southern Kingdom, Judah<br>(1 Chronicles 3:10-16) |                               |                   |                                |            |                    |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|------------|--------------------|
|   | <u>King of Judah</u>          | <u>Record</u>     | <u>Hebrew Meaning of Name</u>  | <u>Age</u> | <u>Reign</u>       |
| 1.  | Rehoboam                      | Evil              | “The Family is extended”       | 41         | 17                 |
| 2.  | Abijah/Abijam                 | Evil              | “The Lord is my Father”        | -          | 3                  |
| 3.  | Asa                           | Good              | “Healer/Physician”             | -          | 41                 |
| 4.  | Jehoshaphat                   | Good              | “The Lord Judges”              | 35         | 25                 |
| 5.  | Jehoram                       | Evil              | “Exalting the Lord”            | 32         | 8                  |
| 6.  | Ahaziah                       | Evil              | “The Lord has grasped”         | 22         | 1                  |
| 7.  | Joash/Jehoash                 | Good-to-Fallen    | “The Lord has given”           | 7          | 40                 |
| 8.  | Amaziah                       | Good              | “The Lord is Mighty”           | 25         | 29                 |
| 9.  | Azariah/Uzziah                | Good              | “The Lord is my Strength”      | 16         | 52                 |
| 10.   | Jotham                        | Good              | “The Lord is Perfect”          | 25         | 16                 |
| 11.   | Ahaz                          | Evil              | “He has Grasped”               | 20         | 16                 |
| 12.   | Hezekiah                      | Good              | “The Lord has Strengthened”    | 25         | 29                 |
| 13.   | Manasseh                      | Evil-to-Repentant | “One who causes to forget”     | 12         | 55                 |
| 14.   | Amon                          | Evil              | “The Lord has given”           | 22         | 2                  |
| 15.   | Josiah                        | Good              | “The Lord will Support”        | 8          | 31                 |
| 16.   | Jehoahaz                      | Evil              | “The Lord has Grasped”         | 23         | 3 Months           |
| 17.   | Eliakim/Jehoiakim             | Evil              | “The Lord raises up”           | 25         | 11                 |
| 18.   | Jehoiachin/Coniah or Jeconiah | Evil              | “The Lord will uphold”         | 18         | 3 Months & 10 Days |
| 19.   | Zedekiah                      | Evil              | “The Lord is my righteousness” | 21         | 11                 |
|   | <b>8 Good</b>                 | <b>11 Evil</b>    | <b>Averages:</b>               | <b>22</b>  | <b>20</b>          |

3:15 Josiah’s firstborn son, Johanan, was not king

▪ According to 1 Chronicles 3:10-16, from whom did all of the Kings of Judah descend?

- The Kings of the Southern Kingdom – Solomon through Zedekiah
- The genealogies return to the royal line of David who was the seventh son in a single line amidst all of these periphery people, but David was critically important to God.
- One truth of these lineages is that just as a man is known by his father (as Believers have their father in heaven), so too, much of a man’s life can be told by his offspring (representing the fruits of his life).



### Discuss 1 Chronicles 3:17-24...The Successors of Jeconiah

- 3:17 Jeconiah “the captive” begins with Shealtiel who is in Joseph’s genealogy and who fathered Zerubbabel (Ezra 3:2, Mt 1:12). Although Jeconiah had seven sons, he was counted as “son-less,” and none sat on the throne (Jeremiah 22:30).
- 3:18 After Shealtiel, Jeconiah had six other sons (seven in all).
- 3:19-24 Scripture follows the lineage of the third son, Pedaiah (“redemption of the Lord”) instead of Shealtiel who was the father of Zerubbabel; indeed, if Shealtiel had no biological sons, then he could have raised Zerubbabel for his brother as was the custom
- 3:22-24 Counts the sons; Shemiah and Elieoenai included in count, but Neariah is not

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:1-4...The Posterity of Judah by Caleb, the Son of Hur

- 4:1-23 Judah’s Descendants; taken up again from Chapter 2
- 4:1 Once again the line of Judah is stressed for six generations in verse one: Judah to Perez to Hezron to Carmi/Caleb to Hur to Shobal.
- 4:3 Etam’s three sons are named with their sister, Hazzeleponi
- 4:4 Penuel was the father of Gedor which is mentioned later in the chapter (1 Chronicles 4:18). Hur’s son would have been Ephrathah and Salma, the father of Bethlehem (1 Chronicles 2:51-52)

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:5-8...The Posterity of Ashur, The Son of Hezron

- 4:5-7 Asshur fathered seven sons by his two wives: Helah (“rusted”) and Naarah (“girl, maiden”).
- 4:6 Naarah bore her husband Asshur four sons: Ahuzzam, Hopher, Temeni and Haahashtari.
- 4:7 Helah bore her husband Asshur four sons: Zereth, Izhar and Ethnan (as well as Koz in the next verse).
- 4:8 Koz (not mentioned elsewhere) was the father of Anub and Zobedah. Koz may have had a wife Harum who was the mother of Aharhel.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:9-10...The Prayer of Jabez

- **Jabez’ Prayer: Jabez meaning “pain” asked to be blessed so that himself and his name’s sake of “pain” would not be focus of his life**
- **Jabez thought that his name (meaning “pain”) was an omen for his future.**

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:11-20...The Other Families

- 4:11 Shuhah’s brother, Chelub (“cage”), had a son, Mehir (“a reward”), and a grandson named Eshton (“restful”).
- 4:12 Eshton had three son Bethrapha, Paseh, and Tehinnah. Tehinnah was the father of Irnash. These men lived in Raca.
- 4:13 Kenaz had two sons: Othniel and Seraiah. Othniel had two sons, Hathath and Meonothai.
- 4:14 Kenaz became the great-grandfather of Ophrah through Meonothai (Kenaz – Othiel – Menothai – Ophrah). Kenaz also became the great-grandfather of Geharashim through Joab. (Kenaz – Seraiah – Joab – Geharashim).
- The lineage of Kenaz were craftsmen.
- 4:15 Jephunneh had a son, Caleb, who had three sons: Iru, Elah and Naam. Caleb had a grandson, Kenaz, through his second son, Elah.
- 4:16 Jehallelel had four sons: Ziph, Ziphah, Tiria and Asarel.
- 4:17 Ezra had four sons: Jether, Mered, Ephraim and Jalon. Ezra’s second son, Mered, married Bithia (the daughter of the Pharaoh) who gave him three children: Miriam, Shammai and Ishbah. Ishbah was the father of Eshtemoa.
- 4:18 Mered also had a Jewish wife who bore him three sons: Jered, Heber and Jekuthiel. All three had sons: Gedor (from Jered), Soco (from Heber) and Zanoah (from Jekuthiel).
- 4:19 Hodiah married the sister of Nahum and bore sons who had two grandsons: Keilah the Garmite and Eshtemoa the Maacathite.
- 4:20 Shimon had four sons: Amnon, Rinnah, Benhanan and Tilon. Ishi bore two sons: Zoheth and Ben-zoheth

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:21-23...The Sons of Shelah

- 4:21 Judah had two sons through Shelah: Er the father of Lecah and Laadah the father of Mareshah. These were related to the linen workers at Beth-ashbea.
- 4:22 Ancient records reveal that Moab had several rulers: Jokim, the men of Cozeba, Joash, Saraph and Jashubi-lehem.
- 4:23 The rulers of Moab lived in Netaim and Gederah. They lived with the King and provided works of pottery for him.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 3:23, what workers did the king live with?**
    - **The potters**

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:24-37...The Posterity and Cities of Simeon

- **Simeon was located within the tribe of Judah**
- 4:24 Simeon had five sons: Nemuel, Jamin, Jarib, Zerah and Shaul.
- 4:25 Shaul had a son, Shallum; Shallum had a son, Mibsam; Mibsam had a son, Mishma.
- 4:26 Shaul's great-grandson, Mishma, had three sons: Hammuel, Zaccur, and Shimei.
- 4:27 The third son of Mishma, Shimei, had 16 sons and 6 daughters. No one mentioned in the genealogies of the Chronicles was as directly fruitful as Shimei. Although Shimei was extremely fruitful, his children were not, and they did not multiply in Judah.

| <b>The Cities of Simeon within Judah</b><br>(1 Chronicles 4:28-32) |                |                                     |
|--|----------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>The Cities of Simeon until the Reign of David</b>               |                |                                     |
| 1.   | Beersheba      | “well of the oath/seven”            |
| 2.   | Moladah        | “A giver of life”                   |
| 3.   | Hazar-shual    | “Wolf’s house in Israel”            |
| 4.   | Bilhah         | “Bashful/Timid”                     |
| 5.   | Ezem           | “Bone”                              |
| 6.   | Tolad          | “To bear/bring forth”               |
| 7.   | Bethuel        | “Man of God”                        |
| 8.   | Hormah         | “Broken rock/banned”                |
| 9.   | Ziklag         | “Press someone to reveal something” |
| 10.  | Beth-marcaboth | “House of the chariots”             |
| 11.  | Hazar-susim    | “Station of a mare/horses”          |
| 12.  | Beth-biri      | “House of a creative one”           |
| 13.  | Shaaraim       | “Two gates”                         |
| <b>Simeon Villages</b>   |                |                                     |
| 1.   | Etam           | “Cleft”                             |
| 2.   | Ain            | “An eye/fountain”                   |
| 3.   | Rimmon         | “A pomegranate/fruit tree”          |
| 4.   | Tochin         | “Detestable/Filthy Thing”           |
| 5.   | Ashan          | “Smoke”                             |

- 4:33 The villages of Simeon extended to Baalathbeer (Joshua 19:8). It is emphasized that the tribe of Simeon has their villages listed and their genealogy. What an honor to be listed in Scripture.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 4:27, how many children did Shimei have?**
    - **16 sons and 6 daughters**
    - **No one mentioned in the genealogies of the Chronicles had the immediate offspring as Shimei.**
    - **Although Shimei was extremely fruitful, his children were not, and they did not multiply in Judah.**
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 4:33, what does the tribe of Simeon have?**
    - **Their settlements and genealogy are listed in Scripture**

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:34-38...Additional Simeon Families

- 4:34 Additional Simeonites include three men: Meshobab, Jamlech and Amaziah's son, Joshah.
- 4:35 Joel is included as well as four generations of men from Asiel to Seraiah to Joshibah to Jehu.
- 4:36 Seven additional Simeonites are listed: Elioenai, Jaakobah, Jeshohaiah, Asaiah, Adiel, Jesimiel, Benaiah
- 4:37 Six generations of Simeonites are listed: Shemaiah to Shimri to Jedaiah to Allon to Shiphi to Ziza.
- 4:38 Although the number of Simeonites dwindled, those who are honored by being chronicled in Scripture are Simeon's leaders with fruitful lives and many offspring.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 4:38, what was special about being chronicled in Simeon's genealogy?**
    - **Although the number of Simeonites dwindled, those who are honored by being chronicled in Scripture are Simeon's leaders with fruitful lives and many offspring.**

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 4:39-43...The Tribe of Simeon's Conquest of Gedor and of the Amalekites on Mount Seir

- 4:38 Although Simeon was a small, shrinking tribe, these leaders had families that increased greatly.
- 4:39 While shepherding their flocks, they traveled east to find pasture.
- 4:40 Simeon discovered the land of Ham which had been abandoned; the land that the tribe of Simeon found was *“broad and quiet and peaceful.”*
- 4:41 During the days of Hezekiah (over 200 years after King David), Simeon took over the pasture land from the Meunites (a tribal group descended from Ishmael).
- 4:42-43 From Gedor, 500 Simeonites traveled to Mount Seir and destroyed the Amalekite inhabitants before making Mount Seir their residence.
- **Two centuries after the beginning of the Kings, the Tribe of Simeon finally begins to overcome and conquer, but they did it outside of the Promised Land.**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:1-2...Reuben Forfeits His Birthright to Judah and Joseph**

- 5:1 The lineage of Judah’s firstborn, Reuben, is listed as is his sin. Reuben slept with his father’s concubine, Bilhah (Genesis 35:22, 49:3)
- 5:2 David’s royal lineage came from the Tribe of Judah. The birthright and the double portion was granted to Joseph’s sons, Ephraim and Manasseh.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 5:1, whose lineage is now listed?**
    - **Reuben will be the first tribe in the Transjordan listed.**
    - **Chapter 5 will extend to the other Transjordan tribes (2 ½ Tribes in all) on the eastern side of the Jordan River including Manasseh and Gad.**
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 5:1, why is Israel’s eldest son Reuben not listed earlier in 1 Chronicles?**
    - **Eldest Reuben lost birthright by defiling Israel’s bed by sleeping with Bilhah (his father’s concubine (Gn 35:22)).**
    - **The Bible states explicitly that sequence of listing in Scripture is important and relative to one’s fallen status.**
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 5:2, what is shared about Israel’s son Judah?**
    - **Judah became strong but didn’t get birthright (nor did Levi) because of anger (Gen 34 – Dinah defiled at Shechem), so Joseph received the birthright (double portion) for his sons, Ephraim & Manasseh.**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:3-10...Ruben’s Descendants & Vanquishing the Hagarites**

- 5:3 Reuben had four sons: Hanoah, Pallu, Hezron and Carmi.
- 5:5 Beerah (“instructor”) was the leader of the tribe of Reubenites when Assyria took them into exile.
- 5:9 Reubenites on the east side of the Jordan were taken into Assyrian captivity along with Gad & half-tribe of Manasseh (1 Chronicles 5:26)
- Reuben was located east of the Dead Sea; Gad was east of the Jordan River, and Manasseh was east of the Sea of Galilee.
  - When Assyria exiled the tribe of Reuben, they must have come through Manasseh and Gad first.
- 5:10 An enemy that battled with Reuben is uniquely pointed out as warring during Saul’s reign.

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:11-17...The Chief Men of Gad & Their Habitations**

- 5:11 Gad’s entire tribe was in the Transjordan region east of the Jordan river – north of Reuben’s tribe and south of the half tribe of Manasseh. Gad had actually taken over land from Manasseh in the region of Bashan.
- 5:12 Of the important men of Gad, Joel was the foremost, Shapham was the second followed by Janai and then Shaphat in Bashan.
- 5:13 Scripture explicitly sums the relatives in their ancestral houses as equaling seven (complete).

| <b>The Heads of the Households in the Lineage of Gad</b><br><i>(1 Chronicles 5:14)</i> |           |                                 |
|--|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1.   | Abihail   | “My father’s joy”               |
| 2.   | Huri      | “Being angry/Linen Weaver”      |
| 3.   | Jaroah    | “The Lord is my God”            |
| 4.   | Gilead    | “Mountain/Hill country”         |
| 5.   | Michael   | “Who is like God”               |
| 6.   | Jeshishai | “Ancient/Rejoicing exceedingly” |
| 7.   | Jahdo     | “Unite/Join”                    |
| 8.   | Buz       | “Contempt”                      |

- 5:15 Guni was the father of Abdiel and the grandfather of Ahi.
- 5:16 Gad lived in Gilead and Bashan (east of the Sea of Galilee) and the beautiful fields of Sharon.

5:17 Syria fought Israel for the Transjordan land during the 7<sup>th</sup> century BC, when Jothan reigned over Judah (737-721BC) and Jeroboam reigned over Israel (792-751BC).

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:18-22...The Habitations and Chief Men of Half the Tribe of Manasseh**

- 5:18 There were 44,760 fighting men from the 2 ½ Transjordan tribes that allied in battle.
- 5:19 They fought against the Hagarites, Jerut, Naphish and Nodab.
- 5:20 The Transjordan tribes prayed to God in the midst of the battle, and God answered their plea because they trusted Him.
- 5:21 The tribes of Reuben, Gad and Manasseh carried off the spoils of the war.
- 5:22 Because the fighting was God’s battle many Hagarites died; there was judgment instead of mercy.
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 5:20, why were the 2 ½ Transjordan tribes victorious over the Hagarites?**
    - **They cried out to God for salvation in the midst of the battle, and God saved them**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:23-24...The habitations and Chief Men of Half of the Tribe of Manasseh**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 5:25-26...The Captivity of the 2 ½ Tribes for Their Sins**

- 5:25 Although God gave His people victory, they adopted the idolatries of the nations that they had defeated. Idolatry is likened to adultery, and God’s people were idolatrous harlots with multiple false gods.
  - The Transjordan area of Gad continued in idolatrous worship and declined over time.
  - During Jesus life, he sailed to this fallen land...it was named after the founding tribe of Gad and known as the “Gaderenes.” Jesus was met by demon possessed men filled with a legion of demons and living in a graveyard (Matthew 8:28-34)
- 5:26 God worked His will by stirring up the spirit within Tiglath-pilneser, the King of Assyria (Babylon called him Pul). Assyria exiled the 2 ½ tribes to the Gozen river is near the headwaters of the Euphrates river due east of Haran.

| Kings of Assyria Chronology |                           |   |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|
| Years of Reign              | Assyrian King             | References  |
| 745-727BC                   | Tiglath-Pileser III (Pul) | 2 Kings 15:19, 29-30; 16:7-10; 1 Chron 5:6, 26; 2 Chron 28:20 |
| 727-722BC                   | Shalmaneser V             | 2 Kings 17  |
| 722-705BC                   | Sargon II                 | 2 Kings 17  |
| 705-681BC                   | Sennacherib               | 2 Kings 18  |

- **According to 1 Chronicles 5:25, what led to the downfall of the 2 ½ Transjordan tribes?**
- **5:25 Idolatry likened to prostitution, and these 2 ½ tribes east of the Jordan were the first to be captured by Assyria.**
- **5:26 God put the thought and desire into Pul’s (Tiglath-Pileser) mind to attack His rebellious people and carry them into Assyria.**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:1-3...The Sons of Levi**

- **6:1-15 The genealogy of the High Priest until the captivity**
- **Chapter 6 is genealogy of Levites;**
  - **Kingly lineage of Judah accounted for with associated Simeon;**
  - **The 2 ½ tribes east of Jordan are accounted for,**
  - **now to the Priestly line of Levi**
- **What is important about Levi’s 3 sons listed in 1 Chronicles 6:1**
  - **6:1 Levi’s three sons (Number 3:21-37) carried different parts of the Tabernacle:**
    1. **Gershom “Pilgrimage” – External Items**
    2. **Kohath “Congregation” – Internal Items**
    3. **Merari “Bitter/Provoke” – Structural Items**
- **Which of Levi’s 3 sons did Aaron, and Moses and Miriam come from?**
  - **6:3 The lineage of Kohath includes Amram to the three: 1.Aaron 2.Moses 3.Miriam**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:4-15...The Lineage of Eleazar until the Captivity**

- **What does 1 Chronicles 6:15 reveal about the timing of the writing?**
  - **The Book of Chronicles was written after the captivity (possibly by Ezra) to preserve God's history of His people.**
  - **Once again, the Lord is credited with causing the captivity of His people.**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:16-48...The Families of Gershom, Kohath and Merari**

- 6:16-81 The genealogies of the Levites and their functions
- 6:20 Seven generations of Gershom are listed
- 6:22 Direct & indirect lineage are accounted as “sons” as if indirect consequences are credited directly

- 6:23-24 Six generations are listed as sons of Elkanah
- 6:25-26 The list seems to begin again with Elkanah listing out seven generations.
- 6:28 This list of Kohath's ends with Samuel's two (witness) sons named (1 Samuel 8:3)
- 6:29-30 Seven generations of Merari are listed.
- 6:31 The three musicians (Heman, Asaph, Ethan) went before the ark as it was relocated while singing and playing bronze cymbals (1 Chron 15:17, 19).
- 6:32 Choir established by David
- 6:33-38 Heman the Kohathite was the central singer from the lineage of twenty-two names. Unlike the Gershom and Merari line's that went back to Levi, the Kohathite's goes on to Israel (1 Chronicles 6:38)
- 6:39-43 Asaph from Gershom stood at Heman's right hand with lineage of fourteen names
- 6:44-47 Ethan from Merari stood at Heman's left hand with lineage of thirteen names
- 6:48 The tribe of Levi was selected for Temple service.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:49-53...The Office of Aaron and His Lineage to Ahimaaz**

6:49 The most special service and offerings were reserved for Aaron's lineage (a subset of Levites).

| <b>Twelve Generations in Aaron's Lineage<br/>(1 Chronicles 6:50-53)</b> |          |                                       |  |
|---|----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Aaron    | "Lofty/Exalted/High Mountain"         | Exalted<br>God has helped<br>It is foretold<br>My Father is deliverance.<br>He will cancel<br>enemy power<br>The Lord rises<br>against the rebellious<br>as promised by God<br>The brother of goodness<br>is justifiably against<br>against the brother of rage. |
| 2.  | Eleazar  | "God has helped"                      |  |
| 3.  | Phinehas | "Oracle"                              |  |
| 4.  | Abishua  | "My Father is deliverance"            |  |
| 5.  | Bukki    | "Void"                                |  |
| 6.  | Uzzi     | "Power/Strength"                      |  |
| 7.  | Zerahiah | "Lord rising; Brightness of the Lord" |  |
| 8.  | Meraioth | "Bitterness/Rebellious/Changing"      |  |
| 9.  | Amariah  | "Promised by God"                     |  |
| 10.   | Ahitub   | "Brother of goodness"                 |  |
| 11.   | Zadok    | "Just"                                |  |
| 12.   | Ahimaaz  | "Brother of the counsel/rage"         |  |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:54-60...Land Allotments to Aaron's Kohathite Descendants**

- 6:54 The Kohathites received their allotment first which was decided by lot.
- 6:55 Within Judah, Aaron's families received Hebron.
- 6:56 Caleb received the fields of the city and its villages/
- 6:57-59 Aaron's family received the cities of refuge (Hebron, Libnah, Jattir, Eshtemoa, Hilen and Debir)
- 6:60 Within Benjamin, Aaron's families received Geba, Allemath, and Anoth.

| <b>Cities Given to Aaron of the Kohathites<br/>(1 Chronicles 6:55-60)</b> |              |                                     |                    |          |
|---|--------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------|----------|
| 1.  | Hebron       | "Association"                       | Pasture lands      | Judah    |
| 2.  | Hebron       | "Association"                       | Fields of Villages | Judah    |
| 3.  | Hebron       | "Association"                       | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 4.  | Libnah       | "Whiteness"                         | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 5.  | Jattir       | "A remnant/excellent"               | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 6.  | Eshtemoa     | "Bosom of a woman"                  | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 7.  | Hilen        | "Sun ray"                           | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 8.  | Debir        | "Back"                              | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 9.  | Ashan        | "Attractive/Gratitude/Thankfulness" | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 10.   | Beth-shemesh | "House of the Sun"                  | Cities of Refuge   | Judah    |
| 11.   | Geba         | "From the hill"                     | Pasture lands      | Benjamin |
| 12.   | Allemath     | "Hidden"                            | Pasture lands      | Benjamin |
| 13.   | Anathoth     | "Answer/Song"                       | Pasture lands      | Benjamin |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:61-65...Land Allotments to Levi's Kohath/Gershom/Merari Descendants**

- 6:61 The Kohathites (outside of Aaron's lineage) received ten cities from the half-tribe of Manasseh.
- 6:62 The Gershomites were given thirteen cities in Bashan from Issachar, Asher, Naphtali, and Manasseh.
- 6:63 The Merarites were given twelve cities from Reuben, Gad and Zebulun.
- 6:64 Israel allotted villages and pastureland to the Levites.
- 6:65 The Levites received land from Judah, Simeon and Benjamin (what would become the southern kingdom).

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:66-70...Other Land Allotments to Levi's Kohath Descendants**

- 6:66 The Kohathites (outside of Aaron's lineage) received cities from Ephraim
- 6:67-69 Ephraim gave these six cities of refuge: Shechem, Gezer, Jokmeam, Beth-horon, Aijon, and Gath-rimmon.
- 6:70 The half-tribe of Manasseh gave Aner and Bileam to the other Kohath Levites.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:71-76...Land Allotments to Levi's Gershon Descendants**

- 6:71 The half tribe of Manasseh gave Gershon the towns of Golan (Bashan) and Ashtaroth
- 6:72-73 Issachar gave Gershon the four towns of Kedesh, Daberath, Ramoth, and Anem
- 6:74-75 Asher gave Gershon the four towns of Mashal, Abdon, Hukok, and Rehob
- 6:76 Naphtali gave Gershon the towns of Kadash (in Galilee), Hammon and Kiriathaim.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 6:77-81...Land Allotments to Levi's Merari Descendants**

- 6:77 Zebulun gave Merari the towns of Rimmono, Tabor and the east side of the Jordan at Jericho.
- 6:78-79 Reuben gave Merari the four towns of Bezer, Jahzah, Kedemoth, and Mephaath
- 6:80 Gad gave Merari the four towns of Ramoth (in Gilead), Mahanaim, Heshbon and Jazer.

- Each of the Twelve Tribes of Israel offered town, villages, and land to the Levites (1 Chronicles 6:54-81) with the exception of the Tribe of Dan who is not recorded as having offered the Levites any land.
  - Dan's descendants would not be included in the lineages of 1 Chronicles 7 either

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:1-5...The Sons of Issachar**

**Whose Descendants are listed in Chapter 7? Six Tribes**

**7:1-5 Issachar – Leah**

- 7:1 Issachar had four sons: Tola, Puah, Jashub and Shimron.
- 7:2 Tola was the first son of Issachar with six sons: Uzzi, Rephaiah, Jeriel, Jahmai, Ibsam and Samuel.
  - Tola's family consisted of mighty men of valor.
- 7:3 Uzzi was the first son of Tola had a son, Izrahiah. Israhiah and his four sons Michael, Obadiah, Joel, and Isshiah were all chief.
- 7:4 The men of Issachar were polygamists (had many wives) as well as many children. Issachar had 36,000 military troops for war.
- 7:5 The genealogy of Issachar summed to 87,000, and they were mighty men of valor.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:6-12...The Sons of Benjamin**

**7:6-12 Benjamin – Rachel**

- 7:6 Benjamin had three sons: Bela, Becher, and Jediael
- 7:7 The eldest son of Benjamin, Bela, had five sons: Ezbon, Uzzi, Uzziel, Jerimoth and Iri. The genealogy of Bela summed to 22,034, and they were mighty men of valor.
- 7:8 The second son of Benjamin, Becher, had nine sons

| <b>The Sons of Becher in the Lineage of Benjamin</b><br><i>(1 Chronicles 7:8)</i> |          |                                     |
|---|----------|-------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Zemirah  | "Joyous Song"                       |
| 2.  | Joash    | "Yahweh has given"                  |
| 3.  | Eliezer  | "God Helps"                         |
| 4.  | Elioenai | "Look to God"                       |
| 5.  | Omri     | "My Sheaf"                          |
| 6.  | Jeremoth | "One that fears death"              |
| 7.  | Abijah   | "The Lord is my God"                |
| 8.  | Anathoth | "Answer to Prayers"                 |
| 9.  | Alemeth  | "Hiding youth worlds upon the dead" |

- 7:9 The genealogy of Becher summed to 20,200, and they were mighty men of valor.
- 7:10 The third son of Benjamin, Jediael, had seven grandsons through his son, Bilhan.

| <b>The Grandson of Jediael in the Lineage of Benjamin</b><br><i>(1 Chronicles 7:10)</i> |           |                                    |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Jeush     | "Opponent/Rival/Adversary/Fighter" |
| 2.  | Benjamin  | "Son of my Right Hand"             |
| 3.  | Ehud      | "Love/Pleasant/United"             |
| 4.  | Chenaanah | "Broken in Pieces"                 |

|    |           |                   |
|----|-----------|-------------------|
| 5. | Zethan    | “Olive”           |
| 6. | Tarshish  | “The sea coast”   |
| 7. | Ahishahar | “The Lion of God” |

7:11 The genealogy of Jediahel summed to 17,200, and they were mighty men of valor.

7:12 Additional Benjamites include the sons of Ir: Shuppim and Huppim. Hushim is listed as the son of Aher.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:13...The Sons of Naphtali

#### 7:13 Naphtali – Bilhah

7:13 Naphtali and his wife, Bilhah, had four sons: Jahziel, Guni, Jezer and Shallum.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:14-19...The Sons of Manasseh

#### 7:14 Manasseh – His Aramean concubine

7:14 Manasseh and his Aramean concubine had two sons: Asriel and Machir, the father of Gilead.

7:15 Manasseh found a wife for Shuppim and Huppim (the sons of Ir – 1 Chronicles 7:12) as he took their sister, Maacah for his own wife. Zelophehad was also a sister who had daughters.

7:16 Machir’s wife, Maacah, the sister of Shuppim and Huppim, bore two sons, Peresh and Sheresh. Sheresh had two sons named Ulam and Rakem.

7:17 The grandson of Sheresh was Bedan, the son of Ulam. These are the descendants of Gilead, the son of Machir and the grandson of Manasseh.

7:18 Manasseh’s sister bore three children: Ishdod, Abiezer and Mahlah.

7:19 Shemida had four sons: Ahian, Shechem, Likhi and Aniam.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:20-27...The Calamity of Ephraim by the Men of Gath

#### 7:21-22 Story of men of Gath (Philistine City) killing two of Zabal’s sons, so he had Beriah

7:20 Ephraim’s eldest son is Shuthelah.

| The Sons of Shuthelah in the Lineage of Ephraim<br>(1 Chronicles 7:20-21) |           |                            |
|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1.  | Shuthelah | “Noise of breaking”        |
| 2.  | Bered     | “Hail”                     |
| 3.  | Tahath    | “Fear; going down”         |
| 4.  | Eleadah   | “The Lord is my God”       |
| 5.  | Tahath    | “Fear; going down”         |
| 6.  | Zabad     | “To give/gift”             |
| 7.  | Shuthelah | “Noise of breaking”        |
| 8.  | Ezer      | “To rescue/save; strength” |
| 9.  | Elead     | “Witness of God”           |

7:21 The descendants tried to steal livestock from the men of Gath, and they all died.

7:22 Ephraim mourned the death of all of his thieving descendants.

7:23 After some time, Ephraim had another child with his wife; a son named Beriah.

7:24 Ephraim’s daughter, Sheerah, built the Beth-horon. Another daughter was named after Sheerah, Uzzen-sheerah (“Sheerah’s ear/peak”)

7:25 Beriah also had two more sons: Rephah and Resheph.

| The Descendants of the Lineage of Ephraim<br>(1 Chronicles 7:25-27) |          |                           |
|---|----------|---------------------------|
| 1.  | Resheph  | “Flame/firebolt/to burn”  |
| 2.  | Telah    | “Moistening/greenness”    |
| 3.  | Tahan    | “Merciful”                |
| 4.  | Ladan    | “Witness”                 |
| 5.  | Ammihud  | “People of glory; renown” |
| 6.  | Elishama | “God hears”               |
| 7.  | Non      | “Weary”                   |
| 8.  | Joshua   | “Jehovah is salvation”    |

7:24 Beriah’s posterity possessed towna

| The Towns of Ephraim’s Descendant, Beriah<br>(1 Chronicles 7:28-29) |         |                     |
|---|---------|---------------------|
| 1.  | Bethel  | “House of God”      |
| 2.  | Naaran  | “Young man”         |
| 3.  | Gezer   | “Portion”           |
| 4.  | Shechem | “Shoulder/strength” |



|    |            |                             |
|----|------------|-----------------------------|
| 5. | Ayyah      | “Lion of God”               |
| 6. | Beth-shean | “House of Quiet”            |
| 7. | Taanach    | “A sandy place”             |
| 8. | Megiddo    | “God is salvation”          |
| 9. | Dor        | “Generation/Period of Time” |

- According to 1 Chronicles 7:21, what happened to Ephraim’s descendants?
  - The descendants tried to steal livestock from the men of Gath, and they all died.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 7:30-40...The Sons of Asher**

**7:30-40 Asher - Zilpah**

Whose descendants are not mentioned?

No Mention of Tribes Dan (Bilhah) & Zebulun (Leah’s 6<sup>th</sup> son where the disciples were from)

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 8:1-32...The Sons and Chief men of Benjamin**

8:1-2 Benjamin had five sons: Bela, Ashbel, Aharah, Nohah, and then Rapha.

| <b>The Sons of Benjamin’s Descendant, Belah<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:3-5)</b> |            |                              |
|--|------------|------------------------------|
| 1.   | Addar      | “Mighty One”                 |
| 2.   | Gera       | “Carob bean”                 |
| 3.   | Abihud     | “The divine father is glory” |
| 4.   | Abishua    | “My father is deliverance”   |
| 5.   | Naaman     | “Pleasant”                   |
| 6.   | Ahoah      | “Brotherly; he howled”       |
| 7.   | Gera       | “Carob bean”                 |
| 8.   | Shephuphan | “Burrowing Snake”            |
| 9.   | Huram      | “Noble born/whiteness”       |

8:6 The sons of Ehud originally inhabited Geba (Joshua 18:24), but they weren’t able to remain there.

8:7 Naaman, Ahlijah, and Gera were exiled away from Geba.

8:8 Shaharaim was possibly the son of Ahihud. When Shaharaim was exiled to Moab, he may have divorced his wives or simply returned them to their homeland (possibly Geba).

8:9-10 Shaharaim married a third wife, Hushim, who was native to Moab.

| <b>The Sons of Shaharaim and Hushim in Moab<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:9-10)</b> |        |                         |
|---|--------|-------------------------|
| 1.  | Jobab  | “Desert/Desert Dweller” |
| 2.  | Zibia  | “Deer/Doe”              |
| 3.  | Mesha  | “To save”               |
| 4.  | Malcam | “My King”               |
| 5.  | Jeuz   | “Counselor”             |
| 6.  | Sachia | “Cover of Yah”          |
| 7.  | Mirmah | “Deceit/Treachery”      |

8:11 Shaharaim and one of his first wives, Hushim, also had two two sons: Abitub (“father”) and Elpaal.(“God has wrought”).

8:12 The three grandsons of Shaharaim (via his son, Elpaal) were Eber, Misham, and Shemed who built the towns of Ono and Lod.

8:13 Beriah and Shema lived in Aijalon and caused the Philistines of Gath to retreat.

| <b>The Sons of Beriah in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:14-16)</b> |          |                               |
|---|----------|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | Ahio     | “My brother is Yahweh”        |
| 2.  | Shashak  | “A bag of Linen”              |
| 3.  | Jeremoth | “Uplifting/Arising/Swellings” |
| 4.  | Zebadiah | “Endowed by God”              |
| 5.  | Arad     | “A wild donkey”               |
| 6.  | Eder     | “Flock”                       |
| 7.  | Michael  | “Who is like God?”            |
| 8.  | Ishpah   | “Jasper”                      |
| 9.  | Joha     | “Who enlivens/gives life”     |

8:17-18 The lineage of Shaharaim’s son, Elpaal.

| <b>The Sons of Elpaal in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:17-18)</b> |           |                               |
|---|-----------|-------------------------------|
| 1.  | Zebadiah  | “Endowed by God”              |
| 2.  | Meshullam | “Paid for/Friend”             |
| 3.  | Hizki     | “Strong”                      |
| 4.  | Heber     | “Join/Associate/Friend”       |
| 5.  | Ishmerai  | “God is my protector”         |
| 6.  | Iziah     | “Drawn Out/ Preserved by Yah” |
| 7.  | Jobab     | “Desert/Desert Dweller”       |

8:19-21 The lineage of Shimei

| <b>The Sons of Shimei in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:19-21)</b> |           |                                 |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------|
| 1.  | Jakim     | “Raised up; established by God” |
| 2.  | Zichri    | “Remembers”                     |
| 3.  | Zabdi     | “Yah gives”                     |
| 4.  | Elienai   | “Servant of Yahweh”             |
| 5.  | Zillethai | “Shadow of Yah; My bell”        |
| 6.  | Eliel     | “My God is God”                 |
| 7.  | Adaiah    | “God’s witness”                 |
| 8.  | Beraiah   | “Created by God”                |
| 9.  | Shimrath  | “To keep; guard; observe”       |

8:22-25 The lineage of Shashak

| <b>The Sons of Shashak in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:22-25)</b> |             |                                    |
|--|-------------|------------------------------------|
| 1.   | Ishpan      | “To hide”                          |
| 2.   | Eber        | “To pass over; the other side”     |
| 3.   | Eliel       | “My God is God”                    |
| 4.   | Abdon       | “Servant”                          |
| 5.   | Zichri      | “Remembers”                        |
| 6.   | Hanan       | “Gracious gift; grace”             |
| 7.   | Hananiah    | “Compassion of God”                |
| 8.   | Elam        | “Forever; eternal; tree”           |
| 9.   | Anthothijah | “Answers/Afflictions/Songs of Yah” |
| 10.  | Iphdeiah    | “Yah redeems/Yah will upgrade”     |
| 11.  | Penuel      | “The face of God”                  |

8:26-27 The lineage of Jeroham

| <b>The Sons of Jeroham in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:26-27)</b> |            |                               |
|--|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1.   | Shamsherai | “There a singer or conqueror” |
| 2.   | Shehariah  | “Light in the darkness”       |
| 3.   | Athaliah   | “God is exalted”              |
| 4.   | Jareshiah  | “Yahweh Plants”               |
| 5.   | Elijah     | “The Lord is my God”          |
| 6.   | Zichri     | “Remembers; that is a man”    |

8:28 Jerusalem was in the tribal territory of Benjamin.

8:29 The lineage of Jeiel in Gibeon (Joshua 18:25)

| <b>The Sons of Jeiel in the Lineage of Benjamin<br/>(1 Chronicles 8:22-25)</b> |        |                              |
|--|--------|------------------------------|
| 1.   | Abdon  | “Vigour”                     |
| 2.   | Zur    | “Stone; rock; that besieges” |
| 3.   | Kish   | “Bow”                        |
| 4.   | Baal   | “Master/Husband/Owner”       |
| 5.   | Nadab  | “Giving”                     |
| 6.   | Gedor  | “Wall/Enclosure”             |
| 7.   | Ahio   | “My brother is Yahweh”       |
| 8.   | Zecher | “Memory”                     |
| 9.   | Gibeon | “Hill”                       |

- **Whose Descendants are listed in Chapter 8?**
  - **Chapter 8 is Benjamin’s Descendants – the lineage of King Saul**
- **Compare 1 Chronicles 8:29-38 to 1 Chronicles 9:35-44**
  - **8:29-38 An excerpt of Benjamin’s descendants is repeated in Saul’s genealogy (1 Chronicles 9:35-44).**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 8:33-40...The Lineage of Saul and Jonathan**

8:33 Ner was the father of Kish and the grandfather of Saul. Saul had four sons: Jonathan, Malchi-shua, Abinadab and Eshbaal

8:34 Jonathan was the father of Merib-baal and the grandfather of Micah.

8:35 Micah had four sons: Pithon, Melech, Tarea and Ahaz.

8:36 The fourth son of Micah, Ahaz, was the father of Jehoaddah and the grandfather of Alemeth, Azmaveth and Zimri. Zimri was the father of Moza.

8:37 Moza had a son, Binea, a grandson, Raphah; Moza had a great-grandson, Eleasah and a great-great grandson, Azel.

| <b>The Six Sons of Azel were from the Lineage of Ner/Kish/Saul</b><br><i>(1 Chronicles 8:38)</i> |          |                                |
|--|----------|--------------------------------|
| 1.   | Azrikam  | “To help/support”              |
| 2.   | Bocheru  | “Firstborn”                    |
| 3.   | Ishmael  | “God hears”                    |
| 4.   | Sheariah | “Reckoned by Yah; Gate Of Yah” |
| 5.   | Obadiah  | “Servant of God”               |
| 6.   | Hanan    | “Grace; Gracious Gift”         |

8:39 The brother of Azel was Eshek who had three sons: Ulam, Jeush and Eliphet.

8:40 The descendants of Eshek’s eldest son, Ulam were 150 mighty men of valor and archers.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 9:1-9...The Genealogies of the Israelites**

9:3-6 The first captives to return to Jerusalem after exile were from the tribes of Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh (>690 people); Levites were not mentioned explicitly as they were not their own tribe but instead belonged to the Lord.

9:7-9 The Benjamites and Levites are the only tribe listed out after the return (>956 people)

- **What time period is recorded in chapter 9?**
  - **Post-Babylonian exile – Post-Captivity**
- **According to 1 Chronicles 9:1, why was Jerusalem taken into Babylon?**
  - **Judah was exiled to Babylon because of unfaithfulness**
- **According to 1 Chronicles 9:2, after captivity, who were the first to return to Jerusalem?**
  - **The first to return to the Promised Land were the workers of God**
  - **The Priests, The Levites, The Temples Servants**
- **Who were the Mothers of the Tribes lived in Judah post captivity?**
  - **Judah – Leah’s 4th after Levi (Leah’s 3rd)**
  - **Benjamin - Rachel**
  - **Ephraim – Rachel/Joseph**
  - **Manasseh – Rachel/Joseph**
- **What is interesting about Ephraim and Manasseh returning to live in Jerusalem?**
  - **They were both a part of the Northern Kingdom, Israel**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 9:10-13...The Genealogies of the Priests**

9:10-13 The priests (of necessity, Levites) who were deemed “capable” and utilized in the ministry of God’s Temple (>1,760 people)

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 9:14-26...The Genealogies of the Levites w/ Nethinims Dwelling in Jerusalem**

9:14-16 The Levites are not calculated.

9:17-22 The gatekeepers (also Levites) were also reinstated to guard (Gen 3:24) the Temple (>212 people).

9:24 The gatekeepers guarded every side of the Temple

9:26 The four chief gatekeepers guarded the internal workings of the Temple

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 9:27-34...The Charge of Certain Levites**

9:27 Every night (symbolizing spiritual darkness), the Temple was closed, but when the light shone at sunrise (“son rise” referencing the resurrection) the doors of the Temple were opened.

- 9:28 The executor of the utensils was fastidious in validating the exact number brought in for the Lord's service and taken out.
- 9:29 In reality, the number of items had executors within the Temple: 1.Furnishings 2.Utensils 3.fine flour 4.wine 5.oil 6.incense 7.spices
- 9:31 The Levite Shallum, a Korahite named Mattithiah ("gift of God"), was entrusted with the baking of the bread. Mattithiah ("Gift of God") baked the bread and stood before the reading of the Law (Neh 8:4)
- 9:32 Other Kohathites prepared the two rows of bread each Sabbath
- 9:33 The worship team was not given other duties, but gave continual music and praise each day and night.

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 9:35-44...The stock of Saul and Jonathan**

- 9:35 Jeiel fathered Gibeon and lived in his land; Gibeon married Maacah, the only woman listed in Saul's lineage.
- 9:36-37 Gibeon had ten sons with Ner being his fifth son
- 9:38 As an aside (not in Saul's direct lineage), Mikloth fathered Shimeam and lived in Jerusalem.
- 9:39 The only listed son of Ner is Kish, and Kish's only listed son is Saul. Saul's four sons were Jonathan, Malchishua, Abinadab, Esh-baal.
- 9:40 Only one of Jonathan's sons is listed, Meribaal, and only one grandson, Micah.
- 9:44 Azel, nine generations from Saul, had six sons (explicitly counted).
- **According to 1 Chronicles 9:35-44, whose lineage is listed?**
    - **Scripture now repeats the lineage of Saul, which positions the reader for the story of the end of Saul's reign (1 Chronicles 10).**
    - **This is an excerpt from Benjamin's descendants (1 Chronicles 8:29-38).**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 10:1-14...The Death of Saul**

- **Parallel Passage - Death of Saul recounted from 1 Samuel 31:1-13**
- 10:1 Israelites died fled from Philistines and died on Mt. Gilboa ("boiling spring")
- 10:2 It appears that Saul and sons were also in flight by the verbiage that the Philistines "overtook" them. Abinadab ("my father is willing") is mentioned instead of Ishvi, so this could be another name or son. It appears that Saul outlived his sons, but was with them at their deaths.
- 10:3 Others killed by archers include Uriah (2 Samuel 11:24), Josiah (2 Chronicles 25:23); Ahab (1 Kings 22:34); Joram (2 Kings 9:24)
- 10:4-5 Saul's armor bearer was so loyal that he not only did not kill Saul (no mercy killing), but also killed himself at Saul's death.
- 10:6 Saul died with three of his sons. Ishbosheth was not with Saul in the war (2 Samuel 2:8)
- 10:7 Once Israel saw that their king had died, they fled their cities, and the Philistines took over their cities in Israel.
- 10:8 Saul's body was not discovered by the Philistines until the next day.
- 10:9 The Philistines priority was to share the death of Saul with other Philistines.
- 10:10 The Philistines hung Saul's head outside of Dagon's temple which is the same place that the Philistines took the Ark of God when they took it (1 Samuel 5:2-5). The Philistines were a religious people with their Temples and Ashtoreths, and they paraded the victory that they attributed to their gods as they had done with the ark of God (1 Samuel 5)
- 10:11-12 The first act as king by Saul was to save the town of Jabesh-Gilead from Nahash's Ammonites (1 Sam 11), so Saul was special to them. King Saul was from the Tribe of Benjamin which had been nearly eradicated (Judges 20-21); however, 600 "Benjamites" escaped. In order to provide wives for the Benjamite survivors, 400 virgin ladies were taken from Jabesh-Gilead and given to the "Benjamites" as wives (Judges 21:10-14). One of these Jabesh-Gilead virgins may have been an ancestor of King Saul. The brave men of Jabesh-Gilead traveled all through the dark of the night to reclaim Saul's dishonored body and to bury it with respect. (1 Samuel 31:12-13).
- 10:13-14 Saul's death was a direct result of his unfaithfulness to God:
- Saul trespassed against the Lord
  - Saul didn't keep the Word of the Lord
  - Saul asked counsel of a medium
  - Saul did not inquire of the Lord
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 10:1-14, what was the only story of King Saul in Chronicles?**
    - **His death – 1 Chronicles 10:1-14 = 1 Samuel 31:1-13**
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 10:13-14, why did Saul die?**
    - **Saul died for his unfaithfulness to the Lord**
      - **He did not obey the Lord**
      - **Saul did not inquire of the Lord**
    - **Unlike David who inquired of the Lord (1 Sam 23:2, 4; 2 Sam 2:1; 5:19, 23; 21:1; 1 Chronicles 14:10, 14 until he sinned (1 Chron 21:30)**

## Review Contrast between Kings and Chronicles

- **The Books of "Kings" and "Chronicles" are similar; however, they are written from different vantage points.**
  - **Kings is written from the human point of view while Chronicles is written from the divine point of view.**
- **Chronicles narrates events of David more briefly and in a different manner omitting altogether:**
  - **the adultery of David,**
  - **the violation of Tamar,**
  - **the murder of Amnon,**
  - **the rebellion of Absalom**
- **Chronicles focuses more on facts regarding the ark, the Temple, its worship and its ministers, furnishing much information on these subjects, which is not found in the other books.**

## Read 1 Chronicles 11:1-9...David Anointed King over Israel

- **The Parallel Account is in 2 Samuel 5:1-10**

- 11:1 The tribes of Israel claim relation to King David just as those who come to King Jesus, humble themselves as they approach their "kinsman redeemer". This occurs around 1002-1004 B.C., which was a millennium before the advent of Jesus taking on human form.
- 11:2 While Saul's selfish focus had been the pursuit of David, David had led in attacks against Israel's true enemies. This son of Jesse had been raised as a shepherd, and now he was well prepared to shepherd God's people reflecting the "Great Shepherd" Jesus. (John 10:11; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 5:4)
- 11:3 This was the 3rd anointing of David (1 Chronicles 11:1-3); the first anointing was by Samuel (1 Sam 16:13) and the second anointing by Judah (2 Sam 2:4). David made a covenant with the elders of Israel's tribes.
- The difference in accounts between 1 Chronicles 11:3 and 2 Samuel 5:3 is that 1 Chronicles 11:3 adds "according to the word of the Lord by the hand of Samuel."
- 11:4-5 After becoming king over all of Israel, the first action that King David took was taking Jerusalem from Jebusites. The Jebusites believed that Jerusalem was so well fortified that even the lame and blind could defend the city.
- According to the Table of Nations (Genesis 10), the Jebusites were descended from Ham through Canaan (Gen 10:15-16)
  - These non-Jews had secured this fortress that was in the middle (in the heart) of the promised land that could be a wedge between the Saul's supporters (northern) and David's supporters (southern) as it was situated near the border of Judah and Benjamin.
  - Jerusalem was a stronghold bastion with the Gihon spring supplying water and deep valleys surrounding the city as a natural defense on three sides.
- 11:6-7 David's men conquered Jerusalem by climbing through the water tunnels. If one is to have victory in this life, they must also experience the "living water" of Christ (Jn 4:10; 7:38).
- The water tunnel seems to have been a well or water shaft of sorts that went up into the city; from a spiritual perspective, the water tunnel would be the area of weakness for the world and the pathway to victory for God's people.
  - David makes a play on words using the Jebusites own statement about the blind and the lame (2 Samuel 5:6).
  - Two townships, Jerusalem and Bethlehem, were both referenced as the "the city of David"
- 11:8 The Millo may allude to "supporting terraces" (1 Chron 11:8) and is also mentioned in Solomon's building program (1 Kings 9:15). Beth-millo is referenced as a citadel inside a city (Judges 9:6, 20), so it may have been a tower within the city.
- 11:9 David's stronghold in Jerusalem grew as did his power, but the deciding factor of David was that the Lord was with him. (1 Samuel 3:19; 16:18; 17:37; 18:12, 14, 28; 20:13; 2 Samuel 7:3)
- **According to 1 Chronicles 11:2, what was David's position over God's people?**
    - **David esteemed as Shepherd over God's People**
      - **Eventually God the Father would personally shepherd His flock (Ez.34:11-15, 23)**
      - **Then God the Father would send Jesus to Shepherd the Flock (John 10:7-14)**
      - **Jesus would then turn over the care of His sheep back to fallen followers (John 21:15-17)**
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 11:4, what was David's first act as King?**
    - **David battled to win Jerusalem**
    - **David's first act as King was capturing Jerusalem (2 Samuel 5:6-10)**

- After becoming king over all of Israel, the first action that King David took was taking Jerusalem from Jebusites. The Jebusites were descendants of Ham through Canaan (Gen 10:15-16; 1 Chron 1:13)
- The Jebusites were certain of their security, as is most of the world.
- According to 1 Chronicles 11:6, how did (David's nephew) Joab become David's commander?
  - David's nephew, Joab's haste and recklessness serves him well as he becomes the commander-in-chief for killing the first Jebusite.
  - Joab was not mentioned in regards to this event in 2 Samuel 5:6-10
- According to 1 Chronicles 11:9, why did David's greatness continue to grow?
  - God was with David; God's presence (Emmanuel) brings victory.
  - David's power increases as the Lord of Hosts (commander of spiritual forces) continues to give him victories

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 11:10-46...David's Mighty Men**

11:10 All of Israel bonded together to fulfill the Word of the Lord in David's reign. This was a time when Saul's son, Ishbosheth was reigning.

- David was treated as the coming King (just as Jesus would be)
- David had been living among the Philistines (the Gentiles).

11:11 Jashobeam killed 300 with spear (1 Chron 11:20)

11:12-14 Eleazar and David killed Philistines in field of Barley

11:15-19 (2 Samuel 23:13-17) Three brought water for David from the well of Bethlehem which he called the "blood of these men" (Mt 26:27-28)

11:20-21 Abishai, the commander of the three, killed 300 with spear

11:22-25 Benaiah killed 2 sons of a Moabite, killed a lion in a pit on a snowy day, killed a large Egyptian

11:23 The spear being compared to a "weaver's beam" is similar to Goliath's spear (1 Samuel 17:7).

11:26-47 David's fighting men (including Uriah 11:41); more than thirty are listed because of the replacements due to attrition (e.g. death).

| The Fighting Men of David<br>(1 Chronicles 11:26-47) |            |                                 |                   |                    |
|--|------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1.   | Asahel     | "Made by God"                   | Joab's brother    |                    |
| 2.   | Elhanan    | "God has graciously given"      | Son of Dodo       | Of Bethlehem       |
| 3.   | Shammoth   | "Names/Desolations"             |                   | The Harorite       |
| 4.   | Helez      | "Strength/Vigor"                |                   | The Peleonite      |
| 5.   | Ira        | "Wakeful/Watchful"              | Son of Ikkesh     | The Tekoite        |
| 6.   | Abiezer    | "Father of Help"                |                   | The Anathothite    |
| 7.   | Sibecai    | "Cottage/Of Springs"            |                   | The Hushathite     |
| 8.   | Ilai       | "Superior"                      |                   | The Ahohite        |
| 9.   | Maharai    | "Impetuous/Hastily"             |                   | The Netophathite   |
| 10.  | Heled      | "This World"                    | Son of Baanah     | The Netophathite   |
| 11.  | Ithai      | "Strong/Plowshare"              | Son of Ribai      | The Benjamites     |
| 12.  | Benaiah    | "Built by God"                  |                   | The Pirathonite    |
| 13.  | Hurai      | "Linen Worker"                  |                   | The Wadis of Gaash |
| 14.  | Abiel      | "My Father is God"              |                   | The Arbathite      |
| 15.  | Azmaveth   | "Strong as Death/He-Goat"       |                   | The Baharumite     |
| 16.  | Eliabba    | "God Hides"                     |                   | The Shaalbonite    |
| 17.  | "The sons" |                                 | Of Hashm          | The Gizonite       |
| 18.  | Jonathan   | "Given by God"                  | Son of Shagee     | The Hararite       |
| 19.  | Ahiam      | "Mother's Brother"              | Son of Sachar     | The Hararite       |
| 20.  | Eliphai    | "God has judged"                | Son of Ur         |                    |
| 21.  | Hepher     | "A Digger/A Well"               |                   | The Mecherathite   |
| 22.  | Ahijah     | "Brother of God"                |                   | The Peleonite      |
| 23.  | Hezro      | "Surrounded"                    |                   | The Carmelite      |
| 24.  | Naarai     | "Youthful"                      | Son of Ezbai      |                    |
| 25.  | Joel       | "Yahweh is God"                 | Brother of Nathan |                    |
| 26.  | Mibhar     | "Choice"                        | Son of Hagri      |                    |
| 27.  | Zehek      | "Cleft/Shadow of him who licks" |                   | The Ammonite       |

|     |           |                                 |                          |                         |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 28. | Naharai   | “Nostrils/Anger”                | Joab’s Armor Bearer      | The Beerthite           |
| 29  | Ira       | “Wakeful/Watchful”              |                          | The Ithrite             |
| 30. | Gareb     | “A scab/scabby Itch”            |                          | The Ithrite             |
| 31. | Uriah     | “God is my Light”               |                          | The Hittite             |
| 32. | Zabad     | “God has Given”                 | Son of Ahlai             |                         |
| 33. | Adina     | “Slender/Adorned”               | Son of Shiza<br>& 30 men | Chief of the Reubenites |
| 34. | Hanan     | “Gracious”                      | Son of Maacah            |                         |
| 35. | Joshaphat | “God has Judged”                |                          | The Mithnite            |
| 36. | Uzzia     | “My Strength is God”            |                          | The Ashterathite        |
| 37. | Shama     | “To Hear Intelligently”         | Son of Hotham            | The Aroerite            |
| 38. | Jeiel     | “Snatched Away by God”          | Son of Hotham            | The Aroerite            |
| 39. | Jediael   | “God Has Made<br>Known/Science” | Son of Shimri            | The Tizite              |
| 40. | Joha      | “Giver of Life”                 | Son of Shimri            | The Tizite              |
| 41. | Eliel     | “My God is God”                 |                          | The Mahavite            |
| 42. | Jeribai   | “Hidden/Protected”              | Son of Elnaam            |                         |
| 43. | Joshaviah | “The Seat”                      | Son of Elnaam            |                         |
| 44. | Ithmah    | “Purity/An Orphan”              |                          | The Moabite             |
| 45. | Eliel     | “My God is God”                 |                          |                         |
| 46. | Obed      | “Worshipper/Servant”            |                          |                         |
| 47. | Jaasiel   | “Made by God”                   |                          | The Mezobite            |

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:1-7...David’s Initial Supporters in Ziklag**

12:1 The Philistine king, Achish, gave the city of Ziklag (“pressed down”) to David (1 Samuel 27:6) where David and his men spent the next 16 months with the Philistines, he gains experience of the Philistine military and warring tactics that would prove useful to David when he became king of Israel.

- David’s mighty men followed before He was crowned King
  - “Mighty” wasn’t just what you did, but when you did it
- Although the world did not recognize David as King, his followers did

12:2 Saul’s relatives from Benjamin helped David; the Benjamites were skilled with projectile weaponry from slings to arrows.

- Just as these Benjamites, believers should be separated from the old allegiances and be with the true King (even in His reproach). Whether right or left politically, believers should have an effective witness in those groups.

12:4 Ishmaiah (“obeying the Lord/heard by God”) was a member of David’s elite thirty

| <b>The prioritization/sequence of David’s Initial Supporters at Ziklag (1 Chronicles 12:3-7)</b> |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1.   | Ahiezer (the Chief) |
| 2.   | Joash               |
| 3.   | Sons of Shemaah     |
| 4.   | Jeziel              |
| 5.   | Pelet               |
| 6.   | Sons of Azmaveth    |
| 7.   | Beracah             |
| 8.   | Jehu                |
| 9.   | Ishmaiah            |
| 10.  | Jeremiah            |
| 11.  | Jahaziel            |
| 12.  | Johanan             |
| 13.  | Jozabad             |
| 14.  | Eluzai              |
| 15.  | Jerimoth            |
| 16.  | Bealiah             |
| 17.  | Shemariah           |
| 18.  | Shephatiah          |
| 19.  | Elkanah             |
| 20.  | Isshiah             |

|     |                 |
|-----|-----------------|
| 21. | Azarel          |
| 22. | Joezer          |
| 23. | Jashobeam       |
| 24. | Korahites       |
| 25. | Joelah          |
| 26. | Zebadiah        |
| 27. | Sons of Jeroham |

- According to 1 Chronicles 12:2, to whom were David’s helpers related?
  - Saul’s relatives from Benjamin helped David; the Benjamites were skilled with projectile weaponry from slings to arrows. Just as these Benjamites, believers should be separated from the old allegiances and be with the true King (even in His reproach).

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:8-15...David’s Gadite Supporters in Ziklag**

12:8 Some Gadites defected to David. These Gadites were trained and skilled with defensive battling of shield and spear. Their faces were as brave as lions, and they were swift fighters.

| The prioritization/sequence of the eleven Gadites is explicit in Scripture<br>(1 Chronicles 12:9-13) |                  |                                     |   |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1.   | Ezer (the Chief) | “A Help”                            | A help to the servant of the Lord as my Father God abundantly elevates in His time. My God graciously supplies and elevates those covered by Him. |
| 2.   | Obadiah          | “Servant of the Lord”               |   |
| 3.   | Eliab            | “God is my Father”                  |   |
| 4.   | Mishmannah       | “Stoutness/Abundant”                |   |
| 5.   | Jeremiah         | “Exalted/Raised up by the Lord”     |   |
| 6.   | Attai            | “Timely”                            |   |
| 7.   | Eliel            | “My God”                            |   |
| 8.   | Johanan          | “God is gracious”                   |   |
| 9.   | Elzabad          | “God has given”                     |   |
| 10.  | Jeremiah         | “Exalted/Raised up by the Lord”     |   |
| 11.  | Machbanni        | “Covered with a mantle of the Lord” |   |

12:14 These eleven were military commanders who could conquer from one hundred to one thousand enemies.

- According to 1 Chronicles 12:8, who defected to David as he hid from Saul?
  - The Gadites located who were located east of the Jordan in Gilead
- According to 1 Chronicles 12:15, where were the Gadites victorious after crossing the flooded Jordan?
  - In the Valleys – Israel was known for winning on the hill/mountains, but not the valleys
  - The valleys were perfect for iron chariots, but during flood season there may have been rain

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:16-18...Men of Benjamin and Judah Join David**

12:16 When Israel divides into the northern and southern kingdom, Benjamin and Judah would be the two tribes of the southern kingdom.

12:17 David committed his strength to befriending his supporters, but he turned his enemies over to God instead of personally taking revenge. Believers should not defend themselves, but spend time committing themselves to those who are open.

12:18 The Spirit took control of Amasai, chief of the thirty who responded by committing loyalty saying, “We are yours! - Double Peace to you, David”

- According to 1 Chronicles 12:17, what was the judgment if new arrivals betrayed David?
  - David committed the judgment of the men to the Lord.
  - If the men came in friendship to help, then David welcomed them with his heart.

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:19-22...Men of Manasseh Join David at Ziklag**

12:19 Some men from Manasseh defected to David.

12:20 High ranking captains of Manasseh’s army (over thousands of soldiers) defected from Saul to David.

12:21 The Amalekite had raided Ziklag and kidnapped all of the families of David’s men (1 Samuel 30)

12:22 Every day, more men joined David to assist him. As the hosts of heaven are innumerable, the number in David’s army were many and growing. Day after day, David might have equated to his army as that “of an Army of God”.

- According to 1 Chronicles 12:19, when did some from Manasseh defect to David?
  - 12:19 Some from Manasseh defected to David, but they did not assist the Philistines against Saul because the Philistines had rejected David’s help in fighting Saul.
- According to 1 Chronicles 12:20, how many men from Manasseh?



- There were seven men from Manasseh who followed David back to Ziklag: 1.Adnah 2.Jozabad 3.Jediael 4.Michael 5.Jozabad 6.Elihu 7.Zillethai
- These men from Manasseh assisted David in defeating the Amalekites who had raided Ziklag in David's absence.

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:23-37...David's Support Grows at Hebron**

- David relocated from Ziklag to Hebron, and was made King over Judah (2 Samuel 2:1-4)

| Every tribe eventually accepted David's kingship<br>(1 Chronicles 12:23-37; 2 Samuel 5:3) |   |                                       |  |
|---|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Judah   | 6,800 Armed Troops                    | "bearing shields and spears"   |
| 2.  | Simeon  | 7,100 Brave Warriors                  | "ready for war"  |
| 3.  | Levi  | 8,300 Men<br>22 Commanders            | With Jehoiada and Zadok, a young brave warrior   |
| 4.  | Benjamin                                      | 3,000 Men                             |  |
| 5.  | Ephraim                                       | 20,800 Brave Warriors                 | Famous men in their ancestral houses   |
| 6.  | Manasseh                                      | 18,000 Men                            | "designated by name to come and make David king"   |
| 7.  | Issachar                                      | 200 Chiefs for<br>their entire tribe  | "who understood the times<br>and knew what Israel should do"   |
| 8.  | Zebulun                                       | 50,000 who could serve in<br>the army | "trained for battle with all kinds of weapons of war with<br><u>singleness of purpose</u> – to help David" |
| 9.  | Naphtali                                      | 37,000 Men<br>1,000 Commanders        | "with shield and <u>sword</u> "  |
| 10.   | Dan   | 28,600 Men                            | "trained for battle"   |
| 11.   | Asher   | 40,000 who could serve<br>in the army | "trained for battle"   |
| 12.   | East of the Jordan<br>(Reuben, Gad, Manasseh) | 120,000 Men                           | "equipped with all the military weapons of war"  |

12:24 The men from Judah are sequenced first with those east of Jordan mentioned last.

12:29 The three thousand Benjamites changed allegiances from the evil king (Saul) to God's anointed (David) just as three thousand changed allegiance at Pentecost (Acts 2:41).

12:32 While other tribes sent thousands of men, Issachar only sent two hundred; however, these 200 from Issachar represented all of the tribe of Issachar (everyone – the entire tribe). Issachar were sensitive to what God was doing in those times.

**Read 1 Chronicles 12:38-40...Characteristics & Activities of David's Supporters at Hebron**

12:38 The men who joined David at Hebron were skilled at battle (Eph 6:12; 1 Jn 5:4-5) and unified in Spirit (1 Cor 1:10; Eph 4:13; Col 3:14) to submit to David as king. In the same way, it is an effective witness for spiritual overcomers to be unified in purpose to submit to Jesus as King (1 Tim 6:15; Rev 17:14, 19:16)

12:39 There were three days of celebration with kinsman in a family environment of fellowshiping over meals.

12:40 Even the three tribes in northern Israel came to David at Hebron. Issachar is southwest of the Sea of Galilee; Zebulun is west of the Sea of Galilee; Naphtali is northwest of the Sea of Galilee.

- According to 1 Chronicles 12:38, what is symbolic about how the men came to Hebron to make Him their King?
  - "In battle order" – prepared to be overcomers
  - "With a whole heart" – 1st commandment – "Love God with all of your heart"
  - "Single mind" – unity of the spirit (Ephesians)
- According to 1 Chronicles 12:39, how long did they celebrate with David?
  - Three Days
- According to 1 Chronicles 12:40, what was there in Israel with David as King?
  - Joy

**Read 1 Chronicles 13:1-4...David Considers Relocating Ark of God to Jerusalem**

13:1 David relied on his leaders and consulted them instead of doubting and fearing them like Saul.

- Although David consulted the congregation, he did not consult with the Lord.

13:2 David was a leader with a belief in a unified Spirit in following the direction of the Lord. David would amass a group of 30,000 people to move the ark of God to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6:1).

13:3 God was not inquired upon in Saul's days while inquiring of the Lord was one of the defining characteristics of David.

13:4 David gained consensus among all of the people, so that in unity, the Ark of God would be moved to Jerusalem.

## Read 1 Chronicles 13:5-8...Bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem

### ○ Parallel Passage in 2 Samuel 6:1-11

- 13:5 Shihor is "the brook of Egypt" (Wady el-'Arish) separating Egypt from Palestine (Joshua 13:3; Jeremiah 2:18) while Hamath is a large city in Upper Syria.
- 13:6 The ark had been kept at Baale-judah ("lords of Judah" also called Kirjath-jearim) which was a Gibeonite town on the border of Benjamin. It had been kept at Kiriath-jearim 50-70 years since the Philistines released it after taking it from Eli's sons (1 Sam 7:1, 2).
- 13:7 David attempts to retrieve ark of God in his way instead of God's (Num 4:15, 7:9, Deut. 10:8); this was the same way that the worldly Philistines had moved it when they had stolen the ark of the covenant from God's people (1 Sam 6:7-8).
- Believers must approach God's holiness on His terms and not our own (which often mirrors the world around us).
  - It is not enough to desire the presence of the Lord; His presence must be humbly and obediently received His way.
  - They brought in "big wheels" (synonymous with famous men) to carry the ark
  - Uzzah ("strong") and Ahio ("friendly brother") seemed the perfect personalities for the procession.
- 13:8 David's people celebrated with singing and five types of musical instruments: 1.lyres 2.harps 3.tambourines 4.cymbals 5.trumpets Fir wood instruments is also listed elsewhere (2 Samuel 6:5).
- **According to 13:5, from what distance did Israel come?**
    - Egypt to Syria
    - Shihor is "the brook of Egypt" (Wady el-'Arish) separating Egypt from Palestine (Joshua 13:3; Jeremiah 2:18) while Hamath is a large city in Upper Syria.
  - **According to 13:6, where had the Ark of God been located?**
    - Baalah, that is, to Kiriath-jearim
    - Neither Baalah ("possessor/mistress/idol") nor Kiriath-jearim ("city of thickets") carry positive connotations.
    - Eusebius documented that Kiriath-jearim was 9.3 miles from Jerusalem.
    - The ark had been located at the house of Abinadab ("my father is willing") for approximately seventy years (1 Sam 7:1,2) before being guided away on a new cart by Abinadab's sons (2 Sam 6:3-4), Uzzah("goat") and Ahio ("brotherly").
    - The movement of the ark by cart shows that David was no better than the ungodly Philistines when they returned the ark by cart (1 Sam 6:7-12).
    - The ark is retrieved in man's way (with cart) instead of God's (Num 4:15, 7:9, Deut 10:8).
    - Believers must approach God's holiness on His terms and not our own.
      - The ark represents the tangible presence of God; symbolically, the ark represents Jesus
      - After 70 years at Abinadab's house, Uzzah had grown up in a household with the ark in it, and he died with his hand on the ark (similar to the way that Joab died with his hand on the altar); sometimes, people have become so familiar with "the objects of God's holiness" that they die without understanding His holiness
      - The ark resided at the house of Abinadab for 2 decades prior to the victory at Mizpah which was before Saul became King (1 Samuel 7:1-2)
      - Saul was King for 40 years before his successor (King David) moved the ark from Abinadab's house (Acts 13:21)
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 13:8, what was all of Israel doing while the Ark was being moved?**
    - All of Israel (as well as the king) were pouring all of their effort into worshipping the Lord, but obedience is preferable to the Lord.
    - The Israelites were making music in six ways: 1.songs 2.lyres 3.harps 4.tambourines 5.cymbals 6.trumpets.
    - "True" worship is only defined once in Scripture (Romans 12:1) as a living sacrifice

## Read 1 Chronicles 13:9-14...Bringing the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem

### • Parallel Passage in 2 Samuel 6:6-11

- 13:9 At the threshing floor of Nacon ("with certainty") Uzzah ("goat" like the sin offering) steadies the ark because the oxen stumbled. Scripture symbolizes God's workers/servants as Ox, and though His servants stumble, His holiness is always secure through His power and not any man's.
- "Threshing floors" represent the places/times when the wheat is separated from the chaff.
  - Uzzah's plan hits a "bump in the road"
  - Uzzah tried to give God a helping hand.
- 13:10 Uzza did not understand the holiness or the power of God. Uzza believed himself to be the guardian of the things of God instead of relying on God's will.
- 13:11 David becomes angry at God for a death that he probably felt was unfair, and more importantly was personally responsible due to poor preparation. David wisely names the location accurately instead of from his personal view - "Outburst against Uzzah."

- 13:12 David understands the holiness of God and his lack of worthiness causing the wise fear of the Lord. The answer to David's question on how the presence of the Lord can be safely facilitated is through obedience to God's way contrasted to what is right to man.
- 13:13-14 The ark (God's holiness) was mishandled by the Israelites, so it temporarily resided with the Gentile household of Obed-edom ("servant of Edom") which resulted in great blessings for the Gentiles. This is similar to the overall gospel message where Israel failed to follow the Lord and the Gentile church benefited with God's blessing; but the gospel (the ark of the covenant/the presence of the Lord) will eventually be received by the Jewish people.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 13:9, what happened to Uzzah?**
    - Uzzah ("goat" like the sin offering) steadies the ark because the oxen stumbled. Scripture symbolizes God's workers/servants as Ox, and though His servants stumble, His holiness is always secure through His power and not any man's.
      - The ark was being moved from his Father's (Abinadab) home.
      - Uzzah would have grown up around the ark
    - Uzzah's death at Chidon's ("dart") Threshing Floor. Chidon is called Nachon ("sure/with certainty") in 2 Samuel 6:6. The sin began with disobedience (Num 7:9), and one man paid the penalty.
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 13:9, where did Uzzah touch the ark to stabilize it?**
    - At the threshing floor of Nacon ("with certainty") Uzzah ("goat" like the sin offering) steadies the ark because the ark stumbles.
    - Scripture symbolizes God's workers/servants as Ox, and though His servants stumble, His holiness is always secure through His power and not any man's.
    - At the threshing floor – in troubled times and even the tribulation – God will protect His own and does not need the assistance of man
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 13:11, what was David's response to God in light of the judgment on Uzzah?**
    - David was angry with God, but he also feared God that day
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 13:13, what is the spiritual application of Obed-edom?**
    - The ark (God's holiness) was mishandled by the Israelites, so it temporarily resided with the Gentile household of Obed-edom ("servant of Edom") which resulted in great blessings for the Gentiles.
    - 13:14 God blessed where the ark was left at the house of Obed-edom (a Gittite - a Philistine of Gath), but he may have simply been one of God's people (a Jew) living in that area as he was also a Levite (1 Chronicles 15:25), singer (1 Chronicles 15:16-21), and doorkeeper (1 Chronicles 15:24). As this Korahite doorkeeper to whose house fell the management of the storehouse (1 Chronicles 26:4-8, 15) and a "minister before the ark" (1 Chronicles 16:5, 38) possibly of the guild of Jeduthun (2 Chronicles 25:24).
      - Obed-edom is an illustration of the service rendered to Hebrew religion by foreigners, reminding one of the Simon of Cyrene who bore the cross of Jesus (Matthew 27:32, etc.).
      - The Ark of the Covenant symbolizes the presence of the Lord, and as He blesses the Gentile Obed-edom until Israel truly understands how to bring Him back to them
      - Obed (Servant of) Edom (Red) → possibly "Servant of the Blood"

25 1 Chronicles 14, 15, 16

#### **Read 1 Chronicles 14:1-2...Hiram Sends Skills/Materials to Build Palace**

- **Parallel Passage – 2 Samuel 5:11-12**

- 14:1 While David developed Jerusalem, King Hiram ("exalted birth/high born") sends craftsmen to build a house for David. Hiram was an ally to David and Solomon in their building. Tyre may have been one of the earliest allies to recognize David as King; Tyre depended on merchants and inland trade routes for their wares from the sea faring vessels.
- Tyre ("a rock") was a Phoenician center of commerce with artisans and trade routes for supplies and riches (1 Kings 9:26; 2 Chron 8:17).
- 14:2 David came to the realization that God has established him as king – not for his own pleasure, but for the sake of Israel.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 14:2, when did David know that the Lord had established him King over Israel?**
    - When Tyre of Sidon sent envoys of skill/materials to build palace
    - It was the encouragement of others, when King of Tyre sent envoys with royal wood and skilled people, that David knew God had established him.
    - 14:1 Hiram (meaning "High Born") sent materials and labor. From a "spiritual perspective", the builders worked with stone (spiritual aspects) as well as wood (material aspects).
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 14:2, why would David's kingdom be exalted?**
    - David's leadership was not granted for his own sake, but for the sake of others. Believing leaders must not be self-centered in their authority, but be selfless in their leadership.

**Read 1 Chronicles 14:3-7...David Takes More Wives – Has More Children**

▪ **Parallel Passage – 2 Samuel 5:13-14**

14:3 Six children born (possibly only listing the firstborn of each of David’s six wives) to David in Hebron (2 Samuel 3:2-5) followed by thirteen sons born in Jerusalem; David had moved to Hebron with only two wives (2 Sam 2:2) but the wives grew to six in Hebron (Dt 17:17).

| <b>David took additional wives in Jerusalem which resulted in thirteen more children<br/>(1 Chronicles 14:3-7)</b> |           |                                   |
|--|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| 1.   | Shammua   | “God his deliverance”             |
| 2.   | Shobab    | “Turned Back/Spark/Apostate”      |
| 3.   | Nathan    | “Given/Rewarded”                  |
| 4.   | Solomon   | “Peaceful/One who Recompenses”    |
| 5.   | Ibhar     | “God has chosen”                  |
| 6.   | Elishua   | “God is my salvation”             |
| 7.   | Elpelet   | “God his deliverance”             |
| 8.   | Nogah     | “Splendor/Brightness/Clearness”   |
| 9.   | Nepheg    | “Sprout/Shoot”                    |
| 10.  | Japhia    | “Enlightening/Appearing/Splendid” |
| 11.  | Elishama  | “Whom God has heard”              |
| 12.  | Beeliada  | “The Lord knows”                  |
| 13.  | Eliphelet | “God his deliverance”             |

God has delivered by turning back the enemy to reward peace to whom God has chosen for His salvation and deliverance clearly bringing forth enlightening of the one God has heard and knows and has delivered.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 14:3-7, how many more children are listed from David’s wives in Jerusalem?**
  - **David took more wives in Jerusalem, which resulted in thirteen more children**

**Read 1 Chronicles 14:8-12...Philistines Attack David in the Valley of Rephaim**

▪ **Parallel Passage – 2 Samuel 5:17-21**

14:8 It seems that the worldly Philistines were accepting of David’s limited kingship over Judah, but total kingship over all of Israel brought attacks. Satan may also be willing to tolerate modicum obedience, but total commitment often brings attack from the world.

▪ David had spent much time within the Philistine territory while fleeing from Saul and knew them well.

14:9 The valley of Rephaim (southwest of Jerusalem) can also be called the “valley of the giants.” One can be defeated or victorious over the low points (valleys) of life where worldly attacks seem monumental.

▪ The Philistines raided in the valley (daily living or the low points of a life) of Rephaim (the giants).

14:10 David continues to inquire of the Lord about battles (1 Samuel 2:28; 22:20; 23:2-4; 30:7; 2 Samuel 2:1). Abiathar and Zadok were priests with David (1 Samuel 23:6; 30:7). David inquired of the Lord directly as to whether he should pursue this battle and be victorious; children mature in independence of parents while believers grow in the dependence on God.

14:11 David obeyed the Lord’s guidance as he went to Baal-perazim (meaning “Lord of break-through”). The Lord was David’s bursting flood while Egypt depended on the Nile (Ez 29:10) and the Assyrians depended on the Tigris/Euphrates (Zech 10:11).

▪ David defeats the Philistines at Baal-perazim (“the Lord breaks/bursts through”), and refers to himself as a bursting flood. Just as God used the flood in Noah’s day (Gen 6:17) as well as references to the flooding Nile of Egypt (Isaiah 23:10; Jer 46:8; Amos 8:8) and the flooding Euphrates of Assyria (Isaiah 8:7), God uses David as His flood.

14:12 Just as the sons of Eli (Phinehas/Hophni) had taken the Ark into the battle at Ebenezer (1 Samuel 4:3-4), the Philistines carried their false gods into battle as well. When encountering the power of the one true God, the world often abandons their idols. In victory, David’s men would need to be wary of these idols as plunder, so they later burned the idols (1 Chronicles 14:12) which adhered to the Law (Deut. 7:5)

- **According to 1 Chronicles 14:8-9, what did the Philistines do when they heard that David was King over all Israel?**
  - **They attacked - it seems that the worldly Philistines were accepting of David’s limited kingship over Judah, but total kingship over all of Israel brought attacks.**
  - **Satan may also be willing to tolerate modicum obedience, but total commitment often brings attack from the world.**
- **According to 2 Chronicles 14:9, where was the Philistine army located?**
  - **The valley of Rephaim (southwest of Jerusalem) can also be called the “valley of the giants.”**
  - **All of the Tribes except Issachar had lost in the valley – how had they won? (Judges 4:7 & 5:21)**
  - **One can be defeated or victorious over the low points (valleys) of life where worldly attacks seem monumental.**

- According to 1 Chronicles 14:10 & 14, what did David do before he attacked the Philistines both times?
  - Inquired of the Lord
- According to 1 Chronicles 14:11-12, how did David defeat the Philistines in the Valley?
  - Possibly thunderstorms – 1 Chronicles 14:11-12
- According to 1 Chronicles 14:11, how does it seem that David won this battle in the valley?
  - God burst out like a flood
- According to 1 Chronicles 14:12, the Philistines abandoned their idols like Sisera had abandoned his chariot (Judges 4:15)– what happened?
  - The flood made the heavy iron chariots and idols difficult to carry (much less the Philistines carrying their iron spears as lightning rods)
  - When encountering the power of the one true God, the world often abandons their idols. In victory, David’s men would need to be wary of these idols as plunder.

#### Read 1 Chronicles 14:13-17... Angelic Marching at the Tops of Trees against Philistines

- **Parallel Passage – 2 Samuel 5:22-25**
- 14:13 The Philistines (world) continue to attack in the valley (daily living or the low points of a life). The enemies of God (the worldly Philistines) would now regroup to attack again in the same “valley of the giants.”
- 14:14 Having defeated the Philistines once, David still inquires of God (had he attacked directly, David might have lost). God gave David a strategy to defeat the Philistines (2 Sam 5:23-24). David does not presume to attack although God had given prior direction in the exact same circumstances, but instead he inquires of the Lord.
- The walk with the Lord is relational, and God wants communion and obedience in His way and time.
  - The ambush from behind is reminiscent of the directions that God had given Joshua against Ai (Joshua 8:2)
- 14:15 The sound of God’s armies would be heard marching and making the way ready (2 Kings 6:17, 7:6); this spiritual battle would be evidenced in the physical.
- The word Balsam is used 7 times in Scripture, and the oils from balsam were used as balm for anointing and perfume.
- 14:16 In telling David to circle around behind the Philistines, they cut off the way of escape for these attacking worldly men.
- Gezer is on the coastal plains, so the point is that David chased the Philistines out of the hill country to the Mediterranean.
  - So often believers struggle with the world’s “raiding parties” time and again instead of cutting these dangerous assaults at the source (e.g. possibly eliminating media/TV/computer access or getting rid of a contact/friend that might draw you away from the Lord).
- 14:17 The Lord gave the nations the fear of David.
- According to 1 Chronicles 14:13, where did the Philistine army raid the second time?
    - At the same place - the valley of Rephaim (southwest of Jerusalem) can also be called the “valley of the giants.”
    - One can be defeated or victorious over the low points (valleys) of life where worldly attacks seem monumental.
    - The Philistines possibly camped at the exact same position where they lost in order to “flip-the-script” on Israel and surprise them in some different way than the first time
      - This might be the reason that God warned against a frontal attack
      - In telling David to circle around behind the Philistines, they cut off the way of escape for these attacking worldly men.
        - So often believers struggle with the world’s “raiding parties” time and again instead of cutting these dangerous assaults at the source (e.g. possibly eliminating media/TV/computer access or getting rid of a contact/friend that might draw you away from the Lord).
  - According to 1 Chronicles 14:14, what does David do when he doesn’t know what to do?
    - David does not presume to attack although God had given prior direction in the exact same circumstances, but instead he inquires of the Lord.
    - The walk with the Lord is relational, and He wants communion and obedience in His way and time.
  - According to 1 Chronicles 14:15, what was David told to wait for?
    - The sound of God’s armies would be heard marching and making the way ready (2 Kings 6:17);
    - This spiritual battle would be evidenced in the physical.
    - The word Balsam is used 7 times in Scripture, and the oils from balsam were used as balm for anointing and perfume.
    - Mature Balsam trees range from 40’-60’ tall

**Read 1 Chronicles 15:1-10... David Plans to Move the Ark a Second Time**

• **Parallel Passage - 2 Samuel 6:12-23**

- 15:1 David established Jerusalem with houses as well as a tent for the ark of God. (Ex 33:7-11), Before he had a desire to build a Temple for the Lord, David desired to assemble a tent for the ark.
- 15:2 David learned his lesson in reviewing God’s law that the ark should be carried by Levites. Israel rightfully carried the ark this time according to God’s instructions (Num 4:15, 7:9, Deut. 10:8; 1 Chronicles 15:12-15). David (civil authority) admonishes according to God’s Word. God has selected how He wants to be worshipped.
- 15:3 Everyone in Israel was gathered to the festive event of moving the ark of God to the tent that David had set up. David first brought the general population together for the relocation of the ark.
- 15:4 Aarons direct descendants are listed as priority before the three priestly lineages of Levi – Gershon, Kohath and Merari (Gen 46:11; Num 3:17-22)
- Three of the six categories of Levites were sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath, Merari (Gen 46:11; Numbers 3:17; 1 Chron 6:1). These three were given the original duties of transporting the Tabernacle (Numbers 4). The final three categories of Levites are sons and a grandson of Kohath.
- 15:5 Kohath was the second born, but entrusted with carrying the most holy objects of the House of God (Numbers 3:27-32). The Kohathites were represented by Uriel and 120 relatives.
- 15:6 Merari was the third born son of Levi whose descendants were tasked to manage the framework and courts of the Temple (Numbers 3:33-37). The Merarites were represented by Asaiah and 220 relatives
- 15:7 Gershon was the firstborn of Levi whose descendants were tasked to manage the doorframes and curtains of the Temple (Numbers 3:21-26). The Gershomites were represented by Joel and 130 relatives.
- 15:8 The Elizaphanites were represented by Shemaiah and 200 relatives. Elizaphan was the second son (of three sons – Ex 6:22) of Uzziel and grandson of Kohath (Num 3:30). He removed the burned corpses of their cousin Aaron’s sons, Nadab and Abihu (Lev 10:4).
- 15:9 The Hebronites were represented by Eliel and 80 relatives. The Hebronites came from the third of four sons of Kohath (Ex 6:18; Num 3:27, 26:58).
- 15:10 The Uzzielites were represented by Amminadab and 112 relatives. The Uzzielites came from the fourth son of Kohath (Ex 6:18; Num 3:27).

| <b>The Heads of the Levite Families and Their Relatives<br/>(1 Chronicles 15:5-10)</b> |               |           |                              |  |
|--|---------------|-----------|------------------------------|--|
| 1.   | Kohathites    | Uriel     | “Flame/Light of God”         | The light of God is brought forth through His commandments for those who hear and obey the one true God as submissive people |
| 2.   | Merarites     | Asaiah    | “God has made/brought forth” |  |
| 3.   | Gershomites   | Joel      | “Yahweh is God who commands” |  |
| 4.   | Elizaphanites | Shemaiah  | “Who hears/obeys the Lord”   |  |
| 5.   | Hebronites    | Eliel     | “My God is God”              |  |
| 6.   | Uzzielites    | Amminadab | “My willing people”          |  |

- **According to 1 Chronicles 15:2, what does David say was the issue during his first attempt to move the ark of God?**
  - **The Lord had directed the Levites to move the ark and serve Him forever.**
  - **The ark had been kept at Baale-judah (“lords of Judah” also called Kirjath-jearim) which was a Gibeonite town on the border of Benjamin.**
  - **It had been kept there approximately seventy years since the Philistines released it after taking it from Eli’s sons (1 Sam 7:1, 2).**
  - **In David’s first attempt to move the ark, the Ark of God been transported on cart in the same fashion as the Philistines.**
    - **The Philistines had put it on a cart**
    - **Israel moved the ark of God in the same way that the worldly Philistines had moved it when they had stolen the Ark of the Covenant from God’s people (1 Sam 6:7-8).**
  - **David attempted to retrieve ark of God in his way instead of God’s (Num 4:15, 7:9, Deut 10:8);**
    - **Although David inquired of the Lord when assaulted by enemies, but David did not inquire of the Lord**
    - **This sin began with a poor arrangement (Num 7:9), so one man paid the penalty with his life.**
    - **Believers must approach God’s holiness on His terms and not our own (which often mirrors the world around us).**
    - **It is not enough to desire the presence of the Lord; His presence must be humbly and obediently received His way.**
  - **30,000 Israelites had died when the Philistines stole the Ark of the Covenant.**
    - **To their shame, Israel lost 30,000 men when the ark was captured and they were defeated by the Philistines (1 Sam 4:10).**

- This is the same number of “choice men” w/ David attempting to move the Ark
- Joshua had established an army of 30,000 men to fight Ai (Joshua 8:3)
- 30,000 warriors from Judah accompanied Saul in his first battle to save Jabesh-Gilead (1 Sam 11:8).
- Solomon would draft 30,000 construction workers for the building of the Temple (1 Kings 5:13).

**Read 1 Chronicles 15:11-24... David Successfully Brings Ark to Jerusalem**

• **Parallel Passage - 2 Samuel 6:12-23**

15:11 David called the High Priest and second Priest together with the six heads of the Levites.

- Zadok would be the high priest under Solomon. In the future millennium of Jesus’ reign on earth, the line of Zadok will minister as Levitical Priests in the millennial Temple (Ezekiel 40:46; 43:19; 44:15; 48:11).
- Abiathar is mentioned as the son of Ahimelech (1 Samuel 22:20, 23:6, 30:7). Abiathar would in up being exiled from Jerusalem because he supported Solomon’s brother Adonijah as king (1 Kings 1:7)

| <b>Thirteen musicians were second in rank to lead the procession of the Ark.<br/>(1 Chronicles 15:18)</b> |           |                                   |   |
|---|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Zadok     | “Just/Righteous”                  | Righteous<br>and excellent Father of the remnant<br>who is the Light<br>and the salvation<br>and who is willing<br>for those who hear/obey the Lord.<br>My God is the God<br>and His people are generous. |
| 2.  | Abiathar  | “Excellent Father of the remnant” |   |
| 3.  | Uriel     | “God is my Light”                 |   |
| 4.  | Asaiah    | “God is Salvation”                |   |
| 5.  | Joel      | “God will be Willing”             |   |
| 6.  | Shemaiah  | “That hears/obeys the Lord”       |   |
| 7.  | Eliel     | “My God is God”                   |   |
| 8.  | Amminadab | “My people are generous”          |   |

15:12, 14 Consecration involves the process of sanctification in setting one’s self apart from evil as holy unto the Lord’s service (Lev 20:7; 2 Chron 29:31)

15:13 Just as David was used in “bursting out” against the Philistines (1 Chronicles 14:11-12), God’s anger had burst out against Uzzah because they did not inquire about His will to carry the ark.

15:15 The Levites carried the ark in obedience to Moses directions (Ex 25:12-15; Num 4:6, 15)

15:17 The three musicians (Heman, Asaph, Ethan) would continue to minister in front of the Tabernacle - the tent of meeting (1 Chron 6:31-46)

| <b>Thirteen musicians were second in rank to lead the procession of the Ark.<br/>(1 Chronicles 15:18)</b> |               |  |  |
|---|---------------|--|--|
| 1.  | Zechariah     | “God has remembered”                   | God has remembered<br>and strengthened,<br>from the height of the heavens<br>where He lives,<br>the poor and afflicted<br>whose Father is God<br>and who are built up by God<br>for the His work.<br>It is God’s gift<br>to set him apart<br>as a possession of God<br>who was once a servant of blood<br>but is now saved by God. |
| 2.  | Jaaziel/Aziel | “Strengthened/comforted by God”        |  |
| 3.  | Shemiramoth   | “Most high name/height of the heavens” |  |
| 4.  | Jehiel        | “God Lives”                            |  |
| 5.  | Unni          | “Poor/Afflicted”                       |  |
| 6.  | Eliab         | “God is my Father”                     |  |
| 7.  | Benaiah       | “Built up by God”                      |  |
| 8.  | Maaseiah      | “The Work of the Lord”                 |  |
| 9.  | Mattithiah    | “Gift of God”                          |  |
| 10.   | Eliphelehu    | “May God distinguish him”              |  |
| 11.   | Mikneiah      | “Possession of God”                    |  |
| 12.   | Obed-edom     | “Servant of Edom (red)”                |  |
| 13.   | Jeiel         | “Snatched away by God”                 |  |

15:19 Three singers with bronze cymbals

15:20 Eight harpists who played at an Alamo (high pitch) relative to the lyres.

15:21 Six leading music with lyres on the “Sheminith” (which means “the eighth” and has been likened to the modern musical term “octave”).

15:22 The Levite, Chenaniah (“Preparation/Established by God”), was the leader of music

15:23 Since the two gatekeepers, Obed-edom and Jeiel, were to be musicians, Berechiah and Elkanah were to be gatekeepers.

**Read 1 Chronicles 15:25-29... David Rejoices and Worships the Lord**

15:26 God supported the workers who supported the ministry.

15:27 David’s robe of fine linen (symbolic of purity); the priestly garments which would relate to the “king-priest” Melchizedek (Gen 14:18)

15:28 Beyond the King and the Priests, the entire nation worshipped the Lord and were blessed.

15:29 Michal despised David’s worship in her heart; when committing to wholly serve the Lord, it is frequently those closest (even family) who are the most critical.

**Read 1 Chronicles 16:1-3... David’s Festive Sacrifice**

16:1-2 Burnt and Fellowship offerings were given showing their total dedication (burnt) and communion (fellowship) with God. This was not a time of sin and repentance, but instead of obedience and blessing.  
 16:3 David gave to each man and woman three things: bread, a date cake, and a raisin cake

**Read 1 Chronicles 16:4-7... David Appoints Ministers to the Ark**

16:4 The Levites celebrated the Lord via gratitude and praise.  
 16:5 This is a different list of worshippers (1 Chronicles 15:18) with Asaph (“who gathers together; convener”) being chief and Zechariah (“God has remembered”) being second.

| Music ministers in front of the tent of the ark in Jerusalem<br>(1 Chronicles 16:5-6) |             |  |
|---|-------------|--|
| 1.  | Jeiel       | “Snatched away by God”                 |
| 2.  | Shemiramoth | “Most high name/height of the heavens” |
| 3.  | Jehiel      | “God Lives”                            |
| 4.  | Mattithiah  | “Gift of God”                          |
| 5.  | Eliab       | “God is my Father”                     |
| 6.  | Benaiah     | “Built up by God”                      |
| 7.  | Obed-edom   | “Servant of Edom (red)”                |
| 8.  | Jeiel       | “Snatched away by God”                 |
| 9.  | Asaph       | “who gathers together; convener”       |
| 10.   | Benaiah     | “Built up by God”                      |
| 11.   | Jahaziel    | “Seen by God”                          |

16:7 For the first time, Asaph’s family sings praises (Asaph authored Psalms 1, 73-83)

- **According to 1 Chronicles 16:5, was Obed-Edom ministering in music before the ark?**
  - **Yes - When the ark (God’s holiness) was mishandled by the Israelites, it temporarily resided with the Gentile household of Obed-edom (“servant of Edom”) which resulted in great blessings for the Gentiles (1 Chronicles 13:13-14).**

**Read 1 Chronicles 16:8-36... David Commands a Song of Thanksgiving**

**16:8-22 Repeated in Psalms 105:1-15**

16:11 *“Search for the LORD and for His strength; seek His face always.”*

16:13 God’s people are His chosen ones; He has selected His people (2 Thes 2:13).

16:15-16 **The Lord gave His Word that the land of Canaan belonged to Israel. The covenant that God:**

- **Made to Abraham**
- **Swore to Isaac**
- **Confirmed to Jacob as a decree**
- **Confirmed to Israel as an everlasting covenant**

16:17-18 God made the covenant with Abraham, cemented the covenant with Isaac, confirmed the covenant with Jacob that Israel would be given the Promised Land forever.

16:19-22 God continues to watch over His few true believers in the pilgrimage through this world. God always protected His anointed although none of the prophets who wrote books of the Old Testament had lived as yet.

16:23 David understood that the focus was the Lord’s salvation versus man’s efforts.

16:25-26 All false idols are manmade while the Lord is the Creator of all nature as science so clearly proves.

16:31 King David understands that the true king is the Lord Jesus Christ (Mt 27:11; Acts 17:7; Rev 1:5)

**16:34 “Give thanks to the LORD, for He is good; His faithful love endures forever.”**

**16:35 God is the only source of true salvation.**

16:36 May God be praised throughout eternity, and all of God’s people said, “Amen.” So be it.

- Unlike the earlier account (1 Samuel 6:19-23), Michal is not mentioned worrying David about his praise; instead, this account focuses on the ways in which David establishes ongoing support for the ark.

**Read 1 Chronicles 16:37-43... David Appoints Ministers to the Ark**

16:39 Although the central place of worship had been Shiloh (Joshua 18:1; 1 Samuel 1:3, 4:4), the Philistines had conquered Israel and taken the Ark of the covenant (1 Sam 4). Upon the return of the Ark, it was consigned to Abinadab’s home at Kiriath-jearim (1 Sam 7:1) in Gibeon (Joshua 9:17). The Tent of the Tabernacle that Moses had constructed in the



wilderness had been moved to join the ark of the covenant in Gibeon (1 Chron 21:29). When the ark was relocated to Jerusalem, David allowed the Tabernacle's altar to remain in Gibeon until he was judged by the angel of the Lord for wickedly taking a census (1 Chron 1:29). The ark of the covenant was placed in a tent that David had prepared for it (2 Sam 6:17).

16:40 The priests were to keep everything written in the law while offering burnt sacrifices in the morning and night.

16:41 The priests were chosen by name as are all of God's servants.

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 17:1-4... David Decides to Build a House for God**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 7:1-5**
- **1 Chronicles 17 utilizes the lesson of Chapter 16. Whether transporting an ark or constructing a Temple, God's work must be performed in God's way and in God's timing.**

17:1 David compared his standard of living to the state of the religious modes. This begins with a believer balancing his own comforts with the needs of the worldwide church (e.g. the persecuted, the third world Christians, poor without Bibles, etc.).

17:2 Nathan ("given/rewarded") at first encouraged David to follow his honorable intentions to construct the Temple; however, just because a Believer is walking with God does not mean that the Believer can impose his will over the Lord's. Nathan ("given/rewarded") at first encouraged David to follow his honorable intentions to construct the Temple.

17:3 Nathan is corrected by God to halt the plans of David to construct the Temple; it is important for God's people to seek His will instead of following worldly reason.

17:4 God's label for David is "His servant." Instead of stating what the "prophet says", God emphasizes what He Himself says.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:1, what caused David to question the accommodations for the Ark of the Covenant?**
  - David compared his standard of living to the state of the religious modes.
  - This begins with a believer balancing his own comforts with the needs of the worldwide church (e.g. the persecuted, the third world Christians, poor without Bibles, etc.).
- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:2, what was Nathan's initial response to David building the Temple?**
  - Nathan ("given/rewarded") at first encouraged David to follow his honorable intentions to construct the Temple.
  - While it is always an encouragement, do not confuse the endorsement or support of fellow believers with God's guidance.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:3, to whom did the word of the Lord come to?**
  - Nathan (not David); Nathan is corrected by God to halt the plans of David to construct the Temple;
  - It is important for God's people to seek His will instead of following worldly reason.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:4, how did the Lord refer to David?**
  - God's label for David is "His servant." Instead of stating what the "prophet says", God emphasizes what He Himself says.

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 17:5-9... God Tells David (via Nathan) Not to Construct a Temple for Him**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 7**

17:3-14 Nathan is corrected by God to halt the plans of David to construct the Temple

17:5 God only references as far back as the recent history of bringing Israel up. God highlights that He has moved with His people.

17:6 God never demanded an "elaborate cathedral;" He demanded obedience.

17:7 David has nothing to give God because all things originate from God. Not only was David a shepherd in his youth, but he followed the sheep instead of guiding them; but now God has made David ruler of a nation.

17:8 God again emphasizes His mobile presence in that He has moved about with David – the Lord is not limited to a "sacred location." Just as the Lord was making His name known in Israel, He had also chosen to make David's name known as well.

17:9 The Lord will give His people stability as He plants them as a fruitful vineyard away from afflictions. David has nothing to give God because all things originate from God.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:6, what question does the Lord ask Nathan?**
  - God never demanded an "elaborate cathedral;" He demanded obedience
  - God tells His children not to worry about what they will eat or wear...but he doesn't mention a house as a necessity (Mt 6:25)

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 17:10-15... God Promises to bless the Family and Lineage of David (Davidic Covenant)**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 7**

- 17:10 Although God does not allow David to build the Temple (2 Sam 7:3-4), God will build a “house” (a dynasty) through David.
- 17:11 Jesus would be the eternal King on the Throne of David (Is 9:6-7; Mt 1:1, 21:9; Acts 2:29-30; Rev 22:16). God continues to use the personal pronoun of “I” and all that He would do (2 Samuel 7:12-15)
- The Kingdom of God is a reference to the fulfillment of the Davidic Covenant (in a similar way to the crucifixion fulfilling the Mosaic Covenant).
  - Other Davidic Covenant Scriptures include (1 Chronicles 17:11-15; Psalms 89)
  - Before Jesus’ Ascension, the disciples ask Jesus if He is going to restore the Kingdom (Acts 1:6); although Jesus tells them “it is not for you to know “when”, but I will tell you “how” – authority is being restored by giving you “power” through the Holy Spirit.
    - Greek word for Kingdom is “basileia” (the rule; authority) dunamis (“power”)
- 17:12 The Temple that Solomon would construct would reflect God’s name – but God would not be constrained to this physical place. On the other hand, God would extend Solomon’s physical kingdom into an eternal kingdom (the Kingdom of God) with the descendant of David (Jesus) on the throne as King forever.
- 17:13 God’s intention is to be a Heavenly Father to David’s physical son, Solomon. This father/son relationship is characterized through discipline. God would use those around Solomon to discipline him as well.
- 17:14 The Davidic Covenant was an unconditional commitment that God would build an eternal house (Lk 1:32-33; Isaiah 9:6-7; Rev Ch 4-19)
- 17:15 Nathan obediently retracted his earlier counsel and faithfully conveyed the word of the Lord.

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 17:16-27... David’s Humble Response to the Lord’s Covenant with Him**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 7:18-29**
- 17:16 David is humbly awestruck that God has blessed him so greatly. David questions God in a wondrous way; so often mankind questions God accusingly, but believers should worship the Lord through our lack of knowledge – every day that the sun rises is a blessing of mercy and grace.
- The sovereign Lord is infinitely more worthy than any man; it is a wonder that the Lord notices mankind much less cares for him (Job 7:17, 15:15; Ps 8:4, 144:3; Heb 2:6; 1 Chron 29:13)
- 17:17 It is easy for God to understand and orchestrate creation and time (the future). David contrasts the frailty of men with the extensive ability of God to give good things. The lasting kingdom is a revelation to David (Saul’s kingdom had not even survived himself), and David is grateful for the prophecy. The northern kingdom would have multiple families usurping power, but the southern kingdom would only follow David’s lineage down to the advent of Jesus.
- 17:18 David was speechless because God already knew David with such great depth. David admits that even his words are not insightful to God as He knows each person better than they know themselves.
- 17:19 David articulates exactly that he is “the servant” to - the Word and Will of God. A believer’s obedience to these two articles (God’s Word and God’s Will) is a witness of one’s love for Him.
- 17:20 There is only one God. David exclaims that the Lord is uniquely great because He elevates the broken and lowly. The Lord did this in David’s life as He did with all of the nation of Israel. This is symbolic of what the Lord has done for all believers who come from sinful, fallen states to be elevated into the family of God.
- 17:21 God has selected His people throughout time; to work in wonderful ways and give them testimonies to His great name; to free His people from the slavery of bondage to sin. The Lord chose Israel above all other nations to reveal Himself and perform miraculous works of His greatness; this is true for the life of every believer.
- 17:22 Israel continues to be precious in the Lord’s sight just as Israel is uniquely detested among the nations of the world. It is the only nation to disappear as a county for millennia before being resurrected – much less on their original site (May 14, 1948).
- 17:23-24 David put emphasis on the fact that he is the Lord’s servant, and he encourages the Lord to fulfill His promise as a testimony to the fact that the Lord’s name should be praised.
- 17:25 Brave David summons courage to speak with the King of Kings. This prayer has been one of awestruck praise, but even coming before the Lord in praise takes courage when one truly understands the holy sovereignty of the Lord.
- 17:26 David emphasizes the truths that the Lord is God, His vow is true, and David is God’s servant.
- 17:27 Beyond David – the self-proclaimed servant of God – David claims the Lord’s commitment to bless his entire house/lineage, so that they would walk with Him.
- **According to 1 Chronicles 17:16, what is David’s attitude that God would establish him?**
    - David is humbly awestruck that God has blessed him so greatly.
    - David questions God in a wondrous way
    - So often mankind questions God accusingly, but believers should worship the Lord through our lack of knowledge – every day that the sun rises is a blessing of mercy and grace.
    - Believers should have prayer times like this instead of always “why me?”
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 17:17, does David view God’s blessing as a little thing or a great thing for God to do?**

- In verse 19, David discusses how little/easy it was for such a great God to do this.
- David contrasts the frailty of men with the extensive ability of God to give good things.
- The lasting kingdom is a revelation to David (Saul's kingdom had not even survived himself), and David is grateful for the prophecy.
- The northern kingdom would have multiple families usurping power, but the southern kingdom would only follow David's lineage down to the advent of Jesus.
- According to 1 Chronicles 17:18, how does David identify himself in relation to the Lord?
  - As a servant, David admits that even his words are not insightful to God as He knows each person better than they know themselves.
  - David can't talk because God already knows everything about him.
- According to 1 Chronicles 17:19, what two articles are identified as requiring obedience from God's servants?
  - David articulates exactly that he is "the servant" to - the Word and Will of God.
  - A believer's obedience to these two articles (God's Word and God's Will) is a witness of one's love for Him.
- According to 1 Chronicles 17:19, why is God uniquely great?
  - David exclaims that the Lord is uniquely great because He elevates the broken and lowly.
  - The Lord did this in David's life as He did with all of the nation of Israel.
  - This is symbolic of what the Lord has done for all believers who come from sinful, fallen states to be elevated into the family of God.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 18... David Conquered the Surrounding Nations**

- Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 8
- David's Military Campaigns

|  |                                     |
|--|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Instead of constructing the Temple,<br/>David was successfully defending/conquering.<br/>(2 Samuel 8)</b> |                                     |
| Philistines  | West                                |
| Syrians  | North                               |
| Edom   | South                               |
| Vassal Kings   | From Mediterranean to the Euphrates |
| <i><b>Wars are documented in greater detail in later chapters</b></i>  |                                     |

- 18:1 The Philistines were historic enemies of Israel and always invaded, but now David was the aggressor who invaded. Metheg-ammah ("bride of bondage") was a Palestinian province that included Gath.
- 18:2 David took severe punishment on Moab (descendants of Lot's eldest daughter); it seems that David made two or three lines and he allowed one of the lines to live.
- The Jewish Mishnah (oral tradition) states that they had killed his parents and siblings after he had left them in their care; there is no more mention in Scriptures of David's family after he left them in Moab (1 Sam 22:3).
- 18:3 Rehob ("breadth/extent") was the part of Syria that touches northern Israel. As Syria was recovering dominion, David intercepted them. By hamstringing the horses (cutting a tendon in the horses' legs), David made the horses of no use in war. Joshua had incapacitated the war horses instead of using them as well (Joshua 11:6)
- Hadadezer had attempted to control the Euphrates River ("The River")
  - Saul had fought against this same northern kingdom (1 Samuel 14:47)
  - Zobah ("bright yellow" – as in brass) was the region of Syria that touches northern Israel. As Syria was recovering lost lands, David intercepted them.
- 18:4 The chief officers of the horsemen could have numbered 1,700 (2 Samuel 8:4) over 7,000 total horsemen, but it is thought that there may have been two different confrontations - one with Hadadezer Rehob and one with his son Hadadezer. In Hebrew, the number is recorded "One Thousand...Seven Hundred Horsemen", so it could mean 1,000 chariots and 700 horsemen.
- Hadad ("thunderer") was a false Syrian/Armenian god of the storm that had power over fertility and destruction (similar to the Canaanite's Baal).
  - Scholars believe that David had such an effective infantry on foot that he did not depend on horses to such a degree; David was not using chariots for warfare at this time (although his son, Solomon would).
- 18:5 The Arameans were another part of Syria, so they had come to assist their fellow allies, but David killed 22,000 Arameans. The Arameans would survive as small groups of raiding bandits and be troublesome even through Solomon's reign (1 Kings 11:23-25).
- 18:6, 13 It is mentioned twice (witness) that David established garrisons in the defeated lands and the Lord preserved David wherever he went (1 Chronicles 18:6)

- 18:7 Gold represents royalty or deity while the shields speak of protection; this is fitting for David since the Lord had been his protection since his youth.
- 18:8 This bronze of Hadadezer (“beauty of assistance/help”) would ultimately be used by Solomon to build the two pillars: Jachin and Boaz (1 Chron 18:8; 2 Chron 3:15-17)
- 18:9 Hamath (“wall/fortress”) was from northern Syria; their King Toi (“who wanders”) was influenced by the testimony of David’s victory.
- 18:10 Toi sent his son, Hadoram (1 Chronicles 18:10) which has the root of the false god “Hadad”; however, the son’s name is also recorded as Joram (“Jehovah is exalted”) so David may have renamed King Toi’s son from Hadoram (“their power”) to Joram because Joram has Yahweh in it.
- Just as in the modern Olympics, the treasures were the same: gold, silver, bronze. King
- 18:11 Unlike the earlier account, Syria is not listed in the lands provided silver and gold. Much elaboration had been given to Syria at the beginning of this chapter. Five nations are named from the closest relatives to the least: 1.Edom(Esau) 2.Moab(Lot’s eldest) 3.Ammonites(Lot’s youngest) 4.Philistines 5.Amalekites
- 18:12 No one man killed 18,000 Edomites, but Abishai (under David’s command) led the troops in defeating the Edomites.
- 18:14 David’s rule (as type of Jesus) dispensed two actions: 1.justice 2.righteousness (Job 29:14, 37:23; Ps 9:8, 33:5, 36:6, 37:6, 72:2, 89:14, 97:2)

| <b>David’s Officials<br/>(1 Chronicles 18:15-17)</b>        |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b><u>Leader</u></b>  | <b><u>Father</u></b>                       | <b><u>Responsibility</u></b>  |
| 1. Joab<br><i>(“God is father”)</i>                         | Zeruiah<br><i>(“pain of the Lord”)</i>     | Over the Army   |
| 2. Jehoshaphat<br><i>(“the Lord is judge”)</i>              | Ahilud<br><i>(“a child’s brother”)</i>     | Court Historian   |
| 3. Zadok<br><i>(“just/righteous”)</i>                       | Ahitub<br><i>(“brother of goodness”)</i>   | Priests   |
| 4. Ahimelech<br><i>(“my brother is king”)</i>               | Abiathar<br><i>(“father of abundance”)</i> | Priests   |
| 5. Shavsha/Seraiah<br><i>(“prince/soldier of the Lord”)</i> | <i>Not Mentioned</i>                       | Court Secretary   |
| 6. Benaiah<br><i>(“built by the Lord”)</i>                  | Jehoiada<br><i>(“The Lord knows”)</i>      | Two-fold warriors of the Philistines:<br>(Cherethites/Cretans & Pelethites)<br>2 Samuel 15:18, 20:7, 23 |
| 7. Sons of David  | David<br><i>(“beloved”)</i>                | Chief Officials   |

- 18:17 Shavsha/Seraiah was the only official whose father is not mentioned; as the court secretary, could he have been the one
- **According to 1 Chronicles 18:2, how did David treat Moab?**
    - David may have taken severe punishment on Moab.
    - Oral tradition states that Moab had killed his parents and siblings after he had left them in their care; there is no more mention in Scriptures of David’s family after he left them in Moab (1 Sam 22:3).
  - **According to 1 Chronicles 18:6 & 13, what was the reason for David’s victories?**
    - The Lord assisted David wherever he went

#### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 19:1-5... Hanun Abuses David’s Emissaries**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 10**
- 19:1 Nahash (“Serpent”) the Ammonite laid siege on Jabesh-Gilead, and Saul’s first kingly act was to fight Ammonites away, but David befriended son of King Nahash at Nahash’s death (2 Samuel 10:2).
- Scripture characterizes the “Serpent” as subtle (Gen 3:1), and “Nahash” goes beyond the physical snake to a force or process.
  - It alludes to an energy which tends to individualization or selfhood – one that recoils into one’s self.
  - Similar to a whirlpool where the circling water draws everything towards its center; this circle of force pulls everything to its own center - to its own self.
  - The centrifugal force (drawing into the center) can be juxtaposed with the creation illustrating centripetal force (expanding from the center).
- 19:2 Saul’s first battle as King was against Ammon (1 Sam 11:1-11). As a perceived common enemy of Saul’s, David was no doubt accepted by Nahash. David had extended kindness to King Saul’s son (Mephibosheth – 2 Samuel 9), and his offer was humbly received in gratitude. Now David would extend kindness to King Nahash’s son Hanun in a similar fashion.
- 19:3 The Ammonite leader, Hanun (“graciousness”) is given unwise council; it is foolish to disparage God’s love and His messengers.

19:4 The emissaries were not only turned away, but brought to great indignity (Is 7:20, 20:40). In the same way, God's people are often persecuted for caring  
19:5 David allowed his emissaries to remain in Jericho (meaning "the place of fragrance") until their marks of humiliation had been managed.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 19:2, which nation received kindness from David?**
  - **The Ammonites who were descendants of Lot's youngest daughter.**
  - **David looked for opportunities to bless others less fortunate**
  - **King Hanun should have been open to David as a friend**
    - **Saul's first battle as King was against Ammon (1 Sam 11:1-11).**
    - **As a perceived common enemy of Saul's, David was no doubt accepted by Nahash.**
    - **Although a believer may have worldly alliances against a common enemy, eventually, the alliance will reveal the worldly tendencies of unbelieving characteristics like fear, hatred or anger.**
    - **Spiritually, the Lord and King also sends messengers to comfort and guide those who have lost:**
    - **The world can either accept the King's kindness or reject it, but there are consequences of rejecting the King's grace.**
- **According to 1 Chronicles 19:3, what counsel did Hanun, the new King receive?**
  - **Hanun was told that David's emissaries were spies**
  - **Just as Solomon's son, Rehoboam, would receive poor counsel, King Hanun also received poor counsel**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 19:6-19... David Defeats the Ammonites and Arameans/Syrians**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 10**

19:6-7 Because of the rejection of King David's offer, the Ammonites were forced to spend 1,000 talents of silver (a great sum) to hire 32,000 chariots (Arameans or Syrians) in an attempt to circumvent the consequences of their sin.

19:8 It was not until David heard of Ammon amassing troops that he decided to attack...and he attacked in force sending Joab with all of his fighting men. The cruel man Joab was commander of David's army (2 Sam 8:16) and ruthless in attack.

19:9 The Ammonites lined up to defend their capital city while the 32,000 hired chariots went into the fields to ambush David's Israelite army.

19:10 Joab saw that the enemy was not only planning to defend their city, but also ambush David's troops. Joab took the elite fighters with him to engage the hired soldiers.

19:11 Joab sent the remainder of David's army with his brother Abishai to fight the native Ammonites.

19:12 God's people were supporting each other on multiple fronts as the enemy battled in various ways.

19:13 God's people are called to have courage and be strong, but in the end, the will of God is brought to fruition

19:14 The hired soldiers had no reason to faithfully risk their lives for another cause (the Ammonites), so they fled upon the approach of Joab.

19:15 Fear by the world is contagious (James 4:7), and upon seeing their hired troops retreat, the Ammonites also fled into their city. Instead of being distracted with the hired army, Joab's troops changed their focus back to the Ammonites as the offenders.

19:16-17 Hadadezer ("beauty of assistance") is hired by Hanun, but loses to David. The Arameans met in Helam (meaning "stronghold") near where Ishbosheth's capital, Mahanaim, had been east of Jordan to attack Israel, but David answered the call leading the remainder of Israel against this renewed Aramean force.

19:18 David killed the Aramean commander and tens of thousands of Arameans, so once again, they fled.

19:19 The worldly Arameans found that it only made sense to make peace and become the subjects of King David instead of making worldly alliances with the Ammonites. Be careful who you ally with in this world, God is the ultimate victor. Reputation does not win battles, but instead, reliance on the Lord.

- **According to 1 Chronicles 19:6-7, what were the repercussions of not trusting the King?**
  - **They lived in fear and had to hire protection from the King**
  - **If we walk in faith, we don't need to fear**
- **According to 1 Chronicles 19:8, what caused David to send his army with Joab?**
  - **The Ammonites hired Arameans to battle David.**
  - **The Ammonites lined up to defend their capital city while the 33,000 hired soldiers went into the fields to ambush David's Israelite army.**
  - **Joab saw that the enemy was not only planning to defend their city, but also ambush David's troops.**
    - **Joab took the elite fighters with him to engage the hired soldiers.**
    - **His brother, Abishai, took the remainder of David's army to fight the native Ammonites.**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 20... The Ammonite Capital of Rabbah is Defeated by Joab & David**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 12:26-31**

20:1 This is the time when David sins with Bathsheba (2 Samuel 11:1), but sin is not mentioned in Chronicles.

- Rabbah (“great/powerful”) was located east of Gad as the only city of the Ammonites mentioned in Scripture, and comes to represent the Ammonites (Jeremiah 49:2-3; Ezekiel 21:20, 25:5; Amos 1:14).
- Joab secured victory over the Ammonite city of Rabbah (where Uriah had died).

20:2 David took the crown from the King of Rabbah to wear on his own head; the weight of the crown is estimated to have been 100 lbs. The Jewish historian, Josephus, references the precious stone as a sardonyx.

- As David’s crown possessed a precious stone (2 Samuel 12:30), so will Jerusalem resemble a precious stone at the end of time (Rev 21:10-11).

20:3 Translators disagree as to whether David put conquered inhabitants to death using saws, sharp instruments and axes or whether David put them to work using these tools. Some scholars translate “cut” as “put” those who were defeated to the saw and axe. Either “put them to work” or “put them to death”. These enemies of David may have been used to produce building materials to build up the kingdom of God’s people (2 Samuel 12:31)

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 20... The Relatives of Goliath Killed**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 21:15-22**

20:4-8 These verses show how the four sons of Goliath were killed. Even in the later years of King David, the offspring (fruits) of the wicked giant Goliath would challenge God’s people.

- Believers must deal with the enemies of God and the sin of the world until their physical death, but believers must steadfastly retain their faith until the end.

20:4 Sippai was the first of Goliath’s descendants to be killed by Sibbecai.

- Sibbecai (meaning “the Lord sustains”) was a commander over 24,000 troops that rotated in as the army of King David (1 Chron 27:11).
- This story of Sibbecai is retold again (2 Samuel 21:18). Hushah (meaning “man of haste”) was thought to be a subgroup of Judah.
- Gob is another name of the town of Gezer (2 Samuel 21:18)

20:5 Lahmi may have carried the same size of spear (a weaver’s beam) as the original Goliath (1 Samuel 17:7). The reference may have been the design or construction of the spear (with multiple chords) instead of the size. Elhanah means “God’s grace”.

20:6 Gath (and the Philistines) tended to be surrounded by conflict and trouble quite often. This large man had been endowed with additional size as well as fingers and toes.

- There were descendants of giants (Genesis 15:20; Deut. 2:11; 3:11; Joshua 17:15)

20:7 This large man also had a giant ego with an “overabundance of words” as he taunted. David’s nephew had been named after his beloved friend, Jonathan. This Jonathan was the son of David’s older brother and a middle child of Jesse; the eldest had been named in 1 Sam 17:6-10)

20:8 David killed Goliath’s four sons (2 Sam 21:16, 18, 19, 20) just as he had killed Goliath (1 Sam 17:4).

- **According to 1 Chronicles 20:5, to whom were the giants related?**
  - **These verses show how the four sons of “the giant in Gath” (Goliath) and the ways they were killed.**
  - **Even in the later years of King David, the offspring (fruits) of the wicked giant Goliath would challenge God’s people.**
  - **Believers must deal with the enemies of God and the sin of the world until their physical death, but believers must steadfastly retain their faith until the end.**
- **According to 1 Chronicles 20:7, what did the giant do to cause Jonathan (David’s nephew) to kill him?**
  - **The giant defied Israel**
  - **Pride resulting in slander; this large man also had a giant ego with an “overabundance of words” as he taunted Israel.**
  - **David’s nephew had been named after his beloved friend, Jonathan. This Jonathan was the son of David’s older brother and a middle child of Jesse; the eldest had been named in 1 Sam 17:6-10)**

### **Discuss 1 Chronicles 21... David Sinfully Takes a Census of His Troops**

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 24**

21:1 God removes protective hedge from David (2 Samuel 24:1). God can use Satan’s evil to test His people (Jam 5:11; Mt 18:7, 26:24 – Mk 14:49). God allowed Satan to tempt David with the census (1 Chronicles 21:1), but God will ultimately use the downfall for His plan of restoration (Is 45:7; 1 Kings 22:22; 2 Chronicles 18:21, 2 Thessalonians 2:11, 1 Samuel 16:14, 15, 16, 23 & 18:10 & 19:9) A messenger of Satan had been used to afflict Paul as well (1 Cor 12:7).

- The term “Satan” means adversary, and it is likely that there was an adversarial nation which David feared and drove him to make the count.

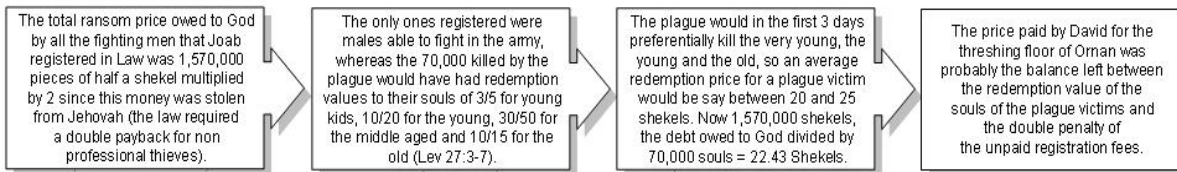
| <b>Possibilities for the Source of the Census<br/>(2 Sam 24:1 versus 1 Chron 21:1)</b> |   |
|--|---|
| 1.   | God used Satan (Lk 22:3)  |
| 2.   | God refers to David’s corrupt nature as “Satan” (2 Cor 12:7; Mt 16:23)            |
| 3.   | The word “it” (in 2 Sam 24:1) does not refer to God, but instead refers to Satan. |

21:2 Dan was the northernmost point while Beersheba was the southern point. David commanded Joab to take the census from top-to-bottom.

21:3 Joab understands that this census is wrong and attempts to correct David. Joab makes the point that David’s troops can be multiplied (in number and strength) by the Lord while David watches as a testimony. It doesn’t matter how much resource (i.e. money) you have since God can do anything. Joab questions David’s motives, but David’s assertion overcomes any objection. Joab believes that this is a futile exercise in pride.

21:4 David’s sinful inclination was too compelling to be interrupted by Joab’s good sense. Part of the problem with the census was that it was performed man’s way instead of God’s way. Whenever a census was taken, a “ransom for their soul” must be paid to prevent a plague (Ex 30:12). The Israelites paid the penalty of their own sin for not insisting on payment to Joab of half a Shekel. After David repented, God punished Him (better on this earth than later).

**During the census (2 Sam 24), Israel did not pay a “ransom for their soul” to prevent a plague (Ex 30:12).**



21:5 Different totals are given between swordsmen and fighting men (2 Samuel 24:9). If the same, there would be 300,000 more in Israel and 30,000 less in Judah. The census results were reported in two groups, Judah and Israel. The tribe of Judah had 43% of the swordsmen (470,000) while another 1,100,000 could be counted from the remaining tribes of Israel.

- These numbers vary from 2 Samuel 24:9 which shows 800K for Israel and 500K for Judah.
  - The difference of 30K men for Judah might be explained by David’s 30K choice fighting men (2 Samuel 6:1).
  - Joab struggled with Levi and Benjamin being included (1 Chronicles 21:6); Benjamites and Levites may have equated to the additional 210K Israelites listed in 1 Chronicles 21:5.

| <b>Synchronization of Literal Scripture</b> |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| 2 Samuel 24                                 | 1 Chronicles 21                         | Literal Interpretation  |
| 800,000 valiant men of Israel drawing sword | 1.1 million men of Israel drawing sword | 400,000 men of Israel drawing sword were not valiant.   |
| 500,000 men of Judah                        | 470,000 men of Judah drawing sword      | 30,000 men of Judah did not “draw the sword.”   |
| 7 years of famine                           | 3 years of famine                       | There had been 3 years of famine (2 Sam 21:1) and the census was taken in this fourth year  |
| 50 shekels of silver                        | 600 shekels of gold                     | The price of the threshing floor alone for the altar was 50 shekels of silver, while the price of the entire location (for the Temple) of Mt. Moriah was 600 shekels of gold. |

21:6 Joab did not count the two tribes of Levites nor Benjamites because David’s sin was detestable to him.

21:7 David’s sin was detestable to God just as it was to Joab. God had initially been angry against Israel, and the wicked census brought about the wrath of God.

21:8-9 David admits to his failure, but David’s relationship with God was hindered by his sin, so David utilized the prophet Gad as the mediator instead of direct communication to God. Gad (“a troop”) was David’s Seer.

21:10 David chooses the only judgment where his family might be exposed. There was an ordinance preventing him from going to battle, so war would not have put him at risk. His storehouses would have protected him from famine. Disease and pestilence affect everyone.

21:11 David’s relationship with God was hindered by his sin, and Gad (“a troop”) was David’s Seer (1 Sam 22:5). Gad had come to David after he fled Saul to Gath, the Cave of Adullam and Moab – and Gad told David to return to the land of Israel. Gad may have co-authored the book of Samuel with Samuel and Nathan (1 Chron 29:29)

21:12 This verse would be a blessing in any other context – God is offering to do one of three things that David selects for himself. This was similar to God’s offer to Solomon to give what he asked (1 Kings 3:5). However, David’s choices were options of judgment and a fulfillment of God’s earlier warning in His law to obey (Deuteronomy 28).

- The threefold judgment of God is repeated as the sword, famine and pestilence (Jer 14:12; 15:2, 21:7, 9; 24:10, 27:8, Ez 5:12, 6:12)
- God gave three options of judgment: 1. Famine for 7 years (as in the time of Joseph – Gen 41:54) 2. Flight from foes for three months (David had recently fled Absalom for some time). 3. God sends three days of pestilence. Historically, it is thought that Israel would feel all three judgments
- The length of the famine in the parallel passage was 3 year (1 Chronicles 21:12)

| <b>Israel would experience each of the three judgments in relation to the end of a Tabernacle/Temple era.</b><br>(2 Samuel 24:13) |  |
|---|--|
| 3 days of plague  | End of use of the Tabernacle                   |
| 3 months of running from enemies  | 586Ab to 586Tishri, end of Solomon’s Temple    |
| 3 years of famine (2 Ki 25:3-5)   | 30Nisan to 33Nisan, end of Zerubbabel’s Temple |

21:13 David believed that God might be more merciful than man, and David chooses the only judgment where his family might be exposed. There was an ordinance preventing him from going to battle, so war would not have put him at risk. His storehouses would have protected him from famine. Disease and pestilence affect everyone.

21:14 The Lord sent a pestilence and 70,000 men died (the number “7” symbolizes completeness with judgment satisfied). These 70,000 lives equate to the census tax at the value of the Temple dedication for an individual (Lev 27:3).

21:15 The Angel of the Lord restrained the hand of destruction that extended over Jerusalem much like Abraham’s hand being stayed from Isaac (Gen 22:10). David had been correct that Lord was merciful (2 Samuel 24:14) as He stopped the pestilence from destroying Jerusalem. The angel of the Lord was the restraining power against the destroyer (Ex 12:23; 2 Kings 19:35). God is sometimes identified with the work of the death angel (Ex 11:4; 12:12-13) just as Satan can only do what God allows.

- This event is elaborated in 1 Chronicles 21 where the Tabernacle of the Lord was in Gibeon at the time (5 miles northwest of Jerusalem).
- The focus of 2 Samuel was the sin of David contrasted to the focus of 1 Chronicles which was the site of the future Temple.

21:16 David watched with spiritual eyes (awareness) as he witnessed the angel of death standing over the city of Jerusalem.

21:17 One of the defining characteristics of David was that he took responsibility for his sin. David believed that this judgment was solely based on his actions and not those of his “sheep.” David always considered himself to be a shepherd and intercessor for the Israelite people.

- Just as Adam’s sin affect mankind, there is a sense of humanity sharing the burden of corporal sin. Each individual is (to some extent) responsible for the sin of our families, communities and nation.
- A fuller account is recorded in the Dead Sea scrolls and Josephus.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 21:18-30... David Purchases Ornan’s Threshing Floor

- **Parallel Passage: 2 Samuel 24:18-25**

21:18 The threshing floor of Ornan had both significant history and an important future; the threshing floor of Ornan was on Mount Moriah (2 Chronicles 3:1). This was the same hill where Abraham offered Isaac (Genesis 22:2), and the same set of hills where Jesus died on the cross (Genesis 22:14). Threshing floors were often the high ground used to divide the wheat from the chaff (Mt 3:12; Lk 3:17)

21:19 God speaks to David through Gad. Gad’s command was likened to God’s command; the Lord speaks through His people.

21:20 Threshing Wheat – Feast of Weeks (Pentecost), and an angel prepares David’s way

21:21 Ornan (“that rejoices”) who is also called Araunah (“son/joyful cry”) was a Jebusite (“trodden hard underfoot/waterless hill”) who dwelt in Jerusalem before David conquered it for the Israelites (2 Sam 5:8). Ornan approached David respectfully and humbly; believers should approach each other with this same mentality.

21:22 David freely shares with full disclosure the importance of the site that he was to build an altar and restrain the plague. David provides three reasons that he came to Ornan: 1. To purchase the threshing floor 2. To build an altar 3. To impact the plague from continuing

21:23 Ornan spoke with his King with an open hand and willing to give whatever the King wanted just as believers should go through lives with open hands as well.

21:24 David emphasizes that he wants offerings to cost him.

21:25 The price for the sin had already been paid by the deaths of the 70,000 Israelites, so David offered a burnt (commitment) and fellowship (communion) offering. David offered a sacrifice to the Lord, and God Himself lit the sacrifice from heaven.



- 21:26 David offered the burnt offering (representing complete dedication) and the fellowship offering (communion with the Lord). These were the two offerings that Samuel offered at the dedication of Saul as King (1 Samuel 10:8); both of these offerings are free-will offerings with aroma's pleasing to the Lord unlike the Sin and Trespass Offering.
- The Lord sent "fire from heaven" (possibly a lightning bolt) to enflame the burnt offering of David (Lev 9:24; 1 Kings 18:38)
- 21:27 The Lord restrained the Angel of Death from destroying Jerusalem, just as He had restrained the angel of death at the first Passover in Egypt. (Ex 12:23)
- 21:28 The thrust of this verse is that David recognized God's attentiveness and favor with David's offering from the threshing floor of Onan, David continued to offer sacrifices there, and the practice continued into the days of the Temple.
- 21:29 Gibeon was 5 miles away from Jerusalem; however, David desired immediacy in his sacrifices to the Lord. Part of this may have been David's fear of leaving Jerusalem too long exposed to the sword.
- 21:30 Sin's repercussions caused broken fellowship with the Lord when David had a history of inquiring of the Lord (1 Sam 23:2, 4; 2 Sam 2:1; 5:19, 23; 21:1; 1 Chronicles 14:10, 14) unlike Saul (1 Chronicles 10:13-14)

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 22:1-5... David Prepares for the Construction of the Temple

22:1 David had selected the site at the threshing floor of Ornan where God was pleased to accept David's sacrifice of a burnt offering.

| David Establishes the Plan for the Lord's House |                   |                  |   |
|---|-------------------|------------------|---|
| 1.  | Foreigners        | 1 Chron 22:2-5   | Appoints Craftsmen & Allocates Resources                |
| 2.  | Solomon           | 1 Chron 22:6-16  | Have Courage to Obey & Depend on the Lord               |
| 3.  | Leaders of Israel | 1 Chron 22:17-19 | Thank God for Blessings & Use them to Lead Construction |

22:2 David engaged local foreigners to cut the stones for the Temple.

- David continues making preparations for God's Temple although David was restrained from building it himself (1 Chronicles 17:4).

22:3 David planned to the minute detail including amassing iron and bronze for the nails and clamps.

22:4 David imported innumerable cedar boards from Sidon and Tyre (1 Kings 5:6). The cedars of Lebanon are mentioned 103 times in Scripture (Ps 92:12; 104:16). Sidon was the Phoenician "sister city" of Tyre that constructed boats and houses of wood. The logs would float down the Mediterranean coastline (75 miles from Tyre to Joppa – 2 Chronicles 2:16), and then the logs would be moved overland from Joppa to Jerusalem (30 miles)

22:5, 12 David urges Solomon to wisdom (1 Kings 3:11, 1 Chronicles 1:11); while Solomon is praised for asking God for wisdom (2 Chronicles 1:10), it was David's input that caused Solomon to know that it was wisdom that he needed.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 22:6-19... David Prepares Solomon to Construct the Temple

22:6 David instructed Solomon to build the Temple.

22:7 David candidly tells Solomon that he had intended to construct the Temple. David refers to the Temple as a "house" to the "name" of the Lord; this was in accordance with the law of God (Ex 25:8; Dt 12:11). David refers to the Lord as "My God".

22:8 The Temple was to be associated with peace instead of war. David could not build the Temple because of the blood that he had shed.

22:9 David is foretold that his son's name would be Solomon ("peace") and that Solomon would be a "man of rest" as God would give him rest from his enemies. This is similar to a "man of Sabbath"; instead of embracing God's rest, Solomon desired to be a "man of achievement" (Ecclesiastes).

22:10 The Lord will take Solomon as His own son just as all Believers are adopted into His family (Rom 8:15; Gal 4:5; Eph 1:5).

22:11 The determining factor of Solomon's success would be the presence of the Lord. (Gen 39:21; 1 Sam 3:19, 16:18, 18:12, 14, 28).

22:12 David explicitly told Solomon what he needed of the Lord (discretion and understanding), so that when the Lord asked Solomon what he needed, Solomon's father, David, had already provided the answer (1 Kings 3:9; 2 Chronicles 1:10)

22:13 Solomon was told that obedience would bring success.

22:14 David had stored up an immense amount of gold and ten times as much silver; the bronze and iron could not even be counted.

22:15 David categorized the skilled labor force at Solomon's disposal: stonemasons, masons, carpenters

22:16 There was no limit to the amount of gold, silver, bronze and iron that could be utilized to construct the Temple.

22:17 David ordered all of the leaders to assist Solomon as the upcoming king.

22:18 It was very important for Solomon to understand that the Lord was with him (1 Chron 22:11, 16)

22:19 "Now determine in your mind and heart to seek the LORD your God."

- According to 1 Chronicles 22:11, what would cause Solomon to be successful?
  - The presence of the Lord

- According to 1 Chronicles 20:12, what did David tell Solomon that he needed from the Lord?
  - Discretion and wisdom

28 1 Chronicles 23, 24, 25

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 23:1-6... David Prepares the Levites to Serve in the Temple**

23:1 David lived a “full” life and lived to transition his kingdom to Solomon prior to David’s death; this was the first (1 Kings 28:1-40) of Solomon’s two anointings (1 Chron 29:22-25)

23:3 Men entered Priesthood at the age of 30 (Num 4:23, 30, 35); Jesus started ministry at 30 (3:23) - Joseph is 30 (41:46) and marries a gentile bride (41:45); David becomes King at 30 (2 Sam 5:4)

23:4-5 A select 4,000 were to be musicians with the same number being gatekeepers. There would be eight times as many many who supervised the work on the Temple; four times as many men as the officers and judges.

23:6 When dividing the participants into the divisions, Scripture explicitly sums the number named.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 23:7-11... David Prepares the Gershomite to Serve in the Temple**

23:8-9 While three sons are named as direct sons of Ladan, a later relative, Shimei, is also in Ladan’s lineage.

| Descendants of Ladan the Gershomite<br>(1 Chronicles 23:8-9) |           |                           |  |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| 1.   | Jehiel    | “God’s living one”        | God’s one with life<br>plants olive trees (his people)<br>following God’s commands |
| 2.   | Zetham    | “Olive Planter”           |  |
| 3.   | Joel      | “He that commands is God” |  |
| 1.   | Shelomoth | “Peaceful”                | in peace<br>as God watches<br>the mountaintop experience                           |
| 2.   | Haziel    | “God Sees”                |  |
| 3.   | Haran     | “Mountaineer”             |  |

23:10 Shimei had four (testing) sons

| Descendants of Shimei the Gershomite<br>(1 Chronicles 23:10-11) |        |                               |   |
|---|--------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Jahath | “God will snatch up”          | God’s will take away<br>In abundance<br>Those He helps<br>In fellowship |
| 2.  | Zizah  | “Splendor/Abundance”          |   |
| 3.  | Jeush  | “He comes to help & protects” |   |
| 4.  | Beriah | “In fellowship/gift”          |   |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 23:12-20... David Prepares the Kohathites to Serve in the Temple**

23:12 Kohath had four (testing) sons

| Descendants of Kohath<br>(1 Chronicles 23:12) |        |  |   |
|---|--------|--|---|
| 1.  | Amram  | “People exalted/Family of the Most High” | The family of God<br>shines in the light<br>from His friendship<br>and strength |
| 2.  | Izhar  | “Oil/The Shining One”                    |   |
| 3.  | Hebron | “Friendship/Alliance”                    |   |
| 4.  | Uzziel | “God is my strength”                     |   |

23:13 Functions of a Priest Sanctify the Holy Things (Set Apart for His Use), Burn Incense (Prayer), Minister to Him (Serve God in this world), Give the Blessing (Be a Testimony)

23:14 Moses is identified as a “man of God”

23:15 Moses only had two sons, Gershom and Eliezer, just like his father, Amram.

23:16, 18 Only the firstborn sons are mentioned

23:17 Moses only had a single male grandchild through Eliezer, but many male great-grandchildren.

23:19 All of the four cousins of Moses through his uncle Hebron are named.

23:20 Like his brother Amram, Uzziel only had two sons.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 23:21-23... David Prepares the Merarites to Serve in the Temple**

23:21 Finally, the third son of Levi, Merari (1 Chronicles 23:6), is listed with two sons.

23:22 Merari had no male great-grandchildren through his grandson, Eleazar.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 23:24-32... David Defines the Service of the Levites in the Temple**

23:24 Prior to this, Levites had not begun Temple functions until the age of thirty (Numbers 4:3). Although lighter duties were allowed at the age of twenty-five (Numbers 8:24), it was not until they aged five years older before becoming able to serve in the full service of the sanctuary.

- David changed the age to 20 years of age which continued through the kings into post captivity (Ezra 3:8).

- 23:25 The Lord told David that He wanted a man of “rest” to construct His Temple (1 Chronicles 22:9)
- 23:26 The Levites would not need to carry the items of the Temple from place to place as with the Tabernacle (Numbers 4:49; 7:1-9)
- 23:27 David modifies the age of priesthood from thirty (1 Chron 23:4) to twenty due to the growth of Israelites and the associated growth of work.
- 23:28 The Levites in general were tasked with assisting the Priests in specific with the maintenance and cleanliness of the Temple facility.
- 23:29 It was also the responsibility of the Levites prepare and restore the table of showbread. (Ex 25:23-30; 1 Chronicles 9:32)
- 23:30 Morning and Evening worship – Early morning worship (Gn 19:27; Ex 8:20; 24:4; 34:4; Job 1:5; 7:18; Ps 5:3; 63:1; Is 50:4, 26:9; Mt 6:33; 20:1; Jn 8:2; Acts 5:19-21 → Jer 7:13)
- 23:31 General/National Burnt Offerings were offered on three occasions: (Lev 23:1-17; Numbers 28)
- the Sabbath of every week
  - the beginning of a new month (the new moon)
  - each of the fixed festivals (Pesach/Passover, Shavuot/Pentecost, Sukkot/Tabernacles) – Ex 23:14-19

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 24:1-6... The Lineage of the Levites

| Descendants of Aaron<br>(1 Chronicles 24:1)  |         |  |
|--|---------|--|
| 1.   | Nadab   | “Noble, generous Prince”               |
| 2.   | Abihu   | “He is my Father”                      |
| 3.   | Eleazar | “God is my helper”                     |
| 4.   | Ithamar | “Island of Palm Trees - righteousness” |
| The charitable Prince<br>is my Father<br>and helper<br>to separate for righteousness |         |  |

- 24:2 As can be seen by the lineages of the surviving brothers, the death of Nadab and Abihu was an impact beyond them with no sons nor lineage.
- 24:4 Eleazar was blessed with more descendants than Ithamar and received twice the number (sixteen) of ancestral houses than did Ithamar (eight).
- 24:5 The duties of the Priests were decided by lot which removed preference and prejudices (1 Chron 25:8, 31; 26:13). Churches should be wary today of popularity contests in assigning tasks.
- 24:6 Shemaiah recorded the events for the Levites.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 24:7-19... The 24 Elders Serving in the Temple

- 24:7-19 Twenty-four Levites in Temple service represent the entire priesthood (possibly the church according to 1 Peter 2:9) - they are not the Church but they represent the Church.
- This picture of the church is also represented by the 24 elders in Revelation. On two (witness) occasions, one of the 24 elders spoke to John (Revelation 5:5; 7:13).
  - The 24 elders describe past redemption and people being redeemed to Christ. One of the elders introduced the slain Lamb (Jesus Christ) in Revelation 5:5 and the white-robed multitude in Revelation 7:13.
  - As a redeemed man himself, an elder can better understand and speak to the redemption than an angelic messenger.

| Levitical Elders<br>(1 Chronicles 24:7-18)  |           |                                       |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Jehoiarib | “God defends/contends/pleads”         |
| 2.  | Jedaiah   | “God knows/Confession to the Lord”    |
| 3.  | Harim     | ‘Destroyed/Dedicated to the Lord’     |
| 4.  | Seorim    | “Gates/Tempests”                      |
| 5.  | Malchijah | “God is King”                         |
| 6.  | Mijamin   | “Right Hand”                          |
| 7.  | Hakkoz    | “The thorn”                           |
| 8.  | Abijah    | “My Father is God”                    |
| 9.  | Jeshua    | “A Savior/Deliverer”                  |
| 10.   | Shecaniah | “Habitation of the Lord”              |
| 11.   | Eliashib  | “God restores”                        |
| 12.   | Jakim     | “God lifted up/confirmed/established” |
| 13.   | Huppah    | “Protection”                          |
| 14.   | Jeshebeab | “Sitting/Seat of his Father”          |
| 15.   | Bilgah    | “Countenance/Cheerful”                |
| 16.   | Immer     | “Speaking/A Lamb”                     |
| 17.   | Hezir     | “Swine/Strong”                        |
| God defends<br>those He knows<br>are dedicated to Him<br>by the gates (protection)<br>of the King<br>on His right hand<br>Who bore the thorn.<br>My heavenly father<br>is my Savior<br>and from His heavens<br>He will restore,<br>exalt<br>and protect<br>from His seat<br>with the countenance<br>of the Lamb<br>whose strength |           |                                       |

|     |           |                                       |  |
|-----|-----------|---------------------------------------|--|
| 18. | Happizzez | “Weakened/Uprooted/Dispersion”        | uproots<br>and frees.<br>The Lord’s strength<br>makes steadfast<br>those who are weak<br>whom He has freed<br>and comforted. |
| 19. | Pethahiah | “God opens up/loosens”                |  |
| 20. | Jehezkel  | “Strength of God”                     |  |
| 21. | Jachin    | “He that strengthens/makes steadfast” |  |
| 22. | Gamul     | “Weaned/Recompense”                   |  |
| 23. | Delaiah   | “God has raised/freed”                |  |
| 24. | Maaziah   | “Comfort/Consolation of the Lord”     |  |

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 24:20-31... Additional Descendants of Levi That Were Not Priests**

24:20-30 Scripture now lists those who were Levitical, but not Priests while elaborating on the prior genealogy of Kohath and Merari (1 Chronicles 23:15-24), but does not include the sons of Gershom (1 Chronicles 23:7-11).

| The Descendants of Kohath’s Four Sons<br>(1 Chronicles 23:12) |        |                       |                                      |
|---|--------|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1.  | Amram  | 1 Chronicles 24:20-21 | Shubael, Jehdeiah, Rehabiah, Isshiah |
| 2.  | Izhar  | 1 Chronicles 24:22    | Shelomoth, Jahath                    |
| 3.  | Hebron | 1 Chronicles 24:23    | Jeriah, Amariah, Jahaziel, Jekameam  |
| 4.  | Uzziel | 1 Chronicles 24:24    | Micah, Shamir, Isshiah, Zechariah    |

24:20 The first son of Kohath was Amram who is listed with his son, Shubael (“captive of God”) and grandson, Jehdeiah (“friend of God”).

24:21 Rehabiah was the son of Eliezer (1 Chronicles 23:17)

24:22 The second son of Kohath was Izhar who is listed with his son, Shelomoth (“peacefulness”) and grandson, Jahath (“he expands”).

24:23 The third son of Kohath was Hebron who is listed with his four sons, Jeriah (“taught by God”), Amariah (“the Lord has said”), Jahaviel (“Beholder of God”), and Jekameam (“The Kinsman saves”).

24:24 The fourth son of Kohath was Uzziel who is listed with his son, Micah (“who is like God”) and grandson, Shamir (“diamond/flint”).

24:25 Isshiah (“Jehovah will lend”) is referenced as the brother of Micah instead of the son of Uzziel (Micah’s father). Isshiah’s son was Zechariah (“remembered by God”).

24:26 Two sons of Merari are listed, Mahli (“weary”) and Mushi (“to depart/remove). An additional son (1 Chron 23:21-23) of Merari’s wife, Jaaziah is mentioned – Beno (“son”).

24:27 Merari had four sons by his wife Jaaziah: Beno (mentioned in the verse prior), Shoham (“onyx”), Zaccur (“mindful”) and Ibri (“beyond/across”).

24:28-29 This is the second time that it is mentioned that Eleazar died without sons (1 Chron 23:22), but his daughters married the sons of Kish, and a grandson was born, Jerahmeel.

24:30 This is the second time Mushi’s three sons are listed (1 Chron 23:23): 1.Mahli 2.Eder 3.Jerimoth

24:31 Just as responsibilities had been assigned to their forefathers, later Levites also assigned duties - by the casting of lots (Proverbs 16:33, 18:18). Modern society disregards the wisdom of elders from times past and redefines according to immature and unproven theories and opinions.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 25:1-7... The Count and Listing of Temple Musicians**

25:1 Heman was the central musician before the tent of the ark (1 Chron 6:39) with his relative Asher at his right hand.

Jeduthun of the family of Merari was a worship leader assigned by David (1 Chronicles 16:41,42; 25:1-6) and also "the king's seer" (2 Chron 35:15) as was Heman (1 Chron 25:5). The three primary instruments were: 1.Lyres 2.Harps 3.Cymbals

| Asaph’s Sons & Key Worship Leaders<br>(1 Chronicles 25:2) |           |                                 |  |
|---|-----------|---------------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Zaccur    | “Mindful/Ventriloquist”         | Thoughtfully speaking<br>increasingly<br>with the God given gift<br>to bind us together. |
| 2.  | Joseph    | “Increase/Addition”             |  |
| 3.  | Nethaniah | “God has given/the gift of God” |  |
| 4.  | Asarelah  | “God has bound together”        |  |
| <i>“who prophesied under the authority of the King”</i>   |           |                                 |  |

| Jeduthun’s Sons & Key Worship Leaders<br>(1 Chronicles 25:3) |          |                      |   |
|--|----------|----------------------|---|
| 1.   | Gedaliah | “God is great”       | The awesome God<br>Who is the Creator<br>will deliver<br>upon hearing the prayers |
| 2.   | Zeri     | “Creator/former”     |   |
| 3.   | Jeshaiah | “Deliverance of God” |   |
| 4.   | Shimei   | “The hearing prayer” |   |

|  |            |                        |   |
|--|------------|------------------------|---|
| 5.   | Hashabiah  | “Regarded by the Lord” | of those favored by Him<br>and provide a reward |
| 6.   | Mattithiah | “Gift of God”          |   |
| <i>“prophesying to the accompaniment of lyres, giving thanks and praise to the Lord”</i> |            |                        |   |

| <b>Heman’s Sons &amp; Key Worship Leaders<br/>(1 Chronicles 25:4-5)</b>                           |               |                                   |   |
|---|---------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Bukkiah       | “Proved by God”                   | God has proven<br>by giving<br>His strength<br>to His servants<br>who have overcome death.<br>He has graciously given<br>And given abundantly<br>through His presence,<br>so I will magnify Him<br>Who is the highest help<br>to my request<br>to be complete<br>in abundance<br>of insight |
| 2.  | Mattaniah     | “Gift of God”                     |   |
| 3.  | Uzziel        | “Strength of God”                 |   |
| 4.  | Shebuel       | “Captive of God”                  |   |
| 5.  | Jerimoth      | “He that rejects/discards death”  |   |
| 6.  | Hananiah      | “God has graciously given”        |   |
| 7.  | Hanani        | “God has graciously given”        |   |
| 8.  | Eliathah      | “God will come”                   |   |
| 9.  | Giddalti      | “I magnify God”                   |   |
| 10.   | Romamti-ezer  | “Highest Help; Elevation of Help” |   |
| 11.   | Joshebekashah | “It is requiring/requesting”      |   |
| 12.   | Mallothi      | “My fullness”                     |   |
| 13.   | Hothir        | “Excelling/Abundance/Remaining”   |   |
| 14.   | Mahazioth     | “Visions/Seeing a sign”           |   |
| <i>“All these sons of Heman, the king’s seer, were given by the promises of God to exalt him”</i> |               |                                   |   |

25:5 Heman was blessed with fourteen sons (seven means fullness/satisfaction, so fourteen is double fullness) and three (deity perfection) daughters.

25:6 A natural hierarchy is defined with the families being led by the fathers who are then led by the king. This infers the criticality of the king to be led by God.

25:7 The musicians were not only skilled/talented, but also trained; this education was used to serve the Lord. There were 288 musicians (two meaning “witness” with eight meaning “new beginning”)

### Sequence of Musicians

| <b>Asaph’s Sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 25:2)</b> |           |   |
|---|-----------|---|
| 1.  | Zaccur    | 3 |
| 2.  | Joseph    | 1 |
| 3.  | Nethaniah | 5 |
| 4.  | Asarelah  | 7 |

| <b>Jeduthun’s Sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 25:3)</b> |            |    |
|--|------------|----|
| 1.   | Gedaliah   | 2  |
| 2.   | Zeri/Izri  | 4  |
| 3.   | Jeshaiah   | 8  |
| 4.   | Shimei     | 10 |
| 5.   | Hashabiah  | 12 |
| 6.   | Mattithiah | 14 |

| <b>Heman’s Sons<br/>(1 Chronicles 25:4)</b> |               |    |
|---|---------------|----|
| 1.  | Bukkiah       | 6  |
| 2.  | Mattaniah     | 9  |
| 3.  | Uzziel        | 11 |
| 4.  | Shebuel       | 13 |
| 5.  | Jerimoth      | 15 |
| 6.  | Hananiah      | 16 |
| 7.  | Hanani        | 18 |
| 8.  | Eliathah      | 20 |
| 9.  | Giddalti      | 22 |
| 10.   | Romanti-ezer  | 24 |
| 11.   | Joshebekashah | 17 |
| 12.   | Mallothi      | 19 |
| 13.   | Hothir        | 21 |
| 14.   | Mahazioth     | 23 |

| <b>Sequence of Musicians<br/>(1 Chronicles 25:9-31)</b> |          |               |      |
|---|----------|---------------|------|
| 1   | Asaph    | Joseph        | A2.  |
| 2   | Jeduthun | Gedaliah      | J1.  |
| 3   | Asaph    | Zaccur        | A1.  |
| 4   | Jeduthun | Zeri/Izri     | J2.  |
| 5   | Asaph    | Nethaniah     | A3.  |
| 6   | Heman    | Bukkiah       | H1.  |
| 7   | Asaph    | Asarelah      | A4.  |
| 8   | Jeduthun | Jeshaiah      | J3.  |
| 9   | Heman    | Mattaniah     | H2.  |
| 10  | Jeduthun | Shimei        | J4.  |
| 11  | Heman    | Uzziel        | H3.  |
| 12  | Jeduthun | Hashabiah     | J5.  |
| 13  | Heman    | Shebuel       | H4.  |
| 14  | Jeduthun | Mattithiah    | J6.  |
| 15  | Heman    | Jerimoth      | H5.  |
| 16  | Heman    | Hananiah      | H6.  |
| 17  | Heman    | Joshebekashah | H11. |
| 18  | Heman    | Hanani        | H7.  |
| 19  | Heman    | Mallothi      | H12. |
| 20  | Heman    | Eliathah      | H8.  |
| 21  | Heman    | Hothir        | H13. |
| 22  | Heman    | Giddalti      | H9.  |
| 23  | Heman    | Mahazioth     | H14. |
| 24  | Heman    | Romanti-ezer  | H10. |

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 25:8-31... Casting Lots for the Temple Musicians

25:8 The assignments to the musical positions were committed to God's will (1 Chron 24:5, 31; 26:13). Teacher and pupil were included alike in God's determination of service through the casting of lots.

| Temple Musicians Determined by Casting of Lots<br>(1 Chronicles 25:8-31) |                                   |                        |                                       |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Priests  | Meanings of Names                 | Supporting Choir (288) | Story Line<br>(uninspired)            |
| 1. Asaph/Joseph  | "Increase/Addition"               | 12                     | <i>Testify</i>                        |
| 2. Gedaliah  | "God is great"                    | 12                     | <i>that God is great</i>              |
| 3. Zaccur  | "Mindful/Ventriloquist"           | 12                     | <i>Remember</i>                       |
| 4. Izri  | "Fasting/Tribulation"             | 12                     | <i>in times of trouble</i>            |
| 5. Nethaniah   | "God has given/the gift of God"   | 12                     | <i>that God has given a gift</i>      |
| 6. Bukkah  | "Proved by God"                   | 12                     | <i>God has shown</i>                  |
| 7. Jesharelah  | "Level/Straight"                  | 12                     | <i>those who walk straight</i>        |
| 8. Jeshaiiah   | "Deliverance of God"              | 12                     | <i>will be delivered by God.</i>      |
| 9. Mattaniah   | "Gift of God"                     | 12                     | <i>It is His gift</i>                 |
| 10. Shimei   | "The hearing prayer"              | 12                     | <i>to hear our prayers</i>            |
| 11. Azarel   | "Helped by God"                   | 12                     | <i>and God assists</i>                |
| 12. Hashabiah  | "Regarded by the Lord"            | 12                     | <i>those who are regarded by Him</i>  |
| 13. Shubael  | "Captive of God"                  | 12                     | <i>and kept by Him</i>                |
| 14. Mattithiah   | "Gift of God"                     | 12                     | <i>It is a gift of God</i>            |
| 15. Jeremoth   | "Elevated/Exalted"                | 12                     | <i>to be lifted up</i>                |
| 16. Hananiah   | "God has graciously given"        | 12                     | <i>by His grace.</i>                  |
| 17. Joshbekashah   | "It is requiring/requesting"      | 12                     | <i>Upon request</i>                   |
| 18. Hanani   | "God has graciously given"        | 12                     | <i>God has graciously given</i>       |
| 19. Mallothi   | "My fullness"                     | 12                     | <i>until I am full.</i>               |
| 20. Eliathah   | "God will come"                   | 12                     | <i>God will come</i>                  |
| 21. Hothir   | "Excelling/Abundance/Remaining"   | 12                     | <i>with His abundance</i>             |
| 22. Giddalti   | "I magnify God"                   | 12                     | <i>I will magnify the Lord</i>        |
| 23. Mahazioth  | "Visions/Seeing a sign"           | 12                     | <i>and see</i>                        |
| 24. Romamtiezzer   | "Highest Help; Elevation of Help" | 12                     | <i>the highest and greatest help.</i> |

29 1 Chronicles 26, 27

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 26:1-12... Divisions of the Temple Gatekeepers

26:1 Gatekeepers were the guardians (watchmen) with the responsibility of opening and closing the doors to the Temple; as such they controlled access to the presence of God just as Jesus does for the believers (John 10:3; Heb 4:15-16)

26:2-3 Meshelemiah (a descendant of Asaph), the Korahite, was a gatekeeper with seven sons.

26:4-5 Obed-edom had kept the ark, and the Lord had blessed him with eight sons.

26:6-8 Obed-edom's children had reputations of strong, capable men providing 62 men.

26:9 Meshelemiah supplied 18 skilled men.

26:10 -11 Hosah had 13 sons, and his second, Shimri ("watchman/thorn"), was made first

26:12 Beyond the keeping of the entryway, the gatekeepers had duties within the Temple as well.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 26:13-19... Gates of the Temple Assigned by Lot

26:13 The reliance on "casting lots" and relying on God's will has been recurring in the assignments of responsibilities (1 Chron 24:5, 31; 25:8). A man's "lot in life" is predetermined by the Lord, and each one should walk faithful to his calling.

26:14 The east gate is recorded first with Shelemiah as the gatekeeper. In years before, the east gate opened to Aaron, Moses and the tribe of Judah. Shelemiah's son, Zechariah, was given charge of the north gate. An insightful counselor would be needed as this gate opened towards the northern kingdom, Syria, and Assyria.

26:15 Obed-edom who had faithfully watched over the ark was now given the responsibility of the southern gate while his son was given charge of the storehouses.

26:16 two men, Shuppim and Hosah, supervised the western gate and the "security checkpoint" at the ascension to that gate, Shallecheth ("casting forth"). The watchmen were vigilant "24/7" – every hour of every day and night.

26:17-18 Six Levites guarded both the east and the west gates while four guarded the north and the south gates.

26:19 The gatekeepers originated from the Korahites (Sons of Korah authored Psalms:42, 44, 49, 84, 85, 87, 88) and Merarites, but not the Gershonites.

26:20 Ahijah and the sons of Ladan (of the Gershonites) were given responsibility for the Temple Treasury.

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 26:20-28... Levitical Treasurers

26:25-28 Shelomith (“reward”) oversaw every dedicated thing from the King (David) and Prophet/Seer (Samuel); the other three mentioned are associated with their fathers: Saul (Kish), Abner (Ner), and Joab (Zeruiah). Abner and Saul were cousins just as Joab and David were cousins.

26:27 A certain amount of plunder from the battles was allocated to reparation of the Temple

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 26:29-32... Levitical Judges and Officers

26:29 Levitical judges were established from the Izrahites

26:30 The Hebronites had 1,700 men in the service of the King (e.g. policemen) throughout Israel

26:31 In the last year of David’s reign, he located “strong, capable” Hebronites from Gilead to be “in the service of the King east of the Jordan. Even as the King (David) was ending his time on this earth, he found “strong, capable” men who could carry out his work throughout his kingdom.

26:32 The eastern area needed 2,700 men in the King’s service (1,000 more than west of the Jordan in Israel proper).

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 27:1-15...The Twelve Captains for Every Month

| David’s Secular Officials Leading Military Divisions of 24,000<br>(1 Chronicles 27:1-15) |           |                           |                |  |
|--|-----------|---------------------------|----------------|--|
| Months   | In Charge | Meaning                   | Father         | Anecdote                               |
| 1. Nissan  | Jashobeam | “The people will Return”  | Zabdiel        | Descendent of Perez                    |
| 2. Iyar  | Dodai     | “Loving”                  | Ahohite        |  |
| 3. Sivan   | Benaiah   | “God has built”           | Jehoiada       | His son Ammizabad is Commander         |
| 4. Tammuz  | Asahel    | “God has made”            | Joab’s Brother | His son Zebadiah is Commander          |
| 5. Av  | Shamhuth  | “Desolation/Destruction”  |                | The Izrahite                           |
| 6. Elul  | Ira       | “Making Bare/Pouring Out” | Ikkesh         |  |
| 7. Tishri  | Helez     | “Strong/Vigor”            |                | The Peleonite from Ephraim             |
| 8. Cheshvan  | Sibeccai  | “Of Springs”              |                | The Hushathite, a Zerahite             |
| 9. Kisleev   | Abiezer   | “Father of Help”          |                | The Anathothite, a Benjamite           |
| 10. Tevet  | Maharai   | “Impetuous/Hastily”       |                | The Netophathite, a Zerahite           |
| 11. Shevat   | Benaiah   | “God has built”           |                | The Pirathonite from Ephraim           |
| 12. Adar   | Heldai    | “This life/Worldly”       |                | The Netophathite from Othniel’s family |

### Discuss 1 Chronicles 27:16-22...The Princes of the Twelve Tribes

27:16 The recurrence of the number twelve in this chapter (including numbers like twenty-four) represent God’s organization of His people. Zilpah’s sons (Gad and Asher) are not represented in the tribal leader listing. Gad (quick warriors – 1 Chron 12:8) was located on the east side of the Jordan (Deut 3:12) and would eventually be taken with the Northern Kingdom into Assyria (Tiglath-pileser) while the Ammonites moved into their land (Jer 49:1). Asher marched beside Dan through the wilderness and provided no judge. A century later, Elijah would arise from Gad, and then in Jesus’ time Anna the prophetess would arise from Asher (Lk 2:36).

| Heads of the Tribes of Israel<br>(1 Chronicles 27:16-22) |              |            |                             |           |   |
|--|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|-----------|---|
|  | Tribe        | In Charge  | Meaning                     | Father    | Anecdote                                    |
| 1.   | Reubenites   | Eleazer    | “God is my helper”          | Zichri    | Elders (Leah’s)                             |
| 2.   | Simeonites   | Shephatiah | “God has judged”            | Maacah    | Second Born (Leah’s)                        |
| 3.   | Levites      | Hashabiah  | “Regarded by God”           | Kemuel    | Third Son (Leah’s)                          |
| 4.   | Aaron        | Zadok      | “Just/Righteous”            |           | Not a Tribe, but the Priesthood from Levi   |
| 5.   | Judah        | Elihu      | “He is my God”              |           | One of David’s brothers; Forth Son (Leah’s) |
| 6.   | Issachar     | Omri       | “Sheaf of Corn”             | Michael   | Ninth Son (Leah’s Fifth)                    |
| 7.   | Zebulun      | Ishmaiah   | “Hearing/Obedying the Lord” | Obadiah   | Tenth Son (Leah’s Sixth)                    |
| 8.   | Naphtali     | Jerimoth   | “He that rejects death”     | Azriel    | Sixth Born (Bilhah’s Second)                |
| 9.   | Ephraimites  | Hoshea     | “Salvation”                 | Azaziah   | Joseph’s Second Son                         |
| 10.  | Manasseh (W) | Joel       | “God commands”              | Pedaiah   | Joseph’s Firstborn                          |
| 11.  | Manasseh (E) | Iddo       | “Strong/Power”              | Zechariah | Joseph’s Firstborn                          |
| 12.  | Benjamin     | Jaasiel    | “Made by God”               | Abner     | Twelfth Son (Rachel’s Second)               |

|     |     |         |                    |         |   |
|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|---------|---|
| 13. | Dan | Azareel | “God is my helper” | Jeroham | Listed Last (1 Kings 12:30);<br>Fifth Born (Bilhah’s first) |
|-----|-----|---------|--------------------|---------|---|

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 27:23-24...David’s Incomplete Census**

27:23 David trusted God that He would multiply Israel like the stars in the heavens, and there were practical ramifications of this faith. David did not include those less than 21 in his census, but this faith was no substitute for obedience.

27:24 David should not have taken a census at all, and it was never completed.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 27:25-34...David’s Officers**

| Officials over David’s Property<br>(1 Chronicles 27:25-31) |                 |                                      |               |                                       |                 |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------|
|  | <u>Official</u> | <u>Meaning</u>                       | <u>Father</u> | <u>Responsibility</u>                 | <u>Anecdote</u> |
| 1.   | Azmaveth        | “Strong Death/ He Goat”              | Adiel         | The King’s Storehouses                |                 |
| 2.   | Jonathan        | “Given by God”                       | Uzziah        | The Public Storehouses                |                 |
| 3.   | Ezri            | “My Help”                            | Chelub        | Workers who tilled soil in the fields |                 |
| 4.   | Shimei          | “The heard prayer”                   | Ramathite     | Vineyards                             |                 |
| 5.   | Zabdi           | “Gift of God”                        | Shipmite      | Wine Cellars                          |                 |
| 6.   | Baalhanan       | “The Lord is Gracious”               |               | The Shephelah Olive & Sycamore Trees  | The Gederite    |
| 7.   | Joash           | “God has assisted/given”             |               | Stores of Olive Oil                   |                 |
| 8.   | Shitrai         | “Gatherer of Money”                  |               | Herds in Sharon                       | The Sharonite   |
| 9.   | Shaphat         | “Judge”                              | Adlai         | Herds in the Valleys                  |                 |
| 10.  | Obil            | “Keeper of Camels/<br>One who wails” |               | The Camels                            | The Ishmaelite  |
| 11.  | Jehdeiah        | “Rejoicer in God”                    |               | The Donkeys                           | The Meronothite |
| 12.  | Jaziz           | “Brightness/Departing”               |               | The Flocks                            | The Hagrite     |

27:32 Beyond his officials, David had close counselors and relations. David’s Uncle Jonathan was a scribe and his counselor. Jehiel looked after David’s sons.

27:33 Ahithophel advised Absalom on the best way to defeat David while Hushai undermined Ahithophel’s insight (2 Samuel 17).

27:34 Three counselors succeeded each other: 1.Ahithophel 2.Jehoiada 3.Abiathar. Joab led the King’s army.

30 1 Chronicles 28, 29

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 28:1-8...David’s Assembly about the Temple**

28:1 David assembled the men of importance to Jerusalem: 1.Officials 2.Princes of the Tribes 3.Commanders of the Divisions that served the King 4.Commanders of thousands/hundreds 5.Overseers of all the king’s property and livestock 6.The mighty men 7. All the valiant men

28:2 David wanted to make a footstool for God (Psalms 132: 7, 8)

28:3 David was a “man of war” instead of the “prince of peace” (Is 9:6).

28:4 David was chosen to be King by the Lord to rule by the Lord’s power and not his own.

28:5 In the same way, the Lord had chosen Solomon out of David’s sons to rule

28:6 God still chooses who will be His sons and to whom He will be the Father.

28:7 Solomon’s rule would last if he were only obedient.

28:8 God continues to desire Lordship over our lives.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 28:9-10...David Encourages Solomon to Construct the Temple According to the Inspired Plan**

28:9 “As for you, Solomon my son, know the God of your father, and serve Him with a whole heart and a willing mind, for the LORD searches every heart and understands the intention of every thought. If you seek Him, He will be found by you, but if you forsake Him, He will reject you forever.”

28:10 Believers should also dedicate their homes to the Lord. “Be strong and do it.”

28:11 The blueprints for inside of the Temple were provided by David. Solomon received the plan for the Temple from his father, David

28:12 The plans for the courtyards and storerooms of the Temple were provided by David.

28:13 The plans for the priests and the Levites of the Temple were provided by David

28:14 The gold and silver utensils were itemized for use at the Temple.

28:15 The gold and silver lampstands were itemized for use at the Temple.

28:16 The gold and silver tables were itemized for use at the Temple.

28:17 The gold and silver bowls were itemized for use at the Temple as well as the golden forks basins and pitchers.



28:18 A chariot was a part of the cherubim covering the mercy seat; just as Elijah was transported away to be with the Lord, so too are the Believers who have trusted in Jesus' payment (the symbolic blood of the mercy seat)

28:19 The plans of Temple were conceived by the Spirit

- **According to 1 Chronicles 28:19, who was the architect of the Temple**
  - **The Lord inspired David with God's plan.**

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 28:20-21...David Encourages Solomon with Labor and Manpower for Temple**

28:20 David encouraged Solomon that God would faithfully sustain Solomon through his mission and calling of building a temple. "Be strong and courageous, and act; do not fear nor be dismayed, for the Lord God, my God, is with you."

28:21 David encouraged Solomon to assert his leadership and utilize the unique skills of each category of people.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 29:1-9...Offerings for the Temple**

29:1 David stresses Solomon's need for wisdom; Solomon requested wisdom to lead God's people (1 Kings 3:7) because of David's influence (1 Chron 22:5, 12)

| <b>David's Provision of Seven Items for the Temple<br/>(1 Chronicles 29:2)</b> |                 |                             |   |
|--|-----------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1.   | Gold            | Deity/Divine Nature         | Dan 3:1; Mt 2:11; Acts 17:29; 1 Cor 3:12; Rev 4:4, 9:7,14:14                              |
| 2.   | Silver          | Redemption/Atonement        | Lev 5:15; 27:3-6; Ex 30:11-16, 36:24; Num 2:44-51; Ps 68:13; 1 Cor 3:12-15; 1 Pet 1:18-20 |
| 3.   | Bronze          | Judgment of Sin             | Lev 26:19; Num 21:5-10; Dt 28:23, 33:25; Job 40:18; Dan 7:19; rev 1:15                    |
| 4.   | Iron            | Strength/Affliction         | Judges 4:3; Ps 2:5, 9, 107:10; Job 40:18; Dan 2:33; 7:7, 19; 33:25; Micah 4:13; Rev 2:27  |
| 5.   | Wood            | Humanity                    | Ex 7:19, 26:15; Lev 1:7-17; Is 14:11; Mk 8:24; 1 Cor 3:12-15; 2 Tim 2:20; Rev 9:20        |
| 6.   | Precious Stones | God's thoughts and promises | Ps 139:17; 2 Pet 1:4  |
| 7.   | Marble          | Purity & Strength           | Esther 1:6; SoS 5:15; Rev 18:12   |

29:3-5 David gave from his personal wealth to the building of the Temple; it is always the leader's responsibility to give and sacrifice first. Any offering taken should first pass by the pulpit.

29:4 Silver (representative of redemption, atonement, or payment of ransom) was smeared across the inner walls of the Temple.

29:5 David did not ask who would be a part of building the Temple, he asked who would set themselves aside for sanctification to the Lord's service.

29:6 The leaders led through giving, and they gave much more than David could provide alone.

29:7 Israelites donated funds for the building of the Temple.

29:8 Israelites donated their precious stones to the Temple.

29:9 The people rejoiced over a willingness to give as did the King.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 29:10-19...David's Thanksgiving and Prayer**

29:10-13 Beautiful prayer of praise to God.

29:10 God is eternal, and the praise of Him should be as well.

29:11 Everything in the heavens and on earth belongs to Him.

29:12 God is the source of all material blessings as of all things; even the praise comes from Him.

29:13 A question that David continually asks: "Who am I?" to be honored by God's attention and blessing (Job 7:17, 15:15; Ps 8:4, 144:3; Heb 2:6)

29:14 God is the source of all things, so anything that is given back to him originally came from him.

29:15 David emphasizes the transient life as believers are on a pilgrimage through God's creation.

29:16 Everything belongs to the Lord including everything we claim as our possessions.

29:17 David understands that God tests the hearts and enjoys righteousness.

29:18 David's prayer is that God directs the hearts of His people to Him.

29:19 David's prayer for King Solomon is for God to give him a faithful heart (to keep/understand the commandments & testimonies; to do/obey what he knows; to build)

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 29:20-25...Solomon Anointed King a Second Time**

29:22-25 This was the second (1 Kings 28:1-40) of Solomon's two anointings (1 Chron 23:1).

29:23 While Jesus is spoken of as sitting on the "Throne of David" (Lk 1:32, 33) – Solomon had been honored (given credibility) by sitting on the "Throne of the Lord"

29:24 David's official, mighty men and sons pledged allegiance to Solomon when he became King.  
29:25 The Lord exalted Solomon to be esteemed higher by Israel than any other King before him.

**Discuss 1 Chronicles 29:26-30...Death of David**

29:26 David's father, Jesse (God's gift") is emphasized along with David's rule over all of Israel.

29:27 David was anointed King of Judah for seven years in Hebron prior to being anointed King of all of Israel and relocating to Jerusalem.

29:28 David died with an abundance of years, riches and honor. David died at 70 years of age (2 Samuel 5:4) which is considered a "ripe old age".

29:29 Additional information is in 2 Samuel and 1 & 2 Kings as David's life relates to three spiritual men: 1.Samuel the Seer  
2.Nathan the Prophet 3.Gad the Seer

29:30 The recap of David's life falls into three categories: 1.his reign 2.his power 3.the circumstances