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YouTube Prayer Link

Let my heart worship to the fullest

1 Chronicles Chapter 26:

Chapter 26, a chronicle, deals with King David's officials and how they organized and managed the affairs of the temple and cared for its needs.

This chapter begins with a list of gatekeeper shifts, including the Levites of the Kohat, Geshun, and Mirali tribes. The gatekeeper's duty is to protect the temple's belongings and treasures and ensure the safety of the temple.

Next, the chapter describes the division of responsibilities between King David's sons and other relatives. They were assigned different tasks to assist in the management of the temple and the people who served God. Some of these tasks include conducting the choir, playing musical instruments, teaching people how to worship God, and managing the storehouses and supplies of the temple.

In addition, the chapter records a number of independent principals who were responsible for managing important matters around the temple, such as doormen, storehouses, utensils, supplies, and so on. The first is the temple gatekeeper who knows the holiness of God, the Levites who are cleansed by the Lord and who

have their eyes on God. Below them are the second group of people, who are the guards of the treasury, who entrust them with the most valuable things, and they must know how to respect themselves. The third group was David's ruler because they were shrewd, mighty men who had read the Law of Moses.

In the "kingdom of priests" (Exodus 19:6), the master of the work is God, and the sacrifice at the altar, the teaching in the pulpit, the management in the treasury, and the gatekeeping in the temple are all done for God's sake, and there is no sacredness or hierarchy. Today, believers are "royal priests" (1 Peter 2:9), and they should be seen before God, both in the ministry and outside the church, "willing to serve as to the Lord and not to men" (Ephesians 6:7).

Colossians 3:23 also teaches us to "do whatever you do, do it from your heart, as for the Lord, not for men." This means that when we do things for others, we do it from our hearts, as "the Lord's business." In this way, all things can be considered "done in the Lord's hand."

We need to be especially vigilant not to fall into the condition of the Pharisees as the Lord Jesus said – "But God knoweth your hearts; for what is honored by man is an abomination in the sight of God" (Luke 16:15). If a person serves only for the sake of godliness, he will not be accepted by God. Because true ministry is not in the content, but in the heart of the minister!

In the same way, there is no distinction between high and low ministry in the church. Whether we are serving on or off the stage, as long as we do it for God from the bottom of our hearts, everything we do is for the sake of the Lord, so that the glory of the Lord may be filled on the earth!

This chapter details how King David organized and managed the affairs of the temple so that people could better serve God, while also highlighting the efforts and contributions required to care for the temple. God is holy, and "no one who is not holy can see the Lord" (Hebrews 12:14), and the Holy Temple cannot be left in and out at will. The gatekeeper needs to be wise and discerning between who can accept and who cannot go in or out.

Today, the church needs to open the door of the gospel to the world, but it must also have gatekeepers who serve faithfully, and cannot treat "the house of God" as a club of men, nor can it turn "the pillar and foundation of truth" (1 Timothy 3:15) into a pulpit of worldly learning, let alone "the house of prayer of all nations" into a "den of thieves" (Mark 11:17).

The heart of the believer is a temple where the Holy Spirit dwells, and it needs to be guarded day and night by the gatekeeper, so that all thoughts and spirits cannot be allowed to come in and out at will: "Do not believe all the spirits, but test whether they are from God, for many false prophets have come out of the earth" (1 John 4:1).

Through the parable of the foolish rich man who does not know how to use his riches well, Jesus teaches us where we should truly store up our treasures (Luke 12:16~21). Today, the saints are to show their gratitude for the grace they have by offering what they have to God, and to commit all they have to God (Romans 12:1).

Let's pray together:

Dear Heavenly Father, please help me to serve with a heart that belongs to you, so that I can devote myself to the good works that are pleasing to you! Whether before or after others, we are to serve You in spirit and truth alone! Cooperate with one another to build up the body of Christ. Pray that the Lord will give us wisdom and wisdom so that we will have wisdom from the Holy Spirit as leaders and members, and use the gifts you have given us for the good of your family. Turn our eyes to You so that we can offer and worship You with all our hearts! Help me not to care about other people's eyes, but to rely on You and pursue You!

In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ we pray, amen

1 Chronicles chapter 26

26:1           the shift of guarding the door , remember below . Of the children of the Korah and of Azar there was Meshremiah the son of Profit.

26:2           The eldest son of Meshremiah was Zechariah, the second was Jeremiah, the third was Zebadiah, the fourth was Jetiah,

26:3           The fifth son was Elam, the sixth was Johanan, and the seventh was Elionai.

26:4           The firstborn of Edom of Russia was Shemaiah, the second Jozabal, the third Joah, the fourth Shagar, the fifth Nathanel,

26:5 The sixth son was Ameliah, the seventh was Isagah, and the eighth was Viudeta, because God blessed him with the east of Russia.

26:6 His son, Shemaiah, had sons who were powerful men and were in charge of their father's house.

26:7 The sons of Shemaiah were Odne, Rephai, Obed, and Elizaba. Elizaba's brother was a strong man. There were also Elihu and Simachah.

26:8 these are all the descendants of eto-etoan . They and their sons and brethren were men of great skill. Sixty-two children and grandchildren from the east of Russia .

26:9 The sons and brethren of Mishrimiah were men of great men, eighteen in all.

26:10 Milari's grandson Hosa had several sons . the eldest son is shenli . He was not the firstborn, but his father made him the firstborn.

26:11 The second son was Helesiah, the third son was Debariah, and the fourth son was Zecharia. Hosha's sons and brothers were thirteen.

26:12 These men were gatekeeper class leaders who served in the temple of Jehoah in class with their brethren.

26:13 No matter how big or small they were, they all drew lots according to their clans and guarded each of them.

26:14 It was Shelemiah who drew the sign to guard the east gate . His son Zecharia was a shrewd scheming and guarded the northern gates.

26:15 east of russia to guard the south gate . His son guarded the storehouse.

26:16 The clerk and Hosa guarded the west gate, and in the streets near the Shaliki Gate, leading upwards, class to class.

26:17 Every day there were six Levites at the east gate, four at the north gate, four at the south gate, two warehouses and two more shifts.

26:18 There are four on the west side of the street and two on the verandah.

26:19                   The above is the shift of the children of Kola and the children of Mirali and the guards of the gates.

26:20                   Among the sons of Levitus were Ahiciah, the treasury of the temple, and the treasury of the holy objects.

26:21                   The children of the Geshun and the children of Radan, and the patriarchs were the sons of Radan, the Geshunite.

26:22                   Zeitam the son of Jehiel, and his brother Joel, were in charge of the treasury of the house of Jehohua.

26:23                   the amran , the ishkha , the hebron , the uki , also have positions .

26:24                   Moses' grandson, Ge Shun's son, was in charge of the treasury.

26:25                   and his brother Eli to thank him . Eli Isher 's son was Lehabiah . The son of Lehabiah was Jeshai. The son of Jeshai was Joram. Joram's son was Chiri. The son of Segeli was Shilomi.

26:26                   This is the holy thing in which Selomy and his brethren were in charge of the treasury, and they were holy things of the king and the patriarchs, and the captains of the thousands, and the centurions, and the captains of the army.

26:27                   And they sanctified the goods which they had taken in battle, that they might build the house of Jehovah.

26:28                   And Samuel the seer, and Sarah the son of Christ, and Abner the son of Ner, and the son of Zeruiah, and all the things that were holy were in the possession of Shirom and his brethren.

26:29                   The Ishkhas had Gananiah and his sons as rulers and teachers, and to administer Israel's foreign affairs.

26:30                   The Hebron tribe had Hashabiah and his brethren, a thousand and seven hundred, all mighty men, who were doing the business of Jehoah and the king in the land of Israel on the west side of the Jordan.

26:31                   Among the Hebronites there was Jereiah as the patriarch . In the fortieth year of the reign of David he found out of this tribe a mighty warrior in Jashee of Gilead.

26:32                   And the brethren of Jerejah were two thousand seven hundred, all men of great men, and chiefs of fathers. King David sent them to do things for God and the king in the tribe of Reuben, of Gad, and of the half tribe of Manasseh.

Chapter 26 of the first part of the history deals with King David's officials and how they organized and managed the affairs of the temple and cared for its needs.

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This chapter details how King David organized and managed the affairs of the temple so that people could better serve God, while also highlighting the efforts and contributions required to care for the temple.

Some important passages from 1 Chronicles 26:

1. "This chapter deals with the administration and service of the priests, the Levites, and the mendings, as well as their assignments and duties." —1 Chronicles 26:1-32.
2. "The mentins are the men who guard the various gates of the temple and guard the temple, and they take turns serving." —1 Chronicles 26:1-32.
3. "David and Zadok the priest, Abiathar and Ahimmelech the son of Eleazar prescribed and assigned the duties and administration of Mending." —1 Chronicles 26:1-32.

4. This passage emphasizes the importance of stewardship and service, especially in God's temple. Mending's work may not be as conspicuous, but it is key to keeping the temple safe and tidy. (1 Chronicles 26:1-32)

5. In addition, this chapter demonstrates God's attention to detail and the grace and blessing He bestows on those who serve faithfully and diligently. —1 Chronicles 26:1-32.

First Chronicles 26 records the organization and duties of the Levites after King David's son Solomon built the temple. This chapter focuses on the appointment of the gatekeepers of the Levites and the treasury officer, who were responsible for guarding the doors of the temple and administering the temple's supplies and goods, respectively. The purpose of these arrangements is to ensure the safety and smooth operation of the temple.

Theologically, 1 Chronicles 26 teaches some important ideas and implications:

**Order and Discipline in Worship:** In this chapter, the Levites are meticulously organized and assigned responsibilities to ensure the smooth functioning of the temple. This shows that order and discipline are very important in the process of worshipping God so that God's work can be carried out in an orderly manner.

**God's house is holy:** In this chapter, it is mentioned that the Levites guarding the gate had to protect the sanctity of the temple and not allow unclean people to enter. This shows that God's house is a holy place to be kept clean and pure so that people can worship God here.

**Stewardship of God's Resources:** The role of the treasurer is also mentioned in this chapter as the administrator of the temple's goods and supplies. This reminds us that in God's work, we should wisely steward the resources God has given us and use them for God's kingdom to glorify God.

Faithful and Responsible Ministry: These Levites were given important responsibilities, and their faithful and responsible ministry made the temple run smoothly. This reminds us that in God's work, we are to be faithful and responsible ministers, serving Him with God's gifts.

Overall, 1 Chronicles 26 teaches order and discipline in worship, the sanctification of God's family, stewardship of God's resources, and faithful and responsible ministry through the organization and duties of the Levites in the temple. These thoughts and meanings remind us that in God's work, we should obey God's laws, remain holy, wisely steward the resources God has given us, and serve God faithfully and responsibly.