

No copyright materials are used in this text  
The summary and interpretation of the specific chapter and verses  
are from the Bible, they are religious text  
that is in the public domain.

Free to Copy and Distribute: Spread the Word!

(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺

[lokpeter@outlook.com](mailto:lokpeter@outlook.com)

[Bibleao.com](http://Bibleao.com)

## Daily Rice 2024 April 28

YouTube Prayer Link

Don't blame others for their mistakes, but also bear the sins of others.

1 Chronicles 5

Detailed summary of 1 Chronicles chapter 5: This chapter focuses on the families and histories of the displaced tribes of Israel, Reuben, Gad, and half-tribe Manasseh.

First, the chapter introduces Eliezer, the patriarch of the tribe of Reuben, and his sons, grandsons, and descendants, including warriors in Saul's day, and leaders in the days of King David.

Next, the chapter introduces the patriarchs of the tribe of Gad and his descendants, including warriors, herdsman, and wanderers in the land of Gilead.

The chapter then introduces the descendants and families of the half-tribe Manasseh, who inhabited the land of Gilead and Bashan, where they multiplied and grew into a powerful tribe.

Next, the chapter presents the history of these tribes, including how they won the war against the Hagarites, were captured by the Assyrian kingdom, and were liberated under the rule of the Persian kingdom.

At the end of the chapter, it is emphasized that the people of these tribes are to obey God's law and remain faithful to God.

I Chronicles 5:1 mentions that the firstborn son of Israel was Reuben, but because he had defiled his father's bed, Reuben committed adultery with his father's concubine, and his birthright went to Joseph. This passage reflects the consequences of Reuben's wrongdoing, which resulted in him losing his birthright and blessings. It is also a reminder to be cautious, as our actions can have far-reaching consequences, not only for ourselves but also for future generations. This passage also reminds us to be wise in our choices and avoid making mistakes that can lead to regret and loss of blessings.

Fornication is destructive, sinful, and unacceptable in both the spiritual and material realms. For example, if an ordinary person has an affair, people may not think about it, but when a national leader or a preacher has an affair, people cannot accept it, not only as a requirement of faith, but also in the world, which is the same in the spiritual and physical worlds. The firstborn of Israel was Reuben, but his father Jacob did not give him the birthright because he thought that Reuben had committed adultery. Adulterers cannot be leaders or rulers, and their final outcome is captivity and slavery. Therefore, Reuben's birthright went to Joseph

"Judah overcame all his brethren" (cf. v.2) means that Judah was more powerful than all his brethren, including Joseph. Then he says, "From him the king proceeded, but the birthright belonged to Joseph" (cf. v.2). Jacob gave Joseph the birthright, and the blessing of the double inheritance went to Joseph's two children. However, God allowed kings to come out of Judah, and the Bible's verdict is that Judah is superior to all the brethren.

First, when the brothers tried to kill Joseph, Judah offered to sell him (cf. Gen. 37:26-27), meaning to save him and save Joseph's life, and second, when there was a famine throughout Israel, and Judah took his brothers to Egypt to buy food, and Benjamin was set up as a thief, Judah stood up and was punished on his brother's behalf (cf. Gen. 44:32-34). This was the measure of Judah, and he bore the mistakes of his brothers, and this is where he was superior to all his brethren.

God's chosen leaders are able to take the faults of others. It's good to be able to forgive transgressions, but God expects more people to take on the transgressions of others and solve the aftermath, which is why Judah was chosen.

It is good enough to be able to forgive transgressions, but it is even better to be able to bear transgressions, to overcome all brethren. Pray that we will be more eminent, that we can bear the sins of others, not accuse them of others. When we are hurt, pray that the Lord will give us strength to forgive, and when we are victorious, pray that the Lord will give us strength to deal with the aftermath. Let us see that we are God's children, and if we are obedient to God's will, we can be on God's side, or God on our side,

But when we don't obey God's teachings, then God can also change the fate of his children through non-Christians, even bad people, like the Assyrian king mentioned here.

Let us be more vigilant that in our lives, we must draw close to God by God's Word every day, and we must also seek God's heart through prayer. In our personal lives, in our families, in our work, in our churches, we can seek to understand God's heart.

We pray together:

Lord, we humbly come to you and thank you for giving us life and wisdom. Today we pray for your grace to help us not to blame others for their mistakes in our daily lives, but to look at them with compassion. Let us understand that everyone makes mistakes and needs your forgiveness and love.

Lord, give us a forgiving heart that understands the circumstances and challenges of others and is willing to walk with them to face life's difficulties and challenges. Help us to learn to let go of our prejudices and resentments and to treat everyone with love and understanding.

Lord, give us the strength and wisdom to bear the sins of others instead of blaming them on others. Let's be willing to put ourselves in someone else's shoes and respond to every challenge with kindness and forgiveness.

Lord, may your love and grace fill our hearts and make us a comfort and support to one another.

In the name of Jesus Christ, amen.

5:1 The firstborn of Israel was an outcast, because he had defiled his father's bed, and the title of his firstborn was to Joseph, but he was not counted as the firstborn according to his family tree.

5:2 Judah was superior to all his brethren and the king came from him . but the birthright went to Joseph.

5:3 The sons of Reuben, the firstborn of Israel, were Hano, Phallus, Heslon, and Carmie.

5:4 Joel's son was Shimaiah, and Shemaia's son was Gog, and Gog's son was Shime.

5:5 The son of Shimei was Micah, the son of Micah was Ricah, the son of Ricah was Baal,

5:6 The son of Baal was Billah. This Bilah was the leader of the tribe of Reuben, and was taken captive by Tiglathapini the king of Assyria.

5:7 And his brethren were by their kindreds, according to their families: Jereh, Zechariah, and Bela.

5:8 Bela was the son of Asa, and Asa was the son of Shemar, and Shemar was the son of Joor. And Joel dwelt from Aror as far as Neboh and Baalim.

5:9 and extended eastward to the wilderness on the side of the Pelar River, because they increased their livestock in Gilead.

5:10 In the year of Saul they fought against the Hagarites, and the Hagarites fell at their hands, and they dwelt in the tents of the Hagarites in all the land east of Gilead.

5:11 And the sons of Gad dwelt opposite Reuben in the land of Bashan, and extended to Sachar.

5:12 Among them were Joor, who was the patriarch, Shaphan as the vice-patriarch, and Janai, and Shapha who lived in Bashan.

5:13 And their brethren were Michael, Mesball, Sheba, Jorah, Jakan, Shea, and Heber, seven in all.

5:14 These were the sons of Abi-hazard. Abi-child was the son of Huri, and Huri was the son of Jeroah, and Jeroah was the son of Gilead, and Gilead was the

son of Michael, and Michar was the son of Jeshisha, and Jeshi-shai was the son of Jehado, and Jehadoth was the son of Booth.

5:15 and the son of Guni , the son of Abidia, Ahi . All these were patriarchs .

5:16 They lived in Gilead, with the Bashan, and in the villages of the Bashan, and in the countryside of Shalun, all around the border.

5:17 These men were genealogies of King Jotham of Judah and of Jeroboam king of Israel.

5:18 The Rebech, and the Gadite, and the men of the half-tribe of Manazih, and the men of the half-tribe of Manasseh, who were able to take shields and swords, and draw bows and shoot arrows, and to recruit good warriors, were four hundred and forty thousand, seven hundred and sixty.

5:19 They fought against the Hagarites, the Ithite, the Naphishishite, and the Nodani.

5:20 They had God's help, and the Hagarites and those who were with him were delivered into their hands, because they called upon God in the line, trusted in God, and God should allow them.

5:21 They took captive of the cattle of the Hagar men , 50,000 camels , 250,000 sheep , and 2,000 donkeys . and a hundred thousand men.

5:22 Many of the enemies were slain, because the battle was out of God. And they dwelt in the land of the enemy until they were taken into captivity.

5:23 The men of the half-tribe of Manasseh dwelt in the land. From Bashan to Baalhemmen, and Shiner, and Mount Hermon.

5:24 Their fathers were Ephesus, Eshi, Eliel, Asleel, Jeremiah, Hodaviah, Jadhah. They were mighty men of valor, men of name and heads of fathers.

5:25 They sinned against the gods of their fathers, and followed the gods of the people of the land to commit adultery. This people were destroyed by God before them.

5:26 Therefore the gods of Israel stirred up the hearts of Pul king of Assyria and Tiglaphiniser king of Assyria, and they carried away captive the Remikhites and the Gadites and the people of the half-tribe of Manazid to Harab,

and to Harab, and to Harab, and to Hara, and to the river Gosan, where they are to this day.

A detailed summary of Chapter 5 of the Chronicles of the First Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the families and histories of the displaced tribes of Israel, Reuben, Gad, and the semi-tribe Manasseh.

First, the chapter introduces Eliezer, the patriarch of the tribe of Reuben, and his sons, grandsons, and descendants, including warriors in Saul's day, and leaders in the days of King David.

Next, the chapter introduces the patriarchs of the tribe of Gad and his descendants, including warriors, herdsman, and wanderers in the land of Gilead.

The chapter then introduces the descendants and families of the half-tribe Manasseh, who inhabited the land of Gilead and Bashan, where they multiplied and grew into a powerful tribe.

Next, the chapter presents the history of these tribes, including how they won the war against the Hagar, were captured by the Assyrian kingdom, and were liberated under the rule of the Persian kingdom.

At the end of the chapter, it is emphasized that the people of these tribes are to obey God's law and remain faithful to God.

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

Some important passages from 1 Chronicles 5:

5.1: For the sons of Israel, Reuben, Gad, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, were mighty men of valor, able to take shields and swords, to draw bows and arrows, and to do great things. ”

This passage describes the mighty men of Reuben, the sons of Israel, the Gadists, and the half-tribe of Manasseh, who were mighty warriors, with shields and swords, with archery, and with great deeds.

First Chronicles 5 continues as part of the genealogy, and this chapter deals primarily with the descendants of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh in

Israel. Again, the chapter still contains a large number of names and descendants. Still, from a theological point of view, some important ideas and meanings can be found.

Here are some of the ideas and implications of 1 Chronicles 5 from a theological perspective:

**God's Justice and Judgment:** This chapter mentions the exile of some of the tribes of Israel to Assyria. This was God's judgment on the people of Israel for their rebellion from Him, and it was the consequence of their breach of covenant. This reminds us that God is righteous and that He has judgment on sinful and unbelievable behavior, but also a people who are willing to listen and repent.

**Godliness and Sin:** In genealogies, there are records of how certain people and families behaved in godliness or ungodliness. Some tribes and families are blessed for obedience to God, while others are judged for turning away from God. This reminds us that godly and ungodly lives have a significant impact on our destiny and God's promises.

**God's mercy and redemption:** Despite the exile of some of the tribes of Israel for violating God's will, God had mercy on them and freed them from exile. This shows God's mercy and redemption, and His willingness to forgive and repent and re-save His people.

**God's Promises and Faithfulness:** There are still records in the family tree that some families have received God's promises and blessings, which shows God's faithfulness to His people. God has kept His promises to Israel and has continued to guide them so that they can survive and prosper.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 5, while a genealogical record, still contains some important theological ideas and implications. This chapter reminds us of God's justice and

judgment, the importance of godliness and sin, and God's mercy, redemption, and faithfulness. By reading such genealogical records, we can gain a deeper understanding of God's work in the history of the people of Israel and His relationship with humanity.