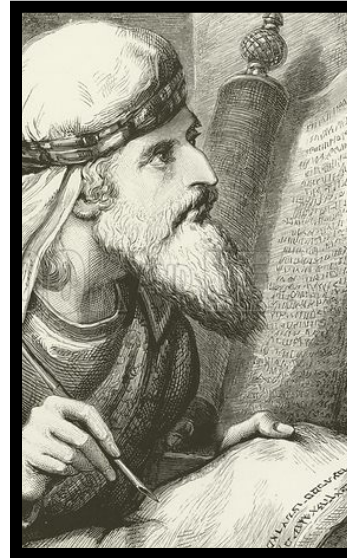
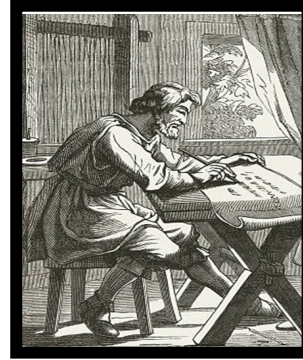


Sabbath Brothers

1 Chronicles: The Thirteenth Book of Scripture



Ezra may have penned Chronicles in response to the decree by Cyrus in 2 Chronicles 36:22.

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.

Jerome (347–420AD), translator of the Latin Vulgate, suggested that a more appropriate title would be “Chronicle of the whole sacred history.”

Even though Jerome used the Greek title, his suggestion influenced Luther and became the title for the books used in English today

Kings is written from a Prophet’s perspective; Chronicles is written from a Priest’s perspective

The Ark of the Covenant is a focus of Chronicles as well as the Temple where it is housed. Believers are the Temple, and the details of the Temple apply (spiritually) to their lives.

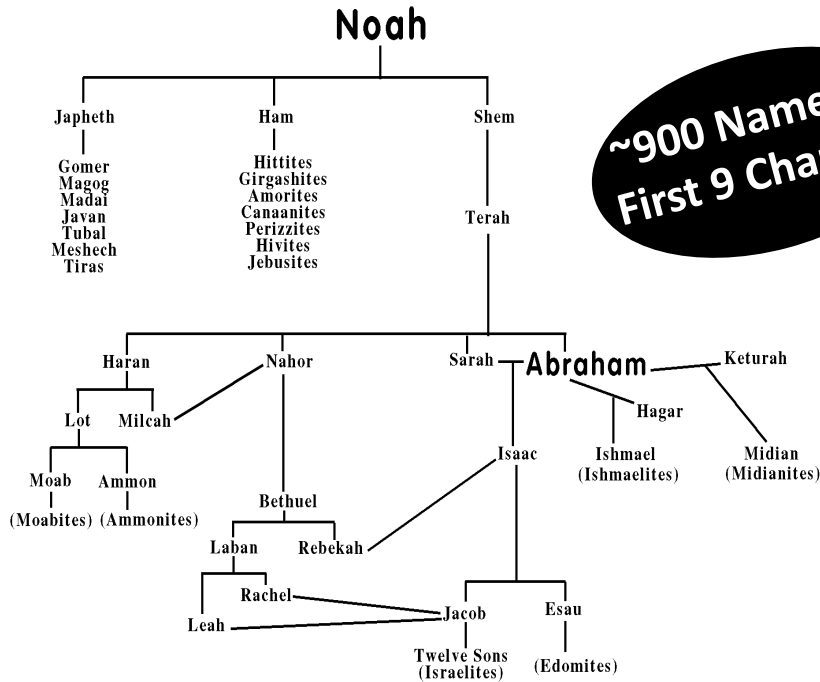
Chronicles is focused on the Lineage of Christ which is the reason that only Saul’s death is mentioned

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.



Chronicles is the last “sequenced” Book in the Jewish Bible (Tanakh – Old Testament)

1 Chronicles: The Thirteenth Book of Scripture



~900 Names in First 9 Chapters

Chiastic (inversion in the second of two parallel phases) outline of 1 Chronicles 1-9 suggests that the genealogies focus on Levi.

A. Peoples of the world, 1:1-54
 B. Judah, 2:3-4:23 → King David
 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 → King Saul
 A. Persian inhabitants of Jerusalem, 9:2-34

Chronicles concludes the Jewish Scriptures which leads directly into Matthew's Genealogy

The book of Chronicles as a whole is concerned with God's sovereignty throughout the lineage to His Messiah.

*"Avoid foolish controversies and genealogies and strife and disputes about the Law, for they are useless and worthless."
 (Titus 3:9)*

1 Chronicles

(The Exiles & Return)

- Chronicles begins before Kings
- The genealogy is from Adam
- Chronicles concludes after Kings
- Kings ends with going into Exile

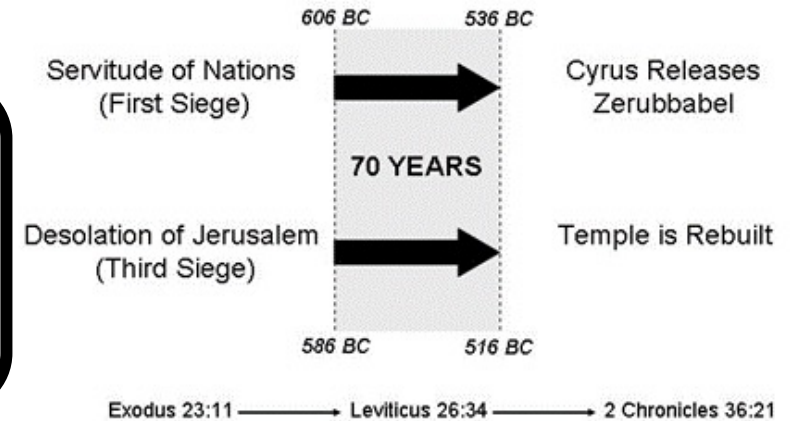
Chronicles concludes with Israel's Return to the Promised Land



The tribes of Judah and Levi are given special prominence and have their genealogies continued beyond the Exile.

70 Year Prophecy

Jeremiah 25:11-12; 29:10



Israel Exiled by Assyria

- 1 King Tiglath Pileser (Pul) 740 BC
 - Took the 2 ½ Tribes East of the Jordan
 - 1 Chronicles 5:26
- 2 King Shalmaneser 722BC
 - Took the Capital of Samaria
 - 2 Kings 17:5-6
- 3 King Sargon 701 BC
 - Final March through Samaria into Judah
 - 2 Chronicles 32:22

Judah Exiled by Babylon

- King Nebuchadnezzar
- 1 King Jehoaahaz 606BC
 - Royal court & Daniel
 - Daniel 1:1-7
 - 2 King Jehoiakim 597BC
 - Craftsmen & Ezekiel
 - 2 Kings 24:1-5
 - 2 Chronicles 36:5-8
 - 3 King Zedekiah 586BC
 - Commoners
 - Jeremiah stayed in Jerusalem
 - 2 Kings 25:1-21

Israel's Return from Babylon ("Exodus 2")

- 1 Zerubbabel – 536BC
 - Only 50,000 returned
 - Few b/c they were in business instead of enslaved
 - Primarily Judah/Benjamin
 - Restore Social Life
- 2 Ezra – 458BC
 - 1,800 Priests/Levites
 - Restore Religious Life
- 3 Nehemiah – 444BC
 - Brought a Few Craftsmen
 - Restore Physical Life

The Chronicles: The Thirteenth Book of Scripture

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.

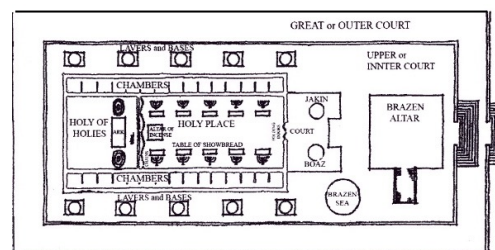
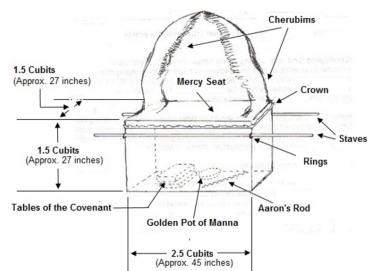
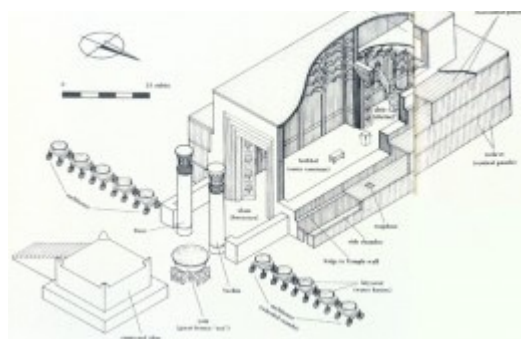
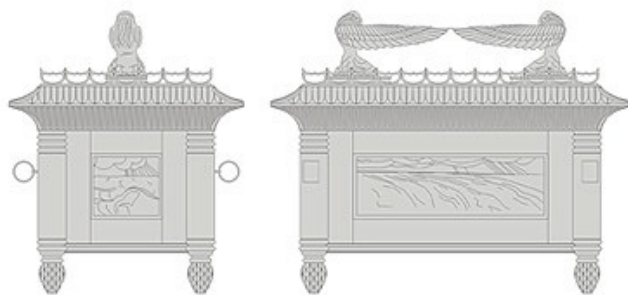
The Septuagint (the Greek translation of the Old Testament) refers to the book as "The Things Omitted," indicating that its translators regarded Chronicles as a supplement to Samuel and Kings.

Chronicles narrates the events of David's life more briefly and in a different manner.

The omissions in Chronicles include:

- David fleeing Saul
- 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.



Adam's Lineage to Noah (1 Chronicles 1:1-4)

¹ Adam, Seth, Enosh, ² Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, ³ Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, ⁴ Noah, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

Genealogy of Adam
through Seth to
Noah's three sons
(same as Genesis 5)



First Lineage of Scripture (Genesis 5, 1 Chronicles 1:1-4)			
1.	Adam	"Man"	<i>Man is appointed mortal Sorrow. The blessed God shall come down teaching His death shall bring the grieving comfort and rest.</i>
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"	

Reminder

The Sons of Noah

NKJV

“And children were born also to Shem, the father of all the children of Eber, the brother of Japheth the elder.”

NASB

Also to Shem, the father of all the children of Eber, and the older brother of Japheth, children were born.

Genesis 10:21

וְלִשְׁמֹנֶה הַגְּדוֹל

And to Shem

הַגְּדוֹל

the elder

יָפֶת

of Japheth

אָחִי

the brother

The Hebrew Interpretation Rule:
When a masculine singular definite attributive follows the sequence masculine singular construct noun plus proper name, the adjective invariably modifies the noun in construct, not the proper name.

Shem (Eldest Son)...Middle East
Japheth (Second Son)...Europe
Ham (Youngest Son)...Africa

Translation Conflict:

- Japheth is older (NIV, KJV)
- Shem is older (ESV, NASB, Holman)

Shem is the Elder



Shem is listed first which implies being the eldest in Genesis 5:32; 6:10; 7:13 and 1 Chronicles 1:4

All Three Sons Represented At The Cross

Jesus Christ	Jew	Shem
Soldiers	Roman	Japheth
Simon	African	Ham Cursed



“And they compelled a passer-by coming from the country, Simon of Cyrene (the father of Alexander and Rufus), to carry His cross.”

(Mark 15:21)



Japheth's Seven Sons & Grandsons (1 Chronicles 1:5-7)

¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷
⁵ The sons of Japheth were Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.
¹ ² ³
⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷
⁶ The sons of Gomer were Ashkenaz, Diphath, and Togarmah.
⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷
⁷ The sons of Javan were Elishah, Tarshish, Kittim, and Rodanim.

The Lineage of Japheth became the Europeans (including Romans)

Japheth had seven (complete) sons (1 Chronicles 1:5)

1.	Gomer	"To Finish/Complete"	<p><i>Complete the covering and judge the Deceiver of this world's confusion separated by force and desire</i></p>
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"	

Gomer had three (revelation) sons (1 Chronicles 1:6)

1.	Ashkenaz	"A Fire that Spreads"	<p><i>A Fire that Spreads To Heal All Bones</i></p>
2.	Diphath	"To Heal"	
3.	Togarmah	"All Bones"	

Javan had four (creation/test) sons (1 Chronicles 1:7)

1.	Elishah	"God is Salvation"	<p><i>God is Salvation so, think about drumming hearty & lively</i></p>
2.	Tarshish	"Contemplation"	
3.	Kittim	"To Beat/Hammer"	
4.	Rodanim	"Hearty/Lively"	

**The Lineage of Ham
became
Populated Africa**

Ham – Cush - Nimrod (1 Chronicles 1:8-10)

⁸The sons of Ham were Cush¹, Mizraim², Put³, and Canaan⁴.

⁹The sons of Cush were Seba¹, Havilah², Sabta³, Raama⁴, and Sabteca⁵, and the sons of Raamah were Sheba¹ and Deda².

¹⁰Cush fathered Nimrod; he began to be a mighty one on the earth.

“Now Cush fathered Nimrod; he became a mighty one on the earth. He was a mighty hunter before the LORD; therefore it is said, ‘Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the LORD.’”
(Genesis 10:8-9)

Ham (the cursed of Noah – Gen 9:22-24) had four (trial/test) sons (1 Chronicles 1:8)

1.	Cush	“Black”	<i>Evil trials of a fleeing businessman</i>
2.	Mizraim	“Tribulation/Egypt/Fortress”	
3.	Put	“Flight/Libya”	
4.	Canaan	Merchant/Trader”	

Cush (the eldest son of Ham) had six (insufficient) sons (1 Chronicles 1:9-10)

1.	Nimrod	“To Rise Up/Rebel”	<i>Rise up energetically when life is “tough going” and as you age you will bring joy with your compassion & honesty</i>
2.	Seba	“Emotion/Enthusiasm”	
3.	Havilah	“Stretch of Sand”	
4.	Sabta	“Going About/Circuiting/Old Age”	
5.	Raama	“Pleasing/Rejoicing”	
6.	Sabteca	“Compassion/Forthrightness”	

Raamah (the fifth son of Cush) had two (witness) sons (1 Chronicles 1:9-10)

1.	Sheba	“Promise/Oath”	<i>An Oath Of Friendship</i>
2.	Dedan	“Breast/Friendship”	

Reminder

⁶ The sons of Ham were Cush, Mizraim, Put, and Canaan.

⁷ The sons of Cush were Seba, Havilah, Sabtah, Raamah, and Sabteca; and the sons of Raamah were Sheba and Dedan.

Spirit of the Antichrist

⁸ Now Cush fathered Nimrod; he became a mighty one on the earth.

⁹ He was a mighty hunter ~~before~~ *“against”* the LORD; therefore it is said, “Like Nimrod a mighty hunter before the LORD.”

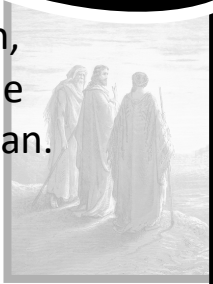
¹⁰ And the beginning of his kingdom was Babel, Erech, Accad, and Calneh, in the land of Shinar.

¹¹ From that land he went to Assyria, and built Nineveh, Rehoboth-Ir, Calah,

¹² and Resen between Nineveh and Calah; that is the great city.

- Japheth (Europeans) – Genesis 10:2-5
- Ham (Africa) – Genesis 10:6-14
 - Canaan – Genesis 10:15-20
- Shem (Mideast) - Genesis 10:21-31

A Hunter versus a Shepherd



The Table of Nations

(Genesis 10)

Seventy families (Genesis 46:27, Exodus 1:5) are listed in what is known as the “Table of Nations”

Jesus sent out 70 witnesses in the same way that God distributes these families to the world. (Luke 10:1; Deuteronomy 32:8)

Nimrod (“rebel”) lived in defiance of God while building Babylon and Nineveh; he desired one world government.

The son of Cush (Bar-Chus) was the root of Bacchus – the false god of intoxication and carousing.



The wife of Nimrod was a prostitute. Semiramis became the female object of worship through the ages in: Isis (the Egyptian goddess of fertility), Aphrodite (the Greek goddess of love) & Venus (the Roman goddess of love).

Semiramis is the Greek form of the Sumerian name “Sammur-amat” (“gift of the sea”) as the sea represents the world’s chaos.

Shem Lineage to Jews Genesis 11:10-32

Fourfold Separation

Their Lands	Geographically
His Language	Linguistically
Their Families	Ethnically
Their Nations	Politically

THE TABLE OF NATIONS (Genesis 10)

1st & 2nd Generation	1 Noah (70 Nations)						
	1.1 Japheth (14 Nations)		1.2 Shem (26 Nations)		1.3 Ham (30 Nations)		
3rd Generation	1.1 Japheth 1.1.1 Gomer 1.1.2 Magog 1.1.3 Madai 1.1.4 Javan 1.1.5 Tubal 1.1.6 Meshech 1.1.7 Tiras		1.2 Shem 1.2.1 Elam 1.2.2 Asshur 1.2.3 Arphachshad 1.2.4 Lud 1.2.5 Aram		1.3 Ham 1.3.1 Cush 1.3.2 Egypt 1.3.3 Put 1.3.4 Canaan		
4th Generation	1.1.1 Gomer 1.1.1.1 Ashkenaz 1.1.1.2 Riphath 1.1.1.3 Togamah	1.1.4 Javan 1.1.4.1 Elishah 1.1.4.2 Tarshish 1.1.4.3 Kittim 1.1.4.4 Dodanim	1.2.3 Arphachshad 1.2.3.1 Shelah	1.2.4 Aram 1.2.4.1 Uz 1.2.4.2 Hul 1.2.4.3 Gether 1.2.4.4 Mash	1.3.1 Cush 1.3.1.1 Nimrod 1.3.1.2 Seba 1.3.1.3 Havilah 1.3.1.4 Sabtah 1.3.1.5 Raamah 1.3.1.6 Sabteca	1.3.2 Egypt 1.3.2.1 Ludim 1.3.2.2 Ananim 1.3.2.3 Lehabim 1.3.2.4 Naphthum 1.3.2.5 Pathrusim 1.3.2.6 Casluhim 1.3.2.7 Caphtorim	1.3.4 Canaan 1.3.4.1 Sidon 1.3.4.2 Hittites 1.3.4.3 Jebusites 1.3.4.4 Amorites 1.3.4.5 Girgashites 1.3.4.6 Hivites 1.3.4.7 Akites 1.3.4.8 Sinites 1.3.4.9 Avvites 1.3.4.10 Zemarites 1.3.4.11 Hamathites
5th Generation			1.2.3.1 Shelah 1.2.3.1.1 Eber		1.3.1.5 Raamah 1.3.1.5.1 Sheba 1.3.1.5.2 Dedan		
6th Generation			1.2.3.1.1 Eber 1.2.3.1.1.1 Peleg 1.2.3.1.1.2 Joktan				
7th Generation			1.2.3.1.1.2 Joktan 1.2.3.1.1.2.1 Almodad 1.2.3.1.1.2.2 Sheleph 1.2.3.1.1.2.3 Hazarmaveth 1.2.3.1.1.2.4 Jerah 1.2.3.1.1.2.5 Hadoram 1.2.3.1.1.2.6 Uzal 1.2.3.1.1.2.7 Diklah 1.2.3.1.1.2.8 Obal 1.2.3.1.1.2.9 Abimael 1.2.3.1.1.2.10 Sheba 1.2.3.1.1.2.11 Ophir 1.2.3.1.1.2.12 Havilah 1.2.3.1.1.2.13 Jobab				

Mizraim's Six Sons (1 Chronicles 1:11-12)

¹¹ Mizraim fathered the people of Lud,¹ Anam,² Lehab,³ Naphtuh,⁴
¹² Pathrus,⁵ and Casluh,⁶ from whom the Philistines came, and the Caphtorim.

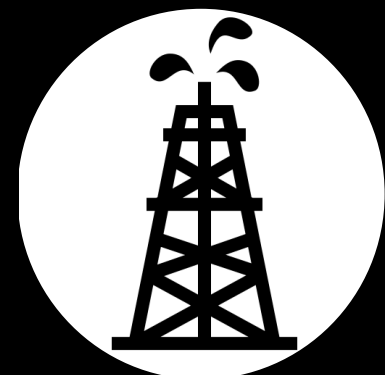
Mizraim (the second son of Ham) had six (insufficient) sons (1 Chronicles 1:11-12)		
1.	Lud	"Nativity/Generation"
2.	Anam	"Present; Precious Gift from God"
3.	Lehab	"Vast; Generous"
4.	Naphtuh	"Openings/Oil"
5.	Pathrus	"South Land"
6.	Casluh	"Courageous/Logical"

*The generations
will receive a precious gift from God
that is generous with vast
oil fields
in the south land
if you have courage to get it.*

The Philistines descended from the second son (Mizraim) of Ham

The Caphtorim are the "Cretans" from the Aegean Sea

Mizraim was the 2nd son of Ham & younger brother of Cush





Canaan's Two Sons & Legacy (1 Chronicles 1:13-15)

¹³ Canaan fathered Sidon his firstborn, and Heth, ¹⁴ and the Jebusites, the Amorites, the Girgashites, ¹⁵ the Hivites, the Arkites, the Sinites, ¹⁶ the Arvadites, the Zemarites, and the Hamathites. ¹ ² ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁶ ⁷ ⁸ ⁹

Canaan settles the promised land (Palestine)

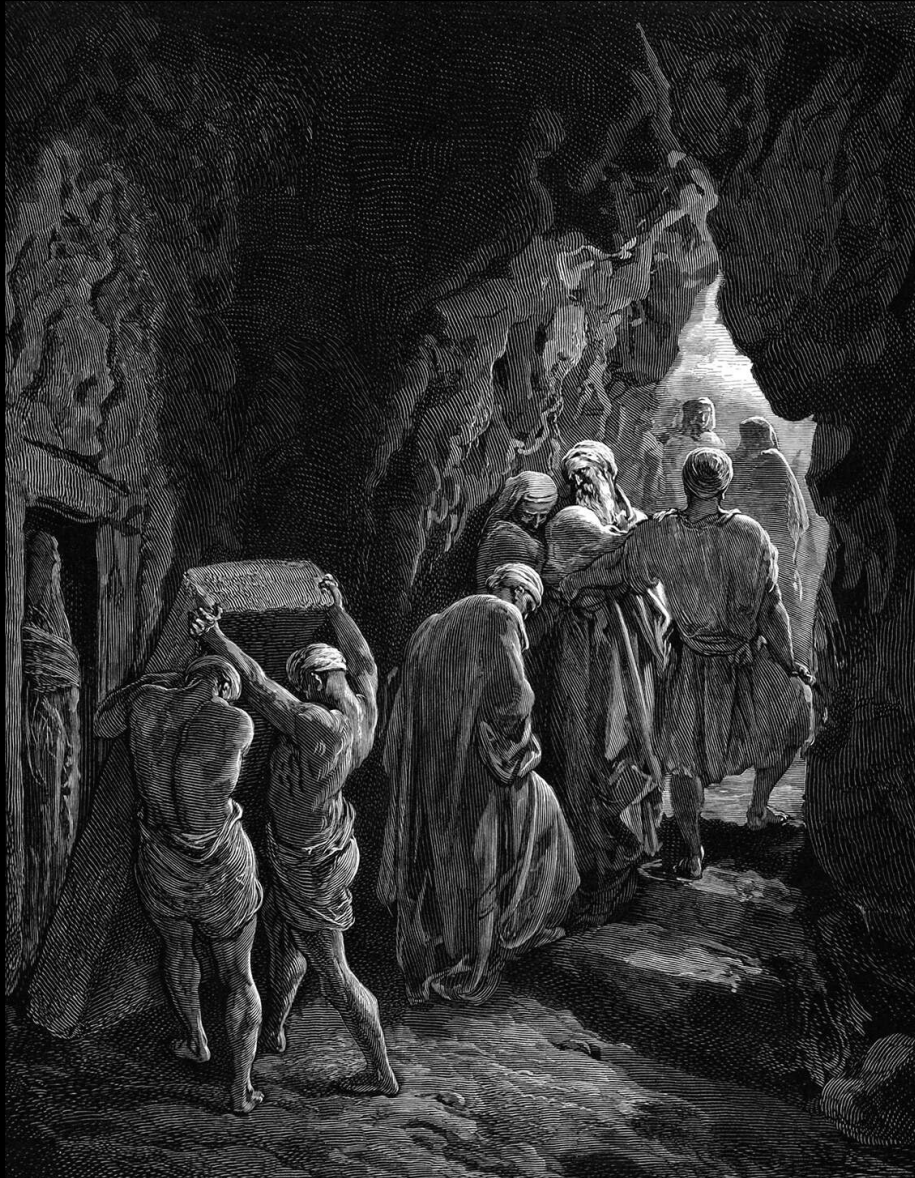
Canaan (the youngest son of Ham) had two (witness) sons (1 Chronicles 1:13-15)			
1.	Sidon	"Fishing/Hunting"	<i>Your hunting will cause fear.</i>
2.	Heth	"Trembling/Fear"	

"Then in the fourth generation they will return here, for the wrongdoing of the Amorite is not yet complete."
(Genesis 15:16)

Heth (the second son of Canaan) originated nine (finality) people groups (1 Chronicles 1:14-15)			
1.	Jebusites	"To Trample Down"	<i>To trample down as a rebel and outsider who wickedly eats away with painful desire to plunder while negotiating in secret.</i>
2.	Amorites	"Bitter/Rebel/Babbler"	
3.	Girgashites	"Who Arrives From a Pilgrimage"	
4.	Hivites	"Wicked/Wickedness"	
5.	Arkites	"Gnaw"	
6.	Sinites	"Thorn Bush"	
7..	Arvadites	"Avarice/Plunder"	
8.	Zemarites	"Negotiate"	
9.	Hamathites	"Secrecy/Mysterious"	

Mizraim was the 4th son of Ham & younger brother of Mizraim

1 Chronicles 1: Lineages Through Abraham's Offspring



Shem to Abraham

← **1 Chronicles 1:17-27**

Ishmael's Twelve Sons
(Abraham's son through Hagar)

← **1 Chronicles 1:28-31**

Keturah's Six Sons
(Abraham's wife after Sarah Died)

← **1 Chronicles 1:32-33**

Esau's Seven Sons
(Abraham's Grandson through Isaac)

← **1 Chronicles 1:34-37**

Seir's Seven Sons
(Esau Married into the Seir Family)

← **1 Chronicles 1:38-42**

Edom's Eight Kings
(Edom's Kings Before Israel's Kings)

← **1 Chronicles 1:43-50**

Edom's Eleven Chiefs
(Tribal Chiefs Under the Kings)

← **1 Chronicles 1:51-54**

1 Chronicles 2: Lineages Jacob/Israel's Son Judah

Judah's genealogy is the first Tribe of Israel listed

- Chronicles is primarily a book of Judah's Kings
- Judah's Genealogy (1 Chronicles 2:3-55) is 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.



The Sons of Jacob/Israel

← 1 Chronicles 2:1-2

Judah's Five Sons
(Jacob's son & Royal Lineage)

← 1 Chronicles 2:3-4

Lineage from Perez to Ram to Jesse
(King David's Father)

← 1 Chronicles 2:5-12

Lineage of Caleb's 1st Wife to Hur
(Hezron's Son/Ram's Younger Brother)

← 1 Chronicles 2:18-20

Lineage of Segub
(Hezron's Second Marriage)

← 1 Chronicles 1:21-24

Lineage of Jerahmeel
(Hezron's Son/Ram's Elder Brother)

← 1 Chronicles 1:25-41

Lineage of Caleb's 2nd Wife
(Hezron's Son/Ram's Younger Brother)

← 1 Chronicles 1:42-49

Lineage of Hur from Caleb's 1st Wife
(Hezron's Son/Ram's Younger Brother)

← 1 Chronicles 1:50-55

1 Chronicles 3: Lineage of David

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

1.	Ahinoam of Jezreel	Amnon	"Faithful"
2.	Abigail of Carmel	Daniel	"God is my Judge"
3.	Maacah, King Talmi's daughter	Absalom	"Father of Peace"
4.	Haggith	Adonijah	"The Lord is my Master"
5.	Abital	Shephatiah	"The Lord that Judges"
6.	Eglah	Ithream	"Abundance or Rest of the People"

*Faithful
God will judge
and be my peace
because the Lord is my Master.
the Lord will also judge
the rest of the people.*



David had four sons in Jerusalem from Bath-shua/Bathsheba
(2 Samuel 5:13-16; 1 Chronicles 3:5)

1.	Shimea	"Rumor"
2.	Shobab	"Returned/Turned Back"
3.	Nathan	"Given/Rewarded"
4.	Solomon	"Peaceful"

*It is told
that repentance
is rewarded
with peace*

Six Sons of David in Hebron

1 Chronicles 3:1-4

Four Sons of David in Jerusalem from Bathsheba

1 Chronicles 3:5

Nine Sons of David in Jerusalem from various wives

1 Chronicles 3:6-9

David had nine sons in Jerusalem from Various Wives
(1 Chronicles 3:6-8)

1.	Ibhar	"Breadth/Graciousness"
2.	Elishua	"My God is Deliverance"
3.	Eliphelet	"God is Release"
4.	Nogah	"Brightness"
5.	Nepheg	"Weak/Slack"
6.	Japhia	"Enlightening/Appearing"
7.	Elishama	"God Hears"
8.	Eliada	"Knowledge of God"
9.	Eliphet	"Compassion/Loyalty"

*The gracious
deliverance
& release of God
that brightened
the weak
by His Presence
and God's hearing
with the knowledge of God's
Compassion & Faithfulness*

The Royal Lineage of Solomon

1 Chronicles 2:10-24

The Prayer of Jabez (1 Chronicles 4:9-10)

The Hebrew word for “honorable” (נִכְבָּד *niḵbād*) means esteemed, respected and distinguished.

⁹ Jabez was more honorable than his brothers, and his mother named him Jabez, saying, “Because I gave birth *to him* in pain.”

¹⁰ Now Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, “Oh that You would:

- ① greatly bless me and
- ② extend my border,
- ③ and that Your hand might be with me,
- ④ and that You would keep *me* from harm so that *it* would not hurt me!”

And God brought about what he requested.

Bless me...to bless others

God’s hand (presence) will be active in the life of Jabez

God would protect Jabez in mercy (saved from judgment)

Jabez was wise enough to “call on the God of Israel”

The Descendants of Judah were being listed.

Jabez means “Pain”

The Mother of Jabez birthed him while in great pain

The name of Jabez (meaning “pain”) may have been considered an omen for his future.

Jabez asked to be blessed so that he would not bring about his name’s sake (Jabin/Pain) to himself or others

Let God be the determinant in your life (not effort or circumstances)



1 Chronicles 4-7: Lineage of Other Tribes of Jacob/Israel

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 2 The Lineage of Simeon
<i>(Jacob's 2nd Son from Leah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 4:24-43 |
| 3 The Lineage of Reuben
<i>(Jacob's Eldest Son from Leah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 5:1-10 |
| 4 The Lineage of Gad
<i>(Jacob's 7th Son from Zilpah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 5:11-17 |
| 5 The Lineage of Levi
<i>(Jacob's 3rd Son from Leah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 6 |
| 6 The Lineage of Issachar
<i>(Jacob's 9th Son from Leah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:1-5 |
| 7 The Lineage of Benjamin
<i>(Jacob's 12th Son from Rachel)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:6-12 |
| 8 The Lineage of Naphtali
<i>(Jacob's 6th Son from Bilhah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:13 |
| 9 The Lineage of Manasseh
<i>(Joseph's Eldest Son)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:14-19 |
| 10 The Lineage of Ephraim
<i>(Joseph's Youngest Son)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:20-29 |
| 11 The Lineage of Asher
<i>(Jacob's 8th Son from Zilpah)</i> | ← 1 Chronicles 7:20-29 |

The Lineages of Israel's Twelve Tribes are Documented

- **1** Judah's Lineage was the first documented in Chapter 2
- **12** Benjamin's Lineage is documented last in Chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles
- Joseph's Lineage is captured under his two sons of Manasseh and Ephraim
- There is No Mention of Tribes Dan (Bilhah) & Zebulun (Leah's 6th son where the disciples were from)



1 Chronicles 8-9: Benjamin's Lineage To King Saul (1 Chronicles 9:35-44)

"Now, Jeiel, the father of Gibeon lived in Gibeon, and his wife's name was Maacah"
(1 Chronicles 8:29)

While Saul was King (prior to David's reign), the tent of meeting was in Gibeon (1 Chronicles 16:39; 21:29), and Solomon visited Gibeon to sacrifice (1 Kings 3:3-9)

"They also lived with their relatives in Jerusalem opposite their other relatives."
(1 Chronicles 8:32)

Saul's ancestors (on his father's side - Kish) may have lived in Jerusalem while Saul's mother would have been in Jabesh Gilead. (Judges 21:1-15)

Benjamin to Kish (*Saul's Father*)

1 Chronicles 8:1-32

The Lineage of Saul

1 Chronicles 8:33-40
9:35-44

Included in the Chapter 8 genealogy is the left-handed Benjamite judge (Ehud – 1 Chronicles 8:6)) who killed the King Eglon and delivered Israel from Moab rule (Judges 3:15-30).

Saul's son "Eshbaal" (1 Chronicles 8:33) is also called "Ishbosheth" (2 Samuel 2:8).

The name "Ishbosheth" means "man of shame."

"Eshbaal" means "man of Baal, so the writer of 2 Samuel may have changed it to Ishbosheth because "Baal" was Canaan's male fertility god (2 Samuel 2:10).

The only narrative of Saul in Chronicles is his death

The Death of Saul (1 Chronicles 10:1-12)



Mount Gilboa



1 Now the Philistines fought against Israel, and the men of Israel fled from the Philistines but fell fatally wounded on Mount Gilboa.

2 And the Philistines also overtook Saul and his sons, and the Philistines killed Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchi-shua, the sons of Saul.

3 The battle became severe against Saul, and the archers found him; and he was wounded by the archers.

4 Then Saul said to his armor bearer, "Draw your sword and thrust me through with it, otherwise these uncircumcised Philistines will come and abuse me." But his armor bearer would not, for he was very afraid. So Saul took his own sword and fell on it.

5 When his armor bearer saw that Saul was dead, he likewise fell on his sword and died.

6 So Saul died with his three sons, and all those of his house died together.

7 When all the people of Israel who were in the valley saw that they had fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead, they abandoned their cities and fled; and the Philistines came and lived in them.

8 It came about the next day, when the Philistines came to strip those killed, that they found Saul and his sons fallen on Mount Gilboa.

9 So they stripped him and took his head and his armor and sent messengers around the land of the Philistines to carry the good news to their idols and to the people.

10 They put his armor in the house of their gods and impaled his head in the house of Dagon.

11 When all Jabesh-gilead heard everything that the Philistines had done to Saul,

12 all the valiant men got up and took away the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons, and brought them to Jabesh; and they buried their bones under the oak in Jabesh, and fasted for seven days.



Philistine archers wounded Saul.



Philistines resettled in deserted Israel towns.

The account of the Amalekite not mentioned (2 Samuel 1:1-16)

Israelites lost courage & fled from Philistines to die on Mt. Gilboa ("boiling spring")

Jonathan ("God has Given")
Abinadab ("My Father is Willing")
Malchishua ("King of Salvation")

Saul referred to Philistines as "uncircumcised men" emphasizing that they had no covenant with the Lord (unlike Israel).

Likely, one of the Jabesh-Gilead virgins was an ancestor of King Saul. (Judges 21:10-14)

The religious Philistines paraded their victory in their Temples and Ashtoreth as they had done with the ark of God (1 Samuel 5)

Saul and sons were retreating when the Philistines "overtook" them.

Saul's armor bearer disobeyed Saul's final order by not killing God's anointed; instead, he killed himself



Seven Suicides Recorded in Scripture		
1.	Judges 9:54	Abimelech
2.	Judges 16:26-31	Samson
3 - 4	1 Samuel 31:3-6	Saul & Armor-bearer
5.	2 Samuel 17:1,23	Ahithophel
6.	1 Kings 16:18	Zimri
7.	Matthew 27:4-5	Judas Iscariot

The first act as king by Saul was to save the town of Jabesh-Gilead from Nahash's Ammonites (1 Samuel 11)

The Coronation of David (1 Chronicles 11:1-12)

1 Then all Israel gathered to David at Hebron and said, "Behold, we are your bone and your flesh."
2 In times past, even when Saul was king, you *were* the one who led out and brought in Israel; and the LORD your God said to you, 'You shall shepherd My people Israel, and you shall be leader over My people Israel.'"
3 So all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and David made a covenant with them in Hebron before the LORD; and they anointed David king over Israel, in accordance with the word of the LORD through Samuel.
4 Then David and all Israel went to Jerusalem (that is, Jebus); and the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land, *were* there.
5 The inhabitants of Jebus said to David, "You shall not enter here." Nevertheless David took the mountain stronghold of Zion (that is, the city of David).
6 Now David had said, "Whoever is first to kill a Jebusite shall be chief and commander." Joab the son of Zeruiah went up first, so he became chief.
7 Then David lived in the stronghold; therefore it was called the city of David.
8 He built the city all around, from the Millo to the surrounding area; and Joab repaired the rest of the city.
9 And David became greater and greater, for the LORD of armies *was* with him.

David Means "Beloved"

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".



While King Saul's prideful focus had been the pursuit of David, David had led in attacks against the King's true enemies

Jesse had raised his son as a shepherd who was now well prepared to shepherd God's people foreshadowing the "Great Shepherd" Jesus. (John 10:11; Hebrews 13:20; 1 Peter 5:4)

This was the 3rd anointing of David (2 Samuel 5:3); the 1st anointing was by Samuel (1 Samuel 16:13) and the 2nd anointing by Judah (2 Samuel 2:4)

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."

- Anointed as King:
- 1042BC – Saul
 - 1002BC – David
 - 962BC – Solomon

After becoming king over all of Israel, the first action of King David was taking Jerusalem from the Jebusites.

Hebron was too far (25 miles) south into Judah to be the capital of all of the tribes of Israel; Hebron would take an additional day's journey from the north. Jerusalem was on the border of the Tribe of Benjamin which was centrally located.

The Millo may allude to "supporting terraces" mentioned in Solomon's building program (1 Kings 9:15) or a tower (Judges 9:6, 20)

The "City of Peace" became the "City of David"



According to the Table of Nations (Genesis 10), the Jebusites were descended from Ham through Canaan (Gen 10:15-16). After becoming king over all of Israel, the first action that King David took was taking Jerusalem from Jebusites.

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)

¹ Then David consulted with the captains of the thousands and the hundreds, with every leader.

² David said to all the assembly of Israel, "If it *seems* good to you, and if it is from the LORD our God, let us send *word* everywhere to our kinsmen who remain in all the land of Israel, and to the priests and Levites who are with them in their cities with pasture lands, that they meet with us;

³ and let us bring back the ark of our God to us, since we did not seek it in the days of Saul."

⁴ Then all the assembly said that they would do so, for this was right in the eyes of all the people.

⁵ So David assembled all Israel together, from the Shihor of Egypt to the entrance of Hamath, to bring the ark of God from Kiriath-jearim.

⁶ David and all Israel went up to Baalah, *that is*, to Kiriath-jearim, which belongs to Judah, to bring up from there the ark of God, the LORD who is enthroned *above* the cherubim, where His name is called.

⁷ And they carried the ark of God on a new cart from the house of Abinadab, and Uzza and Ahio drove the cart.

⁸ David and all Israel were celebrating before God with all *their* might, with songs and with lyres, harps, tambourines, cymbals, and trumpets.

⁹ When they came to the threshing floor of Chidon, Uzza put out his hand to hold the ark, because the oxen nearly overturned *it*.

¹⁰ But the anger of the LORD burned against Uzza, so He struck him because he had put out his hand toward the ark; and he died there before God.

¹¹ Then David became angry because of the LORD's outburst against Uzza; and he called that place Perez-uzza *as it is* to this day.

¹² David was afraid of God that day, saying, "How can I bring the ark of God *home* to me?"

¹³ So David did not take the ark with him to the city of David, but took it aside to the house of Obed-edom the Gittite.

¹⁴ And the ark of God remained with the family of Obed-edom in his house for three months; and the LORD blessed the family of Obed-edom and all that he had.

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.



God's holiness is powerful & can bring death or life



David did not consult God or His Priests

The Book of Judges shows that chaos ensues when everyone does what is right in their own eyes (Judges 17:6; 21:25)

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

David would amass a group of 30,000 people to move the ark of God to Jerusalem (2 Samuel 6:1).

David attempted to retrieve ark of God in his way instead of God's way (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).

The ark had been kept at Baale-judah ("lords of Judah" also called Kirjath-jearim) which was a Gibeonite town for 50-70 years since the Philistines released it (1 Samuel 7:1,

The ark had would now move to another Gentile household for 3 months of blessing

Israel rightfully carried the ark after 3 months according to God's instructions (Num 4:15, 7:9, Deuteronomy 10:8; 1 Chronicles 15:12-15).

Moving the Ark to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 15:1-15)

1 Now *David* built houses for himself in the city of David; and he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it.

2 Then David said, “No one is to carry the ark of God except the Levites; for the LORD chose them to carry the ark of the LORD and to serve Him forever.”

3 And David assembled all Israel at Jerusalem to bring up the ark of the LORD to its place which he had prepared for it.

4 David gathered together the sons of Aaron and the Levites:

5 of the sons of **Kohath**, Uriel the chief, and 120 of his relatives;

6 of the sons of **Merari**, Asaiah the chief, and 220 of his relatives;

7 of the sons of **Gershom**, Joel the chief, and 130 of his relatives;

8 of the sons of **Elizaphan**, Shemaiah the chief, and two hundred of his relatives;

9 of the sons of **Hebron**, Eliel the chief, and eighty of his relatives;

10 of the sons of **Uzziel**, Amminadab the chief, and 112 of his relatives.

11 Then David called for the priests Zadok and Abiathar, and for the Levites, for Uriel, Asaiah, Joel, Shemaiah, Eliel, and Amminadab;

12 and he said to them, “You are the heads of the fathers’ households of the Levites; consecrate yourselves, you and your relatives, so that you may bring up the ark of the LORD God of Israel to *the place* that I have prepared for it.

13 Because you did not *carry it* at the first, the LORD our God made an outburst against us, since we did not seek Him according to the ordinance.”

14 So the priests and the Levites consecrated themselves to bring up the ark of the LORD God of Israel.

15 The sons of the Levites carried the ark of God on their shoulders with the poles on them, just as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the LORD.

God has conveyed how He wants to be worshipped.

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).

The Heads of the Levite Families and Their Relatives <small>(1 Chronicles 15:5-10)</small>			
1.	Kohathites	Uriel	“Flame/Light of God”
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”

The light of God is brought forth through His commandments for those who hear and obey the one true God as submissive people

Individual Items to be Maintained <small>(Genesis 46:11; Exodus 6:16)</small>			
	Gershonites External Items <small>(Num 3:25-26)</small>	Koathites Internal Items <small>(Num 3:31)</small>	Meraris Structural Items <small>(Num 3:36-37)</small>
1.	Tabernacle	Ark	Tabernacle Supports
2.	Tent	Table	Crossbars
3.	Covering	Lampstand	Posts
4.	Entrance Screen	Altars	Bases
5.	Courtyard Hangings	Sanctuary Utensils	Equipment
6.	Courtyard Screen	Screen/Curtain	Tent Pegs
7.	Tent Ropes	-	Ropes



Exodus 25:12-15; Numbers 4:6, 15

Elizaphan was the second son (of three sons – Ex 6:22) of Uzziel and grandson of Kohath (Numbers 3:30)

The Hebronites came from the third of four sons of Kohath (Ex 6:18; Num 3:27, 26:58).

The Uzzielites came from the fourth son of Kohath (Ex 6:18; Numbers 3:27)

Additional Davidic Covenant Scriptures include (2 Samuel 7:1-16; Psalms 89)

The Davidic Covenant (1 Chronicles 17:1-15)

¹ And it came about, when David lived in his house, that David said to Nathan the prophet, "Look, I am living in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the LORD is under tent curtains."

² Then Nathan said to David, "Do whatever is in your heart, for God is with you."

³ But it happened that same night, that the word of God came to Nathan, saying,

⁴ "Go and tell David My servant, 'This is what the LORD says: "You shall not build a house for Me to dwell in;

⁵ for I have not dwelt in a house since the day that I brought up Israel to this day, but I have gone from tent to tent and from *one dwelling place to another*."

⁶ In all places where I have walked with all Israel, have I spoken a word with any of the judges of Israel, whom I commanded to shepherd My people, saying, 'Why have you not built Me a house of cedar?'"

⁷ Now, therefore, this is what you shall say to My servant David: 'This is what the LORD of armies says: "I took you from the pasture, from following the sheep, to be leader over My people Israel.

⁸ I have been with you wherever you have gone, and have eliminated all your enemies from you; and I will make for you a name like the name of the great ones who are on the earth."

⁹ And I will appoint a place for My people Israel, and will plant them *there*, so that they may live in their own place and not tremble *with anxiety* again; and the wicked will not make them waste away anymore as *they did* previously,

¹⁰ even from the day that I commanded judges *to be* over My people Israel. And I will subdue all your enemies. Moreover, I tell you that the LORD will build a house for you.

¹¹ When your days are fulfilled that you must go *to be* with your fathers, then I will set up *one of your descendants after you, who will be from your sons; and I will establish his kingdom.*

¹² He shall build for Me a house, and I will establish his throne forever.

¹³ I will be his father and he shall be My son; and I will not take

My favor away from him, as I took it from him who was before you.

¹⁴ But I will settle him in My house and in My kingdom forever, and his throne will be established forever."'"

¹⁵ According to all these words and according to all of this vision, so Nathan spoke to David.

God characterized David as "His servant."

Nathan ("given/rewarded") assumed David's honorable intentions were appropriate; however, it is important for God's people to seek His will instead of following worldly reason.

God never demanded an "elaborate cathedral;" He demanded obedience.

Chapter 6 taught David to respond correctly in Chapter 7; whether transporting an ark or constructing a Temple, God's work must be performed in God's way and in God's timing.

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.

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).



Before the ascension of Jesus, He explains that His Kingdom (Acts 1:6) will be restored by giving "power" through the Holy Spirit.

Greek word for Kingdom is "basileia" (the rule; authority) & for Power is "dunamis"

"The book of the generation of Jesus Christ, the son of David, the son of Abraham..." (Matthew 1:1)

Gabriel informed Mary about her son, Jesus: "The Lord God shall give to him the throne of his father, David." (Luke 1:32)

When David's royal lineage sinned, God would correct them as His child. (Hebrews 12:6)



David's Response to God

(1 Chronicles 17:16-27)

16 Then King David came in and sat before the LORD, and said, "Who am I, LORD God, and what is my house that You have brought me this far?"

17 This was a small thing in Your eyes, God; but You have spoken of Your servant's house for a great while to come, and have viewed me according to the standard of a person of high degree, LORD God.

18 What more can David still say to You concerning the honor **3rd Person** bestowed on Your servant? For You know Your servant.

19 LORD, for Your servant's sake, and according to Your own heart, You have accomplished all this greatness, to make known all these great things.

20 LORD, there is none like You, nor is there any God besides You, according to everything that we have heard with our ears.

21 And what one nation on the earth is like Your people Israel, whom God went to redeem for Himself as a people, to make for You a name by great and awesome things, by driving out nations from before Your people, whom You redeemed from Egypt?

22 For You have made Your people Israel Your own people forever, and You, LORD, became their God.

23 "Now, LORD, let the word that You have spoken concerning Your servant and concerning his house be established forever, and do just as You have spoken.

24 Let Your name be established and be great forever, saying, 'The LORD of armies is the God of Israel, a God to Israel; and the house of Your servant David is established before You.'

25 For You, my God, have revealed to Your servant that You will build him a house; therefore Your servant has found *courage* to pray before You.

26 Now, LORD, You are God, and have promised this good thing to Your servant.

27 And now You have decided to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue forever before You; for You, LORD, have blessed, and it is blessed forever."

David questions God in a wondrous way; so often mankind questions God accusingly, but believers should worship the Lord beyond our limits – 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; Psalm 8:4, 144:3; Hebrews 2:6; 1 Chronicles 29:13)

David is humbly awestruck that God has blessed him so greatly.



David contrasts the frailty of men with the extensive ability of God to give good things.

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.

"What is man that You think of him, and a son of man that You are concerned about him?" (Psalm 8:4)

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.

David admits that even his words are not insightful to God as He knows each person better than they know themselves.



David emphasizes the truths that the Lord is God, His vow is true, and David is God's servant.

King Saul had hated Nahash & David

David's Messengers Disrespected (1 Chronicles 19:1-9)

¹ Now it came about after this, that Nahash the king of the sons of Ammon died, and his son became king in his place.

² Then David said, "I will show kindness to Hanun the son of Nahash, because his father showed kindness to me." So David sent messengers to console him concerning his father. And David's servants came into the land of the sons of Ammon to Hanun to console him.

³ But the commanders among the sons of Ammon said to Hanun, "Do you think that David is honoring your father, in that he has sent comforters to you? Have his servants not come to you to search, to demolish, and to spy out the land?"

⁴ So Hanun took David's servants and shaved them, and cut off their robes in the middle as far as their buttocks, and sent them away.

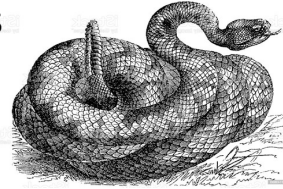
⁵ Then *certain people* went and told David about the men. And he sent *messengers* to meet them, because the men were very humiliated. And the king said, "Stay at Jericho until your beards grow *back*, then return."

⁶ When the sons of Ammon saw that they had made themselves repulsive to David, Hanun and the sons of Ammon sent a thousand talents of silver to hire for themselves chariots and horsemen from Mesopotamia, Aram-maacah, and Zobah.

⁷ So they hired for themselves thirty-two thousand chariots, and the king of Maacah and his people, who came and camped opposite Medeba. And the sons of Ammon gathered together from their cities and came to the battle.

⁸ When David heard *about it*, he sent Joab and all the army, the mighty men.

⁹ The sons of Ammon came out and drew up in battle formation at the entrance of the city; and the kings who had come were by themselves in the field.



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).

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

David responded to force with force by engaging Joab with all of his fighting men

The Ammonites lined up to defend their capital city while the hired Syrian chariots went into the fields to ambush David's Israelite army.

The Prior Chapter	
David was successfully defending/conquering. (2 Samuel 8; 1 Chronicles 18)	
Philistines	West
Syrians	North
Edom	South
Vassal Kings	From Mediterranean to the Euphrates
<i>Wars are documented in greater detail in later chapters</i>	

Nahash

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).

Ammon & Aram Defeated (1 Chronicles 19:10-19)

¹⁰ Now when Joab saw that the battle was set against him at the front and at the rear, he selected *warriors* from all the choice men in Israel and lined *them* up against the Arameans.

¹¹ But the remainder of the people he placed under the command of Abshai his brother; and they lined up against the sons of Ammon.

¹² He said, "If the Arameans are too strong for me, then you shall help me; but if the sons of Ammon are too strong for you, then I will help you.

¹³ Be strong, and let's show ourselves courageous for the benefit of our people and the cities of our God; and may the LORD do what is good in His sight."

¹⁴ So Joab and the people who were with him advanced to battle against the Arameans, and they fled from him.

¹⁵ When the sons of Ammon saw that the Arameans had fled, they also fled from his brother Abshai and entered the city. Then Joab came to Jerusalem.

¹⁶ When the Arameans saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they sent messengers and brought out the Arameans who were beyond the *Euphrates* River, with Shophach the commander of the army of Hadadezer leading them.

¹⁷ When it was reported to David, he gathered all Israel together and crossed the Jordan, and came upon them and drew up in formation against them. And when David drew up in battle formation against the Arameans, they fought against him.

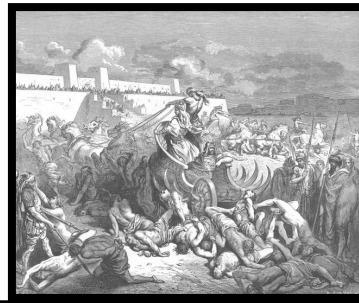
¹⁸ And the Arameans fled from Israel, and David killed of the Arameans seven thousand charioteers and forty thousand foot soldiers; and he put Shophach the commander of the army to death.

¹⁹ So when the servants of Hadadezer saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they made peace with David and served him. So the Arameans were not willing to help the sons of Ammon anymore.

David was with Bathsheba at this time



Fear & Faith Are Contagious



Joab challenged Aram's ambush while Abishai attacked Hanun's Ammonites

God's people were supporting each other on multiple fronts as the enemy battled in various ways. (1 Thessalonians 5:11)

Lack of Conviction equals Lack of Commitment
The hired soldiers had no reason to faithfully risk their lives for another cause (the Ammonites), so they fled upon the approach of Joab.

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.

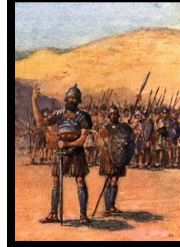
The worldly Arameans found that it only made sense to make peace and become the subjects of Israel's David instead of continuing in worldly alliances.

God's people are called to have courage and be strong, but in the end, the will of God is brought to fruition (Dt 31:6-7, 23; Joshua 1:6-7, 9, 18; 10:25)

Be careful who you ally with in this world, God is the ultimate victor.

Goliath's Giant Brothers (1 Chronicles 20:1-8)

¹ Then it happened in the spring, at the time when kings go out *to battle*, that Joab led out the army and ravaged the land of the sons of Ammon, and came and besieged Rabbah. But David stayed in Jerusalem. And Joab struck Rabbah and overthrew it.



² David took the crown of their king from his head, and he found it to weigh a talent of gold, and there was a precious stone in it; and it was placed on David's head. And he brought out the spoils of the city, a very great amount.



³ He brought out the people who *were* in it, and put *them to work* at saws, iron picks, and axes. And David did the same to all the cities of the sons of Ammon. Then David and all the people returned *to* Jerusalem.

⁴ Now it came about after this, that war broke out at Gezer with the Philistines; then Sibbecai the Hushathite killed Sippai, one of the descendants of the giants, and they were subdued.



⁵ And there was war with the Philistines again, and Elhanan the son of Jair killed Lahmi the brother of Goliath the Gittite, the shaft of whose spear *was* like a weaver's beam.

⁶ Again there was war at Gath, where there was a man of *great* stature who had twenty-four fingers and toes, *six fingers on each hand* and *six toes on each foot*; and he also was descended from the giants.

⁷ When he taunted Israel, Jonathan the son of Shimea, David's brother, killed him.

⁸ These were descended from the giants in Gath, and they fell by the hand of David and by the hand of his servants.

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

Joab secured victory over the Ammonite city of Rabbah (where Uriah had died).

The Jewish historian, Josephus, references the precious stone as a sardonyx.

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).

This large man also had a giant ego with an "overabundance of words" as he taunted.

There were ongoing battles with the descendants of giants (Genesis 15:20; Deut. 2:11; 3:11; Joshua 17:15)

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).

The weight of the crown is estimated to have been 100 lbs.



Lahmi may have carried the same size of spear (a weaver's beam) as the original Goliath (1 Samuel 17:7).

David's nephew had been named after his beloved friend, Jonathan.

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

"Now the anger of the Lord burned against Israel again, and He incited David against them to say, 'Go, count Israel and Judah.'" (2 Samuel 24:1)

The Sinful Census (1 Chronicles 21:1-8)

1 Then Satan stood up against Israel and incited David to count Israel.

2 So David said to Joab and to the leaders of the people, "Go, count Israel from Beersheba to Dan, and bring me *word* so that I may know their number."

3 But Joab said, "May the LORD add to His people a hundred times as many as they are! My lord the king, are they not all my lord's servants? Why does my lord seek this thing? Why should he be a cause of guilt to Israel?"

4 Nevertheless, the king's word prevailed against Joab. Therefore, Joab departed and went throughout Israel, and came to Jerusalem.

5 Then Joab gave the number of the census of the people to David. Israel was 1,100,000 men in all who drew the sword; and Judah *was* 470,000 men who drew the sword.

6 But he did not count Levi and Benjamin among them, because the king's command was abhorrent to Joab.

7 Now God was displeased with this thing, so He struck Israel.

8 David said to God, "I have sinned greatly, by doing this thing. But now, please overlook Your servant's guilt, for I have behaved very foolishly."



Joab understood that this census was wrong and attempted to correct David.

Possibilities for the Source of the Census (2 Sam 24:1 versus 1 Chron 21:1)	
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 "He" (in 2 Sam 24:1) does not refer to God, but instead refers to Satan.

Hebrew 2 Samuel 24:1 *'et- wayyāset bəyisrā'el laḥrōwt Yahweh, 'aḇ- ְאֶת- וַיַּסֵּד בְּיִשְׂרָאֵל לַחֲרוֹת יְהוָה! אַף- "And he moved against Israel was aroused of Yahweh the anger"*

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

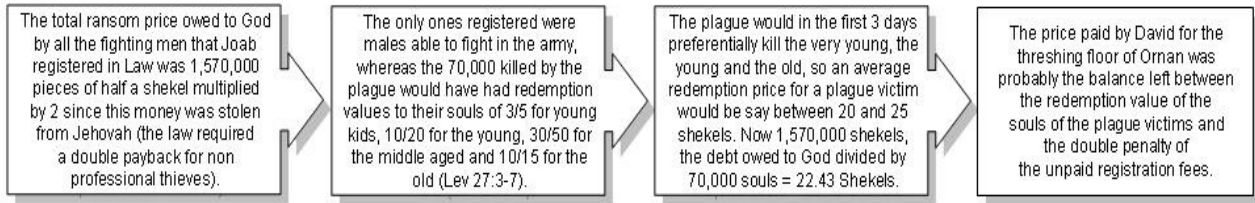
Dan was the northernmost point while Beersheba was the southern point. David commanded Joab to take the census from top-to-bottom.

Joab makes the point that David's troops can be multiplied (in number and strength) by the Lord; it doesn't matter how much resource (i.e., money) someone has since God can do anything

David admitted his sin

God had initially been angry against Israel, and the wicked census brought about the wrath of God.

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



Three Choices & A Plague (1 Chronicles 21:9-17)

⁹ The LORD spoke to Gad, David's seer, saying,
¹⁰ "Go and speak to David, saying, 'This is what the LORD says: "I extend to you three *choices*; choose for yourself one of them, which I will do to you.'"

Although David admitted his failure, David's relationship with God was hindered by his sin

David utilized the prophet Gad as the mediator instead of direct communication to God. Gad ("a troop") was David's Seer.

Judgment was certain

¹¹ So Gad came to David and said to him, "This is what the LORD says: 'Take for yourself
¹² three years of famine, or three months to be swept away before your foes while the sword of your enemies overtakes *you*, or else three days of the sword of the LORD: a plague in the land, and the angel of the LORD destroying throughout the territory of Israel.' Now, therefore, consider what answer I shall bring back to Him who sent me."

David chose 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. v

¹³ David said to Gad, "I am in great distress; please let me fall into the hand of the LORD, for His mercies are very great. But do not let me fall into human hands."

Israel would experience each of the three judgments in relation to the end of a Tabernacle/Temple era. (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

¹⁴ So the LORD sent a plague on Israel; seventy thousand men of Israel fell.

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 (Leviticus 27:3).

¹⁵ And God sent an angel to Jerusalem to destroy it; but as he was about to destroy *it*, the LORD saw and was sorry about the catastrophe, and said to the destroying angel, "It is enough; now relax your hand." And the angel of the LORD was standing by the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

The Angel of the Lord restrained the hand of destruction that extended over Jerusalem much like Abraham's hand being stayed from Isaac (Genesis 22:10)

¹⁶ Then David raised his eyes and saw the angel of the LORD standing between earth and heaven, with his drawn sword in his hand stretched out over Jerusalem. Then David and the elders, covered with sackcloth, fell on their faces.

One of the defining characteristics of David was that he took responsibility for his sin.

Beyond the sin of David, God had intended to judge all of Israel; "Now the anger of the Lord burned against Israel" (2 Samuel 24:1)

¹⁷ And David said to God, "Is it not I who commanded to count the people? Indeed, I am the one who has sinned and acted very wickedly, but these sheep, what have they done? LORD, my God, just let Your hand be against me and my father's household, and not against Your people as a plague."

Temple's Threshing Floor (1 Chronicles 21:18-30)

18 Then the angel of the LORD commanded Gad to say to David, that David was to go up and build an altar to the LORD on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite.

19 So David went up at the word of Gad, which he spoke in the name of the LORD.

20 Now Ornan turned back and saw the angel, and his four sons *who were with him hid themselves*. And Ornan was threshing wheat.

21 As David came to Ornan, Ornan looked and saw David, and went out from the threshing floor and prostrated himself to David with his face to the ground.

22 Then David said to Ornan, "Give me the site of *this* threshing floor, so that I may build on it an altar to the LORD; you shall give it to me for the full price, so that the plague may be brought to a halt from the people."

23 But Ornan said to David, "Take *it* for yourself, and may my lord the king do what is good in his sight. See, I am giving the oxen for burnt offerings, and the threshing sledges for wood and the wheat for the grain offering; I am giving *it* all."

24 Nevertheless, King David said to Ornan, "No, but I will certainly buy *it* for the full price; for I will not take what is yours for the LORD, nor offer a burnt offering which costs me nothing."

25 So David gave Ornan six hundred shekels of gold by weight for the site.

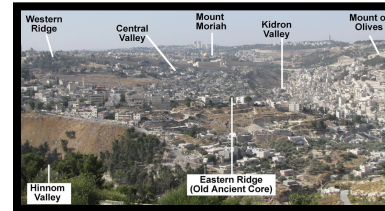
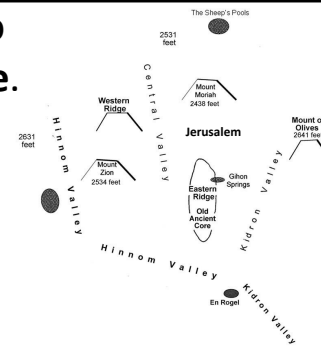
26 Then David built an altar there to the LORD, and offered burnt offerings and peace offerings. And he called to the LORD, and He answered him with fire from heaven on the altar of burnt offering.

27 The LORD commanded the angel, and he returned his sword to its sheath.

28 At that time, when David saw that the LORD had answered him on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite, he offered sacrifice there.

29 For the tabernacle of the LORD, which Moses had made in the wilderness, and the altar of burnt offering *were* on the high place at Gibeon at that time.

30 But David could not go before it to inquire of God, for he was terrified by the sword of the angel of the LORD.



5 miles away

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. (Exodus 12:23)

The threshing floor of Ornan was on Mount Moriah (2 Chronicles 3:1).

The same hill where Abraham offered Isaac (Genesis 22:2, 14)

The same location where Jesus died on the cross outside of the city walls (Hebrews 13:11-13)

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)

Threshing floors were often the high ground used to divide the wheat from the chaff (Matthew 3:12; Luke 3:17)

- David provided three reasons that he paid the price to Ornan:
1. To purchase the threshing floor
 2. To build an altar
 3. To stop the plague

Possibly a lightning bolt

Divine Fire Consumed the Sacrifice a Number of Times		
1.	Aaron	Leviticus 9:24
2.	Gideon	Judges 6:21
3.	Elijah	1 Kings 18:38
4.	David	1 Chronicles 21:26
5.	Solomon	2 Chronicles 7:1