

2/17/19

**1Chron. 17-19**

Chapter 17 is the last chapter dealing with the transporting of the ark from the house of Abinadab and Obed-Edom to Jerusalem where the ark was now resting. 1Chron. 13:1-17:27

Then we are given the military operations of David in his wars against his enemies. 1Chron. 18-20

**17:1-17** The desire of David to build a temple for God.

**17:1-2** The passion of David expressed to Nathan to build a house for God.

- 1) The desire was from the blessing God had given him, “Now it came to pass, when David was dwelling in his house, that David said to Nathan the prophet, “See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the LORD *is* under tent curtains.” vs. 1
  - a) David was luxurious house in Jerusalem.
  - b) God’s appeared in the Tabernacle, but he did not dwell in it.
- 2) The desire was pleasing to Nathan, “Then Nathan said to David, “Do all that *is* in your heart, for God *is* with you.” vs. 2

\* There was nothing wron d in this desire, so Nathan dose not object!

**17:3-15** The decalartion of God to David.

**17:3-6** The words of God to Nathan about David’s desire.

\* The parallel passage. 2Sam. 7

- 1) The intervention of God, “But it happened that night that the word of God came to Nathan, saying, “Go and tell My servant David, ‘Thus says the LORD: “You shall not build Me a house to dwell in.”’ vs. 3-4
  - a) God calls David “My servant”.
  - b) God denies David to build Him a house.
  - c) Man often feels he has to make some structure that is so fabulous, but God does not require it. I think that men build elaborate structures simply to impress man.
  - d) In the law, God said listen, when you build an altar unto me, don’t even take a hammer or chisel to it, just pile up some rocks and some dirt and that’s it.
- 2) The explanation of God was He had always been with His people, “For I have not dwelt in a house since the time that I brought up Israel, even to this day, but have gone from tent to tent, and from *one* tabernacle *to another*.” vs. 5
  - a) God was in the midst of His people.

**b)** God was one with them.

**3)** The question God asked Nathan, “Wherever I have moved about with all Israel, have I ever spoken a word to any of the judges of Israel, whom I commanded to shepherd My people, saying, ‘Why have you not built Me a house of cedar?’” vs. 6

\* God had never ask such a thing for Himself or commanded it.

**17:7-10** The words of God for David about having raised him up.

**1)** The remnder of his humble beginnings of David, “Now therefore, thus shall you say to My servant David, ‘Thus says the LORD of hosts: “I took you from the sheepfold, from following the sheep, to be ruler over My people Israel.”’ vs. 7

**a)** He was a mere shepherd boy.

**b)** Remember God had rejected Saul? And Samuel went down to the house of Jesse. Every one of his brothers came forth and they were handsome and tall, and everyone that came by, Samuel said, “Oh surely this is the one.” And God said, “Nope, nope.” The last came in and he said, “Do you have any other sons?” “Oh, well I have a freckled face, red-headed, runt, out watching the sheep.” “Why don’t you call him in?” The minute David walked in, God said,

“That’s the one, anoint him.” See cause God doesn’t look on the outward appearance, but He looks upon the heart.

**c)** He was made ruler over God’s people.

**2)** The reminder of David’s constant help being God, “And I have been with you wherever you have gone, and have cut off all your enemies from before you, and have made you a name like the name of the great men who *are* on the earth.” vs. 8

**a)** God had protected David.

**b)** God had pomoted the name of David historical greatness.

**3)** The reminder of the care of God for His people and David, “Moreover I will appoint a place for My people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more; nor shall the sons of wickedness oppress them anymore, as previously, since the time that I commanded judges *to be* over My people Israel. Also I will subdue all your enemies. Furthermore I tell you that the LORD will build you a house.” vs. 9-10

**a)** God chose the city of Jerusalem for His people to call their own.

**b)** The wicked enemies would not oppress them any longer as in the past, but conquer them.

**c)** God would build David a house,

**17:11-15** The words of God to David about to establishing his house.

- 1) God would pass the throne to David's son, in the short-term fulfillment, "And it shall be, when your days are fulfilled, when you must go *to be* with your fathers, that I will set up your seed after you, who will be of your sons; and I will establish his kingdom." vs. 11
  - a) Solomon would sit on the throne of David.
  - b) In spite of his brother Adonijah's attempt to usurp the throne.
- 2) God would allow the heir to build God a house, "He shall build Me a house, and I will establish his throne forever." vs. 12
  - a) Solomon built the temple.
  - b) Solomon at the dedication of the temple say, "The heavens of heavens cannot contain You. How is this house going to contain You?" 1Kings 8
- 3) God would be with him, "I will be his Father, and he shall be My son; and I will not take My mercy away from him, as I took *it* from *him* who was before you." vs. 13
- 4) God would establish His throne in the long-term fulfillment by the Messiah, "And I will establish him in My house and in My kingdom forever; and his throne shall be established forever." vs. 14

- 5) The summary statement, "According to all these words and according to all this vision, so Nathan spoke to David." vs. 15

**17:16-27** The prayer of David.

- 1) The overwhelmed state of David, "Then King David went in and sat before the LORD; and he said: "Who *am* I, O LORD God? And what is my house, that You have brought me this far?" vs. 16
  - a) The sense of being unworthy of God's goodness, "Who am I, O LORD GOD."
  - b) The unpretentiousness, "what is my house, that You have brought me this far?"
- 2) The humble expression of gratitude, "And *yet* this was a small thing in Your sight, O God; and You have *also* spoken of Your servant's house for a great while to come, and have regarded me according to the rank of a man of high degree, O LORD God." vs. 17
  - a) Sufficient that his house would continue.
  - b) But that God had exalted David to have the Messiah come through his line, "Regarded me according to the rank of man of high degree."
- 3) The speechlessness of David, "What more can David *say* to You for the honor of Your servant? For You know Your servant." vs. 18
  - a) There were no words.

- b) That God would bestow this honor, knowing David fully and completely.
- 4) The sovereign mind of God excepted by David, “O LORD, for Your servant’s sake, and according to Your own heart, You have done all this greatness, in making known all these great things.” vs. 19
- a) God knows all things.  
b) God chooses what is best.
- 5) The incomparableness of God stated by David, “O LORD, *there is* none like You, nor *is there any* God besides You, according to all that we have heard with our ears.” vs. 20
- a) God is unique, one of a kind.  
b) God reveals His will through His word.
- 6) The deliverance of His people from Egypt to possess a land David acknowledges, “And who *is* like Your people Israel, the one nation on the earth whom God went to redeem for Himself *as* a people--to make for Yourself a name by great and awesome deeds, by driving out nations from before Your people whom You redeemed from Egypt?” vs. 21
- 7) The eternal possession of Israel by God, “For You have made Your people Israel Your very own people forever; and You, LORD, have become their God.” vs. 22
- 8) The agreement of David with God’s will, “And now, O LORD, the word which You

- have spoken concerning Your servant and concerning his house, *let it* be established forever, and do as You have said.” vs. 23
- 9) The resting of David on the ability of God to do as He said, “So let it be established, that Your name may be magnified forever, saying, ‘The LORD of hosts, the God of Israel, *is* Israel’s God.’ And let the house of Your servant David be established before You.” vs. 24
- 10) The gratitude of David in response by prayer, “For You, O my God, have revealed to Your servant that You will build him a house. Therefore Your servant has found it *in his heart* to pray before You.” vs. 25
- 11) The resplendent place of David on the promise of God, “And now, LORD, You are God, and have promised this goodness to Your servant.” vs. 26
- 12) The summative statement of David, “Now You have been pleased to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue before You forever; for You have blessed it, O LORD, and *it shall be* blessed forever.” vs. 27
- a) It’s all by grace and faith. Paul told the Corinthians, “What do you have that you have not received? And if you have received it, why in the world are you boasting?”

- b) There is a tendency in every one of us, our sinful nature to boast or to exalt ourselves or to think that we deserve more than we really have received. We see it throughout the scriptures, though we have the heroes in the Bible, God paints them with their warts, and their wrinkles, and their flaws. He doesn't hide anything. And so we get the proper response here of one who acknowledges, with proper perspective of the grace of God.

**18:1-20:8 The military operations of David in war against his enemies.**

**18:1-8** The war against the Philistines, Moab, Damascus and Hamoth.

\* The parallel passage. 2Sam. 8

- 1) The defeat of the Philistines, "After this it came to pass that David attacked the Philistines, subdued them, and took Gath and its towns from the hand of the Philistines." vs. 1
- a) The Philistines have been around since the Tower of Babel. Gen. 10:14
- b) They were the constant enemies of Israel, in the area of Gaza, like the Palestinians of today.

- 2) The defeat of Moab, "Then he defeated Moab, and the Moabites became David's servants, *and* brought tribute." vs. 2  
\* The Moabites were descendents of Lot by his first daughter. Gen. 19:37
- 3) The defeat of Hadadezar, "And David defeated Hadadezer king of Zobah *as far as* Hamath, as he went to establish his power by the River Euphrates." vs. 3  
\* The area of Syria that formed a separate kingdom in the times of Saul.
- 4) The spoils of war taken by David, "David took from him one thousand chariots, seven thousand horsemen, and twenty thousand foot soldiers. And David also hamstrung all the chariot *horses*, except that he spared enough of them for one hundred chariots." vs. 4  
\* David hamstrung most of the horses because the king was not to multiply horses to himself. Deut. 17:16
- 5) The defeat of the re-enforcements from Damascus, "When the Syrians of Damascus came to help Hadadezer king of Zobah, David killed twenty-two thousand of the Syrians." vs. 5
- 6) The servitude of David's enemies, "Then David put *garrisons* in Syria of Damascus; and the Syrians became David's servants, *and* brought tribute. So the LORD preserved David wherever he went." vs. 6

- a) On Net-flix under title “The Bible’s Buries Secrets” a woman archeologist narrates the new view of regarding the validity of the Bible, the it is not accurate.
  - b) She declares there is not enough evidience to support the existance of David and his kingdom as the Bible records it, while ignoring the accuracy of so much in the Bible.
  - c) This is the new Post-Modern archeological that is being presented since the mid minties and now to the millinialist.
- 7) The dedeication of the spoils for the temple, “And David took the shields of gold that were on the servants of Hadadezer, and brought them to Jerusalem.” vs. 7
- 8) The additional spoil, “Also from Tibhath and from Chun, cities of Hadadezer, David brought a large amount of bronze, with which Solomon made the bronze Sea, the pillars, and the articles of bronze.” vs. 8
- a) David could not build the temple, but he prepared all the matierials for the temple.
  - b) It is always interesting what people do with their money when the Lord prospers them.
  - c) Is it all spent on self , leasure and pleasure or do they remember the Lord who gave it all to them?

- d) The widow with the two mites gave more than all put together for she gave of her livlyhood, what it took to live, not surplus! Lk. 21:1-4

### 18:9-11 The victorious celebration.

- 1) The delight over Daivd’s conquest, “Now when Tou king of Hamath heard that David had defeated all the army of Hadadezer king of Zobah, he sent Hadoram his son to King David, to greet him and bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer and defeated him (for Hadadezer had been at war with Tou); and *Hadoram brought with him* all kinds of articles of gold, silver, and bronze.” vs. 9-10
- 2) The spoils of war, “King David also dedicated these to the LORD, along with the silver and gold that he had brought from all *these* nations--from Edom, from Moab, from the people of Ammon, from the Philistines, and from Amalek.” vs. 11

### 18:12-13 The summary statement.

- 1) The tremendous slaughter, “Moreover Abishai the son of Zeruah killed eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt.” vs. 12
- \* The Edomites were the descendents of Esau. Gen. 25:30; 32:3; 36:1, 8

- 2) The submission of Edom, “He also put garrisons in Edom, and all the Edomites became David’s servants.” vs. 13a
- 3) The protector of David, “And the LORD preserved David wherever he went.” vs. 13  
\* All that David accomplished and was able to rule over was due to God!

**18:14-17** The cabinet of David.

- 1) The reigning authority of David, “So David reigned over all Israel, and administered judgment and justice to all his people.” vs. 14
- 2) David’s general, “Joab the son of Zeruah *was* over the army.” vs. 15a
- 3) David’s recorder “zakar” one who reminds, chief of protocol, “Jehoshaphat the son of Ahilud *was* recorder.” vs. 15b
- 4) David’s priests, “Zadok the son of Ahitub and Abimelech the son of Abiathar *were* the priests.” vs. 16a
- 5) David’s secretary of state, “Shavsha *was* the scribe.” vs. 16b
- 6) David’s head of the professional foreign troops, “Benaiah the son of Jehoiada *was* over the Cherethites and the Pelethites.” vs. 17a
- 7) David’s advisers, “and David’s sons *were* chief ministers at the king’s side.” vs. 17b

**19:1-20-3** The war with the Ammonites.

**19:1-5** The war was instigated by a political insult.

\* The parallel passage. 2Sam. 10:1-19

- 1) The certain time, “It happened after this that Nahash the king of the people of Ammon died, and his son reigned in his place.” vs. 1
- 2) The curious act of sympathy by David.  
“Then David said, “I will show kindness to Hanun the son of Nahash, because his father showed kindness to me.” So David sent messengers to comfort him concerning his father. And David’s servants came to Hanun in the land of the people of Ammon to comfort him.” vs. 2
  - a) The word for kindness is interesting, it’s the word “hesed”, it’s a very key word of the Old Testament. It’s the lovingkindness that is used for God when He made a covenant with Israel.
  - b) There was a covenant between David and this king and David was showing his love and his compassion for what had happened.
  - c) Faithful are the wounds of a friend, but deceitful are the kisses of the enemy.  
Prov. 27:6
- 3) The evil council of advisers to the king,  
“And the princes of the people of Ammon said to Hanun, “Do you think that David really honors your father because he has sent

comforters to you? Did his servants not come to you to search and to overthrow and to spy out the land?” vs. 3

- a) Like the council of the young men to Rehoboam to insult the people.
  - b) Some people go from counciler to counciler till they find the one that tells them what they want to hear.
- 4) The insulting act of the King, “Therefore Hanun took David’s servants, shaved them, and cut off their garments in the middle, at their buttocks, and sent them away.” vs. 4
- 5) The insulting deed was communicated to David, “Then *some* went and told David about the men; and he sent to meet them, because the men were greatly ashamed. And the king said, “Wait at Jericho until your beards have grown, and *then* return.” vs. 5

**19:6-15** The preparation for war by Ammon between Israel and Ammon.

- 1) The Ammonites knew they insulted David. vs. 6-7
- a) They hire mercenaries, “When the people of Ammon saw that they had made themselves repulsive to David, Hanun and the people of Ammon sent a thousand talents of silver to hire for themselves chariots and horsemen from Mesopotamia, from Syrian Maachah, and from Zobah.” vs. 6

- b) They came in full force to fight, “So they hired for themselves thirty-two thousand chariots, with the king of Maachah and his people, who came and encamped before Medeba. Also the people of Ammon gathered together from their cities, and came to battle.” vs. 7  
\* The descendants of Lot by his second daughter. Gen. 19:38
- 2) The commission of Joab by David to defend Israel. vs. 8-11
- a) The orders of David, “Now when David heard *of it*, he sent Joab and all the army of the mighty men.” vs. 8
  - b) The scenario, “Then the people of Ammon came out and put themselves in battle array before the gate of the city, and the kings who had come *were* by themselves in the field.” vs. 9
  - c) The wise general divided his forces. vs. 10-11
    - 1) “When Joab saw that the battle line was against him before and behind, he chose some of Israel’s best and put *them* in battle array against the Syrians.” vs. 10
    - 2) And the rest of the people he put under the command of Abishai his brother, and they set *themselves* in battle array against the people of Ammon.” vs. 11



- 3) The strategic battle plans to defeat the Syrians. vs. 12-15
- a) They come to each others aid, “Then he said, “If the Syrians are too strong for me, then you shall help me; but if the people of Ammon are too strong for you, then I will help you.” vs. 12
  - b) The exhortation to the warriors, “Be of good courage, and let us be strong for our people and for the cities of our God. And may the LORD do *what is* good in His sight.” vs. 13
  - c) The Syrians fled, “So Joab and the people who *were* with him drew near for the battle against the Syrians, and they fled before him.” vs. 14
  - d) The Ammonites also fled, “When the people of Ammon saw that the Syrians were fleeing, they also fled before Abishai his brother, and entered the city. So Joab went to Jerusalem.” vs. 15
- 4) The Syrians were being defeated. vs. 16-19
- a) The futile attempt by the Syrians to secure reinforcements. “Now when the Syrians saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they sent messengers and brought the Syrians who were beyond the River, and Shophach the commander of Hadadezer’s army *went* before them.” vs. 16

- b) The re-enforcements led by David, “When it was told David, he gathered all Israel, crossed over the Jordan and came upon them, and set up in battle array against them. So when David had set up in *battle* array against the Syrians, they fought with him.” vs. 17
  - 1)) When any nation goes to war with no intent to win it, does not value the lives of its young men who lay down their lives for the nation.
  - 2)) That nation will become weak, infiltrated, taken over or defeat.
- c) The slaughter by David, “Then the Syrians fled before Israel; and David killed seven thousand charioteers and forty thousand foot soldiers of the Syrians, and killed Shophach the commander of the army.” vs. 18
- d) The surrender of the enemy, “And when the servants of Hadadezer saw that they were defeated by Israel, they made peace with David and became his servants. So the Syrians were not willing to help the people of Ammon anymore.” vs. 19