

# I KINGS

## Book note for 1 Kings

No book note, yet.

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 1

*1 Abishag cherisheth David in his extreme age. 5 Adonijah, David's darling, usurpeth the kingdom. 11 By the counsel of Nathan, 15 Bath-sheba moveth the king, 22 and Nathan secondeth her. 28 David reneweth his oath to Beth-shebah. 32 Solomon, by David's appointment, being anointed king by Zadok and Nathan, the people triumph. 41 Jonathan bringing these news, Adonijah's guests flee. 50 Adonijah, fleeing to the horns of the altar, upon his good behaviour is dismissed by Solomon.*

## 1 Ki 1:1

The emphasis of this book is on the kings of Israel. The Chronicles emphasize the kings of Judah.  
A.M. 2990 (6:1).

## 1 Ki 1:3

**Abishag** = father (master) of error (sin in ignorance), wandering.  
**Shunammite** = quite, rest.

## 1 Ki 1:6

That is, he was born after Absalom whose mother was Maacah.

## 1 Ki 1:50

Ex. 21:14; Ex. 38:2; 1 Ki. 2:28.

## 1 Ki 1:52

Wickedness was found in him, cf. 2:13, 22-23.

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 2**

*1 David, having given a charge to Solomon, 3 of religiousness, 5 of Joab, 7 of Barzillai, 8 of Shimei, 10 dieth. 12 Solomon succeedeth. 13 Adonijah, moving Bath-sheba to sue unto Solomon for Abishag, is put to death. 26 Abiathar, having his life given to him, is deprived of the priesthood. 28 Joab fleeing to the horns of the altar is there slain. 35 Benaiah is put in Joab's room, and Zadok in Abiathar's. 36 Shimei, confined to Jerusalem, by occasion of going thence to Gath, is put to death.*

### **1 Ki 2:5**

Solomon types millennial rule -- will destroy 1) Joab, who rebelled and joined the antichrist (1:7) [to v. 8].

### **1 Ki 2:7**

2 Sam. 17:27; 2 Sam. 19:31-32.

### **1 Ki 2:8**

[From v. 5] 2) Shimei -- people who were friends of the antichrist. [To v. 13.]

### **1 Ki 2:13**

[From v. 8] 3) Adonijah -- a type of the antichrist. Significantly, the Roman Catholic Church, like Adonijah, tries to come to Christ (Solomon) through his mother!

The fact that Adonijah goes through Solomon's mother instead of asking Solomon directly is evidence that he has an alternative motive. Cf. vss. 22-23.

### **1 Ki 2:22**

If Adonijah had been on the level, why didn't he ask directly? (Cf. 1:52; 2:13.)

### **1 Ki 2:27**

1 Sam. 2:29-31.

### **1 Ki 2:28**

Ex. 21:14; 1 Ki. 1:50. Ex. 29:37.

### **1 Ki 2:35**

Fulfilling the prophecy of 1 Sam. 2:35.

### **1 Ki 2:37**

Ecc. 10:4.

Kidron (2 Sa. 15:23, 1 Ki. 15:13).

### **1 Ki 2:38**

"Many days" here means 3 years (v. 39). Also 18:1. There are occasions where "many days" refers to a different time period, such as Est. 1:4.

### **1 Ki 2:42**

Ecc. 5:4; Ecc. 8:2.

**Chapter note for 1 Kings 3**

*1 Solomon marrieth Pharaoh's daughter. 2 High places being in use, Solomon sacrificeth at Gibeon. 5 Solomon at Gibeon, in the choice which God gave him, preferring wisdom, obtaineth wisdom, riches and honour. 16 Solomon's judgment between the two harlots maketh him renowned.*

**1 Ki 3:1**

Neh. 13:26.

**1 Ki 3:2**

Gen. 9:1-12; Gen. 13:8.

**1 Ki 3:3**

Deu. 12:11.

**1 Ki 3:19**

Perhaps the child was smothered when the mother fell asleep while nursing him.

### **Chapter note for 1 Kings 4**

*1 Solomon's princes. 7 His twelve officers for provision. 20, 24 The peace and largeness of his kingdom. 22 His daily provision. 26 His stables. 29 His wisdom.*

#### **1 Ki 4:6**

**Abda** = servant.

#### **1 Ki 4:26**

2 Chr. 9:25 says 4,000. Note "of" here versus "for" in 2 Chr. 9:25. This verse measures horses and the other counts stalls (at 10 horses per stall) of horses *and* chariots. That is, there are 36,000 horses in reserve or relief.

#### **1 Ki 4:30**

The orient and the wisdom of Egypt (upon which is based the wisdom of Greece) are considered the greatest wisdom by the world.

#### **1 Ki 4:33**

Solomon as scientist. Also see Song of Solomon.

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 5**

*1 Hiram, sending to congratulate Solomon, is certified of his purpose to build the temple, and desired to furnish him with timber thereto. 7 Hiram, blessing God for Solomon, and requesting food for his family, furnisheth him with trees. 13 The number of Solomon's workmen and labourers.*

### **1 Ki 5:3**

2 Sam. 7:5; 1 Chr. 17:4.

### **1 Ki 5:11**

1 Kings 5:11 says 20,000 measures of wheat and 20 measures of PURE oil FOR HIRAM'S HOUSEHOLD. 2 Chr. 2:10 lists 20,000 measures each of BEATEN wheat, barley, baths of wine, and baths of oil.

The resolution is that Hiram's personal use is listed in 1 Kings 5:11 whereas 2 Chr. 2:10 is for the servants. 20,000 measures is said to be about 180,000 bushels. The 20 measures of oil is said to be 1620 gallons.

### **1 Ki 5:16**

2 Chr. 2:18 reads 3600 "to se the people a work," which indicates that there were an additional 300 participating in the setting up and whose jobs expired as things became routine. Also, 2 Chr. 2:2 reads 3600 in the same context as here. Alternatively, the 300 could be the "chief officers."

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 6

*1 The building of Solomon's temple. 5 The chambers thereof. 11 God's promise unto it. 15 The cieling and adorning of it. 23 The cherubims. 31 The doors. 36 The court. 37 The time of building it.*

### 1 Ki 6:1

Verse 38. Temple finished in **A.M. 2999**. See note to Gen. 12:1. The month Zif runs from about April 21 through May 21. The 480th year was thus **A.M. 2992**. 2 Chr. 3:2 says he began the second day of the second month.

The house of the Lord was built in the 480th year here, even as the ark was started in Noah's 480th year (Gen. 6:3). It took seven years to build the temple (v.37) but it took 120 years to build the ark. In light of what Jesus said about raising "this temple" in three days (Jn. 2:19), some may find it interesting that the temple's finishing was three years short of 490 years, i.e., three years short of 7 times 70 years (Dan. 9:24 v.f.).

### 1 Ki 6:3

Zech. 5:2.

### 1 Ki 6:4

"Lights," as used here, is a technical term for windows in doors, which are still called lights today.

### 1 Ki 6:7

Ex. 20:25; Deu. 27:5.

### 1 Ki 6:15

-- **CEILING**

*Ceiling* is spelled *cieling* in Cambridge Bible. This points to heaven (*ciel*) and is more readily understood by foreign-speaking peoples.

### 1 Ki 6:23

ling is spelled *cieling* in Cambridge Bible. This points to heaven (*ciel*) and is more readily understood by foreign-speaking peoples.

### 1 Ki 6:37

v. 1.

### 1 Ki 6:38

**A.M. 2999**. The 3000th year since creation. Bul runs from Oct. 25 through Nov 25. Seven and a half years have elapsed.

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 7

*1 The building of Solomon's house. 2 Of the house of Lebanon. 6 Of the porch of pillars. 7 Of the porch of judgment. 8 Of the house for Pharaoh's daughter. 13 Hiram's work of the two pillars. 23 Of the molten sea. 27 Of the ten bases. 38 Of the ten lavers, 40 and all the vessels.*

### 1 Ki 7:21

**Jachin** = faithfulness; he shall establish.

**Boaz** = in him is strength.

### 1 Ki 7:23

2 Chr. 4:2. According to these two verses, the molten sea had a diameter of 10 cubits while it had a circumference of 30 cubits. This means that the circumference divided by the diameter, a ratio commonly called pi, is three whereas the actual value is more like 3.1416. If the Bible is accurate in everything, it should give a value closer to the actual value.

The problem is that pi is an irrational number. That is a mathematical term which means that it cannot be expressed as a fraction. If God were to give the actual values, the Bible, as a book, would need an infinite number of pages just to write down the diameter or the circumference. Clearly, this is not practical.

Although there is even a book which in its title refers to this "problem" in the Bible, there is really no problem. A close reading shows that the molten sea had a brim, a lip, and that the diameter is measured from one edge of the brim to the other while the circumference is measured under the brim (v. 24). This solves the problem.

### 1 Ki 7:26

1 cubit = 2 spans = 4 handbreadths.

2 Chr. 4:5 says 3,000 baths whereas 2,000 are stated here. There are two possible resolutions. The least likely resolution is that the 3,000-bath figure is a dry volume while the 2,000-bath value is liquid. The idea here is that if the molten sea were filled with grain, the grain would be piled above the brim into a cone. It has been shown that for a cylindrical container, the grain volume would indeed be in a 3-to-2 ration to liquid volume.

Unfortunately, we do not know how big a bath was. This allows a second, more likely resolution: that the total volume of the molten sea was 3,000 baths but that the priests kept it two-thirds full at all times, and so it held 2,000 baths while in use. This would explain why in one place it says, "it contained two thousand baths" while in the other it says "and it received and held three thousand baths."

### 1 Ki 7:48

-- **SHOWBREAD**

Should be spelled "shewbread."

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 8**

*1 The feast of the dedication of the temple, 12, 54 Solomon's blessing. 22 Solomon's prayer. 62 His sacrifice of peace offerings.*

### **1 Ki 8:1**

**A.M. 2999 or 3000.** Verse 2 says seventh month, 6:38 says dedication was eighth month. Either it took them a month to prepare, which is quite likely, or Solomon spent a year building the molten sea and other utensils.

### **1 Ki 8:6**

2 Chr. 5:7.

There was also the pattern of a chariot was there according to 1 Chr. 28:18.

### **1 Ki 8:7**

2 Chr. 5:8.

### **1 Ki 8:9**

Heb. 9:4 lists a pot of manna and Aaron's rod in addition to the tables. That there were two arks is evident from De. 10:3-5 which antedates Ex. 25:10 v.f. and Ex. 37:1. There were two sets of tables: the first set which Moses broke, and the second set.

### **1 Ki 8:11**

Ex. 40:34.

### **1 Ki 8:12**

Ex. 20:21.

### **1 Ki 8:27**

Deu. 10:14 has a list of mentions of heaven of heavens etc. Eph. 4:10.

Heaven of heavens implies at least three heavens. The outer heaven is the third heaven (2 Cor. 12:2) and it contains the first (open firmament, i.e. atmosphere) and second (firmament, outer space) heavens.

### **1 Ki 8:46**

Rom. 5:12 and Rom. 3:23, etc.

### **1 Ki 8:47**

Israel still claims innocence through the twentieth century.



## Chapter note for 1 Kings 9

*1 God's covenant in a vision with Solomon. 10 The mutual presents of Solomon and Hiram. 15 In Solomon's works the Gentiles were his bondmen, the Israelites honourable servants. 24 Pharaoh's daughter removeth to her house. 25 Solomon's yearly solemn sacrifices. 26 His navy fetcheth gold from Ophir.*

### 1 Ki 9:8

Astonied is used ten times in the Bible. It means stunned, as if turned to stone.

### 1 Ki 9:10

**A.M. 3012**, measured from the founding of the temple (13 years for his own house, 7.5 for the temple. The overlapping half year may belong both to the temple and to the building of his house). 2 Chr. 8:1 v.f.

### 1 Ki 9:15

2 Sam. 5:9. Also v. 24.

Archaeologists have found that the Hazor, Megiddo, and Gezer gates are identical.

### 1 Ki 9:18

There is in the desert north of Syria a town called Palmyra by the Greeks but the Syrians still call it Tadmor. Tadmor's inhabitants claimed, at least in the first half of the nineteenth century, that it is the place that Solomon (*Solyman Ebn Doud* = Solomon, son of David) built. Josephus affirms this in the sixth chapter of the eighth book of his *Antiquities*. The reason why this city lies so remote from the inhabited parts of Syria is because this is the first place where there are springs of water.

The inhabitants claimed the ruins were of the works of Solomon. If so, it exposes several errors of history. First, it means that Corinthian columns originated at Tadmor, with Solomon, not the Corinthian order under Rome. Second, an **ancient zodiac** discovered there in 1678 and called "The Zodiac of Palmyra" hints that **the zodiac originated with the Hebrews**.

Baalath is now called Balbec. There, too, the inhabitants claim founding by Solomon.

### 1 Ki 9:24

V. 15, 11:27.

### 1 Ki 9:26

N.B., if the Red Sea should be the Reed Sea, as claimed by Bible critics, then the reed sea extends more than 200 miles south of the Bitter Lakes (Suez) and all the way around Sinai to Elath.

### 1 Ki 9:28

2 Chr. 8:18 reads "took thence 450 talents." Maybe the 10 talents difference went into paying the crew. It may also be that they took two trips.

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 10

1 The queen of Sheba admireth the wisdom of Solomon. 14 Solomon's gold. 16 His targets. 18 The throne of ivory. 21 His vessels. 24 His presents. 26 His chariots and horse. 28 His tribute.

### 1 Ki 10:1

**Sheba** = covenant, oath, seven.

Solomon is a type of Christ in the first verses and starting with verse 14 is a type of the anti-Christ.

Erick von Fange in *Spading Up Ancient Words*, (1984, Living Word Services, Syracuse, Indiana), identifies the queen of Sheba with the Egyptian-Ethiopian queen Hatshepsut who "took the unprecedented step of voyaging overseas to pay homage to a foreign ruler." The name of the land she visited is Punt. Now punt means "holy land" and already in the Old and Middle Kingdoms of Egypt, "the land of Israel was called the Divine Land or God's Land in Egyptian inscriptions. ... The Punt inscriptions in Egypt show the gifts which Solomon gave her. Before the queen went to Punt there was a preliminary mission which was met by a Chief of Punt named Perehu or Paruah." This seems to be the same Paruah mentioned in 1 Kings 4:17, the father of Jehoshaphat. "The meeting place was in Aloth or Eloth" (modern Elath at the southern tip of Israel).

Additional support:

--Hatshepsut (Hat-sheba) wrote: "I have reached the myrrh terraces. It is a glorious region of God's land."

Compare 2 Chr. 9:11's algum tree terraces.

--On a punt relief kneeling men are called chiefs of Iram (Hiram)."

--On the return trip her "ships arrived at Thebes on the Mediterranean, two fleets and two routes to "Israel or Punt, "one from the south and one from the" west which explains why Egyptian accounts variously say Punt lay to the north or east of Egypt.

--Solomon's temple and gardens were imitated upon her return.

Von Fange's sources are *Victoria Institute* 57:191 and Velikovski (1952) pp. 107-135.

**Sheba** = oath, covenant, seven.

### 1 Ki 10:11

Regarding the location of Ophir, see note to Job 22:24.

### 1 Ki 10:14

Solomon as a type of the antichrist (666).

### 1 Ki 10:15

QV error: spelled traffick in A.V.

### 1 Ki 10:16

One of Solomon's violations of Deu. 17:17. (Verse 27 next.)

### 1 Ki 10:22

Three years is the length of time it takes to circumnavigate the globe by sail. Note peacocks, from India. Tarshish had harbors in the Americas.

### 1 Ki 10:27

One of Solomon's violations of Deu. 17:17. (Verse 28 next.)

### 1 Ki 10:28

One of Solomon's violations of Deu. 17:16. (11:1 next.)

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 11**

*1 Solomon's wives and concubines. 4 In his old age they draw him to idolatry. 9 God threateneth him. 14 Solomon's adversaries were Hadad, who was entertained in Egypt, 23 Rezon, who reigned in Damascus, 26 and Jeroboam, to whom Ahijah prophesied. 41 Solomon's acts, reign, and death: Rehoboam succeedeth him.*

### **1 Ki 11:1**

One of Solomon's violations of Deu. 17:17.

### **1 Ki 11:7**

-- **CHEMOSH**

See note to Chemosh in Num. 21:29.

### **1 Ki 11:9**

Note, no evangelism and no fault for not trying.

### **1 Ki 11:13**

Note: one tribe here, in v. 32 and, in 12:20; but v. 31 says ten tribes to Jeroboam. The twelfth tribe is Benjamin which evidently started with Jeroboam and ended with Judah according to 12:21.

### **1 Ki 11:26**

**Jeroboam** = people will contend; son of a servant.

### **1 Ki 11:27**

Regarding Millo: 9:24, (2 Ki. 22:20).

### **1 Ki 11:29**

**Ahijah** = worshipper of the LORD, also called Abijah in chapter 14.

### **1 Ki 11:33**

-- **CHEMOSH**

See note to Chemosh in Num. 21:29.

### **1 Ki 11:42**

From **A.D. 2988-3028**.

### **1 Ki 11:43**

**Rehoboam** = the people have broadened, son of king.

### **Chapter note for 1 Kings 12**

*1 The Israelites, assembled at Shechem to crown Rehoboam, by Jeroboam make a suit of relaxation unto him. 6 Rehoboam, refusing the old men's counsel, by the advice of young men, answereth them roughly. 16 Ten tribes revolting, kill Adoram, and make Rehoboam to flee. 21 Rehoboam, raising an army, is forbidden by Shemaiah. 25 Jeroboam strengtheneth himself by cities, 26 and by the idolatry of the two calves.*

#### **1 Ki 12:1**

**A.M. 3028.** Compare Gen. 33:18 v.f.

**Shechem** = portion, shoulder, ridge, back (burdened), early morning.

#### **1 Ki 12:29**

Hos. 8:5.

### **Chapter note for 1 Kings 13**

*1 Jeroboam's hand, that offered violence to him that prophesied against his altar at Beth-el, withereth, 6 and at the prayer of the prophet is restored. 7 The prophet, refusing the king's entertainment, departeth from Beth-el. 11 An old prophet, seducing him, bringeth him back. 20 He is reproved by God, 24 slain by a lion, 26 buried by the old prophet, 31 who confirmeth his prophecy. 33 Jeroboam's obstinacy.*

#### **1 Ki 13:2**

2 Ki. 23:15 v.f. Josiah is here named about 290 years before he was born. Also see Mic. 1:7.

#### **1 Ki 13:18**

A lying prophet with the goal of taking men out of the ministry. He couldn't stop Jeroboam and omits "thus saith the Lord" (v. 21). The old prophet talked the young man out of his belief in what God said. There's a strong parallel here with young Christians and the professors of Bible criticism - both higher and lower.

#### **1 Ki 13:20**

See Eph. 5:7.

#### **1 Ki 13:21**

The mouth = the word. V. 26.

#### **1 Ki 13:25**

The devil (lion) could not devour him (2 Tim. 4:17).

#### **1 Ki 13:26**

1 Pet. 5:8.

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 14**

*1 Abijah being sick, Jeroboam sendeth his wife disguised with presents to the prophet Ahijah at Shiloh. 5 Ahijah, forewarned by God, denounceth God's judgment. 17 Abijah dieth, and is buried. 19 Nabab succeedeth Jeroboam. 21 Rehoboam's wicked reign. 25 Shishak spoileth Jerusalem. 29 Abijam succeedeth Rehoboam.*

### **1 Ki 14:10**

1 Ki. 22:25 for an example of "shut up."

### **1 Ki 14:11**

A similar curse fell on Baasha, Ahab, and Jezebel. Dogs eat, as if slain by a beast (Satan) in the field (Ex. 22:31). This is the result of the wrath of God as expressed also in 1 Ki 16:4; 21:19; 22:38; 2 Ki 9:10, 36. For a summary of dogs see note to Rev. 22:15.

### **1 Ki 14:13**

Note, the child dies because of his goodness. Eccl. 6:3; Isa. 57:1-2.

### **1 Ki 14:20**

**A.M. 3028.** Jeroboam reigned to **3049.** Rehoboam ruled until **3045.** See 2 Chr. 13:7 for an alleged contradiction.

### **1 Ki 14:23**

Re. green tree: (Deu. 12:2, 2 Ki. 16:4).

### **1 Ki 14:24**

Deu. 23:17, q.v. The result of Rehoboam's following the advice of the younger generation.

### **1 Ki 14:25**

**A.M. 3033.** Reaping 3:1 and repayment of Ex. 3:22.

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 15

*1 Abijam's wicked reign. 8 Asa succeedeth him. 9 Asa's good reign. 16 The war between Baasha and him causeth him to make a league with Ben-hadad. 23 Jehoshaphat succeedeth Asa. 25 Nadab's wicked reign. 27 Baasha conspiring against him executeth Ahijah's prophecy. 31 Nadab's acts and death. 33 Baasha's wicked reign.*

### 1 Ki 15:1

**A.M. 3045.**

**Abijam** = sea chief, skipper. He is called Abijah in 2 Chr. 13:1.

### 1 Ki 15:2

**Maachah** = depression (emasculatation), bruised, struck.

**Abishalom** = one given to peace, father's peace; recompence of the father. Both Maachah and Abishalom had two names. Compare 2 Chr. 11:21 and 13:2 which say Michaia the daughter of Uriel.

### 1 Ki 15:8

**Asa** = healer, cure.

### 1 Ki 15:9

**A.M. 3048.**

### 1 Ki 15:10

2 Chr. 16:13. Evidently Abijah and Asa has the same mother (v. 2; 2 Chr. 15:16) by incest.

### 1 Ki 15:12

14:24. See Deu. 23:17.

### 1 Ki 15:13

**Kidron** = place of darkness, place of mourning. (2:37, 2 Ki. 23:4).

### 1 Ki 15:16

2 Chr. 16:1 v.f.

**Baasha** = offensive, evil, (from stink).

### 1 Ki 15:17

**Ramah** = high place.

### 1 Ki 15:18

**Ben-hadad** = son of most high. See note to 1 Ki. 20:10.

**Tabrimon** = goddess of Rimmon. Rimmon is the god of lightning.

**Hezion** = vision.

**Syria** = Aram = deceiver, accursed, highest.

**Damascus** = mingled blood.

### 1 Ki 15:19

20:1, 22.

### 1 Ki 15:20

**Abel-beth-maachah** = mourning to or plain of the house of oppression.

### 1 Ki 15:21

14:17; 2 Chr. 16:5.

### 1 Ki 15:22

2 Chr. 16:6.

**Geba** = hill, cup.

**Mizpah** = watch tower.

**1 Ki 15:23**

2 Chronicles is referred to, which deals almost exclusively with the Judean kings.

**1 Ki 15:24**

**A.M. 3089.**

**1 Ki 15:25**

**A.M. 3049.**

**Nadab** = volunteer, liberal.

**1 Ki 15:27**

V. 16.

**1 Ki 15:28**

**A.M. 3050.**

**1 Ki 15:29**

13:34.

**1 Ki 15:33**

**A.M. 3050 to 3074.**



## Chapter note for 1 Kings 16

*1 Jehu's prophecy against Baasha. 6 Elah succeedeth him. 8 Zimri conspiring against Elah succeedeth him. 11 Zimri executeth Jehu's prophecy. 15 Omri, made king by the soldiers, forceth Zimri desperately to burn himself. 21 The kingdom being divided, Omri prevaieth against Tibni. 23 Omri buildeth Samaria. 25 His wicked reign. 27 Ahab succeedeth him. 29 Ahab's most wicked reign. 34 Joshua's curse upon Hiel the builder of Jericho.*

### 1 Ki 16:1

**Jehu** = the Lord is he.

### 1 Ki 16:2

True, see Gen. 2:7.

### 1 Ki 16:3

Baasha had exterminated the house of Jeroboam for the sins of Jeroboam, but Baasha did not learn from that, he did the same sins as Jeroboam (v. 3), so his hypocrisy (v. 7) earned him the same fate as Jeroboam (v. 4).

### 1 Ki 16:4

A similar curse fell on Jeroboam, Ahab, and Jezebel. Dogs eat, as if slain by a beast (Satan) in the field (Ex. 22:31). This is the result of the wrath of God as expressed also in 1 Ki 14:11; 21:19; 22:38; 2 Ki 9:10, 36. For a summary of dogs see note to Rev. 22:15.

### 1 Ki 16:7

It doesn't say how Jeroboam died.

### 1 Ki 16:8

**A.M. 3073.**

### 1 Ki 16:9

**Zimri** = musical praise, psalmist.

### 1 Ki 16:10

**A.M. 3074.**

### 1 Ki 16:15

**A.M. 3074.**

### 1 Ki 16:16

**Omri** = heaping, chastening, Lord's servant. His parentage is not listed in Scripture.

### 1 Ki 16:23

**A.M. 3078 to 3090.**

### 1 Ki 16:24

**Samaria** = watch station, vigilant guardian.

**Shemer** = custody, in the Lord's keeping. Hence this verse reads like "station of preserver."

### 1 Ki 16:28

**Ahab** = brother's father, another father.

### 1 Ki 16:29

**A.M. 3085 to 3007.**

### 1 Ki 16:31

Regarding **Jezebel**, see notes to Rev. 2:20. = counsel of Bel (Baal); without (co)habitation, isle of dunghill; unchaste.

**Ethbaal** = with Baal, he that rules and possesses.

**Zidonians** = fishers. For the relationship between the Zidonian religion and the tribe of Dan see Rev. 2:20.

**1 Ki 16:34**

One son was sacrificed when laying the foundation as per 2 Ki. 17:17. Fulfillment of Josh. 6:26.

### **Chapter note for 1 Kings 17**

*1 Elijah, having prophesied against Ahab, is sent to Cherith, where the ravens feed him. 8 He is sent to the widow of Zarephath. 17 He raiseth the widow's son. 24 The woman believeth him.*

#### **1 Ki 17:1**

**Elijah** was from the east side of Jordan. His name means JAH is (my) God.

**Tishbite** = recourse

**Gilead** = heap of testimony, perpetual fountain.

Deu. 11:17; 28:24; Jas. 5:17, which says the drought lasted three and a half years.

#### **1 Ki 17:3**

Cherith = cutting, piercing, slaying, (esp. with a covenant).

#### **1 Ki 17:4**

Ravens, in Hebrew, is Arabs. Elijah his not to save his life but per Amos 8:11-14. Rabbinical commentators say his food came directly from Ahab's kitchen.

#### **1 Ki 17:9**

**Zarephath** = workshop for (metal) refining by heat. Obad. 1:20.

Re. Zidon, fishery, 16:31. Elijah went right to Jezebel's homeland. Lu. 4:25-26.

#### **1 Ki 17:21**

Note, soul, not spirit.

## **Chapter note for 1 Kings 18**

*1 In the extremity of famine Elijah, sent to Ahab, meeteth good Obadiah. 9 Obadiah bringeth Ahab to Elijah. 17 Elijah, reproveth Ahab, by fire from heaven convinceth Baal's prophets. 41 Elijah, by prayer obtaining rain, followeth Ahab to Jezreel.*

### **1 Ki 18:1**

Many days again refers to about three years (2:38-39). It was three and a half years of drought in all according to James 5:17.

### **1 Ki 18:3**

**Obadiah** = servant of JAH.

### **1 Ki 18:12**

-- **SPIRIT**

Should be upper case Spirit.

### **1 Ki 18:19**

**Carmel** = fruitful field.

A total of 850 prophets.

### **1 Ki 18:28**

Akin to Roman Catholic "penance" as carried out in Latin America.

### **1 Ki 18:29**

Ex. 29:41.

### **1 Ki 18:34**

For a total of 12 barrels of water, one for each tribe.

### **1 Ki 18:43**

God has promised, but Elijah keeps looking.

### **1 Ki 18:44**

Judg. 5:4 -- rain at the second advent, see Psalm 68:9.

### **1 Ki 18:46**

Scene of the last battle.

### Chapter note for 1 Kings 19

*1 Elijah, threatened by Jezebel, fleeth to Beer-sheba. 4 In the wilderness, being weary of his life, he is comforted by an angel. 9 At Horeb God appeareth unto him, sending him to anoint Hazael, Jehu, and Elisha. 19 Elisha, taking leave of his friends, followeth Elijah.*

#### 1 Ki 19:2

God kept her to her threat -- 2 Ki. 9:33 v.f.

#### 1 Ki 19:5

Until 1796, the second comma was after "then." Either one makes the same sense.

#### 1 Ki 19:7

Ex. 24:16, 18; Mat. 4:2-11, esp. v. 11; Lu. 4:1 v.f.

#### 1 Ki 19:8

**Horeb** = waster, destruction (=Mt. Sinai). The cave mentioned here still exists on Mt. Sinai.

#### 1 Ki 19:16

**Jehu** = JAH is he.

**Nimshi** = extricated, selected.

**Elisha** = God of supplication, salvation; crier of God.

**Shaphat** = judge.

**Abel-meholah** = plain of dancing.

#### 1 Ki 19:17

**Hazael** = God has seen, he who sees God.

#### 1 Ki 19:20

That is, "what is the meaning of what I did?" "Go back and consider what I did." Elisha burned his living, never to return.

### **Chapter note for 1 Kings 20**

*1 Ben-hadad, not content with Ahab's homage, besiegeth Samaria. 13 By the direction of a prophet, the Syrians are slain. 22 As the prophet forewarned Ahab, the Syrians, trusting in the valleys, come against him in Aphek. 28 By the word of the prophet, and God's judgment, the Syrians are smitten again. 31 The Syrians, submitting themselves, Ahab sendeth Ben-hadad away with a covenant. 35 The prophet, under the parable of a prisoner, making Ahab judge himself, denounceth God's judgment against him.*

#### **1 Ki 20:1**

Because of 1 Ki. 15:19.

#### **1 Ki 20:10**

**Ben-hadad** = son of the most high, shouter's son. Also see 15:18.

#### **1 Ki 20:35**

The prophet (v. 41) was probably old Micaiah, son of Imlah.

#### **1 Ki 20:38**

The A. V. has been criticised here, claiming that "ashes" should be "bandages." But there is no problem with ashes, even according to Strong who never misses an opportunity to introduce an error in the A. V.

#### **1 Ki 20:43**

Three years peace -- 22:1.

## Chapter note for 1 Kings 21

*1 Ahab being denied Naboth's vineyard is grieved. 5 Jezebel writing letters against Naboth, he is condemned of blasphemy. 15 Ahab taketh possession of the vineyard. 17 Elijah denounceth judgments against Ahab and Jezebel. 25 Wicked Ahab repenting, God deferreth the judgment.*

### 1 Ki 21:1

**Naboth** = fruits, produce.

Naboth as a type of Christ starts with his betrayal, see note to v. 12.

See Deu. 19 context for the inheritance laws.

Ends of covetousness starts with verse 2.

Note these things about Jezebel in this chapter:

1. Jezebel is more spiritual and religiously devoted than Ahab (contrast 1 Cor. 11:3).
2. Ahab emotionally volatile, prone to retreat: a result of her assuming the male role.
3. She used emotional stress to endear herself to him, an unusual way of making him dependent on her.
  - a. Accused an innocent man
  - b. Had him murdered so Ahab could get what he longed for.
  - c. Ahab, in depression, let her do it.

As a general rule, if a wife take up her husband's role in directing the family, her husband will lose his God-given drive to bear responsibility; he will turn his face to the wall.

### 1 Ki 21:2

Covetousness leads to

forgery (v.8)  
false piety (v. 9)  
slander (v. 10)  
perjury (v. 11)  
murder (v. 13)  
theft (v. 16)

### 1 Ki 21:3

Deu. 19:14.

### 1 Ki 21:8

Covetousness leads to forgery. For list see v. 2.

### 1 Ki 21:9

Covetousness leads to false piety. For list see v. 2.

### 1 Ki 21:10

Covetousness leads to slander. For list see v. 2.

### 1 Ki 21:11

Covetousness leads to perjury. For list see v. 2.

### 1 Ki 21:12

When religious leaders get ritualistic or sacramental, they are ready to murder someone. For example, the Pharisees worried about defilement in a gentile hall when murdering Jesus. Recall the parable of the vineyard (Mat. 21:33 v.f.)

### 1 Ki 21:13

Covetousness leads to murder. For list see v. 2. They killed his sons also -- 2 Ki. 9:26.

**1 Ki 21:16**

Covetousness leads to theft. For list see v. 2.

**1 Ki 21:19**

A similar curse fell on Baasha, Jeroboam, and Jezebel. Dogs eat, as if slain by a beast (Satan) in the field (Ex. 22:31). This is the result of the wrath of God as expressed also in 1 Ki 14:11; 16:4; 22:38; 2 Ki 9:10, 36. For a summary of dogs see note to Rev. 22:15.

**1 Ki 21:21**

Mat. 1:9. (Missing names in the genealogical list.)

**1 Ki 21:23**

Origin of the saying "She's gone to the dogs."

**1 Ki 21:24**

Eze. 16:34.

**1 Ki 21:27**

Re. "went softly," he displayed regret even in his gait.



## Chapter note for 1 Kings 22

*1 Ahab, seduced by false prophets, according to the word of Micaiah, is slain at Ramoth-gilead. 37 The dogs lick up his blood, and Ahaziah succeedeth him. 41 Jehoshaphat's good reign. 45 His acts. 50 Jehoram succeedeth him. 51 Ahaziah's evil reign.*

### 1 Ki 22:1

2 Chr. 18; 1 Ki. 20:31-43.  
War until **A.M. 3107**.

### 1 Ki 22:3

Ramoth in Gilead is a city of refuge (Josh. 20:8).

### 1 Ki 22:6

The four hundred prophets of Jezebel (18:19).

### 1 Ki 22:8

**Micaiah** = who is like JAH?

### 1 Ki 22:11

**Zedekiah** = equity, right, posterity of JAH.

**Chenaanah** = humiliated (from the same root as Canaan which can also mean pedler).

### 1 Ki 22:13

Re. "I pray thee, ..." That is, be positive, not negative.

### 1 Ki 22:15

Micaiah didn't say into the hand of which king (v. 31).

### 1 Ki 22:17

See v. 36. 2 Chr. 18:16.

### 1 Ki 22:19

Like Job 1:6 & 2:1.

"... standing by him ..." Ac. 7:55; Rom. 8:34.

### 1 Ki 22:20

Like Judg. 9:23.

### 1 Ki 22:22

Note that the spirit's utterance in v. 6 doesn't say which king will win.

### 1 Ki 22:24

-- **SPIRIT**

Upper case Spirit.

### 1 Ki 22:26

**Amon** = trained, brought up; Crudens says faithful, true, taking that from the root word.

### 1 Ki 22:27

Deu. 16:3 (i.e., unleavened bread).

### 1 Ki 22:30

He doubted -- Rom. 14:23. A Christian can't hide.

### 1 Ki 22:31

Compare 20:16.

**1 Ki 22:38**

Fulfilling 21:19. For a summary of dogs see note to Rev. 22:15.

**1 Ki 22:41**

**A.M. 3088** (late in the year).

**1 Ki 22:42**

2 Chr. 30:21.

He reigned to **A.M. 3113**.

**Azubah** = desolate.

**1 Ki 22:46**

See Deu. 23:17.

**1 Ki 22:48**

In consort with Ahaziah -- cf. 2 Chr. 20:36 v.f.

**1 Ki 22:51**

**A.M. 3104 to 3106**. A coregency with Ahab for the entire reign and a coregency with Jehoram (Joram) for the second year, after his fall through the lattice.