

## LESSON TEN 21-22

### A MILITARY CENSUS AND A PLAGUE

#### 13. DAVID'S MILITARY CENSUS AND ITS CONSEQUENCES (Chapter 21)

##### INTRODUCTION

The final serious mistake David made was this military census. God did not withhold judgment. Israel suffered. David repented and begged for God's mercy. Preparing for the building of the Temple and charging Solomon with the responsibility of carrying out the plans occupied king David's last days.

##### TEXT

Chapter 21:1. And Satan stood up against Israel, and moved David to number Israel. 2. And David said to Joab and to the princes of the people, "Go, number Israel from Beer-sheba even to Dan; and bring me word, that I may know the sum of them." 3. And Joab said, "Jehovah make his people a hundred times as many as they are: but, my lord the king, are they not all my lord's servants; Why doth my lord require this thing? Why will he be a cause of guilt unto Israel?" 4. Nevertheless the king's word prevailed against Joab. Wherefore Joab departed, and went throughout all Israel, and came to Jerusalem. 5. And Joab gave up the sum of the numbering of the people unto David. And all they of Israel were a thousand thousand and a hundred thousand men that drew sword; and Judah was four hundred three score and ten thousand men that drew sword. 6. But Levi and Benjamin counted he not among them; for the king's word was abominable to Joab. 7. And God was displeased with this thing; therefore he smote Israel. 8. And David said unto God, I have sinned greatly, in that I have done this thing: but now put away, I beseech thee, the iniquity of thy servant; for I have done very foolishly.

9. And Jehovah spake unto Gad, David's seer, saying, 10. Go and speak unto David, saying, "Thus saith Jehovah, I offer thee three things: choose thee one of them, that I may do it unto thee". 11. So Gad came to David, and said unto him,

“Thus saith Jehovah, Take which thou wilt: 12. either three years of famine; or three months to be consumed before thy foes, while the sword of thine enemies overtaketh thee; or else three days the sword of Jehovah, even pestilence in the land, and the angel of Jehovah destroying throughout all the borders of Israel. Now therefore consider what answer I shall return to him that sent me.” 13. And David said unto Gad, “I am in a great strait: let me fall, I pray, into the hand of Jehovah; for very great are his mercies: and let me not fall into the hand of man.” 14. So Jehovah sent a pestilence upon Israel; and there fell of Israel seventy thousand men. 15. And God sent an angel unto Jerusalem to destroy it: and as he was about to destroy, Jehovah beheld, and he repented him of the evil, and said to the destroying angel, “It is enough; now stay thy hand.” And the angel of Jehovah was standing by the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite. 16. And David lifted up his eyes, and saw the angel of Jehovah standing between earth and heaven, having a drawn sword in his hand stretched out over Jerusalem. Then David and the elders, clothed in sackcloth, fell upon their faces. 17. And David said unto God, “Is it not I that commanded the people to be numbered? Even I it is that have sinned and done very wickedly; but these sheep, what have they done; Let thy hand, I pray thee, O Jehovah my God, be against me, and against my father's house; but not against they people, that they should be plagued.”

18. Then the angel of Jehovah commanded Gad to say to David, that David should go up, and rear an altar unto Jehovah in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite. 19. And David went up at the saying of Gad, which he spake in the name of Jehovah. 20. And Ornan turned back, and saw the angel; and his four sons that were with him hid themselves. Now Ornan was threshing wheat. 21. And as David came to Ornan, Ornan looked and saw David, and went out of the threshing-floor, and bowed himself to David with his face to the ground. 22. Then David said to Ornan, “Give me the place of this threshing-floor, that I may build thereon an altar unto Jehovah: for the full price shalt thou give it me, that the plague may be stayed from

the people." 23. And Ornan said unto David, "Take it to thee, and let my lord the king do that which is good in his eyes: lo, I give thee the oxen for burnt-offerings, and the threshing instruments for wood, and the wheat for the meal-offering; I give it all." 24. And king David said to Ornan, "Nay; but I will verily buy it for the full price: for I will not take that which is thine for Jehovah, nor offer a burnt-offering without cost." 25. So David gave to Ornan for the place six hundred shekels of gold by weight. 26. And David built there an altar unto Jehovah, and offered burnt-offerings and peace-offerings, and called upon Jehovah; and he answered him from heaven by fire upon the altar of burn-offering. 27. And Jehovah commanded the angel; and he put up his sword again into the sheath thereof.

28. At that time, when David saw that Jehovah had answered him in the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite, then he sacrificed there. 29. For the tabernacle of Jehovah, which Moses made in the wilderness, and the altar of burnt-offering, were at that time in the high place at Gibeon. 30. But David could not go before it to inquire of God; for he was afraid because of the sword of the angel of Jehovah.

#### PARAPHRASE

Chapter 21:1. Then Satan brought disaster upon Israel, for he made David decide to take a census. 2. "Take a complete census throughout the land and bring me the totals," he told Joab and the other leaders. 3. But Joab objected. "If the Lord were to multiply his people a hundred times, would they not all be yours? So why are you asking us to do this? Why must you cause Israel to sin?" 4. But the king won the argument, and Joab did as he was told; he traveled all through Israel and returned to Jerusalem. 5. The total population figure which he gave came to 1,100,000 men of military age in Israel and 470,000 in Judah. 6. But he didn't include the tribes of Levi and Benjamin in his figures because he was so distressed at what the king had made him do. 7. And God, too, was displeased with the census and punished Israel for it. 8. But David said to God, "I am the one who has sinned. Please forgive me, for I

realize now how wrong I was to do this.”

9. Then the Lord said to Gad, David's personal prophet, 10, 11. "Go and tell David, "The Lord has offered you three choices. Which will you choose? 12. You may have three years of famine, or three months of destruction by the enemies of Israel, or three days of deadly plague as the angel of the Lord brings destruction to the land. Think it over and let me know what answer to return to the one who sent me." 13. "This is a terrible decision to make," David replied, "but let me fall into the hands of the Lord rather than into the power of men, for God's mercies are very great." 14. So the Lord sent a plague upon Israel and 70,000 men died as a result. 15. During the plague God sent an angel to destroy Jerusalem; but then he felt such compassion that he changed his mind and commanded the destroying angel, "Stop! It is enough!" (The angel of the Lord was standing at the time by the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite.) 16. When David saw the angel of the Lord standing between heaven and earth with his sword drawn, pointing toward Jerusalem, he and the elders of Israel clothed themselves in sackcloth and fell to the ground before the Lord. 17. And David said to God, "I am the one who sinned by ordering the census. But what have these sheep done? O Lord my God, destroy me and my family, but do not destroy your people."

18. Then the angel of the Lord told Gad to instruct David to build an altar to the Lord at the threshing-floor of Ornan the Jebusite. 19,20. So David went to see Ornan, who was threshing wheat at the time. Ornan saw the angel as he turned, and his four sons ran and hid. 21. Then Ornan saw the king approaching. So he left the threshing-floor and bowed to the ground before King David. 22. David said to Ornan, "Let me buy this threshing-floor from you at its full price; then I will build an altar to the Lord and the plague will stop." 23. "Take it, my lord, and use it as you wish," Ornan said to David. "Take the oxen, too, for the wheat for the grain offering. I give it all to you." 24. "No," the king replied, "I will buy it for the full price; I cannot take what is yours and give it to the Lord. I will not offer a burnt offering that has cost me nothing!" 25. So

David paid Ornan \$4,300 in gold, 26. and built an altar to the Lord there, and sacrificed burnt offerings and peace offerings upon it; and he called out to the Lord, who answered by sending down fire from heaven to burn up the offering on the altar. 27. Then the Lord commanded the angel to put back his sword into its sheath;

28. and when David saw that the Lord had answered his plea, he sacrificed to him again. 29. The Tabernacle and altar made by Moses in the wilderness were on the hill of Gibeon, 30. but David didn't have time to go there to plead before the Lord, for he was terrified by the drawn sword of the angel of Jehovah.

### COMMENTARY

Chapter twenty-one describes another sin in David's life. Why his sin with Bathsheba is omitted in Chronicles and why this account of the sin in the military census is included are matters not explained in the Bible. The particulars of the military census are detailed in verses 1-8. The parallel account is recorded in II Samuel 24:1-25. The record in Samuel says that "the anger of Jehovah was kindled against Israel, and he moved David against them" (24:1). The chronicler says (I Chronicles 21:1) that "Satan stood up against Israel, and moved David to number Israel." The king in the later years of his reign stubbornly insisted that a numbering of the warriors be done even though it was unnecessary and contrary to Jehovah's will. As in the matter when David sinned with Bathsheba, so David permitted Satan to have control of his life. The results were disastrous. Every indication pointed to a military census of Israel as we consider the kind of numbering that was to be done. Chapter 27 in I Chronicles describes the careful organization of David's army. When he set up twelve courses of warriors, one for each month of the year, for special duties, he was careful not to number those under twenty years of age (27:23). Joab was the chief military captain. He and the princes of each tribe were charged with this responsibility. The whole procedure had to do with the military establishment. The project involved an extensive review and description of Israel's

total manpower. All of the territory from Dan to Beersheba had to be traversed. David was quite old at this time. Israel's wars under his leadership were past. What he ordered with regard to this census could have no real motive other than that of self-congratulation. The whole matter was contrary to Jehovah's will. Joab saw through David's problem in this matter and at great personal risk dared to hesitate to do what David had appointed. Joab warned that David would bring Jehovah's judgment on Israel by this act. Satan was powerful. David would not be denied. The census probably could have been completed in a relatively short time. Joab and the princes gave some attention to the assignment and after nine months and twenty days (II Samuel 24:8) reported to David in Jerusalem. The census takers had gone across the Jordan river through the Gilead country to Tyre and turning south they journeyed to Beersheba. In numbering all of Israel except the tribe of Judah, one million one hundred and ten thousand warriors were counted. In addition to these, four hundred and seventy thousand warriors of Judah were numbered. The Levites were not numbered. This had been characteristic of the earlier censuses. The tribe of Benjamin was not included simply because Joab was unhappy with his assignment.<sup>1</sup> The total number of warriors amounted to one million five hundred and seventy thousand. After the numbering had been done, David began to think clearly about his motives. His own conscience condemned him and Jehovah used the prophet, Gad, to bring David to his senses. David, like other great leaders of Israel, was capable of terrible sins. He also, like Moses and Aaron, had unusual ability to experience genuine repentance. David said, "I have sinned greatly". "I have done foolishly." He pleaded for Jehovah's forgiveness. He humbled himself. No longer was he a selfish, stubborn king; he would be "Jehovah's servant".

The rest of the chapter (verses 9-30) describes Jehovah's judgment on David and Israel. Gad was David's personal spiritual adviser. He had been with David (I Samuel 22:5) in the wilderness of Judah when David was hiding from Saul. He was

<sup>1</sup>Schaff, Philip, *Lange's Commentary, Chronicles*, p. 132.

an historian of the life of David (I Chronicles 29:29). Jehovah used Gad on this occasion to inform David with regard to Jehovah's judgment on his sin. In a rare action Jehovah through Gad laid before David three terrible penalties from among which David had to choose one. The penalties were (1) three years of famine, (2) three months of military reverses at the hand of Israel's enemies, (3) three days of the sword of Jehovah which would include an awful pestilence. These three choices were only a suggestion of the vast numbers and kinds of trouble which Jehovah could unleash upon those who disobey Him. Jehovah's mercy cannot be weighed. He is also the God of wrath. When David had been charged to make a choice, he found himself cornered by the Lord. He faced the most tragic dilemma of his life. Which choice would be best for him and for his people? Famine, military defeat, and the deadly pestilence had not been known in Israel in David's day. David was the one who had sinned. Which of the choices would bring the least amount of suffering on Israel and cause David himself to bear the weight of the judgment? David admitted his predicament. "I am in a great straight." He did not choose any one of the three possibilities. Instead, he humbly submitted himself to God. He preferred to "fall into Jehovah's hand" and not into "the hand of man". He trusted Jehovah's mercy. He made the best choice. Jehovah sent the deadly pestilence. The tenth plague visited upon the Egyptians in Moses' day bears many similarities to this death. Before proper intercession was made, seventy thousand Hebrews died because of this pestilence. The trouble moved toward Jerusalem. Many had already died and the lives of David and his family were seriously threatened. Jehovah intervened. "It is enough", God said. The angel in charge of the judgment stood by the threshing floor of Ornan (Araunah) the Jebusite. The Jebusites were original inhabitants of Jerusalem. Jehovah permitted David to see the angel suspended between earth and heaven and holding the sword in a threatening manner. Sackcloth was a symbol of mourning. David and the elders prostrated themselves on the ground pleading for Israel. David's heart was broken because so many Israelites (sheep) had

died. He, alone, had been responsible for the sin. He pleaded with God to judge him and to spare the people.

At the angel's direction Gad told David what to do. The threshing floor most likely was located on Mount Moriah in the eastern sector of Jerusalem. An altar was to be built on the threshing floor. In typical oriental fashion David bargained with Ornan for the threshing floor. David said he would pay the full price. Ornan said he would give it to David. Abraham was involved in a similar experience when he secured a burial place for Sarah (Genesis 23:9). Ornan intended to get the full price for his property. David revealed an important key to worship when he said he would not present to Jehovah any offering which did not cost him something. This is the essence of genuine worship. Hebrews could not offer a fish to God on the altar of burnt offering. No human labor or investment was required to produce the fish. Jehovah freely accepted lambs, goats, and bullocks as sacrificial materials because those who offered these kinds of sacrifices had labored over them for this purpose. When a shepherd offered a lamb, he also offered something of himself. David knew that a burnt offering and a peace offering had to be lifted up before Jehovah immediately if the plague was to be arrested. So he bought the site where he set up the altar. This altar would have been formed out of natural rock on which no tool had been used. David paid Ornan six hundred shekels of gold (perhaps about 6,000 dollars). Under normal conditions this would have been a very high price. As the offerings were on the altar and the smoke and fire ascended, the angel sheathed his sword. God's wrath was turned. David's house and the people of Jerusalem were spared. After such a wonderful experience on Mount Moriah, David often returned to that place to worship Jehovah. The Temple had not yet been built. The tabernacle was at Gibeon which was located in Benjamin about eight miles north of Jerusalem. The fear of Jehovah kept David from going to Gibeon. The angel's sword, as had been the case with Balaam (Numbers 22:31), made a deep impression on David. To "inquire of God" meant to seek God's will. Priests and prophets often assisted in this



matter. David's declaration in 22:1 accounts for the choice of this site for Solomon's Temple. "This is the house of Jehovah" and "this is the altar of burnt offering" came to be regarded as historic declarations.

#### 14. DAVID'S PROVISIONS FOR THE TEMPLE (Chapter 22)

##### TEXT

Chapter 22:1. Then David said, "This is the house of Jehovah God, and this is the altar of burnt-offering for Israel."

2. And David commanded to gather together the sojourners that were in the land of Israel; and he set masons to hew wrought stones to build the house of God. 3. And David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the couplings; and brass in abundance without weight; 4. and cedar-trees without number: for the Sidonians and they of Tyre brought cedar-trees in abundance to David. 5. And David said, "Solomon my son is young and tender, and the house that is to be builded for Jehovah must be exceeding magnificent, of fame and of glory throughout all countries: I will therefore make preparation for it". So David prepared abundantly before his death.

6. Then he called for Solomon his son, and charged him to build a house for Jehovah, the God of Israel. 7. And David said to Solomon his son, "As for me, it was in my heart to build a house unto the name of Jehovah my God. 8. But the word of Jehovah came to me, saying, 'Thou hast shed blood abundantly, and hast made great wars: thou shalt not build a house unto my name, because thou hast shed much blood upon the earth in my sight. 9. Behold, a son shall be born to thee, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies round about; for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days. 10. He shall build a house for my name; and he shall be my son, and I will be his father; and I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel forever.' 11. "Now, my son, Jehovah be with thee; and prosper thou, and

build the house of Jehovah thy God, as he hath spoken concerning thee. 12. "Only Jehovah give thee discretion and understanding, and give thee charge concerning Israel; that so thou mayest keep the law of Jehovah thy God. 13. "Then shalt thou prosper, if thou observe to do the statues and the ordinances which Jehovah charged Moses with concerning Israel: be strong, and of good courage; fear not, neither be dismayed. 14. "Now, behold, in my affliction I have prepared for the house of Jehovah a hundred thousand talents of gold, and a thousand thousand talents of silver, and of brass and iron without weight; for it is in abundance: timber also and stone have I prepared; and thou mayest add thereto. 15. "Moreover there are workmen with thee in abundance, hewers and workers of stone and timber, and all men that are skilful in every manner of work: 16. "Of the gold, the silver, and the brass, and the iron, there is no number. Arise and be doing, and Jehovah be with thee."

17. David also commanded all the princes of Israel to help Solomon his son, saying, 18. "Is not Jehovah your God with you? and hath he not given you rest on every side? For he hath delivered the inhabitants of the land into my hand; and the land is subdued before Jehovah, and before his people. 19. Now set your heart and your soul to seek after Jehovah your God; arise therefore, and build ye the sanctuary God, into the house that is to be built to the name of Jehovah."

#### PARAPHRASE

Chapter 22:1. Then David said, "Right here at Ornan's threshing-floor is the place where I'll build the Temple of the Lord and construct the altar for Israel's burnt offering!"

2. David now drafted all the resident aliens in Israel to prepare blocks of squared stone for the Temple. 3. They also manufactured iron into the great quantity of nails needed for the doors in the gates and for the clamps; and they smelted so much bronze that it was too much to weigh. 4. The men of Tyre and Sidon brought great rafts of cedar logs to David. 5. "Solomon my son is young and tender," David said, "and the

Temple of the Lord must be a marvelous structure, famous and glorious throughout the world; so I will begin the preparations for it now." So David collected the construction materials before his death.

6. He now commanded his son Solomon to build a temple for the Lord God of Israel. 7. "I wanted to build it myself," David told him, 8. "but the Lord said not to do it. 'You have killed too many men in great wars,' he told me. 'You have reddened the ground before me with blood: so you are not to build my Temple. 9. But I will give you a son,' he told me, 'who will be a man of peace, for I will give him peace with his enemies in the surrounding lands. His name shall be Solomon (meaning "Peaceful"), and I will give peace and quietness to Israel during his reign. 10. He shall build my temple, and he shall be as my own son and I will be his father; and I will cause his sons and his descendants to reign over every generation of Israel.' 11. "So now, my son, may the Lord be with you and prosper you as you do what he told you to do and build the Temple of the Lord. 12. And may the Lord give you the good judgment to follow all his laws when he makes you king of Israel. 13. For if you carefully obey the rules and regulations which he gave to Israel through Moses, you will prosper. Be strong and courageous, fearless and enthusiastic! 14. "By hard work I have collected \$3,000,000,000 worth of gold bullion, \$2,000,000 worth of silver, and so much iron and bronze that I haven't even weighed it; I have also gathered timber and stone for the walls. This is at least a beginning, something with which to start. 15. And you have many skilled stonemasons and carpenters and craftsmen of every kind. 16. They are expert gold and silver smiths and bronze and iron workers. So get to work, and may the Lord be with you!" 17. Then David ordered all the leaders of Israel to assist his son in this project. 18. "The Lord your God is with you," he declared. "He has given you peace with the surrounding nations, for I have conquered them in the name of the Lord and for his people. 19. Now try with every fiber of your being to obey the Lord your God, and you will soon be bringing the Ark and the other holy articles of

worship into the Temple of the Lord!"

### COMMENTARY

Chapter twenty-two describes plans made for the Temple. This was a primary concern for David in the latter years of his reign. The expanding kingdom of Israel brought many foreigners to Jerusalem. Some of these became proselytes or converts to Israel's religion. Others of them simply brought their skills as master workmen and found ready employment under David and Solomon. This provided an interesting preview of the inclusion of the Gentiles in God's kingdom. Men skilled in building with stone and marble, men who were master craftsmen in using copper, and others who were skilled workmen with wood came to David's assistance. Great marble slabs were prepared for the Temple. Some of these measured twelve by fifteen feet and weighed as much as five tons. These stones were quarried in Phoenicia not far from the great Lebanon forests. Some marble was quarried in the Jordan valley. All of the great stones were hewn to specific dimensions where they were quarried so that no sound of hammers was heard at the building site of the Temple. The Phoenicians from Tyre and Sidon were master craftsmen in wood. They were expert builders of ships and houses. The great cedar logs and marble slabs were floated down the Mediterranean on wood rafts. David knew that Solomon was to build the Temple. Solomon would need much assistance if the House was to approach the magnificance which David envisioned. "So David prepared abundantly before his death." To prepare for the Temple became David's chief concern.

In verses six through sixteen David spoke directly to Solomon emphasizing his successor's responsibility with regard to the construction of the Temple. Solomon's specific charge was "to build a house for Jehovah". David once again recalled his purpose to build the Temple and Jehovah's forbidding him to do so. Because of the peculiar responsibilities which were David's he had been a man of war. The blood of many persons was upon his hands. Before Solomon was born, David had

known what his son's name and character would be. The name, Solomon, means "peaceful". He would be a "man of rest". In quietness and confidence he would do his work as king. Not only was Solomon the son of David, he was also the son of God. As Jehovah had revealed in II Samuel, chapter 7, Solomon would be the first successor of David in the establishment of the Davidic kingship. So David charged Solomon with solemn responsibility and prayed for Jehovah's richest blessings to attend his son. "Discretion" is that ability to make the right choices. "Understanding" is more than mere intelligence. It involves comprehension, sympathy, sensitivity to God's revelation and man's needs. To "keep the law" involved careful study of Jehovah's revealed will and courage to be a real spiritual leader. Solomon would receive the crown in one hand. Into his other hand the scrolls of the Law would be placed on his coronation day. As Moses had led God's people out of Egypt to the Plains of Moab, Solomon is to lead in strength and without fear or dismay. David reminded his son, Solomon, that he had prepared a great stockpile of materials for the construction of the Temple. When constructed, the materials used in the building of the Temple were so lavish that their value could not be estimated.<sup>1</sup> One hundred thousand talents of gold at thirty thousand dollars a talent would amount to three hundred million dollars. One million talents of silver at two thousand dollars a talent would amount to two million dollars. It is best to say that the building would be of inestimable value. Not only did Solomon have all of the goods at his disposal, he also had unlimited resources in the skilled artisans and men who would do the menial tasks. David had done everything humanly possible to assure the grand success of this project. His charge was equal to the solemnity of the occasion, "Arise and be doing and Jehovah be with thee". David charged the princes to assist Solomon. The wars had been fought, enemies had either surrendered or had been annihilated. To the princes David said, "Arise and build the sanctuary of Jehovah God. Prepare a

<sup>1</sup>Elmslie, W. A. L., *The Interpreter's Bible*, Vol. III, p. 419

permanent place for the ark".<sup>1</sup>

### SUMMARY QUESTIONS

#### LESSON TEN 21-22

307. Why did David decide to take a census at this time?
308. What is the meaning of name "Satan"?
309. Why was Joab given this assignment?
310. Carefully locate Dan and Beersheba and state the distance separating these places.
311. Why was Joab hesitant to obey the king?
312. How could David be a "cause of guilt" in this matter?
313. To what city did Joab finally come with his report?
314. How many Israelites were counted?
315. How many of Judah were counted?
316. On what basis would the Levites be excluded from this census?
317. Why was the tribe of Benjamin passed over?
318. How did David come to the realization that he had sinned?
319. Who announced to David the alternatives with regard to Jehovah's judgment?
320. State the choices presented to David.
321. Finally, what choice did David make? Explain his wisdom in this matter.
322. How many of the Hebrew people perished as a result of David's census?
323. Why was the angel coming to Jerusalem and what would have been the consequences?
324. Why would Jehovah repent?
325. Describe what David saw according to 21:16. Relate this to a vision once granted to Daniel.
326. Why wear sackcloth?
327. Why would David refer to the people as sheep?
328. Explain David's actions in building an altar.
329. Who was Ornan?

<sup>1</sup>Clarke, Adam, *A Commentary and Critical Notes*, Vol. II, p. 620

330. How did David propose to obtain the right to use the threshing floor?
331. What did Ornan offer to "give" David?
332. Explain the important principle involved in 21:24.
333. About how much is a shekel of gold worth?
334. What kind of offerings did David present to Jehovah?
335. What did the angel do?
336. Where was the tabernacle located at this time?
337. David was a fearless warrior, however what are we told in 21:30?
338. What is the essential meaning of the burnt offering?
339. Explain the nature of the work assigned to the masons.
340. Summarize the building materials which David collected and stored.
341. How did the Sidonians help in David's program? Where was Sidon located?
342. What kind of Temple did David hope would be built?
343. Why was David not permitted to build the Temple?
344. Explain the meaning of the name "Solomon".
345. What would be the nature of Solomon's reign?
346. What specific matters did David mention in his charge to Solomon?
347. To what promise does David refer in 22:10?
348. How was it that the princes of Israel now could give full attention to the Temple?
349. What was to be housed in the Temple?
350. What does it mean "to build to the name of Jehovah"?