

# I CHRONICLES

## AT-A-GLANCE



Covering the time period of 4000 BC to 975 BC

13

Old Testament: 39 Books

New Testament: 27 Books

**BOOK HIGHLIGHTS:** Covers the first half of the entire history of Israel.

### KEY STORIES:

- God tells David he would not build a house for God because he was a man of war and had shed blood (1 Chronicles 22:8)

### KEY VERSES:

"Then David said, None ought to carry the ark of God but the Levites: for them hath the LORD chosen to carry the ark of God, and to minister unto him for ever. And David gathered all Israel together to Jerusalem, to bring up the ark of the LORD unto his place, which he had prepared for it." **1 Chronicles 15:2-3**

"Moreover, because I have set my affection to the house of my God, I have of mine own proper good, of gold and silver, which I have given to the house of my God, over and above all that I have prepared for the holy house..." **1 Chronicles 29:3**

## Important Points about the Book:

- I Chronicles repeats some of the more well-known Bible stories from other books. It gives a different perspective at times in a similar fashion as the gospels give different looks at the same stories. It also adds some detail not found in other books, including more deaths of giants related to Goliath.
- There are many lists in Chronicles including genealogies and laws.
- It ends with Chapter 28 and David having gathered materials and turns the work over to his son, Solomon who will soon be king.
- The "Prayer of Jabez" is recorded in I Chronicles 4:10.

# 1 CHRONICLES | 13 OT



While similar to I and II Kings, Chronicles was written after the Great Exile to Babylon had ended. Its focus is on the things on which God wanted the remnant and their descendants to do. It is a more priestly look at the history of Israel, beginning with Adam and ending with King Solomon's ascension to the throne. I Chronicles is the first of two books that contain the public records of the kings of Judah. The records seem to be the facts and chronological events of the southern tribes.

Genealogies, births, deaths, covenant, land grants, and significant events of the public officials were kept for official documents. The two books of the Chronicles are like the public records in a courthouse or a journal of an individual.

**I Chronicles 5:7**— to "reckon" - is to count, to number, to tell the particulars



## BREAKDOWNS

|                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| I Chronicles 1       | Genealogy: Adam to Abraham      |
| I Chronicles 2:1-2   | 12 Tribes of Israel, Names      |
| I Chronicles 2:3-55  | Descendants of Judah            |
| I Chronicles 3:1-9   | Descendants of Judah, continued |
| I Chronicles 3:10-16 | Kings of Judah                  |
| I Chronicles 3:17-24 | Royal Line After the Exile      |
| I Chronicles 4:1-23  | Other Clans of Judah            |
| I Chronicles 4:24-43 | Descendants of Simeon           |
| I Chronicles 5:1-10  | Descendants of Reuben           |
| I Chronicles 5:11-16 | Descendants of Gad              |
| I Chronicles 5:17-26 | Descendants of Joseph/Manasseh  |
| I Chronicles 6       | Descendants of Levi             |
| I Chronicles 7:1-5   | Descendants of Issachar         |
| I Chronicles 7:6-12  | Descendants of Benjamin         |
| I Chronicles 7:13    | Descendants of Napthali         |
| I Chronicles 7:14-19 | Descendants of Joseph/Manasseh  |
| I Chronicles 7:20-29 | Descendants of Ephraim          |
| I Chronicles 7:30-40 | Descendants of Asher            |
| I Chronicles 8       | Sons and Chief Men of Benjamin  |

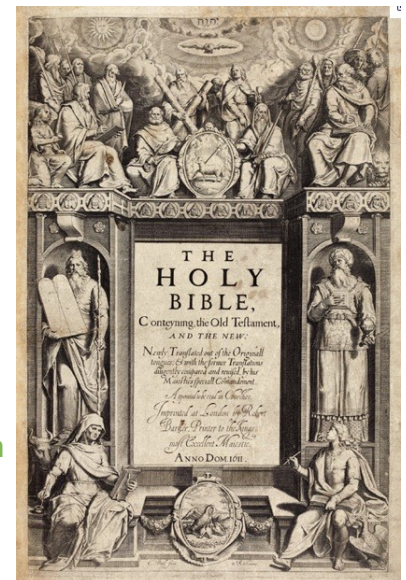
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| I Chronicles 9     | People Who Returned from the Exile             |
| I Chronicles 10    | The Death of King Saul                         |
| I Chronicles 11-12 | King David Captures Jerusalem, Warriors        |
| I Chronicles 13    | King David Brings the Ark to Jerusalem         |
| I Chronicles 14    | King David's House, Family, Philistine Victory |
| I Chronicles 15    | King David's Ark Ceremony                      |
| I Chronicles 16    | Ark Ceremony and Music                         |
| I Chronicles 17    | David Promises to Build the Temple             |
| I Chronicles 18-20 | King David, Victories                          |
| I Chronicles 21    | King David's Sin of Taking the Census          |
| I Chronicles 22    | Solomon to Build The Temple                    |
| I Chronicles 23    | Division of the Levites                        |
| I Chronicles 24    | Division of the Descendants of Aaron           |
| I Chronicles 25    | Musicians Hired for the Temple                 |
| I Chronicles 26    | Gatekeepers, Officials Hired for the Temple    |
| I Chronicles 27    | List of Military Commanders                    |
| I Chronicles 28    | David Gives Solomon Temple Building Plans      |
| I Chronicles 29    | Temple Donations, David's Prayer               |

## INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT I CHRONICLES

- Chapters: 29
- Verses: 941
- Words: 20,365
- The time period covered in I & II Chronicles is the same period of Jewish history described in II Samuel thru II Kings
- The genealogies in chapters 1-9 cover the time frame from Adam to David and are the most comprehensive chronological tables in the Bible.
- Chapters 10-29 focus on the 33 years of David's rule of the United Kingdoms of Israel and Judah (1004-971 BC).
- Ezra led some of the exiles from Babylon to Jerusalem in 457 BC.
- During Ezra's time:
  - Ezra was the SPIRITUAL leader
  - Nehemiah was the POLITICAL leader
  - Malachi was the MORAL leader
- Only one chapter (10) is given to Saul's reign

## MORE INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT YOUR KING JAMES BIBLE

- There are two chapters in the Bible which are almost identical: II Kings 19 & Isaiah 37.
- The Bible was the first book to ever be printed on a printing press.
- There are 7 different men with the name "Jeremiah" in the Bible.
- Genesis 4:26 is the first reference to a prayer.
- The New Testament was written by only 8 different authors of the roughly 45 authors of the Bible.
- Judges 20:16 records an entire army that were all left-handed.
- Paul quoted the Old Testament over 130 times.
- Jacob was the only person in the Bible who wrestled with God (Genesis 32).
- Sarah is the most frequently mentioned woman in the Bible (57 times).
- The oldest person in the Bible is Methuselah - he lived to 969 years old (Genesis 5:27).
- The 1631 edition of the King James Bible had a serious typo in it. It left out the word "not" in the commandment of Exodus 20:14.



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