

3/7/11

## 1Kings 11

The last record of Solomon was that he was being sought by all to hear the wisdom God had given him, he was amassing incredible wealth and he had a very successful import business of chariots and horses. 1Kings 10:24-29

Now all of a sudden we read that Solomon has apostasized from God by worshipping the gods of his foreign wives.

**11:1-13** The forsaking of God by Solomon.

**11:1-4** The disobedience of Solomon to marry pagan women.

- 1) The number of the pagan women is not given, but they are clearly the reason for his apostasy. vs. 1a
  - a) He had 1,000, wives and concubines. vs. 3
  - b) Some of these were for political and commercial alliances.
- 2) The daughter of Pharaoh is distinguished from the other pagan wives. vs. 1b
  - a) He married her prior to building the temple. 1Kings 3:1
  - b) Whether she worshiped Yahweh is not made known, but no archeologically

evidence has ever been found in Jerusalem, related to Egyptian gods.

- 3) The nativity of the wives of Solomon identify them as the enemies of Israel, vs. 1c-f
  - a) The Moabites and the Ammonites were the descendents of Lot by his first born daughter and is youngest by incest, as they got their dad drunk and laid with him, thinking God had destroyed all in His judgment of Sodom and Gomorrah. Gen. 19:37-38
    - \* Both were not to be received into the congregation till the tenth generation. Deut. 23:7
  - b) The Edomites were the descendents of Esau, the twin brother of Jacob. Gen. 36:1
    - \* An Edomite could be received into the congregation after the third generation. Deut. 23:8
  - c) The Sidonians were the people of Sidon believed to be Canaanites. Josh. 13:4, 6, 1Kings 5:6
- 4) The prohibition of marrying pagan women was a protection, but Solomon disobeyed and his wives turned his heart to other gods. vs. 2
  - a) These nations were vile and corrupt.
  - b) These people would break down the morals of the people of God and

divide the homes. Ex. 34:16, Deut. 7:3

\* The word surely “aken”, is a strong assertive force, indeed, it would happen gradually and progressively.

- c) They would slowly and gradually persuade them to betray and abandon the worship of Yahweh.
  - d) Solomon was ensnared by these gods.
    - 1)) The word clung “dabaq”, means to cause to cleave or join together.
    - 2)) The word is the same one used of a man being joined to his wife and becoming one flesh. Gen. 2:24
  - e) He clung “dabaq” to the gods of his wives in love, over his love to God, “even to these”, emphatic. it still to God, syncretism.
- 5) The 1,000 wives and concubines turned away his heart. vs. 3
- a) He had 700 wives and princess.
  - b) He had 300 concubines for sexual pleasure.
    - \* If he spent one a night with each, it would take him 2 years and 9 months, he says he did not find one that was not a snare or net. Ecc1. 7:25-28
  - a. His disobedience could not remain static, but it progressed.

b. His compromise was unnoticed.

c. His divided heart led him to no heart for God.

- 6) Solomon was deceived in his old age to these gods, becoming unfaithful to God, unlike David. vs. 4
  - a) If he began reigning at age 20-25, , he was 40-45 at the termination of the temple. 1Kings 6:1, 9:11
  - b) He probably was in his fifties when his wives turned his heart from God, died at 60-65 years of age.
    - \* His heart was not loyal “shalem”, complete or whole to Yahweh, the condition for God to honor. 1Kings 8:61

**11:5-8** The disobedience of Solomon to worship pagan gods.

- 1) Solomon went after Ashtoreth the goddess of the Sidonians. vs. 5a
  - a) The name Ashtoreth means “star”.
  - b) She was the principal female deity of the Phoenicians worshipped in war and fertility, the Babylonian-Assyrian goddess, the queen of heaven. Gen 14:5, Num. 22:41, Jer. 44:18-19, 25
  - c) She also is known as “Ishta” of the Assyria and “Astarte” by the Greeks and Romans.

- 2) Solomon went after Milcom the abomination of the Ammonites. vs. 5b
- a) The name Milcom, means “great king”
  - b) The god Milcom was also the god of the Phoenicians, who sacrificed the infants on his burning arms.
  - c) The Israelites were disobedient and guilty of sacrificing their infants in the valley of Hinnom to Molech. Lev. 20:2-5, 2Kings 23:10, Jer. 32:35
  - d) Abomination “shiqquwts”, means detestable, what God rejects and abhors.
    - \* Many of these gods are also known under different names!
- 3) The nature of the sin of Solomon was unfaithfulness to follow God as David. vs. 6
- a) The word evil “ra” is bad and wicked.
  - b) The offense is in the sight of Yahweh.
  - c) Solomon turned his back on God.
  - d) David had a whole heart, Solomon had a half heart.
- 4) Solomon was devoted to these false gods by building locations of worship. vs. 7
- a) For Chemosh the abomination of Moab. vs. 7a
    - 1) The name Chemosh means “subduer”, the god of war. Num. 21:29

- 2)) Chemosh was the national deity of the Moabites and a god of the Ammonites
  - 3)) He was also identified with “Baal-peor”, “Baal-zebul”, “Mars” and “Saturn”, with sexual rites. Num. 25:3
  - 4)) The worship of this god was introduced into Jerusalem by Solomon and abolished by king Josiah of Judah
- b) For Molech the abomination of the people of Ammon.” vs. 7c
- 1)) The name Molech “Molek”, means king.
  - 2)) The god of the Phoenicians also.
- c) For these pagan gods on the hill that is east of Jerusalem. vs. 7b
- 1) They became a problem, in the divided kingdom. 1Kings 11-2Kings
  - 2) The hill is the Mount of Olives.
- 5) Solomon was devoted to the worship of all his wives, as they burned incense and sacrificed to their gods. vs. 8
- \* “Then the king (Josiah) defiled the high places that were east of Jerusalem, which were on the south of the Mount of Corruption, which Solomon king of Israel had built for Ashtoreth the

abomination of the Sidonians, for Chemosh the abomination of the Moabites, and for Milcom the abomination of the people of Ammon.” 2Chron. 23:13

**11:9-13** The disobedience of Solomon judged by God.

- 1) Solomon incurred the wrath of God, having turned his heart from God, due to his high privilege of God appearing to him twice. vs. 9-10
  - a) The word angry “anaph” means to be displeased, to breath hard, for He is holy. vs. 9a  
\* Heb. 1:13
  - b) The heart “lebab”, indicates the inner man, the real person, who you are.
  - c) God had named him “Jedihiah”, loved by the Lord.
  - d) At Gibeon, first in a dream by night and then a second time. 1Kings 3:5, 9:2  
\* Jesus said that to those that much is given, much more will be required of them. Lk. 12:48
- 2) Solomon had heard the voice of God warning him of the consequences against idolatry, about trespassing the commands of God. vs. 10

\* God made this very clear. 1Kings 9:6-7

- 3) Solomon would lose the kingdom for braking the covenant. vs. 11
  - a) God spoke directly to Solomon for the last time, no prophet was used. vs. 11a
  - b) God proclaimed the indictment against Solomon, he kept not God’s covenant, going after other gods. vs. 11b-c  
\* The other violations were to going back to Egypt to multiply horses and riches, demonstrating that his what his true confidence was in them. Deut. 17:14-20
  - c) God pronounced the verdict over Solomon, He would tear the Kingdom and give it to his servant, Jeroboam. vs. 11e  
\* 1Kings 11:26-40
- 4) Solomon would receive mercy for the sake of David. vs. 12-13
  - a) God would allow Solomon to finish his reign and fulfill, for David’s sake and do it in his sons reign, Reoboam. vs. 12
    - 1)) The reason is that God knew Solomon was going to repent and return to God.

- 2) God knew Rehoboam was not going to be faithful to God or the covenant.
- b) God would not destroy the entire kingdom, but leave a remnant for the sake of David and Jerusalem. vs. 13
  - 1)) The tribe of Judah and Benjamin comprised the southern kingdom.
    - \* Both comprised the southern kingdom, the last to go into captivity, in 606, 596, 586 B. C.
  - 2)) The ten other tribes comprised the northern kingdom, the first to go into captivity, in 722 by Assyria.

**11:14-43** The three enemies God raised against Solomon.

**11:14-22** *The Edomite Hadad.*

**11:14-17** The origin of Hadad.

- 1) Yahweh raised up Hadad as the first adversary against Solomon, a descendant of the king in Edom. vs. 16
  - a) In judgment of his apostasy.
  - b) In view of dividing the kingdom.
- 2) Hadad had been one of the few survivors of the massacre of the Edomites. vs. 15-17

- a) It happened when David was in Edom and Joab went to bury all the male Edomites he had killed. vs. 15
  - \* 18,000 men. 2Sam. 8:13-14,  
1Chron. 18:12-13
- b) Joab and all Israel stayed for six months until he had cut down every male in Edom. vs. 16
- c) As a result Hadad fled as a child to Egypt with an Edomite servant of his father. vs. 17

**11:18-20** The residence of Hadad.

- 1) They departed from Midian to Paran, gathered some men went to Pharaoh king of Egypt, who provided him a house, food and land. vs. 18
  - \* That means that when Solomon married the daughter of Pharaoh, Hadad was living under his protection.
- 2) Hadad found great favor before Pharaoh, that he gave him as wife the sister of his own wife, that is, the sister of Queen Tahpenes. vs. 19
  - a) Making hi
- 3) The sister of Tahpenes bore him Genubath his son, whom Tahpenes weaned in Pharaoh's house and was in the house of Pharaoh, with the sons of Pharaoh. vs. 20

\* Being part of the royal family!

**11:21-22** The return of Hadad as an adversary of Solomon.

- 1) Hadad hearing in Egypt of David and Joab's death, asked permission of Pharaoh to return to his homeland. vs. 21
  - a) God is able to use people that he choses to, while never forcing against their will!
  - b) For God knows all things and it would be foolish of God to chose someone that did not want to be used or yield to God.
- 2) Pharaoh was a bit surprised, asked if he had lacked providing anything for him, but affirmed that was not the case. vs. 22

**11:23-25** *The son of Eliadah, Rezon.*

- 1) God raised up a second adversary against Solomon, Rezon the son of Eliadah, who had fled from his master, Hadadezer king of Zobah. vs. 23  
\* 2Sam. 8:3-9
- 2) Rezon became captain over a band of raiders, when David killed those of Zobah, he fled to Damascus, dwelt and reigned there. vs. 24  
\* David had put a garrison in Damascus. 2Sam. 8:6

- 3) Rezon was an adversary of Israel all the days of Solomon, along with Hadad, and he abhorred Israel, and reigned over Syria. vs. 25

**11:26-40** *The son of Nebat, Jeroboam.*

- 1) God raise up a third enemy against Solomon, his servant, Jeroboam rebelled against the king, the son of Nebat, an Ephraimite from Zereda, whose mother's name was Zeruah, a widow. vs. 26
- 2) The occasion for Jeroboam rebellion against Solomon. vs. 27-32
  - a) He had helped Solomon built the Millo *and* repaired the damages to the City of David his father. vs. 27  
\* 1Kings 9:15
  - b) Solomon seeing he was cou0rageous and industrious made him the officer over all the labor force of the house of Joseph. vs. 28
  - c) The prophet Ahijah met Jeroboam one day as he left Jerusalem and tearing his new garment in 12 pieces, he gave Jeroboam ten and prophesied God was giving him ten tribes and leaving only two to the house of David, for the sake of Jerusalem. vs. 29-32
- 3) The reason for removing the Kingdom from Solomon being the idolatry of

Solomon and disobeying the word of God. vs. 33

\* The various gods are repeated. vs. 5, 7

- 4) The reason for leaving the Kingdom to Solomon until his death, was due to David. vs. 34
- 5) The kingdom was be divided in the reign of Reoboam, his son, leaving him with two tribes, that His servant David may always have a lamp before Me in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen for Myself, to put My name there. vs. 35-36
- 6) The promise to Jeroboam by Ahijah. vs. 37-39
  - a) God would allow him to reign over all your heart desires, and you shall be king over Israel. vs. 37  
\* This refers to his ambition to rule!
  - b) The condition was to walk in obedience to God, like David and God would be with him and build him an enduring house, as He did for David. vs. 38
  - c) God would afflict the descendants of David, but not forever. vs. 39
- 7) Solomon, hearing of this, sought to kill Jeroboam, but Jeroboam fled to Egypt, to Shishak king of Egypt, and was in Egypt until the death of Solomon. vs. 40

**11:41-43** The death of Solomon.

- 1) The book that was the source of many of the accounts in the book of Kings. vs. 41
  - a) The rest of the acts of Solomon.
  - b) They contain all that he did, and his wisdom, are they not written in the book of the acts of Solomon?
- 2) Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel for forty years. vs. 42
- 3) Solomon died and was buried in the City of David his father and Rehoboam his son reigned in his place. vs. 43