

Give Us A King



A Harmony of Samuel, Kings, and Chronicles

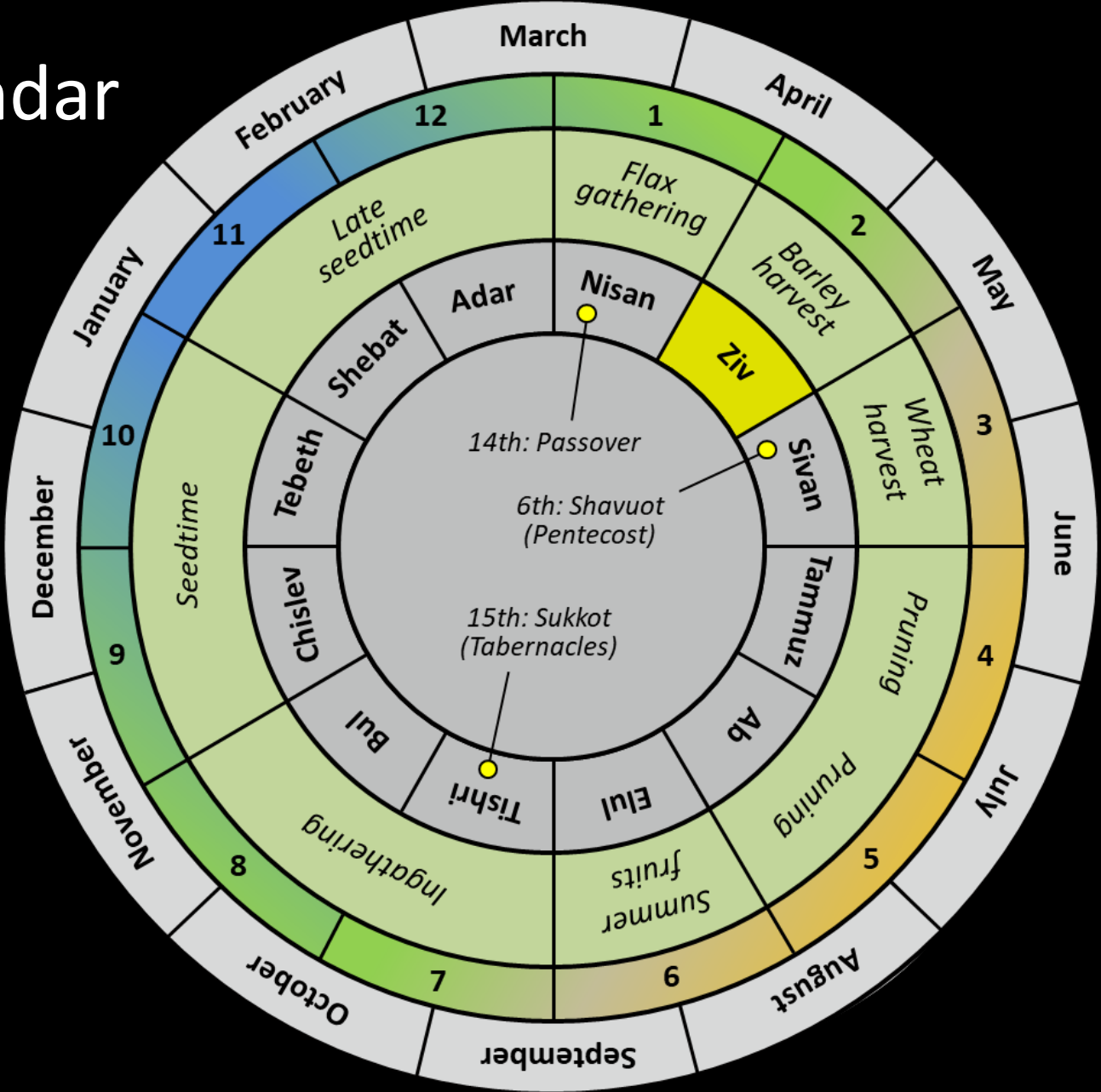
Part 2

1-2 Kings and 2 Chronicles

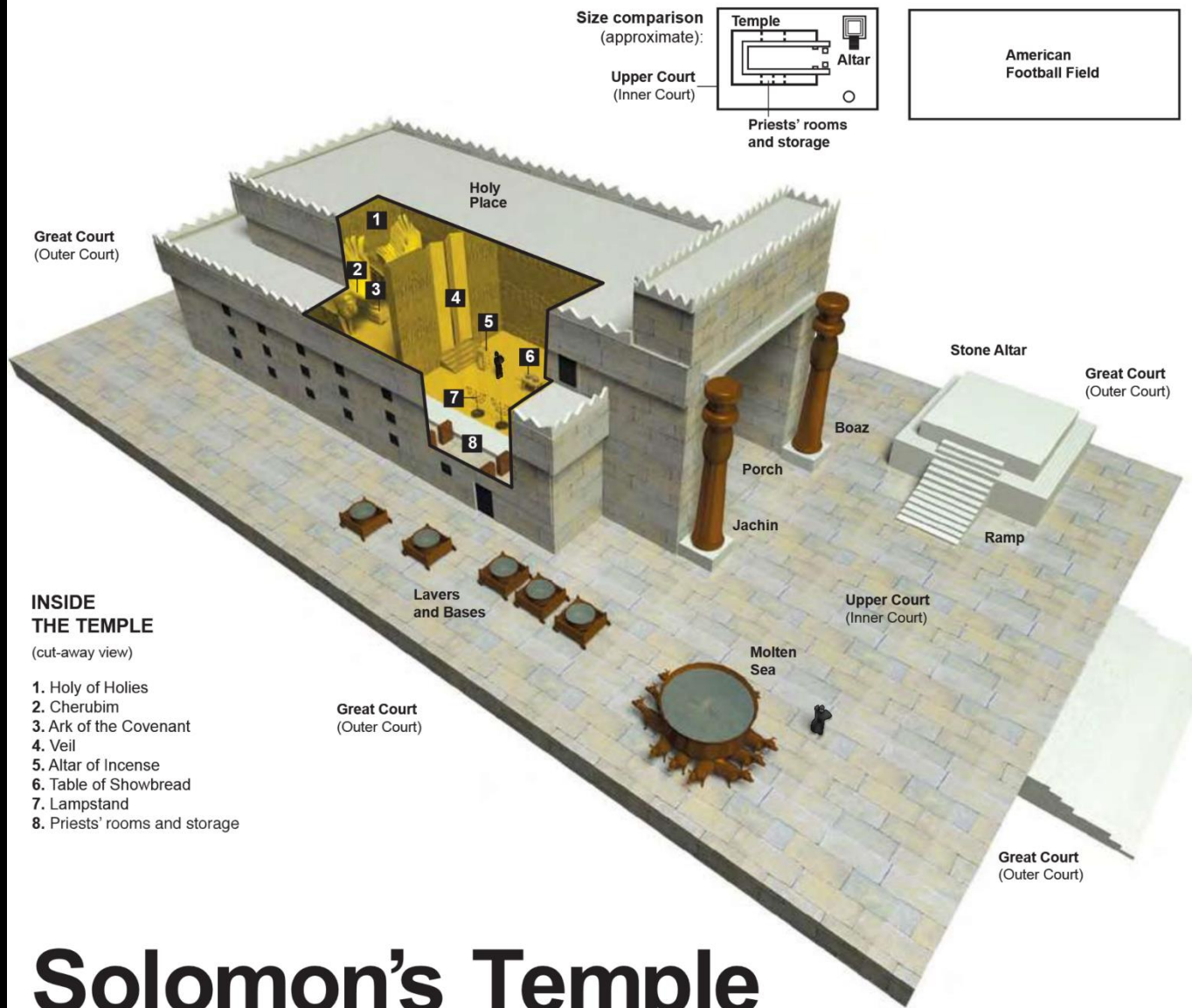
Survey of 1 Kings

United Kingdom 1:1 – 11:43			Divided Kingdom 12:1 – 22:53		
Establishment of Solomon	Rise of Solomon	Decline of Solomon	Division of the Kingdom	Reign of Various Kings	Reign of Ahab Elijah
Solomon			8 Kings (Israel) / 4 Kings (Judah)		
Kingdom in Tranquility			Kingdom in Turmoil		
Jerusalem Capital of United Kingdom			Samaria: Capital of Israel Jerusalem: Capital of Judah		
c. 40 years			c. 78 years		

Hebrew Calendar







Solomon's Temple

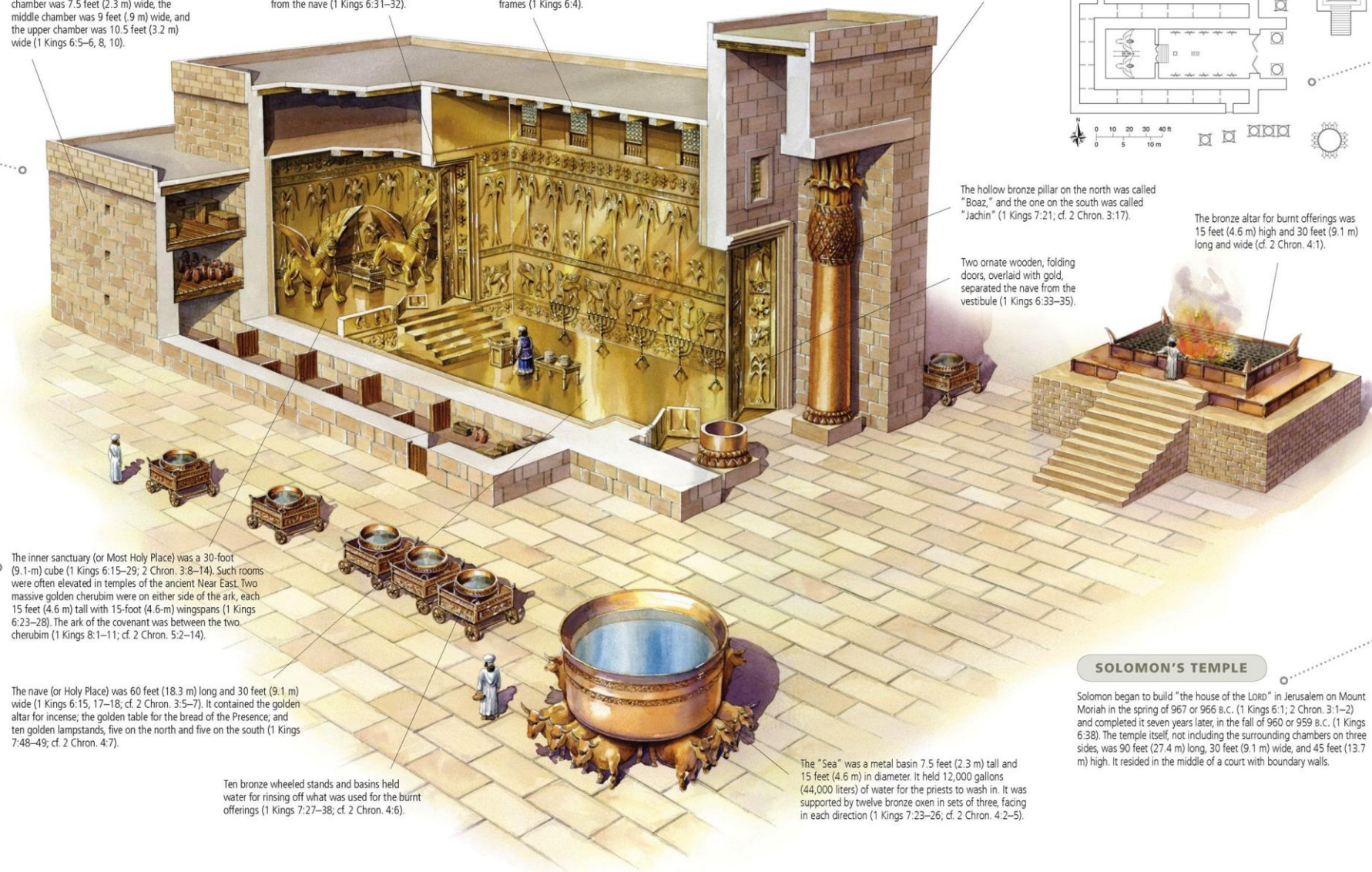
The First Temple, erected by King Solomon, was built to replace the Tabernacle and house the Ark of the Covenant. The Temple was completed in 957 BC after seven years of labor, but it was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 BC.

A structure was built around the walls of the temple containing three levels. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (9 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).

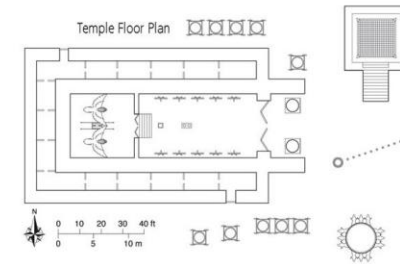


The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15–29; 2 Chron. 3:8–14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim were on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23–28). The ark of the covenant was between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1–11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2–14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18.3 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 for incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and ten 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 and basins held water for rinsing off what was 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) tall 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 twelve bronze oxen in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23–26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2–5).



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).

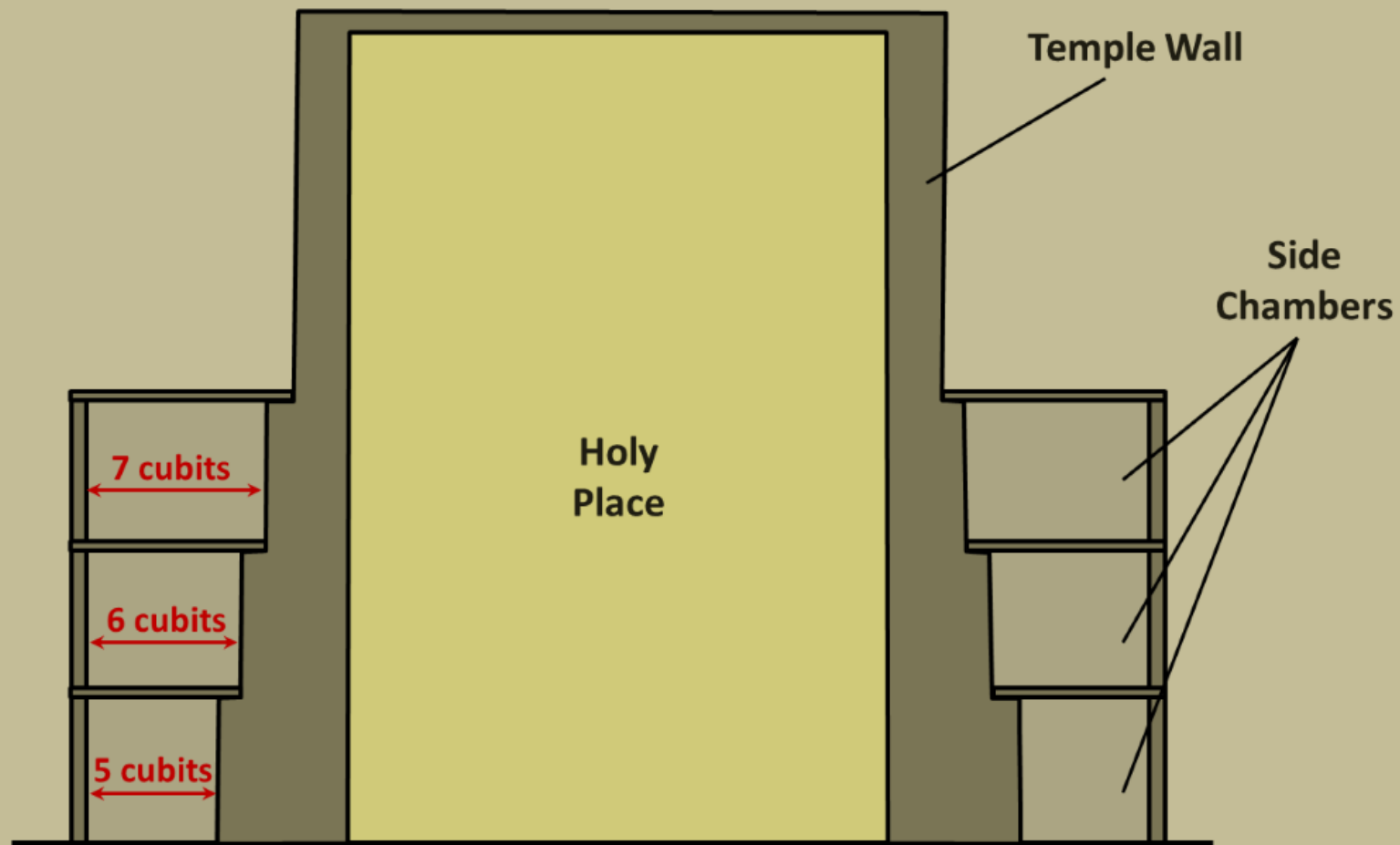
Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33–35).

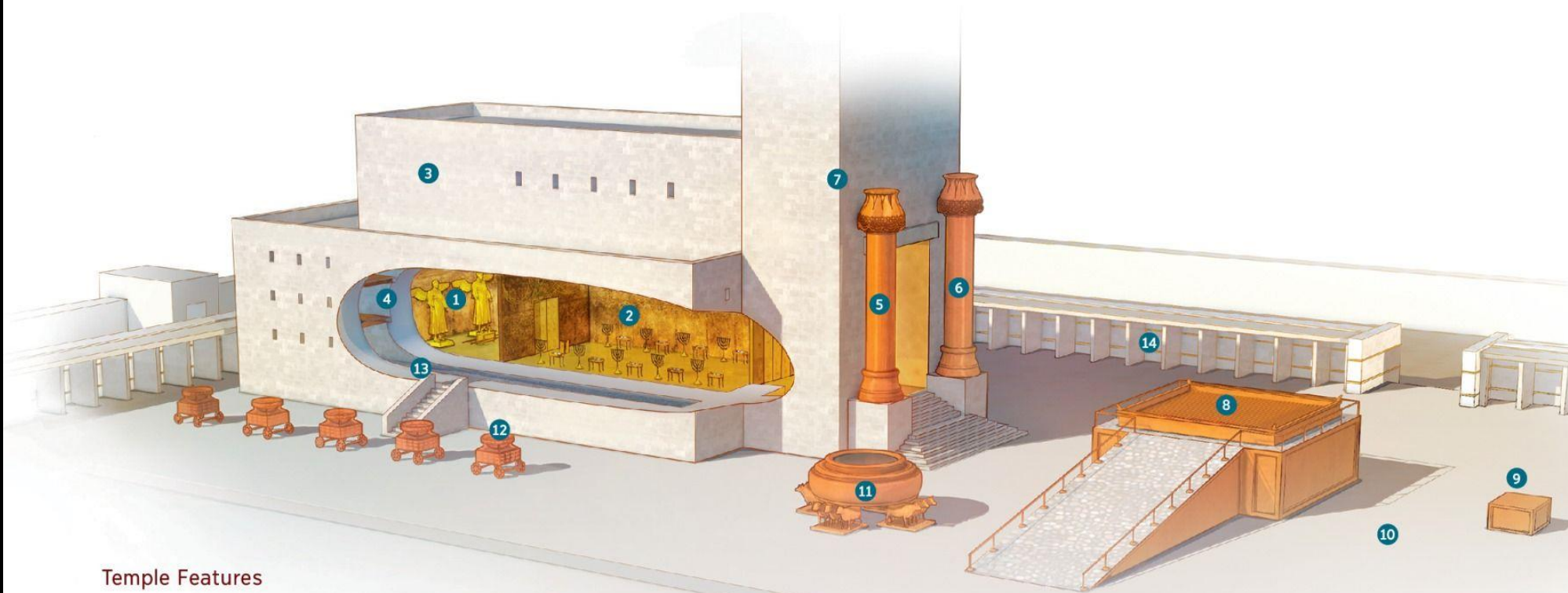
The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 B.C. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1–2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 B.C. (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27.4 m) long, 30 feet (9.1 m) wide, and 45 feet (13.7 m) high. It resided in the middle of a court with boundary walls.

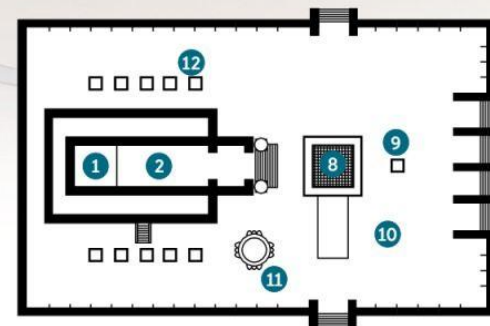
Solomon's Temple

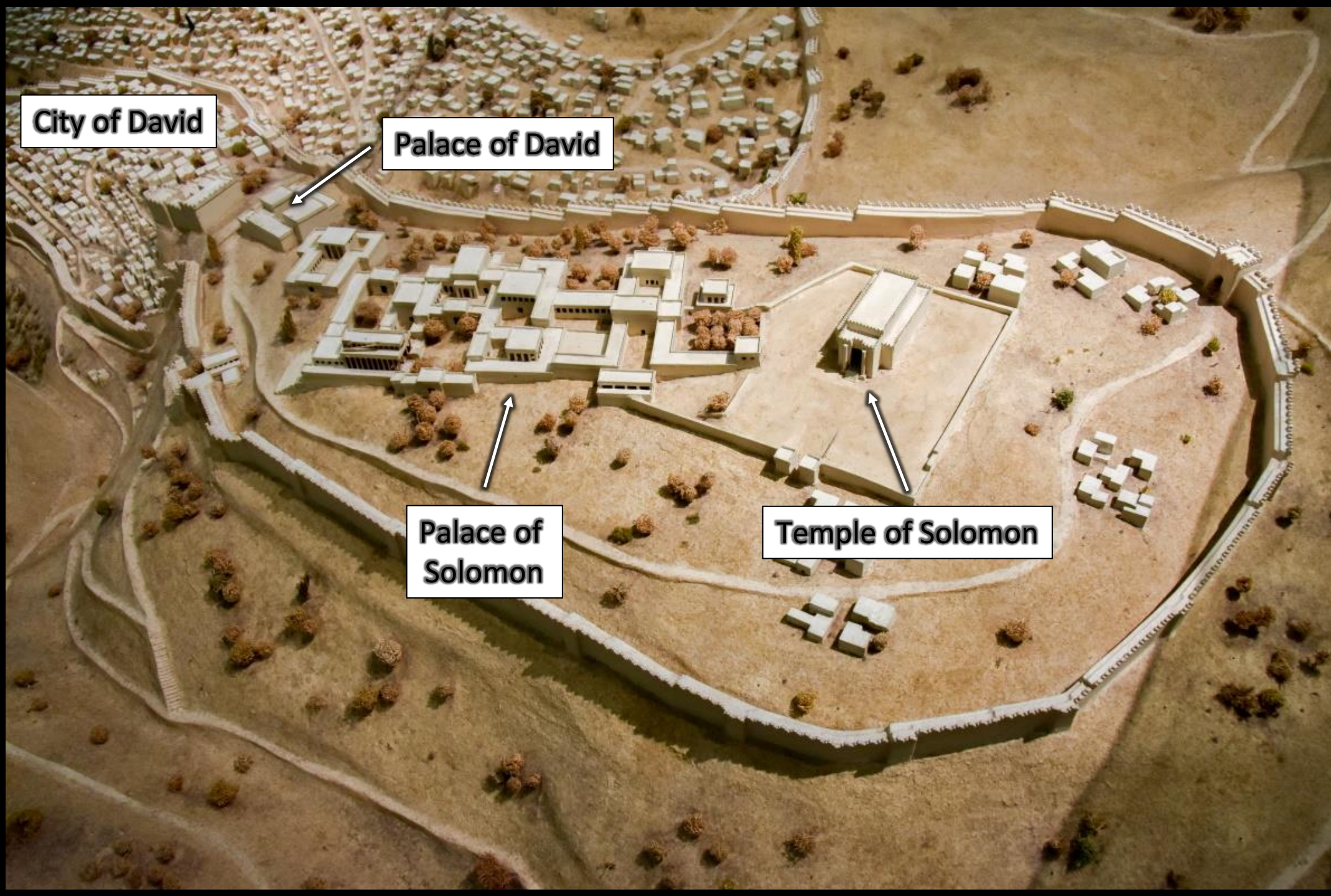




Temple Features

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------|
| 1 Most Holy (1Ki 6:16, 20) | 8 Copper Altar (2Ch 4:1) |
| 2 Holy (2Ch 5:9) | 9 Platform of Copper (2Ch 6:13) |
| 3 Roof Chambers (1Ch 28:11) | 10 Inner Courtyard (1Ki 6:36) |
| 4 Side Chambers (1Ki 6:5, 6, 10) | 11 Sea of Cast Metal (1Ki 7:23) |
| 5 Jachin (1Ki 7:21; 2Ch 3:17) | 12 Carriages (1Ki 7:27) |
| 6 Boaz (1Ki 7:21; 2Ch 3:17) | 13 Side Entrance (1Ki 6:8) |
| 7 Porch (1Ki 6:3; 2Ch 3:4)
(Height uncertain) | 14 Dining Rooms (1Ch 28:12) |





City of David

Palace of David

Palace of Solomon

Temple of Solomon



Solomon's Success (according to God's plan)

“...walk in his ways ... keep his statutes...”

- 1 Kings 2:1-4
- 1 Kings 3:1, 3, 6, 14
- 1 Kings 6:11-13
- 1 Kings 8:23, 25, 58, 61
- 1 Kings 9:1-9
- 1 Kings 11:9-11, 33, 38

The Five W's of Solomon

(1 Kings 1-11; Ecclesiastes 1-2)

1. Wisdom
2. Wealth
3. Works
4. Wine
5. Wives

Applications for Today

1. God is great above all (2 Chron. 2:5; Tit. 2:13; Rev. 11:17; 15:3).
2. The Lord loves his people (2 Chron. 2:11; 2 Cor. 13:11, 14; Eph. 6:23).
3. Wisdom from the Lord is the gift that keeps on giving (1 K. 5:12; Jas. 1:5; 3:16-17).

Applications for Today

4. Fellowship with the Lord is conditioned upon his people obeying his commandments (1 K. 6:11-13; 2 Cor. 6:14; Eph. 5:11; 1 Jn. 1:3, 5-9; Rev. 18:4).
5. Like Hiram, let's use our wisdom and skill to accomplish the work that needs to be done in the Lord's house, the church, today (1 K. 7:14; 2 Chron. 2:14; 1 Cor. 15:58).

Applications for Today

6. The Lord is good and his lovingkindness endures forever (2 Chron. 5:13; Mk. 10:18; Rom. 2:4).
7. The Lord keeps his word (1 K. 8:12-21; Lk. 24:44).
8. The Lord condemns the wicked and justifies the righteous (1 K. 8:32; Mt. 13:49; 2 Pet. 2:7-9).

Applications for Today

9. The Lord stands ready to forgive the sins of the penitent sinner (1 K. 8:33-36; Rom. 4:7; Col. 1:14).
10. The Lord teaches his people the good way wherein they should walk (1 K. 8:36; Eph. 2:10; Col. 1:10).
11. When a sinner truly knows “the plague of his own heart”, he will turn to the Lord (1 K. 8:38; Mt. 13:15; Jn. 12:40; Acts 28:27).