

# 1 Chronicles 19:10

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Now when Joab saw that the battle was set against him before and behind, he chose out of all the choice of Israel, and put them in array against the Syrians.

## Analysis

**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on Ammonite war - David's continued conquests. The Hebrew term מלחמה (milchamah) - war/battle is theologically significant here, pointing to God fights for His people. 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 fights for His people. 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: Spiritual warfare and Christ's triumph.

## 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 Ammonite war - David's continued conquests 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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**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on God fighting for His people challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Spiritual warfare and Christ's triumph 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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בְּמָלְכֵת הַיּוֹם  
in the kingdom of the day

שָׁאַת נָאָתָה בְּיַמָּה  
saw Now when Joab

H7200

וְיָאָבָה  
and he saw

H3588

בְּיַמָּה  
in the day

H1961

פָּנָים  
before

H6440

בְּמָלְכֵת הַיּוֹם  
in the kingdom of the day

H4421

בְּחוֹרְמָה מִכְלָה  
in the hollow of the hand

וְיָאָבָה בְּחוֹרְמָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H413

וְיָאָבָה בְּחוֹרְמָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H6440

וְיָאָבָה בְּחוֹרְמָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H268

וְיָאָבָה בְּחוֹרְמָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H977

וְיָאָבָה בְּחוֹרְמָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H977

אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּיַעֲרָה  
against the Syrians

H3478

וְיָאָבָה בְּיַעֲרָה  
and he saw in the hollow of the hand

H6186

אֶת־יִשְׂרָאֵל בְּיַעֲרָה  
against the Syrians

H7125

H758

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