

# 1 Chronicles 27:24

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Joab the son of Zeruiah began to number, but he finished not, because there fell wrath for it against Israel; neither was the number put in the account of the chronicles of king David.

## Analysis

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**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on Military and civil administration - kingdom organization. The Hebrew term שָׂרִים (sarim) - princes/officers is theologically significant here, pointing to Godly governance and administration. 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 Godly governance and administration. 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's kingdom administration.

## 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 Military and civil administration - kingdom organization 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 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on Godly governance and administration challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ's kingdom administration 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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וַיְהִי י כָּל ה וְלֹא לָמְנוֹת הָיָה ל צְרוּיָה ה בֶּן יוֹאָב ב  
**Joab** **the son** **of Zeruiah** **began** **to number** H3808 **but he finished** H1961  
H3097 H1121 H6870 H2490 H4487 H3615

עָלָה וְלֹא א וְשָׂרָא ל עַל קִצָּף לֹא בָזָאת  
**for it** **not because there fell wrath** H5921 **against Israel** H3808 **put**  
H2063 H7110 H3478 H5927

דָּוִיד: לִמְלֶךְ הָמָּ ים דְּבָרֵי בְמִסְפָּר ר בְּמִסְפָּר ר  
**in the account** **in the account** **of the chronicles** H3117 **of king** **David**  
H4557 H4557 H1697 H4428 H1732

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