

1 CHRONICLES (Student Edition)

Part One: _____	(1:1--9:44)
I. The Family of Adam	1:1-27
A. From Adam to Noah	1:1-4
B. From Noah to Abraham	1:5-27
II. The Family of Israel	1:28-54
A. From Abraham to Isaac	1:28-34
B. From Isaac to Israel	1:35-54
III. The Family of Israel	2
A. The Sons of Israel	2:1-2
B. The Sons of Judah	2:3-55
IV. The Family of David	3
A. The Sons of David	3:1-9
B. The Sons of Solomon	3:10-24
V. The Descendants of the Twelve Tribes	4:1--8:40
A. The Family of Judah	4:1-23
B. The Family of Simeon	4:24-43
C. The Family of Reuben	5:1-10
D. The Family of Gad	5:11-22
E. The Family of Manasseh	5:23-26
F. The Family of Levi	6
G. The Family of Issachar	7:1-5
H. The Family of Benjamin	7:6-12
I. The Family of Naphtali	7:13
J. The Family of Manasseh	7:14-19
K. The Family of Ephraim	7:20-29
L. The Family of Asher	7:30-40
M. The Family of King Saul	8
VI. The Descendants of the Remnant	9:1-34
A. The Family of the Twelve Tribes Who Returned	9:1-9
B. The Family of the Priests Who Returned	9:10-13
C. The Family of the Levites Who Returned	9:14-34
VII. The Family of Saul	9:35-44
Part Two: _____	(10:1--29:30)
I. David Becomes King	10:1--12:40
A. Death of Saul	10
B. Anointing of David as King	11:1-3
C. Conquest of Jerusalem	11:4-9
D. Account of David's Mighty Men	11:10--12:40
II. The Removal of the Ark of the Covenant	13:1--17:27
A. Improper Transportation of the Ark	13
B. Prosperity of David's Reign	14

C. Proper Transportation of the Ark	15
D. Celebration of the Ark in Jerusalem	16
E. Institution of the Davidic Covenant	17
III. The Military Victories of King David	18:1--20:8
A. David's Early Victories Summarized	18
B. David's Latter Victories Summarized	19:1--20:8
IV. The Prep. & Organization of Israel for the Temple	21:1-27:34
A. Sinful Census of David	21
B. Material Provisions for Building the Temple	22:1-5
C. Leaders Are Charged to Build the Temple	22:6-19
D. Organization of the Temple Leaders	23:1-26:32
E. Organization of the Leaders of the Nation of Israel	27
V. The Last Days of David	28:1--29:30
A. Final Exhortations of David	28:1-10
B. Final Provisions for the Temple	28:11-29:9
C. David's Final Prayer of Thanksgiving	29:10-19
D. Coronation of Solomon	29:20-25
E. Death of King David	29:26-30

AUTHOR-

The author of the Books of 1 and 2 Chronicles is unknown, although _____ the priest and scribe seems the most likely possibility. As in 1 & 2 Samuel and Kings, 1 & 2 Chronicles, as well as the Books of _____ were written originally as one unbroken book in the Hebrew language. And the _____ of 2 Chronicles are repeated in the first three verses of the Book of Ezra; probably indicating they _____ in the original version. Most scholars agree that these four books were _____, but since authorship is not sure, they simply refer to the writer as “_____”. Ezra, however, remains the best candidate for this honor because of his important role among the community of exiles in Jerusalem. After leading a group to return to their homeland, he worked with another Jewish leader, Nehemiah, to strengthen the people's commitment to God's law (Ezra 10:17-19; Nehemiah 8:1-8; 9:1-3). Regardless as to who the inspired author was, the Chronicler, under the inspiration of the Holy Spirit, used _____ in writing his book, as is seen in numerous references throughout the book.

WHEN THE BOOK WAS WRITTEN-

The exact time of the writing of 1 & 2 Chronicles cannot be established. However, it probably came into its final form toward the end of the _____ B.C. The last event recorded in the closing verses of 2 Chronicles

is the decree of the Persian king Cyrus to allow the Jews to return to Judah. This is known to have happened historically around _____ and gives the impression that the book would have been composed shortly after this time. However, the latest person mentioned in 1 & 2 Chronicles is _____ of the _____ generation of King Jehoiachin (1 Chronicles 3:24). Jehoiachin was deported to Babylon in 597 B.C. Depending on how these generations are measured (_____), Anani's birth would have been between 425 and 400 B.C. Therefore, we can date the writing of this unified book as between _____ B.C.

ABOUT THE BOOK-

The Books of Chronicles can be considered in one sense as "_____." In broad, selective strokes, these books trace the history of the nation of Israel from Adam to the captivity and restoration. Much of this material is a repetition of that found in the books of 1 and 2 Samuel and 1 and 2 Kings. But in contrast to Kings which was written to _____, the writer of Chronicles apparently wrote his history _____ to Jerusalem after more than 50 years of captivity in Babylon. This selective history reminded them of Israel's glorious days from the past and gave them hope for the future as they pondered God's promises to His Covenant People.

The first nine chapters of 1 Chronicles contain long genealogies or family histories that are composed of information from the earliest historical books of the Bible. These genealogies take the reader from the descendants of Adam up through the ancestors of King David. _____

_____ is given to the families of _____ (6; 9:1-34), Saul's family, and particularly to the family of David (chaps. 2-3).

The second major section of the book (chaps. 10-29) focuses on the reign of King David. This long account begins with the _____ (chap. 10), omitting the historical facts that preceded this event. Saul's death is reported to _____

and that David was _____ for this responsibility (10:14).

The account of David's reign is presented in a _____, with all the details about David's _____. First Chronicles also lists the names of all those associated with him as mighty men (chaps. 11-12), and records his great victories (chaps. 14, 18-20). This section of the book also lists the names of the Levites, priests, and musicians in David's administration (chaps. 23-26), as well as other state officials (chap. 27). Also included is David's work in establishing Jerusalem as his capital city (11:4-9), and as the center of worship (chaps. 13, 15-16, 22, 28-29).

One may question the need for 1 & 2 Chronicles since much of the material is already covered in previous books. But though the books may be similar, they are _____.

As compared with Samuel and Kings, the Book of Chronicles _____ many particulars there recorded (2 Sam 6:20-23; 9; 11; 14:1-19:43, etc.), and includes many things peculiar to itself (1 Chron 12; 22; 23:1-26:32; 27; 28; 29, etc.). Twenty whole chapters, and twenty-four parts of chapters, are occupied with matter not found elsewhere. It also records many things in fuller detail, as (e.g.) the list of David's heroes (1 Chron 12:1-37), the removal of the ark from Kirjath-jearim to Mount Zion (1 Chron 13; 15:2-24; 16:4-43; comp. 2 Sam 6), Uzziah's leprosy and its cause (2 Chron 26:16-21; comp. 2 Kings 15:5), etc.

Also, and importantly, Samuel and Kings present a _____ over against the priestly approach of Chronicles. These books interpret the history of the _____ in its _____ from the time of David. Chronicles is not a mere supplement to the parallel books of Samuel and Kings, but emphasizes only those aspects of history that illustrate the observance of the _____ of Moses as a way to _____ in Israel. Priestly genealogies and faithful Jehovah-worshiping kings are given prominence. The kings of the Northern Kingdom are, accordingly, passed over along with prophetic aspects, which are brought to the fore in Samuel and Kings.

The following chart will help to identify differences:

SAMUEL- KINGS	CHRONICLES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prophetic Perspective • Political History • Wars Prominent • Record of Both Nations • Continuing History of Nation • Man's Failure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____ • _____

One final point of interest: Chronicles, with Ezra and Nehemiah, form the last link of the Old Testament _____ which is resumed again in the New Testament, beginning in Matthew 1.

A BASIC ASSESSMENT OF 1 CHRONICLES (BASIC THEMES)-

During the time of Chronicles the world was under the control of the _____ Empire. All that remained of the glorious kingdom of David and Samuel was the tiny province of Judah. God's people had been allowed to return and rebuild the temple under the rule of a provincial governor. But the situation was _____. With the return of the exiles there was a need for the recording of the history of God's people,

especially Judah. 1 Chronicles was written for the dual purpose of providing _____ to those who had returned to a _____ Jerusalem. The remnant that was left needed the encouragement to keep their _____ in the midst of great difficulty, and they needed hope for the future.

Chronicles' emphasis on their spiritual heritage of David, Solomon, the temple, and the priesthood was a refreshing reminder that God was faithful and He would not _____ to David and to His people. The clear implication for Christians today is that He is still _____ whose ultimate purpose will prevail in the world and in the lives of His people. And yet 1 Chronicles also served as a strong exhortation to motivate God's people _____ to the Mosaic Covenant and ritual so that the _____.

While 1 & 2 Kings draw out the fact of _____, showing that _____, 1 Chronicles accentuates the _____ of God. Chronicles skillfully tells the story of how God was true to His Word and kept the promises He made to His people. What a great source of encouragement to all of us! God is a promise-making and _____ God whose purpose will prevail in the lives of His people. This we learn in this great book- all in the backdrop of the reality that we must learn from the failure of God's people in the past that we _____.

Another key theme often overlooked in this book is the development of _____ under King David. No one person altered the worship of God as much as he did! It is interesting to note that David's _____ are not divided. Many of his psalms combine themes of praise with prayers enlisting divine aid in battle and declarations over Israel's enemies. _____!

The former releases the grace of victory through the latter. In fact, when one is a worshipper, one can maintain compassion in the midst of the violence of war.

In Chronicles you get the idea that it was David's understanding of God's _____, within the context of _____, which was the foundation of his intimacy in praise and worship. One of the most awesome examples of his hunger and desperation for the presence of God was his determination to bring the ark to Jerusalem, and a point often overlooked was that David _____ (as Moses before him in Exodus 33:7) _____ - known to us as the "_____". Also to be noted, and again overlooked by many, is that David established the _____ - NEW OFFICES- which helped expand the practice, tenor and tone of worship. Indeed, his approach into God's presence, a new intimacy,

broke new ground, as earlier tradition disallowed it (see _____). You can say that 1 Chronicles reveals how grace flows when the worshipper's _____, and when praiseful song broadens boundaries of life in God's will. It is a true axiom: as our _____ grows, so does our spiritual life!

A POSSIBLE KEY WORD-

I believe it is difficult to pick one word, so I picked a phrase. I believe the key phrase is: _____. This speaks to all the basic themes and points to the possible author, Ezra himself.

KEY VERSE(S) AND CHAPTER(S)-

For me, the key verse is: _____. The reason for this is because this great passage is _____ and it speaks prophetically of Jesus, the one whose kingdom will never end and whose throne will be established forever.

As to the key chapter, I believe it would be: _____. This is the pivotal chapter because it records the _____, which is also recorded in 2 Samuel 7. Again, it is here that God prophetically promises David a kingdom and heir that will be eternal.

JESUS REVEALED IN THE BOOK-

- The role of King as well as David himself are foreshadows of Christ
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____

THE HOLY SPIRIT REVEALED IN THE BOOK-

- The wine and oil that were included in the sacrifices are symbols of the anointing of the Spirit (oil) and the joy of the Spirit (wine)- See chapter 9
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
- The Holy Spirit is directly mentioned again in 28:12 where He revealed to David the plans for the temple

SOME TRUTHS AND APPLICATIONS

1 Chron. 5:20-22

Prayer's effectiveness is in trust. Ask God to help you to trust Him, and let Him fight for you. Don't stress out; let God do His work!

1 Chron. 9:1; 10:13-14

1 Chron. 13:14

Remember: it is God's presence that brings the blessing! Do whatever it takes to ensure that His presence goes with you.

1 Chron. 15:11-15; 13:7-14

1 Chron. 14:8-17

Never assume that because God did something great once one way that He will lead you again the same way. Learn to ALWAYS seek God for all things all the time. Presumption leads to disaster.

1 Chron. 16:21-22

1 Chron. 22:19

Be a passionate person of prayer! Be devoted! It is in your prayer closet that God builds a man or woman of God!

1 Chron. 23:30

1 Chron. 28:7-10

Be diligent in the things God gives you to do. Serve God with unswerving devotion. God honors those who honor His word and seek Him with all their hearts. Even learn to guard against letting the things of God become more important than knowing God Himself.

1 Chron. 29:9, 14
