

# STUDY OF FIRST KINGS (LESSON P07)

## REVIEW

- I. THE UNITED KINGDOM: SOLOMON TO REHOBOAM [1:11-11:43]
  - A. SOLOMON'S ASCENSION TO THE THRONE [1:1-2:46]
    - 1. ADONIJAH'S ASPIRATIONS DEFEATED [1:1-53]
    - 2. LAST WORDS AND DEATH OF DAVID [2:1-11]
    - 3. SOLOMON'S ELIMINATION OF RIVALS [2:12-46]
  
  - B. THE WISDOM AND WEALTH OF SOLOMON [3:1-4:34].
    - 1. SOLOMON'S AND PHARAOH'S DAUGHTER [3:1]
    - 2. SOLOMON'S WORSHIP AND VISION [3:2-15]
    - 3. SOLOMON'S WISDOM DISPLAYED [3:16-28]
    - 4. ORGANIZATION OF THE EMPIRE [4:1-28]
    - 5. SUMMARY OF SOLOMON'S WISDOM [4:29-34]
  
  - C. SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITY [5:1-9:28].
    - 1. PREPARATIONS FOR BUILDING THE TEMPLE [5:1-18].
    - 2. CONSTRUCTION OF THE TEMPLE [6:1-38].
    - 3. SOLOMON'S PALACE AND OTHER BUILDINGS [7:1-12].
    - 4. THE FURNISHINGS OF THE TEMPLE [7:13-51].
    - 5. THE DEDICATION OF THE TEMPLE [8:1-66].
    - 6. SOLOMON'S PRAYER OF DEDICATION [8:22-61].
    - 7. SOLOMON'S SACRIFICE [8:62-66].

## CURRENT LESSON P-07

### 8. RATIFICATION OF THE DAVIDIC COVENANT [1 KINGS 9:1-9].

9:1] – This verse is connected to verse 9:11; which renders vv 9:2-10 as parenthetical data.

9:2-10] – A parenthetical expression. This appearance was, like the former one at Gibeon, most probably made in a supernatural vision, and on the night immediately following the Dedication of the Temple ([2 Chronicles 7:12](#)). This timing can be seen because it consists of direct answers to his solemn inaugural prayer.

The phrase "high House" could mean that:

- (1) - it was built on a hill and therefore conspicuous to every beholder; or

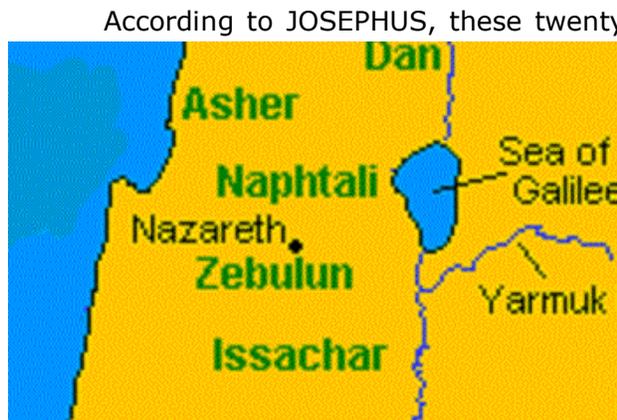
(2) – it was "high" in respect to privilege, honor, and renown; or

(3) – it was the "House of the Most High," notwithstanding all its beauty and magnificence, shall be destroyed, and remain in such a state of ruin and degradation as to be a striking monument of the just judgment of God.

The record of this second vision, which repeated the conditions of God's Covenant with Solomon and the consequences of breaking them, is inserted here as a proper introduction to the narrative of Solomon's commercial enterprises and ambitious desire for worldly glory which is about to be given; because he, by encouraging an influx of foreign people and a taste for foreign luxuries, rapidly corrupted his own mind and that of his subjects, so that they and their children turned from following God.

### **9. SUMMARY OF SOLOMON'S BUILDING ACTIVITIES [9:11-28].**

9:11-14] - Seven and a half years were spent in building the Temple, and twelve and a half or thirteen in the erection of his palace.



According to JOSEPHUS, these twenty cities were situated on the northwest of and adjacent to Tyre. In New Testament times, this area was known by the unique and rather strange title, "Galilee of the Gentiles" (Matthew 4:15). Though lying within the boundaries of the Promised Land (Genesis 15:18) (Joshua 1:4), they had never been conquered until then, and were inhabited by Canaanite heathens (Judges 4:2-13) (2 Kings 15:29). They were probably given to Hiram, whose kingdom was actually relatively small, as a remuneration for his important services in furnishing workmen, materials, and an immense quantity of wrought gold (1 Kings 9:14) for the Temple and other buildings.

Hiram refused these cities, probably on account of their inland situation making them unsuitable to his maritime and commercial people; so Solomon satisfied his ally in some other way. He took these cities himself, repaired their shattered walls, and then filled them with a colony of Hebrews (2 Chronicles 8:2).

9:15] - A "levy" refers both to men and money, and the necessity for Solomon making it arose from the many gigantic works he undertook.

"The Millo" was a part of the original fortress of Jebus on Mount Zion (2 Samuel 5:9) (1 Chronicles 11:8), or a row of stone bastions around Mount Zion, Millo being the great corner tower of that fortified wall (1 Kings 11:27) (2 Chronicles 32:5).

They either repaired some breaches in the wall (1 Kings 11:27) or extending it so as to enclose Mount Zion.



Hazor was fortified on account of its importance as a town in the northern boundary of the country.

Megiddo lay on the great caravan road between Egypt and Damascus, it was the key to the north of Palestine by the western lowlands, and therefore fortified.

9:16-25] - Gezer was on the western confines of Ephraim, and, though a Levitical city, occupied by the Canaanites. Having fallen by right of conquest to the Pharaoh of Egypt, who for some cause attacked it, it was given by Solomon as a dowry to his daughter, and fortified.



Beth-Horon the Nether was situated on a major highway between Joppa to Jerusalem and Gibeon; and, as such, it was very well fortified.



Tadmor was between Damascus and the Euphrates, and was rebuilt and fortified as a security against invasion from northern Asia. In accomplishing these and various other works which were carried on throughout the kingdom, especially in the north, where Solomon's enemy, Rezon of Damascus might prove dangerous, he employed vast numbers of the Canaanites as galley slaves (2 Chronicles 2:18), treating them as prisoners of war who were compelled to do the drudgery and hard labor, while the Israelites were only engaged in honorable employment.

Pharaoh's daughter was taken from Mount Zion to a new location in which Solomon had a new house constructed for her; because she was a pagan, and she would give great offense to the Israelites'

Solomon offered sacrifices on the main altar on three occasions: Passover, Pentecost, and Tabernacles (2 Chronicles 8:13) (31:3). The circumstances mentioned in these two verses form a proper conclusion to the record of his building projects.

9:26-28] - Solomon's navy was quartered at Ezion-Geber at the head of the eastern or Elanitic branch of the Red Sea. A neighboring port, Eliat is still functioning today. Tyrian ship carpenters and sailors were sent there for Solomon's vessels.



Eliat ("the trees") named for a grove of trees at the head of the gulf.

Ophir is a general name for all the southern regions lying on the African, Arabian, or Indian seas, in so far as at that time known.