

Getting the Big Picture: Session 8

The Kingdom

Structure of the Bible

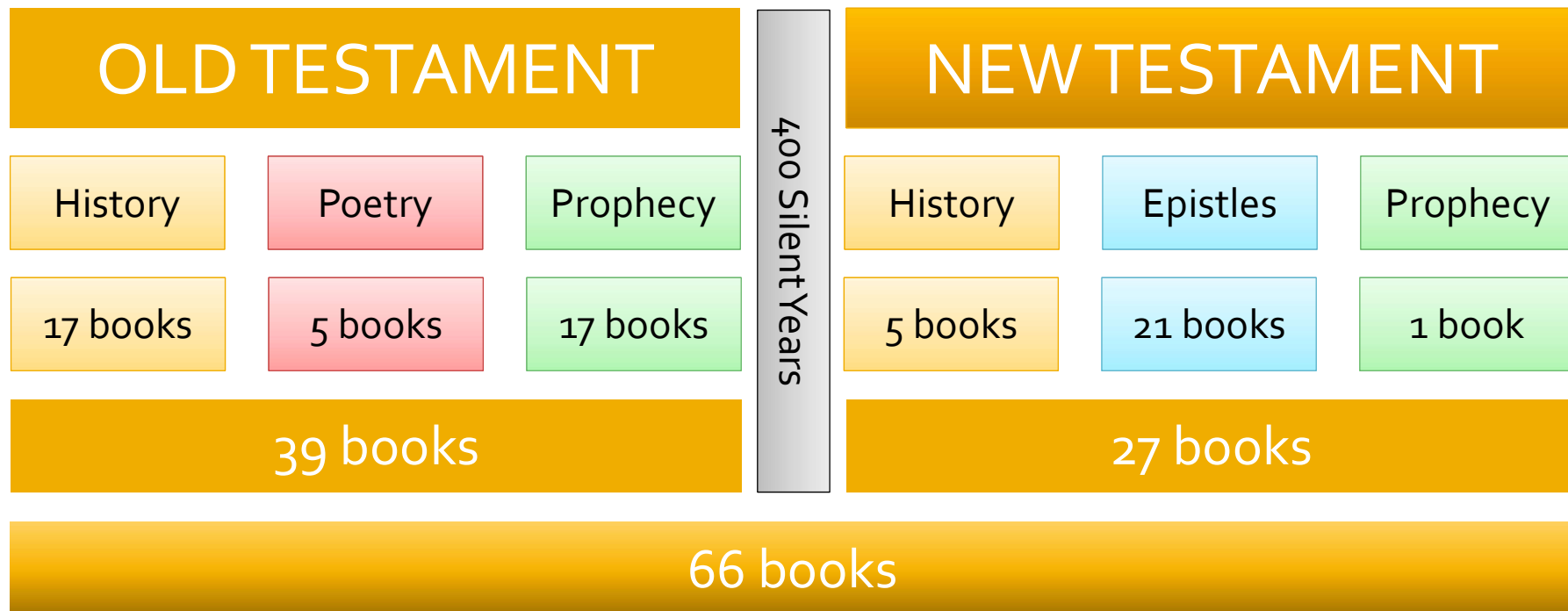
OLD TESTAMENT

- History of God's dealings with Israel
- Written in Hebrew and Aramaic
- Covers 4000 plus years

NEW TESTAMENT

- History of Christ and His Church
- Written in Greek
- Covers about 100 years

Structure of the Bible



8 Periods of Old Testament History

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CREATION	PATRIARCH	EXODUS	CONQUEST	JUDGES	KINGDOM	EXILE	RETURN

Genesis 1-11	Genesis 12-50	Exodus Leviticus Numbers Deut	Joshua	Judges Ruth	Samuel Kings Chronicles	2 Kings 24-25 (Daniel 1-6)	Ezra Nehemiah Esther
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4000+ BC	2090 BC	1446 BC	1400 BC	1350 BC	1050 BC	605 BC	538 BC
Creation	Abrahamic Covenant	Exodus from Egypt	Crossing the Jordan	Another generation arose (Judg. 2:10)	Saul anointed as king	Babylonian captivity	Cyrus decrees return

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6-Kingdom

History

1 & 2 Samuel
1 & 2 Kings
1 & 2 Chronicles

Poetry

Psalms
Proverbs
Ecclesiastes
Song of Solomon

Prophecy

Isaiah
Jeremiah
Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah

The Record of the Monarchy

1 Samuel		2 Samuel	1 Kings			2 Kings
Samuel						
	Saul (1 Chronicles 10)					
		David (1 Chronicles 11-29)				
				Solomon (2 Chronicles 1-9)		
						Divided Kingdom (2 Chronicles 10-36)

The problem of kingship

- The promise of kingship
 - **Genesis 17:6**
 - “I will make you exceedingly fruitful; and I will make nations of you, and **kings** shall come from you.”
 - **Genesis 17:16**
 - “And I will bless her and also give you a son by her; then I will bless her, and she shall be a mother of nations; **kings** of peoples shall be from her.”
 - **Genesis 35:11**
 - “Also God said to him: “I am God Almighty. Be fruitful and multiply; a nation and a company of nations shall proceed from you, and **kings** shall come from your body.”

The problem of kingship

- The promise of kingship
 - **Genesis 49:10**
 - “The **scepter** shall not depart from Judah,
Nor a lawgiver from between his feet,
Until Shiloh comes;
And to Him shall be the obedience of the people.”
 - **Numbers 24:17**
 - “I see Him, but not now;
I behold Him, but not near;
A Star shall come out of Jacob;
A **Scepter** shall rise out of Israel,
And batter the brow of Moab,
And destroy all the sons of tumult.”

The problem of kingship

- The principles for kingship
 - Deut 17:14-20
 - God promised that He would choose their king and set him up over Israel, vv. 14-15
 - One of the king's duties was to make a copy of the book of the law and read it all the days of his life so that he would learn to fear the Lord or become proud, vv. 18-20
- The problem of kingship
 - The peoples' motivations, 1 Sam 8:1-22
 - They wanted a king like the other nations who would fight for them

The Background to 1&2 Samuel

- The expectation of God's anointed
 - 1 Sam 2:10, 35
- The human desire for a king
 - Saul, 1 Sam 8-12
- The divine provision of a king
 - David, 1 Sam 16
- The promise of an eternal kingdom
 - 2 Sam 7
- The expectation of God's anointed
 - 2 Sam 22:51

The Background to 1&2 Kings

- “(T)he author or authors were deeply influenced by the book of Deuteronomy and sought to provide Israel with an explanation of its past in terms of the theological program outlined in that book.”
 - ESV Study Bible, pg. 585
- Written some time during after the Babylonian captivity of Judah and addresses whether God’s promises have failed.

The Rise of the Kingdom

- The United Kingdom, 1051-931 BC
 - Saul
 - David
 - Solomon

The United Kingdom

- Eli & Samuel, 1 Sam 1-7
 - Birth & childhood of Samuel, 1-3
 - Ark captured & restored, 4-6
 - The last judge of Israel, 7
- Samuel & Saul, 1 Sam 8-15
 - Saul chosen & crowned, 8-12
 - Saul's failure & rejection, 13-15

The United Kingdom

- Saul & David, 1 Sam 16-31
 - David chosen & anointed, 16
 - David & Goliath, 17
 - David resented, 18-20
 - David as a fugitive, 21-30
 - Death of Saul & Jonathan, 31

The United Kingdom

- David's reign, 2 Samuel 1-24
 - David's kingdom established, 1-6
 - Davidic covenant, 7
 - David's victories, 8-10
 - David's failure, 11-12
 - David's sorrows, 13-18
 - David's kingdom restored, 19-24

The United Kingdom

- United Kingdom, 1 Kings 1-11
 - David appoints Solomon, 1-2
 - David's death, 2
 - Solomon's greatness, 2-10
 - Solomon's downfall, 11
 - The rise of idolatry

Divided Kingdom

- Northern kingdom, 931-722 BC
 - Called Israel or Ephraim
 - Capital: Damascus
 - 19 rulers
 - Destroyed 722 BC by Assyrians
- Southern kingdom, 931-586 BC
 - Called Judah
 - Capital: Jerusalem
 - 20 rulers
 - Babylonian captivity 605-536 BC

The role of the prophets

- A prophet was God's appointed spokesmen
 - It has been said that a priest represented the people before God and a prophet represented God before the people
- Therefore, anyone who spoke for God could be called a prophet, e.g.
 - Abel, Luke 11:50-51
 - Enoch, Jude 14
 - Abraham, Genesis 20:7

The role of the prophets

- Moses was the great prototype of a prophet, Deut 18:15; 34:10.
- In the days of Samuel, a prophetic school was established, 1 Sam 19:18-24.
- God used the prophet Nathan to confront David about his sin with Bathsheba, 2 Sam 12.
- After the kingdom divided, we read of the ministries of Elijah and Elisha, 1 Kin 17-2 Kin 8.

The role of the prophets

- During the Divided Kingdom, the writing prophets came to prominence, and the majority of them wrote during the period of 2 Kings 11-25.
- Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi ministered during the post-exile era.

Significance of this era

- It has always been God's desire to have mankind exercise "dominion" over this world.
- Adam's sin resulted in loss of dominion.
- God promised that through Abraham, kingship would be restored, and specifically through the line of Judah.
- That promise was renewed through David, but David's sons failed.
- But one day, God's Anointed will come.