

3/17/19

2Chronicles 1-3

The reign of Solomon. 2Chron. 1-9

1. The confirmation of Solomon to be king. 2Chron. 1

2. The construction of the temple by Solomon.

2Chron. 2:1-5:1

3. The dedication of the temple by Solomon. 2Chron. 5:2-7:22

4. The admiration of the power, extravagance and wisdom of Solomon. 2Chron. 8:1-9:31

* Six of the nine chapter are dedicated to the Temple!

The book of 2 Chronicles, chapter 1. David has died, and now his son Solomon, reigns. When you read 2 Chronicles you have to pick up 1 and 2 Kings, some will differ, remember the Chronicles, God is giving to us from His perspective.

He is emphasizing what He looks on as important and He is not really too concerned with pointing out a lot of the flaws or different things though there are things that we can learn as we go through them.

1:1-9:31 The reign of Solomon.

1:1-17 The confirmation of the kingdom transferred to Solomon.

1:1 The affirmation that God had exalted Solomon to the throne.

1) Solomon reigned fully established, “Now Solomon the son of David, was strengthening in his kingdom.”

a) Literaly strenthen himseld, asDavid his father had declared him as his successor by God’s doing.

b) The leaders of the nation had excepted it as revealed by God.

2) Solomon had the approval of God, “and the LORD his God was with him and exalted him exceedingly.”

a) God was accompanying Solomon as he began to reign.

b) God promoted Solomon increasingly.

c) In principle sometimes that is a great fault of parents, wanting their children to have more than they did causing them to have no incentive, motivation or vision for life, stunting them for life.

d) Giving them too much too soon is harmful, so we need to ask God for wisdom and discretion to teach them the work ethic and work their way up.

1:2 The verification of the nation to except Solomon as King.

1) Solomon is now speaking the nation as his dad by the authority of God, “And Solomon spoke to all of Israel.” vs. 2a

- a) The, people belonged to God.
- b) Solomon was to serve the people of God.
- c) Pastors have to have the same understanding, they are a servant of the people!
- 1)) “as I live,” says the Lord GOD,
“surely because My **flock** became a prey, and My **flock** became food for every beast of the field, because there was no **shepherd**, nor did My shepherds search for My **flock**, but the shepherds fed themselves and did not feed My **flock**”— Ezk. 34:8 “
- 2)) “The elders who are among you I exhort, I who am a fellow elder and a witness of the sufferings of Christ, and also a partaker of the glory that will be revealed: **Shepherd** the **flock** of God which is among you, serving as overseers, not by compulsion but willingly, not for dishonest gain but eagerly; nor as being lords over those entrusted to you, but being examples to the flock; and when the Chief Shepherd appears, you will receive the crown of glory that does not fade away.” 1Pet. 5:1-4
- 2) The various leaders are recorded, “to the captains of thousands and of hundreds and to the judges and every leader in all of

Israel, the heads of the fathers in the houses.”

- a) The military men.
- b) The judges.
- c) Every leader in the nation.
- d) The heads of houses.

1:3-6 The journey of Solomon and the leaders to Gibeon.

- 1) The procession from Jerusalem to Gibeon, “Then Solomon, and all the assembly with him, went to the high place that was at Gibeon.” vs. 3a-c
 - a) Gibeon was a levitical city of Benjamin, five to eight miles from Jerusalem.
 - b) The center of worship at the time.
- 2) The purpose is stated, “for the tabernacle of meeting with God was there, which Moses the servant of the LORD had made in the wilderness.” vs. 3d-e
 - a) David had brought the ark to Jerusalem and had made another tent there.
 - b) It is still called and recognized as the tabernacle of meeting.
- 3) The explanation about where the ark was taken from, “But David had brought up the ark of God from Kirjath Jearim to the place David had prepared for it, for he had pitched a tent for it at Jerusalem.” vs. 4
 - a) The ark had been at Kirjath Jearim in the house of Abinadab for 20 years since the

- Philistines sent it away with a pagan offering. 1Sam. 7:1-2
- b) David failed to carry the ark properly and God killed Uzzah for touching the ark, David fearing God left the ark in the house of Ebed-Edom for three months. 1Chron. 13:1-14
- 4) The historical commentary, “Now the bronze altar that Bezalel the son of Uri, the son of Hur, had made, he put before the tabernacle of the LORD; Solomon and the assembly sought Him there.” vs. 5
- a) The very one in the wilderness. Ex. 36:1-2; 38:1-2Chron. 2:3-20
- b) All went to worship and seek God.
- 5) The approach to God was through sacrifice, “And Solomon went up there to the bronze altar before the LORD, which was at the tabernacle of meeting, and offered a thousand burnt offerings on it.” vs. 6
- a) The life of the flesh was in the blood and given as an atonement on the altar. Lev. 17:11
- b) The feast was extravagant, 1,000 burnt offerings for dedication and consecration to God..
- 1:7-12** The prayer of Solomon to be able to rule on the throne.
- 1) The words of God to Solomon, “On that night God appeared to Solomon, and said to him, “Ask! What shall I give you?” vs. 7

- a) What would you ask Him?
- b) Very few people can handle money!
- c) It was in a dream by night. 1Kings 3:5
- 2) The thankfulness of Solomon, “And Solomon said to God: “You have shown great mercy to David my father, and have made me king in his place.” vs. 8
- * Great mercy “cheered” lovingkindness.
- 3) The general petition of Solomon comes first, “Now, O LORD God, let Your promise to David my father be established, for You have made me king over a people like the dust of the earth in multitude.” vs. 9
- * The prophecy. 1Chron. 17:11-14; 2Sam. 7:12-16
- 4) The specific petition of Solomon, “Now give me wisdom and knowledge, that I may go out and come in before this people; for who can judge this great people of Yours?” vs. 10
- 5) The commendation of God to Solomon, And God said to Solomon: “Because this was in your heart, and you have not asked riches or wealth or honor or the life of your enemies, nor have you asked long life--but have asked wisdom and knowledge for yourself, that you may judge My people over whom I have made you king.” vs. 11
- a) The heart is what God sees.
- b) Knowledge is information and facts, while wisdom is the understanding of the

intrelaton of the information to make the right choice for the best result.

- 6) The answer of God to the specific petition of Solomon, “wisdom and knowledge are granted to you; and I will give you riches and wealth and honor, such as none of the kings have had who were before you, nor shall any after you have the like.” vs. 12
- a) Solomon was known for his great wisdom being a botanist, zoologist, poet, song writer, etc. 1Kings 4:29-34
- b) Solomon revealed his wisdom in the decision of the two women declaring the child was theirs and calling to divide the child, knowing the true mother would not allow that. 1Knigs 3:16-27
- c) The Queen of Sheba said that the half had not been told her. 1Kings. 10:6-7
- 1)) Yet he married many pagan women that led his heart away from God when he was old. 1Kings 11:1-4
- 2)) He built high places on the Mount of Olives for Molech and others incense to their gods. 1Kings 11:5-10
- 3)) A believer cannot be unequally yoked. 2Cor. 6:14
- d) God did not take away the kingdom from him, he threw it away, just like many Christians that I’ve known, God having done so much in their lives.

1:13-17 The preparations by Solomon to rule as King.

- 1) Solomon returned a different man, “So Solomon came to Jerusalem from the high place that was at Gibeon, from before the tabernacle of meeting, and reigned over Israel.” vs. 13
- a) “Then Solomon awoke; and indeed it had been a dream. And he came to Jerusalem and stood before the ark of the covenant of the LORD, offered up burnt offerings, offered peace offerings, and made a feast for all his servants.” 1Kings 3:15
- b) So apparently the ark of the covenant remained at Jerusalem, as we noted.
- c) This was a second festivity for “all his servant”, as oppose to the public one for all the leaders at Gibeon. vs. 2
* The parallel passages. 1Kings 10:26-29; 2Chron. 8:6
- 2) The military power, “And Solomon gathered chariots and horsemen; he had one thousand four hundred chariots and twelve thousand horsemen, whom he stationed in the chariot cities and with the king in Jerusalem.” vs. 14
- 3) The economic wealth. vs. 15-17
- a) The precious metals, “Also the king made silver and gold as common in Jerusalem as stones, and he made cedars as abundant as the sycamores which are in the lowland.” vs. 15

* The amount of gold and opulence.
1Kings 10:14-23

- b) The import of horses, “And Solomon had horses imported from Egypt and Keveh; the king’s merchants bought them in Keveh at the current price.” vs. 16
- c) The import of chariots, “They also acquired and imported from Egypt a chariot for six hundred shekels of silver, and a horse for one hundred and fifty; thus, through their agents, they exported them to all the kings of the Hittites and the kings of Syria.” vs. 17
 - 1)) So, in other words, he began as a humble king and ended up as a **horse** dealer to the Hittites and Syrians.
 - 2)) Moses declared the king was never sent people back into Egypt or to buy horses from Egypt or wives to himself. Deut. 17:16-17

2:1-5:1 The construction of the temple.

2:1-10 The proposal of Solomon to Hiram for the bulding of the temple.

- 1) The workforce prepared, “Then Solomon determined to build a temple for the name of the LORD and royal house for himself. Solomon selected seventy thousand men to bear the burden, eighty thousand to quarry

stones in the mountains, three thousand six hundred to oversee them.” vs. 1-2

- a) If you ever go to Jerusalem, go down to the city underneath to Solomon’s quarries, you’ll see where he quarried many of the stones for the temple there in Jerusalem. It’s an interesting place.
 - b) Solomon was a tremendous administrator, he just ran this whole thing,
- 2) Then Solomon sent a proposal to Hiram king of Tyre, saying: As you have dealt with David my father, and sent him cedars to build himself a house to dwell in, so deal with me. Behold, I am building a temple for the name of the Lord my God, to dedicate it to Him, to burn before Him sweet incense, for the continual showbread, for the burnt offerings morning and evening, on the Sabbaths, on the New Moons, and on the set feasts of the Lord our God. This is an ordinance forever to Israel.” vs. 3-4
 - 3) The grandure of the temple, “And the temple which I build will be great, for our God is greater than all gods. But who is able to build Him a temple, since heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain Him? Who am I then, that I should build Him a temple, except to burn sacrifice before Him?” vs. 5-6
 - a) Solomon made a covenant with Hiram, as we’re going to see, and he had all these

different orders of men, and they would rotate, and they would get all the job done. A

- b) This would be a continuous thing, not one stone that was brought to the temple, was there a tool set upon it, everything was cut to size exactly at the quarry, and then brought in by numbers, and then pieced together. Amazing, huge stones. And so, he is attributed with that tremendous building feat of the temple.
 - c) So, he sets before him his goal. His goal is to please God, and to do everything according to plans.
 - d) And so, Solomon was right about God. He could not be localized, as the gods of the heathen. He could not be confined to one place. Jesus told the woman of Samaria, the time is coming and now is, when those that worship God, should worship Him in spirit and in truth. Jn. 4
- 4) The Israelites were not skilled like the Phoenicians, “Therefore send me at once a man skillful to work in gold and silver, in bronze and iron, in purple and crimson and blue, who has skill to engrave with the skillful men who are with me in Judah and Jerusalem, whom David my father provided. Also send me cedar and cypress and algum logs from Lebanon, for I know that your servants have skill to cut timber in Lebanon;

and indeed my servants will be with your servants, to prepare timber for me in abundance, for the temple which I am about to build shall be great and wonderful.” vs. 7-9

- 5) The exchange of good for payment for the laborers, “And indeed I will give to your servants, the woodsmen who cut timber, twenty thousand kors of ground wheat, twenty thousand kors of barley, twenty thousand baths of wine, and twenty thousand baths of oil.” vs.10
* So, he was hiring them for their talents.

2:11-18 The proposal of Solomon was excepted by Hiram.

- 1) The excepted proposal, “Then Hiram king of Tyre, answered in writing which he sent to Solomon, Because the LORD loves His people, He has made you king over them. Hiram also said, blessed be the LORD God of Israel, Who made heaven and earth for He has given king David a wise son, endued with prudence and understanding, who will build a temple for the LORD and a royal house for himself. And now I have sent a skillful man endowed with understanding, Hiram my master craftsman. (The son of a woman of the daughters of Dan and his father was a man of Tyre.) skilled to work in gold, silver, bronze, iron, stone, wood,

purple and blue, fine linen and crimson, and to make any engraving to accomplish any plan which may be given to him and your skillful men and with the skillful men of my lord David your father.” vs. 11-14

- a) So, here is a byproduct of an unequally yoke, of an Israelite. 1Kings 7:14
 - b) And so, this is much like the tabernacle when David was building it, they were both built according to the specks that God had given, the pattern. It wasn't up to their own discretion but it was a pattern given by God. David told us that last week, before we closed 1 Chronicles, and so, everything was done meticulously to the pattern that God had given.
- 2) The clarification to Solomon, “Now therefore, the wheat, the barley, the oil, and the wine which my lord has spoken of, let him send to his servants. And we will cut wood from Lebanon, as much as you need; we will bring it to you in rafts by sea to Joppa, and you will carry it up to Jerusalem.” vs. 15-16
- 3) Solomon sends his laborers, “Then Solomon numbered all the aliens who were in the land of Israel, after the census in which David his father had numbered them and they were found to be one hundred and fifty-three thousand six hundred and he made seventy

thousand of them bearers of burden, eighty thousand hewers of stone in the mountains, and three thousand six hundred overseers to make the people work.” vs.17-18

- a) A tremendous administrator. He knew how to coordinate things, and this is a gift, this is a gift and a calling of God within ministry.
- b) People are needed much in ministry at times, to coordinate things.
- c) There's other people that are very good in specific jobs, but there's some people that can't coordinate and put things together. And so, God raises people up, different gifts, different calls, different gifts that He gives.

3:1-7 The start of the construction of the temple.

* The parallel passages. 1Kings 5-6; 7:13-8:66

3:1-2 The official proclamation for the building of the temple.

- 1) The location for the building of the temple, “Now Solomon began to build the house of the LORD at Jerusalem on Mount Moriah.” vs. 1a
- a) Mount Moriah, the very same place Abraham offered his son Isaac prophetic of God providing the Messiah as the lamb of God. Gen. 22

- b) The topography reveals the city of David is in lower part of Mount Moriah and at the very top is Calvary or Golgotha.
 - c) The book of Hebrews affirms this. Heb. 11:17-18
 - d) The temple mount today has the dome of the rock and the Alasqua Mosque there.
 - e) It is believed the temple stood behind it to the north at the Dome of the Spirits is where the Holy of Holies stood and there's an ample area there where the temple could have sat.
 - f) The book of Revelation says when the temple is built, a certain portion is given to the Gentiles, the court of the Gentiles. He says, do not measure that, that has been given to the Gentiles.
- 2) The commentary about the location for the temple, "where the LORD had appeared to his father David, at the place that David had prepared on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite." vs. 1b-c
- a) The parallel passage is at the time of the plauge for David having numbered the people. 2Sam. 24:18-25; 1Chron. 21
 - b) David tole Ornan he would not offer to God something that did not cost him.
 - c) The Jebusites were the one David defeated and conquered Jerusalem. 2Sam. 5:6-8; 1Chron. 11:5-7

- 2) The starting date of the temple, "And he began to build on the second day of the second month in the fourth year of his reign." vs. 2
- a) "And it came to pass in the four hundred and eightieth year after the children of Israel had come out of the land of Egypt, in the fourth year of Solomon's reign over Israel, in the month of Ziv, which is the second month, that he began to build the house of the LORD." 1Kings 6:1
 - b) "And in the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished in all its details and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it." 1Kings 6:38
 - c) "But Solomon took thirteen years to build his own house; so he finished all his house." 1Kings 7:1

3:3-7 The particular details of the temple.

- 1) The demensions of the foundation, "This is the foundation which Solomon laid for building the house of God: The length was sixty cubits (by cubits according to the former measure) and the width twenty cubits." vs. 3
- a) A cubit was considered 18 inches.
 - b) Sixty cubits is ninty feet long and twenty cubits is thirty feet wide.

- 2) The demension of the lobby or foyer in front of the Holy of Holies, “And the vestibule that was in front of the sanctuary was twenty cubits long across the width of the house, and the height was one hundred and twenty. He overlaid the inside with pure gold.” vs. 4
- a) Twenty cubits long, thirty feet across the entire temple.
 - b) One hundred and twenty cubits high, one-eighty feet high, would be more of a tower, since the temple hieght was 90 feet. 1King 6:2
 - c) The entire lobby chamber was overlaid with gold.
- 3) The decoration of the rest of the house, “The larger room he paneled with cypress which he overlaid with fine gold, and he carved palm trees and chainwork on it.” vs. 5
- a) Beautiful cypress gold plated covered the remainder of the temple.
 - b) With palm trees and chainwork hammered onto the gold.
- 4) The temple was accented with costly stones, “And he decorated the house with precious stones for beauty, and the gold was gold from Parvaim.” vs. 6
- a) Beautiful gems were around the temple.
 - b) The gold was the finest from Pavaim, believed to be Arabia.
- 5) The extravagance was not minimized, “He also overlaid the house--the beams and

doorposts, its walls and doors--with gold; and he carved cherubim on the walls.” vs. 7

- a) The beams and doorosts were stunningly gold pated.
- b) The walls and doors wer equally gold plated.
- c) The walls also had cherubims on them.

3:8-14 The contruction of the Holy Place.

- 1) This is the Holy of Holies, “And he made the most holy place, it’s length was according to the width in the house, twenty cubits, and the with of the cubits. Je overlaid t with six hundred talents of fine gold.” vs. 8
 - a) Now remember the Holy of Holies in the tabernacle was a perfect cube 15 cubits by fifteen.
 - b) So likewise, everything in the temple was in direct proportion to the tabernacle, but not of the same size, it was larger, but it was in the same proportion. And so, it was a model of that, but in different dimensions.
- 2) The weight of the nails was fifty shekels of gold; and he overlaid the upper area with gold.” vs. 9
- 3) The angelic cherubim in the Holy of Holies, “In the Most Holy Place he made two cherubim, fashioned by carving, and overlaid them with gold.” vs.10

* He made two cherubims, fashioning them by carving, overlaid them with gold.

- 4) The details of the cherubim, “The wings of the cherubim were twenty cubits in overall length: one wing of the one cherub was five cubits, touching the wall of the room, and the other wing was five cubits, touching the wing of the other cherub; one wing of the other cherub was five cubits, touching the wall of the room, and the other wing also was five cubits, touching the wing of the other cherub. The wings of these cherubim spanned twenty cubits overall. They stood on their feet, and they faced inward.” vs. 11-13
- a) The wings of the cherubim were twenty cubits, that means thirty feet, and the overall length.
- b) One wing of the one cherubim, was fifteen cubits, or twenty-two and a half feet. Pretty big things. And they would be like those on the mercy seat, there would be one cherubim here, one here, the wings would cross, they would be facing down, and in the middle God would appear in His glory over the mercy seat.
- c) The mercy seat is the propitious, or the propitious seat, the covering where God would be appeased by the sacrifice and He would accept the payment.

- d) And so, they would look to the glory of the forgiveness looking down, but in a greater proportion and dimension.
- 5) The veil to separate the Holy place from the Most Holy, “And he made the veil of blue, purple, crimson, and fine linen, and wove cherubim into it.” vs. 14
- a) Like the tabernacle. Ex. 26:31
- b) The veil was the flesh of Jesus, the new and living way. Heb. 10:20

3:15-17 The construction of the two bronze pillars.

- 1) The pillars in the temple, “Also he made in front of the temple two pillars thirty-five cubits high, and the capital that was on the top of each of them was five cubits.” vs. 15
- a) Also, he made in the front of the temple two pillars, thirty-five cubits high, which is believed to include the size of both pillars together, and the capital that was on the top of each of them was five cubits and it goes on to give those dimensions.
- b) Again, you have to cross reference Kings, as he describes the different things there, and you get a better idea. 1Kings 7:15;
2King. 25:17
- 2) The decorative details, “He made wreaths of chainwork, as in the inner sanctuary, and put them on top of the pillars; and he made one

hundred pomegranates, and put them on the wreaths of chainwork.” vs. 16

a) Elaborate decorations.

b) The beauty of heaven, like the Tabernacle.

3) The erecting of the pillars, “Then he set up the pillars before the temple, one on the right hand and the other on the left; he called the name of the one on the right hand Jachin, and the name of the one on the left Boaz.”

vs. 17

a) Jachin means “He will establish”.

b) Boaz means “strength” or “In it is strength”.