

## Psalm 34, I Chronicles 1-11 (#24) Revised 2022

**Psalm 34** — Where did David get the wisdom pouring from this Psalm? It is found by those who revere God, who pursue peace and goodness (vv. 11-14). “Come and listen,” David beckons, and I will teach you. Holy fear (reverence not terror) which leads to wisdom (Proverbs 9:10), God’s protection (v 7), and favor (v 9).  
*What does God do for those who revere/fear him?*

**I Chronicles**— Written by Ezra (Jewish tradition) approximately 430 B.C., I Chronicles and II Chronicles were one book but were divided into two books during the second century B.C. by the Greek Translators of the Septuagint Old Testament. It was originally written for those who returned to Jerusalem from Babylon to teach them the history of King David and the worship in the temple developed by Him. I Chronicles focuses on the genealogies from Adam to all the tribes of Israel, on the history of David as a king, and on the description of the worship of the temple and organization of the nation. This book showed the Jewish people where they fit into God’s plan, and the need of staying faithful to Yahweh while they wait for the restoration of the monarchy with the appearing of the Messiah. I Chronicles was written from a priestly perspective explaining that God has a purpose for Israel as well as a positive perspective by omitting the sins of David and Solomon.

**I Chronicles 1**— The genealogies of I Chronicles 1 begin all the way back to Adam and continue on to the descendants of Abraham, Isaac and Ishmael, Esau and Israel, and all the descendants of Esau. *Why are genealogies given in the Bible?*

**I Chronicles 2**— This is the genealogy of the sons of Israel (vv. 1-2) and the descendants of Judah down to David. The writer makes use of Genesis 38 as well as the book of Ruth (4:18-22) to compile his list of descendants. “The Chronicler traces the line of Judah through his son Perez, grandson Hezron (vv. 5, 9), and great-grandsons Ram (vv. 10-17), Jerahmeel (vv. 9-42), and Caleb/Chelubai (vv. 8-20, 42-55).” #13, p. 560. *Who was Zeruah (v. 16), and what were the names of her three sons?*

**I Chronicles 3**— This chapter chronicles the descendants of David, beginning with all of his sons, the descendants of Solomon through the whole line of the kings, and then David’s descendants from the exile to Babylon (605 B.C.) and their return to Jerusalem (536 B.C.) up to about 400 B.C. *Who were Nathan’s parents, and why is he important (v. 5)? See Luke 3:30 and Zechariah 12:12*

**I Chronicles 4**— In this chapter the list of the descendants of Judah is completed (vv. 1-23). In the middle of the genealogy the man Jabez stands out as more honorable than his brothers because of his bold prayer (vv. 9-10). The land of the tribe of Simeon was surrounded by the tribe of Judah and the genealogy of Simeon is given next (vv. 23-43). *What were the four prayer requests of Jabez that God granted? What lesson can we learn from this?*

**I Chronicles 5**— The genealogies of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh, who settled on the land east of Jordan, are listed in this chapter. Reuben, who was the firstborn of Jacob, should have received the birthright but was disqualified because of immorality. These three tribes waged war against their enemies and gained the victory (vv. 18-22). These tribes were carried off to Assyria in 722 B.C. for their idolatry and never returned to their land (vv. 23-26). *What were the two reasons these three tribes gained victory over the Hagarides and their allies? What lesson can we learn from this (vv. 18-22)?*

**I Chronicles 6**— As with the line of Judah and King David, the detailed genealogies of tribe of Levi and the family of Aaron were of great importance since service in the temple including the offering of sacrifices could not be performed without proper authentication of those involved. This chapter begins with the three sons of Levi; Gershom, Kohath, and Merri. Aaron descends from Kohath and is chosen by God to begin the High Priestly line. The chapter also gives the names of the Levites who were put in charge of the music under David including Asaph who had written many Psalms. Finally, since the Levites were not given designated specific territory, cities that were scattered throughout Israel were given to them to live in (vv. 54-81). *Who was Zadok, and why was he important? See verses 8, 53, I Chronicles 12:28, II Samuel 15:24-29, I Kings 1:38-39, 2:35, Ezekiel 40:46, and 48:11.*

**I Chronicles 7**— This chapter gives to us the descendants of Issachar (vv. 1-5), Benjamin (vv. 6-11), Naphtali (v. 13), Manasseh (vv. 14-19), Ephraim (vv. 19-29), and Asher (vv. 30-40). *Why was Melonhead famous? See Numbers 36:1-12.*

**I Chronicles 8**— A more detailed genealogy of Benjamin is given since the first king of Israel came from Benjamin (Saul). Also, Benjamin was the only tribe that stayed with Judah after the fall of the Northern Kingdom (722 B.C.). *Who are five famous descendants of Benjamin? See verse 33, Esther 2:5-7, and Philipians 3:5.*

**I Chronicles 9**— Here we see the genealogies of those who returned from exile including the faithful (v. 3-9), the priests (vv. 10-13), the Levites (vv. 14-16), the gatekeepers (vv. 27), and people of various ministries (vv. 28-34). Lastly, the genealogy of King Saul is given as a transition from his reign to that of the reign of King David which occupies the rest of the book. *What were the duties of the gatekeepers? See verses 22-32.*

**I Chronicles 10**— As we come to the end of King Saul's tragic life, he dies because of his unfaithfulness to the Lord (v. 13). The three of sons of Saul, including Jonathan, are also killed by the Philistines in battle. Fearful of torture, the wounded Saul fell on his own sword and died. Remembering how Saul had rescued them from the Ammonites, the men of including Jonathan traveled all night, retrieved the bodies of Saul and his sons, and gave them a proper burial. The Philistines celebrated the victory, but it would be short lived because the new king who was chosen by God is now beginning his rise to the throne of all of Israel. *Verse 14 says that one of the reasons Saul died was that "he did not inquire of the Lord." I Samuel 28:6 says that Saul "inquired of the Lord, but the Lord did not answer." How do you explain this apparent contradiction, and what lesson is there in it for us?*

**I Chronicles 11**— All the people came to Hebron to anoint David as the king of Israel according to the keeping of the Lord's Word that He spoke through Samuel. His first official act was to march up to Jerusalem and capture the stronghold of Zion from the Jebusites, which had been impregnable for four hundred years. Verses 10 to 47 give the names of David's mighty warriors who did great exploits for David and God. Jacobean, Eleazar, Abishai, and Benewah were singled out for their acts of bravery. *What are four things in this chapter that show that David was a great leader? See verses 2, 4-5, 9, and 10-31. Extra question: What was Benewah famous for, and what did he become under King Solomon? See verses 22-25 and I Kings 2:35.*

*Sources for summary and questions: 1. Serendipity Bible for Groups, c. 1988 Littleton, CO. 2. MacArthur Study Bible ESV, 1997 Thomas Nelson, Inc. 3. Life Application Bible HCSB c. 1988 Tyndale House Publishers, Inc. 4. The Complete Bible Companion c.2014 Barbour Publishing, Inc. Uhrichsville, OH. 5. ESV Study Bible c. 2008 Crossway Bibles, Wheaton, IL. 6. The World Bible Handbook, Lawrence Richards, Word Inc. Waco, TX. 7. The Quest Study Bible NIV, c. 1994 Zondervan Publishing & Christianity Today, Grand Rapids, MI & Wheaton, IL. 8. The Transformation Study Bible, c. 2009, David C. Cook. 9. Key Ideas Bible Handbook, Ron Rhodes, c. 2016, Harvest House Publishers, Eugene, OR. 10. 500 Questions & Answers from the Bible, c. 2006, Barbour Publishing, Uhrichsville, OH. 11. Understanding the Bible c. 2000, Holman Publishers, Nashville, TN. 12. Homan Bible Handbook, c.1992, Homan Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 13. Moody Bible Commentary, c. 2014, Moody Publishers, Chicago, IL. 14. Life Essentials die Bible, c. 2011, Holman Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 15. The Message, c. 2002, Eugene Peterson, NavPress Publishing Group, Colorado Springs, CO. 16. NIV Study Bible, c. 2011, Zondervan, Grand Rapids, MI.*

## Psalm 35, I Chronicles 12-17 (#25) Revised 2022

**Psalm 35** — What a terrible ordeal to be pursued by enemies whose goal was David's utter destruction! David does not take matters into his own hand by attacking those who oppose him. Instead, he puts matters into God's hands, where a surer deliverance awaits. *In what ways does God promise to aid those who call out to Him?*

**I Chronicles 12**— This chapter explains how that over a period of time, more and more men from all over Israel defected to David until he had a mighty army. Hundreds of great warriors came from the tribes of Benjamin, Gad, and Manasseh to join David at Ziklag and at his stronghold in the desert. Finally, a total of more than 300,000 soldiers, who came to Hebron from all the tribes of Israel, were united and fully determined to make David king. David made a covenant with all the elders and people of Israel (11:3) which ended with three days of joyous celebration. *Verse 32 says about the men of the tribe of Issachar that they "understood the times and knew what Israel should do." How can we as godly Christian men be like the men of Issachar to our family, church, society, and generation?*

**I Chronicles 13**— David and all his leaders and commanders bring the ark of God from the house of Abinadab in Kiriath-jearim (Baalath) to Jerusalem. As they move the ark on a cart towards Jerusalem the oxen stumble. Uzzah then reaches out to steady the ark, and God strikes him dead. David becomes angry at the Lord's outburst and leaves the ark at the house of Obed-edom. During the next three months while the ark is in his house, the Lord blesses his family and all he had.

**I Chronicles 14**— King Hiram of Tyre helps David build his palace for his growing family. Upon hearing of David's ascendance to the throne of all Israel, the Philistines wanted to stop David in his tracks. As David sought the Lord's guidance, God gave David victory over this archenemy of Israel. The result of this victory was that David's fame spread throughout the nations, and they were terrified of him. *As you read 14:10, 14, and 16, what were the reasons David had victory over the Philistines? How do we apply this to our lives as well?*

**I Chronicles 15**— David finally realizes that the reason for Uzzah’s death was that he hadn’t followed the proper procedure in carrying the ark that was prescribed in the Law of Moses. David assembles all of Israel to bring the ark of the Lord to the place prepared for it. After bringing together gifted musicians from the tribe of Levi, and after the consecration of all of the Levites, certain ones were chosen to carry the ark of God from the house of Obed-edom to Jerusalem. On this day of celebration, David, the elders of Israel, the Levites, and the singers and orchestra, all brought the ark of God to its designated place with great rejoicing. On a sad note, the chapter ends with Michal, David’s wife, despising him in her heart for his uninhibited dancing and worshiping of the Lord. *The Christian church is divided over their different expressions of worship as well as the musical genre used in worship. Michal despised David for his free and spontaneous worship of God believing that he had lost his dignity. With what type of worship and style of music are you most comfortable? Do you feel that some churches worship in ways that dishonor God? Explain.*

**I Chronicles 16**— After the ark is brought into the tent prepared for it, burnt offerings and fellowship offerings are given in God’s presence. Asaph and Zechariah are musicians who are appointed by David to regularly celebrate before the Ark of the Covenant of God in Jerusalem. David then expresses his praise to Yahweh and decrees that thanks be given on a regular basis by Asaph and his relatives. From verses 8 to 36, three Psalms are quoted in giving praise to God. David left Zadok, the High Priest, and his fellow priests to attend to worship and offer sacrifices at the tabernacle that was still at Gibeon until a time when the temple would be built in Jerusalem. *After reading the psalms of David in verses 8 to 36, what are the commands that are given in these verses?*

**I Chronicles 17**— After David had built his palace, he is struck with the idea of building a house for Yahweh. The prophet Nathan immediately encourages David to do it. That night the Lord told Nathan to tell David he is not the person to build the temple, but his son would do it. Then He declared to David that He would build a house (dynasty) for him. The Lord said to David concerning one of his descendants, “I will appoint him over My house and My kingdom forever, and his throne will be established forever (v. 14 HCSB).” As David hears the plan God has for him, he sits before the Lord in worship and awe knowing that he is unworthy of such an incredible promise. David is filled with wonder and humility when he realizes God’s grace and His ability to fulfill in the future all that He has promised, culminating with the ultimate purpose that the name of Yahweh will be exalted forever. *Why did God prohibit David from building the temple? See I Chronicles 22:8-10.*

## Psalm 36, I Chronicles 18-23 (#26) Revised 2022

**Psalm 36** — This Psalm is an oracle of David contrasting the wicked and the pure in heart. Notably, the wicked man devises sinful plans, while the godly set their affections on God (vv. 4 and 7). *How does the Lord preserve the righteous?*

**I Chronicles 18**— The theme of this chapter is given in verses 6 and 13, “And the Lord gave victory to David wherever he went.” Through God’s power David subjugated the Philistines who were west of Israel, the Edomites and Amalekites in the south, the Moabites and Ammonites in the east, and Zobah and the Arameans in the north. King Tou of Hamath sent his son to congratulate David and bring large quantities of gold, silver, and bronze. Through his intimate relationship with Yahweh, David was blessed in every way and administered justice and righteousness for all his people. Being a great administrator, David assigned the duties of an expanding government and the work of the temple to capable men. *“The Lord gave victory to David wherever he went.” Give the reasons why David had this winning streak.*

**I Chronicles 19**— King Hanun of Ammon was suspicious of the kindness that David was trying to show to him because of David’s friendship with Hanun’s father. Hanun completely humiliated the emissaries who came to bring condolences to him because of the death of his father, accused them of being spies, and then sent them back to Israel. David sent Joab and all his fighting men to battle the Ammonites. Knowing that beating Israel’s army would be difficult, Hanun called on the Arameans to unite with him, but both were soundly defeated. When the Arameans saw that they were defeated, they summoned the Arameans who were across the Euphrates to come and help. David then gathered all of the troops of Israel to fight against Shophach, the commander of Hadadezer’s army, and won the victory over the Arameans. *How did Joab show himself to be a brilliant strategist, a valiant warrior, and a spiritual leader in this battle? See verses 8 to 13.*

**I Chronicles 20**— In the springtime when kings march out to war, David stayed in Jerusalem, and Joab led the army to victory over the Ammonites conquering the city of Rabbah (present day Ammon,

Jordan). This chapter is repeated from II Samuel 11 where David commits adultery with Bathsheba although the chronicler omits this devastating history and leaves out nearly all of the history in the book of I Chronicles that shows David in a negative light. David's army is also victorious over the descendants of the giants of Gath, and three giants are slain by Sibbecai the Hushathite, Elhanan, and Jonathan, the son of Shimei, David's brother. *Who led the army to victory over the Ammonites? Who got the credit? How can we apply this to our lives? See Luke 17:10.*

**I Chronicles 21**— Because of the sins of Israel, Satan stood up against Israel and stirred up David to ask Joab and his commanders to do a census to find out how many soldiers there were in all of Israel. After more than nine months, they had counted about 1,100,000 swordsmen. When the census was finished, David realized that he had sinned, and God sent Gad the prophet to give him a choice of which punishment he would receive. Choosing the 3 days of a plague sent by God, the angel passed throughout Israel slaying 70,000 men. The plague was stopped when David bought the threshing floor from Ornan (Araunah) and sacrificed a burnt offering on an altar that was erected on that property. Although Ornan offered to give the threshing floor as a gift, David said he would not give a sacrifice to the Lord that costs him nothing. This land became the site upon which the temple of Solomon would be built. *Verse, one says, "Satan stood up against Israel and incited David to count the people." In the parallel passage in II Samuel 24:1 it says, "The Lord's anger burned against Israel, and He stirred up David." Why the difference in wording between Satan inciting David and the Lord stirring up David?*

**I Chronicles 22**— Towards the end of David's life he begins to make preparations for the building of the Temple that will be constructed by his son Solomon. He instructs Solomon, who will be a man of peace and rest, to build the temple since he himself had been a man of war and had shed a lot of blood in battle during his lifetime. In the last days of his life David commands Solomon to keep the law of the Lord and be strong and courageous. He credits Yahweh for handing the land's inhabitants over to him and then encourages Solomon and the leaders of Israel to determine in their minds and hearts to seek the Lord their God and start building the temple. *What was David's attitude when he was told by the Lord that he could not build the temple for God? How is this an example to us when we are "passing the torch" to someone else who is replacing us? What other Biblical example do we have of this godly attitude? See John 3:27-30.*

**I Chronicles 23**— This chapter skips over the political intrigue of Solomon’s ascension to the throne found in I Kings 1-2 and describes the organization of the Levite’s various duties which began at the reign of King Solomon. Of the 38,000 Levites counted who were 30 years of age and above, verses 4-5 say that “24,000 are to be in charge of the work on the Lord’s temple, 6000 are to be officers and judges, 4000 are to be gatekeepers, and 4000 are to praise the Lord with instruments (HCSB).” There were three divisions of Levites according to the three sons of Levi: Gershon (vv. 7-11), Kohath (vv. 12-20), and Merari (vv. 21-23). The Levites assisted the sons of Aaron (priests) in their temple responsibilities (vv. 24-32). *What were the responsibilities of the Levites mentioned in the chapter? See verses 4-5 and 28-32.*

*Sources for summary and questions: 1. Serendipity Bible for Groups, c. 1988 Littleton, CO. 2. MacArthur Study Bible ESV, 1997 Thomas Nelson, Inc. 3. Life Application Bible HCSB c. 1988 Tyndale House Publishers, Inc. 4. The Complete Bible Companion c.2014 Barbour Publishing, Inc. Uhrichsville, OH. 5. ESV Study Bible c. 2008 Crossway Bibles, Wheaton, IL. 6. The World Bible Handbook, Lawrence Richards, Word Inc. Waco, TX. 7. The Quest Study Bible NIV, c. 1994 Zondervan Publishing & Christianity Today, Grand Rapids, MI & Wheaton, IL. 8. The Transformation Study Bible, c. 2009, David C. Cook. 9. Key Ideas Bible Handbook, Ron Rhodes, c. 2016, Harvest House Publishers, Eugene, OR. 10. 500 Questions & Answers from the Bible, c. 2006, Barbour Publishing, Uhrichsville, OH. 11. Homan Bible Handbook, c. 1992, Homan Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 12. Moody Bible Commentary, c. 2014, Moody Publishers, Chicago, IL. 13. Life Essentials Study Bible, c. 2011, Holman Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 14. The Message, c. 2002, Eugene Peterson, NavPress Publishing Group, Colorado Springs, CO. 15. NIV Study Bible, c. 2011, Zondervan, Grand Rapids, MI. 16. Understanding the Bible, c.2000, Holman Publishers, Nashville, TN.*



## Psalm 37, I Chronicles 24-29 (#27) Revised 2022

**Psalm 37** — Great and precious promises abound in this psalm, but there are terrible consequences for those who forsake God. Compare “I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his children begging bread” (v. 25) and “But all sinners will be destroyed” (v. 38). *List some of the ways that God protects those who love him.*

**I Chronicles 24**— The descendants of the sons of Aaron, Eleazar and Ithamar, had the sole right of priestly duties in the Holy Place and the Holy of Holies. The priests were divided into 24 divisions with Eleazar having 16 and Ithamar having 8, with each division serving for two weeks and chosen by lot (vv. 1-18). The rest of the Levites who were not descended from Aaron would serve the priests in their duties and were also chosen by lot (vv. 19-31). *Who in the New Testament was from the division of Abijah (v.10) and was also chosen to burn incense in the temple by lot? See Luke 1:5-10.*

**I Chronicles 25**— The Chronicler listed the three guilds set up by David to lead the worship in the temple. The families of Asaph, Jeduthun, and Heman would prophesy accompanied by lyres, harps, and cymbals. They were organized in 24 divisions and were chosen by casting lots. *Music is one of the greatest gifts given to the church. How does the Bible give importance to the ministry of music in the life of God’s people? See also Colossians 3:16, Exodus 15:1-2, Revelation 5:9-14, and Matthew 26:30. What is a song that has touched you deeply?*

**I Chronicles 26**— The gatekeepers were from the families of Korah and Merari and were the security force for the temple to keep all unauthorized people from entering and defiling it. They were responsible for the safe keeping of the temple treasuries and aiding the temple priests in the maintaining of food supplies, the preparation of the food, and many other duties (vv. 1-19). Ahijah and others were in charge of the treasuries in the temple and stored in the treasuries the plunder of war that had been gathered by Samuel, Saul, and David that had been dedicated to the Lord (vv. 20-28). Certain families of the Levites were officers and judges and put in charge of collecting tithes, offerings, and taxes for the temple as well as for civil government (vv. 29-32). *Who were the priests and kings that were aided by gatekeepers? See II Chronicles 23:4-8, 19, 31:11, 14, and 34:8-9.*

**I Chronicles 27**— This chapter focuses on the governmental and civil details of David’s kingdom including twelve divisions of 24,000 soldiers with each division serving one month a year (vv. 1-15). Officers from Israel’s tribes, twelve administrators of the royal property, and the king’s cabinet and counselors are listed (vv. 16-34). *Although David was a discerning and godly man, he depended on Jonathan, Ahithophel, and Hushai to give him wise counsel. To whom do you go when you need advice and counsel? What are some other godly sources for advice and counsel?*

**I Chronicles 28**— David assembled all the leaders of Israel in Jerusalem to give them a final charge to build the temple. Since David was a man of war, God chose his son Solomon to build the temple. Solomon is commanded to follow the Lord with his whole heart and a willing mind, but is warned by David that if he forsakes Yahweh, he will be rejected forever (vv. 1-10). The Lord inspired David in preparing the blueprints that gave every detail of the temple including the buildings, treasuries, upper rooms, inner rooms, and all the golden articles in the temple (vv. 11-18). Then David charged Solomon to “be strong and courageous and do the work (vv. 19-21).” *What did David do to prepare Solomon and Israel for their new temple? Chapters 22 to 28.*

**I Chronicles 29**— This is a transition chapter from the end of the reign of David to the beginning of King Solomon’s reign. David enumerates all of the resources of gold, silver, bronze, iron, and wood that had been stored away in preparation for the building of the temple that would be constructed under the reign of Solomon. David declares that he and all his leaders gave willingly, freely, and wholeheartedly since they recognized that all material blessings come from the bountiful hand of the Lord. He then declared a psalm of praise to the Lord for His person, greatness, power, and lordship over all creation. In thanksgiving to Yahweh, thousands of animal sacrifices were offered as they ate and drank with great joy in His presence. “The Lord highly exalted Solomon in the sight of all Israel and bestowed on him royal splendor such as no king over Israel ever had before (vv. 25 NIV).” *From verses 10 to 17, give a few of the major statements David made about God, His promises, and our lives.*

*Sources for summary and questions:* 1. *Serendipity Bible for Groups*, c. 1988 Littleton, CO. 2. *MacArthur Study Bible ESV*, 1997 Thomas Nelson, Inc. 3. *Life Application Bible HCSB* c. 1988 Tyndale House Publishers, Inc. 4. *The Complete Bible Companion* c.2014 Barbour Publishing, Inc. Uhrichsville, OH. 5. *ESV Study Bible* c. 2008 Crossway Bibles, Wheaton, IL. 6. *The World Bible Handbook*, Lawrence Richards, Word Inc. Waco, TX. 7. *The Quest Study Bible NIV*, c. 1994 Zondervan Publishing & Christianity Today, Grand Rapids, MI & Wheaton, IL. 8. *The Transformation Study Bible*, c. 2009, David C. Cook. 9. *Key Ideas Bible Handbook*, Ron Rhodes, c. 2016, Harvest House Publishers, Eugene, OR. 10. *500 Questions & Answers from the Bible*, c. 2006, Barbour Publishing, Uhrichsville, OH. 11. *Homan Bible Handbook*, c.1992, Homan Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 12. *Moody Bible Commentary*, c. 2014, Moody Publishers, Chicago, IL. 13. *Life Essentials Study Bible*, c. 2011, Holman Bible Publishers, Nashville, TN. 14. *The Message*, c. 2002, Eugene Peterson, NavPress Publishing Group, Colorado Springs, CO. 15. *NIV Study Bible*, c. 2011, Zondervan, Grand Rapids, MI. 16. *Understanding the Bible*, c.2000, Holman Publishers, Nashville, TN.