

3/3/19

1Chron. 23-27

David in the last chapter commanded and commissioned Solomon to build the temple.

1. No expense should be withheld, as he had stored up all the materials.

2. The craftsmen and labor were also organized.

3. This is God's perspective on their history past for the returning captives from Babylon.

- Zerubbabel is the political leader that spearheads the first return to repatriate the nation and rebuild the temple in 536-7 B.C. under Cyrus. Ezra 1-6

- The second return is led by Ezra himself which occurs 80 years after Zerubbabel, about 457 B.C. Ezra 7-10

- Nehemiah returns on March 14, 445 B.C., that began the countdown for the first 69 Week of Daniel to be fulfilled when Jesus rode into Jerusalem on the colt of a donkey. Neh. 2:1; Dan. 9:24-26; Matt. 21

So this is the record of history past as David begins to put in order the service and worship of God for the Temple.

23:1-27:34 The national gathering spiritual and civil leaders to organize their duties.

23:1-26:34 The order and duties of the Levites.

23:1-2 The final action of David as King.

1) The transferring of the kingdom, "So when David was old and full of days, he made his son Solomon king over Israel." vs. 1

a) This is a summary statement of Solomon succeeding David.

b) The detailed account follows. 1Chron. 28-29; 1Kings 1

2) The united witness of the leaders, "And he gathered together all the leaders of Israel, with the priests and the Levites." vs. 2

a) Political and civil.

b) Spiritual.

23:3-23 The twenty-four orders of the Levites.

1) The age requirement, "Now the Levites were numbered from the age of thirty years and above; and the number of individual males was thirty-eight thousand." vs. 3

a) They served from thirty to fifty. Num. 4:3, 47; 8:24

b) They had an apprenticeship of five years, from twenty-five to thirty. Num. 8:24-26

2) The various offices, "Of these, twenty-four thousand were to look after the work of the house of the LORD, six thousand were officers and judges, four thousand were gatekeepers, and four thousand praised the LORD with musical instruments, "which I made," said David, "for giving praise." vs. 4-5

* David played the lyre.

- 2) The three families of Levi, “Also David separated them into divisions among the sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath, and Merari.” vs. 6
- 3) The sons of Gershon make up ten of the twenty-four courses, “Of the Gershonites: Laadan and Shimei. The sons of Laadan: the first Jehiel, then Zetham and Joel--three in all. The sons of Shimei: Shelomith, Haziël, and Haran--three in all. These were the heads of the fathers’ houses of Laadan. And the sons of Shimei: Jahath, Zina, Jeush, and Beriah. These were the four sons of Shimei.” vs. 7-10
- 4) The clarification, “Jahath was the first and Zizah the second. But Jeush and Beriah did not have many sons; therefore they were assigned as one father’s house.” vs. 11
- 5) The four sons of Kohath make up nine courses, “The sons of Kohath: Amram, Izhar, Hebron, and Uzziel--four in all.” vs. 12
- 6) The genealogy of Moses and Aaron, including their call, “The sons of Amram: Aaron and Moses; and Aaron was set apart, he and his sons forever, that he should sanctify the most holy things, to burn incense before the LORD, to minister to Him, and to give the blessing in His name forever.” vs. 13

- 7) The sons of Moses, “Now the sons of Moses the man of God were reckoned to the tribe of Levi. The sons of Moses were Gershon and Eliezer.” vs. 14-15
* Moses is called a man of God five times. Deut. 33:1; Josh. 14:6; Ezra 3:2; 2Chron. 8:14; Neh. 12:24
- 8) The grandchildren of Moses, “Of the sons of Gershon, Shebuel was the first. Of the descendants of Eliezer, Rehabiah was the first. And Eliezer had no other sons, but the sons of Rehabiah were very many. Of the sons of Izhar, Shelomith was the first. Of the sons of Hebron, Jeriah was the first, Amariah the second, Jahaziel the third, and Jekameam the fourth. Of the sons of Uzziel, Michah was the first and Jesshiah the second.” vs. 16-20
- 9) The two sons of Merari make up five other courses, “The sons of Merari were Mahli and Mushi. The sons of Mahli were Eleazar and Kish. And Eleazar died, and had no sons, but only daughters; and their brethren, the sons of Kish, took them as wives. The sons of Mushi were Mahli, Eder, and Jeremoth--three in all.” vs. 21-23
* The total comes to twenty-four courses.

23:24-27 The summary statement of the service in the temple.

- 1) The genuine record, “These were the sons of Levi by their fathers’ houses--the heads of the fathers’ houses as they were counted individually by the number of their names, who did the work for the service of the house of the LORD.” vs. 24a-c
- 2) The modified age for the service of the temple, “from the age of twenty years and above.” vs. 24d
* It was twenty-five. Num. 4:3, 47; 8:24
- 3) The commentary for the new order, “For David said, “The LORD God of Israel has given rest to His people, that they may dwell in Jerusalem forever” vs. 25
- 4) The new service of the Levites, “and also to the Levites, “They shall no longer carry the tabernacle, or any of the articles for its service.” vs. 26
- 5) The affirmation of David’s active role, “ For by the last words of David the Levites were numbered from twenty years old and above.” vs. 27
* The twenty year age continued. 2Chron. 31:17; Ezra 3:8

23:28-32 The description of their duties.

- 1) Their general duties, “because their duty was to help the sons of Aaron in the service of the house of the LORD, in the courts and in the chambers, in the purifying of all holy

- things and the work of the service of the house of God.” vs. 28
- 2) Their specific duties, “both with the showbread and the fine flour for the grain offering, with the unleavened cakes and what is baked in the pan, with what is mixed and with all kinds of measures and sizes; to stand every morning to thank and praise the LORD, and likewise at evening; and at every presentation of a burnt offering to the LORD on the Sabbaths and on the New Moons and on the set feasts, by number according to the ordinance governing them, regularly before the LORD.” vs. 29-31
 - 3) Their transitional duties, “and that they should attend to the needs of the tabernacle of meeting, the needs of the holy place, and the needs of the sons of Aaron their brethren in the work of the house of the LORD.” vs. 32
* Between the time the tabernacle was at Gibeon and the Temple was built.

24:1-19 The courses of the priests.

- 1) The four sons of Aaron, “Now these are the divisions of the sons of Aaron. The sons of Aaron were Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar.” vs. 1
* Cross reference. Num 3:2-4
- 2) The clarification, “And Nadab and Abihu died before their father, and had no children;

- therefore Eleazar and Ithamar ministered as priests.” vs. 2
- 3) The individuals responsible for setting up the time of their courses, “Then David with Zadok of the sons of Eleazar, and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar, divided them according to the schedule of their service.” vs. 3
- 4) The twenty-four courses of the High Priests, “There were more leaders found of the sons of Eleazar than of the sons of Ithamar, and thus they were divided. Among the sons of Eleazar were sixteen heads of their fathers’ houses, and eight heads of their fathers’ houses among the sons of Ithamar.” vs. 4
* A total of twenty-four!
- 5) The summary statement, “Thus they were divided by lot, one group as another, for there were officials of the sanctuary and officials of the house of God, from the sons of Eleazar and from the sons of Ithamar.” vs. 5
- 6) The official witness of the recorded courses for the High Priests, “And the scribe, Shemaiah the son of Nethanel, one of the Levites, wrote them down before the king, the leaders, Zadok the priest, Ahimelech the son of Abiathar, and the heads of the fathers’ houses of the priests and Levites, one father’s house taken for Eleazar and one for Ithamar.” vs. 6

- 7) The casting of the twenty-four lots, Now the first lot fell to Jehoiarib, the second to Jedaiah, the third to Harim, the fourth to Seorim, the fifth to Malchijah, the sixth to Mijamin, the seventh to Hakkoz, **the eighth to Abijah**, the ninth to Jeshua, the tenth to Shecaniah, the eleventh to Eliashib, the twelfth to Jakim, the thirteenth to Huppah, the fourteenth to Jeshebeab, the fifteenth to Bilgah, the sixteenth to Immer, the seventeenth to Hezir, the eighteenth to Happizzez, the nineteenth to Pethahiah, the twentieth to Jehezkel, the twenty-first to Jachin, the twenty-second to Gamul, the twenty-third to Delaiah, the twenty-fourth to Maaziah.” vs. 7-18
* Verse 10 tells us, the eighth to Abijah. We read the gospel of Luke that Zacharias, the father of John the Baptist was of the eighth course of Abijah. And his course came up, he entered into the temple and that’s when the angel Gabriel appeared to him and told him of the birth of his son. And as we said, there would be too many priests and not all would serve, and if they did it would be once in a lifetime and yet, it was right on time, when Zacharias lot came up. Lk. 1:5
- 8) The summary statement, “This was the schedule of their service for coming into the house of the LORD according to their

ordinance by the hand of Aaron their father, as the LORD God of Israel had commanded him.” vs. 19

24:20-31 The families of the Levites.

- 1) The Levites that assisted the priests, “And the rest of the sons of Levi: of the sons of Amram, Shubael; of the sons of Shubael, Jehdeiah. Concerning Rehabiah, of the sons of Rehabiah, the first was Isshiah. Of the Izharites, Shelomoth; of the sons of Shelomoth, Jahath. Of the sons of Hebron, Jeriah was the first, Amariah the second, Jahaziel the third, and Jekameam the fourth. Of the sons of Uzziel, Michah; of the sons of Michah, Shamir. The brother of Michah, Isshiah; of the sons of Isshiah, Zechariah. The sons of Merari were Mahli and Mushi; the son of Jaaziah, Beno. The sons of Merari by Jaaziah were Beno, Shoham, Zaccur, and Ibri. Of Mahli: Eleazar, who had no sons. Of Kish: the son of Kish, Jerahmeel. Also the sons of Mushi were Mahli, Eder, and Jerimoth. These were the sons of the Levites according to their fathers’ houses.” vs. 20-30
 - a) The list is not the same as chapter 23.
 - b) The assistants are only from the descendents of Kohath and Merari.
- 2) The assisting Levies were assigned by lots for the twenty-four courses also, “These also cast lots just as their brothers the sons of

Aaron did, in the presence of King David, Zadok, Ahimelech, and the heads of the fathers’ houses of the priests and Levites. The chief fathers did just as their younger brethren.” vs. 31

* Each served one week at a time, starting on Saturday evening and ending on Sabbath morning.

25:1-31 The families and courses of the singers.

- 1) The selecting of the individuals, “Moreover David and the captains of the army separated for the service some of the sons of Asaph, of Heman, and of Jeduthun, who should prophesy with harps, stringed instruments, and cymbals. And the number of the skilled men performing their service was.” vs. 1
 - a) The reference to “to prophecy” is not to reveal future events, but rather to sing in edification, exhortation and comfort to God.
 - b) The various instrument combined in glorious worship to God.
 - c) Skilled men who were proficient and excellence in music arrangement and song. Many of the Psalms were sung accompanied by musical instruments.
 - * It is amazing how God raises up people in the church, including music.

- 2) The division into twenty-four courses. vs. 2-5
- a) The leaders under the leadership of Asaph, “Of the sons of Asaph: Zaccur, Joseph, Nethaniah, and Asharelah; the sons of Asaph were under the direction of Asaph, who prophesied according to the order of the king.” vs. 2
 - b) The twenty-four listed, Of Jeduthun, the sons of Jeduthun: Gedaliah, Zeri, Jeshaiiah, Shimei, Hashabiah, and Mattithiah, **six**, under the direction of their father Jeduthun, who prophesied with a harp to give thanks and to praise the LORD. Of Heman, the sons of Heman: Bukkiah, Mattaniah, Uzziel, Shebuel, Jerimoth, Hananiah, Hanani, Eliathah, Giddalti, Romamti-Ezer, Joshbekashah, Mallothi, Hothir, and Mahazioth. All these were the sons of Heman the king’s seer in the words of God, to exalt his horn. For God gave Heman **fourteen sons** and **three daughters.**” vs. 3-5
 - c) The summary statement, “All these were under the direction of their father for the music in the house of the LORD, with cymbals, stringed instruments, and harps, for the service of the house of God. Asaph, Jeduthun, and Heman were under the authority of the king.” vs. 6

- d) The total of singers, “So the number of them, with their brethren who were instructed in the songs of the LORD, all who were skillful, was two hundred and eighty-eight.” vs. 7
- 3) The casting of lots for the order of service “And they cast lots for their duty, the small as well as the great, the teacher with the student. Now the first lot for Asaph came out for Joseph; the second for Gedaliah, him with his brethren and sons, twelve; the third for Zaccur, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the fourth for Jizri, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the fifth for Nethaniah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the sixth for Bukkiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the seventh for Jesharelah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the eighth for Jeshaiiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the ninth for Mattaniah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the tenth for Shimei, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the eleventh for Azarel, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twelfth for Hashabiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the thirteenth for Shubael, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the fourteenth for Mattithiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the fifteenth for Jeremoth, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the sixteenth for Hananiah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the seventeenth for Joshbekashah, his sons and

his brethren, twelve; the eighteenth for Hanani, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the nineteenth for Mallothi, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twentieth for Eliathah, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twenty-first for Hothir, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twenty-second for Giddalti, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twenty-third for Mahazioth, his sons and his brethren, twelve; the twenty-fourth for Romanti-Ezer, his sons and his brethren, twelve.” vs. 8-31

26:1-19 The twenty-four doorkeepers .

- 1) The families, “Concerning the divisions of the gatekeepers: of the Korahites, Meshelemiah the son of Kore, of the sons of Asaph.” vs 1
- 2) The long list, “And the sons of Meshelemiah were Zechariah the firstborn, Jediel the second, Zebadiah the third, Jathniel the fourth, Elam the fifth, Jehohanan the sixth, Eliehoenai the seventh. Moreover the sons of Obed-Edom were Shemaiah the firstborn, Jehozabad the second, Joah the third, Sacar the fourth, Nethanel the fifth, Ammiel the sixth, Issachar the seventh, Peulthai the eighth; for God blessed him. Also to Shemaiah his son were sons born who governed their fathers’ houses, because they were men of great ability. The sons of

Shemaiah were Othni, Rephael, Obed, and Elzabad, whose brothers Elihu and Semachiah were able men. All these were of the sons of Obed-Edom, they and their sons and their brethren, able men with strength for the work: sixty-two of Obed-Edom. And Meshelemiah had sons and brethren, eighteen able men. Also Hosah, of the children of Merari, had sons: Shimri the first (for though he was not the firstborn, his father made him the first), Hilkiyah the second, Tebaliah the third, Zechariah the fourth; all the sons and brethren of Hosah were thirteen. Among these were the divisions of the gatekeepers, among the chief men, having duties just like their brethren, to serve in the house of the LORD.” vs. 2-12

- a) How important are the ushers and deacons that serve the people and care for them from those to take advantage of them.
- b) They guard against false doctrine, etc.
- 3) The casting of lots for the order of service, “And they cast lots for each gate, the small as well as the great, according to their father’s house. The lot for the **East Gate** fell to Shelemiah. Then they cast lots for his son Zechariah, a wise counselor, and his lot came out for the **North Gate**; to Obed-Edom the **South Gate**, and to his sons the storehouse. To Shuppim and Hosah the lot

came out for the **West Gate**, with the Shallecheth Gate on the ascending highway-watchman opposite watchman. On the east were six Levites, on the north four each day, on the south four each day, and for the storehouse two by two. As for the Parbar on the west, there were four on the highway and two at the Parbar.” vs. 2-18

- 4) The summary statement, “These were the divisions of the gatekeepers among the sons of Korah and among the sons of Merari.” vs. 19

26:20-32 The various officers.

- 1) The treasurers of the temple, “Of the Levites, Ahijah was over the treasuries of the house of God and over the treasuries of the dedicated things. The sons of Laadan, the descendants of the Gershonites of Laadan, heads of their fathers’ houses, of Laadan the Gershonite: Jehieli. The sons of Jehieli, Zetham and Joel his brother, were over the treasuries of the house of the LORD. Of the Amramites, the Izharites, the Hebronites, and the Uzzielites: Shebuel the son of Gershom, the son of Moses, was overseer of the treasuries. And his brethren by Eliezer were Rehabiah his son, Jeshaiiah his son, Joram his son, Zichri his son, and Shelomith his son. This Shelomith and his brethren were over all the treasuries of the dedicated

things which King David and the heads of fathers’ houses, the captains over thousands and hundreds, and the captains of the army, had dedicated. Some of the spoils won in battles they dedicated to maintain the house of the LORD. And all that Samuel the seer, Saul the son of Kish, Abner the son of Ner, and Joab the son of Zeruiah had dedicated, every dedicated thing, was under the hand of Shelomith and his brethren.” vs. 20-28

- 2) The officers and judges, “Of the Izharites, Chenaniah and his sons performed duties as officials and judges over Israel outside Jerusalem. Of the Hebronites, Hashabiah and his brethren, one thousand seven hundred able men, had the oversight of Israel on the west side of the Jordan for all the business of the LORD, and in the service of the king. Among the Hebronites, Jerijah was head of the Hebronites according to his genealogy of the fathers. In the fortieth year of the reign of David they were sought, and there were found among them capable men at Jazer of Gilead.” vs. 29-31
- 3) The officials for the east side of the Jordan to care for Davids treasures of the temple, “And his brethren were two thousand seven hundred able men, heads of fathers’ houses, whom King David made officials over the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half-tribe of

Manasseh, for every matter pertaining to God and the affairs of the king.” vs. 32

27:1-32 The military and civil leaders.

27:1-15 The twelve division of military service.

- 1) The introductory statement, “And the children of Israel, according to their number, the heads of fathers’ houses, the captains of thousands and hundreds and their officers, served the king in every matter of the military divisions. These divisions came in and went out month by month throughout all the months of the year, each division having twenty-four thousand.” vs. 1
- 2) The twelve divisions, “Over the first division for the first month was Jashobeam the son of Zabdiel, and in his division were twenty-four thousand; he was of the children of Perez, and the chief of all the captains of the army for the first month. Over the division of the second month was Dodai an Ahohite, and of his division Mikloth also was the leader; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The third captain of the army for the third month was Benaiah, the son of Jehoiada the priest, who was chief; in his division were twenty-four thousand. This was the Benaiah who was mighty among the thirty, and was over the thirty; in his division was Ammizabad his son. The fourth

captain for the fourth month was Asahel the brother of Joab, and Zebadiah his son after him; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The fifth captain for the fifth month was Shamhuth the Izrahite; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The sixth captain for the sixth month was Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The seventh captain for the seventh month was Helez the Pelonite, of the children of Ephraim; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The eighth captain for the eighth month was Sibbechai the Hushathite, of the Zarhites; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The ninth captain for the ninth month was Abiezer the Anathothite, of the Benjamites; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The tenth captain for the tenth month was Maharai the Netophathite, of the Zarhites; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The eleventh captain for the eleventh month was Benaiah the Pirathonite, of the children of Ephraim; in his division were twenty-four thousand. The twelfth captain for the twelfth month was Heldai the Netophathite, of Othniel; in his division were twenty-four thousand.” vs. 2-15

27:16-24 The tribal officers.

- 1) The honored elders of each tribe,
 “Furthermore, over the tribes of Israel: the officer over the Reubenites was Eliezer the son of Zichri; over the Simeonites, Shephatiah the son of Maachah; over the Levites, Hashabiah the son of Kemuel; over the Aaronites, Zadok; over Judah, Elihu, one of David’s brothers; over Issachar, Omri the son of Michael; over Zebulun, Ishmaiah the son of Obadiah; over Naphtali, Jerimoth the son of Azriel; over the children of Ephraim, Hoshea the son of Azaziah; over the half-tribe of Manasseh, Joel the son of Pedaiiah; over the half-tribe of Manasseh in Gilead, Iddo the son of Zechariah; over Benjamin, Jaasiel the son of Abner; over Dan, Azarel the son of Jeroham. These were the leaders of the tribes of Israel.” vs. 16-22
 * Gad and Asher are not listed.
- 2) The commentary regarding the census, “But David did not take the number of those twenty years old and under, because the LORD had said He would multiply Israel like the stars of the heavens.” vs. 23
- 3) The reason for not completing the census, “Joab the son of Zeruah began a census, but he did not finish, for wrath came upon Israel because of this census; nor was the number recorded in the account of the chronicles of King David.” vs. 24

27:25-31 The royal officers.

- * The twelve chief stewards of the royal properties, “And Azmaveth the son of Adiel was over the king’s treasuries; and Jehonathan the son of Uzziah was over the storehouses in the field, in the cities, in the villages, and in the fortresses. Ezri the son of Chelub was over those who did the work of the field for tilling the ground. And Shimei the Ramathite was over the vineyards, and Zabdi the Shiphmite was over the produce of the vineyards for the supply of wine. Baal-Hanan the Gederite was over the olive trees and the sycamore trees that were in the lowlands, and Joash was over the store of oil. And Shitrai the Sharonite was over the herds that fed in Sharon, and Shaphat the son of Adlai was over the herds that were in the valleys. Obil the Ishmaelite was over the camels, Jehdeiah the Meronothite was over the donkeys, and Jaziz the Hagrite was over the flocks. All these were the officials over King David’s property.” vs. 25-31

27:32-34 The Kings councilors.

- 1) Also Jehonathan, David’s uncle, was a counselor, a wise man, and a scribe; and Jehiel the son of Hachmoni was with the king’s sons.” vs. 32

- 2) Ahithophel was the king's counselor, and Hushai the Archite was the king's companion." vs. 33
- 3) After Ahithophel was Jehoiada the son of Benaiah, then Abiathar. And the general of the king's army was Joab." vs. 34