

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

Bibleao.com

Daily Rice 2024 May 25

YouTube Prayer Link

The life of worship, declaration of love

Chapter 3 focuses on the details and architectural drawings of King Solomon's temple in Jerusalem. Here is a detailed summary of the chapter:

This chapter begins with a background and motivation for building the temple after King Solomon's accession to the throne. King Solomon decided to build this magnificent temple in order to fulfill the last wish of his father, David, and to build a permanent dwelling place for the Lord God. The construction of the temple is then described in detail, including information on building materials, building works, architects, and craftsmen.

In this chapter, the main temple and sanctuary of the temple are first described, which is the holiest place in Judaism and an important point of contact between God and man. The main hall of the temple was tall and magnificent, and the sanctuary was the central area for the priests to perform their rituals. Subsequently, the details of the temple are detailed, including the various furniture and decorations made by craftsmen such as carpenters, stonemasons, coppersmiths, etc. These craftsmen crafted the altars, lampstands, incense altars, and other important utensils in the temple, and every detail reflects their skill and reverence for God.

The chapter also records the time and scale of the temple's construction, which is said to have taken seven years and used a large amount of precious materials such as gold, silver, copper, and iron. The construction of the temple also symbolized the prosperity and prosperity of the nation of Israel under God's leadership. These precious materials not only reflect King Solomon's generosity and wealth, but also symbolize the sacrosanct status of the Temple.

In conclusion, this chapter records the details and scale of the construction of the temple, which is one of the most important places in Judaism. The purpose of this chapter is to demonstrate God's glory and power, as well as His love and grace toward the Israelites. The construction of the temple was not only a construction project, but also the highest expression of Israel's worship and dedication to God.

The two cherubim refer to the cherubim embroidered on the veil in detail in verse 14 as a reminder of the symbolic meaning of the cherubim: on the one hand, it makes people think about whether they can stand before the cherubim who are executing the righteous judgment; On the other hand, although the Ark of the Covenant had disappeared after the exile, the cherubim continued to protect the Ark of the Covenant until the seventh trumpet of the last day sounded, when "the heavenly temple of God was opened, and his ark of the covenant appeared in his house." Then there was lightning, and sound, and thunder, and earthquakes, and great hail" (Revelation 11:19).

The names of the bronze pillars are highlighted in verse 17 with the names of the two pillars. These two names are a constant reminder to God's people that God Himself has the power to build what He wants to build and that He can accomplish His plan without human help. New Testament believers can also rest assured that the Lord "has conquered the world" (John 16:33) and that we should "press toward the mark in faith for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus" (Philippians 3:14). These two pillars remind us that the temple is a place of power, where we awe and wait for God to appear to us as to the prophet Isaiah.

(Proverbs 4:23) "Above all else, guard your heart, for the fruit of life is from the heart." Today, we become the temple of God, and everything starts from the holiness within, because this is the place where God preses. We are to look at our hearts as God's Holy of Holies, with our hearts carrying His power, which He has established, and our lives are lives of worship.

Abraham's highest devotion to God was not to sacrifice sheep and oxen, but to his beloved only son. When we offer our love, we put God first and love God first. In

fact, it is to be in the presence and fellowship of God in love. We are united with the Lord because of love. Love is the most important thing in life. Without love, there is no virtue left. No matter what virtue is, there is an element of love in it. Therefore, whether it is the ark of the covenant, or the building of the temple, or the service, or worship, and prayer, there must be love. It's like falling in love, because there is love in words. Love covers many sins, and love brings healing. Anxiety withers bones. Sorrow, fear, timidity, and trouble, and then they feel exhausted and their physical fitness plummets. Let us live with joy and peace every day, and if we live in love, we will be happy and healthy.

Let's pray together:

We thank You because You are our Shepherd and Protector. In these troubled and troubled times, help us to turn our hearts to You and open our hearts and minds so that we can understand and receive Your Word.

"I understand!" Lord, let this be the cry of each of us. May You give us a quiet heart, a pure spirit, a steadfast faith, and a humble attitude so that we can purify our hearts. Let us turn our hearts to You with love, faith, purity, humility, and longing.

Lord, when our hearts are open, our mouths are open, and may we love to read and listen to Your teachings. Beware that our hearts are opened, and our minds are opened, and may our hearts truly turn to You, as the veil is torn. May Jesus, the Holy Spirit, and the Word of God be our life, authority, power, joy, and peace.

Our bodies belong to the temple of God, and the church is the temple of the Holy Spirit. May we always be with God in our presence, so that we may see the glory of God. Christians are the temple of God's activity, and we are called to live out the truth on earth in order to manifest God's goodness, as 1 Peter 2:9 says.

Help us to be a witness of Your glory in this world, so that we can reflect Your goodness and greatness in our daily lives. May our lives bring peace, joy, and hope, and lead more to You.

In the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, amen.

CHAPTER 3

2Ch. 3:1 Then Solomon began to build the temple of the LORD in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where the LORD had appeared to his father David. It was on the threshing-floor of Araunah

[Hebrew Ornan, a variant of Araunah] the Jebusite, the place provided by David.

2Ch. 3:2 He began building on the second day of the second month in the fourth year of his reign.

2Ch. 3:3 The foundation Solomon laid for building the temple of God was sixty cubits long and twenty cubits wide [That is, about 90 feet (about 27 metres) long and 30 feet (about 9 metres) wide] (using the cubit of the old standard).

2Ch. 3:4 The portico at the front of the temple was twenty cubits [That is, about 30 feet (about 9 metres); also in verses 8, 11 and 13] long across the width of the building and twenty cubits [Some Septuagint and Syriac manuscripts; Hebrew and a hundred and twenty] high. He overlaid the inside with pure gold.

2Ch. 3:5 He panelled the main hall with pine and covered it with fine gold and decorated it with palm tree and chain designs.

2Ch. 3:6 He adorned the temple with precious stones. And the gold he used was gold of Parvaim.

2Ch. 3:7 He overlaid the ceiling beams, door-frames, walls and doors of the temple with gold, and he carved cherubim on the walls. 2Ch. 3:8 He built the Most Holy Place, its length corresponding to the width of the temple — twenty cubits long and twenty cubits wide. He overlaid the inside with six hundred talents [That is, about 20 tons (about 21 metric tons)] of fine gold.

2Ch. 3:9 The gold nails weighed fifty shekels. [That is, about 1 1/4 pounds (about 0.6 kilogram)] He also overlaid the upper parts with gold.

2Ch. 3:10 In the Most Holy Place he made a pair of sculptured cherubim and overlaid them with gold.

2Ch. 3:11 The total wing-span of the cherubim was twenty cubits. One wing of the first cherub was five cubits [That is, about 7 1/2 feet (about 2.3 metres); also in verse 15] long and touched the temple wall, while its other wing, also five cubits long, touched the wing of the other cherub.

2Ch. 3:12 Similarly one wing of the second cherub was five cubits long and touched the other temple wall, and its other wing, also five cubits long, touched the wing of the first cherub.

2Ch. 3:13 The wings of these cherubim extended twenty cubits. They stood on their feet, facing the main hall. [Or facing inward]

2Ch. 3:14 He made the curtain of blue, purple and crimson yarn and fine linen, with cherubim worked into it.

2Ch. 3:15 In the front of the temple he made two pillars, which together were thirty-five cubits [That is, about 52 feet (about 16 metres)] long, each with a capital on top measuring five cubits.

2Ch. 3:16 He made interwoven chains [Or possibly made chains in the inner sanctuary; the meaning of the Hebrew for this phrase is uncertain.] and put them on top of the pillars. He also made a hundred pomegranates and attached them to the chains.

2Ch. 3:17 He erected the pillars in the front of the temple, one to the south and one to the north. The one to the south he named Jakin [Jakin probably means he establishes.] and the one to the north Boaz. [Boaz probably means in him is strength.]

In chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles, the construction of the temple begins in earnest. Solomon begins by laying the foundation of the temple on Mount Moriah, the same site where his father David had purchased a threshing floor from Araunah the Jebusite. The temple is built to exact specifications given by God to David and later passed on to Solomon. The temple is adorned with gold and precious stones, including the famous two cherubim of gold that flank the Ark of the Covenant. The chapter concludes with a description of the inner sanctuary, the Holy of Holies, where the Ark is to be placed.

2 Chronicles chapter 3 describes the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem by King Solomon, which was an important event in Israel's history. Here are some important verses from this chapter:

1. "Then Solomon began to build the house of the Lord in Jerusalem on Mount Moriah, where the Lord had appeared to his father David, at the place that David had prepared on the threshing floor of Ornan the Jebusite." (2 Chronicles 3:1) - This verse sets the context for the chapter, and highlights the importance of the location where the Temple was built.
2. "The vestibule in front of the nave of the house was twenty cubits long, equal to the width of the house, and its height was 120 cubits. He overlaid it on the inside with pure gold." (2 Chronicles 3:4) - This verse describes the size and opulence of the Temple's entrance, which was covered in pure gold.
3. "He also made chains like a necklace and put them on the tops of the pillars; and he made one hundred pomegranates and put them on the chains." (2 Chronicles 3:16) - This verse describes some of the decorative elements that were added to the Temple, including chains and pomegranates.
4. "In the inner sanctuary he made two cherubim of olivewood, each ten cubits high." (2 Chronicles 3:10) - This verse describes the cherubim that were placed in the inner sanctuary of the Temple, which were important symbols of God's presence.

Overall, 2 Chronicles chapter 3 provides a detailed account of the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem, and highlights the importance of this event in Israel's history.

Chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles provides a detailed account of the construction of the temple in Jerusalem, highlighting the precise measurements, materials, and craftsmanship involved. Here is a reflection on this chapter:

Chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles takes us into the heart of the construction of the temple in Jerusalem. It offers a vivid description of the temple's structure, design, and the meticulous attention given to every detail. This chapter reveals the significance of the temple as the central place of worship for the Israelites and serves as a reflection on the importance of reverence and devotion in our own approach to worship.

The chapter begins by emphasizing that the temple was built on Mount Moriah, the same place where Abraham had offered his son Isaac as a sacrifice. This location holds great historical and spiritual significance for the people of Israel, highlighting the continuity and connection between their past and present. It reminds us that our worship is not detached from the foundations of our faith, but rather rooted in the rich history of God's interactions with His people.

The detailed descriptions of the temple's construction, including its measurements, materials, and furnishings, demonstrate the precision and care invested in the project. From the gold overlay on the walls to the intricate carvings and precious stones, every aspect of the temple was crafted with excellence. This attention to detail signifies the importance of offering our best to God, not just in material things but also in the devotion of our hearts.

Furthermore, the temple's design reflects the significance of God's presence among His people. The Holy of Holies, housing the Ark of the Covenant, was the most sacred space within the temple, representing the dwelling place of God on Earth. The meticulous construction and placement of the Ark within this inner sanctuary underscore the holiness and reverence required in approaching the divine presence. It reminds us of the awe and humility we should cultivate when we enter into the presence of God.

Chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles also highlights the skilled artisans and craftsmen involved in the construction of the temple. These individuals were specially gifted by God to contribute to this sacred project. Their talents and craftsmanship remind us of the diverse gifts and abilities that God bestows upon His people, and the importance of utilizing these gifts to honor Him.

Overall, chapter 3 of 2 Chronicles invites us to reflect on the importance of reverence, devotion, and attention to detail in our worship. It encourages us to offer our best to God, not just in our physical spaces of worship but also in the dedication of our hearts and the use of our God-given gifts. Just as the temple was a place where God's presence dwelled among His people, may our lives and our

worship reflect a deep reverence and devotion to the One who deserves our highest honor.