

1 Chronicles 18:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

He sent Hadoram his son to king David, to enquire of his welfare, and to congratulate him, because he had fought against Hadarezer, and smitten him; (for Hadarezer had war with Tou;) and with him all manner of vessels of gold and silver and brass.

Analysis

Theological Analysis: This passage falls within the section on David's military victories - kingdom expansion. The Hebrew term *יְשׁוּעָה* (yeshuah) - salvation/victory is theologically significant here, pointing to God gives victory to His anointed. 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 gives victory to His anointed. 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: Christ's victory over sin, death, and Satan.

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 David's military victories - kingdom expansion 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

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Study Questions

1. How does this verse's emphasis on God gives victory to His anointed challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ's victory over sin, death, and Satan 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

וַיִּשְׁלַח	אֶת	הַדּוֹרָם	בְּנוֹ	אֶל	הַמֶּלֶךְ	דָּוִד	לֵאמֹר	לֵאמֹר
He sent	H853	Hadoram	his son	H413	to king	David	to enquire	to enquire
H7971		H1913	H1121		H4428	H1732	H7592	H7592
לְשֵׁלוֹ	וּלְבָרְכוֹ	וְעַל	אֲשֶׁר	נִלְחָם				
of his welfare	and to congratulate	H5921	H834	him because he had fought				
H7965	H1288							
בַּדָּדָעַיִם	וְנִסָּה	כִּי	אֶשֶׁר	מִלְחָמָה	וְעִי	הָיָה		
against Hadarezer	and smitten	H3588	had war	H4421	with Tou	H1961		
H1928	H5221		H376		H8583			
בַּדָּדָעַיִם	וְכָל	כָּל	וְעִי	בַּזָּהָב	וּבַכֶּסֶף			
against Hadarezer	H3605	and with him all manner of vessels	of gold	and silver				
H1928		H3627	H2091	H3701				
וּבַנְּחֹשֶׁת:								
and brass								
H5178								

Additional Cross-References

2 Samuel 8:10 (Kingdom): Then Toi sent Joram his son unto king David, to salute him, and to bless him, because he had fought against Hadadezer, and smitten him: for Hadadezer had wars with Toi. And Joram brought with him vessels of silver, and vessels of gold, and vessels of brass:

Isaiah 39:1 (Kingdom): At that time Merodach-baladan, the son of Baladan, king of Babylon, sent letters and a present to Hezekiah: for he had heard that he had been sick, and was recovered.

2 Chronicles 9:1 (Parallel theme): And when the queen of Sheba heard of the fame of Solomon, she came to prove Solomon with hard questions at Jerusalem, with a very great company, and camels that bare spices, and gold in abundance, and precious stones: and when she was come to Solomon, she communed with him of all that was in her heart.

