

PETE BUMGARNER MINISTRIES

**A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
FOUNDED OCTOBER, 1984**

I CHRONICLES

STUDY GUIDE



I CHRONICLES

I. INTRODUCTION

- A. The books of I and II Chronicles were originally one continuous work in Hebrew.
- B. The title of this Hebrew work is *Dibere Hayyamim*, which means “The Words of the Day.” We would probably interpret this title as “The Events of Times.”
- C. The author of I Chronicles is unknown, but some believe that Ezra the priest wrote the book.
- D. Although I Chronicles may seem mundane with all its genealogies, there are some valuable truths found in these writings.

II. CHAPTER ONE

- A. Verses one through four record the genealogy from Adam to Noah’s sons.
- B. Verses five through seven list the descendants of Japheth.
- C. Verses eight through sixteen reveal the descendants of Ham.
- D. Verses seventeen through twenty-seven document the descendants of Shem, concluding with Abraham.
- E. Verses twenty-eight through forty-two trace Abraham’s descendants through Isaac.
- F. Verses forty-three through fifty record kings of Edom who reigned before Israel had a king.
- G. Verses fifty-one through fifty-four list the chiefs of Edom.

III. CHAPTER TWO

- A. Verses one and two record the twelve sons of Jacob (Israel).
- B. Verses three through fifty-five reveal the descendants of Judah.
- C. Er the son of Judah was killed by God because he was wicked. (I Chronicles 2:3)

- D. The lineage of Judah came through his daughter-in-law Tamar, who became pregnant by Judah and bore him twin sons. (I Chronicles 2:4)
- E. Salma (Salmon) and Rahab the harlot were the parents of Boaz, who was the great-grandfather of King David. (I Chronicles 2:11-15; Matthew 1:5)

IV. CHAPTER THREE

- A. Verses one through nine list the sons of David and name the mother of each son who was born to him in Hebron. Bathsheba is also named as the mother of four sons of David.
- B. According to verse nine, David also had sons by his concubines. His daughter Tamar is mentioned by name in this verse.
- C. Verses ten through twenty-four record the descendants of King Solomon.

V. CHAPTER FOUR

- A. Verses one through twenty-three list the genealogy of Judah.
- B. The prayer of Jabez is recorded in verse ten.
- C. Verses twenty-four through thirty-eight document the lineage of Simeon.
- D. The descendants of Simeon sought and found pastures for their flocks.
 - 1. In the days of Hezekiah king of Judah, the Simeonites attacked the Hamites and Menuites, utterly destroyed them, and possessed their land.
 - 2. Five hundred Simeonites went to Mount Seir, defeated the Amalekites who had escaped, and settled there.

VI. CHAPTER FIVE

- A. Reuben was Jacob's (Israel) firstborn son, but because he had sexual intercourse with his father's concubine his birthright was given to Joseph; therefore, the genealogy is not listed according to the birthright. (I Chronicles 5:1)

- B. Although the birthright was given to Joseph, Judah prevailed over all his brothers, and the Ruler came from Judah. (I Chronicles 5:2)
- C. Verses three through eight list the genealogy of Reuben.
- D. The Reubenites settled eastward as far as the Euphrates River. They had much cattle. (I Chronicles 5:9)
- E. In the days of King Saul, they went to war with the Hagrites, defeated them, and occupied their land throughout the entire area east of Gilead. (I Chronicles 5:10)
- F. The Gadites dwelt next to the Reubenites. (I Chronicles 5:11)
- G. Verses twelve through seventeen record the genealogy of Gad.
- H. The Reubenites, Gadites, and half of the tribe of Manasseh had an army of forty-four thousand seven hundred sixty skillful warriors. (I Chronicles 5:18)
- I. They went to war against the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish, and Nodab. Because they put their trust in the Lord, He answered their prayer and gave them victory over the Hagrites and their allies. (I Chronicles 5:19-20)
- J. The “spoil” from this battle included fifty thousand camels, two hundred fifty thousand sheep, two thousand donkeys, and one hundred thousand men.
- K. Many of the enemy were killed because the battle was the Lord’s. (I Chronicles 5:22)
- L. The Reubenites, Gadites, and half tribe of Manasseh occupied the territory until their time of captivity. (I Chronicles 5:22)
- M. Manasseh continued to increase in number. (I Chronicles 5:23)
- N. Verse twenty-four documents the heads of Manasseh.
- O. These men were unfaithful to God; they served the gods of the people whom God had destroyed. (I Chronicles 5:25)
- P. Because of their unfaithfulness, God moved the king of Assyria against the Reubenites, Gadites, and half tribe of Manasseh. They were defeated and carried away captive. (I Chronicles 5:26)

VII. CHAPTER SIX

- A. Verses one through fifteen list the descendants of Levi in the high priest lineage.
- B. Verses sixteen through thirty record the remaining Levitical line-age.
- C. Verses twenty-seven and twenty-eight confirm that the prophet Samuel was a descendant of Kohath.
- D. After the ark of the covenant was brought to Jerusalem, David organized and appointed men to sing in the house of the Lord. (I Chronicles 6:31-32)
- E. Verses thirty-three through forty-seven list the men who were appointed to sing before the Lord.
- F. The remaining Levites were appointed to do the various services needed for the house of the Lord. (I Chronicles 6:48)
- G. Aaron and his sons carried out their priestly duties, just as the Lord had commanded Moses. (I Chronicles 6:49)
- H. Verses fifty through fifty-three list some of the high priest lineage.
- I. Verses fifty-four through eighty-one describe the allotted cities and territory given to the priests and Levites.

VIII. CHAPTER SEVEN

- A. Verses one through five give the genealogy and number of the descendants of Issachar.
- B. Verses six through twelve list the genealogy and number of the descendants of Benjamin.
- C. Verse thirteen names the sons of Naphtali.
- D. Verses fourteen through nineteen record descendants of Manasseh.
- E. Verses twenty through twenty-nine list the genealogy of Ephraim.

- F. Verses thirty through forty name and number the descendants of Asher.

IX. CHAPTER EIGHT

- A. The entire eighth chapter is devoted to the genealogy of Benjamin.
- B. Verse thirty-three confirms the descendancy of King Saul.

X. CHAPTER NINE

- A. All Israel was recorded by genealogy in the book of the kings of Israel. (I Chronicles 9:1)
- B. Judah was carried away captive to Babylon because of unfaithfulness. (I Chronicles 9:1)
- C. Verse two seems to refer to those who returned to their homeland following the Babylonian captivity.
- D. The Israelites, priests, Levites, and the Nethinim seem to be four categories that make up the whole of the nation.
 - 1. The “Israelites” probably refers to everyone who is a Jew and does not fall into any of the other categories.
 - 2. The “priests” would have to be descendants of Aaron.
 - 3. The “Levites” are those who descend from Levi through a lineage other than Aaron’s.
 - 4. The “Nethinim” refers to those who were temple slaves. It is believed that the Gibeonites and certain prisoners captured during war inherited the name Nethinim.
- E. Descendants of Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh dwelt in Jerusalem after their exile. (I Chronicles 9:3)
- F. Verses four through nine name those who returned to Jerusalem.
- G. Verses ten through thirteen list the names of the priests who returned to Jerusalem from exile.

- H. Verses fourteen through thirty-four record the genealogy of the Levites who returned to Jerusalem from exile.
- I. Verses thirty-five through forty-four contain the genealogy of Benjamin, who returned to Jerusalem after exile.

XI. CHAPTER TEN

- A. The subject changes in chapter ten; it begins with the fall of Saul's dynasty, and the rest of the book is devoted to David's kingdom.
- B. Verse one tells of Israel's defeat by the Philistines. Many soldiers were killed on Mount Gilboa.
- C. Verse two reveals the deaths of Saul's sons, Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchishua.
- D. After Saul was wounded by an archer, he asked his armor-bearer to kill him so that the Philistines could not abuse him. (I Chronicles 10:3-4)
- E. When Saul's armor-bearer refused to kill him, Saul took a sword and fell on it. (I Chronicles 10:4)
- F. Upon seeing what Saul had done, his armor-bearer also fell on his sword and died. (I Chronicles 10:5)
- G. Saul and three of his sons died in the same battle. (I Chronicles 10:6)
- H. When the men that were in the valley saw that Saul's army fled from the Philistines and that Saul and his sons were dead, they left their cities and ran. The Philistines came and inhabited their cities. (I Chronicles 10:7)
- I. The next day when the Philistines came to strip those who had been killed, they found Saul and three of his sons dead on Mount Gilboa. (I Chronicles 10:8)
- J. They stripped Saul, took his head, and sent word throughout the land of the Philistines proclaiming the news of Saul's death in their temples and among their people. (I Chronicles 10:9)
- K. They put Saul's armor in the temple of their gods and fastened his head in the temple of Dagon. (I Chronicles 10:10)

- L. When Jabesh Gilead heard what the Philistines had done, some valiant men took the bodies of Saul and his three sons, brought them to Jabesh, buried their bones under the tamarisk tree at Jabesh, and fasted seven days. (I Chronicles 10:11-12)
- M. Saul died as a result of his unfaithfulness to the Lord. He did not fully obey God, and he sought guidance from a medium. (I Chronicles 10:13)
- N. After Saul's death, the kingdom was turned over to David. (I Chronicles 10:14)

XII. CHAPTER ELEVEN

- A. All the elders of Israel came to Hebron and met with David for the purpose of making him king over all Israel. (I Chronicles 11:1-3)
- B. The Israelites recognized David as one of their own who had led the army of Israel to battle under Saul's reign. (I Chronicles 11:1-2)
- C. They acknowledged that God had previously declared that David would be king over Israel. (I Chronicles 11:2)
- D. David and the elders of Israel entered into a covenant, and David was anointed king over Israel. (I Chronicles 11:3)
- E. After being anointed king over Israel, David went to Jerusalem, formerly called Jebus by the Jebusites who had previously inhabited it. (I Chronicles 11:4)
- F. When David led his army against Jebus, the inhabitants resisted him; however, David took the stronghold of Zion, commonly called the city of David. (I Chronicles 11:5)
- G. David declared that the one who first attacked the Jebusites would become the chief and captain of his army. Joab the son of Zeruah went up first and became the chief of David's army. (I Chronicles 11:6)
- H. David lived in the stronghold; therefore, it was called the city of David. (I Chronicles 11:7)

- I. He built the city of Jerusalem around Zion, from Millo (the citadel) to the surrounding areas. Joab repaired the rest of the city. (I Chronicles 11:8)
- J. David became great, and the Lord of hosts was with him. (I Chronicles 11:9)
- K. Verses ten through forty-seven list David's mighty men.

XIII. CHAPTER TWELVE

- A. Verses one through twenty-two record the mighty men who joined David at Ziklag when he was running from Saul.
- B. Verses twenty-three through forty identify the men who joined David at Hebron when Saul's kingdom was turned over to him.

XIV. CHAPTER THIRTEEN

- A. David consulted with his leaders about bringing the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 13:1)
- B. David recommended that all the priests, Levites, and common people be assembled for the purpose of bringing up the ark of God. (I Chronicles 13:2-3)
- C. He reminded the elders that the ark of God had not been the central theme of worship during Saul's reign. (I Chronicles 13:3)
- D. All the elders agreed with David's recommendation, so David assembled all Israel from Shihor in Egypt to the entrance of Hamath for the purpose of bringing the ark of God from Kirjath Jearim. (I Chronicles 13:4-5)
- E. David and the people of Israel went to Baalah to bring the ark from Kirjath Jearim. (I Chronicles 13:6)
- F. The writer declared that the Lord God dwelt between the cherubim, where His name was proclaimed. (I Chronicles 13:6)
- G. The ark of God was carried from the house of Abinadab on a new cart. Uzza and Ahio drove the cart. (I Chronicles 13:7)
- H. Songs were sung and music was played on harps, stringed instruments, tambourines, cymbals, and many trumpets by David and the Israelites. (I Chronicles 13:8)

- I. When they came to the threshing floor of Chidon, the oxen stumbled and Uzza put his hand on the ark to stabilize it.
- J. When Uzza touched the ark of God, the anger of the Lord was aroused and he was struck dead because he touched the ark of God. (Numbers 4:15; I Chronicles 13:10)
- K. David became angry because of the Lord's judgment against Uzza. David called the name of the place Perez Uzza. (I Chronicles 13:11)
- L. David was afraid of God and asked, "How can I bring the ark of God to me?" (I Chronicles 13:12)
- M. David did not move the ark into the City of David; he took it to the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite. (I Chronicles 13:13)
- N. The ark of God remained in Obed-Edom's house three months. God blessed Obed-Edom's family and all that he had. (I Chronicles 13:14)

XV. CHAPTER FOURTEEN

- A. Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David with cedar trees, masons, and carpenters to build a house for King David. (I Chronicles 14:1)
- B. David perceived that God had established him king over Israel for the sake of His people because his kingdom was highly exalted. (I Chronicles 14:2)
- C. In Jerusalem, David married more wives and had more children. (I Chronicles 14:3)
- D. Shammua, Shobab, Nathan, Solomon, Ithar, Elishua, Elpelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Elishama, Beeliada, and Eliphelet were born to David in Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 14:4-7)
- E. When the Philistines heard that David had become king of Israel, they began to search for him. David heard that they were looking for him and he went out to meet them. (I Chronicles 14:8)
- F. During this time, the Philistines made a raid on the Valley of Rephaim. (I Chronicles 14:9)

- G. David asked God if he should go out and fight the Philistines and if he would defeat them. God told him to go fight them, assuring him that He would deliver them into David's hand. (I Chronicles 14:10)
- H. David fought and defeated the Philistines at Baal Perazim. David named the place Baal Perazim because the Lord had helped him break through his enemies like a breakthrough of water. (I Chronicles 14:11)
- I. David commanded that the gods left behind by the Philistines be burned. (I Chronicles 14:12)
- J. Once again, the Philistines made a raid on the valley. (I Chronicles 14:13)
- K. David asked God if he should go against the Philistines. This time the Lord told him not to fight them as he had done before. David was instructed to circle the Philistines and to approach them in front of the mulberry trees. (I Chronicles 14:14)
- L. David was told not to fight against the Philistines until he heard the sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees. The sound of the marching was David's signal that God had gone before him to fight against the Philistines. (I Chronicles 14:15)
- M. David obeyed God; he drove back the army of the Philistines from Gibeon all the way to Gezer. (I Chronicles 14:16)
- N. David's fame spread throughout the lands, and God caused the nations to fear David. (I Chronicles 14:17)

XVI. CHAPTER FIFTEEN

- A. David built houses for himself in the City of David. (I Chronicles 15:1)
- B. He also prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it. (I Chronicles 15:1)
- C. David declared that no one but the Levites would be allowed to carry the ark of God. God had selected them to carry the ark and to minister before Him forever. (I Chronicles 15:2)
- D. Once again, David gathered all Israel together to bring the ark of God to the place that he had prepared. (I Chronicles 15:3)

- E. Before going to get the ark of God, David assembled the children of Aaron and the descendants of Levi. (I Chronicles 15:4)
- F. Verses five through ten list the chiefs of each family of Levi and the number in each family.
- G. David called for Zadok and Abiathar the priests and for the following Levites: Uriel, Asaiah, Joel, Shemaiah, Eliel, and Aminadab. (I Chronicles 15:11)
- H. After assembling the heads of the families of the Levites, David instructed them to be certain that they and their brethren sanctify themselves so that they could bring up the ark of God to the place David had prepared for it. (I Chronicles 15:12)
- I. David admitted that they had not consulted God about proper protocol the first time; therefore, the judgment of the Lord had fallen upon them. (I Chronicles 15:13)
- J. The priests and the Levites sanctified themselves to bring the ark of God to the City of David. (I Chronicles 15:14)
- K. This time the Levites followed Moses' commandment and bore the ark of God on their shoulders, carrying it by the poles made for that purpose. (I Chronicles 15:15)
- L. David told the leaders of the Levites to appoint their brethren to accompany the singers by playing musical instruments, stringed instruments, harps, and cymbals. They were also instructed to raise their voice in joy. (I Chronicles 15:16)
- M. Verses seventeen through twenty-four list the names and duties of those appointed by the Levite leaders.
- N. David, the elders of Israel, and the captains over thousands went to the house of Obed-Edom to bring forth the ark of God with joy. (I Chronicles 15:25)
- O. When God protected the Levites who carried the ark of the covenant, they offered seven bulls and seven rams unto the Lord. (I Chronicles 15:26)
- P. David, all the Levites who carried the ark, the singers, and Chenaniah the music director wore linen robes. David also wore a linen ephod. (I Chronicles 15:27)

- Q. All Israel brought up the ark of the covenant with shouting and and the sound of various types of musical instruments. (I Chronicles 15:28)
- R. When the ark of the covenant came to the City of David, Michal, Saul's daughter, watched through a window. She saw David dancing and playing music, and she despised him in her heart. (I Chronicles 15:29)

XVII. CHAPTER SIXTEEN

- A. The ark of the covenant was placed in the middle of the tent David had erected for it; afterwards, they offered burnt offerings and peace offerings to God. (I Chronicles 16:1)
- B. When the offerings were completed, David blessed the people in the name of the Lord. (I Chronicles 16:2)
- C. David gave to everyone in Israel, both men and women, a loaf of bread, a piece of meat, and a cake of raisins. (I Chronicles 16:3)
- D. David appointed some of the Levites to minister before the ark of the Lord, commemorating, thanking, and praising the Lord God of Israel. (I Chronicles 16:4)
- E. Verses five and six list those who were appointed by David.
- F. The day the ark of the covenant was brought to the City of David, King David gave Asaph and his brethren a psalm with which to give thanks to the Lord. (I Chronicles 16:7-36)
- G. David left Asaph and his brethren to minister before the ark of the Lord daily. (I Chronicles 16:37)
- H. Verses thirty-eight through forty-two list the Levites and their duties.
- I. After the celebration, each one returned to his own home. David went home to bless his household. (I Chronicles 16:43)

XVIII. CHAPTER SEVENTEEN

- A. One day David said to Nathan the prophet, "I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the Lord is under tent curtains." (I Chronicles 17:1 NKJV)

- B. Nathan told David to do all that was in his heart because God was with him. (I Chronicles 17:2)
- C. That night God spoke to Nathan the prophet about David's desire. (I Chronicles 17:3)
- D. God sent Nathan to tell David that he was not to build a house for the Lord. (I Chronicles 17:4)
- E. God reminded David that from the time Israel made their exodus from Egypt until now, He had not dwelt in a house; He had gone from tent to tent. (I Chronicles 17:5)
- F. God declared that He had never asked anyone to build him a house of cedar. (I Chronicles 17:6)
- G. God told Nathan to remind David from where he had come and that God had made him ruler over Israel. (I Chronicles 17:7)
- H. God had been with David everywhere he had gone. He had defeated David's enemies and made a great name for David. (I Chronicles 17:8)
- I. God declared that He had appointed a place for the people of Israel so that they would no longer have to move nor be consumed by the sons of evil as they had during the time of the judges over Israel. (I Chronicles 17:9)
- J. The Lord told Nathan to tell David that He would subdue his enemies and that He would build David a house. (I Chronicles 17:10)
- K. God told David that when his days were fulfilled and he died, He would establish his kingdom through his son, who would build a house for the Lord. God declared that his throne would be established forever. (I Chronicles 17:11-12)
- L. God promised to be a Father to David's descendant and declared that David's descendant would be His son. He further stated that He would not take away His mercy from David's descendant as He had taken it away from Saul. (I Chronicles 17:13)
- M. God declared that He would establish David's descendant in His house and kingdom and that his throne would be established forever. (I Chronicles 17:14)

- N. Nathan conveyed God's message to David. (I Chronicles 17:15)
- O. After receiving God's message, David went in and sat before the Lord. (I Chronicles 17:16)
- P. Verses sixteen through twenty-seven record David's questions and comments to the Lord.

XIX. CHAPTER EIGHTEEN

- A. After God had spoken to David about establishing his throne, David attacked the Philistines, subdued them, and took Gath and its towns from them. (I Chronicles 18:1)
- B. After defeating the Philistines, David defeated the Moabites. They became his servants and paid tribute to him. (I Chronicles 18:2)
- C. David also defeated Hadadezer king of Zobah, taking from him one thousand chariots, seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand foot soldiers. (I Chronicles 18:3-4)
- D. David hamstringed all the horses, except enough to pull one hundred chariots. (I Chronicles 18:4)
- E. David defeated the Syrians of Damascus who came to help Hadadezer, killing twenty-two thousand of their soldiers. (I Chronicles 18:5)
- F. David put strongholds in Damascus, and the Syrians became his servants and paid him tribute. (I Chronicles 18:6)
- G. The Lord preserved David wherever he went. (I Chronicles 18:6)
- H. David took the shields of gold taken from the soldiers of Hadadezer and brought them to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 18:7)
- I. The bronze from which Solomon later made the bronze Sea, the pillars, and articles of bronze for the temple was taken by David from Tibhath and Chun, cities of Hadadezer. (I Chronicles 18:8)
- J. When Tou king of Hamath heard that David had defeated the army of Hadadezer king of Zobah, he sent Hadoram his son to greet and bless David. Hadadezer had been at war with Tou. (I Chronicles 18:9)

- K. Hadoram brought to David articles of gold, silver, and bronze, which he dedicated to the Lord, along with the gold and silver he had taken from the nations he had defeated--Moab, Ammon, the Philistines, and Amalek. (I Chronicles 18:10-11)
- L. Abishai the son of Zeruah killed eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt. (I Chronicles 18:12)
- M. David put strongholds in Edom, and the Edomites became his servants. (I Chronicles 18:13)
- N. The Lord preserved David wherever he went. (I Chronicles 18:13)
- O. David reigned over all Israel and administered judgment and justice to all his people. (I Chronicles 18:14)
- P. Joab the son of Zeruah was over the army of Israel. Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud was recorder. (I Chronicles 18:15)
- Q. Zadok the son of Ahitub and Abiathar the son of Abimelech were priests. Shavsha was the scribe. (I Samuel 22:9-23; I Chronicles 18:16)
- R. Benaiah the son of Jehoiada was over the Cherethites and the Pelethites. David's sons were his chief ministers. (I Chronicles 18:17)

XX. CHAPTER NINETEEN

- A. After David's military conquests, Nahash king of the people of Ammon died and his son succeeded him as king. (I Chronicles 19:1)
- B. David, intending to show kindness to Hanun the son of Nahash because of the kindness Nahash had shown him, sent his condolence to Hanun through representatives of his kingdom. (I Chronicles 19:2)
- C. The princes of the people of Ammon accused David's representatives of being spies, not comforters. (I Chronicles 19:3)
- D. Yielding to the suspicion of his princes, Hanun took David's servants, shaved off their beards, cut off their garments at the buttocks, and sent them away. (I Chronicles 19:4)

- E. When David heard what had happened, he told the embarrassed men to stay at Jericho until their beards had grown, then to return to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 19:5)
- F. When the people of Ammon saw that they had greatly offended David, King Hanun and his people sent a thousand talents of silver to hire chariots and horsemen from Mesopotamia, Maacah of Syria, and Zobah. (I Chronicles 19:6)
- G. They hired thirty-two thousand chariots. The king of Maacah came with his people and camped before Medeba. The people of Ammon came from their cities to engage in battle. (I Chronicles 19:7)
- H. When David heard what was taking place, he sent Joab and the army of Israel to fight against them. (I Chronicles 19:8)
- I. The people of Ammon came out against the Israeli army; the kings who had allied with the people of Ammon were in the field. (I Chronicles 19:9)
- J. Realizing that he was caught between the people of Ammon and their allies, Joab chose some of Israel's best soldiers and set them against the Syrians. (I Chronicles 19:10)
- K. He placed the rest of the soldiers under his brother Abishai's command. They set themselves against the people of Ammon. (I Chronicles 19:11)
- L. Joab told Abishai to help him if the Syrians were too strong for him, and he would help Abishai if the people of Ammon were too strong for him. (I Chronicles 19:12)
- M. Joab instructed Abishai to be of good courage and added, "Let us be strong for our people and for the cities of our God. And may the Lord do what is good in His sight." (I Chronicles 19:13 NKJV)
- N. When Joab and his soldiers engaged the Syrians in battle, the Syrians ran from them. (I Chronicles 19:14)
- O. Seeing the Syrians flee, the people of Ammon also ran from Abishai and his soldiers and returned to their city. (I Chronicles 19:15)

- P. Having defeated the Syrians and the people of Ammon, Joab and his army returned to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 19:15)
- Q. After their defeat, the Syrians sent messengers and gathered more Syrian armies to help them fight against Israel. Shophach the commander of Hadadezer's army led them. (I Chronicles 19:16)
- R. When David learned what was taking place, he led the Israeli army against the Syrians. (I Chronicles 19:17)
- S. Once again, the Syrian armies ran from the Israeli army. David's army killed seven thousand charioteers, forty thousand foot soldiers, and Shophach the commander of the Syrian army. (I Chronicles 19:18)
- T. Recognizing their defeat, the Syrians made peace with David and became his servants. (I Chronicles 19:19)
- U. The Syrians did not help the people of Ammon any more. (I Chronicles 19:19)

XXI. CHAPTER TWENTY

- A. In the spring of the year, at the time kings go out to battle, Joab led the Israeli army against the people of Ammon. They besieged Rabbah, but David stayed at Jerusalem. Joab defeated and overthrew the city. (I Chronicles 20:1)
- B. David took their king's crown from his head and placed it on his own head. The crown was made from a talent of gold, and there were precious jewels in it. (I Chronicles 20:2)
- C. David took much spoil from the city. (I Chronicles 20:2)
- D. David made the people of Ammon become servants of manual labor. (I Chronicles 20:3)
- E. David and his army returned to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 20:3)
- F. After the defeat of the Ammonites, war broke out at Gezer with the Philistines. At that time, Sibbechai the Hushathite killed Sippai, who was one of the sons of the giant. The Philistines were subdued. (I Chronicles 20:4)

- G. Again the Israelis and Philistines went to war, and Elhanan the son of Jair killed Lahmi the son (refer to verse eight) of Goliath the Gittite. (The spear described belonged to Goliath.) (I Chronicles 20:5)
- H. Another war broke out at Gath between the Israelis and Philistines. Goliath's son, a man of great stature who had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, was killed in this battle by Jonathan the son of Shimea, David's brother. (I Chronicles 20:6-7)
- I. According to verse eight, the giants who were killed by David's servants were sons of the giant of Gath, Goliath. (I Chronicles 20:8)

XXII. CHAPTER TWENTY-ONE

- A. Satan took a position against Israel and seduced David into taking a census. (I Chronicles 21:1)
- B. David commanded Joab and the leaders of Israel to number the military from Beersheba to Dan. (I Chronicles 21:2)
- C. Joab resisted David's request, suggesting that the census would have negative results upon Israel. (I Chronicles 21:3)
- D. David overruled Joab. Joab left, went throughout Israel gathering the census, and returned to Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 21:4)
- E. Joab gave David the results of the census. Israel had one million one hundred thousand soldiers. Judah had four hundred and seventy thousand soldiers. (I Chronicles 21:5)
- F. Joab did not include the tribes of Levi and Benjamin. Joab detested David's request. (I Chronicles 21:6)
- G. God was displeased with what David had done, and He afflicted Israel. (I Chronicles 21:7)
- H. David admitted his foolishness and confessed his sin before God, asking that the evil he had done be covered. (I Chronicles 21:8)
- I. The Lord spoke to Gad, David's seer, telling him to offer David three choices of punishment for his action. (I Chronicles 21:9-10)

- J. Gad obeyed the Lord and came to David with God's message. (I Chronicles 21:11)
- K. The three choices given to David were: three years of famine; three months to be defeated by his enemies; or three days of the Lord's sword. (I Chronicles 21:12)
- L. Although the decision was difficult, David responded to Gad by stating that he preferred to be punished by the Lord, not men. David knew the great mercy of God. (I Chronicles 21:13)
- M. The Lord sent a plague against Israel, causing seventy thousand Israeli men to die. (I Chronicles 21:14)
- N. When the destroying angel came to Jerusalem, the Lord was sorrowful for the destruction and commanded the destroying angel to stop. (I Chronicles 21:15)
- O. The destroying angel was at the threshing floor of Ornan (Araunah) the Jebusite when the Lord stopped him. (I Chronicles 21:15)
- P. David saw the destroying angel standing between heaven and earth with a sword in his hand. David and the elders of Israel were wearing sackcloth. When they saw the destroying angel, they fell on the faces. (I Chronicles 21:16)
- Q. David said to God, "Was it not I who commanded the people to be numbered? I am the one who has sinned and done evil indeed; but these sheep, what have they done? Let Your hand, I pray, O Lord my God, be against me and my father's house, but not against Your people that they should be plagued." (I Chronicles 21:17 NKJV)
- R. The angel of the Lord commanded Gad to tell David to go and erect an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite. (I Chronicles 21:18)
- S. David went to Ornan's threshing floor in obedience to the Lord's command. (I Chronicles 21:19)
- T. Ornan and his four sons were threshing wheat. When they saw the destroying angel, his four sons hid themselves. (I Chronicles 21:20)
- U. When David came to Ornan's threshing floor, he went out and bowed before David. (I Chronicles 21:21)

- V. David asked Ornan to sell him the threshing floor at full price so that the plague could be removed from the people. (I Chronicles 21:22)
- W. Ornan offered to give David the threshing floor, oxen for a burnt offering, the threshing implements for wood to burn the offering, and wheat for the grain offering. (I Chronicles 21:23)
- X. David refused to accept Ornan's gift, but told him that he would pay full price. David declared, "I will not take what is yours for the Lord, nor offer burnt offerings with that which costs me nothing." (I Chronicles 21:24 NKJV)
- Y. David gave Ornan six hundred shekels of gold for the threshing floor. (I Chronicles 21:25)
- Z. At the threshing floor, David built an altar to the Lord, offered burnt offerings and peace offerings, and called on the Lord. The Lord answered David with fire on the altar of burnt offering. (I Chronicles 21:26)
- AA. The Lord commanded the destroying angel to put his sword back into its sheath. (I Chronicles 21:27)
- BB. When David saw that the Lord had answered his prayer, he sacrificed to Him at the threshing floor he purchased from Ornan. (I Chronicles 21:28)
- CC. The tabernacle and altar that Moses had built in the wilderness were at the high place in Gibeon. (I Chronicles 21:29)
- DD. David could not go up to Gibeon and inquire at that altar because he was afraid of the destroying angel. (I Chronicles 21:30)

XXIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-TWO

- A. David declared that the threshing floor he had bought from Ornan was the house of the Lord, and the altar he had built there was to be the altar of burnt offering for Israel. (I Chronicles 22:1)
- B. David gathered all the foreigners in the land of Israel to be laborers in the building of God's house. From those whom he had gathered, he chose some to be masons to cut the stones for the temple. (I Chronicles 22:2)

- C. David prepared materials that would be needed in building the temple. He gathered an abundance of iron, bronze, and cedar trees. (I Chronicles 22:3-4)
- D. The Sidonians and the people of Tyre brought the cedar wood to David. (I Chronicles 22:4)
- E. Because Solomon was young and inexperienced and the house of the Lord was to be magnificent and famous, David made the preparations for it before he died. (I Chronicles 22:5)
- F. David called Solomon to him and charged him to build a house for the Lord God of Israel. (I Chronicles 22:6)
- G. David told Solomon that he had wanted to build the house for the Lord, but the Lord would not let him because he had shed much blood and made great wars. (I Chronicles 22:7-8)
- H. God spoke these words to David: “Behold, a son shall be born to you, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies all around. His name shall be Solomon, for I will give peace and quietness to Israel in his days. He shall build a house for My name, and he shall be My son, and I will be his Father; and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever.” (I Chronicles 22:9-10 NKJV)
- I. David said to Solomon, “Now, my son, may the Lord be with you; and may you prosper, and build the house of the Lord your God, as He has said to you.” (I Chronicles 22:11 NKJV)
- J. David desired that the Lord would give Solomon intelligence, understanding, and direction concerning Israel and that he would keep the law of Moses. (I Chronicles 22:12)
- K. David told Solomon that he would prosper if he kept the law of Moses. (I Chronicles 22:13)
- L. David instructed Solomon to be strong and alert. He commanded him not to fear or be dismayed. (I Chronicles 22:13)
- M. David had provided Solomon with one hundred thousand talents of gold, one million talents of silver, bronze and iron without measure, timber, and stone, to which Solomon could add. (I Chronicles 22:14)

- N. David had organized an abundance of workmen to build the temple-woodsmen, stonecutters, and all types of skillful men who could do the various kinds of work that would be needed. (I Chronicles 22:15)
- O. David told Solomon that there was no limit to the gold, silver, and iron. He commanded him to begin the work on the temple, adding “The Lord be with you.” (I Chronicles 22:16 NKJV)
- P. David asked Solomon if the Lord was not with him and had He not given him rest from every side. (I Chronicles 22:17)
- Q. David assured Solomon that the Lord had given the inhabitants of the land into his hand and that the land was subdued before the Lord and the people of Israel. (I Chronicles 22:18)
- R. David commanded Solomon to set his heart and soul on seeking the Lord, to build the house of the Lord immediately, and to place the ark of the covenant and the holy articles in the house built for the name of the Lord. (I Chronicles 22:19)

XXIV. CHAPTER TWENTY-THREE

- A. When David was old and nearing his time to die, he made Solomon his son king over Israel. (I Chronicles 23:1)
- B. David gathered the priests, Levites, and leaders of Israel. (I Chronicles 23:2)
- C. The number of Levite males numbered from age thirty and above was thirty-eight thousand. (I Chronicles 23:3)
- D. Twenty-four thousand Levites were appointed as ministers of the temple. Six thousand of these Levites were superintendents and judges. (I Chronicles 23:4)
- E. Four thousand of the Levites were appointed as gatekeepers, and four thousand praised the Lord with musical instruments. (I Chronicles 23:5)
- F. David separated the Levites into three divisions: the descendants of Gershon; the descendants of Kohath; and the descendants of Merari. (I Chronicles 23:6)
- G. Verses seven through eleven list the genealogy of Gershon.

- H. Verses twelve through twenty list the genealogy of Kohath. Moses and Aaron were descendants of Kohath; however, Aaron and his sons were set apart as priests.
- I. Verses twenty-one through twenty-three list the descendants of Merari.
- J. Verses twenty-four through thirty-two record the duties of the Levites.

XXV. CHAPTER TWENTY-FOUR

- A. Verses one through nineteen record the descendants of Aaron and their divisions.
- B. Verses twenty through twenty-five name the descendants of the remaining Kohathites and their divisions.
- C. Verses twenty-six through thirty-one list the descendants of Merari and their divisions.

XXVI. CHAPTER TWENTY-FIVE

- A. David and the captains of the army appointed the sons of Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun to prophesy with harps, stringed instruments, and cymbals. (I Chronicles 25:1)
- B. Verses two through thirty-one list the names and divisions of these men.

XXVII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SIX

- A. Verses one through nineteen record the names and divisions of the gatekeepers.
- B. Verses twenty through twenty-eight list the names of the Levites who were over the treasuries of the temple.
- C. Verses twenty-nine through thirty-two list the names and jurisdictions of the men who were officials and judges outside Jerusalem.

XXVIII. CHAPTER TWENTY-SEVEN

- A. The army of Israel was divided into twelve divisions, with a captain over each division. Each division had twenty-four thousand men and was committed to serving the king one month out of the year. (I Chronicles 27:1)
- B. Verses two through fifteen list the captains and their divisions.
- C. Verses sixteen through twenty-two record the officer over each of the twelve tribes of Israel.
- D. Verses twenty-three and twenty-four refer to the census taken by David that incurred God's judgment upon Israel.
- E. Verses twenty-five through thirty-one list David's royal officers and their assignments.
- F. Verses thirty-two through thirty-four name David's counselors.

XXIX. CHAPTER TWENTY-EIGHT

- A. David called for all the leaders of Israel to assemble at Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 28:1)
- B. David stood and rehearsed before them the things God had spoken unto him concerning building a house for the Lord and how the Lord had chosen to build David's house. (I Chronicles 28:2-4)
- C. David declared that the Lord had chosen Solomon to succeed him as king of Israel. (I Chronicles 28:5)
- D. He further stated that the Lord had chosen Solomon to build the temple and its courts and that Solomon's kingdom would be established forever, provided he keep the commandments of the Lord. (I Chronicles 28:6-7)
- E. David charged the assembly to obey the commandments of the Lord so that they could continue to possess the land in which they lived and pass it down to their children as an inheritance. (I Chronicles 28:8)
- F. David charged Solomon to know the God of his father and to serve Him with a loyal heart and a willing mind. (I Chronicles 28:9)

- G. David told Solomon, “The Lord searches all hearts and understands all the intent of the thoughts. If you seek Him, He will be found by you; but if you forsake Him, He will cast you off forever.” (I Chronicles 28:9 NKJV)
- H. David instructed Solomon to consider that the Lord had chosen him and had given unto him the assignment of building a house for God. (I Chronicles 28:10)
- I. David commanded Solomon to be strong and to fulfill his assignment. (I Chronicles 28:10)
- J. Verses eleven through eighteen reveal the pattern for the temple.
- K. David declared that the understanding for the temple pattern was given unto him by the Lord. (I Chronicles 28:19)
- L. David gave Solomon this charge: “Be strong and of good courage, and do it; do not fear nor be dismayed, for the Lord God--my God--will be with you. He will not leave you nor forsake you, until you have finished all the work for the service of the house of the Lord.” (I Chronicles 28:20 NKJV)
- M. David gave Solomon the divisions of the priests and Levites for the service of the house of God. (I Chronicles 28:21)
- N. David told Solomon that every willing craftsman would be available for every kind of service and that the leaders and all the people would be completely at his command. (I Chronicles 28:21)

XXX. CHAPTER TWENTY-NINE

- A. Addressing the assembly, David said, “My son Solomon, whom alone God has chosen, is young and inexperienced; and the work is great, because the temple is not for man but for the Lord God.” (I Chronicles 29:1 NKJV)
- B. David declared that he had prepared with all his might gold, silver, bronze, iron, wood, onyx stones, and marble stones for their respective items. An abundance of each was available. (I Chronicles 29:2)

- C. Because of his desire and affection for the house of God, out of his own special treasury David gave three thousand talents of gold from Ophir and seven thousand talents of refined silver to be used by the craftsmen in building the temple and its related items. (I Chronicles 29:3-4)
- D. David asked the assembly who was willing to consecrate himself to the Lord. (I Chronicles 29:5)
- E. The leaders of the fathers' houses, the leaders of the tribes of Israel, the captains of thousands and hundreds, and the officers over the king's work gave willingly. (I Chronicles 29:6)
- F. The assembly gave five thousand talents and a vast quantity of darics of gold, ten thousand talents of silver, over eight thousand talents of bronze, and one hundred thousand talents of iron. Those who had precious stones gave them to the treasury of the house of the Lord. (I Chronicles 29:7-8)
- G. The people of Israel rejoiced because the offerings had been given willingly and with a loyal heart. (I Chronicles 29:9)
- H. Verses ten through nineteen record David's last national prayer of thanksgiving and petition.
- I. After his prayer, David commanded the assembly to bless the Lord their God. The people reverently did as they were told. (I Chronicles 29:20)
- J. The next day, sacrifices and burnt offerings were offered to the Lord. The people offered a thousand bulls, a thousand rams, and a thousand lambs, all with their drink offerings. (I Chronicles 29:21)
- K. The people ate and drank before the Lord. They made Solomon king over Israel the second time and anointed him before the Lord to be their leader. They made Zadok their high priest. (I Chronicles 29:22)
- L. Solomon sat on the throne as king in place of his father David. He prospered, and all Israel obeyed him. (I Chronicles 29:23)
- M. All the leaders, the mighty men, and the sons of King David submitted themselves to King Solomon. (I Chronicles 29:24)

- N. The Lord exalted Solomon in the sight of all Israel and bestowed upon him unprecedented royal majesty. (I Chronicles 29:25)
- O. David reigned over Israel forty years. He reigned seven years in Hebron and thirty-three years in Jerusalem. (I Chronicles 29:26-27)
- P. David was an old man when he died. He fulfilled his days and died with riches and honor. (I Chronicles 29:28)
- Q. The acts of King David are recorded in the book of Samuel the seer, in the book of Nathan the prophet, and in the book of Gad the seer. Recorded are his reign, his might, and the events that happened to him, to Israel, and to all the kingdoms of the land. (I Chronicles 29:30)