

A SURVEY OF THE OLD TESTAMENT:

1 Kings

"The Divided Kingdom"

Title: 1 Kings.

- As with 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings were originally _____ into one lengthy book.
- They were divided to make the scrolls more manageable.
- Its name comes from the first word in the Hebrew text, Kings.
- When combined with 1-2 Samuel, it is the 3rd part of a series recording the Jewish monarchy.
- For this reason, some also call 1 Kings, " _____ " or "the third book of Kingdoms."

Summary Statement: "God allows the united kingdom of Israel to divide because Solomon failed to follow David's example as a man after God's own heart."

Author: Possibly _____

- Like 1-2 Samuel, there were several writers involved in 1-2 Kings.
 - The Book of the Acts of _____
 - The Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Judah
 - The Book of the Chronicles of the Kings of Israel
- These courtroom historians recorded the historical events of the reigns.
- The _____ most likely wrote as well.
 - 2 Kings 18-20 comes directly from Isaiah 36-39.
- But, also like 1-2 Samuel, 1-2 Kings was probably compiled by a later writer.
- Many verses say, "unto this day" (1 Kings 9:13, 21; 10:12; etc.)
 - This suggest a later editor.
 - It also suggests that most of the book was compiled before the exile.
 - The destruction of _____ by Nebuchadnezzar must have been recorded after the siege was completed.
- There is not a specific author recorded.
- One prophet that could have compiled the majority of 1-2 Kings could have been Jeremiah.
- It is interesting that this important prophet's name is totally absent from the both books.
- Perhaps Jeremiah did not mention himself due to authorial modesty?

Date:

- 1 Kings records the kingdom period from the end of _____ reign until _____ death.
- 1 Kings records _____ years of history: roughly from 971 BC until 845 BC.
- If 1-2 Kings were compiled by Jeremiah, they would have been written around 561 BC when Nebuchadnezzar destroyed the city.

Key People

- David
- Solomon
- Rehoboam
- Jeroboam
- Elijah
- Ahab
- Jezebel

Key Themes: _____

- Solomon's weakness for women made him vulnerable to idol worship at the end of his reign (1 Kings 11:4).
 - 1 Kings 11:4

- His sin was the first step in Israel's downhill spiral.
- Future kings made idolatry more important to the people.
 - Jeroboam made two _____ to replace the worship that was supposed to center at Jerusalem (1 Kings 12:26-33)
 - Ahab and _____ systematically sought out and killed the prophets of Yahweh (1 Kings 18:4).
- Baal
 - Baal was the head of the _____ pantheon.
 - He was associated with the monarchy, the sea, hunting, colonization, and even resurrection.
 - In some ways his worship was very similar to that of the Ammonite/Moabite " _____ " or "Chemosh-Melech" and could occasionally require human sacrifices.
 - Baal was closely associated with Ashtoreth, the goddess of the earth and fertility.
 - Her worship involved ritual prostitution as _____ magic.
 - Baal and Ashtoreth worship was performed by a conclave of priests that were either part of the royal family or had a close relationship to the Phoenician royalty.
 - Baal worship became the sin that plagued both Israel and Judah.

Background:

- The power struggle at the beginning of 1 Kings was initiated by David's sin with _____ in 2 Samuel.
- Although their first child died, David promised Bathsheba in secret that her son _____ would be the next king.
- Another one of David's sons made a bid for the throne, and David formally crowned Solomon as his successor.
- It is also important to note that King Solomon's initial successes came from King David's dedication to serving God.

- David's victories over Israel's enemies allowed Solomon to reign in relative peace and develop Israel as a _____ power.
- David dedicated much of the necessary material for the temple.

Setting:

- The beginning of the book follows united Israel under Solomon. The focus is the capital city _____ and the tribe of _____.
- When the tribes divide after Solomon's death, 1-2 Kings alternate to describe the events of each king's reign.
- Both books are set in the entirety of the _____.

Key Word: _____

- Division
 - After a short period of unification, Israel is split into two kingdoms.
 - The split occurred in 1 Kings 12:1-11.
 - The people promised to obey Jeroboam's rule if he lightened the _____ load his father had put on them.
 - The older counselors advised him to follow the people's wishes.
 - His _____ counseled him to make it heavier.
 - When Jeroboam listened to the advice he liked, he lost control of the kingdom.

Key Theme: _____

- David's name will be great.
 - Fulfilled in his lifetime
 - David is still recognized as one of the great kings.
- David's house would be established.
 - The house was David's kingly line.
 - God promised that it would be established forever.
 - He promised never to take away the kingdom like he had done to Saul.
- David's line would be chastened if it rebelled against God.
 - There has not been a king in Israel since the restoration from Babylon.
 - Has God failed His promise?
 - No, but He is chastening Israel like He promised.
 - The final rejection of the Messiah, the King from David's line who will reign in the future, at His crucifixion allowed Gentiles to become God's people as well.
- The doctrine of the Davidic Covenant is continued in 1 Kings.
 - God will not _____ His covenant with David even if his descendants sin.
 - God promised David's line would continue until the Messiah came.
 - Even though Solomon sinned, God allowed David's descendants to continue ruling in Judah and _____.

Overview:

- The _____ Kingdom (chapters 1-11)
 - Solomon is crowned as king over his brother.
 - Solomon receives wisdom and God's blessing.
 - The _____ is constructed to be one of the wonders of the world.
 - Solomon builds his own house and many other projects.
 - Solomon's reign climaxes.
 - Solomon's decline.
- The _____ Kingdom (12 -)
 - Idolatry enters the kingdoms of Jeroboam and Rehoboam.
 - Golden calf worship reinstated in the _____ kingdom.
 - Summary of the Kings of Judah and Israel.
 - Omri's dynasty
 - Baal worship enters Israel.
 - _____ opposes Baal
 - Elijah confronts the prophets of Baal
 - 2 Kings....

Christ in 1 Kings:

- Christ is seen in Solomon's _____.
 - God gave Solomon more wisdom than any other person in the world had.
 - People came from all over the world to hear his wisdom, recognizing it came from God.
 - Christ is _____ than Solomon because He *is* all wisdom.
 - When the Israelites rejected Christ and His wisdom, they made their condemnation worse than those who came to see Solomon (Matt. 12:42).

Challenges to 1 Kings:

- Why don't the lengths of the kings' _____ match up?
 - If you add up the years that each king reigned, there are more years accounted for than there were years between David's reign and the fall of Jerusalem.
 - Frequently, a king and his _____ reigned at the same time.
 - This was definitely the case with David and Solomon (1 Kings 1-2); others followed the same example.

Application: Let's remove even the mental and spiritual idols from our lives so we can fully serve God.