

Session 12: 1-2 Chronicles

Videos:

- Overview: 1 & 2 Chronicles (The Bible Project)

Recommended Readings from the ESV Study Bible:

- Introduction to 1-2 Chronicles (pp. 697-704)
- Introduction to 2 Chronicles (p. 743)

Handout from The Bible Project:

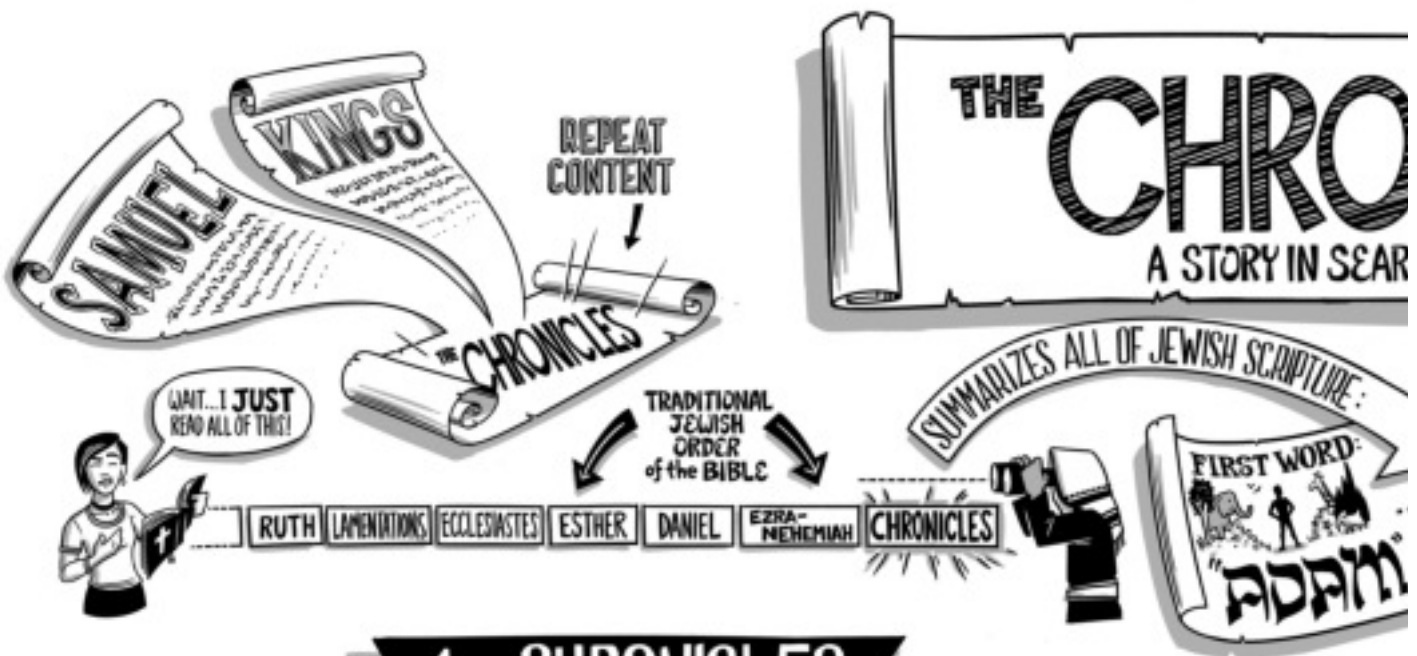
- The Chronicles Overview Poster

Handouts from Dr. Parke:

- 1-2 Chronicles - Slides from Dr. Parke's Teaching

Handouts from ESV Study Bible:

- Table: The Chronicler's Presentation of the Reigns of David and Solomon
- Map: The Kingdom Divides
- Map: Judah after the Fall of Israel
- Map: Exile to Babylon



1st CHRONICLES

1-9 GENEALOGIES!

Genealogical list including: OBED, ZERUIAH, Abishai, AZARIAH, ZIMM, PEREZ, ELIAB, HAMUL, JESHER, BOAZ, ZERAH, TEMAR, NADAB, NONAH, HEZKON, SHAPPI, MELUBAI, NAHSHON, SALMA, JORKEAM, JERIAH, JERIOH, JOAB, SHIMEA, EPHRATH, SEGUB, ZAZA, OZEM, JEAKIM.

BORING! (but really important)

SUMMARIZING the STORYLINE by NAMING KEY CHARACTERS

EMPHASIZING:

- DAVID: THE MESSIANIC KING
- AARON: GLENNAN FRIENDS etc. THE PRIESTHOOD

10-29 STORIES ABOUT DAVID

NEGATIVE STORIES of DAVID

- PERSECUTION BY SAUL
- ADULTERY & MURDER

POSITIVE STORIES of DAVID

- 22-29 PREPARATIONS for TEMPLE
- 20-21 PLANS for the TEMPLE

WHY THIS NEW MATERIAL?

GOD'S COVENANT PROMISE (COMPARE TO 2 SAMUEL 7)

DAVID, SOLOMON, "NEW DAVID"

A: TO PORTRAY DAVID AS AN IMAGE OF THE FUTURE MESSIANIC KING.

CHRONICLES

...CH OF AN ENDING



LAST PARAGRAPH:
THE RETURN OF ISRAEL FROM EXILE



2ND CHRONICLES

1-36 KINGS IN JERUSALEM



CHARACTER STUDIES
SO LATER GENERATIONS WILL LEARN TO BECOME FAITHFUL TO ISRAEL & THE DEITY!



THE END?

Incomplete Sentence!

CYRUS

WHOEVER THERE IS AMONG YOU OF ALL HIS PEOPLE, MAY THE LORD HIS GOD BE WITH HIM, AND LET HIM GO UP... (36:23)

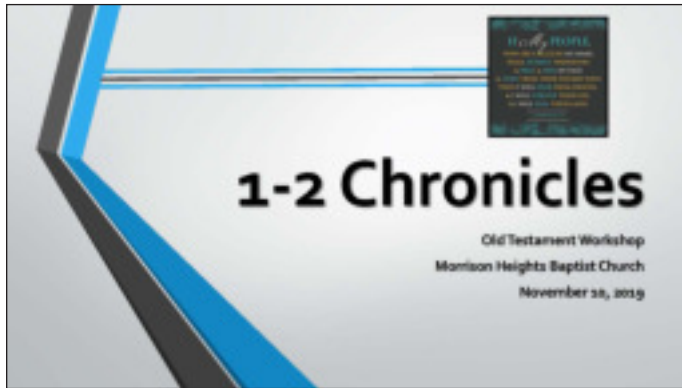


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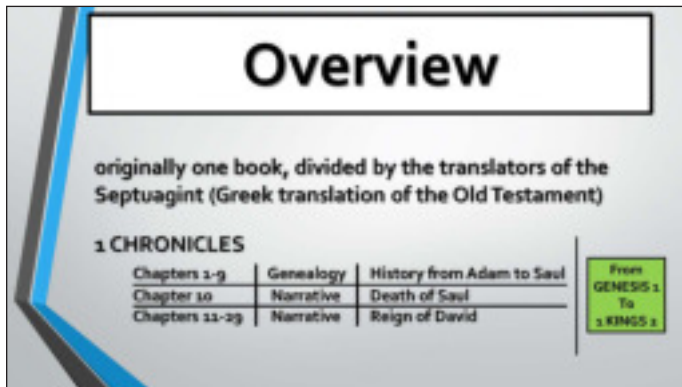
1-2 Chronicles

Slides from Dr. Parke's Teachings

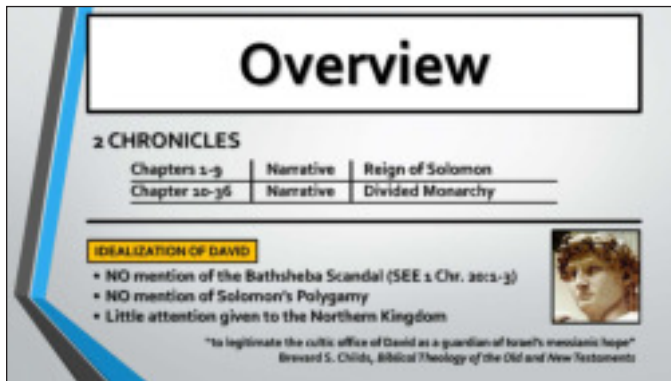
SLIDE 1



SLIDE 2



SLIDE 3



1-2 Chronicles


Slides from Dr. Parke's Teachings

SLIDE 4

Authorship

officially anonymous
Old Testament scholars call him the "Chronicler."
Fleming James, Professor of Literature and Interpretation of the Old Testament (Berkeley Divinity School, affiliated with Yale University), believed that the author was a Levite and a Temple singer.

Based upon literary style, the same writer is responsible for Ezra and Nehemiah.
According to the Talmud (rabbinic teaching), Ezra wrote the books of 1-2 Chronicles, Ezra, and Nehemiah. Nehemiah completed what Ezra wrote.




SLIDE 5

Perspective

"To try to understand the history of Israel without comparing Chronicles with Samuel and Kings would be comparable to studying the life of Christ by reading only one Gospel."

Ben F. Phillips, Jr., "1-2 Chronicles," *The Broadman Bible Commentary*

1-2 Samuel and 1-2 Kings read like a newspaper account; 1-2 Chronicles, written *centuries* after its content, resembles a history textbook.



SLIDE 6

Perspective

Hindsight

1-2 Chronicles supplements 1-2 Samuel and 1-2 Kings. The historical "distance" qualified the Chronicler to reflect and to clarify.

EXAMPLE: REFLECTION

"And those who had escaped from the sword [Nebuchadnezzar] carried away to Babylon; and they were servants to him and to his sons until the rule of the kingdom of Persia, to fulfill the word of the Lord by the mouth of Jeremiah, until the land had enjoyed its sabbaths. All the days of its desolation it kept sabbath until seventy years were complete."

1 Chronicles 36:20-21

1-2 Chronicles

Slides from Dr. Parke's Teachings

SLIDE 7

Perspective

EXAMPLES: CLARIFICATION

2 Samuel 6:1-11
Why did God kill Uzzah during the transportation of the ark to Jerusalem?
ANSWER: 1 Chronicles 15:11-15

2 Samuel 24
Why did David disobey God with a military census?
ANSWER: 1 Chronicles 21:1

EXAMPLES: SUPPLEMENTATION

Battle Won by Praise (1 Chr. 16:1-36)
Treachery of Joash (2 Chr. 24:17-24; SEE Lk. 11:47-54)
Cause of Uzziah's Leprosy (1 Chr. 28:18-23)
Repentance of Manasseh (2 Chr. 33:10-17)

Hindsight

SLIDE 8

Content

1 CHRONICLES 7:14

"If My people who are called by My name humble themselves and pray and seek My face and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, will forgive their sin and will heal their land."

1 CHRONICLES 16:9

"For the eyes of the Lord move to and fro throughout the earth that He may strongly support those whose heart is completely His."

SLIDE 9

Content: Highlights

- 1075-1070: Reign of David
Davidic Covenant
Preparations for Construction of the Temple
1 CHRONICLES
- 1070-1050: Reign of Solomon
Construction of the Temple
1 CHRONICLES
- 925-910: Civil War: Split of the Kingdom
- 873-843: Reign of Asa

1-2 Chronicles

Slides from Dr. Parke's Teachings

SLIDE 10

Content: Highlights

1875-9837 **Reign of Jehoshaphat**
Alliance with Ahab, King of the Northern Kingdom
Battle against Moab, Ammon and Edom: Won by Praise

9837-9838 **Reign of Queen Athaliah**

9838-9839 **Reign of Jehoash**

9839-9840 **Reign of Uzziah**

1 CHRONICLES

ISAIAH 6:1

SLIDE 11

Content: Highlights

9840-9841 **Reign of Hezekiah**
Reformation + Passover Celebration
Miraculous Defeat of Invading Assyrians | SEE Isaiah 36-37

9841-9842 **Reign of Josiah**
Reformation —→ Discovery of the Law Book
Passover Celebration

9842-9843 **Babylon conquers the Southern Kingdom**

The Chronicler only mentions 10 of the 19 Northern Kingdom rulers.
NO Reference to the Fall of the Northern Kingdom

1 CHRONICLES

The Chronicler's Presentation of the Reigns of David and Solomon

From the ESV Study Bible

In contrast to 1–2 Samuel and 1–2 Kings, the Chronicler focuses overwhelmingly on the religious significance of the united reign of David and Solomon, principally their joint role in establishing the Davidic covenant and the Jerusalem temple. Little attention is paid to the personal and political dimensions of their rule. This difference of focus largely explains why and how the Chronicler has recast his sources, adding or omitting material, and sometimes reordering the narrative.

The Presentation of David's Reign in <u>1 Chronicles 11–29</u>	Chronicles passes over David's sins against Uriah and Bathsheba, along with his ensuing family and political troubles.	Cf. <u>2 Sam. 11–24</u>
	The Chronicler's additions and expansions focus on David's activity for the temple. David's wars acquire materials for the temple. Additions to the census account (<u>2 Samuel 24</u>) explain the choice of the temple site in <u>1 Chronicles 21</u> .	<u>1 Chron. 18:8, 11; 21:27–22:1</u>
	Extensive additions focus on David's preparations for the temple and its personnel. David, as much as Solomon, shaped Israel's traditions of worship in the temple.	<u>1 Chron. 22–29</u>
The Presentation of Solomon's Reign in <u>2 Chronicles 1–9</u>	Chronicles omits the account of Solomon's forceful rise to power over his enemies (but cf. <u>1 Kings 2:46; 2 Chron. 1:1</u>).	Cf. <u>1 Kings 1–2</u>
	Chronicles omits reference to Solomon's delay of temple construction in order to build his palace, as well as details of that building.	Cf. <u>1 Kings 7:1–12</u>
	Chronicles omits reference to Solomon's foreign wives and his culpability for the division of the kingdom.	Cf. <u>1 Kings 11</u>
	Chronicles moves the account of Solomon's Egyptian wife, placing it after the temple's dedication.	Cf. <u>1 Kings 3; 2 Chron. 8</u>
	Chronicles omits many of the details of the temple's construction and furnishings found in <u>1 Kings 7:13–51</u> , concentrating instead on the temple as the place of God's earthly presence, and focusing on the act of dedication.	<u>2 Chron. 3–7</u>
	Solomon's prayer of dedication sets a pattern for all other royal prayers. The additions in <u>2 Chron. 7:12–16</u> highlight the temple as the place of repentance.	Cf. <u>1 Kings 8; 2 Chron. 6–7</u>

The Kingdom Divides

From the ESV Study Bible

931 B.C.

When Solomon's son Rehoboam arrived at Shechem for his coronation after his father's death, he refused to lighten his father's heavy tax burden on the people, and the 10 northern tribes revolted and set up Jeroboam as their king. The northern kingdom would now be known as Israel and the southern kingdom as Judah. Five years later, Shishak (also called Sheshonq) king of Egypt invaded Judah and Israel and captured a number of towns. Rehoboam avoided Jerusalem's destruction by paying off Shishak with many of the treasures Solomon had placed in the temple.



Judah after the Fall of Israel

From the ESV Study Bible

c. 722 B.C.

During the reign of King Ahaz of Judah, both Israel and Judah had become vassals (semi-independent subjects) of Assyria. Later, however, King Hoshea of Israel rebelled, causing the Assyrians to completely annex Israel as a province of the empire. Philistia was annexed into the empire as well, leaving Judah, Ammon, Moab, and Edom as the remaining vassals in the region.



Exile to Babylon

From the ESV Study Bible

597, 586, 582 B.C.

It appears that there were three separate deportations of Judeans to Babylon under the rule of Nebuchadnezzar (see also Jer. 52:28–30). The first came in 597 B.C. during the reign of Jehoiachin, when Nebuchadnezzar besieged Jerusalem and carried away many of the treasures of the temple and the royal palace. The second occurred after the fall of Jerusalem in 586 B.C., when the walls of the city were leveled and the temple was completely destroyed. The third appears to have occurred around 582 B.C. while King Nebuchadnezzar was reasserting his control over the general region of Palestine (see note on Jer. 52:28–30).

