

MAJOR DIFFERENCES IN CHRONICLES COMPARED TO SAMUEL AND KINGS

1. **Chronicles** deals with the kings of Judah. The northern kings are not mentioned except where they have some bearing on the kings of Judah.
2. In **Chronicles**, David and especially Solomon are cast in a favorable light; negative details, especially Solomon's idolatry are left out.
3. **Chronicles** is not concerned with the civil affairs; it is focused on the religious events (building the temple, celebrating feasts, renewing the Covenant, and the revivals that happened in the history of Israel.)
4. In the **Chronicles** account the good aspects of each king are mentioned first and then the bad. (Exceptions: Ahaz, Jehoram, Amon, Jehoiakim, Jehoichin and Zedekiah who have nothing good said about them and in David and Solomon's case, nothing bad is said of them.)
5. **Chronicles'** primary focus is with the Temple, the Priesthood, the Levites, religious organization and the keeping of the Covenant.
 - The Levites are mentioned 100 times in **Chronicles**, and 3 times in **Samuel** and **Kings** combined. Ezra and Nehemiah also have an emphasis on the Levites. They are mentioned 63 times.
6. In **Chronicles** there is an emphasis on the king's attitude toward the Temple. Ungodly kings neglected and profaned the Temple. Godly kings upheld and at times restored the temple. (Solomon is an exception; he is the only king who honored the temple but was involved in idolatry.)
7. **Chronicles** is concerned with tracing and the preservation of the Davidic Line in order to demonstrate God's faithfulness of his word to David.
 - It is important for the returning Exiles to know that they are still part of the continuing will of God's people.
8. **Chronicles** ends on a positive note of restoration and hope. A purified remnant is returning to a purified land that has undergone 70 years of rest.
9. **Chronicles** gives attention to lists, statistics and genealogies.
10. Half the material in **Chronicles** is unique to the Bible.
11. The dating of **Chronicles** is later than **Kings**. **Chronicles** is POST EXILIC during the time of Judah's restoration to the land.
12. The **Chronicles** account specifically shows the immediate retribution for evil and reward for righteousness and obedience to the Lord's prophets and the Covenant. The retribution takes the form of military defeat, illness or death. Rewards are in the form of military success, building projects, large families, wealth and honor.
13. **Chronicles** has less emphasis on prophets than **Kings** does. There are 40 individual prophets, or groups of prophets, in **Samuel** and **Kings**; there are 13 prophets that appear ONLY in **Chronicles** and 12 prophets that are in all three books (**Samuel, Kings, & Chronicles**). Thus, **Chronicles** has a total of 25 prophets, or groups of prophets, mentioned.