2 Chronicles 3 - Bible Study Notes Date: _____

I. (vv. 1-2) The place and time of building the temple.

A. (v. 1) The Place - Mt. _____

B. (v. 2) The Time: _____ BC).

(See link to Way of Life Literature - Timeline of World History)

II. (vv. 3-10). The measure and ornaments of the Temple

A. (v. 3) The Temple measured _____

B. (v. 4) The _____of the Temple described

C. In ch. 3-4, at least 20 different types of items in the Temple are described as being gold or covered with _____.

1. Gold pictured … The _____of God (1 Ch. 16:24)

2. Gold pictured … The Incomparable _____of God (1 Ch. 16:25)

3. Gold pictured … The _____and holiness of God (1 Ch. 16:29)

4. Gold pictured … The _____of God (1 Ch. 29:11-12)

(v.7) _____were carved on the Temple walls

(v.8) He made "the most _____house" (The holy of holies)

III. (vv. 10-13). He made two _____.

(v. 10) The cherubims were carved and overlaid with _____

(v.11) The two cherubim stretched across the entire _____width of the Most Holy Place, with their outer wings touching the walls and their inner wings touching each other.

IV. (vv. 14-17). He made the vail and two _____of the Temple

(v. 16) The holy of holies called the _____

(v.17) He erected the two pillars — calling them Jachin and _____

Chapter Vocabulary (in verse order)

- **Mount Moriah** (3:1) Located in the northeast quadrant of Jerusalem.
- **Cubit** (3:3) The length of a forearm, roughly 18 inches.
- **Porch** (3:4) Served as the formal entrance to the sanctuary.
- **Cieled** (3:5) Covered or overlaid.
- **Garnished** (3:6) Covered or overlaid.
- **Parvaim** (3:6) An unidentified region associated with gold used in decorating Solomon's Temple. Its precise location remains unknown, although southern Arabia has been suggested.
- **Cherubims** (3:7) The plural form of cherub, referring to a class of heavenly beings particularly associated with God's presence, holiness, and glory.
- **Talent** (3:8) A unit of weight, roughly 75 pounds.
- **Shekel** (3:9) A unit of weight, approximately 0.4 ounces.
- **Image work** (3:10) Three-dimensional sculptures.
- **Vail** (3:14) A curtain that separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).
- **Chapiter** (3:15) The top or capital of a column.
- **Oracle** (3:16) The innermost part of the Temple, the Holy of Holies.
- **Pomegranate** (3:16) A fruit associated with the abundance of the Promised Land.
- **Jachin** (3:17) "He will establish," implying stability.
- **Boaz** (3:17) "In strength."

Try the interactive quiz at lhbaptist.com/2chronicles3

2 Chronicles 3 (17 verses) 9/23/26 R. Hammond

Theme: (Sorenson) Details of the beginning of the construction of the Temple in Jerusalem are herein presented.

Previous Lesson: 2_2-Chronicles_2 | **Next Lesson:** 4_2-Chronicles_4

Introduction: This chapter records the beginning of the 7-year project (1 Ki 6:37-38) to construct the Temple, together with a variety of architectural details. Recall:

1. The exact plans thereof had been revealed by God to David prior to his death. (**1Ch** 28:11-18.) (Sorenson)

2. **Heb** 9:23-24 indicate that the earthly Temple prescribed by God was actually patterned after the true Temple of God in heaven (Sorenson)
    - **Heb 9:24** For Christ is not entered into the holy places made with hands, which are the figures of the true; but into heaven itself, now to appear in the presence of God for us:

Reference Sources:
- Handout-Offerings-and-Feasts | Mastering the Bible Timeline_2022
- (CCC) Consolidated Christian Commentary (custom GPT)
- (Cloud) Way of Life Encyclopedia (WOLE)
- (Faucett's) Faucett's Bible Dictionary
- (OOBB) Outlines of Books of the Bible, adapted from Treasury of Scripture Knowledge (1836)
- (Sorenson) Understanding the Bible
- Way of Life - Timeline of World History (**FREE RESOURCE)**
- (Unger) Unger's Commentary on the Old Testament
- (Usher) Annals of the World

Context: (Pulpit Commentary)
- (2) Solomon's determination to build the temple, and preparations for it;
- **(3:1-5:1) The building of the temple, with its plan, measures, chief features, ornaments;**
- (5:2-7) The dedication of the temple.

Chapter Outline: (Source: OOBB)
- 1-2. The place and time of building the temple.
- 3-10. The measure and ornaments of the house.
- 11-13. The cherubims.
- 14-17. The vail and pillars.

Teaching Outline

I. (vv. 1-2) The place and time of building the temple.

A. The Place - Mt. Moriah

2Ch 3:1 Then Solomon began to build the house of the LORD at Jerusalem in **mount Moriah,** where the LORD appeared unto David his father, in the place that David had prepared in the threshingfloor of Ornan the Jebusite.

- **How should we understand "Solomon began to build …"**
  - It is likely that he oversaw the construction as king rather than personally performing the work.. Recall that in 2:13, King Huram of Tyre sent a "cunning man" to more directly oversee the work.
- **(vocab) Mount Moriah - located in the northeast quadrant of Jerusalem.**
  - Two other major biblical events had taken place on that site:
    - 1. (Gen 22) the offering of Isaac by Abraham
    - 2. (1 Chron. 21) the incident of the death angel and Ornan's threshing floor
      - **1 Ch 21** - Purchased by David at the Lord's direction following the 1 Ch incident of the Lord's punishment following the numbering of the people
        - David built an altar there and came to recognize this would be the location of the Temple:
          - **1Ch 22:1** Then David said, This is the house of the LORD God, and this is the altar of the burnt offering for Israel.

B. The Time (1012 BC - James Usher; 1011 - David Cloud)

2 And he began to build in the second day of the second month, in the fourth year of his reign.

- (Sorenson) In the spring of the year (probably about May) of Solomon's fourth year on the throne. Work would continue for the next seven years (1 Ki 6:37-38)

II. (vv. 3-10). The measure and ornaments of the Temple (the temple proper, i.e. not the entire complex)

A. **The Temple measured 30' x 90'**

3 Now these are the things wherein Solomon was instructed for the building of the house of God. The length by **cubits** after the first measure was **threescore cubits**, and the breadth **twenty cubits.**

- **(vocab) Cubit** - the length of a forearm. Roughly 18 inches.

Biblical measurement	Cubits	Feet	Meters
Length: Threescore cubits	60	90 ft	27.43 m
Breadth: Twenty cubits	20	30 ft	9.14 m

Dimensions: 90 feet long × 30 feet wide.

This describes the dimensions of Solomon's temple in **2 Chronicles 3:3 (KJV)**.

The resulting floor area is **2,700 square feet**, excluding the porch and any additional structures.

(Source: CCC)

B. **(v. 4) The porch of the Temple described**
It was 30 x 30 feet wide × 180 feet high.
4 And the porch that was in the front of the house, the length of it was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the height was an hundred and twenty: and he overlaid it within with **pure gold.**
   - **(vocab) "porch" - Served as the formal entrance to the sanctuary.**
     - **It was associated with the two great pillars, Jachin and Boaz, described in vv. 15–17.**
   - **Dimensions: 30 feet wide × 180 feet high.**
     - **20 cubits = 30 feet**
     - **120 cubits = 180 feet**

C. **In ch. 3-4, at least 20 different types of items in the Temple are described as being gold or covered with gold.**
Including: Interior of the porch (3:4), Greater house, Holy Place (3:5), Interior walls, beams, posts, and doors (3:7), Most Holy Place (3:8), Nails (3:9), Cherubim (3:10), Ten candlesticks (4:7), One hundred basins (4:8), Golden altar (4:19), Tables of shewbread (4:19), Candlesticks, lamps, and flowers (4:20–21), Snuffers, basins, spoons, and censers (4:22), Doors of the Most Holy Place and temple (4:22) (Source: CCC)

Why Gold? **Arguably for reasons including these:**

1. Gold pictured … The Glory of God (1 Ch. 16:24) (David - celebrating the arrival of the ark in Jerusalem) Declare his glory among the heathen; his marvellous works among all nations.

2. Gold pictured … The Incomparable Worth of God (1 Ch. 16:25) (David - celebrating the arrival of the ark in Jerusalem) "For great is the LORD, and greatly to be praised: he also is to be feared above all gods."

3. Gold pictured … The Purity and holiness of God (1 Ch. 16:29)(David) "Give unto the LORD the glory due unto his name: bring an offering, and come before him: worship the LORD in the beauty of holiness."

4. Gold pictured … The Majesty of God (1 Ch. 29:11-12) (David's prayer before the congregation of Israel) "Thine, O LORD, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the majesty: for all that is in the heaven and in the earth is thine; thine is the kingdom, O LORD, and thou art exalted as head above all. Both riches and honour come of thee, and thou reignest over all; and in thine hand is power and might; and in thine hand it is to make great, and to give strength unto all."

5 And the greater house he **cieled (covered, overlaid)** with fir tree, which he overlaid with **fine gold**, and set thereon palm trees and **chains (~ perhaps garland).**

- **(vocab) cieled (covered, overlaid)**

6 And he **garnished (-- cover, overlay)** the house with precious stones for beauty: and the **gold** was **gold** of **Parvaim** (unknown location; mentioned only here)

- **(vocab) garnished (-- cover, overlay)**
- **(vocab) Parvaim** was an unidentified region associated with gold used in decorating Solomon's temple. Its precise location remains unknown, although southern Arabia has been suggested.

(v.7) Cherubims were carved on the Temple walls

7 He overlaid also the house, the beams, the posts, and the walls thereof, and the doors thereof, with **gold**; and **graved** (**carved**) **cherubims** on the walls.

- **(vocab) Cherubims: Cherubims is the plural form of cherub, referring to a class of heavenly beings particularly associated with God's presence, holiness, and glory.**

- Hebrew: כְּרוּבִים (keruvim). Strong's: H3742
- Meaning: Cherubim, heavenly beings associated with God's presence.
- Note: The Hebrew word is already plural. The KJV's "cherubims" adds the English plural ending.

Location	Reference
Engraved on the walls	2 Chronicles 3:7
Two large cherubim in the Most Holy Place	2 Chronicles 3:10–13
Woven into the veil	2 Chronicles 3:14

(v.8) He made "the most holy house" (The holy of holies)

8 And he made **the most holy house,** the length whereof was according to the breadth of the house, twenty cubits, and the breadth thereof twenty cubits: and he overlaid it with fine **gold**, amounting to six hundred **talents**.

- **According to 1 Kings 6:20, its height was also 20 cubits, making it a perfect cube: 30 × 30 × 30 feet.**
- (vocab) **Talent** - 75 pounds
- "Six hundred talents" of gold
    - 40,000 - 45,000 pounds (depending on how a talent is understood),
        - 22.5 US tons!
        - Note: a talent is roughly 75 pounds

9 And the weight of the nails was fifty **shekels** of **gold**. And he overlaid the upper chambers with **gold**.

- (vocab) **Shekel** - 0.4 oz (4/10 oz)
    - 50 shekels = 1¼ pounds (20 troy ounces).

III. (vv. 10-13). He made two cherubims.

(v. 10) The cherubims were carved and overlaid with gold

10 And in the most holy house he made two **cherubims** of **image work (sculture, sculpted work)**, and overlaid them with **gold**.

- (vocab) **Image work -** three-dimensional sculptures

(v.11) The two cherubim stretched across the entire 30-foot width of the Most Holy Place, with their outer wings touching the walls and their inner wings touching each other.

11 And the wings of the **cherubims** were **twenty cubits (30 ft)** long: one wing of the one cherub was five cubits (7.5 ft) , reaching to the wall of the house: and the other wing was likewise five cubits, reaching to the wing of the other cherub.

- One wing: 5 cubits = 7.5 feet
- Both wings of one cherub: 10 cubits = 15 feet
- Combined wingspan of both cherubim: 20 cubits = 30 feet

12 And one wing of the **other** **cherub** was five cubits, reaching to the wall of the house: and the other wing was five cubits also, joining to the wing of the other cherub.
13 The wings of these **cherubims** spread themselves forth twenty cubits: and they stood on their feet, and their faces were inward.

IV. (vv. 14-17). He made the vail and two pillars of the Temple

14 And he made the **vail** (or veil) of blue, and purple, and crimson, and fine linen, and wrought **cherubims** thereon.

- (vocab) **Vail** - A curtain that separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place

15 Also he made before the house two pillars of thirty and five cubits high (52.5') , and the **chapiter** that was on the top of each of them was five cubits (7.5'). **(TOTAL 60' tall)**

- **(vocab) chapiter** - top or capital of a column
- Height of pillars: 35 cubits = 52.5 feet
- Height of eavch chapiter (capital): 5 cubits = 7.5 feet
- Total height, including chapiter: 60 feet.

(v. 16) The holy of holies called the oracle

16 And he made chains, as in the **oracle (Holy of holies)**, and put them on the heads of the pillars; and made an hundred **pomegranates**, and put them on the chains.

- (vocab) **Oracle - the innermost part of the Temple, i.e. the holy of holies**
    - **Confirmed in verses including 1 Kings 8:6** And the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the LORD unto his place, into the **oracle** of the house, to the most holy place, even under the wings of the cherubims.
- (vocab) **Pomegranate** - fruit associated with the abundance of the promised land
    - **De 8:7** For the LORD thy God bringeth thee into a good land… **8** A land of wheat, and barley, and vines, and fig trees, and **pomegranates**; a land of oil olive, and honey;

(v.17) He erected the two pillars — calling them Jachin and Boaz

17 And he reared up the pillars before the temple, one on the right hand, and the other on the left; and called the name of that on the right hand **Jachin**, and the name of that on the left **Boaz**.

- **(vocab) Jachin - "he will establish" implying "stability." (Faucett's)**
- **(vocab) Boaz - "in … strength." (Faucett's)**

Q. ***Why might these pillars have been named Jachin and Boaz?***

A. These names imply that the Temple was erected in God's strength.

(Unger) … the pillars are prophetically symbolic of Christ's firm and stable government on earth in the Millennial Kingdom (that is) prefigured by Solomon and the splendid house he built).

Next chapter: Chapter 4 records additional details of the Temple and its construction.

GOSPEL

Rom 3:23 "For all have sinned, and come short of the glory of God." (Romans 3:23). Ro 3:10 "As it is written, There is none righteous, no, not one."

Where did sin come from? Ro 5:12 Wherefore, as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned."

What are the consequences of sin? (Ro 6:23) "For the wages of sin is death; but the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Jesus paid the price for our sins. (Ro 5:8) "But God commendeth his love toward us, in that, while we were yet sinners, Christ died for us."

What do I need to do? Turn away from your sin and place your faith in Christ for forgiveness of your sins. (Acts 3:19a) "Repent ye therefore, and be converted, that your sins may be blotted out…"

Acts 2:38 Then Peter said unto them, Repent, and be baptized … (Romans 10:9) Paul writes, "That if thou shalt confess with thy mouth the Lord Jesus, and shalt believe in thine heart that God hath raised him from the dead, thou shalt be saved."

Introduction to 2 Chronicles Pastor Hammond

A. Overview:

a. 1 Chronicles covers roughly the same period as 1 & 2 Samuel**, while 2 Chronicles covers the same period and 1 & 2 Kings (Geisler)**

b. **However, whereas** Kings and Samuel centers around the kings, Chronicles is centered around the temple (Geisler); Chronicles is written from a priestly perspective

B. Author:

a. While the author is not identified, it is traditionally held to be **Ezra**. 2 Chronicles ends with the same text found in the beginning of the book of Ezra (Geisler)

b. Ezra is the head of one of the 22 courses of priests that came up from Babylon. He is a descendant of Judah through Caleb (1 Chron 4:15-17)

C. Place: Deals nearly exclusively with Judah (whereas both kingdoms are addressed in 1 & 2 Kings & 1 & 2 Samuel)

D. Time: Thought to be written either during or shortly after the Babylonian captivity. The history recorded in the book ends with Cyrus's decree that the people could return

E. Audience: The people who returned from the exile after the 70 years captivity and who were under the "spiritual leadership of Ezra, the architectural guidance of Nehemiah and the moral exhortations of Malachi." (Geisler)

F. Central Characters: 1 Chronicles: David; 2 Chronicles: Solomon and his son, Rehoboam; The "good kings" of the southern kingdom, i.e. Asa, Jehoshaphat, Joash, Hezekiah, Josiah

G. Historic Purpose: Records the history of "priestly worship from Saul to Cyrus" (Geisler)

H. Doctrinal Purpose: Includes illustrating the power of seeking the LORD in prayer.

I. Christological Purpose(s): (1) The "good" kings of the south foreshadow the coming of the "only Potentate, the King of kings, and Lord of lords" (**1 Timothy 6:15**); (2) Solomon's temple – the Lord's former (and future) earthly dwelling place – foreshadows Christ's New Testament assemblies (1 Cor. 3:16)

Outline of 2 Chronicles (Pulpit Commentary)	
I. Solomon and his reign (1-9)	**II. The Kingdom Divided (10-36)**
• (1) Solomon's burnt offerings at Gibeon; the vision granted to him, and his prayer; his wisdom, wealth, chariots, and horsemen; • (2) His determination to build the temple, and preparations for it; • (3:1-5:1) The building of the temple, with its plan, measures, chief features, ornaments;` • (5:2-7) The dedication of the temple; • (8) Other buildings, arrangements of labor between tributaries and rulers; restored appointments of priests and Levites; and the ships given or lent for help by Hiram; • (9) The visit of the Queen of Sheba; the ivory throne of Solomon; his riches and prosperity and presents; his wide dominion, length of reign, and at last death.	• (10:1-36:21) The dissension and schism in the kingdom, with the separate history of that division of it which held the capital and the temple and the unbroken succession of David; • (10) The revolt of Jeroboam, and secession of the ten tribes.

Five Periods of Spiritual Reform (Thompson):

(1) Under King Asa (15)
(2) Under King Jehoshaphat (17:6-10)
(3) Under the priest, Jehoida, and King Joash (23:16-29)
(4) Under King Hezekiah (29-31)
(5) Under King Josiah (34-25)

Selected Highlights (Thompson):

1. Solomon asked God for wisdom instead of wealth (1:7-12);
2. The glory of the LORD filled the temple (5:13-14);
3. Praise-filled people blessed by the LORD with supernatural protection (20:20-25) .seeking God in prayer 11:16; **13:13-18 (**Jeroboam); 14:11ff (Asa); 15:12ff (Asa); 17:4ff (Jehoshaphat); 20:3ff (Jehoshaphat); 26:5ff (Uzziah); 27:6 (Jotham); 30:18-20 (Hezekiah); 31:21 (Hezekiah); 32:20 (Hezekiah, Isaiah); 34:3 (Josiah)

Kings of Judah: (Pulpit Commentary) Rehoboam: 2Ch 11:, 12., Abijah: 2Ch 13 Asa: 2Ch 14:15 Jehoshaphat: 2Ch 17:1-21:3; Jehoram, or Joram: 2Ch 21; Ahaziah: 2Ch 22:1-9; Athaliah: 2Ch 22:10-23:15; Jehoash: 2Ch 23:11-21; Amaziah: 2Ch 25; Uzziah (Azariah): 2Ch 26; Jotham: 2Ch 27; Ahaz: 2Ch 28; Hezekiah: 2Ch 29-2Ch 32; Manasseh: 2Ch 33:1-20; 2Ch 33:20-25; Josiah: 2Ch

34; 35; Jehoahaz: 2Ch 36:1-3; Jehoiakim: 2Ch 36:4-8; Jehoiachin: 2Ch 36:9-10; Zedekiah: 2Ch 36:11-17.
Selected Sources: Pulpit Commentary; Thompson's Condensed Cyclopedia of Topics & Texts

Chapter 3 Vocabulary

Mount Moriah (3:1) Located in the northeast quadrant of Jerusalem.

Cubit (3:3) The length of a forearm, roughly 18 inches.

Porch (3:4) Served as the formal entrance to the sanctuary.

Cieled (3:5) Covered or overlaid.

Garnished (3:6) Covered or overlaid.

Parvaim (3:6) An unidentified region associated with gold used in decorating Solomon's Temple. Its precise location remains unknown, although southern Arabia has been suggested.

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Oracle (3:16) The innermost part of the Temple, the Holy of Holies.

Pomegranate (3:16) A fruit associated with the abundance of the Promised Land.

Jachin (3:17) "He will establish," implying stability.

Boaz (3:17) "In strength."

Cumulative vocabulary, people, and place names (alphabetical)

- **algum trees (2:8)** a valuable kind of wood used for fine and decorative building work.
- **ark of God** (1:4) - A vessel that contained the ten commandments written on stone (**Ex** 25:21; **De** 10:3-5). It had a lid called the mercy seat. The ark pictures God's throne, which is now a throne of mercy and grace for those who come through Jesus' sacrifice (**Heb** 4:16). The blood sprinkled on the ark each year on the day of atonement (**Le** 16:15-16) pictures Christ's atonement (Cloud)
- **baths (2:10)** ancient measures of liquid used here for measuring wine and oil.
- **bearers of burdens (2:2, 18)** laborers assigned to carry heavy building materials.
- **Bezaleel** (1:5) -The man who the LORD called and equipped to oversee the construction of the Tabernacle (Ex 31:2-2).
- **Boaz** (3:17) "In strength."
- **Brasen altar** (1:5) - When God revealed His law to Moses, He specified the type of altars to be used in the tabernacle. One was the brass altar for sacrifices (Ex 27:1-8). This pictured the cross of Christ upon which He died and shed His blood for sin (Heb 9-10; 13:10-12). (Cloud)
- **Burnt offerings** (1:16) - (Lev. 1; 6:8-13) Offerings that were completely burnt upon the altar. Pictured both the complete devotion and surrender of Christ to the Father and the believer's complete acceptance by the Father in Christ. Application: *Our devotion to the LORD should be similarly complete.* image
- **cedars (2:3, 8)** large, durable evergreen trees prized for their strong and beautiful wood.
- **Chapiter** (3:15) The top or capital of a column.
- **Cherubims** (3:7) The plural form of cherub, referring to a class of heavenly beings particularly associated with God's presence, holiness, and glory.
- **Cieled** (3:5) Covered or overlaid.
- **consecrate (2:4)** to dedicate something as holy and set apart for God's service.
- **crimson (2:7, 14)** rich red-colored material used in the temple's decorative work.
- **Cubit** (3:3) The length of a forearm, roughly 18 inches.
- **cunning (2:7, 13, 14)** highly skilled or expert in a craft.
- **cunning men (2:7)** skilled craftsmen capable of specialized artistic work.
- **Dan (2:14)** one of the tribes of Israel, from which the craftsman's mother was descended.
- **daughter of Dan (2:14)** a woman belonging by ancestry to the tribe of Dan.
- **David (2:3, 7, 12, 14)** Solomon's father and the former king of Israel.
- **endued (2:12)** furnished or gifted with a particular ability.
- **fir trees (2:8)** valuable timber trees requested by Solomon for the temple construction.
- **floats (2:16)** groups of logs fastened together like rafts so they could be transported by sea.
- **Garnished** (3:6) Covered or overlaid.
- **Gibeon** (1:3) — A city northwest of Jerusalem where the tabernacle and bronze altar stood, and where Solomon offered sacrifices and received his gift of wisdom.
- **grave (2:7, 14)** to carve or engrave designs into a material.
- **hewers (2:2, 18)** workers who cut or shaped timber and stone.
- **Huram (2:3, 11, 12)** king of Tyre who supplied Solomon with skilled labor and building materials; he is also called Hiram elsewhere.

- **Huram king of Tyre (2:11)** the Phoenician ruler who responded favorably to Solomon's request for help.
- **Image work** (3:10) Three-dimensional sculptures.
- **Jachin** (3:17) "He will establish," implying stability.
- **Jerusalem** (1:4) — The capital city of Judah, site of David's tent for the ark and later Solomon's temple.
- **Joppa (2:16)** a seaport on the Mediterranean coast where timber from Lebanon could be delivered for Solomon.
- **Kirja-thjearim** (1:4) — A town where the ark of the covenant rested before David brought it up to Jerusalem.
- **Lebanon (2:8, 16)** a region north of Israel famous for its excellent forests, especially its cedar trees.
- **Magnified** (1:1) - advanced, increased, promoted
- **Mount Moriah** (3:1) Located in the northeast quadrant of Jerusalem.
- **new moons (2:4)** the beginnings of the months, when special offerings were presented to the LORD.
- **Oracle** (3:16) The innermost part of the Temple, the Holy of Holies.
- **ordinance (2:4)** an established command or requirement that was to be observed.
- **Parvaim** (3:6) An unidentified region associated with gold used in decorating Solomon's Temple. Its precise location remains unknown, although southern Arabia has been suggested.
- **Pomegranate** (3:16) A fruit associated with the abundance of the Promised Land.
- **Porch** (3:4) Served as the formal entrance to the sanctuary.
- **prudence (2:12)** wisdom and good judgment in handling practical matters.
- **set the people a work (2:18)** to assign and direct the people in their labor.
- **Shekel** (3:9) A unit of weight, approximately 0.4 ounces.
- **solemn feasts (2:4)** appointed religious festivals when Israel gathered to worship the LORD.
- **Solomon (2:1, 3, 11, 12)** son of David and king of Israel who prepared to build the temple of the LORD.
- **Strangers (2:17)** foreigners living within the land of Israel who were not native Israelites.
- **Talent** (3:8) A unit of weight, roughly 75 pounds.
- **Tyre (2:3, 11, 14)** a wealthy Phoenician coastal city whose king, Huram, assisted Solomon.
- **Vail** (3:14) A curtain that separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).

Book vocabulary, people, and place names (Order of first appearance)

Chapter 1

- **Magnified** (1:1) - advanced, increased, promoted
- **Gibeon** (1:3) — A city northwest of Jerusalem where the tabernacle and bronze altar stood, and where Solomon offered sacrifices and received his gift of wisdom.
- **The ark of God** (1:4) - A vessel that contained the ten commandments written on stone (**Ex** 25:21; **De** 10:3-5). It had a lid called the mercy seat. The ark pictures God's throne, which is now a throne of mercy and grace for those who come through Jesus' sacrifice (**Heb** 4:16). The blood sprinkled on the ark each year on the day of atonement (**Le** 16:15-16) pictures Christ's atonement (Cloud)
- **Jerusalem** (1:4) — The capital city of Judah, site of David's tent for the ark and later Solomon's temple.
- **Kirja-thjearim** (1:4) — A town where the ark of the covenant rested before David brought it up to Jerusalem.
- **Brasen altar** (1:5) - When God revealed His law to Moses, He specified the type of altars to be used in the tabernacle. One was the brass altar for sacrifices (Ex 27:1-8). This pictured the cross of Christ upon which He died and shed His blood for sin (Heb 9-10; 13:10-12). (Cloud)
- **Bezaleel** (1:5) -The man who the LORD called and equipped to oversee the construction of the Tabernacle (Ex 31:2-2).
- **Burnt offerings** (1:16) - (Lev. 1; 6:8-13) Offerings that were completely burnt upon the altar. Pictured both the complete devotion and surrender of Christ to the Father and the believer's complete acceptance by the Father in Christ. Application: *Our devotion to the LORD should be similarly complete.* image

Chapter 2

- **Solomon (1:1, 2:1, 3, 11, 12)** son of David and king of Israel who prepared to build the temple of the LORD.
- **bearers of burdens (2:2, 18)** laborers assigned to carry heavy building materials.
- **hewers (2:2, 18)** workers who cut or shaped timber and stone.
- **Huram (2:3, 11, 12)** king of Tyre who supplied Solomon with skilled labor and building materials; he is also called Hiram elsewhere.
- **Tyre (2:3, 11, 14)** a wealthy Phoenician coastal city whose king, Huram, assisted Solomon.
- **David (2:3, 7, 12, 14)** Solomon's father and the former king of Israel.
- **cedars (2:3, 8)** large, durable evergreen trees prized for their strong and beautiful wood.
- **consecrate (2:4)** to dedicate something as holy and set apart for God's service.

- **new moons (2:4)** the beginnings of the months, when special offerings were presented to the LORD.
- **solemn feasts (2:4)** appointed religious festivals when Israel gathered to worship the LORD.
- **ordinance (2:4)** an established command or requirement that was to be observed.
- **cunning (2:7, 13, 14)** highly skilled or expert in a craft.
- **crimson (2:7, 14)** rich red-colored material used in the temple's decorative work.
- **grave (2:7, 14)** to carve or engrave designs into a material.
- **cunning men (2:7)** skilled craftsmen capable of specialized artistic work.
- **fir trees (2:8)** valuable timber trees requested by Solomon for the temple construction.
- **algum trees (2:8)** a valuable kind of wood used for fine and decorative building work.
- **Lebanon (2:8, 16)** a region north of Israel famous for its excellent forests, especially its cedar trees.
- **baths (2:10)** ancient measures of liquid used here for measuring wine and oil.
- **Huram king of Tyre (2:11)** the Phoenician ruler who responded favorably to Solomon's request for help.
- **endued (2:12)** furnished or gifted with a particular ability.
- **prudence (2:12)** wisdom and good judgment in handling practical matters.
- **Dan (2:14)** one of the tribes of Israel, from which the craftsman's mother was descended.
- **daughter of Dan (2:14)** a woman belonging by ancestry to the tribe of Dan.
- **floats (2:16)** groups of logs fastened together like rafts so they could be transported by sea.
- **Joppa (2:16)** a seaport on the Mediterranean coast where timber from Lebanon could be delivered for Solomon.
- **Strangers (2:17)** foreigners living within the land of Israel who were not native Israelites.
- **set the people a work (2:18)** to assign and direct the people in their labor.

Chapter 3

- **Mount Moriah** (3:1) Located in the northeast quadrant of Jerusalem.
- **Cubit** (3:3) The length of a forearm, roughly 18 inches.
- **Porch** (3:4) Served as the formal entrance to the sanctuary.
- **Cieled** (3:5) Covered or overlaid.
- **Garnished** (3:6) Covered or overlaid.
- **Parvaim** (3:6) An unidentified region associated with gold used in decorating Solomon's Temple. Its precise location remains unknown, although southern Arabia has been suggested.
- **Cherubims** (3:7) The plural form of cherub, referring to a class of heavenly beings particularly associated with God's presence, holiness, and glory.

- **Talent** (3:8) A unit of weight, roughly 75 pounds.
- **Shekel** (3:9) A unit of weight, approximately 0.4 ounces.
- **Image work** (3:10) Three-dimensional sculptures.
- **Vail** (3:14) A curtain that separated the Holy Place from the Most Holy Place (Holy of Holies).
- **Chapiter** (3:15) The top or capital of a column.
- **Oracle** (3:16) The innermost part of the Temple, the Holy of Holies.
- **Pomegranate** (3:16) A fruit associated with the abundance of the Promised Land.
- **Jachin** (3:17) "He will establish," implying stability.
- **Boaz** (3:17) "In strength."