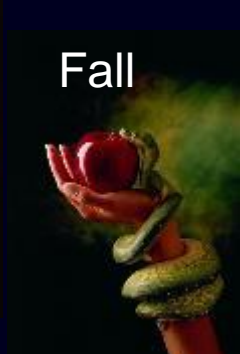


1 Kings 11 - 14; 2 Chronicles 10 - 12;

- I. Solomon's apostasy (1 Kg 11:1-43);
- II. Rehoboam's arrogance (1 Kg 12:1-25;
2 Chr 10:1-12:16);
- III. Jeroboam's idolatry (1 Kg 12:26-14:31);



Creation



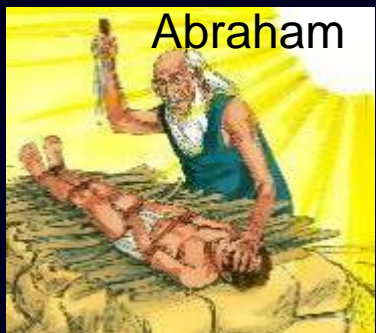
Fall



Flood



Babel



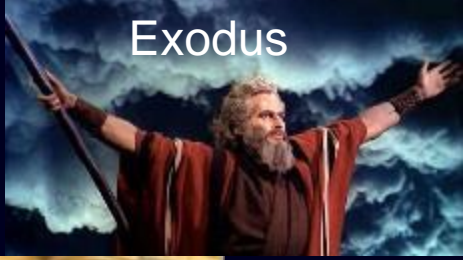
Abraham



Egypt



Passover



Exodus



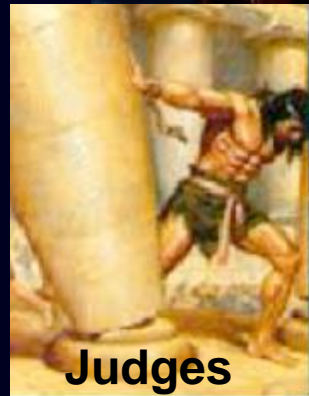
The Law



Tabernacle



Promised Land



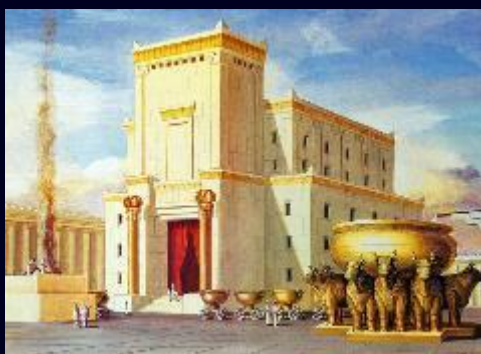
Judges



King Saul



King David



King Solomon

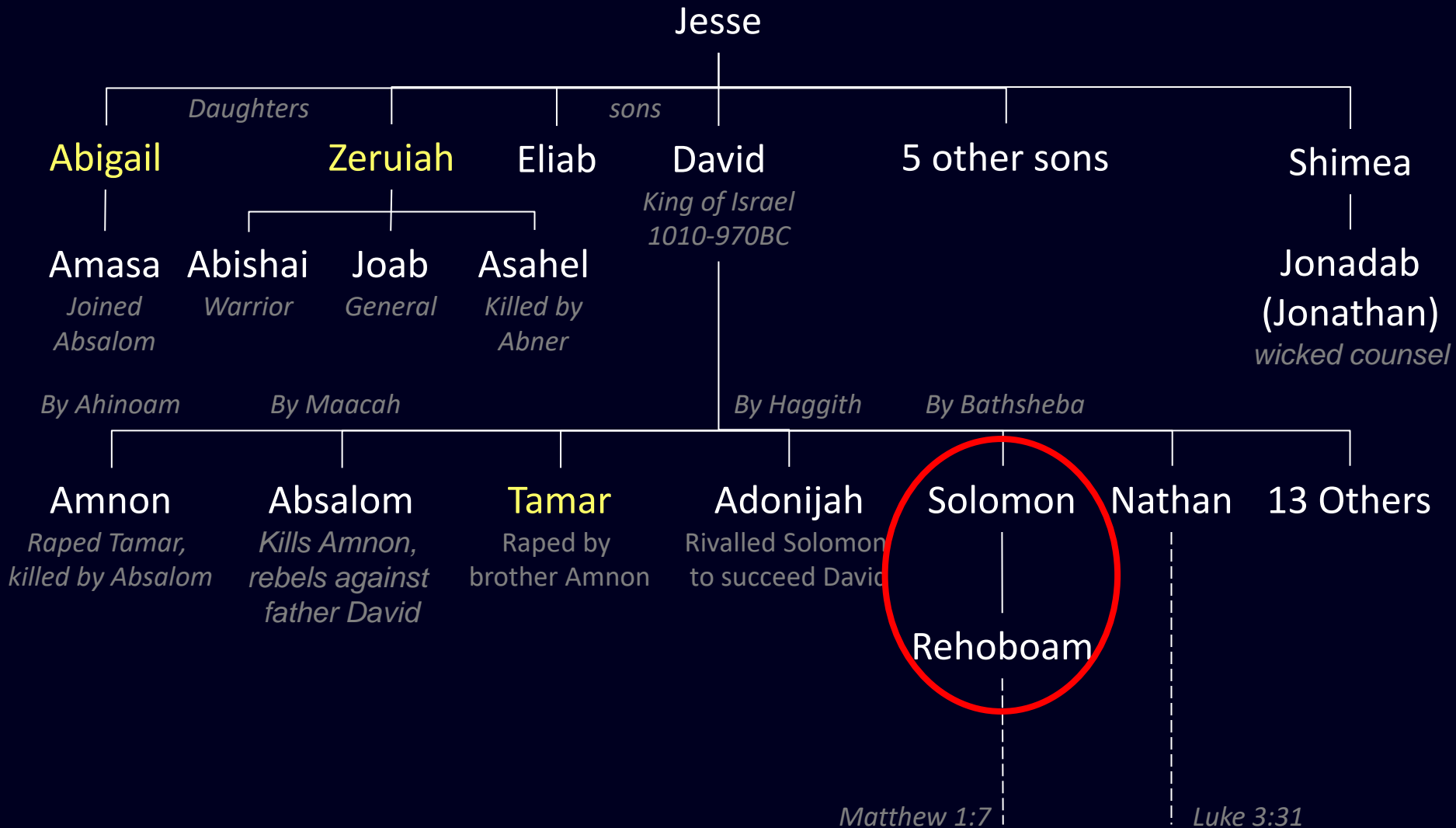


Divided Kingdom



Babylon Exile

House of David (tribe of Judah)



Jesus Christ, Son of David

Requirements of a king

Requirement for king	Dt 17:	King Solomon	1 Kgs
Does not acquire many horses	17:16	Owned 12,000 horses	10:26
No horses taken from Egypt	17:16	Horses were imported from Egypt	10:28
Doesn't have many wives	17:17	700 wives & 300 concubines	11:3
Does not possess much silver & gold	17:17	666 talents of gold/yr, plus revenues	10:14
Writes a personal copy of the Law	17:18	Scripture is silent	
Reads the Law every day, & follows decrees	17:19	Scripture is silent	
Should not consider himself better than others	17:20	"I have built"	8:13,20,27,43,44,48
Strictly obeys the Law	17:20	Did not follow the Lord	11:6

Temple Labor & Material

- Over 3,600 tons (108,000 talents) of gold [1 Chron 22:14];
- Over 34,000 tons (1,017,000 talents) of silver [22:14; 29:4];
- More iron & bronze, wood & stone than could be weighed [22:14];
- 180,000 men [1 Kgs 5];
- 24,000 Supervisors of the work of the temple [23:4];
- 6,000 Officials & judges [23:4];
- 4,000 Gatekeepers [23:5];
- 4,000 Singers & musicians [23:5];
- Service of the temple: courtyards, side rooms, purification, baking, praise [23:28-29];
- Priests from Eleazar (16 families) & Ithamar (8 families) [24:2]
- 288 Prophesying through accompanied song [25:7]
- 288,000 men in the standing Army [27:1-15]

\$250
billion

Solomon's Buildings (1 Kings 7)

vs 2 – Palace of Forest of Lebanon;

vs 7 – Throne Hall;

vs 7 – Hall of Justice;

vs 8 – Palace for Pharaoh's daughter;

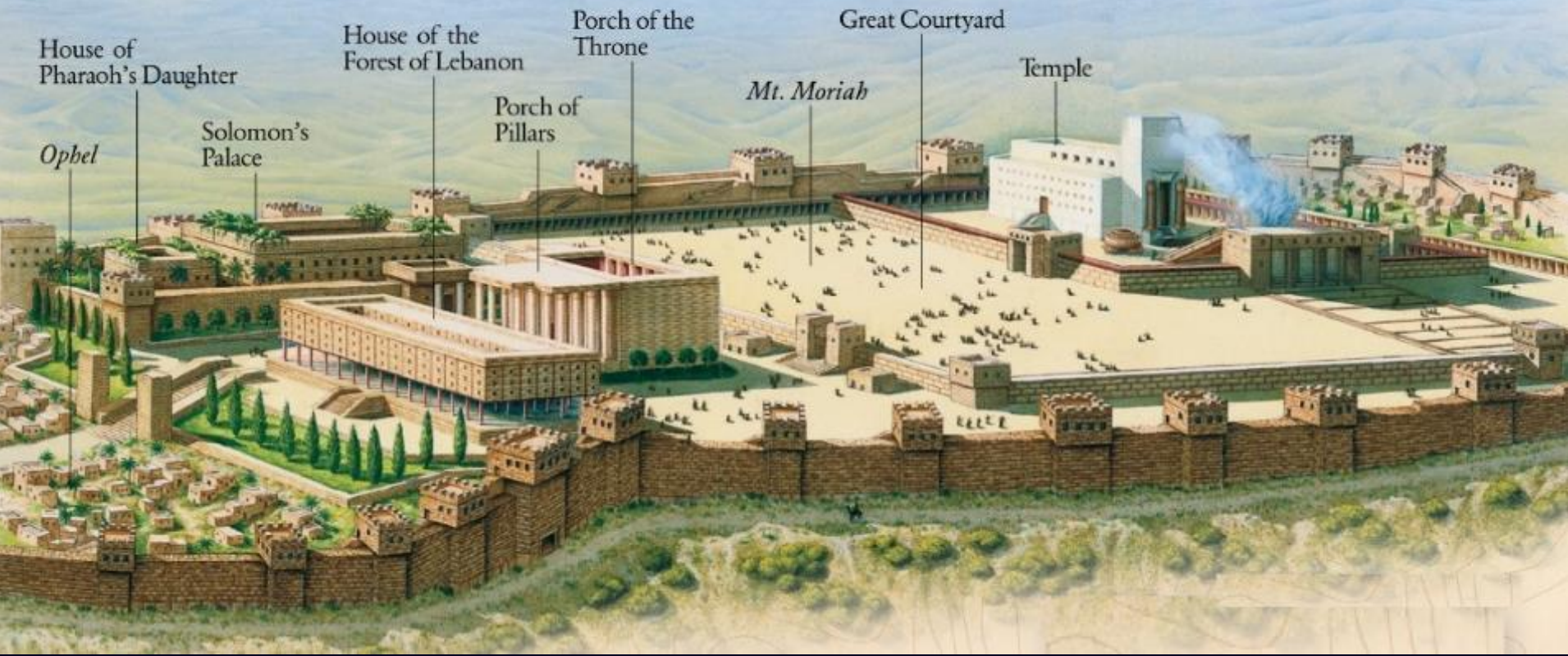
vs 8 – Palace for Solomon

vs 12 – Great courtyard

vs 12 – Inner courtyard;

vs 12 – Temple of the Lord;

TEMPLE AREA IN SOLOMON'S TIME



Solomon's Temple

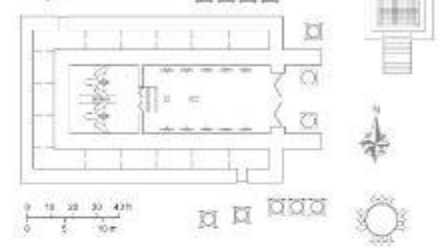
A structure with three levels was built around the walls of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5-6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).

Temple Architectural Plan



the hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

the bronze char for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-20; 2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the altar, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.5-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant stood between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar of incense, the golden table for the bread of the Presence, and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-38; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23-26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

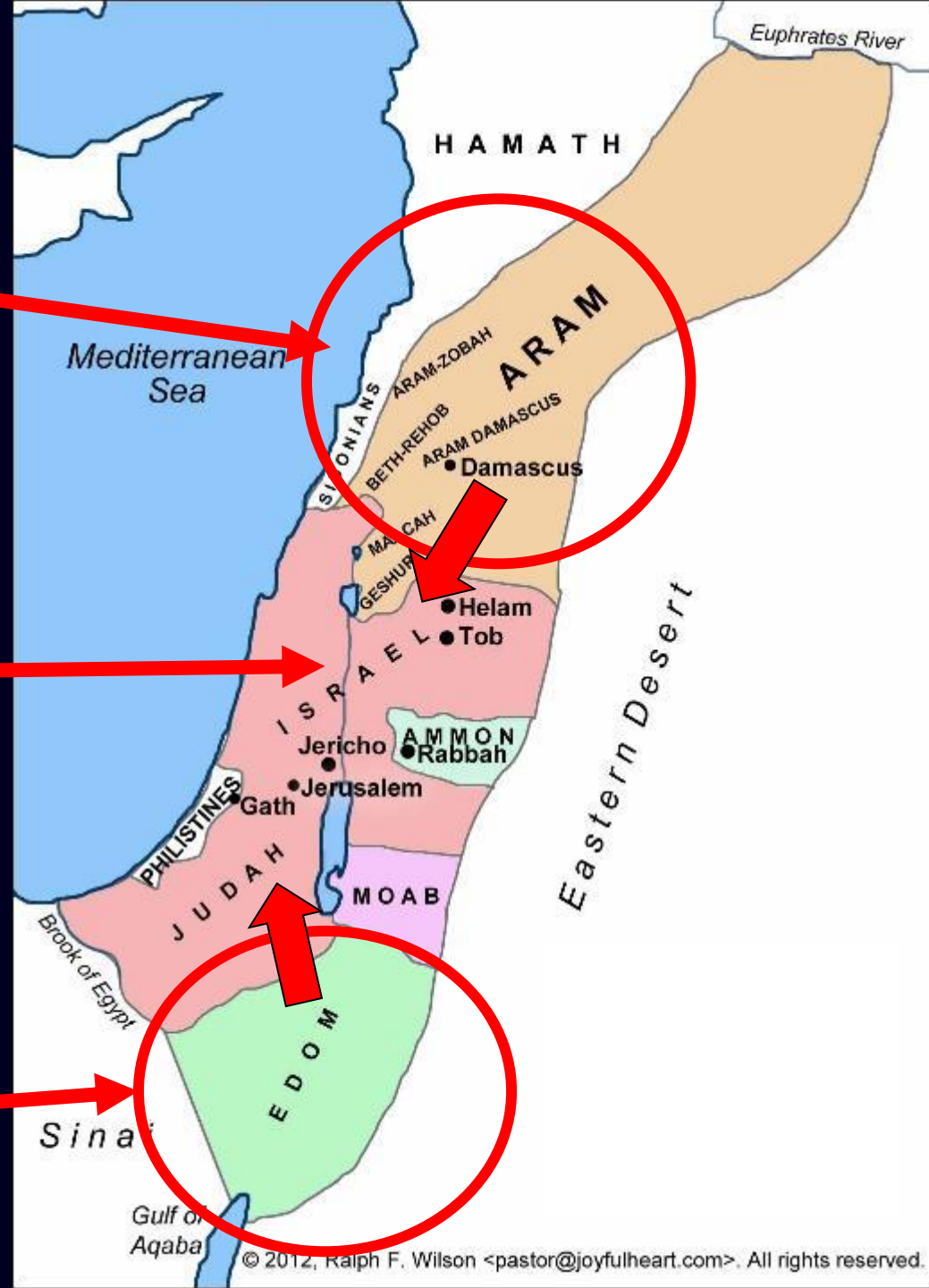
Solomon began to build "the house of the LORD" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 957 or 956 a.d. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 950 or 951 (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, and 45 feet (14 m) high. It stood in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

Adversaries

Rezon from Aram
[North]

Jeroboam from Ephraim
[Internal]

Hadad from Edom
[South]



Principle 1

1. Doing evil in the eyes of the Lord brings harsh consequences;

Applications:

- *What consequences have you suffered when you strayed from the Lord?*
- *Who do you know who is experiencing the consequences of their bad choices?*

Divided Kingdom

Ish-Bosheth:

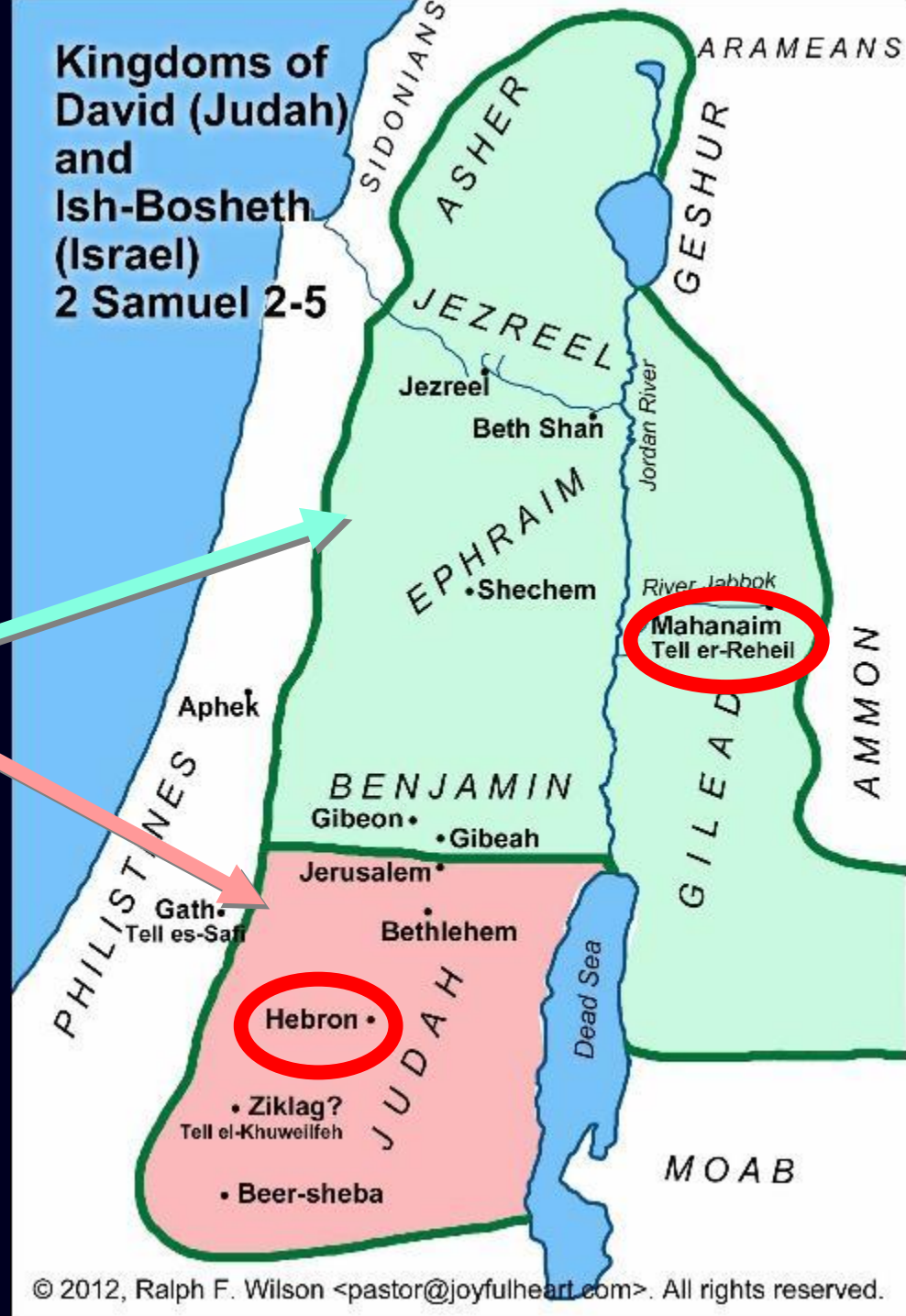
- Based in Mahanaim (in exile);
- Ruled over 11 tribes for 2 years
- Commander: Abner
- Weakening

David:

- Based in Hebron;
- Ruled over Judah for 7½ years
- Commander: Joab
- Strengthening

ISRAEL

JUDAH



Déjà vu – division of the kingdom

2 Samuel 20:1

Sheba

Now a troublemaker named Sheba son of Bicri, a Benjamite, happened to be there. He sounded the trumpet and shouted, "We have no share in David, no part in Jesse's son! Every man to his tent, O Israel!"

1 Kings 12:16

Jeroboam

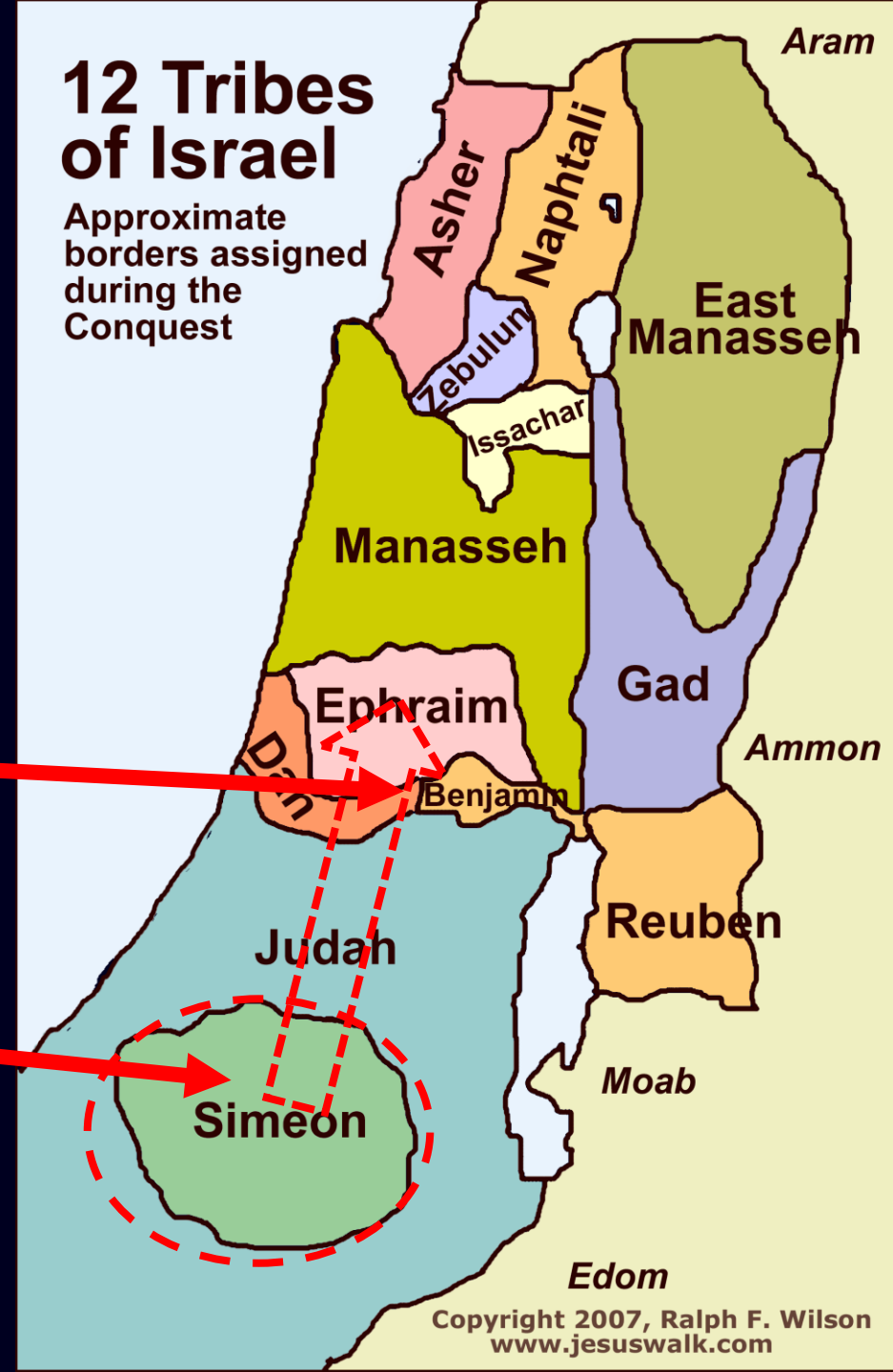
When all Israel saw that the king refused to listen to them, they answered the king: "What share do we have in David, what part in Jesse's son? To your tents, O Israel! Look after your own house, O David!" So the Israelites went home.

Sheba ben Bicri was ahead of his time. The northern tribes used an almost identical call to action to split the kingdom 45 years later.

12 Tribes of Israel

12 Tribes of Israel

Approximate borders assigned during the Conquest



Benjamin – fractured between Israel & Judah;

Simeon – migrated north to Ephraim & Manasseh?

10 Tribes of Israel

Israel

Unclear

Judah

1. Reuben

Levi

Judah

2. Dan

Simeon

3. Naphtali

Benjamin

4. Gad

5. Asher

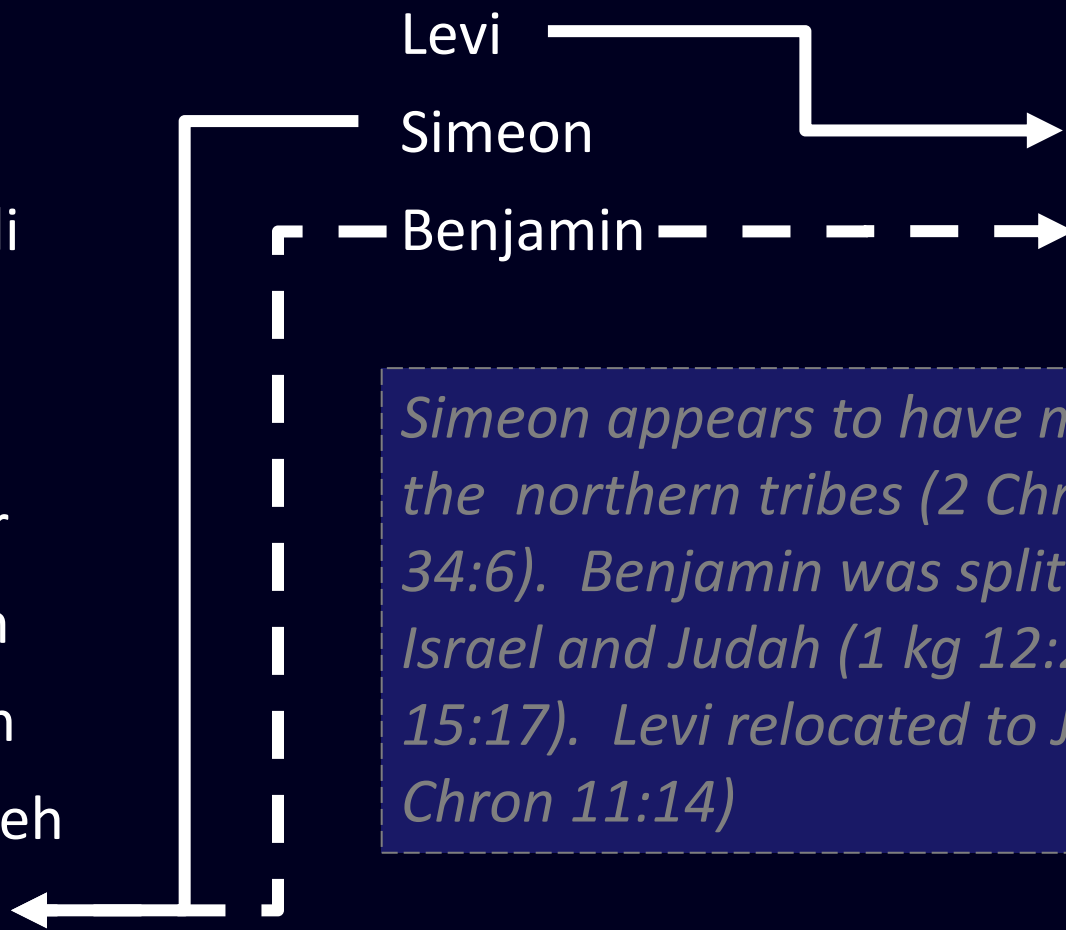
6. Issachar

7. Zebulun

8. Ephraim

9. Manasseh

10.



Simeon appears to have migrated to the northern tribes (2 Chron 15:9 & 34:6). Benjamin was split between Israel and Judah (1 kg 12:21, 29; 15:17). Levi relocated to Judah, (2 Chron 11:14)

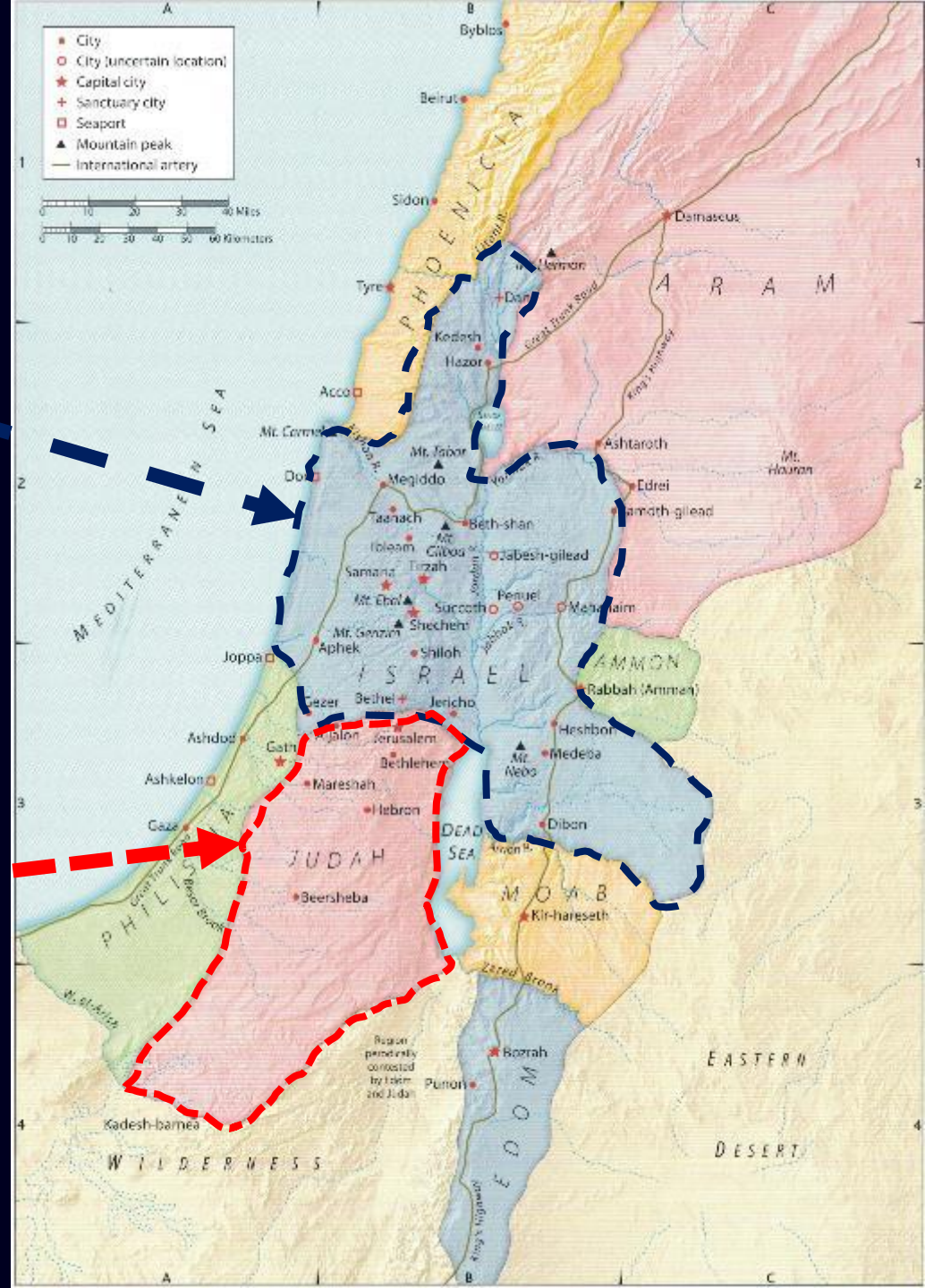
Divided Kingdom

Israel

- Northern kingdom;
- Called “Israel;”
- Consisted of 10 tribes;
- King Jeroboam;

Judah

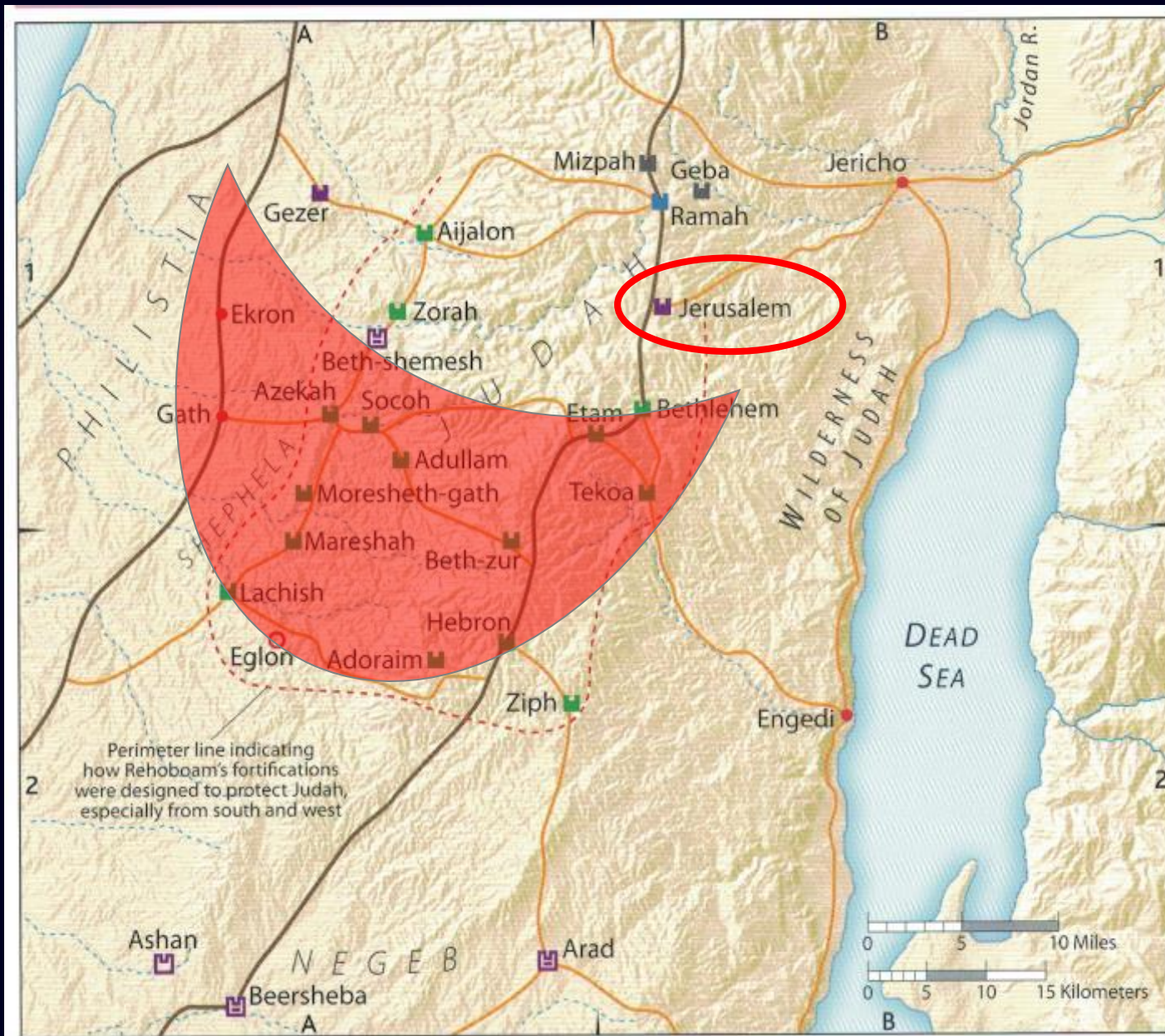
- Southern kingdom;
- Called “Judah;”
- Consisted of 2 (or 3) tribes;
- King Rehoboam;



Fortified Cities

2 Chron 11:5-10

Rehoboam lived in Jerusalem and built up towns for defense in Judah: Bethlehem, Etam, Tekoa, Beth Zur, Soco, Adullam, Gath, Mareshah, Ziph, Adoraim, Lachish, Azekah, Zorah, Aijalon and Hebron. These were fortified cities in Judah and Benjamin.



Principle 2

1. Doing evil in the eyes of the Lord brings harsh consequences;
- 2. Arrogance results in severe repercussions, humility brings grace;**

Applications:

- *When has your pride brought undesired consequences to you?*
- *What aspect of your life could do with a good dose of humility?*

Pagan Altar (Dan)

Partially reconstructed altar of Jeroboam at Dan



Sin, It's Character & Universality

Sin is falling short of God's standards

"there is no one righteous, not even one: there is no one who understands, no one who seeks God" (Rom 3:10, 11)

- Sin is an outrage against God;
- Source of untold harm to ourselves and others;
- Subjects us to the wrath of God (John 3:36; Romans 1:18-20; 2:5);
- Has eternal consequences (Romans 6:23);
- Demonstrates the necessity for grace (Romans 5:12-21; James 1:13-18; 2:10; 1 John 1:8-10.)

Sin always ...

Takes you farther than you wanted to go, keeps you longer than you wanted to stay, & costs you more than you wanted to pay.

Principle 3

1. Doing evil in the eyes of the Lord brings harsh consequences;
2. Arrogance results in severe repercussions, humility brings grace;
- 3. God will not allow sin to go unpunished;**

Applications:

- *How could you help someone see the consequences of their sin?*

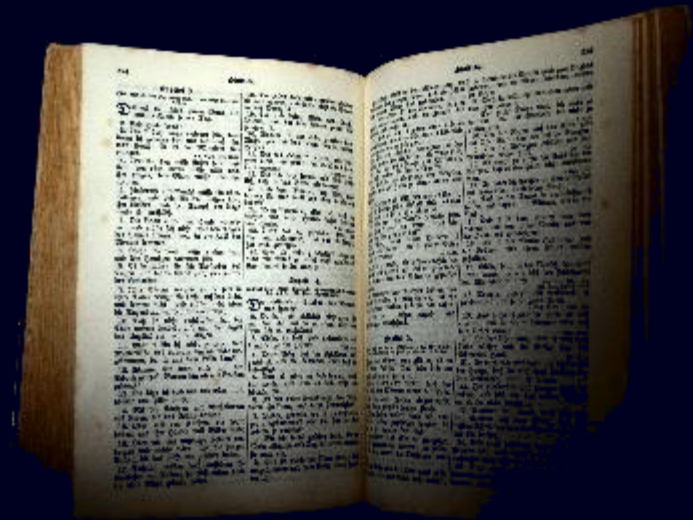
Main Truth:

Rejecting God & choosing sin brings bitter consequences.

Reading for Next Week (2-Oct-22)

1 Kings 15:1-24;

2 Chronicles 13-16



First Kings Summary

<u>POLITICALLY</u> <i>David succeeded by Solomon</i>	Solomon “in all his glory” (Luke 12:27)	Decline & Demise	Disruption “A kingdom divided against itself” (Mark 3:24)	<u>POLITICALLY</u> <i>King after king</i>
<u>NATIONALLY</u> <i>Kingdom united</i>	Crowned & inaugurated (1-2) Married & exalted (3-4) Temple erected & dedicated (5-8) Warned & blessed (9-10)		Internal conflict & hostility (12-14) Civil war & idolatry (15-16) Ahab & Elijah (17-22) “He served Baal and worshiped him & provoked the Lord God of Israel to anger, according to all that his father had done” (22:53)	<u>NATIONALLY</u> <i>Kingdom divides</i>
<u>ECONOMICALLY</u> <i>Solid & secure</i>				<u>ECONOMICALLY</u> <i>Unstable</i>
<u>SPIRITUALLY</u> <i>Shaky</i>	Chapters 1 - 10	Chapter 11	Chapters 12-22	<u>SPIRITUALLY</u> <i>Empty</i>
Time	40 years		80 years	
Kingdom	United & strong		Divided & weak	
People	Solomon		Jeroboam to Ahaziah Rehoboam to Jehoshaphat	
Identity	“All Israel ... sons of Israel”		<u>North</u> : Israel; Samaria; Ephraim <u>South</u> : Judah; Jerusalem	
Theme	Spiritual & moral decay lead to destruction			
Key verse	1 Kings 9:3-9; 11:11-13			
Christ in 1 Kings	Solomon’s wisdom, which foreshadows Him who “became to us wisdom from God” (1 Cor 1:30); the prophetic ministry & miracles of Elijah			

Rehoboam

- May have inherited a country on the brink of economic collapse;
- Initially sought advice from elders (1 Kg 12:6);
- Heeded God's word thru' prophet Shemaiah (1Kg 12:24, 2Chr 11:4)
- Fortified cities surrounding Jerusalem (2 Chr 11:12);
- Welcomed Levites who migrated to Judah from Israel (2 Chr 11:14);
- Believing Jews left Israel & went to Judah, for 3 years (2 Chr 11:16);
- He acted wisely in dispersing his sons throughout Judah (2 Chr 11:23);
- He humbled himself before the Lord (2 Chr 12:6, 12);
- There was some good in Judah (2 Chr 12:12);
- Sacrificial system continued through his reign (2 Chr 13:11);