

# 1 Chronicles 16:33

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Then shall the trees of the wood sing out at the presence of the LORD, because he cometh to judge the earth.

## Analysis

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**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on Ark arrives in Jerusalem - psalms of thanksgiving. The Hebrew term תודה (todah) - thanksgiving is theologically significant here, pointing to Grateful worship as covenant response. 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 Grateful worship as covenant response. 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: Eucharist (thanksgiving) in Christ's new covenant.

## 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 Ark arrives in Jerusalem - psalms of thanksgiving 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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**Matthew 25:31** — Final judgment

**Romans 2:1** — Judging others

**Psalms 19:1** — Heavens declare God's glory

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on Grateful worship as covenant response challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?

2. What does Eucharist (thanksgiving) in Christ's new covenant 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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אֶזְרָא	יִרְנְנוּ וְ	עֵץ י	הָי עֵר	מִלְפָּנֵי י	יְהוָה
H227	<b>sing out</b>	<b>Then shall the trees</b>	<b>of the wood</b>	<b>at the presence</b>	<b>of the LORD</b>
	H7442	H6086	H3293	H6440	H3068
כִּי	בָּא	לִשְׁפּוֹט	אֶת	הָאָרֶץ:	
H3588	<b>because he cometh</b>	<b>to judge</b>	H853	<b>the earth</b>	
	H935	H8199		H776	

## Additional Cross-References

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**Psalms 98:9** (Judgment): Before the LORD; for he cometh to judge the earth: with righteousness shall he judge the world, and the people with equity.

**2 Peter 3:14** (Parallel theme): Wherefore, beloved, seeing that ye look for such things, be diligent that ye may be found of him in peace, without spot, and blameless.

**2 Thessalonians 1:8** (References Lord): In flaming fire taking vengeance on them that know not God, and that obey not the gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ: