

A LOOK AT ONE BOOK – 1 and 2 Chronicles

1. Chronicles Content		
I. People are placed in a land to seek God (Genealogies: 1 Chronicles 1-10).	1	Genealogical record from Adam to Abraham (v. 1 takes us from Adam to the flood!) The author puts the primary focus on the line to Abraham.
	2	Genealogical record from Abraham's children to David especially following Judah's line (Sons of Israel and surrounding families).
	3	The sons of David and Solomon
	4	Genealogical record of Judah and Simeon (Notice the special attention given to the geography – 4:9-11, 40-43)
	5	Genealogical record of Reuben and half of Manasseh (Notice the special attention given to the geography – 5:9-11; 20-26)
	6	Genealogical record of Levi (The men who ministered in sacrifice, song and their dwelling places.)
	7	Genealogical record of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim and Asher with emphasis on the numbers of men ready for battle.
	8	Genealogical record of Benjamin.
	9	The first group back from the Exile (Political leaders – vv. 1-9; Priests and Levites – vv. 10-16; Gatekeepers and Temple Help – vv. 17-34) and Saul's genealogy.
II. Preparations made to build a place for people to seek God. • David rises to prominence and prepares for the Temple (1 Chronicles 10-21). • David passes Temple prep to Solomon (1 Chronicles 22-29).	10	The Philistines defeat Israel in Battle, death of King Saul
	11	Israel makes David King (vv. 1-3); David conquers the Jebusites, inhabits Jerusalem, and makes it a stronghold (vv. 4-8); David's mighty warriors (vv. 9-47).
	12	Numbers of soldiers from each tribe that came to help make David king over Israel.
	13	David encourages Israel to seek the Lord through bringing up the ark of the covenant symbolizing a desire to remain faithful to God's covenant. Uzza die while trying to steady the ark of the covenant showing God's zeal for His presence and commitment to abiding by His Law.
	14	David is established as king with treaties of peace through marriage and military victory over the Philistines.
	15	The ark of the Covenant is brought into Jerusalem with great celebration.
	16	As the Ark of the Covenant comes into Jerusalem, David institutes a new hymn of praise to sing that focuses on God's Covenant Promise about the Land given to Israel (vv 4-22 – Praise God for His glory in His dealings with Israel; vv. 23- 36 Praise God for His glory in His dealings with all the earth).
	17	David asks the Lord to allow Him to build a temple (vv. 1-3). God says no but promises David with an everlasting house. His descendant will have an eternal reign (vv. 4-15). David responds to God's favor in a prayer of praise and thanksgiving (vv. 16-27).
	18	David's military conquests expand his kingdom and raise financial provision for the Temple.
	19	Ammon starts war with David and hires the Arameans to help the fight against Joab and David. They cry out to God for help, and God gives them the victory
	20	God gives David repeated military victories. David no longer goes up to battle.
	21	David sins in numbering the people and God punishes through the angel of the Lord slaying 7000 men with a pestilence. A sacrifice is given so that the destroying angel does not destroy angel. The sacrifice is on the very place that the Temple will one day stand.
	22	David begins to gather supplies for the temple.
	23	The descendants of Levi who serve in the temple.
	24	The descendants of Aaron who serve at the Alter.
	25	The descendants of Asaph, Jeduthun, and Heman who were to sing in the Temple.
	26	Lots were cast to determine the guards of different locations in Israel.
	27	Listing of the commanders and heads of the children of Israel.
	28	David charges the leaders of Israel that Solomon will build a Temple in Jerusalem.
	29	David charges all the assembly to help Solomon build a Temple. The officers and rulers bring a collection to help pay for the building. They make Solomon king a second time.
2. Chronicles Content		

<p>III. A place is built for God's people to seek Him (Solomon: 2 Chronicles 1-9).</p>	1	Following a day when Solomon offered 1,000 sacrifices, God asks him what he would like Him to give Solomon. Solomon asks for wisdom. He wants grace to do what God has called him to do.	
	2	Solomon makes a treaty with the King of Tyre to provide supplies for his palace and the Temple.	
	3	Solomon begins construction on the Temple – measurements of foundation, the holy place and the most holy place.	
	4	Solomon builds the furnishings for the Temple	
	5	The Ark is brought into the Temple, and following the singing of praise, and offering of sacrifice, God's glory fills the Temple.	
	6	Solomon prays, dedicating the Temple, and asking mercy for when the people sin. If they pray, please hear and have mercy on them (see especially 36-40)	
	7	God answers Solomon's prayer saying He will have mercy if people repent. He also offers Solomon the covenant given to David, if he continues to seek the Lord.	
	8	Solomon's kingdom expands as well as his city building.	
	9	The Queen of Sheba is taken with Solomon's wisdom and wealth. A recounting of Solomon's annual revenue and wealth. Death of Solomon.	
<p>IV. God's people do not consistently seek Him in the place He provided (Rest of the Kings: 2 Chronicles 10-36)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initial Kings lead God's people to seek Him (2 Chronicles 10-20). Subsequent Kings are half-hearted and back and forth from seeking God and seeking self (2 Chronicles 21-36). 	10	Solomon's son, Rehoboam mistreats Israel through driving them to hard and loses 8 tribes to Jeroboam. Israel leaves David's royal line.	
	11	Rehoboam's rule. God tells him not to war with Jeroboam and the remaining tribes that did not follow him.	
	12	Although Rehoboam had a time of humbling (when under duress), overall, he did not seek the Lord to obey Him.	
	13	Abijah's rule in Judah. He seeks the Lord for deliverance from Jeroboam's military might and God delivers him (13-15)	
	14-16	Asa sought the Lord in trial and the Lord blessed his reign in Judah. See especially, 14:11 and 15:2 (Only in his final years did he not seek the Lord in illness).	
	17-20	Jehoshaphat seeks the Lord for help in trial. He is nearly destroyed by partnering with Ahab, King of Israel - the Northern Tribes that did not seek the Lord at all. Jehoshaphat finds help in God against Moab and Amon (See 20:20). And yet, Judah did not seek the Lord completely as they were permitted to practice idolatry.	
	21	Jehoram, follows his father in law, Ahab to turn away from God and lead Judah into wickedness. Elijah prophesies against him.	
	22	Ahaziah and then his wicked mother, Athaliah's reign in Judah. Joash is rescued from assassination by Athaliah and hidden in the Temple.	
	23	Jehoiada, the priest brings Joash out of hiding to make him king in the place of wicked Queen Athaliah.	
	24	Joash brings the Temple vessels back to the Temple and repairs the Temple to restore Judah's worship. Joash turns away from God when the priest, Jehoiada dies.	
	25	Amaziah rules in Judah. He does not seek the Lord whole-heartedly, but he does not rely on wicked Israel to defeat enemies. He brings the defeated kingdom's (Edomites) idols back to worship.	
	26	Uzziah seeks the Lord and becomes powerful but turns away from the Lord in pride when he is powerful.	
	27	Jotham followed the Lord but not wholeheartedly by not entering into Temple worship, and not leading the people to seek God.	
	28	Ahaz did evil in God's eyes, he sought help from other countries, closed up the Temple and worshiped idols (see 22-23).	
	29-31	Hezekiah did right in God's eyes, re-establishing worship in the Temple and asking Israel to seek the Lord (29-Establishing Temple Worship; 30-Celebrates Passover; 31-preapre for future worship)	
	32	Sennacherib threatens Hezekiah. Hezekiah seeks the Lord and the Lord delivers him (32:20);	
	33	Manasseh and Amon do what is evil in God's eyes, leading Judah away from God. God brings Manasseh to captivity for his evil and he repents bringing God's mercy. Amon does not repent.	
	34	Josiah does what is right in God's eyes, seeking God. He purifies the Temple again.	
	35	Josiah celebrates the Passover and reinstates Temple worship.	
	<p>Concluding Appeal – Seek God in His place!</p>	36	The reigns of wicked kings Jehoahaz, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin, Zedekiah, and the fall of Jerusalem. An appeal to obey the call from Cyrus to go back to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple and seek God whole-heartedly.

SUMMARY – Seek God wholeheartedly and He will enable you to accomplish His will. Go up!