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People after God's own heart

1 Chronicles 2

A detailed summary of Chapter 2 of the 1st Chronicles

This chapter focuses on the family and genealogy of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin in Israel.

First, the chapter lists the sons of Judah, and then details the descendants of Judah, including Perez, Hezlon, and Carmes, as well as the family and descendants of King David of Judah, including his sons, brothers, and other relatives.

The chapter then introduces the sons of Benjamin, and then goes on to detail the descendants of Benjamin, including the descendants of Shamai, the descendants of Mebishan, the descendants of Jobab, the descendants of Berah, and so on.

At the end of this chapter, some of the places associated with the tribes of Judah and Benjamin in Israel are introduced, including Jerusalem, Giriath Jereim, the hill country of Ephraim, and so on.

This is the detailed summary of the second chapter of the 1 Chronicles. This chapter deals primarily with the Jewish tribes in Israel's genealogy, while the next

chapter deals with the genealogy of David, so this chapter deals with the first half of the Jewish genealogy.

Verse 1 specifically mentions Israel: Israel's father, Isaac, had two sons, Esau and Jacob, but when Esau married three wives, God chose Jacob instead of him, and Jacob later changed his name to Israel, which is an important turning point in the way that we see salvation going down the line of Israel, and then God choosing the branch line of Judah, one of the twelve sons of Israel. In fact, the entire tribe of Judah was filled with the problem of fornication. For the original readers of this book, the people who returned from exile, the genealogy of the descendants of Hezran has a clear feature: the names of people and places mentioned in it basically cover David's life experience, which is probably one of the author's careful choices for this genealogy. From the genealogy of the tribe of Judah, we see that God has no regret about the elect's chosen grace and that God's door to acceptance of Gentiles is always open. Not only do we see God's justice uncompromising, but we also see God's mercy covering transgressions. In this genealogy, God continually reminds the people of their weakness and failures, and incessantly commemorates the Gentiles who took refuge in God. Because the elect are as dependent on God's grace and mercy as the Gentiles, "we have established that a man is justified by faith, not by the works of the law." Is God only the God of the Jews, and is he not also the God of the Gentiles, and yes, the God of the Gentiles (Romans 3:28~29).

There was nothing particularly remarkable about Judah's life. However, from the two events of Joseph's betrayal and his re-encounter with Joseph, Judah was merciful and saved Joseph's life by stopping his brothers when Joseph's ten brothers were about to kill Joseph out of jealousy; When Joseph's evidence was conclusive and he wanted to punish Benjamin, Judah preferred to take his brother's place and bear the blame.

We who become Christians are also God's chosen ones! By faith we become Abraham's descendants of faith, heirs according to promise. Faithfulness and goodness before God will be remembered by God!

There are many passages in the Bible that describe qualities and values that are in harmony with God's heart. Here are some oft-quoted passages that provide insight into the nature of God's own mind:

Matthew 5:3-10 (holiness, humility, thirst for righteousness)

These verses, known as the Sermon on the Mount, describe Jesus' values for qualities such as humility, sorrow, gentleness, and a thirst for righteousness.

Galatians 5:22-23 (fruit of the Spirit)

Here is a list of the fruits of the Holy Spirit, including love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control.

Philippians 4:8 (purity of thought)

This verse encourages us to focus on what is true, noble, righteous, pure, lovely, glorious, beautiful.

James 1:27 (true piety)

This verse mentions that true piety is not just an outward ritual, but more about caring for orphans and widows and keeping oneself untainted by the world.

These chapters provide a guide to understanding the natures of God's own heart. Through prayer and study, we can draw closer to God and reflect His love and grace in our lives. May God help you find peace and guidance in your journey of faith. I will pray for you to soothe your restless and troubled heart and give you peace and wisdom. Amen.

We pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father, we thank you for your love and grace. You are our creator and you know the hearts and needs of each and every one of us. Today, we come to you in the hope of living out your God's heart.

Lord, we know how you expect us to display humility, love, righteousness, patience, and other fruits of the Spirit. Please help us to embody these virtues in our daily lives so that our actions and words will glorify your name.

Lord, we ask you to help us keep our minds clean and focus on what is true, noble, and lovely, and away from those things that will defile our thoughts and actions.

Lord, we also ask us to give us wisdom and strength to care for those in need, especially orphans, widows, and all those who need our care.

Lord, You are our rock and refuge, and we trust that you will help us find peace and guidance in our journey of faith. Please soothe our restless and troubled hearts and allow us to find comfort and strength in your grace and love.

Thank you for listening to our prayers, and we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, Amen.

1 Chronicles 2

2:1 The sons of Israel were Reuben, Simeon, Levi, Judah, Issachar, Zebulun,

2:2 Dan, Joseph, Benjamin, Naphtali, Gad, Azer.

2:3 The sons of Judah were Er, Onan, and Shelah, the sons of Zerah, the Canaanites. Er, the firstborn son of Judah, was evil in the eyes of Yahweh, and Yahweh put him to death.

2:4 Tamar, the daughter of Judah, and Phallus, and Shelah, the sons of Judah. Judah had five sons.

2:5 The sons of Phallus were Hisslon, and Hamuel.

2:6 And the sons of Zerah: Zenri, Etan, Heman, Kacub, and Dalah [Dalah is Dadha], five men.

2:7 And the son of Jarmiah was Akan, who had sinned against the things which he was destroyed, and had caused trouble to the Israelites.

2:8 The son of Etan was Azariah.

2:9 The sons of Hisrun were Jerahmeel, Ram, and Cherubai.

2:10 Ramsheng Aminadab, and Ammanadab Nashunath and Nashunah were the heads of the Jews.

2:11 Nashun begat Samon, Samon begat Boaz,

2:12 Boaz begat russia begat , russia begat yes,

2:13 Jesse begat Eliab the firstborn, Abinadab the second, and Shimiah the third, [Shimiah, i.e. Shamar, see 1 Samuel 16:9]

2:14 Nathanye the fourth, Ladai the fifth,

2:15 the sixth son, the aurean, and the seventh son, Dawei.

2:16 Their sisters were Ziruya and Abicai. The sons of Zeruah were Abizo, Joab, and Azahe, three men.

2:17 Abiga's father was born to Amasa and Amassa's father to the Semasian Elithel.

2:18 Caleb, the son of Hisron, married Azoba and Jereus, and the sons of Ashloh were Jeschel, Sho, and Adun.

2:19 And when Asubah died, Caleb married Ephratha, and begat Hur.

2:20 Hur begat Uriel and Uri begat Pezarele.

2:21 When Hezlon was sixty years old, he married the daughter of Gilead's father, Machish, and had sex with him, and Mach's daughter begat Zecke,

2:22 Zecth begat Jair. Jair, which had twenty-three cities in Gilead.

2:23 Later, the Sadhurians and the Aramans took away the cities of Jair, and the villages of Ginna and its villages, sixty in all. These were the sons of Gilead's father, Machish.

2:24 After the death of Hisron in Chalephhatah, his wife Abijah bore him Ashhu, who was the father of Ticos.

2:25 And Jerahmeh, the eldest son of Hislon, begat the firstborn son Ran, and begat Buronah, Arien, and Armon, and Ahiah.

2:26 And Jerahmiel took a wife named Atarah, the mother of Anan.

2:27 The sons of Ran, the eldest son of Jerahmei, were Maaz, Jahin, and Ezeki.

2:28 Anan 's sons are Sha Mai and Ya Da . Shamai's sons were Nadab and Abithan.

2:29 And the name of Abishu's wife was Abi-ha, and Abi-ha's begat him Aban and Mori.

2:30 Nadab's sons were Sireel and Abeth. Sireel died and had no children.

2:31 The son of Abel is Eshan, the son of Sheshan is Sheshan, and the son of Sheshan is Alai.

2:32 Shamai's brother Jada's sons were Gether and Jonathan. Gether died and had no children.

2:33 The sons of Jonathan were Bealk and Sarza. These were the sons of Sarameh.

2:34 Sheshan had no sons, only daughters. And Sheshan had a servant whose name was Jeha, a man of Ethiopia.

2:35 Sheshan gave her daughter to her servant Jeah, and bore him A-tai.

2:36 Aether begat Nathan, Nathan, begat Zabal,

2:37 Sabal begat Ephrah, Ephlah begat Oval,

2:38 Ohbid begat Jehu, Jehuth begat Azariah,

2:39 Azaria begat Hilis, Helis begat Eliaza,

2:40 Eliasa gave birth to Sith Buy, Sith Buy Sharon,

2:41 And Sharon begat Jegamemiah, and Jegemiah begat Elisama.

2:42 Mesha, the eldest son of Caleb, the brother of Jerahmiel, was the son of Marisha, the father of Zeph, the father of Hebron.

2:43 And the sons of Hebron were Korah, Tapua, Lyken, and Shemar.

2:44 Shemar was the father of Jogan.

2:45 Shamai's son is Ma Yun , and Ma Yun is the ancestor of Bo Shu .

2:46 Caleb's concubines begat Haran, Mosa, and Kasheh . Haram begat Kashah.

2:47 The sons of Jadai were Richine, Jotham, Kishan, Pel, Ephah, and Shaaph.

2:48 Caleb's concubines, Magald, Shibe, Tehannah.

2:49 and begat Shaaph, the father of Mamarnah, and Shephah, the father of Mabinah, and Gibeah. And Caleb's daughter was Abzah.

2:50 The children of Caleb were the sons of Ephthah's firstborn Hur, as follows. Zobah, the father of Jeremith Gilead,

2:51 Sama the father of Bethlehem and Harel the father of Beth-card.

2:52 And the children of Shoba, the father of Giriath Jeriam, were Haroi, and half a Minuhath. [The Minuhas are the people of Maanaha]

2:53 And the tribes of Gileadelim were the Etherites, the Buthites, the Shumarites, and the Milais. And from these tribes came the Mahraiters, and the Ishtaugh.

2:54 The sons of Sama were the Bethlesians, the Nydphists, the Ata-Green Beth-Joabites, the half-Maanahas, the Arians,

2:55 and the Terahs, Shemiabs, and Suchads, who lived in the house of the Jabes scribes. All these were born to Hamad, the father of the house of Legah the Chinite.

A detailed summary of the second chapter of the 1 Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the family and genealogy of the tribes of Judah and Benjamin in Israel.

First, the chapter lists the sons of Judah, including Pelets, Hesrun, Karma, Hur, and Shoba, as well as the sons of Zerah and Belah, whom God gave to Judah. The descendants of Judah, including Perez, Hezlon, and Carmie, as well as the family and descendants of King David of Judah, including his sons, brothers, and other relatives, are described in detail.

The chapter then introduces the sons of Benjamin, including Belah, Ashbe, Arah, Noha, and Rephaz. Next, the descendants of Benjamin are detailed, including the descendants of Shamai, the descendants of Mibishan, the descendants of Jobab, and the descendants of Berah, among others.

At the end of the chapter, some of the places associated with the tribes of Judah and Benjamin in Israel are introduced, including Jerusalem, Giriath Jereim, Mount Ephraim, and so on. In addition, the names of many people from the tribe of Judah and Benjamin are mentioned, including Marah, Barak, Jesse, Sadie son of Jephunne, Uriel, Selah, Jeusch son of Jeriam Giriath, and so on.

This is the detailed summary of the second chapter of the 1 Chronicles.

Some important passages from 1 Chronicles 2:

2.1: "Then David commanded the Gentiles who were gathered together in the land of Israel to send stonemasons to hew the stones and prepare stones for the building of the temple." "

This passage describes David's order for Gentiles living in the land of Israel to assist in the preparation of the stones needed for the construction of the temple.

2.3: "Solomon counted the number of strangers living in the land of Israel at 153,600. "

This passage mentions that Solomon counted the number of Gentiles living in the land of Israel as a total of 153,600.

2.6: "Solomon commanded that trees should be cut down in Lebanon, and that cedar and pine trees were needed for his work." "

This passage describes Solomon ordering trees to be cut down in Lebanon for the construction of the temple.

2.13-14: "Now I have sent a wise and discerning man named Hiram, the son of my father Hiram. He was of the tribe of Dan, and his mother was a Tyre, and he was skilled in carving gold, silver, brass, iron, stone, and wood. "

This passage introduces Hiram, a clever and knowledgeable craftsman who was the son of Solomon's father, David, and Helam, king of Tyre, who was skilled in carving a variety of materials.

2.17-18: "Solomon also had 3,300 overseers oversee the work. And he commanded them to hew out large pieces of stone, which were the foundation of the foundation of the temple. "

This passage describes Solomon sending 3,300 overseers to oversee the construction of the temple and asking them to hew out large pieces of stone to be used to build the foundation of the temple.

First Chronicles 2 is also part of the genealogy, continuing the history of Israel's families and ethnic groups as part of the previous chapter. This chapter focuses specifically on the sons and descendants of Israel.

From a theological point of view, this chapter also contains some important ideas and implications:

God's Promise to the Descendants of Israel: In this chapter, the genealogies of the tribes of Israel, especially the sons of Jacob, are recorded continuously. These sons represent the different tribes of the nation of Israel, and God promised Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob to pass on God's promises to their descendants. These descendants became the concrete fulfillment of God's promises to the people of Israel.

God's Faithfulness and Faithfulness: In the genealogy, we can see God's faithfulness and faithfulness to His promises. He guided the people of Israel throughout history to ensure the fulfillment of His promises. Although the nation of Israel has endured many challenges and trials throughout history, God has remained faithful to His promise to make them His chosen special people.

Ethnic Diversity of Israel: This chapter illustrates the diversity of the nation of Israel by listing the names of the different tribes and their descendants. This diversity is also a reminder that God created and loves all people, regardless of their background and race.

God's Weakness and Man's Weakness: The genealogy records the lives and descendants of a number of characters, some of whom God blessed and fulfilled God's will, but others who might seem weaker and less successful in the eyes of man. This reminds us that God values a person's heart and godliness rather than appearance and status.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 2 continues to present God's love, leadership, and promises to the nation of Israel. This genealogy helps us understand the origins of the people of Israel and how God worked in their history. At the same time, it reminds us of God's faithfulness and faithfulness and encourages us to seek to grow and live out our true faith in God's will.

