

**COMING UP ...** JAN 26 1 Kings 5-9 FEB 2 NO CLASS (Super Bowl) FEB 9 1 Kings 9-15 FEB 16 1 Kings 15-17

**KINGS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM** (see "Timeline of the United Kingdom" chart, p. 4)

**1 KINGS SUMMARIZED** in a word or phrase: "Division"

**THE BASICS**

*Who:* anonymous (possibly Jeremiah) *When:* written circa 560-538 BC *Where:* unknown

*Why:* "... 1 and 2 Kings reveal God's faithfulness to His Word, His ultimate sovereignty over His own and all other peoples, and His patience. These books also testify to the unbelief and disobedience of all people, even the beneficiaries of God's election and blessing. These books demonstrate that God has not cast off His disobedient people Israel whom He chose to enjoy a privileged relationship with Himself." –Thomas Constable

**1 KINGS 1:1 – 2:12**

David has prepared the nation for Solomon and has collected everything for the Temple's construction  
 He's now around 70 and will pass on within about six months (cf. 2 Sam 5:5; 1 Ch 29:27)  
 But right now there's a crisis in the kingdom because Adonijah, not Solomon, has made himself king

**LESSON THEME:** It's not wise to make yourself king

**David Is Dying**

1 Kings 1:1-4  
 He's about 70 in 970 BC (see timeline)  
 He's frail and vulnerable; his life is ebbing away  
 So Abishag is brought in ...  
 A beautiful young virgin from Shunem  
 Brought in for medicinal/nursing purposes  
 Became David's concubine (cf. 1 Ki 2:22)  
 David is beyond help; he will not recover

"David Praying In The Night" by James Tissot



**Adonijah Is Like Absalom**

1 Kings 1:6  
 He's handsome, undisciplined, spoiled, self-serving and selfishly ambitious  
 He can't even wait for his father to die before he seeks to grab the throne  
 David's frailty is Adonijah's opportunity  
 Perhaps he thinks he'll succeed where his half-brother failed ... because of David's weakness



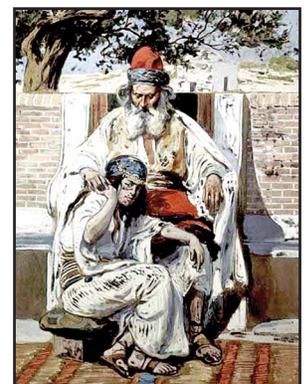
"David And Abishag" by Pedro Americo

**Adonijah Declares Himself King**

1 Kings 1:5-10  
 Adonijah is son #4; oldest living son of David  
 He declares himself king, rebelling against his father's earlier declaration (cf. 1 Chr 22:9)  
 He takes what he wants or thinks he deserves  
 He has everything – everything except God's appointment, anointing and blessing!  
 And by grabbing the throne he creates a crisis

**David Declares Solomon King**

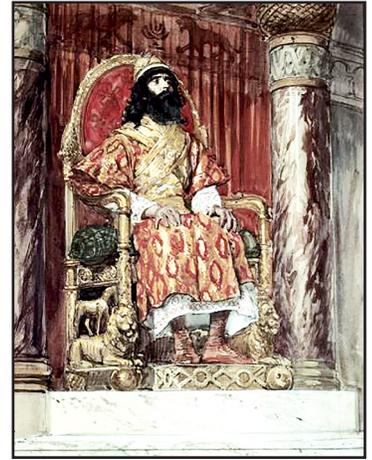
1 Kings 1:11-40; 1 Ch 22:9  
 Nathan gets involved immediately and through Bathsheba prompts David to act



"David And Abishag" by James Tissot

David reiterates God's will and Word regarding his successor – Solomon  
(cf. 2 Sam 12:24-25)

David charges his loyal men to carry out Solomon's formal coronation immediately  
Solomon becomes David's co-regent that day



"Solomon Is Made King" by James Tissot

### Solomon: A Worthy Successor

1 Kings 1:41-53

Adonijah's scheme is exposed and he and his co-conspirators are now guilty of treason

Rightly Adonijah should die, but he runs to God's altar for asylum

Like David, Solomon is merciful – conditioned on the evidence of Adonijah's future loyalty to him as king

### Solomon Is Now King of Israel

1 Kings 2:1-12

David charges Solomon

to pursue God first

to protect the Kingdom second

Final instructions

Take care of Joab for two unpunished murders

Be kind to Barzillai who cared for David's needs

Take care of Shimei, a rebellious trouble-maker

David dies and Solomon secures the throne



"How Solomon Became King"  
[Adonijah clings to the altar] by Clive Upton

### A Tale Of Two Kings

Adonijah took over when ...

He heard of David's vulnerability and weakness

He suspected David was unwilling/unable to stop him

He saw the future he wanted or thought he deserved and took matters into his own hands to get it

But in making himself king, Adonijah only brought crisis and turmoil to the kingdom ... not peace

Solomon was God's appointed and anointed king

Used his wisdom, authority and power to bring peace

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## *Application:* It's not wise to make yourself king

### A Tale Of Two Kings

When do we become like Adonijah and take over running our lives from Jesus the King?

In times of our own vulnerability or weakness?

In times of uncertainty and waiting?

In times when it seems God is unwilling to do anything about our situation?

In times when we just want what we want ... now?

Or through just plain independent living?

### We Become Like Adonijah ...

In our areas of *vulnerability* and *weakness*

Wrongs we've done and wrongs done to us

We become like Adonijah and take over to *protect* ourselves

But in trying to gain peace we only bring ourselves more unrest, sadness or anger

Only the greater "Solomon" can bring peace through forgiveness (Eph 4:32)

In areas where we have *unfulfilled* dreams

Desires, plans or expectations for the future

We become like Adonijah and take over to *guide* ourselves toward our destination

But we only bring ourselves more unrest and trouble, and no contentment

Only the greater "Solomon" can bring contentment and fulfillment (1 Cor 2:9)

When we just live *independent* lives

When, like Adonijah, we think we're "fine" without *God's Man* on the throne

When we can go days without thinking of Him

Being in His Word

Fellowshipping with Him through prayer

Worshiping Him

When we're no longer even aware that we're wearing His crown

*You'll never have the life you want as long as you're wearing the crown*

**FOR NEXT TIME:** \_\_\_\_\_

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**AUDIO & HANDOUTS ON OUR WEBSITE:**

[www.ccbcfamily.org/sermons/old-testament-survey](http://www.ccbcfamily.org/sermons/old-testament-survey)

**AUDIO PODCASTS (no handouts) ON ITUNES:**

search "Christ Chapel Bible Church Old Testament 2018"

**PARALLEL LINES**

Much of 2 Samuel is repeated in Chronicles.

	2 Samuel	1 Chronicles
List of David's sons	3:2-5	3:1-4
<b>DAVID UNITES ISRAEL</b>	5:1-5	11:1-3
David captures Jerusalem	5:6-12	11:4-9; 14:1-2
David's sons in Jerusalem	5:13-16	14:3-7
Fights the Philistines	5:17-25	14:8-17
<b>ARK COMES TO JERUSALEM</b>	6:1-19	13:1-4; 15:1-16:3
<b>GOD'S PROMISE</b>	7:1-29	17:1-27
David's wars	8:1-18	18:1-17
Israel fights Ammon	10:1-19	19:1-19
The Rephaim	21:15-22	20:4-8
David's warriors	23:8-39	11:10-47
<b>THE EVIL CENSUS</b>	24:1-25	21:1-22:1

**WHO JOINED ADONIJAH'S CONSPIRACY AND WHO REMAINED LOYAL TO DAVID?**

Contrast the fate of those who rebelled and those who remained loyal to David, God's appointed leader. Adonijah, the leader of the conspiracy, met a violent death (2:25). Those who rebel against God's leaders rebel against God.

*Joined Adonijah*

Joab (1:7) Brilliant military general and commander of David's army. He continually demonstrated his belief that cold-blooded murder was as acceptable as a fairly fought battle. Solomon later had him executed.

Abiathar (1:7) One of two high priests under David. He was a son of Ahimelech who had helped David, and David promised to protect him. Abiathar repaid David with treachery. Solomon later had him banished, fulfilling the prophecy that Eli's priestly line would end (1 Samuel 2:31).

Jonathan (1:42) Abiathar's son. He helped David stop Absalom's rebellion (2 Samuel 17:17-22) but supported this rebellion by another of David's sons.

Charioteers (1:5) Hired by Adonijah, apparently more loyal to money than to their king.

50 Runners (1:5) Recruited to give Adonijah a "royal" appearance.

*Remained with David*

Zadok (1:8) The other high priest under David. His loyalty gave him the privilege of crowning Solomon. He became the sole high priest under King Solomon.

Benaiah (1:8) Distinguished himself as a great warrior. Commanded a division of David's army—over 24,000 men. One of the Thirty, he was also placed in charge of David's bodyguard. Solomon later made him chief commander of the army.

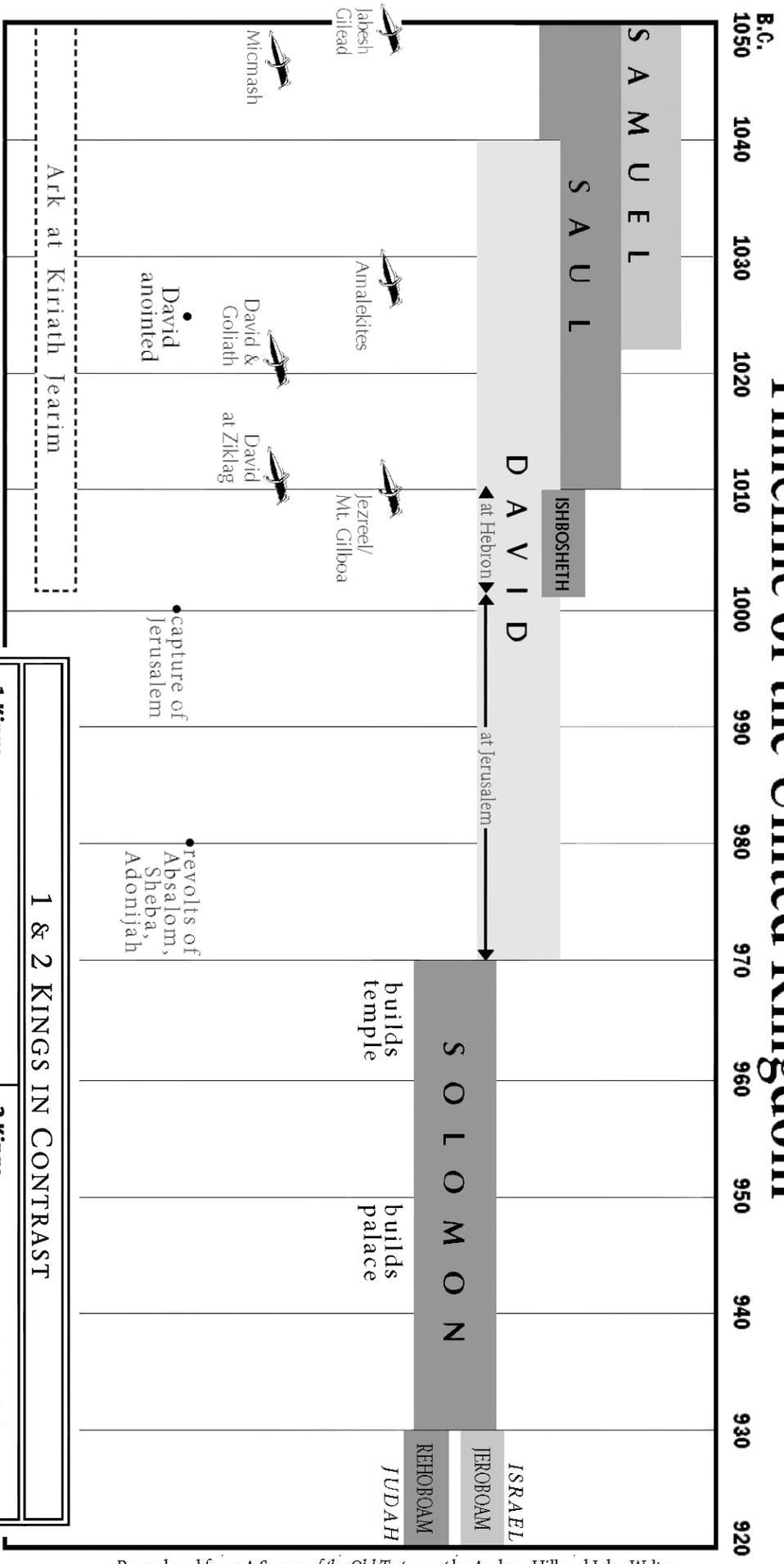
Nathan (1:8) God's prominent prophet during David's reign. The Bible says he wrote a history of David and Solomon.

Shimei (1:8) This man was probably the Shimei who was rewarded by Solomon and appointed district governor in Benjamin (4:18). (He was not the same person who cursed David at Bahurim and brought on his own death under Solomon.)

Rei (1:8) Only mentioned here. Possibly he was an army officer. The word means "and his friends."

David's Bodyguard (1:8, 10) David's army was highly organized with several different divisions of troops. It is enough to know that many of his leaders remained true to their king.

# Timeline of the United Kingdom



## THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHRONICLES TO SAMUEL & KINGS

<b>1 CHRONICLES</b>	<b>2 CHRONICLES</b>
 1 Samuel	 1 Kings
 2 Samuel	 2 Kings

## 1 & 2 KINGS IN CONTRAST

<b>1 Kings</b>	<b>2 Kings</b>
Begins with King David	Ends with the king of Babylon
Opens with Solomon's glory	Closes with Jehoiachin's shame
Begins with the blessings of obedience	Ends with the curse of disobedience
Opens with the building of the Temple	Closes with the burning of the Temple
Traces the progress of apostasy	Describes the consequences of apostasy
Shows how kings failed to rule God's people	Depicts the consequences of that failure
Introduces the prophet Elijah	Introduces the prophet Elisha
Emphasizes the patience of the Lord	Confirms the Lord's sure punishment of sin

### 2 SAMUEL 24; 1 CHRON 21-29

David has prepared the nation for Solomon

There's peace in the kingdom

His life has become the standard by which all kings in the future will be judged

His pursuit of holiness; humble dependence on God; leading others into kingdom service

He'll spend the last years of his life completing the preparations for building God's house

#### LESSON THEME: Contributions God won't allow to be forgotten

David gave his best for God's house

*(A compliment to last week's 2 Samuel part 10 lesson theme A lifestyle God won't allow to be forgotten)*

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### He Gave His Best Commitment

God gave David the plan (1 Ch 28:11-12, 19)

David threw himself into pursuing God's plan for building His house ... even though it wasn't *his* plan (cf. 2 Sam 7)

Even though David would have a background rather than a foreground role, he got involved and fully engaged in God's plan

He embraced God's plan as his own

### He Gave His Best Motivation

To display God's glory (1 Kings 8:6-11)

He longed to make God's name famous

To bless God's people

His holy presence among them (Ex 40)

A house of prayer for the nations (Isaiah 56:7)

Not to draw attention to or to make a name for himself (as Saul and Absalom had done)

But to make a name for God

### He Gave His Best Resources

Gold, silver and precious stones (1 Ch 22; 29)

4,000 + 112 tons of gold

40,000 + 262 tons of silver

Other without measure

He gave his hard-earned rewards generously

He also applied his talents to organizing the Temple ministry (1 Ch 22-29)

In everything, he gave only the best he had for God's House

### On The Site God Chose

God and Satan (2 Sam 24 and 1 Ch 21)

The ultimate cause: God

The instrumental causes: Satan and a hostile nation

The efficient cause: David

A site of judgment for David's sin of pride

A site of costly sacrifice and blood

A site of forgiveness and mercy

A site where people will meet God in the future

### Contributions God Won't Forget

A whole-hearted commitment to His plan

David walked in step with God's will and threw himself into doing whatever God's Word allowed

A God-ward motivation

Every preparation and contribution he made was motivated by a desire to glorify God not himself

Resources sacrificed

David gave God only the best of his materials; ones that cost him something to give

**Application:** Contributions God won't allow to be forgotten  
Giving your best for God's house

### The Foundation Of The "House"

The spiritual site

A site of judgment for sin

A site of costly sacrifice and blood

A site of forgiveness and mercy

The cross and the empty tomb

The spiritual foundation

The truth of the Person and work of Jesus Christ as found in the Bible

### The Construction Of The "House"

A spiritual temple – the Church (1 Cor 3:9-23)

Christians are the "stones" of this living house in which He lives in His Spirit

It's a spiritual house "built up" by the contributions of your time, talent and treasure

### Contributions God Won't Forget

A whole-hearted commitment to His plan

Matthew 28:19-20 to "make disciples"

Colossians 1:28-29 – our church's mission

Do you believe God's plan applies to you and involves you?

Where have you been "building" in ministry this past year?

Where will you make a whole-hearted commitment to contribute in 2020?

A God-ward motivation

1 Cor 10:31

Are you a Saul or an Absalom ... or a David?

Are you "building" for His credit ... or yours?

Do you rejoice at being the "platform" rather than the "show?"

Resources sacrificed

Luke 18:29-30

Are you investing your

God-given financial

resources to "build"

God's house?

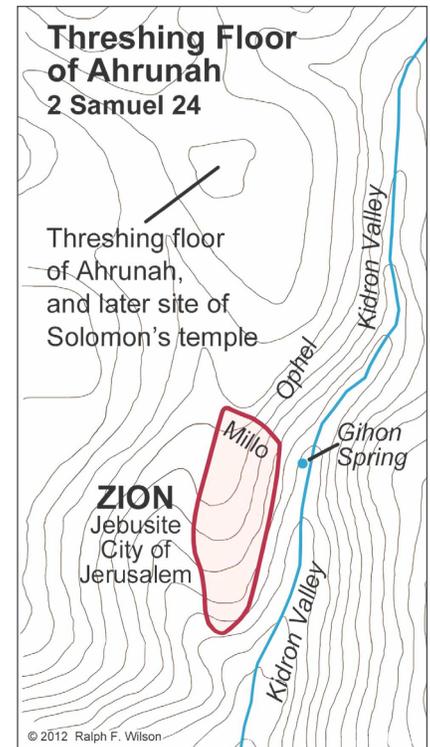
Are you giving Him the best

of your resources ... or just

the leftovers?

*Contributions God won't allow to be forgotten*

*Give your best for God's house*



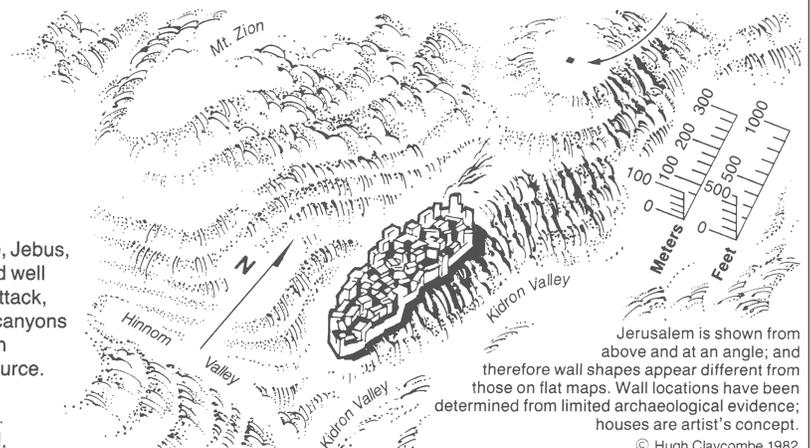
### The City of the Jebusites and David's Jerusalem

Substantial historical evidence, both Biblical and extra-Biblical, places the temple of Herod (and before it the temples of Zerubbabel and of Solomon) on the holy spot where King David built an altar to the Lord. David had purchased the land from Araunah the Jebusite, who was using the exposed

bedrock as a threshing floor (2Sa 24:18-25). Tradition claims a much older sanctity for the site, associating it with the altar of Abraham on Mount Moriah (Ge 22:1-19). The writer of Genesis equates Moriah with "the Mountain of the LORD," and other OT shrines originated in altars erected by Abraham.

**c. 1000 B.C.**

Barely 12 acres in size, Jebus, a Canaanite city, could well defend itself against attack, with walls atop steep canyons and shafts reaching an underground water source. David captured the stronghold, c. 1000 B.C. and made it his capital.



Jerusalem is shown from above and at an angle; and therefore wall shapes appear different from those on flat maps. Wall locations have been determined from limited archaeological evidence; houses are artist's concept.

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For further reference to the development of Jerusalem see: page 73, *Solomon's Jerusalem*; page 99, *Jerusalem of the Returning Exiles*; page 139, *Jerusalem During the Time of the Prophets*.