

# 2 Chronicles 11

Chapter 11 of 36 · 23 Verses · Authorized King James Version

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## **Rehoboam Fortifies Judah**

<sup>1</sup> And when Rehoboam was come to Jerusalem, he gathered of the house of Judah and Benjamin an hundred and fourscore thousand chosen men, which were warriors, to fight against Israel, that he might bring the kingdom again to Rehoboam.

<sup>2</sup> But the word of the LORD came to Shemaiah the man of God, saying,

<sup>3</sup> Speak unto Rehoboam the son of Solomon, king of Judah, and to all Israel in Judah and Benjamin, saying,

<sup>4</sup> Thus saith the LORD, Ye shall not go up, nor fight against your brethren: return every man to his house: for this thing is done of me. And they obeyed the words of the LORD, and returned from going against Jeroboam.

<sup>5</sup> And Rehoboam dwelt in Jerusalem, and built cities for defence in Judah.

<sup>6</sup> He built even Beth-lehem, and Etam, and Tekoa,

<sup>7</sup> And Beth-zur, and Shoco, and Adullam,

<sup>8</sup> And Gath, and Mareshah, and Ziph,

<sup>9</sup> And Adoraim, and Lachish, and Azekah,

<sup>10</sup> And Zorah, and Aijalon, and Hebron, which are in Judah and in Benjamin fenced cities.

<sup>11</sup> And he fortified the strong holds, and put captains in them, and store of victual, and of oil and wine.

<sup>12</sup> And in every several city he put shields and spears, and made them exceeding strong, having Judah and Benjamin on his side.

### **The Priests and Levites Come to Judah**

**13** And the priests and the Levites that were in all Israel resorted to him out of all their coasts.

**14** For the Levites left their suburbs and their possession, and came to Judah and Jerusalem: for Jeroboam and his sons had cast them off from executing the priest's office unto the LORD:

**15** And he ordained him priests for the high places, and for the devils, and for the calves which he had made.

**16** And after them out of all the tribes of Israel such as set their hearts to seek the LORD God of Israel came to Jerusalem, to sacrifice unto the LORD God of their fathers.

**17** So they strengthened the kingdom of Judah, and made Rehoboam the son of Solomon strong, three years: for three years they walked in the way of David and Solomon.

**18** And Rehoboam took him Mahalath the daughter of Jerimoth the son of David to wife, and Abihail the daughter of Eliab the son of Jesse;

**19** Which bare him children; Jeush, and Shamariah, and Zaham.

**20** And after her he took Maachah the daughter of Absalom; which bare him Abijah, and Attai, and Ziza, and Shelomith.

**21** And Rehoboam loved Maachah the daughter of Absalom above all his wives and his concubines: (for he took eighteen wives, and threescore concubines; and begat twenty and eight sons, and threescore daughters.)

**22** And Rehoboam made Abijah the son of Maachah the chief, to be ruler among his brethren: for he thought to make him king.

**23** And he dealt wisely, and dispersed of all his children throughout all the countries of Judah and Benjamin, unto every fenced city: and he gave them victual in abundance. And he desired many wives.

## HEBREW & GREEK WORD STUDIES

### God — אֱלֹהִים (Elohim)

God (plural of majesty)

The Hebrew **Elohim** (אֱלֹהִים) is a plural form denoting majesty and fullness of deity. Though grammatically plural, it takes singular verbs when referring to the one true God, suggesting the Trinity's plurality within unity.

### Kingdom — מַלְכוּת (Malkhut)

Kingdom, reign, royal power

The Hebrew **malkhut** (מַלְכוּת) denotes kingdom or royal rule—the realm and reign of a king. God's kingdom represents His sovereign rule over all creation.

### Lord — יְהוָה / אֲדֹנָי (YHWH / Adonai)

The LORD / Lord

When 'LORD' appears in small capitals, it represents the Tetragrammaton **YHWH** (יְהוָה), God's personal covenant name meaning 'I AM.' When 'Lord' appears normally, it's **Adonai** (אֲדֹנָי), meaning 'my Lord,' emphasizing sovereignty.

### Love — אַהֲבָה / חֶסֶד (Ahavah / Chesed)

Love / Loyal-love

Hebrew uses **ahavah** (אַהֲבָה) for love generally, but the covenant term **chesed** (חֶסֶד) describes God's steadfast, loyal love—faithful covenant commitment beyond mere emotion.

### Priest — כֹּהֵן (Kohen)

Priest

The Hebrew **kohen** (כֹּהֵן) denotes a priest—one who mediates between God and people through sacrifices and intercession. Aaron and his descendants served as Israel's priests, foreshadowing Christ the Great High Priest.

### Word — דָּבָר (Davar)

Word, thing, matter

The Hebrew **davar** (דָּבָר) means word, thing, or matter—God's creative and authoritative speech. 'By the word of the LORD were the heavens made' (Psalm 33:6).

## CROSS REFERENCES

**2 Chronicles 11:2**    **Parallel theme:** 2 Chronicles 12:15

**2 Chronicles 11:4**    **Parallel theme:** Genesis 50:20

**2 Chronicles 11:7**    **Parallel theme:** Joshua 15:35

**2 Chronicles 11:14**    **References Lord:** 2 Chronicles 13:9

**2 Chronicles 11:15**    **Creation:** 1 Kings 12:28; 12:31; 13:33. **Evil:** Deuteronomy 32:17

**2 Chronicles 11:16**    **References God:** 2 Chronicles 15:9

**2 Chronicles 11:17**    **Kingdom:** 2 Chronicles 12:1

**2 Chronicles 11:18**    **Parallel theme:** 1 Samuel 16:6; 17:13. **References David:** 1 Samuel 17:28; 1 Chronicles 27:18

**2 Chronicles 11:20**    **Parallel theme:** 2 Chronicles 13:2

**2 Chronicles 11:21**

**Parallel theme:** 2 Chronicles 11:23; Deuteronomy 17:17; Judges 8:30; 2 Samuel 5:13; 1 Kings 11:3

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