



*Assyria* militarily and politically threatened Israel and Judah four times.

More freedom without much Assyrian pressure

Tiglath-pileser III  
744-727 B.C.

Shalmaneser V  
726-722 B.C.

Sargon II  
721-705 B.C.

Sennacherib  
704-681 B.C.



# 1 The reigns of King Uzziah and King Jotham.  
791-740 & 750-732 B.C.

# 2 The reign of King Ahaz.  
736-716 B.C.  
Pro-Assyrian;  
anti Israel.

# 3 King Hezekiah  
725-687 B.C.  
Anti-Assyrian but  
pro-Egyptian.

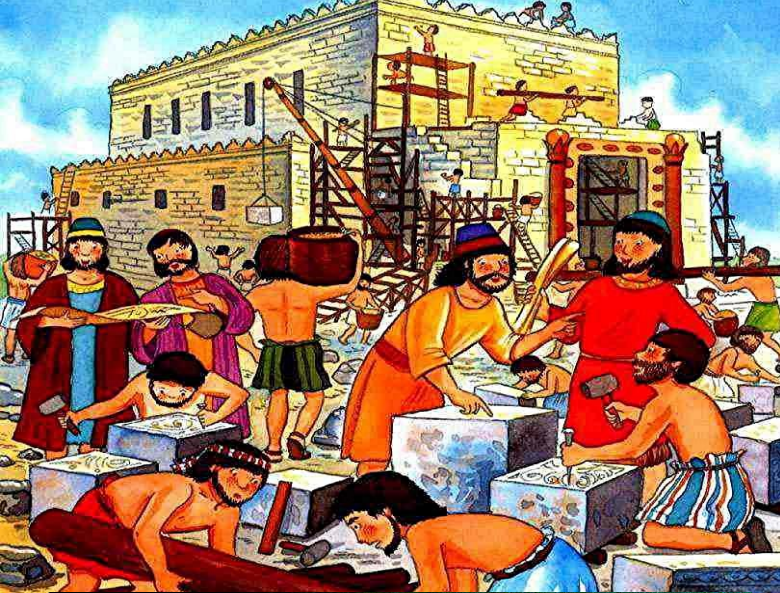
Three periods of *Judah* under which Isaiah prophesied.

722 B.C.  
Shalmaneser destroyed the northern kingdom of Israel.



- Bible Chronology has much to do with dating the reign of Hebrew and gentile kings
- 5 different protocols used to establish king's period of reign: Regnal, Accession, Post Dating, Nonaccession, and Co-Regency
- Usually the problem of biblical chronological and calendar confusion is gentiles refusing to acknowledge the Bible as a document based on ancient HEBREW culture

# CONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN ZIV

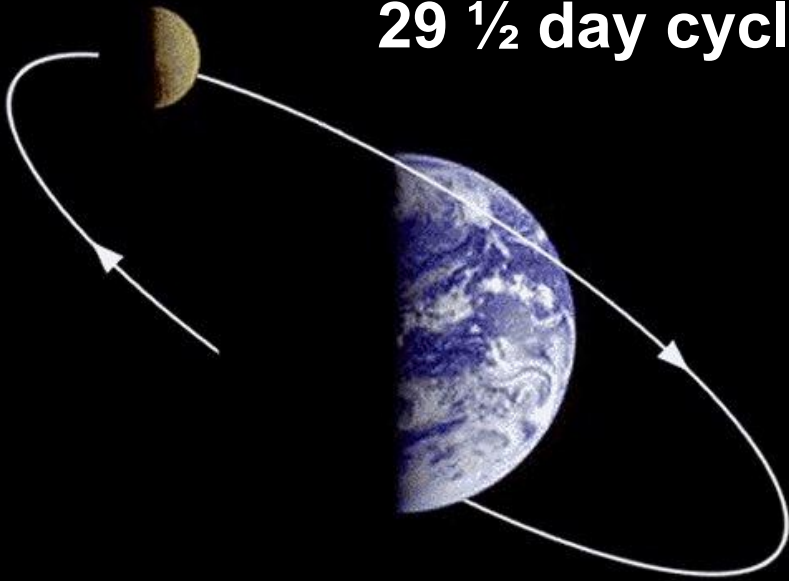


- *Ziv* = *Iyar* = May-June
- 4<sup>th</sup> year of Solomon's reign
- 480<sup>th</sup> year after leaving Egypt
- *Ziv (Iyar)* is the 2<sup>nd</sup> month of the year
- *Ziv* is Hebrew
- *Iyar* is Babylonian (Chaldean)
- *Ziv* means brilliance or splendor
- Solomon's reign starts 971 B.C., Temple construction starts 967 B.C.
- Exodus 1459 B.C ??

1. Nisan	30 days	Nisan 14 Nisan 15-21 Nisan 16	Passover Unleavened Bread Firstfruits
2. Iyar	29 days		
3. Sivan	30 days	Sivan 6	Shavuot (Weeks)
4. Tammuz	29 days		
5. Av	30 days	Av 9	Tisha B' Av
6. Elul	29 days		
7. Tishri	30 days	Tishri 1 Tishri 10 Tishri 15-21	Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Sukkot (Tabernacles)
8. Heshvan	29 or 30 days		
9. Kislev	29 or 30 days	Kislev 25 Tever 2/3	Hanukkah
10. Tevet	29 days		
11. Shevat	30 days		
12. Adar	29 days (30 in leap year)	Adar 14	Purim

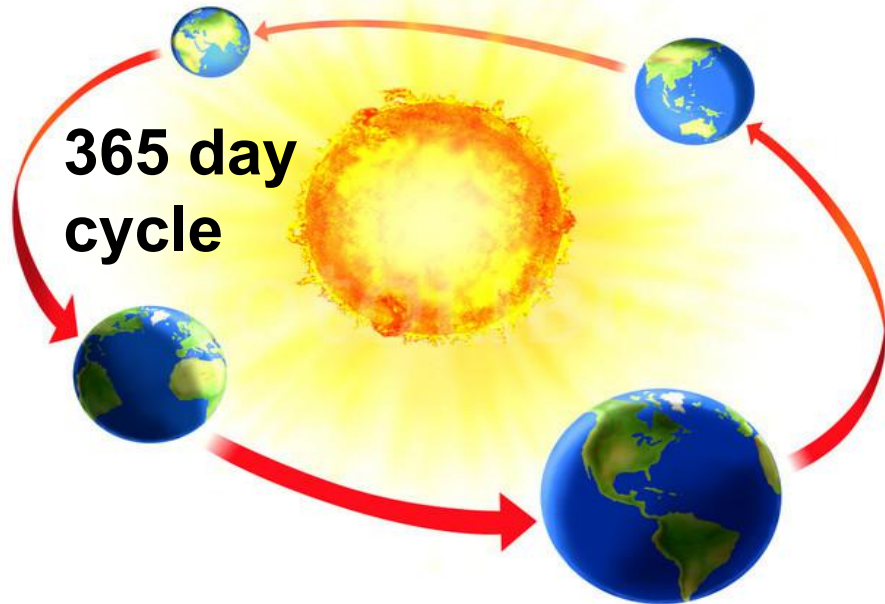
# LUNAR YEAR VS. SOLAR YEAR

29 ½ day cycle



- 1 Lunar month = 29 ½ days
- 12 Lunar months = 354 days
- 1 Lunar YEAR = 354 days

365 day cycle



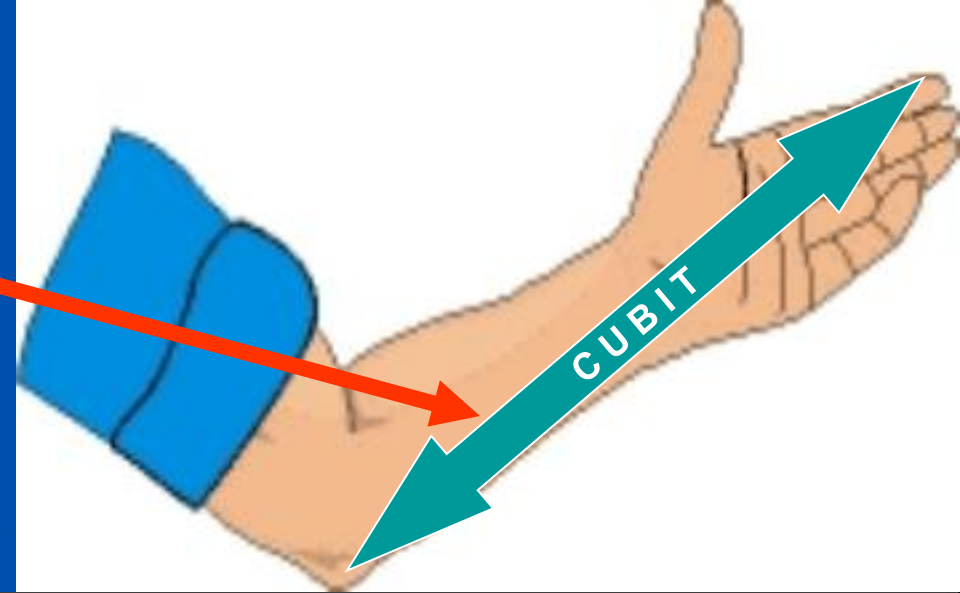
- 1 Solar YEAR = 365 days
- $365 - 354 = 11$  days difference
- Lunar "year" is 11 days SHORTER than a Solar year

# THE 13 MONTH YEAR

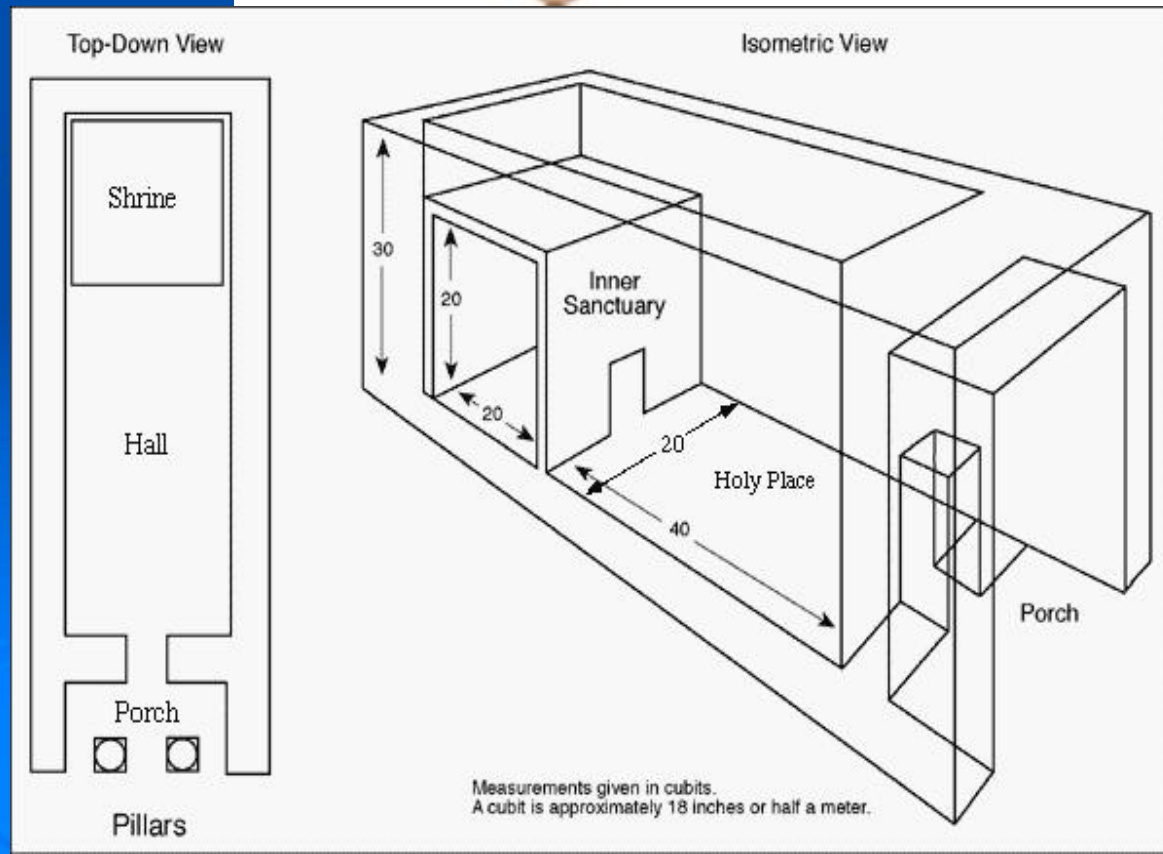
- Months alternated between 29 and 30 days for an average of 29 ½ days
- In 45 B.C. Julius Caesar decreed an entirely SOLAR calendar, using a mix of 12 months of 28, 29, 30, or 31 days to add up to 365 days (1 solar year)
- 7 times in a 19 year cycle the Hebrews add 1 month
- 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19 year, and then repeats
- Biblical Hebrews did NOT use a purely lunar calendar
- NO adjustment is needed between “Biblical” years and modern years

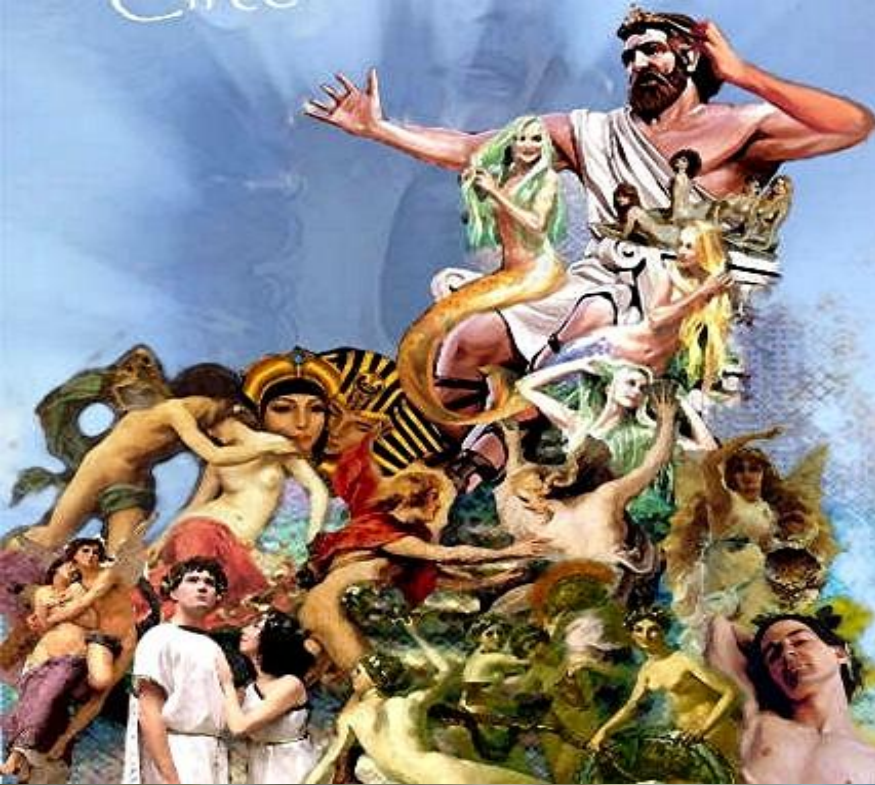
Nisan	30 days ניסן	1
Iyyar	29 days אייר	2
Sivan	30 days סיון	3
Tammuz	29 days תמוז	4
Av	30 days אב	5
Elul	29 days אלול	6
Tishri	30 days תשרי	7
Heshvan	29/30 days חשון	8
Kislev	29/30 days כסלו	9
Tevet	29 days טבת	10
Shevat	30 days שבט	11
Adar 1	30 days intercalary month אדר	12
Adar 2	Adar 2 is simply called Adar.	13

# THE ELUSIVE CUBIT



- Solomon's Temple is exactly double the size of the Tabernacle
- 60 X 20 X 30 cubits
- Cubits ranged from 17" to 24"
- Temple = 3675 sqft
- Tabernacle = 1840 sqft



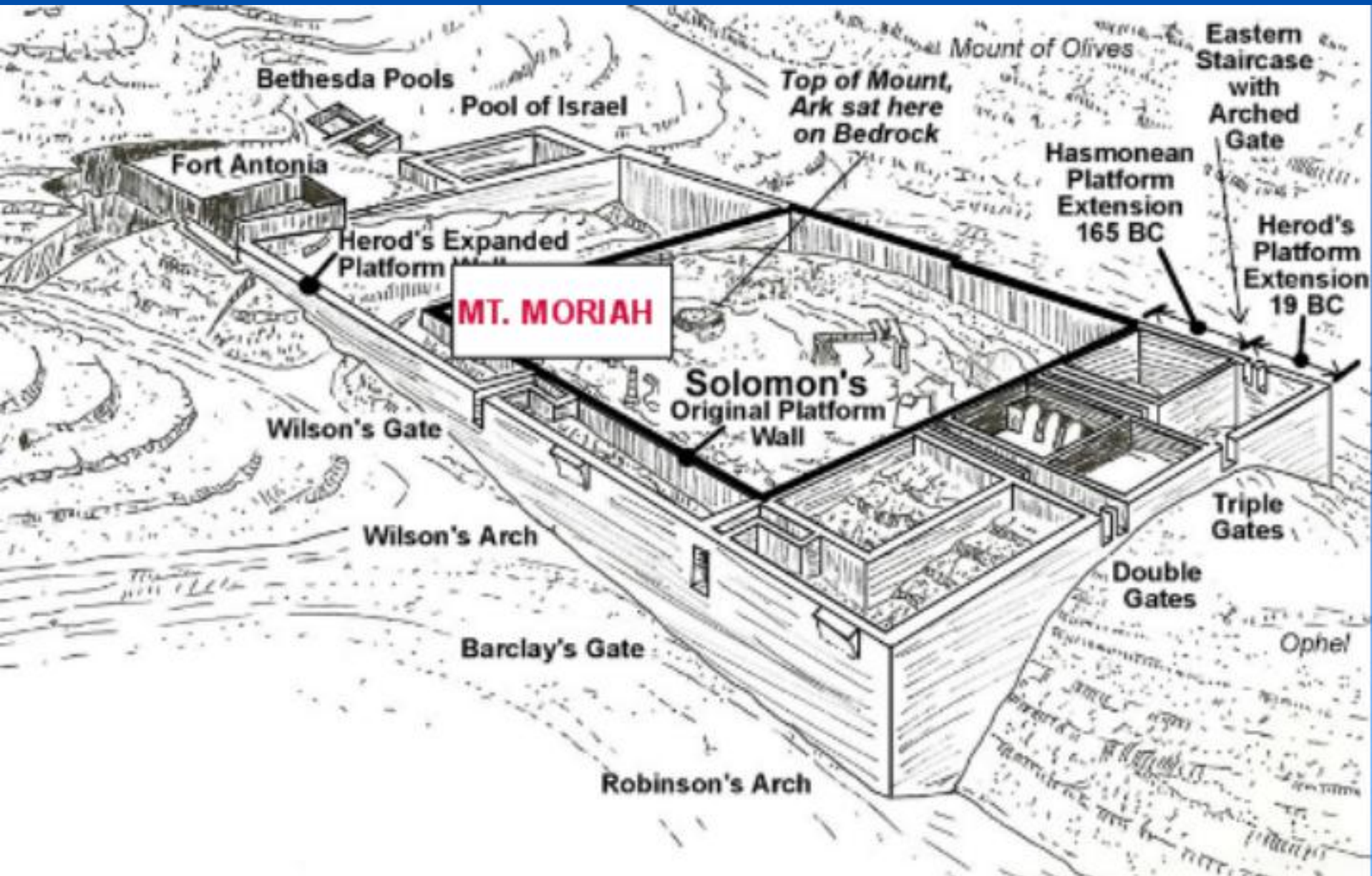


# “Heaven is My throne....”

- Temple = *Beit Yehoveh* = House of the Lord
- Ancients thought gods and goddesses literally lived in their Temples
- So they need food, wine, and fun!
- Isaiah 66:1
- I Kings 8:27 – 30



# LOCATION OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE



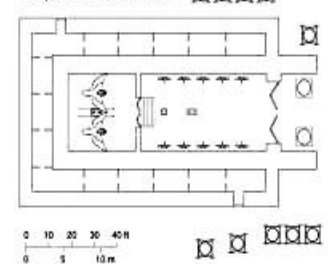
A structure with three levels was built around the walls of the temple. The lower chamber was 7.5 feet (2.3 m) wide, the middle chamber was 9 feet (2.7 m) wide, and the upper chamber was 10.5 feet (3.2 m) wide (1 Kings 6:5-6, 8, 10).

Two ornate wooden doors, overlaid with gold, separated the inner sanctuary from the nave (1 Kings 6:31-32).

The nave had clerestory windows with recessed frames (1 Kings 6:4).

The vestibule was 30 feet (9.1 m) wide and 15 feet (4.6 m) deep (1 Kings 6:3; cf. 2 Chron. 3:4).

**Temple Architectural Plan**



The hollow bronze pillar on the north was called "Boaz," and the one on the south was called "Jachin" (1 Kings 7:21; cf. 2 Chron. 3:17).

Two ornate wooden, folding doors, overlaid with gold, separated the nave from the vestibule (1 Kings 6:33-35).

The bronze altar for burnt offerings was 15 feet (4.6 m) high and 30 feet (9.1 m) long and wide (cf. 2 Chron. 4:1).

The inner sanctuary (or Most Holy Place) was a 30-foot (9.1-m) cube (1 Kings 6:15-29; 2 Chron. 3:8-14). Such rooms were often elevated in temples of the ancient Near East. Two massive golden cherubim stood on either side of the ark, each 15 feet (4.6 m) tall with 15-foot (4.6-m) wingspans (1 Kings 6:23-28). The ark of the covenant stood between the two cherubim (1 Kings 8:1-11; cf. 2 Chron. 5:2-14).

The nave (or Holy Place) was 60 feet (18 m) long and 30 feet (9.1 m) wide (1 Kings 6:15, 17-18; cf. 2 Chron. 3:5-7). It contained the golden altar of incense; the golden table for the bread of the Presence; and 10 golden lampstands, five on the north and five on the south (1 Kings 7:48-49; cf. 2 Chron. 4:7).

Ten bronze wheeled stands, each holding a large basin, contained water for rinsing off the animal parts that were used for the burnt offerings (1 Kings 7:27-28; cf. 2 Chron. 4:6).

The "sea" was a metal basin 7.5 feet (2.3 m) high and 15 feet (4.6 m) in diameter. It held 12,000 gallons (44,000 liters) of water for the priests to wash in. It was supported by 12 bronze oven in sets of three, facing in each direction (1 Kings 7:23-26; cf. 2 Chron. 4:2-5).

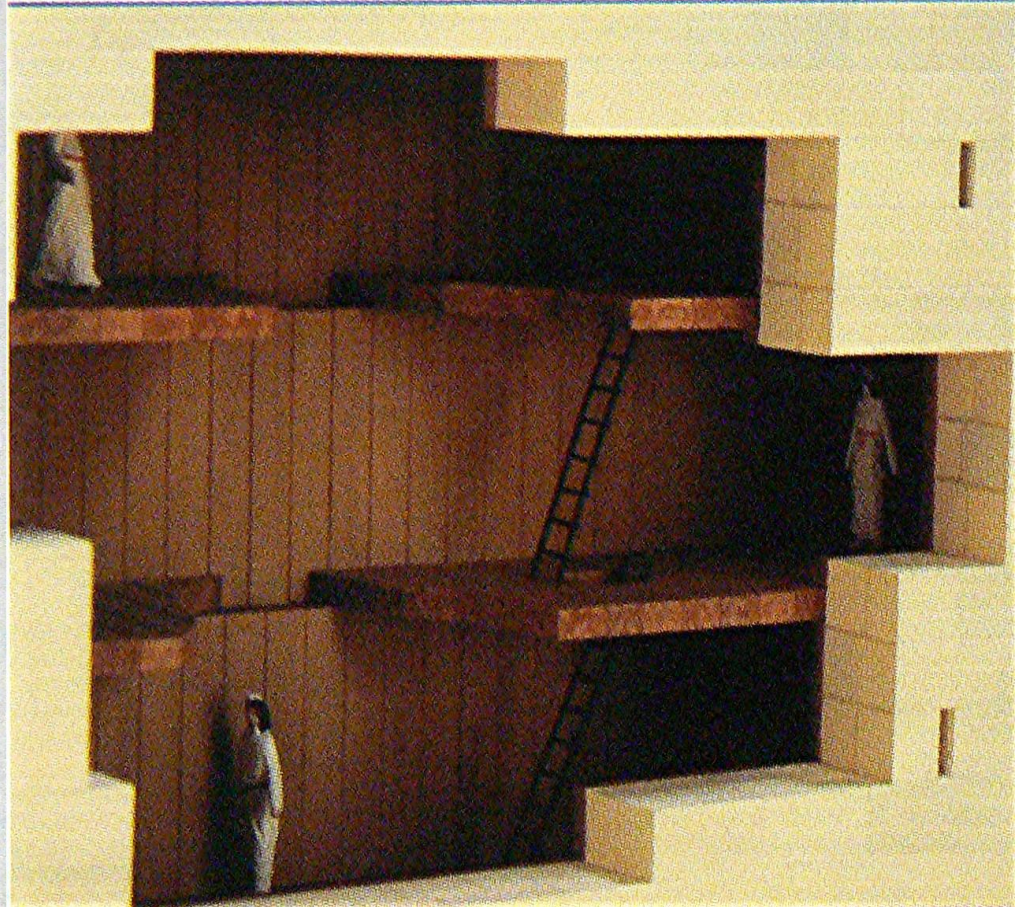
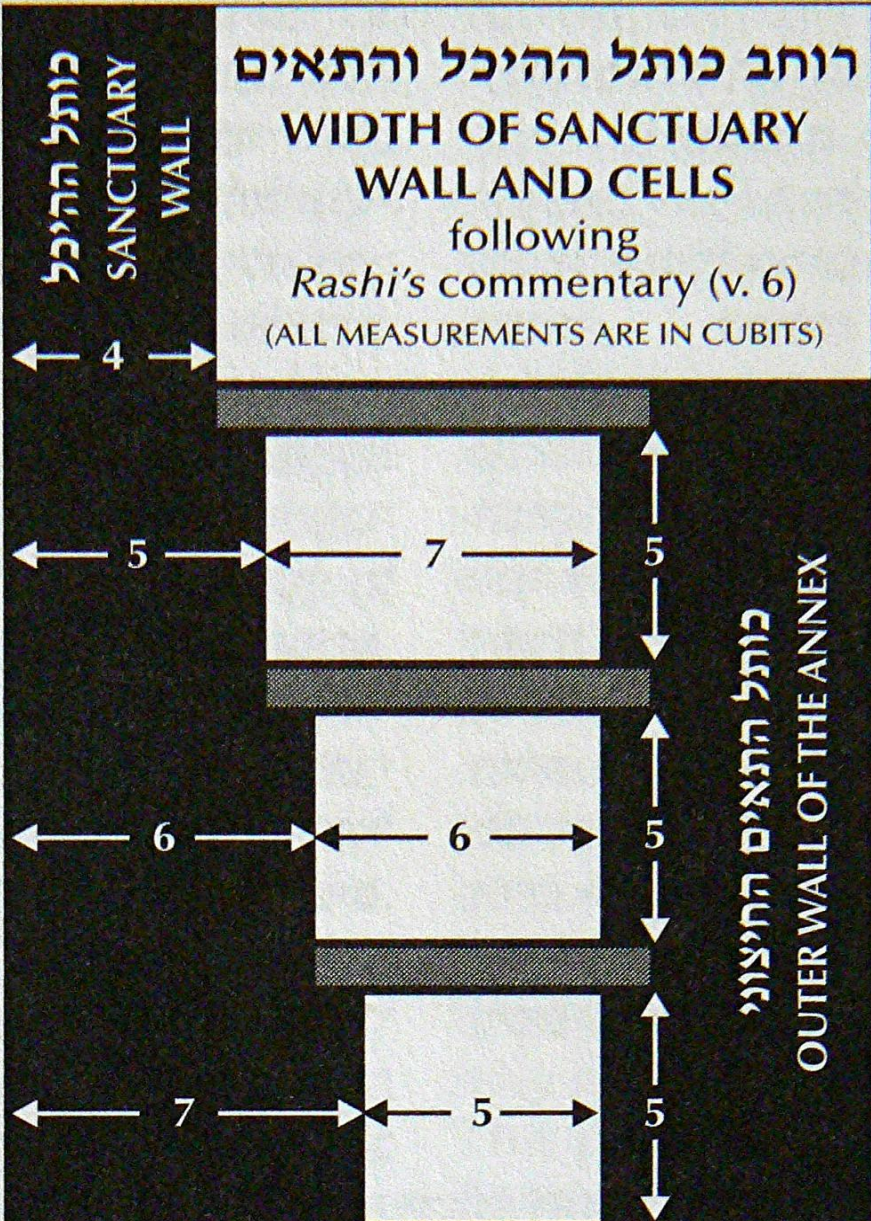


**SOLOMON'S TEMPLE**

Solomon began to build "the house of the Lord" in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah in the spring of 967 or 966 a.c. (1 Kings 6:1; 2 Chron. 3:1-2) and completed it seven years later, in the fall of 960 or 959 (1 Kings 6:38). The temple itself, not including the surrounding chambers on three sides, was 90 feet (27 m) long, 30 feet (9 m) wide, and 45 feet (14 m) high. It stood in the middle of a court with boundary walls.



# THE ANNEX



# SHLOMO RECEIVES A PROPHETIC WARNING



- Solomon is reminded that it is his TRUST in God and OBEDIENCE to God's Torah that will bring about the divine promises made to David
- God detected that Solomon thought his great efforts, and the resulting merit and fame, would be what caused God to act on his behalf

# A DANGEROUS DELUSION

- The Lord measures us by our faith and trust
- Also by our humility before Him and our grateful obedience to His commands
- 1Sam.15:22
- Solomon did nothing wrong in building the Temple
- We do nothing wrong in serving and giving
- The issue is: what do we expect from God in return?

