

/Let us begin with the seventh lecture on 1 and 2 Kings. / Today we will begin with 1 Kings chapter 7. / We can see in 7:1-12 / that Solomon built his palace. / He built it for 13 years.

/It took seven years to construct the temple, so Solomon spent 20 years building both the temple and his palace. / This showed that Solomon and his household were blessed because he built God's temple well.

/Whoever is loyal to God and seeks first the kingdom of God and his righteousness will receive blessings from God. / Because Solomon made sacrifices for the temple, God gave him finer and better things.

/Solomon's palace was a hundred cubits long. / It was fifty cubits wide. / It was thirty cubits high. / It was longer than the temple by forty cubits. / It was wider by thirty cubits.

/This shows that God gives better things to those who seek first his kingdom and righteousness.

/Verse 3 tells us that the palace was roofed with forty-five cedar beams. / It had four rows of columns and three rows of beams. / There were fifteen beams in each row, and there were three spaces in the middle. / The windows were placed high in sets of three.

/Verses 6-7 tell us that Solomon built a colonnade and a portico. / The colonnade was fifty cubits long and thirty cubits wide. / The portico stood before the colonnade, and in front of that were pillars and an overhanging roof.

/Solomon built the portico that way to judge the people and he built and covered the throne hall with cedar from floor to ceiling. / This showed that Solomon was ready to properly judge the people.

/Verse 8 tells us that his palace was behind the portico. / He also made another palace for his wife, the daughter of Pharaoh, a palace which was similar to the portico.

/We can see in verses 9-11 that the palace was built with smooth high-grade stones. / The stones were cut to size and trimmed with a saw. / This made the stones finer and beautiful.

/The foundations were laid with large stones, and some measured ten cubits, some eight cubits. /

How solid would the palace have been with its foundations on large stones?

/In verse 12, the large courtyard was built in a similar way as the LORD's temple, and Solomon put up three courses of dressed stone. / Then he put one course of trimmed cedar beams. / In this way, God gives the most beautiful things to those who seek first his kingdom and his righteousness.

/Because Solomon built the temple with all his heart, God blessed him with good things. / We saw last time that the entire temple was laid with cedar planks and overlaid with gold.

/However, there is no mention of gold in Solomon's palace. / Solomon probably did not overlay his palace with gold. / Gold was plentiful during the times of Solomon, and silver was as common as stones.

/Solomon probably did not overlay his palace with gold because he wanted to glorify God.

/Verses 13-22 / tell us about two pillars. / Solomon brought a skilled man Hiram from Tyre. / Hiram was a son of a widow from the tribe of Naphtali. / His father was a skilled man in bronze from Tyre.

/Though his father was from Tyre, Hiram was a God-fearing man who took after his mother's faith. / Hence, he worked with faith as he made the furnishings for God's temple.

/He learned bronze work from his father, and he was full of wisdom and skill. / God uses even foreigners in building the temple if he needs them.

/In verse 15, Hiram made two large bronze pillars. / The height was eighteen cubits. / The circumference was twelve cubits. / The pillar's circumference was thick enough that it took three men holding hands to stand completely around it.

/The two thick and high pillars were built in front of the portico of Solomon's palace. / Then he made two capitals of cast bronze to set on top of the pillars. / Its height was five cubits.

/It says that a network of interwoven chains festooned the capitals on top of the pillars, seven for each capital.

/In verse 18, he made pomegranates in two rows encircling each network.

/In verses 19-20, the capitals on top of the pillars were in shape of lilies, four cubits high. / On the capitals of both pillars were two hundred pomegranates in rows all around. / Pomegranates symbolize the need to be beautiful before God.

/Lilies symbolize life and purity. / Like this, the two pillars were erected in front of the portico. / He named the pillar to the south, "Jakin." / The pillar to the north was named, "Boaz."

/Jakin means, "he establishes." / Boaz means, "in him is strength." / These pillars did not support the temple. / It was built after construction of the temple was completed.

/Solomon's temple was the center of Israel's faith. / The two pillars of the temple have special meanings. / First, it shows that the power to establish and be powerful comes from God.

/It taught the Israelites that their establishment and strength did not come from humans, but from God. / The Israelites could not establish anything by themselves.

/They did not become strong on their own. /They could only be built up when God built them up. / They could be strong when God made them strong. / No one can break or destroy Israel if God established Israel and made her strong.

/Second, it shows that when a believer lives a temple-centered life, God builds up and strengthens the believer. / Whoever does not live a temple-centered life will not be built up or strengthened.

/We believers must live lives of faith so that God will establish, strengthen, and give us power. / However, when the Israelites committed sins against God, the two bronze pillars were destroyed.

/This means that when we sin, God will break and destroy us no matter how strong or powerful we may be.

/Now in verses 23-26, / he made the Sea of cast metal and twelve bulls. / In verse 23, Solomon made the Sea of cast metal. / It measured ten cubits from rim to rim and was five cubits high. / It

was deep enough for a person to enter inside.

/It took a line of thirty cubits to measure around the Sea. / In 2 Chronicles 4:6, / the usage of the “Sea” was for priests to wash their hands and feet. / Then below the rim, gourds encircled it.

/There were ten pieces per cubit, which was three hundred in total. / It was set in two rows. / The twelve bulls supported the Sea. / They stood facing east, west, south, and north. / There were three bulls in each direction.

/Their hindquarters faced the center. / The width of the Sea was as thick as a hand. / The rim was like a lily blossom. / The Sea held two thousand baths.

/One bath was 22 liters. / The Sea was vast. / Yet, in 2 Chronicles 4:5, / it says the Sea held three thousand baths. / However, in today’s chapter, it says two thousand baths. / Two thousand baths was the amount that was normally held.

/Three thousand baths refers to the amount when the Sea was filled to the brim. / The priests cleansed themselves with the water before offering sacrifices to God, and then they offered sacrifices to God.

/The Sea spiritually symbolizes the thing that cleanses us. / It teaches us that we believers can go before God only after being purified by the blood of Jesus Christ.

/The large size of the Sea teaches us that the redemption of Jesus Christ is large and abundant. / No matter how many come before Christ, He has the power to cleanse them.

/John 13:10 / says that whoever believes and accepts Jesus as Savior is clean, and only his feet need to be cleaned. / This means that the blood of Jesus Christ purifies and cleanses us of all our sins.

/It says that the twelve bulls supported the Sea. / The bull was used to make sacrifices to God. / The Sea symbolizes the redemption of Jesus Christ and the bull symbolizes the offering.

/This showed that Christ would come and be offered to God as a pure sacrifice and purify us of all our sins.

/Now in verses 27-37, / the stands were made.

/The stands were for the basins. / They were each four cubits long / and four cubits wide. / They were each three cubits high. / The uprights indicate the edges.

/As written in verse 29, lions, bulls, and cherubim were on the panels between the uprights. / This teaches us that believers of God go forward, strong like a lion.

/It also teaches us that we must volunteer and make sacrifices like the bulls, and we must worship God wisely like the cherubim. / The wreaths below show that worshipping God is beautiful and glorious.

/Verses 30-31 tell us that each stand had four wheels and axles. / The four corners of each stand had supports for the basin. / The supports were cast with wreaths on each side. / Inside the stand was an opening that was one cubit deep.

/This opening was round, and with its basework, it measured a cubit and a half. / This supported the basin. / The stands were movable with their wheels. / This was so that they could conveniently move the basin.

/Then he engraved the cherubim, lions, and palm trees on the surfaces of the supports and on the panels. / Palm trees symbolize victory. / This means that we believers must always have strong faith and be victorious.

/He engraved all the available spaces with wreath, which teaches us that when we serve God faithfully, we will be joyful, beautiful, and glorious. / He made ten stands with the same design.

/In verses 38-39, / he made the basins. / He made ten basins and placed them on top of the stands. / Basins are large bowls. / It measured four cubits across from one end to another. / It was large enough to contain forty baths.

/2 Chronicles 4:6, / says that the basins were used for rinsing things used for the burnt offerings. / Five basins were placed on the south of the temple, and five were placed on the north.

/Basins symbolize the need for us to become pure and cleansed every day, being holy sacrifices to God. / The Sea symbolizes “repentance at once” through the redemption of Christ. / The basins symbolize “repetitive repentance.”

/John 13:10. / The Sea is repentance at once, / and the basin is repetitive repentance. / We believers must repent of our sins daily and be purified to offer ourselves as sacrifices to God.

/Now in verses 40-47, / we can read about the furnishings Hiram made with bronze. / 2 Chronicles 2:14 tells us that Hiram’s mother was from the tribe of Dan. / Yet, in today’s chapter, verse 14 says that he is a son of a widow from the tribe Naphtali.

/His mother was actually from the tribe of Dan. / She married a man from the tribe of Naphtali, and she later became a widow. / She then married a man from Tyre. / Hiram was the son of her husband from Tyre. / Hiram made basins, shovels, and sprinkling bowls.

/As written in verses 46-47, many furnishings of the temple were made and preserved. / This was because the furnishings would wear out after long years of use. / He made several extras to be used for future use. / He made preparations for the future so that worship would not be affected in the future.

/Verses 48-51/ tell of the furnishings made of gold. / The golden altar, the golden table, the golden lampstands, / the gold floral work, lamps, and tongs, / the gold basins, wick trimmers, and sprinkling bowls, / and many objects were made with gold. / Gold symbolizes faith.

/This symbolized that everything needed to be done with faith when offering sacrifices to God. / They were to build the altar with faith, / light the lamp stands with faith, / and give offerings to God with faith.

/Solomon was now finished with the LORD’s temple. / Then he brought in all the things his father David dedicated to God into the treasuries of the LORD’s temple.

/Solomon first built God’s temple and then he built his palace. / He valued the LORD’s temple and made the furnishings of it first and offered them to God.

/Now, chapter 8 is about Solomon’s prayer.

/As written in verses 1-9, / Solomon brought the ark of God to the temple. / Then he summoned all the heads of the tribes of Israel to Jerusalem to bring the ark to the temple.

/No matter how well-built the temple was, it was lifeless and absent of God's presence without the ark of God. / That is why it was more important to bring the ark of God to the temple.

/In today's time, receiving God and his word in our hearts is more important than constructing church buildings.

/The ark of God symbolizes God's word and his presence. / The church must have God's word and his presence.

/The month of Ethanim in verse 2 is the seventh month. / It would be November on our calendar today. / The festival refers to the Feast of Tabernacles. / Leviticus 23:33-36 says that / it took place from the fifteenth day of the seventh month to the twenty-second day.

/The priests and the Levites carried the ark and the Tent of Meeting and its furnishings to the temple. / The Tent of Meeting was made in the wilderness during Moses' time. / The ark was now transferred to the temple after hundred years in the Tent.

/By doing this, the place of worshipping God and the furnishings became one. / Although Solomon remade all the furnishings with gold, / he did not throw away many furnishings that were used in the Tent for hundreds of years.

/He respected his ancestors' faith in God and preserved them.

/In verse 5, Solomon and the entire assembly offered sacrifices before bringing the ark to the temple. / This tells us that we must always be aware that we are sinners when we work for God. / It also tells us that we must know to thank God for his grace.

/The ark of the LORD was placed in the Most Holy Place, beneath the wings of the cherubim. / The priests offered sacrifices in the Holy Place.

/The high priest went inside the Most Holy Place once a year, with blood, as the representative of Israelites. / Because it was the place God was present in, anyone who broke the regulations died.

/In verse 8, the ark was placed in the Most Holy Place with its poles still in place. / This was to constantly remind the Israelites the need to carry the ark around. / There was nothing in the ark of God except the two stone tablets.

/The tablets were God's word and God's commandments. / In Exodus 16:33-34 / and Numbers 17:4-10, / the gold jar of manna / and Aaron's staff that budded were brought before the ark of God.

/The gold jar of manna symbolizes God's provision of spiritual food to the Israelites. / Aaron's staff that budded witnessed to the Israelites that God appointed and used Aaron as priest.

/Hebrews 9:4/ says that the gold jar of manna, / Aaron's staff that budded, / and the stone tablets were contained altogether.

/However, when the ark was taken by the Philistines during the time of Eli the priest, / they lost the gold jar of manna and Aaron's staff that budded. / It is for certain that only the two stone tablets were in the ark during Solomon's time.

/Now in verses 10-11, / God responded to them with his presence in the temple in the cloud. / The cloud symbolizes God's presence and glory.

/As written in verses 12-21, / Solomon told the people about the construction of the temple and the bringing of the ark. / God is present in secret places. / God is not visible and there is no place where God is not present.

/The LORD spoke to David about the construction of the temple. / Solomon praised and thanked God for the fulfillment of his words. / He knew that even though he built the temple, / God was at work and built it himself.

/Verses 17-19/ say that God was pleased with David's heart in wanting to build the temple. / Yet, God did not allow David to build it because he shed too much blood, / and God told David that the temple would be built by his son for the name of God.

/Through this, we can see that we cannot do anything unless God allows it. / Solomon gave



thanks that the LORD allowed him to build the temple in place of his father. / He gave thanks that the ark of the LORD was placed inside the temple.

/Verses 22-53 / are about Solomon's prayer for the temple.

/First, in verses 22-26, / Solomon prayed and thanked God for his covenant. / He called God the eternal sovereign God, / the Creator, / the Redeemer, / and the One who holds life and death, fortune and misfortune.

/He prayed that David's descendants would not fail to have successors to the throne. / If they obeyed God's word, / God would fulfill his word.

/Second, in verses 27-30, / he prayed for the temple. / He said that he would not try to contain God in that place. / As is written in Isaiah 6:1, / God does not dwell only in the temple, but in all the universe.

/Then what was the purpose of building the temple? / It was so that the name of the LORD would be there, / and so that the LORD would meet his people.

/Verses 31-32. / Third, he prayed that when anyone wronged his neighbor / and prayed in the temple, / God would call the innocent not guilty, and would condemn the guilty.

/Verses 33-34. / Fourth, he said that when Israel lost in battle, / it would be because they sinned against God. / They would also be driven out from the beautiful land.

/He prayed that God would hear them and bring them back to the land / when they truly repented and prayed in the temple.

/Verses 35-36. / Fifth, / he prayed about drought as a result of their sins. / When Israel sinned, God would send a drought as punishment.

/He prayed that when they recognized their sins and pleaded towards the temple, / God would hear and forgive them, and send rain down on the land.

/Verses 37-40. Sixth, / his prayer was about famine and plague. / He prayed that when their sins brought famine and plague in the land, / and when they recognized their sins and repented, and prayed towards the temple, / God would forgive them.

/Verses 41-43. Seventh, / he prayed about the foreigners. / When they saw the great name of God and his mighty and saving hand, / and prayed towards the temple, God would hear their prayers.

/Verses 44-45. Eighth, / he prayed for war against their enemies. / He prayed that when they went to war against their enemies / and prayed towards the temple, / God would hear and help them.

/Verses 46-53 / is prayer for when they were to be taken captive by their enemies. / No one is sinless before God.

/He prayed that when they were defeated in battle and taken as captives for their sins, / and when they recognized their sins and pray towards the Jerusalem temple, / God would hear them and show compassion.

/In verses 54-61, / Solomon blessed the people. / Even though he was a king, he kneeled before God and prayed. / After his prayer and supplication, / he shouted in a loud voice to his people to praise the LORD.

/Like him, whoever realizes God's great grace and praise and give thanks to God is blessed.

/In verses 62-66, / he offered sacrifices and observed the festival. / All of Israel offered sacrifices to the LORD with the king. / They observed the festival for two weeks. / The Feast of Tabernacle lasts for a week, beginning on the fifteenth day of the seventh month and ending on twenty-second, / and Solomon dedicated the temple during the festival.

/A vast assembly of Israelites, including the people from Lebo Hamath to the Wadi of Egypt, gathered and observed the festival with thanksgiving and joy. / The people were blessed, and they blessed the king as they returned to their homes with great joy.

/With this we will conclude the seventh lecture on 1 and 2 Kings. / Thank you.