

PLEASE NOTE - The references below are taken from the 86-23 Index. Many verses have additional references that have not been included due to time & space. We are encouraged to do additional personal research.

(2 Chronicles 1:7-10) 7 That night God appeared to Sol'o-mon and said to him: "Ask what you would like me to give you." 8 At this Sol'o-mon said to God: "You have shown great loyal love toward my father David, and you have made me king in his place. 9 Now, O Jehovah God, let your promise to David my father prove faithful, for you have made me king over a people as numerous as the dust particles of the earth. 10 Give me now wisdom and knowledge to lead this people, for who can possibly judge this great people of yours?"

*** ws13 4/15 p. 6 par. 15 Receive Full Benefit From Reading the Bible ***

15 Like King Solomon, pray to Jehovah for wisdom. You need wisdom to do the preaching work and to care for your responsibilities in the congregation. (2 Chronicles 1:7-10)

(2 Chronicles 2:14) 14 who is the son of a Dan'ite woman but whose father was a man of Tyre; he has experience in working in gold, silver, copper, iron, stones, timbers, purple wool, blue thread, fine fabric, and crimson. He can do every sort of engraving and make any design he is given. He will work with your own skilled craftsmen and the skilled craftsmen of my lord David your father.

*** w05 12/1 p. 19 par. 1 Highlights From the Book of Second Chronicles ***

2:14—Why is the lineage of the craftsman described here different from the one found at 1 Kings 7:14? First Kings refers to the craftsman's mother as "a widowed woman from the tribe of Naphtali" because she had married a man of that tribe. She herself, though, was from the tribe of Dan. After her husband's death, she married a man of Tyre, and the artisan was an offspring of that marriage.

*** w14 4/1 p. 13 Did You Know? ***

Phoenicia, which roughly corresponded to modern-day Lebanon, was noted for its Tyrian purple dye, named after the city of Tyre. King Solomon of ancient Israel furnished his temple with "purple wool" produced by an artisan from Tyre.— 2 Chronicles 2:13, 14.

Tyrian purple was the most precious dye of its time, in large part because of the labor required to produce it. First, fishers collected murex shellfish from the sea in large numbers. As many as 12,000 were used to produce the dye for a single garment. Next, these marine snails were removed from their shells so that their dye glands could be extracted. Dye makers combined these with salt and exposed the mixture to the open air and the sun for three days. Then they placed the mass in a covered vat and simmered it with seawater for several more days.

(2 Chronicles 4:2) 2 He made the Sea of cast metal. It was circular in shape, 10 cubits from brim to brim and 5 cubits high, and it took a measuring line 30 cubits long to encircle it.

*** ijwbq article 82 pars. 17-18 Does Science Agree With the Bible? ***

Myth: The Bible says that the circumference of a circle is exactly three times its diameter, but the correct value is pi (π), or about 3.1416.

Fact: The measurements of "the Sea of cast metal" given at 1 Kings 7:23 and 2 Chronicles 4:2 indicate that it had a diameter of 10 cubits and that "it took a measuring line 30 cubits long to encircle it." These dimensions might have been merely the nearest round numbers. It is also possible that the circumference and diameter represented inner and outer measurements of the basin respectively.

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| <p>(2 Chronicles 4:4) 4 It stood on 12 bulls, 3 facing north, 3 facing west, 3 facing south, and 3 facing east; and the Sea rested on them, and all their hindquarters were toward the center.</p> |
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*** w05 12/1 p. 19 par. 3 Highlights From the Book of Second Chronicles ***

4:2-4—Why was the representation of bulls used in the construction of the base of the molten sea? In the Scriptures, bulls are a symbol of strength. (Ezekiel 1:10; Revelation 4:6, 7) The choice of bulls as a representation was fitting because the 12 copper bulls supported the huge “sea,” which weighed some 30 tons. The making of bulls for this purpose did not in any way violate the second commandment, which prohibited the making of objects for worship.—Exodus 20:4, 5.

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(2 Chronicles 1:2-6) 2 Sol'o·mon sent for all Israel, the chiefs of the thousands and of the hundreds, the judges, and all the chieftains of all Israel, the heads of the paternal houses. 3 Then Sol'o·mon and all the congregation went to the high place at Gib'e·on, for that was where the tent of meeting of the true God was, which tent Moses the servant of Jehovah had made in the wilderness. 4 However, David had brought the Ark of the true God up from Kir'i·ath-je'a·rim to the place that David had prepared for it; he had pitched a tent for it in Jerusalem. 5 And the copper altar that Bez'al·el the son of U'ri the son of Hur had made had been put before the tabernacle of Jehovah; and Sol'o·mon and the congregation would pray before it. 6 Sol'o·mon now made offerings there before Jehovah, and he offered up 1,000 burnt offerings on the copper altar of the tent of meeting.

*** w11 12/15 p. 19 par. 7 Faithful Ones of Old—Guided by God's Spirit ***

7 Another testimony that Bezalel and Oholiab were guided by God's spirit is the amazing durability of their work. Their productions were still in use some 500 years later. (2 Chron. 1:2-6)