



## INGREDIENTS:

The book of 1 Chronicles recounts the lineage of King David and documents God's promise that He would establish His reign on earth through King David. The book of 1 Chronicles can be divided into two sections.

1. The Royal Line of David—1 Chronicles 1-9
2. The Reign of David—1 Chronicles 10-29
  - A. The rise of David—1 Chronicles 10-12
  - B. The ark is acquired—1 Chronicles 13-17
  - C. The victories of David—1 Chronicles 18-20
  - D. David prepares to build the temple—1 Chronicles 21-27
  - E. The end of David's life—1 Chronicles 28-29

## PLACES OF INTEREST:

**Cave of Adullam**—Located 12 miles southwest of Bethlehem, this was one of David's favorite hiding places when he was fleeing from Saul.

**City of David**—Originally called Zion, David renamed the city after he conquered Zion.

**Gath**—The closest Philistine city to Israelite territory. This city posed the greatest threat to Israel.

**Hebron**—Hebron is one of the most ancient cities in the Middle East, and one of the oldest continuously inhabited cities in the world. It was also an ancient Canaanite royal city. According to archaeological findings, it was probably founded in the 35th century B.C. It is mentioned numerous times in the Bible. In particular, a nearby cave called the Cave of the Patriarchs is where Jews believe Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, Rebekah, Jacob and Leah are buried.

**Jebus**—Another name for Jerusalem. The name was coined by the Israelites because the city belonged to the Jebusites.

**Jerusalem**—Built and founded by the Jebusites, it became the capital of the Jewish kingdoms of Israel, Judah and Judea in the First Temple and Second Temple periods.

Figure 2: David's Kingdom (at the time of his death.)



**Prophets**—The office of prophet as a “professional” calling began with Samuel. However, there were individuals—such as Abraham—who were known as prophets.

**Satan**—The first mention of the name Satan is found in 1 Chronicles. The word means “adversary” and was used as a proper name.

**Sackcloth**—A rough garment usually made of goat’s hair and worn by mourners as an expression of grief.

**Sheminith**—Derived from the Hebrew word for “eight”, referring to the musical scales.

## MAPS:

**Figure 1: The nations defeated by King David**



**Kirjath Jearim**—Kirjath Jearim was mentioned as a Hivite city and is connected with the Gibeonites. It is mentioned as the place where the Ark of the Covenant was moved after being in Beth Shemesh. About 70 years afterward, the ark was moved to Jerusalem and placed in a tent outside the palace of David.

**Medeba**—Located 20 miles southwest of Rabbah and the capital of Ammon. Today it is known as Madaba. It was here that Aramean armies and the Ammonites attacked Israel. Israel was caught in the middle.

**Mount Gilboa**—Gilboa is a ridge above the Valley of Jezreel in Israel. The ridge extends east-west and is west of the Jordan River. The name is sometimes referenced in the Hebrew Bible as Mount Gilboa. The ridge also lent its name to the second battle (The Battle of Gilboa) fought in the valley below, in which the Philistines defeated Saul and Israel.

**Mount Moriah**—Mount Moriah is the name of the elongated north-south stretch of land lying between Kidron Valley and “Hagai” Valley, between Mount Zion to the west and the Mount of Olives to the east. It would become the place where the temple was built.

**Valley of Rephaim**—The scene of many battles between Israel and the Philistines. The valley extended southwest from Jerusalem and marked the northern border of Judah.

**Valley of Salt**—Located a few miles east of Beersheba. It was here that David smote the Syrians. Amaziah also slew ten thousand Edomites.

**Ziklag**—Located 25 miles southwest of Gath, Ziklag became David’s private possession. David made raids from Ziklag when he was hiding from Saul.

**Zion**—Another name for Jerusalem. The original Canaanite city was surrounded by high, thick walls and considered a stronghold.

## PEOPLE OF INTEREST:

**Abishai**—One of David's mighty men. He was the brother of Joab. He killed three hundred men with his sword and was the most respected of all the mighty men of David.

**Asaph**—Leader of the Gershonite Levites. Asaph and his sons ministered as singers and composers.

**Eleazar**—One of David's mighty men. The son of Dodo, he defended a field of barley from the Philistines.

**Ethan**—Head of the Merarite division of musicians. He composed Psalm 89 and was known as a wise man.

**Heman**—The grandson of the prophet Samuel, a Kohathite. He is probably the same Heman mentioned in the inscription of Psalm 88.

**Hiram King of Tyre**—A powerful ruler of the Phoenician city-state of Tyre. He supplied material for the construction of the temple and other buildings—including David's palace.

**Ishbosheth**—Saul's fourth son who survived the battle where his father took his own life. He became king of Israel five years after Saul's death.

**Jashobeam**—One of David's mighty men. He killed 300 men with his spear.

**Jeduthun**—A musician; also known as Ethan. He "prophesied with a harp."

**Michal**—The daughter of Saul. David married Michal at the beginning of his time of service to Saul. Saul annulled the marriage when David took flight from Saul.

**Nathan**—The prophet who served David and Solomon as a private chaplain or counselor.

**Obed-Edom**—There are two men by this name. The first is Obed-Edom whose house sheltered the ark for three months. He was also the chief door-keeper. The second was the son of Jeduthun and was also a gatekeeper.

**Saul**—The first king of the ancient Kingdom of Israel. According to the Bible, Saul took his own life when wounded as the battle turned against him.

**Uriah the Hittite**—The husband of Bathsheba. David had Joab arrange to have him killed in battle in order to marry his wife.

**Uriel**—The head of the Kohathite clan. David divided the Levites into three groups, the Kohathites, the Merarites and the Gershonites.

**Zadok**—When Solomon came into power, Zadok ministered as high priest of the temple.

## FUN FACTS:

**A house of cedar**—This was an indication of David's wealth. Cedar paneling was too expensive to be used in ordinary homes.

**Anointed Ones**—Those who were set apart for God's service.

**Dagon**—A false god worshipped by the Philistines and other people in Syria and northwest Mesopotamia as the god of grain. The Philistines celebrated military victories by bringing a trophy of their success back to the temple of Dagon where it could be displayed as a tribute.

**Instruments of God**—Instruments used to sing songs of praise to God. Music was an important way in which people worshipped God, their creator. It was central to the worship life of Israel.

**Levites**—The descendants of Levi, one of the twelve sons of Jacob. The name is related to the verb "lava" which means to join—implying the Levites were joined to God. The Levites were divided into three groups—the Kohathites, the Gershonites and the Merarites. At Mount Sinai, God chose Aaron to be the nation's high priest. Only a descendant of Aaron could serve as priest, but the other branches of the Levites shared in caring for the tabernacle. David created new duties once the temple was constructed by instituting musicians, singers, gatekeepers, treasurers and royal officials.