

MON) April 22**Ch. 21 – David's Census**

This chapter records David's sin of taking a census and receiving judgment for this sin. The taking of the census itself was not a sin. However, it appears that the decision to take the census was born out of pride and a desire to be boastful of himself. See, e.g., verse 1 (Satan incited David to take the census), verse 3 (Joab asks David "Why should it be a cause of guilt for Israel?") What was God's punishment for the sin? (vv. 9-14)

Ch. 22 – David prepares for building the Temple

The threshing floor of Ornan was the place where God's wrath stopped, the place God showed mercy, and the place God responded with fire. David was convinced that that place should be the site of God's Temple. (verse 1). What did David prepare so that his son, Solomon, could successfully build the Temple? (vv. 2-4, 14-16)

Ch. 23 – The duties of the Levites

This chapter explains in detail the duties of the Levites who minister in the Temple. In particular, two things that changed due to the construction of the Temple are as follows.

- 1) The minimum age for Levites ministers was lowered from 30 to (.....). (Vv. 24, 27)
This may be because the Temple work has increased due to the increases in population.
- 2) The number of singers singing hymns increased to (.....). (v. 5)
- 3) There was no need to move the Tabernacle, there was no need to move the Tabernacle equipment (v. 26)

Ch. 24 – Those in charge of the priestly office

This chapter records the order in which the families of Aaron's sons - the 16 chieftains from the descendants of Eleazar (Zadok) and the 8 chieftains from the descendants of Ithamar (Elimelech) - perform the duties of priests. It is written, "So they took (.....) and divided (.....) among each other." "They divided them by (.....), all alike, for there were sacred officers and officers of God among both the sons of Eleazar and the sons of Ithamar."

TUE) April 23**Ch. 25 – People in charge of hymns**

This chapter records ministries of praise singers. David had already appointed three people, Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun, and their children as praise singers. In addition, there were 288 people (who were not descendants of the three people) who learned to sing hymns and joined them. (Verse 7) How was the order of service determined?

Ch. 26 – Gatekeepers, Treasurers, Rulers, and Judges.

The Temple gatekeepers recorded in this chapter did not simply stand in front of the Temple gate, but also played an important role in protecting the sanctity of the Temple. Among these were mighty warriors (verse 6), powerful men (verse 7), competent men (verse 8), and wise counselors (verse 14). In particular, whose descendants (numbering 62) were on the list of gatekeepers? (1 Samuel 6:12 - They were the people who served the Ark of the Covenant that was recovered from the Philistines.)

Ch. 27 – Military organization, leaders of each tribe

This chapter records (continuing from Chapter 23), Godly military and tribal leaders of David's kingdom. David did not build the kingdom alone; rather, he had loyal followers. Write the names of some of these people below:

- 1) The king's counselor and scribe:
- 2) Attendants of princes:
- 3) The King's Friend:
- 4) Commander of the king's army:

Chs. 28 & 29 – Instructions for building the temple and David's prayer of thanks

David gives his final instructions to the leaders gathered with Solomon to building the Temple, and exhorts them all to voluntarily and with a longing heart give for the Temple of God.

- 1) Verse 3: King David gave the gold and silver he owned.
- 2) Verse 6: All the leaders gave (.....)
- 3) Verse 9: The people also gave (.....) and rejoiced.

WED) April 24 **2 Chronicles Ch. 1 – Solomon's thousand burnt offerings and wealth**

At the high place in Gibeon, Solomon asked for wisdom and knowledge to rule the people. God said that He would give him not only wisdom, but also wealth, honor, and glory which Solomon did not ask for. However, despite God's promises, what does Solomon purchase from Egypt? (vv 14-17)

(In Deuteronomy 17:16, God says, a king "must not acquire many horses for himself or cause the people to return to Egypt in order to acquire many horses." God warns that he who thinks he is standing must beware lest he fall. When we are spiritually filled, we must remember that on grace we stand.)

Ch. 2 – Construction of the Temple by Solomon

In this chapter, Solomon prepares to begin building the temple according to the will of his father David. What did the 153,600 Gentiles living in Israel do?

- 1) 70,000 people:
- 2) 80,000 people:
- 3) 3,600 people:

(Theologians view this as a foreshadowing of the salvation of the Gentiles under Jesus)

Ch. 3 – The beginning of the construction

Solomon begins the construction of the Temple in the fourth year of his ascension to the throne. Which of the following are correct regarding the location of the Temple? (find all correct answers)

- 1) Mount Moriah, Jerusalem (Genesis 22: Where Abraham offered Isaac as a burnt offering)
- 2) Where Jehovah appeared to David (1 Chronicles 21:1-17)
- 3) The threshing floor of Ornan of Jebus (1 Chronicles 21:18-27)
- 4) Gibeon high place

Ch. 4 – The Furnishings of the Temple

This chapter records the making of various Temple implements, including the temple's brass altar, sea, lampstand, table, the temple's brass altar, sea, lampstand, table, door, cauldron, shovel, and bowl. "Solomon made all these things in great quantities, for the (.....) of the bronze was not sought."

THU) April 25**Ch. 5 – Moving the Ark of the Covenant to the Temple**

This chapter records how Solomon moved the Ark of the Covenant and all its related implements into the completed Temple. When the Levite singers and the priests praised the LORD, how did the glory of God show His presence at the Temple? (verses 13-14)

(This is same as the glory of God that came upon Moses when he completed the Tabernacle. Exodus 40:34)

Ch. 6 – Solomon's Blessing and Prayer

Solomon begins his speech with great emotion, praising God and blessing the people. In particular, his first words after completing the Temple were, "Blessed be the Lord, the God of Israel, who with his () has fulfilled what he () with his mouth to David my father." With this, Solomon confesses that the One who accomplished this was not David or Solomon himself, but God. (If all the saints who devote themselves and serve God could say this, it would be a service that glorifies God and is remembered by God)

Ch. 7 – The Temple Dedication Ceremony and God Appears Again to Solomon

Following the completion of the Temple, God appears, again, to Solomon. God tells Solomon how to respond when disaster strikes Israel (disaster such as drought, locusts, or pestilence). What should Israel do in such situation?

Ch. 8 – Solomon's Achievements

This chapter records Solomon's management of the country and performance of religious duties. In verse 11, Solomon brings Pharaoh's daughter but forbids her from living in David's palace. Why?

(At first glance, Solomon's action appears to be grounded in faith. But, in essence, marrying Pharaoh's daughter was an act of disobedience that ultimately led to Solomon's fall.)

FRI) April 26**Ch. 9 – The Visit of the Queen of Sheba**

This chapter shows that the wisdom, honor, and authority that God gave to Solomon were not for Solomon himself; rather, they were to be used to glorify God. After the Queen of Sheba comes to Jerusalem and confirms for herself the rumors she heard about Solomon, she praises God saying "Blessed be the Lord your (), who has delighted in you and set you on his throne as king for the Lord your ()! Because your () loved Israel and would establish them forever, he has made you king over them, that you may execute justice and righteousness."

Ch. 10 – Rehoboam's decision

The people were exhausted from many construction projects during the reign of Solomon. When Rehoboam ascended to the throne, they requested relief from suffering. Rehoboam, listening to counsel from a group of young counselors, refused the people's request. That decision ultimately led to the division of the nation to two separate kingdoms: Kingdom of Israel (in the North); and the Kingdom of Judah (in the South). (Verses 16-17). Who ultimately caused Rehoboam's decision? (v. 15)

Ch. 11 – Early period of King Rehoboam's regime in Southern Judah

When King Jeroboam of Israel (Northern Kingdom) dismissed Levite priests and appointed anyone as priests to worship golden calf idols, those who sought the Lord in their hearts came down to Judah to join Rehoboam. They strengthened the kingdom of Judah, for how long?

Ch. 12 – The end of Rehoboam's reign in Judah

This chapter records the final days of the 17-year reign of Rehoboam. When evaluating Rehoboam, the author Bible writes, "And he did evil, for he did not set his () to seek the Lord." Looking at Rehoboam's life, we learn that we must live with a heart that is set to seek the Lord.

SAT) April 27 **Ch. 13 – War between Abijah of Judah and Jeroboam of Israel**

During the third year of King Abijah (of Judah), there was a war between Judah (having 400,000 men) and Israel (having 800,000 men). Abijah gives a long speech ahead of the war where he reminds his people of the Salt Covenant, which is God's promise to establish David's kingdom forever. (2 Samuel Chapter 7). Although Judah had significantly inferior numbers, this war ended with Judah's victory. What is the reason for your victory? (Verse 18)

Ch. 14 – The King Asa of Judah and his peace.

Asa, who became king after King Abijah, is said to have obeyed God. God gave him rest and peace. Words "rest" and "peace" appears repeatedly in verses 1-7 of this chapter. These words refer to a state where there is no war, and where God is with the nation. How many times are the words "rest" and "peace" appear in verses 1-7?

Ch. 15 – Reforms of King Asa of Judah

Prophet Azariah encourages Asa (returning from a victory over a million-strong Cushite army by relying on God). In verse 7, the prophet Azariah said, "Take courage!" In response to the encouragement, what did King Asa do? (verses 8, 16).

Ch. 16 – The Last Years of King Asa of Judah

This chapter records the last years of the reign of King Asa. Asa, who served God faithfully for 35 years, fails to keep his faithfulness and became foolish in his later years.

- 1) In the war against Baasha, the King of Israel, instead of relying on God, Asa sent silver and gold to the King () of Syria and asked for help. (Verse 2)
- 2) Asa did not accept the word of God delivered by the seer Hanani, but instead, they confine him to (). (vv. 7-10)
- 3) When Asa had a diseased foot, he did not seek God, but sought help from () (v 12).