

## TTB2022-205 – Week 18 – May 1 to 7

TTB2022-201, Apr 3 to 9	TTB2022-208, May 22 to 28
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TTB2022-203, Apr 17 to 23	TTB2022-110, Jun 5 to 11
TTB2022-204, Apr 24 to 30	TTB2022-111, Jun 12 to 18
<b>TTB2022-205, May 1 to 7</b>	TTB2022-112, Jun 19 to 25
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**Day 121 – May 1 - Conflict Between Amnon and Absalom 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 12:26-14:33; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:2-3****2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Twelve**

(Outline continues from yesterday)

7. Joab finishes the war that David should have been fighting, and gives David the glory (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 12:26-31).

**2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Thirteen**

1. David’s family woes begin with a sexual sin, followed by a murder (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:14,29).
2. The primary adversary is Absalom (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:1).
  - a. Absalom: my father is peace. אֲבִישָׁלוֹמַי אֲבִי שָׁלוֹם #53. אָב ab #1 + שָׁלוֹם shālowm #7965: peace. Of all David’s sons, only Absalom & Solomon are named for שָׁלוֹם shālowm.
  - b. The son of David & Maacah (oppression). Maacah is the daughter of Talmi, King of Geshur.
3. Tamar. תָּמָר tāmār #8559: palm tree.

Three OT women share this name: The daughter-in-law of Judah, mother of Perez & Zerah (Gen. 38:29,30); the sister of Absalom (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13); a daughter of Absalom (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:27), whom some scholars identify with Maacah, the wife of Rehoboam (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 15:2).

4. Amnon. “Faithful.” אֲמֹנִי ’amnōni #550. אָמַן ’āman #539: to confirm, support. First-born son of David, to Ahinoam the Jezreelitess (1<sup>st</sup> Sam. 25:43; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:2).
5. Amnon follows the advice of his cousin, Jonadab, and rapes his half-sister (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:1-14).
6. Absalom takes his sister into his own home, as the first step in his rebellion against David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:15-22).

7. Absalom plots for two full years, and successfully assassinates the crown-prince of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:23-29).
8. Like his father before him, Absalom will spend part of his life as a fugitive (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 13:37-39). Unlike David's fugitiveness, which was undeserved, Absalom is reaping what he has sown.

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Fourteen

1. Joab recognized the conflict in David's heart (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:1).
  - a. His heart was inclined to Absalom (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:1).
  - b. Justice required Absalom's execution (Ex. 21:12-14).
  - c. Joab was also a murderer (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:26-30), and yet one on whom David failed to administer justice (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 3:39; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 2:5,6).
  - d. Joab was also the agent of David's murder of Uriah (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 11:15-18).
2. Joab organizes a deception to imitate Nathan's prophetic parable (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:2-20; cf. 12:1-14).
3. David consents to Absalom's return to Israel, but for two years does not consent to Absalom's restoration to fellowship in the King's court (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:21-24).
4. Absalom is described, and every external indication is that he is the perfect successor to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:25-27), except for the fact that he is banned from David's court (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 14:28-33).

### Day 122 – May 2 - Absalom's Conspiracy Against David 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:1-17:14

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Fifteen

1. Absalom undertook a four year program to usurp King David's authority, and esteem in the eyes of Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:1-6).
2. When the time was ripe, Absalom unveiled himself in Hebron, and proclaimed himself King (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:7-12).
  - a. Hebron gives him the legitimacy of the elders of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:10).
  - b. The men of Jerusalem went innocently to Hebron, and are either won over to Absalom's cause, or held as hostages in Absalom's upcoming march to the capital (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:11).
  - c. Ahithophel's alliance in the conspiracy enables the matter to succeed (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:12,30,31; 16:23).
3. When David hears of the coup d'état, he orders an immediate evacuation (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:13-37).
  - a. David evacuates with his household, but leaves ten concubines to manage the estate (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:16).
  - b. David tries to dismiss his bodyguard and bequeath them to Absalom (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:19-22).
  - c. David does dismiss Zadok, Abiathar, and the priesthood to return with the ark of the covenant (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:24-29).
  - d. David also dismisses Hushai the Archite to counteract Ahithophel's counsel, and form a counter-conspiracy with Zadok & Abiathar (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 15:30-37).

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Sixteen

1. Ziba, the appointed steward for Mephibosheth, greets David with help and a bad report concerning his master (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:1-4). This report will later be called into question (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:24-30). See Prov. 18:17.
2. Shimei, a Benjamite clansman of Saul's, curses David on his way out of town (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:5-14).
  - a. Shimei's methods are slanderous (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:5-7).
  - b. Shimei's message is a lie (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:8).

- c. David accepts his Divine discipline, and considers that Shimei's cursing may well be from the Lord (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:10-12).
- 3. Without a fight, Absalom the Usurper arrives in the capital city his father conquered (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:15; cf. 5:6-10).
  - a. He arrives in the company of Ahithophel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:15).
  - b. He encounters Hushai, and accepts Hushai's allegiance (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:16-19).
  - c. He follows Ahithophel's advice, and publicly shames David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 16:20-23).

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Seventeen

1. Ahithophel continues to advise Absalom, and counsels him in a plan for the destruction of David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:1-4).
2. The Lord utilized the contradictory advice from Hushai to deliver David from Absalom's evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:5-14).
  - a. Ahithophel's advice is an effective method to get the job done.
  - b. Hushai's advice appeals to Absalom's pride—why should Ahithophel get the glory? Absalom should have the victory.

### Day 123 – May 3 - Absalom Dies, David Grieves 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:15-19:30; Psa. 3; 63

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Seventeen

3. Hushai is able to successfully warn David concerning Absalom's plans (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:15-22).
4. Ahithophel realizes that his plan has been thwarted, and takes his own life—painting a picture that will be fulfilled in the betrayal of Judas Iscariot (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:23; Matt. 27:5).
5. Absalom pursued David, with Amasa as the head of the army (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:24-26).
6. David found surprising provision from some unexpected sources (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:27-29).

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Eighteen

1. David divides his forces into three divisions, under the command of Joab, Abishai, and Ittai (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:1-5).
  - a. These commanders insist on David's non-participation in this war (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:3).
  - b. David insists on Absalom's safety (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:5).
2. The battle is engaged, and David's victory is thorough (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:6-8).
  - a. The Lord's covenant blessings with Israel are vested in the Kingship of David—not Absalom.
  - b. Even the forest served the Lord in the destruction of David's enemies.
3. Following the battle, Absalom is helplessly trapped in the tree, and is murdered by Joab against David's wishes (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:9-15).
4. With Absalom dead, Joab signals the end of the pursuit (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:16-18).
5. Joab attempted to manipulate the manner in which David received the news of Absalom's death, but Ahimaaz outran Joab's messenger (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18:19-33).
  - a. The Cushite is otherwise unknown.
  - b. Cushite, as a personal name, may be a reference to Cush, a Benjamite (Ps. 7 prescript).

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Nineteen

1. David's grief over Absalom became a stumbling block for all Israel (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:1-10).

- a. David's lack of appreciation for the soldiers who fought on his behalf led to the uncertainty as to his return to power.
- b. Those who fought on his behalf weren't certain they wanted him back.
- c. Those who fought for Absalom weren't certain they wanted him back.
2. David delegated Zadok & Abiathar to address the Tribe of Judah, and engineer David's return to power (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:11-15).
3. David expressed mercy towards Shimei for the cursing he had endured (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:16-23).
4. David expressed grace towards Mephibosheth, as the story of his betrayal is now cast in doubt (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:24-30).

### Psalm Three

1. David's flight from Jerusalem was a source of fear for David's followers (Ps. 3:1,2).
2. David responded with faith, and set the example of courage for his followers to observe (Ps. 3:3-6).
  - a. David laid his burden on the Lord by faith (Ps. 3:3,4).
  - b. David got a good night sleep (Ps. 3:5,6).
3. David looked to the Lord to provide a new victory with the new day (Ps. 3:7,8).

### Psalm Sixty-Three

1. David yearns for the Lord, and for His Word like a sheep in desperate need for the Shepherd's care (Ps. 63:1).
2. David's heavenly-mindedness allows Him to appreciate the Lord in His heavenly sanctuary (Ps. 63:2).
3. The believer who is focused on God's heavenly glory will have a value system appropriately adjusted (Ps. 63:3-5).
4. The believer who abides in the Word during the day can meditate upon it in his sleep (Ps. 63:6-8).
5. The angelic conflict will have its conclusion by the power of the Lord (Ps. 63:9-11).

### Day 124 – May 4 - Avenging the Gibeonites 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:31-21:22; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:4-8; Ps. 7

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Nineteen

5. David expressed thankfulness to Barzillai the Gileadite for the gracious provision he had offered to David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:31-40).
6. All Israel became argumentative about who was most supportive of the King's return (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:41-43).

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty

1. Although Judah favored a return of David to the national throne, the other tribes of Israel favored a return to Benjamite rule (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:1,2).
  - a. Sheba, the son of Bichri, led a revolt against the return of David.
  - b. שֶׁבַע sheba<sup>#7652</sup>: Sheba, from שֶׁבַע sheba<sup>#7651</sup>: seven.
  - c. בִּכְרִי bikriy<sup>#1075</sup>: youthful.
2. Sheba's rallying cry (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:1b) was not greatly successful in his own rebellion, but it will become successful in Jeroboam's rebellion (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 12:16).
3. Judah safeguarded David's return to Jerusalem, where he faced further consequences for his earlier evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:3).
4. David deals with the rebellion of Sheba (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:4-22).

- a. He orders Amasa to assemble the armies of Judah (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:4,5). It was David's intention to replace Joab with Amasa (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 19:13).
  - 1) Amasa had been Absalom's General (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:25a).
  - 2) Amasa was David's nephew (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 17:25b).
- b. When Amasa was too slow in his work-assignment, David commissioned Abishai to lead Joab's men in pursuit of Sheba (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:6,7).
- c. Joab didn't appreciate being replaced, so he assassinated his replacement (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:8-13).
- d. Sheba gathered his forces, and made his stand in Abel Beth-maacah (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:14,15).
- e. A wise woman of Abel understood that Joab would level the entire city in order to get Sheba, and she arranged for Joab's satisfaction and the sparing of her city (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:14-22).
5. With Sheba's revolt put down, David's kingdom was once again secured (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 20:23-26).
6. David allows Joab to retain his position, but regrets it to his dying day (1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 2:5,6).

### 2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-One

1. David faced the national test of famine during the later years of his reign (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:1a).
  - a. David is now in a position to understand long-term national consequences for a king's personal evil.
  - b. David learns that this famine is a long-term consequence for King Saul's personal evil (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:1b,2).
2. David satisfied the Gibeonites temporal-life grievance, and the Lord's spiritual-life grievance (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:3-14).
  - a. David surrendered seven of Saul's descendants to Gibeonite judicial jurisdiction.
  - b. David led a national prayer-effort to cleanse the land from all unresolved defilements (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:14b).
3. David faced tests in his old age that were much easier when he was younger (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:15-17). The Adversary will bide his time, and wait until his tactics have a better advantage (Luke 4:13).
4. It is vital for the older generation to teach the younger generation the Word of God, so that the younger generation can effectively fight the battles of the angelic conflict (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:18-22).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty

1. Chapter 20 describes Joab's campaign in Rabbah, but does not detail David's adultery with Bathsheba (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:1-3; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 11:1; 12:26-31).
2. The chapter closes with the final Davidic Philistine wars, and omits the incident of David's weariness on the battlefield (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 20:4-8; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:18-22(15-22)).

### Psalms Seven

1. The prescript is not entirely clear. Cush(i) the Benjamite may be the messenger Joab dispatched to David in 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 18.
2. David offers a prayer for deliverance, leaving himself in God's hand for discipline (Ps. 7:3-5). If he is indeed guilty, then he welcomes the discipline of the Lord.
3. David expects that the Lord will vindicate him, and will bring the wicked to an end (Ps. 7:6-11).
4. David warns his soldiers/students that failure to repent and confess only leads to further judgment (Ps. 7:12-16).
5. David concludes with an expression of thanksgiving and praise—the sacrifices with which God is truly pleased (Heb. 13:15).

**Day 125 – May 5 - David’s Song of Praise 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22; Psa. 18****2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Two**

1. The Lord provided a rest for David near the end of his life (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:1).
  - a. The Sons of Goliath War (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:15-22) was the final “hand” of David’s enemies directed against him.
  - b. The Gibeonite matter (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 21:1-14) was the final “hand” of Saul directed against David (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:1).
2. David composed a song in his thankfulness to the Lord that is recorded here, and in Psalm 18.
3. David praised the Lord for being his crag, fortress, deliverer, rock, shield, horn, stronghold, refuge, and savior (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:2,3).
4. David praised the Lord for His faithfulness to answer prayers (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:4-7).
5. The very power of God that wages war in the angelic conflict (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:8-16) is the power of God that rescues man in that conflict (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:17-20).
6. David praised the Lord for his life of Godliness, the prayer intimacy he consequently enjoyed (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:21-29), and the battlefield confidence he also enjoyed (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:30-46).
7. David testified that all these works were God’s works, and that all praise and thanksgiving belong to Him (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22:47-51).

**Psalm Eighteen**

1. This psalm is also recorded in 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 22. A useful reference is Jeffrey Jackson, [Synopsis of the Old Testament](#).
2. The slight variations between the two records seem to make Psalm 18 more suitable for corporate worship. Perhaps the biggest difference comes in verse one: I love you, Lord!
3. Ps. 18:2 (2 Sam. 22:3) is cited by Zacharias at the birth of John the Baptist (Lk. 1:69).
4. Ps. 18:43-45 is useful for millennial studies as David’s historic typology prefigures Jesus Christ’s eschatological expectations (cf. Ps. 66:1-4; 81:15).
5. Ps. 18:49 (2 Sam. 22:50) is Paul’s lead passage in Rom. 15:7-13 to illustrate the Gentile benefits of the work of Jesus Christ to the Jews. Additional citations come from Dt. 32:43; Ps. 117:1; Isa. 11:10.

**Day 126 – May 6 - David’s Census 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24; 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21-22****2<sup>nd</sup> Samuel Chapter Twenty-Four**

1. God’s anger is indicated as the “cause” for the events of this chapter (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:1).
  - a. The specific provocation is not indicated, but Israel was obviously living in a manner inconsistent with the Lord’s holiness.
  - b. The Lord’s judgment upon a wicked nation sometimes takes the form of a wicked ruler (Dan. 4:17), or sometimes takes the form of a bad decision by a good ruler (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:1; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 18:3-6, cp. 20:12-15; 2<sup>nd</sup> Kgs. 23:25, cp. v.29).
  - c. God allowed for Satanic influence to motivate David’s activity (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:1).
2. David desired to take a census of Israel as an evaluation of his military might, and even wicked Joab knew it was a bad idea (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:2-9).
3. David immediately recognized his involvement in sinful activity, and confessed his sin immediately (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:10).

4. God's judgment upon Israel is tempered by the Godly king that He established to guide Israel through their Divine discipline (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:11-14).
5. God's judgment upon Israel serves a variety of purposes.
  - a. Corrective discipline (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:15).
  - b. Instructive direction (2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:16-25; 2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 3:1,2).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty-One

1. Chapter 21 details David's sin at the end of his life in numbering Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:1-30; 2<sup>nd</sup> Sam. 24:1-25).
2. Satan gives personal attention to Godly national leaders (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:1; Job 1:3,9-11).
  - a. As the Adversary (1<sup>st</sup> Pet. 5:8) Satan "stood up against" Israel. He implemented a hostile plan and program.
  - b. As the Tempter (Matt. 4:3) Satan "moved" David to number Israel. He implanted a temptation or desire.
    - 1) Temptations are not sin (Heb. 4:15).
    - 2) Believers must exercise their volition to reject or submit to the temptation (Jas. 1:13-15).
  - c. Satan "puts into the heart" his purposes (Jn. 13:2).
  - d. Satan "fills the heart" with his temptations (Acts 5:3).
  - e. Such thought implantation makes it vital that believers take every thought captive (2<sup>nd</sup> Cor. 10:5).
3. David repented & confessed, and was given three options for Divine discipline (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:7-12).
4. David didn't choose any option. He simply left himself in the mercy of God (v.13).
5. The LORD's Divine discipline on Israel was death through pestilence by the sword of the LORD (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:14-17).
6. David purchases the threshing floor of Ornan, and builds an altar there to stop the plague of God upon Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 21:18-22). This very place had been where Abraham offered Isaac, and will later be the location for Solomon's temple (2<sup>nd</sup> Chr. 3:1).

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Two

1. David obtained the funding for Solomon's temple (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 18:7,8,11), hired the contractors and gathered the building supplies (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:1-5,14-16).
  - a. 100,000 talents of gold = 7,500,000 pounds of gold. 109,374,750 troy oz. @ \$314.00 per oz. (2002) = \$34.3 billion. @\$1950.00 per oz. (2022) = \$213.3 billion.
  - b. 1,000,000 talents of silver = 75,000,000 pounds of silver. 1,093,747,500 troy oz. @ \$4.66 per oz. (2002) = \$5.1 billion. @ \$25.00 per oz. (2022) = \$27.4 billion.

"It would be pointless to try to express the value of such an amount of silver and gold in terms relevant to today." Roddy Braun, Word Biblical Commentary, Vol. 14.
2. David urged his son to fulfill the LORD's purpose for his life as the King of Peace (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:6-13).
3. David urged the Tribal elders of Israel to support their young king in his building project for the LORD (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 22:17-19).

## Day 127 – May 7 - Duties of the Levites, Priests, and Musicians 1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23-25

### 1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Three

1. David crowned Solomon as reigning King during the final days of David's life (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:1; 1<sup>st</sup> Kgs. 1:1-40).

2. David's final act of sovereignty was to organize the priests and Levites for their upcoming temple service.
3. The Levites were numbered from 30 years of age and upward (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:3). David revised the minimum age of service down to 20 years of age and upward (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:24-27).
4. David divided the Levites into temple workers, officers & judges, gatekeepers, and musicians (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:4,5).
5. The specific Levitical families are listed according to their clans (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:6-23).
6. The Levitical responsibilities are outlined (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23:28-32).

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Four**

1. As he had done with the other Levitical clans (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 23), David arranged the Aaronic priesthood into an organized structure (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24).
2. The Tribe of Levi, Clan of Kohath, House of Amram, Family of Aaron was divided into 24 divisions in two primary lines (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24:1-6).
  - a. The Line of Eleazar (16 divisions). Zadok assisted David in the division of the Line of Eleazar.
  - b. The Line of Ithamar (8 divisions). Ahimelech assisted David in the division of the Line of Ithamar.
  - c. Nadab & Abihu died without sons, and without any Levirate marriages to preserve their lines (v.2).
3. The 24 divisions are outlined, and their sequence was determined by lot (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24:7-19). Zechariah ministered in the temple during the appointed time of Abijah (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24:10; Luke 1:5-10).
4. Additional organization was made concerning the Levites (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 24:20-31).

#### **1<sup>st</sup> Chronicles Chapter Twenty-Five**

1. David organized the Levitical musicians into twenty-four orders as well (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 25:1-31).
2. The sons of Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun (Ethan) (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 15:16,17) were the Levitical musicians for Israel (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 25:1).
  - a. These musicians provided appropriate worship before the LORD.
  - b. These musicians delivered prophetic messages to the people.
3. The four Asaph divisions, six Jeduthun divisions, and seventeen Heman divisions totaled 288 musicians under the direction of the King.
4. Their order of service was also determined by lot (1<sup>st</sup> Chr. 25:8-31).



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### Answers to TTB2022-204 Exercises

1. Ish-Bosheth
2. The sons of Zeruiah murdered Abner (2 Samuel 3:22-39)
3. Benjamin
4. Uzziah
5. God's promise in the Covenant did not depend on the the people of Israel. There were no conditions placed on the people.
6. David's son, Solomon, was tasked with building the Temple.
7. Mephibosheth was Jonathan's son.
8. The Ammonite-Aramean war

### TTB2022-205 Exercises

1. Who are David's two sons whose names are taken from the Hebrew word for peace?  
Answer:
2. Who was the agent of David's murder of Uriah?  
Answer:
3. How did Absalom die?  
Answer:
4. In what Psalm does David warn his soldiers/students that failure to repent and confess only leads to further judgment?  
Answer:
5. What Psalm is also recorded in 2 Samuel 22?  
Answer:
6. Where in the New Testament do we read that the priest Zacharias cites Psalm 18:2?  
Answer:
7. In what Scripture do we read details of David's sin in numbering Israel?  
Answer:
8. What was significant historically in the location of Solomon's Temple?  
Answer:
9. Solomon was not crowned king until after the death of David. [True/False]  
Answer:
10. Into how many priestly divisions was the family of Aaron divided?  
Answer: