

Bible Reading Notes  
**1 Chronicles**

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## 1 Chronicles 1-2

It is thought by many that 1 & 2 Chronicles were written by Ezra after the return of Israel from exile. The book presents the history of Judah from a priestly perspective.

The first nine chapters of 1 Chronicles are devoted to genealogies from Adam to Ezra's time. The line of the covenant people is uninterrupted. Not even the exile has changed that.

## 1 Chronicles 3-5

**1 Chronicles 3-4** - will conclude the line of Judah and move to the line of Simeon, which eventually became part of Judah.

**1 Chronicles 5** – focuses on the tribes which were east of the Jordan River.

## 1 Chronicles 6

Chapter 6 continues the genealogies of Israel looking at the tribe of Levi.

The line of Amram will serve as the priests of Israel ministering in the tabernacle and temple. The other four lines of Levi will serve as assistants to the priests.

Because the tribe of Levi received no land inheritance, the Levites were given cities and pasturelands throughout the land of Israel, including the Cities of Refuge.

## 1 Chronicles 7-8

These two chapters continue Ezra's listing of the genealogies of the tribes of the Northern Kingdom of Israel.

**1 Chronicles 8** contains a second genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin, focusing particularly on the line of Saul.

## 1 Chronicles 9-10

**9:1 – breach of faith** – both Israel and Saul (10:13) faced the Lord's judgment for being unfaithful.

**9:2 – first to dwell again** - Most of chapter 9 is a summary of the first priests and Levites who returned to Israel from the exile. The record and genealogy of these men were important since only the tribe of Levi could serve in these critical positions.

**9:35ff** – Ezra returns to the life of Saul to show why his line was cut off by God from the throne and a faithful line through David reigned in his place.

**10:1ff** – The death of Saul is also recorded in 1 Samuel 31.

## 1 Chronicles 11-12

**11:3** – This was the complete fulfillment of Samuel's word to David in 1 Samuel 16.

**11:23 – five cubits tall** = 7 ½ feet tall.

**12:22 – great army like an army of God** – This was one of the signs of God's blessing on David.

**12:32 – understanding of the times** – Even more valuable than strong warriors.

## 1 Chronicles 13-14

**13:1-4** – The decision to make Jerusalem the center for worship was one that all of Israel agreed to.

**13:7** – **carried...on a cart** – This was in violation of Exodus 25:12-15; Numbers 7:9

**13:9** – **Uzzah put out his hand** – Probably an automatic reaction on his part but contrary to God's command in Numbers 4:15.

**13:12** – **David was afraid** – The holiness of God should strike fear in sinful people.

Much of **1 Chronicles** 14 is parallel to 2 Samuel 5.

## 1 Chronicles 15-16

**15:2** – **Levites** – David had learned his lesson from Uzzah's death recorded in the previous chapter.

**15:16** – This appears to be a new role for the Levites, one that David makes permanent in 16:4-7.

**16:8ff** – This song of David is a composite of songs from Psalms 105 (vv. 8-22), 96 (vv. 23-33), and 106 (vv. 34-36).

## 1 Chronicles 17

This is Ezra's version of God's covenant promises to David, which are also recorded in 2 Samuel 7.

**17:1** – **House** – Note the repetitive use of "house" in the chapter. David seeks to build a house for the Lord. Instead the Lord will build a house (a dynasty) for David (v. 10).

**17:14** – **established forever** – This will be completely fulfilled in Christ.

## 1 Chronicles 18-20

**1 Chronicles 18-20** is a section of the book that will focus on David's military victories and the expansion of his kingdom.

**1 Chronicles 19** is Ezra's rendition of events found in 2 Samuel 10.

**1 Chronicles 20** - Ezra does not include in his account the sin of David against Bathsheba and Uriah that occurred in the time period of verses 1-4.

## 1 Chronicles 21-22

**21:13 – his mercy is very great** - Even when the Lord is disciplining you, he is still great in mercy.

**21:14 – pestilence on Israel** - Israel was disciplined by the Lord for a significant, but unrevealed sin (2 Samuel 24:1).

**22:8 – word of the Lord:** This is recounted from 2 Samuel 7 & 1 Chronicles 17.

**22:14** – 3, 750 tons of gold and 37,500 tons of silver.

## 1 Chronicles 23-25

These chapters reveal David's continued preparations for the temple Solomon will build, focusing on David's organization of various temple workers.

**23:1** – There was a period of time when David and Solomon were co-regents.

**24:2 – Nadab and Abihu** – Their deaths are recorded in Leviticus 10.

**25:1 – who prophesied** – some of their songs were inspired and some of those were included in the book of Psalms.

## **1 Chronicles 26-27**

These two chapters complete the account of David's organization in preparation for the temple and Solomon's reign.

**26:1-19 – Gatekeepers** – They were posted as guards outside the walls of the tabernacle and later the temple (1 Chronicles 9:22-29).

**26:20-28** – This is the list of officials who were responsible to oversee the treasures that David had dedicated and the spoils of war (vv. 26-27).

## **1 Chronicles 28-29**

**28:20 – Be strong and courageous** – This language is reminiscent of the charge Moses gave Joshua in Deuteronomy 31.

**29:1 – young and inexperienced** – Solomon was under 30 when he became king.

**29:7 – darics** – A coin used by Persia. Those returning from the Babylonian exile would be familiar with it.

**29:10-22** – David's prayer focuses on two themes – The greatness of the Lord who possesses all things (v. 11) and who gives to his people (vv. 12, 14, 16).

**29:22 – the second time** – Perhaps the first time was a private ceremony recorded in 1 Kings 1:31-35.