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Daily Rice 2024 June 22

YouTube Prayer Link

Listen to God on spiritual warfare

Chapter 31 of 2 Chronicles focuses on the reforms of the country that King Hezekiah of Judah led during his reign. These reforms included the cleaning of the temple, the restoration of priestly and Levitical duties, and the promotion of religious celebrations. Hezekiah discovered many artifacts and artifacts during the cleaning of the temple, and ordered the temple to be restored and the priestly and Levitical duties were restored. He also enacted new tax laws to fund sacrifices to God and the expenses of priests, ensuring that they could fulfill their duties. In addition, Hezekiah promoted agriculture, animal husbandry, handicrafts, and commerce, which contributed to the prosperity of Judah and increased the wealth and power of the nation.

This chapter focuses on the reforms and developments of Hezekiah's reign, as well as his emphasis and concern on religious and economic aspects. Under Hezekiah's leadership, the whole of Judah feared God and lived according to God's heart. Brothers and sisters, this is what we should be focusing on. For all of God's work among men is not about outward appearance, but about the inner condition of his people.

Hezekiah also promoted religious celebrations throughout the country, including Passover, Feast of Weeks, and Feast of Tabernacles. These celebrations attracted large numbers of Judah and Israelite, strengthening their unity and mutual recognition. The Bible uses the metaphor of sheep several times, dividing it into goats and sheep. The sheep symbolizes obedience and obedience to

the shepherd's lead; Goats are described as stubborn and have their own ideas. If we are willing to heed God's teachings like sheep, as described in these verses, Hezekiah commanded the people to prepare, believing that God's abundant blessings will be given to us even more. If we continue to be obedient and listen to God's teachings before Him and follow them, we will experience more of God's abundant blessings.

A person who loves the Lord and serves the Lord, like others, will encounter difficulties and will be subject to powerful attacks. However, if we persist in relying on God, not believing the words of others, and not being swayed by those who despise and demean God, we can experience God's miraculous help just like Hezekiah. The same is true of the church, where we hear what God says and what the Bible says, and we do it. When we do our best to do good, right, and faithful, God will keep it, and as a result, everything the church will do. When God is not first in our hearts, we are guilty of the same idolatry. When we think more about wealth, pleasures, prestige, and so on than we think of God, we are actually worshipping these as gods. Because of their idolatry, the Jews were eventually exiled to the Gentiles. Although we will not be captured by the enemy and exiled, we will inevitably be disciplined by God if we value the worldly things more than the spiritual. Think again about what idols are left in your life and how you can rely on God to get rid of them.

Hezekiah was not a perfect man, nor did he have the same feats as King David and King Solomon, but he was praised by God for doing "that which is good and righteous in the sight of the Lord and his God," and that brought spiritual renewal to the people of Judah. Consider how you can follow Hezekiah's example and be a lifelong seeker of God for spiritual renewal for yourself and those around you. Spiritual warfare is not determined by a single battle, and earthly warfare cannot be determined by a single battle. Spiritual warfare is certainly not subject to this limitation.

Brothers and sisters, we remember that when our Lord came to earth, Satan always tried to deal with Him, either by killing Him or guarding Him from afar. He wants to drag the Lord out of God's will. We feel that spiritual warfare can be really complicated at times. Satan has tried many times to get Jesus to die because if He succeeds, Jesus cannot die on the cross. If Jesus had not died on the cross, but had been killed in some other way, then God's work of redemption would not have been completed. Satan's methods in the Lord are very secretive. We remember that He tempted the Lord three times, each time to make Him back down in the fact that He was the Son of God.

Although what he does in the Lord is not exactly the same as what he does in us, his principles have not changed at all. Whatever method he uses, it's to drag people out of God. One time it didn't work, and there was a second time; If it doesn't work out the second time, the third will follow. Brothers and sisters, as you read the Gospel of Luke, you see that the Lord was tempted three times, and you notice that the Holy Spirit records that "the devil departed from him for a time after all temptation." What does it mean to "leave Him for a while"? Three times you can't bring Him down, put it down for a while, and wait for the opportunity to come again. This is "leaving for a while", he doesn't give up, he just doesn't continue now, and that's spiritual warfare.

Spiritual warfare does not stop at one battle, but spiritual warfare goes on until the day Satan is cast into the bottomless pit. Strictly speaking, the spiritual warfare will not stop until he is thrown into the lake of fire and brimstone.

We pray

Dear Lord, teach me what it means to be faithful. Lord, even if we are unfaithful, you are still trustworthy. Heavenly Father, I beseech you to renew our lives through the gospel of the Lord Jesus Christ, so that we may know His faithful example in Christ, and follow His lead throughout our lives. Lord, apart from thee we can do nothing; Without you, we will fail and fall. Hold us close to you all our lives, obedient to your shepherdship. When we are lost, find us; When we fall, lift us up. Pray in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ, amen.

2 Chronicles, chapter 31

31:1 And when all these things were finished, all the Israelites who were there went to the cities of Judah, and broke down the pillars, and cut down the groves, and in Judah, Benjamin, Ephraim, and Manasseh, and they tore down the high places and the altars. So all the Israelites returned to every city, every man to his land.

31:2 And the Hezekiah appointed priests of the Levites to offer burnt offerings and peace offerings according to their duties, and to minister at the gates of the temple of Yahowa, and to praise Yahweh.

31:3 And the king appointed a portion of his own property for the burnt offering, the morning and evening burnt offerings, and the Sabbaths, the New Moons, and the feast burnt offerings, according to the law of Jehovah.

31:4 And he commanded all the people that dwelt in Jerusalem to give them their due portion of the priests and the Levites, that they might devote themselves to the law of Jehovah.

31:5 As soon as the decree was given, the Israelites brought an abundance of the first-ripe grains, new wine, oil, honey, and the produce of the fields, and a great tenth of everything.

31:6 And the Israelites and the children of Judah, who dwelt in the cities of Judah, sent a tenth of the sheep and oxen, and a tenth of the things of their gods, holy return and Hohwa, even the parts of the ten things. Build up a pile.

31:7 It started in March and ended in July .

31:8 And when Hezekiah and all the princes came, and when they saw the fortresses, they praised Yahwah, and blessed the Israelites of the people of Yahwah.

31:9 Hezekiah inquired of the fortress from the priests and the Levites.

31:10 Azariah, the high priest of the house of Zadok, replied, "Since the servants brought the offerings to the temple of Jehodah, we have not only eaten but have much left." For the Lord blessed his people, so was the abundance left.

31:11 Hezekiah commanded that storehouses should be prepared in the temple of Yahohua, and they made them.

31:12 They sincerely put into the storehouse the offerings and the things that were sanctified. The Levitical Gonanya was in charge of the matter, and his brother made each of them his deputy.

31:13 Jezer, and Asaziah, and Nahath, and Asahel, and Jeremoth, and Jozabad, and Eliel, and Ismagiah, and Mahath, and Benaiah were overseers, under the hand of Gonanjah, and his brother Shimei, It was sent by King Hezekiah and by Azariah, who was in charge of the temple.

31:14 And Kore, the son of the Levitite Innah, who kept the east gate, was in charge of the offerings of God, and over the offerings of Jehovah, and of the most holy things.

31:15 Under him were Eden, Minjamin, Jeshua, Shemaiah, Amariah, and Shecaniah, who provided important offices in the cities of the priests, and were assigned to them in their shifts, both large and small.

31:16 According to the genealogy, all men who were three years old and older were given to him every day when they entered the temple of Yahwa and served in shifts.

31:17 And he gave to the priests according to the genealogy of the families, and to the Levites who were not up to twenty years of age, according to their ranks.

31:18 and according to the genealogy, they gave to their wives and sons and sons in their congregation. Because they are in high office, they sanctify themselves.

31:19 And the men appointed by name were to give their dues to Aaron's sons and grandsons, who lived in the suburbs of the cities, and to the men of the priesthood, and to all the Levites who were recorded in the genealogy.

31:20 The Hezekiah did so throughout Judah, doing what was good and righteous in the eyes of the god of Yahwathah.

31:21 All that he did, whether it be the work of the temple of God, whether it was the keeping of the law and the commandments, or the search for his God, was done with all his heart, and was prosperous.

A detailed summary of Chapter 31 of the Second Chronicles of the Chronicles

Chapter 31 of 2 Chronicles focuses on the reign of King Hezekiah of Judah and his leadership in reforming the country, including the cleansing of the temple, the restoration of priestly and Levitical duties, and the promotion of religious celebrations. Hezekiah discovered many artifacts and artifacts during his cleaning of the temple, and he ordered the temple to be restored and the

priestly and Levitical duties resumed. He also enacted new tax laws to fund sacrifices to God and expenses for priests, ensuring that they could fulfill their duties.

Hezekiah also promoted religious celebrations throughout the country, including Passover, Feast of Weeks, and Feast of Tabernacles. These ceremonies attracted large numbers of Judah and Israelite, which strengthened their unity and mutual recognition.

In addition, Hezekiah promoted agriculture and animal husbandry in the country, as well as the development of handicrafts and commerce. These measures contributed to the prosperity of Judah and increased the wealth and power of the nation. In conclusion, this chapter focuses on the reforms and developments of Hezekiah's reign, as well as his emphasis and concern for religious and economic aspects.

A few important verses from 2 Chronicles chapter 31:

1. Verse 1: "And when this was done, all the children of Israel went out and searched the cities of Judah for the cherubim and the scribes from the world unto Solomon." "

This is an account of the reign of King Hezekiah of Judah, who reorganized the temple, including the restoration of the worship of God and the restoration of the temple. In the process, Hezekiah sent people to various cities to search for and collect temple supplies, utensils, and records that had been left behind in the past in order to restore the worship of God. This process also demonstrates Hezekiah's devotion to God and respect for the temple.

2. Verse 2: "And Hezekiah appointed priests and Levites in the shifts of burnt offerings and peace offerings, each according to his own duties, and set up an altar of incense before the house of the Lord, and burned incense, according to the custom of the law that was written. "

This verse goes on to record Hezekiah's restoration of temple worship. He appointed priests and Levites on duty and to ensure that the priests offered burnt offerings and peace offerings according to their duties and customs. In addition, he set up an altar of incense in front of the temple and burned incense, which was also according to the rules of the Torah.

3. Verse 10: "And Hezekiah commanded that a storehouse should be prepared in the house of the Lord, and they did." "

This passage records Hezekiah's preparation for the temple reserve. To this end, he ordered the preparation of barns in the temple to store the objects offered to the gods and to provide for the priests.

4. Verse 21: "The Lord will be sought by all who willingly and willingly seek the LORD God of their fathers, and the LORD will come upon them; No matter how big or small, they will be forgiven. "

This is an important promise in the scriptures. It shows that as long as people willingly seek God, no matter how big or small, God will be sought and will be gracious enough to forgive their sins.

This promise is also an expression of God's love and mercy, as well as His willingness and ability to receive those who sincerely seek Him.

Chapter 31 of the Book of Chronicles continues with the religious and worship reforms of King Hezekiah's reign, especially the arrangements and guidance for the priests and Levites. This chapter emphasizes the importance of restoration of worship and obedience to God, as well as God's providence and blessing for obedient believers.

Although this chapter is primarily a record of historical events, it still contains some theological ideas and gains.

The following are the central theological ideas and theological findings that can be found in 2 Chronicles chapter 31:

Restoration of Worship and Obedience to God: In chapter 31, King Hezekiah overhauls religion and worship by restoring orthodox worship and sacrifice, directing the priests and Levites to obey God's laws and commandments, and returning the nation to God's ordained form of worship.

God's favor and blessing for obedient believers: Because of Hezekiah and the people's obedience to God, God showed mercy and blessing to them, so that the nation was favored and preserved by God in worship.

Devotion and generosity: King Hezekiah encouraged the people to give to the priests and Levites so that they could devote themselves to serving God. This highlights the importance of devotion and generosity in worship.

Unity and Unity in Worship: In the Reformation, all tribes and peoples of Israel gathered in Jerusalem to worship God, demonstrating the importance of unity and unity in the faith.

God's Praise and Faithfulness: In restored worship, the people praised God and expressed their faithfulness and gratitude to God.

In general, chapter 31 of the Book of Chronicles is primarily a record of historical events, which contains themes of the restoration of worship and obedience to God, God's favor and blessing of obedient believers, and the unity and unity of devotion and generosity, and worship. Through these accounts, we can learn more deeply about the importance of worship, the importance of obedience to God and the obedience to God's laws as the core of faith, God's protection and favor for faithful believers, and the importance of devotion and generosity in worship, and the meaning of unity and unity in faith. We are to be wholehearted in obedience to God's law and return to true worship in order to receive God's praise and favor. At the same time, we need to know how to give and be generous to support the work of serving God, so that the unity and unity of faith can manifest God's glory and reflect God's kingdom.