



Notes

If you have questions during the week, please drop us an e-mail at jim@calvaryroswell.com or phil@calvaryroswell.com



Thru the Scriptures 2006-08

	MALE	FEMALE	
NAME	DAVID	ESTHER	
DATE OF BIRTH	1880	1880	
DATE OF DEATH			
PLACE OF BIRTH			
PLACE OF DEATH			
EDUCATION			
RELIGION			
PROFESSION			
REMARKS			

Jewish Genealogy preserved from Poland

1st Chronicles 1-10

January 11th – 17th, 2007

All Scripture is given by inspiration of God, and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be complete, thoroughly equipped for every good work. (2 Ti 3:16-17)

1st Chronicles—

- **“Chronicles has a character and beauty of its own, and a moral propriety, beyond anything, because it takes up and shows that in the ruin of all else the purpose of God stands fast. That is what we have to comfort ourselves with at this present time. There is a ruined state in Christendom; but God’s purposes never fail, and those who have faith settle themselves and find their comfort in the sure standing of the purpose of God”**

—William Kelly,
taken from *Believer’s Bible Commentary*.

Helpful Study Links:

Additional Commentary: (Great Resource!)

http://preceptaustin.org/1_chronicles_commentaries.htm

Sermon Links:

“The Prayer of Jabez” by Charles Spurgeon

<http://www.biblebb.com/files/spurgeon/0994.htm>

“1 and 2 Chronicles: David and the Ark of God”

by Ray Stedman

<http://www.raystedman.org/adventure/0213.html>

1 Chronicles



Author: Although the author and date are not stated in the text, the Jewish tradition that Chronicles was penned by Ezra may be correct. Nevertheless, it is customary to speak of the author simply as “the chronicler.”



Time: The books of Chronicles cover a wider space of time than any other work in Scripture. The genealogies and narrative of 1 Chronicles span the period from Adam to the end of the life of David. Second Chronicles recounts the downfall of the Davidic dynasty from Solomon to the Exile.



Theme: The record in these books parallels that in Samuel and Kings. The focus is on David and the kingdom of Judah and the viewpoint is that of the priests. The opening genealogy takes us from Adam to Saul (1 Chron. 1–10), and that is followed by an account of David’s reign (chaps. 11–29). Second Chronicles opens with the reign of Solomon (chaps. 1–9) and then describes the kings of Judah from the division of the kingdom to the captivity (chaps. 10–36).

These books were important to the Jews who returned to the land after the captivity. The genealogy established their tribal connections, something especially significant to the priests (Ezra 2:59–62). The people needed David’s example of godliness, and the emphasis on the temple was needed at a time when it had to be rebuilt. The books of 1 and 2 Chronicles encourage people seeking to rebuild in a time of change and difficulty.

Samuel-Kings	Chronicles
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prophetic Perspective• Political History• Wars Prominent• Record of Both Nations• Continuing History of Nation• Man’s Failure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Priestly Perspective• Religious History• Temple Prominent• Record of Judah• Continuity of David’s Line• God’s Faithfulness

Daily Bible Study

Monday, January 15, 2007

Passage for today: 1 Chronicles 7-8

Questions to Ponder

1. Try to put yourself in the place of the people of Israel who had returned from Babylonian captivity (Some believe that the Chronicles were written during that time). What kind of an impact do you think seeing such large numbers of the men of war “in the days of David” might have had on the small number of Israelites who were returning from captivity (around 50,000 who returned at this time)? Do you think this might have prompted hope or discouragement in them? Explain.
2. Joshua’s lineage is also found in this section. Why is this man’s lineage important? What does seeing his name prompt in your memory concerning all he was used by the Lord to do in the history of Israel?
3. Verse 33 includes in it the names of Saul and Jonathan. What thoughts come to mind when you see their names here? What was it about Saul that made him “a perfect fit for kingship” in the eyes of the people? What was it about him that made him a tragedy in the Lord’s eyes? Any applications? What was it about Jonathan that made him a true friend to David? Any applications?
4. Application: Today, what does it mean to you that your name be written in the Book of Life (Revelation 3:5)? Are you living according to that heritage that you have in Christ? Explain.

1 CHRONICLES 1-9

You see nine chapters of unfamiliar names, many of them hard to pronounce, and you are tempted to skip them and get to the story. But stop to consider the importance of these chapters.

These names belonged to real people who once lived on this earth. Now most of them are forgotten, their names buried in an ancient list. One day you will be a name in a record file somewhere. History may forget you, but heaven never will. Are you living in the light of eternity (1 John 2:15–17)? Make your life count today.

These names were written on earth because these people were born on earth. The most vital listing is in heaven, the names of those who have been born again through faith in Jesus Christ (Luke 10:20; Phil. 4:3). Is your name written there?

These names belonged to what we would call “ordinary people.” They were not all great men of faith like Abraham and David, but they all played a part in the working out of God’s plan in this world. You may not consider yourself of consequence, but you are; every child of God has a place in God’s heart and in His plan. Make yourself available to Him for the task He wants you to do, no matter how humble or unrecognized it may seem to you or to others.

These names belonged to Jews, one nation, called of God to witness for Him in a dark and wicked world. They were not always faithful, but through them, the world received witness of the one true and living God. They gave us the written Word of God, and in due time, they gave us the Savior. If nothing else, pause to give thanks for Israel, and “pray for the peace of Jerusalem” (Ps. 122:6).

For different reasons, some names stand out in this list. Abram had his name changed (1:27). Achan is identified as a troublemaker (2:7). Jabez had a sad name (“He will cause pain” [4:9–10]), but he overcame the stigma because he trusted the Lord. Reuben sinned away his birthright, which was given to the sons of Joseph (5:1). Joseph had refused to sin, so God honored him (Gen. 39). A father’s sin can make a difference to the future of his family.

Read these chapters carefully. Here and there, you may meet some people who will warn you, challenge you, and even encourage you.

Wiersbe, W. W. (1997, c1991). *With the word Bible commentary* (1 Ch 1:1). Nashville: Thomas Nelson.

1 Chronicles 5:22

Morning and Evening
by Charles Spurgeon

“There fell down many slain, because the war was of God.” — 1 Chronicles 5:22

Warrior, fighting under the banner of the Lord Jesus, observe this verse with holy joy, for as it was in the days of old so is it now, if the war be of God the victory is sure. The sons of Reuben, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh could barely muster five and forty thousand fighting men, and yet in their war with the Hagarites, they slew “men, an hundred thousand,” “for they cried to God in the battle, and he was entreated of them, because they put their trust in him.” The Lord saveth not by many nor by few; it is ours to go forth in Jehovah’s name if we be but a handful of men, for the Lord of Hosts is with us for our Captain. They did not neglect buckler, and sword, and bow, neither did they place their trust in these weapons; we must use all fitting means, but our confidence must rest in the Lord alone, for he is the sword and the shield of his people. The great reason of their extraordinary success lay in the fact that “the war was of God.” Beloved, in fighting with sin without and within, with error doctrinal or practical, with spiritual wickedness in high places or low places, with devils and the devil’s allies, you are waging Jehovah’s war, and unless he himself can be worsted, you need not fear defeat. Quail not before superior numbers, shrink not from difficulties or impossibilities, flinch not at wounds or death, smite with the two-edged sword of the Spirit, and the slain shall lie in heaps. The battle is the Lord’s and he will deliver his enemies into our hands. With steadfast foot, strong hand, dauntless heart, and flaming zeal, rush to the conflict, and the hosts of evil shall fly like chaff before the gale.

Stand up! stand up for Jesus!
The strife will not be long;
This day the noise of battle,
The next the victor’s song:

To him that overcometh,
A crown of life shall be;
He with the King of glory
Shall reign eternally.

1 Chronicles 9:33

Morning and Evening
by Charles Spurgeon

“And these are the singers ... they were employed in that work day and night.” — 1 Chronicles 9:33

Well was it so ordered in the temple that the sacred chant never ceased: for evermore did the singers praise the Lord, whose mercy endureth for ever. As mercy did not cease to rule either by day or by night, so neither did music hush its holy ministry. My heart, there is a lesson sweetly taught to thee in the ceaseless song of Zion’s temple, thou too art a constant debtor, and see thou to it that thy gratitude, like charity, never faileth. God’s praise is constant in heaven, which is to be thy final dwelling-place, learn thou to practise the eternal hallelujah. Around the earth as the sun scatters his light, his beams awaken grateful believers to tune their morning hymn, so that by the priesthood of the saints perpetual praise is kept up at all hours, they swathe our globe in a mantle of thanksgiving, and girdle it with a golden belt of song.

The Lord always deserves to be praised for what he is in himself, for his works of creation and providence, for his goodness towards his creatures, and especially for the transcendent act of redemption, and all the marvellous blessing flowing therefrom. It is always beneficial to praise the Lord; it cheers the day and brightens the night; it lightens toil and softens sorrow; and over earthly gladness it sheds a sanctifying radiance which makes it less liable to blind us with its glare. Have we not something to sing about at this moment? Can we not weave a song out of our present joys, or our past deliverances, or our future hopes? Earth yields her summer fruits: the hay is housed, the golden grain invites the sickle, and the sun tarrying long to shine upon a fruitful earth, shortens the interval of shade that we may lengthen the hours of devout worship. By the love of Jesus, let us be stirred up to close the day with a psalm of sanctified gladness.