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(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺

lokpeter@outlook.com

Bibleao.com

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Priesthood

1 Chronicles 6

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

The chapter begins with a list of Levi's sons: Geshun, Kohat, and Melari.

The genealogy then traces the descendants of each of these three sons, listing the individual families and clans in each branch. It states that the Kohati were responsible for the care of the most sacred 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 inheritance in the territories of other tribes. These cities were scattered throughout Israel and were designed to provide a place for the Levites to live and work.

Finally, the high priests who served in the tabernacle and temple are listed, beginning with Moses' brother Aaron and continuing to the time of Ezra, who was a priest and scribe in the post-exile period.

In the time of Moses, the Levites had a high regard for God. When Moses lived to be one hundred and twenty years old, he blessed the tribe of Levi that they could rise up and teach the word of God, and God was pleased with the repentance of the Levites, who had made them devote themselves to the work of sacrifice and scattered among the tribes of Israel so that all tribes and tribes could receive the teachings of God's Word. Although Jacob cursed the Levites to be scattered, God's grace was evident in God's grace as God honored Jacob and used the Levites in this way and was willing to bless them!

Chapter 6 is to establish the importance of the Levites and their role in the worship of God. Genealogy emphasizes continuity in the priesthood and high priestly lineage, all the way back to Aaron. The Levites themselves also valued their own sources. If the minister cannot submit a genealogy to prove that he is a Levite, he cannot serve God until someone can discern him. There are two perspectives here: from God's point of view, serving God will be remembered from generation to generation, and from a human point of view, we need to look at our own source, and the Levites can only serve from the source. During forty years in the wilderness, the tabernacle had to be moved frequently, and every minute accessory could not be lost, so some Levites might have been in charge of only one accessory in their lifetime, but when the temple was built, the original caretaker had no job, so what should be done? When it came to the Temple Age, they were in charge of singing. . The Levites were landed, but they had usufruct but no ownership, and this was the special feature of the Levites. God expressed a concept through the Levites: Man is a sojourner in the world, the whole earth belongs to God, and we are bound to God. This is a type that all of our generation will understand one thing: we don't really know what tomorrow will bring, we are all sojourners, and those who serve God will be remembered for a thousand generations.

This genealogy focuses on the continuity of the high priesthood and makes no mention of major historical events, not even Moses, but only of the temple and the exile. This is to highlight God's absolute sovereignty and prove that the destruction of Judah in the southern kingdom was not a failure or abandonment of the Davidic covenant, but a discipline exercised by "Jehovah by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar," and that God's promise and absolute sovereignty are therefore the hope on which believers can rely in times of trouble

The office of high priest is one of the important themes for Christians seeking comfort and guidance in the Bible.

In Hebrews, this book, the position and role of Jesus Christ as the high priest of the faith is particularly emphasized. Here are some of the passages in the book of Hebrews about our relationship with Christ as the High Priest:

Hebrews 4:14-16:

Since we have a high priest who has ascended into the heavens, Jesus, the Son of God, we should all the more be firm in our faith. For our high priest was not incapable of sympathizing with our weaknesses, and he had experienced all kinds of temptations, but he had not sinned. Therefore, we can come boldly and confidently to the throne of God and find grace and mercy and receive timely help. "

Hebrews 7:25-26:

"For Jesus is able to save forever those who come to God through him, because he lives forever to intercede for them." We need a high priest who is holy, innocent, immaculate, and above the heavens, far more than the high priests of the world. "

These verses remind us that Christ is our High Priest who understands our weaknesses and temptations and is able to intercede for us. When we feel irritable and distracted, we can come to God's throne by faith and ask for His grace and help. Let us rely on Christ with firm faith, knowing that He is our Savior and High Priest who will comfort our hearts and give us peace and comfort.

We pray together:

May we, Heavenly Father, come to you today and humbly ask for your grace and strength. We thank you for giving us Jesus Christ as our High Priest, who has become our Redeemer and Intercessor because of Your love. Lord, as we face life's challenges and adversities, please give us unwavering faith to know that you are our refuge and strength.

Help us to understand who we are in you, that we are your children and that we are close to you. Let us always remember the high priesthood of Jesus Christ, our intercessor who understands our weaknesses and needs. Give us peace so that we can find comfort and strength in your love.

Lord, today we pray especially for those who feel restless and troubled. Soothe their hearts so that they may find rest in your bosom. Show them your love and grace and let them know that there is true comfort and peace in you.

May your Holy Spirit come upon us and guide us on the path of righteousness and let our lives be a testimony of your glory and love. We pray in the name of Jesus Christ, amen.

1 Chronicles 6

- 6:1 Levi's sons were Ge Shun , Columbia , and Milari .
- 6:2 The sons of the singer were Irram, Ishhar, Hebron, and Uzziel.
- 6:3 And the sons of Amram were Aaron, Moses, and his daughter, Miriam. Aaron's sons were Nadab, Abihu, Eliazar and Itama.
- 6:4 Elizabeth begat Phinehas, Phinehas begat Abiah,
- 6:5 Abi Scholar Buki , Buki Scholar Ussi ,
- 6:6 Usi begat silahiah, silahiah begat milayo,
- 6:7 Mirahioth begat Amariah, Amariah begat Achid,
- 6:8 Ahi-Thi's father Zadok, Sadus' begat Ahimas,
- 6:9 Ahimas begat Azariah, Azaria begat Johaharan,
- 6:10 Johanan begat Azariah, (the priesthood of this Azaria in the temple that Solomon built in Jerusalem)
- 6:11 Azaria begat Amariah, Amariah begat Ahirah,
- 6:12 Ahi-Butak begat Zadok, Zadok begat Sharon,
- 6:13 Sharon begat Helesiah, Hilite begat Azaria,
- 6:14 And Asariah begat Zelaiah, and Selaiah begat Jozada.
- 6:15 And when Jehohua took captive by the hand of Nebuchadnezzar, this Jossadak was also taken captive.
- 6:16 Levi's sons were Ge Shun , Columbia , and Milari .
- 6:17 And the name of the son of Kerson was Lini, Shimei.

6:18 The sons of Columbia were Omran, Ishhar, Hebron, and Uzziel.

6:19 The sons of Merari were Mahly, and the mother revealed . These are the families of the Levitical families.

6:20 The son of Geshun was Rini, the son of Rinian was Jaha, the son of Jahab was Remma,

6:21 The son of Shemar was Joah, and the son of Joah was Ido, and the son of Idow was Sharah, and the son of Sharah was Yathra.

6:22 The sons of Kohath were Amminadab, and the sons of Ammiradab were Korah, and the sons of Korah were Azer,

6:23 Acher's son was Elikanah, Elkanah's son was Ebijasa, Ebijasa's son was Azer,

6:24 Azei's son was Taha, and Taha's son was Urech, and Uzeriah's son was Uzeiah, and Uzeiah's son was Shaoro.

6:25 The sons of Elikanah were Amasaiah and Ahimos.

6:26 The son of Ahimus was Elkanah, and the son of Elikanah was Mephiah, and the son of Mephish was Nahah.

6:27 Naha's son was Eliab, and Eliab's son was Jeroham, and Jerohan's son was Elkana, and Elkana's son was Samuel.

6:28 Samuel's eldest son was Joel, and his second son was Abia.

6:29 The son of Merari is Mali, the son of Malay is Lini, the son of Lini is Shimei, the son of Shimei is Uzzah,

6:30 The son of Uzzah was Shimeiah, and the son of Shimiah was Hakiah, and the son of Hakiah was Asachaiah.

6:31 After the ark was installed, David sent men to take charge of the singing in the temple of Jehohua.

6:32 They sang before the tabernacle of the congregation, and when Solomon built the temple of Jehovah in Jerusalem, they served in shifts.

6:33 The men who serve and their children are remembered below. Among the sons of Kohath was Heman singing, the son of Joel, the son of Samuel,

6:34 Samuel was the son of Elikana, and Elikana was the son of Jerohan, who was the son of Eliel, and who was the son of Toya.

6:35 Toah was the son of Suph, the son of Elikanah, the son of Maha, the son of Amarsai,

6:36 Amasai was the son of Elkanah, who was the son of Joel, who was the son of Azariah, who was the son of Zephaniah,

6:37 Zephaniah was the son of Tahath, and Tahar was the son of Azer, and Azer was the son of Ebijasa, and Ebiasa was the son of Korah,

6:38 Korah was the son of Ezhar, the son of Covi, the son of Levi, and the son of Israel.

6:39 Asa, the brother of the family of Greece, was the son of the house of Peliah, and Azar served at the right side of the Greek man. The house of Persia was the son of Shimeiah,

6:40 Shimiah was the son of Michael, Michael was the son of Basiah, Basiah was the son of Macchiah,

6:41 Machiah was the son of Ethni, Eterni was the son of Shera, and Shera was the son of Adaiah.

6:42 Adaiah is the son of Ethan, Etan is the son of Shema, and Shema is the son of Shima,

6:43 Shimei was the son of Jaha, and Jahab was the son of Kershon, and Kerson the son of Levi.

6:44 The sons of their brethren Merari, who served on their left side, were Etan, Gishi's son, Gishi's son, Abdeah's son,

6:45 Maru was the son of Hashabiah, Hashabiah was the son of Ammaseiah, and Ammaseiah was the son of the family of Helesia.

6:46 Hiller is the son of Amsi, and Amsi is the son of Barney, and Barney is the son of Sham-Mael,

6:47 Shamah was the son of the mother, the son of the mother, the son of the mother, the son of the mother, the son of the Levi.

6:48 Their brethren, the Levites, were also assigned to do everything in the temple.

6:49 Aaron and his sons offered sacrifices and burned incense at the altar of burnt offerings and incense, and did all things in the Holy of Holies, making atonements for the Israelites, as Moses the servant of God commanded.

6:50 Aaron's son was Eliasa, Eliasa's son was Phinehas, Phinehas's son was Abishu,

6:51 The son of Abisi was Buki, and the son of Buki was Usi, and the son of Usi was Silahiah,

6:52 The son of Serahiah was Miraio, the son of Melayiah was Amariah, and the son of Amariah was Achidoh,

6:53 The son of Ahithoth was Zadok, and the son of Zadok was Ahimaz.

6:54 Their dwellings are written below according to the encampments in the territory. The sons of Aaron the Kohatith took land by lot.

6:55 In the land of Judah got Hebron and the surrounding countryside

6:56 but the land and the villages of the city were the possession of Caleb the son of Jephunne.

6:57 And the sons of Aaron had fled to Hebron, and Denah and its villages, and Jetir, and Ishtimus, and its villages,

6:58 Xilun and its suburbs, Dibi and its suburbs,

6:59 Assan and its suburbs, and Bethemiach and its suburbs.

6:60 And in the land of the tribe of Beniahin they got Capa and its suburbs, and Aleme and its suburbs, and Anatho and its suburbs. And they had thirteen cities.

6:61 And the rest of the Koshins took up their beards, and took possession of ten cities in the land of the half tribe of Manasseh.

6:62 The Genthons, by their families, received thirteen cities in the land of the tribe of Issachar, in the land of the tribe of Aphtali, in the land of the tribe of Naphtali, and in the land of the tribe of Namasir in Bassan.

6:63 And the children of Merari, according to their families, gained eleven cities in the land of the tribe of Reuben, of the land of the tribe of Gad, and of the land of the tribe of Zebulun.

6:64 The Israelites gave these cities and their outskirts to the Levites.

6:65 The cities named above were in the land of Juda, Simense, Benjah, and the three tribes. The Israelites cast lots for them.

6:66 And some of the tribes of Koharam also had cities in the land of the tribe of Ephraim.

6:67 In the mountains of Ephraim, he got the sword of escape from the city and its suburbs, and the base and its suburbs,

6:68 Jomma and its suburbs, Boholun and its suburbs,

6:69 Ayaron and its suburbs, and Gath Temporal and its suburbs.

6:70 And the rest of the Columbites gained Aniai and its suburbs and Perim and its suburbs in the land of the half tribe of Manasseh.

6:71 The Genthons possessed the Goran of Bashan and its suburbs, and the Aztar and its suburbs in the land of the half-tribe of Manamez.

6:72 And in the land of the tribe of Isacah he got Kedeos and its suburbs, and Daberah and its suburbs,

6:73 Ramoth and its suburbs, Anian and its suburbs.

6:74 In the land of the tribe of Azid, Maasha and its suburbs, and Abton and its suburbs,

6:75 Households are cut from their suburbs, and they are separated from their suburbs.

6:76 And in the land of the tribe of Naphtali got Gallean with its suburbs, Halt with its suburbs, and Gileadtin with its suburbs.

6:77 And the people of the tribe of Merari possessed Limmono and its suburbs, and Taror and its suburbs, in the land of the tribe of Zebulun.

6:78 And on the other side of the Jordan in Jericho, in the land of the tribe of Reuben, he found the comparison of the wilderness with its suburbs, and Jahazzah with its suburbs,

- 6:79 Genemoth and its suburbs, Mephaz and its suburbs,
6:80 And in the land of the tribe of Gad, he got Ramoth-gilead and his country, Mahaemiam and his country,
6:81 Hope and its suburbs, Bath and its suburbs.

A detailed summary of chapter 6 of 1 Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the families of the tribe of Levi, including the descendants of Kora, and the genealogical records of their genealogies, as well as their roles and services in the tabernacle service.

First, this chapter lists the families of Aaron's sons, the high priests, including the descendants of Kora, Mahsi, and Merari, and their duties and services in the tabernacle service.

The chapter then details the genealogy of the descendants of Kola, including the sons of Aaron and the descendants of other families, such as Kolahe, Agu, Izhar, and so on.

The chapter then presents the genealogies of the descendants of Matin, including the descendants of Yoru and Mattatias.

Next, the chapter presents the genealogies of the descendants of Milali, including the descendants of Malon and the families of Moses' uncles.

At the end of this chapter, the Levites are emphasized in their duties and responsibilities in serving God and worshiping Him, and they must obey God's commands and receive various blessings and punishments.

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responsible for the care of the most sacred 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 inheritance in the territories of other tribes. These cities were scattered throughout Israel and were designed to provide a place for the Levites to live and work.

The chapter concludes with a list of high priests who served in the tabernacle and temple, beginning with Moses' brother Aaron and continuing through Ezra's day, where he was a priest and scribe in the post-exile period.

Overall, chapter 6 is intended to establish the importance of the Levites and their role in the worship of God. Genealogy emphasizes continuity in the priesthood and high priestly lineage, all the way back to Aaron. The chapter also emphasizes the importance of the cities of Levi, which were established for the communities in which the Levites lived and ministered to them.

Here are some important passages from 1 Chronicles chapter 6:

1 Chronicles 6:31-32: "When the ark came to rest, David sent these men to take charge of the music in the house of the Lord. They ministered with music before the tabernacle of the congregation and before the tabernacle until Solomon built the house of the LORD in Jerusalem.

They carry out their duties in accordance with the regulations established for them. 1 Chronicles 6:49: "But Aaron and his descendants were the ones who sacrificed on the altar of burnt offering and the altar of incense, in connection with all that was done in the Holy of Holies, to make atonement for the sins of the children of Israel, according to all that the servant of God Moses commanded."

1 Chronicles 6:67: "And they gave out of the lands of the tribes of Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin to the towns where they dwelt."

This chapter records the descendants of Levi, who were the priestly tribe of Israel. The Levites were responsible for serving in the tabernacle and later in the temple, offering sacrifices and prayers for the people. The chapter also lists the cities given to the Levites in the territories of Judah, Simeon, and Benjamin. In addition, the chapter mentions David-ordained musicians who led the tabernacle and later temple worship.

In 1 Chronicles, chapter 6 details the genealogy of the tribe of the Levitical priests. This chapter traces the lineage of the Levites, including the descendants of Aaron, who were ordained priests of Israel.

This chapter begins with a list of Levi's sons and their respective clans. It highlights the lineage 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 distributed to the Levites among the tribes of Israel. It describes their responsibilities in leading worship, offering sacrifices, and maintaining the sanctuary.

Reflection on this chapter can emphasize the importance of the priestly role in Israel's religious life. Genealogical records show the importance of lineage, as well as the careful appointment of priests by the Aaronic family. It emphasizes the careful selection and anointing of individuals to fulfill their sacred duties and represent the people before God.

In addition, this chapter emphasizes the organization and order of Israel's worship system. The assignment of the Levites to specific cities, as well as their responsibilities in the tabernacle and temple, reflects the intentional structure that God established for the orderly functioning of worship.

In addition, this chapter reminds us of the role of worship in the lives of God's people. It emphasizes the importance of approaching God with reverence and offering sacrifices in accordance with His commandments. It encourages believers to respect and prioritize their worship of God, recognizing the importance of being faithful and faithful as they approach Him.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 6 provides insight into the genealogy of the Levitical priesthood and their role in worship in Israel. It emphasizes the importance of lineage, the organization of worship, and the dedication required to serve God.

First Chronicles 6 is also part of the genealogy, which records the families and groups of the tribe of Levi. The tribe of Levi had a special role in Israel as priests and temple ministers. Although this chapter still contains a large number of accounts of names and descendants, some important ideas and meanings can still be found from a theological point of view.

Here are some of the ideas and implications of 1 Chronicles 6 from a theological perspective:

God's Holiness and the Role of the Priesthood: This chapter records the families of the tribe of Levi, especially the names of the priestly families. This reminds us of God's holiness and the way He requires priests to serve Him with godliness and holiness. God required priests to serve in the temple and to connect with God on behalf of the people.

Godly Ministry and Spiritual Heritage: The family tree records the history and ministry of some of the Levitical families. Some families serve God faithfully, while others may lack godliness. This reminds us of the importance of godly service to God and the impact we have on our spiritual legacy for future generations.

God's Faithfulness and Faithfulness: God's faithfulness and faithfulness are also evident in this chapter. God kept His promise that the tribe of Levi would play an important role in Israel, and that God would continue to bless and guide His people.

Worship and God's Presence: The tribe of Levi was a major participant in worship, serving and offering sacrifices in the temple. This reminds us of the importance of worship and the presence and blessings of God's presence and blessings that will come to us when we worship Him.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 6, while a genealogical record, still contains some important theological ideas and implications. This chapter reminds us of God's holiness, the role of priests, and the value of godly ministry, as well as God's faithfulness 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. At the same time, we can also learn about the importance of godly ministry and the grace of God.