

The Old Testament Survey

1 Kings 1-11

Bibliography

McGee, J. Vernon. *1 Kings: Thru The Bible Commentary Series-The Prophets*.
Tennessee:
Thomas Nelson, Inc., 1991.

Ryrie, Charles: *Ryrie Study Bible: Expanded Edition*. Chicago: The Moody Bible
Institute of Chicago, 1995.

Tucker, Kent: *Share Your Faith Ministries*, California.

“Scriptures taken from the NEW AMERICAN STANDARD BIBLE®, Copyright ©
1960, 1962, 1963, 1968, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1995 by The Lockman
Foundation. Used by permission.”

Introduction

- 2 Samuel ended with King David consolidating both the Northern and Southern kingdoms as his and establishing Jerusalem as the _____ of Israel.
- Jerusalem will now play a primary role in God’s design for Israel. Jerusalem will often be referred to as “_____” or the “City of David.”
- 1 Kings was originally one book and is appropriately titled since the book traces the history of the kings of Israel and Judah from Solomon to the Babylonian captivity. The author was likely one of the _____ who lived in Babylon, perhaps Ezra or Ezekiel. Some historians feel that Jeremiah could have written the Kings. However, Jeremiah could not have written the end of Kings since he died in Egypt and would not have known some of the events in Babylon.
- “The purpose of the book was not only to record the history of these kings, but to show that the success of any king (and of the nation as a whole) depended on the measure of his _____ to god’s law. Failure resulted in decline and captivity”

Solomon’s Establishment As King

- David was now _____ years old and nearing death. Realizing this, Adoniah, David’s eldest son, tried to establish himself as king. Without David’s consent, he gathered Joab-David’s military advisor, Abiathar-the priest, and celebrated a pre-coronation ceremony establishing himself as king. Word got out to _____ of the ceremony and she approached David with the news. It had been promised that Solomon, Bathsheba’s son would inherit the kingdom (2 Samuel 12:25).
- King David immediately established Solomon as king before _____ Israel.
- Solomon was given wisdom to cleanse Israel of all evil. He killed those who had brought disgrace upon Israel. Not until the evil was removed did Solomon’s empire become _____. Solomon made it very clear to Shimei that David’s house and not Saul’s house would be established. (1 Kings 2:44-45).

- 1 Kings 3:3 gives us an understanding of God's blessings to Solomon. 1 Kings 3: 5-14 also gives us an insight to Solomon's character as opposed to Adonijah's character (1 Kings 1:5-6).
- Solomon began his reign by _____ God's commandment when he married Pharaoh's daughter, who was not an Israelite. Despite this, Solomon's wisdom was known throughout the world. Scripture states that God had given Solomon more _____ than any other person. Kings and rulers from all over came to hear his wisdom including the Queen of _____, ruler of the Sabeans in the southern part of Arabia. The Queen traveled 1,200 miles on camelback to visit King Solomon. This meeting might have resulted from Solomon's presence on the Gulf of Aqaba which could have threatened the caravan routes that made southern Arabia very rich (2 Kings 10: 1-9).
- Solomon's empire stretched from the _____ to the Mediterranean Sea and then headed south to Egypt. This land was short of the entire kingdom promised Abraham in Genesis 15:18-21. The land shortage was a result of Israel not driving out all the Canaanites in the Promised Land.
- 1 Kings 4:26 shows again how Solomon directly _____ God's commandments (Deuteronomy 17:16).

Solomon's Temple

- Hiram, the king of Tyre, sent _____ from Lebanon to Solomon. The cedars were used in building Solomon's palace as well as the Temple.
- Solomon's forced labor in chapter 5:13-14 will give rise to a civil war in 12:4; 18.
- Chapter 6:1 indicates that it had been _____ years since the Children of Israel left Egypt. Now it was Solomon's fourth year as king when he decided to build the temple. The temple and the temple location will have great significance in world events as Bible prophecy begins to unfold. This temple will ultimately be destroyed in _____ by the Babylonians.
- God promised Solomon prosperity if he would follow the _____ of the Lord (1 Kings 6:11-13).
- The construction of the temple took seven years (6: 37-38).
- 1 Kings 7:45-46 states that metals were cast into tools for temple use. Archaeology has shown that the area of Succoth, which was East of the Jordan and just North of the Jabok River, was a center of _____.
- Chapter 8:1 was a major turning point in Jewish history since the Ark of the Lord was brought from the tabernacle to the new high holy place within Solomon's temple.
- Solomon's dedicatory prayer gave a chilling and _____ message about the future of Israel (8: 27-36; 41-50). Verse 61 gives a good remedy for obeying God's commands.
- God appeared to Solomon a second time in 9:1-9. God gave another warning as to what would happen to Israel if it turned from _____. Israel did turn from God's ways and all these words of punishment did come to pass in 722 B.C. when the Assyrian empire captured Israel (the Northern Kingdom); and Babylon

captured Judah (the Southern Kingdom) in 586 B.C. The book of _____ will explain this event further.

- 1 Kings 10:28 gives further reference of Solomon's defiance to God's laws.

Solomon's Downfall

- 1 Kings 11:1-8 describes the downfall of Solomon. In all of Solomon's wisdom, his mind was strong but his body was weak. Verses 9-13 prophesy that the kingdom would be torn from _____ (except for Judah). From this time on, God allowed foreign kings to begin taking parts of Solomon's kingdom.
- 1 Kings 11:29-God took the 10 northern tribes and promised them to Jeroboam, a man not of Solomon's household. God would, however, allow the tribe of Judah to remain as a result of God's promise to _____.

I Kings 12-22

Introduction

- I Kings chronicles the account of King Solomon from the time of his coronation to his death. Solomon disobeyed the Lord and took riches and foreign wives. Thus, Solomon's heart was turned away from God and his kingdom began to _____.
- God tells Jeroboam that he would inherit 10 of the 12 tribes of Israel. Because of this prophecy, Solomon tried to kill Jeroboam and he fled to Egypt.

I Kings 12-22 Israel's Division

- Rehoboam, Saul's son, became king after his father, Solomon, dies. Because of bad council, Rehoboam induced _____ labor upon the Israelites (I Kings 12:11; 15). God was in control of this situation to bring about the Prophecy of the divided kingdom.
- The 10 northern tribes of Israel established _____ as King. This division became a lasting separation and a united kingdom would not be established until Christ comes to reign.
- Jeroboam made two golden calves. He set one at the northern border of the empire (Dan) and one at the southern border of Israel (Bethel). Jeroboam was afraid that the people of _____ (northern tribes) would go to worship at Jerusalem and follow Rehoboam, the _____ king (Judah 12:28). Jeroboam instituted a feast for Israel during the eighth month. The tribe of Judah would have celebrated the _____ during the seventh month. This new feast was probably to take the place of the Feast of Booths.
- A man of God came from Judah and rebuked Jeroboam for building a false altar at Bethel. This man of God prophesied that "Josiah" would tear down the false altar and kill the false prophets. What is interesting about this prophecy is that Josiah's name is specifically referenced but Josiah would not become king not until _____ years later (2 Kings 23:15-20). To prove that the word was true, the heathen altar was _____ in two.

- Jeroboam made priests per his wishes and not that of _____ design (13:33). This was a direct violation of God’s commands since only _____ could become priests.
- God caused Jeroboam’s son to _____ because of Jeroboam’s sins. God used Ahijah, a prophet of God, to prophecy concerning the destruction of Israel (14:15). This prophecy came to pass in 722 B.C. when the _____ empire destroyed Israel.
- Rehoboam and the tribe of Judah also did evil in the sight of God (14:21; 24). The king of Egypt invaded Judah during Rehoboam’s reign (931-910 B.C) and took the _____ from the house of the Lord and the treasures from the king’s house.
- Omri became king over Israel (16:23-24) and established _____ as the capital over Israel (the northern kingdom). The entire northern kingdom took the name of Samaria. The city became the center of _____ worship (16:32) and would eventually be despised by Jews who lived during Jesus’ ministry.
- Ahab, the son of Omri became more evil than any other king. Ahab married _____, the daughter of the king of the Sidonians. Ahab erected an alter to _____ and established Baal worship in Samaria.
- Elijah, a prophet of God, predicted that no _____ would fall for three and one half years. Elijah was instructed to go to Zarephath, which was a town on the Mediterranean coast between Tyre and Sidon. This was the home of Jezebel and the heart of Baal worship. Elijah brought about a miracle for a Gentile woman. This act was referenced in Luke 4:24-26 to rebuke the Jewish people for not trusting in God.
- I Kings 18 gave relates how God worked through Elijah to display His sovereignty over Baal. It is amazing how quickly Elijah _____ the consequences of Jezebel’s wrath. God gave Elijah a powerful lesson to live by faith and not by sight (19:10-13). God instructed Elijah to anoint _____ as Elijah’s replacement.
- Elisha translates “God is _____.” His ministry spanned the reigns of Jehoram, Jehu, Jehoahaz, and Jehoash. These were kings of the Northern Kingdom. Elisha headed schools of prophets and performed more recorded miracles than anyone other than Jesus Christ.
- God showed His incredible mercy to those who have a _____ heart (21:25-29).

Summary

God will never lay a burden upon us that is too difficult to handle (1 Corinthians 10:13). It should be our prayer that we will always be careful to obey all of God’s commands. God will always bless those who have a repentant heart and who will follow His ways. However, for those who choose not to follow His laws, those will receive punishment. Often this punishment comes in the form of God allowing them to have their way. May we always have a heart that prays, “Not my will be done, but yours O Lord.”

As mentioned throughout the Old Testament, God is always willing to forgive and bless those who have a repentant heart. Though it is very difficult to understand God’s

love toward us, we must accept the fact that His love is unconditional. God will always love us no matter how much we may choose to disobey and turn from His ways. Often, the most difficult person to forgive is ourself. It is easy to heap guilt upon ourselves, believing God to be angry with us for some past sin. We must accept God's forgiveness and walk with a clean conscience.