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(Peter Lok) 駱沅祺

lokpeter@outlook.com

Bibleao.com

Daily Rice 2024 May 02

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Worship and prayer

1 Chronicles 9

A detailed summary of Chapter 9 of 1 Chronicles:

This chapter focuses on the history of Israel's return to Jerusalem.

First, the chapter introduces the patriarchs and chiefs of the Israelites, including the heads of the tribes of Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh. They and other Israelis played an important role in the history of exile and return.

Next, the chapter introduces the inhabitants of Jerusalem and the priests and Levites who served God. Their responsibilities included guarding the temple and offering sacrifices. The families and descendants of these people have played an important role in history.

At the end of the chapter, it is mentioned that some of the Levite families and descendants were sent to serve in the temple, including some singers and janitors. They insisted on worshipping God and worked hard to protect the temple.

Chapter 1 lists the genealogies from Adam, Noah, and Abraham to Israel, showing that the whole world is in God's plan of redemption, but that God's redemption is prepared and continued through the election of individual families. Chapters 2–8

list the genealogy of Israel's twelve sons, in which a single family became a nation, and God's chosen people rose up according to his answer, "like the stars of heaven and the sand of the sea," through which God blessed "all the families of the earth" through this elect, which was full of defects and weaknesses. The genealogy in this chapter encourages the returning people: these humble people under the Persian Empire are still God's chosen people. Despite the catastrophe, God still restored them and arranged their ministry in an orderly manner as if past failures had never happened.

The Persian Empire will pass away, but the kingdom of God and the will of the temple will never pass, and what God has predestined for His people in His plan of salvation is a glorious future, for "the world passes away, and the desires thereof, but he that doeth the will of God lives forever" (1 John 2:17)

Chapter 9 deals with contemporary leaders. The Jews were taken into exile to Babylon for their sins. Some people think that it is a defeat in the war, so it is necessary to strengthen national defense, recruit troops, and have better weapons, and some think that it is necessary to ally with neighboring countries, solve this problem in foreign policy, and marry their children to other countries. However, from the perspective of Chronicles, there is only one reason, and that is sin, and sin is idolatry. When we find out that we have done something that is not in God's heart, this is the spirit of Chronicles, and when we deal with the problem of sin, things will go well, it is our own sin, not the sin of others.

This chapter deals primarily with the scope of the Levites and is divided into three main categories: the singing, the gatekeepers, the other supporters, the most important of which are the singing, who concentrate on singing, do nothing else, and live together, which is the core of the entire temple service

We come to church to worship, to pray, and to do everything else, but to worship and pray. When we come to the temple with a longing heart, we leave everything else behind and focus on worshiping God, and we are always immersed in God's presence, which is actually a great blessing.

In the church, worship and prayer are vital elements of the Christian life. Through these actions, we develop a deep connection with God and express our gratitude, praise, and need. In this holy place, we can let go of the restlessness and turmoil in our hearts and focus on communing with God and experiencing His love.

Worship is our way of showing respect and love to God. Through songs, praises, music, and Bible reading, our hearts are lifted up to become more intimate with God's presence. In the process of worship, we can surrender all our worries and anxieties to God and feel His peace and comfort.

Prayer is our way of dialogue with God. Whether it's thanksgiving, supplication, repentance, or blessing, prayer is a sincere communication between us and God. In the church, we can pray for one another and confide in God about each other's needs and challenges. In the process of prayer, we can feel God's response and guidance, and experience His wonderful works.

We pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father,

Let us commit all our worries and troubles to God and let His peace fill our hearts. May God give us the strength and wisdom to live out Christ's example in every day of our lives, loving one another and demonstrating His glory. Lord, may your will be done among us, and we pray in the name of the Lord Jesus, amen.

1 Chronicles 9

9:1 And the Israelites were numbered by their genealogies, and they were written in the book of the kings of Israel. The Jews were taken into exile to Babylon because of their sin.

9:2 The leaders of Israel, the priests, the Levites, and the Nethinims, who returned first from Babylon, and dwelt in their own estates and cities.

9:3 And in Jerusalem dwelt were the Jews, and the Benjames, and the Ephraimites and the Manassehs.

9:4 Of the children of Fallaz, the son of Judah, there was Utai, the son of Amekhu, the son of Amri, the son of Omri, the son of Omri, and the son of Barni.

9:5 Of the sons of Shiloh, Ashaciah the firstborn, and all his sons.

9:6 Of the sons of Selah were Jeuel and his brethren, six hundred and ninety.

9:7 Among the Benjames were Saru, the son of Meshran, the son of Hodawiah, the great-grandson of Hasinu.

9:8 And Ibeniah the son of Jeroham, Elah son of Uzzi, the son of Mechrith, and Mesh-ram the son of Reuth, the son of Reuel, the son of Ibiniah,

9:9 and their brethren . According to genealogical calculations, there were nine hundred and fifty-six in all, all of whom were their patriarchs.

9:10 Among the priests: Jedaiah, Jehoiolib, and Jakin.

9:11 There was also the son of the house of Hil, who was in charge of the temple, Azariah. Hil's son of Me'◊ Sil' was the son of Me''◊ Sil' and Mi''a' was the son of Achi'd.

9:12 Aadaiah the son of Jeroham, the son of Jeroham, the great-grandson of Machiiah. Adiel was the son of Jahiellah, the son of Meshriam, the son of Meshremi, and Meshremi, the son of Meshremi.

9:13 They and all the brethren were patriarchs, 1,760 in all, and were good at the work of the temple.

9:14 Among the sons of Merari the Levitite was Shemaiah the son of Hashul, the great-grandson of Hashabiah, the son of Hashul.

9:15 Mataniah, the son of Micah, the son of Pachal, and the son of Micah, the son of Pachal, and the son of Pachal, and the son of Gerch, and the son of Pachal.

9:16 and Obadia, the son of Jedudon, the son of Galah, the son of Shimaiah. and the house of Pere, the son of Asa, the son of Elikanah. They all lived in the village of the Nydphatiens.

9:17 The gatekeepers were Saroon, Akkub, Damen, Ahimman, and their brethren . The sand dragon is the elder.

9:18 These men used to guard the king's gate to the east, and today they are the keepers of the Levi camp.

9:19 And Saram, the son of Eli, the son of Jasa, the son of Jasa, and his brethren, the Korahites, took charge of the work of the service, and kept watch at the gates of the tabernacle. Their fathers had stewarded the camp of Jehovah and guarded the gates.

9:20 Phinehas, the son of Eliasa, ruled over them, and Yahweh was with him.

9:21 Zechariah, the son of Mishremiah, was the keeper of the gate of the tabernacle.

9:22 There were two hundred and eleven men who were chosen to guard the gates, and they were assigned to this important post in their own villages, according to their genealogy, by David and Samuel the Prophet.

9:23 They and their children kept watch by the shifts at the gate of the house of Jehova, which was the gate of the tabernacle.

9:24 There are guards in the east, west, south, north, and all directions.

9:25 Their brothers live in the village and come to change classes with them every seven days.

9:26 These four chiefs were Levites, each with an important position, and guarded the storehouse of the temple.

9:27 They dwelt around the temple because they had been entrusted to keep it open every morning.

9:28 And he that hath the stewardship of the vessels of the Levites shall take them out and bring them in according to the number.

9:29 and there were men who took care of the utensils, and the vessels of the holy place, and the fine noodles, and the wine, and the oil, and the frankincense, and the spices.

9:30 Some of the priests anointed oil with incense.

9:31 Matthias the Levites, the eldest son of the Kola sarons, had an important duty of tending to the food roasted in the plates.

9:32 And among the sons and grandsons of their brethren and brethren were in charge of the cakes, and they were prepared for every Sabbath.

9:33 And the chiefs of the Levitical tribes sang about it, who dwelt in houses belonging to the temple, who worked day and night, and who did no other work.

9:34 All of them were well-known patriarchs of the Levites and lived in Jerusalem.

9:35 And Jereh, the father of Gibeon, who dwelt in Gibeon, and whose wife's name was Magah.

9:36 His firstborn was Aberton, and he begat Sur, and Kish, and Baal, and Ner, and Nadab,

9:37 Gito, Helio, Zechariah, Mechiron.

9:38 And Michylora begat Shemeam. These men and their brethren dwelt opposite Jerusalem.

9:39 Nyorson Christ, Christopher Sauro, Sauro Johnson, Jonathan, Mackishua, Abinada, Ishbaali.

9:40 Jonathan's son was Mirebaal [Mirebaal, or Mephibos], and Mire-Paal begat Mecaah.

9:41 The sons of Micah were Petun, and Melech, and Tariah, and Ahaz.

9:42 Ahaz begat Jarah, and Jarah begat Arameel, and Azmawi, and Zimri, and Zimri, and Mozar,

9:43 Mosa begat Beneah, and Begat Begot Rephaiah, and the son of Rephayah was Eliaza, and the son of Eliaza was Azird.

9:44 He had six sons, whose names were Asrikan, Pochilus, Ishmali, Shearia, Obadiah, and Haran, all of whom were the sons of Asri.

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At the end of the chapter, it is mentioned that some of the Levite families and descendants were sent to serve in the temple, including some singers and janitors. They insisted on worshipping God and worked hard to protect the temple.

This is a detailed summary of the ninth chapter of 1 Chronicles. Chapter 9 begins with a list of the people of Israel who returned to Jerusalem after the Babylonian exile. It notes that the people of Judah were the first to return, and then lists the names of the priests and Levites who returned with them.

The chapter then goes on to list the names of the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the gates of the temple and the city of Jerusalem. It notes that these gatekeepers were chosen from the tribe of Levi, and that they were responsible for opening and closing the gates at specific times.

The genealogy then shifts to the tribe of Benjamin, listing the names of its various clans and their descendants. It notes that the tribe of Benjamin had a large number of skilled warriors, and that they were responsible for guarding the king's palace.

The chapter concludes with a list of the priests and Levites who lived in Jerusalem, including their duties and responsibilities in the temple. It notes that some of the Levites were responsible for singing in the temple choir, while others were responsible for caring for the temple vessels and equipment.

Overall, chapter 9 serves to establish the genealogy of the people of Israel who returned from exile, and highlights the importance of the Levites and gatekeepers in maintaining the temple and the city of Jerusalem. It also emphasizes the role of the tribe of Benjamin as skilled warriors and guardians of the king's palace.

Here are some of the important verses in 1 Chronicles chapter 9:

1 Chronicles 9:1-2: "All Israel was listed in the genealogies recorded in the book of the kings of Israel and Judah. They were taken captive to Babylon because of their unfaithfulness."

1 Chronicles 9:22: "All these men were heads of Levite families, chiefs as listed in their genealogy, and they lived in Jerusalem."

1 Chronicles 9:33: "Those who were musicians, heads of Levite families, stayed in the rooms of the temple and were exempt from other duties because they were responsible for the work day and night."

This chapter continues with the genealogy of Israel and the list of the returned exiles. It describes the people who lived in Jerusalem and the division of duties among the Levites, including the musicians who were responsible for the work of

the temple day and night. The chapter also mentions the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the temple, as well as the priests who lived in the various cities of Judah. Overall, this chapter provides important historical context for the people of Israel and their return from exile.

In the book of 1 Chronicles, chapter 9 continues the genealogical record and focuses on the return of the exiles from Babylonian captivity. This chapter provides insights into the restoration of the people of Israel and their return to Jerusalem.

The chapter begins by listing the genealogy of the people of Israel, specifically those who settled in their cities after their return from exile. It highlights the return of the priests, Levites, and other individuals from various tribes, including Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh.

The chapter mentions the duties assigned to the Levites in the temple, such as being in charge of the chambers, the vessels, and the showbread. It also notes the gatekeepers who were responsible for guarding the entrance to the tabernacle and later the temple.

Reflections on this chapter can emphasize the theme of restoration and the faithfulness of God in bringing His people back from captivity. It illustrates God's mercy and grace in allowing the exiles to return to their homeland and rebuild their lives and worship.

Furthermore, this chapter highlights the importance of worship and the role of the Levites and priests in maintaining the sacred duties of the temple. It underscores the significance of proper worship and the need for dedicated individuals to fulfill their roles in the service of God.

Additionally, the chapter reminds us of the value of community and the interconnectedness of God's people. The genealogical accounts and the mention of

various tribes coming together to rebuild Jerusalem emphasize the unity and shared purpose of the Israelite nation.

Overall, chapter 9 of 1 Chronicles provides insights into the restoration of the people of Israel after the Babylonian exile. It reflects on God's faithfulness, the importance of worship, and the significance of community in the rebuilding of Jerusalem.

First Chronicles 9 continues as part of the genealogy, a chapter that records the return of the Israelites to Jerusalem and the families and ethnic groups of the tribes of Levi and Benjamin. Although this chapter still contains a great deal of genealogical account, some important ideas and meanings can still be found from a theological perspective.

Here are some of the ideas and implications of 1 Chronicles 9 from a theological perspective:

God's Promises and Faithfulness: This chapter records the return of the people of Israel to Jerusalem and the re-establishment of the temple ministry. This reminds us of God's promises to His people and His faithfulness. Despite Israel's sins and rebellion from God, God kept His promises and brought them back to the place He had promised.

Worship and Temple Service: In this chapter, the role of the tribe of Levi in temple service is highlighted, and they are responsible for various offices that maintain temple order and worship rituals. This reminds us of the importance of worship and the way God has ordained worship to be.

God's Favor and Protection: This chapter contains detailed records of families and communities that show God's care and protection for each family. God cares for His people and continues to work in their lives.

Consequences of Sin and Repentance: While this chapter is primarily a history of the return to Jerusalem, the consequences of some family abandonments from God can also be seen in the genealogy. This reminds us of the consequences of sin and the importance of repentance. God promises to forgive repentant hearts and re-accept His people.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 9, while a genealogical record, still contains some important theological ideas and implications. This chapter reminds us of God's promises and faithfulness, the value of worship and temple service, and God's favor and protection. It also teaches us about the consequences of sin and the importance of repentance. 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, as well as God's love and grace toward His people.