

Outline of
1 and 2
Chronicles



Introduction

Writer

Probably Ezra. There is a striking resemblance in style and language to the Books of Ezra and Nehemiah. Evidently Chronicles was written during the Babylonian captivity. It could have been a compilation, assembled by Ezra, of diaries and journals of the priests and prophets. These two Books of Chronicles not only constituted one book in the original, but apparently also included Ezra and Nehemiah. This lends support to the authorship of Ezra and supports the Jewish tradition. Scholars have noted a similarity in the Hebrew of all four books.

Comment

Many treat Chronicles and Kings as if they were “Cabbages and Kings.” Are the Chronicles a duplication of Kings? Although they cover the same ground from Saul to Zedekiah, they are not duplications. Greek translators gave Chronicles the title of “Things Omitted” — there is more here that does not occur in the other historical books. This is another instance of the law of recurrence or recapitulation, seen previously in Genesis 2 and Deuteronomy, by which God goes over previously covered ground in order to add details and emphasize that which He considers important. This is exactly the case in Chronicles. David is the subject of 1 Chronicles; the house of David is prominent in 2 Chronicles.

Chronicles gives the history of Judah while practically ignoring the northern kingdom. Chronicles does not record David’s sin — when God forgives, He forgets. The temple and Jerusalem are prominent in Chronicles. In Kings, the history of the nation is given from the throne; in Chronicles, it is given from the altar. The palace is the center in Kings; the temple is the center in Chronicles. Kings records the political history; Chronicles records the religious history. Chronicles is an interpretation of Kings — hence the constant reference in Kings to Chronicles. Kings gives us man’s viewpoint; Chronicles gives us God’s viewpoint (note this well as you read Chronicles; it will surprise you).

Source: Dr. John Vernon McGee (1904 – 1988), THRU THE BIBLE RADIO NETWORK

HEBREW ——— OLD TESTAMENT ——— ENGLISH

LAW (Torah, Pentateuch)
 In the beginning (Gen)
 These are the names (Exod)
 And he called (Lev)
 In the wilderness (Num)
 These are the words (Deut)

PROPHETS

FORMER * Joshua * Judges
 * Samuel(I) * Kings (I)
LATTER Isaiah Jeremiah
 Ezekiel Hosea
 Joel Amos
 Obadiah Jonah
 Micah Nahum
 Habakkuk Zephaniah
 Haggai Zechariah
 Malachi

WRITINGS

- * Praises (Psalms)
- * Job
- * Proverbs
- * Ruth
- * Song of Songs
- * The Preacher (Ecclesiastes)
- * How (Lamentations)

* Esther
 * Daniel
 * Ezra
 * Nehemiah
 * 1,2 The words of the days
 (Chronicles)
 (Luke 24^{27,44}) "go up' (aliya)

HISTORY (past)

- * Genesis
- * Exodus
- * Leviticus
- * Numbers
- * Deuteronomy
- * Joshua
- * Judges
- * Ruth
- * 1,2 Samuel
- * 1,2 Kings
- * 1,2 Chronicles
- * Ezra
 Nehemiah
 Esther

POETRY (present)

- * Job
- * Psalms
- * Proverbs
- * Ecclesiastes
- * Song of Solomon

PROPHECY (future)

MAJOR (4)
 Isaiah
 Jeremiah
 Lamentations
 Ezekiel
 Daniel

MINOR (12)
 Hosea
 Joel
 Amos
 Obadiah
 Jonah
 Micah
 Nahum
 Habakkuk
 Zephaniah
 Haggai
 Zechariah
 Malachi
 "curse"

SELECTION
SAMUEL/KINGS

500 years
 Written soon after events
 Political history
 Prophetic viewpoint
 Northern } kings
 Southern }
 Human failings
 Royal vices
 Negative
 Moral ~ righteousness
PROPHET

CONNECTION

EVALUATION
CHRONICLES

Starts earlier, finishes later
 Written long after events
 Religious history
 Priestly viewpoint
 Southern kings
 Divine faithfulness
 Royal virtues
 Positive
 Spiritual ~ ritual
PRIEST

OUTLINE

I THE GODLY KING

1-9 ADAM to SAUL
First king of Israel

10-29 DAVID and the ARK
Best king of Israel

II THE GODLY KINGS

1-9 SOLOMON and the TEMPLE
Last king of Israel

10-36 JEREBOAM to ZEDEKIAH
Best kings of Judah
Last king of Judah
THRONE and TEMPLE

THEME

RETURNING EXILES

WHO THEY WERE ~
A ROOTED PEOPLE

WHAT THEY WERE ~
A ROYAL PEOPLE

WHY THEY WERE ~
A RELIGIOUS PEOPLE

1 Chronicles

I. Genealogies

Chapters 1 – 9

This is important to God. We must be sons of God before we can do the work of God. “Ye must be born again” (John 3:7). These help explain the two genealogies of Christ in Matthew and Luke (compare 1 Chronicles 3:5 with Luke 3:31).

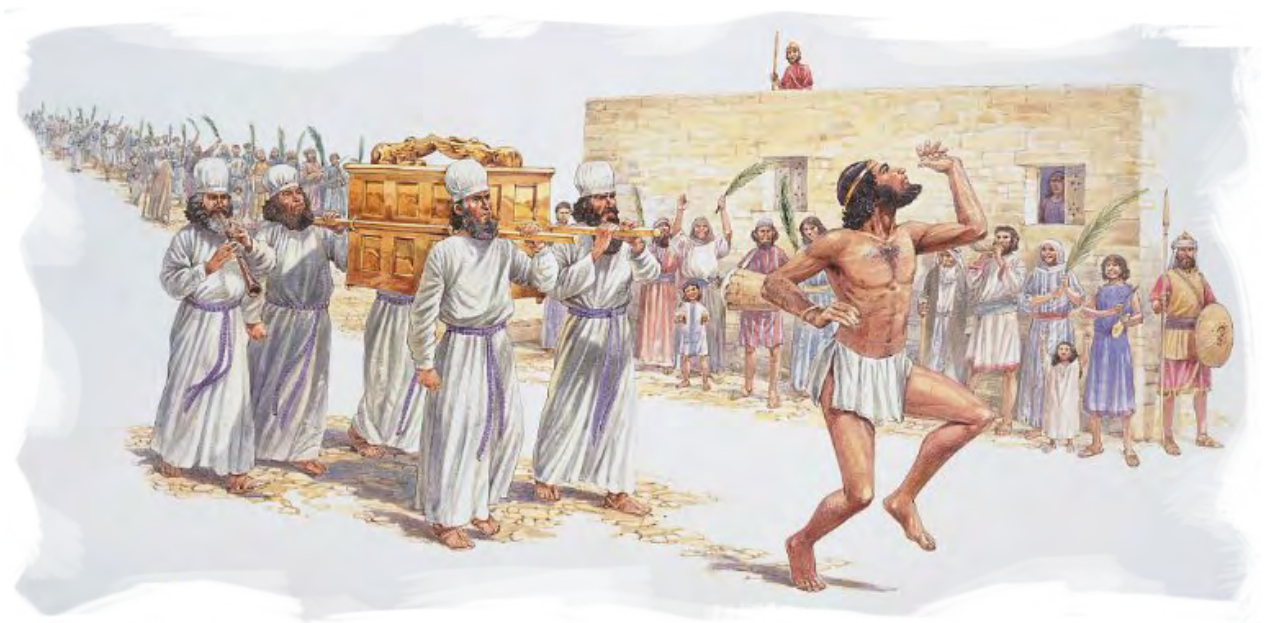
II. Saul’s reign

Chapter 10

III. David’s reign

Chapters 11 – 29

- A. David’s mighty men, Chapters 11, 12
- B. David and the ark, Chapters 13 – 16
- C. David and the temple, Chapter 17
- D. David’s wars, Chapters 18 – 20
- E. David’s sin in numbering the people, Chapter 21
- F. David’s preparation and organization for building the temple, Chapters 22 – 29



2 Chronicles

I. Solomon's reign

Chapters 1 – 9

Building the temple is his most important accomplishment.



II. Division of the kingdom and the history of Judah

Chapters 10 – 36 Reformations given prominence:

- A. Asa's, Chapters 14 – 16
- B. Jehoshaphat's, Chapters 17 – 20
- C. Joash's, Chapters 23, 24
- D. Hezekiah's, Chapters 29 – 32
- E. Josiah's, Chapters 34, 35

Quiz on 1 and 2 Chronicles

1. How did King Saul die?

2. Why did Saul come to a bad end?

3. Who did David ask to build the house of the Lord?

4. What did Jabez pray to God for?

5. To which tribe of Israel did Saul belong?

6. What came down from heaven to consume the burnt offering and sacrifices, as soon as King Solomon finished his prayer?

7. When king Asa was afflicted with a foot disease, he did not seek help from the Lord, but he sought help from who?

8. In 2 Chronicles 20, what did Jehoshaphat do when he was told that a large army was coming against him from Edom?

9. At the battle in 2 Chronicles 20, Jehoshaphat appointed men to go ahead of the army and do what?

10. How long did it take Jehoshaphat and his men to collect their plunder after the battle?

GENEVA
BIBLE SCHOOL

