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The kingdom of God and the temple

1 Chronicles 8

A detailed summary of chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the families and descendants of the tribe of Benjamin, as well as King Saul and his descendants.

First, the chapter introduces the families and descendants of the tribe of Benjamin, including Ner, Gesha, Belah, Ehu, Arah, Naman, and so on. They also multiplied in the land of Canaan, but they also suffered some hardships and wars.

Next, the chapter introduces King Saul and his family, including Saul's sons Jonathan, Abinadab, Melchishua, Ishbaal, and Macchikan. They also multiplied, but King Saul's kingdom was eventually replaced by David.

At the end of the chapter, it is mentioned that the descendants of the tribe of Benjamin and the family of Saul continued to live in Jerusalem and other areas, and to establish families and communities. They also persevere in their faith and worship God in the face of various difficulties and challenges.

This chapter is about the tribe of Benjam, and the previous chapter was about the tribe of Benjam, but when it is put together in five and a half tribes, the whole chapter is used here

Chronicles is for the exile of Israel, the destruction of Babylon, and the destruction of Babylon by Persia, and after the second exile, to rebuild the desolate city of the ages, to rebuild the foundation of the whole faith, so the whole concept is developed around the Davidic dynasty.

Saul: As Israel transitioned from the age of judges to the age of kingship, the whole society was in great chaos. Saul was God's chosen ruler at this time. He gave the order of the judges of the time of the judges to gather the tribes; Walk prophetically. Saul's actions were a state of mixing the roles of judges with those of kings. Saul eventually lost his authority and failed to gain the trust of the people; he slaughtered the priests of God; He killed the inhabitants of Gibeon, who had made a covenant with Joshua, and broke the oath taken by God; Offering the priest's sacrifice of his own will angered Samuel. Acting arbitrarily against God's commands, and defiling God's name through those things. In particular, because he is the supreme leader of Israel, his evil deeds and bad governance have brought damage to the whole of Israel. Although Saul broke his covenant with God by doing his own thing, God's eternal plan for Israel did not change, and God appointed David to replace Saul and make him shepherd the flock of Israel

Chronicles is written along the lines of the kingdom and the temple, and when the kingdom and the temple are placed together, the temple is weighted greatly. We should know that the kingdom is an expression of God's authority, but the temple is an expression of God's work. The purpose of God's work on earth is that he does not care to establish his own authority, for the whole earth is his, and the universe is his. It is God's pleasure to fill all things with the fullness of His own glory and to be the one who enjoys all things.

God values the kingdom and the temple because the kingdom is about bringing people back to God's presence. But the temple is where people unreservedly acknowledge that God is everything, and God uses a lot of words to record the ministry in the temple. Then we see the obvious fact that God's work is to show his blessings.

In the book of Genesis, when God created man, God declared that man was created in the image of God, and the other is that God entrusted the authority of

administration to man. These two things are put together. That's all God said, but it's clear that the point is in God's image, delegating God's authority.

In the Bible, we learn that man is made in the image of God, and this truth deeply reflects God's dignity and value to humanity. When God created humanity, He gave us unique qualities and spiritual qualities that enable us to reflect His image and glory.

Each and every one of us is a masterpiece of God's creation, with infinite value and potential. We are endowed with the capacity to understand, create, love, and compassion, which are the embodiment of God's image in us. Regardless of our race, nationality, social status, or gender, we are all equally loved and valued by God.

Therefore, as human beings made in the image of God, we should treat ourselves and others with respect and dignity. We should cherish life, respect the worth and dignity of others, and strive to manifest the glory of God in our lives.

We pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father, we thank You for all that You have done in our lives. Thank You for creating us and making us made in Your image. Help us understand our worth and dignity, and our relationships with You and others.

Help us to treat ourselves and others with love and respect, regardless of their background or circumstances. May we strive to be an image of You in our lives and a testimony of Your glory and love.

Help us understand that our lives have meaning and purpose because we were created by You and loved by You. May we live out the dignity and value that You have bestowed upon us, and let Your glory manifest in us.

We pray in the name of Jesus Christ, amen.

1 Chronicles 87 chapters

8:1 Belah the eldest son of Benjam, Azib the second, Ahara the third son,

8:2 Noha the fourth, and Raphath the fifth.

8:3 And the sons of Bela were Adada, and Kira, and Abihu,

8:4 Abi, Naman, Ahhoah,
8:5 Kira, Shefuxun, Hulan.
8:6 And the sons of Ehu, chief of the fathers of the people of Gaba, were
carried away captive to Manahat.
8:7 And Naman, the sons of Ehu, and Ahia, and Gelah, were taken
captive. And Geraz begat Uzar and Ahihu.
8:8 After Shah Lian divorced his two wives, Shin Toshi and Barak, he had
sons in the land of Moab.
8:9 He had sex with his wife Hod, and begat Jobab, and Zibiah, and
Mesha, and Malakan,
8:10 Jeuz , Sharjah , Mimar . These sons of his were patriarchs .
8:11 And his wife extended to his sons, Abidodah and Elibalim.
8:12 The sons of Elibal were Heber, Mishan, and Sham. Shamah founded
the cities of Ano and Rod with their villages.
8:13 and Peria and Shemar, the heads of the families of the people of
Ayaron, who drove away the Gathians.
8:14 Ahioth, Shashach, Jelemoth,
8:15 West Padia, Arader, Arader,
8:16 Michael, Ishba, and Johab were the sons of Bilia.
8:17 West Padia, Meshualam, Heci, Heber,
8:18 Ishmelai, Islia, and Jobah were the sons of Elibaal.
8:19 Jakim, Sekili, Sade,
8:20 Elinai, Zeletay, Eliel,
8:21 Adaiah, and Beraiah, and Shehlah were the sons of Shim.
8:22 Ishban, Heber, Eliel,
8:23 Alberton, Sekiri, Haran,
8:24 Hananiah, Elam, Anthothiah,

- 8:25 Iphdiah, and Penuel, were the sons of Shashach.
- 8:26 Shan-Shirai, Shehali, Athaliah,
- 8:27 Jarizi, and Elia, and Sekiri, were the sons of Jeroham.
- 8:28 These were all famous patriarchs who lived in Jerusalem.
- 8:29 And Jereh dwelt in Gibeon's father, Jereh. His wife's name was Machar.
- 8:30 His firstborn was Aberton, and he begat Suel, and Kish, and Baal, and Nadab,
- 8:31 Gito, Ahriyo, Sachar, Mechiron.
- 8:32 Mikiro gave birth to Mimi. These men and their brethren dwelt opposite Jerusalem.
- 8:33 Nyorson Christ, Christopher Sauro, Sauro Johnson, Jonathan, Mackishua, Abinada, Ishbaali.
- 8:34 The sons of Jonathan were Merebaal [Memphebos, 2 chapters and 4 verses of 2 Mirebaal Samuel], and Mire-Paal begat Meechah.
- 8:35 The sons of Micah: Petun, Melech, Tariah, Ahaz,
- 8:36 Ahaz begat Jehoada, Jehoada, Alammeh, Azmavi, Zimri, Zimbal, Mosa,
- 8:37 Moza begat Benea, and the son of Beniah was Raphah, and the son of Rapha was Eliaza, and the son of Eliaza was Asic.
- 8:38 He had six sons, whose names were Asrikan, Pochilus, Ishmari, Shearia, Obadiah, and Haran. These are the sons of Azer.
- 8:39 The eldest son of the brother Ezel was Uram, the second son of Jeush, and the third son Eliphelet.
- 8:40 The sons of Ulam were mighty men of valence and archers, and they had many sons and grandchildren, one hundred and fifty in all, all of whom were men of good fortune.

The following is a detailed summary of Chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles:

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This is the detailed summary of chapter 8 of 1 Chronicles.

In 1 Chronicles 8, this chapter goes on to record the descendants of the Benjamite tribe, especially some of the Benjamel family. Although this chapter still contains a great deal of genealogy and descendant accounts, some ideas and meanings can still be found from a theological perspective:

God's Remembrance of Descendants: The genealogy in this chapter records the descendants of the tribe of Benjam, which reminds us of God's remembrance and concern for posterity. God cares about every person, every family, and every person has a place and value in His plan.

The importance of the family: The scriptures mention different families and descendants, which shows the importance of the family in ancient Israeli society. The family is the basic unit of society, and God passes on His promises and teachings through the family.

God's Grace and Blessings: Although this chapter is primarily a genealogical account, it also alludes to God's grace and blessings. Some families had mighty warriors and lived in Jerusalem. This shows God's protection and care for His people.

The role of family leaders: The scriptures mention some of the patriarchs and leaders of families who play important roles in the family. This reminds us of the responsibility of leaders to lead their families in the ways of God.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 8 is a genealogical record, but it still contains theological ideas and meaning. This chapter reminds us of God's remembrance and concern for future generations, the importance of family in God's plan, and God's grace and blessings. It also reminds us of the role and responsibility of leaders who should lead their families in the right direction under God's guidance. Although these genealogies may seem lengthy, the theological ideas they contain are worth pondering and appreciating.