

Insights From 1 Chronicles

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Insights From 1 Chronicles

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Introduction

One of the ways I've been studying the Word of God is by making a list of everything that each book of the Bible teaches. This has resulted in more than a thousand pages of material. Although it's interesting and I've learned a lot from writing it, that's a lot of bullet points to read through!

The purpose of this book is to extract the most interesting insights from that massive list. This isn't intended to summarize each book of the Bible because that's what my "Chapter Summary of the Bible" is for. It's also not intended to list the major points of each book because you're probably already familiar with them. Finally, it's not intended to offer in-depth commentary because that's what my regular commentary is for. This book is simply a collection of points that I found interesting.

I hope there's some material here that you find edifying.

Jon Cooper
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1 Chronicles

- The Philistines were the descendants of Casluhim (1 Chronicles 1:12).
- The Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites, Hivites, Arkites, Sinites, Arvadites, Zemarites, and Hamathites were all the descendants of Canaan (1 Chronicles 1:14).
- The earth was divided during the days of Peleg (1 Chronicles 1:19). This may mean that in his days the earth was divided into nations (since that's what this chapter is about).
- There were kings who reigned in the land of Edom before any king reigned over the Israelites (1 Chronicles 1:43).
- God killed Judah's son Er because he was evil (1 Chronicles 2:3). There are times when God puts the wicked to death.
- The mother of Judah's first three sons was a Canaanite (1 Chronicles 2:3). Judah also had two children with Tamar, his daughter-in-law (1 Chronicles 2:4).
- David was the seventh son of Jesse (1 Chronicles 2:15).
- Bethlehem was the son of Salma (1 Chronicles 2:54). There was an actual person named Bethlehem.
- David had four sons with Bathsheba (1 Chronicles 3:5).
- David had 19 sons with his wives (1 Chronicles 3:9). That doesn't count the sons he had with his concubines.
- Jabez prayed that God would keep him from evil so that it didn't bring grief to him (1 Chronicles 4:10). God granted his prayer.
- The descendants of Ham lived in the east side of the

valley of Gedor until the reign of Hezekiah (1 Chronicles 4:41). At that time the princes of the tribe of Simeon defeated them and dwelt in the valley in their place.

- When 500 men from the tribe of Simeon went to mount Seir, they defeated the Amalekites who were there and then dwelt there (1 Chronicles 4:43). When this book was written, people from the tribe of Simeon were still living in mount Seir.
- Since Reuben had sex with his father Jacob's concubine, he lost his birthright (1 Chronicles 5:1). That birthright was then given to the sons of Joseph.
- Even though the birthright was given to Joseph, Judah was the one who prevailed (1 Chronicles 5:2). The chief ruler came from the tribe of Judah, not from Ephraim or Manasseh.
- In the days of Saul, the house of Bela made war with the Hagarites and defeated them (1 Chronicles 5:9-10). The reason they wanted the territory between the wilderness and the Euphrates river was because they needed more land for their cattle.
- When the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh made war with the Hagarites, God delivered the Hagarites into their hand (1 Chronicles 5:20). The reason God did that was because they cried out to Him in the midst of the battle, and put their faith in Him.
- When the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh defeated the Hagarites, they took away 50,000 camels, 250,000 sheep, and 2,000 donkeys (1 Chronicles 5:21). They also killed 100,000 Hagarites in battle.
- Some wars are of God (1 Chronicles 5:22).

- The tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh lived in the territory they conquered from the Hagarites until they were removed from the promised land and carried away into captivity (1 Chronicles 5:22).
- God can stir up a ruler to go to war against another nation (1 Chronicles 5:26).
- When this book was written, the tribes of Israel that once lived east of the Jordan river were still in captivity (1 Chronicles 5:26).
- It was God's will for Nebuchadnezzar to carry the Jews away into captivity (1 Chronicles 6:15).
- When David brought the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem, it was said that the Ark had rest (1 Chronicles 6:31).
- Aaron was appointed to make atonement for Israel (1 Chronicles 6:49).
- The dwelling places that were given to the priests were determined by casting lots (1 Chronicles 6:54).
- 13 cities were given to the priests (1 Chronicles 6:60). All of them were in the territory of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin.
- When the men of Gath came down to take away the cattle that belonged to Ephraim (the son of Joseph), they killed Ephraim's sons Ezer and Elead (1 Chronicles 7:21-22). After this happened Ephraim mourned for many days. It seems this took place while the Israelites were still living in Egypt.
- After two of Ephraim's sons were killed by the men of Gath, Ephraim's wife conceived and gave birth to Beriah

(1 Chronicles 7:23). Beriah was the ancestor of Joshua, the man who led the conquest of Canaan (1 Chronicles 7:27).

- If a person had 150 sons and grandsons, that was considered to be a lot in ancient times (1 Chronicles 8:40).
- The genealogies of all of Israel were written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah (1 Chronicles 9:1).
- The reason the Jews were carried away to Babylon was because of their transgressions against God (1 Chronicles 9:1).
- The prophet Samuel chose the people who served as porters in the tabernacle (1 Chronicles 9:22-23). The porters had oversight of the tabernacle gates.
- It seems that the position of porter was passed down to the children of the porters (1 Chronicles 9:23).
- The tabernacle porters were changed every 7 days. One group served for a week, and then they returned to their villages and were replaced by a different group which also served for a week (1 Chronicles 9:25).
- The chief porters were over the treasuries of the tabernacle (1 Chronicles 9:26).
- The chief porters lodged around the tabernacle so that they could carry out their work (1 Chronicles 9:27). They were responsible for opening the tabernacle each morning.
- The singers of the tabernacle sang both day and night (1 Chronicles 9:33). They didn't perform any other tabernacle work besides singing.

- Saul and three of his children died in the same battle with the Philistines on the same day (1 Chronicles 10:6).
- When the Philistines defeated the Israelites in mount Gilboa, they took the cities of the valley and moved into them (1 Chronicles 10:7).
- When the Philistines found Saul's body, they put his armor in the house of their false gods (1 Chronicles 10:10). They also fastened Saul's head in the temple of Dagon.
- When the people of Jabeshgilead heard what the Philistines had done to Saul, they took away the bodies of Saul and his sons from the Philistines and buried them (1 Chronicles 10:12). The people of Jabeshgilead cared about Saul and his sons, and were willing to risk their lives to bury them.
- The reason Saul died was because of the transgressions that he committed against God (1 Chronicles 10:13). There are times when God kills those who transgress against His word.
- One of the reasons Saul died was because he inquired of a familiar spirit (demon) (1 Chronicles 10:13). That's a very serious matter in the sight of God.
- There are times when God kills rulers because of their wickedness (1 Chronicles 10:14). God holds rulers accountable for their actions.
- God is in control of who reigns over nations. He gives nations to whoever He pleases (1 Chronicles 10:14).
- The Israelites knew that God had promised David that he would be the ruler of Israel (1 Chronicles 11:2).

- After Saul died, all the elders of Israel went to David and anointed him as king over Israel (1 Chronicles 11:3).
- God used the prophet Samuel to command the elders of Israel to anoint David as king (1 Chronicles 11:3).
- Jerusalem was once called Jebus. Before the time of David it was the city of the Jebusites (1 Chronicles 11:4).
- Since Joab was the first to go up and smite the Jebusites who lived in Jerusalem, he became the captain over the armed forces of Israel (1 Chronicles 11:6).
- After David conquered Jerusalem, he dwelt in the castle that was there (1 Chronicles 11:7). That's actually why Jerusalem was called the city of David.
- After David conquered Jerusalem, Joab repaired the city (1 Chronicles 11:8).
- The reason David became greater and greater was because God was with him (1 Chronicles 11:9). God is able to bless people and exalt them.
- David's mighty men played a role in making him king (1 Chronicles 11:10).
- All the people of Israel played a role in making David king (1 Chronicles 11:10).
- Jashobeam single-handedly killed 300 men with a spear (1 Chronicles 11:11). He was the greatest of David's mighty men.
- The reason Eleazar was able to defeat the Philistines after the people had fled was because God saved him and delivered him (1 Chronicles 11:14). God is able to save people in battle.

- During David's reign, there was a time when there was a garrison of the Philistines in Bethlehem (which is the city David was from) (1 Chronicles 11:16).
- The reason David wouldn't drink the water that his three mightiest men had brought him from the Bethlehem well was because they risked their lives to get it. David said that the water was the blood of the men who risked their lives, and he wouldn't drink their blood (1 Chronicles 11:19). Under the Mosaic Law, drinking blood was forbidden (Leviticus 17:14).
- Abishai single-handedly killed 300 people with a spear (1 Chronicles 11:20-21). He was the captain of the three mightiest men of David, but he wasn't as mighty as them.
- Benaiah slew two men of Moab who were like lions (1 Chronicles 11:22). It's not entirely clear what this means. They may have been some type of giant.
- The Egyptian who Benaiah slew was five cubits high (which was more than 7 feet tall) (1 Chronicles 11:23). Benaiah killed him with the giant's own spear.
- David sent Benaiah over his guard (1 Chronicles 11:25).
- One of David's mighty men was an Ammonite (1 Chronicles 11:39).
- One of David's mighty men was a Moabite (1 Chronicles 11:46).
- Some of David's mighty men could hurl stones using either their right hand or their left hand (1 Chronicles 12:2).
- Some of David's mighty men were from the tribe of Benjamin (which was the same tribe Saul was from) (1

Chronicles 12:2).

- The Gadites who joined David when he was in the wilderness were swift and had faces like lions (1 Chronicles 12:8).
- The 11 Gadites who joined David in the wilderness went over the Jordan river when it had overflowed all its banks (1 Chronicles 12:15). It seems this was a notable feat.
- When David was at Hebron, people came to make him king over Israel. This included 6,800 from Judah, 7,100 from Simeon, 4,600 from Levi, 3,000 from Benjamin, 20,800 from Ephraim, 18,000 from half of the tribe of Manasseh (west of the Jordan river), 200 from Issachar, 50,000 from Zebulun, 37,000 from Naphtali, 28,600 from Dan, 40,000 from Asher, and 120,000 from the tribes east of the Jordan river (Reuben, Gad, and half of Manasseh) (1 Chronicles 12:24-37).
- The reason people went to David at Hebron was to take the kingdom of Israel away from the house of Saul and give it to David (1 Chronicles 12:23).
- When people went to David at Hebron to make him king, they were with him for three days, eating and drinking (1 Chronicles 12:39-40). The reason such a large number of people were able to do this was because other Israelites prepared for them. People from the nearby tribes (Issachar, Zebulun, and Naphtali) brought food for everyone to eat, because there was joy in Israel.
- When the Ark of the Covenant was moved from Kirjathjearim on an ox cart, there was an enormous number of people present from all over Israel (1 Chronicles 13:6-7).

- When the Ark of the Covenant was moved from Kirjathjearim on an ox cart, David and all of Israel played music and sang before God with all his might (1 Chronicles 13:8). The people were very sincere and were trying to do the right thing, but that didn't save Uzza when he touched the Ark.
- The reason Uzza touched the Ark of the Covenant was to keep it from coming to harm after the oxen who were pulling the cart stumbled (1 Chronicles 13:9). However, having good motives didn't save him. When Uzza touched the Ark, the anger of God was kindled against him and God killed him on the spot (1 Chronicles 13:10). The Lord doesn't ignore sin on the grounds that people were sincere and had good motives.
- After God killed Uzza for touching the Ark of the Covenant, David moved the Ark to the house of Obededom (1 Chronicles 13:13-14). David did this because he was too afraid to bring the Ark to Jerusalem.
- The Ark of the Covenant remained with the family of Obededom for three months. During that time God blessed his house and all that he had (1 Chronicles 13:14).
- After God made David the king of Israel, God confirmed the kingdom to him (1 Chronicles 14:2).
- David's kingdom was lifted up on high (1 Chronicles 14:2).
- David took more wives in Jerusalem (even though he already had six wives before he moved to Jerusalem) (1 Chronicles 14:3).
- When David became king, he didn't attack the Philistines. Instead they attacked him (1 Chronicles 14:8).
- After David defeated the Philistines at Baalperazim, he

commanded that the idols the Philistines left behind were to be burned (1 Chronicles 14:12).

- The instructions God gave David the second time the Philistines came to fight him were different from what He told David the first time (1 Chronicles 14:10, 15).
- During David's reign, he was famous (1 Chronicles 14:17).
- God brought the fear of David upon all nations (1 Chronicles 14:17). God can cause a ruler to be feared.
- After the first time David tried to transport the Ark of the Covenant, David learned that God required the Ark to be carried by Levites, not by an ox cart (1 Chronicles 15:2).
- When David transported the Ark of the Covenant the second time, he gathered all of Israel together to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 15:3).
- When David transported the Ark of the Covenant the second time, he told the chief of the fathers of the Levites to sanctify themselves so they could transport the Ark of the Covenant to the place he had prepared for it (1 Chronicles 15:12).
- When David transported the Ark of the Covenant the second time, he told the chief of the fathers of the Levites that the reason God killed Uzza was because they hadn't sought Him after the due order (1 Chronicles 15:13). David understood they hadn't done things the way God commanded (and that had serious consequences).
- The Levites carried the Ark of the Covenant upon their shoulders using staves (1 Chronicles 15:15). That's the way God commanded.
- When David moved the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem,

the people did it with joy (1 Chronicles 15:25).

- When David moved the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem, the Ark was brought with shouting, and the sound of the cornet, and with trumpets and cymbals, and the sound of psalteries and harps (1 Chronicles 15:28).
- When the Ark of the Covenant was brought to Jerusalem with great rejoicing by all of Israel, Michal (David's wife, and Saul's daughter) wasn't part of the procession. She remained at home (1 Chronicles 15:29). Instead of rejoicing, she looked out the window at David and despised him.
- After the Ark of the Covenant was brought to Jerusalem, the people offered burnt sacrifices and peace offerings before God (1 Chronicles 16:1).
- After the Ark of the Covenant was brought to Jerusalem, David gave everyone in Israel a loaf of bread, a good piece of flesh, and a flagon of wine (1 Chronicles 16:3).
- David appointed Levites to minister before the Ark of the Covenant (1 Chronicles 16:4). This was necessary because the Ark wasn't moved back to the tabernacle, but was instead placed in a tent in Jerusalem.
- David appointed Levites to continually thank and praise God (1 Chronicles 16:4).
- 1 Chronicles 16 contains a psalm that was written by David (1 Chronicles 16:7). This means the book of Psalms does *not* contain all the psalms that are found in the Bible.
- David gave the psalm found in 1 Chronicles 16 to Asaph on the day that the Ark of the Covenant was brought to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 16:7).

- We must give thanks to God (1 Chronicles 16:8).
- We must call upon God's name (1 Chronicles 16:8).
- We must make known God's deeds among the people (1 Chronicles 16:8).
- We must sing psalms to God (1 Chronicles 16:9).
- We must talk about God's wonderful works (1 Chronicles 16:9).
- We must glorify God's holy name (1 Chronicles 16:10).
- The hearts of those who seek God should rejoice (1 Chronicles 16:10).
- We must seek God's strength (1 Chronicles 16:11).
- We must seek God's face (1 Chronicles 16:11).
- We must remember the marvelous works that God has done (1 Chronicles 16:12).
- We must remember the judgments that God has spoken (1 Chronicles 16:12).
- The children of Jacob are the chosen ones of God (1 Chronicles 16:13).
- God's judgments aren't hidden (1 Chronicles 16:14).
- The covenant that God made with Abraham is called an everlasting covenant (1 Chronicles 16:17-18). In that covenant, God promised to give Abraham the land of Canaan (and that promise was called a law).
- When God said "touch not mine anointed", He was referring to the descendants of Abraham – the Israelites (1 Chronicles 16:22).

- The whole earth is commanded to sing to God (1 Chronicles 16:23). This applies to all people and nations.
- We're commanded to sing about the salvation of God from one day to the next (1 Chronicles 16:23).
- We're commanded to declare the glory of God among those who don't believe in Him (1 Chronicles 16:24).
- We're commanded to declare God's marvelous works among all nations (1 Chronicles 16:24).
- Those who don't know God need to have His glory declared to them (1 Chronicles 16:24).
- All nations need to have God's works declared to them (1 Chronicles 16:24).
- Knowledge of God's glory and works isn't reserved for those who believe in Him (1 Chronicles 16:24).
- Since God is great, we must greatly praise Him (1 Chronicles 16:25).
- God made the heavens (1 Chronicles 16:26).
- There's glory in the presence of God (1 Chronicles 16:27).
- There's honor in the presence of God (1 Chronicles 16:27).
- There's strength in the presence of God (1 Chronicles 16:27).
- There's gladness in the presence of God (1 Chronicles 16:27).
- We must give to God the glory that He's due because of His name (1 Chronicles 16:29).

- We must bring offerings to God (1 Chronicles 16:29).
- We must come before God (1 Chronicles 16:29).
- We must worship God in holiness (1 Chronicles 16:29).
- Holiness is beautiful (1 Chronicles 16:29).
- We must glorify God (1 Chronicles 16:29).
- All of the earth must fear God (1 Chronicles 16:30).
- The heavens should be glad because God reigns (1 Chronicles 16:31).
- The earth should rejoice because God reigns (1 Chronicles 16:31).
- The people of the nations should proclaim that God reigns (1 Chronicles 16:31).
- When God comes to judge the world, it will be a cause for great rejoicing (1 Chronicles 16:32).
- God is good (1 Chronicles 16:34).
- The mercy of God endures forever (1 Chronicles 16:34).
- Salvation comes from God (1 Chronicles 16:35).
- It's good for the people of God to be gathered together (1 Chronicles 16:35).
- During David's reign, the Ark of the Covenant was in Jerusalem and the tabernacle was at Gibeon (1 Chronicles 16:39) This was in spite of the fact the Ark of the Covenant should have been in the tabernacle, and not somewhere else.
- During David's reign, there were people who were selected by name to continually give thanks to God at the

tabernacle (1 Chronicles 16:41). The reason they were given that job was because God's mercy endures forever.

- When Heman and Jeduthun gave thanks to God, they used trumpets and cymbals (1 Chronicles 16:42). It's not wrong to praise God with musical instruments.
- David lived in a palace made of cedars (1 Chronicles 17:1).
- David was bothered by the fact that his palace was nicer than the tent that housed the Ark of the Covenant (1 Chronicles 17:1).
- God told Nathan to tell David that he wasn't allowed to build Him a house to dwell in (1 Chronicles 17:4).
- God is the one who puts rulers into positions of authority (1 Chronicles 17:7).
- God was with David wherever he went (1 Chronicles 17:8).
- God destroyed David's enemies (1 Chronicles 17:8).
- God made David a great name (1 Chronicles 17:8).
- God said that one day the Israelites would dwell in the place that He had ordained for them, and would never leave that place again. In that day the wicked would no longer be able to oppress them (1 Chronicles 17:9). This may be a reference to the millennium.
- God said the wicked had oppressed the Israelites since the time of the judges (1 Chronicles 17:10).
- There's a recurring theme that when people die they go to be with their forefathers (1 Chronicles 17:11).
- God said that He would establish the throne of the son of David forever (1 Chronicles 17:12). This seems to be a

Messianic reference.

- After God spoke to David through Nathan, David came and sat before God (1 Chronicles 17:16). It seems it's not wrong to sit in God's presence.
- David was very humbled when God spoke to him through Nathan (1 Chronicles 17:16).
- David knew that God was the one who had blessed him (1 Chronicles 17:16).
- David believed that he didn't deserve the blessings God had given him (1 Chronicles 17:16).
- God knows us (1 Chronicles 17:18).
- There's no one else like God (1 Chronicles 17:20).
- There's no other God besides the Lord (1 Chronicles 17:20).
- The Israelites will always be God's people (1 Chronicles 17:22).
- It's not wrong to pray that God would keep His promises, and do the things He said He would do (1 Chronicles 17:23).
- We should seek that God's name will be magnified forever (1 Chronicles 17:24).
- The things that God blesses will remain blessed forever (1 Chronicles 17:27). God's blessings are everlasting.
- There was a time in David's reign when he subdued the Philistines (1 Chronicles 18:1).
- After David smote Moab, the Moabites became his servants (1 Chronicles 18:2).

- When the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadarezer, David slew 22,000 Syrians (1 Chronicles 18:5-6). After David defeated the Syrians, he put garrisons in Damascus and they became his servants.
- One of the ways God preserved David was by giving him victory in battle (1 Chronicles 18:6).
- After David defeated Hadarezer, David took away his shields of gold and brought them to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 18:7).
- The brass that Solomon used for the temple was obtained by David from the cities of Hadarezer (1 Chronicles 18:8).
- David dedicated to God the vessels of gold, silver, and brass that God gave him after he defeated Hadarezer (1 Chronicles 18:11).
- David dedicated to God the silver and gold that he obtained from Edom, Moab, Ammon, the Philistines, and Amalek (1 Chronicles 18:11). It was later used to build the temple.
- Abishai slew 18,000 Edomites in the valley of salt (1 Chronicles 18:12-13). After Abishai put garrisons in Edom, all of the Edomites became David's servants.
- During the reign of David, his sons were chief around him (1 Chronicles 18:17). It seems they reigned with him as princes.
- It seems that in the ancient world, having your beard shaved was greatly humiliating (1 Chronicles 19:5).
- When the Ammonites realized they had upset David, they didn't apologize or try to make peace. Instead they spent 1,000 talents of silver to hire an army of mercenaries to

wage war against David (1 Chronicles 19:6). This went poorly for them.

- The Ammonites hired 32,000 chariots to wage war against David (1 Chronicles 19:7). They did this even though he hadn't taken any action against them.
- When the Ammonites waged war against Israel at Medeba, they surrounded Joab and the army of Israel (1 Chronicles 19:10).
- When Joab saw that the Ammonites had surrounded him, Joab didn't pray for victory. Instead he prayed that God would do what seemed good in His sight (1 Chronicles 19:13). God did give the victory to Israel.
- When the Ammonites and the Syrians fled from before Joab and Abishai, Joab didn't pursue them. Instead Joab returned to Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 19:15). The war wasn't continued until the following year.
- When David brought the army of Israel to fight against the Syrians who had come to wage war with him, David slew 7,000 men who fought in chariots and 40,000 footmen (1 Chronicles 19:18). He also killed Sophach, the captain of the army of Hadarezer.
- After David defeated the Syrians the second time, the Syrians wouldn't help the Ammonites any more (1 Chronicles 19:19).
- When Joab waged war against the Ammonites, he laid waste to the country of the Ammonites (1 Chronicles 20:1).
- When Joab waged war against the Ammonites, David didn't go with him. Instead he tarried at Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 20:1). This was when David committed

adultery with Bathsheba and had Uriah killed. This book discusses Joab's campaign against the Ammonites, but it doesn't mention David's sin with Bathsheba. It only notes that David tarried at Jerusalem instead of going out with Israel to fight the Ammonites.

- The reason the country of the Ammonites was laid waste was because the king of the Ammonites decided to deliberately humiliate David's servants, and then instead of apologizing he launched a war against David. That war was entirely unprovoked, as David had done nothing except try to comfort the king after the death of his father (1 Chronicles 20:1).
- After Joab destroyed Rabbah, David took the crown of the king of the Ammonites for himself (1 Chronicles 20:2). That crown was made of gold and precious stones, and weighed a talent (which may have been around 75 pounds).
- David destroyed all the cities of the Ammonites and killed all the people who lived in those cities (1 Chronicles 20:3).
- Sibbechai, a servant of David, killed a giant named Sippai who fought with the Philistines against Israel (1 Chronicles 20:4).
- Elhanan, a servant of David, killed a giant named Lahmi who fought with the Philistines against Israel (1 Chronicles 20:5).
- Jonathan (David's nephew) killed the giant who lived in Gath, who fought with the Philistines against Israel (1 Chronicles 20:7).
- All of the giants that David and his men fought over the

years were the children of the same giant, who lived in Gath (1 Chronicles 20:8).

- Satan provoked David to take a census of Israel (1 Chronicles 21:1).
- When Joab took a census of Israel during David's reign, there were 1,100,000 men of Israel who could go to war, and 470,000 men of Judah who could go to war (1 Chronicles 21:5).
- When Joab took a census of Israel during David's reign, he didn't the tribes of Levi or Benjamin because David's commandment to take a census was abominable to him (1 Chronicles 21:6).
- When David took a census of Israel, God smote Israel (1 Chronicles 21:7). There are times when God smites a nation because of the sins of its rulers.
- After David took a census of Israel, David confessed his sin and asked God to forgive him (1 Chronicles 21:8). However, that didn't save Israel from being punished by God.
- There was a time when God gave David three options for punishments, and commanded him to select one to be inflicted upon his nation (1 Chronicles 21:10).
- The reason David chose the punishment of the sword of God was because the mercies of God were very great (1 Chronicles 21:13). He believed God would be merciful.
- When God sent pestilence upon Israel, 70,000 men died (1 Chronicles 21:14). There are times when disease is a punishment by God for the sins of a nation.
- After David chose the punishment of the sword of God,

the Lord sent an angel to Jerusalem to destroy it (1 Chronicles 21:15). Angels are powerful enough to destroy entire cities.

- After God stopped the angel who was destroying Jerusalem, David lifted up his eyes and saw the angel of the Lord. The angel was standing between the earth and the heaven, with a drawn sword in his hand that was stretched out over Jerusalem (1 Chronicles 21:16). It seems that some angels are very large.
- When David saw the angel of the Lord, David was with the elders of Israel. All of them were wearing sackcloth (1 Chronicles 21:16).
- When David saw the angel of the Lord, he prayed that the hand of God would be against him and his father's house, and not against the people of Israel (1 Chronicles 21:17). David wanted to save the Israelites from God's wrath.
- The angel of the Lord was the one who gave David the command to build an altar to the Lord at the threshing floor of Ornan (1 Chronicles 21:18).
- It seems that the angel of the Lord came against Jerusalem during the time of wheat harvest (1 Chronicles 21:20).
- David told Ornan that he wasn't going to take Ornan's property for free and give it to God. David refused to offer God burnt offerings that cost him nothing (1 Chronicles 21:24). There's little value in giving God offerings that don't cost us anything.
- It's not right to take other people's property and give it to God. Instead we should be giving God our own property (1 Chronicles 21:24).

- David paid Ornan 600 shekels of gold for his threshing floor and the items it contained (1 Chronicles 21:25). This was around a half million dollars in today's money.
- When David built an altar to God at the threshing floor of Ornan and called upon God's name, God answered David by sending fire down from heaven upon the altar (1 Chronicles 21:26).
- The angel of the Lord didn't put his sword back in its sheath until David built an altar to God and offered offerings upon it (1 Chronicles 21:27). A sacrifice had to be made before God's wrath was turned away.
- When God sent the angel of the Lord against Jerusalem, the reason David didn't go to the tabernacle to offer sacrifices was because the tabernacle wasn't at Jerusalem, but was somewhere else (1 Chronicles 21:29).
- The reason David didn't inquire of God when He sent the angel of the Lord against Jerusalem was because he was afraid of the angel's sword (1 Chronicles 21:30).
- David began preparing for the construction of the temple, even though he didn't build the temple himself (1 Chronicles 22:1).
- David referred to the temple as the house of the Lord God (1 Chronicles 22:1).
- It seems that the foreigners who lived in Israel may have been the ones who hewed the stones that were used to build the temple (1 Chronicles 22:2).
- David prepared an abundance of iron for the construction of the temple (1 Chronicles 22:3).
- David prepared an enormous amount of brass for the

construction of the temple (1 Chronicles 22:3).

- David prepared an abundance of cedar trees for the construction of the temple (1 Chronicles 22:4).
- David wanted the temple to be exceedingly magnificent and famous throughout all nations (1 Chronicles 22:5).
- God told David that since he shed blood abundantly and made great wars, he couldn't build the temple (1 Chronicles 22:8).
- God told David that in the days of Solomon, He would give peace and quietness to Israel (1 Chronicles 22:9). God is able to give a nation peace.
- God told David that Solomon would build the temple (1 Chronicles 22:10).
- God called the temple a house that was built for His name (1 Chronicles 22:10).
- David asked that God would give Solomon wisdom and understanding (1 Chronicles 22:12).
- David wanted Solomon to keep God's law (1 Chronicles 22:12).
- David wanted God to teach Solomon how to keep His law (1 Chronicles 22:12).
- David told Solomon that he would prosper if he took heed to obey the statutes of the Mosaic Law (1 Chronicles 22:13).
- David told Solomon that he had prepared for the temple 100,000 talents of gold and a million talents of silver (1 Chronicles 22:14). This is an *enormous* fortune worth billions of dollars.

- David commanded all the princes of Israel to help Solomon build the temple (1 Chronicles 22:17).
- We must set our heart and our soul to seek God (1 Chronicles 22:19).
- David wanted the Ark of the Covenant to be brought into the temple (1 Chronicles 22:19).
- During David's reign there were 24,000 Levites who worked in the tabernacle (1 Chronicles 23:4).
- During David's reign there were 6,000 male Levites who were officers and judges (1 Chronicles 23:4).
- During David's reign there were 4,000 Levites who praised God with instruments (1 Chronicles 23:5).
- The instruments the Levites used to praise God were made by David (1 Chronicles 23:5).
- The priests were given the responsibility of blessing God's name forever (1 Chronicles 23:13).
- David said that God had given rest to the Levites, because once the temple was built they would no longer have to carry around the tabernacle or its vessels (1 Chronicles 23:26).
- The office of the Levites involved standing every morning and every evening to thank and praise God (1 Chronicles 23:30).
- There were sacrifices offered to God on the sabbath, the new moons, and the set feasts of the Mosaic Law (1 Chronicles 23:31).
- Nadab and Abihu had no children (1 Chronicles 24:2). These were the two sons of Aaron who God killed on the

spot because they offered Him strange fire (Leviticus 10:1-2).

- David was the one who organized how the Levites performed their work (1 Chronicles 24:3).
- The 24 priestly divisions that David established governed the way the priests served in the temple. It seems each division took turns serving in the temple and carrying out priestly duties (1 Chronicles 24:19).
- It seems that the people who were separated to play music in the temple were prophets, and their music was intended to be prophetic (1 Chronicles 25:1).
- In ancient Israel, harps and psalteries and cymbals were used to praise God (1 Chronicles 25:1).
- David was the one who commanded that people were to be set aside to play music in the temple (1 Chronicles 25:2).
- God gave Heman 14 sons and 3 daughters (1 Chronicles 25:5). The Lord is the one who gives people children.
- Music can be used to proclaim the words of God (1 Chronicles 25:5).
- 288 people were separated to play music in the temple (1 Chronicles 25:7). Those people were given instruction, and were skilled.
- The people who were separated to play music in the temple played the songs of God (1 Chronicles 25:7).
- The reason Obededom had 8 sons was because God blessed him (1 Chronicles 26:5). It's a blessing to have 8 sons.

- The treasures that were dedicated to the temple were used to maintain the temple (1 Chronicles 26:27).
- Samuel dedicated treasure to God (1 Chronicles 26:28).
- Saul dedicated treasure to God (1 Chronicles 26:28).
- Abner dedicated treasure to God (1 Chronicles 26:28).
- Joab dedicated treasure to God (1 Chronicles 26:28).
- David had 12 groups of 24,000 people, who served him throughout the year (1 Chronicles 27:1). It seems that each group served him for one month of the year.
- The reason Joab didn't finish his census of those in Israel who were 20 years old and under was because wrath fell upon Israel for that census (1 Chronicles 27:24).
- David owned storehouses in the fields, cities, villages, and castles of Israel (1 Chronicles 27:25).
- David owned fields (1 Chronicles 27:26).
- David owned vineyards (1 Chronicles 27:27).
- David owned wine cellars (1 Chronicles 27:27).
- David owned olive trees (1 Chronicles 27:28).
- David owned sycamore trees (1 Chronicles 27:28).
- David owned cellars of oil (1 Chronicles 27:28).
- David owned herds (1 Chronicles 27:29).
- David owned camels (1 Chronicles 27:30).
- David owned flocks (1 Chronicles 27:31).
- It seems David could still stand up on his feet when he was old (1 Chronicles 28:2).

- David referred to the temple as a house of rest for the Ark of the Covenant (1 Chronicles 28:2).
- David referred to the temple as a footstool for God (1 Chronicles 28:2).
- God didn't allow the temple to be built by someone who had been a man of war, and had shed blood (1 Chronicles 28:3).
- God chose Solomon to reign over Israel (1 Chronicles 28:5).
- David wanted the leaders of his kingdom to seek God and obey His commandments (1 Chronicles 28:8).
- David told the leaders that he assembled to Jerusalem that they needed to seek and obey God so they could continue to possess the promised land (1 Chronicles 28:8).
- We must seek to know God (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- We must serve God with a perfect heart (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- We must serve God with a willing mind (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- God searches all hearts (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- God know everything that people imagine (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- God knows everything that people think (1 Chronicles 28:9).
- God will be found by those who seek Him (1 Chronicles 28:9).

- David gave Solomon the design for the buildings, treasuries, upper chambers, and inner parlors of the temple complex (1 Chronicles 28:11).
- The Holy Spirit was the one who gave David the designs for the temple complex and everything it contained (1 Chronicles 28:12).
- David gave Solomon the design for all the vessels that would be used to serve in the temple (1 Chronicles 28:13).
- David planned the way the temple would be operated (1 Chronicles 28:13). He then gave that plan to Solomon.
- The Ark of the Covenant was referred to as a chariot (1 Chronicles 28:18). This is because God manifested Himself in the Ark, and the priests could carry the Ark (and therefore the presence of God) from place to place.
- The reason David took the construction of the temple very seriously was because the temple was for God, not for man (1 Chronicles 29:1).
- David prepared for the construction of the temple with all his might (1 Chronicles 29:2).
- David prepared gold, silver, brass, iron, wood, onyx stones, precious stones, and marble for the temple (1 Chronicles 29:2).
- David set his affection on the temple (1 Chronicles 29:3).
- David gave 3,000 talents of gold and 7,000 talents of refined silver to overlay the walls of the temple (1 Chronicles 29:4).
- David wasn't the only one who gave toward the construction of the temple. The leaders of Israel gave

toward it as well (1 Chronicles 29:6).

- The chiefs, and princes, and captains, and rulers of Israel gave 5,000 talents of gold, 10,000 talents of silver, 18,000 talents of brass, and 100,000 talents of iron for the construction of the temple (1 Chronicles 29:7).
- Those who had precious stones gave them toward the construction of the temple (1 Chronicles 29:8).
- When people gave willingly toward the construction of the temple, there was rejoicing (1 Chronicles 29:9).
- Greatness belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Power belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Glory belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Victory belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Majesty belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Everything in heaven belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Everything in the earth belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- The kingdom belongs to God (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- God is exalted as head above all (1 Chronicles 29:11).
- Riches come from God (1 Chronicles 29:12).
- Honor comes from God (1 Chronicles 29:12).
- God reigns over all (1 Chronicles 29:12).
- God is able to make people great (1 Chronicles 29:12).
- God is able to give strength to all (1 Chronicles 29:12).

- God's name is glorious (1 Chronicles 29:13).
- David said that being able to give toward the construction of the temple was a great blessing, and was an honor that he and the Israelites didn't deserve (1 Chronicles 29:14). It's a blessing to be able to give our possessions to God.
- David said that everything that was given toward the construction of the temple already belonged to God (1 Chronicles 29:14). The things that we give to God were given to us by Him, and already belonged to Him in the first place.
- God tests people's hearts (1 Chronicles 29:17).
- God has pleasure in uprightness (1 Chronicles 29:17).
- David prayed that God would always cause the Israelites to seek Him and walk in His ways (1 Chronicles 29:18).
- David prayed that God prepare the heart of the Israelites to seek Him (1 Chronicles 29:18).
- David prayed that God would give Solomon a perfect heart (1 Chronicles 29:19).
- David prayed that God would give Solomon a heart to keep His commandments (1 Chronicles 29:19).
- David referred to the temple as a palace (1 Chronicles 29:19).
- God can give people a heart to obey Him and walk in His ways (1 Chronicles 29:19).
- The Israelites made Solomon king for a second time after they donated material to build the temple (1 Chronicles 29:22). Solomon was anointed as king over Israel *twice* while David was still alive.

- God magnified Solomon exceedingly in the sight of all Israel (1 Chronicles 29:25).
- God bestowed upon Solomon more royal majesty than had been bestowed on any king in Israel before him (1 Chronicles 29:25). God is able to bestow royal majesty upon rulers.
- It seems that 70 years old was considered to be a good old age in the ancient world (1 Chronicles 29:28, 2 Samuel 5:4).