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YouTube Prayer Link

Man's failure, God's mercy.

1 Chronicles 3

A detailed summary of Chapter 3 of the Chronicles of the First Chronicles

This chapter focuses on the family and genealogy of Israel's kings and royal families.

First, the chapter lists King David's sons, including Absalom, Solomon, and so on. Next, the family and descendants of Solomon's son Rehoboam are described in detail, and the chapter introduces the kinship between the royal house of Judah and the royal family of Joram, including Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and so on.

At the end of the chapter, there is also a mention of Jeconiah and Saratiel, the descendants of the royal family of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar captured during his captivity of the Jews.

The names of David's six wives and concubines and children in Hebron recorded in verses 1~4 are reminiscent of many bitter lessons. Although David was God's chosen King, he was also full of defects. He married many wives and concubines, even Gentile women, but instead of preventing this undesirable marriage, David left David to suffer the painful consequences of such a marriage for the rest of his life.

When David's first six sons (vv.1~4) were born, David was already king in Hebron, and they were born to be worthy of the throne, but none of them were chosen by God. 'Solomon' (v.5) was the youngest son of David and Bathsheba, both of whom had disgraceful parents, but God chose him to inherit David's covenant. Joseph, the adoptive father of Jesus Christ, was a descendant of Solomon, the fourth son of Bathsheba, and Mary, the physical mother, was a descendant of Nathan, the third son of Bathsheba

In this genealogy, whether it's Abraham, Isaac, James, Judas, David, Solomon, every person chosen by God has their own flaws and weaknesses. There is no perfect man on earth, and man is chosen by God not because he has something to boast about, but simply because of God's grace and predestination. God's plan is not to look for people without blemish on the earth, but to create new people among Adam's descendants through His chosen race

Verse 9 is all of David's sons, and their sister-in-law, Tama, and "Tama" is reminiscent of the Rebellion of David's house. Among the many female dependents, the special mention of "their sister Tama" is actually a reminder to the reader of the events that led to David's eventual escape. She was tragically raped.

God's plan is not to look for blameless people on earth, but to create new creatures among Adam's descendants through His chosen race, and the names in verses 7-24 are very special, and although they have been ruined and exiled, they are full of living faith and hope, and most of them contain the names of "Yahweh" and "God." For example, the original meaning of the last names in verse 24 is clearly a declaration of faith and hope: "Elionai" is "my eyes are on the Lord," "Hodaiah" is "praise the Lord," Amnon is "he who has faith," "Daniel" means "God is my judgment," Eliashib is "God recovers," "Pelaiah" means "the Lord accomplishes wonders," "Johanan" means "the Lord has gracious," and "Dilayah" means "the Lord has attracted" .

Although no one can remember the deeds of these people's lives, God has kept their names alive as a testimony to God's unrepentant election. The fulfillment of David's covenant is not dependent on the rise and fall of men, but on the promise of God himself, and the fulfillment of his own hands."God worked quietly in these people until Jesus Christ came out of them and finally sat on the eternal throne of David, so that the kingdom and the temple would be fully fulfilled in Him.

David had sixteen sons, which later developed into a situation of court ugliness, power struggles, and fratricidal warfare. This may seem like a glorious family, but

in fact it is a sad family, and the Bible does not judge them. In the same way, we have people who like and dislike, but they are all judged by us, so we should hand over the judgment to God. Each of us is precious in God's eyes.

David was a man who was pleasing to God, but he was never without fault. As a great king, he made a great mistake, but the Bible does not glorify or bleach him, he presents his life to God without reservation. David knew that sheep and cattle could not take away his sins, so he did not offer a superficial sacrifice, but a sad and contrite heart. As long as our hearts are honest and open to God, we are accepted by God.

Everyone is unique, wonderful and terrifying, you and I are the only one in history, so don't dislike this life that the Lord has given us, because it will not be repeated, and no one can replace it, so we should accept and embrace our own conditions and limitations, live this only life well, live our own calling, and fulfill God's unique heart.

We pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father,

We gather before you at this time to express our gratitude for your lovingkindness and grace. We acknowledge that as human beings, we often make mistakes and failures, but you are always full of compassion and forgiveness. Your kindness transcends our understanding, and Your grace enables us to get back on our feet.

Lord, we pray that you will infuse your peace and comfort in our restless and troubled hearts. Let us deeply appreciate your unconditional love and learn how to find your grace in the midst of failure and adversity.

Please help us to show your love and compassion for us when we treat others. Let our lives be a testimony of your mercy and forgiveness, so that we can find hope for rebirth after every failure.

In the name of Jesus Christ we ask, Amen.

3:1 David was born to the son of Hebron in Hebron and is recorded below. Amnon the firstborn son was born to Ahiam of Jezreelite, and the second son Daniel was born to Abecai the Carmite.

3:2 The third son, Absalon, was born to King Dash's daughter, Magah.  
The fourth son, Adonijah, was born of Haji,

3:3 Shephatiah the fifth son was born of Abita, and the sixth son was born  
of Ethan, the wife of David.

3:4 All six were born to David in Heber . David reigned seven years and  
six months in Hebron, and thirty-three years in Jerusalem.

3:5 David's sons in Jerusalem were Shimiah, Shuti, Nathan, Solomon.  
These four were born to Amily's daughter, Peshua.

3:6 and Elishamar, Eliphreel,

3:7 Nogah, Nephiah, Jafia,

3:8 Elishamar, Eliadah, Eliphelet, nine.

3:9 These are David's sons, but also their sister-in-law, Tamar, and their  
concubine's son.

3:10 Solomon's son was Roboam, and Roboam's son was Abijah, and  
Abijah's son was Asa, and Asa's son was Joshaphat,

3:11 Joshaphat's son was Jorham, and Jorham's son was Ahashah, and  
Ahashah's son was Joash.

3:12 Joash's son was Ammaseiah, and Amazeiah's son was Azariah, and  
Azariah's son was Jotham.

3:13 Jothamp's son was Ahaz, and the son of Ahaz was Hezekiah, and the  
son of Hezekiah was Maname,

3:14 The sons of Manasseh were Asians, and the sons of Asians were Josia,

3:15 Josiah's firstborn son was Johanan. The second son was Joiakim, the  
third son was Zedekiah, and the fourth son was Shalon.

3:16 And the sons of Joiakim were Jeconiah and Zedekiah.

3:17 Jegoniah was taken into captivity. his son was Saratiel,

3:18 Macheran, Pedaiah, Shinaza, Jekamis, Hoshamah, Nedapiah.

3:19 And the sons of Pidaiah were Solobabel, Shimei. Solobabel's sons  
were Meshur and Hananiah, and their sister's name was Shilomi.

3:20 The sons of Meschuram: Hashuba, Ahe, Biliciah, Hazard, and Yushahi, five men.

3:21 The sons of Hannaiah: Pilatiah, Jeshaiiah, and the sons of Rephaiah, and the sons of Aar, and the sons of Opadia, and the children of Shecania.

3:22 The sons of Shecaniah were Shemaiah, and the sons of Shemaiah were Had'tar, Ikad, Pa'a, Neriah, Shaphat, six men.

3:23 And the sons of Neriah were Elionai, Hezekiah, and Azricand, three men.

3:24 And the sons of Elihoenai were Hodaiah, and Eliashib, and Pelaiah, and Akkub, and Johanan, and Teleiah, and Anani, seven men.

A detailed summary of Chapter 3 of the Chronicles of the First Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the family and genealogy of Israel's kings and royal families.

First, the chapter lists King David's sons, including Amuran, Cain, Absalom, Solomon, and so on. Then, the family and descendants of Solomon's son Rehoboam are detailed, including Rehoboam's sons Abijah, Asa, Jehoshaphat, Jehoram, and so on. Jehoram's sons Ahaziah, Jehoash, and Amaziah are also introduced.

Next, the chapter introduces the kinship between the royal house of Judah and the royal family of Joram, including Azariah, Jotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, and others from the royal family of Judah and Ahaziah and Jehoash of the royal family of Jehoram.

At the end of the chapter, there is also a mention of Jeconiah and Saratiel, the descendants of the royal family of Judah, whom Nebuchadnezzar captured during his captivity of the Jews.

This is a detailed summary of the third chapter of the 1 Chronicles.

Here are some of the ideas and implications of 1 Chronicles 3 from a theological perspective:

**The Kingdom of God and Kingship:** The genealogy of this chapter records the descendants of Israel's kings, including Solomon, and many other Israelite kings. This reminds us that God is the true King, and that He is in charge of history and the kingship of the world. The rise and fall of these kings also shows that human rule is limited and that only the kingdom of God is eternal.

**God's Promises and Spiritual Kinship:** In this chapter, the descendants of King David and King Solomon are recorded. King David was an important figure in Israel's history and was chosen by God to be Israel's king. His descendant, King Solomon, also became the successor to David's kingdom. This reminds us of God's promise to King David's family and to pass it on to his descendants, a spiritual lineage that is closely tied to God's plan of salvation.

**God's Covenant and Loyalty:** In the family tree, we see God's loyalty to the people of Israel and the house of David. Although the people of Israel often turned away from God, God guarded them and did not give up His promises to them. This demonstrates God's faithfulness and covenant faithfulness, and it reminds us of God's love and mercy.

**God's Plan of Redemption:** The genealogies in this chapter record the descendants beginning with the family of King David through which God accomplished His plan of salvation. The culmination of this plan is the advent of Jesus Christ, the descendant of David and the coming of the promised Messiah. The genealogy in this chapter shows us how God has prepared the way for salvation through the various people and families in history.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 3 is a genealogical record, but it still reveals theological ideas and meanings. This chapter reminds us of God's kingdom and kingship, the importance of His promises and spiritual lineage to Israel, and the display of God's covenant loyalty and plan of redemption. Through such genealogical records, we can gain a deeper understanding of God's work in history and His relationship with humanity. 1 Chronicles 3

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

1 Chronicles 3:1-4: "These are the sons of David born in Hebron: Amnon, the firstborn son of Achinoam of Jezreel; The second Daniel, Abigail

Carmelit; and the third Azalon, the son of Magah, the daughter of Talmai, the king Geshur; Adonijah the fourth, the son of Haggis;"

1 Chronicles 3:10-14: "The sons of Solomon were Rehoboam, Abijah his sons, and Asa his sons,

Jehoshaphat his son, Jehoram his son, Ahaziah his son, Jehoash his son, Amaziah his son,

Azariah his son, Jotham his son, Ahaz his son, Hezekiah his son, Manasseh his son, Ammon his son, Josiah his son.

1 Chronicles 3:16-19: "The sons of Jehoiakim: Jeconiah his son, Zedekiah his son; The sons of Jeconiah: his sons Sheratet, and Maghiran, and Bidaiah, and Shinazar, Yekamiah, Hosama, and Nidabiah.

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

In Chronicles, chapter 3 continues the genealogical record, with a particular focus on the descendants of David, the second king of Israel. It gives a detailed account of David's sons and their descendants.

This chapter begins with a list of the sons born to David during the reign of Hebron: Amnon, Daniel, Absalom, and Adonijah. It then goes on to mention David's sons born in Jerusalem: Shemiah (also known as Shama), Shabab, Nathan, Solomon, Iba, Elishua, Eliberai, Nogah, Nefer, Jaffil, Elishamah, Eliadab, and Eliphra.

The focus on the Davidic lineage reflects the importance of the Davidic dynasty in Israel's history. God made a covenant with David, promising that his descendants

would rule over Israel forever. This chapter attests to the fulfillment of this promise and the continuation of the royal lineage.

Reflection on this chapter can highlight God's faithfulness to His covenant promises. Despite the shortcomings and failures of David and his descendants, God remained committed to His plan to establish an eternal kingdom through David's lineage. It points to God's faithfulness and sovereignty in history through imperfect personal work and upholding His will.

In addition, this chapter can remind us of the importance of our own lineage and ancestry. It emphasizes the importance of understanding our family history and the role our ancestors played in shaping our lives. It encourages us to cherish and appreciate our heritage while recognizing that God can fulfill His plans through our own lives and families.

Overall, 1 Chronicles chapter 3 provides a glimpse into the genealogy of David's descendants, demonstrating God's faithfulness and the durability of his promises. It reminds us of the importance of our own family history and points to God's overall plan in the course of human history.