

# 2 Chronicles 14:6

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And he built fenced cities in Judah: for the land had rest, and he had no war in those years; because the LORD had given him rest.

## Analysis

**And he built fenced cities in Judah: for the land had rest, and he had no war in those years; because the LORD had given him rest.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Seeking God wholeheartedly brings peace and blessing. The Chronicler's theological perspective emphasizes immediate divine retribution—kings who seek God prosper, while those who forsake Him face judgment. This pattern provides instruction for the post-exilic community on the conditions for God's blessing.

The account demonstrates God's covenant faithfulness despite human unfaithfulness. Even in judgment, God preserves a remnant and offers restoration through repentance. The repeated cycle of apostasy, judgment, and restoration reveals both human sinfulness and divine mercy. References to the temple, proper worship, and priestly service emphasize the Chronicler's concern for correct religious observance.

Theologically, these accounts point beyond immediate history to God's ultimate purposes through the Davidic line. Despite repeated failures, God preserves David's dynasty, anticipating the perfect King who will reign in righteousness. The pattern of judgment for sin and restoration through repentance prefigures the gospel message of salvation through Christ.

## Historical Context

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This passage occurs during the divided monarchy period when Judah existed separately from northern Israel. The Chronicler writes from a post-exilic perspective, addressing the restored community in Jerusalem after the Babylonian exile (539 BCE onward). His emphasis on temple worship, proper religious observance, and God's covenant faithfulness speaks directly to the needs of his audience who had just rebuilt the temple and were reestablishing their identity as God's people.

The historical context demonstrates both God's judgment on persistent sin and His readiness to restore those who genuinely repent. The Chronicler omits most northern kingdom material, focusing on Judah and the Davidic line to emphasize God's faithfulness to His covenant promises. Archaeological discoveries from sites like Lachish, Beersheba, and Jerusalem corroborate the biblical accounts of various kings' reigns and building projects.

Understanding the Chronicler's post-exilic perspective is crucial—he's not merely recording history but applying past lessons to his contemporary audience, showing that the same principles of seeking God, maintaining proper worship, and covenant faithfulness that determined blessing or judgment in the past still apply.

## Related Passages

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**Ephesians 2:8** — Salvation by grace through faith

**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**Hebrews 11:1** — Definition of faith

**Romans 1:17** — The righteous shall live by faith

## Study Questions

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1. How does this verse illustrate the principle of divine retribution (blessing for obedience, judgment for sin)?

2. What specific applications does this passage have for maintaining spiritual faithfulness in contemporary Christian life?
3. How does this account point to God's ultimate purposes through the Davidic line and the coming Messiah?

## Interlinear Text

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וְיִשְׁתַּחֲווּ	בְּעֵד	בְּיְהוָה	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת
<b>And he built</b>	<b>cities</b>	<b>fenced</b>	<b>in Judah</b>					<b>had rest</b>	<b>for the land</b>		
H1129	H5892	H4694	H3063					H8252			
וְיִשְׁתַּחֲווּ	בְּעֵד	בְּיְהוָה	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת	בְּיַהֲוֹת
H5973	<b>and he had no war</b>	H4421	in those years	H8141		H428	H3588	<b>had given him rest</b>		H5117	
לֹא:	יְהִי	הָ									
<b>because the LORD</b>		H0									
		H3068									

## Additional Cross-References

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**2 Chronicles 15:15** (References Lord): And all Judah rejoiced at the oath: for they had sworn with all their heart, and sought him with their whole desire; and he was found of them: and the LORD gave them rest round about.

**Job 34:29** (Parallel theme): When he giveth quietness, who then can make trouble? and when he hideth his face, who then can behold him? whether it be done against a nation, or against a man only:

**1 Chronicles 22:9** (Parallel theme): Behold, a son shall be born to thee, who shall be a man of rest; and I will give him rest from all his enemies round about: for his name shall be Solomon, and I will give peace and quietness unto Israel in his days.