

An open Bible with a wooden cover lies on a wooden surface. The pages are filled with text, and the Bible is open to a page with a large, bold heading. The background is a dramatic sunset over a body of water, with a bright sun low on the horizon, casting a golden glow across the sky and water. The sky is filled with scattered clouds, and a few birds are seen flying in the distance. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and contemplative.

# Chronological Bible Study

Week 13:

The People in Jerusalem

1 Chronicles 9:35-16:43

Psalms 8, 19, 29, 32, 65, 68, 103, 108, 138,  
96, 105, 106, 39, 62, 50, 73-83, 88

# Opening Prayer

[Video Link](#)





## **Introductions**

What are some of your favorite elements of a worship service today ?

# Questions?

# Comments?

## **Summary of This Week's Readings**

Saul Dies

David is King

Jerusalem Conquered

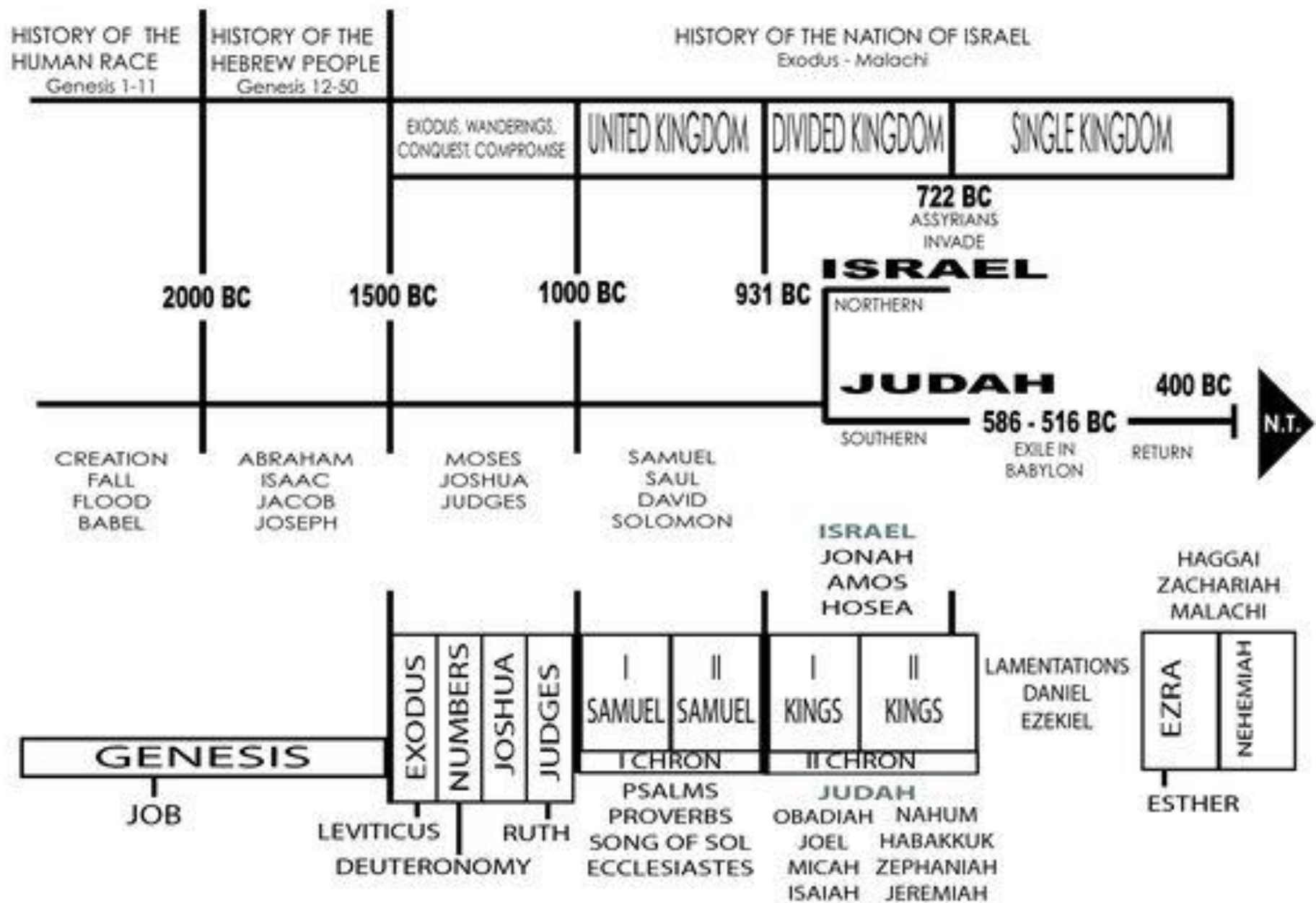
The Ark Brought to Jerusalem

Worship

A Desire to Build the Temple

David's Reign

# A CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT



# Old Testament Geography

[Video Link](#)



## Big Ideas in 1 & 2 CHRONICLES



God's blessings on the Israelites are the result of obedience; his curses are the result of disobedience

God will restore his people if they repent

Solomon's greatest achievement is building the temple

The temple is the central place of worship and symbolizes God's presence among his people

# Overview of Chronicles

- This book will be divided up between the readings in our Chronological study.
- Today's reading retells the story of David's kingship. It's source material includes various books of the Bible, with its own theological interpretation
- The author focuses on David's contribution to Israel's religious legacy.
- Rewards and punishments are viewed in a more immediate and individual light
- There is a focus on worship and joyful faith

# Key Events in This Week's Readings

- Saul's Death
- David Made King and Governs a United Nation
- Jerusalem is Conquered
- The Ark of God Moved to Jerusalem





# DISCUSSION

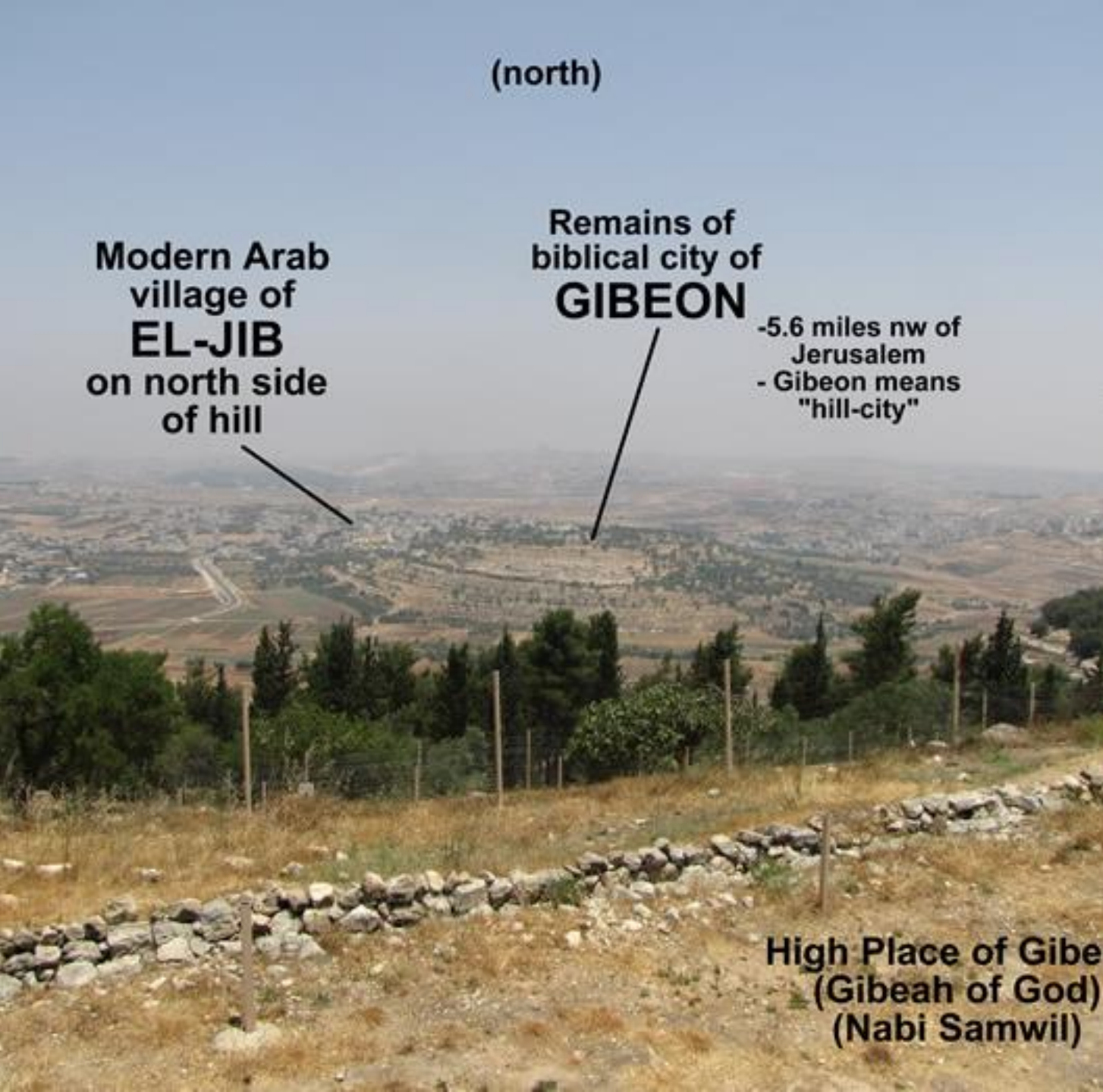
The Old Testament is filled with war stories. Why is it important for a nation to remember the battles it has been through? Where do we find memorials to our “mighty men” today?



# The Ark of God

- The Ark narrative includes material from 2 Samuel, the Psalms, and the Chronicler himself.
- The transfer of the ark to Jerusalem is David's first act as king after his conquest of Jerusalem.
- Yahweh blessed David for bringing the ark to Jerusalem.
- In pitching a tent and blessing the people David emulates Moses.





(north)

Modern Arab  
village of  
**EL-JIB**  
on north side  
of hill

Remains of  
biblical city of  
**GIBEON**

-5.6 miles nw of  
Jerusalem  
- Gibeon means  
"hill-city"

High Place of Gibe  
(Gibeah of God)  
(Nabi Samwil)

# The Ark at Gibeon

- Saul moved the Ark to Gibeon after massacring the priest in Gibeah
- Just prior to David moving the ark to Jerusalem it was located at Kiriath Jearim
- David brings to ark to Jerusalem where it was placed inside the tent David pitched for it.
- The tabernacle remained at Gibeon. The altar of the tabernacle at Gibeon was used for sacrificial worship until Solomon built the temple.



# David's Psalm of Thanksgiving

- The song of the Levites in 1 Chronicles 16 is a medley of:
  - Psalm 105:1-15
  - Psalm 96:1-10
  - Psalm 106:1, 47-48
- The psalm exhibits praise by Israel, other nations and the entire cosmos.
- David wishes to build a temple in Jerusalem, but David is rejected as a temple builder because he was a man of blood.

# The Psalms

[Video Link](#)



# Brief History of the Psalms

## Overview

- The name comes from the Greek word *psalmos*, which is a translation of the Hebrew word *mizmor* (“to play a stringed instrument”). The Psalms were written to be sung.
- The traditional Hebrew name for the book is *tehillium* (“praises”), which is related to the word *hallelujah* (“praise Yahweh”).
- Individual psalms were originally hymns, used on various occasions and at various sacred sites. Later some were made into anthologies. Individual psalms might be understood within the Psalter as a whole, narrating the life of David or providing instruction like the Torah.
- In later Jewish and Christian tradition, the psalms have come to be used as prayers (individual or communal) and as traditional expressions of religious feeling.

## When were they written?

- The Psalms span at least 5 centuries and some are clearly from the post-Exilic period (not earlier than 5<sup>th</sup> century BC).



C1406 BC

Death of Moses

(*Psalm 90 ascribed to him*)



C970 BC

Death of David

(*Wrote many Psalms*)



C400-300 BC

Book of Psalms compiled

# Who Wrote the Psalms?

We can't know for certain. It's hard to assign authorship to ancient literature.

Most of the Psalms are traditionally attributed to David

THE PSALMISTS		
<b>DAVID</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Israel's greatest king</li><li>• Musician "messiah"</li><li>• "Psalms of David" may be written <u>for</u> David, or in his <u>style</u>.</li><li>• Designed the temple</li></ul> <b>73 Psalms</b> (maybe 12 more)	<b>ASAPH</b> (+ sons) David's worship leader <b>12</b>	<b>MINOR CONTRIBUTORS:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SOLOMON - 2</li><li>• MOSES - 1</li><li>• ETHAN - 1 THE EZRAHITE</li><li>• HEMAN - 1-ish THE EZRAHITE</li></ul>
	<b>KORAH</b> (sons) Major Levite family <b>11</b>	
	<b>"ORPHANS"</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No designated psalmist</li><li>• Possibly from tradition, or from the scribes who crafted the book</li></ul> <b>50</b>	





# David and the Psalms

- It is reported that after David's secret anointing as king, he was called to play the harp for King Saul, who was abandoned by God and plagued by an evil spirit.
- Whenever the evil spirit from God was upon Saul, David took the lyre and played it with his hand so Saul was refreshed and was well. (1 Samuel 16:23).
- That may have been the beginning of the writing of the Psalms by David.



# Joyous Psalms of Deliverance

Psalm	Description
8	Praise to God for His miraculous creation. We need a Savior to restore fallen creation.
19	God does not want anything hidden from us; He wants us to know him. We know God through both His creation and His law. God's Word is precious and reveals God. God is David's redeemer
29	God deserves our glory. He is powerful and majestic and gives strength to His people. We need to humble ourselves and plead for mercy, which God delights to give.
32	Exalts the wonder of God's forgiveness. Open confession heals us.
65	A song of thanksgiving for God who cares for us and wants restoration of His creation. We must be thankful for God's forgiveness of our sins, His provision of security in our turmoil, and His abundant provision of the necessities of life.
68	The psalm remembers the critical story of Israel's relation with God, who is both ferocious and meek. If God were mighty but not merciful, he could save us but would not; if he were merciful but not mighty, he would like to save us but could not. God can rescue us and wants to!

# Joyous Psalms of Deliverance (Continued)

Psalm	Description
103	A psalm to describe who God is: a God with a fatherly heart. He is merciful and gracious, slow to anger and abounding in steadfast love. When we see who God is we can only respond in thanks.
108	There is tension between confidence and doubt in this Psalm. The psalm starts out confidently, then trouble arises, then the people recognize their need to trust God. Deliverance lies solely with God.
138	The psalm extols the greatness of God's glory, which is displayed in the answering of the prayers of the lowly when suffering at the hands of the proud. This is a song of whole-hearted thanksgiving for salvation. God's glory is seen in his greatness, His omnipotence, His infinitude, His eternality, and in His goodness in light of His greatness. God is the God of all supremacy and is fully active in His creation. God is glorious because He is merciful, as well as great. We glorify God by letting Him love us. When we receive His grace we praise His glory.

# Psalm 8

[Video Link](#)



# DISCUSSION

“What comes into our minds when we think about God is the most important thing about us.” [A.W. Tozer]

Is the view of God expressed in these songs of Thanksgiving consistent with your view of God?

What does God want from his people?





# David Develops Worship Leaders

- Asaph was appointed Director of Song by David when the Ark was brought to the tabernacle.
- Obed-Edom ministered with Asaph and were gatekeepers
- Zadok supervised sacrifices.
- Jeduthun provided music (sounding of the trumpets and cymbals, and playing of instruments for sacred songs).

# Psalms of Worship

Psalm	Description
96	This psalm exults in God's supreme rule over all the earth and leads us to worship, where our hearts are calmed and lifted up as we remember who God is. God's mighty rule will one day come by establishing forever what is right. All wrongs will be addressed; all debts paid. God will judge the world in righteousness. The psalm was sung as the Ark of the Covenant was brought to Jerusalem and envisions God as a divine presence in his sanctuary.
105	A hymn of salvation history describing what God has graciously done to deliver the people of Israel. The people must respond by keeping God's statutes and observing His laws. Trust is the first act of obedience. God's grace is endless and outpaces any grateful response on our part.
106	A recounting of Israel's past and of God's goodness. Despite Israel's fecklessness and failure God pours out love and compassion and does not harbor grudges. He washes us with love and mercy.
39	Life is short. We must pray, be sober-minded, acknowledge our sinfulness and avoid putting our hope in things of this world. Our final hope rests in God, who will not let us down.
62	God is not our only hope and safety when we die; he is our only hope while we live as well. God is our deepest, truest, and only stable refuge.

# Psalms of Worship

Psalm	Description
50	The sacrificial system was God's way of driving home to his people the horror of sin and the need for it to be punished. God does not want empty ritual—he wants our hearts. God does not want us to give him gifts – he asks us to give him ourselves. He wants our heartfelt thanksgiving and to turn to Him for help. We glorify God by being delivered by him.
73	God is good to the pure in heart. God is sufficient and with God we are invincible. Our enjoyment is with God and that can never be taken from us. We need to watch that our perspective on life is focused on what is important.
74	This psalm is a crying out for God's deliverance and remembering God's covenant promises and deliverance in the past. It was a corporate prayer lamenting the loss of the temple and crying out for God's deliverance and his work in the past. It is a plea for covenant renewal and restoration of relationship with God.
75	God is the ultimate judge and only through God will all be put to right. Arrogant self-importance stands under the judgment of God. God will judge in his own time and will judge in his own righteousness.

# Psalms of Worship

Psalm	Description
76	A song of victory that recounts the dwelling place of God being with the people in Jerusalem.
77	This psalm considers the troubles of the present in light of the deliverances of the past. We can be honest with God when we have tough questions. Look to the past to see how God delivers us.
78	A remembrance of God's faithfulness to his people over many generations and events. God keeps His covenants. God offers grace despite the ongoing rebellion of His people.
79	A lament psalm that focuses on the grief caused by enemies and asks God to turn His attention to the enemies who persecute His people. The key question is: How long will you allow the nations who do not know you to get away with what they have done? Hope involves looking to God as our Savior. Worship involves confession of corporate sin as well as individual sin.
80	The people of God feel forsaken and call on God to heal and help them. The psalmist reflects on what God did to deliver his people from Egypt and use images of the Ark of the Covenant.
81	The middle of the psalter with the theme of "if only my people would listen." The psalm calls people to covenant faithfulness. It remembers the bad attitude of Israel and also reveals God's heart. God wants to bless his people and is frustrated when sin blocks His desire.



# Psalms of Worship

Psalm	Description
82	Amid a lofty vision of God’s authority and divine right to rule and judge, this psalm considers the weakest and neediest in the community. The psalm calls on God to judge the earth on the norm: “are the rights of the weak protected?”
83	God’s hiddenness does not mean He is absent. God has always preserved his chosen ones, despite efforts of the world to wipe out His people. God not only promises to preserve his disadvantaged people, he delights in prevailing over their opponents to deliver His people. God’s desire is to redeem.
88	This psalm provides words to pray in emotionally debilitating times. We see the depths of anguish. This is the only psalm that ends on a note of darkness instead of a note of praise or hope. The fact that the psalmist wrote the prayer signifies a fundamental trust in God and His goodness.

# DISCUSSION

What were your thoughts on David's worship style?  
What would a worship service led by David be like today? How is it similar and different to our own?



Merry  
Christmas  
AND  
HAPPY NEW YEAR

The text is rendered in a vibrant red color. 'Merry' and 'Christmas' are in a large, elegant cursive font. 'AND' is in a smaller, simple sans-serif font. 'HAPPY NEW YEAR' is in a bold, uppercase sans-serif font. The entire phrase is surrounded by several small, stylized snowflake icons.

**There will be no meetings  
for two weeks**

**Next meeting on January  
8, 2024**

# Closing Hymn

[Video Link](#)



# The People in Jerusalem

12-18 DEC 2023

1 CH 9:35-16:43; PS 8, 19, 29, 32, 39, 50, 62, 65, 68, 73-79,  
PS 80-83, 88, 96, 103, 105-106, 108, 138

Week 14

The Chronicles were written to those who were rebuilding Jerusalem following the Babylonian captivity. The history helped reestablish continuity with the past. It depicts the faithfulness and promises of God to His people, the power of the Word of God and the central role of worship in the lives of God's people. The people are reminded of their heritage, and that God remains with them. In turn, they must remain faithful to God. The positive aspects of David's reign remind us of the importance of doing things God's way and in God's timing. David's choice to follow God's plan brings blessings to Israel. He united the tribes and delivered Israel from enemies.

## Weekly Reading Plan

Day 1: 1 CH 9:35 - 11:47  
Day 2: 1 CH 12:1- 15:29  
Day 3: PS 8, 19, 29, 32, 65, 68, 103  
Day 4: PS 108, 138, 1 CH 16:1-43  
Day 5: PS 96, 105, 106  
Day 6: PS 39, 62, 50, 73-79  
Day 7: PS 80-83, 88

## Outline

Genealogy of Saul [Day 1]  
The Beginning of David's Reign [Day 1-2]  
The Return of the Ark of the Covenant [Day 2, 4]  
Music in the Temple [Day 4]  
Psalms of the Musicians [Day 5-7]

## Key Characters

Saul  
David  
David's warriors

## Key Locations

Israel  
Jerusalem  
Mt. Gilboa  
Hebron

## Key Terms

Dynasty  
Covenant  
Redemption  
Worship  
Faithfulness  
Ark of the Covenant

## Key Verses

Seek the Lord and his strength; seek his presence continually [1 CH 16: 11]

Sing to the Lord, all the earth; proclaim his salvation day after day. Declare his glory among the nations, his marvelous deeds among all peoples. For great is the Lord and most worthy of praise. [1CH 16:24-25]

O Lord, our Lord, how majestic is your name in all the earth [PS 8:1]

He alone is my rock and my salvation; he is my fortress, I will not be shaken [PS 62:6]

But as for me, it is good to be near God. I have made the Sovereign Lord my refuge. [PS 73: 28]

Restore us, God Almighty; make your face shine on us that we may be saved. [PS 80:7]

## Chapter Summaries (from @biblesummary)

**1Ch9:** Jerusalem was resettled by Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim and Manasseh; there were priests and Levite gatekeepers. Kish was father of Saul.

**1Ch10:** The Philistines fought Israel and Saul fell on his sword. The Israelites fled. Saul died for his unfaithfulness against the LORD.

**1Ch11:** The elders anointed David king. David's mighty men included the three who brought him water from Bethlehem. Abishai led the thirty.

**1Ch12:** Benjaminites and Gadites went over to David at Ziklag. David made them officers. People kept coming until there was a great army.

**1Ch13:** David said, "Let us bring the ark back." As they carried the ark Uzzah steadied it and was struck down. David took it to Obed-edom.

**1Ch14:** David had more children. The Philistines attacked; David inquired of God and when he heard marching in the trees he defeated them.

**1Ch15:** David told the Levites to carry the ark. Heman, Asaph and Ethan were the musicians. The ark was brought into the city of David.

**Ps8:** David told the Levites to carry the ark. Heman, Asaph and Ethan were the musicians. The ark was brought into the city of David.

**Ps19:** The heavens declare the glory of God. The law of the LORD is perfect, making wise the simple. May my words be pleasing to you, O LORD.

**Ps29:** Ascribe to the LORD glory! The voice of the LORD is over the waters. The voice of the LORD shakes the wilderness. The LORD is king!

**Ps32:** Blessed are those whose sins are forgiven. When I kept silent, my bones wasted away. You surround me with glad cries of deliverance!

**Ps65:** Praise awaits you, O God, in Zion. By awesome deeds you answer us. You silence the roaring seas. You crown the year with abundance.

**Ps103:** Bless the LORD, O my soul. He forgives all your iniquity. He has compassion on those who fear him. Bless the LORD, all his works!

## Chapter Summaries (from @biblesummary)

Ps108: My heart is steadfast, O God. Your love is great above the heavens. God has spoken: "Judah is my sceptre." Help us against the enemy!

Ps138: I give you thanks, O LORD! All the kings of the earth will praise you. Though I walk in the midst of trouble, you preserve my life.

1Ch16: They made offerings and David appointed singers. "Give thanks to the LORD; He is greatly to be praised!" Asaph ministered each day.

Ps96: Sing to the LORD! Declare his glory among the nations. Worship the LORD in holy splendour. He will judge the world in righteousness.

Ps105: Give thanks to the LORD! He has remembered his covenant. He sent Moses to perform signs. He brought his people out of Egypt with joy.

Ps106: The LORD is good! We have sinned like our fathers. They forgot their God. They served idols. But the LORD remembered his covenant.

Ps39: When I was silent, my anguish increased. O LORD, what is the measure of my days? My hope is in you. Deliver me from my transgressions.

Ps62: My soul waits for God alone. He alone is my rock and my salvation. Trust in him at all times, O people. Power and love belong to God.

Ps50: The Mighty One, God the LORD speaks: "I will not accept bulls and goats. For you hate discipline. Offer a sacrifice of thanksgiving."

Ps73: Surely God is good to the pure in heart. I envied the wicked until I saw their end. They are swept away. God is my portion forever.

Ps74: O God, why have you rejected us? Foes have defiled your sanctuary. How long will they mock? You are king from of old. Rise up, O God!

Ps75: We give thanks to you, O God. "I say to the boastful, 'Do not boast.'" God is the judge. The wicked will drain the dregs of his cup.

Ps76: God is known in Judah. You are glorious, more majestic than the mountains. The earth feared and was still when God arose to judgement.

## Chapter Summaries (from @biblesummary)

**Ps77:** In the day of trouble I sought the LORD. Has he withdrawn his compassion? You are the God of wonders. Your path led through the sea.

**Ps78:** God worked miracles in Egypt. He brought his people to the holy land. They rebelled and he rejected them. He chose David to tend them.

**Ps79:** O God, the nations have invaded and shed blood like water. How long, O LORD? Save us for your name's sake. Make your vengeance known!

**Ps80:** Hear us, O Shepherd of Israel! How long will you be angry? Restore us, O God. Watch over the vine that you planted. Restore us, O God.

**Ps81:** Sing aloud to God our strength. I hear a voice: "I am the LORD. Oh, that my people would listen to me! I would subdue their enemies."

**Ps82:** God judges among the gods: "How long will you judge unjustly? Defend the weak. You are all gods, but you shall die." Arise, O God!

**Ps83:** O God, do not keep silent! Your enemies make plans against your people. Edom, Moab, Amalek and Philistia. Let them be put to shame.

**Ps88:** O LORD, day and night I cry out to you. You have put me in the darkest depths. Do the dead rise up to praise you? I am in despair.



## Teachings About God

- God is sovereign about carrying out his kingdom plans.
- God cares for his people as individuals.
- God rules above all other Gods.
- God is compassionate and gracious.
- God's anger is directed at sin and evil.
- God is present with his people and worthy of holy worship.

## Teachings About Humanity

- David modeled that humans can accomplish great tasks for God when their hearts are passionately turned to pleasing him.
- God takes care of his chosen people.
- David showed great joy as the ark was brought to Jerusalem.
- God's power is also given to God's people. God's people are promised the strength of Yahweh.
- Music is an important part of worship.

## Teachings About Salvation

- Salvation is a gift of God.
- The purpose of salvation is to bring glory to God.
- We should offer prayers of thanksgiving for our salvation.

## Reflections of Christ/Holy Spirit

- The family lines of Israel's kings are traced showing God has been faithful to maintain a son of David to lead Israel.

## Literary Genres/Techniques

- Genealogical tables, narrative history and some poetry are styles in 1 Chronicles.
- Story of David does not discuss his failures. The stories of Bathsheba and insurrection of Absalom are not considered.
- Songs of praise and thanksgiving are included.

## Author/Date of Writing

- The genealogies cover the generations from Adam until after the return from Babylonian exile (c 450 BC).
- The author is unknown but possibly Ezra wrote it c 450 BC.
- The audience were Israelites in Jerusalem after they returned from exile.
- Biblical books of Samuel and Kings were likely used as source materials.

1 CH 9:35-16:43; PS 8, 19, 29, 32, 39, 50, 62, 65, 68, 73-79,  
PS 80-83, 88, 96, 103, 105-106, 108, 138

Week 14

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## What did I learn about God?

- Do you think God's will has anything to do with national elections or national prosperity, as was so obvious in David's day?
- In PS 19, who speaks in verses 1-4? What do "they" say? Is the truth about God in nature obvious to everyone? Why don't some people "hear" it? What does the revelation through Scripture do for us that the revelation in creation does not (v11)?
- What picture of God is drawn in PS 50:1-6? Whom is God addressing and judging? What is God's message to the religious in PS 50:7-15? Is it wrong to offer sacrifices as decreed in the Law? What does God want of His people (PS 50:22-23)?
- What kind of God would you prefer: one who is strong or loving? In PS 62:11-12, what two things has David heard about God? How does this impact your thoughts about God?

## What did I learn about human nature?

- In 1 CH 11, what managerial and motivational techniques does David use to reach his impossible goal?
- 1 CH is filled with war stories. Why is it important for a nation to remember the battles it has been through? Where do we find memorials to our "mighty men" today?
- 1 CH 15-16, we get some insight into how David worshipped. What would a worship service led by David be like today? What sights and sounds would surprise us? How would this type of service be received?
- What is the source of blessedness or happiness in PS 32? What has David realized about God in versus 6-7? What picture would you use to describe forfeiting God's blessing by covering up your own sin?

## What did I learn about my life/relationship with God?

- In 1 CH 12:23-40, huge numbers spent 3 days being joyful over David's coronation. When have you given joy three days of your time? Why do we often feel guilty about such time-consuming pleasure?
- In 1 CH 13:12, David was afraid of God. Do you treat God with more reverential awe or more familiarity? Why?
- Do you tend to forget about the past and live for now? Or do you tend to relive and reflect on the past? Why does the chronicler want Israel to remember the past?
- What storm blows through your life now (or in the past)? Are you responding like the people in PS 29, giving glory to God for ruling over the storm? Or are you like nature – in uproar? Would you find peace by recognizing the Lord of the storm? Why or why not?

## Insights about the time and/or customs?

- Why bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem? Could having an exclusive house of worship in the capital serve any political purpose for David?
- Why would the author retell a story that's already been told elsewhere? Is there some benefit to seeing an old story with new eyes? Why does the book mainly focus on the Southern Kingdom of Judah and barely mention the Northern Kingdom of Israel?