

2/6/11

1Kings 5-7

Solomon is ready to build the temple, according to the promise of God through Moses that He would choose a place to set His name for His people to come and worship Him. Deut. 12:5, 11

God can not lie, what He has said, He will do!
Num. 23:19

5:1-18 **The preparations to build the temple.**

5.1-6 The communication from Hiram to Solomon.

5:1 The King of Tyre sent regards to Solomon out of his friendship to David. vs. 1

- 1) Hiram heard Solomon had been anointed king, without doubt wanted to continue their alliance. vs. 1a-b
- 2) The motivation of Hiram was his love for David. vs. 1c
 - a) The Scripture says that Hiram had always loved David.
 - * The word always “yown”, means literally, all the days.

- b) He had known David for at least 33 years, the first record of the two is when David conquered Jerusalem from the Jebusites, when David was 37. 2Sam. 5:9-11
- c) The trade agreement between Hiram and David turned into a genuine love for David from the very beginning.
 - * When David captured Jerusalem, it say, “Then Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, and cedar trees, and carpenters and masons. And they built David a house.” 2Sam. 5:11

5:2-3 The king of Israel expressed the right time to build the Temple.

- 1) Solomon responded to Hiram, either by a letter or a personal messenger. vs. 2
 - * Without doubt Solomon had come to know King Hiram through the years, as he grew up.
- 2) Solomon reminded Hiram that he knew his father David could not build a house for the name of the LORD his God, but it was time. vs. 3
 - a) David had been denied by God through Nathan to build a house for God, due to being a man of war and blood. 1Chron. 28:3

- b) It is apparent that David had shared his heart with his close friend Hiram, even this very detail of his personal relationship with his God.
- c) Take note that David did not want to build a house for Yahweh, but **for the name of Yahweh his God**, as Moses commanded.

5:4-5 The king of Israel declared his commission from God to build the Temple.

- 1) Solomon indicated the time had arrived, as God had given him rest. vs. 4
 - a) There was neither adversary “satan”, one who withstands.
 - b) There was no evil occurrence “ra’pega, disagreeable or problem situations in all the nation.
* This is confirmed. 1Chron. 22:9
- 2) Solomon indicated he was the one to build the Temple. vs. 5
 - a) The indication is emphatic, “I propose to build” vs. 5a
 - 1)) David had laid up many of the materials already. 1Chron. 22:1-4
 - 2)) David had charged Solomon and the leaders to build the Temple. 2Sam. 7:12-13, 1Chron. 22:5-19
 - 3)) David encourage the people by his own example of giving to give to the work of the temple. 1Chron. 29

- b) The indication was in view of Yahweh’s revelation. vs. 5b-e

5:6 The king of Israel entreated the aid of the king of Tyre to build the Temple.

- 1) Solomon declared his desire to continue the trade agreement expressing his need of timber for the building. vs. 6a-b
 - a) The cedars of Lebanon were famous for their beautiful and hard wood that was impervious to insects and bugs.
 - b) God had given Israel Lebanon, but they did not take it or drive out the Zidonians and Gebalites. Josh. 8:5, Judges 1:31
 - c) The cedars were greatly desired by rulers of Mesopotamia, Egypt and Syro-Palestine for their building projects.
- 2) Solomon declared the arrangement to send a work force to help. vs. 6c
 - a) The work would be a joint-venture.
 - b) The work would continue the strength of their alliance.
- 3) Solomon declared he would pay the going labor rate. vs. 6d
 - a. He did not try to take advantage of his father’s old friend.
 - b. He did not want to try and negotiate a lower price.

- 4) Solomon declared a high complement to Hiram in their expertise in cutting timber. vs. 6e
- a) Ezra was provided cedar from Lebanon also. Ezra 2:7
 - b) Sidon was the ancient Phoenician city, on the Mediterranean coast, north of Tyre and the Canaanites that inhabited the area were called Zidonians.
 - c) They were great ship builders. Ezk. 27

5:7-11 The response of Hiram to Solomon.

5:7-9 The consent of the king of Tyre to help Solomon in the building of the Temple. vs. 7-9

- 1) The astonishment of Hiram. vs. 7
 - a) He was elated and rejoice greatly. vs. 7a
 - b) He was gracious and blessed Solomon and his people. vs. 7b
 - * Hiram acknowledge Yahweh as creator of heaven and earth, but it does not mean had proselyted into Judaism. 2Chron. 2:11
- 2) The agreement of Hiram to provide the trees. vs. 8
 - a) He responded back to Solomon, “Then Hiram sent to Solomon in a letter.” vs. 8a, 2Chron. 2:11

- b) He would take the business offer. vs. 8b-d
- 3) The arrangement by Hiram was to transport the lumber down the Mediterranean to Joppa about 100 miles, the payment would in food provisions. vs. 9
 - a) Joppa is stated. 2Chron. 2:16
 - b) The city of Tyre was a rocky Island which old Tyre was built called “fortified city or stronghold” and had little land to cultivate traded for food. Josh. 19:29, 2Sam. 24:7

5:10-11 The contract between the king of Tyre and Solomon was carried out to build the temple.

- 1) The materials were delivered. vs. 10
 - a) Hiram gave to Solomon cedar.
 - b) Hiram gave cypress logs.
 - c) Hiram gave according to all his desire.
- 2) The payment was in goods was imparted. vs. 11
 - a) And Solomon gave Hiram twenty thousand kors of wheat as food for his household.” vs. 11a
 - b) “and twenty kors of pressed oil.” vs. 11b
 - * This was the by pounding the olives when they were not quite ripe in a mortar, producing a whiter color,

purier flavor and a clearer light than the more ripe olives.

- c.) “Thus Solomon gave to Hiram year by year.” vs. 11c

5:12 The covenant between Yahweh and Solomon was the key to build the Temple.

- 1) God was faithful to Solomon, endowing him with wisdom. vs. 12a-b
 - a) God called Solomon to be King.
 - b) God enabled Solomon as King.
- 2) Solomon and Hiram continued in a peaceful relationship, as with David. vs. 12c
- 3) Solomon and Hiram made a new treaty vs. 12d
 - a) To insure peace.
 - b) To benefit each other economically.

5:13-18 The organized labor for the building of the temple.

5:13-14 The king of Israel raised up a work draft of Israelites.

- 1) Solomon made his selection from the fulfilled promised of God to multiply them greatly. vs. 13
 - a) The first group consisted of the seed of Abraham. vs. 13a

- b) The group consisted of, “the labor force was thirty thousand men.” vs. 13b

2) Solomon set up a work schedule for the labor force of 30,000 Israelites. vs. 14

- a) They would work in one month work crews of 10,000. ” vs. 14a-b
- b) They would then come home for two months. vs. 14c
 - * They would work four months in Lebanon and eight months at home in their fields or trade.
- c) They were overseen by one of Solomon’s superintendents, named “Adoniram was in charge of the labor force. vs. 14d
 - * He was appointed over the labor force by Solomon. 1Kings 4:6

5:15-16 The king of Israel raised up a work force of non-Israelites.

- 1) Solomon made a selection from those God promised they would conquered. vs. 15
 - a) He had seventy thousand who carried burdens.” vs. 15a
 - * The 150,000 combined non-Israelites were a permanent tribute labor force from the Canaanites and others, but the Israelites were

- not made slaves. 1Kings 9:22,
2Chron. 2:17-18
- b) He had eighty thousand who quarried stone in the mountains.” vs. 15b
- 1)) These split the blocks from the quarries, in contrast to the more skilled and refined hewing or dressing that the Israelites and Phoenicians would do. vs. 13,
2Chron. 2:14
- 2)) There is what is called “Solomon’s quarries”, under the city of Jerusalem outside the Damascus Gate.
- 2) Solomon made a selection for overseers. vs. 16
- a) He chose, “three thousand three hundred from the chiefs of Solomon’s deputies.” vs. 16a
- b) He appointed these, “who supervised the people who labored in the work.” vs. 16b
- 1)) This is Confirmed in Chronicles. 2Chron. 2:18
- 3)) The build took 7 years to construct, in all its details and according to all its plans. 1Kings 6:38

5:17-18 The king of Israel ruled over the work.

- 1) Solomon oversaw the perfectly quarried stones. vs. 17
- a) Three are mentioned. vs. 17a-c
- b) The purpose was for the foundation of the temple. vs. 17d
- 1)) Some foundation stones of Solomon’s house were 10 cubits and 8 cubits. 1Kings 7:10
- 2)) At 18 inches a cubit is 15 and 12 feet blocks.
- 3)) The sight was the threshing floor of the Jebusite, Arunah, on Mount Moriah, an incredible feat.
- 4)) The rugged summit has to be enlarged to 500 square yards.
- 5) The present day “Wailing Wall”, from Herod, the largest being 570 tones, 44 feet long, 10 feet high and 12-16 feet deep.
- 2) Solomon coordinated the work efficiently. vs. 18
- a) The first group working was, “Solomon’s builders.” vs. 18a
- b) The second group was, Hiram’s builders.” vs. 18b
- c) The third group was, “the Gebalites”, in the region of Lebanon, called Byblos by the Greeks, to the north of Beirut. vs. 18c

- * They were experienced in the art of shipbuilding and were very skillful. Ezk. 27:9
- d) The three groups worked together, “quarried them; and they prepared timber and stones to build the temple.” vs. 18c-d
- * Each stone was numbers and fit exactly, so that no cutting, hammering was done on sight. 1Kings 6:7

6:1-38 The construction of the temple.

6:1-14 The outer structure of the temple.

- 1) The building of the temple began May of the fourth year of Solomon’s reign, 967-966 B.C, on the 480 years after Israel came out of Egypt, 1447-1446 B.C. vs. 1
 - a) On the second day of May. 2Chron. 3:1
 - b) The parallel account. 2Chron. 3-4
 - c) Moriah, threshing floor of Araunah. 2Sam. 24:24-25
- 2) The measurements for the three story structure. vs. 2-10
 - a) A cubit is 18 inches.
 - b) The length was 60 cubit or 90 feet by 20 cubits or 30 feet wide and the height 30 cubits or 45 feet high.

- c) The various individual details part are spelled out. vs. 3-10
- 3) The conditions of God to dwell in the midst of the nation. vs. 11-13
 - a) The revelation was from Yahweh. vs. 11
 - b) The conditions concerned the building and Solomon’s obedience to the word of God. vs. 12
 - c) The result being that God would dwell with His people. vs. 13
- 4) The summary statement of completion. vs. 14
 - * The chief corner stone. Ps. 118:22,
Matt. 21:42, Acts 4:11, Eph. 2:20,
2Pet. 2:6-7

6:15-36 The inner structure of the temple.

- * The materials were symbolic; gold for deity, heaven, brass judgment, silver redemption, palm trees indicative of Israel and peace.

6:15-30 *The details of the Holy of Holies.*

- 1) The walls and floor. vs. 15
- 2) 20 cubits, 30 feet at the rear of temple, this is the Holy of Holies. vs. 16
- 3) The Holy place was 40 cubits, 60 feet by 30 feet wide. vs. 17
- 4) The decorations. vs. 18

- 5) The gold overlay in the Holy of Holies and the Holy place for the ark. vs. 19-22
- 6) The cherub in the Holy of Holies. vs. 23-29
 - a) There were 2 cherubim, 10 cubits high, 15 feet. vs. 23
 - * The angelic presence before the throne of God, as a witness to His judgments and protection.
 - b) Their wings were 5 cubits, 7 1/2 feet, 15 feet from tip to tip. vs. 24-26
 - c) The setting of the cherubim in the Holy of Holies. vs. 27
 - d) They were overlaid with gold. vs. 28
 - e) The inner decorations of both rooms. vs. 29-30

6:31-36 *The doors to the Holy of Holies.*

- 1) They were of olive wood. vs. 31
- 2) They were decorated with beautiful carvings. vs. 32-33
 - * The doors were followed by veil, to prevent one from seeing in. 2Chr. 3:14
- 3) They had panels of cypress wood, with elaborate decorations. vs. 34-35
- 4) The inner court. vs. 36
 - * This was the court of the priest, called the great court. 2Chron. 4:9

6:37-38 The completion of the structure.

- 1) The date of the entire building of the temple. vs. 37-38c
 - * May of the fourth year of Solomon's reign, 967-966 B.C. , to Oct. –Nov. of 960-959 B.C.
- 2) The house was finished in every detail, according to the plans in a total of 7 years. vs. 38d-e

7:1-51 **The construction of the houses of Solomon.**

7:1-12 The other buildings of Solomon.

- 1) The summary statement of the house of Solomon he build for 13 years. vs. 1
 - * The temple was build first, then his house, not simultaneously, for it took 20 years for both. 1Kings, 9:10
- 2) The house of Lebanon and the dimension. vs. 2-6
- 3) The portico, his dwelling and hall of judgment. vs. 7-12

7:13-51 The particular articles and interior décor.

7:13-14 *The chosen craftsman.*

- 1) The artisan used was the son of a mixed marriage, a daughter of Dan.
- 2) He did all the work.

- a) able to work with gold, silver, brass, iron, wood and purple, 2Chron. 2:13-14
- b) Just like the cunning work of Bezeleel. Ex. 31

7:15-22 *The two bronze pillars for the vestibule of the temple.*

- 1) The intricate decoration, they were hollow. Jer. 51:21
- 2) The names of the two pillars. vs. 21
 - a) Jachin, he shall establish.
 - b) Boaz, in him is strength.

7:23-26 *The bronze Sea.*

- 1) Of bronze 15 feet in diameter. vs. 23
 - a) 7 1/2 feet deep.
 - b) The circumference 45 feet.
- 2) Decorative. vs. 24
- 3) The sea rested on 12 oxen. vs. 25
- 4) 6 inches thick, containing 10,000 gallons of water for priest to wash.

7:27-39 *The ten bronze basins and stands.*

- 1) Brass stands and basins for washing flesh sacrifices. vs. 27-37
- 2) The ten lavers and carts, each held 220 gallons of water. vs. 38
- 3) They were placed, 5 on each side. vs. 39

7:40-47 *The summary statement of the work.*

7:48-50 *The furnishings of the temple.*

7:51 *The treasures of the temple.*

- * All according to pattern given to David, 1Chron. 28:11