

2 Chronicles 2:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Send me now therefore a man cunning to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in iron, and in purple, and crimson, and blue, and that can skill to grave with the cunning men that are with me in Judah and in Jerusalem, whom David my father did provide.

Analysis

Send me now therefore a man cunning to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass, and in iron, and in purple, and crimson, and blue, and that can skill to grave with the cunning men that are with me in Judah and in Jerusalem, whom David my father did provide.

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 Corinthians 13:4 — Characteristics of 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

בַּזָּה ב	לַעֲשׂוֹת	הַחֲכָם יִם	אִישׁ	לִי	שֶׁלַח	וְעַתָּה ה
H2091	H6213	H2450	H376	H0	H7971	H6258
in gold	to work	cunning	me now therefore a man	Send		
וְתִכֶּלֶת	וְכִרְמִי	וּבְאַרְגָּמָן	וּבִבְרֹז ל	וּבִנְחָשׁת	וּבַכֶּסֶף	
H8504	H3758	H710	H1270	H5178	H3701	
and blue	and crimson	and in purple	and in iron	and in brass	and in silver	
עַמִּי	אֲשֶׁר	הַחֲכָם יִם	עַם	פְּתוּחַ יִם	לַפֶּתֶחַ	וְיָד עַ
H5973	H834	H2450	H5973	H6603	H6605	H3045
יְדוּיָד	יָחַץ יִן	אֲשֶׁר	וּבִירוּשָׁלַם	בִּיהוּדָה		
H1732	H3559	H834	H3389	H3063		
whom David	did provide		and in Jerusalem	that are with me in Judah		
						אָבִי:
						my father
						H1