

# 1 Chronicles 14:16

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

David therefore did as God commanded him: and they smote the host of the Philistines from Gibeon even to Gazer.

## Analysis

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**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on David's kingdom established - royal success. The Hebrew term מַלְכָה (mamlakah) - kingdom is theologically significant here, pointing to God establishes and blesses obedient leaders. 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 God establishes and blesses obedient leaders. 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: Kingdom of God inaugurated by Christ.

## 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 David's kingdom established - royal success 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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**Psalm 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on God establishes and blesses obedient leaders challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Kingdom of God inaugurated by Christ 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

לְכָאַלְהָ יָמָם	פָּאַשְׁרָה	צָוָהוּ	פָּאַשְׁרָה	לְכָאַלְהָ יָמָם	לְכָאַלְהָ יָמָם
<b>therefore did</b>	<b>David</b>	H834	<b>commanded</b>	<b>as God</b>	<b>him and they smote</b>
H6213	H1732		H6680	H430	H5221

  

אַתְּ	מִצְבֵּה	יָמָם	פָּלִשְׁתִּים	וְלִמְבֹעַ	וְעַד	גִּזְרָה:
<b>the host</b>	<b>of the Philistines</b>		<b>from Gibeon</b>		<b>even to Gazer</b>	
H853			H1391		H1507	

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