

1/13/19

1 Chronicles 1-3

People at times begin to read a book like First Chronicles with the recorded genealogies of names and they do not see any importance for the material. God allowed only what is important to impart His revelation that we see His will, purposes and wisdom.

1. The entire Word of God Old and New Testament is Inspired, imparted by the Spirit of God through the vehicle of men to be written, preserved and transmitted from generation to generation. 2Tim. 3:16-17; 2Pet. 1:19-21

2. The trustworthiness of God will be revealed as we look a book Chronicles as we can compare the records of the genealogies to their cross references that are independent marking their accuracy and reliability.

3. Some of the events recorded in one book are not word for word as they are recorded in the other book, allowing us to understand the unique method by which God has allowed His word to be recorded.

The end result is that we have One God speaking through various individuals, anointing them from different geographical locations and periods of time, yet with a very central message that is accurate and a reliable record.

Even so as we begin in Chronicles, sometimes people look at Chronicles as being a repetition of kings and Samuel, but it isn't, as we stated in the introduction.

1. The book of Kings is from man's perspective, Chronicles is from God's perspective as He focuses back on an event from Kings, becoming a commentary or interpretation.
 - a. A good example is Kings focuses on the sin of David with Bathsheba, which was horrible and destructive, but Kings focuses on the sin of David in numbering the people, omitting the Bathsheba event completely.
 - b. What a difference it make depending on whether it is from man's or God's perspective.
2. Chronicles from a divine perspective is a record of God intervening into man's history, into men's affairs to work out His purposes, His will, without ever violating man's personal will for and responsibility, so it's important that as we read, we understand this.
3. The first nine chapters are the longest genealogical record in the Scriptures and there is none in human history equal in length.
4. The present genealogies were kept in the temple records when Nebuchadnezzar conquered Jerusalem and preserved through the seventy year captivity.
5. These genealogies were also kept in the temple at Jerusalem at the days of Jesus, evident of the genealogies give by Matthew and Luke where anyone could verify the accuracy of the line of Jesus, yet no one ever contested it. Matt. 1, Lk. 3

- a. The key word Genealogy. 1Chron. 4:33; 5:1, 7; 7:9; 9:22; 26:31; 2Chron. 31:18
- b. The key word Genealogies. 1Chron. 1:29; 5:17; 7:5, 7, 40; 9:1; 2Chron. 12:15; 31:19
- c. These are the Chronicles of the kings of Judah, not Israel and referred to in Kings. 1Kings 14:29; 15:7, 23; 22:45; 2Kings 8:23; 12:19; 14:18; 15:6, 36, 19, 20; 21:17, 25, 28; 24:5

1:1-27 The families of Adam to Abraham.

1:1-4 The family of Adam to Noah.

- 1) Adam, Seth and Enosh, Cainan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth.” vs. 1-4
* The root of the godly line. Gen. 5:1-32
- 2) Now here we get Noah as a key person, we get Adam, we get Seth the Godly line. God is always tracing His Godly genealogy. Those who are faithful to Him.

1:5-27 The family of the three sons of Noah.

1:5-7 The sons of Japheth

- 1) “The sons of Japheth *were* Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech, and Tiras.” vs. 5
- 2) This gives us the land area they occupied, which many believe to be the European continent and north towards Russia. Gen. 9:26

- a) As they dispersed throughout the land, you pick that up in Genesis 11 with the dispersion and the Tower of Babel.
- b) The Table of Nations, Gomer and the different names are given. Gen. 10:1-4

1:8-16 The family of Ham.

- 1) The sons of Ham are traced down to Cush. vs. 8-9
* Confirmed in Genesis. Gen. 10:6-7
- 2) “Cush begot Nimrod, he began to be a mighty one on the earth.” vs. 10
 - a) Genesis says he was a “mighty hunter before the Lord.” Gen. 10:9
 - b) Nimrod was opposing God, a mighty hunter before the Lord taking souls away from God.
 - c) It is believed that Nimrod was the one who began the very pagan system of idolatry, perhaps even the Tower of Babel. His wife was Semiramis, after he was killed she said she became pregnant by a sunbeam miraculously and the product was a son named Tammuz.
 - 1)) By the way Jeremiah mentions him, and also Ashtoreth and Semiramis, and the women were worshipping them. Who is Semiramis and Tammuz? They are the mother and son worship that is known throughout the world under different names.

Ashtar, Semiramis, many other names. Jer. 7:18, 44:17, 18, 19, 25; Ezk. 8:14

2)) It is this child and mother worship that we find in the Catholic Church. You find that statue throughout the world apart from the persons of Mary and Jesus. And so it's interesting that he is mentioned here.

3) There are sons, grandsons and great-grandsons recorded, a total of thirty. vs. 8-16

1:17-27 The sons of Shem.

1) "The sons of Shem *were* Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, Aram, Uz, Hul, Gether, and Meshech." vs. 17

* The sons of Shem are the first five, the next four are grandsons. Gen. 10:10:22; 11:10-26

2) The grandsons of Shem. vs. 18

3) The Great-grandsons of Shem are two, Peleg and Joktan. vs. 19

a) The sons of Shem, we trace them through, another interesting character, "To Eber were born two sons, the name of the one was Peleg, for in his days the earth was divided, and his brothers name was Joktan. vs. 19

b) Peleg is an interesting name, it literally means "division" and believed that it refers to the dividing of the nations that

we have in Genesis after the dispersion of the Tower of Babel. Gen. 11:7-9

c) Others try to correlate this to the theory and to the teaching of today of the continental drift. That the entire land mass of the world is on different plates, and if you bring it all together you see the European coastline line up with the eastern coast of the United States and that at one time all the land mass was together and through the times the earth became separated. I offer you the two, flip it won't send you to hell or anything else. I have no idea. There's no way of us knowing. But something was divided, whether the earth or this man's people, something was. And so again, we find him here, we find him in Genesis.

4) The Great, Great grandsons of Shem are thirteen. vs. 20-23

2) The line of Shem all the way to Abraham the time when God began to call out of people for Himself through Abraham. vs. 24-27

a) Ten names are given, ending with Abram or Abraham, the father of the faithful, joining the long line from Adam to Abraham, the father of faith.

b) Remember Abraham belonged to a pagan culture often people do not understand this or even know this, and they think that Abraham was a Godly man all the

time, God called him out in Genesis 12 and Joshua chapter 24 tells us that his parents were idolaters, they worship other gods on the other side.

- c) And so Abraham is a key person, the father of faith, he is called a friend of God and God promised that through him the Messiah would come.
- c) And so he becomes a very key figure, through the Old Testament as well as the New Testament. Paul uses him very much in the book of Romans to really show the Jews that they are guilty before God, to show that the Gentiles were also included in the Abrahamic covenant, all the nations of the earth will be blessed in you. He is used throughout the New Testament, and so he becomes a very key figure to us. Gen. 12:1-3; 17:5

1:28-37 The families of Abraham to Isaac.

1:28-31 The families of Ishmael.

- 1) “The sons of Abraham *were* Isaac and Ishmael.” vs. 28
 - a) Ishmael was the son of Hagar the Egyptian bondswoman. Gen. 16
 - b) He had twelve sons. Gen. 25:13-15
- 2) Ishmael carnal product of the impatience of Abraham and Sarah, so they thought they

would help God and only added to their own hurt and the nation of Israel in the future.

- 2) The Bible says that everything in the Old Testament was written for our admonition, for our learning that we might have hope, not just for us to ridicule or criticize these people. Rom. 15:4
- 3) Paul uses Ishmael and Isaac as the two covenants to the Galatians, that Ishmael could have no part of the promise, for it was fulfilled in Isaac. The one that was according to the promise of God.

1:32-33 The sons of Keturah.

- 1) The various sons, “Now the sons born to Keturah, Abraham’s concubine, *were* Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak, and Shuah. The sons of Jokshan *were* Sheba and Dedan.” vs. 32
 - * The sons that were born unto Keturah, his concubine which he took as his wife after Sarah’s death. Gen. 25:1-4
- 2) The particular son, “The sons of Midian *were* Ephah, Epher, Hanoah, Abida, and Eldaah. All these were the children of Keturah.” vs. 33
 - * The list has six sons, seven grandsons.

1:34-37 The family of Esau and Israel thought Isaac.

- 1) “And Abraham begot Isaac. The sons of Isaac were Esau and Israel.” vs. 34
* Isaac is the son of promise, not Esau.
- 2) The genaology of Esau, “The sons of Esau *were* Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jaalam, and Korah. And the sons of Eliphaz *were* Teman, Omar, Zephi, Gatam, *and* Kenaz; and *by* Timna, Amalek. The sons of Reuel *were* Nahath, Zerah, Shammah, and Mizzah.” vs. 35-37
* Five sons, ten grandsons.

1:38-54 The family of Seir.

1:38-42 The sons of Seir.

- 1) “The sons of Seir *were* Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer, and Dishan.” vs. 38
- 2) Seir the Horite. Gen. 36:20
- 3) The mountainous region reaching the southward from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba, one of the main cities was Petra.
- 4) They were driven out by the Edomites. Deut. 2:12

1:43-50 The kings of Edom.

- 1) “These are the descendants of Esau, “Now these *were* the kings who reigned in the land of Edom before a king reigned over the children of Israel: Bela the son of Beor, and the name of his city was Dinhabah.” vs. 43

- a) The Edomites proselutize to the Jewish faith during the Maccabean period.
- b) Herod in the time of Christ was an Edomite, the last of them and disappeared from history at the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, as prophecied by Obediah.
- 2) The interesting name appears, “And when Bela died, Jobab the son of Zerah of Bozrah reigned in his place.” vs. 44
* Interesting, Jobab could be a reference to Job, succeeded by a Temanite.
- 3) The remaining kings. vs. 45-50

1:51-54 The chief of Edom.

- 1) They were the rulers over the land possessed by Edom.
- 2) The remaining kings are listed and the summary statement in the last verse, “These were the chiefs of Edom. vs. 54c

2:1-4:23 The sons of Israel through tht line of Judah.

2:1-2 The tweve sons of Israel.

- 1) “These were the sons of Israel, Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, Asher.” vs. 1-2

- a) There are different listings and orders of the twelve tribes of Israel. Gen. 49:3-27; Ex. 1:2-4
- b) This is because Israel really had thirteen sons. Because remember that Joseph had two. Reuben's birthright was forfeited because he defiled his father's bed, therefore, it was given to Joseph.
- c) Levi was not given and inheritance and therefore the two sons of Joseph, Ephraim and Manasseh, were received by Jacob, as part of the tribes.

2:3-4 The sons of Judah.

- 1) "The sons of Judah were Er, Onan, Shelah, these were born unto him by the daughter of Shua the Caananite. Er, the firstborn of Judah was wicked in the sight of the Lord and He killed him." vs. 3
 - a) Er was wicked before the Lord and Je killed him, Onan did not want to go into his brother's wife to raise up to preserve the name of his brother so he emitted on the ground and it displeased the LORD so God slew him." Gen. 38:6-10
 - b) Some try to used this as a prohibition against birth control, being legalist or self-righteous to bring people under their own convictions, but the Bible is silent about it.

- 2) "And Tamar, his daughter-in-law, bore him Perez and Zerah. All the sons of Judah *were* five." vs. 4
 - a) Tamar played the harlot and became pregnant by Judah after his wife's death, "And Tamar, his daughter-in-law, bore him Perez and Zerah. All the sons of Judah *were* five." vs. 4
 - b) The cross referances. Gen. 38:5-30; 46:12; Num. 26:19-22
 - c) She's found in the genealogy of Jesus Christ. Matt. 1:3

2:5-10 The line Judah through Tamar.

- 1) Their succeeding line of Judah, "The sons of Perez *were* Hezron and Hamul. The sons of Zerah *were* Zimri, Ethan, Heman, Calcol, and Dara--five of them in all. The son of Carmi *was* Achar, the troubler of Israel, who transgressed in the accursed thing. The son of Ethan *was* Azariah. Also the sons of Hezron who were born to him *were* Jerahmeel, Ram, and Chelubai. Ram begot Amminadab, and Amminadab begot Nahshon, leader of the children of Judah." vs. 5-10
 - * Achar is Achan who took the accursed thing of Jericho and caused the defeat at Ai. vs. 7
- 2) The lineage of David. vs. 11-15

a) “Nahshon begot Salma, and Salma begot Boaz and Boaz begot Obed and Obed begot Jesse; Jesse begot Eliab his firstborn, Abinadab the second, Shimea the third, Nethanel the fourth, Raddai the fifth, Ozem the sixth, *and* David the seventh.” vs. 11-15

* This is the lineage of the Messiah, tracing it from Adam through Seth through the Godly line to Abraham, down to David.

b) The sisters, “Now their sisters *were* Zeruah and Abigail. And the sons of Zeruah *were* Abishai, Joab, and Asahel--three. Abigail bore Amasa; and the father of Amasa *was* Jether the Ishmaelite.” vs. 16-17

2:18-24 The family of Caleb.

- 1) “Caleb the son of Hezron had children by Azubah, *his* wife, and by Jerioth. Now these were her sons: Jesher, Shobab, and Ardon.” vs. 18
- 2) Remember Caleb and Joshua were the two that gave the good report when they went out to spy out the land and the others came back with an evil report that they could not conquer the land. Num. 13
- 3) Caleb and Joshua entered the promised land, and no one else of that rebellious generation.

2:25-41 The family of Jerahmeel.

- 1) “The son of Jerahmeel, the firstborn of Hezron, were Ram, the firstborn, and Bunah, Oren, Ozem, and Ahijah.” vs. 25
* Jerahmeel is not named anywhere else, but his people are. 1Sam. 27:10; 30:29
- 2) “Jerahmeel had another wife, whose name was Atarah; she was the mother of Onam.” vs. 26
- 3) Again the names of all the descendants follow. vs. 27-41

2:42-55 The family of Caleb’s descendants.

- 1) We get the family of Caleb, the descendants of Caleb the brother of Jerahmeel, and he names all of them. vs. 42-54
- 2) “And the families of the scribes who dwell at Jabez, where the Tirathites and the Shimeathites and the Suchathites and the Kenites who came from Hammath, the father of the house of Rechab.” vs. 55
 - a) Who is Rechab? Another key figure, the Rechabites, they were not a people of God, in terms of being of a Hebrew order, but they had been accepted into Israel and when Israel had defiled herself by idols, pagans and abominations, God sent Jeremiah to the Rechabites.
 - b) God said, “Go tell them to pour a cup full of wine, pour them out and then tell them to drink.” Jeremiah did so. And the

Rechabites saw what Jeremiah was doing, Jeremiah says, “drink” he says “not so, we have made a covenant. We will not drink any strong wine, we will not dwell in houses that are built, but in tents, we have made a covenant with God and we will not break it, neither have our fathers and neither will our children.”

Jer. 35:2-14

- c) And God used the Rechabites as an illustration of faithfulness to rebuke Israel. They who were not originally the people of God, were more faithful to the covenant they had made with God, than the people of God. And therefore God promised to them that they would never be lacking one Rechabite, always being in the midst of the people of God.
- d) The book of Nehemiah records for us the faithful Rechabite at the dungate, not murmuring, not complaining. But being faithful to God, carrying out all the trash and the stinky rubbish of the city. They are key figures here in Chronicles. Neh. 3:14

3:1-9 **The Sons of David.**

- 1) The first five sons of David and one daughter, “Now these were the sons of David who were born to him in Hebron. The firstborn was Amnon, by Ahinoam the

Jezreelite, the second Daniel, by Abigail the Carmelite. Remember she was the wife of Nabal, the fool. And the third is Absalom, the son of Maacah, (He’s the one who tried to take the kingdom from him, he ended up hanging himself by his glory, his hair.) The daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur; the fourth Adonijah, the son of Haggith, the fifth, Shephatiah, by Abital; the sixth, Ithream, by his wife Eglah.” vs. 1-3

- 2) The summary statement, “*These* six were born to him in Hebron. There he reigned seven years and six months, and in Jerusalem he reigned thirty-three years.” vs. 4
 - a) David reigned a total of 40 years.
 - b) David was a mighty man. A tremendous man, a man that we can learn much from, both on the positive and both on the negative. We must understand that from every man and every woman, we are not only to learn from their strong points, but from their weak points, that we might not come to the very same place.
 - c) And I like what God does, you know when He presents His men in the Bible, He dose so with warts and all, not glossing over the failures of man.
 - d) We must understand that when we read the Scriptures, we are reading truth, we

are reading the history of real people such as ourselves.

- 3) “And there were born to him in Jerusalem.”
vs. 5a
 - a) David had many sons by many wives and that was one of his problems. vs. 5b-8
 - b) Eleven are mentioned here, but there is a total of nineteen sons.
 - c) More are mentioned. 2Sam. 5:14-16
- 4) The summary statement, “These were all the sons of David besides the sons of the concubines, and Tamar their sister.” vs. 9
* Ten concubines are mentioned. 2Sam. 15:16

3:10-24 The line of David through the family of Solomon.

- 1) A key figure, “Solomon’s sons was Rehoboam”. vs. 10a
- 2) We’re not going to follow this all the way down, but remember when Solomon had died and Rehoboam his son came to the throne and Jeroboam had been in Egypt having fled for his life from Solomon, at his return he and the people came to Rehoboam and asked for tax relief. 1Kings 12
- 3) They said, “Listen, your father has hard pressed the people, over taxed them, they are over burdened, we need some relief, give us the relief and we will serve you.” He said, “Give me some days, and I will take

counsel, I will come back and give you my answer.” He went to the old men, to the wise men, who counseled his father, they said, “Listen, your father did over tax them, they do need a relief, why don’t you just take that advice, and you’ll be alright.”

- 4) But he denied and refused counsel of the older men and he went to his young counselors. And they said, “Listen, if you give them an inch they will want a mile. Tell them that your father was but a little finger, you will be but a thigh to them.” And so, Rehoboam said that and he declared his position, and Jeroboam says, “Well, if that’s the case, then every man to his own tent and what do we have to do with the house of David.”
- 3) And from that point on, the kingdom was divided into the Northern and the southern kingdom.
 - a) The Northern kingdom, the ten tribes. The Southern kingdom, two tribes. Benjamin and Judah, never to be united till after the Babylonian captivity.
 - b) The northern kingdom was the first to go into captivity by Assyria 722 B.C. especially the three tribes that settled on the Trans-Jordan side, because of their idolatry.
 - c) So, Rehoboam is a key figure in the line of David through Solomon.

- 4) Another key figure in the line in the family line of Solomon is Jeconiah, “The sons of Jehoiakim *were* Jeconiah his son *and* Zedekiah his son.” vs. 16
- a) Jeconiah’s other name was Jehoiachin, you’ll find him in the Kings under that name, and he gives of the genealogy there.
* 2Kings 24:6, 8; 25:27; 2Chron. 36:9-10
- b) Jechoniah or Coniah was cursed to be childless and from the throne. Jer. 22:30
- c) Jechoniah was in the line of David through Solomon for the genealogy of Joseph, an ascension. Matt. 1:11, 16
- d) While Luke gives us the genealogy of Mary through Nathan for the legitimate line to the throne of David, a descension. Lk. 3:31
- 5) The genealogy here has many names that are not found elsewhere. vs. 17-24
- a) Shealtiel and Zerubbabel are. vs. 17, 18; Ezra 3:2; Hag. 1:1; Matt. 1:12; Lk. 3:27
- b) Zerubbabel is said to be the nephew of Shealtiel, the son of Pedaiiah. The possible solution could be a levirate marriage referred to in Deut 25:5-10, where Pedaiiah married a sister-in-law after Shealtiel. vs. 17-18