

When

- 1 Chronicles records the life of David, but it was written hundreds of years after David's death.

- 1 Chronicles is primarily a record of the reign of King David. 1 Chronicles 10 records the death of King Saul (David's predecessor). The last chapter of 1 Chronicles records the death of David.

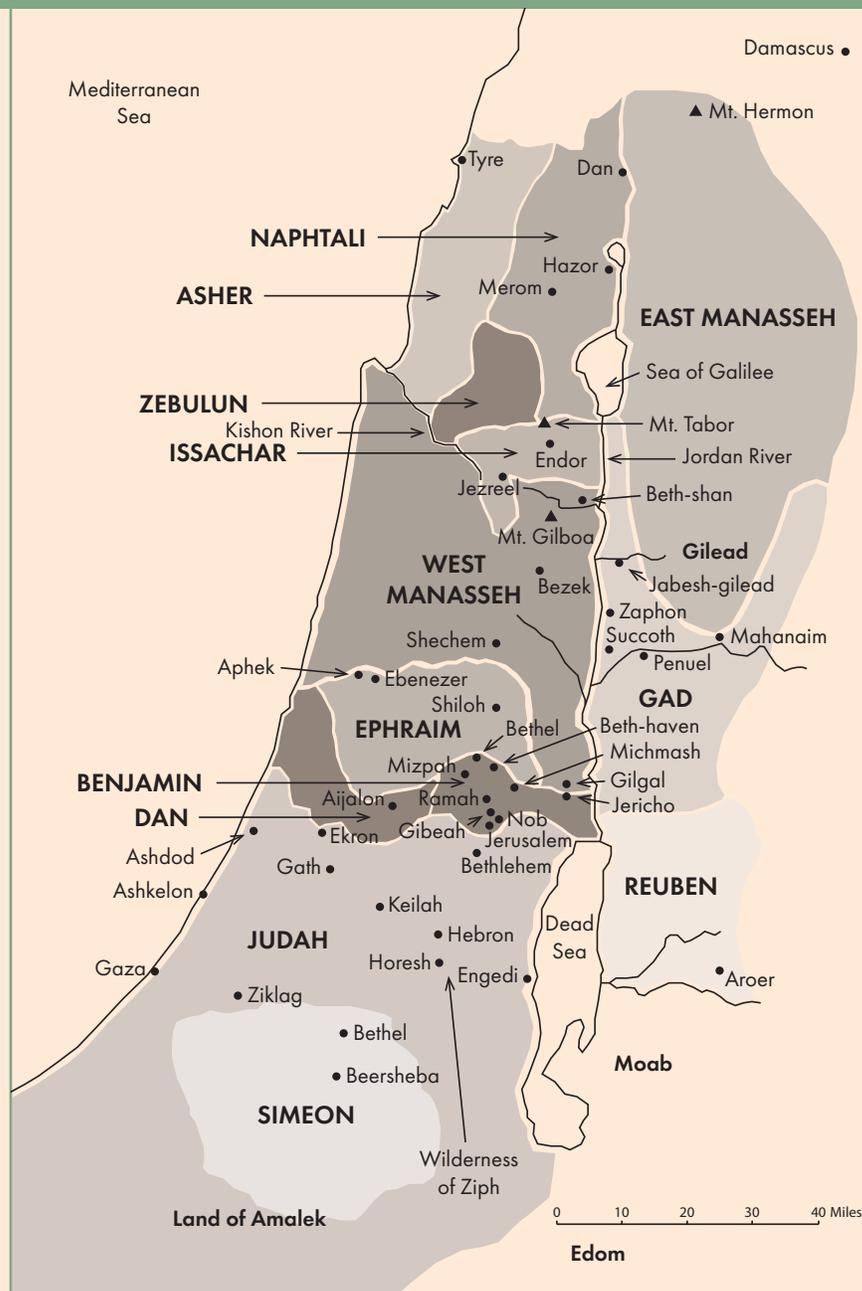
- Saul died in approximately 1055 B.C., after reigning over Israel for 40 years.

- David became king over Judah the same year. He reigned over Judah for 7 years and 6 months, before becoming king over all Israel. His reign over all Judah and Israel lasted 33 years.

Key Characters

- 1 Chronicles 1 is a record of the genealogy of Abraham's family. God made a special covenant with Abraham (Genesis 12 and 18) to bless all the nations of the world through his family.

- Noteworthy names contain in this genealogy include Adam, Seth, Noah, Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and Esau.



Where

- Abraham moved from Ur, in Mesopotamia, to southern Canaan at God's instruction. God promised to give his descendants the land of Canaan and the surrounding regions, which is why it is often referred to as the "Promised Land."

- Esau's descendants settled in the region of Edom, south of the Dead Sea (Salt Sea).

Outline

- FROM ADAM TO ABRAHAM (1:1-27):

- + The genealogy in 1 Chronicles 1 begins all the way back at the beginning, with Adam, the first man.
- + It follows the descendants of Adam's son, Seth, and mentions notable Bible figures like Enoch (the man who didn't die), Methuselah (who lived to be 969 years old), and Noah (who built the Ark).
- + Next, the children of Noah's 3 sons are listed.
- + The genealogy eventually makes its way to Abram (later renamed Abraham), who was a descendant of Noah's son Shem.

- FROM ABRAHAM TO ESAU (1:28-54):

- + The genealogy continues with the descendants of Abraham.
- + Abraham had two notable sons, Isaac and Ishmael. God promised to bless both sons, but it was through Isaac that God would fulfill His special promises to Abraham.
- + Isaac also had two notable sons, Esau and Jacob (later renamed Israel).
- + 1 Chronicles 1 terminates with a discussion of Esau's descendants and the rulers of the land of Edom.
- + 1 Chronicles 2 begins with the descendants of Israel.

Application

- Why are these genealogies important?
- (1) They helped the Israelites trace their heritage back through the generations, which allowed them to establish their tribal identity.
- (2) They act as a record of the faithfulness of God's promises. God promised the Messiah (Jesus) would come through the line of Abraham, Isaac, Judah, and David. These genealogies allowed the Jews to look back and confirm God's promises, and confirm that Jesus, by family heritage, was qualified to be the promised Messiah.