

1 Chronicles 26:32

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And his brethren, men of valour, were two thousand and seven hundred chief fathers, whom king David made rulers over the Reubenites, the Gadites, and the half tribe of Manasseh, for every matter pertaining to God, and affairs of the king.

Analysis

Theological Analysis: This passage falls within the section on Gatekeepers and treasurers - temple administration. The Hebrew term אוֹצָר (otsar) - treasury/storehouse is theologically significant here, pointing to Stewardship of sacred resources. 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 Stewardship of sacred resources. 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 as source of all spiritual riches.

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 Gatekeepers and treasurers - temple administration 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

Romans 1:17 — The righteous shall live by faith

Study Questions

1. How does this verse's emphasis on Stewardship of sacred resources challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ as source of all spiritual riches 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

וְאֵת יוֹ	בְּנֵי	חַיִּל	אֶלֶף	וּשְׁבַע	מֵאֹת
And his brethren	men	of valour	were two thousand	and seven	hundred
H251	H1121	H2428	H505	H7651	H3967
יְהוֹאָחָז	אֲבֹתָיו	וַיַּעֲשֶׂה	דָּוִד	הַמֶּלֶךְ:	עַל
chief	fathers	made rulers	David	of the king	over the Reubenites
H7218	H1	H6485	H1732	H4428	H5921 H7206
וְהַגִּדִּי	וְחִצִּי	שֵׁבֶט	הַמְּנַשֶּׁה	לְכָל	וְדָבָר
the Gadites	and the half	tribe	of Manasseh		and affairs
H1425	H2677	H7626	H4520	H3605	H1697
הַאֱלֹהִים	וְדָבָר	הַמֶּלֶךְ:			
pertaining to God	and affairs	of the king			
H430	H1697	H4428			

Additional Cross-References

2 Chronicles 19:11 (Kingdom): And, behold, Amariah the chief priest is over you in all matters of the LORD; and Zebadiah the son of Ishmael, the ruler of the house of Judah, for all the king's matters: also the Levites shall be officers before you. Deal courageously, and the LORD shall be with the good.