

Old Testament PowerPoint presentation

1 Kings

Suggested Bible Reading: 1 Kings 3: 1-15

Slide1



(Black background) ‡ credits will move up the page. ‡ to open →

Slide 2



– The books of 1 and 2 Kings are a record from the point of view of Royalty, Monarchy or Throne. The books of 1 & 2 Chronicles are a record from the Priestly or church point of view. ‡ 1 Kings is being called – The Royal Record. Note the following:-

1. Adonijah, David's eldest surviving son tries to seize the throne as David's life draws to a close (1 Kings 1: 5-10).
2. Nathan the prophet and Solomon's mother, Bathsheba confer with David (1 Kings 1: 11-34).
3. God had revealed to David that Solomon was to be his rightful successor to the throne (1 Chronicles 22: 6-8).
4. Solomon is anointed King by Zadok the priest and Nathan the prophet (1 Kings 1 : 39).

‡ to open →

Slide 3



– Solomon – 2nd Samuel was much concerned with King David; now we turn to King Solomon and the division of the land. ‡ Solomon was known for his great **wealth** – see chapter 10. ‡ to open

Slide 4



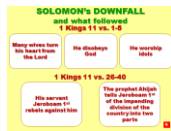
– Solomon was also known for his ‡ great **wisdom**. ‡ This is found in chapter 10, and also the book of Proverbs. ‡ to open →

Slide 5



– Solomon will be known for ‡ his **work** in building the Temple (refer to this briefly) – see chapters 5 & 6. (also dealt with in 2 Chronicles) ‡ to open →

Slide 6



– Solomon's downfall (and after) comes in 1 Kings 11: 1-5. Many wives turned his heart from the Lord; he disobeys God; he worships idols. Chapter 11: 26-40. Subsequently, his servant Jeroboam 1st rebels against him; the prophet Ahijah, tells Jeroboam of the impending division of the country into 2 parts. Solomon is angry, so Jeroboam flees to Egypt. to open →

Slide 7



 – **The Divided Kingdom - a Map of Judah/Israel.** ‡ This division took place in about 975 BC. Initially “all Israel” went to Shechem (12:1) to make Solomon’s son, Rehoboam King (see 14: 21-31). After his harsh answers to the people of Israel and Jeroboam, 10 tribes departed and were ruled by Jeroboam (chapter 12). ‡ Rehoboam is made King over Judah – 12: 16-17. (2 tribes – Benjamin and Judah) ‡. Jeroboam 1st rules ‡ over Israel – 12: 20 - (10 tribes departed from all Israel). He sets up idol worship in Dan and Bethel. ‡ to open →

Slide 8



– **The Divided Kingdom**. ‡ **The Kings of Judah** - ‡ Rehoboam ‡ Abijam (15: 1-8) ‡ Asa (22: 41-50) ‡ Jehoshaphat (22: 41-50). ‡ Note - only 3 Kings reigned over the united kingdom – Saul, David & Solomon. Adonijah had tried to take the kingdom but David had confirmed that Solomon was the rightful successor (chapter 1). ‡ to open →

Slide 9



– The Divided Kingdom. Some of the Kings of Israel - ‡ Jeroboam
 1st (1 Kings 12: 25 – 14: 20) ‡ Nadab (15: 25-31) ‡ Baasha (15: 32 – 16: 7) ‡ Elah (16: 8 – 14) ‡ Zimri (16: 15-20) ‡ Omri (16: 21-28) ‡ Ahab (16: 29 – 22: 40) – he “did evil in the sight of the LORD more than all who were before him” (16: 30) married Jezebel, daughter of the King of the Sidonians (v.31), promoted the worship of Baal (v.31-32) ‡ Ahaziah (22: 51-53) ‡ Elijah was the Prophet at the time of Ahab – (17: 1 – 19: 20) ‡ to open →

Slide 10



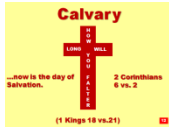
– On Mount Carmel, Elijah lays down a challenge to the prophets of Baal. † “How long halt ye between two opinions?” † Explain the challenge (chapter 18). † The Prophets of Baal were on one side and † Elijah was on the other side. † The Prophets of Baal call upon their god – “O Baal hear us”. † Elijah mocks them. † to open →

Slide 11



– Elijah pours water over the sacrifice ‡ and fills the surrounding trench. He calls on God to answer his prayer. ‡ Fire comes down onto the sacrifice and licks up the water in the trench. ‡ to open→

Slide 12



– This reminds us of Calvary. ‡ How long halt ye? The words taken from ‡ 1 Kings 18: 21. ‡ The word of God pleads with us to turn to the Lord Jesus Christ while there is still time. (2 Corinthians 6: 2)

‡ → End of slide show (black screen)

On hearing this, Jeroboam 1st returns from exile in Egypt; he and the people plead with Rehoboam to lighten his father's burden on the people. This is considered by the Elders, who enforce a stricter regime