

THE UNITED KINGDOM STAGE

1 SAMUEL 8-31; 2 SAMUEL; 1 KINGS 1-11; 1 CHRONICLES; 2 CHRONICLES 1-9;
PSALMS; PROVERBS; ECCLESIASTES; SONG OF SOLOMON

I. SAUL, ISRAEL'S FIRST KING.

- A. The selection of Saul (1 Sam. 8-12).
 1. The circumstances leading to his selection.
 - a. Israel's elders gather at Ramah and demand that Samuel give them a king (8:1-20).
 - b. Samuel is displeased and lists the many disadvantages of having a king (8:11-18).
 - c. God nevertheless informs Samuel of his decision to give Israel a king and that he can expect the new leader at his doorstep in twenty-four hours (9:16).
 - d. The next day Saul unknowingly fulfills this prophecy by seeking Samuel's help in locating some lost animals (9:18-20).
 2. The chronology of his selection.
 - a. He is privately anointed by Samuel at Ramah (10:1).
 - b. He is publicly acclaimed by Samuel at Mizpeh (10:24).

Note: At this stage Saul was a very humble man. He felt he was unworthy of being king (10:21) and actually had to be brought out of hiding when Samuel officially proclaimed him king (10:22-23).
 3. The confirmation of his selection.
 - a. Following his inaugural service, Saul returns to his farm in Gibeah (10:26).
 - b. He later raises an army of 330,000 to rescue a surrounded Israelite city called Jabash-Gilead from a cruel enemy and thus establishes his ability to lead the kingdom (11:8-15).
 - c. Samuel then gathers Israel to Gilgal, and there delivers his final recorded sermon to the people.
 - (1) He warns both he and their king of the follies of disobeying God (12:25).
 - (2) God emphasizes this warning by the miracle of thunder and rain (12:18).
- B. The rejection of Saul (1 Sam. 13:1--15:9). This Saul caused:
 1. By offering the sacrifice of a priest (13:9).
 2. By ordering the death of his own son (13:15--14:52).
 - a. Israel was threatened by a Philistine attack (13:23).
 - b. Not having yet discovered the secret of smelting iron, as had the enemy, Israel was at a terrible disadvantage (13:19-22).
 - c. Jonathan and his bodyguard were led by God to conduct a surprise attack upon a Philistine stronghold (14:4-12).
 - d. The attack was so successful it resulted in the total rout of the Philistines (14:13-23).
 - e. Prior to the battle, however, Saul had foolishly issued a command which prohibited his soldiers from eating until they defeated their enemies (14:24-26).
 - f. This would later cause the famished troops to break the Levitical law of God (14:32).
 - g. Unaware of this stupid order by his father, Jonathan eats some honey (14:27-31).
 - h. Upon discovering this, Saul orders his son to die (14:43-44).
 - i. He is saved from death by the grateful soldiers (14:45).
 3. By opposing the command of God to destroy a pagan named Agag and his city (15:9). This event was significant because:
 - a. It marked the total rejection of Saul by God (15:11).
 - b. It illustrated a great biblical principle (15:22-23).
 - c. It was the last meeting between Saul and Samuel until Samuel died (15:35).

II. DAVID, ISRAEL'S FINEST KING (1 SAMUEL 16--2 SAMUEL 31; I CHRONICLES 11-29).

- A. David the shepherd (16:1-13). He is anointed by Samuel in Bethlehem after his seven brothers had been rejected by God.
- B. David the singer (16:14-23).
 1. King Saul is from this point on troubled by an evil spirit.
 2. The fame of David's skill as an accomplished harpist causes Saul to issue a "command performance."
 3. David's beautiful music helps the troubled Saul.
- C. David the soldier (1 Sam. 17). With but a sling (and God's anointing) David defeats a mighty ten-foot Philistine giant named Goliath and wins a battle for Israel.
- D. David the sought (1 Sam. 18-31).
 1. He now begins his lifelong friendship with Jonathan, Saul's son (18:1-4).
 2. He incurs the wrath of Saul (1 Sam. 18:8). He receives the praise of the Israelite women for slaying Goliath (18:6-7). These women sing concerning how Saul had slain his thousands, but David his ten thousands.
 3. Saul then attempts to deal with the situation as follows:

- a. By demotion. (Compare 18:5 with 18:13.)
- b. By private attempts on his life. (See 18:11; 19:10-17.)
- c. By trickery. He promises the hand of Michal (his youngest daughter) in marriage if David will kill 100 Philistines. David thereupon goes out and kills 200 (18:25-27).
4. David marries his first of many wives, Michal (18:27-28). She will later save his life (19:12).
5. Jonathan warns David of Saul's renewed efforts to kill him (20:18-22, 35-42).
6. David goes to Nob and (after lying about the nature of his visit) receives bread and a sword from Ahimelech, the high priest (21:1-9).
7. He then goes to the Philistine city of Gath and fakes insanity before King Achish (21:10-15). David makes the Cave of Adullam his headquarters and begins gathering his "outlaw army." This army at first totaled 400 men (22:1-2).
8. During this period three of his mighty men slipped through enemy lines to bring David the drink of water from the well in Bethlehem he had so longed for. David was so impressed that he refused to drink it, but poured it out as an offering to God (1 Chron. 11:16-19).
9. David goes to Moab, but is ordered back to Judah by Gad, the prophet of the Lord (22:3-5). God had already gone to the trouble of bringing David's great grandmother from Moab into Judah. (See Ruth 1)
10. A vicious Edomite named Doeg betrays Ahimelech to Saul, whereupon the insane king orders the slaughter of eighty-five priests at Nob simply because Ahimelech had offered some bread to David (22:12-19).
11. David saves the Israelite city of Keilah from the Philistines (23:1-6). He then is warned by God to flee the city, for the fickle citizens were preparing to hand him over to Saul (23:10-12).
12. David spares Saul's life in a cave in the wilderness of En-ge-di, by cutting off a piece of Saul's coat when he could have sliced off his head (24:1-15). David's heart immediately smote him for this act of disrespect (24:5).
13. Saul acknowledges both his stupidity and the fact that he knew God had chosen David to rule Israel (24:16-22).
14. David marries his second wife, Abigail. She was the widow of an arrogant and rich Judean shepherd who had refused to help David in his time of need and was slain by the Lord ten days later (25:1-42). (Just prior to this, Samuel had died and was buried at Ramah.) At this time Saul gives Michal, David's first wife, to another man (25:44).
15. David spares Saul's life the second time on a hillside in the wilderness of Ziph. To prove this to Saul, he orders one of his men to take the spear and water canteen while the king lies sleeping (26:1-16).
16. Saul once again acknowledges his wickedness and promises no more to seek his life (1 Sam. 26:17-24). Note: The wicked and frustrated king, apparently, this time, kept his word.
17. David backslides and moves to the Philistine city of Ziklag (27:1). He now completes his army of mighty men. These men were known for:
 - a. Their strength (1 Chron. 12:2, 8).
 - b. Their spiritual perception (1 Chron. 12:18).
18. During this time, a period of sixteen months, David carries out numerous plundering raids upon various non-Israelite cities, but convinces the Philistine king, Achish, that the cities are indeed Israelite ones. (See 1 Sam. 27:8-12.)
19. Saul visits the witch of En-dor in a desperate attempt to call up Samuel from the dead in order to receive advice concerning a fearful Philistine military threat (28:1-11). Samuel appears, apart, however, from any actions of the evil witch, and predicts Saul's defeat and death on the battlefield the following day (28:12-25).
20. Saul is defeated by the Philistines and is sorely wounded. He thereupon falls upon his sword to avoid torture at the hands of the enemy. His sons, including Jonathan, are also killed in battle (31:1-7).
- E. David the sovereign (2 Sam. 1-10; 1 Chron. 11-19).
 1. David hears the news of the death of Saul and Jonathan and grieves for them in Ziklag (1:1-27).
 2. At God's command, he returns to Palestine and is anointed at Hebron by the men of Judah as their king. This was his second anointing (2:1-4). David is now around thirty and he will rule over Judah for the next seven and a half years (2 Sam. 5:5).
 3. Abner, Saul's general, makes Ish-besheth, Saul's son, king over the eleven tribes (2:8-10).
 4. Abner is forced to kill Joab's brother Asahel in self-defense (2:18-23). Joab hears of this and murders Abner (3:30).
 5. At this time David gets Michal, his first wife, back. He then marries four more women, for a grand total of seven wives, while in Hebron (2 Sam. 3:2-5; 1 Chron. 3:1-4). It was in Hebron that four (of his many) children were born who would later bring sorrow to his life. They were:
 - a. Amnon, who would rape his half-sister Tamar (13:1-14).
 - b. Tamar (13:1).
 - d. Absalom, who would kill Amnon for this and later lead a revolt against the king himself (13:28; 15:13-14).
 - d. Adonijah, who also would later attempt to steal David's throne while the old king lay dying

- (1 Ki. 1).
6. After a long war between Saul's house and David's house, Ish-bosheth is murdered by two of his own servants. This was the turning point, for now nothing could stop David from ruling over the entire kingdom of Israel (2 Sam. 4).
 7. David is anointed king over all Israel at Hebron. This marked his third anointing. It was a fantastic three-day celebration with 400,000 honor troops from the twelve tribes of Israel taking part (5:1-5; 1 Chron. 12:23-40).
 8. David then captured Jerusalem and made it his permanent capital. From this time on God declares Jerusalem to be his chosen city. (See Deut. 12:5-6, 11; 26:2; Isa. 9:27; 10:1; 1 Ki. 8:29; 11:36; 15:4; 2 Ki. 21:4, 7; 2 Chron. 7:12; Ps. 78:68.) He enlarges his kingdom, hires Hiram, the King of Tyre, to build him a palace, and marries more wives and concubines (5:6-16).
 9. David brings the Ark of the Covenant (2 Sam. 6:1-19; 1 Chron. 13:1-14; 15:1--16:43).
 - a. His method of carrying the ark (in a new cart) displeases God, resulting in the death of a man called Uzzah, and brings a three-month delay (6:3-7, 11).
 - b. Finally, with much shouting, singing, and making of music, the ark enters the city (6:14-15).
 - c. David then appoints some of the Levites to "minister before the ark of the Lord, and to record, and to thank and praise the Lord God of Israel" (1 Chron. 16:4; 25:7). This choir, numbering 288, was to do nothing but praise and thank the Lord.
 - d. David now delivers his first recorded Psalm (1 Chron. 16:7-36).
 10. Upon returning home, he is severely rebuked for all this "religious emotional nonsense" by his wife Michal (6:20-23).
 11. He desires to build a temple, but this request is not allowed by God (2 Sam. 7:1-17; 1 Chron. 17:1-15).
 12. He is now given the Davidic Covenant from God (7:8-17). This all-important covenant stated:
 - a. David is to have a child, yet to be born, who will succeed him and establish his kingdom (7:12).
 - b. This son (Solomon) shall build the Temple instead of David (7:13).
 - c. The throne of his kingdom shall be established forever (7:13).
 - d. The throne will not be taken away from him (Solomon) even though his sins justify chastisement (7:14-15). (See Ps. 89:33-37.)
 - e. David's house, throne, and kingdom shall be established forever (7:16). (See also Lk. 1:28-33, 68-75; Acts 15:13-18.) He responds to this by offering a beautiful prayer of thanksgiving (7:18-29).
 13. He now consolidates his kingdom by defeating in rapid succession the Philistines, the Moabites, the Syrians, and the Edomites (8:1-14).
 14. He seeks out and shows kindness to Mephibosheth, Jonathan's lame son (9:1-13).
 15. The Ammonites spurn his act of kindness by humiliating his ambassadors and are soundly punished for this (10:1-19).
- F. David the sinner (2 Sam. 11).
1. The indulgent king lusts after and lies with Bath-sheba, the wife of Uriah, one of his soldiers (11:1-4).
 2. Bath-sheba becomes pregnant and reports this to David (11:5).
 3. Uriah is hurriedly called home from the battlefield under a pretext that he might visit his wife and thus later believe that the unborn child would be his (11:6).
 4. Uriah apparently realizes the truth of the situation and refuses to cooperate (11:7-13).
 5. In an act of desperation, David sends him back with a sealed letter to Joab to arrange for his death in battle (11:14-17).
 6. Uriah is killed and David marries Bath-sheba (11:26-27).
- G. David the sorrowful (2 Sam. 12-20; 1 Chron. 20-21).
1. After Bath-sheba's child is born, Nathan the prophet relates to David a story of how a rich farmer who owned thousands of sheep stole a little pet lamb from a poor farmer, his only one, butchered and ate it (12:1-4).
 2. David's anger knows no limit and he vows that the cruel rich man will pay back fourfold for his sin (12:5-6).
 3. Nathan then boldly points out to David that he, the king, is that man (12:7-12).
 4. David confesses his sin and repents (12:13).
 5. God forgave David, but would require his servant to pay back fourfold, the same price the king would have made the rich man pay.
 6. Seven days after David's confession, the first installment comes due, for the child dies (12:18). The king accepts this by faith, believing he will someday see him again (12:23).
 7. Solomon is born (12:24).
 8. David's son, Amnon, lusts after and eventually rapes his own half-sister, Tamar. The second installment on David's debt had come due (13:14).
 9. Absalom, the full brother of Tamar, begins plotting the murder of Amnon and kills him two years later. This would be installment number three (13:29).

10. Absalom flees into the desert and stays with his pagan grandfather for three years (13:38). Joab employs a crafty woman from Tekoah to trick David into permitting Absalom to return to Jerusalem (14:1-23).
 11. Absalom returns, but is refused an audience with his father for two years. Finally, after Absalom burned a barley field to get attention, David agrees to see him (14:33).
 12. Absalom begins planning a revolt against his father. After four years, he is ready, and instigates the plot in Hebron (15:12).
 13. The rebellion gathers strength and David is forced to leave Jerusalem. God had now exacted the fourth installment (15:14).
 14. Abiathar and Zedok also accompany him. However, David orders these joint high priests back to Jerusalem. They return, carrying God's ark with them (15:24-29).
 15. David walks up the road to the Mount of Olives and weeps (15:30).
 16. Upon learning that his advisor Ahithophel has joined Absalom's rebellion, David orders another advisor, Hushai, to pretend to sell out to Absalom, that he might frustrate and counter Ahithophel's advice (15:34). This inferior advice was heeded, whereupon Ahithophel went home and hanged himself (17:1-23).
 17. David is cursed and has stones thrown at him by Shimei, a member of Saul's family (16:5-8). In spite of this, David refuses to order his execution (16:10-12).
 18. Absalom's green soldiers are no match for David's seasoned troops and they quickly lose some twenty thousand men and the entire battle (18:7).
 19. Absalom attempts to escape, but is caught in some underbrush and killed by Joab (18:14). David learns of Absalom's death at Joab's hand and grieves over his dead son (18:33; 19:1-4).
 20. He begins his trip back to Jerusalem and promises to appoint his nephew Amasa as head of his armies if Amasa can get the people of Judah to back his return to power (19:13-14). Joab brutally murders Amasa, thus eliminating a dangerous rival (20:6-22).
 21. He spares the life of Shimei, who falls at his feet at the river Jordan and begs forgiveness (19:23).
 22. He meets Mephibosheth and hears why his lame friend did not join him in the wilderness (19:24-30).
 23. He meets Barzillai, who had befriended him in the wilderness, and invites the old man to accompany him to Jerusalem and live there (19:34-37).
 24. A Benjaminite named Sheba leads a ten-tribe revolt against David. Joab has Sheba killed (20:13-22).
 25. David thereupon once again returns to Jerusalem, a sadder and wiser man. He would have more troubles later, but they would not include wars and rebellions. He could now burn the mortgage on his sin-debt with Bath-sheba.
- H. David the statesmen (2 Sam. 21:1-14).
1. A three year plague from God had settled down upon Israel. David is told it was because of the bloody house of Saul in the past when he slew the Gibeonites (21:1).
 2. In Joshua 9, Israel had made a covenant with these Gibeonites that they would not be harmed. This sin was now being punished (21:2).
 3. David negotiates with the Gibeonite leaders, and they determine that justice can be done only by allowing them to execute seven of Saul's sons, all of whom doubtless had participated in the former Gibeon massacre. This is done and the plague is stayed. The life of Mephibosheth, however, is spared (21:5-7).
- I. David the census taker (2 Sam. 24).
1. David succumbs to the temptation of Satan and numbers Israel (1 Chron. 21:1-6).
 2. He later repents of this and is offered by God one of three kinds of punishment (24:12-13):
 - a. Seven years of famine.
 - b. To flee ninety days before his enemies.
 - c. A three-day pestilence.
 3. He chooses the third (24:15).
 4. As a result, 70,000 men die. The plague is stopped by David at a threshing floor as he pleads with God's death angel. David later buys this floor (24:15-25; 1 Chron. 21:18-30).
- J. David the sponsor (1 Chron. 22-29).
1. David is now nearly seventy. When he was but thirty-seven, he determined to build the Temple for God, but was forbidden by the Lord to do so (22:7-8).
 2. The old king is, however, allowed to lead in the preparations for the Temple which Solomon will construct (22:5, 9-10).
 3. David therefore makes the following preparations:
 - a. The reason for the Temple. It was to provide a home for the Ark of God (22:19) and the other vessels from a temporary tabernacle which was located at Gibeon (21:29). The original tabernacle of Moses had been set up at Shiloh (Josh. 18:1; 19:51; Jdg 18:31; 1 Sam. 1:9; 3:3) but was destroyed along with the city of Shiloh by the Philistines. (See Ps. 78:60; Jer. 7:12, 14; 26:6.)
 - b. The cost of the Temple.
 - (1) 100,000 talents of gold (120 million ounces) (22:14).
 - (2) One million talents of silver (1.2 billion ounces) (22:14).
 Note: At today's prices this would equal \$75 billion. David himself gave nearly \$2

- billion (29:4-5). The total cost of the Temple may have exceeded \$100 billion!
- c. The assigned workers in the Temple. David appoints 38,000 Levites to prepare for construction (23:3).
 - (1) 24,000 were to oversee the work (23:4).
 - (2) 6,000 were to function as officers and judges (23:4).
 - (3) 4,000 were gatekeepers (23:5).
 - (4) 4,000 were singers and musicians (23:5).

At this time David divided the priesthood into twenty-four divisions (23:6; 24:1-3). (Compare 24:10 with Lk. 1:5.)
 - d. The music in the Temple. In addition to the 4,000 regular musicians, David appointed 288 musical instructors (25:7-8).
 - e. The army of the Temple. David had an army of 288,000 men, consisting of twelve divisions of 24,000 warriors (27:1).
 - f. The blueprints for the Temple. David gives Solomon the Temple building plans which God had given him (28:11, 19).
 - g. The challenge to the Temple builders. The Israeli leaders (22:17-19; 28:1-8; 29:1-5).
 - h. The response of the Temple builders (29:6-9, 20-21).
 - i. The advice to the Temple builder--Solomon (22:11-13; 28:9-10, 20-21).
 - j. The prayer to the God of the Temple (29:1-19).
- K. David the scribe: Of the 150 Psalms, David wrote seventy-seven.

III. SOLOMON, ISRAEL'S FABULOUS KING (1 KINGS 1-11; 2 CHRONICLES 1-9).

- A. His triumph over his enemies (1 Ki. 1:1--2:46).
 - 1. Over Adonijah.
 - a. While David is on his deathbed, his oldest living son, Adonijah, attempts to steal the throne from his half-brother, Solomon (1:5-8).
 - b. Bath-sheba visits her dying husband, and arranges for Solomon to be anointed by Zadok (1:13-17, 39).
 - c. Adonijah is placed on probation, but later executed (2:19-25).
 - 2. Over Abiathar (2:26-27). Because of his faithfulness to David, Abiathar is allowed to live but is banished from the priesthood.
 - 3. Over Joab (2:28-34). This bloody general is finally executed, not only because he supported Adonijah, but for his part in crimes which included the murders of Abner and Absalom.
 - 4. Over Shimei (2:36-46). Shimei, like Adonijah, is for a while placed on parole, but he breaks this trust and suffers the death penalty for it.
- B. His talent from God (3:4-28).
 - 1. Solomon is visited by the Lord in a dream while in Gibeon to make sacrifice. God tells him he may have anything he desires and the new king asks for wisdom (3:6-9).
 - 2. When he returns to Jerusalem, he is immediately confronted with a situation which tests his newly acquired wisdom. Two harlot mothers approach him concerning two babies, one dead and the other living. Both mothers claim the living one as theirs. Solomon suggests he divide the living child with a sword and give half to each woman. The real mother, of course, is horrified at this, and thus her true identity is revealed (3:16-28).
- C. His total and tranquil reign over all Israel (1 Ki 4:1-34). Solomon's reign at this time is a beautiful foreshadowing of Christ's perfect millennial reign. Thus we see:
 - 1. Solomon had twelve cabinet members to aid in his reign (4:7). Jesus will confer this upon his twelve disciples (Mt. 19:28).
 - 2. Solomon ruled "over all kingdoms" in the Holy Land area (4:21), while Christ will rule over all kingdoms everywhere (Rev. 11:15).
 - 3. Solomon's subjects served him as we will serve Christ (1 Ki. 4:21; Rev. 22:3).
 - 4. Solomon brought in local peace (4:24), as Christ will usher in universal peace (Isa. 2:2-4).
 - 5. Judah and Israel dwelt safely, "every man under his vine" (4:25). So will it be during Christ's reign (Jer. 23:6; Micah 4:4; Zech. 3:10).
- D. His Temple of worship (1 Ki. 5-8; 2 Chron. 2-7).
 - 1. The preparation.
 - a. It was begun in May during Solomon's fourth year and completed in November of his eleventh year, thus making a total of seven years (6:37-38).
 - b. It was exactly twice the size of Moses' tabernacle, ninety feet long, thirty feet wide, and forty-five feet high (6:2). (Compare with Ex. 26:16, 18.)
 - c. It was built by the partial slave labor project instituted by Solomon, which consisted of 100,000 Israelites, 80,000 stone cutters, and 330 foremen (5:13-16).
 - d. The floors and walls were made of stone covered with cedar and overlaid with gold (6:16, 21-22).

- e. It was built without the sound of hammer, axe, or any other tool (6:7).
 - f. It had ten lampstands and ten tables of shewbread (7:48-49), as opposed to one each in Moses' tabernacle.
 - g. Solomon paid King Hiram of Tyre nearly a million bushels of wheat and some 840 gallons of pure olive oil for the timber alone from the forest of Lebanon to construct the Temple shell (5:8-11).
 - h. There were two golden cherubim in the Holy of Holies (8:7).
2. The dedication. Solomon briefly reviews the historical circumstances which led up to this glad day (8:12-21; 2 Chron. 6:1-11).
 3. The supplication (8:22-53; 2 Chron. 6:12-42). Solomon prays that the influence of this beautiful Temple will extend itself in a threefold manner:
 - a. Over the individual (1 Ki. 8:31-32).
 - b. Over the nation (8:33-40).
 - c. Over the heathen (8:41-43).
 4. The benediction (1 Ki. 8:54-61).
 5. The manifestation (2 Chron. 7:1-3).
 6. The presentation (1 Ki. 8:62-66; 2 Chron. 7:4-10). This offering, consisting of 120,000 sheep and 22,000 oxen, was the largest in the Bible, and perhaps of all time.
- E. His treasury of riches.
1. He had 700 wives and 300 concubines (1 Ki. 11:3).
 2. He had fantastic quantities of gold. His personal income was 666 talents of gold yearly (799,000 ounces), roughly one-half billion dollars (2 Chron. 1:15; 9:13, 20, 22).
 3. He owned 40,000 horses (4:26).
 4. He owned 1,400 chariots, each costing \$400 apiece (10:26, 29).
 5. He commanded 12,000 cavalymen (10:26).
 6. He owned an extensive fleet of ships (1 Ki. 9:26-28; 10:22; 2 Chron. 8:17-18).
 7. He built a huge ivory throne and overlaid it with pure gold. It had six steps and a rounded back with arm rests. It was surrounded by twelve lions, two resting on each step (10:18-20).
 8. He constructed an iron-smelting industry at Ezion-Geber (1 Ki. 9:17).
- F. His testimony throughout the land (1 Ki. 4:29-34; 10:1-13).
1. The ruler of Arabia came to see for herself the riches of Solomon and also to test his universally famed wisdom. She entered Jerusalem a skeptic, but left with this testimony (10:7).
 2. Solomon's wisdom was testified to universally in matters of:
 - a. Jurisprudence (1 Ki. 10:7)
 - b. Administration (4:29; 5:12)
 - c. Poetry (4:32)
 - d. Natural science (4:33)
 - e. Architecture and engineering (5:1-7; 9:15-22)
 - f. Commercial enterprise (9:26--10:29)
 - g. Philosophy (Eccles. 2:3)
 - h. Horticulture (Eccles. 2:5)
- G. His transgressions against God:
1. The warnings to Solomon against transgressing.
 - a. From David
 - (1) First warning (1 Chron. 22:13)
 - (2) Last warning (1 Ki. 2:3)
 - b. From God
 - (1) First warning (1 Ki. 3:14)
 - (2) Second warning (9:6-7)
 - (3) Last warning (11:11)
 2. The nature of Solomon's transgressions. Some four and one-half centuries before Solomon, God had written the following qualifications concerning all future kings of Israel (Deut. 17:16-17). But Solomon disobeyed in all three areas.
 - a. He had much gold and silver (1 Ki. 10:14-27).
 - b. He owned thousands of horses (4:26).
 - c. He gathered hundreds of wives and concubines (11:3).
 3. The results of Solomon's transgressions.
 - a. That he would, for the first time in his reign, be plagued with troublemakers and minor revolts (11:14-25). Two of these troublemakers are named: Hadad, an Edomite (11:4-22), and Rezon, a bandit (11:23-26).
 - b. That after his death, God would take the kingdom from Solomon's son and give a large portion of it to another (11:9-13, 26-40). This person was an Ephraimite named Jeroboam (11:27-40).

Jeroboam was told by the prophet Ahijah that upon Solomon's death he would rule over ten of the twelve tribes. After a reign of forty years, Solomon died (11:42-43).