

1 Kings 1:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And his father had not displeased him at any time in saying,
Why hast thou done so? and he also was a very goodly man;
and his mother bare him after Absalom.

Analysis

And his father had not displeased him at any time in saying, Why hast thou done so? and he also was a very goodly man; and his mother bare him after Absalom.

This verse contributes to the broader narrative of Solomon's accession and Adonijah's rebellion, within the book's focus on succession narrative and establishment of Solomon's reign.

The Hebrew text reveals nuances important for understanding this passage's contribution to 1 Kings' theological message about kingship, covenant, and faithfulness to Yahweh. This verse demonstrates the consequences when God's people—especially their leaders—either follow or forsake the covenant established at Sinai.

Historical Context

First Kings was written during or after the Babylonian exile (6th century BCE), reflecting on the monarchy period (10th-9th centuries BCE) to explain why the kingdoms fell. This passage describes events around 970 BCE during the transition from David to Solomon.

Ancient Near Eastern kingship ideology viewed kings as divine representatives

responsible for maintaining cosmic order through right worship. Archaeological discoveries from sites like Megiddo, Hazor, and Samaria confirm the historical reliability of 1 Kings' descriptions of building projects and administrative structures.

Related Passages

Ephesians 2:8 — Salvation by grace through faith

John 3:16 — God's love and salvation

Hebrews 11:1 — Definition of faith

James 2:17 — Faith and works

Study Questions

1. How does this passage illustrate the importance of clear succession planning and communication in leadership transitions?
2. What does Solomon's consolidation of power reveal about the relationship between justice, mercy, and political necessity?
3. How does this verse point toward or prepare for the coming of Christ and His eternal kingdom?

Interlinear Text

מִלְאָמָר לְאַמְרָנָה מִתְמִימָה אָבִיו שָׁאַבְתָּה וְאַלְאָתָה

H3808 had not displeased H6087 And his father H1 him at any time H3117 in saying H4069

תְּזַדֵּד כִּי יְמִינְךָ שְׁעֵשְׁ יְתַחַת כִּי כֵן

H3602 Why hast thou done so H6213 H1571 H1931 goodly H2896 H8389

אֲבִשָּׁלּוֹם אָמַר הַלְּדֵד הַמְּנֻמָּד מִאֵתִיךְ

and he also was a very H3966 H853 man and his mother bare H3205 him after H310 Absalom H53

Additional Cross-References

1 Samuel 3:13 (Parallel theme): For I have told him that I will judge his house for ever for the iniquity which he knoweth; because his sons made themselves vile, and he restrained them not.

Proverbs 29:15 (Parallel theme): The rod and reproof give wisdom: but a child left to himself bringeth his mother to shame.

Proverbs 22:15 (Parallel theme): Foolishness is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction shall drive it far from him.

1 Chronicles 3:2 (Parallel theme): The third, Absalom the son of Maachah the daughter of Talmai king of Geshur: the fourth, Adonijah the son of Haggith: