

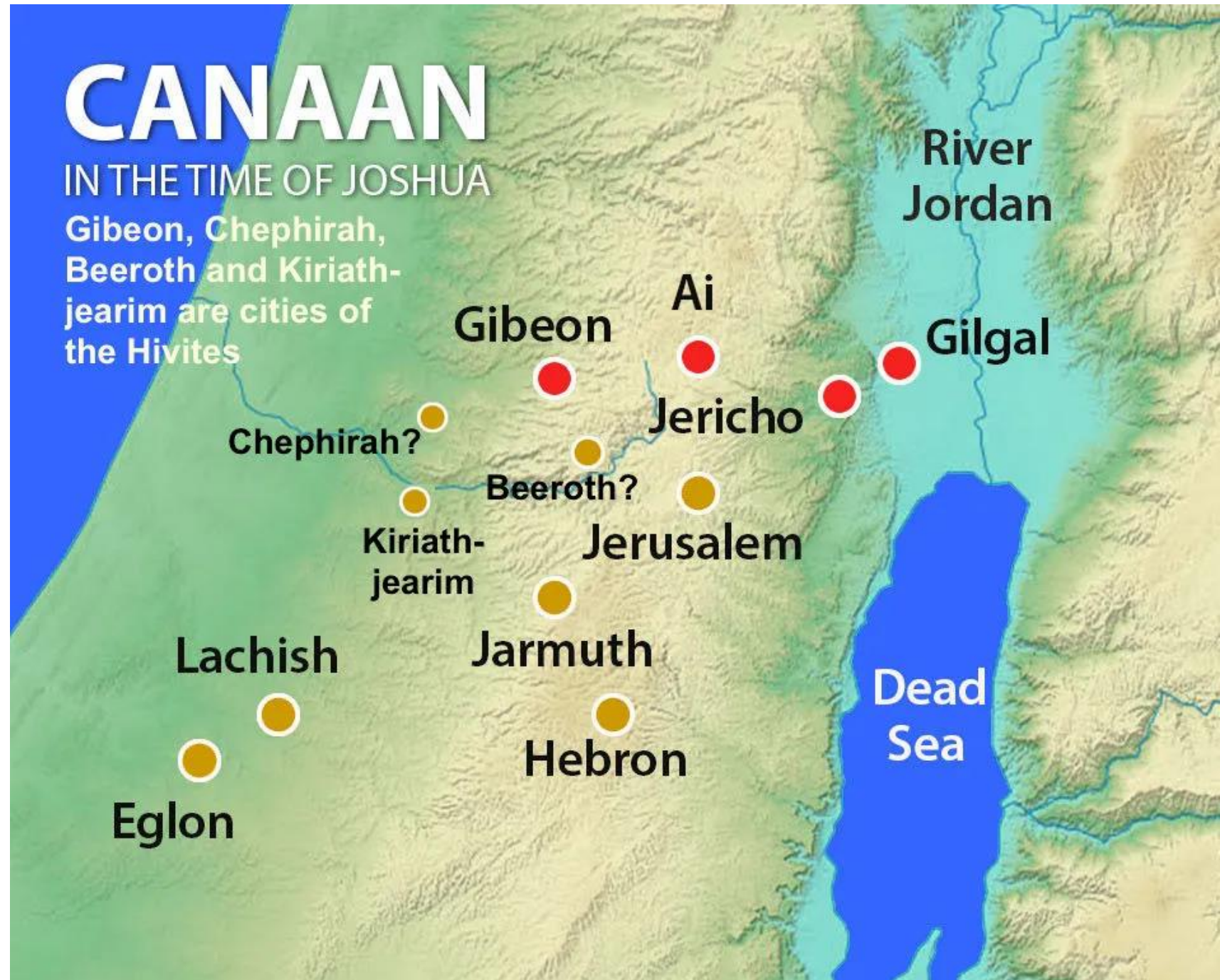
1 Kings 5-16
2 Chronicles 1-16

Solomon

CANAAN

IN THE TIME OF JOSHUA

Gibeon, Chephirah, Beeroth and Kiriath-jearim are cities of the Hivites



River Jordan

Gilgal

Ai

Gibeon

Jericho

Chephirah?

Beeroth?

Kiriath-jearim

Jerusalem

Lachish

Jarmuth

Dead Sea

Hebron

Eglon



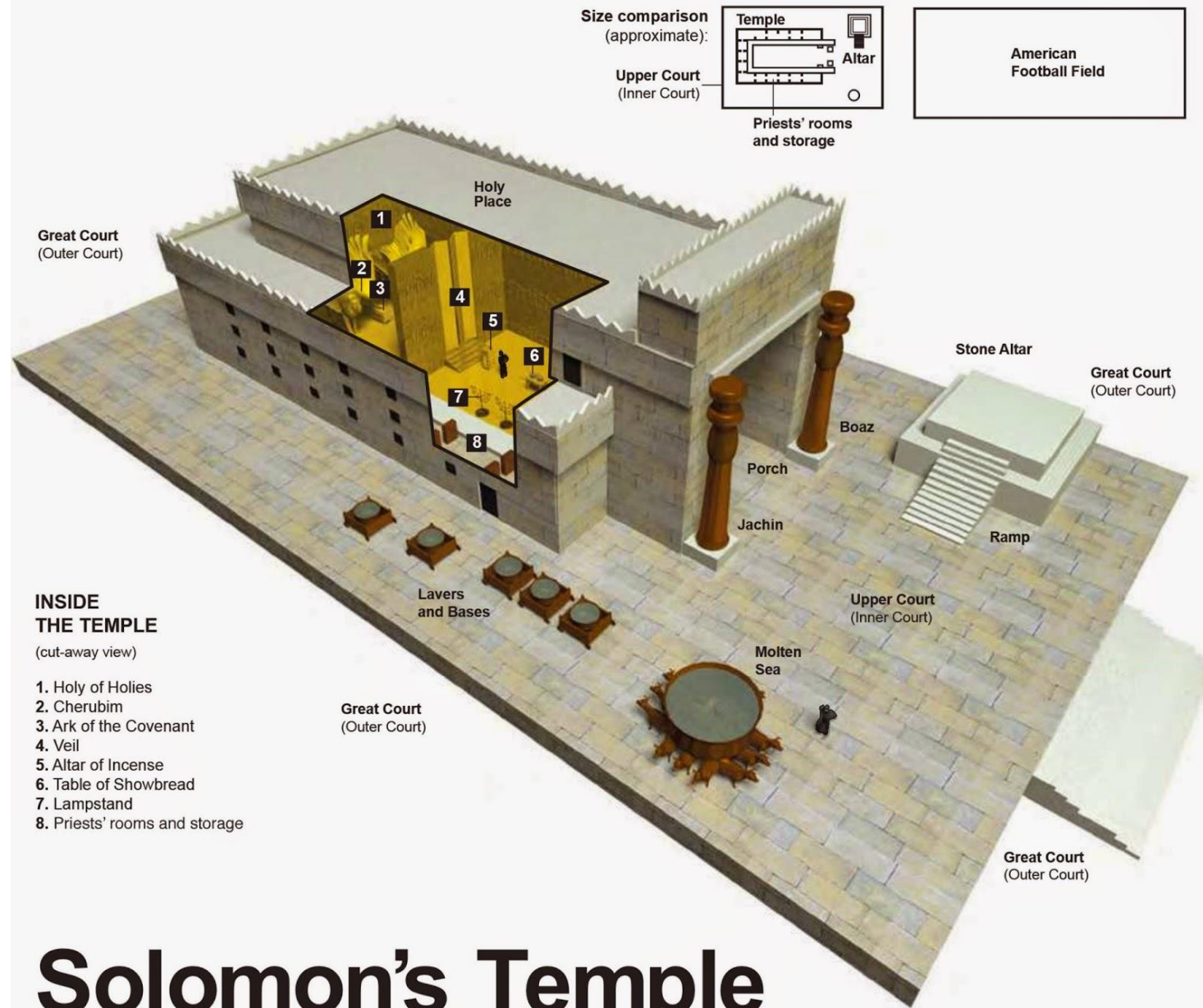
SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

- 1 - Porch
- 2 - Holy Place
- 3 - Holy of Holies
- 4 - Side Chambers

- A - Brazen Altar
- B - Molten Sea
- C - Ten Bronze Basins
- D - Ten Menorahs

- E - Table of Showbread
- F - Altar of Incense
- G - Ark of the Covenant
- H - Gold Cherubim

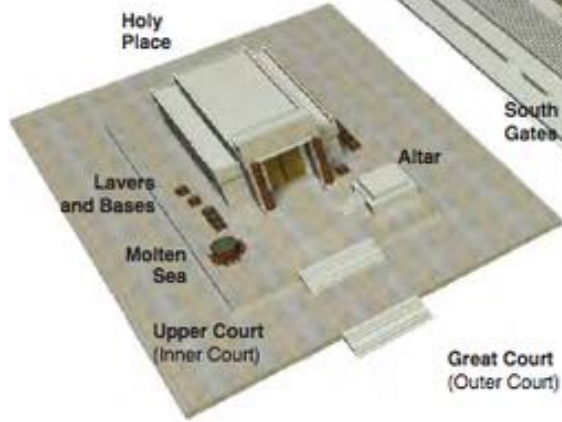




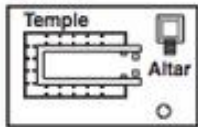
Solomon's Temple

The First Temple, erected by King Solomon, was built to replace the Tabernacle and house the Ark of the Covenant. The Temple was completed in 957 BC after seven years of labor, but it was destroyed by the Babylonians in 587 BC.

SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

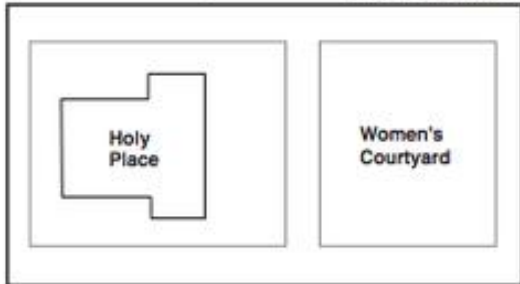


SOLOMON'S TEMPLE

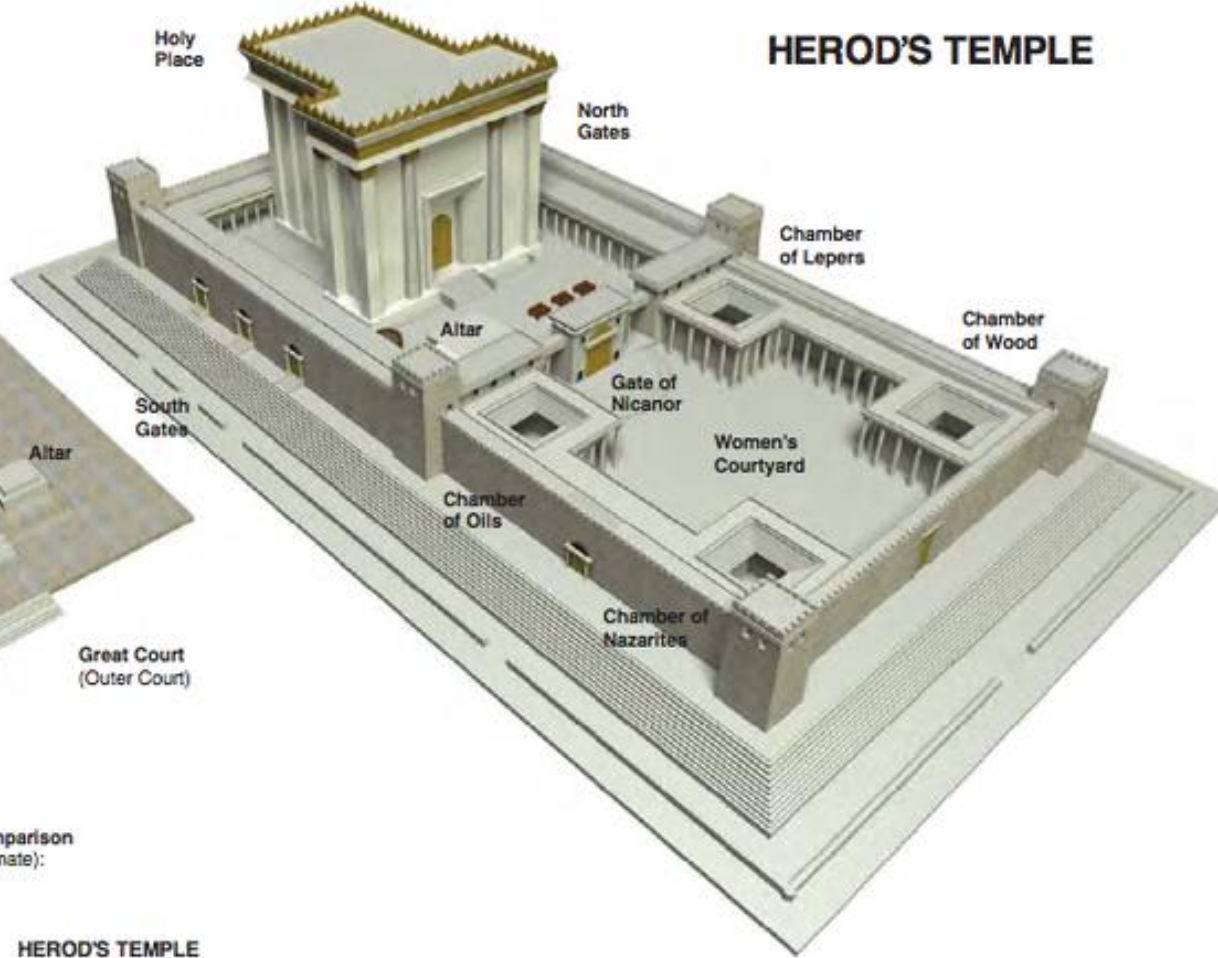


Size comparison
(approximate):

HEROD'S TEMPLE



HEROD'S TEMPLE



Temple Comparison

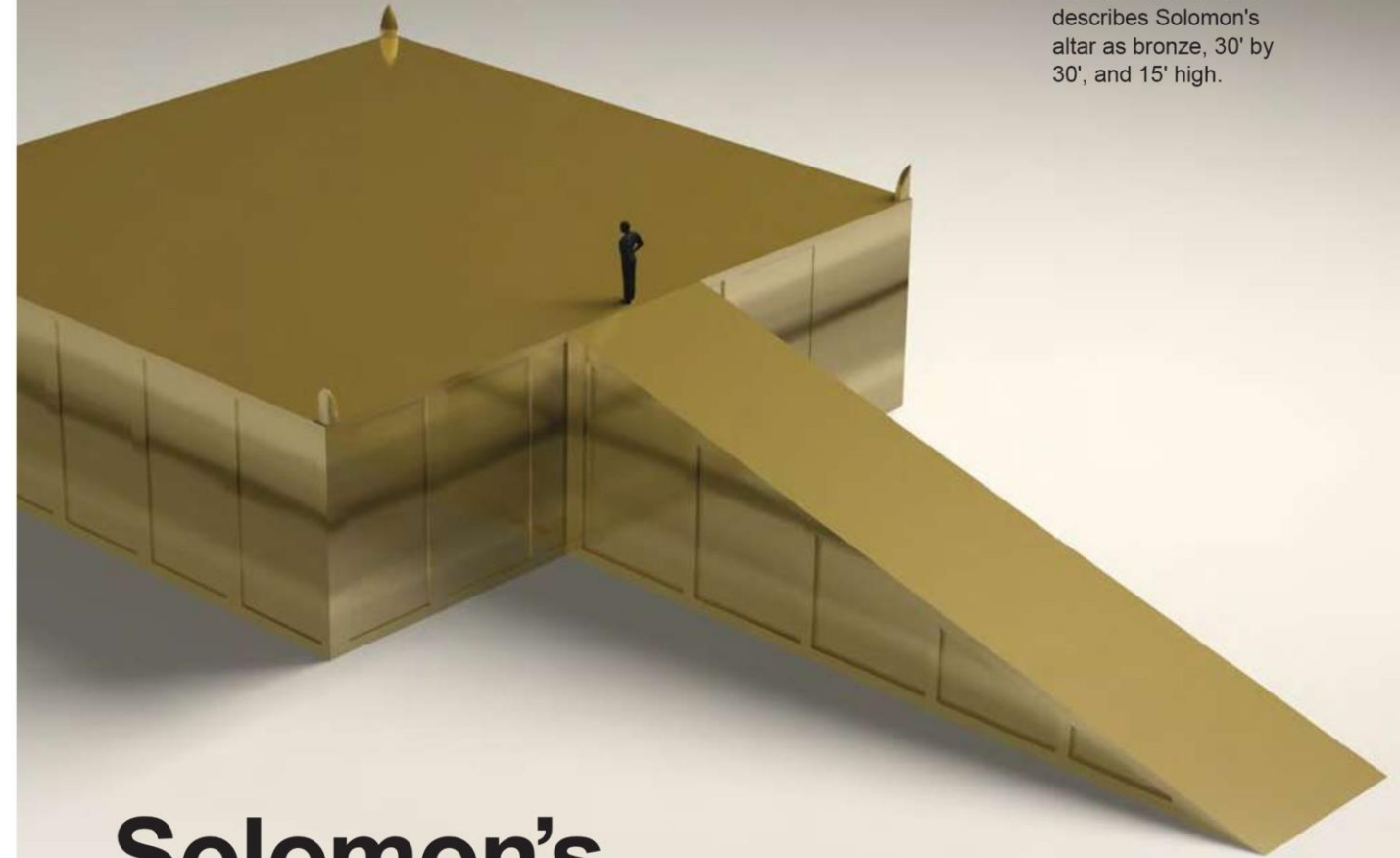
Solomon's Temple, finished in 957 BC, was less than one-half the size of Herod the Great's expanded Second Temple in Jerusalem, built in 20–19 BC.

The Sea



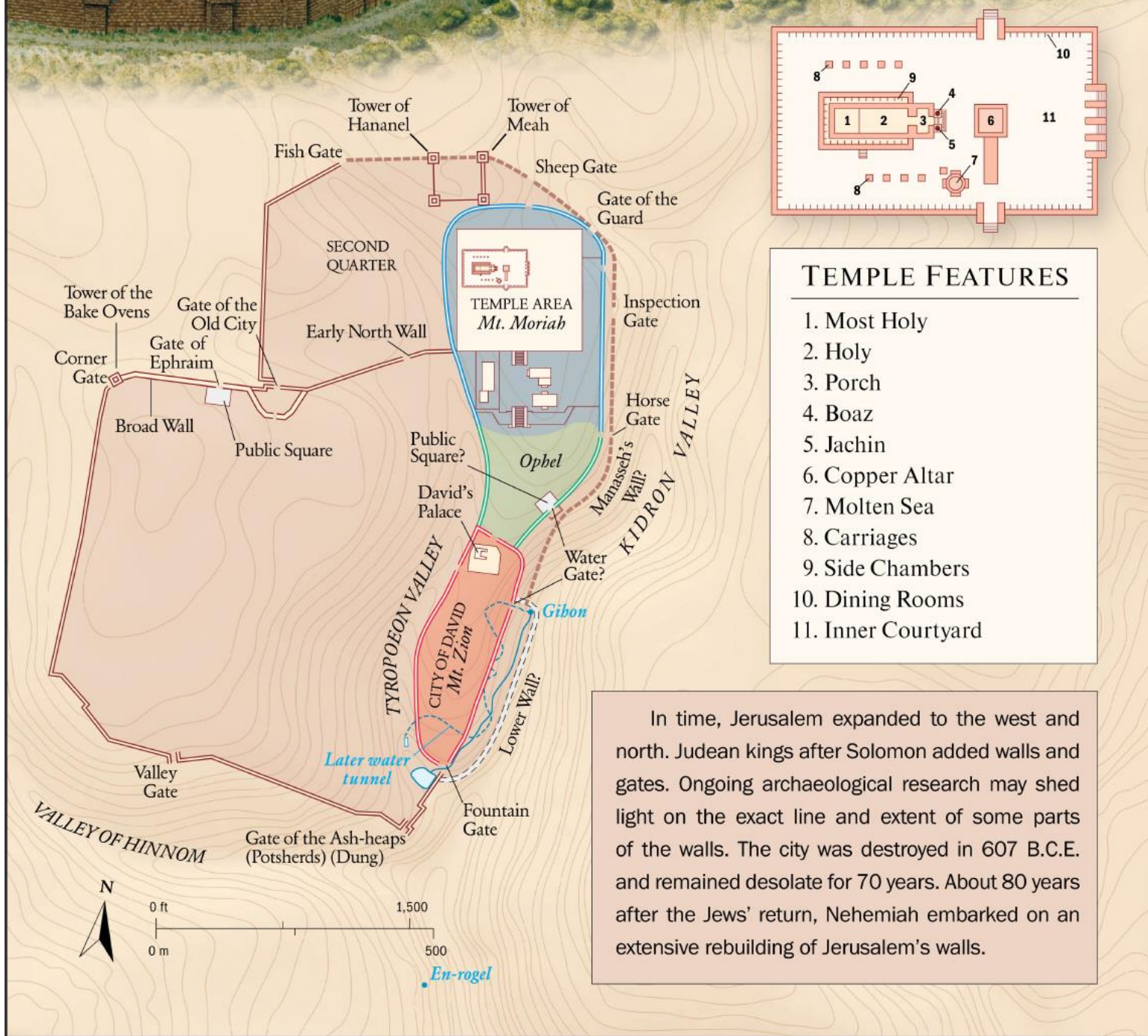


Second Chronicles 4:1 describes Solomon's altar as bronze, 30' by 30', and 15' high.



Solomon's Bronze Altar

Solomon may have built both a large stone altar and a smaller bronze altar. Ahaz moved Solomon's bronze altar—a considerable feat given its weight and dimensions (2 Kgs 16:14). Asa also “repaired” this altar—implying that it was made of materials that could fall into disrepair (2 Chr 15:8).



TEMPLE FEATURES

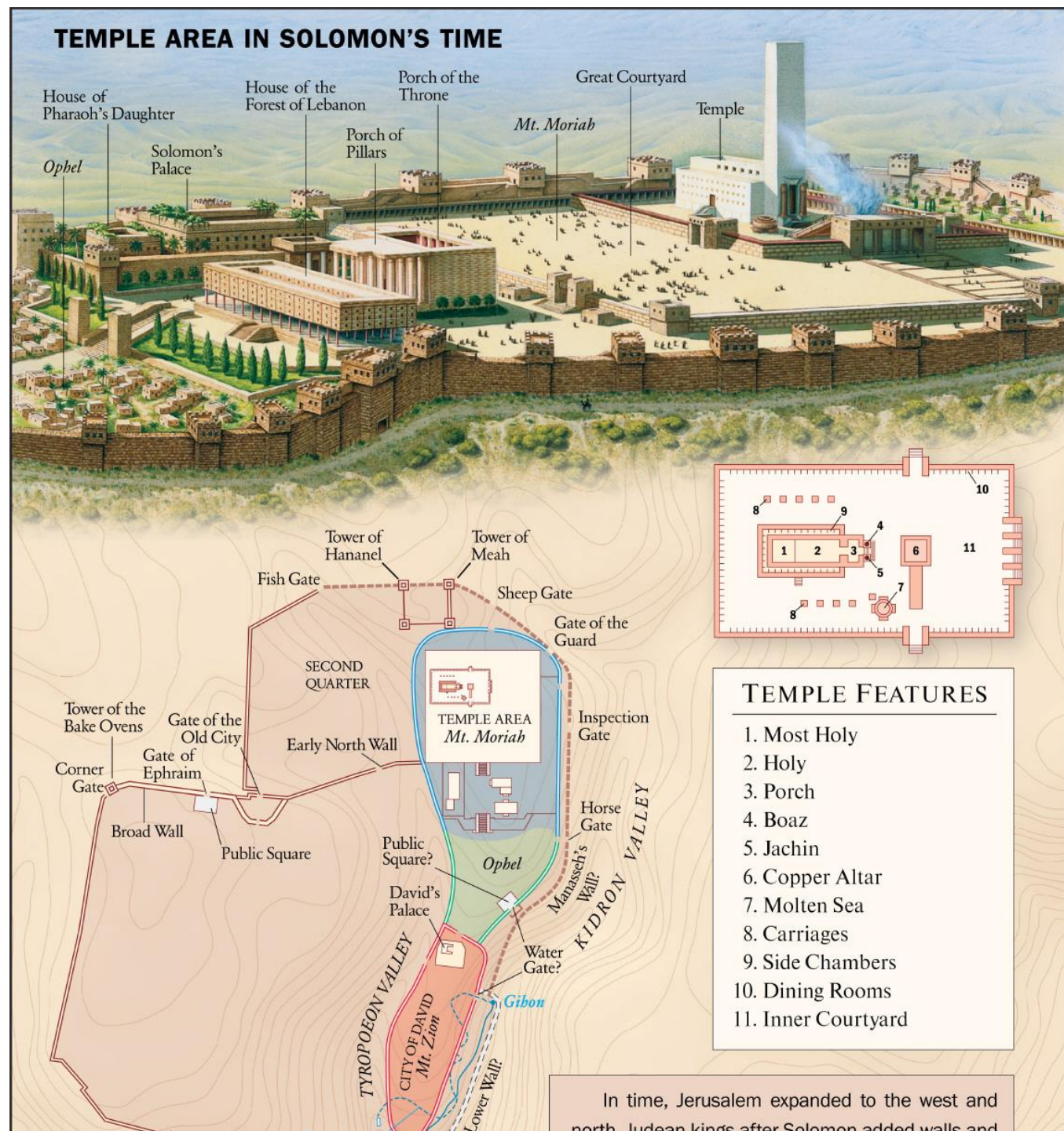
1. Most Holy
2. Holy
3. Porch
4. Boaz
5. Jachin
6. Copper Altar
7. Molten Sea
8. Carriages
9. Side Chambers
10. Dining Rooms
11. Inner Courtyard

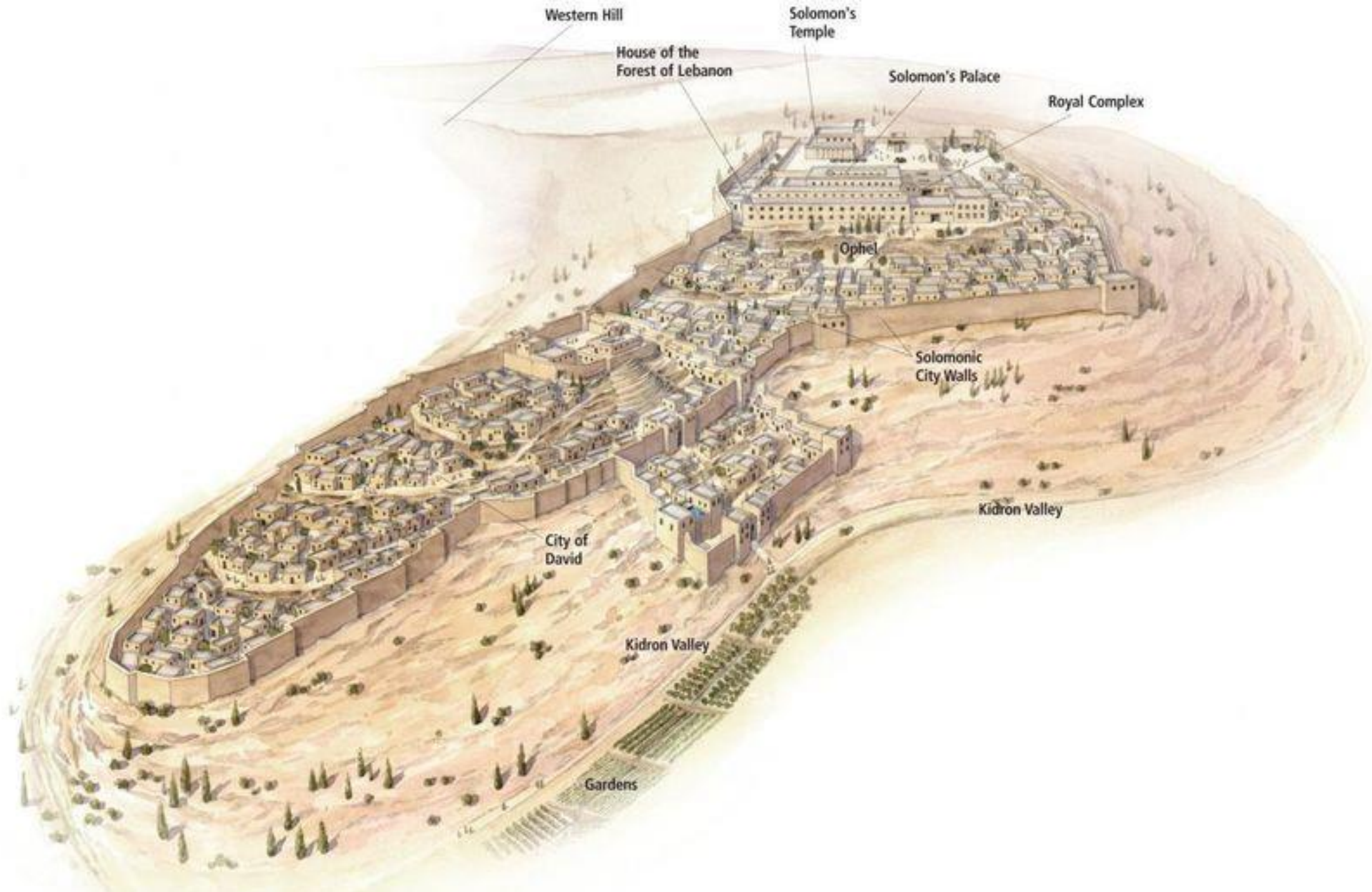
In time, Jerusalem expanded to the west and north. Judean kings after Solomon added walls and gates. Ongoing archaeological research may shed light on the exact line and extent of some parts of the walls. The city was destroyed in 607 B.C.E. and remained desolate for 70 years. About 80 years after the Jews' return, Nehemiah embarked on an extensive rebuilding of Jerusalem's walls.

Dedication of the Temple



Palace of the Lebanon Forest





Solomon's Kingdom





Milcom (Ammonite)

Solomon's failure



Chemosh (Moabite)



Astarte (Sidonian)

The Chiasm in 2 Chronicles 1-9

A Solomon's wealth and wisdom 1:1-17

B Recognition by Gentiles/dealings with Hiram 2:1-16

C Temple construction/gentile labor 2:17—5:1

D Dedication of the temple 5:2—7:10

D' Divine response 7:11-22

C' Other construction/gentile labor 8:1-16

B' Recognition by Gentiles/dealings with Hiram 8:17—9:12

A' Solomon's wealth and wisdom 9:13-28

JUDAH: Rehoboam 930 BC



Israel: Jeroboam 930 BC



JUDAH: Abijah 913 BC



JUDAH: Asa
911 BC



ISRAEL:

Nadab (910 BC)

Baasha (909 BC)

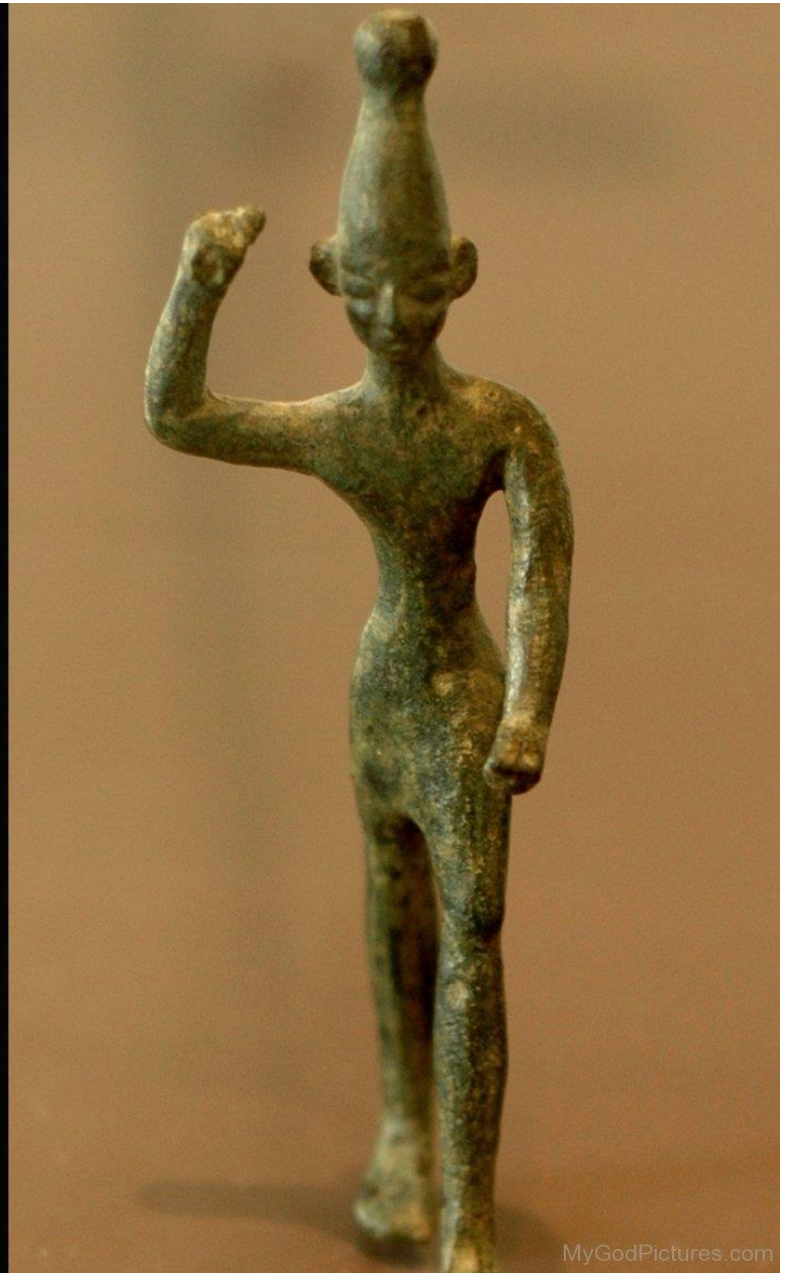
Elah (886 BC)

Zimri (884 BC)

Omri (884 BC)

Ahab (871 BC)





Ba'al