

1 Chronicles 12:28

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And Zadok, a young man mighty of valour, and of his father's house twenty and two captains.

Analysis

Theological Analysis: This passage falls within the section on Warriors who joined David - unity of Israel. The Hebrew term גִּבֹּר (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

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

Romans 10:9 — Confession and belief for salvation

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

Study Questions

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

שָׁרֵם	אֶבֶן	אֶבֶן	וּבֵית	בְּנֵי	גָּבָר	נָעָר	וְעֶזֶד	וְעֶזֶד
captains	and of his father's	house	and of	the	mighty	a young man	And Zadok	And Zadok
H8269	H1	H1004	H1	H2428	H1368	H5288	H6659	H6659
וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:	וְשְׁנַיִם:
and two	and two	and two	and two	and two	and two	and two	and two	and two
H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147	H8147
twenty	twenty	twenty	twenty	twenty	mighty	a young man	And Zadok	And Zadok
H6242	H6242	H6242	H6242	H6242	H1368	H5288	H6659	H6659

Additional Cross-References

1 Chronicles 6:8 (Parallel theme): And Ahitub begat Zadok, and Zadok begat Ahimaaz,

2 Samuel 8:17 (Parallel theme): And Zadok the son of Ahitub, and Ahimelech the son of Abiathar, were the priests; and Seraiah was the scribe;

1 Chronicles 6:53 (Parallel theme): Zadok his son, Ahimaaz his son.

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