

# 1 Chronicles 12:19

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And there fell some of Manasseh to David, when he came with the Philistines against Saul to battle: but they helped them not: for the lords of the Philistines upon advisement sent him away, saying, He will fall to his master Saul to the jeopardy of our heads.

## Analysis

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**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on Warriors who joined David - unity of Israel. The Hebrew term גִּבּוֹר (gibbor) - mighty warrior is theologically significant here, pointing to Unity of God's people under chosen leader. The Chronicler's narrative, while paralleling Samuel-Kings in places, offers a distinct theological perspective emphasizing temple worship, Levitical service, and covenant faithfulness.

Chronicles presents David not primarily as warrior-king but as worship organizer and temple planner. This verse contributes to that portrait by highlighting the spiritual dimensions of Israel's national life. The text demonstrates that true prosperity comes through proper worship and covenant obedience rather than merely military or political success.

Doctrinally, this passage teaches about Unity of God's people under chosen leader. Cross-references throughout Chronicles connect David's reign to the broader redemptive narrative, showing how God's covenant promises advance through faithful human leadership while ultimately depending on divine grace and power. The messianic implications are profound: Church united under Christ's headship.

## Historical Context

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**Historical Background:** This section describes events from David's reign (c. 1010-970 BCE) but was written centuries later during the Persian period (c. 450-400 BCE). The Chronicler's selectivity in retelling David's story serves his theological purposes—he omits David's sins (Bathsheba, Absalom's rebellion) while emphasizing David's worship reforms and temple preparations.

The historical setting of Warriors who joined David - unity of Israel occurred during Israel's united monarchy, when the nation reached its territorial and political zenith. Archaeological evidence from this period shows significant building projects and administrative development. However, the Chronicler writes for a much smaller, struggling post-exilic community, using David's golden age to inspire hope for restoration.

Ancient Near Eastern parallels show that temple construction and royal sponsorship of worship were common across cultures. However, Israel's understanding of worship centered on covenant relationship with the one true God rather than manipulation of capricious deities. This theological distinctiveness shapes the Chronicler's presentation.

## Related Passages

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**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

**John 15:13** — Greatest form of love

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on Unity of God's people under chosen leader challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Church united under Christ's headship teach you about Jesus Christ and His redemptive work?
3. In what practical ways can you apply the principles of covenant faithfulness and proper worship demonstrated in this passage?

## Interlinear Text

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וּמִמֶּנֶשׁ הַ	וְיָפֹל	עַל	דָּוִד יֵד	בָּבֹא וְ	עִם
<b>some of Manasseh</b>	<b>And there fell</b>	H5921	<b>to David</b>	<b>when he came</b>	H5973
H4519	H5307		H1732	H935	
פְּלִשְׁתִּים	עַל	שָׁאוּל:	לְמִלְחָמָה הַ	וְלֹא	עֲזָרוּם
<b>of the Philistines</b>	H5921	<b>Saul</b>	<b>to battle</b>	H3808	<b>but they helped</b>
H6430		H7586	H4421		H3588
					H5826
בְּעֵצָה הַ	שָׁלַח הוּא	סָרְגָה יְ	פְּלִשְׁתִּים		
<b>upon advisement</b>	<b>sent</b>	<b>them not for the lords</b>	<b>of the Philistines</b>		
H6098	H7971	H5633	H6430		
לְאַמֵּר רַ	בְּכָאֵשׁ יָנוּ	וְיָפֹל	אֶל	אֲדֹנָי יוֹ	
<b>him away saying</b>	<b>to the jeopardy of our heads</b>	<b>And there fell</b>	H413	<b>to his master</b>	
H559	H7218	H5307		H113	
שָׁאוּל:					
<b>Saul</b>					
H7586					