

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

Bible Chapter Titles	
<i>1<sup>st</sup> 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

### דְבָרֵי 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:** 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Chronicles (like Samuel & Kings) were originally one Book. The Hebrew title *Dibre Hayyamiym* 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.

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			

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 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Tim. 3:16,17).

## *One Year Through the Bible*

### **Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>**

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter One*

- Chapter 1 begins a section of extensive genealogies (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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) (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:1-4; Gen. 5:1-32).
- The postdiluvian lines of descent from Japheth, Ham, & Shem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:5-23; Gen. 10:1-32).
  - The 12 Japhetic lines (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:5-7; Gen. 10:2-4).
  - The 24 Hametic lines (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:8-16; Gen. 10:6-20).
  - The 22 Semitic lines (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:17-23; Gen. 10:21-31).
- The Semitic line from Shem to Abra(ha)m (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:24-27; Gen. 11:10-26).
- The non-Israel Abrahamic line (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:28-54).
  - The 12 lines of Ishmael (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:28-31; Gen. 25:12-18).
  - The 11 lines of Keturah's sons (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:32&33; Gen. 25:1-4).
  - The 18 lines of Esau (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:35-37; Gen. 36:9-19).
    - The lines of Seir (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 1:38-42; Gen. 36:20-30).
    - The kings of Edom (1<sup>st</sup> 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).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Two*

- Chapter 2 delineates the 12 Tribes of Israel, with a focus on the Tribe of Judah.
- The 12 Tribes of Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:1,2; Gen. 46:8-27).
- The Tribe of Judah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:3-55).
  - The early line from Judah to Hezron (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:3-8).
  - The Davidic line, from Hezron to David (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:9-17).
  - The descendants of Caleb, son of Hezron, form the core of the non-Davidic lines of Judah (1<sup>st</sup> 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) (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 2:15).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Three*

- The line of David is traced from David to Zedekiah (1<sup>st</sup> 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 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>

2. The descendants of Jeconiah “the childless” (Jer. 22:30) are listed (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:17; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Neri (Lk. 3:27,28).
  - c. Zerubbabel is the legal son of Shealtiel (Ezra 3:2,8; Hag. 1:12,14; Matt. 1:12), but the physical son of Pedaiah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 3:19).
  - d. The descendants of Zerubbabel are listed down through Ezra’s generation (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 7:12-16).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Four*

1. The genealogies of Judah continue with additional notes concerning Hur (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 4:1-4) and Asshur (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 4:5-8).
2. Jabez “sorrow” appears here and his famous prayer (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 4:11-23).
4. The chapter closes with a chapter of Simeon’s tribal history (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 4:24-43; Gen. 46:10; Num. 26:12-14).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Five*

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

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Six*

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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:1,16; Gen. 46:11; Num. 26:57-62).
  - a. The Clan of Gershon/Gershon was divided into two Houses: Libni & Shimei (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:17). Some of their descendants are listed (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:20&21).
  - b. The Clan of Kohath was divided into four Houses: Amram, Izhar, Hebron, & Uzziel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:2,18). Some of their descendants are listed (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:22-28).
  - c. The Clan of Merari was divided into two Houses: Mahli & Mushi (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:19). Some of their descendants are listed (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:29&30).
3. The House of Amram (within the Clan of Kohath) was divided into two families: Aaron & Moses (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:3-15).
5. The Levitical music ministries of Heman (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:31-38) and Ethan (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:39-48) are described.
6. The Aaronic heritage is reviewed once again, from Aaron down to Ahimaaz the son of Zadok (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:49-53). The Levitical territory is defined (1<sup>st</sup> 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).

## *One Year Through the Bible*

### **Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>**

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Seven*

1. Chapter 7 details the tribal history of six tribes of Israel.
2. The chapter begins with a chapter of Issachar's tribal history (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:1-5; Gen. 46:13; Num. 26:23-25).
3. A chapter of Benjamin's tribal history is included (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:6-12; Gen. 46:21; Num. 26:38-41).
4. A brief notice of Naphtali's tribal history is included (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:13; Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:48-50).
5. A chapter of (½) Manasseh's tribal history is included (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:14-19; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:15-18).
6. A chapter of Ephraim's tribal history is included (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:20-29; Gen. 46:20; Num. 26:35-37).
7. The chapter ends with a chapter of Asher's tribal history (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 7:30-40; Gen. 46:17; Num. 26:44-47).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Eight*

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

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Nine*

1. The importance of maintaining accurate genealogical records becomes all the more critical when Judah is carried away into exile to Babylon (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 9:2-34).
3. At the time of their Z-E-N\* Returnings to the land, Ezra (the Chronicler) begins to review their spiritual heritage & history—beginning with the genealogy of Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 9:35-44), and introducing the history of Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Ten*

1. Ezra begins his review of the spiritual heritage of Israel by recording the death of Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10:1-14; 1<sup>st</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> Samuel: the hanging of Saul's head in the temple of Dagon (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 10:13,14).

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

## One Year Through the Bible

### Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Eleven*

1. Chapter 11 begins with the united tribes of Israel coming to David and accepting his kingship (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:1-3; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:4-9; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:6-10).
4. While 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel omitted the account of Job'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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 11:10-47; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel were written.

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Twelve*

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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:1-7; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 27:1-7).
3. Men joined him in the wilderness strongholds (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:8-18; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 23:14).
4. Men joined him on his way to the battle of Mt. Gilboa (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:19), and on his way back to Ziklag (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 12:20-22; 1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 30).
5. The greatest gathering of soldiers to David's side occurred at his coronation over all Israel (1<sup>st</sup> 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).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Thirteen*

1. Chapter 13 describes David's first attempt to bring the Ark of the Covenant into Jerusalem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:1-14; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:1-11).
2. The Ark was not a priority for the unspiritual reign of King Saul (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:3).
3. Israel chose to transport the Ark via a new cart (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 13:11-14).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Fourteen*

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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 14:1,2; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:11,12).
2. David's Jerusalem marriages and children are then described (1<sup>st</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 14:8-17; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:17-25).
  - a. In 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel it is recorded that David's men carried away the Philistine idols (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 5:21).
  - b. In Chronicles, it is recorded that David vetoed their plunder, and ordered the idols destroyed (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 14:12).
4. David's fame was designed to produce fear on all the nations (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 14:17; Ex. 15:14-16; Deut. 2:25; Josh. 2:9).

## One Year Through the Bible

### Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Fifteen*

- Chapter 15 details David's second attempt to bring the Ark of the Covenant into the city of Jerusalem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:1-29; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 6:12-16).
- David realized his error in his previous attempt (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:2,12,13).
  - He assembles the Levitical clan chiefs of Kohath, Gershom, and Merari (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:3-7).
  - He supplements Kohath with three additional Kohath family chiefs (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:8-10).
  - He assembles the Aaronic chief priests from the line of Eliazar (Zadok) and the line of Ithamar (Abiathar) (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:11).
- It is on this occasion that David institutes a total reform of the primary Levitical activity—organizing the Levitical orchestra and choir (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:16-24).
  - The Levites no longer had tabernacle caretaking responsibilities.
  - Their service of assistance to the Aaronic priesthood would take a new form in the settled condition of the coming Jerusalem temple.
  - Introduced here are lead-singers Heman, Asaph, & Ethan (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:17).
    - From the Clan of Kohath: Heman son of Joel, son of Samuel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:33-38). He is called the seer of David (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 25:5).
    - From the Clan of Gershom: Asaph son of Berechiah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:39-43). The author of 12 psalms (Ps. 50,73-83).
    - From the Clan of Merari: Ethan son of Kushaiah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 6:44-47). Ethan was also known as Jeduthun (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 25:1). 3 psalms are dedicated to Jeduthun (Ps. 39,62,77).
- David led the national parade into Jerusalem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:25-28), but his wife Michal did not have the soul capacity to rejoice with David's rejoicing (v.29).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Sixteen*

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

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Seventeen*

- David's intention was to not leave the Ark and tabernacle separated, but to build a temple to the LORD in Jerusalem (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 17:1-27; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 7:1-29).
  - Nathan assumed that David's heart was in tune with God's heart, and that David's desire was therefore appropriate (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 17:2).
  - 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 8:17-19).
- 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 17:3-15).
- David responded to the LORD's denial of his request with praise and adoration (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 17:16-27).
- 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."

## One Year Through the Bible

### Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Eighteen*

1. Chapter 18 describes David's military victories, and the tribute he exacted during those years (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 18:1-17; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 18:7,8,11).
3. David ruled with righteousness and justice because he served the LORD with all his heart (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 18:14). This becomes the standard by which all subsequent kings of Judah are judged (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 11:4,6; 15:3,5,11).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Nineteen*

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

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Twenty*

1. Chapter 20 describes Joab's campaign in Rabbah, but does not detail David's adultery with Bathsheba (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:1-3; 2<sup>nd</sup> 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 (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:4-8; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:18-22(15-22)).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Twenty-one*

1. Chapter 21 details David's sin at the end of his life in numbering Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:1-30; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:1-25).
2. Satan gives personal attention to Godly national leaders (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:1; Job 1:3,9-11).
  - a. As the Adversary (1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 5:8) Satan "stood up against" Israel. He implemented a hostile plan and program.

- b. As the Tempter (Matt. 4:3) Satan "moved" David to number Israel. He implanted a temptation or desire.
    - 1) Temptations are not sin (Heb. 4:15).
    - 2) Believers must exercise their volition to reject or submit to the temptation (Jms. 1:13-15).
  - c. Satan "puts into the heart" his purposes (Jn. 13:2).
  - d. Satan "fills the heart" with his temptations (Acts 5:3).
  - e. Such thought implantation makes it vital that believers take every thought captive (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 10:5).
3. David repented & confessed, and was given three options for Divine discipline (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:7-12).
  4. David didn't choose any option. He simply left himself in the mercy of God (v.13).
  5. The LORD's Divine discipline on Israel was death through pestilence by the sword of the LORD (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:14-17).
  6. David purchases the threshing floor of Ornan, and builds an altar there to stop the plague of God upon Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:18-22). This very place had been where Abraham offered Isaac, and will later be the location for Solomon's temple (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 3:1).

#### *Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Twenty-two*

1. David obtained the funding for Solomon's temple (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 18:7,8,11), hired the contractors and gathered the building supplies (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:1-5,14-16).
  - a. 100,000 talents of gold = 7,500,000 pounds of gold. 109,374,750 troy oz. @ \$314.00 per oz. = \$34.3 billion.
  - b. 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.\*\*\*
2. David urged his son to fulfill the LORD's purpose for his life as the King of Peace (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:6-13).
3. David urged the Tribal elders of Israel to support their young king in his building project for the LORD (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:17-19).

*One Year Through the Bible*

**Week 33: August 11<sup>th</sup> through 17<sup>th</sup>**

*Thoughts & Notes on Chapter Twenty-three*

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

Note:

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Sources:

The Bible reading schedule is from a long-forgotten, and uncertain source.

Chapter Titles are from The Categorical Notebook, Vol. 3 / Ralph G. Braun—Brookings, OR: Berean Fundamental Church, 1974.

Book Charts are from Talk thru the Bible [computer file] / Bruce Wilkinson and Kenneth Boa.—electronic ed.—Nashville : Thomas Nelson, 1997, c1983.

Scripture Citations come from the New American Standard Bible : 1995 update [computer file] / The Lockman Foundation.—LaHabra, CA : The Lockman Foundation, c 1995.

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\*\*\* 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 1<sup>st</sup> 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.