CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Introduction	. т
Chequered fortunes of David—His early prosperity as a king—His career darkened—Uriah and Bathsheba—Joab's power over David—The birth of Solomon—Significance of David's remorse	ľ
CHAPTER I.	_
THE CHILDHOOD OF SOLOMON	. 5
Influences which surrounded the childhood of Solomon—His father—Evil effects of his fall—His family—Bathsheba—David's fondness for his children—The name Shelômôh—Jedidiah—In fluence of Nathan—His retirement—Solomon comes to be secretly regarded as the heir to the throne—Claims of Absalom,	-
CHAPTER II.	
THE YOUTH OF SOLOMON	. 13
Troubles of the period—The crime of Amnon—David's supine ness—Absalom's revenge—His flight, return, and forgiveness—His ambition—His rebellion—Ahitophel—David's flight from Jerusalem—His impotent resentment against Joab—The murder of Amasa—Solomon learns who are the friends and the enemies of his house—Intestine quarrels—The numbering of the people—Dislike of the measure and its imperfect results—The pestilence—The vision on the threshing-floor of Araunah.	• ! •
CHAPTER III.	
THE ACCESSION OF SOLOMON	24
Feebleness of David's age—Abishag of Shunem—Conspiracy of Adonijah—His adherents—His attempted coronation feast—Adherents of Solomon—Counter efforts of Nathan and Bathsheba—Interviews of David with Bathsheba and Nathan—David	

ouses himself, and orders Solomon to be anointed and crowned— Popular enthusiasm—Collapse of Adonijah's plot—Terror of is guests—He is magnanimously pardoned—General amnesty— lavid's last song, and death—His dying directions to Solomon— lis burial.
CHAPTER IV.
KINGDOM OF SOLOMON
nevelopment of Jewish royalty—The nation enters upon its sanhood—The Gibborim—The army—The nation realizes its property property of a strong and beautiful capital—assionate fondness for Jerusalem—Commencing centralization of worship—The Ark at Jerusalem—'Jehovah's people '—Outputst of poetry—Dawn of prose literature—Elements of langer—Limits of the kingdom—Lines of possible progress—gnificance of the records of Solomon.
CHAPTER V.
L Troubles of Solomon's Reign . , 43
ragic events—Secret ambition of Adonijah—His visit to Batheba, the Queen-mother—Interview between them—Her unsuscing acceptance of his request for the hand of Abishag—She sits the king—Her gracious reception—Sudden fury of Solonon—Possible causes for his violent anger—He dooms Adonijah death—Alarm of Joab—Benaiah ordered to slay him—Hesites to drag him from the horns of the altar—Execution of the Jaba—Fate of his posterity—Disgrace and banishment of the ligh Priest Abiathar—Zadok and the House of Eleazar—estiny of the two families of Eleazar and Ithamar—Shimei dered to live at Jerusalem—His visit to Gath to recover his lives—His execution—Vigour of Solomon's rule—His kindness Chimham, son of Barzillai—Foreign enemies—Escape of adad from the massacre of the Edonites—His reception in the sypt—His return—The Syrian Rezon—Geshur—Solomon's inity with Pharaoh—One of the Tanite dynasty—National sapproval of the wedding in later times—Establishment of alomon's power—The Second Psalm—Note on the Pharaoh I Kings iii, I.
CHAPTER VI.
on's Sacrifice and Dream
meral peacefulness of Solomon's reign—He offers a tenfold catomb at Gibeon—His dream—Modes of Divine communi- tion—His prayer for wisdom—The ideal not perfect—A con- ional promise—Great sacrifice on Mount Zion—The dead and e living child—Nature of Solomon's wisdom—The wisest an of his age—His proverbs and songs, and other intellectual orts—Riddles—Hiram and Abdemon.

CONTENTA	·
CHAPTER VII.	PAGE
THE COURT OF SOLOMON	63
Growing complexity and magnificence of the Court—High officers—Azariah, grandson of Zadok—Use of the word "Priest"—The two Scribes—The Recorder—The Captain of the Host—Zadok—Bamoth or High Places—The Farmer-general—"The King's friend"—The Chamberlain; growing importance of this official—The Superintendent of the levies—Forced labour—The twelve districts to supply the Court—Significance of these districts—Judah possibly exempted—Immense exaction of provisions—The burdens not felt at first—Prevailing peace—Solomon's one conquest.	
CHAPTER VIII.	
THE BUILDINGS OF SOLOMON	. 71
The Temple—The design of David—He is forbidden to build—His immense preparations—In what sense the Temple was "exceeding magnifical"—Its substructions, walls, and cisterns, and the toil they involved—Embassy from Hiram of Tyre, and compact between the two kings—The levy or corvee—The burden-bearers and quarrymen—The Canaanites were the Helots of Palestine—The Giblites—The slaves of Solomon—Hiram of Naphtali—General form of the Temple and its measurements—Curious statements of the Chronicler—The Holy of Holies quite dark—Outer lattices of the Holy Place—The outer chambers—What a visitor would have seen—The outer court—The inner court—The brazen altar—The molten sea and the caldrons—Why the brazen oxen were permitted—The actual Temple—What was its external aspect?—Had it pillars within?—Jachin and Boaz—Theories about them—The Porch—The Sanctuary and its furniture—The Oracle; its doors—The Ark—The Cherubim—Builtinsilence—Thegeneral workmanship—Time that it occupied in building—Organization of Levitic ministry—The Temple a symbol of God's Presence—The actual building not used for prayer or public worship—The sacrifices, and what they involved—Water for ablutions—The Ceremony of Dedication—The old Tabernacle—The procession—Transference of the Ark to its rock—The staves—Splendour of the ceremony—The Cloud of Glory—Solomon's prayer; its spirituality—Stupendous thank-offering and festival—The fire from heaven—Prominence of the king in priestly functions—Second vision of Solomon—Intense affection and enthusiasm inspired by the Temple, as illustrated in various Psalms—Functions of the Levites.	
_	
ON THE PLAN AND ASPECT OF THE TEMPLE	100
information—Fancies of Josephus—Recent excavations—The Talmud—Size of the platform—Theories as to the style—1. Prof.	

:	Wilkins and the Greek theory; now abandoned—2. Canina and the Egyptian theory—3. Fergusson, Robins, and others believe that the architecture was Asiatic and Phœnician; reasons for this view—Analogous buildings—The Temple as restored on the Phœnician theory.
	CHAPTER IX.
107	SOLOMON'S OTHER BUILDINGS AND CITIES
	The passion for building—Solomon's palace, and its adjoining edifices—Obscurity of all details—The House of the Forest of Lebanon; its shields—The Porch of pillars—The Hall of Judgment—The Palace—The staircase to the Temple—Water supply—Gardens—Summer retreats—Works of national usefulness—Fortification of the city—A chain of fortress-towns—Hazor, Megiddo, Gezer—The Beth-Horons—Baalath—Store cities, and chariot towns—Roads—Tadmor in the wilderness.
	CHAPTER X.
114	Solomon's Commerce
	The ideal of peaceful wealth—Extended commerce: I. by land and II. by sea—I. Influence and splendour of Phænicia: i. Land traffic with Tyre; Hiram and Solomon; Embarrassed condition of Solomon's resources; He alienates twenty cities; Scorn and dissatisfaction of Hiram; An obscure transaction; Inexplicable conduct of Solomon; Prosperity of Hiram—ii. Land traffic with Arabia; Spices and precious stones—iii. Egypt and the Tanite dynasty; Land traffic with Fgypt; Horses and chariots; Profits of the trade; Two great inland roads—II. Sea-traffic: i. The Phænician traffic with Tarshish—ii. Traffic by the Red Sea to Ophir; Ezion-Geber—Theories about Ophir; identified by many with Abhira at the mouths of the Indus—Beautiful and curious articles of export—i. Ivory (Shen habbim)—ii. Apes (Kophim)—iii. Peacocks (Inkhim)—iv. Almug-trees—Sanskrit origin of these words—Did the fleets circumnavigate Africa?—Result of the commerce—Losses—Intercourse with idolators—The Red Sea fleets a failure—The king's revenue—His enormous expenses—Advantages of the commerce, direct and indirect.
	CHAPTER XI.
129	SOLOMON IN ALL HIS GLORY
	Visitors and presents—Royal state—Solomon, on a progress, as described by Josephus—As described in the Song of Songs—A nuptial psalm (Ps. xlv.)—Allusion to Solomon by our Lord—Other allusions—His ivory throne—Visit of the Queen of Sheba—Traditions about the Queen of Sheba—Legends of her visit and questions—Her admiration of his buildings and his magnificence—Interchange of presents—Naturalization of the balsam-plant—Our Lord's allusion—Summary of Solomon's wealth and grandeur.

PAGE

CONTENTS.

CH_{ℓ}	A D	CLI	> \	7 T i	ſ
(. H /	4 1	I P.I	•	٠u	١.

Тн	E DECLINE OF	SOLOMON	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	139
	An unsubstant deadly evils—'of horses; 2 of his wives—I terioration—In Worship of 2 shrines on 'I gant luxury—maintaining the saries—Degen in the advice of priesthood—Shis rapid rise, of the disrupti forced to fly ir Close of the re in his career: 3. His declindeath—His lift pressed as to which Solomo true Iedidiah.	What a king Accumulation Evils of polygnfluence of santoneth; a continuous bone Court—A continuous bone Court—A continuous bone Court—A continuous bon of the his politic be on of the king to Egypt—A continuous continuous bone Court—A continuous bon of the king to Egypt—A continuous bone continuous bon	ough ns of camy- strang . Of corr ndag Divir peop g me e pro earing gdon liend ch prosp of sting —Or	t not treas: —Solige wi Milo uptio e felt ne wa le, ar n'' to phets phets in —Je trion coerity vaniti than cagna	to do ure; comon ves— com; h by t rning d of ijah rroboa ter of ; 2. es "— that u—Vi	3. Pois ap Imm 3. CEvil he poor the soboat the the the Zerral of Lather	The olyganostas oral of Cleffect cople is grown in grown in grown in genith olan olan olan olan olan olan olan olan	multipmy— y—M tolera hemosis of Exp owth C h—Ill Forpo his ea onite— to plo Shis —Thre a of hi legen —Do unte—	plicate Num loral loral lance: sh—I extra pense of adv ustra or of arly I -Sym obt and hak I lee sta is glo d of ubts -Serv	ion ber de- : 1. dol .va- e of ver- ted the life, bol d is .— ges ry; his ex- ices	
	Tr its jourdian										

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WISDOM OF SOLOMON, AND BOOKS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM. 166

Character of Solomon's wisdom—1. His interest in natural science—Admiration—Similitudes—Legendary magical powers—Importation of new forms of animal and vegetable life—2. Solomon as a poet—The One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Psalm—The Seventy-second Psalm—Changed intellectual tendency of his age—3. The Canticles—Date of the Book—Probably written by a Northern Israelite—Some characteristics of the Book—Its allusions to an age of luxury—Its allusions to nature—Difference of its tone from that of the Nature-Psalms—Not on the surface a religious poem—Supposed outline of the poem as an idyl of consecrated love—This view adopted by most modern critics—The poem allegorized by Rabbis, Fathers, and Schoolmen—Real subject of it—Specimens of the allegoric interpretation—Not an epithalamium—Difficulties of believing it to be intentionally allegoric—The allegoric application religiously tenable, though not to be regarded as primary—The sanctification of love—Human love as a symbol of Divine.

CHAPTER XIV.

Due to the general impulse given to Jewish thought by Solomon, though it cannot have been written by him—The title Qoheleth—Conjectures as to the date of the Book—"Elohim"—A struggle with perplexity and despondency—Outline of the Book: 1. The

Prologue; 2. The first section, personal experiences; 3. The section section; 4. The third section; 5. The fourth section, partial conclusion; 6. The Epilogue—A general summary—Progressiveness of revelation—Doubts of some of the Rabbis—Two general lessons—The emptiness of worldly pleasure—The teaching of bitter experience.	PAGE
CHAPTER XV.	
The Book of Proverbs	192
Solomonic proverbs—Three words—1. Mashal, "a parable"; Various applications of the word—2. Chidáh, "a riddle"; Enigmas in the East; "Dark sayings" in the Proverbs—Prov. xxvi. 10—3. Miètzah, "a figure"—Outline of the Book: 1. The Introduction; A manual of moral guidance—2. The Wisdom section; How it differs from the rest of the Book; Conceptions of "wisdom" among the Hebrews—3. "The Proverbs of Solomon;" Their general structure; Their substance; Twofold beauty of tone: i. It is kindly; ii. It is religious—Few traces of the national religion—4. "The words of the wise"—5. Further "words of the wise"—6. Hezekiah's collection—7. Three appendices: a. The words of Agur; β. The exhortation of Lemuel; γ. The acrostic of the virtuous woman—General remarks: 1. Cosmopolitan spirit—2. Had the Hebrews a philosophy?—3. Three phases of thought about difficulties in the moral government of the world: a. The era of general principles; β. The era of difficulties; γ. The era of acquiescence; δ. The final eschatological conclusion—4. Sapiential literature not Messianic, yet in one sense Christological—5. Exaltation of morality—6. Frequent references to the Book in the New Testament.	
CHAPTER XVI.	
LEGENDS OF SOLOMON	208
Predominance of Solomon in legend—Knowledge ascribed to him —I. The Talmud: i. Solomon, the demon Ashmodai, and the	

Predominance of Solomon in legend—Knowledge ascribed to him—I. The Talmud: i. Solomon, the demon Ashmodai, and the worm Shamir; ii. Solomon, Naama, and the ring; iii. The Haggada, Solomon and the demons—II. Legends in the Qur'an—i. His power—ii. His early judgment—iii. The magic wind; The steeds; The hoopoe; Balkis, Queen of Sheba—III. Ethiopian legend—IV. The Angel of Death.