

## Lesson 22 I Kings 1-11

### STUDY QUESTIONS:

1. David procrastinates deciding who will succeed him. What are the advantages and disadvantages of his indecision?
2. Who is on David's deathbed list left to Solomon to dispatch to Sheol? What is their offense against David? Why did he not take care of them in his lifetime?
3. We have considered woman's key role in God's plan. Note Bathsheba's place in David's confidence, and in Nathan's esteem. Where did she sit in Solomon's court? On the other hand, how do women figure in Solomon's downfall?
4. Why does Solomon consider Adonijah's request for Abishag the last straw?
5. In Solomon's reign how do Samuel's warnings of I Sam 8:10 and following fit?
8. See Matt 12:42 -Jesus' reference to Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.

### Psalm 122 and prayer

**The wonders of the Davidic kingdom inspire all Israel's history.** This psalm is a song of praise for the Temple as the pilgrim comes within sight of Jerusalem. The wonderful Davidic Kingdom! Oh, the marvels God has wrought for His own people, the people called by His Name! He has promised and He has brought the promise to fulfillment. He has a people, they are nation, they are led by a godly king who loves God and whom God loves. His people are at rest under David, even with the uprising of Absalom the country knows a settledness it has not known in the hundreds of year since the campaign to take Canaan. David, says the books of Chronicles, is kept from capping his reign by building a house for God even though he has purchased the land and gathered all the materials; but his son, Solomon will crown all the Davidic achievements with a glorious Temple which the Almighty God will call His special house, in which He, the Lord of the Universe, will be present to His people, and from which He will bless them.

**David procrastinates passing on the kingdom.** Yet, on the pinnacle of success, the Davidic glories are but a hair's breadth away from collapse and disaster. Moses' words of blessing and warning still vibrate strongly. "Obey the commandments of God and be blessed, but disobey by following strange gods and be punished." David on his death bed entreats Solomon to be obedient to God. Solomon loves God. It doesn't seem his loyalty is to be doubted. Passing the kingship to Solomon is not done with smoothness and ease. David may have been a procrastinator. Absalom had been able to use the common man's impatience with the king's handling of government affairs for his own political benefit; and at the opening of I Kings, David, old and frail, still has not designated his heir. Some of his officers and advisors are plainly at the end of their rope. Who is ruling? David, from a bed in which he must have a young woman to keep him warm, certainly is not.

**Adonijah has supporters as he takes over.** David's second son, Adonijah, is the logical successor, so the old guard, Joab and Abiathar, go along when Adonijah takes on the trappings of kingship. His father has never denied him a thing - David seems to have been an indulgent father; his sons are a spoiled lot. Some of those close to David are not so unwise. They remain loyal till David makes up his mind who will sit upon his throne. It takes Nathan, the prophet, to counter Adonijah's move. He confers with Bathsheba who is concerned because David has promised her son, Solomon, will succeed him. Nathan mentions Haggith, mother of Adonijah, the rival wife, reminding Bathsheba that being the Queen Mother is a far cry from being merely a widowed wife of David. Being a mere widow may well mean the end of her life and Solomon's, too. Certainly Adonijah will not tolerate their presence in the court if he is king. Together Nathan and Bathsheba plan an approach to David. The old monarch must be handled just right. Their technique works. He affirms that it is Solomon who has the right to reign in his stead. Rousing himself to executive action, he orders steps for Solomon's succession. Along with Nathan, the loyalists, Benaiah, commander of the personal body guard of Philistines, and Zadok the priest, follow out his orders. Much to his consternation, Adonijah learns he has been outflanked by Solomon and that he is the one in a precarious place.

**Solomon secures his reign.** Once he is king, Solomon carries out David's deathbed wishes of retribution against the enemies he has tolerated, and in a superficial sense forgiven, but never forgotten. David has old scores to settle before he can rest his head in Sheol. The blood guilt he carries because of Joab's perfidious assaults against Amasa and Abner must be avenged. Shimei's insults and curses against the Lord's anointed must be paid for, and Abiathar's backing of Adonijah cannot be overlooked. Temporarily, Solomon sets aside his half-brother's premature and rash declaration of kingship, but when Adonijah asks Bathsheba to intercede on his behalf to marry the young woman who has been David's nurse, Solomon senses Adonijah's ambition for kingship will always be a threat to the security of his throne. The attempt to gain a wife who was one of the old king's concubines is a presumptuous move on Adonijah's part. Solomon uses it as the excuse to have Benaiah kill Adonijah.

**Solomon gilds the lily.** Solomon's gifts of leadership are manifest as the kingdom grows in peace and prosperity under his kingship. But his appetites for wealth and prestige are also apparent. On the one hand he loves God and desires to further godly government, on the other he loves pomp and display and burdens the people with impressive but costly buildings in Jerusalem and rebuilding projects throughout his realm. All this construction comes with a price tag; although the people of Israel were not to be made slaves, they are now part of drafted work levies (see 5:13 and 12:4), and peoples of other national backgrounds are forced into service for the building projects of Solomon. The rebellion under Jeroboam at the building of the Millo seems to have originated among dissatisfied slave laborers or indentured Israelites. By the end of his reign Solomon had sold some twenty cities of Galilee to Hiram of Tyre, besides the thousands of bushels of wheat and millions of gallons of oil, to pay for the materials he had received from him. Hiram wasn't too pleased with the cities at that.

**The Temple is the crowning glory of Jerusalem.** The text glows with the achievements of Solomon's rule. The Temple is the shining light which Israel will prize like its very heart and soul for the next three

hundred and fifty years. The building was achieved in seven years of almost silent work without the clashing sounds of construction. Noisy cutting and shaping work was done at the quarry. The carvings decorating its three main rooms were exquisite and the lavish use of gold made a fitting house for God who said he would put his name there forever, and his eyes and his heart for all time. (9:3) On the day of dedication God's glory will fill the Temple as it did the ancient Tabernacle of Moses, the first of the dwelling places of God on earth, of which the Temple is a successor. The appointments of the Temple also have their counterparts in the original Tabernacle. The Ark of the Covenant is brought up from Mt. Zion, where David had placed it in a tent, amidst great celebration. It is placed in the Holy of Holies even as Moses had prescribed for its position in the Tabernacle. Yet, this Temple is not simple like the Old Tabernacle, it is rather influenced by Phoenician temples. The site of the temple, the threshing floor of Araunah, which was purchased by David for fifty shekels of silver, (or six hundred gold shekels in Chr. 21:25) is today the site of the Moslem shrine, Dome of the Rock.

**Israel inherits much from the Solomonic rule,** some of which will undermine the united kingdom. The Temple will be the great inheritance Solomon leaves for the generations to come. Also passed down will be the stories of his great wisdom, given to him because of his humble request of God when he was young, asking not for riches, but for the knowledge and insight that will make him a fit ruler of the people of God. He will be known as the writer of many songs and numerous maxims, several collections of which the Bible contains (Proverbs). Wise sayings and philosophical works will continue to use his name as the centuries roll by - Ecclesiastes ca, 250 B.C., Wisdom of Solomon written in 50 BC. His royal wedding to the Pharaoh's daughter will also live in memories as the apex of royal splendor. Young people on their wedding day will be King Solomon and the Shulammitite woman for the day - the play used for wedding days is still part of scripture - the Song of Songs, or Song of Solomon. The Queen of Sheba comes to see for herself, awed by Solomon's achievements and his wisdom. Ethiopia has a tradition that in being given all she wanted from Solomon she went back to bear his child, a son who established a line of Davidic kings for Ethiopia up to the takeover by a Communist government in

the last century. Are there still sons of Haile Salassie, know as the Lion of Judah, alive? Would they, according to Ethiopian traditions, be heirs of King David's prophecies? But Solomon's years are not all glory. Warnings are dotted through the story. If Israel turns away from God, all this prosperity and glory shall pass quickly away. The story itself as it unfolds is clear. Solomon's own weakness for many women of diverse religions and nationalities undermines his love for God. He allows them to worship their own gods. Worshipping at high places which seems to have been common before the Temple is completed, becomes blurred with worship of foreign gods. Temples are built for the gods worshipped by his foreign wives, and along with them come priests of false religions - a legacy that will plague Israel for centuries to come. Obviously there is no consensus of the Lord's worship among the whole people, false gods abound and Solomon is lax about worship personally. We see such laxity leads to disaster.

**Woman is the key to the heart condition of God's People.**

Underlying the tragedy is the truth that Scripture presents again and again, the woman is the key to the heart condition of Israel, the People of God. Her fruits are what the people of God will be. If her obedience to God is complete and her love wholly His, she will be the mother of a faith-filled and blessed people. If she is not this model of belief, she will bring forth generations of unbelief which, in turn, brings forth misery. With seven hundred wives and three hundred concubines but no such a woman, Solomon's love of God becomes cool and fickle. His wondrous wisdom cannot make up for the lack of such a woman. Rehoboam's, (whose son?) mean spirit, finishes off any hope of a continued kingdom.

**Each kingship has failed.** Saul, David, Solomon all have failed. Yet, the Israelites will look back to this period of their history with longing and will let it color their expectations of the future. The prophet will hear from God that a new leader will arise from the loins of David. He will establish a Davidic kingdom that will never end. Politically and physically the king experiment is a failure. Samuel hasn't been all wrong. What has the Master teacher been revealing about the Eternal King and His Kingdom? With the Davidic Kingdom God has established

a foundation of understanding upon which he will build Truth. Another will come from the line of David and will establish a kingdom that will have no end. A king has absolute power and rules a kingdom united under his headship, governed by appointed officials whose office passes from one generation to the next. The king delegates authority; there is no democracy and people do not vote. A kingdom has perimeters, there are limits to directions and distances you can go and remain in the kingdom. The word of the king is law. A wise, beneficent king brings blessing and peace to his people. In longing for such a political kingdom in times to come, the expectations will include other aspects of kingship - prestige, military might, political power, dominance rather than just rule, and retribution on enemies. These expectations will cloud their sight so much they will not recognize the King when He comes.

**From the Second Century AD a Church Father speaks.** Through the thousand years up to Solomon we have seen the Master Teacher forming His People teaching them through common things and common experiences about uncommon realities far beyond their fallen, common imaginations. Writes St. Iraneaus, just a hundred years after the Resurrection: "He (God) established a law for the people governing the construction of the tabernacle, and the building of the temple, the choice of Levites, the sacrifices, the offerings, the rites of purification and the rest of what belonged to worship. He himself needs none of these things. He is always filled with all that is good. Even before Moses existed He had within Himself every fragrance of all that is pleasing. Yet he sought to teach His people, always ready though they were to return to their idols. Through many acts of indulgence He tried to prepare them for perseverance in His service. He kept calling them to what was primary by what was secondary, that is, through foreshadowings to the reality, through things of time to things of eternity through things of the flesh to things of the spirit, through earthly things to the heavenly things."

With the Davidic Kingdom a new set of lessons are drafted; king and kingdom, Jerusalem and Temple, are but foreshadowings of what will finally be comprehended as glorious heavenly realities. They all must pass away so that His People will let go of the one in order to grasp the other. Without this understanding the two books of Kings bring only desperate confusion.

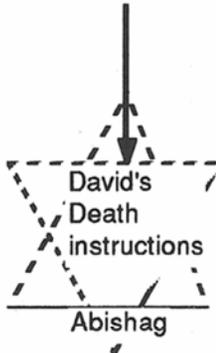
**Lesson 22 | Kings 1-11**

**DAVID'S CHILDREN**

- ~~Amnon (Ahinoam)~~
- ~~Absalom (Maacah of Geshur)~~
- ~~Tamar (Maacah of Geshur)~~
- Chileah (Abigail)
- ~~Adonijah (Haggith)~~
- SOLOMON (BATHSHEBA)

- HADAD LEADS REBELS IN EDOM
- REZON TAKES DAMASCUS
- PROPHECY TO JEROBOAM - THE END OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
- ARROGANT SON, REHOBOAM

**NATHAN + BATHSHEBA**



The Kingdom passes from David to Solomon

**KEEP THE COVENANT**

- Revenge on Joab
- Revenge on Shimei
- Exile Abiathar
- Reward Bazzi'ai



**TROUBLE AT THE END**

JOAB had killed:  
Abner  
Absolam  
Amasa

**SOLOMON THE RELIGIOUS**

- HE LOVED THE LORD 3:3
- HE PLEASED YAHWEH 3:10
- HE BUILT THE HOUSE OF THE LORD
- HE SACRIFICED AND WORSHIPPED AT GIBEON(?)

TEMPLE

YAHWEH SPEAKS

**SOLOMON'S THREE DISCOURSES**

1. NATHAN'S ORACLE
2. THE HESED OF GOD
3. BLESSING ON THE PEOPLE

**SOLOMON THE SINNER**

- MARRIAGES
- FOREIGN GODS
- APOSTASY
- IDOLATRY
- LUXURY

**SOLOMON THE BUILDER AND MERCHANT**

- ALLIANCE WITH HIRAM OF PHOENICIA FOR CEDAR AND LABOR
- JERUSALEM BUILDINGS, THE TEMPLE
- ROYAL CITIES SHIPS TRADE IN HORSES

**SOLOMON THE SAGE**

- DECISION OF MATERNITY OF THE CHILD
- 3000 PROVERBS
- 1005 SONGS

**SOLOMON THE ADMINISTRATOR**

- HIGH OFFICIALS 4:2
- FORCED LABOR
- PEACE - DAN TO BEERSHEBA

THE QUEEN OF SHEBA

**Lesson 22 Kings 1 - 11**  
**Synopsis**

1. David is old and can't keep warm  
Abishag comforts and warms him  
Adonijah makes himself king  
Nathan and Bathsheba must plan  
David chooses Solomon  
with ceremony he is anointed  
Adonijah and his friends tremble
2. David adjures Solomon he  
must keep the covenant  
to be faithful as David has been  
he remembers Joab's violence  
it must be dealt with  
but deal loyally with Barzillai  
and get rid of Shimei  
David's death, he reigned 40 yrs  
Adonijah wants Abishag as wife  
he makes request thru Bathsheba  
Solomon has Adonijah killed  
Benaiah is his new commander  
Joab is killed at the altar  
Shimei is put under house arrest  
he breaks it and he is killed
3. Solomon is married  
to Pharaoh's daughter  
Solomon worships at Gibeon  
he dreams of Yahweh  
he asks for the blessing of wisdom  
receives the promise of wisdom  
and the promise of riches as well  
Solomon worships at Jerusalem  
his wisdom is legendary  
two harlots contest a child  
his wisdom settles the dispute
4. officials of Solomon are listed  
Judah and Israel ate and drank  
they were happily at peace

- Solomon ruled from the  
Euphrates to the border of Egypt  
his household required provisions  
the wisdom of Solomon extolled  
and his knowledge of things he  
gains cedar from Hiram of Tyre to  
aid him in his buildings  
there is a treaty made  
between Solomon and Hiram  
for the cedar of Lebanon  
Israel's forced labor, 30,000 men  
build the house of timber, stones
5. it is 480 years since the Exodus  
they build the house of the Lord  
of cypress, cedar, gold in 7 yrs all  
stone cutting was at the quarry  
God asks obedience to Moses he  
will not desert his people inner  
sanctuary houses the ark overlaid  
with gold with cherubim
  6. Solomon's own house is built with  
many administrative buildings the  
adornments of the Temple bronze  
pillars, the bronze sea standing  
upon twelve oxen ten stands on  
wheels  
lavens etc. of bronze and gold  
all the utensils of worship  
described with their  
decorations all the treasures of  
David put into the treasuries
  7. taking the ark to the Temple  
the Levites bring it up  
Glory of the Lord fills the Temple  
three discourses of Solomon  
invoking God for everything  
blessing the assembly  
offering sacrifice, dedicating  
the house of the Lord
  - 8.

9. all with a seven day feast  
the Lord appears to Solomon  
assures He answered his prayer  
if they should serve other gods  
the house will become ruins  
Hiram displeased with his  
payment Solomon had many  
projects with forced foreign labor  
his fleet of ships went out
10. the Queen of Sheba comes  
Solomon has reputation of  
wisdom she sees all that he has  
built she is weak with admiration  
blessed be the Lord your God!  
they exchange precious gifts  
Solomon gave her all she wanted  
his gold income is immense the  
throne construction is ivory riches  
and wisdom are unexcelled trade  
with people all around
11. Solomon's women lead him into  
apostasy with other gods Hadad  
raised up against Solomon  
Edom and Rezon of Syria, too  
Jeroboam receives prophecy  
that the kingdom will split  
Solomon dies, Rehoboam reigns

**205 Lesson 22 I Kings 1 - 11 Synopsis**

### I. Background to the Books of I and II Kings

- A. Davidic prophecies key to Salvation History - Nathan's oracle of II Sam 7 1, great attention given to *prediction* and *fulfillment*
- 2. many references are given to David and David's line
  - a. the kings of the south (Judah) are more important
  - b. the names of the mothers of Judah's kings are always given
  - c. these kings are buried in Jerusalem
- B. Three sources mentioned are no longer extant
  - 1. a court history of David
  - 2. the Acts of Solomon
  - 3. a Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel
- C. Who is the author and when?
  - 1. it is someone roughly contemporary with Jeremiah
  - 2. it records the release of Jehoiachin, so sometime before 560 B.C.
- D. I and II Chronicles rewrites the same material (these books will not be reviewed in this study, but used only to add certain details to the story)

### II. David is in his declining years

- A. At seventy, he's aged 1:1-2
  - 1. Abishag is a maiden brought in to nurse him and keep him warm
  - 2. his procrastination causes trouble 1:27
- B. His counselors think he's waited too long 1:7
  - 1. Joab his commander turns to Adonijah as new king
  - 2. Abiathar, the Aaronic priest, helps Adonijah, too
- C. Adonijah, his third oldest, attempts a coup d'etat
  - 1. he has a sacrifice presided over by Abiathar
  - 2. he was probably anointed by Abiathar
  - 3 the loyalists were not invited
- D. Nathan and Bathsheba step in to encourage David's decision 1:11
  - 1. he supports Solomon who was promised the throne I Sam 12:25
    - a. his birth name was Jedidiah - "Beloved of Yahweh"
    - b. Solomon is his throne name - "May Yahweh Guard His Welfare"
  - 2. the two stir David and he acts a.
    - the loyalists are called in
      - 1) Zadok the priest will anoint Solomon
      - 2) Benaiah the army commander is his personal guard with Cherethites and Pelethites, Philistine warriors

- 3) Nathan the prophet will assist in the anointing
  - b. Solomon will ride David's own mule which is a privilege of royalty
  - c. David appoints him ruler over Israel and Judah
- E. Solomon is made king of Israel 1:41 ff
  - 1, Adonijah and his guests fear - Solomon is king
    - a. the horns of the altar granted protection
    - b. Solomon accepts his penitence and he is free for now 2.
  - David charges Solomon in the Mosaic tradition 2:2
    - a. keep the ways of the Lord God
    - b. then you will prosper in all you do
    - c. faithfulness will assure a Davidic descendant on the throne
    - d. instructions of accounts to settle ( see III.), 2:5 ff
- F. David is buried in Jerusalem 2:10 (reigned 40 yrs:7 at Hebron, 33 in Jerusalem)

### III. Solomon secures the Kingdom according to David's instructions

- A. He gets rid of Adonijah
  - 1. asking for Abishag the Shunammite **with** Bathsheba's intercession
    - a. Solomon regarded it as a threat - his father's harem belonged to him
    - b. his father's concubine is again a symbol of kingly power
  - 2. was this a plot, or was Adonijah innocent?
- B. Abiathar is sent away - back to Anathoth the city of priests
  - 1. because of his association with David and the ark he **will** not be killed
  - 2. this is the fulfillment of old prophecy to **Eli** I Sam 2:27-36
- C. Joab is next
  - 1. he was involved in the plot
  - 2. he had killed Amasa and Abner 2:5ff and Absalom
  - 3. he flees to the horns of the altar
  - 4. Benaiah ordered to kill him at the altar
- D. Shimei must be taken care of
  - 1. Saul's relative cursed David during Absalom revolt
  - 2. he is put under house arrest; at first agrees; then breaks his word
  - 3. Benaiah slays him
- E. Solomon is married to an Egyptian Princess
  - 1. Bathsheba's written present to Solomon is Proverbs 31
  - 2. Pharaoh gave the city of Gezer as a dowry 9:16

### IV. King Solomon reigns over Israel A.

- Solomon, the Religious
  - 1. he loved the Lord 3:3

2. he sacrificed at high places
    - a. the general practice of Yahwehistic worship - forbidden in Dt 12:2-3
    - b. later associated with Baal and Canaanite rites
  3. on special occasions, as David also did, he seems to act as priest 3:4 (or perhaps he supplied the animals but did not offer the sacrifice)
  4. At Gibeon there is a great High Place
    - a. I Chron 16:39, 21:29, 11 Chron, 1:3 says the meeting tent was kept here after the destruction of Shiloh by the Philistines
    - b. Solomon worships overnight at the shrine
    - c. a religious man with humble heart, he asks for wisdom to govern
    - d. Yahweh is pleased 3:10 grants this prayer, also riches and honor
  5. At Jerusalem before the ark *he* makes offerings for his servants
    - B. Solomon the Sage
      1. two harlots and the child are testimony to his wisdom 3:16
      2. his justice surpasses all the wisdom of the east and Egypt 4:29ff
      3. he wrote 3000 proverbs 4:32 and 1005 songs
      4. visitors came from all parts of the world
        - a. the Queen of Sheba comes to him with gifts of gold and spice 10:1ff
          1. Saba is now N. Yemen, a home of famous traders
          2. she is amazed at Solomon's wisdom
          3. tradition says Solomon gave her a son
            - a) Haile Selassie, the last king of Ethiopia, a descendant
            - b) one of his titles is Lion of Judah
            - c) his descendants may be "sons of David" G. Solomon
- the Administrator - peace and prosperity from Dan to Beersheba
  1. Solomon's high officials - some Egyptian names 4:2
  2. twelve governors provide for the palace 4:7
  3. Adoniram (Phoenician name) is placed over forced labor
    - a. some are from Phoenicia 5:18
    - b. labor out of Israel 30,000 men 5:13 (not Israelites 9:22)
      - 1) 10,000 at a time, one mth in Lebanon, two mths at home
      - 2) hewers of stone, burden bearers, and officers over them
  4. he ruled over all the kingdoms from the Euphrates to Philistia, Egypt 4:20
- D. Solomon the Builder
  1. he is in alliance with Hiram of Phoenicia for supplies
    - a. the architecture of Israel is patterned after Phoenicia's
    - b. cost: 125,000 bushels of wheat and a million gallons of oil
    - c. further debt costs Solomon 20 Galilean cities
  2. he builds his personal homes, one for Pharaoh's daughter

3. he builds public buildings - huge ashlar - cut stone (eight to ten cubits)
  - a. a House of the Forest of Lebanon - an armory or a treasury
  - b. a Hall of Pillars is a reception hall
  - c. a Hall of the Throne is a judgment hall
4. royal cities are built or rebuilt
  - a. Jerusalem with the Millo and wall
  - b. Gezer rebuilt after Egypt gave it to Solomon
  - c. Beth-horon, Hazor, Megiddo, Tamar, Baal-ath
  - d. store cities, cities for stables and 40,000 horses, chariots, etc.
5. the Temple is the great Solomonian project
  - a. it was begun in the fourth year of his reign 960 B.C. (480th year since the Exodus is artificial; based on 12 generations of 40 yrs)
  - b. the written account is very old, contemporaneous with the building
  - c. II Chron 3-4 contains the same account with some variations
  - d. during the building there is silence - finished in seven years 953 B.C.
  - e. the description is in 6:14
    - 1) interior of the house lined with cedar, cypress
    - 2) inner sanctuary - the most holy place
      - a) far the ark of the Lord
      - b) all covered with pure gold
      - c) two cherubim carved of olive wood, covered with gold
    - 3) nave forty cubits long
    - 4) carvings of gourds and open flowers
    - 5) altar overlaid with gold
    - 6) carved all the walls with cherubim, palm trees and open flowers
    - 7) doors of olive wood carved, overlaid with gold
  - f. bronze Temple accoutrements were cast in clay ground
    - 1) the two bronze pillars and their capitals with pomegranates etc.
    - 2) sea of bronze held on twelve bronze oxen
    - 3) ten bronze stands and lavers, pots, shovels and basins
    - g. Temple accoutrements were made of pure gold
      - 1) altar, table for bread of presence
      - 2) ten lamps stands, flowers, lamps, tongs cups, snuffers, basins, dishes for incense, sockets for the doors.
    - h. expanded by I Chronicles 22-29 esp 28:19-29ff
6. the Temple was built on land David had bought from Araunah II Sam 24:24
  - D. Solomon the International Merchant
    - 1 he had a fleet of ships
      - a. seamen were not Israeli, but Phoenician

## 207 Lesson 22 I Kings 1 - 11 Outline

- b. a fine harbor at Ezion-geber
- c. he brought gold from Ophir, silver, ivory, apes, peacocks
- 2. his trade in horses was world famous
- E. Solomon the Sinner
  1. marriages with many foreign women - 700 wives, 300 concubines
    - a. it was against Dt law 7:3-4
    - b. their fruit (offspring and spiritual influence) brought the kingdom down
  2. apostasy came with them
    - a. there was a high place for Miiicom (the Ammonite god ) for Chemosh (the Moabite god) and Molech (the Ammonite god)
    - b. many demanded child sacrifice
  3. a prophetic word came
    - a. God will tear the kingdom from him and give it to His servant
    - b. Judah alone would be left for continuation of David's line

#### V. The Ark is Brought to the Temple

- A. A solemn assembly is called to bring up the ark of the Lord
  1. David had brought the ark to Ophel called City of David II Sam 5,6
  2. the ark is taken in procession with festivities
    - a. coincided with the Feast of Tabernacles at harvest
    - b. handled by priests and Levites
  3. placed in the Holy of Holies beneath the cherubim
- B. Glory fills the Temple
- C. Three Solomonic Discourses are given
  1. First address - David's centrality to God's plan 8:12-8:21
    - a. reference to Nathan's oracle
    - b. God has made good His word; will do the same for David's dynasty
  2. Prayer to Yahweh at the altar 8:22-8:53
    - a. there is no God like thee, ID Lord, God of Israel
    - b. steadfast love of God if only your sons heed you
    - c. Gods transcendence - He cannot be contained in the Temple
    - d. Dedication prayers - from this house
      - 1) vindicate the righteous
      - 2) forgive sins of the people
      - 3) grant rain in time of drought
      - 4) bring relief from famine and pestilence
      - 5) hear the foreigner and those in battle
      - 6) remember those in exile wherever believers call
  3. Solomon blesses the people 8:54-8:61

- a. **liChron 7** - fire comes from heaven to consume the offering
- b. begging God's Presence with them
- c. begging for rest for the people
- d. that all peoples of the earth may know there is no God but Yahweh
- D. Peace Offerings of unimaginable numbers
- E. God speaks to Solomon 9:3-9:9
  1. God has heard his prayer and consecrated the house
  2. God's eternal abode is the Temple if his descendants walk in God's way
  3. If they forsake God they will be punished

#### VI. At Solomon's Death Portents of Trouble Ahead

- A. Hadad the Edomite rebels
  1. raised in Egypt, he escaped David's ravaging his land
  2. he goes back to be an adversary to Solomon
- B. Rezon takes Damascus which is a great loss to Solomon
- C. Jeroboam arises against Solomon
  1. he had been in charge of forced labor
  2. when building the Millo he led a revolt which failed
  3. he then fled Jerusalem and met a prophet on the road named Ahijah
    - a. who tore his cloak into twelve pieces
    - b. he gave ten pieces to Jeroboam
    - c. one piece each: for David's line in Jerusalem and the Levites
    - c. if Jeroboam is faithful he will be established
  4. goes into Egypt in exile till death of Solomon
- D. Rehoboam, his son, rules in Solomon's stead

#### VIII. Archaeological Evidence

- A. Solomonic cities have been excavated (see above) Gezer, Hazor and Megiddo with remains of great stables and Solomonic gates
- B. Ezion-geber, the Pittsburg of Palestine had blast furnaces and copper refineries and factories
- C. extensive mining in the Sinai for iron, copper
- D. very few vestiges of the first Temple

Audio-visuials go with this lesson, reviewing the times from David through Solomon.

## 208 Lesson 22 1 Kings 1 - 11 Outline