



The King is Dead

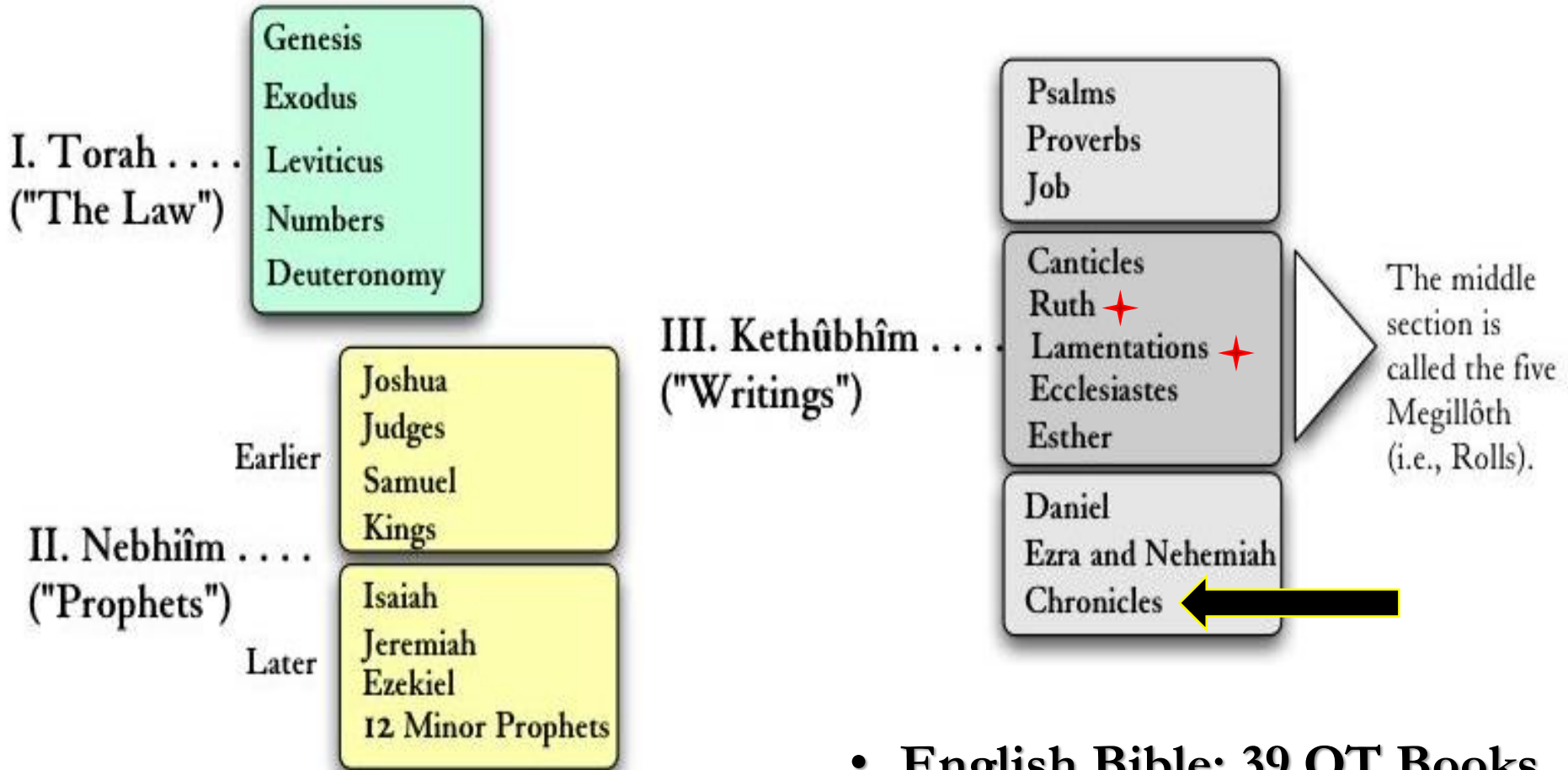
1 Chronicles 10:1-14

Why is Chronicles 2 Books?

- In the Hebrew Bible, Chronicles is one book; the division occurred when the Hebrew text was translated into Greek.
- In Hebrew only the consonants are written (the vowels are implied) whereas in Greek both consonants and vowels are written.
- Hence in Greek there are approximately double the number of characters to be recorded, and as a result, the Greek Chronicles came to be spread over two scrolls.



Parts of the Hebrew Bible



- **English Bible: 39 OT Books**
- **Hebrew Bible: 24 OT Books**
- **Josephus: 22 OT Books**

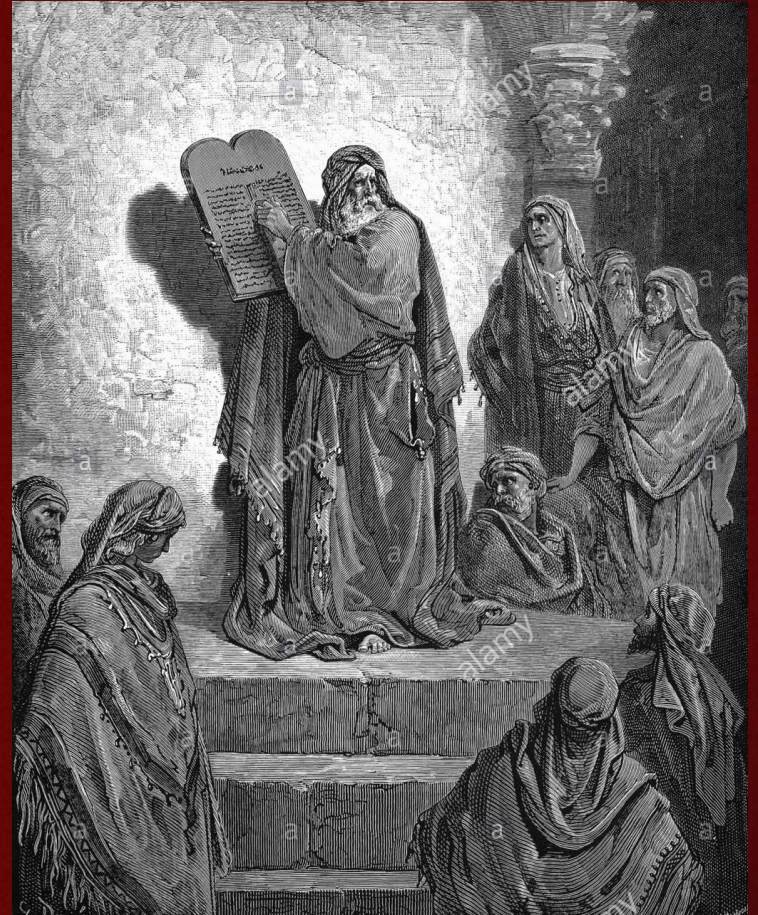
Our Bible

- The English Bible followed the order of the Septuagint and attached Chronicles to the historical books after Samuel and Kings.
- This is a somewhat unfortunate because we tend to see Chronicles as an appendix to Samuel-Kings, which is not at all the scope of the book.



Authorship

- The orthodox view is that Chronicles is directly continued in Ezra and Nehemiah.
- The Talmud and the church fathers attribute Ezra as the author.



Genealogies of 1 Chronicles 1-9

- 1:1-2:2 – From Adam to Israel
- 2:3-4:23 – The Line of Judah
- 4:24-43 – The Tribe of Simeon
- 5:1-26 – The Transjordan Tribes
- 6:1-81 – The Tribe of Levi
- 7:1-40 – The Tribes of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim, Asher
- 8:1-9:1a – The Tribe of Benjamin
- 9:1b-34 – The Postexilic Community
- 9:35-44 – The Ancestry of Saul



Historical Context

- In 586 B.C., Jerusalem was destroyed and the kingdom of Judah was exiled to Babylon.
- Cyrus of Persia overthrew Babylon in 539 B.C., and the following year issued a decree ordering the Jewish exiles to return to their homeland.



Three “Returns”

1. 538 B.C. under Zerubbabel
 - 2nd temple completed in 516 B.C.
2. 458 B.C. under Ezra
 - Spiritual renewal
3. 445 B.C. under Nehemiah
 - Jerusalem city walls rebuilt

Book of Esther



When Was Chronicles Written?

- No earlier than 539 B.C.; 2 Chronicles 36:20 references “the kingdom of Persia”
- No later than 180 B.C.; Chronicles is quoted in Ben Sira in 180 B.C.
- If Ezra was indeed the author, Chronicles was written in the mid-5th century B.C.



Why Study David?

He serves as the subject of more clauses in OT Scripture than any other:

638

He also fulfills several major OT prophecies.



Before We Get To 1 Chronicles

- Let's begin with a recap of the events of 1 Samuel.
- **First and Foremost:**

What is the Purpose of 1 Samuel?



1 Samuel Begins about 1100 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 1: The Birth of Samuel**
- **1 Samuel 2: Hannah's Song**
- **1 Samuel 3: Samuel Encounters the Lord**
- **1 Samuel 4: Battle of Aphek**
- **1 Samuel 5: The Philistines Take the Ark**



The Ark is Taken about 1070 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 6:** Philistines Return the Ark
- **1 Samuel 7:** Ark Taken to Abinadab's House; Israelites Repent at Mizpeh
- **1 Samuel 8:** Israelites Ask for a King
- **1 Samuel 9:** Saul Meets Samuel



Saul is Anointed about 1050 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 10:** Saul Anointed by Samuel
- **1 Samuel 11:** Saul Fights the Ammonites
- **1 Samuel 12:** Samuel's Farewell Address
- **1 Samuel 13:** Saul Fights the Philistines; Saul's Foolish Sacrifice



Saul Rejected about 1025 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 14:** Jonathan's Miraculous Victory; Jonathan's "Transgression"
- **1 Samuel 15:** Saul's Disobedience; Samuel's Rebuke; The Lord Rejects Saul as King



David Anointed Soon After

- **1 Samuel 16: Samuel Anoints David**
- **1 Samuel 17: David Kills Goliath**
- **1 Samuel 18: David and Jonathan's Bond; Saul Wants to Kill David**
- **1 Samuel 19: David Flees to Samuel**



The Last 5 Years of Saul's Reign

- **1 Samuel 20:** Jonathan Warns David
- **1 Samuel 21:** David with Ahimelech at Nob; David Feigns Madness at Gath
- **1 Samuel 22:** Saul Slays the Priests at Nob
- **1 Samuel 23:** David Flees to the Wilderness



Samuel Dies about 1011 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 24: David Spares Saul's Life**
- **1 Samuel 25: Death of Samuel; Nabal and Abigail**
- **1 Samuel 26: David Spares Saul a 2nd Time**
- **1 Samuel 27: David Flees to the Philistines**



Saul is Killed about 1010 B.C.

- **1 Samuel 28:** Saul and the Witch of Endor
- **1 Samuel 29:** Achish Sends David Away
- **1 Samuel 30:** David Destroys the Amalekites
- **1 Samuel 31/1 Chronicles 10:**

That's Today's Lesson!



Catching Up with the Story

- 1 Chronicles 10:1 picks up in David's life after 1 Samuel 30:26 –

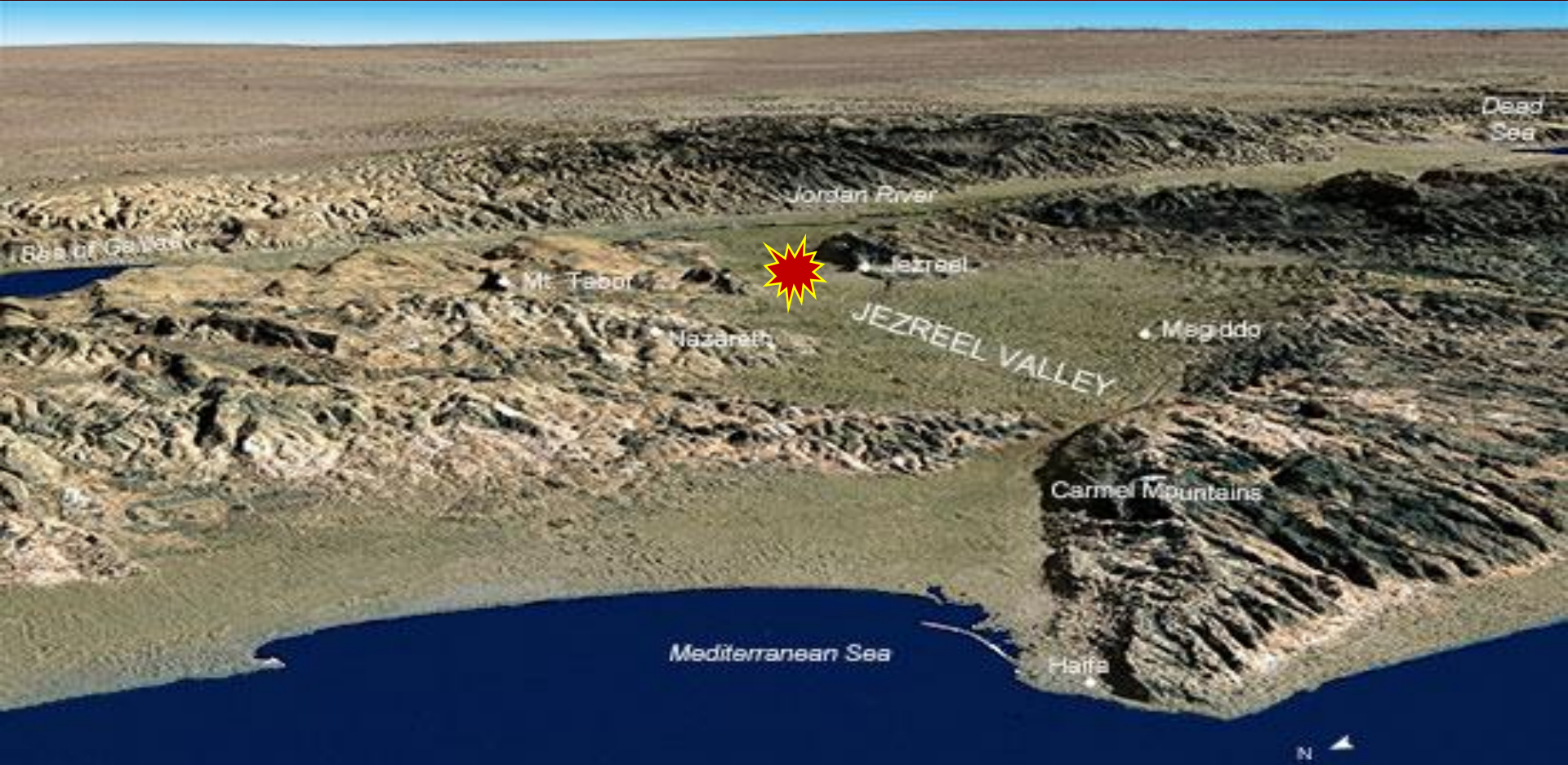
Now when David came to Ziklag, he sent some of the spoil to the elders of Judah, to his friends, saying, “Behold, a gift for you from the spoil of the enemies of the Lord”



1 Chronicles 10:1-3

1 Now the Philistines fought against Israel; and the men of Israel fled before the Philistines and fell slain on Mount Gilboa. **2** The Philistines closely pursued Saul and his sons, and the Philistines struck down Jonathan, Abinadab and Malchi-shua, the sons of Saul. **3** The battle became heavy against Saul, and the archers overtook him; and he was wounded by the archers.





JEZREEL VALLEY: Israel's breadbasket



The Death of Saul and his Sons

- Saul's 3 sons are killed, and he is seriously wounded.
- And he is keenly aware of the manner in which enemy prisoners are treated in the ancient near East.
- There is no Geneva Convention...



1 Chronicles 10:4

4 Then Saul said to his armor bearer, “Draw your sword and thrust me through with it, otherwise these uncircumcised will come and abuse me.” But his armor bearer would not, for he was greatly afraid. Therefore Saul took his sword and fell on it.



Saul Wants to Die

Why do you think the
armor bearer refuses
to grant Saul's
request?



Less than 24 Hours Earlier

- The ghost of Samuel had said in 28:19 –
“Moreover the Lord will also give over Israel along with you into the hands of the Philistines, therefore tomorrow you and your sons will be with me. Indeed the Lord will give over the army of Israel into the hands of the Philistines!”



1 Chronicles 10:5-8

5 When his armor bearer saw that Saul was dead, he likewise fell on his sword and died. **6** Thus Saul died with his three sons, and all those of his house died together. **7** When all the men of Israel who were in the valley saw that they had fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead, they forsook their cities and fled; and the Philistines came and lived in them. **8** It came about the next day, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his sons fallen on Mount Gilboa.



Not Only is Saul Dead

- His dynasty is also dead.
- The fact that Saul and his sons remain on the battlefield the following day indicates an overwhelming Israelite defeat.
- The bodies of Saul and his sons are desecrated.



1 Chronicles 10:9-10

9 So they stripped him and took his head and his armor and sent messengers around the land of the Philistines to carry the good news to their idols and to the people. **10** They put his armor in the house of their gods and fastened his head in the house of Dagon.



1 Samuel 31:10 tells us:

“they fastened his
body to the wall of
Beth-shan.”

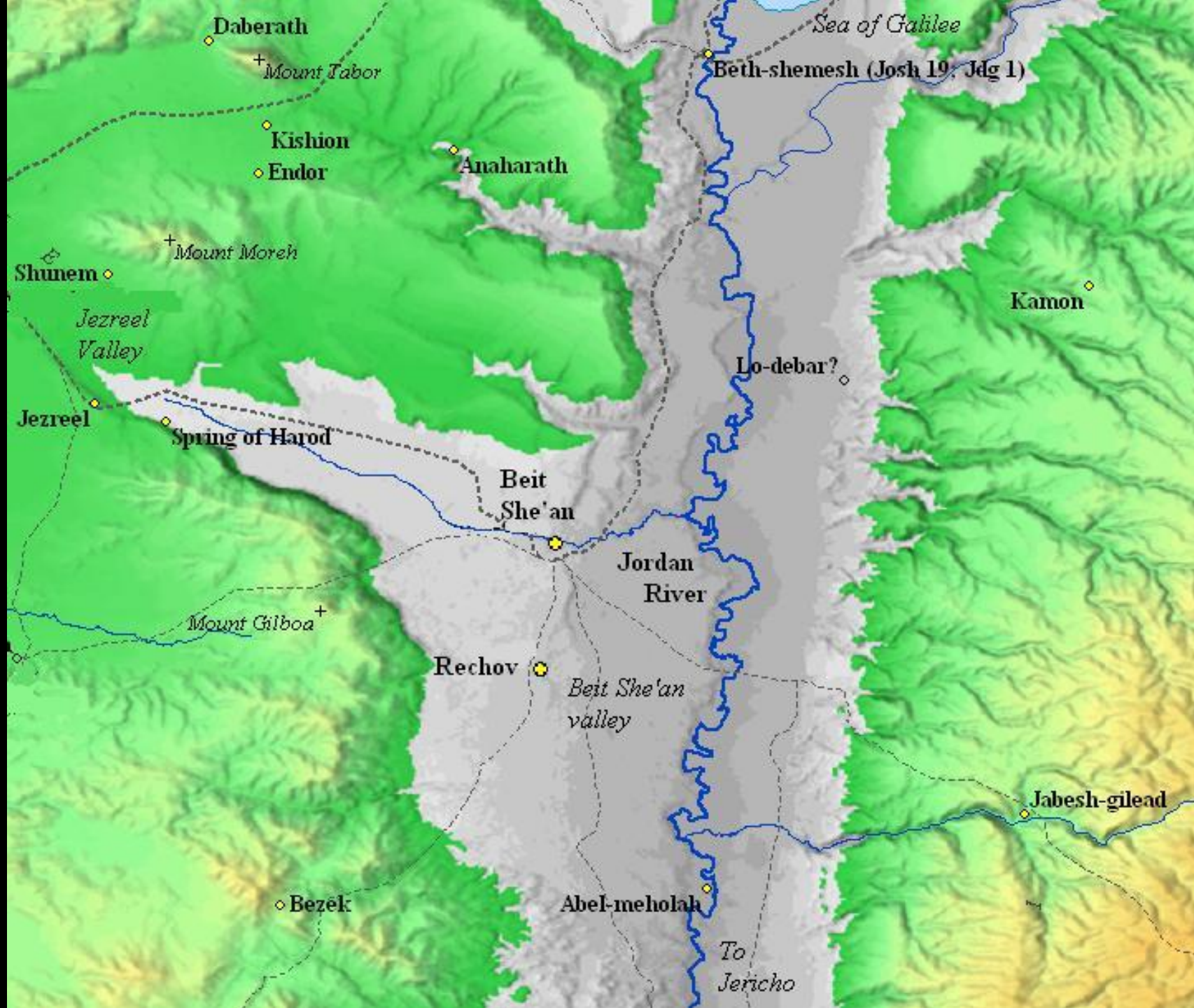




1 Chronicles 10:11-12

11 When all Jabesh-gilead heard all that the Philistines had done to Saul, **12** all the valiant men arose and took away the body of Saul and the bodies of his sons and brought them to Jabesh, and they buried their bones under the oak in Jabesh, and fasted seven days.





Valiant Men of Jabesh-gilead

- This was a difficult and dangerous trek, especially at night, since Beth-shan was 15 miles away and on the other side of the Jordan.
- The bodies of Saul and his sons are recovered and given proper funerals.



Why Would Jabesh-gilead Go?

- In 1 Samuel 11, Saul came to the aid of Jabesh-gilead and rescued them from the Ammonites.
- In 2 Samuel 5, David commends them for their act of loyalty to Saul.



1 Chronicles 10:13-14

13 So Saul died for his trespass which he committed against the Lord, because of the word of the Lord which he did not keep; and also because he asked counsel of a medium, making inquiry of it, **14** and did not inquire of the Lord. Therefore He killed him and turned the kingdom to David the son of Jesse.



So, at the End of 1 Samuel

- Saul is dead along with his three sons.*
- The Philistines occupy the Jezreel Valley and control the Via Maris.
- David has destroyed the Amalekites at Ziklag but has not yet learned of Saul's fate, and despite his anointing, he is not yet King over all Israel.



2 Samuel 1-4 (7 years)

- David executes an Amalekite messenger for the “murder of King Saul”
- David anointed King over Judah at Hebron
- Ish-Bosheth rules Israel
- Civil War
- Abner makes a covenant with David
- David retrieves Michal from Paltiel
- Joab assassinates Abner
- Baanah and Rechab assassinate Ish-Bosheth



Next Week in Jerusalem!



