

# 2 Chronicles 24:13

Authorized King James Version (KJV)

So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them, and they set the house of God in his state, and strengthened it.

## Analysis

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**So the workmen wrought, and the work was perfected by them, and they set the house of God in his state, and strengthened it.**

This verse is part of the narrative of Judah's kings, specifically addressing Initial faithfulness deteriorating after mentor's death. 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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**Genesis 1:1** — Creation of heavens and earth

**Colossians 1:16** — All things created through Christ

## 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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בְּיָדָם	לַמְלָאכָה	אָרוּךְ הָ	וְתָ עַל	לַמְלָאכָה	עָשׂוּ י	עָשׂוּ י
<b>by them</b>	<b>So the workmen</b>	<b>perfected</b>	<b>was</b>	<b>So the workmen</b>	<b>wrought</b>	<b>wrought</b>
H3027	H4399	H724	H5927	H4399	H6213	H6213
וַיִּמְצְאוּ:	מִתְכַּנֵּת וְ	עַל	הָאֵלֹהִים	בֵּית	אֶת	וַעֲמָ יָדוֹ
<b>and strengthened</b>	<b>in his state</b>		<b>of God</b>	<b>the house</b>		<b>and they set</b>
H553	H4971	H5921	H430	H1004	H853	H5975

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