

1/27/19

1Chron. 9-11

We have seen that the post-captivity Israelites trusted and believed the genealogical recorded they possessed still after captivity as genuine and authentic, going back to Adam to their present day return to the land of Israel.

9:1-34 The nation of Israel returned to inhabit Jerusalem.

1) The family heads. vs. 1-9

a) The recapitulation of the genuineness and accuracy of their genealogies, “So all Israel were recorded by genealogies and indeed they were inscribed in the book of the kings of Israel. But Judah was carried away captive to Babylon because of their unfaithfulness.” vs. 1

1)) The genealogies are verified in the book of Kings.

2)) You see what I mean about Chronicles from God’s perspective? God gives the reason why they went into captivity, their unfaithfulness.
* They didn’t let the land rest and they got all mixed up with idolatry.

b) The first to return to the land of Israel, “And the first inhabitants who dwelt in their possessions and their cities were,

Israelites, priests, Levites and the Nethinims.” vs. 2

1)) Israelites, the common people.

2)) Priests and Levites, the priestly order.

3)) Nethinim “Nathiyn” the temple slaves assigned to the Levites and priest for service in the sanctuary like the Gibeonites that carried water and cut wood for the sanctuary. Josh. 9; Ezra 2:43-58; Neh. 10:28, Deut. 29:11-13

c) The first dwellers in Jerusalem, “Now in Jerusalem, the children of Judah dwelt, and some of the children of Benjamin, and the children of Ephraim and Manasseh.” vs. 3

* The names of the individuals from these four tribes according to their generations are 956, all being heads of a father’s house in their fathers’ houses are given. vs. 4-9

2) The priest are listed next and said to be able men for the work of the service of the house of God at the end of verse thirteen. vs. 10-13

3) The Levites follow. vs. 14-16

* Neh. 11:15-19

4) Then the gatekeepers or porters. vs. 17-27

a) Important historical note about Phinehas, “And Phinehas the son of Eleazar had been the officer over them in time past; the LORD *was* with him.” vs. 20

- b) The number of was 212 recorded by genealogy that David and Samuel the seer had appointed and their children for the tabernacle. vs. 22-23
- c) The four direction of their assignment. vs. 24-27
- 5) The various other duties. vs. 28-33
 - a) Those in charge of the serving vessels. vs. 28
 - b) Those appointed to the furnishings, implement, insence, etc. vs. 29
 - c) The sons of the priests that made the ointment of spices. vs. 30
 - d) The sons of the priests that were over the things baked in the pans. vs. 31
 - e) The sons of the Kohathites prepared the showbread for every Sabbath. vs. 32
 - f) The singers heads of the fathers' houses of the Levites, who lodged in the chambes, and wer free from other dutiess, for they were employed in that work day and night." vs. 33
- 6) The genealogical list. vs. 34-44
 - * The family of king Saul, and it traces it down threw his linage. vs. 39-44

10:1-14 The death of Saul.

- 1) "Now the Philistines fought against Israel and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines and fell slain on Mt. Gilboa. Then the Philistines followed hard after Saul

- and his sons, and the Philistines killed Jonathan, Abinadab, and Malchishua, Saul's sons. The battle became intense against Saul, and the archers hit him and he was wounded by the archers. Then Saul said to his armorbearer, "Draw your sword and thrust me through with it, lest these uncircumcised men come and abuse me." But his armorbearer would not, for he was greatly afraid, therefore Saul took a sword and fell on it. And when his armorbearer saw that Saul was dead, he also fell on his sword and died." vs. 1-5
- a) Chapter 10 gives us the tragic end of Saul and his sons, which brings us to the end of the reign of Saul and the transition to the beginning of the reign of David.
 - b) The same event is recorded in the books of Samuel. Saul, apparently saw that there was no way out, and rather than to have the enemy kill him and abuse him, he took his life. 1Sam. 31:1-13
 - c) Saul's armorbearer seeing Saul was dead, fell on his weapon.
 - * There are very few instances of suicide in the Bible, this is one of the five.
 - d) The false report of the Amalekite that he killed Saul at his request brought about his own death by Davd. 2Sam. 1:1-16
 - 2) "So Saul and his three sons died and all the house died together." vs. 6

3) The aftermath of victory, “And all the men of Israel who were in the valley saw that he had fled, that they had fled, that Saul and his sons were dead, they forsook their cities and fled and then the Philistines came and they dwelt in them. So it happened the next day, that when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his sons fallen on Mount. Gilboa. And they stripped him and they took his head off and his armor, and they sent word throughout the land of the Philistines to proclaimed the news in the temple of their idol and among the people. Then they put his armor in the temple of their gods, and fastened his head in the temple of Dagon.” vs. 7-10

- a) Wread in the other passages in Samuel, that the idol of Dagon was found face down a couple of times. But here we see a tragic end, Saul was a handsome man, a big man, a head above everyone else, he began so humble and if you look at the man Saul and his life, he had great ability.
- b) Though I don’t believe he was God’s choice, but the people’s choice, he had great ability. And God was willing to use him, for His glory.
- c) But Saul began humble, and God centered, but he grew proud and self-centered. And the women would come

out and cry out, “Saul has killed his thousands.” And ahh he loved it. And then David came on the scene. And they began to sing, “Saul has killed his thousands, and David his tens of thousands.” And Saul eyed David from that day on. Envy and jealousy. How tragic it is when the people of God are envious and jealous of each other.

- d) How I have seen it so often in ministry, where God would bless certain people with gifts and abilities, whether it be in singing, music, teaching or whatever area. And they become so possessive, so territorial that they desire no other rivals and in effect they quench the work, and they limit the work of God. Don’t become like that. There is room and opportunity for everybody to be used. And let me give you some good news, nobody can replace you. You are unique. God has a purpose for you, and it isn’t to compete or to exclude others. How tragic it is.
- 4) “When all Jabesh Gilead heard all the Philistines had done to Saul, all the valley of men rose up, they took the body of Saul, the bodies of his sons, they brought them to Jabesh, and they buried his bones under the Tamarisk, the tree of Jabesh, and they fasted seven days.” vs. 11-12

5) The reason for Saul's death, "So Saul died for his unfaithfulness which he had committed against the LORD, because he did not keep the word of the LORD, and also because he consulted a medium for guidance. But *he* did not inquire of the LORD; therefore He killed him, and turned the kingdom over to David the son of Jesse." vs. 13-14

- a) Saul died for his unfaithfulness against the LORD, he consulted mediums for guidance or familiar spirits. He was afraid of the Philistines and went to the witch of Endor, after God would not speak to him, he sought to find out what was going to happen. He had her call up the spirit of Samuel, and there he told him that the next day he and his sons would be with him. 1Sam. 28:7-19
- b) Saul also did not wipe out the enemy of God. He should have wiped out the Amalekites. He saved the king, the best of the spoil. Samuel said, "What is the bleating of the sheep in my ear, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear?" 1Sam. 15:14
- c) Then Samuel said: "Has the LORD *as great* delight in burnt offerings and sacrifices, As in obeying the voice of the LORD? Behold, to **obey** is better than **sacrifice**, *And* to heed than the fat of

rams. For rebellion *is as* the sin of witchcraft, And stubbornness *is as* iniquity and idolatry. Because you have rejected the word of the LORD, He also has rejected you from *being* king." 1Sam. 16:22-23

* Heavy words. first Saul's unfaithfulness to the LORD because he did not keep the words of the Lord, second he consulted a medium for guidance.

- c) From God's perspective it is recorded, "And God killed him", this does not contradict that Saul committed suicide.
- d) God turned the kingdom over to David, the son of Jesse that begins in chapter 11.

11:1-9

The anointing of David as King.

11:1-3 The confirming of David as King.

- 1) David is acknowledged and anointed as King of Israel was unanimous by the nation, "Then all Israel came together to David at Hebron, saying, "Indeed we *are* your bone and your flesh." vs. 1
- a) David had sought the Lord to see what He would have him to do and the God told him to go to Hebron. 2Sam. 2:1-3
- b) The expression was their oneness as a people, devoted and committed to follow David as their leader and king.

- 1)) David reigned for 7 1/2 years in Hebron only over Judah.
- 2)) David had patiently waited on God during the civil war that went on between the house of Saul and David and five years after the death of Ishbosheth at Mahanaim. 2Sam. 2:10
 - b. The men of Judah had anointed David king. 2Sam. 2:4a-b
- 2) David was acknowledged as being God's choice true King looking back, "Also, in time past, even when Saul was king, you *were* the one who led Israel out and brought them in; and the LORD your God said to you, 'You shall shepherd My people Israel, and be ruler over My people Israel.'" vs. 2
 - a) Saul was the reigning king, but David leading and fighting the battles of the Lord. vs. 2a-e
 - b) David had been declared by God to Shepherd His people Israel. vs. 2d-h
 - 1)) The God of Israel spoke to Samuel and commanded to go to the house of Jesse and the Spirit of God came upon him from that day forward, a man after God's own heart. 1Sam. 16:1-14
 - 2)) David was Saul's minstrel and captain having experience and raised through the ranks.
 - 3)) The choice was by God not man, as in Saul's case.

- 4)) The word Shepherd "ra'ah", means to protect, provide for and to tend and guide the flock of God, the first time the shepherd image is used for David's call,
- 5)) The word ruler "nagiyd" means one to govern and lead the people, yet David never tried to kill Saul.
- 3) David was officially anointed as king of Israel, "Therefore all the elders of Israel came to the king at Hebron, and David made a covenant with them at Hebron before the LORD. Then they anointed David king over Israel, according to the word of the LORD by Samuel." vs. 3
 - a) The word covenant "b@riyth", literally means to cut, an animal was cut in two and the parties responsible for keeping the covenant would walk between the two pieces and the blood would seal the covenant. Gen. 15:17-18; Jer. 34:18
 - b) The nation was united and God's prophecy fulfilled.

11:4-9 **The conquering and building of Jerusalem by David the King.**

11:4-6 The attack and conquest.

- 1) The nation now united was led into battle by David, "And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which is Jebus, where the

Jebusites *were*, the inhabitants of the land.”
vs. 4

- a) The name Jerusalem “Y@ruwshalaim” means teaching of peace”, and is encircled by mountains, between two valleys, the Kidron and the Hinnom.
- b) The city of Jerusalem is the city most mentioned in the Bible, 776 times.
- c) The first king of Jerusalem was Melchizedek, King of Salem, later Adoni-Zedek King was defeated by Joshua but he did not take the city and the Jebusites inhabited again. Gen. 14:18; Josh. 10:1-14
 - 1)) The early name of Jerusalem was “Jebus” after the son of Cannan “Y@buwc”.
 - 2)) David would purchased the threasing floor from Araunah the Jebusite for an altar and later the sight of he Temple. 2Sam. 24:18
- 2) The over-confident words of the Jebusites declared, “Then the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, “You shall not come in here!” Nevertheless David took the stronghold of Zion (that is, the City of David).” vs. 5
 - a) The Jebusites mocked and ridiculed David to think he could conqor them, “And the king and his men went to Jerusalem against the Jebusites, the inhabitants of the land, who spoke to

- David, saying, “You shall not come in here; but the blind and the lame will repel you,” thinking, “David cannot come in here.” 2Sam. 5:6
- b) David conquered the stronghold of Zion “matsuwd” means a fortress, which was the city of Jerusalem.
 - 1)) The city was fortified extremely well with natural terrain made it very difficult to approach the city with the deep valleys and steep hills.
 - 2)) Zion “Tsiyown” means “parched place”, identifying the entire mountain Jerusalem sat on.
 - 3)) The two valleys the Kidron and Hinnom met at the southwest end at the base of Zion, the city of David stood just above it and the top of Mount Zion is Mount Moriah.
 - 3) The offer of David to the one to first breeched the city, “Now David said, “Whoever attacks the Jebusites first shall be chief and captain.” And Joab the son of Zeruiah went up first, and became chief.. vs. 6
 - a) Joab climbed up the secret shaft water was drawn from the Spring of Gihon and entered the city.
 - b) Joab was the so of David’s sister.
 - c) Joab became David’s general.

- d) Two other brothers were Abishai and Asahel, also warriors of David. 2Sam. 2:18

10:7-9 The occupying and building of Jerusalem

- 1) David replace the population of Jebusites and made it his own city, “Then David dwelt in the stronghold; therefore they called it the City of David.” vs. 7
 - a) The “stronghold” “matsuwd” means a fortress, the stronghold was synonymous with the city of Jerusalem.
 - b) The people of the nation of Israel called it the city of David, the capital of Israel.
 - 1)) All the alias of David and enemies recognized the city as the capital.
 - 2)) Jerusalem has fallen and arisen again many times through out history. It has been beseiged 23 times, destroyed 2 times, attacked 52 times and captured and recaptured 44 times. Officially Jerusalem has been unified again as capital since 1967. It was first made the capital by King David around 3000 years ago according to the Bible.
 - 3)) Since May 14, 1948 when Israel declared its independence for the third time no Arab or Islamic nations recognizing Jerusalem as her capital.
 - 4)) Many Presidents of the U.S. promised to move the embassy from Tel Aviv to

Jerusalem, but noe did so, until President Trump in 2018.

- 5)) We were in Israel and took pictures in from of the temporary Embassy.
- 2) The old city of Jerusalem was busy with construction, “And he built the city around it, from the Millo to the surrounding area. Joab repaired the rest of the city.” vs. 8
 - a) David built the city of David, around the old Jebusite city of Jerusalem. vs. 8a
 - 1)) The starting point is from the Millo “millo” rampart or mound. literally means the landfill, possibly a low valley that had been filled in the area of the old city?
 - 2)) The Jebusite city of Jerusalem was on the lower part of Mount Zion, so David extended the city up the mountain.
 - b) The super-intendent of the construction was David’s chief captain, “vs. 8b
 - 1)) Joab remember was David’s nephew and a very capable person.
 - 2)) Joab was David’s captain, construction super-intendent of works.
 - 3)) Joab was a might seasoned warrior.
 - 4)) Joab would become a problem to David by taking sides with Absolom’s rebellion against David.

- 3) The fame of David grew, “Then David went on and became great, And the LORD of hosts *was* with him.” vs. 9a
- a) He defeated all his enemies and enlarged the Kingdom.
 - b) The LORD of host, the Captian of the armies of heaven to guide, protect and defend David.
- * Isaiah says, “Behold, the nations *are* as a **drop** in a **bucket**, And are counted as the small dust on the scales; Look, He lifts up the isles as a very little thing.” Is. 40:15

11:10-47 **The mighty men of David.**

11:10-14 The fierce worriors of David.

- 1) The proclantion, “Now these *were* the heads of the mighty men whom David had, who strengthened themselves with him in his kingdom, with all Israel, to make him king, according to the word of the LORD concerning Israel.” vs. 10
- a) These men were were with David prior to being King and afterwards in his kingdom.
 - b) The emphais is “acording to the word of the LORD”.
 - c) 2Sam. 23:8-39
- 2) The courageous worrier, “And this *is* the number of the mighty men whom David

- had: Jashobeam the son of a Hachmonite, chief of the captains; he had lifted up his spear against three hundred, killed *by him* at one time.” vs. 11
- a) Jasheobeam “Yahsab”, means the people still return.
 - b) A son of a Hechmonite that means “wise” chief of the captains.
 - c) All alone killed 300 at one time with his spear.
- 3) The second courageous warrior, “After him *was* Eleazar the son of Dodo, the Ahohite, who *was one* of the three mighty men.” vs. 12
- a) He was one of the three mighty men.
 - b) The third Shammah is found in Samuel. 2Sam. 23:25
- 4) The incredible feat, “He was with David at Pasdammim. Now there the Philistines were gathered for battle, and there was a piece of ground full of barley. And the people fled from the Philistines. But they stationed themselves in the middle of *that* field, defended it, and killed the Philistines. So the LORD brought about a great victory.” vs. 13-14
- 11:15-19 The three chhief men to risk their lives for David.
- * The historical event is recorded in the book of Samuel. 2Sam. 23

- 1) Now three of the thirty chief men went down to the rock to David, into the cave of Adullam; and the army of the Philistines encamped in the Valley of Rephaim. David *was* then in the stronghold, and the garrison of the Philistines *was* then in Bethlehem.”
vs. 15-16
 - a) The Valley of Rephaim was southwest of Jerusalem.
 - b) The “stronghold” at Adulam. 1Sam. 22:1; 2Sam. 5:17
- 2) The love and dedication of the three mighty men for David, “And David said with longing, “Oh, that someone would give me a drink of water from the well of Bethlehem, which is by the gate!” So the three broke through the camp of the Philistines, drew water from the well of Bethlehem that *was* by the gate, and took *it* and brought *it* to David. Nevertheless David would not drink it, but poured it out to the LORD.” vs. 17-18
- 3) The love of David for his men, “And he said, “Far be it from me, O my God, that I should do this! Shall I drink the blood of these men *who have put* their lives *in jeopardy*? For at the risk of their lives they brought it.”
Therefore he would not drink it. These things were done by the three mighty men.”
vs. 19

11:20-25 The next three chief men of David.

- 1) The first, “Abishai the brother of Joab was chief of *another* three. He had lifted up his spear against three hundred *men*, killed *them*, and won a name among *these* three.”
vs. 20
 - a) The admirable feat, killing 300 men.
 - b) Abishai was David’s half nephew.
 - c) He went down with David to the camp of Saul and David stopped Abishai from killing Saul. 1Sam. 26:6-9
- 2) The recognition of Abishai, “Of the three he was more honored than the other two men. Therefore he became their captain. However he did not attain to the *first* three.” vs. 21
* Abishai was also co-commander with his brother Joab. 2Sam. 2:24
- 3) The second, “Benaiah was the son of Jehoiada, the son of a valiant man from Kabzeel, who had done many deeds. He had killed two lion-like heroes of Moab. He also had gone down and killed a lion in the midst of a pit on a snowy day.” vs. 22
 - a) Men that were fierce warrior of might.
 - b) And a literal lion.
- 4) Benaiah fearless courage, “And he killed an Egyptian, a man of *great* height, five cubits tall. In the Egyptian’s hand *there was* a spear like a weaver’s beam; and he went down to him with a staff, wrested the spear out of the Egyptian’s hand, and killed him with his own spear.” vs. 23

- a) Five cubits is 7 ½ feet tall.
 - b) His spear was as big as a weaver's beam, like Goliath's.
- 5) The recognition of Benaiah, "These *things* Benaiah the son of Jehoiada did, and won a name among three mighty men. Indeed he was more honored than the thirty, but he did not attain to the *first* three. And David appointed him over his guard." vs. 24-25
 * "And Joab *was* over all the army of Israel; Benaiah the son of Jehoiada *was* over the Cherethites and the Pelethites." 2Sam. 20:23

11:26-40 The list of the thirty might men.

- 1) The list is also found in Samuel. 2Sam. 23:24-39
- 2) "Also the mighty warriors *were* Asahel the brother of Joab, Elhanan the son of Dodo of Bethlehem" vs. 26
 * Ashahel was killed by Abner. 2Sam. 2:18-30
- 3) The remaining names. vs. 27-40
 * Shammoth the Harorite, Helez the Pelonite, Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite, Abiezer the Anathothite, Sibbechai the Hushathite, Ilai the Ahohite, Maharai the Netophathite, Heled the son of Baanah the Netophathite, Ithai the son of Ribai of Gibeah, of the sons of Benjamin,

Benaiah the Pirathonite, Hurai of the brooks of Gaash, Abiel the Arbathite, Azmaveth the Baharumite, Eliahba the Shaalbonite, the sons of Hashem the Gizonite, Jonathan the son of Shageh the Hararite, Ahiam the son of Sacar the Hararite, Eliphai the son of Ur, Hopher the Mecherathite, Ahijah the Pelonite, Hezro the Carmelite, Naarai the son of Ezbai, Joel the brother of Nathan, Mibhar the son of Hagri, Zelek the Ammonite, Naharai the Berothite (the armorbearer of Joab the son of Zeruah), Ira the Ithrite, Gareb the Ithrite."

11:41-47 The additional list of David's might men.

- * These names are not found anywhere else.
 "Uriah the Hittite, Zabad the son of Ahlai, Adina the son of Shiza the Reubenite (a chief of the Reubenites) and thirty with him, Hanan the son of Maachah, Joshaphat the Mithnite, Uzzia the Ashterathite, Shama and Jeiel the sons of Hotham the Aroerite, Jediael the son of Shimri, and Joha his brother, the Tizite, Eliel the Mahavite, Jeribai and Joshaviah the sons of Elnaam, Ithmah the Moabite, Eliel, Obed, and Jaasiel the Mezobaite." vs. 41-47