

Daily Scripture Reading:	
Sunday:	1 st Chr. 1-3
Monday:	1 st Chr. 4-6
Tuesday:	1 st Chr. 7-9
Wednesday:	1 st Chr. 10-13
Thursday:	1 st Chr. 14-16
Friday:	1 st Chr. 17-19
Saturday:	1 st Chr. 20-23

Bible Chapter Titles	
<i>1st Chronicles</i>	
1-9	Genealogies
10	Saul's Death
11-12	David's Mighty Men
13	Uzzah and the Ark
14	David and the Mulberry Trees
15.	Ark Returned
16.	David and a Psalm
17.	The Davidic Covenant
18.	David's Mighty Kingdom (then)
19.	The Ammonite-Syrian War
20.	The Giant with 24 Fingers and Toes
21.	David's Numbering Sin
22.	David Prepares Materials for the Temple
23.	Solomon Made King, Organization of Levitical Priests

First Chronicles

Παραλειπομένων Α

דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים א

Chronicles is the Book of Israel's Heritage. The focus is on the spiritual heritage of Israel's Levitical priesthood and Davidic throne. Samuel & Kings gave the history of Israel from Judges to Captivity, and Chronicles mirrors that time period, coming from a spiritual view.

Title: 1st & 2nd Chronicles (like Samuel & Kings) were originally one Book. The Hebrew title *Dibre Hayyamim* means "words (accounts) of the days." The Greek (Septuagint) title, *Paraleipomenon*, means "of things omitted." This is rather misnamed, as Chronicles does much more than provide omitted material as a supplement to Samuel & Kings.

The English title comes from Jerome's Latin Vulgate, which titled this Book *Chronicorum Liber*.

Author: The traditional author of Chronicles is Ezra the priest/scribe. The conclusion to 2nd Chronicles (36:22,23) is virtually identical with the introduction to Ezra (1:1-3). Others choose to leave the author anonymous, and call him the Chronicler.

Ezra made extensive use of written records available in his day, but his finished work, as with all Scripture, is God-breathed and profitable Truth (2nd Tim. 3:16,17).

Focus	Royal Line of David	Reign of David					
	1:1 9:44	10:1					29:30
Divisions	The Genealogies of David & Israel	Accession of David as King	Acquisition of the Ark	Victories of David	Preparation for the Temple	Last Days of David	
		1:1 9:44	10:1 12:40	13:1 17:27	18:1 20:8	21:1 27:34	28:1 29:30
Topics	Genealogy	History					
	Ancestry	Activity					
Place	Israel						
Time	Thousands of Years	c.33 years					

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

1 Chronicles 1

- Chapter 1 begins a section of extensive genealogies (1st Chr. 1-9).
- The author begins without any preamble, or even introduction, and begins to outline the vital genealogies of the human race.
 - Endless genealogies can be a snare (1st Tim. 1:4; Tit. 3:9).
 - The genealogy of Christ is vital (Matt. 1:1).
- The antediluvian line from Adam to Noah & his sons (Shem, Ham, & Japheth) (1st Chr. 1:1-4; Gen. 5:1-32).
- The postdiluvian lines of descent from Japheth, Ham, & Shem (1st Chr. 1:5-23; Gen. 10:1-32).
 - The 12 Japhetic lines (1st Chr. 1:5-7; Gen. 10:2-4).
 - The 24 Hametic lines (1st Chr. 1:8-16; Gen. 10:6-20).
 - The 22 Semitic lines (1st Chr. 1:17-23; Gen. 10:21-31).
- The Semitic line from Shem to Abra(ha)m (1st Chr. 1:24-27; Gen. 11:10-26).
- The non-Israel Abrahamic line (1st Chr. 1:28-54).
 - The 12 lines of Ishmael (1st Chr. 1:28-31; Gen. 25:12-18).
 - The 11 lines of Keturah's sons (1st Chr. 1:32&33; Gen. 25:1-4).
 - The 18 lines of Esau (1st Chr. 1:35-37; Gen. 36:9-19).
 - The lines of Seir (1st Chr. 1:38-42; Gen. 36:20-30).
 - The kings of Edom (1st Chr. 1:43-54; Gen. 36:31-43).
- In the plan of redemption, mankind is looking for:
 - The seed of the woman (Gen. 3:15).
 - Provided by Jehovah, the God of Shem (Gen. 9:26).
 - Revealed by Jehovah, the God of Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob (Ex. 3:6).

1 Chronicles 2

- Chapter 2 delineates the 12 Tribes of Israel, with a focus on the Tribe of Judah.
- The 12 Tribes of Israel (1st Chr. 2:1,2; Gen. 46:8-27).
- The Tribe of Judah (1st Chr. 2:3-55).
 - The early line from Judah to Hezron (1st Chr. 2:3-8).
 - The Davidic line, from Hezron to David (1st Chr. 2:9-17).
 - The descendants of Caleb, son of Hezron, form the core of the non-Davidic lines of Judah (1st Chr. 2:18-20, 42-55). This is not the same Caleb as Caleb, son of Jephunneh, the faithful spy with Joshua (Num. 13:6).
- The focus on the Tribe of Judah is a continuation of the Seed of the Woman unfolding revelation: through Shem, through Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob, and through Judah (Gen. 49:10).
 - The dominance in the Tribe of Judah belonged to the clan of Caleb (Chelubai) (1st Chr. 2:9,18,42), and followed the heroic exploits of Judah's commanding general of the Conquest—Caleb the son of Jephunneh.
 - The gracious selection of the LORD came through the clan of Ram, down through a Jericho harlot and a Moabite widow to the seventh son of an old man in an obscure village (1st Chr. 2:15).

1 Chronicles 3

- The line of David is traced from David to Zedekiah (1st Chr. 3:1-16).
 - Six Hebron princes (vv.1-4).
 - Nine Jerusalem princes (vv.5-8).
 - An unknown number of other sons and daughters, born to concubines, and not princes (v.9).
 - The royal lineage through Solomon is then outlined (vv.10-16).

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

2. The descendants of Jeconiah “the childless” (Jer. 22:30) are listed (1st Chr. 3:17-24).
 - a. Jeconiah’s “childlessness” is one of royal childlessness. “In his days” he will observe no descendant seated on the Davidic throne (Jer. 22:30).
 - b. Shealtiel is the legal son of Jeconiah (1st Chr. 3:17; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Neri (Lk. 3:27,28).
 - c. Zerubabel is the legal son of Shealtiel (Ezra 3:2,8; Hag. 1:12,14; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Pedaiah (1st Chr. 3:19).
 - d. The descendants of Zerubabel are listed down through Ezra’s generation (1st Chr. 3:19-24), giving additional evidence to the Ezrite authorship of the Book.
3. The line of David is vital as the continuation of the promise of the Seed of the Woman: through Shem; through Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob; through Judah; through David (2nd Sam. 7:12-16).

1 Chronicles 4

1. The genealogies of Judah continue with additional notes concerning Hur (1st Chr. 4:1-4) and Asshur (1st Chr. 4:5-8).
2. Jabez “sorrow” appears here and his famous prayer (1st Chr. 4:8-10).
3. The men of Recah, the Kenezites (including Caleb, son of Jephunneh), and the clan of Shelah are other clans of Judah that are described here (1st Chr. 4:11-23).
4. The chapter closes with a chapter of Simeon’s tribal history (1st Chr. 4:24-43; Gen. 46:10; Num. 26:12-14).

1 Chronicles 5

1. Chapter 5 begins with a chapter of Reuben’s tribal history (1st Chr. 5:1-10; Gen. 46:9; Num. 26:5-7).
2. A chapter of Gad’s tribal history is included (1st Chr. 5:11-17), along with an account of the Hagrid war (1st Chr. 11:18-22).
3. Chapter 5 closes with the last of the trans-jordan tribes: the ½ tribe of Manasseh (1st Chr. 11:23-26; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:15-18).

1 Chronicles 6

1. Chapter 6 is a critical passage in the detail of the Tribe of Levi, and the Aaronic priesthood established under Mosaic Law.
2. The Tribe of Levi was divided into three primary Levitical clans: Gershon, Kohath, and Merari (1st Chr. 6:1,16; Gen. 46:11; Num. 26:57-62).
 - a. The Clan of Gershon/Gershon was divided into two Houses: Libni & Shimei (1st Chr. 6:17). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:20&21).
 - b. The Clan of Kohath was divided into four Houses: Amram, Izhar, Hebron, & Uzziel (1st Chr. 6:2,18). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:22-28).
 - c. The Clan of Merari was divided into two Houses: Mahli & Mushi (1st Chr. 6:19). Some of their descendants are listed (1st Chr. 6:29&30).
3. The House of Amram (within the Clan of Kohath) was divided into two families: Aaron & Moses (1st Chr. 6:3). (Miriam was evidently unmarried, and would have become a part of her husband’s house had she married).
4. The Family of Aaron is the priestly family of Israel. The line of descent from Aaron to Jehozadak is then detailed (1st Chr. 6:3-15).
5. The Levitical music ministries of Heman (1st Chr. 6:31-38) and Ethan (1st Chr. 6:39-48) are described.
6. The Aaronic heritage is reviewed once again, from Aaron down to Ahimaaz the son of Zadok (1st Chr. 6:49-53). The Levitical territory is defined (1st Chr. 6:54-81; Josh. 21:1-42).
7. The specific Levitical genealogies are important as specific promises of blessing are established for the Division of Zadok within the Family of Aaron (Ezek. 40:46; 43:19; 44:15; 48:11).

1 Chronicles 7

1. Chapter 7 details the tribal history of six tribes of Israel.
2. The chapter begins with a chapter of Issachar’s tribal history (1st Chr. 7:1-5; Gen. 46:13; Num. 26:23-25).

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

3. A chapter of Benjamin's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:6-12; Gen. 46:21; Num. 26:38-41).
4. A brief notice of Naphtali's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:13; Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:48-50).
5. A chapter of (½) Manasseh's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:14-19; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:15-18).
6. A chapter of Ephraim's tribal history is included (1st Chr. 7:20-29; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:35-37).
7. The chapter ends with a chapter of Asher's tribal history (1st Chr. 7:30-40; Gen. 46:17; Num. 26:44-47).

1 Chronicles 8

1. Chapter 8 returns to the tribe of Benjamin, and introduces the first King of Israel.
2. The line of Benjamin (1st Chr. 8:1-5).
3. The line of Ehud, the Benjamite judge (1st Chr. 8:6&7; Jdg. 3:15ff.).
4. The line of Shaharaim, the polygamous divorcé (1st Chr. 8:8-28).
5. The line of Jeiel, including King Saul, Prince Jonathan, and their descendants (1st Chr. 8:29-40).

1 Chronicles 9

1. The importance of maintaining accurate genealogical records becomes all the more critical when Judah is carried away into exile to Babylon (1st Chr. 9).
 - a. For the Family of David, the lineage is important for the coming Christ.
 - b. For the Family of Aaron, the lineage is important for the preserved priesthood.
 - c. For every Jew, lineage is important for land allotment, and inheritance rights.
2. As the Jews return from their captivity, their lineage for land allotment and inheritance rights will once again become important (1st Chr. 9:2-34).
3. At the time of their Z-E-N* Returnings to the land, Ezra (the Chronicler) begins to review

* Zerubbabel, Ezra, Nehemiah and the returnings to Judah that they led.

their spiritual heritage & history—beginning with the genealogy of Saul (1st Chr. 9:35-44), and introducing the history of Saul (1st Chr. 10).

1 Chronicles 10

1. Ezra begins his review of the spiritual heritage of Israel by recording the death of Saul (1st Chr. 10:1-14; 1st Sam. 31:1-13).
2. For Ezra, the return from Babylon to Jerusalem was reminiscent of the transition from Saul to David.
3. Ezra's account of Saul's death features a detail not found in 1st Samuel: the hanging of Saul's head in the temple of Dagon (1st Chr. 10:10).
4. Ezra's account is more than a history—it is a spiritual commentary. The reign of Saul is ended and the dynasty of David begins as a Sovereign act of God as a consequence of Saul's disobedience (1st Chr. 10:13,14).

1 Chronicles 11

1. Chapter 11 begins with the united tribes of Israel coming to David and accepting his kingship (1st Chr. 11:1-3; 2nd Sam. 5:1-5).
2. The 7½ year reign of David in Hebron is overlooked, as it is not a part of the LORD's spiritual ministry to His united nation (2nd Sam. 2-4).
3. The capture of Jerusalem, and the establishment of the City of David as the capital of Israel is important to Ezra's spiritual commentary of Israel's history (1st Chr. 11:4-9; 2nd Sam. 5:6-10).
4. While 2nd Samuel omitted the account of Joab's valor, Ezra included it as an explanation for how such a godless man could hold such a trusted position in David's court.
5. Chronicles next details David's mighty men (1st Chr. 11:10-47; 2nd Sam. 23:8-39). The list details an additional 16 names after Uriah the Hittite, reflecting additional spiritual heroes which joined the elite unit after 1st & 2nd Samuel were written.

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

1 Chronicles 12

1. In Chapter 12, Ezra chronicles the blessings of God upon David, even before he became King over all Israel.
2. Men joined him at Ziklag during his Philistine exile (1st Chr. 12:1-7; 1st Sam. 27:1-7).
3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1st Chr. 12:8-18; 1st Sam. 23:14).
4. Men joined him on his way to the battle of Mt. Gilboa (1st Chr. 12:19), and on his way back to Ziklag (1st Chr. 12:20-22; 1st Sam. 30).
5. The greatest gathering of soldiers to David's side occurred at his coronation over all Israel (1st Chr. 12:23-40).
 - a. This is where Zadok is introduced, as a faithful priest and a mighty man of valor over 22 units of Levitical soldiers (v.28).
 - b. These men came to David with a perfect heart, and one mind (v.38), and feasted in Godly fellowship before the LORD (vv.39,40).

1 Chronicles 13

1. Chapter 13 describes David's first attempt to bring the Ark of the Covenant into Jerusalem (1st Chr. 13:1-14; 2nd Sam. 6:1-11).
2. The Ark was not a priority for the unspiritual reign of King Saul (1st Chr. 13:3).
3. Israel chose to transport the Ark via a new cart (1st Chr. 13:7; cf. Num. 7:3-9). This was a Philistine method of transport, not the LORD's prescribed method.
4. Believers need to understand that the right thing done in the wrong way is wrong (1st Chr. 13:9,10).
 - a. In the are of God's worship, the wrong thing brings about immediate Divine Discipline.
 - b. Our worship is a direct responsibility of God the Father (Jn. 4:22).
5. David's failure becomes the opportunity for Obed-edom the Gittite to bear much fruit for Divine blessing (1st Chr. 13:11-14).

1 Chronicles 14

1. The LORD blessed David's kingdom, and motivated Hiram, king of Tyre, to bless

David with material and craftsmen to construct a new palace (1st Chr. 14:1,2; 2nd Sam. 5:11,12).

2. David's Jerusalem marriages and children are then described (1st Chr. 14:3-7; 3:5-9).
3. David's early reign was marked by two Philistine invasions, and David's crushing victories over them (1st Chr. 14:8-17; 2nd Sam. 5:17-25).
 - a. In 2nd Samuel it is recorded that David's men carried away the Philistine idols (2nd Sam. 5:21).
 - b. In Chronicles, it is recorded that David vetoed their plunder, and ordered the idols destroyed (1st Chr. 14:12).
4. David's fame was designed to produce fear on all the nations (1st Chr. 14:17; Ex. 15:14-16; Deut. 2:25; Josh. 2:9).

1 Chronicles 15

1. Chapter 15 details David's second attempt to bring the Ark of the Covenant into the city of Jerusalem (1st Chr. 15:1-29; 2nd Sam. 6:12-16).
2. David realized his error in his previous attempt (1st Chr. 15:2,12,13).
 - a. He assembles the Levitical clan chiefs of Kohath, Gershon, and Merari (1st Chr. 15:3-7).
 - b. He supplements Kohath with three additional Kohath family chiefs (1st Chr. 15:8-10).
 - c. He assembles the Aaronic chief priests from the line of Eliazar (Zadok) and the line of Ithamar (Abiathar) (1st Chr. 15:11).
3. It is on this occasion that David institutes a total reform of the primary Levitical activity—organizing the Levitical orchestra and choir (1st Chr. 15:16-24).
 - a. The Levites no longer had tabernacle caretaking responsibilities.
 - b. Their service of assistance to the Aaronic priesthood would take a new form in the settled condition of the coming Jerusalem temple.
 - c. Introduced here are lead-singers Heman, Asaph, & Ethan (1st Chr. 15:17).

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

- 1) From the Clan of Kohath: Heman son of Joel, son of Samuel (1st Chr. 6:33-38). He is called the seer of David (1st Chr. 25:5).
- 2) From the Clan of Gershon: Asaph son of Berechiah (1st Chr. 6:39-43). The author of 12 psalms (Ps. 50,73-83).
- 3) From the Clan of Merari: Ethan son of Kushaiah (1st Chr. 6:44-47). Ethan was also known as Jeduthun (1st Chr. 25:1). 3 psalms are dedicated to Jeduthun (Ps. 39,62,77).
4. David led the national parade into Jerusalem (1st Chr. 15:25-28), but his wife Michal did not have the soul capacity to rejoice with David's rejoicing (v.29).

1 Chronicles 16

1. David placed the Ark in a special tent, and personally financed a national celebration (1st Chr. 16:1-3).
2. David assigned Asaph the responsibility to minister before the Ark (1st Chr. 16:4-6).
3. Either David, or Asaph compiled a psalm to celebrate the event (1st Chr. 16:8-36). This psalm is a medley of three other psalms.
 - a. 1st Chr. 16:8-22 = Ps. 105:1-15.
 - b. 1st Chr. 16:23-33 = Ps. 96:1b-13a.
 - c. 1st Chr. 16:34-36 = Ps. 106:1,47,48.
4. For the time-being, David leaves the Ark in Jerusalem, and the tabernacle in the high place at Gibeon (1st Chr. 16:37-43).

1 Chronicles 17

1. David's intention was to not leave the Ark and tabernacle separated, but to build a temple to the LORD in Jerusalem (1st Chr. 17:1-27; 2nd Sam. 7:1-29).
 - a. Nathan assumed that David's heart was in tune with God's heart, and that David's desire was therefore appropriate (1st Chr. 17:2).
 - b. David's heart was right, but his finite understanding of God's will did not know that Solomon would be the one tasked to build the temple (1st Kgs. 8:17-19).
2. The LORD answered "no" to David's specific request, but answered "yes" to David's heart-desire. The LORD answered beyond anything David could ask or think (Eph. 3:20), and

provided the unconditional Davidic Covenant (1st Chr. 17:3-15).

3. David responded to the LORD's denial of his request with praise and adoration (1st Chr. 17:16-27).
4. The Seed of the Woman Redeemer, through Shem, through Abraham, Isaac, & Jacob, through Judah, has now been promised to come through David. This is the final lineage qualification for the Christ and the basis for the royal title "Son of David."

1 Chronicles 18

1. Chapter 18 describes David's military victories, and the tribute he exacted during those years (1st Chr. 18:1-17; 2nd Sam. 8:1-18).
2. David did not hoard the tribute to personally enrich his own bank account. He was making provision for Solomon to build the temple that he would never see (1st Chr. 18:7,8,11).
3. David ruled with righteousness and justice because he served the LORD with all his heart (1st Chr. 18:14). This becomes the standard by which all subsequent kings of Judah are judged (1st Kgs. 11:4,6; 15:3,5,11).

1 Chronicles 19

1. Chapter 19 describes the Ammonite-Aramean war (1st Chr. 19:1-19; 2nd Sam. 10:1-19).
2. Hanun insults David's messengers, and the Ammonites prepare for war (1st Chr. 19:1-7).
3. David delegated the punitive strike to Joab & Abishai (1st Chr. 19:8-15).
4. David personally led the defense of Israel against the subsequent Aramean invasion (1st Chr. 19:16-19).

1 Chronicles 20

1. Chapter 20 describes Joab's campaign in Rabbah, but does not detail David's adultery with Bathsheba (1st Chr. 20:1-3; 2nd Sam. 11:1; 12:26-31).
2. The chapter closes with the final Davidic Philistine wars, and omits the incident of David's weariness on the battlefield (1st Chr. 20:4-8; 2nd Sam. 21:18-22(15-22)).

One Year Through the Bible

Week 33: August 11th through 17th

1 Chronicles 21

- Chapter 21 details David's sin at the end of his life in numbering Israel (1st Chr. 21:1-30; 2nd Sam. 24:1-25).
- Satan gives personal attention to Godly national leaders (1st Chr. 21:1; Job 1:3,9-11).
 - As the Adversary (1st Pet. 5:8) Satan "stood up against" Israel. He implemented a hostile plan and program.
 - As the Tempter (Matt. 4:3) Satan "moved" David to number Israel. He implanted a temptation or desire.
 - Temptations are not sin (Heb. 4:15).
 - Believers must exercise their volition to reject or submit to the temptation (Jms. 1:13-15).
 - Satan "puts into the heart" his purposes (Jn. 13:2).
 - Satan "fills the heart" with his temptations (Acts 5:3).
 - Such thought implantation makes it vital that believers take every thought captive (2nd Cor. 10:5).
- David repented & confessed, and was given three options for Divine discipline (1st Chr. 21:7-12).
- David didn't choose any option. He simply left himself in the mercy of God (v.13).
- The LORD's Divine discipline on Israel was death through pestilence by the sword of the LORD (1st Chr. 21:14-17).
- David purchases the threshing floor of Ornan, and builds an altar there to stop the plague of God upon Israel (1st Chr. 21:18-22). This very place had been where Abraham offered Isaac, and will later be the location for Solomon's temple (2nd Chr. 3:1).

1 Chronicles 22

- David obtained the funding for Solomon's temple (1st Chr. 18:7,8,11), hired the contractors and gathered the building supplies (1st Chr. 22:1-5,14-16).
 - 100,000 talents of gold = 7,500,000 pounds of gold. 109,374,750 troy oz. @ \$314.00 per oz. = \$34.3 billion.

- 1,000,000 talents of silver = 75,000,000 pounds of silver. 1,093,747,500 troy oz. @ \$4.66 per oz. = \$5.1 billion.***
- David urged his son to fulfill the LORD's purpose for his life as the King of Peace (1st Chr. 22:6-13).
 - David urged the Tribal elders of Israel to support their young king in his building project for the LORD (1st Chr. 22:17-19).

1 Chronicles 23

- David crowned Solomon as reigning King during the final days of David's life (1st Chr. 23:1; 1st Kgs. 1:1-40).
- David's final act of sovereignty was to organize the priests and Levites for their upcoming temple service.
- The Levites were numbered from 30 years of age and upward (1st Chr. 23:3). David revised the minimum age of service down to 20 years of age and upward (1st Chr. 23:24-27).
- David divided the Levites into temple workers, officers & judges, gatekeepers, and musicians (1st Chr. 23:4,5).
- The specific Levitical families are listed according to their clans (1st Chr. 23:6-23).
- The Levitical responsibilities are outlined (1st Chr. 23:28-32).

*** These values represent the metal content of the "cash" David funded the temple with. Purchasing power is something else altogether. In 1972 John F. Walvoord estimated the gold talent to equal \$30,000 and the silver talent to equal \$2,000. The gold & silver of 1st Chr. 22:14 then would equal approximately \$5 billion 1972 dollars in purchasing power. Converting \$5 billion 1972 dollars to 2002 dollars, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis gives a value of \$21.4 billion.