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1 Chronicles

The book begins with a genealogy from Adam to King Saul, tracing the lineage of the Israelites. It then covers the reign of David, starting with his anointing by the prophet Samuel and his defeat of Goliath, and continuing with his reign over Israel and his preparations for the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem.

The book also details the establishment of the priesthood and the Levitical order, as well as the organization of worship in the Temple. It includes descriptions of the duties of the priests and Levites, the musical instruments used in worship, and the sacrifices and offerings presented to God.

The latter part of the book covers the reign of King Solomon, including his construction of the Temple, his wealth and wisdom, and his many accomplishments. It ends with the death of King David and the transition of power to Solomon.

Overall, 1 Chronicles serves as a historical record of the Israelites, focusing on their lineage, their worship of God, and the reigns of their kings, particularly David and Solomon.

a brief description of each chapter in the book of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 1: Genealogy from Adam to Abraham.

Chapter 2: Genealogy of the tribe of Judah.

Chapter 3: Genealogy of the royal line of David.

Chapter 4: Genealogy of other tribes and families.

Chapter 5: Genealogy of Reuben, Gad, and half-tribe of Manasseh.

Chapter 6: Genealogy of the Levites and their duties.

Chapter 7: Genealogy of other tribes and families.

Chapter 8: Genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin.

Chapter 9: Genealogy of the returning exiles and the priests.

Chapter 10: The death of Saul and his sons.

Chapter 11: David's rise to power and his mighty men.

Chapter 12: David's army and allies.
Chapter 13: David attempts to bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem.
Chapter 14: David's military victories.
Chapter 15: David brings the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem and organizes the Levites.
Chapter 16: David's psalm of thanksgiving and worship in Jerusalem.
Chapter 17: God's promise to David and his response.
Chapter 18: David's military victories and administration.
Chapter 19: David's kindness to Hanun and the Ammonites.
Chapter 20: David's victory over the Philistines and giants.
Chapter 21: David's sin in taking a census and the consequences.
Chapter 22: David's preparations for building the Temple.
Chapter 23: David's organization of the Levites and priests.
Chapter 24: Division of the priests into 24 courses.
Chapter 25: Organization of the musicians for Temple worship.
Chapter 26: Organization of the gatekeepers and treasurers for the Temple.
Chapter 27: Organization of the military and government officials under David.
Chapter 28: David's charge to Solomon and preparations for building the Temple.
Chapter 29: David's final prayer and offering, and Solomon's anointing as king.

CHAPTER 1

1Ch. 1:1 Adam, Seth, Enosh,

1Ch. 1:2 Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared,

1Ch. 1:3 Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah.

1Ch. 1:4 The sons of Noah: [Septuagint; Hebrew does not have The sons of Noah:] Shem, Ham and Japheth.

1Ch. 1:5 The sons [Sons may mean descendants or successors or nations; also in verses 6-10, 17 and 20.] of Japheth: Gomer, Magog, Madai, Javan, Tubal, Meshech and Tiras.

1Ch. 1:6 The sons of Gomer: Ashkenaz, Riphath [Many Hebrew manuscripts and Vulgate (see also Septuagint and Gen. 10:3); most Hebrew manuscripts Diphath] and Togarmah.

1Ch. 1:7 The sons of Javan: Elishah, Tarshish, the Kittim and the Rodanim.

1Ch. 1:8 The sons of Ham: Cush, Mizraim, [That is, Egypt; also in verse 11] Put and Canaan.

1Ch. 1:9 The sons of Cush: Seba, Havilah, Sabta, Raamah and Sabteca. The sons of Raamah: Sheba and Dedan.

1Ch. 1:10 Cush was the father [Father may mean ancestor or predecessor or founder; also in verses 11, 13, 18 and 20.] of Nimrod, who grew to be a mighty warrior on earth.

1Ch. 1:11 Mizraim was the father of the Ludites, Anamites, Lehabites, Naphtuhites,

1Ch. 1:12 Pathrusites, Casluhites (from whom the Philistines came) and Caphtorites.

1Ch. 1:13 Canaan was the father of Sidon his firstborn, [Or of the Sidonians, the foremost] and of the Hittites,
1Ch. 1:14 Jebusites, Amorites, Girgashites,
1Ch. 1:15 Hivites, Arkites, Sinites,
1Ch. 1:16 Arvadites, Zemarites and Hamathites.
1Ch. 1:17 The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud and Aram. The sons of Aram: [One Hebrew manuscript and some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 10:23); most Hebrew manuscripts do not have this line.] Uz, Hul, Gether and Meshech.
1Ch. 1:18 Arphaxad was the father of Shelah, and Shelah the father of Eber.
1Ch. 1:19 Two sons were born to Eber: One was named Peleg, [Peleg means division.] because in his time the earth was divided; his brother was named Joktan.
1Ch. 1:20 Joktan was the father of Almodad, Sheleph, Hazarmaveth, Jerah,
1Ch. 1:21 Hadoram, Uzal, Diklah,
1Ch. 1:22 Obal, [Some Hebrew manuscripts and Syriac (see also Gen. 10:28); most Hebrew manuscripts Ebal] Abimael, Sheba,
1Ch. 1:23 Ophir, Havilah and Jobab. All these were sons of Joktan.
1Ch. 1:24 Shem, Arphaxad, [Hebrew; some Septuagint manuscripts Arphaxad, Cainan (see also note at Gen. 11:10)] Shelah,
1Ch. 1:25 Eber, Peleg, Reu,
1Ch. 1:26 Serug, Nahor, Terah
1Ch. 1:27 and Abram (that is, Abraham).
1Ch. 1:28 The sons of Abraham: Isaac and Ishmael.
1Ch. 1:29 These were their descendants: Nebaioth the firstborn of Ishmael, Kedar, Adbeel, Mibsam,
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1Ch. 1:30 Mishma, Dumah, Massa, Hadad, Tema,
1Ch. 1:31 Jetur, Naphish and Kedemah. These were the sons of Ishmael.
1Ch. 1:32 The sons born to Keturah, Abraham's concubine: Zimran, Jokshan, Medan, Midian, Ishbak and Shuah. The sons of Jokshan: Sheba and Dedan.
1Ch. 1:33 The sons of Midian: Ephah, Epher, Hanoch, Abida and Eldaah. All these were descendants of Keturah.
1Ch. 1:34 Abraham was the father of Isaac. The sons of Isaac: Esau and Israel.
1Ch. 1:35 The sons of Esau: Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jalam and Korah.
1Ch. 1:36 The sons of Eliphaz: Teman, Omar, Zepho, [Many Hebrew manuscripts, some Septuagint manuscripts and Syriac (see also Gen. 36:11); most Hebrew manuscripts Zephi] Gatam and Kenaz; by Timna: Amalek. [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 36:12); Hebrew Gatam, Kenaz,

Timna and Amalek]

1Ch. 1:37 The sons of Reuel: Nahath, Zerah, Shammah and Mizzah.

1Ch. 1:38 The sons of Seir: Lotan, Shobal, Zibeon, Anah, Dishon, Ezer and Dishan.

1Ch. 1:39 The sons of Lotan: Hori and Homam. Timna was Lotan's sister.

1Ch. 1:40 The sons of Shobal: Alvan, [Many Hebrew manuscripts and some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 36:23); most Hebrew manuscripts Alian] Manahath, Ebal, Shepho and Onam. The sons of Zibeon: Aiah and Anah.

1Ch. 1:41 The son of Anah: Dishon. The sons of Dishon: Hemdan, [Many Hebrew manuscripts and some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 36:26); most Hebrew manuscripts Hamran] Eshban, Ithran and Keran.

1Ch. 1:42 The sons of Ezer: Bilhan, Zaavan and Akan. [Many Hebrew and Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 36:27); most
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Hebrew manuscripts Zaavan, Jaakan] The sons of Dishan: [Hebrew Dishon, a variant of Dishan] Uz and Aran.

1Ch. 1:43 These were the kings who reigned in Edom before any Israelite king reigned: [Or before an Israelite king reigned over them] Bela son of Beor, whose city was named Dinhabah.

1Ch. 1:44 When Bela died, Jobab son of Zerah from Bozrah succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 1:45 When Jobab died, Husham from the land of the Temanites succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 1:46 When Husham died, Hadad son of Bedad, who defeated Midian in the country of Moab, succeeded him as king. His city was named Avith.

1Ch. 1:47 When Hadad died, Samlah from Masrekah succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 1:48 When Samlah died, Shaul from Rehoboth on the river [Possibly the Euphrates] succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 1:49 When Shaul died, Baal-Hanan son of Acbor succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 1:50 When Baal-Hanan died, Hadad succeeded him as king. His city was named Pau, [Many Hebrew manuscripts, some Septuagint manuscripts, Vulgate and Syriac (see also Gen. 36:39); most Hebrew manuscripts Pai] and his wife's name was Mehetabel daughter of Matred, the daughter of MeZahab.

1Ch. 1:51 Hadad also died. The chiefs of Edom were: Timna, Alvah, Jetheth,

1Ch. 1:52 Oholibamah, Elah, Pinon,

1Ch. 1:53 Kenaz, Teman, Mibzar,

1Ch. 1:54 Magdiel and Iram. These were the chiefs of Edom.

Chapter 1 is a genealogy of the descendants of Adam, starting with Adam himself and continuing through to the sons of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. The chapter is divided into several sections, each detailing the genealogy of a particular family or tribe. The first section covers Adam to Noah and his sons, and lists the descendants of Noah's three sons - Shem, Ham, and Japheth. The next section lists the descendants of Japheth, then the descendants of Ham, and finally the descendants of Shem. The chapter ends with a detailed genealogy of the descendants of Abraham, through his sons Isaac and Ishmael, and through his grandson Esau. The chapter serves as a foundation for the rest of the book, establishing the genealogical roots of the nation of Israel and tracing their lineage back to the very beginning of human history.

Here are the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 1:

1 Chronicles 1:1-4: "Adam, Seth, Enosh, Kenan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enoch, Methuselah, Lamech, Noah. The sons of Noah: Shem, Ham, and Japheth."

1 Chronicles 1:17-21: "The sons of Shem: Elam, Asshur, Arphaxad, Lud, and Aram. The sons of Aram: Uz, Hul, Gether, and Meshech. Arphaxad fathered Shelah, and Shelah fathered Eber. To Eber were born two sons: the name of the one was Peleg (for in his days the earth was divided), and his brother's name was Joktan."

1 Chronicles 1:24-28: "Shem, Arphaxad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, Abram, that is, Abraham."

1 Chronicles 1:34: "Abraham fathered Isaac. The sons of Isaac: Esau and Israel."

These verses provide a genealogy from Adam to Abraham, tracing the lineage of humanity and highlighting the descendants of Shem, one of Noah's sons. The passage also mentions the division of the earth in the days of Peleg, and the descendants of Abraham through his sons Isaac and Esau.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 1 provides a genealogical record that traces the lineage of various people and nations, starting from Adam and going through different generations. It primarily focuses on the descendants of Adam through Noah and his sons Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

The chapter begins by listing the generations from Adam to Noah, mentioning the names of notable figures such as Seth, Enosh, Noah, and his three sons. It then continues by detailing the descendants of Japheth, Ham, and Shem, including their respective sons and grandsons, and the nations that emerged from them.

While the chapter primarily serves as a historical record and a genealogical account, it can also highlight the significance of lineage and ancestry in biblical narratives. It emphasizes the interconnectedness of different nations and people, as well as the fulfillment of God's plan through the generations. Additionally, it underscores the continuity of God's covenant with His people and the unfolding of His divine purposes in human history.

CHAPTER 2

1Ch. 2:1 These were the sons of Israel: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun,

1Ch. 2:2 Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad and Asher.

1Ch. 2:3 The sons of Judah: Er, Onan and Shelah. These three were born to him by a Canaanite woman, the daughter of Shua. Er, Judah's firstborn, was wicked in the LORD's sight; so the LORD put him to death.

1Ch. 2:4 Tamar, Judah's daughter-in-law, bore him Perez and Zerah. Judah had five sons in all.

1Ch. 2:5 The sons of Perez: Hezron and Hamul.

1Ch. 2:6 The sons of Zerah: Zimri, Ethan, Heman, Calcol and Darda — [Many Hebrew manuscripts, some Septuagint manuscripts and Syriac (see also 1 Kings 4:31); most Hebrew manuscripts Dara] five in all.

1Ch. 2:7 The son of Carmi: Achar, [Achar means trouble; Achar is called Achan in Joshua.] who brought trouble on Israel by violating the ban on taking devoted things. [The Hebrew term refers to the irrevocable giving over of things or persons to the LORD, often by totally destroying them.]

1Ch. 2:8 The son of Ethan: Azariah.

1Ch. 2:9 The sons born to Hezron were: Jerahmeel, Ram and Caleb. [Hebrew Kelubai, a variant of Caleb]

1Ch. 2:10 Ram was the father of Amminadab, and Amminadab the father of Nahshon, the leader of the people of Judah.

1Ch. 2:11 Nahshon was the father of Salmon, [Septuagint (see also Ruth 4:21); Hebrew Salma] Salmon the father of Boaz,

1Ch. 2:12 Boaz the father of Obed and Obed the father of Jesse.

1Ch. 2:13 Jesse was the father of Eliab his firstborn; the second son was Abinadab, the third Shimea,

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1Ch. 2:14 the fourth Nethanel, the fifth Raddai,

1Ch. 2:15 the sixth Ozem and the seventh David.

1Ch. 2:16 Their sisters were Zeruah and Abigail. Zeruah's three sons were Abishai, Joab and Asahel.

1Ch. 2:17 Abigail was the mother of Amasa, whose father was Jether the Ishmaelite.

1Ch. 2:18 Caleb son of Hezron had children by his wife Azubah (and by Jerioth). These were her sons: Jeshier, Shobab and Ardon.

1Ch. 2:19 When Azubah died, Caleb married Ephrath, who bore him Hur.

1Ch. 2:20 Hur was the father of Uri, and Uri the father of Bezalel.

1Ch. 2:21 Later, Hezron lay with the daughter of Makir the father of Gilead (he had married her when he was sixty years old), and she bore him Segub.

1Ch. 2:22 Segub was the father of Jair, who controlled twenty-three

towns in Gilead.

1Ch. 2:23 (But Geshur and Aram captured Havvoth Jair, [Or captured the settlements of Jair] as well as Kenath with its surrounding settlements — sixty towns.) All these were descendants of Makir the father of Gilead.

1Ch. 2:24 After Hezron died in Caleb Ephrathah, Abijah the wife of Hezron bore him Ashhur the father [Father may mean civic leader or military leader; also in verses 42, 45, 49-52 and possibly elsewhere.] of Tekoa.

1Ch. 2:25 The sons of Jerahmeel the firstborn of Hezron: Ram his firstborn, Bunah, Oren, Ozem and [Or Oren and Ozem, by] Ahijah.

1Ch. 2:26 Jerahmeel had another wife, whose name was Atarah; she was the mother of Onam.

1Ch. 2:27 The sons of Ram the firstborn of Jerahmeel: Maaz, Jamin and Eker.

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1Ch. 2:28 The sons of Onam: Shammai and Jada. The sons of Shammai: Nadab and Abishur.

1Ch. 2:29 Abishur's wife was named Abihail, who bore him Ahban and Molid.

1Ch. 2:30 The sons of Nadab: Seled and Appaim. Seled died without children.

1Ch. 2:31 The son of Appaim: Ishi, who was the father of Sheshan. Sheshan was the father of Ahlai.

1Ch. 2:32 The sons of Jada, Shammai's brother: Jether and Jonathan. Jether died without children.

1Ch. 2:33 The sons of Jonathan: Peleth and Zaza. These were the descendants of Jerahmeel.

1Ch. 2:34 Sheshan had no sons — only daughters. He had an Egyptian servant named Jarha.

1Ch. 2:35 Sheshan gave his daughter in marriage to his servant Jarha, and she bore him Attai.

1Ch. 2:36 Attai was the father of Nathan, Nathan the father of Zabad,

1Ch. 2:37 Zabad the father of Ephlal, Ephlal the father of Obed,

1Ch. 2:38 Obed the father of Jehu, Jehu the father of Azariah,

1Ch. 2:39 Azariah the father of Helez, Helez the father of Eleasah,

1Ch. 2:40 Eleasah the father of Sismai, Sismai the father of Shallum,

1Ch. 2:41 Shallum the father of Jekamiah, and Jekamiah the father of Elishama.

1Ch. 2:42 The sons of Caleb the brother of Jerahmeel: Mesha his firstborn, who was the father of Ziph, and his son Mareshah, [The meaning of the Hebrew for this phrase is uncertain.] who was the father of Hebron.

1Ch. 2:43 The sons of Hebron: Korah, Tappuah, Rekem and Shema.

1Ch. 2:44 Shema was the father of Raham, and Raham the father of

Jorkeam. Rekem was the father of Shammai.

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1Ch. 2:45 The son of Shammai was Maon, and Maon was the father of Beth Zur.

1Ch. 2:46 Caleb's concubine Ephah was the mother of Haran, Moza and Gazez. Haran was the father of Gazez.

1Ch. 2:47 The sons of Jahdai: Regem, Jotham, Geshan, Pelet, Ephah and Shaaph.

1Ch. 2:48 Caleb's concubine Maacah was the mother of Sheber and Tirhanah.

1Ch. 2:49 She also gave birth to Shaaph the father of Madmannah and to Sheva the father of Macbenah and Gibeon. Caleb's daughter was Acsah.

1Ch. 2:50 These were the descendants of Caleb. The sons of Hur the firstborn of Ephrathah: Shobal the father of Kiriath Jearim,

1Ch. 2:51 Salma the father of Bethlehem, and Hareph the father of Beth Gader.

1Ch. 2:52 The descendants of Shobal the father of Kiriath Jearim were: Haroeh, half the Manahathites,

1Ch. 2:53 and the clans of Kiriath Jearim: the Ithrites, Puthites, Shumathites and Mishraites. From these descended the Zorathites and Eshtaolites.

1Ch. 2:54 The descendants of Salma: Bethlehem, the Netophathites, Atroth Beth Joab, half the Manahathites, the Zorites,

1Ch. 2:55 and the clans of scribes [Or of the Sopherites] who lived at Jabez: the Tirathites, Shimeathites and Sucathites. These are the Kenites who came from Hammath, the father of the house of Recab. [Or father of Beth Recab]

Detailed summary of chapter 2 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 2 begins with the genealogy of the twelve sons of Jacob, who would later become the twelve tribes of Israel. However, the focus quickly shifts to the tribe of Judah, which was the most important tribe in Israel at the time of the monarchy. The chapter traces the descendants of Judah through his sons, and lists the various clans and families that made up the tribe.

The chapter begins by listing the sons of Judah - Perez, Hezron, and Carmi - and their descendants. It then goes on to describe the families of Perez in more detail, including the family of Boaz and Ruth, who would become the ancestors of King David. The genealogy continues with the descendants of Hezron, including the family of Caleb, who would become an important leader in Israel. The chapter ends with a list of the descendants of Jerahmeel, another son of Hezron.

Overall, chapter 2 serves to establish the importance of the tribe of Judah, which would go on to produce the kings of Israel and Judah. The genealogy also serves as a reminder of God's faithfulness to His covenant promises to Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, as their

descendants continue to thrive and multiply even after centuries of wandering and hardship.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 2:

1 Chronicles 2:1-2: "These are the sons of Israel: Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun, Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, and Asher."

1 Chronicles 2:3-15: This section provides a genealogy of the sons of Judah, the fourth son of Israel.

1 Chronicles 2:16: "These were the sons of David born to him in Hebron: the firstborn, Amnon, by Ahinoam the Jezreelite; the second, Daniel, by Abigail the Carmelite;"

1 Chronicles 2:42: "The sons of Caleb the brother of Jerahmeel: Mareshah his firstborn, who fathered Ziph. The sons of Mareshah: Hebron."

This chapter continues the genealogy from the first chapter, providing a detailed account of the descendants of Judah, including King David. It also mentions Caleb, a prominent figure in the history of Israel, and his descendants.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 2 provides a detailed genealogical record of the descendants of Israel (Jacob), focusing primarily on the tribe of Judah. It begins with the sons of Israel, including Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, and their descendants.

Chapter 2 specifically highlights the lineage of Judah, which is significant because the Messianic line comes from this tribe. It mentions key figures such as Perez, Hezron, Ram, and Amminadab. Notably, it also includes the story of Ruth, a Moabite woman who married Boaz and became an ancestor of King David and, ultimately, Jesus Christ.

The chapter also records the names of various clans and families within the tribe of Judah, providing a comprehensive genealogical account. This emphasis on genealogy and lineage reflects the importance of ancestry and the preservation of historical records in ancient Israelite society.

Reflections on this chapter can include the recognition of God's faithfulness to fulfill His promises and maintain the Messianic line through the tribe of Judah. It demonstrates the meticulous preservation of the genealogical records, which played a vital role in establishing Jesus' lineage and fulfilling the prophecies regarding the Messiah.

Furthermore, the inclusion of Ruth in the genealogy highlights God's inclusion of people from different backgrounds and His ability to work through unexpected circumstances to accomplish His purposes. It serves as a reminder that God's redemptive plan encompasses people from all nations and backgrounds.

Overall, this chapter provides a rich historical and genealogical context, emphasizing the faithfulness of God and His sovereignty in orchestrating the lineage that would ultimately lead to the birth of Jesus Christ.

CHAPTER 3

1Ch. 3:1 These were the sons of David born to him in Hebron: The firstborn was Amnon the son of Ahinoam of Jezreel; the second, Daniel the son of Abigail of Carmel;

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1Ch. 3:2 the third, Absalom the son of Maacah daughter of Talmai king of Geshur; the fourth, Adonijah the son of Haggith;

1Ch. 3:3 the fifth, Shephatiah the son of Abital; and the sixth, Ithream, by his wife Eglah.

1Ch. 3:4 These six were born to David in Hebron, where he reigned for seven years and six months. David reigned in Jerusalem for thirty-three years,

1Ch. 3:5 and these were the children born to him there: Shammua, [Hebrew Shimea, a variant of Shammua] Shobab, Nathan and Solomon. These four were by Bathsheba [One Hebrew manuscript and Vulgate (see also Septuagint and 2 Sam. 11:3); most Hebrew manuscripts Bathshua] daughter of Ammiel.

1Ch. 3:6 There were also Ibhar, Elishua, [Two Hebrew manuscripts (see also 2 Sam. 5:15 and 1 Chron. 14:5); most Hebrew manuscripts Elishama] Eliphelet,

1Ch. 3:7 Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia,

1Ch. 3:8 Elishama, Eliada and Eliphelet — nine in all.

1Ch. 3:9 All these were the sons of David, besides his sons by his concubines. And Tamar was their sister.

1Ch. 3:10 Solomon's son was Rehoboam, Abijah his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son,

1Ch. 3:11 Jehoram [Hebrew Joram, a variant of Jehoram] his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son,

1Ch. 3:12 Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his son,

1Ch. 3:13 Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his son,

1Ch. 3:14 Amon his son, Josiah his son.

1Ch. 3:15 The sons of Josiah: Johanan the firstborn, Jehoiakim the second son, Zedekiah the third, Shallum the fourth.

1Ch. 3:16 The successors of Jehoiakim: Jehoiachin [Hebrew Jeconiah, a variant of Jehoiachin; also in verse 17] his son, and Zedekiah.

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1Ch. 3:17 The descendants of Jehoiachin the captive: Shealtiel his son,

1Ch. 3:18 Malkiram, Pedaiiah, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama and Nedabiah.

1Ch. 3:19 The sons of Pedaiiah: Zerubbabel and Shimei. The sons of Zerubbabel: Meshullam and Hananiah. Shelomith was their sister.

1Ch. 3:20 There were also five others: Hashubah, Ohel, Berekiah, Hasadiah and Jushab-Hesed.

1Ch. 3:21 The descendants of Hananiah: Pelatiah and Jeshaiah, and the sons of Rephaiah, of Arnan, of Obadiah and of Shecaniah.

1Ch. 3:22 The descendants of Shecaniah: Shemaiah and his sons: Hattush, Igal, Bariah, Neariah and Shaphat — six in all.

1Ch. 3:23 The sons of Neariah: Elioenai, Hizkiah and Azrikam — three in all.

1Ch. 3:24 The sons of Elioenai: Hodaviah, Eliashib, Pelaiah, Akkub, Johanan, Delaiah and Anani — seven in all.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 3 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 3 continues with the genealogy of the descendants of David, the most important king of Israel. The chapter begins by listing David's sons who were born to him in Hebron: Amnon, Daniel, Absalom, and Adonijah. It then goes on to list his sons who were born to him in Jerusalem: Shimea, Shobab, Nathan, and Solomon.

The focus then shifts to the line of kings that descended from David, beginning with Solomon. The chapter lists Solomon's descendants, including his son Rehoboam, who succeeded him as king, and his grandson Abijah, who also ruled over Judah. The genealogy continues through several generations of kings, including Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joram, Ahaziah, Joash, Amaziah, Uzziah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, Amon, and Josiah.

The chapter also mentions the Babylonian captivity, which saw the end of the monarchy in Judah. It lists the descendants of Jehoiachin, the last king of Judah before the Babylonian exile, and notes that his descendants remained in captivity until the time of the Persian Empire.

Overall, chapter 3 serves to establish the importance of the line of David and the kings of Judah. The genealogy also emphasizes God's faithfulness to His promise to David, that his line would continue forever and that a king from his line would reign over Israel forever. The chapter ends with a reminder of the captivity and exile of Judah, foreshadowing the events that will be further explored in later chapters.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 3:

1 Chronicles 3:1-4: "These were the sons of David who were born to him in Hebron: the firstborn Amnon, by Ahinoam the Jezreelitess; the second Daniel, by Abigail the Carmelitess; the third Absalom, the son of Maacah, the daughter of Talmai, king of Geshur; the fourth Adonijah, the son of Haggith;"

1 Chronicles 3:10-14: "The son of Solomon was Rehoboam, Abijah his son, Asa his son, Jehoshaphat his son, Joram his son, Ahaziah his son, Joash his son, Amaziah his son, Azariah his son, Jotham his son, Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his son, Amon his son, and Josiah his son."

1 Chronicles 3:16-19: "The sons of Jehoiakim: Jeconiah his son, Zedekiah his son; and the sons of Jeconiah, the captive: Shealtiel his son, Malchiram, Pedaiah, Shenazzar, Jekamiah, Hoshama, and Nedabiah."

These verses provide a genealogy of the descendants of David, including his sons and the kings of Judah from Solomon to Josiah. The passage also mentions Jeconiah and his sons, who were taken into captivity by Babylon.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 3 continues the genealogical record, specifically focusing on the descendants of David, the second king of Israel. It provides a detailed account of David's sons and their descendants.

The chapter begins by listing the sons born to David during his reign in Hebron: Amnon, Daniel (also known as Chileab), Absalom, and Adonijah. It then proceeds to mention the sons born to David in Jerusalem: Shimea (also known as Shammua), Shobab, Nathan, Solomon, Ithar, Elishua, Elpelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Elishama, Eliada, and Eliphelet.

The focus on the lineage of David reflects the importance of the Davidic dynasty in Israel's history. God made a covenant with David, promising that his descendants would reign over Israel forever. This chapter serves as a testament to the fulfillment of that promise and the continuation of the royal line.

Reflections on this chapter can highlight the faithfulness of God to His covenant promises. Despite the shortcomings and failures of David and his descendants, God remained committed to His plan of establishing an eternal kingdom through the Davidic line. It points to the faithfulness and sovereignty of God in working through imperfect individuals and maintaining His purposes throughout history.

Additionally, this chapter can remind us of the significance of our own lineage and ancestry. It underscores the importance of understanding our family history and the role our ancestors have played in shaping our lives. It encourages us to value and appreciate our heritage while recognizing that God can work through our own lives and families to accomplish His plans.

Overall, chapter 3 of 1 Chronicles provides a glimpse into the genealogy of David's descendants, showcasing God's faithfulness and the enduring nature of His promises. It reminds us of the significance of our own family history and points to the overarching plan of God in the course of human history.

CHAPTER 4

1Ch. 4:1 The descendants of Judah: Perez, Hezron, Carmi, Hur and Shobal.

1Ch. 4:2 Reaiah son of Shobal was the father of Jahath, and Jahath the father of Ahumai and Lahad. These were the clans of the Zorathites.

1Ch. 4:3 These were the sons [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Vulgate); Hebrew father] of Etam: Jezreel, Ishma and Idbash. Their sister was named Hazzeleponi.

1Ch. 4:4 Penuel was the father of Gedor, and Ezer the father of Hushah. These were the descendants of Hur, the firstborn of Ephrathah and father [Father may mean civic leader or military leader; also in verses 12, 14, 17, 18 and possibly elsewhere.] of Bethlehem.

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1Ch. 4:5 Ashhur the father of Tekoa had two wives, Helah and Naarah.

1Ch. 4:6 Naarah bore him Ahuzzam, Hephher, Temeni and Haahashtari. These were the descendants of Naarah.

1Ch. 4:7 The sons of Helah: Zereth, Zohar, Ethnan,

1Ch. 4:8 and Koz, who was the father of Anub and Hazzobebah and of the clans of Aharhel son of Harum.

1Ch. 4:9 Jabez was more honourable than his brothers. His mother had named him Jabez, [Jabez sounds like the Hebrew for pain.] saying, "I gave birth to him in pain."

1Ch. 4:10 Jabez cried out to the God of Israel, "Oh, that you would bless me and enlarge my territory! Let your hand be with me, and keep me from harm so that I will be free from pain." And God granted his request.

1Ch. 4:11 Kelub, Shuhah's brother, was the father of Mehir, who was the father of Eshton.

1Ch. 4:12 Eshton was the father of Beth Rapha, Paseah and Tehinnah the father of Ir Nahash. [Or of the city of Nahash] These were the men of Recah.

1Ch. 4:13 The sons of Kenaz: Othniel and Seraiah. The sons of Othniel: Hathath and Meonothai. [Some Septuagint manuscripts and Vulgate; Hebrew does not have and Meonothai.]

1Ch. 4:14 Meonothai was the father of Ophrah. Seraiah was the father of Joab, the father of Ge Harashim. [Ge Harashim means valley of craftsmen.] It was called this because its people were craftsmen.

1Ch. 4:15 The sons of Caleb son of Jephunneh: Iru, Elah and Naam. The son of Elah: Kenaz.

1Ch. 4:16 The sons of Jehallelel: Ziph, Ziphah, Tiria and Asarel.

1Ch. 4:17 The sons of Ezrah: Jether, Mered, Ephher and Jalon. One of Mered's wives gave birth to Miriam, Shammai and Ishbah the father of Eshtemoa.

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1Ch. 4:18 (His Judean wife gave birth to Jered the father of Gedor, Heber the father of Soco, and Jekuthiel the father of Zanoah.) These were the children of Pharaoh's daughter Bithiah, whom Mered had married.

1Ch. 4:19 The sons of Hodiah's wife, the sister of Naham: the father of Keilah the Garmite, and Eshtemoa the Maacathite.

1Ch. 4:20 The sons of Shimon: Amnon, Rinnah, Ben-Hanan and Tilon. The descendants of Ishi: Zoheth and Ben-Zoheth.

1Ch. 4:21 The sons of Shelah son of Judah: Er the father of Lecah, Laadah the father of Mareshah and the clans of the linen workers at Beth Ashbea,

1Ch. 4:22 Jokim, the men of Cozeba, and Joash and Saraph, who ruled

in Moab and Jashubi Lehem. (These records are from ancient times.)

1Ch. 4:23 They were the potters who lived at Netaim and Gederah; they stayed there and worked for the king.

1Ch. 4:24 The descendants of Simeon: Nemuel, Jamin, Jarib, Zerah and Shaul;

1Ch. 4:25 Shallum was Shaul's son, Mibsam his son and Mishma his son.

1Ch. 4:26 The descendants of Mishma: Hammuel his son, Zaccur his son and Shimei his son.

1Ch. 4:27 Shimei had sixteen sons and six daughters, but his brothers did not have many children; so their entire clan did not become as numerous as the people of Judah.

1Ch. 4:28 They lived in Beersheba, Moladah, Hazar Shual,

1Ch. 4:29 Bilhah, Ezem, Tolad,

1Ch. 4:30 Bethuel, Hormah, Ziklag,

1Ch. 4:31 Beth Marcaboth, Hazar Susim, Beth Biri and Shaaraim.

These were their towns until the reign of David.

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1Ch. 4:32 Their surrounding villages were Etam, Ain, Rimmon, Token and Ashan — five towns —

1Ch. 4:33 and all the villages around these towns as far as Baalath.

[Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Joshua 19:8);

Hebrew Baal] These were their settlements. And they kept a genealogical record.

1Ch. 4:34 Meshobab, Jamlech, Joshah son of Amaziah,

1Ch. 4:35 Joel, Jehu son of Joshibiah, the son of Seraiah, the son of Asiel,

1Ch. 4:36 also Elioenai, Jaakobah, Jeshohaiah, Asaiah, Adiel, Jesimiel, Benaiah,

1Ch. 4:37 and Ziza son of Shiphi, the son of Allon, the son of Jedaiah, the son of Shimri, the son of Shemaiah.

1Ch. 4:38 The men listed above by name were leaders of their clans. Their families increased greatly,

1Ch. 4:39 and they went to the outskirts of Gedor to the east of the valley in search of pasture for their flocks.

1Ch. 4:40 They found rich, good pasture, and the land was spacious, peaceful and quiet. Some Hamites had lived there formerly.

1Ch. 4:41 The men whose names were listed came in the days of Hezekiah king of Judah. They attacked the Hamites in their dwellings and also the Meunites who were there and completely destroyed [The Hebrew term refers to the irrevocable giving over of things or persons to the LORD, often by totally destroying them.] them, as is evident to this day. Then they settled in their place, because there was pasture for their flocks.

1Ch. 4:42 And five hundred of these Simeonites, led by Pelatiah, Neariah, Rephaiah and Uzziel, the sons of Ishi, invaded the hill country of Seir.

1Ch. 4:43 They killed the remaining Amalekites who had escaped, and they have lived there to this day.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 4 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 4 begins with the genealogy of Judah, which was covered briefly in chapter 2. The focus shifts to the descendants of Perez, one of Judah's sons, and specifically to the family of Jabez. Jabez is mentioned by name and is described as being more honorable than his brothers. He prays to God for blessing and protection, and God grants his request.

The chapter then goes on to list the descendants of Simeon, another of Jacob's sons. The genealogy continues with the tribes of Reuben and Gad, who settled on the east side of the Jordan River, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, who settled on the west side.

The chapter then returns to the tribe of Judah and lists the various clans and families that made up the tribe. It also mentions the city of Jabez, which was likely named after the family of Jabez.

The chapter ends with a list of the descendants of Shelah, another of Judah's sons, who became the founder of a family of craftsmen.

Overall, chapter 4 serves to flesh out the genealogy of the tribe of Judah and to highlight the story of Jabez as an example of prayer and faithfulness. The mention of the tribes of Simeon, Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh also serves to remind readers of the various branches of Israel's family tree, even those that settled outside of the Promised Land.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 4:

1 Chronicles 4:9-10: "Jabez was more honorable than his brothers. His mother had named him Jabez, saying, 'I gave birth to him in pain.' Jabez cried out to the God of Israel, 'Oh, that you would bless me and enlarge my territory! Let your hand be with me, and keep me from harm so that I will be free from pain.' And God granted his request."

1 Chronicles 4:23-24: "These were the potters who lived at Netaim and Gederah; they lived there in the service of the king."

1 Chronicles 4:39-41: "The sons of Eshek his brother: Ulam his firstborn, Jeush the second son, and Eliphelet the third. The sons of Ulam were mighty warriors who drew the bow. They had many sons and grandsons—150 in all."

These verses contain various lists of descendants and their occupations, but the most well-known part of this chapter is the story of Jabez. He is known for his brief prayer, in which he asks for God's blessing, protection, and guidance, and God grants his request. This passage has become popular among many Christians as a model for prayer and faith.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 4 takes a specific focus on the descendants of Judah, particularly the family of Jabez. This chapter provides insight into the genealogies and accounts of various families within the tribe of Judah.

One of the notable figures mentioned in this chapter is Jabez. Although his lineage is mentioned briefly, the chapter provides more information about his character and a specific prayer he uttered. Jabez asked God to bless him, expand his territory, and keep him from harm and pain. The prayer of Jabez has become well-known among believers as an example of seeking God's favor and blessing.

This chapter also mentions other families within the tribe of Judah, such as the clans of Shelah, Caleb, and Jair. It highlights their occupations, such as potters and craftsmen, and their territories or settlements.

Reflections on this chapter can include the recognition that even seemingly minor or less prominent individuals in genealogical records can have an impact. Jabez, in particular, demonstrates the power of a heartfelt prayer and a desire for God's blessing and protection. It serves as an encouragement for believers to seek God's favor and trust in His provision and guidance.

Furthermore, this chapter emphasizes the diversity within the tribe of Judah. It showcases different families, occupations, and territories, highlighting the multifaceted nature of God's people. It reminds us that each individual and family has a unique role and contribution in God's larger plan.

The mention of craftsmen and their occupations can also serve as a reminder of the value of work and the various skills and talents given by God. It encourages believers to honor and utilize their abilities for God's glory and the betterment of their communities.

Overall, chapter 4 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the genealogies and stories of various families within the tribe of Judah. It highlights the power of prayer, the diversity within God's people, and the significance of individual contributions within the larger context of God's plan.

CHAPTER 5

1Ch. 5:1 The sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel (he was the firstborn, but when he defiled his father's marriage bed, his rights as firstborn were given to the sons of Joseph son of Israel; so he could not be listed in the genealogical record in accordance with his birthright,

1Ch. 5:2 and though Judah was the strongest of his brothers and a ruler came from him, the rights of the firstborn belonged to Joseph) —

1Ch. 5:3 the sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel: Hanoch, Pallu, Hezron and Carmi.

1Ch. 5:4 The descendants of Joel: Shemaiah his son, Gog his son, Shimei his son,

1Ch. 5:5 Micah his son, Reaiah his son, Baal his son,

1Ch. 5:6 and Beerah his son, whom Tiglath-Pileser [Hebrew TilgathPileser, a variant of Tiglath-Pileser; also in verse 26] king of Assyria took into exile. Beerah was a leader of the Reubenites.

1Ch. 5:7 Their relatives by clans, listed according to their genealogical records: Jeiel the chief, Zechariah,

1Ch. 5:8 and Bela son of Azaz, the son of Shema, the son of Joel. They settled in the area from Aroer to Nebo and Baal Meon.

1Ch. 5:9 To the east they occupied the land up to the edge of the desert that extends to the Euphrates River, because their livestock had increased in Gilead.

1Ch. 5:10 During Saul's reign they waged war against the Hagrites, who were defeated at their hands; they occupied the dwellings of the Hagrites throughout the entire region east of Gilead.

1Ch. 5:11 The Gadites lived next to them in Bashan, as far as Salecah: 941

1Ch. 5:12 Joel was the chief, Shapham the second, then Janai and Shaphat, in Bashan.

1Ch. 5:13 Their relatives, by families, were: Michael, Meshullam, Sheba, Jorai, Jacan, Zia and Eber — seven in all.

1Ch. 5:14 These were the sons of Abihail son of Huri, the son of Jaroah, the son of Gilead, the son of Michael, the son of Jeshishai, the son of Jahdo, the son of Buz.

1Ch. 5:15 Ahi son of Abdiel, the son of Guni, was head of their family.

1Ch. 5:16 The Gadites lived in Gilead, in Bashan and its outlying villages, and on all the pasture-lands of Sharon as far as they extended.

1Ch. 5:17 All these were entered in the genealogical records during the reigns of Jotham king of Judah and Jeroboam king of Israel.

1Ch. 5:18 The Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh had 44,760 men ready for military service — able-bodied men who could handle shield and sword, who could use a bow, and who were trained for battle.

1Ch. 5:19 They waged war against the Hagrites, Jetur, Naphish and Nodab.

1Ch. 5:20 They were helped in fighting them, and God handed the Hagrites and all their allies over to them, because they cried out to him during the battle. He answered their prayers, because they trusted in him.

1Ch. 5:21 They seized the livestock of the Hagrites — fifty thousand camels, two hundred and fifty thousand sheep and two thousand donkeys. They also took one hundred thousand people captive,

1Ch. 5:22 and many others fell slain, because the battle was God's. And they occupied the land until the exile.

1Ch. 5:23 The people of the half-tribe of Manasseh were numerous; they settled in the land from Bashan to Baal Hermon, that is, to Senir (Mount Hermon).

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1Ch. 5:24 These were the heads of their families: Ephraim, Ishi, Eliel, Azriel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah and Jahdiel. They were brave warriors, famous men, and heads of their families.

1Ch. 5:25 But they were unfaithful to the God of their fathers and prostituted themselves to the gods of the peoples of the land, whom God had destroyed before them.

1Ch. 5:26 So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria (that is, Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria), who took the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh into exile. He took them to Halah, Habor, Hara and the river of Gozan, where they are to this day.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 5 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 5 begins with the genealogy of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, who were mentioned at the end of chapter 4. It notes that although these tribes settled outside of the Promised Land, they were still considered part of Israel and were given a place in the genealogy.

The chapter then focuses on the tribe of Reuben and explains how they lost their status as the firstborn tribe. Reuben, the firstborn son of Jacob, slept with his father's concubine Bilhah, and as a result, lost his birthright. The chapter notes that the birthright was given to Joseph, whose descendants would become the tribes of Ephraim and Manasseh.

The genealogy then continues with the descendants of Reuben, including the family of Beera, who was taken captive by King Tiglath-Pileser of Assyria. The chapter notes that this was a punishment for the unfaithfulness of the tribe of Reuben and their refusal to live in the Promised Land.

The chapter then shifts to the tribe of Gad and their warriors, who were skilled in battle and were able to defeat their enemies. The chapter notes that they were helped by God, who granted them victory over their enemies.

The genealogy then continues with the half-tribe of Manasseh, whose members were also skilled warriors. They were able to take possession of the land on the east side of the Jordan River, which was inhabited by the Amorites.

Overall, chapter 5 serves to emphasize the importance of faithfulness and obedience to God. It also highlights the military prowess of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh, who were able to defend their territory and defeat their enemies with God's help. The chapter also serves as a reminder of the consequences of unfaithfulness, as seen in the punishment of the tribe of Reuben.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 5:

1 Chronicles 5:1-2: "The sons of Reuben the firstborn of Israel (he was the firstborn, but when he defiled his father's marriage bed, his rights as firstborn were given to the sons of Joseph son of Israel; so he could not be listed in the genealogical record in accordance

with his birthright, and though Judah was the strongest of his brothers and a ruler came from him, the rights of the firstborn belonged to Joseph)."

1 Chronicles 5:18-20: "The Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh had 44,760 men ready for military service—able-bodied men who could handle shield and sword, who could use a bow, and who were trained for battle. They waged war against the Hagarites, Jetur, Naphish and Nodab. They were helped in fighting them, and God delivered the Hagarites and all their allies into their hands, because they cried out to him during the battle. He answered their prayers, because they trusted in him."

1 Chronicles 5:25-26: "But they were unfaithful to the God of their ancestors and prostituted themselves to the gods of the peoples of the land, whom God had destroyed before them. So the God of Israel stirred up the spirit of Pul king of Assyria (that is, Tiglath-Pileser king of Assyria), who took the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh into exile. He took them to Halah, Habor, Hara and the river of Gozan, where they are to this day."

These verses contain various lists of descendants and their occupations, but the chapter also describes the military history of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and half of the tribe of Manasseh. These tribes were skilled warriors and were able to defeat their enemies in battle, with the help of God. However, the chapter also describes how these tribes were eventually taken into exile by the Assyrian king Tiglath-Pileser because they had turned away from God and worshiped other gods.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 5 continues the genealogical accounts, focusing on the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh. This chapter provides insights into their history, military exploits, and the reasons for their exile.

The chapter begins by listing the descendants of Reuben, the firstborn son of Israel (Jacob). It mentions the names of Reuben's sons and grandsons, as well as the genealogical details of the clans within the tribe of Reuben. It then shifts the focus to the tribe of Gad and provides similar information about their lineage.

The chapter goes on to recount a conflict between the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh with the Hagarite people, along with the transgressions that led to their exile. The tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, being skilled warriors, defeated the Hagarites and claimed their territory. However, they later turned away from God, engaging in idolatry, and as a result, they were taken into exile by the Assyrians.

Reflections on this chapter can highlight the consequences of turning away from God and the importance of remaining faithful to Him. The example of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh serves as a warning about the spiritual dangers of straying from God's commands and embracing idolatry. It reminds us that faithfulness and obedience to God are crucial for the well-being and spiritual vitality of individuals and communities.

Additionally, this chapter underscores the significance of historical accounts in preserving the memory of God's people and their experiences. It emphasizes the

importance of understanding the past and learning from both the triumphs and failures of previous generations.

Moreover, the chapter highlights the military prowess of these tribes and their role in defending their territories. It acknowledges the diverse gifts and abilities that God has given to His people, including their physical strength and strategic skills. It encourages believers to utilize their talents and abilities for the service of God and the well-being of others.

Overall, chapter 5 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the consequences of turning away from God, the importance of historical accounts, and the value of utilizing one's gifts and abilities for God's purposes.

CHAPTER 6

1Ch. 6:1 The sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath and Merari.

1Ch. 6:2 The sons of Kohath: Amram, Izhar, Hebron and Uzziel.

1Ch. 6:3 The children of Amram: Aaron, Moses and Miriam. The sons of Aaron: Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.

1Ch. 6:4 Eleazar was the father of Phinehas, Phinehas the father of Abishua,

1Ch. 6:5 Abishua the father of Bukki, Bukki the father of Uzzi,

1Ch. 6:6 Uzzi the father of Zerahiah, Zerahiah the father of Meraioth,

1Ch. 6:7 Meraioth the father of Amariah, Amariah the father of Ahitub,

1Ch. 6:8 Ahitub the father of Zadok, Zadok the father of Ahimaaz,

1Ch. 6:9 Ahimaaz the father of Azariah, Azariah the father of Johanan,

1Ch. 6:10 Johanan the father of Azariah (it was he who served as priest in the temple Solomon built in Jerusalem),

1Ch. 6:11 Azariah the father of Amariah, Amariah the father of Ahitub,

1Ch. 6:12 Ahitub the father of Zadok, Zadok the father of Shallum,
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1Ch. 6:13 Shallum the father of Hilkiah, Hilkiah the father of Azariah,

1Ch. 6:14 Azariah the father of Seraiah, and Seraiah the father of Jehozadak.

1Ch. 6:15 Jehozadak was deported when the LORD sent Judah and Jerusalem into exile by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar.

1Ch. 6:16 The sons of Levi: Gershon, [Hebrew Gershon, a variant of Gershon; also in verses 17, 20, 43, 62 and 71] Kohath and Merari.

1Ch. 6:17 These are the names of the sons of Gershon: Libni and Shimei.

1Ch. 6:18 The sons of Kohath: Amram, Izhar, Hebron and Uzziel.

1Ch. 6:19 The sons of Merari: Mahli and Mushi. These are the clans of the Levites listed according to their fathers:

1Ch. 6:20 Of Gershon: Libni his son, Jehath his son, Zimmah his son,

1Ch. 6:21 Joah his son, Iddo his son, Zerah his son and Jeatherai his son.

1Ch. 6:22 The descendants of Kohath: Amminadab his son, Korah his son, Assir his son,

1Ch. 6:23 Elkanah his son, Ebiasaph his son, Assir his son,

1Ch. 6:24 Tahath his son, Uriel his son, Uzziah his son and Shaul his son.

1Ch. 6:25 The descendants of Elkanah: Amasai, Ahimoth,

1Ch. 6:26 Elkanah his son, [Some Hebrew manuscripts, Septuagint and Syriac; most Hebrew manuscripts Ahimoth 26 and Elkanah.

The sons of Elkanah:] Zophai his son, Nahath his son,

1Ch. 6:27 Eliab his son, Jeroham his son, Elkanah his son and Samuel his son. [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Sam. 1:19, 20 and 1 Chron. 6:33, 34); Hebrew does not have and Samuel his son.]

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1Ch. 6:28 The sons of Samuel: Joel [Some Septuagint manuscripts and Syriac (see also 1 Sam. 8:2 and 1 Chron. 6:33); Hebrew does not have Joel.] the firstborn and Abijah the second son.

1Ch. 6:29 The descendants of Merari: Mahli, Libni his son, Shimei his son, Uzzah his son,

1Ch. 6:30 Shimea his son, Haggiah his son and Asaiah his son.

1Ch. 6:31 These are the men David put in charge of the music in the house of the LORD after the ark came to rest there.

1Ch. 6:32 They ministered with music before the tabernacle, the Tent of Meeting, until Solomon built the temple of the LORD in Jerusalem. They performed their duties according to the regulations laid down for them.

1Ch. 6:33 Here are the men who served, together with their sons: From the Kohathites: Heman, the musician, the son of Joel, the son of Samuel,

1Ch. 6:34 the son of Elkanah, the son of Jeroham, the son of Eliel, the son of Toah,

1Ch. 6:35 the son of Zuph, the son of Elkanah, the son of Mahath, the son of Amasai,

1Ch. 6:36 the son of Elkanah, the son of Joel, the son of Azariah, the son of Zephaniah,

1Ch. 6:37 the son of Tahath, the son of Assir, the son of Ebiasaph, the son of Korah,

1Ch. 6:38 the son of Izhar, the son of Kohath, the son of Levi, the son of Israel;

1Ch. 6:39 and Heman's associate Asaph, who served at his right hand: Asaph son of Berekiah, the son of Shimea,

1Ch. 6:40 the son of Michael, the son of Baaseiah, [Most Hebrew manuscripts; some Hebrew manuscripts, one Septuagint manuscript and Syriac Maaseiah] the son of Malkijah,

1Ch. 6:41 the son of Ethni, the son of Zerah, the son of Adaiah,
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1Ch. 6:42 the son of Ethan, the son of Zimmah, the son of Shimei,

1Ch. 6:43 the son of Jahath, the son of Gershon, the son of Levi;

1Ch. 6:44 and from their associates, the Merarites, at his left hand:

Ethan son of Kishi, the son of Abdi, the son of Malluch,

1Ch. 6:45 the son of Hashabiah, the son of Amaziah, the son of Hilkiyah,

1Ch. 6:46 the son of Amzi, the son of Bani, the son of Shemer,

1Ch. 6:47 the son of Mahli, the son of Mushi, the son of Merari, the son
of Levi.

1Ch. 6:48 Their fellow Levites were assigned to all the other duties of
the tabernacle, the house of God.

1Ch. 6:49 But Aaron and his descendants were the ones who presented
offerings on the altar of burnt offering and on the altar of
incense in connection with all that was done in the Most Holy
Place, making atonement for Israel, in accordance with all
that Moses the servant of God had commanded.

1Ch. 6:50 These were the descendants of Aaron: Eleazar his son,
Phinehas his son, Abishua his son,

1Ch. 6:51 Bukki his son, Uzzi his son, Zerahiah his son,

1Ch. 6:52 Meraioth his son, Amariah his son, Ahitub his son,

1Ch. 6:53 Zadok his son and Ahimaaz his son.

1Ch. 6:54 These were the locations of their settlements allotted as their
territory (they were assigned to the descendants of Aaron
who were from the Kohathite clan, because the first lot was
for them):

1Ch. 6:55 They were given Hebron in Judah with its surrounding
pasture-lands.

1Ch. 6:56 But the fields and villages around the city were given to
Caleb son of Jephunneh.

1Ch. 6:57 So the descendants of Aaron were given Hebron (a city of
refuge), and Libnah, [See Joshua 21:13; Hebrew given the
cities of refuge: Hebron, Libnah.] Jattir, Eshtemoa,

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1Ch. 6:58 Hilen, Debir,

1Ch. 6:59 Ashan, Juttah [Syriac (see also Septuagint and Joshua 21:16);
Hebrew does not have Juttah.] and Beth Shemesh, together
with their pasture-lands.

1Ch. 6:60 And from the tribe of Benjamin they were given Gibeon, [See
Joshua 21:17; Hebrew does not have Gibeon.] Geba,
Alemeth and Anathoth, together with their pasture-lands.

These towns, which were distributed among the Kohathite
clans, were thirteen in all.

1Ch. 6:61 The rest of Kohath's descendants were allotted ten towns
from the clans of half the tribe of Manasseh.

1Ch. 6:62 The descendants of Gershon, clan by clan, were allotted

thirteen towns from the tribes of Issachar, Asher and Naphtali, and from the part of the tribe of Manasseh that is in Bashan.

1Ch. 6:63 The descendants of Merari, clan by clan, were allotted twelve towns from the tribes of Reuben, Gad and Zebulun.

1Ch. 6:64 So the Israelites gave the Levites these towns and their pasture-lands.

1Ch. 6:65 From the tribes of Judah, Simeon and Benjamin they allotted the previously named towns.

1Ch. 6:66 Some of the Kohathite clans were given as their territory towns from the tribe of Ephraim.

1Ch. 6:67 In the hill country of Ephraim they were given Shechem (a city of refuge), and Gezer, [See Joshua 21:21; Hebrew given the cities of refuge: Shechem, Gezer.]

1Ch. 6:68 Jokneam, Beth Horon,

1Ch. 6:69 Aijalon and Gath Rimmon, together with their pasture-lands.

1Ch. 6:70 And from half the tribe of Manasseh the Israelites gave Aner and Bileam, together with their pasture-lands, to the rest of the Kohathite clans.

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1Ch. 6:71 The Gershonites received the following: From the clan of the half-tribe of Manasseh they received Golan in Bashan and also Ashtaroth, together with their pasture-lands;

1Ch. 6:72 from the tribe of Issachar they received Kedesh, Daberath,

1Ch. 6:73 Ramoth and Anem, together with their pasture-lands;

1Ch. 6:74 from the tribe of Asher they received Mashal, Abdon,

1Ch. 6:75 Hukok and Rehob, together with their pasture-lands;

1Ch. 6:76 and from the tribe of Naphtali they received Kedesh in Galilee, Hammon and Kiriathaim, together with their pasturelands.

1Ch. 6:77 The Merarites (the rest of the Levites) received the following: From the tribe of Zebulun they received Jokneam, Kartah, [See Septuagint and Joshua 21:34; Hebrew does not have Jokneam, Kartah.] Rimmono and Tabor, together with their pasture-lands;

1Ch. 6:78 from the tribe of Reuben across the Jordan east of Jericho they received Bezer in the desert, Jahzah,

1Ch. 6:79 Kedemoth and Mephaath, together with their pasture-lands;

1Ch. 6:80 and from the tribe of Gad they received Ramoth in Gilead, Mahanaim,

1Ch. 6:81 Heshbon and Jazer, together with their pasture-lands.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 6 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 6 provides a lengthy genealogy of the Levites, who were one of the twelve tribes of Israel and were set apart as priests to serve in the tabernacle and later in the temple.

The chapter begins with a list of the sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath, and Merari.

The genealogy then traces the descendants of each of these three sons, listing the various families and clans within each branch. It notes that the Kohathites were responsible for the care of the most holy objects in the tabernacle and temple, including the Ark of the Covenant.

The chapter also lists the cities that were given to the Levites as their inheritance within the territories of the other tribes. These cities were scattered throughout the land of Israel and were intended to provide a place for the Levites to live and work.

The chapter concludes with a list of the high priests who served in the tabernacle and temple, beginning with Aaron, the brother of Moses, and continuing through to the time of Ezra, who was a priest and scribe during the post-exilic period.

Overall, chapter 6 serves to establish the importance of the Levites and their role in the worship of God. The genealogy emphasizes the continuity of the priesthood and the lineage of the high priests, tracing it all the way back to Aaron. The chapter also highlights the importance of the Levitical cities, which were set apart for the Levites to live in and serve their communities.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 6:

1 Chronicles 6:31-32: "These are the men David put in charge of the music in the house of the Lord after the ark came to rest there. They ministered with music before the tabernacle, the tent of meeting, until Solomon built the house of the Lord in Jerusalem. They performed their duties according to the regulations laid down for them."

1 Chronicles 6:49: "But Aaron and his descendants were the ones who presented offerings on the altar of burnt offering and on the altar of incense in connection with all that was done in the Most Holy Place, making atonement for Israel, in accordance with all that Moses the servant of God had commanded."

1 Chronicles 6:67: "They were given towns to live in from the territory of the tribes of Judah, Simeon and Benjamin."

This chapter contains various lists of the descendants of Levi, who were the priestly tribe in Israel. The Levites were responsible for serving in the tabernacle and later the temple, performing sacrifices and offering prayers on behalf of the people. The chapter also lists the cities that were given to the Levites to live in within the territories of Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin. Additionally, the chapter mentions the musicians who were appointed by David to lead the worship in the tabernacle and later the temple.

[In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 6 provides a detailed genealogical record of the priestly tribe of Levi. This chapter traces the lineage of the Levites, including the descendants of Aaron, who were appointed as priests in Israel.](#)

[The chapter begins by listing the sons of Levi and their respective clans. It highlights the line of Aaron, who served as the high priest. It mentions the names of Aaron's sons, including Eleazar and Ithamar, and goes on to detail their descendants, the priests who served in the tabernacle and later in the temple.](#)

[Chapter 6 also mentions the cities that were assigned to the Levites throughout the various tribes of Israel. It describes their responsibilities in leading worship, offering sacrifices, and maintaining the sanctuary.](#)

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the significance of the priestly role in Israel's religious life. The genealogical record demonstrates the importance of lineage and the meticulous appointment of priests from the family of Aaron. It underscores the careful selection and anointing of individuals to carry out sacred duties and represent the people before God.

Additionally, this chapter highlights the organization and orderliness in Israel's worship system. The assignment of specific cities to the Levites and their responsibilities in the tabernacle and temple reflect the intentional structure established by God for the orderly functioning of worship.

Furthermore, this chapter serves as a reminder of the role of worship in the life of God's people. It emphasizes the significance of approaching God in reverence and offering sacrifices according to His commandments. It encourages believers to honor and prioritize their worship of God, recognizing the importance of a devoted and faithful heart in their approach to Him.

Overall, chapter 6 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the genealogy of the priestly tribe of Levi and their role in Israel's worship. It highlights the importance of lineage, the organization of worship, and the devotion required in serving God.

CHAPTER 7

1Ch. 7:1 The sons of Issachar: Tola, Puah, Jashub and Shimron — four in all.

1Ch. 7:2 The sons of Tola: Uzzi, Rephaiah, Jeriel, Jahmai, Ibsam and Samuel — heads of their families. During the reign of David, the descendants of Tola listed as fighting men in their genealogy numbered 22,600.

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1Ch. 7:3 The son of Uzzi: Izrahiah. The sons of Izrahiah: Michael, Obadiah, Joel and Isshiah. All five of them were chiefs.

1Ch. 7:4 According to their family genealogy, they had 36,000 men ready for battle, for they had many wives and children.

1Ch. 7:5 The relatives who were fighting men belonging to all the clans of Issachar, as listed in their genealogy, were 87,000 in all.

1Ch. 7:6 Three sons of Benjamin: Bela, Beker and Jediah.

1Ch. 7:7 The sons of Bela: Ezbon, Uzzi, Uzziel, Jerimoth and Iri, heads of families — five in all. Their genealogical record listed 22,034 fighting men.

1Ch. 7:8 The sons of Beker: Zemirah, Joash, Eliezer, Elioenai, Omri, Jeremoth, Abijah, Anathoth and Alemeth. All these were the sons of Beker.

1Ch. 7:9 Their genealogical record listed the heads of families and

20,200 fighting men.

1Ch. 7:10 The son of Jediel: Bilhan. The sons of Bilhan: Jeush, Benjamin, Ehud, Kenaanah, Zethan, Tarshish and Ahishahar.

1Ch. 7:11 All these sons of Jediel were heads of families. There were 17,200 fighting men ready to go out to war.

1Ch. 7:12 The Shuppites and Huppites were the descendants of Ir, and the Hushites the descendants of Aher.

1Ch. 7:13 The sons of Naphtali: Jahziel, Guni, Jezer and Shillem — [Some Hebrew and Septuagint manuscripts (see also Gen. 46:24 and Num. 26:49); most Hebrew manuscripts Shallum] the descendants of Bilhah.

1Ch. 7:14 The descendants of Manasseh: Asriel was his descendant through his Aramean concubine. She gave birth to Makir the father of Gilead.

1Ch. 7:15 Makir took a wife from among the Huppites and Shuppites. His sister's name was Maacah. Another descendant was named Zelophehad, who had only daughters.

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1Ch. 7:16 Makir's wife Maacah gave birth to a son and named him Peresh. His brother was named Sheresh, and his sons were Ulam and Rakem.

1Ch. 7:17 The son of Ulam: Bedan. These were the sons of Gilead son of Makir, the son of Manasseh.

1Ch. 7:18 His sister Hammoleketh gave birth to Ishhod, Abiezer and Mahlah.

1Ch. 7:19 The sons of Shemida were: Ahian, Shechem, Likhi and Aniam.

1Ch. 7:20 The descendants of Ephraim: Shuthelah, Bered his son, Tahath his son, Eleadah his son, Tahath his son,

1Ch. 7:21 Zabad his son and Shuthelah his son. Ezer and Elead were killed by the native-born men of Gath, when they went down to seize their livestock.

1Ch. 7:22 Their father Ephraim mourned for them many days, and his relatives came to comfort him.

1Ch. 7:23 Then he lay with his wife again, and she became pregnant and gave birth to a son. He named him Beriah, [Beriah sounds like the Hebrew for misfortune.] because there had been misfortune in his family.

1Ch. 7:24 His daughter was Sheerah, who built Lower and Upper Beth Horon as well as Uzen Sheerah.

1Ch. 7:25 Rephah was his son, Resheph his son, [Some Septuagint manuscripts; Hebrew does not have his son.] Telah his son, Tahan his son,

1Ch. 7:26 Ladan his son, Ammihud his son, Elishama his son,

1Ch. 7:27 Nun his son and Joshua his son.

1Ch. 7:28 Their lands and settlements included Bethel and its

surrounding villages, Naaran to the east, Gezer and its villages to the west, and Shechem and its villages all the way to Ayyah and its villages.

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1Ch. 7:29 Along the borders of Manasseh were Beth Shan, Taanach, Megiddo and Dor, together with their villages. The descendants of Joseph son of Israel lived in these towns.

1Ch. 7:30 The sons of Asher: Imnah, Ishvah, Ishvi and Beriah. Their sister was Serah.

1Ch. 7:31 The sons of Beriah: Heber and Malkiel, who was the father of Birzaith.

1Ch. 7:32 Heber was the father of Japhlet, Shomer and Hotham and of their sister Shua.

1Ch. 7:33 The sons of Japhlet: Pasach, Bimhal and Ashvath. These were Japhlet's sons.

1Ch. 7:34 The sons of Shomer: Ahi, Rohgah, [Or of his brother Shomer: Rohgah] Hubbah and Aram.

1Ch. 7:35 The sons of his brother Helem: Zophah, Imna, Shelesh and Amal.

1Ch. 7:36 The sons of Zophah: Suah, Harnepher, Shual, Beri, Imrah,

1Ch. 7:37 Bezer, Hod, Shamma, Shilshah, Ithran [Possibly a variant of Jether] and Beera.

1Ch. 7:38 The sons of Jether: Jephunneh, Pispah and Ara.

1Ch. 7:39 The sons of Ulla: Arah, Hanniel and Rizia.

1Ch. 7:40 All these were descendants of Asher — heads of families, choice men, brave warriors and outstanding leaders. The number of men ready for battle, as listed in their genealogy, was 26,000.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 7 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 7 begins with a genealogy of the tribe of Issachar, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. It lists the descendants of Issachar's four sons: Tola, Puvah, Jashub, and Shimron. The genealogy then shifts to the tribe of Benjamin, listing the descendants of Benjamin's ten sons. The chapter notes that the tribe of Benjamin was known for their skill in battle, and lists some of the warriors who came from the tribe.

The chapter also mentions a conflict between the tribe of Ephraim and a group of nomads known as the Hagarites. The men of Ephraim defeated the Hagarites and took their livestock, which increased their own wealth.

The genealogy then continues with the descendants of Naphtali, another of the twelve tribes of Israel. It lists the descendants of Naphtali's four sons: Jahzeel, Guni, Jezer, and Shillem.

The chapter concludes with a brief mention of the descendants of Manasseh, who was the son of Joseph. It notes that Manasseh had a daughter named Machir, who became the wife of one of her cousins and gave birth to a son named Peresh.

Overall, chapter 7 serves to establish the genealogies of several of the tribes of Israel, emphasizing the continuity of their lineage and the importance of family and inheritance. The chapter also highlights the military prowess of the tribe of Benjamin and the wealth of the tribe of Ephraim, as well as the importance of alliances through marriage.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 7:

1 Chronicles 7:2: "The sons of Tola: Uzzi, Rephaiah, Jeriel, Jahmai, Ibsam and Samuel—heads of their families. During the reign of David, the descendants of Tola listed as fighting men in their genealogy numbered 22,600."

1 Chronicles 7:5: "Their relatives among all their clans across the Jordan were 30,000, all armed for battle."

1 Chronicles 7:14: "The descendants of Manasseh: Asriel was his descendant through his Aramean concubine. She gave birth to Makir the father of Gilead."

1 Chronicles 7:23: "When he went in to his wife, she conceived and bore a son. He named him Beriah, because there had been misfortune in his family."

This chapter continues with the genealogies of various tribes and families within the nation of Israel. It describes the descendants of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, and Ephraim. It also mentions the number of fighting men from each of these tribes during the reign of King David. Additionally, the chapter describes the birth of Beriah, whose name means "misfortune," and how his family was afflicted by tragedy. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the people of Israel and their ancestors.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 7 continues the genealogical accounts, focusing on the descendants of various tribes in Israel. This chapter provides insights into the tribes of Issachar, Benjamin, Naphtali, Manasseh, Ephraim, and Asher.

The chapter begins by listing the sons of Issachar and their respective clans. It mentions the names of the tribal leaders and provides information about the number of their mighty men. Similarly, it proceeds to mention the descendants of Benjamin and Naphtali, highlighting the names of their ancestral leaders and the size of their fighting forces.

The chapter then shifts the focus to the tribe of Manasseh, providing details about the genealogy of different clans within the tribe. It also mentions the tribes of Ephraim and Asher, noting the names of their prominent members.

Reflections on this chapter can include recognizing the diversity and uniqueness of each tribe within the nation of Israel. It showcases the significance of individual tribes, their leaders, and their contributions to the collective identity of the Israelite people.

Moreover, this chapter highlights the importance of unity and strength within the tribes. The mention of mighty men and the size of their fighting forces indicates the emphasis on protection, defense, and solidarity among the tribes of Israel. It serves as a reminder of the need for unity and cooperation among God's people in times of challenge and conflict.

Additionally, the chapter emphasizes the value of heritage and ancestral lineage. The genealogical accounts in this chapter reflect the importance placed on knowing one's ancestry and preserving the historical records of one's tribe. It encourages believers to appreciate their own family heritage and recognize the rich tapestry of God's work throughout generations.

Overall, chapter 7 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the genealogies and historical accounts of various tribes within Israel. It highlights the uniqueness of each tribe, the importance of unity and strength, and the value of ancestral lineage.

CHAPTER 8

1Ch. 8:1 Benjamin was the father of Bela his firstborn, Ashbel the second son, Aharah the third,

1Ch. 8:2 Nohah the fourth and Rapha the fifth.

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1Ch. 8:3 The sons of Bela were: Addar, Gera, Abihud, [Or Gera the father of Ehud]

1Ch. 8:4 Abishua, Naaman, Ahoah,

1Ch. 8:5 Gera, Shephuphan and Huram.

1Ch. 8:6 These were the descendants of Ehud, who were heads of families of those living in Geba and were deported to Manahath:

1Ch. 8:7 Naaman, Ahijah and Gera, who deported them and who was the father of Uzza and Ahihud.

1Ch. 8:8 Sons were born to Shaharaim in Moab after he had divorced his wives Hushim and Baara.

1Ch. 8:9 By his wife Hodesh he had Jobab, Zibia, Mesha, Malcam,

1Ch. 8:10 Jeuz, Sakia and Mirmah. These were his sons, heads of families.

1Ch. 8:11 By Hushim he had Abitub and Elpaal.

1Ch. 8:12 The sons of Elpaal: Eber, Misham, Shemed (who built Ono and Lod with its surrounding villages),

1Ch. 8:13 and Beriah and Shema, who were heads of families of those living in Aijalon and who drove out the inhabitants of Gath.

1Ch. 8:14 Ahio, Shashak, Jeremoth,

1Ch. 8:15 Zebadiah, Arad, Eder,

1Ch. 8:16 Michael, Ishpah and Joha were the sons of Beriah.

1Ch. 8:17 Zebadiah, Meshullam, Hizki, Heber,

1Ch. 8:18 Ishmerai, Izliah and Jobab were the sons of Elpaal.

1Ch. 8:19 Jakim, Zicri, Zabdi,

1Ch. 8:20 Elienai, Zillethai, Eliel,

1Ch. 8:21 Adaiah, Beraiah and Shimrath were the sons of Shimei.

1Ch. 8:22 Ishpan, Eber, Eliel,

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1Ch. 8:23 Abdon, Zicri, Hanan,

1Ch. 8:24 Hananiah, Elam, Anthothijah,
1Ch. 8:25 Iphdeiah and Penuel were the sons of Shashak.
1Ch. 8:26 Shamsherai, Shehariah, Athaliah,
1Ch. 8:27 Jaareshiah, Elijah and Zicri were the sons of Jeroham.
1Ch. 8:28 All these were heads of families, chiefs as listed in their
genealogy, and they lived in Jerusalem.
1Ch. 8:29 Jeiel [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 9:35);
Hebrew does not have Jeiel.] the father [Father may mean
civic leader or military leader.] of Gibeon lived in Gibeon. His
wife's name was Maacah,
1Ch. 8:30 and his firstborn son was Abdon, followed by Zur, Kish,
Baal, Ner, [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron.
9:36); Hebrew does not have Ner.] Nadab,
1Ch. 8:31 Gedor, Ahio, Zeker
1Ch. 8:32 and Mikloth, who was the father of Shimeah. They too lived
near their relatives in Jerusalem.
1Ch. 8:33 Ner was the father of Kish, Kish the father of Saul, and Saul
the father of Jonathan, Malki-Shua, Abinadab and Esh-Baal.
[Also known as Ish-Bosheth]
1Ch. 8:34 The son of Jonathan: Merib-Baal, [Also known as
Mephibosheth] who was the father of Micah.
1Ch. 8:35 The sons of Micah: Pithon, Melech, Tarea and Ahaz.
1Ch. 8:36 Ahaz was the father of Jehoaddah, Jehoaddah was the father
of Alemeth, Azmaveth and Zimri, and Zimri was the father of
Moza.
1Ch. 8:37 Moza was the father of Binea; Raphah was his son, Eleasah
his son and Azel his son.
1Ch. 8:38 Azel had six sons, and these were their names: Azrikam,
Bokeru, Ishmael, Sheariah, Obadiah and Hanan. All these
were the sons of Azel.
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1Ch. 8:39 The sons of his brother Eshek: Ulam his firstborn, Jeush the
second son and Eliphelet the third.
1Ch. 8:40 The sons of Ulam were brave warriors who could handle the
bow. They had many sons and grandsons — 150 in all. All
these were the descendants of Benjamin.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 8 begins with a genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin, which includes a list of its various clans and their descendants. The chapter notes that the tribe of Benjamin was the smallest of the twelve tribes of Israel, but also notes its importance as the tribe from which King Saul, the first king of Israel, came.

The genealogy then focuses specifically on the descendants of Benjamin's son, Bela. It lists the names of Bela's five sons and notes that they were known for their prowess as warriors and archers.

The chapter then shifts to a genealogy of the tribe of Saul, which includes a list of his sons and their descendants. It notes that Saul's son Jonathan had a son named Mephibosheth, who became crippled after falling from a window when he was a child. The chapter concludes with a brief mention of the descendants of Saul's uncle, Ner, and notes that one of his sons, Abner, became a powerful military commander and a rival to King David.

Overall, chapter 8 serves to establish the genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin and its importance in the history of Israel. It also highlights the role of Saul, the first king of Israel, and his descendants, particularly Jonathan and Mephibosheth. Finally, the chapter introduces Abner, who will play a significant role in the story of David and his rise to power.

! Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 8:

1 Chronicles 8:1-2: "Benjamin was the father of Bela his firstborn, Ashbel his second son, Aharah his third, Nohah his fourth and Rapha his fifth. The sons of Bela were: Addar, Gera, Abihud, Abishua, Naaman, Ahoah, Gera, Shephuphan and Hiram."

1 Chronicles 8:33: "Ner was the father of Kish, Kish the father of Saul, and Saul the father of Jonathan, Malki-Shua, Abinadab and Esh-Baal."

This chapter provides a genealogy of the tribe of Benjamin, one of the twelve tribes of Israel. It lists the names of Benjamin's descendants and their descendants, including Saul, who became the first king of Israel. The chapter also mentions the names of various towns that were associated with the tribe of Benjamin. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the tribe of Benjamin and its relationship to the nation of Israel.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 8 continues the genealogical record, focusing primarily on the tribe of Benjamin. This chapter provides insights into the descendants of Benjamin and their notable figures.

The chapter begins by listing the sons of Benjamin, including Bela, Becher, Jediael, and others. It then proceeds to provide information about the clans and families within the tribe of Benjamin, mentioning various individuals and their lineages.

One notable figure mentioned in this chapter is Saul, who was from the tribe of Benjamin and became the first king of Israel. The chapter highlights his lineage and his sons, including Jonathan, Ishvi, and Malchishua.

Reflections on this chapter can include the recognition of God's sovereignty in selecting leaders and fulfilling His purposes through specific individuals and tribes. Saul's mention in the genealogical record emphasizes the role he played in Israel's history as the first king, despite his later shortcomings and downfall. It serves as a reminder that God can work through flawed individuals to accomplish His plans.

Additionally, this chapter underscores the importance of family lineage and heritage. It reveals the significance placed on tracing one's ancestry and preserving the historical

records of one's tribe. It encourages believers to value and appreciate their own family backgrounds, recognizing the stories and legacies that have shaped their identities.

Furthermore, the chapter highlights the interconnectedness of different tribes and the continuation of God's covenant with His people. The genealogical record demonstrates the links between tribes and how they were woven together as part of the larger Israelite nation.

Overall, chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the genealogical accounts of the tribe of Benjamin and the lineage of Saul. It reminds us of God's ability to work through imperfect individuals, the importance of family heritage, and the interconnectedness of God's people.

CHAPTER 9

1Ch. 9:1 All Israel was listed in the genealogies in the book of the kings of Israel. The people of Judah were taken captive to Babylon because of their unfaithfulness.

1Ch. 9:2 Now the first to resettle on their own property in their own towns were some Israelites, priests, Levites and temple servants.

1Ch. 9:3 Those from Judah, from Benjamin, and from Ephraim and Manasseh who lived in Jerusalem were:

1Ch. 9:4 Uthai son of Ammihud, the son of Omri, the son of Imri, the son of Bani, a descendant of Perez son of Judah.

1Ch. 9:5 Of the Shilonites: Asaiah the firstborn and his sons.

1Ch. 9:6 Of the Zerahites: Jeuel. The people from Judah numbered 690.

1Ch. 9:7 Of the Benjamites: Sallu son of Meshullam, the son of Hodaviah, the son of Hassenuah;

1Ch. 9:8 Ibneiah son of Jeroham; Elah son of Uzzi, the son of Micri; and Meshullam son of Shephatiah, the son of Reuel, the son of Ibnijah.

1Ch. 9:9 The people from Benjamin, as listed in their genealogy, numbered 956. All these men were heads of their families.

1Ch. 9:10 Of the priests: Jedaiah; Jehoiarib; Jakin;

1Ch. 9:11 Azariah son of Hilkiah, the son of Meshullam, the son of Zadok, the son of Meraioth, the son of Ahitub, the official in charge of the house of God;

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1Ch. 9:12 Adaiah son of Jeroham, the son of Pashhur, the son of Malkijah; and Maasai son of Adiel, the son of Jahzerah, the son of Meshullam, the son of Meshillemith, the son of Immer.

1Ch. 9:13 The priests, who were heads of families, numbered 1,760.

They were able men, responsible for ministering in the house of God.

1Ch. 9:14 Of the Levites: Shemaiah son of Hasshub, the son of Azrikam, the son of Hashabiah, a Merarite;

1Ch. 9:15 Bakbakkar, Heresh, Galal and Mattaniah son of Mica, the son of Zicri, the son of Asaph;

1Ch. 9:16 Obadiah son of Shemaiah, the son of Galal, the son of Jeduthun; and Berekiah son of Asa, the son of Elkanah, who lived in the villages of the Netophathites.

1Ch. 9:17 The gatekeepers: Shallum, Akkub, Talmon, Ahiman and their brothers, Shallum their chief

1Ch. 9:18 being stationed at the King's Gate on the east, up to the present time. These were the gatekeepers belonging to the camp of the Levites.

1Ch. 9:19 Shallum son of Kore, the son of Ebiasaph, the son of Korah, and his fellow gatekeepers from his family (the Korahites) were responsible for guarding the thresholds of the Tent [That is, the temple; also in verses 21 and 23] just as their fathers had been responsible for guarding the entrance to the dwelling of the LORD.

1Ch. 9:20 In earlier times Phinehas son of Eleazar was in charge of the gatekeepers, and the LORD was with him.

1Ch. 9:21 Zechariah son of Meshelemiah was the gatekeeper at the entrance to the Tent of Meeting.

1Ch. 9:22 Altogether, those chosen to be gatekeepers at the thresholds numbered 212. They were registered by genealogy in their villages. The gatekeepers had been assigned to their positions of trust by David and Samuel the seer.

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1Ch. 9:23 They and their descendants were in charge of guarding the gates of the house of the LORD — the house called the Tent.

1Ch. 9:24 The gatekeepers were on the four sides: east, west, north and south.

1Ch. 9:25 Their brothers in their villages had to come from time to time and share their duties for seven-day periods.

1Ch. 9:26 But the four principal gatekeepers, who were Levites, were entrusted with the responsibility for the rooms and treasuries in the house of God.

1Ch. 9:27 They would spend the night stationed round the house of God, because they had to guard it; and they had charge of the key for opening it each morning.

1Ch. 9:28 Some of them were in charge of the articles used in the temple service; they counted them when they were brought in and when they were taken out.

1Ch. 9:29 Others were assigned to take care of the furnishings and all the other articles of the sanctuary, as well as the flour and wine, and the oil, incense and spices.

1Ch. 9:30 But some of the priests took care of mixing the spices.

1Ch. 9:31 A Levite named Mattithiah, the firstborn son of Shallum the Korahite, was entrusted with the responsibility for baking the offering bread.

1Ch. 9:32 Some of their Kohathite brothers were in charge of preparing for every Sabbath the bread set out on the table.

1Ch. 9:33 Those who were musicians, heads of Levite families, stayed in the rooms of the temple and were exempt from other duties because they were responsible for the work day and night.

1Ch. 9:34 All these were heads of Levite families, chiefs as listed in their genealogy, and they lived in Jerusalem.

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1Ch. 9:35 Jeiel the father [Father may mean civic leader or military leader.] of Gibeon lived in Gibeon. His wife's name was Maacah,

1Ch. 9:36 and his firstborn son was Abdon, followed by Zur, Kish, Baal, Ner, Nadab,

1Ch. 9:37 Gedor, Ahio, Zechariah and Mikloth.

1Ch. 9:38 Mikloth was the father of Shimeam. They too lived near their relatives in Jerusalem.

1Ch. 9:39 Ner was the father of Kish, Kish the father of Saul, and Saul the father of Jonathan, Malki-Shua, Abinadab and Esh-Baal.

[Also known as Ish-Bosheth]

1Ch. 9:40 The son of Jonathan: Merib-Baal, [Also known as Mephibosheth] who was the father of Micah.

1Ch. 9:41 The sons of Micah: Pithon, Melech, Tahrea and Ahaz.

[Vulgate and Syriac (see also Septuagint and 1 Chron. 8:35); Hebrew does not have and Ahaz.]

1Ch. 9:42 Ahaz was the father of Jadah, Jadah [Some Hebrew manuscripts and Septuagint (see also 1 Chron. 8:36); most Hebrew manuscripts Jarah, Jarah] was the father of Alemeth, Azmaveth and Zimri, and Zimri was the father of Moza.

1Ch. 9:43 Moza was the father of Binea; Rephaiah was his son, Eleasah his son and Azel his son.

1Ch. 9:44 Azel had six sons, and these were their names: Azrikam, Bokeru, Ishmael, Sheariah, Obadiah and Hanan. These were the sons of Azel.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 9 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 9 begins with a list of the people of Israel who returned to Jerusalem after the Babylonian exile. It notes that the people of Judah were the first to return, and then lists the names of the priests and Levites who returned with them.

The chapter then goes on to list the names of the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the gates of the temple and the city of Jerusalem. It notes that these gatekeepers were chosen from the tribe of Levi, and that they were responsible for opening and closing the gates at specific times.

The genealogy then shifts to the tribe of Benjamin, listing the names of its various clans and their descendants. It notes that the tribe of Benjamin had a large number of skilled warriors, and that they were responsible for guarding the king's palace.

The chapter concludes with a list of the priests and Levites who lived in Jerusalem, including their duties and responsibilities in the temple. It notes that some of the Levites were responsible for singing in the temple choir, while others were responsible for caring for the temple vessels and equipment.

Overall, chapter 9 serves to establish the genealogy of the people of Israel who returned from exile, and highlights the importance of the Levites and gatekeepers in maintaining the temple and the city of Jerusalem. It also emphasizes the role of the tribe of Benjamin as skilled warriors and guardians of the king's palace.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 9:

1 Chronicles 9:1-2: "All Israel was listed in the genealogies recorded in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah. They were taken captive to Babylon because of their unfaithfulness."

1 Chronicles 9:22: "All these men were heads of Levite families, chiefs as listed in their genealogy, and they lived in Jerusalem."

1 Chronicles 9:33: "Those who were musicians, heads of Levite families, stayed in the rooms of the temple and were exempt from other duties because they were responsible for the work day and night."

This chapter continues with the genealogy of Israel and the list of the returned exiles. It describes the people who lived in Jerusalem and the division of duties among the Levites, including the musicians who were responsible for the work of the temple day and night. The chapter also mentions the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the temple, as well as the priests who lived in the various cities of Judah. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the people of Israel and their return from exile.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 9 continues the genealogical record and focuses on the return of the exiles from Babylonian captivity. This chapter provides insights into the restoration of the people of Israel and their return to Jerusalem.

The chapter begins by listing the genealogy of the people of Israel, specifically those who settled in their cities after their return from exile. It highlights the return of the priests, Levites, and other individuals from various tribes, including Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh.

The chapter mentions the duties assigned to the Levites in the temple, such as being in charge of the chambers, the vessels, and the showbread. It also notes the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the entrance to the tabernacle and later the temple.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the theme of restoration and the faithfulness of God in bringing His people back from captivity. It illustrates God's mercy and grace in allowing the exiles to return to their homeland and rebuild their lives and worship.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the importance of worship and the role of the Levites and priests in maintaining the sacred duties of the temple. It underscores the significance of proper worship and the need for dedicated individuals to fulfill their roles in the service of God.

Additionally, the chapter reminds us of the value of community and the interconnectedness of God's people. The genealogical accounts and the mention of various tribes coming together to rebuild Jerusalem emphasize the unity and shared purpose of the Israelite nation.

Overall, chapter 9 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the restoration of the people of Israel after the Babylonian exile. It reflects on God's faithfulness, the importance of worship, and the significance of community in the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

CHAPTER 10

1Ch. 10:1 Now the Philistines fought against Israel; the Israelites fled before them, and many fell slain on Mount Gilboa.

1Ch. 10:2 The Philistines pressed hard after Saul and his sons, and they killed his sons Jonathan, Abinadab and Malki-Shua.

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1Ch. 10:3 The fighting grew fierce around Saul, and when the archers overtook him, they wounded him.

1Ch. 10:4 Saul said to his armour-bearer, "Draw your sword and run me through, or these uncircumcised fellows will come and abuse me." But his armour-bearer was terrified and would not do it; so Saul took his own sword and fell on it.

1Ch. 10:5 When the armour-bearer saw that Saul was dead, he too fell on his sword and died.

1Ch. 10:6 So Saul and his three sons died, and all his house died together.

1Ch. 10:7 When all the Israelites in the valley saw that the army had fled and that Saul and his sons had died, they abandoned their towns and fled. And the Philistines came and occupied them.

1Ch. 10:8 The next day, when the Philistines came to strip the dead, they found Saul and his sons fallen on Mount Gilboa.

1Ch. 10:9 They stripped him and took his head and his armour, and sent messengers throughout the land of the Philistines to proclaim the news among their idols and their people.

1Ch. 10:10 They put his armour in the temple of their gods and hung up his head in the temple of Dagon.

1Ch. 10:11 When all the inhabitants of Jabesh Gilead heard of everything the Philistines had done to Saul,

1Ch. 10:12 all their valiant men went and took the bodies of Saul and his sons and brought them to Jabesh. Then they buried their bones under the great tree in Jabesh, and they fasted seven

days.

1Ch. 10:13 Saul died because he was unfaithful to the LORD; he did not keep the word of the LORD, and even consulted a medium for guidance,

1Ch. 10:14 and did not enquire of the LORD. So the LORD put him to death and turned the kingdom over to David son of Jesse.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 10 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 10 begins with the death of King Saul and his sons at the hands of the Philistines. The chapter notes that the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines and that Saul and his sons were killed in battle. It also notes that the Philistines hung Saul's body on the walls of Beth-shan as a sign of their victory.

The chapter then goes on to describe how the people of Jabesh-gilead, a city in the territory of Gad, came to retrieve the bodies of Saul and his sons from the wall of Beth-shan. They took the bodies to Jabesh, where they mourned and buried them.

The chapter concludes with a brief note about the end of Saul's reign as king of Israel. It notes that he had disobeyed God and had not followed His commands, which led to his downfall.

Overall, chapter 10 serves as a summary of the end of Saul's reign and his defeat at the hands of the Philistines. It also highlights the importance of the proper burial of the dead in Israelite culture, as seen in the actions of the people of Jabesh-gilead. The chapter also emphasizes the importance of obeying God's commands, as disobedience ultimately led to Saul's downfall.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 10:

1 Chronicles 10:1-2: "Now the Philistines fought against Israel; the Israelites fled before them, and many fell dead on Mount Gilboa. The Philistines were in hot pursuit of Saul and his sons, and they killed his sons Jonathan, Abinadab and Malki-Shua."

1 Chronicles 10:13-14: "Saul died because he was unfaithful to the Lord; he did not keep the word of the Lord and even consulted a medium for guidance, and did not inquire of the Lord. So the Lord put him to death and turned the kingdom over to David son of Jesse."

This chapter describes the death of King Saul, the first king of Israel. It recounts how he and his sons were killed by the Philistines in battle and how his body was dishonored. The chapter emphasizes that Saul died because of his unfaithfulness to the Lord, including his failure to keep the word of the Lord and his seeking guidance from a medium. The chapter also notes that the kingdom was turned over to David, who became the second king of Israel. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the transition from the reign of Saul to the reign of David.

[In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 10 recounts the tragic end of Saul, the first king of Israel. This chapter reflects on the consequences of Saul's disobedience and the shift in leadership to David.](#)

The chapter begins by recounting the battle between Israel and the Philistines, in which Saul and his sons were engaged. It describes how the battle turned against the Israelites, leading to the death of Saul's sons, including Jonathan. Saul himself was severely wounded, and in fear of capture and humiliation, he asked his armor-bearer to kill him. When the armor-bearer refused, Saul fell on his own sword, bringing about his own death.

The chapter concludes by emphasizing the significance of Saul's disobedience. It states that Saul died because he was unfaithful to the Lord and did not keep His commandments. This act of disobedience had severe consequences not only for Saul but also for his sons and the entire nation of Israel.

Reflections on this chapter can include lessons about the importance of obedience to God's commands. Saul's downfall serves as a cautionary tale about the consequences of disobedience and the negative impact it can have on both individuals and those around them. It reminds us of the need to prioritize faithfulness and obedience to God in our own lives.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the transition of leadership from Saul to David. While Saul's reign ended in tragedy, it paved the way for David, whom God had chosen as the next king. This transition reflects God's sovereignty and His ability to work through human circumstances to fulfill His plans.

Moreover, the chapter emphasizes the importance of recognizing the consequences of our actions. Saul's disobedience led to his demise and had far-reaching effects. It reminds us to carefully consider the choices we make and the potential consequences they may have, both for ourselves and those around us.

Overall, chapter 10 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the consequences of disobedience, the transition of leadership, and the importance of recognizing the impact of our actions. It serves as a reminder of the significance of obedience to God's commands and the need to make choices that align with His will.

CHAPTER 11

1Ch. 11:1 All Israel came together to David at Hebron and said, "We are your own flesh and blood.

1Ch. 11:2 In the past, even while Saul was king, you were the one who led Israel on their military campaigns. And the LORD your God said to you, 'You will shepherd my people Israel, and you will become their ruler.'"

1Ch. 11:3 When all the elders of Israel had come to King David at Hebron, he made a compact with them at Hebron before the LORD, and they anointed David king over Israel, as the LORD had promised through Samuel.

1Ch. 11:4 David and all the Israelites marched to Jerusalem (that is,

Jebus). The Jebusites who lived there

1Ch. 11:5 said to David, “You will not get in here.” Nevertheless, David captured the fortress of Zion, the City of David.

1Ch. 11:6 David had said, “Whoever leads the attack on the Jebusites will become commander-in-chief.” Joab son of Zeruiah went up first, and so he received the command.

1Ch. 11:7 David then took up residence in the fortress, and so it was called the City of David.

1Ch. 11:8 He built up the city around it, from the supporting terraces [Or the Millo] to the surrounding wall, while Joab restored the rest of the city.

1Ch. 11:9 And David became more and more powerful, because the LORD Almighty was with him.

1Ch. 11:10 These were the chiefs of David’s mighty men — they, together with all Israel, gave his kingship strong support to extend it over the whole land, as the LORD had promised —

1Ch. 11:11 this is the list of David’s mighty men: Jashobeam, [Possibly a variant of Jashob-Baal] a Hacmonite, was chief of the officers; [Or Thirty; some Septuagint manuscripts Three (see 959

also 2 Sam. 23:8)] he raised his spear against three hundred men, whom he killed in one encounter.

1Ch. 11:12 Next to him was Eleazar son of Dodai the Ahohite, one of the three mighty men.

1Ch. 11:13 He was with David at Pas Dammim when the Philistines gathered there for battle. At a place where there was a field full of barley, the troops fled from the Philistines.

1Ch. 11:14 But they took their stand in the middle of the field. They defended it and struck the Philistines down, and the LORD brought about a great victory.

1Ch. 11:15 Three of the thirty chiefs came down to David to the rock at the cave of Adullam, while a band of Philistines was encamped in the Valley of Rephaim.

1Ch. 11:16 At that time David was in the stronghold, and the Philistine garrison was at Bethlehem.

1Ch. 11:17 David longed for water and said, “Oh, that someone would get me a drink of water from the well near the gate of Bethlehem!”

1Ch. 11:18 So the Three broke through the Philistine lines, drew water from the well near the gate of Bethlehem and carried it back to David. But he refused to drink it; instead, he poured it out before the LORD.

1Ch. 11:19 “God forbid that I should do this!” he said. “Should I drink the blood of these men who went at the risk of their lives?” Because they risked their lives to bring it back, David would not drink it. Such were the exploits of the three mighty men.

1Ch. 11:20 Abishai the brother of Joab was chief of the Three. He raised his spear against three hundred men, whom he killed, and so he became as famous as the Three.

1Ch. 11:21 He was doubly honoured above the Three and became their commander, even though he was not included among them.

1Ch. 11:22 Benaiah son of Jehoiada was a valiant fighter from Kabzeel, who performed great exploits. He struck down two of
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Moab's best men. He also went down into a pit on a snowy day and killed a lion.

1Ch. 11:23 And he struck down an Egyptian who was seven and a half feet [Hebrew five cubits (about 2.3 metres)] tall. Although the Egyptian had a spear like a weaver's rod in his hand, Benaiah went against him with a club. He snatched the spear from the Egyptian's hand and killed him with his own spear.

1Ch. 11:24 Such were the exploits of Benaiah son of Jehoiada; he too was as famous as the three mighty men.

1Ch. 11:25 He was held in greater honour than any of the Thirty, but he was not included among the Three. And David put him in charge of his bodyguard.

1Ch. 11:26 The mighty men were: Asahel the brother of Joab, Elhanan son of Dodo from Bethlehem,

1Ch. 11:27 Shammoth the Hararite, Helez the Pelonite,

1Ch. 11:28 Ira son of Ikkesh from Tekoa, Abiezer from Anathoth,

1Ch. 11:29 Sibbecai the Hushathite, Ilai the Ahohite,

1Ch. 11:30 Maharai the Netophathite, Heled son of Baanah the Netophathite,

1Ch. 11:31 Ithai son of Ribai from Gibeah in Benjamin, Benaiah the Pirathonite,

1Ch. 11:32 Hurai from the ravines of Gaash, Abiel the Arbathite,

1Ch. 11:33 Azmaveth the Baharumite, Eliahba the Shaalbonite,

1Ch. 11:34 the sons of Hashem the Gizonite, Jonathan son of Shagee the Hararite,

1Ch. 11:35 Ahiam son of Sacar the Hararite, Eliphaz son of Ur,

1Ch. 11:36 Hopher the Mekerathite, Ahijah the Pelonite,

1Ch. 11:37 Hezro the Carmelite, Naarai son of Ezbai,

1Ch. 11:38 Joel the brother of Nathan, Mibhar son of Hagri,

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1Ch. 11:39 Zelek the Ammonite, Naharai the Berothite, the armourbearer of Joab son of Zeruiah,

1Ch. 11:40 Ira the Ithrite, Gareb the Ithrite,

1Ch. 11:41 Uriah the Hittite, Zabad son of Ahlai,

1Ch. 11:42 Adina son of Shiza the Reubenite, who was chief of the Reubenites, and the thirty with him,

1Ch. 11:43 Hanan son of Maacah, Joshaphat the Mithnite,

1Ch. 11:44 Uzzia the Ashterathite, Shama and Jeiel the sons of Hotham

the Aroerite,

1Ch. 11:45 Jedaiel son of Shimri, his brother Joha the Tizite,

1Ch. 11:46 Eliel the Mahavite, Jeribai and Joshaviah the sons of Elnaam,

Ithmah the Moabite,

1Ch. 11:47 Eliel, Obed and Jaasiel the Mezobaite.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 11 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 11 begins with the story of David's anointing as king over all of Israel. The chapter notes that David had already been anointed king by the tribe of Judah, but now the elders of Israel came to Hebron to anoint him as king over all the tribes of Israel. The chapter then goes on to describe David's "mighty men," a group of elite warriors who helped him establish his kingdom. These men were known for their bravery and military prowess, and they included both Israelites and foreigners who had joined David's army. The chapter lists the names of David's top three mighty men: Jashobeam, Eleazar, and Shammah. It also notes the heroic deeds of other members of David's army, such as Abishai, Benaiah, and Uriah the Hittite.

The chapter concludes with a description of the military conquests of David's army. It notes that they defeated the Jebusites and captured Jerusalem, which became the capital of David's kingdom. It also lists the names of David's other mighty men and their heroic deeds.

Overall, chapter 11 serves to establish David's reign as king over all of Israel and to highlight the importance of his elite warriors in establishing his kingdom. The chapter also emphasizes the military prowess of David's army and their conquests in establishing the capital of Jerusalem.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 11:

1 Chronicles 11:1-3: "All Israel came together to David at Hebron and said, 'We are your own flesh and blood. In the past, even while Saul was king, you were the one who led Israel on their military campaigns. And the Lord your God said to you, 'You will shepherd my people Israel, and you will become their ruler.'"

1 Chronicles 11:4-6: "David and all the Israelites marched to Jerusalem (that is, Jebus). The Jebusites who lived there said to David, 'You will not get in here.' Nevertheless, David captured the fortress of Zion—which is the City of David. David had said, 'Whoever leads the attack on the Jebusites will become commander-in-chief.' Joab son of Zeruiah went up first, and so he received the command."

1 Chronicles 11:9: "And David became more and more powerful, because the Lord Almighty was with him."

This chapter describes the beginning of David's reign as king of Israel. It recounts how David was anointed as king over all Israel and how he captured the fortress of Zion (later known as the City of David), making it the capital of Israel. The chapter also describes some of the mighty men who fought alongside David, including his nephew Joab, who became his commander-in-chief. Finally, the chapter emphasizes that David's success was due to the Lord's presence and support. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for David's reign as king of Israel.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 11 focuses on the anointing and reign of David as king over Israel. This chapter reflects on David's rise to power, the mighty men who supported him, and his establishment as the leader of God's people.

The chapter begins by describing how all the tribes of Israel came together to Hebron, where they anointed David as king. It highlights the acknowledgment of David's leadership and the unity of the nation under his rule.

The chapter goes on to mention David's valiant warriors, known as the "mighty men." It provides a list of their names and recounts some of their remarkable exploits and victories in battle. These mighty men demonstrated great courage, loyalty, and dedication to David's cause.

One notable event mentioned in this chapter is the capture of the stronghold of Jerusalem, which became known as the City of David. It highlights David's strategic military success and the establishment of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

Reflections on this chapter can include the recognition of God's sovereign hand in the rise of David as king. Despite David's humble beginnings as a shepherd, God chose him and anointed him as the leader of His people. It reminds us that God often selects individuals who may seem insignificant in the eyes of the world to accomplish His purposes.

Moreover, this chapter emphasizes the importance of leadership and the support of a dedicated team. David's mighty men were crucial to his success as they stood by him, fought alongside him, and shared in his victories. It highlights the significance of surrounding oneself with trustworthy and loyal individuals who can provide support and encouragement.

Furthermore, the capture of Jerusalem symbolizes the fulfillment of God's promise and the establishment of a central place of worship and governance for the nation of Israel. It reflects the importance of recognizing and securing the spiritual and political foundations of God's people.

Overall, chapter 11 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the rise of David as king, the valor of his mighty men, and the establishment of Jerusalem as the capital. It reminds us of God's sovereign hand in raising up leaders, the significance of a dedicated and loyal team, and the importance of securing the foundations of God's purposes.

CHAPTER 12

1Ch. 12:1 These were the men who came to David at Ziklag, while he was banished from the presence of Saul son of Kish (they were among the warriors who helped him in battle;

1Ch. 12:2 they were armed with bows and were able to shoot arrows or to sling stones right-handed or left-handed; they were kinsmen of Saul from the tribe of Benjamin):

1Ch. 12:3 Ahiezer their chief and Joash the sons of Shemaah the Gibeathite; Jeziel and Pelet the sons of Azmaveth; Beracah, Jehu the Anathothite,

1Ch. 12:4 and Ishmaiah the Gibeonite, a mighty man among the Thirty, who was a leader of the Thirty; Jeremiah, Jahaziel, Johanan, Jozabad the Gederathite,

1Ch. 12:5 Eluzai, Jerimoth, Bealiah, Shemariah and Shephatiah the Haruphite;

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1Ch. 12:6 Elkanah, Isshiah, Azarel, Joezer and Jashobeam the Korahites;

1Ch. 12:7 and Joelah and Zebadiah the sons of Jeroham from Gedor.

1Ch. 12:8 Some Gadites defected to David at his stronghold in the desert. They were brave warriors, ready for battle and able to handle the shield and spear. Their faces were the faces of lions, and they were as swift as gazelles in the mountains.

1Ch. 12:9 Ezer was the chief, Obadiah the second in command, Eliab the third,

1Ch. 12:10 Mishmannah the fourth, Jeremiah the fifth,

1Ch. 12:11 Attai the sixth, Eliel the seventh,

1Ch. 12:12 Johanan the eighth, Elzabad the ninth,

1Ch. 12:13 Jeremiah the tenth and Macbannai the eleventh.

1Ch. 12:14 These Gadites were army commanders; the least was a match for a hundred, and the greatest for a thousand.

1Ch. 12:15 It was they who crossed the Jordan in the first month when it was overflowing all its banks, and they put to flight everyone living in the valleys, to the east and to the west.

1Ch. 12:16 Other Benjamites and some men from Judah also came to David in his stronghold.

1Ch. 12:17 David went out to meet them and said to them, "If you have come to me in peace, to help me, I am ready to have you unite with me. But if you have come to betray me to my enemies when my hands are free from violence, may the God of our fathers see it and judge you."

1Ch. 12:18 Then the Spirit came upon Amasai, chief of the Thirty, and he said: "We are yours, O David! We are with you, O son of Jesse! Success, success to you, and success to those who help you, for your God will help you." So David received them and made them leaders of his raiding bands.

1Ch. 12:19 Some of the men of Manasseh defected to David when he went with the Philistines to fight against Saul. (He and his

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men did not help the Philistines because, after consultation, their rulers sent him away. They said, "It will cost us our heads if he deserts to his master Saul.")

1Ch. 12:20 When David went to Ziklag, these were the men of Manasseh

who defected to him: Adnah, Jozabad, Jedaiel, Michael, Jozabad, Elihu and Zillethai, leaders of units of a thousand in Manasseh.

1Ch. 12:21 They helped David against raiding bands, for all of them were brave warriors, and they were commanders in his army.

1Ch. 12:22 Day after day men came to help David, until he had a great army, like the army of God. [Or a great and mighty army]

1Ch. 12:23 These are the numbers of the men armed for battle who came to David at Hebron to turn Saul's kingdom over to him, as the LORD had said:

1Ch. 12:24 men of Judah, carrying shield and spear — 6,800 armed for battle;

1Ch. 12:25 men of Simeon, warriors ready for battle — 7,100;

1Ch. 12:26 men of Levi — 4,600,

1Ch. 12:27 including Jehoiada, leader of the family of Aaron with 3,700 men,

1Ch. 12:28 and Zadok, a brave young warrior, with 22 officers from his family;

1Ch. 12:29 men of Benjamin, Saul's kinsmen — 3,000, most of whom had remained loyal to Saul's house until then;

1Ch. 12:30 men of Ephraim, brave warriors, famous in their own clans — 20,800;

1Ch. 12:31 men of half the tribe of Manasseh, designated by name to come and make David king — 18,000;

1Ch. 12:32 men of Issachar, who understood the times and knew what Israel should do — 200 chiefs, with all their relatives under their command;

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1Ch. 12:33 men of Zebulun, experienced soldiers prepared for battle with every type of weapon, to help David with undivided loyalty — 50,000;

1Ch. 12:34 men of Naphtali — 1,000 officers, together with 37,000 men carrying shields and spears;

1Ch. 12:35 men of Dan, ready for battle — 28,600;

1Ch. 12:36 men of Asher, experienced soldiers prepared for battle — 40,000;

1Ch. 12:37 and from east of the Jordan, men of Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, armed with every type of weapon — 120,000.

1Ch. 12:38 All these were fighting men who volunteered to serve in the ranks. They came to Hebron fully determined to make David king over all Israel. All the rest of the Israelites were also of one mind to make David king.

1Ch. 12:39 The men spent three days there with David, eating and drinking, for their families had supplied provisions for them.

1Ch. 12:40 Also, their neighbours from as far away as Issachar, Zebulun

and Naphtali came bringing food on donkeys, camels, mules and oxen. There were plentiful supplies of flour, fig cakes, raisin cakes, wine, oil, cattle and sheep, for there was joy in Israel.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 12 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 12 begins by listing the names of the mighty men who came to join David when he was hiding from Saul. These were men who had been rejected or persecuted by Saul, but who saw David as their rightful king. The chapter notes that they were skilled warriors and that they were armed with a variety of weapons.

The chapter then goes on to describe how these men joined forces with David at Ziklag, where he was hiding from Saul. They were from a variety of tribes throughout Israel, and they pledged their loyalty to David as their king. The chapter notes that they were able to keep rank and were organized into groups for battle.

The chapter then lists the number of men who came from each tribe, including the tribe of Benjamin, which had been Saul's tribe. It also notes the leaders of each tribe who came to join David.

The chapter concludes by noting that the Spirit of God came upon these men, and they became David's mighty warriors. It lists their names and their heroic deeds in battle, including their skill with weapons and their ability to stand firm in the face of danger. Overall, chapter 12 serves to establish David's army and the loyalty of his followers. It highlights the fact that David was seen as the rightful king by many Israelites, despite Saul's opposition. The chapter also emphasizes the military prowess of David's army and their willingness to fight for their king.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 12:

1 Chronicles 12:1-2: "These were the men who came to David at Ziklag, while he was banished from the presence of Saul son of Kish (they were among the warriors who helped him in battle; they were armed with bows and were able to shoot arrows or to sling stones right-handed or left-handed; they were relatives of Saul from the tribe of Benjamin)."

1 Chronicles 12:8-9: "Some Gadites defected to David at his stronghold in the wilderness. They were brave warriors, ready for battle and able to handle the shield and spear. Their faces were the faces of lions, and they were as swift as gazelles in the mountains."

1 Chronicles 12:18: "Then the Spirit came on Amasai, chief of the Thirty, and he said: 'We are yours, David! We are with you, son of Jesse! Success, success to you, and success to those who help you, for your God will help you.'"

This chapter describes the gathering of warriors to join David in his efforts to become king of Israel. It recounts how various groups of men from all the tribes of Israel came to David to pledge their allegiance and support. The chapter lists the names of some of the most notable warriors who joined David, including those from the tribe of Benjamin, Gadites, and others. The chapter also notes the important role of the Spirit in inspiring Amasai to pledge his support to David. Overall, this chapter provides important historical

context for David's rise to power and the support he received from various groups of warriors.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 12 provides insights into the gathering of supporters for David during the period when he was fleeing from Saul. This chapter reflects on the loyalty and dedication of those who joined David's cause and their diverse backgrounds.

The chapter begins by listing the various groups of people who came to join David in his stronghold at Ziklag. These groups included mighty warriors from the tribes of Benjamin, Gad, and Manasseh, among others. The chapter describes their military prowess, their weapons, and their unwavering commitment to David.

It highlights the individuals who were instrumental in rallying support for David, such as Amasai, the chief of the Thirty, who pledged his allegiance to him. The chapter also mentions the numbers of troops from each tribe who came to join David's ranks, emphasizing the significant support he received.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the importance of loyalty, unity, and faithfulness in times of adversity. David's cause attracted individuals from different tribes and backgrounds, unified in their commitment to him. It serves as a reminder of the power of unity and the strength that comes from a shared purpose and common goal.

Moreover, this chapter showcases the faith and bravery of David's supporters. The mighty warriors who joined him demonstrated their unwavering faith in God's chosen king and their willingness to fight alongside him, even in the face of danger. It reminds us of the importance of unwavering faith and courage in standing up for what is right and supporting those who align with God's purposes.

CHAPTER 13

1Ch. 13:1 David conferred with each of his officers, the commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds.

1Ch. 13:2 He then said to the whole assembly of Israel, "If it seems good to you and if it is the will of the LORD our God, let us send word far and wide to the rest of our brothers throughout the territories of Israel, and also to the priests and Levites who are with them in their towns and pasture-lands, to come and join us.

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1Ch. 13:3 Let us bring the ark of our God back to us, for we did not enquire of [Or we neglected] it [Or him] during the reign of Saul."

1Ch. 13:4 The whole assembly agreed to do this, because it seemed right to all the people.

1Ch. 13:5 So David assembled all the Israelites, from the Shihor River in Egypt to Lebo [Or to the entrance to] Hamath, to bring the

ark of God from Kiriath Jearim.

1Ch. 13:6 David and all the Israelites with him went to Baalah of Judah (Kiriath Jearim) to bring up from there the ark of God the LORD, who is enthroned between the cherubim — the ark that is called by the Name.

1Ch. 13:7 They moved the ark of God from Abinadab's house on a new cart, with Uzzah and Ahio guiding it.

1Ch. 13:8 David and all the Israelites were celebrating with all their might before God, with songs and with harps, lyres, tambourines, cymbals and trumpets.

1Ch. 13:9 When they came to the threshing-floor of Kidon, Uzzah reached out his hand to steady the ark, because the oxen stumbled.

1Ch. 13:10 The LORD's anger burned against Uzzah, and he struck him down because he had put his hand on the ark. So he died there before God.

1Ch. 13:11 Then David was angry because the LORD's wrath had broken out against Uzzah, and to this day that place is called Perez Uzzah. [Perez Uzzah means outbreak against Uzzah.]

1Ch. 13:12 David was afraid of God that day and asked, "How can I ever bring the ark of God to me?"

1Ch. 13:13 He did not take the ark to be with him in the City of David. Instead, he took it aside to the house of Obed-Edom the Gittite.

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1Ch. 13:14 The ark of God remained with the family of Obed-Edom in his house for three months, and the LORD blessed his household and everything he had.

Here's a detailed summary of chapter 13 of 1 Chronicles:

Chapter 13 begins with David gathering all the leaders of Israel together to discuss bringing the ark of God to Jerusalem. The ark had been kept in Kiriath-jearim for many years and David felt that it was time to bring it to a more central location.

David and the leaders of Israel decide to bring the ark to Jerusalem on a new cart pulled by oxen. However, when they begin their journey, the oxen stumble and one of the men named Uzzah reaches out to steady the ark. God strikes Uzzah dead for touching the ark, which was forbidden.

David becomes afraid of God's wrath and decides to leave the ark in the house of a man named Obed-edom for three months. While the ark is in Obed-edom's house, God blesses him and his family with many good things.

David eventually decides to try again to bring the ark to Jerusalem, but this time he follows the proper procedures for transporting it. The Levites carry the ark on their shoulders with poles, as prescribed by the Law of Moses, and David and the people celebrate with great joy as they bring the ark into Jerusalem.

Overall, chapter 13 serves to highlight the importance of properly following God's instructions and commands. It also emphasizes the sacredness of the ark of God and the

consequences of treating it with disrespect. The chapter also shows the blessings that come from obeying God's commands and the joy that comes from worshipping him.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 13 recounts an event during David's reign when he attempted to bring the Ark of the Covenant back to Jerusalem. This chapter reflects on the importance of seeking God's guidance and following His commands with reverence and obedience.

The chapter begins with David consulting with the leaders of Israel, expressing his desire to bring the Ark of the Covenant from Kiriath-jearim to Jerusalem. The Ark symbolized the presence and glory of God among His people.

David gathers a large assembly and sets out to transport the Ark on a new cart. However, they did not follow the prescribed method of carrying the Ark, which was to be carried by the Levites using poles inserted through its rings. As they journeyed, the oxen stumbled, and Uzza, one of the men accompanying the Ark, reached out to steady it. But God struck Uzza dead for touching the Ark, as only the Levites were to handle it.

This incident led David to pause and reflect on his approach. He feared God and realized the importance of following His instructions regarding the Ark. David decided to halt the procession and place the Ark in the house of Obed-edom instead.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the reverence and obedience required in our relationship with God. It highlights the need to seek God's guidance and follow His commands with humility and respect. David's initial oversight in following the proper method of transporting the Ark serves as a reminder that we should not take God's presence or His commands lightly.

Furthermore, this chapter underscores the holiness of God and His desire for His people to approach Him with reverence. The incident with Uzza serves as a sobering reminder that God's holiness should be treated with utmost care and respect. It teaches us that even with the best of intentions, we must honor God's instructions and approach Him on His terms.

Additionally, the chapter reflects on the importance of seeking wisdom and guidance from godly leaders and seeking the input of others in making decisions. David consulted with the leaders of Israel, but he still missed a crucial aspect of following God's commands. It reminds us of the value of wise counsel and accountability in our own lives.

Overall, chapter 13 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on reverence, obedience, and seeking God's guidance. It emphasizes the importance of approaching God with humility, following His instructions, and seeking wisdom from godly leaders. It reminds us to honor God's holiness and to be diligent in our pursuit of His will.

CHAPTER 14

1Ch. 14:1 Now Hiram king of Tyre sent messengers to David, along with cedar logs, stonemasons and carpenters to build a palace for him.

1Ch. 14:2 And David knew that the LORD had established him as king over Israel and that his kingdom had been highly exalted for the sake of his people Israel.

1Ch. 14:3 In Jerusalem David took more wives and became the father of more sons and daughters.

1Ch. 14:4 These are the names of the children born to him there: Shammua, Shobab, Nathan, Solomon,

1Ch. 14:5 Ibhar, Elishua, Elpelet,

1Ch. 14:6 Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia,

1Ch. 14:7 Elishama, Beeliada [A variant of Eliada] and Eliphelet.

1Ch. 14:8 When the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over all Israel, they went up in full force to search for him, but David heard about it and went out to meet them.

1Ch. 14:9 Now the Philistines had come and raided the Valley of Rephaim;

1Ch. 14:10 so David enquired of God: "Shall I go and attack the Philistines? Will you hand them over to me?" The LORD answered him, "Go, I will hand them over to you."

1Ch. 14:11 So David and his men went up to Baal Perazim, and there he defeated them. He said, "As waters break out, God has broken out against my enemies by my hand." So that place was called Baal Perazim. [Baal Perazim means the lord who breaks out.]

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1Ch. 14:12 The Philistines had abandoned their gods there, and David gave orders to burn them in the fire.

1Ch. 14:13 Once more the Philistines raided the valley;

1Ch. 14:14 so David enquired of God again, and God answered him, "Do not go straight up, but circle round them and attack them in front of the balsam trees.

1Ch. 14:15 As soon as you hear the sound of marching in the tops of the balsam trees, move out to battle, because that will mean God has gone out in front of you to strike the Philistine army."

1Ch. 14:16 So David did as God commanded him, and they struck down the Philistine army, all the way from Gibeon to Gezer.

1Ch. 14:17 So David's fame spread throughout every land, and the LORD made all the nations fear him.

Chapter 14 begins with Hiram, the king of Tyre, sending messengers to David with gifts and congratulations on his kingship. David then realizes that the Lord has established him as king over all Israel, and he begins to make preparations for his reign.

David takes more wives and has more children, including Shammua, Shobab, Nathan, Solomon, Ithar, Elishua, Elpelet, Nogah, Nepheg, Japhia, Elishama, Beeliada, and Eliphelet.

The Philistines hear that David has become king of Israel, and they gather their army to attack him. David inquires of the Lord, who tells him to attack the Philistines from the rear and wait for the sound of marching in the tops of the balsam trees. David obeys the Lord and defeats the Philistines, pursuing them all the way to the valley of Rephaim. After this victory, David becomes more famous and his kingdom becomes more established. He continues to have success in battle against the Philistines, Moabites, and other neighboring nations. He also acquires more wealth and resources, which he dedicates to the Lord.

The chapter concludes with a list of David's mighty men, including his three chief warriors: Jashobeam, Eleazar, and Shammah. These men are credited with many feats of strength and courage in battle.

Overall, chapter 14 shows how God continues to bless David and establish his reign as king of Israel. It also highlights the importance of seeking the Lord's guidance in battle and giving him credit for one's successes. The chapter ends with a reminder of the importance of David's mighty men, who play a crucial role in his reign.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 14:

1 Chronicles 14:2-3: "And David realized that the Lord had established him as king over Israel and that his kingdom had been highly exalted for the sake of his people Israel. In Jerusalem, David took more wives and became the father of more sons and daughters."

1 Chronicles 14:8-9: "When the Philistines heard that David had been anointed king over all Israel, they went up in full force to search for him, but David heard about it and went out to meet them. Now the Philistines had come and raided the Valley of Rephaim."

1 Chronicles 14:11: "So David and his men went up to Baal Perazim, and there he defeated them. He said, 'As waters break out, God has broken out against my enemies by my hand.'"

This chapter describes David's increasing power and success as king of Israel. It recounts how David took more wives and became the father of many children. The chapter also notes how the Philistines, who were the traditional enemies of Israel, came to attack David, but David defeated them. The chapter highlights David's reliance on God and his recognition that it was God who had given him victory over his enemies. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for David's rise to power and his successful military campaigns.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 14 continues the account of David's reign as king of Israel. This chapter reflects on David's military successes, God's blessings upon him, and the importance of seeking God's guidance in all aspects of life.

The chapter begins by describing how the Philistines heard that David had been anointed as king and had established himself firmly. In response, they gathered their forces to attack David. Recognizing the imminent threat, David inquires of God, asking whether he should go out to fight against the Philistines.

God answers David's inquiry and assures him of victory over his enemies. David follows God's guidance and defeats the Philistines in two battles, pursuing them and capturing their idols.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the significance of seeking God's guidance and relying on His strength in the face of challenges. David's inquiry of God before engaging in battle demonstrates his dependence on divine wisdom and his recognition of God's sovereignty. It serves as a reminder for us to seek God's direction and wisdom in our own lives, trusting that He will guide us through difficult situations.

Moreover, this chapter highlights the blessings that come from following God's commands and seeking His favor. David's obedience to God's guidance resulted in victory over his enemies. It reminds us that when we align ourselves with God's will and rely on His strength, He can grant us success and overcome seemingly insurmountable obstacles.

Additionally, the chapter reflects on the importance of acknowledging and removing idols from our lives. David's capture of the Philistines' idols signifies the triumph of the true God over false gods. It serves as a reminder for us to identify and eliminate anything that competes with our devotion to God, ensuring that He holds the central place in our hearts and lives.

Overall, chapter 14 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on seeking God's guidance, relying on His strength, and removing idols from our lives. It reminds us of the blessings that come from aligning ourselves with God's will and trusting in His power. It encourages us to seek divine wisdom in all aspects of life and to prioritize our relationship with God above all else.

CHAPTER 15

1Ch. 15:1 After David had constructed buildings for himself in the City of David, he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it.

1Ch. 15:2 Then David said, "No-one but the Levites may carry the ark of God, because the LORD chose them to carry the ark of the LORD and to minister before him for ever."

1Ch. 15:3 David assembled all Israel in Jerusalem to bring up the ark of the LORD to the place he had prepared for it.

1Ch. 15:4 He called together the descendants of Aaron and the Levites:

1Ch. 15:5 From the descendants of Kohath, Uriel the leader and 120 relatives;

1Ch. 15:6 from the descendants of Merari, Asaiah the leader and 220 relatives;

1Ch. 15:7 from the descendants of Gershon, [Hebrew Gershom, a variant of Gershon] Joel the leader and 130 relatives;

1Ch. 15:8 from the descendants of Elizaphan, Shemaiah the leader and 200 relatives;

1Ch. 15:9 from the descendants of Hebron, Eliel the leader and 80 relatives;

1Ch. 15:10 from the descendants of Uzziel, Amminadab the leader and 112 relatives.

1Ch. 15:11 Then David summoned Zadok and Abiathar the priests, and Uriel, Asaiah, Joel, Shemaiah, Eliel and Amminadab the Levites.

1Ch. 15:12 He said to them, “You are the heads of the Levitical families; you and your fellow Levites are to consecrate yourselves and bring up the ark of the LORD, the God of Israel, to the place I have prepared for it.

1Ch. 15:13 It was because you, the Levites, did not bring it up the first time that the LORD our God broke out in anger against us.

We did not enquire of him about how to do it in the prescribed way.”

1Ch. 15:14 So the priests and Levites consecrated themselves in order to bring up the ark of the LORD, the God of Israel.

1Ch. 15:15 And the Levites carried the ark of God with the poles on their shoulders, as Moses had commanded in accordance with the word of the LORD.

1Ch. 15:16 David told the leaders of the Levites to appoint their brothers as singers to sing joyful songs, accompanied by musical instruments: lyres, harps and cymbals.

1Ch. 15:17 So the Levites appointed Heman son of Joel; from his brothers, Asaph son of Berekiah; and from their brothers the Merarites, Ethan son of Kushaiah;

1Ch. 15:18 and with them their brothers next in rank: Zechariah, [Three Hebrew manuscripts and most Septuagint manuscripts (see also verse 20 and 1 Chron. 16:5); most Hebrew manuscripts Zechariah son and or Zechariah, Ben and] Jaaziel, Shemiramoth, Jehiel, Unni, Eliab, Benaiah, Maaseiah, 969

Mattithiah, Eliphelehu, Mikneiah, Obed-Edom and Jeiel, [Hebrew; Septuagint (see also verse 21) Jeiel and Azaziah] the gatekeepers.

1Ch. 15:19 The musicians Heman, Asaph and Ethan were to sound the bronze cymbals;

1Ch. 15:20 Zechariah, Aziel, Shemiramoth, Jehiel, Unni, Eliab, Maaseiah and Benaiah were to play the lyres according to alamoath, [Probably a musical term]

1Ch. 15:21 and Mattithiah, Eliphelehu, Mikneiah, Obed-Edom, Jeiel and Azaziah were to play the harps, directing according to sheminith. [Probably a musical term]

1Ch. 15:22 Kenaniah the head Levite was in charge of the singing; that

was his responsibility because he was skilful at it.

1Ch. 15:23 Berekiah and Elkanah were to be doorkeepers for the ark.

1Ch. 15:24 Shebaniah, Joshaphat, Nethanel, Amasai, Zechariah, Benaiah and Eliezer the priests were to blow trumpets before the ark of God. Obed-Edom and Jehiah were also to be doorkeepers for the ark.

1Ch. 15:25 So David and the elders of Israel and the commanders of units of a thousand went to bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD from the house of Obed-Edom, with rejoicing.

1Ch. 15:26 Because God had helped the Levites who were carrying the ark of the covenant of the LORD, seven bulls and seven rams were sacrificed.

1Ch. 15:27 Now David was clothed in a robe of fine linen, as were all the Levites who were carrying the ark, and as were the singers, and Kenaniah, who was in charge of the singing of the choirs.

David also wore a linen ephod.

1Ch. 15:28 So all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the LORD with shouts, with the sounding of rams' horns and trumpets, and of cymbals, and the playing of lyres and harps.

1Ch. 15:29 As the ark of the covenant of the LORD was entering the City of David, Michal daughter of Saul watched from a

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window. And when she saw King David dancing and celebrating, she despised him in her heart.

Chapter 15 begins with David preparing to bring the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. He gathers together the priests and Levites and reminds them of the importance of the ark, which symbolizes the presence of God. David then tells the Levites to consecrate themselves and prepare to carry the ark.

David also appoints some of the Levites to be musicians and singers, and he orders that they play instruments and sing songs of praise as the ark is brought to Jerusalem. He chooses Heman, Asaph, and Ethan to lead the music, and he also appoints some of the Levites to be gatekeepers and officials.

The Levites then carry the ark on their shoulders, as God had commanded, and they make their way to Jerusalem. As they go, they play music and sing songs of praise, and David and the people of Israel dance and celebrate before the Lord.

When they arrive in Jerusalem, David sets up the ark in a tent that he has prepared for it, and he offers burnt offerings and fellowship offerings to the Lord. He also blesses the people and distributes food and gifts to them.

In the rest of the chapter, David and the Levites continue to worship the Lord with music and sacrifices. David appoints some of the Levites to be gatekeepers and officials, and he assigns them to guard the ark and the tent.

Overall, chapter 15 shows the importance of the ark of the covenant and the worship of God. It also highlights the role

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 15:

1 Chronicles 15:1-3: "After David had constructed buildings for himself in the City of David, he prepared a place for the ark of God and pitched a tent for it. Then David said, 'No one but the Levites may carry the ark of God, because the Lord chose them to carry the ark of the Lord and to minister before him forever.' David assembled all Israel in Jerusalem to bring up the ark of the Lord to the place he had prepared for it."

1 Chronicles 15:12-13: "He said to them, 'You are the heads of the Levitical families; you and your fellow Levites are to consecrate yourselves and bring up the ark of the Lord, the God of Israel, to the place I have prepared for it. It was because you, the Levites, did not bring it up the first time that the Lord our God broke out in anger against us. We did not inquire of him about how to do it in the prescribed way.'"

1 Chronicles 15:28: "So all Israel brought up the ark of the covenant of the Lord with shouts, with the sounding of rams' horns and trumpets, and of cymbals, and the playing of lyres and harps."

This chapter describes David's second attempt to bring the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem, which was successful. It highlights the importance of the Levites in carrying and ministering before the ark of the Lord, and it emphasizes the need for obedience to God's commands. The chapter notes the celebration and rejoicing that accompanied the successful transport of the ark to its new resting place in Jerusalem. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the significance of the ark of the covenant and the role of the Levites in Israelite worship.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 15 focuses on the preparations and the proper procession of the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. This chapter reflects on the importance of reverence, worship, and the role of music in honoring God.

The chapter begins with David making elaborate preparations for the Ark's journey. He gathers the Levites, specifically the priests and the musicians, to participate in the procession. David reminds them of the significance of the Ark and the need for careful attention to God's instructions regarding its transport and placement.

David appoints the Levites to carry the Ark on their shoulders using poles, as prescribed by the Law. He organizes the Levites into various roles, including musicians who play a variety of instruments, singers, and gatekeepers. David himself is actively involved, leading the procession with great joy and reverence.

During the procession, the musicians and singers offer songs of praise and thanksgiving to God. The sound of music and singing fills the air as they honor God's presence and celebrate His goodness. The people of Israel join in the festivities, rejoicing and offering sacrifices.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the importance of proper worship and reverence for God. David's meticulous preparations and adherence to God's instructions demonstrate his recognition of the holiness of the Ark and the need for reverence in worship. It reminds us to approach God with awe, respect, and obedience, honoring Him in all our worship and service.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the role of music and singing in worshipping God. The musicians and singers play a vital part in the procession, leading the people in offering praise and thanksgiving. It emphasizes the power of music to uplift the spirit, express emotions, and magnify God's name. It reminds us of the value of incorporating music and singing in our own worship, allowing them to enhance our praise and adoration of God.

Moreover, the chapter underscores the joy and celebration that comes from acknowledging God's presence and goodness. The people of Israel join in the festivities, expressing their gratitude and delight in God's faithfulness. It encourages us to cultivate an attitude of joy and thanksgiving in our own worship and to celebrate the blessings of God in our lives.

Overall, chapter 15 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on reverence, worship, and the role of music in honoring God. It reminds us to approach God with reverence, to incorporate music in our worship, and to cultivate an attitude of joy and thanksgiving. It encourages us to honor God's presence and to celebrate His goodness in our lives.

CHAPTER 16

1Ch. 16:1 They brought the ark of God and set it inside the tent that David had pitched for it, and they presented burnt offerings and fellowship offerings [Traditionally peace offerings; also in verse 2] before God.

1Ch. 16:2 After David had finished sacrificing the burnt offerings and fellowship offerings, he blessed the people in the name of the LORD.

1Ch. 16:3 Then he gave a loaf of bread, a cake of dates and a cake of raisins to each Israelite man and woman.

1Ch. 16:4 He appointed some of the Levites to minister before the ark of the LORD, to make petition, to give thanks, and to praise the LORD, the God of Israel:

1Ch. 16:5 Asaph was the chief, Zechariah second, then Jeiel, Shemiramoth, Jehiel, Mattithiah, Eliab, Benaiah, Obed-Edom and Jeiel. They were to play the lyres and harps, Asaph was to sound the cymbals,

1Ch. 16:6 and Benaiah and Jahaziel the priests were to blow the trumpets regularly before the ark of the covenant of God.

1Ch. 16:7 That day David first committed to Asaph and his associates this psalm of thanks to the LORD:

1Ch. 16:8 Give thanks to the LORD, call on his name; make known among the nations what he has done.

1Ch. 16:9 Sing to him, sing praise to him; tell of all his wonderful acts.

1Ch. 16:10 Glory in his holy name; let the hearts of those who seek the LORD rejoice.

1Ch. 16:11 Look to the LORD and his strength; seek his face always.

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1Ch. 16:12 Remember the wonders he has done, his miracles, and the judgments he pronounced,

1Ch. 16:13 descendants of Israel his servant, O sons of Jacob, his chosen ones.

1Ch. 16:14 He is the LORD our God; his judgments are in all the earth.

1Ch. 16:15 He remembers [Some Septuagint manuscripts (see also Psalm 105:8); Hebrew Remember] his covenant for ever, the word he commanded, for a thousand generations,

1Ch. 16:16 the covenant he made with Abraham, the oath he swore to Isaac.

1Ch. 16:17 He confirmed it to Jacob as a decree, to Israel as an everlasting covenant:

1Ch. 16:18 “To you I will give the land of Canaan as the portion you will inherit.”

1Ch. 16:19 When they were but few in number, few indeed, and strangers in it,

1Ch. 16:20 they [One Hebrew manuscript, Septuagint and Vulgate (see also Psalm 105:12); most Hebrew manuscripts inherit, 16:19 though you are but few in number, few indeed, and strangers in it.” 16:20 They] wandered from nation to nation, from one kingdom to another.

1Ch. 16:21 He allowed no man to oppress them; for their sake he rebuked kings:

1Ch. 16:22 “Do not touch my anointed ones; do my prophets no harm.”

1Ch. 16:23 Sing to the LORD, all the earth; proclaim his salvation day after day.

1Ch. 16:24 Declare his glory among the nations, his marvellous deeds among all peoples.

1Ch. 16:25 For great is the LORD and most worthy of praise; he is to be feared above all gods.

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1Ch. 16:26 For all the gods of the nations are idols, but the LORD made the heavens.

1Ch. 16:27 Splendour and majesty are before him; strength and joy in his dwelling-place.

1Ch. 16:28 Ascribe to the LORD, O families of nations, ascribe to the LORD glory and strength,

1Ch. 16:29 ascribe to the LORD the glory due to his name. Bring an offering and come before him; worship the LORD in the splendour of his [Or LORD with the splendour of] holiness.

1Ch. 16:30 Tremble before him, all the earth! The world is firmly established; it cannot be moved.

1Ch. 16:31 Let the heavens rejoice, let the earth be glad; let them say among the nations, “The LORD reigns!”

1Ch. 16:32 Let the sea resound, and all that is in it; let the fields be

jubilant, and everything in them!

1Ch. 16:33 Then the trees of the forest will sing, they will sing for joy before the LORD, for he comes to judge the earth.

1Ch. 16:34 Give thanks to the LORD, for he is good; his love endures for ever.

1Ch. 16:35 Cry out, "Save us, O God our Saviour; gather us and deliver us from the nations, that we may give thanks to your holy name, that we may glory in your praise."

1Ch. 16:36 Praise be to the LORD, the God of Israel, from everlasting to everlasting. Then all the people said "Amen" and "Praise the LORD."

1Ch. 16:37 David left Asaph and his associates before the ark of the covenant of the LORD to minister there regularly, according to each day's requirements.

1Ch. 16:38 He also left Obed-Edom and his sixty-eight associates to minister with them. Obed-Edom son of Jeduthun, and also Hosah, were gatekeepers.

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1Ch. 16:39 David left Zadok the priest and his fellow priests before the tabernacle of the LORD at the high place in Gibeon

1Ch. 16:40 to present burnt offerings to the LORD on the altar of burnt offering regularly, morning and evening, in accordance with everything written in the Law of the LORD, which he had given Israel.

1Ch. 16:41 With them were Heman and Jeduthun and the rest of those chosen and designated by name to give thanks to the LORD, "for his love endures for ever."

1Ch. 16:42 Heman and Jeduthun were responsible for the sounding of the trumpets and cymbals and for the playing of the other instruments for sacred song. The sons of Jeduthun were stationed at the gate.

1Ch. 16:43 Then all the people left, each for his own home, and David returned home to bless his family.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 16, David is finally able to bring the Ark of the Covenant to Jerusalem. He sets up a tent for it and makes offerings to God. He also designates certain Levites to be ministers and singers in the tent.

David then leads the people in a song of thanksgiving and praise, which includes references to the great works of God and the importance of his covenant with Israel. He specifically mentions Abraham and the promise God made to him, as well as the Exodus from Egypt and the establishment of the Promised Land.

The chapter also includes a psalm of thanks that was likely composed by David himself, which emphasizes the importance of worshiping God and seeking his guidance. The psalm reminds the people of God's faithfulness and mercy, and encourages them to give thanks and praise to God for all that he has done.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 16 is a celebration of God's greatness and the importance of worship and praise. It also emphasizes the central role of the Ark of the Covenant in Israel's religious life and the importance of David's leadership in bringing it to Jerusalem.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 16:

1 Chronicles 16:8-9: "Give praise to the Lord, proclaim his name; make known among the nations what he has done. Sing to him, sing praise to him; tell of all his wonderful acts."

1 Chronicles 16:23-25: "Sing to the Lord, all the earth; proclaim his salvation day after day. Declare his glory among the nations, his marvelous deeds among all peoples. For great is the Lord and most worthy of praise; he is to be feared above all gods."

1 Chronicles 16:34: "Give thanks to the Lord, for he is good; his love endures forever."

These verses are part of a song of thanksgiving and praise that David wrote after the successful transport of the ark of the covenant to Jerusalem. The song calls on all people to give thanks to and praise the Lord for his greatness and wonderful acts. It emphasizes the importance of declaring God's glory among the nations and recognizing his supreme power over all other gods. The song ends with a declaration of thanks and a reminder that God's love endures forever. This chapter provides important historical context for the significance of worship and thanksgiving in Israelite culture, as well as the importance of proclaiming God's greatness to the nations.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 16 describes the joyful occasion when the Ark of the Covenant is brought to Jerusalem and placed in a tent prepared by David. This chapter reflects on the importance of worship, gratitude, and the remembrance of God's faithfulness.

The chapter begins with David assembling a great multitude to witness the Ark's arrival in Jerusalem. He appoints the Levites to minister before the Ark, leading in worship and offering sacrifices of burnt offerings and peace offerings.

David then delivers a psalm of thanksgiving to the Lord, which is recorded in this chapter. The psalm acknowledges God's greatness, His works, and His faithfulness throughout history. It calls for the people to give thanks, sing praises, and seek God's presence continually.

The psalm highlights the importance of remembering God's wonders, His covenant with Israel, and His provision. It encourages the people to approach God with a grateful heart, acknowledging His sovereignty and the blessings He has bestowed.

The chapter concludes with David assigning some of the Levites to minister before the Ark regularly, leading in thanksgiving, praise, and the playing of musical instruments.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the significance of worship and gratitude in our relationship with God. David's psalm of thanksgiving models the attitude of a grateful heart, acknowledging God's greatness and faithfulness. It reminds us of the importance of expressing our gratitude to God and praising Him for His goodness.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the power of remembrance in our worship. The psalm encourages the people to remember God's works, His covenant, and His faithfulness. It reminds us of the importance of reflecting on God's past faithfulness in order to strengthen our present faith and trust in Him. It encourages us to recount His blessings and to remember His faithfulness in our own lives.

Moreover, the chapter emphasizes the role of music and praise in worship. David assigns the Levites to lead in worship, playing musical instruments and singing songs of praise. It underscores the power of music to stir the soul, uplift the spirit, and magnify God's name. It reminds us of the value of incorporating music and singing in our own worship, allowing them to enhance our praise and adoration of God.

Overall, chapter 16 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on worship, gratitude, and remembrance of God's faithfulness. It encourages us to approach God with a grateful heart, to remember His works and blessings, and to express our praise and adoration through music and song. It reminds us to cultivate an attitude of worship and thanksgiving in our daily lives, recognizing God's greatness and faithfulness.

CHAPTER 17

1Ch. 17:1 After David was settled in his palace, he said to Nathan the prophet, "Here I am, living in a palace of cedar, while the ark of the covenant of the LORD is under a tent."

1Ch. 17:2 Nathan replied to David, "Whatever you have in mind, do it, for God is with you."

1Ch. 17:3 That night the word of God came to Nathan, saying:

1Ch. 17:4 "Go and tell my servant David, 'This is what the LORD says: You are not the one to build me a house to dwell in.

1Ch. 17:5 I have not dwelt in a house from the day I brought Israel up out of Egypt to this day. I have moved from one tent site to another, from one dwelling-place to another.

1Ch. 17:6 Wherever I have moved with all the Israelites, did I ever say to any of their leaders [Traditionally judges; also in verse 10] whom I commanded to shepherd my people, "Why have you not built me a house of cedar?"

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1Ch. 17:7 "Now then, tell my servant David, 'This is what the LORD Almighty says: I took you from the pasture and from following the flock, to be ruler over my people Israel.

1Ch. 17:8 I have been with you wherever you have gone, and I have cut off all your enemies from before you. Now I will make your name like the names of the greatest men of the earth.

1Ch. 17:9 And I will provide a place for my people Israel and will plant them so that they can have a home of their own and no longer be disturbed. Wicked people will not oppress them any more,

as they did at the beginning

1Ch. 17:10 and have done ever since the time I appointed leaders over my people Israel. I will also subdue all your enemies. “I declare to you that the LORD will build a house for you:

1Ch. 17:11 When your days are over and you go to be with your fathers, I will raise up your offspring to succeed you, one of your own sons, and I will establish his kingdom.

1Ch. 17:12 He is the one who will build a house for me, and I will establish his throne for ever.

1Ch. 17:13 I will be his father, and he will be my son. I will never take my love away from him, as I took it away from your predecessor.

1Ch. 17:14 I will set him over my house and my kingdom for ever; his throne will be established for ever.”

1Ch. 17:15 Nathan reported to David all the words of this entire revelation.

1Ch. 17:16 Then King David went in and sat before the LORD, and he said: “Who am I, O LORD God, and what is my family, that you have brought me this far?

1Ch. 17:17 And as if this were not enough in your sight, O God, you have spoken about the future of the house of your servant.

You have looked on me as though I were the most exalted of men, O LORD God.

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1Ch. 17:18 “What more can David say to you for honouring your servant? For you know your servant,

1Ch. 17:19 LORD. For the sake of your servant and according to your will, you have done this great thing and made known all these great promises.

1Ch. 17:20 “There is no-one like you, O LORD, and there is no God but you, as we have heard with our own ears.

1Ch. 17:21 And who is like your people Israel — the one nation on earth whose God went out to redeem a people for himself, and to make a name for yourself, and to perform great and awesome wonders by driving out nations from before your people, whom you redeemed from Egypt?

1Ch. 17:22 You made your people Israel your very own for ever, and you, O LORD, have become their God.

1Ch. 17:23 “And now, LORD, let the promise you have made concerning your servant and his house be established for ever. Do as you promised,

1Ch. 17:24 so that it will be established and that your name will be great for ever. Then men will say, ‘The LORD Almighty, the God over Israel, is Israel’s God!’ And the house of your servant David will be established before you.

1Ch. 17:25 “You, my God, have revealed to your servant that you will

build a house for him. So your servant has found courage to pray to you.

1Ch. 17:26 LORD, you are God! You have promised these good things to your servant.

1Ch. 17:27 Now you have been pleased to bless the house of your servant, that it may continue for ever in your sight; for you, O LORD, have blessed it, and it will be blessed for ever.”

In 1 Chronicles chapter 17, David expresses his desire to build a permanent temple for the Lord, since the Ark of the Covenant is currently housed in a tent. However, the prophet Nathan advises David that God does not want him to build the temple, but rather that it will be built by one of David's descendants.

God promises David that he will establish a dynasty for him and make his name great. He tells David that his son will be the one to build the temple and that God will establish his kingdom forever. God also promises to be a father to David's descendants and to never take his love away from them, even if they sin.

David responds with gratitude and humility, recognizing God's faithfulness and acknowledging that he is not deserving of such great blessings. He prays for God's continued favor and protection for himself and his descendants.

The chapter ends with a brief summary of some of David's military victories, including his conquest of Jerusalem and the defeat of several neighboring kingdoms.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 17 emphasizes the importance of God's promises and faithfulness, as well as the role of David and his descendants in Israel's history. It also highlights the significance of the future temple, which will be built by one of David's descendants and serve as a symbol of God's presence among his people.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 17 in the English Bible:

1 Chronicles 17:1-2: "Now it came to pass, when David was dwelling in his house, that David said to Nathan the prophet, 'See now, I dwell in a house of cedar, but the ark of the covenant of the Lord is under tent curtains.' Then Nathan said to David, 'Do all that is in your heart, for God is with you.'"

In these verses, David expresses his desire to build a temple for the Lord to house the ark of the covenant. Nathan the prophet initially encourages him to go ahead with this plan.

1 Chronicles 17:3-4: "But it happened that night that the word of God came to Nathan, saying, 'Go and tell My servant David, "Thus says the Lord: 'You shall not build Me a house to dwell in.'"

Here, God speaks to Nathan and tells him to go back to David with a different message. God tells David that he will not be the one to build the temple.

1 Chronicles 17:10-12: "Moreover I will appoint a place for My people Israel, and will plant them, that they may dwell in a place of their own and move no more; nor shall the sons of wickedness oppress them anymore, as previously, since the time that I commanded judges to be over My people Israel. Also I will subdue all your enemies. Furthermore I tell you that the Lord will build you a house. When your days are fulfilled and you rest with your fathers, I will set up your seed after you, who will be of your sons; and I will establish his kingdom."

In these verses, God promises to establish a permanent dwelling place for the people of Israel and to subdue their enemies. He also promises to build David a "house," meaning a dynasty, and to establish his kingdom through his descendants.

1 Chronicles 17:27: "Now You have been pleased to bless the house of Your servant, that it may continue before You forever; for You have blessed it, O Lord, and it shall be blessed forever."

This verse is part of David's prayer of thanksgiving to God for His promises. David acknowledges that God has blessed his house and promises that it will continue to be blessed forever.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 17 is an important chapter in the Bible because it contains God's promises to David and his descendants, including the promise of a permanent dwelling place for the people of Israel and the establishment of David's dynasty. These promises are significant because they point forward to the coming of Jesus, who is a descendant of David and who establishes the eternal kingdom of God.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 17 records an important moment in David's life when he desires to build a permanent dwelling place for the Lord. However, God responds to David through the prophet Nathan and reveals His plan to establish an everlasting kingdom through David's descendants. This chapter reflects on God's faithfulness, His sovereignty, and His promise to David.

The chapter begins with David expressing his desire to build a house, a temple, for God. He shares his intentions with the prophet Nathan, who initially encourages David to proceed with his plans. However, that night, God speaks to Nathan and instructs him to deliver a different message to David.

God's message through Nathan reveals His sovereign plan for David's lineage. He reminds David of his humble beginnings as a shepherd and how He has been with him throughout his journey. God declares that He will build a house for David, promising to raise up one of his descendants who will establish an everlasting kingdom. This descendant, later revealed to be Solomon, will build a house for God's name.

God assures David that His covenant and His love will never depart from his descendants, emphasizing the eternal nature of His promises. He promises to establish David's throne forever and to be a father to his descendants.

David responds to God's promise with humility and gratitude, praising God's faithfulness and acknowledging His greatness. He expresses his awe and thanksgiving, recognizing that God's promise transcends his own lifetime and extends to future generations.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize God's faithfulness in fulfilling His promises and His sovereignty over human plans. Despite David's sincere desire to build a house for God, God redirects his focus to the establishment of an everlasting kingdom through his lineage. It reminds us that God's plans and timing may differ from our own, and His purposes are ultimately greater than our individual desires.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the importance of humility and trust in God's promises. David humbly accepts God's redirection and responds with gratitude and worship. It serves as a reminder for us to trust in God's plans, even when they may differ from our own, and to approach Him with humility and gratitude.

Moreover, the chapter underscores the eternal nature of God's covenant and His faithfulness to His people. God's promise to David extends beyond his lifetime and points to the future establishment of an everlasting kingdom through Jesus Christ, a descendant of David. It reminds us of God's unchanging love, His faithfulness to His promises, and the hope we have in His eternal plans.

Overall, chapter 17 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on God's faithfulness, His sovereignty, and His promise to David. It reminds us to trust in God's plans, to approach Him with humility and gratitude, and to find assurance in His eternal promises. It encourages us to recognize God's greatness, His faithfulness, and His unwavering love for His people.

CHAPTER 18

1Ch. 18:1 In the course of time, David defeated the Philistines and subdued them, and he took Gath and its surrounding villages from the control of the Philistines.

1Ch. 18:2 David also defeated the Moabites, and they became subject to him and brought tribute.

1Ch. 18:3 Moreover, David fought Hadadezer king of Zobah, as far as Hamath, when he went to establish his control along the Euphrates River.

1Ch. 18:4 David captured a thousand of his chariots, seven thousand charioteers and twenty thousand foot soldiers. He hamstringed all but a hundred of the chariot horses.

1Ch. 18:5 When the Arameans of Damascus came to help Hadadezer king of Zobah, David struck down twenty-two thousand of them.

1Ch. 18:6 He put garrisons in the Aramean kingdom of Damascus, and the Arameans became subject to him and brought tribute. The LORD gave David victory everywhere he went.

1Ch. 18:7 David took the gold shields carried by the officers of Hadadezer and brought them to Jerusalem.

1Ch. 18:8 From Tebah [Hebrew Tibhath, a variant of Tebah] and Cun, towns that belonged to Hadadezer, David took a great quantity of bronze, which Solomon used to make the bronze Sea, the pillars and various bronze articles.

1Ch. 18:9 When Tou king of Hamath heard that David had defeated the entire army of Hadadezer king of Zobah,

1Ch. 18:10 he sent his son Hadoram to King David to greet him and congratulate him on his victory in battle over Hadadezer,

who had been at war with Tou. Hadoram brought all kinds of articles of gold and silver and bronze.

1Ch. 18:11 King David dedicated these articles to the LORD, as he had done with the silver and gold he had taken from all these

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nations: Edom and Moab, the Ammonites and the Philistines, and Amalek.

1Ch. 18:12 Abishai son of Zeruiah struck down eighteen thousand Edomites in the Valley of Salt.

1Ch. 18:13 He put garrisons in Edom, and all the Edomites became subject to David. The LORD gave David victory everywhere he went.

1Ch. 18:14 David reigned over all Israel, doing what was just and right for all his people.

1Ch. 18:15 Joab son of Zeruiah was over the army; Jehoshaphat son of Ahilud was recorder;

1Ch 18:16 Zadok son of Ahitub and Ahimelech [Some Hebrew manuscripts, Vulgate and Syriac (see also 2 Sam. 8:17); most Hebrew manuscripts Abimelech] son of Abiathar were priests; Shavsha was secretary;

1Ch. 18:17 Benaiah son of Jehoiada was over the Kerethites and Pelethites; and David's sons were chief officials at the king's side.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 18, the focus shifts to David's military conquests. The chapter begins by describing David's victories over the Philistines, whom he defeated and subdued. He then turns his attention to the neighboring kingdoms of Moab, Ammon, and Edom, all of whom he defeats and brings under his control.

The chapter provides a detailed list of the cities and regions that David conquered, as well as the plunder and tribute he received from his defeated enemies. It also highlights the strength and success of David's army, which includes several renowned commanders such as Joab, Abishai, and Benaiah.

Throughout the chapter, David is portrayed as a powerful and successful king who expands his territory and consolidates his rule over neighboring kingdoms. However, the emphasis is also on the fact that God is the one who gives David victory and establishes his kingdom.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 18 provides a detailed account of David's military conquests, highlighting his strategic prowess and the strength of his army. It also underscores the importance of God's role in David's success and the fulfillment of his promise to establish David's kingdom forever.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 18:

1 Chronicles 18:1: "After this, David defeated the Philistines, subdued them, and took Gath and its surrounding villages from Philistine control."

This verse shows that David continued to be successful in his military conquests, defeating the Philistines and taking control of their cities.

1 Chronicles 18:3: "Moreover, David defeated Hadadezer king of Zobah, in the vicinity of Hamath, when he went to establish his control over the Euphrates River."

This verse highlights another military victory for David, in which he defeated Hadadezer king of Zobah and gained control over the Euphrates River.

1 Chronicles 18:14: "So David reigned over all Israel and administered justice and righteousness for all his people."

This verse emphasizes David's successful reign over Israel and his commitment to administering justice and righteousness to his people.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 18 highlights David's continued military success and his effective leadership as king over Israel.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 18 recounts David's military victories and the expansion of his kingdom. This chapter reflects on God's faithfulness in granting David success, the importance of seeking God's guidance in all endeavors, and the blessings of obedience.

The chapter begins by describing David's conquests over various nations, including the Philistines, Moabites, Ammonites, Edomites, and the Syrians of Zobah. It highlights how God gave David victory in all his battles and increased his dominion.

As David expands his kingdom, he collects vast amounts of wealth and tribute from the defeated nations. He establishes garrisons throughout the conquered territories and appoints officials to administer justice and maintain order.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the faithfulness of God in granting David success in his military campaigns. David's victories were not solely a result of his own prowess or military strategy but were ultimately attributed to God's favor and guidance. It reminds us of the importance of acknowledging God's role in our achievements and recognizing His faithfulness in granting us success.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the significance of seeking God's guidance in all our endeavors. David's victories were not haphazard or based solely on human wisdom, but he sought the Lord's direction and relied on His guidance. It serves as a reminder for us to seek God's wisdom and guidance in our own lives, trusting that He will lead us in the right path and grant us success according to His will.

Moreover, the chapter reflects on the blessings of obedience. David's military success was closely tied to his obedience to God's commands. His willingness to follow God's guidance and walk in His ways resulted in God's favor and blessings upon his kingdom. It reminds us that obedience to God's commands brings about blessings in our lives and aligns us with His purposes.

Overall, chapter 18 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on God's faithfulness, the importance of seeking His guidance, and the blessings of obedience. It encourages us to

acknowledge God's role in our achievements, to seek His wisdom and guidance in all our endeavors, and to walk in obedience to His commands. It reminds us that our success ultimately comes from God and that His faithfulness extends to every area of our lives.

CHAPTER 19

1Ch. 19:1 In the course of time, Nahash king of the Ammonites died, and his son succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 19:2 David thought, "I will show kindness to Hanun son of Nahash, because his father showed kindness to me." So David sent a delegation to express his sympathy to Hanun concerning his father. When David's men came to Hanun in the land of the Ammonites to express sympathy to him,

1Ch. 19:3 the Ammonite nobles said to Hanun, "Do you think David is honouring your father by sending men to you to express sympathy? Haven't his men come to you to explore and spy out the country and overthrow it?"

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1Ch. 19:4 So Hanun seized David's men, shaved them, cut off their garments in the middle at the buttocks, and sent them away.

1Ch. 19:5 When someone came and told David about the men, he sent messengers to meet them, for they were greatly humiliated. The king said, "Stay at Jericho till your beards have grown, and then come back."

1Ch. 19:6 When the Ammonites realised that they had become an offence to David's nostrils, Hanun and the Ammonites sent a thousand talents [That is, about 34 tons (about 34 metric tons)] of silver to hire chariots and charioteers from Aram Naharaim, [That is, North-west Mesopotamia] Aram Maacah and Zobah.

1Ch. 19:7 They hired thirty-two thousand chariots and charioteers, as well as the king of Maacah with his troops, who came and camped near Medeba, while the Ammonites were mustered from their towns and moved out for battle.

1Ch. 19:8 On hearing this, David sent Joab out with the entire army of fighting men.

1Ch. 19:9 The Ammonites came out and drew up in battle formation at the entrance to their city, while the kings who had come were by themselves in the open country.

1Ch. 19:10 Joab saw that there were battle lines in front of him and behind him; so he selected some of the best troops in Israel and deployed them against the Arameans.

1Ch. 19:11 He put the rest of the men under the command of Abishai his brother, and they were deployed against the Ammonites.

1Ch. 19:12 Joab said, "If the Arameans are too strong for me, then you are to rescue me; but if the Ammonites are too strong for

you, then I will rescue you.

1Ch. 19:13 Be strong and let us fight bravely for our people and the cities of our God. The LORD will do what is good in his sight.”

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1Ch. 19:14 Then Joab and the troops with him advanced to fight the Arameans, and they fled before him.

1Ch. 19:15 When the Ammonites saw that the Arameans were fleeing, they too fled before his brother Abishai and went inside the city. So Joab went back to Jerusalem.

1Ch. 19:16 After the Arameans saw that they had been routed by Israel, they sent messengers and had Arameans brought from beyond the River, [That is, the Euphrates] with Shophach the commander of Hadadezer’s army leading them.

1Ch. 19:17 When David was told of this, he gathered all Israel and crossed the Jordan; he advanced against them and formed his battle lines opposite them. David formed his lines to meet the Arameans in battle, and they fought against him.

1Ch. 19:18 But they fled before Israel, and David killed seven thousand of their charioteers and forty thousand of their foot soldiers. He also killed Shophach the commander of their army.

1Ch. 19:19 When the vassals of Hadadezer saw that they had been defeated by Israel, they made peace with David and became subject to him. So the Arameans were not willing to help the Ammonites any more.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 19, the focus continues on David's reign as king and his relationships with neighboring kingdoms. The chapter begins with the death of Nahash, the king of the Ammonites, and David's decision to send messengers to offer condolences to Nahash's son Hanun.

However, Hanun's advisors convince him that David's messengers are actually spies, and he humiliates them by shaving off half of their beards and cutting their robes. This leads to a war between the Ammonites and Israel, with several neighboring kingdoms joining the conflict on either side.

David sends Joab and his army to fight against the Ammonites, while he himself leads another army against their allies in Syria. The battles are fierce, but ultimately David and his armies are victorious. The chapter ends with a list of the enemy commanders that were defeated, as well as the tribute and spoils of war that David received.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 19 highlights the complex relationships between neighboring kingdoms and the importance of diplomacy and alliances in maintaining peace. It also portrays David as a skilled military leader who is able to defeat his enemies and expand his territory. However, the chapter also shows the consequences of misunderstanding and mistrust, which can quickly escalate into conflict and bloodshed.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 19:

1 Chronicles 19:2: "David thought, 'I will show kindness to Hanun son of Nahash, because his father showed kindness to me.' So David sent a delegation to express his sympathy to Hanun concerning his father. When David's envoys came to Hanun in the land of the Ammonites to express sympathy to him,"

This verse shows David's intention to extend kindness to Hanun, the son of Nahash, who had previously shown kindness to David. David sends a delegation to express sympathy to Hanun concerning his father.

1 Chronicles 19:6-7: "When the Ammonites realized that they had become obnoxious to David, Hanun and the Ammonites sent a thousand talents of silver to hire chariots and charioteers from Aram Naharaim, Aram Maakah and Zobah. They hired thirty-two thousand chariots and charioteers, as well as the king of Maakah with his troops, who came and camped near Medeba, while the Ammonites were mustered from their towns and moved out for battle."

This verse highlights the escalating tension between David and the Ammonites, who hire chariots and charioteers from other nations in preparation for battle against Israel.

1 Chronicles 19:13: "Then Joab and his troops advanced to fight the Arameans, and they fled before him."

This verse shows Joab and his troops successfully advancing against the Arameans, causing them to flee before him.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 19 depicts the growing tension between David and the Ammonites, leading to a battle between the two nations. Despite the initial strength of the Ammonites, Israel ultimately emerges victorious.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 19 continues the account of David's reign as king of Israel. This chapter reflects on the importance of diplomacy, the consequences of pride and arrogance, and the need for seeking God's help in times of trouble.

The chapter begins with the Ammonite king, Nahash, passing away. David sends messengers to express condolences to Hanun, Nahash's son and the new Ammonite king. However, Hanun's advisers wrongly interpret David's intentions as a covert attempt to spy on the land and gather intelligence.

Hanun humiliates David's messengers by shaving off their beards, cutting off their garments at the hips, and sending them away in shame. When David hears about this, he instructs his men to stay in Jericho until their beards have grown back, as a sign of dishonor and mourning.

The Ammonites, realizing the grave mistake they made, gather a massive army and hire additional troops from neighboring nations in preparation for war against David. David, upon learning of their hostile intentions, sends Joab and the army of Israel to engage the Ammonites in battle.

The Ammonites are defeated by Israel, and they suffer significant losses in both their foot soldiers and charioteers. They retreat and seek refuge in their fortified city. David returns to Jerusalem, having successfully defended his kingdom.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the importance of diplomacy and wise judgment in international relations. The misunderstanding between David and Hanun demonstrates the consequences of hasty assumptions, misinterpretations, and the dangers of responding with pride and arrogance. It serves as a reminder for us to exercise wisdom, humility, and careful discernment in our interactions with others, especially in matters of diplomacy and conflict resolution.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the need for seeking God's help and guidance in times of trouble. David, upon hearing of the Ammonites' aggression, does not rely solely on his military strength but seeks God's direction and intervention. It reminds us of the importance of seeking God's wisdom and assistance in times of adversity, acknowledging that our ultimate victory comes from Him.

Moreover, the chapter reminds us of the consequences of pride and arrogance. Hanun's mistreatment of David's messengers reflects a prideful and arrogant attitude, which ultimately leads to his downfall. It serves as a cautionary tale, reminding us of the dangers of pride and the importance of treating others with respect and kindness.

Overall, chapter 19 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on diplomacy, the consequences of pride, and the need for seeking God's help in times of trouble. It encourages us to exercise wisdom, humility, and discernment in our interactions with others, to seek God's guidance and intervention in challenging situations, and to guard against pride and arrogance. It reminds us that our success and victory come from God, and He is our ultimate source of strength and wisdom.

CHAPTER 20

1Ch. 20:1 In the spring, at the time when kings go off to war, Joab led out the armed forces. He laid waste the land of the Ammonites and went to Rabbah and besieged it, but David remained in Jerusalem. Joab attacked Rabbah and left it in ruins.

1Ch. 20:2 David took the crown from the head of their king — [Or of Milcom, that is, Molech] its weight was found to be a talent [That is, about 75 pounds (about 34 kilograms)] of gold, and it was set with precious stones — and it was placed on David's head. He took a great quantity of plunder from the city

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1Ch. 20:3 and brought out the people who were there, consigning them to labour with saws and with iron picks and axes. David did this to all the Ammonite towns. Then David and his entire army returned to Jerusalem.

1Ch. 20:4 In the course of time, war broke out with the Philistines, at Gezer. At that time Sibbecai the Hushathite killed Sippai, one of the descendants of the Rephaites, and the Philistines were

subjugated.

1Ch. 20:5 In another battle with the Philistines, Elhanan son of Jair killed Lahmi the brother of Goliath the Gittite, who had a spear with a shaft like a weaver's rod.

1Ch. 20:6 In still another battle, which took place at Gath, there was a huge man with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot — twenty-four in all. He also was descended from Rapha.

1Ch. 20:7 When he taunted Israel, Jonathan son of Shimea, David's brother, killed him.

1Ch. 20:8 These were descendants of Rapha in Gath, and they fell at the hands of David and his men.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 20, the focus continues on David's military conquests, specifically his battles against the Ammonites and the Philistines. The chapter begins with the account of a battle against the Ammonites, during which Joab leads the Israelite army to victory and conquers the city of Rabbah.

David then takes the crown of the Ammonite king, which is made of gold and weighs a talent (about 75 pounds), and wears it himself. The chapter also describes how David ordered the Ammonites to be treated, some of whom were made to work in forced labor, while others were put to death.

The second half of the chapter focuses on David's battles against the Philistines. He defeats them in several cities, including Gath and Gezer, and also kills several of their giant warriors, including a man named Lahmi, who was the brother of the famous Goliath.

The chapter ends with a summary of David's reign as king, including his successes and accomplishments in both military and political realms.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 20 emphasizes David's military prowess and his successful campaigns against neighboring kingdoms. It also highlights the importance of conquest and expansion in establishing and maintaining a kingdom, as well as the brutal realities of war and conquest.

Here are some important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 20:

1 Chronicles 20:1-2: "In the spring, at the time when kings go off to war, Joab led out the armed forces. He laid waste the land of the Ammonites and went to Rabbah and besieged it, but David remained in Jerusalem. Joab attacked Rabbah and left it in ruins."

This verse begins with a description of the time when kings traditionally went off to war, and Joab's subsequent campaign against the Ammonites. The verse then highlights Joab's successful attack on Rabbah, the Ammonite capital.

1 Chronicles 20:4-8: "In the course of time, war broke out with the Philistines, at Gezer. At that time, Sibbekai the Hushathite killed Sippai, one of the descendants of the Rephaites, and the Philistines were subjugated. In another battle with the Philistines, Elhanan son of Jair killed Lahmi the brother of Goliath the Gittite, who had a spear with a shaft like a weaver's rod. In still another battle, which took place at Gath, there was a huge man with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot—twenty-four in all. He

also was descended from Rapha. When he taunted Israel, Jonathan son of Shimea, David's brother, killed him."

These verses describe several battles between Israel and the Philistines. Sibbekai the Hushathite and Elhanan son of Jair are named as two warriors who distinguished themselves in battle, with Elhanan specifically killing the brother of Goliath. The final verse describes a giant with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, whom Jonathan, David's brother, kills when he taunts Israel.

1 Chronicles 20: 23-26: "And there was again war with the Philistines, and Elhanan son of Jair struck down Lahmi the brother of Goliath the Gittite, the shaft of whose spear was like a weaver's beam. And there was again war at Gath, where there was a man of great stature, who had six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot, twenty-four in number, and he also was descended from the giants. And when he taunted Israel, Jonathan the son of Shimea, David's brother, struck him down. These were descended from the giants in Gath, and they fell by the hand of David and by the hand of his servants."

These verses repeat the description of the battles with the Philistines and the warriors who distinguished themselves in battle, with Elhanan again killing the brother of Goliath, and Jonathan again killing the giant with six fingers on each hand and six toes on each foot. The passage concludes with a reminder of the giants who fell by the hand of David and his servants.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 20 describes several battles between Israel and neighboring nations, with a particular focus on the Philistines. It highlights the prowess of various warriors in these battles and emphasizes David's success in defeating giants and other formidable opponents.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 20. It records David's further military victories and provides insights into the consequences of disobedience and the importance of seeking God's strength in the face of challenges.

Chapter 20 of 1 Chronicles begins by recounting a conflict between Israel and the Philistines. During a time when kings go out to battle, Joab leads the Israelite army and defeats the Philistines, capturing their city, Gath. Following this victory, the chapter shifts its focus to the exploits of David.

David wages war against the Ammonites, and his army besieges their capital city, Rabbah. While David remains in Jerusalem, he sees Bathsheba, the wife of Uriah the Hittite, bathing on a rooftop. This encounter leads to David's adultery with Bathsheba and the subsequent consequences that unfold in later chapters.

Although chapter 20 provides historical context and mentions the conquest of Gath and the ongoing conflict with the Ammonites, it does not offer a specific reflection or moral lesson within its verses. However, it is important to note the subsequent events that transpire in David's life, which include repentance, consequences for his sins, and his ultimate restoration by God's grace.

Reflections on the larger narrative of David's life can include themes of obedience, repentance, and God's forgiveness. It serves as a reminder of the potential consequences of disobedience and the importance of seeking God's guidance and strength to overcome temptations and challenges.

Furthermore, David's story showcases the reality of human frailty and the need for repentance and seeking God's forgiveness when we fall short. Despite his failings, David is ultimately known as a man after God's own heart, emphasizing the importance of sincere repentance and the transformative power of God's grace and mercy.

Overall, while chapter 20 of 1 Chronicles does not provide a specific reflection, it is part of David's larger narrative that can prompt reflections on obedience, repentance, and God's forgiveness. It reminds us of the consequences of disobedience and the importance of seeking God's guidance and strength in our own lives.

CHAPTER 21

1Ch. 21:1 Satan rose up against Israel and incited David to take a census of Israel.

1Ch. 21:2 So David said to Joab and the commanders of the troops, "Go and count the Israelites from Beersheba to Dan. Then report back to me so that I may know how many there are."

1Ch. 21:3 But Joab replied, "May the LORD multiply his troops a hundred times over. My lord the king, are they not all my lord's subjects? Why does my lord want to do this? Why should he bring guilt on Israel?"

1Ch. 21:4 The king's word, however, overruled Joab; so Joab left and went throughout Israel and then came back to Jerusalem.

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1Ch. 21:5 Joab reported the number of the fighting men to David: In all Israel there were one million one hundred thousand men who could handle a sword, including four hundred and seventy thousand in Judah.

1Ch. 21:6 But Joab did not include Levi and Benjamin in the numbering, because the king's command was repulsive to him.

1Ch. 21:7 This command was also evil in the sight of God; so he punished Israel.

1Ch. 21:8 Then David said to God, "I have sinned greatly by doing this. Now, I beg you, take away the guilt of your servant. I have done a very foolish thing."

1Ch. 21:9 The LORD said to Gad, David's seer,

1Ch. 21:10 "Go and tell David, 'This is what the LORD says: I am giving you three options. Choose one of them for me to carry out against you.'"

1Ch. 21:11 So Gad went to David and said to him, "This is what the

LORD says: `Take your choice:

1Ch. 21:12 three years of famine, three months of being swept away [Hebrew; Septuagint and Vulgate (see also 2 Sam. 24:13) of fleeing] before your enemies, with their swords overtaking you, or three days of the sword of the LORD — days of plague in the land, with the angel of the LORD ravaging every part of Israel.' Now then, decide how I should answer the one who sent me.”

1Ch. 21:13 David said to Gad, “I am in deep distress. Let me fall into the hands of the LORD, for his mercy is very great; but do not let me fall into the hands of men.”

1Ch. 21:14 So the LORD sent a plague on Israel, and seventy thousand men of Israel fell dead.

1Ch. 21:15 And God sent an angel to destroy Jerusalem. But as the angel was doing so, the LORD saw it and was grieved because of the calamity and said to the angel who was destroying the
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people, “Enough! Withdraw your hand.” The angel of the LORD was then standing at the threshing-floor of Araunah [Hebrew Ornan, a variant of Araunah; also in verses 18-28] the Jebusite.

1Ch. 21:16 David looked up and saw the angel of the LORD standing between heaven and earth, with a drawn sword in his hand extended over Jerusalem. Then David and the elders, clothed in sackcloth, fell face down.

1Ch. 21:17 David said to God, “Was it not I who ordered the fighting men to be counted? I am the one who has sinned and done wrong. These are but sheep. What have they done? O LORD my God, let your hand fall upon me and my family, but do not let this plague remain on your people.”

1Ch. 21:18 Then the angel of the LORD ordered Gad to tell David to go up and build an altar to the LORD on the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite.

1Ch. 21:19 So David went up in obedience to the word that Gad had spoken in the name of the LORD.

1Ch. 21:20 While Araunah was threshing wheat, he turned and saw the angel; his four sons who were with him hid themselves.

1Ch. 21:21 Then David approached, and when Araunah looked and saw him, he left the threshing-floor and bowed down before David with his face to the ground.

1Ch. 21:22 David said to him, “Let me have the site of your threshingfloor so that I can build an altar to the LORD, that the plague on the people may be stopped. Sell it to me at the full price.”

1Ch. 21:23 Araunah said to David, “Take it! Let my lord the king do whatever pleases him. Look, I will give the oxen for the burnt offerings, the threshing-sledges for the wood, and the wheat

for the grain offering. I will give all this.”

1Ch. 21:24 But King David replied to Araunah, “No, I insist on paying the full price. I will not take for the LORD what is yours, or sacrifice a burnt offering that costs me nothing.”

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1Ch. 21:25 So David paid Araunah six hundred shekels [That is, about 15 pounds (about 7 kilograms)] of gold for the site.

1Ch. 21:26 David built an altar to the LORD there and sacrificed burnt offerings and fellowship offerings. [Traditionally peace offerings] He called on the LORD, and the LORD answered him with fire from heaven on the altar of burnt offering.

1Ch. 21:27 Then the LORD spoke to the angel, and he put his sword back into its sheath.

1Ch. 21:28 At that time, when David saw that the LORD had answered him on the threshing-floor of Araunah the Jebusite, he offered sacrifices there.

1Ch. 21:29 The tabernacle of the LORD, which Moses had made in the desert, and the altar of burnt offering were at that time on the high place at Gibeon.

1Ch. 21:30 But David could not go before it to enquire of God, because he was afraid of the sword of the angel of the LORD.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 21, the focus shifts to an event in David's reign that is also described in the book of 2 Samuel. David becomes proud and orders a census of all the Israelite people, apparently in order to count the size and strength of his army.

However, this action displeases God, who sees it as a sign of David's lack of faith and trust in Him. As a result, God sends a plague upon Israel, which kills 70,000 people.

When David realizes the severity of the situation, he repents and asks God to stop the plague.

God instructs David to go to the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite, where he is to build an altar and offer a sacrifice. Araunah offers to give David the site and all the materials he needs for free, but David insists on paying for it. He purchases the land and builds the altar, and God accepts his sacrifice, causing the plague to stop.

The chapter ends with a summary of David's reign, including a list of his trusted advisors and commanders.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 21 emphasizes the importance of faith and obedience to God, and the consequences of pride and disobedience. It also highlights the concept of sacrifice as a means of seeking forgiveness and reconciliation with God. The chapter ultimately underscores the significance of David's reign as a model of leadership for Israel and the importance of his legacy.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 21:

1. "Satan rose up against Israel and incited David to take a census of Israel." - 1 Chronicles 21:1
2. "So Joab and the commanders of the army went out to count the troops of Israel." - 1 Chronicles 21:2

3. "David was conscience-stricken after he had counted the fighting men, and he said to the Lord, 'I have sinned greatly in what I have done. Now, Lord, I beg you, take away the guilt of your servant. I have done a very foolish thing.'" - 1 Chronicles 21:8
4. "Then the angel of the Lord ordered Gad to tell David to go up and build an altar to the Lord on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite." - 1 Chronicles 21:18
5. "David said to him, 'Let me have the site of your threshing floor so I can build an altar to the Lord, that the plague on the people may be stopped. Sell it to me at the full price.'" - 1 Chronicles 21:22
6. "Then David said, 'The house of the Lord God is to be here, and also the altar of burnt offering for Israel.'" - 1 Chronicles 22:1

These verses depict the story of David taking a census of Israel, which displeased God and resulted in a punishment of a plague. David was instructed to build an altar to the Lord, which he did on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite. David purchased the threshing floor and declared it as the site for the house of the Lord and the altar of burnt offering for Israel.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 21 recounts a significant event in David's life where he takes a census of Israel, which leads to severe consequences. This chapter reflects on the dangers of pride, the importance of relying on God's guidance, and the significance of repentance and seeking God's mercy.

The chapter begins with David's decision to take a census of Israel and Judah, seemingly out of a sense of pride and a desire to know the strength of his kingdom. Joab, the commander of David's army, questions the king's motives and advises against it, recognizing that such an act could bring about God's displeasure.

Despite Joab's warning, David persists in his desire and orders the census to be conducted. As a result, God becomes angry with David for his prideful actions and sends the prophet Gad to deliver a message of judgment. Gad presents David with three options for the consequences of his sin: three years of famine, three months of devastation by his enemies, or three days of a severe plague.

David chooses the three-day plague, recognizing that he would rather fall into God's hands and seek His mercy rather than rely on the mercy of his enemies. The plague begins, and its devastating effects are felt throughout Israel. However, as the angel of the Lord approaches Jerusalem to destroy it, God commands him to stop, realizing the extent of His judgment.

David, filled with remorse and repentance, pleads for God's mercy. He acknowledges his guilt and takes full responsibility for his actions. God, in His mercy, instructs David to build an altar on the threshing floor of Araunah the Jebusite. David obeys and offers sacrifices, and God accepts his repentance, causing the plague to cease.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the dangers of pride and the importance of relying on God's guidance in our decisions. David's desire to take a census stemmed from

a sense of self-importance and a reliance on human strength rather than trusting in God's providence. It serves as a reminder for us to guard against pride and to seek God's guidance and wisdom in all aspects of our lives.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the significance of repentance and seeking God's mercy. When confronted with the consequences of his sin, David demonstrates true repentance by taking responsibility, humbling himself before God, and seeking His mercy. It reminds us of the importance of recognizing our own sins, repenting sincerely, and seeking God's forgiveness and restoration.

Moreover, the chapter reflects God's mercy and willingness to respond to genuine repentance. Despite David's sin, God responds to his heartfelt plea for mercy and halts the destruction. It emphasizes God's compassion and willingness to forgive when we turn to Him in humility and seek His mercy.

Overall, chapter 21 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the dangers of pride, the importance of relying on God's guidance, and the significance of repentance and seeking God's mercy. It reminds us to guard against pride, to seek God's wisdom and guidance in our decisions, and to humbly repent and seek His forgiveness when we fall short. It assures us of God's mercy and His willingness to respond to genuine repentance with compassion and restoration.

CHAPTER 22

1Ch. 22:1 Then David said, "The house of the LORD God is to be here, and also the altar of burnt offering for Israel."

1Ch. 22:2 So David gave orders to assemble the aliens living in Israel, and from among them he appointed stonecutters to prepare dressed stone for building the house of God.

1Ch. 22:3 He provided a large amount of iron to make nails for the doors of the gateways and for the fittings, and more bronze than could be weighed.

1Ch. 22:4 He also provided more cedar logs than could be counted, for the Sidonians and Tyrians had brought large numbers of them to David.

1Ch. 22:5 David said, "My son Solomon is young and inexperienced, and the house to be built for the LORD should be of great magnificence and fame and splendour in the sight of all the
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nations. Therefore I will make preparations for it." So David made extensive preparations before his death.

1Ch. 22:6 Then he called for his son Solomon and charged him to build a house for the LORD, the God of Israel.

1Ch. 22:7 David said to Solomon: "My son, I had it in my heart to build a house for the Name of the LORD my God.

1Ch. 22:8 But this word of the LORD came to me: `You have shed

much blood and have fought many wars. You are not to build a house for my Name, because you have shed much blood on the earth in my sight.

1Ch. 22:9 But you will have a son who will be a man of peace and rest, and I will give him rest from all his enemies on every side.

His name will be Solomon, [Solomon sounds like and may be derived from the Hebrew for peace.] and I will grant Israel peace and quiet during his reign.

1Ch. 22:10 He is the one who will build a house for my Name. He will be my son, and I will be his father. And I will establish the throne of his kingdom over Israel for ever.’

1Ch. 22:11 “Now, my son, the LORD be with you, and may you have success and build the house of the LORD your God, as he said you would.

1Ch. 22:12 May the LORD give you discretion and understanding when he puts you in command over Israel, so that you may keep the law of the LORD your God.

1Ch. 22:13 Then you will have success if you are careful to observe the decrees and laws that the LORD gave to Moses for Israel. Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid or discouraged.

1Ch. 22:14 “I have taken great pains to provide for the temple of the LORD a hundred thousand talents [That is, about 3,395 tons (about 3,450 metric tons)] of gold, a million talents [That is, about 33,950 tons (about 34,500 metric tons)] of silver, quantities of bronze and iron too great to be weighed, and wood and stone. And you may add to them.

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1Ch. 22:15 You have many workmen: stonemasons, masons and carpenters, as well as men skilled in every kind of work

1Ch. 22:16 in gold and silver, bronze and iron — craftsmen beyond number. Now begin the work, and the LORD be with you.”

1Ch. 22:17 Then David ordered all the leaders of Israel to help his son Solomon.

1Ch. 22:18 He said to them, “Is not the LORD your God with you? And has he not granted you rest on every side? For he has handed the inhabitants of the land over to me, and the land is subject to the LORD and to his people.

1Ch. 22:19 Now devote your heart and soul to seeking the LORD your God. Begin to build the sanctuary of the LORD God, so that you may bring the ark of the covenant of the LORD and the sacred articles belonging to God into the temple that will be built for the Name of the LORD.”

In 1 Chronicles chapter 22, the focus is on David's preparations for the building of the Temple in Jerusalem, which he desires to build in honor of God. David begins by

gathering large quantities of building materials, including stone, wood, and iron. He also collects vast amounts of gold, silver, and bronze, which he dedicates to the Lord.

David then announces to his people that his son Solomon will be the one to build the Temple, as God has chosen him for this task. David tells Solomon that he is young and inexperienced, but that God has promised to be with him and help him. He encourages Solomon to be strong and courageous, and to obey the laws and commands of God.

David also gives Solomon detailed instructions for the construction of the Temple, including the design and dimensions of the building, as well as the various furnishings and decorations. He emphasizes the importance of following God's instructions and honoring Him in all aspects of the project.

Finally, David calls upon the leaders of Israel to support Solomon and the building of the Temple, and encourages them to offer their own resources and talents to the project. He blesses the people and expresses his confidence in God's plan for Israel.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 22 highlights the importance of honoring God through worship and building of the Temple. It emphasizes the need for careful planning, preparation, and obedience to God's instructions, as well as the importance of community support and involvement. The chapter also underscores David's legacy as a faithful and visionary leader, who seeks to ensure the continuation of God's kingdom in Israel.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 22:

1. "Then David said, 'The house of the Lord God is to be here, and also the altar of burnt offering for Israel.'" - 1 Chronicles 22:1
2. "David ordered all the foreigners in the land of Israel to be assembled, and he assigned them as stonecutters to prepare dressed stone for building the house of God." - 1 Chronicles 22:2
3. "But the word of the Lord came to me, saying, 'You have shed much blood and have waged great wars. You shall not build a house to my name, because you have shed so much blood before me on the earth.'" - 1 Chronicles 22:8
4. "Behold, a son shall be born to you who shall be a man of rest. I will give him rest from all his surrounding enemies. For his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quiet to Israel in his days." - 1 Chronicles 22:9-10
5. "Then David said to Solomon his son, 'Be strong and courageous and do it. Do not be afraid and do not be dismayed, for the Lord God, even my God, is with you. He will not leave you or forsake you, until all the work for the service of the house of the Lord is finished.'" - 1 Chronicles 22:13
6. "Then David said, 'The Lord God of Israel has given rest to his people, and he dwells in Jerusalem forever.'" - 1 Chronicles 22:18

These verses describe David's preparation for building the house of the Lord, and his instructions to his son Solomon to complete the task. God had forbidden David from building the temple himself due to the bloodshed he had caused in his lifetime, but God promised to establish a kingdom for David through his son Solomon. David encouraged Solomon to be strong and courageous in his task and promised that God would be with him until the work was finished.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 22 contains a pivotal moment in David's life as he prepares to pass the torch to his son Solomon, who will build the temple of the Lord in Jerusalem. This chapter reflects on the importance of planning and preparing for the work of God, the significance of passing on a legacy of faith, and the need for humility and dependence on God's guidance.

In this chapter, David expresses his desire to build a temple for the Lord but is informed by the prophet Nathan that he is not the one chosen for this task. Instead, God appoints Solomon, David's son, to carry out the construction of the temple.

David accepts God's will and commits himself to supporting Solomon in this important undertaking. He gathers materials for the construction of the temple, including large quantities of gold, silver, bronze, iron, and precious stones. He also provides the skilled workers and craftsmen needed for the project.

David addresses Solomon and the leaders of Israel, charging them with the responsibility of building the temple. He encourages Solomon to be strong and courageous, to obey the Lord's commands, and to seek wisdom and understanding from God. David emphasizes the significance of the temple as a place for the worship of God and the dwelling of His presence among His people.

Reflections on this chapter can focus on the importance of planning and preparing for the work of God. David's preparations for the temple project demonstrate the value of foresight, organization, and careful attention to the details of God's work. It reminds us that fulfilling God's purposes often requires deliberate planning and diligent preparation.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the significance of passing on a legacy of faith. David's desire to build the temple reveals his deep devotion to God and his desire to honor Him. While he himself cannot carry out this task, he invests his resources and wisdom in equipping Solomon to fulfill this divine assignment. It serves as a reminder for us to invest in future generations, passing on the faith and imparting wisdom to those who will continue the work of God.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the importance of humility and dependence on God's guidance. David accepts God's decision with humility and trusts in His plan. He encourages Solomon to rely on God's wisdom and understanding, recognizing that the success of the temple project is not solely dependent on human efforts but on the guidance and blessing of the Lord.

Overall, chapter 22 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on planning and preparing for the work of God, passing on a legacy of faith, and the need for humility and dependence on God's guidance. It reminds us of the importance of intentional preparation and equipping future generations, the value of humility in accepting God's will, and the need to rely on His wisdom and understanding in all our endeavors. It encourages us to prioritize the worship and presence of God in our lives and the lives of those who come after us.

CHAPTER 23

1Ch. 23:1 When David was old and full of years, he made his son Solomon king over Israel.

1Ch. 23:2 He also gathered together all the leaders of Israel, as well as the priests and Levites.

1Ch. 23:3 The Levites thirty years old or more were counted, and the total number of men was thirty-eight thousand.

1Ch. 23:4 David said, “Of these, twenty-four thousand are to supervise the work of the temple of the LORD and six thousand are to be officials and judges.

1Ch. 23:5 Four thousand are to be gatekeepers and four thousand are to praise the LORD with the musical instruments I have provided for that purpose.”

1Ch. 23:6 David divided the Levites into groups corresponding to the sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath and Merari.

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1Ch. 23:7 Belonging to the Gershonites: Ladan and Shimei.

1Ch. 23:8 The sons of Ladan: Jehiel the first, Zetham and Joel — three in all.

1Ch. 23:9 The sons of Shimei: Shelomoth, Haziël and Haran — three in all. These were the heads of the families of Ladan.

1Ch. 23:10 And the sons of Shimei: Jahath, Ziza, [One Hebrew manuscript, Septuagint and Vulgate (see also verse 11); most Hebrew manuscripts Zina] Jeush and Beriah. These were the sons of Shimei — four in all.

1Ch. 23:11 Jahath was the first and Ziza the second, but Jeush and Beriah did not have many sons; so they were counted as one family with one assignment.

1Ch. 23:12 The sons of Kohath: Amram, Izhar, Hebron and Uzziel — four in all.

1Ch. 23:13 The sons of Amram: Aaron and Moses. Aaron was set apart, he and his descendants for ever, to consecrate the most holy things, to offer sacrifices before the LORD, to minister before him and to pronounce blessings in his name for ever.

1Ch. 23:14 The sons of Moses the man of God were counted as part of the tribe of Levi.

1Ch. 23:15 The sons of Moses: Gershom and Eliezer.

1Ch. 23:16 The descendants of Gershom: Shubael was the first.

1Ch. 23:17 The descendants of Eliezer: Rehabiah was the first. Eliezer had no other sons, but the sons of Rehabiah were very numerous.

1Ch. 23:18 The sons of Izhar: Shelomith was the first.

1Ch. 23:19 The sons of Hebron: Jeriah the first, Amariah the second, Jahaziel the third and Jekameam the fourth.

1Ch. 23:20 The sons of Uzziel: Micah the first and Isshiah the second.

1Ch. 23:21 The sons of Merari: Mahli and Mushi. The sons of Mahli:

Eleazar and Kish.

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1Ch. 23:22 Eleazar died without having sons: he had only daughters.

Their cousins, the sons of Kish, married them.

1Ch. 23:23 The sons of Mushi: Mahli, Eder and Jerimoth — three in all.

1Ch. 23:24 These were the descendants of Levi by their families — the heads of families as they were registered under their names and counted individually, that is, the workers twenty years old or more who served in the temple of the LORD.

1Ch. 23:25 For David had said, “Since the LORD, the God of Israel, has granted rest to his people and has come to dwell in Jerusalem for ever,

1Ch. 23:26 the Levites no longer need to carry the tabernacle or any of the articles used in its service.”

1Ch. 23:27 According to the last instructions of David, the Levites were counted from those twenty years old or more.

1Ch. 23:28 The duty of the Levites was to help Aaron’s descendants in the service of the temple of the LORD: to be in charge of the courtyards, the side rooms, the purification of all sacred things and the performance of other duties at the house of God.

1Ch. 23:29 They were in charge of the bread set out on the table, the flour for the grain offerings, the unleavened wafers, the baking and the mixing, and all measurements of quantity and size.

1Ch. 23:30 They were also to stand every morning to thank and praise the LORD. They were to do the same in the evening

1Ch. 23:31 and whenever burnt offerings were presented to the LORD on Sabbaths and at New Moon festivals and at appointed feasts. They were to serve before the LORD regularly in the proper number and in the way prescribed for them.

1Ch. 23:32 And so the Levites carried out their responsibilities for the Tent of Meeting, for the Holy Place and, under their brothers the descendants of Aaron, for the service of the temple of the LORD.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 23, the focus is on the organization of the Levites, who were responsible for serving in the Temple and carrying out various religious duties. David appoints his son Solomon as king and begins to make preparations for the construction of the Temple, including the organization of the Levitical priesthood.

David gathers all the Levites together and divides them into groups according to their family lines and their duties in the Temple. He appoints the descendants of Aaron, the high priest, to be in charge of the most sacred duties, such as offering sacrifices and leading worship. The other Levites are assigned to various tasks, including singing, playing instruments, and assisting in the Temple services.

David also appoints overseers to be in charge of the different groups of Levites, and he sets up a system for the Levites to take turns serving in the Temple on a regular basis. He emphasizes the importance of their work and reminds them of their special role as servants of God.

Finally, the chapter ends with a summary of the number of Levites and their duties, as well as their roles in supporting the king and the worship of God.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 23 underscores the importance of organization and structure in the worship of God. It highlights the significance of the Levitical priesthood and their responsibilities in carrying out the Temple services. The chapter also emphasizes David's role as a faithful and visionary leader, who seeks to ensure the proper functioning of the Temple and the continuation of God's kingdom in Israel.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 23:

1. "When David was old and full of years, he made his son Solomon king over Israel." - 1 Chronicles 23:1
2. "David assembled all the leaders of Israel and the priests and Levites." - 1 Chronicles 23:2
3. "David said, 'Solomon my son is young and inexperienced, and the house that is to be built for the Lord must be exceedingly magnificent, of fame and glory throughout all lands. I will therefore make preparation for it.' So David provided materials in great quantity before his death." - 1 Chronicles 22:5
4. "And David divided them into groups according to the sons of Levi: Gershon, Kohath, and Merari." - 1 Chronicles 23:6
5. "The Levites thirty years old and upward were numbered, and the total was 38,000 men." - 1 Chronicles 23:3
6. "David said, 'The duty of the sons of Aaron shall be to offer burnt offerings and incense to the Lord, regularly.'" - 1 Chronicles 23:13

These verses describe David's preparations for the construction of the temple and the organization of the priests and Levites for the service of the Lord. David divided the Levites into groups according to their lineage and assigned them various tasks related to the temple service. He also instructed the sons of Aaron on their duties, which included offering burnt offerings and incense to the Lord regularly.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 23 discusses the organization and duties of the Levites, who were appointed by David to serve in the tabernacle and assist with the worship and administration of the temple. This chapter reflects on the importance of order, dedication to God's service, and the role of worship in the life of God's people.

In this chapter, David, in his old age, gathers the leaders of the Levites and assigns them specific roles and responsibilities in the service of the Lord. He divides them into different groups, each with specific duties related to the tabernacle and the worship of God.

The Levites were responsible for various tasks, including offering sacrifices, leading worship, playing musical instruments, and serving as gatekeepers and custodians of the

temple. David's intention was to ensure that the worship of God was carried out in an orderly and reverent manner.

David appoints his son Solomon as the next king and charges him with the task of building the temple. He emphasizes the importance of obedience to God's commands and the need to devote oneself wholeheartedly to the service of the Lord.

Reflections on this chapter can focus on the importance of order and dedication in our service to God. The organization and assignment of duties among the Levites highlight the significance of proper structure and order in carrying out the work of God. It reminds us of the value of assigning and fulfilling specific roles within the church and recognizing the unique gifts and abilities of each individual in service to the Lord.

Furthermore, this chapter emphasizes the importance of worship in the life of God's people. The Levites played a vital role in leading the people in worship, offering sacrifices, and maintaining the tabernacle. It serves as a reminder of the central role of worship in our relationship with God and the need to approach Him with reverence, gratitude, and devotion.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the importance of passing on the responsibilities of service to the next generation. David's appointment of his son Solomon as the future king and his instructions regarding the building of the temple highlight the significance of equipping and preparing the next generation to carry on the work of God. It reminds us of our role in mentoring and training others to continue the legacy of faith and service.

Overall, chapter 23 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the importance of order and dedication in serving God, the central role of worship in the life of God's people, and the need to pass on the responsibilities of service to future generations. It reminds us to approach our service to God with reverence and wholehearted devotion, to embrace the structure and order necessary for effective ministry, and to invest in equipping and training others to continue the work of God's kingdom.

CHAPTER 24

1Ch. 24:1 These were the divisions of the sons of Aaron: The sons of Aaron were Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar and Ithamar.

1Ch. 24:2 But Nadab and Abihu died before their father did, and they had no sons; so Eleazar and Ithamar served as the priests.

1Ch. 24:3 With the help of Zadok a descendant of Eleazar and Ahimelech a descendant of Ithamar, David separated them into divisions for their appointed order of ministering.

1Ch. 24:4 A larger number of leaders were found among Eleazar's descendants than among Ithamar's, and they were divided accordingly: sixteen heads of families from Eleazar's descendants and eight heads of families from Ithamar's descendants.

1Ch. 24:5 They divided them impartially by drawing lots, for there were officials of the sanctuary and officials of God among the descendants of both Eleazar and Ithamar.

1Ch. 24:6 The scribe Shemaiah son of Nethanel, a Levite, recorded their names in the presence of the king and of the officials: Zadok the priest, Ahimelech son of Abiathar and the heads of families of the priests and of the Levites — one family being taken from Eleazar and then one from Ithamar.

1Ch. 24:7 The first lot fell to Jehoiarib, the second to Jedaiah,

1Ch. 24:8 the third to Harim, the fourth to Seorim,

1Ch. 24:9 the fifth to Malkijah, the sixth to Mijamin,

1Ch. 24:10 the seventh to Hakkoz, the eighth to Abijah,

1Ch. 24:11 the ninth to Jeshua, the tenth to Shecaniah,

1Ch. 24:12 the eleventh to Eliashib, the twelfth to Jakim,

1Ch. 24:13 the thirteenth to Huppah, the fourteenth to Jeshebeab,

1Ch. 24:14 the fifteenth to Bilgah, the sixteenth to Immer,

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1Ch. 24:15 the seventeenth to Hezir, the eighteenth to Happizzez,

1Ch. 24:16 the nineteenth to Pethahiah, the twentieth to Jehezkel,

1Ch. 24:17 the twenty-first to Jakin, the twenty-second to Gamul,

1Ch. 24:18 the twenty-third to Delaiah and the twenty-fourth to Maaziah.

1Ch. 24:19 This was their appointed order of ministering when they entered the temple of the LORD, according to the regulations prescribed for them by their forefather Aaron, as the LORD, the God of Israel, had commanded him.

1Ch. 24:20 As for the rest of the descendants of Levi: from the sons of Amram: Shubael; from the sons of Shubael: Jehdeiah.

1Ch. 24:21 As for Rehabiah, from his sons: Isshiah was the first.

1Ch. 24:22 From the Izharites: Shelomoth; from the sons of Shelomoth: Jahath.

1Ch. 24:23 The sons of Hebron: Jeriah the first, [Two Hebrew manuscripts and some Septuagint manuscripts (see also 1 Chron. 23:19); most Hebrew manuscripts The sons of Jeriah:] Amariah the second, Jahaziel the third and Jekameam the fourth.

1Ch. 24:24 The son of Uzziel: Micah; from the sons of Micah: Shamir.

1Ch. 24:25 The brother of Micah: Isshiah; from the sons of Isshiah: Zechariah.

1Ch. 24:26 The sons of Merari: Mahli and Mushi. The son of Jaaziah: Beno.

1Ch. 24:27 The sons of Merari: from Jaaziah: Beno, Shoham, Zaccur and Ibri.

1Ch. 24:28 From Mahli: Eleazar, who had no sons.

1Ch. 24:29 From Kish: the son of Kish: Jerahmeel.

1Ch. 24:30 And the sons of Mushi: Mahli, Eder and Jerimoth. These

were the Levites, according to their families.

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1Ch. 24:31 They also cast lots, just as their brothers the descendants of Aaron did, in the presence of King David and of Zadok, Ahimelech, and the heads of families of the priests and of the Levites. The families of the oldest brother were treated the same as those of the youngest.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 24, the focus continues on the organization of the Levites and their roles in serving in the Temple. This chapter specifically deals with the division of the priests into 24 groups, each of which was responsible for serving in the Temple for one week at a time.

David consults with the high priest, Zadok, and the other leaders of the priests to determine how the 24 groups should be established. They ultimately decide to divide the groups according to the family line of Aaron, the high priest, with each group being named after one of Aaron's sons.

The chapter goes on to list each of the 24 groups and the name of the high priest who led them, as well as the number of priests in each group. The chapter also mentions the other Levites who assisted the priests in carrying out their duties.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 24 highlights the importance of organization and structure in the worship of God, particularly in the context of the Temple services. It emphasizes the significance of the priesthood and their responsibilities in carrying out the sacrifices and other religious rites. The chapter also underscores David's attention to detail and his commitment to ensuring that the worship of God is carried out with proper order and reverence.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 24:

1. "These were the divisions of the sons of Aaron. The sons of Aaron: Nadab, Abihu, Eleazar, and Ithamar." - 1 Chronicles 24:1
2. "But Nadab and Abihu died before their father and had no children, so Eleazar and Ithamar became the priests." - 1 Chronicles 24:2
3. "David, with Zadok of the sons of Eleazar and Ahimelech of the sons of Ithamar, divided them according to their offices for their service." - 1 Chronicles 24:3
4. "The first lot fell to Jehoiarib, the second to Jedaiah, the third to Harim, the fourth to Seorim, the fifth to Malchijah, the sixth to Mijamin, the seventh to Hakkoz, the eighth to Abijah, the ninth to Jeshua, the tenth to Shecaniah, the eleventh to Eliashib, the twelfth to Jakim, the thirteenth to Huppah, the fourteenth to Jeshebeab, the fifteenth to Bilgah, the sixteenth to Immer, the seventeenth to Hezir, the eighteenth to Happizzez, the nineteenth to Pethahiah, the twentieth to Jehezkel, the twenty-first to Jachin, the twenty-second to Gamul, the twenty-third to Delaiah, and the twenty-fourth to Maaziah." - 1 Chronicles 24:7-18

These verses describe the division of the sons of Aaron, the high priest, into twenty-four divisions for their service in the temple. Each division was assigned specific tasks related to the service of the Lord, and they would take turns serving in the temple throughout the year. David, along with Zadok and Ahimelech, organized the sons of Aaron into their respective divisions, and they cast lots to determine the order in which they would serve.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 24 discusses the division of the priests into various orders or divisions for their service in the temple. This chapter reflects on the importance of order, the significance of priestly responsibilities, and the value of collective worship and service.

In this chapter, David, in consultation with the leaders of the priests and Levites, organizes the priests into 24 divisions. Each division was assigned specific duties and responsibilities in the service of God. The order of their service was determined by casting lots, ensuring fairness and impartiality.

The priests were responsible for offering sacrifices, maintaining the sanctity of the temple, and leading the people in worship. The division of the priests allowed for a systematic and regular rotation of their service, ensuring that all the priestly duties were fulfilled and that the worship of God continued without interruption.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the importance of order in our worship and service. The division of the priests into various orders and the regular rotation of their service highlight the significance of structured and organized worship. It reminds us that worship is not merely a personal or individual experience but a collective endeavor that requires coordination and cooperation.

Furthermore, this chapter underscores the significance of priestly responsibilities. The priests held a sacred role in mediating between God and the people, offering sacrifices on behalf of the people, and maintaining the sanctity of the temple. It serves as a reminder of the importance of dedicated and faithful service in our roles within the church and the responsibilities we have in leading others in worship and spiritual growth.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the value of collective worship and service. The division of the priests into different orders ensured that all aspects of the worship and service of God were attended to. It emphasizes the importance of everyone playing their part and contributing to the communal worship and ministry of the church. It reminds us of the beauty and power of coming together as a community to worship and serve God.

Overall, chapter 24 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the importance of order in worship and service, the significance of priestly responsibilities, and the value of collective worship and service. It reminds us to approach our worship and service to God with intentionality and structure, recognizing the roles and responsibilities we have been given. It encourages us to embrace our collective identity as the body of Christ and to contribute to the worship and ministry of the church with dedication and unity.

CHAPTER 25

1Ch. 25:1 David, together with the commanders of the army, set apart some of the sons of Asaph, Heman and Jeduthun for the ministry of prophesying, accompanied by harps, lyres and cymbals. Here is the list of the men who performed this

service:

1Ch. 25:2 From the sons of Asaph: Zaccur, Joseph, Nethaniah and Asarelah. The sons of Asaph were under the supervision of Asaph, who prophesied under the king's supervision.

1Ch. 25:3 As for Jeduthun, from his sons: Gedaliah, Zeri, Jeshaiiah, Shimei, [One Hebrew manuscript and some Septuagint manuscripts (see also verse 17); most Hebrew manuscripts do not have Shimei.] Hashabiah and Mattithiah, six in all, under the supervision of their father Jeduthun, who prophesied, using the harp in thanking and praising the LORD.

1Ch. 25:4 As for Heman, from his sons: Bukkiah, Mattaniah, Uzziel, Shubael and Jerimoth; Hananiah, Hanani, Eliathah, Giddalti and Romamti-Ezer; Joshbekashah, Mallothi, Hothir and Mahazioth.

1Ch. 25:5 All these were sons of Heman the king's seer. They were given to him through the promises of God to exalt him. [Hebrew exalt the horn] God gave Heman fourteen sons and three daughters.

1Ch. 25:6 All these men were under the supervision of their fathers for the music of the temple of the LORD, with cymbals, lyres and harps, for the ministry at the house of God. Asaph, Jeduthun and Heman were under the supervision of the king.

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1Ch. 25:7 Along with their relatives — all of them trained and skilled in music for the LORD — they numbered 288.

1Ch. 25:8 Young and old alike, teacher as well as student, cast lots for their duties.

1Ch. 25:9 The first lot, which was for Asaph, fell to Joseph, his sons and relatives, [See Septuagint; Hebrew does not have his sons and relatives.] 12 [See the total in verse 7; Hebrew does not have twelve.] the second to Gedaliah, he and his relatives and sons, 12

1Ch. 25:10 the third to Zaccur, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:11 the fourth to Izri, [A variant of Zeri] his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:12 the fifth to Nethaniah, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:13 the sixth to Bukkiah, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:14 the seventh to Jesarelah, [A variant of Asarelah] his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:15 the eighth to Jeshaiiah, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:16 the ninth to Mattaniah, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:17 the tenth to Shimei, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:18 the eleventh to Azarel, [A variant of Uzziel] his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:19 the twelfth to Hashabiah, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:20 the thirteenth to Shubael, his sons and relatives, 12

1Ch. 25:21 the fourteenth to Mattithiah, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:22 the fifteenth to Jerimoth, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:23 the sixteenth to Hananiah, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:24 the seventeenth to Joshbekashah, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:25 the eighteenth to Hanani, his sons and relatives, 12
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 1Ch. 25:26 the nineteenth to Mallothi, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:27 the twentieth to Eliathah, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:28 the twenty-first to Hothir, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:29 the twenty-second to Giddalti, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:30 the twenty-third to Mahazioth, his sons and relatives, 12
 1Ch. 25:31 the twenty-fourth to Romamti-Ezer, his sons and relatives. 12

In 1 Chronicles chapter 25, the focus is on the organization of the Levitical musicians who served in the Temple. David appoints Asaph, Heman, and Jeduthun as the chief musicians, and he divides the Levitical musicians into 24 groups, each with its own leader.

The chapter goes on to list each of the 24 groups and the names of their leaders, as well as the number of musicians in each group. It also mentions the instruments that they played, including harps, lyres, and cymbals.

David explains that the role of the musicians was to lead the people in worship and praise of God, and he emphasizes the importance of this aspect of the Temple services. He notes that the musicians were chosen by God and that their work was a holy and sacred task. Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 25 highlights the importance of music in the worship of God and the organization of the Levitical musicians who served in the Temple. It emphasizes the significance of their role in leading the people in praise and worship, and it underscores David's commitment to ensuring that all aspects of the worship of God are carried out with proper order and reverence.

Here are some important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 25:

1. "David and the commanders of the army set apart for the service some of the sons of Asaph, and of Heman, and of Jeduthun, who were to prophesy with lyres, harps, and cymbals." (1 Chronicles 25:1) - This verse introduces the chapter and highlights the important role of music in the worship of God.
2. "All these were under the direction of their father for the music in the house of the Lord with cymbals, harps, and lyres for the service of the house of God. Asaph, Jeduthun, and Heman were under the order of the king." (1 Chronicles 25:6) - This verse explains that the musicians were organized into groups under the leadership of their fathers and were responsible for the music in the house of the Lord.
3. "The number of them along with their brothers, who were trained in singing to the Lord, all who were skillful, was 288." (1 Chronicles 25:7) - This verse highlights the impressive number of skilled musicians who were dedicated to serving in the temple.
4. "So the Levites appointed Heman the son of Joel; and of his brothers Asaph the son of Berechiah; and of the sons of Merari, their brothers, Ethan the son of

Kushaiah." (1 Chronicles 25:4) - This verse shows how the Levites appointed the leaders of the musical groups, indicating that their role was important and respected.

Overall, this chapter emphasizes the importance of music in the worship of God and highlights the skill and dedication of the musicians who served in the temple.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 25 describes the organization of the musicians and singers who served in the temple. This chapter reflects on the importance of music and worship in the life of God's people, the significance of skill and dedication in artistic expressions of worship, and the power of music to uplift and inspire.

In this chapter, David, along with the leaders of the priests, appoints the musicians and singers for their service in the temple. The musicians were organized into 24 divisions, each with specific duties and responsibilities. They were skilled in playing various musical instruments, such as harps, lyres, and cymbals, and were dedicated to leading the people in worship and praise.

The role of the musicians and singers was not only to provide music for the worship services but also to prophesy with their instruments. Their music had a spiritual and prophetic dimension, bringing the presence of God and inspiring the people in their devotion.

Reflections on this chapter can highlight the importance of music and worship in the life of God's people. The organization of the musicians and singers underscores the significance of music as a powerful tool for expressing praise and adoration to God. It reminds us of the unique ability of music to touch our hearts, engage our senses, and draw us into the presence of God.

Furthermore, this chapter emphasizes the importance of skill and dedication in artistic expressions of worship. The musicians and singers were chosen for their musical abilities and their commitment to serving in the temple. It serves as a reminder of the value of developing our talents and offering them wholeheartedly to God in worship. It encourages us to pursue excellence in our creative expressions of worship, whether through music, singing, or other artistic forms.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the power of music to uplift and inspire. The music played by the musicians and singers had a profound impact on the worship experience of the people. It had the ability to create an atmosphere of reverence, joy, and awe in the presence of God. It reminds us of the transformative and spiritual nature of music and its ability to stir our souls and draw us closer to God.

Overall, chapter 25 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the importance of music and worship, the significance of skill and dedication in artistic expressions of worship, and the power of music to uplift and inspire. It encourages us to engage in worship with our whole being, utilizing our talents and abilities to honor God and draw others into His

presence. It reminds us of the transformative nature of music and its ability to deepen our connection with God and enrich our worship experience.

CHAPTER 26

1Ch. 26:1 The divisions of the gatekeepers: From the Korahites: Meshelemiah son of Kore, one of the sons of Asaph.

1Ch. 26:2 Meshelemiah had sons: Zechariah the firstborn, Jediael the second, Zebadiah the third, Jathniel the fourth,

1Ch. 26:3 Elam the fifth, Jehohanan the sixth and Eliehoenai the seventh.

1Ch. 26:4 Obed-Edom also had sons: Shemaiah the firstborn, Jehozabad the second, Joah the third, Sacar the fourth, Nethanel the fifth,

1Ch. 26:5 Ammiel the sixth, Issachar the seventh and Peullethai the eighth. (For God had blessed Obed-Edom.)

1Ch. 26:6 His son Shemaiah also had sons, who were leaders in their father's family because they were very capable men.

1Ch. 26:7 The sons of Shemaiah: Othni, Rephael, Obed and Elzabad; his relatives Elihu and Semakiah were also able men.

1Ch. 26:8 All these were descendants of Obed-Edom; they and their sons and their relatives were capable men with the strength to do the work — descendants of Obed-Edom, 62 in all.

1Ch. 26:9 Meshelemiah had sons and relatives, who were able men — 18 in all.

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1Ch. 26:10 Hosah the Merarite had sons: Shimri the first (although he was not the firstborn, his father had appointed him the first),

1Ch. 26:11 Hilkiyah the second, Tabaliah the third and Zechariah the fourth. The sons and relatives of Hosah were 13 in all.

1Ch. 26:12 These divisions of the gatekeepers, through their chief men, had duties for ministering in the temple of the LORD, just as their relatives had.

1Ch. 26:13 Lots were cast for each gate, according to their families, young and old alike.

1Ch. 26:14 The lot for the East Gate fell to Shelemiah. [A variant of Meshelemiah] Then lots were cast for his son Zechariah, a wise counsellor, and the lot for the North Gate fell to him.

1Ch. 26:15 The lot for the South Gate fell to Obed-Edom, and the lot for the storehouse fell to his sons.

1Ch. 26:16 The lots for the West Gate and the Shalleketh Gate on the upper road fell to Shuppim and Hosah. Guard was alongside guard:

1Ch. 26:17 There were six Levites a day on the east, four a day on the north, four a day on the south and two at a time at the storehouse.

1Ch. 26:18 As for the court to the west, there were four at the road and two at the court itself.

1Ch. 26:19 These were the divisions of the gatekeepers who were descendants of Korah and Merari.

1Ch. 26:20 Their fellow Levites were [Septuagint; Hebrew As for the Levites, Ahijah was] in charge of the treasuries of the house of God and the treasuries for the dedicated things.

1Ch. 26:21 The descendants of Ladan, who were Gershonites through Ladan and who were heads of families belonging to Ladan the Gershonite, were Jehieli,

1Ch. 26:22 the sons of Jehieli, Zetham and his brother Joel. They were in charge of the treasuries of the temple of the LORD.

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1Ch. 26:23 From the Amramites, the Izharites, the Hebronites and the Uzzielites:

1Ch. 26:24 Shubael, a descendant of Gershom son of Moses, was the officer in charge of the treasuries.

1Ch. 26:25 His relatives through Eliezer: Rehabiah his son, Jeshaiiah his son, Joram his son, Zicri his son and Shelomith his son.

1Ch. 26:26 Shelomith and his relatives were in charge of all the treasuries for the things dedicated by King David, by the heads of families who were the commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, and by the other army commanders.

1Ch. 26:27 Some of the plunder taken in battle they dedicated for the repair of the temple of the LORD.

1Ch. 26:28 And everything dedicated by Samuel the seer and by Saul son of Kish, Abner son of Ner and Joab son of Zeruiah, and all the other dedicated things were in the care of Shelomith and his relatives.

1Ch. 26:29 From the Izharites: Kenaniah and his sons were assigned duties away from the temple, as officials and judges over Israel.

1Ch. 26:30 From the Hebronites: Hashabiah and his relatives — seventeen hundred able men — were responsible in Israel west of the Jordan for all the work of the LORD and for the king's service.

1Ch. 26:31 As for the Hebronites, Jeriah was their chief according to the genealogical records of their families. In the fortieth year of David's reign a search was made in the records, and capable men among the Hebronites were found at Jazer in Gilead.

1Ch. 26:32 Jeriah had two thousand seven hundred relatives, who were able men and heads of families, and King David put them in charge of the Reubenites, the Gadites and the half-tribe of Manasseh for every matter pertaining to God and for the affairs of the king.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 26, the focus is on the organization of the gatekeepers who served in the Temple. David appoints gatekeepers from among the Levites, with their responsibilities including guarding the Temple and its various chambers, as well as maintaining order and security around the Temple precincts.

David divides the gatekeepers into four groups, each with its own leader. These groups are assigned to different gates and entrances of the Temple, with each group being responsible for guarding a specific area.

The chapter goes on to list the names of the gatekeepers and their duties, as well as the number of men in each group. It also notes that the gatekeepers were chosen by lot, emphasizing the importance of divine selection in their appointment.

In addition to the gatekeepers, the chapter also mentions the treasurers and other officials who were responsible for overseeing the Temple's financial affairs.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 26 highlights the importance of order and security in the Temple precincts, as well as the organization of the various groups of Levites who served in this capacity. It emphasizes David's attention to detail and his commitment to ensuring that all aspects of the worship of God were carried out with proper order and reverence.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 26 in the English Bible:

1 Chronicles 26:1: "Concerning the divisions of the gatekeepers: of the Korahites, Meshelemiah the son of Kore, of the sons of Asaph."

This verse introduces the topic of the gatekeepers and lists the Korahites as one of the groups responsible for this duty.

1 Chronicles 26:12-13: "Among these were the divisions of the gatekeepers, among the chief men, having duties just like their brethren, to serve in the house of the Lord. And they cast lots for each gate, the small as well as the great, according to their father's house."

In these verses, we learn that the gatekeepers were divided into groups and assigned duties according to the casting of lots. This ensured that everyone had a fair and equal opportunity to serve in the house of the Lord.

1 Chronicles 26:14: "The lot for the East Gate fell to Shelemiah. Then they cast lots for his son Zechariah, a wise counselor, and his lot came out for the North Gate."

This verse gives an example of how the casting of lots determined the gatekeepers' duties. Shelemiah was assigned to the East Gate, and his son Zechariah was assigned to the North Gate.

1 Chronicles 26:17: "Eastward were six Levites, northward four each day, southward four each day, and toward Asuppim two by two."

This verse describes the placement of the gatekeepers in different directions around the temple. There were six Levites stationed at the East Gate, four each day at the North and South Gates, and two by two at the Asuppim Gate.

1 Chronicles 26:18: "At the Parbar, westward, four on the highway, and two at the Parbar."

This verse describes the placement of some of the gatekeepers at the Parbar, which was a location west of the temple. There were four stationed on the highway and two at the Parbar itself.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 26 is an important chapter in the Bible because it outlines the duties and organization of the gatekeepers who were responsible for maintaining order and security in the temple. The casting of lots ensured that everyone had an equal opportunity to serve, and the specific placement of gatekeepers around the temple was designed to ensure that the temple was well-guarded from all directions.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 26 discusses the organization and responsibilities of the gatekeepers or guards of the temple. This chapter reflects on the importance of vigilance, order, and integrity in the service of God, as well as the concept of stewardship and the recognition that all aspects of life are ultimately under God's authority.

In this chapter, David appoints gatekeepers for the entrances of the temple. These gatekeepers were responsible for maintaining the security and order of the temple and ensuring that only those who were authorized could enter. They were organized into different divisions and assigned specific gates to guard.

The gatekeepers were not only responsible for physical security but also for upholding the standards of holiness and purity associated with the temple. They were expected to be vigilant and faithful in their duties, demonstrating integrity and reverence for God.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the importance of vigilance and integrity in our service to God. The gatekeepers serve as a symbol of our responsibility to guard our hearts, minds, and actions, allowing only that which is pleasing and honoring to God to enter into our lives. It reminds us to be watchful and discerning, protecting ourselves and the community of believers from harmful influences.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the concept of stewardship and the recognition that all aspects of life are under God's authority. The gatekeepers were entrusted with the responsibility of safeguarding the sacred space of the temple, acknowledging that it belonged to God and should be treated with reverence and care. It serves as a reminder that everything we have and everything we do ultimately belongs to God, and we are called to be faithful stewards of the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the importance of order and organization in the service of God. The gatekeepers were assigned specific roles and gates to guard, ensuring that the operations of the temple were conducted in an orderly and efficient manner. It reminds us of the value of structure and discipline in our own lives and in the community of believers, allowing for the smooth functioning of God's work.

Overall, chapter 26 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the importance of vigilance, order, and integrity in the service of God, the concept of stewardship, and the recognition that all aspects of life are under God's authority. It reminds us to be watchful and discerning in our actions and choices, to faithfully steward the resources and responsibilities entrusted to us, and to seek order and discipline in our lives as we serve God and His purposes.

CHAPTER 27

1Ch. 27:1 This is the list of the Israelites — heads of families, commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, and their officers, who served the king in all that concerned the army divisions that were on duty month by month throughout the year. Each division consisted of 24,000 men.

1Ch. 27:2 In charge of the first division, for the first month, was Jashobeam son of Zabdiel. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:3 He was a descendant of Perez and chief of all the army officers for the first month.

1Ch. 27:4 In charge of the division for the second month was Dodai the Ahohite; Mikloth was the leader of his division. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:5 The third army commander, for the third month, was Benaiah son of Jehoiada the priest. He was chief and there were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:6 This was the Benaiah who was a mighty man among the Thirty and was over the Thirty. His son Ammizabad was in charge of his division.

1Ch. 27:7 The fourth, for the fourth month, was Asahel the brother of Joab; his son Zebadiah was his successor. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:8 The fifth, for the fifth month, was the commander Shamhuth the Izrahite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:9 The sixth, for the sixth month, was Ira the son of Ikkesh the Tekoite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:10 The seventh, for the seventh month, was Helez the Pelonite, an Ephraimite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:11 The eighth, for the eighth month, was Sibbecai the Hushathite, a Zerahite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

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1Ch. 27:12 The ninth, for the ninth month, was Abiezer the Anathothite, a Benjamite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:13 The tenth, for the tenth month, was Maharai the Netophathite, a Zerahite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:14 The eleventh, for the eleventh month, was Benaiah the Pirathonite, an Ephraimite. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:15 The twelfth, for the twelfth month, was Heldai the Netophathite, from the family of Othniel. There were 24,000 men in his division.

1Ch. 27:16 The officers over the tribes of Israel: over the Reubenites: Eliezer son of Zicri; over the Simeonites: Shephatiah son of

Maacah;

1Ch. 27:17 over Levi: Hashabiah son of Kemuel; over Aaron: Zadok;

1Ch. 27:18 over Judah: Elihu, a brother of David; over Issachar: Omri son of Michael;

1Ch. 27:19 over Zebulun: Ishmaiah son of Obadiah; over Naphtali: Jerimoth son of Azriel;

1Ch. 27:20 over the Ephraimites: Hoshea son of Azaziah; over half the tribe of Manasseh: Joel son of Pedaiah;

1Ch. 27:21 over the half-tribe of Manasseh in Gilead: Iddo son of Zechariah; over Benjamin: Jaasiel son of Abner;

1Ch. 27:22 over Dan: Azarel son of Jeroham. These were the officers over the tribes of Israel.

1Ch. 27:23 David did not take the number of the men twenty years old or less, because the LORD had promised to make Israel as numerous as the stars in the sky.

1Ch. 27:24 Joab son of Zeruah began to count the men but did not finish. Wrath came on Israel on account of this numbering, and the number was not entered in the book [Septuagint; Hebrew number] of the annals of King David.

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1Ch. 27:25 Azmaveth son of Adiel was in charge of the royal storehouses. Jonathan son of Uzziah was in charge of the storehouses in the outlying districts, in the towns, the villages and the watchtowers.

1Ch. 27:26 Ezri son of Kelub was in charge of the field workers who farmed the land.

1Ch. 27:27 Shimei the Ramathite was in charge of the vineyards. Zabdi the Shiphmite was in charge of the produce of the vineyards for the wine vats.

1Ch. 27:28 Baal-Hanan the Gederite was in charge of the olive and sycamore-fig trees in the western foothills. Joash was in charge of the supplies of olive oil.

1Ch. 27:29 Shitrai the Sharonite was in charge of the herds grazing in Sharon. Shaphat son of Adlai was in charge of the herds in the valleys.

1Ch. 27:30 Obil the Ishmaelite was in charge of the camels. Jehdeiah the Meronothite was in charge of the donkeys.

1Ch. 27:31 Jaziz the Hagrite was in charge of the flocks. All these were the officials in charge of King David's property.

1Ch. 27:32 Jonathan, David's uncle, was a counsellor, a man of insight and a scribe. Jehiel son of Hacmoni took care of the king's sons.

1Ch. 27:33 Ahithophel was the king's counsellor. Hushai the Arkite was the king's friend.

1Ch. 27:34 Ahithophel was succeeded by Jehoiada son of Benaiah and by Abiathar. Joab was the commander of the royal army.

In 1 Chronicles chapter 27, the focus is on the organization of Israel's military forces. David divides the army into 12 groups, each of which was responsible for serving for one month out of the year. Each group was led by a prominent military leader, and the chapter lists the names of these leaders and their respective months of service.

The chapter also notes that the total number of men in the army was over 300,000, with each group having an equal number of soldiers. In addition to the regular army, there were also special units, such as the Cherethites and the Pelethites, who served as David's personal bodyguards.

The chapter also mentions the officials who were responsible for overseeing various aspects of the kingdom, such as the king's household, the treasuries, and the livestock. It notes that these officials were chosen for their wisdom and expertise.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 27 highlights the importance of organization and leadership in the military and the kingdom as a whole. It emphasizes David's attention to detail and his commitment to ensuring that all aspects of the kingdom were well-ordered and functioning properly.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles 27:

1. "This is the list of the Israelites—heads of families, commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, and their officers, who served the king in all that concerned the army divisions that were on duty month by month throughout the year. Each division consisted of 24,000 men." (1 Chronicles 27:1)
2. "The first month: Jashobeam son of Zabdiel was in charge of the first division of 24,000 men." (1 Chronicles 27:2)
3. "The twelfth month: Heldai the Netophathite, a descendant of Othniel, was in charge of the twelfth division of 24,000 men." (1 Chronicles 27:15)
4. "David did not take the number of the men twenty years old or less, because the Lord had promised to make Israel as numerous as the stars in the sky." (1 Chronicles 27:23)
5. "David's son Solomon was in charge of the whole project, and he made sure it was completed." (1 Chronicles 27:25)

These verses describe the organization of the army divisions that served the king, listing the commanders and officers of each division. They also mention that David did not take a census of men 20 years old or younger, and that Solomon was in charge of overseeing a major construction project.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 27 describes the organization of various divisions and leaders within the kingdom of David. This chapter reflects on the principles of leadership, the importance of administration, and the recognition of God's sovereignty in the affairs of the kingdom.

In this chapter, David appoints leaders for different aspects of the kingdom, including military commanders, administrators, officials, and overseers. Each division had specific responsibilities and duties, and they served under the authority of King David.

The chapter provides a detailed account of the divisions and their numbers, highlighting the order and organization within the kingdom. It demonstrates David's commitment to effective governance and the establishment of a well-structured administration.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the principles of leadership and the importance of administration. The appointment of leaders in various areas of the kingdom underscores the significance of capable and trustworthy individuals in positions of authority. It reminds us of the responsibility of leaders to oversee and guide the affairs of their domain with wisdom, integrity, and a servant's heart.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the recognition of God's sovereignty in the affairs of the kingdom. While David was the human king, it is evident that he acknowledged God as the ultimate authority over the nation. The organization and appointments were made with the understanding that it was God who ultimately directed the affairs of the kingdom.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the importance of order and organization in achieving effectiveness and efficiency. The divisions and their specific responsibilities indicate the need for structured systems and clear lines of authority. It reminds us of the value of proper organization and administration in both our personal lives and the life of the church, as it allows for better coordination and the fulfillment of God-given purposes.

Overall, chapter 27 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the principles of leadership, the importance of administration, and the recognition of God's sovereignty in the affairs of the kingdom. It reminds us of the significance of capable and trustworthy leaders, the need for order and organization, and the recognition that ultimately, God is in control. It encourages us to seek God's guidance and wisdom in our leadership roles, to approach administration with diligence and integrity, and to trust in His sovereignty in all aspects of our lives.

CHAPTER 28

1Ch. 28:1 David summoned all the officials of Israel to assemble at Jerusalem: the officers over the tribes, the commanders of the divisions in the service of the king, the commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, and the officials in

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charge of all the property and livestock belonging to the king and his sons, together with the palace officials, the mighty men and all the brave warriors.

1Ch. 28:2 King David rose to his feet and said: "Listen to me, my brothers and my people. I had it in my heart to build a house as a place of rest for the ark of the covenant of the LORD, for the footstool of our God, and I made plans to build it.

1Ch. 28:3 But God said to me, 'You are not to build a house for my Name, because you are a warrior and have shed blood.'

1Ch. 28:4 “Yet the LORD, the God of Israel, chose me from my whole family to be king over Israel for ever. He chose Judah as leader, and from the house of Judah he chose my family, and from my father’s sons he was pleased to make me king over all Israel.

1Ch. 28:5 Of all my sons — and the LORD has given me many — he has chosen my son Solomon to sit on the throne of the kingdom of the LORD over Israel.

1Ch. 28:6 He said to me, ‘Solomon your son is the one who will build my house and my courts, for I have chosen him to be my son, and I will be his father.

1Ch. 28:7 I will establish his kingdom for ever if he is unswerving in carrying out my commands and laws, as is being done at this time.’

1Ch. 28:8 “So now I charge you in the sight of all Israel and of the assembly of the LORD, and in the hearing of our God: Be careful to follow all the commands of the LORD your God, that you may possess this good land and pass it on as an inheritance to your descendants for ever.

1Ch. 28:9 “And you, my son Solomon, acknowledge the God of your father, and serve him with wholehearted devotion and with a willing mind, for the LORD searches every heart and understands every motive behind the thoughts. If you seek him, he will be found by you; but if you forsake him, he will reject you for ever.

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1Ch. 28:10 Consider now, for the LORD has chosen you to build a temple as a sanctuary. Be strong and do the work.”

1Ch. 28:11 Then David gave his son Solomon the plans for the portico of the temple, its buildings, its storerooms, its upper parts, its inner rooms and the place of atonement.

1Ch. 28:12 He gave him the plans of all that the Spirit had put in his mind for the courts of the temple of the LORD and all the surrounding rooms, for the treasuries of the temple of God and for the treasuries for the dedicated things.

1Ch. 28:13 He gave him instructions for the divisions of the priests and Levites, and for all the work of serving in the temple of the LORD, as well as for all the articles to be used in its service.

1Ch. 28:14 He designated the weight of gold for all the gold articles to be used in various kinds of service, and the weight of silver for all the silver articles to be used in various kinds of service:

1Ch. 28:15 the weight of gold for the gold lampstands and their lamps, with the weight for each lampstand and its lamps; and the weight of silver for each silver lampstand and its lamps, according to the use of each lampstand;

1Ch. 28:16 the weight of gold for each table for consecrated bread; the

weight of silver for the silver tables;

1Ch. 28:17 the weight of pure gold for the forks, sprinkling bowls and pitchers; the weight of gold for each gold dish; the weight of silver for each silver dish;

1Ch. 28:18 and the weight of the refined gold for the altar of incense. He also gave him the plan for the chariot, that is, the cherubim of gold that spread their wings and shelter the ark of the covenant of the LORD.

1Ch. 28:19 "All this," David said, "I have in writing from the hand of the LORD upon me, and he gave me understanding in all the details of the plan."

1Ch. 28:20 David also said to Solomon his son, "Be strong and courageous, and do the work. Do not be afraid or
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discouraged, for the LORD God, my God, is with you. He will not fail you or forsake you until all the work for the service of the temple of the LORD is finished.

1Ch. 28:21 The divisions of the priests and Levites are ready for all the work on the temple of God, and every willing man skilled in any craft will help you in all the work. The officials and all the people will obey your every command."

In 1 Chronicles chapter 28, David gathers all the officials of Israel, including the commanders of the army, the princes, the captains, and the heads of the tribes, to make a public announcement. He tells them that he had originally planned to build a house (temple) for the ark of the covenant, but God had told him that he would not be the one to build it. Instead, David's son Solomon would build the temple.

David then addresses Solomon directly, giving him instructions for building the temple. He emphasizes that Solomon must remain faithful to God and keep his commandments, and he encourages Solomon to be strong and courageous in carrying out this task.

David provides detailed instructions for the construction of the temple, including the materials to be used, the design of the various elements, and the organization of the priests and Levites who would serve in the temple. He also gives Solomon specific instructions regarding the furniture and utensils that would be used in the temple.

David concludes his address by urging the officials and the people of Israel to be faithful to God and to support Solomon in the construction of the temple.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 28 highlights David's commitment to God and his desire to see the temple built according to God's instructions. It emphasizes the importance of faithfulness to God and obedience to his commands, as well as the importance of proper organization and leadership in carrying out God's plans.

Here are some important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 28:

1. "David summoned all the officials of Israel to assemble at Jerusalem: the officers over the tribes, the commanders of the divisions in the service of the king, the commanders of thousands and commanders of hundreds, and the officials in

- charge of all the property and livestock belonging to the king and his sons, together with the palace officials, the warriors and all the brave fighting men." (1 Chronicles 28:1)
2. "David said to all the assembly, 'My son Solomon, whom alone God has chosen, is young and inexperienced. The task is great, because this palatial structure is not for man but for the Lord God.'" (1 Chronicles 28:5)
 3. "David also said to Solomon his son, 'Be strong and courageous, and do the work. Do not be afraid or discouraged, for the Lord God, my God, is with you. He will not fail you or forsake you until all the work for the service of the temple of the Lord is finished.'" (1 Chronicles 28:20)
 4. "All this, David said, I have in writing as a result of the Lord's hand on me, and he enabled me to understand all the details of the plan." (1 Chronicles 28:19)

These verses highlight David's preparations for the construction of the temple, as well as his encouragement to his son Solomon to complete the task. David acknowledges the importance of the temple as a structure for the Lord God and not for man, and he emphasizes the need for strength and courage in completing the work. The final verse also indicates that David received guidance from the Lord in understanding the details of the temple plan.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 28 depicts an important moment in the life of King David as he prepares to pass the mantle of leadership to his son Solomon. This chapter reflects on the principles of legacy, obedience to God's commands, and the significance of worship and the temple in the life of God's people.

In this chapter, David gathers the leaders of Israel, including the princes, the commanders, and the officials, to announce his intention to build a house for the Lord. However, God reveals to David through the prophet Nathan that it is Solomon, David's son, who will be the one to build the temple.

David then addresses Solomon and provides him with instructions for building the temple. He encourages Solomon to be strong and courageous, to diligently follow God's commandments, and to seek wisdom and understanding from God.

Moreover, David shares with Solomon the plans and details for the construction of the temple, including the design of the various articles and utensils to be used in worship. He emphasizes the importance of carrying out the work according to the pattern revealed by God.

Reflections on this chapter can highlight the principles of legacy and obedience. David's desire to build a house for the Lord reflects his deep reverence for God and his desire to honor Him. Even though David himself would not see the temple built, he takes the necessary steps to ensure that his son Solomon is equipped to carry out the task. It reminds us of the importance of leaving a godly legacy for future generations and being obedient to God's guidance and timing in fulfilling His purposes.

Furthermore, this chapter emphasizes the significance of worship and the temple in the life of God's people. The temple was a central place of worship and the dwelling place of God's presence among His people. David's detailed instructions and plans for the construction of the temple indicate the importance of offering worship to God in a manner that is reverent, orderly, and according to His commands. It reminds us of the value of worshipping God with our whole being and honoring Him with excellence and authenticity.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the importance of seeking wisdom and understanding from God. David encourages Solomon to pursue wisdom and to rely on God's guidance and understanding in all matters, including the construction of the temple. It reminds us of the need to seek God's wisdom and guidance in our own lives, recognizing that true success and fulfillment come from aligning our plans and actions with His will.

Overall, chapter 28 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the principles of legacy, obedience, the significance of worship, and the pursuit of wisdom. It reminds us of the importance of leaving a godly legacy, being obedient to God's commands, worshipping Him with reverence and authenticity, and seeking His wisdom in all that we do. It encourages us to honor God in our lives, pass on a heritage of faith to future generations, and seek His guidance in fulfilling His purposes.

CHAPTER 29

1Ch. 29:1 Then King David said to the whole assembly: “My son Solomon, the one whom God has chosen, is young and inexperienced. The task is great, because this palatial structure is not for man but for the LORD God.

1Ch. 29:2 With all my resources I have provided for the temple of my God — gold for the gold work, silver for the silver, bronze for the bronze, iron for the iron and wood for the wood, as well as onyx for the settings, turquoise, [The meaning of the Hebrew for this word is uncertain.] stones of various colours, and all kinds of fine stone and marble — all of these in large quantities.

1Ch. 29:3 Besides, in my devotion to the temple of my God I now give my personal treasures of gold and silver for the temple of my God, over and above everything I have provided for this holy temple:

1Ch. 29:4 three thousand talents [That is, about 100 tons (about 100 metric tons)] of gold (gold of Ophir) and seven thousand talents [That is, about 240 tons (about 240 metric tons)] of refined silver, for the overlaying of the walls of the buildings,

1Ch. 29:5 for the gold work and the silver work, and for all the work to be done by the craftsmen. Now, who is willing to consecrate himself today to the LORD?”

1Ch. 29:6 Then the leaders of families, the officers of the tribes of

Israel, the commanders of thousands and commanders of
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hundreds, and the officials in charge of the king's work gave
willingly.

1Ch. 29:7 They gave towards the work on the temple of God five
thousand talents [That is, about 170 tons (about 170 metric
tons)] and ten thousand darics [That is, about 185 pounds
(about 84 kilograms)] of gold, ten thousand talents [That is,
about 340 tons (about 345 metric tons)] of silver, eighteen
thousand talents [That is, about 610 tons (about 620 metric
tons)] of bronze and a hundred thousand talents [That is,
about 3,400 tons (about 3,450 metric tons)] of iron.

1Ch. 29:8 Any who had precious stones gave them to the treasury of
the temple of the LORD in the custody of Jehiel the
Gershonite.

1Ch. 29:9 The people rejoiced at the willing response of their leaders,
for they had given freely and wholeheartedly to the LORD.
David the king also rejoiced greatly.

1Ch. 29:10 David praised the LORD in the presence of the whole
assembly, saying, "Praise be to you, O LORD, God of our
father Israel, from everlasting to everlasting.

1Ch. 29:11 Yours, O LORD, is the greatness and the power and the
glory and the majesty and the splendour, for everything in
heaven and earth is yours. Yours, O LORD, is the kingdom;
you are exalted as head over all.

1Ch. 29:12 Wealth and honour come from you; you are the ruler of all
things. In your hands are strength and power to exalt and
give strength to all.

1Ch. 29:13 Now, our God, we give you thanks, and praise your glorious
name.

1Ch. 29:14 "But who am I, and who are my people, that we should be
able to give as generously as this? Everything comes from
you, and we have given you only what comes from your
hand.

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1Ch. 29:15 We are aliens and strangers in your sight, as were all our
forefathers. Our days on earth are like a shadow, without
hope.

1Ch. 29:16 LORD our God, as for all this abundance that we have
provided for building you a temple for your Holy Name, it
comes from your hand, and all of it belongs to you.

1Ch. 29:17 I know, my God, that you test the heart and are pleased with
integrity. All these things have I given willingly and with
honest intent. And now I have seen with joy how willingly
your people who are here have given to you.

1Ch. 29:18 LORD, God of our fathers Abraham, Isaac and Israel, keep

this desire in the hearts of your people for ever, and keep their hearts loyal to you.

1Ch. 29:19 And give my son Solomon the wholehearted devotion to keep your commands, requirements and decrees and to do everything to build the palatial structure for which I have provided.”

1Ch. 29:20 Then David said to the whole assembly, “Praise the LORD your God.” So they all praised the LORD, the God of their fathers; they bowed low and fell prostrate before the LORD and the king.

1Ch. 29:21 The next day they made sacrifices to the LORD and presented burnt offerings to him: a thousand bulls, a thousand rams and a thousand male lambs, together with their drink offerings, and other sacrifices in abundance for all Israel.

1Ch. 29:22 They ate and drank with great joy in the presence of the LORD that day. Then they acknowledged Solomon son of David as king a second time, anointing him before the LORD to be ruler and Zadok to be priest.

1Ch. 29:23 So Solomon sat on the throne of the LORD as king in place of his father David. He prospered and all Israel obeyed him.

1Ch. 29:24 All the officers and mighty men, as well as all of King David’s sons, pledged their submission to King Solomon.

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1Ch. 29:25 The LORD highly exalted Solomon in the sight of all Israel and bestowed on him royal splendour such as no king over Israel ever had before.

1Ch. 29:26 David son of Jesse was king over all Israel.

1Ch. 29:27 He ruled over Israel for forty years — seven in Hebron and thirty-three in Jerusalem.

1Ch. 29:28 He died at a good old age, having enjoyed long life, wealth and honour. His son Solomon succeeded him as king.

1Ch. 29:29 As for the events of King David’s reign, from beginning to end, they are written in the records of Samuel the seer, the records of Nathan the prophet and the records of Gad the seer,

1Ch. 29:30 together with the details of his reign and power, and the circumstances that surrounded him and Israel and the kingdoms of all the other lands

In 1 Chronicles chapter 29, David prepares for the construction of the temple by making a generous donation of gold, silver, and other valuable materials. He also encourages the people of Israel to give generously, and they respond by making their own contributions. David then leads the people in a prayer of praise and thanksgiving to God for his goodness and provision. He acknowledges God's sovereignty and power, and he expresses his gratitude for the opportunity to contribute to the building of the temple.

David then passes the mantle of leadership to his son Solomon, declaring him to be the chosen one to carry out God's plans for the temple. He urges Solomon to remain faithful to God and to keep his commandments, and he encourages the people of Israel to support Solomon in his task.

The chapter concludes with Solomon being anointed as king and the people offering sacrifices and feasting in celebration of the occasion.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 29 emphasizes the importance of generosity and gratitude in serving God. It highlights David's commitment to God's plans for the temple, as well as his desire to pass on the mantle of leadership to his son Solomon. It also underscores the importance of proper worship and celebration as a means of expressing gratitude and praise to God.

Here are some important verses from 1 Chronicles chapter 29:

1. "Then David the king said to all the assembly, 'Solomon my son, whom alone God has chosen, is young and inexperienced, and the work is great, for the palace will not be for man but for the Lord God.'" (1 Chronicles 29:1) - This verse sets the stage for the rest of the chapter, as David prepares to pass the mantle of kingship on to his son Solomon.
2. "Moreover, in addition to all that I have provided for the holy house, I have a treasure of my own of gold and silver, and because of my devotion to the house of my God I give it to the house of my God." (1 Chronicles 29:3) - David leads by example, giving generously to the project of building the temple and inspiring others to give as well.
3. "But who am I, and what is my people, that we should be able thus to offer willingly? For all things come from you, and of your own have we given you." (1 Chronicles 29:14) - David acknowledges that all the people's resources come from God, and that their willingness to give generously is a sign of God's grace.
4. "O Lord our God, all this abundance that we have provided for building you a house for your holy name comes from your hand and is all your own." (1 Chronicles 29:16) - David prays a beautiful prayer of thanksgiving and dedication, recognizing that everything they have is from God and that their gifts are a humble response to God's goodness.
5. "Then Solomon sat on the throne of the Lord as king in place of David his father. And he prospered, and all Israel obeyed him." (1 Chronicles 29:23) - The chapter ends with Solomon taking his rightful place as king and being blessed by God with prosperity and the obedience of the people.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 29 is a chapter that highlights the importance of generosity, gratitude, and dependence on God. It also sets the stage for the reign of Solomon and the building of the temple, which will be a major theme in the rest of the book.

[In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 29 marks the culmination of King David's preparations for the building of the temple and reflects on the principles of generosity, worship, and the acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and provision.](#)

[In this chapter, David gathers the entire assembly of Israel to make final preparations for the construction of the temple. He addresses the people and shares his deep desire to](#)

build a house for the Lord, but acknowledges that it is his son Solomon who has been chosen by God for this task.

David then demonstrates his own commitment to the temple project by making a personal offering of gold, silver, and other valuable resources. He also calls upon the leaders and the people to contribute willingly and generously to the construction of the temple.

The people respond with great generosity, offering their own contributions and rejoicing in the opportunity to participate in this significant endeavor. They offer their gifts willingly and wholeheartedly, recognizing that all they have comes from God and belongs to Him.

David leads the people in a prayer of thanksgiving and praise to God, acknowledging His greatness, His power, and His provision. He recognizes that everything they possess is from God and declares that they are giving back to Him what is rightfully His.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the principles of generosity, worship, and the acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and provision. David's personal offering and his call for the people to contribute willingly reflect the importance of giving generously to God's work and the recognition that all we have comes from Him. It encourages us to have a heart of generosity, willingly offering our time, talents, and resources for the advancement of God's kingdom.

Furthermore, this chapter underscores the significance of worship in the life of God's people. The people's response to David's call to give reflects their understanding that worship is not limited to their words and praises, but also encompasses their actions and offerings. It reminds us that worship involves a wholehearted surrender of ourselves and our possessions to God, recognizing His sovereignty and goodness.

Moreover, the chapter reflects the acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and provision. David's prayer acknowledges that everything they possess comes from God, and they are simply giving back to Him what is rightfully His. It reminds us of our dependence on God and the importance of recognizing His provision in our lives. It encourages us to trust in His faithfulness and to offer our gratitude and praise for His abundant blessings.

Overall, chapter 29 of 1 Chronicles offers reflections on the principles of generosity, worship, and the acknowledgment of God's sovereignty and provision. It calls us to have a heart of generosity, willingly offering our resources for the work of God, to engage in worship with our whole being, and to acknowledge God as the ultimate source of all that we have. It encourages us to live with a spirit of gratitude and to trust in His provision and faithfulness.

Notes:

The book of 1 Chronicles is part of the Old Testament of the Christian Bible and primarily focuses on the genealogies of the people of Israel, the reign of King David, and the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem. While it is a relatively straightforward historical account, there are still some difficult questions and uncertainties surrounding its interpretation. Here are a few examples:

1. Why are there some discrepancies between the genealogies in 1 Chronicles and those in other Old Testament books, such as Genesis and Ezra? Some scholars attribute this to different traditions and sources used by the authors.
2. What is the purpose and audience of 1 Chronicles? Some view it as a post-exilic work intended to unite and inspire the returning exiles by emphasizing their connection to the ancient Israelites and their faith, while others see it as a more general historical account for all Jews.
3. What is the significance of the Temple in 1 Chronicles? While the construction of the Temple is described in detail, its theological and symbolic importance is not explicitly discussed.
4. How do the narratives of 1 Chronicles relate to those in other Old Testament books, such as Samuel and Kings? Some scholars argue that 1 Chronicles presents a more positive view of David's reign and emphasizes his role as a religious leader, while other books present a more complex and sometimes critical account of his life.
5. What are the theological themes of 1 Chronicles, and how do they relate to the broader biblical narrative? Some scholars see themes of divine sovereignty, covenant faithfulness, and the role of the Davidic dynasty in God's plan for salvation.

While there may not be definitive answers to these questions, exploring them can deepen our understanding of the historical and theological significance of 1 Chronicles within the broader biblical narrative.