

4/7/19

**2Chron. 7-9**

We have studied the construction of the temple.  
2Chron. 2:1-5:1

The have also looked at the dedication of the Temple that started in chapter five and now continues till the end of chapter seven. 2Chron. 5:2-7:22

**7:1-3** The confirmation of God to the prayer of Solomn.

\* Verse 1-3 goes with chapter 6, the chapter division would be better at verse 4.

1) God accepted the prayer and specific petitions of Solomon at the dedication, “When Solomon had finished praying, fire came down from heaven and consumed the burnt offering and the sacrifices; and the glory of the LORD filled the temple.” vs. 1

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 8:54

a) The burn offering of dedication and consecration God consumed. vs. 1a-b

b) The Shekinah glory of God filled the temple, as at the dedication of the Tabernacle. vs. 1c

\* The parallel is the dedication of the Tabernacle. Lev. 9:24

2) The overwhelming affect on the priest, “And the priests could not enter the house of the

LORD, because the glory of the LORD had filled the LORD’S house.” vs. 2

a) The holiness of God was so great in the temple. 2Chron. 5:13-14

b) The entire nation witnessed God’s approval and favor towards Israel.

3) The response of the people, “When all the children of Israel saw how the fire came down, and the glory of the LORD on the temple, they bowed their faces to the ground on the pavement, and worshiped and praised the LORD, saying: “For He is good, For His mercy endures forever.” vs. 3

a) All of them gave reverence to God at the sight of the fire and glory prostrating themselves on the ground. vs. 3a-c

b) All worshipped praising God, “He is good. For His mercy endures forever.” vs. 3d-f

c) In reverence and fear of the Lord, both are lacking in the church, they go together.

**7:4-11** The celebration in sacrifice at the featural.

1) The affirmation of the nations dedication and consecration to God, “Then the king and all the people offered sacrifices before the LORD.” vs. 4

2) The consecration of the people, “King Solomon offered a sacrifice of twenty-two thousand bulls and one hundred and twenty

thousand sheep. So the king and all the people dedicated the house of God.” vs. 5

- a) The number is no exaggeration nor hyperbole for the number of days of the dedication, the Day of Atonement and the Feast of Tabernacle, a total of 15 days.
  - b) The 22 thousand bulls and 120 thousand sheep averages to 30 thousand a day that all the people feasted on.
  - c) The king and the people were dedication the temple, the house of God.
- 3) The ministration of the priests and Levites. vs. 6
- a) The priests officiated the sacrifices, “And the priests attended to their services.” vs. 6a
  - b) The Levites officiated worship to God, “the Levites also with instruments of the music of the LORD, which King David had made to praise the LORD, saying, “For His mercy endures forever,” whenever David offered praise by their ministry.” vs. 6b-f
  - c) The unified worship was present, “The priests sounded trumpets opposite them, while all Israel stood.” vs. 6g-h
    - 1)) The priest.
    - 2)) The Levites “them”.
    - 3)) All of Israel stood.

- 4) The provision to meet the large number of sacrifices. expansion of the bronze altar for sacrifice. vs. 7
  - a) The court was included for sacrifice, “Furthermore Solomon consecrated the middle of the court that was in front of the house of the LORD.” vs. 7a
  - b) The bronze altar was too small, “for there he offered burnt offerings and the fat of the peace offerings, because the bronze altar which Solomon had made was not able to receive the burnt offerings, the grain offerings, and the fat.” vs. 7b-e
- 5) The clarification of the feasts. vs. 8:10
  - a) The Day of Atonement with the dedication of the temple came first, “At that time Solomon kept the feast seven days, and all Israel with him, a very great assembly from the entrance of Hamath to the Brook of Egypt.” vs. 8
    - 1)) Yon Kippur and the dedication was “a very great assembly”.
    - 2)) The expression, “from the entrance of Hamath to the Brook of Egypt” from the Orontes through the valley in Lebanon to Shihor.
    - 3)) From the two most extreme borders, north to south, meaning the entire country, like “Dan to Beersheba”.
  - b) The Feast of Tabernacles followed, “And on the eighth day they held a sacred

assembly, for they observed the dedication of the altar seven days, and the feast seven days.” vs. 9

- 1)) The “sacred assembly” refers to the dedication of the temple.
  - 2)) The “feast seven day” to the Feast of Tabernacles.
- 6) The confirmation is stated, “On the twenty-third day of the seventh month he sent the people away to their tents, joyful and glad of heart for the good that the LORD had done for David, for Solomon, and for His people Israel.” vs. 10
- a) The Day of Atonement Oct. 10, the Feast of Tabernacle was from the 15-22 of October, the seventh month October, when the people were sent away. vs. 10a
  - b) The people left with joy and glad of heart for the good God had done for David, Solomon and the people of Israel. vs. 10b-d
  - c) All of the feasts that were given in the law, were pointing to future fulfillments of Christ. The Passover Feast in Egypt, was prefiguring Christ the Passover Lamb, for our sins.
  - d) The giving of the law, fifty days after, was prefiguring the giving of the Spirit, fifty days afterwards at the Feast of Pentecost,

e) The only feast that has not been fulfilled is the Feast of Tabernacles.

- 7) The termination of the construction of the temple and the house of Solomon, “Thus Solomon finished the house of the LORD and the king’s house; and Solomon successfully accomplished all that came into his heart to make in the house of the LORD and in his own house.” vs. 11
- a) “And in the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished in all its details and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.” 1Kings 6:38
  - b) “But Solomon took thirteen years to build his **own house**; so he finished all his **house**.” 1Kings 7:1

7:12-22 The manifestation of God to answer Solomon.

- 1) The revelation of accepting his prayer, “Then the LORD appeared to Solomon by night, and said to him: “I have heard your prayer, and have chosen this place for Myself as a house of sacrifice.” vs. 12
- a) This is the second time God appeared to Solomon, the first was at Gibeon at night also, but in a dream. vs. 12a
  - \* The parallel passages. 2Chron. 1:3-7; 3:15

- b) The words must have been joyous, God had heard his prayer and chosen the temple for Himself and sacrifice. vs. 12b-d
- 2) This is only two of seven intercesory petitions Solomon made, “When I shut up heaven and there is no rain, or command the locusts to devour the land or send pestilence among My people.” vs. 13  
\* The seven petitions. 2Chron. 6:21-40
- 3) The condition is stated by God, “if My people who are called by My name will humble themselves, and pray and seek My face, and turn from their wicked ways, then I will hear from heaven, and will forgive their sin and heal their land.” vs. 14
- a) The verse is the most quoted and used for national revival, but out of context.
- b) The context is condnional promise to the nation of Israel at the dedication of the temple for Jews to pray to God that He would hear, forgive their sins and restore them back to fellowship, not the church.  
\* McGee said, “All Scripture is to us but not for us”, emphasizing context!
- c) Now the basic principle that sin hinders our relation to God is recorded from the beginning in the Garden at the fall.
- d) So the acknowlegment of our sins indivisdually, corporatly or nationally and repenting is always the way back to

- God and His blessings. Ps. 66:18; Is. 59:1-2; 1Jn. 1:9
- 4) The varification by God. vs. 15-16
- a) God would be listening, “Now My eyes will be open and My ears attentive to prayer made in this place.” vs. 15
- b) God would be their deliverer, “For now I have chosen and sanctified this house, that My name may be there forever; and My eyes and My heart will be there perpetually.” vs. 16
- 5) The conditional provision stated, “As for you, if you walk before Me as your father David walked, and do according to all that I have commanded you, and if you keep My statutes and My judgments.” vs. 17
- 6) The spiritual benefit, “then I will establish the throne of your kingdom, as I covenanted with David your father, saying, ‘You shall not fail to have a man as ruler in Israel.’” vs. 18
- 7) The warning of being cursed by God stated, “But if you turn away and forsake My statutes and My commandments which I have set before you, and go and serve other gods, and worship them.” vs. 19
- 8) The consequences of God being against them, “then I will uproot them from My land which I have given them; and this house which I have sanctified for My name I will cast out of My sight, and will make it a

proverb and a byword among all peoples.”  
vs. 20

- 9) The consequences of God abandoning His temple, “And as for this house, which is exalted, everyone who passes by it will be astonished and say, ‘Why has the LORD done thus to this land and this house?’” vs. 21
- 10) Their accusation and condemnation by the pagans, “Then they will answer, ‘Because they forsook the LORD God of their fathers, who brought them out of the land of Egypt, and embraced other gods, and worshiped them and served them; therefore He has brought all this calamity on them.’” vs. 22

\* And so, God confirms Solomon’s petition. He would honor that, and so we see that it is man who has failed once again, when it comes to the covenant between he and God. Not God Himself.

### **8:1-9:31    The achievements, administration, opulence and wisdom of Solomon.**

**8:1-2**    The details of Solomon’s construction.

- 1) The time line of the temple and his residence, “It came to pass at the end of twenty years, in which Solomon had built the house of the LORD and his own house.” vs. 1

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 9:10

- a) “And in the eleventh year, in the month of Bul, which is the eighth month, the house was finished in all its details and according to all its plans. So he was seven years in building it.” 1Kings 6:38
- b) “But Solomon took thirteen years to build his **own house**; so he finished all his **house**.” 1Kings 7:1
- 2) The restoration of certain cities, “that the cities which Hiram had given to Solomon, Solomon built them; and he settled the children of Israel there.” vs. 2
- a) These 20 cities Hiram had given to Solomon in the Galilee area. 1Kings 9:11
- b) Solomon after restoring the cities gave them to Hiram in payment for his services, but he was not pleased calling the “worthless”. 1Kings 9:12-13

**8:3-6**    The storage cities of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 9:17-19

- 1) In the area of Syria, “And Solomon went to Hamath Zobah and seized it.” vs. 3
- 2) In the desert of Syria, “He also built Tadmor in the wilderness, and all the storage cities which he built in Hamath.” vs. 4
- 3) In Ephraim, “He built Upper Beth Horon and Lower Beth Horon, fortified cities with walls, gates, and bars.” vs. 5

- 4) The summary statement, “also Baalath and all the storage cities that Solomon had, and all the chariot cities and the cities of the cavalry, and all that Solomon desired to build in Jerusalem, in Lebanon, and in all the land of his dominion.” vs. 6

**8:7-10** The work force of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 9:20-23

- 1) The Gentiles were the manual labor, “All the people who were left of the Hittites, Amorites, Perizzites, Hivites, and Jebusites, who were not of Israel-- that is, their descendants who were left in the land after them, whom the children of Israel did not destroy--from these Solomon raised forced labor, as it is to this day.” vs. 7-8
- 2) The Jews were the ones in authority and leadership, “But Solomon did not make the children of Israel servants for his work. Some were men of war, captains of his officers, captains of his chariots, and his cavalry. And others were chiefs of the officials of King Solomon: two hundred and fifty, who ruled over the people.” vs. 9-10

**8:11** The daughter of Pharaoh was moved out of the city of David.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 9:24

- 1) Solomon built her a separate house, “Now Solomon brought the daughter of Pharaoh

up from the City of David to the house he had built for her.” vs. 8a

- a) Solomon without any doubt engaged in many political marriages for treaties and economic benefits. 1Kings 3:1; 7:8
  - b) Solomon was not to marry pagan wives or multiply them to himself. Deut. 17:17
- 2) Solomon stated the reason, “for he said, “My wife shall not dwell in the house of David king of Israel, because the places to which the ark of the LORD has come are holy.” vs. 11
- a) The reason is stated only here in Second Chronicles, the city of David, Zion was considered holy by the ark’s presence.
  - b) His wife was a pagan idolater.
  - c) Solomon loved many strange women, he had 700 wives and 300 concubines and when he was old his wives turned his heart to other gods and was not as loyal to the LORD his God, as his father David. 1Kings. 11:3-4
  - d) Solomon built temples to the gods of his pagan wives on the Mount of Olives. 2Kings 23:13
  - e) The perspective of God to the Post-captivity Jews is don’t be like Solomon as you also begin to rebuild the temple.
  - f) Solomon wanted the best of two worlds. Hear me well, you cannot have the best of two worlds. You cannot be a full-time

mother and have a full-time job. If God has put you in that position because of your condition and situations of the past, then God's grace will get you through. You cannot be a right on Christian, sold out to God and still be having one foot in the world. You just can't. You cannot have the best of both worlds. You might think you're getting away with it for a while, but you're only deceiving yourself. You sow to the wind, you will reap the whirlwind, it's just a matter of time.

- g) That we cannot be unequally yoked, such an important and basic principle. If you are messing around with an unbeliever, get away from it. Nothing will strangle the Spiritual life out of your relationship more than being unequally yoked. I don't care how foxy she is, I don't care how young she is, I don't care how handsome he is, if they are not Christians, get away. It's death. Often Christians have made this mistake, thinking that they are the exception, and they add to their own hurt.

**8:12-16** The worship and obedience of Solomon.

- 1) To the sacrifices and feasts, "Then Solomon offered burnt offerings to the LORD on the altar of the LORD which he had built before the vestibule, according to the daily rate,

offering according to the commandment of Moses, for the Sabbaths, the New Moons, and the three appointed yearly feasts--the Feast of Unleavened Bread, the Feast of Weeks, and the Feast of Tabernacles." vs. 12-13

- a) Burnt offering were for dedication and consecration as prescribed daily by Moses.
- b) On the prescribed Sabbaths and the three mandatory feasts of the year.  
\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 9:25
- 2) To the orders of the priests and Levites, "And, according to the order of David his father, he appointed the divisions of the priests for their service, the Levites for their duties (to praise and serve before the priests) as the duty of each day required, and the gatekeepers by their divisions at each gate; for so David the man of God had commanded." vs. 14  
\* The parallel passages. 1Chron. 24; 25:1-7; 26
- 3) The faithfulness of the priests and Levites, "They did not depart from the command of the king to the priests and Levites concerning any matter or concerning the treasuries." vs. 15
- 4) The summary statement, "Now all the work of Solomon was well-ordered from the day of the foundation of the house of the LORD

until it was finished. So the house of the LORD was completed.” vs. 16

**8:17-18** The sea journeys of Solomon.

1) The gulf of Akabah, “Then Solomon went to Ezion Geber and Elath on the seacoast, in the land of Edom.” vs. 17

a) On the Red Sea.

b) The area of Eloth.

2) The partnership with Hiram, “And Hiram sent him ships by the hand of his servants, and servants who knew the sea.” vs. 18a-b

a) The Israelites were not masters of the seam but of the land, agriculture.

b) The men of Tyre were marines.

3) The commerce, “They went with the servants of Solomon to Ophir, and acquired four hundred and fifty talents of gold from there, and brought it to King Solomon.” vs. 18

\* The parallel passages. 1Kings 9:26-28;  
10:22

**9:1-12** The visit of the queen of Sheba.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 10:1-13

**9:1-2** The inquisitive visit of Sheba was to test the wisdom of Solomon.

1) The visit was to test the wisdom of Solomon, “Now when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, she came to Jerusalem to test Solomon with hard questions.” vs. 1a-b

a) And so, at least the queen of Sheba, had the basic instinct to go check out and see if it was accurate.

b) Jesus used the queen of Sheba as a witness against Israel. The queen of Sheba would stand in that day and would declare the folly of His people who rejected Him. Matt. 12:42; Lk. 11:31

c) And so, get familiar with the story, cause you’ll probably see the queen of Sheba in heaven. I think we’ll be surprised of the many people who we’ll see in heaven, that we never expected.

2) The visit was in great opulence, “having a very great retinue, camels that bore spices, gold in abundance, and precious stones.” vs. 1c-f

3) The visit was to verify his fame, “and when she came to Solomon, she spoke with him about all that was in her heart.” vs. 1g-h

4) The visit was not disappointing, “So Solomon answered all her questions; there was nothing so difficult for Solomon that he could not explain it to her.” vs. 2

**9:3-9** The unbelievable evidence of the wisdom and luxury of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kiings 10:1-10

1) The queen was left speechless, “And when the queen of Sheba had seen the wisdom of Solomon, the house that he had built, the



food on his table, the seating of his servants, the service of his waiters and their apparel, his cupbearers and their apparel, and his entryway by which he went up to the house of the LORD, there was no more spirit in her.” vs. 3-4

- 2) The queen of Sheba affirmed what she had hear about Solomon, “Then she said to the king: “It was a true report which I heard in my own land about your words and your wisdom.” vs. 5
- 3) The queen of Sheba confessed what she heard about Solomon was underrated, “However I did not believe their words until I came and saw with my own eyes; and indeed the half of the greatness of your wisdom was not told me. You exceed the fame of which I heard.” vs. 6
- 4) The queen of Sheba declared the privilege of those in the service of Solomon, “Happy are your men and happy are these your servants, who stand continually before you and hear your wisdom!” vs. 7
- 5) The queen of Sheba exalted the God of Solomon, “Blessed be the LORD your God, who delighted in you, setting you on His throne to be king for the LORD your God! Because your God has loved Israel, to establish them forever, therefore He made you king over them, to do justice and righteousness.” vs. 8

- 6) The queen of Sheba imparted gifts to Solomon, “And she gave the king one hundred and twenty talents of gold, spices in great abundance, and precious stones; there never were any spices such as those the queen of Sheba gave to King Solomon.” vs. 9

### 9:10-12 The great opulance of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 10:11-13

- 1) The precious metals, wood and gems, “Also, the servants of Hiram and the servants of Solomon, who brought gold from Ophir, brought alnum wood and precious stones.” vs. 10
- 2) The particular use of the wood, “And the king made walkways of the alnum wood for the house of the LORD and for the king’s house, also harps and stringed instruments for singers; and there were none such as these seen before in the land of Judah.” vs. 11
- 3) The benevolent spirit of Solomon, “Now King Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all she desired, whatever she asked, much more than she had brought to the king. So she turned and went to her own country, she and her servants.” vs. 12

### 9:13-23 The economic revenue and trade of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kings 10:14-23

- 1) The precious metals and commerce, “The weight of gold that came to Solomon yearly was six hundred and sixty-six talents of gold, besides what the traveling merchants and traders brought. And all the kings of Arabia and governors of the country brought gold and silver to Solomon.” vs. 13-14
- 2) The decorative shields, “And King Solomon made two hundred large shields of hammered gold; six hundred shekels of hammered gold went into each shield. He also made three hundred shields of hammered gold; three hundred shekels of gold went into each shield. The king put them in the House of the Forest of Lebanon.” vs. 15-16
- 3) The throne of Solomon, vs. 17-19
  - a) The extravagance, “Moreover the king made a great throne of ivory, and overlaid it with pure gold.” vs. 17
  - b) The impressive approach and throne, “The throne had six steps, with a footstool of gold, which were fastened to the throne; there were armrests on either side of the place of the seat, and two lions stood beside the armrests. Twelve lions stood there, one on each side of the six steps; nothing like this had been made for any other kingdom.” vs. 18-19

- 1)) Six is the number of man, imperfection.
- 2)) As fabulous and glorious the description of the temple is, God says, it is imperfect. Because all this remember was only a pattern of the things in the temple in heaven, which is perfection. And so, as beautiful and as expensive as it was, it was imperfect because it’s only a shadow of that which is in heaven.
- 4) The incredible visual luxury, All King Solomon’s drinking vessels were gold, and all the vessels of the House of the Forest of Lebanon were pure gold. Not one was silver, for this was accounted as nothing in the days of Solomon.” vs. 20
- 5) The international trade, “For the king’s ships went to Tarshish with the servants of Hiram. Once every three years the merchant ships came, bringing gold, silver, ivory, apes, and monkeys.” vs. 21
- 6) The summary statement, “So King Solomon surpassed all the kings of the earth in riches and wisdom. And all the kings of the earth sought the presence of Solomon to hear his wisdom, which God had put in his heart.” vs. 22-23

**9:24-28** The gifts and wealth of Solomon.

\* The parallel passage. 1Kngs 10:24-29

- 1) The visiting diplomats and ambassadors came with gifts and tribute subject to Solomon, “Each man brought his present: articles of silver and gold, garments, armor, spices, horses, and mules, at a set rate year by year.” vs. 24
- 2) The military strength, “Solomon had four thousand stalls for horses and chariots, and twelve thousand horsemen whom he stationed in the chariot cities and with the king at Jerusalem.” vs. 25
  - a) There are those believed this was an exaggeration until they discovered the stable in Megiddo.
  - b) But there is a new archeology that has appeared since the mid 90’s that rejects the Bible as an accurate record, in fact goes out of its way to discount and mock any dependence on the Bible as reliable!
- 3) The vast territory Solomon ruled, “So he reigned over all the kings from the River to the land of the Philistines, as far as the border of Egypt.” vs. 26
- 4) The incredible wealth, “The king made silver as common in Jerusalem as stones, and he made cedar trees as abundant as the sycamores which are in the lowland.” vs. 27
- 5) The importation of horses, “And they brought horses to Solomon from Egypt and from all lands.” vs. 28

**9:29-31** The archive sources and summary statement.

- 1) The various recorded sources for the life of Solomon, “Now the rest of the acts of Solomon, first and last, are they not written in the book of Nathan the prophet, in the prophecy of Ahijah the Shilonite, and in the visions of Iddo the seer concerning Jeroboam the son of Nebat?” vs. 29
  - \* What we have here are the chronicles of Judah. We do not have the chronicles of Israel, these are the chronicles of Judah.
- 2) The summary statement, “Solomon reigned in Jerusalem over all Israel forty years. Then Solomon rested with his fathers, and was buried in the City of David his father. And Rehoboam his son reigned in his place.” vs. 30-31
  - \* Rehoboam also walked in his father’s footsteps, being a foolish man!