

1 Chronicles : 2 Chronicles

1 – 1 Chronicles 1:1-2:2—Adam To Israel’s Sons

The author is possibly Ezra, writing to the returned exiles from the 70 years captivity in Babylon. Why begin with the genealogy from Adam? (Think “covenants”!) Through which of Noah’s sons was the covenant promise continued? Why are the genealogies of these other “family members” recorded? Why is the name “Israel” used rather than Jacob? (see 1:34, 2:1) - Compare these verses with [Matthew 1:1-16](#) to watch the “scarlet thread of the promise of Jesus” through these lists of genealogies (of utmost importance to the returning exiles after the 70 years in Babylon!) Why did Abraham have 3 “wives”? (1:28-34)

2 – 1 Chronicles 2:3–4:23—Judah – Son Of Promise

As you read: note – Judah, Perez, Hezron, Ram, Amminadab, Nashon, Slmon, Boaz, Obed, Jesse, David Solomon, Rehoboam and the kings of Judah (3:10-24) Note also, 3:17-4, the kings from David’s line after the exile! (How do these compare with [Matthew 1](#) and [Luke 3](#) genealogies? How do you explain this?). Not too long ago there was the book / emphasis on “the prayer of Jabez” – see 4:9-10. Why are these chapters not included in our periscopes (the scheduled readings that we read in church in our worship services?)

3 – 1 Chronicles 4:24–7:40—Other Sons Of Israel

As you read these verses, how many of the kings, from David (4:31) does this Chronicler list? What was his purpose in listing these kings? Compare 5:20 with 5:25-26. With the return of the exiles, what would be the special importance of the genealogy of Levi? (see 6:31-32) (If you have a Concordia Self-Study Bible, read the footnote on 6:1-81). Note also the genealogy for the sons of Aaron (priests rather than Levites - 6:49-52) With the re-settling of the exiles, note the reminder about property. Note that these genealogies were apparently for the purpose of counting the number of men ready for battle. But note the inclusion of women too (7:15 & 16)

4 – 1 Chronicles. 8–10—Saul, The Benjamite

As you read this genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin, remember that this was a part of “Judah” as the Southern Kingdom that went into the Babylonian exile and returned as compared with the 10 Northern tribes of Israel that “disappeared” in the Assyrian captivity. Also note the Chronicler’s summary statement in 9:1, and “to the present day” beginning now in 9:2f. See the reference to David and Samuel in 9:22 and to Jerusalem in 9:34. Back to their history in Ch. 10 - why the importance of remembering Saul’s death? (see 10:13-14) What important message does God, through the Chronicler give us here?

5 – 1 Chronicles 11-13—David, The King

How does this show the “ideal situation” for David? (compare with [2 Samuel 5](#)) Why list so much information about David’s mighty men? See 11:3b, 9b, 10b, 14b, - What is the refrain? What is the message of the Chronicler by listing all the warriors who joined David? What is the significance of 13:3? Why did God strike down Uzzah? (13:9-10) Why was it wrong for David to be angry? Why was David now afraid of God?

6 – 1 Chronicles 14–16—The Ark Brought To Jerusalem

How is Ch. 14 so very different from the end of Ch.13? Why the difference? (Note how 15:2, 13-15 corrects the wrong of 13:7-14.) Why so much description of bringing the ark to Jerusalem? Note David’s Psalm in Ch. 16 - compare with [Psalm 105-106](#) and [Psalm 96](#).

7 – 1 Chronicles 17–18—God’s Covenant With David

Note- this is repetition of [2 Samuel 7](#) - God’s covenant with David! Note 7:24 in David’s faith-filled response to God’s covenant promise through Nathan. What is the message the Chronicler is making here?

8 – 1 Chronicles 19–22—Fighting Men/Temple Prep

Why so much fighting and wars? What significant story does Ch. 20 omit? (see [2 Samuel 11-12](#)) Why? Note Joab’s warning to David (21:3 with 21:1) - Why didn’t David listen? How did God lead David to know the place for the temple to be built? Why did God prevent David from building the temple? How was David involved in the initial plans?

9 – 1 Chronicles 23–26—Levites

Why so much information about the Levites? (see 23:32) What could you expect when you went to the temple? (see 25:6-8) Why did they need gatekeepers?

10 – 1 Chronicles 27–29—Army/Plans For Temple

Why all the "counting" of the army men? (David incl. 21, Joab here in 27:24) Why was the LORD angry when they did this? Why so many "overseers" (27:25-31) How does that compare to "government" today? How often did David remind the people (and Solomon) that God had "chosen" him and his son to build the temple? (28:3-12, 19) Incl. 29, where did all the gold, silver, etc. come from for the Temple? Note 29:10-13 with the close of the Lord's Prayer. How is David's reign summarized? Solomon's?

11 – 2 Chronicles 1–2—Solomon

How was Solomon "firmly established over his kingdom"? Why did Solomon pray for wisdom? Note the emphasis on the building of the Temple. Why would the Chronicler emphasize this over the other events in Solomon's reign? What was Solomon's purpose for taking a census of the "aliens" among them?

12 – 2 Chronicles 3–5:1—Building The Temple

Why the reference to Mt. Moriah instead of Mt. Zion? As the Chronicler writes for the returned exiles, why so much detail about Solomon's temple? (Recall that this Temple was destroyed when the Babylonian exile began – most of the readers of Chronicles were not yet born or very young – 70 years captivity in Babylon!)

13 – 2 Chronicles 5:2-7:22—Temple Dedication

Why so much written about the dedication of the Temple? Since this is also written in [1 Kings 8](#), why write it again? Note – the theme of Chronicles is the covenant promise God made through David. See especially 7:17-22!

14 – 2 Chronicles 8–9—End Of Solomon's Life

What importance was there in the visit of the Queen of Sheba? What is noticeable missing in the Chronicler's writings about Solomon's life? (see [1 Kings 11](#)) Why this omission?

15 – 2 Chronicles 10–12—Rehoboam

How was Rehoboam foolish? Why did he reject the advice of his elders? Why so little about Jeroboam? (see [1 Kings 12-14](#)) What happened when they "abandoned the law of the Lord"? How did God use the evil king, Shishak from Egypt? What could we expect to read if we ever discovered the records of Shemaiah and Iddo?

16 – 2 Chronicles 13–14:1—Abijah

Note the blame on Jeroboam for the split in the kingdom and the emphasis on God being with Judah rather than Israel. (see v.5, 12, 15, 18, 20) Why is the record of Rehoboam and Abijah so favorable in Chronicles as compared with 1 Kings? Note also the references to war and times of peace as we read these chapters.

17 – 2 Chronicles 14:2–16:14—Asa

Why is there so many references to the faithfulness of Asa and Judah (14:7, 11-13; 15:1-2, 9, 15; 16:9)? What is the surprise (disappointment!) in 16:12?

18 – 2 Chronicles 17–18—Jehoshaphat Pt. 1

Why "in his early days" (17:3)? What is "the fear of the Lord" (17:10)? Who is Micaiah and what are we told about his ministry? What does it mean to be "like sheep without a shepherd"? Does this apply to us today? (see also [Matthew 9:36](#)) What is the irony of the phrase "at random" in 18:33? What does this teach us about our plans?

19 – 2 Chronicles 19–21:3—Jehoshaphat Pt. 2

Why the messages from Jehu? What was the result of his message? How does Jehoshaphat's prayer compare with Solomon's prayer at the dedication of the temple? How did Jahaziel tell them that they should "fight" this battle? Three days to collect all the plunder?! Why did his shipping business with Israel's king fall apart?"

20 – 2 Chronicles 21:4-20—Jehoram

What a difference! How was Jehoram the opposite of his father? Why is the covenant with David mentioned? What was the terrible end of Jehoram Why such a terrible end?

21 – 2 Chronicles 22–23—Ahaziah

Why the youngest son? Why compare his reign to that of king Abab? What did Athaliah attempt to do? Why would this have been very disastrous? (think covenant with David!) How was Jehosheba able to hide Joash for 6 years? (look ahead to 24:1) What did the priest and spiritual leader do, in God's strength, in the 7th year?

22 – 2 Chronicles 24—Joash

How could a 7-year-old be king? How was the repairs in the Temple funded? Why did the Temple need the repairs? What tragedy happened when Jehoiada, the priest and spiritual leader, died? Why was judgment executed on Joash? (v.24)

23 – 2 Chronicles 25—Amaziah

How did Amaziah show that he knew The Book of the Law? Why were the troops, hired for Israel, not to march with those from Judah? (v.7-8) Why were so many people killed? Why was Jehoash, king of Israel, allowed to have so much power over Amaziah, king of Judah?

24 – 2 Chronicles 26—Uzziah

How was he faithful? What was the reason for his "success"? What was his "down fall"? What was his legacy? (v.23)

25 – 2 Chronicles 27—Jotham

Why did Jotham grow powerful? What is the message the Chronicler wants the readers to understand with all these kings?

26 – 2 Chronicles 28—Ahaz

Why such young kings? Why the comparison with the kings of Israel? Note, v.8, the reference to their "kinsman"! Who was the prophet Obed? Since Ahaz was so very unfaithful, why was God so faithful? What comfort does this give to us today?

27 – 2 Chronicles 29–31—Hezekiah

Why did Hezekiah do what was right when his father was so evil? How would Hezekiah know how to purify the Temple? How would he have known about the sacrifices and what to do? How is this similar to what we do in worship today? What was God's command concerning the Passover? Besides Judah, which other tribes also came to celebrate the Passover? Why is this surprising? Why the storerooms in the Temple?

28 – 2 Chronicles 32—Jerusalem Threatened

How does Hezekiah remain faithful? What is the temptation from Sennacherib? How does Satan continue to tempt us yet today in this same way? How did God "take care of u Sennacherib? Why doesn't He still do this today? Or does He? For more about Hezekiah, read also [Isaiah 37-38](#).

29 – 2 Chronicles 33—Manasseh

A 12-year old ruler? How can this be? How could Manasseh be such the opposite of his father, Hezekiah? So similar to his grandfather, Ahaz? Note, v.11-17 is unique to Chronicles. What does this tell us about Manasseh? What do we know about Amon? (see v.23)

30 – 2 Chronicles 34–35—Josiah

8-year-old king? What is going on? Why did it take his 8th and 11th year of his reign to do these things? Why did the Temple need to be repaired again? For how long had "the book of the Law" been "lost"? What is the message that Huldah gives from the Lord? What was involved in the covenant renewal? Do we do this too? If not, why not? Why is the celebration of the Passover such a "big thing" again? (see 35:18) Why did Josiah fight against Pharaoh Neco?

31 – 2 Chronicles 36—Last Kings / Fall Of Jerusalem

Review 34:27-28 - this is being fulfilled in this chapter. How do these verses show God's grace and patience? Who determined who would serve as king? Why did the Babylonians capture Jerusalem, burn the Temple and take them into captivity? What is the "Sabbath rest" of the land? (v.21)