

2 Chronicles 2:5

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

And the house which I build is great: for great is our God above all gods.

Analysis

And the house which I build is great: for great is our God above all gods.

This verse contributes to the narrative of Solomon's reign, specifically focusing on Mobilizing resources for God's house. The Chronicler presents Solomon's faithfulness in temple building and worship as paradigmatic for post-exilic Israel. Unlike the Kings account which includes Solomon's failures, Chronicles emphasizes his positive example during his faithful years.

Theologically, the passage demonstrates that wholehearted seeking of God results in His manifest blessing and presence. The temple construction and dedication represent the climax of God's dwelling with Israel, foreshadowing the incarnation when God would dwell among humanity in Christ. The elaborate preparations and careful adherence to divine pattern emphasize that worship must occur on God's terms.

Cross-references to the tabernacle (Exodus 25-40), Davidic covenant (2 Samuel 7, 1 Chronicles 17), and Messianic prophecies illuminate how Solomon's temple points toward Christ as the true meeting place between God and humanity. The material glory of Solomon's kingdom anticipates the greater glory of the Messianic age.

Historical Context

The reign of Solomon (970-930 BCE) represents Israel's golden age of peace and prosperity. The temple construction began in Solomon's fourth year (966 BCE), exactly 480 years after the Exodus according to 1 Kings 6:1. The Chronicler writes from a post-exilic perspective (450-400 BCE), emphasizing themes relevant to the restored community: temple worship, Levitical service, and covenant faithfulness.

Archaeological evidence confirms Solomon's extensive building projects and international trade relationships. The temple's design incorporated Phoenician architectural elements, evidenced by parallel structures discovered in Syria and Lebanon. Solomon's alliance with Hiram of Tyre provided both materials (Lebanese cedar) and craftsmen for the construction.

The post-exilic audience, having returned from Babylonian captivity to rebuild the temple, needed encouragement that God's presence and blessing could be restored through faithful worship. The Chronicler presents Solomon's reign as paradigmatic—when leaders and people seek God wholeheartedly, He dwells among them and prospers them.

Related Passages

1 John 4:8 — God is love

John 15:13 — Greatest form of love

Study Questions

1. How does this verse deepen understanding of God's presence as the source of true blessing and success?
2. What does this passage teach about the importance of following God's prescribed patterns in worship and service?
3. How does Solomon's example in Preparation for Temple Building point forward to Christ as the ultimate fulfillment?

Interlinear Text

בָּנָה הָעָשָׂר וְיָבֹב יְהִי	אָנֹה אֲשֶׁר	בָּנָה הָעָשָׂר וְיָבֹב יְהִי	גָּדָל כִּי גָּדָל	בָּנָה הָעָשָׂר וְיָבֹב יְהִי	אָנֹה אֲשֶׁר	בָּנָה הָעָשָׂר וְיָבֹב יְהִי
And the house	H834	H589	which I build	for great	H3588	for great
H1004		H1129	H1419		H1419	

בָּלָהִים מְכָל בָּלָהִים	מְכָל בָּלָהִים	מְכָל בָּלָהִים
above all gods	H3605	above all gods

H430 H430

Additional Cross-References

1 Chronicles 16:25 (References God): For great is the LORD, and greatly to be praised: he also is to be feared above all gods.

Psalms 135:5 (References God): For I know that the LORD is great, and that our Lord is above all gods.

Exodus 15:11 (References God): Who is like unto thee, O LORD, among the gods? who is like thee, glorious in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?

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