

1 Chronicles 25:3

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Of Jeduthun: the sons of Jeduthun; Gedaliah, and Zeri, and Jeshaiah, Hashabiah, and Mattithiah, six, under the hands of their father Jeduthun, who prophesied with a harp, to give thanks and to praise the LORD.

Analysis

Theological Analysis: This passage falls within the section on Musical divisions - worship leaders organized. The Hebrew term שִׁיר (shir) - song/singing is theologically significant here, pointing to Music as integral to worship. 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 Music as integral to worship. 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: New song of redemption in Christ.

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 Musical divisions - worship leaders organized 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

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

Study Questions

1. How does this verse's emphasis on Music as integral to worship challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does New song of redemption in Christ 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

חֶשְׁבִּי	הָוּ	וְיִשְׁעִיהוּ	וְצֶרֶרְיָה	גְּדַלְיָה	וְיִדּוֹתָהוּ	בָּנִי	יִדּוֹתָהוּ
Jeduthun	the sons	Jeduthun	Gedaliah	and Zeri	and Jeshiah	Hashabiah	
H3038	H1121	H3038	H1436	H6874	H3470		H2811
וְמִתְתַּחַת	הָ	שְׁשָׁ	עַל	יְדֵ	מִן	אָבִיכֶם	יִדּוֹתָהוּ
and Mattithiah	six		under the hands	of their father	H1	Jeduthun	
H4993	H8337		H3027			H3038	
בְּכָה	וּרְ	עַל	בְּנֵךְ	הָדָה	לְ	לִיהְיוֹה	
with a harp	who prophesied	H5921	to give thanks	and to praise	H1984	the LORD	
H3658	H5012		H3034			H3068	

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