

1/20/18

1Chronicles 4-8

We are continuing our study of First Chronicles beginning chapter four.

We pointed out that from chapter two to chapter four verse 23 contains the sons of Israel through the line of Judah. 1Chron. 2:1-4:23

1. The twelve sons of Israel. 2:1-2
2. The sons of Judah. 2:3-4
3. The line Judah through Tamar. 2:5-10
4. The family of Caleb. 2:18-24
5. The family of Jerahmeel. 2:25-41
6. The family of Caleb's descendants. 2:42-55
7. The Sons of David. 3:1-9
8. The line of David through the family of Solomon. 3:10-24

4:1-23 The sons or the family of Judah.

- 1) "The sons of Judah were, Perez, Hezron, Carmi, Hur and Shobal." vs. 1
 - a) And names them all till verse twenty-three.
 - b) Some see this a parallel genealogy. 1Chron. 2:3-17, 21-41
 - c) The five sons are not identical, Carmi is Caleb. vs. 1, 2:3; 4:1
- 2) An interesting person, "Now Jabez was more honorable than his brothers, and his mother

called him Jabez, saying, "Because I bore him in pain." vs. 9

- a) So his name means pain or grief, we know many times the children were named after character or the situation or circumstance they were born under.
- b) Remember that Jacob means "heel catcher" and he grabbed his brothers heel. Esau means "red" he was red and hairy. Or Edom means red but, Esau means hairy. And he was red and hairy. Perez "breech" and so on.
- 3) The prayer of Jabez, "And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying 'Oh that You would bless me indeed, and enlarge my territory that Your hand would be with me, and that You would keep me from evil, that I may not cause pain.'" So God granted him, what he requested." vs. 10
 - a) The man who was called pain and grief, was a man of prayer. How much pain and how much grief we can escape, if we become people of prayer.
 - b) How much pain we can bring to ourselves and how much grief we can bring to people around us, when we don't pray.
 - c) Prayer is something that is expected of every believer and something that no person would enter into unless they are walking right with God. Phil. 4:6-7

- d) And maybe that's why many of us don't pray as often as we do. But this man, first of all prayed that God would bless him, "bless me Lord", it speaks of grace. Because why should God bless me? Not because I am good, but God blesses me because He's good.
- e) Secondly, enlarge my territories, he is petitioning for growth. Are you asking that God loosen your cords spiritually? And expand your borders? Or do you see yourself and your Christian life as a very limited area? You see yourself as just being saved and going to church and learning a little bit of information about the Bible and just saying your prayers at night and not bothering anybody and you're waiting for the rapture. Or are you praying, "Lord make me grow. Expand my borders, give me vision, not only to see far, but to see broad. Use me."
- f) Third he prayed for God's guidance. "And Your hand would be with me." You see, all the blessing and all the expansion of my borders will mean nothing, if I don't have God going before me. I'll ruin it, I'll blow it, I'll use it for my own advantage. Because basically we are selfish and self-centered.
- g) Fourth, "That You would keep me from evil." I like that. Jesus says the very same

petition as He taught the disciples to pray. Keep me from those areas where I would be prone to enter in, and add to my own hurt. Keep me from those areas where the enemy would attack me and try to ensnare me.

- h) I like what David prays in the Psalm, he says, "Lord, keep me from presumptuous sin. Lord put a door at my mouth. Lord guard my heart. And so this man that was called grief and pain, trusted completely in God. And rather than to live out the meaning of his name, he allowed God to change, what he was to be natural to the supernatural. That should be our prayer.
- 4) Verse 15, the sons of Caleb are given again, all the way down to verse 23.

4:24-5:26 The sons of Simeon, Reuben, Gad and Manasseh.

4:24-43 The family of Simeon.

- 1) "The sons of Simeon were, Nemuel, Jamin, Jarib, Zerah and Shaul" vs. 24
- 2) The line continues. vs. 24-27
- 3) Then it speaks about the cities and villages they dwelt in. vs. 28-33b
* These were their cities till the reign of David. vs. 31

- 3) Interesting comment, “And they maintained their genealogy”, the leaders in their families and fathers’s house. vs. 33c-38
- 4) Their identity, “These recorded by names came in the days of Hezekiah, king of Judah; and they attacked their tents and the Meunites who were found there and utterly destroyed them, as it is to this day. So they dwelt in their place because there was pasture for their flocks there.” vs. 41
- 5) “Now some of them, 500 of the sons of Simeon went to Mt. Seir having as their captains Pelatiah, Neariah, Rephaiah and Uzziel, the sons of Ishi. And they defeated the rest of the Amalekites, who had escaped, they have dwelt there to this day.” vs. 42-43
- a) Remember Moses went up the mountain to pray and Joshua went out against Amalek, as Aaron and Ur held his arms up. Ex. 17
- b) The Amalekites are a type of the flesh, the flesh that is always to destroy you. You must reckon it dead, you must drive it out. You dare not bargain with your flesh, you dare not cater to your flesh, because it will turn around and slay you. It will entrap you.
- c) And so as the Amalekites were put to death, we must reckon the old man dead, daily.

5:1-10 The family of Ruben.

- 1) “Now these are the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel, he was indeed the firstborn and because he defiled his father’s bed, his birthright was given to the sons of Joseph, the sons of Israel, that the genealogy is not listed according to the birthright.” vs. 1
- * As mentioned before, he forfeited his birthright and the double portion was given to Joseph and his sons Ephraim and Manasseh were absorbed into the twelve tribes. Gen. 48:22:Deut. 12:15
- 2) “Yet Judah prevailed over hi; brothers, and from him came a ruler, although the birthright was Joseph’s. vs. 2
- a) The reference to “a ruler” is David, who came through the tribe of Judah, although the birthright was Joseph’s, long-term the Messiah. Mic. 5:2
- b) And so it gives a parenthetical explanation here.
- c) The oist of Ruben’s sons are different. Gen. 46:9; Ex 6:14; Num. 26:5
- 3) Tiglath-Pileser is mentioned in verse 6, 26, the king of Assyria who carried them captive, the northern tribes, particularly Reuben, Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh, who settled on the east side of the Jordan, the Trans-Jordan. Remember that they were

herdsmen, they found good land, they wanted to settle there. vs. 3-9

- a) And they came back and they told Moses and Joshua, and he says, “What are you doing? Didn’t God take us 40 years in the wilderness because people refused to enter in and now you want to go back?” And he says, “No, no you don’t understand. You know, we’re herdsmen and we like that territory, we’ll go in with you to occupy the land, and once we’ve settled the land, we want to take our inheritance on the other side.” He says, “Okay then, that will be good.” But if you follow the record, and we don’t have time for it tonight, it got them in trouble. In more than one way.
 - b) And so it’s better for you to dwell within the borders that God has given to you, than to try to always see how close you can get to the border, before you’re out. Be careful of that. Stay right in the center. Don’t be dwelling out there in the periphery, but stay right in the center.
- 4) The wars Saul fought on the east side of the Jordan with the Ammonites. vs. 10
- a) The parallel passage. 1Sam. 11:1-11
 - b) The Hagrites are related to the descendents of Ishmael. Gen. 25:15

5:11-17 The family of Gad.

- 1) “And children of Gad, they dwelt next to them in the land of Bashan, as far as Salcah.” vs. 11
* And again, that’s the East side of the Jordan. vs. 12-16
- 2) The clear keeping of records is stated, “All these were registered by the genealogies in the days of Jotham king of Judah, and in the days of Jeroboam, king of Israel.” vs. 17
* The tribes of Zebulun and Dan are excluded.

5:18-22 The two and a half tribes and their armies.

- 1) “The sons of Reuben, the Gad and the half tribe of Manasseh had 44,760 valiant men, men able to bear shield and sword, to shoot with the bow, and careful in war, who went to war. They made war with the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish, and Nodab.” vs. 18-19
- 2) God gave them the victory, “And they were helped against them, and the Hagrites were delivered into their hand, and all who *were* with them, for they cried out to God in the battle, He heeded their prayers because they put their trust in Him.” vs. 20

5:23-26 The unfaithfulness of the two and a half tribes on the eastern side.

- 1) “So the children of the half-tribe of Manasseh dwelt in the land. Their *numbers*

increased from Bashan to Baal Hermon, that is, to Senir, or Mount Hermon. These *were* the heads of their fathers' houses: Ephraim, Ishi, Eliel, Azriel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah, and Jahdiel. They were mighty men of valor, famous men, *and* heads of their fathers' houses." vs. 23-24

* We get the family of Manasseh that also settled on the east side of Jordan.

- 2) They betrayed God, "And they were unfaithful to the God of their fathers, and played the harlot after the gods of the peoples of the land, whom God had destroyed before them." vs. 25
- 3) God punished them, "So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, that is Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria. He carried the Reubenites, the Gadites, the half tribe of Manasseh, into captivity. He took them to Halah, Habor, Hara, and the river of Gozan to this day." vs. 26
 - a) These three and a half tribes were the first to go into captivity to Assyria, way before the Babylonian captivity. 2Kings 15:29; 17:6-7; 18:11
 - b) A good lesson to be learned there, about abiding in the places that God wants us to. Jesus says, "Abide in Me, and I will abide in you. Apart from Me, you can do nothing."

c) Assyria was used as the "rod of God's anger". Is. 10:5

6:1-30 The family of Levi.

- 1) "The sons of Levi were Gershon, Kohath and Merari." vs. 1
- 2) "The sons of Kohath were, Amram, Izhar, Hebron, Uzziel. The children of Amram, were Aaron, Moses and Miriam. And the sons of Aaron were Nadab, Abihy, Elieazar, and Ithamar." vs. 2-3
 - a) The the genealogy continues till the captivity of Babylon and is the summary statement. vs. 4-15
 - 1)) Verse 1-4 is identical. Ex. 6:17-19; Num. 3:18-20
 - 2)) The line is traced through the single line of "Kohath". vs. 2a
 - 3)) There are 26 generation listed, 23 from Aaron the priest. vs. 1-15
 - b) Three omissions, Jehoiada, Urijah and Azariah. 2Kings 11:15; 2Chron. 22:11, 26:11, 16, 17, 20; 31:10
- 3) The sons of Levi, Gershon Kohath and Merari according to their sons and families are next. vs. 16-30
 - a) The three sons, they had different tasks recorded in Leviticus and Numbers. vs. 16
 - b) The sons of the three are given. vs. 17-19

- c) Eliab his son, Jeroham his son, and Elkanah his son. vs. 27
- 1)) Elkanah was the father of Samuel and had two wives Penninah and Hannah. 1Sam 1:2
 - 2)) Samuel lived and grew up at Shiloh where the Tabernacle was with Eli and God told Samuel he was going to judge Eli and his two sons for not confronting them for causing the people to abhor the offerings of the LORD for their evil of helping stealing from the offerings and laying with the women who assemble at the door of he tabernacle. 1Sam. 1:15-16, 22
 - 3)) The sons of Samuel were not faithful to God and the people of God told Samuel, don't let your sons rule, because they don't know God, but God did not judge Samuel without doubt because he confronted them and did not put them in any service.
 - 4)) How many pastor's kids or Christian's kids have rebelled against God because of the poor example of their parents. And it's so easy to justify, "Well I am serving God." Yes, but I am neglecting my home many times. And if you will look to the scriptures, the qualifications for

you to serve God, is not by your diligence in public service, but it's through your diligence and effectiveness in the home, that qualifies you for public service. I challenge you to search the scriptures. What a slap in the face to many of us who are pastors and Christians.

- d) The sons of Samuel wee Joel the firstborn, and Abijah the second. vs. 28

6:31-48 The temple musicians.

- 1) "Now these are the men whom David appointed over the service of song in the house of the LORD, after the ark came to rest. They were ministering with music before the dwelling place of the tabernacle of meeting, until Solomon had built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem, and they served in their office according to their order." vs. 31-32
 - a) David left the order of the priest later on, you'll see at the end of Chronicles and everything and he just established everything, David was a tremendous man. 1Chron.15-16
 - b) The Kohathites in verse 20 and 33 on down, 44 Merari.
 - c) The distinction between them and Aaron and his sons, "And their brethren, the Levites, were appointed to every kind of

service of the tabernacle of the house of God.” vs. 48

- d) Likewise in the church God appoints by calling, anointing and giving gifts to each believer to serve.

6:49-53 The family of Aaron and their duties.

- 1) “But Aaron and his sons offered sacrifices on the altar of burnt offering and on the altar of incense, for all the work of the Most Holy Place, and to make atonement for Israel, according to all that Moses the servant of God had commanded.” vs. 49
- 2) The sons of Aaron. vs. 50-53

6:54-81 The cities of the Levites.

- 1) “Now these *are* their dwelling places throughout their settlements in their territory, for they were *given* by lot to the sons of Aaron, of the family of the Kohathites:” vs. 54
- 2) The Kohathites received 13 cities, Geshon thirteen and Merari twelve, vs. 54, 62, 63
* Josh. 21:5, 6, 41
- 3) There were six refuge cities, three on the east and three on the west side, Kedesh, Shechem, Hebron, Bezer, Ramoth and Golan. vs. 57
* 1Chron. 6:57, 67, 71, 72, 73, 78; Josh. 21:13, 21, 32, 36, 38

7:1-40 The family of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim and Asher.

- 1) The family of Issachar, “The sons of Issachar were, Tola, Puah, Jashub, and Shimron, four in all.” And it continues recording 36,000 ready for war. vs. 1-5
* Their numbers had increased since the time of Moses. Gen. 46:13; Num. 26:23-25
- 2) The family of Benjamin, “The sons of Benjamin were Bela, Becher, and Jediael, three in all. And it enumerates them on down to verse 12. vs. 6-12
- 3) The family of Naphtali, “The sons of Naphtali were, Jahziel, Guni, Jezer, and, the sons of Bilhah. vs. 13
* Gen. 46:24; Num. 26:48
- 4) The family of Manasseh, “The descendants of Manasseh. vs. 14-19
* More complete list. Num. 26:29-34
- 5) The family of Ephraim, “The sons of Ephraim were Shuthelah, Bered his son, Tahath his son, and Eladah his son, and Tahath his son.” vs. 20-29
 - a) Nun his son, and Joahua his son, was the assistant of Moses, who led the people into the promise land to conquer Jericho. vs. 27
 - v) Num. 26:35-26

- 6) The family of Asher, “The sons of Asher were Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi, Beriah, and their sister Serah.” vs. 30-40
- a) Verse 30-31. Gen. 46:17; Num. 26:41-46
- b) “All of these were the children of Asher, heads of their father’s house, choice men, mighty men of valor, chief leaders. And they were recorded by genealogies among the army fit for battle; their number were twenty-six thousand.” vs. 40

8:1-40 The family of Benjamin.

- 1) “Now Benjamin begot Bela his firstborn, Ashbel the second, Aharah the third.” vs. 1
- 2) The list goes to verse 40.
- a) “Ner begot Kish, Kish begot Saul, and Saul begot Jonathan, Malchishua, Abinadab, and Esh-Baal.” vs. 33
- 1)) Esh-Baal is also Ishbosheth, and so it mentions the sons of Saul. 1Sam.9:1
- 2)) The family tree of king Saul, of Benjamin. So were coming up to the area of Samuel, where the people of God got tired of having God as their king, and they wanted a king like all the other nations.
- b) “The sons of Ulam were mighty men of valor--archers. *They* had many sons and grandsons, one hundred and fifty *in all*. These *were* all sons of Benjamin.” vs. 40

- * Remember the Benjamites were a very fierce tribe, warriors. Saul was from the tribe of Benjamin. Paul was from the tribe of Benjamin, a mighty man also.