

# 2 Chronicles 21:7

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

Howbeit the LORD would not destroy the house of David, because of the covenant that he had made with David, and as he promised to give a light to him and to his sons for ever.

## Analysis

**Howbeit the LORD would not destroy the house of David, because of the covenant that he had made with David, and as he promised to give a light to him and to his sons for ever.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Complete apostasy bringing divine judgment. 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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**Romans 10:9** — Confession and belief for salvation

**John 3:16** — God's love and salvation

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

**James 2:17** — Faith and works

## 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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<b>אָבֶה</b> H3808 <b>would</b> H14	<b>יְהִי הָאָבָה</b> H3068 <b>Howbeit the LORD</b>	<b>לֹא</b> H7843 <b>not destroy</b>	<b>אֵת</b> H853 <b>the house</b>	<b>לְדִין יְהִיָּה</b> H1004 <b>of David</b>
<b>לְמַעַן</b> H4616 <b>because of the covenant</b>		<b>אֲשֶׁר</b> H834 <b>פְּבָרֵית</b>	<b>כִּי</b> H3772 <b>תִּבְרַכְתָּ</b>	<b>לְדִין יְהִיָּה</b> H1732 <b>of David</b>
<b>וְאֵת</b> H559 <b>and as he promised</b>		<b>לְתִתְּתָה</b> H5414 <b>to give</b>	<b>כִּי</b> H0 <b>a light</b>	<b>כָּל</b> H3605 <b>בְּתִימִים:</b> <b>for ever</b>
			<b>וְלֹא</b> H5216 <b>to him and to his sons</b>	
			<b>וְאֶת</b> H1121	

## Additional Cross-References

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**1 Kings 11:36** (Light): And unto his son will I give one tribe, that David my servant may have a light alway before me in Jerusalem, the city which I have chosen me to put my name there.

**Luke 1:69** (References David): And hath raised up an horn of salvation for us in the house of his servant David;

**Luke 1:79** (Light): To give light to them that sit in darkness and in the shadow of death, to guide our feet into the way of peace.

**1 Kings 11:13** (References David): Howbeit I will not rend away all the kingdom; but will give one tribe to thy son for David my servant's sake, and for Jerusalem's sake which I have chosen.