

## FINAL STUDY NOTES – *1 Kings Chapters 7:1 – 8:21*      1/12-13/2026

### CLASSROOM LOCATION AND ZOOM – SIGN IN INFORMATION:

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**NOTE WE WILL CONTINUE TO NEED A PASSCODE TO JOIN THE ONLINE (ZOOM) STUDY!**

**MONDAY 7 PM Bible Study - Time: 07:00 PM PACIFIC STANDARD Time (US and Canada)**  
**THE MONDAY NIGHT STUDY WILL BE MEETING ON ZOOM ONLY UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE!**

**MEETING ID - 878 5864 4763 Passcode: 087484**

Join Zoom Meeting -

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87858644763?pwd=b25tUzhkaTE0UzIrSnPkVmZEWGJVQT09>

**Meeting ID: 878 5864 4763 - Passcode: 087484**

One tap mobile: +16699006833,,87858644763# US (San Jose) +13462487799,,87858644763# US (Houston)  
Dial by your location: +1 669 900 6833 US (San Jose); +1 346 248 7799 US (Houston); +1 253 215 8782 US (Tacoma); +1 301 715 8592 US (Washington D.C); +1 312 626 6799 US (Chicago); +1 929 436 2866 US (New York). Meeting ID: 878 5864 4763 Find your local number: <https://us02web.zoom.us/u/kbUX7eWEpN>

**TUESDAY 7 AM Bible Study - Time: 07:00 AM PACIFIC STANDARD Time (US and Canada).**

TUES MORNING MTG PLACE: 1201 KEY WEST, CORONA DEL MAR (shown as 1201 KW, Corona del Mar, CA 92625) on Global Positioning System (GPS) in automobiles. For driving directions, suggest using (waze.com/live map) or *MapQuest* (mapquest.com), AS WELL AS CONTINUING IN ZOOM!

**MEETING ID# - 853 0915 0746 - Passcode: 715340**

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### OPENING PRAYER

***1 KINGS – Chapter 7 – Solomon’s Other Buildings – (vs. 1-12); Huram (Hiram -Heb,) the Craftsman – (vs. 13-14); The Bronze Pillars for the Temple – (vs. 15-22); The Sea and the Oxen – (vs. 23-26); The Carts and the Lavers – (vs. 27-39); Furnishings of the Temple – (vs. 40-51); Chapter 8 – The Ark Brought into the Temple – (vs. 1-13); Solomon’s Speech at the Completion of the Work – (vs. 14-21); Solomon’s Prayer of Dedication – (vs. 22-53); Solomon Blesses the Assembly – (vs. 54-61); Solomon Dedicates the Temple – (vs. 62-66).***

- **In our last lesson, we were studying the building of the temple.** We saw that it was roughly twice the size of the tabernacle in the wilderness. We read that it was seven years, in the building. It was built of huge stones, covered with cedar, which were overlaid with gold. In chapter seven, we now deal with the building of Solomon’s palace. It seems like the palace was made up of several

different areas. Some of it was just for the entertaining. There were the living quarters. There was the porch for judgement. There was the house that he built for Pharaoh's daughter, one of his wives.

### ***Solomon Builds His Palace***

#### ***1Ki 7:1 But Solomon took thirteen years to build his own house; so he finished all his house.***

- ***Thirteen years.*** Having built the Temple for the LORD, the single greatest thing he ever did, Solomon then built his house, which was a complex of structures that took almost twice as long to build as the temple, probably because there was not the same preparation for building or urgency as for the Temple. The temple and Solomon's house together took twenty years to complete (***1Ki 9:10***) *Now it happened at the end of twenty years, when Solomon had built the two houses, the house of the LORD and the king's house.*

***1Ki 7:2-3 He also built the House of the Forest of Lebanon; its length was one hundred cubits, its width fifty cubits, and its height thirty cubits, with four rows of cedar pillars, and cedar beams on the pillars. [3] And it was paneled with cedar above the beams that were on forty-five pillars, fifteen to a row.***

- ***The House of the Forest of Lebanon*** was so named because it was so large and required so many cedar pillars to support it. When you walked into the room you thought you had walked into a cedar forest. It was a huge room. We are not told what it was used for, but it would obviously fit those occasions when Solomon would entertain very large audiences.

***1Ki 7:4-7 There were windows with beveled frames in three rows, and window was opposite window in three tiers. [5] And all the doorways and doorposts had rectangular frames; and window was opposite window in three tiers. [6] He also made the Hall of Pillars: its length was fifty cubits, and its width thirty cubits; and in front of them was a portico with pillars, and a canopy was in front of them. [7] Then he made a hall for the throne, the Hall of Judgment, where he might judge; and it was paneled with cedar from floor to ceiling.***

- ***The Hall of Judgment*** was a very beautiful building, the wood that was in there, which was evidently like their supreme court, so that when cases came that only the king could really judge properly. He would sit in judgment. The cases would be brought forth to him.

***1Ki 7:8 And the house where he dwelt had another court inside the hall, of like workmanship.***

***Solomon also made a house like this hall for Pharaoh's daughter, whom he had taken as wife.***

- ***(1Ki 3:1) Now Solomon made a treaty with Pharaoh king of Egypt, and married Pharaoh's daughter; then he brought her to the City of David until he had finished building his own house, and the house of the LORD, and the wall all around Jerusalem.***

***1Ki 7:9-12 All these were of costly stones cut to size, trimmed with saws* (when initially quarried, limestone is soft enough to be sawn). Over time it becomes too hard), ***inside and out, from the foundation to the eaves, and also on the outside to the great court. [10] The foundation was of costly stones, large stones, some ten cubits and some eight cubits. [11] And above were costly stones, hewn to size, and cedar wood. [12] The great court was enclosed with three rows of hewn stones and a row of cedar beams. So were the inner court of the house of the LORD and the vestibule of the temple.*****

- These costly soft limestones that were around Jerusalem were beautifully cut. They give a beautiful texture. You have that golden stone, so beautiful with the sun shining on it. Then you have this beautiful cedar.

### ***The Temple Furnishings***

***1Ki 7:13-14 Now King Solomon sent and brought Huram from Tyre. [14] He was the son of a (Jewish) widow from the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a (Gentile) man of Tyre, a bronze worker. He was filled with wisdom and understanding and skill in working with all kinds of bronze work. So he came to King Solomon and did all his work.***

- ***Huram was a most gifted master craftsman.*** He was the kind of man that loved doing this kind of work with his hands, loving the challenge and was especially skilled at casting very, very large, intricate bronze work. As God did with raising up gifted workman with the Tabernacle, here He raises up a gifted man to bring all of the beauty of the Temple that God intended.
- ***What gifts have been given to each of us? Are we willing to use them as God calls and enables us? All of us have some gift, which if we are willing to be obedient to His calling, God will use them for His glory. Are we praying for hearing His calling? How willing are we to be used by Him?***

**1Ki 7:15 And he cast two pillars of bronze, each one eighteen cubits high and a line of twelve cubits measured the circumference of each.**

- *Hiram cast these two pillars of bronze*, which were eighteen cubits (27 feet), high: and were about six feet in diameter. They were hollow in the center, otherwise you would never be able to lift them.

**1Ki 7:16-18 Then he made two capitals of cast bronze, to set on the tops of the pillars. The height of one capital was five cubits, and the height of the other capital was five cubits. [17] He made a lattice network, with wreaths of chainwork, for the capitals which were on top of the pillars: seven chains for one capital and seven for the other capital. [18] So he made the pillars, and two rows of pomegranates above the network all around to cover the capitals that were on top; and thus he did for the other capital. [19] The capitals which were on top of the pillars in the hall were in the shape of lilies, four cubits.**

- The total height is; pillars – 27'; capitals – 7.5'; Lattice network – 6' = about 40 feet high!

**1Ki 7:20 The capitals on the two pillars also had pomegranates above, by the convex surface which was next to the network; and there were two hundred such pomegranates in rows on each of the capitals all around.**

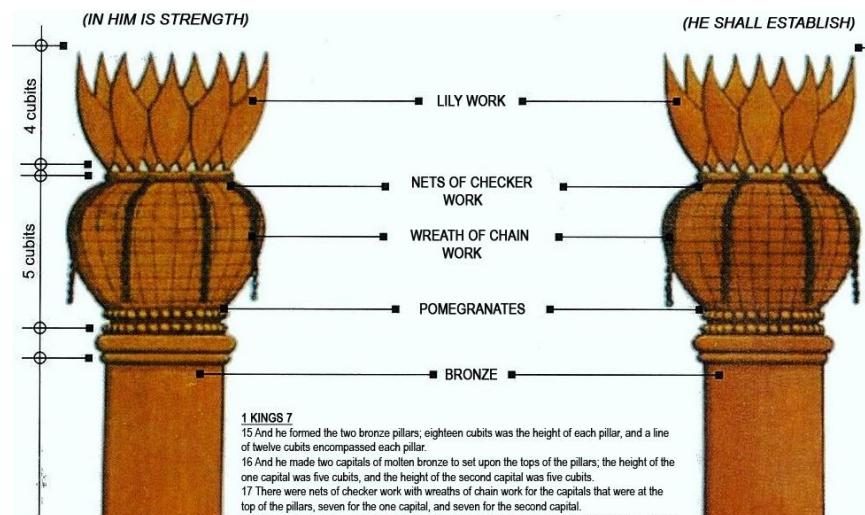
- Then they made these fancy capitals sort of flared out at the top of the column, having molten kind of figures, and all on it. The pomegranates, and the work that looked like a chain. It describes these castings that were placed on the top of these pillars. They looked a little bit like the lilies.

**1Ki 7:21 Then he set up the pillars (decorative, not supporting anything) by the vestibule of the temple; he set up the pillar on the right and called its name Jachin (He shall establish), and he set up the pillar on the left and called its name Boaz (strength).**

- **Jachin**, means, “He shall establish,” and **Boaz** means, “It is strength!”

So He shall establish strength. Now these large bronze pillars did not hold up anything. They were just standing on the porch in the front of the temple. They were later carried away to Babylon. But they were just there in the front, and they spoke of the fact that God had established these people

in His strength. The Israelites were people who were made strong by the LORD. They were people who were established and strengthened by God!



**1Ki 7:22-23 The tops of the pillars were in the shape of lilies. So the work of the pillars was finished.**

**[23] And he made the Sea of cast bronze, ten cubits from one brim to the other; it was completely round. Its height was five cubits, and a line of thirty cubits measured its circumference.**

- **The Sea of cast bronze, or the Molten Sea.** He made this big bronze laver, which was for the priests, that they might have water to wash off the defilement by washing their hands and feet. They in barefooted. This reservoir was circular, being fifteen feet across, having a hand's breadth thickness. It was about seven and a half feet deep, a bronze bowl that held about twelve thousand gallons of water. They probably had little faucets and all, coming out from it, so that the priests would come up, and wash their hands, and wash their feet.
- **If you can imagine a bronze Sea, fifteen feet across.** With the thickness about four inches, a hand's breadth, the weight of it must have been tremendous, which has been estimated at thirty tons!

**1Ki 7:24-26 Below its brim were ornamental buds encircling it all around, ten to a cubit, all the way around the Sea. The ornamental buds were cast in two rows when it was cast. [25] It stood on twelve oxen: three looking toward the north, three looking toward the west, three looking toward the south, and three looking toward the east; the Sea was set upon them, and all their back parts pointed inward. [26] It was a handbreadth thick; and its brim was shaped like the brim of a cup, like a lily blossom. It contained two thousand baths.**

- Coming over the top, you have a brim, like a cup over the top. It was the, called the Sea of bronze.
- Now they then made twelve bronze oxen, setting these oxen, three facing each direction of the compass. Three were facing towards the east, three towards the west, three towards the north, and three towards the south. The bronze laver sat on top of these oxen. So, this is in the courtyard outside of the temple. The people could see this bronze laver, in which the priests would take the water for their bathing. They could see the oxen on which it set, that was on the outer court. Those things that were within the temple, could only be seen by the priests. Common people could not go into the temple to worship God, but only the priests.

*1Ki 7:27-39 He also made ten carts of bronze; four cubits was the length of each cart, four cubits its width, and three cubits its height. [28] And this was the design of the carts: They had panels, and the panels were between frames; [29] on the panels that were between the frames were lions, oxen, and cherubim. And on the frames was a pedestal on top. Below the lions and oxen were wreaths of plaited work. [30] Every cart had four bronze wheels and axles of bronze, and its four feet had supports. Under the laver were supports of cast bronze beside each wreath. [31] Its opening inside the crown at the top was one cubit in diameter; and the opening was round, shaped like a pedestal, one and a half cubits in outside diameter; and also on the opening were engravings, but the panels were square, not round. [32] Under the panels were the four wheels, and the axles of the wheels were joined to the cart. The height of a wheel was one and a half cubits. [33] The workmanship of the wheels was like the workmanship of a chariot wheel; their axle pins, their rims, their spokes, and their hubs were all of cast bronze. [34] And there were four supports at the four corners of each cart; its supports were part of the cart itself. [35] On the top of the cart, at the height of half a cubit (9 inches), it was perfectly round. And on the top of the cart, its flanges and its panels were of the same casting. [36] On the plates of its flanges and on its panels he engraved cherubim, lions, and palm trees, wherever there was a clear space on each, with wreaths all around. [37] Thus he made the ten carts. All of them were of the same mold, one measure, and one shape. [38] Then he made ten layers of bronze; each layer contained forty baths, and each layer was four cubits. On each of the ten carts was a laver. [39] And he put five carts on the right side of the house, and five on the left side of the house. He set the Sea on the right side of the house, toward the southeast.*

- When sacrifices were being offered at the temple and it was too much for the bronze altar to handle all of the sacrifices that were being made, especially on the main Jewish feast, holy days, the feast of Passover, the feast of Pentecost the Feast of Tabernacles where you would have over a million pilgrims descending upon Jerusalem. Jews would come from all over the world so they would get overwhelmed with how many sacrifices they were making. These carts could then be moved into place and priests could then begin to cut up sacrifices, wash them so they could then be burnt on the altar as well. So it created some kind of flexibility.

*1Ki 7:40 Huram made the lavers and the shovels and the bowls. So Huram finished doing all the work that he was to do for King Solomon for the house of the LORD:*

- So the things were all set up, and it describes the whole thing.

*1Ki 7:41-46 the two pillars, the two bowl-shaped capitals that were on top of the two pillars; the two networks covering the two bowl-shaped capitals which were on top of the pillars; [42] four hundred pomegranates for the two networks (two rows of pomegranates for each network, to cover the two bowl-shaped capitals that were on top of the pillars); [43] the ten carts, and ten lavers on the carts; [44] one Sea, and twelve oxen under the Sea; [45] the pots, the shovels, and the bowls. All these articles which Huram made for King Solomon for the house of the LORD were of burnished bronze. [46] In the plain of Jordan the king had them cast in clay molds, between Succoth and Zarethan.*

- Succoth was located on the east side of the Jordan River just north of the Jabbok River in the tribe of Gad. Zarethan was nearby. This location was conducive to good metallurgy, because it abounded in clay suitable for molds and lay close to a source of charcoal for heat, namely, the forests across the Jordan River.

*1Ki 7:47 And Solomon did not weigh all the articles, because there were so many; the weight of the bronze was not determined.*

- There was so much bronze that they did not even make an estimate of its weight. I mean, it must have been just extremely heavy. Just think of the bronze sea, which has been estimated to weigh thirty tons!

**1Ki 7:48-49** *Thus Solomon had all the furnishings made for the house of the LORD: the (Incense) altar of gold, and the table of gold (this includes all the tables, for there were ten of them – (2Ch 4:8) on which was the showbread (twelve loaves, each representing a tribe); [49] the lampstands of pure gold, five on the right side and five on the left in front of the inner sanctuary, with the flowers and the lamps and the wick-trimmers of gold;*

- In 2 Chronicles we are told there were ten lampstands and ten tables for showbread in the Temple. (2Ch 4:7-8) *And he made ten lampstands of gold according to their design, and set them in the temple, five on the right side and five on the left. [8] He also made ten tables, and placed them in the temple, five on the right side and five on the left. And he made one hundred bowls of gold.*

**1Ki 7:50-51** *the basins, the trimmers, the bowls, the ladles, and the censers of pure gold; and the hinges of gold, both for the doors of the inner room (the Most Holy Place) and for the doors of the main hall of the temple. [51] So all the work that King Solomon had done for the house of the LORD was finished; and Solomon brought in the things which his father David had dedicated: the silver and the gold and the furnishings. He put them in the treasuries of the house of the LORD.*

- **Those things that went inside the temple were made of gold.** Once you enter into the temple, you are entering into the figure of heaven. Gold is the metal that is symbolic of the heavenly scene. Bronze, a metal of judgement. Silver, the metal of redemption. Judas betrayed Christ for thirty pieces of silver, and in the tabernacle there was the silver sockets, and so forth. It is a metal of redemption.
- **We are told in the New Testament, that the tabernacle** was actually a model of heaven. The temple was built like the tabernacle model, about twice as big.
- **Because so much gold and brass had already been used in building the temple**, it might appear strange that Solomon should not have used up all the treasures collected by his father, but was still be able to bring a large portion of it into the treasuries of the temple. According to (1Ch 22:16; 2Ch 29:2), David had collected together an almost incalculable amount of gold, silver, and brass, and had also added his own private treasure and the freewill offerings of the leading men of the nation.
- **(1Ch 28:11-13) Then David gave his son Solomon the plans for the vestibule, its houses, its treasuries, its upper chambers, its inner chambers, and the place of the mercy seat; [12] and the plans for all that he had by the Spirit, of the courts of the house of the LORD, of all the chambers all around, of the treasuries of the house of God, and of the treasuries for the dedicated things; [13] also for the division of the priests and the Levites, for all the work of the service of the house of the LORD, and for all the articles of service in the house of the LORD.**
- **All the work that King Solomon had done for the house of the LORD was finished.** Now it's time for dedication.

### *The Ark Brought into the Temple*

**1Ki 8:1** *Now Solomon assembled the elders of Israel and all the heads of the tribes, the chief fathers of the children of Israel, to King Solomon in Jerusalem, that they might bring up the ark of the covenant of the LORD from the City of David, which is Zion.*

- Here we have the dedication now of this temple. You can imagine the excitement. They are finally going to have a temple. It is finally going to be built. It is seven years in the building. Here is this dedication ceremony.
- **So these prominent people were invited and assembled for this great event** and doubtless, thousands and thousands of common people came as well to share in this amazing event where they are to take the Ark of the Covenant that represented the presence of God, which was in a tent, a tabernacle, in the old city of David, and they were going to transport that ark now into the Holy of Holies, or the new rebuilt temple!
- **Solomon built the temple on Mount Moriah, almost to the highest point.** Now they will be transporting the old Ark of the Covenant from the lower city of David up into the newly built temple no the Temple Mount! That is what everyone was excited about and everybody came to be a part of this event. Man's work is almost done, and it is time now for God to work and add to all of this what only He can do.

**1Ki 8:2-4** *Therefore all the men of Israel assembled with King Solomon at the feast in the month of Ethanim (Tishri), which is The seventh month. [3] So all the elders of Israel came, and the priests took up the ark. [4] Then they brought up the ark of the LORD, the tabernacle of meeting, and all the holy furnishings that were in the tabernacle. The priests and the Levites brought them up.*

- **The seventh month.** Note that the temple had been completed eleven months earlier. Solomon waits and dedicates the Temple associated with the timing of the Jewish fall Feast of Tabernacles. Now he finished building the Temple eleven months earlier. And you think, man, you have been seven years getting this whole thing together and Huram's put all this stuff and it is just sitting there like a big package with a bow on it. Why does he wait eleven months to dedicate this temple?
- **The Feast of Tabernacles was a feast where they celebrated how God had been faithful** to the Jews in taking care of them during their forty years of wandering in the wilderness because of their unbelief and how God had been faithful to keep them and then faithful ultimately to deliver them into the land of promise to keep His promise to them. Apparently Solomon thought there is a wonderful parallel here. We have been so long without a permanent place to worship the LORD, kind of been wandering the wilderness a little bit. Now God has been faithful to His word to give us a permanent place, so He wanted all that imagery associated with the timing of this dedication.

**1Ki 8:5 Also King Solomon, and all the congregation of Israel who were assembled with him, were with him before the ark, sacrificing sheep and oxen that could not be counted or numbered for multitude.**

- **Could not be counted or numbered for multitude.** Now this must have been an amazing number because we are going to see huge numbers of the sacrifices; Twenty-two thousand bulls and one hundred and twenty thousand sheep, that were offered associated with the dedication of the temple! This was all an expression of their consecration, love, and appreciation to the LORD! It was not just sacrifices for the sake of sacrifices. They were so thankful that this Temple was built and that God had done it.

**1Ki 8:6 Then the priests brought in the ark of the covenant of the LORD to its place, into the inner sanctuary of the temple, to the Most Holy Place, under the wings of the cherubim.**

- **You remember when David finally brought the ark of the covenant back,** he did so with great sacrifices. They would go so far, and they would offer sacrifices, they would go so far, and offer more sacrifices. So, they followed that pattern in bringing, from Ophel, down below, on up to the temple site area, the ark of the covenant, to place it within the Temple in the Holy of Holies. So it was set there under the wings of the cherubim.

**1Ki 8:7-8 For the cherubim spread their two wings over the place of the ark, and the cherubim overshadowed the ark and its poles. [8] The poles extended so that the ends of the poles could be seen from the holy place, in front of the inner sanctuary; but they could not be seen from outside. And they are there to this day.**

- **When God gave the specifications for building the Ark of the Covenant,** there were to be four rings placed on either corner. Poles were specific poles with certain dimensions and made of certain wood were to be put through those rings, and the Ark of the Covenant was to be carried by the priests. It was to be carried by His people. It represents the presence of God! Even though now they have got this permanent temple that it is being located in, God still wants the imagery and the typology of the imagery of the poles to still be communicated to His people, which is that the Ark represented God's presence, which is to be taken by priests who carry Him into the world.
- **The Bible says in the New Testament that we are the temple of the Holy Spirit.** And the word (*naos*) that is used there for the temple of the Holy Spirit when Paul uses it, the word that he uses is for the Holy of Holies, the Ark of the Covenant, the very presence of God.
- **So, we are a pilgrim people. We do not have a permanent place in this world.** And the presence of God goes forth in this world only as we carry Him out into the world! Not the way of the Philistines and carts, the way that they did it, but in the way the Holy Spirit directs and uses us! (*Mat 28:19*) *Go therefore and make disciples of all the nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit,*
- **Why would He call us the Holy of Holies, the temple of the Holy Spirit? Because God has come inside of us, the greatest miracle you can experience! How available and how willing am I to obediently follow the leading of the Holy Spirit in my life?**

**1Ki 8:9 Nothing was in the ark except the two tablets of stone which Moses put there at Horeb, when the LORD made a covenant with the children of Israel, when they came out of the land of Egypt.**

- **Originally they had placed two tablets of stone in the ark,** representing God's covenant with them. The law, the two tables of stone, in which God inscribed the law. Also there a golden jar of manna, to remind them of God's provision, miraculously, during their forty years of wandering. Then, in order that God might establish the priesthood, with the house of Aaron, the rod of Aaron

was set out before the LORD, that had blossomed and budded, they put that in the ark of the covenant.

- **When the Philistines took the ark of the covenant, they probably ripped off the golden jar** that had the manna in it. Somewhere along the line, the rod that Aaron had, also disappeared. So, at this time, when the ark of the covenant is brought, they only had the two tables of stone.
- **Now, the ark of the covenant probably still exists to the present day.** If it could be found, it would be one of the most exciting things that a person could ever view, inside of which would be those two tables of stone, upon which God Himself inscribed the law. But that is the condition it was in when Solomon brought it and set it in beneath the wings of the cherubim.

***1Ki 8:10 And it came to pass, when the priests came out of the holy place, that the cloud filled the house of the LORD,***

- **This is known as the Shekinah glory of God, which filled the temple when they put the Ark of the Covenant in the Holy of Holies.** The temple's been dedicated to the LORD, and God wanted to give them a physical way for them to realize that He had accepted this temple, that He was going to indwell this temple. This would be the place to meet with Him, and so He makes His presence and His pleasure known with all that is happening here with the temple itself in this way by bringing, singing His glory here in this tangible way of that cloud.

***1Ki 8:11 so that the priests could not continue ministering because of the cloud; for the glory of the LORD filled the house of the LORD.***

- **Even as the tabernacle when it was dedicated, God's presence represented in the cloud, came down** and settled on the tabernacle. So now in the dedication of the temple, where the cloud, God's presence, comes down, manifesting His presence in this cloud. The glory of God is so powerful, so great, that the priests could not stand to minister. Just, no doubt, were there over awed by the presence of God's glory, as they were there in the house of the LORD! **(2Ch 7:3) When all the children of Israel saw how the fire came down, and the glory of the LORD on the temple, they bowed their faces to the ground on the pavement, and worshiped and praised the LORD**, saying: "For He is good, For His mercy endures forever."
- **(Psa 136:1) Oh, give thanks to the LORD, for He is good! For His mercy endures forever. Does that describe my worship, praise and thanksgiving to my Lord? How often? Seldom? Frequently, Very frequently?**

***Solomon Blesses the LORD*** - Solomon first addresses the people in verses twelve, to twenty one.

***1Ki 8:12 Then Solomon spoke: "The LORD said He would dwell in the dark cloud.***

- **The king himself now steps in when the priest cannot minister and everybody else is hushed.** Certainly in that there is a picture. because our High Priest is also our King. And we are going to see the glory of the LORD in the house in the Jerusalem one day, and it will be in the King of kings and Lord of lords, our High Priest. We have access to him now! So there is an incredible picture here as we look at this of now the presence of God manifesting, the whole, no doubt, crowd falling silent.

***1Ki 8:13 I have surely built You an exalted house, And a place for You to dwell in forever."***

- **Rather than the tent, the tabernacle that was moved**, as they went about in the wilderness. Wherever they would camp, they would set up the tabernacle. But it was being moved all the time. Now a permanent place, the temple, where we can set now the ark of the covenant and it might abide here in this settled place. Solomon acknowledges the fact that the LORD has been pleased to go ahead and indwell this temple that had been built.

***1Ki 8:14-17 Then the king turned around and blessed the whole assembly of Israel, while all the assembly of Israel was standing. [15] And he said: "Blessed be the LORD God of Israel, who spoke with His mouth to my father David, and with His hand has fulfilled it, saying, [16] 'Since the day that I brought My people Israel out of Egypt, I have chosen no city from any tribe of Israel in which to build a house, that My name might be there; but I chose David to be over My people Israel.' [17] Now it was in the heart of my father David to build a temple for the name of the LORD God of Israel.***

- **You know God looks on our heart.** He knows the desires of our heart. It is good for me to know, that if my heart is right, God sees my heart, and God accounts the things that are in my heart to do, even if I am not always able to do all that is in my heart to do. Sometimes it is just a lack of ability or opportunity. But it is in my heart to do this for the LORD, who said, "As long as it was in his heart, that is good. It is accounted unto him." Really, because it was in his heart to do. It was just something that God could not allow him to do. So God has kept His word.

- **Knowing that my Lord sees the desires of my heart and accounts the things that is in my heart to do, as I take inventory of that, how am I doing in that regard? What needs to be added? What needs to be taken away? Help me Lord!**

*1Ki 8:18-20 But the LORD said to my father David, 'Whereas it was in your heart to build a temple for My name, you did well that it was in your heart. [19] Nevertheless you shall not build the temple, but your son who will come from your body, he shall build the temple for My name.' [20] So the LORD has fulfilled His word which He spoke; and I have filled the position of my father David, and sit on the throne of Israel, as the LORD promised; and I have built a temple for the name of the LORD God of Israel.*

- So Solomon is very humble at this point in his ministry and in his reign. At this dedication, *he points all the glory to the LORD* for the fact that the temple was completed! He said that it is a miracle! You are looking at a miracle! God used me as an instrument to build this temple, but God built that temple! That is a miracle that you are seeing before you. *God did that!* So *Solomon gives God all the glory!* (Isa 42:8) *I am the LORD, that is My name; And My glory I will not give to another; Nor My praise to carved images.*
- **How am I doing with regard to my tendency for taking His glory for what He had done through me? Is the pattern in my life one of giving Him all, not partially, but all the glory?**

*1Ki 8:21 And there I have made a place for the ark, in which is the covenant of the LORD which He made with our fathers, when He brought them out of the land of Egypt."*

## SUMMARY

- **What gifts have been given to each of us?** Are we willing to use them as God calls and enables us? All of us have some gift, which if we are willing to be obedient to His calling, God will use them for His glory. Are we praying for hearing His calling? How willing are we to be used by Him?
- **Why would He call us the Holy of Holies, the temple of the Holy Spirit?** Because God has come inside of us, the greatest miracle you can experience! How available and how willing am I to obediently follow the leading of the Holy Spirit in my life?
- **(Psa 136:1) Oh, give thanks to the LORD, for He is good!** For His mercy endures forever. Does that describe my worship, praise and thanksgiving to my Lord? How often? Seldom? Frequently, Very frequently?
- **Knowing that my Lord sees the desires of my heart and accounts the things** that is in my heart to do, as I take inventory of that, how am I doing in that regard? What needs to be added? What needs to be taken away? Help me Lord!
- **How am I doing with regard to my tendency for taking His glory** for what He had done through me? Is the pattern in my life one of giving Him all, not partially, but all the glory?

*[15] And he said: "Blessed be the LORD God of Israel, who spoke with His mouth to my father David, and with His hand has fulfilled it"*

## BLESS HIS HOLY NAME Gaither (1:05/1:08)

*Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name!*

*Bless the Lord, O my soul, and all that is within me, bless his holy name!*

*Bless his holy name!*

## CLOSING PRAYER

## NEXT WEEK: Study I Kings, Chapters 8-9