

2 Chronicles 15:16

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And also concerning Maachah the mother of Asa the king, he removed her from being queen, because she had made an idol in a grove: and Asa cut down her idol, and stamped it, and burnt it at the brook Kidron.

Analysis

And also concerning Maachah the mother of Asa the king, he removed her from being queen, because she had made an idol in a grove: and Asa cut down her idol, and stamped it, and burnt it at the brook Kidron.

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing National spiritual renewal through decisive reform. 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

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

1 John 4:8 — God is love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Study Questions

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

בְּגִימָע מִצְבָּח הַמֵּת אֶת אָסָה בְּקָסִירָה בְּפָמָלָצָת

H1571 **And also concerning** Maachah the mother and Asa the king he removed

H4601 H517 H609 H4428 H5493

מִגְבֵּבָה הַמְּשֻׁתָּה לְאַשְׁר הַמְּפָלָצָת הַמְּשֻׁתָּה הַמְּפָלָצָת הַמְּשֻׁתָּה הַמְּפָלָצָת הַמְּשֻׁתָּה

her from being queen because she had made in a grove an idol

H1377 H834 H6213 H842 H4656

בָּנָת אֶת אָסָה יִכְרַת מִפְּלָצָת הַמְּפָלָצָת הַמְּשֻׁתָּה וְיִשְׂרָרֶת בְּבָנָת

cut down and Asa an idol and stamped it and burnt it at the brook

H3772 H609 H853 H4656 H1854 H8313 H5158

קִדְרֹן:

Kidron

H6939

Additional Cross-References

Exodus 34:13 (Parallel theme): But ye shall destroy their altars, break their images, and cut down their groves:

1 Kings 15:2 (Kingdom): Three years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.

1 Kings 15:10 (Kingdom): And forty and one years reigned he in Jerusalem. And his mother's name was Maachah, the daughter of Abishalom.

2 Kings 23:6 (Parallel theme): And he brought out the grove from the house of the LORD, without Jerusalem, unto the brook Kidron, and burned it at the brook Kidron, and stamped it small to powder, and cast the powder thereof upon the graves of the children of the people.

2 Kings 23:15 (Creation): Moreover the altar that was at Beth-el, and the high place which Jeroboam the son of Nebat, who made Israel to sin, had made, both that altar and the high place he brake down, and burned the high place, and stamped it small to powder, and burned the grove.

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