

# *Chronicles*

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# I CHRONICLES 1-16

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## 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. In Biblical times, people were often named after an event or a character trait. What do the following names mean and why were they given these names? Peleg (1:19), Jabez (4:9), Beriah (7:23) (Chapters 1-9)
2. What reason does scripture give for Saul's death? (Chapter 10)
3. Who was Joab and what brave act did he do? (Chapters 11 & 12)
4. What other name was given to Jerusalem and why? (Chapters 11 & 12)
5. How did David become powerful? (Chapters 11 & 12)
6. Who was Benaiah and what exploits did he do? (Chapters 11 & 12)
7. Why did David and the people want to bring back the ark? (Chapter 13)
8. What was David's reason for dancing when the ark was brought into Jerusalem? What was Michal's reaction to David? (Chapter 15)
9. What wonderful acts did David praise God for in the psalm found in chapter 16?

**02**

## DEEPER THOUGHT

1. People have pointed out that the genealogies in Chronicles differ from those found other places, even in Scripture. Some say this shows the Bible to be imperfect. Why might these differences exist, and what is the purpose for a book like Chronicles? (Chapters 1-9)
2. How did the people already know when Saul died, that David should be the next king? What does this show us about leadership? (Chapter 11)
3. Why would David not drink the water from Bethlehem that his three mighty men had brought him? What did these men show David by their action? (Chapter 11)
4. Why did God kill Uzza even when Israel was singing and rejoicing with instruments and dancing? How was the ark supposed to be carried, and what does this show us about God? (Chapters 13 & 15)
5. How did David know whether or not to attack the Philistines in the valley of Rephaim? How is this different from the way Saul moved? (Chapter 14)
6. What did David credit for the solid establishing of his kingship, and what did he think the reason for this was? What does this tell us about David? (Chapter 14)
7. Do you see a significance in David's action of giving bread, dates and raisins to each Israelite after the ark was back and they had sacrificed? (Chapter 16)
8. What is significant about David's action in 16:43?

03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

**03**

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

*Consider this:*

Instruments and music played an amazing and powerful role in worship, warfare, celebrations, and dispelling evil in those days. Though there were specific people to minister in music, David and the elders fully participated with dancing, singing, praising, and playing instruments. Following David's example, let's embrace this gift from God and not think only a few can participate!

**ANSWERS TO LESSON 30**

**OBSERVATIONS**

1. Peleg means "division". In those days, the earth was divided, probably referring to the tower of Babel incident. Jabez means "pain." He was born in pain. Beriah means "misfortune". There was misfortune in the family.
2. He was unfaithful to the Lord, did not keep the word of the Lord, and even consulted a medium. (10:13)
3. Joab led the attack to capture Jerusalem and thus became commander of David's army. (11:6)
4. It was called the city of David because it represented David's victory and reign. (11:7)
5. Because God "Almighty" was with him. (11:9)
6. He was a valiant fighter who killed Moab's best men, slew a lion in a pit on a snowy day and killed a seven and a half foot Egyptian. (11:22-23)
7. Because God has ordained it as the way Israel should seek Him. They had not inquired of it during the reign of Saul. (13:3)
8. David danced to praise God and celebrate. Michal despised him. (15:25-29)
9. Miracles, judgements, covenant, inheritance, guidance, protection, salvation, love, and glory.

**QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT**

1. In the writings of those days, "son" could mean specifically a son or generally a descendant, successor or nation. Father could generally mean founder, predecessor or ancestor. Thus, there could be differences in genealogies without contradiction. A book like Chronicles gives historical, genealogical and chronological orientation and authenticity to the scriptures.
2. David led Israel in battle even when Saul was king and everyone knew the word of the Lord. Leadership is easily recognized and received. (11:1-2).
3. The men has risked their lives for it. They proved their dedication and loyalty to David's leadership. (11:17-19)
4. He touched the ark with his hand and the ark was only to be carried on the shoulders of the Levites. The Lord wants us to be faithful to His ways. (13:9-10, 15:2, 13-15)
5. God told David to go and he would win. God told David to listen for the sound of marching in the balsam trees as a sign. Saul did not inquire of God. (14:8-17)
6. David knew that the Lord had established him as king over Israel and that his kingdom had been highly exalted for the sake of God's people Israel. This shows David's humility before God. (14:2)
7. Yes, David was celebrating the Lord's goodness. If we seek first the Kingdom of God, all that we need will be added unto us. (16:2-3)
8. When God's house was put in order, David knew that blessing the families was important next.

# I CHRONICLES 17-29

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## 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. What vice caused Hanun, King of the Ammonites, to lose favor with David and thus be defeated in battle? (Chapter 19)
2. What was the negative result of David counting the fighting men? What was David's reaction? (Chapter 21)
3. David did not build the temple, but how did he help his son Solomon build it? (Chapter 22)
4. What does Solomon mean? (Chapter 22)
5. How were the duties of the 38,000 Levites divided up? (Chapter 23)
6. Since the Levites no longer had to carry the tabernacle, what was their new job? (Chapter 23)
7. What was David's overriding exhortation to Solomon? (Chapter 28)
8. What did David give to show his heart was personally burdened for and supportive of the building of the temple? (Chapter 29)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

**02**

## DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What were Nathan's answers to David about the "house of God"? What might Nathan have learned from this? (Chapter 17)
2. What impression do you get about God's feelings toward building a "house" for Him? (Chapters 18-20)
3. In contrast to many other kings, how can we summarize the spiritual and military character of David's reign?
4. What New Testament scripture comes to mind when you read that the "praisers" set apart by David were also for the ministry of prophesying? (Chapter 25)
5. What can be learned from the fact that even though the Spirit gave David the original burden and plan for the temple, Solomon built it? (Chapter 28)
6. Did David boast in the fact that he gave so much to the temple? (Chapter 29)
7. Why was David so successful as king? (Chapter 29)

**03**

# CONSIDERATION CORNER

**Consider this:**

At the present rate for gold, the 3,750 tons of gold in the temple (100,000 talents) would be worth 120 BILLION dollars!

## ANSWERS TO LESSON 31

### OBSERVATIONS

1. Suspicion (19)
2. The Lord was not pleased, so He gave David a choice of 3 judgements. David chose the plague from God and pleaded for mercy. (21)
3. He prepared all the materials and labor to build it and gave Solomon instructions. (22)
4. Peace and rest (22:9)
5. 24,000 supervised the temple construction, 6,000 were officials and judges, 4,000 were gatekeepers, and 4,000 were "praisers". (23:3-5)
6. The service of the temple. (23:25-32)
7. To acknowledge God in every way and serve Him wholeheartedly. (28:9)
8. He gave his personal treasures. (29:3-5)

## QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. First he told David to go ahead and build it because God was with Him. Then, the Lord spoke to him saying David wasn't to build it, but his son would. Nathan learned not to assume God's will for someone even if they are righteous like David. (17:1-15)
2. He never told any of Israel's leaders to build a house for Him. God is not impressed with a house made by the hands of man. He told David that He would build a house for David, and that David's throne would be established forever. (17:1-15)
3. He did what was right in the sight of God and gained victory on every side. (18-20)
4. Ephesians 5:18-19 (25:1)
5. We won't always be around to see our visions. come to pass; but if we train others in the way, it will be accomplished. (28)
6. No, he acknowledged that everything comes from God in the first place! (29:14)
7. He was humble. He honored God and acknowledge Him in all his ways. (29:14-30)

## II CHRONICLES 1-16

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. God blessed Solomon abundantly. How many burnt offerings did Solomon offer initially? How many horses did he have and what were silver and gold as common as during his reign? (Chapter 1)
2. What was the queen of Sheba's impression of Solomon? How did she think Solomon's people fared? (Chapter 9)
3. What was Rehoboam's relationship to the Lord after his position as king became established? (Chapters 10-12)
4. Why did God allow Shishak to capture Judah? (Chapter 12)
5. What was Rehoboam's response toward God after Shishak's victory? (Chapter 12)
6. What was Abijah's relationship with the Lord? (Chapter 13)
7. How did Abijah's reign effect Jeroboam? (Chapter 13)
8. What was the resulting fruit of Asa's dedication to the Lord? (Chapter 14)
9. Why did war come during Asa's reign after the ten years of peace? (Chapter 16)



## 02

### DEEPER THOUGHT

1. Did Solomon have a right understanding about the purpose of the temple? Did he expect God to dwell in it? (Chapter 2)
2. What did Hiram, King of Tyre, say about Solomon's reign which shows Solomon was a testimony for the Lord to the world? (Chapter 2)
3. What could the interior of the temple being pure gold represent? (Chapter 3)
4. Solomon named the two main pillars of the temple Jakin and Boaz. What do these names mean and what is the significance? (Chapter 3)
5. These chapters are essentially a recounting of 1 Kings 7-9 describing the temple, its furnishings, activities of the priests, worship, God filling the temple with his glory, and, appearing to Solomon. Why would these things be repeated and what was Solomon's heart in his prayers? (Chapters 4-8)
6. Did all the people of the other tribes rebel against Rehoboam who led Judah and Benjamin? What does this tell us? (Chapter 10)
7. What can we see by the fact that Asa dealt strongly even with his own grandmother when he deposed her as queen and broke her idols? (Chapter 15)
8. What was Asa's reaction to Hanani the seer? Why do you think he reacted that way and what was the fruit of it? (Chapter 16)

### 03 CONSIDERATION CORNER »

03

CONSIDERATION  
CORNER

*Consider this:*

There has never been a king like Solomon, except...  
Jesus shall reign where'er the sun  
Does his successive journeys run  
His kingdom stretch from shore to shore  
Till moons shall wax and wane no more  
Let ev'ry creature rise and bring  
Peculiar honors to our King;

Angels descend with songs again  
And earth repeat the loud Amen!

- Isaac Watts

**ANSWERS TO LESSON 32**

**OBSERVATIONS**

1. 1,000 burnt offerings, 12,000 horses, silver and gold was as common as stones. (1:6, 14-15)
2. She was overwhelmed by Solomon's wisdom and wealth; and she was impressed by how happy his people were. (9:3-7)
3. He abandoned the law of the Lord and as a result, Israel was unfaithful to God. (12:1-2)
4. Because Judah had abandoned Him, He was abandoning them to Shishak. (12:5)
5. He humbled himself before the Lord. (12:12)
6. He relied on the Lord God of his fathers. (13:10, 18)
7. Jeroboam withstood Abijah so God struck him and he died. (13:20)
8. Ten years of peace, as well as prosperity. (14:1-7)
9. He relied on King Aram and not the Lord. (16:7-9)

**QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT**

1. He had a proper perspective about the temple. He said even the highest heavens could not contain God and who was he to build a temple for the Living God, except for burnt offerings? (2:5-6)
2. He said that Solomon was endowed with intelligence and discernment and that God made him king because He loves His people. (2:11-12)
3. Our times of meeting with the Lord are very valuable and should be pure. (3:4)
4. Jakin means "he establishes" and Boaz means "in Him is strength". God supported Solomon and the people and gave them strength. (3:17)
5. When God says something more than once it establishes its importance. Solomon wanted to praise God for his promises, acts, and glory. He also asked God to dwell with his people as they follow Him wholeheartedly. (6)
6. No, not everyone. We should not be moved by people, but by the Lord! (10:16-17)
7. The judgment of God is no respecter of persons. (15:16)
8. He was angry and he threw Hamani in prison. Probably bitterness and pride were the curse and he ended up with a disease in his feet which he never sought God about. (16:7-10)

## II CHRONICLES 17-36

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### 01

## OBSERVATIONS

1. How was Jehosaphat like his father and how did he encourage the people to follow God? (Chapter 17)
2. Why did Jehosaphat appoint judges? (Chapter 19)
3. What great truth does Jahaziel proclaim? (Chapter 20)
4. What was Jehosaphat's reaction to the threat of attack by the Moabites and Ammonites? (Chapter 20)
5. What was Jehoram, King of Judah, like? (Chapter 21)
6. How did Ahaziah do wrong by listening to his mother? (Chapter 22)
7. Why did Joash's reign end in defeat? (Chapter 24)
8. Hezekiah is known for his acts of restoration. What things were restored? (Chapters 29-31)

02 DEEPER THOUGHT »

**02**

## DEEPER THOUGHT

1. What was God's opinion of Jehoshaphat's allegiance with Ahab? What does this tell us about our relationships with other people? (Chapters 18 & 19)
2. How did Ahab get killed and Jehoshaphat remain alive when Ahab was in disguise and Jehosaphat was obvious? What does this tell us about death? (Chapters 18 & 19)
3. What great lesson do we learn about praise? (Chapter 20)
4. What aspects of God's character are seen in the events surrounding Joash's ascension to the throne, Jehoida's courage, and Athaliah's downfall? (Chapter 23)
5. Uzziah, like so many others, started out right but ended up in rebellion, which God judged with leprosy. What led to his downfall and what can we learn from this? (Chapter 26)
6. Why wasn't God angry at Hezekiah and the people when some of them ate the passover without being ceremonially clean? (Chapter 30)
7. Sennacherib insulted the Lord God of Israel. As a result, how and where did he die? (Chapter 32)
8. What was the result of the book of the law being found in the temple? (Chapters 23, 25, 27, 28, 33, 35, 36)
9. Again, there is much here that was already recorded in 2 Kings. What is the overriding message about the rulers of both Israel and Judah and their relationship with the Lord?

03

## CONSIDERATION CORNER

*Consider this:*

Even the best of kings were unable to establish a lasting peace.

Who is able?

The King of Kings and Prince of Peace, Jesus!

### ANSWERS TO LESSON 33

#### OBSERVATIONS

1. He walked in the ways of David his father in his early years and he sent his officials out into the towns to teach people God's law. (17:3-9)
2. To settle disputes and keep people in God's ways. (19:4-10)
3. The battle is not ours, but God's! (20:15)
4. He proclaimed a fast and worshipped God. (20:3,18)
5. He was evil like Ahab, and he died of a disease, which was God's judgment. (21:12-19)
6. She was a granddaughter of Omri, a very wicked king, and she encouraged Ahaziah to do wrong. (22:2-4)
7. He forsook God and killed Jehoida's son Zechariah. (24:21-24)
8. The temple and its service (29:35), feasts, and contributions. (31:3-8)
3. If we seek God and praise Him before a battle, He fights for us and gives us victory! (20:21-26)
4. God sovereignly preserved Joash as a child, as He did with Moses. He executed His vengeance through Jehoida against the evil Athaliah. (23)
5. Pride led to his downfall. We need to be extra careful when we become successful that we don't forget the Lord. (26)
6. Hezekiah prayed God would accept them, even though they didn't have time to concentrate themselves. They followed the "spirit" of the law, even when they couldn't follow the "letter" of the law. (30:17-20)
7. He was killed by his own sons when he went into the temple of his own false god. (32:16-21)
8. Josiah and the people humbled themselves and pledged to do all that was written. (34:29-33)
9. When the rulers followed the Lord and his ways, they were victorious and prosperous. When they forsook God, worshipped idols, and did evil, they were fair game for the enemy. God was merciful to those who humbled themselves and repented.

#### QUESTIONS FOR DEEPER THOUGHT

1. God was grieved that Jehosaphat would join himself to someone wicked like Ahab. (18:1-19:3)
2. Ahab was killed by a wild arrow. When God wants us to die, we'll die. When He wants us to live, we'll live. (18:28-34)