

TTB2022-208 – Week 21 – May 22 to 28

TTB2022-201, Apr 3 to 9	TTB2022-208, May 22 to 28
TTB2022-202, Apr 10 to 16	TTB2022-209, May 29 to Jun 4
TTB2022-203, Apr 17 to 23	TTB2022-110, Jun 5 to 11
TTB2022-204, Apr 24 to 30	TTB2022-111, Jun 12 to 18
TTB2022-205, May 1 to 7	TTB2022-112, Jun 19 to 25
TTB2022-206, May 8 to 14	TTB2022-113, Jun 26 to Jul 2
TTB2022-207, May 15 to 21	

TTB2022-208 – Week 21 – May 22 to 281

Day 142 – May 22 - Remaining Loyal to God Psa. 75-781

Day 143 – May 23 - Deliverance and Restoration Psa. 79-822

Day 144 – May 24 - Solomon Asks God for Wisdom 1st Chr. 29:23-25; 2nd Chr. 1; 1st Kgs. 2:13-3:15; Psa. 833

Day 145 – May 25 - Solomon Constructs the Temple 1st Kgs. 3:16-28; 5-6; 2nd Chr. 2:1-3:14.....4

Day 146 – May 26 - Solomon Builds the Royal Palace 1st Kgs. 7; 2nd Chr. 3:15-4:226

Day 147 – May 27 - God’s Glory Enters the Temple 1st Kgs. 8; 2nd Chr. 5-6.....6

Day 148 – May 28 - God and the Temple 1st Kgs. 9:1-14; 2nd Chr. 77

Answers to TTB2022-207 Exercises.....8

TTB2022-208 Exercises8

Day 142 – May 22 - Remaining Loyal to God Psa. 75-78

Psalm Seventy-Five

1. Believers look ahead to the appointed time of judgment (Ps. 75:1-3). God has selected an appointed time for judgment with earth melting equity (cf. Isa. 24; Acts 1:7; 17:31; 2nd Pet. 3:10-13).
2. Asaph’s primary exhortation was for humility in the face of pending eternal judgment (Ps. 75:4-7).
3. The LORD provides a cup of judgment from which all the wicked will drink (Ps. 75:8 cf. Isa. 51:17-23; Rev. 16:19).
4. Believers do not fear that cup, but rather look forward to eternal exaltation (Ps. 75:9,10 cf. 1st Sam. 2:10; Lk. 1:69).

Psalm Seventy-Six

1. Believers look forward to God’s establishment of worldwide peace (Ps. 76:1-3).
2. Believers look forward to total, unconditional victory of the Lord Jesus Christ (Ps. 76:4-7).
3. Believers look forward to God’s heavenly judgment being executed on earth, even as the wrath of unbelievers is done away with (Ps. 76:8-10).
4. Believers look forward to the time when the LORD will accept gifts and tribute by all the earth (Ps. 76:11,12).

Psalm Seventy-Seven

1. Psalm 77 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83), written in the utmost personal trouble.

2. Asaph engaged in a fervent prayer ministry (Ps. 77:1-3), prompted by a sleepless time of great anguish (Ps. 77:4-9).
3. Asaph found comfort in remembrance and meditation upon the past faithfulness of the LORD (Ps. 77:10-15).
4. Asaph looked back to the redemption of Israel as the event which guarantees future blessing (Ps. 77:16-20).

Psalm Seventy-Eight

1. In Psalm 78, Asaph composes a song of thanksgiving and praise for the Lord's faithfulness despite Israel's faithlessness. This walk through of Israel's history is the second longest psalm after Ps. 119.
2. Each generation is obligated to learn God's Word from their elders, and to pass along that same Word to the younger generation when their day comes (Psa. 78:1-8).
3. Asaph reviewed the Exodus of Israel, and pointed out their wickedness even in the midst of God's Divine grace (Ps. 78:9-53).
4. Asaph reviewed the period of Judges, and pointed out Israel's wickedness even in the midst of God's Divine grace (Ps. 78:54-64).
5. Asaph reviewed the period of the Davidic Kingdom, and pointed out the blessings of God's Divine grace through the Davidic reign (Ps. 78:65-72).

Day 143 – May 23 - Deliverance and Restoration Psa. 79-82

Psalm Seventy-Nine

1. Psalm 79 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83).
2. In Psalm 74 Asaph was concerned for the destruction of the temple. In Psalm 79 Asaph laments the destruction of Jerusalem (Ps. 79:1). As with Psalm 74, and Psalm 22, this vision was ahead of its time.
3. Asaph's prophetic view looks ahead to the Tribulation of Israel, when all the nations (plural) are arrayed against Jerusalem.

Psalm Eighty

1. Psalm 80 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on Godly repentance.
2. The Tribes mentioned (Joseph, Benjamin, Ephraim & Manasseh) are all sons of Israel's loved wife Rachel.
3. Asaph calls upon God 3 times to restore Israel, and cause His face to shine upon them (Ps. 80:3,7,19).
4. A believer's tears under Divine discipline are the food & drink that the LORD feeds us to bring about our repentance (Ps. 80:5-7; 2nd Cor. 7:9,10).
5. National revivals are led by men of God's right hand (Ps. 80:17). Ultimately the final revival of Israel will be led by the Man at God's right hand, the LORD Jesus Christ.

Psalm Eighty-One

1. Psalm 81 is a psalm of Asaph, but its subject matter is fitting for the returnees who restored the LORD's worship with the Feast of Trumpets (Ezr. 3:1-7).
 2. The LORD redeemed Israel from Egypt, proved them through the wilderness, and established them in their land (Ps. 81:6-10).
 3. Israel's stubborn heart produced their own Divine discipline (Ps. 81:11,12).
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4. Israel's restoration will be a time of Gentile pretended obedience (Ps. 81:13-16).

Psalm Eighty-Two

1. Psalm 82 is a psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on the angelic realm.
2. Delegated judges in both the angelic and human realms are representatives of the LORD's judicial sovereignty (Ps. 82:1,2; Rom. 13:1-4).
3. Judges ought to vindicate, do justice, rescue and deliver as reflections upon God's own righteous judgments (Ps. 82:3,4 cf. Deut. 32:8; Job 1:6,7; Dan. 4:13,17,23; Zech. 1:10,11).
4. "You are gods" is the declaration of judicial authority by God the Father to the sons of God (angels) that fell into darkness and failed in their judicial responsibilities (Ps. 82:5-8; Jn. 10:34). Ps. 82:8 should be connected to Isa. 14:21 and both passages placed in contrast with Heb. 1:14 & 2:5.

Day 144 – May 24 - Solomon Asks God for Wisdom 1st Chr. 29:23-25; 2nd Chr. 1; 1st Kgs. 2:13-3:15; Ps. 83

1st Chronicles Twenty-Nine

(Outline provided on TTB Day 129)

2nd Chronicles One

1. Solomon began his reign with an act of worship at the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 1:1-6).
2. God approached Solomon, and instructed him to request whatever his heart desired (2nd Chr. 1:7 cf. 1st Kgs. 3:5).
3. Solomon's answer is one of the Bible's clearest expressions of humility and trust in the LORD (2nd Chr. 1:8-13 cf. 1st Kgs. 3:6-14).
4. The chapter closes with the temporal-life blessings that Solomon's spiritual-life wisdom produced (2nd Chr. 1:14-17).

1st Kings Two

(Outline continues from TTB Day 130)

3. Very soon after Solomon's succession, Adonijah requested to marry Abishag (1st Kgs. 2:13-18). Solomon recognized this as a play for the throne, and executed Adonijah accordingly (1st Kgs. 2:19-25).
4. Solomon also took care of the other "loose ends" from David's reign.
 - a. Solomon exiled Abiathar the priest for the rest of his life (1st Kgs. 2:26,27).
 - b. Solomon ordered the death of Joab (1st Kgs. 2:28-34).
 - c. Solomon designated Zadok and Benaiah as the replacements for Abiathar and Joab (1st Kgs. 2:35).
 - d. Solomon placed Shimei under house arrest until such time as Shimei violated the terms of the covenant (1st Kgs. 2:36-46).

1st Kings Three

1. Solomon's first recorded marriage is a political alliance with Pharaoh, king of Egypt (1st Kgs. 3:1).
 - a. Pharaoh's daughter will stay in Jerusalem until Solomon's palace, and Solomon's temple are completed.
 - b. Solomon will later build a house for Bath-Pharaoh to live in (1st Kgs. 7:8; 9:24; 2nd Chr. 8:11).
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2. Prior to the construction of Solomon's temple, Israel had offered sacrifices on the pagan high places (1st Kgs. 3:2).
 - a. These high places were supposed to be destroyed (Deut. 12:2ff.).
 - b. Solomon participated in such worship practices as well as his participation in the correct worship of Yahweh (1st Kgs. 3:3,4).
 3. Solomon offered the greatest sacrifice on the greatest high place, and achieved the greatest victory through grace when the Lord tested him there (1st Kgs. 3:5-14).
 4. Solomon's request was for a "hearing heart." He desired to hear God's will in his heart, and therefore render Divine judgment in judicial decisions (1st Kgs. 3:9,11).
 5. God blessed Solomon and answered the prayer beyond all that Solomon could ask or think (1st Kgs. 3:10-14; Eph. 3:20).
- (Chapter Three outline continues tomorrow)

Psalm Eighty-Three

1. Psalm 83 is the final psalm of Asaph (Ps. 50,73-83) which centers on the danger of approaching enemies.
2. The prophet Asaph is able to identify the obvious agents of aggression (sons of Lot) and the behind-the-scenes conspirators who support them (Ps. 83:1-8).
3. The prophet Asaph recalls the LORD's faithfulness in the past (Jdg. 4,5,7,8) and knows that the LORD will deliver Judah in the present conflict (Ps. 83:9-18).

Day 145 – May 25 - Solomon Constructs the Temple 1st Kgs. 3:16-28; 5-6; 2nd Chr. 2:1-3:14

1st Kings Three

(Outline continues from yesterday)

6. Solomon's Divinely provided wisdom is put on immediate display (1st Kgs. 3:16-28).

1st Kings Five

1. Hiram, king of Tyre, continued his friendship with Israel by blessing Solomon (1st Kgs. 5:1-12; cp. 2nd Sam. 5:11).
2. The work for the temple was accomplished by freewill service, and forced labor (1st Kgs. 5:13-18). This forced labor will become a divisive issue in the civil war (1st Kgs. 12:18).

1st Kings Six

1. 1st Kings 6:1 establishes an important time-frame for Old Testament chronology.
 - a. The four hundred and eightieth year after the Exodus marks the beginning of the construction of Solomon's temple.
 - b. Solomon's reign was from 971-931BC.
 - c. Solomon's fourth regnal year was the year 967-966BC. The month Zif, as a spring month places the beginning of the construction in 966BC.
 - d. The identification of this year as the 480th year after the Exodus gives us a 1445BC date for that event. (See TTB Day 001 for overall OT chronological notes including the dating of the Exodus).
2. Solomon's temple is described (1st Kgs. 6:2-10,14-36).

- a. The basic design, and furnishings were similar to the tabernacle design and furnishings.
 - 1) The temple had a holy place and a most holy place.
 - 2) The temple had all the furnishings the tabernacle had, culminating with the Ark of the Covenant in the most holy place.
- b. The differences between the tabernacle and the temple are differences of function.
 - 1) The Tabernacle was designed as a portable tent, easily broken down and carried from camp to camp.
 - 2) The Temple was designed as a permanent building, showing the permanence of Israel's occupation of the land.
3. The Lord addresses the application of the Davidic Covenant to Solomon (1st Kgs. 6:11-13).
 - a. The Davidic Covenant is an unconditional covenant, promising specific eternal blessings to David's Seed (the Lord Jesus Christ) (2nd Sam. 7:8-16).
 - b. Enjoyment of Davidic blessings to other representatives of David's seed was conditional to their imitation of David's faithfulness (2nd Sam. 7:14,15; 1st Kgs. 11:4,6,38; 15:3-5,11; 2nd Kgs. 14:3; 16:2; 18:3; 22:2).
4. The summary of the temple construction is described (1st Kgs. 6:37,38). Seven years is more precisely 7 ½ years as the month of Bul is six months after the month of Ziv.

2nd Chronicles Two

1. Solomon intends to build a temple to the LORD and a palace for himself (2nd Chr. 2:1).
2. Solomon uses the opportunity of his building project to testify to Hiram concerning the glory of the LORD (2nd Chr. 2:5,6).
3. Solomon contracts with Hiram for a skilled man to superintend the temple project (2nd Chr. 2:7).
4. Hiram was pleased to bless Solomon, as he celebrated the LORD's grace in David & David's children (2nd Chr. 2:11,12).
5. Hiram the Craftsman (called here: Hiram abi) is sent from Tyre to superintend the temple project (2nd Chr. 2:13-16).
6. Solomon impressed all the aliens living in the land of Israel, and put them to work in building the temple (2nd Chr. 2:17,18).

2nd Chronicles Three

1. The location for the temple was the scene of two great tests:
 - a. Mt. Moriah, where Abraham was tested in the sacrifice of Isaac (Gen. 22:2).
 - b. The threshing floor of Araunah Ornan the Jebusite, where David was tested in the angelic conflict (1st Chr. 21:1,18).
 2. The temple work began in the 4th year of his reign. The year was 966BC.
 3. Solomon's temple measured 60 cubits by 20 cubits (2nd Chr. 3:3).
 - a. The Tabernacle courtyard was 100 cubits by 50 cubits (Ex. 27:18), but the Tabernacle itself was 30 cubits by 10 cubits (Ex. 26:15ff.).
 - b. The Millennial temple will likewise be 60 by 20 cubits, but will have a much larger courtyard, with additional buildings (Ezek. 41:2-4).
 4. Solomon's porch is a new feature that was not found in the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 3:4).
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(Chapter Three outline continues tomorrow)

Day 146 – May 26 - Solomon Builds the Royal Palace 1st Kgs. 7; 2nd Chr. 3:15-4:22

1st Kings Seven

1. Solomon took thirteen years to build a magnificent house for himself (1st Kgs. 7:1-12).
 - a. His house was called “The House of the Forest of Lebanon” (v.2).
 - b. This great “house” complex contained a Hall of Pillars (v.6), Hall of Judgment (v.7), a living house (v.8a), and a house for his wife (v.8b).
2. Following the general descriptions of Solomon’s temple (1st Kgs. 6:2-36), and palace (1st Kgs. 7:1-12), description is made of the specific craftsmanship of Hiram (1st Kgs. 7:13-51).
 - a. Hiram the King (2nd Sam. 5:11,12; 1st Chr. 14:1,2; 1st Kgs. 5:1-18).
 - b. Hiram the Craftsman (1st Kgs. 7:13,14; 2nd Chr. 2:14). This Hiram had a Tyrian father, and a mother of Naphtali & Dan descent.
3. The work of Solomon was made possible by the work of his father David (1st Kgs. 7:51; 1st Chr. 22:1-5).

2nd Chronicles Three

(Outline continues from yesterday)

5. The two pillars, Jachin & Boaz, were also a feature not found in the Tabernacle (2nd Chr. 3:15-17).

2nd Chronicles Four

1. Chapter 4 continues the description of the temple building project.
2. The bronze altar was 20x20x10 cubits (30’ square, 15’ high) (2nd Chr. 4:1).
 - a. The Tabernacle’s bronze altar was 5x5x3 cubits (7’6” square, 4’6” high) (Ex. 27:1).
 - b. The Millennial temple’s bronze altar will be 31’6” square, and 19’3” high (Ezek. 43:13-17). See Logos Bible Software Infographics: [Temple Size Comparisons](#).
3. The Tabernacle’s laver is replaced by a cast metal sea, 10 cubits from brim to brim, 5 cubits high, mounted on 12 oxen (2nd Chr. 4:2-6).
4. The Tabernacle’s golden candlestick and table of showbread are each multiplied by ten (2nd Chr. 4:7,8).
5. The overall description of Solomon’s temple highlights the glory of the change from temporary “tabernacling” to permanent heavenly worship.

Day 147 – May 27 - God’s Glory Enters the Temple 1st Kgs. 8; 2nd Chr. 5-6

1st Kings Eight

1. The Ark of the Covenant is brought into the Temple, and the Glory of God fills the most holy place (1st Kgs. 8:1-11).
2. Solomon addresses the nation of Israel for the dedication of the Temple (1st Kgs. 8:12-21).
3. Solomon led the nation of Israel in a national prayer meeting (1st Kgs. 8:22-53).
4. Solomon blessed the nation of Israel in a national benediction (1st Kgs. 8:54-61).
5. Solomon led the nation of Israel in eight days of sacrificing to the Lord, and feasting before the Lord (1st Kgs. 8:62-66).

2nd Chronicles Five

1. Solomon stocked the treasuries with all the wealth David provided (2nd Chr. 5:1).
2. Solomon assembled the national leadership, and celebrated the Feast of Tabernacles for the first time in a temple (2nd Chr. 5:2,3).
3. The Ark of the Covenant was brought up, and placed within the Holy of Holies (2nd Chr. 5:4-10).
4. The visible glory of the LORD appeared once again, and filled the Temple (2nd Chr. 5:11-14), as it had previously filled the Tabernacle (Ex. 40:35).

2nd Chronicles Six

1. Solomon preached a message of blessing and thanksgiving to the assembled leaders of Israel (2nd Chr. 6:1-11; 1st Kgs. 8:12-21).
2. Solomon led a national prayer meeting, calling upon the LORD for continued blessing upon the new temple (2nd Chr. 6:12-42; 1st Kgs. 8:22-61).
 - a. He praised the LORD for the blessings of the Davidic Covenant (vv.12-17).
 - b. He praises the omnipresent God for the blessings of His monopresent dwelling (vv.18-21).
 - c. He praises the omniscient God for the blessings of His open eyes and attentive ears focused on the temple (v.40).

Day 148 – May 28 - God and the Temple 1st Kgs. 9:1-14; 2nd Chr. 7**1st Kings Nine**

1. 1st Kings 9:1 establishes an important time-frame for the proper sequence of Proverbs/Ecclesiastes/Song of Solomon.
 - a. The building of the House of the Lord, and the House of the King is called “all Solomon’s desire which he was pleased to do.”
 - b. The frantic search for happiness described in Ecclesiastes is categorized as all Solomon’s desire which he was displeased and dissatisfied with having done.
 - c. The multiplication of wives described in Song of Solomon (Song. 6:8) is categorized as a turning away from the Lord, and is explicitly placed after 1st Kings 9 (1st Kgs. 9:5,6; 11:4).
2. The Lord appears to Solomon a second time, and states His unconditional covenant to David, and David’s Seed (Jesus Christ), and His conditional blessings & cursings to David’s seed (Solomon, Rehoboam, etc.) (1st Kgs. 9:1-9).
3. Solomon gave a gift of twenty cities to Hiram, King of Tyre, but Hiram was not pleased with them (1st Kgs. 9:10-14).
(Chapter Nine continues tomorrow)

2nd Chronicles Seven

1. Solomon’s prayer concluded, and the LORD consumed his sacrifice with fire out of heaven (2nd Chr. 7:1-3).
2. Solomon led the national worship service over the 8 days of feasting (2nd Chr. 7:4-11).
 - a. David’s parental planning came to fruition in the spiritual priorities of his son Solomon.
 - b. David’s financial planning came to fruition in the construction and operation of the temple.
 - c. David’s musical planning came to fruition in the Levitical orchestra created to praise the LORD.

3. The LORD made a second personal appearance to Solomon at this time—challenging him to live according to his Divine wisdom, and follow his father’s human example (2nd Chr. 7:12-22).
 - a. The warning is given concerning national Divine discipline, and national humble repentance (vv.13,14).
 - b. Encouragement is given concerning God’s unique attentiveness to this consecrated temple (vv.15,16).
 - c. An offer is given to confirm the Davidic Covenant to Solomon (vv.17,18), even as the Abrahamic Covenant was confirmed to Isaac (Gen. 26:2-5,24) & Jacob (Gen. 28:13,14).

Answers to TTB2022-207 Exercises

1. Prayer
2. Patience
3. Ahithophel
4. [Answers Vary]
5. Psalm 57 or Psalm 60
6. Psalm 145
7. A subpoena is an order issued under the authority of a court, commanding a person to appear in court on a particular date, usually to give testimony in a legal case.

TTB2022-208 Exercises

1. Where do we read that Christ said, “It is not for you to know times or seasons which the Father has put in His own authority.”?
Answer:
 2. Who was the Asaph who is credited with these Psalms?
Answer:
 3. Who were the sons of Jacob’s wife Rachel?
Answer:
 4. What does the word “Chronicle” mean?
Answer:
 5. Who gave the order for the death of Joab?
Answer:
 6. Who was the King of Tyre in Solomon’s day?
Answer:
 7. What was the significance of Mount Moriah, where the Temple was built?
Answer:
 8. Solomon’s Temple was known as “The House of the Forest of Lebanon”. [True/False]
Answer:
 9. What was the purpose of the Laver in the Temple?
Answer:
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