# CRYSTALLIZATON –STUDY OF 1 AND 2 KINGS, Week 7 $\,$

Scripture Reading: 1 Kings 5:15-18; 6:7, 9-10, 15-16, 23, 31-34, 36; 7:14-15, 21

# THE INTRINSIC SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE TEMPLE

1 Kings 5:15	And Solomon had seventy thousand burden bearers and eighty thousand stonecutters in the mountains,
1 Kings 5:16	Besides Solomon's three thousand three hundred chief officers over the work, who directed the people who did the work.
1 Kings 5:17	And the king commanded, and they quarried great stones, costly stones, in order to lay the foundation of the house with hewn stone.
1 Kings 5:18	And Solomon's builders and Hiram's builders and the Gebalites fashioned the stone and prepared the timber and the stones in order to build the house.
1 Kings 6:7	And the house, when it was being built, was built of finished stone, cut at the quarry, so that neither hammer nor axe nor any iron tool was heard in the house when it was being built.
1 Kings 6:9	So he built the house and finished it, and he covered the house with beams and planks of cedar.
1 Kings 6:10	And he built the stories against all the house, five cubits high; and the structure was held to the house by cedar timbers.
1 Kings 6:15	And he built the walls of the house within with cedar boards; from the floor of the house to the wall of the ceiling he covered them on the inside with wood. And he overlaid the floor of the house with boards of cypress.
1 Kings 6:16	And he built twenty cubits of the rear part of the house with cedar boards from the floor to the walls of the ceiling; and he built it within as an innermost sanctuary, as the Holy of Holies.
1 Kings 6:23	And in the innermost sanctuary he made two cherubim of olive wood, ten cubits high.
1 Kings 6:31	And for the entrance of the innermost sanctuary he made doors of olive wood; the lintel and doorposts were a fifth of the breadth of the wall.
1 Kings 6:32	And there were two doors of olive wood. And he carved carvings of cherubim and palm trees and open flowers upon them, and he overlaid them with gold and spread the gold upon the cherubim and the palm trees.
1 Kings 6:33	So also he made for the entrance of the temple doorposts of olive wood, out of a fourth of the breadth of the wall,
1 Kings 6:34	And two doors of cypress wood; the two leaves of the one door folded, and the two leaves of the second door folded.
1 Kings 6:36	And he built the inner court with three courses of hewn stone and a course of cedar beams.
1 Kings 7:14	He was the son of a widow and of the tribe of Naphtali, and his father was a man of Tyre, a bronze worker; and he was full of wisdom and understanding and skill to do all kinds of work in bronze. And he came to King Solomon and did all his work.
1 Kings 7:15	And he formed the two bronze pillars; eighteen cubits was the height of each pillar, and a line of twelve cubits encompassed each pillar.
1 Kings 7:21	And he erected the pillars at the portico of the temple. When he erected the right pillar, he called its name Jachin; and when he erected the left pillar, he called its name Boaz.

#### Day 1

- 1 Kings 6:15 And he built the walls of the house within with cedar boards; from the floor of the house to the wall of the ceiling he covered them on the inside with wood. And he overlaid the floor of the house with boards of cypress.
- 1 Cor. 2:2 For I did not determine to know anything among you except **Jesus Christ**, and this One crucified.
- I. In order to become materials for God's building, we need to experience Christ in His death (signified by cypress), Christ in His resurrection (signified by cedar), and Christ as the Spirit (signified by olive wood):
  - A. The crucified and resurrected Christ, who is the all-inclusive Spirit of Jesus Christ and the **presence** of the processed Triune God, is the reality of the materials for the building up of the church as the temple of God, the enlargement and expansion of Christ—Phil. 1:19-21a; 1 Cor. 3:9, 12a, 16-17.
  - B. We need to allow the crucified and resurrected Christ as the Spirit to build Himself into our being so that we can have the fullest enjoyment of Christ in order to be good stewards of the varied grace of God (the rich supply of life) for the building up of the church as the temple of God—Eph. 3:2, 16-17; 1 Pet. 4:10-11.
- II. Cypress signifies the crucified Christ—1 Kings 6:15b, 34; cf. Gen. 6:14:
  - A. In ancient times the Jews planted cypress trees above their graves; hence, **cypress** signifies Christ's humanity in His death, the **crucified Jesus**—1 Cor. 2:2.

The **tabernacle** was ten cubits wide and thirty cubits long, and the **temple** was twenty cubits wide and sixty cubits long. Thus, the horizontal dimensions of the tabernacle were doubled in the temple. Furthermore, the tabernacle was ten cubits high, and the temple was thirty cubits high—three times higher than the tabernacle. Therefore, the temple was much larger than the tabernacle. Not only so, the **temple** was also more firmly fixed than the tabernacle. The **tabernacle** was movable. It was raised up by connecting the boards together, and it could be dismantled and moved at any time. Furthermore, when you looked upward from within the four sides of the **tabernacle**, what you saw was beautiful, but downward it was not good to look at. When you looked upward from within the **tabernacle**, everything that you saw was golden and very beautiful. However, if you looked down at the ground, what you saw was dirt because there was no flooring in the tabernacle. With the temple, however, the situation was different. The **temple** had huge precious stones as its foundation, so it was very stable, and its floor was made of **cypress wood** overlaid with gold, so it was also very firm.

This implies that as time goes on, the church will become larger and more stable. This has been the principle throughout the generations of church history. ... I deeply feel that among us there has been a little taste of a situation similar to the one when Solomon built the **temple**. (The Vision of the Building of the Church, chapter 5)

- 1Kings 6:34-35 And two doors of cypress wood; the two leaves of the one door folded, and the two leaves of the second door folded. And he carved cherubim and palm trees and open flowers on them, and he overlaid them with gold evenly applied over the carved work.
- Hosea 14:5-6 I will be like the **dew** to Israel; /He will bud like the lily / And will send forth his roots like the trees of Lebanon. His shoots will go forth; / And his splendor will be like that of the olive tree, / And his fragrance, like that of the trees of Lebanon.
  - B. The **doors** of the temple were made of **cypress** wood and were **carved** with cherubim and palm trees—1 Kings 6:34-35; cf. Ezek. 41:18-20:

- 1. Cherubim signify the glory of the Lord manifested upon the creatures (10:18; Heb. 9:5), and palm trees signify the victory of Christ and the everlasting and ever existing power of Christ (Ezek. 40:16; Rev. 7:9).
- 2. The carving of the palm trees and the cherubim on the doors of cypress wood signifies that the victory of Christ and the glory of the Lord have been "carved" into our being through sufferings—Acts 16:7; Phil. 3:10; 2 Cor. 4:10-12.

# III. Cedar signifies the resurrected Christ—1 Kings 6:9-10, 15-16, 36:

- A. Cedar trees grew on the mountains of Lebanon; thus, cedar signifies Christ's humanity in resurrection, the resurrected Christ—Psa. 104:16; S. S. 4:8.
- B. The resurrected and ascended **Christ as** the King is a majestic and magnificent cedar out of the house of David—Ezek. 17:22-23; Rom. 1:3-4; Acts 2:22-24, 32-36; Heb. 2:9.
- C. We need to be those who send forth our roots into Christ, like the cedar trees of Lebanon, causing us to grow in life as we are planted in the house of Jehovah, flourishing in the courts of our God, still bringing forth fruit in old age, and being full of sap and green— Hosea 14:5-9; Psa. 92:12-14; 2 Kings 19:30.
- D. The **church** is the depository and the storehouse of the resurrection power of Christ; when this power operated in Christ, it made Him the **Head**; when this power operates in us, it makes us His **Body**—Eph. 1:19-23; Rom. 8:2, 11; 12:1-2; Phil. 3:10.

#### Day 3

- Rom. 11:17 But if some of the branches were broken off, and you, being a wild olive tree, were **grafted** in among them and became a fellow partaker of the root of fatness of the olive tree,
- Rom. 11:24 For if you were cut off from what is by nature a wild olive tree and were grafted contrary to nature into the cultivated olive tree, how much more will these who are the natural branches be grafted into their own olive tree!

# IV. Olive wood signifies the transformed Christ as the life-giving Spirit—1 Kings 6:23, 31-33; 1 Cor. 15:45b:

- A. Olive oil typifies the Spirit of God; hence, olive wood signifies Christ's humanity in the Spirit of God, the anointed Christ, who is also the compound Spirit as the anointing—Heb. 1:9; 2 Cor. 1:21; 1 John 2:20, 27; Exo. 30:25, 30.
- B. We are the branches of Christ who have been grafted into Him as the cultivated olive tree to enjoy Him (Rom. 11:17, 24); the life-giving Spirit is the life-juice of Christ as the heavenly olive tree; if we desire to partake of the riches of Christ as the fatness, the sap, of the heavenly olive tree, we need to contact the life-giving Spirit as the life-juice of Christ (Luke 23:31; cf. Psa. 92:13-14; 36:8-9):
  - 1. Because our grafting with Christ has taken place in our spirit, we need to exercise our spirit continually; when we call on the Lord by saying, "O Lord, O Lord," we exercise our spirit and immediately partake of the Lord as the life-giving Spirit—Rom. 8:16; 1 Cor. 6:17; Rom. 10:9-13.

- Luke 10:34 And he came to him and bound up his wounds and poured oil and wine on them. And placing him on his own beast, he brought him to an inn and took care of him.
- Judges 9:13 But the vine said to them, Shall I leave my new wine, which cheers God and men, and go to wave over the trees?

- 2. In order to partake of Christ as the **olive tree** with His riches, we need to be fully cut off from our old background, old history, old life, old habits, and old customs as wild branches—Rom. 11:24; cf. Eph. 4:22-24.
- 3. In order to experience being cut off from our old manner of life and to enjoy the experience of being grafted into Christ, we need to exercise our spirit to call on His name and pray-read His Word—Rom. 10:6-8; Eph. 6:17-18.
- D. Romans 11 reveals that we are the branches of Christ as the **olive tree** (vv. 17, 24) to bear "olives" and produce soothing **oil**, signifying the **Holy Spirit**;
  - John 15 reveals that we are the branches of Christ as the **vine tree** (v. 5) to bear "grapes" to produce invigorating **wine**, signifying the **divine life**; and in

Luke 10 the good Samaritan poured oil and wine on the wounds of the dying one (vv. 33-34):

- 1. Oil and wine together become a healing to people; the more we abide in the Lord by calling on Him and pray-reading His Word, the more we will bear "olives" and "grapes" to produce oil and wine to pour into people who have been inwardly wounded and have become depressed and disappointed.
- 2. The oil of the olive tree was used to honor God and man (Judg. 9:8-9), signifying that those who walk by the Spirit honor God (Gal. 5:16, 25), and those who minister the Spirit honor man (2 Cor. 3:6, 8; Phil. 3:3).
- 3. The wine of the vine tree was used to **cheer** God and man (Judg. 9:12-13), signifying that those who enjoy Christ as their sacrificing and invigorating life cheer God (Matt. 9:17) and that those who minister Christ as their sacrificing and invigorating life cheer man (2 Cor. 3:6; Phil. 2:17; 2 Tim. 4:6).

The way to experience the cutting and the grafting is to pray-read the Word. Based on my experience, I can testify that pray-reading is the way to be cut off from our old background and to experience being grafted into Christ. To prove this from the Scriptures, I would like to point out that

Romans 11 is a continuation of the previous two chapters, chapters 9 and 10.

Chapters 9 through 11 are a long parenthesis in Romans, inserted by Paul between chapters 8 and 12.

In order to understand the meaning of what is written in chapter 11, we need to read the whole context of this parenthetical section. By reading these three chapters as a whole, we can realize that the **fatness of the root is** Christ. Moreover, according to 10:6-8, this Christ is very near to us. As such a One who is near to us, Christ is the **rhema**, the living word of God, which is the **Spirit**. He is even in our mouth and in our heart, just like the air, the breath, that can be taken into our being. By reading all three chapters we can also realize that the One who can fill all the vessels mentioned in Romans 9 is the **living Christ**.

Today the **living Christ** is embodied in His living word, and the **living word** today is the **living Spirit** as the divine air, the divine breath, that remains in our mouth and in our heart. If we exercise our mouth to breathe, the fresh air in the room will enter into us, and we will be refreshed and saturated with the air. Likewise, through our spiritual breathing, all the fullness, that is, all the fatness, of the Godhead becomes our portion. Therefore, by reading Romans 9 through 11, we can see that the way to be cut off, to be grafted in, and to partake of Christ as the fatness of the root is to breathe Christ as the Spirit by pray-reading the Word. When we pray-read the Word in a living way, we breathe Christ, who is the fatness of the root of God's olive tree. (*CWWL*, 1968, vol.1, Ch. 9)

- 1Kings 7:15 And he formed the two bronze pillars; eighteen cubits was the height of each pillar, and a line of twelve cubits encompassed each pillar.
- Rom. 7:18 For I know that in me, that is, in my flesh, nothing good dwells; for to will is present with me, but to work out the good is not.
- V. The pillars of the temple were built of bronze, signifying God's judgment—1 Kings 7:14-15, 21; Rev. 3:12; 21:22:

- A. In the Scriptures the **pillar** is a sign, a testimony, of God's building through transformation in practicing the Body life—Gen. 28:22a; 1 Kings 7:15-22; Gal. 2:9; 1 Tim. 3:15; Rev. 3:12; Rom. 12:2; Eph. 4:11-12.
- B. Those who are useful to God are constantly under God's judgment (bronze), realizing that they are men in the flesh, worthy of nothing but death and burial—Psa. 51:5; Exo. 4:1-9; Rom. 7:18; Matt. 3:16-17:
  - 1. The reason for both division and fruitlessness among believers is that there is **no** bronze, nothing of God's judgment; instead, there is pride, self-boasting, self-vindication, self-justification, self-approval, self-excuse, self-righteousness, and condemning and regulating others instead of shepherding and seeking them—16:24; Luke 9:54-55.
  - 2. When we love the Lord and experience Him as the man of bronze (Ezek. 40:3), He will become our extraordinary love, boundless forbearance, unparalleled faithfulness, absolute humility, utmost purity, supreme holiness and righteousness, and our brightness and uprightness (Phil. 4:5-8).
- C. On the capitals of the pillars in the temple there were "nets of checker work [like a trellis] with wreaths of chain work"; these signify the complicated and intermixed situation in which those who are pillars in God's building live and bear responsibility (1 Kings 7:17; 2 Cor. 1:12; 4:7-8); on the top of the capitals were lilies and pomegranates (1 Kings 7:18-20):
  - 1. Lilies signify a life of faith in God, a life of living by what God is to us, not by what we are; the **bronze** means "not I," and the **lily** means "but Christ"—S. S. 2:1-2; Matt. 6:28, 30; 2 Cor. 5:4; Gal. 2:20.
  - 2. The pomegranates on the wreaths of the capitals signify the fullness, the abundance and beauty, and the expression of the riches of Christ as life—Phil. 1:19-21a; Eph. 1:22-23; 3:19.
  - 3. Through the crossing out of the **checker work** and the restriction of the **chain work**, we can live a pure, simple life of trusting in God to express the riches of the divine life of Christ for God's building in life.

I would like now to stress three positive aspects and two negative aspects of the pillars covered in the last message. The three positive aspects are the brass, the lily, and the pomegranates.

The pillars themselves were made of brass. On the top of the capital were the lilies and around the capital were the pomegranates. I doubt that any human designer would ever have put these three things together. But how crucial and meaningful it all is to us! Brass signifies death under judgment. We must be under judgment, realizing that we are good for nothing but death and that we have been crucified. Furthermore, we all have been buried in baptism. Thus, we are a people under the judgment of death. But after death comes resurrection, and the lily grows upon us in resurrection. The pomegranates surrounding the capital signify the expression of the riches of life. Therefore, in the pillars we see death, resurrection, and the expression of life. Praise the Lord that many of us can testify that day by day we are the brass growing lilies and expressing pomegranates.

The two **negative** aspects of the pillars are the checkerwork (the network) and the chainwork.

The checkerwork and chainwork signify the intermixed and complicated situation.

The **checkerwork** is a lattice composed of intersecting bars. This indicates that, in our experience, we are daily being crossed out. As we undergo this, we are held by the **chainwork**. Many times we brothers are under the crossing out of our dear wives. Although we may desire to escape this, we are held by the chains and cannot slip away. We may be cut into pieces, but not one piece can escape. The sisters can all testify of the same thing in relation to their husbands. Some in the church life say that they cannot bear the crossing out of the elders. However, the chainwork is also there. In the church life we have both the checkerwork and the chainwork. Praise the Lord for these two negative things, because the brass, the lily, and the pomegranates can only be connected by them. (*Life-Study of Genesis, chapter 84*)

- 1 Kings 6:7 And the house, when it was being built, was built of finished stone, cut at the quarry, so that neither hammer nor axe nor any iron tool was heard in the house when it was being built.
- 1 Peter 2:4-5 Coming to Him, a living stone, rejected by men but with God chosen and precious, You yourselves also, as living stones, are being built up as a spiritual house into a holy priesthood to offer up spiritual sacrifices acceptable to God through Jesus Christ.

- VI. The stones of the temple signify Christ's humanity in transformation, the transformed Christ—1 Kings 5:15-18; 6:7, 36; 1 Chron. 29:2; 2 Chron. 3:6:
  - A. As God, Christ in His incarnation put on man's flesh; having become a man in the flesh, as man in the old creation, He needed to be transformed in His human part—Rom. 1:3-4.
  - B. Such a transformed **Christ** is **now** the living stone, the foundation stone, the cornerstone, and the topstone of God's building—1 Pet. 2:4; Isa. 28:16; 1 Cor. 3:11; Eph. 2:20; 1 Pet. 2:6; Zech. 4:7; 3:9; Rev. 5:6; 4:3; 21:11.
  - C. The **stones** in the temple also signify the believers in Christ, who have been transformed by Christ as the stone—Matt. 16:18; John 1:42; 1 Pet. 2:4-7; Rev. 21:11, 14, 18- 21; cf. Dan. 2:34-35, 44-45.
  - D. The New Testament speaks of living stones (1 Pet. 2:5), and the Old Testament speaks of cut stones (1 Kings 5:15, 17-18; 6:7); the stones used for the building up of the church must be living inwardly and cut (dealt with) outwardly (2 Cor. 4:16):
    - 1. In the church some brothers and sisters can be compared to "wild" stones, freshly cut from the quarry and full of sharp edges; when they are contacted, they cause people to be hurt and to have an uncomfortable feeling.
    - 2. They are not stable enough to be built upon, to coordinate and serve with others, to fight the battle with others, or to bear the **Ark** with others.
- VII. The real Christian life for the building up of the church as the temple of God is a life of the crucified and resurrected Christ as the life-giving Spirit being built into our being so that we are being conformed to His death by the power of His resurrection to be renewed day by day and transformed from glory to glory for His glory in the church—Phil. 3:10; 2 Cor. 3:18; 4:16-18; Eph. 3:21.

In His all-conquering resurrection He accomplished three main things.

First, He uplifted His humanity for Him to be begotten of God as God's firstborn Son.

Second, He became, by God the Father's regeneration, the many sons of God as His many brothers. He was born to be the **firstborn Son**, and we became the many sons of God. The **many sons** of God are the many brothers of Christ, and the many brothers are the members of Christ. Colossians 3 reveals that every member of the new man is Christ. In the **new man**, Christ is all the members and in all the members. We became **Christ** in His resurrection. Thus, we can declare that we are Christ.

Third, Christ, as the last Adam, became the life-giving Spirit, the pneumatic Christ, the all-inclusive compounded Spirit, as the consummation of the processed and consummated Triune God. These are His transformations.

In His all-transcending ascension He became the Head of all things to be the **Head** of the Body of Christ (Eph. 1:22-23; Col. 1:18). He was made the **Head** of all things that He might be the Head of the Body. He also became the **Lord** and **Christ** (Acts 2:36), the **Leader** (of all the kings) and **Savior** (5:31), our **High Priest** in God's New Testament economy (Heb. 4:14; 7:26; 9:11), the **Mediator** of the new covenant (v. 15), the **surety** of the better covenant (7:22), the **Paraclete** (Advocate, Comforter) of the New Testament believers (1 John 2:1; John 14:16, 26; 15:26; 16:7), the New Testament believers' **Intercessor** at the right hand of God and within them as well (Rom. 8:34, 26), and the heavenly **Minister** (Heb. 8:2). In eternity past He was not all these items. He became all these items in His all-transcending ascension. (*Crystallization-study of the Epistle to the Romans, chapter 17*)