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We are chosen by God Himself

1 Chronicles Chapter 1

A detailed summary of the first chapter of the 1 Chronicles

This chapter is the preface to the Book of Chronicles, which mainly reviews and summarizes the genealogy of the Israelites, beginning with Adam and continuing with Abraham's descendants. These descendants included the twelve tribes of Israel and the descendants of Esau.

First, the chapter lists the descendants of Adam, including Seth, Enos, Cainan, and Enos.

The chapter then details Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and their descendants. The descendants of Shem include Elam and Assyria, the descendants of Ham including Cush, Messi, Japheth, Gomer and Magog.

Next, the chapter introduces the descendants of Shemai, and finally, the chapter details the descendants of Esau, including Esau's sons Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jaram, Korah, and their descendants.

The Hebrew word for "son" is often used to mean "grandson," "grandson," or "descendant," and sometimes granddaughters are referred to as "daughters." As a

result, genealogies in the Bible may jump by several generations and cannot be used to accurately calculate the age.

The Book of Chronicles is not the history of the nation of Israel, nor the history of all mankind, but the history of God's redemptive work. It is the history of creation, the fall, the judgment, and the redemption.

Isaac had two twin sons: Esau and Jacob. The book specifically mentions Abraham's name change, but does not mention Jacob's name change, emphasizing that the hope of returning people lies in God's unconditional election and promise to Abraham. Today, every New Testament believer is as weak and small as the people who returned, but this genealogy gives us a sure hope, because "you belong to Christ, you are Abraham's seed, heirs according to the promise" (Galatians: 29).

The first chapter of 1 Chronicles lists 70 families, indicating that Noah's descendants were distributed throughout the earth and became the origin of the nations of the world, and they were all part of God's plan of redemption. The Lord Jesus "set forth seventy men" to preach in twos and twos (Luke 10:1), foreshadowing that all the nations of the earth would share salvation with the Jews, that all nations would become disciples of the Lord, and that "the nations would walk in the light of the city."

Whether it was the exiled people, or persecuting them and taking away their enemies, all mankind was the descendants of Noah, and they were all in God's plan of redemption, Acts 17:26~27 "He made all nations of men out of one to dwell on all the earth, and predetermined their years and the boundaries of their dwellings, that they might seek God, or that they might find it." Therefore, Christians should not insist on narrow nationalism, and there should be no more national, race, cultural, and linguistic divisions in Christ (1 Corinthians 12:13; Gal. 28).

There are many references in the Bible to the fact that believers are chosen by God Himself. Here are some related verses:

Ephesians 1:4-5

"Just as God chose us in Christ before the foundation of the world to be holy and perfect before him, and because of his love he appointed us according to his own purpose to receive the adoption of sons through Jesus Christ,"

Ephesians 1:11-12

"We also have an inheritance in Christ, according to his will, who does all things in all, according to his will, that they may have first hope in Christ, and because they have heard the word of truth and believed the gospel, they have been marked with salvation."

Romans 8:28-30

"We know that all things work together for good to those who love God, to those who have been called according to his purpose. For whom he foreknew, he also predestined to be conformed to the image of his Son, that he might be the firstborn among many brethren. And they were called, and they were justified, and those justified were glorified. "

These verses emphasize how God preselected believers in Christ and gave them salvation and blessing according to His will. God's election is out of His grace and love, and it is done according to His plan and will.

We pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father, we thank You for Your grace and love, and for Your guidance and strength in our lives. We ask You to accomplish the work we are to accomplish in our lives according to Your will.

Lord, we desire to live out the plan You have designed for us so that our lives can be a testimony of Your glory. We are willing to obey Your guidance, follow Your ways, and fully trust Your wisdom and guidance.

Plant Your love in our hearts, fill us with Your grace and compassion, and be a conduit of Your love to bring Your blessings to others.

Lord, we ask You to make our lives fully aligned with Your plan and purpose, that we may be Your salt and light in this world, leading lost souls back to Your bosom.

We surrender all our worries, insecurities, and uncertainties to You, and ask You to give us peace and strength to find comfort and protection in Your grace.

Lord, we are willing to be completely obedient to Your will and allow it to be done in our lives so that we can be Your glory and praise. In the name of Jesus Christ we pray, Amen.

1 Chronicles 1

- 1:1 Adam begat Seth, Seth begat Enos,
1:2 Enosh begat Cainan, Nam Mareel, Malelel begat Jareth,
1:3 Jared begat Enoch, Enoch begat Methuselah, Methuselah begat
Lamech,
1:4 Lamech begat Noah, and Noah begat Ham, and Japheth.
1:5 And the sons of Japheth: Gomer, Maggob, Madai, Jawan, Tuba,
Mezer, and Tira.
1:6 The sons of Gomer were Ashrinah, the lower law [the lower law of the
creation of the world, the tenth chapter of the third verse of the law], and Tokamar.
1:7 And the sons of Jawan were Elisha, and Tarsh, and Kitti, and Dothan.
[Many of them are singles]
1:8 Ham's sons were Glosh, Masse, Pheus, and Canaan.
1:9 And the sons of ancient were Seba, Havilah, Sapratha, Lamar, and
Sapdhtiga. And the sons of Ramah were Sheba and Dedan.
1:10 Gu Shi Ning Record . He is the first of the world's heroes .
1:11 The people of Mellous, the Anamites, the Lehabians, the Naphtuhites,
1:12 The Pasruzites, the Gasluhites, the Caphitos. And from Capapheth
came the Philistines.
1:13 Canaan's firstborn son, Sidon, and He,
1:14 and the Jebusites, and the Amorites, and the Cycathanites,
1:15 Grevites, Akinians, Sines,
1:16 The Arwadians, the Zemaritis, and the Hamathians.
1:17 Shem's sons were Elam, Assyria, Phaxa, Luther, Aram, Uz, Hure,
Gethe, and Mezer. [Genesis 10:23 Mashk]
1:18 Arphaxam begat Salad, and Salah begat Eber.

1:19 Heber had two sons, one named Phalle, for at that time the people lived in separate lands. The name of the brother of Faller was Jortan.

1:20 And Joktan begat Amoda, and Shareel, and Hazarmafi, and Jerah,

1:21 Hadolan, Usa, Dela,

1:22 Ebaloch, Abimael, Sheba,

1:23 ophir , havilah , joba . These were Jotan's sons .

1:24 Flash Epxa, Apxar Than,

1:25 Salad begat Heber, Heber begat Faller, Pharaoh Plishon,

1:26 Rawoo begat Silu, Silu begat Naslu, Nashara begat

1:27 He begat Abram, and Abram was Abraham.

1:28 Abraham's sons were Isaac and Ishmari.

1:29 The sons of Ishmael are recorded below. Ishmar's eldest son was Nepal, followed by Gidah, Abbet, Mibhis,

1:30 Mishmar, Duma, Masa, Hadah, Tima,

1:31 Ezhur, Naphesh, Kidmah. These are the sons of Silly Mary.

1:32 And the sons of Keturah, Abraham's concubine, were Zimram, Joshan, Medan, Midian, Ishba, and Shua. Dan is Sheba and Dedan.

1:33 The sons of Midian: Ephah, Ephes, Hano, Abigah, and Eledah. These were the children of Keturah.

1:34 Abraham begat Isaac, and Isaac's sons were Ezer and Eliel.

1:35 The sons of Esau were Eliphaz, and Reuel, and Jeush, and Jaram, and Korah.

1:36 And the sons of Eliphaz were Teman, and Amar, and Zebo, and Gatan, and Kenaz, and Timnath, and Amari.

1:37 The sons of Reuel were Nahath, and Selah, and Shamar, and Mezza.

1:38 The sons of Seir: Lothan, Shoba, Sheben, Anna, Desun, Eza, and Deshan.

1:39 Luo Tan's sons are He Li , He Mantle . Luo Tan's sister is Tingna .

1:40 The sons of Soba were Alevin, Mana, Ebabalu, Shephi, and Anan. The sons of the sacrifice were Ajah and Anna.

1:41 Ana's son was the bottom. The sons of Deshun were Hammeran , Ishban , Iram , and Kiran .

1:42 The sons of Echak were Piham, Zaphan and Agan. The sons of Deshan: Uz and Aram.

1:43 The Israelites did not have kings before they reigned in the east of Israel. And there was Bela the son of Beor, whose name was Timhaba.

1:44 When Bela died, Jobah, the son of Sherah the Bothra, succeeded him as king.

1:45 And Jobab died, and Hushan, of the land of Teman, reigned in his stead.

1:46 Husan died, and Hadda, the son of Bidah, succeeded him as king. This is the one who slain the Midianites in the land of Moab, and his city was called Awei.

1:47 And Hadah died, and Sanlah the Masrecca reigned in his stead.

1:48 When Sanla died, Saul of Rehob by the river succeeded him as king.

1:49 Saul died, and Balhanan, the son of Agabo, reigned in his stead.

1:50 Balhanan died, and Hadah succeeded him as king. His name in the city was Bayi, and his wife's name was Mehitabel, and he was the grandson of Mesahab, and the daughter of Mathre.

1:51 Hadad died, and the chiefs of the Edomites were the chiefs of Timnah, and the chiefs of Alevah, and the chiefs of Jeth.

1:52 Chiefs of Aholibamar, Elah, Benon,

1:53 Chiefs of the Kinas, Tityrs, Mebishas,

1:54 Chief of the tribe of Machidiah and chief of Eram. These were the patriarchs of the Edomites .

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First, the chapter lists Adam's descendants, including Seth, Enos, Cainan, Mahalalel, Jared, Enos, and Methuselah. The descendants of Cainan, the descendants of Mahalalel, the descendants of Jared, and the descendants of Enos are then introduced.

The chapter then details Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, and their descendants. Among the descendants of Shem were Elam, Assyria, Arphaxad, Luther, Syria, Uz, Hur, Getheher, Meshech, Aramel, and Lachish. Ham's descendants included Cush, Messi, Ephesian, and Canaan, and the tribes of Phries, Gaphitos, and Aqua. Japheth's descendants included Gomer, Magog, Medai, Jawan, Tuba, Meshech, and Tira.

Next, the chapter introduces the descendants of Shemai, including Jireh, Asaph, Affah, Noah, Jephneh, Elishamah, Amaliah, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasseh, and Josiah.

Finally, the chapter details Esau's descendants, including Esau's sons Eliphaz, Reuel, Jeush, Jaram, Korah, and their descendants.

Some important verses from 1 Chronicles 1:

1.1-3: "The son of Adam was Seth, the son of Seth was Enos, the son of Enos was Cainan, the son of Cainan was Mahalel, the son of Mahalel was Jared, the son of Jared was Enoch, the son of Enoch was Methuselah, the son of Methuselah was Lamech, the son of Lamech was Noah, and the sons of Noah were Shem, Ham, and Japheth. ”

This is the beginning of the 1 Chronicles, which lists the early family genealogies in human history, beginning with Adam and continuing through Noah's three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth.

1.9: "Solomon begat the daughter of the Levites, and her name was Adaiah." ”

This passage describes Solomon's family situation as he married Adaiah, the daughter of a Levites.

1.11: "David received gold and silver and all kinds of precious stones from Joab the Jebusite and built a palace for Jerusalem. ”

This passage describes David's construction in Jerusalem, where he took wealth from the hostile Jebusites to build his palace.

1.17-21: "Solomon took Pharaoh's daughter and brought her into the city of David, until he had finished building his house and the house of Jehovah and the walls of Jerusalem around him." ”

This passage describes Solomon's marriage to the daughter of Pharaoh of Egypt and brought her into the city of David after the construction of his palace and the temple of the Lord and the walls were completed.

1.28-29: "Solomon's horses were brought from Egypt, and his merchants bought them from one class to the other. And they had chariots and horses from Egypt, each of which was worth seven hundred shekels of silver, and each horse was worth a hundred and fifty shekels. And the chariots and horses that the kings of the Hittites and the kings of Syria bought were bought at this value. ”

This passage describes Solomon's introduction of horses from Egypt and the process of trading, mentioning that the price of each chariot and horse was seven hundred shekels, and the price of each horse was one hundred and fifty shekels.

A book in 1 Chronicles, it records the history of Israel, especially the genealogies and historical events of Israel's kings. Chapter 1 focuses on the genealogy of the tribes from Adam to Israel, covering the early historical period. In this passage, there are many names of people and descendants of important historical figures and ethnic groups.

From a theological point of view, this chapter teaches us some important concepts and implications:

God's Creation and Divine Plan: The genealogy records the first human ancestor, Adam, and has been passed down from generation to generation at different times

in history. This is a reflection of God's creation and divine plan, who has guided the destiny of mankind throughout history. This reminds us that God's work transcends time and that He has a special plan for each individual.

God's Grace and Patience: The family tree mentions people who committed sin and wrongdoing, but God perpetuates His promises and does not give them up easily. This shows God's grace and patience in not ending relationships with people because of their fault, but giving them the opportunity and time to repent.

Important people in the family tree: Some of the characters in these family trees were key characters that God chose to accomplish His plan, such as Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, and others, who became the first ancestors of the nation of Israel. The lives and descendants of these men become the center of mythology, and their faithfulness and unfaithfulness teach us about the values of obedience and devotion to God.

Religious and cultural continuity: These genealogies document ethnic and family continuity, emphasizing religious and cultural continuity. Through these genealogies, God passes on His promises to future generations and protects God's people so that they are preserved in their faith and traditions.

Human fragility and sinfulness: There are not only great pioneers of faith in the family tree, but also sinful and weak people. This fact reminds us that we are all vulnerable, fallible, and need to rely on God's grace and mercy.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 1 is the beginning of the entire Bible, presenting us with a demonstration of God's creation, leadership, and divine plan for humanity. This genealogy is also important evidence of the memory of the people of Israel and their role as God's chosen people. By reading and understanding such verses, we can gain a deeper understanding of God's will and human standpoint from a theological perspective.

