

# 1 Chronicles 20:2

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And David took the crown of their king from off his head, and found it to weigh a talent of gold, and there were precious stones in it; and it was set upon David's head: and he brought also exceeding much spoil out of the city.

## Analysis

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**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on Final conquests and giant slayers. The Hebrew term גִּרְיָה (rapha) - giant/Rephaim is theologically significant here, pointing to God enables victory over impossible odds. 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 enables victory over impossible odds. 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 defeats spiritual giants (powers and principalities).

## 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 Final conquests and giant slayers 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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**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on God enables victory over impossible odds challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ defeats spiritual giants (powers and principalities) 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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וָתָקַח **took** H3947    וְדָוִד **And David** H1732    אֶת **H853**    עֲטָרֶת **the crown** H5850    מִלְּכָם **of their king** H4428    יָמַעַל **H5921**    רֹאשׁ **from off his head** H7218

וַיִּמְצָא **and found** H4672    לְמִשְׁקָל **it to weigh** H4948    כֶּפֶר **a talent** H3603    זָהָב **of gold** H2091    וְבִהָ **H0**    אֲבָנִים **stones** H68    וְשָׁם **and there were precious** H3368

עַל **H1961**    וּמִרֹאשׁ **H5921**    רֹאשׁ **from off his head** H7218    וְדָוִד **And David** H1732    וְשָׁלַל **spoil** H7998    מִן־הָעִיר **out of the city** H5892

וַיָּבִיאוּ **and he brought** H3318    הַרְבֵּה **much** H7235    מְאֹד: **also exceeding** H3966