

# 1 Chronicles 28:21

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And, behold, the courses of the priests and the Levites, even they shall be with thee for all the service of the house of God: and there shall be with thee for all manner of workmanship every willing skilful man, for any manner of service: also the princes and all the people will be wholly at thy commandment.

## Analysis

**Theological Analysis:** This passage falls within the section on David's final charge and temple plans. The Hebrew term לֵבָב (levav) - heart/mind is theologically significant here, pointing to Wholehearted devotion to God's purposes. 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 Wholehearted devotion to God's purposes. 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 commands to disciples.

## 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 David's final charge and temple plans 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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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

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

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse's emphasis on Wholehearted devotion to God's purposes challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ's commands to disciples 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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וְהִנֵּה הַ	מַחֲלָקוֹת	הַכֹּהֲנִים	וְהַלְוִיִּם	לְכָל
H2009	And behold the courses	of the priests	and the Levites	H3605
	H4256	H3548	H3881	
	עֲבוֹדָה	בְּיַת	הָאֱלֹהִים	וְעַמָּךְ
even they shall be with thee for all the service	of the house	of God		H5973
	H5656	H1004	H430	
בְּכָל	מְלָאכָה	לְכָל	נָדִיב	
H3605	and there shall be with thee for all manner of workmanship	H3605	every willing	
	H4399		H5081	
בְּחִכְמָה	לְכָל	עֲבוֹדָה	וְהַשָּׂרִים	
skilful man	H3605	even they shall be with thee for all the service	also the princes	
H2451		H5656	H8269	
וְכָל	הָעָם	לְכָל	דִּבְרֵי:	
H3605	and all the people	H3605	will be wholly at thy commandment	
	H5971		H1697	