

1 Chronicles 29:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And gave for the service of the house of God of gold five thousand talents and ten thousand drams, and of silver ten thousand talents, and of brass eighteen thousand talents, and one hundred thousand talents of iron.

Analysis

Theological Analysis: This passage falls within the section on Offerings for temple and Solomon's coronation. The Hebrew term נדבה (nedavah) - freewill offering is theologically significant here, pointing to Generous giving from willing hearts. 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 Generous giving from willing hearts. 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 ultimate self-offering.

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 Offerings for temple and Solomon's coronation 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

Matthew 25:31 — Final judgment

Romans 2:1 — Judging others

Study Questions

1. How does this verse's emphasis on Generous giving from willing hearts challenge or affirm your current spiritual priorities and practices?
2. What does Christ's ultimate self-offering 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

וְיָתַן	לְעַבֹּד	תְּ	בֵּית	יְמִ	בְּאֵלָהּ	יְמִ	בְּ	בְּ	כְּפָרִים	זֶבֶב	מִשְׁתָּחֹת
And gave	for the service	of the house	of God	of gold	talents						five
H5414	H5656	H1004	H430	H2091	H3603						H2568
לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת	זֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת	זֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת
thousand	drams	and ten thousand	and of silver	talents	ten						
H505	H150	H7239	H3701	H3603	H6235						
לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת	זֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת	זֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	יְמִ	אֶת
thousand	and of brass	and ten thousand	eighteen	thousand	talents						
H505	H5178	H7239	H8083	H505	H3603						
וְיָתַן	מֵאתָה	לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן	לְזֶבֶב	וְיָתַן
of iron	and one hundred	thousand	talents								
H1270	H3967	H505	H3603								

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