

# 1 Chronicles 19:15

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And when the children of Ammon saw that the Syrians were fled, they likewise fled before Abishai his brother, and entered into the city. Then Joab came to Jerusalem.

## Analysis

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**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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**1 John 4:8** — God is love

**1 Corinthians 13:4** — Characteristics of love

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on God fights 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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וּבְנֵי י	עַם אֲמֹן	רָאוּ	כִּי	וַיָּנֻסוּ	אֲכָרִים
<b>And when the children</b>	<b>of Ammon</b>	<b>saw</b>	<b>they likewise fled</b>	<b>that the Syrians</b>	
H1121	H5983	H7200	H3588	H5127	H758
וַיָּנֻסוּ	גַּם	יְהִי	מִפְנֵי	אַבְשָׁי	אָחִיו
<b>they likewise fled</b>		<b>before</b>	<b>Abishai</b>	<b>his brother</b>	<b>and entered</b>
H5127	H1571	H1992	H6440	H52	H251
הָעִירָה	וַיָּבֹא	יֹאָב	יְרוּשָׁלַם:		
<b>into the city</b>	<b>and entered</b>	<b>Then Joab</b>	<b>to Jerusalem</b>		
H5892	H935	H3097	H3389		

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