

Old Testament Survey - 1 & 2 Chronicles

Author: Ezra (Talmud tradition & similarities in style and substance with book of Ezra). He wrote on the basis of many sources of historical material.

Date: c. 450-425 B.C. Written to the returning remnant. (Covers period from David's reign to Cyrus' decree in 538 B.C.)

Theme: "To provide the post-exilic nation the true spiritual foundations of their theocracy as the covenant people of Yahweh" - G. Archer

Outline:

- I. Genealogies: Adam to David. 1 Chron. 1-9
- II. Reign of David. 1 Chron. 10-29
- III. Reign of Solomon. 2 Chron. 1-9
- IV. Kings of Judah. 2 Chron. 10-26

These books were one book in Hebrew which was called "The Words / Events of the Days." It was divided when translating the Septuagint in the 3rd century B.C. and called "Things Omitted" referring to the material in Chronicles that does not appear in the books of Samuel or Kings. The name "Chronicles" comes from Jerome's Latin Vulgate Bible.

1st and 2nd Chronicles differs from Kings in that it is written from a priestly & spiritual perspective giving a religious history while Kings is written from a prophetic & moral viewpoint giving a political history. Chronicles emphasizes the Law, the priesthood, the temple and the continuation of the Davidic line. Its focus is on the Southern Kingdom of Judah.

Kings: prophetic & moral - political history.

Chronicles: Priestly & spiritual - religious history.

<u>Samuel & Kings</u>	<u>Chronicles</u>
The continuation of Israel's history from Samuel, the start of the United Kingdom, through the Divided Kingdom to the fall of both kingdoms.	The genealogy of the nation with emphasis on the Davidic line. Its focus is on the Southern Kingdom of Judah.
Political History	Religious History
Written by prophets with emphasis on prophetic ministry and moral concerns	Written by priests with emphasis on priestly ministry and spiritual concerns.
Written by prophets soon after the events.	Written by Ezra long after the events occurred.
A more negative history pointing out rebellion and tragedy.	A more positive history which gives hope despite the apostasy.
Message of judgement.	Message of Hope
Man's Failings	God's faithfulness

Old Testament Survey - **1 & 2 Chronicles**
Detailed Outline

I. Genealogies - 1 Chronicles 1-9

A. Genealogy from Adam to David (1,2)

1. Adam to Abraham (1:1-27)
2. The Descendants of Abraham (1:28-54)
 - a. Sons of Ishmael (1:28-31)
 - b. Sons of Keturah (1:32-33)
 - c. Sons of Esau (1:34-42)
 - d. Kings of Edom (1:43-54)
3. Israel to David (2:1-17)
4. Descendants of Caleb (2:18-50)
5. Descendants of Hur (2:51-55)

B. Genealogy from David to Captivity (3)

C. Genealogies of the Twelve Tribes (4-8)

1. Sons of Judah (4:1-23)
2. Sons of Simeon (4:24-43)
3. Sons of Reuben (5:1-10)
4. Sons of Gad (5:11-22)
5. Sons of Manasseh (5:23-26)
6. Sons of Levi (6)
 - a. The Line of the High Priest (6:1-15)
 - b. The Levitical Line (6:16-30)
 - c. The Musicians (6:31-48)
 - d. The Araronic Line (6:49-53)
 - e. The Levitical Cities (6:54-81)
7. Sons of Issachar (7:1-5)
8. Sons of Benjamin (7:6-12)
9. Sons of Naphtali (7:13)
10. Sons of Manasseh (7:14-19)
11. Sons of Ephraim (7:20-29)
12. Sons of Asher (7:30-40)
13. Sons of Benjamin (8)

(Note that Zebulun & Dan are not mentioned in the genealogy. Manasseh is listed twice)

D. Genealogies of the Remnant (9:1-34)

E. Genealogy of Saul (9:35-44)

II. The Reign of David - 1 Chronicles 10-29

A. David Establishes His Kingdom (10-12)

1. The Death of Saul (10)
2. David made King (11:1-3)
3. David conquers Jerusalem (11:4-9)
4. David's mighty men (11:10-47)
5. David's Supporters in Ziklag (12:1-22)
6. David's Supporters in Hebron (12:23-40)

B. David Moves The Ark to Jerusalem (13-17)

1. A Sinful Attempt (13)
2. David's Reign (14)
3. The Celebratory Success (15,16)
 - a. Moving the Ark (15)
 - b. Celebrating (16)
4. The Davidic Covenant (17)
 - a. The Covenant (1-15)
 - b. David's Response (16-27)

C. David's Military Success (18-20)

1. Summary of Early Victories (18)
2. Summary of Latter Victories (19,20)

D. David's Preparations for the Temple (21-27)

1. David's Sinful Census (21)
 - a.. The Census and the Pestilence (1-17)
 - b. David's Altar at Ornan's Threshing Floor (18-30)
2. Provision of Materials for the Temple (22:1-5)

3. Charges to the Leaders who will Build the Temple (22:6-19)

4. Organization of Levites (23-26)

a. Solomon Begins Reign (23:1,2)

b. Levitical Offices (23:3-6)

c. The Gershonites (23:7-11)

d. The Kohathites (23:12-20)

e. The Merarites (23:21-23)

f. Their Duties (23:24-32)

g. Levitical Divisions (24)

h. Organizations of the Musicians (25)

i. Divisions of the Gatekeepers (26:1-19)

j. Keepers of the Treasure (26:20-28)

k. Officers and Judges Outside Israel (26:29-32)

E. Organization of the Nation (27)

1. Commanders of the Army (27:1-15)

2. Chief Tribal Leaders (27:16-24)

3. Various Overseers (27:25-34)

F. David's Final Days (28,29)

1. David's Address Concerning the Temple (28)

2. David's Offerings for the Temple (29:1-9)

3. David's Prayer (29:10-20)

4. Solomon's Coronation (29:21-25)

5. David's Death (29:26-30)

III. Reign of Solomon - 2 Chronicles 1-9

A. Establishment of Solomon's Reign (1)

B. The Completion of the Temple (2-7)

1. Preparations for Construction (2)

2. Construction (3-4)

a. Construction Begins (3:1,2)

b. Size and Materials for the Temple (3:3-17)

c. Furnishings for the Temple (4)

5. Dedication of the Temple (5-7)

a. The Ark is Brought In (5:1-10)

b. The Glory of the Lord (5:11-14)

c. Solomon's Dedication (6:1-11)

d. Solomon's Prayer (6:12-42)

e. The Shekinah Glory (7:1-3)

f. Sacrifices of Consecration (7:4-7)

g. Feast of Dedication (7:8-10)

h. The Lord's Confirmation of the Covenant (7:11-22)

C. The Reign of Solomon (8,9)

1. Solomon's Accomplishments (8)

2. The Queen of Sheba (9:1-12)

3. Solomon's Wealth & Power (9:13-28)

4. Solomon's Death (9:29-31)

IV. Kings of Judah - 2 Chronicles 10-26

A. The Reign of Rehoboam (10-12)

1. The Division of the Kingdom (10)

2. Kingdom of Judah is Strengthened (11)

3. Kingdom of Judah is Invaded and Plundered (12:1-14)

4. Rehoboam Dies (12:15-16)

B. The Reign of Abijah (13)

C. The Reign of Asa (14-16)

1. Early Victories (14)

2. Warnings and Reforms (15)

3. Later Victories (16:1-6)

4. Rebuke & Folly (16:7-10)

5. Death of Asa (16:11-14)

D. Reign of Jehoshaphat (17-20)

1. Expanding Kingdom (17)

2. Foolish Alliance (18)

3. Reforms (19)

4. Victory over Invaders (20:1-30)

5. Evaluation of His Reign & Final Folly (20:31-37)

E. Reign of Jehoram (21)

F. Reign of Ahaziah (22:1-9)

G. Reign of Athaliah (22:10-23:15)

H. Reign of Joash (23:16-24:27)

1. Influence of Jehoiada (23:16-24:3)

2. Repairs to the Temple (24:4-14)

3. His turn to Evil (24:15-27)

a. Death of Jehoiada (15,16)

b. Turn to Idolatry (17-19)

c. Murder of Priests (20-22)

d. Defeated by Aram (23-24)

e. Murdered by Servants (25-27)

I. Reign of Amaziah (25)

1. Defeat of Edomites (1-13)

2. Idolatry Resulting in Defeat by Israel (14-28)

J. Reign of Uzziah (26)

1. Early Successes (1-15)

2. Later Pride and Leprosy (16-23)

K. Reign of Jotham (27)

L. Reign of Ahaz (28)

M. Reign of Hezekiah (29-32)

1. Reforms Under Hezekiah (29-31)

2. Deliverance from Assyrian Invasion (32:1-23)

3. His Life Extended (32:24-33)

N. Reign of Manasseh (33:1-20)

O. Reign of Amon (33:21-25)

P. Reign of Josiah (34-35)

1. Josiah's Reforms (34:1-25:19)

a. Purging Idolatry (34:1-7)

b. Repairing the Temple (34:8-13)

c. Responding to the Law (34:14-33)

d. Celebrating Passover (35:1-19)

2. Josiah's Defeat and Death (35:20-27)

Q. Reign of Joahaz (Jehoahaz) (36:1-3)

R. Reign of Jehoakim (36:4-8)

S. Reign of Jehoiachin (36:9-10)

T. Reign of Zedekiah (36:11-21)

U. Cyrus Proclamation of Return (36:22-23)