

2/3/19

1Chron. 12-14

Keep in mind that Chronicles is not recording history, but selecting specific events of history to give the perspective of God to the people who have just returned to the land after 70 years of captivity in Babylon for disobeying God's word.

Their failure to obey God's word, depend and trust Him had been their failure, so God is reminding them that it was God who gave David the kingdom because of his dependence and trust in God. All this in order they do the same in their return to the land to build the rebuild the temple.

12:1-7 The mighty men who came to David at Ziklag.

12:1-2 The time and occasion.

- 1) The time was when David was on the run from Saul, "Now these were the men who came to David at Ziklag, while he was still a fugitive from Saul the son of Kish." vs. 1a-b
- a) David was at Ziklag a fugitive from Saul, remember he gone over to king Achish before he had fled from Saul and all of a sudden they said, "Hey this is David, the one that killed his tens of thousands?" And fear gripped him and he began to

spit all over his beard and gravel at the wall and the king came out and says, "Why would I want another madman? Get him out of here." 1Sam. 21:10-15

- b) Later on when David fled from Saul, he went across the Jordan and dwelt with King Achish of Gath for one year under false pretenses, that he in fact was fighting against Saul, but David was going out on secret missions and wiping everybody out on the other side of the Jordan and dwelt in the land of the Philistines for a year and four months. 2Sam. 27:1
- 2) The men were tried and true, "and they were among the mighty men, helpers in the war, armed with bows using both the right hand and the left hand, hurling stones and shooting arrows with the bow. They were of Benjamin, Saul's brethren." vs. 1-2
- a) David was going to go out to battle with king Achish, but the Philistines said not and told him to send David away, lest he trun on them in battle. 2Sam. 28
- b) God had already began to bring men to David, showing David that God was for him, and building his army up.
- c) These Benjamites related to Saul were fierce warriors able to shoot a bow and sling with both hands proficiently.

12:3-7 The names of the mighty men.

- 1) There are Twenty-three name, “The chief *was* Ahiezer, then Joash, the sons of Shemaah the Gibeathite; Jeziel and Pelet the sons of Azmaveth; Berachah, and Jehu the Anathothite; Ishmaiah the Gibeonite, a mighty man among the thirty, and over the thirty; Jeremiah, Jahaziel, Johanan, and Jozabad the Gederathite; Eluzai, Jerimoth, Bealiah, Shemariah, and Shephatiah the Haruphite; Elkanah, Jisshiah, Azarel, Joezer, and Jashobeam, the Korahites; and Joelah and Zebadiah the sons of Jeroham of Gedor.” vs. 3-7
- 2) Those in disress, debt, discontent 1Sam. 22:2; 23:13; 1Chron. 11:11-47

12:8-15 The men from Gad.

- 1) The seasoned warriors, “Some Gadites joined David in the stronghold in the wilderness, mighty men of valor and men trained for battle, who could handle shield and spear, whose faces were like the faces of lions, and were as swift as gazelles on the mountains.” vs. 8
 - a) The stronghold in the wilderness was the cave of Abullam. 1Sam. 22:1
 - b) Mighty men of valor trained for battle competent with shield and spear.
 - c) Their faces were fierce as lion and light footed and fast as Gazelles.

- 2) The list of eleven of the men, “Ezer the first, Obadiah the second, Eliab the third, Mishmannah the fourth, Jeremiah the fifth, Attai the sixth, Eliel the seventh, Johanan the eighth, Elzabad the ninth, Jeremiah the tenth, and Machbanai the eleventh. These *were* from the sons of Gad, captains of the army; the least was over a hundred, and the greatest was over a thousand.” vs. 9-14
 - a) These guys were warriors of first class.

It’s interesting when God raises men up, He gives the best. And so often we as believer’s we always think of giving God second best, but God always gets the best.
 - b) God gets top quality to do His work. And sometimes we try to second rate God, and you know, poor God, He needs some help, let’s help Him. And so everything we do is second class, instead of first class.
- 3) The courageous character of fierce warriors, “These *are* the ones who crossed the Jordan in the first month, when it had overflowed all its banks; and they put to flight all *those* in the valleys, to the east and to the west.” vs. 15
 - a) The month of April.
 - b) God parted the wters of the Jordan in flood season to enter the land. Josh. 3:15; 4:18

12:16-18 The men from Benjamin and Judah.

- 1) Their alligiance to David, “Then some of the sons of Benjamin and Judah came to David at the stronghold.” vs. 16
* Again the stonghold, the cave of Abullum.
- 2) The warning of David to the men of Benjamin, “And David went out to meet them, and answered and said to them, “If you have come peaceably to me to help me, my heart will be united with you; but if to betray me to my enemies, since *there is* no wrong in my hands, may the God of our fathers look and bring judgment.” vs. 17
* David had to be certain of their loyalty!
- 3) The affirmation of the men’s loyalty, “Then the Spirit came upon Amasai, chief of the captains, *and he said: “We are yours, O David; We are on your side, O son of Jesse! Peace, peace to you, And peace to your helpers! For your God helps you.”* So David received them, and made them captains of the troop.” vs. 18
 - a) David is sort of hesitant because some of these men are Benjamites of the tribe and the family of Saul.
 - b) God was beginning to deal with the heart of those men. to reveal that God’s hand was truly upon David.
 - c) So David received them and made them captains of the troop.

12:19-22 The men from Manasseh.

- 1) The occasion, “And *some* from Manasseh defected to David when he was going with the Philistines to battle against Saul; but they did not help them, for the lords of the Philistines sent him away by agreement, saying, “He may defect to his master Saul *and endanger* our heads.” vs. 19
 - a) Remember this was when David was over with king Achish of Gath, and they were going to go out against Saul to kill him.
 - b) And all of a sudden David was also in the lineup and then the kings looked over and said, “Hey what’s he doing here?” And he says, “Oh he’s been loyal to me and everything,” and he says, “No get him out of here.” God deliverd David. 1Sam. 29:1-11
- 2) The names of the men, “When he went to Ziklag, those of Manasseh who defected to him were Adnah, Jozabad, Jediael, Michael, Jozabad, Elihu, and Zillethai, captains of the thousands who *were* from Manasseh.” vs. 20
 - a) When David went back to Ziklag, the Amelakites had raided the city and had taken everybody captive the women and children and the men almost stoned David. 1Sam. 30:1-25

- a) David was greatly distressed and enquired of God, if he should pursued and he recovered the people and the spoil.
- 3) The tremendous help of these men in the recovery of the people and spoil taken from Ziklag, “And they helped David against the bands *of raiders*, for they *were* all mighty men of valor, and they were captains in the army.” vs. 21
- 4) The growth of David’s army, “For at *that* time they came to David day by day to help him, until *it was* a great army, like the army of God.” vs. 22

12:23-40 The warriors gathered at Hebron.

- 1) In verse 23-37 we get David’s army at Hebron, remember he reigned at Hebron for seven and a half years, then in Jerusalem for thirty-three years.
- 2) The war ready men that came to David, “Now these *were* the numbers of the divisions *that were* equipped for war, *and* came to David at Hebron to turn *over* the kingdom of Saul to him, according to the word of the LORD: of the sons of Judah bearing shield and spear, six thousand eight hundred armed for war; of the sons of Simeon, mighty men of valor fit for war, seven thousand one hundred; of the sons of Levi four thousand six hundred; Jehoiada, the leader of the Aaronites, and with him

three thousand seven hundred; Zadok, a young man, a valiant warrior, and from his father’s house twenty-two captains; of the sons of Benjamin, relatives of Saul, three thousand (until then the greatest part of them had remained loyal to the house of Saul); of the sons of Ephraim twenty thousand eight hundred, mighty men of valor, famous men throughout their father’s house; of the half-tribe of Manasseh eighteen thousand, who were designated by name to come and make David king; of the sons of Issachar who had understanding of the times, to know what Israel ought to do, their chiefs were two hundred; and all their brethren were at their command; of Zebulun there were fifty thousand who went out to battle, expert in war with all weapons of war, stouthearted men who could keep ranks; of Naphtali one thousand captains, and with them thirty-seven thousand with shield and spear; of the Danites who could keep battle formation, twenty-eight thousand six hundred; of Asher, those who could go out to war, able to keep battle formation, forty thousand; of the Reubenites and the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh, from the other side of the Jordan, one hundred and twenty thousand armed for battle with every *kind* of weapon of war.” vs. 23-37

- 3) The unity and dedication of the men to David. vs. 38-40
- a) The unity of the men, “All these men of war, who could keep ranks, came to Hebron with a loyal heart, to make David king over all Israel; and all the rest of Israel *were* of one mind to make David king.” vs. 38
 - b) The celebration of the men, “And they were there with David three days, eating and drinking, for their brethren had prepared for them.” vs. 39
 - c) The provision supplied by the men, “Moreover those who were near to them, from as far away as Issachar and Zebulun and Naphtali, were bringing food on donkeys and camels, on mules and oxen-provisions of flour and cakes of figs and cakes of raisins, wine and oil and oxen and sheep abundantly, for *there was* joy in Israel.” vs. 40
- 1)) One of the most important things within the body of Jesus Christ is for the body be of one mind. It doesn’t mean that we’re going to agree on everything, but that we are one mind and a one heart in terms of our vision, our direction, and what we are doing.
 - 2)) Our vision is very simple here at Calvary Chapel Pasadena, it’s to reach sinner. To reach those outside

the church through the preaching of the gospel from the pulpit, and through the lives of those who come here. Secondly, to equip and perfect the saints, to do the work of ministry, and that they be not tossed to and fro with every wind of doctrine. Thirdly, to stay active in missions, in prayer, that is our vision.

- 3)) Very simple, we see this pattern in the early church, we can see God blessed it. We try to keep things here as simple as possible. So that we’re not tied up with all kinds of administration, all kinds of things that really are not important. We try to give priority to ministry and to people.
- 4)) So that regardless of what God does through the years we don’t sidetracked with organization with different things, that before you know it, you don’t have time for the real priority things. And yet, it doesn’t mean that we are unorganized, there is order, there is organization, but we keep it as simple as possible. So we can be open to the work of the Spirit, and dependent upon God, and just kind of be flexible to change with God’s direction and not being so set

that we become deaf to the voice of God and to the Spirit of God.

13:1-17:27 The bringing of the ark to Jerusalem.

13:1-14 The first attempt was done in the wrong way.

13:1-3 The actions of David were his own without seeking the Lord or the priests.

- 1) The mistake of David, “Then David consulted with the captains of thousands and hundreds, *and* with every leader. And David said to all the assembly of Israel, “If *it seems* good to you, and if it is of the LORD our God, let us send out to our brethren everywhere *who are* left in all the land of Israel, and with them to the priests and Levites *who are* in their cities *and* their common-lands, that they may gather together to us; “and let us bring the ark of our God back to us, for we have not inquired at it since the days of Saul.” vs. 1-3
- 2) The ark had been taken from Shiloh by the sons of Eli who were both killed and ark was taken in the battle by the Philistines, the news reached Eli as he was sitting on his chair and being overwight he fell off braking his neck. One of his sons wives was having a child, she died giving childbirth.

- 3) The Philistines had the ark for seven months, God plagued them, nobody wanted it. They made a pagan offering, put it on a cart and sent it back. It stayed at Kirjath Jearim for twenty years with Abinadab and his son Eliezar was sanctified to care until David sought it out, then the house of Obed-Edom. 2Sam. 5-6
- 4) The taberncle was transferred to Nob in the times of Saul. 1Sam. 21:1-6

13:4-8 The people and David had a good desire, but they were doing it in a wrong way,

- 1) The mistake of the people, “Then all the assembly said that they would so, for the thing was right in the eyes of all the people. So David gathered all Israel together, from Shihor in Egypt to as far as the entrance of Hamath, to bring the ark of God from Kirjath Jearim. And David and all Israel went up to Baalah, to Kirjath Jearim, which belonged to Judah, to bring up from there the ark of God the LORD, who dwells *between* the cherubim, where *His* name is proclaimed.” vs. 4-6
 - a) The name Baalah is another name for Kirjath Jearin.
 - b) The warning is clear, “who dwells *between* trhe cherubim, where *His* name is proclaimed.”

- 2) They arrived at the location and celebration, “So they carried the ark of God on a new cart from the house of Abinadab, and Uzza and Ahio drove the cart. Then David and all Israel played *music* before God with all *their* might, with singing, on harps, on stringed instruments, on tambourines, on cymbals, and with trumpets.” vs. 7-8
- a) First mistake David did, he imitated the Philistines. What did he do? He took the ark and carried it on a new cart.
- b) The book Numbers tells us how the ark was to be carried by the Levites on polls on their shoulders. What are you doing David? Now David’s intention was good and right. But the manner by which he attempted to fulfill it was wrong. Ex. 25:13-15; Nun. 4:1:15
- 1)) I think God wants us to be contemporary, I think that God wants us to use wisdom and I think God wants us to be flexible. But we have to be careful that we’re not doing things just to imitate the world. Or to be like the world. To attract people to the church!
- 2)) Now through the late 60’s, early 70’s God used concerts, rock concerts to reach many, thousands of individuals were teenagers. The traditional church said, that could not be of God. But

God didn’t seem to know that, He used it anyway.

- 3)) But God forbid that we should do certain things just to imitate the world to attract people. Here David was imitating the worldly ways. He was letting the world set the agenda, instead of letting God set the agenda.
- 4)) Often our intent, our motives are right, but we end up doing it the wrong way. And we blow it. And though we’re pure of heart and intent, God cannot honor because we’re doing it the wrong way. And that’s why it’s important that you and I be grounded in the word of God, so that whatever we do, we know that we’re doing all according to scripture. Because my motive may be right, but if the way I do it is not according to scripture, God cannot and will not honor it. David should have known better

13:9-12 The disapproval of God.

- 1) The shocking event, “And when they came to Chidon’s threshing floor, Uzza put out his hand to hold the ark, for the oxen stumbled. Then the anger of the LORD was aroused against Uzza, and He struck him because he

put his hand to the ark; and he died there before God.” vs. 9-10

- a) Uzza was not a Kohathite and had no right to touch the ark.
 - b) This was the consequences to not fearing a Holy God.
- 2) The sinful response of David, “And David became angry because of the LORD’S outbreak against Uzza; therefore that place is called Perez Uzza to this day. David was afraid of God that day, saying, “How can I bring the ark of God to me?” vs. 11-12
- a) David was wrong to angry with God, he had violated the proper procedure to transport the ark.
 - b) David had the wrong prople carring the ark.

13:13-14 The wise descision of David after the death of Uzza.

- 1) David left the ark, “So David would not move the ark with him into the City of David, but took it aside into the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite.” vs. 13
* David had to reflect on what they had done wrong!
- 2) God blessed Obed-Edom, “The ark of God remained with the family of Obed-Edom in his house three months. And the LORD blessed the house of Obed-Edom and all that he had.” vs. 14

- a) David could not understand, he just wanted to bring the ark to Jerusalem and Uzza was only trying to stop it from falling, but it wasn’t God’s fault, it was David’s fault.
- b) How often we do things not according to what God’s word says, and then we get in trouble and we have consequences and we say, “God what are you doing?” And it’s our own fault because we have deviated from the revealed word of God. We have the choice to choose, but we do not have the choice to escape the consequences. And we must learn from David’s mistakes. We must learn from the men and women of the Bible lest we come to the very same place.
- c) Sometimes we do that, we act and then we get in trouble, we say, “Oh! Why did you allow this Lord?” We are to look in the word before we act not backwards.

14:1-17 **The details about the reign of David.**

14:1-2- The blessing of Hiram on David.

- 1) The king of Tyre rejoiced over the kingship of David and help him in the construction at Jerusalem, “Now Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, with masons and carpenters, to build him a house.” vs. 1a-b

* The parallel passage. 2Sam. 5:11-12

- 2) The confident assurance of David as king, “So David knew that the LORD had established him as king over Israel, for his kingdom was highly exalted for the sake of His people Israel.” vs. 1c-d
 - a) David knew God had placed him as king over Israel.
 - b) The establishing of Jerusalem was for the sake of his people.

14:3-7 The multiplying of wives by David.

- 1) This was one of David’s downfalls, women, Then David took more wives in Jerusalem, and David begot more sons and daughters.” vs. 3
 - a) David is said to be a man of God, but he was a terrible father. And he had some problems being a husband also.
 - b) There are men at times that are good Pastors, but not very good husbands or fathers.
 - c) One wife or husband is enough to provide plenty of problems, let alone many wives with the different children.
- 2) “The list of his children, “And these are the names of his children whom he had in Jerusalem: Shammua, Shobab, Nathan, Solomon, Ithar, Elishua, Elpelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Elishama, Beeliada, and Eliphelet.” vs. 4-7

- * David never confronted his children.
Years ago we did a message, David the king that failed as a father and each of us must take heed as fathers.

14:8-12 The victory at Baal-perazim.

* The parallel passage. 2Sam. 5:17-21

- 1) The Philistines attempted to destroy David right away, “Now when the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over all Israel, all the Philistines went up to search for David. And David heard *of it* and went out against them. Then the Philistines went and made a raid on the Valley of Rephaim.” vs. 8-9
 - a) David was a great threat to the Philistines.
 - b) I watched last night an Biblical archeology program on Netflix that was denying the existence of David, therefore the unreliability of the Bible.
 - c) This is the new Post-Modern archeological interpretation of the Bible.
- 2) The dependency of David to inquire of God, saying, “Shall I go up against the Philistines? Will You deliver them into my hand?” And the LORD said to him, “Go up, for I will deliver them into your hand.” vs. 10
 - a) The text is clear David asked and God answered him.

- b) The promise was God would destroy his enemies.
- c) David gave the glory to God.
 - 1)) Smart man, always seeking the LORD. It is so easy for us to just do things without asking of God. And maybe we don't ask of God because we really don't think He's going to answer us.
 - 2)) Or maybe we don't ask Him because we know He will. God answered him. This was warfare and yet he sought the LORD for it.
- 3) The confident obedience trusting what God said, "So they went up to Baal Perazim, and David defeated them there. Then David said, "God has broken through my enemies by my hand like a breakthrough of water." Therefore they called the name of that place Baal Perazim." vs. 11
 - * David memorialized the evern Baal Perazim "lord of the breaks".
- 4) The wisdom of David, the real problem was spiritual, "And when they left their gods there, David gave a commandment, and they were burned with fire." vs. 12
 - a) The gods of the Philistines were an affront to God.
 - b) The gods of the Philistines were corrupt.

14:13-17 The victory over the Philistines.

- * The parallel passage. 2Sam. 5:22-25
- 1) The tenacious determination of the Philistines to defeat David, "Then the Philistines once again made a raid on the valley." vs. 13
- 2) The plan given by God, "Therefore David inquired again of God, and God said to him, "You shall not go up after them; circle around them, and come upon them in front of the mulberry trees." vs. 14
 - a) The same enemy, but a different occasion.
 - b) God said no and gave direct instructions.
- 3) The exact timing, "And it shall be, when you hear a sound of marching in the tops of the mulberry trees, then you shall go out to battle, for God has gone out before you to strike the camp of the Philistines." vs. 15
 - a) Oh what's the sense of inquiring, God already said He'd deliver them, let's just go do it. David was a wise man!
 - b) How often God has worked in our life and in the past in a certain way, or we come across a situation that we have been through before, and we've got it all wired. You know, the Lord told me to do it this way, He opened these doors, so therefore I don't have to seek the Lord anymore for this decision because I've been this way before. Careful, careful. God may want to do it differently this

time. And so you better depend on the Lord, regardless of your experience, regardless of how often you have been through that very same place.

- 4) The victory came through believing and obeying God, “So David did as God commanded him, and they drove back the army of the Philistines from Gibeon as far as Gezer.” vs. 16
 - a) Again Chronicles puts the emphasis and focus upon God doing the work, not man, looking back on their history.
 - b) And that’s the emphasis always for the believer, what God has done for us in Christ, not what we can do for God. What God desires to do in us and through us, not what we can do for God.
 - c) Whenever you start putting a greater emphasis on what you can do for God, you’re going to get in all kinds of work drips, you’re going to become legalistic, you become all bound up, your joy will leave. It’s what God has done for you and for me in the person of Christ.
- 5) The summary statement, “Then the fame of David went out into all lands, and the LORD brought the fear of him upon all nations.” vs. 17
 - a) David fame of David was due to God.
 - b) God placed his super-natural fear on all the nations.