

LESSON 11 - 1st & 2nd Chronicles

LOGOS

A General and Light Survey of the Bible

By Dr. Steven Wood

(REVISED) TENTATIVE COURSE SCHEDULE

Lesson 1:	Overview
Lesson 2:	Genesis
Lesson 3:	Exodus
Lesson 4:	Leviticus
Lesson 5:	Numbers
Lesson 6:	Deuteronomy
Lesson 7:	Joshua
Lesson 8:	Judges, Ruth
Lesson 9:	1st & 2nd Samuel
Lesson 10:	1st & 2nd Kings
Lesson 11:	1st & 2nd Chronicles
April 17, 2024:	Ezra, Nehemiah
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May 22, 2024:	Isaiah
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--- SUMMER ---

September 4, 2024:	Ezekiel
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October 16, 2024:	INTRODUCTION TO THE NEW TESTAMENT
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--- ADVENT / CHRISTMAS ---

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February 5, 2025:	Titus, Philemon
February 12, 2025:	Hebrews
February 19, 2025:	James
February 26, 2025:	1st & 2nd Peter, Jude
March 5, 2025:	<i>Ash Wednesday</i>
March 12, 2025:	1st, 2nd, 3rd John
March 19, 2025:	Revelation

LESSON 11

1st Chronicles

- 1st and 2nd Chronicles were one book in the Hebrew Bible.
- Jewish tradition says both books were written by Ezra after he returned to Jerusalem from the Babylonian captivity.
- The books are an overview of certain events and a genealogy from Adam to Nehemiah.
- There is some repetition and some filling of the gaps when read after 1st & 2nd Samuel and 1st & 2nd Kings. In fact, more than half the material in the Chronicles comes from the Samuel and Kings sources.
- The books deal only with Judah and the line of King David.
- Chronicles is closely related to Ezra and Nehemiah, which will come next in this study.

OUTLINE

- The People of the Lord (Chapters 1–9).
 - Patriarchs (1)
 - *NOTE: Once the genealogical record moved through Adam — Noah — Abraham — Isaac — Jacob (Israel) it is not a complete record, listing generational highlights along the way to David and the kings of Judah. This is in keeping with the purpose of the record.
 - Adam — Seth — Enosh — Kenan — Mahalalel — Jared — Enoch — Methuselah — Lamech — Noah.
 - Noah's sons: Shem, Ham, and Japheth and their descendants (1:5-27). *NOTE the names of nations that appear later in Old Testament accounts.
 - Abraham's sons: Isaac and Ishmael (1:28–33).
 - Isaac's sons: Esau and Israel, aka Jacob (1:34).
 - Israel's sons: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad and Asher (2:1).
 - Esau's descendants (1:35–54). NOTE: These are the Edomites.
 - Judah's descendants (2:3-55).
 - *NOTE: Judah's sordid story is told in Genesis 38.
 - He had five sons, but the first three (Er, Onan, and Shelah) are not mentioned because the chronicler is only concerned with tracing King David's genealogy.
 - The chosen genealogy continues from Judah — Perez — Hezron — Ram — Nahshon — Salmon — Boaz (Ruth) — Obed — Jesse — David.
 - David's descendants (chap. 3).
 - He had 20 children, including Solomon.
 - Kings of Judah: *Solomon's son was Rehoboam, Abijah his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son, Jehoram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son, Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his son, Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son,*

Manasseh his son, Amon his son, Josiah his son. The sons of Josiah: Johanan the firstborn, Jehoiakim the second son, Zedekiah the third, Shallum the fourth. The successors of Jehoiakim: Jehoiachin his son, and Zedekiah (3:10-16).

- Solomon's descendants (3:10–24).
- Judah (4:1–5:17).
 - Having traced the Davidic line in detail, the chronicler returned to the line of Judah generally in order to show the preeminence of the Davidic tribe of Judah.
 - *Jabez was more honorable than his brothers. His mother had named him Jabez, saying, "I gave birth to him in pain." Jabez cried out to the God of Israel, "Oh, that you would bless me and enlarge my territory! Let your hand be with me, and keep me from harm so that I will be free from pain." And God granted his request. (4:9-10)*
 - Simeon (4:24–43) is included here because, *"The inheritance of the Simeonites was taken from the share of Judah, because Judah's portion was more than they needed. So the Simeonites received their inheritance within the territory of Judah"* (Joshua 19:9) and was eventually assimilated into Judah.
 - Reuben (5:1–10) is included here possibly because he was Jacob's (Israel's) oldest son, but was displaced in favor of Judah in the record because he committed adultery with his father's concubine (Genesis 35:22).
 - Gad (5:11–17) is included here possibly because *the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh* had blended together on the west side of the Jordan.
 - The half-tribe of Manasseh (5:23–26) is probably included because, *they were unfaithful to the God of their ancestors and prostituted themselves to the gods of the peoples of the land... So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria... who took the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh into exile... where they are to this day (5:25-26).*
- Levi (chap. 6)
 - The chronicler traced Levi's lineage to maintain the priestly lineage.
 - Levi — Kohath — Amram — Aaron — Eleazar — Phinehas — Abishua — Bukki — Uzzi — Zerariah — Meraioth — Amariah — Ahitub — Zadok — Ahimaaz — Azariah — Johanan — Azariah (it was he who served as priest in the temple Solomon built in Jerusalem) — Amariah — Ahitub — Zadok — Shallum — Hilkiah — Azariah — Seraiah — Jozadak who *was deported when the Lord sent Judah and Jerusalem into exile by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar.*

- The chronicler may have restated the lineage in order to establish the priesthood after returning from the Babylonian exile.
- Levitical musicians (6:31–48). The purpose of this entire section (vv. 31–47) is to justify the ministry of David’s chief musicians —Heman, Asaph, and Ethan — by showing their pure Levitical lineage.
- Aaronic priests (6:49–53). Again, the chronicler was very concerned with making sure the priestly line was well-established.
- The Northern tribes (chap. 7).
 - *All of these genealogies are brief and incomplete. *All Israel was listed in the genealogies recorded in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah. They were taken captive to Babylon because of their unfaithfulness* (9:1).
 - Issachar (7:1–5).
 - Benjamin (7:6–12).
 - Naphtali (7:13).
 - Manasseh (7:14–19).
 - Ephraim (7:20–29).
 - Asher (7:30–40).
 - King Saul (8).
- Citizens of Jerusalem (9:2–34). These are the people who returned to Jerusalem after the Babylonian captivity.
 - NOTE: They are only from *Judah... Benjamin... Ephraim... Manasseh* (9:3), as well as Levites.
 - Political leaders (9:1–9)
 - Priests (9:10–13)
 - Levites (9:14–16)
 - Gatekeepers and others (9:17–34)
- Genealogy of King Saul (9:35–44). This section is repetitive, but is probably included because the record of King David’s reign begins with the death of Saul.
- The Reign of David (chaps. 10–29)
 - *Now the Philistines fought against Israel; the Israelites fled before them... The Philistines were in hot pursuit of Saul... and they killed his sons Jonathan, Abinadab and Malki-Shua. The fighting grew fierce around Saul... they wounded him... Saul took his own sword and fell on it... So Saul and his three sons died, and all his house died together* (10:1-6). *Saul died because he was unfaithful to the Lord; he did not keep the word of the Lord and even consulted a medium for guidance, and did not inquire of the Lord. So the Lord put him to death and turned the kingdom over to David son of Jesse* (10:13-14).
 - David was anointed king and conquered Jerusalem (11:1-9)
 - David’s heroes (chaps. 11–12). The chronicler listed David’s mighty men and their exploits.
 - The Ark of the Lord (Chapters 13–16).

- Transporting the ark (chap. 13)
 - David conferred with each of his officers... *Let us bring the ark of our God back to us...*
 - *They moved the ark of God from Abinadab's house... When they came to the threshing floor of Kidon, Uzzah reach out his hand to steady the ark, because the oxen stumbled. The Lord's anger burned against Izzah, and he struck him down because he had put his hand on the ark...*
 - *David was angry because the Lord's wrath had broken out against Uzzah...*
 - *He did not take the ark to be with him in the City of David...*
- David's establishment in Jerusalem (chaps. 14–16)
 - His palace (14:1–2)
Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, along with cedar logs, stonemasons and carpenters to build a palace for him.
 - His family (14:3–7)
In Jerusalem David took more wives and became the father of more sons and daughters.
 - His victories over the Philistines (14:8–17)
 - Arrival of the ark (chap. 15-16)
 - *After David had constructed buildings for himself in the City of David, he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it.*
 - *And the Levites carried the ark of God with the poles on their shoulders, as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the Lord.*
 - *As the ark of the covenant of the Lord was entering the City of David, Michal daughter of Saul watched from a window. And when she saw King David dancing and celebrating, she despised him in her heart.*
- The Covenant of the Lord (Chapters 17–21).
 - David's desire for a temple (chap. 17)
 - *After David was settled in his palace, he said to Nathan the prophet, "Here I am, living in a house of cedar, while the ark of the covenant of the Lord is under a tent." ...But that night the word of God came to Nathan, "Go and tell my servant David, 'You are not the one to build me a house to dwell in... I declare to you that the Lord will build a house for you... I will raise up your offspring to succeed you... and I will establish his kingdom. He is the one who will build a house for me... his throne will be established forev-*

er.” Nathan reported to David all the words of this entire revelation.

- *Then King David went in and sat before the Lord...*
- *David’s foreign affairs (18:1–20:8)*
 - *God gave David victories over the Philistines, Moabites (18:1–2), Arameans (18:3–11), Edomites (18:12–13), Ammonites (19:1–20:3), and Philistines (20:4–8).*
 - *David chose to count his troops.*
 - *This angered the Lord.*
 - *God told David to choose one of three punishments:*
 - *...three years of famine...*
 - *...three months of being swept away before your enemies, with their swords overtaking you...*
 - *...three days of the sword of the Lord — days of plague in the land, with the angel of the Lord ravaging every part of Israel.*
- *So the Lord sent a plague on Israel, and seventy thousand men of Israel fell dead. And God sent an angel to destroy Jerusalem. But as the angel was doing so, the Lord saw it and relented concerning the disaster and said to the angel who was destroying the people, “Enough! Withdraw your hand.” The angel of the Lord was then standing at the threshing floor of Araunah... Then David and the elders, clothed in sackcloth, fell facedown. David said to God, “Was it not I who ordered the fighting men to be counted? I, the shepherd, have sinned and done wrong. These are but sheep... Lord my God, let your hand fall on me and my family, but do not let this plague remain on your people.” Then the angel of the Lord ordered Gad to tell David to go up and build an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor of Araunah... So David went up in obedience... “Let me have the site of your threshing floor so I can build an altar to the Lord, that the plague on the people may be stopped. Sell it to me at the full price.” Araunah said to David, “Take it! Let my lord the king do whatever pleases him. Look, I will give the oxen for the burnt offerings, the threshing sledges for the wood, and the wheat for the grain offering. I will give all this.” But King David replied to Araunah, “No, I insist on paying the full price. I will not take for the Lord what is yours, or sacrifice a burnt offering that costs me nothing.” So David paid Araunah six hundred shekels of gold for the site. David built an altar to the Lord there and sacrificed burnt offerings and fellowship offerings. He called on the Lord, and the Lord answered him with fire from heaven on the altar of burnt offering. Then the Lord spoke to the angel, and he put his sword back into its sheath...*

Then David said, “The house of the Lord God is to be here, and also the altar of burnt offering for Israel.”

- The Temple of the Lord (Chapters 22–29).
 - David’s plans for a temple (22:2–19).
 - *...he appointed stonecutters to prepare dressed stone... He provided a large amount of iron to make nails for the doors... and for the fittings, and more bronze than could be weighed. He also provided more cedar logs than could be counted...*
 - *David said, “...the house to be built for the Lord should be of great magnificence...”*
 - *David said to Solomon: “My son, I had it in my heart to build a house for the Name of the Lord my God. But this word of the Lord came to me: ‘...You are not to build a house for my Name, because you have shed much blood... on the earth in my sight. But you will have a son... He is the one who will build a house for my Name...’*
 - David’s theocratic organization (chaps. 23–27).
 - *When David was old and full of years, he made his son Solomon king over Israel.*
 - David organized the Levites and put them in charge of the tabernacle treasury and furnishings.
 - David organized the descendants of Aaron into divisions and a succession for service. He also organized musicians and gatekeepers.
 - David organized the military and established government administrators (chap. 27)
 - David’s farewell address (28:1–29)
 - David named Solomon his successor and told the people Solomon would build the Temple.
 - *I charge you in the sight of all Israel and of the assembly of the Lord, and in the hearing of our God: Be careful to follow all the commands of the Lord your God, that you may possess this good land and pass it on as an inheritance to your descendants forever.*
 - He gave Solomon the plans for the Temple.
 - David gave his *personal treasures* for the construc-

tion of the Temple and challenged the other leaders to do the same.

- The people accepted Solomon as king and David died. *He ruled over Israel forty years...*

2nd Chronicles

- This book is especially close to 1st & 2nd Kings.
- It is focused on Solomon and the rulers of Judah with particular emphasis on the good kings.

OUTLINE

- The Reign of Solomon (chaps. 1–9)
 - Solomon's wisdom and prosperity (chap. 1).
 - *Solomon son of David established himself firmly over his kingdom, for the Lord his God was with him and made him exceedingly great.*
 - Solomon asked God for wisdom and God gave him wealth, fame, peace, and a long life as well.
 - Building of the temple (2:1–5:1).
 - *Solomon conscripted 70,000 men as carriers and 80,000 as stonecutters in the hills and 3,600 as foremen over them.*
 - Solomon imported cedar logs from Lebanon.
 - *Solomon began to build the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where the Lord had appeared to his father David. It was on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite... He began building on the second day of the second month in the fourth year of his reign.*
 - The foundation was 90' x 30'.
 - A portico 30' wide and 30' high was at the front of the building.
 - *Solomon overlaid the inside with pure gold. He paneled the main hall with juniper and covered it with fine gold and decorated it with palm tree and chain designs. He adorned the temple with precious stones... He overlaid the ceiling beams, doorframes, walls and doors of the temple with gold, and he carved cherubim on the walls.*
 - *The Most Holy Place was 30' x 30'. He overlaid the inside with 23 tons of fine gold. The gold nails weighed a pound each. He also overlaid the upper parts with gold... he made a pair of sculptured cherubim and overlaid them with gold. The total wingspan of the cherubim was 30' ...They stood on their feet, facing the main hall.*
 - *He made the curtain of blue, purple and crimson yarn and fine linen, with cherubim worked into it.*

- *For the front of the temple he made two pillars, which together were 53' long, each with a capital five cubits high. He made interwoven chains and put them on top of the pillars. He also made a hundred pomegranates and attached them to the chains. He erected the pillars in the front of the temple...*
- **The Temple furnishings (4-5).**
 - *He made a bronze altar 30' long x 30' wide and 15' high directly in front of the Temple.*
 - *He made the Sea of cast metal, a round basin, 15' in diameter and 7' deep. Below the rim, figures of bulls encircled it... The Sea stood on twelve bulls... It was 3" in thickness... It held 18,000 gallons.*
 - *He then made ten basins for washing... In them the things... used for the burnt offerings were rinsed, but the Sea was... used by the priests for washing.*
 - *He made ten gold lampstands...*
 - *He made ten tables...*
 - *He also made a hundred gold sprinkling bowls.*
 - *He made the courtyard of the priests, and the large court and the doors for the court, and overlaid the doors with bronze.*
 - *Huram also made the pots and shovels and sprinkling bowls.*
- **Dedication of the temple (5:2–7:10)**
 - *The priests then brought the ark of the Lord's covenant to its place in the inner sanctuary of the temple, the Most Holy Place, and put it beneath the wings of the cherubim.*
 - *All the Levites who were musicians... stood on the east side of the altar, dressed in fine linen and playing cymbals, harps and lyres. They were accompanied by 120 priests sounding trumpets... to give praise and thanks to the Lord... the singers raised their voices in praise to the Lord and sang: "He is good; his love endures forever."*
 - *Solomon prepared sacrifices, blessed the people and prayed a dedication prayer.*
 - *When Solomon finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices, and the glory of the Lord filled the temple. The priests could not enter the temple of the Lord because the glory of the Lord filled it. When all the Israelites saw the fire coming down and the glory of the Lord above the temple, they knelt on the pavement with their faces to the ground, and they wor-*

shipped and gave thanks to the Lord, saying, “He is good; his love endures forever.”

- Solomon’s successes (chaps. 8–9)
 - *These were already covered in 1st Kings.
- The Davidic Dynasty (chaps. 10–36)
 - *These are only kings of Judah, with emphasis on the good kings, and were already covered in 1st & 2nd Kings.
 - Rehoboam.
 - Abijah (chap. 13).
 - Asa (chaps. 14–16).
 - Jehoshaphat (chaps. 17–20)
 - Jehoram (chap. 21)
 - Ahaziah (22:1–9)
 - Athaliah (22:10–23:21)
 - Joash (chap. 24)
 - Amaziah (chap. 25)
 - Uzziah (chap. 26)
 - Jotham (chap. 27)
 - Ahaz (chap. 28)
 - Hezekiah (chaps. 29–32)
 - Manasseh (33:1–20)
 - Amon (33:21–25)
 - Josiah (chaps. 34–35)
 - Jehoahaz (36:1–4)
 - Jehoiakim (36:5–8)
 - Jehoiachin (36:9–10)
 - Zedekiah (36:11–16)
- The Babylonian Conquest and Exile (36:17–21)
 - The Lord... had pity on his people... But they mocked God’s messengers, despised his words and scoffed at his prophets until the wrath of the Lord was aroused against his people... He brought up against them the king of the Babylonians, who killed their young men with the sword in the sanctuary, and did not spare young men or young women, the elderly or the infirm... He carried to Babylon all the articles from the temple of God... and the treasures of the Lord’s temple and the treasures of the king and his officials. They set fire to God’s temple and broke down the wall of Jerusalem; they burned all the palaces and destroyed everything of value there. He carried into exile to Babylon the remnant, who escaped from the sword, and they became servants to him and his successors until the kingdom of Persia came to power.*
- The decree of Cyrus (36:22–23).
 - In the first year of Cyrus king of Persia, in order to fulfill the word of the Lord spoken by Jeremiah, the Lord moved the heart of Cyrus king of Persia to make a proclamation throughout his realm and also to put it in*

writing: “The Lord, the God of heaven, has given me all the kingdoms of the earth and he has appointed me to build a temple for him at Jerusalem in Judah. Any of his people among you may go up, and may the Lord their God be with them.”

NEXT WEEK: Read Ezra and Nehemiah.

