4th Quarter – Week 7

(The Record of Human and Israelite History - Psalms)

Day 1 **1 Chronicles 1** See Overview of Chronicles and Psalms	**Key Thoughts:** ● 1 Chronicles chapter 1 links Israel to Adam in order to emphasize that God's plan for global history involves His chosen Nation in the unfolding of God's promise of a Savior. ● The line from Adam to the sons of Noah is shared. Cain and Abel are left out to highlight Seth in the ancestral lineage of Jesus (1:1-4). ● The descendants of Noah are given: Japheth, ancestor of Northern and Western people; Ham, ancestor of Southern and African nations; Shem, ancestor of the Semitic people (1:5-23). ● The line of Christ from Shem to Abraham is recorded, and then the descendants of Abraham are given. God highlights the lineage that would eventually lead to King David and Jesus Christ, which is testifying of God's plan for history (1:24-42). ● The family and rulers of Edom are recorded. They are the descendants of Esau (1:43-53). **Jesus Christ:** 1 Chronicles 1 is genealogical evidence that Jesus is historically the son of Adam as He represents mankind, and the fulfillment of promises to King David and Abraham.
Day 2 **1 Chronicles 2** **Psalm 43**	**Key Thoughts:** ● 1 Chronicles chapter 2 outlines the descendants of Israel or Jacob. The royal and messianic line of the tribe of Judah down to King David, which eventually leads to Jesus Christ is recorded. ● The twelve sons of Israel (Jacob) are listed first. The whole family of Israel is important to God and is involved in God's plan for history (2:1-23). ● God uses real, sinful people, and He uses ordinary people who are faithful. This is seen in Judah's descendants, and Ram's descendants who are listed next (2:3-17). ● The descendants of Caleb, Jerahmeel, and Hur are listed next. The purpose of listing their descendants serves distinct purposes theologically, geographically, and practically (2:18-55). ● Psalm 43: Written by the sons of Koreh, Levites, emphasizes divine judgement and choosing to trust God even when He feels distant. **Jesus Christ:** The promise of a coming Savior is always guarded by God's promises.
Day 3 **Psalm 44, 45, 49**	**Key Thoughts:** ● Psalm 44: The Psalm is a community lament with the people of Israel crying out to God during a national crisis. It expresses the remembrance of past victories, laments a severe military defeat, and cries out to God for help. ● Psalm 45: The Psalm is a royal wedding song praising the king, his bride, and a promise that the king's name will be remembered forever. The Psalm had an immediate context, but it's ultimate fulfillment is the future millennial reign of Christ and his bride. ● Psalm 49: The Psalm warns against the inability to ransom a soul from death. Whatever is obtained or not in this life will not matter for eternity. **Jesus Christ:** Hebrews 1:8-9 directly quotes Psalm 45:6-7 and relates it to Jesus Christ.

Day 4 **1 Chronicles 3** **Psalm 84-85, 87**	**Key Thoughts:** ● 1 Chronicles 3 traces the royal household of David, the succession of the kings of Judah and the continuation of the Davidic line. ● David's sons born in Hebron during his seven and a half year reign, include six sons being born during that time (3:1-4). ● David's sons born in Jerusalem during his 33 year rule are listed and the sons from his concubines are not individually mentioned (3:5-9). ● Solomon's descendants are recorded up until the Babylonian captivity. It is followed with descendants of Jeconiah into the post-exile period (3:10-24). ● Psalm 84: A prophetic pilgrimage pointing to Israel's future spiritual restoration. ● Psalm 85: A Psalm remembering past favor, pleading for revival, and hoping for restoration. ● Psalm 87: A Psalm celebrating Zion (Jerusalem). It will be prominent in the millennial kingdom. **Jesus Christ:** Solomon's line directly connects to Joseph and Nathan's line to Jesus through Mary.
Day 5 **1 Chronicles 4**	**Key Thoughts:** ● Judah's lineage continues confirming the fulfillment of the royal and messianic promise. Written after the Babylonian exile, these records were crucial for re-establishing tribal identity (4:1-8; 11-23). ● Between the names in the descendants is the account of Jabez. He is honored because he prayed to God asking for God's blessing and protection, and guidance (4:9-10). ● The descendants of Simion are listed. They are not as large in numbers as Judah, but reflect God's covenant to all 12 tribes of Israel (4:24-43). **Jesus Christ:** The Messianic line leading to Jesus flows strictly though Judah. Simeon's descendants do not carry the royal scepter. However, God's promising grace applies to all 12 tribes.
Day 6 **1 Chronicles 5** **Psalm 73**	**Key Thoughts:** ● 1 Chronicles 5 focuses on the tribes who were given land on the other side of the Jordan River, Reuben, Gad and the half-tribe of Manasseh. ● The lineage and territory of Reuben is listed after mentioning how Reuben lost his birthright which was given to Joseph's sons (5:1-10). ● The lineage of Gad and their territory is given. The transjordan victory is mentioned when God gave the victory as Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh fielded an army of 44,670 men. (5:11-22). ● The lineage of the half-tribe of Manasseh along with their territory is recorded (5:23-26). ● Psalm73: The Psalm explores the question of why the wicked prosper while the righteous suffer? Asaph, the writer, repents of his bitterness and rests his trust in God. **Jesus Christ:** 1 Chronicles 5:2 states that Judah would be the source of the coming Messiah, Jesus Christ. Matthew 1 and Revelation 5:5 hail Jesus as the Lion from the tribe of Judah.