

Having A Basic Understanding of Some Old Testament Truths

Part 62 - The Giving Of Genealogies Through The Valiant Men Of David – (I Chronicles 1-11)

1. What is covered in the first twenty-seven verses of chapter one?
 - The genealogy from Adam to Abraham (**I Chronicles 1:1-27**).
2. We read about the descendents of Esau in verse thirty-five of chapter one, but when do we begin learning about the descendents of Jacob?
 - **I Chronicles 2:1**. Jacob is Israel (**Genesis 32:28**).
3. From our previous studies, who is Achar (I Chronicles 2:7)?
 - It is Achan (**Joshua 7:1; 22:20**; cf. **Joshua 6:18**).
4. In these first two chapters, do we find that children of the concubines were included in the genealogies?
 - Yes, (**I Chronicles 1:32; 2:46; 2:48**).
5. We learned in the past that Tamar was raped by Amnon (II Samuel 13). Did she ever have children?
 - It does not appear so as every verse stated does not teach so. In our current context there is some wording that could suggest it in the KJV, but the NKJV and ASV 1901 add clarity in stating “All these were the sons of David, besides the sons of the concubines; and Tamar was their sister” (I Chronicles 3:9). Therefore, we’d have to conclude she did not have any other children.
6. What was Jabez’s prayer?
 - *“And Jabez was more honourable than his brethren: and his mother called his name Jabez, saying, Because I bare him with sorrow. And Jabez called on the God of Israel, saying, Oh that thou wouldest bless me indeed, and enlarge my coast, and that thine hand might be with me, and that thou wouldest keep me from evil, that it may not grieve me! And God granted him that which he requested”* (**I Chronicles 4:9-10**).
7. Who did not multiply like the children of Judah?
 - *“And Shimei had sixteen sons and six daughters; but his brethren had not many children, neither did all their family multiply, like to the children of Judah”* (**I Chronicles 4:27**).
8. What happened in a quiet and peaceable land where the descendants dwelt of old?
 - *“And Meshobab, and Jamlech, and Joshah the son of Amaziah, And Joel, and Jehu the son of Josibiah, the son of Seraiah, the son of Asiel, And Elioenai, and Jaakobah, and Jeshohaiah, and Asaiah, and Adiel, and Jesimiel, and Benaiah, And Ziza the son of Shiphi, the son of Allon, the son of Jedaiah, the son of Shimri, the son of Shemaiah; These mentioned by their names were princes in their families: and the house of their fathers increased greatly. And they went to the entrance of Gedor, even unto the east side of the valley, to seek pasture for their flocks. And they found fat pasture and good, and the land was wide, and quiet, and peaceable; for they of Ham had dwelt there of old. And these written by name came in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah, and smote their*

tents, and the habitations that were found there, and destroyed them utterly unto this day, and dwelt in their rooms: because there was pasture there for their flocks” (I Chronicles 4:34-41).

9. Why did Reuben lose his birthright?

- “Now the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel, (for he was the firstborn; but, forasmuch as he defiled his father's bed, his birthright was given unto the sons of Joseph the son of Israel: and the genealogy is not to be reckoned after the birthright” (I Chronicles 5:1; cf. Genesis 35:22; 49:3-4).

10. Whose descendants were known to be skillful in war?

- “The sons of Reuben, and the Gadites, and half the tribe of Manasseh, of valiant men, men able to bear buckler and sword, and to shoot with bow, and skilful in war, were four and forty thousand seven hundred and threescore, that went out to the war. And they made war with the Hagarites, with Jetur, and Nephish, and Nodab. And they were helped against them, and the Hagarites were delivered into their hand, and all that were with them: for they cried to God in the battle, and he was intreated of them; because they put their trust in him. And they took away their cattle; of their camels fifty thousand, and of sheep two hundred and fifty thousand, and of asses two thousand, and of men an hundred thousand. For there fell down many slain, because the war was of God. And they dwelt in their steads until the captivity” (I Chronicles 5:18-22).

11. What famous men went whoring after other gods?

- “And the children of the half tribe of Manasseh dwelt in the land: they increased from Bashan unto Baalhermon and Senir, and unto mount Hermon. And these were the heads of the house of their fathers, even Epher, and Ishi, and Eliel, and Azriel, and Jeremiah, and Hodaviah, and Jahdiel, mighty men of valour, famous men, and heads of the house of their fathers. And they transgressed against the God of their fathers, and went a whoring after the gods of the people of the land, whom God destroyed before them. And the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria, and the spirit of Tilgathpilneser king of Assyria, and he carried them away, even the Reubenites, and the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, and brought them unto Halah, and Habor, and Hara, and to the river Gozan, unto this day” (I Chronicles 5:23-26).

12. Were there men appointed to take lead of song services in the Old Testament?

- Yes: “And these are they whom David set over the service of song in the house of the LORD, after that the ark had rest. And they ministered before the dwelling place of the tabernacle of the congregation with singing, until Solomon had built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem: and then they waited on their office according to their order” (I Chronicles 6:31-32).

13. Who was appointed to sacrifice upon the altars and serve in the Holy of Holies?

- “But Aaron and his sons offered upon the altar of the burnt offering, and on the altar of incense, and were appointed for all the work of the place most holy, and to make an atonement for Israel, according to all that Moses the servant of God had commanded” (I Chronicles 6:49).

14. What did Ephraim do when his son Elead was killed by the men of Gath?
- *“And Zabad his son, and Shuthelah his son, and Ezer, and Elead, whom the men of Gath that were born in that land slew, because they came down to take away their cattle. And Ephraim their father mourned many days, and his brethren came to comfort him. And when he went in to his wife, she conceived, and bare a son, and he called his name Beriah, because it went evil with his house” (I Chronicles 7:21-23).*
15. Why was Judah carried away into Babylonian captivity?
- *“So all Israel were reckoned by genealogies; and, behold, they were written in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah, who were carried away to Babylon for their transgression” (I Chronicles 9:1; cf. Ezra 5:12).*
16. From chapter nine, what can we know about how busy the Levites were supposed to be?
- According to **I Chronicles 9:14-33**:
 - They were porters [door keepers] (vs. 17; 22; 24; 26).
 - Waited in the king’s gate (v. 18).
 - Were over the work of the service, keepers of the gates of the tabernacle: and their fathers, being over the host of the LORD, were keepers of the entry (v. 19).
 - Oversight of the gates of the house of the Lord (v. 23).
 - They were over the treasuries of the house of God (v. 26).
 - And they lodged round about the house of God, because the charge was upon them, and the opening thereof every morning pertained to them (v. 27).
 - Certain of them had the charge of the ministering vessels, that they should bring them in and out by tale (v. 28).
 - Some of them also were appointed to oversee the vessels, and all the instruments of the sanctuary, and the fine flour, and the wine, and the oil, and the frankincense, and the spices (v. 29).
 - And some of the sons of the priests made the ointment of the spices (v.30).
 - And Mattithiah, one of the Levites, who was the firstborn of Shallum the Korahite, had the set office over the things that were made in the pans (v. 31).
 - And other of their brethren, of the sons of the Kohathites, were over the shewbread, to prepare it every sabbath (v. 32).
 - And these are the singers, chief of the fathers of the Levites, who remaining in the chambers were free: for they were employed in that work day and night (v. 33).
17. How did Saul die?
- *“Now the Philistines fought against Israel; and the men of Israel fled from before the Philistines, and fell down slain in mount Gilboa. And the Philistines followed hard after Saul, and after his sons; and the Philistines slew Jonathan, and Abinadab, and Malchishua, the sons of Saul. And the battle went sore against Saul, and the archers hit him, and he was wounded of the archers. Then said Saul to his armourbearer, Draw thy sword, and thrust me through therewith; lest these uncircumcised come and abuse me. But his armourbearer would not; for he was sore afraid. So Saul took a sword, and fell upon it” (I Chronicles 10:1-4; cf. I Samuel 31:1-4).*

18. What did Saul's armourbearer do when he saw that Saul was dead?
- *"And when his armourbearer saw that Saul was dead, he fell likewise on the sword, and died"* (I Chronicles 10:5; cf. I Samuel 31:5).
19. Did the men of Israel stand against the Philistines when they saw Saul was dead?
- No: *"And when all the men of Israel that were in the valley saw that they fled, and that Saul and his sons were dead, then they forsook their cities, and fled: and the Philistines came and dwelt in them"* (I Chronicles 10:7; cf. I Samuel 31:7).
20. What did the Philistines do when they found Saul's dead body?
- *"And it came to pass on the morrow, when the Philistines came to strip the slain, that they found Saul and his sons fallen in mount Gilboa. And when they had stripped him, they took his head, and his armour, and sent into the land of the Philistines round about, to carry tidings unto their idols, and to the people. And they put his armour in the house of their gods, and fastened his head in the temple of Dagon"* (I Chronicles 10:8-10).
 - They also fastened his body to a wall (I Samuel 31:8-10).
21. What happened when all Jabeshgilead heard all that the Philistines had done to Saul?
- *"And when all Jabeshgilead heard all that the Philistines had done to Saul, They arose, all the valiant men, and took away the body of Saul, and the bodies of his sons, and brought them to Jabesh, and buried their bones under the oak in Jabesh, and fasted seven days"* (I Chronicles 10:11-12; cf. I Samuel 31:11-13).
22. Why did Saul die?
- *"So Saul died for his transgression which he committed against the LORD, even against the word of the LORD, which he kept not, and also for asking counsel of one that had a familiar spirit, to enquire of it; And enquired not of the LORD: therefore he slew him, and turned the kingdom unto David the son of Jesse"* (I Chronicles 10:13-14).
23. What happens to David in Hebron?
- *"Then all Israel gathered themselves to David unto Hebron, saying, Behold, we are thy bone and thy flesh. And moreover in time past, even when Saul was king, thou wast he that leddest out and broughtest in Israel: and the LORD thy God said unto thee, Thou shalt feed my people Israel, and thou shalt be ruler over my people Israel. Therefore came all the elders of Israel to the king to Hebron; and David made a covenant with them in Hebron before the LORD; and they anointed David king over Israel, according to the word of the LORD by Samuel"* (I Chronicles 11:1-3; cf. II Samuel 5:1-5).
 - The divisions and problems that existed prior to David being fully recognized as king are not recorded in I Chronicles (II Samuel 1-4).
24. What happened when the inhabitants of Jebus tried to keep David out of Jerusalem?
- *"And David and all Israel went to Jerusalem, which is Jebus; where the Jebusites were, the inhabitants of the land. And the inhabitants of Jebus said to David, Thou shalt not come hither. Nevertheless David took the castle of Zion, which is the city of David. And David said, Whosoever smiteth the Jebusites first shall be chief and captain. So Joab the son of Zeruiah went first up, and was chief. And David dwelt in the castle; therefore*

they called it the city of David. And he built the city round about, even from Millo round about: and Joab repaired the rest of the city. So **David waxed greater and greater: for the LORD of hosts was with him**" (I Chronicles 11:4-9; cf. II Samuel 5:6-8).

- We might remember that Joab was not afraid of violence at all:
 - Against Abner (II Samuel 2:13-32; 3:27).
 - Defeated the Ammonites (II Samuel 10:7-14).
 - Defeated the children of Ammon (II Samuel 11:1).
 - Killed Absalom (II Samuel 18), etc...

25. Who lifted up his spear against three hundred and killed them all at one time?

- "And this is the number of the mighty men whom David had; Jashobeam, an Hachmonite, the chief of the captains: he lifted up his spear against three hundred slain by him at one time" (I Chronicles 11:11).

26. What happens at Pasdammim?

- "And after him was Eleazar the son of Dodo, the Ahohite, who was one of the three mighties. He was with David at Pasdammim, and there the Philistines were gathered together to battle, where was a parcel of ground full of barley; and the people fled from before the Philistines. And they set themselves in the midst of that parcel, and delivered it, and slew the Philistines; and **the LORD saved them by a great deliverance**" (I Chronicles 11:12-14).

27. What happens when David is encamped against the Philistines at Bethlehem?

- "And David was then in the hold, and the Philistines' garrison was then at Bethlehem. And David longed, and said, **Oh that one would give me drink of the water of the well of Bethlehem, that is at the gate! And the three brake through the host of the Philistines, and drew water out of the well of Bethlehem, that was by the gate, and took it, and brought it to David: but David would not drink of it, but poured it out to the LORD, And said, My God forbid it me, that I should do this thing: shall I drink the blood of these men that have put their lives in jeopardy? for with the jeopardy of their lives they brought it. Therefore he would not drink it. These things did these three mightiest. And Abishai the brother of Joab, he was chief of the three: for lifting up his spear against three hundred, he slew them, and had a name among the three**" (I Chronicles 11:16-20; II Samuel 23:14-17).
- The three were: Jashobeam (11:11), Eleazar (11:12; II Samuel 23:9), Abishai (11:20), and
 - Benaiah is confusing because of 11:24; II Samuel 23:22, but it is stated he was NOT of the three (11:25; II Samuel 23:23).

28. How good of a warrior would you say Benaiah was?

- "Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, the son of a valiant man of Kabzeel, who had done many acts; he slew two lionlike men of Moab: also he went down and slew a lion in a pit in a snowy day. And he slew an Egyptian, a man of great stature, five cubits high; and in the Egyptian's hand was a spear like a weaver's beam; and he went down to him with a staff, and plucked the spear out of the Egyptian's hand, and slew him with his own spear. These things did Benaiah the son of Jehoiada, and **had the name among the three**

mighties. Behold, he was honourable among the thirty, but attained not to the first three: and David set him over his guard” (I Chronicles 11:22-25).