

One Year Through the Bible

Week 34: August 18th through 24th

Daily Scripture Reading:	
Sunday:	1 st Chr. 24-26
Monday:	1 st Chr. 27-29
Tuesday:	2 nd Chr. 1-3
Wednesday:	2 nd Chr. 4-6
Thursday:	2 nd Chr. 7-9
Friday:	2 nd Chr. 10-13
Saturday:	2 nd Chr. 14-16

Bible Chapter Titles	
1st Chronicles	
24-27	Organization of Israel Continued
28-29	Closing Counsel of David, Teenage Solomon Reigns, David Dies
2nd Chronicles	
1	Solomon and His Wisdom
2-4	Solomon Builds the Temple
5	Ark Put in Temple, Glory Fills the Temple
6	Solomon Dedicates the Temple
7	The LORD is Pleased
8	Solomon's Activity and Wealth
9	Solomon and the Queen of Sheba
10-12	Rehoboam Over 2 Southern Tribes
13	Jeroboam Over 10 Northern Tribes
14-16	Good King Asa

1 Chronicles 24

1. As he had done with the other Levitical clans (1st Chr. 23), David arranged the Aaronic priesthood into an organized structure (1st Chr. 24).
2. The Tribe of Levi, Clan of Kohath, House of Amram, Family of Aaron was divided into 24 divisions in two primary lines (1st Chr. 24:1-6).
 - a. The Line of Eleazar (16 divisions). Zadok assisted David in the division of the Line of Eleazar.
 - b. The Line of Ithamar (8 divisions). Ahibelech assisted David in the division of the Line of Ithamar.
 - c. Nadab & Abihu died without sons, and without any Levirate marriages to preserve their lines (v.2).
3. The 24 divisions are outlined, and their sequence was determined by lot (1st Chr. 24:7-19). Zechariah ministered in the temple during the appointed time of Abijah (1st Chr. 24:10; Luke 1:5-10).
4. Additional organization was made concerning the Levites (1st Chr. 24:20-31).

1 Chronicles 25

1. David organized the Levitical musicians into twenty-four orders as well (1st Chr. 25:1-31).
2. The sons of Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthan (Ethan) (1st Chr. 15:16,17) were the Levitical musicians for Israel (1st Chr. 25:1).
 - a. These musicians provided appropriate worship before the LORD.
 - b. These musicians delivered prophetic messages to the people.
3. The four Asaph divisions, six Jeduthan divisions, and seventeen Heman divisions totaled 288 musicians under the direction of the King.
4. Their order of service was also determined by lot (1st Chr. 25:8-31).

1 Chronicles 26

1. Musicians of the second rank were also gatekeepers for the coming temple (1st Chr. 15:18; 23:5).
2. Levites from all 3 clans were selected as gatekeepers, and organized into their positions by lot (1st Chr. 26:1-19).
 - a. Obed-edom is the man who hosted the Ark of the Covenant when it was en-route to Jerusalem (1st Chr. 13:14).
 - b. The Parbar is uncertain (v.18). It appears to be a small building located behind the temple, and may be related to the western building of Ezekiel's temple (Ezek. 41:12).
3. Two divisions of Levites were selected as treasurers (1st Chr. 26:20-28).
 - a. Zetham and Joel, from the Tribe of Levi, Clan of Gershon, House of Ladan (Libni), Family of Jehiel (1st Chr. 26:20-22).
 - b. Shebuel & Shelomoth, from the Tribe of Levi, Clan of Amram, House of Moses, Family of Gershom (Shebuel) & Family of Eliezer (Shelomoth) (1st Chr. 26:23-28).
4. Additional Levitical families were selected for "outside duties" as officers and judges (1st Chr. 26:29-32). These included:
 - a. The Family of Chenaniah, from the Tribe of Levi, Clan of Kohath, House of Izhar served as officers and judges.
 - b. Hashabiah & Jerijah, from the Tribe of Levi, Clan of Kohath, House of Hebron served as spiritual overseers over the Canaanite and Transjordan portions of Israel.

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1 Chronicles 27

1. Twelve “national guard” or “reserve” military divisions were designated for monthly alert status (1st Chr. 27:1-15).
 - a. Jashobeam, from the Tribe of Judah, Clan of Perez, commanded the 1st National Guard Division. He was the first of “the Three” mighty men of David (1st Chr. 11:11).
 - b. Dodai (Dodo), from the Tribe of Benjamin, Clan of Bela, House of Ahoah (the Ahohite), commanded the 2nd National Guard Division.
 - 1) He was the father of the second of “the Three” mighty men of David, Eleazar (1st Chr. 11:12).
 - 2) Mikloth was his Executive Officer.
 - c. Benaiah, from the Tribe of Levi, Clan of Kohath, House of Amram, Family of Aaron commanded the 3rd NGD.
 - 1) He was one of David’s mighty men, below “the Three” but above “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:22-25).
 - 2) His son, Ammizabad, was his XO.
 - d. Asahel, David’s nephew, from the Tribe of Judah, Clan of Perez commanded the 4th NGD.
 - 1) He was one of David’s mighty men, and the chief of “the Thirty.”
 - 2) He was followed by his son Zebadiah.
 - e. Shamhuth, from the Tribe of Judah, Clan of Zerah commanded the 5th NGD. Likely the same as Shammoth the Harorite, one of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:27).
 - f. Ira the son of Ikkeshe the Tekoite commanded the 6th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:28).
 - g. Helez the Pelonite, from the Tribe of Ephraim commanded the 7th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:27).
 - h. Sibbecai the Hushathite commanded the 8th NGD.
 - 1) One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:29).
 - 2) He killed the giant Sippai (1st Chr. 20:4).
 - i. Abiezer the Anathothite, from the Tribe of Benjamin, commanded the 9th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (2nd Sam. 23:27).
 - j. Maharai the Netophathite, from the Tribe of Judah, Clan of Zerah, commanded the 10th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:30).
 - k. Benaiah the Pirathonite, from the Tribe of Ephraim, commanded the 11th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:31).
 - l. Heldai the Netophathite of Othniel commanded the 12th NGD. One of “the Thirty” (1st Chr. 11:30).

2. Twelve princes are designated as Tribal leaders responsible for additional civil and military responsibilities under David’s federal headship (1st Chr. 27:16-22). Gad & Asher are omitted from this list.
3. These enumerations and organizations were appropriate, in keeping with faith in the LORD’s promises (1st Chr. 27:23,24).
4. Twelve overseers are appointed to manage David’s personal possessions (1st Chr. 27:25-31).
5. Seven final friends and advisors are mentioned, ending (reluctantly?) with Joab (1st Chr. 27:32-34).

1 Chronicles 28

1. David assembled the national leaders of Israel, and charged them to stay the course after his physical death (1st Chr. 28:1-8).
 - a. His message: “not my will, but Thine be done” (v.2).
 - b. His message focused on the eternal grace of God which appointed him an eternal king (v.4).
 - c. His message stressed the grace choice of Solomon by the LORD (vv.5,6).
 - d. His message concluded with an appeal to remain obedient to the LORD (v.8).
2. David publicly charged Solomon to grow in the grace and knowledge of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ (1st Chr. 28:9,10,20,21).
 - a. Know the God of your father (v.9a).
 - b. Serve him with a whole heart and a willing mind (v.9b).
 - c. Consider your work-assignment, chosen for you by grace (v.10).
 - d. Be strong and courageous, and act (v.20).
 - e. You are not alone (v.21).
3. David bequeathed the entire temple building project to Solomon for Solomon’s completion (1st Chr. 28:11-19).

1 Chronicles 29

1. Chapter 29 begins with David’s farewell address to all Israel (1st Chr. 29:1-5).
 - a. His final address was an appeal to complete the temple that he was not permitted to build.

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- b. David led by example, personally donating a great fortune to the task.
- 2. Notes on David’s attitude concerning the temple:
 - a. The temple is not for man, but for the LORD God (1st Chr. 29:1).
 - b. “With all my ability” does not mean that David worked by means of human effort. It means that David worked as unto the LORD with 100% effort.
 - c. David’s financial grace gifts were a reflection of the delight in his soul (1st Chr. 29:3).

- 3. The people of Israel followed David’s example, and responded to his delight with their own (1st Chr. 29:6-9).
- 4. David’s prayer of thanksgiving is one of the Bible’s clearest expressions of grace—freely received and freely given (1st Chr. 29:10-19).
- 5. David leads Israel in one final worship service before his death (1st Chr. 29:20-22a).
- 6. David oversees the ascension of Solomon (1st Chr. 29:22b-25).
- 7. David’s life and reign are summarized at his physical death (1st Chr. 29:26-30).

Judah down through Zedekiah and the Babylonian Captivity.

Second Chronicles

Παραλειπομένων Β

דְּבָרֵי הַיָּמִים ב

Title & Author: See the introduction to 1st Chronicles (Study Guide #33). Ezra the priest/scribe is the traditional author, and no serious alternatives have ever really been considered.

2nd Chronicles is the Book of David’s Heritage. The narrative from 1st Chronicles continues with the reign of Solomon, and the Kings of

Ezra is also credited with overseeing the process of Old Testament canonization—collecting, selecting, and ordering the 24 (in Hebrew) OT Books.

Focus	Reign of Solomon			Reigns of the Kings of Judah							
	1:1	9:31		10:1	36:23						
Divisions	Inauguration of Solomon	Completion of the Temple	Glory of Solomon’s Reign	Division of the Kingdom	Reforms under Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah and Josiah	Fall of Judah					
	1:1							1:17	2:1	7:22	8:1
Topics	Temple is Constructed			Temple is Destroyed							
	Splendor			Disaster							
Place	Judah										
Time	c. 40 years			c. 393 years							

2 Chronicles 1

- 1. Solomon began his reign with an act of worship at the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 1:1-6).
- 2. God approached Solomon, and instructed him to request whatever his heart desired (2nd Chr. 1:7 cf. 1st Kgs. 3:5).
- 3. Solomon’s answer is one of the Bible’s clearest expressions of humility and trust in the LORD (2nd Chr. 1:8-13 cf. 1st Kgs. 3:6-14).
- 4. The chapter closes with the temporal-life blessings that Solomon’s spiritual-life wisdom produced (2nd Chr. 1:14-17).

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2 Chronicles 2

1. Solomon intends to build a temple to the LORD and a palace for himself (2nd Chr. 2:1).
2. Solomon uses the opportunity of his building project to testify to Hiram concerning the glory of the LORD (2nd Chr. 2:5,6).
3. Solomon contracts with Hiram for a skilled man to superintend the temple project (2nd Chr. 2:7).
4. Hiram was pleased to bless Solomon, as he celebrated the LORD's grace in David & David's children (2nd Chr. 2:11,12).
5. Hiram the Craftsman (called here: Hiram-abi) is sent from Tyre to superintend the temple project (2nd Chr. 2:13-16).
6. Solomon impressed all the aliens living in the land of Israel, and put them to work in building the temple (2nd Chr. 2:17,18).

2 Chronicles 3

1. The location for the temple was the scene of two great tests:
 - a. Mt. Moriah, where Abraham was tested in the sacrifice of Isaac (Gen. 22:2).
 - b. The threshing floor of Araunah Ornan the Jebusite, where David was tested in the angelic conflict (1st Chr. 21:1,18).
2. The temple work began in the 4th year of his reign. The year was 966BC.
3. Solomon's temple measured 60 cubits by 20 cubits (2nd Chr. 3:3).
 - a. The Tabernacle courtyard was 100 cubits by 50 cubits (Ex. 27:18), but the Tabernacle itself was 30 cubits by 10 cubits (Ex. 26:15ff.).
 - b. The Millennial temple will likewise be 60 by 20 cubits, but will have a much larger courtyard, with additional buildings (Ezek. 41:2-4).
4. Solomon's porch is a new feature that was not found in the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 3:4).
5. The two pillars, Jachin & Boaz, were also a feature not found in the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 3:15-17).
6. Numerical discrepancies, due to scribal emendations, in Chronicles are quite common. The dimensions found in Kings are to be preferred.

2 Chronicles 4

1. Chapter 4 continues the description of the temple building project.
2. The bronze altar was 20x20x10 cubits (30' square, 15' high) (2nd Chr. 4:1).
 - a. The Tabernacle's bronze altar was 5x5x3 cubits (7'6" square, 4'6" high) (Ex. 27:1).
 - b. The Millennial temple's bronze altar will be 31'6" square, and 19'3" high (Ezek. 43:13-17).
3. The Tabernacle's laver is replaced by a cast metal sea, 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 cubits high, mounted on 12 oxen (2nd Chr. 4:2-6).
4. The Tabernacle's golden candlestick and table of showbread are each multiplied by ten (2nd Chr. 4:7,8).
5. The overall description of Solomon's temple highlights the glory of the change from temporary "tabernacling" to permanent heavenly worship.

2 Chronicles 5

1. Solomon stocked the treasuries with all the wealth David provided (2nd Chr. 5:1).
2. Solomon assembled the national leadership, and celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles for the first time in a temple (2nd Chr. 5:2,3).
3. The Ark of the Covenant was brought up, and placed within the Holy of Holies (2nd Chr. 5:4-10).
4. The visible glory of the LORD appeared once again, and filled the Temple (2nd Chr. 5:11-14), as it had previously filled the Tabernacle (Ex. 40:35).

2 Chronicles 6

1. Solomon preached a message of blessing and thanksgiving to the assembled leaders of Israel (2nd Chr. 6:1-11; 1st Kgs. 8:12-21).
2. Solomon led a national prayer meeting, calling upon the LORD for continued blessing upon the new temple (2nd Chr. 6:12-42; 1st Kgs. 8:22-61).
 - a. He praised the LORD for the blessings of the Davidic Covenant (vv.12-17).

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- b. He praises the omnipresent God for the blessings of His unipresent dwelling (vv.18-21).
- c. He praises the omniscient God for the blessings of His open eyes and attentive ears focused on the temple (v.40).

2 Chronicles 7

1. Solomon's prayer concluded, and the LORD consumed his sacrifice with fire out of heaven (2nd Chr. 7:1-3).
2. Solomon led the national worship service over the 8 days of feasting (2nd Chr. 7:4-11).
 - a. David's parental planning came to fruition in the spiritual priorities of his son Solomon.
 - b. David's financial planning came to fruition in the construction and operation of the temple.
 - c. David's musical planning came to fruition in the Levitical orchestra created to praise the LORD.
3. The LORD made a second personal appearance to Solomon at this time—challenging him to live according to his Divine wisdom, and follow his father's human example (2nd Chr. 7:12-22).
 - a. The warning is given concerning national Divine discipline, and national humble repentance (vv.13,14).
 - b. Encouragement is given concerning God's unique attentiveness to this consecrated temple (vv.15,16).
 - c. An offer is given to confirm the Davidic Covenant to Solomon (vv.17,18), even as the Abrahamic Covenant was confirmed to Isaac (Gen. 26:2-5,24) & Jacob (Gen. 28:13,14).

2 Chronicles 8

1. Chapter 8 describes the additional building activities of King Solomon (2nd Chr. 8:1-6).
2. Solomon built these glories with Canaanite forced labor (2nd Chr. 8:7-10).
3. Solomon maintained spiritual priorities in his marriage life (2nd Chr. 8:11). He will lose sight of these priorities when he begins to destroy

his capacity for temporal-life marital blessings (1st Kgs. 11:1-40).

4. Solomon was diligent to follow the Law of Moses (2nd Chr. 8:12,13) and the Ordinance of David (2nd Chr. 8:14,15).
5. The chapter closes with a description of Solomon's naval activities in partnership with the Phoenicians of Tyre (2nd Chr. 8:17,18 cf. 1st Kgs. 9:26-28).

2 Chronicles 9

1. Chapter 9 describes the remainder of Solomon's life. The Chronicler's emphasis was on Solomon's role in building the temple, and fulfilling David's intentions.
 - a. Solomon's ascension (2nd Chr. 1).
 - b. Solomon builds the temple (2nd Chr. 2-8).
 - c. Solomon's life & death (2nd Chr. 9).
2. The visit by the Queen of Sheba was an opportunity to witness for the LORD to the nations of the earth (2nd Chr. 9:1-12; 1st Kgs. 10:1-13).
3. Many kings of the earth will travel to Jerusalem, to hear the wisdom of the LORD communicated through Solomon (2nd Chr. 9:22-24).
4. Solomon's tremendous wealth is described (2nd Chr. 9:13-21; Ps. 72), but the snare that wealth became is not.
5. Solomon (peace) is the shadow of Christ (the Prince of Peace) Who will rule with perfect wisdom in the Millennial kingdom (2nd Chr. 9:25-28).
6. The summary of Solomon's life indicates the written sources from which Ezra drew in writing Chronicles, and explain many of the "to this day" references therein (2nd Chr. 9:29-31).

2 Chronicles 10

1. Chapter 10 begins a 3 chapter passage on the reign of King Rehoboam (2nd Chr. 10-12; 1st Kgs. 12:1-24; 14:21-31).
2. Solomon did not secure Rehoboam's ascension before he died.

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3. Rehoboam faces a challenge from Jeroboam and the northern Tribes of Israel (2nd Chr. 10:2-15).
 - a. Rehoboam did not seek the LORD, or wisdom from the LORD, but sought wisdom from his peers (2nd Chr. 10:6-11).
 - b. Rehoboam responded to the carnal challenge of Israel with a carnal expression of pride (2nd Chr. 10:12-15).
4. The northern Tribes determined that they could enjoy Abrahamic blessings without Davidic blessings, and formed their own Jewish nation (2nd Chr. 10:16-19).

2 Chronicles 11

1. Rehoboam intends to go to war against the northern kingdom, but the LORD does not allow it (2nd Chr. 11:1-4), so Rehoboam then undertook defensive preparations (2nd Chr. 11:5-12).
2. The priests and Levites chose to identify with the southern kingdom of Judah, and ministered in the temple that Solomon had built (2nd Chr. 11:13,14a). They were joined by other God-fearing believers from all the northern Tribes (2nd Chr. 11:16,17; 15:9; 30:11).
3. In the northern kingdom, Jeroboam established a counterfeit priesthood, and an idolatrous religious system (2nd Chr. 11:14b,15).
4. The chapter closes with a description of Rehoboam's family life (2nd Chr. 11:18-23).
 - a. Like his father Solomon, Rehoboam pursued a polygamous life (v.21), and promoted that for his sons as well (v.23).
 - b. He married two daughters of Davidic heritage, but failed to pursue the Godliness of that Davidic heritage.

2 Chronicles 12

1. Rehoboam's blessings lasted three years (2nd Chr. 12:1 cf. 11:17), until his rebellion against the LORD brought about Divine discipline (2nd Chr. 12:2-4).
2. Shemaiah the prophet delivered a tough message (2nd Chr. 12:5), producing a humble repentance in the heart of Rehoboam and his princes (2nd Chr. 12:6).

3. Rehoboam still faced consequences for his rebellion, but the Divine discipline was administered through mercy and the compassion of the LORD's lovingkindness (2nd Chr. 12:7-12).
4. The chapter closes with the summary of Rehoboam's life (2nd Chr. 12:13-16).

2 Chronicles 13

1. Chapter 13 describes the short (3 year) reign of Abijah (2nd Chr. 13:1,2a).
 - a. This chapter records a great spiritual victory that is not recorded in the Kings account (1st Kgs. 15:1-8).
 - b. The Divine commentary on Abijah's wickedness (1st Kgs. 15:3) must be kept in mind when his sermon is examined below.
2. Abijah's reign was dominated by the aggression of Jeroboam against him (2nd Chr. 13:2b,3).
3. Abijah delivers a pretty good sermon about the Davidic Covenant, and the Levitical priesthood ministering in Solomon's temple (2nd Chr. 13:4-12).
 - a. This message reflects Abijah's genealogical pride.
 - b. this message refelects Abijah's religious pride.
4. Jeroboam perfectly executed a brilliant ambush but failed miserably because the LORD was on the side of the Davidic house in spite of Rehoboam and Abijah's wicked ways (2nd Chr. 13:13-20).
5. The chapter closes with the summary of Abijah's life (2nd Chr. 13:21,22).

2 Chronicles 14

1. Chapter 14 begins a 3 chapter passage on the reign of good King Asa (2nd Chr. 14-16; 1st Kgs. 15:9-24).
2. God provided Asa with a decade of peace (2nd Chr. 14:1).
 - a. Asa responded to God's grace by leading a national revival (2nd Chr. 14:2-5).

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- b. Asa redeemed the time by building the national defense during a time of peace and preparing for war (2nd Chr. 14:6-8).
- 3. Asa's wisdom in war preparation during peacetime paid off as an Ethiopian army invaded Judah (2nd Chr. 14:9-15).
 - a. The battle was a temporal-life conflict.
 - b. The battle was a spiritual-life test.
- 5. Asa suffered from venereal disease and died under Divine discipline (2nd Chr. 16:11-14; 1st Kgs. 15:23,24).

2 Chronicles 15

- 1. Following the great victory, Asa was in need of a warning from the LORD (2nd Chr. 15:1-7).
 - a. Asa was reminded of Judah's apostasy under Rehoboam and Abijah (vv.3,5,6).
 - b. Asa was reminded of the LORD's grace when the population of Judah repented (v.4).
 - c. Asa is challenged to make good decisions, and look to the eternal reward for his spiritual fruit (vv.1,2,7).
- 2. The sequence of events thus becomes clear:
 - a. Wicked King Abijah spoke out of pride concerning the Davidic Covenant, and the Levitical Priesthood, and yet his message was factually true.
 - b. The population of Judah looked to the LORD, and the victory was provided.
 - c. The LORD blessed the positive volition of Judah by providing them with a good King—Asa.
- 3. Asa responded to the warning message by intensifying his effort and the zeal with which he cleansed the land of idolatry (2nd Chr. 15:8-19).

2 Chronicles 16

- 1. Chapter 16 describes the final years of Asa's life, and his departure from following the LORD.
- 2. King Baasha of Israel's war against King Asa of Judah is described (2nd Chr. 16:1-6; 1st Kgs. 15:17-22).
- 3. In a detail not recounted in Kings, Asa is rebuked for his reliance upon Aram instead of trusting the LORD (2nd Chr. 16:7-9).
- 4. Asa responded to his rebuke with anger, and imprisoned Hanani the seer (2nd Chr. 16:10).