

OLD TESTAMENT SURVEY

STUDY PACK 6A

MEMORIZE: 2 Chronicles 7:14 If my people, which are called by my name, shall humble themselves, and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways; then will I hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin, and will heal their land.

Memorize and recite vocabulary to the Supervisor before proceeding to the study pak material.

Vocabulary Words

Ishbosheth – The 40 year-old surviving son of Saul who was anointed king by Abner, the captain of Saul's army.

Mephibosheth – A son of Jonathan who was dropped as a child and was lame for the rest of his life.

Gibeonites – The people from the city of Gibeon who had made a treaty with Joshua after deceiving the Israelites.

Amnon – David's firstborn son who raped his half-sister Tamar.

Absalom – David's third son by the same mother as Tamar,

Adonijah – The fourth son of David.

2 Samuel and 1 Chronicles record the life and reign of _____. David united the twelve tribes of Israel. He expanded Israel's territory from the Nile River and Gulf of Aqaba to the Phoenician coast and land of Hamath.

David's gains lasted until the death of Solomon. David organized the priests and Levites for service at the Tabernacle and Temple. God did not allow David to build the Temple. However, David did all he could to prepare for the building of the Temple by Solomon.

David was still in the land of the Philistines when he heard of Saul and Jonathan's deaths. One might have thought David would welcome the news, but the opposite was true. David loved Saul and Jonathan. David mourned for Saul and Jonathan and even wrote a psalm to lament their deaths.

After mourning the death of Saul and Jonathan, David asked the LORD if he should return to Israel. The LORD told David to return and to go to Hebron. The men of Judah came to Hebron and anointed David king over the house of Judah.

Abner, the captain of Saul's host took Ishbosheth, son of Saul, and _____ him king over all Israel in Gilead. For seven and one-half years, the strife continued in Israel. Judah supported David as king. The other eleven tribes supported Ishbosheth as king.

Joab defeated Abner's host at Gibeon. 2 Samuel 3:1 tells us there was a long war between the house of Saul and the house of David. David wax stronger and stronger. The house of Saul waxed weaker and weaker.

Ishbosheth had reigned two years when he falsely accused Abner of going into one of Saul's concubines. This offended Abner greatly because it implied that he had committed treason after all he had done to make Ishbosheth the king of Israel. Abner swore openly that he would turn the kingdom over to David.

Abner immediately sent messengers to David to arrange a transfer of power. David was agreeable to make a league with Abner, but he required one condition. Abner must bring David Michal, his first wife, whom Saul had given to someone else in David's absence. Michal was sent to David while Abner convinced the elders of Israel, and the tribe of Benjamin to make David their king.

David prepared a feast for Abner and 20 of his men. Abner served as a liaison between Israel, the tribe of Benjamin and David. He communicated to David the things that were important to Israel and Benjamin, and told David the things he wanted to hear. Abner left in peace with the promise that he would deliver the people to David his king.

Unbeknownst to David, Joab had learned of Abner's visit when he returned from a recent conflict. Joab sent a messenger to bring Abner back in the name of David. Abner returned only to be murdered by Joab because he had killed Asahel, Joab's brother. David publicly mourned for Abner. All Israel respected David and understood that Abner's death was not what David wished. Ishbosheth was beheaded by two of his servants. All Israel and Benjamin came and asked David to be their king. David was anointed king over all Israel at Hebron. He was 30 years old when he began to reign. He reigned 7 1/2 years in Hebron and 33 years in Jerusalem.

Over the years, the Jebusites had continued to control Jerusalem, which was a city with three sides protected by steep cliffs and an underground water supply. David, himself, took the stronghold of Zion. He promised the man who conquered Jerusalem would be the captain of his host. Joab was first to enter Jerusalem and became chief. David took up residence in the stronghold and called it the "City of David.

David continued on and grew great. His good friend, Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David along with cedar trees, carpenters, and masons. David began to build the city of Jerusalem. It is frequently referred to as Zion in the Old Testament Scriptures. David built a beautiful palace in Jerusalem. He made Jerusalem the capital city of Israel.

When the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over Israel, they came to seek David. The Philistines spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim. David sought the LORD's guidance and was assured of a victory. David gave God the glory for the victory. He called the place Baalperazim, Lord of the breaches. The Philistines left their images. David and his men burned them.

Again, the Philistines spread themselves in the valley of Rephaim. Again, David enquired of the LORD. This time God not only gave him the okay, He gave him the strategy that would win. David defeated the fleeing Philistines from Geba to Gazer.

The Ark of the Covenant had remained in the house of Abinadab at Kirjathjearim since the early days of Samuel when it was returned to Israel by the Philistines. No doubt, David's motives were right, but his method was wrong. David transported the Ark on an oxcart. During the journey the oxen stumbled. _____ put his hand on the Ark to steady it. God struck him dead for touching the Ark. David was greatly disappointed and gave up on moving the Ark for the time being.

The Ark was again carried aside to the house of Obed-Edom, a Gittite. God blessed Obed-Edom's household and after three months, David moved the Ark to Jerusalem where he had prepared a tent to house it.

Although the biblical record does not put much emphasis on the expansion of David's kingdom, the Davidic kingdom stretched from the River of Egypt and the Gulf of Aqaba to the regions of the _____. This was significant, for it made Israel the leading nation in the Fertile Crescent at the beginning of the tenth century BC, during the reigns of David and Solomon.

David was a man after God's own heart. He was also a man of war. God would not allow David to build His house, which was to be a house of prayer. However, his son, Solomon would build the house. God also promised David that his throne would be established forever.

2 Samuel 8 catalogs the nations defeated by David. He subdued the Philistines. He defeated the Moabites. He smote Hadadezer, the son of Rehob, all the way to the Euphrates River. When the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer, David smote twenty thousand of them and the Syrians became David's servants. Toi, the king of Hamath, became David's ally. All of Israel's enemies were defeated by David.

2 Samuel 9 records David's kindness to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's son. He graciously gave Mephibosheth a home in Jerusalem. He allowed Mephibosheth to eat at his table. He restored Saul's estate to Mephibosheth including the house of Ziba Saul's servant.

2 Samuel 10 records the occasion and defeat of Ammon and the Syrians that came to help them.

Chapter 11 records the darkest days of David's life: His sin with Bathsheba and the murder of her husband, Uriah. God is no respecter of persons. Though David was quick to own his sin when once confronted by Nathan, he reaped the consequences the rest of his life. God is faithful to record not only the sins of His people, but also the _____ of their sin so we will be able to learn from their failure.

When _____ confronted David about his sin, he repented. His repentance found expression in Psalms 32 and 51. Forgiveness was given, but the results of his sin were grave.

David pronounced his own judgment, “. . . *As* the LORD liveth, the man that hath done this *thing* shall surely die: ⁶And he shall restore the lamb fourfold, because he did this thing, and because he had no pity.”(2 Samuel 12:5-6)

God spared David’s life, but the judgment would be four fold: “The sword shall never depart from thy house;” “I will raise up evil against thee out of thine own house;” “I will take thy wives before thine eyes, and give them to thy neighbor, and he shall lie with thy wives in the sight of this sun—before all Israel;” “the child also that is born unto thee shall surely die.” Every word of it came to pass.

As a token of His grace, God gave Bathsheba a second child which David named Solomon and the LORD loved him. The LORD sent Nathan the prophet to David and Bathsheba to name the child Jedidiah, Beloved. He would be David's successor. Another sign of God’s grace was the fall of the city of Rabbah.

In 2 Samuel 13-18 the judgment for David’s sin becomes evident. Amnon raped his half-sister, Tamar. Absalom, Tamar’s brother, takes revenge by assassinating Amnon. Absalom lives in exile for three years with his grandfather, the king of Geshur. Absalom returns but is isolated from David. Absalom finally stages a full-fledged rebellion against David, forcing him to flee Jerusalem in disgrace. Absalom defiles David’s concubines on the roof of the palace for all Israel to see. In the final episode of this sordid chapter in David's life, Joab killed _____ against David's orders in the battle that took place.

David mourned for Absalom instead of rejoicing in the victory. 2 Samuel 19 records Joab’s rebuke of David. Joab reminded David that he must appreciate those who had supported him during the rebellion. Chapter 20 records the failed rebellion of Sheba. Chapter 21 records the revenge David allowed the Gibeonites to carry out against Saul’s house. Mephibosheth was spared. Chapter 22 records David’s song of deliverance. Chapter 23 record David’s final words followed by the list of David’s mighty men.

During the final decade of his reign, David focused primarily on preparing for the building of the Temple. David made incredible plans for the building of the Temple. He made a treaty with the Phoenicians to provided materials and labor. He spent his final days making preparations for the building of and the worship in the new Temple.

The final chapter is one of judgment and mercy. God moved David to number the people Israel and Judah because his anger was kindled against them. This resulted in judgment of pestilence which took the lives of seventy thousand men. In mercy, however; David recognized the death angel by the threshing place of Araunah, the Jebusite. God stayed the hand of the death angel over Jerusalem. Gad the prophet instructed David to raise up an altar in the threshing floor of Araunah. David followed his instructions, the Lord was intreated for the land, and the plague was stayed from Israel.

The site is Mount Moriah. It is likely the spot where Abraham offered Isaac. David designated the site as the place for the Temple.

A note about polygamy: Deuteronomy 17:17 forbids the kings of Israel to multiply wives. The danger being that the wives would turn the king’s heart away from the Lord. David's marriage to

Michal, Saul's daughter and to Maacah, the daughter of Talmi, king of Geshur had _____ significance. His marriage to Abigail seems to have been an act of compassion. David stayed true to the Lord, but the practice became a snare to his son, Solomon. Polygamy is tolerated in the Old Testament. In every instant the practice has a negative heartbreaking outcome.

1 Kings 1-11 and 2 Chronicles 1-9 record the history of the reign of Solomon. Two words describe the reign of Solomon: peace and prosperity. However, it didn't start out that smoothly

Although David had clearly promised Bathsheba that Solomon would rule after his death, Solomon's half-brother, Adonijah attempted to become the next king. Adonijah enlisted the help of Joab and Abiathar, the priest. His plan was to have himself anointed king before Solomon could be anointed.

Unfortunately for Adonijah, the prophet Nathan learned of his plot. He immediately counseled Bathsheba to go into David and remind him of his promise to her that Solomon would be the king and ask him why Adonijah was being anointed king. Nathan would then interrupt their conversation so that David would know the urgency of the situation.

David wasted no time. Acting decisively, he ordered Nathan the prophet, Zadok the priest, Benaiah the son of Jehoiada to cause Solomon to ride upon David's mule to Gihon and anoint Solomon king without delay. They were to then escort Solomon to take the throne of David and reign in his stead.

They blew the trumpet and all the people shouted, "God save king Solomon!" The people piped with pipes and rejoiced with such joy that the sound interrupted Adonijah's feast. Adonijah's guest fled in fear. Adonijah begged Solomon for his life. Solomon pardoned him on the condition that he would act honorably and sent him to his house.

David charged Solomon to obey the whole Law of Moses with the reminder that God promised he would prosper. He also charged Solomon exact justice on Joab for the murder of Abner and Amasa. He instructed Solomon to show kindness to the sons of Barzillai the Gileadite that showed kindness to David when he fled Absalom. He was also to reward Shimei the son of Gera who cursed David as he fled Absalom. 1 Chronicles 29 records the charge David gave to the children of Israel concerning Solomon.

After Solomon was established on the throne, Joab was put to death. Adonijah proved to be dishonorable. Adonijah asked Bathsheba to intercede on his behalf for the hand of Abishag, the Shunammite. Solomon recognized the treason and put him to death. Abiathar the priest was put out of the priesthood for his part in the conspiracy, fulfilling the words of Samuel, who had said Eli's priestly line would come to an end.

When Solomon was sacrificing at Gibeon, where the Tabernacle and bronze altar were located, God came to him in a dream. God offered Solomon the choice of a long life, great riches, or wisdom. Solomon chose wisdom. He was granted that request but was also promised riches, honor, and a long life if he was obedient to the Law of Moses.

Solomon was young, perceived himself to be inexperienced, and had just been given the responsibility for leading God's people. God was delighted at Solomon's request for wisdom, for it came out of a pure heart. Solomon's wisdom became known internationally because of Israel's extensive foreign trade during this time of peace and prosperity.

Solomon divided Israel into twelve districts for taxation purposes. Each district was responsible for the provisions for the government for a month. The supplies were collected all year long, and were stored in warehouses in preparation for the time when they were needed. Solomon was wise and excelled in administration.

Solomon had incredible resources available to him through his treaty with Hiram, the ruler of the Phoenician cities of Tyre and Sidon. The Phoenicians not only had vast resources, were advanced in architecture and workmanship with expensive materials.

The Lord had commissioned Solomon to build and furnish the Temple, which was his single greatest undertaking. Solomon built the Temple in the place David had designated, directly north of Zion, the City of David. The Temple was twice the length of the Tabernacle (90 feet long), twice the width of the Tabernacle (30 feet wide), and three times the height of the Tabernacle (45 feet high). Solomon built a porch on the front of the Temple, with chambers built around the sides and back in three stories. The Temple was built of stone, lined with cedar, overlaid with gold, and decorated with beautiful carvings and precious stones.

The vessels and furniture for the Temple were also similar to those of the Tabernacle, but were different in size and number. The altar of burnt offering (brazen altar) and the molten sea (instead of the laver) were both much larger. There was also a new altar, candlestick, and Table of Shewbread in the Holy Place, while the old Ark of the Covenant was again placed in the Holy of Holies.

The dedication of the Temple made it what it was intended to be, the dwelling place of the God of Israel. As the pillar of cloud hung over the tabernacle after it was built, so the glory of God was manifested in the dedication of the Temple. Solomon, as the king of God's chosen people, presided over the dedication of the Temple, taking the position of a servant representing his people in the dedication (corporate solidarity).

Solomon's prayer of dedication is the longest prayer recorded in the Bible, recognizing the greatness of God, and acknowledging that since the heavens could not contain Him, how much less the house that he had built. Solomon requested that God would hear from heaven whenever those who called upon Him prayed toward the Temple.

After the dedication of the Temple, the Lord appeared to Solomon at night and confirmed to him in a well-known Scripture passage, that He had chosen this place. Solomon, with his control of the metal industry, took advantage of it to expand Israel's commerce and trade. With the help of the Phoenicians, Solomon built ships that traded iron and copper in southwest Arabia, and the African coast of Ethiopia.

During Solomon's days, Israel was filled with gold, silver, ivory, and monkeys. Solomon's increase in horses and chariots required the building of chariot cities (Hazor and Megiddo) to care for them and stable them. The horses and chariots were helpful in controlling the trade caravans that traveled through Israel, which is the land bridge between three continents.

As a result of his trading and his reputation, rulers from all over the then known world traveled to hear the wisdom of Solomon and bring him gifts. At the conclusion of Solomon's reign, 1 Kings 11 reveals the final apostasy of Solomon. Solomon was a man who reached the peak of success, had worldwide fame for his wisdom, had great wealth under God's blessing, but was a man whose reign ended in failure.

Solomon left his wholehearted devotion to God, breaking the Law of Moses by allowing idol worship in Jerusalem. What sins the parents do in moderation, the children will do in excess. Solomon made alliances with the kings of Egypt, Moab, Ammon, Edom, Sidon, and the Hittites through marriage.

Along with the heathen wives, came the heathen religions. God had warned in Deuteronomy, "neither shall he multiply wives to himself, that his heart turn not away: neither shall he greatly multiply to himself silver and gold." Solomon's wives turned his heart away from the Lord to the extent that he even built high places to make offerings to the foreign gods. Solomon worshipped Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians, Milcom, the god of the Ammonites, Chemosh, the god of the Moabites, and Molech, the god of the children of Ammon. Some of the high places Solomon built remained in Judah until the reign of Josiah almost 350 years later.

The prophet Ahijah informed Solomon that because of his _____, the kingdom was to be divided. The division of the kingdom would not happen during Solomon's lifetime because of David's sake. God stirred up enemies: Hadad, the Edomite, Rezon, king of Damascus, and Jeroboam, the son of Nebat.

When Solomon found out about Jeroboam, he attempted to have him killed. Jeroboam fled to Egypt for sanctuary until the death of Solomon. When Solomon died, his son, Rehoboam reigned in his stead.