

2/20/11

1Kings 8-9

The temple is built and ready for dedication, the day of great anticipation was here at last.

8:1-66 **The dedication of the temple.**

8:1-11 The decree of Solomon to transfer of the ark to the temple. vs. 1-11

* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 5:2-14

8:1-2 *The leaders were summoned by Solomon.*

- 1) The decree was made by Solomon for the elders and heads of the tribes to come to him in Jerusalem. vs. 1a-d
- 2) The purpose of the decree was made clear by Solomon transfer the ark from the city of David. vs. 1e-f
 - a) The ark of the covenant was the holies piece of furnishing in the tabernacle, completely overlaid with gold, within and without. Ex. 25:10-22
 - b) It has a mercy seat, a kind of lid over the ark with two Cherubim, whose wings crossed, as they looked down, overseeing the justice of God. Gen. 3:24

c) God would meet with Moses and the High Priest, speaking to them from the mercy-seat, between the cherubim on the ark.

* All the sacrifices and everything in the tabernacle spoke prophetically of Christ!

d) The City of David was Ophel, which means "hill" on the southern side on the eastern ridge of Jerusalem, in the Kidron Valley, sloping down to the Hinnom Valley, the original city of David. 2Sam. 5:7

e) Zion means parched place, the mount on which Jerusalem lies and Zion is the other name used for Jerusalem.

* Zion is where the Messiah, Jesus Christ will set up His Kingdom. Is. 2:1-4

3) The date of the decree made by Solomon is stated. vs. 2

a) The seventh month is October, the holies month, beginning with the Feast of Trumpets, on the 1st to sound announce the holy month, followed by the Feast of Yom-Kippor, the Feast of Atonement, terminating with the Feast of Tabernacles or Ingatherings.

1)) For 7 days, 15-22 of October, they would build booths outside their home and reside in them, to

- remind them of God bringing them through the wilderness to the land of promise.
- 2)) The Feast will be celebrated during the Millennium, as mandatory for the surviving Gentiles or they will receive no rain. Zach. 14:16-21
 - b) The building of the temple began May of the fourth year of Solomon's reign, 967-966 B.C, 480 years after Israel came out of Egypt, 1447-1446 B.C . 1Knings 6:1, 37
 - 1)) The temple was finished on the eleventh year, so it took 7 years, 960-959 B.C. with all its details according to all its plans. 1Kings 6:38
 - 2)) His house took 13 years, they were built **consecutively** we are told, not simultaneously, at which time Solomon dedicated the temple, at the end of the 20 years, 947-946 B.C. and God appeared to Solomon a second time in respond to his prayer. 1Kings. 7:1, 9:1, 10
 - 3)) Therefore the only conclusion that we can come to is that the dedication of the temple took place 13 years after it's completion.

- 4)) It is possible that Solomon waited for the renewing of the covenant every seven years? Deut. 31:10-11

8:3-4 *The transportation of the ark involved the Levites.*

- 1) The men were comprised of two groups, the elders and priest. vs. 3
 - a) All the elders were the leaders of the nation. vs. 3a
 - b) The priests were the ones to take up the ark. vs. 3b
 - 1)) The priest alone could approach the ark of the covenant.
 - 2)) There were the Gershonites, Merarites and the Kohathites of the tribe of Levi over the tabernacle, each had their duties.
 - 3)) The Kohathites were the one who, after Aaron and his sons covered all the furnishings, then the would go in to carry them. Num. 10:15
- 2) The priestly men preformed their God ordained duty to the tabernacle. vs. 4
 - a) The Kohathites brought up the ark of the LORD, from Gibeon. vs. 4a
 - b) The Gershonites and Merrerites brought up the tabernacle of meeting, and all the holy furnishings that in the tabernacle. vs. 4b-c

- c) The three groups of the priests and the Levites. vs. 4d
- 3) The king and people were worshipping Yahweh. vs. 5
 - a) King Solomon, and all the congregation of Israel assembled before the ark, were sacrificing sheep and oxen. vs. 5a-c
 - * The Hebrew participle indicates they were sacrificing as the procession was making its way, much like David did when he retrieved the ark from the house of Obed-Edom. 2Sam. 6:12-13
 - b) The offerings could not be counted or numbered for multitude. vs. 5d
 - * Marking the extravagant wealth of Solomon the important celebration of the dedication of the temple.

8:6-11 *The inauguration of the ark in the temple.*

- 1) They placed was the Holy of Holies. vs. 6-7
 - a) The place where God spoke to the High Priest. vs. 6
 - 1)) The Holy of Holies was 30' X 30' X 30', a perfect cube overlaid with gold. 1Kings 6:20
 - * Twice as large as the tabernacle.

- 2)) These cherubim as well as Seraphim's are seen at the throne of God by Ezekiel, Isaiah and John. Ezk. 1, 10, Is. 6, Rev. 4-5
- b) The cherubim spread their two wings over the place of the ark to overshadowed the ark and poles. vs. 7
 - 1)) Solomon made two Cherubim 15 feet high, whose wings were 7 1/2 feet long, wings. 1King 6:23-27
 - 2)) Solomon overlaid the olive wood with gold, those on the ark were of solid gold. 1Kings 6:28, Ex. 25:18
- c) The poles could be seen from the holy place, in front of the inner sanctuary, but not be from outside. vs. 8
- 2) The testimony in the ark were two tables of the Ten Commandments, as God commanded Moses. vs. 9
 - a) The covenant was obedience to the Ten Commandments and the Law.
 - b) The testimony of manna was the faithfulness of God to provide for the children of Israel for the forty years in the wilderness.
 - c) The testimony of the rod of Aaron was to warn anyone from intruding into the priesthood, as did Korah and 250 others.

- 3) The specific manifestation to give evidence of the presence of God, in view of the ark. vs. 10-11
- a. God filled the temple with a cloud, as the priest were coming out of the Holy of Holies. vs. 10
 - 1) The same evidence as over the tabernacle in the wilderness, a theophany. Ex. 40:34-35
 - 2) The same evidence that led them through the day in the wilderness for 40 years.
 - b. The priest were prevented from their ministry, due to the cloud. vs. 11
 - 1) The reason being that the Shekinah glory of the LORD filled the house of the LORD. vs. 11
 - 2) Chronicles tells us that the Levite singers, Asaph, Heman and Jeduthyn and other were lifting up their voices with the trumpets, cymbals and instruments of music praising the LORD, saying: “For He is good, For His mercy endures forever” and they could not continue either. 2Chron. 5:12-13

8:12-21 The sermon of Solomon at the temple.

* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 6:1-11

8:12-13 *The identity of God and His abode.*
vs. 12-13

- 1) Solomon identified the manifestation of God in the cloud, knowing the word of God. vs. 12
* Solomon had made himself a copy of the Law and quotes it. Ex. 19:9, 20:21 16:2
- 2) Solomon declared the abode of God would now be the temple. vs. 13
 - a) The temple he had built” vs. 13a
 - b) For God to dwell in forever to be sought after. vs. 13b
* Solomon did not mean that God lived in the temple, as he will plainly say in verse 27.

8:14-19 *The blessing of Solomon over the people of Israel.*

- 1) For God having chosen David. vs. 14-16
 - a) Solomon must have had his back to the people worshipping in song, so the king turned around and blessed the whole assembly of Israel. vs. 14
 - b) Solomon blessed God for speaking to David about the house of God. vs. 15
 - c) Solomon declared how God fulfilled it. vs. 16
* 2Sam. 7:5-14
- 2) For God allowing him to build the temple. vs. 17-19

- a) David had the desire in his heart. vs. 17
- b) God commended David for his desire. vs. 18
- c) God denied David, but allow his son to do so. vs. 19

8:20-21 *The Faithfulness of God to Israel.* vs. 20-21

- 1) God fulfilled all He promised. vs. 20
- 2) Solomon affirmed he had been faithful in the building of the temple. vs. 21

8:22-30 The prayer of Solomon at the temple.

* The parallel passage. 2Chron. 6:12-42

8:22-25 *The awesome privilege of approaching God was expressed by Solomon.*

- 1) He presented himself before God as completely dependent on Him. vs. 22
 - a) Solomon stood before the altar of the LORD, having offered sacrifices for his sin, as any other sinner. vs. 22a
 - b) Solomon was in the presence of all the assembly of Israel, and spread out his hands toward heaven. vs. 22b-c
 - 1)) In need of God.
 - 2)) In surrender to God
 - 3)) In worship of God.
- 2) He declared the greatness of God. vs. 23

- a) His uniqueness and steadfast love. vs. 23
- b) His past faithfulness to David. vs. 24
- c) His future conditional promise. vs. 25

8:26-30 *The request for the people of God to have access to God for forgiveness petitioned by Solomon.*

* His petitions are based on two passages in the Law. Lev. 26, Deut. 28-30

- 1) Solomon made his petition on the basis of God's promises to David. vs. 26
- 2) Solomon made it clear that he did not believe God could be confined to a physical building. vs. 27
- 3) Solomon made known his access was by covenant relation to obtain forgiveness. vs. 28
- 4) Solomon asked for God's unlimited access and forgiveness. vs. 29-30
 - * This transitional verse connects what precedes with what follows.

8:31-53 *Solomon went on to present seven specific cases that Yahweh might hear their prayers.*

- 1) When someone sins against their neighbor. vs. 31-32
- 2) When they were defeated before their enemies, due to sin. vs. 33-34

- 3) When the heavens are shut up and there is no rain, due to their sin. vs. 35-36
- 4) When there would be famine, pestilence, blight, enemies besieged them or sickness, due to their sin. vs. 37-40
- 5) When foreigners call on the name of Yahweh that they come to know His name. vs. 41-43
- 6) When they went out to battle God would be with them. vs. 44-45
- 7) When they sinned against God and He allowed them to go into captivity and they repent and turn to him that He hear and forgive. vs. 46-53
 - a) Daniel prayed three times a day, even when it was against the law and was cast into the lions den and Esther for deliverance of the Jews. Dan. 6:10, Esther 4:16
 - b) The repeated emphasis is “hear their prayers and supplication and forgive”.
* He arose from his knees and his hands spread towards heaven. vs. 54

8:54-61 *The benediction of Solomon.*

- 1) Solomon began praying on his feet with his hands lifted up to God, but he finished on his knees before the altar with his hands lifted to God, so once again he comes to his feet. vs. 54

- 2) The specifics of the blessing on the assembly by King Solomon. vs. 55-61
 - a) Solomon stood to bless the people. vs. 55
 - b) He bless Yahweh for giving them rest in the land, as He promised to Moses, not one word failing. vs. 56
 - c) He prayed for God to be with them as with their fathers and not forsake them. vs. 57
 - d) He prayed God would prompted them to be obedient to the law commanded of their fathers. vs. 58
 - e) He prayed his words petitioned be before the Lord day and night and be the enabler of the people in order that there is no other God. vs. 59 -60
 - f) He exhorted the people to be loyal to their God, to walk in His statutes and keep His commandments, as at this day. vs. 61

8:62-66 *The Feast of Tabernacle was extended seven days.*

- 1) King and people sacrificed together. vs. 62 ¶
- 2) Thousands of peace offerings by Solomon, as he and the people dedicated the temple. vs. 63

- 3) The entire middle court was set apart for the different offering, due to the bronze altar being too small. vs. 64
* Burnt offerings, grain offerings, and the fat of the peace offerings.
- 4) The dedication and the Feast of Tabernacle 7, makes 14 days, celebrated from the entrance of Hamath to the Brook of Egypt. vs. 65
- 5) The eighth day blessed the king and departed with joy and gladness, due to the LORD's goodness to David. vs. 66

9:1-28 The warning of God to Solomon and miscellaneous exploits.

9:1-9 The second appearance of God to Solomon.

- 1) This marked the mid-point of the reign of Solomon, 20 years. vs. 1
* Verse ten reveals the building was consecutively not simultaneously. vs. 10
- 2) The is second appearance. vs. 2
 - a) The first had been at Gebeon through a dream. 1Kings 3:5
 - b) We are not told how God appeared to him or where.
- 3) The Lord Yahweh was answering the prayer of Solomon in the temple to consecrate the temple as a house of

- prayer for the people of God to seek God and repent. vs. 3
- 4) The conditional promise for God to honor the people of God is repeated to Solomon. vs. 4-5
* 2Chron. 7:12-22
 - 5) The warning of God to Solomon is recalled to his mind, to be blessed by God he had to continue in obedience or be cut off and become a byword to all people. vs. 6-7
 - a) Solomon had already begun to compromise in marriage, returning to Egypt by horse and entered into a chariot business of exports.
 - b) Solomon would turn way from God, due to his pagan wives. 1Kings. 11:1-6
 - 6) The temple the house of God would become a sight of derision by all. vs. 8-9
 - a) The law prophesied it. Deut. 28:37, 29:24-26
 - b) The prophets proclaimed it. Jer. 19:8, 22: 8-9, 24:9, 29:17, 50:13
 - c) The enemies of God would know the destruction of the temple would be a object lesson of disobedience.

9:10-14 The business venture of Solomon and Hiram.

- 1) The is the total of year involved in the construction of the house of God and Solomon's two houses. vs. 10
 - a) Seven for the temple.
 - b) Thirteen for the houses of Solomon.
- 2) The materials supplied by Hiram were not only paid in food commodities, but David gave Hiram 20 cities, in the Galilee. vs. 11
- 3) Hiram went to look at the cities and was not only displeased, but offended. vs. 12-13
 - a) The word cabul "Kabuwl" mean "disastrous or barrenness".
 - b) Hiram returned them to Solomon. 2Chron. 8:2
 - c) Solomon certainly did not have the same kind of relationship with Hiram that David did.
- 4) Hiram sent Solomon 5 1/2 tons of gold. vs. 14
 - * More than 61 tons?

9:15-24 The taxes for the forced labor for the public works of Solomon.

- 1) The house of the Lord, the temple. vs. 15a-b
- 2) The house of Solomon. vs. 15c
- 3) The Millo, believed to be the filling of one of the valley, the northeast slope of

the hill that bridged the temple mount and the upper city. vs. 15d

- 4) The wall of Jerusalem. vs. 15e
- 5) Hazor, 3 miles north of the sea of Galilee,, between the juncture of two major highways from the north. vs. 15f
- 6) Megiddo was on the Plain of Sharon, into the Valley of Jezreel through the Carmel range, the location for the battle of Armageddon. vs. 15g
 - * Many horse stable found in Migiddo, 300 to 400.
- 7) Gezer was on the road from Joppa to Jerusalem, once a powerful Canaanite city, allotted to Ephraim. vs. 15h
 - * All these being fortification cities.

9:16 Pharaoh conquered and destroyed Gezer and gave it to his daughter, the wife of Solomon.

9:17-19 The building projects of Solomon.

- 1) Gezer and Lower Beth Horon. vs. 17
- 2) Two cities in the wilderness of Judah. vs. 18
- 3) All the storage cities of Solomon. vs. 19a
- 4) His chariots and cities for his cavalry. vs. 19b
- 5) Whatever his desired to build in Jerusalem, Lebanon and in all the land. vs. 19c-e

9:20-21 The labor force for the projects of Solomon was raised from the natives they conquered, but not destroyed.

9:22-23 The children of Israel were not made forced labor, but rather prominent positions in the kingdom.

9:24 Solomon finished building the house for his Egyptian wife and moved her from the city of David, Ophel, after this he built Millo. vs. 15d

9:25 Solomon observed the three major feast of the law by offering sacrifices, Passover, Pentecost and Tabernacles.

9:26-28 The enterprise of Solomon in naval fleet.

- 1) Ezion Geber is near Elath, on the Red Sea by the gulf of Aqaba, in the land of Edom, east of it. vs. 26
- 2) Hiram contracted his mariners to teach and assist the servants of Solomon. vs. 27
- 3) They traveled to Ophir, in Southwestern Arabia, India or East Africa to bring back gold. vs. 28