

Wk 11 Ses 11 Royal Kingdom Part 1 (Color is Green)NOTES AND QUOTES

1. In Genesis, was disruption of relationship between Adam/Eve and God; pushed God's rule/reign away; God revealed His plan in Gen 3:15 to set us free; God makes 3 promises to Abraham – land, royal kingdom and a worldwide blessing.
2. People of Israel chose their way over God's way; did not *teach their children* what they had learned; every man was *right in his own eyes*; they married the Canaanites; there was no real leader over Israel for over 200 years after Joshua's death; Samuel was last and greatest of judges, but Israel wanted a king *like everyone else* - God will grant the request; time is marked as the creation of a Royal Kingdom
3. Samuel is considered 13th Judge; has three ministries – prophet, judge, priest; is destined to anoint the first two kings of Israel; His mother becomes a great role model in 1 Sam 1:27 because she dedicates her son to serve God; he is assigned to a priest named Eli of Shiloh; he hears the Lord's voice and responds (CCC2578-cultivate sensitivity to God's voice)
4. 1 Sam 4-11: battle w/Philistines – 5 major cities: Gaza, Ashdod, Ashkelon, Ekron and Gath.(today all located in the Gaza Strip); tribe of Dan could not withstand their attacks – it is the beginning of the Bronze Age; Israelites had to go there to have their weapons sharpened – not good; Philistines captured Ark of Covenant but wherever it was kept, plague would follow; to make amends, the Philistines made 6, the plague was not relieved until the Philistines returned the Ark of the Covenant to the Israelites, along with a trespass offering of "five **golden emerods** and five **golden mice**" (the plague of **emerods** occurred simultaneously with a plague of mice). NOTE: In Bible called "hemorrhoids" but that is a translation for Greek word *EMERODS*.
5. Israelites did not obey God and cleanse the Promised Land – after 200 years w/o a leader, they wanted a king just like all the other nations; Samuel took it personally, but God instructed him to "listen to the voice of the people; they have not rejected you but me."; are going to settle for *earthly rule* rather than God's heavenly rule; called *divine accommodation*.
6. *Typology* – by giving them what they want, God is giving them a type of Himself that one day will be removed and He will be there as King of Kings, Lord of Lords in the flesh
7. God gave them what they wanted but warned re *the manner of a king* – 1. Must not have many wives or multiply horses or have a lot of silver/gold – signs of alliances with Canaanites; 2. Will take your sons and daughters and vineyards; 3. Going to tax you (type of slavery)
8. First King: Saul – tribe of Benjamin; situated between two opposing tribes Ephraim to north and Judah to south; Saul's weakness is *disobedience* to God and *fear of the people*; always worried about his public profile; Saul preferred to things his way, not God's way; God says that *obedience is better than sacrifice*; Samuel disobeyed God but was not truly sorry; he tries to coax God into not disgracing him in public; the kingdom is ripped from Saul
9. God send Samuel to tribe of Jesse to search for a next king: David, Jesse's youngest son; David is young and uses music and song to ease Saul's depression and anxiety; David is best friend of Saul's son, Jonathan; David has encounter with Philistine Goliath/David kills him; David challenges Goliath with the words in 1 Sam 17: 45 – 47 "You come against me with sword and spear and scimitar, but I come against you in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel that you have insulted..."
10. Saul is threatened by the public adoration for killing Goliath; plans to kill David; David has opportunity to kill Saul twice but has respect for the office of the king;

1 Chronicles and 2 Chronicles **not one** of 14 narrative books but do tell many of same stories; 1 Chronicles parallels 1 Samuel and Kings; deals w/kings of Judah; Northern kings of Israel not mentioned except where effect kings of Judah; David and especially Solomon, are cast in favorable light; negative details, especially Solomon's idolatry are left out; not concerned with the civil affairs; focus on religious events (i.e. building the temple, celebrating feasts, renewing the Covenant, revivals); good aspects of each king are mentioned first/then bad. {Exceptions: Ahaz, Jehoram, Amon, Jehoiakim, Jehoiachin and Zedekiah have nothing good said about them; David/Solomon doesn't receive any bad press.}; primary focus is w/temple, priesthood, Levites religious organization, keeping of the Covenant. Levites are mentioned 100 times in Chronicles/3 times in Samuel and Kings combined. Ezra/Nehemiah mentioned 63 times.

Chronicles concerned w/tracing preservation of Davidic line to demonstrate God's faithfulness to His word to David; ends on positive note of restoration/hope. A purified remnant is returns to a purified land that has undergone 70 years of rest; gives attention to lists, statistics and genealogies; half of the material in Chronicles unique to the Bible; dating of Chronicle is later than Kings. Chronicle is POST EXILIC (Period of Jewish history between end of exile in Babylon in 538 B.C. and 1 a.d) during the time of Judah's restoration to the land

Chronicle account specifically shows the immediate retribution for evil, reward for righteousness and obedience to Lord's prophets/Covenant. Retribution takes form of military defeat, illness or death. Rewards are in form of military success, building projects, large families, wealth & honor; emphasis on king's attitude toward Temple. Ungodly kings neglected/profane Temple. Godly kings upheld (at times restored) Temple. {Solomon is exception; only king who honored Temple but was involved in idolatry.}

Kings stresses emphasis on Covenant/fulfilled prophecy; but numerous prophets in Chronicles {40 individual prophets or groups of prophets in Samuel and Kings}; 13 prophets that appear only in Chronicles but 12 prophets in Chronicles/Samuel & Kings **WHY THE EMPHASIS IN CHRONICLES?** Author has different audience; writing for remnant that has returned to Judah after the 70 year exile; need to know they are continuation of God's involvement in history; land is destitute/facing poverty and opposition from neighbors; rebuilt simple Temple but missing Ark and glory of original Tabernacle/Solomon's Temple; do not have Davidic King on throne; Persia rules over them; taught that Temple is important as central place of worship; priest/Levites essential to worship/gives background for Davidic organization of worship to restored community; teaches *true worship* is matter of the *heart* and *adherence* to Covenant; while no king/have temple, priests, Levites and Covenant; religious devotion encouraged

Author of Chronicles wants to strengthen what remains and what is essential; people are beginning again; Ezra/Nehemiah lead them to *Covenant Renewal*; Chronicles NOT deal w/Northern Kingdom of Israel only threats by Northern neighbors of Samaria w/their own priesthood/place of worship; message is not to ally oneself w/evil; restored Jews experience renewal of their worship; details important revivals in Judah's history; especially under Jehoshaphat, Hezekiah, and Josiah; portrays true king (one that points to Messiah) as a king who is faithful to covenant, seeks God and honors/upholds Temple; wants new generation to do a better job than ancestors; focus is on individual and corporate piety of people of the nation; no longer is righteousness centered on a *King*, each individual in Israel is accountable before God.

